



# Effects on Availability of Road Network (EARN)

International workshop on Recycling: Road construction in a post-fossil fuel society



Conférence Européenne  
des Directeurs des Routes  
Conference of European  
Directors of Roads

Katerina Varveri, PhD researcher  
Prof. dr. Tom Scarpas

Pavement Engineering, Technische Universiteit Delft

*Prague, 24-25 September 2015*



U N I K A S S E L  
V E R S I T Ä T



Shell Bitumen

# Durability of WMA and RA pavements

WMA and RA technologies



## *Work Package 3:*

### Experimental evaluation of moisture and ageing

#### Objective:

Investigate the **combined effect** of **ageing** and **moisture** damage on the **performance** of asphalt mixtures containing **RA** and **WMA additive**.

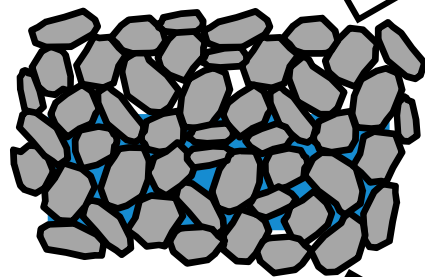
on road network

- Decreasing construction and maintenance funds



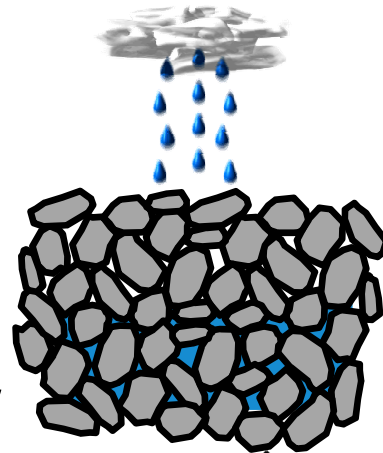
# Physico-mechanical degradation mechanisms

- ✓ Moisture diffusion
- ✓ Advective transport
- ✓ Oxidative ageing

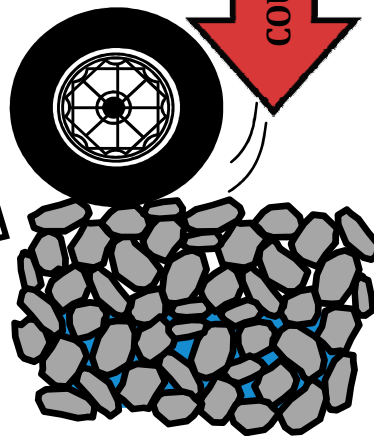


Physical

Mechanical



- ✓ Wheel loading
- ✓ Pumping action



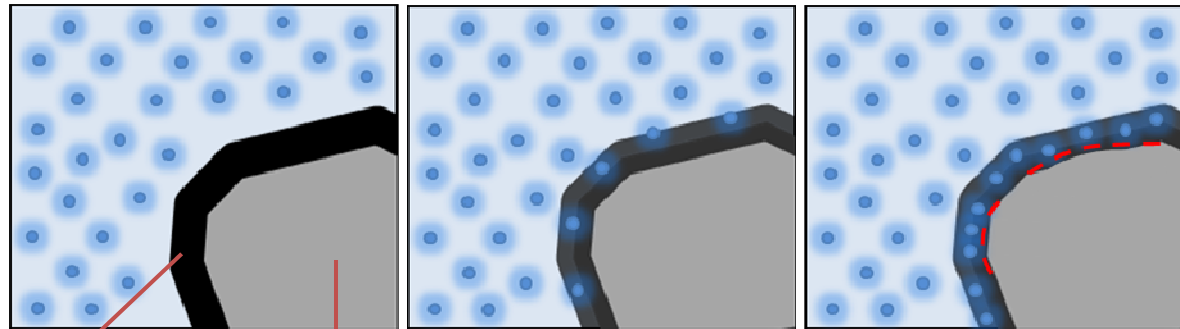
*Degradation of the **cohesive strength** of the asphalt binder*

*Loss of the **adhesion bond** between aggregate & asphalt binder*



# Moisture induced damage

## Moisture diffusion

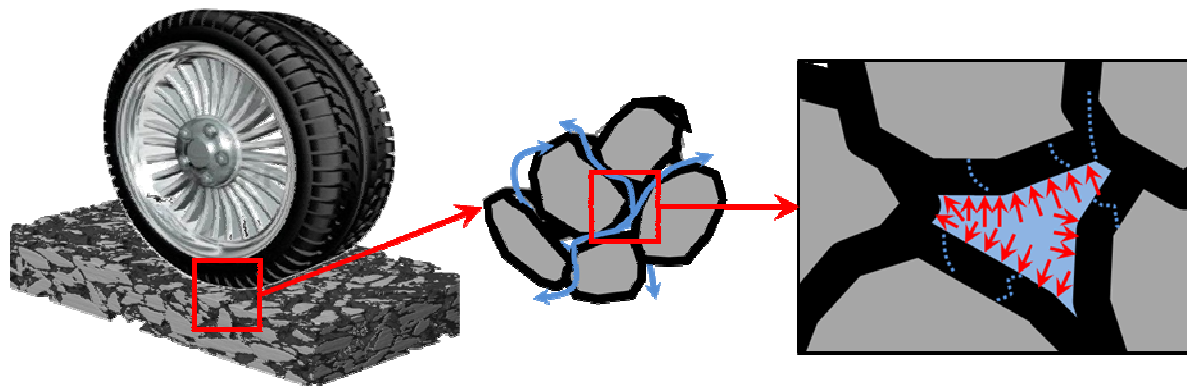


Binder film      Aggregate

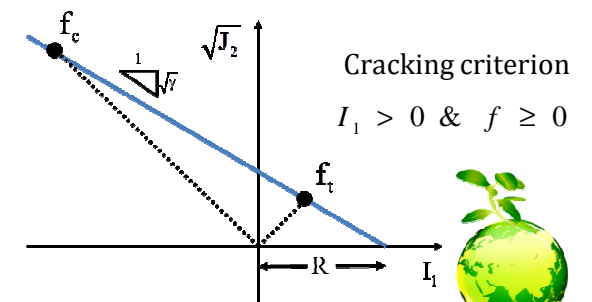
Moisture gradient driven  
(does not require a flow field)

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \nabla (D \nabla \theta)$$

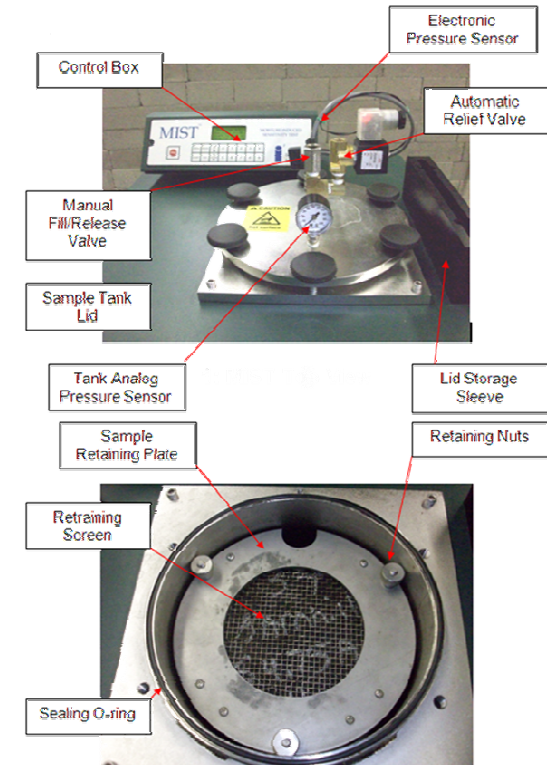
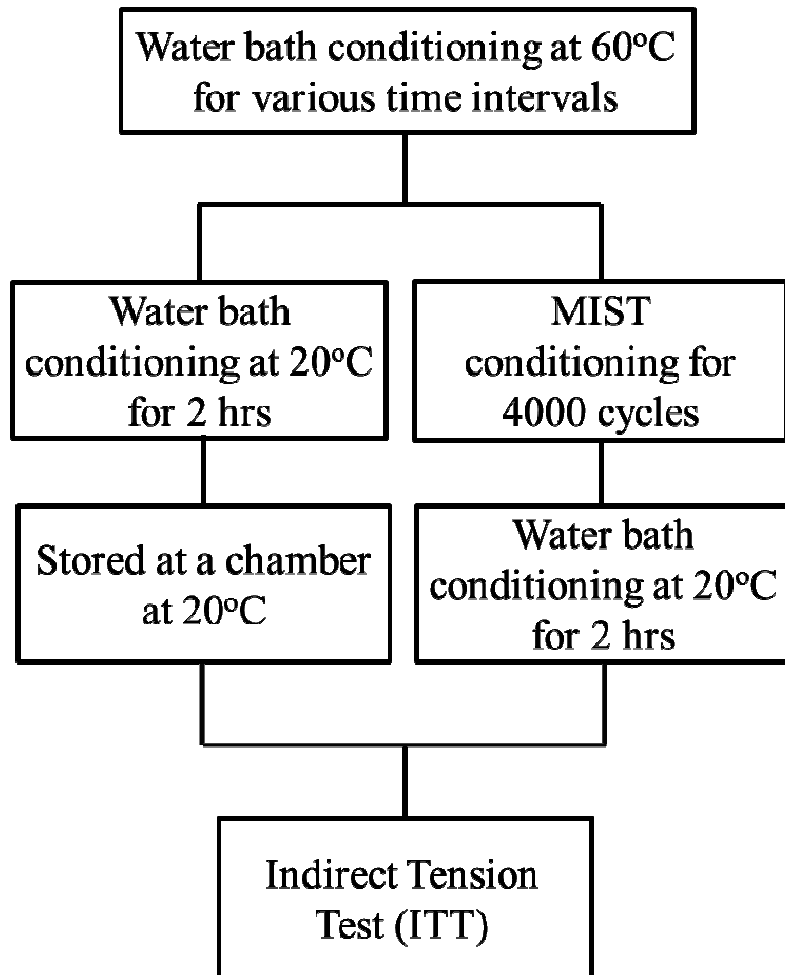
## Pumping action (Pore pressure development)



