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MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MULTIPLE BLENDED BINDERS
MODIFIED CONCRETE UTILIZING LOCAL WASTE PRODUCT

I ABDUL HALIM BIN ABDUL GHANI

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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI PETRONAS

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CONCRETE UTILIZING LOCAL WASTE PRODUCT**

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By

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DECLARATION OF THESIS

Title of thesis

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MODIFIED CONCRETE UTILIZING LOCAL WASTE PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

Waste materials and by-products are undesirable material for the environment and these materials are eventually disposed of in landfills that are becoming scarce and expensive at the same time, leading to a waste disposal crisis. Several studies have been reported on the use of waste such as rice husk ash (RHA), silica fume (SF), PFA and microwave incinerator rice husk ash (MIRHA) as cement replacement material to produce durable concrete. The effect of the cement replacement material (CRM), when the SF, PFA and MIRHA combined together, the concrete quality have never been studied before. The multiple blended binders mix proportions was design to be achieve certain category of concrete with respect to the strength, surface hardness, durability and cost are always important for concrete construction so that an appropriate mix is adopted for a given type of work. Selected waste products namely MIRHA, SF and PFA were used to replace ordinary Portland cement (OPC) from 0 to 28%. Several tests used conducted to monitor performance of these binders not only acting individually but also acting in combination.

The performance of the concrete with the various combination of binders was determined by slump value, ultrasonic (UPV), surface hardness, tensile strength, gas permeability and compressive strength test and the test results showed that MIRHA concrete containing multiple blended binders can perform better than OPC, SF and PFA control mix. 8% silica fume, 10% pulverized fuel ash and 5%, 7.5% & 10% microwave incinerator rice husk ash (MIRHA) were adopted as cement replacement material for sixteen (16) trial mixes.

Multiple blended binders concrete using waste product can still maintain the workability by utilising Sp. Even this waste material can cause a reduction in height of slump. Based

on the results obtained the compressive strength reached 70MPa which is the target strength for this research and it could be concluded that multiple blended binders could produce high-strength concrete. The multiple blended binders concrete can be used as cement hardener or a part of structure repair material. The multiple blended binders concrete also contributes to green building and sustainability environmental. Therefore, the multiple blended binders concrete will increase durability properties. Indirectly, the multiple blended binders concrete will also make a pro-long life span of the concrete.

A computer program was developed to identify the volume mix design with multiple blended binders for various grades and durability. Used this computer program also can be provided information in order to find out how much binders were needed to achieve a required strength and also to determine the actual price of the concrete.

ABSTRAK

Bahan buangan dan hasil sampingan ialah bahan tidak menyenangkan untuk persekitaran dan bahan-bahan ini akhirnya dihapuskan dengan menimbus yang menjadi sukar didapati dan mahal pada masa yang sama membawa kepada krisis pembuangan sisa.

Beberapa kajian telah dilaporkan pada penggunaan sisa seperti abu sekam padi (RHA), wasap silika (SF), abu bahan api terhancur (PFA) dan pembakar yang menggunakan gelombang mikro abu sekam padi (MIRHA) sebagai bahan gantian simen yang menjanakan ketahanan konkrit. Kualiti konkrit bagi kesan bahan gantian simen (CRM) ini, apabila digabung bersama masih lagi tidak pernah dikaji sebelum ini . Bahagian campuran pengikat bercampur berbilang yang dicadangkan akan mencapai kategori tertentu iaitu mengeras terhadap kekuatannya, ketahanan dan kos pembelanjaan amat penting untuk pembinaan konkrit supaya satu campuran yang sesuai dapat diterima untuk sesuatu jenis kerja.

Bahan sisa terpilih iaitu MIRHA, SF dan PFA digunakan untuk menggantikan simen Portland biasa (OPC) dari 0% hingga 28%. Beberapa ujian dijalankan bagi memenuhi sesuatu pretasi tertentu penjilid ini bukan sahaja bertindak secara individu tetapi juga bertindak dalam kombinasi.

