

Alkali-Silica Reactivity Of Three River Basin (Chenab, Satluj And Beas) - An Overview

Lalit Kumar Solanki, S. K. Jain, B. K. Munzni

Abstract— Alkali-silica reaction is one of the most recognized deleterious phenomenon in concrete that results in excessive expansion, cracks, loss in mechanical properties and serviceability problems. Aggregates constitute about three-quarter of the volume of concrete, and therefore their physical, mechanical and chemical properties need to be correctly assessed before their use in concrete. Aggregate component in concrete define its thermal, elastic properties and mineralogical composition which influences the durability of concrete. This paper presents research on the influence of strain quartz percentage in aggregates for the occurrence of potentially deleterious alkali-silica reaction in concrete. The aggregates susceptible to ASR were evaluated using petrographic analysis, aggregate mineralogy, chemical method of ASTM C 289 and the standard methods of ASTM C 1260 and ASTM C 1293. Aggregate classifications into innocuous and reactive based on the stated mineralogy tests and the potential expansion limits based on the standard test methods and their modifications were compared. The study demonstrated that none of the single method is an ideal approach to evaluate the alkali-silica reactivity of an aggregate in a better way and a suitable combination of various methods can be utilized to better predict the potential ASR of an aggregate.

Index Terms— Alkali-Silica Reaction, Aggregate Mineralogy, Alkalis, Moisture, Petrographic Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Alkali-aggregate reaction has two forms: alkali-silica reaction (ASR) and alkali-carbonate reaction (ACR). Alkali-silica reaction (ASR) is a reaction that takes place between the reactive silica contained in aggregates and the alkalis in the cement paste. For the reaction to take place in concrete, three conditions must exist: high pH, moisture, and reactive silica. Various types of silica present in aggregates react with the hydroxyl ions present in the pore solution in concrete. The silica, now in solution, reacts with the sodium (Na⁺) and potassium (K⁺) alkalis to form a volumetrically unstable alkali silica gel. Once formed, the gel starts imbibing water and swelling to a greater volume than that of the reacted materials. Water absorbed by the gel can be water not used in the hydration reaction of the cement, free water from rain, melted snow, tides, rivers, or water condensed from air moisture (ACI 221, 1998).

Alkali carbonate reaction (ACR) is the reaction between the cement hydroxides and certain dolomitic limestone aggregates, which can also result in deleterious expansion. This problem is relatively less prevalent in India and is not specifically addressed here.

In general, the reaction can be viewed as a two-step process (Farny, 1996):

Step 1:

Silica + alkali \longrightarrow alkali-silica gel (sodium silicate)

$\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2KOH can replace 2NaOH)

Step 2

Gel reaction product + water \longrightarrow expansion

Since the gel is restrained by the surrounding mortar, an osmotic pressure is generated by the swelling. Once that pressure is larger than the tensile strength of the concrete, cracks occur, leading to additional water migration or absorption and additional gel swelling (ACI 221, 1998).

II. PRESENT STUDY

The overall objective of the study was to closely examine the alkali-silica reaction expansion potential in portland cement concrete containing different aggregate sources in the river basins in Himachal Pradesh, India. Fourteen aggregate sources were selected from three river basins (Chenab, Satluj and Beas) at various locations of Himachal Pradesh as shown in Fig.1. Ten coarse aggregate samples were obtained from rock quarry and the remaining four from river bed material (RBM). Both were analyzed for ASR and their reactivity was determined from different tests that were carried out on the coarse aggregate samples as per existing test methods and results were evaluated.

Petrographic analyses of all these rock types were carried out to find the strained quartz percentage, undulatory extinction angle and its mineralogical composition. Three samples for each fourteen rock type were studied and respective minimum and maximum values of their constituents are presented in Table 2

Lalit Kumar Solanki, Scientist B CSMRS, Delhi, India,
Sanjay Kumar Jain, Scientist C, CSMRS, Delhi, India,
Bimal Kumar Munzni, Scientist D, CSMRS, Delhi, India,



