Quality Disparity of Concrete by Partial Replacement of Fly ash and GBS

S.Naveen
Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department,VIIT, Visakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh, India

Nanubilli Ramu
Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department,VIIT, Visakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh, India

Dr. N.Victor babu
Professor & HOD of Civil Engineering Department, BITS Visakhapatnam -Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract: In this investigation, Cement was mostly supplanted by Fly Ash and Fine aggregate was in part supplanted by Granulated Blast Furnace Slag in concrete. A blend configuration was improved the situation M25 review of cement by utilizing IS strategy. The use of fly Ash and Granulated Blast Furnace Slag in concrete as partial replacement of cement and fine aggregate separately is increasing massive significance in the present solid works, mostly by virtue of the enhancement in long term durability alongside natural advantages. This paper reports relative investigation on impacts of solid properties by mostly substitution of OPC of 53 grades with fly Ash and sand were somewhat supplanted by Granulated Blast Furnace Slag in concrete. The fundamental variable explored in the investigation of variety of fly Ash and slag measurements in various rates. The compressive quality and split tensile strength of concrete were chiefly examined. Test outcomes demonstrate that, consideration of fly Ash and GBS for the most part enhances the solid properties up-to certain level of substitution in 53 review of concrete.
KEYWORDS: Compressive strength, Fly Ash, GBS, Split tensile strength

I. INTRODUCTION

Thermal power is produced from the coal terminated thermal stations. Coal based thermal power stations create power on one hand which is basic for our advancement and development, then again, these power stations additionally deliver enormous amounts of coal ash which could present genuine condition and other related issues. In thermal power stations, for the most part two kinds of ashes remains are delivered from consuming of coal. The lighter one goes up the stack and gathered either by mechanical or by electrostatic precipitator is known as fly Ash. Part of fly Ash escapes alongside hot gases through fireplaces. The other portion containing coarser materials are gathered at the base of the heater, is called bottom ash. Fly Ash is fine and diverted with pipe gases. It is isolated from hot gases in Electrostatic precipitator. Fly Ash is in two sort class f and c, in class f fly Ash typically delivers by burring anthracite or bituminous coal, normally has under 5% CaO. Class f fly Ash remains has pozzolanic just and in class c fly powder ordinarily created by consuming lignite or sub bituminous coal. Some class c fly slag may have CaO content in overabundance of 10%. Notwithstanding pozzolanic properties, class c fly Ash likewise has cementations properties.

In the creating nation like India, there is quick development in framework and private field. In recent, years development of gigantic structures, for example, mega highways, dams, bridges and so forth has occurred and as yet going on. It requires monstrous amount of concrete for such a development work and stream sand being essential constituent in concrete, the interest for waterway sand is expanding step by step, which is presently turned out to be costly and rare. In the development, waterway sand is utilized as an imperative building material, and the world utilization of sand in solid age along is around 1000 to 1100 million tons for each year, making its rare and constrained.

Because of high increment sought after of stream sand for development of gigantic structures which has made the deficiency of the equivalent and made treat condition and society, made the circumstance to substitute the waterway sand. The developing natural limitations to the misuse of stream sand from waterway bed in a hunt of elective sand, especially close to the extensive creating zones. The profound digging of stream bed made biological and ecological awkwardness, which thusly influenced the vegetation on the waterway banks and bothered the amphibian life. It additionally caused the lowing of water table in the wells and so forth which influenced the agribusiness also. By these substitutions and concentrate one can accomplish natural security and in addition economy. From past investigation, the world steel industry delivers around 780 Million tons of rough steel and all the while around 300 Million tons of solid wastes. In this way a normal of around 200 to 400 Kg of strong side-effect is created per ton of rough steel. The aggregate steel creation in India is about 25Million Tons and the waste produced every year is around 10 Million Tons (significantly higher than the world normal) however hardly25 % is being utilized for the most part in cement generation.

