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“Civil Engineering Innovation for a Sustainable Future”



The 5th Euro Asia Civil Engineering Forum Conference (EACEF5)

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Editors:

Antoni

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PREFACE

Papers published in this edition of Procedia Engineering have been presented in The 5th Euro Asia Civil Engineering Forum (EACEF-5) at Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia, from 15-18 September 2015. The theme for EACEF-5 is **‘Civil Engineering Innovation for a Sustainable Future’**. The conference was jointly organized by Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Jakarta and Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Civil engineers and researchers in the field are challenged to play important roles and responsibilities in constructing a sustainable future. EACEF-5 conference provided a platform for sharing ideas and findings, as well as the challenges involved. Publication of all of the aforementioned papers in Procedia Engineering enables a wider circulation of the valuable thoughts contained in the papers.

The Editors would like to express their highest gratitude to all of the contributing authors of the papers published in this volume, as well as to the Organizing Committee and other parties involved.

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- 143 An Analysis of Bidding Strategy, Project Performance and Company Performance Relationship in Construction Engineering Research Article
Pages 143-152
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (178 K) Open Access
- 144 Initial Investigation for Perceived Motivations to Achieve Sustainable Construction Safety and Health Organizational Action
Pages 153-162
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (273 K) Open Access
- 145 Improving Safety Among Small Organizations in the Construction Industry: Key Barriers and Improvement Strategies Original Research Article
Pages 163-174
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (296 K) Open Access
- 146 Risk Analysis of BOT Scheme on First-Construction Toll Road Original Research Article
Pages 175-179
Yusuf Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (144 K) Open Access
- 147 Best Practice for Financial Models of PPP Projects Original Research Article
Pages 180-182
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (275 K) Open Access
- 148 Credit Enhancement and its Risk Factors for PPP Projects in Asia: An Analysis by Network Theory Original Research Article
Pages 183-192
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (303 K) Open Access
- 149 Successful Criteria for Large Infrastructure Projects in Malaysia Original Research Article
Pages 193-199
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (336 K) Open Access
- 150 Analysis of Random-Input Neuron Model with Artificial Neural Network for Simulation for Availability of Discharge at Bah Eddin Watershed Original Research Article
Pages 200-207
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (360 K) Open Access
- 151 Built and Artificial Air Environment in Sheep Channel Original Research Article
Pages 208-215
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (432 K) Open Access
- 152 The Application of Random-Input Neuron Model (RIN) Model for Simulation Case in Upper Citarum Watershed, West Java, Indonesia Original Research Article
Pages 216-223
Muhammad Nizam, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah, Nur Hafizah
• Abstract PDF (432 K) Open Access

11. The Application of Rangeland Runoff Model (RRM) Model for Irrigation Case in Upper Citarum Watershed, West Java, Indonesia. Original Research Article
Pages 166-172
Adnan Dwi Nugroho, Yenni A. K. Kurniawan, Jang, Hiyul, Ali
• Abstract PDF (166 K)
Open Access
12. Effects of Compost Thickness and Compaction on Methane Emissions in Simulated Landfills. Original Research Article
Pages 173-179
Omar Alotaibi, Khalid, Saeed, Maria Rana, El-Hadi
• Abstract PDF (173 K)
Open Access
13. Rangeland Eligibility Estimation for Northern and Southern Peninsular Malaysia using Fourier Indices. Original Research Article
Pages 179-184
Zul Azmi Yusoff, Ahmad Shauki Yusoff, Fauzan Ahmad
• Abstract PDF (184 K)
Open Access
14. Impact of Climate Change on Streamflow in the Tropical Lowland of Kapuas River, West Borneo, Indonesia. Original Research Article
Pages 185-192
Henny Hidayat, Surip, Suryanto
• Abstract PDF (185 K)
Open Access
15. Royal Commission on Yankin Environmental Regulations. Original Research Article
Pages 193-198
Amin A. Shariq
• Abstract PDF (193 K)
Open Access
16. Water Turbidity Impact on Discharge Decrease of Groundwater Recharge in Recharge Reservoir. Original Research Article
Pages 199-206
Ahmad Ali, Hidayat, Zulhijah Yusoff, Muhammad Idris
• Abstract PDF (199 K)
Open Access
17. Mathematical Modelling of Injection Wells for Flooding Prevention in Jakarta. Original Research Article
Pages 207-212
Mikael
• Abstract PDF (207 K)
Open Access
18. Application of Large Scale Particle Image Velocimetry (LSPIV) to Identify Flow Pattern in a Channel. Original Research Article
Pages 213-219
Tomy, Dharma Suman
• Abstract PDF (213 K)
Open Access
19. Sand Dynamics as a Tool for Coastal Erosion Management: A Case Study in Daman Harbour, Northern Territory, Australia. Original Research Article
Pages 220-228
Syed G. Yousaf, Robert J. Watson, Yves C. Mouniss, Ken G. Sains, Richard Emerson, David K. Williams
• Abstract PDF (220 K)
Open Access
20. The Change of Hydrological Regime in Upper Citarum Watershed, West Java, Indonesia. Original Research Article
Pages 229-238
Hafid Pratiwi, Aron, Pratiwi, Soewandono, Yusep, Suraji
• Abstract PDF (229 K)
Open Access

