

Study on application of iron tailings fine aggregate in concrete

Ke Tang^{1,a,*}, Xuesong Mao^{1,b}, Xinlei Tang¹

¹School of highway, Chang'an University, Xi'an, 710064, China

^aemail: 13519199173@163.com

^bemail: bxuesongxian@aliyun.com

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Abstract: Natural sand plays a unique role in the mix proportion of road cement concrete, however, the stock of natural sand in our country is very limited. In order to find the material that can replace the natural sand without affecting the performance of the concrete, the paper compares the physical properties of iron tailings with natural sand and designs the proportion of road cementitious concrete with iron tailings instead of natural sand. The use of iron ore tailings can not only solve the problem of iron tailings storage, natural sand supply and raw material cost, but also turn waste into treasure, improve the environment and contribute to economic construction. On this basis, slump detection analysis, workability analysis and mechanical properties of compressive strength test results show that: the sand rate of about 24.4%, and the particle size of 0.15--0.30mm when the corresponding The amount of iron ore tailings corresponding to the best proportion of concrete mix.

1. Introduction

With the vigorous development of infrastructure construction, there is an increasing demand for the amount of cement concrete used in roads. Cement, gravel, natural sand, water and water reducer are the necessary materials for composing road cement concrete ^[1]. At present, the storage and supply of natural sand in our country is very limited, so we must seek for the material that can both replace natural sand and cement concrete performance. The concrete prepared by substituting natural tailings with iron tailings not only can reduce the tailings a lot and improve the environment, but also can ensure sufficient supply of materials and lay the foundation for infrastructure construction ^[2]. In the past, the research on iron tailing sand mostly focused on the experimental study of iron tailings sand used as fine aggregate or admixture to change the workability, sand rate and strength of concrete^[3] found: the amount of tailings to replace natural sand changes the workability and mechanical properties of concrete; Sun Xiaowei used iron tailings as aggregates to prepare grouting material ^[4]. It was found that iron tailing sand changed the sand rate in concrete and made the workability and strength changed. However, there is little research on tailing sand as a cementitious material to influence workability and mechanical properties.

Based on the above situation and the purpose of this paper, the physical properties of iron tailings and natural sand were compared to analyze the substitutability of iron tailings and natural sand. Then, slump analysis, workability analysis and mechanical properties testing of compressive strength of concrete were carried out by comparing the proportion of natural tailings of iron tailings with different particle sizes and different proportions. Multiple trials to meet the above requirements of the mix design.

2. Experimental design

2.1 Experimental test program

Test design, should be screening materials, mix design, concrete mixing, specimen production, specimen maintenance cycle, compressive strength testing.

2.2 Material composition

2.2.1 Tailings sand extraction and physical properties

When iron ore tailings are prepared, the process of extracting fine sand for construction is shown in Fig. 1, in which the composition of the iron tailings particles is shown in Table 1, and the physical property comparison table of iron tailings and natural sand is shown in Table 2.

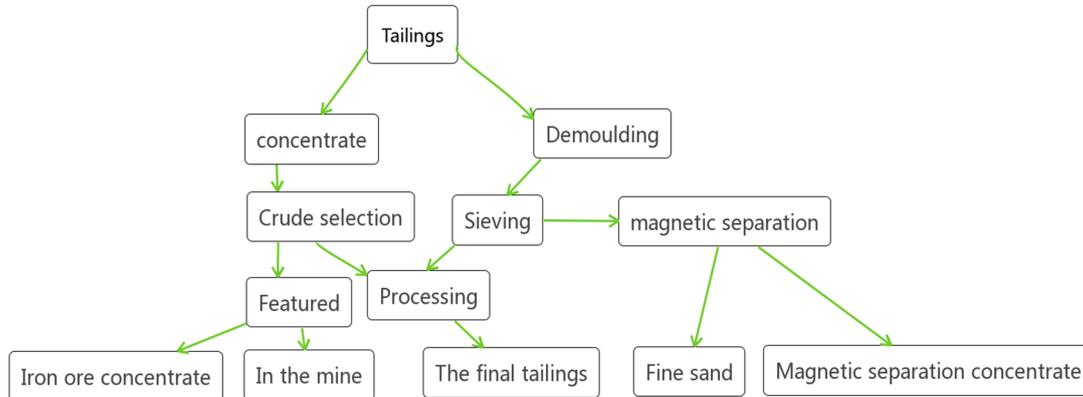


Fig.1 Flow chart of extracting construction sand

Table 1 Tailings particle composition table

Type of mine	chemical composition/%											
	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	SO ₃	P ₂ O ₅	MnO	Iron burning
Anshan-style iron ore	73.27	4.07	11.6	0.16	4.22	3.04	0.41	0.95	0.25	0.19	0.14	2.18