Table 1: Rock type and sources

ID	Rock Type	River Basin	Type of Source	Location
A1	Granite Biotite Schist	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A2	Granite Biotite Gneiss	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A3	Calcareous Quartzite	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A4	Micaceous Quartzite	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A5	Gneiss	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A6	Feldspathic Schist	Chenab river basin	RBM	Himachal Pradesh
A7	Biotite Schist	Chenab river basin	RBM	Himachal Pradesh
A8	Meta Siltstone	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A9	Quartzite	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh
A10	Garnet Biotite-Schist	Beas Basin	RBM	Himachal Pradesh
A11	Dolomitic Limestone	Beas Basin	Rock	Himachal Pradesh
A12	Sandstone	Beas Basin	RBM	Himachal Pradesh
A13	Granite Gneiss	Satluj river basin	Rock	Himachal Pradesh
A14	Quartzitic Phyllite	Chenab river basin	Rock Quarry	Himachal Pradesh

Table 2: Mineralogical composition of aggregate samples

ID	Rock Type	Strain Quartz in %	UEA in degree	Quartz in %	Feldspar in %	Biotite in %	Muscovite in %	Iron Oxide in %	Dolomite in %
A1	Granite Biotite Schist	35-45	25-35	30-38	25-31	14-20	4-9	1-3	-
A2	Granite Biotite Gneiss	30-45	9-27	39-53	21-31	8-13	2-6	1-3	-
A3	Calcareous Quartzite	30-45	9-17	44-59	10-18	4-7	9-16	2-4	-
A4	Micaceous Quartzite	30-32	10-15	50-55	13-16	5-6	8-9	3-4	-
A5	Gneiss	80-86	26-35	35-40	22-30	5-18	2-13	<2	-
A6	Feldspathic Schist	80-85	23-25	44-49	33-38	6-11	2-3	-	-
A7	Biotite Schist	81-86	31-36	35-40	25-30	17-20	3-5	-	-
A8	Meta Siltstone	15-22	16-22	40-49	24-31	7-12	4-7	2-4	0
A9	Quartzite	22-26	29-33	73-78	6-9	<2	2-3	2-3	0
A10	Garnet Biotite-Schist	45-50	18-22	40-50	11-27	18-21	1-8	5-10	-
A11	Dolomitic Limestone	30-40	16-18	8-10	0	0	0	10	15-20
A12	Sandstone	45-51	19-23	70-71	8-18	5-7	1-5	1-6	-
A13	Granite Gneiss	18-22	16-21	56-64	12-20	8-12	8-12	2-4	-
A14	Quartzitic Phyllite	32-45	17-27	36-54	12-27	3-8	3-12	2-3	-

Chemical method test as per ASTM C 289 was then carried out on all these rock types for quick understanding of the reactivity of the aggregate. Out of fourteen samples, eleven were found innocuous and three deleterious as per Figure - 2. The details are presented in the Table -3

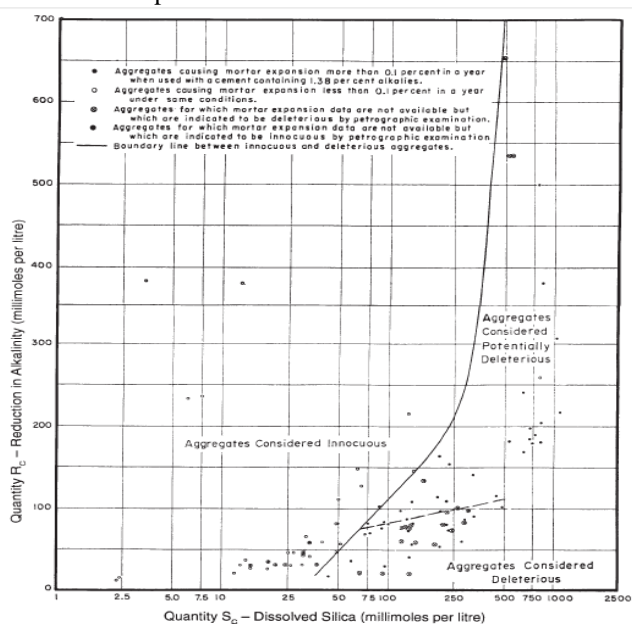


Fig. 2: Illustration of division between Innocuous and Deleterious aggregates on basis of reduction in Alkalinity test