Depends on flow field  
and desorption characteristics



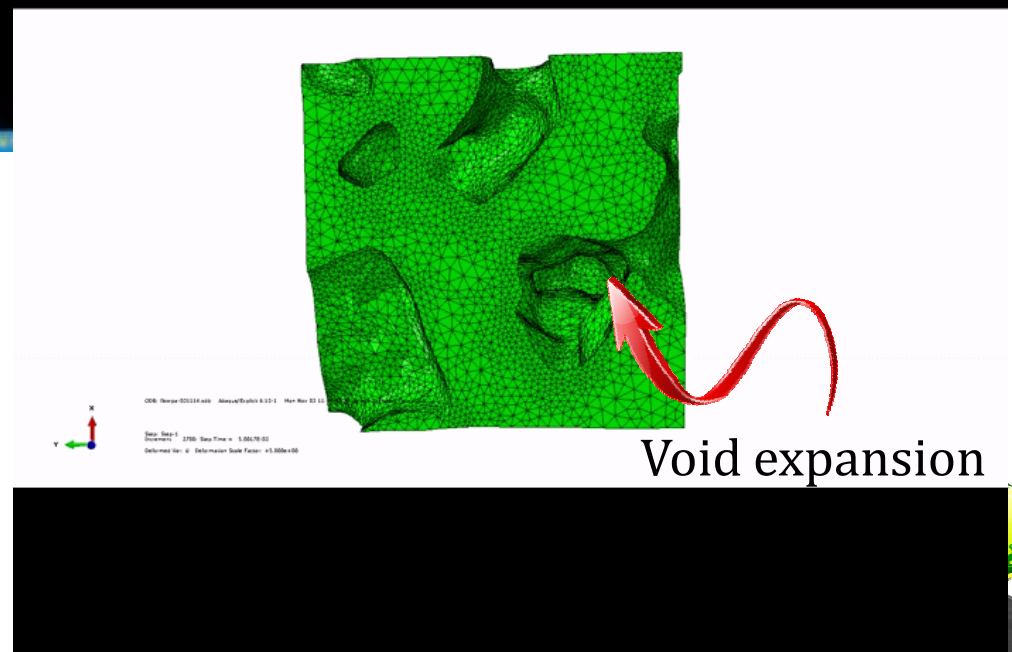
# Moisture conditioning protocol



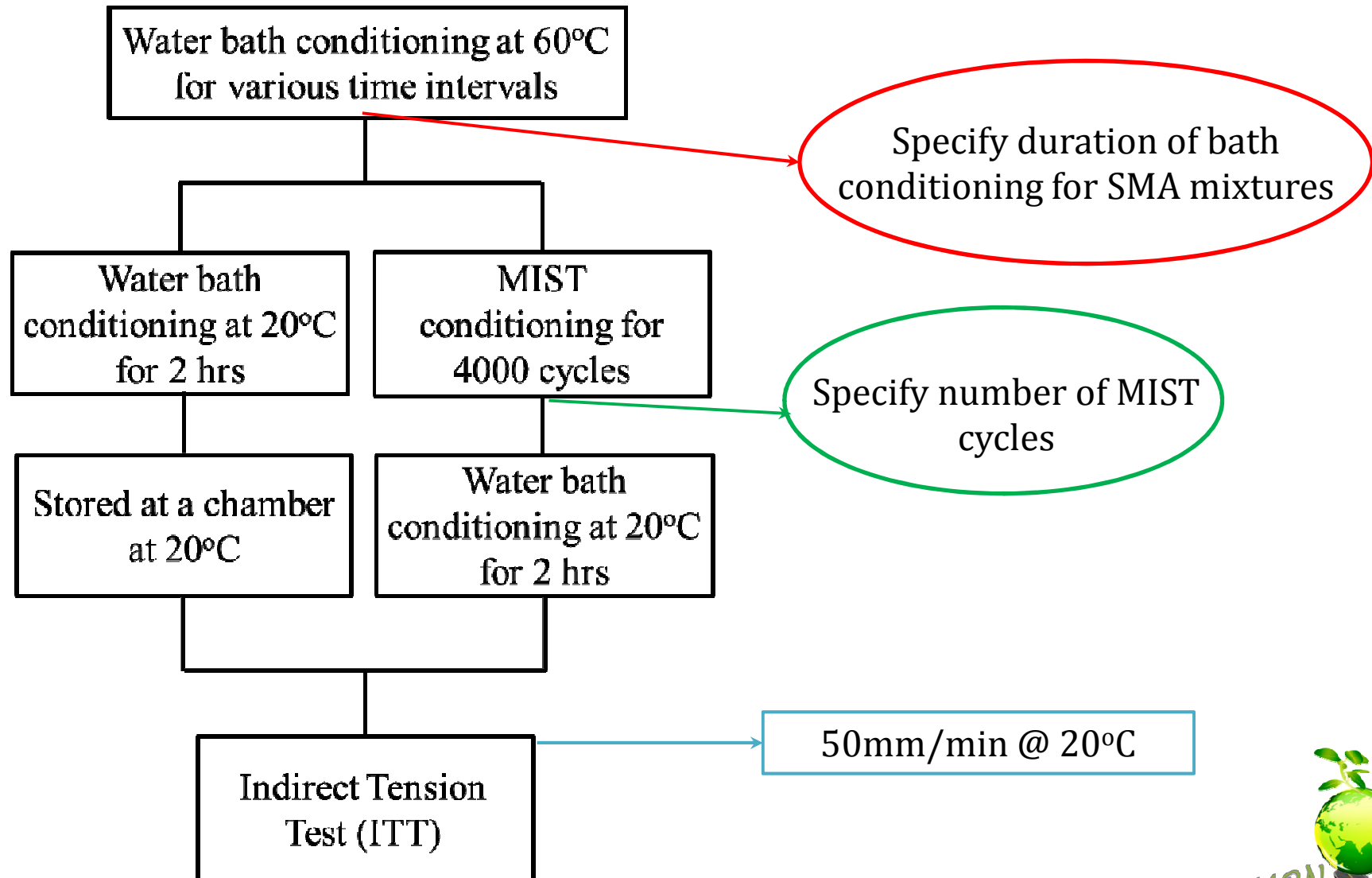
**Moisture Induced Sensitivity Tester (MIST)**

A. Varveri, S. Avgerinopoulos & A. Scarpas (2015). Experimental evaluation of long- and short-term moisture damage characteristics of asphalt mixtures. *Road Materials and Pavement Design*. DOI: 10.1080/14680629.2015.1066705

