# An Experimental study on the use of Human hair, Rice husk ash and copper slag in concrete

Harmeet singh[1], Er. Suhail Ashaq[2], Er. Mohit Bajaj[3]

M.tech scholar in RN College of engineering and technology[1], Assistant professor in RN College of engineering and technology[2], Assistant Professor in University Institute of Architecture, Chandigarh University.

**Abstract:** Prior takes a shot at the mix concrete directed by researchers have driven us to the point that the human hair remains can be utilized as an added substance in concrete generation. Human hair are agrarian waste materials collected from barber shops in the city among others which can litter nature and therefore constituting ecological issues or contamination which would require legitimate taking care of. In the consistently expanding endeavors to change over waste to riches, the adequacy of changing over human hair to gainful utilize turns into a thought worth grasping. The synthesis of human hair demonstrates that the impact of it fiery debris on bond treated materials ought to be verbalized. It is experimentally realized that the human hair is for the most part made out of mixes of calcium which is fundamentally the same as the concrete. Writing has demonstrated that the human hair cinder essentially contains lime, calcium and protein where it can be utilized as an elective crude material in the generation of divider tile material, solid, concrete glue and others. Human hair as a fiber additionally add to development industry which is it can be decrease in development cost and landfill which it give great execution in properties in concrete and durability of the concrete. In this manner, human hair can be delivered another crude material for advancement in the development business as an added substance in the traditional concrete.

**Keywords:** Compressive strength, Human hair, Copper slag, Rice husk ash, Fibre reinforced concrete.

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Fiber reinforced concrete (FRC) is Portland concrete cement fortified with pretty much haphazardly disseminated filaments. In FRC, a large number of little strands are scattered and circulated arbitrarily in the solid during blending, and accordingly improve solid properties every which way. The idea of utilizing strands as fortification isn't new. Strands have been utilized as support since antiquated occasions. FRC is concrete based composite material that has been created lately. It has been effectively utilized in development with its astounding flexural-elasticity, protection from parting, sway obstruction and incredible penetrability and ice obstruction. It is a powerful method to expand sturdiness, stun opposition and protection from plastic shrinkage breaking of the mortar. Fiber is a little bit of strengthening material having certain trademark properties. Before, endeavors have been made to grant improvement in elastic properties of solid individuals by way of utilizing customary strengthened steel bars and furthermore by applying controlling methods. Albeit both these techniques give rigidity of solid individuals, they, in any case, don't expand the inborn elasticity of cement itself. FRC is picking up consideration as a successful method to improve the presentation of cement .The strands are added to new concrete during the clumping and blending cycle to permit them to be similarly conveyed all through the solid.

### 1.2 HUMAN HAIR

The hairs required for the arrangement of solid 3D squares were gathered from salons and salons. It needs treatment before to be included the solid examples since hairs are not perfect hairs can be of colored, hued, and so on. It is done as in the accompanying advances: Separating hair from other waste: Depending on the source, the gathered hair may contain squanders. This must be taken out. Washing: After arranging, the hair is washed with CH3)2CO to eliminate polluting influences. Drying: The hair is then dried under the sun or in a stove. Subsequent to drying, the hair can be put away with no worry for rot or scent. Arranging: The hair is then arranged by length, shading, and quality.

**Figure 1.1: Cleaning of Human hair with acetone**

### 1.3 COPPER SLAG

It is a purifying extant of copper waste During refining, polluting influences become slag which skims on the liquid metal. Slag that is extinguished in water produces rakish granules which are discarded as waste or used as talked about beneath

