



Concrete Roads

The sustainable choice!

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Contents:

- The situation in Sweden
- Presentation of a modern concrete road project, E4 Uppsala
- New concept for concrete road building
- Sustainability: Are we focusing on the right things?

Examples: **Fuel efficiency**
 Particle emissions
 Lighting energy requirements

- Conclusions



The situation in Sweden

Category	Length, km
State roads	98 400
Local roads	46 500
Private roads	200 000
=	344 900
Highways cat A	1 860
Highways cat B	360
=	2 220
Asphalt (cat A)	1793 (~ 96 %)
Concrete (cat A)	67 (~ 4 %)

} ?

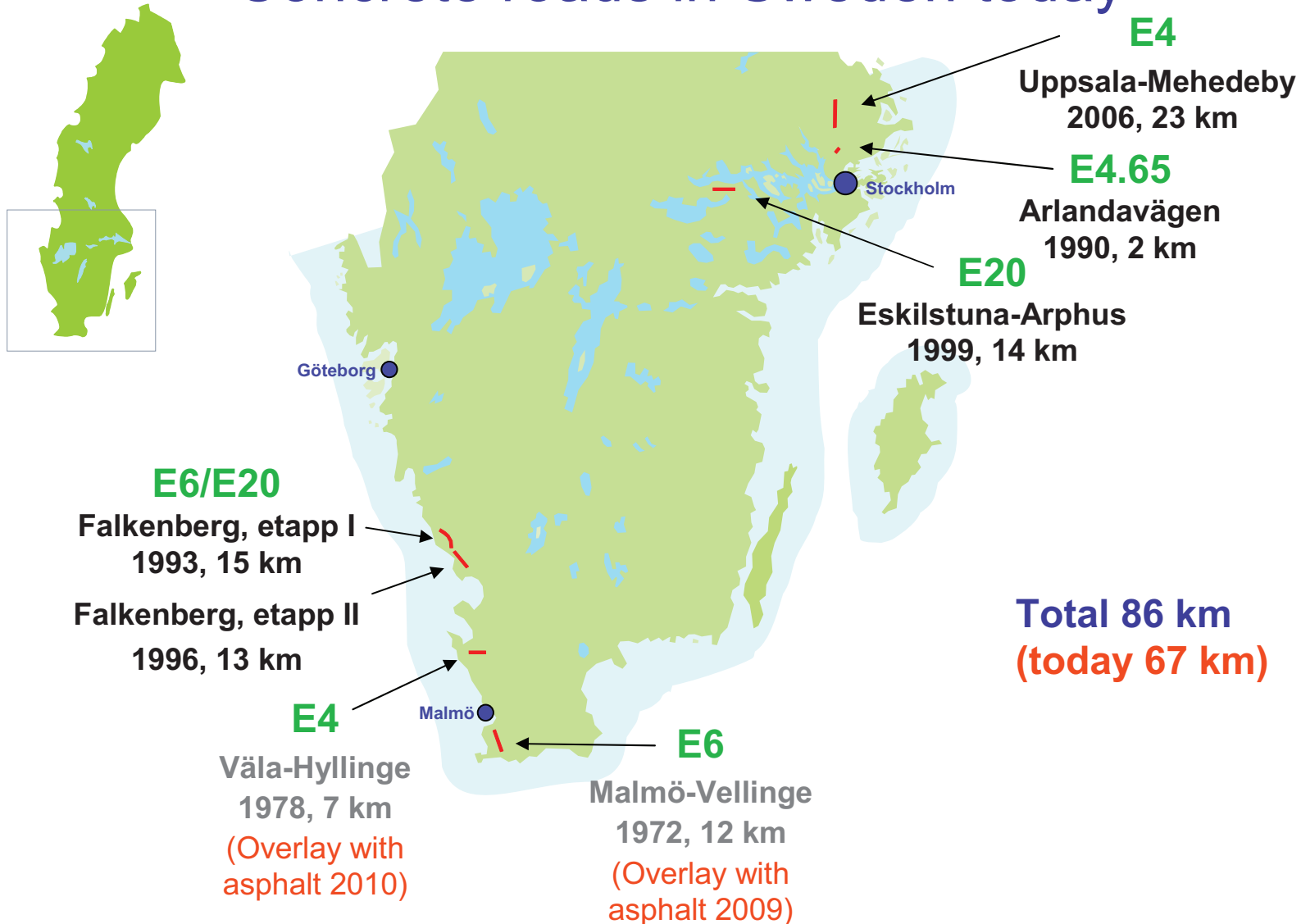
Misconception frequently heard

- Investment cost
- Difficult to construct/lay
- Difficult to maintain
- Energy requirements for cement/concrete
- Concrete is noisy
- etc.....
- etc....
- etc....

However modern concrete technology and life cycle analysis dispute this!

