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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF DIFFERENT ADMIXTURES ON THE WORKABILITY AND COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE : REVIEW

Amit Hinge[1], Rahul Sharma[2]

[1]M. Tech Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Prashanti Institute Of Technology & Science, M.P., India.

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Prashanti Institute Of Technology & Science, M.P., India.

ABSTRACT

Concrete is any product or mass made by the use of cementing medium. Generally, this medium is formed by the reaction of cement and water. Concrete is made with several types of cement and also containing pozzolana, fly ash, blast furnace slag, etc. The major components of concrete are a mixture of cement, water, aggregate (fine and coarse) and sometimes admixtures.

The interrelation between the constituent of this mixture: Firstly, one can view the cementing medium as the essential building material, with the aggregate fulfilling the role of cheap, Or cheaper diluting. Secondly, one can view the coarse aggregate as assort of mini- masonry which is joined together by mortar i.e., by a mixture of hydrated cement and fine aggregate. Thirdly, is to recognize that, concrete consist of two phases hydrated cement paste and aggregate, and, as a result, the properties of concrete are controlled by the properties of the two phases and also by the presence of bond between them. In its hardened state concrete is a rock like materials with a high compressive strength, by virtue of the ease with which fresh concrete in its plastic state may remolded into virtually any shape it may be used advantages architecturally or solely decorated purposes. Concrete is composed mainly of three materials, namely Cement, water, and aggregate and an additional material, known as admixture, is sometimes added to enhance certain of its properties.

Key Words: Admixture, Concrete, M30, Aggregate, Mix Design

1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is any product or mass made by the use of cementing medium. Generally, this medium is formed by the reaction of cement and water. Concrete is made with several types of cement and also containing pozzolana, fly ash, blast furnace slag, etc.

The major components of concrete are a mixture of cement, water, aggregate (fine and coarse) and @2022, IRJEdT Volume: 04 Issue: 11 | November-2022 75 sometimes admixtures. The interrelation between the constituent of this mixture: Firstly, one can view the cementing medium as the essential building material, with the aggregate fulfilling the role of cheap, Or cheaper diluting. Secondly, one can view the coarse aggregate as assort of mini- masonry which is joined together by mortar i.e., by a mixture of hydrated cement and fine aggregate.

Thirdly, is to recognize that, concrete consist of two phases hydrated cement paste and aggregate, and, as a result, the properties of concrete are controlled by the properties of the two phases and also by the presence of bond between them. In its hardened state concrete is a rock like materials with a high compressive strength, by virtue of the ease with which fresh concrete in its plastic state may remolded into virtually any shape it may be used advantages architecturally or solely decorated purposes. Concrete is composed mainly of three materials, namely Cement, water, and aggregate and an additional material, known as admixture, is sometimes added to enhance certain of its properties.

Concrete has the following advantages:

1. Concrete is economical as compared to other engineering materials, except cement, it can be made from locally available coarse and fine aggregate.

2. Concrete has high compressive strength, and the corrosive and weathering effects are insignificant. When prepared accurately its strength is equal to a hard-natural stone.

3. The green concrete can be easily handling and molded into any shape or size according to specification.

4. It is strong in compression and has infinite structural applications in combination with steel reinforcement, the concrete and steel have almost equal coefficients of thermal expansion. The concrete is widely used in the construction of foundations, walls roads, airfields, buildings, water retaining structures, docks and harbors, dams' bridges, silos, etc.

5. Concrete can even be sprayed on and filled into fine cracks for repairs by the geniting process. @2022, IRJEdT Volume: 04 Issue: 11 | November-2022 76

6. Since the concrete can be pushed therefore it can be laid in the difficult positions also.

7. It is durable and fire resistance and requires less maintenance.

The disadvantages of concrete are as follows:

1. Concrete has low tensile strength therefore cracks easily. That's why it has to be reinforced with the steel bars.

2. Fresh concrete shrink on drying, and hardened concrete expands on wetting.

3. Concrete under uninterrupted loading undergoes creep resulting in reduction of prestress of the prestressed concrete construction.

