



Use of mixed recycled aggregates for a sustainable road construction

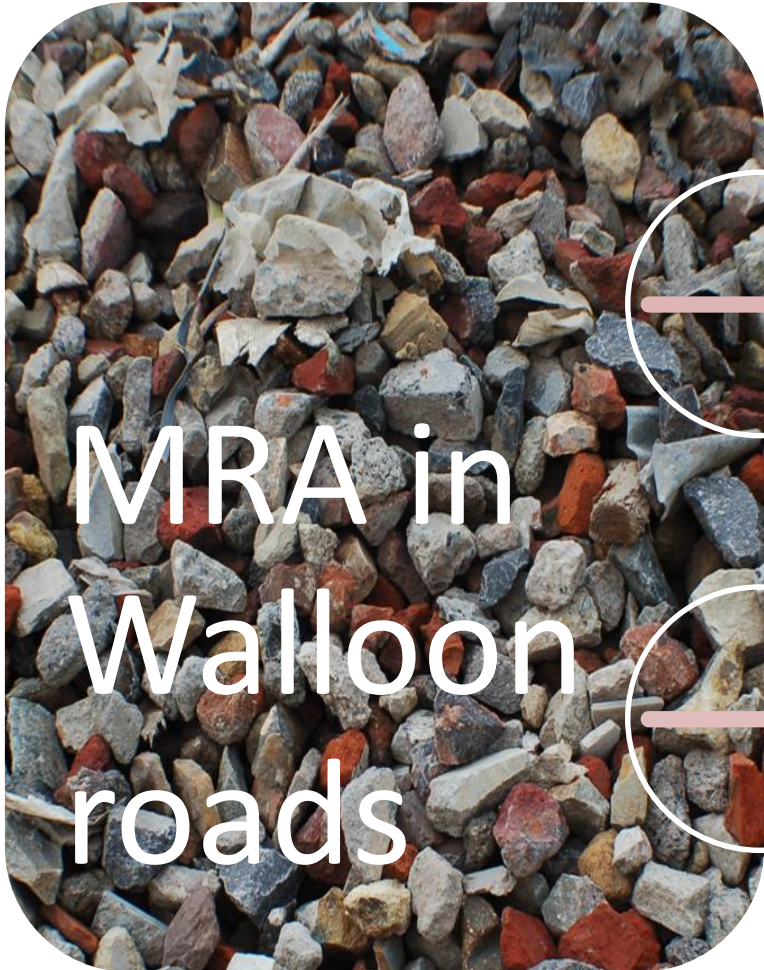
Final Conference
SeRaMCo

Secondary Raw

Materials for Concrete

Precast Products

Dr. Ing. Audrey Van der Wielen



MRA in Walloon roads

Only allowed in
base and
subbase layers

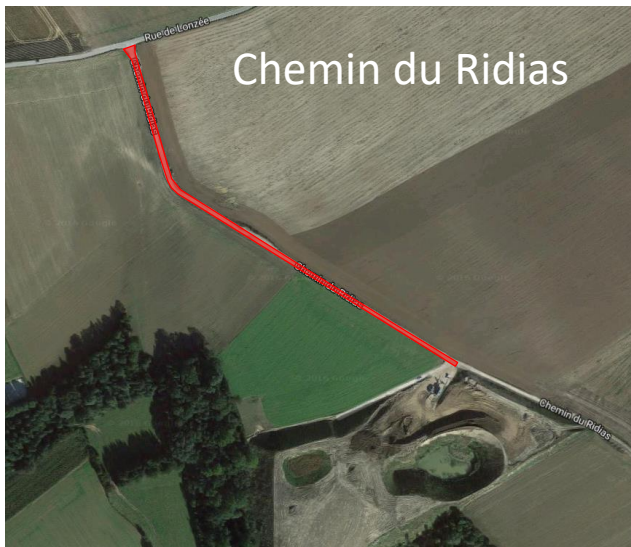
Recent limitation:
max 30 %
masonry

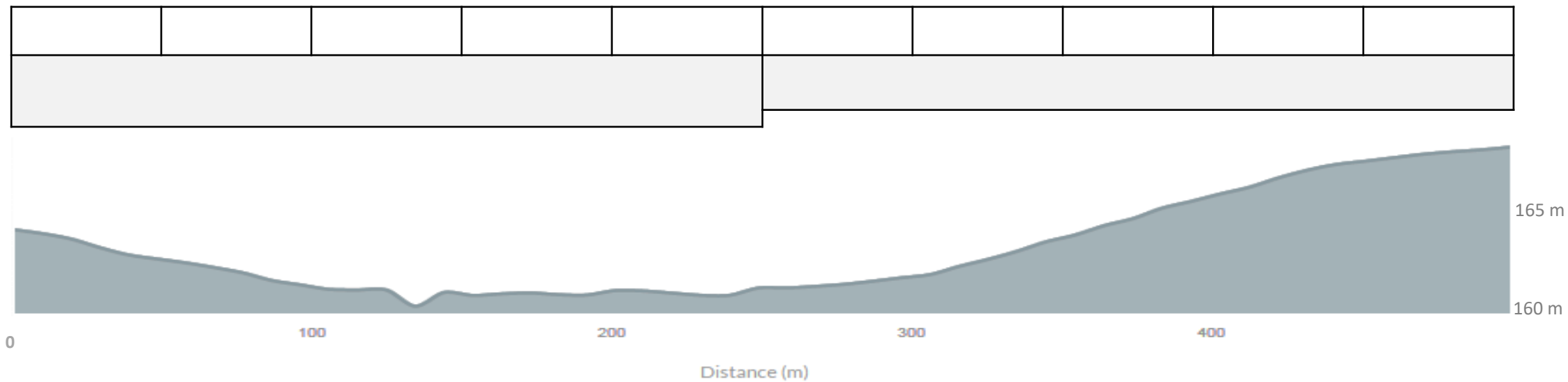
Use of MRA in
pavement concrete?

