GREEN CONCRETE

[1] **Supritha Sai Adabala**, Department of Civil Engineering, Vignans institute of information and technology, Duvvada 530049, India, E-mail: suprithaadabala@gmail.com

[2] **Padmakar Maddala**, Department of Civil Engineering, University Institute of Technology, Duvvada, 530049, India, E-mail: padmakarmaddala@gmail.com

[3] **Laila Botsa**, Department of Civil Engineering, University Institute of Technology, Duvvada 530049, India, E-mail:lailabotsa2000@gmail.com

[4] **Tejaswi kolluru**, Department of Civil Engineering, University Institute of Technology, Duvvada 530049, India, E-mail:tejaswikolluru@gmail.com

[5] **Rojeena Mathew Professor**, GITAM University, Visakhapatnam- 530049, rgeorge@gitam.edu

Abstract

Manufacturing cement accounts for eight to ten percent of global carbon dioxide emissions. When limestone and clays are crushed and heated to high temperatures, greenhouse gases are emitted. Green concrete is described as concrete that contains at least one component made from waste, or whose manufacturing method does not harm the environment, or has excellent performance and life cycle sustainability. Researchers have made a variety of efforts to come up with some alternatives that can significantly reduce the amount of energy consumed and the environmental impact of the cement manufacturing process, such as implementing the concepts of industrial ecology and green chemistry, as well as Nanoengineering, which studies the behaviour of the structure and organization of cement nanoparticles in the mix to achieve higher performance. Cleaner concrete production technologies have been developed, such as replacing a high percentage of cement with fly ash (up to 100 percent), using other natural pozzolans, developing concrete with recycled or waste materials, and developing Nanoconcrete by incorporating CNTs or self-sensing CNTs in the concrete mix for improved strength, stiffness, and durability.

Keywords

Green concrete, Nano Engineering, Stiffness, Greenhouse gases

1. Introduction

"Green concrete" refers to concrete manufactured from environmentally friendly concrete debris. Green Concrete is a word used to describe concrete that has gone through extra procedures in the mix design and placement to provide a long life cycle and low maintenance surface. For example, energy conservation, CO2 emissions, and wastewater management.

Green now refers to more than just color; it also refers to the environment in which we live. In the history of the concrete industry, "green concrete" is a groundbreaking concept. In the year 1998, Draw created this in Denmark.

The technology considers all phases of a concrete construction's life cycle, i.e. structural design, specification, manufacturing and maintenance, and it includes all aspects of performance, i.e.

- Mechanical characteristics (strength, shrinkage, creep, static behavior etc.)
- Resistance to fire (spalling, heat transfer etc.)
- Craftsmanship (workability, strength development, curing etc.)
- Longevity (corrosion protection, frost, new deterioration mechanisms etc.)
- Thermodynamic characteristics (input to the other properties)
- Environmental considerations (CO2-emission, energy, recycling etc.)

Green concrete structures must meet a variety of different environmental requirements, including:

- CO2 emissions must be decreased by at least 30%.
- At least 20% of the aggregate in the concrete must be leftover products.
- Use of residual products from the concrete industry.
- New forms of leftover materials are being used that were formerly land filledor disposed of in other ways.
- CO2-neutral waste-derived fuels are required to replace fossil fuels in cement production by at least 10%.

2. Literature Review

Gag and Jain (2014) investigated green concrete and environmentally friendly building materials. It discusses the viability of using resources such as fly ash, quarry dust, marble sludge powder, and plastic trash.
Aggregates made from recycled concrete and masonryConcrete.
"Green Concrete" is a type of concrete created from plants.

Concrete waste that is environmentally friendly and requires less energy.It uses less energy and produces less carbon. Ordinary concrete is referred to as green concrete.

Fly Ash

Fly powder left behind after burning is a finely split residue arising from the combustion of powdered coal in an explosion, which is moved by flue gases and collected. The amount of fly powder left over after burning is estimated to be around 75 million tones per year, with disposal becoming a serious challenge. In India, only approximately 5% of the total fly powder left over after burning is utilized, leaving the rest to be disposed of. Instead, it can be put to good use in a big way.
The most common and widely used building material is Portland cement concrete. Some inherent shortcomings of Portland cement are still difficult to overcome due to limitations in the manufacturing process and raw ingredients.

Marble Sludge Powder

This necessitates a rethinking of the old and worn ways of providing shelter and basic equipment for a business or society to function for the community. Green concrete is defined as the use of industrial waste such as marble powder, quarry dust, wood powder left over after burning, paper pulp, and other materials to limit the consumption of important natural resources and energy, as well as contamination of the earth's/environmental health.

