P-ISSN.2089-2942E-ISSN. 2686-6676

Effect of Tissue Waste Fibers in the Concrete Mix on the Flexural Strength of FS 45

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Abstract

This research aims to understand the effect of tissue waste fiber on flexural strength in concrete quality FS 45. FS 45 concrete has excellent mechanical properties under bending loads. On the other hand, in many structural applications, an enhancement in the flexural properties of concrete is needed to avoid cracking with such a high degree of bending stresses [3]. Excess tissue waste has been used as another fiber material selection because it is abundant waste, can even increase the tensile strength of the fibers, and does not damage the environment. The FS 45 concrete mixtures were obtained by blending tissue waste fibers with 0%, 0.5%, 1%, and 1.5% of the weight of cement into the mixtures in this research project. Methodology In this study, ordinary concrete beam standard samples tested in 28 days using a three-point-finding testing methodology were produced. The flexural strength of concrete with and without tissue waste fibers is tested using this test. Comparison of flexural strength value between control samples and fiber-added samples, as well as assessment of the change of mechanical strength based on percentages of fiber addition, were carried out for data analysis. The test result shows that the tissue waste fibers significantly increased the FS 45 concrete flexural strength. It results in a 15% improvement in flexural strength over fibre-free concrete at an optimum ratio of 1%.
In contrast, the fibers incorporated more than 1% in terms of mass would be evenly distributed but started clumping, which leads to lower flexural strength. The study concludes that fiber from tissue waste can act as a suitable secondary reinforcement to enhance the flexural strength of concrete at proper proportions. These disclosures help recycle waste and improve concrete with new efficient parameters for use by the construction sector.

Keywords : *Flexural strength, FS 45 concrete, Waste tissue fiber, Concrete reinforcement, Concrete quality, Environmentally friendly waste, Fiber concrete.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern construction, concrete is one of the primary materials used because of its strong mechanical properties when withstanding compressive loads. However, its brittle nature against tensile stress and bending remains concrete's main weakness. With the increasing need for improved flexural performance, especially in structurally demanding applications like beams, bridges, and floor slabs experiencing high bending loads, the challenge of enhancing concrete's flexural strength grows ever more important. While FS 45 concrete can withstand high compressive loads splendidly, questions linger regarding expanding its flexural capacity. Minimizing the risk of cracking or structural failures in these concrete components necessitates further progress on this front.

Alongside these pressing needs, the utilization of extra constituents, such as fiber reinforcement, has emerged as a solution attracting serious consideration. Additional fibers can beef up the flexural endurance and resistance of concrete to deforming stresses. Among the various fiber materials employed, including metal fibers, plastics, and natural fibers, applying waste materials as another fiber option gains growing interest. One such potential reuse candidate is tissue waste.

Tissue trash constitutes a part of domestic refuse steadily ballooning annually, especially in urban centers. As the latest data from Environmental Research and Development (2021) illustrates, paper and tissue waste make up a sizable portion of solid waste in many city locales. Employing tissue trash as a supplementary fiber material serves the dual purpose of reducing the volume of debris destined for landfills (TPA) and enhancing the mechanical qualities of concrete. Numerous previous studies have highlighted the potential of natural fibers to boost concrete performance. This capacity appears particularly significant regarding tissue refuse, which can considerably improve the mechanical properties of concrete.

To illustrate, one investigation by [2] analyzing bamboo fiber's use in concrete uncovered a major boost in flexural strength of concrete, serving as rationale for employing tissue waste as an alternate reinforcement material. Elsewhere, paper refuse displays potential as an extra fixings in concrete blends to advance the mechanical properties, quality, and toughness of building materials. This local advancement is a piece of worldwide endeavors to utilize naturally benevolent materials to diminish carbon outflows in the development part [3]. Tissue waste, with its high flexibility and water retention abilities, can add to constructively strengthening concrete microstructure and reducing miniaturized scale breaks, making all of us a piece of this significant supportability development. The fundamental inquiry to be responded to in this examination is if including tissue waste fiber can fundamentally build up flexural quality of concrete with nature FS 45 and how it influences homogeneity and different mechanical properties. This look into likewise expects to decide the ideal extent of squander tissue fibers that can productively expand flexural quality. Additionally, this examination investigates conceivable reactions, for example, uneven fiber appropriation, that could influence the concrete's general quality. A few applicable past thinks about, similar to the work of [4] on utilizing polypropylene fibers in concrete, demonstrate that including strands can improve split opposition. In any case, the test of fiber appropriation stays a critical issue.