Prestasi konkrit dengan pelbagai kombinasi penjilid telah ditentukan oleh nilai kebolehtelapan, ultrasonik (UPV), kekerasan permukaan, kekuatan tegangan, ujian kebolehtelapan gas dan kekuatan mampatan dan keputusan ujian menunjukkan yang konkrit MIRHA mengandungi penjilid bercampur berbilang boleh bekerja dengan lebih baik daripada OPC, SF dan PFA dalam campuran kawalan.

8% silika wasap, 10% abu bahan api terhancur dan 5%, 7.5% & 10% pembakar yang menggunakan gelombang mikro abu sekam padi (MIRHA) telah diambil sebagai bahan gantian simen untuk enam belas (16) campuran percubaan. Berdasarkan keputusan, penjilid bercampur memperoleh kekuatan mampatan mencecah 70MPa yang mana kekuatannya memenuhi sasaran untuk penyelidikan ini dan ia boleh dibuat kesimpulan yang penjilid bercampur berbilang boleh menghasilkan konkrit berkekuatan tinggi. Penjilid bercampur berbilang ini juga boleh digunakan pada permukaan struktur yang memerlukan kekuatan pada permukaan atau boleh digunakan sebagai bahan baik-pulih struktur yang rosak. Ia juga dapat menyumbang kepada “green building” dan “sustainability environmental”.

Satu program komputer diciptakan untuk mengenal pasti bahagian jumlah campuran dengan penjilid bercampur berbilang untuk pelbagai gred dan ketahanan.

Berteraskan program komputer, maklumat boleh diperolehi supaya dapat mengetahui berapa banyak penjilid diperlukan untuk mencapai sesuatu kekuatan yang diperlukan dan juga menentukan harga sebenar konkrit.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
DECLARATION	(iv)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	(v)
ABSTRACT	(vi)
ABSTRAK (Bahasa Malaysia Version)	(viii)
COPYRIGHT PAGE	(x)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(xi)
LIST OF TABLE	(xxi)
LIST OF FIGURES	(xxiv)
LIST OF PLATE	(xxvi)

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives of Study	5

1.4	Scope of Research	6
1.5	Layout of Thesis	7

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Cement	13
2.2.1	Ordinary Portland Cement	14
2.2.2	Chemical Composition of Ordinary Portland Cement	16
2.2.3	Hydration of Cement	17
2.3	High Performance Concrete (HPC)	18
2.3.1	Cement for HPC	19
2.4	Cement Replacement	20
2.5	Pozzolanic Material	21
2.5.1	Classification of Pozzolan	22
2.5.2	Standard Specification of Pozzolan	23
2.5.2.1	British Standard	23
2.5.2.2	American Standard	24

2.6	Pozzolanic Cement	26
2.6.1	Engineering Performance	27
2.7	Silica fume (SF)	28
2.7.1	Chemical composition of SF	29
2.7.2	Physical characteristic of SF	29
2.7.3	Effects of SF on Fresh concrete	30
2.7.4	Effects of SF on Hardened concrete	31
2.8	Fly ash (FA)	33
2.8.1	Chemical composition of FA	33
2.8.3	Physical properties of FA	34
2.9	Rice Husk Ash as a Pozzolanic Material	35
2.9.1	Production of Rice Huck Ash	37
2.9.1.1	Burning Temperature	37
2.9.2	Physical Properties of Rice Husk Ash	40
2.9.2.1	Fineness	40
2.9.2.2	Setting Time	42
2.9.2.3	Soundness	44
2.9.3	Chemical Composition of Rice Husk Ash	45

