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The Italian Experience on Cold Recycling: from Research to Construction Specifications for Motorways

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- Introduction
- Background
- New Specifications









Guidance and Coordination Unit: autostrade per l'italia

Academic Research Unit:



Operational Support Units:

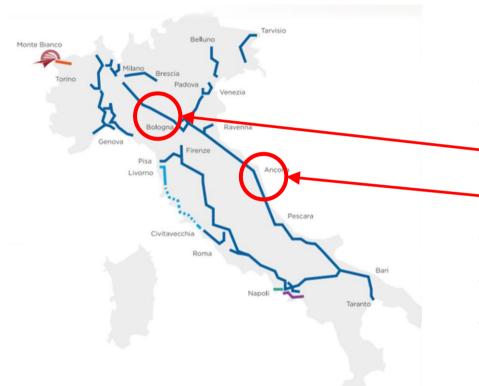








Autostrade per l'Italia (ASPI) Motorway Network



- ASPI manages about 3000 km of Italian toll motorways
- High heavy-traffic volumes

A1 (3-4 lanes), \approx 16.5 Mil 100 kN ESALs/year A14 (3 lanes), \approx 9.0 Mil 100 kN ESALs/year

- Constant maintenance and rehabilitation
- Excess of huge amount of RA
- Application of cold (and hot/warm) recycling







Typical ASPI Motorway Pavement



Cold recycling techniques are applied in base, subbase and foundation



4 cm, Open-Graded Friction Course (OGFC) except in mountain areas

10 cm, asphalt concrete (AC) binder course

15 cm, AC base course

all asphalt mixtures are produced with PMB

25 cm, cement-treated material (CTM) subbase course

Granular foundation course

(variable thickness above the subgrade)







Maintenance with cold recycling, since 2001

1.050 km, cold-recycled subbase (foam), total volume 483.000 m³

Thickness \rightarrow from 20 to 25 (35) cm

Aggregate \rightarrow D = 31.5 mm, RA and virgin

Foamed bitumen \rightarrow 70/100 pen

Portland Cement → CEM I, III, IV; 32.5

912 km, cold-recycled base (emulsion), total volume 401.000 m³

Thickness \rightarrow from 10 to 20 cm,

Aggregate \rightarrow D = 20 mm, RA and virgin

Modified Emulsion → C60BP5/C60BP10, elastic recovery of residual binder ≥ 50%

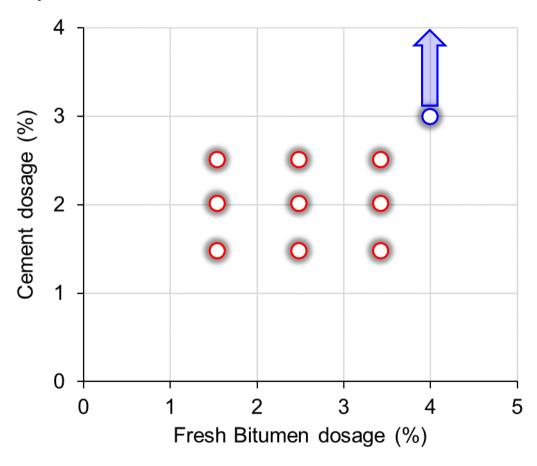
Portland Cement → CEM I, III, IV; 32.5







Specifications for maintenance works (until 2023)



In-place cold-recycled subbase (foam)

- Dosages of bitumen and cement are fixed
- cement dosage can be increased "to compensate for high aggregate moisture"
- "optimal" water content of "about 6%"
- ITS@25 °C ≥ 0.30 MPa (3d@40 °C),
- ITSM@20 °C ≥ 3000 MPa (3d@ 20 °C)

Cold-recycled base (emulsion)

- In-plant or In-place production
- C = 1.5, 2.0, 2.5%, dosages of bitumen and water can be adjusted
- ITS@25 °C ≥ 0.30 MPa (3d@40 °C),
- ITSM@20 °C ≥ 1500 MPa (3d@ 20 °C)



Cold Recycling Example 1 (2007-2008)



A14 motorway

40 + 40 km between Ancona and Civitanova Marche

30 cm cold recycled subbase (replacing the 20 cm CTM)

In-place technique (photos), 50% RA + 50% rec. agg.

3.0% Emulsion, 2.0% Cem II











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Cold Recycling Example 2 (2011-2012)



A1 Motorway

16 km between Fiano Romano and Settebagni
30 cm cold recycled base (replacing the 20 cm AC)
In-plant technique (photos), 85% RA, 15% virgin sand
4.0% Modified Emulsion, 2.0% Cem II















Areas of Improvement:

- Classification and selection of aggregates (RA, reclaimed aggregate)
- Mixture design
 - Dosage of water
 - Dosage of Portland cement (and mixture stiffness)
- Description of field trial (in-place construction)
- Quality assurance procedures

New specifications: Overview

Cold recycling techniques are implemented within the following 6 items:

Depending on structural design

- 3.2 Cement-treated foundation or subbase course (*in-plant* production)
- 3.3 Cold *in-place* recycled foundation or subbase course with cement

RA < 50%

- 3.4 Cold *in-place* recycled foundation or subbase course with bitumen and cement **Emulsion** 3.5 Cold *in-plant* recycled foundation or subbase course with bitumen and cement
 - or Foam
- 3.6 Cold in-plant recycled subbase or base course with modified bitumen emulsion and cement
- 3.7 Cold *in-place* improvement of unbound foundation courses using foamed bitumen and cement



