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**WELCOME SPEECH
FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIR**

Assalamu'alaykum wrwb,

Welcome to Padang!

Dear authors and all participants of International Conference of Applied Science on Engineering, Business, Linguistics, and Information Technology (ICo-ASCNITech) 2017 to be held in Kyriad Bumiminang Hotel in Padang, Sumatera Barat-Indonesia on 13-15 October 2017.

This annual event is organized by Politeknik Negeri Padang (Indonesia) and Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan (Malaysia). About 200 titles by more than 350 authors are registered to this prestigious conference from more than 30 local and international higher education institution as well as research bodies. This is a great opportunities to share information of applied research, technology and innovation among researchers and academicians, students, government, industries and other stakeholders. Hopefully this wonderful agenda would considerably contribute to Indonesia economic competitiveness as well as other countries which are the theme of this conference, “Fostering global economic competitiveness through innovation in applied science and technology”.

Best Regards,

Assoc. Prof. Gusri Yaldi, PhD
Chairman of ICo-ASCNITech 2017

**WELCOME SPEECH FROM
THE DIRECTOR OF POLITEKNIK NEGERI PADANG**

Assalamu'alaykum wrwb,

Politeknik Negeri Padang is pleased to conduct the International Conference of Applied Science on Engineering, Business, Linguistics, and Information Technology (ICo-ASCNITech) 2017. As a leading higher vocational educational institution in Indonesia, Politeknik Negeri Padang must develop its international reputation to achieve long term vision as the best higher vocational education in South Eastern Asia by 2025. This international event is part of our strategic plans toward that vision which also to strengthen our cooperation with international universities like Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan, Malaysia.

We would like to warm welcome all authors and participants to Padang city. Meeting with other researchers and academicians from different universities, countries and cultures during the conference is of course a valuable experience toward your future career. As our special guests, we recommend you to try an internationally famous and delicious cuisine from Padang called "Rendang". We hope you enjoy your stay while in Padang and good luck with your presentations.

Warm Regards,

Aidil Zamri, ST., MT.
Director of Politeknik Negeri Padang

Experimental Study on Porous Concrete Regarding to Its Aggregates Variations of Compositions, Shapes, and Types for Sidewalk Application

Amelia Makmur¹, Rachmansyah.², Elly Kusumawati B.³, Teguh Parsono⁴, Nicholas Tedjasukmana⁵, Rizki Nainggolan⁶, Piter Octaviano Sukarno⁷, Wira Rante Paganggi⁸

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: amelia@ukrida.ac.id

² Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: rachmansyah@ukrida.ac.id

³ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: elly.kusumawati@ukrida.ac.id

⁴ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: teguh.parsono@ukrida.ac.id

⁵ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: nicholas.2014ts008@civitas.ukrida.ac.id

⁶ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: rizki.2014ts010@civitas.ukrida.ac.id

⁷ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: piter.2014ts006@civitas.ukrida.ac.id

⁸ Department of Civil Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University, Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No.4, Jakarta, 11470, Indonesia
E-mail: wira.2014ts020@civitas.ukrida.ac.id

Abstract— Infrastructure growth is accompanied by decreasing water catchment and open space areas. It has caused surface water runoff which causing urban flooding. Research on pavement materials needs to develop a porous material that can drain water properly, and met the specifications of pavement materials, for sidewalk application or parking area. This research was conducted to develop a porous concrete mix design for sidewalk application with variations on types and shapes of aggregates. The results of this research is expected to provide a porous concrete mix design which met the technical specifications related to the compressive strength of the material. The method used on this experimental research is to develop specimens material that refers to ACI 522R-10 Standard and ASTM C33 Standard. Aggregate variations used are flat, sharp and crushed stone. There are 9 variations of compositions, shapes, and types of aggregates by adding admixture substance on these specimens. Results of this research has shown that 50% no. 8 sized (ASTM C33) crushed stone and 50% sharp aggregates sized <1cm, provided 12.816 MPa for compressive strength value, 20.3% for porosity value and 0.46 cm/s for permeability value. This mix design can be applied for sidewalk application, because the compressive strength values meet the specifications.

Keywords— Porous concrete; Mix Design; Aggregates; Compressive Strength; Permeability; Sidewalk Application

I. INTRODUCTION

Surface runoff has become one of main problems caused by massive construction effort done on recent years. Construction site has taken major area used to serve as water infiltration area also known as green belt area. This phenomenon is often occurred at mega cities around the world, one of it is Jakarta, with its major annual land subsidence rate (appr. 5 cm/ year). While some effort like biopore, infiltration wells, paving blocks has been used extensively, many has not proved effective to infiltrate water to earth.

