



# Alternative Coarse Aggregate in Concrete: A Review

Durga Chaitanya Kumar Jagarapu

Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.  
jd2sai@gmail.com

Marupaka Sri Hari

Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.  
maarupaaka.sreehari.5@gmail.com

M.H. Sairam Goud

Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.  
sairamgoud415@gmail.com

Arunakanthi Eluru

Department of Civil Engineering, JNTU Anantapur, Ananthapuram, Department of Civil Engineering, Andhra Pradesh, India.  
earunakanthi@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Concrete is the second consuming materials in the world next to the water. In conventional concrete, nearly 65 - 70% volume will occupy the natural aggregates. By using this much volume of natural aggregates by keeping in mind and to saving natural materials for future generations, the present research is mainly focusing the replacing natural aggregates with sustainable aggregates like (coconut shells, Oil Palm Shells,) and solid wastes like (E-waste, used rubbers, and recycled ceramic tiles) to produce good concrete. By using the above sustainable and sold waste aggregates can reduce the dumping of waste on the ground, this can reduce groundwater pollution and also can reduce the density of the concrete to produce lightweight concrete. The main objective of this research work is to reduce the dead load of the structure by using waste and sustainable materials.

**Index Terms – Coconut Shells, Oil Palm Shells E-Waste, Used Rubbers, Recycled Ceramic Tiles.**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

At present, the disposal of rubber tires is the biggest issue on the planet. It is evaluated that 1.2 billion of waste tire elastic delivered all-inclusive every year. It is evaluated that 11% of upright buyer tires are traded and 27% are dispatched to landfill, accumulated or abandoned illicitly and just 4% is utilized for project purpose. Recycled rubber is a waste material that has a terrific capability to progressively alter the properties of concrete in a varied range. The use of flap rubber for enhancing in concrete applications. Flap rubber is used for coarse aggregate replacement in concrete by different percentages. Different proportions of rubber we are adding of flap rubber-like 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% by volumes we are cast, and they are going to obtain off the different asset properties like compressive strength, split tensile strength, and flexural strength [1][2]. The slump value has increased by adding flap rubber in the content of 0% to 20% (Muthu, 2016). The fold elastic blend is progressively useful contrast with ordinary cement and it is valuable in making lightweight concrete. The alternative thing like by changing the shape of rubber is to use the reshaped waste tire rubber and crumb rubber used as fractional alteration of coarse gravel in the solid and to look at the result of giving a securing opening of 10mm in dia on the outside of the elastic rock which will allow the cement past increment withstanding capacity to disappointment under the burden which all the while incrementing the quality [3] [4] [5]. The test result indicates that by adding 10% of flap rubber it getting more strength when compared to other proportions. Indeed, even 40% of substitution of coarse total invigorate further than the ostensible cement. Concrete with a sophisticated level of fold elastic has high potency (Balasundaram, 2019)[6].

Utilization of waste materials as development materials has a few advantages, for example, the decline in cost, sparing in vitality, and security of condition. Coconut shell is one of the fundamental supporters of contamination issues as rural garbage [7] [8]. Coconut shells utilized as coarse total in concrete supported reasonable and naturally accommodating fabric in the development arena. The fundamental worry of this examination is the earth, and the development and construction innovation to improve normal globe and edifice supplies. This paper describes an examination of solidarity attributes of cement delivered utilizing squashed



granular coconut shells alternative for the customary coarse total. A solid blend of 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% substitution of coconut shell as coarse total. [30]

Coconut shell going over 20mm IS strainer and holding on 12.5mm IS sifter. Coconut shell is absorbed water for 24hours and afterward utilized in concrete as coconut shells have more water assimilation than coarse total. The thickness of coconut crust is in the scope of 550 - 650 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and these are inside as far as possible for lightweight total [10] [11]. The trademark properties of cement, for example, compressive quality, flexural quality, sway obstruction, bond quality, and split rigidity utilizing the blend made by supplanting coarse total in with squashed coconut shell total were looked into in the current work. An increment in the level of coconut shell, decline the densities of cement. Coconut shell with 20% substitution shows a higher quality than typical cement. [12][13]

Development by its very nature isn't an ecologically cordial action, subsequently; the best choice to accomplish manageable advancement of the solid business is the utilization of waste and side-effect materials rather than crude materials in the solid blend [9]. Because of the huge creation of palm oil, great deals of squanders are delivered from the oil palm plants, for example, OPS (Oil Palm Shell). Malaysia is the biggest palm oil maker on the planet delivered more than 4 million tons of OPS every year. The handling of palm oil has delivered the biomass, for example, void organic product bundles (EFB), oil palm shells (OPS) and the rundown goes on [14] [15]. The reusing procedure of the OPS can decrease the deposit's impacts and give a cleaner situation. Concrete is a counterfeit material like a stone that is utilized for a wide range of basic purposes. The thickness of typical cement is 2400 kg/m<sup>3</sup> [16] [17]. Concrete with the scopes of 500 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> can be deemed as lightweight cement (LWC). Then again, Lightweight Aggregate Concrete (LWAC), was made utilizing common totals of the volcanic starting point, for example, pumice, scoria, and so forth. Henceforth, using PKS would force lower development costs contrasted with previous unused residents like elastic and others. With a legitimate blend structure, PKS can be used to create ordinary quality cement which stretches of 20 to 30MPa [18]. The investigation has been led on PKS as lightweight total to create frivolous cement since 1984 [19] which got gigantic changes the solid business. This can in a roundabout way encourage in squander decrease. This exploration centers on the commitment of PKS in the improvement of solid execution regarding the usefulness, water assimilation, thickness, and compressive quality. [20]

E-squander renders predisposed of electric piece parts, for example, CPUs substance conceivably disparaging segments, for example, lead, beryllium, mercury, and so forth. It has more than a large number of various kinds of about 70% Mercury and Cadmium come in Land soak from E-squander [21][22]. To conquer this issue, we have reused E-squander as a coarse total. E – Squander was cut in different sizes and strainer through 10mm and 20mm. Electronic waste or e- squander depicts abandoned electrical or electronic devices. Utilized equipment that is headed for reusing or evacuation is furthermore considered as e-waste. Easy-going getting ready for electronic waste in making territories may trigger veritable prosperity and defilement concerns, as these countries have compelled supervisory oversight of e-dissipate. [23]

Several of the additional garbage resources utilized in the solid business is the reused e plastic. For unraveling the removal of an enormous measure of reused plastic stuff, the salvage of plastic in solid trade is deemed as the truly attainable effort. Reused plastic can be utilized as a coarse total in concrete [24] [25]. Anyway, it is imperative to emphasize that reusing of waste isn't a hitherto conservative focal point, because of the significant expense of transport in these impact on the all-out expenses of creation. Moreover, it is significant not to disregard different expenses, straightforwardly referable to the sort of waste, due, specifically, to the need for estimating gas outflow, during terminating, and the nearness of dangerous and contaminating components [26]. At that point, different tests were done on it, for example, pulverizing esteem, scraped spot esteem, sway worth and water ingestion it was sure. At last, it can use as a supplant coarse total in concrete at a different rate for example 5%, 10%, 15%. [27]

Concrete is delivered by blending concrete, river sand, coarse total, and water to create stuff that can be formed into practically any shape. A significant quantity of concrete is loaded up with a total. The consideration of total in concrete lessens its aeration shrinkage assets and enhances numerous different assets, for example, compressive quality and so forth. In any case, it is expensive to ship, so neighborhood sources are expected to lessen the expense of transport, yet because of geological requirements this isn't accessible at all spots, accordingly, it requires finding different suppliers and options from nearby sources [28][29]. The numerous ingredients are utilized as an elective hotspot for normal coarse total, for example, reused low quality squashed block, reused coarse total, coconut shell, reused plastic total, very much consumed block, and so forth [30]. Intended For this effort for a jhama class block as an elective hotspot for coarse total. This material was picked because, in block making, an enormous number of blocks are dismissed due to no similarity is the twisted type of block created because of excessive temperature sway in the oven. These dismissed blocks can likewise be a prospective wellspring of the coarse total. As indicated by widespread characterization concrete is a complex material so by exploiting the circumstance for the individuals, this article offers the examination that is done on the solid when the normal coarse total is somewhat supplanted by the Jama Class block total. [31].



