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An Experimental Study on Effect of Acid Attack & Mechanical & Durable Properties on Concrete with Different Admixtures

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ABSTRACT: Acidic attack represents a topic of increasing significance, owing to the spread of damages of concrete structures in both urban and industrial areas. Type of cement being used in the structure is an important factor the affecting performance of cement constituents in an aggressive environment. The goal of this study is to compare the acidic resistance of ordinary Portland cement with different admixtures as part of constituents. The admixtures used are silica fume, fly ash, blast furnace slag and metakaolin. Standard procedures are employed to assess the performance of admixture cements with different organic and mineral acids. Compressive strength, Tensile strength, Rapid Chloride Permeability, Water absorption, tests are to be adopted as indicators under curing of 7, 14, 28, 56,90 days. Acid attack test conducted on 30, 60 days under HCL, H_2SO_4 , HNO₃ Acids

KEYWORDS:silica fume, fly ash, blast furnace slag and metakaolin, HCL, H₂SO₄, HNO₃ Acids

I. INTRODUCTION

Concretes made of Portland cement (OPC) are highly alkaline with pH values normally above 12.5 and are not easily attacked by acidic solutions. Acid attacks represents a topic of increasing significance, owing to the spread of damages of concrete structures in both urban and industrial areas. Type of cement being used in the structure is an important factor that affecting performance of cement constituents in an aggressive environment. This was adopted to examine cement based materials and impact of chemicals on cementization i.e., Aggressive action of CO_2 , Attack by strong acids, Action of ammonia, Action of sulphates, Attack by strong alkalis, Bacterial corrosion with H_2S .

II. RELATED WORK

- 1. N. K. Amudhavalli, Jeena Mathew Effect Of Admixtures On Strength And Durability Parameters Of Concrete
- 2. Emmanuel K. Attiogbe And Sami H. Rizkalla Explored The Response Of Four Different Concrete Mixes To Sulphuric Acid Attack Was Evaluated
- 3. Ali Allahverdi, Franti.Ek .KváraTested The Performance On Mechanism Of Nitric Acid Attack On Hardened Paste Of Geopolymeric Cements, In Addition To The Leaching Process In Which The Soluble Contents Of The Material
- 4. Chiara F. Ferraris, Paul E. Stutzman, And Kenneth A. Snyder Has Shown A Approach On Sulphate Resistance Of Concrete Existing Performance Specifications And Test Methods On Sulphate Attack, To Provide The Technical Basis For Improved Performance Standards, And To Provide Criteria For Evaluation, Selection, And Use Of Concrete Materials For Sulphate Attack Resistance.



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III. EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY

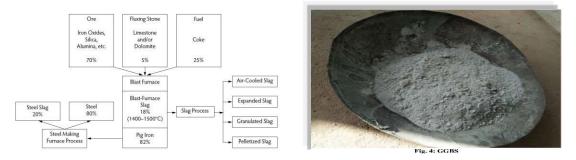
1. *Flyash* :Fly ash is a by product of the combustion of pulverized coal in thermal power plants. A dust-collection system removes the fly ash, as a fine particulate residue, from combustion gases before they are discharged into the atmosphere,More than 85% of most fly ashes is comprised of chemical compounds and glasses formed from the elements silicon, aluminium, iron, calcium, and magnesium.



Figure 1 : Flyash

2. **Blast-Furnace Slag :** Blast-furnace slag is a by product of iron manufacture. When it is rapidly quenched with water to a glassy state and finely ground, it develops the property of latent hydraulicity. Most of the slags so produced are, in themselves, cementitious materials to a certain degree, whereas others become so in the presence of activators such as Portland cement and calcium sulfate.







4. *Silica Fume :* Silica fume is a byproduct of the manufacture of silicon or of various silicon alloys produced in submerged electric-arc furnaces. The type of alloy produced and the composition of quartz and coal.Most of the silica fume in cement and concrete are related to silica fume collected during the production of a silicon alloy containing at least 75% silicon.



Figure 3. Silica fume

5. *Metakaolin*: Highly reactive metakaolin has recently become available as a very active pozzolanic material for use in concrete. Unlike fly ash, slag, or silica fume, this material is not a byproduct but is manufactured from a



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high-purity kaolin clay by calcination at temperatures in the region of 700 to 800° C. The material, ground to an average particle size of 1 to 2 μ m, is white in color.

