



**Hrvatsko asfaltno društvo**



**Croatian asphalt association**

*Utjecaj kvalitete bitumena u novom  
postupku projektiranja asfaltnih kolnika u  
Austriji*

*The influence of the bitumen quality in new  
Austrian asphalt pavement design*

**Markus Spiegl, OMV Refining & Marketing**

**Međunarodni seminar ASFALJNI KOLNICI 2016  
International seminar ASPHALT PAVEMENTS 2016**

**Opatija, 06.–07. 04. 2016.**

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- ▶ Bitumen and asphalt mixture types
- ▶ Input data – performance related material properties
- ▶ Examples
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  - ▶ Highway (load class 10)
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- ▶ Outlook



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

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Hrvatsko asfaltno društvo



Croatian asphalt association

## Novi pristup projektiranja asfaltnih kolnika u Austriji

## New approach in Asphalt Pavement Design in Austria

**Maximilian Weixlbaum, Gestrata**

Međunarodni seminar ASFALJNI KOLNICI 2016  
International seminar ASPHALT PAVEMENTS 2016  
Opatija, 06.–07. 04. 2016.



Međunarodni seminar ASFALJNI KOLNICI 2016

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# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Influencing parameters

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### Traffic – heavy vehicles

- ▶ Standard collective (predetermined)
- ▶ Toll collecting data from ASFiNAG or traffic counting (resp. traffic estimation)
- ▶ Vehicle weighing data
  - ➔ **eligible depending on availability of data**

### Climate

- ▶ Climate zone I or II

### Performance related material properties

- ▶ Minimum stiffness  $S_{\min}$  Asphalt (surface, binder and base layer)
- ▶ Fatigue resistance  $\epsilon_6$  (base layer)
  - ➔ **performance declaration of asphalt producer (initial type testing)**

### Pavement structure

- ▶ Minimum bearing capacity of unbound subbase layers
- ▶ Type and thickness of unbound or bound subbase layers
- ▶ class of the unbound subbase layers according to RVS 08.15.01
  - ➔ **individual eligible**



# Bituminous binder properties

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## OMV Paving grade bitumen 70/100

Requirement / Characteristic	Unit	Range of Values
Penetration at 25°C	x0.1 mm	70 - 100
Softening point	°C	43 -51
Mass change at 163°C	%	≤ 0.8
Retained penetration	%	≥ 46
Softening point after hardenng	°C	≥ 45
Increase in softening point	°C	≤ 9
Flash point	°C	≥ 230
Fraass breaking point	°C	≤ - 10
Solubility	% (m/m)	≥ 99
Dynamic viscosity at 60°C	Pa.s	≥ 90
Kinematic viscosity at 135°C	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	≥ 230



# Bituminous binder properties

Type of Binder acc. EN 14023		OMV Starfalt® PmB		
		25/55-65	45/80-65	45/80 RC
Requirement / Characteristic	Unit	Range of Values		
Penetration at 25°C	x0.1 mm	25 - 55	45 - 80	45 - 80
Softening point	°C	≥ 65	≥ 65	≥ 70
Force ductility	J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≥ 3 (5°C) ≥ 3 (10°C)	≥ 3 (5°C)	≥ 3 (5°C)
Mass change at 163°C	%	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,5
Retained penetration	%	≥ 60	≥ 60	≥ 60
Increase in softening point	°C	≤ 8	≤ 8	≤ 8
Flash point	°C	≥ 250	≥ 250	≥ 250
Fraass breaking point	°C	≤ - 12	≤ - 18	≤ - 18
Elastic recovery (25°C)	%	≥ 80	≥ 80	≥ 80
Storage stability - difference in softening point	°C	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5
Elastic recovery (25°C) acc. to EN 12607	%	≥ 60	≥ 70	≥ 70



# Asphalt mixture types

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## Surface layer

- ▶ AC 11 surface 70/100
- ▶ AC 11 surface PmB 45/80-65

## Binder layer

- ▶ AC 22 binder 70/100
- ▶ AC 22 binder PmB 25/55-65
- ▶ AC 22 binder PmB 45/80-65
- ▶ AC 22 binder PmB 45/80 RC with 20 % RAP

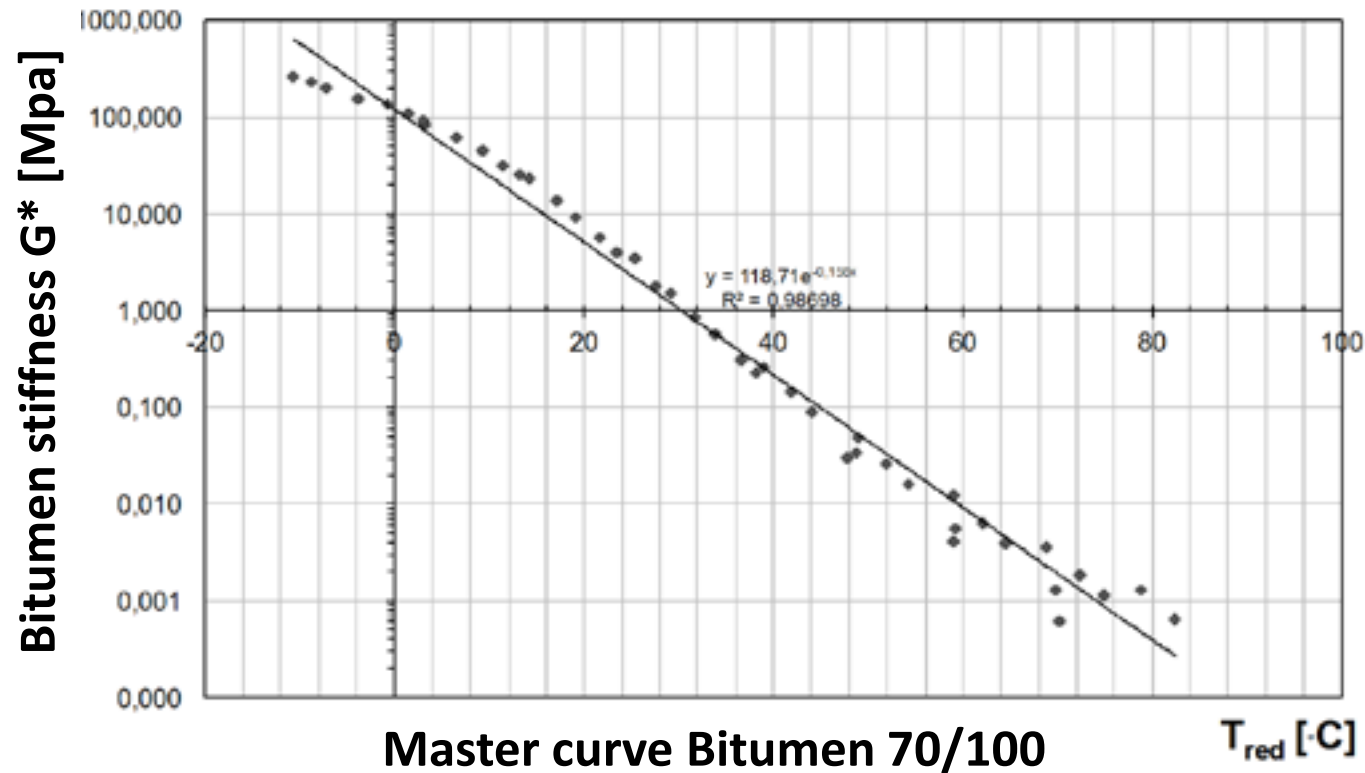
## Base layer

- ▶ AC 32 base 70/100
- ▶ AC 32 base PmB 45/80-65
- ▶ AC 32 base PmB 45/80 RC with 20% RAP



