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Experimental Study on Enhancement of Properties of Concrete by Optimizing the Proportions of Hybrid Mineral Admixtures

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ABSTRACT: Concrete is the most extensively used development cloth in India with annual consumption exceeding one hundred million cubic meters. It is properly regarded that traditional concrete designed on the groundwork of compressive electricity does no longer meet many useful necessities such as impermeability, resistance to frost, thermal cracking adequately.

The manufacturing of the Portland cement as a fundamental constituent of concrete has essentially led to the unsafe affects on our surroundings via releasing noticeable quantity of CO₂. Production of one ton of Portland cement emits one ton of CO₂ and different greenhouse gases. Hence the cement should be successfully changed by way of some different cementitious materials besides compromising the preferred houses of concrete.

The coal primarily based strength plant generates a massive quantity of fly ash which is gathered from electrostatic precipitator and Silica fume is a spinoff of producing silicon metallic or ferrosilicon alloys in smelters the use of electric powered arc furnaces. Disposal of these wastes may also require big land floor or any water our bodies which in flip impacts the environment, so recycling of these waste is certainly required.

The motive of this find out about is to locate the suitability of Fly Ash and Silica Fume as hybrid admixture substitute substances for cement barring compromising the energy & sturdiness of traditional cement-based hybrid concrete. Replacement of cement in part by means of Fly Ash and Silica Fume additionally reduces the grant demand on cement and might also additionally limit the emission of CO₂ in to atmosphere.

The bodily and chemical homes of Fly Ash and Silica Fume has been studied and each the industrial wastes are used to exchange the cement at 25%(F.A)-5%(S.F), 20%(F.A)-10%(S.F),15%(F.A)-15%(S.F) and 10%(F.A)-20%(S.F). These specimens will be examined for its mechanical residences such as compressive strength, cut up tensile power and flexural power on 7, 28 & ninety days and sturdiness homes like acid attack, sulphate attack, acid assault and water permeability.

After finding out the homes of the concrete mixes, the choicest proportion of alternative ranges of Fly Ash and Silica Fume will be determined out for the optimized concrete Mix.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Concrete is viewed to be very long lasting fabric that requires little or no maintenance. Concrete is a combination of cement, best aggregate, coarse combination and water. Concrete performs a imperative position in the improvement of infrastructure viz., buildings, industrial structures, bridges and highways etc., leading to utilization of giant extent of cement and high-quality aggregate. Portland cement, already being a very high priced cloth constitutes a big phase of the complete development fee of any venture and the state of affairs has in addition been aggravated by means of the power crisis, which has in addition multiplied the price of manufacturing of Portland cement. Therefore, it is of modern necessary for a us of a to discover and increase cementing substances more cost-effective than Portland cement.



Cement is the predominant constituent of the concrete which performs an necessary function in the lifestyles of the shape however due to the manufacturing of cement extra quantity of CO₂ is emitted which effects in world warming.

The decrease cement requirement additionally leads to a discount of CO₂ generated with the aid of the manufacturing of cement. So, lookup steps have been taken to use mineral admixtures such as Fly ash, Metakaolin and Silica fume in concrete as a substitute for cement due to the fact they enhance durability, limit porosity and enhance the interface with the aggregate.

An vital method in the concrete mixing is the formation of C-S-H gel which is principally due to the addition of cement. The hydration of the Portland cement consequences from the manufacturing of Portlandite crystal [Ca(OH)₂] and amorphous calcium silicate hydrate gel [C₃S₂H₃] (C-S-H) in massive amounts.

The Ca(OH)₂ which seems as the end result of the chemical reactions have an effect on the exceptional of the concrete adversely via forming cavities as it is partly soluble in water and lacks sufficient strength. The use of Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag has a high quality impact on binding the Ca(OH)₂ compound, which decreases the best of the concrete. At the give up of the response of the slag and Ca(OH)₂, hydration products, such as C-S-H gel is formed.