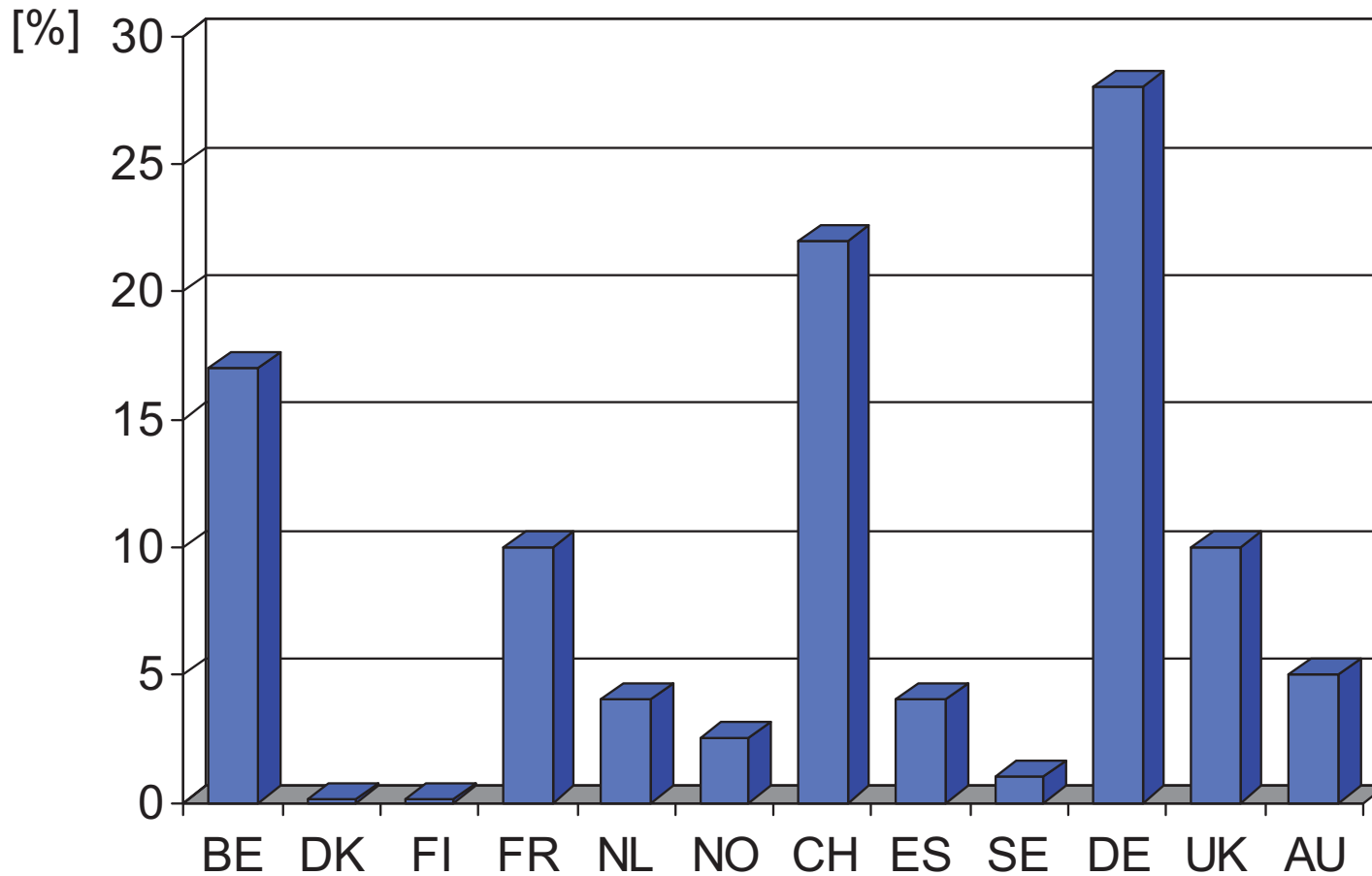


Concrete roads in Sweden today



Total 86 km
(today 67 km)

“Current“ status of Concrete Pavements



Number of concrete roads in different European countries after European Commission (1999)



Road E4 Uppsala – Mehedeby

Facts about the project:

Schedule: sep -2002 -- okt -2007

Road section: Motorway

Road length: 78 km (Concrete 23 km/Asphalt 55 km)

Concrete: 23 000 – 15 000 vehicles/day

Asphalt: 15 000 – 12 000 vehicles/day

Bridges: 102 st

Contractor:

- South part, Veidekke ASA
- North part, PEAB AB

Subcontractor for concrete, Eurovia Beton GmbH

Facts about the concrete



E4 Uppsala - Mehedeby:

- Time: June – October 2006
- Concrete i both directions: 23 km
- Width: 9 m
- Thickness: 200 mm
- Speed capacity: 1,0-1,4 m/min
- Total surface: ca 420 000 m²
- Concrete volume: ca 85 000 m³

