Exploration of Ultra-Lightweight Aggregate Concrete with Minimal Nano-Si Clay

[1] Dr Venkata Ramana G, [2] Dr.JayaramT.N, [3] Thangarla Pranay Kumar, [4] Sai Charan

[1,2] Professor [3,4]Asst. Professor, Department of Civil, Balaji Institute of Technology & Science, Warangal-Narsampet Rd, Laknepally, Madhira D, Telangana 506330

ABSTRACT

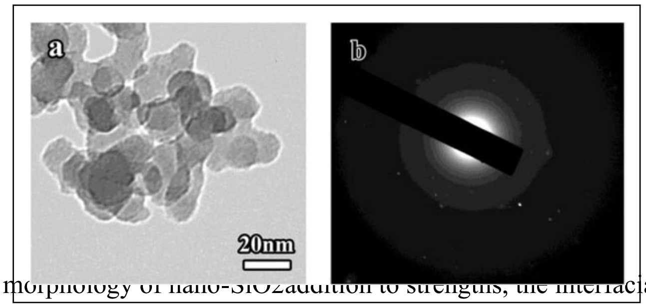
In spite of the fact that Nano modification of cement-based concrete has been praised as a viable technique to increase its mechanical properties, Low-dose Nano alteration of lightweight cement-based concrete has not yet been studied extensively. Low doses of Nano-silica particle-modified light weight cement were studied in this research. “The lightweight concrete samples were made using both non-prewetting and prewetting procedures. Compressive and flexural strengths of lightweight concrete were studied to evaluate how low-dose Nano silica influenced those attributes by the research team.” A novel hydration product has been discovered when it was found that the hydration process may be altered by adding Nano-silica to the cementitious matrix. Using Nano-silica to improve the cement paste's adhesion to lightweight aggregates is now conceivable since new hydration products exist. The novel hydration products' volume expansion at the interface between light aggregates and cement paste is reduced by the presence of large quantities of Nano-silica. Lightweight concrete's mechanical characteristics can be improved using low-dose Nano alteration, and this opens up possibilities for the development and production of new high-performance lightweight concrete products.

Keywords: Lightweight concrete, low dosage, nano modification, reinforcement mechanism, microstructure characterization

1.INTRODUCTION

For example, early age shrinkage is reduced because of the internal curing effect, which reduces dead loads and saves money on foundations and re in forcement, as well as improving thermal insulation properties, enhancing fire resistance and reducing the cost of transporting precast units on site. 8 To put it another way, LWAC has the potential to be employed in a wide range of applications—from light bridge decking to thermal isolation constructions—as a consequence.

While LWAC's notable benefits promise that LWAC could be used in a wide range of fields, Because of their low density and high strength and stiffness, as well as their poor bonding strength with cement paste, there is still an issue that has to be resolved. Multiple criteria are taken into consideration, such as the kind of stress and the specimen size, shape, and type of aggregate used, were said to influence the stiffness of lightweight concrete. In



“Figure 1. TEM morphology of nano-SiO2addition to strengths, the interfacial transition zone (ITZ)”

Fundamental issues such as impact, bleeding, and segregation must be addressed prior to any field applications. Fiber and fine particle reinforcement, for example, have been used to enhance the qualities of lightweight concrete.

In order to improve the mechanical qualities of LWAC, the most common approach was to utilise a variety of fibres as reinforcing materials. This LWAC has been reinforced for decades with steel fibre. Adding steel fibre to LWAC greatly enhances its compressive and flexural strength, according to the researchers. Addition of steel fibres not only improves the strength, but also greatly enhances toughness. With the inclusion of steel fibres, the flexural toughness may be greatly improved. 2.0 percent steel fibre was shown to be ideal for enhancing performance. For reinforcement, volume fraction and aspect ratio of steel fibres play a critical role. The low volume percentage had minimal influence on the compressive strength, but it had a considerable impact on the flexural strength and the toughness, according to the research. Besides the usage of steel fibres in the construction of LWAC, other fibres, including as polymers, glass fibres, carbon fibres, and hybrid fibres, were also employed to address the LWAC's strength issue for applications.

