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An Overview Study of Thirsty Concrete

HOORIA ISHRAQ S [1], SYED ABDUL RAHMAN [2], ABDUL REHAMAN [3]

[1]PG Student Dept of Civil Engineering Ghousia College of Engineering Ramanagaram 562159, India
[2]PG Student Dept of Civil Engineering Ghousia College of Engineering Ramanagaram 562159, India
[3]Assistant Professor Dept of Civil Engineering Ghousia College of Engineering Ramanagaram 562159, India

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Abstract - *Water is such an important part of life and the environment that it needs to be protected for future usage. Because rain is the most common source of water, Rain water permeates the soil and improves groundwater penetration.*

The use of concrete as a construction material has minimized groundwater infiltration as a result of road upgrades. As a result, pervious, thirsty, or porous concrete was developed for long-term roadway construction, consisting of cement, coarse aggregate (9.5mm to 12.5mm), and water with little or no fine aggregate.

***Key Words*: Groundwater infiltration, Pervious concrete, Stormwater, coarse aggregate and fine aggregate.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Pervious concrete is also known as thirsty concrete, porous concrete, permeable concrete, and no fine concrete. It is a unique type of concrete with a high porosity that allows water from precipitation and other sources to pass through it.

As a result, site runoff is reduced, and ground water recharge is possible. Pervious concrete infiltration rates will range from **80 to 720 litres per minute per square meter**. Pervious concrete is composed of large aggregates with few or no fines.

1.1 MATERIALS

The most common ingredients in pervious concrete are:

1. Ordinary Portland cement.
2. Coarse aggregate **(19mm-9.5mm).**
3. Water, which is free from salt and impurities.

- Fine aggregates fill the holes or gaps between the coarse particles in regular concrete, but fine aggregates are absent or present in minor numbers in pervious concrete **(less than 10% of total aggregate weight).**
- Supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) such as blast furnace slag, pozzolanas, and flyash are utilized in pervious concrete.
- Because of the reduction in permeability and cracking, the durability of pervious concrete is improved when these supplemental cementitious elements are used.
- Because of the limited workability, retarding or hydration stabilizing admixtures are utilized.

1.2 APPLICATIONS

Pervious concrete can be used in the following ways:

- Linings for wells
- Decks of swimming pools
- Space for parking
- Acoustic barriers
- Pavements with low traffic volumes
- For traditional concrete pavements, a sub base is required.
- Pathways and side-walks
- Tennis courts are available.
- Securing the incline
- Structures made of water

1.3 ADVANTAGES

- It lowers the site's storm water drainage.
- It aids in the stabilization of groundwater.
- Detention ponds and other costly storm water control measures are no longer required.
- More rain water is permitted to fall on nearby trees and vegetation.
- Driver safety has improved.
- Surface runoff is reduced.
- Aquifers and water tables are being recharged.
- Makes land development more efficient.
- It prevents the water from fusing.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following is a summary of previous research on thirsty concrete qualities based on analysis, experimental analysis, and formation:

- **Shilpi S. Bhuinyan** and colleagues submitted a paper in **2019** that deals with the investigation of numerous materials of various types, shapes, and sizes that can be employed to achieve better results. The infiltration rate, abrasion resistance, and durability of the materials employed were all excellent. On clean specimens, infiltration tests (at 28 days) and compressive strength tests (at 7 days and 28 days) were performed.
- **Kevern et al. demonstrated in a 2006** report that a wide range of building procedures are currently used for pervious concrete laying, but the consequences of hardened material quality are unknown.

  In his study, he determined that for a given combination, the density vs porosity relationship is linear. Fewer passes with a heavy roller result in more consistent compaction, whereas more passes with a lighter roller densify the surface layer.

- **In 2016, Arun H** discovered that water logging and groundwater level reduction are two major issues that civilization is dealing with around the world. To solve the problem, many methods and processes were used.

