

BÆRELAGMATERIALER



**MED TRADISJONELLE OG
INNOVATIVE BINDEMIDLER**

*NADim seminar, Oslo
1. desember 2022*



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INNHold

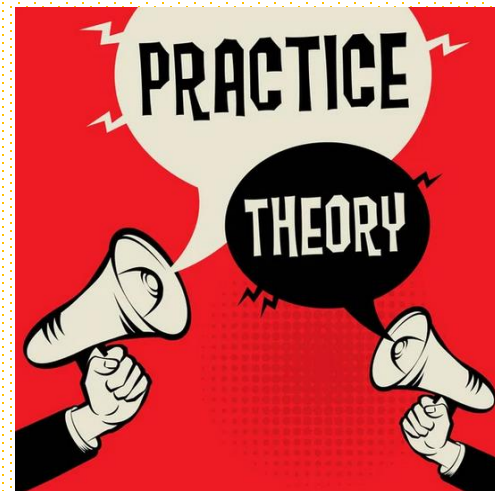
INTRODUKSJON



TESTER PÅ LABORATORIET



PRAKTISKE FØLGER

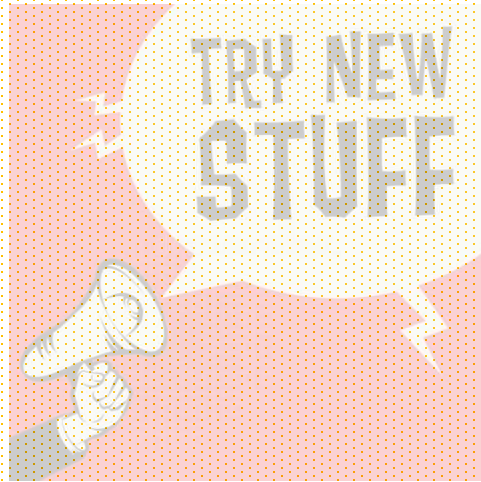


INNHOLD

INTRODUKSJON



TESTER PÅ LABORATORIET

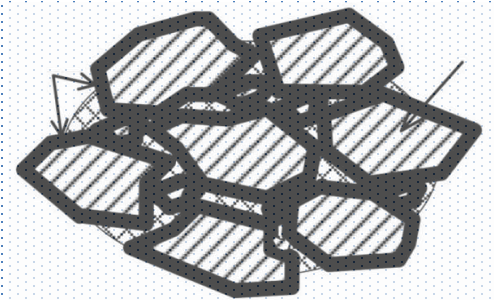


PRAKTISKE FØLGER



BINDEMIDDEL

Et bindemiddel er et produkt, enten naturlig eller raffinert, som påføres **for å la tilslag partiklene feste seg sammen** og dermed forbedre deres mekaniske motstand og holdbarhet



BINDEMIDDEL

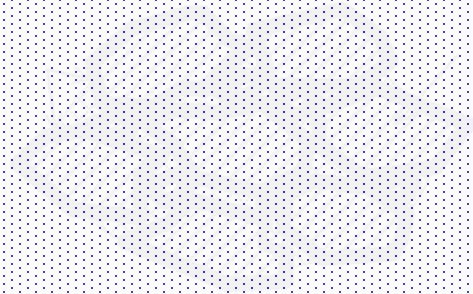
Et bindemiddel er et produkt, enten naturlig eller raffinert, som påføres **for å la tilslag partiklene feste seg sammen** og dermed forbedre deres mekaniske motstand og holdbarhet



AKKURAT SOM «LIM»

BINDEMIDDEL

Et bindemiddel er et produkt, enten naturlig eller raffinert, som påføres for å la tilslag partiklene feste seg sammen og dermed forbedre deres mekaniske motstand og holdbarhet.



Bindemidler er tilgjengelige i
flytende, halvfast eller pulverisert form og har forskjellige opprinnelser



VIKTIGE EGENSKAPER

- Tåler trafikkslitasje



VIKTIGE EGENSKAPER

➤ Tåler trafikkslitasje

➤ Unngå utvasking



VIKTIGE EGENSKAPER

- Tåler trafikkslitasje
- Unngå utvasking
- **Motstå aldring**



VIKTIGE EGENSKAPER

- Tåler trafikkslitasje
- Unngå utvasking
- Motstå aldring
- Rask og enkel påføring



VIKTIGE EGENSKAPER

- Tåler trafikkslitasje
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- Rask og enkel påføring
- **Miljøvennlig**



VIKTIGE EGENSKAPER

- Tåler trafikkslitasje
- Unngå utvasking
- Motstå aldring
- Rask og enkel påføring
- Miljøvennlig
- **Relativt billig**



PÅFØRING



Flere typer bindemidler, basert på anvendt prosentandel fungerer som

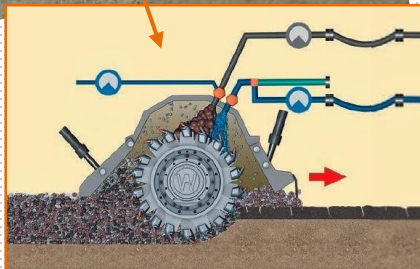
→ **støvlindrende midler** ved **spraying**
(gjennomtrengning 2 cm – 3 cm)

PÅFØRING

Flere typer bindemidler, basert på anvendt prosentandel fungerer som

→ støvlindrende midler ved spraying
(gjennomtrengning 2 cm – 3 cm)

→ veistabilisatorer når de er blandet inn
(gjennomtrengning 10 cm – 20 cm)



BINDEMIDLER

BITUMEN



- **bitumen** er bindemiddelet som er mest brukt globalt

BINDEMIDLER

BITUMEN



*fremstilt fra jordolje ved destillasjon
→ ikke bærekraftig*



- **bitumen** er bindemiddelet som er mest brukt globalt

BINDEMIDLER

BITUMEN



*fremstilt fra jordolje ved destillasjon
→ ikke bærekraftig*



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HAR VI ANDRE VALG?

