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Examination of Halfway Substitution of Cement M20 Concrete with Silica Rage and Quartz Sand in Fine Total

Vanam Sameer Kumar[1]

[1]Civil Engineering & Dr.K.V.Subba Reddy Institute of Technology

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***Abstract* -** The misuse of waste material has developed into another draw because of the significance of consciousness and unpleasant feelings. A by-product of the refinement of silicon and ferrosilicon is silica fume (SF). The design and production of reinforced concrete has seen remarkable success with silica fume. One of the most crucial elements of the commercial viability of modern work has been the short-term usage of Silica Rage (SR), as well as the commercial manufacturing of SF-regulated natural flowing stone residues in cohesive form, which generates early and high pressure. Ferocity Stone. High seniority is beneficial for secure and robust data. Experts and experts were compelled to employ different techniques due to the heritage's rarity and underlying concerns about the collection's quality.

This particular characteristic advises employing quartz sand as an environmentally beneficial alternative to fine sand. An excellent technique to increase weather resistance is to use quartz sand in place of regular sand.

The performance of both new and reconditioned concrete is examined in this article along with the qualities of quartz sand and smouldering silica. We are exploring the detrimental effects of concrete constructed of SF and semi-substitute cement in this study.

The value after use will consider the concrete's new solidification characteristics. In these investigations, the following values for SF and QS were calculated: 0% SF + 0% QS, 5% SF + 5% QS, 10% SF + 10% QS, 15% SF + 15% QS, 20% SF + 20% QS, 25% SF + 25% QS, machinability, compression quality, partial flexibility and rigidity, bending and rigidity.

***Key Words*:** quartz sand, silica fume, compaction characteristics, surface ductility, and bendability

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SILICA RAGE:

Silica rage, likewise known as micro silica, could be an exceptionally responsive pozzolanic fabric that's a consequence of silicon and ferrosilicon production. It has exceptional qualities, essentially constituted of indeterminate silicon dioxide (SiO2). Due to its one of a kind qualities, silica rage is a vital additional element in concrete and other cementitious materials..

Some critical qualities and advantages of silica smolder are:

1. Molecule estimation and surface zone: Silica rage is exceedingly fine and has a typical distance across of less than 1 micron.This makes the zone extremely tall, frequently within the range of 15,000 to 30,000 square meters per kilogram. The estimate of the field contributes to the development of the quality of work and the pozzolanic qualities.

2. Pozzolanic activity: Silica smolder is remarkably pozzolanic, that's , it replies with calcium hydroxide (CH) within the nearness of water to build more hydrated calcium silicate (C-S-H) gels. This reaction increases the quality and solidness of concrete by filling voids and developing the by and large microstructure.

3. Fortification: incorporating silicon powder to concrete may make improve its mechanical characteristics. It pushes forward the arrangement of C-S-H gels that augment compression, bending and pliable quality due to its tall surface zone and pozzolanic reactivity. Silica smolder additionally makes a difference to reduce the porousness of concrete, rendering it safe to anti-microbial and extending its durability.

4. Reduce the demand for water: Silica powder features a solid water absorption capability. When placed in concrete, it'll offer aid to reduce the demand for water and boost the execution of the mix. This gear is particularly ideal for the generation of strengthened concrete with a high water-cement ratio.

5. Progress the rheological characteristics: Silica powder may progress the rheological properties by advancing the cohesiveness and thickness of contemporary concrete. This makes it advantageous for applications such as self-compacting concrete (SCC) and tall execution concrete (HPC) that demand outstanding stream and bulk qualities.

6. Warm resistance: Concrete incorporating silicon powder has improved temperature and warm execution. The nearness of silica smolder makes a difference reduce the effects of heated development and compression, lowering the chance of breaking and breaking in hot weather.

7. Environmental benefits: The employ of silica rage in concrete leads to far improved supportability. The demand for waste and additional crude resources is lessened by employing things from items that ought to be planned of. In expansion, the made strides strength and quality of silica smolder concrete may expand its benefit life and reduce upkeep.

