STRENGTH AND STUDY ON SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH AS POZZOLANA IN M30 GRADE CONCRETE

V. RANGA RAO
PG Student, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Green Fields, Guntur District, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh 522502.

Abstract
using Sugarcane Bagasse ash as a cement replacement in concrete, which is a good technique to surroundings worries that we are dealing with now. The effect of bagasse ash as a partial replacement of concrete has been investigated cement was replaced with 10% of bagasse ash concrete mix is designed for electricity of M30and commercial waste like copper slag, metal slag, fly ash, coal bottom ash and so forth. the present observe focuses on investigating the impact of Sugarcane Bagasse Ash (SCBA) as partial alternative of cement and Coal backside Ash (CBA) as partial substitute of best aggregates in concrete. This look at by and large offers with the characteristics of concrete, such as compressive energy and workability. moreover, this examine additionally investigates the thermal stability of all concrete mixes at expanded temperature. Twenty 5 mixes of concrete had been organized at special alternative tiers of SCBA (zero%, five%, 10%, 15% & 20%)) with cement and CBA (0%, 10%, 20%, 30% & 40%) with high-quality aggregates. The water/cement ratio in all the mixes changed into stored at 0.fifty five. The workability of concrete turned into tested right away after getting ready the concrete while the compressive strength of concrete was tested after 7, 14, and 28days of curing. primarily based at the take a look at outcomes, a aggregate of 10% SCBA and 10% CBA is recommended. This research also indicates that the contribution of SCBA and CBA doesn't trade the thermal properties of concrete.

1.1 General
nowadays, numerous research had been carried out so as to reuse industrial and/or agricultural wastes abundantly generated in society: this approach is in agreement with sustainable development principles. among the waste substances generated bagasse ash, which is a byproduct of sugarcane industries is plentiful and possess the specified pozzolanic assets. The disposal of the bagasse ash can be of a critical subject. The disposal of this fabric is already inflicting environmental problems across the sugar factories. The boost in creation sports inside the usa created scarcity in maximum of concrete making substances specifically cement, ensuing in an growth in fee. using sugarcane bagasse ash as a cement alternative material is each environmentally and economically viable, since it reduces the troubles of waste disposal and cement fee hike. to utilize materials more correctly and reduce the fee in creation industry, Ternary combined Concrete (TBC) that made with Portland clinkers and other admixtures can be a higher alternative because it provides several benefits over binary cements. The broadly speaking used supplementary materials in ternary blends are silica fume, metakaolin, fly ash, floor Granulated Blast furnace Slag (GGBS) and many others. amongst these GGBS is a higher choice since it has a better percentage of the power-improving calcium silicate hydrates (CSH) and is automatically specified in concrete to provide safety against each sulphate assault and chloride assault. So this take a look at tested the potential use of sugarcane bagasse ash and GGBS as a partial cement substitute fabric.

SCBA Characterization:
The bodily homes and compositions of SCBA range with many elements, which include sugar cane types, growth, combustion temperature, combustion duration, purity of bagasse, bagasse ash collection region, cooling type, boiler gadget, bagasse ash series techniques and ash fineness as an instance, bagasse ash accrued from the bottom of the boiler may be coarser and contain irregular debris, and

the bagasse ash gathered through a filtration gadget contains much less carbon

Objectives:

the principle goal of this look at is to research the workability and compressive energy of concrete by the usage of SCBA and CBA as combination. moreover, this observe additionally examines the effect of multiplied temperature on thermal stability of all concrete mixes.

- retaining above in view, the prevailing look at has been deliberate with the subsequent targets:
- The reason of the work is to observe and evaluate the electricity and sturdiness of concrete with partial alternative of cement using bagasse ash.
- the existing have a look at objectives at blend design of M 30 grade of concrete and to find required constitutes of it.
- To study the compressive energy function of concrete using sugarcane bagasse ash (as partial substitute of cement) and coal bottom ash (as partial replacement of fineaggregates).

2.0 Literature review:

Pushkaran, ManjulaUnni (2010) using Sugarcane Bagasse ash as a cement replacement in concrete, which is a great approach to environment issues that we are going through now. The impact of bagasse ash as a partial alternative of concrete has been investigated on the durability of concrete to sulphate assault and acid attack, the cement turned into replaced with 10% of bagasse ash.

Sethuraman.R Ramesh (2014) durability of concrete and economic system has made it the arena's maximum used creation cloth. It is basically includes 4 additives: cement, water, aggregates and admixture improvement of infrastructure necessity manufacturing of huge quantities of cement and utilization of natural resources. projects are rising international to strike a balance among the developments in infrastructure and prevention of the environment from contamination via reusing the economic wastes.

