



Effect of Adding Polypropylene Fibers in Met kaolin-Based Geopolymer Concrete

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Adding fibers to geopolymer concrete improves the brittleness and its strength.
- The polypropylene fiber content boosts the compressive strength of geopolymer concrete.
- The density of geopolymer concrete was increased by adding polypropylene fibers.
- The workability of geopolymer concrete was decreased by adding polypropylene fibers.

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ABSTRACT

Geopolymer is a binder material that was created as a result of efforts to decrease Portland cement's negative environmental effects. Geopolymer concrete shares certain properties with ordinary concrete, including brittleness. Like ordinary concrete, geopolymer concrete, when exposed to stresses, cracks and fails under these stresses. The purpose of adding fibers to geopolymer concrete is to overcome the matrix's brittleness and enhance its strength (particularly flexural strength). This study used metakaolin, a range of alkaline activators, and different quantities of polypropylene fibers to produce geopolymer concrete. Metakaolin's chemical composition, workability, density, flexural and compressive strength of geopolymer concrete were all examined for the purpose of determining the effect of polypropylene fibers on geopolymer concrete. Polypropylene fibers were used to make the mixes, which were then added to the mix at various percentages of 0 %, 0.5 %, and 1 % of the total volume of concrete. The results of the experiments showed that increasing the polypropylene fiber content to 0.5 % boosts the compressive strength of geopolymer concrete. On the seventh day, the compressive strength increased to 21 %. The density of geopolymer concrete was increased by adding polypropylene fibers, and there was a decrease in the workability with different fiber ratios.

1. Introduction

Geopolymers are green material since they are made from little processed natural ingredients or industrial leftovers, lowering their carbon footprint [1]. Geopolymers have attracted a lot of attention because of their quick strength growth [2], corrosion resistance [3], superior chemical resistance [4], low shrinkage rate, and freeze thaw resistance. To make geopolymer concrete of the needed strength, several mix proportioning methods based on the type of work, availability, quality of materials, field conditions, as well as workability and durability requirements are used. Although the geopolymers have numerous advantages over OPC, they also exhibit OPC-like strain failure behavior [5,6]. Fibers in concrete have been added to improve a range of concrete properties, including fracture resistance, ductility and fatigue resistance, as well as impact and wear resistance [7,8]. The addition of fibrous elements to concrete improves its structural integrity. Recent research has discovered that reinforcing concrete with polypropylene, nylon, or steel fibers can lower shear and tensile loads in critical structural regions [9,10]. The addition of twisted polypropylene bundles to OPC concrete improves its mechanical properties without increasing density [10]. In addition, adding nylon and polypropylene fibers to OPC concrete improved its engineering qualities, specifically its split tensile strength [11]. Similarly, adding fibers to concrete can greatly improve its flexural strength [12]. In an alkaline environment, Poly-Vinyl-Alcohol fibers, on the other hand, are extremely stable. Recent research has shown that these fibers have a good connection to geopolymer matrices [13] and may be used to create composites with better impact toughness [14] and superior freeze-thaw cycle resistance [15].

Met kaolin was used as the basic material in this study. In a previous study, the properties of geopolymer concrete based on met kaolin were improved by replacing it with certain percentages of ordinary cement [16]. While polypropylene fibers were used to reinforce the geopolymer concrete. A mixture of sodium silicate solution and sodium hydroxide solution was utilized to react with aluminum and silicon in the met kaolin to form the paste that joined the aggregates and polypropylene

1814

fibers in the combination to form the geopolymer concrete. This paper also investigates the impact of polypropylene fibers on the density, workability, and compressive strength of geopolymers.

2. Research Significance

Previous research on geopolymer concrete reinforced with polypropylene fiber and based on Iraqi met kaolin has been restricted, despite the fact that met kaolin is widely available in Iraq. This study presents preliminary findings from studies using Iraqi met kaolin to make geopolymer concrete with polypropylene fibers.