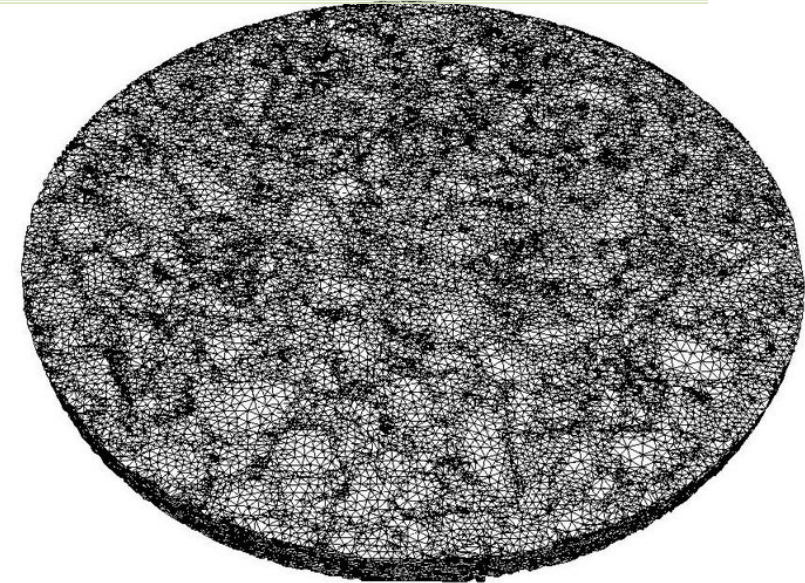
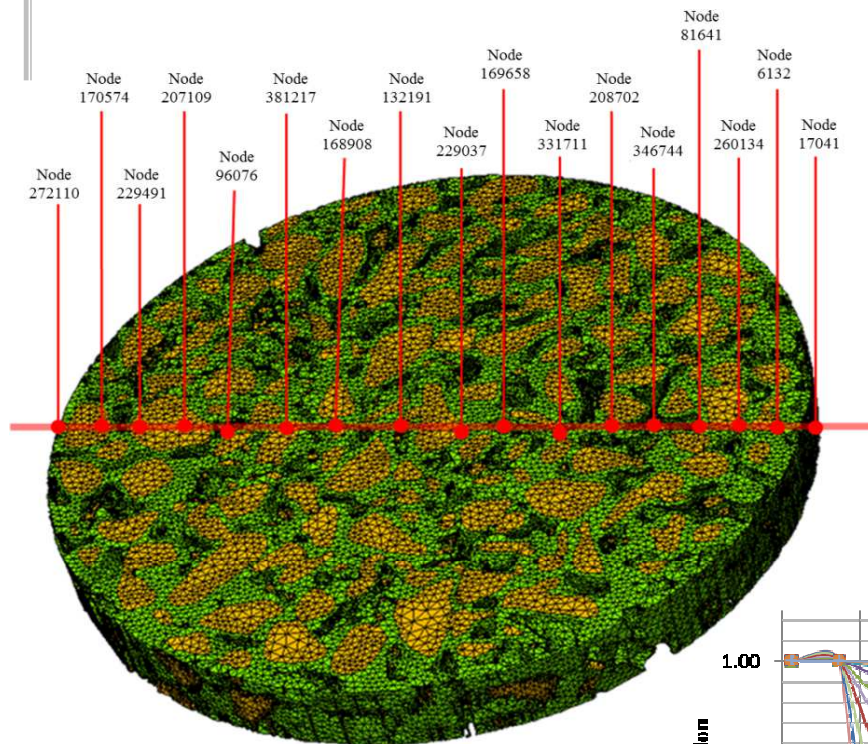
# Moisture Induced Sensitivity Tester (MIST)