BINDEMIDLER TIL GROVT TILSLAG

CEMENT

BITUMEN

CLAY

ORGANIC PETROLEUM

TECHNOLOGY CATEGORIES

BRINE SALT

SYNTHETIC POLYMERS

ORGANIC NON-PETROLEUM

BINDEMIDLER TIL GROVT TILSLAG

tradisjonelle bindemidler

innovative bindemidler

CEMENT

BITUMEN

CLAY

ORGANIC PETROLEUM

TECHNOLOGY CATEGORIES

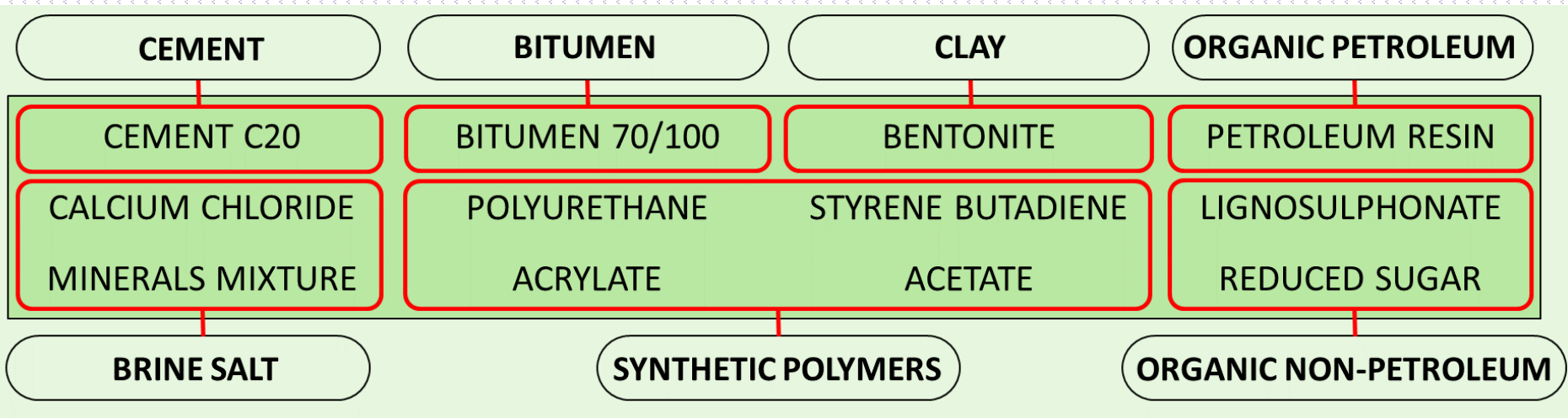
BRINE SALT

SYNTHETIC POLYMERS

ORGANIC NON-PETROLEUM

innovative bindemidler

BINDEMIDLER TIL GROVT TILSLAG



GRUNDIG UNDERSØKELSE



PÅ LABORATORIET



UTFØRTE TESTER

INVESTIGATED PROPERTIES

STIFFNESS



DEFORMATION



STRIPPING



REPEATED LOAD TRIAXIAL TEST

MODIFIED ROLLING BOTTLE TEST

MICROSCOPE ANALYSIS



UTFØRTE TESTER

REPEATED LOAD TRIAXIAL TESTS

STIFFNESS

PERMANENT DEFORMATION

CEM

BIT

SAL-A

SAL-B

BEN

LIG

SUG

RES

SF

POL

ACR

STB

ACE-A

ACE-B

10 FREEZE-THAW CYCLES

REPEATED LOAD TRIAXIAL TESTS

STIFFNESS

PERMANENT DEFORMATION

CEM

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SAL-A

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POL

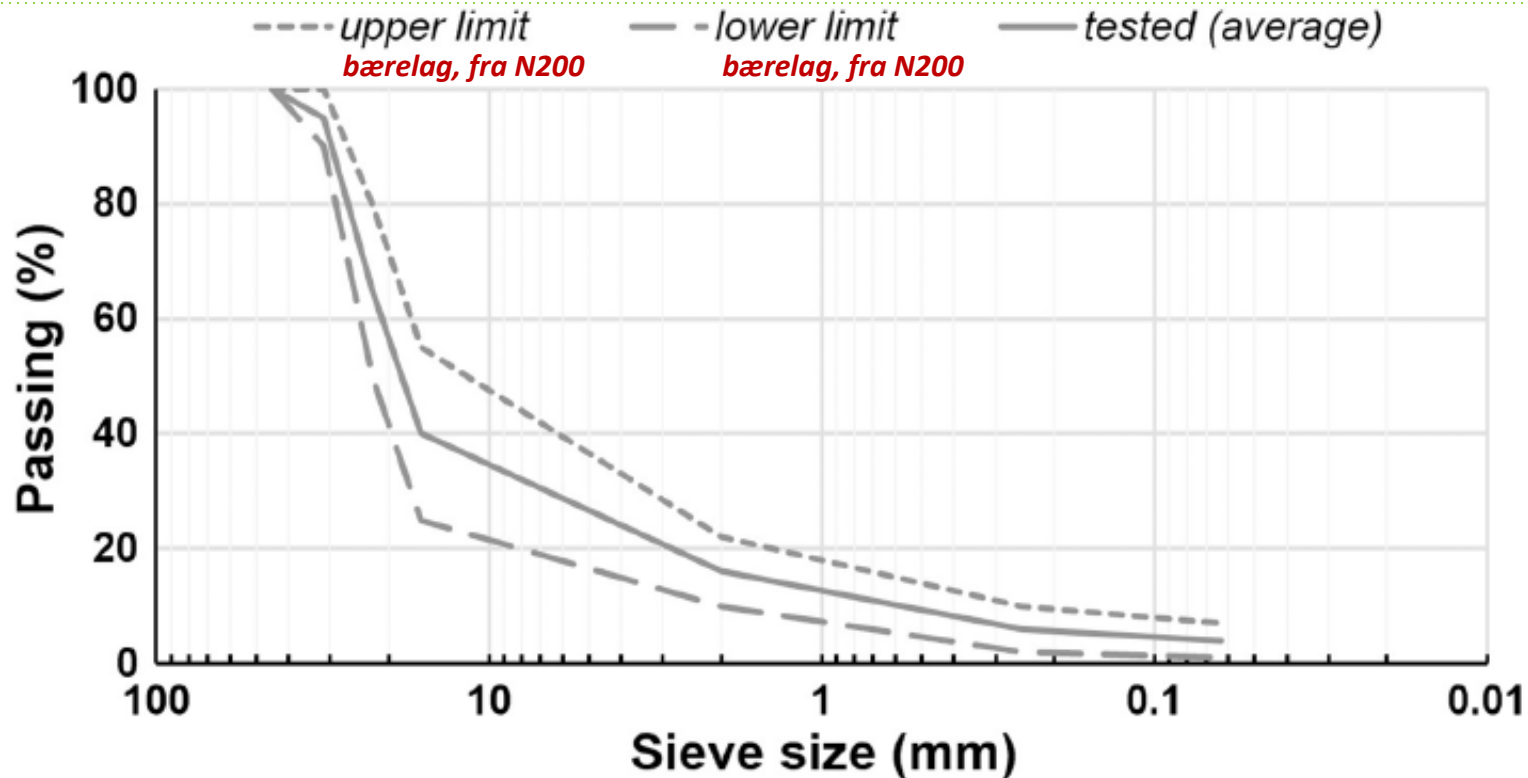
ACR

STB

ACE-A

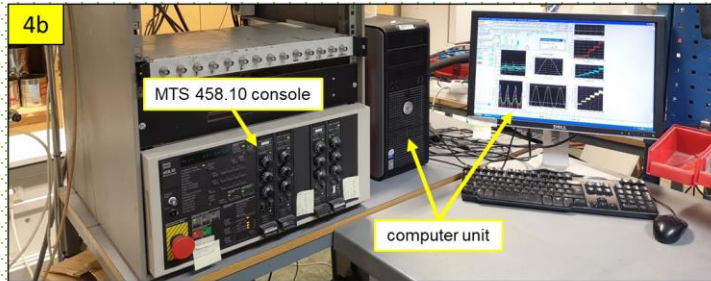
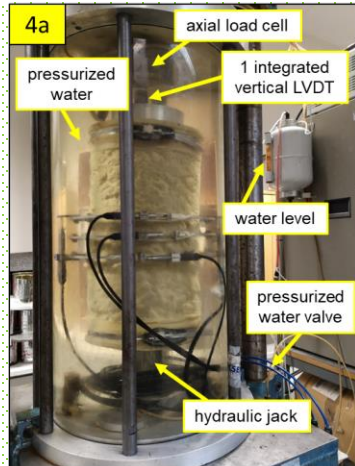
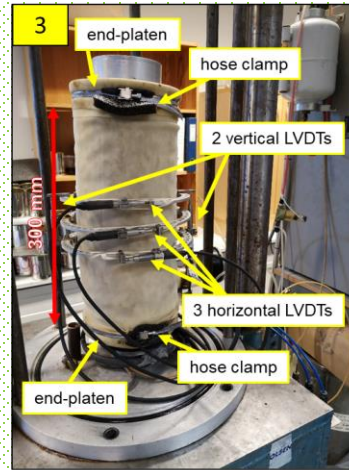
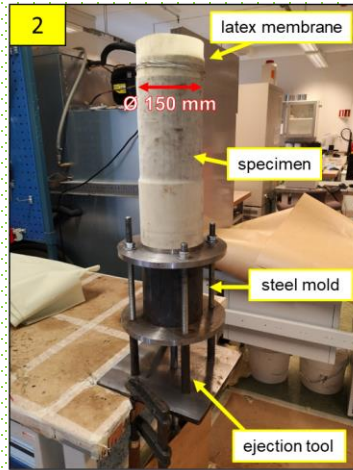
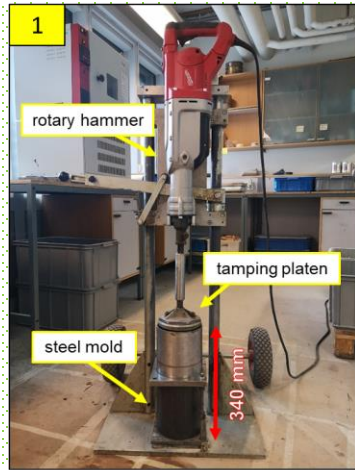
ACE-B

SYKLISKE TREAKSIALE FORSØK



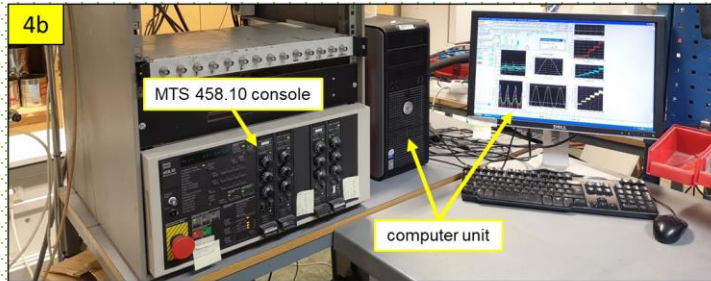
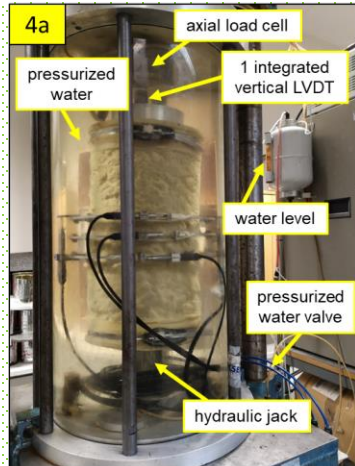
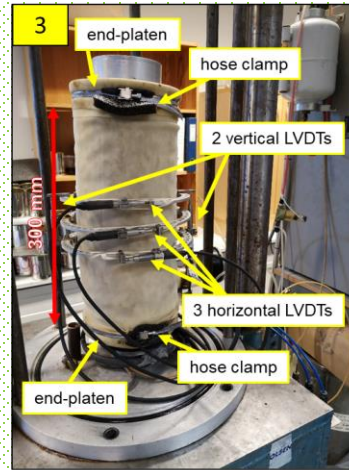
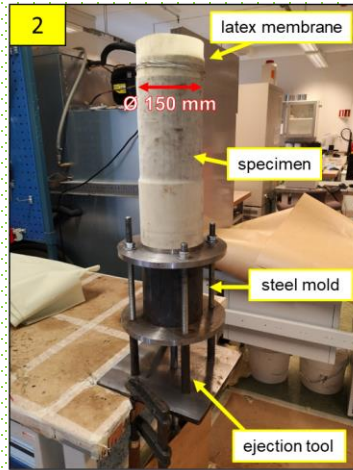
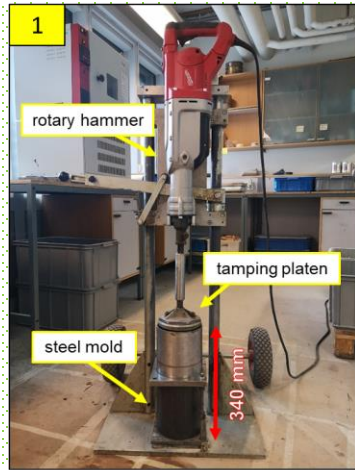
Grain size distribution curve for RLTT specimens.

