

STUDY ON PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURED SAND AS FINE AGGREGATES IN HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE CONSTRUCTIONS

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Abstract—Paper presents the viability of manufactured sand as fine aggregates in high strength concrete (M60 Grade) construction. Due to rapid growth in industrial and infrastructural developments, necessitates huge demand of concrete for infrastructure development worldwide and extreme scarcity of natural sand availability. Investigation carried out by varying 0% to 100% replacement of natural sand using manufactured sand in high strength concrete mix with and without super plasticizer as an admixture. Current investigation revealed that M 60 Grade concrete using complete manufactured sand with super plasticizer yielded an excess strength of 11.56%, 11.66% and 14.85% compared to conventional concrete for 7 days, 14 days and 28 days respectively with increase in slump. And an increase in compressive strength of 16.19%, 10.97% and 12.46% compared to conventional concrete without using admixture and a reduction of slump is noticed. Investigation reveals that, 100% replacement of manufactured sand exceeds the target strength, but 70% replacement performs better in workability and strength aspects.

Keyword - High strength concrete, Manufactured sand, Workability, Mechanical properties

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid improvement in urbanization and industrialization all over the world made a huge demand on natural sand and it become as a scarce material, which is one of the prime constituent in cement concrete. Mining of sand poses the environmental problem and hence the government restricts the sand mining results scarcity of sand and increases the cost of sand. Hence availability of natural sand for concrete preparation also limited. Many authors done investigation on concrete by replacing sand by alternative materials such as, local materials, used sand, ceramic fines, bottom ash etc. ([1],[3],[4],[6], [15]). Availability of above materials in large quantity is restricted to few areas and not in all places. But, manufactured sand/artificial sand can be made available everywhere due to availability of plenty of crushed stones. Due to depletion of natural sand, the easiest and cheapest way of getting the substitute for natural sand is by crushing the natural granite stones with vertical shaft impact crushers to get the artificial sand of desired size, shape and grades which would be free from all impurities such as clay and other soil particles. Manufactured sand used in the current investigation is made of crushing rock boulders in vertical shaft impact crushers. Few authors carried out studies on the compressive strength studies of concrete made of manufactured sand(M-sand)/artificial sand in varying proportions were higher than those of conventional concrete by using natural sand as fine aggregate ([2], [5], [7]-[14],[16]). However, it was found that workability of the concrete mixes decreased with an increase in percentage of M-sand as fine aggregate. It reveals that higher water requirement for concrete when M-sand replaced against natural sand. To maintain desired workability admixture is to be used.

For the purpose of experimentation concrete mix is designed for M60 grade concrete with natural sand and replaced with artificial sand by 0% to 100% with increment of 10%. The super plasticizer (SP) is used in this present study is cera plast 300 RS(G) as an admixture. A comparison of control mix concrete M-sand concrete to compressive strength, split tensile strength, and flexural strength of M60 concrete with concrete of various replacements of natural sand to manufactured sand is studied in this paper along with the workability of concrete. An attempt has been made to find optimal percentage replacement of fine aggregate with M-sand to get maximum strength.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

A. Materials

Ordinary Portland cement of 53grade confirming to IS12269-1989, (Locally available brand Penna super) is used for this present study. The 28 days compressive strength of cement is 63.50 M Pa is used. The physical properties of cement are given in table 1.

TABLE-I .PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENT

PROPERTY	VALUE
Specific gravity	3.15
Initial setting time	33 min.
Final setting time	385 min.
Fineness modulus	1.68%
Soundness	5.50
Standard consistency	28.20%

B. Coarse Aggregates

Crushed granite aggregates of (maximum size) 20mm size graded metal is used. Sieve analysis has been carried out by blending the aggregates of size 20mm to 12.50mm to get the good fineness modules .The coarse aggregate having specific gravity 2.70, bulk density 1510 Kg/m³ and fineness modules 6.65 and Impact value of 12.50% were used. The physical properties of coarse aggregates are presented in Table .No 2

C. Fine Aggregates

River sand

Sand available in river Cauvery near Karur is used as fine aggregates for the current work, having the bulk density of 1460kg/m³, specific gravity 2.60, and fineness modulus as 3.44was used. The physical properties are presented in Table No 2.

