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Artificially Intelligent Strength of Tertiary Cement Concrete, Natural Aggregate Is Anglizated with Recycled Aggregate

Dr. Uday Shankar Patil [1], Dr. Shikha Bhardwaj [2*], Sangram Chandrakant Patil [3], Ajinkya Suresh Hasabe [4], Dr. Shubhangi A. Kakade [5], Dr. Uday Chandrakant Patkar [6]

Department of Civil Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale, Pune, Maharashtra, India. [1, 3]
Department of Engineering Science, Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, lavale, Pune, Maharashtra, India. [2*]
Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale, Pune, Maharashtra, India. [4]
Department of civil Engineering, Yashoda Technical Campus, Satara, Maharashtra, India. [5]
Department of Computer Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale, Pune, Maharashtra, India. [6]
uday.patil@bharatividyapeeth.edu[1], shikha.shrivas@bharatividyapeeth.edu[2], patil.sangram@bharatividyapeeth.edu[3], ajinkya.hasabe@bharatividyapeeth.edu[4], shubhangikakade_engg@yes.edu.in[5], uday.patkar@bharatividyapeeth.edu[6]
[*]Corresponding Author: Shikha Bhardwaj

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Abstract

The researchers have studied RCA in concrete. Compressive strength is a fundamental criteria, although it has been shown that identical concrete may be created regardless of the quality of RCA. This study aims to demonstrate that ternary blended cement concretes made from RCA are a viable alternative in structural concrete and can remain so in the future. The results of this investigation seeks the best ratio of RCA aggregate to natural coarse aggregates in ternary blended cement concrete by testing the compressive concrete strength made with supplementary cementitious materials & RCA that have been blended together in a consistent manner using a chemical admixture that is effective at high concentrations of water reduction. Compressive strengths at 7 and 28 days were measured for two distinct concrete grades (40 MPa & 60 MPa) using natural coarse aggregate replacement ratios (Rr) of 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, & 1.0 for the recycled coarse aggregates. A total of 84 test specimens in the shape of a cube were cast & examined. According to the results of the experiments, To obtain an equivalent M60 concrete, we can use RCA with a percentage of Rr = 0.5, & with Rr = 1.0, we can achieve an equivalent M40 concrete.

Keywords: Recycled Coarse Aggregates, Blended Concrete, Replacement Ratio, Strength

1. Introduction

The tremendous growth of infrastructure around the world has resulted in a global shortage of natural resources, the recycling of construction wastes has become an option for many economies, particularly those with restricted resources. One tonne of recycled aggregate emits 0.0024 million tonnes of carbon, while one tonne of natural aggregate emits 0.0046 million tonnes. Crushing either reinforced or plain (non-rein forced) concrete results in recycled concrete aggregates (RCA), which are processed in the same stationary recycling processes as natural, crushed aggregates. Typical processing entails removing impurities, crushing in two stages (often using jaw crushers & secondarily using impact crushers), and screening. When building on top of an existing structure (frame, slabs, or pavement) that is predominantly made of concrete, recycled concrete aggregate can be quite useful. Despite RCA's long history of service in the sub-base & concrete pavements of the road building industry [6,7], their utilization in concrete constructions is still relatively uncommon. By reusing waste materials & reducing the need for additional natural aggregates to be harvested, the widespread utilize of RCA in structural concrete has the potential to lessen the negative impacts of building on the environment. More water can be absorbed by recycled aggregates, but their density & strength are lower than those of native aggregates [5]. High-strength concrete RCA may limit water absorption [2]. However, it has been discovered that, after a significant number of processing stages, RCA's water absorption is irrelevant to the original concrete's compressive strength [4]. Thus, RCA is generally weaker than regular concrete [1]. Traditional structural concrete can now investigate the possibility of using many binder combinations with solid wastes from various sources including fly ash, GGBS, silica fume, etc [3]. Concrete's youthful age is increased because these pozzolanic elements, which are an ideal replacement for cement, enhance the material's microstructural characteristics & make it impermeable. Ternary blended cement concretes [3, 7] have durability as well as strength fine-tuned by carefully regulating chemical composition, fineness, & particle size distribution. Alccofine1203 & fly ash can generate high-strength, high-performance concrete by minimising the negative effects of pulverised fly ash (PFA) [3] on early strength gain & setting time. There is a lack of information on how pce based polymer, a third generation super plasticizer, reacts with PFA-Alccofine ternary blended recycled aggregate concrete. Mixing concrete with PFA-Alccofine ternary blended RCA, a high-range water reduction pce-based super plasticizer [8], improves mechanical strength, durability, & manageability. Particulate fly ash & alccofine with a pce-based high-range water-reducer chemical component, this work attempts to generate a comparable ternary mixed recycled aggregate concrete. The purpose of this research is to suggest a suitable amount of 'Replacement Ratio' for replacing natural coarse aggregates with RCA in order to generate concrete with the equivalent strength as that created with only natural coarse aggregates.

