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A Review: Experimental Investigation of Concrete Incorporated with Waste Aggregates as Replacement of Coarse Aggregates

Manu Garg and Nitin Verma

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A REVIEW :EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF CONCRETE INCORPORATED WITH WASTE AGGREGATES AS REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATES

Manu garg1 , Nitin Verma2

1 PG Student, Department of civil Engineering, Chandigarh University

2 Assistant Professor, Department of civil Engineering, Chandigarh University

ABSTRACT

Due to the increasing environmental awareness and the stricter regulations concerning the management of construction waste, various research institutions are exploring the various properties of construction waste to find solutions that can be utilized as secondary raw materials. Although demolition material is still considered waste in most countries, it is not, and according to the data on its use, it is not worth it. This report aims to introduce various possibilities of using recycled and reclaimed construction materials in civil constructions. This review is based on how we can use more and more demolished aggregate to overcome the problem environmental problem arises due to demolished waste and how to enhance the strength of demolished waste concrete so that it reclaimed easily on construction sites.

KEY WORDS: Recycled Aggregate, Strength Properties, Demolition, concrete.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The most constantly utilized building material on the planet is concrete, with low and high-rise structures, defense installations, and environmental safety facilities among its applications. Concrete is made up of cement, fine aggregate, and coarse aggregate blended together. [1]. Aggregate generally utilize in construction usually come from natural resources which lead to depletion of natural resources with passage of time. India is a developing country and there is way more to go in field of infrastructure so, it's important to use our resources more conveniently, sustainably and economically for grow faster. India is world's second populated country and need for construction of houses and infrastructure is huge here and for the construction purpose we need man, machine, money and material. As India is one of fastest emerging economies with second largest populated country first three M's are not a big issue. But 4^{th} M material is always a concerning factor for everyone. Every year lots of construction activities are followed in India. For that we need huge resources, with increase in requirement for resources construction cost is escalating day by day. For construction purpose we need concrete. Concrete is made up of three main ingredients cement fine aggregates and course aggregates[2]. As we know cement is manufactured in factories and aggregate we receiver from sea beds and by cursing natural rocks by continuous use of resources lead to many environmental issues and also increase in cost of these material. Even our government also imposes many restrictions on

extraction of aggregates due to environmental effect on particular areas which also lead in further increase in cost of aggregates. To overcome the problem new alternate need to find. As we know side by side of new construction old constructions also get demolished, from which lots of demolished waste is generated and that need to be disposed off. For deposing this waste mostly land filling method is used which also harmful for our environment. But from few dictates research on use of demolished waste is going on so it can use as alternate for aggregates. Which is helpful in many ways, it help in preservation of natural resources which help in environmental safety and also help in overcoming high demand for construction material which directly lower the cost of construction.

The exercise of recycled concrete aggregates opens up a entire new set of possibilities for recycling in the construction industry[3]. As long as the final product meets the required standards, the use of recycled scales is a good way out to the waste problem. For the past 50 years, there have been lessons on how to recycle. In fact, no result has shown that the recycled aggregates are not appropriate for use in the structure. The usage of recycled concrete as a building filler material, rather as a natural mix, has recently expanded. In some areas, recycled concrete composites can be as much as 20% to 30% less expensive than natural aggregate. Since the turn of the century, there has been an increase in the development of infrastructure such as bridges, highways, water systems, and buildings, particularly in places where overpopulation is a problem [4]. Over time, infrastructure must be upgraded. If a building's service life has ended or if its original design no longer meets modern demands (such as population, traffic, or weather), it may need to be replaced. [5]. Two major problems have arisen as a result of these findings:

- Increasing demand for building aggregates, as well as an increase in construction waste output.
- The construction debris created only from building destruction, on the other hand, the annual production is estimated to exceed 123 million tonnes.

