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Bio-Concrete For Concrete Pavements

Madduru.Vyshnavi[1], Akula. Priyanka[2]

[1]M-Tech Scholar, [2]Asst Professor
[1,2] Department Of Civil Engineering
QIS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (AUTONOMOUS)
Approved By AICTE | Permanent Affiliation: JNTU-Kakinada | UGC-Recognized
Accredited By NBA | Accredited By NAAC | ISO 9001:2015 Certified
Vengamukkapalem (V), Ongole, Prakasam Dist., Andhra Pradesh-523272

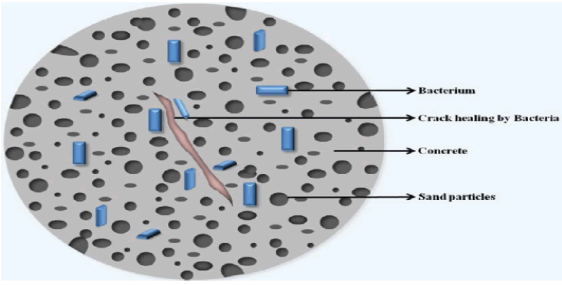
ABSTRACT
Concrete Is One Of The Most Extensively Used Construction Material And It Can Form Cracks Very Easily. These Cracks Escort To Reduce The Concrete Examine Life And Elevated Costs For Repairs. Even Though It Is Not Possible To Prevent crack formation, there are many types of techniques to heal the cracks. Now a day there is method to heal the cracks by using microorganisms in concrete which are environmentally friendly. This method is very effective and it is long lasting process in high demand as well. A microbial self-healing draw near is eminent by speedy and lively crack repair, and also environmentally friendly. Self-healing of concrete is described as the crack having a capable of healing itself back to the original state with chemical products by itself under certain circumstances. Mechanism of self-healing was evaluated to the formation of carbonate from the reaction between calcium ions in concrete and atmospheric CO2 dissolved in water.
Two different bacterial samples are to be considered in three different dilutions and the optimum concentration of bacterial cells to be incorporated in concrete is to be determined based on compressive strength study. The bacteria considered are Bacillus cereus, Bacillus spharecus in concentrations of 104,105 and 106 cells/ml of mixing water. The optimum concentration of bacteria obtained was 104 cells/ml for Bacillus cereus and 106 cells/ml for bacillus sphaericus. The compressive strength obtained was 41.28 N/mm2 for control specimens and 46.80 N/mm2, 38.51 N/mm2 for Bacillus sphaericus and Bacillus cereus respectively. From the obtained consequences the inclusion of bacteria in the specimens result in a momentous gain of strength due to self-healing assets of bacteria. Due to the addition of microorganisms in concrete, we achieved boost in compressive strength. From the consequences it can be finished that Bacillus cereus, Bacillus spharecus can be safely used in improving the performance of the characteristics of concrete, and hence we can effectively use the bacteria to mend cracks. Bacillus sphaericus is found to be more effective than Bacillus cereus in crack healing property.

1. INTRODUCTION

Self-healing technology is a new field within material technology. It represent a uprising in resources manufacturing and is altering the system that equipment behave. Incorporate self-healing know-how into the way style method has the potential to rework manufacture and maintenance processes by rising the era of time of roads and eliminating the obligation for road safeguarding.
Concrete is the majority imperative and widely used cloth used for building of real pavement. Even if we mix carefully also it ends up with cracks at a few point. Due to crack formation in concrete pavements will affect in its durability and strength of concrete. When the Large cracks gives affect in the entire structure while the small cracks decrease the durability of structure.
The concrete pavements require regular maintenance and high cost repairs in order to reduce the crack formation. Self-healing mechanism increase the structure durability. This system is finished by exploitation bio mineralization of microorganism in concrete. By this method strength still as sturdiness can will increase as filling microorganism in concrete. though several techniques area unit offered to heal the crack however it's having some disadvantages like thermal growth constant compared to concrete and environmental and health hazards.