Table 3: Silica dissolved and reduction in alkalinity of rock samples

ID	Rock Type	Silica dissolved (Sc) Milli moles/litre	Reduction in alkalinity (Rc) Milli moles/litre	Reactivity
A1	Granite Biotite Schist	4.40	95.33	Innocuous
A2	Granite Biotite Gneiss	10.60	94.67	Innocuous
A3	Calcareous Quartzite	15.00	52.50	Innocuous
A4	Micaceous Quartzite	26.45	44.66	Innocuous
A5	Gneiss	10.50	95.00	Innocuous
A6	Feldspathic Schist	10.65	198.00	Innocuous
A7	Biotite Schist	6.50	140.00	Innocuous
A8	Meta Siltstone	30.00	103.55	Innocuous
A9	Quartzite	22.10	91.50	Innocuous
A10	Garnet Biotite-Schist	80.00	35.00	Deleterious
A11	Dolomitic Limestone	140.00	37.00	Deleterious
A12	Sandstone	65.00	18.00	Deleterious
A13	Granite Gneiss	10.70	72.50	Innocuous
A14	Quartzitic Phyllite	15.80	435.33	Innocuous

After petrographic and chemical method investigation, all rock types were investigated by adopting test procedure as per ASTM C1260 because of the presence of reactive strain quartz. This method is generally prevalent and preferred by the construction industries because of its rapidity in

determining its potential to undergo alkali aggregate reaction within a months' time which is very helpful in preliminary investigation for rock selection of any project. The test results are presented in Table 4 and the same plotted in Fig 3

Table 4: Results of 16 days expansion of rock samples

ID	Rock Type	ASTM 1260 % expansion at 16 days after casting	Reactivity
A1	Granite Biotite Schist	0.023	Innocuous
A2	Granite Biotite Gneiss	0.027	Innocuous
A3	Calcareous Quartzite	0.019	Innocuous
A4	Micaceous Quartzite	0.016	Innocuous
A5	Gneiss	0.053	Innocuous
A6	Feldspathic Schist	0.118	Innocuous/Deleterious
A7	Biotite Schist	0.125	Innocuous/Deleterious
A8	Meta Siltstone	0.029	Innocuous
A9	Quartzite	0.040	Innocuous
A10	Garnet Biotite-Schist	0.204	Deleterious
A11	Dolomitic Limestone	0.130	Innocuous/Deleterious
A12	Sandstone	0.210	Deleterious
A13	Granite Gneiss	0.072	Innocuous
A14	Quartzitic Phyllite	0.039	Innocuous

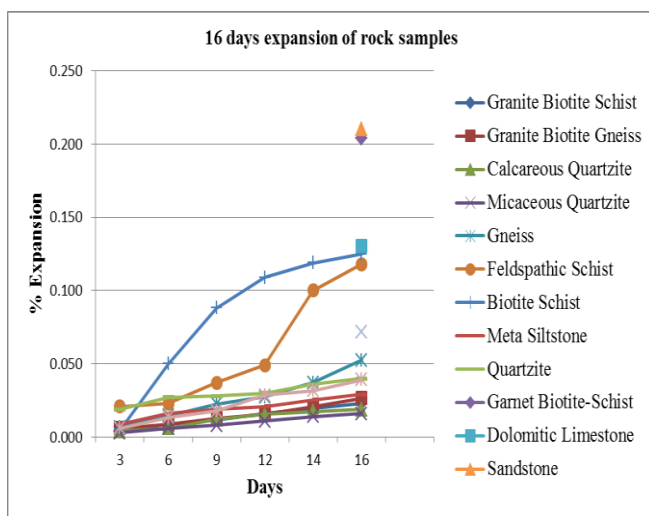


Fig. 3: 16 days expansion of rock samples

A graph is then plotted to understand the relation between % strain quartz (weighted value or by weight of highly strain quartz) and % expansion of rock type and is as presented in Fig. 4

