



IV Simpósio Internacional de Avaliação de Pavimento
e Projetos de Reforço - SINAPPRE



Warm mixtures: State of art and Experiences in France

Technical and environmental approaches

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Warm mixtures state of art in France

- Introduction
- Main technologies used in France
- Results from the worksites



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- Context

- Environmental policy
 - Rio, Kyoto, Copenhagen
 - Dangerous substances

- Starting point :

- In Europe : first experiment 2000
- In France : 2004
 - Performance based approach
 - Innovation protocols
- about 1 M tons
 - » 40 M tons




Introduction



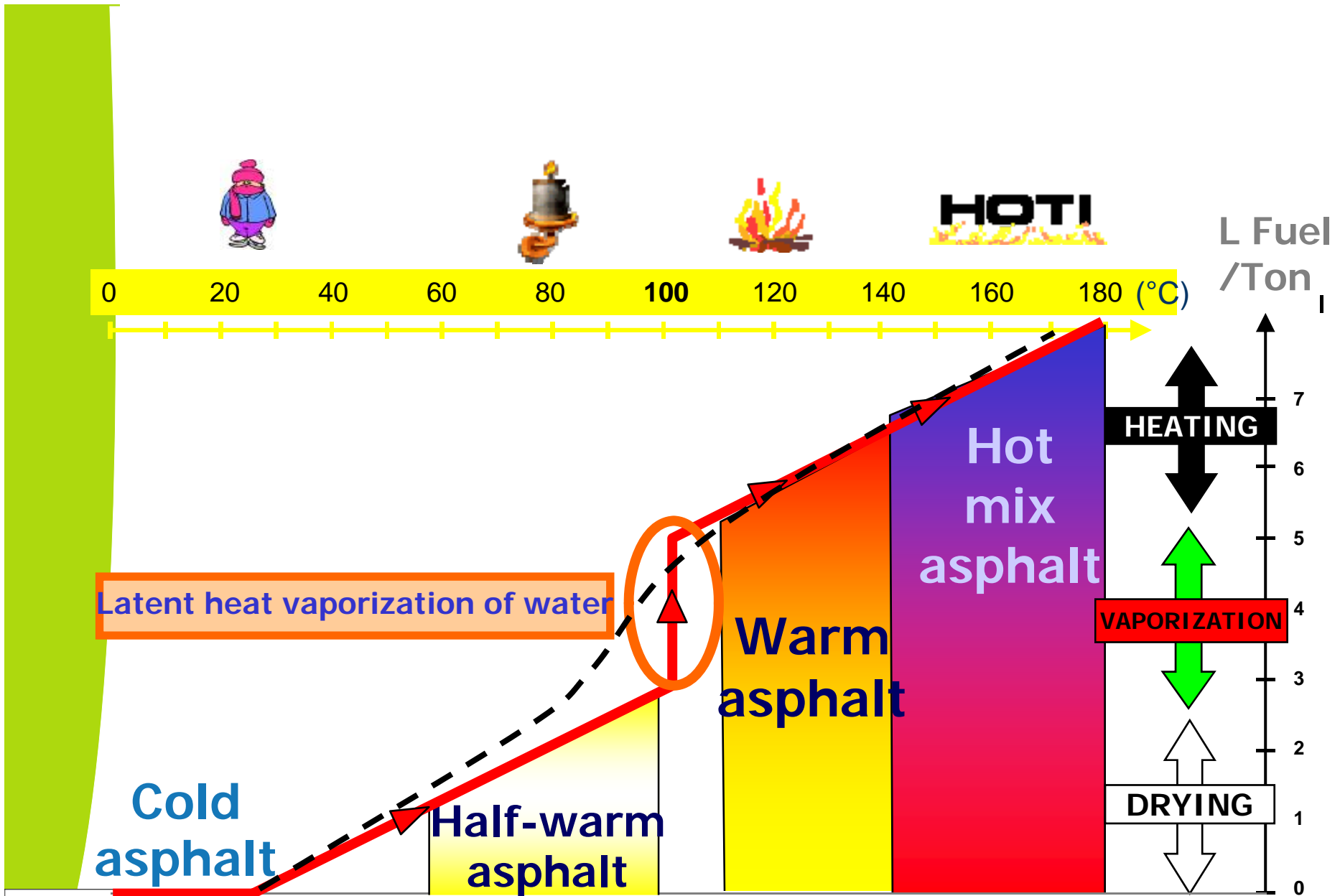
All major road companies have a patented process: COLAS, EUROVIA, EIFFAGE