BACTERIAL CONCRETE – THE LIVING CONCRETE

Bio concrete means it is an example of linking nature with construction. Both the living concrete and normal concrete is mixed in same way but the only difference is to add the healing agent in living concrete as extra ingredient whether in the form pills or liquid. This agent is used while mixing and placing, it becomes active only when the cracks happen and it comes contact with water. The oxygen consumption not only helps in bacterial conversion of calcium lactate to limestone but also helps in reducing the oxygen content in concrete which creates a medium for corrosion. Due to bacterial conversion, the oxygen gets consumed thereby increasing the durability of concrete structure.



Showing the contents in the bacterial concrete

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the present project work are :

1. To check wheather the use of bacteria in concrete increases the compressive strength or not, when the grade of mix is taken as M40 grade.
2. To enhance the project by showing the respective cubes that have self-healed by using bacteria in it.
3.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

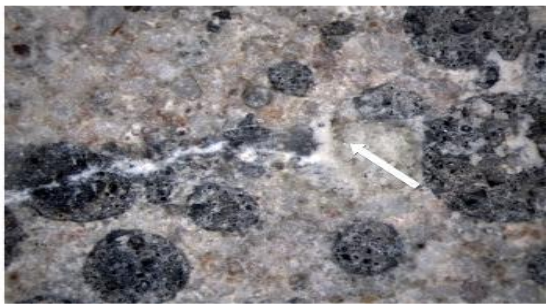
Hao ling et al. (2017) has shown that when the precipitated CaCo3 fill the cracks and reduce the porosity constant of cracks. On this basis, the impacts on resisting transmission of chloride into the cracks and kind lime stone and this is often studied in numerous ways like electro chemical test that's wont to notice the visual effects in cracks and additionally notice the load ratio of reinforcements and chloride particle content.

H.M. Jonkrs et al. (2016) have done a theoretical and experiment study on microorganism based mostly healing agents square measure combined in lightweight weight aggregates in mortar mix. By this once cracks seem then it heals the concrete autogenously.

Ali Keyvanfar et al. (2016) here they shows that once microorganism concrete is employed for self-healing, which sort of cracks is employed and that they conjointly mentioned the crack widths that square measure cured. These cracks square measure primarily based for sturdiness of the structure and conjointly mono structure level . Tests at microstructure level square measure normally performed to maximize the reliableness of the results.

3. SELF HEALING BACTERIAL CONCRETE

Self-healing of concrete implies that concrete is ready to shut the crack breadth autogenously with chemical merchandise by itself underneath sure circumstances. One major instrument of self-healing was accredited to the arrangement of carbonate as marks of the response amid tinny element ions in tangible and region greenhouse emission dissolved in water. Continuous association of unhydrated building material materials is another intrinsic self-healing mechanism.



Indication of self-healed bacterial concrete

BACTERIA USED IN BIO CONCRETE

In my project I had used 2 bacterias they're

1. Bacillus Sphaericus
2. Bacillus Cereus.

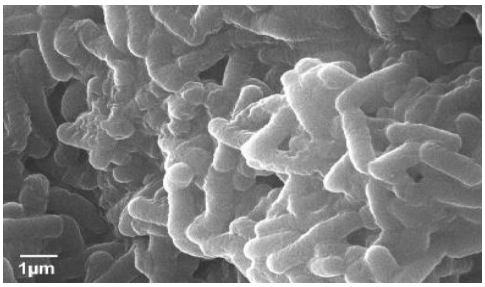
Cell concentrations chosen for Bacterial solution

BACTERIA	CELL CONCENTRATION / ml
Bacillus Sphaericus	10^4
	10^5
	10^6
Bacillus Cereus	10^4
	10^5
	10^6

PROPERTIES OF BACILLUS SPHAERICUS

It be able to form resistant endospores that are broadminded to high temperature, chemicals and ultraviolet light and can wait viable for long periods of time. The best hotness is 25-35 degree Celsius. pressure and hunger are common in this surroundings; consequently, Bacillus Sphaericus have evolve a set of strategy that agree to survival under these cruel conditions.