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Rheological properties of the binder



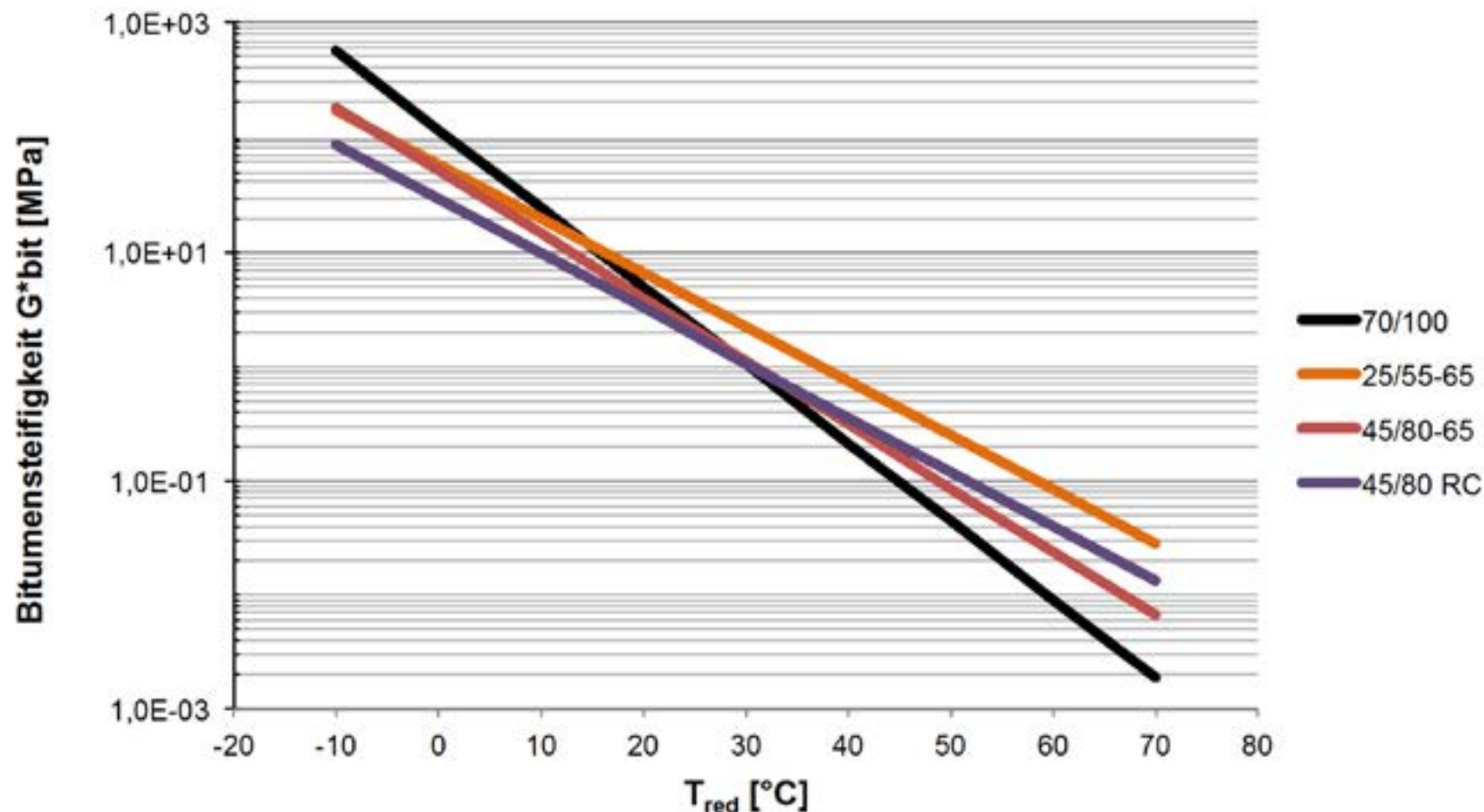
- ▶ DSR test with standardized test protocol
- ▶ Master curve in a temperature range from -15 (-20) till 80°C
- ▶ Binder stiffness  $G^*$  as input for the Vienna design model





# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Rheological properties (DSR) of the binder



Master curves of the selected bituminous binders to calculate the input parameters for the Vienna Modell



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Asphalt stiffness – Vienna Model

$$S_{mix}(T) = \frac{p}{145,0377} \cdot \left[ a \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{VMA}{100} \right) + 145,0377 \cdot 3 \cdot G_{bit}^*(T) \cdot \left( \frac{VFB \cdot VMA}{10.000} \right) \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{(1 - p_c)}{145,0377} \cdot \left[ \frac{1 - \frac{VMA}{100}}{a} + \frac{VMA}{VFB \cdot 145,0377 \cdot 3 \cdot G_{bit}^*(T)} \right]^{-1}$$

$$p = \frac{\left( \frac{VFB \cdot 145,0377 \cdot 3 \cdot G_{bit}^*(T)}{VMA} \right)^c}{d + \left( \frac{VFB \cdot 145,0377 \cdot 3 \cdot G_{bit}^*(T)}{VMA} \right)^c}$$

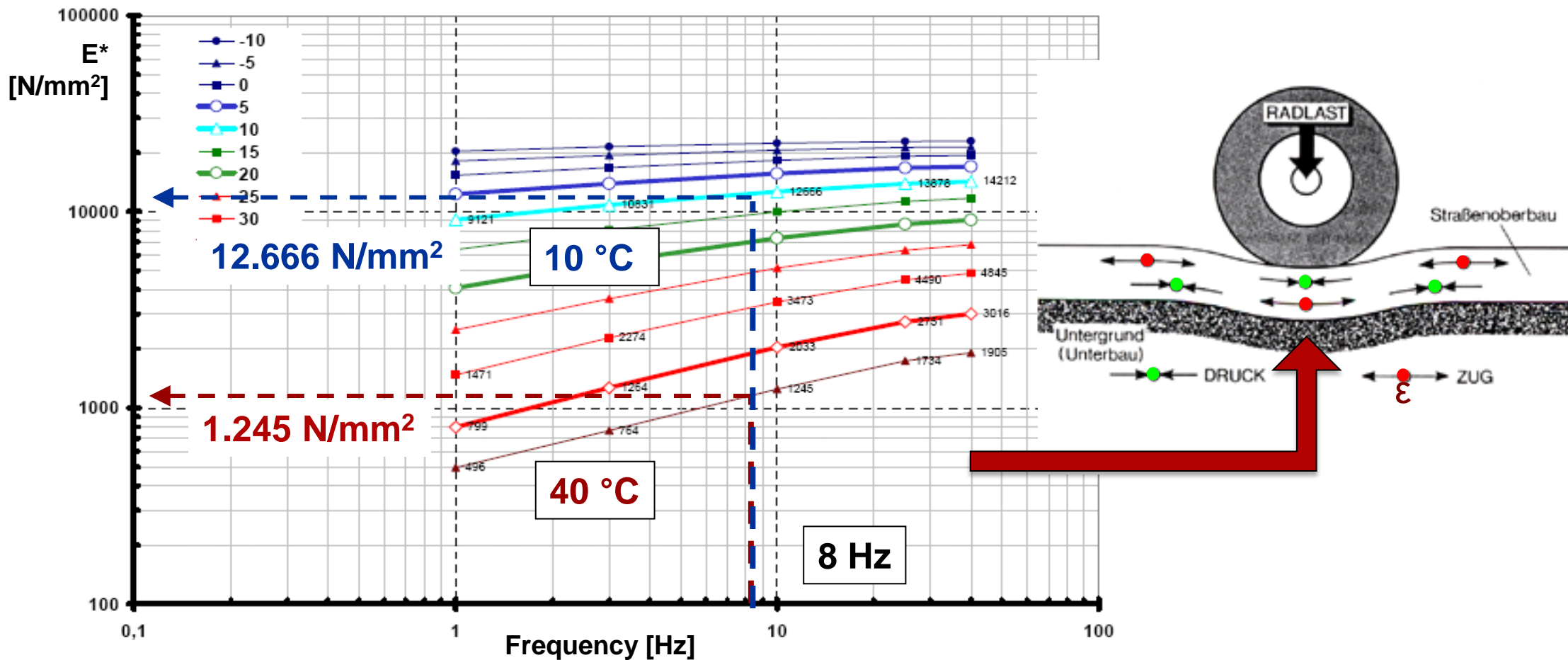
- **Volumetric property** of the asphalt
- **Bitumen stiffness  $G^*$**  at the relevant Temperature & loading frequency
- **Dynamic stiffness  $S_{mix}$**  as input for the road design



