iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 **Issue:** XI **Month of publication:** November 2020

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.32210

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 8 Issue XI Nov 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

Use of Super Plasticizers in Concrete - A Review

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Abstract: ***The substance of good quality cement is the necessity of right usefulness. Under various circumstances cement of various level of usefulness is required. A serious level of usefulness is needed in circumstances like profound bars, dainty segments with high level of fortification, shaft and segment intersections, siphoning of cement, tremie cementing, blistering climate cementing and so on The ordinary techniques for improving work¬ability are by improving the degree or expanding the amount of fine total or by expanding the concrete amount. In this study we are presenting review of literatires re;ated to utilization of plasticizers in concrete and its beneficial effects.***
Keywords: Concrete, plasticizers, material, admixtures, utm, strength, review.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the field there are constraints and challenges to get high usefulness under the given arrangement of conditions. In the field in the vast majority of the cases commonly additional water is added to the solid ignorant of its evil consequences for the properties of the solid. The utilization of additional water is extremely destructive and ought to never be utilized. The utilization of additional water won't improve the inalienable great quality, for example, cohesiveness and homo¬geneity of the blend, which lessens the draining and isolation of the solid. These days many water diminishing admixtures are accessible on the lookout. These admixtures are known as plasticizers. The mix of natural substances or mixes of natural and inorganic substances which cause decrease in water content for a given usefulness or give a higher functionality at a similar water content are referred to or named as plasticizer admixtures. The utilization of plasticizer is found to improve the alluring characteristics of the plastic or green cement. For making fortified concrete or mass cement of higher usefulness these days it has become a standard practice to utilize plasticizer or super plasticizer. These days the utilization of super plasticizer has become an all inclusive practice to diminish the water/concrete proportion for the given usefulness. The decrease in water/concrete proportion expands the quality and improves toughness of the solid. Some of the time plasticizers are utilized to lessen the concrete substance and warmth of hydration in mass cement.

Biswa Mohan Patanaik and Manoj Kumar Rath (2018) the research paper presented the dramatic effects of super plasticizers (SP) on properties of fresh and hardened concrete and their properties were investigated on parameters of their compressive strength and test. An experimental investigation was conducted towards determining the optimum dosage of the admixture and the effect of over dosage of the SP admixture experimented, together with one control mixed.

The super-plasticizer was used up to the maximum i.e 0.5 percentage to 3 percentage without changing the water cement ratio as per code IS 10262-2009. The compressive strength for normal concrete provided good strength but with increase in the dosages or percentage of super plasticizer from 0.5 percentages to 3 percentages the compressive strength increased from the normal concrete which gave good result in comparison to normal concrete. The increase in strength by adding super plasticizer was limited for certain percentage which lead limit to add super plasticizer if in case theirs increase in the dosage as it affect the strength of concrete.

The project stated that 0.9 percentage of admixture provided good compressive strength but in 3 percentages it decreases the compressive strength. The mix acted harsh with increase in percentage i.e 3 percentages and was favorable at 0.9 percentages.

Dr. Ravindra et al (2020) plasticizers are mainly used to reduce the content of water on concrete which is coined as an emerging technology. Plasticizers are generally classified in two categories namely natural and chemical based. The research mainly focused towards on use of rain tree (Albizia saman) pod extract as plasticizer. The extraction of solution from rain tree pod was done by crushing and soaking of pods in water and fermented to remove sugars responsible for retardation. These solutions were added to concrete in various proportions. Workability tests and compressive strength tests was conducted on normal concrete and concrete to which natural plasticizer was added. Durability test was even conducted on concrete cubes.

Optimum dosage for unboiled and boiled solution used as plasticizer in different trials of concrete cube casting was found to be 0.1%. The Osazone and Tollen's reagent test of carbohydrates performed on extract of rain tree pod confirmed the absence of glucose, fructose and sucrose in fermented solutions. Both fermented boiled and unboiled solution have significantly less retarding effect on concrete when compared to unfermented solutions. The fermented boiled and unboiled solution inhibits good workability, increased hardening rate and increase in compressive strength compare to normal concrete.

The average water content reduction could be made up to 10% when rain tree pod extract plasticizer used. On adding the rain tree pod extract at 10% dosage an increase of 12.77% compressive strength was achieved. No retardation effect was obtained on using Rain tree pod solution as plasticizer. Compared to plasticizers which are available in market, rain tree pod plasticizer was economical and eco-friendly.

Sylvester O. Osuji and Dafe Ikogho (2018) The aim of the research was to investigate current effects of naphthalene based superplasticizer's (SNF) addition process on water reduction and grade C20/25 concrete's compressive strength and water reduction estimating SNF's optimum dosage in the different SP addition processes were examined.

The best results were attained when SP was applied at the optimal dosage within the manufacturer recommended dosage range.

Results stated that SNF addition to concrete mixes by CCC and RGW processes led to maximum water reductions of 22.93% and 3.05% respectively at SP dosage of 2%. SNF applied by RGW process led to a 55% compressive strength gain and a 137% increase in slump producing a C32/40 grade concrete at estimated optimum dosage of 1.5% compared to C20/25 grade concrete of the control at 28 days.