T.Ramesh (2012) Prediction of time to corrosion cracking is a key detail in comparing the provider life of corroding bolstered concrete structures. Corrosion crack is normally used to outline the stop of functional carrier life in which rehabilitation of a corroding structural detail is required.

3.0 Methodology

This chapter briefly explains the materials used and methods followed to behavior the take a look at of workability and compressive power of concrete containing SCBA and CBA.In modern-day situation, one can't imagine any shape without cement concrete. it's miles being notably used for production ranging from small scale to huge scale as a key factor for pleasant the element of electricity and serviceability.

Material used:

Cement

Cement is a binder that binds together the alternative materials. It has cohesive and adhesive residences in the presence of water. it is acquired through burning the aggregate of calcareous and argillaceous materials. This combination is properly intimated and fused in kiln at about 1450°C and a product referred to as clinker is obtained. The clinker is cooled and the cooled clinker is blended with a few percent of gypsum, then ground to get cement. Cements used in creation can be characterised as being either hydraulic or non-hydraulic, depending upon the ability of the cement to set in the presence of water.

Aggregates:

The aggregates are the essential parts of concrete. The aggregates occupy almost 85 in line with cent of the quantity of concrete. So, their impact on diverse residences such as compressive strength, shrinkage, creep and so on. is absolutely full-size. with out the examine of aggregates extensive and range, the have a look at of the concrete is incomplete. but,

to understand more approximately concrete it's far very crucial that one must understand more approximately the classification primarily based on their sizes. consequently, on the idea of their size, aggregates also can be categorized on the premise of the size of the aggregates as coarse aggregates and exceptional.

Coarse aggregates:

The shape of coarse aggregates is an important characteristic since it affects the workability and strength properties of concrete. to improve the strength because of interlocking characteristics, while the rounded shape improves the workability characteristics because of lower internal friction.

Fine aggregates:

Aggregates most of which passes 4.75-mm BIS Sieve are known as fine aggregates

- Natural sand - Fine aggregates resulting from the natural disintegration of rock and which has been deposited by streams or glacial agencies.
- Crushed stone sand - Fine aggregates produced by crushing hard stone. .

Sugarcane bagasse ash:

Sugarcane bagasse ash is produced when bagasse is reutilized as a biomass fuel in boilers. When this bagasse is burned under controlled temperature, it results into ash. The ash obtained from the boiler of a sugar mill was used in this study shown in Figure. The collection of the ash was carried out during the boiler cleaning operation.

Figure 3.1: Sugarcane bagasse ash

Coal bottom ash:

Coal bottom ash is the waste made of coal fired power plant. it's miles a non-flamable cloth produced after burning of coal in furnace of coal fired thermal strength vegetation. The CBA received from Thermal Plant changed into used on this look at shown in figure

Figure 3.2 : Coal bottom ash

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The M30 grade of OPC Concrete consequences with various proportions of sugarcane Bagasse ash was tested for compressive strength and break up tensile electricity Chloride Penetrability test and Water permeability take a look at. Cement is the maximum essential component for the guidance of concrete and is produced in massive portions. because of its substantial production, huge amount of CO2 is emitted which in turn affects the environment. Sugarcane Bagasse Ash (SBA) is a byproduct of sugar factories discovered after burning sugarcane bagasse, which itself is observed after the extraction of all low cost sugar from sugarcane. the present chapter offers with the outcomes of tests carried out on materials utilized in research paintings. The overall performance of various mixes containing special percentage of SCBA and CBA is discussed. all the tests had been conducted according with the techniques described in bankruptcy

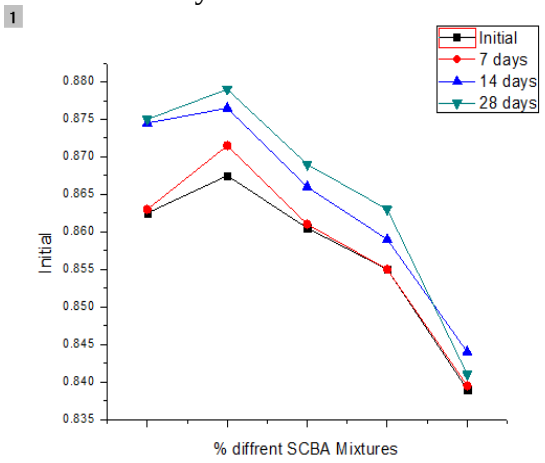
Durability Study Fresh Concrete 30 Grade

