



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.51942>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Strengthening of AR Glass Fibre Concrete by Using Dunite Powder

K. Divya¹, Dr. K. Chandramouli², J. Sree Naga Chaitanya³, Sk. Sahera⁴, Sk Nayeem Basha⁵

^{1, 3, 4}Assistant Professor, ²Professor & HOD, ⁵B.Tech Student, Department of Civil Engineering, NRI Institute of Technology, Visadala (V), Medikonduru (M), Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA

Abstract: In the contemporary era. Concrete, the most significant and frequently used material, frequently needs to have a very high strength and acceptable workability. Research on glass fibre reinforced concrete led to the development of alkali resistant fibres with a high capacity for dispersion, increasing long-term durability. When dunite is utilised as a cement alternative rather of regular cement, concrete is discovered to become up to 40% stronger. Studies based on periodic cement rate data show that, on average, dunite powder is less expensive than cement. Future cement usage will be dominated by the replacement of dunite powder. In the current experimental investigation, alkali resistant glass fibres have been employed to investigate the effect on compressive and split tensile strength on M30 grade of concrete can be determined for 28,56 and 90 days.

Keywords: Alkaline glass fiber, durability, Dunite powder, compressive strength, split tensile.

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is the material utilised the most after water, and more than six billion tonnes of cement are produced annually. Numerous applications, such as new inventions, corrections, recoveries, and retrofitting, specifically require concrete. Examples of solid structure components that exist in a range of sizes and shapes are divider boards, doorsills, bar, columns and that's just the tip of the iceberg. The use of post-tensioned chunks is advised for the building of mechanical, commercial, and residential floor pieces.

Because each type of cement use has different needs and characteristics, it is desirable to group cement uses according to where, how, and where it is produced. The need for concrete has grown to be second only to the need for water due to technological advancements and an expanded range of applications for cement and mortars. As a result, several characteristics of typical cement had to be altered to make it more flexible, shrewd, and environmentally friendly. As a result, cementation materials are used.

Concrete that has been reinforced with A.R. glass fibre and other chemical admixtures is known as glass fibre reinforced concrete (GFRC), a new composite material that improves the performance of concrete. Discrete fibres act as crack arresters and strengthen the concrete's ability to withstand cracking.

Dunite is an igneous rock belonging to the peridotite group with an ultramafic composition and a coarse-grained or phaneritic texture. 90% of the dunite is olivine, and the other 10% mostly consists of minute amounts of pyrope, magnetite, chromite, and pyroxene.

II. OBJECTIVES

This study's goals are to:

- 1) Evaluate the use of dunite powder in concrete; and
- 2) To enhance the concrete compressive and split tensile strengths.

III. MATERIALS

A. Cement

Cement, a chemical used as a binding agent in construction, holds the other building materials together. Coarse aggregate is the primary ingredient of concrete, whereas fine aggregate is used to fill in any gaps that the coarse aggregates leave behind. Concrete is made of just cement mixed with coarse aggregate, whereas mortar is made of just plain cement mixed with fine aggregate and water.

B. Aggregates

Since aggregates make up roughly 80% of the volume of concrete, their properties greatly affect how the substance functions.

C. Alkali Resistant Glass Fiber

Alkali resistant (AR) glass fibre is glass that has been coated with zirconium oxide to help it survive attack from alkalinity. This is a vital element of these fibres given the alkaline environment of concrete. Regular fibreglass (E-glass) deteriorates in concrete's alkaline aggregate environment. In the concrete industry, AR fibre has been widely used since the 1970s.

D. Dunite Powder

A plutonic rock called dunite (Magnesium Iron Silicate) is composed of a variety of fundamental minerals that routinely go through more or less intricate geological processes to transform them into secondary minerals. The main mineral in dunite, which is classified chemically as a basic rock, is olivine.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

A. Compressive Strength Results

The compressive strength conducted in compression testing machine for the cast and cured specimens and the results are furnished in table 1 to 3.

Table 1: Compressive strength of concrete with dunite powder as partial replacement of cement

S.No.	% Dunite powder	Compressive strength of concrete, N/mm ²		
		28 days	56 days	90 Days
1	0	39.11	42.56	45.71
2	10	39.81	43.39	46.57
3	20	40.19	43.75	47.32
4	30	41.66	45.32	48.74
5	40	42.09	45.87	49.25
6	50	40.44	44.05	47.27

Table 2: Compressive strength of concrete with AR glass fibers

S.No.	Percentage of AR glass fibers	Compressive strength of concrete, N/mm ²		
		28 days	56 Days	90 Days
1	0%	39.11	42.59	45.72
2	0.03%	46.19	50.35	53.98

Table 3: Compressive strength of concrete with dunite powder and AR glass fibers

S.No.	Percentage of AR glass fibers	Compressive strength of concrete, N/mm ²		
		28 days	56 Days	90 Days
1	0%	39.11	42.59	45.92
2	40%DP+0.03%ARGF	47.68	51.96	55.78

B. Split Tensile Strength Results

The split tensile strength conducted in compression testing machine for the cast and cured specimens and the results are furnished in table 4 to 6.