Application of Recycled Aggregates

Recycled aggregates are utilized as a concrete bolt and gutter mixture in Australia. The 10mm recycled and recycled sand is utilized by Building Innovation & Construction Technology in Sydney's Lenthall Street Scheme (1999).

According to Recycled Aggregate Products (2001), the market development reports showed greater stabilization and improved floors for structure building work than natural sub-structure aggregates that recycled aggregates are utilized as a granular basis for road building construction. Recycled aggregates may be utilized in embankment filling. The rationale for its use in retention is the same as for the construction of granular base pathways. As paving pills in Hong Kong recycled aggregates were utilized. The recovered aggregate is utilized by the housing department as standard paving blocks (2002). Mehus and Lillestl observed that, following laboratory testing, RCA may be utilized as a recharge material in the pipe sector, as well. The Norwegian Building Research Institute [9]. Figure 1.2 shows diagrammatically the natural & recycled aggregates.

Natural Aggregates Recycled Aggregates

2. Related Work

Chidozie Maduabuchukwu Nwakaire et al. (2022) [10] Porous asphalts made from RCA are a promising experiment in waste management & long-term conservation of natural materials. Porous asphalt wearing courses in highway pavements reduce hydroplaning, traffic noise, glare, & urban heat island effect. Researchers tested porous asphalt mixes with different amounts of coarse RCA to substitute granite. The range of investigated amounts is from 0% to 100%. As a benchmark, we compared our results to those obtained using a mixture devoid of RCA (the "control" group). The mixes' skid, permeability, water susceptibility, & mechanical behaviour were examined under different loads. Granite & RCA increased ITS, rutting resistance, & impact strength in porous asphalt. The 60/40 RCA blend performed admirably in all tests. Because to its 431 kPa ITS & 380 J impact strength, it demonstrated the highest performance. These numbers were 3, and 30, respectively, above the norm. This study recommends RCA in porous asphalt pavements.

Ali Raza et al. (2021) [11] Reusing industrial wastewater & recycling building and demolition waste reduces the exploitation of new natural resources & trash deposit areas, a vital step towards a sustainable environment. RAC made from wastewater from a household sewage treatment plant, a fertiliser factory, a textile manufacturer, a sugar mill, & service station will be tested for mechanical & durability performance. Each sort of wastewater replaced potable water in concrete mixing, and the results were analyzed for their impact on the material's compressive & split tensile strengths, water absorbency, chloride penetration, & resistance to sulfuric acid attack across a range of testing periods. Results reveal that compared to RAC made with drinking water, RAC made using wastewater from a textile business has a extreme CS (32.2 MPa) & STS (3 MPa) that are 16% and 19% higher, respectively. The highest WA (13.88%) was observed when RAC was mixed with wastewater collected from residential sewage systems. When wastewater from a fertiliser factory was utilized to make RAC, mass loss (19.62% at 120 days) due to 4% H2SO4 attack & CP were highest. WA, STS, & acid attack were not significantly different for different RAC mixes, however CS & CP differed.

