EFFECT OF PRE-SLASH SOAKED LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATES AND SUPER ABSORBENT POLYMER FOR INTERNAL CURING ON VARIOUS PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE

AMIT JAGDISH PATIL[1], Dr.M.S.SHOBHA[2]

[1]PG Student Structural Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, RYMEC, Ballari.
[2]Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department, RYMEC, Ballari.

Abstract: *Internal Curing (IC) is a procedure in which the hydration of cement is maintained due to the presence of internal water that is not included in the mixing water. The introduction of SAP as a new ingredient for the production of concrete materials opens up a slew of new water-control possibilities, including the deliberate absorption and/or release of water in both fresh and hardened concrete. Due to its chemical makeup, concrete hardens with few cracks in its early stages. The loss of water caused by chemical reactions and the environment is the primary cause of crack development in paste fractions. The chemical composition and physical qualities of aggregate played a major role in fracture development. By using an internal curing process, the fracture caused by plastic shrinkage can be reduced. This internal curing ingredient delivers absorbed water to the concrete, reducing cracking caused by plastic shrinkage. Internal curing does not replace conventional surface curing; rather, it complements it to strengthen concrete. Internal curing can also compensate for less-than-ideal weather conditions and inadequate traditional curing, both of which are common in practise. M25 Concrete was used to cast cubes, beams, and cylinders in this investigation, with the mix design replacing sand with presoaked vermiculite in some cases and cement with SAP in others. The compressive strength, flexural strength, and split tensile strength findings from 7 days, 14 days, and 28 days are factored into the equation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is a blend comprised of fine and coarse totals that are connected along with a liquid (concrete glue) that solidifies (fix) over the long haul. Concrete is the world's second most-utilized substance, behind water, and the most widely utilized structure material. Ton for ton, its worldwide usage surpasses that of steel, wood, polymers, and aluminum consolidated. The prepared blend substantial area, the biggest fragment of the substantial market, is relied upon to create more than $600 billion in deals by 2025. This wide use has a great deal of natural results. Most outstandingly, the concrete assembling process emanates colossal measures of ozone harming substances, representing a net 8% of world outflows. Extra ecological worries incorporate broad illegal sand mining, natural repercussions, for example, expanded surface spillover or the metropolitan hotness island impact, and potential general wellbeing outcomes from unsafe materials. Critical innovative work is being led to limit outflows or make concrete a wellspring of carbon sequestration, as well as to upgrade the level of reused and auxiliary natural substances in the blend to lay out a round economy. Concrete is anticipated to be a significant material for environment versatile developments, as well as a method for diminishing contamination from different areas by retaining poisons like coal fly debris or bauxite tailings and buildup.

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Self-Healing with SAP

Since SAP might extend and retain water when a break structures, they may likewise add to an improvement in by and large sturdiness and maintainability because of their fast fixing capacity and upgraded autogenous fix. Water porousness diminishes when the polymers grow and fill the break holes. Enlarged SAP was seen utilizing cryofracture-examining electron microscopy, showing that SAP expands through voids into the break, making the break genuinely close. The use of growing specialists can increase the decrease in porousness significantly more. Every one of this information is as of now being utilized in three-layered mesoscale mathematical models to foresee fine water retention in sound and harmed concrete based materials fusing SAP. The test results will be used to approve the SAP application and to work on the genuine applications.

Vermiculite

Vermiculite (from Latin vermiculus - worm) is a hydromica group mineral formed by secondary conversion (hydrolysis & subsequent weathering) of dark biotite mica.

The water condensed between the mica layers evaporates during burning in vermiculite kilns, causing the mica flakes to delaminate and swell. Expanded vermiculite is a granular, free-flowing substance with a flaky structure. In this situation, the volume of vermiculite increases by 7-10 times. The end result is the lightest substance that floats freely on the water's surface