Long-term durability?



Ridias project



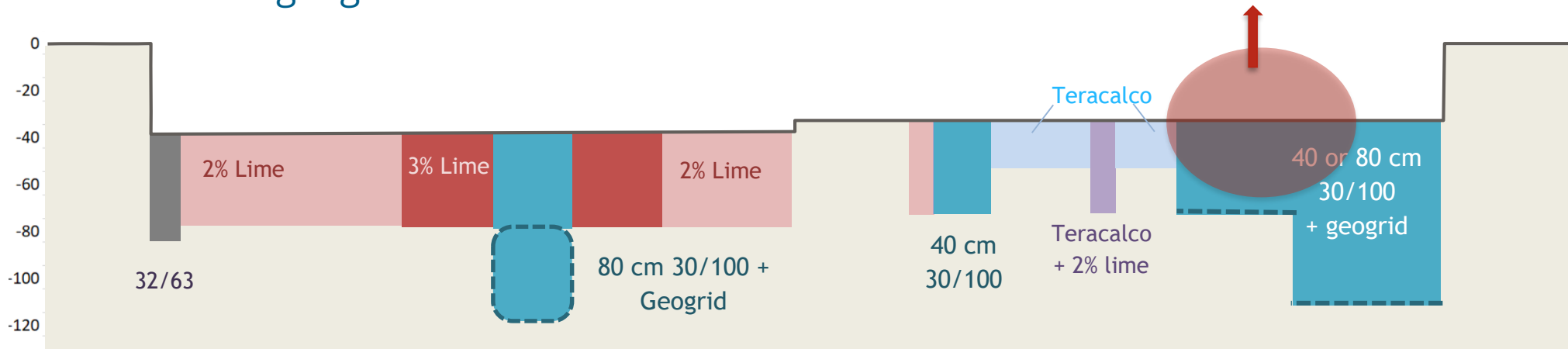


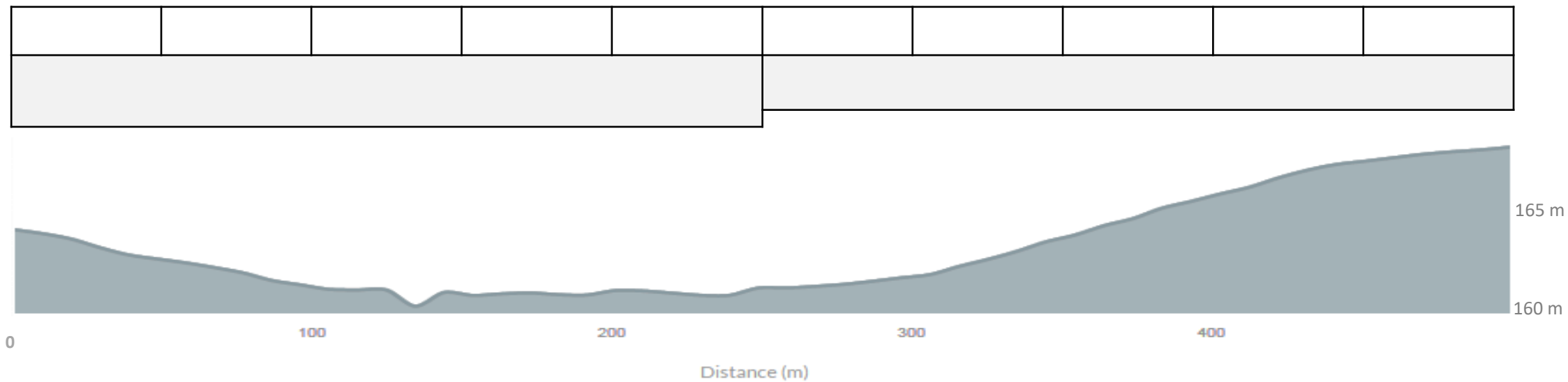
Ground preparation

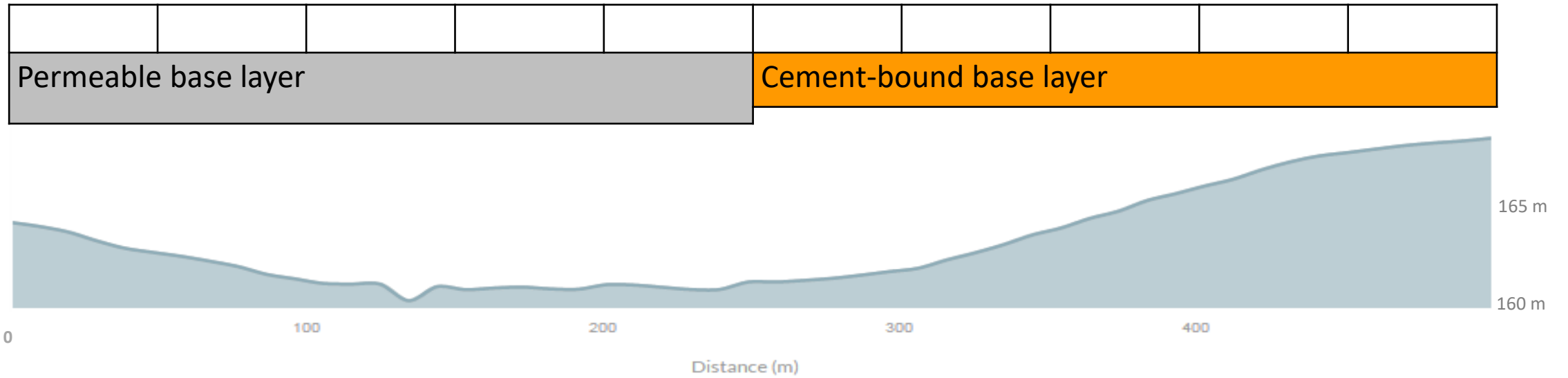
Very low bearing capacity undetected during preliminary tests

