

Mix Proportion of Lightweight Straw Ceramsite Concrete

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Abstract

To reduce air pollution of straw burning, and also to improve the ratio of straw comprehensive utilization, this paper presents a lightweight concrete with straw based on the mix proportion research. Firstly, the mix proportion of lightweight ceramsite concrete was designed by a volumetric method. Then, a series of lightweight ceramsite concrete mix proportion experiments were conducted to verify the validity of the design and to evaluate the effect of the admixtures on the performance of the concrete. Finally, the lightweight straw ceramsite concrete mix proportion experiments were conducted by adding straw to lightweight ceramsite concrete for studying the impact of the straw amount on the concrete strength and density. The experimental results show that the compressive strength of lightweight straw ceramsite concrete can reach the requirement of engineering application. The concrete strength and density were descended obviously with the increasing of straw amount. It was suggested that the straw amount should be limited in 20% of the concrete volume.

Keywords: Lightweight ceramsite concrete, straw utilization, mix proportion, strength, density

I. Introduction

Straw is the main by-product of crops, which has a huge amount in China, with an average annual output of 700 million tons, accounting for about 30% of the global total [1,2]. However, restricted by technology, financial resources and the consumption concept of agricultural producers, on-site incineration is the main way of traditional straw treatment, which not only causes waste of resources, but also seriously pollutes the environment [3,4]. Therefore, avoiding straw burning, increasing straw utilization ways and improving the comprehensive utilization rate of straw have become important issues to promote the sustainable development of environmental protection [5,6].

Through bibliometrics, the research trends of China's comprehensive utilization of crop straw before 2019 are analyzed [7]. It can be seen that research on comprehensive utilization of straw mainly focused on five aspects: the feed utilization of straw, the fertilizer utilization of straw, the fuel utilization of straw, the utilization of straw based material and the utilization of straw raw materials. Among them, the raw material utilization of straw is the application of straw papermaking and sheet processing after processing. For example, in the field of construction engineering, straw can be applied to make straw cement strip, straw composite board, straw fiber block, straw concrete block, straw non-bearing composite wall panel and other building components [8]. In order to further expand the application of straw in construction engineering, this paper proposes to use straw to prepare lightweight straw ceramsite concrete, and to carry out a series of experimental research on its mix ratio and mechanical properties, which provides experimental basis for the subsequent engineering application.

II. Material and Methods

2.1 Material

The dimension of a lightweight ceramsite concrete block is 100mm×100mm×100mm, whose compressive strength and apparent densities are tested after standard curing of 3 days and 28 days, respectively. The lightweight straw ceramsite concrete is composed of straw, ceramsite (light coarse aggregate), ordinary sand, cement, water and

admixtures, the detail information of the components are described as follows:

- 1) Cement: P·O 42.5 ordinary Portland cement, whose technique indexes are listed in Table 1;
- 2) Straw: Air dried fresh wheat straw is cut into 1-2cm segments, whose bulk density is 63.8 kg/m³;
- 3) Ceramsite: The ceramsite is a kind of light hard black ground or oval particle with honeycomb structure, which is formed by the expansion of clay materials under 1000°C, the main technique indexes are shown in Table 2;
- 4) Sand: ordinary river sand with particle size of 0.5mm-1mm, the main technique indexes are listed in Table 3;
- 5) Pebble: The particle size is 0-30mm, the apparent density is 2750 kg/m³, and the sieve is divided into three continuous gradations of 0-9.5mm, 9.5-19mm, 19-26.5mm.
- 6) Water: ordinary tap water should meet the requirements of water standard for concrete mixing of China (JGJ 63) [9];
- 7) Admixtures: water reducing agent, air entraining agent and cellulose are selected to meet the requirements of the standard for concrete admixtures of China [10].

Table 1 Main technical indexes of cement

Cement grade	Density/kg/m ³	Setting time/min		Compression strength /MPa	
		Initial setting	Final setting	3d	28d
P·O 42.5	3 100	125	185	32.2	51.6

Table 1 Main technical indexes of ceramsite

Type	Appearance	Bulk density /kg/m ³	Cylinder compression strength /MPa	Water absorption/%	Grain shape coefficient	Softening coefficient
Clay ceramsite	Gravel type	440	2.0	12.0	1.2	0.82

Table 2 Main technical indexes of sand

Fineness modulus	Particle size distribution	Apparent density/kg/m ³	Bulk density/kg/m ³	Porosity/%
2.7	II	2600	1460	39.0

2.2 Method

To satisfy the requirements of engineering application, the density should be controlled below 1950 kg/m³, and the strength grade of the concrete is not less than LC15, that is also to say the standard value for the strength of concrete block must be 10MPa and above [11,12]. Thus, this paper studies the effects of the admixture and straw content on the performance of the lightweight straw ceramsite concrete. The testing process is illustrated in Fig. 1.

