EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF MODIFIED BITUMINOUS MIX USING SISAL FIBRE

[1]Sanket Vardhan, [2]Prof. Vikrant Dubey
[1]Scholar M.Tech (Structure), [2]Guide &HOD
Department of Civil Engineering
RNTU, Bhopal (M.P).

ABSTRACT: Everywhere on the world bituminous combination was most appropriate materials for development of streets. For the preeminent section a bituminous blend might be a combination of coarse total, fine total, filler, elective waste materials and fastener. A Hot Mix Asphalt might be a bituminous mix where all constituents are blended, put and compacted at heat. HMA are regularly Dense Graded Mixes (DGM) alluded to as Bituminous Concrete (BC) or entire inspected alluded to as Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA). SMA requires settling added substances made out of cellulose fibbers, mineral strands or polymers to hinder drain down of the mix. In the current examination, an endeavor has been made to consider the effects of usage of a regularly and locally open fiber called SISAL fiber is utilized as stabilizer in SMA and as another substance in BC. For preparation of the blends total degree has been taken reliable with MORTH specific, folio content has been varied reliably from 4% to 7% and fiber content vacillated from 0% to most outrageous 1% of total blend. As a touch of crucial assessment, fly searing garbage has been found to result adequate Marshall Properties and hence has been used for blends in subsequent works. Using Marshall Procedure Optimum Fiber Content (OFC) for both BC and SMA blends was seen to be 0.3%. So likewise, Optimum Binder Content (OBC) for BC and SMA were seen to be 5% and 5.2% independently. Around then the BC and SMA blends orchestrated at OBC and OFC are exposed to changed execution tests like Drain down test, Static Indirect lastingness Test and Static Creep Test to survey the effects of fiber development on blend execution. It's surmised that extension of sisal fiber upgrade the blend properties like Marshall Stability, channel down characteristics and atypical versatility if there ought to emerge an occasion of both BC and SMA blends. It's seen that SMA is better than BC in respect of indirect versatility and creep ascribes.

Key-words: Bituminous Concrete (BC), Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA), Sisal Fiber, Marshall Properties, Static Indirect lastingness, Static Creep

1. OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT INVESTIGATION

A comparative have a glance at has been made on this research among Bituminous Concrete (BC) and Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA) mixes with varying binder contents (four% - 7%) and Fiber contents (0.3% - 0.5%). within the existing take a glance at 60/70 penetration grade bitumen is employed as binder and Sisal fiber is employed as stabilizing additive. the entire work is administered in four exclusive levels that's defined under.

- Study of Marshall Properties of BC mixes using three exceptional sorts of fillers without fiber (fly-ash, cement, stone dust)
- Study of BC mixes with ash as filler and sisal fiber as stabilizer • Study of SMA mixes with ash as filler and sisal fiber as stabilizer

2. METHODOLOGY

Preparation of Mixes

The mixes were organized according to the Marshall method specified in ASTM D1559. For BC and SMA the coarse aggregates, nice aggregates and filler were blended in line with the followed gradation as given in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 respectively. First a comparative has a look at is carried out on BC with the aid of taking three exclusive sorts of filler i.e. Cement, fly ash, stone dirt. Here Optimum Binder Content (OBC) changed into found by means of Marshall Test in which binder content material is vary from 0% to 7%. Then Optimum Binder Content (OBC) and Optimum fibre Content (OFC) of each BC and SMA became discovered by using Marshall Method wherein binder content material could be very from 0% to 7% and fibre content material is varying from 0.3% to 0.5%.

The sisal fibres after being cut in to small piece (15-20 mm) have been introduced at once to the aggregate pattern in specific proportions. The mineral aggregates with fibres and binders had been heated one at a time to the prescribed mixing temperature. The temperature of the mineral aggregates turned into maintained at a temperature 10°C higher than the temperature of the binder. Required amount of binder changed into delivered to the pre heated combination-fibre combination and thorough blending changed into completed manually until the colour and consistency of the aggregate regarded to be uniform. The mixing time changed into maintained inside 2-5 minutes. The aggregate become then poured in to pre-heated Marshall Moulds and the samples had been organized the use of a comp active attempt of 75 blows on every side. The specimens have been saved overnight for cooling to room temperature. Then the samples had been extracted and tested at 60°C consistent with the standard checking out method.