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Performance related properties of asphalt mix

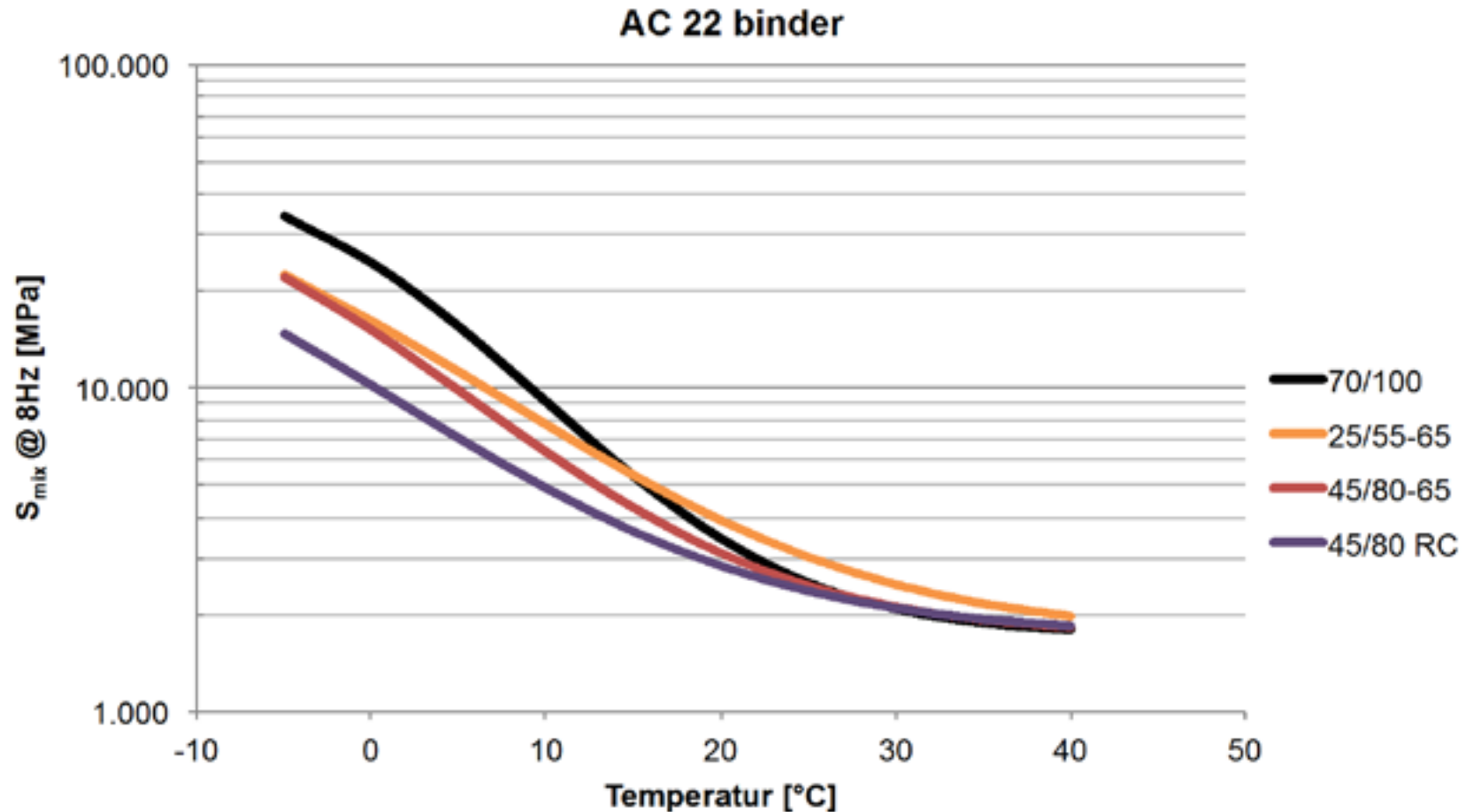
Asphalt property – stiffness (4PB acc. EN 12697-26)



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Performance related properties of asphalt mix