# Moisture conditioning protocol

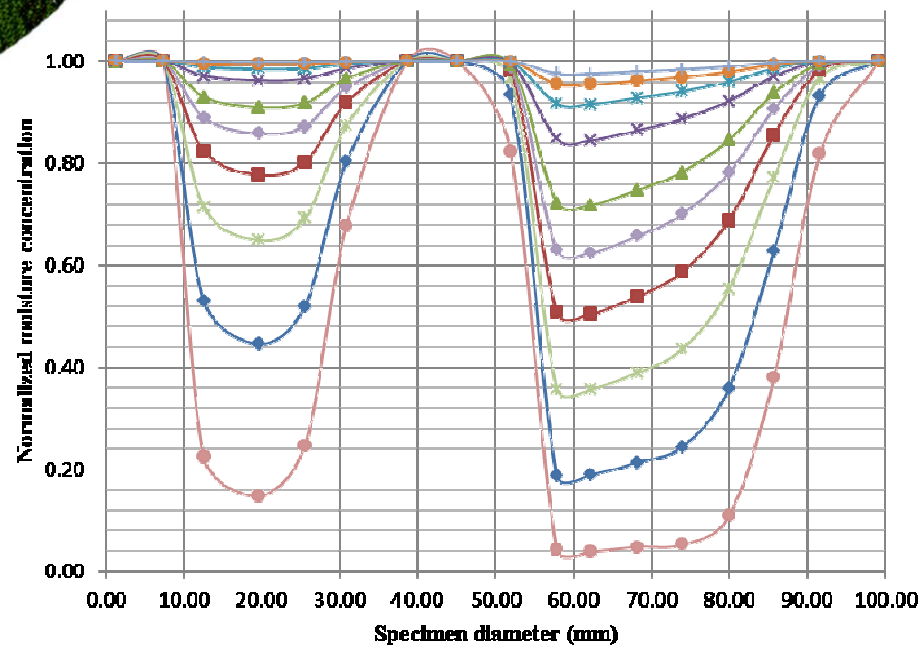


# Determination of bath conditioning time



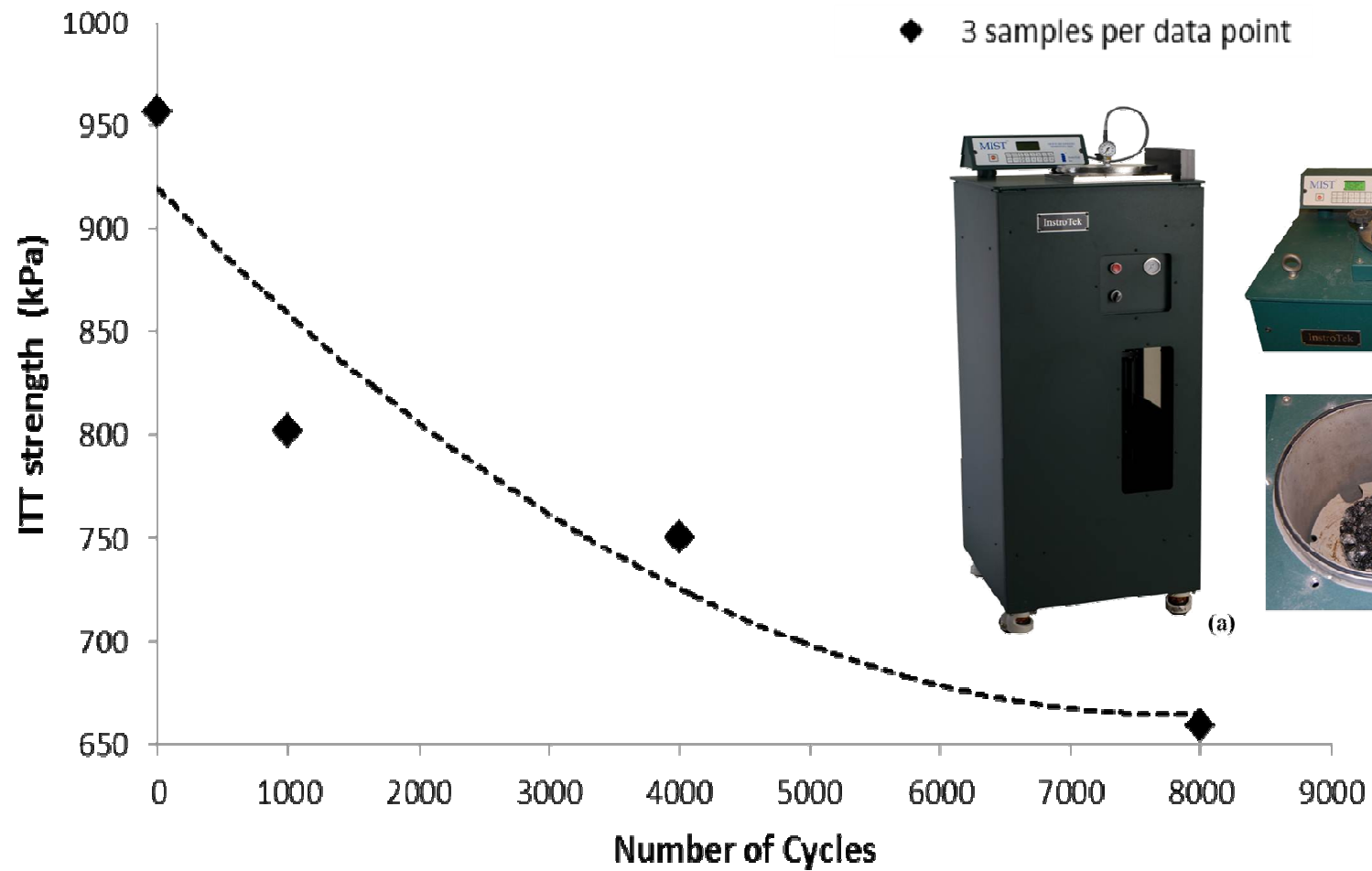
Fick's law

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \nabla(D \nabla \theta)$$

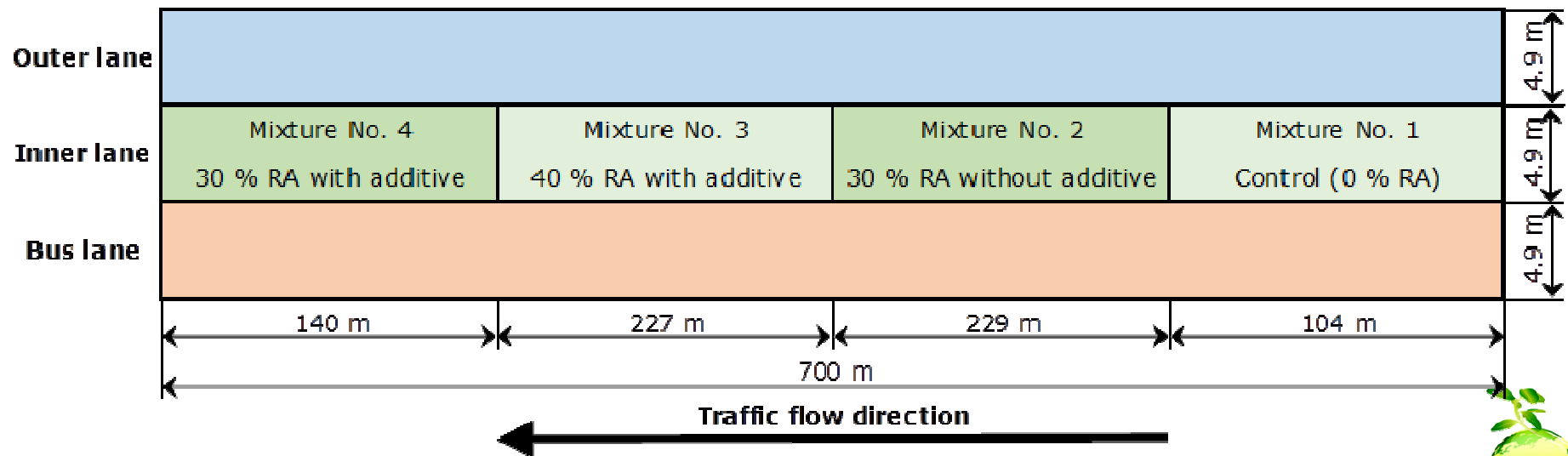




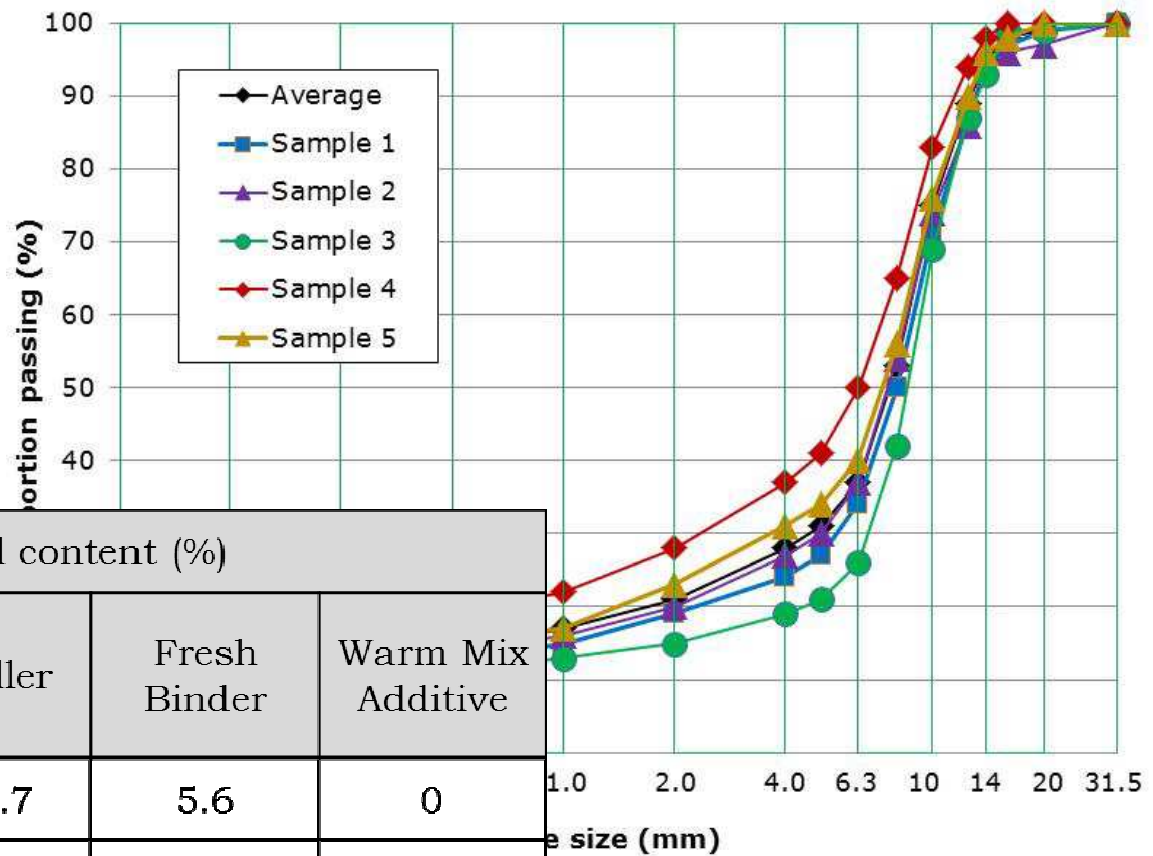
# Determination of MIST cycles



# Laying of site trials



# Mix design



Mix No.	Proportional content (%)					
	RA	10 mm	CRF*	Filler	Fresh Binder	Warm Mix Additive
1	0	65.9	22.8	5.7	5.6	0
2	28.6	43.8	17.0	5.7	4.9	0
3	38.1	34.4	17.1	5.7	4.7	0.3
4	28.6	43.8	17.0	5.7	4.9	0.3

\*Crushed Rock Fines



# Sampling scheme

Year	Month	2013												2014											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WP1	Task 1.1																								
	Task 1.2																								
	Task 1.3																								
	Task 1.4																								
	Task 1.5																								
WP2	Task 2.1																								
	Task 2.2																								
	Task 2.3																								
	Task 2.4																								
	Task 2.5																								
	Task 2.6																								
WP3	Task 3.1																								
	Task 3.2																								
	Task 3.3																								
WP4	Task 4.1																								
	Task 4.2																								
	Task 4.3																								
	Task 4.4																								



**Phase 1 (2013): Delivery of cores from freshly laid sections**



**Phase 2 (2014): Delivery of cores after 1yr in service**

**Phase 3 (2015): Delivery of cores after 2yrs in service**



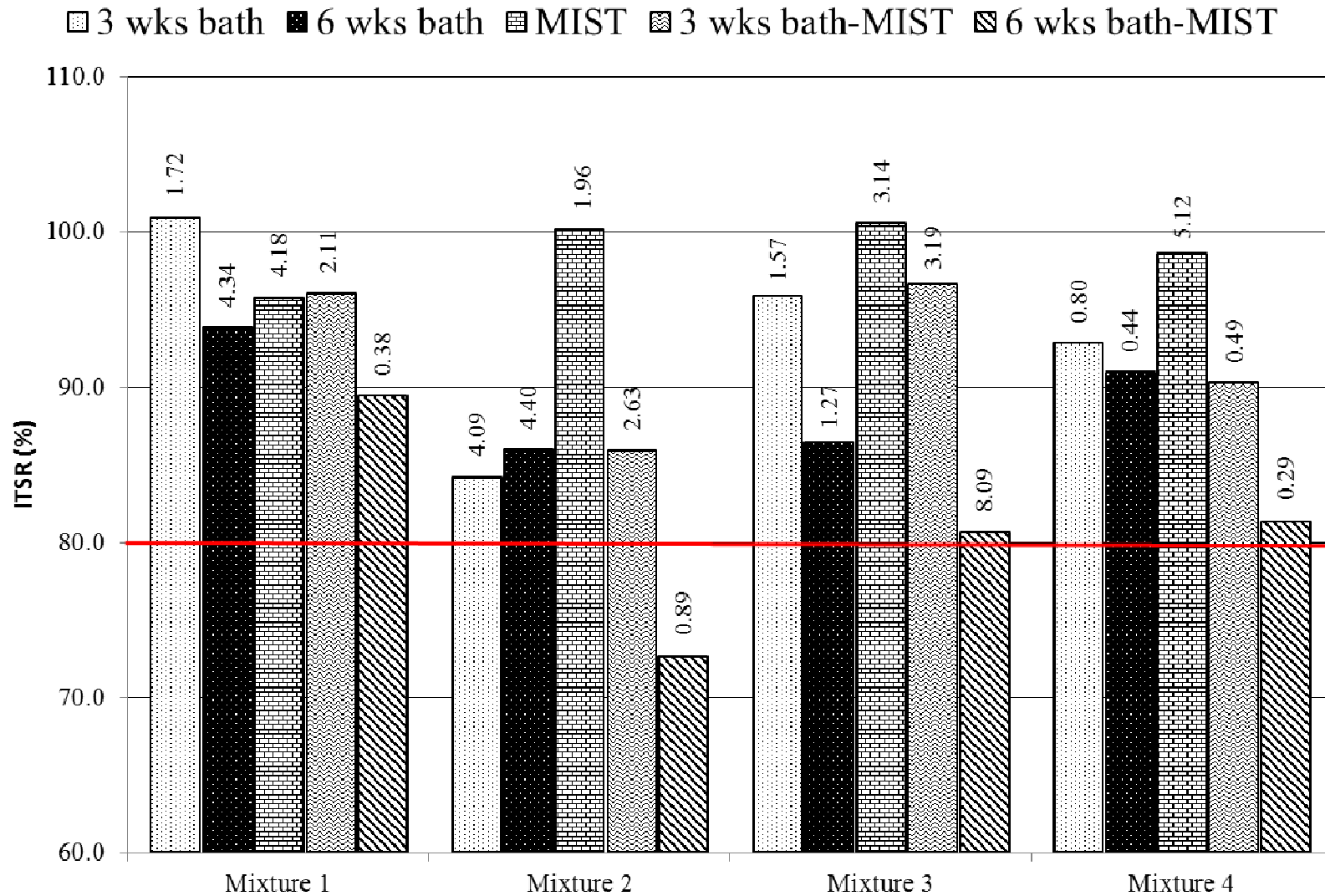
# Determination of height and bulk density



