iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.80068

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue IV Apr 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Various Types of Permeable Concrete

Prof.M.S.Deshmukh[1], Vaibhav Solanke[2], Mokshada Amale[3], Aishwarya Amale[4], Karan Patil[5], Anil Kaundanyapure[6],
[1]*Assistant Professor*, [2,3,4,5,6]*Student*,

Abstract: ***The present project focuses on the Comparison of pervious concrete pavement using Asphalt, Recycle plastic, Fly ash, Bio-material, Reinforcement concrete blocks. The main objective of this study is to understand the behaviour and performance of permeable paver block, and to evaluate their potential in reducing water accumulation on road surfaces. In this project, Weprepared concrete blocks using suitable materials like Asphalt, Recycle plastic, Fly ash, Bio-material, Reinforcement andcasting procedures. The blocks were cured properly and subjected to various experimental tests to study their mechanical properties and permeability characteristics.***

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the use of sustainable and innovative materials in pervious concrete has gained significant attention. Materials such as permeable asphalt, reinforcement, bio-based components, recycled plastic and fly ash have been used to enhance strength, durability and environmental performance. Each material offers unique characteristics and contributes differently to the overall performance of the pavement.

In this project, five different types of pervious concrete blocks have been developed using permeable asphalt concrete, reinforced pervious concrete, bio-based materials, recycled plastic and fly ash. These blocks are prepared to study their individual behaviour and performance under similar conditions.Pervious concrete pavement has emerged as an effective solution to overcome these problems. It allows water to pass through its porous structure and infiltrate into the ground, thereby reducing surface runoff and improving groundwater recharge. This property makes pervious concrete an eco-friendly and sustainable material for modern construction practices.

In addition to environmental benefits, pervious concrete pavement also plays a significant role in improving urban infrastructure efficiency. Conventional drainage systems often require high construction and maintenance costs, whereas pervious pavement reduces the dependency on such systems by allowing natural water infiltration. This results in cost savings and efficient utilization of resources, making it a practical solution for modern cities.Another important aspect of this study is the growing need for sustainable waste management. Materials such as recycled plastic and fly ash are generated in large quantities and pose serious environmental challenges if not properly utilized. Incorporating these materials in pervious concrete not only helps in reducing waste but also contributes to the development of eco-friendly construction materials. This approach supports the concept of circular economy and sustainable development.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1) Authour:Ghafoori and Dutta (1995).

The authors of the article conducted one of the early studies on no-fines concrete, which is similar to pervious concrete. Their research focused on its structural behaviour and applications in low-volume roads. The study concluded that no-fines concrete provides adequate strength for light traffic conditions while offering excellent drainage properties.

2) Authour:Chindaprasirt et al. (2008).

The authors explains that the effect of aggregate size on the properties of pervious concrete. The research showed that larger aggregates increase permeability due to the formation of larger voids, but at the same time reduce the compressive strength of the concrete. On the other hand, smaller aggregates improve strength but decrease permeability. Therefore, an optimum aggregate size is required to achievea balance betweenstrengthandpermeability.

3) Author:Kevern et al. (2010)

The author demonstrates Reinforced pervious concrete has been developed to address the limitation of low strength in conventional pervious concrete. The inclusion of reinforcement, such as steel bars or fibers, enhances the structural capacity and load-bearing performance of the pavement. According to Kevern, reinforcement significantly improves the mechanical properties and durability of pervious concrete

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

4) Author:Ferguson (2005)

The performance of permeable pavement systems and concluded that permeable asphalt pavements are highly effective in reducing storm water runoff. These pavements allow water to pass through the surface and temporarily store it in the base layer.

III. MATERIAL

Materials Used In Pervious Concrete The materials used in this project play a significant role in determining the strength and permeability of the pervious concrete blocks. The main materials used are described below:

1) Recycle Plastic:

The use of recycled plastic in pervious concrete has gained significant attention due to increasing environmental concerns related to plastic waste. Plastic waste can be used as a partial replacement of aggregates, which helps in reducing landfill waste and promoting recycling. Research studies have shown that the incorporation of plastic improves flexibility, reduces weight and enhances resistance to water and chemicals. It also contributes to improved durability under certain conditions.

However, excessive use of plastic may lead to a reduction in compressive strength due to weaker bonding between plastic particles and cement paste. Therefore, it is important to use plastic in controlled proportions to achieve a balance between strength and permeability. Recycled plastic pervious concrete is particularly suitable for non-structural applications such as pavements, walkways and landscaping.



`Recycle Plastic

2) Fly Ash:

Coarse aggregate is the main component responsible for creating voids in pervious concrete. In this project, single-sized aggregates are used to maintain uniform void distribution. The absence of fine aggregates helps in achieving high porosity and permeability.

