

4-1-2019

Use of Biomass Waste in the Construction Industry

Harish Konduru
Clemson University

Prasad Rangaraju
Clemson University

Follow this and additional works at: https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/grads_symposium

Recommended Citation

Konduru, Harish and Rangaraju, Prasad, "Use of Biomass Waste in the Construction Industry" (2019). *Graduate Research and Discovery Symposium (GRADS)*. 294.
https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/grads_symposium/294

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Works at TigerPrints. It has been accepted for inclusion in Graduate Research and Discovery Symposium (GRADS) by an authorized administrator of TigerPrints. For more information, please contact kokeefe@clemson.edu.

Objectives

- To reduce the emissions of Carbon dioxide from cement manufacturing industries which contribute to 8% (40,000 million tons of CO₂) of the total emissions every year.
- Show proof-in principle that incorporation of biomass ash as a cement replacement material will produce High strength & more Durable concrete.

Methods used:

X-ray Diffraction, Thermo-gravimetric analysis, Strength activity index, Calorimetric analysis, Consistency, Setting time, Compressive strength, Flow, Shrinkage test, Alkali-Silica reaction, Sulfate attack, Water absorption and sorptivity.

For this research, we used Rice Husk (RHA) as one of the biomass wastes and tested for its reaction with cement.

Motive: About 1100 million tons of Biomass waste is being produced every year in the USA alone that ends up being dumped as landfills. So, why not use a waste material, that can very well enhance the properties of a concrete mixture thereby helping in the reduction of waste as well.

Principles



Rice Husk Ash production



Figure 1: RHA production

Results

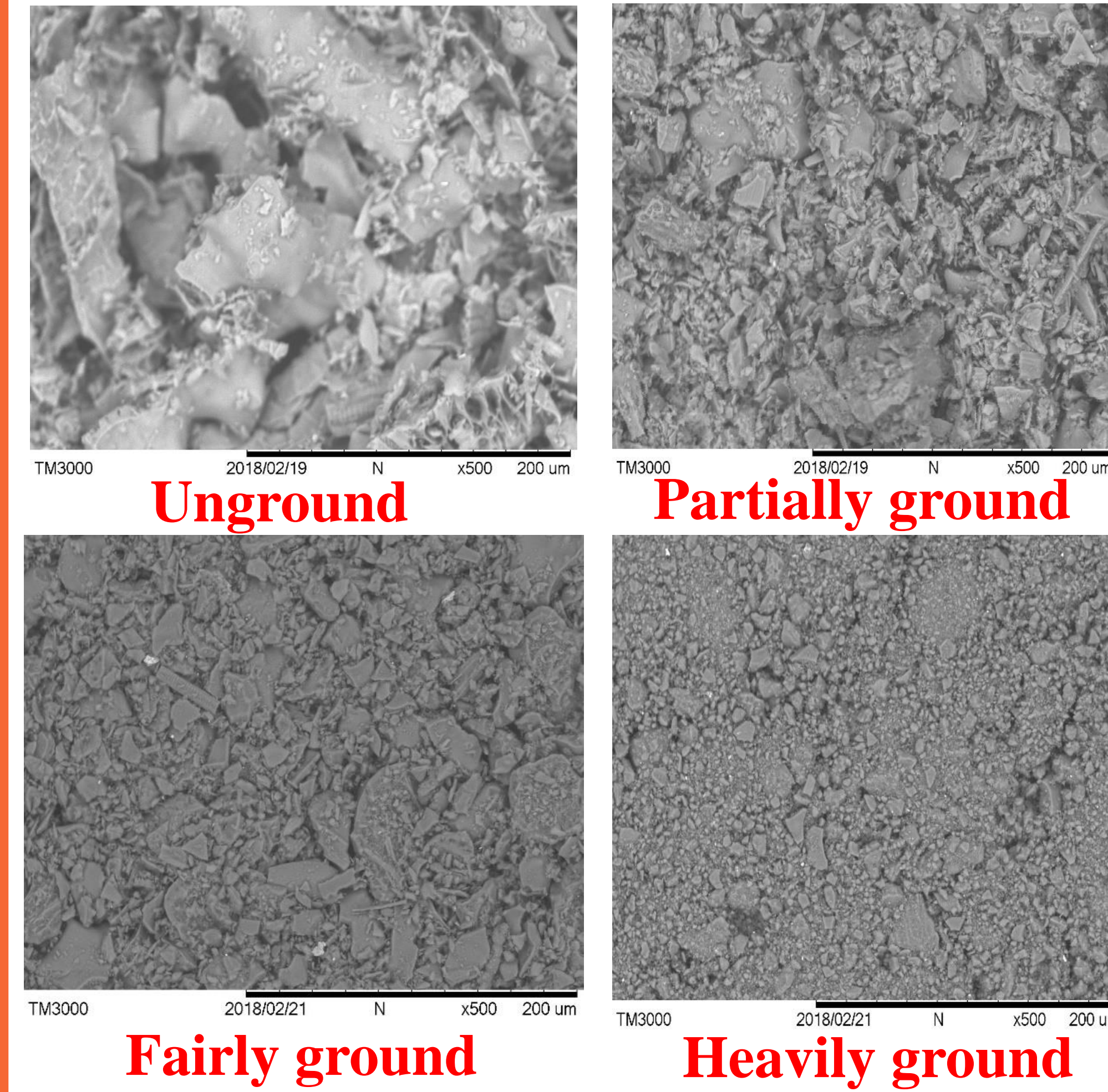


Figure 2: Fineness of RHA

Table 1: Strength Activity Test

STRENGTH TEST - Designation	Avg. Compressive strength (psi)	% strength
Cement samples	5079	100%
Cement + Partially ground Biomass waste) samples	5425	106.8%
Cement + Fairly ground Biomass waste) samples	5876	115.6%
(Cement + Heavily ground Biomass waste) samples	6541	128.8%

Table 2: Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

TGA TEST - Designation	Ca(OH) ₂ % 28 days	Ca(OH) ₂ % 56 days
Cement samples	13.69	15.60
Cement + Partially ground Biomass waste) samples	11.23	13.56
Cement + Fairly ground Biomass waste) samples	9.54	11.41
(Cement + Heavily ground Biomass waste) samples	5.97	5.33

Outcomes

- The strength of the mixture (biomass + cement) was 130% of its control (cement alone)
- The mixture with biomass was so durable and exceeded the performance with that of a mixture with only cement.