The following four mineral admixtures can be used for making concrete.

- Rice husk ash
- Metakaolin
- Silica fume
- Fly ash

A. RICE HUSK ASH

It is bought by way of burning the rice husk in a managed manner barring inflicting environmental pollution. This is generated in massive volume in the rice shelters and every tone of paddy produce forty kg rice husk ash. It consists of,

- 90% of silica
- 5% of carbon
- 2% of K₂O

The particular floor location of rice husk is forty to one hundred m²/kg. Rice husk famous excessive pozzolanic traits and make a contribution to excessive power and excessive impermeability of concrete due to the fact the dimension of cement particles is about one hundred microns whereas the measurement of rice husk ash is 25 microns. Rice milling generates a byproduct recognize as husk. This surrounds the paddy grain. During milling of paddy about seventy eight percent of weight is obtained as rice, damaged rice and bran. Rest 22 p.c of the weight of paddy is acquired as husk.

This husk is used as gas in the rice mills to generate steam for the parboiling process. This husk carries about seventy five p.c natural risky remember and the stability 25 p.c of the weight of this husk is transformed into ash for the duration of the firing process, is recognized as rice husk ash (RHA). This RHA in flip incorporates round eighty five p.c - ninety p.c amorphous silica. So for each a thousand kgs of paddy milled, about 220 kgs (22 %) of husk is produced, and when this husk is burnt in the boilers, about fifty five kgs (25 %) of RHA is generated.

India is a main rice producing country, and the husk generated at some stage in milling is mainly used as a gas in the boilers for processing paddy, producing electricity thru direct combustion and / or with the aid of gasification. About 20 million heaps of RHA is produced annually. This RHA is a outstanding surroundings chance inflicting injury to the land and the surrounding place in which it is dumped. Lots of methods are being notion of for disposing them through making business use of this RHA.

The particle measurement of the cement is about 35 microns. There might also be formation of void in the concrete mixes, if curing is no longer executed in properly. This reduces the power and satisfactory of the concrete. Our product – Silpozz – which is made out of this RHA is finer than cement having very small particle dimension of 25 microns, so an awful lot so that it fills the interstices in between the cement in the aggregate. That is the place the electricity and density come from. And that is why it can decrease the quantity of cement in the concrete mix.

RHA is a desirable super-pozzolans. Silpozz can be used in a large way to make specific concrete mixes. There is a developing demand for first-rate amorphous silica in the manufacturing of one of a kind cement and concrete mixes, excessive overall performance concrete, excessive strength, low permeability concrete, for use in bridges, marine environments, nuclear electricity vegetation etc.



This market is presently crammed by way of silica fume or micro silica, being imported from Norway, China and additionally from Burma. Due to constrained grant of silica fumes in India and the demand being excessive the charge of silica fume has risen to as a lot as US \$ five hundred / ton in India.

II. FLY ASH AND SILICA FUME

FLY ASH AND SILICA FUME

2.1 FLY ASH

2.1.1 GENERAL

Fly ash, additionally acknowledged as "pulverized gasoline ash" in the United Kingdom, is one of the residues generated by using coalcombustion, and is composed of the pleasant particles that are pushed out of the boiler with the flue gases. Ash that falls in the backside of the boiler is referred to as backside ash. Fly ash is usually captured by means of electrostatic precipitators or different particle filtration gear earlier than the flue gases attain the chimneys of coal-fired energy plants, and together with backside ashremoved from the backside of the boiler is recognised as coal ash.

The components of fly ash include:

Component	Bituminous	Subbituminous	Lignite
SiO ₂ (%)	20-60	40-60	15-45
Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	5-35	20-30	20-25
Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	10-40	4-10	4-15
CaO (%)	1-12	5-30	15-40
LOI (%)	0-15	0-3	0-5

Two training of fly ash are described by means of Class F fly ash and Class C fly ash. The chief distinction between these training is the quantity of calcium, silica, alumina, and iron content material in the ash. The chemical residences of the fly ash are mostly influenced via the chemical content material of the coal burned.