“Experimental program: Materials and methods”

It was determined that for expanded ceramsite, the appropriate densities and absorption ratios were 0.45 grams per cubic centimeter and 2.5%, respectively (P.O. 42.5). The Hefei Liangziyuan Co. in Anhui Province offered commercially available nano-silica (SiO2), which allowed Modi-Fire to be built. In comparison to other materials, nano-SiO2 had an 80m2/g surface area and a high density of surface area per unit weight. TEM and electron diffraction were performed on SiO2 at a particular spot, as shown in Figure 1. (SAED).Nano-SiO2 dosages ranged from zero to five parts per billion (ppb) and the water/cement ratio was set at 0.45.Cement accounts about 0.01% of the total weight. For the nano modified concrete, the mix design is shown in Table 1. The LWAC was prepared in two ways. In the non-prewetting approach, nano-SiO2 was sonicated at a frequency and power of 40 kHz and 200 kHz, resulting in the formation of nano-SiO2.

Results and discussion

Figure 2 to demonstrate compression and flexibility of non-prewetting LWAC samples when There were no significant differences in compression strength between samples with and without nano-SiO2 concentration in the range of 0.05–0.01 wt percent (25.2 MPa). The flexural strength, at 3.5 MPa, is likewise comparable to the control sample's value (3.3 MPa). At 0.1 percent nano-SiO2 additions, the compressive and flexural strengths attained their maximal values. We discovered that 7-day compressive and flexural strengths rose by 40% and 18%, respectively, when compared to the control sample.

Nano-SiO2 enhanced compressive and flexural strength by 0.2-0.5% when the dose was raised; the correlation was decreased by 1% when nano-SiO2 was found to be added. [weight percent] There was a 24 and 6 percent increase over the control samples for the 7-day compression and flexural strengths when the dose was just 0.2 percent With the 0.1wt% dose, they both fell by around 11% in effectiveness. To achieve 32.4 and 3.6 MPa 7-day compressive and flexural strengths, a weight-percentage dose increase of 0.5 was used There were significant decreases in both compression and flexural strength when the dosage reached 1 percent. These results were almost equal to those of the control samples.

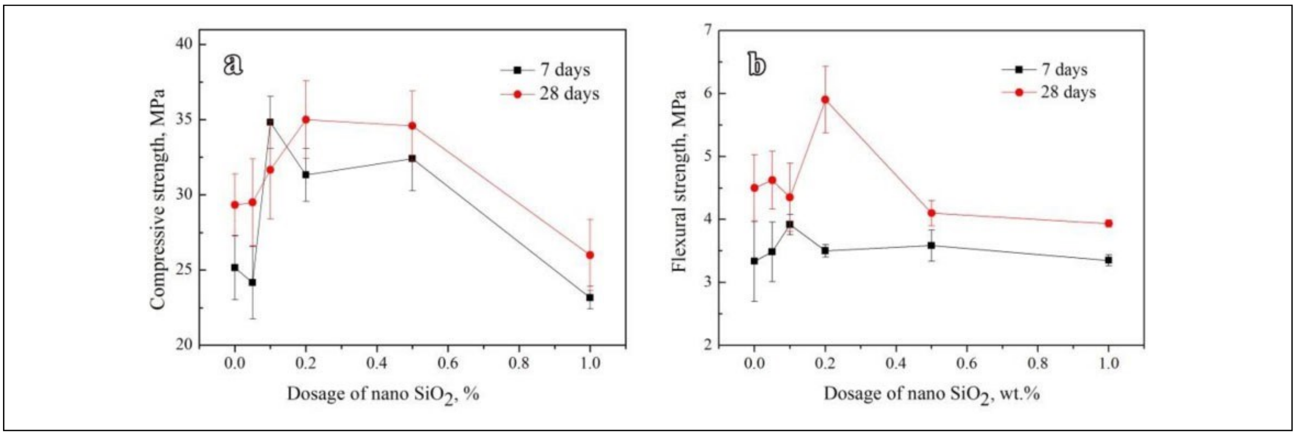


Figure 2. “Properties of non-prewetting lightweight concrete (7 and 28 days) as a function of nano-SiO2 dose (a) compression strength and (b) flexural strength.” SiO2:

Compression and flexural strength were 30 and 4.5 MPa when the dose was raised to 0.05 weight percent. “Highest compression and flexibility strengths, with values of 35 and 5.9 MPa, could be achieved at 0.2 percent dose. The compressive and flexural strengths of the 28-day specimens were significantly reduced when the dosage was increased from 0.5 to 1%, respectively.”