SYKLISKE TREAKSIALE FORSØK



1. Hammer compaction of five layers inside the steel mold
2. Extraction of the specimen from the steel mold
3. Sealing and instrumentation of the specimen with LVDTs
- 4a. Testing inside chamber filled with pressurized water
- 4b. Control unit and test data acquisition system

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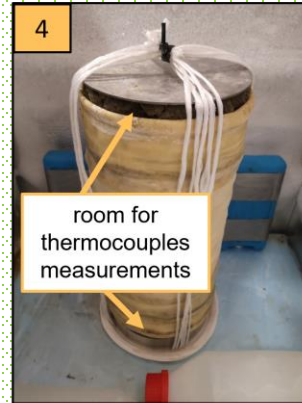
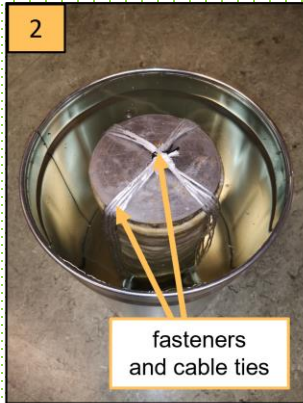
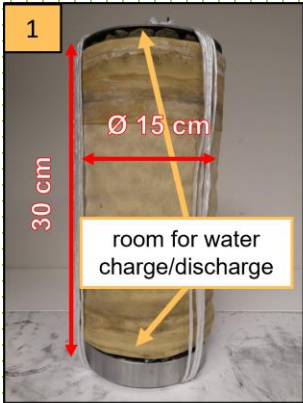
GJENNOMFØRELSE AV FRYSE-TININGSSYKLER

23 °C, 5 min

23 °C, 5 min

-15 °C, 24 h

23 °C, 24 h

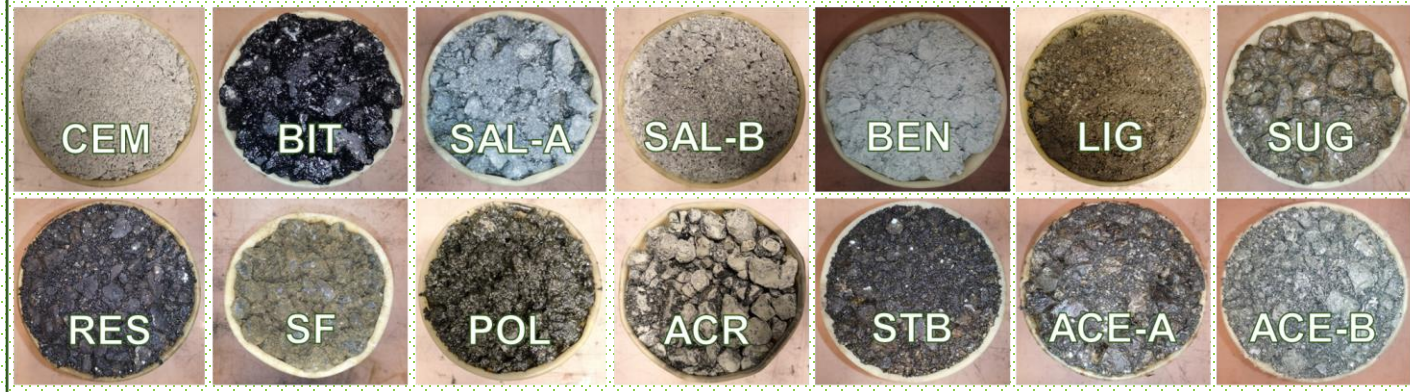


1. Specimen 2. Submersion 3. Excess water release 4. Unsaturated freezing 5. Water thawing 6. Drying in ventilated cabinet