Laying technology

Slipform paving and treatment of the road surface



Movie

New concrete road
E4 Uppsala - Mehedeby

Concrete surface



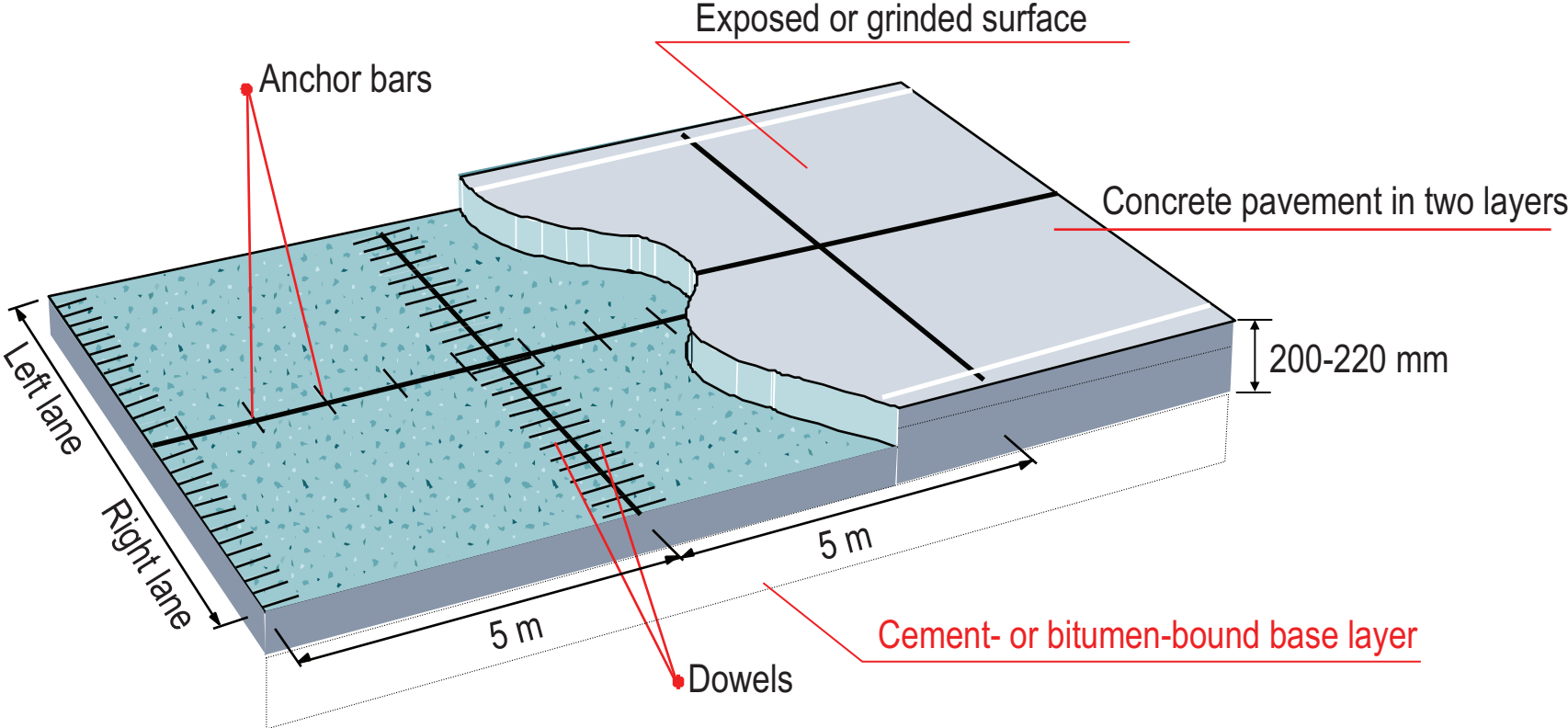
Exposed aggregate



Diamond grinded

Concrete Roads in Sweden today

PJCP





The situation for concrete roads in Sweden today.

- What type of concrete roads will be constructed in the future?
- Where are our focus today?

The traffic on Swedish motorways



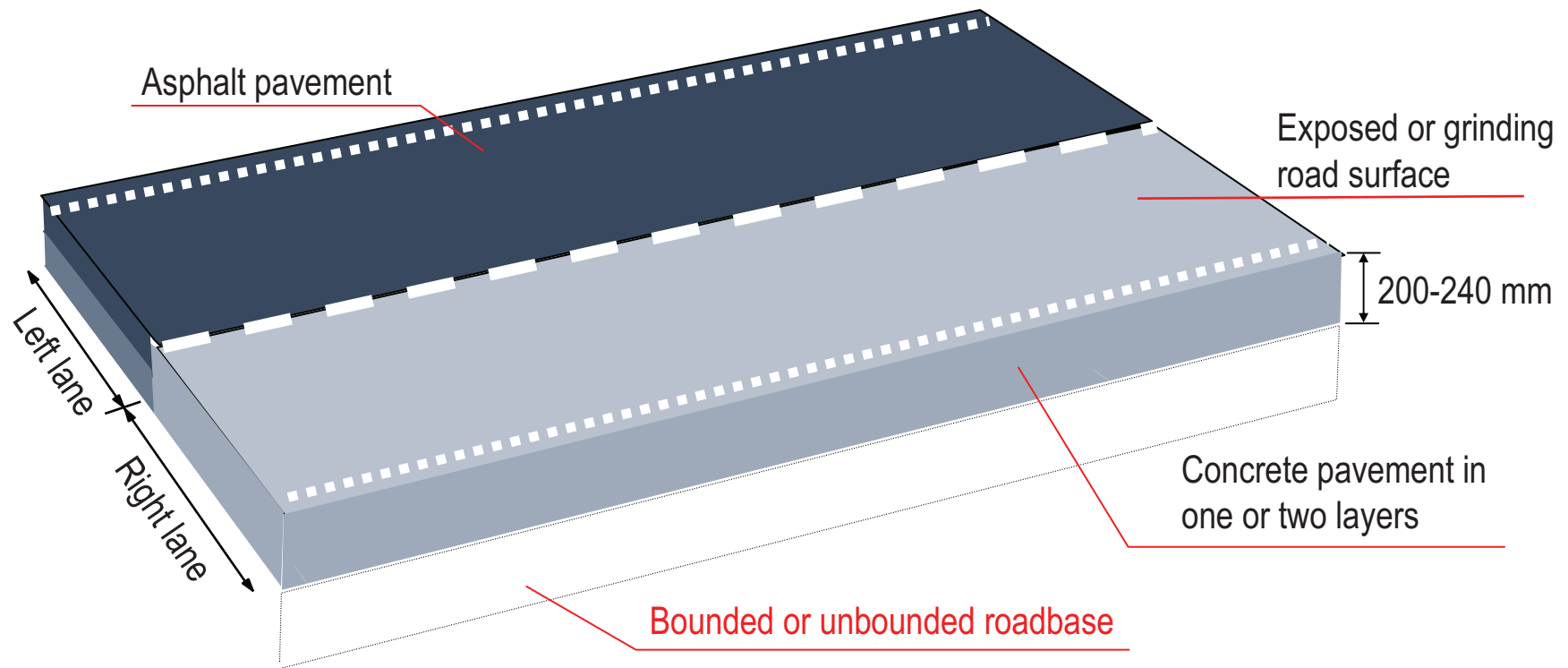
75 - 95% of all traffic in right lane

95 -100% of all heavy traffic in right lane

Highways: A new concept for Sweden?