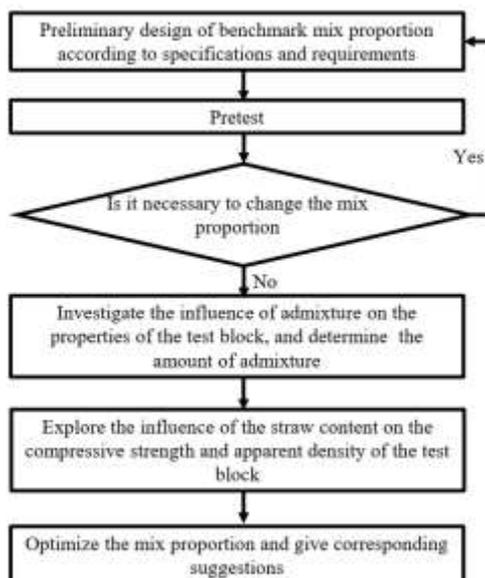


Fig1: Testing process

2.2.1 Pretest

The mix proportion of lightweight ceramsite concrete is calculated according to the design requirements of mix proportion in the technical specification for lightweight aggregate concrete (JGJ 51-2002) [7] (hereinafter referred to as the specification). The initial mix proportion of 1 m³ lightweight ceramsite concrete is cement: water: ceramsite: ordinary sand = 450:144:284.2:650 (kg). The test results show that the 28d compressive strength of each group of lightweight ceramsite concrete designed based on the initial mix proportion is greater than 10 MPa and the apparent density is less than 1950 kg / m³ under indoor curing conditions. The expected purpose of the test is achieved, which shows that the design of initial mix proportion is reasonable and feasible.

2.2.2 Admixture test

To verify the initial mix proportion and investigate the influence of water reducing agent, air entraining agent and cellulose on the performance of lightweight ceramsite concrete, three groups of lightweight ceramsite concrete test blocks were designed by single variable control principle, and the effects of different contents of water reducing agent, air entraining agent and cellulose on its 3 d compressive strength, 28d compressive strength, apparent density, workability and the floating phenomenon of ceramsite were studied.

Dosages of admixtures of each group of test blocks are shown in Table 4. The first group is intended to investigate the influence of water reducing agent. The amount of air entraining agent and cellulose is kept unchanged (both are 0, only water reducing agent is added). According to the amount of water reducing agent, the test block is divided into three groups: A1 (2.25g/cm³), A2 (4.5g/cm³) and A3 (6.75g/cm³); the second group is to investigate the influence of air entraining agent with A2 group as the benchmark. Similarly, keeping the content of water reducing agent and cellulose unchanged (water reducing agent dosage is 4.5g/cm³, cellulose content is 0), according to the quality of air entraining agent, the test block is divided into three groups: A2 (0g/cm³), A4 (2.25g/cm³), A5 (4.50g/cm³); the third group of test block is to investigate the influence of cellulose, and the content of water reducing agent and air entraining agent remains unchanged (water reducing agent dosage) according to the quality of air entraining agent. According to the amount of cellulose, the test block was divided into three groups: A2 (0g/cm³), A6 (0.75g/cm³) and A7 (1.50g/cm³).

Table 4 Admixture content

No.	Water reducing agent/g/cm ³	Air entraining agent/g/cm ³	Fiber/g/cm ³
A1	2.25	0	0
A2	4.50	0	0
A3	6.75	0	0
A4	4.50	2.25	0
A5	4.50	4.50	0

A6	4.50	0	0.75
A7	4.50	0	1.50

2.2.3 Straw content test

According to the pre-test results, this study designed several groups of mix proportion of lightweight straw ceramsite concrete based on the lightweight ceramsite concrete. The amount of straw was controlled by volume percentage, and the volume of added straw are 5%, 10%, 20%, 40% of the total volume, respectively. The dosage of each admixture is selected by refereeing the influence of the admixture on the specimen. The final water reducing agent is 1% of the cement quality, and the amount of cellulose is 0.125 kg/m³. The content of other components and the diameter of gravel are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Mix proportion and pebble size

