

Larsen & Toubro







Recycle and Reuse

Innovative Technologies



Smart Technologies



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to reduce natural materials demand

a case study on aggregates











Concrete consumption in development process of various structures



Buildings

Infra structures

- Power & processing plants
- water structures





Concrete – A wonderful construction material



10 M cu.m of concrete for mega, medium and small scale development project works in a year **Cement** itious Mixture– 5 million **t**, **Water** – 2.5 billion **liters**, **Aggregates** – 16 million **t**





How Concrete wastage takes place in actual construction?



WASTAGE,%

BATCHING PLANT SPILLAGE TRANSIT MIXER SPILLAGE WORKPLACE SPILLAGE BATCHING QUANTITY CORRECTIONS QUALITY REJECTIONS CONTROL SPECIMENS FOR TESTING MIX DESIGN APPROVAL TRIALS- FIRST MIX DESIGN APPROVAL TRIALS- ONGOING FOUNDATION PILE CUTTING TOTAL

■ Total ■ Recyclable ■ Non-Recyclable





Value of recycling from actual Concrete produced







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Dependency on potable water in construction to be reduced



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concrete without cement - Geopolymer concrete (future technology ?)

One of the breakthrough technology - GPC

Currently in non-structural grade concrete it has direct application

As there are no standards for structural grade concrete it requires some more research and to form guidelines

Cement is totally replaced

Flyash, slag, sand, aggregates and chemical activators are the constituents

Cost is economical. M40 grade concrete is at the same cost









Reinforced concrete without cement and rebar steel (future technology similar to UHFRC ?)







Application of BIM in construction









Departure to conventional technologies and bring in Digital technologies in construction









Thank you



Conclusions

Conserve natural products by promoting recycling, reuse and rebuild in construction.

Set bench marks on recycling and reuse and should be gradually improved to 90% over 5-10 years by ISO standards.

Leave natural resources for next generation

Research and Technology should be continuous to discover innovative materials and methods of construction so that civilisation sustains.

Any new technology or introduction of new materials of construction requires training, standardisation, regulation and continuous change in curriculum.