PJCP or CRCP?

Motorway



Experience from other countrys



Experience from other countrys



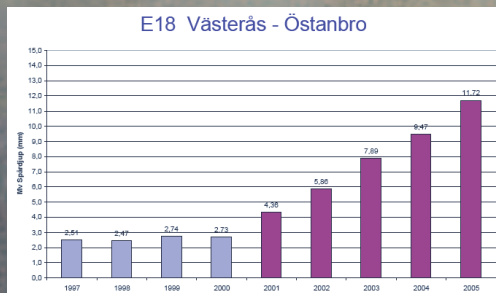
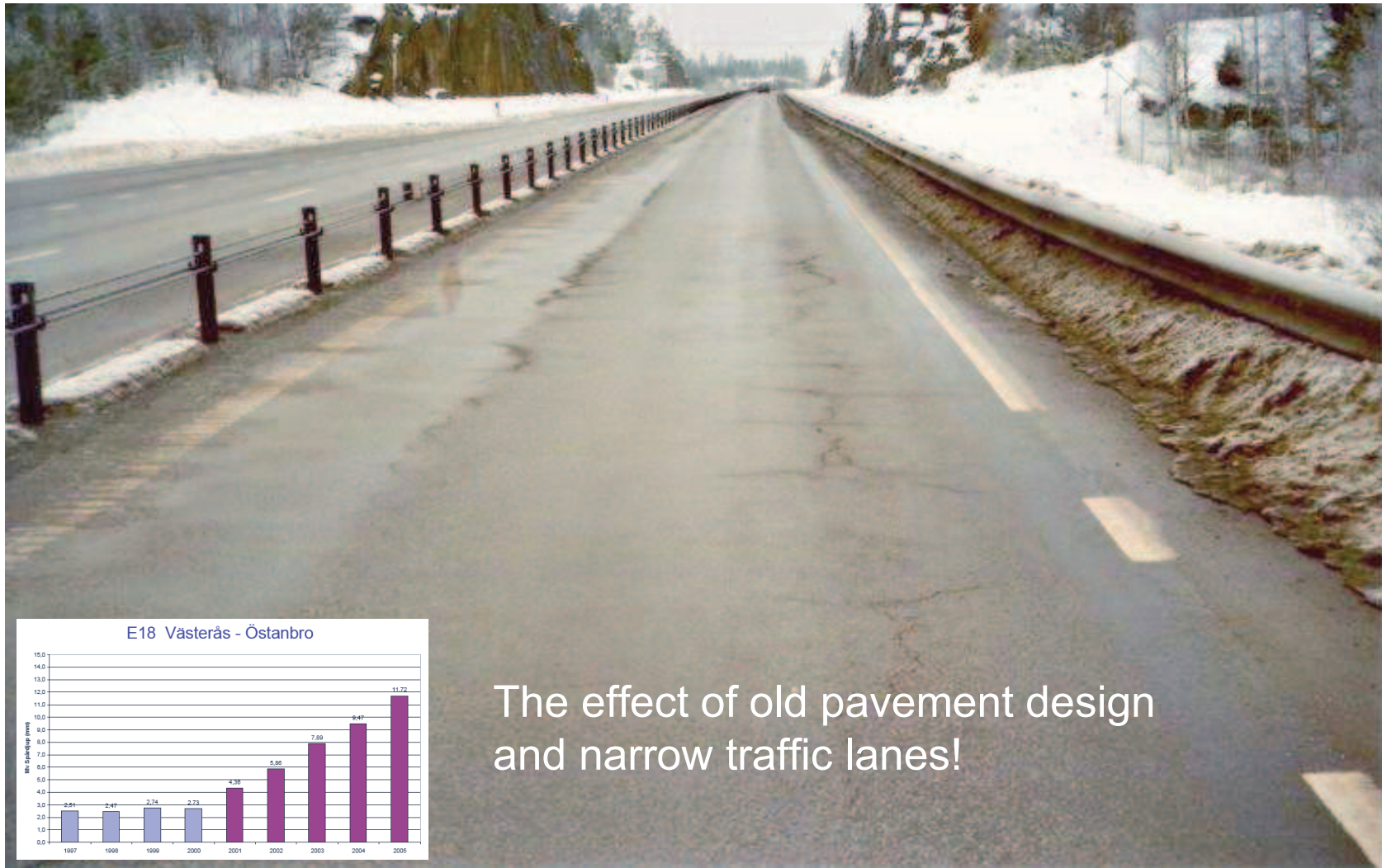
A3 förbi Köln

