

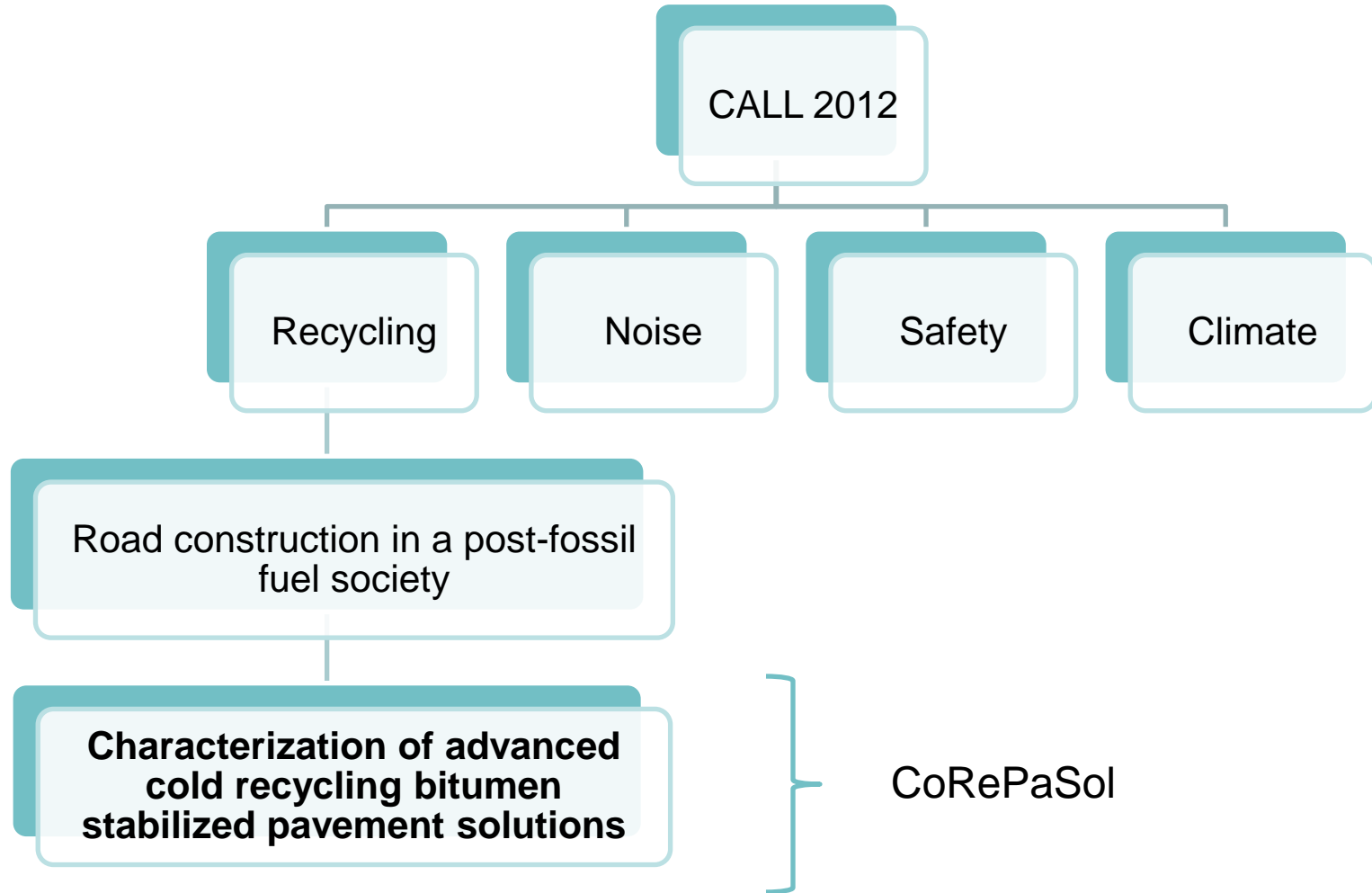


# **CEDR Transnational Road Research Programme Call 2012**

## **Characterization of Advanced Cold-Recycled Bitumen Stabilized Pavement Solutions**

**Dr Ciaran McNally**  
**UCD School of Civil, Structural &  
Environmental Engineering**

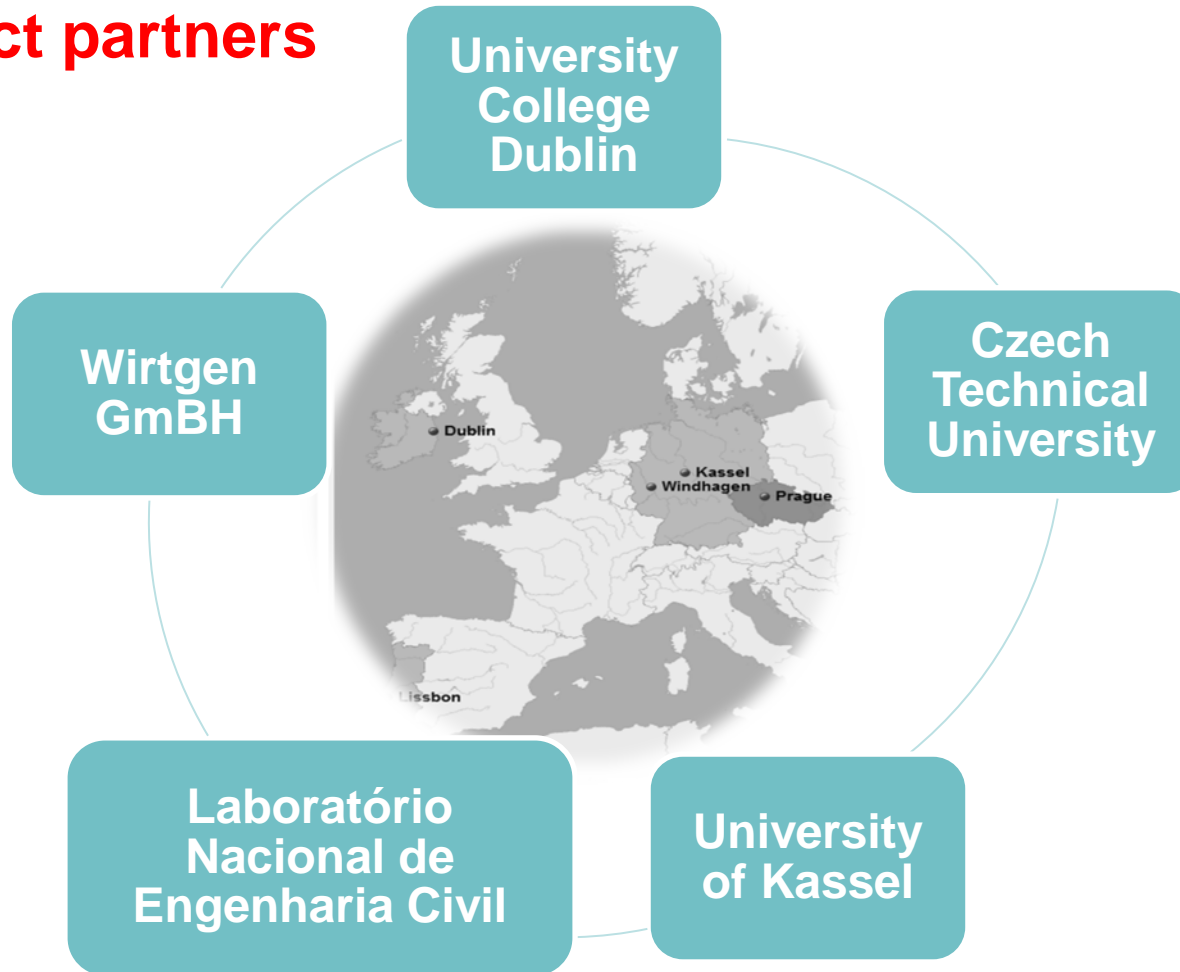




## Project information

- Project coordinator: Czech Technical University
- Starting date: 01/01/2013
- Planned End date: 31/12/2014
- Project costs: ~ €373,000
- 5 partners

## Project partners



## Background – strategic outlook

- Assessment of European cold recycling pavement techniques and national designs
- Harmonized mix design procedures
- Suitable performance based tests for cold recycling
- Effective inclusion of cold-recycled mixture in existing pavement design manuals
- Multiple recycling and activity of RAP
- Utilization of alternative binders
- Environmental aspects

## Project objectives

- Harmonized European cold recycled design procedures
- Performance based mix design for more effective use
- Estimate material parameters
- Recyclability of cold-recycled material  
(RA activity)
- Environmental stability  
(leaching, tar detection, etc. )
- Carbon footprint /life cycle analysis



## Work program

WP	Work package title
1	Advanced mix design for cold-recycled materials
2	Durability of cold-recycled bitumen stabilized material
3	Pavement design with cold-recycled bitumen stabilized base
4	Recyclability of cold-recycled BSM applications
5	Environmental compatibility of cold-recycled BSM applications
6	Dissemination and management

