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EVALUATING THE STRNGTH OF HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE BY USING POLYCARBOXYLIC BASE

KARUBHUKTA HEMASWATHI (1), Smt. R. DEVI (2)

1 Dept., of Civil Engg., M-Tech Student (Structural Engineering), Visaka technical campus

2 Dept., of Civil Engg., Assistant Professor (Structural Engineering), Visaka technical campus

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces a two admixture as polycarboxylic ether (PC base) and H.R.Johanson by which the different test are directed as stream capacity and compressive test by which the diverse review of cement is utilized as (M50) and (M150) as elite concrete and ultra superior cement separately. Blending was done in layers to guarantee a uniform blend is gotten.' During the blending just the craved amount of water was included an extraordinary accentuation was the decrease of water amount however much as could reasonably be expected to control the water bond proportion and consequently enhance quality. The admixture extent was flawlessly included as no isolation and detachment of cement is held, different materials as fly-powder, GGBS, 10 and 20mm total, waterway sand, pulverize sand and so on this paper considers a best admixture is utilized for neighbourhood cement to expand the quality and different properties, this is utilized for different tall structures and flyovers which is built now a days.

Keywords— Ultra high performance concrete, Normal strength concrete, polycarboxylic base.

INTRODUCTION: Ultra High execution concrete (UHPC) surpasses the properties and constructability of typical cement. Typical and uncommon materials are utilized to make these uniquely planned cements that must meet a blend of execution necessities. Unique blending, putting, and curing practices might be expected to deliver and handle elite cement. Ultra High-execution concrete has been basically utilized as a part of passages, extensions, and tall structures for its quality, sturdiness, and high modulus of flexibility. It has additionally been utilized as a part of solid repair, shafts, parking structures, and horticultural applications. Ultra High-execution cements are made with deliberately chosen astounding fixings and advanced blend plans; these are clustered, blended, put, compacted and cured to the most elevated industry guidelines. High Performance concrete works intent on be economical, although it's initial price is beyond that of typical concrete as a result of the employment of High Performance concrete in construction enhances the service lifetime of the structure and also the structure suffers less harm which might cut back overall prices.

The conventional cement concrete is found deficient in respect of:

- Durability in severe surroundings (shorter service life and frequent maintenance)
- Time of construction (slower gain of strength)
- Energy absorption capability (for earthquake resistant structures)
- Repair and retrofitting jobs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The present pattern of utilization of superlatives in solid innovation may strike as to some degree perturbing to numerous .We had high quality cement, hyper plasticizer, and super plasticizers, extremely receptive Pozzolana, and now ultra elite cement. It is hard to envision any solid being made and utilized, which is definitely not expected to perform to the degree; ultra elite cement is not another material of development. It is hard to envision any solid being production and utilized, which is not expected to perform. The main contrast is the level of execution,

IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

ISSN: 2320-1363

which is higher than customary. Routine Portland bond cement is discovered insufficient in regard of:

- Durability in extreme environs (Shorter administration life and require upkeep)
- Time of development (longer discharge time of structures and slower pick up of quality)
- Energy retention limit (for seismic tremor safe structures)
- Repair and retrofitting occupations

MATERIALS

A. Cement

The Ordinary cement of 53-grade was used in this study orthodox to IS: 12269-1987.The specific gravity of cement is 3.15. The initial and final setting times were found as thirty five minutes and 178 minutes severally. Standard consistency of cement was thirty first.

B. Fine aggregates

The watercourse sand is employed as fine combination conforming to the wants of IS: 383-1970, having relative density of 2.62 and fineness modulus of 2.86 has been used as fine combination for this study.

C. Chemical admixture

A high performance concrete Super plasticiser polycarboxylic base was used to guarantee a good consistency and stability in concrete.

HPC is commonly high strength, however high strength concrete might not essentially be superior.

HPC Strength Rating	Strength, Age
Very Early Strength (VES)	3000 psi, 4 hours
High Early Strength (HES)	5000 psi, 24 hours
Very High Strength (VHS)	10000 psi, 28 days

Table 2.1 SHRP superior Concrete Strength Criteria.