2. literature review

Prof. JayeshkumarPitroda [1] The supplanting of concrete with fly Ash in the extent of 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% by weight for the review of M25 and M40. Research reasoned that the compressive quality diminishes when the cemenent is supplanted with fly Ash. As fly Ash rates increments compressive quality and split rigidity diminishes.

P. R. Wankhede and V. A. Fulari [2] The examination has been completed for M25 review of concrete and tried for 7 days, 14 days, 28 days of restoring. Solid shapes had been threw by supplanting 0%, 10%, 20% and 30% concrete with fly Ash by weight.

Tomas U.Ganiron Jr [3] This paper likewise examined the variety in slump in various W/C proportion and the exploration inferred that slump loss of concrete increments with the expansion in W/C proportion of cement. Concrete with 10% and 20% supplanting of cement with fly Ash demonstrates great compressive quality for 28 days for 0.35 W/C proportion. In any case, in the event of 30% supplanting of bond with fly Ash, compressive quality of solid declines .

This examination had improved the situation 30% of fly Ash substitution. Results were taken for 7 days and 14 days and inferred that fly Ash remains can be utilized viably as a material in solid asphalt.

S.L Patil, J N Kale, S Suman(2012)[4] There are many research discoveries to help the utilization of fly Ash in delivering concrete. In one of the prior research, it is seen that despite the fact that there is little decrease in quality at 28 days, there is extensive increment in quality at 90 days of relieving.

Alvin Harison, Vikas Srivastava and Arpan Herbert (2014)[5] When concrete contains 20% of fly Ash as substitution to cement, there is enhanced quality at 56 years old days.

A.K Mullick (2005)[6]When a piece of bond is supplanted by fly Ash, the durability of concrete gets improved.

Yuvaraj, Sujimohankumar, N Dinesh, C Karthic (2012) [7] When fly Ash is utilized in nano measure, there is development of C-S-H (Calcium Silicate Hydrate) which enhances the quality of concrete.

Aman Jatale [8] considered the consequences for compressive quality when cement is mostly supplanted by fly Ash and saw that the utilization of fly Ash remains somewhat impedes the setting time of concrete. It was additionally discovered that the rate of solidarity advancement at different ages is identified with the w/c proportion and rates of fly Ash in the concrete blend. In addition, the modulus of elasticity of fly ash concrete additionally diminished with the expansion in fly Ash rate for a given w/c proportion.

S.A.K. Reddy [9] contemplated the impact of fly Ash on quality and toughness parameters of concrete and found that consistency increments extraordinarily with increment in level of fly Ash. The ideal 7 and 28-day compressive quality was gotten in the scope of 20% fly Ash substitution level. It additionally prompted the expansion in split tensile strength of concrete.

TarunSama [10] examined the impact of solidarity of concrete by halfway supplanting of cement with fly Ash and expansion of steel fibers. The review of concrete utilized was M40 with blend extent of 1:1.62:2.83 and w/c proportion of 0.45. It was seen that the ideal level of including fly ash and steel fibers

was resolved to be 40% and 2% which demonstrated the most extreme enhancement in tensile and flexural strength.

Shantmurti Upadhyaya [11] Presented that the impacts of fly Ash on compressive quality of M20 blend configuration concrete and found that till the expansion of fly Ash up to 10%, there is irrelevant change in the quality of concrete. It was likewise seen that at the substitution till 30%, fly Ash blocks have demonstrated low compressive quality in contrast with cement containing no fly Ash. blocks containing fly Ash were lighter in weight than the solid square containing no fly Ash.

P.R. Wankhede [12] Investigated the likelihood of using the fly Ash on properties on concrete and found that slump loss of concrete increments with increment in w/c proportion of cement and increment in amount of fly Ash. It was likewise reasoned that concrete with 10% and 20% supplanting of cement with fly Ash demonstrates great compressive quality for 28 days than typical concrete, yet if there should be an occurrence of 30% supplanting of cement with fly Ash extreme compressive quality of concrete reductions.

