



Performance of Rice Husk Ash Concrete in Sulfate Solutions

Ash Ahmed* and John Kamau

Civil Engineering Group, Leeds Beckett University, UK

*Corresponding author: Ash Ahmed, Civil Engineering Group, Leeds Beckett University, UK, Tel: 0113 81 21980; Email: a.r.ahmed@leedsbeckett.ac.uk

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Abstract

Durability of concrete is defined as its ability to resist deterioration after exposure to the environment of its use. This work examined the performance of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) concrete in sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4) and combined Na_2SO_4 and MgSO_4 solutions. Concrete bar specimens and cubes were prepared for elongation and strength deterioration tests respectively using RHA replacement at the 7.5% replacement by volume, which had achieved the highest compressive strength from a previous study, as well as at the 30% replacement by volume, which was the highest replacement for the study. Strength deterioration tests were performed on the 7.5% replacement by the weight of cement. From the elongation findings, it was concluded that at the 7.5% replacement, RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% cement concrete in MgSO_4 environments, whereas at the 30% replacement, RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% cement concrete in both the Na_2SO_4 and mixed sulfate environments. For strength deterioration, the findings show that RHA could be used in both the Na_2SO_4 and mixed sulfate environments with an advantage over the 100% cement. RHA was also found to be more effective in resisting surface deterioration in all the sulfate solutions.

Keywords: Rice husk ash; Deterioration of concrete; Sulfate attack

Introduction

Durability of concrete is defined as its ability to resist deterioration, thereby being capable of maintaining its original quality and form once it has been exposed to the environment of its use [1]. The deterioration of concrete can be caused by either internal chemical reaction from the constituents of concrete or external attacks from chemicals such as sulfates [1]. This study focuses on sulfate attack, which is a major cause of the lack of durability in concrete.

One of the results of sulfate attack on concrete is the loss of strength by affecting calcium hydroxide [$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$], the product of the hydration of cement, and the strength giving Calcium Silicate Hydrate (C-S-H), the product of the reaction between $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and silicon dioxide (SiO_2) [2]. Gypsum and expansive ettringite are formed when Sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) attacks $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ [2]. Ettringite, which grows as needle shaped crystals causes volume increases of up to 126% depending on exposure conditions, and can generate very high stresses, which if higher than the tensile strength of concrete can bring about cracking [2].

Decalcification of C-S-H in Na_2SO_4 attack to cause loss of strength is negligible, and for this reason, it has been suggested that Na_2SO_4 attack manifests and should be evaluated through expansion. On the other hand, Magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4) attack has been reported to affect C-S-H, converting it to Magnesium Silicate Hydrate (M-S-H), which is not cementitious. For this reason also, it has been reported

that MgSO_4 attack should be evaluated through the loss of strength of concrete [2].

It has been posited that low sulfate resistance is caused by low levels of silicon dioxide (SiO_2), and high levels of sulfate (SO_4), iron (Fe_2SO_3), $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, and aluminate (C_3A) [3]. It has also been reported that a high molar ratio of sulfite (SO_3) to aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) enhances the formation of monosulfate, which leads to the formation of ettringite and gypsum on exposure to sulfate attack [2].

It has also been suggested that the reaction between Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCMS) such as the RHA and cement, which is also known as the pozzolanic reaction helps to dilute C_3A and remove $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ by converting it into C-S-H, hence reducing the quantities of gypsum formed. A poor performance of SCMs in $\text{Mg}(\text{SO})_4$ solutions has however been reported, since $\text{Mg}(\text{SO})_4$ mainly affects C-S-H, resulting in the loss of strength, [2]. Elsewhere, literature has it that permeability, which is defined as the rate at which pressured water can flow through interconnected voids within concrete, or the measure of how easily a liquid or gas can get through concrete, is the most important aspect of durability, since it slows down the flow of harmful substances into concrete [4,5]. In as much as controlling the chemistry of concrete is vital as discussed above, it is more important to maintain low permeability [6]. SCMs reduce the permeability of concrete by the packaging effect of their unreacted particles, as well as by the help of the

C-S-H that is formed as a result of their use, whose benefit is a less well interconnected capillary pore structure, that leads to lower permeability [2,7].

