



Optimal recycling of reclaimed asphalt pavement

Recyclage optimal des agrégats de béton bitumineux dans les chaussées à faible trafic
Optimales Recycling von Ausbauasphalt auf verkehrsschwachen Straßen

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FINAL ANNUAL MEETING

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Synthesis and perspectives

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• Reminder of the objectives

- New RAP recycling strategy
 - To achieve an optimum formulation of the granular mixtures made of RAP which can be used in a **base layer with their own self-binding properties**
 - RAP from recycling centers (homogeneous or non-homogeneous (mixtures), containing PAHs or not)

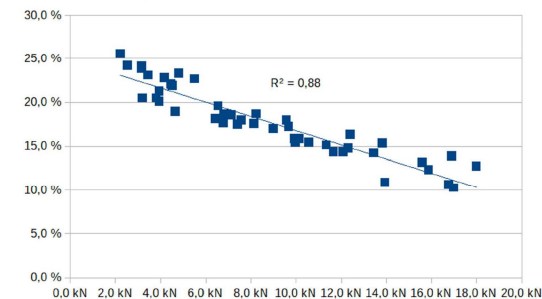
- Assessment of economic and environmental impact
 - The implementation of this technique in our regions will be studied both from an **economic** and **environmental** point of view.
 - A **risk analysis** will be carried out.

- Provision of useful **recommendations** for practitioners with a technical guide.

Study of the self-binding properties of RAP (design of a granular mixture)

- Compactibility
 - No large influence of the water content (+/- 1.5%) at **OMC**
 - Large influence of the temperature (10°C to 50°C)
 - Influence of the PSD (coarser RAP)
- GSC and ITS tests
 - Large influence of the temperature
 - Influence of the voids content

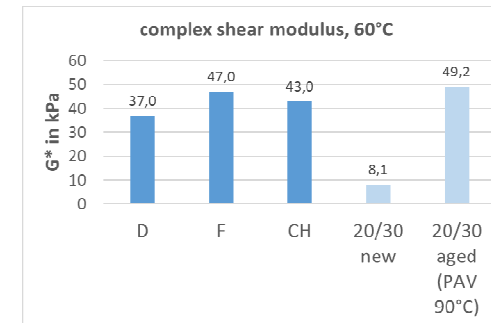
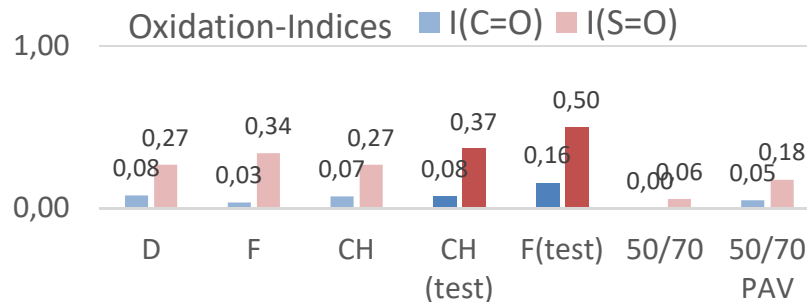
Evaluation of the impact of voids on ITS at 20 °C –
Stock Germany & France



Study of the self-binding properties of RAP (design of a granular mixture)

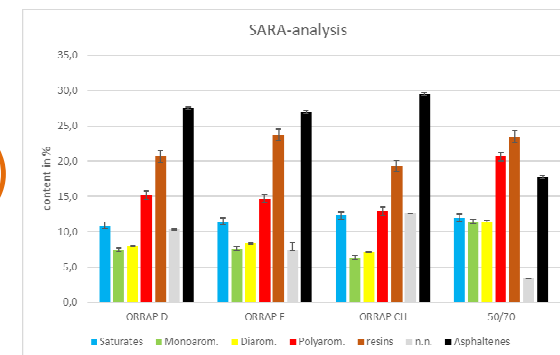
- Bitumen properties

- Similar characteristics (R&B, pen, SARA, Ico, Iso) and rheological behaviour of the aged bitumen (60°C)



- MOP and CBR tests

- Different dry density and OMC (coarse RAP) from 4.3% to 6%.

