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To Study the Effect of Siliceous and Aluminous Material on Fiber Reinforced Concrete

Pinki[1] and Jaswant Singh[2]

[1]M. Tech. Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, CBS Group of Institutions, Jhajjar, Haryana (India)
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, CBS Group of Institutions, Jhajjar, Haryana (India)

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Abstract

High-performance concrete is defined as concrete that meets special combinations of performance and uniformity requirements that cannot always be achieved routinely using conventional constituents and normal mixing, placing, and curing practices. Ever since the term high-performance concrete was introduced into the industry, it had widely used in large-scale concrete construction that demands high strength, high flow ability, and high durability. A high-strength concrete is always a high-performance concrete, but a high-performance concrete is not always a high-strength concrete. Durable concrete Specifying a high-strength concrete does not ensure that a durable concrete will be achieved. It is very difficult to get a product which simultaneously fulfils all of the properties. So the different pozzolanic materials like Ground Granulated Blast furnace Slag (GGBS), silica fume, Rice husk ash, Fly ash, High Reactive Metakaolin, are some of the pozzolanic materials which can be used in concrete as partial replacement of cement, which are very essential ingredients to produce high performance concrete. So we have performed XRD tests of these above mentioned materials to know the variation of different constituent within it. Also it is very important to maintain the water cement ratio within the minimal range, for that we have to use the water reducing admixture i.e superplasticizer, which plays an important role for the production of high performance concrete. So we herein the project has tested on different materials like rice husk ash, Ground granulated blast furnace slag, silica fume to obtain the desired needs. Also X-ray diffraction test was conducted on different pozzolanic material used to analyse their content ingredients. We used synthetic fiber (i.e. Recron fibe) in different percentage i.e. 0.0%, 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3% to that of total weight of concrete and casting was done.

Keywords: *Siliceous Material, Aluminous Material, Fiber Reinforced Concrete.*

Introduction

Concrete is the most widely used man-made construction material in the world. It is obtained by mixing cementitious materials, water, aggregate and sometimes admixtures in required proportions. Fresh concrete or plastic concrete is freshly mixed material which can be moulded into any shape hardens into a rock-like mass known as concrete. The hardening is because of chemical reaction between water and cement, which continues for long period leading to stronger with age. The utility and elegance as well as the durability of concrete structures, built during the first half of the last century with ordinary portland cement (OPC) and plain round bars of mild steel, the easy availability of the constituent materials (whatever may be their qualities) of concrete and the knowledge that virtually any combination of the constituents leads to a mass of concrete have bred contempt. Strength was emphasized without a thought on the durability of structures. As a consequence of the liberties taken, the durability of concrete and concrete structures is on a southward journey; a journey that seems to have gained momentum on its path to self– destruction. This is particularly true of concrete structures which were constructed since 1970 or thereabout by which time (a) the use of high strength rebars with surface deformations (HSD) started becoming common, (b) significant changes in the constituents and properties of cement were initiated, and (c) engineers started using supplementary cementitious materials and admixtures in concrete, often without adequate consideration.

The setback in the health of newly constructed concrete structures prompted the most direct and unquestionable evidence of the last two/three decades on the service life performance of our constructions and the resulting challenge that confronts us is the alarming and unacceptable rate at which our infrastructure systems all over the world are suffering from deterioration when exposed to real environments. The Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is one of the main ingredients used for the production of concrete and has no alternative in the civil construction industry. Unfortunately, production of cement involves emission of large amounts of carbon-dioxide gas into the atmosphere, a major contributor for green house effect and the global warming, hence it is inevitable either to search for another material or partly replace it by some other material. The search for any such material, which can be used as an alternative or as a supplementary for cement should lead to global sustainable development and lowest possible environmental impact.