Table 1: Largest rice producing countries in the world [9].

Rank	Country	Rice produced (millions of hectares)
1	India	43.2
2	China	30.4
3	Indonesia	12.2
4	Bangladesh	12.0
5	Thailand	9.7
6	Vietnam	7.7
7	Burma	6.8
8	Philippines	4.5
9	Cambodia	2.9
10	Pakistan	2.9

It has further been suggested that the compressive strength of concrete is directly proportional to its durability, with low compressive strengths spelling low durability and vice versa [4,8]. RHA was defined by [2] as the product of incinerated rice husk, which is the outer shell that covers the rice kernel, the product of threshed paddy to separate rice grain and the husk. Its suitability as a SCM was investigated Kamau et al. [9] who evaluated the strength of concrete using untreated rice husk ash as a partial cement replacement up to 40% substitution; their findings found each mix satisfied the C32/40 strength class at 91 days thus proving the potential pozzolanic qualities of RHA. Over 2 million tonnes of rice are produced every year all over the world, with Asia being the largest producer as is shown in Table 1 [9]. Rice husk, the outer shell that covers the rice kernel, is a product of threshed paddy to separate rice grain and the husk; over 600 million tonnes of paddy are produced in the year 2008 [9]. Paddy is of very low nutrition to even be suitable for animal feed, but of all plant residues, it contains the highest amount of silica. RHA is obtained from either controlled or uncontrolled incineration of rice husks [9].

Research Significance

Some work has been carried out on the performance of RHA mortar in sulfate solutions. However, no work was found on the performance of RHA-replaced concrete. This work tested concrete bar specimens made from RHA replacement.

Previous Data

Chemical composition

Table 2: Chemical composition of RHA [9].

Chemical	Percentage Composition	
	Cement	RHA
Silicon dioxide (SiO_2)	21.9	87.8
Aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3)	4.0	0.4
Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	0.2	0.3
Calcium oxide (CaO)	66.5	0.7
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	1.4	0.6
Sodium oxide (Na_2O)	0.1	0.5
Potassium oxide (K_2O)	0.6	2.2
Loss on ignition (LOI)	-	2.2
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3)	2.6	0.1

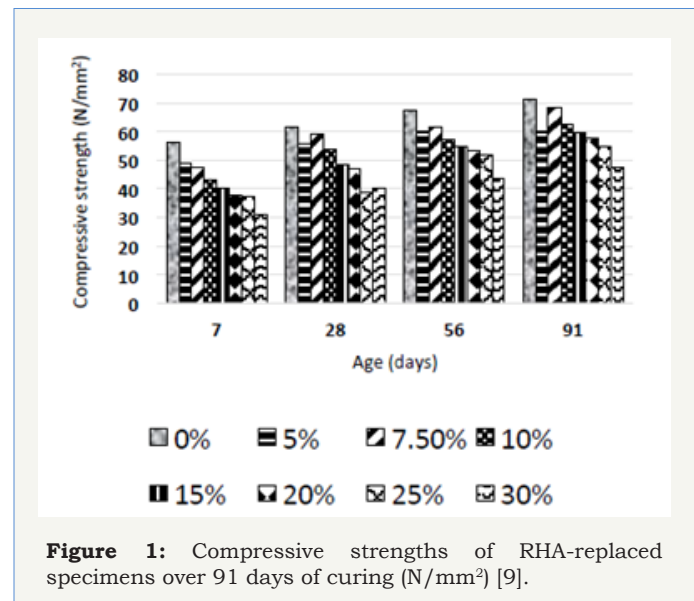


Table 2 shows the chemical composition of cement and RHA obtained by, whereas Table 3 and Figure 1 show the compressive strengths that were obtained by [9]. Since levels of Fe_2O_3 are low, and those of SiO_2 are high, it may be concluded that RHA could have a high resistance to sulfate attack, since also the ratio of SO_3 to Al_2O_3 which was also reported by [2] to enhance sulfate attack when high was also low. The compressive strengths obtained by [9] were among those listed by [10] as being suitable for structural applications and durable (Table 3).

