International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 05 Issue: 01 | Jan-2018 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Experimental study on strength parameter of reinforced concrete by using hybrid fiber (steel and polypropylene) as Additives

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Abstract- In construction industry concrete is major material used nowadays. Concrete has better resistance in compression while steel has more resistance in tension. Conventional concrete has limited ductility, low impact and abrasion resistance and little resistance to cracking. To improve the pre cracking and post cracking behavior of concrete short discontinuous and discrete fibers are added to the plain concrete to make it fibrous concrete. The fly-ash contributing 5 - 10 percentage were used in concrete mixes by volume of cement and poly-propylene fiber, steel (crimped) fibers and hybrid fiber(poly-propylene and steel (crimped) fibers) of various proportions i.e. ranging from 0 – 2% as additives for each of the concrete mixes of M30 grade as per IS code method of mix design. Super plasticizer was also used in all mixes to make concrete better in workability.

Key words- Hybrid fiber, fibrous concrete, Mechanical properties, strength evaluation, polypropylene and steel fiber.

1 Introduction-

The infrastructure needs of our country is increasing day by day and with concrete is a main constituent of construction material in a significant portion of this infra-structural system, it is necessary to enhance its characteristics by means of strength and durability. Concrete is a relatively brittle material. Plain concrete has some shortcomings like low tensile, limited ductility, little resistance to cracking, high brittleness poor toughness. To counteract the cracks, a fighting strategy has come into use, which mixes the concrete with the addition of discrete fibers. Experimental studies have shown that fibers improve the mechanical properties of concrete such as flexural strength, compressive strength, tensile strength, creep behavior, impact resistance and toughness.

2 Literature Review -

A.P. Sathe and A.V. Patil (2013) studied on experimental investigation on polypropylene fiber reinforced concrete by replacing river sand to artificial sand with and without admixture and concluded that up to 0.5% adding of concrete with polypropylene fiber there is optimum percentage to increase in all mechanical properties. A Shivakumar (2011) studied on influence of hybrid fibers on the post crack performance of high strength concrete and concluded that the flexural properties of various fiber-reinforced concretes at low volume fractions of fibers up to 0.5%. Darole J S (2013) studied the Effect of hybrid fibers on mechanical properties of concrete and gave result the hybrid fiber (steel and polypropylene) with 0.5 %volume fraction by volume of concrete better than normal concrete. Deepa A Sinha (2012) studied on Strength Characteristics of hybrid fiber reinforced concrete and concluded that the optimum dosage of fibers to get maximum strength for the M30 grade concrete is found and the properties of concrete i.e workability, compressive strength and flexural strength are found. H S Jadhav and M D Koli (2013) researched on flexural behavior of hybrid fiber reinforced concrete beams and investigated that in hybridization, the hybrid fibers of various proportions such as 0%, 0.25%, 0.5%, 0.75%, 1% and 1.25% by volume of concrete were used. Maniram Kumar (2014) researched on Strength Evaluation of Steel-Nylon Hybrid Fiber Reinforced Concrete and concluded that hybrid reinforced concrete is made by using steel and nylon 6 fibers. Four different mix combinations of steel-nylon 6 fibers were 100-00%, 75-25%, 50-50% and 25-75%.

3 Objectives –

The main objective of the study is to investigate the change in characteristics strength properties of concrete mixed with different percentage of fly ash with fibers.

4 Materials –

In this study, materials used are ordinary Portland cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, steel fibers and polypropylene fibers. Fly ash are also used as mineral admixture.

4.1 Cement

The Ordinary Portland cement of 43 grade confirming to IS 8112-1989 manufactured by Ultra tech Company was used

in this experimental work. Cement with specific gravity 3.12 was used for the preparation of test specimens. There are different type of cement ; out of that have used 43 grade ordinary Portland cement (OPC). Initial and Final setting time of cement respectively is 90 min and 360 min.

4.2 Fine and coarse aggregate

Broken stone from the local quarry of size 20 mm and 10 mm in the ratio of 60:40 respectively confirming to IS: 383-1970 has been used as coarse aggregate. The specific gravity of 10 mm and 20 mm coarse aggregate were taken as 2.72 and 2.74 respectively. Water absorption for 10 mm and 20 mm aggregate were 0.17 and 0.15 % respectively. Fineness modulus of 10 mm and 20 mm were 2.31 and 2.65 respectively. Locally available river sand of zone II conforming to IS 383-1970 with specific gravity 2.69, water absorption 1.82 % and fineness modulus 2.86.

4.3 Water

Clean and portable water from tape was used for mixing of concrete and curing the concrete as per IS: 456-2000 in the entire experimental program. fresh water are also accept for all purposes for this investigation. Water shall be free from objectionable quantities of oil, acid, alkali, salt, or other materials.

4.4 Fly Ash

We have used mineral admixture as fly-ash. It is ultra fine and replacement of cement 5%, and 10% by weight of cement. Fly ash is one of the most extensively used by-product materials in the construction field resembling Portland cement. It is an inorganic, non combustible, finely divided residue collected or precipitated from the exhaust gases of any industrial furnace.

