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Detailed Analysis of Strength of Self Compacted Concrete with its varying proportions

Ayush Agarwal, Student, M. Tech, CBS Group of Institutions, ayushbalaji1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Concrete is a product used as a cloth for building. Concrete must be closely vibrated for flow into very elaborate forms or forms which have quite a few reinforcing bars. For this reason to conquer those defects the self-compacting concrete is used. The self-compacting concrete makes its way by self at suitable velocity into formwork without blocking off through the reinforcement without being closely vibrated. This challenge deals with the self- compacting concrete where the proportion of cement is partially changed with proportion of fly-ash and silica fume. In this paper a comparative study has been shown with respect to its compressive strength and various lab tests (ie flowability and passibility) according to various mixing proportions.

Introduction

The tremendously fluid nature of SCC makes it appropriate for putting in tough situations and in section with congested reinforcement. Use of SCC also can assist lower hearing-related damages on the worksite which can be brought on through vibration of concrete. Each other advantage of SCC is that the time required to area huge sections is extensively reduced. At the same time as the construction agency in Japan skilled a decline inside the availability of expert difficult work inside the 1980s, a need become felt for a concrete that might conquer the issues of defective workmanship. This brought about the improvement of self-compacting concrete, usually thru the paintings with the aid of the use of Okamura. A committee was formed to observe the homes of self-compacting concrete, consisting of a essential research on workability of concrete, which turned into done with the aid of Ozawa et al. on the college of Tokyo. The first usable version of self compacting concrete was completed in 1988 and was named “high overall performance concrete”, and later proposed as “self-compacting excessive overall performance concrete”. Contemporary studies in SCC, which are being carried out in many countries, may be divided into the subsequent categories:

- use of rheometers to achieve statistics about glide behavior of cement paste and urban, aggregate proportioning strategies for SCC,
- characterization of SCC the usage of laboratory test strategies,
- sturdiness and hardened properties of SCC and their contrast with ordinary concrete, and construction troubles associated with SCC.

these will be applicable to the immediately desires. in addition, the following questions additionally need particular attention, from a protracted-time period angle:

- improvement of mixture layout tenet tables similar to those for normal concrete,
- a shift to more ‘everyday’ powder contents in SCC, from the existing high powder mixtures,
- higher knowledge of the troubles of autogenous and plastic shrinkage in SCC, and
- improvement of website great manipulate parameters inclusive of in ‘all-in-one’, appropriate assessments.

I. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Self compacting concrete with constant w/c ratio and quantity of super plasticizer (1%) was prepared as per the mix design for both the cases. The percentage of 20 mm aggregate was 30% and that of fine aggregate was 70%. The total powder

content was kept constant equal to 530 Kg/M^3 in all the trials. Thereafter, to check the effects on strength of SCC, more percentage of fly ash mixed by replacing the quantity of cement by15%, 25% and 35%. The w/c ratio of 0.45was kept constant . For each concrete mix, 6 cubes of sizes 150x150x150 mm were casted to determine the compressive strength. After casting, the specimens were cured in water tub for 7 days at room temperature. Three out of them were then tested after 7 days compressive strength of SCC and the rest were tested on 28 days. The following tests were conducted tocheck the specified properties of the concrete sample prepared.

Slump flow test: Primarily to assess filling ability, suitable for laboratory and site use.

U-Box test: The test is used to measure the filling ability of self compacting concrete.

L-box test: The L-box test is used to assess the passing ability of self-compacting concrete to flow through tight openings including spaces between reinforcing bars and other obstructions without segregation or blocking.

V-funnel test: The V-funnel test is used to assess the viscosity and filling ability of self-compacting concrete.

J-ring test: Primarily to assess filling ability, suitable for laboratory and site use.

Compressive strength test: The compressive strength of concrete was measured using AIMIL compression testing machine with aloading capacity of 2000 KN confirming to IS: 14858(2000). The compressive strength test was carried out on cubes at the 7 and 28 days.

Samples with OPC

Sample 4: Mix with 15% fly ash of total powder was prepared as shown in the table 4:

Sample5: Mix with 25% fly ash of total powder was prepared as shown in the table 4:

Sample6: Mix with 35% fly ash of total powder was prepared as shown in the table4:

Table 1: Mix Design for Sample 1, Sample 2, Sample 3

Temp: 24 °C		w/c ratio: 0.45	
	15% Fly Ash	**25% Fly Ash**	**35% Fly Ash**
Components			
Cement (Kg)	23.72	20.93	18.14
Fly Ash(Kg)	4.19	6.98	9.77
Fine aggregate(Kg)	84.18	84.18	84.18
C.Aggregate 20 mm(Kg)	45.53	45.53	45.53
C.Aggregate 10 mm(Kg)	65.53	65.53	65.53
Water (lit.)	14.95	14.95	14.95
Super plasticiser (ml.)	450	450	450

Table 5: Different Properties of Mix

Test	15% Fly Ash	25% Fly Ash	35% Fly Ash	Range	
Slump flow	622 mm	627 mm	680 mm	550-800 mm	
Time	4.41 sec	3.46 sec	4 sec	2- 5 sec	
V-Funnel	9 sec	8.5 sec	7.45 sec	7-12 sec	
J-ring	6 sec	7.50sec	6.6 sec	4-8 sec	
J-ring flow	595	600	620	500-700	
U-box	27.5 mm	30 mm	28 mm	< 30 mm	
L-box	0.82	0.789	0.9	0.8- 1.0	

Table 6: Compressive strength of samples at 7 days and 28 days

	Cube	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Days	7	7	7	28	28	28
15%FlyAsh	**Comp Strength (MPa)**	21.47	21.08	20.48	39.07	37.94	36.86
	Avg Strength (MPa)	21.01			37.96		
25%FlyAsh	**Comp Strength (MPa)**	14.78	14.10	13.50	32.27	31.86	29.92
	Avg Strength MPa	14.12			31.35		
35%FlyAsh	**Comp Strength (MPa)**	11.76	10.90	10.2	26.56	26.13	25.84
	Avg Strength (MPa)	10.95			26.17		

Conclusion:

- The experimental look at confirmed that the simplest exchange within the blend lied with amount of cement and fly ash, so the results have been depending on the compatibility of these two topics with every different. The type of cement that became used belonged to p.c which has a few percentage of fly ash already within the composition and OPC which has basically cement without any addition of pozzolanic admixtures . Any addition in fly ash content become going to bring about even better percent of the same simply present within the blend.
- The observations showed that the results have been continually inside permissible variety, whenever in any blend, the essential fee become not handed. Though the consequences of different exams on OPC and percent showed different developments and styles . The effects were randomly numerous for unique experiments and different proportions.

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