Future studies: Use of biowaste for Ultra High Strength concrete structures.

Proposed collaborations: With agriculture department to work on other bio-wastes and save planet earth by reducing the emissions of harmful gases from the cement manufacturing industries.

Cement production:

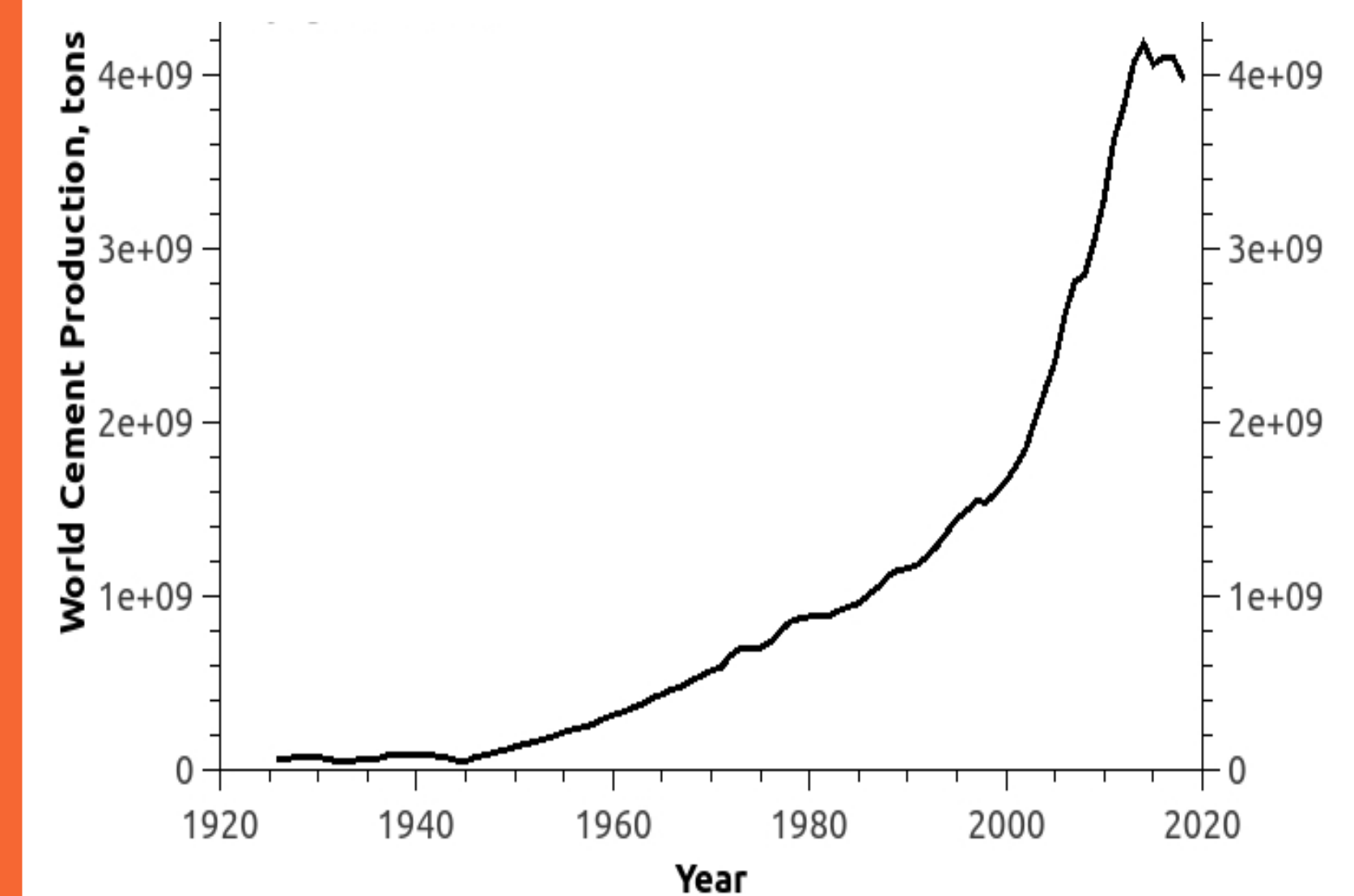


Figure 3: World cement production
Source: USGS, Ugo bardi -2019

Conclusions

DON'T LANDFILL YOUR BIOMASS WASTE, PRODUCE CEMENT WITH IT !!

References:

Harish, K.V. and Rangaraju, P.R. "Evaluation of Sulphate Resistance of Portland Cement Mortars Containing Low-Carbon Modified Biosilica." ASCE Journal of Materials Civil Engineering, Vol. 26, No. 4, April 2014.
Harish, K.V. and Rangaraju, P.R. "Decoupling the effects of Chemical Composition and Fineness of Fly Ash in Mitigating Alkali-Silica Reaction", Cement and Concrete Composites, Vol.43, 2013, pp. 54-68