4. Concrete is likely to break by alkali and sulphate attack.

5. The lack of ductility inherent in concrete is disadvantages with respect to earthquake resistance.

ADMIXTURE: In this work Slump cone test and compression test for different combinations of concrete and natural admixtures. In the research work, natural admixtures used are sugarcane water and jaggery water with 2.5% and 5% concentration. Concrete used was M30 grade. Admixtures are used to change the properties of concrete. Admixtures are substances mixed into a batch of concrete, during or immediately before its mixing. There are numerous benefits available through the use of admixtures such as: improved quality, coloring, greater concrete strength, increased flow for the same water- cement ratio, enhanced frost and sulphate resistance, improved fire resistance, cracking control, acceleration or retardation in setting time, lower density and improved workability. The effects of an admixture generally change with the type of cement, mix proportion and dosage

2. LITRATURE REVIEW

Present chapter is devoted to the contributions of research in the field of concrete and itsunconventional additives, the details of which are presented in upcoming sections, and the chapterconcludes with investigated gaps in the research work.

1. **Arikana and Sobolev (2002)** Contemporary necessities for gypsum-based composite materials (GBCM) for rendering or plasteringembrace controlled setting time, good workability, sag resistance, high compressive and flexuralstrength, excellent bond to concrete or brick, water resistance, and improved heat and noiseinsulation. The appliance of variety of chemical admixtures and mineral additives was found to benecessary to produce the required performance for gypsum-based materials. Among the mandatorychemical admixtures are the following: a retarding admixture, a water-soluble polymer (MC), an airentraining admixture (AE), and a super plasticizer (SP). This paper describes the impact of thevarious admixtures on the consistency, setting time, and also the compressive strength of GBCM. Itadditionally discusses the application of the stepwise optimization (SWO) technique for the analysis ofthe GBCM composition.
2. **Amanmyratet al.(2005)**Molasses, a by-product of sugar business, increases the liquidity of contemporary concrete, andconjointly delays the hardening time of cement paste. In this study, the molasses were determinedfrom 3 different sugar production factories. a standard water-reducing admixture, based on lingosulphonate, has been utilized in the control mixture. Setting times of cement pastes prepared withmolasses at 3totally different dosages (0.20, 0.40, and 0.70 wt.% of cement content) weredetermined and it had been found that molasses addition causes appreciable increase in each initialand final setting times. Workability tests, additionally as bleeding tests, were administrated oncontemporary concretes prepared with 3 molasses and conjointly with lingo sulphonate-basedadmixture. Flexural and compressive strengths were determined on hardened concretes at each earlyages (1, 3, and 7 days), and moderate and later ages (28, 90, 180, 365, and 900 days). The porosityand sturdiness properties of concretes are investigated by using sorptivity, drying shrinkage, freezing–thawing, wetting and drying, carbonation, and salt attack tests. The strength of concretes with syrupshowed slight increase in the slightest degree ages, except early age, with regard to theControl mix and no adverse impact has been experienced on the durability properties over aprotracted amount of time (900 days).
3. **Weeks et al. (2008)** A study was distributed into the potential use of slag from the Imperial Smelting furnace technique ofZn production (ISF slag) as a fine combination in concrete. one among the most problems related tothe utilization of ISF slag was that zinc and lead ions are best-known to cause retardation of thecement setting method. The effect of various inorganic additives to aim to offset the retardation

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isreported. The antecedently favored explanation for the mechanism of retardation couldn't totallyjustify observations created throughout this and different studies. Based on proof gathered throughoutthis work, a detailed mechanism is projected for the retardation of setting caused by significant metalions like zinc and lead, involving the conversion of a metal hydroxide to a metal hydroxy-species.This conversion reaction consumes calcium and hydroxide ions from the encircling solution and delays their supersaturation and thence the precipitation of CSH gel and Ca (OH) 2.