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Most used technologies

- Warm Mixture Asphalt  $110^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow 140^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Half Warm Asphalt  $70^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow 99^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Hot Mix Asphalt  $130^{\circ}\text{C} \leftrightarrow 180^{\circ}\text{C}$





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Main technologies: $\Theta > 100^{\circ}\text{C}$


- TEMPERA [®] Aspha-min
 - Zeolite additive
 - Foaming effect
- TEMPERA EVOTHERM DAT [®]
 - Dispersed Asphalt Technology
 - MEADWESTVACO USA
 - Watery solution injected in line in the binder
- 3E LT [®]
 - Special additive agent
 - Rheology of the binder



ASPHAMIN

- Zeolite
 - Crystalline hydrated aluminium silicate : 20% of crystalline water
 - Added in same time as the bitumen 0,3% by total mass of mixture
 - About 100°C water is released → foaming effect → increases the volume of the binder → increases workability for about a 5 hour period
 - Compaction 110°C → benefit :30°C

Evotherm DAT

- Dispersed Asphalt Technology 
 - MEADWESTVACO
 - Cationic Emulsion and additives, with only a small amount of water
 - Injection in the binder pipe just before the mixer (3kg/T).

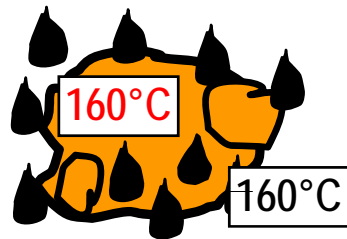




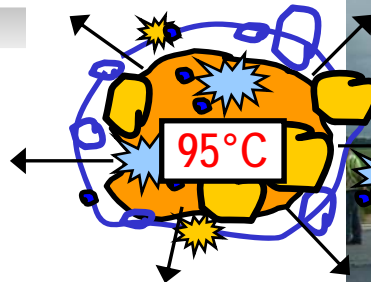
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Main technologies: $\Theta < 100^{\circ}\text{C}$

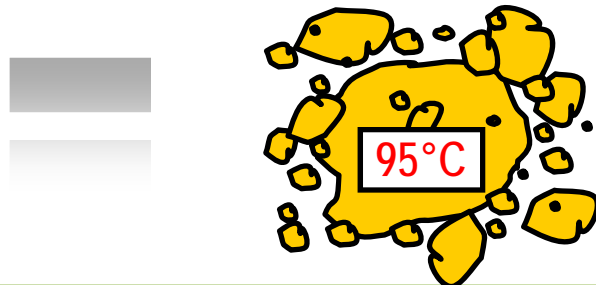
•LEA-CO [®]



160°C



95°C



95°C



ECOMAC ®



- Cold mixture
- Reheated in a « warmer drum »
- Compaction about 50°C
- Monitored trial section in progress (2010 program)

Warm mixtures

State of art in France

Results from the worksites

- Mechanical characteristics of the mixes
- Environmental Data



Warm mixtures state of art in France





Results from the worksites

Mechanical characteristics

- Observatory group
- Monitored trial sections
- Specimen preparation
 - From the industrial process





| Property | Result (comparison with HMA) | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Void content | = or 4% higher |  |
| Moisture sensitivity | - 0,1 |  |
| Rutting resistance | = or 2% higher |  |
| Stiffness | = or 15% lower |  |
| Fatigue | 6 μ def lower (1 result) | |

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From the Worksite

Environmental data

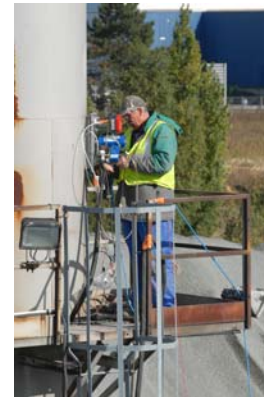
- Measurement on the plant



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Environmental data from the plant

Environmental measurements devices



- Gas electricity consumption
- Gas emission
 - O₂, CO₂, CO, NO_x, CH₄
- Flux chamber



(Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs), particles not considered)

