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Green Concrete - Study of a Sustainable Construction Material

Yash Bhede[1], Sarang Bire[2], Hemant Girhepuje[3], Prajwal Girhepuje[4], Aniket Murmade[5]
Fourth Year B.Tech Civil Engineering, Madhukar rao Pandav College Of Engineering, India

Abstract: ***Green concrete represents a ground breaking advancement within the concrete industry. This article focuses on the research and development of an environmentally friendly and sustainable material known as "Green Concrete," which utilizes locally sourced industrial and agricultural waste such as fly ash, slag, and sawdust. It's widely acknowledged that cement and steel, among civil engineering materials, are highly energy-intensive and contribute significantly to CO2 emissions during manufacturing. By incorporating various readily available industrial and agricultural waste materials, Green Concrete is created through partial cement replacement, offering numerous applications in civil engineering constructions***
Keywords: Green Concrete, Industrial waste, Agricultural waste, Sustainability

I. INTRODUCTION

An innovative idea in the logs of the concrete firm is green concrete. In 1998, Dr. WG created it for the first time in Denmark. [1] The hue green has nothing to do with green concrete. It is an idea that takes the environment into consideration while designing concrete, taking into account everything from the production of raw materials to mix design, structural design, construction, and service life.

Because waste items are partially substituted for concrete components, waste disposal fees are avoided, production energy consumption is reduced, and durability is increased, green concrete can be produced at a very low cost. Green concrete is made from a variety of industrial and agricultural waste materials, including slag, power plant wastes, recycled concrete, waste glass, red mud, burnt clay, sawdust, combustor ash, and foundry sand. A type of concrete known as "green concrete" is similar to ordinary concrete but uses less energy during production and doesn't hurt the environment as much. Concrete that emits less carbon emissions and requires less energy to produce

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The primary advantage of Green Concrete is to decrease the natural affect of ordinary concrete. The Green Concrete fulfills major properties of routine concrete such as the taking after: [2,3,4]

1) Mechanical properties (quality, shrinkage, crawl, inactive conduct etc).
2) Fire resistance (warm exchange)
3) Workmanship (workability, quality improvement, curing etc.)
4) Durability (erosion assurance, ice, unused weakening components, etc.)
5) Thermodynamic properties (input to the other properties)
6) Natural angles (CO2 outflow, vitality, reusing)

Neeraj Jain and colleagues [5] inspected the mechanical and solidness characteristics of eco-friendly concrete with a review of M30, made from reused totals. They analyzed the properties of the reused coarse totals, finding them to be of lower quality, but famous changes after washing to expel ancient frail mortar. The affect of supplanting characteristic coarse totals with reused ones (at 50% and 100% levels) on different mechanical and strength perspectives of the concrete was examined and compared over diverse water-to-cement proportions. The utilize of washed reused coarse totals driven to upgrades in all building properties of the solidified concrete. Whereas the quality of concrete after 28 days containing 100% washed reused total was marginally diminished (by 7%) compared to concrete made with common totals, the strength tests. counting water assimilation, carbonation, and quick chloride entrance appeared promising comes about. The concrete shown direct penetrability to chloride particles, and no carbonation was watched in any of the concrete blends studied.

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III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present study deals with the development of green concrete using industrial and agricultural waste materials for sustainable development. It is unruffled of feasible material, rather than natural liabilities.

The various waste materials are listed in Table 1 and their availability from local sources is also mentioned.

Table 1: List of Industrial and Agricultural waste materials and their local sources

Sr. No.	Name of Material	Name of Place / Industry
1	Fly ash	Bhandara Industrial Area
2	Silica fume	S.G.P. Blast Furnance - Tumsar
3	Glass Aggregate	Broken glass from local area
4	Waste concrete Material	Demolished Building Material from nearby construction sites at Sakoli / Lakhani / Bhandara
5	Manufactured Sand	Wainganga River - Bhandara
6	Rice husk Ash	Local farms at Sakoli (Sendurwafa)
7	Blast Furnace Slag	Brick Furnaces at Lakhani
8	Recycled demolition waste aggregate	Demolished Building Material from nearby construction sites at Sakoli / Lakhani / Bhandara
9	Metakaolin	From Market

The different waste requirements are used as aggregate and cement exchange and are shown in Figures 1, 2 1nd 3.



Fig. 1: Waste materials as aggregate replacement



Fig. 2: Waste materials as aggregate replacement



Fig. 3: Industrial waste materials as Cement Replacements

The compressive strength of 28-day hardened green concrete is studied.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Environmental Benefits to using Green Concrete

1) Lasts Longer: Green concrete has a longer lifespan as it regains strength faster and shrinks less rapidly than concrete made solely of Portland cement. Green concrete offers a higher chance of surviving a fire than other materials since it can withstand temperatures as high as 2400°F. Furthermore, considering the damage pollution has caused to the environment, it has greater corrosion resistance, which is vital. Because of acid rain, conventional building materials have a much shorter lifespan. Compared to a structure built with ordinary concrete, the one made with all those components will last significantly longer. These concrete arrangements are reminiscent of those found in Roman architecture.
2) Reduces Energy Consumption: Less energy is vital while mixing concrete if fly ash and Portland cement are combined in greater proportions. Huge volumes of natural gas or coal are needed to heat the components that go into making Portland cement. Fly ash is not created by much more energy when used to make green concrete because it is already a byproduct of another industrial activity. Buildings made of green concrete are more resilient to temperature variations, which lowers the need for heating and cooling. This is another way whereby green concrete saves energy.