## 2. BACKGROUND STUDY

Coconut skeleton is one of the strong removals squanders from rural exercises. The utilization of coconut missiles as one of the fusion supplies in the creation of cement was propelled by the issue brought about by the removal of strong trash. As indicated by coconut shells speak to over 60% of household squander quantity [32] [33]. Coconut shells pose genuine removal issues. Likewise, the utilization of coconut shells in solid creation will give more advantages to contrast with customary materials. On the off chance that coconut shells are utilized for basic appliances, it would not exclusively be favorable towards the earth, yet in addition to low-pay families, particularly in the encompassing regions of coconut manors(Mathapati, 2014)[34]. It is one of the most brilliant endowments from nature and the best type of enacted carbon that has heaps of advantages. Since it is 100% characteristic, it is protected. It is gotten by different procedures that include consuming the shells of developed coconuts in an oven with a constrained measure of air [35]. The shells are scorched to a specific breaking point without totally decimating them. More than 50,000 coconut shells are required to create around 1 Ton of coconut charcoal. They are singed to a consistency that it has at least 72% fixed carbon and it is consistently dark in shading (Mathapati, 2014)[36]. It has no added substances and it is made distinctly from one fixing which the developed coconut shell is. It very well may be utilized for an assortment of purposes from assembling meds to grill flame broils(O.J, 2012)[37]. It is utilized in the assembling of cleansers and toothpaste. It has gigantic adsorbing properties and along these lines, it is utilized as a nourishment supplement in the two creatures and people to advance great wellbeing and resistance [38]. It is all characteristic and along these lines, it is utilized in flame broiling nourishment things. It illuminates quicker and the temperature can be balanced effectively according to the necessities (S.M.Shirazi, 2010)[39][40]. It likewise consumes sultrier than a customary briquette and along these lines, it is vitality sparing and proficient. It delivers without a doubt, almost no debris in the wake of consuming, and doesn't cause contamination (S.M.Shirazi, 2010)[41]. A ton of eco-accommodating utilizations has made it ideal in numerous ventures like assembling of air and water purifiers, smell eliminators, and in any event, building greens [42].

More up to date novelty, for instance, pyrolysis and devulcanization, has made tires reasonable focuses for reusing notwithstanding their mass and strength. Besides use as fuel, the principal end-use for tires lingers base elastic [43][44]. GGBS is the by-product of the iron and steel industry which is produced in large quantities as solid waste. It is highly cementitious [79]. GGBS as filler have almost the same properties as conventional filler properties [81]. In 2017, 13% of U.S. tires expelled from their essential use were sold in the pre-owned tire advertise. Of the tires that were rejected, 43% were scorched as tire-inferred fuel, with concrete assembling the biggest client, another 25% were utilized to make ground elastic, 8% were utilized in structural building ventures, 17% were discarded in landfills and 8% had different employments [45].

Biomass buildup from palm oil ventures is alluring sustainable power source fuel in Southeast Asia. The plenitude of these biomass assets is expanding with the quick improvement of palm oil enterprises in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. In the Palm Oil esteem chain, there is a general overflow of results and the usage pace of these side-effects is low. Palm bit shells (or PKS) are the project ilerifts left subsequently the nut has been expelled after annihilating in the palm oil plant. Palm slice ammunitions are a gristly material and can be effectually taken care of in mass orthodox forwardly from the merchandise offering to the culmination use. Huge and little shell divisions are blended in with dust-like parts and little filaments. Dampness content in bit projectiles is low juxtaposed with different biomass buildups with various sources recommending values somewhere in the range of 11% and 13% [46]. Palm part shells contain deposits of Palm Oil, which exemplifies a bit higher warming incentive than normal lignocellulosic biomass. Contrasted with different buildups from the business, it is a decent feature biomass fuel with standardized bulk circulation, simple holding care of, simple pounding, and restricted organic movement because of low dampness content [47]. The expanding frequencies of auxiliary disappointments particularly fabricating breakdown lately in Southwestern Nigeria have gotten troubling taking into account the harm done to nearby structures and threats presented to building inhabitants and proprietors. There is a dire need to devise strategies to abridge disappointments and limit the rates of building breakdown. This examination was intended to explore the mechanical properties of palm bit shell (PKS) obstructs to prescribe their utilization in the building industry. Utilizing a purposive testing strategy, a review of 272 square businesses spread over the examination region was attempted to build up the nature of concrete hinders in the course, and their techniques for creation. The properties of palm portion that are considered of significance right now shape, size, the void proportion, squashing quality, toughness, water ingestion rate, and dampness content [48]. These were tentatively decided. After the analyses, the structure blend extent was the main phase of the undertaking followed by materials acquisition as the second phase of the work. The third stage is the creation of sand Crete palm bit shell while the last stage was the assurance of the mechanical properties of the square examples. Factual strategies of chi-square and Pearson relationships T-test were utilized for investigation. PKS square has lesser weight and more prominent smashing quality than ordinary sand crete square. PKS square is a pliable material that couldn't abruptly break under the burden, without notice not at all like typical sand crete obstruct that can unexpectedly crumple all of a sudden. It is recommended that between 50



% and 60 % PKS block is adequate for walling with external plastering [49]. An increase in consistency, initial & final setting times were observed in the bentonite collected from any source [83].

E-squander is a standard, easygoing name for electronic things moving toward the completion of their "supportive life. With the section of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, certain segments of the electronic waste stream are characterized and the frameworks to recoup and reuse them will be officially directed past the all-inclusive waste standards that apply to material taking care of. It would be ideal if you allude to our administrative data area for refreshes on laws, guidelines, and approaches influencing e-squander the board. The administration and reusing of e-waste are quickly developing as it is an important asset of IT businesses and it is unsafe imports and with low reusing rate [50]. The usage of e-squander materials is an incomplete answer for natural and biological issues. While utilization of e-litter will lessen total expense and gives decent solidarity to the structure and streets. It will lessen the landfill cost and it is vitality sparing. The plastic utilized right now e-squander plastic which comprises every plastic material used to make electronic hardware. This plastic is crushed and afterward utilized as a filler material in concrete [51].