Tests on Mixes
Presented below are the exceptional checks conducted on the bituminous mixes with versions of binder type and quantity, and fibre concentration in the blend.

- Marshall Test
- Drain down test
- Indirect Tensile Strength Test
- Static Indirect Tensile Test
- Static Creep Test

Test Results
In view of the impacts and conversation of trial research achieved on blends i.e. SMA and BC following end are drawn.
In this section Result and Observation of test controlled in past part is introduced, examined and talk about. This part is part into five areas. First segment is managing boundary utilized for assessment. Second area manages figuring of Optimum cover Content (OBC) of BC where concrete, fly debris, stone residue is utilized as filler. In third bit finding the ideal fastener content i.e. (OBC) and the Optimum Fiber content (OFC), Marshall Properties of BC with or without utilizing fiber. In fourth area again discovering ideal folio content i.e. (OBC) and Optimum Fiber content (OFC), Marshall Properties of SMA with or without utilizing fiber. Fifth area manages consequences of Drain Down test and Static Indirect Tensile Stress and static Creep test.

3. EFFECT OF FILLER ON BITUMEN CONCRETE

On using different type of filler, the variation in the marshal properties on BC is as following:

Marshall Stability
It is found that strength worth will increment with increment fastener content up to certain cover content material; at that point security esteem diminishes. Variety of Marshall Stability esteem with various fastener content with various filler is given fig 4.1.

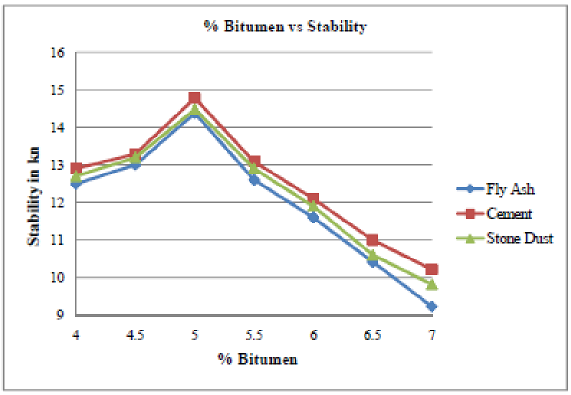

Fig 4.2 Variation of Marshall Stability of BC with different binder content(With different type of filler)

BC with filler type	Max. Stability (KN)	Corresponding Binder Content (%)
Cement	14.78	5
Stone dust	14.48	5
Fly ash	14.38	5

Fig Variation of Flow Value of BC with different binder content(With different type of filler)Table 4.2 Maximum unit weight values and their corresponding binder content

BC with filler type	Max. Unit weight	Corresponding Binder Content (%)
Cement	2.54	5
Stone dust	2.52	5
Fly ash	2.49	5

Air Void
It is seen that with increment cover content air void abatements. Variety of air void with various fastener content is given fig 4.4. MORTH suggested it ought to be lies between 3 to 6%. Consequently, the cover content at 4.5% of air void given beneath table 4.3.

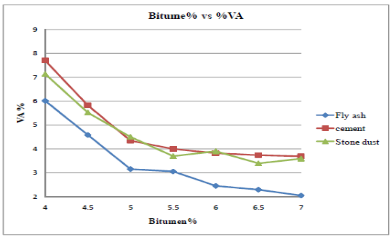

Fig 4.5 Variation of air void of BC with different binder content(With different type of filler)

Table 4.3 binder content corresponding to 4.5% of air void

BC with filler type	Air void (%)	Corresponding Binder Content (%)
Cement	4.5	5
Stone dust	4.5	5
Fly ash	4.5	4.8

Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)
It is seen that first it diminishes and afterward it increments at sharp rate. Variety of VMA with various cover content is appeared in Fig 4.5

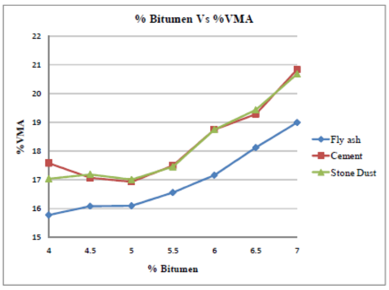

Fig 4.6 Variation of VMA of BC with different binder content(With different type of filler)