Performance Characteristic	FHWA HPC Performance Grades			
	1	2	3	4
Freeze-thaw durability[1] (x = relative dynamic modulus of elasticity after 300 cycles)	60% ≤ x < 80%	80% ≤ x		
Scaling Resistance[2] (x = visual rating of the surface after 50 cycles)	x = 4, 5	x = 2, 3	x = 0, 1	
Abrasion resistance[3] (x = avg. depth of wear in inches)	2/25 > x ≥ 1/25	1/25 > x ≥ 1/50	1/50 > x	
Chloride Penetration[4] (x = coulombs)	3000 ≥ x > 2000	2000 ≥ x > 800	800 ≥ x	
Strength[5] (ksi) (x = compressive strength)	6 ≤ x < 8	8 ≤ x < 10	10 ≤ x < 14	x ≥ 14
Elasticity[6] (psi) (x = modulus of elasticity)	$4 \le x < 6 \times 10^6$	$6 \le x < 7.5 \times 10^6$	$x \ge 7.5 \times 10^6$	
Free Shrinkage[7] (x = micro-strain)	800 > x ≥ 600	600 > x ≥ 400	400 > x	
Creep[8] (per psi) (x = micro-strain/pressure unit)	0.52 ≥ x > 0.41	0.41 ≥ x > 0.31	0.31 ≥ x > 0.21	0.21 ≥ x

Table 2.2 FHWA Performance Grades in US Units

HPC containing pozzolanic materials equivalent to ash and scoria had lower water porousness, smaller voids, and therefore improved sturdiness, than typical concrete mixes with no pozzolanic materials.

IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

ISSN: 2320-1363

State	Cement (lb/yd^3)	Fly Ash (lb/yd^3)	Slag (lb/yd^3)	Coarse Aggregate (lb/yd^3)	Fine Aggregate (lb/yd^3)	Air Ent (oz/yd^3)	WRA (oz/yd^3)	Retard (oz/yd^3)	HRWRA (oz/yd^3)	w/c ratio
Texas	383	148		1856	1243	2.6		45		0.43
	474	221		1810	1303			22	160	0.35
	492 (Type II)	211		1900	1236	3.9		28	204	0.31
	427 (Type II)	184		1856	1239	3.9		26		0.42
	610 (Type II)			1856	1243	3.9		26		0.42
New Hampshire	506			1388	910	5	20		158	0.38
Virginia	329		329	1774	1173					0.40
	329		329	1787	1158					0.38
Nebraska	754 (Type IP)	76		1400	1409			30	135	0.38

Table 2.3 HPC combine Proportions for Four Lead States

State	28-day Compressive Strength (psi)	56-day Permeability (Coulombs)
Alabama[9]	6000	< 1800
Colorado[10]	5000	
Georgia[11]	7000	< 2000
Nebraska[12]	8000 (56-day)	< 1800
New Hampshire[13]	6000	< 1000
North Carolina[14]	6000	
Ohio[15]		< 1000
Texas[16]	4000 - 8000	
Virginia[17]	4000 - 6000	< 2500
Washington[18]	4000	< 1000

Table 2.4 Compressive Strength and porousness needs of high 10 Lead States

Maslehuddin- et al. (25) complete that adding ash or scoria accrued the corrosion-resisting characteristics of concrete. They conjointly found that concrete created with furnace scoria down the corrosion rate of steel.

METHODOLOGY

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Now a days the blending of residue in waterway sand expands so why smash sand is best alternative to use in solid which gives best outcome or an appropriate review of cement. A particular admixture is not accessible in neighborhood costumer get befuddled what to take so a require admixture is to get for solid work. A particular constituent are not accessible effortlessly as 10mm and 20mm total, GGBS, blending is conveyed in fly-cinder, so properties of cement is differed Isolation or partition of solid material is happens when rate or kind of admixture is changed or get defective.

Proposed Concrete

As utilizing elite cement the quality comes because of utilizing admixture like polycarboxylic ether, H.R.Johanson .the best possible extent and slick materials is utilized to make the solid most strong and especially extreme. Different new constituents are included as fly-fiery debris and GGBS, micro silica to enhance the hardness and quality of concrete as the time misfortune gets to be distinctly least and development turns out to be quick.

APPLIED SCIENCE ANALYSIS FOUNDATION (CERP)

High performance construction materials and systems: an important program for Yankee and infrastructure.

HPC may be a concrete during which some or all of the subsequent properties are increased

(a) Easy placement

(b) Long run mechanical properties

(c) Early age strength

(d) Toughness

(e) Volume stability

(f) Extended service life in severe environments

3.5 CHOICE OF MATERIALS

The assembly of High Performance Concrete involves the subsequent 3 necessary reticular steps:

Selection of appropriate ingredients for concrete having the specified physical science properties, strength etc

IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

ISSN: 2320-1363

- Determination of relative quantities of the ingredients so as to supply sturdiness.
- Careful internal control of each section of the concrete creating method.