Bacillus Sphaericus

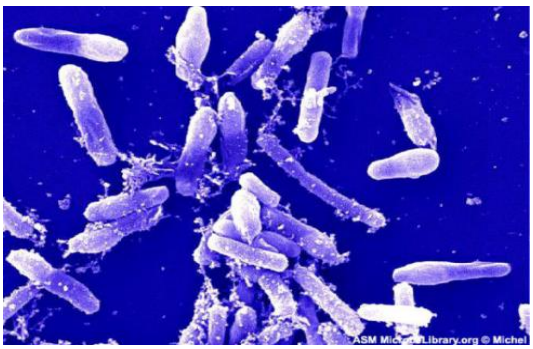


Scanning electron microscope

PROPERTIES OF BACILLUS CEREUS

Bacillus cereus is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, aerobic, facultative anaerobic, motile, beta haemolyticbacterium usually establish in soil. Used as associate degree trade organism that's ready to turn out a range of proteins and sources of bioremediation. Bacilli Cereus may be a smart supply of business proteins as a result of it's each a advantageous biological research host and turn out an oversized discrepancy of enzymes.

Bacillus Cereus



Scanning electron microscope

4. MATERIALS INVESTIGATION

CEMENT

(IS :4031-1988 PART 4&5**)**The cement used in this study was ordinary Portland cement (OPC) KCP 53grade. This reinforce is the mainly widely worn single in the building industry in India.

Cement

Tests results on cement

S.No	Name of the Tests	Results	Limits/Remarks
1	Specific gravity of cement	3.15	3.15
2	Fineness of cement	5%	>10%
3	Consistency of Cement	30%	26-33%
4	Initial Setting Time of Cement	40min	>45min
5	Final Setting Time of Cement	480min	>12hours

FINE AGGREGATE

Fine combination used for cement mortar ought to be properly hierarchal to convey minimum void quantitative relation and free from injurious materials.

Fine aggregates

Test results of fine aggregates

S.No	Name of the test	Results	Limits
1	Specific gravity	2.62	2.7-2.8
2	Sand grading zone	Zone 2	According to zoning table

COARSE AGGREGATE

Crushed stonework gravel of dimension transitory from side to side 20mm sieve and maintained on four.75mm sieve of hour and stones of size passing through 16mm sieve and maintained on twelve.5mm sieve of four-hundredth.

Coarse aggregates

Test Results of Coarse Aggregate

S.No	Name of the test	Results	Limits
1	Size of aggregates	12.5mm,20mm	-
2	Specific gravity	12.5mm-2.67	2.6-2.7
		20mm-2.70	2.6-2.7

WATER

Water is a very imperative factor of concrete because it with chemicals participates within the reaction with cement to make the association product, C-S-H gel.

BACTERIA

I got bacteria species from National Collection of Industrial Micro Organisms CSIR- National Chemical laboratories; Pune. Cultures that i got are Bacillus Sphaericus and Bacillus Cereus. This culture has been growth with its medium known as Nutrient Broth. And proceed to grow it for three different concentrations i.e.; 10^4, 10^5 and 10^6 respectively.

DESIGN OF CONCRETE MIX FOR M40 GRADE

CEMENT = 492.5kg
FINE AGGREGATE = 641.16kg
WATER = 197lit
COARSE AGGREGATE = 1066.07kg

5. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Material Preparation

The range of cumulative, sand and cement be in share accordance by way of the mix up devise and current perform used in construction OPC concrete

Material Preparation in the laboratory

MIXING, PLACING, COMPACTION

For cube, specimens of 150mm x 150mm x 150mm, the mixture was cast in three layers. Each coating conventional 25 physical stroke, and vibrate for 10 seconds on vibrating table. In some gear, the common internal needle vibrator was also utilized to successfully compact the concrete.

Mixing, Placing and Compaction done for the concrete cubes

MIXING OF BACTERIA

For bacterial cube, specimens of 150mm x 150mm x 150mm, bacteria are added in mix 0.06ml per one cube with water. The combination was cast in three layer. every layer conventional 25 manual strokes, plus vibrated for ten seconds on vibrating table.

