International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management
Volume 7, Issue 7, July 2024
https://www.ijresm.com | ISSN (Online): 2581-5792

Cocoblend Concrete: Exploring Concrete Grades with Recycled Coconut Shells for Optimal Durability

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***Abstract*: The high cost of conventional structure accoutrements is a major factor affecting casing delivery in the world. This has needed exploration into indispensable accoutrements of construction. In this study, coconut shell & fly ash is used as light weight total in concrete. The parcels of coconut shell and fly ash as total in concrete is examined and the use of coconut shell and fly ash total in construction is tested. The design aims at analysing flexural and compressive strength characteristics of with partial relief using M20 and M25 grade concrete. The design also aims to show that Coconut shell and fly ash total is an implicit construction material and contemporaneously reduces the terrain problem of solid waste. shafts are casted, tested and their physical and mechanical parcels are determined. The main ideal is to encourage the use of these "putatively" waste products as construction material.**

***Keywords*: Ash, Concrete, W/C, Fly ash, Coconut shell, Construction.**

1. Introduction

Structure development across the world created demand for construction accoutrements. Concrete is the premier civil engineering construction material. Concrete manufacturing involves consumption of constituents, summations, water and cocktails. Among all the constituents, summations form the major part. Two billion tons of total are produced each time the United States. product is anticipated to increase to further than 2.5 billion tons per by the time 2020. also, the consumption of the primary total was 110 million tons in U.K in the time 1960 and reached nearly 275 million tons by 2006. Use of natural total in such a rate leads to a question about the preservation of natural summations sources. In addition, operations associated with aggregate birth and processing are the top causes of environmental enterprises. In light of this, in the contemporary civil engineering construction, using indispensable accoutrements in place of natural total in concrete product makes concrete as sustainable and environmentally friendly construction material. Different indispensable waste accoutrements and artificial derivations similar as cover ash, nethermost ash, recycled summations, foundry beach, demitasse complexion beach, scruple rubber, glass were replaced with natural total and delved parcels of the concretes. piecemeal from over mentioned waste accoutrements and artificial derivations, many studies linked that coconut shells, the agrarian by product can also be used as total in concrete. According to a report, coconut is grown in further than 86 countries worldwide, with a total product of 54 billion nuts per annum. India occupies the premier position in the world with a periodic product of 13 billion nuts, followed by Indonesia and the Philippines. Limited exploration has been conducted on mechanical parcels of concrete with coconut shells as aggregate relief. still, farther exploration is demanded for better understanding of the gets of coconut shells as total in concrete. likewise, there's no study available in the literature on the transport parcels which determine continuity of the concrete. therefore, the end of this work is to give further data on the strengths coconut shell concretes at different coconuts shells (CS) reserves and study the transport parcels of concrete with CS as coarse aggregate relief. likewise, in this study, the effect of cover ash as cement relief and aggregate relief on parcels of the CS replaced concrete was also delved. The high demand for concrete in the construction using normal weight summations similar as clay and determinedness drastically reduces the natural gravestone deposits and this has damaged the terrain thereby causing ecological imbalance, there's a need to explore and to find out suitable relief material to substitute the natural gravestone. In advanced countries, numerous natural accoutrements are used in construction workshop as backups for natural gravestone summations. In India, marketable use of non-conventional summations in concrete construction has not yet started.

2. Relevance

This approach aligns with the principles of sustainable development by exercising waste accoutrements and reducing the reliance on traditional, on-renewable coffers. continuity probing how coconut shells affect the continuity of concrete is pivotal. continuity factors include resistance to riding, chemical attacks, and mechanical wear and tear. Strength The impact on compressive, tensile, and flexural strength of the concrete must be assessed. This determines the feasibility of Coco blend

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Concrete for colourful construction operations.