Table 3: Compressive strengths of RHA-replaced specimens over 91 days of curing (N/mm²).

Age	0%	5%	7.5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%
7	56.2	49	47.4	43.1	40.1	37.8	37.1	31.2
28	61.6	56	59.1	54	48.4	46.9	38.6	40.1
56	67.6	60.1	61.5	57.1	54.9	53.5	51.9	43.9
91	71.3	60	68.3	62.7	59.6	57.7	54.8	47.5

Table 4: Coefficient of water absorption of RHA replaced specimens [C w.s (g/m².s)] [11].

Highest Compressive Strength	Coefficient of Water Absorption [C w.s (g/m ² .s)]	30% Replacement	Coefficient of Water Absorption [C w.s (g/m ² .s)]
Control (0% RHA)	0.5767	Control	0.5767
7.5% RHA	0.5075	30% RHA	0.7583

The permeability of RHA replaced specimens was reported by [11] and is shown in Table 4. From the results, a conclusion from the assumptions of [4,8] that compressive strength is directly proportional to durability could be arrived at, as lower permeability was reported at highest compressive strength as opposed to the highest replacement.

Methods

Sulfate tests were carried out conforming to [12]. Using a mix proportion of 1:2:3, 100mmx100mmx 100mm cubes and 160mmx40mmx40mm bars were cast. The cubes, which were used to test for strength deterioration, were made using 7.5% RHA replacement by the weight of cement, whereas the bars for elongation were made using 7.5% RHA replacement by the volume of cement.

The specimens were demolded after having been placed in an oven for 23½ hours at 35 °C. Compressive tests were then carried out on two cubes to ensure that the concrete had achieved strengths of not less than 20N/mm²±1.0N/mm². Sulfate solutions were prepared by mixing water with 5% Na₂SO₄, 5% MgSO₄ and mixed 2.5% Na₂SO₄+2.5% MgSO₄. The lengths of the bars were taken after which both the bars and cubes were fully immersed in the solutions. A pH of between 7 and 8 was maintained on the solutions throughout the period of immersion. Water was used as the control solution, and was the reference from which performance was measured.

Length measurement was by use of a veneer calipers at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8, and at months 4, 8, and 9 conforming to [12] and test results were an average of three specimens conforming to [12]. Tests for elongation were performed on specimens that were reported by [9] to have achieved the highest compressive strength from Table 2 above, which was at the 7.5% replacement and the 30% replacement by the volume of cement. This choice of specimens was informed by [4,8]’s assumption that durability is

governed by the compressive strength more than it may depend on the amount of SCMs used to improve the chemistry of concrete.

Length change was calculated by using (1), which conformed to [12].

$$\Delta L = \frac{L_x - L_i}{L_g} * 100$$

Where:

ΔL= percentage change in length at measuring age,

L_x = Reading of specimen at measuring age,

L_i = Reading of specimen on immersion,

L_g = 160 (nominal length between the innermost ends of the moulds used).

Observations for surface deterioration were done at the end of the 270 days of immersion.

Strength Deterioration Factors (SDFs) were used to asses strength deterioration and were calculated by using (2) after [13].

$$SDF = \frac{f_{cw'} - f_{cs'}}{f_{cw'}} * 100$$

Where f_{cw'} is the compressive strength of cube specimens that were immersed in water and f_{cs'} is the compressive strength of cubes immersed in sulfate solutions.

Results and Discussions

Elongation

Table 5: Percentage elongation of RHA specimens at highest compressive strength (mm).

