



Hrvatsko asfaltersko društvo

Croatian asphalt association

Projektiranje asfaltnih mješavina s visokim sadržajem recikliranog asfalta Designing HMA Mixtures With High RAP Content

Jean-Paul Dupuy, COLAS

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European Standard EN 13108-8

Some definitions:

site-won asphalt :

- milled asphalt road layers
- slabs ripped up from asphalt pavements
- asphalt from reject or surplus production.

These materials will require assessment and <u>often processing</u> before being suitable as a constituent material.

reclaimed asphalt:

- Ready for use Asphalt constituent material, obtained after processing sitewon asphalt,:
 - ✓ Identification/Selection
 - ✓ Screening
 - Crushing
 - Blending

Redition & Pasphalt



RA identification (13108-8)

- When added to hot asphalt with a ratio of :
 - less than 20 % in base and binder courses and
 - less than 10 % in surface courses,
 - <u>a single sample per feedstock</u> may be specified (whatever the size of the feedstock).
- If one wants to use more %, more controls are necessary and it's <u>producer responsibility</u> to choose the frequency (at least 5 tests per feedstock):

Level	Tons-test
X	500
Υ	1000
Z	2000

Which controls?

- Recovered aggregates: maximum size, grading
- Recovered Binder: content, penetration, softening point

Example in Croatia	Penetration HRN EN 1426	Ring and ball method HRN EN 1427
Bitumen	[mm/10]	°C
Bitumen extracted from the sample of milled asphalt	24	63,0
Fresh bitumen 50/70	61	48,6
Standard for 50/70	50 - 70	46 - 54

Aggregate intrinsic properties (PSV) when used in wearing course

RAP use: in short

- In wearing course : usually maxi 20-30%
- In binder or in base course: from 0 to 60%, usually ~30%
- For all traffic types (high, medium or low) after pavement design (stiffness modulus and fatigue)
- Need special equipment for HAMPs:
 - If less than 40%, few modifications: feedstock under shelter, special bin for RA, conveyor belt, etc.
 - if more than 40% in the mix, 2 parallel dryers

Formulation of Asphalt Mix with RAP

< 10 % in wearing courses or

< 20% in base courses

No specific study :

- √ 10% or 20% of virgin aggregates are replaced by the same RA percentage,
- correction of bitumen dosage
- Same performances than AC without RAP

Contractor's internal rules (should) demand to make a specific mix design study for controlling all characteristics of the Asphalt Mix are met even at low RAP ratios ⇒ it becomes a new formula

Formulation of Asphalt Mix with RAP

> 10% in wearing courses or

> 20% in base courses

Specific study

- ✓ Specific Additional binder (soft or hard)
- Mineral fractions mix adaptation

- ✓ High importance of a proper identification, and selection, of the RAP stockpiles/origins :
 - Binder type
 - Aggregates type, quality, grading curve
- Every identified stockpile of RAP is a new constituent of the mix
- ... and must be properly stored/protected

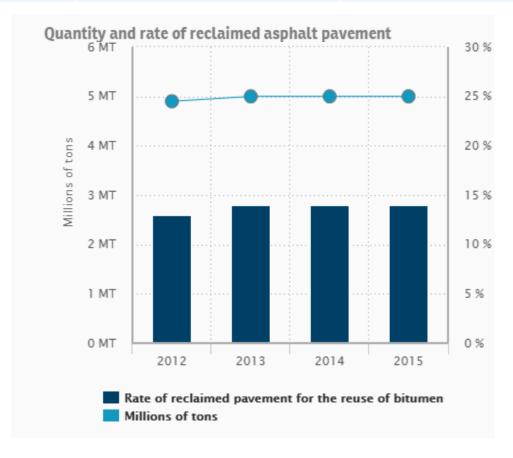
RAP must be protected against rain and heat



Moisture	1	2	3	4	5
Without shelter in %	4,1	4,1	4	3,9	4
With shelter in %	0,8	1,1	1,3	1	1,1

