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A Research on the Behaviour of Concrete by Partially Replacement of Cement with Sugarcane Bagasse

Anisha[1], Dr. Sumesh Jain[2]

[1]M Tech Student, [2]Professor,

[1,2]Department of Civil Engineering, Om Institute of Technology and Management, Hisar, Haryana, India

ABSTRACT

We are well aware that the production of cement does a lot of harm to the environment. It includes tons of similar carbon emissions from other chemicals. Research has shown that every ton of cement output releases half a ton of carbon dioxide, so the need to regulate the use of cement is immediate.

For example, Sugar Cane Bagasse Ash is hard to arrange on the hand materials squanders which is consequently ecological danger. The Bagasse debris gives concrete strong early cohesion, and also decreases cement porousness. During hydration, the silica present in the Bagasse debris reacts with concrete segments and gives extra properties such as chloride opposition, erosion obstruction and so on. Using Bagasse debris in concrete thus decreases the ecological pollution as well as improves the properties of cement and thus decreases the quality. This undertaking manages for the most part to substitute concrete with Bagasse debris in defined degree and to test the mixed cement on SCBA.

The solid blend formed by fluctuating the Bagasse debris' differential extent at 0 percent, 10 percent, 15 percent, 20 percent, 30%, 40 percent. The test result shows that the consistency of solid increases up to 10 per cent Sugar stick bagasse debris with concrete supplanting.

KEYWORDS: *Sugarcane bagasse ash, Workability, Compressive strength, Compaction factor, Slump test*

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INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane is core food crop in damp and subtropical countries. It is the significant asset for the sugar creation. Sugarcane bagasse (SCBA) is the waste made after juice extraction from sugarcane and agribusiness consume. The Sugarcane bagasse (SCBA) is gained through the control consuming of sugarcane bagasse. The SCBA makes the natural Problem because of direct removal on the open ground

This waste, use would not exclusively be conservative may likewise bring about outside trade profit and natural contamination control. A few analysts and even the Portland concrete industry are examining choices to deliver green structure materials. Modern squanders, for example, impact heater slag, fly debris and silica vapor are being utilized as strengthening concrete substitution materials. Presently, there has been an endeavor to use the huge measure of bagasse debris, the buildup from an in-line sugar industry and the bagasse-biomass fuel in electric age industry.

In managed conditions, this waste also gives rubbish of shapeless silica, which has pozzolanic properties. A few experiments on the remains genuinely obtained from corporations have been conducted to research the movement of pozzolanic and their suitability as decks and their halfway concrete substitution. While the use of Sugarcane Bagasse debris (SCBAs) as concrete substitute materials may be reliable in order to increase efficiency and the the cost of materials for production, such as morter, tiles and soil concrete squares, industrial construction, conveyors of water and retainers, road asphalt, houses, and so on. The bagasse squander is provided by 2.1 ton sugarcane. 527 kg.

There are loads of natural effects of concrete on our environment. Concrete industry making natural issue by CO2 during assembling of concrete. Today specialists are all the more centering nature issue all inclusive. On the opposite side Sugarcane bagasse debris produced in sugarcane factory making condition issue as a large portion of the part is utilized as a land fill. The utilization of sugarcane bagasse debris in concrete expanded the normal measure of compressive quality when contrasted with the typical quality cement. The result of this work shows that most extreme quality of cement could be accomplished. Then, in the current time there is a tremendous ascent in the creation of sugar around the world, and very 1487Million tons of sugarcane are yearly delivered in everywhere throughout the world, which leaves around 41–47 % bagasse a short time later squeeze expulsion.

LITERATURE REVIEW

S. G. Harshali S. Recruit, Prof. B. S. Bhalerao (2019)1 "Incomplete Replacement of Cement By Sugarcane Bagasse Ash and their Effect on Concrete" In these venture bagasse

debris has been synthetically and genuinely described and in part supplanted in the proportion of 0%,5%,10% and 15% by weight of concrete new solid that is droop cone test were attempted just as solidified solid test is compressive quality and flexural quality at the time of 7days and 28 days was gotten. Substitution of concrete by bagasse debris diminish mechanical waste and to spare concrete. By sparing concrete decreased ozone harming substances discharge and makes ecological green. As the level of sugarcane bagasse debris builds the compressive quality of cement will in general increment up to 10% and afterward begin's diminishing with the expansion of debris content. Water necessity expanded as the level of BA expanded. Bagasse debris is a significant pozzolanic material and it can possibly be utilized as an incomplete swap for concrete. What's more, make development less expensive. This could diminish the ecological issues and limit the necessity of land fill region to arrange BA.In this examination paper they discovered quality increment up to 10 % after then reductions.

