

SUITABILITY OF LOCUST BEANS WASTE ASH AS A REPLACEMENT FOR CEMENT IN CONCRETE

Adejoh Benjamin Ochola¹, Abubakar Muhammed Ahmadu², Abubakar
Sani Kazaure³

Department of Civil Engineering,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Email: adejoh_benjamin@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at investigating the compressive strength of concrete using locust beans waste ash (LBWA) as a replacement for cement in concrete using three grades of concrete; grade 20, 25 and 30 respectively, the concrete cube cast was; control (0%) 5%, 10% and 15% respectively. the cube was cast, cured and tested at 7days, 14days, 21days and 28days. Although, the results of this study have shown a significant reduction in compressive strength of concrete utilizing LBWA than normal concrete, it could be recommended that LBWA of 5% & 10% replacement can be used for the different grades of concrete, while 15% replacement of LBWA can be used in road kerbs, concrete blocks, non-bearing concrete walls, Light Weight Concrete, precast units (partition walls, concrete blocks for Architectural applications and some cases of slabs on soil, culverts, sidewalks, drive ways), foundation pads for machinery, etc.

Keywords: Cementious material, Compressive strength, Concrete, locust beans waste ash, Pozzolana

INTRODUCTION

Locust bean pod husks are waste by-products of agricultural processing of the African locust bean fruit. Substantial quantities can be found across northern Nigeria during the harvest season. Across the globe, much research efforts in recent times are geared towards possible ways of recycling these wastes for reuse to keep the environment clean and safe (Adama & Jimoh, 2011). The transportation, construction, and environmental industries have the greatest potential for reuse because they use large quantities of earthen materials annually (Basha, 2003).

Locust bean pod, which is a Waste Agricultural Biomass (WAB) obtained from the fruit of the African locust bean tree (*ParkiaBiglobosa*), is the material resource required for the production of locust bean pod ash (LBPA). The harvested fruits are ripped open while the yellowish pulp and seeds are removed from the pods. The empty pods are the needed raw material. The pods make up 39% of the weight of the fruits while the mealy yellowish pulp and seeds make up 61% (Adama & Jimoh, 2011).

Low cost mass housing delivery to low income earners in Nigeria have remained a huge challenge. Recently the Federal Government launched a Mortgage Refinance scheme to produce ten thousand houses for the people. One of the factors militating against affordable housing is the high cost of cement. A way out is replacing a proportion of cement with cheap and available pozzolanic materials. Pozzolana defined as a “and aluminous material which in themselves have little or no cementitious properties but in siliceous finely divided form and in the presence of moisture they can react with calcium hydroxide which is

liberated during the hydration of portland cement at ordinary temperatures to form compounds possessing cementitious properties” (Adama & Jimoh, 2011).. Pozzolana have the characteristics of combining with the free lime liberated during the hydration process of Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) to produce stable, insoluble calcium silicates thus reducing the process of mortar and concrete attacks from sulphate, salts and chlorides. By-products mineral admixtures such as fly ash, rice husk ash and ground granulated blast furnace slag contribute to improvement of concrete performance (for example, high strength, high durability and reduction of heat of hydration) as well as reduction of energy and carbon dioxide generated in the production of cement.

The African Locust bean tree (Family Leguminosae: Mimosodeae) with scientific name *Parkia biglobosa* is a deciduous tree that grows up to 20m in height (Hausa: Dorowa). The tree grows in much of sub-sahara Africa and commonly found in Nigeria. It grows large fruit pods that contain both sweet yellow pulp and valuable black seeds. The seeds are used for food seasoning when fermented (Hausa: Dadawa, Igbo: Ogiri Yoruba: Iru). Various parts of the tree are also used for medicinal purposes. The brown Pod is usually peeled off to free the fruit and seeds and left as waste material. As an agricultural waste material it constitutes environmental nuisance hence its use as a building material has economic advantage. An investigation in the use of the pod extract as a binder showed that the extract improved the compressive strength of laterite blocks by 78.5%- (Aguwa & Okafor, 2012).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Locust Bean Waste Ash

The ash used was obtained locally from the burning of locust bean husks sourced from Tsauni village in Zaria L.G, Kaduna State and Shafan Koto village in Toto L.G, Nassarawa state. The husks were completely burnt under atmospheric condition, sealed in plastic bags and transported to the laboratory. The ash was then passed through British Standard No 200 sieve, with 0.75mm aperture, and kept to be mixed with the cement in the pre-determined percentages.

