

**VISHNU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
(AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**

CONCRETO (A NATIONAL LEVEL CUBE TEST COMPETITION)

Name of the Team : KARUNAKAR & TEAM

Team Size : 3

Name of the Institute : SAGI RAMAKRISHNAMRAJU ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Team Member 1

Name : KASA LAVANYA

Mobile Number : 6302723142

Registered Number : 20B91A01A3

Email id : kasalavanya046@gmail.com

Team Member 2

Name :GUNNAM JNANASRI

Mobile Number :7659049669

Registered Number :20B91A0180

Email id :jnanasrigunnam17@gmail.com

Team Member 3

Name :LINGAMSETTI KARUNAKAR

Mobile Number :7997801820

Registered Number :20B91A01D4

Email id :lingamsettikarunakark@gmail.com

Faculty Mentor

Name : M.SUNEEL

Mobile Number : Suneel.m@srkrec.ac.in

Email id : 9963401312

MIX DESIGN [As per IS: 10262-2019]

For Cube Testing.

characteristic compressive strength (f_{ck})	- 30 N/mm ²
Maximum size of coarse aggregate	- 20 mm
Degree of Workability	- 125 mm, slump
Type of Exposure	- Sever
Degree of Quality control	- Good
proposed mixing of coarse aggregate	

20 mm - 70%

18.5 mm - 30%

Material Data

cement used - opc 53 grade

specific gravity of fine aggregate - 2.65

specific gravity of coarse aggregate - 2.72

From
IS 383-2016

zone of sand - II

Step-1:- Target Mean strength

$$f'_{ck} = f_{ck} + 1.65 \times S \quad (\text{or}) \quad f'_{ck} = f_{ck} + x$$

From Table-1 of IS : 10262-2019

For M30 grade ; $S = 5.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$f'_{ck} = 30 + 1.65 \times 5$$

$$f'_{ck} = 38.25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f'_{ck} = 30 + x$$

x - Factor based on grade of concrete as per table-1

$$X = 6.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_{ck}^I = 30 + X$$

$$f_{ck}^I = 30 + 6.5$$

$$f_{ck}^I = 36.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

We taking the higher value, $f_{ck}^I = 38.25 \text{ N/mm}^2$.

$$\therefore f_{ck}^I = 38.25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Step-2:- Selection of water cement ratio.

Exposure severe

IS : 456-2000 ; Table - 3 & 5 Pg - 20

Maximum water cement ratio - 0.45

Minimum cement content - 320 kg/m³

Based on trial mixes water cement ratio adopted - 0.45 < 0.5
 { curve 3, from
 IS:10262-2019

Step-3:- Selection of water content

Maximum water cement - 186 kg/m³ { Table 4 of IS 10262-2019
 for 20mm

Estimated water content - 186 + (186 × 3 × 0.03) Scl 53 of
 IS 10262-2019
 = 202.74 kg/m³

As superplasticizer is used, the water content may be reduced.

The water content may be reduction of 20% is considered while using superplasticizer at the rate of 0.8% by weight of cement.

water content = 202.74 kg/m³

superplasticizer reduction @ 20% = 202.74 × 0.80 = 162.192 kg/m³

Step-4: Calculation of cement content

Minimum cement content = 320 kg/m^3

Water-cement ratio = 0.45 W/C

$$\text{cement content} = \frac{162.192}{0.45} = 360.426 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required cement content} &= 360.426 \times 1.1 \\ &= 396.468 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{water content} = 162.192 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{So, water-cementitious ratio} = \frac{162.192}{396.468} = 0.409$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Fly ash @20\% of total cementitious material content} &\cong 0.41 \\ &= 396.468 \times 0.20 \\ &= 79.2936 \\ &\cong 79.294 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cement (OPC)} &= 396.468 - 79.294 \\ &= 317.174 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 396.468 > 320 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

