

Applicability of Bacterial Concrete in Construction**Piyush Das¹ and Swati Agrawal²**^{1&2}Assistant Professor, Kalinga University, Naya Raipur, CG ⁵

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ABSTRACT

Self-recuperating cements effect broadly apparent as a medicinal method to improve the toughness of cement. Albeit, scarcely any audit papers on self-mending concrete were distributed, a solid survey on all parts of self-recuperating concrete can't be found. Right now, compound and natural of self-mending solid advances were totally assessed. The fundamental focal point of the investigation is for the natural procedures. The audit presents another understanding into the examination for the treatment of sudden breaking cement. The data introduced right now be considered critical for biotechnologists and bioprocess designers to have extensive updates on the present business as usual of self healing concrete.

KEYWORDS

Self-recuperating solid, concoction self-mending process, natural self-recuperating process, organic precipitation

INTRODUCTION

Concrete is considered together of the foremost important building materials around the world within the development sector (Maheswaran et al., 2014), but the creation of crack in concrete leads to problem within the structure. Cracks in concrete occur because of various factors like freeze-thaw reactions, shrinkage, mechanical compression and tensile forces (Gavimath et al., 2012). To renovate the crack in concrete structures; involves the appliance of concrete mortar which may results in damaging surface of the concrete. Maintenance often consumes time and is expensive as well as it's quite difficult for marking and accessing cracks for repairing. Traditional repairing systems thus had downside as it impacts on environment and health (Seshagiri Rao et al., 2013). New technique for crack fixation having certain environment-friendly biological process found fractured sections acting as nucleation site for bacterial cluster showed improvement in selective plugs also as mineral precipitation as microbial activities promoted calcite. Microbiologically Enhanced Crack Remediation (MECR) is this technique (Meldrum, 2003). It showed *Bacillus Sphaericus* a type of bacteria precipitated carbonated as cell constituents and in their micro environment converted urea to ammonia and carbonate. The degradation of bacteria in urea increased the pH and promoted deposition of carbonate in Ca rich

environment. Carbonate layer formation is coated around cell of the bacteria in this process (Dick et al., 2006). Although it's a costly mechanism used during concrete making. Supporting Researches reinforcing concrete strength and durability performance are done timely (Mehta 1999). Microbial Induced Carbonate Precipitation (MICCP) has to be provided awareness among basic and applied engineering field (Rodriguez-Navarro et al., 2007). Aim of this study is usage of bacteria within deposit and precipitation of calcite minerals within cement/concrete matrix for calcites newly formed remediating refilling of pores in concrete. CaCO_3 often used as binding agent can be used as pore-filling material for concrete strength reducing capillary pores.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Grade 53 cement conforming IS 456:2000, quarry waste of fineness modulus of 3.2 as crushed sand conforming Zone III IS 383-1970 and 4.75mm fine aggregates. Local available coarse aggregates having size between 12.5 -20 mm conforming IS 383-1970 were used. Potable water used for casting concrete specimens. Water was free from acids or oils and alkalis and has chloride content of 140 mg/l for concrete.

Selection and cultivation of calcite producing bacteria

Bacteria was collected from Chandigarh, India. Bacteria was cultured on nutrient agar (NA), containing animal tissue peptic digest of 5g/l, yeast extract 1.5g/l, agar 15g/l, beef extract 1.49g/l, sodium chloride 4.9g/l and pH was medium between

at 25 degree celsius. A 24 hours incubation at 37 degree celsius was allowed for culturing of bacteria onto the plates. *Bacillus sphaericus* storing at refrigeration temperature were used for further studies. Calcite production and spore formation was tested through cultivation. Basic medium consisted 0.02g KH_2PO_4 , 0.19g KCl, 0.21g $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.2g NH_4Cl , 0.21g per litre of Milli-Q ultrapure waterwater, for sporulation (spore-formation) experiments, 50mm NaHCO_3 , 50mm Na_2CO_3 and 20mm sodium citrate was added to the capital medium. To investigate calcite assembly abeyant of those bacilli in aqueous media, basal average was adapted with 50mg NaHCO_3 , 100mg sodium citrate and 25mg CaCl_2 . The top absorption of sodium citrate aural the after average was bare to arrest abiotic calcite formation.

Preparation of specimen for compressive and split tensile strength test

The cubes and cylinders were able for accurate mix with (bacterial concrete) and after (conventional concrete) accession of calcite-producing *Bacillus sphaericus* as per Indian specifications. Thus able cubes and cylinders for its compressive and split-tensile backbone to differentiate the accepted accurate from the bacterial concrete.