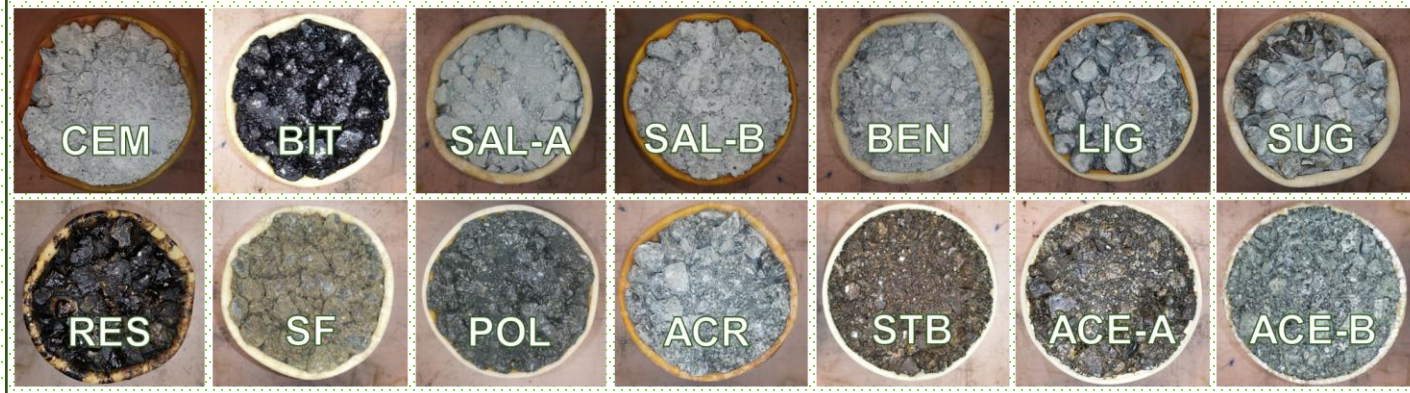
x 10 times

GJENNOMFØRELSE AV FRYSE-TININGSSYKLER

before FT cycles

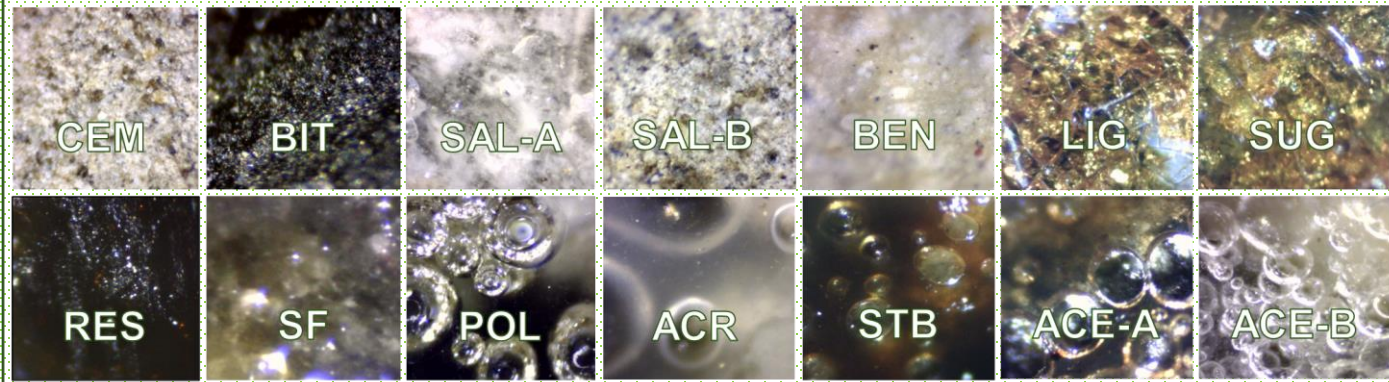


after FT cycles

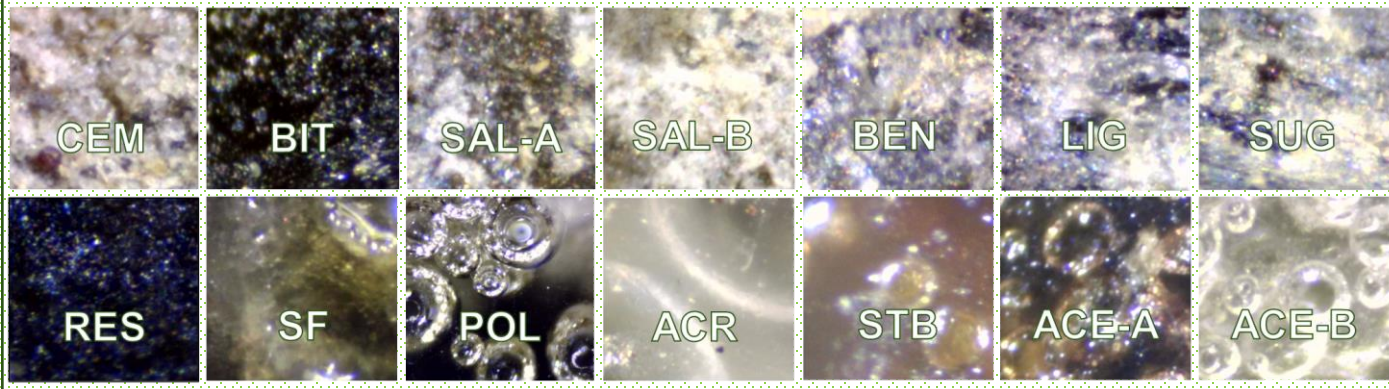


GJENNOMFØRELSE AV FRYSE-TININGSSYKLER

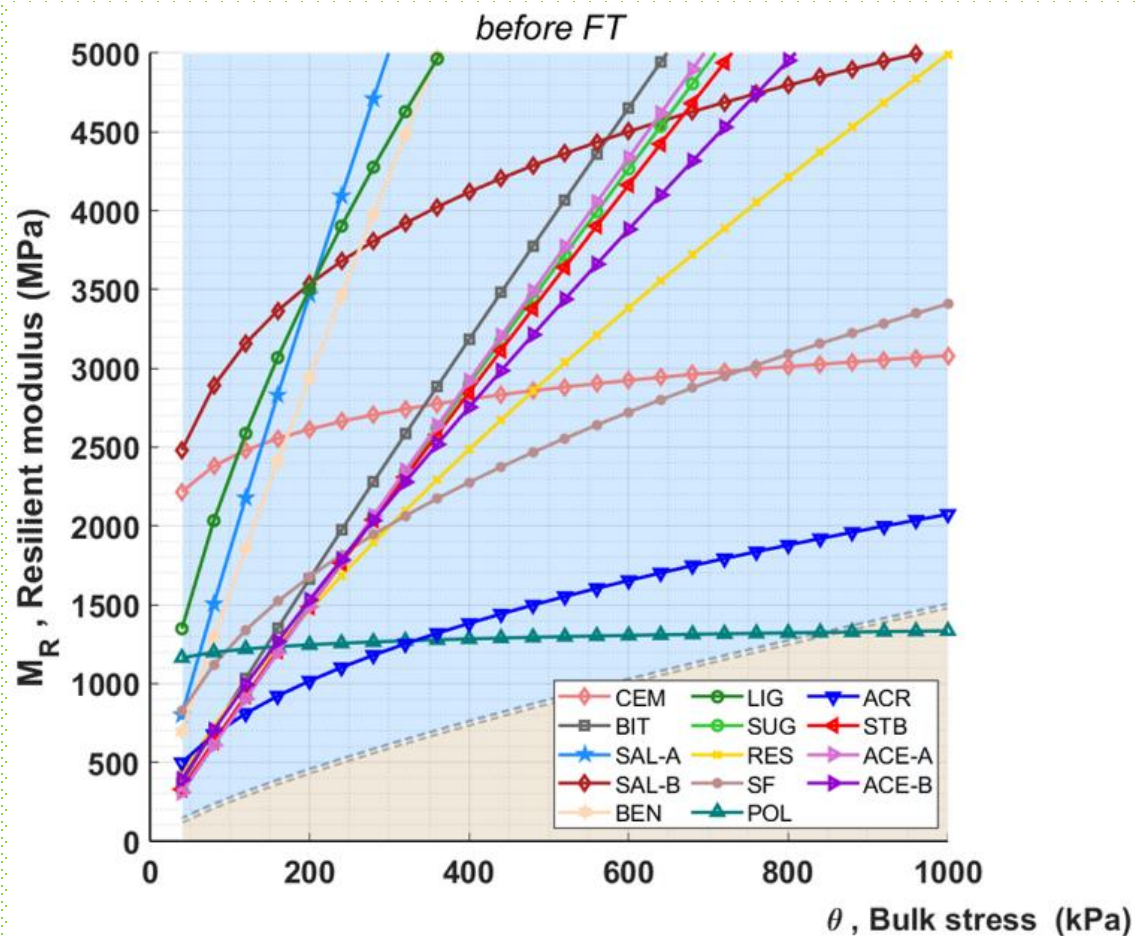
before FT cycles



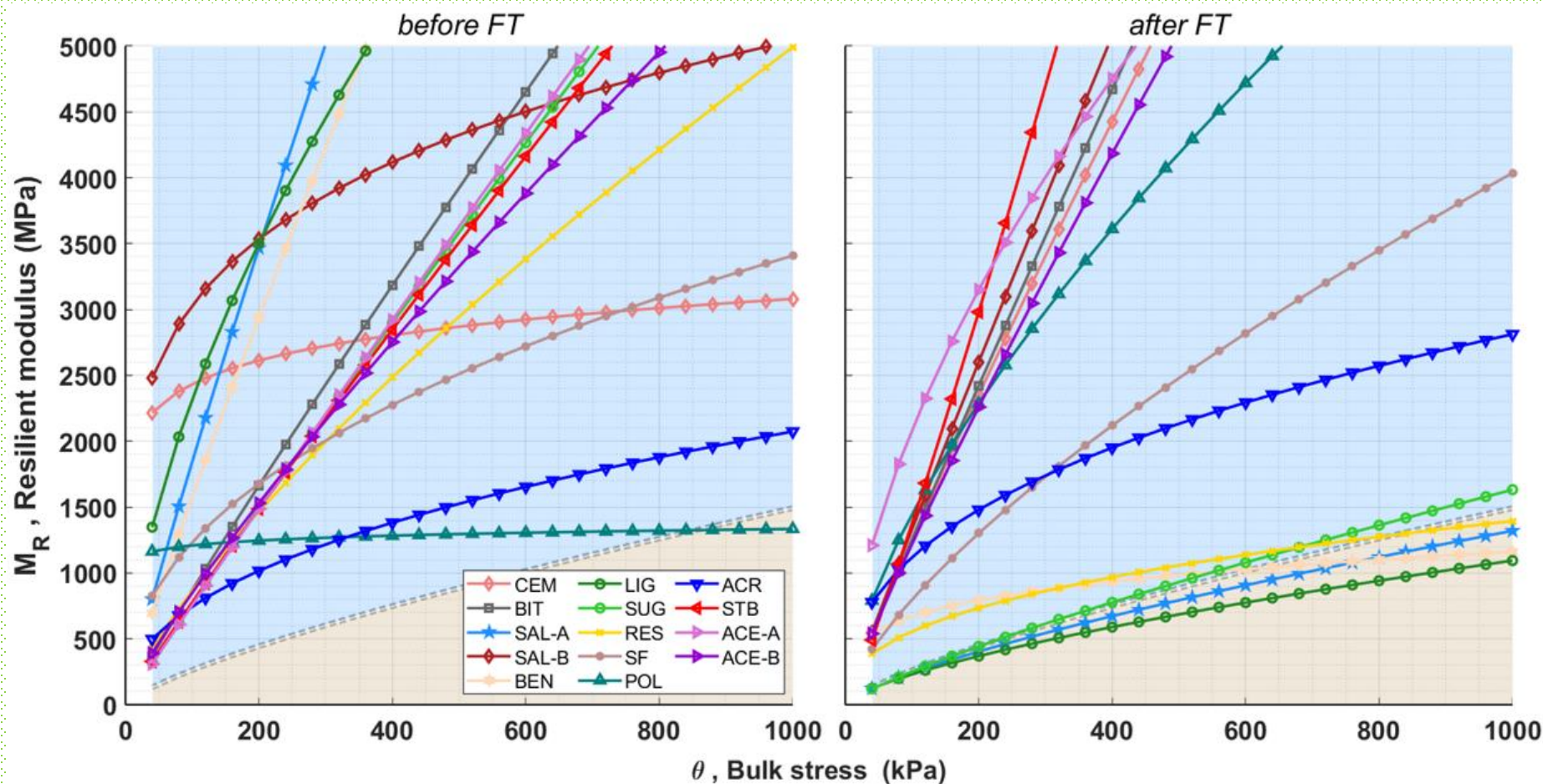
after FT cycles



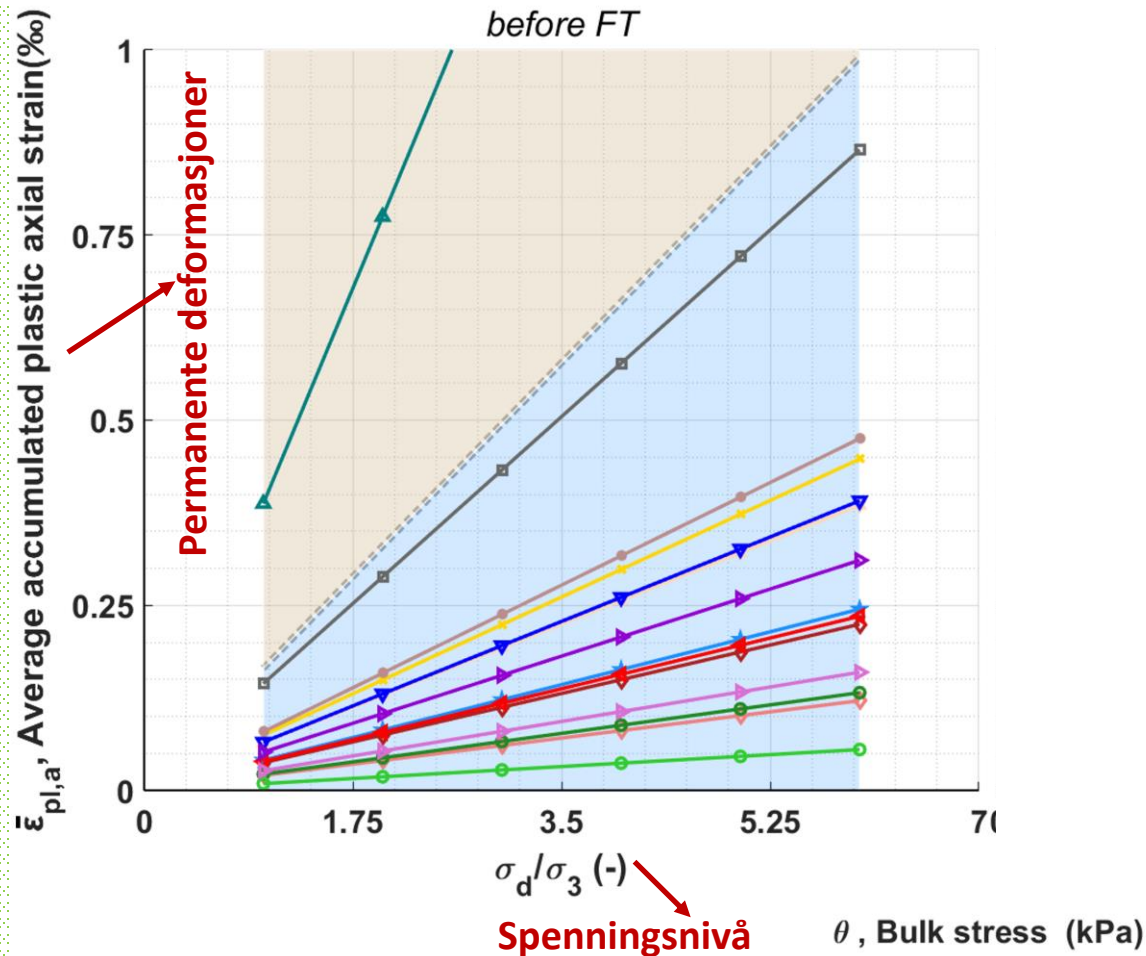
STIVHET, E-MODUL