### Asphalt stiffness – Vienna Model



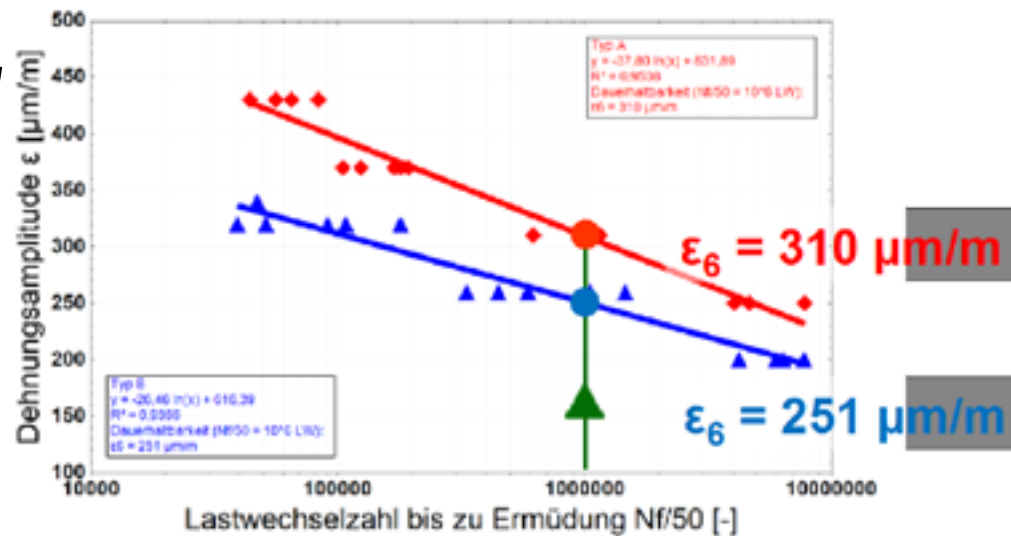
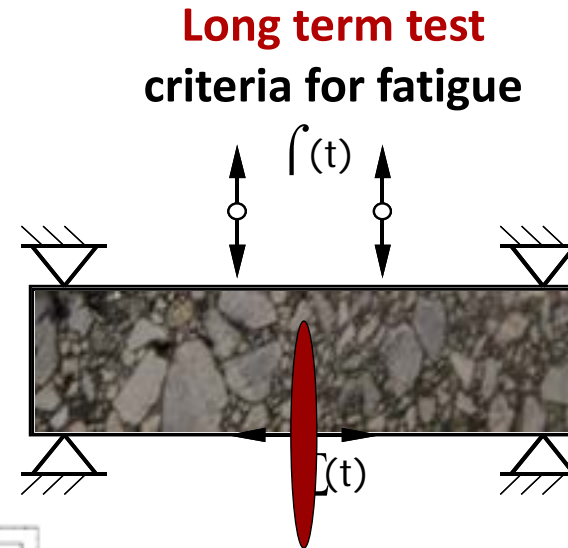
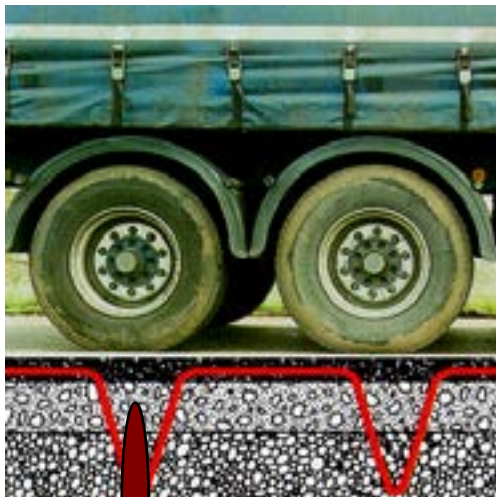
Temperature depended stiffness  $S_{mix}$  for AC 22 binder with different bituminous binders



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Performance related properties of asphalt mix

Asphalt property – fatigue (4PB acc. EN 12697-24)

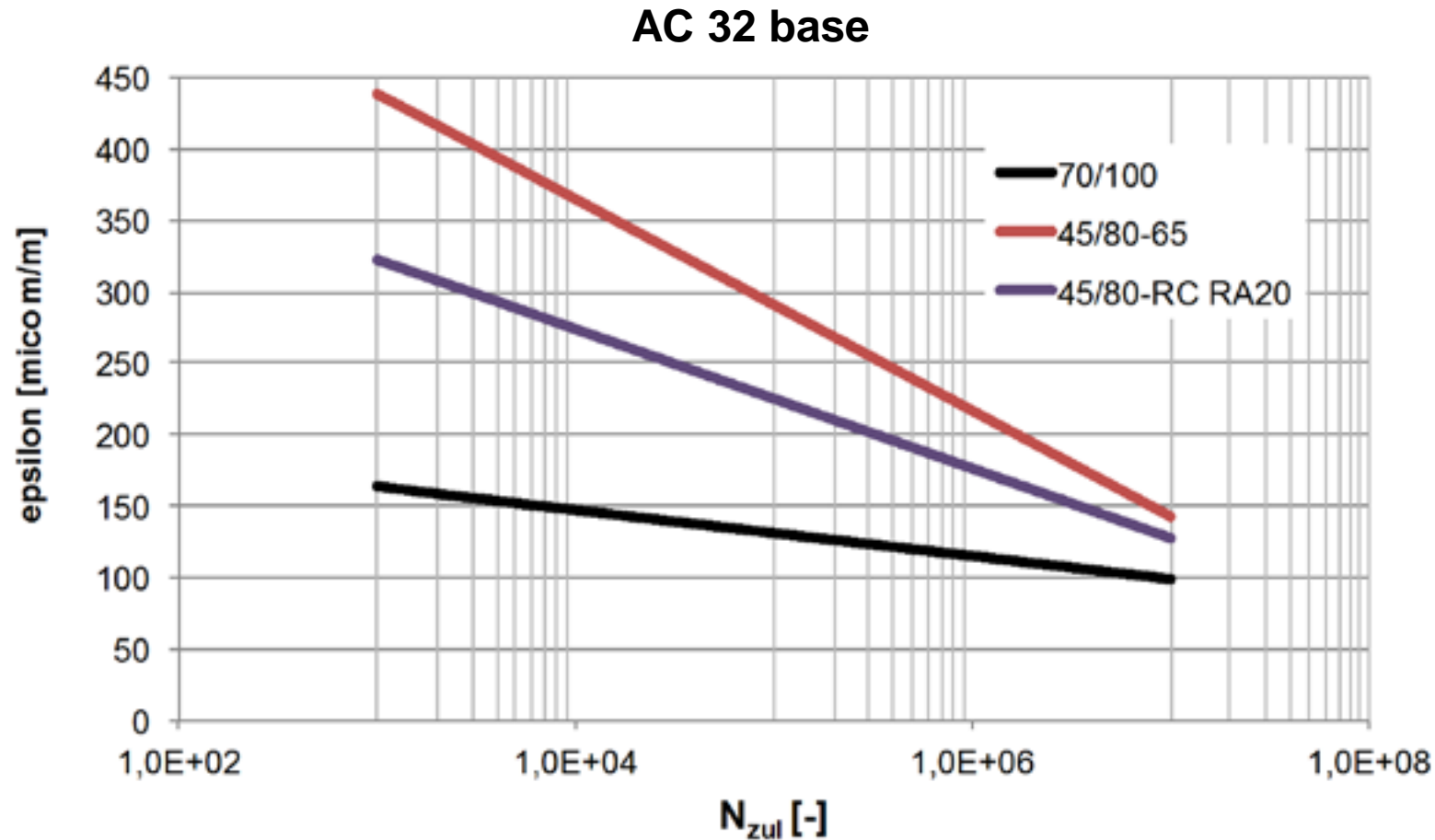


Statistical evaluation of fatigue tests for asphalt base and binder layers with various bituminous binder



