



Action 2.4

Evaluation of the current status of aggregates available for bituminous mixtures containing crumb rubber

POLITECNICO DI TORINO

Project partners



**Patrimonio
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With the contribution of



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PART 1 – LOCALLY AVAILABLE STANDARD AGGREGATES

The availability of aggregates for bituminous mixtures containing scrap tyre rubber was preliminarily assessed by examining the data provided by quarries distributed in northern Italy, with an emphasis placed upon those located in the Piemonte region. Based on the gathered data, useful aggregates for mixtures considered in the study were identified. They were subjected to characterization tests according to EN standards in the laboratories of “Innovative Road Materials” and of “Environmental Chemistry” of the Politecnico di Torino.

ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE DATA Aggregates of the Piedmont Region

Available information of aggregates coming from quarries located in Piedmont was extracted from the Regional Quarry Plan, which contains data expressed in terms of:

- lithological composition;
- mineralogical composition;
- resistance to fragmentation (Los Angeles test).

Data were available on coarse (15/30 mm), intermediate (8/15 mm) and fine (0.2-0.3 mm) fractions and are synthesized in the following Tables 1-5.

Table 1. Available sites and tests

N.	Location	Formation	Basin/Area	L.A.	Min.	Petr.
1	Trecate (NO)	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Ticino	sì	sì	sì
2	Turbigo (NO)	Recent alluvional	Ticino	sì	sì	sì
3	Bellinzago (NO)	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Ticino	sì	sì	sì
4	Agogno (NO)	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Ticino	sì		sì
5	Isola S. Antonio (AL)	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
6	Borg. S. Martino (AL)	Antique alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
7	Frassineto Po (AL)	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	
8	Casale (AL)	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
9	Isola d’Asti	Recent alluvional	Tanaro	sì		sì
10	Isola d’Asti	Recent alluvional	Tanaro	sì		
11	S. Martino Alfieri	Recent alluvional	Tanaro	sì		sì
12	Castagnole Lanze	Recent alluvional	Tanaro	sì	sì	sì
13	Alba	Recent alluvional	Tanaro	sì	sì	sì
14	Novi Ligure	Recent alluvional	Scivia			sì
15	Tortona	Medium-Recent alluvional	Scivia			
16	Castellazzo Bormida	Recent alluvional	Bormida	sì		sì
17	Bosco Marengo	Recent alluvional	Bormida	sì		sì
18	Sezzadio	Recent alluvional	Bormida		sì	
19	Cassine (AL)	Recent alluvional	Bormida	sì		sì
20	Brusasco	Recent alluvional	Po	sì		sì
21	Crescentino (VC)	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
22	Saluggia	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì		sì



23	Verolengo	Recent alluvional	Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
24	Torrazza	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	
25	Villareggia-Rondissone	Recent alluvional	Dora Baltea	sì		sì
26	Clavesana	Recent alluvional	Pesio	sì	sì	sì
27	Magliano Alpi-Farigliano	Medium-Recent alluvional	Tanaro	sì		sì
28	Caraglio	Fluvio-glacial	Stura Dem.-Po			sì
29	Caraglio	Fluvio-glacial	Stura Dem.-Po	sì		sì
30	Montanera	Recent alluvional	Stura di Demonte	sì	sì	sì
31	Valle Stura	Recent alluvional	Stura di Demonte	sì		sì
32	Salmur	Recent alluvional	Stura di Demonte			sì
33	Greggio	Recent alluvional	Sesia	sì	sì	sì
34	Biandrate	Recent alluvional	Sesia	sì	sì	sì
35	Castelletto Cervo	Recent alluvional	Cervo	sì		sì
36	Buronzò	Recent alluvional	Cervo	sì		sì
37	Envie	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
38	Verzuolo	Recent alluvional	Varaita	sì		sì
39	Revello	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
40	Savigliano	Recent alluvional	Varaita	sì	sì	sì
41	Scarnafigi	Recent alluvional	Varaita	sì		sì
42	Cavallerleone	Recent alluvional	Maira	sì	sì	sì
43	Faule	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
44	Cavour	Recent alluvional	Pellice	sì	sì	sì
45	Osasco	Recent alluvional	Pellice	sì	sì	sì
46	Ruffia	Recent alluvional	Varaita	sì	sì	sì
47	Oleggio	Recent alluvional	Ticino	sì	sì	sì
48	Castelletto Cervo	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
49	Balocco	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
50	Treccate	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Ticino	sì		sì
51	Sozzago	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Ticino	sì	sì	sì
52	Cerrione	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
53	Mongrando	Recent alluvional	Elvo	sì	sì	sì
54	Salussola	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
55	Livorno Ferraris	Fluvio-glacial	Dora Baltea-Po	sì	sì	sì
56	Palazzo canavese	Fluvio-glacial	Dora Baltea-Po	sì	sì	sì
57	La Loggia	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
58	La Loggia	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
59	Carmagnola	Recent alluvional	Po	sì	sì	sì
61	Cherasco-Bra	Recent alluvional	Stura di Dem. - Tanaro	sì	sì	sì
62	Tronzano	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
63	Borgo d'Ale	Fluvio-glacial	Sesia-Dora Baltea	sì	sì	sì
64	Rivarolo	Fluvio-glacial	Dora Baltea-Po	sì	sì	sì
65	S.Maurizio Can.	Fluvio-glacial	Dora Baltea-Po	sì	sì	sì
66	Caprie	Prasinites	Valle Susa	sì		
67	Cartosio	Prasinites	Valle Erro	sì		
68	Villanova Mondovì	Dolomites	Valle Ellero	sì		
69	Villanova Mondovì	Dolomites	Valle Ellero	sì		
70	Bagnasco	Dolomites	Valle Tanaro	sì		