4.3.6 Void filled with Bitumen (VFB)
VFB increments with increment cover content. Variety of VFB with various folio content is appeared in Fig 4.6

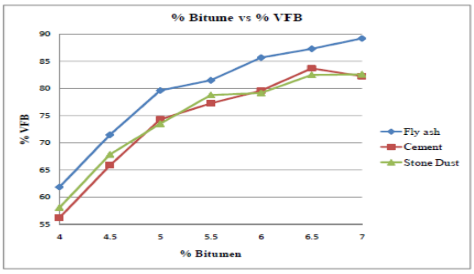

Fig Variation of VFB of BC with different binder content(With different type of filler)

4.3.7 OPTIMUM BINDER CONTENT
Ideal Binder Content is discovered by taking normal benefit of following three bitumen content found from above diagram for example
I. Bitumen content relate to most extreme steadiness
II. Bitumen content relate to most extreme unit weight
III. Bitumen content relating to the middle of planned constraints of rate air voids in all out blend OBC of BC with various kind of filler is given table 4.4

Table 4.4 OBC of BC with different type of filler

BC With filler type	**OBC (%)**
Cement	5
Stone dust	5
Fly ash	4.8

From above outcome it has been seen that BC blends in with every one of the three kind of filler produce agreeable outcome as recommended as in MORTH. Here blends in with concrete filler gives higher security and other improved qualities followed by stone residue filler and afterward fly debris filler. Here fly debris has been chosen as filler material for additional examination thinking about its wide accessibility, ease cost and condition assurance.

4.4 Effect of Fiber on BC
For arrangement of blend folio content change from 4 to 7% and fiber content territory from 0.3% to 0.5%. Here OBC, OFC and other Marshall homes is determined by method of Marshall Method.

4.4.1 Marshall Stability
It is resolved that strength worth will increment with increment cover content material up to certain folio content; at that point steadiness esteem diminishes. Additionally, offset cost will increment with increment fiber content and also of fiber it diminishes. Variety of Marshall Stability esteem with stand-out folio content material with exceptional fiber is given fig 4.7

Table 4.5 Maximum Marshall Stability values and their corresponding binder content

Fibre content (%) >	0		0.3		0.5	
BC with binder	Max. Stability (KN)	Binder Content (%)	Max. Stability (KN)	Binder Content (%)	Max. Stability (KN)	Binder Content (%)
60/70	14.38	5	14.55	5	14.1	5

4.4.2 Flow Value
It is seen that with increment folio content stream esteem increments. For BC stream worth ought to be inside 2 to 4 mm. Variety of stream an incentive with various fastener substance of BC with various fiber content is appeared in fig 4.8

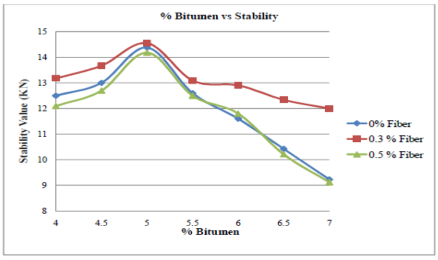

Fig 4.8 Variation of Marshall Stability of BC with different binder content(With different fibre content)

4.4.3 Unit weight
It is seen that unit weight increments with increment cover content up to certain fastener content; at that point diminishes. Variety of unit weight an incentive with various cover content with various fiber is given fig 4.9

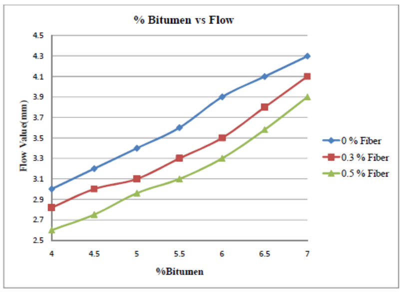

Fig 4.9 Variation of Flow value of BC with different binder content (With different fibre content)

Table 4.6 Maximum unit weight values and their corresponding binder content

Fibre content (%) >	0		0.3		0.5	
BC with binder	Max.Unit wt.	BinderContent(%)	Max.Unit wt.	BinderContent(%)	Max.Unit wt.	BinderContent(%)
60/70	2.49	5	2.45	5	2.45	5