2.10	Characteristics of Fresh Concrete with Rice Husk Ash	47
2.10.1	Effect on the Fresh Concrete	47
2.10.2	Effect on the Workability	49
2.10.3	Effect of Superplasticizer on the Workability	51
2.11	Characteristics of Hardened Concrete and Cement Paste with Rice Husk Ash	52
2.11.1	Compressive Strength	53
2.11.2	Modulus of Rupture	60
2.11.3	Tensile Splitting test	62
2.11.4	Non-Destructive Test on Rice Husk Ash Concrete	64
2.11.4.1	Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity	65
2.11.4.2	Rebound Hammer	67
2.12	Durability of Concrete with Rice Husk Ash	68
2.12.1	Permeability	72
2.12.1.1	Gas Permeability	74
2.13	Microwave Incinerated Rice Husk Ash (MIRHA) as a Pozzolanic Material	76
2.13.1	Production of Microwave Incinerated Rice Husk Ash (MIRHA)	78
2.13.2	MIRHA high strength concrete	80

2.13.3	MIRHA foamed concrete	81
2.13.4	Effect of used Engine Oil on MIRHA Concrete	82

CHAPTER 3 MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS WORK AND TEST PROCEDURES

3.1	Introduction	83
3.2	Materials Used	85
3.2.1	Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)	85
3.2.2	Microwave Incinerator	86
3.2.2.1	Benefits of Microwave Incinerator	86
3.2.2.2	Microwave Incinerator Application	87
3.2.2.3	Basics of Microwave	89
3.2.2.4	Principal of paddy husk microwave incinerator	89
3.2.2.5	Combustion of MIRHA	91
3.2.2.6	Grinding of MIRHA	91
3.2.2.7	Composition of MIRHA	93

3.2.3	Silica Fume (SF)	94
3.2.4	Pulverized Fly Ash	96
3.2.5	Aggregates	97
3.2.5.1	Size Classification	97
3.2.5.2	Coarse aggregates	98
3.2.5.3	Fine aggregates	99
3.2.5.4	Physical Properties	100
3.2.6	Water	100
3.2.7	Superplasticizer	100
3.3	Optimization of Concrete Mixes	101
3.3.1	Design mixes	101
3.3.1.1	Multiple Blended Binders	102
3.3.1.2	Pozzolanic Materials	102
3.4	Mixes proportion of Multiple Blended Binders	103
3.5	Test Procedures	107
3.5.1	Workability Test on Fresh Concrete	107
3.5.2	Mechanical Tests on Hardened Concrete	107
3.5.2.1	Compressive Strength	108

3.5.2.2	Flexural Strength Test	108
3.5.2.3	Tensile Splitting Strength	109
3.5.3	Non-Destructive Tests on Hardened Concrete	110
3.5.3.1	Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity (UPV)	110
3.5.3.2	Rebound Hammer (RH)	112
3.5.4	Durability Tests on Hardened Concrete	113
3.5.4.1	Permeability	113
3.5.4.1.1	Gas Permeability Test	113
3.5.5	Summary	115

**CHAPTER 4 WORKABILITY AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
OF MULTIPLE BLENDED BINDERS CONCRETE
USING MIRHA, SF AND PFA**

4.1	Introduction	117
4.2	Physical properties of constituents material	117
4.3	High Strength Concrete mixes proportions.	119
4.4	Influence of prepared binders to the workability of concrete	119
4.5	Compressive Strength	123

4.5.1	Effect of MIRHA/SF and MIRHA/PFA on the Compressive Strength	124
4.5.2	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Compressive Strength	127
4.5.3	Relationship between the 3, 7, 28, 56 days and 90 days strength of Multiple Blended Binders using MIRHA, SF and PFA concrete	129
4.5.4	Effect of Multiple Blended Binders on the Compressive Strength	130
5.5.5	Summary	132
4.6	Flexural Strength of Concrete under Multiple Blended Binders with MIRHA, SF and PFA	133
4.6.1	Samples preparations and testing	133
4.6.2	Influence of Multiple Blended Binders Concrete	133
4.6.3	Comparison with Published Data	136
4.7	Tensile Splitting Strength	137
4.7.1	Effect of Multiple Blended Binders on the Tensile Splitting Strength	138
4.7.2	Comparison with Published Data	142