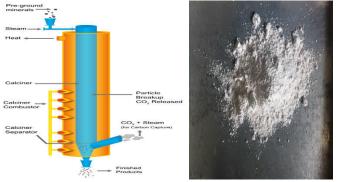
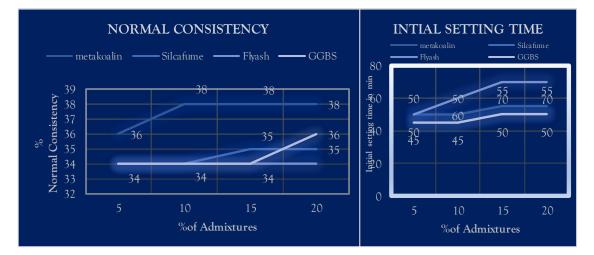


Figure 4. Metakaolin



(22	metakoalii	FINAL SETTIN	IG TIME —— Flyash —	GGBS
400	340	340	330	330
300 .ម្ត	330 300	330 295		330
aetin m 000			280	280
Final setting time in min 0				
nal sett				
E 0 -	5	10%of Adr	20	

Graph1. a.Normal Consistency b.Initial Setting time c.Final setting time

IV. MEHODOLOGY

The methodology involves the replacement of cement by fly ash, silica fume, blast furnance slag, metakaolin with appropriate proportions such as 5, 10,15,20%. And here we are adopting mix design for M25 grade concrete.Standard procedures are employed to assess the performance of admixtured cement with organic and mineral acids. Method of Preparation of Test SpecimensCubes of size 150mm x 150mm x 150mm for Compressive strength were cast. Then the



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specimens were demoulded and cured in water at a temperature of 20 prior to testing. The Compressive strength tests of concrete samples was determined at 3, 7, 28, 60, and 90 days as per IS: 516- 1959.



Figure 5. Specimens in Curing Tank

Mix Proportions

- Concrete mix design in this experiment was designed as per the guidelines specified in by ACI committee.
- All the samples were prepared using design mix.
- The Trail mix of (1:1.6:3.2) grade of concrete was used for the present investigation.
- Mix design was done based on I.S 10262-1982.



Figure 6. Tests conducted on Hardened concrete a. Compressive strength b. Split tensile strength c. RCPT Test.d.Water absorption Test.d.Acid attack test

V. RESULTS

1. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TEST RESULTS

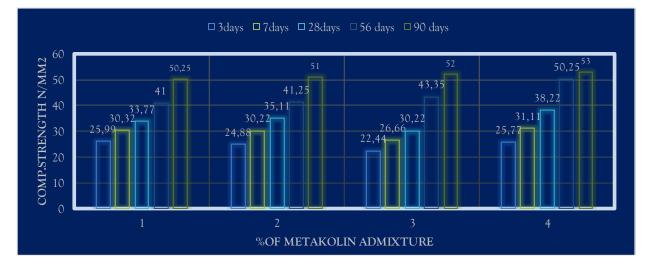
From below graphs it has been seen that, the comparison of compressive strength results of concrete for various replacements of Metakaolin .At 20 % Metakaolin gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 38.22 N/mm2 & 53 N/mm2



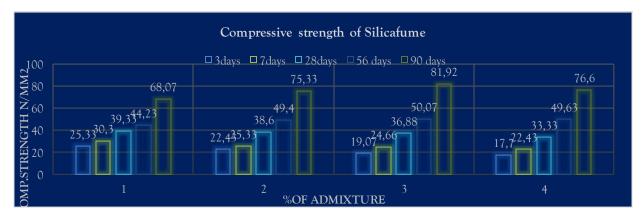
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From below graphs it has been seen that, the comparison of compressive strength results of concrete for various replacements of Silica Fume .At 15 % Silica Fume gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 36.88 N/mm2 & 81.92 N/mm2



From below graphs it has been seen that, the comparison of compressive strength results of concrete for various replacements of Flyash .At 5 % Flyash gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 30.50 N/mm2 & 76.60 N/mm2



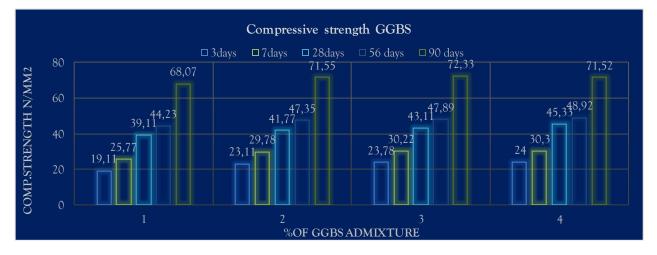
From below graphs it has been seen that, the comparison of compressive strength results of concrete for various replacements of GGBS .At 15 % GGBS gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 43.11 N/mm2 & 72.33 N/mm2



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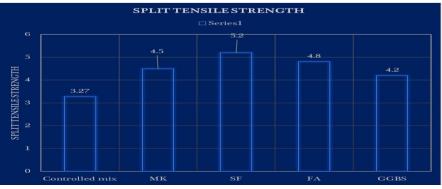
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2. SPLIT TESNILE STRENGTH RESULTS

From below graphs it has been seen that, the comparison of Split tensile strength results of concrete for various replacements of Metakaolin & Silica Fume & Flyash & GGBS .Silica fume got high tensile strength at 15 % replacement.



