SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UN-REFINED FLY ASH IN ECO-FRIENDLY HIGH-VOLUME FLY ASH CONCRETE STRUCTURES

Krishnan Niroshan

(159489X)

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Materials Science and Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

July 2020

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UN-REFINED FLY ASH IN ECO-FRIENDLY HIGH-VOLUME FLY ASH CONCRETE STRUCTURES

Krishnan Niroshan

159489X

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science

Department of Materials Science & Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

July 2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis/dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, hereby I affirm that the details of this research report were exclusively carried out by me under the supervision of Mr. Guluwita and Dr. Ismail and all the information contained in this research report is certain and accurate to my knowledge.

.....

Signature

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Dissertation under my supervision.

1..... Mr.SP.Guluwita Internal Supervisor)

2..... Dr. MIMU Ismail External Supervisor Date.....

Date

Date.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this great opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regards to Mr.Guluwita (Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa), for his exemplary guidance and monitoring.

I would also like to thank my external supervisor Dr. Ismail, Director, Construction Research Center, Tokyo Cement Co. (Lanka) PLC, for his keen interest showed in setting up a state-of-the-art industry for the fulfillment of my research program.

I sincerely thank Dr. Sivahar, Head of the Department, Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Moratuwa for the encouragement, guidance and great support extended from the initial to the final level which enabled me to conclude my research successfully.

My profound gratitude goes to Mr. Balamurugan, Quality Assurance Manager, Tokyo Cement Co. (Lanka) PLC for give me the valuable opportunity to carry out my testing activities with ease at the field.

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development in concrete industries is reducing the cement consumption in overall the world. Huge amount of carbon dioxide gas is released to the atmosphere during the production time of Portland cement. Carbon Dioxide is the leading contributor for the greenhouse effect and it directs to the global warming of world. In the present situation, most of the developed countries are thinking about these issues and implement severe rules and regulations to limit of the carbon dioxide emissions. So supplementary cementitious materials are required to reduce the consumption of Portland cement for the sustainable development. Fly Ash is one of the most abundant supplementary cementitious materials in worldwide. It is a by-product and waste material in thermal power stations. Disposal of fly ash is one of the major problems in the power stations because it leads to many environmental issues. Utilization of Fly Ash in the concrete industries, assure sustainable development by reducing cement consumption and also reduce the emission of carbon dioxide to the environment. The superior properties of fly ash provide much support to improve the rheological properties of fresh concrete and produce ultimate strength as well as better durability in long term hardened concrete. From the broad view it can be ensured that the usage of High-Volume Fly Ash is an environmentally friendly process and also it will enhance the quality of concrete such as highperformance concrete.

Key words – High Volume Fly Ash, Durability, Sustainable development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pag	;e
Declarationi	
Acknowledgementsii	
Abstract ii	i
Table of content iv	7
List of Figuresv	i
List of Tablesvi	i
List of Appendicesvi	ii
1. Introduction0	
1.1 Global warming and sustainable development 0	1
1.2 Potential waste of Coal Power Plant0	3
1.3 Properties of Fly Ash0	5
1.4 Literature review0	7
1.5 Objectives0	9
2. Materials and Methodology1	0
2.1 Materials & Equipment1	0
2.2 Methodology1	1
2.2.1. 45-micron residue Percentage1	2
2.2.2. LOI (Loss on Ignition) Percentage 1	2
2.2.3. Pozzolanicity Test1	2
2.2.4. X-ray Fluorescence Test Methodology. (XRF)1	5
2.2.5 XRD and SEM Characterization1	5
2.2.6. Trial mix and molding and demolding of concrete cubes	7
2.2.7 Resist Chloride Ion Penetration Test1	7

3.	Results and Discussion 1	9
	3.1 Fly ash parameters 1	9
	3.2 X-Ray Diffraction2	1
	3.3 SEM Characterization	6
	3.4 Mix Design Chart	1
	3.5 Slump retention	2
	3.6 Compressive Strength	3
	3.7 Resist Chloride Penetration	4
4.	Conclusions & Recommendation	5

36
41
42
43
44
48

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 01	Schematic Diagram of Clinker Production	01
Figure 02	Color change of Methyl Orange	13
Figure 03	Color change of Patton & Reeders	14
Figure 04	Sampling in XRD	16
Figure 05	Placing & Characterizing the sample in SEM	16
Figure 06	Resist Chloride Penetration test	18
Figure 07	Diagram for assessing pozzolanacity	19
Figure 08	XRD pattern of un-refined fly ash	21
Figure 09	XRD pattern of 100% cement paste at 28 days	22
Figure 10	Comparison of XRD pattern between 100% cement	paste and
	Cement with 60% fly ash paste at 28 Days	23
Figure 11	Comparison of XRD pattern between 100% cement	paste and
	cement with 60% fly ash paste at 90 Days	
Figure 12	Comparison of XRD pattern between cement with 60	% fly ash
	paste at 28 days and 60% fly ash paste at 90 days	25
Figure 13	SEM of 100% Hydrated Cement sample at 28 days	26
Figure 14	SEM of cement with 60% Fly ash sample at 28 days.	27
Figure 15	SEM of 100% Hydrated Cement paste at 90 days	28
Figure 16	SEM of Cement with 60% Fly ash sample at 90 Days	
Figure 17	Water content versus fly ash replacement	32
Figure 18	Slump value versus period of time	
Figure 19	Compressive Strength versus Fly ash replacement	33
Figure 20	Resist Chloride Ion Penetration	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 01	Control Mix design17
Table 02	Chemical composition of Fly ash20
Table 03	Mix Design Chart for 0.025m ³ 31
Table 04	Mix Design Chart for 1 m ³ 31

Page

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Description	Page
Appendix I	Test report of Ordinary Portland Cement Sample	39
Appendix II	Test report of Metal (Coarse aggregates)	41
Appendix III	Test report of River sand (Fine aggregates)	42
Appendix IV	Certificate of Analysis of ESKA21	43
Appendix V	Certificate of Analysis & Test report of Daratard17	44
Appendix VI	Quantitative Analysis of Cement sample by XRD	48