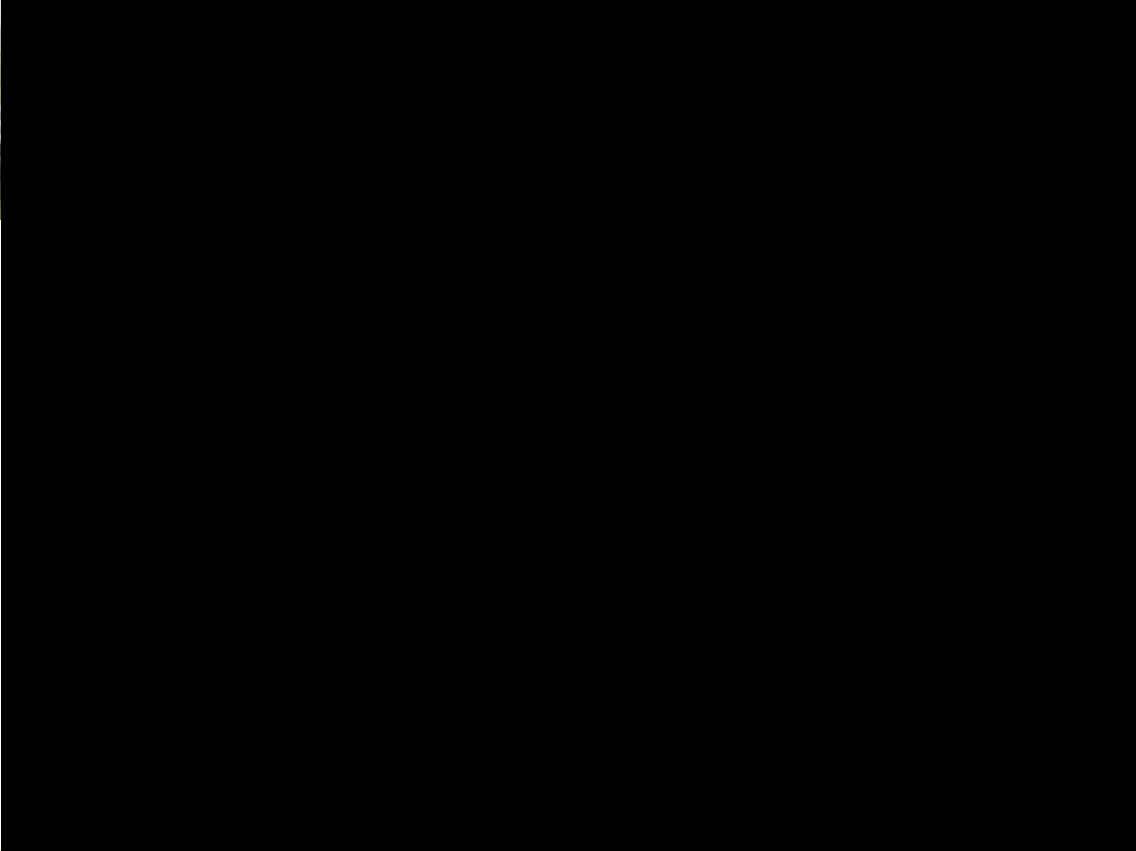
Prélèvement et analyse des gaz cheminée

- Thermocouple
- Tube de Pitot (pressions statique et dynamique)
- Sonde
- Analyseur O₂ sur gaz humide
- Ligne de prélèvement chauffée (180°C pour éviter la condensation)
- Analyseur FID (Mercury 901)
- Condenseur à effet Pelletier
- Analyseur multigaz (PG250 Horiba)

Measurement of gas emission

- FID (Mercury 901)
- multigaz analyser (PG250 Horiba)
- Ambient hygrometry
- Ambient temperature
- Gas velocity
- Pressure (Pitot tubes)
- ⇒ to calculate the flow rate and the mass emission rates

Chambre à flux



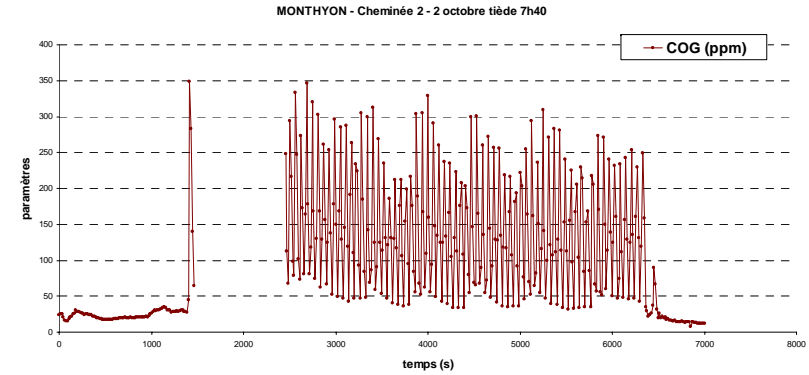
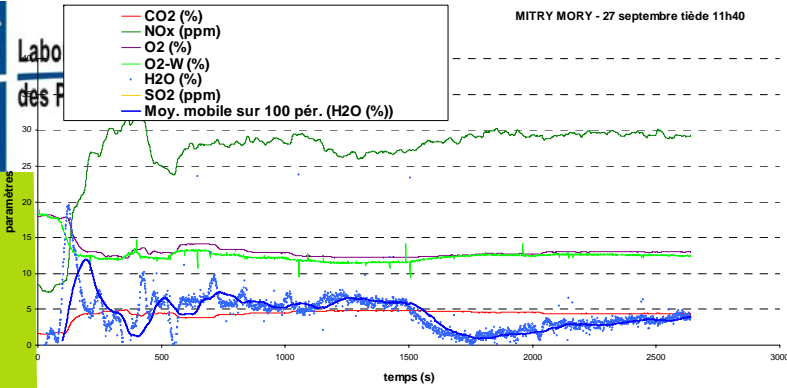
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Environmental data from the plant