Uday Shankar Patil, et al. (2021) [12] To create new items that are fit for a sustainable environment, recycling waste product has grown crucial in recent decades. As India's population rises, so does the demand for new buildings, making the infrastructure business the country's second largest after agriculture. This experimental investigation shows that locally sourced concrete trash can provide high-quality aggregate for new construction. By experimentation, recycled concrete compressive strength was examined on days 7 & 28 after placement. Thus, compressive strength was compared to normal concrete. Recycled concrete's compressive strength matches normal concrete after 28 days, according to testing.

João Pacheco et al. (2021) [13] This study uses C&D trash as coarse recycled aggregates in concrete. RCAs can replace natural aggregates to reduce landfill waste and protect mineral resources. C&D trash is a heterogeneous material of uncertain quality, thus recycling it into aggregates needs ensuring that they are suitable for concrete. This paper summarises RCA concerns. Even with old gear, coarse recycled aggregates can be used as construction materials, and preliminary separation is essential to their quality.

Anna M. Grabiec et al. (2021) [14] The study of RCAs has made steady strides in recent years. The impact of both the parent concrete & RCA, which is made by exchanging natural aggregates, has been discussed. Technically, RCA can be used for structural concrete, however it is more commonly employed for sub-bases for a variety of reasons. Consequently, encouraging the adoption of RCA relies on identifying these characteristics. This review compares the physical & chemical qualities of RCA to natural aggregate, then explores how parent concrete or periodically recycled aggregate affects the properties of "next generation" concrete. This paper briefly discusses global RCA standards & their adoption difficulties. The results show that repeated RCA usage degrades concrete and that parent concrete qualities affect future concrete properties. The literature analysis also revealed that unreliable supply & demand, lack of economic viability, and unfavorable public opinion were major barriers to RCA implementation.

Charles Rockson et al. (2020) [15] Concrete made using recycled concrete aggregates may have a multiple binding efficiency with twisted rebar than conventional concrete, so this area needs more research. Twenty beam-end specimens were evaluated utilizing recycled coarse and fine material that was manufactured commercially. The study used a 15 M test bar, a 200 mm bond length, and 25 & 40 mm rebar covers. Compared to the present design guideline & empirical models, the average bond strength was conservative and greater than expected bond strengths for both natural & recycled concrete. Two simpler descriptive bond model equations were presented to calculate bond strength, clarifying the functional link between 1/2 & 1/4 and concrete compressive strength. This research confirms previous findings that existing design codes & empirical equations used to create structures out of recycled concrete are overly cautious.

X. H. Vu et al. (2021) [16] This study examines RCA compressive strength. The specified slump for this concrete mix was 8 centimeters, and its compressive strength was 25 megapascals. 0%, 10%, or 20% RCA could replace natural aggregates. Squeezing samples after 7, 14, & 28 days of cure determined compressive strength. At a 10% replacement rate, the concrete slump did not noticeably alter, as shown by the results. It was unable to guarantee the homogeneity of the concrete mixture while utilizing 20% RCA because the concrete was too hard. When utilizing 10% recycled aggregates, the compressive strength dropped only marginally; when using 20%, it dropped drastically. As a result, using recycled aggregate for only 20% of the total is inappropriate. Based on the findings, employing recycled aggregates at a 10% rate is ideal.

Mahesh Chandra Shah et al. (2021) [17] There is a significant amount of area needed for the disposal of concrete trash, which is a solid waste, and only a small percentage of concrete waste is recycled or repurposed. By substituting this waste for natural aggregates in new concrete, we may reduce the amount of material sent to landfills & amount of pollutants produced. Compressive strength in concrete was tested in order to determine if RCA could be used in place of natural coarse aggregates. The NCA can be reduced by 7%, 14%, 28%, & 35% when RCA is used instead. RCA are extracted from broken concrete cubes and incorporated into fresh concrete in a variety of ways.

Gyanendra Kumar_Attri et al. (2021) [18] Natural aggregates are in short supply in the Indian construction sector as a result of both limited availability & ban on exploitation. This study swapped out conventional paver blocks' use of NCA & RS for ones made from RCA. The mechanical & lasting properties of the paver blocks were investigated by measuring their density, compressive strength, water absorption, abrasion resistance, & ultrasonic pulse velocity. It was found that paver blocks made with coarse RCA could replace up to 45% of NCA, and that paver blocks made with fine RCA could replace up to 40% of RS, without causing any noticeable changes to the blocks' characteristics.

