



***Substainable development:
Low Energy/Warm Mix RAP Recycling
Technology***

AAPA Australia Asphalt Pavement Association

14° INTERNATIONAL FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS CONFERENCE

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FAYAT

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2 Low En. Mix using Solid/Liq. additives

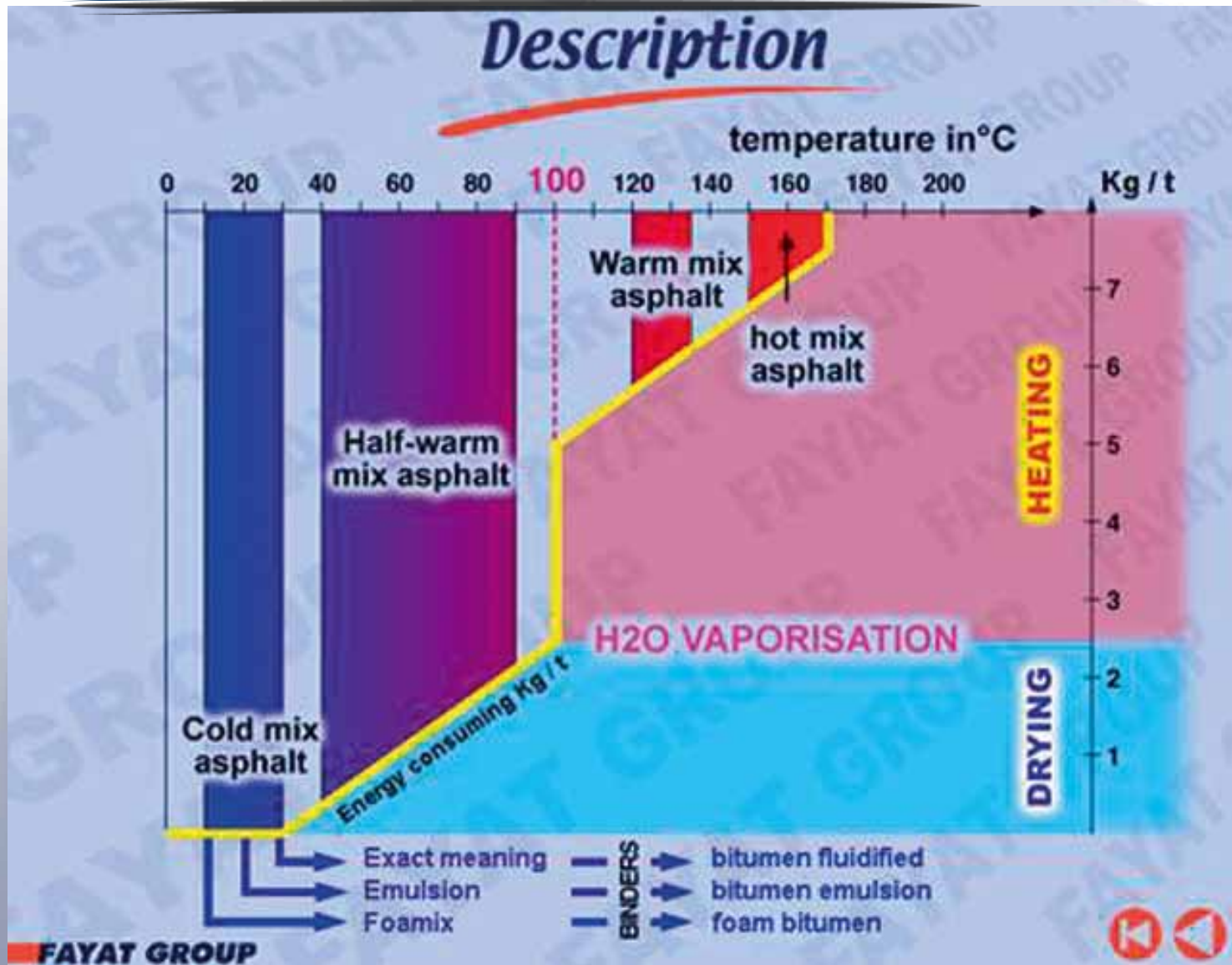
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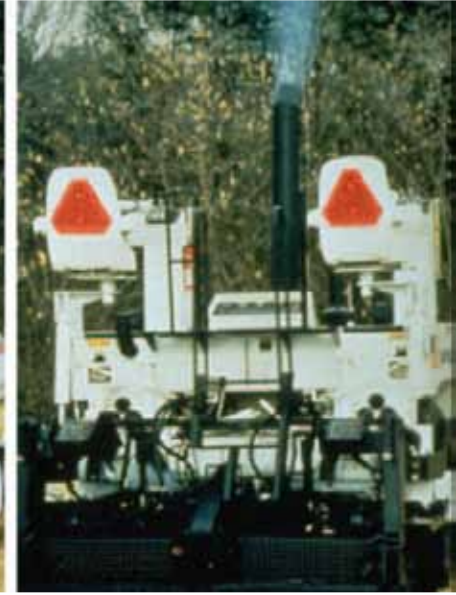
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ENERGY CONSUMPTION (REDUCTION OF)



