

Predicting Compressive Strength of Concrete using Machine learning

Authors

- **Andrew Bushnell**
·  [andrewb7777](#)
Department of CEE, University of Illinois
- **Kanchan Kulhalli**
·  [Kanchan-uiuc](#)
Department of CEE, University of Illinois
- **Vikram Gadge**
·  [vgadge2](#)
Department of CEE, University of Illinois

Abstract

Using a data set covering the concrete compressive strength of a variety of different mixture components, we are going to create a machine learning program that will be able to predict when concrete failures will occur, which components and the combinations of these components will work best based on strength requirements of certain structures, and predict maximum allowable loads that can be achieved based on the mixtures.

This project aims at studying the behavior of various ingredients on the strength of concrete.

Using these future trends, we will be able to reach certain conclusions on the future improvements, designs, and materials that should be used in certain structures that we will be able to present to individuals in the fields that use these structures. They then can use these recommendations in their future projects. We will be using the data set of "Concrete Compressive Strength" which was obtained using Kaggle.com [1]. The data comes in the form of an excel file and We will compile all of the data into specific tables and use them to create the future trends we stated above.

We will be creating new tables and figures that will be of comparisons of when the concrete fails vs the concrete material, strength of concrete vs water to cement ratio, concrete composition vs concrete strength, max allowable loads vs concrete material, max allowable loads vs concrete permutations. In future we will be adding cost of components as new dimension and check out what's the best and minimal combination to make it cost effective and compare the cost and strength graph.

We intend to use Julia to compile these new tables using machine learning tools that can be used to predict permutations, concrete to water ratios etc, that are not specifically included within the data set so we can accurately predict these unknown values that can then be used to run theoretical tests in real life construction project scenarios.

Exploratory Data Analysis

In this section, we aim to explain the various components in our dataset and it's effect on the concrete compressive strength.

The data set is composed of nine columns of data that state the following information: Fly Ash, Water, Superplasticizer, Coarse Aggregate, Age, and Concrete Compressive Strength. These columns have the following units of measurements: the first 7 columns have the units kg in m³ mixture, 8th column in days and the 9th column in MPa megapascals. The data set^[1] is in a CSV format and has a total of 1030 rows. We found a few discrepancies in the data set and we had to perform some data cleaning tasks before doing any exploratory analysis. The below section describes our data cleaning process in detail.

Data Cleaning

The dataset that we selected from Kaggle comprised of rows that had rows that were repeated multiple times. In order to remove the redundancy, we used the `unique()` function to remove the duplicate rows. The number of rows reduced to 1005 after this operation.

The other issue we found out in our dataset was that the compressive strength was different despite all the factors affecting it i.e. all the 8 columns affecting it were exactly the same. We combined those rows in to a single row by taking a mean of the compressive strength. After this operation, the number of rows in our dataset reduced to 992.

We also observed that one of the columns i.e. fine aggregate had an extra space in it's name and we had to remove the extra space using the `rename()` method to make the column access easier.

```
begin
df_orig = CSV.read("/Users/kanchankulhalli/Documents/CEE 492 - Data
                  Science/concrete_data.csv", DataFrame)
df_uniq = unique(df_orig)
rename!(df_uniq, "fine_aggregate " => :fine_aggregate)
df_group = groupby(df_uniq, [:cement, :blast_furnace_slag, :fly_ash, :water,
                          :superplasticizer, :coarse_aggregate, :fine_aggregate, :age])
df = combine(df_group, :concrete_compressive_strength => mean)
rename!(df, :concrete_compressive_strength_mean =>
        :concrete_compressive_strength)
end
```

Description of the Dataset

Now that we cleaned our dataset, we set out to ask some interesting questions and studying each column and its effect on concrete compressive strength but before we did that, we generated Table ¹ to get a general understanding of the columns in our dataset.

