

Use of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) Polymer in Cement Concrete

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Abstract

Objectives: This research work was adopted to have the maximum strength of concrete mixed with styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and to know the effect of SBR on the fresh and hardened concrete.

Methods/statistical analysis: The concrete samples were prepared to achieve targeted strength of 3000 lb/in². In this experimental work, the mixture of concrete was prepared by adding 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20% of SBR polymer–cement ratio to check the properties of fresh concrete (slump test and compaction factor test), while rebound hammer test, ultrasonic pulse velocity test (UPV), compressive strength test, and tensile strength test were observed at 7th, 14th, and 28th days, respectively. **Findings:** Resultantly, the compressive strength and indirect tensile strength boosted by 16% and 13% blended with 15% of SBR polymer in concrete as compared to control concrete after 28th days, respectively. The workability of fresh concrete plummeted with a rise in the amount of SBR polymer in concrete. **Application/improvements:** Both the quality and high strength of concrete is improved by adding 15% of SBR in concrete.

Keywords: Styrene-Butadiene Rubber (SBR), Additional Material, Increases Strength of Concrete.

1. Introduction

Concrete consists of a blend of cement mixture, aggregates, water and, not so usual, admixtures that add up to its strength and improve its certain physical and mechanical properties [1–2]. It is plausible to get various kinds of concrete based on its use by altering the ingredients and addition of some natural and chemical admixtures [3]. With

comparison to the other substances used as construction materials, concrete has got to be a commonplace and widespread, frequently preferred across the globe due to its strength, durability, availability and being economical, and less consumption of energy for the production, regardless of the environmental hazardous and degradation [4–5]. Encompassing the service life, and under the sustainable environmental conditions, the strength, durability, and form are retained throughout this tenure. Since concrete deteriorates with the passage of time, the materials blended in it must be protected with appropriate proportion together with the addition of some preserving admixtures. Flow ability, strength as well durability makes the crucial three functions of concrete. Preparing the concrete to conform to the aforementioned properties, and being environmental friendly, suitable design method and quality control should be followed with the correct alteration of ingredients along with the use of admixtures at all the stages of production and, later, in mixing proportion [6–7]. With the advent of research and development in science and technology, concrete industry too has flourished with the introduction of new and novel innovations of concrete, hence concrete made with regard to specific demands and properties is famously known to special concrete. Special concrete is one that is manufactured in accordance with its purpose to meet different expectations. Basically heavy weight concrete, light weight concrete, liquidated concrete, and insulating-concrete are some of the examples of special concrete [8]. In the 1950s, synthetic-polymers were used in Portland cement mortar and concrete as polyvinyl acetate and polyacrylate. Unpredictably, afterwards, the amount of synthetic polymer latex in the cement modified with polymer has mushroomed up and has got greater precedence over the natural rubber-latex [9]. Synthetic polymers used as styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) latex in cement technology have been recognized in many fronts [10–12]. The use of polymer used as regulator in the newly constructed structures puts forward new horizons of development in the microstructures and the strength of cement mortar as well as concrete [13–14]. Workability, strength, mechanical parameters of aggregates and cement mix are affected to a larger extent by the use of polymers, hence polymers impart a pivotal effect on the said. Styrene-butadiene polymers, undoubtedly, in the concrete technology, are, as a rule, the most generally used polymer materials [15].

SBR is a wide distribution polymer containing of butadiene, styrene, and water, which can be successfully combined with various materials [16–17]. Since vinyl pyridine latex is poorly immersed in fabrics, its main engineering application is the immersion of tires in the textile industry [18]. In civil engineering field, SBR is utilized as a substitute of cement to boost the hardened properties of concrete [19]. The research outcome was observed that the effect of addition SBR on the characteristics strength concrete. SBR is the most widely used cement mortar modifier and shows its chemical composition. High adhesion is observed in the resulting polymer film and cement hydrate. Compared to ordinary concrete, this influence causes less deformation and improves the crushing and flexural strength of concrete [20]. SBR latex has got widespread use in modified solutions to a colossal extent. The findings have shown that solutions modified with SBR have improved mechanical parameters i.e. improved impermeability and greater resistance to frost action [21].

In Ref. [22], Karahan and Atiş studied the role of fly ash, which is used as a mineral additive rather than cement (on Achieve 40% of the performance of HSC in cement mixtures). The standard-size cube specimens ($6'' \times 6'' \times 6''$) were prepared with 0.35 water/binder ratio. The additional material such as plasticizer is used in concrete to enhance slump value, and the concrete crushing strength is 78 MPa were achieved after 28 days. It was, later on, fathomed out that the incorporation of fly-ash, a byproduct from plants is significantly crucial with regard to the economy as well as to the environmental merits.