Objectives

1. Examine the use of alternative materials as part of the creation of a sustainable concrete mix.
2. Investigate the effect of Light Weight Aggregate replacement with varying proportions on various concrete qualities, substituting silica fume with cement and Vermiculite with fine aggregate in a pre-soaked state.
3. Investigate the effect of inner restoring as an option in contrast to ordinary relieving in regular cement.
4. Molding of samples with aggregate replacement and inclusion of SAP (Super Absorbent Polymer) in varied proportions as an internal curing agent, followed by tests for compressive strength, flexural strength, and split tensile strength.
5. Using strength tests, investigate the influence decreased shrinkage on the qualities of internally cured concrete vs conventionally cured concrete.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Vishal Bhawar, Dr.Sanjay Kulkarni, Vishwajeet Kadlag carried out work on 'Experimental study on the influence of internal curing on concrete properties using pre-soaked lightweight aggregates and Super Absorbent Polymer' where they investigated if plastic shrinkage may be decreased by using an internal curing process

M25 concrete was utilized to project shapes, pillars, and chambers, with a blend plan of 1:1.78:2.92 subbing sand with presoaked vermiculite and concrete with SAP in another blend.

The given end is that following 28 days, concrete has the most noteworthy compressive strength when 0.35 percent very assimilated polymer is added and increments compressive strength by up to 29 percent, and when 5% vermiculite is added, the compressive strength of substantial increments by up to 30 percent when contrasted with traditional cement. Following 28 days, concrete accomplishes the most noteworthy Split Tensile strength when

0.35 percent very retained polymer is added and expands Split Tensile strength up to 25%, and when 5% vermiculite is added, the Split Tensile strength of substantial increments up to 26.85 percent when contrasted with traditional cement. Whenever 0.35 percent of very retentive polymer is added following 28 days, the Flexural strength of substantial increments up to 27.75 percent, and when 5% of vermiculite is added, the Flexural strength of substantial increments up to 29 percent when contrasted with typical cement. The compressive strength, split elasticity, and flexural strength of cement following 28 days ascend from 14% to 29 percent, 15 percent to 30 percent, and 9 percent to 25 percent, separately, for the predetermined SAP stretch, with a greatest at 0.35 percent SAP portion. The compressive strength, split elasticity, and flexural strength of cement at 28 days increment from 13.7 percent to 29 percent, 12.86 percent to 29 percent, and 13.4 percent to 26 percent, separately, for the given time period vermiculite, with a most extreme at 5% substitution of presoaked vermiculite.

Dugane S, Langhe G, Erande Satyam, Jawak V, Ashwini Salunkhe carried out work on 'Analysis of Effect of Internal Curing with Super Absorbent Polymer (SAP)'in which they investigated possible SAP practical uses in concrete building.

At a water concrete proportion of 0.5, Super Absorbent Polymer was added to concrete in fluctuated amounts (0.5 percent, 1%, and 2 percent of the heaviness of concrete). Ata water concrete proportion of 0.5, customary cement accomplished the imperative droop esteem and compressive strength. Whenever SAP was acquainted with the blend, be that as it may, restricted usefulness was taken note. Accordingly, super-plasticizer was included different amounts to concrete to deliver a functional substantial blend.

This review research attempted to concentrate on the most important consequences of adding Super Absorbent Polymer to concrete mixtures. In general, the addition of SAP to plain concrete results in a considerable improvement in different strengths. However, the highest improvement in concrete strength is found to be proportional to the percentage of addition. There was a progressive increase in strength for dosages ranging from 0.5 percent to 1 percent SAP, followed by a gradual reduction for the remaining dose. Similarly, carbon fibre reinforced concrete's flexural strength improved.

Babban Kumar, Dr. J.N. Vyas carried out work on 'Experimental Investigation on SAP as Partial Replacement of Cement for M-30Concrete' When they investigated the effect of admixture (SAP)on compressive strength

Portland concrete in this review, pozzolana concrete (PPC) is utilized. Sand is accessible along the Narmada River. This sand is used in the examinations referenced previously. Normal coarse total: 20 mm regular coarse to accomplishes particular gravity of 2.72 is used. The normal SAPs are added at paces of 0.2, 0.3, and 0.4 weight percent of concrete, individually. As per IS 10262-2009 and IS 456-2000, the level of M-30 grade concrete is 1:1.87:3.37. The water folio proportion is thought to be 0.42. The form is intended for solid shapes with aspects of 0.15mX0.15mX0.15m that will be used in the pressure test. After shapes have been arranged, they are put on the pressure testing gear and a weight is applied. The worth got from the dial check subsequent to applying load. Compressive strength is estimated at 7 and 28 days.