WARM ASPHALT TECHNOLOGY

' Mix Fumes '



THE LOW MIX TEMPERATURE REDUCES THE MIX FUMES EMISSION

VOC EMISSION REDUCTION

MORE CONFORTABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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REDUCED BITUMEN AGEING

WARM ASPHALT TECHNOLOGY

BETTER ENVIRONMENTAL AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Main technique known:

- **Aspha-Min**: Eurovia Services GmbH
- **Sasobit**: Sasol Wax International
- **Acquablack**
- **WAM-Foam**: Shell
- **EBE**: Fairco /Leaco

PRACTICAL PLANT PROCESS HAVE STARTED IN EUROPE IN THE YEAR 2000



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SOLID ADDITIVES

ASPHA-MIN

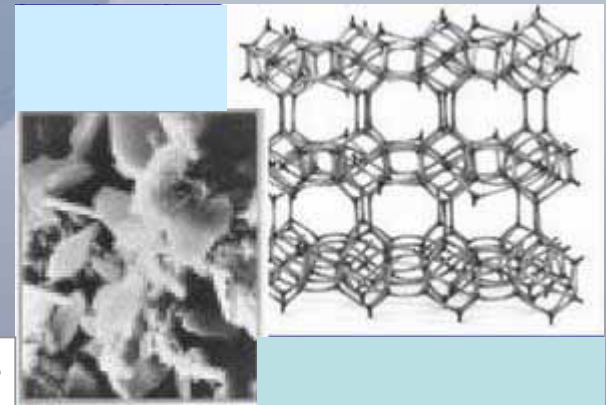


Addition in the mixer of hydrated aluminum silicate (**Zeolite**) in crystalline powder form, in a quantity equal to roughly **0,3%** of the total weight of the mix

The crystals contain water, up to 21% of their weight. Water is released above **85 ° C**, generating a foaming effect in the bituminous mix.

Production temperature can be decreased by **15 ° C**

The production plant must be modified with an additional storage and metering of **Zeolite**



Zeolite crystals

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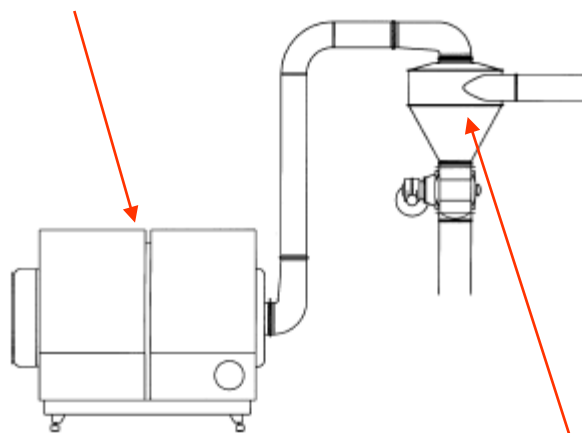
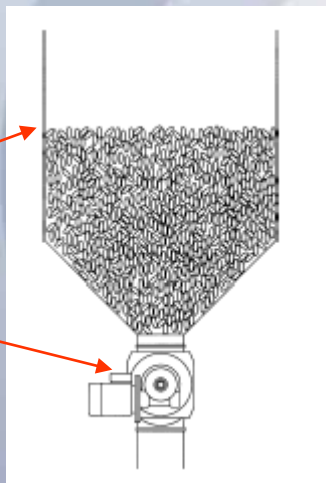
ASPHA-MIN