# New Austrian asphalt pavement design

## Performance related properties of asphalt mix

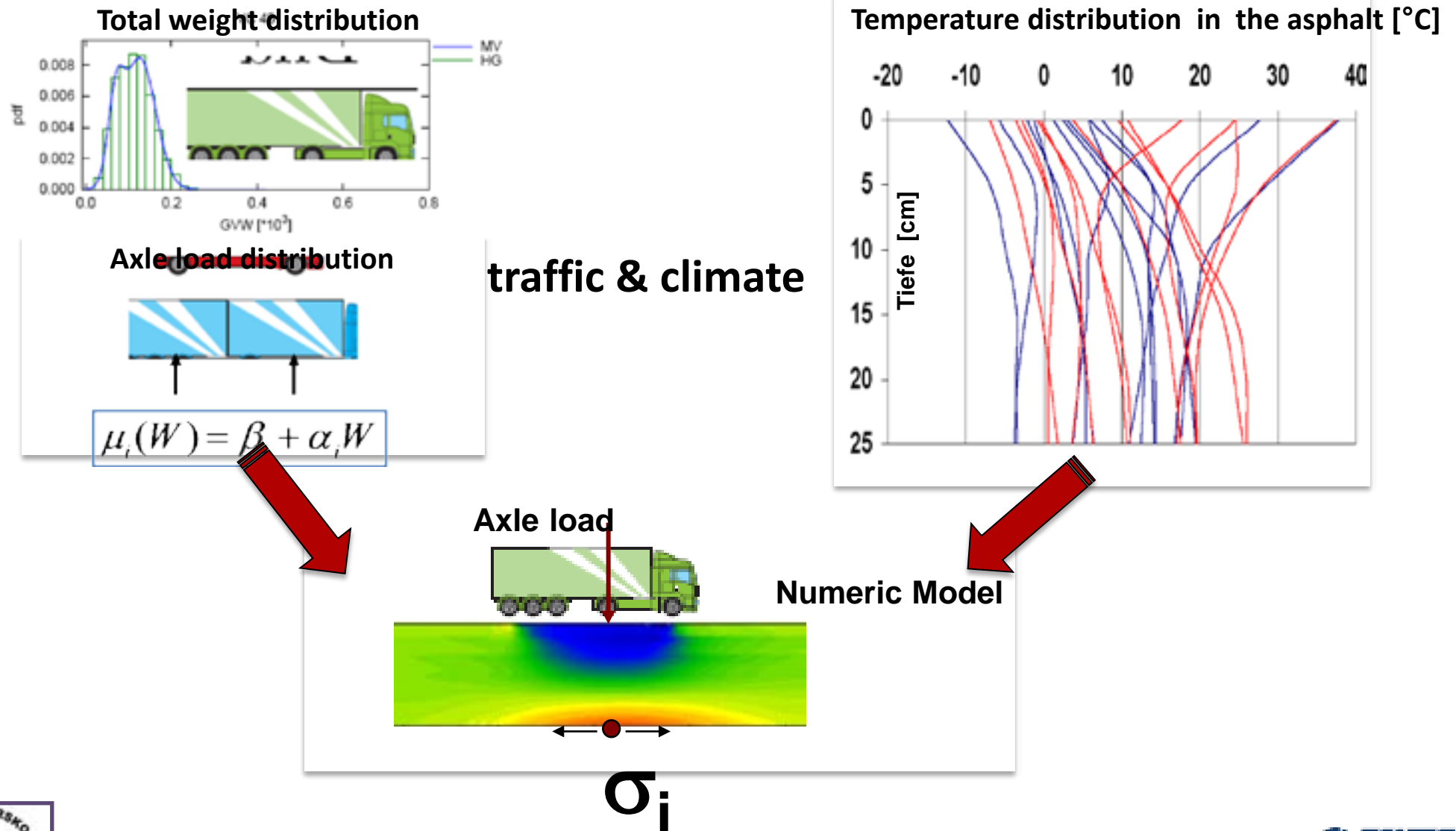


Fatigue curve based on 4 point bending beam tests for the used asphalt mixtures and bituminous binders