The offered outcome is that the compressive strength of substantial first ascents with the supplanting of concrete with the SAP up to 0.8 percent, and afterward diminishes with extra concrete replacement as the blend turns out to be less firm and less functional. As per the discoveries of this examination, 0.8 percent SAP is reasonable for incomplete replacement of concrete in self-relieving concrete.

3. METHODOLOGY

Cube specimens (150x150x150mm size),Beam specimens(100x100x750mm), and Cylinder specimens (150mmdia)were cast by replacing sand with6 percent, 12 percent, and 18 percent pre-soaked light weight aggregate like vermiculite and other mix by replacing cement with 0.245 percent, 0.345 percent, and 0.445 percent for internal curing.

Table 1 Cement Properties

Physical Property	Results
Normal Consistency	40%
Initial Setting Time	31Min
Final Setting Time	600Min
Specific Gravity	3.148
Compressive Strength at 7Days	37.23N/mm²
Compressive Strength at28 Days	52.95N/mm²

Table 2 Properties of Sand

Properties	Values
Specific Gravity of Sand	2.479
Fineness Modulus of Sand	2.588
Bulk Density of Sand Loose State Compacted State	15.69 KN/m³ 17.14 KN/m³

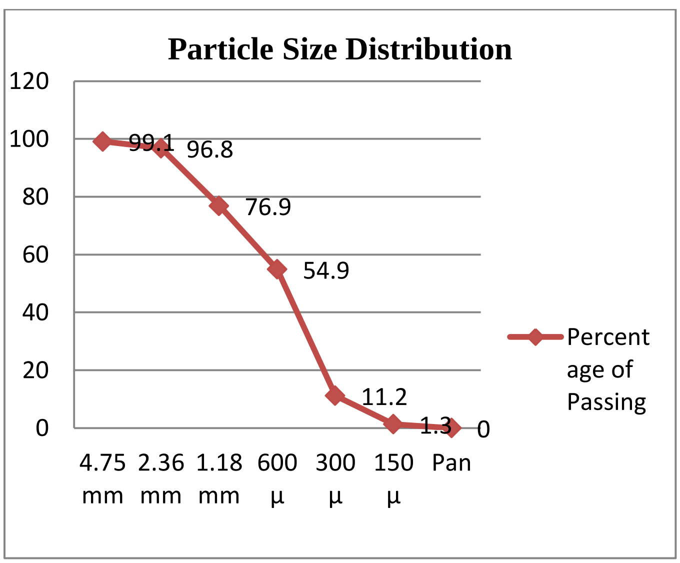


Fig 1 Particle Size Distribution of Fine Aggregate

Table 3 Properties of Coarse Aggregate

Properties	Values
Specific Gravity	2.677
Grading Analysis	2.18
Impact Test	9.9%
Crushing Test	24.7%
Flakiness Index	13.5%
Elongation Index	13.7%
Bulk Density Loose Compacted	14.168 KN/m³ 15.688 KN/m³
Water Absorption 4.75mmRetained 20mmPassing	0.87% 0.98%