1. The Change of Hydrological Regime in Upper Cikandung Watershed, West Java Indonesia Original Research Article
Pages 225-235
Haji Hossain, Akm. Prizum, Soe-hondo, Yudi Suryadi
• Abstract • PDF (109 K) Open Access
2. Study on Water Balance in Poleman – A Small Island in East Java, Indonesia Original Research Article
Pages 236-242
Titas, Agung Budiyanto, Wicakana Kipri, Weni Leticia, Alvin Rahmawati
• Abstract • PDF (124 K) Open Access
3. Extending Public Water Supply in Peri-Urban Area: Technical-Engineering, Economic, and Environmental Consideration Original Research Article
Pages 243-249
Soe-Ming Ho, Soe-Ho, Soe-Ho
• Abstract • PDF (129 K) Open Access
4. The Presence of Jeringau (Acrostichum) as Flexible Vegetation Type in the Channel Against Flow Resistance Original Research Article
Pages 250-256
Murni Razman, Dini Salsita
• Abstract • PDF (164 K) Open Access
5. The Influence of Single Zozzag Type Porous Grout in the Change of Beach Profile Original Research Article
Pages 257-262
Edris Fajriyati, Zulfahriyati, A. A. B. Tedi, Rudi Auli
• Abstract • PDF (134 K) Open Access
6. Evaluation of Drainage Channels Capacity in Aulon City: A Case Study on Wai Batu Mesah Watershed Flooding Original Research Article
Pages 263-269
Citra Kusumadita, Rizki Didi, Anggi Rumi
• Abstract • PDF (155 K) Open Access
7. Experimental Assessment of Integrated Technology Application Used to Rain (WATER) & Floods Reduction (AR-DWIS) in Jakarta Original Research Article
Pages 270-279
Raden Dito Gendak, Rendi Rizki, Muhammad Sidiq, Tedy, Subroto, Maryati Kusti, Tri Handoko Seto, Budi Haryono
• Abstract • PDF (122 K) Open Access
8. Log Jams at a Bridge with a Pier and a Bridge without Pier Original Research Article
Pages 279-283
Muhammad Iqbal, Rizki
• Abstract • PDF (125 K) Open Access
9. The Submerged Breakwater as Prototype of Coastal Protection in Gili Trawangan, Lombok, Indonesia Original Research Article
Pages 284-290
Eko Prasanto, Ivan Ektor, Nuning Muzarta, Gati Supriatno
• Abstract • PDF (112 K) Open Access
10. Mapping of Ozone Gas (O₃) Concentrations in Padang City Original Research Article
Pages 291-297