## Cold recycling material and its stabilizing agents

Foamed bitumen



Hydraulic binder



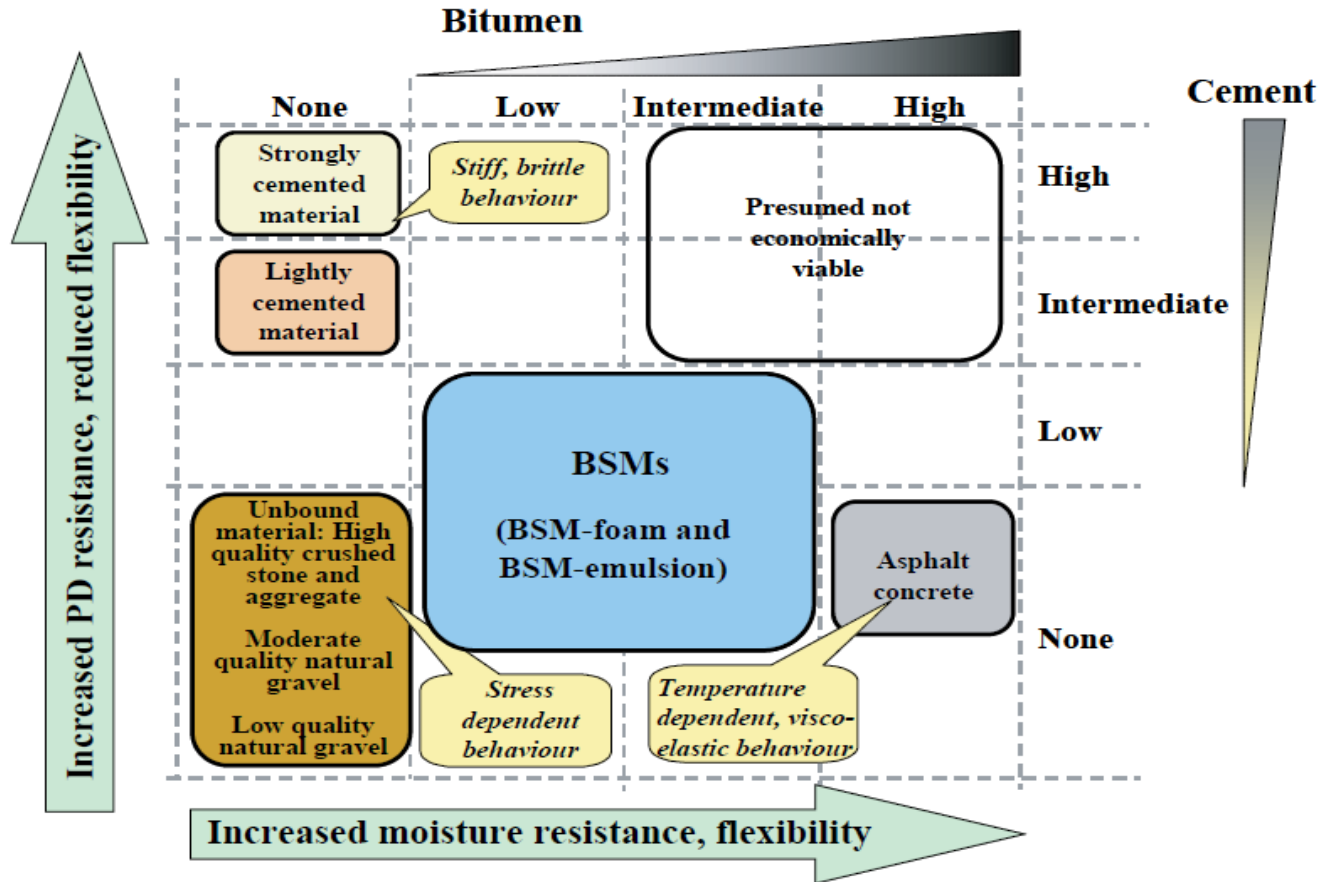
Bituminous emulsion



Bitumen stabilised  
cold recycling  
mixtures