Blocks are an adaptable and strong structure and development material with great burden-bearing properties. The blocks are wrecked to the temperature of 800-900 degrees centigrade in the block oven. On the off chance that the temperature in the block furnace is uncontrolled, at that point the blocks are consumed unnecessarily to the temperature 1100-1200 degree centigrade [2]. Because of this, the blocks are sold at a less expensive rate as they become in a bad way. Along these lines, this kind of block is known as an over-consumed block. These blocks are otherwise called Jhama blocks. Jhama block is delivered due to over-consuming. This block has sporadic size and shape and it is additionally utilized as a coarse total in certain spots where the stone total isn't effectively accessible or if accessible their expense is high. Jhama Brick Dusts are delivered while this block is handling as coarse total. Right now, it was taken from the nearby Brick making plant from Prunea District, Bihar [52].

### 3. PROPERTIES of MINERAL ADMIXTURES

The assets like physical and compound are expelled from past investigations are submitted in tables underneath. The Chemical assets of distinctive admixtures are showed up in Table 1 and the physical assets of atypical mineral admixtures appear in Table 2. All coarse aggregates used in this paper are appearing in Figure 1.

Compond	Coconut shell	Palm kernel seed	Quarry dust	Brick Powder	Waste glass
Carbon	10.00	46.75– 49.7	-	-	-
K <sub>2</sub> O	1.21	0.42-0.50	1.26	2.81	0.37
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.98	17.28-42.60	63.58	41.47	71.35
Cl	0.79	-	-	-	-
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.35	5.60	7.07	12.73	0.67
MgO	0.31	2.20	3.83	-	3.55
Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.29	1.30	-	-	-
Cao	0.23	4.30	5.36	0.63	8.74
S	0	<0.08	0	0	0
Al	0	0	0	0	0
P	0	0	0	0	0

Table1 Chemical Properties of Mineral Admixture

Property	Coconut shell [35,13,28,55,01]	Palm kernel shell [38,47,09,37]	Waste rubber [03,08, 39,53,73]	E-waste [54,56,62,45,63]	Jhama bricks [02,58,19,33]
Specific gravity	1.33	1.62	1.11	1.01	2.67
Water absorption	23%	14%	4%	<0.2	11.08%
Maximum size	20mm	12.7mm	20mm	25mm	20mm
Minimum size	12.5mm	5mm	10mm	10mm	5mm
Impact value	15.6%	4.5%	-	<2%	19.35%
Crushing value	2.58%	2.15%	-	<2%	2.2

Table 2 Physical Assets of Admixture

#### 4. WORKABILITY STUDIES

The functionality of the coconut shell concrete was brilliant in contrast with ordinary cement. The usefulness here alludes to the genuine droop that was gotten during the droop test. The functionality will diminish as the level of substitution or admixture increments. This implies an ideal benefit of blending must be acquired to get better outcomes. In certain nations, the properties may vary in light of the dirt kind that influences the outcome [53]. The compressive value and firmness of cement diminished as the amount changeover expanded. Concrete established by 0%, 10%, 15%, 20% swap of the coarse total by coconut shell attained 28 days compressive quality and split rigidity [56]. This shows the measure of PKS influences solid quality. The decrease of solidarity could be expected to PKS having lower quality when contrasted with the ordinary total. This is echoed from the effect of an incentive for the typical total which is twofold that of PKS. Additional aspects that may instigate the reduction may perhaps be ascribed to the exceptionally unpredictable states of the PKS, which could forestall full compaction with typical coarse total, accordingly influencing the solid quality. The truck tires which contained string filaments in it were destroyed to obtain the elastic chips. The tires are then sliced to frame little 3D squares of 20x20x10 mm size [54]. An opening of 10 mm distance across was made on the elastic total's surface. It was seen that the quality had a minor change in 5% elastic tire substitution, expanded in 10% elastic tire substitution, and diminished in the 15% and 20% elastic tire substitution (Ayash, 2016)[55]. At 7 days, the quality of 10% was 20.6N/mm<sup>2</sup> which was up to 8.82% expansion identified with the ordinary solid blend. At 14 days vitality of 10% modification invigorated more [56]. At 28 days, the quality of 10% was 32.68 N/mm<sup>2</sup> which was up to 7.92% expansion identified with the typical solid blend. E-Waste is an incomplete substitution material for the coarse total. Various kinds of customary 3D shapes with incomplete substitution of E-squander on a level of 5% to 30% to the coarse total with water concrete proportion as 0.5 was makeup (SARASWATHY, 2016)[57]. The fundamental point of this examination prescribes the reusing of E-squander as a total in the creation of modern concrete (MANIKANDAN, 2017)[58] [59]. The Compressive quality of cement is one of the extremely significant and helpful assets of cement. In most basic remedies cement is utilized principally to oppose compressive burdens. The compressive quality is now and again utilized as a proportion of these properties [60]. It is seen that usefulness diminished with the substitution of the coarse total. The Compaction factor with fluctuating rate substitution of the coarse total by Jhama class block bat as 0% to 80% individually. The compressive quality of Jhama Class Brick slug-based cement utilized with somewhat substitution Jhama class block to coarse total proportions 20%, 40%, expanded over regular cement. On the off chance that further expanded in the level of substitution up to 60% and 80%, the quality was diminished by 3.73% and 8.16% individually [61].



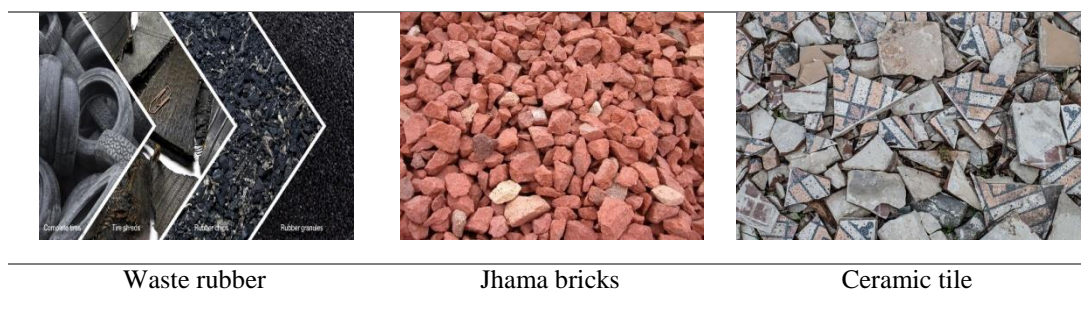


Figure 1 Different Admixtures

## 5. STRENGTH STUDIES

The water assimilation limit is a proportion of the porosity of a total. Water assimilation for coconut crust concrete was at 6.17 %. These low-slung qualities demonstrate that coconut projectiles ingest later to no portion of water during the merging procedure. We realized that 6.42 % of the water ingestion rate was acquired for solid evaluation M25 with the expansion of coconut crust in it [33] [34]. The scope utilized was equivalent to the total that was supplanted. Interestingly the water assimilation of coconut crust concrete was seen as at 24 %. To forestall the coconut armor from retaining extra water, the coconut mortars were doused for 24 hours in water and were in a shallow immersed dry ailment during blending to forestall retention of blending water. We likewise found that the water assimilation of coconut shell concrete was at 24 % [21]. This is because of the sophisticated porosity in its shell building. Pressure testing has been achieved for 0%, 10%, 25%, and a half replacing of stone chips with CS. The flexural quality of typical cement and coconut crust concrete is comparative. Coconut shells of greater extent harvest superior outcomes since there are poorer scraped areas and higher effect esteem. Be that as it may, a contention in past examinations was seen when different analysts realized that the expansion of coconut crust to solid will decrease its flexural quality. Along these lines, further research should be directed to assess the flexural quality of coconut shell concrete [38]. The increase in the quantity of fly ash and crumb rubber affected positively in terms of self-compacting workability [85].

