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Strength Analysis of M40 Grade Concrete with Partial Replacement of Cement with Metakaolin

S Manoj Kumar
PG Student, Civil Engineering Department,
Mahendra Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

Concrete is the most commonly used material for development of infrastructure. Infrastructure was many growing problem in repair and maintains because of worldwide developing. Due to heavy development infrastructure need HPC (High performance concrete). Due to heavy production of cement environmental gets damages. Due to manufacture of cement, co2 gets emitted into environment. Researches started on working partial replacement cement. Which occur naturally, manufactured or manmade waste .The different type of pozzolonic materials like metakaolin ,silica fume, and fly ash etc, are the material have same properties of cement. The replacement cement with metakaolin by 0%, 5%, 10% 15% and 20%. The resulting gives at 15% metakaolin replacement of cement.

KEYWORDS:Metakaolin, Compressive strength, Partial replacement, High performance concrete, Split tensile strength, Flexural Strength.

I. INTRODUCTION

General High performance concrete (HPC) generally been used as a part of late years, not just for its expanded compressive quality, enhanced strength and economic advantages, yet additionally for its positive impact on the earth. Concrete and cement are key segments of both business and private development in around the world, the concrete and cement industries are large. Worldwide, concrete generation totalled 1.25 billion tons in 1991, as per the U.S Bureau of mines. Concrete tends itself to an assortment of imaginative structures due to its numerous alluring properties.

Not exclusively would it be able to be thrown fit as a fiddle however it like wise have high compressive quality, firmness. Low thermal and electrical conductivity and low instability and poisonous quality. Two qualities how ever have constrained its utilization, its Brule and weak in tension and creates cracks amid curing and because of thermal extension and compression over some undefined time frame as of late, however the improvement of fibre reinforced concrete (FRC) in different fields has given a specialized premise to enhancing these deficiencies.

This depicts the general properties and use of METAKAOLIN reinforced concrete. The execution of concrete in both short and long terms is being subjects to more noteworthy research and security in the current years. The standard concrete may neglect to display the required quality or attractive quality. In such cones admixture is accustomed to altering the properties of concrete in order to make it more reasonable for any circumstance. An admixture can be characterized as a chemical products, which is added to concrete mix same as weight of cement. It is added to the mix quickly previously or amid mixing to achieve a particular adjustment, or change to the noble features of concrete.

Admixture might be natural or inorganic in composition however their synthetic character is a key element. There are numerous innovations who command and quicker the utilization and improvement of admixtures as they affect numerous attractive attributes and impact economy in concrete construction. Facilitate it will be marginally hard to products the impacts and the Result of utilizing admixture, Because each time the adjustment in the obligation of bond products of cement, quality of mix and aggregate grading mix proportion, with the properties of concrete. At some point numerous admixtures impact in excess of one property of concrete and a few times they impact the durable properties unfavourably therefore one must be cations in the choice of admixture in concrete. Concrete strength principally depends on the cement paste and in increasingly the quality of paste increments with the grade of cement substance. Hence as the W/C Ratio diminishes the concrete gets higher Strength however concrete wind up unworkable.

Certain natural mixes are utilized as a part of the concrete. Another admixture called METAKAOLIN. Used to the two distinctive grade of concrete. Outlined with various level of Metakaolin and after that its belongings are seen in enhancing of elasticity and furthermore compressive strength of concrete at a similar diminishing of cost for the concrete. Use of metakaolin as a partial replacement of cement in construction industry started in 1960's and use of this material has increased in recent years.

II. METHODLOGY

The overall objective of the present study is to study the effect of adding Metakaolin in concrete on its performance; however the task is divided in to specific objectives to achieve step by step through experimental procedures.

The main objectives of the present project work are listed below:

1. To prepare the concrete specimens such as cubes for compressive strength, cylinders for split tensile test, prisms for flexural strength and also cubes for

durability studies in laboratory with 0%, 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% replacement of metakaolin with OPC for M40 grade concrete.

2. To evaluate the mechanical characteristics of concrete such as compressive strength, split tensile test, flexural strength.
3. To evaluate and compare the results.

Material Used – Metakaolin

Properties of Metakaolin

Metakaolin is a pozzolan, probably the most effective pozzolanic material for use in concrete. It is a product that is manufactured for use rather than a by-product and is formed when china clay, the mineral kaolin, is heated to a temperature between 600 and 800ºC. As per IS 12269:2013 for improving the cement performance metakaolin can be used. Specific gravity of metakaolin is 2.41 as per the manufacture report.