3) Reduces Carbon Dioxide Emissions: High-temperature-pulverized limestone, clay, and sand are some of the primary components of regular cement. Between 5 and 8% of global carbon dioxide emissions are caused by this process. Up to 80% less carbon dioxide is released during the production of green concrete. Making the full transition to green concrete for building will be very helpful in the worldwide drive to cut emissions.

Applications in Constructions

- It is employed in the building of bridges
- It is used in the construction of Column.
- It can be used in the road Construction.



Fig. 4: Applications of Green Concrete

V. CONCLUSIONS

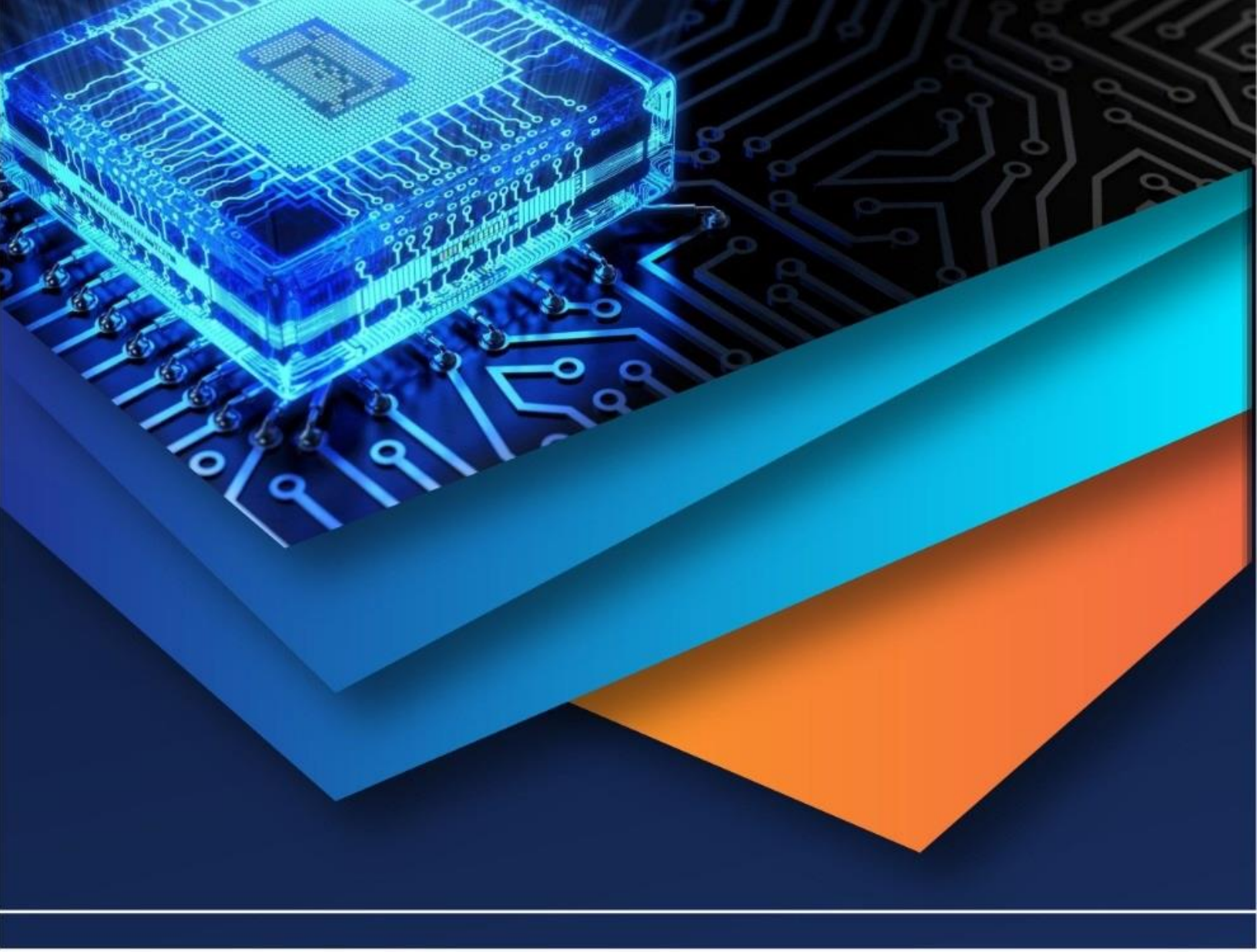
The taking after conclusions are drawn from the consider of green concrete.

1) Its quality, shrinkage, inactive conduct, fire resistance, and other qualities have been moved forward
2) The workability and toughness are improved by suitable proportioning.
3) Its higher erosion resistance is one of its fundamental benefits. Compared to normal concrete, it requires less vitality and produces less CO2 outflows, making it more ecologically neighborly.
4) Its make may productively make utilize of locally open mechanical and agrarian squander things.
5) It can be utilized for numerous distinctive sorts of respectful designing development ventures, such as building, bridge, and dam development.

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