

# Determination of High Performance Concrete By Using Pozolonic Material

Arti Rai<sup>1</sup>, Charan Singh Thakur<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Professor

<sup>1,2</sup>Shri Ram Group Of Institutions ,Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh ,482002, India

**Abstract-** High-overall performance concrete is described as concrete that meets special combos of overall performance and uniformity necessities that can't continually be carried out automatically the usage of conventional elements and normal blending, placing, and curing practices. Ever since the time period excessive-performance concrete become introduced into the enterprise, it had broadly used in large-scale concrete construction that needs high strength, high flowability, and excessive durability. A high-energy concrete is usually a excessive-overall performance concrete, but a high-overall performance concrete isn't usually a high-strength concrete. durable concrete Specifying a high-power concrete does not make sure that a long lasting concrete might be performed.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is one of the main ingredients used for the production of concrete and has no opportunity in the civil construction industry. sadly, production of cement involves emission of massive quantities of carbon-dioxide fuel into the environment, a main contributor for inexperienced house impact and the global warming, subsequently it's far inevitable either to search for every other fabric or partly update it by a few different fabric. The search for one of these material, which may be used as an opportunity or as a supplementary for cement should result in global sustainable development and lowest viable environmental effect.

## II. MATERIAL

### GROUND GRANULATED BLAST FURNACESLAG:

Ground Granulated Blastfurnace slag (GGBS) is a manufacture of pig iron and obtained via speedy cooling by way of water or quenching molten slag. here the molten slag is produced that's instantaneously tapped and quenched by using water. This fast quenching of molten slag helps formation of "Granulated slag". floor Granulated Blast furnace Slag (GGBS) is processed from Granulated slag. If slag is nicely processed then it develops hydraulic belongings and it may correctly be used as a pozzolanic material. however, if slag is

slowly air cooled then it is hydraulically inert and such crystallized slag can not be used as pozzolanic cloth. though the usage of GGBS inside the form of Portland slag cement isn't unusual in India, enjoy of using GGBS as partial alternative of cement in concrete in India is scanty. GGBS basically consists of silicates and alumino silicates of calcium and other bases that is developed in a molten condition simultaneously with iron in a blast furnace. The chemical composition of oxides in GGBS is similar to that of Portland cement but the proportions varies.

Chemical composition (%) of GGBS:

SiO <sub>2</sub>	39.18
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10.18
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.02
CaO	32.82
MgO	8.52
Na <sub>2</sub> O	1.14
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.30

### Cement:

For the experiment following two types cements were used,

- Portland SlagCement
- Ordinary Portland cement (53grade)

The chemical composition and different properties are shown below. Fineness – 340m<sup>2</sup>/kg

Specific gravity-2.96

Initial setting time -120 min Final setting time – 240 min

### Properties of Portland slag cement:

Specific gravity	2.96
Initial setting time (min)	125
Final setting time (min)	235

**Properties of Ordinary Portland cement:**

Specific gravity	3.10
Initial setting time (min)	92
Final setting time (min)	189

As pozzolanic activity greatly depends on fineness, so GGBS passing through 75 micron whose fineness of order of 275-550 m<sup>2</sup>/kg was used. Specific gravity test was conducted using Le-Chatelier apparatus and found to be 2.77.

**III. EFFECT OF GGBS PROPERTIES OF CEMENT**

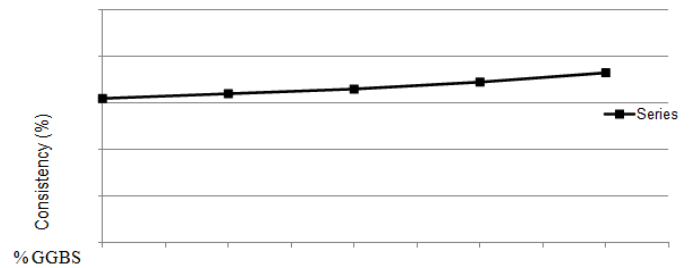
To know the properties of GGBS and RHA on mortar we performed different tests

