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A Perspective of Geopolymer Concrete design and development

Abhishek Kumar[1], Dr. H. S. Patel[2], Mr. Bansal R. Patel[3]

[1]P. G. Student, Department of Applied Mechanics, L. D. college of Engineering, Ahmedabad
[2]Principal, Government Engineering Collage, Patan
[3]Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Mechanics, L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad

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Abstract: Nowadays structure engineering and construction together doing tremendous in the arena of civil engineering as we are seeing amazing buildings in the various cities. The major supportive base for all those construction of are originates from concrete formations. The strength and durability of concrete is major concern. We also have to consider the environmentally friendly material as possible in any type of construction. The concrete formed with the support of geopolymer technology stands environmental friendly and might be reflect as chunk of the sustainable development. There are different aspects that directly and indirectly contribute to geopolymer technology for concrete structures. The present paper tries to provide a view of understanding about effect of amassed content on the engineering characteristics and possessions of geopolymer concrete. The paper Impact of additional parameters on engineering possessions of geopolymer concrete like curing temperature, duration of curing, percentage relation of sodium silicate to sodium hydroxide, Also claimed here is the ratio of alkali to fly ash and sodium hydroxide molarity, atmospheric healing and nano content.

Key words: Geopolymer, Concrete, Structure Engineering, Alkali, fly ash, ambient curing.

1. Introduction

It is well known that, the cement construction work is one of the versatile material construction. The production of greenhouse gas (Co2) committed during this work which impacts on the environment negatively [11, 12]. Though the concrete which is made out by using geopolymer technology substitutes cement totally in it and thus diminishes the supposed environmental deterioration.

The formation of the Geopolymers comprises alkaline stimulation of an aluminosilicate substantial including fly-ash, metakaolin, rice husk-ash, activated bentonite, red mud, clay and similar kind of materials. [4, 5, 13]

From the experiments it is found that the efficient utilization of fly-ash in geopolymer concrete gives exciting result in the direction of minimising environmental pollution otherwise caused by fly ash [10]. This development is not a novel task, the technology of geopolymer was recognised in the early 1950's [16], maximum of the initial studies were inadequate to the extent of geopolymer paste and mortar. Nowadays study of geopolymer concrete and its application in various aspects get impetus [7].

2. Fly Ash based Geopolymer Concrete

According to Joseph Davidovits, 1994, the basic properties of the geopolymer cement is very much useful for environment sustainability which is discusses in his research paper entitled "properties of Geopolymer cements". As per this paper it is high alkali [K-Ca] Poly [sialate-siloxa] kind of cement, which is resultant from inorganic polycondensation reaction. K-Poly which is the high class binder is already using in the field with fillers. In the research it is found that the hardness of geopolymer cement will be committed properly on the normal room temperature and provide strength of 20MPa approximately by means of 4 hours with 20-24 degree centigrade. And the strength become 70-100PMa after 25-28 days approximately. It is also noted that, geopolymer cement properties and behaviour are just similar to the feldspathoids and zeolites. The different properties of geopolymer based cement which comprises freeze-thaw resistance, early strength, sulphate resistance, low shrinkage with corrosion resistance make it best one for general purpose uses. The other properties like very low carbon dioxide emission and environment friendly features gives tag of an ideal cement for future [8].

According to Benny Joseph and George Mathe, 2012, with reference of their research paper entitled "Influence of aggregate content on the behavior of fly ash based geopolymer concrete".

In the study which was committed to find out the engineering possessions stuff of geopolymer concrete prepared through alkali stimulated fly ash. The formation consist of Crushed granite aggregate, alkalis taken was Sodium Silicate with Sodium Hydroxide, the temperature for curing was speckled from ambient (30 °C) to 120 °C.

The key observation drawn were gives a solid line for geopolymer concrete developments. In the experiment it was found that compressive strength get increases along with curing temperature up to a value of 100 °C and elsewhere which it decreas

It is found that by proper curing temperature and timing, early strength development may be accomplished. The protocol measured as with 24 h of curing at 100 °C, 96.4 % of 28th day cube compressive strength might be attained in 7 days'.

As per comparison of normal cement concrete, 14.4% enrichment in modulus of elasticity and 19.2% improvement in Poisson's ratio was noted in geopolymer concrete. Similarly the tensile strength of geopolymer concrete rises through rise in the entire aggregate content.

Overall it was found that with entire aggregate content of 70% by volume, ratio of fine aggregate to total aggregate of 0.35, NaOH molarity 10, Na2SiO3 / NaOH ratio of 2.5 and alkali to fly ash ratio of 0.55 while cured for 24 h at 100 °C provided an usual cube compressive strength of 52 MPa subsequently temperature curing (56 MPa after 28th day).

