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Enhancing the Strength of Permeable Pervious Concrete Using Replaceable and Introduceable Ingredients

Simran Rahangdale[1], Anand Wankhade[2], Shubham Rathod[3], Prathmesh Mohod[4], Srushti Makde[5], Harsh Singh[6], Yash Uplenchwar[7], Dr. R. S. Tatwawadi[8], Prof. S. A. Chavan[9]

[1,2, 3,4,5,6,7] U.G. Students, Department of Civil Engineering, J.D.I.E.T, Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India
[8] Principal of Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India
[9] Professor at Department of Civil Engineering, J.D.I.E.T, Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Permeable pervious concrete has gained significant attention as an environmentally friendly paving material, offering efficient storm water management and reducing urban heat island effects. Pervious concrete is a composite material comprising of coarse aggregate, concrete, and water. It is use in areas subjected to low traffic volumes and loads. This synopsis paper outlines our prospective research, which involves a comparative assessment of the effects of different materials on the compressive strength and permeability of pervious concrete. While the practical experimentation is yet to be performed, our primary focus is on the anticipated outcomes and the goal of identifying which material offers the greatest strength and properties needed for our project. We discuss the expected benefits of adding two distinct materials individually to pervious concrete: Different sizes of aggregate, Plastic waste. We aim to evaluate and compare the influence of each material on the mechanical and hydraulic properties of the concrete. Additionally, this research will involve the generation of correlation graphs to establish relationships between compressive strength and permeability for each material. By comparing these correlations, we seek to determine which material and what mix proportion provides the most desirable combination of compressive strength and permeability.

KEYWORDS: Pervious Concrete, Compressive Strength, Permeability, Different sizes of aggregate, Plastic waste.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most advanced techniques that allow water to drain into the earth is pervious concrete. Cement, coarse aggregate, admixtures, and concrete make up the zero-slump, open-graded material known as pervious concrete. The greatest material for controlling storm water runoff is said to be pervious concrete. [1] The porosity of a pervious concrete is its most crucial feature. High requirements for both permeability and strength must be met by pervious concrete. Some researchers concentrated on improving the strength of pervious concrete because it typically has a lower strength than solid concrete. [2]

Fig.1 Pervious Concrete.

1.1 Pervious Concrete

Pervious Concrete is defined as the ability of concrete to allow the water to percolate through it. In our project we are focusing to partially replace a material with Different size of aggregates and Plastic waste to enhance its properties.

1.2 Compressive strength

Concrete's compressive strength is its ability to support weights before breaking. When a material or structural element is subjected with loads that cause the material or structural element to shrink in size, such ability is referred to as its compressive strength. In our project, we are using diverse materials such as Different size of aggregate, Plastic waste in replacement of cement and aggregate to increase the compressive strength and permeability of pervious concrete.[3]

1.3 Permeability

Rainfall and surface runoff are captured by permeable pavement, which then stores the water in a reservoir and permits it to gradually seep into the soil below or drain through a drain tile. Permeable pavement is most frequently used in parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, and low-traffic roads. The predicted water permeability of permeable concrete is represented by the pervious concrete cores' water permeability, which ranges from 0.05 to 4 cm/s.

1.4 Aim

To Analyze and establish correlation between Compressive strength and Permeability in Pervious Concrete by variation in constituent and its proportion by replacing ingredients.

1.5 Objective

1. Identification of Replacement constituents such as Different size of aggregate and Plastic waste.
2. Preparation of specimen with different proportions of various ingredients.
3. Testing on specimen for its compressive strength and permeability regarding specific guidelines.
4. Result analysis and establishment of correlation.
5. Identification of the best fit or optimum proportion for enhancing strength and permeability properties of pervious concrete.
6. To search possibilities of developing sleepers with help of noncorrosive reinforcement.

1.6 Scope of Work

Comparing plain and modified pervious concrete with different additions on material is the focus of our investigation. Whereas the permeability and compressive strength of pervious concrete will be increased,

new materials will be introduced in place of reduceable components. Testing is done to verify the specimen's necessary qualities after it has been prepared. Determine a correlation between the pervious concrete's qualities after the results of the analysis find the best fit of mix proportion on which it gains both the compressive strength as well as permeability. Investigate the potential for creating sleepers with noncorrosive reinforcing.

1.7 Need of Study

- No-fine concrete known as "pervious concrete" is utilized for parking lots, walkways for pedestrians, residential streets, areas with little traffic, sleepers, and other applications.
- By using pervious concrete pavements, stormwater is filtered, surface runoff is reduced, sewer usage is decreased, tree growth occurs, and groundwater recharge is increased.
- However, more research and development is still required in a few areas to fully realize the potential of pervious concrete pavements.
- The primary disadvantage of pervious concrete is that it takes longer to cure and cannot be applied to pavement carrying heavy loads. Therefore, by adding to its properties and swapping out different introduceable and replaceable ingredients, we are designing pervious concrete to withstand heavy loads.
- In order to achieve the ideal mix proportion, it is imperative to establish a correlation between compressive strength and permeability.
- Currently, pervious concrete needs to have its compressive strength increased without compromising its permeability.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Ismaeel H. Musa Albarwary, Ziyad N. Shamsulddin Aldoski and Lawend K. Askar (2017) Researched with mix proportion od (1:1.5:3), (1:2:4) and (1:3:6). In each mix they have used five maximum aggregate sizes which are 9.5mm, 12.5mm, 19mm, 25mm and 37.5mm.