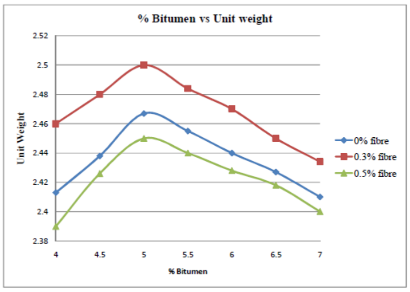

Fig 4.10 Variation of unit weight of BC with different binder content (With different fibre content)

4.4.4 Air Void

It is observed that with increase binder content air void decreases. Variation of air void content with different fibre content is given fig 4.8. MORTH recommended it should be lies between 3 to 6%. Hence the binder content at 4.5% of air void given below table 4.7

Table 4.7 binder content corresponding to 4.5% of air void

BC with fibre content (%)	Air void (%)	Corresponding Binder Content (%)
0	4.5	5
0.3	4.5	6
0.5	4.5	6.5

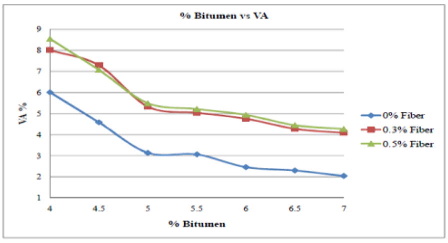

Fig 4.11 Variation of Air Void of BC with different binder content(With different fibre content)

4.4.5 Void in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)

It is seen that first it diminishes and afterward it increments at sharp rate. Variety of VMA with various folio content with various fiber content is appeared in Fig 4.11

4.4.6 Void Filled with Bitumen (VFB)

It is seen that first it increments at sharp rate. Variety of VFB with various folio content with various fiber content is appeared in Fig 4.12

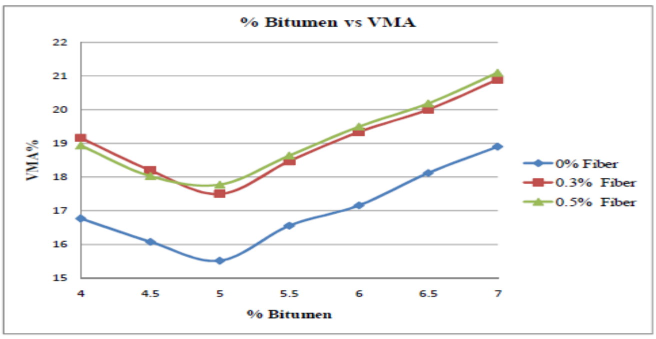

Fig 4.12 Variation of VMA of BC with different binder content (With different fibre content)

OPTIMUM BINDER CONTENT

Ideal Binder Content is discovered by taking normal benefit of following three bitumen content found from above chart for example

1. Bitumen content relate to most extreme soundness.
2. Bitumen content relate to most extreme unit weight.

Bitumen content relating to the middle of planned restrictions of rate air voids in complete blend OBC of BC with various kind of filler is given table 4.8

Table 4.8 OBC of BC with different fibre content

BC With fibre content (%)	OBC (%)
0	4.8
0.3	5
0.5	5.5

As expansion of 0.3% of fiber the steadiness esteem increments and stream esteem diminishes and further expansion of fiber 0.5% soundness diminishes and stream esteem increments. Consequently, here for BC OBC is taken as 5% and OFC esteem is taken as 0.3%.

4.5 Effect of Fiber on SMA

Here consequence of variety of Marshall Properties with various fastener content where fiber content is taken as 0%, 0.3%, and 0.5% is clarified underneath.

4.5.1 Marshall Stability

It tends to be seen that with increment folio content soundness esteem increments up to certain cover content and there after it diminishes. Likewise, by expansion of fiber solidness esteem additionally increments up as far as possible and further option of fiber soundness esteem begins diminishing. May be this is because of overabundance measure of fiber which can't blend in black-top grid appropriately. The outcome is given underneath in fig 4.13

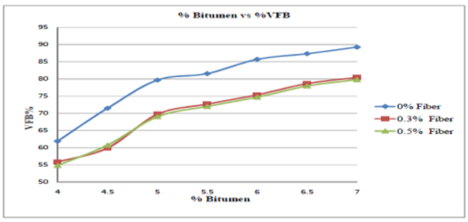

Fig 4.13 Variation of VFB of BC with different binder content(With different fibre content)