ASPHALT PLANT must be fitted with an additional storing and dosing system for the Zeolite powder (dosing item similar to the VIATOP) plus a “compressor/blower” (it could be either a vacuum device)

Compressor/Blower

Zeolite metering +
Rotating valve
extractor



Cyclone to separate air +
Dosing into the mixer

Solid additives

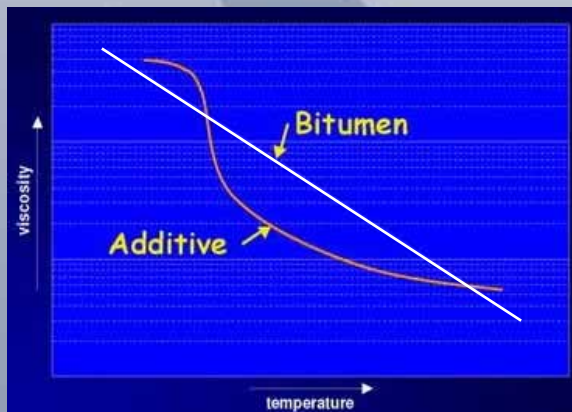
SASOBIT



Additive (Sasobit) for bitumen, created from the distillation of carbon, available in powder or pellets. It is a kind of paraffine completely soluble in bitumen above 115 ° C

Added up to **3% of the weight of the mix**, it reduces the viscosity of the bitumen, therefore allowing its mixing at a temperature lower by 15 to 18 ° C respect the standard production temperatures

The production plant must be modified with an additional system to allow for the storage and metering of the additive.



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SASOBIT

SASOL
reaching new frontiers



ASPHALT PLANT should be modified adding a **SASOBIT** storage and dosing apparatus.

Sasobit product is delivered in bags to be added directly into the bitumen tank/s (equipped with stirrer or recirculation pump).

Alternatively Sasobit is fed into an hot oil heated melting tank and subsequently dosed into the bitumen storage tanks.



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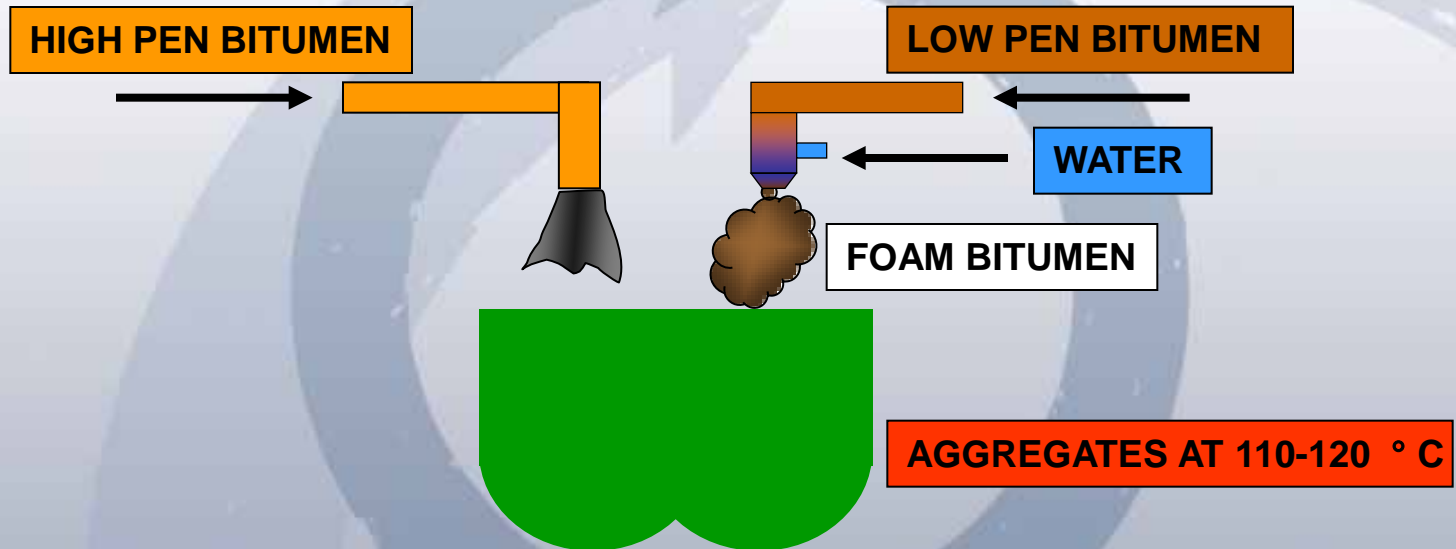
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WAM FOAM - SHELL®