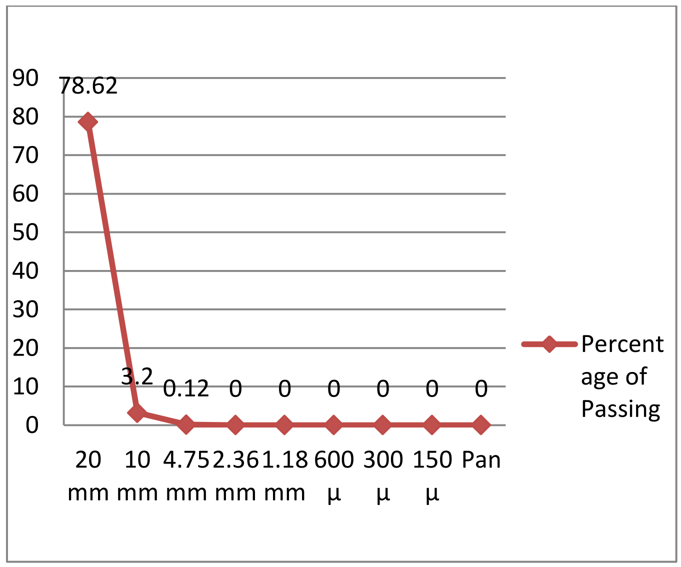


Fig 2 Particle Size Distribution of Coarse Aggregate

Table 4 Properties of Super Absorbent Polymer

Particle Size	1mm(Average)
Water absorption with distilled water	150g for 1g of SAP
pH of absorbed water	Neutral
Density	01.08
Bulk Density	00.85
Hydration/Dehydration	Reversible
Decomposition in sunlight	6months
Available Water	95%approx.
Particle size	1mm(Average

Table 5 Properties of Vermiculite

ChemicalAnalysis	
Silicon(SiO2)	039.40%
Magnesium(MgO)	025.20%
Aluminium (Al2O3)	08.80%
Potassium(K2O)	04.50%
Calcium(CaO)	01.80%
Carbonate(CO2)	01.40%
Titanium(TiO2)	00.80%
Fluorine(F)	00.50%
Physical Properties	
Melting Point(°C)	01330
Specific Heat	01.08
Specific Gravity	02.5
Mohs Hardness(Crude)	01-2
pH(ISO787-9)	07-8
%Loss at105°C	< 0.5
% Loss at 1000°C	<0.6

Fig 3 Casting of Specimens

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Slump Test

Fig 4 Slump Test

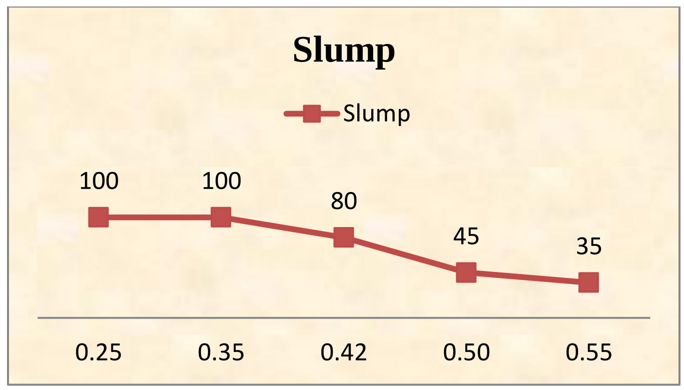
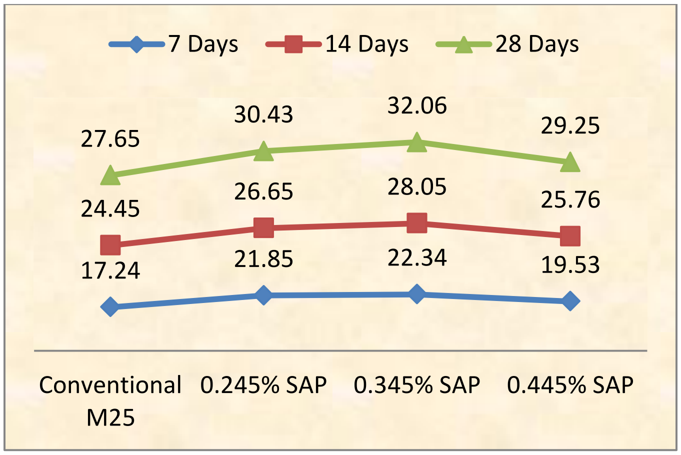


Fig 5 Slump Values

For the 0.25 water cement ratio, it is Zero slump
For the 0.35 water cement ratio, it is Zero slump
For the 0.42 water cement ratio, it is True slump
For the 0.50 water cement ratio, it is Shear slump
For the 0.55 water cement ratio, it is Collapse