The study was success to show that, this type of geopolymer concrete provides advanced worth of Poisons ratio and modulus of elasticity in comparison of normal cement concrete which comprises same cube compressive strength [3].

As per the Prakash R. Vora and Urmil V. Dave research report 2013, under the title "Parametric Studies on Compressive Strength of Geopolymer Concrete " In concrete terms, it is noted that in these days concrete demands are rising, as are trends in urbanization. Consequently, it is necessary to find substitutions to make the concrete atmosphere friendly. The Geopolymer, in this reference is an inorganic alumino-silicate compound, synthesized from fly ash.

The research designates the investigational work accompanied by casting twenty (20) geopolymer concrete mixes toward the assessments of the consequence of several parameters which are influencing its the compressive strength in the direction of boosting its complete performance.

Numerous parameters such as the ratio of alkaline liquid to fly ash, sodium hydroxide concentration and sodium silicate proportion to sodium hydroxide, superplasticizer dose, healing time and temperature, period of rest and excess water content were calculated. The consequences depicts that compressive strength upsurges with the rise of the curing time And temperature, rest period, sodium hydroxide solution concentration, and decreases with water increase ration to geopolymer solids by mass & admixture dosage, correspondingly. Further adding naphthalene base superplasticiser expands the capability of geopolymer concrete. It was noted that the water element in the geopolymer concrete mix acts noteworthy part in achieving the anticipated compressive strength.

So it may conclude that diversity of parameters impact the compressive strength of the geopolymer concrete. Hence, parametric study of several factors impacting the compressive strength of the geopolymer concrete is highly suggested earlier conducting any additional studies connected to mechanical properties and robustness of the geopolymer concrete to obtain the needed profits from the further inquiries [15].

3. Mechanical and Durability Properties

Faiz Uddin and Ahmed Shaikh, 2016, works on "Mechanical and durability properties of geopolymer fly ash concrete containing coarsely recycled aggregates" to find out a suitable replacement of traditional or ordinary cements concrete [6].

The research provides mechanical and durability characteristic of geopolymer concrete which comprises recycled coarse aggregate (RCA). The source of RCA is construction and demolition (C&D) left-over in Perth, Australia. The RCA is utilised like fractional substitute of natural coarse aggregate (NCA) in geopolymer concrete at the level of 15%, 30% and 50% by wt., that is along with series two, three and four, correspondingly, whereas the geopolymer concrete comprises 100% NCA under manage situation and is taken as the first series. The class "F" fly ash is utilised as the foundation material and 8 M sodium hydroxide and sodium silicate alkali activators are utilised to synthesise the fly ash geopolymer in the study.

The study demonstrations that the present sustainable concrete comprises a partial alternate of OPC along with accompanying cementitious materials and RCA as a limited alternate of NCA could further be stretched to OPC fewer sustainable concrete with 50% low NCA deprived of losing ample properties of current sustainable concrete[6].

4. Geopolymer with Ambient Curing and Hybrid Fibers

The study of Pradip Nath, Prabir Kumar Sarker and Vijaya B Rangan, 2015, produces consequences on "Early age properties of low-calcium fly ash geopolymer concrete suitable for ambient curing". It is known that Geopolymer is a capable substitute binder of Portland cement. This is developed frequently through the by-product materials like fly ash and blast furnace slag. Hence, it is regarded as an alternative low-emission concrete binder. The study observed that properties of geopolymers are comparable or higher to those OPC binder which is conventionally utilised for concrete.

In the previous studies we are noticed that maximum employed heat curing for setting and hardening of fly ash geopolymer mixtures. It is noticeable that heat curing process needs hard core measures not so feasible in cast-in-situ and also energy-consuming Therefore, expansion of geopolymer mixtures appropriate for curing at usual temperature drive broaden its use.

The study focused given to low calcium fly ash founded geopolymer concrete which is cured in ambient temperature (23oC) deprived of extra heat. A minor quantity of additives incorporates with fly ash to speed up the early-age reaction. The impact of additives and binder element in the blend / mixtures were resolute with experiments and al results show that presence of additives with fly ash meaningfully boosted the early age properties. Setting time diminishes to sensible standards and compressive strength amplified to empower early de-moulding of specimens.

The compressive force amplified with the increase of binder element. Though, workability outcomes depicts prime binder element for the fly ash geopolymer mixed with the additives. The consequences recommend that appropriate geopolymer mixtures may be intended for ambient curing along with low calcium fly ash and the additives as limited replacement [14].

A. Joshua Daniel, S. Sivakamasundari and D. Abhilash discussed behaviour of geopolymer concrete with hybrid fiber in their research study "Comparative Study on the Behaviour of Geopolymer Concrete with Hybrid Fibers under Static Cyclic Loading".