This gives the most extreme water consumed by the palm bit crust following eight days. The most extreme water consumed by the palm portion assimilation is characterized as the vehicle of fluids in holey spheres fetched about by surface strain appearing in the vessels. From the outcome got the most extreme measure of water consumed by the palm pet hotel armor shows that the ingestion limit of the stuff is superior to the typical coarse total [63]. Water retention of NWA is commonly seen as in the scope of 0.5–1%. Because of elevated water assimilation of PKS contrasted with NWA, the blend configuration varies from that of the ordinary blend plan of coconut shell total gang water assimilation of 24% which is fundamentally the same as that of palm bit shell total. Because of the way that PKS is a natural total, its storm comfort is soaring bringing about high-water assimilation [. The 24 hrs PKS water assimilation fluctuates in the scope of 14–33% as it is subject to the development just as the types of the PKS gang's high-water ingestion, a lot elevated water retention of 37% was accounted for pumice total [64]. It saw that with changing PKS scopes, water assimilation likewise shifts in the scope of 8–15% and 21–25% for 1 hr and 24 hr individually. This compressive quality test was completed by 150 mm solid shape form with concrete in three seams of around 50 mm for each tier accepting 25 blows for appropriate compaction. The blend proportion was 1:2:4 with the coarse total be located at 100% rock and supplanted by palm part shell at 10 to 100%. The solid blocks were demoulded after 24 h and taking for restoring at the 3D shape were left in the tank pending the endorsed age going from 7, 14, 21, and 28 days was attained. [65]. As the number of water increases, the compressive strength decreases when replaced with quarry dust [84].

The decrease in the compressive quality of SCC is inescapable when various kinds of the elastic total were utilized as a halfway substitution of the normal total, paying little mind to elastic molecule size, elastic substitution level, or supplanted sort of total. Nevertheless, in numerous try-outs in which further cementing raw material was used, upgrades in compressive quality were accounted for. Metakaolin (MK) was seen as the best SCM as far as the progress of SCRC compressive quality [67]. An increment in percentage substitution of fly ash with GGBS causes increments in compressive strength of concrete from 10.36 Mpa to 52.18 Mpa, when GPC with BMWA specimens at ambient temperature for 28 days [82].

Besides watching the influence of steel fibres (SLFs) on compressive quality of an SCRC with 15% elastic substance. With consideration of 0.50% and 0.75% SLFs, an immaterial decrease of 3.87% to 1.12% in 28-days compressive quality was accounted for. Slight virtual upturn in SCC compressive quality may perhaps likewise be accomplished with pre-therapy of elastic flecks with NaOH, as indicated by Si et al. [14]. Then again, with fly debris (FA) as a fractional substitution for the fastener revealed a



considerably more noteworthy decrease in compressive quality when contrasted with SCRC without FA. As a rule, a few creators have revealed a decrease in flexural quality by actualizing waste tire elastic as halfway substitution of common fine or coarse total in SCC. For a similar elastic substitution level, flexural quality decrease was comparable, independent of elastic molecule size as shown in Table 4. This decrease can be clarified with similar aims given in SliceEnsnared air between elastic shards and concrete glue, which has all the earmarks of being because of the unpleasant elastic surface, negatively affects flexural quality [68], similarly as it negatively affects compressive quality. Be that as it may, some test examples with elastic didn't encounter a fast breakdown during the test technique, in all likelihood because of the versatile conduct of elastic particles. Be that as it may, inverse outcomes, an expansion in flexural quality with consideration of waste tire elastic, were additionally watched, because of the better burden conveying limit of the elastic total. In the end, the upgrade of flexural quality of rubber treated self-compacting concrete is conceivable by utilizing a distinctive sort of strengthening establishing material, i.e., metakaolin (MK), which can enhance 7-day and 28-day flexural quality of SCRC examples, and in that manner significantly relieve the reduction of flexural quality, the relative increment in flexural quality was 18%, 5% and 11% with the incorporation of 20%, 30% and 40% CR satisfied, separately. It tends to be without a doubt noticed that there is a decrease in the parting rigidity with an expanded measure of the elastic total in test examples, paying little heed to elastic molecule size, substitution level, or supplanted material [69]. The elastic substitution levels tried were up to half and the most elevated decrease in parting rigidity occurred at this substitution level. with elastic pre-treatment strategies revealed increment in 28-day parting rigidity of SCRC examples by 19% when the elastic totals were pre-treated with a mortar pre-covering technique. Options strategies for improvement in parting rigidity can be accomplished by including bigger length fibres, which emphatically influenced parting elasticity esteems [70]. The mathematical study of the influence of individual parameters demonstrates that speed (59.083%) is the important parameter that influences the SR, where they feed (50.373%) influences the cutting force [86].

In the wake of concluding the relieving time of assessment examples were kept in a dry spot for scarcely any hours to achieving superficial dry ailment. Compressive quality machine (CTM) of the 2000KN limit. The compressive quality test was completed on a 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm solid shape examples for which three 3D squares were set up for each blend. The quality of each 3D shape was assessed following 7 days and 28 days (MANIKANDAN, 2017)[71]. Chamber examples were likewise thrown for discovering part rigidity and bar examples were additionally thrown for flexural quality for each blend determination adhering to the standard test strategies. The aftereffects of compressive quality were introduced in the test and were completed to procure the compressive quality of cement at 7 years old and 28 days. The 3D squares were tried utilizing a pressure testing machine of limit 2000KN. From figure 3 the compressive quality is most acute when supplanting 15% of the coarse total by E-squander in concrete (SARASWATHY, 2016)[72]. The consequences of split elasticity were completed to acquire the compressive quality of cement at 7 years old and 28 days. The shapes were tried utilizing a pressure testing machine of limit 2000KN. From figure 3 the greatest split elasticity was seen at 10% substitution of the coarse total by E-squander in concrete [74].

The aftereffect of compressive quality After 7 days and 28 days are recorded. The result demonstrates that as we increment the level of over-consumed block bat squander from 0% to 20% its compressive quality increments however after further addition in the level of over-consumed block bat squander there is misfortune in compressive quality [73]. Influence of aggregate interlocking across a cracked surface, reinforcement crossing the shear cracks, and dowel action of longitudinal tensile reinforcing bars across the cracks [78].

The results got are classified in beneath table. 5.29% augmentation in the elasticity is found for 20% substitution of the coarse total by over consumed block bat squander and for 40% and 60% replacement of block bat squander quality abatements. The aftereffect of flexural quality was plotted beneath the table for 28 days. Result demonstrates that if we increment the level of over-consumed block bat squander from 0 to 20% will give us great outcomes and help to increment flexural quality of cement [75]. The strength has been increased by 40% replacement of CS. Hence to reduce the use of fine aggregate in the future this can affect the environment and avoid digging of lands [80].

#### 6. SUMMARY OF ALL MINERAL ADMIXTURES

All the ore admixtures of the ideal level of supplanting with concrete with wanted ends comments and the Grade of the solid which is utilized in the examination are recorded in Table 3.

Mineral admixture	Author	Grade of concrete	Ideal replacement	Conclusion
Coc onut shel -	SandhyaR.Mathapati [35]	M20	20%	The greatest compressive and flexural quality is accomplished.