The most common technique of dealing with this in the past has been to dump the waste in landfills. According to estimates, 50percent of concrete remains and 20percent of all paved roads end up in landfills. Concerns about finding alternative trash are developing as prices, ecosystems, and worldwide waste disposal rules rise. As a result of this circumstance, the merging industry has begun to recycle building debris as a new compound, particularly for road usage. Furthermore, government organizations have begun to promote recycling as an alternative to environmental consolidation, helping to extend the life of natural resources, reduce environmental deterioration on building sites, and reduce the quantity of garbage in landfills.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Concrete has been shown to be a dominant building material for almost a century. The global concrete production rate is predicted to be 1 m3 per person per year. After 2015, the global usage of ecological integration will be 48.3 billion tones. Every year, about 1 billion tones of

construction and demolition waste (C&DW) are produced worldwide. Large amounts of natural aggregates are released for yearly production at the same time, ensuing in a major decline in natural aggregate and raise in C&DW costs.[6]. Construction and demolition trash is mostly utilized in landfills, which have major environmental and health consequences. Over the last two decades, the use of recycled scales formed by recycling waste building and demolition in new construction has grown in popularity since it conserves non-renewable natural resources of pure compounds. [7]. Although the utilization of second hand concrete aggregates {RCA} can result in a 40% reduction in pressure on naturally available material, there has been a growing global interest in increasing consumption of recycled components in buildings, both for economic and environmental reasons, as well as because of increased production of recycled components. Given the rise in build-up, demolition waste, and binder materials such as Epoxy resins (ER) [8]and The advantages of using mixes in contemporary concrete are widely recognized as a significant advantage over other options with similar performance attributes to natural aggregate concrete. Reconstituted composite concrete (RCA) can be substituted with natural composite concrete in various solid systems if it looks to be successful. Contaminants, particularly an old glue that sticks to recycled aggregate (RCA), are thought to have a substantial influence on the RAC's strength. After reviewing various investigations, the authors came to the conclusion that adhesive mortar made from genuine concrete plays a vital role in determining maturity and strength. This is one of the most important differences between RAC and natural aggregate concrete (NAC). [9]. A significant discovery for earlier researchers is the behavior features of compacted and recycled concrete strength with a complete replacement of coarse materials instead of solid natural aggregate. Understanding the mechanical characteristics of concrete in general necessitates the partial to total replacement of recycled coarse compounds with solid natural compounds.

1.3 THE UTILIZATION OF RECYCLED AGGREGATE IN CONSTRUCTION

The use of crushed demolition or leftover concrete as a solid compound, generally paired with a solid natural aggregate for use in fresh concrete, might be regarded another solid compound[10]. If not thoroughly monitored and regulated, the use of 100 percent solid aggregate recycled concrete can have a negative impact on several characteristics of concrete, including compressive strength, stretch modulus, shrinkage, and crawling, especially in high strength concrete. The usage of fine recycled aggregate less than 2 mm in reconstituted aggregate concrete is reasonably common due to the high water consumption of fine materials less than 150μ. This weakens the strength of the concrete and causes it to shrink greatly. Many international rules or specifications set limits on the percentage of natural aggregate that can be replaced with recycled aggregate. In most cases, the residual concrete may be utilized with greater conversion rates than demolition concrete. The information regarding the parent concrete, such as the strength range and combined source, will normally be found in the residual concrete, Demolition concrete, on the other hand, will have little information about the original concrete, and the resulting quantity may be polluted with chlorides/sulphates and contain a tiny number of bricks, pebbles, or lumber, all of which might impair the recycled concrete. When compared to

recycled concrete from a single source with a well-known history of use and energy consumption, the sources of the material from which the recycled amount (and there may be more than one source) was obtained are generally unknown, and the variety and strength of recycled composite concrete may be harmed. As a result, it's important to distinguish between reconstituted composite concrete buildings built using demolition concrete mix and structures made with residual concrete mix.

1.4 COST

The trend is expected to continue as quality overall prices rise above the inflation rate and more restrictions will be imposed on this resource in the future. Concrete C&D waste can be recycled if it is less expensive than landfill and recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) is used if it is less expensive than natural gravel of the same quality. The use of RCA depends on the economics of the expense of transporting C and D waste, including the expense of C&D disposal and tipping fees, government intervention and mandatory use by law. About 60% of the total cost is related to transportation. Economics has begun to make recycled materials more attractive.

1.5 SOURCES OF RECYCLED AGGREGATE

Aggregates can be produced from the fragmentation and fragmentation of the existing Portland-cement paved concrete and structural material called recycled aggregate[11] .There are two sources of demolished concrete worldwide:

1. Solid concrete paving area: where the asphalt concrete floor is located in the existing solid paved area, the asphalt concrete must be removed before the old Portland paved concrete road breaks down.