Property	Value
Particle measure (typical)	1 µm
Surface region (BET)	13,000–30,000 m^2/kg
Specific gravity	2.22
Bulk Density– As Delivered – Densified – Slurry	130–430 kg/m^3 480–720 kg/m^3 1320–1440 kg/m^3

1.2 QUARTZ SAND:

Minerals most often occur in quartz. Pure quartz is translucent and without color. Almost all metamorphic and sedimentary rocks as well as the majority of igneous rocks include it. The main component of quartz is silicon dioxide.SiO2 is its molecular composition. It has 7Mohs hardness. It is very durable against chemical and mechanical wear. Its extensive effort transforms it into a pillar of the landscape and a crucial component of the beach, water, and desert sand. Quartz is widely available, plentiful, and strong. This research was carried out because sand has become scarce and must be replaced everywhere. Sand also offers higher durability and some quality than conventional stone. This research provides a fresh approach to gathering quality. Future construction projects will benefit from weatherproofing technologies. It also used in the petroleum sector as an abrasive in the glass manufacturing process. Rubber, paint, and putty are all made with the help of quartz sand.

Quartz is very heat- and chemical-resistant. It has a greater temperature than the majority of metals and is employed as a sandblaster. Due to its resistance to heat, quartz sand is often used to make refractory bricks.

1.2.1 Properties of Quartz sand

Table 1.1 Properties of Quartz sand

Properties of Quartz sand		
S.No	**Property**	**Value**
1	Specific gravity	2.45
2	Water absorption	1.98%
3	Fineness modulus	4.2

1.2.3 Chemical Analysis of Crude Materials:

Table 1.2 Properties of Quartz sand

Main constituents (wt.%)	Granite waste	OPC
SiO_2	67.85	20.55
Al_2O_3	15.68	4.01
$Fe_2O_3^{tot.}$	3.13	3.27
MgO	0.63	1.75
CaO	1.43	62.67
Na_2O	4.51	0.44
K_2O	4.82	0.24
SO_3	0.09	3.15
Cl	0.05	0.02
L.O.I	0.73	3.84

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of salt-approved magnesium aluminium silicate groups with proper use of fair cleanser shaking leads to low capacity and unsuitable durability properties was evaluated by **Abdollahnejad et al. in 2022** . According to this document, "by including co-binders as cleanser shake substitution and integrating fibber bolster to a blend, the quality and the mechanical properties of these folios advanced." • Ultrasonic pulse speed, mechanical quality (compressive and flexural quality), drying shrinkage, blooming rate, and toughness (destructive ambush, tall temperature, carbonation, water maintenance by soaking, and fine action) were used to check the movements of the fabric assets. Additionally, thermo gravimetric analysis and X-beam diffraction were used to break down the effects of replacing soapstone with other co-binders.

Hawaa et al. 2021 highlighted the ideas for the study using nano and less silica sand than expected as fine all out. He conducted comparisons and additional research on the pore structure and its characteristics on the froth concrete blend in two distinct ways. In the first, he blended the mixture with water and formed froth discuss pockets. A short while later, he separated and used standard froth concrete, which decreased shrinkage by 40%, reduced water by 38%, and increased its significant glue microstructure and pore by 169%. He obtained the results as follows.

Amudhavalli and Mathew (2012) looked into how silica fume affects the hardness and quality of concrete. The primary variable under consideration in this study is M35 review concrete with fractional silica sand substitutions of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20%. At the age of 7 and 28 days, a thorough exploratory analysis of the compressive quality, part malleable quality, and flexural quality was done. Results It seems that the use of silica sand in concrete has improved both the quality and the toughness of the final product.

Kumar & Dhaka (2016) wrote a survey report on the effects of fractional cement replacement with silica smoulder on the characteristics of concrete. The main factor investigated in this study was an M-35 concrete mix with fractional silica rage and alterations of 0, 5, 9, 12 and 15% by weight of cement. The study examines compressive quality, flexural quality, and part-moldable quality for seven and twenty-eight days, respectively. The results of the test evaluation demonstrate that, in comparison to conventional concrete, the use of silica rage in concrete has increased its quality and solidity throughout the board.