Table 1: Ranges and statistics of the columns in our dataset.

	variable	min	mean	median	max
	Symbol	Real	Float64	Float64	Real
1	:cement(kg per m3)	102.0	276.873	259.95	540.0

	variable	min	mean	median	max
2	:blast_furnace_slag(kg per m3)	1.0	73.0007	20.0	359.4
3	:fly_ash(kg per m3)	1.0	55.6028	1.0	200.1
4	:water(kg per m3)	121.8	182.368	185.7	247.0
5	:superplasticizer(kg per m3)	1.0	6.34415	6.0	32.2
6	:coarse_aggregate(kg per m3)	801.0	974.597	968.0	1145.0
7	:fine_aggregate(kg per m3)	594.0	773.081	780.0	992.6
8	:age(days)	1	46.1663	28.0	365
9	:concrete_compressive_strength(MPa)	2.33	35.119	33.73	82.6

Water and Cement are the two most basic ingredients of concrete. The strength of the concrete mixture is heavily influenced by the proportions of these ingredients. We decided to take a look at how the water/cement ratio affects the strength of the concrete.

Water and Cement

The Abrams' water-to-cement ratio (w/c) pronouncement of 1918 has been described as the most useful and significant advancement in the history of concrete technology. His most important formulation was the inverse proportionality between the w/c ratio and the strength of concrete. The generally accepted Abrams rule is a formulation of the observation that an increase in the w/c decreases

We decided to check how the Abrams' law holds up for our dataset considering the fact that there are several other ingredients that affect the strength of the concrete. Figure [1](#) plots the water cement ratio versus the concrete compressive strength.

