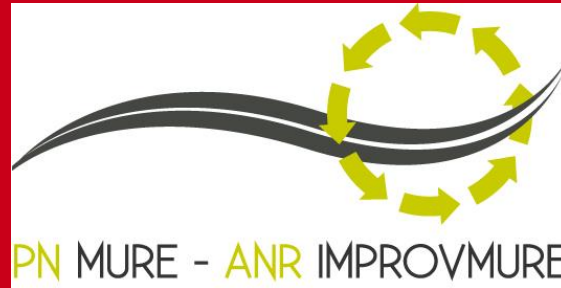


L'exploitation  
et la maintenance  
des infrastructures



# Mure National Project (NP) follow-up



*Analysis of cores from the ATMB worksite  
Additional use of database in relation to laboratory tests*

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Anne Dony, ESTP

ENTPE - 7 November 2023

- ▶ Reminder of the MURE NP objectives/approach
- ▶ Analysis of cores from the ATMB worksite
  - Context and approach
  - Coring plan
  - Interpretation of binder analyses
  - Findings
- ▶ Additional use of database in relation to laboratory tests
  - Working group
  - Creation of a coherent database
  - Analysis by database
  - Principle of the statistical method
  - Findings and perspectives

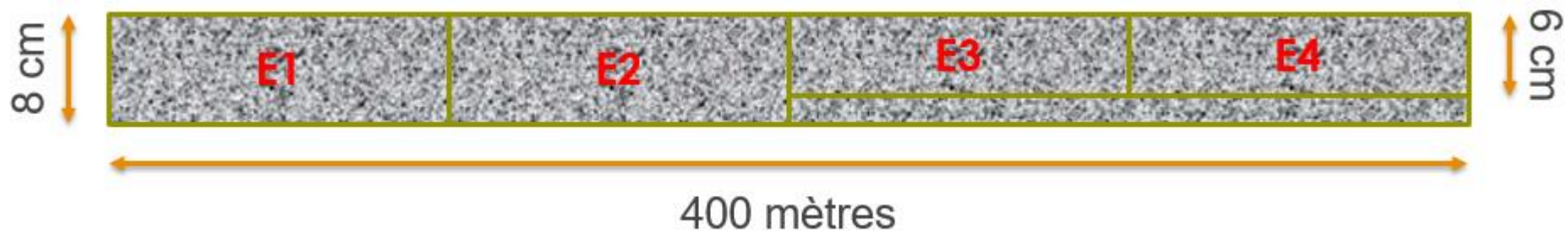


## ▶ Reminder of the MURE NP objectives/approach

- In late 2000, development of **recycling and warm-mix asphalts** **BUT** inconsistent practices  
→ need to instil confidence among stakeholders
- Improve technical/scientific knowledge
- Anticipate “multi-recycling” issues
  
- NP ran from **2014 to 2021**, with 4 phases and 1 ANR IMPROVMURE project, 35 partners
  
- Project focused on creating **experimental worksites** under various controlled conditions
  - A wearing course
  - A recycling rate (40% or 70%)
  - A production temperature for asphalt mixes (“hot mix asphalt” as a reference)
  - A process for reducing this temperature (additive or foam)
- Supplemented with laboratory studies



- ▶ Worksite type
  - ▶ 4 sections → 4 life cycles
  - ▶ Principle
    - Formula: SCAS
    - Initial RAP stock: RAP0



