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Development of coconut shell waste based paver blocks and concrete: A Review

Manasa .R[1] , Sudharsan .N[2] , Praburanganathan S[3] , N Srinivas Rao[4]
[1,2]Department of civil Engineering, Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
[3]School of Civil Engineering, REVA University, Bangalore
[4]Regional Head, Technical & Customer Solutions, Ultra Tech Cement, Hyderabad

Abstract
We have a propensity in this article to examine using coconut shell as a coarse aggregate in concrete. Due to increased need for construction materials for infrastructure, we will employ coconut shell as an alternative ingredient inside the concrete paver block mix. This paper looks at how coconut shell waste can be used to make paver blocks. The qualities of concrete that have been combined with coconut shell are examined and associated to related standards. The analysis of literature revealed that waste from coconut shell has a noticeable potential as a partial replacement for conventional materials, as most of the created products meet the specifications. There is little research on durability, low density, and thermal qualities, though. As a result, compressive strength, durability strength, and split tensile strengths were used to summaries the various types of tests depending on days. Cement concrete, which also comprises fine and coarse particles, plays an essential role among low-cost construction materials. Coconut shell is one of the waste materials come from coconut plant that can be utilized in concrete as a rough mix.

Keywords: Coconut shell, Compression, tensile strength, durability properties

1. INTRODUCTION

Cement, water, fine aggregate, and coarse aggregate will be used to make the concrete paver blocks. Constructions are increasing in number as a result of the increase in population, As a result, construction materials are in higher demand. It's time to think about certain alternate ingredients for usage in making concrete. This type of waste is causing more environmental problems by the day. Coconut is abundant in approximately 93 countries. Our country has the largest agricultural land area in Asia, with 4.40 million acres, according to certain estimations.It is the birthplace of the coconut. Because the cost of building concrete is rising by the day, we must cut costs by using environmentally friendly trash instead of pricey materials. This is the best trash to use with concrete.

The purpose of this paper was to focus on the strength of the coconut shell based concrete paver block where there is a high importunity for concrete in a building mistreatment. Traditional aggregates such as stone and crushed stone aggregate significantly reduce natural stone deposits, which break the atmosphere. As a result of the ecological imbalance, it is necessary to search for appropriate replacement materials to fill the replace of natural stone material in domestic waste and industrial have been castoff in concrete up until now. The utilization of agricultural waste in concrete, on the other hand, is still in its infancy.Coconut shells are a type of agricultural waste. At the moment, coconut shell has additional uses.

According to the analysis works reviewed above, Coconut shells will be an effective substitute for coarse aggregate in concrete. The research described here focuses on establishing the best range of coarse combined replacement waste from coconut shell to sustain the qualities of strength of material.The purpose of this study is toward discover the benefits of commercially produced waste from coconut shell concrete paver blocks.

Waste Coconut shells in paver blocks
G.Pennarasi et al (2018) experimented the employing coconut shell as coarse aggregate in the coconut shell paver block, the coarse aggregate was lowered. The workability of concrete mixes, density of concrete, paver blocks dimensions, water absorption compressive strength and abrasion resistance test for both coconut shell aggregate concrete and conventional concrete were all determined according to IS 15658:2006. Based up on

results the paver block contain coconut shell showed good results compare to conventional concrete up to 30 to 55 N/mm^2, and stated as conventional and coconut shell paver blocks can be used for heavy and medium traffic road ways. Water absorption of conventional concrete is 3.12% and coconut shell paver block is 2.23% and which less than 6% is according to IS code. When compared to regular concrete paver blocks, coconut shell concrete paver blocks have a 33 percent higher abrasion resistance.

A Ridwan et al (2018) studied the durability and strength properties of coconut shell and powdered paving blocks, where coconut shell,coconut powder were added to mix final results obtained and compared as it shows that normal paving block having compressive strength 18.7 Mpa while the paving block (concrete brick) with coconut shell and coconut powder at 20,25,30 % shows compressive strength about 11.4, 7.6 and 6.4 N/mm^2 shows the decrease in strength. In a water absorption test, the best percentage substitute for waste of coconut shell and powder was 12 percent, When compared to other blended compositions, this resulted in an 18% higher water absorption.