Optimum superplasticizer dosage based on compressive strength was 1.5% when SNF partially replaces gauging water. At this dosage, a 55% compressive strength increase and a slump 137% slump increase was observed transforming a 28 day C25/30 grade concrete to a C32/40 grade concrete. The SNF addition to concrete by CCC addition process led to compressive strength gain of 80% turning a C20/25 concrete to C40/50 with constant slump of 90mm with an estimated optimum dosage of 2%. The maximum dosage recommended by the manufacturer.

SNF addition by the CCC and RGW processes to concrete generally improved concrete's compressive strength at 7, 28 and 56 days with SNF failing to improve 1day compressive strength in both processes. SNF applied by CCC process however led to a strength loss at 56 days. Water reductions of 22.93% in concrete mix was possible by inclusion of SNF to concrete. The process of application at the right dosage of the superplasticizers leads to increased compressive strengths. Situations arise when high compressive strength is desired, SNF should be applied at maximum dosage recommended by the manufacturer with control slump maintained if convenient. However, if workability improvement is the controlling criteria, SNF should be added to partially replace water at the optimum dosage. This small water reduction by SP amount was shown to contribute to compressive strength gain.

Roshan Tamrakar and S.P.Mishra (2013) The research paper analyzed the effect of superplasticizer on properties of concrete with characteristic strength of 20 and 40 N/mm². Three different families of super plasticizers were used namely Rheobuild 1125(Sulphonated naphthalene polymer based), Glenium 140 (Polycarboxylic ether polymers), and Pozzolith 225 (Modified lignosulphate). Two design ratios of M20 and M40 grade were used for mix proportioning of concrete constitute by weight. The water cement ratio were maintained as 0.55, 0.40, to study the effect of these super plasticizer on various properties of concrete. The dosages of super plasticizer were adopted as 0.25% by weight of cement. The properties investigated were workability (Slump), and compressive strength.

On the basis of observation on test result it was be stated that properties of concrete in fresh and hardened stages improved with the addition of three types of superplasticizer for all nominal mixes of concrete, the Glenium 140 have shown however more pronounced in terms of increase in the compressive strength, workability, water reduction, cement saving requirements of concretes. The workability of concrete increased by addition of superplasticizer. However, very high dosages of SP tend to impair the cohesiveness of concrete. Slump loss could be reduced by using the chemical admixtures, however, effectiveness was higher for superplasticizer concrete.

Venu Malagavelli and Neelakanteswara Rao Paturu (2012) In the experimental investigation M30 concrete was used as control mixture with four different super plasticizers namely SNP (Sulphonated Naphthalene Polymer) 1, SNP 2, SNP 3 and SNP 4. Strength of modified concrete was compared with the normal concrete i.e. without super plasticizer. Superplasticizers were to test in the laboratory before using in the mass concrete applications.

The results concluded that the workability and compressive strength of concrete increases with the use of super plasticizers. The average slump of measuring workability of concrete with SNP3 super plasticizer was near to the designed value of the concrete. The average 56 days compressive strength of M30 concrete by using SNP3 admixture increased by 11.69% compared to concrete without admixture. The concrete with admixture SNP3 was consistent and uniform in giving the experimental results.

Ajay Shelar et al (2018) In this paper the homes of concrete combinations M-10, M-15, M-20, M-25 and M-30) sketch as per IS 10262:2009 with three specific dosages of superplasticizers SNF (0.1%, 0.2%,0.3%, 0.4% 0.5%, and 0.6%) was investigated. In the experimental programme superplasticizer of basically modified naphthalene/melamine formaldehyde sulphonate dispersion and having brown liquid confirming to IS: 9103-1999 & IS: 2645, ASTM C 494/C494M, Type F was used. The residences investigated was workability on the clean state and compressive strength on the hardened kingdom of concrete.

Compressive strength at 7 and 28 days was additionally determined. Ninety specimens (concrete cube) with the dimension of one hundred fifty mm x 150 mm x one hundred fifty mm were fabricated at laboratory.

The research concluded that by means of addition of superplasticizer the workability of concrete can be enhanced. At a given two water/cement ratio and water two content material in the mix, the dispersing motion of superplasticizer increases theworkability of concrete, normally through raising the droop from 75mm to 150 mm, the combine ultimate cohesive. Compressive strength was elevated via SP in contrast with control;

On the different hand, even its ultimate strength is higher than the preferred attribute strength. The compressive strengths of SP concrete was typically greater than two the corresponding strengths of the reference mixes. Superplasticizers was in a position to decorate the setting traits of concrete mixtures by using increasing the workability level at a given w/c. Therefore they permit to make convenient placement of concrete mixtures even with low w/c as required by using strength or sturdiness reasons. There were two viable approaches in which superplasticized concrete can be produced excessive workability concrete, Concrete with low water/ cement ratio, Concrete with decreased cement content.