3. MIX DESIGN

Mix Design of M20 Grade Concrete

Step 1: Determining the Target Strength for Mix Proportioning

f’ck = fck+1.65 S

orf'ck = fck plus X

Whichever is greater.

Where f'ck is the desired normal compressive quality at 28 days,

fck is the typical compressive quality at 28 days,

S is the standard deviation, and

X is the calculated value based on a review of the concrete.

Standard deviation, S = 4 N/mm2, from Table 2.

X = 5.5 in Table 1.

As a result, goal quality using both criteria is a) f'ck = fck+1.65 S = 20 + (1.65* 4) = 26.6 N/mm2

b) f'ck = fck + 5.5 = 20 + 5.5 N/mm2 =25.5 N/mm2

The greater the regard, the better.

As a result, the goal quality will be 26.6 N/mm2 since 26.6 N/mm2 > 25.5 N/mm2.

Step 2: Approximate air content
From Table 3, the inexact sum of entangled discuss to be predicted in normal (non-air-entrained) concrete is 1.0 percent for 16 mm apparent maximum measure of total.

Step 3: Selection of water-cement ratio
From Fig. 1, the free water-cement percentage necessary for the goal quality of 26.6 N/mm2 is 0.48 for OPC 43 review bend. This may be lower than the most extreme esteem of 0.55 approved for 'Mild' presentation for reinforced concrete as per Table 5 of IS 456. 0.48 < 0.55, accordingly O.K.

Step 4: Strength of water content:
Table 2 of IS 10262-2009
Maximum water substance = 186 lit (often for droop extend of 25 to 50 mm)
Within the above-mentioned IS regulation, the above-estimated water is suggested for a slump range of 25 to 50 mm. Water may be extended by 3% for every 25 mm increase in droop, according to IS 10262: 2009.
Estimated water content for 95 mm slump = 186 + 6% of w.c(IS 10262-2009)
= 186 + 6% (186)
= 197.16 lit =197 lit

STEP 5 : Calculation of Cement Content
Water-Cement Ratio = 0.5
Water content from Step – 4 i.e. 197 liters
Cement Content = Water content / "w-c ratio" = (197/0.48) = 410 kg/m3
From Table 5 of IS 456,
Minimum cement Content for Mild exposure condition = 300 kg/m3
410 kg/m3 > 300 kg/m3, hence, OK.
As per clause 8.2.4.2 of IS: 456
Maximum cement content = 450 kg/m3, hence ok too.

STEP 6: Proportion of Volume of Coarse Aggregate and Fine aggregate Content
According to IS 10262-2009 Table 3, the volume of coarse total compared to 20 mm measure and fine total (Zone I) = 0.60. Fine Total Volume = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4

STEP 7: Estimation of Concrete Mix Calculations
The following are the blend calculations per unit volume of concrete:
1. Concrete volume a = 1 m3
2. cement volume b = (cement mass / cement specific gravity) x (1/100)
= (410/3.05) x (1/1000) = 0.134 m3
3. Water volume c = (Mass of water / Particular gravity of water) x (1/1000)
= (197/1) x (1/1000) = 0.197 m3
4. Add up the whole volume d = a-(b+c) =1-(0.134+0.197) = 0.669 m3
5. Mass of coarse totals
= d X Coarse Total Volume X Coarse Total Particular Gravity X 1000
= 0.669 X 0.60 X 2.72 X 1000
= 1092 kg/m3
6. Mass of fine totals
= d X Fine Total Volume X Fine Total Particular Gravity X 1000
= 0.669 X 0.40 X 2.64 X 1000
= 706.4 = 706 kg/m3

STEP-8: Concrete Mix proportions for Trial Number 1

Cement	= 410 kg/m3
Water	= 197 kg/m3
Fine aggregates	= 706 kg/m3
Coarse aggregate	= 1092 kg/m3
Water-cement ratio	= 0.48