Items 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6:

- 1. General description of the works
- 2. Material properties (aggregates and binders)
- 3. Mix design procedure (either in-plant or in-place)
- 4. Construction (laydown and compaction)
- 5. Acceptance testing (on the as-built course)





Reclaimed Asphalt (RA)

- Must be classified according to EN 13242 "Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction" ⇒ RA is considered as a "black rock"
 - → This is also a *mandatory requirement of the Italian law* that regulates recycling in construction works
 - → The Italian law also prescribes the name "granulato di conglomerato bituminoso" that can be translated as "RA granulate" or "RA aggregate"
- All items require that the RA aggregate must not be heated above 50 °C when tested (e.g. to measure its water content)









In-plant production ⇒ laboratory In-place production ⇒ field trial + laboratory

- selection of aggregate blend grading limits are specified "by volume"
- 2. selection of the design water dosage the maximum value that allows compacting with 100 gyrations and obtaining, at the end of compaction, a mass loss of less than 0.5% (practical saturation)
- 3. selection of the design bitumen and cement dosage

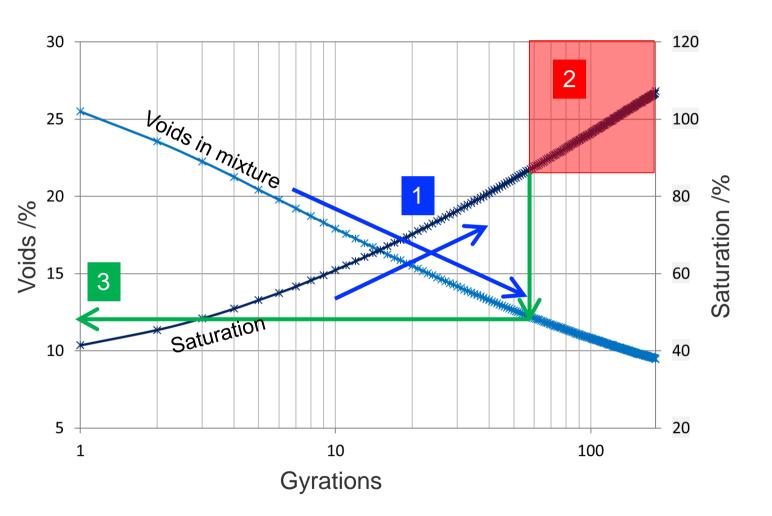
	Dosage (*) of binders			Mechanical requirements (**)	
	Cement /%	Bitumen /%	B/C	ITS /MPa	E /MPa
foundation or subbase	1.5 - 2.5	1.5 - 3.0	≥ 1	0.40	3000 - 6000
subbase or base	1.5 - 2.5	1.5 - 3.0	≥ 1	0.45	3000 - 6000
(*) ::					

*) with respect to dry aggregate mass; (**) measured at 25 °C, maximum norizontal deformation of 5 mm .





Design water dosage

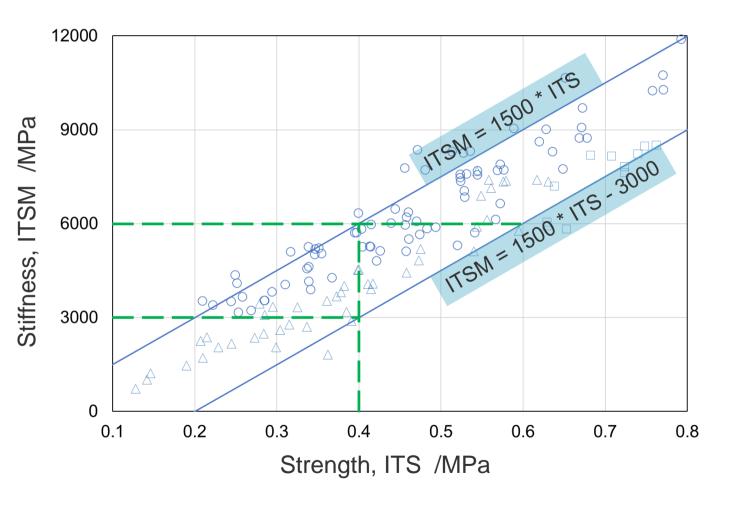


- With compaction porosity (i.e. voids) reduces and saturation increases
- 2. Practical Saturation is obtained when water flows out from the mould (may include fines, cement and bitumen)
- 3. We can determine the *minimum porosity* of the mixture (with given compaction effort) by limiting mass loss to 0.5%





Stiffness (ITSM) and Strength (ITS)



- Experimental results including a wide range of mix compositions (within the specification ranges)
- Different curing times (1 to 90 d) and temperature (25 and 40 $^{\circ}$ C)
- Lower limit on stiffness (3000 MPa)
 "duplicates" lower limit on strength
- Upper limit on stiffness (6000 MPa) prevents fragile mixes (excess cement)







- ASPI uses cold recycling techniques on its motorway network since 2001
- The recent improvement of the construction specifications involved:
 - → Classification and selection of aggregates (RA, reclaimed aggregate)
 - → Mixture design (dosage of water and Portland cement)
 - → Detailed specifications for field trial (in-place construction)
 - → Quality assurance procedures
- The new specifications are in use (included in bid documents) since ...now!