E1: control section, 1<sup>st</sup> cycle: no RAP

E2: section 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle: with RAP0

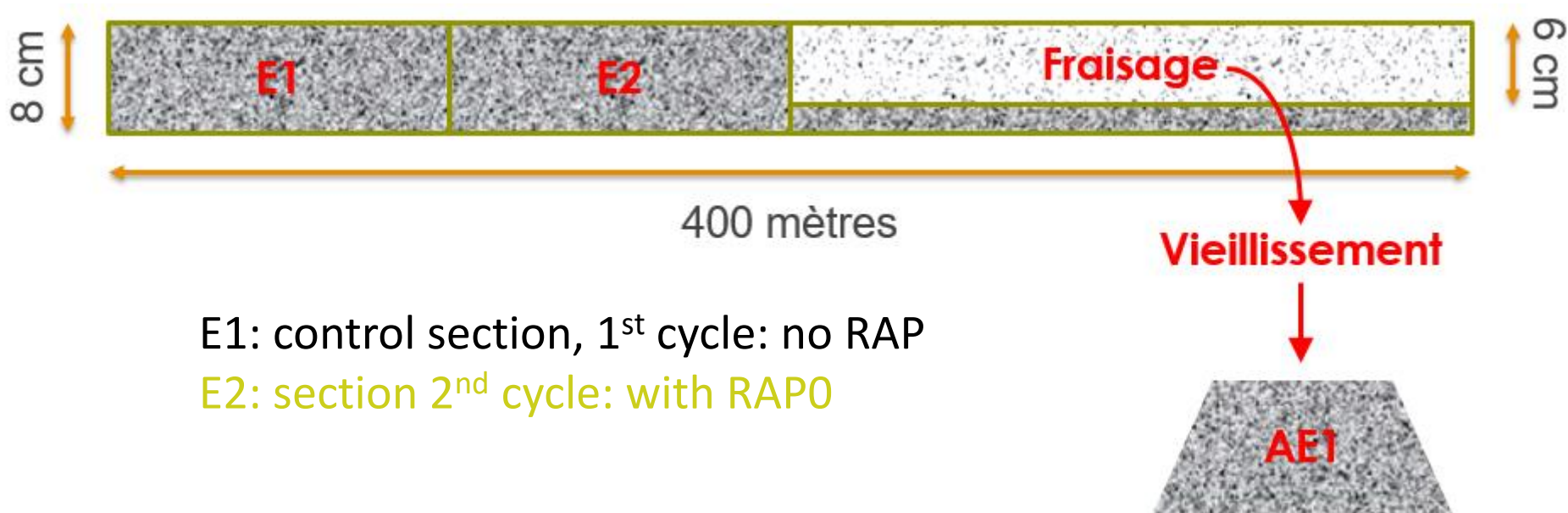
E3: section 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle: with RAP1

E4: section 4<sup>th</sup> cycle: with RAP2



## ► Worksite type

- 4 sections → 4 life cycles
- Principle
  - Formula: SCAS
  - Initial RAP stock: RAP0



## ► List of worksites completed

Location	Year	% RAP	Specific characteristics	Multi-recycling year
Rue du Canal, Villeurbanne	2015	40%	Warm additive	2017
RD313 Ronno (69)	2015	40%	-	-
RD909 Moriat (63)	2015	40%	Warm foam	-
Abbé Roland roadbed (74)	2016	70%	RAP with polymers	2017
Passy service area – Le Fayet (74)	2016	70%	Warm foam AMA with polymers	-
Av. de la Saudrune, Portet sur Garonne (31)	2016	40%	Warm foam PMB	-
			PMB	2018
RD1215E, Arsac (33)	2016	30% 50%	Warm foam with regenerator	-
RD908 Neuilly-sur-Seine (92)	2018	40%	Warm foam	-



## ► MURE NP/DVDC NP interactions

End of 2021: Need for more in-depth use of asphalt mix and binder data.

- MURE NP Partners ~ DVDC NP partners
- Common group of experts between the two NPs
- Transfer of surplus from the MURE budget
- ManCo approval
- Findings sent to MURE partners

Monitoring of worksites recorded as an expense in the balance sheet

Cerema

Core sampling on R70 worksites.