- Lime treatment
- Substitutions with coarse aggregates
- Reinforcement with geogrids

The bearing capacity remains locally low → Worst case scenario







Permeable base layer

20 cm thick

60 % in volume mixed recycled aggregates (0/32 mm)

40 % natural limestone aggregates (32/63 mm)

Final fines content of 2.89%

- Good permeability
- Difficult compaction



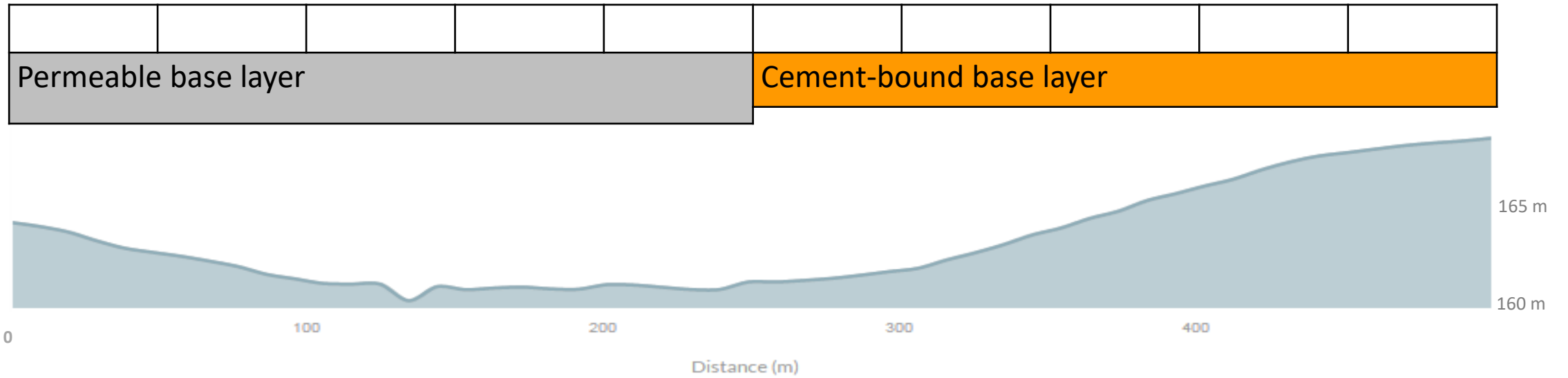
Cement-bound base layer

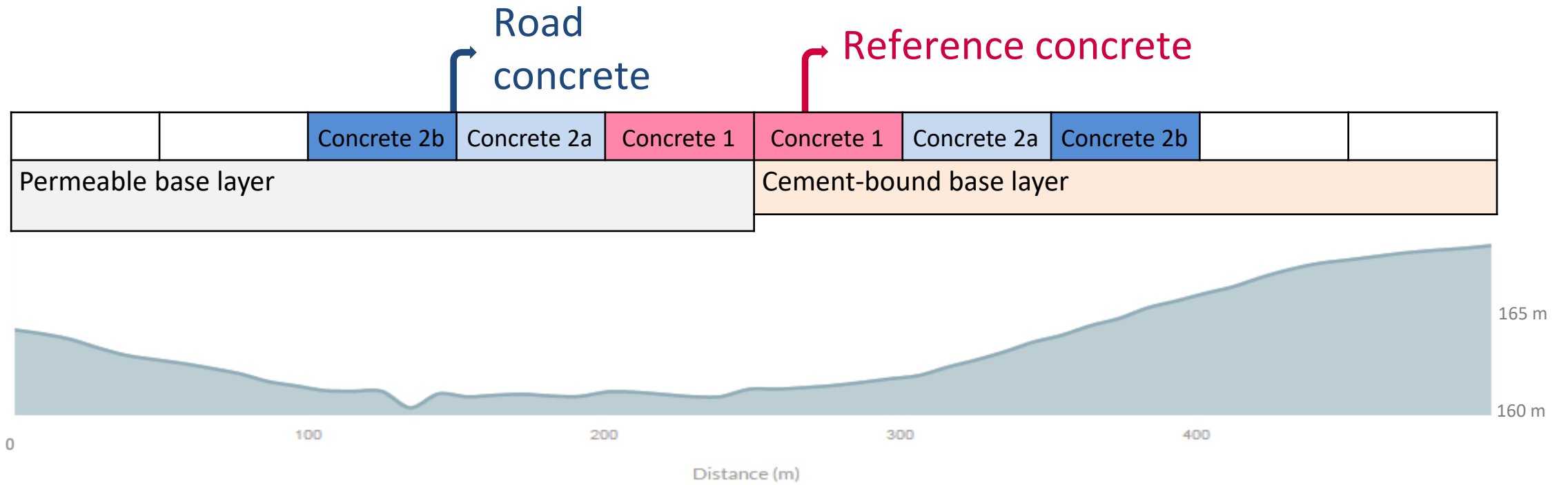
15 cm thick

Mixed recycled aggregates 0/20 mm + 6 % cement

Individual compressive strength at 90 days (MPa)	22,2	27,7	17,6
Average		22,5	



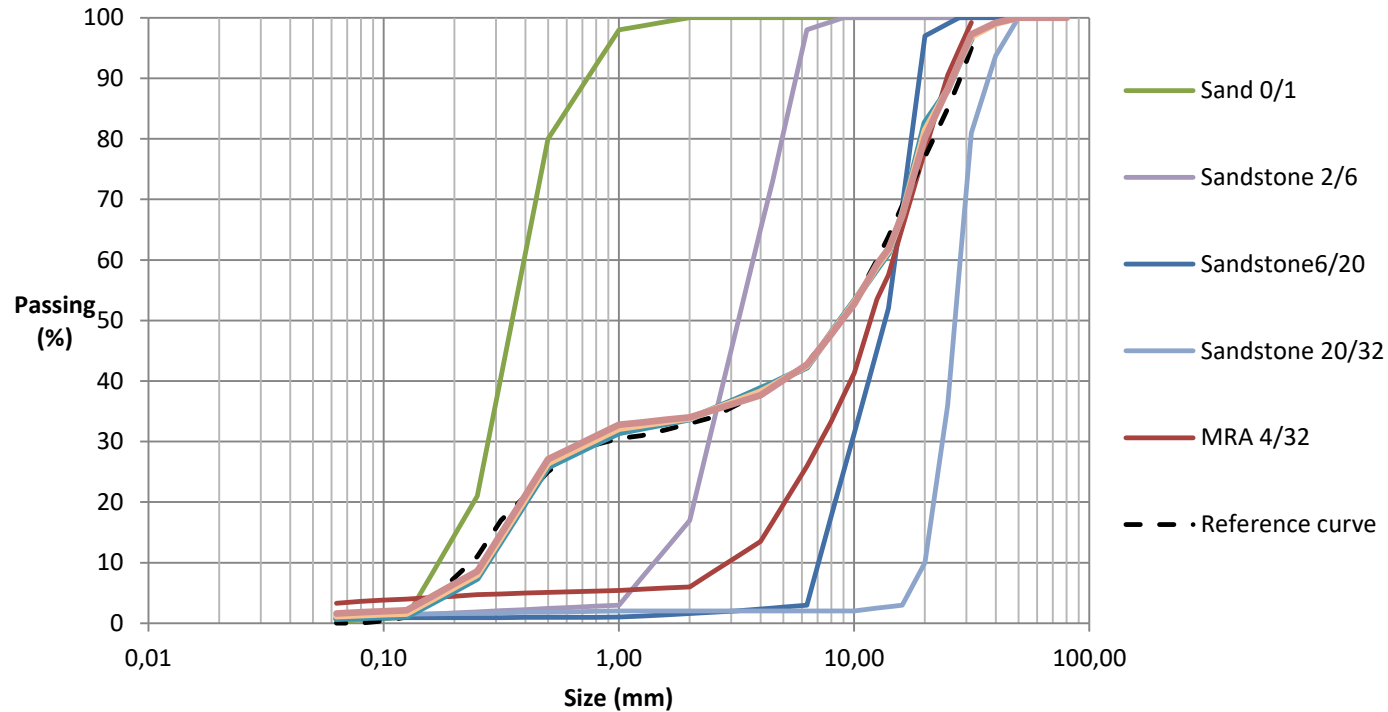




Road concrete

Thickness 18 cm, 4 m long slabs

25 % and 50 % substitution in volume of 4/32 aggregates



	Reference concrete kg / m ³	50% MRA kg / m ³
Natural sandstone aggregate 2/32	1280.6	640.2
Mixed recycled aggregates 4/32		531.6
Natural sand 0/1	577.5	577.5
Cement CEM III/A 42,5 LA	350	350
Useful water	168	168
Absorption water	9.4	44.8

Road concrete

Slip-form placement



Road concrete

Fresh concrete properties

	Reference		25 vol% mixed agg.		50 vol% mixed agg.		Target value
	plant	on site	plant	on site	plant	on site	
Slump (mm)	35-55	25-45	30-60	15-40	30-40	15-50	25-40 at plant
Air content (%)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.6	-
Water content (% by heating) (W/C+G)	10.0 9.8	-	10.7 9.9	-	10.3 11.0	9.9 10.4	Ref: 8.1 25 %: 9.1 50 %: 10.1