2.1.2 CLASS F FLY ASH

The burning of harder, older anthracite and bituminous coal generally produces Class F fly ash. This fly ash is pozzolanic in nature, and consists of much less than 20% lime (CaO). Possessing pozzolanic properties, the glassy silica and alumina of Class F fly ash requires a cementing agent, such as Portland cement, quicklime, or hydrated lime-mixed with water to react and produce cementations compounds.



2.1.3 CLASS C FLY ASH

Fly ash produced from the burning of youthful lignite or sub-bituminous coal, in addition to having pozzolanic properties, additionally has some self-cementing properties. In the presence of water, Class C fly ash hardens and receives superior over time. Class C fly ash commonly carries extra than 20% lime (CaO). Unlike Class F, self-cementing Class C fly ash does now not require an activator. Alkali and sulfate contents are commonly greater in Class C fly ashes.



2.1.4 RECYCLE OF FLY ASH

In the past, fly ash produced from coal combustion was once absolutely entrained in flue gases and dispersed into the atmosphere. This created environmental and fitness issues that caused legal guidelines that have decreased fly ash emissions to much less than 1% of ash produced. Worldwide, extra than 65% of fly ash produced from coal strength stations is disposed of in landfills and ash ponds.

The recycling of fly ash has emerge as an growing difficulty in latest years due to growing landfill expenses and contemporary pastime in sustainable development. As of 2005, U.S. coal-fired electricity plant life mentioned producing 71.1 million lots of fly ash, of which 29.1 million lots have been reused in quite a number applications. If the almost forty two million lots of unused fly ash had been recycled, it would have decreased the want for approximately 27,500-acre toes (33,900,000 m³) of landfill space.

Other environmental advantages to recycling fly ash consists of decreasing the demand for virgin substances that would want quarrying and substituting for substances that may additionally be energy-intensive to create such as Portland cement.

2.1.5 APPLICATIONS OF FLY ASH

Fly ash may want to be used as top fabric in blocks, paving or bricks, however, on the most vital purposes is PCC pavement. PCC pavements use a giant quantity of concrete and the use of fly ash furnish extraordinary financial benefits. Coal-fired strength vegetation produce fly ash, supplying an brilliant top fabric used in blended cement, mosaic tiles, and hole blocks amongst others. Fly ash has additionally been used currently for paving roads, and as embankment and mine fills.

2.1.6 BENEFITS OF FLY ASH

Fly ash should be a low-priced replacement for Portland cement in some markets. In addition, fly ash may want to be diagnosed as an environmentally pleasant product, due to the fact it is a derivative and has low embodied energy. Fly ash is on hand in two colors, and coloring dealers can be brought at the job site. Fly ash additionally requires much less water than Portland cement, and it is simpler to use in bloodless weather. Other advantages are:

- Produces quite a number set times.
- Cold climate resistance.
- Depending on its use fly ash may want to produce greater energy gains.
- Can be used as an admixture.
- It can alternative Portland cement.
- It is regarded as a non-shrink material.
- Produces denser concrete and a smoother floor with sharper detail.
- Great workability.
- Reduces crack problems.
- Reduce permeability.
- Reduce bleeding.
- Reduced warmness of hydration.
- Produces decrease water/cement ratio for comparable slumps when in contrast to no fly ash mixes.
- Reduces CO₂ emissions.