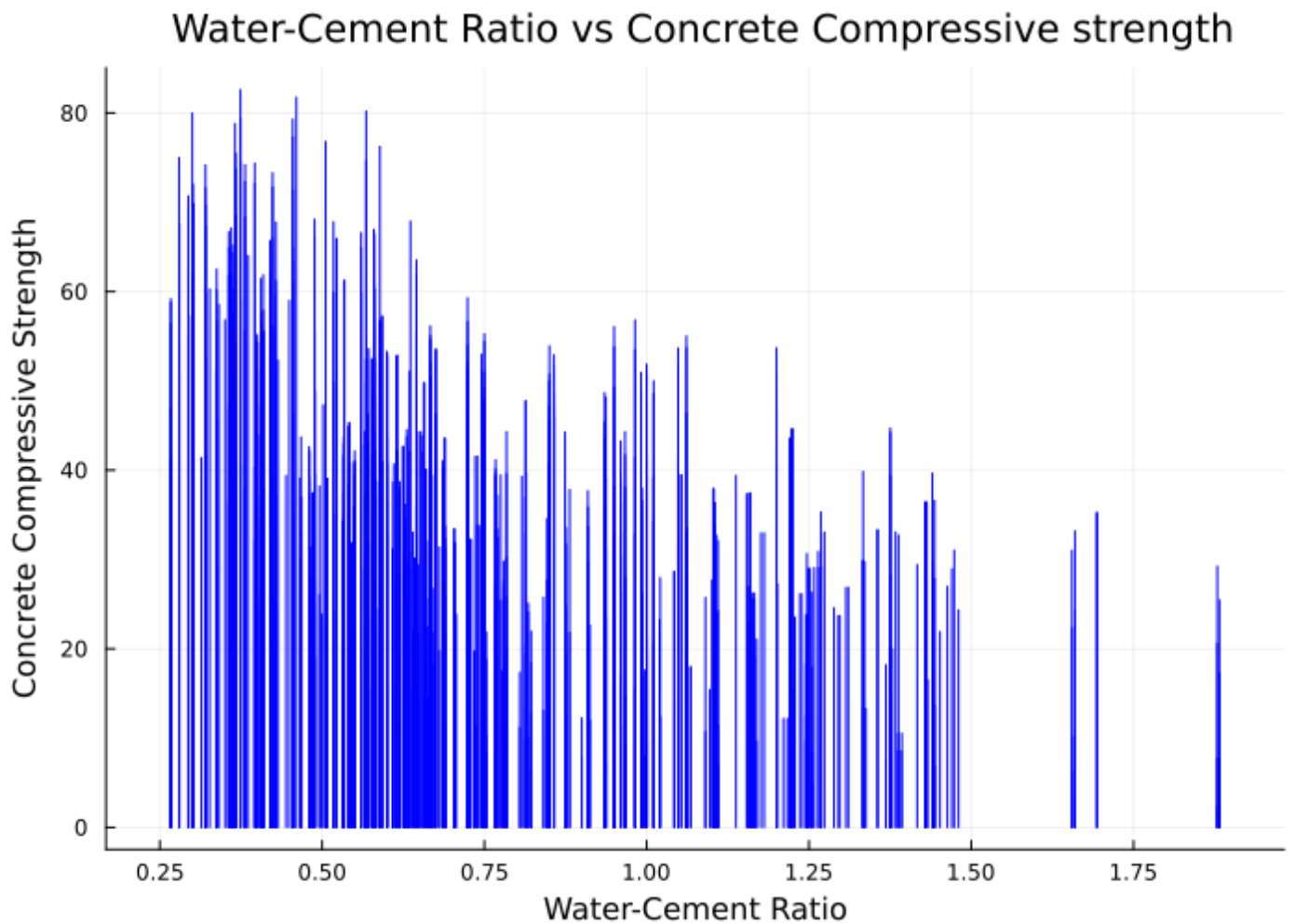


Figure 1: Water-Cement Ratio vs Compressive strength of Concrete

We can observe that the law holds quite good from a general perspective i.e. the compressive strengths decreases with the increase in the w/c ratio but doesn't hold true on a case by case basis. This is understandable since there are a number of other factors that also influence the strength.

In the below sub sections, we try to analyze the effects of various other ingredients on the compressive strength of concrete.

Superplasticizer

Superplasticizers are powerful water reducers that enable an increase in the ultimate stress of concrete by decreasing the w/c ratio, a decrease in the cement content while maintaining the same range of strength or workability, an increase in concrete compacity, and other effects.[\[2\]](#)

An important component of most modern concrete mixes, water reducers improve the workability of wet concrete while decreasing the amount of water used in the mix. Superplasticizers decrease the water-cement ratio while providing such benefits as increased density and improved bond strength.