The size, shape and grading of aggregates significantly influence the performance of pervious concrete. Larger aggregates create larger voids, which increase permeability but may reduce strength. On the other hand, smaller aggregates provide better strength but reduce the size of voids. Angular aggregates are generally preferred as they provide better interlocking and bonding compared to rounded aggregates. Proper selection of aggregate size and gradation is necessary to maintain a balance between strength and permeability.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



Flyash

3) Asphalt / Bitumen:

Asphalt or bitumen is used in the preparation of permeable asphalt concrete blocks. It acts as a binder and provides flexibility and durability to the blocks. It also helps in improving resistance to weather conditions.

Hassan et al. (2013) studied the performance of porous asphalt and found that it not only provides high permeability but also contributes to noise reduction and improved riding quality. The flexible nature of asphalt helps in accommodating minor deformations and reduces the chances of cracking. However, the study also highlighted that clogging of pores due to dust and debris can reduce permeability over time, and regular maintenance is required to sustain its performance.

The use of asphalt enhances the resistance of the blocks to temperature variations and weathering effects. It also improves the resistance to cracking and deformation. However, the amount of bitumen used should be carefully controlled, as excess bitumen may block the pores and reduce permeability. In permeable asphalt concrete, the mix is designed in such a way that it maintains an open structure, allowing water to pass through while providing adequate strength for load-bearing applications.



Asphalt / Bitumen

4) Water:

Water is required for the hydration process of cement and for achieving proper workability of the mix. Clean and potable water is used to ensure proper bonding and strength development. The water-cement ratio is a critical factor in determining the properties of pervious concrete. A higher water-cement ratio increases workability but may reduce strength, while a lower ratio improves strength but may reduce workability.

In pervious concrete, it is important to use an optimum amount of water so that the cement paste can coat the aggregates without filling the voids. Proper control of water content ensures that the concrete remains porous and allows water infiltration.

The water-cement ratio is a critical factor in determining the properties of Permeable concrete. A higher water-cement ratio increases workability but may reduce strength, while a lower ratio improves strength but may reduce workability.In Permeable concrete, it is important to use an optimum amount of water so that the cement paste can coat the aggregates without filling the voids. Proper control of water content ensures that the concrete remains porous and allows water infiltration.



Effect of Water Content on Pervious Concrete Workability

5) Cement:

Cement is the primary binding material used in the preparation of concrete. Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is commonly used due to its good strength and binding properties. It helps in holding the aggregate particles together and provides structural stability to the blocks. The quality of cement directly affects the strength and durability of the pervious concrete.

It undergoes a chemical reaction with water known as hydration, which results in the hardening of concrete. In pervious concrete, the cement paste coats the aggregate particles without completely filling the voids, which helps in maintaining permeability.

Proper selection of cement grade and maintaining the correct water-cement ratio is essential to achieve the required strength without reducing the porosity of the concrete. Excess cement paste may fill the voids and reduce permeability, whereas insufficient cement may reduce bonding and strength.



CEMENT (OPC)

6) Admixtures:

Admixtures may be used to improve the properties of concrete such as workability, strength and durability. They help in enhancingthe overallperformance of the perviousconcrete blocks.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue IV Apr 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Admixtures are chemical or mineral substances added to concrete to improve its properties. In pervious concrete, admixtures are used to enhance workability, strength, durability and performance. Commontypes of admixtures include plasticizers, **superplasticizers** and **air-entraining agents**.

Plasticizers improve the workability of the mix without increasing water content, while superplasticizers help in achieving high strength. Admixtures also help in controlling the setting time and improving the resistance of concrete to environmental conditions. In pervious concrete, the use of admixtures should be carefully controlled to ensure that the permeability of the concrete is not affected. The proper selection and use of admixtures can significantly improve the overall performance and quality of pervious concrete pavement systems.



Various Types of Admixtures

7) Coarse Aggregate:

Coarse aggregate is the main component responsible for creating voids in pervious concrete. In this project, single-sized aggregates are used to maintain uniform void distribution. The absence of fine aggregates helps in achieving high porosity and permeability.

The size, shape and grading of aggregates significantly influence the performance of pervious concrete. Larger aggregates create larger voids, which increase permeability but may reduce strength. On the other hand, smaller aggregates provide better strength but reduce the size of voids. Angular aggregates are generally preferred as they provide better interlocking and bonding compared to rounded aggregates. Proper selection of aggregate size and gradation is necessary to maintain a balance between strength and permeability.



Coarse Aggregates (Gravel,Crushed stone)

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

8) Bio-based material:

Bio-based materials were used to prepare eco-friendly Permeableconcrete blocks. These materials include natural fibers or organic components that help in reducing environmental impact.