2. Concrete structures: Concrete structure when demolished huge amount of demolished waste is generated from it.

Concrete recycling is a frequent approach to reuse waste when a concrete construction is dismantled or rebuilt. Concrete was traditionally disposed of in landfills, but recycling offers several advantages, making it an even more appealing alternative in this era of environmental consciousness, increased environmental regulations, and a desire to save building cost. Concrete is not an environmentally friendly material due to its destructive nature of consumption and its serious environmental impact after use. However, it remains one of the leading construction materials used worldwide. In line with the concept of sustainable development, the concrete industry should implement various strategies related to the future use of concrete, for example, improving the stability of concrete and better exercise of second hand materials. Typically, gravels occupy 55-80% of the solid volume. After 2010, the global concrete industry would used 8–12 billion tonnes of natural aggregates per year. [12], without use of suitable, alternative aggregates in the near future. For a variety of reasons, construction-by-construction and demolition (C&D) is in the material recycling industry. Become more important. In addition to environmental protection, conservation of natural mixed resources, declining landfills and rising

costs of wastewater treatment prior to disposal are major factors in increasing interest in recycling C&D materials.

Table1: Quantity & make up of C and D waste per annum in India

CONSTITUENT	QUANTITY GENERATED IN MILLION TON PER ANNUM
Soil, sand and gravel	4.20 to 5.14
Bricks and masonry	3.60 to 4.40
Concrete	2.40 to 3.67
Metals	0.60 to 0.73
Bitumen	0.25 to 0.30
Wood	0.25 to 0.30
Others	0.10 to 0.15

("Source:Technology information, forecasting and assessment council(TIFAC), Department of science & technology,Government of India")

1.6 RCA PRODUCTION

Recycled gravel generated from old concrete that has been dismantled and remove from foundation, sidewalks, bridges & buildings can be crushed and transformed into fractions of various sizes. If there are any embedded items, such as reinforcing steel, they are removed with care to avoid contamination with soil or other waste building materials like plaster or gypsum. To avoid contamination, it's a good idea to keep old concrete apart from other demolition debris. Records on the strength, composite design, and other characteristics of demolition concrete are seldom accessible, but if they are, they can be utilised to assess the possibilities of recycled concrete. To make recycled gravel, treatment facilities that are equivalent to natural gravel crushing plants are employed.. Treatment facilities, which are comparable to natural gravel crushing plants, are used to manufacture recycled gravel. These primarily comprise of five steps in the recycle of building and construction waste, which are carried out in the subsequent methods.

