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ijirset@gmail.com



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Experimental Study of Partial Replacement of Fine Aggregate and Cement with Copper Slag and Fly Ash

Mukesh P. Shahare¹, Prof. G. D. Awchat²

P.G. Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Nagpur, India¹

Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Nagpur, India²

ABSTRACT: This examination gives the test conduct of substantial halfway and completely substitution of copper slag and fractional substitution of concrete by Fly Ash and its contrast and controlled 3D squares. Fine Aggregates are swapped by copper slag for different rates 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% and concrete with furthermore utilized material of Fly Ash for different rate 25%, half, 75% and 100% and PVA Fiber for proportion 0.8%, 1.0%, 1.2%, 1.4%, 1.6% is to be utilized in blend and the strength is to be resolved. The compressive strength and Flexural strength of solidified cement with different substitutions is to be finished. It is normal that the strength of 3D squares for different substitutions won't have any unfavorable impact on strength and there may be slight improvement in strength. It would be an affordable or a financially savvy procedure in cementing for what's to come. The point of this undertaking is to use the PVA fiber as a support material as opposed to utilizing steel components in the construction. It is utilized in light weight constructions and little designs.

The first unbiased of this examination was to recognize peripheral wellspring of good quality fine totals which is debilitating quick because of the high speed of development exercises in India. Utilization of copper slag is an excess material of copper creation and fly debris is an excess material of force plants gives incredible possibility to use it as an option in contrast to ordinarily accessible totals and concrete. For this work M30 grade concrete was utilized and tests were led for an assortment of extents of copper slag supplanting with fine total of 0 to 50 % and fly debris supplanting with concrete of 0 % to 25 % and furthermore the tests were directed to the toughness properties of the functioning cement. The fine total was supplanted with copper slag as extents of 0 %, 10 %, 20 %, 30 %, 40 %, and 50 % and concrete was supplanted with fly debris as extents of 0 %, 5 %, 10 %, 15 %, 20 % to 25 % in OPC 53 grade concrete. The got result was contrasted and those of control concrete made with Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) and furthermore tracking down the mechanical properties of substantial like compressive, split pliable, flexure qualities. The outcomes show that compressive and flexural Strengths is expanded because of high solidness of copper slag.

KEYWORDS: Partial Replacement, copper slag, fly debris, Strength of cement.

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is the significant material for the development, all things considered, and numerous bases. In the current circumstance, due to relentless Growth in people, fast industrialization and going with advancements including garbage removal, the pace of release of contaminations into the climate, Fly debris and copper slag are not many of the modern result which comes out from shoot heater during metal extraction measure. In numerous nations, there is shortage of regular total that is reasonable for development. while in various countries the use of totals has builds, as a result of development in the advancement Industry. Use of waste material, for instance, foundry sand, fly debris remains, and slag can answer in enormous improvement generally in industry essentialness usefulness and biological presentation. The utilization of current waste or discretionary materials has upheld the formation of bond and concrete being developed field. New outcomes and waste materials are being delivered by various endeavors. Unloading or move of waste materials causes biological and clinical issues. Thusly, reusing of waste materials is a fantastic potential in strong industry. Material like fly blazing garbage; silica smoke and slag were considered as waste materials. Concrete organized with such materials showed improvement in convenience and strength diverged from customary concrete and has been used in the advancement of force, substance plants and lowered designs. Over continuous many years, concentrated examination contemplates have been done to research all possible reuse systems. . Development squander, impact heater, steel slag, coal fly debris and base debris have been acknowledged in numerous spots as substitute totals

in bank, streets, asphalts, establishment and building development, crude material in the assembling of conventional Portland concrete brought up by Teikthyeluin et al (2006).

It was noticed and noticed that since decade of years that the expense of building materials is presently high to such an extent that solitary corporate associations and government can stand to do significant development. By supplanting modern result cost of development decreased as well as their removal issue tackled. Fly-Ash and copper slag are not many of the mechanical side-effects which comes out from shoot heater during metal extraction measure.