“Prewetting LWAC samples' compressive and flexural strengths after 7 and 28 days of curing can be shown in Figure 3. A similar trend may be found in the compressive and flexural strengths of samples that have not been pre-soaked in water, as illustrated by this figure Increases in nano-SiO2 dosage did not result in a linear increase in compressive or flexural strength.” After seven days, the nano-SiO2 sample's compressive strength was 23.1 MPa, the same as the control sample's (25.2 MPa). A flexural strength of 3.0 MPa makes it ideal (2.9 MPa). Compression and flexural strength peaks were also detected at 0.1 weight percent throughout the course of seven days. These specimens had 40% and 41% greater compressive and flexural strengths, respectively, than the control sample after 7 days.

There are no significant differences in the compressive and flexural strengths after seven days at nano-SiO2 presetting concentrations of 0.2% and 0.5% wt percent, compared to control samples. There was a lot of movement in this area, but it eventually settled down at 1%. The seven-day compressive and flexural strengths, at a dosage ofPressure increased by 24% when compared to the controls, but decreased by 14% when the dose was reduced by 0.1%. Two samples. Additional 31.4% and 3.8% increases in 7-day cumulative and flexural strengths were seen with a dose increase of 0.5 weight percent from the initial dosage level. “After seven days, the compressive and flexural strengths of the samples were lowered by roughly 2.5 MPa each, making them comparable to control samples when the dosage reached 1%.

Figure 3 shows the 28-day compressive and flexural strengths of prewetted LWAC samples as a function of the nano-SiO2 dosage. When the nano-SiO2 dosage is increased, the average compressive strength of the control sample rises from 26.8MPa to 30.3MPa and 37.3MPa, respectively, as shown in Figure 3a (a).”In both cases, it is less than 1%. A reduction to 34.8 MPa in compressive strength was observed after increasing the nano-SiO2 dosage to 0.5 percent from its initial 0.2 percent concentration. Compressive strength was reduced to 31.2 MPa by increasing the nano-SiO2 dosage to 1.0 percent. Flexural strength changes with time when the nano-SiO2 dosage is raised. To achieve flexural strengths of around 4.4 and 5.1 MPa at doses of 0.5 percent weight percent and 0.1 percent weight percent, respectively, nano-modified samples had to be dosed at a rate of 0.5 percent weight percent. The flexural strength of the control sample was found to be 3.7MPa.This lower flexural strength was attained when the nano SiO2 dose reached 1%.

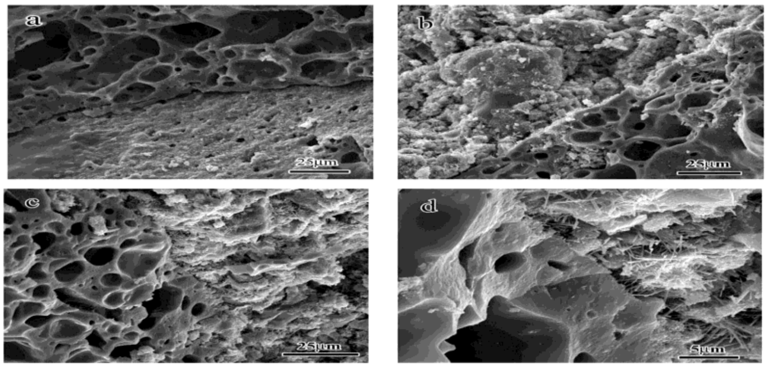


Figure 4. Scanning electron microscopy

Figure 4. Scanning electron microscopy of interface sections between aggregates and cement pastes in the LWAC has been used to investigate fracture surfaces. Whatever the situation may be: (a) without any nano alteration, (b) with little nano modification,high magnification picture of nano modification (c) with a reasonably large dose of nano modification and (d) high magnification. Lightweight aggregate concrete (LWAC) is made using a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

CONCLUSIONS

The mechanical characteristics of LWAC materials were examined in this study using low dose nano SiO2 as a test. Researchers discovered that adding low dosagenano-SiO2 to LWAC significantly improved its mechanical characteristics. At a concentration of 0.1 wt percent, the nano-SiO2 modification effect may be achieved with just a modest quantity of material. At the LWAC's interaction with lightweight aggregates and cement paste, Nano-SiO2 modifies its toughness by producing fiber-shaped hydration products.

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