	Chetan Jaiprakash Chitte [13]	M20	25%	Compressive quality diminished as the level of the coconut shell is expanded.
	Vishwas P. Kulkarni [28]	M20	10% to 30%	For 10%, 20%, and 30% replacement by coconut shell aggregate under full water curing and it satisfies the requirement for structural lightweight concrete.
	Ashwini B T [55]	M20	10%	Increment in rate substitution by coconut shell builds functionality of cement
	ISMAIL SAIFULLAH [1]	M25	10%	It boasts real seen that the droop esteem decline with the expansion of rate supplanting of stone chips with CS
Palm Kernel Shells	Daniel Yaw Osei [38]	M15	25%	PKSC grouped by quantity substitution or heft supplanting of the coarse total with palm bit shells shows comparative patterns in the variety of thickness, usefulness, and quality with increment in rate substitution.
	S.Kavitha Karthikeyan [47]	M20	10%	specific gravity and bulk density far less in values to that of coarse aggregate but its impact and crushing value are better than the coarse aggregate
	Vijay Laxmi Ambedkar [09]	M20	10%	specific gravity and bulk density far less in values to that of coarse aggregate but its impact and crushing value are better than the coarse aggregate
	Zarina Itam [37]	M25	15% SF+25% of PKS	The functionality of a new solid blend diminishes with the consideration of PKS. Water assimilation for concrete comprising PKS increments yet is yet inside universal reaches
Rubber	Milind R. Gidde [39]	M20	5% of RHA + 5% of rubber	The level of elastic builds the functionality of elastic contained solid reductions. The usefulness of RHA cement has diminished if the level of substitution increments.
	A.C.Lalitha Muthu [08]	M30	30%	Maximum strength was obtained.
	K. Paul Sibiyone [61]	M20	10%	Elastic treated strong quality may be enhanced by improving the bond assets of flexible aggregates.
	Balasundaram N [03]	M25	10%	10% substitution of the coarse total by reshaped elastic chips brought about an increment in the devastating quality of the solid as identified with the typical solid blend
E-Wastee	P. Balamurugan [53]	M20	10%	E-squander solid thickness is excluding as contrasted and the predictable concrete which decreases the expense of the solid and creates the lightweight solid edifice.





	Manoj Kumar [54]	M20	10%	From the sturdiness study the sulfate assault and chloride assault, which doesn't influence the quality of cement and the ideal blend is stronger than the control blend. It very well may be utilized in marine terms.
	Amrut Talekar [56]	M35	5% to 15%	The expansion of E-squander rise in compressive quality up to 10% substitution
	Manikandan [62]	M25	15%	The consumption obstruction response proves that the EWC doesn't entice by sulfur beneath 2.1 N relieving states of H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	Balasubramanian [45]	M20	15%	Over 15% of trade for coarse total isn't extensively helpful for the development field on account of solidarity decline.
	Ashwini Manjunath B T [63]	M20	10%	Given w/c, the utilization of waste in the blend brings down the thickness, compressive quality, and rigidity of cement.
	Ankit Kumar	M25	7.5%	The potency of concrete is risen by 17.8% at the inclusion of 7.5% of e-waste.
Brick waste & jhama bricks	P. B. Autade[02]	M40	20% and 40%	Concrete made by utilizing jhama category block as a coarse total, at first it invigorates the superior compressive for the substitution 20% and 40% after that it was to diminish for 60% and 80%.
	G. N. Shete [58]	M30	20%	It is stated that with expansion in one-hundredth of over burnt brickbat waste workability decreases.
	Dr. Anil Kumar Saxena [19]	M25	20%	The compressive quality at 7 days by supplanting sand by Jhama Brick Dust increment up to 4%. In any case, at a higher age, the compressive quality at 28 days increments up to 7% when contrasted with the traditional cement.
	Abdul Nasir Laghari [33]	M20	50%	Results show that coarse total could be supplanted by block total up to half by weight in the creation of ordinary utilization of cement with no loss of solidarity and other fundamental properties of the solid.
	S. Dhanasekar [76]	M50	20%	The ceramic waste and fly ash will help to increase the high compressive strength of the concrete when compared to the other materials
	T Naga Sai Sree Saran, T Venkat Das [77]	M30	50%	The project work is intended to Analyze the feasibilities of using waste marble dust as a replacement with Fine aggregate

Table 3 All Mineral Admixture Outline



## 7. CONCLUSION

From the above writing Reviews, we have examined the various admixtures utilized in concrete are as follows. 1) Coconut shell 2) palm kernel shell 3) waste rubber 4) E-waste 5) Jhama bricks.

- By and large expense of development will decrease; the greatest compressive quality in management blend is 21.28 N/mm<sup>2</sup> at 28 days, while base quality identical days are 14.23 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. In this way, compressive quality diminished the level of coconut crust expanded.
- By considering the outcomes got we reason that Coconut armor can supplant up to 10-12.5% as a coarse total.
- It is inferred that a Surge in rate substitution via coconut shell diminishes the compressive quality of cement.
- Like compressive quality, the split elasticity additionally diminished with increment in Coconut Shell substitution.
- The escalation in rate substitution by coconut shell builds the functionality of cement.
- The water retention limit got for the solid is inside the scope of determination for typical cement.
- Loss of solidarity, usefulness, and thickness per increment in rate swap by PKS is superior for heft-clumped concrete than for bulk grouped cement.
- When the level of piece elastic can be increment implies the compressive quality of the solid will be decline.
- Rub Crete shows the capacity of watching the enormous sum of vitality and didn't show the fragile disappointment under pressure loads.
- 10% substitution of the coarse total by reshaped elastic chips brought about an increment in the devastating quality of the solid as identified with the ordinary solid blend.
- The split rigidity is expanded in 10% coarse total supplanting with reshaped elastic chips when identified with the typical solid blend.
- The 10% supplanting of coarse rock with reshaped elastic chips additionally demonstrated increment in the flexural vitality of the solid examples as identified with the typical solid blend.
- The test consequences of this examination demonstrate the incredible possibility for the usage of trash tires in concrete blends in a few rates, extending as of 10 to 40 quotients. From this current investigation, it has occurred inferred that the greatest quality is acquired by 10% substitution of coarse total yet 40 percent of substitution of coarse total invigorate farther than the ostensible cement. Concrete with a higher level of fold elastic have high durability from the perform test study; Rubberized solid quality might be superior by enhancing the cement assets of elastic totals.
- An increase in split rigidity is practically irrelevant though improvement in flexural elasticity has happened even able to 15 % substitutions. E-squander emerges to need a more articulated impression on the flexural quality than the split elasticity.
- From a solidness survey, the sulfate assault and chloride assault, which doesn't influence the quality of cement and the ideal blend is stronger than the control blend. It very well may be utilized in aquatic terms.
- More than 15% of substitution for coarse total isn't impressively helpful for the development field in light of solidarity decline
- By contrasting the outcomes and ordinary cement at 28 days quality seen that the compressive quality of cement is seen as 27% better, the coarse total is supplanted by 15% with e- square.
- The impact of water – concrete proportion of solidarity improvement isn't conspicuous on account of plastic cement. It is a direct result of the way that the plastic totals diminish the bond quality of cement. In this way, the disappointment of cement happens because of the disappointment of the bond between the concrete glue and plastic totals
- Concrete made by utilizing jhama block as coarse total, at first it invigorates the elevated compressive for the substitution 20% and 40% later that it diminished by 60% and 80%.
- The compaction aspect diminished at the level of Jhama grade block increments and expanded in correlation with the customary cement.



