



THE STUDY OF CONCRETE BEHAVIOUR PREPARED WITH CHEMICALLY TREATED RECYCLE AGGREGATE: A REVIEW

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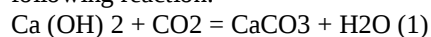
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Abstract: The recycling of Construction and Demolition Wastes has long been accepted to have the possible to conserve natural resources and to decrease energy used in production. In some nations it is a standard substitute for both construction and maintenance, particularly where there is a scarcity of construction aggregate. The use of recycled aggregate weakens the quality of recycled aggregate concrete which limits its application. For improving the quality of recycled coarse aggregate, various surface treatment methods such as removing the attached mortar by ultrasonic cleaning method, ball milling, heating, and then rubbing or pre soaking RCAs with HCl, H₂SO₄, and H₃PO₄, improving the quality of attached paste, such as surface coating with water glass pozzolanic materials, or polyvinyl alcohol emulsion. However, the addition of acidic solvents can lead to new pollution, use of water glass increases the risk of alkali aggregate reaction, and the other methods require extra energy thus carbonation process is more adequate to be used. Strength properties of the treated and untreated coarse aggregate were compared. The results indicated that the compressive, flexure and split tensile strength of recycle aggregate is found to be less than the natural aggregate if used without treatment.

Keywords: Recycled concrete aggregate, Carbonation treatment, surface treatment, Mechanical properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

To achieve sustainable development in the construction industry, there is a need to recycle and reuse construction waste derived from demolition of old concrete structures as secondary aggregates for producing new building materials. However, due to the adhered old cement mortar, the quality of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) has been widely reported to be of inferior to that of natural aggregates (Liu, Xiao & Sun 2011, Poon, Chan 2007). In consideration of the constituent of the old cement mortar adhering to the surface of RCA, improving the low quality of RCA through accelerated carbonation is possible to some extent because the calcium hydroxide, which is one of the main cement hydration products in the old cement mortar adhering to the surface of RCA, can react with carbon dioxide accompanied by an increase in solid volume (Johannesson, Utgenannt 2001), which is formulated by the following reaction:



The other hydration products, such as calcium silicate gel, may also be carbonated and decalcified to generate the CaCO₃ (Yousuf et al. 1993). During the carbonation process, the precipitation of calcite (CaCO₃) in pore space can decrease the porosity of the matrix, thus strengthen the weak surface and lower the water absorption of the porous cement mortar (Lange, Hills & Poole 1995) (Walton et al. 1997). This study presents an innovative pretreatment method to enhance the properties of RA by using a CO₂ curing process. Different from the conventional pretreatment methods for recycled aggregates, which normally try to remove the attached cement mortar, the CO₂ curing pretreatment aims to densify the old cement mortar and then strengthen the RA through a well known carbonation reaction between CO₂ and cement hydration products. The accumulation of waste. Therefore, recycling construction waste is vital, both in order to reduce the amount of open land needed for landfilling and to preserve environment through resource conservation. Also from the viewpoint of sustainable and green building technologies, the use of recycled aggregate (RA) in new concrete production has enlarged globally.

2. METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES

In order to boost the quality of RA, several techniques have been developed in literature. However, these methods can be broadly categorized into two categories. The first category removes the loose mortar particle on the exterior and the second category modifies the aggregate surface. The loose mortar particle adhered to the surface can be removed by ultrasonic modify method, ball milling, or by heating at first and then rubbing. The laboratory CO₂ curing setup. An air-tight cylindrical vessel was used as the curing chamber, which was vacuumed to -0.5 bar before the pure CO₂ gas injection. The CO₂ pressure in chamber was controlled by a regulator and kept at +0.1 bar. Considering the adverse impact of high humidity on carbonation, anhydrous silica gel was put inside the chamber to remove the evaporated water from the specimens during the carbonation process. After 24 hours of CO₂ curing.



3. CONCLUSION

The literature study conclude that the direct use of recycled aggregates in concrete reduces the strength of concrete thus treatment is required to improve the property of concrete.

The main factor that reduces the strength of recycled aggregate concrete is the mortar that has been stuck around fine as well as coarse aggregates that leads to the poor bonding between cement and aggregate.

There is increase in water absorption of the recycled aggregate as compared to natural aggregate.

The drying shrinkage also increase in the recycled coarse aggregate as compared to natural aggregate.

There are many surface treatment for the aggregate such as removing the attached mortar by ultrasonic cleaning method , ball milling , heating, and then rubbing or pre soaking RCAs with HCl, H₂SO₄, and H₃PO₄ ,improving the quality of attached paste, such as surface coating with water glass pozzolanic materials , or polyvinyl alcohol emulsion. However, the addition of acidic solvents can lead to new pollution, use of water glass increases the risk of alkali aggregate reaction, and the other methods require extra energy thus carbonation process is more adequate to be used.

Use of recycle aggregate reduces the cost of construction and also it saves the valuable land used for the dumping, although it reduces the carbon used in production of natural coarse aggregates hence this process is environmental friendly .

The use of recycled aggregate is the structure does not have any standard specification or coddle provision.

4. REFERENCES

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