The most ingredients of High Performance Concrete.

Sieve Size	Weight retained in Sieve (grams)	% retained	Cumulative % retained	% passing
10 mm	-	-	-	100
4.75 mm	55	5.5	5.5	94.50
2.36 mm	90	9.0	14.5	85.50
1.18 mm	143	14.3	28.8	71.2
600 microns	204	20.4	49.2	50.80
300 microns	312	31.2	80.4	19.60
150 microns	178	17.8	98.2	1.80
Pan	18	1.8	100	0

Table 3.2 Properties of Fine combination

Chemical Admixtures

Chemical admixtures are the essential ingredients within the concrete combine, as they increase the potency of cement paste by up workability of the combo and there by leading to goodish decrease of water demand.

Different types of chemical admixtures are

- Plasticizers
- Super plasticizers
- Retarders
- Air entraining agents

Mineral admixtures

The main distinction between typical cement concrete and High Performance Concrete is actually the employment of mineral admixtures within the latter. a number of the mineral admixtures.

- Fly ash
- Silica fumes
- Carbon black powder
- Anhydrous mineral based mostly mineral additives

Combines Proportions of HPC:

For HPC there's no specific technique of style combine. within the gift investigation ACI technique and as conjointly the offered literatures on HPC are used. so as to attain high strength lower w/b magnitude relation is adopted and to attain smart workability super plasticizer is employed. The trial combine proportions of the concrete are shown in Table four. within the gift investigation w/b magnitude relation used is 0.29 and indefinite quantity of Super softener is 5.11 Kgs/Cum and 28 days target mean strength for all mixes was 69Mpa.

Nomenclature	w/b	Cement (Kg)	Fine Aggregate (Kg)	Coarse Aggregate (Kg)	water (Kg)	Super plasticizers (Kg)	Silica fume (Kg)
HPC1	0.29	511	773	1044	143	5.11	0
HPC2	0.29	486	773	1044	143	5.11	25.55
HPC3	0.29	461	773	1044	143	5.11	51.10
HPC4	0.29	436	773	1044	143	5.11	76.65
HPC5	0.29	411	773	1044	143	5.11	102.20
HPC6	0.29	386	773	1044	143	5.11	127.75

Table 3.4 Mix proportions of concrete (kg/m3)

CHOICE OF MATERIALS

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IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

ISSN: 2320-1363

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Table 3.2 Properties of Fine combination

Preparation of take a look at Specimens

Six concrete mixes were solid with replacement of 0, 5, 10, 15, twenty and twenty fifth oxide fume with cement, at a 0.29% w/b magnitude relation. For all the mixes the magnitude relation of cement nous matrix (Cement + oxide fume) to coarse combination and fine combination was maintained the magnitude relation of 1:1.40:1.89. The slumps are measured and also the slum values are decreased once the oxide fume will increase and also the results are showed in Table.5. The cubes and cylinders are casted and cured in solidifying lake.

At 7 days and 28 days (cubes of size 150mm x 150 mm x 150mm and cylinders of size 150mm x 300mm) were tested for compressive strength of cubes and compressive strength of cylinders and also the results are shown in Table.6 and Table.7. The compressive strength of cubes

S.No	Replacement Level	Slump
1	0	95
2	5	82
3	10	77
4	15	71
5	20	64
6	25	58

Table 3.5 Slump with replacement levels of oxide fume

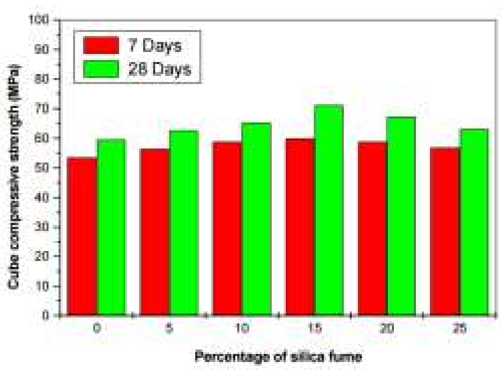
Nomenclature	Cube compressive strength (f_{cu}) 7 days	Cylinder compressive strength (f^{1}_{c}) 7 days
HPC1	53.6	42.54
HPC2	56.40	44.58
HPC3	58.88	45.86
HPC4	60.00	49.93
HPC5	58.88	46.87
HPC6	56.80	43.82