\therefore Hence, OK

Step-5: proportion of volume of coarse aggregates and fine aggregates

$$\text{volume of coarse aggregate} = 0.62 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Zone-II} \\ \text{from IS:10262-2019} \\ \text{For 20mm size} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{For W/C as } 0.5 = 0.62 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{W/C } 0.5 - 0.45 = 0.05$$

\therefore volume of coarse aggregate is increased by 0.01

$$\text{correction in volume of coarse aggregate} = 0.62 + 0.01 \\ = 0.63$$

Due to pumping it is reduced by 10%

$$\text{correction in Aggregate} = 0.63 \times 0.9 = 0.567 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{volume of fine aggregate} = (1 - 0.567) = 0.433 \text{ m}^3$$

step-6:- Mix calculations

$$\text{a) volume of concrete} = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{b) volume of entrapped air in wet concrete} = 0.01 \text{ m}^3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{from} \\ \text{Table-3} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{IS:10262} \\ \text{-2019} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{c) volume of cement} = \frac{\text{Mass of cement}}{\text{Specific gravity of cement}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{317.175}{3.15} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= 0.10069047 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{d) volume of water} = \frac{\text{Mass of water}}{\text{specific gravity of water}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{162.192}{1} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= 0.162192 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{e) volume of fly ash} = \frac{\text{Mass of fly ash}}{\text{specific gravity of fly ash}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{79.294}{2.2} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= 0.0360427 \text{ m}^3$$

f) volume of admixtures
(superplastizier) @0.8%
by mass of cementitious
material

$$= \frac{\text{Mass of chemical admixtures} \times \frac{1}{1000}}{\text{specific gravity of admixture}}$$

$$= \frac{2.537}{1.145} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= 0.0022157 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) volume of all aggregates} &= ((a-b) - (c+d+e+f)) \\ &= ((1-0.01) - (0.1006947 + 0.162192 \\ &\quad + 0.0360427 + 0.0022157)) \\ &= 0.68885913 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h) Mass of coarse aggregate} &= \text{volume of all aggregates} \times \\ &\quad \text{volume of coarse aggregates} \\ &\quad \times \text{specific gravity of coarse} \\ &\quad \text{aggregate} \times 1000 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.68885913 \times 0.567 \times 2.72 \times 1000$$

$$= 1062.3861 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) Mass of fine aggregate} &= \text{volume of all aggregates} \times \\ &\quad \text{volume of fine aggregate} \\ &\quad \times \text{specific gravity of fine} \\ &\quad \text{aggregate} \times 1000 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.68885913 \times 0.433 \times 2.65 \times 1000$$

$$= 790.431 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

step-7:- Mix proportion: 1 : 0.511 : 2.49 : 3.349 : 0.25
Cement : water : sand : coarse : fly ash
agg

Cement - 317.175 kg/m³

Fly Ash - 79.294 kg/m³

fine aggregate - 790.431 kg/m³ (sand)

coarse aggregate - 1062.3861 kg/m³

20 mm - 743.670 kg/m³

12.5 mm - 318.715 kg/m³

Actual water - 162.192 lit/m³

SP - 2.537 kg/m³

step-8:- Quantity Estimation for 3 cubes 150 x 150 x 150 (mm)

volume of 3 cubes = $1.25 [3 \times 0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.15] = 0.01256 \text{ m}^3$

Cement - 4.01424 kgs

Fly Ash - 1.0035 kgs

fine aggregate - 10.006 kgs

coarse aggregates - 13.4498 kgs

20 mm - 9.414 kgs

12.5 mm - 4.034 kgs

Actual water - 2.053 lit

SP - 0.0321 kgs

∴ Mix design is submitted on the purpose of
CONCRETE (A National level cube Test competition)


HEAD
Dept. of Civil Engg.
Department of Civil Engg
CHINNA MIRAM
BHIMAVARAM-534 204.