4. **Millard and Kurtis (2008)**Although the advantages of Li admixtures for mitigation of alkali–silica reaction (ASR) are welldocumented, the potential auxiliary effects of metal compounds on cement and concrete stay mostlyuncharacterized. to look at the results of the foremost common Li admixture—lithium nitrate—onearly-age behavior, the admixture was introduced at dosages of third to four-hundredth of thesuggested dosage to six cements of variable composition and to a cement-fly ash mix. Behavior wasexamined by isothermal calorimetry and measurements of chemical shrinkage, autogenousshrinkage, and setting time. Results indicate that Li nitrate accelerates the early hydration of mostcements however may retard hydration after 24 h. in the lowest alkali cement tested, set timeswere shortened in the presence of Li nitrate by 15–22%. Higher dosages appeared to increaseautogenous shrinkage after forty days. The replacement of cement by class F fly ash at twohundredth by weight appeared to diminish the early acceleration effects, however later hydration retardation and auto genous shrinkage were still discovered.
5. **Cheung et al.(2011)**In this paper the impact on association of many categories of chemicals is reviewed with a stress onthe current understanding of interactions with cement chemistry. These embody setting retarders,accelerators, and water reducing dispersants. The flexibility of the chemicals to change thealuminate–sulfate balance of cementitious systems is mentioned with a spotlight on the impact onsilicate association. As a key example of this complex interaction, uncommon behavior typicallyascertained in systems containing high Ca fly ash is highlighted.
6. **Samar et al.(2011)**The utilization of black liquor, made by the pulp and paper business in Egypt, as a workability aidand set retarder admixture has been investigated. This approach could facilitate eliminate theenvironmentally polluting black liquor waste. It conjointly provides a low cost by-product, which canbe wide employed in the construction trade. The properties of black liquor and its performance onconcrete at 2 completely different ratios of water to cement are studied. The results discovered thatblack liquor from rice straw pulp will increase concrete workability, improves compaction, andreduces honeycombing.
7. **Riad et al.(2011)**Concrete bridge decks are solid in segments using multiple mix batches during a method that canextend up to an entire working day. Construction codes state that the initial concrete must stay plasticover the whole casting operation, but this demand is much impossible to realize with regular castingand curing procedures. This paper reports the experimental analysis of the performance of asuggested pouring sequence of class K concrete designed for bridge decks, wherever retarding andaccelerating admixtures were used to accomplish consistent thermo-mechanical concrete propertiessupported uniform setting and solidifying at early age. The planned gushing sequence wasinvestigated in each laboratory conditions moreover as in outdoors surroundings. So as to optimizethe ensuing properties, the consequences of different solidifying strategies were investigated. Takinginto consideration variation in environmental conditions at an everyday construction season currentlyspring and summer in west Virginia, the recommended sequence was ready to accomplish uniformsetting times moreover asthermal properties whereas being placed along an entire working day.
8. **Wang et al.(2012)**The possibility of using steel slag and coarse blast furnace slag (GBFS) as a alloyed mineraladmixture for concrete is investigated. The results show that GBFS can weaken the negative effectsof steel slag on the properties of concrete, like decrease of the strength and introduction of harmfulpores.

   The steel slag–GBFS blended mineral admixture containing 30–50% steel slag can enable themortar to possess a satisfactory strength. Steel slag has a wonderful ability to retard the setting time,decrease hydration heat, and improve the fluidity of concrete scrutiny with GBFS. The mixed mineraladmixture composed of 500th steel slag and 50% GBFS is more efficient than fly ash in decreasingthe early association heat of binder. Steel slag and GBFS are reciprocally complementary in severalproperties, and a perfect blended mineral admixture that endows the concrete satisfactory strength,long setting time, low hydration heat, and sensible fluidity is obtained by compounding steel slag andGBFS at proper ratios.