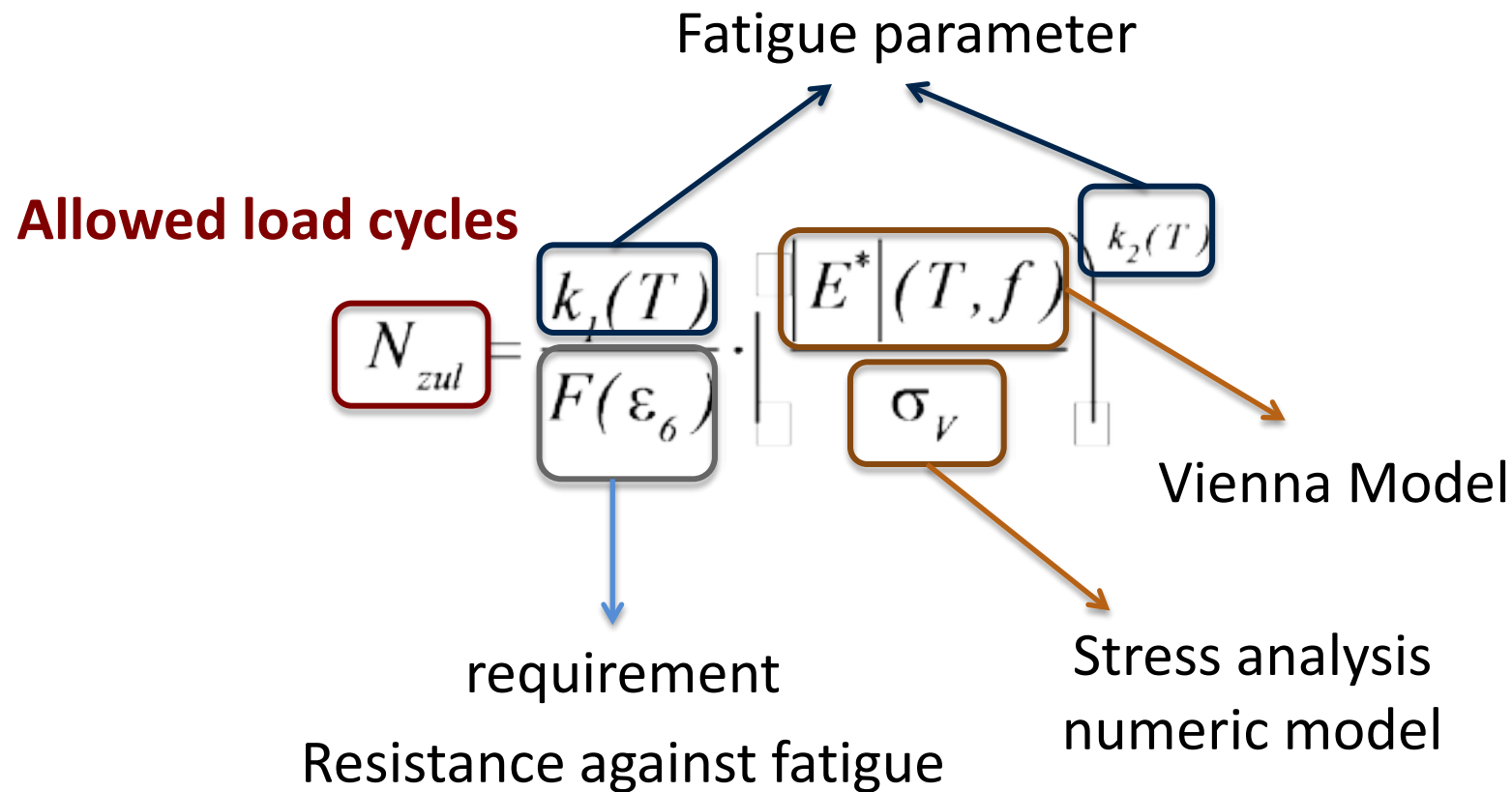
# Numeric Model

## Determination of the primary effect



# Numeric Model

## Fatigue criteria



Calculation of the allowed load cycles until the pavement failure





# Content

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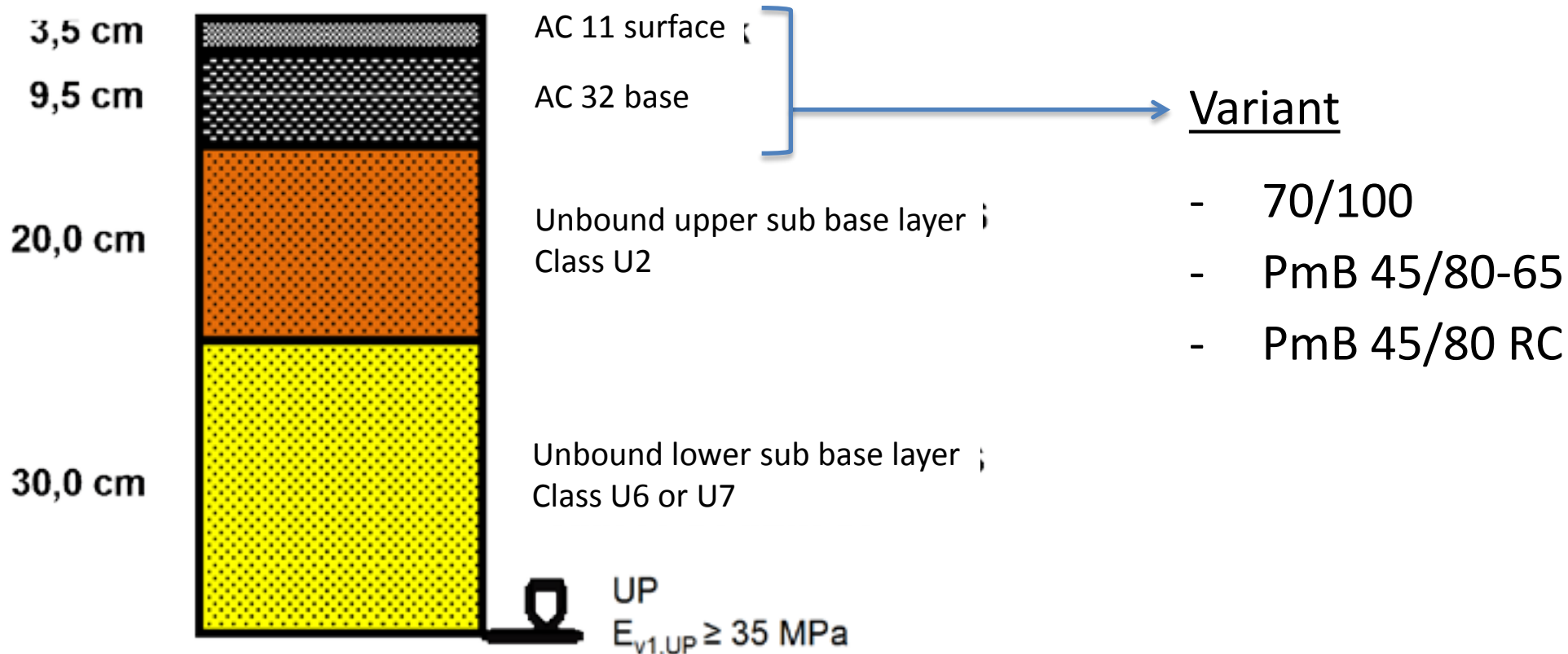
- ▶ New Austrian asphalt pavement design
- ▶ Bitumen and asphalt mixture types
- ▶ Input data – performance related material properties
- ▶ **Examples**
  - ▶ Secondary road (load class 0,4)
  - ▶ Highway (load class 10)
- ▶ Resume
- ▶ Outlook



# Example

## Load class 0,4

### Pavement structure



# Example

## Load class 0,4

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### Calculation of the life time until the pavement fails

Thickness of the asphalt pavement: 13 cm / LK04 acc. RVS 03.08.63

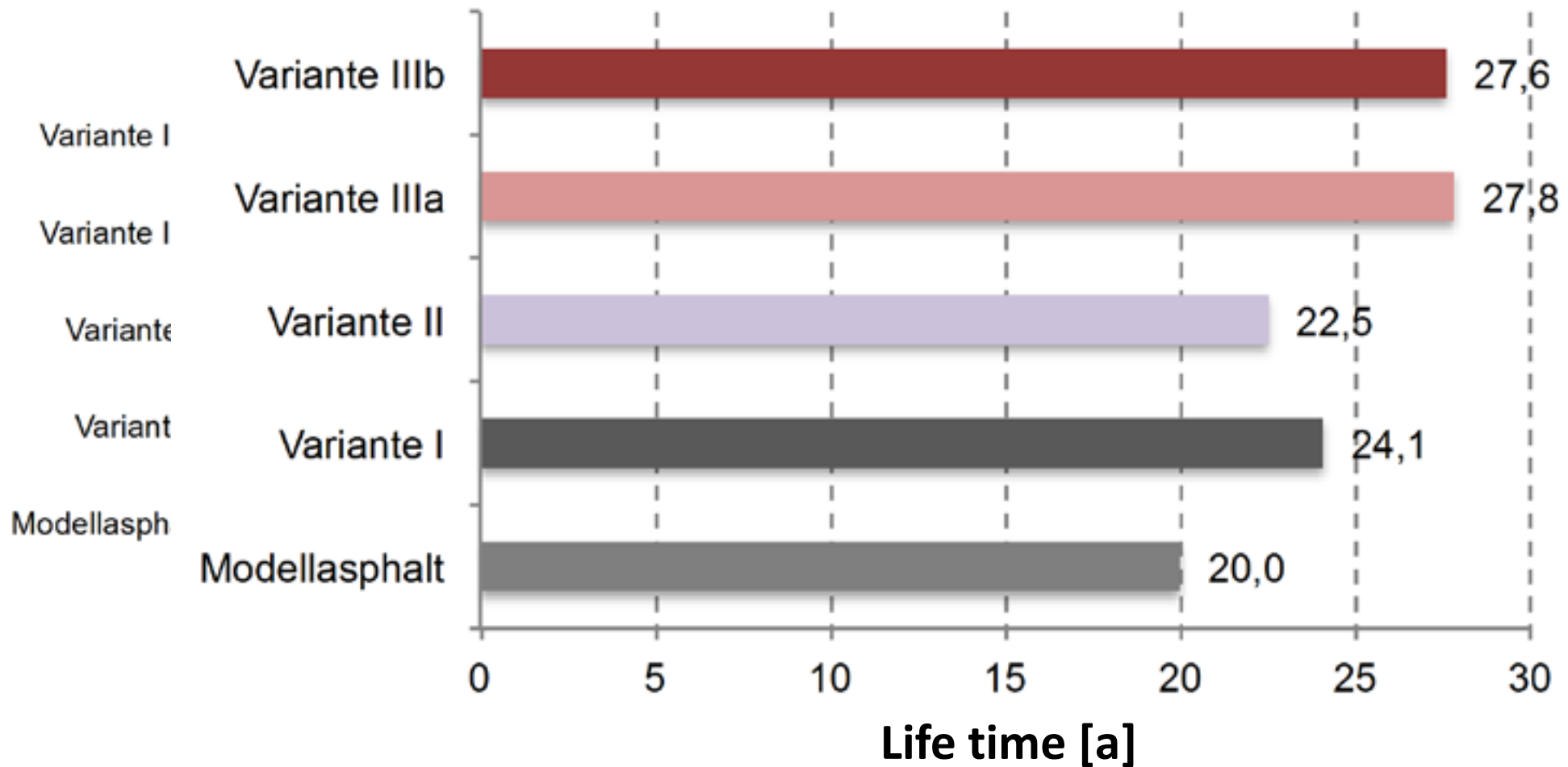
- ▶ Model asphalt acc. to catalogue
- ▶ Variant I:        3,5 cm    AC 11 surf        70/100  
                      9,5 cm    AC 32 base        70/100
- ▶ Variant II:       3,5 cm    AC 11 surf        PmB 45/80-65  
                      9,5 cm    AC 32 base        70/100
- ▶ Variant IIIa:    3,5 cm    AC 11 surf        PmB 45/80-65  
                      9,5 cm    AC 32 base        PmB 45/80-65
- ▶ Variant IIIb:    3,5 cm    AC 11 surf        PmB 45/80-65  
                      9,5 cm    AC 32 base        PmB 45/80 RC+ 20% RAP