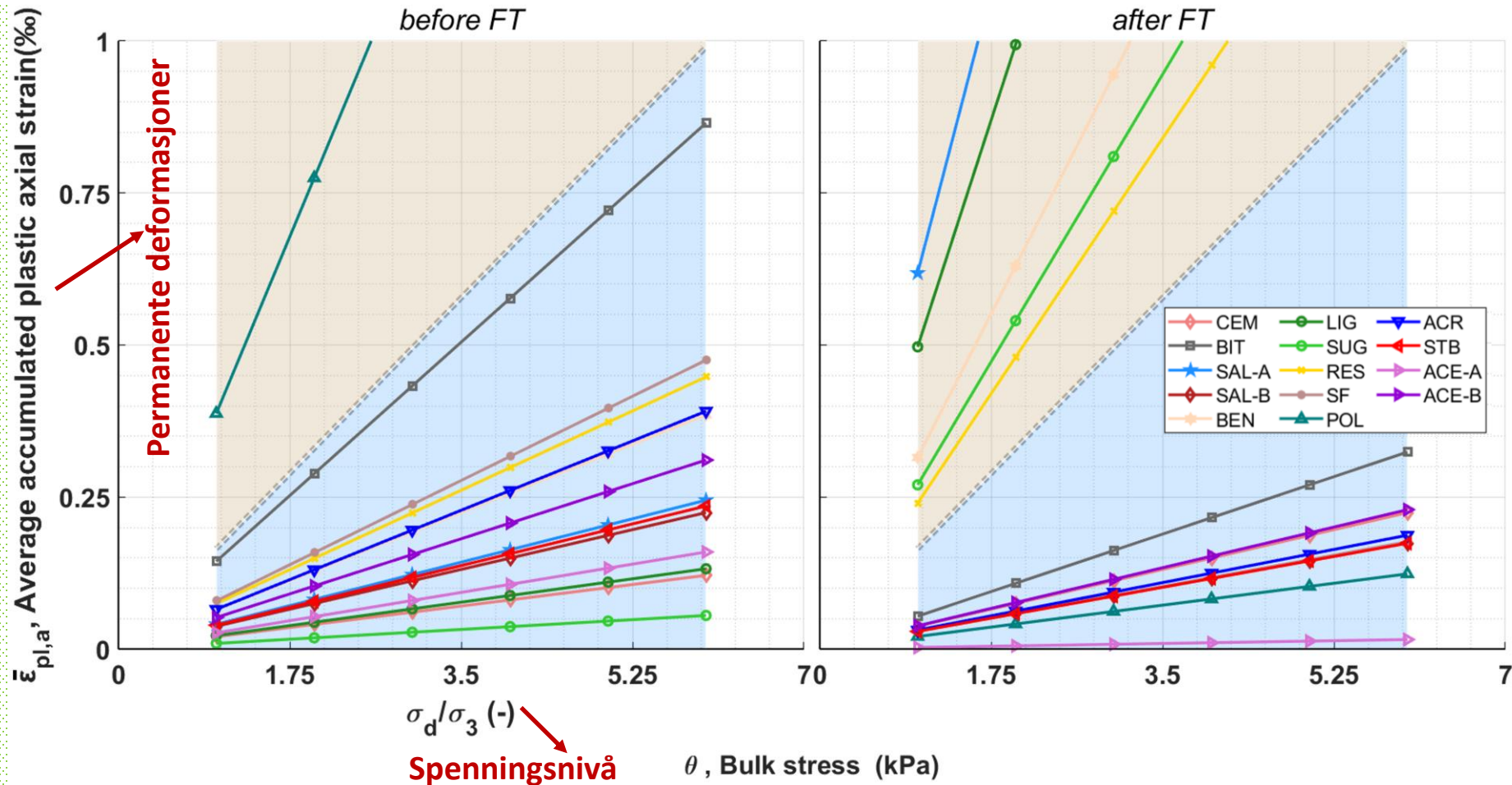
STIVHET, E-MODUL



PERMANENTE DEFORMASJONER

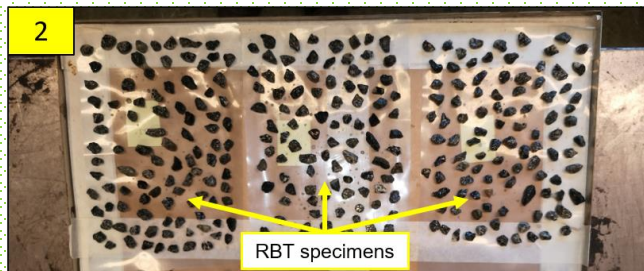


PERMANENTE DEFORMASJONER

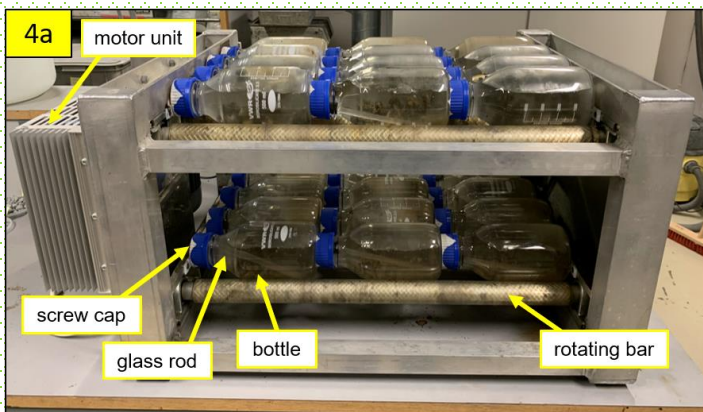


fraksjon 8-11 mm

RULLEFLASKE TEST



1. Loose distribution of coated aggregates
2. Positioning of RBT specimens for curing
3. Oven curing of RBT specimens
- 4a. Testing rolling machine with bottles (front)
- 4b. Testing rolling machine with bottles (above)