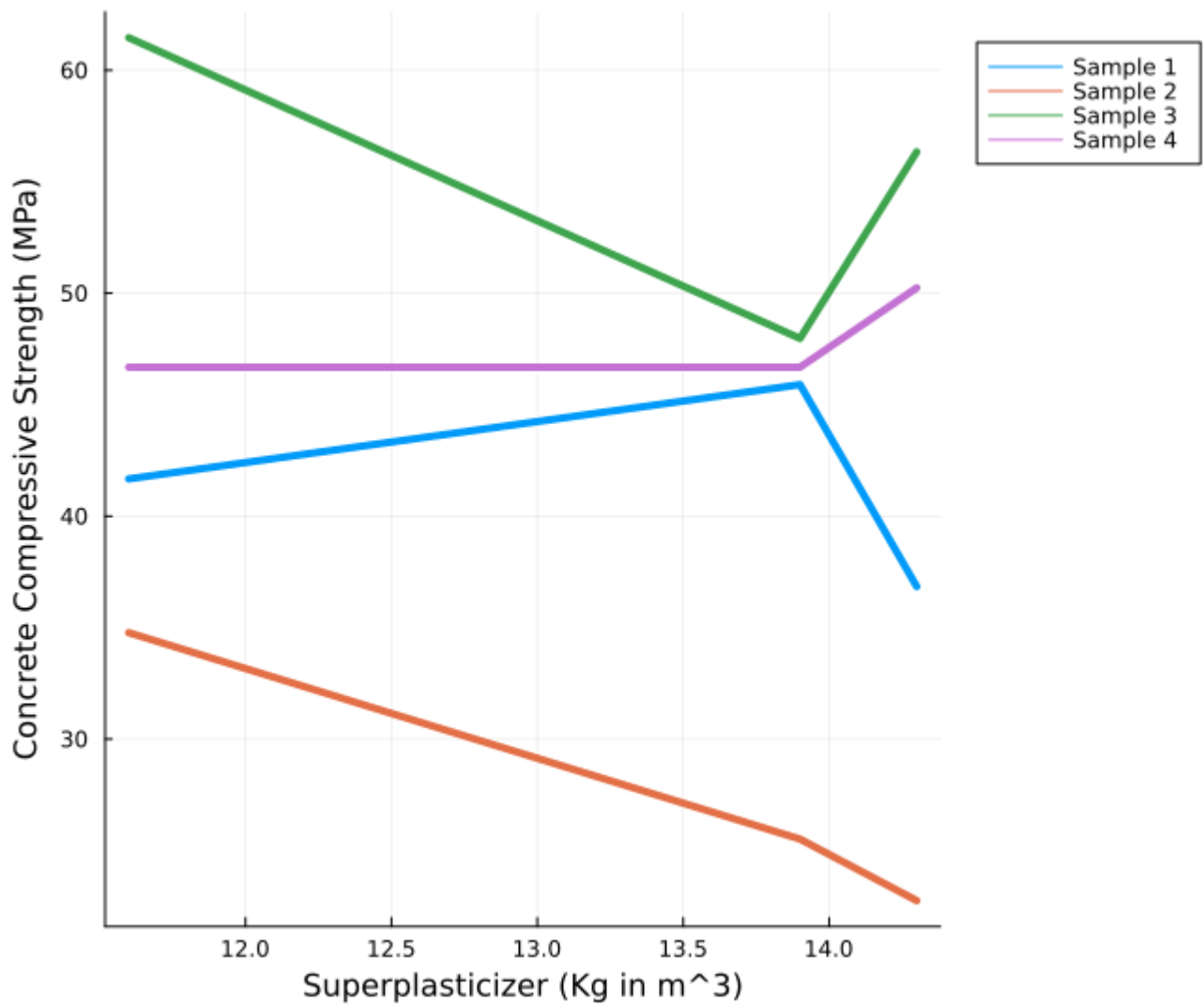


Figure 2: Superplasticizer vs Compressive strength of Concrete

In order to study the effect of superplasticizer alone, we kept all the other columns constant and compared the varying superplasticizer with the concrete compressive strength. Figure 2 shows the line plots for different samples. It is not clear how the superplasticizer is affecting the strength. We looked through a number of articles and research papers and we found out that the effect of superplasticizers are more pronounced when the ratio of superplasticizer to cement is between 0.5% to 3% [3]. To verify this, we plotted Figure 3 with two samples, the first one has a superplasticizer/cement(s/c) ratio equal to 0.2% and the second one has s/c ratio equal to 2%.