This study has numerous aims. Primarily, to quantitatively analyze the impact of including tissue waste fibers on the bending strength of FS 45 grade concrete through a series of flexion tests. Secondly, this research intends to pinpoint the optimal proportion of tissue waste fibers that can improve concrete's flexible qualities while preserving the mixture's homogeneity. Furthermore, this research strives to assess the environmental implications resulting from using tissue waste as a supplementary material. Therefore, this research is anticipated to offer solutions that are innovative in the material engineering facet but also contribute to decreasing domestic waste, backing sustainable progression, and furthering the efficiency of material resources.

In the methodological methodology, this investigation embraced an experimental approach with testing in the laboratory. FS 45 concrete is synthesized with variations in the proportion of tissue waste fibers of 0%, 0.5%, 1%, and 1.5% of the cement mass. Tests were implemented on concrete samples after attaining a drying age of 28 days using the three-point bending test process by universal standards [5] ASTM C78/C78M. This trial is formed to assess the bending strength of each variant of concrete amalgamate and compare the conclusions with those of control concrete without including fiber.

Previous research lays the foundation for exploring this topic further. As one example, the study

P-ISSN.2089-2942E-ISSN. 2686-6676

by [6] demonstrated that incorporating organic fibers can bolster concrete's resistance to dynamic and cyclic loads by increasing its properties. This research is pertinent to developing a concrete composed of tissue waste fibers. Additionally, the work of [7] examining domestic waste in construction illustrated how innovation with discarded materials can generate high value returns and aid sustainability efforts. Therefore, this research presents a technical solution while supporting a circular economic approach through capitalizing on previously unused refuse. It is anticipated that this research may cultivate sustainable, ingenious construction materials, especially for reinforcing premium quality concrete. The findings could act as a reference for environmentally friendly and sustainable practices within the construction industry while encouraging the use of domestic waste as a valuable commodity. With growing needs for more durable and efficient building materials, the results of this research may positively impact various development areas over the long haul.

II. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aspects regarding varying flexural strength, fiber supplements, and waste application in concrete batches, focusing on testing criteria such as ASTM and SNI over the previous half decade. In high-strength concrete such as grade 45, improving mechanical qualities through additives especially fibers is a sizeable consideration. Normally concrete flexural strength testing exploration employs the standard three-point flexural testing approach regulated in reference [5] ASTM C78/C78M. This norm offers comprehensive direction for gauging the flexural strength of concrete with high precision, and the effects are widely embraced in diverse worldwide reviews. In the meantime, reference [8] SNI 03-2491-2002, which refers to testing reinforced and unreinforced concrete, delivers an approach pertinent in Indonesia to ensure consistency in concrete quality assessment.

Adding fiber to concrete has displayed the ability to boost diverse mechanical properties of concrete including resistance to bending stress, crack resistance, and dynamic load endurance. In global research, synthetic polypropylene and steel fibers have long been utilized to boost concrete performance. A study by reference [9] indicated that polypropylene fibers substantially reduced shrinkage cracking and increased resistance to bending loads. In this investigation, even fiber distribution is a key factor in determining the effectiveness of the reinforcement. However the challenges of cost and environmental effect of artificial fiber materials are driving the exploration of natural and waste fiber materials which are more sustainable. Research into natural fibers reveals that strands from organic materials hold immense potential as cement reinforcement. For example, a study by [10] shows fibers from agricultural remnants can heighten cement's bending toughness and suppleness, with a marked impact on repeated loading resistance. This supports the notion that household waste, such as paper waste, could possess similar effects with proper handling and distribution. The flexible fiber traits and high water absorption capacity of paper waste provide opportunities to improve the microscopic bonds of cement, as found in analysis by researcher, which employs cellulose fibers from paper refuse to enhance cement qualities [11].