MIXING IN TWO STAGES (1- 2)



1- USING HIGH PENETRATION BITUMEN (PEN > 200) AT 130-135 ° C

2- USING LOW PENETRATION BITUMEN (PEN < 50) AT A 160-165 ° C

WAM FOAM - SHELL®

ASPHALT PLANT has to be modified adding an “Hard” bitumen foaming ramp and one additional “ soft” bitumen feeding and dosing line .

To be checked also the necessity to store “soft” and “hard” bitumen tanks and to supply them if necessary.



Water dosing system



“Hard” bitumen feeding pump + massic metering



“Soft” bitumen dosing/weighing system

Sustainability

4 AquaBlack®,
a new solution for foaming coming from USA
9 an agreement with MAXAM

9 3 points:

- PLC
- Foam gun
- Flow meter, heating system

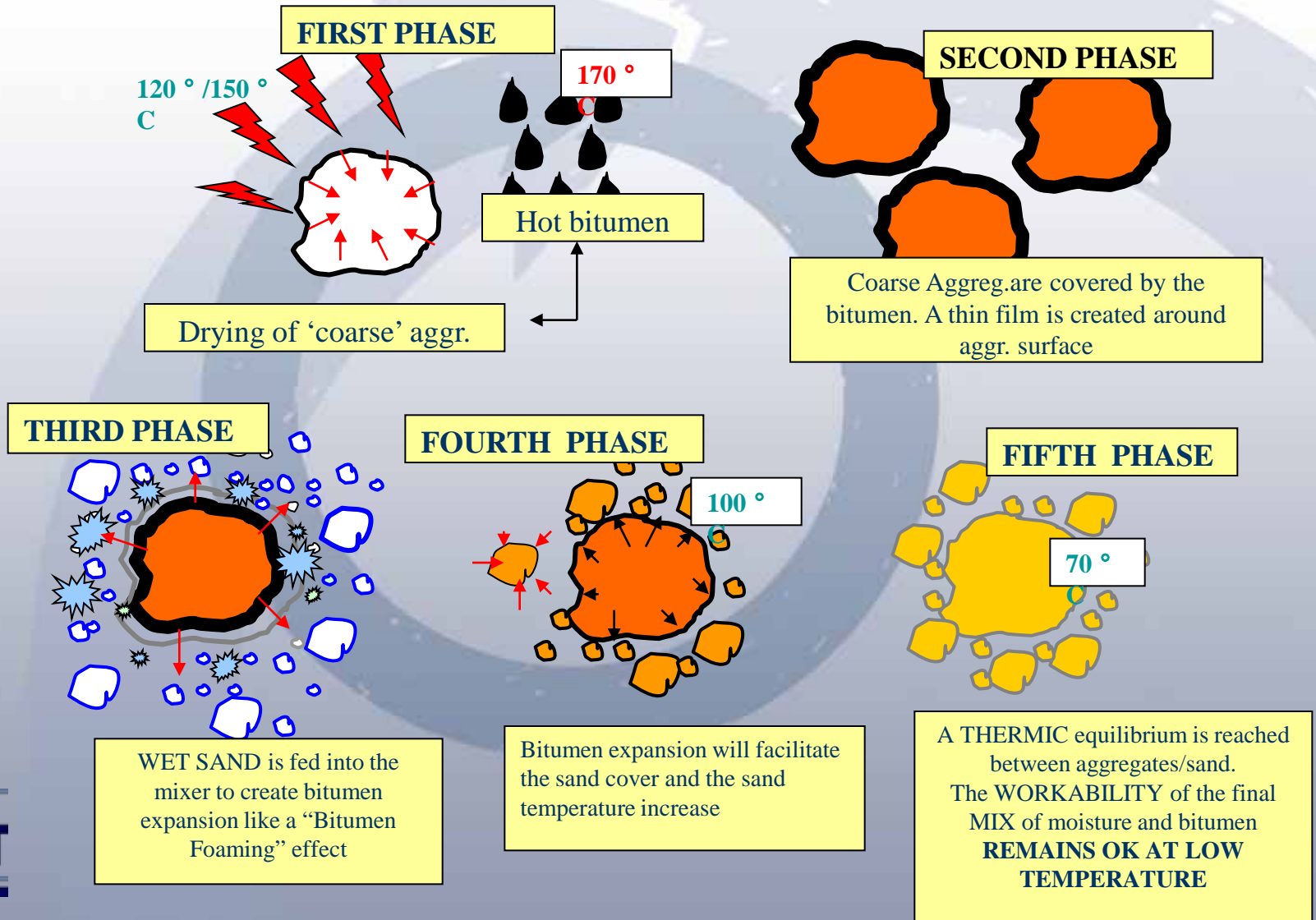


Sustainability

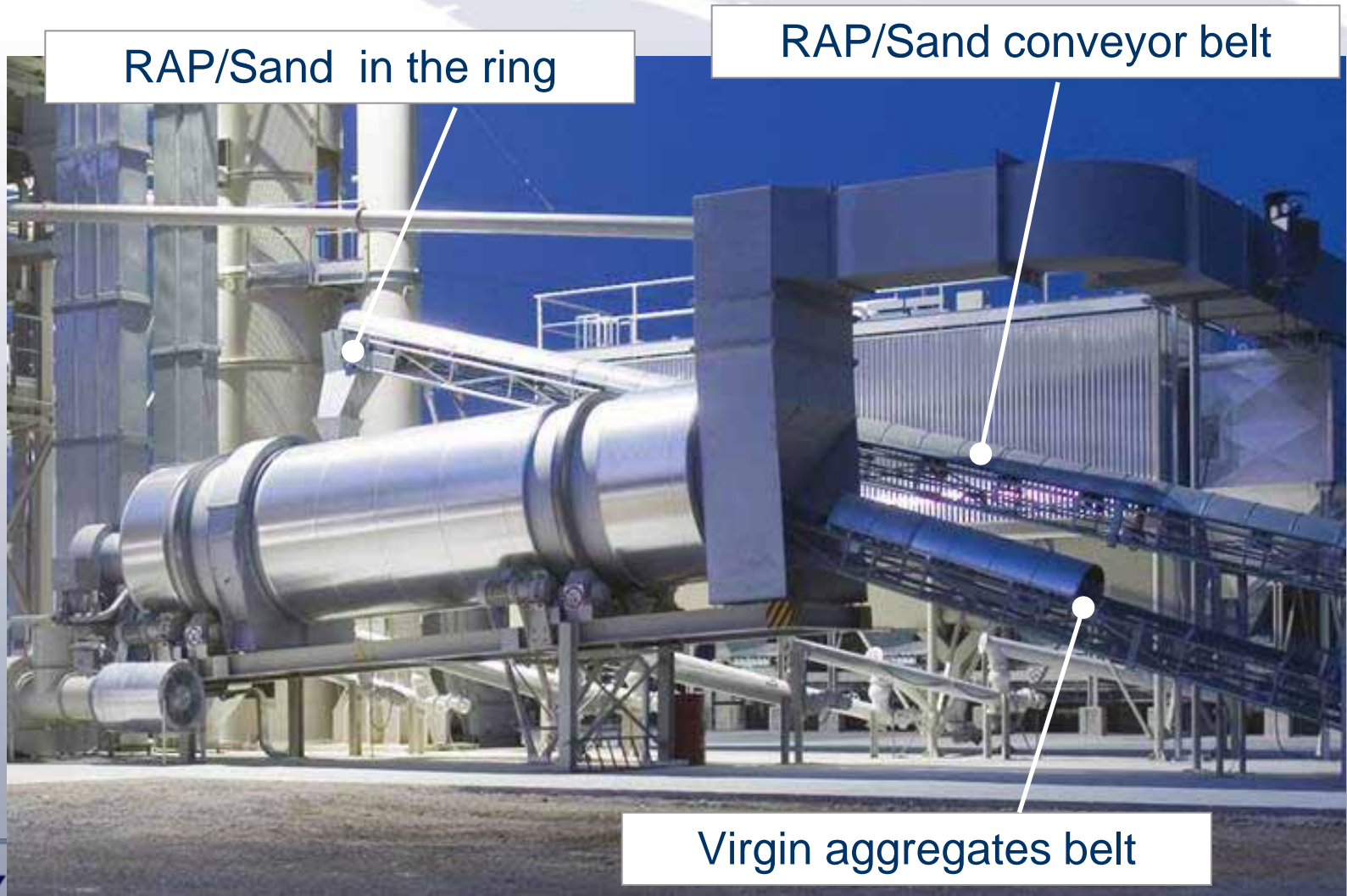
- 4 AquaBlack®,
Batch / Continuous
- 9 1st step in France (RF)
and China (Beijing, Bices, Marini)