1. Consistency test
2. Compressive strength

The quantity of water required to supply a fashionable cement paste to resist a specified strain is called ordinary or trendy consistency. In other word it is the limit of water required at which the cement paste withstand the penetration of trendy plunger (1 mm diameter) beneath a well known loading as much as a distance of five-7 mm from the base of Vicat equipment. The consistency of cement depends on its kind and fineness. more water is required in cement with better fineness value. The water quantity changed into calculated by means of [(P/4) + 3] % of 800 gm. Consistency take a look at become performed with GGBS of various percentage content material. this is GGBS with 0, 10, 20, 30, 40 %. Then mortars of fashionable length were casted with special percent of GGBS (zero%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%) with the replacement of cement. Portland slag cement and sand of sector- II turned into used on this experiment. Then compression take a look at turned into conducted of mortars in Compression checking out machine.

**Effect of GGBS in normal consistency of cement:**

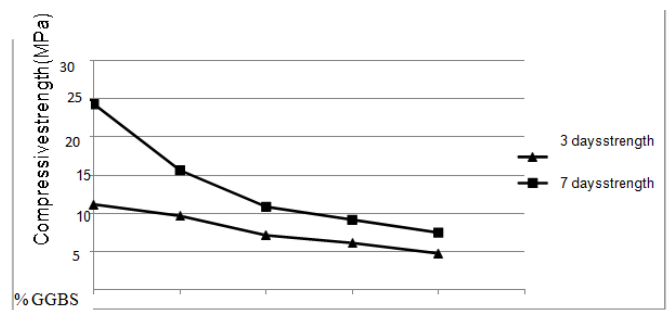
% of cement replaced by GGBS (%)	Consistency (%)
0	31.0
10	32.0
20	33.0
30	34.5
40	36.5



**Variation of Consistency of cement containing different % of GGBS**

**Effect of GGBS on Compressive strength of cement:**

% of GGBS with cement replacement	3 days strength (MPa)	7 days strength (MPa)
0	11.176	24.31
10	9.66	15.63
20	7.117	10.85
30	6.10	9.15
40	4.74	7.46



**Variation of Compressive strength of mortar with different GGBS %**

**IV. DISCUSSION**

It is found right here that the consistency percent is increasing as the percentage of GGBS will increase as a cement substitute, however the change is not so abrupt. The version of compressive energy of mortar blend with distinctive share of GGBS partial alternative of cement is shown in fig. It become found that 3 days and 7 days compressive strength reduces about thirteen% and 35% this is from 11.176 MPa to nine.sixty six MPa and 24.31 to fifteen.63 respectively, as GGBS percent will increase from zero to 10%. If percent of GGBS turned into in addition expanded the compressive electricity reduces significantly. in the end while the GGBS percentage extended to 40% the electricity reduces by means of approximately 60% and 70% in three days and seven days respectively of its preliminary values. So it changed into concluded that using GGBS in particular in Portland slag cement leading to unfavourable effect on energy of mortar.