1. Isolation of coarse

2. Suppression

3. Ferrous element separation

4. Screening

5. Air separation is used to remove impurities.

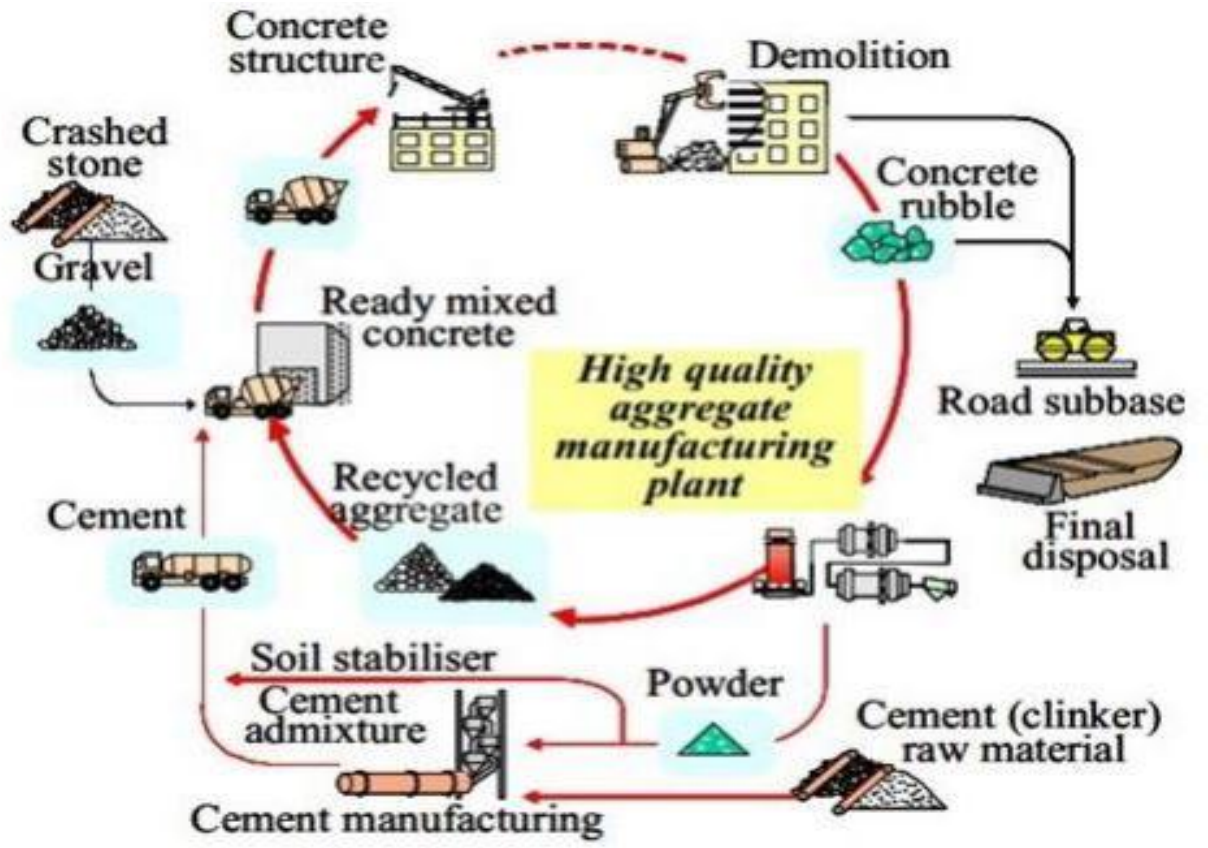

Figure 1.6 Process of Waste Concrete Recycling

During coarse separation the debris is cut into small pieces so that it goes easily to the crusher inlet. It can also be done by crushing, squeezing and grinding. Perform primary crushing, secondary crushing and milling to obtain reduced volume product in three different crushing stages. During the screening process, particle size distribution classes are determined. Contaminants such as wood,plastic, and paper can be eliminated if necessary. Air-separation technology is extra practical than a high-priced washing-machine. The goods are then stored at the end of the operation. [13]

1.7 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF RCA CONCRETE

Recycled coarse gravel has the following advantages: -

1. Recycled coarse gravel provides stability.
2. Recycled coarse aggregates reduce the amount of material delivered to landfills.
3. Reduces the need for new aggregates to form recycled aggregates.
4. RCA consumes 90% less energy in its manufacturing than Portland cement.
5. When crushed to a little volume, it absorbs significant volumes of carbon dioxide, lowering CO2 levels in the atmosphere.

6. Using fly ash with a high sensitivity in recycled gravel concrete leads in higher compressive strength..[14]

The disadvantages of this radical proposal are small.

1. The recycling plant raises noise levels.
2. Adhesive mortar materials have a negative effect on absorption and density.
3. There are no specifications or norms.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 GENERAL

This section comprises research by several writers on the usage of RA as a substitute to natural aggregates, as well as demonstrations of the RAC's strength qualities. The following section highlights some of the work done in this area..

Sample/ Material Tested	**Test Performed**	**Findings/ Observation/ Inference**	**Reference (Author; Year; Name of the journal)**
Recycled aggregates	Crushing test, Water absorption, Specific gravity, Fineness Modulus, Bulk density	Authors perform experiment on different range of sizes of aggregates and result they found are having variation in comparison between natural and recycled aggregates. The value of crushing test is more in case of recycled aggregates while specific gravity value follow opposite trend. Water absorption is very much high in case of recycled aggregates.	Mirjana Malešev , Vlastimir Radonjanin and Snežana Marinković ;2010 ; Sustainability[13]
	Water absorption, Specific gravity, Impact value, Fineness Modulus, Bulk density	Finding if this paper shows that water absorption in recycled aggregate is 300%more as compare natural aggregate of same size. Recycled aggregates have a higher impact value, but their bulk density and specific gravity are lower than natural aggregates.	Md. Safiudin, Ubagram Johnson Alengaram, Md. Abdus Salam, Mohd.Zamin Jumaat,Fahrol Fadhli Jaafar, Hawa Binti Saad,; 2011 ;Journal of Materials Research and Technology [15]
	Crushing test, Water absorption, Specific gravity, Impact	They perform tests on 19mm size of aggregates and they founded in crushing test and impact value test	Abdulsamee M. Halahla, Mohammad Akhtar, Amin H.