Table 2. Los Angeles tests

N.	Location	Fraction	L.A.	Area and/or Basin
1	Trecate (NO)	16-24	31	F.G. Sesia -Ticino
2	Turbigo (NO)	8-16	25	Ticino-Sesia
3	Bellinzago (NO)	16,31,5	36	F.G. Sesia -Ticino
4	Agogno (NO)	8-16	33	F.G. Sesia -Ticino
5	Isola S. Antonio (AL)	16-24	30	Po
6	Borg. S. Martino (AL)	8-16	26	Po
7	Frassineto Po (AL)	16-24	30	Po
8	Casale (AL)	16-24	26	Po
9	Isola d'Asti	16-24	29	Tanaro
10	Isola d'Asti	16-24	28	Tanaro
11	S. Martino Alfieri	16-24	29	Tanaro
12	Castagnole Lanze	16-24	30	Tanaro
13	Alba	16-24	29	Tanaro
16	Castellazzo Bormida	8-16	21	Bormida-Scrvia
17	Bosco Marengo	16-24	16	Bormida-Scrvia
19	Cassine (AL)	8-16	23	Bormida-Scrvia
20	Brusasco	16-24	30	Po
21	Crescentino (VC)	8-16	30	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
22	Saluggia	16-24	30	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
23	Verolengo	8-16	22	Cervo-Elvo-Dora B.
24	Torrazza	8-16	29	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
25	Villareggia-Rondissone	16-24	27	Cervo-Elvo-Dora B.
26	Clavesana	16-24	28	Pesio-Stura D.
27	Magliano Alpi-Farigliano	16-24	28	Tanaro
29	Caraglio	16-24	33	F.G. Stura D.-Po
30	Montanera	16-24	33	Pesio-Stura D.
31	Valle Stura	8-16	32	Pesio-Stura D.
33	Greggio	8-16	24	Ticino-Sesia
34	Biandrate	8-16	21	Ticino-Sesia
35	Castelletto Cervo	8-16	26	Cervo-Elvo-Dora B.
36	Buronzio	16-24	22	Cervo-Elvo-Dora B.
37	Envie	16-24	20	Po
38	Verzuolo	16-24	22	Maira-Pellice
39	Revello	16-24	22	Po
40	Savigliano	8-16	18,4	Maira-Pellice
41	Scarnafigi	8-16	24	Maira-Pellice
42	Cavallerleone	8-16	28	Maira-Pellice
43	Faule	16-24	31	Po
44	Cavour	16-24	32	Maira-Pellice
45	Osasco	8-16	24	Maira-Pellice
46	Ruffia	16-24	18	Maira-Pellice
47	Oleggio	8-16	25	Ticino-Sesia
48	Castelletto Cervo	16-24	23	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
49	Balocco	16-24	26	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
50	Trecate	8-16	27	F.G. Sesia -Ticino
51	Sozzago	8-16	31	F.G. Sesia -Ticino
52	Cerrione	8-16	33	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
53	Mongrando	8-16	32	Cervo-Elvo-Dora B.
54	Salussola	8-16	22	F.G. Sesia -Dora B.
55	Livorno Ferraris	16-24	35	F.G. Dora B.-Po
56	Palazzo Canavese	16-24	30	F.G. Dora B.-Po
57	La Loggia	16-31,5	36	Po
58	La Loggia	16-31,5	35	Po
59	Carmagnola	8-16	37	Po
61	Cherasco-Bra	16-31,5	33	Pesio-Stura D.
62	Tronzano	16-31,5	27	Sesia-Cervo