Specimen Code	Height (mm)	Bulk Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Specimen Code	Height (mm)	Bulk Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
A1	34.0	2360	D1	35.0	2326
A2	38.5	2354	D2	35.0	2302
A3	32.5	2319	D3	36.0	2370
A4	34.0	2309	D4	36.0	2334
A5	36.5	2302	D5	40.5	2357
A6	30.5	2368	D6	36.5	2348
A7	32.5	2364	D7	40.0	2372
A8	31.0	2360	D8	37.5	2390
A9	35.0	2347	D9	32.5	2388
A10	36.0	2348	D10	34.5	2396
A11	32.5	2348	D11	39.5	2400
A12	34.5	2392	D12	36.5	2378
A13	33.5	2380	D13	38.5	2364
A14	34.5	2018	D14	35.5	2381
A15	35.5	2347	D15	36.5	2385
A16	35.0	2376	D16	39.5	2362
A17	35.0	2354	D17	38.5	2377
A18	34.5	2367	D18	36.0	2388
A19	35.0	2350	D19	37.5	2361
A20	40.5	2336	D20	40.5	2365
A21	33.5	2336	D21	40.0	2396
A22	32.5	2347	D22	36.5	2368
A23	34.5	2370	D23	39.5	2384
A24	30.5	2342	D24	40.5	2387
A25	36.5	2307	D25	34.5	2362
A26	34.5	2344	D26	33.5	2390
A27	32.5	2362	D27	33.5	2354
B1	35.5	2368	C1	34.5	2371
B2	34.5	2357	C2	34.5	2392
B3	36.0	2371	C3	35.5	2384
B4	35.5	2378	C4	35.5	2390
B5	34.5	2375	C5	34.5	2378
B6	37.5	2357	C6	35.5	2383
B7	38.0	2329	C7	35.5	2378
B8	36.5	2338	C8	37.5	2375
B9	36.5	2357	C9	32.5	2387
B10	34.5	2360	C10	36.5	2340
B11	36.0	2336	C11	36.5	2334
B12	35.5	2331	C12	34.5	2335
B13	34.5	2381	C13	35.5	2339
B14	36.5	2314	C14	36.5	2346
B15	36.0	2344	C15	34.5	2344
B16	35.0	2354	C16	37.0	2377
B17	35.0	2356	C17	38.5	2365
B18	40.0	2302	C18	35.5	2389
B19	35.5	2322	C19	37.5	2411
B20	36.0	2397	C20	39.0	2398
B21	34.0	2380	C21	35.5	2378
B22	34.5	2370	C22	37.0	2394
B23	34.5	2348	C23	39.5	2370
B24	37.0	2341	C24	37.5	2372
B25	32.5	2342	C25	35.0	2388