Sajjad Ali Mangi, Jamaluddin, Wan Ibrahim, AbdHalid Abdullah, ASM Abdul Awal, (2014)2 "Use of sugarcane bagasse debris in concrete as halfway substitution of concrete" This exploration tends to the reasonableness of sugarcane bagasse debris (SCBA) in concrete utilized as incomplete concrete substitution. Two evaluations of cement M15 and M20 were utilized for the exploratory investigation. The concrete was incompletely supplanted by SCBA at 0%, 5%, and 10%, by weight in ordinary quality solid (NSC). SCBA in solid invigorates the higher compressive when contrasted with the typical quality cement, subsequently ideal outcomes were found at the 5% supplanting of concrete with SCBA. The utilization of SCBA in concrete isn't just a waste-limiting Technique, additionally it spares the measure of concrete. The supplanting of concrete with SCBA builds the usefulness of new concrete; accordingly, utilization of super-plasticizer isn't basic. It is suggested that future research ought to be performed to survey the utilization of SCBA in concrete for a few properties of cement for instance modulus of flexibility, flexure test, split elastic test, drying shrinkage and so forth.

A. Lakshmi Priya, S. Ragupathy, (2013)3"Effect of Sugarcane Bagasse Ash on Strength Properties of Concrete" For test examinations, Sugarcane bagasse debris and its synthetic properties are acquired from KCP sugar manufacturing plant, Andhra Pradesh. Standard Portland concrete was halfway supplanted by sugarcane bagasse debris in the proportion of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% by weight and the impact of Sugarcane bagasse debris as an incomplete substitution material has been analyzed on new solid tests by Compaction factor test and Slump cone test just as on solidified cement with tests for Compressive quality, Split rigidity, Flexural quality and Modulus of Elasticity. Fractional substitution of concrete by SCBA supports usefulness of new concrete; in this way utilization of super plasticizer isn't basic. The outcomes demonstrated that, the solid with 10% SCBA substitution following 28 days of relieving, indicated greatest quality when contrasted with concrete with other rate substitution blends. As the flexural elasticity of SCBA concrete is more it very well may be utilized in pieces, pillars and so on., where higher flexural rigidity is required. In the monetary perspective, the concrete supplanted by SCBA sets aside cash. Since bagasse debris is a side-effect material, its utilization as a concrete supplanting material lessens the degrees of CO2 outflow by the concrete business. What's more its utilization settle the removal issues related with it in the sugar enterprises and in this manner keeping the earth liberated from contamination.

Jayminkumar J. Patel, Dr. S. K. Raijiwala (2015)4 "Exploratory Study on Use of Sugar Cane Bagasse Ash in Concrete by Partially Replacement with Cement" In this work sugar stick bagasse debris which is taken from one of the sugar plant of south Gujarat (INDIA) utilized in M25 evaluation of cement by supplanting concrete 5% by weight and contrast and ordinary M25 evaluation of cement to check the plausibility of sugar stick bagasse debris in concrete. The exploratory outcome shows that the expansion in the quality of cement with utilization of sugar stick bagasse debris. Consequently, with the utilization of sugar stick bagasse debris in part substitution of concrete in solid, we can expand the quality of cement with lessening the utilization of concrete. Likewise it is best utilization of sugar stick bagasse debris rather than land filling and make condition clean.

E. S. Abdulkadir, B. O. Oyejobi, A. A. Lawal (2016)5 "Assessment of Sugarcane Bagasse Ash As A Replacement For Cement In Concrete Works" This exploration assesses the appropriateness of SCBA as a fractional substitution for concrete in solid creations. All out weight of 34.7kg of sugarcane bagasse (SCB) was acquired and consumed at 7000C. An aggregate of 2.71kg of SCBA was gotten in the wake of going the remaining through 45µm strainer, standard size of conventional portland concrete (OPC). Substance test was directed on SCBA to assess its rate arrangement. It was then used to supplant OPC by weight in proportion of (0%, 10%, 20% and 30%). 10% supplanting of concrete with SCBA yielded compressive quality of 22.3N/mm2 and 83.2% of PAI; 20% substitution yielded 20.1N/mm2 and 75% of PAI, and 30% substitution yielded the compressive quality of 17.3N/mm2 and 64.5% of PAI. 10% and 20% trade can be utilized for strengthened cement with typical totals and 30% for fortified cement with lightweight totals. The compressive quality of the solid 3D shapes for all the blend proportion increments with restoring age and diminishes as the SCBA content increments.