RAP use in COLAS Group, World figures 2014

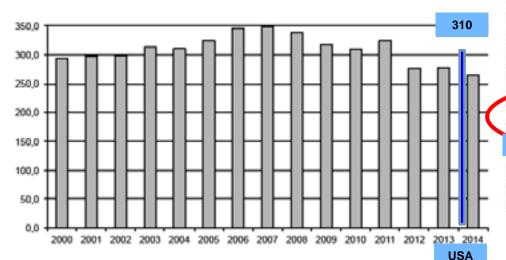
	Asphalt Mix	RAP	% RAP of total
Year 2013	35 152 821 t	4 850 749 t	13,7 %
Year 2014	33 414 393 t	4 921 176 t	14,7 %



Asphalt Production world figures

GRAPH TOTAL PRODUCTION

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HOT AND WARM MIX ASPHALT IN EUROPE (in million tonnes)



PRODUCTION SITES

NUMBER OF PRODUCTION SITES

Country	Stor	Stationary Plants			Mobile plants			All plants that are fit for het and warm recycling****		
22111222	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
Austrio	112	113	114		1	2211	80*	75	90	
Belgium	38	38	58	0	0	0	28	28	28	
Croatia	.52	55	55	3	3	2	- 5	6	10	
Czech Republic	105	101	101	2	2	2	70	70	70	
Denmark	40	38	38	3.			38	38	36	
Estonio	10	9	9	13	11	10	- 11	13	13	
Finland	.62	50	50	20	22	- 23	- 55	62	62	
France **	438	434	430	67	62	57	> 300	> 300	> 300	
Germany	635	630	615	No data	No data	No data	610	605	600	
Great Britain ***	250	240	245	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	130	
Greece ***	155	195	195*	5	3	3*	1	1	1*	
Hungary	84	85	87	5	5	0	40	42	49	
keland ***	4	- 4	4.	- 4	4	4	2	2	2.	
Ireland	-37	37	37	No data	0.	No data	3.	2	No don	
Italy	640	640	040°	10	10	10*	300	300	300*	
Urhuania	36	38*	381	3	3*	3.	24	24*	24"	
Luxembourg	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	4	4	
Netherlands	: 41	41	38	1	0	2:	40	40	38	
Norway	85	85	85	10	10	10	25	40	. 2	
Poland	300	300	300*	35	35	35*	4	4	4*	
Portugal	25*	75°	251	25"	25*	25*	15*	15*	15*	
Komania	0.	49	50	2	9	10	. 8	8	10	
Serbia			31			2			15	
Slovakia	54	51	40	0	0	0	22	No data	. 32	
Slavenia	13	18	. 16	1	100	No data	. 8	8	No dat	
Spain	205	243	243	80	75	75	87	3.7	16	
Sweden	87	87	8.7	10	- 8	6	80	90	90	
Switzerland	142	147	140		- 9	5	78	63	80	
Turkey ***	225	176	104	437	462	449	. 10	10	12	
	The state of the s	10.00			100		37/22			
IU-28	3.513	3.530	3.521	256	275	271	> 1751	× 1770	> 192	
Europe	3.969	3.942	3.887	739	753	741	> 1946	> 1905	> 2033	
USA	137		3 900	32	0					
Jopan	1,100	1.145	1.1.10	7		11.	070	974	977	
New Zealand	50	50			6					
Onterio - Canada	140	No data	114	22	No data	5	13.5	No data	100	
South Africa	78	33	29	23	25	24	32	31	34	
South Korea	471		-	-		-	-	-	-	

- One or more plants are operated and owned by the road administration
- One or more plants are operated and owned by the road administration and/or municipalities
- **** This can be all types, e.g. batch plants and/or drum mixer plants and/or plants with parallel drum.