Bacteria with concentration before mix

View of addition of Bacteria in concrete

Cast specimens with Bacteria

CURING

After casting the test specimen were left to air dry in ambient circumstances for 24hrs. Then the specimens were releasing from the mould and cured for 28days in water.

Casted specimen in curing tank

6. RESULT ANALYSIS

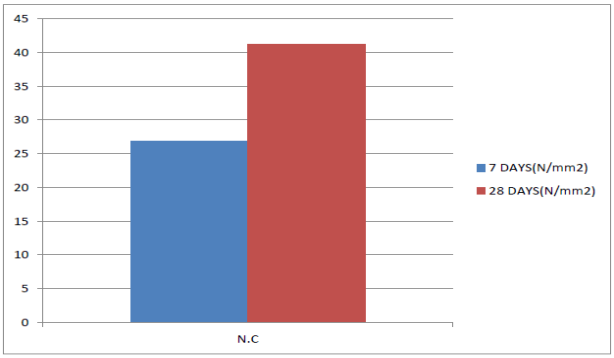
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE

The cube compressive strength test results at the various ages such as 7 days and 28 days were approved out. For each Bacterial concentration 6 cubes were cast for 7 days and 28 days.

CONTROL SPECIMENS

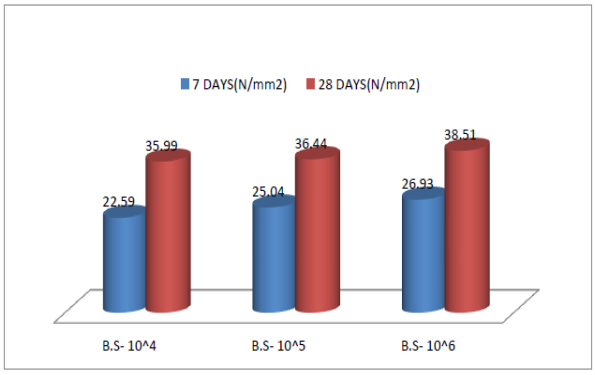
Compressive test results of Control Specimens

No. of cube	7days (N/mm^2)	28 days (N/mm^2)
1.	32.88	42.86
2.	17.78	39.02
3.	30.14	41.96
Average:	**26.93**	**41.28**



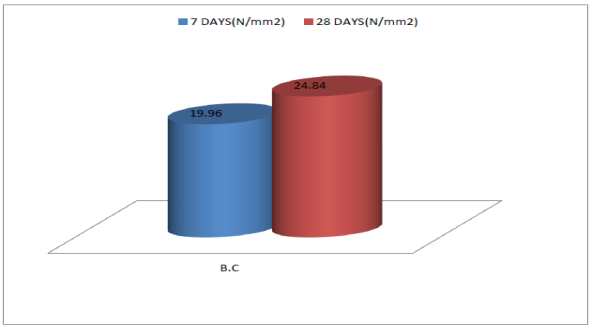
Compression test results of Bacillus Sphaericus

Sl.no	10^4 cells/ml (N/mm^2)		10^5 cells/ml (N/mm^2)		10^6 cells/ml (N/mm^2)	
	7 days	28 Days	7 days	28 days	7 days	28 days
1	18.27	35.55	23.55	34.66	32.88	36.44
2	26.32	33.33	24.92	40.88	17.78	38.66
3	23.19	39.11	26.66	37.33	30.14	40.44
Avg	**22.59**	**35.99**	**25.04**	**36.44**	**26.93**	**38.51**