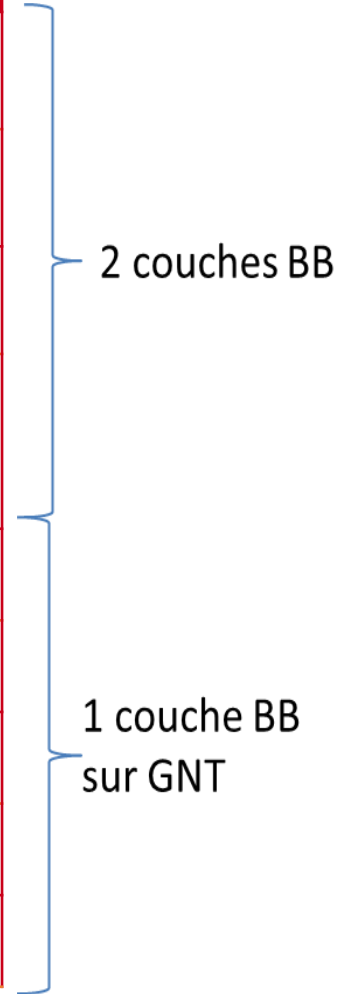
## ► Context and approach:

- Findings at end of 2021: Appearance of cracks on the ATMB worksite → role of bituminous binder in the defects observed?
- Coring operation on the two R70 worksites (September 2021)
- Selection of analyses and testing laboratory in line with the NP (GT5)
  - Coring operations carried out by EUROVIA (Serge Duplaix)
  - Extraction/recovery of binders: CEREMA AUTUN (Adso Arghyris)
  - Penetrability/RBSP (Ring and Ball Softening Point)/FraasT/G\*(15°C/10 Hz): CEREMA AIX (Virginie Mouillet)
  - Carbonyl index by IR spectroscopy: ESTP (Anne Dony)
  - Analysis/interpretation of results: A.Dony/S.Faucon Dumont (Labotech)/ V.Mouillet





Zones	Sampling zone pathologies	Process	Bottom of cores	Interface
Passy service area – Le Fayet (74)	cracks/ fragmentation	foam R0	CBGM UGM	debonded/debonded debonded/debonded
Passy service area – Le Fayet (74)	healthy	foam R0	CBGM CBGM	bonded/bonded bonded/debonded
Passy service area – Le Fayet (74)	cracks/ fragmentation	foam R70	UGM UGM	bonded/debonded
Passy service area – Le Fayet (74)	healthy	foam R70	CBGM CBGM CBGM	bonded/bonded bonded/debonded bonded/debonded
ABBE ROLAND car park E1	healthy	hot R0	UGM	debonded
ABBE ROLAND car park E2 cycle 1	healthy	hot R70	UGM	debonded
ABBE ROLAND car park E3 cycle 1	healthy	hot R70	UGM	debonded
ABBE ROLAND car park E4 cycle 2	healthy	hot R70	UGM	debonded
ABBE ROLAND car park E5 cycle 3	healthy	ABBE ROLAND car park E5 cycle 3	UGM	debonded



► Worksite: Passy- Le Fayet service area - Foamed warm-mix asphalts with 0% RAP (bitumen 35/50) and 70% RAP (bitumen 160/220)

Across the 2 zones: **healthy** zones and **cracked** zones.

- In 2016: comparable conventional characteristics
- After 5 years: no significant difference between healthy and cracked zones.
  - **Foamed warm-mix asphalt R0**: little change in terms of conventional characteristics, increase in  $G^*$  and  $I_{co}$  → slight hardening and oxidation of the binder.
  - **Foamed warm-mix asphalt R70**: binder softer than initial binder with  $G^* \sim$  and  $I_{co} <$  → heterogeneity of different sampling zones.



- ▶ Worksite: ABBE ROLAND car park - Hot mix asphalts with multi-recycling
  - No cracked zones
  - Logical evolution of conventional and rheological characteristics: slight hardening of binder and increase in  $G^*$
  - **BUT** complexity of Icos: systematic decrease ... at odds with the ageing process (tests repeated with same method of testing and analysis)
  - Various factors to consider: high recycling rate, sampling in areas  $\neq$ , by laboratories  $\neq$  and undoubtedly variable asphalt mix treatment methods.