One of the sound solution is to make a porous concrete [1],[2],[3]. Porous concrete itself has been used in some countries outside Indonesia. Porous concrete is a concrete that

contains high amount of pores. In order to be effective at draining water, minimum 15% of pores is required. [4]

In Indonesia, many studies about porous concrete are focused mainly on porosity properties porous concrete possesses which able to infiltrate water to earth, while there are not many study regarding its material, design and construction implementation. This study aims to continue previous studies on determining mix design job for sidewalk pavement, with minimum strength required by SNI (Indonesian National Standard) at 12,5 MPa [5]. Result on previous study has shown that rounded natural aggregates tends to have better strength capacity over other types of aggregates used [6] and additive is substantially needed to strengthen compressive strength [7],[8],[9].

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

The objective of this research is to determine which aggregate gradation types fit best to reach minimum strength required for sidewalk pavement application at 12,5 MPa, as stated by SNI (Indonesian National Standard). There were 3 types of aggregates used on this study, ASTM-C33-#8 gradation crushed aggregates [10], uniform graded artificial green aggregate, and uniform graded flat rounded natural aggregate. Gradation itself affect the compressive strength results [11],[12],[13]. All of three aggregates used are less than 1 cm in size. Mix design job was calculated based on ACI522R-10 mixture proportioning guidance. On mix design job, all variables were kept constant, except for aggregates proportions and weight.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

A. Materials

Portland Composite Cement was used in this particular study, water used were from local water supply, tested for pH value, and three types of aggregates were used on this study. The properties of the aggregates used on this study were measured according to ASTM and listed in Table 1. Sika PV-100 was used as an additive to mixture [14]. Sika PV-100 were used because it has proven that it helps strengthen the compressive strength.

TABLE I
PROPERTIES OF AGGREGATES

Types	Properties		
	Bulk Specific Gravity	Apparent Specific Gravity	Absorption (%)
Green	1,99	2,08	4,27
Flat	2,45	2,48	1,02
Crushed	2,55	2,60	2,08



Fig. 1 Crushed Stone



Fig. 2 Flat Natural Stone



Fig. 3 Artificial Green Stone

The photograph of the aggregate used in this study is shown in Fig.1, and each aggregate grain-size distribution are shown in Fig.2. Results shown that three of the aggregates used were uniform graded, with maximum size was 9,6 mm and absorption and specific gravity as shown on Table 1 [15],[16],[17] The distribution was determined according to ASTM C-33. Each aggregate were originally comes from local stones.

B. Mix Design

Mix Design were calculated according to ACI522R-10 mixing proportion guidance. A preliminary mix design were calculated, and tested to find the best option of mix design that further will be used on all the sample making [1],[18],[19],[20],[21]. All variables were kept constant, except for weight of aggregates used. The primary mix design for 1 m³ of sample is presented in Table II.

Some of the problems that occurs on the preliminary mix design were density and w/c rate. Porous concrete were normally uncompacted [19], or using a very light compacting method, that would results in uneven density of the sample. It was then decided to take standard compaction method, using rod for 25 times for each layer. Another problems that occurs during preliminary mix design was w/c ratio. As w/c ratio is crucial to the process of making porous concrete, water content that makes mixture sticky enough has to be calculated, to achieved maximum compressive strength.