Table 3.6 Average worth of Cube Strength and cylindrical strength of concrete (MPa)

ISSN: 2320-1363

Nomenclature	Cube compressive strength (f_{cu}) 28 days	Cylinder compressive strength (f'_c) 28 days
HPC1	59.55	47.37
HPC2	62.67	49.49
HPC3	65.33	50.90
HPC4	71.11	55.85
HPC5	67.33	52.32
HPC6	63.11	48.78

Table 3.7Average worth of Cube Strength and cylindrical strength of concrete (MPa)



Percentage of oxide fume replacement with cement Vs compressive strength

APPLIATIONS

- Reduction in size of the columns
- Speed of construction
- More economical than steel concrete composite columns
- Workability and pump ability
- Most economical material in terms of your time and cash
- Increased rentable\useful floor area
- Reduced depth of floor system and reduce in overall building height
- Higher unstable resistance, lower wind sway and drift
- Improved sturdiness in aggressive setting
- Wearing resistance, abrasion resistance
- Durability against chloride attack
- Increased sturdiness in marine setting
- Low shrinkage and high strength
- Service life quite one hundred years
- High strength
- Reduced maintenance price

4.7 LIMITATIONS

- High Performance Concrete should be factory-made and placed rather more fastidiously than traditional concrete.
- An extended internal control is needed
- In concrete plant and at delivery website, further tests are needed. This will increase the price
- Some special constituents are needed which cannot be offered within the prepared combine concrete plants.

Mix Design

Material	SSI Mi for 1m	Moistur	Absorptio	Correcte Mix	For 0.025m
W/c	0.3				

IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

ISSN: 2320-1363

Cement	**518**			**814**	**12.94**
River Sand	**420**	**3 %**	**2.91 %**	**425**	**10.36**
Crush Sand	**420**	**1.60 %**	**3.35%**	**418**	**10.42**
10 mm Aggregate	**454**	**0.40 %**	**1.64 %**	**452**	**11.25**
20 mm Aggregate	**584**	**0.50 %**	**1.31 %**	**565**	**14.41**
Water	**165**			**174**	**4.51**
Admixture (2 %)	**4.5**			**4.38**	**0.3**

Table 5.1 Mix Design for (M50) Grade Concrete

Materia	**SSD mix for 1m3**	**Moisture**	**Absorption**	**Corrected Mix**	**For 0.025 m³**
W/C	**0.15**				
Cement	814			**814**	**21.54**
Micro Silica	**95**			**95**	**2.62**
Fly ash	**164**			**164**	**4.2**
GGBS	**162**			**164**	**4.2**
River Sand	**1154**	**2%**	**3%**	**1142.8**	**28.12**
Water	**184**			**198.2**	**4.65**
Admixture	**14**			**14**	**0.42**

Table 5.2 Mix Design for (M150) Grade Concrete

5.2 HPC contemporary Concrete combine Properties

The contemporary properties of the 2 teams. As shown within the slump values ranged from a pair of inches to six inches, and also the air content values ranged from four.0% to 5.75%. These values are at intervals the vary of the TDOT needs for sophistication D concrete, that specifies a pair of inches to six inches for the slump and four.0% to 8.0% for the air content. The contemporary unit weight of all of the mixes was comparable and at intervals the slender vary of the traditional concrete unit weight (145 lb/ft3 to150 lb/ft3). The temperature of the concrete mixes ranged from 64°F to 82°F, that is at intervals the TDOT specifications of 40°F to 100°F.

The demand for HRWRA was usually higher for mixes that contained oxide fume, as shown in Tables 4.2 and 4.3. This was expected as a result of the oxide fume particles are one hundred times smaller than a mean cement particle, therefore giving it a bigger expanse and a bigger demand for water upon combining. However, the quantity of air entraining admixture needed to get the specified air content was comparable for all the mixes.

The HRWRA indefinite quantity within the cluster one mixes was nearly double (120 oz/yd3) that utilized in the cluster a pair of mixes (61 oz/yd3). Since the 2 teams take issue solely in their gradation, it seems that the dense gradation mixes are able to do the specified workability while not the requirement for additional HRWRA.

