

Analysis of Fly Ash - Based Polymer Concrete With Epoxy Resin & Glass Fiber

Mr. Gyan Prakash Banjare¹, Mr. Akshit Lamba²

² Associate Professor

^{1,2} Kalinga University, Naya Raipur, (C.G), India

Abstract- Polymer concrete could also be a composite fabric wherein the mixture is bound collectively during a matrix with a polymer binder. It's miles growing recognition as a fresh creation fabric thanks to its high compressive, tensile and flexural strengths, quick curing time and impact resistance. This paper explores a studies take a look at which has been initiated to reinforce essential information of this cloth and to provide the expertise required for its vast utilization. Hence a contrast has made between the normal concrete and polymer concrete in conjunction with resins and fibers of version proportions. As consistent with IS10262:2009 the mixture layout of M25 grade concrete is calculated and Estimation of fabric amount is run. In implementation of experimental application check methods like compressive power take a look at, Flexural electricity test and workability test is completed for traditional concrete, Polymer resin concrete at the side of Flyash having resin percentage 3% and 5% is finished and as compared the results with Polymer fiber concrete with glass fiber percent 0.Five% and 1%. On this experimental program, epoxy and glass fiber blended with ash and sand had been used to make polymer concrete . The impact of resin (binder), and ash contents on the compressive power, flexural electricity, hack lastingness and Hardness of epoxy based polymer filler is pronounced. The epoxy composites, like every other fiber reinforced polymer composites, provide many benefits over the traditional structural substances. Those substances have correct corrosion resistance, desirable longevity, suitable insulation property and excessive unique electricity. These houses have recommended their use in numerous engineering programs, Aerospace Engineering, transport and Marine Engineering. But, those substances be afflicted by massive moisture absorption residences, moisture coming from each the atmosphere and direct immersion in normal/sea water within the course of the trail in their use. The absorbed moisture reasons high residual stresses whilst badly affecting the structural integrity of the composite

Keywords- Polymer concrete, glass fiber, Epoxy resins, Ordinary Portland cement

I. INTRODUCTION

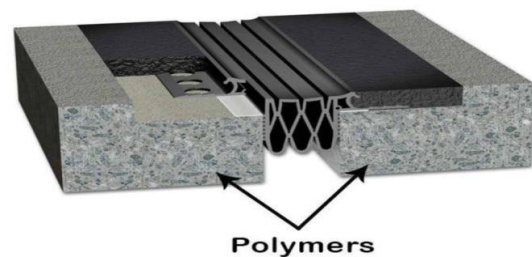
CONCRETE

Concrete is homogeneous mixture of fine (sand) and course aggregate (gravel) blended along side cement paste which is harden with time. types of concrete. 1 Plain or Ordinary Concrete. 2 Lightweight Concrete. 3 High-Density Concrete. 4 Reinforced Concrete. □ Precast Concrete. 5 Prestressed Concrete. 6. Air Entrained Concrete. 7 Glass Concrete. 8 Rapid Hardening Concrete. 9 Asphalt Concrete. 10 Lime Concrete. 11 Roller Compacted Concrete. 11 Stamped Concrete. 12 Pumped Concrete. 13 Vacuum Concrete. 14 Permeable Concrete. 15 Shotcrete. 16 Ready-mix Concrete. 17 Self-Consolidated Concrete. 18 Fiber ferroconcrete. 19 Fly Ash Concrete. 20 High Strength Concrete. 21 Silica Fume Concrete. 22 Polymer Concrete. 23 Ferro Cement Concrete. 24 Pre-packed Concrete

1.1 polymer concrete

polymer concrete the uses polymer to exchange lime type cement as a binder in other case the polymer is employed additionally to hydraulic cement to formation of polymer cement concert or we will say that polymer modified concrete. sorts of Polymer Concrete

- Polymer Impregnated Concrete (PIC): This concrete is produced from hydraulic cement by impregnated with monomer and subsequently polymerized in place. ...
- Polymer Cement Concrete (PCC): ...
- Polymer Concrete (PC)



1.2 Fly Ash Concrete

Fly ash is employed as a supplementary cementitious material (SCM) within the production of hydraulic cement concrete. A supplementary cementitious material, when utilized in conjunction with hydraulic cement, contributes to the properties of the hardened concrete through hydraulic or pozzolanic activity, or both. Applications for Fly Ash, Fly ash are often used as prime material in many cement-based products, like poured concrete, concrete block, and brick. one among the foremost common uses of ash is in hydraulic cement concrete pavement or PCC pavement. construction projects using PCC can use an excellent deal of concrete, and substituting ash provides significant economic benefits. ash has also been used as embankment and mine fill, and it's increasingly gained acceptance by the Federal Highway Administration. The rate of substitution—of ash for Portland cement—typically specified is 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of ash for 1 pound of cement. Accordingly, the quantity of fine aggregate within the concrete mix must be reduced to accommodate the extra volume of the ash.