3. Literature Review

Mahalaxmi (2019) performed experimental study on strength compressive strength of PKSC and NWC were compared. Further, structural gets through flexural test was delved. It has been set up that PKSC has produced workable concrete and compressive strength of about 35MPa was attained within 90 days. The addition of 10 silica cloud has effect on both plasticity and strength. The as- cured viscosity of PKSC was set up 22 lower than the NWC. Further, the moment capacity of PKSC shafts was set up advanced than NWC shafts. In addition, the mode of failure observed in PKSC was ductile compared to the brittle failure of NWC shafts. still, concrete attained from coconut shells displayed an advanced compressive strength than win kernel shell concrete in the two blend proportions. The results also indicated cost reduction of 30 and 42 for concrete produced from coconut shells and win kernel shells, independently characteristics on M25 concrete with partial relief of cement with cover ash and coarse total with coconut shell. For this test the shafts of dimension 100mmX100mmX500mm were casted. Flexural strength, also known as modulus of rupture, fracture strength, a mechanical parameter for brittle material, is defined as a material's capability to repel distortion under cargo. The flexural strength represents the loftiest stress endured within the material at its moment of rupture. The ray tests are set up to be reliable to measure flexural strength. To calculate the compressive strength of concrete cells the universal testing machine (UTM) having capacity of 300 ton was used. In this test the strength attained in ton. These samples are tested by contraction testing machine after 7 days curing, 14 days curing, 28 days curing and 56 days curing. cargo should be applied gradationally at the rate of 140 kg/ cm2 per nanosecond till the samples fails. cargo at the failure divided by area of instance gives the compressive strength of concrete. Gopal & Ranjan (2019) concluded compressive strength reduces with increase in chance of coconut shell total. The reduction is prominent indeed for 10. ACI- 1985 and 1995 overrate the split tensile strength. The overestimation probabilities increase with increase in probabilities ofCSA.3 ACI- 1992 largely overestimates the split tensile strength. The flexural strength decreases with increase in chance of coconut shell summations. The drop isn't prominent up to 10. ACI- 1985 well predicts the flexural strength while IS-456-2000 and ACI- 1992 overrate the flexural strength. The overestimation probabilities increase with increase in probabilities of RCA. Ballengarra (2020) carried out experimental study on development of light weight concrete using artificial waste material, win kernel shell as light weight total and its parcels. This paper reports the results of a disquisition conducted to use the PKS as featherlight total to produce M30 grade concrete with viscosity of about 1850kg/ m3. The parcels of both PKS and crushed determinedness summations were compared. The concrete produced using PKS appertained to then after as win kernel shell concrete (PKSC) and its parcels were compared with parcels of normal weight concrete (NWC) of M30 grade produced using persecuted determinedness summations. The fresh and toughened concrete parcels similar as viscosity, plasticity, compressive strength of PKSC and NWC were compared. Further, structural gets through flexural test was delved. It has been set up that PKSC has produced workable concrete and compressive strength of about 35MPa was attained within 90 days. The addition of 10 silica cloud has effect on both plasticity and strength. The as-cured viscosity of PKSC was set up 22 lower than the NWC. Further, the moment capacity of PKSC shafts was set up advanced than NWC shafts. In addition, the mode of failure observed in PKSC was ductile compared to the brittle failure of NWC shafts. still, concrete attained from coconut shells displayed an advanced compressive strength than win kernel shell concrete in the two blend proportions. The results also indicated cost reduction of 30 and 42 for concrete produced from coconut shells and win kernel shells, independently. Reddy teal. (2020) carried out experimental analysis of use of coconut shell as coarse total where humidity content and water immersion were4.20 and 24 independently. The composites were compactible. The fresh state performance of the CS concretes was similar with control concrete. The concretes had low depression, the depression values of the concretes were between 20- 26 mm. The depression dropped with increase in CS chance. This observation suggests that addition of CS decreases plasticity and addition of cover ash either as cement relief or total relief increases plasticity in CS concrete. The dropped plasticity of CS concretes may be due to CS flyspeck shape. The plasticity was set up to be adding with increase in the relief chance of summations with coconut shell. Coconut shell concrete presumably has better plasticity due to the smooth face on one side of the shells and also due to the lower size of coconut shells compared to conventional summations. Mandala (2020) conducted laboratory disquisition on coconut shell in concrete. The fashion espoused for this study was batching by volume, using a standard earth of 150x150x150 mm for casting the cells. The earth was assembled previous to mixing and duly waxed for easy junking of hardened concrete cells, which were prepared by volume of 0 or 100 percent for determinedness and coconut shell of the 112-blend rate. The mouldered concrete cells were given 24 hrs to set before remoulding. They were also immersed into a curing tank in order to increase the strength of the concrete, promote hydration, exclude loss, and absorb heat of hydration until the age of test. The cells were cured for 3, 7, 14 and 28 days. The cells were also ladened before testing, while consistence of the cells at different times of testing were measured. Prior to testing, the instance was brought out of the curing tank, left outdoors in an open air for about 3 hrs before crushing. Coconut shells can be used as full relief of crushed determinedness or other conventional summations in concrete construction. There's no need to treat the coconut shell before use as a total except for water immersion. It was observed that coconut shell concrete is showing 65 of compressive strength to that of normal concrete. The 28- days air-dry consistence of coconut shell total concrete are lower than 2000 kg/ m3. Deans Alleyway and L.G. Mazurka (2020) anatomized coconut shell as partial relief of coarse total in concrete. They concluded