Regarding testing methods, SNI and ASTM standards serve as essential reference points for confirming the quality and homogeneity of the cement composite. [12] ASTM C1609/C1609M, regulating fiber flexural testing of cement, furnishes crucial extra guidance for evaluating fiber-reinforced cement. Analysis by [13] asserts that experiments following universal norm techniques such as ASTM provide more legitimate outcomes in assessing the mechanical operation of fiber-reinforced cement. This study also illustrates the importance of homogeneity testing to guarantee even fiber spread, which immediately affects cement performance. In Indonesia, SNI also pays special focus on utilizing extra materials in cement blends, as controlled in [14] SNI 7656:2012 regarding specifications for extra cement materials. Utilizing fiber from domestic waste aligns with the government's initiatives to heighten sustainability in the construction industry. A recent study by [15] that employed organic fibers from domestic waste in cement exhibited a marked increase in bending strength and decreased cracking at a certain cement age.

While numerous studies support the use of added fibers to boost concrete's strength and durability, questions still linger around quality standards and environmental impacts. A comprehensive review of findings shows that incorporating both manufactured and organic fibers into mixes can enhance compressive force resistance and crack hindrance. However, uniform testing per protocols like ASTM is critical for consistent, reliable outcomes and building approval. Continued exploration of cellulose-based fibers generated from disposed papers holds promise as a renewable option for bettering concrete qualities with minimal carbon footprint or cost increase. Long-term durability under real-world stresses must yet be confirmed through extended observation. Overall, maximizing recycled materials in constructions could advance sustainability so long as engineers certify designs as structurally sound for decades to come.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research aims to experimentally determine the impact of incorporating tissue waste fiber into concrete with a designed compressive strength of 45 MPa on flexural strength properties. A series of stages are followed, from material preparation and mixing to manufacturing test samples and conducting mechanical tests and analysis.

The initial step involves sourcing and processing materials. Cement acts as the binder while sand and gravel serve as fine and coarse aggregates respectively. Water is also required along with tissue waste fiber, selected due to its flexibility and potential to enhance concrete characteristics. Prior to use, tissue waste undergoes washing, drying and cutting into fibers 20-30 mm long. This processing ensures cleanliness and maximizes bonding within the concrete matrix.

Concrete mixtures are then compounded containing tissue waste fiber at varying volume fractions of 0%, 0.5%, 1% and 1.5% of the cement mass. A concrete mixer homogenizes the blend which initially includes dry ingredients followed by water and gradual fiber addition to circumvent clumping. Standardized procedures are adhered to in order to mix all elements thoroughly and uniformly yield concrete.

The precast concrete specimens were molded in rectangular shapes measuring 100 mm by 100 mm by 400 mm. After 24 hours of curing in their molds, the samples were removed and soaked in water for 28 days to further develop strength. Standard curing methods ensure concrete reaches its peak strength prior to testing to deliver accurate performance assessments. The hydration process playing out over weeks lends reliability to test outcomes by simulating typical structural conditions.

Three-point flexural testing in accordance with ASTM specification [5] C78/C78M followed the curing period to determine maximum load bearing capacity. A gradually increasing force was applied at the center of each beam sample until cracking resulted. Strength levels were rated on an individual basis using each specimen's breaking point figures. Data incorporated performance evaluations from mixtures tweaking fiber concentrations, allowing comparisons between ordinary and augmented mixes. Statistical scrutiny highlighted any meaningful disparities between formulations. Visual examinations of crack patterns and fiber placement within the concrete aided recognition of how the reinforcement operated on a microscopic scale. Insights from this work evaluated whether tissue fiber reinforcement meaningfully boosts load bearing attributes and determined an ideal proportion for field deployment.

