

Development of Pervious Concrete with Different Void Contents

Ramesh Babu Chokkalingam

Abstract: Pervious or Porous concrete pavements are an alternative to rigid conventional concrete pavement surfaces. The main purpose of pervious pavements is to reduce the stagnation of rain water on the surface during rainy season by permitting the storm water percolate downwards into the ground. It is obtained by completely or partially eliminating the fine aggregates in the mixture proportions. In this work, effort has been taken to develop pervious concrete mixtures with different void contents and evaluating its mechanical properties at 28 days. From the experimental investigations performed, it was found that mix P1 with 15% void content has attained a maximum strength of 15 MPa. It was also observed from this study that the properties of pervious concrete mainly depend on the void content of the concrete mixtures.

Keywords : Pervious concrete, compressive strength, flexural strength, void content.

I. INTRODUCTION

The adverse effect of stagnation of water on concrete pavement surface during rainy season led to the development of pervious concrete. The main difference from the normal concrete is that fine aggregates are completely eliminated in the concrete mixture. Mostly single size aggregates are used to enrich the interconnectivity of voids, thus allowing rapid seepage of water. The void ratio of pervious concrete was typically found to be 15 to 30% depending on its application, whereas the conventional concrete is in the range of 2-4% [1]. The strength of pervious concrete is lesser compared to normal concrete. But when there is a need for higher permeability, and a lower unit weight, pervious concrete is the only option. The density of the pervious concrete was in the ranges of 1600 to 2100 kg/m³[2]. Due to the lesser strength than conventional concrete, pervious concrete is normally laid for low traffic pavement areas such as parking areas, pathways etc. [2]. However, strength was found to be enhanced by the addition of little amount of fine aggregate in the mix proportion. It was found that adding 7% fine aggregate improved the compressive strength of pervious concrete by 57 to 84% but on the other hand the void content is reduced by 6 to 8% [3]. There is no proper procedure for mix proportioning of pervious concrete mixture. The typical void content for pervious concrete in the United States range was found to be 14 to 31% [4]. Typical mix quantities for pervious concrete have been suggested by NRMCA [5]. The addition of fine aggregate and latex has resulted in the improvement of workability and strength of pervious concrete [6]. Higher strength can be obtained by adding chemical admixtures in the pervious concrete [7].

The present work is aimed at to study the mechanical properties of pervious/porous concrete. To achieve this, mix designs have been performed with void contents ranging from 15% to 30% and studying its mechanical properties at 28 days.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

A. Materials and Properties

Locally available OPC 53 grade was used for the entire study. Locally available aggregates from Tirunelveli region were used and their characteristics are given in Table 1. Single size aggregate 20 mm was used for the entire study. Table 2 shows the particle size distribution of coarse aggregate used.

Table 1: Properties of 20mm aggregate

Details	Value
Sp. Gravity of 20mm	2.95
Percentage of Water Absorption	0.5
Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	1550
Aggregate Impact Value (%)	22.4

Table 2: Sieve analysis of 20mm aggregate

S. NO	Sieve	Wt. Retained	Cumulative %	
		G	Retained	Passing
1	40mm	0	0	100
2	20mm	498	24.90	75.10
3	10mm	1487	99.25	0.75
4	4.75mm	15	100	0

B. Mix Proportions, Specimen preparation and Testing Methodology

There is no standard procedure for designing pervious concrete mixtures. Mix design has been formulated based on the void content. Cement content of the mixture was varied from 400 to 450 kg/m³ in the mix design. The aggregate was proportioned based on the void content of the pervious concrete mixture. Five mix proportions were arrived by varying the void contents ranging from 15% to 30% such as 15, 18, 23, 25 and 30% respectively.



Revised Manuscript Received on December 05, 2019.
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Retrieval Number: D10011284S219/2019©BEIESP
DOI:10.35940/ijrte.D1001.1284S219

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

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The w/c for all the mixes was maintained at 0.35. The final mix proportions arrived is given in Table 3. A total of 54 pervious concrete specimens were made for this study. Of these 54 specimens, 18 were cylinders 150mm diameter × 300mm height, and 18 were cubes 150 × 150 × 150 mm and 18 were beams 500 × 100 × 100mm. These specimens were consolidated by means of tamping rod. The tamping intensity was ensured that cement paste was not separated while tamping. When the consolidation was complete, the remaining concrete was removed by a rolling the tamping rod at the top. The mechanical properties of pervious concrete specimens were studied at the end of 28 days as per IS: 516-1959

TABLE 3: Mix Proportions of Pervious concrete

Mix ID	Void Content (%)	Cement Content (kg/m ³)	Coarse Aggregate (kg/m ³)	Water (l/m ³)
P1	15	450	1620	158
P2	18	450	1530	158
P3	20	430	1474	163
P4	23	430	1385	163
P5	25	410	1404	144
P6	30	400	1276	158

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The density of the pervious concrete specimens prepared in the laboratory varied from 1,900 to 2,200 kg/m³. It is obvious from the results that the density of the pervious concrete depends mostly on the void nature of the concrete, which has been already stated in the previous literature [11]. Figure 1 shows the density of pervious concrete mixtures with varying voids content. From the graph, it is observed that the density of around 2200 kg/m³ was achieved with a void content of 15%, while the density of 1900 kg/m³ was achieved with a void content of 30%.