increase in chance relief by coconut shell reduces compressive strength of concrete, increase in chance relief by coconut shell increases plasticity of concrete. Coconut Shell can be used as partial relief of coarse total in R.C.C concrete. They also recommended effect of different cocktails can be studied on Coconut Shell Concrete (C.S.C) and assessing Bond Strength of Coconut Shell Concrete (C.S.C) Coconut Shell- Cement comity. Gamble (2020) from the experimental results and discussion, the coconut shell has implicit as featherlight total in concrete. Also, using the coconut shell as total in concrete can reduce the material cost in construction because of the low cost and abundant agrarian waste. Coconut Shell Concrete can be used in pastoral areas and places where coconut is abundant and may also be used where the conventional summations are expensive. Coconut shell concrete is also classified as structural featherlight concrete. It's concluded that the coconut shells are more suitable as low strength- giving featherlight total when used to replace common coarse total in concrete product. From one cell computation bulk quantum of shell relief can be estimated & reduces over all construction cost. This can be useful for construction of low- cost casing society. Rajeev an (2021) grounded on the limited number of experimental examinations carried out to determine the mechanical parcels of concrete videolike, compressive strength, resolve tensile strength and flexural strength of concrete, an optimum relief of coarse total with coconut shell total, corresponding to the blend rate 11.633.13, was determined as 15. Cement content for 15 relief was kept at 387 kg/ m3. The observed value of 28- day compressive strength, resolve tensile strength and flexural strength were24.6 N/ mm2,2.57 N/ mm2 and2.89 N/ mm2 independently. This indicates that concrete made with coconut shell total has strength similar with that of conventional concrete. Nagoya & Maria (2021) delved and cleared that these colourful wastes are suitable in the construction assiduity especially in concrete timber. Industrial and agrarian waste accoutrements similar as cover ash, blast furnace sediment, chase dust, pipe waste, broken glass waste, waste total from obliteration of structures, ceramic penstocks-waste, waste paper shop pulp, iron stuffing, waste coconut shell, rice cocoon ash, marble dust greasepaint, hypo sludge, machine crushed beast bones, funk feather, eggs shell, determinedness chase sludge, win oil painting energy ash, bobby dust, mortal hair etc. are used in varying proportion as a partial relief of concrete constituents. Experimenters have indicated their eventuality for operation in both structural and non-structural concrete. They were set up to be performing better than normal concrete, in parcels similar as plasticity, continuity, permeability and compressive strength. As disposal of wastes, by- products are a major problem in moment's world due to limited tip space as well as its raising prices for disposal, application of these wastes in concrete won't only give frugality but also help in reducing disposal problems. They concluded that compressive strength in N/ mm2 of coconut shell at 7, 14 21, and 28 days with blend rates of 124,11.53 and136 are (8.6,8.9,6.4), (9.6,11.2,8.7), (13.6,13.1,10.7) and (15.1, 16, 5, 11) independently for clay (19.1,18.5,9.6) (22.5,23.0,10.4) (26.7,24.9,12.9) and (, 15) independently. Since the concrete strength of coconut shell with blend rate 1911.53 attained16.5 N/ mm2 at 28 days it can be used as plain concrete. Hence, cost reduction of 48 was attained.

