

A Critical Study on the Role of Construction Technology and Building Materials for a Sustainable Construction

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ABSTRACT: Steep increase in population during the 20th century coupled with industrialization and urbanization have resulted in ever increasing construction activity across the globe and unlimited exploitation of non-renewable natural resources like oil or gas, Earth minerals and metal ores, fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, and natural gas). The construction sector is the largest user of natural resources and highest emitter of CO₂, 5% of the total GHGs released on the globe, during the cement manufacturing process and hence it plays a major role for achieving the sustainable development of our society. Exploring the new materials that reduces the exploitation of natural non-renewable resources and emission of GHGs is one of the options available to study. In the context of achieving sustainability in construction, many researchers have explored and recommended the utilization of recycled aggregates from development and pulverization (C&D) waste for new developments in this project work, use of recycled aggregates from C&D waste is studied, which is generated in millions of tones globally every year, for construction purpose. Benchmarking of selection and suitability of recycled aggregates, generated from C & D waste, for its use in construction with parameters that are being studied and reported by various researchers on recycled aggregates, is done with dry density of the recycled aggregate as the base parameter. Studies revealed that the dry density, of the recycled aggregates (RA) and recycled concrete aggregates (RCA), has strong correlation with other major aggregate properties like water absorption, strength (abrasion, impact and crushing) and soundness properties. Thus, the selection criteria of recycled aggregate from C & D waste is simplified.

Index Terms: - Fossil fuel, GHG, Industrialization, Non-Renewable, Recycled, Sustainability, Urbanization

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "C&D waste" or "construction and demolition waste" is commonly used to describe a large number of waste materials generated from the construction and demolition of buildings and civil infrastructure [1]. While several waste materials from construction and demolition comes a constant, the quantities made can vary greatly with demolition comes typically making twenty to thirty times the maximum amount waste as construction projects [2]. In addition, construction waste consists primarily of off-cuts from new construction materials whereas several demolitions waste materials are worn and are painted, fixed along or otherwise changed from their original state. In present days Urbanization increment rate in India is high

fitting to industrialization. Development rate of India is achievement 12% of GDP. Quick foundation development requires a colossal amount of development assets, property pre-requirements to the area. For enormous development, concrete is supported as it has longer life, low conservation cost and improved execution. For accomplishing GDP value, minor structures are wrecked and develop a tower are built. Security of surroundings is an essential issue which is honestly connected with the continuance of mankind. Parameters like ecological mindfulness, economic advancement, fortress of typical belongings, play a basic duty in present necessities of development office. Because of modernization, obliterated materials are set on areas& not utilized for any. In that case that waste influence the ripeness of land. According to explanation of Hindu online of March 2017[4], India created 32.57 million tons pulverization squander development materials every year. According to explanation of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Delhi, in India, 53million tons strong waste is produced out of which 15.5-million-ton squander is produced from the construction waste materials, in that waste only 5% waste materials are used for construction materials or others purposes. Out of the complete development obliteration waste, 42% is of cement, 28% ceramic's, 3% plastics, 12% wood, 2%metal, and 13% other mixtures [5]. As detailed by worldwide drawing closer, expansion in worldwide development ventures visualize an expand in development use of 5200 billion US dollars in 2016. These figures determine the development in the ventures, roughly 1.8 occasions in 6 Years. For make of cement, 68-80% totals are obligatory. Out of this 70-77% is obviously total and 30-23% is of fine total. According to current investigation by the Fredonia gathering, it is gauge that the worldwide order for development totals may go over 29 billion tons by 2016. Critical this require is the most extreme client China 30%, USA 12% & Europe 10%.India is additionally in best ten clients. From ecological perspective, for development of common totals of one ton, outflows of 0.0054 million ton of carbon exist where concerning one ton reused total formed just 0.0036-million-ton carbon is created. Bearing in mind the worldwide use of 12 billion tons/year of total for solid fabricates, the carbon stride can be resolute for the regular total just as for the recycled aggregates.

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Sustainability: Sustain intends to help or to prop the procedure up without affecting/corrupting nature where we live in. The objective of manageability is that life on the planet can be continued for the not so distant [6].

Three parts of sustainability:

1. Condition
2. Economy and
3. Society.

So, sustainability for the construction domain may be defines as “Understanding and Assuring / ensuring the life cycle of the structure and its energy use for its corresponding carbon emission to be lower during and after construction, for its more service life and durability and for achieving lower depletion of non-renewable natural resources”

Sustainable development in general is:

“The sustainable development is that development which controls the unlimited exploitation of non-renewable natural resources like oil or gas, Earth minerals and metal ores, fossil fuels and groundwater in certain aquifers etc.”