	value, Fineness Modulus, Bulk density	recycled aggregates perform better than natural aggregates but when it come to water absorption recycled aggregate absorb more water which is not good for mixing process of concrete,	Almasri; 2019 ; International Journal of Civil Engineering[16]
	Crushing test, Water-absorption, Specific-gravity and Impact-value	Crushing-test and impact value show +ve result in recycled aggregates . water absorption is very high in recycled aggregates as compare to the natural aggregates.	Reema, Col. (Retd.) Ram Kishore Singh, Dr. Md. Daniyal,Dr. Sitesh Kumar Singh; 2020 ;Mukt Shabd Journal[17]
	Crushing test, Water absorption, Specific gravity, Impact value, Bulk density	Specific gravity of recycled aggregates is low as compare to the natural aggregates. But crushing value and impact value is more in recycled aggregates.	Mr. Tushar R.Sonawane, Prof. Dr.Sunil S.Pimplikar; IOSR -Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering[18]
	Specific gravity, and fineness modulus	Specific gravity is little more in case of recycled aggregates and fines modulus is little less in the Findings.	Dr.K.Ramadevi ,Dr. R.Chitra; 2017 ; International Journal of Civil Engineering& Technology[19]
	Water absorption, Specific gravity and Fineness Modulus	Water absorption of second-hand aggregate was +6 as compare to natural aggregates. Specific gravity follow apposite trend it show -1 value in comparison to natural aggregates. Fineness modulus is little less in recycled aggregates.	Marian Sabau Jesus Remolina Duran; 2021 ; International Journal of Pavement Research and Technology[20]
	Crushing test, Water absorption, Impact value	Crushing test and impact value test shows recycled aggregates having more value in both cases as compare to the natural aggregates. Water absorption is 4.60 for recycled aggregates which is 1.50 for natural aggregate.	Asif Husain, and Majid Matouq Assas;2013; International Journal of Civil, Environmental, Structural,Construction and Architectural Engineering[21]
	Specific gravity, Impact value, Fineness Modulus, Bulk density	Test are perform on 20 mm aggregates and results shows that impact value of recycled aggregates is more as compare to natural aggregates. While specific gravity is less.	Prof.Chetna M Vyas, {Dr.} Darshana R Bhatt;2013 ; International journal of scientific research[22]

	Specific gravity, Fineness modulus	Results shows that there is very slit change in specific gravity of recycled aggregates. While fineness modulus of recycled aggregates is little more in case of recycled aggregates.	A.Rangaraj,S.Balamurugan,S.Aravinth,M.Prabakaran,P. Rajasimman ;2021 ; **Journal** of Information Technology in **Industry**[23]
	Water absorption	Test are performed on two size of aggregates 10mm and 20 mm. But water-absorption of second hand aggregate is more for both sizes.	S.C. Kou, C.S. Poon;2012 ; construction & building materials[24]
Recycled aggregate concrete	Compressive strength,Flexural strength,Split tensile strength	This research shows that m25 mix of demolished aggregate at different replacement show +ve result with replacement is increase	Dr. K.Ramadevi, Dr. R.Chitra ; 2017 ; International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology[19]
	Compressive strength, slump test	Author test with 0%, 10%, 20%,30% replacement of aggregates with demolished aggregates in this paper we see that value of compressive strength is decreasing with increase in replacement . slump value is also decreasing	Mohd Monish, Vikas Srivastava, VC Agarwal, PK Mehta ,Rakesh Kumar; 2016[25]
	Compressive strength, Split tensile strength, Slump value	In this research value of strength for M25grade of concrte decrease with increse in replacement of aggregate. But slump value of concrete is increase with increase in replacement	Reema, Col. (Retd.) Ram Kishore Singh, Dr. Md. Daniyal,Dr. Sitesh kumar singh; 2020 ;Mukt Shabd Journal[17]
	Compressive strength, Slump value	Slump value of concrete decrase with incrase in replacement. Compressive-strength of concrete is more for 50% replacement as compare to 0% replacement while when 100% replacement is done the value of compressive strength is slightly low.	Mirjana Malesev, Vlastimir Radonjanin ,Snezana Marinkovic;2010 ; Sustainability[13]
	Compressive strength, Flexural strength	Compressive-strength of M30Concrete is vary along replacement of concrete. While for m40 concrete with increase of replacement,strength is also decrease. Same trend is followed in flexural strength.	Mr.Tushar R Sonawane, Prof. Dr.Sunil S. Pimplikar ;IOSR -Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering[18]