In Ref. [23], Rossignolo and Agnesini studied the characteristics strength of lightweight polymer-modified concrete by the addition of SBR to Brazilian lightweight concrete to analyze crushing strength. The research outcomes was recorded that the crushing strength achieved by 39.7–51.9 MPa after 7 days and they determined that thin prefabricated elements could be made by modifying SBR for the Brazilian lightweight aggregate can produce materials.

In Ref. [24], Atiyah et al. analyzed the crushing strength of concrete blended with combination of SBR. In this experimental work, the slump value of SBR concrete was improved by using plasticizer in concrete. The concrete samples were prepared with the addition of 0%–15% SBR with interval of 5%. Studies have shown that if the proportion of polymer increases, the compressive strength decreased by 17.8% at 5% SBR, Split tensile and flexural strength were improved by 15.6% and 15% at 10% SBR after 28 days, respectively.

In Ref. [25–26], authors studied the characteristics strength of polymer-modified concrete by the addition of 0%–20% SBR to analyze crushing strength. The research outcomes was recorded that the crushing strength achieved maximum at 15% of SBR after 28 days.

In Ref. [27], Shafieyzadeh analyzed the crushing strength of concrete blended with the combination of SBR and silica powder. In this experimental work, the slump value of SBR concrete was improved by using plasticizer in concrete. The concrete samples were prepared with addition of 0%–15% SBR and 0%–10% silica powder, respectively. Studies have shown that if the proportion of polymer increases, the compressive strength decreased.

The use of SBR as a simulated polymer is necessary to reduce the ratio of water to cement in the mixture, thereby increasing strength with a significant reduction in permeability. The aim of this work was to investigate the effect of SBR polymers on the properties of fresh, physical, and hardened concrete.

2. Materials

2.1. Cement

Ordinary Portland cement (OPC) was used as a binder under the brand name “Askari Cement” and it was collected from Peshawar, Pakistan. The preliminary tests of the cement were conducted and found as: the normal consistency of 32%, initial and final setting time is 45 min and 130 min, respectively.

2.2. Fine and Coarse Aggregates

The Nizampoor Sand was used as fine aggregates of Zone-II that collected from Peshawar, Pakistan. The Nizampoor Sand was passed through a 4.75 mm sieve for removing excess material and Margala Crushed stone was used as coarse aggregates and collected from local market Peshawar, Pakistan. The coarse aggregates used in this work having a size of 20 mm. The various tests conducted in the laboratory to ensure the quality of the aggregates, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Physical properties of fine & coarse aggregates

S. no	Properties	Fine aggregates	Coarse aggregates
01	Fineness modulus	2.20	–
02	Water absorption	1.54%	0.64%
03	Specific gravity	2.40	2.75
04	Moisture content	3.14%	0.15%
05	Bulk density	115 lb/ft ³	92 lb/ft ³

2.3. Styrene-Butadiene Rubber

It was made through suspension polymerization of styrene and butadiene monomers. Resulting SBR has average molecular weight ranges from 250,000 to 800,000. It was taken from SILICA Company Lahore, Pakistan. Such polymerization is found an effective for SBR performance [28]. SBR was using various proportions by the weight of cement in concrete.

2.4. Water

The clean and drinkable water was used in experimental work.

3. Research Methodology

This research work was adopted by using several proportions like 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20% of SBR by the weight of cement in concrete in order to find the fresh and hardened concrete. A total of 90 cylinder concrete samples were made and cured after 7, 14, and 28 days to achieve targeted strength of 3000 psi. In order to obtain the required strength results, many mixing trials were made with variable cement (binder), fine and coarse aggregates, and water. In this research work, the number of cylinder specimens was used to determine the characteristics strength such as ultrasonic pulse velocity test (UPV), compressive strength test, rebound hammer test, and tensile strength test were performed after 7th, 14th, and 28th days, respectively. Moreover, ACI mix design method was considered under this experimental work to find the proportions of concrete ingredients. This investigation effort was done in the concrete and structural Engineering laboratory, Department of Civil Engineering, Sarhad US&IT Peshawar, Pakistan. Different mixes were prepared with the inclusion of SBR by the weight of cement as summarized below in Table 2.