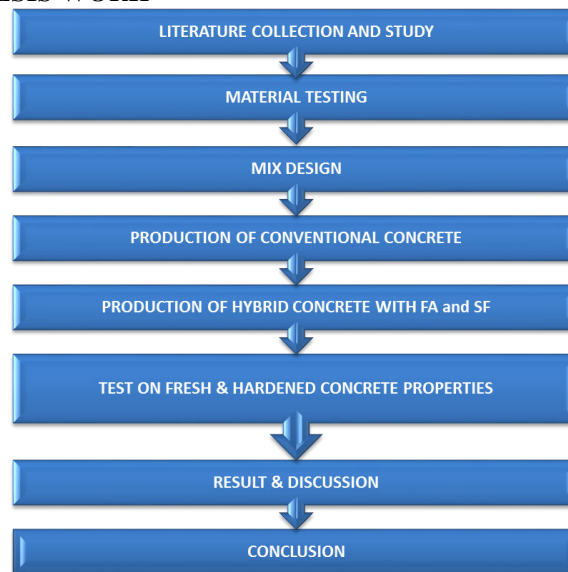


III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 GENERAL

Materials used in this find out about have been chosen in accordance to the specs that meets the requirement of excellent requirements as nicely as the goal of this research. The find out about on FA-SF primarily based Concrete focuses on the optimization of alternative stages to reap higher effects based totally on the experimental investigation.

METHODOLOGY FOR THESIS WORK



IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 LITERATURE STUDIES BASED ON FLY ASH AND SILICA FUME

1. STUDY ON DURABILITY OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE CONCRETE WITH ALCCOFINE AND FLY ASH (2013)

Yatin H Patel, P.J.Patel, Prof. Jignesh M Patel, Dr. H S Patel

The sturdiness of cement concrete is described as its potential to face up to weathering action, chemical attack, or any different system of deterioration. Durable concrete will continue its authentic shape quality, and serviceability when exposed to environment. One of the foremost motives for deterioration of concrete in the previous is that too a whole lot emphasis is positioned on concrete compressive electricity as a substitute than on the overall performance criteria. The deterioration of bolstered concrete constructions normally entails the transport of aggressive components from the surrounding surroundings accompanied by means of bodily and chemical movements in its inside shape Ordinary Portland cement-53 grade (Ambuja Cement) have used in investigation.

The cement used to be examined in accordance to IS 4031:1988. It established to IS12269:1987. Natural sand as per IS: 383-1987 have used. Locally reachable River sand having bulk density 1860 kg/m³ was once used. Crushed coarse combination confirming to IS: 383-1987 have used. Aggregates of dimension 20 mm and 10 mm of particular gravity 2.86 and fineness modulus 7.28 for 20 mm and 6.30 for 10 mm had been used. ALCCOFINE 1203, which is a mainly processed product primarily based on slag of excessive glass content material with excessive reactivity acquired thru the system of controlled granulation was once used. superb plasticizer-GLENIUM SKY 784 is based totally on 2d era polycarboxylic ether polymers, developed the use of Nano technology, used to be used.

Alccofine used to be various from 4% to 14% and fly ash used to be diverse from 20% to 35%. Finally, an most suitable dosage of Alccofine and fly ash was once discovered to be 8% and 20% respectively. Tests such as compressive energy test, chloride resistance tests, sea water test, Rapid Chloride Penetration Test and Accelerated



Corrosion Test had been carried out. It was once concluded that compressive power carried out through the use of Alccofine (8%) + Fly Ash (20%) used to be 54.89Mpa and 72.97 Mpa at 28 and fifty six days respectively. There was once minimal loss of weight and loss of compressive power of concrete in Chloride Resistance take a look at and Sea water take a look at due to addition of Alccofine.

Due to its greater compactness and much less permeability of concrete impact of Chloride Attack used to be reducing. This is transformed leachable calcium hydroxide into insoluble non- leachable cementanious product. This pozzolanic motion was once accountable for impermeability of concrete.

Secondly, the elimination of calcium hydroxide decreased the susceptibility of concrete to assault by means of Chloride.It used to be viable to make M70 grade of concrete having RCPT fee decrease than five hundred coulombs. It used to be determined that in Alccofine, RCPT cost used to be much less due to its pore filling and pore refining of particle. It was once discovered that in Accelerated Electrolytic Corrosion take a look at weight loss of the metal in the Alccofine used to be less, so in Alccofine regular cowl was once enough to forestall metal from corrosion due to its pore filling and pore refining of particle.