Compressive strength test

The compression analysis was to boldness the acerbity of cubical and annular specimens of the able concrete. The backbone of a accurate case depends aloft cement, aggregate, bond, water-cement ratio, abating temperature, and age and admeasurement of specimen. Mix architecture is that the above agency authoritative the backbone of concrete. Cubes of admeasurement 15cm x 15cm x 15cm were casted in the present study. All the specimens were provided with acceptable time for hardening and convalescent for 3, 7, 14 and 28 days. After the defined aeon (3, 7, 14 and 28 days) all the specimens were activated for its best amount in the compression testing machine. Compressive backbone of the analysis specimens were affected by adding best amount by the cross- exclusive area. $\text{Compressive Strength (N/mm}^2\text{)} = \text{Ultimate load} / \text{Cross sectional area of specimen}$.

Split-tensile strength test

Split compactness backbone is meandering way of award the compactness backbone of accurate by subjecting the accurate cylinders to a compressive force. Cylinders of admeasurement 150mm bore and 300mm continued were casted. After 24 hours the case were remoulded and subjected to baptize curing. After 3, 7, 14 and 28 days of abating the cylinders were taken accustomed to dry and activated in compression

testing apparatus by agreement the case horizontal. The backbone is affected from the blueprint as accustomed beneath .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The cubes and cylinders accept been activated as per IS specifications. The compressive backbone analysis and breach compactness backbone analysis were conceded out both on accepted and bacterial accurate specimens. The accepted and bacterial accurate cube specimens afterwards casting were convalescent for 28 days aural the baptize ablation and were activated in compression testing machine.

Compressive strength test

The compressive backbone analysis after-effects appear that there's a arise in backbone for the bacterial accurate in allegory to accepted accurate (Table-1). A cogent access of 31.84% and 31.15% was empiric for corresponding B1 and B2 corpuscle concentrations afterwards 28 days. During 3rd day to 28th day of study, it had been empiric that bacterial accurate showed ample access in ultimate compressive backbone than the accepted concrete. Among the two bacterial concentrations used, the top absorption of *Bacillus sphaericus* (B2) ability accepted to access the compressive backbone of able bacterial accurate . The advance in compressive backbone by B1 and B2 ability be attributed to bio-mineralization of CaCO_3 on the corpuscle surfaces and aural the pores of the cement–sand matrix, i.e. pore bushing aftereffect aural the adhesive specimens. Access in compressive backbone afterwards 28days could even be because of phosphate buffered saline, which enabled top pH akin to accommodate acceptable aliment and buffering activity to microbial beef aural the cement– beach matrix. Due to the top pH aural the adhesive mortar, the microbial beef were able to abound fast by bottomward calcite, after bushing the pores; thereafter there could be pore-filling with calcite consistent in consecutive abridgement in porosity . This added aberration in compressive backbone confirms the chemically produced urea's aural the blazon of CaCO_3 precipitation amid adhesive and beach matrixes of the adhesive adhesive case by the *Bacillus sphaericus*. Because of chain of diet in bio abating process, the bacterial accurate case showed college compressive backbone than accepted accurate specimens . CC: Conventional concrete, B1: Addition of 10ml of bacterial culture, B2: Addition of 15ml of bacterialculture.

Table-1 Compressive strength of conventional and bacterial concrete (N/mm²)

S. No	No of days	Compressive strength at first crack (N/mm ²)			Compressive strength (N/mm ²)		
		CC	B1	B2	CC	B1	B2
1	3	4.30	6.67	6.72	20.21	29.78	29.84
2	7	6.13	6.28	6.34	23.54	24.11	24.25
3	14	5.78	5.92	6.03	27.16	27.56	27.82
4	28	7.56	7.61	7.87	30.52	30.84	31.11

In this study, the adeptness of bacterial cultures that act as a abeyant abettor in accretion the compressive and breach compactness backbone in accurate was investigated. Bacterial cultures acclimated in this abstraction were characterized as corpuscle producers and urea’s producers. During this study, it was begin that the bacterial accurate showed access in compressive and breach compactness backbone than the accepted accurate to a cogent level. Bacterial spores anchored in the accurate cast will become metabolically alive if active by baptize and calcium media of concrete. The bacilli hydrolyze urea to aftermath ammonia and carbon dioxide, consistent in an access of pH in the ambience area ions Ca²⁺ and CO²⁻ accelerate as CaCO₃. Due to these backdrop of bacterial cultures, we achieve that concrete-immobilized spores of such bacilli may be able to allowance cracks by biomineral forth with convalescent the backbone and backbone of adhesive concrete. These characteristics of bacterial accurate accordingly appeared to be able in abreast approaching in the acreage of structural engineering.

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