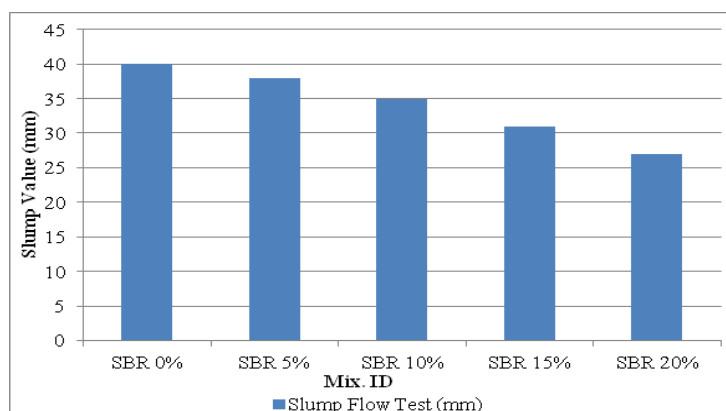
TABLE 2. Details of all mixes

S. no	Mix. ID	Cement (%)	Styrene-butadiene rubber (%)	Fine aggregates (%)	Coarse aggregates (%)	Water-cement ratio (%)
1	1: 2.86: 3.51	100	0	100	100	0.59
2	1: 2.86: 3.51	100	5	100	100	0.59
3	1: 2.86: 3.51	100	10	100	100	0.59
4	1: 2.86: 3.51	100	15	100	100	0.59
5	1: 2.86: 3.51	100	20	100	100	0.59

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Slump Test

It was used to analyze the workability in terms of slump reduction. The slump reduction was measured with the help of slump cone. The highest slump value was measured by 40 mm at 0% of SBR and the lowest slump value was recorded by 27 mm by using 20% of SBR as an admixture by the weight of cement in concrete, respectively. The experimental result was detected that the slump value reduces with rises in the amount of SBR polymer in concrete may be due to the less water available, as SBR required some water to coat its surface. Ultimately, lowers down due to lack of free available water which can impart workability as shown in Figure 1.

**FIGURE 1.** Workability of fresh concrete.

4.2. Compacting Factor Test

This test was used to find out the workability of fresh concrete on compaction factor appartus by following ASTM C597:2009 code procedure. The maximum amount of compaction factor was measured by 0.86 at 0% of SBR polymer and the minimum amount of compaction factor was recorded by 0.75 blended with 20% SBR polymer by the weight of cement in concrete, respectively. It was detected that the rate compaction factor drops with rises in the inclusion of SBR polymer in concrete as shown in Figure 2.

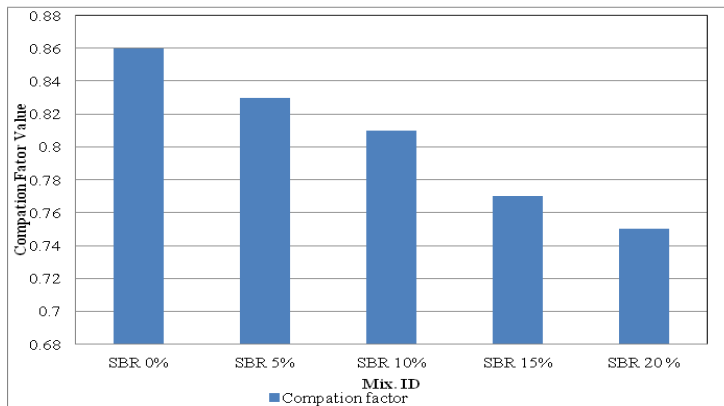


FIGURE 2. Workability measured by compaction factor.

4.3. Non-Destructive Compressive Strength by Rebound Hammer

The compressive strength was determined by using non-destructive testing instrument, namely “Rebound Hammer” by following ASTM C805:2008 code. The crushing strength of concrete mixed with several proportions of SBR utilised as admixture were measured after 14th and 28th days. As shown in Figure 3, it is perceived that crushing strength get increased as SBR is increased up to 15% then after it starts declining. The crushing strength of SBR-based mixes is maximum than the control mix except 20% SBR-based mix. The superior compressive strength was obtained by 3260 psi and 3715 psi with the addition of 15% SBR and lowest compressive strength was measured by 2745 psi and 3175 psi blended with 20% of SBR in concrete after 14th and 28th days, respectively.