Copper slag is a mechanical waste material created from the way toward assembling copper..Although copper slag is usually utilized in the sandblasting business and in the assembling of grating devices, the rest of discarded with no further reuse or recovery. Copper slag has mechanical and compound attributes that qualify the material to be utilized in concrete as fractional swap for Portland concrete or as a substitute for totals.

1.1 Fly-Ash

Coal is a predominant business fuel in India, where numerous mines are worked by Coal India and different auxiliaries. Creation of hard coal was 358.4 Mt.; while usage was 407.33 Mt. India is the 6th biggest power creating and burning-through country on the planet. Fly debris can be considered as the world's fifth biggest crude material asset. An expected 25% of fly debris in India is utilized for concrete creation, development of streets and block fabricate. The fly debris use for these intentions is required to increment to almost 32 Mt by 2009–2010.

1.2 Copper Slag

Copper slag is by product of the manufacture of copper. Enormous amount of copper slag is created as waste overall during the copper purifying technique. River Sand is general form of fine aggregate used in the manufacturing of concrete. Because of increased cost and large-scale reduction of sources alternatives for river sand are being considered. There are many various materials with similar physical & chemical properties of Sand found (Lime stone waste, chamber dross and attachment slag, stone mud etc.) and research have been carried out to check the suitability of its use as partial replacement of sand. Copper Slag is an industrial waste product which available near copper producing industries in large quantity which have similar physical & chemical properties of Sand can be considered as an option to the river sand. This will help to not only solve the problem of disposal of industrial waste but also decreased cost of construction

II. RELATED WORK

JIANHAXIE, 15 NOVEMBER 2018:

In this paper ground granulated impact heater slag and fly debris combination based geopolymer reused totals concrete (GRAC) were made as a substitution of ordinary cement to decrease the use of opc and fine total. The fundamental reason for this examination is to discover the impact of GGBS and fly debris in concrete. The droop, setting time, compressive strength, stress-strain connection, flexible modulus, Poisson's proportion, durability and disappointment method of salt enacted GGBS and fly debris based GRAC containing 100% reused coarse totals were tentatively inspected. Moreover, the hydration instruments were concentrated by XRD and SEM. At long last, the disappointment instrument of this sort of novel green cement exposed to pressure was uncovered. The outcomes show that GGBS and fly debris displays a prevalent synergetic impact on the presentation of GRAC, for example fly debris and GGBS are for the most part liable for the usefulness and mechanical properties, individually. GGBS/fly debris proportion affects the new and solidified properties of GRAC. Besides, the impact of W/B proportion on GRAC emphatically relies upon the GGBS/fly debris proportion. GGBS content under 25% was found to marginally impact the consistency and compressive strength of GRAC. The blend of half GGBS and half fly debris with a 0.5 W/B proportion could give superb mechanical execution and usefulness for GRAC.

A. Rajasekar 10 October 2018:

In this paper sturdiness properties of copper slag is considered. Two kind of combination were arranged initial one is untreated copper slag and another with copper slag exposed to mechanical treatment. Mechanical treatment includes the crushing of copper slag to have better size than the standard size accessible. Test outcomes demonstrated that it is feasible to deliver UHSC of compressive strength in excess of 150 MPa with 100% untreated copper slag and 200 MPa with 100% treated copper slag as trade for quartz sand. For complete substitution of quartz sand, decrease in compressive strength was seen with untreated copper slag, while an increment in strength conduct was noticed for examples with treated copper slag. A comparable pattern was seen with flexural strength and parting elasticity. Unrivaled sturdiness execution was seen in CS-UHSC contrasted with control UHSC with quartz sand. In this way, it is practical and beneficial to create UHSC with copper slag as a trade material for quartz sand.

Karun Kumar, May 2017:

In this paper fine total and concrete is supplanted by copper slag and egg shell powder and M30 grade of cement is ready. A trial examination will be done to consider the properties of cement containing copper slag as an incomplete substitution of fine totals in the substantial blend plan. Different toughness tests is taken on such cement of M30 grade and M40 grade to know the compressive strength, split rigidity, flexural strength by fluctuating extents of copper slag (CS) with fine totals by 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30% and Egg shell powder (ESP) is supplanted with concrete by 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30% by its weight. The got results will be contrasted and the customary cement, there by knowing the progressions in the properties of cement containing copper slag as an incomplete substitution of fine totals.