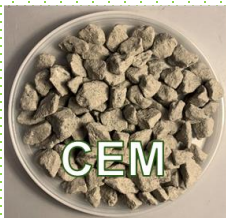


RULLEFLASKE TEST

before RBT



UGM



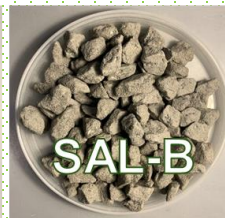
CEM



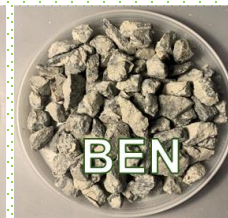
BIT



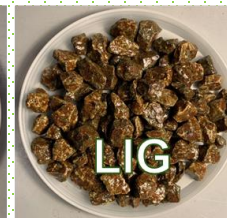
SAL-A



SAL-B



BEN



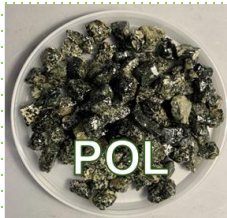
LIG



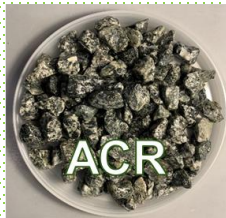
SUG



RES



POL



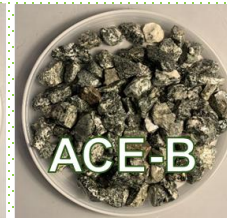
ACR



STB

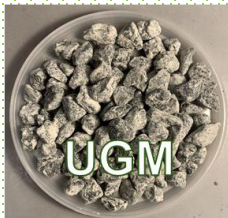


ACE-A

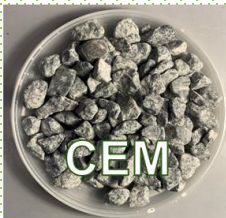


ACE-B

after RBT (24 h)