Table 4: Split tensile strength of concrete with dunite powder as partial replacement of cement

S.No.	% Dunite powder	Split tensile strength of concrete, N/mm ²		
		28 days	56 Days	90 Days
1	0	3.81	4.17	4.42
2	10	3.86	4.25	4.59
3	20	3.97	4.31	4.62
4	30	4.12	4.49	4.81
5	40	4.23	4.62	4.95
6	50	3.98	4.33	4.65

Table 5: Split tensile strength of concrete with AR glass fibers

S.No.	Percentage of AR glass fibers	Split tensile strength of concrete, N/mm ²		
		28 days	56 Days	90 Days
1	0%	3.81	4.14	4.46
2	0.03%	4.55	4.98	5.34

Table 6: Split tensile strength of concrete with dunite powder and AR glass fibers

S.No.	Percentage of AR glass fibers	Split tensile strength of concrete, N/mm ²		
		28 days	56 Days	90 Days
1	0%	3.81	4.16	4.47
2	40%DP+0.03%ARGF	4.75	5.17	5.59

V. CONCLUSION

- 1) At 40% DP, the compressive strength of concrete is 42.09 N/mm², 45.87 N/mm² and 49.25 N/mm² for 28 days, 56 days and 90 days.
- 2) For 0.03% AR glass fibers the compressive strength is 46.19 N/mm², 50.35 N/mm² and 53.98 N/mm² 28 days, 56 days and 90 days.
- 3) With 0.03% AR glass fiber + 40% DP the maximum compressive strength is 47.68 N/mm², 51.96 N/mm² and 55.78 N/mm² for 28 days, 56 days and 90 days.
- 4) At 40% DP, the split tensile strength of concrete is 4.23N/mm², 4.62 N/mm² and 4.95 N/mm² for 28 days, 56 days and 90 days.
- 5) For 0.03% AR glass fibers the split tensile strength is 4.55 N/mm², 4.98 N/mm² and 5.34 N/mm² for 28 days, 56 days and 90 days.
- 6) With 0.03% AR glass fiber + 40% DP the maximum split tensile strength is 4.75 N/mm², 5.17 N/mm² and 5.59 N/mm² for 28 days, 56 days and 90 days.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Rama Krishna E. Nagaraju T.Sivakumar T.Ramesh Y.Tejakumar, Determination of Strength Properties by using Glass Fibre in Concrete, International Journal for Scientific Research & Development, 5(3), (2017), 381-383.
- [2] M. Chaitanya Nava kumar, Dr. K.Chandramouli, J.Sree Naga Chaitanya, Dr.N.Pannirselvam, V.Vijaya kanth, STRENGTH STUDIES ON AR GLASS FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH SILICA FUME, International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, 9(7), (2021), g495-g498.
- [3] Aurangzeb, Mehmood, S. and Maqsood, A. (2008) Modeling of effective thermal conductivity of dunite rocks as a function of temperature. International Journal of Thermophysics, 29(4), 1470-1479.
- [4] Dr. P. Perumal and Dr. J. Maheswaran, "Behavioural study on the effect of AR-Glass Fibre reinforced concrete", NBW & CW October 2006, (pp 174-180).
- [5] Pannirselvam, N, Chandramouli, K, Anitha, V, (2018), Pulse Velocity Test on Banana Fibre Concrete with Nano Silica, International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology, 9(11), pp. 2853-58.



- [6] Aurang Zeb, Tayyaba Firdous, Asghari Masood, “Thermophysical properties of dunite rocks as a function of temperature along with the prediction of effective thermal conductivity”, International journal of natural Science and Technology, Vol.2, No.6, 626-630(2010).
- [7] J. Sree Naga Chaitanya0, Dr. K. Chandramouli,G. Hymavathi, A. Medhasri Mrunalini, A. Bhanu Priya, STRENGTH STUDIES ON CONCRETE BY USING KENAF FIBERS WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT WITH BAMBOO LEAF ASH, International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science,4(6),(2022),5604-56070.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)