International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 10 | Oct 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

"Experimental Investigation on SAP as Partial Replacement of Cement for M-30 Concrete"

Babban Kumar[1], Dr. J.N. Vyas[2]

[1]M.Tech Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Mahakal Institute of Technology & Management Ujjain, MP
[2]Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Mahakal Institute of Technology & Management Ujjain, MP

Abstract—*Concrete is most widely used construction material due to its good compressive strength and durability. Concrete can be cured by water curing and by self curing agent. Conventional concrete require water curing for a minimum of 28 days to complete its target strength. Therefore water curing is very much necessary to prevent unsatisfactory properties of cement concrete. In order to have good quality curing, surplus of evaporation from the surface need to be prevented. Self-curing concrete is one of the extraordinary concrete which is gaining importance in recent days as it avoid errors which were caused by human, structures which are not available, terrains where curing becomes complicated and in places where the fluoride content badly influences the property of concrete Plain concrete needs pleasant atmosphere by providing moisture for a minimum period of 28 days for good hydration and to attain desired strength. Self curing concrete is the one which can cure itself by retaining its moisture content. In the this research, the affect of admixture (SAP) on compressive strength, by varying the percentage of SAP by weight of cement from 0% ,0.8%,1.6%,2.4% & 3.2% are studied for M30 mixes*

Keywords: SAP, water cement ratio, compressive strength, flexural strength, tensile strength

1. INTRODUCTION

Proper curing of concrete structures is very important to fulfill performance and durability necessities. In typical curing this can be achieved by external curing applied when combination, putting and finishing. Self-curing or internal curing could be a technique that may be wont to give extra wetness in concrete for simpler hydration of cement and reduced self-desiccation. The ACI-308 Code states that "internal curing refers to the method by that the association of cement happens due to the supply of extra internal water that's not a part of the blending water". The extra internal water is usually provided by using comparatively little amounts of saturated, lightweight weight, polythene Glycol, super absorbent chemical compound particles within the concrete.

2. MATERIAL USED

2.1 Cement: Portland Pozzolana cement (PPC) is used in this research work.

2.2 Sand: Sand is available near Narmada River. This sand is used for the above research work.

2.3 Natural aggregate: 20 mm natural coarse aggregate is used having a specific gravity of 2.72..

2.4 Super Absorbent polymer (SAP): The common SAPs are added at rate of 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 wt % of cement. The SAPs are covalently cross-linked. They are Acryl amide/acrylic acid copolymers. One type of SAPs are suspension polymerized, spherical particles with an average particle size of approximately 1.00 mm; another type of SAP is solution polymerized and then crushed and sieved to particle sizes in the range of 0.50–2.00 mm. The size of the swollen SAP particles in the cement pastes and mortars is about three times larger due to pore fluid absorption. The swelling time depends especially on the particle size distribution of the SAP. It is seen that more than 50% swelling occurs within the first 5 min after water addition

Table 1: Properties of Super Absorbent Polymer

Particle size	1 mm(Average)
Water absorption with distilled water	150 g for 1 g of SAP
pH of absorbed water	Neutral
Density	1.08
Bulk density	0.85
Hydration / Dehydration	Reversible
Decomposition in sun light	6 months
Available water	95% approx.
Particle size	1 mm(Average)

3. EXPERIMENTAL WORK AND TEST

3.1 Mix Design for M-30 Grade: The proportion of M-30 grade concrete is calculated as per IS 10262-2009 & IS 456-2000 is 1:1.87:3.37. Water binder ratio is taken as 0.42.

3.2 Compressive Strength Test: The mould is prepared for cubes used in the compression test having a size of 0.15mX0.15mX0.15m. After preparing cubes rest on the compression testing machine and load is applied. After applying load the value noted from the dial gauge. Compressive strength determine at 7 & 28 days.

4. TEST RESULTS

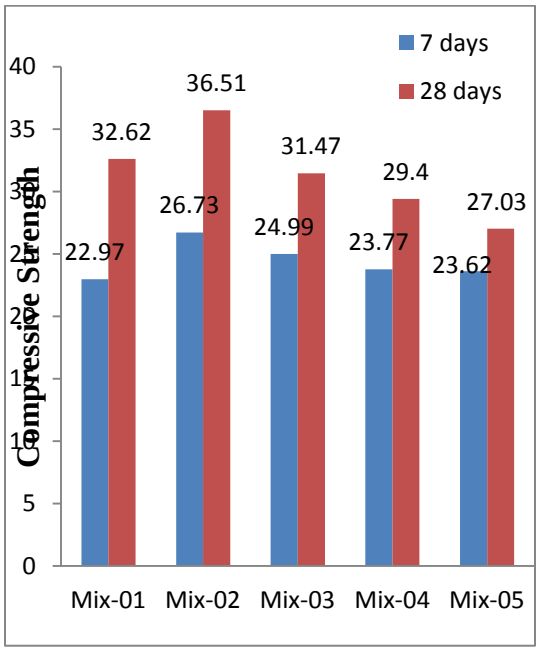
4.1 Compressive Strength; The below table shows the compressive strength for different percentage of SAP which is vary from 0%-3.2%.

Table 2: Compressive Strength Result

Mix Design	% SAP	7 days Compressive Strength	28 days Compressive Strength
Mix-01	0	22.97	32.62
Mix-02	0.8	26.73	36.51
Mix-03	1.6	24.99	31.47
Mix-04	2.4	23.77	29.40
Mix-05	3.2	23.62	27.03

5. DISCUSSION ON TEST RESULTS

5.1 Compressive Strength Test: From the graph 1 it is conclude that 7 & 28 days compressive strength 22.8% & 20.05% increases when percentage upto 0.8%. After that strength decreases when percentage of SAP increases.



Graph: 1. Compressive Strength in N/mm2

6. CONCLUSIONS:

Based on the various tests conducted on concrete with varying proportion of SAP the results were obtained and discussed in previous chapter from which the following conclusions are drawn.

1. The compressive strength of concrete initially increases with replacement of cement with the SAP upto 0.8 % and after that there is decrease in compressive strength of concrete with further replacement of cement as the mix became less cohesive and less workable.

2. From the result of this study it is recommended that 0.8 % SAP is adequate for partial replacement of Cement in concrete for self curing concrete

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