Table 2.1 Properties of Metakaolin

Test Conducted	Results
Silicon Dioxide (SiO_2) + Aluminium Oxide (Al_2O_3)	96%
Loss on ignition	1.6%
Total alkalis as Sodium Oxide (as Na_2O equivalent)	0.9%
Wet Sieving on 45microns	1.2%

III. RESULT

The tests were carried out to obtain compressive strength of M40 grade concrete. The compressive strength of concrete is tested for 7,14,28 days for 0%, 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% replacement of metakaolin and the values are presented in Table no 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and graphs were plotted below.

Table 3.1 Compressive strength of concrete for M40 Grade Concrete

S.No.	Percentage of Metakaolin	Compressive Strength (N/mm²)	
		7 Days	28 Days
1	0	32.9	47.9
2	5	34.4	51.5
3	10	35.8	52.3
4	15	36.1	54.4
5	20	20.9	37.7

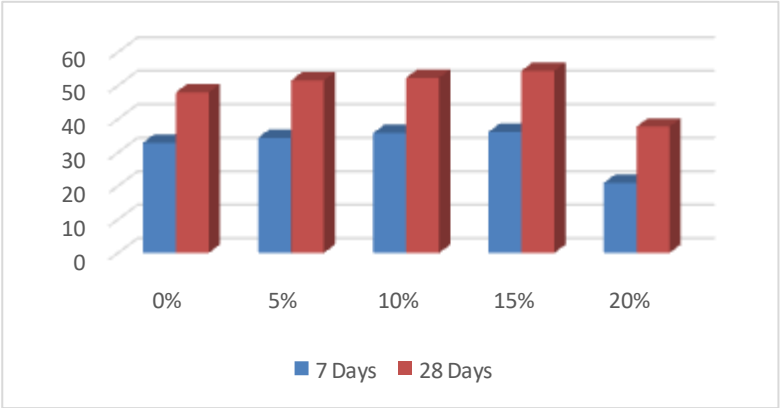

Fig. 3.1 Compressive strength of concrete for M40 Grade Concrete

Table 3.2Split Tensile strength of concrete for M40 Grade Concrete

S.No.	Percentage of Metakaolin	Split Tensile Strength (N/mm^2) 28 Days
1	0	2.5
2	5	2.7
3	10	3.1
4	15	3.3
5	20	1.7

Table 3.3Flexural strength of concrete for M40 Grade Concrete

S.No.	Percentage of Metakaolin	Flexural Strength (N/mm^2) 28 Days
1	0	4.2
2	5	4.6
3	10	4.9
4	15	5.2
5	20	3.1

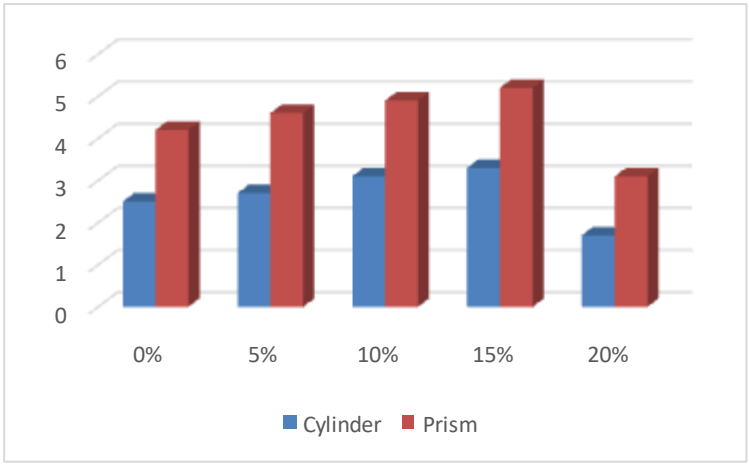

Fig. 3.2Split Tensile Strength and flexural strength of concrete for M40 Grade Concrete

IV. CONCLUSION

The above experimental results shows that the usage of 15% of partial replacement of metakaolin with cement gives the maximum compressive strength. Usage of more than 15% of metakaolin does not give desirable benefits whereas increase in proportion of metakoalin in concrete mix makes to use more amount of super plasticizer to acquire desirable workability.

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