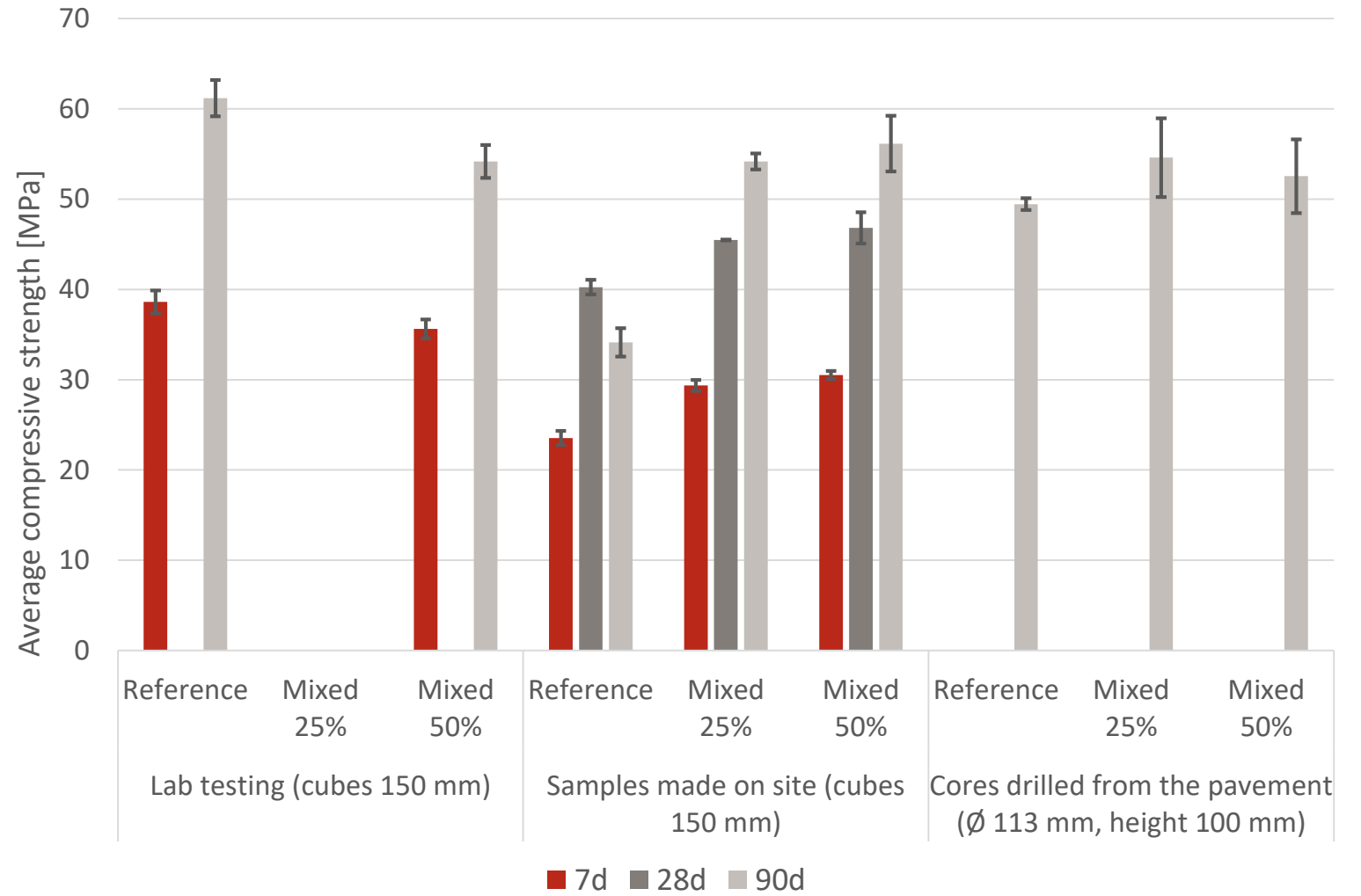


W/C=0,58 instead of 0,48

Road concrete

Compressive strength

- Low Rc for reference concrete, especially for samples made on site
- Satisfying compressive strength for recycled concretes, but large dispersion