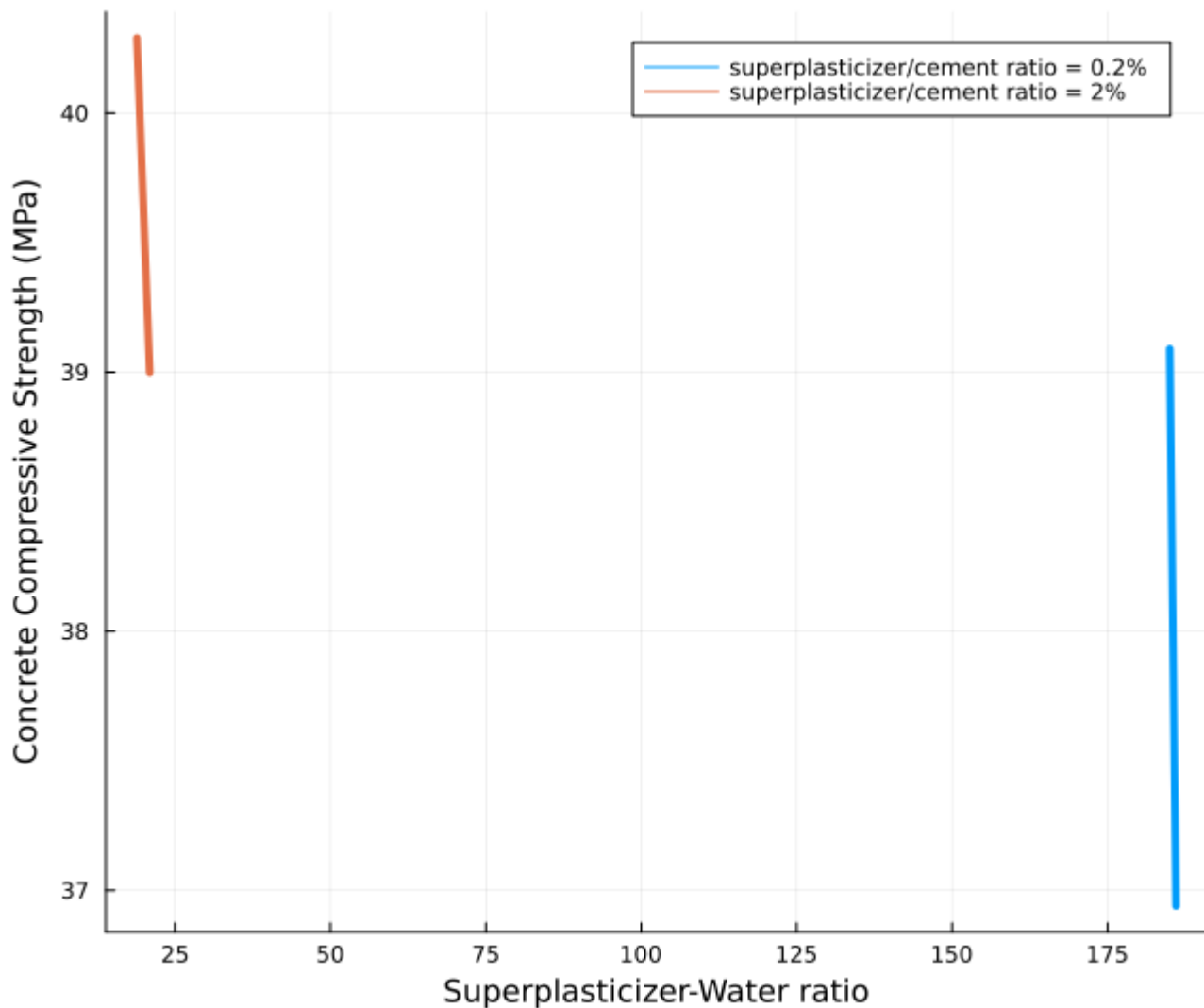


Figure 3: Superplasticizer to Water ratio vs Compressive strength of Concrete

We can see that a decrease in the superplasticizer to water ratio results in decrease in the concrete compressive strength. This suggests a positive correlation between the superplasticizer and the concrete strength. However for ratios greater than 3%, we did not find any kind of correlation between these two suggesting that the effect of superplasticizer depends on the s/c ratio.

Blast Furnace Slag

Fly Ash

In recent decades, fly ash has become an increasing common component used in concrete mixtures. Fly ash is used to increase the workability of plastic concretes along with increase the strength and durability of regular concretes (Ondova, 2012). Fly ash can also be used to replace a portion of the amount of the cement mixture needed. This in return reduces the cost while not decreasing the strength. Using our data set we first began by organizing the data set to only include unique values of fly ash since there were many rows that had no fly ash component in their concrete mixture. Then using this data set, we created a histogram to show the general trendline of the impact that the fly ash component has on the compressive strength. We see that using fly ash does increase the strength of the concrete but peaks at approximately 20 kg per m³ mixture and then decreases as more fly ash is used. This is mostly due to fly ash not being suitable to replace fully or the majority of the cement used in the mixture and is used more as a binding unit that helps with the workability and durability to a certain degree [4].