  Thirsty concrete, which not only absorbs but also percolates water beneath the soil, is one of the most effective solutions to alleviating these issues. By altering the mixing materials, it was possible to improve the strength of the thirsty concrete. Polypropylene was used to replace some of the cement and some of the concrete. The water cement ratio is seen as being between **0.4 and 0.6.**
- **Suleiman et al.** carried out a study on the properties of fresh and hardened concrete, explaining in his work **(2006)** that samples compacted at two distinct energies, low and high, had substantially different properties. The permeability of the material has increased while the strength has been reduced.

3. PROPERTIES:

- **Fresh properties:**

a) The plastic characteristics of the concrete mixture are very rigid when compared to typical concrete.

b) Slumps are typically smaller than 20mm in diameter, while slumps up to 50mm in diameter have been used.

c) Because the slump of pervious concrete has no bearing on its workability, it should not be used as an acceptance criterion.

- **Hardened properties:**

i) Density & Porosity: The densities are in the order of 1600kg/m^3 to 2000kg/m^3. Pervious concrete has a void content of 20 to 25%.

ii) Permeability: Water flows through pervious concrete at a rate of 120 l/m^2/min on average.

iii) Flexural Strength: Concrete's flexural strength typically ranges from 1 to 3.8 MPa.

iv) Compressive strength: The compressive strengths of pervious concrete mixtures range from 3.2 MPa to 28 MPa.

3.1 COST: Factors influencing the cost of pervious concrete are:

- **Material accessibility and transportation:** The ease with which construction materials can be obtained, as well as the delivery time and distance.
- **Subgrade**: Subgrade soils, such as clay, may necessitate the installation of additional base material for structural support or greater storm water storage volume.
- **Storm water management requirements**: The amount of water treatment required will be determined by the level of control necessary for the volume, pace, or quality of storm water discharges. Pervious concrete depth, drainage, curbing, and under drains, if used, labour rates, contractor competence, and competitiveness all affect costs.
- **Project size**: Due to building savings, larger pervious concrete areas have cheaper per square foot costs.

3.2 GUIDELINES FOR INSTALLATION OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE:

- Pervious concrete pavements should only be installed by certified contractors.
- It should be covered and left undisturbed for about seven days after it has been installed; the covering should be waterproof.
- During the seven-day period, the usage of signage is encouraged to reduce the risk.

3.3 OBJECTIVIES:

- The purpose of this research was to look at the pervious concrete pavement's abrasion resistance, infiltration rate, and durability.
- To investigate the water penetration properties of pervious concrete by altering the coarse aggregate shape.
- Using the same combinations in different situations, investigate the characteristics of fresh and hardened concrete. (For example, two separate energies or low and high).
- Using varied forms of coarse particles to improve the compressive strength of pervious concrete.

- To see which type/shape of aggregate used in pervious concrete preparation would increase infiltration.

3.4 SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY.

- Because storm water can quickly penetrate the ground, groundwater resources can be replenished over time.
- Because the pavement is both air and water permeable, the soil beneath it may be kept moist. It improves the environment of the road surface.
- Noise absorption is excellent.
- The soil beneath the pavement can be kept moist since it is both air and water permeable. It improves the environment of the road surface.
- Possibility of reducing heat islands in cities

4. CONCLUSIONS

- In the modern era, the two major problems that society faces, namely water scarcity and water logging, can be solved by replacing ordinary concrete with pervious or thirsty concrete, which not only allows water to pass through but also reduces the load on STPs, increasing their efficiency and facilitating smooth operation.

- It is a boon to society because it aids in the conservation of water for future generations as well as the prevention of noise pollution. Additionally, studies show that it aids in the reduction of temperatures because urban areas tend to develop higher urban temperatures than the surrounding suburban and rural areas. According to the study, pervious concrete has a higher rate of water absorption.

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BIOGRAPHIES

HOORIA ISHRAQ S
PG Scholar
Department Of Civil Engineering,
Ghousia College Of Engineering.
Ramangara-562159
Karnataka. India

SYED ABDUL RAHMAN
PG Scholar
Department Of Civil Engineering,
Ghousia College Of Engineering.
Ramangara-562159
Karnataka. India

ABDUL REHAMAN
Assistant Professor
Department Of Civil Engineering,
Ghousia College Of Engineering.
Ramangara-562159
Karnataka. India