**Figure 1.2: Copper Slag**

## 1.4 RICE HUSK ASH

To explore the exhibition of plane cement and rice husk debris solid open to modern condition was chalked out in this brief length study. The program is made out of compressive quality examination, weight reduction study, impact of carbonation, PH test study and ultrasonic heartbeat speed test study. examination to consider the conduct of plain cement having blend extent 1:1.35:3 and rice husk debris concrete having a predefined weight of rice husk debris presented to modern condition for 28 days uncovered that plain solid 3D square crumbled more than rice husk concrete . Its quality of PCC open to forceful medium decreased essentially .10% substitution of concrete by rice husk debris makes the solid impenetrable and upgrades the opposition of cement to various condition. The compressive quality and toughness of cement expanded fundamentally when 10%RHA (by weight) instead of concrete was included. The decrease in quality was mostly because of extensive salt arrangement and debilitating of bonds. The development of extensive salt likewise diminished in loss of cementations properties and loss of weight. The plain concrete presented to H2SO4 arrangement was discovered to be least sturdy. This examination likewise shows that higher the ultrasonic heartbeat speed, lower is the disintegration.

**Figure 1.3: Rice Husk Ash**

## 1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To calculate the Optimum content of human hair, Rice husk Ash and copper slag in concrete.
2. To find out the values of strength properties like flexural strength, Split tensile strength, and compressive strength of the concrete having human hair, Rice husk Ash and copper slag
3. To find out some fresh characteristics of the concrete.

## 1.6 LITERATURE REVIEW ON HUMAN HAIR, RICE HUSK ASH AND COPPER SLAG

**Bertil Persson** revealed that on these mechanical properties, for example, quality, creep, flexible modulus and shrinkage of self-compacting concrete and the relating properties of typical compacting concrete (NCC). The report included eight blend extents of fixed or air-relieved examples. The water fastener proportion which is utilized in this (w/b) differing somewhere in the range of 0.24 and 0.80. Half of the blends were SCC and rests were NCC. The timeframe at stacking of the solid blend in the drag contemplates fluctuated somewhere in the range of 2 and 90 days. The outcomes showed that versatile modulus, creep and shrinkage of SCC didn't change fundamentally from the comparing properties of NCC.

**Ahmadi et.al** revealed the advancement of Mechanical properties as long as 180 days of self-compacting concrete and conventional cement blends in with rice-husk debris (RHA), from a rice paddy processing industry. Two diverse substitution rates of concrete by RHA, 10%, and 20%, and two distinctive water/cementitious material proportions (0.40 and 0.35) were utilized for oneself compacting and ordinary solid examples. The outcomes were contrasted and those of oneself compacting concrete without RHA. SCC blends show higher compressive and flexural quality and lower modulus of versatility instead of the typical cement. Upto 20% supplanting of concrete with rice husk debris in framework caused decrease being used of concrete and consumptions, and furthermore improved the nature of cement at the timeframe of over 60 days. It was said that RHA gives a decent impact on the Mechanical properties following 60 days.

**Krishna Murthy N. et.al** announced Self-compacting concrete has great characteristics, efficiency and working conditions because of expulsion of stays away from. Intended for self-compacting solid blend plan in with 29% of coarse total, supplanting of concrete with Metakaolin and class F fly debris, mixes of both and controlled SCC blend in with 0.36 water/concrete proportion and 388 liter/m3 of concrete glue volume. After that they presented Metakaolin and class F fly debris were easy to use for SCC configuration blend, and viewed as most encouraging structure for the progressive changes on structures.

**Roshni K G et al** contemplated on the Strength and Durability Studies on Concrete Containing Copper slag and GGBS. This venture is applicable as expense of the building material is expanding and accessibility of the material is diminishing, which prompts numerous natural issues. Sand in the solid was supplanted by Copper slag and the concrete was supplanted by GBFS in various extents. Quarry sand was supplanted by0, 15, 25, 35 and 45%, and concrete was supplanted at a level of 0, 30 and half. The quality and toughness properties of the blends were contrasted and the properties of traditional solid blend. Quality tests, for example, compressive quality, split rigidity, and solidness properties, for example, sulfate assault, and water retention tests were completed. From the outcomes it tends to be reasoned that Copper slag and GGBS can be successfully utilized as supplanting materials in cement

## 1.7 PREPARATION OF MIX SAMPLES

The M 20 concrete grade is utilized in this study for mix proportioning. It's composed according to IS 10262-1982 principles. A blend ratio received was cement sand: coarse aggregate: water/concrete quantitative connection severally. Blend extent utilized in this examination was 1:1.72:2.83 (M 25) complying with IS 10262-2009 with water-concrete proportion of 0.4 and Superplasticizer of 0.75%. The trial examination comprised by fluctuating level of eggshell powder as incompletely supplanted with customary Portland cement of 43 grade. The level of eggshell was shifted by 6%, 12%, 18%, and 24%. The solid cubes of 150mm×150mm×150mm blocks were tried. The compressive quality of 28 days strength was resolved.