2.EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES ON MICRO SILICA (SILICA FUME) AND FLY ASH AS PARTIAL CEMENT REPLACEMENT OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE CONCRETE (2013)

Magudeaswaran P, Eswaramoorthi P

Industrial wastes, such as silica fume, blast furnace slag, fly ash are being used as supplementary cement substitute substances and recently, agricultural wastes are additionally being used as pozzolanic substances in concrete When pozzolanic substances are included to concrete, the silica existing in these substances react with the calcium hydroxide launched at some stage in the hydration of cement and types extra calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H), which enhance sturdiness and the mechanical houses of concrete.

For the preliminary investigations, micro silica, Fly ash and cement used to be subjected to bodily and chemical analyses to decide whether or not they are in compliance with the popular used. The experimental application used to be designed to look at silica fume and Fly ash as partial cement substitute in concrete. The alternative tiers of cement via silica fume and Fly ash are chosen as (0%, 2.5%, 5%, 7.5%, 10% 12.5% and15%) and (0%,5%,10 p.c ,15% ,25and 30%) with the aid of weight t of Cement for fashionable measurement of cubes.

The specimen of general cubes (150 x a hundred and fifty x one hundred fifty mm), cylinders (150mm diameter 300 mm height), and prism (100x100x500mm) used to be casted for compression, Split tensile power and flexure test. The specimens have been casted with M60 grade concrete with specific substitute stages of cement. Samples was once casted and put in curing tank for 3, 7, 14, and 28 days and density of the cube, and compressive strength, break up tensile strength, Flexural electricity had been decided and recorded down accordingly.

Ordinary Portland cement (OPC) conforming to Indian popular code IS 8112-1995 was once used. Graded river sand passing thru 1.18 mm sieve with fineness modulus of 3.05 and particular gravity of 2.35 used to be used as nice aggregate. Locally accessible beaten granite aggregate, passing via 12.5 mm sieve whilst being retained on 4.75 mm sieve with the fineness modulus of 4.03 and unique gravity of 2.88 (conforming to IS 383-1970) used to be used as coarse aggregate.

The water used for the learn about used to be free of acids, natural matter, suspended solids, alkalis and impurities when current can also have unfavourable impact on the power of concrete Potable water with PH price of 7.0 confirming to IS 456-2000 used to be used for making concrete and curing the specimen.

The Silica fume received from the M/s ELKEM Pvt Ltd; Bombay was once used for this study. Fly ash (FA) bought from Thermal energy plant, Mettur Salem district, Tamilnadu state, India confirming to IS:3812-1981 used in mineral admixture. Superplasticisers (SP) or excessive vary water lowering admixtures are an fundamental aspect of HPC. Conplast SP 430 used to be used as superplasticiser (conforming to IS: 9103:1999). SF and FA blended cements had been organized by means of changing OPC with aggregate of SF and FA blended cement had been prepared by means of changing OPC with distinctive quantity of SF+FA with the aid of weight of cement). The blended cement was once organized in dry condition.

The combos have been absolutely homogenized and saved in polythene bottles.Fresh houses such as Slump flow, compaction thing take a look at and Flow desk take a look at had been carried out in the laboratory to discover workability. Hardened houses such as compressive strength, cut up tensile electricity and flexural strengths had been determined. The compressive energy was once expanded by13.9 percent for the alternative of cement by way of 10%fly ash and 5% silica fume mix. Split tensile electricity was once multiplied with the aid of 12.15%



for the alternative of cement by using 15% fly ash and 7.5% silica fume mix. Flexural energy expanded by using 16% for the alternative of cement via 15% fly ash and 7.5% silica fume mix.