4.8	Non-Destructive Test	143
4.8.1	Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity (UPV)	143
4.8.1.1	Effect of Multiple Blended Binders on UPV	143
4.8.1.2	Comparison with Published Data	146
4.8.2	Rebound Hammer	147
4.8.2.1	Effect of Multiple Blended Binders on Surface Hardness	147
4.8.2.2	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Rebound Hammer Test.	148
4.8.2.3	Comparison with Published Data	151
4.9	Gas Permeability of Concrete	151
4.9.1	Influence of Multiple Blended Binders Permeability	152
4.9.2	Comparison with Published Data	157

CHAPTER 5 **COMPUTER PROGRAMME OF MIX PROPORTIONS COMPUTING MULTIPLE BLENDED BINDERS CONCRETE**

5.1	Introduction	159
5.2	Development the computer program	159
5.2.1	To establish a table mix proportions of Multiple Blended Binders based on their strength.	161

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1	Conclusion	165
6.2	The effect of mix proportions of multiple blended binders on the workability of fresh concrete.	165
6.3	Mechanical Properties of Multiple Blended Binders Concrete	166
6.4	Durability of Multiple Blended Binders Concrete	167
6.5	Developing Computer Programme Mix proportions Weight of Multiple Blended Binders butilizing Local Waste for Industrial friendly User.	167
6.6	Summary	168
6.7	Recommendations for Future Research	169

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 170

REFERENCES 171

APPENDIX

Appendix A Typical Design Mix Proportion of Cement (DOE method)

Appendix B Generate the cost of MIRHA

LIST OF TABLE

	<i>Page</i>
Table 2.1 Some main types of Portland Cement.	14
Table 2.2 BS6610: 1991 standard specifications requirement of Pozzolanic cement	24
Table 2.3 BS6588: 1991 standard specifications requirement of Portland Pulverized-fuel ash cement.	24
Table 2.4 Chemical requirements of pozzolanic materials (modified from ASTM C618)	25

Table 2.5	Physical requirement of pozzolanic materials (modified from ASTM C618)	26
Table 2.6	Relationship between specific surface, water/binder ratio and compressive strength of OPC - RHA blended cement	41
Table 2.7	Influence of setting time with percentage of RHA in OPC paste	43
Table 2.8	Chemical composition of RHA (Taiwan) under different burning temperatures	46
Table 2.9	Water/binder ratio and compressive strength of RHA cement mortar cube	51
Table 2.10	Compressive strength of cement-RHA blended concrete	53
Table 2.11	Compressive strength of cement-RHA concrete cured in water for 28 days	55
Table 2.12	Compressive strength at 28 days of cement-RHA blended concrete	56
Table 2.13	Variation with age of compressive strength of RHA concrete	57
Table 2.14	Compressive strength of mortars	58
Table 2.15	Modulus of rupture of cement-RHA blended concrete	61
Table 2.16	Flexural strength of cement-RHA blended mortar	62
Table 2.17	Tensile splitting of cement-RHA blended concrete	63
Table 2.18	Tensile splitting strength of cement-RHA blended concrete	64
Table 2.19	Variation with age of compressive strength and pulse velocity of concrete designed strength of 30 N/mm ²	66
Table 2.20	Classification of the quality of concrete on the basis of pulse velocity	67
Table 2.21	Porosity of OPC and RHA paste as a function of the distance	71

