**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PROPERTIES OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE FOR PAVEMENT USING FLYASH**

**ABSTRACT**

Conventional normal weight Portland cement concrete is generally used for pavement construction. The impervious nature of the concrete pavements contributes to the increased water runoff into the drainage system, over-burdening the infrastructure and causing excessive flooding in built-up areas. Pervious concrete has become significantly popular during recent decades, because of its potential contribution in solving environmental issues.. Pervious concrete is a special type of concrete with a high porosity used for concrete pavement applications that allows water from precipitation and other sources to pass directly through, thereby reducing the runoff from a site and allowing ground water recharge.

In many developed countries, the use of pervious concrete for the construction of pavements, car parks and driveways is becoming popular. In order to develop material specification for pervious concrete, it is necessary to conduct testing to evaluate the performance of this new type of high-performance concrete.

The pervious concrete is produced by using conventional cementitious materials, aggregates, and water. This concrete is tested for its properties, such as compressive strength and split tensile strength. These properties are studied for M 20 grade of concrete for pavements

Pervious concrete contains little or no fine aggregates such as sand, it is sometimes referred to as “**no-fines**” concrete. In this study flyash is replaced by cement by about 30% and the fine aggregate is used in various proportions such as 0 % , 10 % in the mix and the variation in the properties are compared with and without flyash.