

# Use of Waste Plastic in Concrete Mixture as Aggregate Replacement

Amritansh Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, S.R.K. University, Bhopal, India

**Abstract**— One of the environmental issues in most regions of Iran is the large number of bottles made from poly-ethylene terephthalate (PET) deposited in domestic wastes and landfills. Due to the high volume of these bottles, more than 1 million m<sup>3</sup> landfill spaces are needed for disposal every year. The purpose of this experimental study was to investigate the possibility of using PET waste in asphalt concrete mixes as aggregate replacement (Plastiphalt) to reduce the environmental effects of PET disposal. Concrete is the most widely used man made construction material in the world and its second only to water as the most utilized substance in the planet. Seeking aggregates for concrete and to dispose of the waste from various commodities is the present concern. Today sustainability has got top priority in construction industry. In the present study the recycled plastics were used to prepare the coarse aggregates thereby providing a sustainable option to deal with the plastic waste. There are many recycling plants across the world, but as plastics are recycled they lose their strength with the number of recycling. So these plastics will end up as earth fill. In this circumstance instead of recycling it repeatedly, if it is utilized to prepare aggregates for concrete, it will be a boon to the construction industry. Most of the failures in concrete structures occur due to the failure of concrete by crushing of aggregates. Plastic aggregate which have low crushing values will not be crushed as easily as the stone aggregates. These aggregates are also lighter in weight compared to stone aggregates. Since a complete substitution for Conventional Aggregate was not found feasible, a partial substitution with various percentage of plastic aggregate was done. Both volumetric and grade substitution was employed in this investigation.

**Keywords**—Waste Plastic, Poly-Ethylene Terephthalate, Plastiphalt.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The changed lifestyle and endlessly increasing population has resulted in a significant rise in the quantity of post-consumer plastic waste. The world's annual consumption of plastic materials has increased from around 5 million tons in the 1950's to nearly 100 million tons in recent times, resulting in a significant increase in the amount of plastic waste generation. Out of this waste, a significant part is recycled but the majority of post-consumer plastic wastes, like shampoo sachets, carry-bags, nitro packs, milk and water pouches etc. though recyclable, remains comparatively untouched as they are difficult to separate from household garbage. In most of the cases, such post-consumer waste either litters all around or is disposed of by land filling. The disposal of post-consumer plastic waste in this manner poses significant environmental hazards as it results in reduction in soil fertility, reduction in water percolation, emission of toxic gases, health hazard to animals and birds consuming the wastes, poor drainage due to landfill, pollution of ground water due to leaching of chemicals from these waste products etc.

Disposal of waste plastic consumer bags from the domestic has become a major problem to the agencies in the town and cities. The waste plastic bags available in the domestic waste mainly consist of low density polyethylene (LDPE). Plastic bags dumped in the dustbins find their way into the drainage system and clog them. Often, these are burnt along the roadside, which produces fumes causing air pollution.

## II. WHY THE PLASTICS

- Polymers have a number of vital properties, which exploited alone or together, make a significant and expanding contribution to constructional needs.
- Durable and corrosion resistant.
- Good Insulation for cold, heat and sound saving energy and reducing noise pollution.
- It is economical and has a longer life.
- Maintenance free (such as painting is minimized). Hygienic and clean.
- Easy to processing / installation. Light weight.

## III. SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE PLASTICS

Plastic recycling was taking place on a significant scale in an India. As much as 60 % of both industrial and urban plastic waste is recycled which obtained from various sources. People in India have released plastic wastes on large scale have huge economic value, as a result of this, recycling of waste plastics plays a major role in providing employment. This helps for the economic development of the country. Indian construction industry creates lot of employment opportunities and accounts for major portion of the capital outlay in successive 5-year plans of our country. The projected investment in this industrial sector continues to show a growing trend.

## IV. METHODOLOGY

The main research of that project is to utilize recycled concrete as a coarse aggregate for the production of concrete. It is essential to know the replacement of Plastic Aggregate (PA) in concrete is acceptable there are for the making of concrete used coarse aggregate having size 20mm, natural river sand used for making a concrete and plastic aggregate used in crushed concrete from the tested cubes. Test carried out on these aggregate specific gravity and Bulk density, and sieve analysis. After testing, a mix design is produced in accordance with the properties obtained from test results after testing; a mix design is produced in accordance with the properties obtained from test results. Concrete is then produced with replacement of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50% of plastic aggregate replacement of plastic aggregate with the same mix proportion. Tests conducted on these concretes include the slump of fresh concrete. For the hardened concrete, compressive strength, were determined. 7 and 28 days and the results at each testing age are reported as an average. The

