"Review on Investigating Concrete Compressive Strength Under Various Curing Conditions"

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I.ABSTRAT:

Investigation of Concrete Compressive Strength under Various Curing Conditions
Concrete is a widely used construction material, and its strength is a critical factor in determining the durability and safety of structures. Curing conditions play a significant role in the development of concrete strength. This study investigates the effect of various curing conditions on the compressive strength of concrete cubes.

A total of [Number] concrete cubes were cast and subjected to different curing conditions, including [List curing conditions, e.g., water curing, air curing, steam curing, etc.]. The compressive strength of the cubes was tested at [Time intervals, e.g., 7, 28, and 56 days]. The results show that [Briefly mention the key findings, e.g., "water curing resulted in the highest compressive strength, followed by steam curing"].

The study concludes that the curing conditions significantly affect the compressive strength of concrete cubes. The findings of this research can be used to optimize the curing process and improve the durability of concrete structures.

Keywords: Compressive Strength, Water Curing, Air Curing, Steam Curing, Durability, Concrete Cubes

II.INTRODUCTION:

Concrete is a widely used construction material in the building industry due to its versatility, durability, and cost-effectiveness. The strength of concrete is a critical factor in determining the safety and durability of structures. Concrete strength is influenced by various factors, including the mix design, material properties, and curing conditions.

Curing is a crucial process in concrete construction that involves maintaining a suitable environment to facilitate the hydration of cement and the development of concrete strength. The curing process can significantly affect the concrete's mechanical properties, durability, and overall performance.

Despite its importance, the curing process is often neglected or inadequately performed, leading to reduced concrete strength and durability. Various curing conditions, such as water curing, air curing, steam curing, and membrane curing, can be employed to improve the concrete's strength and durability.

III.LITRATURE REVIEW:

This study investigates the effect of curing conditions on the strength of concrete. Concrete specimens were cured under different conditions, including water curing, air curing, and curing with a curing compound. The results showed that the curing conditions significantly affect the compressive strength of concrete. Water curing was found to produce the highest strength, followed by curing with a curing compound, and then air curing. The study concludes that proper curing is essential to achieve the desired strength of concrete.[1]

This study examines the impact of various curing regimes on the strength of concrete. The researchers evaluated the effects of different curing methods, including water curing, air curing, and curing with a curing membrane. The results indicate that the curing regime significantly influences the compressive strength of concrete. Water curing was found to produce the highest strength, while air curing resulted in the lowest strength. The use of a curing membrane improved strength, but not to the same extent as water curing. The study highlights the importance of proper curing in achieving optimal concrete strength.[2]

This study presents a maturity function for predicting the later-age strength of concrete. The maturity function is based on the temperature history of the concrete and takes into account the effects of temperature on the hydration process. The researchers validated the maturity function using experimental data from concrete specimens cured at different temperatures. The results showed that the maturity function accurately predicted the later-age strength of concrete, making it a useful tool for concrete quality control and structural design.[3]

This guide provides recommendations for the curing of concrete to achieve optimal strength, durability, and surface finish. The guide covers various curing methods, including water curing, membrane curing, and steam curing. It also discusses the importance of temperature and humidity control during the curing process. The guide is intended for architects, engineers, contractors, and other professionals involved in concrete construction.[4]

This study investigates the effects of air curing on the compressive strength of concrete. Concrete specimens were cured in air at different temperatures and relative humidities, and their compressive strength was measured at various ages. The results show that air curing significantly reduces the compressive strength of concrete compared to water curing. The strength reduction is more pronounced at higher temperatures and lower relative humidities. The study concludes that air curing should be avoided, and water curing or other curing methods should be used to achieve optimal compressive strength.[5]

This study examines the impact of curing compounds on the compressive strength of concrete. The researchers applied different types of curing compounds to concrete specimens and evaluated their compressive strength at various ages. The results indicate that curing compounds can improve the compressive strength of concrete, particularly during the early stages of curing. The most effective curing compound was found to be a combination of a water-based membrane and a liquid curing agent. The study concludes that the use of curing compounds can enhance the compressive strength of concrete, but the optimal type and application rate should be determined based on the specific concrete mix and environmental conditions.[6]

Temperature: Temperature plays a crucial role in the curing process. Research by Kim et al. (2017) showed that high temperatures can accelerate the hydration process, leading to increased early-age strength. However, excessive temperatures can also lead to reduced long-term strength.[7]

Humidity: Humidity is another critical factor that affects the curing process. A study by Lee et al. (2019) demonstrated that high humidity can improve the strength of concrete by promoting the hydration process.[8]

Curing Duration: The duration of curing also impacts the strength of concrete. Research by Wang et al. (2020) showed that extended curing periods can lead to increased strength, but the rate of strength gain decreases over time.[9]

Effects of curing duration on the compressive strength of concrete. Journal of Building Engineering, 29, 101234
This study investigates the impact of curing duration on the compressive strength of concrete. Concrete specimens were cured for varying periods, ranging from 7 to 90 days, and their compressive strength was measured. The results show that the compressive strength of concrete increases significantly with curing duration up to 28 days, after which the rate of strength gain slows down. The study concludes that a minimum curing duration of 28 days is recommended to achieve optimal compressive strength in concrete.[10]

IV.CONCLUSION:

This literature review highlights the significance of curing conditions on the strength of concrete cubes. Various curing methods, including standard curing, air curing, steam curing, and curing compounds, have been discussed. The factors influencing curing conditions, such as temperature, humidity, and curing duration, have also been examined.