63	Borgo d'Ale	16-31,5	24	Sesia-Cervo
64	Rivarolo	16-31,5	32	Dora Baltea-Po
65	S.Maurizio Can.	8-16	28	Dora Baltea-Po
66	Caprie	9-19	15	Valle Susa
67	Cartosio	9-19	13	Valle Erro
68	Villanova Mondovì	9-19	24	Valle Ellero
69	Villanova Mondovì	9-19	18	Valle Ellero
70	Bagnasco	9-19	20	Valle Tanaro

Table 3. Los Angeles average values referred to homogeneous basins and areas

Area and/or Basin	L.A.
Bormida-Scrvia	20,0
Dora Baltea-Po	30,0
Cervo-Dora B.	25,8
Maira-Pellice	23,8
Pesio-Stura D.	31,5
Po	29,4
Tanaro	29,7
Ticino-Sesia	23,8
Sesia-Dora Baltea	25,5
F.G. Dora B.-Po	32,5
F.G. Sesia -Dora B.	27,6
F.G. Sesia -Ticino	31,6
F.G. Stura D.-Po	24,0

Table 4. Mineralogical analysis: synthesis referred to homogeneous basins and areas

Source	quartz	feldsp.	miche	femic	carb.	other
Bormida-Scrvia	20	5	5	35	0	35
Cervo-Elvo-Dora B.	25	7,5	2,5	25	5	35
Dora B.-Po	40	10	5	25	5	5
Maira-Pellice-Varaita	22,5	15	5	35	10	12,5
Pesio-Stura D.	30	10	5	25	15	20
Po	35	10	5	25	10	15
Sesia-Cervo	30	10	10	35	10	5
Tanaro	27,5	0	5	30	7,5	30
Ticino-Sesia	55	10	7,5	13	0	15
F.G. Dora B.-Po	27,5	13	10	20	7,5	22,5
F.G. Sesia -Dora B.	20	5	5	38	10	22,5
F.G. Sesia -Ticino	45	7,5	5	13	2,5	27,5



Table 5. Petrographical analysis: synthesis referred to homogeneous basins and areas

Provenienza	Quartz.	Gneiss Granites	Green	Carbon.	Miscasc.	Other
Bormida-Scrvia	7,5	16,3	53,8	22,5	0	0
Dora B.-Po	10,2	55,3	34,5	0	0	0
Cervo-Dora B.	19	47	29	5	0	0
Maira-Pellice	21,4	32,9	33,6	9,29	2,14	0,71
Pesio-Stura D.	16	57	18	9	0	0
Po	24	43	29	4	0	0
Tanaro	32	38	18	10	2	0
Ticino-Sesia	11,3	66,3	17,5	5	0	0
Sesia-Cervo	10	47,5	40	2,5	0	0
F.G. Dora B.-Po	15	60	25	0	0	0
F.G. Sesia -Dora B.	21,7	40	23,3	2,5	2,5	10
F.G. Sesia -Ticino	11	51	19	2	10	7
F.G. Stura D.-Po	15	65	10	10	0	0

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON AGGREGATES

Aggregates for mixtures containing scrap tyre rubber

Given the characteristics of available aggregates, the investigation focused on two primary sources of aggregates. Those available in the “Cavaglià” and “Torrazza” quarries. A full characterization was carried out and available size fractions were then checked to be combined in order to satisfy requirements for gap-graded bituminous mixtures. Corresponding results are synthesized in Table 6 and Figure 1.

The investigation was completed by employing available aggregates for the preparation of preliminary gap-graded mixtures with 8.0% binder (containing 18% scarp tyre rubber). Corresponding results are synthesized in Table 7.