Bhagyashree Panda et al. (2020) [19] Recent increases in the demand for construction supplies can be directly attributed to the rising number of people living in urban areas. Because of this, the ecosystem has suffered as natural resources are used up. One such material is aggregate, which is created by quarrying rocks & crushing them to various acceptable sizes before being utilized in building. Workplace dangers & environmental disruptions like deforestation, air pollution, & noise pollution result from this process, making it imperative to identify suitable replacements for natural aggregates. But every year, millions of tonnes of concrete from demolished structures are either discarded or utilised to artificially increase water tables in the area. Since concrete behaves like a hardened material such as rock, it can be tested to see if it is suitable for use as an aggregate. In this study, RCA is used to construct both flexible & rigid pavements in place of coarse stones acquired from quarries. Several strength tests were conducted, with results compared to those of natural aggregates & International Road & Building Code and the International Building Code, respectively. These tests included a toughness & hardness test of RCA, a compressive strength test of a cube, & tensile strength test of a cylinder with 0, 25, 50, 75, & 100% RCA replacement. According to the results, RCA and natural aggregates can be utilized interchangeably in pavement & building construction if the two are blended in the right proportions.

Hammad Salahuddin et al. (2019) [20] The goal of the experiments is to determine how different quantities of recycled coarse particles affect the behavior of concrete when subjected to higher temperatures. At 30%, 60%, and 100% of the natural coarse aggregates were replaced with RCA made from the concrete rubble of a demolished structure. If you're looking for a place to start, try looking at what other people in your area are charging for a similar service, or what other services are available in your area. Additionally, the feasibility of employing scrap steel wires as a reinforcement to improve the mechanical properties of RCA was explored. Cylindrical specimens of different combinations were tested by measuring their mass loss, ultrasonic pulse velocity, compressive strength, & splitting tensile strength after being heated to 25, 200, 400, & 600 degrees Celsius. However, the recycled aggregate concrete still had a reasonable residual compressive strength, which was on par with the control mixture despite the concrete's assessed attributes deteriorating with increasing exposure temperature.

3. MATERIALS

A. Binder Materials

Fly ash (15%) & Alccofine 1203 (10%) were utilized as supplemental cementitious materials in addition to The primary binding material is Ordinary Portland Cement (KCP Cements) of the 53 grade per IS 4031:1988. All of the mixtures have the same % volumes of the aforementioned binders. In Table 1 we list some of their properties.

Table 1: Standard Portland Cement Grade 53 properties

S.No.	PROPERTY	TEST RESULTS
1	Normal Consistency	33%
2	Specific Gravity	3.15
3	Initial Setting Time Final Setting Time	50 min 395 min
4	Fineness	6 %

Table 2: Properties of Fly ash

S.No.	Major Constituents	(%)
1	SiO_2	59.03
2	Al_2O_3	25.86
3	Fe_2O_3	5.08
4	CaO	2.59
5	MgO	0.76
6	Specific Gravity	2.2

Fine aggregate was washed natural river sand, while coarse aggregate was angular broken stone aggregates, both of which conformed to IS: 383-1970.

The jaw crusher was used to crush & process the tested laboratory specimens. The crushed recycled aggregates were then sieved mechanically using the cylindrical sieve that had been attached to the crusher. The processed & separated 20mm downsizes are derived from the recycled coarse aggregates that were crushed & sorted. In order to get rid of the smaller sized particles & crushed mortar dust, another sieving was done utilizing an IS sieve of size 4.75 mm. It was then necessary to manually remove any loosely attached mortar from the recycled aggregates & mortar particles. Before being used, the recovered coarse aggregates went through a complete pressure washing with clean water, air drying, & bagging. Table 3 displays the similarities and differences between the physical characteristics of natural & recycled coarse aggregates.