RAP world figures

REUSE AND RECYCLING

RECYCLING IN 2014

	% of available reclaimed asphalt used in									
Country	All available Reclaimed Asphalt in 2014 Pr	Hot Mix Asphalt Production	Varm Mix Asphalt Production	Half Warm Mix Asphalt Production	Cold Recycling**	Unbound Road Layers	Other Civil Engineering Applications	Put to Landfill / Other Applications/ Unknown	the road (Remixing, (Repaying, Reshaping, R	The amount of "only" reheated (reused) asphalt material in-situ / on the road (Remixing, Repaving, Reshaping, Road Train etc.) in metric tonnes
Austria	1,500,000	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		
Belgium	1.500.000	72	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		
Czech Republic	1.600.000	16	0	0	30	20	10	24	178.400	
Croatia	170.000	24	5	No data	19	10	No data	No data		
Denmark	~1.300.000	54	0	0	0	11	0	35		
Estonia	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		
Finland	1.000.000	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.243.000	
France	7.000.000	64	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	637.450	114.700
Germany	10.900.000	90	0	0	0	10	0	0		
Great Britain	3.350.000	52			5	0	25	0		
RAP total	20.000	80	%	RAP	0	10	0	0		
	15.000	No data			No data	No data	No data	No data	60.000	
in tons	No data	No data	use	ed in 📙	No data	No data	No data	No data		
Luxembourg	285.000	85	Asp	halt	10	0	0	0		
Netherlands	4.500.000	67	_	nix	15	0	0	15		
Norway	837.410	20			3	64	9	4		
Romania	20.000	40	0	25	25	5	5	0		
Slovakia	30.000	98	0	0	1	1	0	0	60.000	7.500
Slovenia	40.000	25	0	0	0	75	0	0		
Spain	390.000	95	2	3	0	0	0	0		
Sweden	1.200.000	75	5	5	5	10	0	0	4.000.000	320.000
Switzerland	1.000.000	52	10	1	2	33	0	2	0	0
Turkey	2.340.000	6	0	0	0	94	0	0		
Japan	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		
U.S.A.	68.700.000	05	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		
Ontario-Canada	2.800.000	95	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		

^{**} Cold recycling includes stabilisation with bitumen emulsion, foamed bitumen and/or cement.