This investigation aims to furnish comprehensive insight into the potential for applying tissue refuse filaments as an ecologically friendly and sustainable cementitious reinforcement stuff. The study results, it is hoped, can contribute to evolving cement that is more robust, more adaptable, and more proficient in utilizing domestic waste. With this methodology, this inquiry seeks to furnish groundbreaking solutions to improve the performance of construction substances and back sustainable waste administration efforts.

This research applies experimental techniques in the research facility to assess the impact of incorporating tissue refuse filament on the bending quality of cement with quality FS 45. This examination is intended to quantify the viability of expanding the mechanical properties of cement, particularly as far as bending quality, by adding tissue refuse filament in different extents. The controlled tests are planned to uncover how the lightweight filaments can fortify the cementitious composite and enhance its flexibility and durability. The outcomes of this inquiry could encourage more extensive use of tissue squander as a green cementitious reinforcement.

Figure 1. Research Flow Chart

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Composition of Concrete Mixture

The requirements of concrete materials using the [16] ASTM C192/C192M method are presented in Table 1. The following:

Table 1. Material Requirements For 1 M3 Concrete fs 45

No	Material Type	Material Requirements For 1 M^3 Concrete Fs 45
1	OPC Type 1	485 kg
2	Sand	678 kg
3	Combined Split 19.00 mm) and 37.50 mm	1025 kg
4	Water	194 kg
5	Tissue Concrete 0.5% of cement weight (WST-0.5)	2,43 kg
6	Tissue Concrete 1% of the weight of cement (WST-1.0)	4,85 kg
7	Tissue Concrete 1.5% of cement weight (WST-1.5)	7,27 kg

Source : Analysis Results

4.2. Concrete Slump Value

The slump value test is carried out for each type of concrete mixture, the results of the concrete slump value test are presented in Table 2. The following:

Table 2. Slump Value of All Types of Concrete

No	Types of Concrete	Slump Value (cm)
1	Standard Concrete (SC)	9,80
2	Concrete (WST-0.5)	10,20
3	Concrete (WST-1.0)	9,90
4	Concrete (WST-1.5)	9,82

Source : Analysis Results

The slump test on FS 45 quality concrete serves to determine the workability level of the mixture. This inspection proves critical since the slump value conveys how readily the concrete can be placed and packed before hardening. Generally accepted slump values for high-strength concrete similar to FS 45 range from 50 to 100 millimeters, contingent on the precise demands of the undertaking, as referenced in source [17]. A workability that is too diminished indicates the mixture may be overly inflexible, whereas a workability that is too elevated could mean a thin mixture susceptible to segregation. Alternatively, a workability within the typical scope allows the concrete to fill all areas of the formwork while maintaining an even composition throughout.

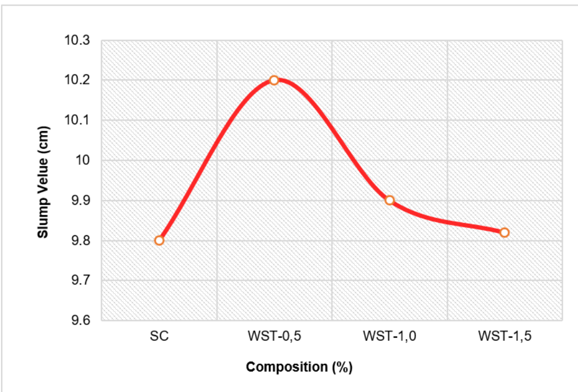

Figure 2. Slump Value of Different Types of Concrete

Research regarding the inclusion of tissue waste fiber within fresh concrete mixtures highlights how augmenting the percentage of additional fiber tends to reduce fluidity. The fibers increase viscosity and obstruct concrete's flow, as seen in study [18].

Several experiments demonstrated that contributing fiber making up half a percent of cement mass diminished slump ten to fifteen percent compared to fiberless concrete. Yet workability stayed within permitted ranges. Significantly, slump declined at higher fiber amounts such as one percent and one and a half percent, signifying the blend develops stiffer. While depleted fluidity can downgrade workability, this proves not necessarily detrimental provided the worth stays suitable for structural necessities and permits for proper installation on site. Superplasticizers act as an efficient solution for keeping or boosting workability of formulations with fibers. They sustain slump without compromising concrete's mechanical qualities, seen in investigation [19].