9. **Sotiriadis et al.(2013)**Two factors that affect concrete's durability were investigated, as well as the effect of the mineraladmixture used, additionally because the effects of chlorides on concrete's deterioration as a result ofthe thrumaside kind of sulphate attack. Concrete specimens were prepared with Portland sedimentaryrock cement in addition as by replacing a precise quantity of sedimentary rock cement with naturalpozzolana, fly ash, blast furnace slag or medaka- lin. The specimens were immersed in 2 corrosivesolutions (chloride–sulfate; sulfate),and hold on at 5 ± 1 C. Visual scrutiny of the specimens, masslive ments and compressive strength tests took place for twenty-four months. The partial replacementof rock cement with mineral admixtures retards and inhibits concrete's deterioration. in the case ofrock cement concrete without mineral admixtures, chlorides mitigate the corrosive result of sulfates.Concerning concrete containing mineral admixtures, the concomitant presence of chlorides amplifiesthe detrimental effect of sulfates and ends up in a worse level of damage.
10. **Sevim and Tumen (2013)**This paper reports on a comprehensive study on the properties of concrete containing biologism.Properties studied embody setting time and volume growth of paste, unit weight and consistency ofrecent concrete, compressive and splitting strength of hardened concrete. Potential use of. biologism as a concrete admixture is mentioned. Bradypus contents of 1/3, 3%, 5%, 100% andV-day by mass are employed in the study. The strength results show that concrete mixturescontaining third and five-hitter biologism developed higher strength values than those of controlconcrete mixtures. Supported strength properties, it is determined that 5–10% biologism is alsoused asa concrete additive. On the opposite hand, inclusion of biologism as a cement replacementreduced the consistency. Moreover, test results conjointly showed that biologism delays settingtime of paste created with cement and biologism. Thus, the utilization of biologism as acollection retarder of Portland cement is usually recommended.
11. **Plank et al.(2015)**An overview of current PCE compositions and synthesis strategies is provided, followed by novelapplications for PCEs together with C–S–H-PCE nano-composites and an outline of still unresolvedchallenges for PCE technology. In addition, the practicality of chemical admixtures in specificapplications for low-carbon cement sand concrete systems is mentioned. The action mechanisms of retarders and therefore the utilization system of sludge water by using retarder are introduced. Moreover, the influence of fluoride ion and also the effectiveness of PCE polymers in blendedcements and also the impact of non-adsorbed polymer are given. And also the impact of specialinterface modifying materials, of a refined pore structure and of chemical admixtures, significantlyshrinkage-reducing agents, is delineated. The article concludes that more accurate quantitative microanalytical strategies and modeling tools are needed to get a holistic understanding of factors affectingthe micro structure of concrete, with the ultimate goal of achieving a more durable concrete
12. **Puertas(2015)**C3A is the most extremely reactive phase in clinker and also the one with the best affinity for superplasticizer admixtures. The quantity of C3A in cement, the sulfate content in the medium and also thekind and quantity of admixture mostly confirm paste, mortar and concrete rheology. Severalunknowns remain, however, around the result of SP structure on admixture adsorption onto (cubic ororthorhombic) C3A polymorphs. Isotherms were found for polycarboxylate ether and naphthalenebased admixture adsorption onto artificial cubic and orthorhombic C3A to work out that result, giventheir totally different structure and nature. The impact of sulfates on adsorption was conjointlyexplored. The conclusion drawn was that admixture structure and sulphate content in the media wasthe factors with the best impact on adsorption onto isometric C3A.

    Orthorhombic C3A wasdetermined to react more intensely to the presence of sulphate and consequently to have less affinityfor the admixtures. In the presence of soluble sulfates the addition of super plasticisers was shown toretard the looks of the most cubic-C3A calorimetric signal more effectively when admixture-sulfatecompetition was more intense. The presence of SP admixtures has no impact on the peak heat flowtime in orthorhombic-C3A hydration. The affinity of this polymorph for sulfates is thus high thatadmixture adsorption is much smaller than ascertained in cubic-C3A. Therefore, the SPs have a scanteffect on orthorhombic-C3A hydration.
13. **Albayrak et al.(2015)**This study was carried out for the purpose of analyzing general utilization and consciousnessregarding admixtures through a survey in Eskisehir, Turkey. The survey was performed by 153construction professionals. The questions on reasons for preference of admixtures, sorts of preferredadmixtures and dosage, helpful and adverse effects of admixtures, impacts on cost and considereduse of admixtures area unit included within the survey. Varieties of statistical analyses

areadministrated using SPSS on data obtained. Consistent with results, chemical admixtures are usedover70th of the whole annual concrete production. The initial expectation of the participants withinthe use of the admixtures is to boost the properties of the recent concrete. to boot, the foremostpreferred admixtures are plasticizers. the following sorts of admixtures are agents moving the settingtime of concrete. Though the participants' interest to using chemical admixtures is extremelyexceptional, the awareness on this subject is extremely deficient. The similar studies can be suggestedto use a lot of comprehensively. Professionals, at any level within the construction sector, got to learnabout the accurate consumption of those agents so asto avoid inappropriate results.