## ➤ Findings and perspectives:

- Define the **potential role of binders** in the defects observed on worksites with high RAP levels, with warm or hot processes and/or multi-recycling → need to go through the stages of **coring** and **extraction/recovery**, followed by the testing previously defined by the MURE NP.
- **No difference** between the healthy zones and the cracked zones.
- NB: some inconsistencies in results ... despite the suitability of the tests **BUT variety** of coring zones and different sample processing practices, etc.
- **Longer-term monitoring** is required to provide more precise responses.



## ► Working group:

- Jacques-Antoine Decamps (Vinci Construction)
- Anne Dony (ESTP- Coordinator)
- Stéphane Faucon Dumont (Labotech)
- Virginie Mouillet (Cerema Méditerranée/DIMA Project Aix)
- Aurelia Nicolai (Spie Batignolles Malet)
- Sébastien Quigniot (Colas CORE)
- Julien Van Rompu (Eiffage Infrastructure)



## ► Creation of a coherent database

- 12 elements from the ANR IMPROVMURE project, provided by CEREMA Aix and the EIFFAGE PhD thesis:
  - Production in lab only
- 28 elements from the MURE NP provided by GT5 :
  - On-site production with tests carried out by different labs
  - Production in lab (single procedure) with tests carried out by the same lab
- 9 provided by UGE (ex IFSTTAR) :
  - Semi-industrial lab production (UGE Nantes mixer)
  - A single laboratory for all analyses

Consolidated table of 24 columns (15 with test results and 9 information columns) \* 56 rows (asphalt mix formulas)



## ► Creation of 3 sub-databases

### MURE NP results

- Database of 28 individuals: binder characteristics, water sensitivity, asphalt mix modulus

### MURE NP + ANR IMPROVMURE (CEREMA) results

- Database of 40 individuals: binder characteristics, asphalt mix modulus

### MURE NP + ANR IMPROVMURE (UGE) results

- Database of 23 individuals: binder characteristics, fatigue life of asphalt mix

Statistical  
analysis



## ► Principle of the statistical method

### Univariate analysis

- Summary of variables + identification of suspect points

### Bivariate analysis

- Linear links

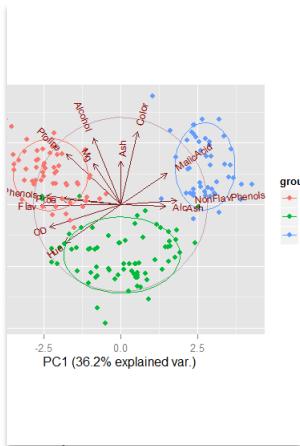
### Multivariate analysis

- Description of multidimensional table with analysis of correlation structure and classification technique