Specimens	Na ₂ SO ₄	MgSO ₄	Na ₂ SO ₄ and MgSO ₄
Control (0%)	0.0937	0.0219	0.0750
7.5% RHA	0.7130	0.0130	1.4190

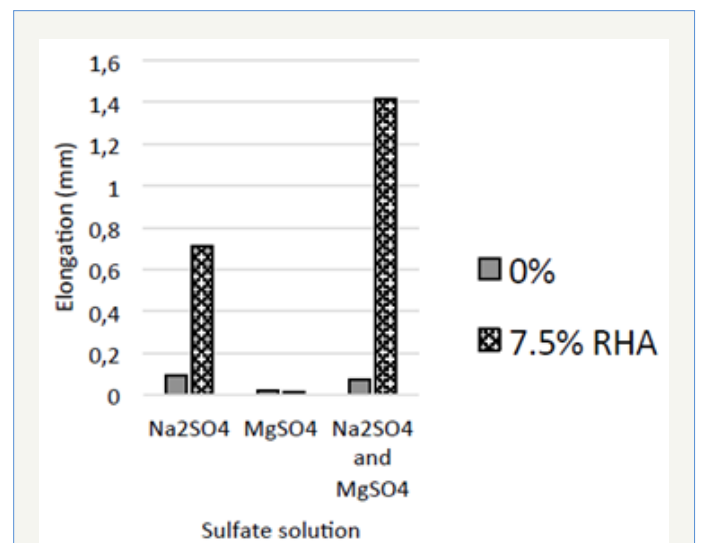


Figure 2: Percentage elongation of RHA specimens at highest compressive strength (mm).

Table 5 and Figure 2 show the elongation of RHA specimens in Na_2SO_4 , MgSO_4 and mixed Na_2SO_4 and MgSO_4 solutions at highest compressive strength.

From the findings, the performance of the RHA specimens was below that of the 0% RHA specimens (control) in the Na_2SO_4 and mixed Na_2SO_4 and MgSO_4 solutions, whereas in the MgSO_4 solution, its performance was above that of the control specimens.

These findings spell that at highest compressive strength, RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% concrete in MgSO_4 environments. This may not however necessarily signify high durability in MgSO_4 environment since as discussed earlier, deterioration in MgSO_4 environments is evaluated through the loss of strength [2]. Moon et al. [13] attributed the slight increase in length in the MgSO_4 solution to the formation of brucite, even though [14] reported higher elongations on Silica Fume (SF) replaced specimens immersed in the MgSO_4 solution.

Consistent with [13] the RHA specimen's performance in the mixed sulfate solution was poor, a factor which the authors attributed to the predominance of the more aggressive MgSO_4 attack. Table 6 and Figure 3 show elongation of RHA specimens in Na_2SO_4 , MgSO_4 and mixed Na_2SO_4 and MgSO_4 solutions at the 30% replacement.

Table 6: Percentage elongation of RHA specimens at 30% replacement (mm).

Specimens	Na_2SO_4	MgSO_4	Na_2SO_4 and MgSO_4
Control	0.4850	0.1875	0.3500
30% RHA	-0.1833	0.1833	0.4375

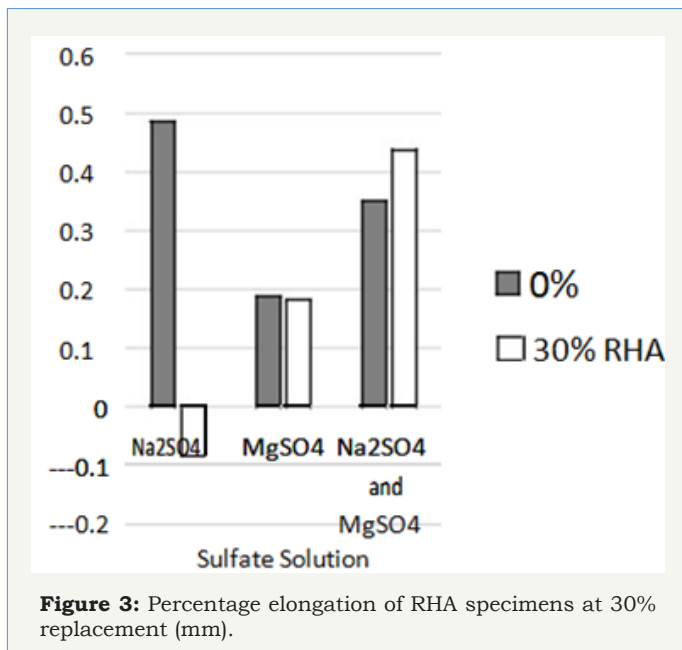


Figure 3: Percentage elongation of RHA specimens at 30% replacement (mm).