This is revel that Geo-polymer is an up-to-date progression where the cement is replaced by an environment friendly material Pozzolanic. It is stimulated through an extremely alkaline solution to develop aluminosilicate gel, this gel actions as a binder in concrete. The study favours that cement will be fully substituted by Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBFS). Meanwhile concrete is fragile steel and glass fibres are accompanied to expand the act of the concrete. These amalgam fibres are improved through the compression and split tensile test. The flexural aspect of both concrete and concrete standard geopolymer is confirmed by the static cyclic loading for the equivalent optimised proportion of hybrid fibres. The investigational assessments shows noteworthy enhancement in the stiffness degradation, flexural strength, cumulative energy dissipation capacity, displacement ductility and the final load with its conforming deflection.

It is observed that the final / ultimate load of the specimen stayed the similar while the post yield nature of geopolymer with hybrid fibre is additional than the conforming control specimen. Hybrid fiber also finds the degree of stiffness degradation in geopolymer concrete is equivalent with the conforming specimen. The geopolymer specimen's displacement ductility and energy dissipation efficiency are superior to the traditional, this is proof taken from behaviours of geoploymer with hybrid fiber specimen.

5. Geopolymer Concrete with Silica Fume

A. Joshua Daniel, S. Sivakamasundari, and A. Nishanth, 2017, made an attempt on the research of partial replacement of silica fume with geopolymer, the details of experiments are published in research paper titled "Study on Partial Replacement of Silica Fume Based Geopolymer Concrete Beam Behavior under Torsion".

The study investigates the use of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) hazard reasons with a CO2 emission line. To evade such non environmental friendly element, Pozzolanic material is utilised as a replacement for OPC. The action were triggered through alkaline to produce a gel named as aluminosilicate which performs as a binder in concrete. In the present study cement is moderately substituted by Silica fume (SF). The torsional properties of the normal concrete and SF founded geo-

polymer concrete is assessed with changing ration of longitudinal reinforcement. The outcomes were matched in the heads of stiffness degradation, torque, torsional toughness, twist, curvature ductility and crack width.

It is noted that pre-cracking torsional act of the specimen is autonomous of the space of strengthening. Since the concrete takes care of the torque first. Hence the amount of torque shift is indistinguishable. Using a greater value of VRT the twist exactly continue the similar. Though by diminution in VRT worth the twist which the GPC can withstand is slighter as per the traditional specimen. The research concluded with the outcome that the fractional replacement of cement by silica fumes maybe has declined the interfacial bonding among aggregate that is similar from the decreased act of geo polymer concrete together the cracking stages [1].

6. Nano Materials and Coating Concrete

Sudipta Naskar and Arun Kumar Chakraborty,2016, discussed the characteristics of nano materials with reference of geopolymer in their research study "Effect of nano materials in geopolymer concrete".

The study reveals that, cement based concrete may be substituted through low calcium fly-ash founded geopolymer concrete concerning the contrary consequence of the creation of normal Portland cement on atmosphere. Currently, nano technology comes in the scene with crucial part in the turf of construction productions. It is noted that some characteristics of cement founded concrete are impacted by diverse nano materials. In that little calcium fly-ash founded geopolymer concrete is a substitute for cement concrete, also the nano materials have several consequences on it. For the sake of conclusion an experiment carried out on low calcium fly-ash founded M25 grade geopolymer concrete consisting of 16 (M) purity of activator liquid. Dissimilar ratio of nanomaterials like nano silica, titanium di-oxide, carbon nano tube were taken for assess the impact of nano materials on geopolymer concreteGeopolymer concrete along with 1% titanium dioxide shows significant improvement in compressive strength although pH relics in all situations are almost identical[17].

L. Biondi with M. Perry, C. Vlachakis, Z. Wu, A. Hamilton and J. McAlorum, 2019, discussed the property of ambient cured fky ash in reference of geopolymer coating for concrete under the research title "Ambient Cured Fly Ash Geopolymer coatings for Concrete". As per the thought of authors pof the paper reinforced concrete assemblies that sustenance transportation, power and inner-city networks are almost 5 decades old, and are fronting extensive deterioration. In this reference geopolymer are now reasonable materials which have auspicious applications in such structure coating, restoration and sensing. Nowadays researchers and developers including production houses focusing on geopolymer which needs curing at preeminent temperatures, and it restrict their comfort of utilization in the turf, mainly in casual climates. The research paper provides the skeleton and design process about fabricating ambient-cured fly ash geopolymer coatings for concrete substrates [9].

7. Conclusion:

The review study gives a roadmap and journey of geopolymer concrete along with various possible outcomes which are applicable as the substitute of conventional cement concrete. The study almost proves that the geopolymer concrete in future substitute of cement concrete which is low cost, fast development and very important environment friendly material for construction industries. Though the present article is review, it still gives a clear view of revolution in the world of concrete formation and development.

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