Table 3: Aggregates Physical Properties

Item	Specific Gravity	Bulk density(kg/m^3)	Water absorption
Fine aggregate	2.65	1635	0.5%
Coarse aggregate, natural	2.74	1450	0.5%
Coarse aggregate, recycled	2.48	1360	3.6%

Figure 1: Equipment for Crushing & Processing Recycled Aggregates (With Screen Equipment)

Table 4: Dissimilar ingredients with varied proportions

S.No.	Constituents	Specifications (%)	Results (%/wt)
1	Silica (as SiO_2)	19 – 24	23.54
2	Alumina (as Al_2O_3)	3 – 6	5.03
3	Iron (as Fe_2O_3)	1 – 4	3.36
4	Calcium (as CaO)	59 – 64	60.81
5	Magnesium (as MgO)	0.5 – 4	3.20

Specific gravity of 1.10 is achieved by using a high range water reduction pce based super plasticizer to make the concrete workable.

4. Methodology

On the basis of the typical 28-day cube compressive strengths, the optimal RCA replacement ratio for grades M40 & M60 will be determined, which in turn will inform the design mix ratios for each of these groups. Compressive strength of concrete shall be tested on a sufficient number of standard specimens cast in accordance with IS 10262-2019 for two concrete classes of grades M40 & M60 using various replacement ratios for recycled coarse aggregates (0.2, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, & 1.0). After that, we'll cure the samples for the ages you've requested. The specimens must be tested & results recorded in line with IS 516-1959.

Figure 2: Air-dried cube-shaped specimens

5. EXPERIMENTAL

Create a Blend Tables 3 & 4 show the computed quantities of the various concrete ingredients per cubic meter of concrete, depending on the formula used to create M40 & M60 concrete according to the IS 10262-2019 requirements. All of the mixtures had the same percentages of fly ash (15%) & alcofine (10%) of cementitious material. Before pouring the freshly manufactured concrete mix, standard size cube molds meeting the codal criteria were cleaned & carefully greased on the inside. A table vibrator was used to pack the concrete into the moulds & level out the surface. The cubes were unmolded after a period of 24 hours, and they were submerged for 7 days & 28 days in a tank of clean water for curing. At the end of their allotted curing times, the concrete cubes were removed from the curing tank, allowed to air dry, and then brought to a testing facility to have their compressive strengths measured. The tests were conducted in a conventional CTM apparatus according to IS 516-59 specifications, and the load at failure was recorded for each sample. The data was tallied, & mean value of three samples was reported. Utilising 84 standard cube specimens of 150mm size cast with varied replacement ratios of RCA for natural coarse aggregates, including 0.2, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, & 1.0, the 7-day & 28-day durability of ternary blended RCA was assessed.

Table 5: Proportions of M40 Grade Concrete Mix (in kg/m3)

Mix type	M0	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
Rr	0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Cement	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5
Flyash	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5
Alccofine	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Water	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Fine aggregate	709	709	709	709	709	709	709
Coarse aggr., natural	1200	960	720	600	480	240	-
Coarse aggr., recycled	-	240	480	600	720	960	1200
Superplasticiser	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25

Table 6: Proportions of M40 Grade Concrete Mix (in kg/m3)

Mix type	Mix0	Mix1	Mix2	Mix3	Mix4	Mix5	Mix6
Rr	0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Cement	442	442	442	442	442	442	442
Flyash	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5
Alccofine	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Water	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6
Fine aggregate	793	793	793	793	793	793	793
Coarse aggr., natural	1228.6	982.9	737.2	614.3	491.4	245.7	-
Coarse aggr., recycled	-	245.7	491.4	614.3	737.2	982.9	1228.6
Superplasticiser	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45

6. TEST RESULTS

To find the best replacement value, researchers considered the effects of using different percentages of recycled material in place of natural aggregates (Rr = 0.2, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, & 1.0). To determine the 7-day & 28-day compressive strengths, 84 nos. of standard cube specimens (150 x 150 x 150mm dimension) were cast; 42 nos. were made for each grade of concrete. Below is a table & bar charts depicting the results of the tests conducted on the potential replacements for both types of concrete.