- 17 **Analysis of Geotextile Reinforced Road Embankment Using PLAXIS 2D** Original Research Article
Paper 269-302
Pierluigi Di Vittorio, Carmo Tardito
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (819 K) Open Access
- 18 **Analysis of Piled Raft Foundation on Soft Soil Using PLAXIS 2D** Original Research Article
Paper 383-397
Parvina Sh. Mirzadeh, Carmo Tardito
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (334 K) Open Access
- 19 **A Confined Flume Imaging Technique for Measuring Fluid Erosion of Cohesive Steep Bank Soil** Original Research Article
Paper 398-479
Terry E. Soga
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (100 K) Open Access
- 20 **Determination of Unsaturated Soil Properties and Slope Deformation Analysis Due to the Effect of Varies Rainfall** Original Research Article
Paper 479-542
Sami Hameed, Ahmad H. Al-Zahrani, Khalid B. Sulaiman
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (381 K) Open Access
- 21 **Investigation of the Consolidation Drainage of High Water Content Clay by Sphero Method through Unsaturated Filter** Original Research Article
Paper 553-569
Shahin Jafarzadeh, Behrang Jafarzadeh, Nargis Jafarzadeh, Lili Jafarzadeh
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (323 K) Open Access
- 22 **Dynamic Soil Compaction-Recent Methods and Research Tools for Innovative Heavy Equipment Approaches** Original Research Article
Paper 569-594
Hossein Pournazeri, Marco Simeoni, Alexander Knut, Mehdi Ebrahimi, Rolf Thiele
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (1526 K) Open Access
- 23 **Innovative Reinforced Soil Structures for High Walls and Slopes Containing Polymeric and Metallic Reinforcements** Original Research Article
Paper 595-629
Mehdi Leli, Riccardo Lami, Pietro Rinaldi
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (1128 K) Open Access
- 24 **Bearing Capacity of Pile Foundations Embedded in Clays and Sands Layer Predicted Using PGA Test and Static Load Test** Original Research Article
Paper 630-640
Sajad Saeed Badi, Mehdi Karimi, Davood Hedayati
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (1338 K) Open Access
- 25 **Generalized Additive Models for Estimating Motorcycle Collisions on Collector Roads** Original Research Article
Paper 641-676
Mehdi Mirzaei, Ramin Bani, Amir Fardis Masoud
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (511 K) Open Access
- 26 **Predicting the Remaining Service Life of Road Using Pavement Condition Index** Original Research Article
Paper 677-688
▶ Abstract ▶ PDF (100 K) Open Access

<p> Predicting the Remaining Service Life of Road Using Pavement Condition Index Using Support Vector Machine Pages 411-423 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> The Effect of Pavement Condition on Vehicle Speeds and Motor Vehicles Emissions Using Support Vector Machine Pages 424-437 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Study on BIM Utilization for Design Improvement of Infrastructure Project Using Support Vector Machine Pages 438-451 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Heads Analysis of the Bridge Infrastructure Crossing over the Main River of Palembang Using Support Vector Machine Pages 452-465 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Trip Attraction Model Using Radial Basis Function Neural Network Using Support Vector Machine Pages 466-479 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Using Advanced Materials of Granular GFA Modulus Binder to Improve the Flexural Fatigue Performance of Asphalt Mixtures Using Support Vector Machine Pages 480-493 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Traffic Performance Analysis of e-hike and Fly Over viaduct Systems: A Case Study at Srikandi Hatta Road Palembang, Indonesia Using Support Vector Machine Pages 494-507 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Modeling Road Traffic Noise for Collector Road (Case Study of Denpasar City) Using Support Vector Machine Pages 508-521 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Development of Asphalt Pavement Temperature Model for Tropical Climate Conditions in West East Region Using Support Vector Machine Pages 522-535 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access
<p> Cross Demographic Pattern Matrix for Sustainable Infrastructure Policy Using Support Vector Machine Pages 536-549 Arif Setiawan, Jaka Nurcahyo, Arif Setiawan • Abstract PDF (513 K) </p>	Open Access

<p> Abstract PDF (345 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> The Strength of Alkali-activated Slag Fly Ash Mortar Blends at Ambient Temperature Original Research Article Paper 657-662 Ali M. Alkhatib, Ghassan M. Alkhatib, Ghassan M. Alkhatib Abstract PDF (311 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> Compressive Strength of Asphalt Concrete Binder Cracks (AC-PC) Mortar Using Bitum Grout (Grout Asphalt) Paper 667-672 Abdul Ghafoor, Tahirul M. N., Nur Ali, Nur Ali, Nur Ali Abstract PDF (341 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> The Control of Response Time in Self-healing of Cracked Concrete Material by Water-soluble Film Paper 683-689 Yong-Sik Lee, Hyeon-Gi Kim, Taehoon Song, Jee-Suk Rhee Abstract PDF (309 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> Optimization of the Use of Volcanic Ash of Mount Sumbing Eruption as the Substitution for Fine Aggregate Concrete Paper 690-697 Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati Abstract PDF (342 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> Authenticity Principle in Conservation of De Javaher Bank of Sindh's Bank of Sindh's Materials, Substance and Form Paper 698-707 Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati Abstract PDF (310 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> Use of Eucalyptus Product for Pavement Geo-materials Stabilization Original Research Article Paper 708-717 Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati Abstract PDF (310 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>
<p> Identification of Static Factors of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions in Constructing of Reinforced Concrete Column Paper 718-727 Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati, Rizkiyul Kurniawati Abstract PDF (321 K) </p>	<p> Open Access </p>