# Example

## Load class 0,4

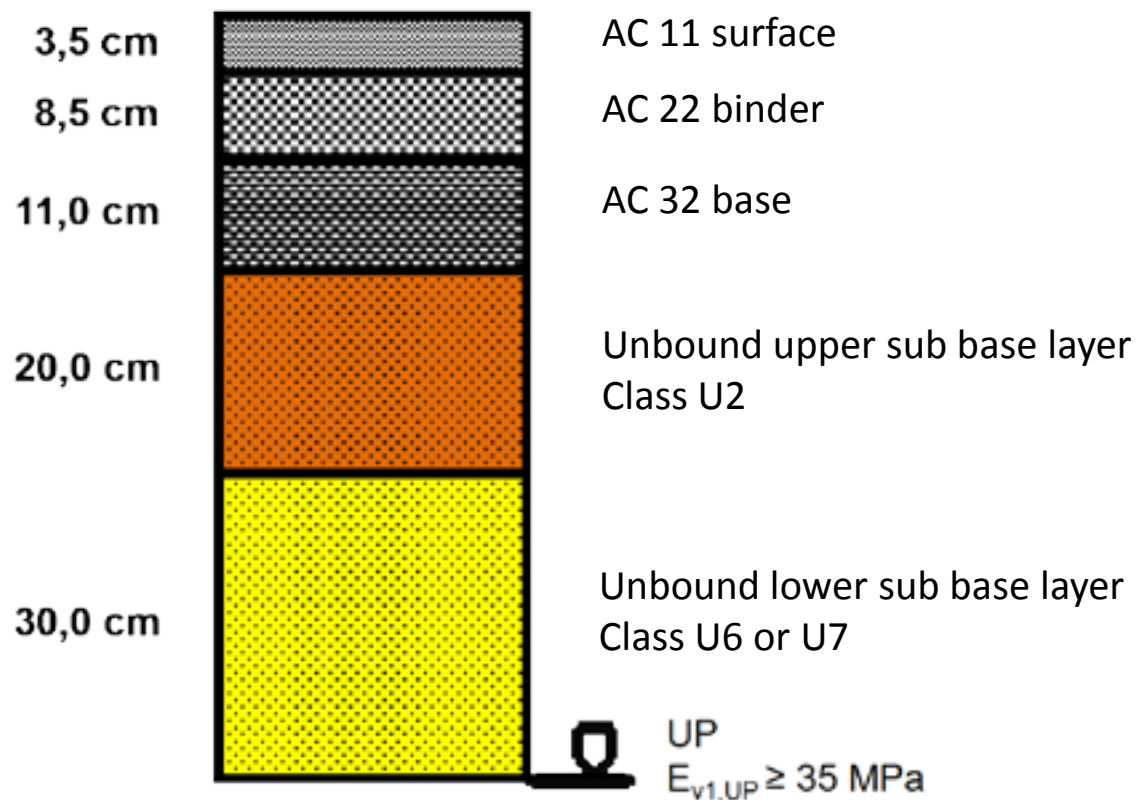
### Calculation of the life time until the pavement fails



# Example

## Highway load class 10

### Pavement structure



### → Variant

- 70/100
- PmB 45/80-65
- PmB 25/55-65
- PmB 45/80 RC

# Example

## Highway load class 10

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### Calculation of the life time until the pavement fails

Thickness of the asphalt pavement: 23 cm

- ▶ Model asphalt catalogue
- ▶ Variant I:

3,5 cm	AC 11 surface	70/100
8,5 cm	AC 22 binder	70/100
11,0 cm	AC 32 base	70/100
- ▶ Variant II:

3,5 cm	AC 11 surface	PmB 45/80-65
8,5 cm	AC 22 binder	70/100
11,0 cm	AC 32 base	70/100
- ▶ Variant IIIa:

3,5 cm	AC 11 surface	PmB 45/80-65
8,5 cm	AC 22 binder	PmB 45/80-65
11,0 cm	AC 32 base	70/100
- ▶ Variant IIIb:

3,5 cm	AC 11 surface	PmB 45/80-65
8,5 cm	AC 22 binder	PmB 25/55-65
11,0 cm	AC 32 base	70/100



# Example

## Highway load class 10

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### Calculation of the life time until the pavement fails