Table 6. Optimal combinations of selected aggregates

	C	T
Fraction 0/5	26%	30%
Fraction 5/10	25%	16%
Fraction 10/15	49%	54%
Asphalt rubber	8.0%	8.0%



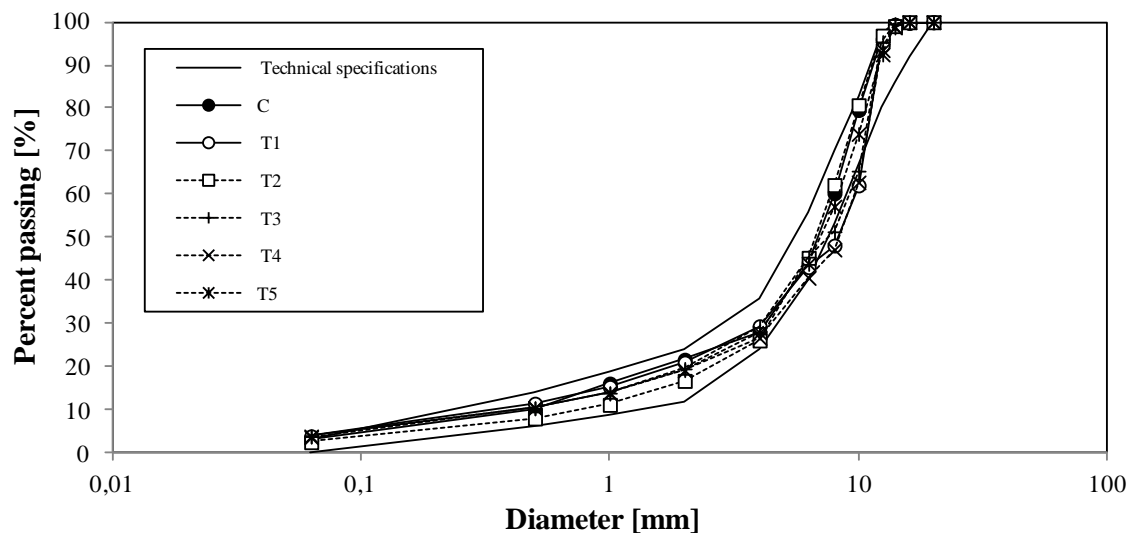


Figure 1. Size distribution analyses of selected aggregates and technical specifications

Table 7. Volumetric and mechanical properties of laboratory-compacted specimens prepared with selected aggregates

	"Cavaglia" aggregates								"Torrazza" aggregates		
	Marshall specimens (M)				Gyratory specimens (G)				M	M	G
%B [%]	7.3	8.3	8.6	9.5	7.3	8.3	8.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.3
ρ [g/cm ³]	2.311	2.329	2.331	2.355	2.327	2.369	2.388	2.392	2.285	2.352	2.343
TMD [g/cm ³]	2.518	2.473	2.455	2.438	2.518	2.473	2.455	2.438	2.424	2.472	2.472
%v [%]	8.3	5.8	5.1	3.4	7.6	4.2	2.8	1.9	5.8	4.8	5.2
VMA [%]	24.7	24.6	24.6	25.2	24.2	23.1	22.7	24.0	24.2	22.5	22.8
VFB [%]	66.6	76.4	79.6	86.5	68.6	82.9	88.0	92.1	76.3	78.5	77.2
S [kN]	7.5	7.4	6.8	7.7	-	-	-	-	7.2	8.5	-
f [mm]	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	-	-	-	-	2.7	4.1	-
ITS [N/mm ²]	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.87	1.03	0.89	-	-	1.19
SR _{15days} [%]	96.0	105.4	102.9	101.3	-	-	-	-	-	96.1	-
ITSR _{7days} [%]	-	-	-	-	98.7	105.6	93.8	109.8	-	-	103.7

CONCLUSIONS

Selected aggregates are totally satisfactory for future experimental and implementation activities.

Further tests will possibly be carried out, when available, on aggregates derived from the new incinerator of the city of Turin.



PART 2 – INNOVATIVE/RECYCLED AGGREGATES

The investigation on innovative/recycled aggregates focused on the materials obtained from the newly constructed waste incinerator of the City of Torino. As in the case of standard aggregates, they were subjected to characterization tests according to EN standards in the laboratories of “Innovative Road Materials” and of “Environmental Chemistry” of the Politecnico di Torino. An ash-amended rubberized mixture (AARM) was designed by means of the Marshall method and its properties were compared to those of a standard gap-graded rubberized mixture (GGRM, sampled from a traditional plant).

The AARM mixture analyzed in the experimental investigation were produced by employing three different aggregate fractions suitably combined with local MSW bottom ashes (MSW-BA). Mineral aggregates included quartzose sand (0/4 mm) and a metamorphic crushed gravel, supplied in two size fractions (4/8 and 8/12 mm), while the MSW-BA derived from a local waste-to-energy plant. Since the cooling process of ashes is carried out by means of water, MSW-BA was preliminarily dried to remove any trace of moisture. A visual inspection of MSW-BA showed the presence of some coarse metal residues that it had been necessary to remove manually since they could have affected the mixing operations with the binder. The final ash gradation contained sizes up to 16 mm.