Rahul Bansal [13] Presented that the impact on compressive quality with fractional substitution of fly Ash and found that by 10% substitution of cement by fly Ash, 20% and half abatement in compressive quality was seen at 7 years old and 28 days separately. At 20% substitution, 7% and 11% expansion in compressive quality was seen at 7 years old and 28 days individually. In 30% substitution, 23% and 25% expansion in compressive quality was seen at 7 years old and 28 days separately. It was additionally seen that with the expansion in age the compressive quality likewise expanded for fly Ash supplanted concrete.

Nataraja et al.[14] examined the likelihood of using Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GBFS) as and substitute in bond mortar. The compressive quality of cement mortar for 0.4 w/c proportion is less contrasted and the quality of water concrete proportions 0.5 and 0.6.

Nadeem and profale[15] revealed features upon the possibility ponder for the use of granular slag as substitution of regular fine total in development applications (Masonry and putting). Mortar split tensile strength expanded in 1:3 and 1:4 blend extents at 75% granular slag substitution by 15.97 and 16.0% separately and in 1:5 and 1: 6 blend extents the expansion was watched 11.56 and 10.29 % at half substitution level. The expansion in qualities at 100% substitution was noted as 6.08, 7.11 and 5.39% in 1:3, 1:4 and 1:5 blend extents separately and in 1:6 it was underneath 0.59% contrasted with 0%.

3. Materials and methodology

3.1Cement:

Ordinary Portland cement of ultra tech adjusting to IS 12269:1987 was embraced in this work. The bond utilized is 53 grade. The physical properties of the concrete utilized are as recorded in table underneath.

Table 1.Physical Properties of Ordinary Portland cement

Properties	Test values
Fineness of cement	2.33%
Specific gravity of cement	3.12
Consistency of cement	30%
Initial setting time cement	40 minutes
Final setting time cement	540 minutes

3.2 Sand:

The sand which was locally accessible and going through 4.75mm IS sieve measure was utilized as fine aggregate. For these examinations the waterway sand of zone-II is utilized in all references. The physical and substance properties of the fine aggregate are as recorded in Table 2 and Table 3:

Table 2 .Physical Properties of fine aggregate

Properties	Test values
Specific Gravity	2.55
Water Absorption	1%
Fineness Modulus	2.5

Table 3 .Sieve analysis of fine aggregate

IS Sieve Designation	%Passing	IS Recommended Range
4.75mm	100.00	90-100
2.36mm	90.91	75-100
1.18mm	67.74	55-90
600microns	45.15	35-59
300 microns	15.30	8-30
150 microns	0.00	0-10
The fine aggregate confirms to grading zone II		

3.3 Coarse aggregate:

The coarse aggregate with nominal maximum size of aggregate as 20mm (60%) and 10mm (40%) according to Indian standard were utilized. The physical properties of the coarse aggregate are as recorded in table beneath:

Table 4.Physical Properties of coarse aggregate

Properties	CA-20	CA-10
Type	Crushed	Crushed
Specific Gravity	2.65	2.70
Water Absorption	0.50%	0.50%
Fineness Modulus	6.8	6.5

3.4 Water:

Potable water accessible in the research facility with pH estimation of 7.0 and fitting in with the necessities of IS456-2000 is utilized for making cement and relieving the example too. Water is an essential element of concrete as it effectively takes an interest in chemical response with cement.

3.5 fly ash:

The fly ash utilized was of class F with specific gravity of 2.24.

3.6 Granulated Blast furnace slag:

Granulated Blast furnace slag (4.75mm to 75 micron) was gathered from Vizag Steel Plant situated in Visakhapatnam for substitution to characteristic sand.GBS confirms to reviewing zone II according to IS 383:1970. The physical and concoction properties of fly Ash and granulated blast furnace slag are appeared in Table 5.