No.	Cement /kg/m ³	Water /kg/m ³	Ceramsite /kg/m ³	Pebble /kg/m ³	Sand /kg/m ³	Straw /kg/m ³	Pebble size/mm
B1	450	144	263.903	543.2	551.951	0	0-9.5
B2	450	144	245.213	505.2	512.861	3.19	0-9.5
B3	450	144	226.23	466.2	473.771	6.38	0-9.5
B4	450	144	189.143	389.2	395.591	12.76	0-9.5
B5	450	144	114.383	235.2	239.231	25.52	0-9.5
B6	450	144	263.903	543.2	551.951	0	9.5-19
B7	450	144	245.213	505.2	512.861	3.19	9.5-19
B8	450	144	226.23	466.2	473.771	6.38	9.5-19
B9	450	144	189.143	389.2	395.591	12.76	9.5-19
B10	450	144	114.383	235.2	239.231	25.52	9.5-19
B11	450	144	263.903	543.2	551.951	0	19-26.5
B12	450	144	245.213	505.2	512.861	3.19	19-26.5
B13	450	144	226.23	466.2	473.771	6.38	19-26.5
B14	450	144	189.143	389.2	395.591	12.76	19-26.5
B15	450	144	114.383	235.2	239.231	25.52	19-26.5

III. Results

3.1 Effects of admixtures on specimens

Experiment results of the effect of admixtures on the performance of specimens were presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Influence of admixture on strength and apparent density

No.	3d compressive strength/MPa	28d compressive strength /MPa	Apparent density/kg/m ³
A1	13.2	20.9	1605
A2	12.2	19.3	1605
A3	12.0	18.9	1642
A4	10.8	17.1	1569
A5	7.7	12.1	1438
A6	12.8	20.2	1596
A7	14.4	22.7	1599

Combined with Table 4, the test results are analyzed as follows:

1) Influence of the water reducing agent (control groups: A1, A2, A3). The relationship curves between water reducing agent dosage and 3d, 28d compressive strength and apparent density of test block are shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, respectively. It can be seen that the water reducing agent has little effect on the apparent density, but the compressive strength decreases with the increase of water reducing agent. This is mainly because the water reducing agent has a certain dispersing effect on the cement particles in the concrete mixture. If the dosage is too

large, it will not only reduce the compressive strength of concrete, but also cause the fluidity of concrete to be too large, and even produce segregation or stratification.

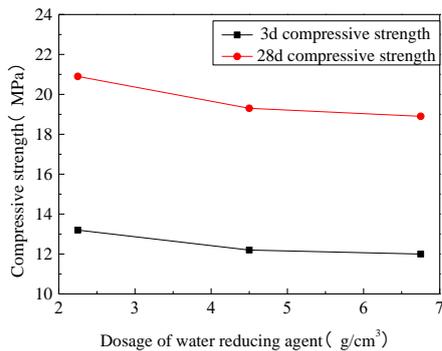


Fig 2 Relationship curve between water reducing agent dosage and compressive strength of test block

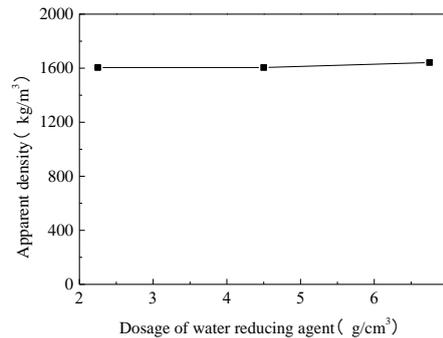


Fig 3 Relationship curve between water reducing agent dosage and apparent density of test block

2) Influence of air entraining agent (control groups: A2, A4, A5). The relationship curves of dosage of air entraining agent and the 3d and 28d compressive strength of concrete block are shown in Fig 4, the relationship curve between dosage of entraining agent and the apparent density is shown in Fig 5. The concrete compressive strength and apparent both decreasing significantly with the increasing of the dosage of air entraining agent. This is because the air entraining agent introduces a large number of evenly distributed micro bubbles in the process of concrete mixing, which reduces the density of concrete; at the same time, the existence of bubbles will reduce the elastic modulus and strength of concrete.