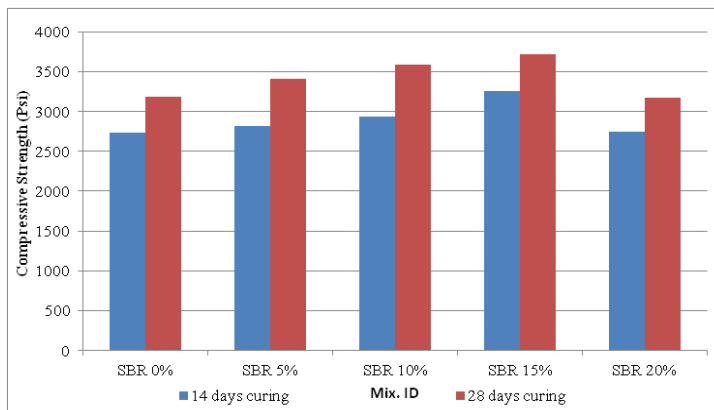


FIGURE 3. Compressive strength of concrete by rebound hammer.

4.4. Destructive Compressive Strength by UTM Machine

The cylindrical specimens were taken to analyze the crushing strength by “Universal Testing Machine” by obeying ASTM C39-05 a code. The crushing strength of concrete mixed with several proportions of SBR utilised as admixture were measured after 7th, 14th, and 28th days. As shown in Figure 4, it is perceived that compressive strength of

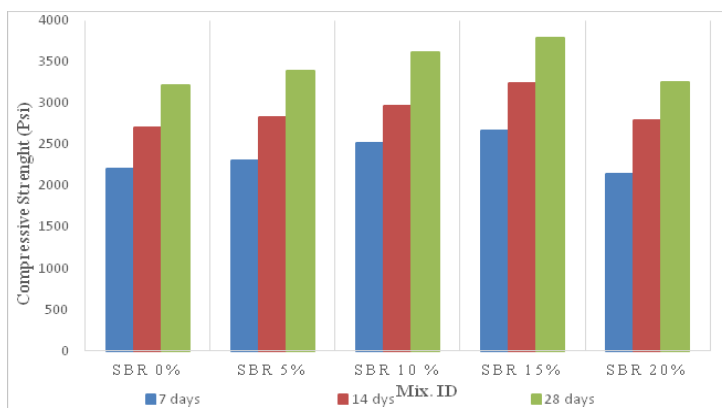


FIGURE 4. Compressive strength of concrete.

concrete improved with rise in the amount of SBR up to 15% beyond it starts reducing. This reduction in compressive strength may be due to decrease in density of concrete. The superior compressive strength was obtained by 2670 psi, 3240 psi, and 3795 psi with the addition of 15% SBR polymer and the lowest crushing strength was observed by 2145 psi, 2788 psi, and 3250 psi with the inclusion of 20% SBR polymer after 7th, 14th, and 28th days, respectively.

4.5. Splitting Tensile Strength

The concrete cylinders (6 × 12 in) were tested for indirect tensile strength on the UTM by following ASTM C 192-90 code procedure. Indirect tensile strength of control mix and mixes in which SBR used as admixture were determined after 7th, 14th, and 28th days. Figure 5 showed that indirect tensile strength of concrete increased with rise in the amount of SBR polymer up to 15% beyond it starts reducing. The highest value of indirect tensile strength was measured by 618.91 psi, 742.86 psi, and 803.91 psi with the addition of 15% SBR and the lowest value of split tensile strength was recorded by 503.22 psi, 670.93

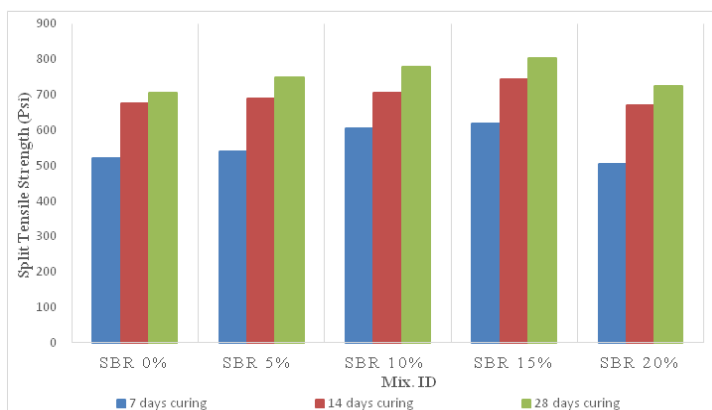


FIGURE 5. Split tensile strength of concrete.

psi, and 723.40 psi with the inclusion of 20% SBR polymer in cement concrete after 7th, 14th, and 28th days, respectively.