Pilot project in Sweden 1988



E4 Södertälje

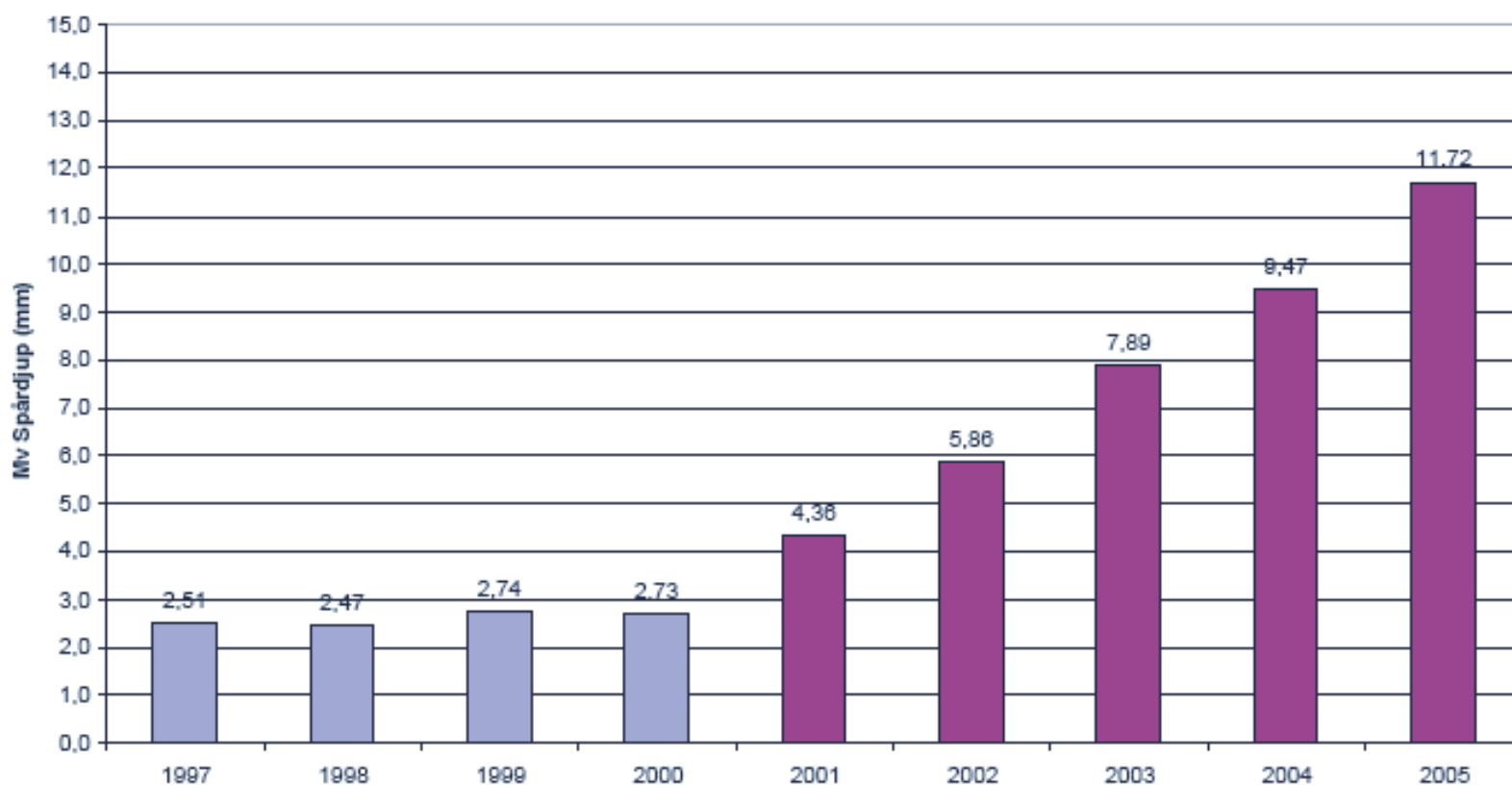
Old 2 road lanes rebuilt to 2+1 road lanes



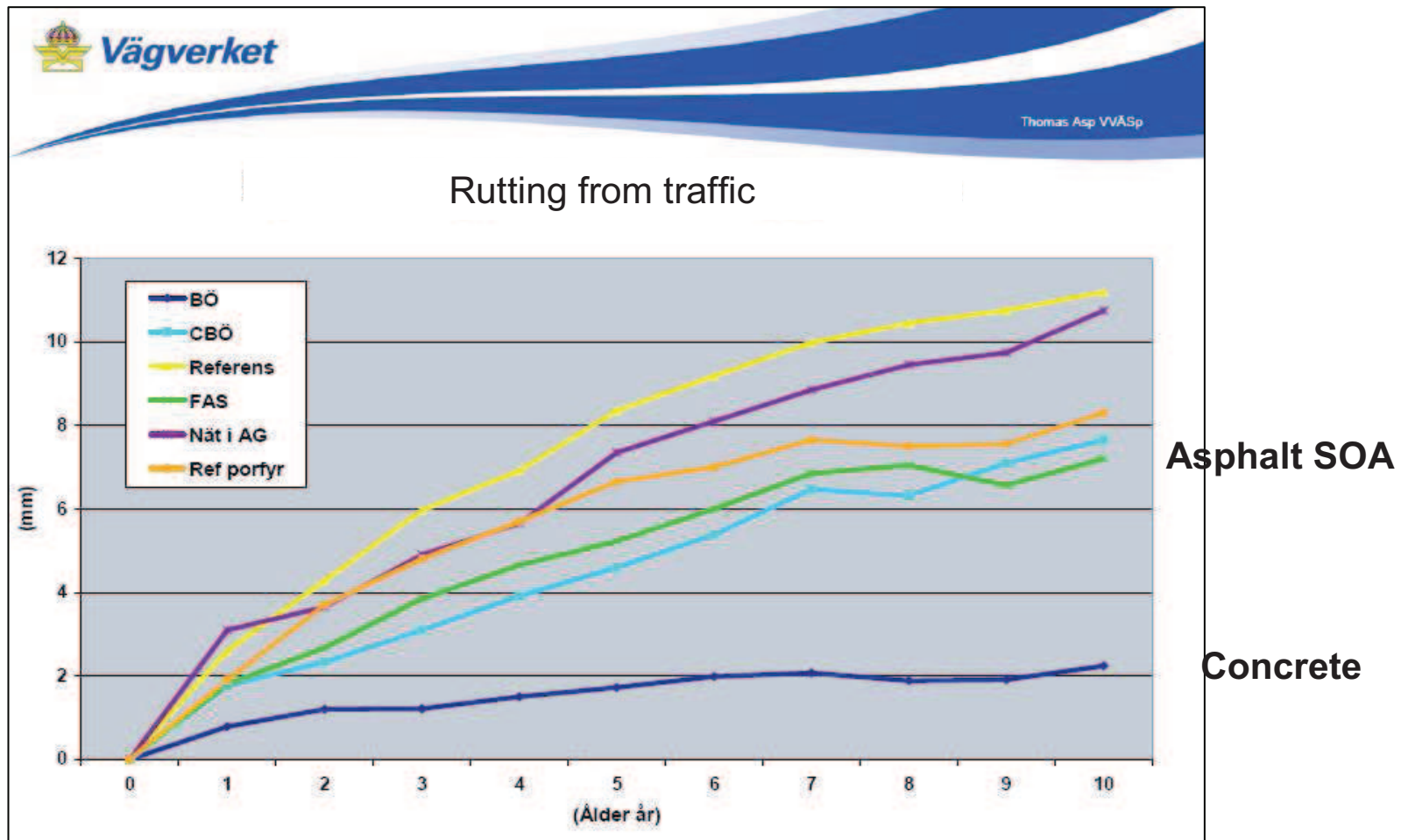
The effect of old pavement design and narrow traffic lanes!