3. Research Methodology

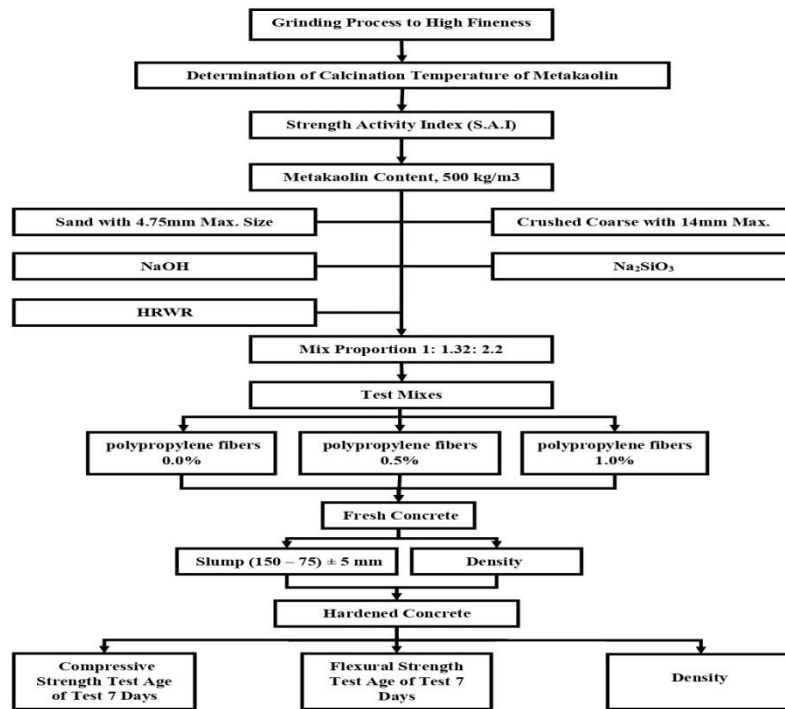


Figure 1: Details of the experimental program

4. Materials

The main component is metakaolin, which is sourced from the Dewekla site and meets ASTM C618-12a standards. The chemical composition of metakaolin as determined by the analysis is shown in Table(1), with silica oxide (SiO₂) accounting for 55.99 %, aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) for 38.32 %, iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) for 1.735 %, and calcium oxide (CaO) accounting for less than 0.7 %.

Table 1: XRD analysis data for met kaolin composition

Composition	Content (%)
SiO ₂	55.99
Al ₂ O ₃	38.32
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.735
CaO	0.671
MgO	0.19
K ₂ O	0.5344
SO ₃	0.24
TiO ₂	2.015

The calcium silicate hydrate (CSH) gel is formed when metakaolin's silicon dioxide mixes with calcium hydroxide from the cement hydration process, resulting in cementitious compounds appropriate for usage in geopolymers. The presence of calcium ions resulted in a rapid reaction time. As a result, the geopolymer will harden quicker and cure faster [17]. A mixture of a 12M sodium hydroxide solution and a sodium silicate solution is used to make the alkaline solution. NaOH granules (which comes in flakes and pellets) were dissolved in water at 98 % purity to make the NaOH solution. The characteristics of NaOH are shown in Table (2) According to Table (3), the concentration of sodium silicate solution is influenced by the ratio of Na₂O to SiO₂ and H₂O. Table (4) shows the parameters of the polypropylene fibers employed in this study.