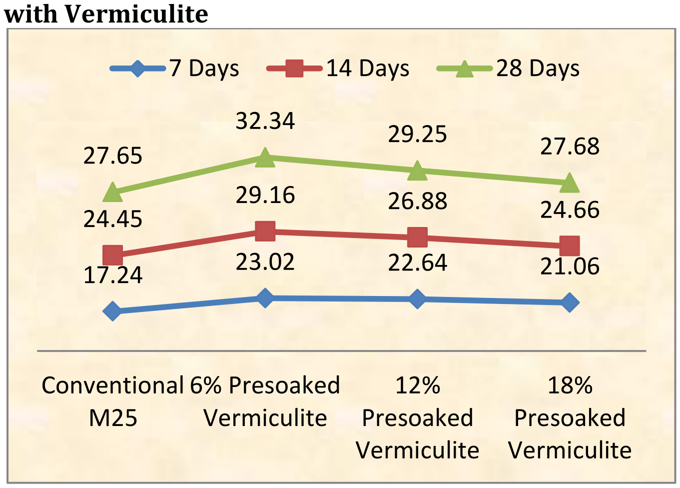
Compressive Strength Test

Compressive Strength for Cement Replacement with SAP



As per the former chart, there is an ascent in compressive strength as the SAP rate increments up to 0.345 percent, and from there on there is a diminishing in compressive strength. The best concrete to-SAP substitution rate is 0.345 percent.

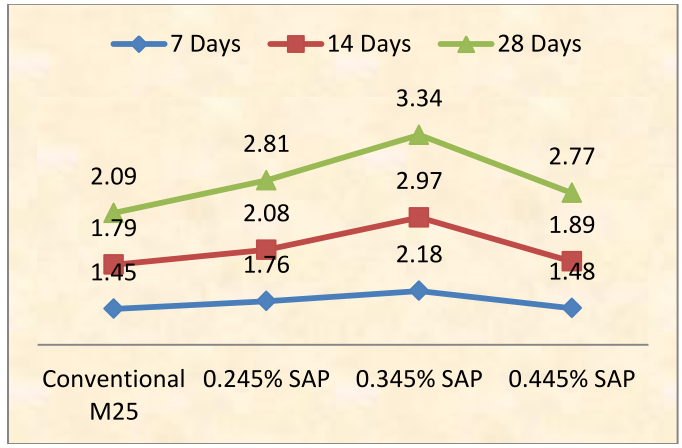
Compressive Strength for Fine Aggregate Replacement with Vermiculite



According to the preceding graph, there is a 6% improvement in compressive strength. After using pre-soaked vermiculite, the compressive strength decreases, and the ideal replacement of fine aggregate with pre-soaked vermiculite is 6%.

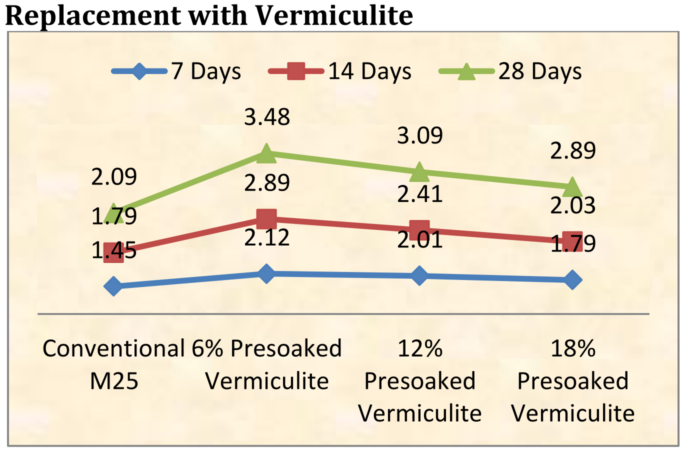
Split Tensile Strength Test

Split Tensile Strength for Cement Replacement with SAP



Split tensile strength increases as the percentage of the SAP increases, although the maximum split tensile we obtained for the 0.345 percent when compared to the other percentages.