Manufactured sand (M-sand)

Manufactured/Artificial sand is manufactured in vertical shaft impact crusher (VSI crusher at Salem) was collected from VSI crusher at Panamarathupatty, Salem. It is used as an alternate for river sand in replacement of fine aggregates. The bulk density of M-sand is 1556kg/m³, specific gravity and fineness modulus is found to be 2.45 and 3.54 respectively. The physical properties are presented in Table No-2.

TABLE-II. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF COARSE AGGREGATE AND FINE AGGREGATES

Property	Coarse Aggregate	Fine Aggregate	
		River Sand	M-sand
Specific gravity	2.70	2.60	2.45
Bulk density (kg/m ³)	1510	1460	1556
Water absorption (%)	0.45	1.00	0.85
Moisture content (%)	0.65	1.55	1.10
Aggregate impact value (%)	12.50	-	-
Fineness modules	6.67	3.44	3.54
Fineness particles Less than 150mm (%)	-	4.14	7.60
Sieve analysis		Zone II	Zone II

D. Super Plasticizer

Cera plast 300 RS(G) confirming to IS 9103 (1999) was used as super plasticizer. It is used to improve the workability properties.

E. Mix proportion and casting of specimen

Concrete mix was designed as per IS 10262 to achieve a grade of M60. The designed and adopted mix proportion was shown in Table 3. Eleven different mix proportions were casted with 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% and 100% with partial replacement of natural with M-sand prepared with water binder ratio of 0.32. In addition to that super plasticizer is also added to the mix to improve the workability of 1.2% dosage is identified as the optimum from marsh cone test. Similarly, a set of mixes are casted without super plasticizer. Concrete ingredients are mixed with a laboratory type concrete mixer machine. After mixing for four to five minutes the concrete was manually placed in the individual moulds and then all the specimens were well compacted using table vibrator roughly about 30 seconds. Casted specimens were demoulded after 24 hours and placed in curing up to 28 days. Table.3 shows the mix proportion details of present investigation.

TABLE-III . MIX PROPORTIONS

Mix Designation	M-Sand (%)	Water/ Cement	SP	Quantities (kg/m ³)				
				Water	Cement	River Sand	M-Sand	Course Aggregate
M1	0	0.32	1.2%	144	450	627	0	1208
M2	10	0.32	1.2%	144	450	564.3	62.7	1208
M3	20	0.32	1.2%	144	450	501.6	125.4	1208
M4	30	0.32	1.2%	144	450	438.9	188.1	1208
M5	40	0.32	1.2%	144	450	376.2	250.8	1208
M6	50	0.32	1.2%	144	450	313.5	313.5	1208
M7	60	0.32	1.2%	144	450	250.8	376.2	1208
M8	70	0.32	1.2%	144	450	188.1	438.9	1208
M9	80	0.32	1.2%	144	450	125.4	501.6	1208
M10	90	0.32	1.2%	144	450	62.7	564.3	1208
M11	100	0.32	1.2%	144	450	0	627	1208

Experimental work consists of three cubes of sizes 150 mm x 150mm x 150 mm were casted from each mix of concrete to evaluate compressive strength of concrete. For split tensile test 150 mm diameter, 300 mm height cylinder and 100mm x 100mm x 500 mm prism were casted.