Energy consumption



| | Manufacture | | Transport + laying | | TOTAL | |
|--------------------|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|
| | Hot | 1/2W | Hot | 1/2W | Hot | 1/2W |
| 10 ³ MJ | | | | | | |
| Gas | 102 | 46 | | | | |
| Fuel | 0 | 0 | 6,1 | 6,2 | | |
| Electricity | 3,6 | 3,1 | | | | |
| Total | 106 | 49 | 6,1 | 6,2 | 132,6 | 75,9 |
| Reduction | 53% | | 0% | | 43% | |



Emission of air contaminants

| | Manufacture | | Transport + laying | | Reduction | |
|------------------------|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|--|
| 10 ³ kg | Hot | 1/2W | Hot | 1/2W | | |
| CO2 10 ³ kg | 5 | 1,8 | 1,81 | 1,82 | 47% | |
| C0 10 ³ kg | 3,7 | 3,7 | 5 | 5 | 0% | |
| NMGOC kg | 4,7 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 2,4 | 36% | |
| NOx kg | 1,5 | 0,4 | 23,2 | 23,2 | 4% | |
| CH4 kg | 0,6 | 0,9 | | | +50% | |

Calcul des impacts environnementaux

- $I = \sum \alpha_i C_i \times m_i$
- α_i coefficient d'allocation: contribution du composant i
- C_i coefficient de contribution d'1 kg
- m_i masse du composant émis
- Description of the impact assessment methodology (Goedkoop 1995)



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Environmental data from the plant

Environmental indicators

| | Manufacture | | Transport + laying | | Reduction |
|------------|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|
| | Hot | 1/2W | Hot | 1/2W | |
| • | | | | | |
| GWP Mg eq | 5 | 1,8 | 1,89 | 1,90 | 47% |
| POCP kg eq | 3,0 | 1,9 | 1,25 | 1,21 | 27% |
| AP kg eq | 0,53 | 0,15 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 9% |
| EI kg eq | 0,05 | 0,01 | 0 | 0 | 10% |



Environmental impact indicators:

(Production + Transportation + Placing)

Global Warming Potential

(kg equivalent CO₂)

-47%

Photo Chemical Ozone Creation Potential

(kg equivalent ethylen)

-27%

Acidification Potential

(kg equivalent SO₂)

-9%

Toxicity not measured (PAHs^o)

Eutrophication Index

(kg equivalent PO₄)

-10%



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GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- Performances of WMA/HWMA are about the same as those of HMA (careful for the compaction)
- Long terme durability to be confirmed



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GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Lower production temperatures permit:

- Decreasing the energy consumption
- Decreasing the environmental impact

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More research needed

- New techniques continue to be developed
 - New assessments
- Environmental aspects will become more and more important
 - Studies have to be completed :Toxicity and ecotoxicity to be evaluated (PAH particles)
- Will WMA replace HMA?





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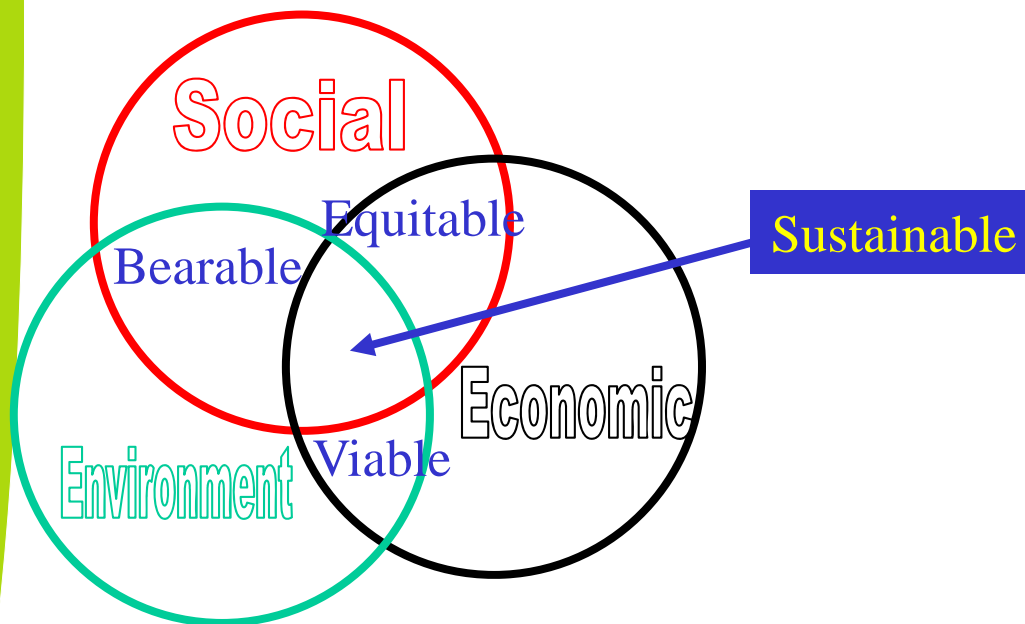
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Thank you for your attention