Half Warm (low energy) mix EBE®



Sand in the recycling ring



RAP/Sand in the ring

RAP/Sand conveyor belt

Virgin aggregates belt

Wet sand in the recycling circuit (2)

4 Taking advantage of the existing equipment

RAP/Sand in the mixer

Usual Hot elevator

Dedicated RAP/Sand elevator

RAP/Sand conveyor belt



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Asphalt plants are ready

4 Asphalt plants are ready for warm mixes (beside special mixes)

4 Environment means also Recycling of existing RAP pavement for which any solution/recycling method is available

4 Beyond the mechanical parts : software & control syst. are ready/adapted

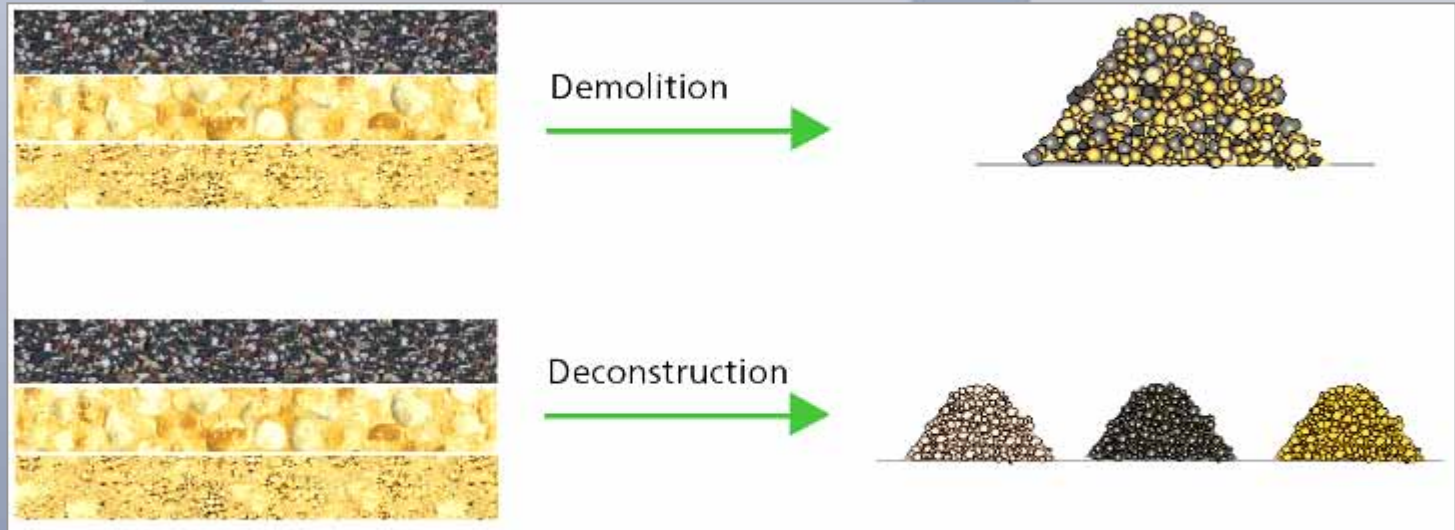
4 If you can already do RAP recycling, you can easily produce warm mixes

Recycling and Sustainable development

4 Recycling is not optional anymore

- 4 Pollution control
- 4 Increasing cost of energy
- 4 Scarcity of natural resources (aggregates, oil)
- 4 Savings on the jobsites (traffic, energy, resources, time)