M. Benaicha et. al (2019) the research paper presented relationship between the rheology and the compressive strength of self-compacting concrete (SCC). The water contents of the mixes had a constant water/binder (W/B) ratio of 0.37 and a constant total binder content of 520 kg/m3(cement amount = 350 kg/m3andLimestone filler amount = 170 kg/m3). The main objective of this paper was to characterize the dosage effect of superplasticizer on the fresh and hardened properties of the mixes. Then the relationships between the used rheology tests (slump flow,V-funnel, L-box, yield stress, and plastic viscosity) and compressive strength are deduced.

The compressive strength decreases with the increase of the superplasticizer dosage. In addition, the values of Slump flow diameter and Hf/Hi ratio increase with the increase of the superplasticizer amount. On the other, the increase of superplasticizer decrease the V-funnel flow time, the yield stress and the plastic viscosity values. The results obtained show that the slump-flow diameter L-box ratio, V-Funnel time and compressive strength were correlated a high level.

II. CONCLUSION

In all of the previous work experimental investigations are done in concrete with various admixtures but none of them define the exact utilization or enhancement details of concrete properties.

In previous studies there is no utilization of plasticizers in developing (tensile & compressive) strength in concrete.

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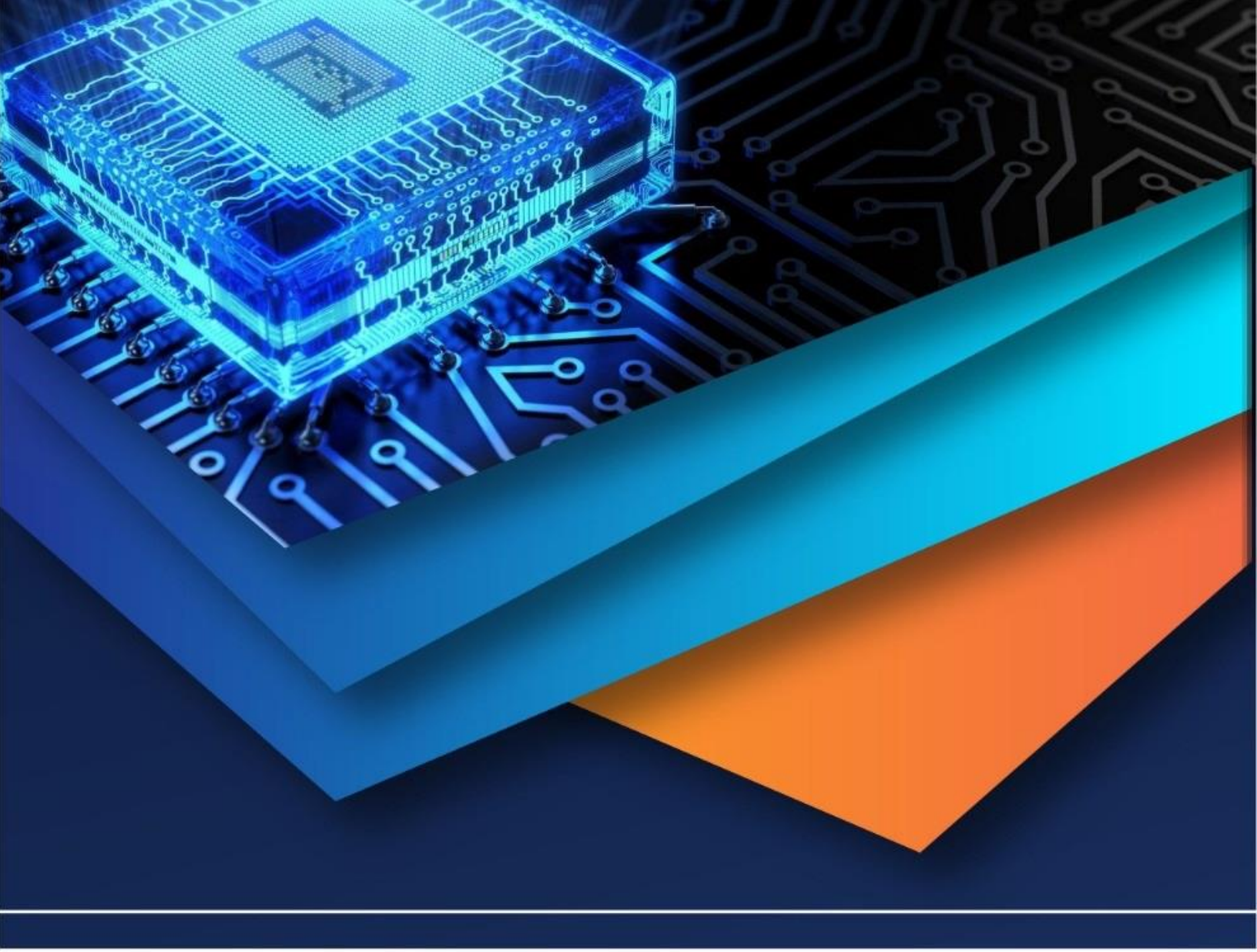

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