Bio-basedmaterialsimprovesustainabilityandreducethecarbonfootprintof construction. However, their strength is generally lower compared to conventional materials, and therefore, proper mix design is required.



Bio-Based Material

9) Reinforce material:

Reinforcement materials such as **steel bars or fibers** were used in reinforced Permeable concrete blocks. The purpose of reinforcement is to improve the load-bearing capacity and structural strength of the blocks.

The inclusion of reinforcement helps in reducing cracking and improving durability. However, it may slightly reduce permeability due to reduced void spaces.



Reinforced Material

IV. MIX DESIGN

Mix design is an important step in the preparation of pervious concrete. It involves selecting appropriate proportions of cement, aggregate, water and asphalt to achieve the desired properties. In this project, the mix design is prepared in such a way that it provides sufficient strength while maintaining adequate void content for water infiltration.

The proportion of coarse aggregate is kept higher, and fine aggregate is avoided to maintain porosity. The water-cement ratio is carefully controlled to ensure proper bonding without filling the voids. The mix should be workable enough for casting but should not be too wet, as it may reduce permeability.

1) Preparation of Permeable Block:

Concrete Blocks The preparation of permeable concrete blocks involves several steps:

- The required quantities of materials are measured accurately.
- Cement, aggregate and asphalt are mixed thoroughly to obtain a uniform mix.
- Water is added gradually and mixed properly to achieve the desired consistency.
- The prepared mix is placed in moulds of required dimensions.
- Proper compaction is done to ensure bonding while maintaining voids.
- The surface is finished and levelled.

Care is taken during mixing and compaction to avoid closing of pores, which are essential for permeability.



Concrete Block

Curing Process:

Curing is an important process that helps in gaining strength and durability of concrete. After casting, the blocks are removed from the mouldsafter 24 hours and subjected to curing. Theblocksare cured for a specific period, usually 7 to 28 days, to achieve the required strength. Proper curing ensures hydration of cement and improves the mechanical properties of the blocks.

V. METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted in this project is carried out in a systematic manner. The steps involved are as follows:

1) Selection of suitable materials
2) Preparation of mix design
3) Mixing of materials
4) Casting of permeable blocks
5) Curing of specimens
6) Conducting experimental tests
7) Analysis of results
8) Preparation of model

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

VI. CONCLUSION

1) The present study titled "Design, Development and Comparative Study of Sustainable permeable Concrete Blocks using Different Materials" was carried out to evaluate the performance of different types of permeable concrete blocks in terms of strength, permeability and sustainability.

2) The study focused on the development of five different types of blocks using permeable asphalt, reinforced permeable concrete, bio-based materials, recycled plastic and fly ash.From the experimental results, it is observed that the compressive strength of permeable concrete varies depending on the type of material used.