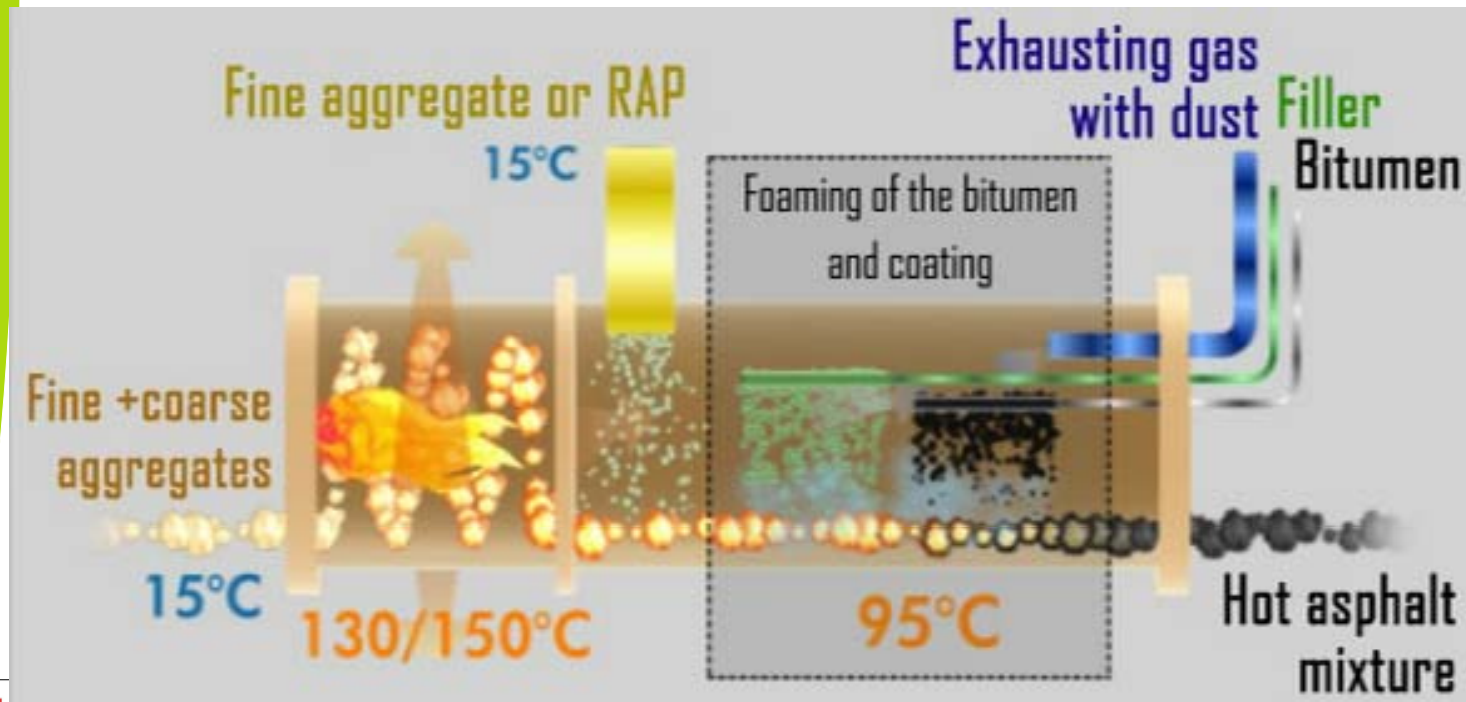


Sustainable development

To meet the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need



EBE in a Drum



Comparison between transport cooling for hot asphalt and LEA mixture

HMA and LEA