SIEVING OF COARSE AGGREGATES



SIEVING OF FINE AGGREGATES (SAND)



SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF FINE AGGREGATES



SIEVING OF FLY ASH



SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF COARSE AGGREGATES



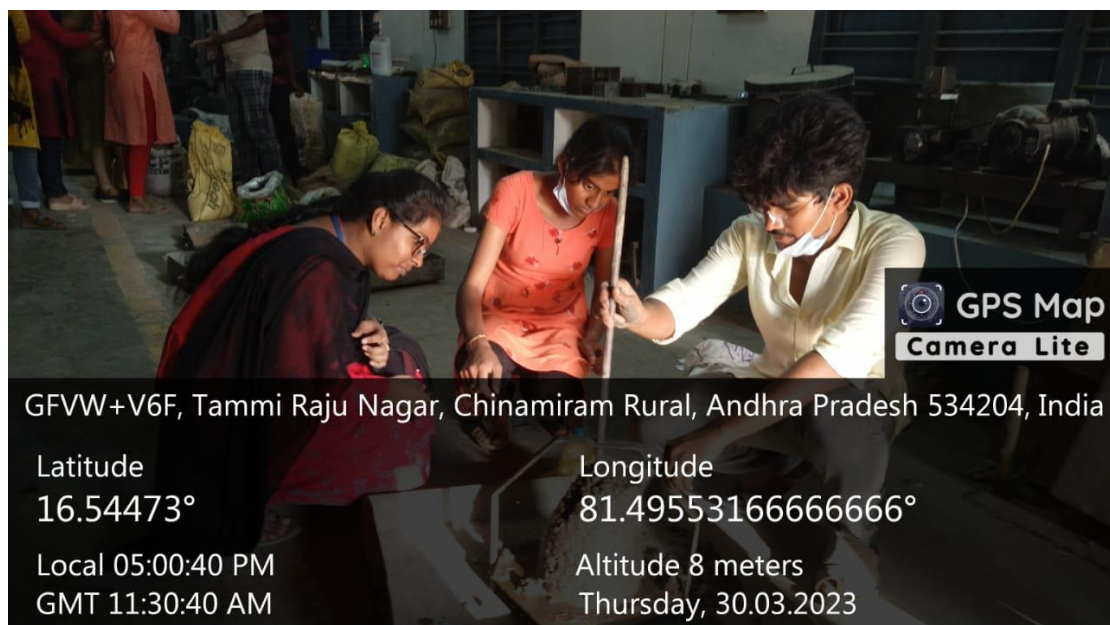
WEIGHING OF AGGREGATES



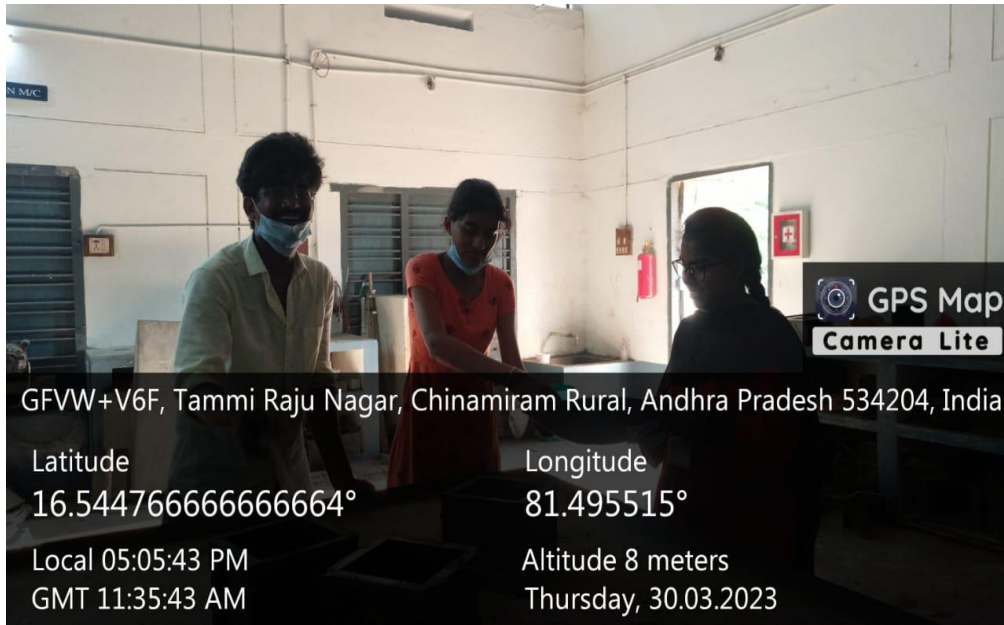
WEIGHING OF CEMENT



CLEANING & TIGHTING THE MOULDS



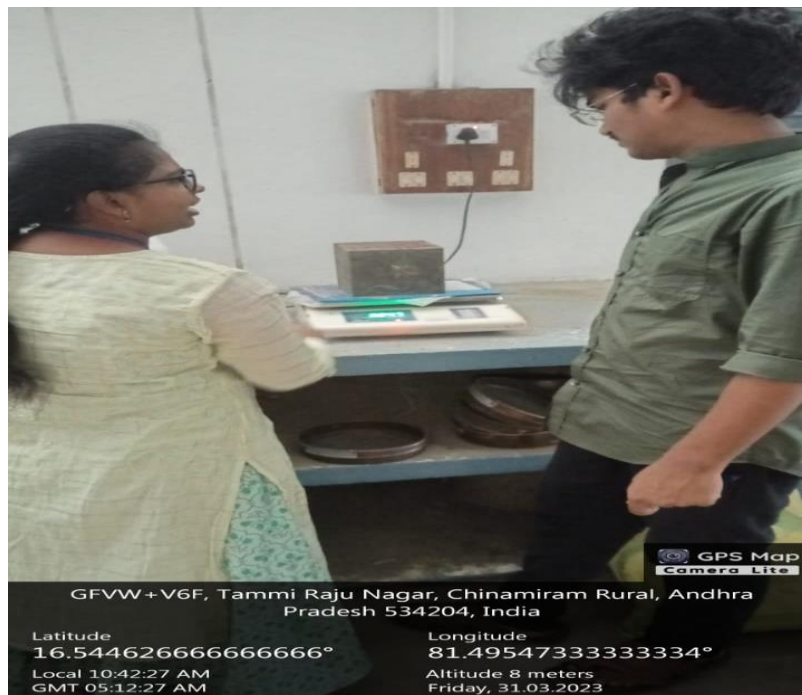
SLUMP TEST



CASTING OF CUBES



REMOVING CONCRETE CUBES OUT OF MOULDS



WEIGHING THE CONCRETE CUBES

Materials Used as replacement of cement, Fine Aggregate and coarse Aggregate

→ Fly Ash is used @ 20% as replacement of cement, for fine Aggregate and coarse Aggregate we do not take any replacement.

properties of Fly ash:-

- Flyash possesses almost little or no cementitious properties but becomes reactive in presence of time.
- Specific gravity of Flyash is 2.2.
- Flyash is pozzolanic and develops self hardening characteristics.

properties of cement:-

- stiffens and hardens early.
- possesses good plasticity.
- Easily workable
- Good moisture resistant.

properties of sand:-

- Texture: sharp, angular, coarse and durable grains.
- It should be chemically inert.
- It free from any organic matter.

properties of coarse aggregates:-

→ shape: rounded, irregular, elongated (long) and flaky (flat).

→ specific gravity of coarse aggregate is 2.72.

Admixtures used:-

we used chemical admixtures i.e; SP430

→ It is a chloride free, superplasticising admixture based on selected sulphonated naphthalene polymers.

VIDEO LINKS:

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/mzgQAEWy6qEVHoXa7>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/iS7GaHuouUUga4QA6>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/jZK6xH86pm6YAxoM8>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/fQYGDN3YYDdhMe5Q6>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/WU2D5XgCL6fyj2jX6>