Shruthi O H, Dr. HEramma,Yashwanth M K, Keerthigowda B S et al.(2010)7 had concentrated on incomplete substitution of SCBA blend in concrete .In this investigation work they utilized different % of SCBA with substitution of concrete in solid .He saw that the exploratory outcome for the 10% substitution of bagasse debris to OPC has increment in quality in correlation with 0% and 5% substitution. Past 10% substitution of bagasse debris, the quality was diminished.

Mr. K. R. Kawade et al., Mr. J. R. Rathi, Miss Vaishali D. Girge(2014)8 had concentrated on "Impact of utilization of Bagasse debris on Strength of Concrete" they had Chemically and Physically Characterized and fractional supplanted in the proportion of 0%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% by weight of concrete in concrete. The outcomes show that the SCBA concrete had altogether higher compressive quality contrasted with that of the solid without SCBA. It is discovered that the concrete could be beneficially supplanted with SCBA up to greatest furthest reaches of

15%. Despite the fact that the ideal degree of SCBA content was accomplished with 15% substitution. Fractional substitution of concrete by SCBA expands functionality of new concrete, in this way utilization of Super Plasticizer isn't fundamental.

RanchanaLataSigh and S. M Ali Jawaid,(2011)9 had concentrated on "use of sugarcane Bagasse debris (SCBA) as Pozzolanic Material in concrete" Agricultural and modern side-effects are usually utilized in solid creation as concrete substitution materials (CRM) or as admixtures to improve both new and solidified properties of concrete just as to spare nature from the negative impacts brought about by their removal .The consequences of this examination showed (10% sugarcane bagasse debris) in mixed cement had essentially higher compressive quality, as contrast with 20% sugarcane bagasse debris. Sugarcane bagasse debris is pozzolanic material which might be used in the creation of pozzolanic concrete solid which prompts decrease in cost.

HumrerngRukzon, PrinyaChindaprasirt (2010)10 "Usage of bagasse debris in high-quality solid" This paper presents the utilization of bagasse debris (BA) as a pozzolanic material for delivering high-quality cement. Portland concrete sort I (PC) is halfway supplanted with finely ground bagasse debris. The solid blends, to a limited extent, are supplanted with 10%, 20% and 30% of BA individually. It is conceivable to create high-quality cement with the mix of the finely ground bagasse debris. The joining of 30% of BA diminishes the chloride infiltrations and improves the qualities of cement. The outcomes demonstrate that the cements containing up to 30% of BA display the compressive quality in the scope of 65.6–68.6 MPa (at 28 days), which is higher than that of the control concrete (101–105%). All in all, the fuse of BA essentially improves the protection from chloride entrance of cement by expanding pozzolanic response, by upgrading the precipitation locales of hydration items and by lessening Ca (OH)2 of cement.

Shiva Kumar, Karthik, Sidramappa (2016)11 "Studies on Mechanical Properties of Concrete Using Sugarcane Bagasse Ash (SCBA)" Based on the destinations set in the current examination and the test work completed in the research facility, the accompanying ends are drawn. The consuming temperature was seen as 900°c - 1100°c. There was uncontrolled consuming and cooling of SCBA. The compressive quality test outcomes uncovered that for 10%, 20% and 30% substitution of SCBA, the variety The Split elasticity test results uncovered that for 10%, 20% and 30% substitution of SCBA, the variety in M20 evaluation of cement was seen to be: 13.7%, 15.3% and - 52% Restricting property was insufficient. As the substitution of SCBA expanded, the official of elements of cement was moderately less. As the substitution of SCBA expanded the water necessity expanded, this might be a direct result of high carbon content.

BabooRai, Khan Naushad B, Abhishek Kr, TabinRushad S, Duggal S. K (2017)12, "Impact of SCBA and Marble powder blend in Concrete blend" Studied the properties like usefulness, compressive and flexural quality of the solid by shifting the proportion of SCBA as a substitution in solid blend of M30 grade as the heaviness of concrete at one time then as the heaviness of sand. Blocks of mortar (1:3) with shifting incomplete substitution of concrete, with a similar measure of WMP were casted and correspondingly for sand too. Rates of substitution were 0%,5%,10%,15% and 20% and properties of example were tried following 7, 14 and 28 days separately. It was finished up from the investigation that compressive quality of the example with WMP supplanting concrete declines consistently as the level of WMP increments yet act of spontaneity is there with the expansion in relieving days. Though, compressive quality of the example with WMP supplanting sand more than that of concrete substitution one yet it additionally increments just with the expansion in the times of curing. Workability with the two sorts of substitutions was seen as of medium level.Flexural quality of the solid blend increments in with increment in the estimation of WMP granules utilized in the blend.

