Investigation on Structural Performance of Pervious Concrete with Epoxy Coated Rebar's: A Review

Divya Bhavana Tadepalli, P. Poluraju

Abstract:--- Pervious concrete is a pioneering approach to control, manage and treat rain water runoff which reduce many environment problems. These are generally used in nonstructural parts like acoustic of reinforced panel, thermal properties and permeability. The aim of this investigation is to study the corrosion rate of no fine concrete with different strength classes and reinforcement is compare . Previous research, the increase of corrosion rate of steel covered by cement coat and epoxy coated reinforcement are not affected by concrete strength, respectively. In this research work epoxy coated rebars displays the best corrosion performance

Index Terms: pervious concrete, acoustics, permeability, corrosion, epoxy coated steel.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pervious concrete is also known as no fine concrete. It is presently used in other countries for road paving and surface treatment to allow water drain. Some experimental investigation results have shown with durability and the detail study of durability in pervious concrete which has a restricted to the study of shrinkage, thawing freezing, thermal expansion, percolation of water through the cement paste and abrasion resistance [4].

Due to bulky pores in pervious concrete and the cement paste thickness which covers the steel exterior and wetting is also disposed to this material, it is shown that environmental attentions on reinforcing bars covered with electric resistivity of a thin layer of cement paste and the corrosion rate of steel is examined .It is observed that to increase of durability of reinforced pervious structure additional protection is to be taken than to conventional

In this investigation hydrobic treatment in mass of pervious concrete delayed permeability of water in hardened cement paste which covers the steel which leads to gradual decrease of corrosion rate.

Fig.1: (a)Visual examine of carbon steel with coating (b)without coating (c) stainless steel with coating and(d) galvanized steel from the specimens samples used in test

According to Carsana [4], recurrent air and wetting exposure of pervious concrete requires extra protection. Before casting a cement, layer is applied on bars. The propagation and corrosion initial stage time both are significantly cannot be improved in pervious concrete. The hydrophobic admixture is added to pervious concrete delayed absorption of water in the cement paste in wetting and drying periodic cycles, it is seen that its assistances are minute which studies that pervious concrete which able to increase the evaporation of water in survey cycle of wetting and dry cycles. These coated reinforced bars reduce the corrosion in cold or wet environment conditions.

Corrosion rate of galvanized steel is less as compared to carbon steel bar, while corrosion rate of stainless steel is less as it is fully passive with more durable protection in long period of time.

Corrosion of pervious concrete easily carbonates as compared to embedded steel is observed in francesa tittarelli studied and it studies that co_2 which is induced in black steel corrosion examine and compared to galvanized steel covered with a layer of cement on steel bar in pervious concrete in different types of strength variations. It is investigated that the hydrophobic admixture does not delay

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Divya Bhavana, Tadepalli, Research Scholar Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (Deemed to be University), Vaddeswaram, Guntur, India

P. Poluraju, Associate professor & HoD of Civil Engineering, Department, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (Deemed to be University), Vaddeswaram, Guntur, India.

the carbonation process. This mixture affects he initial stage of exposure and increase or decrease rate of corrosion behavior of rebar.

Porousness and strength characteristics of steel reinforcement coated with cement layer and galvanized steel which are not suggestive. Corrosion can be reduced by cement coating or zinc passivation which protects by itself. Where as increase of corrosion rate of black steel is three times higher compared to galvanized steel. As per this investigation study shows best corrosion behavior of pervious concrete reinforced with galvanized steel bars [2].

Fig. 2(a): pervious concrete specimen with black steel (b) pervious concrete specimen with galvanized steel (c) pervious concrete specimen covered with cement grout

As steel corrosion increase, gradually the volume of concrete increases as the steel inside concrete increase to six time that of original steel which the tensile stress on surrounding concrete [3,7], therefore inner cracks develop due to tensile stress. Increase of cracks from inner to outer as the steel corrosion increase. These increase of crack towards outer of concrete leads to drastic condition of rapid deterioration of structure.

Steel corrosion on the last stage of steel expected the surface cracking and a three stage model is observed [5]. In this model crack development is separated in different stages. Different corrosion material is inserted in the corrosion as per this model. This research studied the different sample products of corrosion which do not fill the crack before it reaches outward of the surface concrete cover.

Zhao research study has observed that layer of corrosion and concrete sample filled with paste in corrosion and observed that the numerical calculation of relationship between paste filled in corrosion and corrosion thickness layer. Reinforced concrete specimen are prepared with different percentages of used aggregates of various types with steel and concrete interface are examined. Mechanism of concrete crack induced by steel corrosion are studied and progressed. The length of crack in steel corrosion becomes constant as it reaches the limiting value, as the corrosion increases the crack area is increased constantly which is observed. Since, the crack length replicates the damaged concrete cover on steel by corrosion which leads to total cracks in the concrete surface. Increase of paste material on corrosion suddenly which show the path for passing to the concrete near the cracks with rust in corrosion.

However, ferric solution is used and passed through outward as cracks are developed towards outward from inside, so there is a less rate of paste is filled in corrosion in outer cracks. It is observed that thickness of filled paste in corrosion is less than to the layer of corrosion increase rapidly and hence steel become more corroded.

II. CONCLUSION

From the above literature review, it has been concluded that pervious concrete has good permeable properties but in heavy exposure to air and drainage leads to increase corrosion rate.

Overall the past studies indicated that galvanized or coated steel may increase the structural strength of pervious concrete Suitable epoxy bars are used to improve tensile strength, reduce corrosion and minimizes the crack width

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AUTHORS PROFILE

Divya Bhavana Tadepalli, research scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (Deemed to be University).

Dr. P. Poluraju is working as Associate Professor and HoD in Department of Civil Engineering at Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (Deemed to be University), Vaddeswaram, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, India. He has completed Master of Technology in Structural Engineering from IIT Guwahati in 2009 and Ph.D. in Structural Engineering from IIT Madras in 2017. His research interests include Sandwich Panels, Rehabilitation and Retrofitting of RC structures. He has published 32 research papers in international journals and conferences and guiding 8 number of Ph.D. scholars, guided 20 number of masters and 10 number of bachelor's dissertation work. He is a lifetime permanent member of ICI (Indian Concrete Institute) & ISR.