UGM



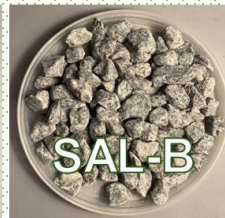
CEM



BIT



SAL-A



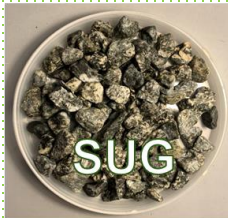
SAL-B



BEN



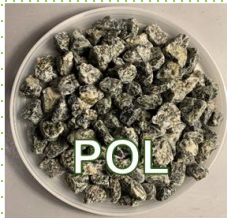
LIG



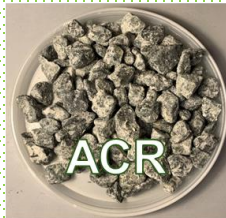
SUG



RES



POL



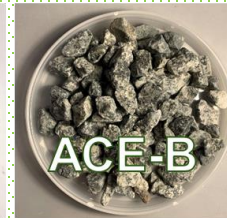
ACR



STB



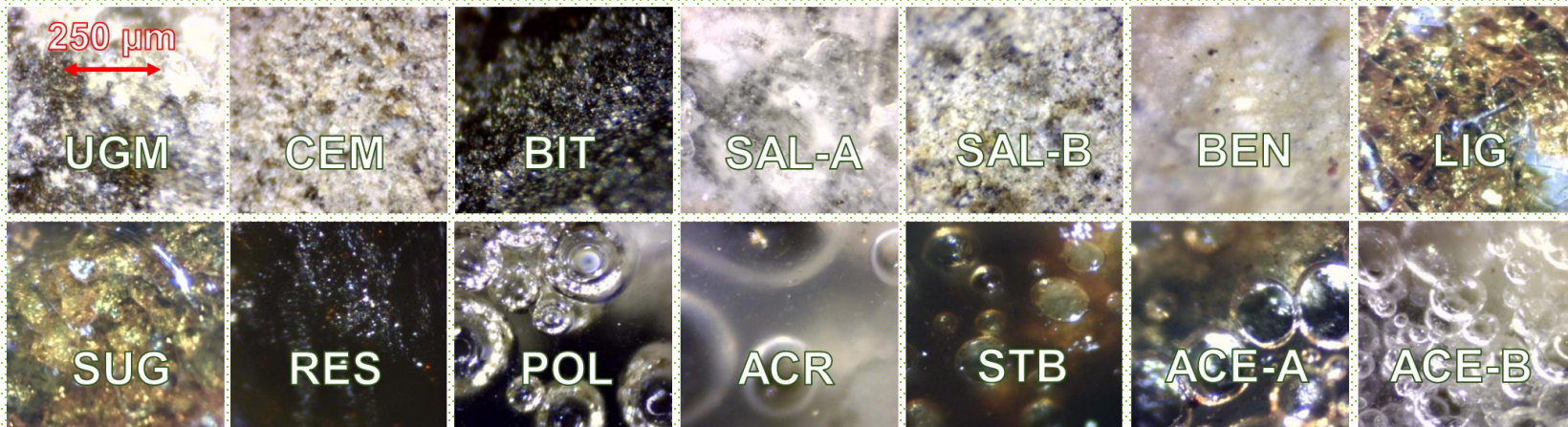
ACE-A



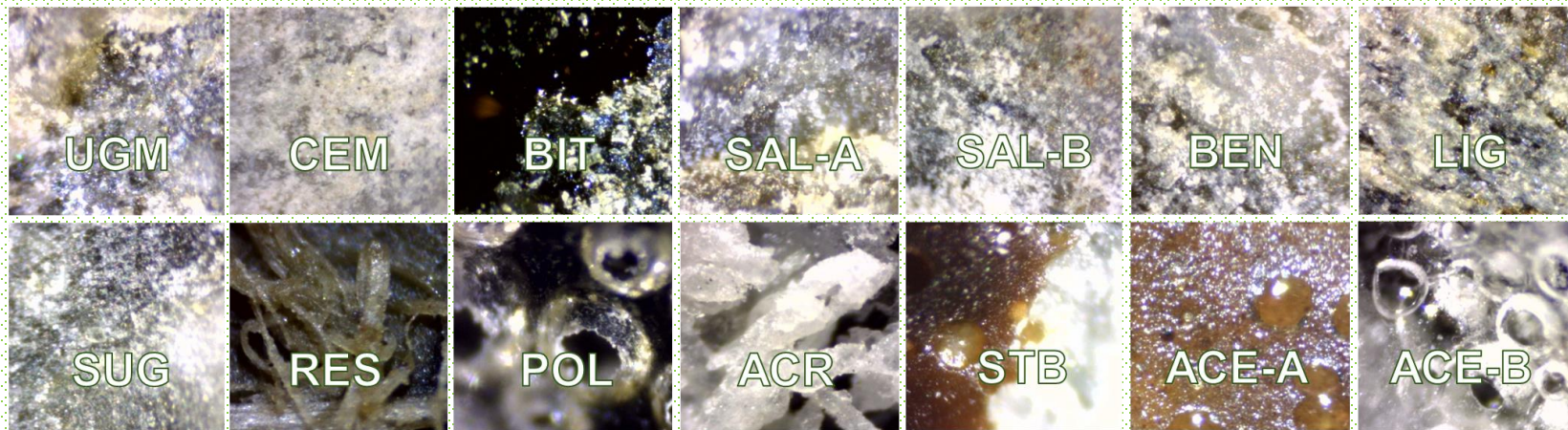
ACE-B

RULLEFLASKE TEST

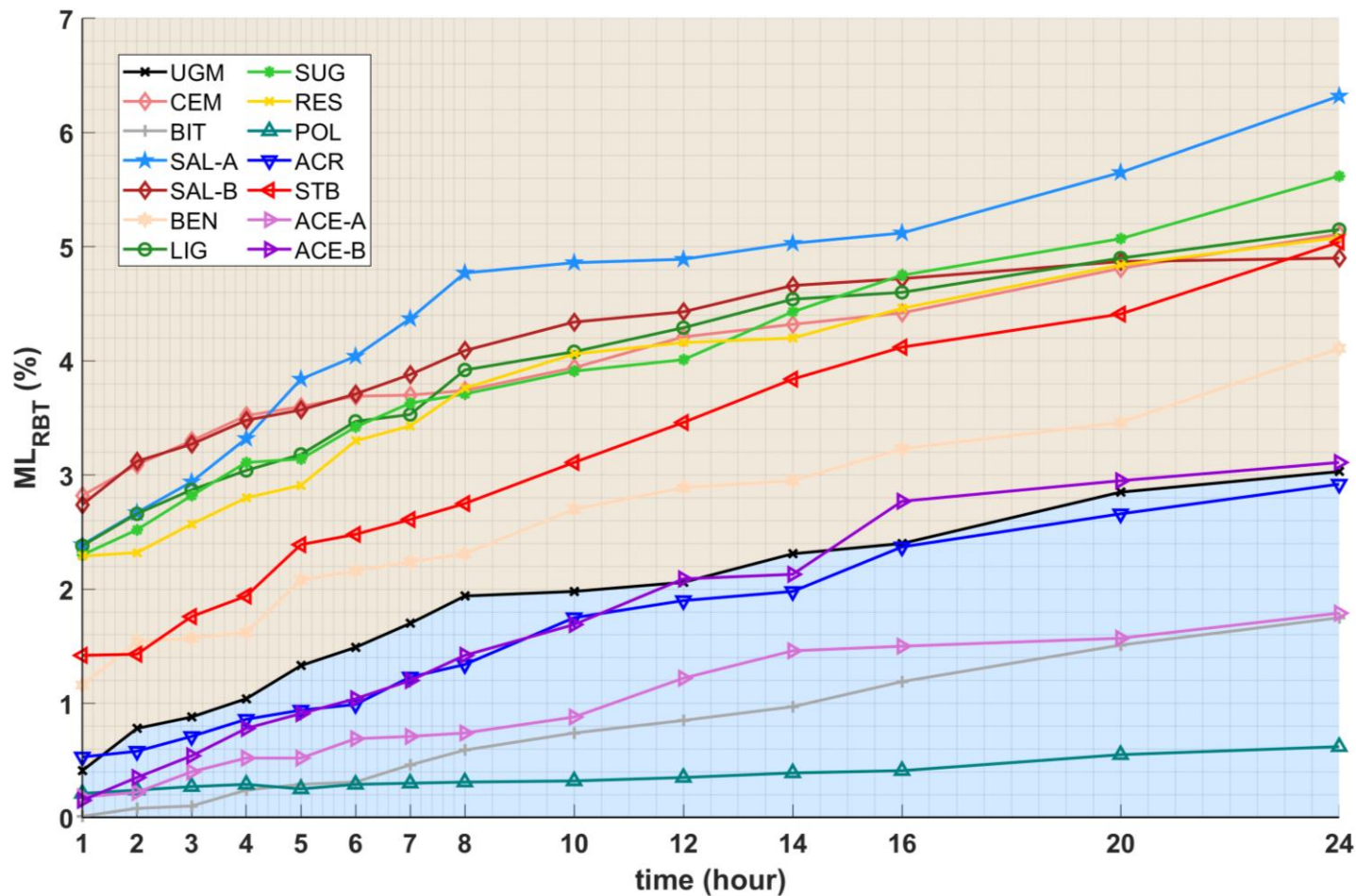
before RBT



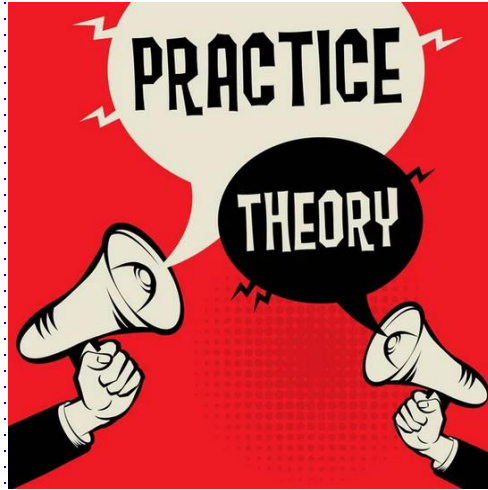
after RBT (24 h)



VEDHEFT



HVA BETYR ALT DETTE



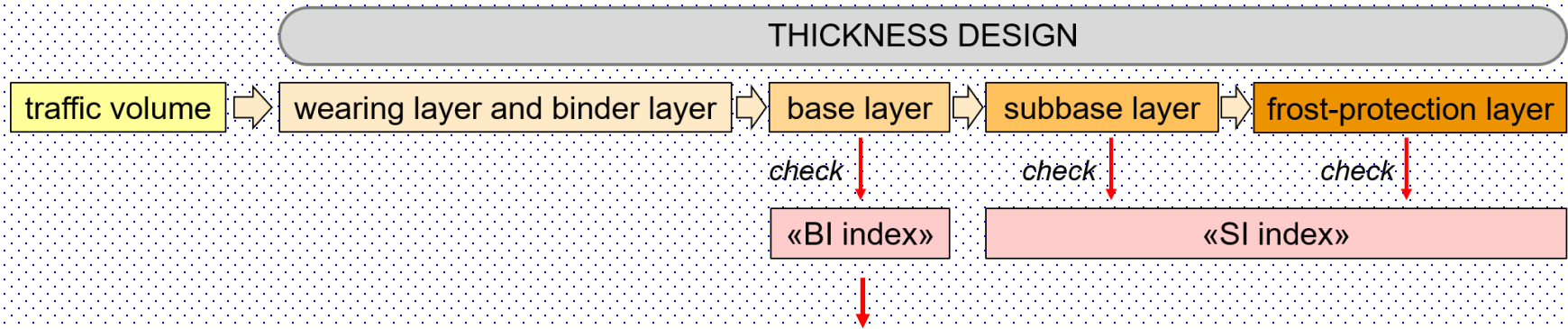
I PRAKTISK?

BYGGING AV STABILISERT BÆRELAG

"N200" PAVEMENT DESIGN CODE

THICKNESS EVALUATION OF STABILIZED BASE LAYER

FREMANGSMÅTE I VEGDESIGN, N200



**Lastfordelingskoeffisienter «a»
for å definere tykkelser for lagene i vegkroppen**

De kan beregnes basert på RLTT resultater

TYKKELSE AV STABILISERT BÆRELAG, N200

Lastfordelingskoeffisienter «a»

Values of load distribution coefficients a and thickness of road base layers for different stabilization treatments.

Technology	E_{200} <i>fra RLTT</i>	a	Thickness of stabilized base	Thickness reduction compared to UGM base ^a
	(kPa)	(-)	(cm)	(cm)
CEM	2614	2.10 ^d	8.5	11.5
BIT	1664	2.00	10.0	10.0
SAL-B ^b	3535	2.10 ^d	7.5	12.5
LIG ^c	1936	2.10	9.5	10.5
SUG ^c	969	1.70	11.5	8.5
RES ^c	1101	1.75	11.0	9.0
SF	1302	1.85	10.5	9.5
POL	1246	1.85	10.5	9.5
ACR	1017	1.70	11.5	8.5
STB	1487	1.95	10.0	10.0
ACE-A	1486	1.95	10.0	10.0
ACE-B	1530	1.95	10.0	10.0

^a Thickness of UGM base is 20 cm.

^b Used in addition to CEM.

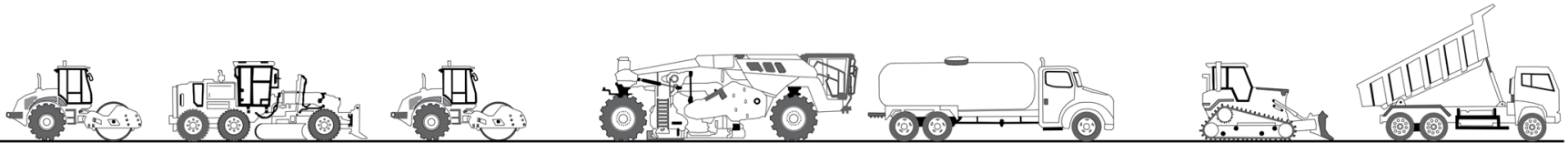
^c Good stabilization with no exposure to water (e.g., proper drainage system, dry regions).