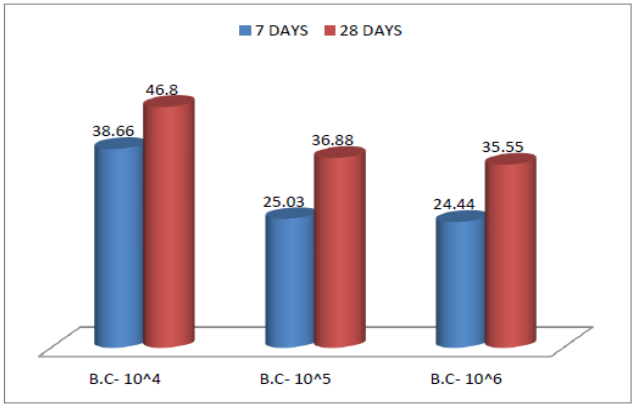
Compression test results of Bacillus Cereus without concentration

Sl.no	7days	28 days
1.	19.94	26.66
2.	17.92	24.32
3.	19.92	23.55
Average:	**19.96**	**24.84**



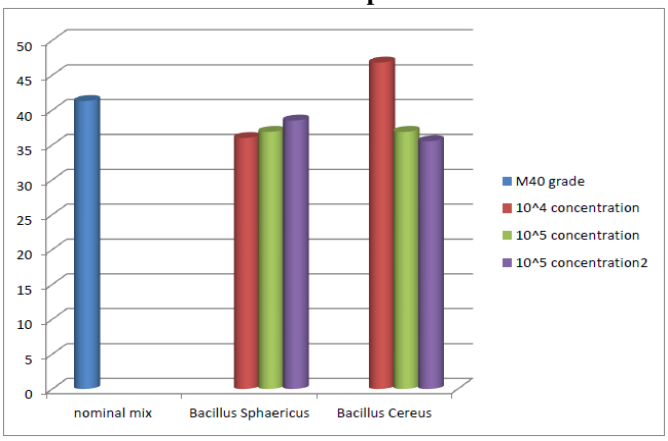
Compression test results of Bacilus Cereus with concentration

Sl.no	10^4 cells/ml (N/mm²)		10^5 cells/ml (N/mm²)		10^6 cells/ml (N/mm²)	
	7days	28 days	7 days	28 days	7 days	28 days
1.	40.44	47.11	23.11	35.56	22.55	34.67
2.	38.22	45.33	27.11	36.88	27.55	36.44
3.	37.33	48	24.88	38.22	23.22	35.55
Average:	**38.66**	**46.80**	**25.03**	**36.88**	**24.44**	**35.55**



Compression test results Comparison between nominal mix and Bacillus Sphaericus and Bacillus Cereus

Sl.no	Nominal Cubes of M40 grade	Bacillus Sphaericus			Bacillus Cereus		
		10^4	10^5	10^6	10^4	10^5	10^6
7 Days	26.93	22.59	25.04	26.93	38.66	25.03	24.44
28 Days	41.28	35.99	36.44	38.51	46.80	36.88	35.55



7. CONCLUSIONS

The investigational work conducted the subsequent conclusions are drawn,

1) Incorporating self-healing technology into concrete pavement style presents an answer for a few of the difficulties facing concrete.
2) Currently offered self-healing road technologies area unit paving the manner for the development of road style.
3) Accessible technologies have incontestable their possible in repairing distressed concrete pavements. they provide nice opportunities for raised sturdiness and responsibleness, reduced maintenance and lower overall price of concrete pavements.
4) This includes a discount within the material resources required, as a result of the standard over-design of materials isn't any longer needed.
5) The repair of AN concrete pavement is self-addressed insitu by its internal self-healing system at the terribly position of first look of injury, eliminating the requirement for classical unmoved maintenance processes.
6) However, the key purpose of self-healing skill for concrete pavement style is that the expansion of a very good concrete pavement system, capable of self-assessment and automatic response.

7) Despite the progress created within the development of self-healing concrete technology, any work is needed to realize really good concrete pavements.
8) The development of such areas of own healing skill for concrete pavements can really revolutionize concrete pavement style.
9) This will result in another biological process step in construction and style and produce the concept of self-healing roads from science fiction to reality.
10) The results given during this study show that the microorganism self-healing mechanism may be accustomed succeed the goal of concrete crack self- healing.

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