Table 7: Differences in compressive strength of cubes at various periods of curing

Grades of Concrete	Replacement Ratio (Rr)	No. of specimen	Mean 7 days strength	Means 28 days strength
M40	0	6	41.7	56.6
	0.20	6	37.5	52.4
	0.40	6	35.9	51.1
	0.50	6	34.4	50.5
	0.60	6	33.6	49.9
	0.80	6	32.8	49.1
	1.00	6	31.5	48.5

Table 8: Compressive strengths of cubes at various ages of curing

Grades of Concrete	Replacement Ratio (Rr)	No. of specimen	Mean 7 days strength	Means 28 days strength
M60	0	6	53.8	75.6
	0.20	6	50.3	72.8
	0.40	6	45.4	71.0
	0.50	6	44.8	69.7
	0.60	6	43.4	68.0
	0.80	6	39.7	62.7
	1.00	6	36.6	59.2

Figure 3: Strength Fluctuation, M40 Grade After 7 Days

Figure 4: Variations in M40 Grade Strength After 28 Days

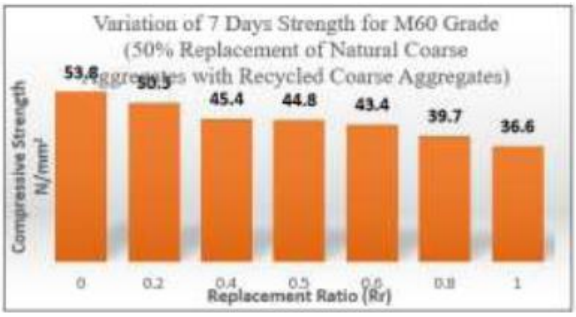

Figure 5: M60 Grade Variation in 7-Day Strength

Figure 6: Strength Variation for M60 Grade After 28 Days

Reducing trash produced by building & industrial activities is another area where recycling & reuse can be put to good use in conjunction with their effectiveness in dealing with the scarcity of natural resources. RCA from demolition concrete wastes, together with other industrial wastes. The increased water absorption value of recycled aggregates (4% vs. 0.5%) can be compensated either by utilizing the recycled aggregates in a saturated surface dry condition during mix preparation or by modifying the mix design. When employing ternary mixed recycled aggregate, parametric experiments demonstrate that M40 & M60 concrete can achieve higher early strength & the appropriate goal strength or more after curing for 28 days. Blended concrete mixes that replace some of the Portland cement with superfine pozzolanic elements like fly ash (15%) & alccofine (10%) are expected to have improved packing, stronger performance under load, & possibly longer durability. Up to 1% pce-based super plasticizer is recommended to be added to the suggested concrete mixtures in order to dramatically cut down on the water binder ratio & improve the concrete's mechanical performance.

1. After 28 days of curing in M40 grade, the proposed ternary blended RCA surpassed its target compressive strength by 130% for Rr = 0.2 & 100% for Rr = 1.0 compared to conventional concrete (as mandated by applicable BIS rule).
2. M40 & M60 concrete grades, the control mix (Rr = 0) produced 141% & 126% of their typical compressive strength after 28 days, respectively.

3. Third, the proposed ternary blended recycled aggregate concrete may achieve the same compressive strength with natural coarse aggregate replacement levels of up to 100% (Rr = 1.0) for M40 grades & 50% (Rr = 0.5) for M60 grades.

7. CONCLUSION

The experimental investigation reveals the viability of employing fly ash & alccofine in place of cement & RCA in place of natural ones, providing insight into the production of carbon-friendly concrete. The early strength development of RCA appears to be influenced by the inclusion of extra pozzolanic admixtures & pce-based chemical admixture, since all of the mixes have consistently given outstanding 7-day strengths, in both classes of concrete M40 & M60. RCA can be used in place of natural coarse aggregates to achieve the necessary compressive strength for M40 grade concrete. The target M60 compressive strength can be achieved by substituting RCA for natural coarse aggregates at the rate of 50%.

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