Table 4.9 Maximum Marshall Stability values and their corresponding binder content

Fibre content (%) >	0		0.3		0.4	
SMA with binder	Max.Stability (KN)	BinderContent(%)	Max.Stability (KN)	BinderContent(%)	Max.Stability (KN)	BinderContent(%)
6 0/ 7 0	12.3	6	14.5	5.5	14	6

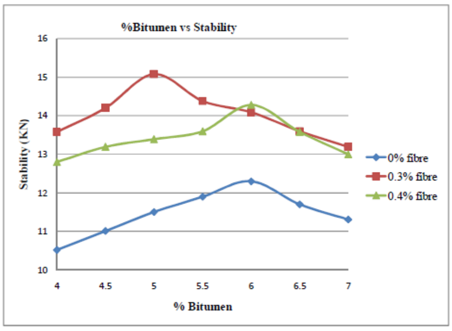

Fig 4.14 Variation of Stability Value of SMA with different binder content(With different fibre content)

4.5.2 Flow value

It is seen that with increment fastener content stream esteem increments. By expansion of fiber 0.3% stream esteem diminishes than o%, again further expansion of fiber stream esteem increments. For SMA stream worth ought to be inside 2 to 4 mm. Variety of stream an incentive with various cover substance of SMA with various fiber content is show in fig 4.14

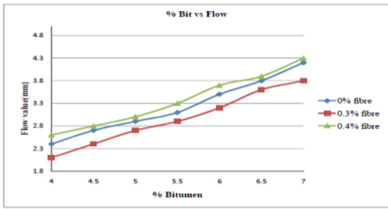

Fig 4.15 Variation of Flow Value of SMA with different binder content(With different fibre content)

4.5.3 Unit Weight

It is seen that unit weight increments with increment folio content up to certain cover content; at that point diminishes. Variety of unit weight an incentive with various fastener content with various fiber is given fig 4.15

Table 4.10 Maximum unit weight values and their corresponding binder content

Fibre content (%) >	0		0.3		0.4	
SMA with binder	Max. Unit wt.	Binder Content (%)	Max. Unit wt.	Binder Content (%)	Max. Unit wt.	Binder Content (%)
60/70	2.46	5	2.47	4.5	2.48	5

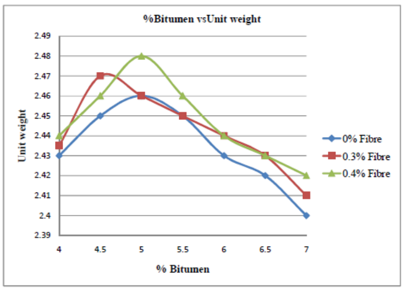

Fig 4.16 Variation of Unit Weight Value of SMA with different binder content (With different fibre content)

4.5.4 Air Void

It is seen that with increment fastener content air void declines. Variety of air void substance with various fiber content is given fig 4.16. MORTH suggested it ought to be lies between 2 to 4%. Subsequently the cover content at 3% of air void given underneath table 4.11

Table 4.11 binder content corresponding to 3% of air void

SMA with fibre content (%)	Air void (%)	Corresponding Binder Content (%)
0	3	6.5
0.3	3	6.5
0.5	3	7

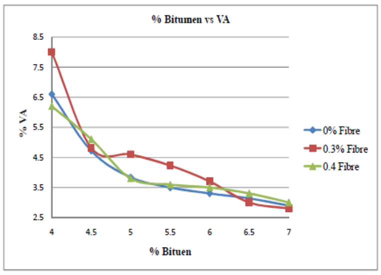

Fig 4.17 Variation of Unit Weight Value of SMA with different binder content (With different fibre content)

4.5.5 Void in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)

It is seen that first it diminishes and afterward it increments at sharp rate. Variety of VMA with various folio content with various fiber content is appeared in Fig 4.17

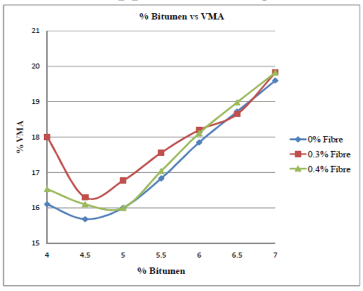

Fig 4.18 Variation of VMA Value of SMA with different binder content (With different fibre content)