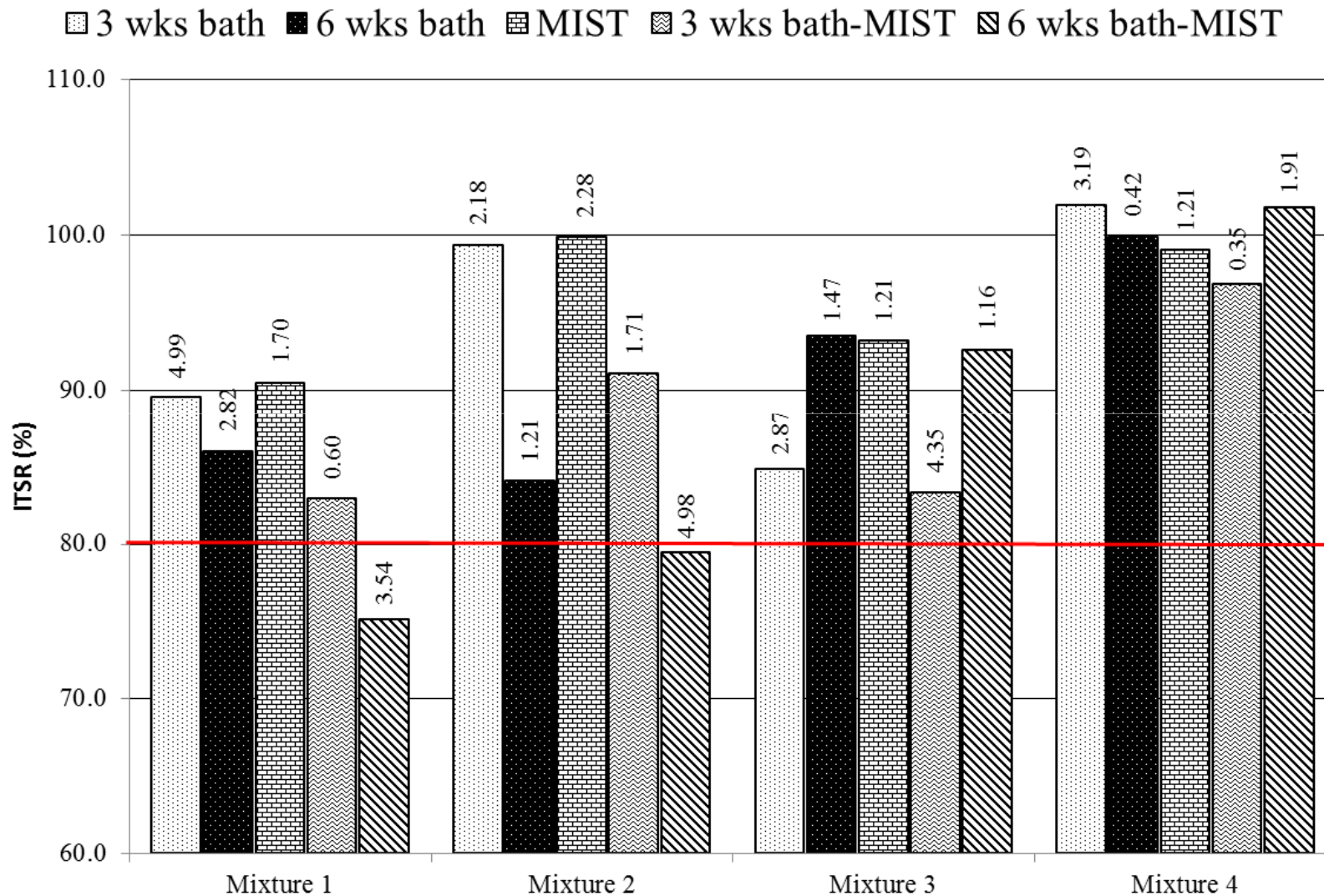


# ITSR – Fresh (unaged) samples



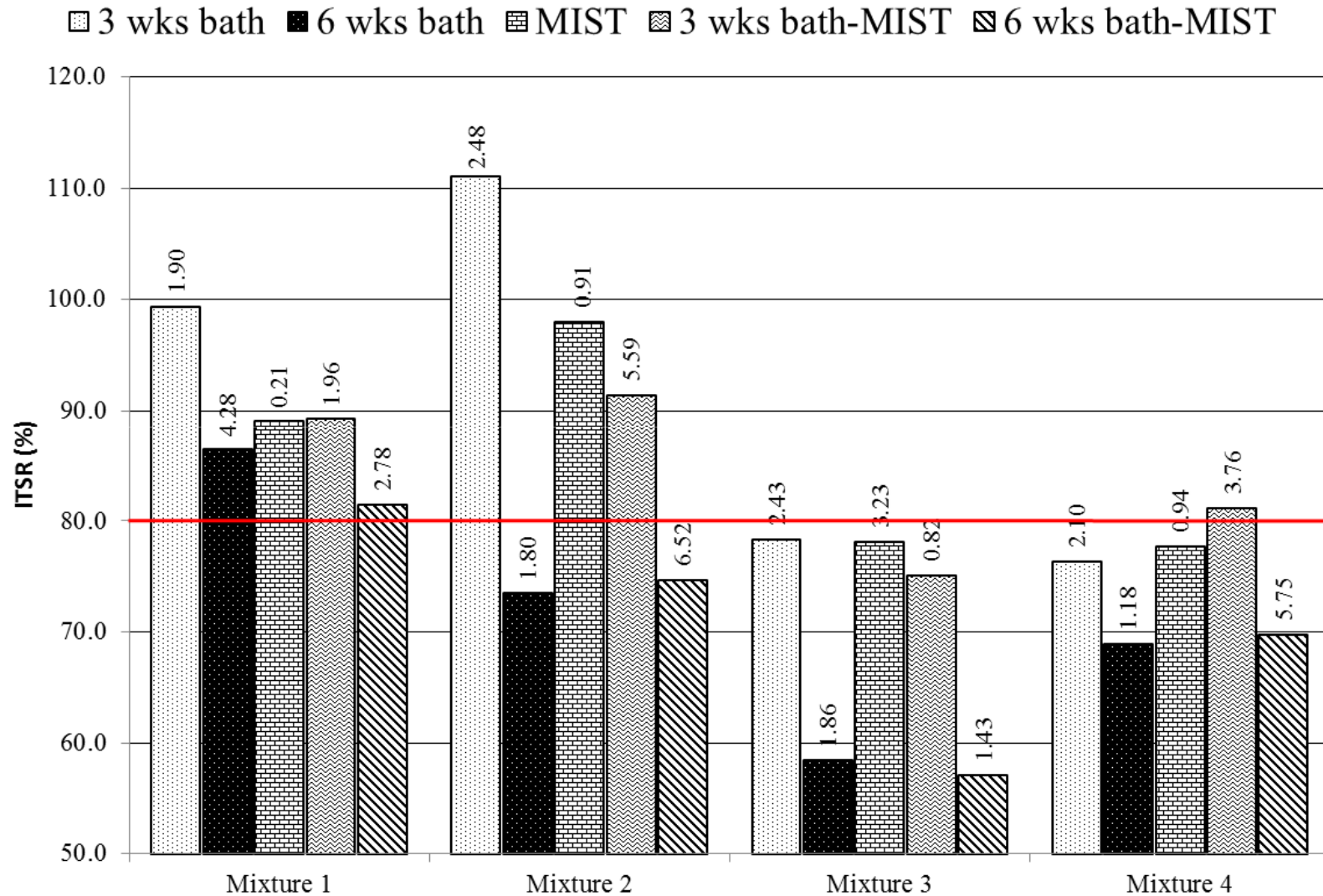
Mixture 1 (Control; 0% RA), Mixture 2 (30% RA; no WMA)  
 Mixture 3 (40% RA; WMA), Mixture 4 (30% RA; WMA)

# ITSR – After 1 year in service



Mixture 1 (Control; 0% RA), Mixture 2 (30% RA; no WMA)  
 Mixture 3 (40% RA; WMA), Mixture 4 (30% RA; WMA)

# ITSR – After 2 years in service



Mixture 1 (Control; 0% RA), Mixture 2 (30% RA; no WMA)  
Mixture 3 (40% RA; WMA), Mixture 4 (30% RA; WMA)



# Evolution of ITSr values

Service lifetime	Conditioning regime	ITSr (%)			
		Mixture 1	Mixture 2	Mixture 3	Mixture 4
0 yrs (right after construction)	3W bath	101.0	84.3	96.0	92.9
	6W bath	93.9	86.0	86.5	91.0
	0W Bath & MIST	95.8	100.2	100.6	98.7
	3W Bath & MIST	96.1	86.0	96.7	90.3
	6W Bath & MIST	89.5	72.7	80.7	81.4
1 yr	3W bath	89.5	99.3	84.8	101.9
	6W bath	86.0	84.0	93.5	99.9
	0W Bath & MIST	90.4	99.8	93.2	99.0
	3W Bath & MIST	82.9	91.0	83.3	96.8
	6W Bath & MIST	75.1	79.4	92.6	101.7
2 yrs	3W bath	99.4	111.1	78.3	76.4
	6W bath	86.5	73.5	58.4	68.9
	0W Bath & MIST	89.1	98.1	78.2	77.8
	3W Bath & MIST	89.3	91.4	75.1	81.1
	6W Bath & MIST	81.5	74.7	57.1	69.8

Mixture 1 (Control; 0% RA), Mixture 2 (30% RA; no WMA)  
 Mixture 3 (40% RA; WMA), Mixture 4 (30% RA; WMA)



# Strength degradation

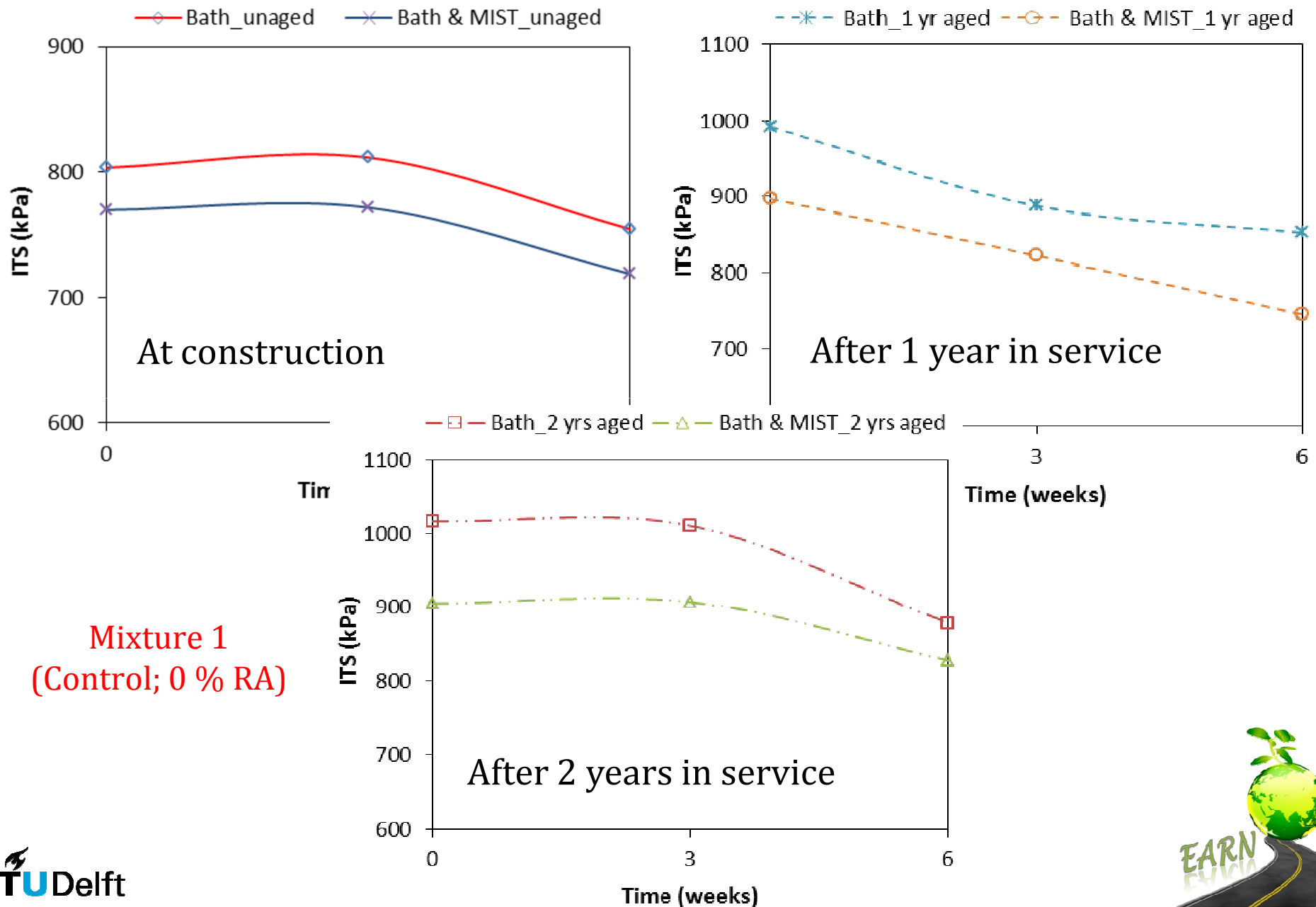
Cond. method	Time (wks)	Change in strength (%)											
		Mixture 1			Mixture 2			Mixture 3			Mixture 4		
		Unaged	1 yr aged	2 yrs aged	Unaged	1 yr aged	2 yrs aged	Unaged	1 yr aged	2 yrs aged	Unaged	1 yr aged	2 yrs aged
Bath	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	3	+1.0	-10.5	-0.6	-15.8	-0.7	+11.1	-4.1	-15.2	-21.7	-7.1	+1.9	-23.6
	6	-6.1	-14.0	-13.5	-14.0	-16.0	-26.5	-13.5	-6.5	-41.6	-9.0	-0.1	-31.1
Bath & MIST	0	-4.2	-9.6	-10.9	+0.2	-0.2	-1.9	+0.6	-6.8	-21.8	-1.3	-1.0	-22.2
	3	-3.9	-17.1	-10.7	-14.0	-9.0	-8.6	-3.3	-16.7	-24.9	-9.7	-3.2	-18.9
	6	-10.5	-24.9	-18.5	-27.3	-20.6	-25.3	-19.3	-7.4	-42.9	-18.6	+1.7	-30.2
MIST contribution*	0	-4.2	-9.6	-10.9	+0.2	-0.2	-1.9	+0.6	-6.8	-21.8	-1.3	-1.0	-22.2
	3	-4.9	-6.6	-10.3	+1.7	-8.3	-8.6	+0.7	-1.5	-3.2	-2.6	-5.1	+4.7
	6	-4.5	-10.9	-5.0	-13.3	-4.6	+1.2	-5.8	-0.9	-1.3	-9.6	+1.8	+0.9