3. Water Absorption Test

<i></i>													
S	5.no	Sample	Wet weight(kgs)	Dry weight (kgs)	Water absorption in %								
	1	CC	9.56	9.40	1.70								
	2	MK	9.44	9.31	0.12								
	3	SF	9.53	9.45	0.84								
	4	FA	9.44	9.39	0.53								
	5	GGBS	9.44	9.35	0.96								

4. Rapid Chloride Permeability Test

s.n O	SAMP LE	Io		І 6 0	I 9 0	I12 0		I ₁₈ 0					І аа 0	I ₃₆ 0	I cumulati ve in mA	I _{average} in coulom bs	Penetrabil ty of chloride
1	$\mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}$	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	2.30	2070	м
2	мк	8	1_0	9	1 0	12	11	12	13	17	20	19	17	18	3.26	2934	м
8	SF	0	0	1	2	2	4	6	6	8	10	11	14	16	1.44	1296	L
4	FA	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	8	8		10	0.96	8624	VL
5	GGBS	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	12	12	17	17	19	2.73	2457	м



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5. Acid Attack test a. SULPHURIC ACID ATTACK

• Sulphuric acid attack causes extensive formation of gypsum in the regions close to the surfaces, and tends to cause disintegrating mechanical stresses which ultimately lead to spalling and exposure of the fresh surface. The chemical reactions involved in sulphuric acid attack on cement

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4.2\text{H}_2\text{O} \\ 3\text{CaO.2SiO}_2.3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4.2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Si(OH)}_4 \\ \text{Organic matter} + \text{SO}_4{}^{2^-} \rightarrow \text{S}^{2^-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 \\ \text{S}^{2^-} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} \\ \text{H}_2\text{S} + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \end{array}$$

• Sulphuric acid is highly reactive and reacts with calcium compounds to form gypsum which causes the concrete to soften, ultimately leading to roof collapse.

•

b. NITRIC ACID ATTACK

- Nitric acid usually occurs in chemical plants producing explosives, artificial manure and similar products.
- Nitric acid can be formed from the compounds and radicals of nitrates in the presence of water

$$3NO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow 2HNO_3 + NO$$

$$2HNO_3 + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow Ca(NO_3)_2.2H_2O$$

 $Ca(NO_3)_2.2H_2O + 3CaO.Al_2O_3.8H_2O \rightarrow 3CaO.Al_2O_3. Ca(NO_3)_2.10H_2O$

Pavlik reported that the corroded layer developed by the action of nitric acid solution with concentrations ranging between 0.025 to 0.5 mol l^{-1} is soft, and porous with visible cracks

c. HYDROCHLORIC ACID ATTACK

 $Ca_{6}Al_{2}(SO_{4})_{3}(OH)_{12}.26H_{2}O \rightarrow 3Ca^{2+} + 2[Al(OH)_{4}]^{-} + 4OH^{-} + 26H_{2}O$

 $3Ca^{2+}+2[Al(OH)_4]^-+4OH^-+12HCL \rightarrow 3CaCl2 + 2ALCL_3 + 12H_2O$

the cross section of damaged prisms into three main zones; undamaged zone, hydroxide mixture zone or brown ring, and attacked zone. By hydroxide mixture zone, he referred to a layer formed by undissolved salts seen as a dark brown ring.



Figure 7. Acid Attack on concrete cubes

VI. CONCLUSION

- 4 At 20 % Metakaolin gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 38.22 N/mm2 & 53 N/mm2
- 4 At 15 % Silica Fume gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 36.88 N/mm2 & 81.92 N/mm2
- 4 At 5 % Flyash gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 30.50 N/mm2 & 76.60 N/mm2
- ↓ At 15 % GGBS gives maximum Compressive strength at 28 & 90 Days as 43.11 N/mm2 & 72.33 N/mm2
- the comparison of Split tensile strength results of concrete for various replacements of Metakaolin & Silica Fume & Flyash & GGBS .Silica fume got high tensile strength at 15 % replacement.
- The percentage water absorption for different proportions of concrete varies with the silica fume and fly ash & metakaolin & GGBS replacement Metakaolin has low water absorption 0.12 %
- Water permeability of concrete with Metakaolin has medium by RCPT Test
- Immersion of cubes leads to drastic reduction in compressive strength as compared to sprinkling for any type of acid. The reduction in compressive strength due to complete immersion is almost double than that for sprinkling of



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any particular acid (Hydrochloric or Sulphuric or Nitric acid) for particular exposure period (30 days or 60 days). As the exposure period increases, the effect on strength and reduction in mass of the cubes also increases.

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