14. **Manuel and Plank (2016)**A novel superplasticizer was synthesized by grafting 2-acrylamido-2-tert.butyl sulfonic acid (ATBS)and acrylic acid (AA) monomers onto a humate backbone using free radical copolymerizationtechnique. Completely different molar ratios of ATBS:acrylic acid were tested to analyze theinfluence of the acrylic acid content on the dispersing performance of the graft polymer.

    Thesynthesized polymers were characterized relative to their molecular properties and their dispersingperformance in cement. it had been found that particularly the graft polymer with an ATBS: acrylicacid molar ratio of 1:0.15 exhibits high dispersing force, long slump retention, high sulphate toleranceand solely minor cement retardation. The polymer is more effective than industrial grade bnsSuccessful grafting of the monomers was confirmed by size exclusion chromatography andmeasuring of the adsorbate layer thicknesses.

15. **Mbugua et al.(2016)**The aim of this study was to develop gum acacia Karroo (GAK) as set retarding-water reducingadmixture in cement mortars.

    Retarding admixtures are accustomed counter effect the acceleratedassociation of cement at elevated temperatures by slowing down the retarding process particularlythroughout the day once concreting work is finished. But most retarding admixtures accessible in themarket are expensive, thereby creating them out of reach for tiny customers of concrete in Africa arebig-ticket and not readily available. GAK, that contains soluble sugars, was investigated as a setretarding water reducing admixture. Setting time was measured in cement pastes withcompletely different dosages of GAK and a commercial retarding agent (Tard CE). Compressivestrength, injury and flow test were investigated on cement mortars with the control being cementmortar while not admixture.

    GAK was found to extend final setting time by half dozen h abovecontrol. Compressive strength increased once water cement ratio was reduced from 0.5 to 0.4.thermogravimetric analysis discovered increased dosage of GAK reduced hydration rate.

16. **Burris and Kurtis (2018)**Little revealed information is offered to guide specification calcium sulfo aluminate cement (CSA)mixtures with citric acid retarder dose rates capable of achieving adequate field operating times, norto grasp the impact of retarder dose on hydration and property development, representing a majorbarrier to widespread CSA concrete use.

    Thus, this study investigated the utilization of citric acidwith 2 commercially- available CSA cements, tracking the consequences of dose on phasedevelopment, hydration, setting, and compressive strengths. Key findings were that: citric acidsuccessfully retarded initial set past one hundred twenty min for each cements despite considerablycompletely different chemistries; increasing cement anhydrite content reduced retarder effectivenessand altered hardened binder microstructure, reducing compressive strengths; larger retarder dosagesfailed to negatively have an effect on cumulative hydration, nor strengths; and also the time at whichthe utmost rate of heat evolution occurred correlated with final setting, a relationship helpful forpredicting field mixture behavior based on laboratory testing.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH WORK

Following are the objectives ofresearch work.

1. Evaluation of performance of concrete using natural admixtures;
2. Evaluation of performance of natural admixtures; Ranking of different natural admixtures.

Present chapter tells about the details of research contributions and investigated gaps in the researchwork. Details of solution methodology and implementation of research tools to the case problem arepresented in upcoming chapters.

4. CONCLUSION

Present chapter tells about conclusion, and limitations and future scope of the research work, thedetails of which are presented in upcoming sections.

This research work is based on effect of natural admixtures on the concrete. For this purpose a M30concrete was prepared in association of different admixtures, Jaggary and Sugarcane, and differenttests, Slump cone test and Compression test (7 days, 14 days and 28 days) were performed on the samples along with the sample of M30, and finally rankings of admixtures were carried out

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