Table 5.Chemical and Physical Properties of Class F Fly Ash and GBS

PARTICULARS	Class F-Fly ash	GBS
Chemical composition		
%silica(Sio_2)	65.6	30.61
%Alumina(Al_2O_3)	28.0	16.24
%iron oxide(Fe_2O_3)	3.0	0.584
%lime (Cao)	1.0	34.48
%magnesia(MgO)	1.0	6.79
%Titanium oxide(TiO_2)	0.5	-

%sulphur Trioxide(SO_3)	0.2	1.85
Physical Properties		
Specific gravity	2.24	2.54
Fineness(m^2/Kg)	360	400

3.7 Mix Design :(IS 10262: 2009)

According to the IS 10262-2009 rule, M25 review of blend configuration concrete was readied. Water/cement ratio was 0.45.Thus the blend extent acquired for M25 blend configuration is 1:1.39:3.51

3.8 Experimental Procedure:

Cement was supplanted with fly Ash and fine aggregate were supplanted with granulated blast furnace slag. The principle variable examined in the investigation of variety of fly Ash dose of 10% and slag dose of 10%, 20%, 30%, fly Ash measurement of 20% and slag dose of 10%, 20%, 30%, fly Ash dose of 30% and slag dose of10%, 20%, and 30%.3 cubes and 3 cylinders were casted with different dose of fly Ash and GBS were threw for 7 days and 28 days. Final strength of cube, cylinder were tested after 7 &28 days curing. Compressive testing machine is utilized for testing the compressive quality of cube and split tensile strength of cylinder. average compressive quality and split tensile strength for three specimens is resolved.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 6.Compressive Strength of M25 grade of concrete for different proportions of Fly Ash and GBS at the age of 7 days

%Of replacement cement and fine aggregate by	Average strength at 7 days (N/mm^2)
(0%FA+0%GBS)	**21.01**
(10%FA+10%GBS)	**22.06**
(10%FA+20%GBS)	**23.16**
(10%FA+30%GBS)	**23.86**
(20%FA+10%GBS)	**23.80**
(20%FA+20%GBS)	**24.26**
(20%FA+30%GBS)	**24.46**
(30%FA+10%GBS)	**23.90**
(30%FA+20%GBS)	**24.03**
(30%FA+30%GBS)	**24.13**

Table 7. Compressive Strength of M25 grade of concrete for different proportions of Fly Ash and GBS at the age of 28 days

%Of replacement cement and fine aggregate by	Average strength at 28 days (N/mm^2)
(0%FA+0%GBS)	**31.51**
(10%FA+10%GBS)	**32.24**
(10%FA+20%GBS)	**32.56**
(10%FA+30%GBS)	**32.77**
(20%FA+10%GBS)	**33.20**
(20%FA+20%GBS)	**34.72**
(20%FA+30%GBS)	**34.66**
(30%FA+10%GBS)	**34.60**
(30%FA+20%GBS)	**34.50**
(30%FA+30%GBS)	**34.10**

Table 8. Split tensile strength of M25 grade concrete for different proportions of Fly Ash and GBS at the age of 28 days

%Of replacement cement and fine aggregate by	Average strength at 28 days (N/mm^2)
(0%FA+0%GBS)	**2.48**
(10%FA+10%GBS)	**2.54**
(10%FA+20%GBS)	**2.61**
(10%FA+30%GBS)	**2.68**
(20%FA+10%GBS)	**2.76**
(20%FA+20%GBS)	**2.78**
(20%FA+30%GBS)	**2.65**
(30%FA+10%GBS)	**2.60**
(30%FA+20%GBS)	**2.52**
(30%FA+30%GBS)	**2.48**