## V. CONCLUSION

On this gift have a look at with the stipulated time and laboratory set up an find the money for has been taken to enlighten the usage of so referred to as pozzolanic material like floor granulated blast furnace slag. Use of GGBS as cement substitute will increase consistency. although fineness substantially motivated on right pozzolanic reaction still GGBS passing 75 micron sieve now not giving excellent power of mortar. using GGBS more than 10% in Portland slag cement the energy decreasing hastily.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Pierre-Claude Aitcin, "Development in the application of high performance concrete", Construction and Building Material, Vol. 9. No. 1, 1995,13-17
- [2] Andrzej Ajdukiewicz and Wojciech Radomski, "Trends in the Polish research on high- performance concrete", Cement and Concrete Composite, Vol. 24, 2002,243-251
- [3] Pierre-Claude Aitcin, "The durability characteristics of high performance concrete", Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 25, 2003,409-420
- [4] Moayad N Al-Khalaf and Hana A Yousif, "Use of Rice husk ash in concrete", The International Journal of Cement Composites and Lightweight Concrete, Vol. 6, November 4 1984.
- [5] Muhammad Soaib Ismail and A. M. Waliuddin, "Effect of rice husk ash on high strength concrete", Construction and Building Material, Vol. 10. No. 7, 1996,521-526
- [6] Gemma Rodriguez de Sensale, "Strength development of concrete with rice-husk ash", Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 28,2006,158-160
- [7] A Oner & S Akyuz, "An experimental study on optimum usage of GGBS for the compressive strength of concrete", Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 29, 2007,505-514.
- [8] Caijun Shi and Jueshi Qian, "High performance cementing materials from industrial slags", Resources Conservation & Recyclin, Vol. 29, 2000,195-207
- [9] K Ganesh Babu and V. Sree Rama Kumar, "Efficiency of GGBS in Concrete", Cement and Concrete Research, Vol. 30, 2000, 1031-1036.
- [10] M. Collepardi, "Admixtures used to enhance placing characteristics of concrete", Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 20, 1998,103-112
- [11] Papayianni , G. Tsohos, N. Oikonomou, P. Mavria, "Influence of superplasticizer type and mix design parameters on the performance of them in concrete mixtures", Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 27, 2005,217-222
- [12] Ronald F. Zollo, "Fiber-reinforced Concrete: an Overview after 30 Years of Development", Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 19, 1997,107-122
- [13] M Alhozaimy, P Soroushian & F Mirza, "Mechanical Properties of Polypropylene Fiber Reinforced Concrete and the Effects of Pozzolanic Materials, Cement & Concrete Composite, Vol. 18, 1996,85-92.
- [14] Janusz Potrzebowski, "The splitting test applied to steel fiber reinforced concrete", The International Journal of Cement Composites and Lightweight Concrete, Vol. 5, No. 1, February1983
- [15] S. Bhanja, B. Sengupta, "Modified water–cement ratio law for silica fume concretes", Cement and Concrete Research, Vol. 33, 2003,447-450
- [16] S. Bhanja, B. Sengupta, "Influence of silica fume on the tensile strength of concrete", Cement and Concrete Research, Vol. 35, 2005,743-747
- [17] M.F.M. Zain, Md. Safiuddin, H. Mahmud, "Development of high performance concrete using silica fume at relatively high water-binder ratios", Cement and Concrete Research, Vol. 30, 2000,1501-1505
- [18] Nusret Bozkurt and Salih Yazicioglu, "Strength and capillary water absorption of light weight concrete under different curing condition", Indian Journal of Engineering and Material Sciences, Vol. 17, April 2010,145-151
- [19] Md. Safiuddin and Nataliya Hearn, "Comparison of ASTM saturation techniques for measuring the permeable porosity of concrete", Cement and Concrete Research, Vol. 35, 2005,1008-1013
- [20] P.S. Song, S. Hwang and B.C. Sheu, "Strength properties of nylon- and polypropylene- fiber-reinforced concretes", Cement and Concrete Research, Vol. 35, 2005,1546-1550
- [21] IS 456: 2000, "Indian Standard Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete", Bureau of Indian Standard, NewDelhi
- [22] IS 10262: 1982, "Recommended Guidelines for Concrete Mix design", Bureau of Indian Standard, NewDelhi
- [23] IS 383: 1970, "Specification for Coarse aggregate and Fine aggregate from Natural Sources for Concrete", Bureau of Indian Standard, NewDelhi
- [24] IS 9103: 1999, "Indian Standard Concrete Admixture Specification", Bureau of Indian Standard, NewDelhi
- [25] IS 5816: 1999, "Spliting Tensile Strength of Concrete Method of Test", Bureau of Indian Standard, NewDelhi
- [26] IS 9399: 1959, "Specification for Apparatus for Flexural Testing of Concrete", Bureau of Indian Standard, New Delhi
- [27] IS 516: 1959, "Flexural Strength of Concrete", Bureau of Indian Standard, NewDelhi