

PERVIOUS CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATE WITH DEMOLISHING WASTE

NEEDHIDASAN.S, KUTRALEESWARAN.M , HARI PRASATH.S

Department of Civil Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering,
Saveetha University, Chennai – 602 105.

Corresponding author: Needhidasan.S, devaneedhidasan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Pervious concrete with partial replacement of coarse combination with tearing down waste. The tearing down waste is part replaced for 1/3, 10% & 20%. Receptive concrete may be a stuff consisting of coarse combination, hydraulic cement, and water. it's totally different from standard concrete in this it contains no fines within the initial mixture, recognizing but, that fines are introduced throughout the compaction method. The combination sometimes consists of one size and is secured along at its points of contact by a paste shaped by the cement and water. The result's a concrete with a high proportion of interconnected voids that, once functioning properly, allow the fast percolation of water through the concrete. Not like standard concrete, that encompasses a void magnitude relation anywhere from 3-5%, receptive concrete will have void ratios from 15-40% counting on its application. Receptive concrete characteristics disagree from standard concrete in many alternative ways that. Compared to standard concrete, receptive concrete encompasses a lower compressive strength, higher permeableness, and a lower unit weight, around seventieth of standard concrete.

Keywords: porous concrete, demolishing waste, permeability.

INTRODUCTION

Pervious concrete may be a special sort of concrete with a high consistence used for concrete ironing

applications that enables water from precipitation and alternative sources to pass directly through, thereby reducing the runoff from a website and permitting groundwater recharge.

Pervious concrete is created mistreatment giant aggregates with very little to no fine aggregates. The concrete paste then coats the aggregates and permits water to meet up with the concrete block. Receptive concrete is historically employed in parking areas, areas with lightweight traffic, residential streets, pedestrian walkways, and greenhouses. It's a very important application for property construction and is one among several low impact development techniques employed by builders to guard water quality

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this work is to review the quality for replacement of coarse combination with razed concrete waste in concrete. But it's expected that the utilization of razed concrete waste combination in concrete improves the porosity of permeable concrete concrete .Additionally it an effort created to develop the concrete victimization razed concrete combination as a supply material for partial replacement of coarse combination that satisfies the varied structural properties of concrete like compressive strength. It's additionally expected that the ultimate outcome of the project can have Associate in Nursing overall useful impact on the utility of razed concrete combination within the field of engineering science construction work. Following parameters influences behaviour of the

razed concrete combination, therefore these parameters area unit unbroken constant for experimental work. So the scope of the project is summarized as:

1. Combine quantitative relation of permeable concrete is 1:3
2. Casting of cubes for 7days and twenty eight days.
3. Testing of casted specimens for locating compressive strength at the age of 7days and 28days.

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

In this table the influence of dismantled concrete in concrete for that experimental program been scheduled as per following within the table casting has been done supported the parameters given below

Percentage of dismantled concrete combination
Age Of Concrete -7 Days and twenty eight Days

PERVIOUS CONCRETE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 shows characteristics features of the pervious concrete

Table 1: Characteristics of Pervious Concrete

a r a m e t e r s	R e m a r k s
compressive strength at 7 days	1 0 . 7 4 N / m m ²
compressive strength at 28 days	1 1 . 8 1 N / m m ²
kural strength at 7 days	1 . 8 5 N / m m ²
kural strength at 28 days	3 N / m m ²
e of coarse aggregate	2 0 m m
cific gravity of cement	3 . 1 5
ific gravity of coarse aggregate	2 . 7 3

NUMBER OF SPECIMEN

Table 2 shows the number of cubes and prism casted for 7 days and 28 days

Table 2: No. of Specimen Casted and Tested

S.no	Specimen	% Replaced	Casting		Testing	
			7days	28 days	7 days	28 days
1	C u b e	N O M I N A L	3	3	3	3
2	C u b e	1 0 % D C W	3	3	3	3
3	C u b e	2 0 % D C W	3	3	3	3
4	P r i s m	N O M I N A L	3	3	3	3
5	P r i s m	1 0 % D C W	3	3	3	3
6	P r i s m	2 0 % D C W	3	3	3	3

Cube compressive strength

Results were obtained for compressive strength of concrete cubes seven and twenty eight days with third, 100 percent and 2 hundredth destroyed concrete combination severally square measure conferred in. These results square measure compared with same magnitude relation of nominal combine at seven and twenty eight days results. These results clearly differentiate the increment in porousness of the pervious concrete. Here square measure the check results of seven and twenty eight days.

Table 3 shows the compressive strength of the pervious concrete

Table 3: Compressive strength of cube

S.NO	PARTICULARS	7DAYS TEST				28 DAYS TEST			
		trail 1	trail 2	trail 3	avg	trail 1	trail 2	trail 3	Avg
1	0% replacement	12.66	12.62	22.53	10.3	3.46	3.24	3.6	14.93
2	10% replacement	9.82	10.22	11.69	12.25	3.86	4.08	4.31	10.58
3	20% replacement	9.29	10.71	9.77	9.67	3.28	3.15	3.24	9.92

Figure 1 shows the compressive strength of pervious concrete for 7 days and 28 days

Figure 2 shows the testing of cube in CTM for compressive strength

Prism flexural strength

Results were obtained for flexural strength of concrete prism seven and twenty eight days with third, 100% and two hundredth dismantled concrete combination severally square measure given in. These results square measure compared with same quantitative relation of nominal combine at seven and twenty eight days results. These results clearly differentiate the increment in permeableness of the permeable concrete. Here square measure the take a look at results of seven and twenty eight days