3. EFFECTS ON COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH WHEN CEMENT IS PARTIALLY REPLACED BY FLY-ASH (2013)

Aman Jatale, Kartikey Tiwari, Sahil Khandelwal

One of the essential trouble in the cement enterprise is the emission of CO₂ to the environment. This impact can be decreased by using the use of substances with pozzolanic traits such as flyash. Flyash is sustainable in nature and can additionally meet the developing demand in the building industry.

In this study, excessive vary superplasticizers with a stoop extra than 200mm had been used. The admixture dosage used to be altered to attain uniform workability. Ordinary Portland Cement of unique surface, 60 N/mm² and 295 m²/kg have been used respectively. Coarse aggregate, bought from basalt rock and having a flakiness and elongation index beneath 15 percent used to be used. River Sand and Crushed Sand was once blended and used as nice aggregates. High vary water decreasing and retarding superplasticizers, such as sulphonated naphthalene formaldehyde was once used and a water discount of 20% used to be obtained. Various grades of concretes such as M15, M20 and M25 have been used and fly ash was once changed partly for cement at degrees 20%, 40%, 60% for every grade of cement. The foremost energy used to be received at 20%, 60% and 20% for the grades M15, M20 and M25 respectively.

Improved workability was once located when fly ash was once used. The density and the air content material in the concrete was once discovered to be unaffected by means of the use of concrete. Reduced bleeding and elevated cohesiveness, pumping traits and floor end was once obtained. As the flyash content material increased, the energy of the concrete reduced and the energy discount used to be extra at early a long time than at later ages. The fee of power improvement used to be located to be associated to the w/c ratio and the flyash ratio. The modulus of elasticity of flyash concrete used to be observed to be decreased as the flyash content material increased. Shrinkage used to be discovered to be comparable to that in the manage mix. The flyash concrete used to be discovered to be greater long lasting when in contrast to that of Ordinary Portland Cement. The flyash concrete used to be observed to be greater permeable than that of Ordinary Portland Cement.

4. INFLUENCE OF SILICA FUME ON CONCRETE (2013)

Prof. Vishal S. Ghutke, Prof. Pranita S. Bhandari

Mineral admixture are extensively used in concrete for a number of motives specifically for decreasing the amount of cement required for making concrete which suggests to a discount in building cost. Moreover, most pozzolanic substances are byproduct materials. The use of these substances suggests the discount in waste, releasing up precious land, retailer in power consumption to produce cement and retailer the environment. Durability of concrete has been a essential challenge of civil engineering professionals. Addition of silica fume to concrete improves the sturdiness of concrete and additionally in defending the embedded metal from corrosion. When exceptional pozzolana particles are dispersed in the paste, they generate a giant wide variety of nucleation web sites for the precipitation of the hydration products. Therefore, this mechanism makes the paste greater homogeneous and denser as for the distribution of the excellent pores. This is due to the response between the amorphous silica of the pozzolanic and the calcium hydroxide produced through the cement hydration reactions.

The Silica fume is used as a partial substitute of cement. For this study, M 20 grade of concrete and two water cementitious ratios are used (w/cm 0.5, w/cm 0.6). The specimen of fashionable dice (150 mm x a hundred and fifty mm x a hundred and fifty mm) was once used to decide the compressive power of concrete. Three specimens had been examined for 3, 7 & 28 days with every share of silica fume replacement. From the outcomes it is conclude that the silica fume is a higher substitute of cement. The fee of energy obtain in silica fume concrete used to be high.

After performing all the assessments and examining their result, the following conclusions had been derived: With the extend in w/cm ratio power of concrete decreased. The most fulfilling price of compressive electricity was once completed in 10% substitute of silica fume. As energy of 15% alternative of cement by using silica fume is extra than everyday concrete. The optimal silica fume alternative proportion used to be assorted from 10 p.c to 15 p.c alternative level. Workability of concrete reduced with expand in percent of silica fume. Compressive electricity diminished when the cement substitute was once above 15% of silica fume.



5. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE BY FOUNDRY SAND WITH CEMENT BY MINERAL ADMIXTURES

M. Ranjitham, b. Piranesh, a. Vennila

High overall performance concrete (HPC) is a concrete that meets different combos of overall performance and uniformity necessities which can't continually be executed mechanically the use of traditional materials and regular mixing and putting and curing practices. To produce excessive overall performance concrete, it is normally critical to use chemical and mineral admixtures in addition to the identical ingredients, which are normally used for ordinary concrete.

Portland-Pozzolana cement of grade fifty three was once used for casting all the specimens must be confirming to IS 1489 (Part 1): 1991. Clean and dry river sand reachable domestically was once used. Sand passing via IS 4.75 mm sieve used to be used for casting all the specimens. Specific gravity and fineness modulus had been 2.64 and 2.79 respectively. Coarse combination passing thru 12.5 mm sieve as given in IS 383 – 1970 used to be used for all the specimens. In addition to cement paste- mixture ratio, combination kind has a terrific have an effect on on concrete dimensional stability. Specific gravity and fineness modulus had been 2.77 and 5.90 respectively.

Foundry sand used through Foundries was once favored for its thermal resistance and availability. Most metallic casting sand (FS) is excessive exceptional silica sand with uniform bodily characteristics. Specific gravity of foundry sand was once 2.75 and fineness modulus was once 2.74. Ground Granulated blast furnace slag is a glassy granular cloth shaped when molten blast furnace slag is unexpectedly chilled, as with the aid of immersion in water. GGBS used to be used. Super plasticizer CONPLAST SP 430, based totally on Sulphanated naphthalene polymers, complies with IS 9103-1999 and ASTM C-494 [6] used to be used. Casting and curing of specimens had been accomplished the use of potable water which shall be free from deleterious materials. The aggregates had been examined for bodily homes such as: particular gravity and particle distribution test.

The clean concrete was once subjected to the droop take a look at observed by way of casting of concrete in moulds for in addition investigations. For compressive energy research seventy two dice specimens of measurement one hundred fifty mm x one hundred fifty mm x one hundred fifty mm, for flexural power studies, seventy two prism specimens of dimension one hundred mm x a hundred mm x five hundred mm and 72-cylinder specimens of dimension 300 mm top and a hundred and fifty mm diameter for break up tensile energy research have been prepared. All the specimens had been solid and cured for 28 days as per widespread curing methods. In this learn about it has been observed that including most reliable superplasticizer dosage the workability was once reached, so that the required stoop fee can be acquired for HPC.

The droop cost for M75 grade the use of foundry sand and fly ash used to be reduced. For 30% fly ash and 30% GGBS replacement, the sparkling residences located have been suitable as in contrast to 10%, 20% replacement. Hence fly ash alternative was once fine for HPC in order to reap excessive strength. Compare to everyday concrete M75 grade concrete acquire properly power via the usage of decrease water/binder ratio. Hence segregation and bleeding going on in the concrete can be reduced. Foundry sand substitution typically outcomes in beneficial results and is extraordinarily advocated for all HPC mixes. The electricity of concrete constructions the use of foundry sand used to be comparable to traditional concrete. The presence of foundry sand and mineral admixtures was once growing the compressive electricity and additionally withstanding the most load. Compared to fly ash GGBS attained excellent energy as cement replacement.

V. SOURCE OF MATERIALS

5.1. GENERAL

Fly ash and Silica Fume contributes to two foremost environmental troubles specifically technology of respirable particulate be counted (a most important air pollutant) and air pollution of soil and water due to leaching of heavy metals. So, this industrial waste need to be efficiently used in the concrete.

5.2. PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS USED

Following substances are used in the investigations mentioned in this thesis.