4. Proposed Work

Preparing M20 and M25 grade concrete with varied percentage of coconut shell.

5. Methodology

The main aim of our project is to use the coconut shell as coarse aggregate and fly ash as fine aggregate in concrete. In order to achieve the objective, experiments in laboratory were conducted.

Coconut shell and fly ash in the concrete were added in proportion (10%, 20% in M20, M25, M25 with fly ash) while keeping fly ash content constant (20% in M25 grade concrete). The test on strength properties for these proportions was conducted.

a) Cement: Specific gravity of cement is 3.15

Fig. 1. Cement

b) Coarse Aggregates: The specific gravity of Coarse Aggregate is 2.88.

Fig. 2. Coarse aggregates

c) Fine Aggregates: The specific gravity of Aggregate is 2.97.

Fig. 3. Fine aggregates

d) Coconut Shell: The specific gravity of coconut shell is 1.17.

Fig. 4. Coconut shell

e) Fly Ash: The specific gravity of fly ash is 2.36.

Fig. 5. Fly ash

6. Materials for Experimentation Work

Material Selection: Different accoutrements are used similar as cement, summations, beach, coconut shell, fly ash. Tests will be conducted on M20, M25 and M25 concrete with cover ash. Cement will be replaced by cover ash by weight keeping 20 constants throughout in M25 concrete. In M20, M25 and M25 concrete with cover ash proportions of coconut shell will be varied as 10 and 20. Curing of concrete would be done for 7 days and 28 days.

1) Cement must develop the applicable strength. It must represent the applicable rheological gets. Generally same types of cements have relatively different rheological and strength characteristics, particularly when used in combination with cocktails and supplementary bonding accoutrements Specific graveness of cement is 3.15.
2) Coarse summations as coarse summations in concrete enthral 35 to 70 of the volume of the concrete it may be proper to orders the parcels into two groups surface features (maximum size, flyspeck shape, textures) and interior quality (strength, viscosity, porosity, hardness, elastic modulus, chemical mineral composition etc.). lower sized summations produce advanced concrete strength. generally, a total with specific graveness further than2.55 and immersion lower than1.5(except for light weight summations) can be regarded as being of good quality. Where summations strength is advanced, concrete strength is also advanced.
3) Fine summations: Fine total typically consists of natural, crushed, or manufactured beach. Natural beach is the usual element for normal weight concrete. In some cases, manufactured light weight patches used for featherlight concrete and mortar. The maximum grain size and size distribution of the fine total depends on the type of product being made.
4) Coconut Shell: The coconut shells are attained from an original coconut field. They're sun dried before being crushed manually. Coconuts show a wide diversity in size, weight, shape and colour, depending on inheritable variety and maturity of the nut at crop. The flyspeck sizes of the coconut shell range from 5 to 20 mm. The face texture of the shell was fairly smooth on concave and rough on convex faces. The immersion of water in the concrete won't affect its strength since lower voids can be formed. humidity retaining and water absorbing capacity of Coconut Shell are more compared to conventional total. The quantum of cement content may be more when Coconut Shell are used as a total the product of concrete compared to conventional aggregate concrete. flyspeck sizes of coconut shell used are 10 mm.
5) Fly Ash: Electricity is the key for development of any country. Coal is a major source of energy for product of electricity in numerous countries in the world. In the process of electricity generation large volume of cover ash gets produced and becomes available as a derivate of coal- grounded power stations. It's a fine greasepaint performing from the combustion of pulverized coal- transported by the stovepipe feasts of the boiler and collected in the Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP). Conversion of waste into a resource material is an age-old practice of civilization. The cover ash came available in coal grounded thermal power station in the time 1930 in USA. For its economic application, scientist started exploration conditioning and in the time 1937, R.E. Davis and his associates at university of California published exploration details on use of cover ash in cement concrete. This exploration had laid foundation for its specification, testing & exercises. Below is the figure showing cover ash used.