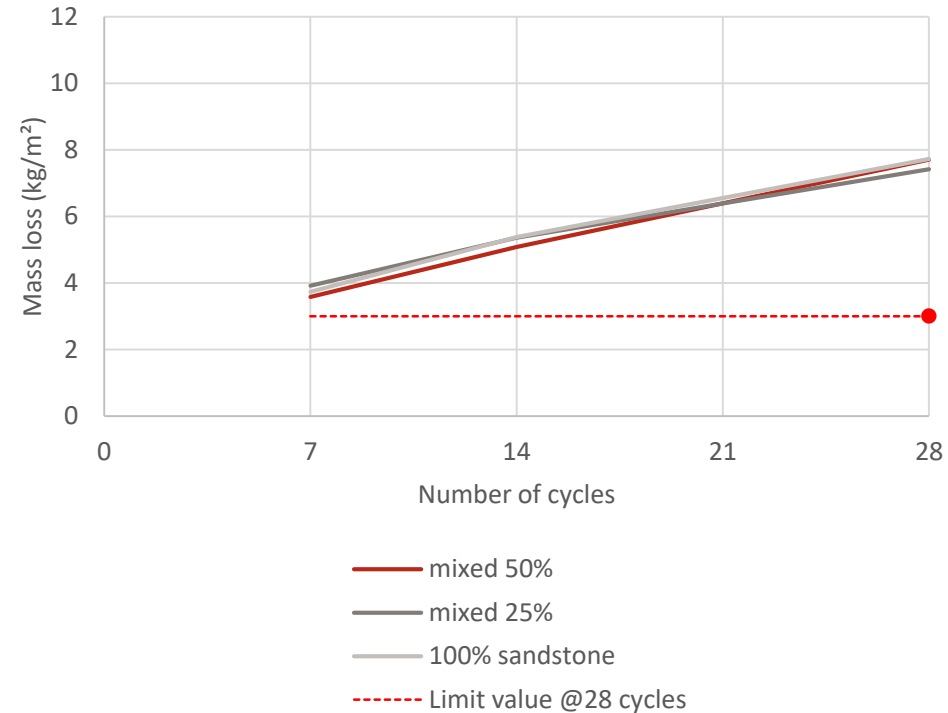


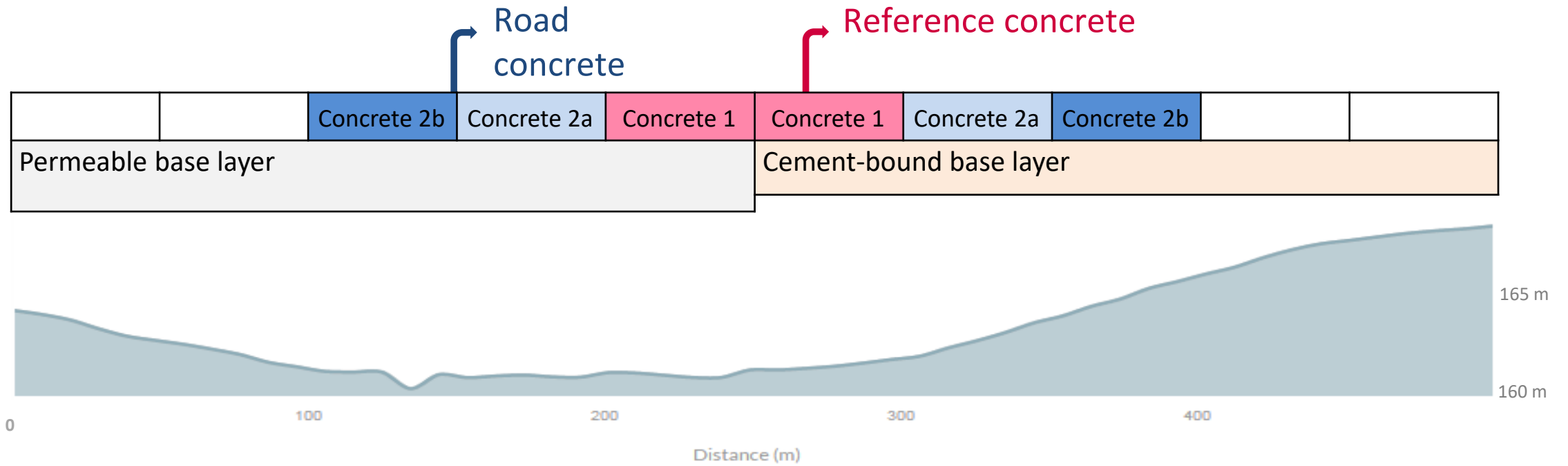
Road concrete

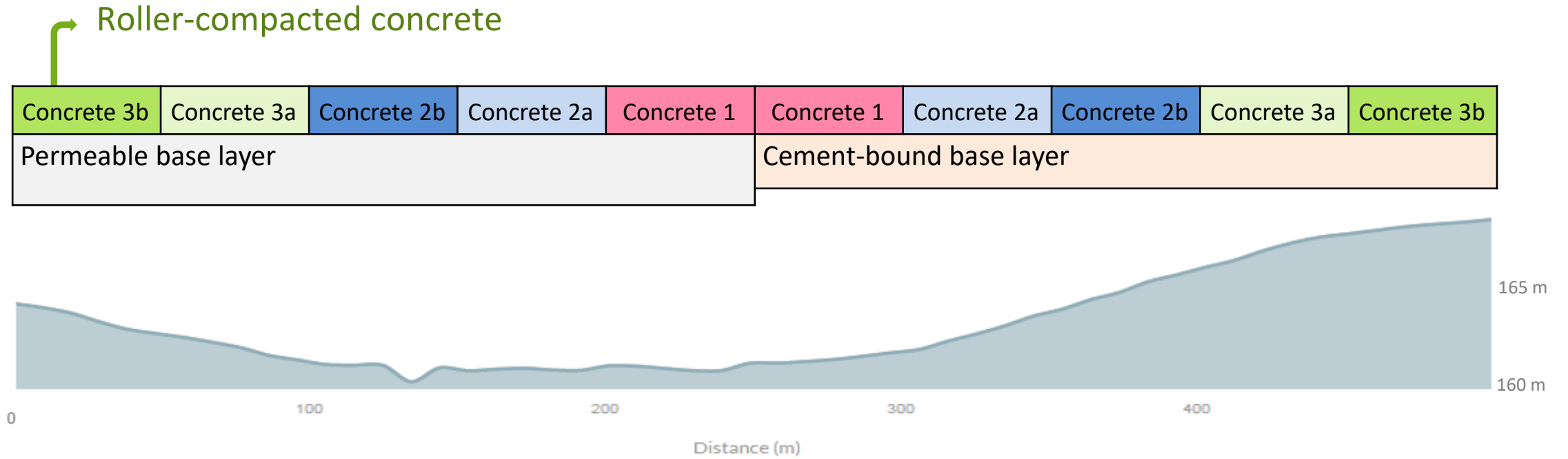
Freeze-thaw resistance

- Unsuccessful results for all concretes
 - ➔ OK because no de-icing salts will be spread on the road
 - ➔ Could be improved with the use of air-entraining agents
- Performances linked to the compressive strength

Slab test (cores @ 90 days)







