

SOME STUDIES ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF CEMENT
CONCRETE IN OCEAN ENVIRONMENTS

BY

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A THESIS

SUBMITTED FOR FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

OF DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

TO

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

NEW DELHI (INDIA)

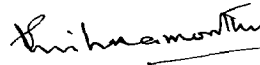
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To
MY PARENTS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that thesis entitled
"SOME STUDIES ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF CEMENT CONCRETE IN OCEAN
ENVIRONMENTS" being submitted by Mr. Krishna G. Kawadkar
to the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, India,
for the award of the "DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN CIVIL
ENGINEERING", is a record of bonafide research work
carried out by him under my guidance and supervision.

To the best of my knowledge the thesis has reached
the requisite standard. The material presented in this
thesis has not been submitted in part or full to any
other university or institution for award of a degree or
diploma.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives the author a great pleasure in expressing his regards and profound sense of gratitude to Dr.S. Krishnamoorthy, Prof. and Head of Centre for Material Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for his kind supervision, valuable guidance and constant encouragement throughout the period of doctoral programme.

The author expresses his thanks to Prof. B.M. Ahuja, Prof. T. Ramamurthy, Dr. F. Bhaskar Rao, Dr. Helpworth, Prof. C.V. Ramakrishnan, Dr. G.V. Rao and Dr. T.K. Dutta for their keen interest in his work, as well as their help rendered at various times.

The author also desires to thank the members of the staff of the Concrete, Structures, Structural Dynamics, Material Science, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Highway Engineering, Soil Engineering, Rock Mechanics, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and XRD Laboratories for their help in conducting the experiments.

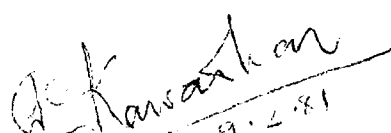
The author is also thankful to Mr. K. Bhaskar, Mr. C.L. Verma and Mr. G.K. Mehta for their active help in laboratories and work shops.

The author is indebted to the Chairman and Members of Board of Governors of Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur-11, Maharashtra, India, for deputing the author for Ph.D. programme and granting the essential leave.

The author acknowledges the financial assistance received from I.I.T. Delhi during the Doctorate programme. The author reserves special thanks to Dr.O.P. Jain, Director, I.I.T. Delhi and Prof. R.N. Ingle, Head of Civil Engg. Deptt., Nagpur who were sources of inspiration to the author.

The author remembers the active co-operation of all sorts by his beloved wife and his dearest children Amol, Aruna and Ramani during their stay at I.I.T. Delhi.

The author thanks Mr. T.S.R. Iyer for typing the thesis neatly.


(K.G. KAWADKAR)
9.2.81

· ABSTRACT

The behaviour of low and medium grades of concretes has been studied when under the effects of aggressive media, namely, artificial sea water (with five times the concentrations of its principal salts), individual solutions of the sodium chloride (1,36,050 ppm), magnesium chloride (19,050 ppm) and magnesium sulphate (8300 ppm), both at atmospheric pressure for periods upto 15 months, and at pressures equivalent to 50,100 and 210 meters of water for 3 months. Small-sized specimens of concrete have been subjected to such attacking media at an early age after casting. Seven mixes of concrete with different water-cement and aggregate-cement ratios have been used.

The specimens have been tested for compressive and tensile strengths, modulus of elasticity, modulus of rupture, dynamic modulus of elasticity, ultrasonic pulse velocity, bond strength, permeability to water and pH value.

Small-sized reinforced concrete beams have also been tested for failure.

Scanning electron micrographs and x-ray diffractographs obtained on hardened cement paste samples of similar water-cement ratios, which had been cured in

identical manners, are also presented to appreciate the causes of deterioration and possible chemical and morphological changes.

Hydrostatic pressures of the deep sea environment were simulated in specially designed and fabricated pressure vessels.

A quick permeability test for 'deteriorated' samples has been devised. All properties (except permeability) show reductions in their values with age and pressure in all the media. The role of pressure has been to cause an accelerated effect of deterioration of concrete. All the reagents react with cement paste and produce such products which cause changes in the microstructure of the paste and in the engineering properties of concrete.

Appropriate conclusions have been drawn on the behaviour of cement concrete when it is likely to be subjected to the salts of the ocean environment.

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