## 1.8 WORKABILITY OF CONCRETE

The workability of the concrete mix was measured by slump test. The slump test was used to measure the workability of concrete. The slump va1ues are provided in figure 1.4.

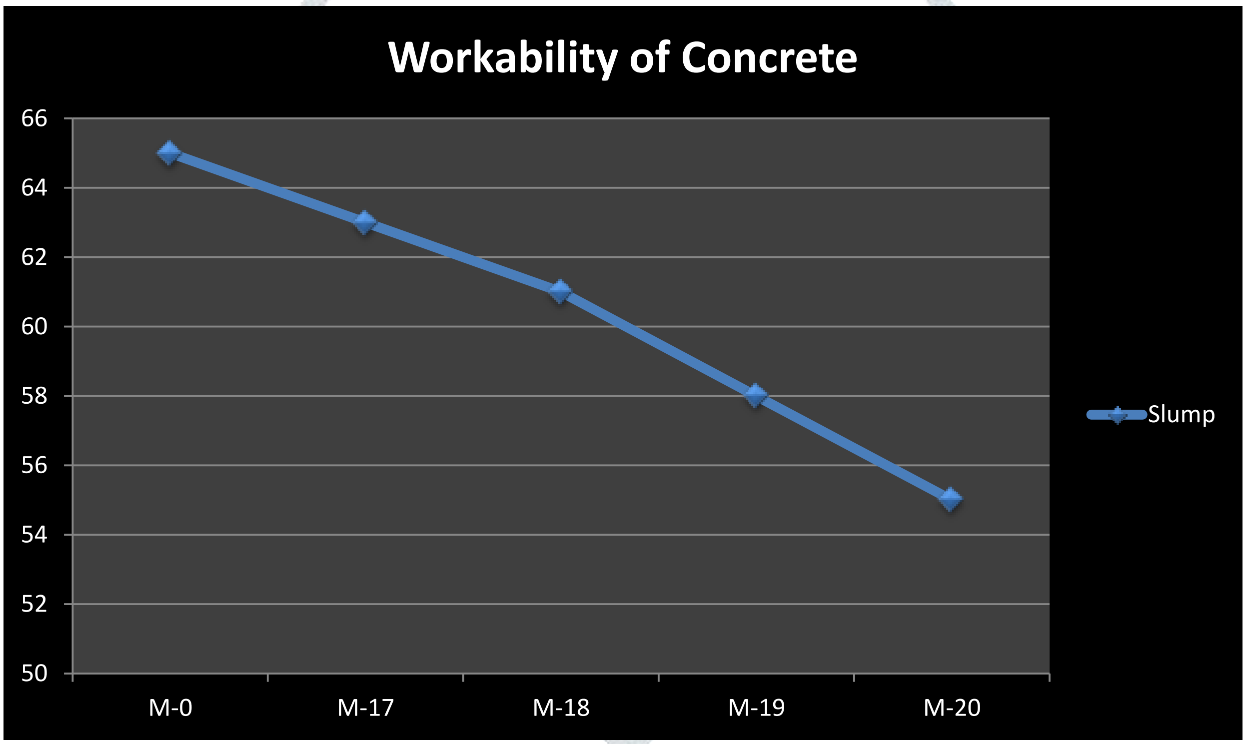


**Figure 1.4: Workability of Concrete by using coir fibre, Recron fibre and Steel Slag**

## 1.9 COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TEST

The concrete strength depends on various aspects like the cement type, quality or proportion of copper slag, recycled aggregates and curing temperature. The compressive strength results are given in figure 1.5.

