



UTILIZATION OF COPPER SLAG IN CONCRETE AS A REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Manageability and asset effectiveness are getting to be expanding vital issues inside the present concrete industry. This examination reports the potential utilization of granulated copper slag as a substitution for sand in concrete blends. Numerous nations are seeing a fast development in the development business, which includes the utilization of characteristic assets for the improvement of framework. This development represents a danger to common assets that are accessible. Copper slag is considered as waste material and can be utilized as substitution of fine totals. The likelihood of substituting normal fine total with modern results, for example, squander foundry sand and base fiery debris offers specialized, monetary and ecological favorable circumstances which are of extraordinary significance in the present setting of supportability in the development area. This paper manages the review for copper slag as substitution of fine aggregates in concrete.

KEYWORDS : Copper Slag, Waste, Concrete, Fine Aggregate

Introduction

In India, there is extraordinary request of totals primarily from structural building industry, for street and solid developments. Be that as it may, these days it is an extremely troublesome issue for accessibility of fine totals. So the analysts created squander administration systems to apply for substitution of fine totals for particular needs. Common assets are exhausting worldwide while in the meantime the produced squanders from the business are expanding generously. The practical improvement for development includes the utilization of nonconventional and creative materials, and reusing of waste materials so as to remunerate the absence of normal assets and to discover elective ways rationing the earth. The quick increment in the regular totals utilization consistently because of the expansion in the development business overall implies that the totals holds are being exhausted quickly, especially in forsake nations. It has gone as far as anyone is concerned that, without legitimate elective totals being used soon, the solid ventures internationally devour 8-10 billion tons of normal totals, after a few years that will be renewed.

Copper slag is one of the materials that are considered as a waste material which could have a promising future in the development business as fractional or full substitute of either concrete or totals. It is a result acquired amid the matte purifying and refining of copper. To create each ton of copper, around 2.2– 3.0 tons copper slag is created as a side-effect material. In India copper slag is delivered by numerous enterprises one of them is Sterlite Industries Ltd (SIL), Tuticorin Tamil Nadu. It is delivering Copper slag amid the fabricate of copper metal. Right now, around 2600 tons of Copper slag are created every day and an aggregate gathering of around 1.5 million tons. In the event that we can utilize the copper slag set up of normal sand, at that point we can progressively get a material to supplant the sand, which is eco-accommodating and savvy. Consequently there is a developing need to locate the elective answer for the slag administration.

2. Physical and Chemical Properties of Copper Slag

Copper slag is black glassy and granular, possesses Similar grain size range like sand. Indian slag has a specific gravity of 3.4 to 4.1. The mass density of the copper slag is 1.9 to 2.15 kg/m³, which is Most similar mass density Conventional fine aggregate.

Table : 1 Physical Properties Copper Slag

Physical Attributes	Copperslag
Particleshape	Irregular
Appearance	Blackandglassy
Type	Aircooled

Specificgravity	3.91
Percentageof voids%	35
Bulkdensityg/cc	2.08
Finenessmodulus	3.47
Angleof internalfriction	51°20'
Ultimateshearstresskg/cm2	0.4106
Waterabsorption%	0.16
Moisturecontent%	0.1
Finenessm2 /kg(aftergrinding)	125

Table : 2 Chemical Properties of Copper Slag

Chemical Component	%ofchemical component
SiO ₂	70.19
Fe ₂ O ₃	12.99
Al ₂ O ₃	0.79
CaO	1.88
MgO	0.23

3. USE OF COPPER SLAG IN VARIOUS FIELDS

Use Production of copper slag in cement clinker production
Production of copper slag in cement clinker production FeSiO₃, it has It has a low melting point, calculated temperature for cement clinker. Therefore, Use of copper slag to replace iron powder as iron adjusting material facilitates cement production and shortens or does away with the need of miners has been leveled (Huang 2001). Result of the performance test showed Cement made with copper slag worked better than using iron powder

Use of copper slag in blended cement

The role Effect of Copper Slag as Pozzolanic Material of Ordinary Portland Cement and Hydration Reaction and Properties of Mortar and Concrete has been covered in various (Al-Jabri et al 2006, Tata et al 2007, Malhotra 1993, Tixier et al 1997, Ariro and mobasher 1999). Incorporation of copper slag into cement mortar, induce an increment in the leached elements reported by Sanchez de Rojas et al (2004). Another study Showed that the amount of leached element of copper slag was significantly lower than the regulation level determined by US Environmental Protection Agency (USAPA) (Alter 2005). Arino and mobasher (1999) hinted that upwards to 15% copper slag can be utilized as a cement substitute with a constant w / c ratio of 0.4. This Gives higher compressive strength ordinary cement.