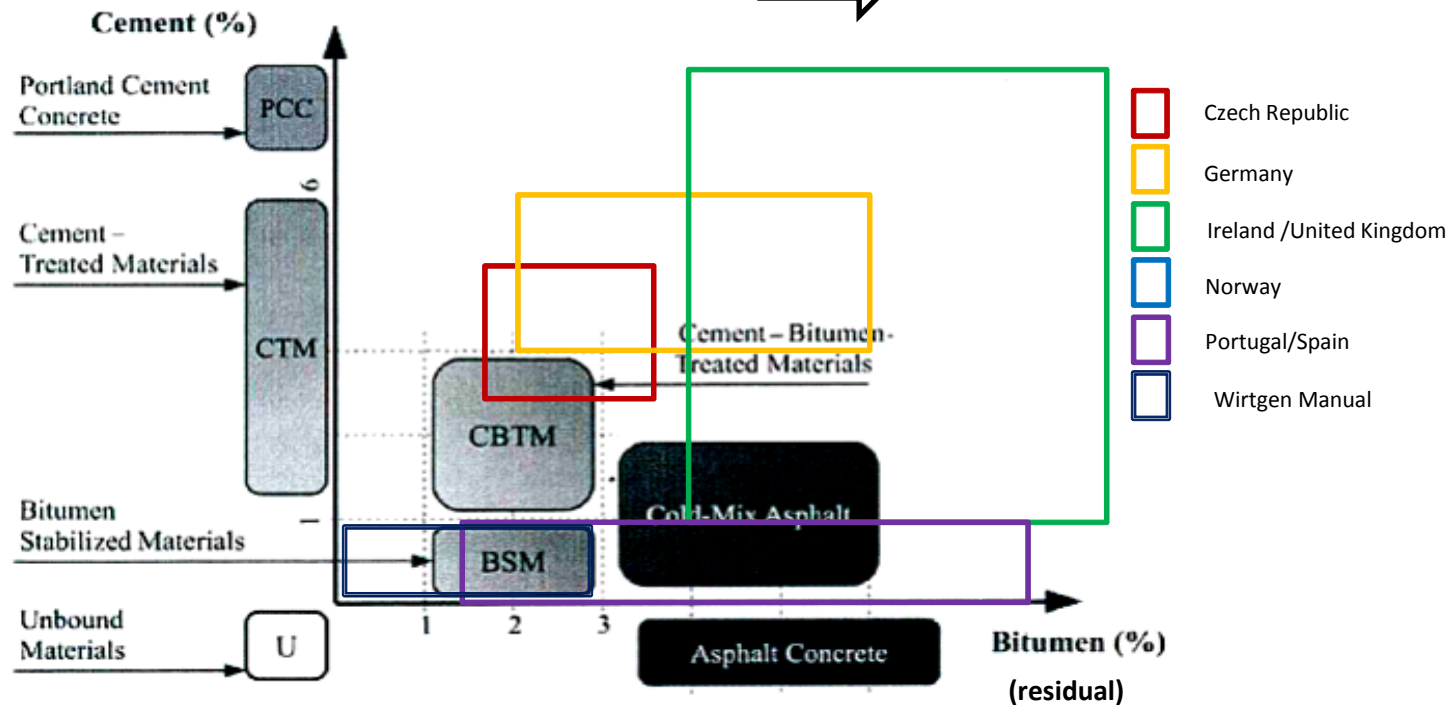


## Definition of cold recycled material – binder effect



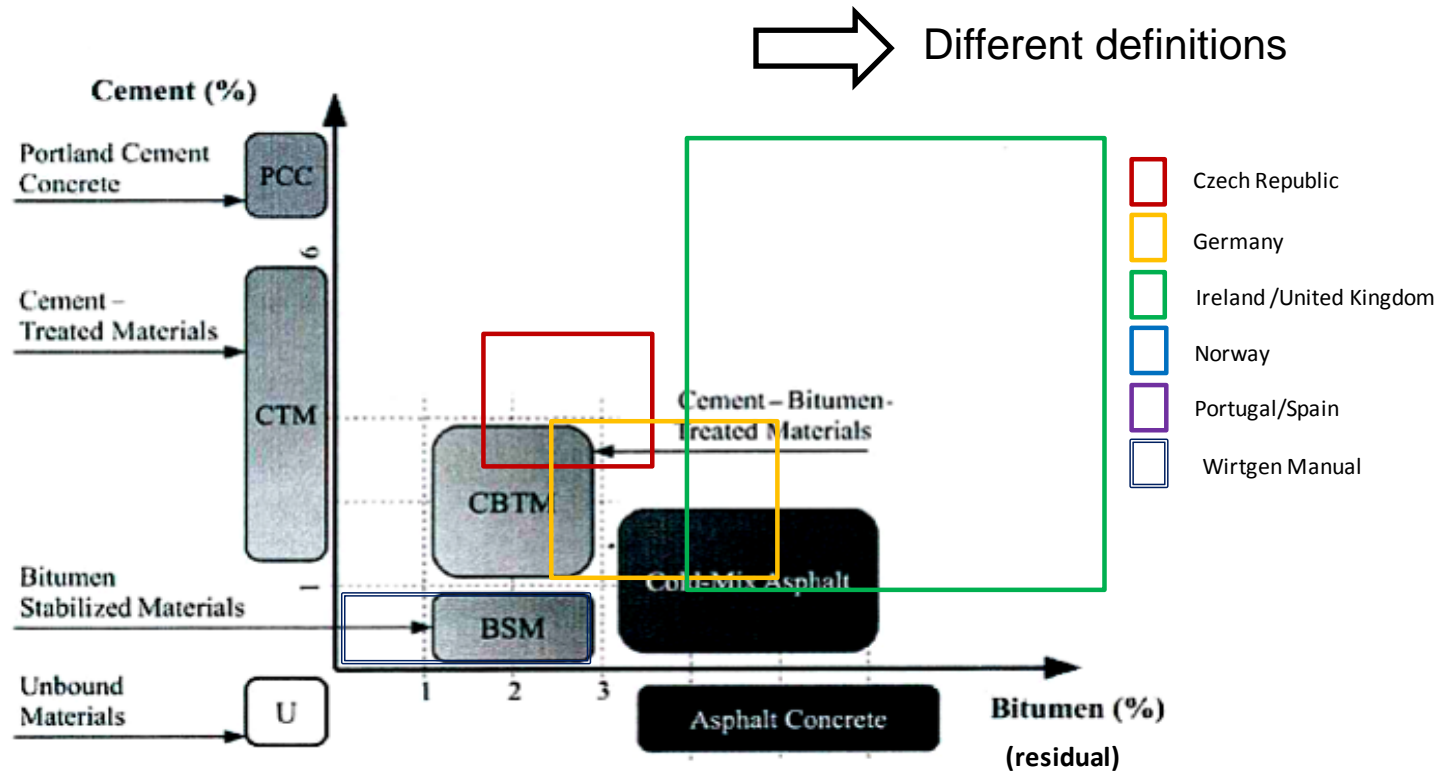
## Binder contents of cold recycling mixtures with bituminous emulsion in Europe