Results and Discussions

Rice husk ash is a product confirming to engineering requirements in terms of physical and chemical properties. So in our present study we are going to put our great diligence in study of RHA which can be made as a partial cement replacing material simultaneously achieving required strength testing on mortar cubes. GGBS is a non-metallic product essentially consists of silicates and alumino silicates of calcium and other bases. The four major factors, which influence the hydraulic activity of slag, are glass content, chemical composition, mineralogical composition and fineness. The granulated material when further ground to less than 45 micron will have specific surface of about 400-600 m^2/kg (Blaine). But here in our present study we have delved into the use of GGBS in different percentages in mortar testing, where we have used GGBS passing through 75 micron sieve. Here the specific surface of about275-550 m^2/kg. We are going to use of GGBS as partial replacement of cement because of its advantages like lower energy cost, higher abrasion resistance, lower hydration heat evolution, higher later strength development.

Synthetic fiber i.e Recron fiber is used in concrete for the production of fiber reinforced concrete. We are going to use Recron fiber in different percentage i.e, 0%, 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3% to the weight of concrete and study the 7 days and 28 days compressive strength, splitting tensile and flexural strength of concrete to that of normal concrete with maintaining the water cement ratio in the range of 0.35-0.41. Then with different percentages of silica fume i.e, 10%, 20%, 30% fixing constant fiber percentage at 0.2% cubes, cylinders and prisms were casted and tested to analyse the change in compressive, splitting tensile and flexural strength. We used two types of cement for our study i.e Portland slag cement and ordinary Portland cement (53 grade). XRD test was being conducted to idealize the chemical composition RHA, GGBS, silica fume. Finally Porosity and Capillary absorption test was conducted on different specimens to analyse the affect of silica fume on concrete. Different material used in this study is given below for the strength evaluation of concrete using different pozzolanic material, fiber and super plastisizer.

Coarse Aggregate

The coarse aggregate used here with having maximum size is 20mm. We used the IS 383:1970 to find out the proportion of mix of coarse aggregate, with 60% 10mm size and 40% 20mm. It is observed here that the consistency percentage is increasing as the percentage of GGBS increases as a cement replacement, but the change is not so abrupt. But found that as we go on increasing the percentage of Rice husk ash the consistency percentage increases rapidly.

The variation of compressive strength of mortar mix with different proportion of GGBS partial replacement of cement is shown in fig. It was observed that 3 days and 7 days compressive strength reduces about 13% and 35% that is from 11.176 MPa to 9.66 MPa and 24.31 to 15.63 respectively, as GGBS percentage increases from 0 to 10%. If percentage of GGBS was further increased the compressive strength reduces greatly. Finally when the GGBS percentage increased to 40% the strength reduces by about 60% and 70% in 3 days and 7 days respectively of its initial values. So it was concluded that the use of GGBS specially in Portland slag

cement leading to adverse effect on strength of mortar. Also use of Rice husk ash as a partial replacement of cement is not giving satisfactory strength. Although RHA II (white type) is giving better strength as compared to that of RHA I, still it was not of to the mark. Though RHA I having higher carbon percentage, it is not suitable for using as a pozzolanic material leads to give very poor strength and RHA II which was burnt more than as compared to RHA I, so here the carbon percentage was less and looking white in colour.

Conclusions

In this present study with the stipulated time and laboratory set up an afford has been taken to enlighten the use of so called pozzolanic material like ground granulated blast furnace slag, rice husk and silica fume in fiber reinforced concrete in accordance to their proficiency. It was concluded that,

Use of GGBS as cement replacement increases consistency. Although fineness greatly influenced on proper pozzolanic reaction still GGBS passing 75 micron sieve not giving good strength of mortar. Using GGBS more than 10% in Portland slag cement the strength reducing rapidly.

With replacement of cement with RHA the consistency increases. Use of RHA which burned properly in controlled temperature improves the strength of mortar. But use of RHA not giving satisfactory strength result.

With the use of superplasticizer it possible to get a mix with low water to cement ratio to get the desired strength.

In case of Portland slag cement with the use of Recron fiber , the 28 days compressive strength at 0.2% fiber content the result obtained is maximum. The 28 days splitting tensile and flexural strength also increases about 5% at 0.2% fiber content to that of normal concrete. Further if fiber percentage increases then it was seen a great loss in the strength.

As the replacement of cement with different percentages with Silica fume increases the consistency increases.

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