From the findings, RHA showed a high performance in the Na_2SO_4 solution and a better performance than the control in the

MgSO_4 solution, even though its performance in the mixed sulfate solution was below that of the control. These findings are consistent with [13,15], who also reported a better performance than the control on RHA in reducing gypsum and ettringite.

As was earlier on discussed, SCMs aid in resisting sulfate attack as they refine pores, dilute C_3A and remove $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ by converting it into C-S-H, thereby reducing the quantities of gypsum formed [2]. The results are not however consistent with literature that MgSO_4 attack can only manifest in the loss of strength and not in expansion [2], since as earlier on stated, [14] also reported elongation on bars that were immersed in the MgSO_4 solution.

Even though [4] reported that low permeability is important as it inhibits the diffusion of harmful substances into the concrete matrix, the findings of this study call into question this assumption since from Table 4, [11] reported a lower coefficient of water absorption at the 7.5% replacement than at the 30% replacement, and yet the results show a lower expansion at the 30% replacement than at the 7.5% replacement in the Na_2SO_4 and mixed sulfate solutions.

The results are also not consistent with [2]'s assumptions that the filler effect of unreacted particles improves permeability. Adesanya & Raheem [1] however attributed the high permeability at high replacements to low levels of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ available to react with excess SCMs for the formation of the less permeable C-S-H.

Strength deterioration (SDF)

Table 7: Strength deterioration factors (SDFs) of RHA specimens at 270 days (%).

	Control	7.5% RHA
5% of Na_2SO_4	8.6	2.6
5% of MgSO_4	17.7	27.5
2.5% of Na_2SO_4 +2.5% of MgSO_4	26.9	15.9

As discussed in the methods section, the loss of strength was assessed using Strength Deterioration Factors (SDFs) after [13]. Table 7 shows the SDFs of the RHA specimens immersed in Na_2SO_4 , MgSO_4 and mixed Na_2SO_4 and MgSO_4 solutions. The RHA specimens showed lower SDFs than the control specimens in the Na_2SO_4 and mixed sulfate solutions.

The findings confirmed literature that MgSO_4 attacks C-S-H in SCMs to form the non-cementitious M-S-H, and hence the higher SDFs for the RHA specimens than those of the control specimens in the MgSO_4 solution [2]. These results were also consistent with [16,17] who reported lower SDFs than those of the control on CCA and AHS specimens in the Na_2SO_4 and mixed sulfate solutions, but higher than those of the control in the MgSO_4 solution.

The low SDFs of the RHA specimens in the Na_2SO_4 and mixed sulfate solutions spells the possibility of using RHA with an advantage over 100% cement to improve the performance of concrete in these environments.



Surface deterioration

Table 8: Surface deterioration of RHA specimens in sulfate solutions after [18].

	Control	7.5% RHA
5% of Na ₂ SO ₄	0	0
5% of MgSO ₄	0	0
2.5% of Na ₂ SO ₄ +2.5% of MgSO ₄	2	1

Table 8 shows surface deterioration observed on the RHA specimens immersed in Na₂SO₄, MgSO₄ and mixed Na₂SO₄ and MgSO₄ solutions. The method used by [18] to assess strength deterioration was employed. RHA was observed to improve the surface deterioration of specimens in all the three sulfate solutions over the control specimens. The findings were not consistent with [13] who reported higher surface deterioration on the control specimens than on the SF specimens in the Na₂SO₄ solution.

Conclusion

This work investigated the performance of RHA replaced concrete in sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄), magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) and mixed Na₂SO₄ and MgSO₄ environments. From the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: -

1. At highest compressive strength in elongation, RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% cement in MgSO₄ environments
2. At the 30% replacement, RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% cement in Na₂SO₄ and MgSO₄ environments
3. Strength deterioration results indicate that RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% cement in Na₂SO₄ and MgSO₄ environments
4. Surface deterioration results show that RHA could be used with an advantage over 100% cement in Na₂SO₄, MgSO₄ and mixed sulfate environments.

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