1. Compressive Strength of concrete increases when the size of aggregate decreases.
2. They got better compressive strength of concrete when they reached by using aggregates of 9.5mm maximum size.
3. The maximum aggregate size strongly affects the Compressive Strength of concrete.

2.2 Sachindra Pratap Singh Rajawat, Balram Singh Rajput , Gaurav Jain[2022] Said that PET (polyethylene terephthalate) is a widely used plastic used mainly in the production of plastic containers and water bottles. This study investigates the effect of incorporating carbonated PET plastic waste into concrete as an effective aggregate of finished concrete.

1. As the percentage of PET fine aggregate increases, the efficiency of the fresh concrete decreases.
2. Concrete mixed with PET aggregates showed less permeability compared to control mix.
3. The combination with 3% sand replacement gave the best result of 36.66 MPa.

3. MATERIAL TO BE USED IN OUR PROJECT

3.1 Different size of aggregate

To decide about the sizes of course total to be used in medication of porous concrete blend, findings and reports of colorful experimenters was appertained. Pervious concrete is designed to allow water to pass through it, and the size of the total plays a pivotal part in achieving this permeability. Using larger aggregates in pervious concrete can increase its permeability, as it leaves larger voids between the stones.

However, this may reduce the overall strength of the concrete. Finer aggregates can enhance the strength of the pervious concrete but may reduce its permeability. Intermediate Aggregate (9.5 mm to 12.5 mm), This size offers a balance between permeability and strength. It is commonly used in pervious concrete mix designs. The selection of aggregate size depends on the specific project requirements and the desired balance between permeability and structural integrity. Additionally, the type of aggregate, its shape, and gradation also impact the performance of pervious concrete.[9]

3.2 Plastic Waste

We will use plastic waste in preparation of pervious concrete as replaced with cement to increase both compressive strength and permeability and decrease plastic waste in our environment. Using plastic waste in the preparation of pervious concrete can help increase its compressive strength and permeability while also contributing to reducing plastic waste. (10)

4. METHODOLOGY

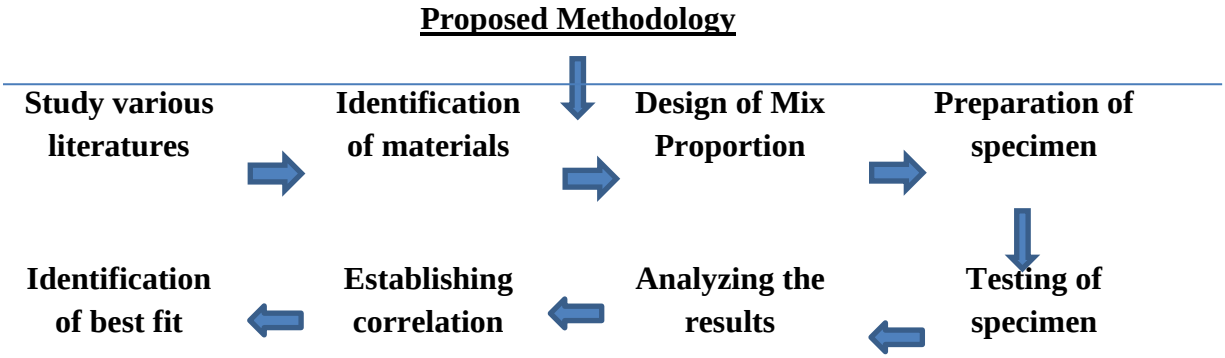

Fig 2. Proposed methodology

4.1 Pervious Concrete

Often known as no-fines, gap-graded, permeable, or increased porosity concrete, pervious concrete is a cutting-edge method of managing, treating, and controlling stormwater runoff. Pervious concrete can be used in pavement applications to efficiently collect and store rainwater runoff, allowing it to seep into the ground and replenish groundwater supplies.

4.2 Material identification

We are researching a variety of literatures related to our topic for this assignment. Following a thorough analysis of all the literature, we select a few components to add to or replace the basic pervious concrete mixture in order to obtain the necessary pervious concrete qualities. To add or replace a constituent, we must first determine which materials to utilize. Selecting materials like sinter aggregate made of fly ash, ceramic foam, leftover glass powder, and rice husk ash that will satisfy all the specifications for the qualities of pervious concrete. As the compressive strength and permeability are inversely correlated, hence we must select materials that will provide us with advantages. Once the materials have been identified, we must examine the mix design proportion. taking into account the concrete's grade and getting the specimen ready.