BYGGING AV STABILISERT BÆRELAG

"N200" PAVEMENT DESIGN CODE

THICKNESS EVALUATION OF STABILIZED BASE LAYER

CONSTRUCTION OF STABILIZED BASE LAYER



"HERMES CO₂" TOOL

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COSTS



SCAN ME

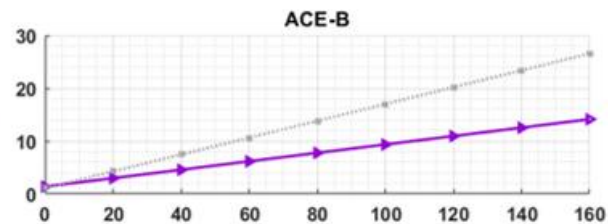
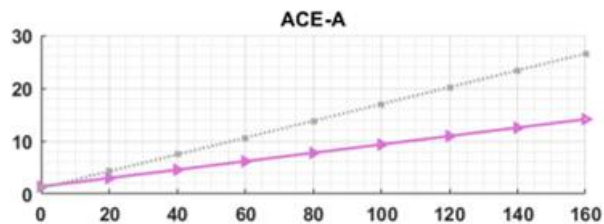
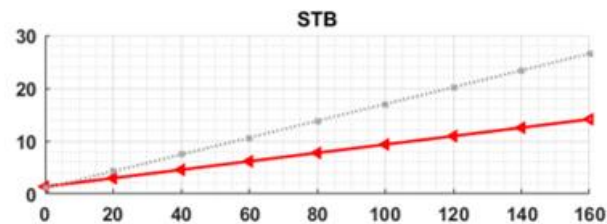
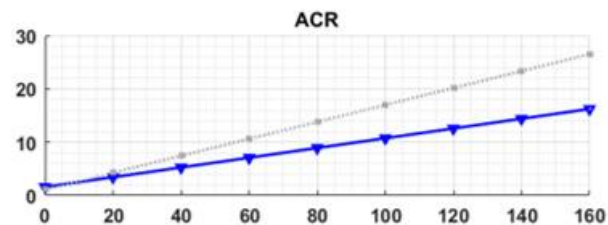
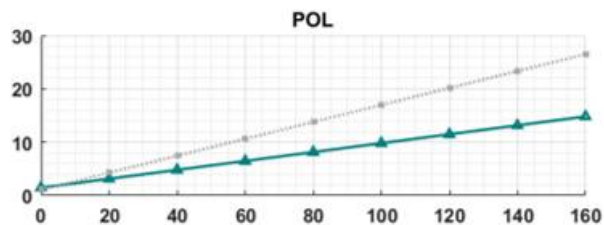
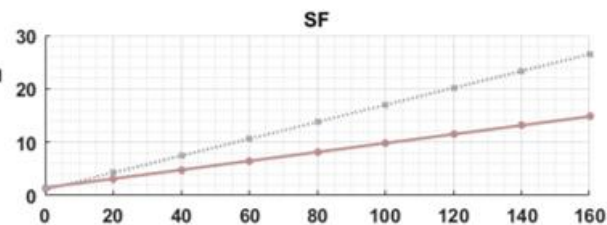
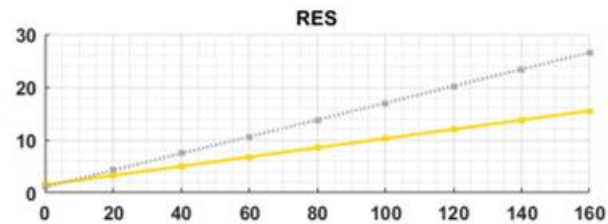
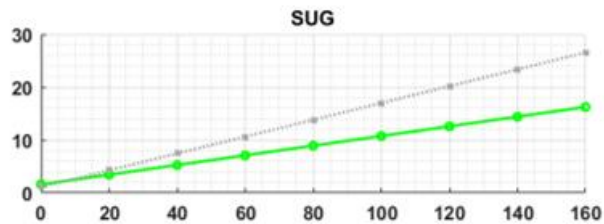
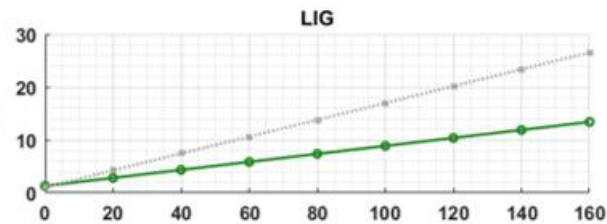
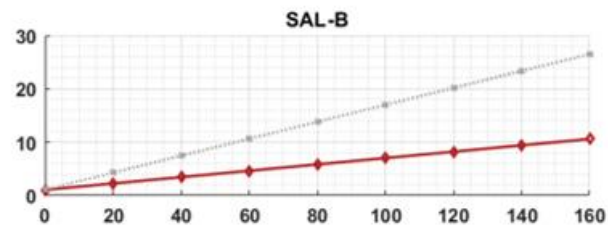
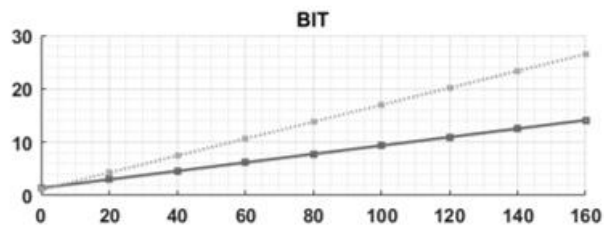
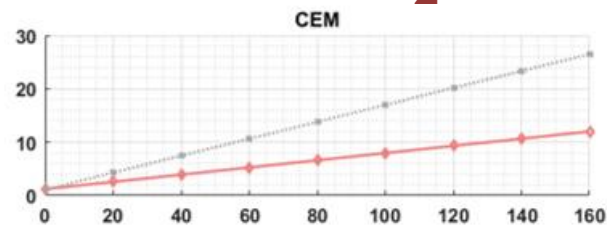
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2021.100436>

BYGGING AV STABILISERT BÆRELAG



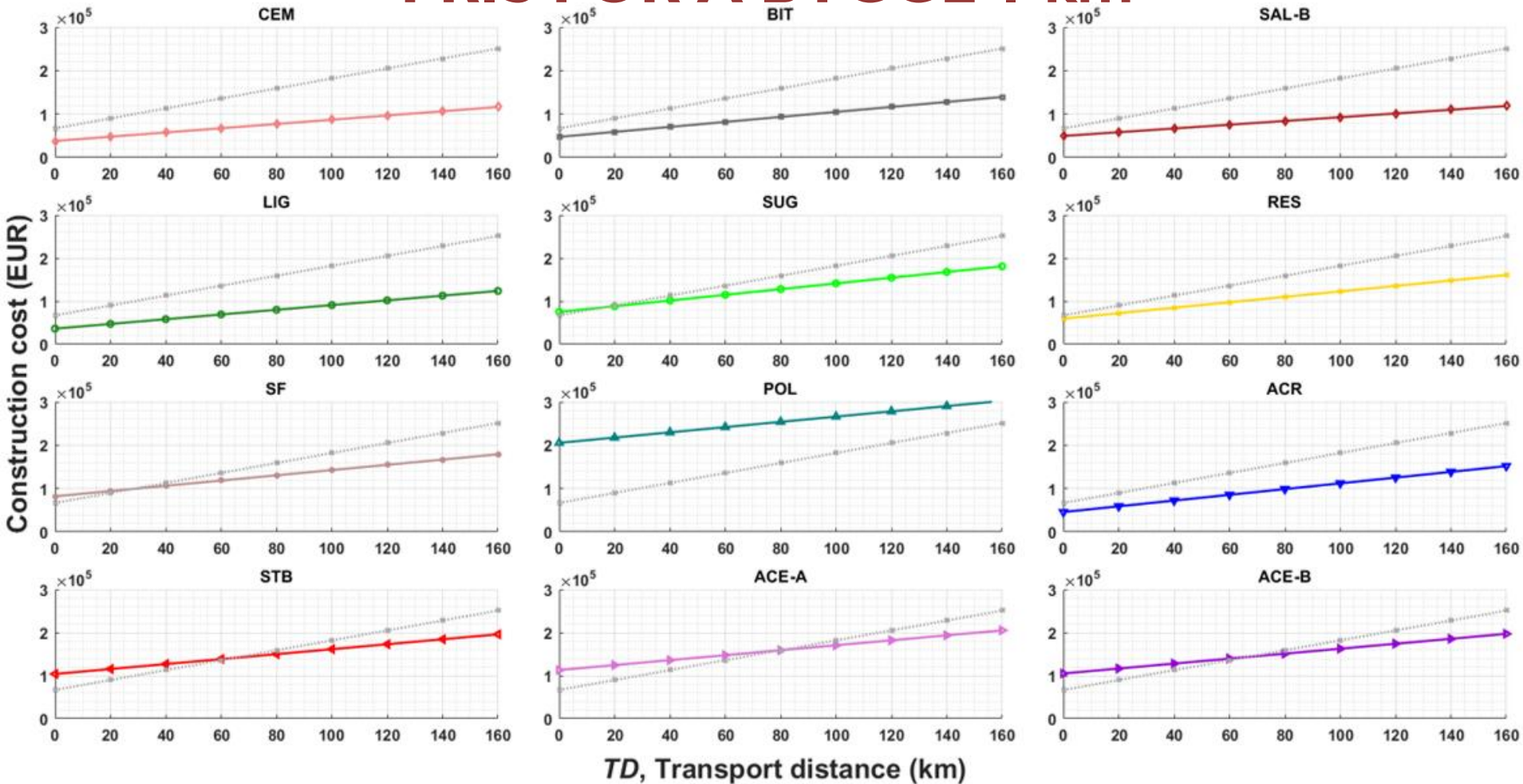
CO₂ UTSLIPP FOR Å BYGGE I km

CO₂ emission (t)



TD, Transport distance (km)

PRIS FOR Å BYGGE 1 km



TUSEN TAKK FOR OPPMERKSOMHETEN





[https://doi.org/10.1061/\(ASCE\)MT.1943-5533.0004406](https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)MT.1943-5533.0004406)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.133752>

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