Overall, testing yields that incorporating tissue waste fibers can impact FS forty-five concrete's slump values. But with accurately apportioned fibers and complementary materials, performance of the mixture can optimize without sacrificing quality or concreteness.

4.3. Flexural Strength Test Results

The results of the test of the bending strength of concrete fs 45 characteristics at the age of 28 days for each mixture are presented in the following Table 3.

Table 3. Strong Bending Concrete 28 Days

No	Types of Concrete	FS (MPa)
1	Standard Concrete (SC)	6.0
2	WST Concrete 0.5% of cement weight (WST-0,5)	6,6
3	WST Concrete 1% of cement weight (WST-1)	6,9
4	WST Concrete 1.5% of cement weight (WST-1.5)	6.5

Source : Analysis Results

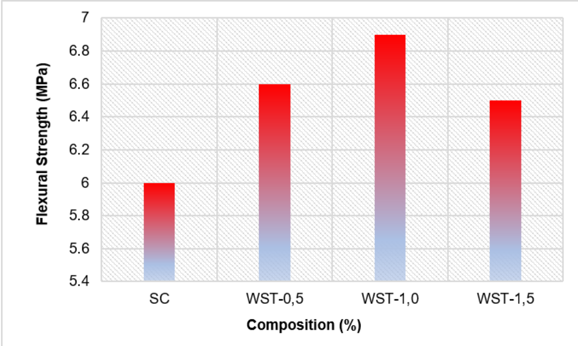

Figure 3. Compressive Strength Values of Various Types of Concrete at 28 Days

While the data in Figure 3 demonstrates how tissue waste fibers augment the flexural strength of common FS 45 concrete, producing constructions able to withstand ever-greater stresses, standard fiberless formulations showcase resilience meeting industry benchmarks. At a mere 0.5% fiber supplementation by mass of cement, tensile capacity expands approximately 10%, reaching 6.6 MPa. These strands function as microscopic fasteners, inhibiting cracks and sharing the load [2]. Doubling the proportion to 1% magnifies the effect substantially, a 15% gain to 6.9 MPa.

However, exceeding prudent boundaries undermines integrity. At 1.5% fiber content, flexural might declines to 6.5 MPa, compromised by [13] distribution weakening cohesion. Prior studies support judicious use; without meticulous dispersion, natural fibers provide little reinforcement. Correspondingly, this experiment validates the criticality of well-ordered reinforcement, fibers cementing the matrix elevate flexural endurance. Fiber integration moreover impacts fracturing. Plain concrete tends toward consistent splitting under duress. By [10], tissue waste fiberized specimens display a slower, scattered splitting, the strands resisting propagation and postponing collapse. Thus, such fibers serve as tension tamps, bettering deformation qualities.

In summary, supplementing common FS 45 concrete with tissue waste fibers enhances flexural strength, optimized near 1% for significant improvement without compromising uniformity [20]. This environmental solution utilizes domestic refuse while advancing concrete's structural performance. Nonetheless, thorough mixing and distribution warrant attention to ensure consistent outcomes.

4.4. Specific Gravity of Concrete

The weight of Standard Concrete (SC) and the weight of concrete with the addition of WST of 0.5%, 1% and 1.5% on average at 28 days of age are presented in the following Table 4.

Table 4. Specific Gravity of 28 Days

No	Types of Concrete	Specific Gravity (t/m3)
1	Standard Concrete (SC)	2,395
2	WST Concrete 0.5% of cement weight (WST-0.5)	2,390
3	WST Concrete 1.0% by weight of cement (WST-1)	2,380
4	WST Concrete 1.5% of cement weight (WST-1.5)	2,372