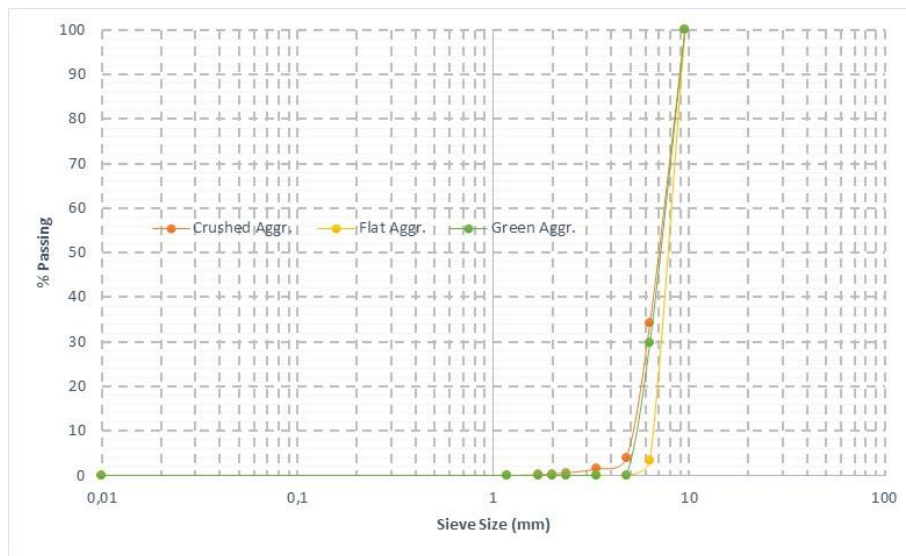


Fig. 3 Gradation

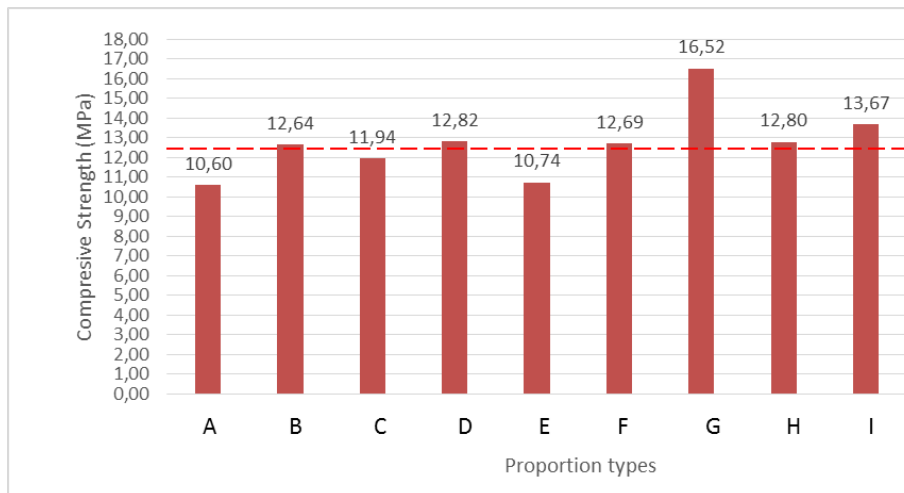


Fig. 4 Compressive Strength Result

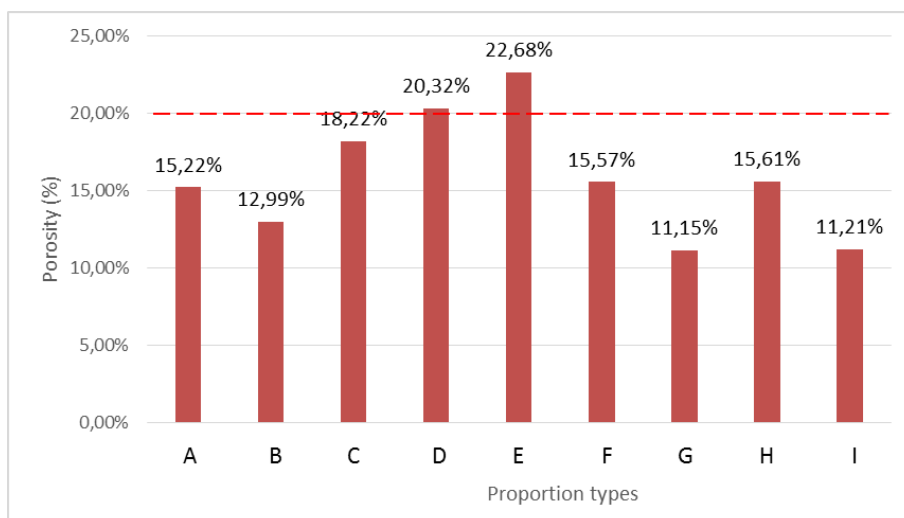


Fig. 5 Porosity test results

TABLE II
MIX DESIGN

Materials	Volume (m ³)	Weight (kg)
Aggregates	0.484	1325
Cement	0.096	301.25
Water	0.103	0.103
Additive	17.5	19.5
Pores	0.300	-
w/c	0.4	-



Fig. 6. One of the sample prepared in the Laboratory.

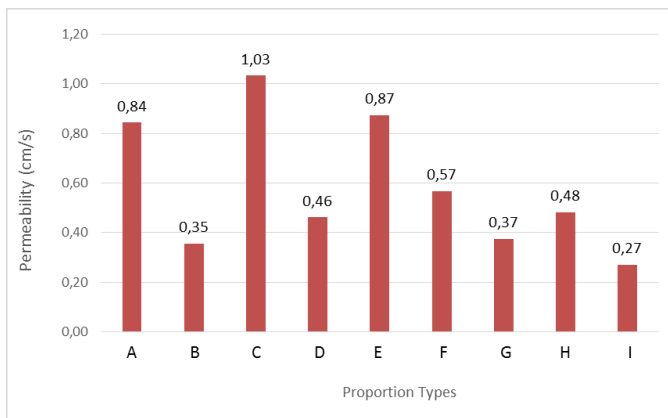


Fig. 5 Permeability test

The primary mix design were then modified by changing aggregates weight. The proportions of the aggregate are presented in Table III. There are 9 proportions of aggregate used in this study.