- Cement
- Fly Ash
- Silica Fume
- Coarse Aggregate
- River Sand
- Water



5.2.1. CEMENT

Dalmia OPC forty three grade cement is used for all concrete mixes. The cement used was once sparkling and besides any lumps. Testing of cement was once accomplished as per IS: 8112-1989. The a number exams had been performed on the cement and the effects bought are stated in Table

S.no.	Types of Test	Values obtained	Standard values
1	Standard Consistency Test	31%	26% - 32%
2	Specific Gravity	3.15	
3	Fineness test	2%	<10%
4	Initial Setting Time	32min	Not less than 30min
5	Final Setting Time	260min	Not more than 600min
6	Soundness	3mm	Less than 10mm

5.2.2 FLY ASH

The fly ash used in task is Class F and was once bought from Mettur Thermal Power Station which is placed in Salem district (T.N), India. The check effects carried out on fly ash are mentioned in following table.

S.No.	Characteristics	Values obtained
1	Class	F
2	Specific gravity	2.23
3	Color	Grey
4	Moisture content	Nil

5.2.3 SILICA FUME

Silica Fume used used to be provided by way of “ELKEM INDUSTRIES” used to be named Elkem- micro silica 920D. The Silica Fume is used as a partial substitute of cement. The residences of silica fume are proven in the following table.

S.no.	Characteristics	Values obtained
1	Specific Gravity	2.0
2	Bulk Density	576,(Kg/m ³)
3	Size	0.1
4	Surface Area(m ² /kg)	20,000
5	Moisture content	Nil
6	SiO ₂	(90-96)%
7	Al ₂ O ₃	(0.5-0.8)%

5.2.4 FINE AGGREGATE

5.2.4.1 River Sand

In the current investigation Normal River sand used to be used as exceptional aggregate, which is accessible in Salem, extracted from Cauvery River close to Musiri. The high-quality mixture used to be screened at web page to do away with deleterious substances and examined as per process given in IS 2386 – 1963. The a range of take a look at effects performed on river sand are suggested in following tables.

S.No.	Characteristics	Results
1	Grading Zone	Zone II
2	Specific Gravity	2.47
3	Water absorption	0.5%
4	Fineness Modulus	2.1
5	Moisture Content	Nil

VI. RESULT AND SCREENSHOTS

6.1 TESTS ON FRESH CONCRETE

6.1.1 SLUMP TEST

Slump check is the most frequently used technique of measuring consistency of concrete which can be employed both in the laboratory and at website online of work. It is no longer a appropriate approach for very moist concrete or very dry concrete. It does now not measure all elements contributing to workability nor is it usually

consultant of the playability of the concrete. However, it is used conventionally as a manipulate take a look at and offers an indication of uniformity of concrete from batch to batch.



VII. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions had been arrived from the above project From the above consequences it can be concluded that the combine Fly Ash 20% and Silica Fume 10% determined to most efficient combine proportions primarily based on the mechanical houses of the concrete. The workability of the concrete does no longer exhibit increased distinction however extra addition of silica fumes the workability decreases. Fly ash have low warmth of hydration it does now not exhibit greater early compressive strength. Addition of Silica Fume can extend the chemical response as a consequence leads to silica gel formation which offers extra energy to concrete at the latter ages. The preliminary electricity of the M2 combine located to be 10% decrease than the traditional concrete. The most compressive energy is performed for the combine M2 which expand about 7% of the traditional concrete at 90days. The break up tensile energy and flexural power suggests greater price for the hybrid concrete than traditional concrete. The cut up tensile suggests an extend of about 15% when in contrast with that of the traditional concrete. Because of the presence of fly ash and silica fume the concrete suggests greater sturdiness residences than that of traditional concrete due to the fact of its response with the concrete. The sulphate assault and chloride assault exhibit an extended loss in electricity of about 4% when in contrast with that of traditional concrete. M2 combine once more indicates greater acid assault resistance when in contrast with traditional concrete which can be without a doubt used in sea-shore or marine construction. Addition of greater finer substances in concrete tends to minimize the permeability fee of the best combine than that of the traditional concrete, for this reason leads to resistance to corrosion in concrete.

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