➔ Different definitions



reference : Grilli et al. (2012)

## Binder contents of cold recycling mixtures with foamed bitumen in Europe



reference: Grilli et al. (2012)

## Comparison compaction methods used in Europe



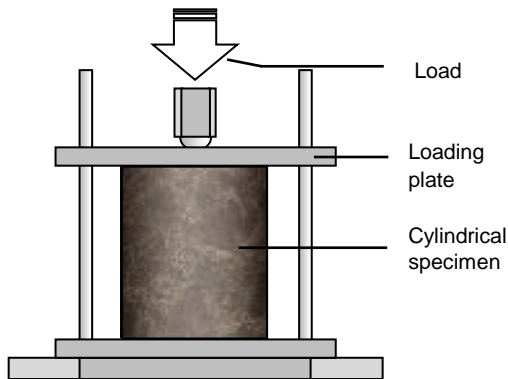
Static compaction



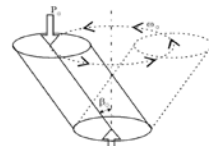
Marshall compaction



Proctor compaction

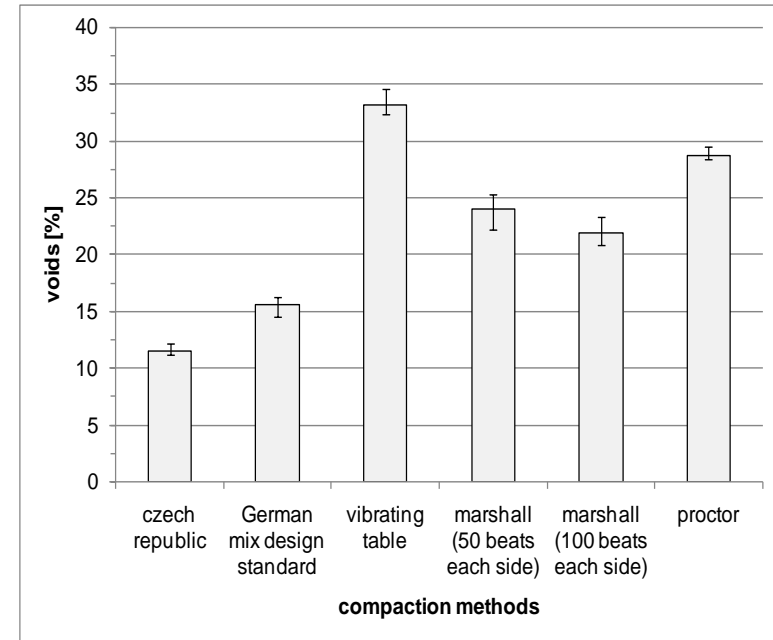


Duriez test



Gyratory compaction

Lowest void content with static compaction!



## Influence of curing



...in climate chamber  
under well-defined  
conditions

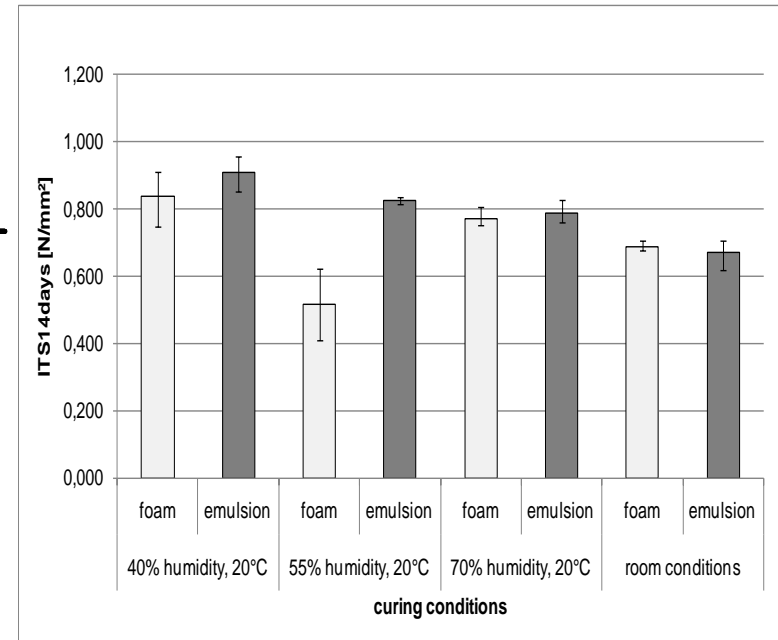


Simulate  
different  
humidity...