4.6. Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity Test

The test was done for testing the quality of concrete components (cracks, voids, and honeycombs) by following the test procedure ASTM C597: 2009, which is based on determining the propagation time of an ultrasonic pulse between two sensors (transmitter–receiver), they are placed at a given distance. In this research work, UPV test was performed on concrete with the inclusion of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20% SBR polymer after 7th, 14th, and 28th days. Figure 6 displayed that the quality of concrete augmented with rise in quantity of SBR in concrete. The appearance of all mixes of concrete contains the excellent quality of concrete after 28th days. Concrete mix made 15% and 20% SBR dosage also show excellent quality after 14 days of curing age, while other mixes show good quality of concrete.

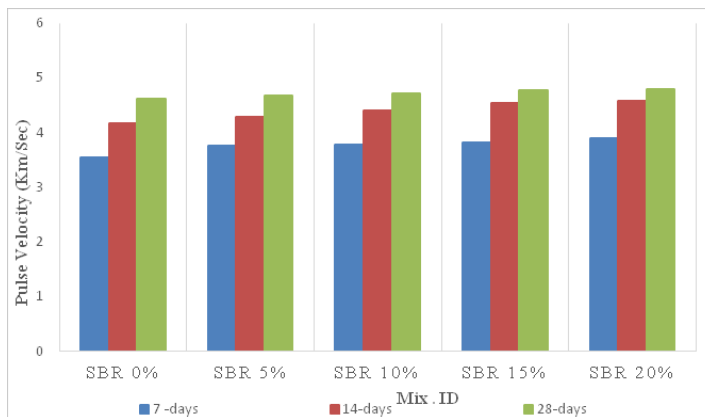


FIGURE 6. UPV test of all concrete mixes at different ages.

4.7. Comparison Between Destructive and Non-Destructive Compressive Strength

In this experimental work, the test results of destructive and non-destructive compressive strength were compared. It was notified that the destructive compressive strength was greater value as compared to non-destructive compressive strength as shown in Figure 7.

5. Conclusion

- The highest slump value was measured by 40 mm at 0% of SBR and the lowest slump value was recorded by 27 mm by using 20% of SBR as an admixture by the weight of cement in concrete, respectively.

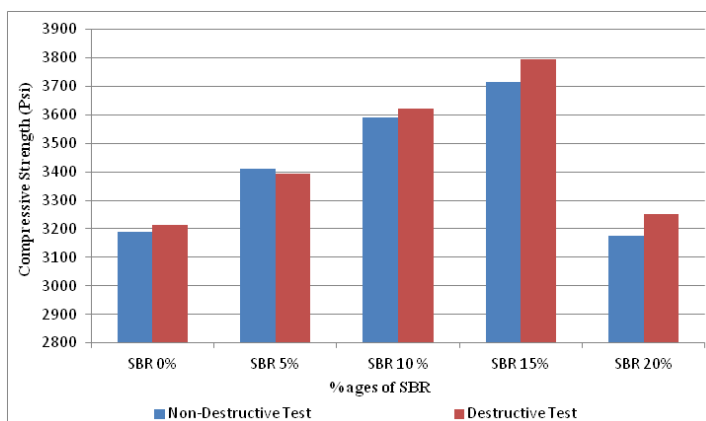


FIGURE 7. Comparison between destructive and non-destructive compressive strength @ 28 days.

- The maximum amount of compaction factor was measured by 0.86 at 0% of SBR polymer and the minimum amount of compaction factor was recorded by 0.75 blended with 20% SBR polymer by the weight of cement in concrete, respectively.
- The superior compressive strength was obtained by 3260 psi and 3715 psi with the addition of 15% SBR and the lowest compressive strength was measured by 2745 psi and 3175 psi blended with 20% of SBR in concrete after 14th and 28th days, respectively.
- The superior compressive strength was obtained by 2670 psi, 3240 psi, and 3795 psi with the addition of 15% SBR polymer and the lowest crushing strength was observed by 2145 psi, 2788 psi, and 3250 psi with the inclusion of 20% SBR polymer after 7th, 14th, and 28th days, respectively.
- The highest value of indirect tensile strength was measured by 618.91 psi, 742.86 psi, and 803.91 psi with the addition of 15% SBR and the lowest value of split tensile strength was recorded by 503.22 psi, 670.93 psi, and 723.40 psi with the inclusion of 20% SBR polymer in cement concrete after 7th, 14th, and 28th days, respectively.
- The appearance of all mixes of concrete contains the excellent quality of concrete after 28th days. Concrete mix made 15% and 20% SBR dosage also show excellent quality after 14 days of curing age, while other mixes show good quality of concrete.

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