Sustainable development aims at the control of the emission of Green House Gases, GHGs, (CO₂ and NO₂) [7]. That is responsible for unprecedented rise in ambient temperature. That the climate change phenomenon is responsible for the rise in frequencies of floods, droughts and wreaking havoc to human habitat. Globe’ temperature rise 0.5⁰ C for the last 100 years and expected to rise up to 1.4 to 5.8⁰ C. Since the construction sector is the largest user of natural resources Lime stone and cement manufacturing industry emits 5% of total GHGs (CO₂) released on the globe, and has to play a major role towards achieving the sustainable development of our society.

Components of sustainable development in construction: The environment is the most important component of sustainability in construction industry as every engineer or architects now thriving for a construction process where there is no net negative impact on the environment.

Following are the areas where construction industry has to concentrate are

1. Construction materials
2. Manufacturing of materials for construction
3. Process of construction
4. Energy use during the life of a structure
5. Structure repairs and renovation
6. Structure destruction and demolition
7. Waste generation and recycling.

II. RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

To study the possibilities of sustainability of structure in the Indian context. To study the possibilities of carbon dioxide reduction in building life cycle in the Indian context. To evaluate the optimal solution for sustainable built environment in India.

III. DESCRIPTION

A. Methodology

The comprehensive deployment of waste materials, in broad sagacity, will have important benefits in three main

ways. First, the use of waste material has been addition or recycling the need for natural materials, thereby resulting in energy, natural resources, and environment conservation. Second, there is the possibility of altering or modifying physical and chemical properties of the basic material to produce special engineering materials which can be utilized for specific applications, there will be a significant decrease in ecological contamination because of changes in current practices by which the waste material is discarded .In that case we have select the recycling of waste materials from construction demolition of waste materials, To taking the element in sustainable development as part of recycling waste materials in construction and demolition, in that process select one case study related to recycling of construction waste materials and segregate the materials, to separate the materials lab test will be conducted. Finally compare the both results of waste materials and natural aggregates and given the analysis of sustainable development in recycling of waste materials, Flowchart shows the methodology of the project.



B. Production of Concrete Aggregate from Demolition Material

Recycled totals to be contorted from old solid that has been wrecked and expelled from structures, asphalts, establishments, is pulverized and handled into various size divisions. Fortifying steel and other encompassed things, assuming are disengaged and be concerned is taken to avoid virus by grime or other disperse building materials, for example, gypsum or mortar. It is functional to stock up old cement unconnectedly to other devastation waste materials to help avoid the contamination. Proceedings of the past of the demolition concrete materials strength of the concrete, mix designs of concrete and so on would inconsistently be possible, yet in the event that realistic these are helpful in powerful the plausible of the recycled collective waste concrete materials.



Figure I: Wheeled micro crusher located in Amravati

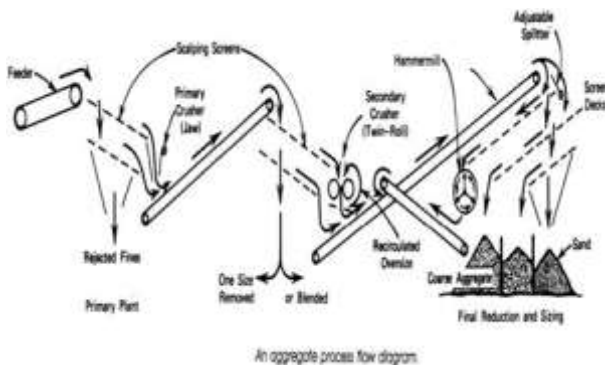


Figure II: Line Diagram of Jaw Crusher

Processing: Most of the waste recyclers use a jaw crusher for primary crushing for the reason it can finger expansive bits of waste concrete and remaining fortification. Impact smashers are favored for auxiliary squashing as they produce a higher qualification of total without followed. Figure II shows the line diagram of jaw crusher, Field weapon. Generally reusing waste materials plants (shown ion figure I) have both essential and optional crusher. The essential smasher every now and again less material down to 55-75mm

Which is bolstered into an optional crusher? The material from the auxiliary crushing at that point goes through two screens that different waste the aggregate in two sizes more prominent than 20 mm, between 20 mm and 8 mm, with the material better than 8 mm being evacuated (and utilized as

street metal). The in addition to 20 mm material is bolstered once more into the optional crusher. The 7-19 mm part is screened to create coarse total conforming to the evaluating necessities of waste materials.

Recycled Wash Water and Aggregate Recovery: Trucks repeating from site to be washed out liberation into a "concrete domestic" where the coarse aggregate and coarse sand are recouped from the "fluid" fines for use once more. Coarse aggregate recuperated from crisp cement waste materials can be reused and considered as journalist to natural aggregates, gave the mortar is sufficiently washed out. Ordinary country low volume prepared blended plants work a reusing framework that settles the solids wastes from the fines out of deferment and afterward permits reuse of the conspicuous wash water. The solids squanders that have settled are once in a while expelled and passable to dry, before transfer to squander arrive territories. For bigger plants the measure of strong waste material to be inclined of is over the top, and a reused wash water framework is regularly utilized once more. Figure III shows the recycled wash water and aggregate recovery.