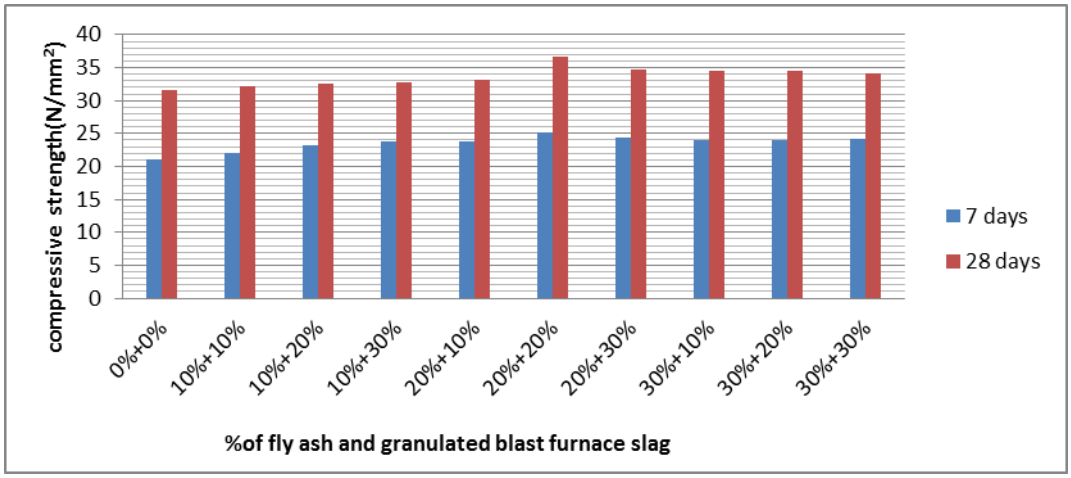
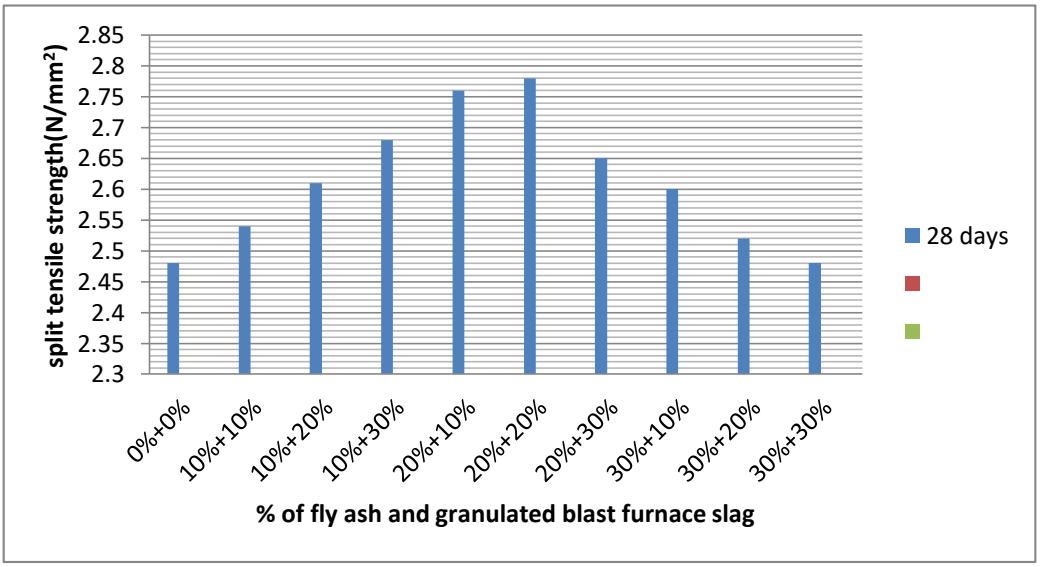


Figure (1): Variation of compressive strength of concrete at 7 and 28 days.



Figure(2) : Variation of split tensile strength of concrete at 28 days.

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. The compressive quality of cubes are expanded with expansion of Fly ash and granulated blast furnace slag up to 20% substitution by weight of concrete and fine aggregate and further any expansion of fly ash and granulated blast furnace slag the compressive quality declines.
2. The split tensile strength of cubes are expanded with expansion of Fly Ash and granulated blast furnace slag up to 20% substitution by weight of cement and fine aggregate and further any expansion of fly Ash and granulated blast slag the split tensile strength diminishes.
3. Accordingly, we discovered the ideal rate for substitution of fly Ash and granulated blast furnace slag with cement and fine aggregate and it is relatively 20% of the cement and fine aggregate for the cubes and cylinders.
4. A basic advance to limit the expense for development with use of fly Ash and granulated Blast furnace slag which is accessible monetarily.

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