1.2 Epoxy Resin

Epoxy Resin is an adhesive used for bonding concrete. Epoxy resins are used with concrete within the sort of coatings, repair materials, grouts, bonding agents, paints, adhesives, epoxy mortars, sealers, penetrating sealers, wearing surfaces, and as admixtures to Portland cement concrete to form epoxy polymer-modified concrete. epoxy concrete may be a new quite concrete material. it's high strength, fast growth strength, good toughness, short forming time and straightforward construction, etc. additionally, it also has good performance with abrasion resistance, water resistance, chemical corrosion resistance and freeze resistance. epoxy concrete is widely utilized in practical engineering field. characteristics of epoxy the basic characteristics of epoxy resin that creates them be widely utilized in the engineering application are 1 The property of high adhesive strength to most the materials, 2 low possibility for shrinkage during curing time, 3 higher dimensional stability, 4 Naturally gained gap filling properties, 5 Thermosetting property wont melt, 6

Higher resistance to chemicals and sort of environment condition, 7 can cure even in wet conditions, 8 greatr simple application

1.3 Glass optical fiber

optical fiber within the form of filaments is likewise usually utilized in FRC. Glass fibers are furnished during a non-stop roving and may be chopped into quick fibre. Glass fibres have excessive tensile electricity and excessive fracture strain. However, those fibers have low modulus of elasticity. Furthermore, normal borosilicate glass fibers [E-glass] and soda-lime glass fibers [A-glass] could also be effortlessly attacked by alkali solution in cement-primarily based composites. For this reason, they are much less durable and will be used with warning. Alkali-resistant glass fibers [AR glass] contain approximately 16% to 25% of Zirconium [ZrO₂], which protects the fibers from excessive alkali attack. AR glass is that the most famous optical fiber utilized in cement-based totally composites. Disadvantages of glass fibers include low resistance to sustained loads and cyclic hundreds. Extended publicity of optical fiber ferroconcrete [GFRC] to herbal climate situations end in adjustments in mechanical houses. Moreover, publicity of GFRC to normal herbal weathering cycles end in cyclical volumetric dimension adjustments. Most commercially synthetic GFRC composites enjoy a reduction in tensile energy, flexural energy, and ductility with age if exposed to an out of doors environment. The strength of absolutely-aged GFRC composites decreases to about 40% of the initial energy before getting older. However, stress capacity [ductility or toughness] decreases to approximately 20% of the preliminary strain potential previous to getting older. This loss in Pressure capability is named composite embrittlement

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Primarily supported the review of the literature it became discovered that the manufacturing of fly-ash will maintain on growing in coming years which wishes massive vicinity to stay which creates a trouble for its safe financial disposal and reasons surroundings dangers .A enormous utilization of ash is best possible in engineering fields as a replacement to earth cloth as its homes are quite a bit like that of the herbal earth. To use the ash a alternative of earth or geo-cloth it is critical to stabilizing it the usage of a couple of proper stabilizing agent The aim of this paintings are-

1. To manufacture ash polymer composite at extraordinary proportions of optical fiber & epoxy resins,

2. to form guidelines to sell utilization of commercial waste,
3. Evaluation of mechanical properties of both epoxy & optical fiber composites consisting of tensile electricity, Compressive, & Hardness then on,
4. To study the impact of the usage of epoxy and Glass Fibers in polymer fly-ash concrete,
5. To assess the compatibility of economic solid waste as uncooked fabric/ blending cloth/ admixture,
6. to research exclusive fundamental residences of concrete like compressive electricity, splitting tensile energy, flexural energy and comparing the outcomes of various proportioning.

II. IDENTIFY, RESEARCH AND COLLECT IDEA

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III. METHODOLOGY

Fly ash has been utilized in various architectural and industrial applications on big scale. As a result intake of this massive quantity of ash greatly reduces the difficulties met through coal based totally TPPs for its dumping. Evaluation on the performance of FA at numerous states is actually required before its utilization. To be ready to apprehend the traits capabilities of FA, experiments can't be done on area. there's no any exchange alternative besides studies laboratory check to assess its importance. The studies conducted in laboratory gives a calculative approach to control several parameters that encounter throughout exercise. Quick description of the types of cloth used, pattern guidance and its characterization thru SEM, XRD, and FTIR, Mechanical and surface properties like Compressive power, Hardness and wear resistance, Thermal conductivity size et al. are mentioned during this section.