7. Mix Proportion & Mix Details

Concrete mix proportion is designed as per IS 10262:2019 Concrete mix proportioning guidelines. The amount of fly ash replaced is 20% of fine aggregate, and the amount of coconut shell replaced is 10% and 20%. First trials are made for each w/c ratio.

Cement 434 kg/m^3
F.A. 699 kg/m^3
C.A. 1217 kg/m^3
Fly-Ash 77 kg/m^3
Chemical 2.60 kg/m^3
Water 153 kg/m^3
W/CM Ratio 0.29

8. Results

A. Flexural Strength Result

1) Specimen No. 1: M20 + Coconut Shell

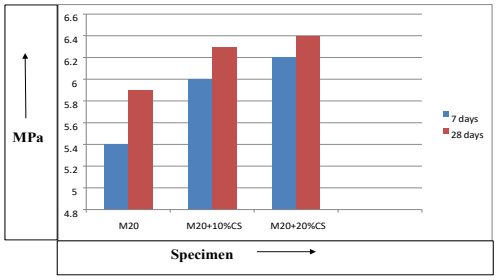

Fig. 6. Flexural strength of M20 with coconut shell for 7 days & 28 days

2) Specimen No. 2: M25 + Coconut Shell

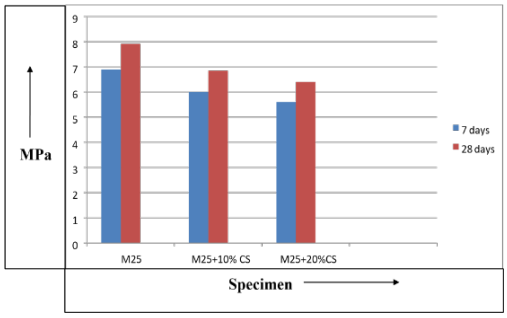

Fig. 7. Flexural strength of M25 with coconut shell for 7 days and 28 days

3) Specimen No. 3: M25 + Coconut shell + Fly Ash

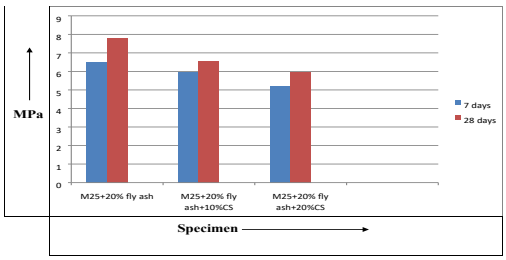

Fig. 8. Flexural strength of M25 with fly ash and coconut shell for 7days & 28 days

B. Percentage Increase in Flexural Strength

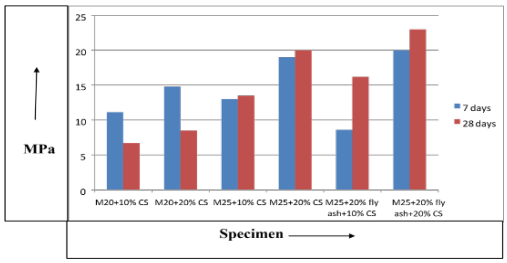

Fig. 9. Increase in percentage for flexural strength of M20, M25, M25 with fly ash and coconut shell for 7 days and 28 days