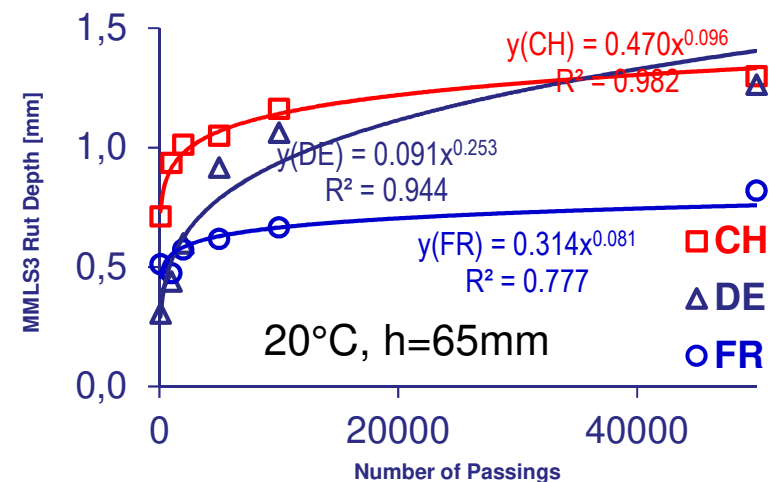


Study of the self-binding properties of RAP (design of a granular mixture)

- RLT tests - strains
 - Permanent strains increase with water content and with temperature
 - RAP : permanent strain criterion not checked for RAP, but positive evolution with the increase of the compaction density
- RLT tests - mechanical properties
 - RAP : characteristic elastic modulus criterion checked
 - RAP can be used instead of UGM, in base and subbase layers in low-traffic roads

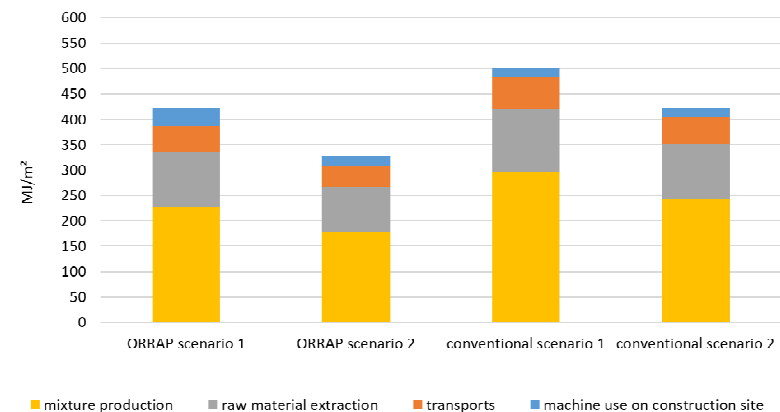
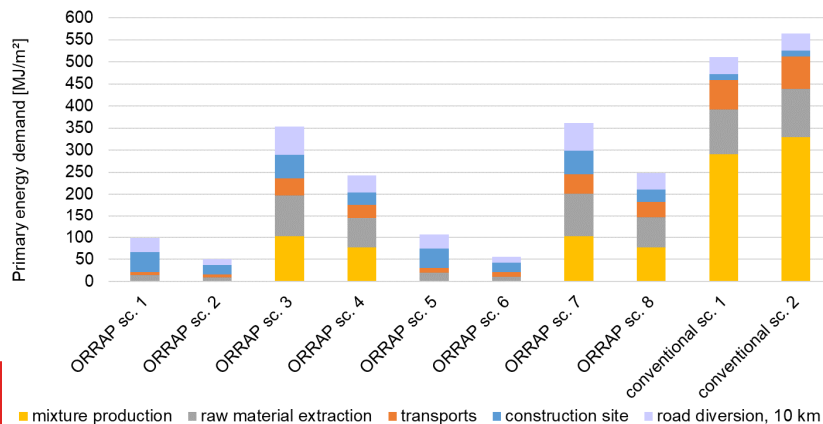
Study of the self-binding properties of RAP (design of a granular mixture)

- Rutting tests with large wheel
 - 60°C is the lowest temperature (compaction effort)
 - Rutting resistance criteria (CH, F, G) are checked at 60°C
- Rutting tests with traffic simulator (MMLS3)
 - Most rutting at the beginning
 - Stable (no evolution) for similar PSD of RAP.