\* The effect of MIST is given as the difference between bath and bath-MIST conditioning; na: not applicable

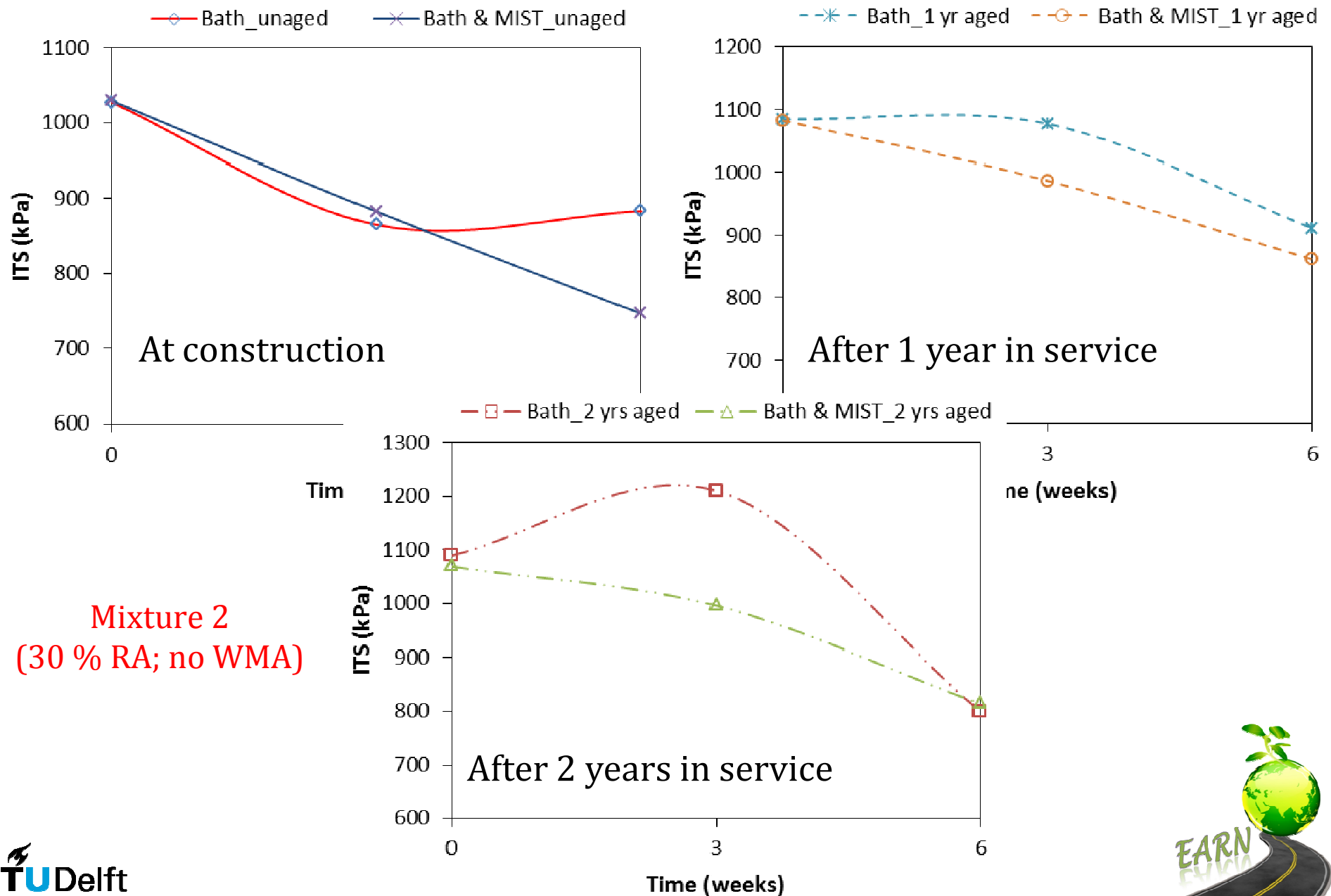
Mixture 1 (Control; 0% RA), Mixture 2 (30% RA; no WMA)  
 Mixture 3 (40% RA; WMA), Mixture 4 (30% RA; WMA)