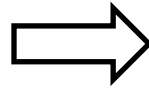
...under room conditions

## Cold recycling mixtures (foamed bitumen/emulsion)



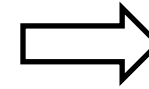
## Activity of reclaimed asphalt bitumen

Cold recycling mixtures  
(w/ foam bitumen and/or  
bituminous emulsion)

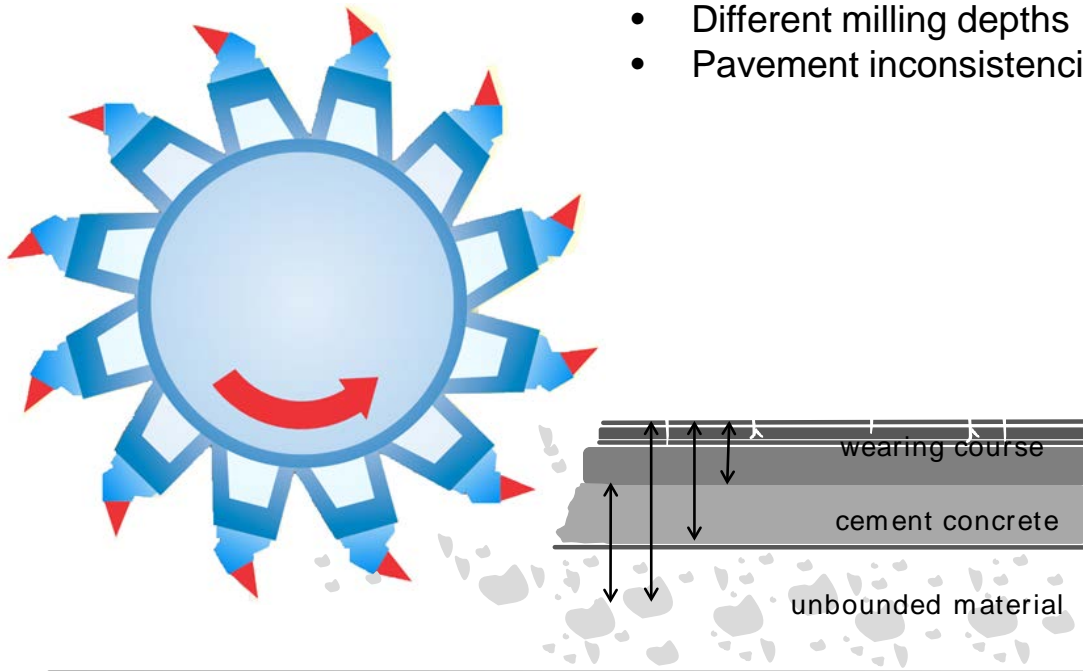


Mix variables:

- Reclaimed asphalt
- Reclaimed concrete
- Reclaimed unbound material
- Different milling depths
- Pavement inconsistencies