	Compressive-strength	Compressive-strengths for 7 days are more for 30% replacement rather than other replacements while for 28 days replacement strength is more for 50% replacement .	Md. Safiuddin;2011; Material research[15]
	Compressive strength,flexural strength ,split-tensile strength	Compressive strength of concrete grade M30 decreases initially with replacement, but as replacement progresses, the value of compressive strength increases. In study, the optimum value of strength was obtained by replacing 30% of the aggregates. While we get higher results for split-tensile strength,flexural strength without substitution.	Ms.KGoumathy, Avinash.S., Ramkumar.V., Vishal.B;2021; **Journal** of Information Technology in **Industry**[26]
	Compressive strength	In this research value of strength is decreasing with increase in replacement but all the value with are obtained are under safe strength range.	S.C. Kou, C.S. Poon ;2012 ; construction & building materials[24]
	Compressive strength, Split tensile strength, slump value	Workability is good in case of without replacement concrete as compare to replaced concrete. It is also same for strength but 50% replacement show good result as compare to 40% replacement.	A. Gholampour, T. Ozbakkaloglu; 2018; Engineering structure[27]
	Compressive strength	In this research strength of concrte is increasing with increase in replacement upto 20% replacement afterward strength value is decreasing.	Sathish Kumar PS, Subhashini S, Saravanakumar N,Priyatharsini S and Bhuvaneshwaran A; 2020; Research journal of chemistry and environment[28]
	Compressive strength,flexural strength,split tensile strength	Test are performed on M20,M30,M40 grades of concrete.. Results shows that with replacement of aggregate show -ve result in strength	Mahesh Chandra Shah,Keerat Kumar Gupta, Ankit Nainwal ,Ankit Negi, Vivek Kumar; 2021 ;Material tody[29]
	Compressive strength,flexural strength,split tensile strength	Tests were performed on M30 grade of concrete and with every 10% replacement of aggregate value of strength is varing and	Bhanu Chaudhary, Sourabh Dhiman ,Rajneesh Talwar, Syed Mohd. Arif

		attain max value of strength 60% replacement	,Vikas Verma ; 2021 ; Material today[30]
	Compressive strength, flexural strength, slump value	Slump value shows that concrete is more workable at 50% replacement as compare to other replacement. Compressive strength is more for non replacement concrete.	Marian Sabau, Jesus Remolina Duran;2021 ; International Journal of Pavement Research and Technology[20]
	Compressive strength, flexural strength, slump value	Test are performed on M20 , M30, M25 grade of concrete . Result shows that Max value is attain by concrete for compressive strength is at 40% replacement in both M25 and M30 grade of concrete. While for M20 concrete max value of C strength is at 60% replacement.	Prof. Chetna M Vyas, (Dr.) Darshana R Bhatt;2013 ; International journal of scientific research[22]
	Compressive strength, slump value	Author perform test on M15 and M20 grade of concrete and observe that value of strength is more for 50% replacement in case of M15 grade while in M20 grade of concrete max value of strength is at 100% replacement.	Asif Husain, and Majid Matouq Assas;2013; International Journal of Civil, Environmental, Structural, Construction and Architectural Engineering[21]

2.2 SUMMARY

The importance of this topic of study is demonstrated by review of the literature. The above literature shows us that how recycled aggregates behave and different properties of them. This field of research going to help us in long run and sustain our environment from waste that are produce due to construction activities.

3. CONCLUSION

Huge quantities of additional mortar/cement paste are common in RCA. Depending on the original concrete's properties and the manufacturing technique, volume percentage of aged mortar might range between 20percent to 30percent. The difference between second hand coarse gravel and first hand coarse gravel is mostly due to the addition of mortar and cement paste to recycled coarse gravel. According to the results of the above-mentioned studies, recycled aggregate exhibits the technological characteristics listed below:

1. Low-bulk and saturate-surface–dry densities: Recycled coarse aggregate has a bulk density of 1290 to 1470kg/m. The overall density of refurbished SSDs is around 2310 to 2620kg/m.
2. High-water-absorption: Recycled coarse aggregate quantity absorbs 8.4% (10-min), 8.8% (30min), and 9.3% (24hr),which is much higher as compare to the natural coarse amount and is considered the most essential quality.
3. High-porosity: Due to high mortar / cement paste content, recycled concrete aggregate has a porosity of around 23.30 percent.
4. High-crushing-index: Recycled concrete aggregate has a crushing index of 9.21 percent to 23.10 percent.
5. High-soil-content: Recycled concrete aggregate has a soil content of approximately 4.08 percent.

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