Quarry Rock Dust

Quarry Rock Dust is described as the residue, tailing, or other non-valuable waste material left over after the extraction and processing of rocks into tiny particles with a diameter of less than 4.75 mm. blasting, crushing, and rough grouping produce quarry dust.

Quarry dust contains rough, sharp, and slender particles with angles, which increase strength due to better interlocking. When compared to typical concrete, quarry rock dust has superior sulphate and acid resistance, and it has a lower ability for liquids and gases to flow through. Quarry Rock dustconcrete, on the other hand, has a somewhat higher water mental concentration/picking up of a liquid than ordinary concrete.

Group for Recycling

Physical and mechanical qualities of recycled rough groups were inferior, and improvement in properties was observed/followed after washing due to the elimination of old weak mortar stuck on its surface. The effects of replacing natural rough groups with recycled rough groups on various mechanical and durability parameters of hardened concrete were addressed and compared to controls at various ratios. Using washed recycled rough groups; improvements in all engineering parameters of hardened concrete were monitored or observed.

The press or force into a smaller perceive strength of 28-day hardened concrete containing 100 percent washed recycled group was 7% lower than that of natural group concrete.

3.Methodologies Adopted

Cement, water, fine aggregate, and coarse aggregate make up concrete (Recycled and Natural). The control concrete replaces 100% of the natural fine aggregate with artificial fine aggregates, 40% of the natural coarse aggregate with recycled coarse aggregates, and 60% of the cement with supplemental cementations material, such as fly ash. Three cube samples of each 1:1.03:2.5 concrete mix with partial replacement of coarse aggregate and 100 percent substitution of natural fine aggregates with a w/c ratio of 0.50 were also cast in the mould of size 150x150x150 mm. The specimens were de-molded after around 24 hours and water curing proceeded until they were assessed for compressive strength and workability after 7, 14, and 28 days.

Casting

The compressive strength test was carried out on cubes of 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm, and the test was carried out at 7, 14, and 28 days.

The average strength values provided in this paper were determined by testing three samples each batch. The cube is loaded at a rate of 35 N/mm2 each minute. Compression testing equipment with a capacity of 2000 ken was used to test the specimens. Green concrete specimens were made with all natural fine aggregate replaced with artificial fine aggregate, recycled coarse aggregates partially replaced with natural coarse aggregates, and regular Portland cement partially replaced with fly ash.

Demoulded cubes

4. Numerical Study

The cubes of size150 mm × 150 mm × 150 mm were casted for carrying out compression strength test and the test was performed at 7, 14 and 28 days . Three samples per batch were tested with the average strength values reported in this paper. The loading rate on the cube is 35 N/mm2 per min. The specimens were tested on a compression testing machine with capacity of 2000 KN. Green concrete specimens were casted with complete replacement of natural fine aggregate with artificial fine aggregate and partial replacement of natural coarse aggregates with recycled coarse aggregates and partial replacement of ordinary Portland cement with fly ash.

5. Results

The compression strength of cube samples was tested on a compression testing equipment.

The results of compressive strength test are shown in Table

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CUBES AT 3, 7 AND 28 DAYS

S.no	Specimen	3 Days	7 Days	14 Days
1.	150*150 (mm)	6.520 (N/mm2)	11.325 (N/mm2)	16.525 (N/mm2)

6. THE BENEFITS OF GREEN CONCRETE

In comparison to ordinary concrete, green concrete does not require as much modification.

Reduces pollution in the environment. Overall, cement consumption is reduced. Green concrete is less expensive than traditional concrete.

5. Conclusions

The following are conclusions drawn from the present work are given as follows:

- Green concrete can be made from a variety of waste materials.
- Replacement of typical concrete ingredients with waste materials and products plays a critical role in producing cost-effective and environmentally friendly concrete. It allows for the production of environmentally friendly concrete.
- Because the materials waste is steadily rising with the increase in population and urban development, the use of waste demolition debris in new construction work is highly significant.
- Because of the rough surface of demolished concrete aggregates and the presence of adhering mortar to the aggregates in the case of demolished concrete aggregate, the workability of green concrete with recycled aggregate is reduced. However, if more water is added during the mixing process, the same workability can be achieved.

- The performance of green concrete with partial replacement of natural coarse aggregates with destroyed concrete aggregate, replacement of natural fine aggregate with artificial fine aggregate, and partial replacement of OPC with fly ash is mostly satisfactory, according to the test findings
- As a result, green concrete can be made successfully using locally accessible ingredients and concrete waste.
- Green concrete has a lower production cost than traditional concrete..

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