Mr. D. Srinivasan et al., (2012)13 has researched on "Trial Study on Bagasse Ash in Concrete". They had seen that Sugar Cane bagasse is stringy waste-Product of sugar refining industry, and causing genuine ecological issue which fundamentally contains aluminum particle and silica. Hear bagasse debris has been artificially and truly portrayed, and halfway supplanted in the proportion of 0%, 5%, 15%, 25% by weight of concrete in concrete. New solid tests like compaction factor test and droop cone test were embraced, just as solidified solid test like compressive quality, split rigidity, flexural quality and modulus of flexibility at 7 years old and 28 days was finished. The outcomes show that the SCBA in mixed cement had fundamentally higher compressive quality, elasticity, and flexural quality contrast with that of the solid without SCBA. It is discovered that concrete could be profitably supplanted with SCBA up to greatest furthest reaches of 10%. Halfway substitution of concrete by SCBA expands functionality of new concrete; in this way utilization of Superplasticizer isn't considerable. The thickness of solid reductions with increment in SCBA content.

AarcosRliveira, Airo Alexander (2016)14 "Sugarcane Bagasse Ash as a Partial Portland Cement Replacement Material" This examination is centered around the assessment of the impacts of the incomplete substitution of Portland concrete by sugar stick bagasse debris (SCBA) in mortars. In view of the led analysis and as per the outcomes got, it very well may be inferred that the sugarcane bagasse utilized introduced a yield of sugarcane bagasse debris (SCBA) of 10% with an extent of 84% SiO2 and 5% carbon. The silica in SCBA is available both in the undefined stage just as the crystalline periods of Cristobalite and Quartz; the debris that was considered is made out of particles with sizes somewhere in the range of 1 and 14mm and with a surface region of the request for 24m 2/g the increments of 10%, 20%, and 30% of SCBA brought about a postponement of 10 minutes in the timeframe between the set times; The records of pozzolanic action demonstrate the pozzolanicity of SCBA. The mortar with the best extents of debris would in general be progressively permeable, which legitimizes the more prominent estimations of retention found. The incomplete replacement of Portland concrete by up to 30% of debris in the blend didn't achieve any critical adjustment in the particular mass of the mortar; the mortar with extents of SCBA in replacement with concrete somewhere in the range of 0 and 30%, at 7 and 28 days, demonstrate the likelihood to substitute up to 20% of concrete by SCBA without harming its obstruction. The expansion of 30% of

concrete by SCBA is practical, up to an obstruction of the material equivalent to that found in the test examples of 100% concrete isn't demanded; and feature that the got outcomes are explicit for the sugarcane bagasse debris got. Distinctive consume methodology can be utilized to get debris without crystalline stages. That being stated, a pre-treatment of the sugarcane bagasse would forestall conceivable pollution by quartz.

J. Murth and V. Siva Kumar (2015)15 contemplated the opposition of corrosive assault of ternary mixed cement by inundating the 3D shapes for 32 weeks in sulphuric corrosive and hydrochloric corrosive arrangements. Twofold mixed cement was created utilizing 20% class F fly debris and ternary mixed cement was created utilizing 20% fly debris and 8% silica seethe by weight of concrete. They inferred that the ternary mixed cement was performing better that the conventional plain concrete and parallel mixed cement. They saw that the mass misfortune for 28 and 90 days of M20 PCC examples were 19.6% and 16.1% individually. They likewise saw that the time taken for decrease of 10% mass misfortune when submerged in 5% H2So4 and 5% HCL arrangements was 32 weeks.

C. Ganesan, K. Rajagopal,J. Thangavel, (2014)16 "Evaluation of bagasse debris as beneficial cementitious material" In this examination, the impacts of BA content as fractional substitution of concrete on physical and mechanical properties of solidified cement are accounted for. The properties of cement researched incorporate compressive quality, parting rigidity, water retention, porousness trademark

Materials and Methodology

In this study, rubber is used as the partial replacement of coarse aggregate by different amount of percentage. The coarse aggregate is replaced by 10%, 30%, and 40% by the rubber. The materials used for the preparation of concrete

- Cement
- Fine aggregate
- Coarse aggregate
- Sugarcane bagasse ash
- Water

To investigate the properties and suitability 0f the fine aggregate for the intended application, the following tests were carried out.