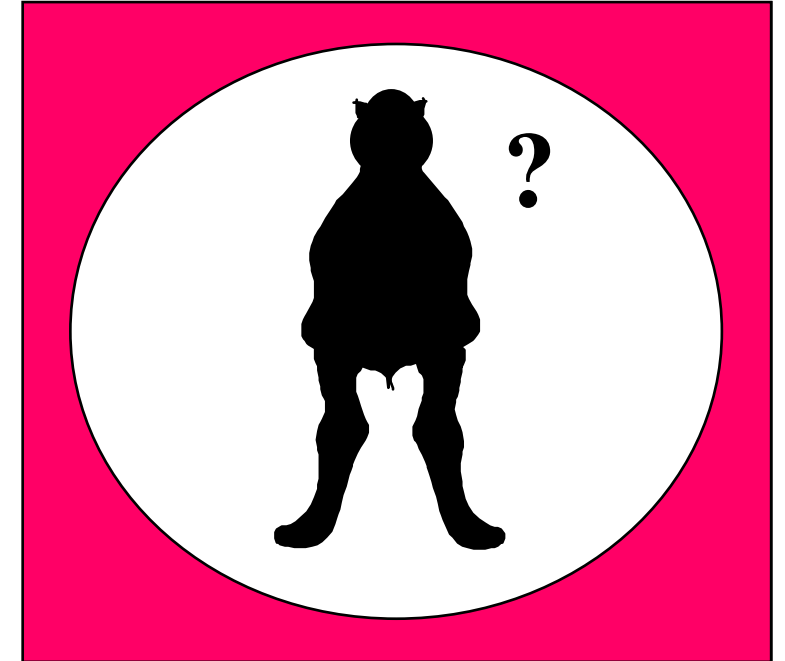


## ► Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



PCA: technique used to represent multidimensional tables

- Variables: structure of linear links
- Individuals: observation of homogeneous groups and atypical individuals



Dimensionality reduction

- Information synthesis



New axes called Principal Components (CPs)

- Linear combination of variables

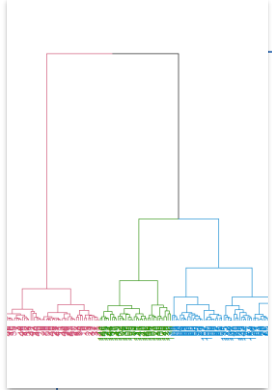


Graphic visualisation of 2 or 3 PCs

- Minimises information distortion

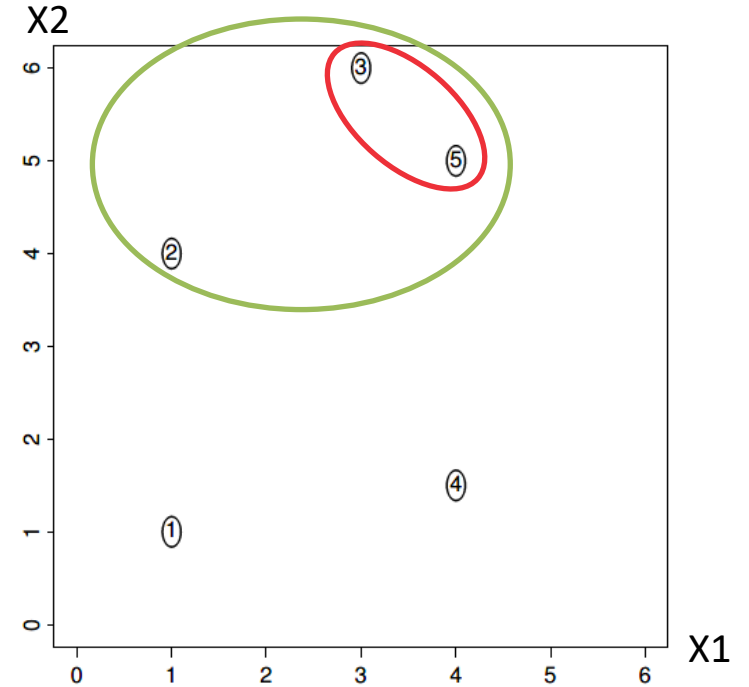


## ► Agglomerative Hierarchical Cluster Analysis (AHCA)



**AHCA: iterative classification technique**

- Allocation into classes (groups) of individuals with common characteristics



### Composition

- Step 1: each individual forms a group



### Comparison

- Merge the 2 most similar groups (the least dissimilar)



### Iterations

- End of algorithm: formation of a single group



## ► Summary

- Partial statistical analysis of the database because of:
  - missing data due to tests not carried out according to the study program
  - varied methodologies depending on the test or place of production (laboratory/worksite)
  
- Findings ( **▲ valid strictly within the context of this analysis**)
  - No proven effect in terms of multi-recycling of asphalt mixes
  - Production effect: laboratory vs. worksite
  - Effect of ageing protocol: RILEM vs. MURE NP in-situ
  - Effect of aggregates on the mechanical performance of asphalt mixes (modulus & fatigue)

## ► Perspectives

- Establish a common statistical strategy (in the form of a charter) in advance of the project
  - Test homogeneity: operating procedure, methodology
  - Data storage: cloud, file format
  - Standardise the database input parameters



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