Source : Analysis Results

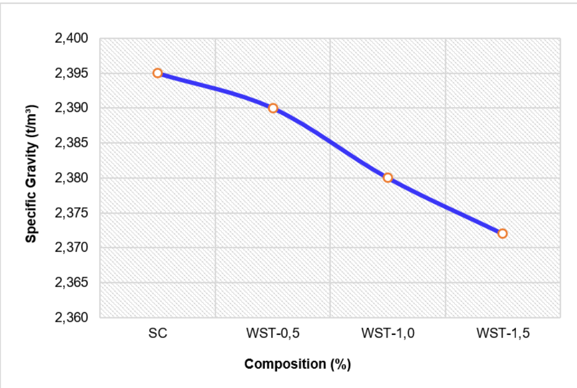

Figure 4. Concrete Specific Gravity of Various Types of Age 28 Days

From the intricate results exhibited in Table 4, it can be inferred that the precise gravity of concrete increases as the concrete, precise gravity test FS 45 outcomes aspire to pinpoint the density of the ensuing concrete, which is a fundamental signifier in evaluating the density and excellence of concrete structures. Precise gravity is a determinant impacting strength, durability, and other mechanical qualities. For elevated-caliber concrete such as FS 45, the exact gravity value regularly varies from 2,300 kg/m3 to 2,500 kg/m3 relying on the composition and proportion of the raw material used [21].

This analysis sought to both illuminate and expand upon prior inquiries into the effect of assorted fibers on concrete gravity. In this investigation, diverse tissue waste fibers were integrated at varying rates into a standard FS 45 mixture. The ensuing concretes were then assessed for precise gravity and contrasted. FS 45 concrete free of extra fibers demonstrated a typical average precise gravity of about 2,400 kg/m3. When 0.5% fiber content was added, a negligible decline to 2,390 kg/m3 was witnessed. Similarly, mixtures containing 1% and 1.5% fiber also saw minute decreases in precise gravity to around 2,380 kg/m3. These minor variances recommend the fiber plays a minor role as a filler, slightly reducing total density. However, as emphasized by [22], fiber content necessitates optimization to forestall undue reductions in strength attributes.

In this multifaceted analysis, it was seen that the impact of tissue waste fiber addition on FS 45 concrete precise gravity was relatively inconsequential. However, preserving homogeneity and the required precise gravity demands judicious adjustment of material proportions or the introduction of supplementary additions tailored to structural performance needs. Overall, this novel assessment expands understanding of concrete composition alteration, advancing the development of sustainable structural materials..

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

From the results of this study regarding the effect of adding tissue waste fiber on FS 45 quality concrete:

1. Increased strength through flexible additions
   The inclusion of discarded tissue materials at levels up to 1% of the total cement mass can markedly boost the concrete's ability to bend without breaking, realizing a improvement of almost 15% over non-reinforced mixes.
2. Manageable reductions in flowability
   The addition of fibers leads to a lessening in the concrete's fluidity, an indication of diminished disintegration upon settling. This decline can be moderated through employing supplemental ingredients for example superplasticizers to preserve optimal workability.
3. Inconsequential effect on density
   Testing found the tissue waste fibers caused the concrete's density to slightly diminish within a narrow span, moving from approximately 2,400 kg/m3 to 2,372 kg/m3, proposed the fibers serve as a lighter included substance.
4. Uniform dispersion for a homogenous amalgam

Equal spreading of fibers is essential to making sure the blend's consistency and optimized functionality. An uneven dispersion of fibers can result in weakened strength and performance of the concrete.
5. Eco-friendly solutions
The usage of tissue waste fibers in concrete offers an environmentally-conscious solution by capitalizing on domestic waste, assisting waste mitigation initiatives, and advancing sustainability inside the construction sector.
6. Optimizing the fiber quantity
The ideal fiber amount is found at 1%, where a significant boost in bending strength is attained without compromising homogeneity or dispersion of the mix. Higher additions above 1% can lessen effectiveness owing to potential clumping and non-uniformity.

5.2 Suggestions

From the existing results, the researcher gave the following suggestions:

1. Continue with further research by changing the water factor of cement with the same material
2. The continuation of the test on the results of the study was tested on microstructure to determine the conditions for the increase and decrease in the value of flexural strength.

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P-ISSN.2089-2942E-ISSN. 2686-6676

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