Table 4 shows the value of flexural strength of prism for 7 days and 28 days

Table 4: Flexural strength of prism

S.no	Particulars	7 Days test				28 Days test			
		trial 1	trial 2	trial3	avg	trail1	trail2	trail3	avg
1	0% replacement	1.5	3	2.25	2.55	1.5	3	3	2.25
2	10% replacement	2.25	1.5	2.25	1.75	1.5	2.25	1.5	2
3	20% replacement	2.25	1.5	1.5	1.25	0.75	1.5	1.5	1.75

Figure 3 shows flexural strength of pervious concrete for 7 days and 28 days

Figure 4 shows the testing of prism for flexural strength

CALCULATION:

This table shows the value of compressive strength of pervious concrete

Table 5: calculation for compressive strength of pervious concrete

This table shows the value of flexural strength of pervious concrete

S.no	% of DCW	Days	Load (k N)	Area(mm ²)	Compressive strength(N/mm ²)
1	1 0	7	9 2	150*150	4 . 0 9
2	1 0	2 8	2 8 4	150*150	1 2 . 6 2
3	2 0	7	72.6	150*150	3 . 2 2
4	2 0	2 8	223.33	150*150	9 . 9 1

Table 6: calculation for flexural strength of pervious concrete

s.no	% of DCW	days	Load(kN)	Flexural strength(N/mm ²)
1	1 0	7	1 . 6 7	1 . 2 5
2	1 0	2 8	2 . 3 3	1 . 7 5
3	2 0	7	2 . 6 7	1 . 5
4	2 0	2 8	3	2 . 0 0 2 5

CONCLUSION

From the study the subsequent points to be derived:

Utilization of razed concrete waste in receptive concrete by exchange some of coarse combination provides short term compressive strength

And it'll decrease with increase in razed concrete waste content whereas it's effecting porousness.

In receptive concrete DCW can't be use as full replacement of coarse combination. we should always use it as partial replacement of coarse combination and therefore the DCW content mustn't be over 5-10%.

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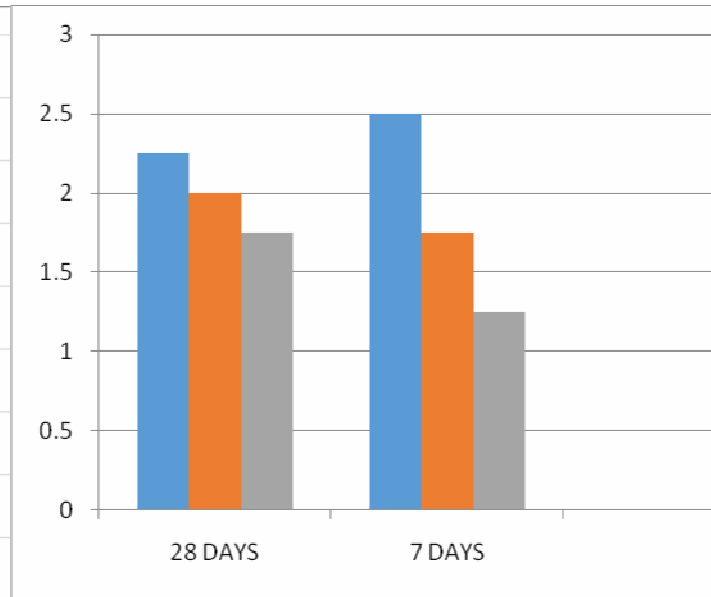
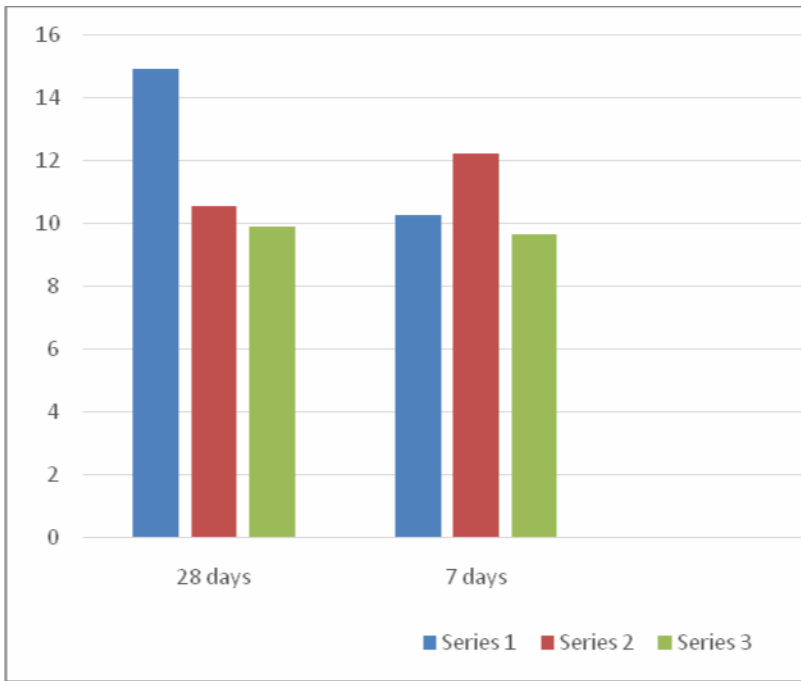


Figure 3: flexural strength of prism for 7 & 28 days

Figure .1, Compressive Strength of Cube for 7 & 28 day



Figure 2: testing of cubes



Figure 4: testing of prism