Three concrete samples were tested to evaluate the average value of all concrete mixes after 7, 14 and 28 days curing in water as per IS-9013 for compressive strength. Split tensile strength was conducted on concrete cylinder after 7, 14 and 28 days curing as per IS-5816 and likewise for modulus of rupture was carried on prism after 7, 14 and 28 days curing as per IS-9399.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The workability of concrete with and without plasticizer is tested by slump test for W/C ratio of 0.32 (as per BIS1199-1959) and 0.35 for different mix proportions of natural sand and M-sand. The results are tabulated in Table 4. The values show that, increase in percentage of M-sand in concrete causes reduction in the slump values. Also reveals that, concrete with plasticizer considerably improved the slump values compared to concrete without plasticizer. Concrete after properly cured for 7 days, 14 days and 28 days are taken from the curing tank and exposed for few hours for natural conditions and then tested in 2 tonne capacity concrete compressive testing machine. The compressive strength of various mixes of M60 grade without and with plasticizer are shown in Figure-1and 2.The split tensile strength results are presented in Figure-3and 4 and flexural strength values are presented in Figure-5and 6 for with and without super plasticizer respectively.

TABLE: 4 WORKABILITY OF CONCRETE FOR DIFFERENT MIXES (SLUMP)

S. No.	Mix Proportion	Slump (mm)	
		Without SP	With SP
1	M1	55	62
2	M2	52	65
3	M3	50	65
4	M4	49	68
5	M5	49	68
6	M6	45	75
7	M7	40	78
8	M8	36	80
9	M9	35	82
10	M10	34	85
11	M11	34	85