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[Volumes 141 - 146 \(2016\)](#)
[Volumes 131 - 140 \(2015 - 2016\)](#)
[Volumes 121 - 130 \(2015\)](#)
[Volume 120](#)
[Volume 119](#)
[Volume 118](#)
[Volume 117](#)
[Volume 116](#)
[Volume 115](#)
[Volume 114](#)
[Volume 113](#)
[Volume 112](#)
[Volume 111](#)
[Volume 110](#)
[Volume 109](#)
[Volume 108](#)
[Volume 107](#)
[Volume 106](#)
[Volume 105](#)
[Volume 104](#)
[Volume 103](#)
[Volume 102](#)
[Volume 101](#)
- [Download PDFs](#)
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[The Durability of Reinforced Concrete and the Option of High Performance Reinforced Concrete](#) Original Research Article
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The 5th International Conference of Euro Asia Civil Engineering Forum (EACEF-5)

Mechanical behavior of reactive powder concrete with glass powder substitute

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Abstract

As reported in literature, the Reactive Powder Concrete (RPC) with quartz powder substitute has a high compressive strength of 180 MPa and has a fairly high tensile strength. That research used the RPC with quartz powder to cement ratio of 30% and steam curing technique in an autoclave temperature of 250°C. Concerning the use of local and recycled material, in this study, the quartz powder is substituted by glass powder from the waste glass shards material of housing industry. The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of glass powder in the mechanical behavior of RPC. The mechanical behavior is examined by the tests of compressive strength, flexural strength and split tensile strength. The RPC uses glass powder that grained to micron meter size with the content as much as 10%, 20%, and 30% of cement mass, and the maximum temperature of steam curing is 95°C. The results indicated that the use of glass powder in this study was good enough to replace quartz powder in RPC. The maximum compressive strength value that can be achieved in this study is 136 MPa for the RPC with the glass powder content of 20%.

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Keywords: Reactive Powder Concrete, glass powder, quartz powder, mechanical behavior, compressive strength

1. Introduction

Reactive Powder Concrete (RPC) strength can be characterized on the composition of its constituent materials and calcium-silicate-hydrates (CSH). Stabilization of RPC strength can be done by adding quartz powder as one of the main constituent components. Currently, the RPC with quartz powder to cement ratio of 30% and steam curing

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technique in an autoclave temperature of 250°C, can reach a high compressive strength of 180 MPa and has a fairly high tensile strength [1].

For the substitution of quartz powder in the RPC, the glass particles demonstrated sufficient technical properties, such as compressive strength, flexural strength, and modulus of elasticity. Another advantage, the glass particles has an active pozzolanic material due to the amorphous silica as the glass-making material. When it is mixed with calcium from portlandite (Ca(OH)_2), will form a second form of CSH, which improves the properties of concrete [2].

In this study, the objective of introducing the glass powder in the RPC is to verify the improvement of mechanical behavior of RPC such as its compressive strength, flexural strength and split tensile strength. And concerning the use of local and recycled material, glass powder from the waste glass shards material of housing industry is used.

2. Reactive Powder Concrete

Reactive Powder Concrete (RPC) is a concrete made of powder materials that are experiencing a second binding reaction, after binding the water with cement. A comparison of physical, mechanical, and durability data from RPC and HPC (High Performance Concrete) shows that RPC has better strength (both compressive and flexural strength) and have a permeability which is smaller than the HPC.

RPC was developed in 1994 in France as a new category of high strength composite concrete. The RPC has a compressive strength of 120-200 MPa and a flexural strength of 30-60 MPa. If required, RPC can reach strengths of 200 MPa with apply special conditions, such as high temperature treatment and external pressures before and when setting [3]. The RPC is now widely used that is concrete with quartz powder mixture in it. In Indonesia, the supply of quartz powder is limited, therefore the production cost of RPC with quartz powder content is fairly large. In this study, glass powder is proposed to be used as substitution of quartz powder.