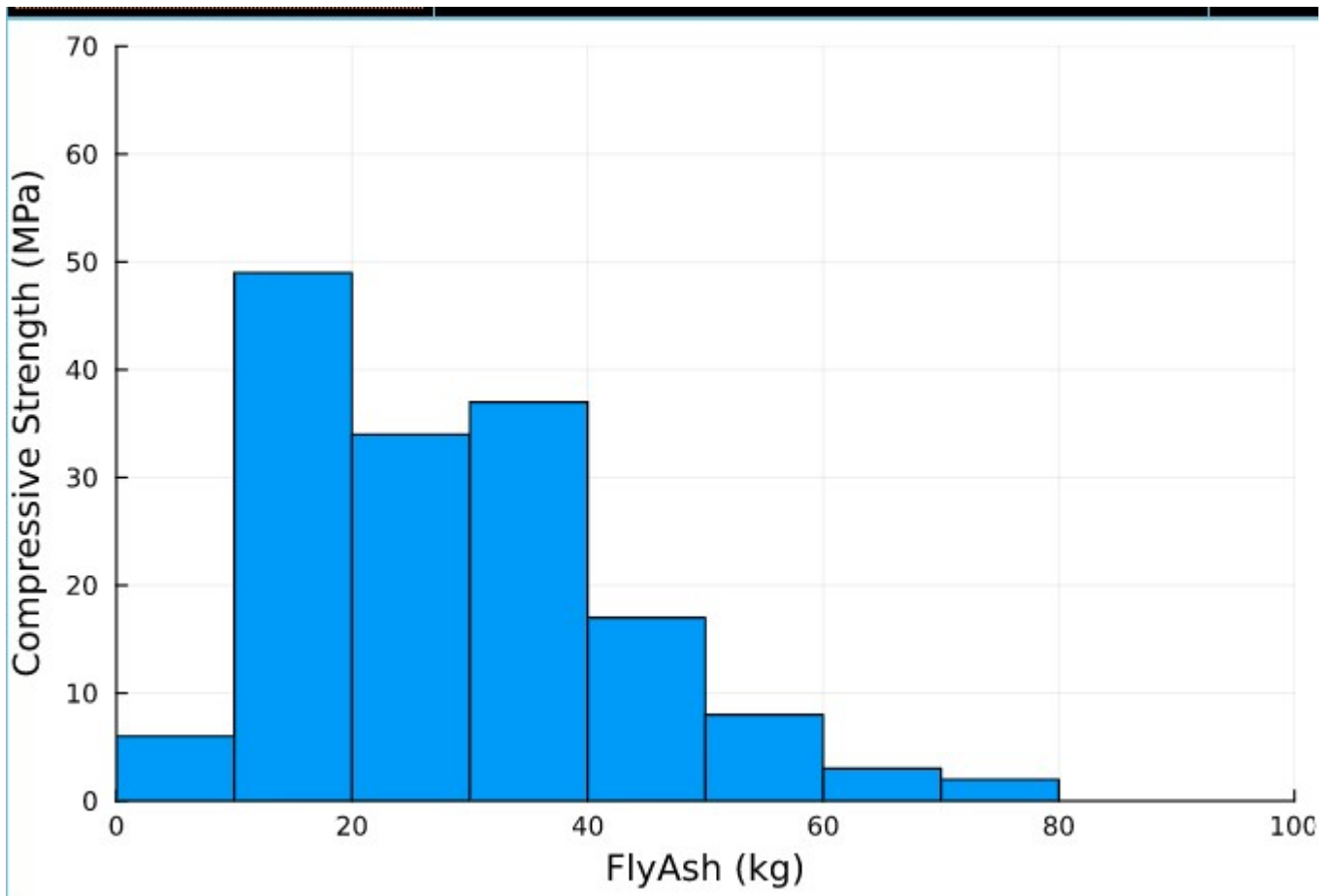


Figure 4: Fly Ash vs Concrete Compressive Strength

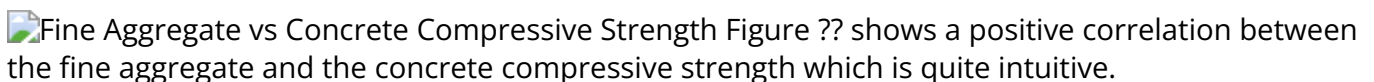
Coarse Aggregate and Fine aggregate

Aggregates are inert granular materials such as sand, gravel, or crushed stone that, along with water and portland cement, are an essential ingredient in concrete. Fine aggregates generally consist of natural sand or crushed stone with most particles passing through a 3/8-inch sieve. Coarse aggregates are any particles greater than 0.19 inch, but generally range between 3/8 and 1.5 inches in diameter. Gravels constitute the majority of coarse aggregate used in concrete with crushed stone making up most of the remainder [5].