4.5.6 Void Filled with Bitumen (VFB)

It is observed that first it increases at sharp rate. Variation of VFB with different binder content with different fibre content is shown in Fig 4.18

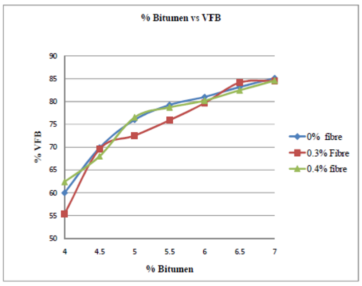

Fig 4.19 Variation of VFB Value of SMA with different binder content (With different fibre content)

5. CONCLUDING RESULTS

1) As in accordance with MORTH Specification blend plan necessities of bituminous mix is given in table

2) As BC result of from all the three-kind filler fulfill above

necessities we can utilize them as filler.
3) Although BC with concrete as filler offers most solidness, as it is exceptionally evaluated, we likewise can utilize fly debris and stone residue as filler texture.
4) Use of fly debris is useful in limit modern waste.

BC With various Fiber content

1) Here OBC is 5%, OFC is found as 0.3%
2)By expansion of fiber up to 0.3% Marshall Stability esteem increments and further expansion of fiber it diminishes. However, expansion of fiber security esteem not expanded as high as SMA.
3)By expansion of fiber stream esteem additionally diminishes as contrast with blend without fiber, however option of 0.5% fiber again stream esteem increments.

SMA with various Fiber content

1) Requirements of SMA as indicated by IRC SP-79-2008 IS given in table 5.2
Table 5.2 IRCSP79-2008 Specification mix design requirements of SMA

Property	Value
Void (%)	4
Binder Requirement (%)	5.8 min
VMA (%)	17
OFC (%)	SHOULD NOT EXCEED 0.3%

Here OBC is 5.2% and OFC is 0.3%.
2)It is discovered that for SMA without fiber has cover prerequisite 5.8%, By expansion of sisal fiber 0.3% to SMA this worth is diminishes to 5.2%. Furthermore, further expansion of fiber it increments up to 6 which prompts greatest channel down.
3) By expansion of 0.3% fibre to SMA Stability esteems increments fundamentally and further expansion to it, security diminishes.
4) By expansion of 0.3%fibre to SMA stream esteem diminishes and further expansion of fiber stream esteem increments.
5) Main favourable position of utilizing fiber is that air void in blend diminishes.
6) Drain down of folio diminishes.

MIX at their OBC and OFC

Diverse test like Drain down check, Indirect Tensile Strength (ITS), Static downer test is done on MIX at their OBC, OFC and its end are given under.
1) Drain down of SMA is more than BC without fiber. At their OFC channel down of cover is diminishes.
2) From Indirect Tensile Strength it's far reasoned that Tensile Strength of SMA is more than BC.
3) From Static Creep Test it's far reasoned that through expansion of fiber to BC and SMA blends distortion decreased. MORTH prescribed that lasting distortion should not be more noteworthy than 0.5 mm. SMA design with fiber shows twisting around 0.45mm which is ideal.

Concluding Remarks

Here two sorts of blend for example SMA and BC is prepared in which 60/70 entrance grade bitumen is utilized as folio. Likewise, an unquestionably to be had fiber alluded to as sisal fiber is utilized with changing consideration (0 to 0.5%). OBC and OFC discovered through Marshall Method of mix design. For the most part through including 0.3% of fiber places of Mix is ventured forward. From unique investigate like Drain down test, Indirect Tensile Strength and static jerk test it's far inferred that SMA with the utilization of sisal fiber gives wonderful final product and might be used in adaptable asphalt.

6. FUTURE SCOPE

Numerous properties of SMA and BC combines with Marshall Properties, channel down attributes, elasticity qualities have been concentrated on this examination. Just 60/70 infiltration grade bitumen and an altered characteristic fiber known as sisal fiber have been endeavored in this examination. Notwithstanding, some of the properties including weakness properties, dampness vulnerability attributes, protection from rutting and dynamic drag conduct can likewise be explored. Some other engineered and characteristic filaments and distinctive kind of folio can likewise be endeavored in blends and thought about. Sisal fiber utilized on this examination is an ease material; therefore money saving advantage assessment can be had to comprehend its effect on cost of development.

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