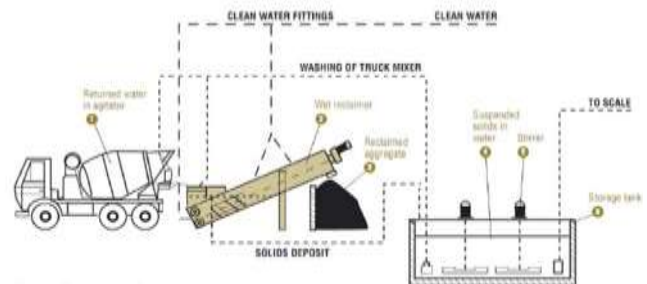


Figure III: recycled wash water and aggregate recovery

C. Quality Control

The current of quality control is from examination of the exceptional cement to accommodation of the second-hand course aggregate cement. Quality control is done by the development necessity and industrialized rules for reused coarse aggregate cement.

- Recycled coarse aggregate.
- Recycled coarse aggregate cement
- Original concrete because of appraisal

Any waste material that does not wind up acclimated the quality necessities of the development prerequisite and additionally industrialized rules at any of three procedures are restricted from use.

D. Tests On Recycled Aggregate

Demolition material of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) and PCC is utilized for reusing in construction industry establishment. The life of RCC decimate material is 30 yrs. Such mated annihilating, sieving & division process are finished by manual pounding strategy. On devastate waste material, waste aggregate tests are conducted which are mentioned in Indian Standard code for natural aggregate & check possibility.



Properties and Results of Recycled Concrete Aggregate

A. Particle Size Distribution

Sieve analysis is carried according to IS 2386 for squashed reused normal aggregate what's more, solid total. It is beginning that reused coarse aggregate are dense to various sizes all through the way toward pulverizing and sieving, which gives the best molecule measure distribution. The amount of fine materials under 4.75mm in the wake of reusing of wrecked waste materials were in the request of 7-26% dependent on the first grade of pulverized waste concrete. The best quality characteristic total can be created by essential, auxiliary and tertiary pounding, while the equivalent can be delivered after essential and optional squashing for dread that of reused waste aggregate. The single pulverizing process is likewise strong on account of reused aggregate. The constituent part shape investigation of reused aggregate shows comparable molecule state of common aggregate got from pulverized shake. The reused aggregate generally meets all the standard pre-requirement of aggregate utilized in cement.

B. Water Absorption

The RCA from construction demolished concrete consist of crushed sandstone aggregate with old mortar adhering to it, the water absorption ranges from **2.3% to 8.2%**, which is comparatively privileged than that of the natural aggregates. Thus, the water absorption results are acceptable. Natural aggregates results obtained from table I recycle aggregates results obtained from table II.

IV. RESULTS

Table I: Natural course aggregate water absorption results

S.no	Determination Number	I	II	III
1	Weight of the saturated-dried sample in g (1)	3210	3380	3582
2	Weight of oven- dried sample in g (2)	3205	3375	3577
3	Water Absorption= $\frac{1-2}{2} \times 100\%$	0.156	0.148	0.139
Average value = 0.147				

Table II: Recycling aggregate water absorption results

S. No	Determination n number	I	II	III
1	Weight of the saturated-	2540	2385	2495

	dried sample in g (1)			
2	Weight of oven- dried sample in g (2)	2535	2380	2490
3	Water absorption= $\frac{1-2}{2} \times 100\%$	0.197	0.210	0.200
Average value = 0.2023				

C. Crushing and Impact Values

The recycled aggregate is comparatively weaker than the natural aggregate next to different automatic actions. As per IS 2386 part (IV), the crushing and impact values for concrete exhausting surfaces should not go beyond 40% & for other than wearing surfaces 50% correspondingly. The crushing & impact values of recycled aggregate convince the BIS specifications limit. From crushing & impact test it is found that use of recycled aggregate is probable for application other than exhausting surfaces. Crushing and impact value results obtained from table III.

Table III: crushing and impact values

S.no	Tests	Natural aggregates	Recycled Aggregates
1.	Crushing values	20.2%	38.4%
2.	Impact values	19.3%	35.6%

D. Specific Gravity

The particular gravity in soaked surface dry stipulation of reused materials total was found from 2.64 to 2.67 which are less however fulfilling the outcomes. In the event that particular gravity is under 3.4, it might cause division; honeycombing and likewise yield of cement may get Dense. Results obtained from table IV.