Table 2: Properties of Sodium hydroxide

Composition	Content (%)
NaOH	98.00
Na ₂ CO ₃	0.40
NaCl	0.15
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.01
Na ₂ SO ₄	200 ppm
Cu ⁺²	4 ppm
Ni ⁺²	5 ppm
SiO ₂	20 ppm

Table 3: Properties of Sodium Silicate

Description	Value
Ratio of SiO ₂ to Na ₂ O	2.4 ± 0.05
Na ₂ O percent by weight	13.00 – 13.60
SiO ₂ percent by weight	32.00 – 33.00
Density - 20°	50 ± 0.5
Specific Gravity	1.535 – 1.550
Viscosity (CPS) 20°C	600 – 1200
pH	12.9

Table 4: Properties of Polypropylene Fibers

Property	Value
Specific gravity	0.91
Diameter (µm)	15-20
Tensile strength (MPa)	600-700
Modulus of Elasticity (GPa)	6-9
Alkali resistance	Excellent resistance
Average aspect ratio	65
Length (mm)	12

5. Mixture design and specimen's preparation

To prepare a Solution of 12 M NaOH, In a volumetric flask, dissolve NaOH pellets in distilled water [18] for 24 hours, the NaOH solution is allowed to settle. The NaOH solution and the Na₂SiO₃ solution are combined after 24 hours [19]. When both are progressively blended and swirled, an exothermic reaction occurs, releasing a large amount of heat. The mixture is allowed to settle for 45 minutes to an hour. As a result, hand gloves are utilized as a safety precaution. Metakaolin and aggregates are dry mixed in geopolymer concrete samples. The alkaline activators are then added to the dry mix, which is then wet mixed for 3 to 4 minutes. Finally, polypropylene fibers are added to the wet mix in various amounts, such as 0%, 0.5 %, and 1.0 %. Geopolymer concrete reinforced with polypropylene fibers proportions are shown in Table (5).

Table 5: Mix proportions of GP reinforced with polypropylene fibers

Mixes symbol	Metakaolin (g)	Coarse aggregate (g)	Fine aggregate (g)	Polypropylene fibers ratio	NaOH (g)	Na ₂ SiO ₃ (g)
PPF0	500	1100	720	0	250	250
PPF0.5	500	1100	720	0.5	250	250
PPF1	500	1100	720	1	250	250

Fresh geopolymer with or without polypropylene fibers is poured into steel molds with dimensions of (100x100x100) mm cubes, (100x100x400) mm beams, and (100x200) mm cylinders and compacted by a vibrating table. The samples are demolded after being placed in a laboratory environment at 60°C for 24 hours. After that, the samples are placed in an oven with sunlight until the testing day arrives. The weight of the samples was obtained after 7 days to measure the density and water absorption, and they were evaluated in a strength testing machine [20,21].

6. Results and Discussion

6.1 Workability

Figure 2 shows the slump test results of a freshly mixed geopolymer with and without polypropylene fibers. The workability value for a geopolymer mix without polypropylene fibers (PPF0) is 150 mm. The workability value for a geopolymer mix containing 0.5 percent polypropylene fibers (PPF0.5) is 90mm. PPF1 (geopolymer mix with 1% polypropylene fibers) has a workability rating of 75 mm. The workability trend indicates that as the percentage of polypropylene fibers increases from (PPF0) to (PPF1), the workability values drop. This could be due to the polypropylene strands' ability to obstruct free flow. To summarize, the workability of polypropylene fibers reduces as the number of fibers grows [22].