- The unit credence likewise diminished as the level of Jhama category block and diminished in examination with the customary cement.
- The compressive quality of Jhama grade block-based cement was better by of regular cement for the substitution of 20% and 40% at the period of solid 28 days. Intended For additional expanded in the level of substitution up to 60% and 80%, the compressive quality was diminished by 2.72% and 6.87% separately.
- Cube quality of Jhama class block-based cement was elevated by 5.26% and 8.68% than that of traditional cement for the substitution of 20% and 40% at the time of a solid 28 days. For additional expanded in the level of substitution up to 60% to 80%, the cube quality was diminished by 3.94% and 12.1% individually.
- The beam quality of Jhama class block entered cement was elevated by 2.74% and 4.76% than that of regular cement for the substitution of 20% and 40% at the time of a solid 28 days. For additional expanded in the level of substitution up to 60% and 80%, the Flexural quality was diminished by 3.16% and 7.5% individually.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Saifullah Ismail, Abdul Halim. Md, (2017), "Coconut shell as a replacement of coarse aggregate in lightweight concrete", International Journal of Advances in Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Volume 4, Issue-4, Page No: 22-26.
- [2] Patil G.S, Autade P.B, (2015), "Effect of partial replacement of coarse aggregate by jhama class brick in concrete" International Journal of Engineering Research and General Science, Volume 3, Issue 4, Page No: 226-233.
- [3] Hariharan. M, Balasundaram. N, (2019), "Evaluation of Concrete Using Reshaped Waste Tyre Rubber as Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate" International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE), Volume-7, Issue-6S5, Page No: 611-615.
- [4] Umarel A.C, Ajinkya .T, (2018), "Experimental Study of Concrete by Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by E-Waste" Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education, Vol. 15, Issue No. 2, page no:163-166.
- [5] Kavitha. B, Lenin Sundar. N,(2017), "Experimental Study on Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Ceramic Tile Wastes and Cement with Glass Powder" International Journal of Chem Tech Research(IJCRGG), Vol.10, Issue No-08, Page No-74-80.
- [6] Subramani. T, Puga V.K,(2015) "Experimental Study On Plastic Waste As A Coarse Aggregate For Structural Concrete" International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management (IAIEM), Volume 4, Issue 5, Page No: 144-152.
- [7] Partha, S, Mushtaq. O, Aranya. A,(2016), "Experimental study of replacement of coarse aggregate by rubber chips in concrete", International Journal of Chem Tech Research, Volume No 14, Issue No:14, Page No: 386-392.
- [8] Rohini, V Arularasi. AC Lalitha. M,(2016), "Investigation based on partial replacement of coarse aggregate with waste tire rubber in concrete" International Journal of Latest Research in Engineering and Technology (IJLRET) Volume 02, Issue 08, Pg No: 100-109.
- [9] Kumar S.G, Singh. S, Ahmad. S, Laxmi .V.A,(2017), "Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Palm Kernel Shell in Concrete" International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), Vol. 6, Issue 04, Pg No: 65-68.
- [10] Muhammad.I, Rahman ab M, FadluhartiniM, "Waste Paper Ash Pellets as Coarse Aggregate Replacement in Concrete" International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT), Volume-8 Issue-4, Pg No: 1112-1117.
- [11] Acebo N.S., Agunwamba. J. C,(2014), "The suitability of crushed over burnt brick as coarse aggregate" International Journal of Engineering Science And Innovative Technology(IJESIT), Vol. 3, Issue-1, Pg No: 315-321.
- [12] Agrawal. V, Sharma C.R, Singh. J.P,(2018), "Studies of Characteristics Strength and Durability of concrete using waste glass as partial replacement of coarse aggregate", International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM), Volume no-04, Issue -06, Pg No: 483-488.
- [13] Yogesh S.N, Chetan J.C, (2016), "Waste Coconut Shell as a Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate in Concrete Mix", International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), Volume no-05, Issue -04, Pg No: 649-651.
- [14] Vanitha S, Natrajan V, Praba M,(2015), "Utilisation of Waste Plastics as a Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate in Concrete Blocks", Indian Journal of Science and Technology, Volume no -08, Issue-10, Pg No: 1-6.
- [15] Khan M. M.H, Deepak T.J,(2016), "Use of Oil Palm Shell as Replacement of Coarse Aggregate For Investigating Properties of Concrete", International Journal of Applied Engineering Research, Volume no-11, Issue-04, Pg No: 2379-2383.
- [16] Hiremath M.N, Sanjay S.J,(2017), "Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Demolished Brick Waste in Concrete", International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering, Volume 4, Issue 2, Pg No: 31-36.
- [17] Khalaf F.M., Devnny A.S.,(2005), "Properties of new and recycled clay brick aggregate for use in concrete", Journal of Material in Civil Engineering., Vol.-17, Issue-04, Pg No: 456-464.
- [18] Khajuria .A, Sharma .P,(2019), "Use of Plastic Aggregates in Concrete" International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), Volume-9, Issue-1, Pg No: 4406-4412.
- [19] Kumar .A, Kumar S.A, (2016), "Use of jhama bricks dust as an alternative material for fine aggregate in concrete" International journal of advanced technology in engineering and science, Volume no-04, Issue -11, Pg No: 14-21.
- [20] Kulkarni S., Momin A. A., (2015), "Experimental Study on Strength Properties of Concrete using Brick Aggregates", International Journal of Advance Engineering and Research Development, Vol.2, Issue-1, Pg No: 129-139.
- [21] Patil G.S, Autade B.P, "Effect of Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Jhama Class Brick in Concrete", International Journal of Engineering Research and General Science, Volume 3, Issue 4, Page No: 226-233.
- [22] Balasundaram .N, Harikara .M, (2019), "Evaluation of Concrete Using Reshaped Waste Tyre Rubber as Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate" International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE), Volume-7, Issue-6S5, Pg No: 611-615.
- [23] Kumar G.V, Raja B.K.V, (2015), "Study on Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Steel Slag and Fine Aggregate by Manufacturing Sand in Concrete" International Journal of chem tech research, Volume no-08, Issue -04, Pg No: 1721-1729.
- [24] Rashid. M. A, Hossain. T and Islam M. A,(2009), "Properties of Higher Strength Concrete made with crushed brick as aggregate," Journal of Civil Engineering, Vol. 37, Issue-1, Pg No: 43 -52.