Rut depth development after conversion to 2+1

E18 Västerås - Östanbro



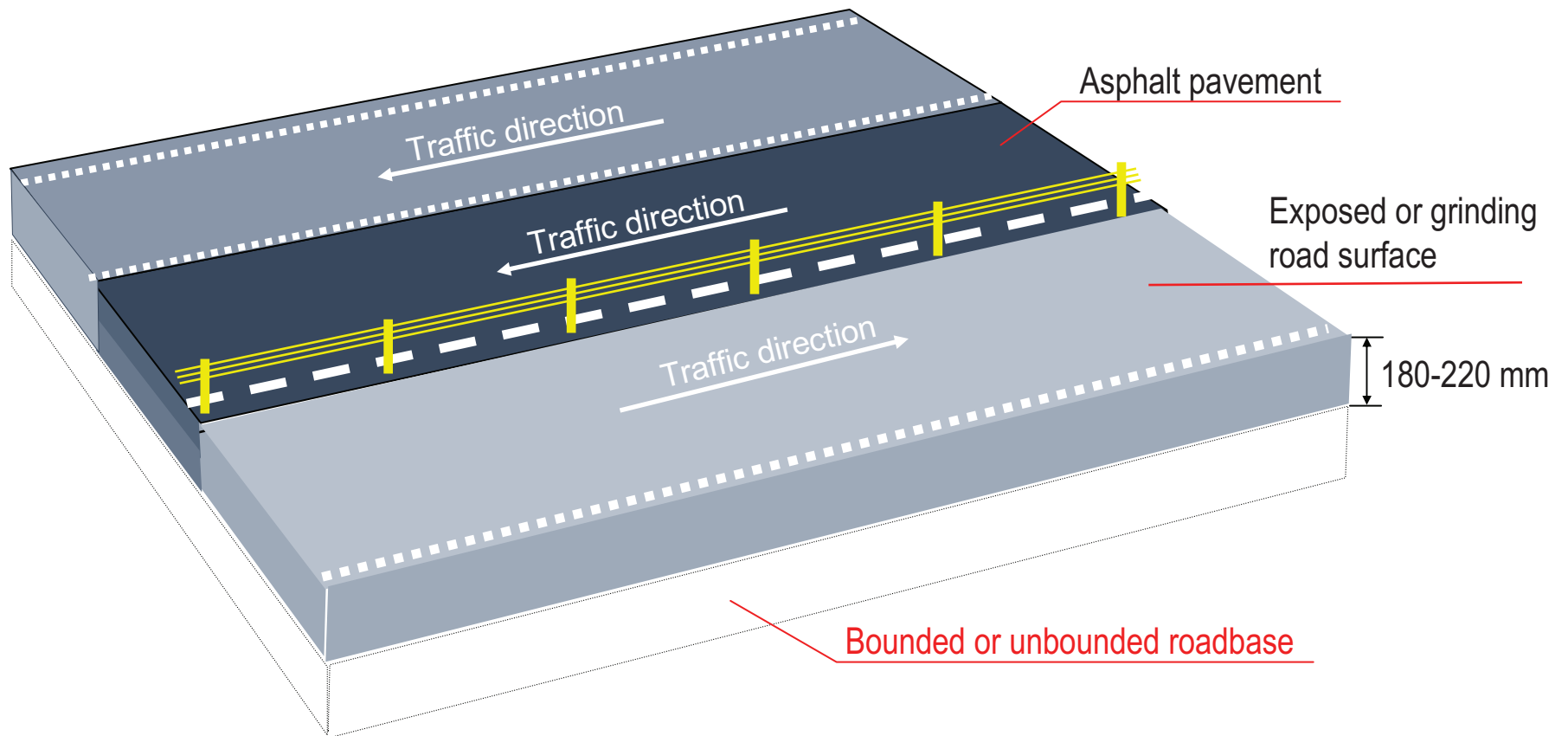
10-years experience of different pavement in Sweden from test on E6 Fastarp - Heberg



Another type of concrete roads?