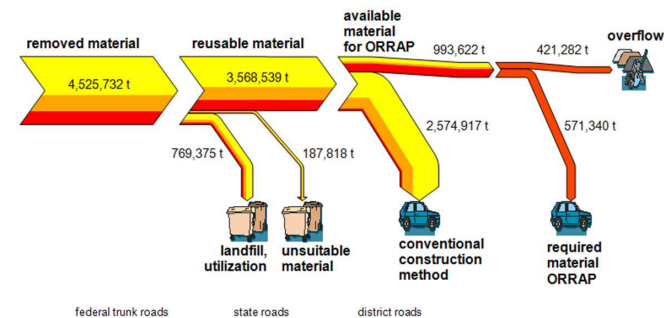
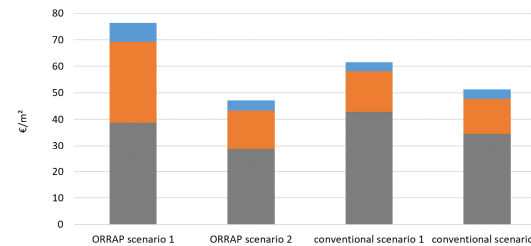
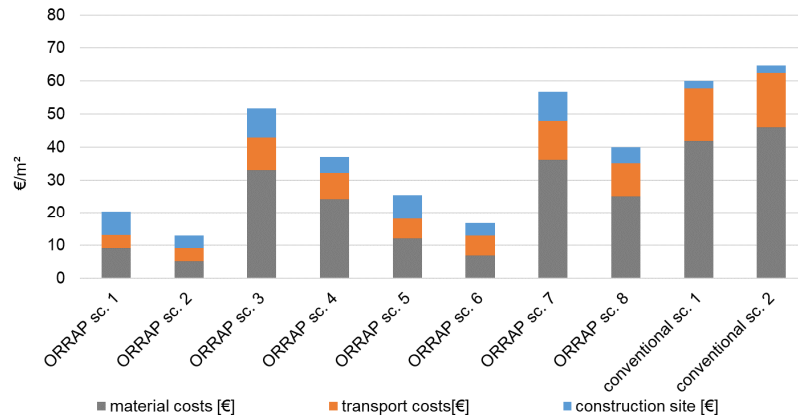
Environmental studies : estimation of the deployment of this technique at the level of the Upper Rhine region

- Collection of environmental data related to the pavement construction process.
- Life cycle analysis, for a typical pavement, using the proposed construction method
- **Environmental relevance of this construction process.**
- **Gains on primary energy demand were obtained. They depend on the construction scenarii**



Economic studies : estimation of the deployment of this technique at the level of the Upper Rhine region

- Economic relevance of this construction process
- **Reduction** of materials to be used for the same structural bearing capacity
- **Reduction** of environmental impact
- **Reduction** in the cost of constructions



Test sections

After a year and a half with traffic :

- The pavements (CH and F) are behaving well
- **Protection** of the ORRAP layer (e.g. surface course or surface dressing) is recommended.
- Two sections in ORRAP technique do not differ from the section in conventional UGM ;
- Keeping **moisture content** at reasonable level improves compactability
- French test section will still be monitored for several years (with the Aigle 3D device).

Synthesis

- Constructing low and moderate traffic volume roads with 100% of RAP at low compaction temperature with ORRAP technique appears **doable**
- ORRAP technique in the **off-season** is not recommended as low temperatures are negative for compactability and potential binder re-activation
- High requirements regarding **longitudinal evenness** cannot be met (like unbound gravel layers).

Technical guide

thanks to Arnaud, Christiane, Hartmut and Delphine

- <https://www.orrapp.org/>
- www.hs-karlsruhe.de/ivi/forschungsprojekte/orrapp
- www.cerema.fr/orrapp

Perspectives

- The **follow up of the full scale test sections**, as Cerema and CD67 are planning to continue the performance study at least 3 years.
This feedback will be organized among all the partners.
- The next step of this project would be to continue studying RAP material and to promote this material for **wider applications as for roads with medium traffic**.
 - A first action would include studying, classifying and **optimizing the RAP material concerning its grading**. As the construction of the test section clearly show, an optimization of RAP material would certainly improve it.
 - A second action to improve the RAP performance and to allow for wider applications, would be to enhance the mechanical properties with the addition of « **rejuvenators** » for cold mixes.