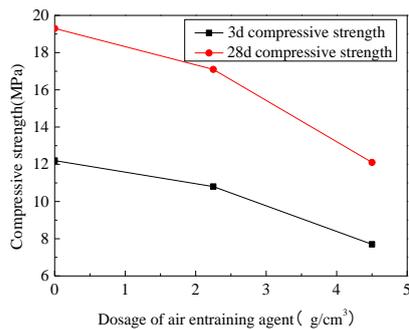


Fig 4 Relationship curve between air entraining agent amount and compressive strength of test block

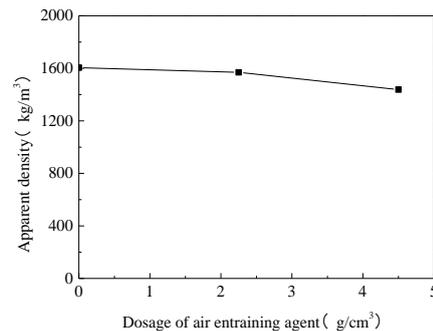


Fig5 Relationship curve between air entraining agent amount and apparent density of test block

3) The influence of fiber (control groups: A2, A6, A7). The relationship curves between fiber content and compressive strength and apparent density of the test block are shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7, respectively. It can be observed that the effect of fiber on the apparent density of the test block is negligible, but it can improve the compressive strength of the test block to a certain extent. This is due to the flocculent cementitious structure formed after the fiber dissolves, which can effectively increase the bonding force between the aggregates. Thus, the compressive strength of concrete block is improving.

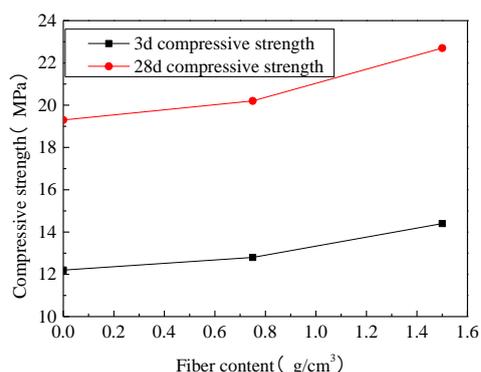


Fig 6 Relationship curve between fiber content and compressive strength of test block

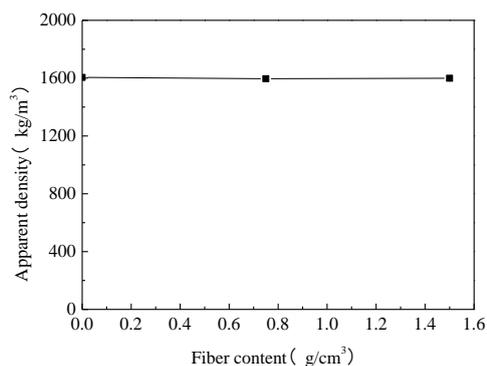


Fig 7 Relationship curve between fiber content and apparent density of test block

The influence of admixtures on other properties of lightweight ceramsite concrete is shown in Table 7, it is mainly including the influence on its workability (fluidity, water retention, cohesion) and ceramsite floating phenomenon. According to Table 7:

- 1) Water reducing agent can improve the fluidity of the concrete block, this is because that the water reducing agent can disperse the cement particles and release excess water between particles. However, the water reducing agent has little effect on improving water retention and cohesion and causes the ceramsite float to some extent.
- 2) Similar to water reducing agent, air entraining agent can improve the fluidity of the concrete, cause the ceramsite float, and has little effect on improving water retention and cohesion.
- 3) Fiber can not only improve the water retention and cohesion of the concrete block effectively, but also slow down the floating of ceramsite to some extent, however, it has little effect on the fluidity.

Table 7 Influence of admixtures on other properties of lightweight ceramsite concrete

Additive agent	Fluidity	Water retention	cohesion	Floating phenomenon
Water reducing agent	Fairly good	inferior	general	serious
Air entraining agent	Fairly good	general	general	serious
Fiber	general	fairly good	fairly good	weaken