Coconut shell waste in concrete

Radha tomar, et al (2020) studied that an attempt had made to match the world desire for safe and cost-effective waste clearance. The use of materials waste conserves non-artificial resources and retail space while also contributing to the maintenance of a clean environment. The use of coconut shell as replacement for coarse combined aggregate plays a significant role in the light weight construction product. Concrete is made from a 12.5 mm thick coconut shell. For larger mechanical strength gradients, the optimal concentration and doses of replacement with non-artificial coarse aggregate can be studied. However, in order to develop the characteristics of concrete based on coconut shell, additional admixture was added along with such agricultural waste. The compressive strength resulted in a good result at 20%. Furthermore, the addition of supplemental cementitious elements including slag, silica fume and fly ash improved the strength and durability of coconut shell concrete significantly.Coconut shells considered to be cost effective. They concluded that this product can be utilized for rural development areas and construction industries for light weight construction.

Ajay Ione Et al (2016) investigated that coconut shell was tested as a substitute for the coarse mixture. By bonding 25 to 50percetage of coarse replacement continuously together with water within the quantitative relationship of 0.45 per all mixtures, workability, water adsorption, Compressive, tensile, and flexural strengths were found after 7 days, 14 days, and 28 days.

Anju Mary ealias et al (2014) Studied that coir fibers and Coconut shell measure the materials derived from nature that is abundantly available in tropical areas, coir fiber and coconut shell castoff as a partial replacement of coarse combination aimed at the event of sunshine weight concrete. The construction was made more motivating for belongings and environmentally friendly by using coconut shell and coir fibres as a partial substitution for coarse aggregate. By incorporating agricultural waste materials into concrete, construction costs and waste management costs are reduced. Finally, it was determined that coarse aggregate, which was replaced with coconut shell and fibre, had the lowest strength. It is, nevertheless, recommended for low-value building with the addition of ash. The use of fly ash increased the strength of coconut shell and fibres by 80–95 percent.

E.A. olanipekun et al (2006) presented the results of associate degree investigation administered on concrete strength properties and comparative analysis are created nut shells and granular coconut as alternates for coarse mixture is made of 25,50, 75 and 100 percentage. It has been achieved to use coconut shell and palm kernel shell as coarse aggregate in concrete characteristics. In all situations, the coconut shell demonstrated more compressive strength than the palm kernel shell when the two quantities were combined. Water absorption will rise as the material content increases. In relations of cost, the palm kernel shell seems to be less expensive. When comparing the strength, economy, and durability of two types of shell concrete, it is reasonable to conclude that coconut shell out performs palm kernel shell.

Apeksha kanoji & sarvesh k. Jain (2017) investigated was meant to measure the consequences of replacement part the traditional coarse combination with coconut shell to afford concrete. The investigation was divided into two parts. The first half of the study focused on the impact of such replacement on concrete density and compressive strength. The goal of the second part was to find the extra amount of cement required to complete the drop in concrete strength caused by this replacement. When a typical mixture is replaced with discarded coconut shell (although the number of alternative ingredients remains the same), compressive strength is reduced.40 percent additional resulted in concerning 22 percent reduction within the twenty-eight days strength. When coconut shell is added, the strength development is slow at first, but it improves quickly thereafter. Magnitude relation for 7 days and 28 days ranges from 0.87 to 0.42. For a 40 percent replacement, a 0.5 percent decrease in concrete density is problematic. For five replacements, no additional cement is required, and for ten percent replacement, just 3.6 percent additional cement is required.

Damre shraddha & firake hitali1 (2014) We discovered that the palm shell family, specifically palm shell and coconut shell, is abundant among valuable agricultural waste materials in arid regions around the world. The compressive strength of concrete specimens containing natural coarse aggregate (control specimen) was found to be 50.5 MPa in the investigation. According to the above findings, the mix prepared with 25% CaII replacement with CSa has a pressure of 42.6 MPa, 50% CaII replacement with CSa has a pressure of 41.3 MPa, 75 percent CaII replacement with CSa has a pressure of 40.5 MPa, and the mix prepared with 100% CaII replacement with CSa has a pressure of 31.2 MPa. When the percentage of CSa is increased, the strength is shown to be reduced. The split t has decreased by 0.01 percent decrease in split tensile strength was found for 100% replacement. When the percentage of replacement was raised, flexural strength rise, the maximum increase in percentage is 35.8%.It can be conclude that sustainable light-weight product is attained with cost effective.