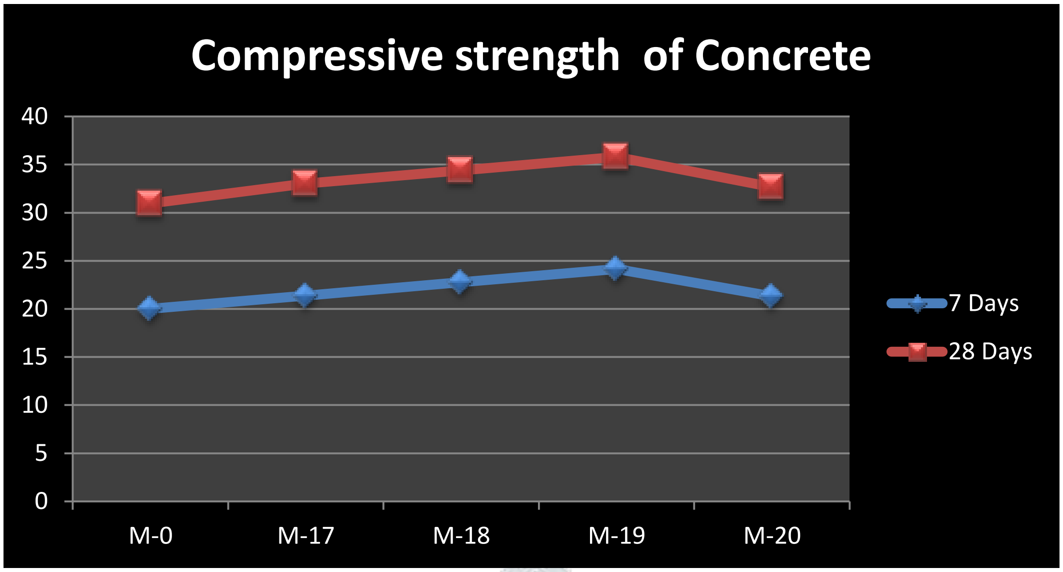


**Figure 1.5: Compressive strength of Concrete by using Human hair, Rice Husk Ash and Copper Slag**

### 1.10 SPLIT TENSILE STRENGTH TEST

The split tensile strength examination was performed to confirm to IS 516-1959 so as to achieve the value of concrete aged 7 days and 28 days. The outcomes are displayed in figure 1.6.