- [25] Kiran B.P, Lakshmi .D, Kumar S, (2018), "Study on compressive strength of concrete by partial replacement of coarse aggregates with highly heated Mangalore tiles" International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET), Volume 9, Issue-6, Pg No: 472-477.
- [26] Kesegic, I, Netinger, I. and Bjegovic, D.(2008), "Recycled Clay Brick as an aggregate for concrete," Technical Gazette, vol.no-15, Issue- 3, Pg No: 35-40.
- [27] S Ghosal, SC Moulik,(2016), "Use of Coconut Shell as an Aggregate in Concrete: a Review," International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Technology, Volume No.4 Issue No.9, Pg No: 476-477.
- [28] Vishwas P, Kumar S, B.G.(2013), "Comparative study on coconut shell aggregate with conventional concrete", International Journal of Engineering and Innovative Technology(IJIEIT), Volume 2, Issue 12, Pg No: 67-70.
- [29] Tomas U. Ganiron Jr.(2013), "Sustainable Management of Waste Coconut Shells as Aggregates in Concrete Mixture", Journal of Engineering Science and Technology Review, Volume no-06, Issue-05, Pg No: 7-14.
- [30] Amaranth Y, Ramchandrudu C,(2012), " Properties of concrete with coconut shell as Aggregate replacement", International Journal of Engineering Inventions, Volume 1, Issue- 6, Pg No: 21-31.
- [31] Kaushik R, Kelkar R, Khajanwadkar M, (2017), "Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Using Naturally Available Materials" International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), Volume no-06, Issue-04, Pg No: 404-406.
- [32] Saifullah I, Rahman M, (2019), "Mechanical and Bond Properties of Lightweight Concrete Incorporating Coconut Shell as Coarse Aggregate", American Journal of Civil Engineering and Architecture, 2019, Vol no-7, Issue No-1, Pg No:38-46.
- [33] Saand A, Bangwar D K, Keerio M A,(2017), "Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Locally Available Brick Aggregate", Engineering, Technology & Applied Science Research, Vol no -7, Issue No -6, Pg No: 2266-2267.
- [34] Hiremath M N, Sanjay S J, Poornima D,(2017), "Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Demolished Brick Waste in Concrete", (IJSTE) - International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering, Volume 4, Issue no-2, Pg No: 31-36.
- [35] Parag S. K, Sandya R M,(2014), "Application of coconut shell as a coarse aggregate in concrete: A technical review", IJERAInternational journal of engineering research and applications, Volume 4, Issue 3 (version 1), Pg No: 498-501.
- [36] Mathew P, Varghese S, Varghese E,(2013), "Recycled Plastics as Coarse Aggregate for Structural Concrete", International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, Volume no-2, Issue no-03, Pg No: 687-690.
- [37] Zarina I, Salmia B,(2016), "The Feasibility of Palm Kernel Shell as a Replacement for Coarse Aggregate in Lightweight Concrete", International Conference on Advances in Renewable Energy and Technologies (ICARET 2016), Pg No: 1-4.
- [38] Daniel Y O, Emmanuel N J,(2012)," Experimental Study on Palm Kernel Shells as Coarse Aggregate in Concrete," International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 3, Issue 8, Pg No 1-6.
- [39] Prashant L J, Milind R G,(2018), "Partial Replacement of Rice Husk Ash & Waste Tyre Rubber as Cement & Coarse Aggregate in Concrete", International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), Volume no-6, Issue no-02, Pg No: 436-443.
- [40] Sai Teja L K, Surya Teja M, Gokulnath V,(2018), "Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Demolished Waste along with Adding of Admixture", International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology, Volume no-04, Issue no-01, Pg No: 286-289.
- [41] Sekar M,(2017), "Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Waste Ceramic Tile in Concrete", International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET), Volume no-05, Issue no-03, Pg No:472-479.
- [42] Naveen prasad N, Hanitha P, Anil N C,(2016), "Partial Replacement of Coarse aggregate by Crushed Tiles and Fine aggregate by Granite Powder to improve the Concrete Properties", IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE), Volume no-13, Issue no-06, Pg No: 168-176.
- [43] Tanveer A Z, Yusuf Md, Minhajuddin M,(2016), "Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregates With Virgin Plastics Granules (Hdpe) in Concrete Mix", INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH, Volume no-06, Issue no-05, Pg No: 655-657.
- [44] Rohini I, Arularasi V, Lalitha Muthu AC,(2016), "Investigation based on partial replacement of coarse aggregate with waste tire rubber in concrete", International Journal of Latest Research in Engineering and Technology (IJLRET), Volume no-02, Issue no-08, Pg No: 100-109.
- [45] Balasubramanian B, Gopal Krishna GVT, Saraswathy V,(2016), "Investigation on Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate using E-Waste in Concrete", International Journal of Earth Sciences and Engineering, Volume no-09, Issue no-03, Pg No: 285-288.
- [46] Anjali SK, Priyanka A B, Shashiraj S C,(2015), "Investigation of coconut shell as a replacement of coarse aggregate in concrete", Journal of information, knowledge, and research in civil engineering, Volume no-03, Issue no-02, Pg No: 195-198.
- [47] Karthikeyan S K, Priya P, Nagarajan P, Azhahendran D,(2017), "Exploratory study on partial replacement of coarse aggregate by talipot palm seed", International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET), Volume no-08, Issue no-07, Pg No: 208-213.
- [48] Sivachandiran N, Magesh A,(2018),: An experimental analysis of partial replacement of coarse aggregate by waste ceramic tile in concrete", International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume no- 119, Issue no-10, Pg No: 167-177.
- [49] Ishwariya T,(2016), "An Experimental Study On Partial Replacement Of Coarse Aggregate By crumb Rubber", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), Volume no-03, Issue no-06, Pg No: 1047-1050.
- [50] Suma Y, Nithin Kumar C,(2019), "Analysis Of Concrete By Partial Replacement Of Coarse Aggregate With Crumb Rubber", International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences (IJEAS), Volume no-06, Issue no-04, Pg No: 14-16.
- [51] Akshay S, Kalyani R N, Pooja P K, Shraddha P G,(2014), "Coconut Shell as Partial Replacement for Coarse Aggregate Review", International Journal of Civil Engineering Research, Volume no-05, Issue no-03, Pg No:211-214.
- [52] Vishwas PK, Sanjay Kumar B G,(2013), "Comparative Study on Coconut Shell Aggregate with Conventional Concrete", International Journal of Engineering and Innovative Technology (IJEIT), Volume no-02, Issue no-12, Pg No:67-70.
- [53] Akash P, Logesh M, Akram Mohamed AK, Balamurugan P,(2019), "Partial Replacement of E-Plastic Waste as Coarse-Aggregate in Concrete", International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, Volume no-8, Issue no-03, Pg No:2115-2120.
- [54] Suchithra S, Kumar M, Indu V S,(2015), "Study on replacement of coarse aggregate by E-waste in concrete", International Journal of Technical Research and Applications, Volume no-03, Issue no-04, Pg No: 266-270.
- [55] Harish M K, Ashwini B T, Chethan V R, Sharath M Y,(2017), "Experimental Investigation on Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Coconut Shell in M20 grade Concrete", International Journal of Scientific Development and Research (IJS DR), Volume no-02, Issue no-06, Pg No: 534-540.
- [56] A. C. Umare, Akshay T, Amrut T, Akshay W, Ajinkya T,(2018), "Experimental Study of Concrete by Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by E-Waste", Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education, Volume no-15, Issue no-02, Pg No:163-167.
- [57] Lavanya B.A, Sunitha M.S, Umesh P, Chethan H,(2018), "Experimental study of partial replacement of cement and coarse aggregate with fly ash and coconut shell", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology(IRJET), Volume no-05, Issue no-04, Pg No:194-198.
- [58] Shivkanth G B, Shete N G.(2019), "Experimental Study on Effect of Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate by Over Burnt Brick Bats", International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management, Volume no-02, Issue no-04, Pg No-149-152.