Tusharkumarg. Chauhan 2018:

In this paper mechanical waste like fly debris, copper slag and GGBS is utilized as a supplanting specialist. Utilization of Fly-Ash, Copper slag and GGBS doesn't just decrease the expense of development yet in addition assists with lessening the effect on climate by devouring the material by and large considered as side-effect. In this examination, incomplete supplanting of Cement with Fly-Ash and Sand with Copper Slag and coarse total with GGBFS considered. Exploratory investigation is led to figure the usefulness and strength qualities of solidified cement, properties of cement have been concentrated by incompletely supplanting concrete with GGBS, and sand with Copper Slag. The concrete has been supplanted by Fly-Ash 10% and sand has been supplanted by Copper slag 30% dependent on past research paper. Coarse total has been supplanted by GGBFS (without Fly-Ash and Copper slag), 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% for M20 blend. Substantial combinations were created, tried and thought about as far as compressive, flexural and split elasticity with the customary cement.

III. METHODOLOGY

The properties of concrete in fresh and hardened state depend mostly on the properties of ingredient material used for its preparation. Detailed categorization test were conducted in the laboratory to calculate required properties of the individual materials, The comparative quantities of cement, aggregate, copper slag, fly ash and water together, affect on the properties of concrete in the fresh state. The compacting factor and slump cone test was conducted to find the workability.

In this chapter the details of the experimental test carried out is represented to study the strength characteristics of concrete with the substitution of fine aggregate by copper slag and cement by fly ash. The test includes the determination of strength properties by cube compressive strength split tensile strength and flexural strength test.

3.2. MATERIAL PROPERTIES

The properties of every material in concrete mix were studied at this stage. Different test were conducted for each material as specified by relevant IS codes. In this study for making various concrete mixture Ordinary Portland cement, fine aggregate, super plasticizer, copper slag, fly ash and water were used.

3.2.1 Cement

Cement is the important required material for the construction of concrete. Cement is a well-known construction material and has engaged a very important place in construction work. There is a trade of cement obtained in marketplace and every kind is used below satisfied illness due to its singular properties such as Color and arrangement of cement. Although cement creates about 10% of the volume of the various concrete mix, it is the active portion of the required medium and the best systematically managed element of concrete.

Table no 3.1 properties of cement

Details	Values
Grade	OPC 53
Fineness%	3%
Initial setting time	30 min
Final setting time	600 min

3.2.2 Fly Ash

Fly ash (FA) is a by-product of the ignition of powdered coal in electric power generation Plants

Table No 3.2 Properties of fly ash

Sr. No	Details	Value
1	Sp gravity	2.8
2	Appearance	Grey
3	Density	860kg/m ³

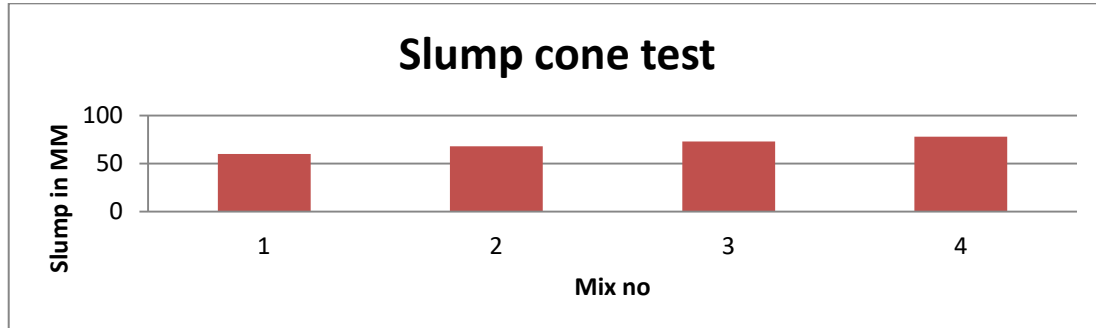
IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