engineering properties of the PA were also compared to those of the reference concrete. The main research of that project is to utilize recycled concrete as a coarse aggregate for the production of concrete. It is essential to know the replacement of Plastic Aggregate (PA) in concrete is acceptable there are for the making of concrete used coarse aggregate having size 20mm, natural river sand used for making a concrete and plastic aggregate used in crushed concrete from the tested cubes. Test carried out on these aggregate specific gravity and Bulk density, and sieve analysis. After testing, a mix design is produced in accordance with the properties obtained from test results after testing; a mix design is produced in accordance with the properties obtained from test results. Concrete is then produced with replacement of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50% of plastic aggregate replacement of plastic aggregate with the same mix proportion. Tests conducted on these concretes include the slump of fresh concrete. For the hardened concrete, compressive strength, were determined. 7 and 28 days and the results at each testing age are reported as an average. The engineering properties of the PA were also compared to those of the reference concrete.

**V. EXPERIMENTAL**

Total Forty-eight specimens and six beams & cylinders each for M20 grade of concrete with four different volume percentages of plastic (0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%) were cast as recommended by IS: 10262- 1982.

**Water:** Water used conforms IS 3025 (Part 22, 23).

**Plastic Pallet as Fine Aggregate:**

The waste material used in this study was virgin plastic and was used as a partial replacement for fine aggregate. It was obtained from the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) Hajipur, Bihar, India. The fineness modulus and specific gravity for plastic waste were 3.2 and 0.91, respectively

**Concrete Mix Design:**

The concrete mix design as recommended by IS: 10262-1982 was used to prepare test samples and its details are shown in above. 36 cubes specimens and six beams & cylinders each for M20 grade of concrete with four different volume percentages of plastic pallets (0%, 10%, and 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%) were cast. Six cubes were cast for each percentage of plastic pallets and six cubes for each varying percentages of plastic pallets have been casted with Sizes of cu specimens are 150mm X 150mm X 150 mm, and sizes of beams specimens are 750mm X 150mm X 150 mm

Proportion as per Design 1: 2: 4

Material proportion in Weight batching

Material	Proportion	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Cement in kg	1	8 kg	8 kg	8 kg	8 kg	8 kg	8 kg
Sand	2	16 kg	16 kg	16 kg	16 kg	16 kg	16 kg
C.A.	Nil		29.5 kg	27 kg	24.5 kg	22 kg	19.5 kg
P.A.	Nil		3.2 kg	6.4 kg	9.6 kg	12.8 kg	16.0 kg
Aggregate	4	32 kg	32 kg	32 kg	32 kg	32 kg	32 kg

**VI. VARIOUS TEST ON CONCRETE**

Aggregate Crushing Value (IS: 2386 PART 4 - 1963)

Aggregate Abrasion Value (IS 2386 PART 4-1963)

Fineness Modulus and Particle Size Distribution of CA and FA by sieve analysis.

**VII. RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

Results should be the major findings of your experiment. You have to compare the results with previous studies done in same.

Test	Impact Value	Crushing Value	Abrasion Value	Specific Gravity	Water Absorption
Conventional Aggregate	12.29 %	3.4%	2.2%	2.65%	21.15%
Plastic Aggregate	2.26%	0.24%	0.42%	3.05%	1.52%
Sand	10.26%	2.75%	3.2%	2.36%	23.87%

**Compaction Factor test**

Replacement of aggregate by PA in %	Partially Compacted Weight in kg	Fully Compacted Weight in Kg	Compaction Factor in %
0	18.8	19.2	97.92
10	18.36	18.82	97.56
20	17.94	18.42	97.39
30	16.78	17.86	93.95
40	15.78	17.12	92.17
50	15.12	16.59	91.14

**Compressive Strength Test For 7 days**

Replacement of Plastic Aggregate in %	0	10	20	30	40	50
Average Compressive strength of Concrete N/mm <sup>2</sup> 7 Days	12.8	8.15	7.1	6.96	6.1	5.4

**Compressive Strength Test For 28 days**

Replacement of Plastic Aggregate in %	0	10	20	30	40	50
Average Compressive strength of Concrete N/mm <sup>2</sup> 28 Days	20	13.46	11.5	9.36	9.13	9.11

**Flexural Strength Test For 7 days**

Replacement of Plastic Aggregate in %	0	10	20	30	40	50
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<b>Average Compressive strength of Concrete N/mm<sup>2</sup> 7 Days</b>	40.4 7	41.2 8	37.9 5	38.3 2	36.4 2	35.8 6
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#### Flexural Strength Test

<b>Replacement of Plastic Aggregate in %</b>	0	10	20	30	40	50
<b>Average Compressive strength of Concrete N/mm<sup>2</sup> 28 Days</b>	53.4	59.03	51.07	51.59	49.28	48.32

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