1) Specimen No. 4: M20 + Coconut Shell

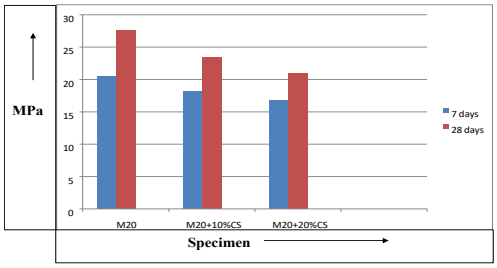

Fig. 10. Compressive strength of M20 with coconut shell for 7 days & 28 days

2) Specimen No. 5: M25 + Coconut Shell

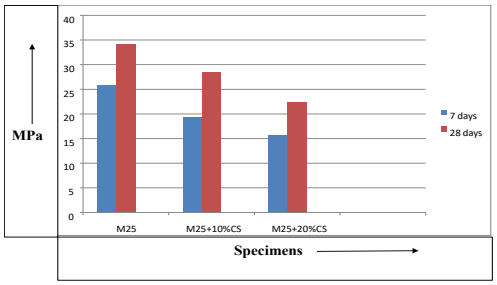

Fig. 11. Compressive strength of M25 with coconut shell for 7 days and 28 days

3) Specimen No. 6: M25 + Fly ash + Coconut shell

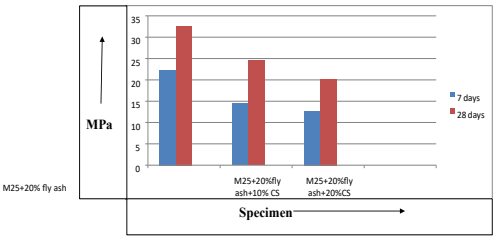

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Fig. 12. Compressive strength for M25 with fly ash & coconut shell for 7 days & 28 days

C. Percent Decrease in Compressive Strength

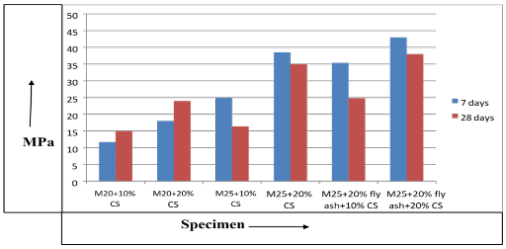

Fig. 13. Decrease in percentage of compressive strength M20, M25, M25 with fly ash & coconut shell for 7 days & 28 days

9. Conclusion

In our study, we replaced coarse total with coconut shell by weight and fly ash with cement. samples were casted by replacing 10, 20 of coarse total with coconut shells for M20, M25 concrete and constant proportion of 20 cover ash with 10, 20 coconut shell in M25 concrete. Tests were conducted on the

casted samples after 7 days and 28 days as mentioned in the IS law. Tests for flexure, contraction strength were conducted and results were attained, also the test for specific graveness was conducted and results were attained. Coconut shell concrete has better plasticity because of the smooth face on one side of the shells and due to the lower size of coconut shells. So, we could conceivably use coconut shell concrete in concretes where high plasticity is desirable. From the below results we can see that in CSC where 10 of the coarse totals is replaced, shows parcels analogous to the nominal blend and 20 replaced CSC & fly ash shows parcels analogous to light weight concrete which can be used as padding accoutrements in framed structures. Following points were concluded at the end of the design.

1) These test result observed proved that the dissipation of coconut shell and fly ash in the concrete was perfect.
2) Using Fly Ash and Coconut Shell showed that they bettered plasticity, reduced external cracking and permeability.
3) For M20 grade concrete with 10 & 20 CS, flexural strength increased by 6 & 8 while compressive strength dropped by 15 & 25 independently.
4) For M25 grade concrete with 10 & 20 CS, flexural strength increased by 13 & 20 while compressive strength dropped by 16 & 35 independently.
5) For M25 grade concrete with 20 Fly Ash and having 10 & 20 CS, flexural strength increased by 16 & 23 while compressive strength dropped by 24 & 38 independently.
6) Both Coconut Shell & Fly Ash reduced bleeding, adsorption and isolation of concrete.

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