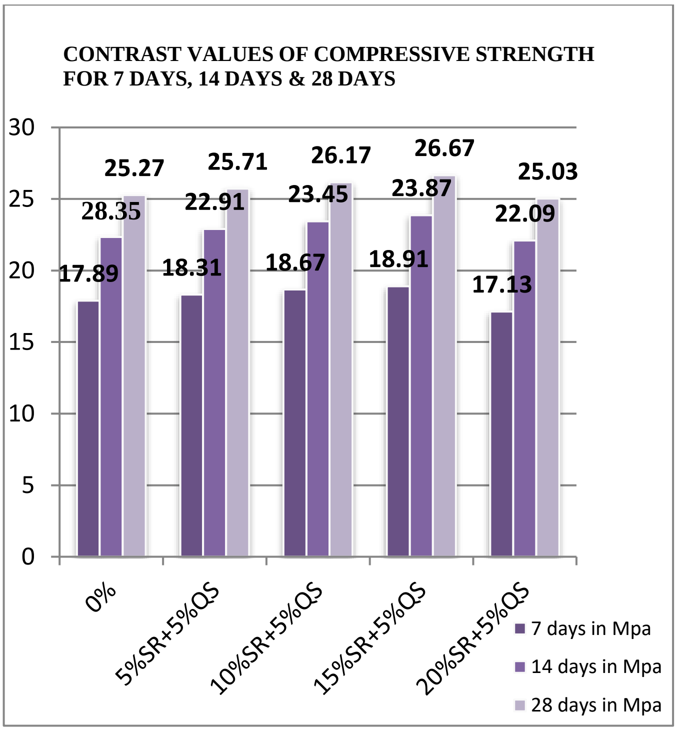
Table no 3.1 : Mix proportion of M20

Grade	M20
Proportion	1:1.72:2.66
W/C ratio	0.48
Cement	410
Fine Aggregate	706
Coarse Aggregate	1092

4. TEST RESULTS:

Table no 4.1 : Compressive Strength comparison

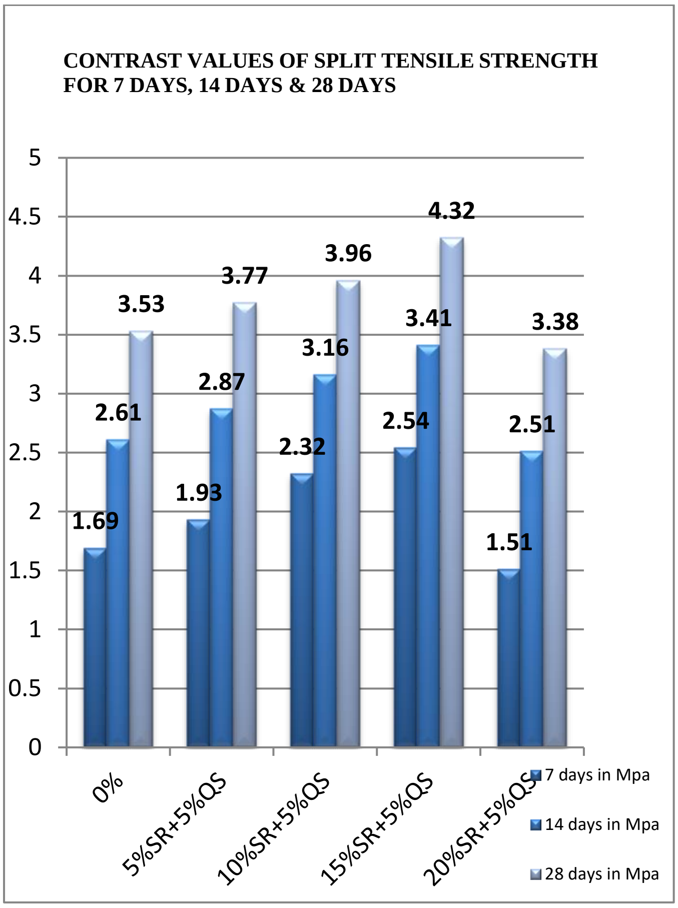
Mix % Replacement	7 days in Mpa	14 days in Mpa	28 days in Mpa
0%	17.89	22.35	25.27
5%SR+5%QS	18.31	22.91	25.71
10%SR+5%QS	18.67	23.45	26.17
15%SR+5%QS	18.91	23.87	26.67
20%SR+5%QS	17.13	22.09	25.03