4 New behaviours are necessary / The road itself is a quarry



Recycling techniques

4 Recycling of asphalt pavements

4 4 main recycling types

4 In-Plant Recycling

4 Hot and Cold

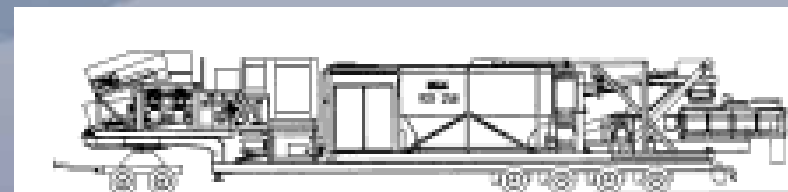
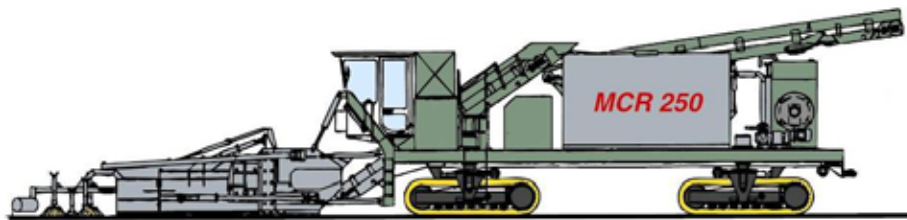
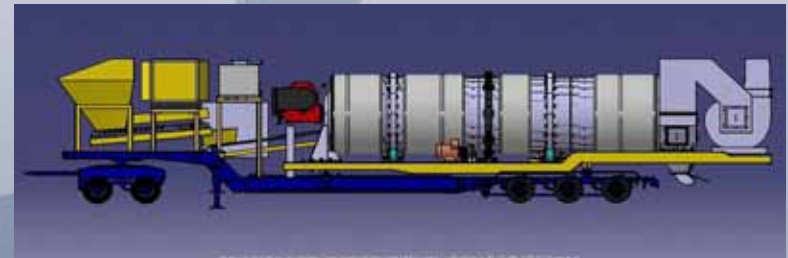
Ä Reclaimed materials (RAP) are transported to the plant, treated, and sent back to the jobsite for paving.



4 In-Place Recycling

4 Hot and Cold

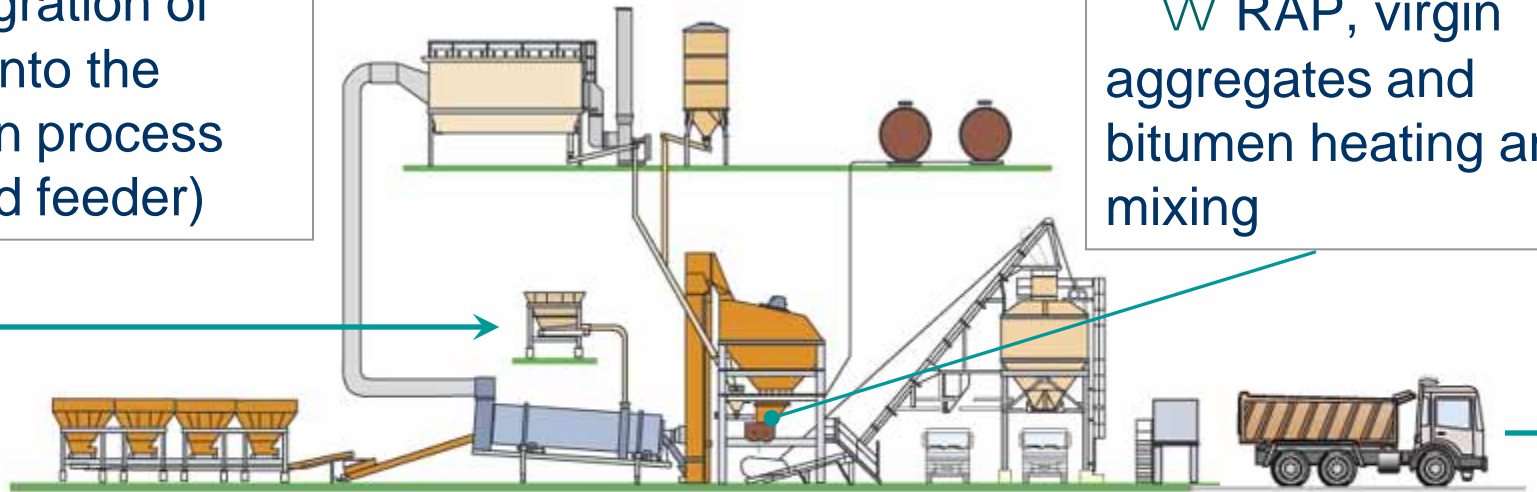
Ä The plant goes to the jobsite to



Recycling activity: The process in plant

✓ Integration of the RAP into the production process (dedicated feeder)