According to Bentur and Mindess [4], the addition of fibers into concrete can improve two factors: the strength and toughness or hardness of the composite material. In this RPC, the fiber is used in the form of steel fiber where the goal is to get the optimum value of the compressive strength of concrete. Moreover, the addition of fiber is intended to prevent the occurrence of cracks in the concrete in the area as a result of the tensile loading [5].

Properties comparison between quartz powder and glass powder i.e. the constituent element of quartz is SiO_2 (silicon dioxide), while glass is made of silica, soda ash (Na_2CO_3), and limestone (CaCO_3 or MgCO_3). The hardness level of quartz and glass (a type of glass used for glass windows) are 7 of mohs scale and 5.5 of mohs scale, respectively. Based on its formation, quartz is formed naturally (igneous) and the glass is formed by manufacturing process. If compared with quartz powder, glass powder is a material that has properties almost like quartz powder itself.

3. Methodology

The RPC in this study uses glass powder from the waste glass shards material that grained to micron meter size with the content as much as 10%, 20%, and 30% of cement mass. The gradation of glass powder used consisted of 0.075 mm size as much as 20%, 0.150 mm size by 35%, and 0.250 mm size by 45%. Proportion of mix design of RPC with glass powder content of 10%, 20%, and 30% can be seen in Table 1. The main materials are used included PPC (Portland Pozzolana Cement), water, glass powder, silica fume, superplasticizer (type F), silica sand (0.3-0.5 mm), and steel fiber.

For the curing procedure, the specimens with age of 1 day are removed from concrete molds and soaked in a tub filled with water for 3 days, then the steam process is carried out for 10-12 hours in sealed vat with temperature of 95°C. After the specimens have concrete age of 14 days, the test of specimens are conducted in order to get the compressive strength, flexural strength and its split tensile strength.

Table 1. Proportion of mix design[†]

No.	Material	Glass powder content (kg)		
		10%	20%	30%
1	Water	4.008	3.873	3.747
2	Cement (PPC)	20.040	19.365	18.734
3	Silica sand	22.044	21.301	20.607
4	Silica fume	5.010	4.841	4.683
5	Superplasticizer	0.602	0.581	0.562
6	Glass powder	2.004	3.873	5.620
7	Steel fiber (volume of 1.5%)	2.665	2.665	2.665

[†]Volume of 0.023 m³

4. Results and discussions

The specimens of RPC with the glass powder content of 10%, 20% and 30% consist of 15 cylinder specimens for compressive strength test, 9 cylinder specimens for split tensile strength test, and 6 beam specimens for flexural strength test. The dimension of cylinders is diameter (ϕ) of 10 cm and height of 20 cm, and the beams size is 10 cm x 10 cm x 40 cm.

The average of concrete compressive strength test results can be seen from Table 2 and Fig. 1. As indicated in Table 2 and Fig. 1, the maximum of the average of compressive strength value is 136.1 MPa for the RPC with glass powder of 20%. The glass powder in concrete has a role similar to silica fume in the binding process or pozzolanic reaction. Since the binding process takes second reaction ($\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{C-S-H}_{II}$) that occurs in the cement paste, so it can be said with a percentage of 20% glass powder in the mix design has a SiO_2 content possibly similar to Ca(OH)_2 so that pozzolanic reaction that occurs is the maximum.

Table 2 and Fig. 2 show average of concrete split tensile strength test results and the maximum value is 17.8 MPa for the RPC with glass powder of 20%. For the average of concrete flexural strength test results, the maximum value is 23.2 MPa also for the RPC with glass powder of 20% (Table 2 and Fig. 3). The compressive strength test, split tensile strength test, and flexural test of specimen can be seen in Fig. 4, Fig. 5, and Fig. 6, respectively.