- DRY DENSITY
- Sieve analysis test
- consistancy test

Several test methods will be used to complete this project, these are:

- Compressive strength
- Workability Test
  i) Slump cone test
- Split tensile strength Test
- compaction factor test

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Tests

Consistency of SCBA Cement

The consistancy test was carried out according to IS 4031-1988 .FindoutbyVicat 's apparatus and the average results were tabulated as indicated in table no 4.4 below.

Consistency Test Result for SCBA Cement

% of SCBA in Cement	Wt of Cement(g)	Wt of SCBA (g)	Water Content(g)	W/C Ratio (ml)	Consistancy (mm)
0	445	0	140	30	39
10	427.5	22.5	137	32	39.6
15	405	45	138	34	39.9
20	360	90	126	40	39.2
30	315	140	120	38	38.9
40	270	180	108	40	38.5

The above table shows that the Consistancy for Cement Sample with 0% SCBA was 39 mm, 10% SCBA was 39.6 mm, 15 % SCBA was 39.9 mm, 20% SCBA was 39.2mm, 30 % SCBA was 38.9 mm, 40% SCBA was 38.5 mm . It was reported that SCBA is hygroscopic in nature, and it needs more water for proper consistency due to the irregular shape with rough surfaces and highly porous textures of SCBA compared to that of cement. The higher porous texture of SCBA increases the water demand and consequently decreases the flow value, thus resulting in a reducing workability the smaller particle size of SCBA increases the specific surface area, and water cannot be totally reached in each pore, thus decreasing the flow value.

Slump cone test:-

Slump cone test is utilized to check the usefulness of cement. A consistent water concrete proportion of 0.45 is utilized all through the exploration work. Extra water lessening admixture is utilized to build the functionality of cement. The test was performed following blending Table no 4.5 shows the droop estimations of solid blend at characterized substitution. Graphical portrayal of the droop test esteems represented in figure. Realities uncovered that slump value esteem increments with increment in the nature of SCBA blend in solid .This expanding example of droop directly affects the workability of concrete and ultimately increase the workability of concrete with increase in the SCBA mix in concrete proportion.

Slump test value of SCBA mixing Concrete

Sr. No	Sample designation	% of SCBA	Slump Test value(mm)
1	M0	0	31.50
2	M1	10	40.80
3	M2	15	41.25
4	M3	20	48.74
5	M4	30	59.21
6	M5	40	74.52

Degree of workability Good

Compressive Strength:- The compressive strength increase with10% SCBA mix after that gradually decreases for the increasing replacement percentage of SCBA mix in concrete. This is negative sign using it as structural concrete. For mix M0 (Normal Mix), the characteristics compressive strength after 28 days is 48.26 N/sq. mm for M40grade(1:1.33:2.63) of concrete. It decreases continuously with increase in replacement proportion of SCBA mix in concrete.The frequency of testing of compressive strength by cube test is as follows:

Compressive strength of various Mix proportion at 7,14,28 days (use normal water)

Sample Designation	% Replacement of SCBA in cement	Compressive strength at 7 days	Compressive Strength at 14 days	Compressive Strength at 28 days
M0	0	40	44	48.26
M1	10	38	50	53.00
M2	15	41.05	54.2	56.30
M3	20	33.66	46.72	50.04
M4	30	30.5	42.06	47.08
M5	40	28.05	39.04	42.05

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusion has been found from the present work:-

The main purpose of this study was to analyze the effects of SCBA cement mix on concrete properties. Workability analysis, compressive strength, durability, fineness and reliability per unit concrete quantity.

1. As the replacement ratio of SCBA decreases in concrete, the mixtures slump and their workability increases further.
2. Because the substitution rate of SCBA decreases in concrete then the compacting strength of the blends increases gradually and workability increases.
3. For the rising replacement percentages 28 days the compressive strength of the concrete gradually increases, M5, M10, M20, M30, Mc0ncrete, and M5, M1.
4. For strengthening, construction, roads and industrial structures respectively, the SCBA combining concretes are often used.
5. The research results show that the increase in concrete strength with the use of bagasse ash sugar cane up to 10%. Therefore, we are able to increase the strength of concrete by reducing cement consumption by using SCBA in concrete. It is possible to use bagasse ash of sugar cane instead of ground filling and cleaning up the environment.
6. Compared to conventional solid concrete, SCBA provides the highest compressive strength, so the different percent substitution of the cement with SCBA demonstrates optimal results.
7. SCBA use is not only a waste reduction tool in construction, it also reduces the amount of cement.
8. The power of the sugar cane bagasse ash is primarily increased by the presence of large amounts of silica. The strength of compressive is decreased in normal water for 7, 14 and 28 days.

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