Thickness of the asphalt pavement: 23 cm

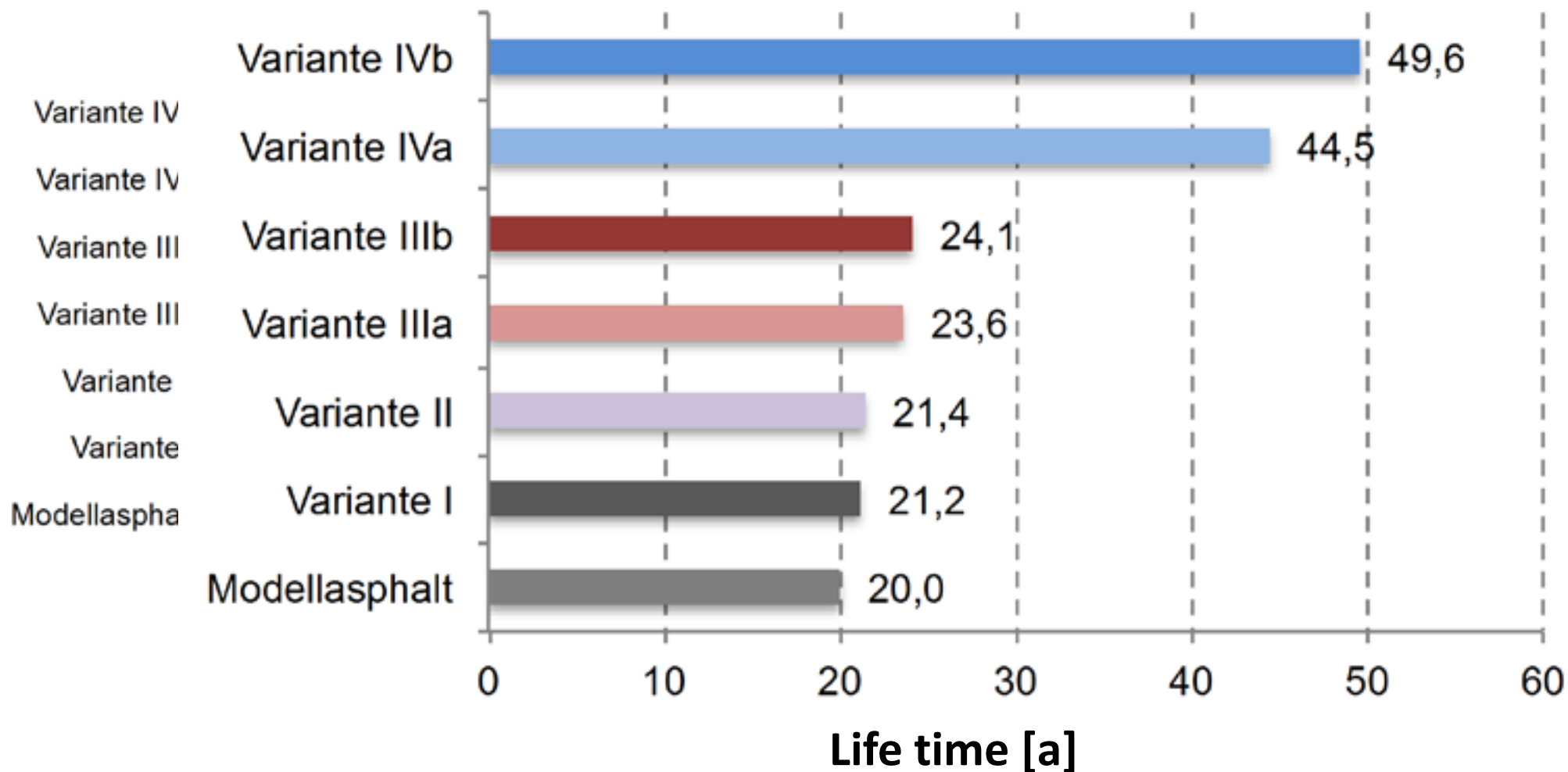
- ▶ Variant IVa: 3,5 cm AC 11 surface PmB 45/80-65  
8,5 cm AC 22 binder PmB 45/80-65  
11,0 cm AC 32 base PmB 45/80-65
- ▶ Variant IVb: 3,5 cm AC 11 surface PmB 45/80-65  
8,5 cm AC 22 binder PmB 25/55-65  
11,0 cm AC 32 base PmB 45/80-65



# Example

## Highway load class 10

### Calculation of the life time until the pavement fails

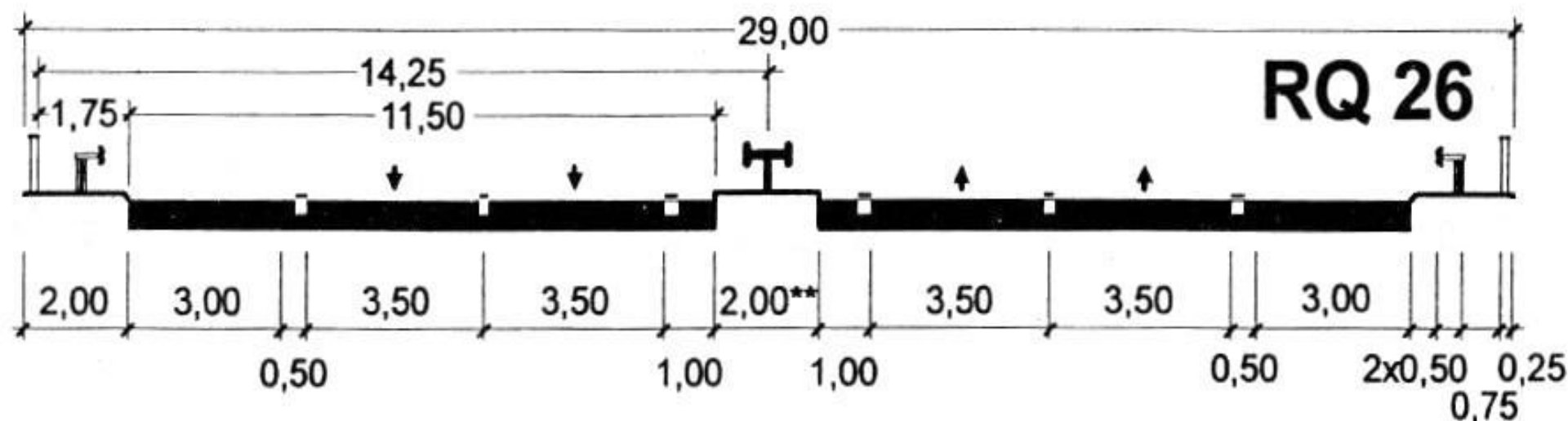




# Highway class 10 – simplified LCI

## ► Dimension:

- Capacity Class 10 (heavy loaded traffic)
- Thickness 23,0 cm (3 layers of asphalt)
- Wideness 23 m (asphalt)
- Budget (var. I) 820.000 € 1 km length
- Asphalt 12.050to (565 to Bitumen)



# Simplified LCI comparison

	variant 1	EUR/km	variant 2	EUR/km	variant 3	EUR/km
surface 3,5 cm	AC 11 surf <b>PmB</b> , A1, G2		AC 11 surf <b>PmB</b> , A2, G1		AC 11 surf <b>PmB</b> , A2, G1	
layer bonding	emulsion with PmB (0,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		emulsion with PmB (0,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		emulsion with PmB (0,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	
binder 8,5 cm	AC 22 base <b>70/100</b> , T1, G4		AC 22 binder <b>PmB</b> , H1, G4		AC 32 binder <b>PmB</b> , H1, G4	
layer bonding	emulsion with PgB (0,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		emulsion with PmB (0,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		emulsion with PmB (0,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	
base 11,0 cm	AC 32 base <b>70/100</b> , T1, G4		AC 32 base <b>70/100</b> , T1, G4		AC 32 binder <b>PmB</b> , H1, G4	
life time	<b>21 years</b>		<b>24 years</b>		<b>30 years</b>	
initial costs	production + paving	817.650	production + paving	850.540	production + paving	885.960
1. maintenance	surface layer after 8 years	160.080	surface layer after 9 years	160.080	surface layer after 10 years	160.080
2. maintenance	surface/binder after 15 years	458.390	surface/binder after 17 years	491.280	surface/binder after 20 years	491.280
3. maintenance	new construction after 21 years		new construction after <b>24 years</b>		<b>new construction after 30 years</b>	
<b>costs</b>		<b>1.436.120</b>		<b>1.501.900</b>		<b>1.537.320</b>

Not included: costs per maintenance like limited availability of road, Rerouting of traffic, Milling of the asphalt, Cleaning and drying, Apply new road marking

Production: aggregates, energy, manpower, plant, rent, loader, heating oil, company,...

Paving: transport, paving, manpower, machines, rent, company,...



# Resume

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- ▶ Know the bearing capacity of your subgrade and the unbound layers (don't over estimate them)
- ▶ Take the impact of moisture and frost into consideration
- ▶ Do performance related tests (fatigue and dynamic stiffness tests)
- ▶ Use proper Bitumen types
- ▶ Change design process and take the real properties of the asphalt mixtures into consideration (higher quality - longer life time – less maintenance costs)



# Outlook

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- ▶ Life cycle costs analysis
- ▶ Impact of RAP and special bituminous binder (OMV Starfalt PMB RC)
- ▶ Road design with other bituminous binder types
- ▶ Additional load class



# Questions?

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