∩ RAP, virgin aggregates and bitumen heating and mixing



∪ Pavement milling and transportation of RAP to the HMA plant

× Truck loading, transportation to the jobsite, paving, compaction

Recycling Rates

4 % of RAP in the final mix depends on :

- 4 Type, source and knowledge of the reclaimed material
- 4 *Type of plant and technical recycling solution chosen*
- 4 Working conditions (temperature, moisture, ...)

4 RAP Quality/Knowledge

Knowledge on the RAP	Recycling Rate
No information (grading, bitumen content)	5% to 10%
RAP <i>properly</i> identified	15% to 25%
RAP <u>perfectly</u> known and controlled	30% to 50%

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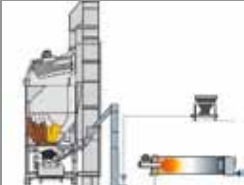
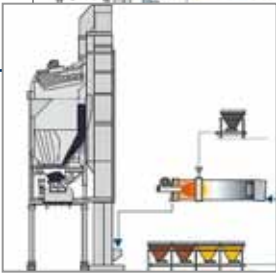
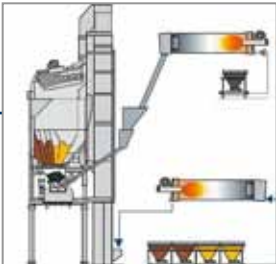
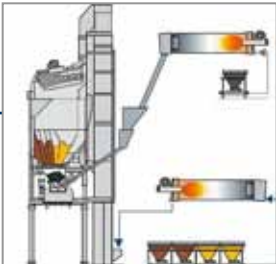
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Recycling Rates Batch

4 Type of plant and recycling methods available

Type of plant	Method		Recycling Rate	Comments	Investment (% referred to the plant cost)
Batch	RAP directly at the foot of the hot elevator		10%	The least expensive on an ad hoc basis	5%
Batch	RAP directly into the mixer		25% (*)	Technical solution, limited investment	15%
Batch	RAP into the drum recycling collar		35%	Recommended on an ad hoc basis from 10 to 35%	8%
Batch	<i>RAP into mixer + RAP into the drum recycling collar</i>		50 %	<i>Combining (*) + (**)</i>	20%
Batch	Parallel drum		50%	Sophisticated solution, demanding clients, high outputs	50%

The most effective/flexible proposal

4 The best solution is the one which:

- 4 Minimize investment costs
- 4 Offer the maximum of flexibility (max % of RAP used) in connection with the quantity of RAP *available* though minimizing operating cost
- 4 Maximize the % of RAP in each formula (maximum saving on purchasing cost of new aggregates and bitumen)
- 4 Savings on the jobsites (traffic, energy, resources, time)



FA 4 Combined Recycling Solution / Saving on 100.000 t - 600.000 Euro with average 40% RAP

Recycling Rates Continuous

4 Type of plant and recycling methods used

Type of plant	Method	Recycling Rate	Comments
Continuous	Dryer drum mixer Parallel flow	25%	Economical, high outputs, single formulas
Continuous	Rétroflux, Counter flow	35% to 50%	Economical, perfectly ecological, optimum outputs
Continuous	2 parallel drums	70%	With an independent continuous mixer

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Conclusion

Asphalt plants are equipped and ready to contribute to reduce environmental impact/(or to contribute to sustainable development) :

- Û Being the road itself 'a quarry' RAP is an option that should be always considered
- Û Producing Low/Warm energy mixes
- Û Producing mixes containing various % of RAP material. Among the full range of technologies available and well experimented/tested, the user could always choose the most convenient solution to reduce to the minimum energy consumption and the capital investment .



Thanks for your attention

Andrea Mazzanti

MARINI S.p.A.

Via Roma, 50

48011 Alfonsine

(Ravenna) Italy

Tel.: +39 0544 88111

Fax : +39 0544 81341

E-mail: info@marini.fayat.com

WEB: www.marini.fayat.com

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