Table 2 Iron tailings and natural sand physical properties comparison table

	Apparent density	Bulk density	Powder composition	Crush the value	Fineness modulus	Iron phase minerals
Natural fine sand	2650	1410	Soil particles	10%	1.6~2.2	5%~10%
Iron tailings sand	2770	1540	Stone powder particles	5%	0.9~1.8	1%

Table 2 Comparison of the physical properties of natural fine sand and iron tailings, the important difference between the two is the composition of fine powder and iron phase minerals. Among them, most of the fine powder contained in the iron tailings is stone powder particles, and the stone powder is favorable for the mechanical properties, durability, cohesiveness and workability of the concrete; however, the content of the fine powder contained in the natural fine sand is mainly the soil particles. Particles are not conducive to concrete workability, mechanical properties and durability^[5]. A lot of literature shows that the content of stone powder in iron tailings can change the properties of concrete, so iron tailings can be used as cement-concrete compound materials.

2.2.2 Other materials

The experimental materials used, using 32.5 (R) ordinary portland cement, cement strength coefficient of surplus of 1.13, cement density: 3100kg / m³; stone: the maximum particle size of 20mm gravel, the density of 2780kg / m³, 0.8%, fineness modulus of 2.7; water for ordinary tap water, water density: 1000kg / m³; superplasticizer for the HSP superplasticizer.

2.3 With the design

The proportion of the design, the use of volume method to calculate the thickness of aggregate, cement, water quality as shown in Table 3 below, tailings sand because of its smaller size, so the increase in the amount of cementitious material means that the increase in water Ash ratio is reduced.

Table 3. Raw material composition of the scale

Failings particle size range (mm)	Grouping	Quality/kg					Water-cement ratio	Sand rate (%)	Slump (mm)
		Water	Cement	Sand	Crushed	Tailings			
Standard specimen	A group	2.05	5.12	5.22	12.16	0	0.4	30	34
0.15-0.3	B1(1/4)	2.05	5.12	3.92	12.16	1.31	0.4	24.4	35
	C1(1/2)	2.05	5.12	2.62	12.16	2.62	0.4	17.7	30
	D1(3/4)	2.05	5.12	1.31	12.16	3.92	0.4	9.7	25
0.3-0.6	B2(1/4)	2.05	5.12	3.92	12.16	1.31	0.4	24.4	36
	C2(1/2)	2.05	5.12	2.62	12.16	2.62	0.4	17.7	30
	D2(3/4)	2.05	5.12	1.31	12.16	3.92	0.4	9.7	28

3. Test analysis

3.1 Slump test analysis

Test several concrete above the slump and found only a small amount of slurry precipitation from the bottom. By analyzing the iron ore tailings 0.15-0.3mm, 0.3-0.6mm formulated seven kinds of concrete mixture ratio of sand rate and slump curve drawn in Figure. 2^[6].

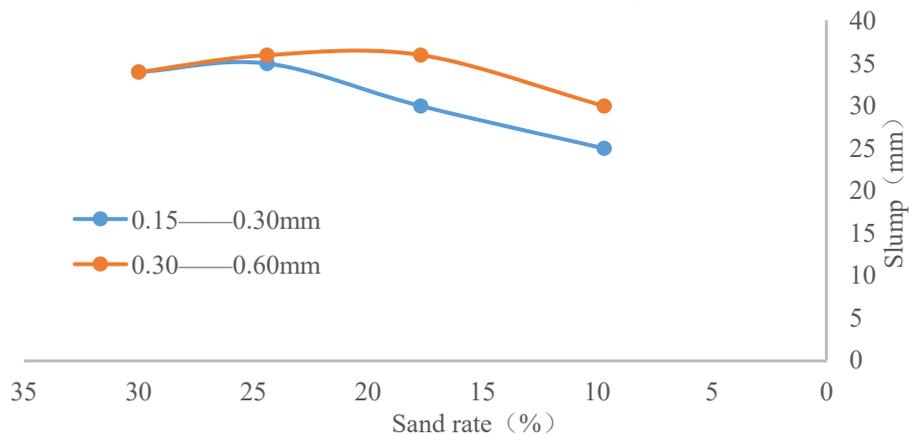


Figure. 2. Sand rate and slump curve

From Table 3 and Fig. 2, it can be seen that with the increase of sand rate, the amount of gravel is not enough to be surrounded by a small amount of grout, which does not provide sufficient lubrication. This situation will not only reduce the fluidity of concrete mix, but also affect its holding and water retention, resulting in the separation of imagination. For Figure. 2, we can see that when the sand rate is 24.4%, the corresponding slump is about 36, at this time, the sand rate and water-cement ratio are better than those of the designed concrete^[7].

3.2 Workability Analysis

In the production of specimens, the main factors affecting the workability of concrete should be the change of the amount of fine aggregate, the volume of coarse aggregate in fixed concrete is 0.0044m³, and the amount of natural sand and iron tailings is calculated. The amount of the mix is shown in Table 3, the amount of fine aggregate changes on the workability of concrete shown in Figure. 4.