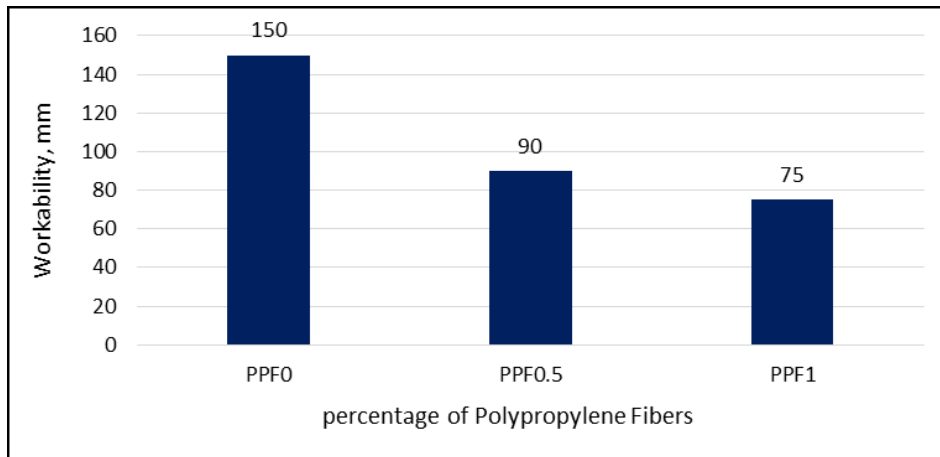


Figure 2: Workability graph for different percentage of polypropylene fibers

6.2 Density

Figure 3 illustrates the density of geopolymer concrete after seven days. The density values for PPF0, PPF0.5 and PPF1 are 2180, 2190 and 2184 kg/m³, respectively. Although the density increased in PPF0.5, it noted that the increase in the percentage of fibers caused balling and the formation of voids and gaps that led to a decrease in the density in PPF1, in addition, the excessive increase in fiber reduces the weight of the solid particles.

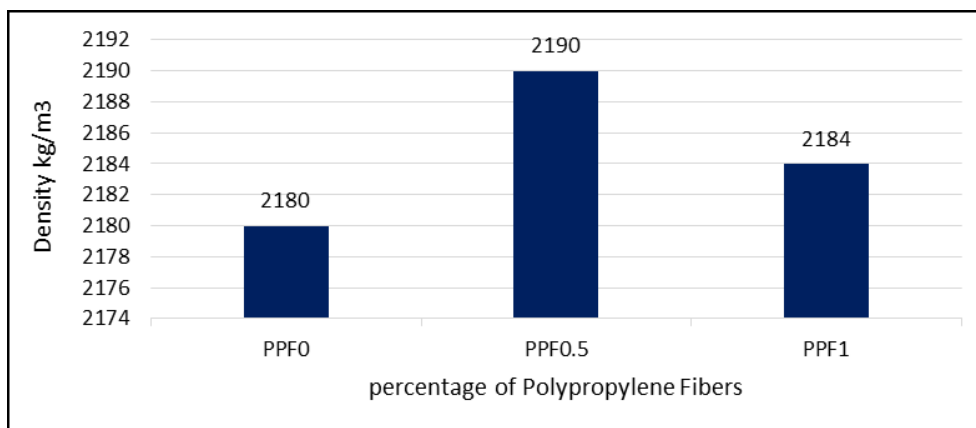


Figure 3: Density graph for different percentage of polypropylene fibers

6.3 Compressive Strength

Figure 4 shows how the inclusion of polypropylene fibers affects the compressive strength of concrete as the age of the concrete increases. Figure 4 shows that at the age of 7 days, the pattern shows a little increase in strength from (PPF0) to (PPF0.5) and a decline in strength (PPF1). For 7 days, the compressive strengths of (PPF0, PPF0.5, and PPF1) were 24, 29.2 and 27.23 MPa, respectively. In comparison to (PPF0) concrete, compressive strength increases by 21.67 and 13.45 % for (PPF0.5) and (PPF1), respectively. When polypropylene fibers were added, the compressive strength increased as well. As demonstrated in Figure 4, the compressive strength of (PPF0.5) increased over (PPF0), but decreased in (PPF1). This could be due to fiber's role in inhibiting the proliferation of microcracks by arresting their form in a the matrix. The addition of fiber increased the compressive strength of each geopolymer mixture. As a result, geopolymer concrete containing polypropylene fibers was more durable than geopolymer concrete without polypropylene fibers [23].