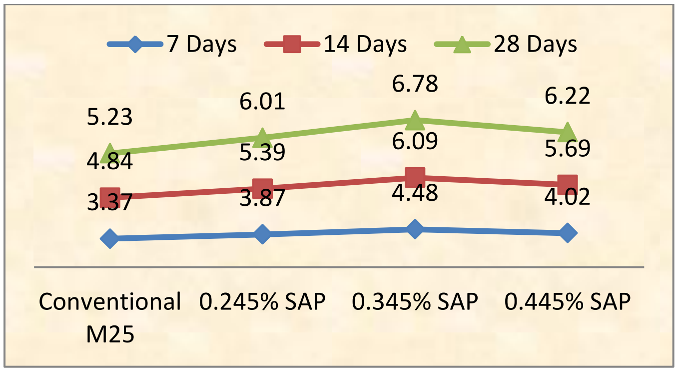
Split Tensile Strength for Fine Aggregate Replacement with Vermiculite



The figure shows that, split tensile strength increases incrementally with each percentage of pre-soaked vermiculite, but the maximum split tensile strength is obtained with the 6 percent pre-soaked vermiculite when replaced with fine aggregate when compared to the other percentages.

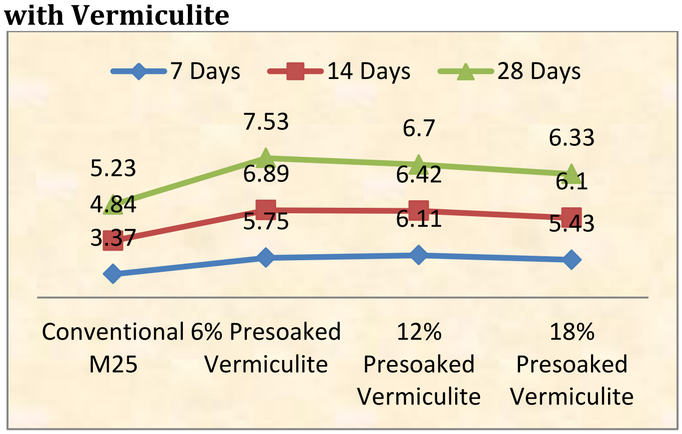
Flexural Strength Test

Flexural Strength for Cement Replacement with SAP



The addition of the SAP by changing a cement for a certain proportion increases the flexural strength incrementally, as seen in the above figure. The maximum percentage that can be employed is 0.345 percent, which produced satisfactory results.

Flexural Strength for Fine Aggregate Replacement with Vermiculite



As the level of pre-splashed vermiculite is supplanted by a given level of fine total in the above figure, the flexural strength increments gradually. When contrasted with different rates, the 6% substitution yields great results.

CONCLUSION

The following are the findings from a study comparing the effect of pre-slash soaked lightweight aggregates and SAP for internal curing on various properties of concrete where the SAP is replaced by 0.345%, 0.445%, and 0.545% in the cement and vermiculite is replaced by 6%, 12%, and 18%in the fine aggregate or sand in the concrete, compared to normal or conventional concrete.

1. As 0.345 percent super absorbent polymer is used in partial replacement of cement, the compressive strength of the beam increases by a maximum of 29.58 percent when compared to conventional concrete.
   Compressive strength grows in the remaining percentages of 0.245 percent and 0.445 percent, while maximal strength increases in the 0.345 percent.
2. When pre-soaked vermiculite aggregates are used to partially replace fine aggregate, the greatest improvement in compressive strength is 33.52 percent, which is higher than the other percentages of 12 and 18 percent.
3. In split tensile strength, the 06 percent pre-soaked vermiculite partial substitution of fine particles results in a 65.92 percent improvement in tensile strength when compared to regular concrete.
   The tensile strength increases incrementally with each percentage replacement, such as 12 percent and 18 percent, but the largest gain occurs with the 6 percent replacement.
4. When compared to the other percentages, employing pre-soaked vermiculite aggregates increases the 6 percent partial replacement in the fine aggregates by 66.50 percent.
5. In terms of flexural strength For a 0.345 percent super absorbent polymer partial replacement with cement, the flexural strength increases by 32.93 percent. The flexural strength of the highly absorbent polymer grows incrementally, while the maximum flexural strength is around 0.345 percent.
6. When compared to other percentages, using pre-soaked vermiculite aggregates in the concrete results in a 28.10 percent increase in compressive strength for the 6 percent partial replacement in the fine aggregate.
7. It can be seen from the foregoing that the super absorbent polymer can be utilised effectively up to 0.345 percent, and the pre-soaked vermiculite aggregates can be used effectively up to 6%.

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