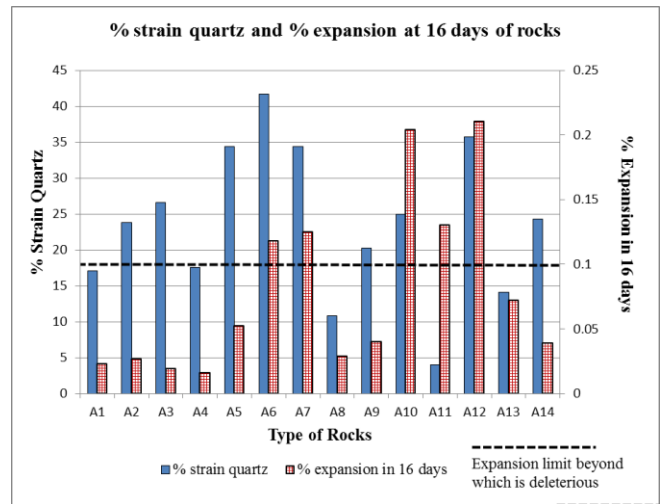


Fig. 4: % strain quartz and % expansion at 16 days of rocks

There is a clear trend from fig. 3 that with increase of % strain quartz in rock type, there is an increase of expansion. Rock type (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A8, A9, A13 & A14) were found to be innocuous, (A6, A7 & A11) were found to be innocuous and deleterious and (A10 & A12) were found to be potentially deleterious. Even though rock type A11 has low percentage of strain quartz yet increase of expansion is more, this could be due to dolomitic type of rock or presence of any other potentially deleterious reactive minerals other than strained quartz.

Further tests of Rock type A10 & A11 were carried out by adopting test procedure as per ASTM C1293 and the results are as presented in Table 5.

Table 5: One year expansion of rock samples

ID	Rock Type	ASTM 1293 Prism Bar test results	Reactivity
A10	Garnet Biotite-Schist	0.0508	Deleterious
A11	Dolomitic Limestone	0.0340	Innocuous

III. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were generated on the use of ASTM C 1260 and ASTM C 1293 for predicting the potential reactivity of aggregates:

- ASTM C 1260 is too severe for some rock type (A11) indicating that they are reactive while the rock type passes ASTM C 1293.
- ASTM C 1260 should not be solely used to determine the potential reactivity of rock type but should be confirmed by ASTM C 1293 in case the rock type is found to be reactive.
- Since A11 rock type is of Dolomite type, so ASTM C 586 & ASTM C 1105 should be used to determine the potential reactivity.

Lalit Kumar Solanki, B Tech and ME 'Structural' Civil Engineering from Delhi College of Engineering (Gold Medalist) and having 15 years of experience in construction industry.

Sanjay Kumar Jain, M.Sc. (Chemistry) from Jabalpur University and having 20 years of experience in physical and chemical characterization of construction materials.

Bimal Kumar Munzni, M Tech, Building Science and Construction Management from IIT Delhi, having 25 years of experience in concrete discipline.

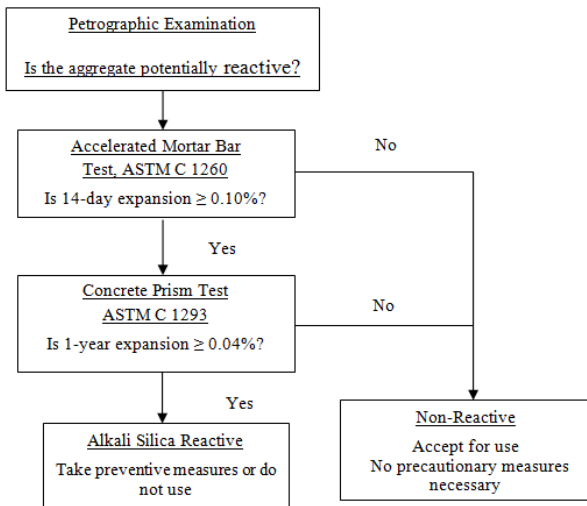


Fig. 5: Sequence of Laboratory tests for evaluating ASR

The flowchart in Fig. 5 shows the general sequence of testing and decisions that should be made when evaluating a source of aggregate for potential ASR of aggregate for potential ASR

In view of the above aggregate samples must be tested with different test procedures for arriving at conclusive judgement of the potential reactivity of the aggregate. The use of supplementary cementitious materials must always be suggested, what so ever may be the percentage of strain quartz and undulatory extinction angle. This will not only help in mitigating the ASR, but also some more advantages like less heat of hydration in case of massive structures, formation of more C-S-H gel because of pozzolanic activity, pore refinement, eco-friendly and in totality improves the durability of the concrete produced.

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