Materials

The locust bean waste used in this research were sourced from Tsauni Village in Zaria L.G, Kaduna state Nigeria. The material is usually available as a waste product of agricultural processing of the locust bean fruits during the harvest season. Locust Bean Pond Ash was produced by incineration attaining 500° C, after which the ash was sieved using sieve 150microns. Ordinary Portland cement (Dangote 3X), fine aggregate (sand) and coarse aggregate (gravel) was used for casting the concrete.

Compressive strength test

Compressive strength of concrete cube test provides an idea about all the characteristics of concrete. By this single test one judge that whether Concreting has been done properly or not.

Compressive strength of concrete depends on many factors such as water-cement ratio, cement strength, quality of concrete material, quality control during production of concrete etc.

For cube test, casting was done using 150mm X 150mm X 150mm concrete mould. The concrete is poured in the mould and tempered 35

times in three (3) layers properly so as not to have any voids. After 24 hours these moulds are removed and test specimens are put in water for curing. The top surface of these specimen is made even and smooth. These specimens are tested by compression testing machine (digital display) after 7 days 14 days 21 days and 28 days curing. Load are applied gradually until the Specimens fails. Load at the failure divided by area of specimen gives the compressive strength of concrete.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Compressive Strength of Control, 5%, 10% and 15% (Grade 20)

Age (Days)	Crushing strength (N/mm ²)			
	Control	5% Repl.	10% Repl.	15% Repl.
7	14.00	11.67	10.24	9.00
14	21.00	19.67	16.67	11.13
21	24.33	22.33	21.00	12.00
28	28.33	23.00	22.33	13.43

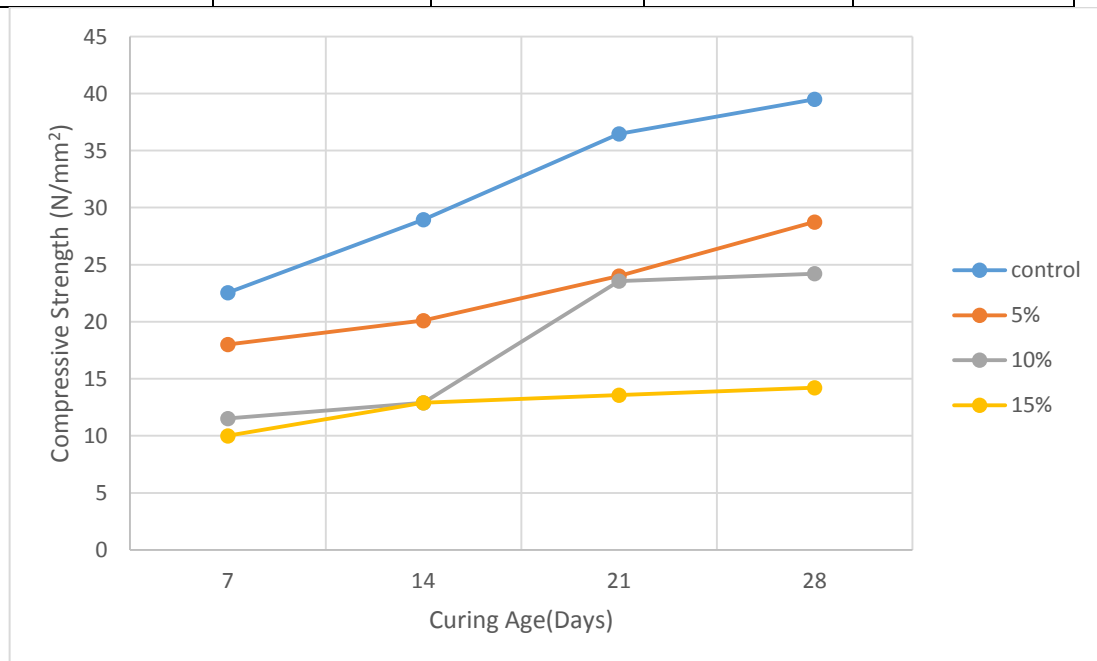


Fig. 1: A graph of compressive strength (N/mm²) against Age (Days) for Grade 20

Table 2: Compressive Strength of Control, 5%, 10% and 15% (Grade 25)

