Research Article CODEN: IJPAKY Impact Factor: 4.226 ISSN: 2319-507X
Abhijitsinh Parmar, IJPRET, 2016; Volume 4 (7): 186-191 IJPRET

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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EFFECT OF RECYCLED COARSE AGGREGATE ON COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE

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Accepted Date: 27/02/2016; Published Date: 01/03/2016

Abstract: - Geopolymers are new materials for fire and heat-resistant coatings and adhesives, medicinal applications, high-temperature ceramics, new binders for fire-resistant fiber composites, toxic and radioactive waste encapsulation and new cements for concrete. [1] In this study recycled coarse aggregate (Waste material) was used for the replacement of conventional coarse aggregates to find out the possible best replacement of conventional coarse aggregate. From the study it indicates that replacement by recycled coarse aggregate is reducing the compressive strength of Geopolymer concrete.

Keywords: Fly Ash, recycled coarse aggregate, Geopolymer Concrete, alkaline solution

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Access Online On:

www.ijpret.com

How to Cite This Article:

Abhijitsinh Parmar, IJPRET, 2016; Volume 4 (7): 186-191

PAPER-QR CODE

INTRODUCTION

Geopolymers are novel materials intended for fire and heat-resistant coatings and adhesives, medicinal applications, high-temperature ceramics, novel binders for fire-resistant fiber composites, toxic and radioactive waste encapsulation and novel cements for concrete [2].

The properties and utilize of geopolymers are being explored in numerous scientific and industrial disciplines: recent inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, colloid chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and in further types of engineering practice technologies.

Geopolymers are division of polymer science, chemistry and technology that forms one of the most important areas of materials science. Polymers are either organic material, i.e. carbon-based, or inorganic polymer, for example silicon-based.

The organic polymers comprise the classes of natural polymers (rubber, cellulose), synthetic organic polymers (textile fibers, plastics, films, elastomers, etc.) and natural biopolymers (biology, medicine, pharmacy) [3]. Raw materials used in the synthesis of silicon-based polymers are mainly rock-forming minerals of geological origin [4].

Materials:

a. Fly ash

Fly ash used in this study was unprocessed fly ash from torrent power plant (locally available). The whole quantity of fly ash was obtained from one batch. Later, Fly ash was used in small proportions in mass concreting for dams and other hydraulic.

Table -1: Chemical Properties of Fly Ash

Chemical composition weight %	Fly Ash
SiO_2	53.79
Al_2O_3	32.97
Fe_2O_3	5.51
CaO	1.84
MgO	0.92
Na_2O	0.37
K_2O	1.76
TiO_2	2.10
SO_3	0.46
P_2O_5	0.15

b. Course Aggregates & Fine aggregate

Locally available crushed stones of 10 mm and 20 mm aggregates were used as coarse aggregates. Local river sand used as fine aggregate in the concrete mixtures.

Table -2: Sieve analysis of Fine Aggregate

COARSE AGGREGATE 10 MM				
Sieve	Retain	Retain	Cumulative	Passing
	Gm	%	%	%
12.5	16	0.8	0.8	99.2
10	212	10.6	11.4	88.6
4.75	1445	72.25	83.65	16.35
2.36	308	15.4	99.05	0.95

Table -3: Sieve analysis of Coarse Aggregate

Sieve	**Retain**	**Retain**	**Cumulative**	**Passing**
	Gm	%	%	%
10 mm	0	0	-	10
4.75 mm	6	3	3	97
2.36 mm	38	19	21	79
1.18 mm	54	27	48	52
600	31	15.5	63.5	36.5
300	43	21.5	85	15
150	10	5	90	10
Pan	20	10	100	0

c. Alkaline Solution as binder materials

The alkaline liquid used was a combination of sodium silicate solution and sodium hydroxide solution. The sodium silicate solution (NaOH = 15.38%, Na_2SiO3 = 46,15%, and water = 38.46% by mass) was purchased from a local supplier in bulk. The sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in flakes or pellets from with 97%-98% purity was also purchased from a local supplier in bulk. The NaOH solids were dissolved in water to make the solution. To make alkaline solution first of all to prepare 10 M solution 400 grams of NaOH are dissolved in 1000 gm of water than 1200 grams

of Na_2SiO_3 are added in dissolved solution. Then this solution kept as it for 24 hours at normal room temperature.

Mix Proportion:

Table 4-Mix Design

Mix Design	Fly Ash(kg)	Fine Aggregate(kg)	Coarse Aggregate(kg)	Alkaline Solution	Recycled Coarse Aggregate (kg)	% of Replacement
M0	503.47	554.07	1212.44	449.56	0	0
M1	503.47	554.07	1091.196	449.56	121.244	10%
M2	503.47	554.07	969.952	449.56	242.488	20%
M3	503.47	554.07	848.708	449.56	363.732	30%
M4	503.47	554.07	727.464	449.56	484.976	40%
M5	503.47	554.07	606.22	449.56	606.22	50%

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

Geopolymer Concrete Cubes having grade M30 were made by fly Ash as a 100% replacement of cement, Alkaline Solution, fine aggregate, recycled coarse aggregate and coarse aggregates. Dimensions of moulds were 150 mm X 150mm X 150 mm. After casting, all moulds were cured by different methods natural, Self, Oven cured. Mix proportion of geopolymer concrete as per table – 4. And After it Compression test carried out at 7^{th}, 14^{th} and 28^{th} day.

Results

TABLE- 5 COMPRESSION TEST RESULT

Mix Design	7th Day Strength (N/mm²)		14th Day Strength (N/mm²)		28th Day Strength (N/mm²)	
	Self Cured	Oven Cured	Self Cured	Oven Cured	Self Cured	Oven Cured
M0	18.3586	27.5269	24.705	32.1165	33.9831	36.7061
M1	18.029	27.049	24.266	31.548	33.385	36.058
M2	16.968	25.4464	23.1952	30.1616	32.2784	34.8656
M3	16.8378	25.2624	23.2104	30.1758	32.49	35.0892
M4	16.0885	24.1385	22.54	29.302	31.924	34.477
M5	15.1515	22.7328	21.2343	27.5946	30.0588	32.4675

CONCLUSION

The maximum compressive strength achieved in normal Geopolymer concrete. Increasing the recycled concrete aggregate content in Geopolymer Concrete will decrease the compressive strength of Geopolymer Concrete. The maximum compressive Strength achieved from the Oven Curing of 24 hours with no replacement. Also strength of Geopolymer concrete depending upon the strength of recycled coarse aggregate.

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