Table IV: specific gravity reading

S.no	Tests	Natural aggregates		Recycled Aggregates	
		20mm	10mm	20mm	10mm
1.	Specific gravity	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.65



E. Bulk Density

The mass thickness of development crushed reuse aggregates is lower than that of normal aggregates; subsequently outcomes are not adequate; because of less Bulk Density the blend extent gets overstated. Results obtained from table V.

Table V: Bulk Density Readings

S.NO	Parameter	Values(kN/m ³)	
		Natural aggregate	Recycled aggregate
1.	Bulk density	1750	1525

F. Compressive Test on Cubes

The standard compressive strength of cubes give an unyielding a role according to IS 516 utilizing RCA and normal total at the age 3, 7, and 28days and revealed in below Table. As unsurprising, the compressive quality of RAC is fairly lower than the moderate cement produced using similar blend extents. The decrease in quality of RAC as contrast with NAC is arranged by 10-15% and 15-20% for M-30 and M-40 cements individually. The measure of decline in quality relies upon parameters, for example, review of wrecked solid, substitution proportion, w/c proportion, regulation of reused total and so forth. According to test results the quality of reused total 3D square is more than target quality, so RCA can be utilized for development reason. Results obtained from table VI.

Table VI: Compressive Strength Readings

Compress Ive strength	Natural Aggregate Replacement			
	0%	10%	20%	30%
M30- 3Days	20.63N/ mm ²	16.38N/ mm ²	19.0 N/mm ²	18.46 N/mm ²
M30- 7days	33.13N/ mm ²	23.83N/ mm ²	31.90 N/mm ²	28.05 N/mm ²
M30- 28days	39N/m m ²	38.28N/ mm ²	37.93 N/mm ²	37.00 N/mm ²
M40- 3days	31.59N/ mm ²	28.44N/ mm ²	27.56N/ mm ²	25.78N/m m ²
M40- 7days	50.67N/ mm ²	50N/m m ²	49.5N/m m ²	49.38N/m m ²
M40- 28days	61N/m m ²	58.23N/ mm ²	56.22N/ mm ²	54.22N/m m ²

G. Flexural Strength

The normal flexural strength of reused aggregate at the age 7-28 days the range from 3.32N/mm²-4.3N/mm²separately. The decline in flexural strength of reused total aggregate when constructed with NAC is 5-18% individually, so it is palatable. Results obtained from Table VII.

Table VII: Flexural Strength Readings

Flexural strength	Natural aggregate replacement			
	0%	10%	20%	30%
M30- 7days	3.13N/ mm	3.83 N/mm ²	3.93N/m m ²	3.05N/mm ²
M30- 28dayss	4.30N/ mm ²	4.80N/m m ²	4.90N/m m ²	4.70N/mm ²
M40- 7days	4.68N/ mm ²	4.52 N/mm ²	4.43N/m m ²	4.20N/mm ²
M40-28 days	5.14N/mm ²	5.45N/mm ²	5.26N/mm ²	5.10N/mm ²

V. INFERENCE

From tables it is seen that the M30 review and M 40 review of concrete fulfill the outcomes for 10%, 20%, and 30%. As thought about M 30 review of cement the quality decline in M 40 review of cement is more according to results at the point when a structure never again fills a huge need, it is likely to be destructed. Materials and plan contemplations specifically influence the lifetime of a structure and the lifetime must be viewed as when registering ecological effect. The destruction procedure is finished by savage power contingent upon the extent of the structure; it might include controlled impacting or some type of hammer. These forms utilize unobtrusive measures of vitality. Concrete is now and again reused, most generally utilized as shake in an asphalt sub base. Squander incorporates unused concrete, tainted wash water, and utilized formwork. Formwork might be wood, which must be arranged in a landfill, however some of the time it is steel and can be reused. Concrete is some of the time reused, most regularly utilized as shake in an asphalt sub base. The waste created by devastation of a solid structure incorporates residue, powder, and parts of cement. These are commonly arriving filled.

Roughly 40% of all global resources go into the construction industry, with a particular example being that 65% of all timber is used for building. It is consequently very essential that a sustainable move toward to choosing and using materials is adopted, in order that the construction industry can meet the target of, '...provided that for people of today and not endangering the generations of tomorrow. The economic and environmental benefits of sustainability are intrinsically connected when making an allowance for building materials, owing to the long-term economic advantages of recycling, using recycled waste materials in construction products and sourcing heavy resources in the vicinity.



VI. CONCLUSIONS

Different tests are conducted in waste materials can reused aggregates. The total and results contrasted and the normal aggregates totals are attractive according to IS 2386. Due to utilization of waste materials can reused total in development. Cost of transportation of common assets and vitality and removal is impressively spared. This in contort specifically decreases the effect of development squander material on condition. Utilization of reused total up to 40% does not impact the intentional necessities of the structure according to the finish of the test results.

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