Graph no 4.1 : Comparison of Compressive Strength

Table no 4.2 : Split Tensile Strength comparison

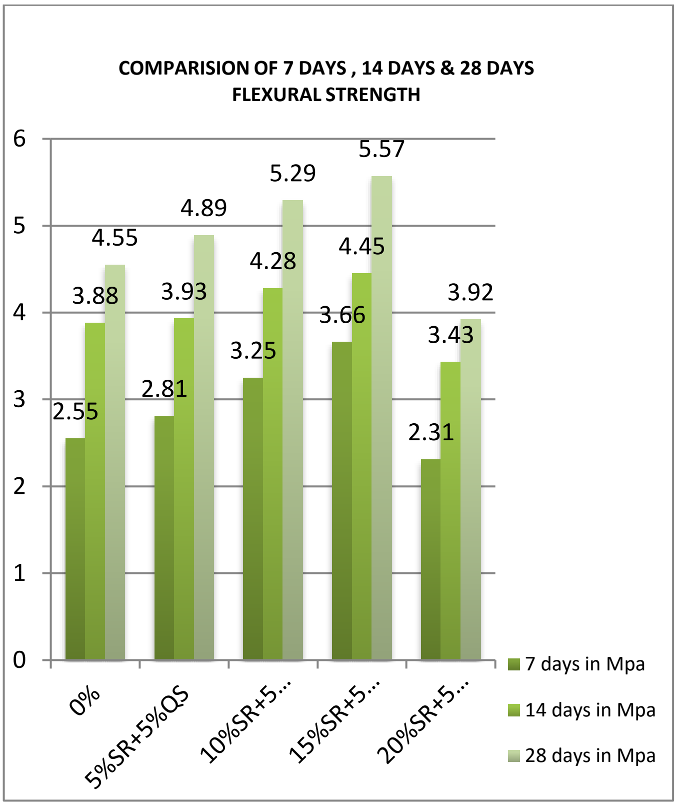
Mix % Replacement	7 days in Mpa	14 days in Mpa	28 days in Mpa
0%	1.69	2.61	3.53
5%SR+5%QS	1.93	2.87	3.77
10%SR+5%QS	2.32	3.16	3.96
15%SR+5%QS	2.54	3.41	4.32
20%SR+5%QS	1.51	2.51	3.38



Graph no 4.2: Comparison of Split Tensile Strength

Table no 4.3 : Flexural Strength comparison

Mix % Replacement	7 days in Mpa	14 days in Mpa	28 days in Mpa
0%	2.55	3.88	4.55
5%SR+5%QS	2.81	3.93	4.89
10%SR+5%QS	3.25	4.28	5.29
15%SR+5%QS	3.66	4.45	5.57
20%SR+5%QS	2.31	3.43	3.92



Graph no 4.3: Comparison of Flexural Strength

5. CONCLUSION

- Expansion of silica smolder quickens the hydration of cement at all stages of hydration.
- Tests were conducted to get the ideal rates of Silica Smolder and Quartz sand to be included to concrete.
- Most extreme Compressive quality was happened at 15% substitution of silica rage and quartz sand in concrete is 26.67 N/mm2 5.
- Greatest Part malleable quality was happened at 15% situation of silica smolder and Quartz sand in concrete.
- From this exploratory work it is concluded that, by somewhat supplanting the cement with Silica Rage and sand with Quartz Powder will increment the quality up to certain rate.

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BIOGRAPHIES

SAMEER KUMAR VANAM worked as C.S.R. Framework India (PVT.) LTD held Junior Design in LAB positions from 2014-2015, while Kommuri Pratap Reddy was an Assistant Professor from 2018-2019 and Dr.K.V. Subba Redd was an Assistant Professor from 2021-present.