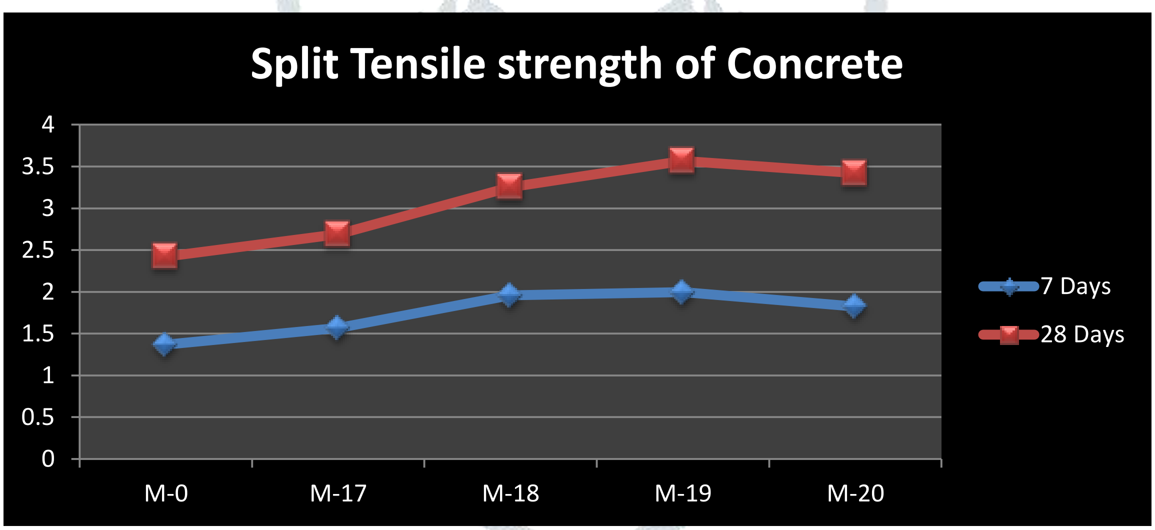


**Figure 1.6: Split tensile strength of Concrete by using Human hair, Rice Husk Ash and Copper Slag**

### 1.11 FLEXURAL STRENGTH TEST

The Flexural examination was performed to confirm to IS 516-1959 so as to achieve the value of concrete aged 7 days and 28 days. The outcomes are displayed in Figure 1.7.

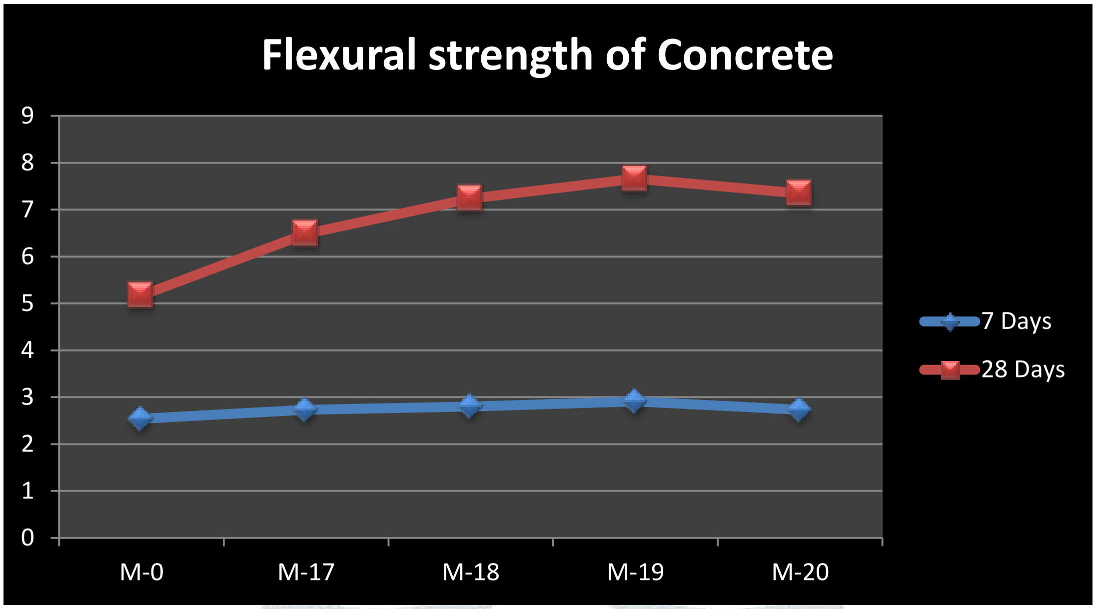


**Figure 4.20: Flexural strength of Concrete by using Human hair, Rice Husk Ash and Copper Slag**

## CONCLUSION

Below are the conclusions that can be drawn from the research based on the studies and the test results.

1. The utilization of human hair fiber not only in engineering industries but also in medical and other fields is the best way to deal with such type of waste instead of throwing it to the waste streams.
2. During utilization of the hair in the concrete mix, the problem of uniform scattering of the hair is of main concern.
3. It is clear from the results that the addition of Human Hair Fiber in the concrete has no effect on the ductility and toughness as far as the increment in strength is of concern.
4. It is observed that the hair fibre provides remarkable increment in properties of the concrete according to the percentages of hair by weight of the cement and is found to be economical with its availability in abundance.
5. The literature study concludes that the1flexural strength and compressive strength increases1with the coir fibre and Recron fibre in the concrete.
6. With the increase in human hair, Rice husk ash and copper slag in concrete, the workability of concrete also increases.
7. The cost of forming concrete can be reduced by using human hair, Rice husk ash and copper slag in it.
8. By using human hair, Rice husk ash and copper slag, we can make environment more sustainable.

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