5.1 Test on fresh concrete

5.1.1 Slump cone test

Table no 5.1 Results of slump cone test

Mix no	Replacement of cement	Replacement of fine aggregate	Slump (mm)
1	0	0	60
2	10	20	68
3	20	40	73
4	30	60	78



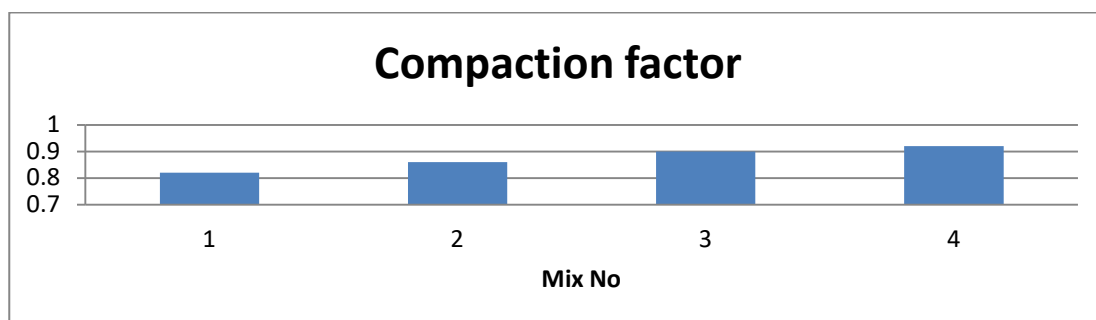
Graph 5.1 Slump Cone Test

Above graph shows that that with increasing percentage of copper slag and fly ash workability increases.

5.1.2. Compaction factor test

Table no 5.2 Results of Compaction factor

Mix no	Replacement of fine aggregate	Replacement of fine aggregate	Compacting factor
1	0	0	0.82
2	10	20	0.86
3	20	40	0.90
4	30	60	0.92



Graph 5.2 compaction factor

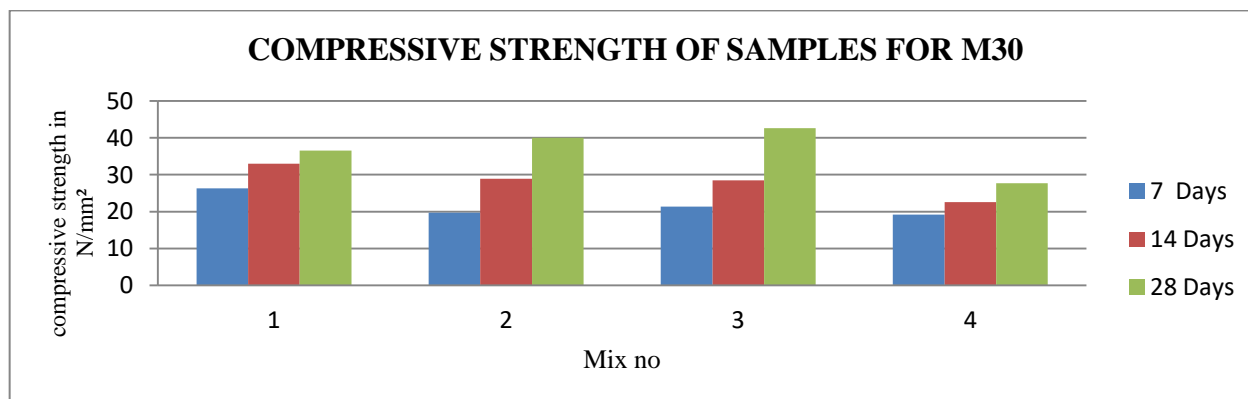
Above graph shows that compaction factor increases with increase in percentage of copper slag and fly ash.