Age (Days)	Crushing strength (N/mm ²)			
	Control	5% Repl.	10% Repl.	15% Repl.
7	18.67	16.84	10.58	9.58
14	22.10	19.98	11.59	11.59
21	28.74	23.68	21.97	12.64
28	30.40	25.27	24.38	13.38

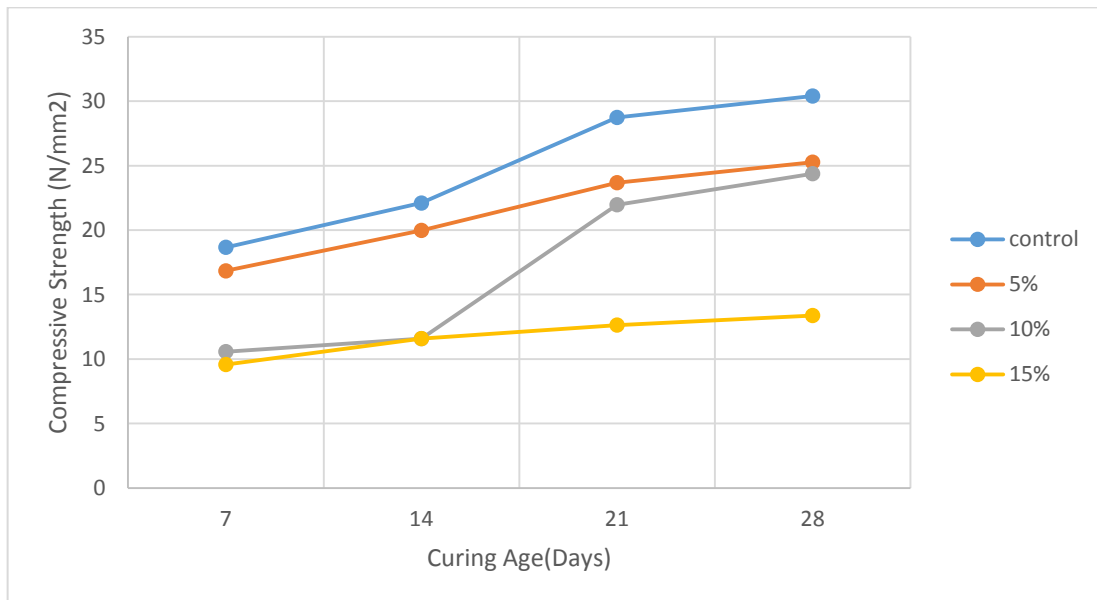
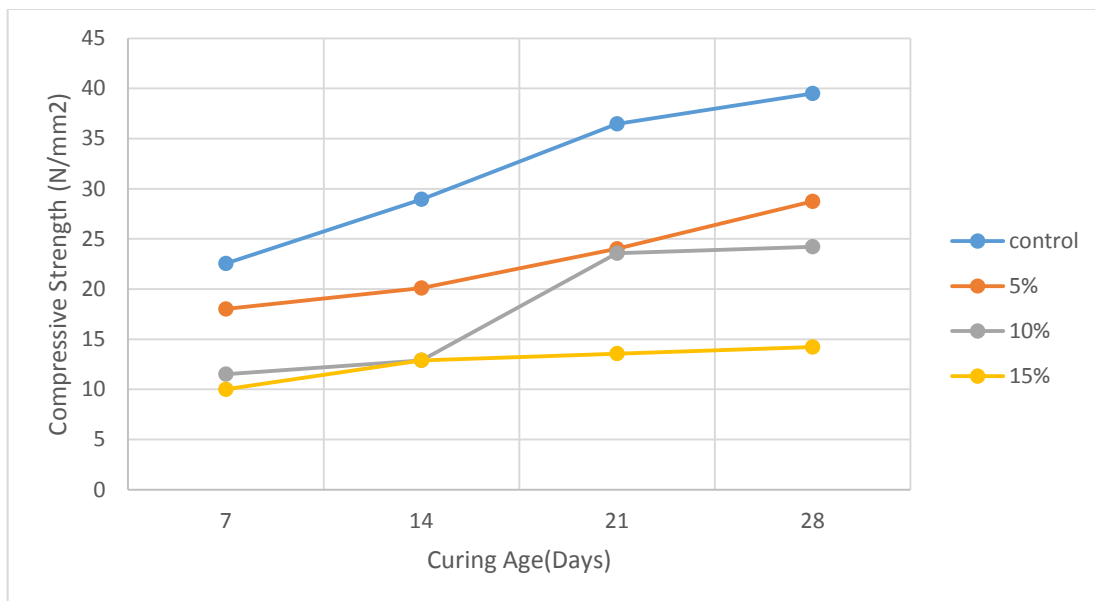