from aggregate surface on the test specimen

Table 2.22	Oxygen permeability coefficient of cement-RHA blended concrete	76
Table 2.23	Percentage increment in strength between MIRHA and SF concrete	77
Table 3.1	Design mix- ratio	84
Table 3.2	OPC Binder Properties	85
Table 3.3	MIRHA Binder Properties	93
Table 3.4	Silica Fume (SF) Binder Properties	95
Table 3.5	Chemical composition and physical properties of PFA	96
Table 3.6	BS 882 : 1992. Grading limits for coarse aggregates	98
Table 3.7	Grading for fine aggregate	99
Table 3.8	Technical data BASF Construction Chemical Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. of superplasticizer (RHEOBUILD 1100)	101
Table 3.9	Preparation for concrete cubes	103
Table 3.10	Mixes proportion of Multiple Blended Binders	106
Table 3.11	Experimental Program	115
Table 4.1	Chemical index for MIRHA using X-Ray Defraction (XRD)	118
Table 4.2	Concrete mixes proportions	119
Table 4.3	Workability of concrete	120
Table 4.4	Average Of Characteristic Compressive Strength of HSC using Multiple Blended Binders of Waste Product	124
Table 4.5	Characteristic Flexural Strength using Multiple Blended	134

Binders

Table 4.6	Average Of Characteristic Tensile Splitting Strength	137
Table 4.7	Average Of Characteristic Ultrasonic Test Result of HSC using Multiple Blended Binders – Direct Transmitter	143
Table 4.8	Average Of Characteristic Surface Hardness of HSC using Multiple Blended Binders.	147
Table 4.9	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Rebound Hammer	150
Table 4.10	Permeability Characteristic of Multiple Blended Binders Concrete	152

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>page</i>
Figure 2.1 The optimum incineration condition curve for obtaining reactive cellular RHA	39
Figure 2.2 Workability of cement paste and mortar with RHA	50
Figure 2.3 Calcium hydroxide content in OPC and RHA paste Adopted from Zhang et al. (1996a)	70
Figure 3.1 Strength development for cement replacement using MIRHA	94
Figure 3.2 Strength development for cement replacement using SF.	95
Figure 3.3 Strength development for cement replacement using PFA	97
Figure 3.4 Grading curve coarse aggregate	98
Figure 3.5 Grading curve fine aggregate	99
Figure 3.6 Flow Chart for Experimental Programmed	105
Figure 4.1 Slump height vs type of binders	121
Figure 4.2 Effect of MIRHA on the Compressive Strength	125
Figure 4.3 Effect of MIRHA and SF on the Compressive Strength	126
Figure 4.4 Effect of MIRHA and PFA on the Compressive Strength	127
Figure 4.5 Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Compressive Strength	128
Figure 4.6 Strength on Compressive test	130
Figure 4.7 Strength versus Day – Compressive test	131
Figure 4.8 Load versus Day – Flexural Test.	134
Figure 4.9 Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Flexural Strength	136
Figure 4.10 Tensile Strength versus Day – Tensile Splitting Test.	138
Figure 4.11 Effect of MIRHA and SF on the Tensile Strength	139

Figure 4.12	Effect of MIRHA on the Tensile Strength	140
Figure 4.13	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Tensile Strength	141
Figure 4.14	Velocity versus Day – Ultrasonic test under direct transmitted	144
Figure 4.15	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the UPV	145
Figure 4.16	Surface Hardness of HSC using Multiple Blended Binders	148
Figure 4.17	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the RH	149
Figure 4.18	Gas Permeability versus Day – Gas Permeability Test	153
Figure 4.19	Effect of MIRHA, SF and PFA on the Gas Permeability Test	155
Figure 5.1	Fuzzy Modelling defined by <i>bell</i> ($x; 20, 4, 50$)	161

LIST OF PLATE

	<i>page</i>
Plate 3.1 Detailing for Microwave Incinerator	90
Plate 3.2: Automatic UTP Microwave Incinerator	91
Plate 3.3 Grinding machine with steel ball	92
Plate 3.4 Principal of operation and method of propagating ultrasonic pulse (a), (b) and (c)	111
Plate 3.5 Principal of operation rebound hammer (a) and (b)	113
Plate 3.6 Principal of operation air permeability	114
Plate 5.1 Table mix proportions of multiple blended binders	160
Plate 5.2 Table mix proportions of multiple blended binders – Insert MIRHA Percentage	162
Plate 5.3 Table Mix Proportions of Multiple Blended Binders – DATA	163
Plate 5.4 Table Mix Proportions of Multiple Blended Binders – QUANTITY/COST	164