- [59] Krishna P, Kanta Rao M,(2014), "Strength Variations in Concrete by Using E-Waste as Coarse Aggregate" International Journal of Education and applied research, Vol.no- 4, Issue no-2, Pg No: 82-84
- [60] Amiya A, Sasidhar C, Mehraj PK,(2015), "E-Waste Management by Utilization of E-Plastics in Concrete Mixture as Coarse Aggregate Replacement", International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, Vol.no- 4, Issue no- 7, Pg no:1-8.
- [61] Sibiyone P K, Sundar L M,(2017), "Experimental Study on Replacing Waste Rubber as Coarse Aggregate", International Journal of ChemTech Research, Volume no-10, Issue no-14, Pg No: 287-293.
- [62] Manikandan M, Prakash A D, Manikandan P,(2017), "Experimental study on E-waste concrete and comparing with conventional concrete", Journal of industrial pollution control, Volume no-33, Issue no-03, Pg No: 1491-1497.
- [63] Ashwini M B T,(2015), "Partial replacement of E-plastic Waste as Coarse-aggregate in Concrete", International Conference on Solid Waste Management, Pg No:731-739.
- [64] Manimaran A, Somasundaram M, Ravichandran T P,(2017), "Experimental study on partial replacement of coarse aggregate by bamboo and fine aggregate by quarry dust in concrete", International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET), Volume no-08, Issue no-08, Pg No: 1019-1027.
- [65] Kulkarni S., Momin A. A., (2015), "Experimental Study on Strength Properties of Concrete using Brick Aggregates", International Journal of Advance Engineering and Research Development, Vol.2, Issue-1, Pg No:129-139.
- [66] Nirmala R,(2016), "Experimental Study on Properties of Concrete by Partial Replacement of Ceramic Waste as Coarse Aggregate and Egg Shell as Fine Aggregate", International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), Volume no-05, Issue no-04, Pg No: 650-652.
- [67] Syed RizwanZ, MariasusaiM, KarpagavalliS, SaravananVP, SivakumarK, MarimuthuA,(2015), "Experimental Investigation on Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Polystyrene", International Journal of Engineering and Management Research, Volume-5, Issue-5, Page Number: 348-352.
- [68] Mathew P, Paul T, (2013), "Recycled plastic as coarse aggregate for structural concrete", International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol.2, Issue-3, Pg No: 687-690.
- [69] Marzuki A B, FadhluhartiniM,(2019), "Waste Paper Ash Pellets as Coarse Aggregate Replacement in Concrete", International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT), Volume no-08, Issue no-08, Pg No: 1112-1117.
- [70] Siddikur R, Bellal Hossain,(2012), "Strength behavior of recycled concrete with partial replacement of conventional aggregate", International Journal of Environment, Vol no-2, Issue no-2, Pg No: 80-86.
- [71] Yerramala A, Ramachandrudu C,(2012), "Properties of Concrete with Coconut Shells as Aggregate Replacement", International Journal of Engineering Inventions, Volume no-01, Issue no-06, Pg No: 21-31.
- [72] Tomas U G,(2013), "Sustainable Management of Waste Coconut Shells as Aggregates in Concrete Mixture", Journal of Engineering Science and Technology Review, Volume no-06, Issue no-05, Pg No: 7-14.
- [73] Daniel Y O, Emmanuel N J,(2012)," Experimental Study on Palm Kernel Shells as Coarse Aggregate in Concrete," International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 3, Issue 8, Pg No 1-6.
- [74] Prashant L J, Milind R G,(2018), "Partial Replacement of Rice Husk Ash & Waste Tyre Rubber as Cement & Coarse Aggregate in Concrete", International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), Volume no-6, Issue no-02, Pg No: 436-443.
- [75] Sai Teja L K, Surya Teja M, Gokulnath V,(2018), "Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate with Demolished Waste along with Adding of Admixture", International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology, Volume no-04, Issue no-01, Pg No: 286-289.
- [76] S. Dhanasekar, S. Vinothraj, P.T. Ravichandran, A. Aravindan, (2018), "Experimental Study on High Strength Concrete by Partial Replacement of Fine Aggregate by Ceramic Tile waste", International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (2.12) (2018) 443-445.
- [77] T Naga Sai Sree Saran, T Venkat Das, (2019), "Experimental Investigation on Concrete with Partial Replacement of Fine Aggregate by Marble Dust Powder", international journal of recent technology and engineering, volume-7, issue-6c2, April 2019.
- [78] Joshi Sreenivasa Prasad, P. Polu Raju, (2019), "Effect of Aggregate Interlocking and Dowel action of Beams under Flexural Loading-A Literature Review", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, Volume-7, Issue-6C2, April 2019.
- [79] S.k.Sirajuddin, T.Venkat Das, (2019), "Experimental Investigation on Properties of Concrete by Partial Replacement of Cement with GGBS and Fine Aggregate with Quarry Dust", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, Volume-7, Issue-6C2, April 2019.
- [80] Ch. Sai Bhavagna, G. Lalitha, (2017), "experimental study on concrete (M30) by partial replacement of fine aggregate with copper slag", International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology, Volume 8, Issue 1, January 2017, pp. 1031-1038.
- [81] Sravanth B Sambaturu, Surendra Y.L, T. Nagaseshu Babu, K. Hemantha Raja, SS. Asadi, (2017), "usage of waste materials in pavement construction with the replacement of conventional materials", International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology, Volume 8, Issue 4, April 2017, pp. 1305-1312.
- [82] S. Pradeep Kumar, B. Kameswara Rao, J. Guru Jawahar, (2018), "Experimental Investigation on Fly Ash and GGBS Based Geopolymer Concrete Incorporate Black Marble Waste Aggregate", International Journal of Engineering &Technology, 7 (3.12) (2018) 1233 -1236.
- [83] M. Achyutha Kumar Reddy, V.Ranga Rao, (2019), "Utilization of Bentonite in Concrete: A Review", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, Volume-7, Issue-6C2, April 2019.
- [84] K. Shyam Prakash and Ch. Hanumantha Rao, (2016), "Study on Compressive Strength of Quarry Dust as Fine Aggregate in Concrete", Hindawi Publishing Corporation, Advances in Civil Engineering, Volume 2016.
- [85] Veerendrakumar C. Khed, Bashar S. Mohammed, M.S. Liew, Noor Amila Wan Abdullah Zawawi, (2020), "Development of response surface models for self-compacting hybrid fibre reinforced rubberized cementitious composite", Construction and Building Materials 232 (2020) 117191.
- [86] N. Tamiloli · J. Venkatesan · G. Murali · Shyam Prasad Kodali · T. Sampath Kumar · M. P. Arunkumar, (2019), "Optimization of end milling on Al-SiC -fly ash metal matrix composite using Topsis and fuzzy logic", SN Applied Sciences (2019) 1:1204.

#### Authors



**Durga Chaitanya Kumar Jagarapu** is Working as Assistant Professor in K L Deemed to be University. He published more than 20 Journals in Scopus Index and peer-reviewed journals. He is having 5-years of teaching experience in India and 2- Years of Teaching Experience in Ethiopia His research area is precast concrete and lightweight concrete. He is a life member of the Indian Concrete Institute (ICI), Pre-Engineered Structures Society of India (PSI).



**Marupaka Sri Hari** is a UG Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India.



**M.H. Sairam Goud** is a UG Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, AP, India.



**Dr. Arunakanthi Eluru** Working as a professor and Head in the Department of Civil Engineering, JNTUA College of Engineering, Ananthapuram. She has about 18 years of academic and research experience. She is a consultant for various government and private organizations. Apart from general Structural Engineering, the Special Concretes like Self Compacting Concrete and HPC are the fields of other special interests.