Relative Examination on Properties of Self Compacting Concrete and Traditional Concrete

S M Ashmeer Jamal[1] Nadeem Pasha[2] Dr. Shaikh Kamal Mohd Azam[3] Md. Faisaluddin[4]
[1]Student [2,4]Assistant Professor [3]Principal
[1,2,3,4]Department of Civil Engineering
[1,2,3,4]KBN College of Engineering. Gulbarga

Abstract— A Self Compacting Concrete (SCC) is a solid that can stream and totally fill the formwork under its own particular weight, in the meantime keep up its homogeneity regardless of the fact that congested support is available and afterward accomplishes complete compaction with no need of outside vibration (The Concrete Society and BRE, 2005).
For this reason concrete is supplanted by weight in three diverse extents of 10%, 20% and 30% by fly fiery remains and GGBFS separately. Likewise 20 % of concrete was supplanted by fly powder and GGBFS in various extents, for example, 70%:30%, 60%:40% and 50%:50%. The qualities of SCC like passing capacity, stream capacity and imperviousness to isolation have been checked utilizing droop stream, L box test and V channel test according to EFNARC rules. Examples are tried for compressive quality, flexural quality, part elasticity and flexural conduct of routine and SCC pillar.

Key words: Cement, Self-Compacting Concrete, Fly ash, GGBS

I. INTRODUCTION

Around the globe the development material that is generally utilized is concrete. Because of innovative headways solid properties have been experiencing changes. To enhance the properties of cement a few sorts of cement are created. Self-compacting concrete (SCC) is one of them. It is not in any way another solid however it is to some degree intricate and creating innovation. SCC is a sort of solid which does not require any outer vibration for its putting and compaction. It is competent to stream, totally filling the edges of the formwork and document complete compaction, even in congested fortifications. At first created to counter the expanding lack of skilful work.

Self-compacting concrete was initially proposed in 1986 in Japan by teacher okamura, however educator ozawa in Japan in 1988 at college of Tokyo was first to build up the prototype. SCC was produced to enhance the strength of the solid structures. From that time a few examines have been done on SCC and it has been utilized as a part of numerous structures in Japan. Examinations have been done to build up an objective blend plan strategy and strategies for testing self similarity to make it a standard concrete.

II. MINERAL USED

A. Cement

Bond utilized as a part of this anticipate is Ultra-Tech concrete 53 Ğrade conventional Portland bond meeting the prerequisites of IS12269. The bond content for getting a self-compacting cement is between 380-600 Kg/m^3. Concrete substance under 380 kg/m^3 may diminish the sturdiness prerequisites, though for the bond content more noteworthy than 600 kg/m3 may raise shrinkage. Bond content lesser than 380 kg/m3 can likewise be utilized with the expansion of better mineral admixtures, for example, GGBFS, fly fiery remains, silica seethe, RHA and so forth.

B. Coarse Aggregates

Coarse total used to getting SCC ought to be round and very much evaluated. It ought to be perfect and free from dirt creases. The littler size and adjusted total enhances the workability of cement. The total size ought to be 20mm and under 20mm. In selecting a coarse total degree is a vital component, where particularly little dimensional components are utilized and where the fortifications are exceedingly congested. The coarse total size in ordinary cement depends on the development sort, as a rule the most extreme coarse total size used in making SCC ranges between 20 mm and 10 mm.

C. Fine Aggregate

All locally accessible normal waterway sand can be utilized for getting SCC. Both adjusted and smashed sand can be utilized. Fine total substance is essential for the rheology of SCC. The sum fine total is more than the coarse total substance in SCC. The measure of fines in SCC importantly affects the blend extents. More measure of water and super plasticizer is requires for fine sand yet requires less filler than coarse sand.

D. Water

Really taking shape of SCC versatile water ought to be utilized. If there should arise an occurrence of SCC the expression water to cover proportion is used rather than water to bond proportion in light of the expansion of added substances. That implies water content in SCC is in extent to aggregate folios (concrete and added substances). In SCC it has serious impact on both the properties. To expand the workability property (filling capacity) if just water is included then the solid is much inclined to isolation. Because of this, it was hard to create SCC until a few appropriate super plasticizers were made

E. Mineral Admixtures

- Fly Ash
- Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag

F. Chemical Admixtures

In self-compacting solid compound admixtures are utilized as a fixing that can be added to the blend just before blending with water or at the season of blending. The admixture being utilized like water lessening admixtures, high range water reducer's i.e., super plasticizers, retarders and consistency adjusting admixture is essential to enhance the solid properties in crisp state and solidified state. They help in acquiring lower water to cover proportion in self-compacting concrete.

III. MIX DESIGN

Mix Design Using M40 Traditional Concrete

	Cement	Fine aggregate	Coarse aggregate	Water
Quantity (kg/m^3)	450	648.30	1169.85	180
Proportions	1	1.44	2.6	0.4

Table 1: Mix design

Mix Design of self-compacting concrete using modified nan su method

	Cement	Coarse aggregate	Fine aggregate	S.P	Water
Quantity (kg/m^3)	560	763.4	850.3	8.4	190.96
Proportions	1	1.36	1.52	0.015	0.34

Table 2: Mix Design.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Specimen name	Specimen size	Number of specimens
Cube	150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm	66
Cylinders	150 mm diameter and 300 mm height	33
Prisms	100 mm x 100 mm x 500 mm	33
Beams	125 mm ×175 mm ×1800 mm	6

Table 3: Experimental Setup.