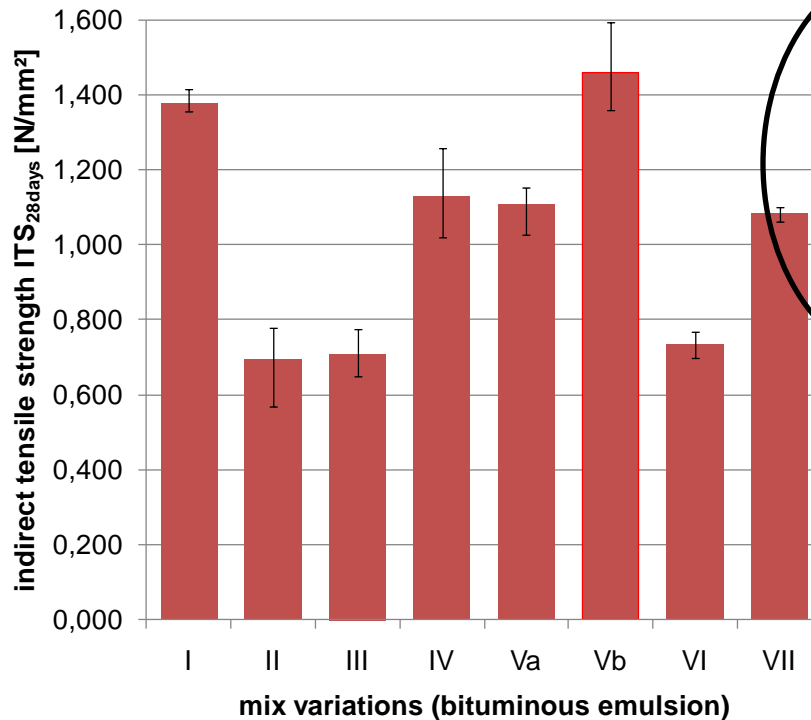


ITS,  
water  
susceptibility,  
CBR



## Activity of reclaimed asphalt bitumen

### ITS Results (bituminous emulsion)



Different content of

- reclaimed asphalt
- reclaimed cement concrete
- reclaimed unbound material

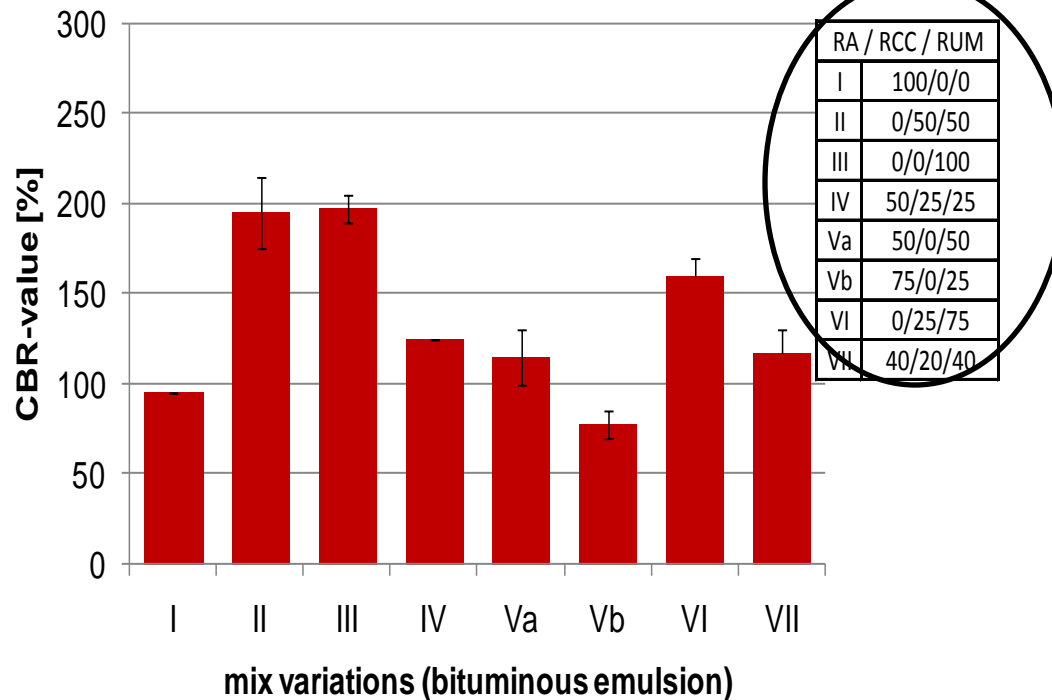
Same content of

- water
- binder

Same grading

## Activity of reclaimed asphalt bitumen

### CBR Results (bituminous emulsion)



Different content of

- reclaimed asphalt
- reclaimed cement concrete
- reclaimed unbound material

Same content of

- water
- binder

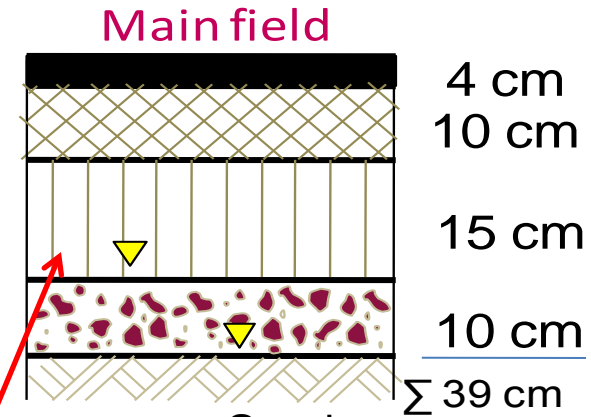
Same grading



## Selected job sites: Germany

Core drilling for leaching tests with tar contained layer immobilized by cold recycling and known mechanical properties

→ long term experience (25 years old)

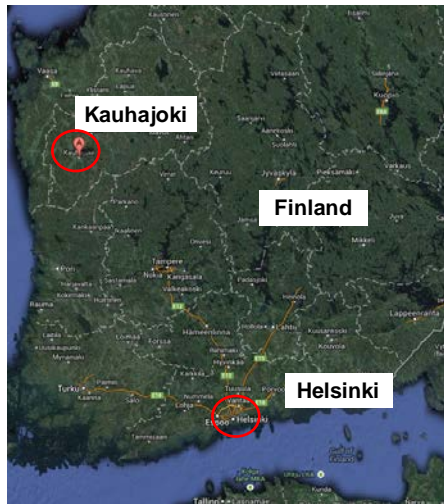


Cold recycling layer with tar



## Selected job sites: Finland

Sampling for  
studying material  
properties



Material samples of asphalt top  
layer, gravel, asphalt top layer,  
unbound material



Preparing  
Marshall  
specimens



The result...