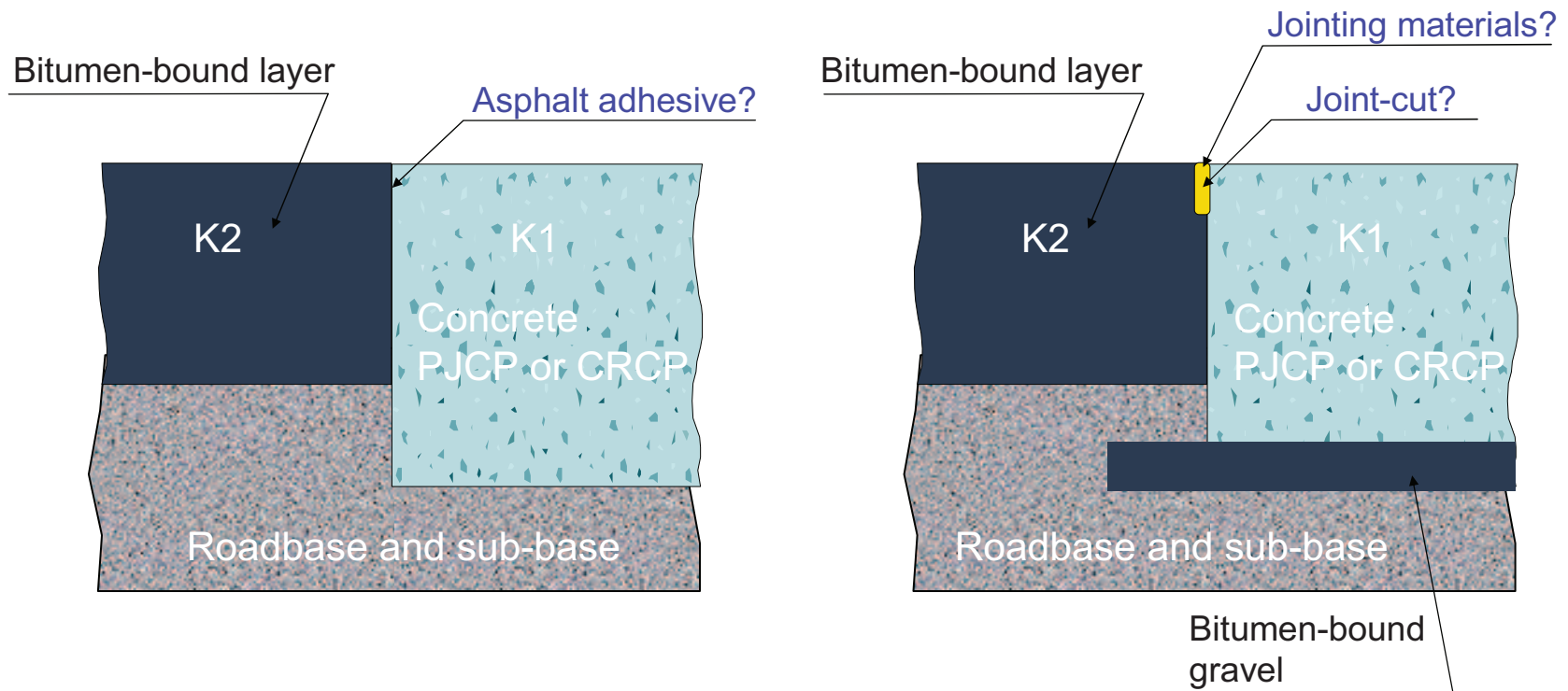
2+1 road lane

PJCP or CRCP?



Design of longitudinal joint between concrete and asphalt in traffic lane

Example





Sustainability and Pavements: Are We Focusing on the Right Things?



**11th International Symposium
on Concrete Roads
13-15 October , 2010
Seville, Spain**

**Leif G. Wathne, P.E.
American Concrete Pavement Association**



Sustainability

- Highway Engineer will focus on
 - Structural design
 - Pavement materials
 - Construction
- Items such as:
 - Recycling
 - Industrial byproducts
 - Resource conservation



***Are we missing
significant
opportunities?***

***Are we missing
the target?***

Sustainability? **YES!**

- Opportunities are missed by ignoring the operational or use-phase of the pavement!
- Research suggests the long-term, cumulative benefits are staggering (...*Europe and North America*).
- Mostly relates to **fuel use** and **surface reflectivity**
- So, central question for engineers/administrators: In the context of sustainable practices...

Are we focusing on the right things?