Concrete durability has been defined through the yankee Concrete Institute as its resistance to weathering motion, chemical attack, abrasion and other degradation techniques. sturdiness is the

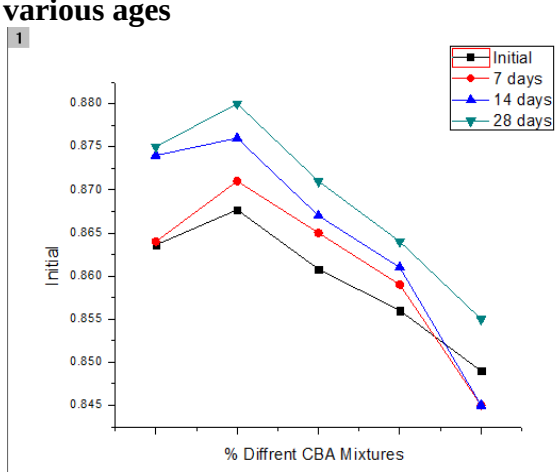
ability to ultimate a long term with out good sized deterioration. A durable material helps the surroundings by conserving sources and lowering wastes and the environmental affects of repair and substitute.

Durability Test:

Acid Resistance a) sturdiness results of various mix proportions of cubes subjected to acid environment cubes every of size 15 cm X 15 cm X 15 cm have been forged at blend proportions of 1:6.five:6.5 with various replacement degree of cement by means of SCBA (0%, 5%, 10%, 15% & 20%) and CBA (zero%, 10%, 20%, 30% & 40%). at the side of 10% addition of silica fume on all proportions. cubes were cured for 28 days for acid check



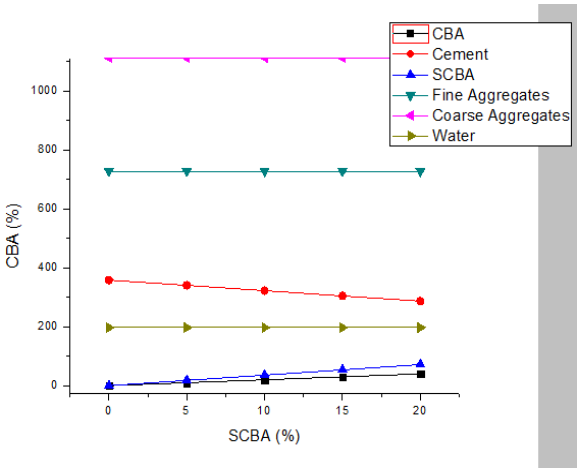
Graph: 4.1 Comparison of Average weight of Cubes for 1:6.5:6.5 mix subjected to Alkaline Environment at various ages



Graph: 4.2 Comparison of Average weight of Cubes for 1:6.5:6.5 mix subjected to Alkaline Environment at various ages

Table 4.11: Mix proportions of different concrete mixes

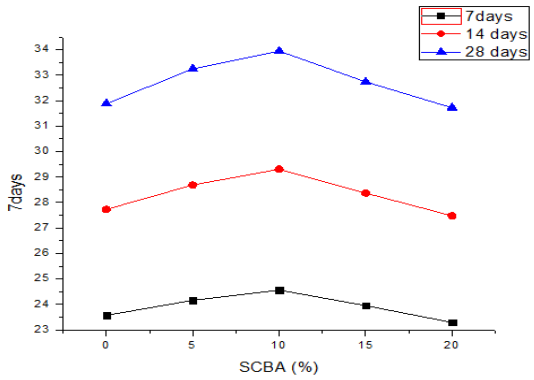
SCBA (%)	CBA (%)	Cement (Kg/m^3)	SCBA (Kg/m^3)	Fine Aggregates (Kg/m^3)	Coarse Aggregates (Kg/m^3)	Water (L/m^3)
0	0	358.47	0	728.20	1113.77	197.16
5	10	340.55	17.92	728.20	1113.77	197.16
10	20	322.62	35.85	728.20	1113.77	197.16
15	30	304.70	53.77	728.20	1113.77	197.16
20	40	286.78	71.69	728.20	1113.77	197.16



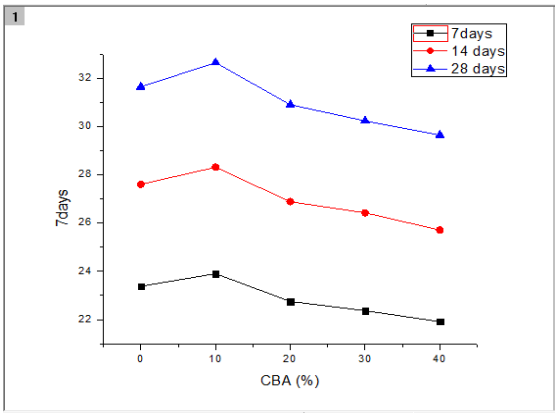
Graph 4.3: Mix proportions of different concrete mixes