Figure 5: Coarse Aggregate vs Concrete Compressive Strength

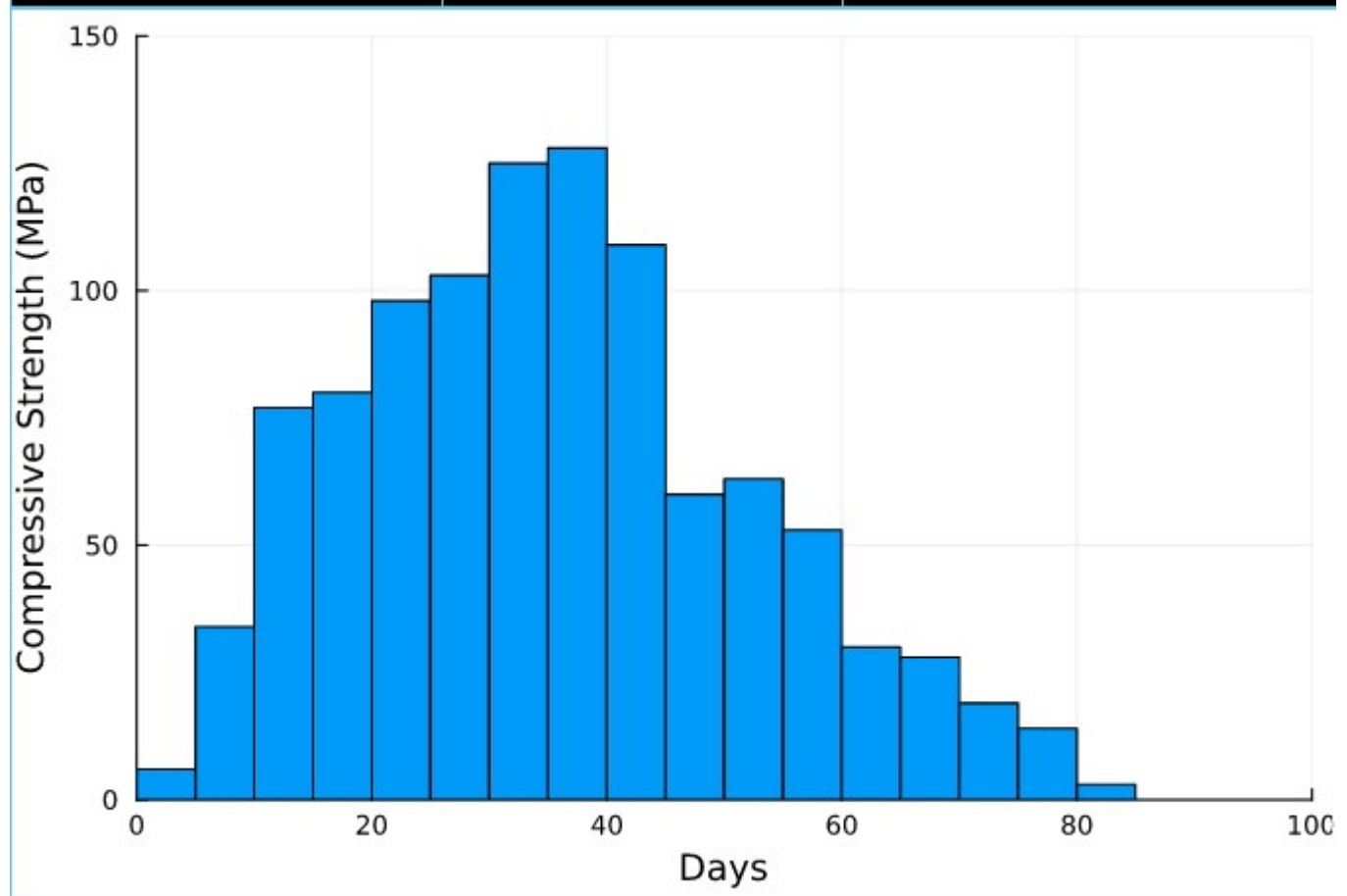
We can observe from Figure 5 that there is no positive correlation between the coarse aggregate and the concrete compressive strength. We couldn't really understand how to interpret the graph. It's possible that its effects weren't pronounced in the samples that we have taken. It is clear that we need a more refined model to understand the effects of this property.

 Figure ?? shows a positive correlation between the fine aggregate and the concrete compressive strength which is quite intuitive.

For both the graphs, we have kept all the columns constant except for the column that we are analyzing.

Age

By creating a histogram plot of Concrete Compressive Strength vs Age where age is the number of days after the concrete has been placed, we see that as concrete age increases the compressive strength increases until it reaches a peak at approximately 28 days and then gradually decreases in strength as age increases due to wear and tear of the concrete material. Looking online we see that concrete requires a curing time where once the concrete is placed it needs time to cure which is where the water content in the concrete mixture evaporates, leading to the concrete to settle and harden (Kim 1998). This in return leads to the strength to increase. Based on this information and looking at the data set, to have the concrete mixture to result in the strongest compressive strength we want our age to be around the 28 day mark which is the ideal curing time.