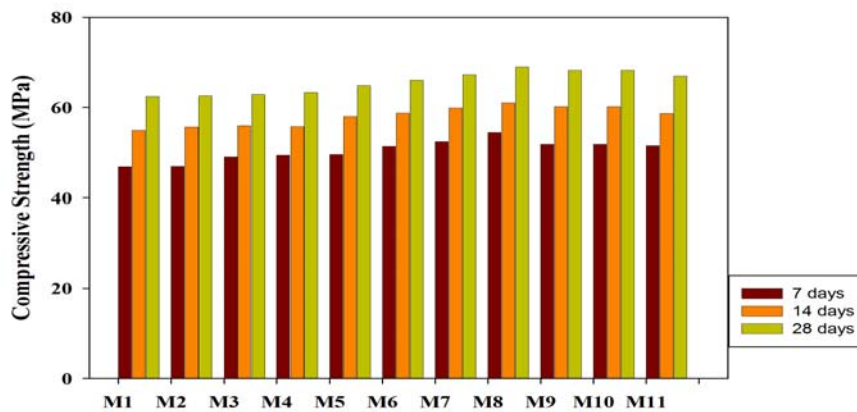


Fig. 1. Compressive strength of concrete without SP after 7, 14 & 28 days curing

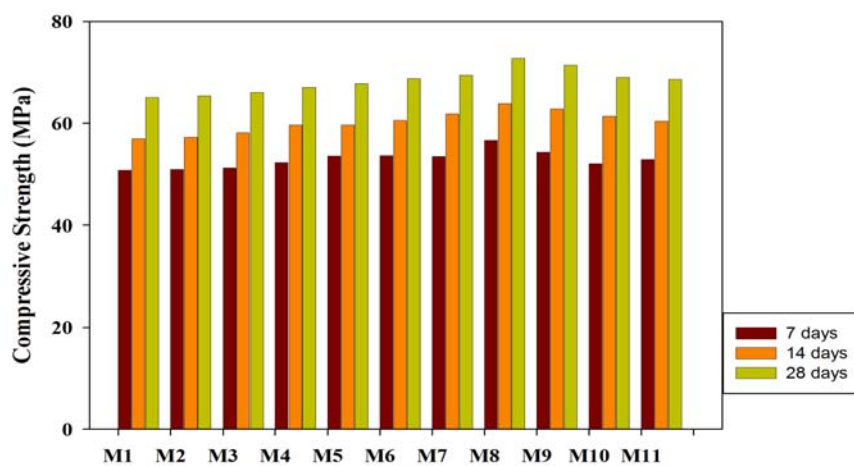


Fig. 2. Compressive strength of concrete with SP 7, 14 & 28 days curing

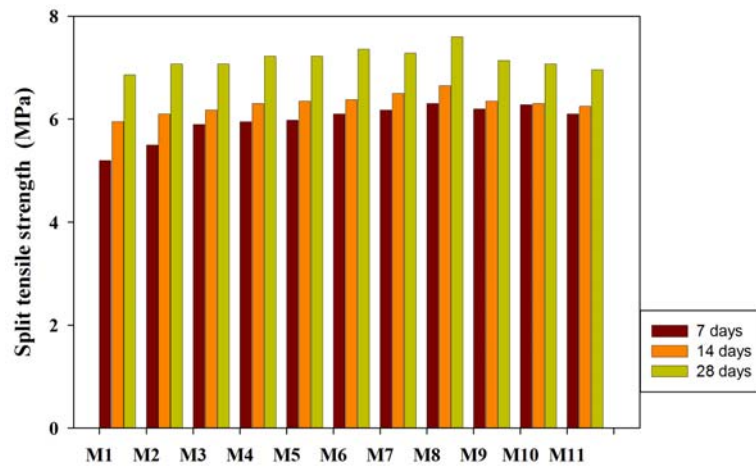


Fig. 3. Split tensile Strength of concrete without SP 7, 14 & 28 days curing

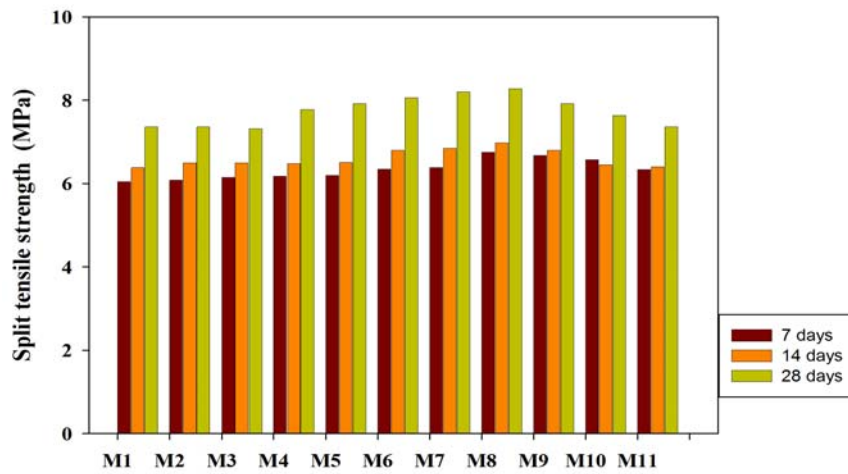


Fig. 4. Split tensile Strength of concrete with SP 7, 14 & 28 days curing

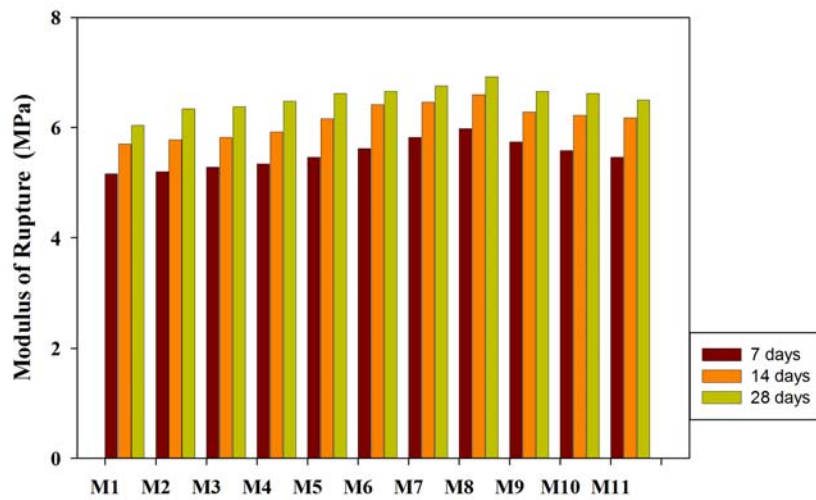


Fig. 5 Modulus of rupture of concrete without SP 7, 14 & 28 days curing

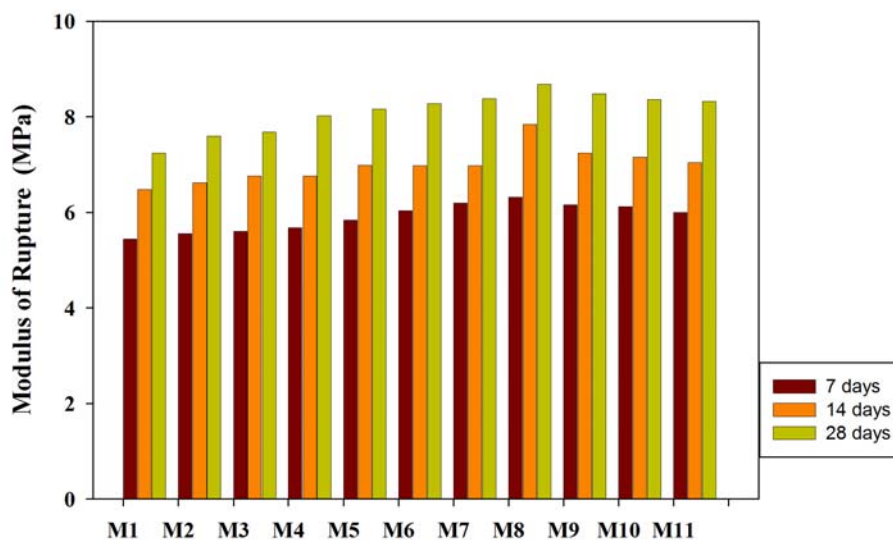


Fig. 6 Modulus of rupture of concrete with SP 7, 14 & 28 days curing

IV. CONCLUSION

The following are the conclusions drawn from the current investigation.

- For M60 concrete mix using 100% natural river sand and without admixture yielded a 28 days compressive strength of 62.44MPa. However, M60 concrete with 70% replacement of natural sand by M-sand yield compressive strength of 70.22 MPa, which is 12.46 % higher .The compressive strength of concrete with admixture yielded a 28 days compressive strength of 65.08 MPa and of at 70% replacement of natural sand by M-sand yield compressive strength of 74.44MPa which is 14.85%higher than the conventional concrete.The compressive strength of all mixes increased with age from 7 days to 28 days. Current investigation revealed that compressive strength decreases at 28 days for concrete without SP and beyond 70% replacement of natural sand by M-sand. On the other hand, compressive strength decreases at 28 days for concrete with admixture for beyond 70% replacement of natural sand by M-sand. Hence for achieving maximum strength of M60 concrete, the optimum replacement of natural sand up to 70% permissible with admixture and beyond 70% replacements of natural sand also yields the better strength than the natural sand
- The split tensile strength of concrete with an admixture at 7 days, 14 days and 28 days are 11.57%, 12.94% and 14.05% respectively more than the conventional concrete. And for concrete without admixture at 7 days,14 days and 28 days are more by 19.23 %11.76% and 12.46% respectively than the conventional concrete.
- The flexural strength of concrete with an admixture are more by 16.18 %, 20.99% and 19.89% respectively and without admixture are more by 15.89 %, 15.79% and 14.56 % respectively than the controlled concrete at 7 days,14 days and 28 days.
- Concrete mix becomes hard and lesser workability with increase in percentage of manufactured sand. Hence use of admixture increase the workability of M-sand replaced concrete mix. The optimum dosage of admixture is calculated using Marsh cone test.
- The M60 concrete prepared using the M-sand yielded the satisfactory results in terms of compressive strength, split tensile strength, flexural strength and workability. Hence use M-sand for high concrete is recommended with correct gradation as per standards.

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