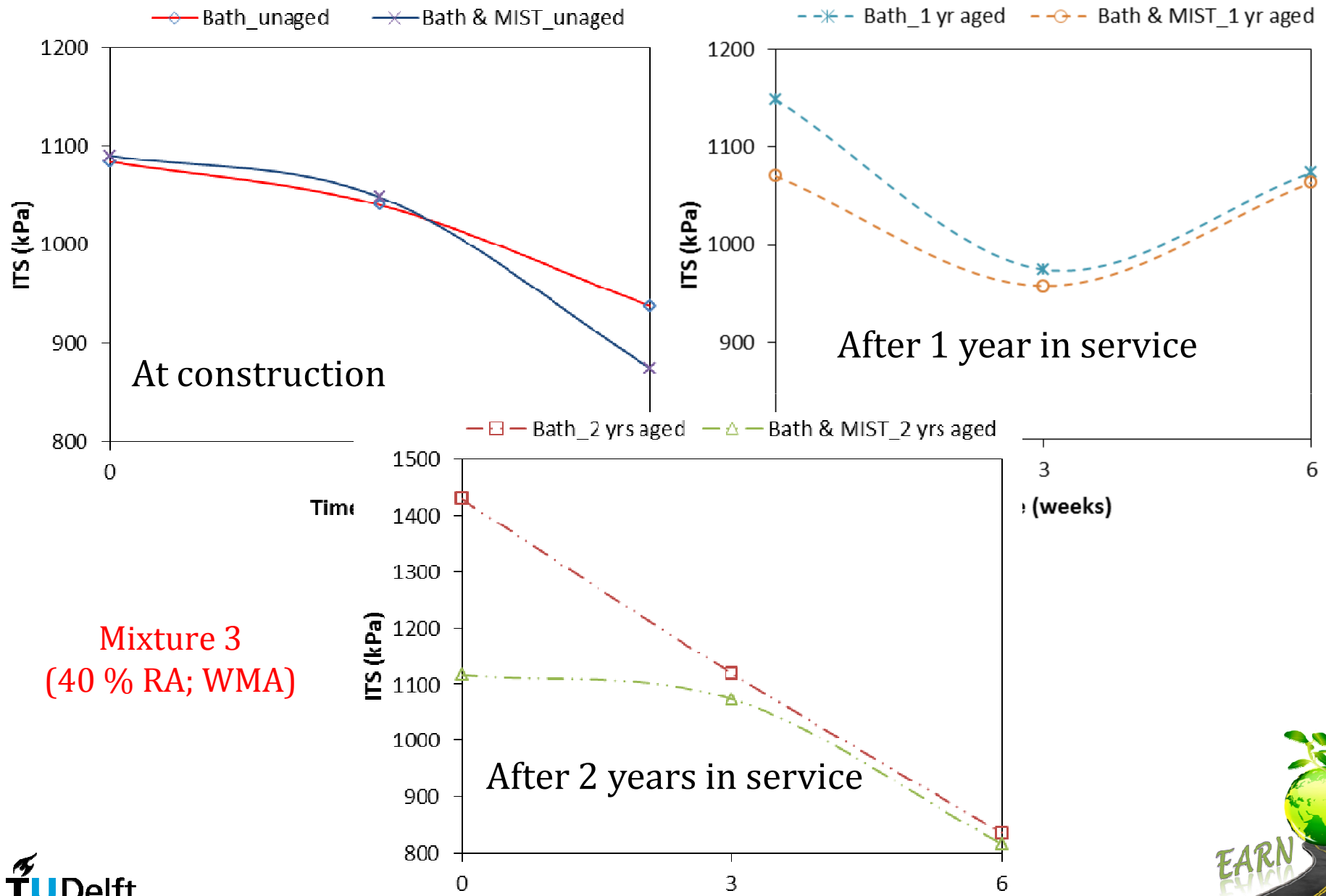
# Long- and short-term moisture damage



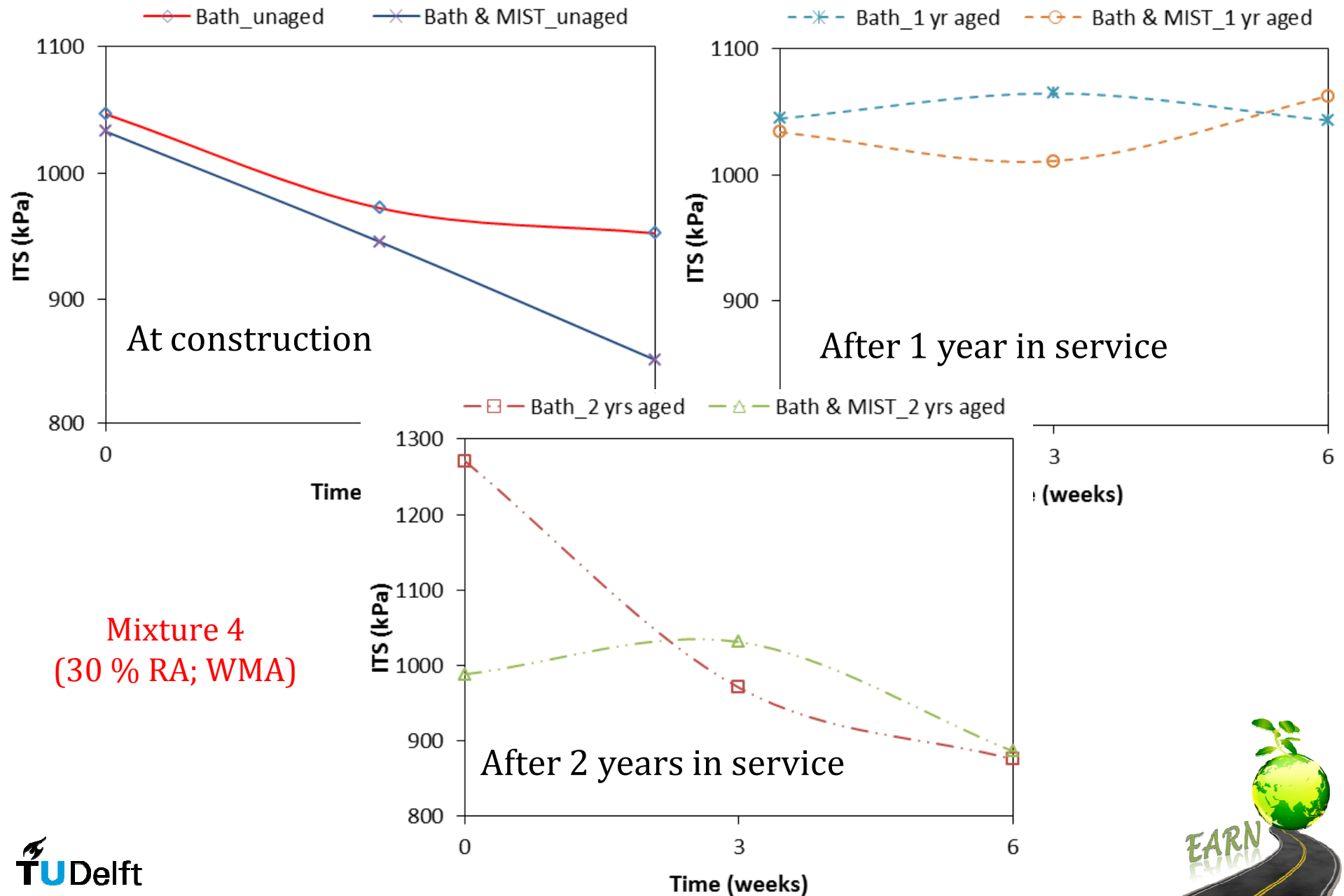
# Long- and short-term moisture damage



# Long- and short-term moisture damage



# Long- and short-term moisture damage



# Conclusions

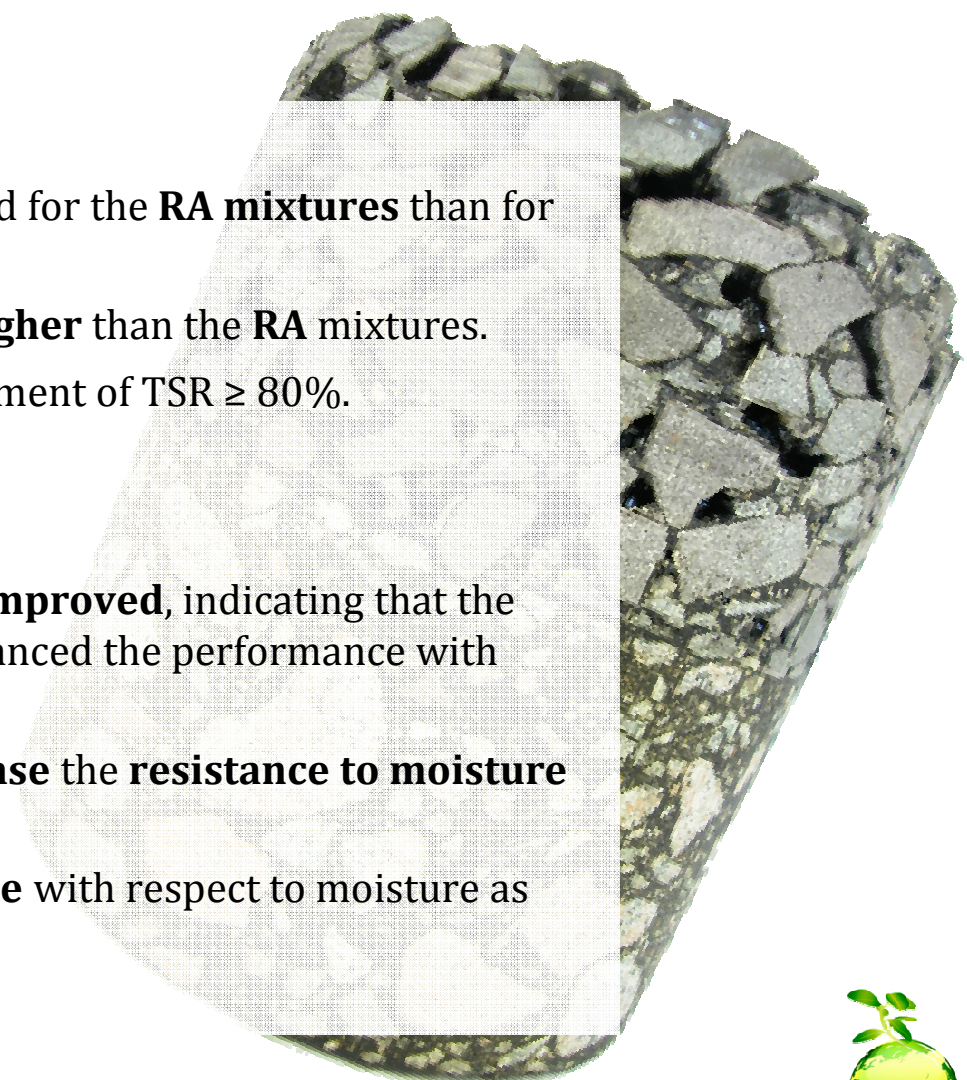
---

## At construction

- **Higher reduction in strength** was observed for the **RA mixtures** than for the **HMA**.
- The **TSR** values of the **HMA** mixture were **higher** than the **RA** mixtures.
- **All mixtures met the specification** requirement of  $TSR \geq 80\%$ .

## After one year in service

- the **TSR and ITS** values of the **RA mixtures improved**, indicating that the mixtures underwent a curing process that enhanced the performance with respect to moisture damage.
- the use of **WMA additive** was found to **increase the resistance to moisture damage**
- the **HMA** mixtures showed **poor performance** with respect to moisture as **compared to the freshly-laid mixtures**.



# Conclusions

## After two years in service

- the **HMA** mixture showed a **stable performance** with respect to moisture damage compared to the previous year.
- the performance of the **RA mixtures with WMA** additive **deteriorated** considerably. The **TSR values failed to meet the specification** requirements, indicating that the mixtures are highly susceptible to moisture damage.
- The performance of **RA mixtures without WMA** additive was **similar to** that of the **HMA** mixture.

## General comments

- The **ITS** values **increased** with **increasing RA** content.
- A change in the amount of RA content, from **30% to 40%** did **not influence** significantly **the dry and wet ITS** and **ITSR** values.
- Overall, the **RA mixtures** were more **sensitive to long-term conditioning**, rather than to the application of pore pressures; the **reverse** was observed for the **HMA** mixture.
- It is recommended that **ageing** is considered when **validating a mix design** with respect to **moisture damage susceptibility**.







# Effects on Availability of Road Network (EARN)

International workshop on Recycling: Road construction in a post-fossil fuel society



Conférence Européenne  
des Directeurs des Routes  
Conference of European  
Directors of Roads

Katerina Varveri, PhD researcher  
Prof. dr. Tom Scarpas

Pavement Engineering, Technische Universiteit Delft

*Prague, 24-25 September 2015*



U N I K A S S E L  
V E R S I T Ä T



Shell Bitumen