3.2 Effects of straw content on specimens

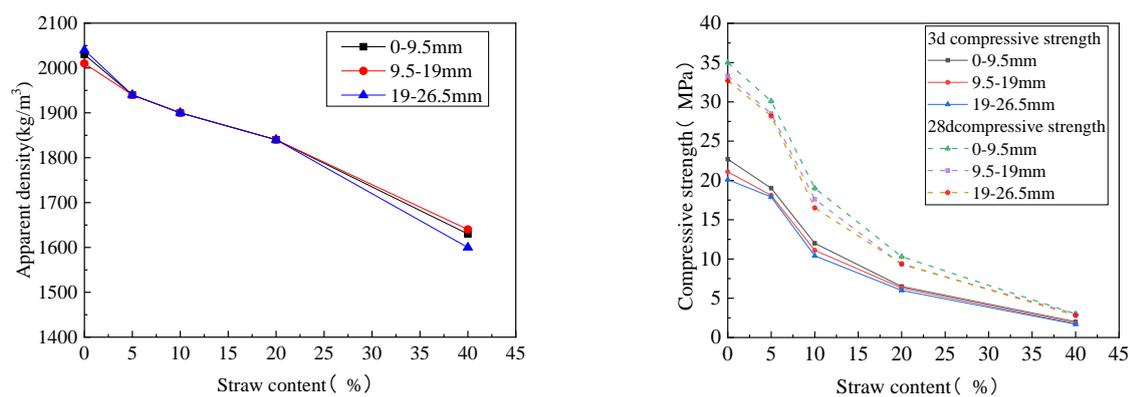
According to the straw content test in Section 2.2.3, the compressive strength and the apparent density of the 15 tests are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Testing results

No.	Apparent density/kg/m³	3d Compressive strength/MPa	28dCompressive strength/MPa
B1	2030	0	35.0
B2	1940	19.0	30.1
B3	1900	12.0	19.0
B4	1840	6.5	10.3
B5	1630	2.0	3.0
B6	2010	21.1	33.3
B7	1940	18.1	28.5
B8	1900	11.1	17.6
B9	1840	6.3	9.3
B10	1640	1.8	3.0
B11	2040	20.1	32.7
B12	1940	17.9	28.2
B13	1900	10.4	16.5
B14	1840	6.0	9.4
B15	1600	1.7	2.8

According to Table 8, taking the straw content as the horizontal axis and the apparent density and compressive strength of the concrete block as the vertical axis, and the relationship curves between straw content and apparent density and compressive strength of concrete block with different pebble size are shown in Fig. 8. It can be observed from Fig. 8:

- 1) The influence of the pebble size on the apparent density and compressive strength of concrete block is negligible.
- 2) The apparent density of concrete block decreases with the increase of straw content, which shows that adding straw can effectively reduce the weight of concrete.
- 3) The compressive strength of concrete block decreases rapidly with the increase of straw content. When the straw content reaches as 20%, the compressive strength of concrete decrease 70%, that is to say, the compressive strength is only 30% of the strength without straw. To maintain sufficient bearing capacity, it is suggested that the straw content not exceed 20%.



a) Relationship between straw content and apparent density

b) Relationship between straw content and compressive strength of concrete block

Fig 8 Relationship between straw content and apparent density and compressive strength of test block

IV. Discussion

The 28d compressive strength of lightweight straw ceramsite concrete studied in this paper is only 12.6MPa. Although it can meet the requirements of Chinese code, the strength standard value should be 10MPa or above, but the strength is lower than that of ordinary lightweight ceramsite concrete, so it could not be applied to load-bearing components of building structure [13-15].

Although a variety of measures are taken to improve the strength of lightweight straw ceramsite concrete in this paper, because straw seriously hinders the hydration reaction of concrete and greatly reduces the strength of concrete, its strength is difficult to meet the requirements of general concrete strength. Therefore, the amount of straw should be reduced as much as possible in practical application.

Lightweight straw ceramsite concrete can be applied to non-load-bearing components of buildings, such as partition walls and building decoration accessories, but its application scope is limited. Therefore, it is suggested that new forms of straw utilization (such as straw fiber, pure straw sandwich board, etc.) can be combined with the field of construction engineering to further expand its application scope, Improve the comprehensive utilization rate of straw.

V. Conclusion

- 1) The 28d compressive strength of lightweight straw ceramsite concrete reaches to 12.6MPa, and the apparent density is 1609 kg/m³, that is to say, the building performance of the concrete meets the engineering requirements. Thus, it is feasible to use straw to prepare lightweight ceramsite concrete for lightweight masonry partition wall, lightweight wallboard and other building components.

2) The amount of straw has a significant effect on the compressive strength and the apparent density of lightweight ceramsite concrete. The straw would hinder the hydration reaction of concrete and reduce the strength of concrete greatly. It is suggested that the straw content of lightweight ceramsite straw concrete should be controlled within 20%.

3) The lightweight ceramsite straw concrete can meet the requirements of engineering application when the straw content is less than 20%. However, from the perspective of enlarging the scope of engineering application, measures still need to be taken to further improve its strength grade.

Acknowledgements

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