Concrete Compressive Strength

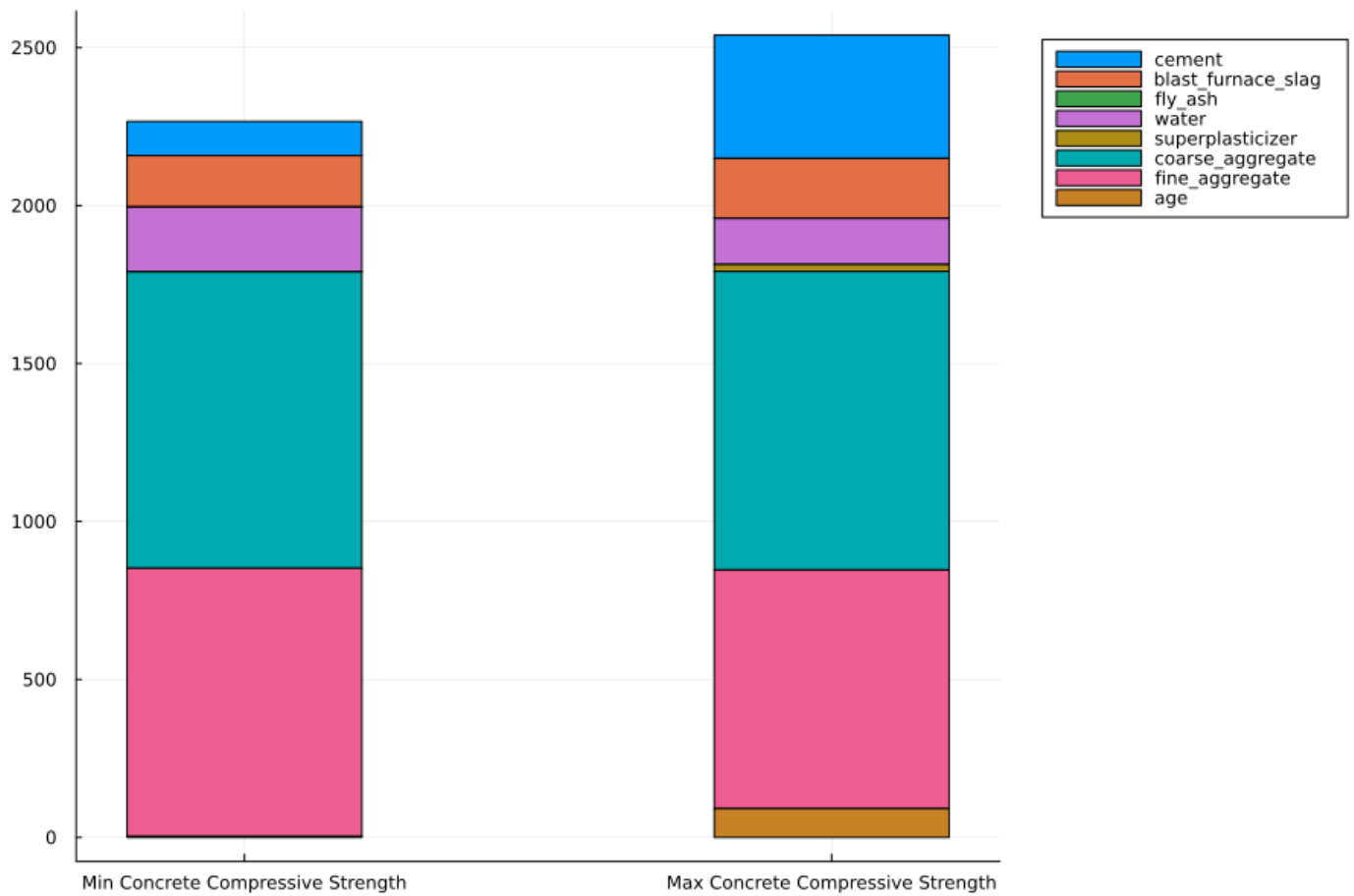


Figure 6: Proportions of the components at minimum and maximum concrete compressive strengths

Predictive Modeling

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