Roller-compacted concrete

Thickness 18 cm, 4 m long slabs

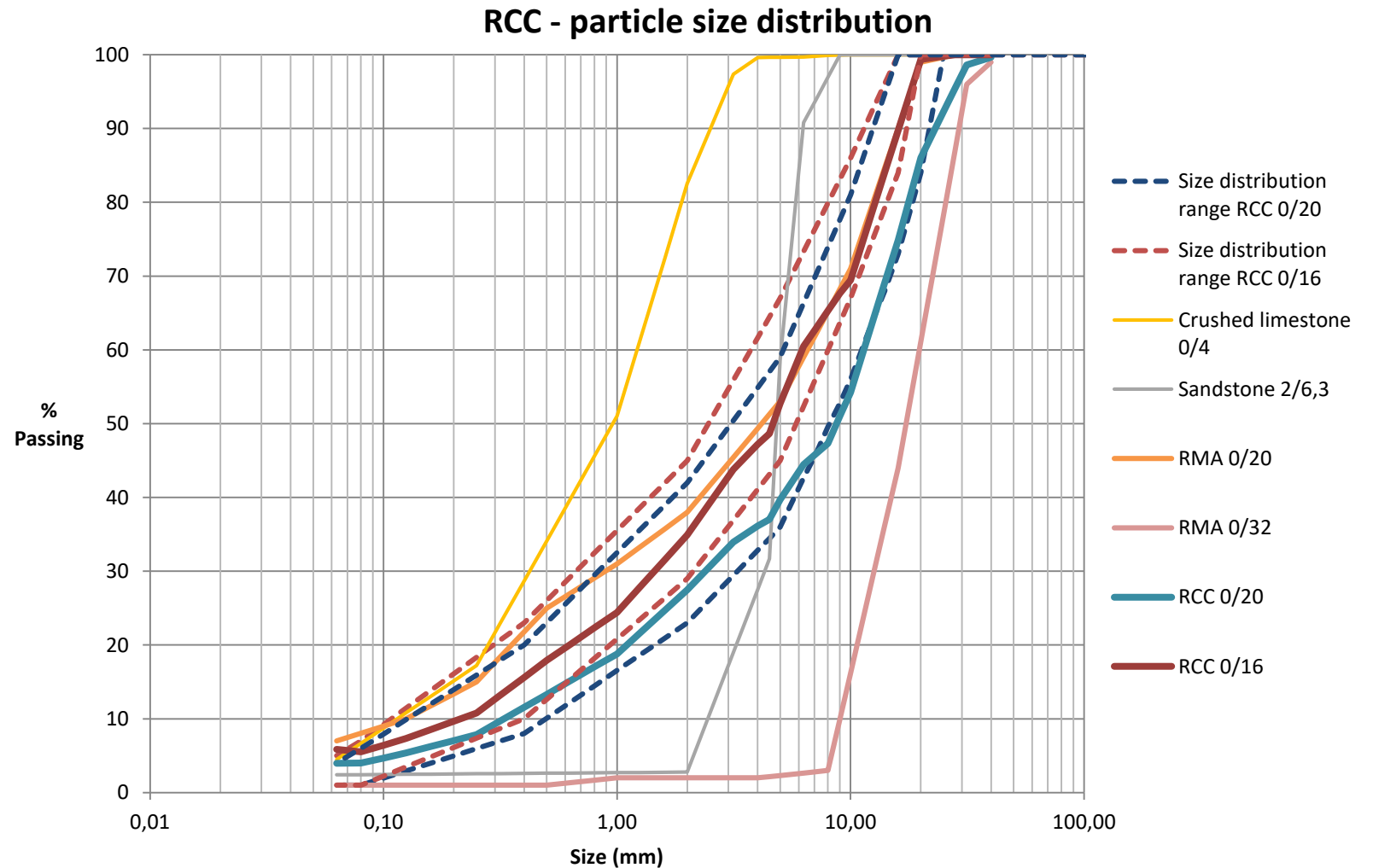
Low-cost solution,
with high substitution rates (> 80 %)

Target compressive strength: 30 MPa

2 particle size distribution curves:

- RCC 0/20 (0/32)
 - ➔ More resistant
 - ➔ Lower fines content

- RCC 0/16 (0/20)
 - ➔ Easier compaction



Roller-compacted concrete

	RCC 0/32		RCC 0/20	
	% mass	kg/m ³ (appr.)	% mass	kg/m ³ (appr.)
RMA 4/32	25.9	600.25		
RMA 0/20	25.9	600.25	47.9	1114.59
Sandstone 2/6	7.1	165.27	10.7	247.86
Crushed limestone 0/4	20.1	464.77	20.9	485.82
CEM III A 42,5 LA (CBR Lixhe)	12.3	285	12.3	285
Water	8.6	198	8.3	193
Total		2313.8		2325.9
Volume % recycled materials (without sand)		70 (89.7)		65 (84)
Fines content		3.3 %		4.6 %

