

## SELF-HEALING TECHNOLOGY IN CONCRETE STRUCTURE DESIGN

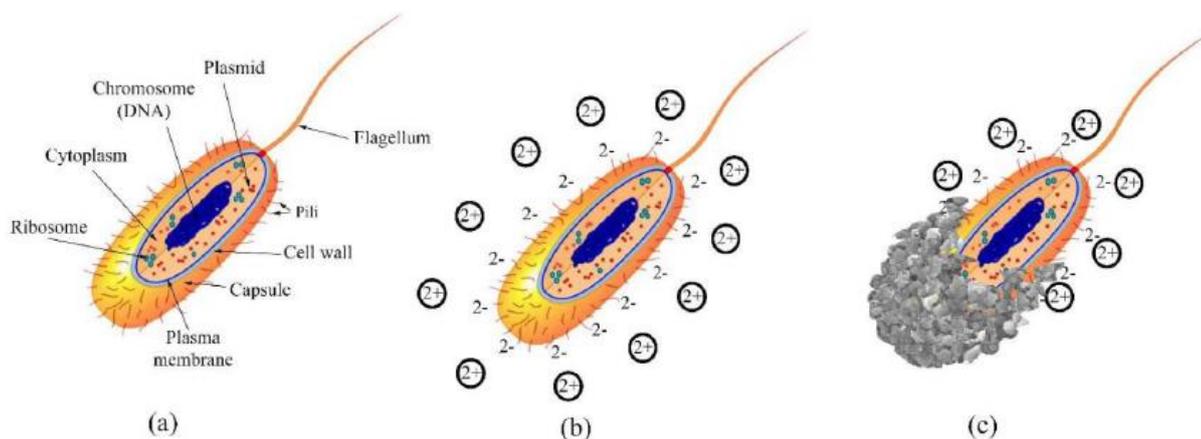
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**Abstract:** In EU countries and worldly, concrete is the most widely used building material in the world because of its strength and durability, among its other benefits. Concrete also has a certain amount of limitations. They mainly include crack formation over a period of lifetime. Crack formation in reinforced concrete constructions may result to loss of their durability. Ingress water and chemicals can cause premature matrix degradation and corrosion of embedded steel reinforcement in concrete. Regular maintenance and repair of concrete structures is costly and, in some cases, not at possible. One of possible solution for prevention a costly repair, reduce maintenance and increase material durability might be an inclusion of an autonomous self-healing repair mechanism in concrete design technology. This paper describes some types of bacteria, used in self-healing concrete and their effects on different conditions in concrete on the basis of its properties like strength, durability, absorption of water, insertion of chlorides and others.

**Keywords:** Concrete, Bacteria, Self-healing, Durability.

### 1. Introduction

Bacteria is a single cell organism. It is a prokaryotic cell that lack of a nucleus and other membrane enclosed structure. Typically, bacteria come in three basic shapes namely, sphere, rod-like and spiral. Some bacteria do not fit any of the preceding categories but rather have spindle shapes or irregular lobbed shapes. Bacteria can be found in every environment such as in the air, food, soil and water. Many bacteria benefits human and a few may cause disease to human. Bacteria play vital role in most of the environment cycle like biogeochemical cycle, water cycle, carbon cycle, nitrogen cycle and sulfur cycle. However, there are numbers of bacteria that is not fully characterized and only some of the bacteria have been grown in a laboratory for specific application (Irwan, 2013).



*Fig. 1: (a) Bacterial structure; (b) Cell membrane (Negatively charged) surrounded by cell wall (positively charged); (c) Production of bio minerals by combination of cell wall ions and surrounding ions (Jawaid, 2018).*

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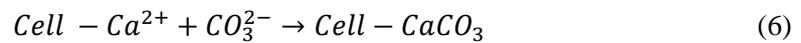
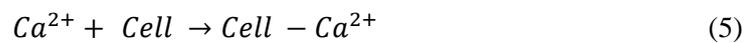
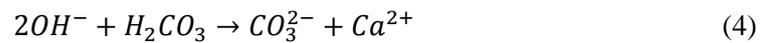
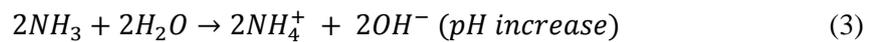
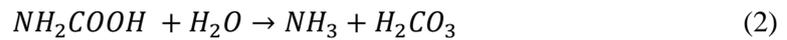
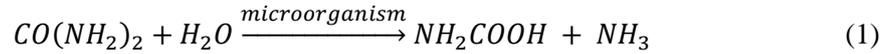
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## 2. Role of bacteria in concrete