TABLE III
PROPORTIONS (% OF WEIGHT)

Aggregate Type	Proportions								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Green	100	-	-	50	25	75	-	-	-
Flat	-	100	-	-	-	-	50	25	75
Crushed	-	-	100	50	75	25	50	75	25

C. Sample Preparation

The sample were mixed using electric hand mixer, and were molded into a cylindrical mold 10 cm in diameter and 20 cm in height. The samples were divided into 3 layers and were compacted on each layer each using standard rod for 25 times each. The samples were then cured in a standard curing chamber for 28 days.

D. Air voids test

Some research has done more advanced technology to determine porosity such as using electrical measurements [17], but particularly on this research air voids test was done by using a simple method to determine its voids proportions. As referred by ACI 522R-10, volumetric procedure were conducted. Samples were sealed, and the mass of water filled the samples were then calculated, and converted into an equivalent volume of pores.

$$\{ \{ (W_b - W_k) / V_b \} \times (1 / \rho_{air}) \} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

E. Permeability Test

Permeability tests can be done on several Permeability test was done by using falling head permeameter based on Neithalath model reported in ACI 522R-10. The permeability rate are expected to be between 0,14-1,22 cm/s.



Fig. 7. Simple Falling Head Permeameter

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Compressive Strength

Compressive results has shown that concrete consist of artificial green aggregate showed relatively low compressive strength, while concrete that consist of flat natural aggregate showed greater strength. On 100% aggregate ratio, flat natural aggregate showed greater strength from other two aggregates. On mixed aggregate, flat natural aggregate and crushed aggregate mixed together showed greater strength than green and crushed aggregate combination.

While on overall, the compressive strength results didn't fluctuate that much between each proportions. It ranges between 10.62 – 16.52 MPa. With the lowest compressive strength was attained by mix A which consist of 100% artificial green aggregate. As artificial green aggregate tends to be angular at shapes, but rounded at its corner, interlocking between aggregate is not as good as crushed stone, and its surface is quite smooth, then creates bond that is not as strong as the other aggregates.



Fig. 8. One of the sample crushed in the laboratory

On figure 8, flat natural aggregate were used to make the sample. The sample incorporated the flat natural aggregate tends to be heavier, and denser than any other sample, thus created low porosity and permeability, but with decent compressive strength.

B. Porosity test

On 100% aggregates ratio, crushed aggregate showed greater porosity than other two aggregates. Since crushed aggregates tend to angular, thus caused connection between aggregates happens in small dispersed area, cause interconnection is greater that other two types of aggregates. Results showed flat aggregate tend to have worse porosity. Overall porosity were between 11% - 23%, while required minimum porosity is 15% as stated by ACI522R-10. Highest porosity 22,7% reached on mix E, and by far the lowest porosity was 11.15%

C. Permeability Test

Permeability result shown that best permeability reached on mix C, consist of 100% of crushed aggregate. While lowest permeability reached on mix I, consist of crushed aggregate and flat natural aggregate. Results showed that flat natural aggregate tends to have lower permeability rate than green aggregate. While on 100% aggregate ratio, there is no consistent result.

D. Results Summary

From results summary, highest compressive strength reached by mix G, with very small porosity percentage and permeability rate. The best results, which fulfill minimum required standard value were showed by mix D, consisted of 50% natural aggregate and 50% crushed aggregate, with compressive strength as high as 12.816 Mpa, 20.3% porosity rate and 0.46 cm/s permeability rate.

TABLE IV
RESULTS SUMMARY

Type	Compressive Strength (Mpa)	Porosity (%)	Permeability (cm/s)
A	10.600	15.2%	0.84
B	12.640	13.0%	0.35
B	11.942	18.2%	1.03
D	12.816	20.3%	0.46
E	10.735	22.7%	0.87
F	12.691	15.6%	0.57
G	16.521	11.1%	0.37
H	12.796	15.6%	0.48
I	13.851	11.3%	0.23

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An experiment to conclude which aggregate showed the best result was conducted to determined which aggregate characteristic best suited for porous concrete making. Based on this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Crushed Aggregate showed balanced value of compressive strength, porosity, and permeability value.
2. Rounded natural aggregate tends to have better compressive strength, but much lower permeability and porosity.
3. Green aggregate, which is sharp tends to have poor results, but better permeability and porosity value.
4. A mix between crushed and artificial green aggregate has shown best compressive strength, with adequate porosity and permeability rate.

FUTURE RESEARCH

The results showed here were preliminary study. Further study is needed to be done to confirm the best results shown on this study. Several improvement on regularity on compressive strength result is also needed to be done.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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