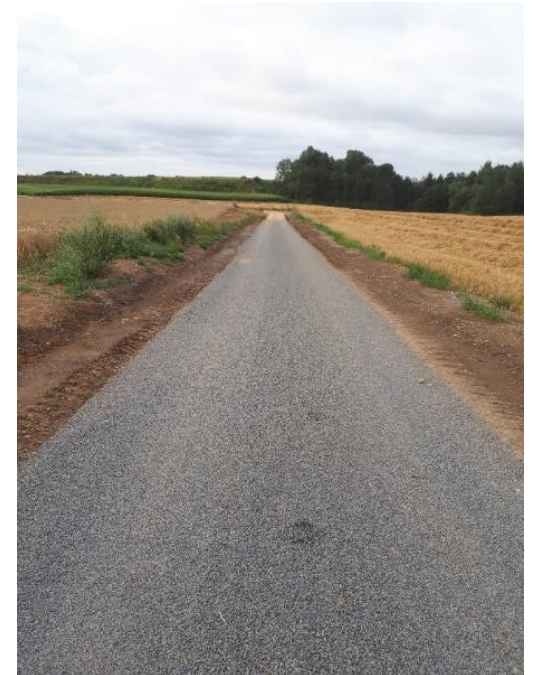
Roller-compacted concrete



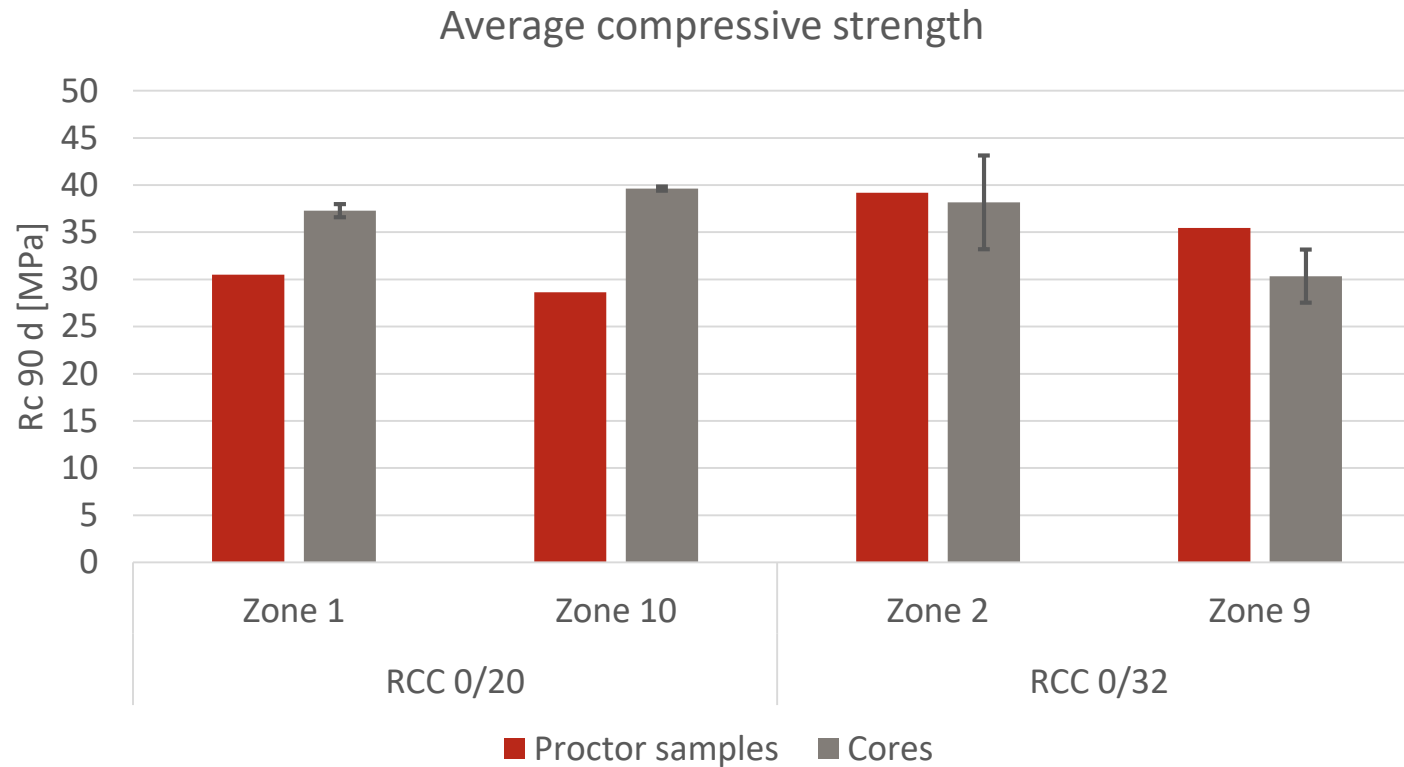
Roller-compacted concrete

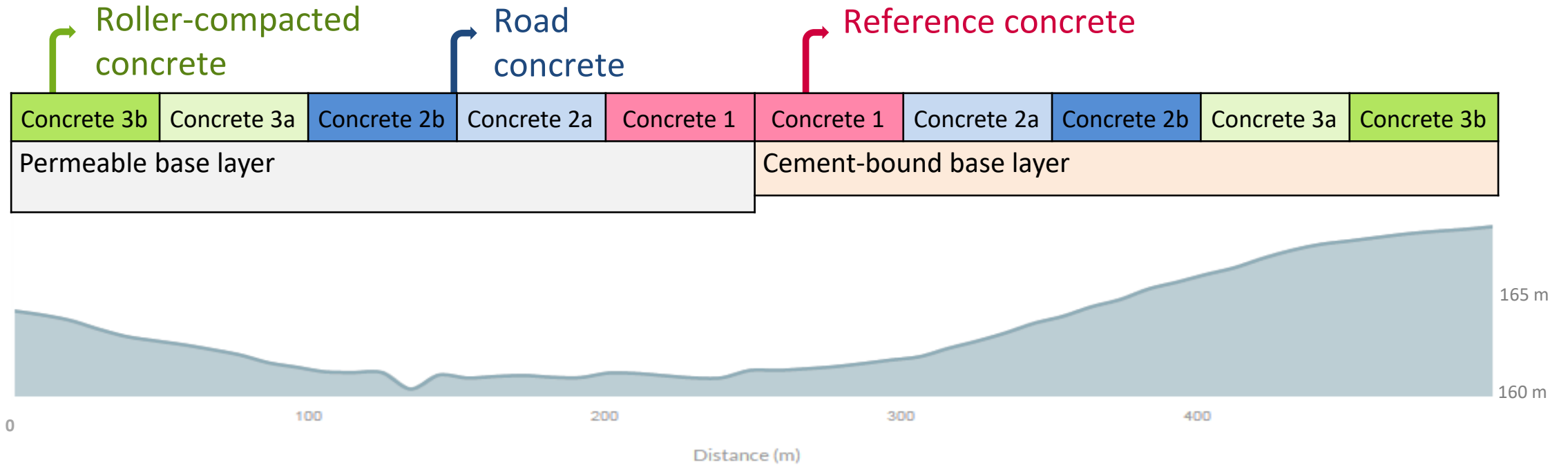
Compaction with both tyre and roller compactor

Single chipping surface dressing (with bituminous emulsion)



Roller-compacted concrete





Conclusions

Different experimental pavement materials containing mixed recycled aggregates have been tested

- Little change in the implementation on site
- Satisfactory short-term performances

Long-term monitoring must confirm the **durability** of the proposed solutions

 Possibility to introduce these applications in the Belgian standard tender specifications

- ➔ Decrease of the cost of roads for the community (-20 to 30 %)
- ➔ Reduction of the environmental impact

Thank you!

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