Dr.B.Rajeevan & shamjith (2015) investigated the feasibility of using readily available discarded coconut shell in small fractions to substitute coarse material in constructions that are light in weight. the compressive strength differed from 26 to 21 N/mm^2 for 0% to 35% replacement of coarse aggregate with CSA , the split tensile strength for 0% CSA at 28 days was 2.82 N/mm^2, and. The split tensile strength was found to be similar to the intended value when the percentage replacement was between 5-15 percent.At 28 days, the flexural strength attained with 0% CSA was 3.17 N/mm^2. When the percentage replacement was between 5-15%, The flexural strength of the concrete was comparable to that of the control (M20 grade).It was found to be discovered that replaced aggregate are often an current tool in manufacturing unique structures without affecting engineering characteristics or structural strength.

Daniel yaw osei (2013) the authors of the paper used a 1:2:4 concrete mixtures. At 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks, 27 number cubes were used to evaluate various types of strengths. The concrete is replaced in increments of 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and 100%. The review's findings revealed that concrete made by replacing the coconut shell which is crushed granite and used in Construction with ferroconcrete. Coconut shells could be utilised in place of the normal combination in both conventional Ferro-concrete and light weight Ferro-concrete construction. To replace conventional mix with coconut shell waste to minimize the use of environmentally damaging ingredients in construction combinations, resulting in an environmentally friendly mixture.

Parag s. kambli et al (2014) the purpose of the aforesaid paper stood to use environmentally friendly building materials, lowering housing costs. It also has the goal of encouraging home builders to employ these materials in their development. They employed three different concrete mixes with differing quantities of natural material, referred to as M20, M35, and M50 grades. 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% of the population will be replaced, and tests will be conducted after 1weeks and 4 weeks. The criteria were the compressive strength behaviour of cube specimens after 7 and 28 days. The results, however, were 0.3 percent maximal strength for a 20% replacement in 28 days.. When utilized to substitute typical coarse aggregate in concrete production, Coconut Shells are shown to be more suited as a low strength-giving lightweight material. The total cost of building can be reduced by evaluating a large amount of shell replacement from a single cube computation.

Tomas u. Ganiron jr (2013) The authors experiments included wide variety of test properties, such as sieve analysis tests and mechanical property, as well as the amount of moisture in a certain gravity.The tests remained carried out in line with ASTM standards, and The findings revealed that substituting a specific quantity of coconut shell in the concrete construction mixture can meet specified requirements. When the strength of a conventional concrete mixture is compared with concrete with coconut shell-included, then coconut shell-included concrete has a higher strength.

CONCLUSION

The subject of this article has been researched the development of coconut shell waste based concrete, paver block. Based on the review, the following conclusions can be drawn: The quality of the samples produced is described in accordance with relevant standards.

- The exact strength of waste from coconut shell was examined as a restricted replacement of coarse combination with coconut shell at varied mix proportions. Tests for compressive strengths, split tensile strengths, water absorption and weight density were undertaken as part of the experimental review. However, only a limited amount of research has been done on the durability of coconut shell waste, such as the effects of sulphate,salt and acid attack tests. Furthermore, the thermal characteristics of the coconut shell waste-blended samples have only been studied infrequently. Furthermore, only a few research compared that cost of the created materials with the cost of conventional materials.
- As a result, the following conclusions taken aspreference over the studied literature review. In the building of concrete and concrete paver blocks, Coconut shell is used as a coarse aggregate substitute in limited quantities.
- It was discovered that replacing cement with 10–25 percent coconut shell produced the best compressive strength.
- The optimal split tensile strength for cement substitution in concrete was found to be 5–25 percent coconut shell.
- The amount of coconut shells in the concrete increases, the water absorption decreases.
- The density of concrete decreased as the amount of replacement material increased.
- It has been determined that coconut shells remain far more appropriate as a low-strength material for producing concrete with light-weight and light-weight blocks.
- This research will aid in the creation of a database for the manufacture of paver blocks and concrete that incorporate coconut shell waste, which will benefit building and pavement material makers.

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