The selection of the bacteria is depending on the survive capability of bacteria in the alkaline environment. Most of the microorganisms die in an environment with pH value of 10 or above. Strains of the bacteria genus *Bacillus* will be found to succeed in high alkaline environment. The bacteria survive in the high alkaline environment that formed spores comparable to the plant seeds (Luhar, 2015).

According to Eq.1, through urease activity in the presence of bacteria, one mole carbamic acid ( $\text{NH}_2\text{COOH}$ ) and one mole ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) are produced from urea hydrolysis. As can be seen from Eq. 2, carbamic acid hydrolysis produces one mole carbonic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) and one mole of extra ammonium simultaneously (Seifan, 2016)



To complete the last reaction (Eq. (6)), calcium ion can be provided either by internal sources that are available in the cement structure or by adding chemicals such as calcium chloride, calcium nitrate or calcium lactate externally. Precipitation of calcium carbonate crystals by *Bacillus sphaericus* and *Bacillus subtilis* are shown in Fig. 2.

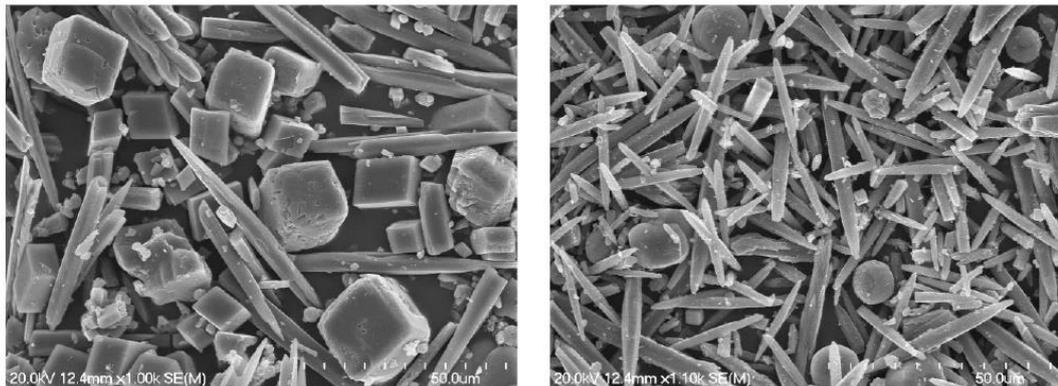


Fig. 2: (a) SEM micrographs of calcite precipitation by *Bacillus sphaericus*;  
(b) SEM micrographs of calcite precipitation by *Bacillus subtilis* (Seifan, 2016).

## 3. Effect of bacteria on concrete properties

### 3.1. Increasing the concrete strength and the concrete durability

Compressive strength plays important role in determining the durability of the concrete. Hence research in bio concrete is an essential field from application point of view. When bacteria species are injected into concrete and mortar, it shows significant increase on their compressive strength. Jonkers and Schlangen achieved 10 % increment in the compressive strength of mortars at 28 days using a consortia of *Bacillus pseudofirmus* and *Bacillus cohnii*. (Achal, 2015) Ghosh et al. (Ghosh et al., 2005) reported an increase in the compressive strengths of 17 % and 25 % after 7 and 28 days, respectively in mortars due to biocementation by *Shewanella* species.

Jacobsen and Sellevold (Jacobsen, 1996) in their study determined the self-healing of high strength concrete after its deterioration by thaw/freeze. It was found that concrete which has lost 50 % of its initial relative dynamic module during thaw/freeze and storage in water could recover completely, only with a slight variation in the degree of deterioration and concrete composition. Self-healing is considered to be the important factor providing concrete better frost durability in the field when compared to the specimens that are subjected to thaw/freeze cycles in presence of water (Jacobsen, 1996).