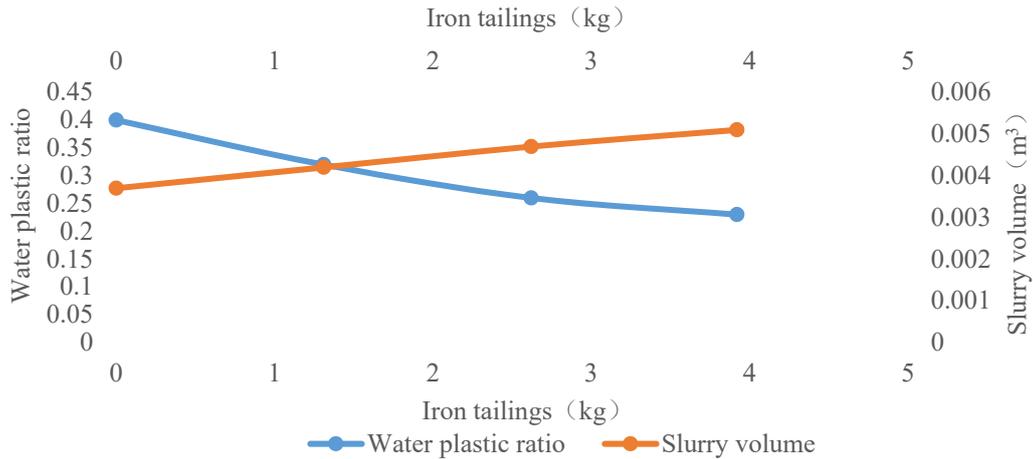


Fig. 3. Curve of changeability of cement concrete at the time of accumulation of coarse aggregate

It can be observed from Fig. 3 that the amount of cementitious material in cement concrete gradually increases with the increase of the amount of iron tailings in the mortar when the bulk volume of the coarse aggregate in the concrete mixture prepared is fixed at 0.0044. The increase of cementitious material will increase the heat of hydration, which is not conducive to the durability of concrete. Therefore, the incorporation of iron tailings is not too good for concrete performance.

3.3 Mechanical Analysis

During the whole test, the cubical specimens (150 mm × 150 mm × 150 mm) were cured in freshwater environment at 4 cycles and the water temperature was between 15 °C and 25 °C during compressive strength testing. When the compressive strength was tested Optional hydraulic press, which sand rate of compressive strength curve shown in Figure. 4.

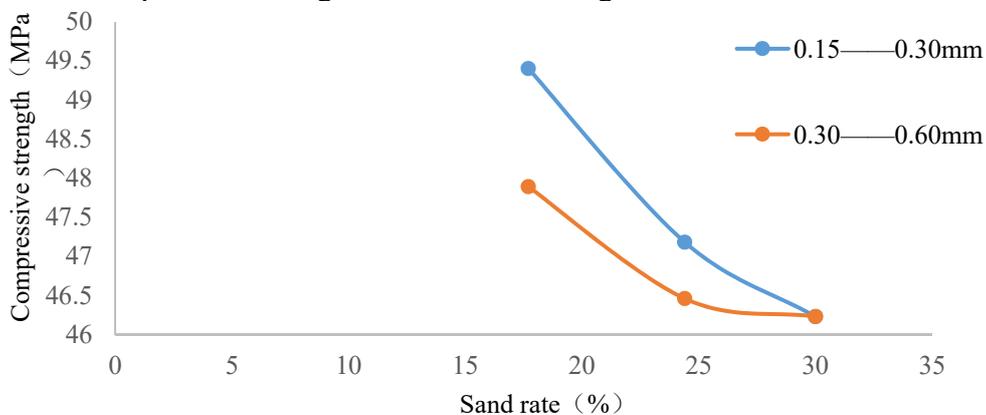


Figure. 4. Sand rate of compressive strength curve

The compressive strength of concrete increases with the time in the 28d range. As shown in Fig. 4, with the increase of sand rate, the strength of concrete produced by iron tailings instead of natural sand first increases and then decreases, and the sand rate is 13% --23% of the best concrete strength; iron tailings sand particle size (0.15--0.30mm) when the concrete strength has a maximum of 49.4MPa.

4. Summary

(1) The use of iron ore tailings can not only solve the problem of iron tailings storage, natural sand supply and raw material cost, but also turn waste into treasure, improve the environment and make contributions to economic construction.

(2) When the sand rate is 24.4%, the corresponding slump is about 36, the water-cement ratio and sand rate at this time design the concrete flow better.

(3) When the volume of coarse aggregate is 0.0044m^3 , the mixture decreases with the increase of tailing volume, so the incorporation of iron tailings is not conducive to the workability of concrete, To some extent reduce its workability.

(4) Under normal curing conditions, the compressive strength of concrete prepared by substituting natural iron sand with iron tailings first increases and then decreases, and the sand strength is the best between 13% --23%.

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