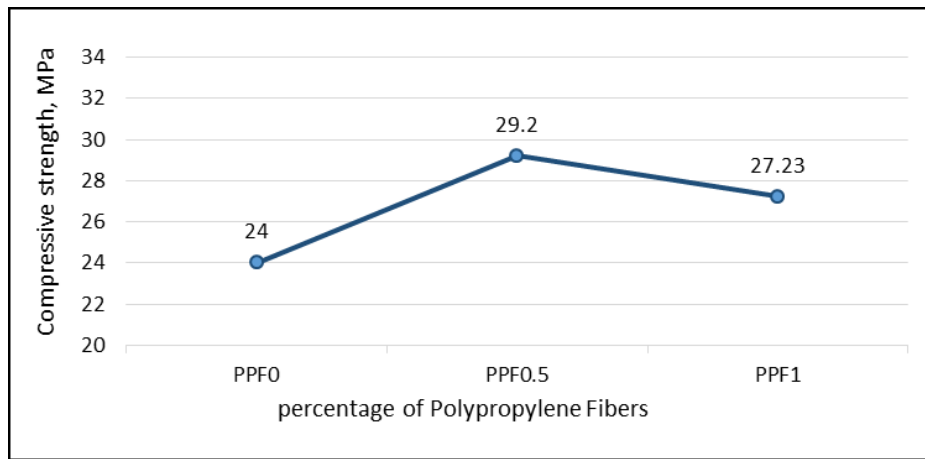


Figure 4: Compressive strength graph for different percentage of polypropylene fibers

6.4 Flexural Strength

At the age of seven days, all mixtures' flexural strength is assessed, and the findings are shown in Figure 5. and shows that the percent of flexural strength has increased, with the average strength of (PPFO, PPF0.5, and PPF1) being 4.62, 5.67 and 5.83 MPa, respectively. This clearly demonstrates that adding polypropylene fibers to GPC improves its bending strength. The mechanical bond between the geopolymer and the fibers were improved, causing an increment in bending strength [24].

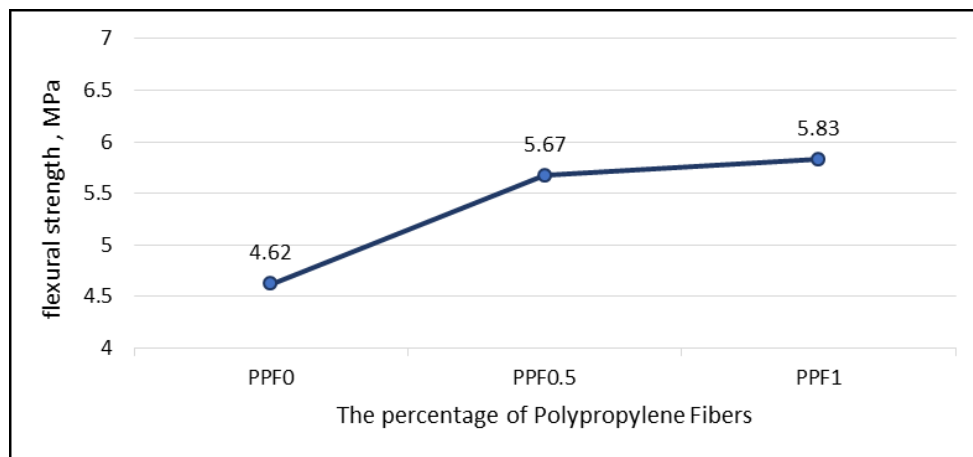


Figure 5: Flexural strength graph for different percentage of polypropylene fibers

7. Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to investigate the characteristics of geopolymer concrete reinforced with polypropylene fibers. The compressive and flexural strength of geopolymer concrete were influenced by the percentage of polypropylene fibers present. The compressive strength increased to some extent when the percentage of polypropylene fibers increases. At 7 days, the greatest compressive strength was found to be 29.2 MPa. Geopolymer concrete of 0.5 % of fibers. For (PPF1), flexural strength increased by 26 % when polypropylene fibers were added at 1% volume. Also, for (PPF0.5), the greatest density was reported to be 2190 kg/m³ after 7 days. (PPF1) has the lowest value for workability, which had 75 mm. Adding polypropylene fiber has a detrimental impact on workability, but it has a favorable impact on strength and reduces porosity and increases density.

Author contribution

All authors contributed equally to this work.

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Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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