### 3.2. Water permeability

As one of the fundamental parameters to characterise long term durability of concrete, resistance to water permeability is very important as it determines the penetration of aggressive substances responsible for concrete degradation. Permeability generally depends on the pore network of cementitious materials, which are quantified by variables such as porosity, size distribution, tortuosity, connectivity, specific surface and micro cracks (Phung et al., 2013). In 1993, Saint Médard Church in Thouars was repaired using calcium carbonate of microbial origin (biocalcin) that reduced five times water absorption from stones without affecting its esthetic appearance (Le Metayer et al., 1996).

### 3.3. Chloride ion permeability

Chloride ion diffusion in reinforced concrete can harm the reinforcement. Chloride-induced corrosion is one of the main mechanisms of deterioration affecting the long-term performance of building structures. (Achal, 20015). The reinforcing steel embedded in concrete is generally protected against corrosion by the high alkalinity (pH = 12.5 to 13.5) of the concrete pore solution. (Bilčík, 2013). De Muynck et al. (De Muynck et al., 2008) reported that bacterial deposition of a layer of calcite on the surface of the mortar specimens resulted in a decrease of capillary water uptake and permeability towards gas, they extended their work to study other permeation properties.

### 3.4. Reinforcement corrosion

The corrosion of steel reinforcement is one of the major degradation processes of reinforced concrete structures. The main reason associated with the deterioration of reinforced concrete due to reinforcement corrosion is not the reduction in mechanical strength of the reinforcing bar itself, but rather than that the pressure exerted from the expansion of the corrosion products. This may result in damage of the structures due to expansion, cracking and eventually spalling of the concrete cover. In addition to this, the damage of construction may be caused by loss of bond between reinforcement and concrete and loss of reinforcement cross-sectional area (Bilčík, 2013).

In the stage of structure/member design according to code EN 1992-1-1 (2004), the corrosion of reinforcement in RC members is not considered. It is intended that the passive stage (during which the reinforcement is protected by concrete layer – concrete cover) takes a whole designed lifetime of the construction. However, as can be seen on the build structures, the protected layer on the steel/concrete interface is damaged by carbonation or chloride ingress and the reinforcement starts to corrode, this stage is so-called active stage (Strieška, 2019).

Qian et. al (Qian et al., 2009) studied increasing Bacterially induced carbonate precipitation as a novel and ecologically friendly strategy for the protection of reinforcement corrosion in cement-based materials. Theirs results showed great improvement in the surface permeability resistance of mortars due to calcite precipitated on cement specimens induced by bacterial urease enzyme, which further resisted acid attack (pH > 1.5).

*Tab. 1: Use of various types of bacteria and their results.*

S. No.	Bacteria used	Best results	Bacterial concentration	Reference
1	Bacillus sphaericus CT-5	Compressive strength 40 % more than the control concrete	$5 \cdot 10^7$ cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	Achal, 2013
2	Sporosarcina pasteurii	Compressive strength 35 % more than the control concrete	10 <sup>5</sup> cells/ml	Chahal, 2012
3	Bacillus cereus	28, 56 % reduction of water absorption 90 days	-	Saxena, 2019
4	Bacillus sphaericus	Average 68 % decrease of water permeability	10 <sup>9</sup> cells/ml	Wang. J. Y et al., 2014
5	Bacillus sphaericus	40 % decrease of chloride migration	10 <sup>7</sup> cells/ml	De Muynck et al., 2008

#### 4. Conclusions

The use of microorganisms in concrete technology is quite a new field of civil engineering. In watertight concrete structures, which reinforcement is designed to control cracks width, the quantity of this reinforcement is higher than the required static reinforcement. Adding of bacteria to concrete could reduce the reinforcement quantity in concrete designed to crack width control. Other benefits of bio concrete are higher strength and durability of concrete. Possible field of bio concrete applications in the future are water purifier tank, floor lining of water purifier in homes or industries, can be used for purifying water. Use of bio concrete technology in concrete structure design could help build more sustainable. More researches are needed to produce good quality of organic concrete in association with the microbe.

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