Fig. 2: A graph of compressive strength (N/mm²) against Age (Days) for Grade 25

Table 3. Compressive Strength of Control, 5%, 10% and 15% (Grade 30)

Age (Days)	Crushing strength (N/mm ²)			
	Control	5% Repl.	10% Repl.	15% Repl.
7	22.55	18.01	11.52	10.00
14	28.95	20.10	12.90	12.90
21	36.47	24.01	23.57	13.57
28	39.50	28.74	24.22	14.22

**Fig. 3. A graph of compressive strength (N/mm²) against Age (Days) for Grade 30**

Discussion of Result

The result obtained from the entire test carried out on the sample of concrete is as follows:

The result of Compressive Strength for Control, 5% and 10 % replacement in Grade 20, 25 and 30 are as follows: For Grade 20 at 7,

14, 21 and 28 days are, Control mix: 14.00N/mm², 21.00N/mm², 21.33N/mm² and 28.33 N/mm², 5% replacement: 11.67N/mm², 19.67N/mm², 22.33N/mm² and 23 N/mm², 10% replacement: 12.83N/mm², 21.67N/mm², 22N/mm²N/mm² and 23.33 N/mm², 15% replacement: 9.00N/mm², 11.13N/mm², 12.00N/mm² and 13.43 N/mm². For Grade 25 at 7, 14, 21 and 28 days are, Control mix: 18.87N/mm², 22.85N/mm², 28.85N/mm² and 30.53 N/mm², 5% replacement: 16.67N/mm², 19.71N/mm², 22.98N/mm² and 25.11 N/mm², 10% replacement: 10.95N/mm², 12.03N/mm², 16.27N/mm² and 19.73 N/mm², 15% replacement: 9.58N/mm², 11.59N/mm², 12.64N/mm² and 13.38 N/mm². For Grade 30 at 7, 14, 21 and 28 days are, Control mix: 22.55N/mm², 28.95N/mm², 36.50N/mm² and 39.29 N/mm², 5% replacement: 16.34N/mm², 18.43N/mm², 24.01N/mm² and 2.74 N/mm², 10% replacement: 10.52N/mm², 10.90N/mm², 11.57N/mm² and 12.22 N/mm², 15% replacement: 10.00N/mm², 12.90N/mm², 13.57N/mm² and 14.22 N/mm² respectively.

Therefore, the result above shows that increase in percentage of replacement decreases the strength of concrete for both grade 20, 25 and 30 and increases in strength with increase in curing days.

The results of this trend may be due to a drop in workability with increase LBWA. Test to assess the workability of fresh concrete indicates that incorporation of LBWA in concrete leads to a decrease in slump value, which depends on the LBWA content. This reduction in slump was due to the absorption of some quantity of mixing water by LBWA particles.

Because of the large surface area of LBWA, more water molecules were attracted towards the surface of these particles. Thus, the quantity of

the free water available for the concrete mix which helps in improving the fluidity of the mixture was decreased and there was an increase in the viscosity of the concrete mix. This in turn reduces the workability of the concrete and the effect was the same for other two tests also. If density were to be considered according to BS877, the concrete using LBWA would have been considered a light-weight concrete.

CONCLUSION

From the result obtained in this study, it can be concluded that locust beans waste ash can be used as a potential material for replacing cement. There is an increase in strength with increase in curing age, a decrease in strength with an increase in percentage replacement of the locust bean waste ash.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although, the results of this study have shown a significant reduction in compressive strength of concrete utilizing LBWA than normal concrete, it could be recommended that LBWA of 5% & 10% replacement can be used for the different grades of concrete, while 15% replacement of LBWA can be used in road kerbs, concrete blocks, non-bearing concrete walls, Light Weight Concrete, precast units (partition walls, concrete blocks for Architectural applications and some cases of slabs on soil, culverts, sidewalks, drive ways), foundation pads for machinery, etc. Further study should be carried out under proper supervision on the LBWA in concrete by the addition of admixtures such as silica fume and sodium hydroxide at different percentage in order to overcome the significant reduction of concrete strength due to replacement with LBWA

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