4.3 Mix proportion design

Committee 522 of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) has published specifications and recommendations for pervious concrete pavement. Technical details on the application, design techniques, materials, characteristics, mixture proportioning, construction techniques, testing, and inspection of pervious concrete are provided in ACI 522R-10: Report on Pervious Concrete. The materials, preparation, forming, laying, finishing, jointing, curing, and quality control of pervious concrete pavement are covered in ACI 522.1-13: Specification for Pervious Concrete Pavement. There are clauses regulating the examination, approval, and testing of pervious concrete pavement. Access ACI 522R-10 and ACI 522.1-13 at www.concrete.org, the website of the American Concrete Institute.

4.4 Test

Specimens of pervious concrete are cast using conventional norms as a guide. Several tests are carried out following casting and curing to determine the characteristics of pervious concrete, including if it get the necessary strength.

The tests to be performed on pervious concrete are as follows:

4.4.1 Compression Test

The purpose of the compression test is to determine the properties of the concrete block. It provides the concrete block's compressive strength. The ability of a material or structure to support loads on its surface without cracking or deflecting is known as compressive strength. The water-to-cement ratio, cement strength, concrete material quality, and quality control procedures during the process all affect the compression test's value the making of concrete. Compressive strength test was directed as per ASTM C 39. Cubes of specimen of size 150 mm x 150 mm x 150mm were prepared for each mix. After 24 hours the Specimens were de shaped and cured in water for 24ºC until testing. The strength value was reported as the average of three samples.

Fig.3. Compression Test on Specimen

4.4.2 Permeability Test

The falling head method is used to determine the permeability of pervious concrete. The water heads used to measure the permeability were 300 mm. For determining the pervious materials' permeability 150 x 150 mm concrete cylinders are cast. PVC pipes have cylinders cast into them. Transparency in order to

calculate pervious concrete, the equation of falling head method instrument recommended by the to determine the permeability of pervious concrete, ACI-522R was created.

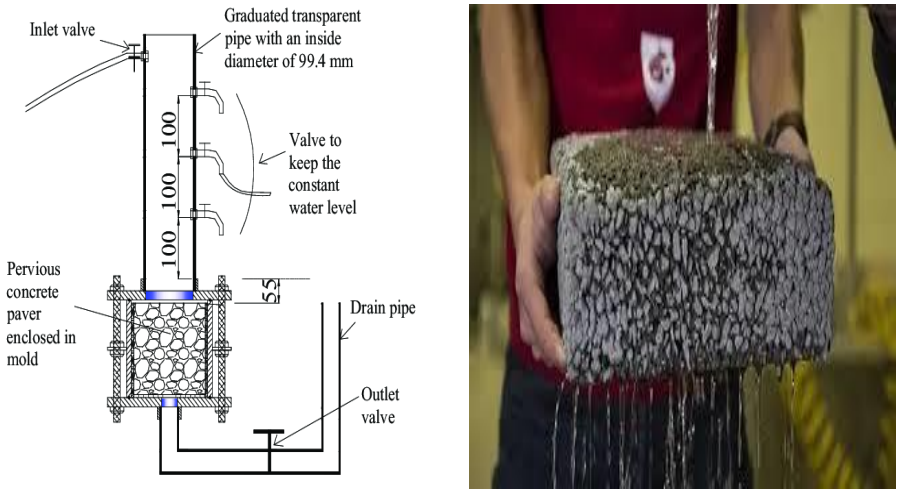

Fig.4. Permeability Test on Specimen

4.5 Result and analysis and establish co-relation and identification of the best fit.

After casting plain pervious concrete and pervious concrete by add or replace some amount of cement or aggregate regarding specific guidelines. As the specimens get ready it is being cured and after curing various tests will conduct regarding Indian standard codes or any specific guidelines. Compression test, Permeability test will be conducted. After testing of the specimens analyze all the results of specimens and will compare the result analysis and will find which material replacement or addition will gain more strength. After comparing results of pervious concrete we will establish correlation between the results i.e. will draw the graph on basis of compressive strength and permeability and identify the best fit by getting optimum result that mix proportion will enhancing both the properties of pervious concrete.

5. Desired Outcomes

1. We will identify replacement or introduceable constituents such as Rice husk ash, Plastic waste, Different size aggregate etc.
2. We will prepare specimen with different proportions of various ingredients regarding specific guidelines.
3. After that we will test specimen to identify compressive strength and permeability regarding special guidelines.
4. We will analyze the results and establish correlation between compressive strength and permeability.
5. Then we will identify the best fit or optimum proportion for enhancing strength and permeability properties of pervious concrete.
6. After that we will search the possibilities to apply our theoretical work in practical life, with technicality.

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