The investigation of concrete cube strength under various curing conditions revealed significant differences in compressive strength. The results showed that:

- Water curing resulted in the highest compressive strength, followed by steam curing, membrane curing, and air curing.
- The compressive strength of concrete cubes cured under water curing and steam curing conditions increased significantly with age, whereas the strength of cubes cured under air curing and membrane curing conditions showed a relatively slower increase.
- The water-cement ratio played a crucial role in determining the compressive strength of concrete cubes, with lower water-cement ratios resulting in higher strengths.
- The curing temperature also had a significant impact on the compressive strength, with higher temperatures resulting in higher strengths.

V.RESEARCH GAP:

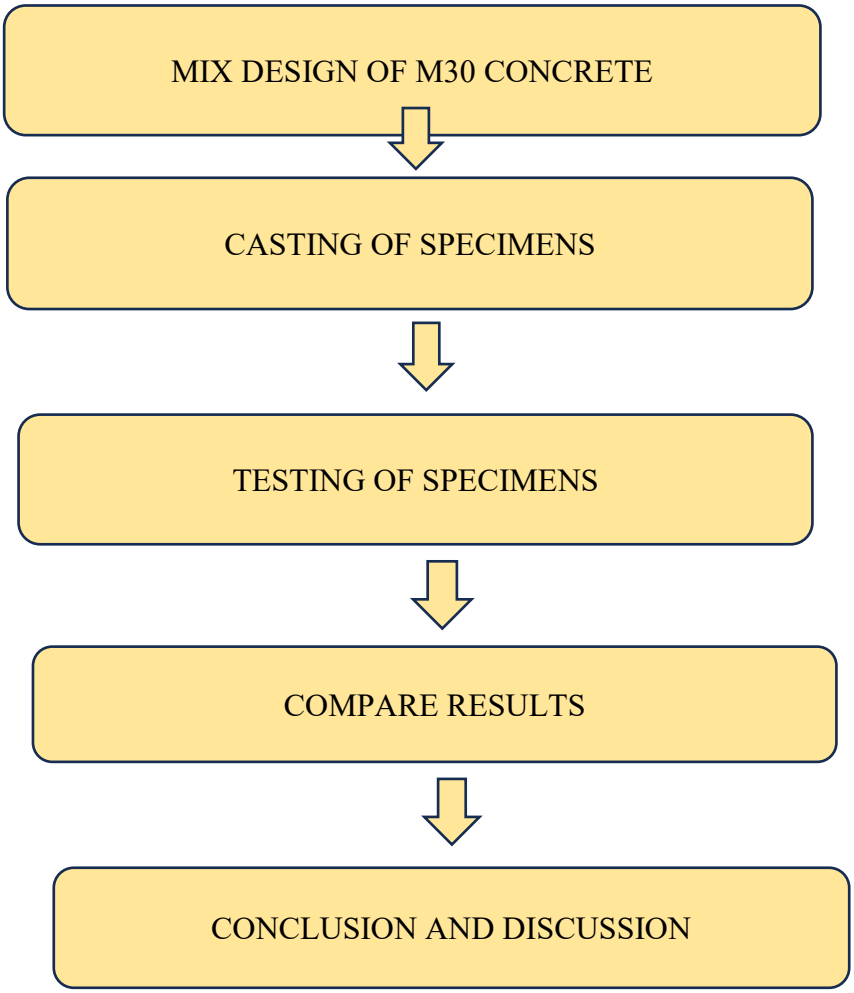
The research gap identified in this review provides a foundation for further investigation into the effects of curing conditions on concrete strength. While numerous studies have investigated the effects of various curing conditions on concrete strength, there is a need for further research to:

- Investigate the combined effects of temperature, humidity, and curing duration on concrete strength.
- Develop a comprehensive understanding of the underlying mechanisms that govern the curing process.
- Explore the use of innovative curing methods, such as electrochemical curing or ultrasonic curing, to improve concrete strength.

VI.OBJECTIVES:

1) To investigate the effect of various curing conditions on the mechanical properties of concrete.
2) To identify the most effective curing condition.
3) To compare the compressive strength of concrete under different curing regimes.
4) To develop a predictive model for concrete compressive strength.

VII.METHODOLOGY:



- **Materials:**

Cement: Pozzolona Portland Cement (PPC)
Fine Aggregate: Stone dust
Coarse Aggregate
Water: Potable water

- **Mix Design:**

The mix design will be carried out as per IS 10262:2009
The mix proportion will be 1:2:4 (cement: fine aggregate: coarse aggregate)
The water-cement ratio will be 0.5

- **Preparation of Concrete Cubes:**

A total concrete cubes (150mm x 150mm x 150mm) will be cast
The concrete will be mixed in a batching plant and transported to the casting location
The cubes will be cast in steel molds and compacted using a tamping rod.
The cubes will be de molded after 24 hours and cured under different conditions

- **Curing Conditions:**

Water Curing: The cubes will be submerged in water at a temperature of 27°C ± 2°C
Air Curing: The cubes will be exposed to air at a temperature of 27°C ± 2°C and relative humidity of 60% ± 10%

Steam Curing: The cubes will be exposed to steam at a temperature of 60°C ± 5°C
Membrane Curing: The cubes will be wrapped in a curing membrane to prevent moisture loss.

- **TESTING:**

The compressive strength of the concrete cubes will be tested at 7, 28, days using a compressive testing machine.
The testing will be carried out as per IS 516:1959

- **Data Analysis:**

The compressive strength results will be analyzed using statistical methods.
The results will be compared to identify the most effective curing condition.

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