3.1 MATERIAL USED:- 3.1.1 Ordinary hydraulic cement Cement are often described because the bonding material having cohesive & adhesive homes which makes it succesful to unite the various production substances and form the compacted assembly. Regular/regular hydraulic cement is one among the foremost extensively used sort of hydraulic cement. The call Portland cement turned into given via Joseph Aspdin in 1824 because of its similarity in coloration and its exceptional while it hardens like Portland stone. Portland stone is white grey limestone in island of Portland, Dorset. Composition of OPC The leader chemical additives of ordinary Portland cement are: 1. Calcium 2. Silica 3. Alumina 4. Iron

CONTENTS	%
CaO	60-67
SiO ₂	17-25
SO ₃	2.0-3.5
Al ₂ O ₃	3-8
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.5-6.0
MgO	0.5-4.0
Alkalis	0.3-1.2

rating the catalyst turned into to chemically begin the curing system of the resin and for this reason harden the mixture into a polymer concrete. It become important that the catalyst and resin are completely combined collectively to

form certain that the molecular structure of the mixture became uniform which the resin might therapy nicely. For epoxy polymer concrete, a extent percent of three & 5% catalyst to resin became used.

CaO.Al₂O₃.Fe₂O₃ (C3AF) 11% There are often small quantities of impurities gift inclusive of quicklime (CaO) and periclase (MgO). While water is delivered to cement, C3A is that the first to react and purpose initial set. It generates extraordinary amount of heat. C3S hydrates early and develops strength within the primary 28 days. It additionally generates warmness. C2S is that the following to hydrate. It hydrates slowly and is in charge of increase in ultimate energy. C4AF is relatively inactive compound.

Cement Portland cement consists of the subsequent chemical compounds(a) Tri-calcium silicate CaO.SiO₂ (C3S) 40% (b) Di-calcium silicate CaO.SiO₂ (C2S) 30% (c) Tri-calcium aluminates CaO.Al₂O₃ (C3A) 11% (d) Tetra-calcium aluminates Chemical Properties of Ordinary Portland

Epoxy Resin

Epoxy resin is usually utilized in applications including the aerospace enterprise, motor racing and racing yachts and takes the higher stop of the performance spectrum. Note that the aerospace enterprise uses the simplest performance epoxy, during which curing temperatures of the resin are at approximately 180oC. Some epoxies are cured at ambient temperatures, thus giving a reduction in production fees. Such epoxy resins are of unique interest in structural engineering programs, thanks to their structural overall performance and sturdiness. Epoxy polymer concrete has superior chemical resistance, exquisite structural houses, excellent adhesion to a spread of surfaces and well-known shows a minimum degree of shrinkage throughout curing. Epoxy based polymer concrete additionally inherits top creep and fatigue resistance and occasional water absorption. it's suggested that epoxy polymer concrete showcases a flexural energy up to 10 times greater than that in cement concrete, fantastic for structural engineering programs. The resin turned into the first binding cloth for the polymer concrete and altered into required to be blended with a catalyst. the rationale of incorpo

Fly-ash

The ash used on this undertaking become accumulated from electrostatic precipitators of the captive energy plant (CPP-II) in dry circumstance. The satisfactory powders are oven dried at 110oC-160oC and kept in air tight bottle for later use. For the experimental advise ash is accumulated from“ Bhilai steel mill , Sirsa Gate (C.G)”

Training of Samples:-Powder metallurgy path essential is

employed for the practise of pattern. metallurgy could also be defined because the artwork of manufacturing powders of metals, alloys, ceramics then forth. Mixing them in essential quantities which could be combined, pressed right into a preferred shape (compacted), after which heated (sintered) during a managed environment to bond the contacting surfaces of the particles and found out the specified homes. it's usually distinct as P/M

Blending

The three specific weight percentages of ash and resin powder with (75%, eighty% and 85%) and (25%, 20% and 15%) had been taken respectively for analysis. These compositions were blended alright by a mechanical vibrator (Abrasion Tester version PEI-three hundred), to urge a uniform mixture. Extraordinary compositions of ash along side resin powder are stored in three special small length bottles. Around 6-10 small steels balls are kept inner for proper blending. Mixing turned into achieved till the vibrator suggests one thousand revolutions which nearly took five hours. Calcium is generally derived from limestone, marl or chalk while silica, alumina and iron come from the sands, clays & iron ores. Different uncooked substances can also encompass shale, shells and business by products.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The results of experimental study on polymer concrete with epoxy resins & optical fiber are discussed. This investigation contains an experimental observation during which the comparison between Conventional concrete, polymer resin concrete and Polymer fibre concrete has made. As per the results obtained, increases the compressive strength and flexural strength by polymer resin in normal concrete. Increase of resin content from 3% to five had improved in workability and also in compressive strength and flexural strength. Addition optical fiber to the polymer concrete improves the compressive strength. All the batches gain their maximum strength round the age of 28 days. At the age of seven days all the batches reached a minimum of 80% of the 28-day compressive strength under the adopted curing method. Increasing ash content reduced the voids and increased the compressive strength for polymer concrete. Nevertheless they argued that the strength level of the resin itself will contribute to the general compressive strength of polymer concrete. epoxy has the greater degree of toughness and bond strength. Therefore, with increasing ash epoxy based polymer concrete shows increasing strength

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