4. Literature Review

Jacket al.(2002)statedthatCarbonationmaycompensate, some

concrete properties such as compressive strength, splitting strength, electrical resistivity and chloride ion penetration. However, corrosion test results showed that carbonation increases the corrosion rate of reinforcing steel.

Al-Jabriet al. (2009) examined that there was a slight increase in the HP C density of nearly 5% with the increase of copper slag content, whereas the workability increased rapidly with increase in copper slag percentage. The addition of up to 50% of copper slag as a sand replacement yielded comparable strength with that of the control mix. However, further addition of copper slag had caused a reduction in the strength due to an increase of the free water content in the mix. Mixes with 80% and 100% copper slag replacement gave the lowest compressive strength value of approximately 80 MPa, which was almost 16% lower than the strength of the control mix. The results also demonstrated that the surface water absorption decreased as copper slag quantity was increased up to 40% replacement; beyond that level of replacement, the absorption rate had increased rapidly. Khanzadi et al. (2009) examined that an increase of about 10–15% compressive strength and an increase of 10–18% splitting strength had occurred when a limestone coarse aggregate was replaced by copper slag coarse aggregate in high strength concrete.

Brindha et al. (2010) performed the replacement of sand by copper slag by 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%. The results showed that the compressive strength increased by 35–40% and the splitting tensile strength by 30–35%. The experimental investigations showed that the percentage replacement of sand by copper slag shall be up to 40%. Pazhani et al. (2010) founded that the slump value for 100% replacement of fine aggregate with copper slag increased from 60 mm to 85 mm. It showed that the water consumed by the copper slag during mixing was very less as compared with river sand. The water absorption for 100% replacement of fine aggregate with copper slag was decreased by 33.59%. Another finding was that for 100% replacement of fine aggregate with copper slag the pH value was decreased by 3.04%.

Brindha et al. (2011) founded that the strength of concrete would increase with respect to the percentage of slag added by weight of fine aggregate up to 40% of additions and 15% of cement. Sudarvizhi et al. (2011) suggested that copper slag and ferrous slag can be used as a replacement till 80%. She also stated that 100% replacement of sand by copper slag and ferrous slag would not be advisable.

Najimi et al. (2011) founded that the effectiveness of copper slag replacement in improving the concrete resistance against sulphate attack by 5%, 10% and 15% of sand led to 57.4%, 63.4% and 64.7% lower expansion than that of concrete without copper slag.

Arivalagan et al. (2013) reviewed that the flexural strength of the beam increased by 21% to 51% while replacement of copper slag. Another conclusion was that by using copper slag as a partial replacement for sand, strength increased up to 40% replacement level. Higher level replacement led to segregation and bleeding due to less water absorption capacity of copper slag.

It was also observed that the sand replaced copper slag beams showed an increase in energy absorption capacity. Binaya et al. (2014) reviewed that the behaviour of copper slag is similar to that of riversand and used as fine aggregate in concrete. He also noted that the compressive strength of concrete increases with the addition of copper slag up to 40%, after that it starts decreasing on further addition of it.

Raja Abhishek et al. (2015) reviewed that Addition of Copper Slag in Concrete increases the density, thereby the self-weight of Concrete. The results showed that the workability of Concrete increased substantially with increase of Copper Slag content in the concrete mixture due to the low water absorption, coarser (in nature than sand) and glassy surface of Copper slag, thereby the Strength

properties also improved

M.A.G. Dos et al (2017) reviewed that Tensile strength of concrete reduced with the increase of blasted copper slag content. Higher reductions were also seen for concrete with over 40% replacement, highlight the 33.5% decrease. The results of the static elastic modulus tests showed that the addition of blasted copper slag to the concrete did not cause significant variations in the deformation capacity, making them only slightly less brittle. The greatest reduction in stiffness occurred for the blend with 100% substitution.

5. Conclusion

From evaluating the above research papers identified with copper slag significant conclusions can be made:

The substitution of stream sand by copper slag is conceivable in solid blend. For M 20 and M 25 review concrete, the ideal sand substitution extent is by and large 35–40%. In addition, for the most part the sand can be supplanted till 50–60% by copper slag in concrete.

By and large the exploratory examination is completed for M 20 and M 25 review concrete. Assist examination ought to be done with respect to M55 and above, which could be helpful for multi-story structures, development of scaffolds, turnpikes, interstates, airplane terminal runways and so on where quality prerequisite.

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