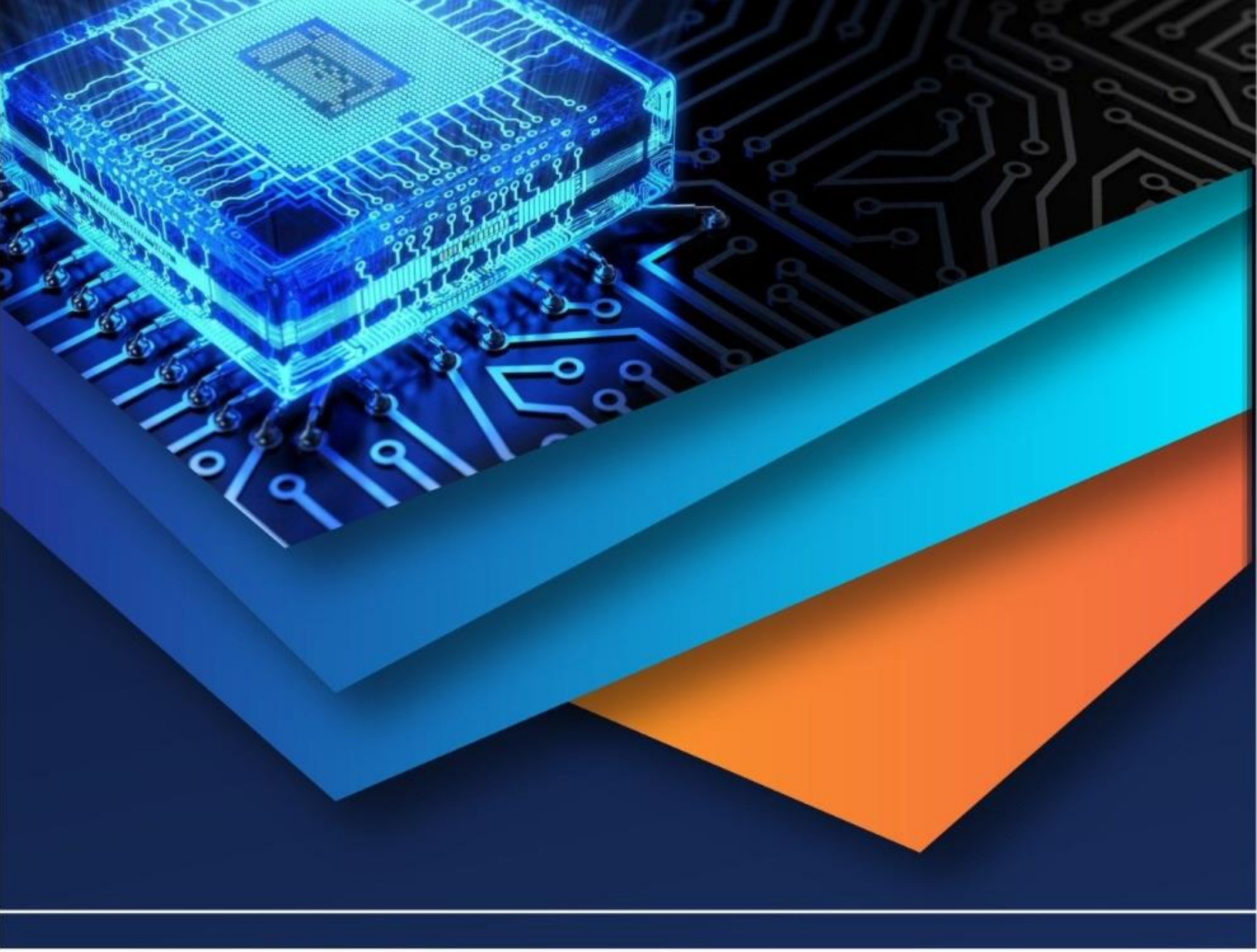
3) The reinforced permeable concrete block exhibited the highest strength due to the presence of reinforcement, which improved its load-bearing capacity. The fly ash-based concrete also showed good strength due to improved bonding and particle packing.

4) Overall, the study concludes that permeable concrete pavement is a sustainable and efficient solution for modern infrastructure. Among all the materials studied, fly ash-based permeable concrete can be considered as the most balanced option due to its satisfactory strength, good permeability and environmental benefits.

REFERENCES

[1] M. Neville, Properties of Concrete, 5th ed. Harlow, U.K.: Pearson Education, 2011.
[2] P. K. Mehta and P. J. M. Monteiro, Concrete: Microstructure, Properties, and Materials. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill Education, 2014.
[3] Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 456:2000 – Plain and Reinforced Concrete – Code of Practice, New Delhi, India, 2000.
[4] Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 10262:2019 – Concrete Mix Proportioning – Guidelines, New Delhi, India, 2019.
[5] Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 383:2016 – Coarse and Fine Aggregates for Concrete – Specification, New Delhi, India, 2016.
[6] Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 2386 (Part I–VIII) – Methods of Test for Aggregates for Concrete, New Delhi, India.
[7] Bureau of Indian Standards, IS 4031 (Part 1–15) – Methods of Physical Tests for Hydraulic Cement, New Delhi, India.
[8] ACI Committee 522, Report on PermeableConcrete, ACI 522R-10, American Concrete
[9] Institute, 2010.
[10] P. D. Tennis, M. L. Leming, and D. J. Akers, PermeableConcrete Pavements, EB302, Portland Cement Association, USA, 2004.
[11] B. K. Ferguson, Porous Pavements. Boca Raton, FL, USA: CRC Press, 2005.
[12] J. T. Kevern, V. R. Schaefer, and K. Wang, "Permeableconcrete mixture proportions for improved freeze-thaw durability," Journal of ASTM International, 2010.
[13] M. M. Hassan et al., "Performance of porous asphalt pavement for stormwater management," Journal of Environmental Engineering, 2013.
[14] P. Chindaprasirt, S. Homwuttiwong, and C. Jaturapitakkul, "Strength and water permeability of concrete containing palm oil fuel ash," Cement and Concrete Composites, 2008.
[15] J. Yang and G. Jiang, "Experimental study on properties of Permeableconcrete pavement materials," Cement and Concrete Research, 2003.
[16] A. K. Chandrappa and K. P. Biligiri, "Permeableconcrete as a sustainable pavement material – Research findings and future prospects," Journal of Environmental Management, 2016.
[17] Indian Roads Congress, IRC:SP:62-2014 – Guidelines for Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavements for Low Volume Roads, 2014.
[18] N. Ghafoori and S. Dutta, "Laboratory investigation of compacted no-fines concrete for paving materials," Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering, 1995.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)