## Selected job sites: Finland

Bitumen tank in front of the WR recycler



Water for the right  
water content



Milling and mixing gravel, asphalt  
top layer and unbound material

Compaction

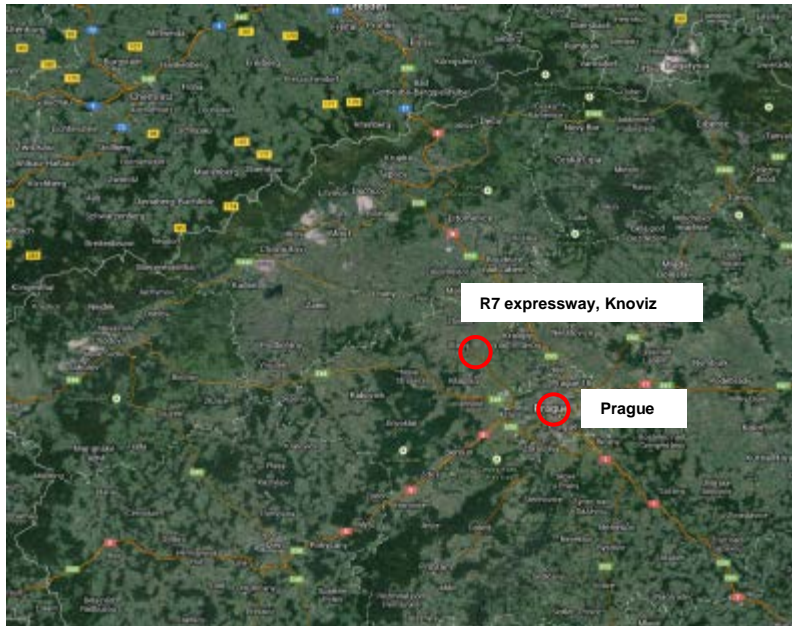


Compaction check  
by Troxler sensor  
head



## Selected job sites: Czech Republic

- rehabilitation of R7 expressway
- base layer cold recycling – depth of 18 cm
- length: 1,5 km



Cement application



Cold in-situ recycling by  
DCR machine

## Selected job sites: Czech Republic

- use of foamed bitumen (2,8 %) and cement (4 %)
- overlay by 2 asphalt layers



Texture of recycled layer



Sufficient compaction



Water spraying on fresh CR

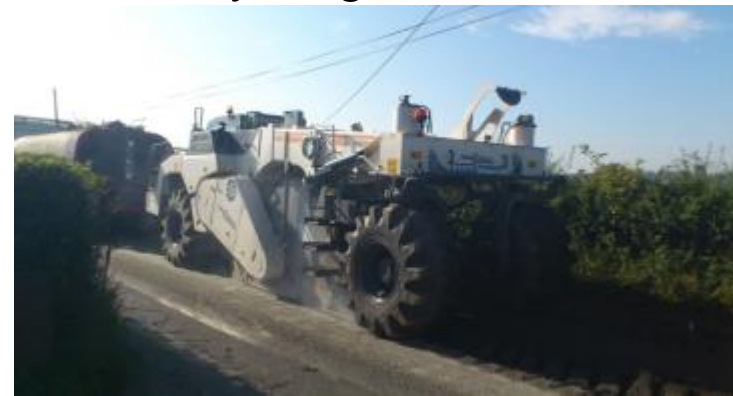


## Selected job sites: Ireland

- N77: Hennebry's Cross, Kilkenny
- Legacy road, variable pavement structure
- 2 km trial section
- Bitumen emulsion and foamed bitumen



- **Step 1:** Recycling – 300mm depth (Emulsion or Foam Mix)
- **Step 2:** Sealing – at the end of each day (binder course)
- **Step 3:** HRA Overlay – 7 days after recycling



## Selected job sites: Ireland

- 5 trial sections: 4 emulsion & 1 foamed bitumen
- Residual binder content: 2.2 – 3.0 %
- Cement content: 0 – 1.5%
  
- 12,000 tonnes of material recycled
  - 4,000 tonnes of bituminous
  - 8,000 tonnes of granular
  
- Data being used for:
  - Conditioning assessment
  - Environmental assessment (leaching & LCA)



## Project Team

**Coordinator:** Dr Jan Valentin (CTU)

**Project Team:** Dr Fátima Batista (LNEC), Dr Michael Engels (Wirtgen), Mr Eanna Fallon (UCD), Dr Ana Cristina Freire (LNEC), Dr Ciaran McNally (UCD), Dr Konrad Mollenhauer (UoK), Ms Aoife Quinn (UCD), Ms Diane Simnofske (UoK), Mr Vaclav Snižek, Dr Amir Tabaković (UCD)



Thank you for your attention

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