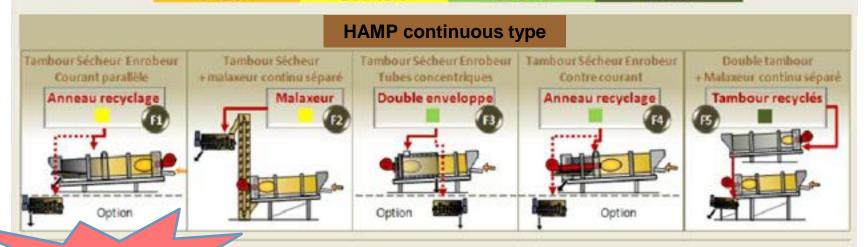
RAP content in Mix

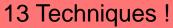
0 à 20%

20 à 40%

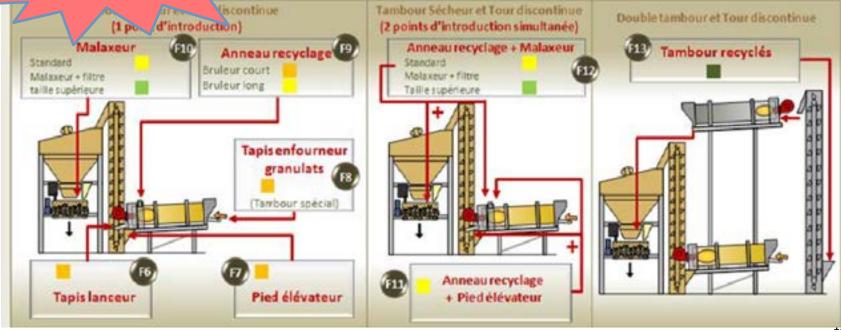
40-60%

>60%





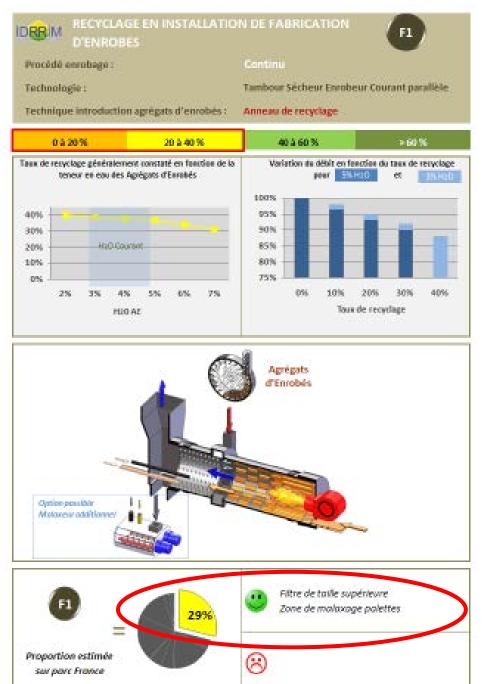
HAMP discontinuous type



Continuous HAMP

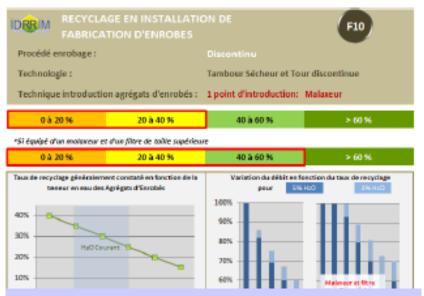
The most popular techniques

Recycling ring



The most popular techniques





Directly in the mixer: RAP maxi 40% 60% with bigger mixer+filter



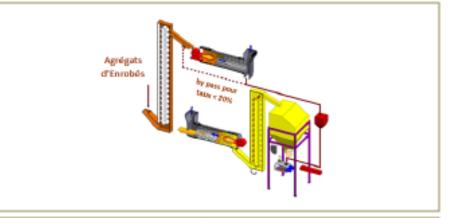
Very high RAP content > 60%:

Second dryer dedicated to RAP











Very high RAP content > 60%

Mixing plants with 2 dryers

Second dryer dedicated to RAP



Overview in France in 2013

- 300 HAMPs equipped for RAP use
- Average possible recycling ratio 35 % (3% moisture)
- Only 3% of them can recycle more than 60%
- Recycling technologies :
 - Recycling ring : the most frequent, continuous and discontinuous
 - Introduction in the mixer: frequent for discontinuous

Some comments/recomendations

- Consider how much RAP is available :
 - Better (and safer) to make many tons with 20 % RAP
 - Than few tons with 60% RAP
- Influence of the binder from RAP :
 - ► Little influence if RAP < 30% : use a normal new binder
 - Always check the recovered binder from RAP: expert's assessment for defining the added binder, % of RAP, properties of the targeted asphalt mix design
- Always control the asphalt mix properties
- High RAP content with one dryer: be careful with overheating of the virgin aggregates

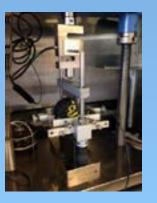
Examples of Mix design study

- Example 1 : Pardines
 - Influence of the RAP pre-heating temperature
 - For 40% and 70% of RAP
- Example 2 : Motorway A54, Arles Nimes
 - High modulus asphalt with 70% of RAP
 - Influence of RAP binder characteristics
 - Control of site values versus lab study











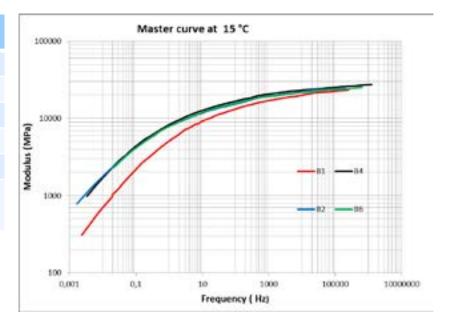


Example study 1: 40% and 70% of RAP: Influence of RAP pre-heating temperature

Tests on the building site in Pardines, France

RGRA Nº 924 • décembre 2014 - janvier 2015

Reference	Formula	Production temp (°C)
B1	AC 14 base course 50/70	150
B2	AC 14 BC 50/70 R40 (cold RAP)	160
В3	AC 14 BC 50/0 R40 (RAP at 101°C)	160
B4	AC 14 BC 50/70 R40 (RAP at 134°C)	160
В5	AC 14 BC 50/70 R70 (RAP at 130°C)	165
В6	AC 14 BC 50/70 foamed R40 (RAP at	132
	120°C)	