4.5 Steel Fiber

Steel fibers with Hooked end & Flat crimped were used in the mixes. The steel fibers had a length of 50 mm and a diameter of 0.75mm (an aspect ratio of 100). The density of the fibers was 7.65 g/ cm3 and the young's modulus was 210 GPa.

4.6 Polypropylene Fiber

Fibrillated 20 mm cut length fibers were used. Polypropylene fiber had a length of 20 mm and a diameter of 1mm(an aspect ratio of 100) . The specific gravity of polypropylene fiber is 0.9.

5 Methodology –

Number of cubes tested for different proportions with conventional concrete and at different percentage of fly ash concrete as shown in table and graph.

Table 5.1 - Casting and Curing of M30 Grade of Concrete with different % of Fly Ash and different % of Fibers proportions

S NO	MIX	FLY ASH	STEEL	POLYPROPYLENE	HYBRID FIBER
1	M1	0	0	0	0
2	M2	5	0	0	0
3	M3	5	2	0	0
4	M4	5	0	2	0
5	M5	5	1	1	2
6	M6	10	0	0	0
7	M7	10	2	0	0
8	M8	10	0	2	0
9	M9	10	1	1	2

Following test were conducted on prepared samples and materials also as per relevant IS code of Practice:

5.1 Compressive Strength Test

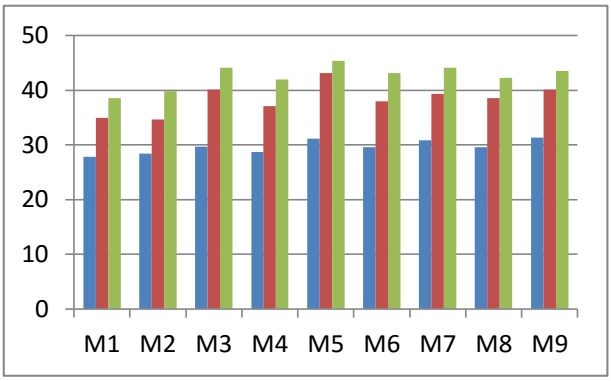
Compressive strength of concrete depends on many factors such as water-cement ratio, cement strength, quality of concrete material and quality control during production of concrete etc. Test for compressive strength is carried out either on cube or cylinder. Various standard codes recommend concrete cylinder or concrete cube as the standard specimen for the test.

5.2 Flexural Strength Test

The flexural strength of concrete prism was determined based on IS: 516 –1959. Beam specimens of size 100 mm x 100 mm x 500 mm were casted. The samples were de-molded after 24 h from casting and kept in a water tank for7 days and 28 days curing. The specimens were placed in UTM and tested for flexural strength.

6 Results and Discussion -

The Compressive Strength and Flexural Strength of concrete are improved with the inclusion of reinforcements of fiber with fly-ash. The variation of strength of the concrete with partial replacement of fly ash with different % of fiber is shown in figure 6.1.



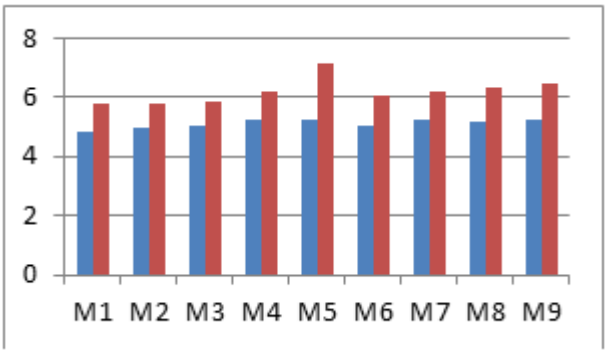


Figure 6.1-Variation of Compressive and flexural Strength with various design mix

These results indicate that the variation of compression strength of the concrete with 0% and 2% of fiber reinforcement with 5 % of fly ash replace with cement and strength is maximum in 2% of hybrid fiber reinforcement and slight decrease in 2% steel fiber reinforcement concrete. But 5% fly ash with 2% hybrid fiber gives us better results is 45.33 N/mm^2 with comparison of others. There is also differences in flexural strength of the concrete with 0% and 2% of fiber reinforcement with 5 % of fly ash replace with cement and there is better in 2% o hybrid fiber reinforcement and slight decrease in 2% polypropylene fiber reinforcement concrete.

7 Conclusions –

The experiment shows that the effect of fiber can still be a promising work as there is always a need to overcome the problem of brittleness of concrete. The following conclusions could be drawn from the present investigation.

- The maximum compressive strength of specimen after 28 days is 45.44 N/mm^2 with 2% of hybrid fibers (polypropylene and steel) with 5% of fly ash with comparisons of normal concrete and other mix. It is 20.34 % increase overcome with normal concrete.

- The maximum flexural strength of M5 mix after 28 days is 7.13 N/mm^2 with 2% of hybrid fibers (polypropylene and steel) with 5% of fly ash with comparisons of normal concrete and other mix. It is 32.52 % increase overcome with normal concrete.

From the above points it can be concluded that fiber reinforcement is very effective for improving the strength characteristics, cracking and workability of the concrete. Therefore the performance of the concrete will be improved if proper design and construction methodology is adopted.

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