Compressive strength of concrete:

The compressive energy of all concrete mixes changed into measured on the age of 7, 14 and 28days. The outcomes of common compressive strength and the share loss or benefit in compressive strength are given in desk respectively. The compressive power of SCBA concrete mixes compared to govern concrete blend when cement became replaced up- to zero% five%, 10%, 15% and 20% respectively. nonetheless, the substitute of 15% of SCBA nevertheless improves the compressive electricity of concrete compared to the control concrete but for a good deal higher consequences, the ten% of SCBA seems to be the ideal



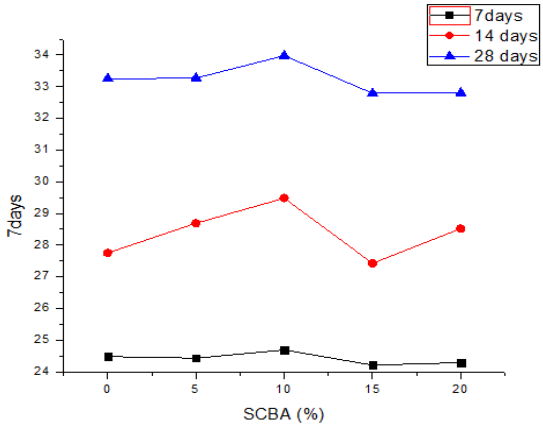
Graph:4.4 Compressive strength of concrete with different replacement levels of cement with SCBA



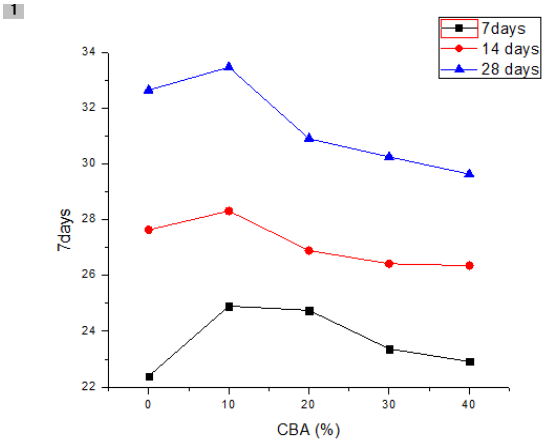
Graph 4.5: Compressive strength of concrete with different replacement levels of cement with CBA

Spilt tensile strength of concrete:

a method of determining the tensile power of concrete the use of a cylinder which splits across the vertical diameter it's miles an oblique method of trying out tensile power of concrete The Spilt tensile strength of all concrete mixes became measured on the age of 7, 14 and 28days. The effects of common Spilt tensile strength and the percentage loss or advantage in Spilt tensile energy are given in table respectively. The Spilt tensile strength of SCBA concrete mixes as compared to control concrete blend while cement was changed up- to 0% five%, 10%, 15% and 20% respectively.



Graph 4.6: Spilt tensile strength of concrete with different replacement levels of cement with SCBA



Graph 4.7: Spilt tensile strength of concrete with different replacement levels of cement with CBA

Conclusion:

inside the present study, the workability characteristics, electricity traits and thermal balance of concrete containing SCBA and CBA has been investigated. Twenty 5 concrete mixes have been organized every with zero.fifty five w/c ratio with the aid of replacing the cement with SCBA (zero to twenty% increment of 10 %) and nice aggregates with coal backside ash (0 to forty% increment of 10%).to analyze the impact of SCBA and CBA on compressive power and split tensile energy of cubes 15 cm X 15 cm X 15 cm in length have been prepared by way of various percent of SCBA and CBA The compressive energy of concrete will increase as SCBA content material increases for all

curing a long time The maximum development in compressive energy and split tensile strengths at 10% of SCBA but beyond 10% substitute of SCBA, strength begins lowering. there may be a big reduction in compressive electricity at 20% alternative of SCBAAs aggregate cement may be changed with SCBA up to 10% whilst first-rate aggregates can be changed with CBA up to 10% without any loss in energy of concrete. The mixture of 10% SCBA and 10% CBA is usually recommended to achieve better strength and proper workability in the end the analysis of SCBA and CBA considerably impacts the 7, 14 and 28 days both exams. On the idea of price analysis, it's far recommended to apply these waste materials in concrete which affords potential environmental as well as monetary advantages for concrete industries.

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