The combined aggregate gradation, and thus the MSW-BA content, of AARM mixtures was defined according to technical specifications commonly adopted in Italy for rubberized gap-graded mixtures and it is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, in which is also reported the GGRM aggregate distribution. The GGRM reference mixture was sampled from a traditional plant and it was produce with the same aggregate distribution, same asphalt rubber employed for the AARM and with a binder dosage of 8.5%.

Table 1. AARM aggregate composition

Aggregate type	Percentage [%]
0/4	17
4/8	37
8/12	25
MSW-BA	21



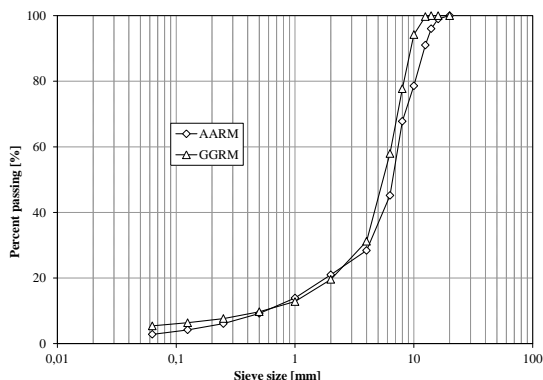


Figure 1. Job-mix formula gradation of AARM and GGRM

Mix-design was carried out by means of Marshall method by varying the binder content within the range 7.0-9.0% (by weight of dry aggregates), increasing the binder quantity by 0.5% each time. As previously reported, due to the high surface area of ashes (which absorbed a large amount of bitumen) a reduction of the effective binder has been observed and, because of this, mixtures with lower binder content have revealed a not satisfactory degree of coating of aggregate grains. For this reason, mixtures prepared with 7 and 7.5% of asphalt rubber were discarded by the experimental investigation. For each of the remaining mixtures, 4 specimens were prepared and compacted by means of the Marshall hammer with 75 blows per side.

The average results of volumetrics and Marshall properties are listed in Table 2, in which theoretical maximum density (TMD), air voids content (v), voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA), voids filled with bitumen (VFB), stability (S), flow (f) and Marshall quotient (MQ) are shown. Due to acceptance limits, results leads to an optimum binder content of 9.0%.

Table 2. Volumetric and Marshall properties average values of AARM mixtures

Blend	Binder content [%]	TMD [kg/m ³]	v [%]	VMA [%]	VFB [%]	S [kN]	f [mm]	MQ [kN/mm]
AARM_8.0	8,0	2433	8,5	24,6	65,6	9,3	3,4	3,3
AARM_8.5	8,5	2420	8,3	25,3	67,3	9,4	3,8	2,6
AARM_9.0	9,0	2378	6,0	24,0	75,4	9,8	3,8	2,8

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results derived from Marshall test are listed in Table 3 which also contains values of volumetric properties.



Table 3. Volumetric and Marshall properties average values of AARM and GGRM

Blend	Binder content [%]	TMD [kg/m ³]	v [%]	VMA [%]	VFB [%]	S [kN]	f [mm]	MQ [kN/mm]
AARM	9,0	2378	6,0	24,0	75,4	9,8	3,8	2,8
GGRM	8,5	2540	6,9	24,5	71,9	7,1	2,7	2,6

As expected, as a consequence of the higher binder dosage AARM mixture was characterized by lower void content and higher VFB values than GGRM mixture.

Referring to Marshall properties, a first observation was drawn by comparing the Marshall stability. The ash-amended rubberized mixture showed a significantly higher value compared to the reference one (+38%). Such an increase can be explained assuming that the combined effects of the interaction of fine part of ashes with binder matrix and the shape of coarser ones originated an internal structure with higher strength. However, the stiffness of AARM mixture (expressed in term of Marshall Quotient) was not affected by the addition of ashes. At first, this could be attributed to increased binder dosage but, as shown in the Table 2, similar flow values have been recorded even for the lower binder contents. It can be assumed that the presence of ashes led to an increase of the flow value probably due to an enhancement of the ductility properties of the mixture (and related to the chemo-physical properties of ashes employed and their interaction with the asphalt rubber).

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of obtained results revealed that the interaction of ashes with the asphalt rubber and the aggregate skeleton greatly increased the Marshall stability. Nevertheless, the Marshall Quotient, which allows to have information about the stiffness of mixtures, remains almost constant due to the enhancement of the ductility properties of the mixture.



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