5.2 Test On Hardened Concrete

5.2.1 Compressive Strength test

Table no 5.3. Results of Compressive strength test

Compressive Strength in N/mm ²			
Mix no	7 Days	14 Days	28 Days
1	26.3	32.95	36.56
2	19.75	28.88	39.97
3	21.319	28.5	42.56
4	19.22	22.56	27.67



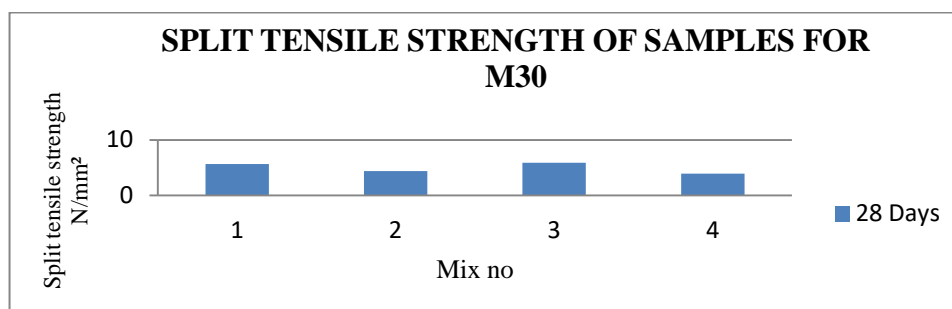
Graph no 5.3.Compressive strength test

Above graph shows that The compressive strength of concrete with partial replacement of copper slag has increased upto 40% replacement and after that goes on decreasing. The maximum compressive strength concrete is 42.56N/mm²

5.2.2. Split tensile Strength

Table no 5.4 . Results of Split tensile strength

Split tensile Strength in N/mm ²	
Mix no	28 Days Strength N/mm ²
1	5.67
2	4.41
3	5.88
4	3.92



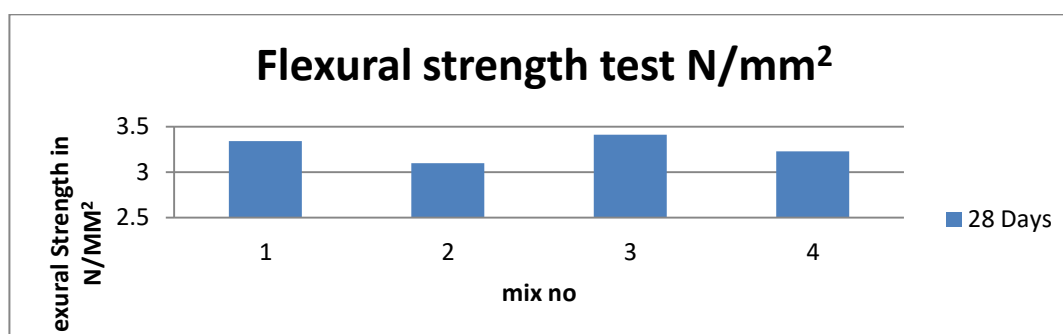
Graph 5.4 split tensile test

Above graph shows that split tensile strength of concrete is increased with increasing percentage of copper slag and fly ash up to 40% and 20% replacement with fine aggregate and cement. The maximum split tensile strength of concrete is 5.88 N/mm²

5.2.3 Flexural strength test

Table no 5.5 Results of flexural strength test

Flexural Strength in N/mm ²	
Mix no	28 days Strength N/mm ²
1	3.34
2	3.1
3	3.41
4	3.23



Graph no 5.5 Flexural strength test

Above graph shows for 40% replacement of copper slag and 20% replacement of fly ash gives greater flexural strength as compared to normal concrete. The maximum flexural strength of concrete is 3.41 N/mm²

V. CONCLUSION

- The substitution of concrete up to 20 % of fly debris and fine total by 40% of copper slag increments compressive strength by 16.41%, Split elasticity by 3.74% and flexural strength test by 3.78% and past that extent it diminishes contrast with ordinary cement.
- Workability of cement can be expanded by 13.33% with expansion in level of copper slag and fly debris in concrete contrasted with ordinary cement.
- Resistance to sodium chloride assault can be expanded by 27.53% for copper slag concrete than that of traditional cement.



- Conventional concrete has more protection from sulfate assault than that of cement containing copper slag.
- Water retention of copper slag and fly debris is less when contrasted with regular cement.
- Cost of materials shows that percent of fine total and concrete decrease diminishes the expense of cement and simultaneously strength increments.

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