5.3 Compressive Strength Results

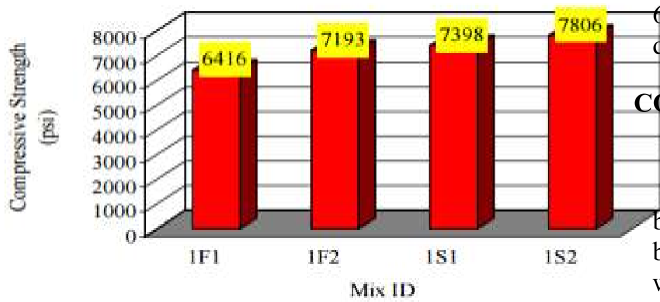
The average compressive strength values for all of eight HPC mixes at 7 and 28 days older. Once every cluster was examined severally, as shown in Figures 4.3 and 4.4, the mixes that contained scoria as a cement replacement material usually had higher compressive strength at 28days than the mixes that contained ash. Also, the mixes that contained oxide fume had higher compressive strength than those while not oxide fume. For instance, for the cluster one mixes, combine 1S1 (35% slag) had a compressive strength of 7398 psi, whereas combine 1F1 (25% fly ash) had a lower compressive strength of 6416 psi. Conjointly at intervals identical cluster, mixes 1F2 (20% ash and five-hitter oxide fume) and 1S2 (35% scoria and five-hitter oxide fume) had higher compressive strengths of 7193 psi and 7806 psi, severally, than mixes 1F1 and 1S1 (6416 psi and 7398 psi), severally.

IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

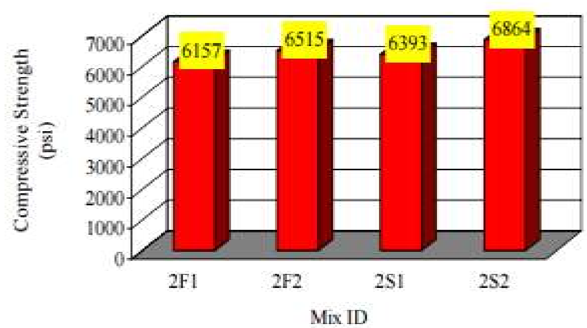
ISSN: 2320-1363

Mix I.D.	7-Day Compressive strength	28-Day Compressive Strength
1F1	5187	6416
1F2	4999	7193
1S1	6107	7398
1S2	6508	7806
2F1	5187	6157
2F2	5411	6515
2S1	5812	6393
2S2	6048	6864

Table 5.3 Summary of Average Compressive Strength for HPC Mixes at 7&28 Days older



Compressive Strength for cluster one Mixes



Compressive Strength for cluster a pair of Mixes.

When examination the 2 cluster mixes, as shown in Figure four.5, the cluster a pair of mixes had systematically lower compressive strengths than the cluster one mixes, that indicates that the dense-graded combination characteristics of the cluster a pair of mixes didn't improve their compressive strength. However, it ought to be mentioned that the cluster one mixes contained the next proportion of coarse combination, 60%, compared with the fifty fifth utilized in the cluster a pair of mixes. This could make a case for why the dense-graded combination nature of cluster a pair of did not surpass the compressive strength of the cluster one mixes.

The compressive strength of all of the combines well exceeded the TDOT specified compressive strength of 4000 psi at 28days although there have been important reductions within the cement content from the initial category D mix. The compressive strength of all eight mixes ranged from 6157 psi to 7806 psi with a mean of 6843 psi. Reducing the cement content may cut back the drying shrinkage.

CONCLUSION

On the premise of the reviews completed, it can be reasoned that in the double framework, silica fume builds the super plasticizer request at a consistent workability because of its high surface range and its solid proclivity for multi-layer adsorption of super plasticizer atoms. Poly-carboxylic Ether (PCE base) admixture makes more effective utilization of the expansive measure of cementations material in high-quality cement and help to acquire the least handy water to establishing materials proportion. Fly ash diminishes the substance of water request by supplanting bond and furthermore makes the solid more sparing. It likewise controls the warmth of hydration of cement. Dosage of admixture likewise assumes a critical part. Utilization of admixture, for example, Poly-carboxylic based plasticizer decreases the utilization of water in cement and furthermore makes the solid workable. Increment in the measurements will lessen eater bond proportion and contributes in picking up quality.

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KARUBHUKTA HEMASWATHI Smt. R. DEVI

IJMTARC – VOLUME – V – ISSUE – 23, JULY-SEP, 2018

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