V. RESULTS

MIX ID	SLUMP	T500	L-BOX	V-FUNNEL TEST	T 5 MIN
CC SCC	685	4.5	0.9	10.5	13.2
M1	700	3.6	0.93	9.4	12
M2	708	3.2	0.95	8.5	10.8
M3	715	3	0.96	8	10.2
MIX ID	SLUMP	T500	L-BOX	V-FUNNEL TEST	T 5 MIN
CC SCC	685	4.5	0.9	10.5	13.2
M4	690	4.2	0.92	10	12.5
M5	705	3.8	0.94	9.4	12
M6	710	3.4	0.95	8.8	11.6
MIX ID	SLUMP	T500	L-BOX	V-FUNNEL TEST	T 5 MIN
CC SCC	685	4.5	0.9	10.5	13.2
M7	705	3.7	0.93	9	11.5
M8	700	4	0.91	9.5	12.3
M9	695	4.3	0.88	10.2	12.8

Table 4: Fresh properties of SCC

A. *Cubes*

The specimens of the concrete is tested for 7 days and 28 days in order to determine the initial strength and final strength

B. *Compressive Strength Test Results*

MIX ID	Average strength in N/mm^2	
	7 days	28 days
CC M40	31.50	43.13
CC SCC	33.10	44.11
M1	31.03	41.75
M2	32.55	44.35
M3	29.18	40.91
M4	33.39	44.80
M5	35.86	47.89
M6	32.79	43.16
M7	32.95	44.51
M8	33.97	46.03
M9	36.41	48.87

Table 5: Compressive strength Test Results

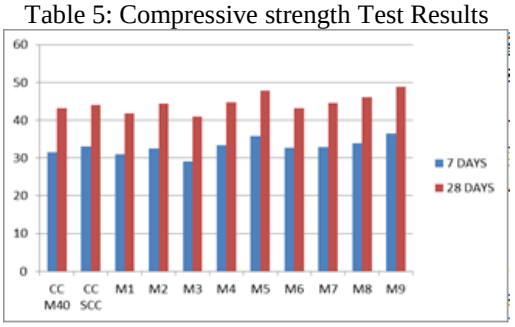

Fig 1: Compressive Strength Test Results

1) *Cylinder*

The split tensile strength testing was done for 28 days in order to find the strength of cylinder, the results are shown below.

C. *Split Tensile Strength Test Results*

MIX ID	Average strength in N/mm^2 28 days
CC M40	4.11
CC SCC	4.18
M1	3.56
M2	4.22
M3	3.10
M4	4.30
M5	4.61
M6	4.18
M7	4.32
M8	4.67
M9	4.83

Table 6: Split Tensile Strength Test Results

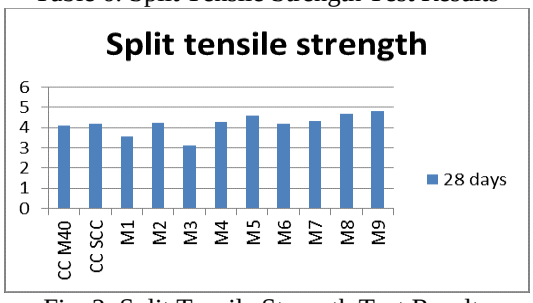

Fig. 2: Split Tensile Strength Test Results

1) *Prisms*

The Flexural strength testing was done for 28 days in order to find the strength of Prisms, the results are shown below

D. Flexural Strength Test Results

MIX ID	Average strength in N/mm^2 28 days
CC M40	5.36
CC SCC	5.40
M1	5.28
M2	5.86
M3	4.83
M4	5.69
M5	6.08
M6	5.43
M7	5.94
M8	6.24
M9	6.47

Table 7: Flexural Strength Test Results

VI. Discussion

1) Customary solid (CC) of M40 evaluation is outlined according to IS code - 10262:2009 and a compressive quality of 43.13 N/mm2 is achieved at 28 days.
2) SCC of M40 evaluation was planned without mineral admixture and it had compressive quality of 44.11 N/mm^2 which is 2.27% more than the CC of M40 grade.
3) The droop stream of SCC without mineral admixtures was 685 mm which was in particular blends.
4) SCC containing 20% Fly fiery remains got greatest compressive quality.
5) SCC containing 20% GGBFS acquired most extreme compressive quality.

VII. Conclusions

The accompanying conclusions were made in light of trial study on customary cement and SCC of M40 evaluation utilizing mineral admixtures like fly fiery remains and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag.

1) Among every single added substance rate of Fly fiery remains, M2 blend SCC with 20% concrete supplanted with fly slag demonstrates the most extreme compressive quality, split elasticity and flexural quality.
2) Among every single added substance rate of GGBFS, M5 blend SCC with 20% concrete supplanted with GGBFS demonstrates the most extreme compressive quality, split elasticity and flexural quality.
3) Among every single added substance rate of mixed with fly cinder and GGBFS, M9 blend SCC produce with 50%:50% expansion accomplished most extreme compressive quality, split rigidity and flexural quality.
4) Contrasted with the traditional M40 grade concrete the M9 blend SCC pillar conveyed more load.

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