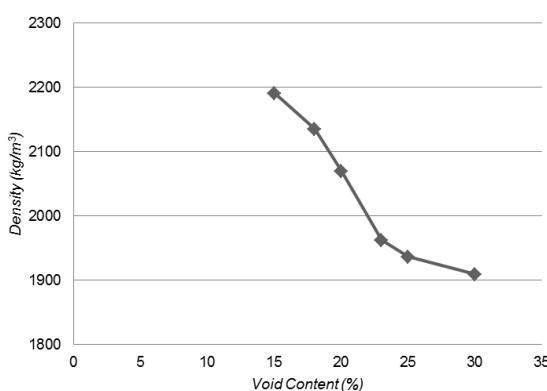


Fig. 1. Density Vs Void Content

Fig. 2. reveals the compressive strength of pervious concrete mixtures with void contents of 15, 18, 20, 23, 25 and 30% at the age of 28 days. Based on the results, it has been observed that the strength increases with the decrease in void content. The compressive strength was 15 MPa for void content 15%, while 10 MPa for void content 30%. The reduction in strength is due to increase in the void contents similar to the conventional concrete. The reduction in strength

with increasing void content has been observed by various researchers [12].

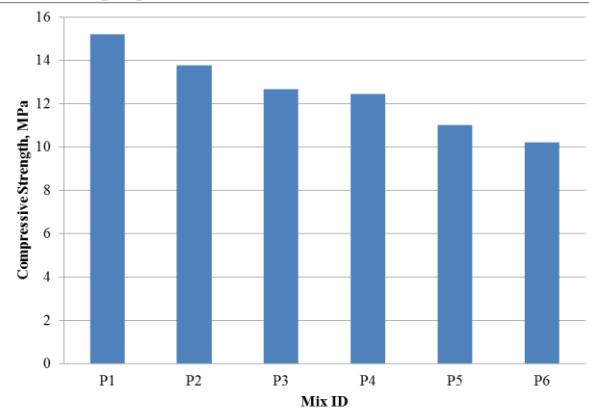


Fig. 2. Compressive Strength of Pervious Concrete

Split-tensile and flexural strength test results also follow the same pattern as that of compressive strength results. The split-tensile and flexural strength results of all the six mixtures were shown in Figs. 3 and 4 respectively. The split tensile strength of about 0.8 MPa was achieved at a void content of 15% and a split tensile strength of around 0.5 MPa was achieved at a void content of 30%. This clearly showed that the split tensile strength is reduced with respect to the increase in the void content. The flexural strength at the end of 28 days was 3.15 MPa for a void content of 15%, while 1.8 MPa for a void content of 15%. The flexural strength also follows the same pattern as that of the split-tensile strength.

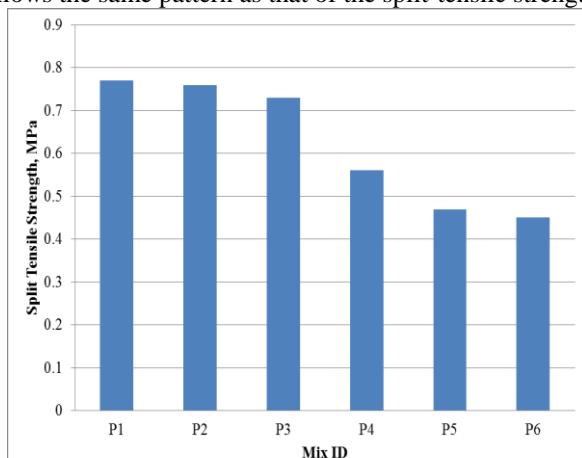


Fig. 3. Split Tensile Strength of Pervious Concrete

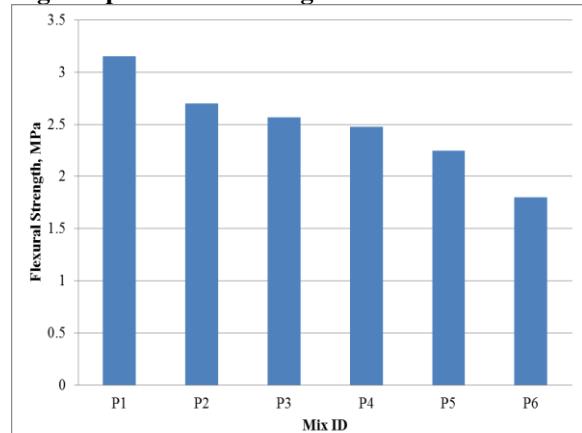


Fig. 4. Flexural Strength of Pervious Concrete

From the investigations on the pervious concrete, it was found that the all the strength results followed the same pattern with respect to the variation of void content. The strength properties decreased with respect to the increase in the void content and vice versa. From the strength results, it was observed that mechanical properties mainly depend on the void content of the concrete. Based on the results, it was observed that if strength is required there is a need to compromise on the permeability properties and where high permeability is required, there is a need to compromise on the strength results. From the experimental work performed on pervious concrete, mix proportion with 15% void content can be used for low volume traffic pavements which had achieved a compressive strength of 15MPa.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results on pervious concrete, following salient conclusions can be arrived at

- Mix proportion with 15% void content resulted in higher strength than the other mixtures. Similar results have been observed in both split-tensile and flexural strength. The mix P1 has achieved a maximum compressive strength of 15 N/mm². Also the flexural strength of mix P1 was around 3 N/mm². Therefore P1 Mix may be used for concreting low traffic pavements.
- The density of the pervious concrete varies from 1,900 to 2,200 kg/m³. This revealed that the density depends on the amount of voids present in the pervious concrete.

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AUTHORS PROFILE



Ramesh Babu Chokkalingam, completed his Ph.D. from IIT Chennai. He has more than 10 years of experience in teaching and research. His areas of research includes pervious concrete, geopolymer concrete, and high volume flyash concrete.