Table 2. Test results for concrete age of 14 days

No.	Glass powder content	Specimen	Average	Specimen	Average	Specimen	Average
		$\phi \times h$ (mm)	compressive strength (MPa)	$\phi \times h$ (mm)	split tensile strength (MPa)	$b \times h \times \ell$ (mm)	flexural strength (MPa)
		Cylinder		Cylinder		Beam	
1	10%	100x200	97.4	100x200	14.5	100x100x40	20.3
2	20%	100x200	136.1	100x200	17.8	100x100x40	23.2
3	30%	100x200	83.9	100x200	16.6	100x100x40	22.6

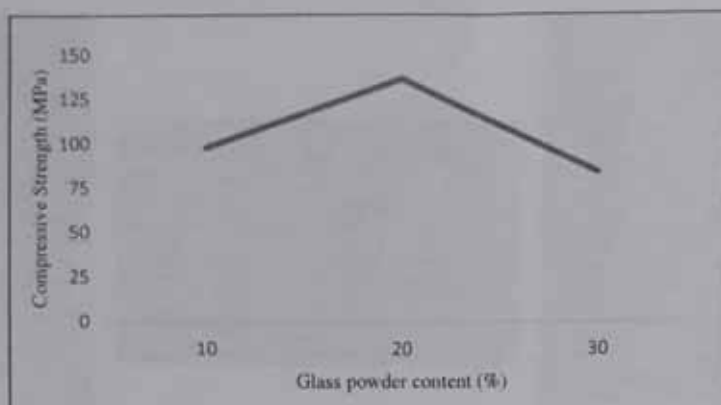


Fig. 1. Average of compressive strength of RPC with glass powder

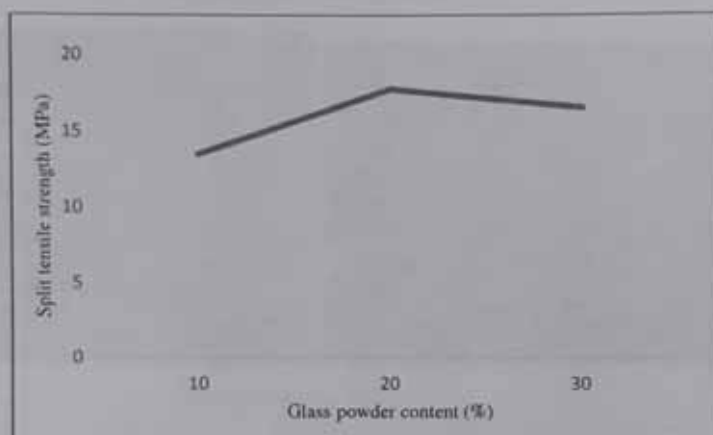


Fig. 2. Average of split tensile strength of RPC with glass powder

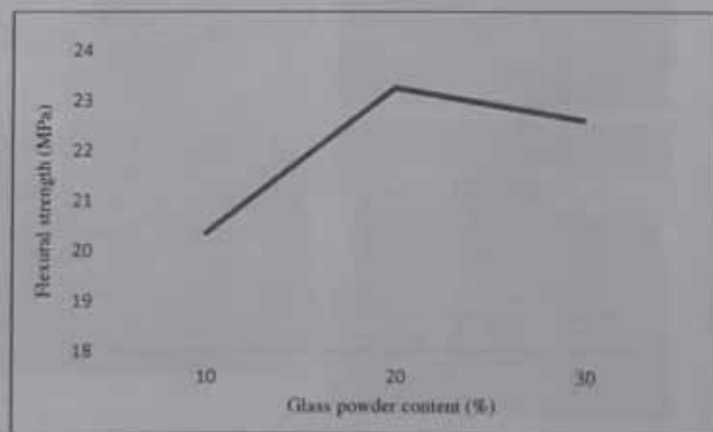


Fig. 3. Average of flexural strength of RPC with glass powder



Fig. 4. Compressive strength test.



Fig. 5. Split tensile strength test.



Fig. 6. Flexural strength test

5. Conclusion

After the experiments were carried out and comparing of RPC with glass powder of 10%, 20% and 30%, conclusion can be made as follows. The maximum of average of compressive strength value that can be achieved in this study is 136 MPa for the RPC with glass powder of 20%. The RPC with glass powder of 20% indicates also the maximum of average of split tensile strength value of 17.8 MPa and the average of flexural strength value of 23.2 MPa. The use of glass powder of 20% of the mass of cement in this study is quite good to substitute the quartz powder in the RPC in order to improve its mechanical behavior.

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CERTIFICATE

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