Main results

Modulus

Modulus

Reference	Formula AC 14 BC	L	Laboratory studies		On site measurements		
		% voids	Cd (MPa)	I/C (%)	% voids	Cd (MPa)	I/C (%)
B1	50/70	6.5	9489	92	8.9	7717	89
B2	50/70 R40 (cold RAP)	4.6	12611	93	7.3	9983	90
B4	50/70 R40 (RAP at 134°C)	4.7	15040	96	7	11013	96
В6	50/70 foamed R40 (RAP at 120°C)	4.3	14259	92	6.4	11453	90

Example study 2: High Modulus Asphalt Binder characteristics for formula with 60 % of RAP

- Rules for mixes with > 40% of RAP : Binder study
 - Preliminary investigation (before milling) and identification

Prélèvements	Penetration	R & B	G* des valeurs à 15 °C -10 Hz (MPa)
Sens Nimes - Arles	12 à 20	62,6 à 68,2	48,5 à 82
Sens Arles - Nīmes	5 à 11	69 à 88,5	80 à 88

Laboratory study & trial productions

	Essais		Liant 20/30 neuf d'apport	Liant extrait des AE	Calcul dans l'hypothèse d'un mélange parfait		
Pen	etration	Pénétrabilité (1/10 mm)	28	12	18		
	R & B	TBA (°C)	50,8	70,8	66		
	G*	G* 15 °C -10 Hz (MPa)	33	84	54		

Tableau 3
Caractéristiques du liant neuf d'apport et du liant des AE
Characteristics of new binder added and of asphalt aggregate binder

Example study 2: Motorway A54, Arles – Nimes, France: Special study for High Modulus Asphalt with 60 % of RAP

RGRA Nº 920 • avril - mai 2014	Liants analysės	Histoire thermique	Penetration	R & B	G*, 10ºC, 15 Hz
AUTEURS	Liant neuf d'apport 20/30		28	51,4	33
Xavier Carbonneau Chef du Service enrobés	Liant extrait des AE	séchage	13	72.4	86
Campus scientifique et technique (CST) Coles	Mélange théorique		18	67,6	57
Emilie Combes Cadre technique Service Errobès CST Colas Frédéric Gileni	Fabrication laboratoire	5échage @50 °C + 2h à 110 °C + granulats à 240 °C	16	71,8	66
Directeur technique adjoint		+ grannar a 740 -1			
Essais	EB 14 assise 10/20	EB 14 assise 10/20	EB 14 a		Spécifications EN 13108-1
232013	Laboratory study	Site control Plot A	Site c		pour EME classe 2
Stiffness modulus (NF EN 12697-26 Annexe A)	V =3,7 % 17 916 MPa	V = 4,4 % 15 351 MPa	V = 4,2 % 15 230 MPa		$V_i = 3 \% V_s = 6 \%$ $S_{min} 14 000$
Fatigue (NF EN 12697-24 Annexe A)	V = 3,8 % 137	V = 4,6 % 134	V = 3,		$V_1 = 3 \% V_s = 6 \%$ $\epsilon_6 130$

Tableau 8

Vérification des performances en module et fatigue sur les prélèvements et comparaison aux caractéristiques déterminées à l'étude de formulation

Checking modulus and fatigue performance on samples and comparison with characteristics determined during mix design study

Using RAP in hot, warm or cold asphalt mixes:

- Is good for the Planet :
 - Less GHG emission
 - Less energy consumed
 - ... saved from:
 - Prime materials : extraction, processing, delivery
 - Energy consumed, mainly for transport
- Is good for Investors :
 - Less construction costs
 - Sustainable construction policy
- Is good for Contractors :
- More competitive offers
 - But demands :
 - ✓ (proper) investments
 - ✓ High level technical know-how