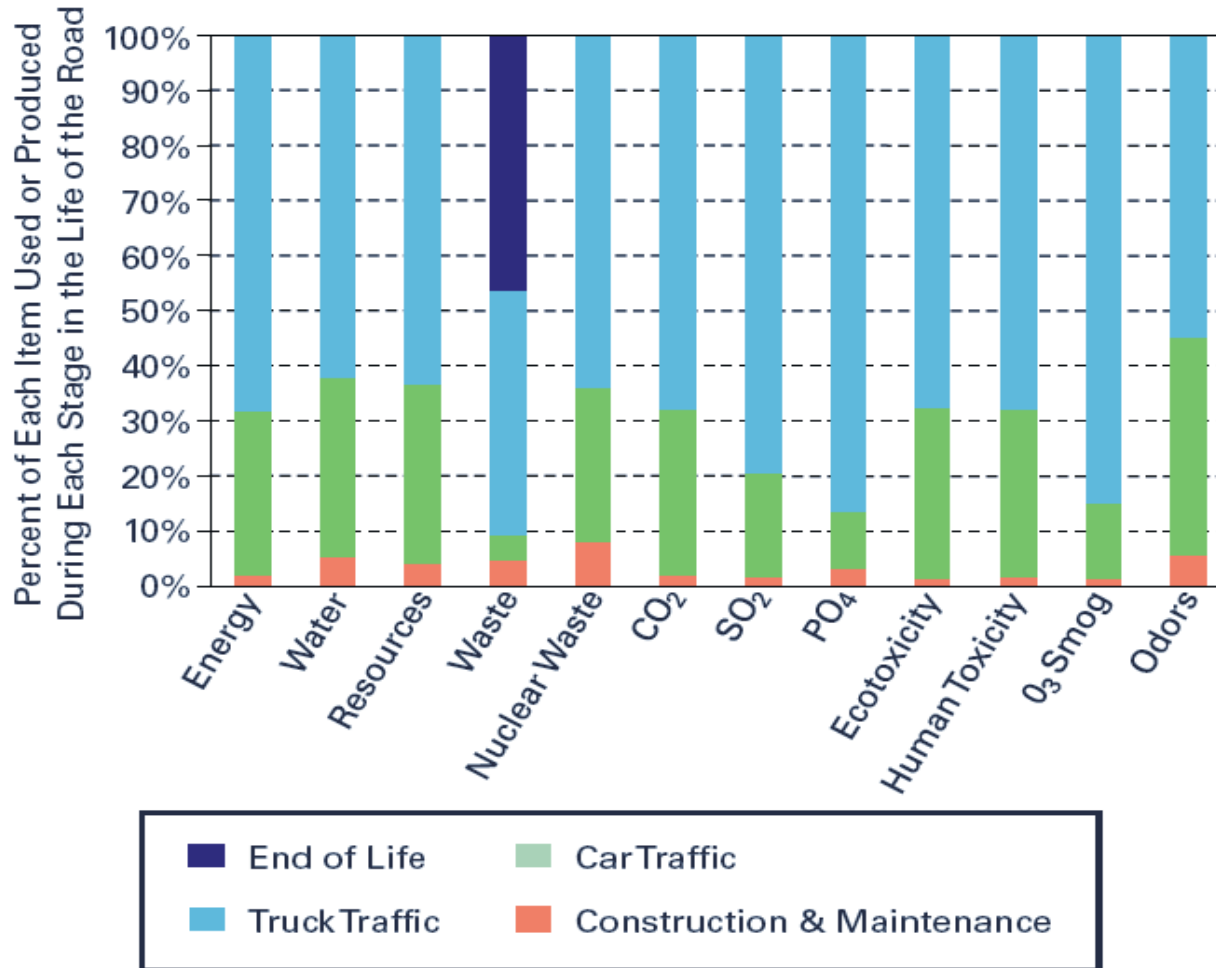
■ Sustainability and Roadways...

What to make of all these opportunities?

- *Cradle-to-grave* or *end-to-end* analysis has emerged...
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
- Involves a “*cumulative analysis of impacts throughout all stages of the life cycle*”

What should we be doing?

Ecoprofile of different life cycle stages



[Centre d'Energetique de l'Ecole des Mines de Paris]

What should we be doing?

- From this LCA we see:
 - Overall impacts from use-phase dwarfs impacts from ALL other phases of the roadway life cycle
 - From energy perspective... construction and maintenance accounts for less than 2% of the entire energy footprint [*EAPA 2004*]
- Therefore (as an example):
 - Just a 3% improvement in the truck/car portion of the ecoprofile would offset the entire construction and maintenance ecoprofile!

■ What should we be doing?

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What should we be doing?

What are these use/operational-phase impacts?

- **Vehicle fuel consumption rates**

- Pavement rigidity
- Pavement smoothness

- **Pavement surface reflectivity (albedo)**

- Urban heat island mitigation
- Lighting need
- Global cooling potential

- **Particle emissions**

Measurement of Fuel Consumption

- **Introduction:**
- **Road E4 at Uppsala in Sweden**
- **Asphalt and Concrete Pavement**
- **Car Fuel Measurements**
 - - June 2008 (24 + 24 measurements, two nights)
 - - June 2010 (24 + 24 measurements, two nights)
- **Fuel Measurements, Heavy Duty Vehicle**
 - - July 2009 (12 measurements, a hot summerday)
 - - July 2010 (12 measurements, a hot summerday)

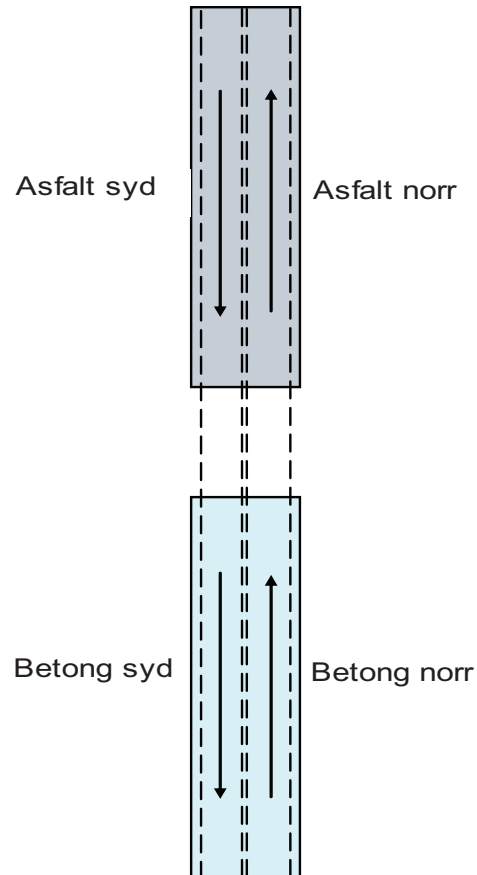
Car Fuel Measurement Measurement Vehicle VOLVO 940 (1992)



Parameters measured

- **Time**
 - Road distance
- **Speed**
- **Fuel Consumption**
- **Fuel Temperature**

Description of Measured Road Sections Asphalt and Concrete (Car measurement)



- **Each section 1 km**
- **Distance between sections 4 km**
- **Stone Mastic Asphalt, SMA**
- **Exposed aggregate in the concrete surface**
- **Aggregate size 16 mm**
- **Road Geometry – as equal as possible**
- **RST-vehicle measurement: Horizontal and vertical alignments surface characteristics**

Measured Road Sections

Concrete Asphalt



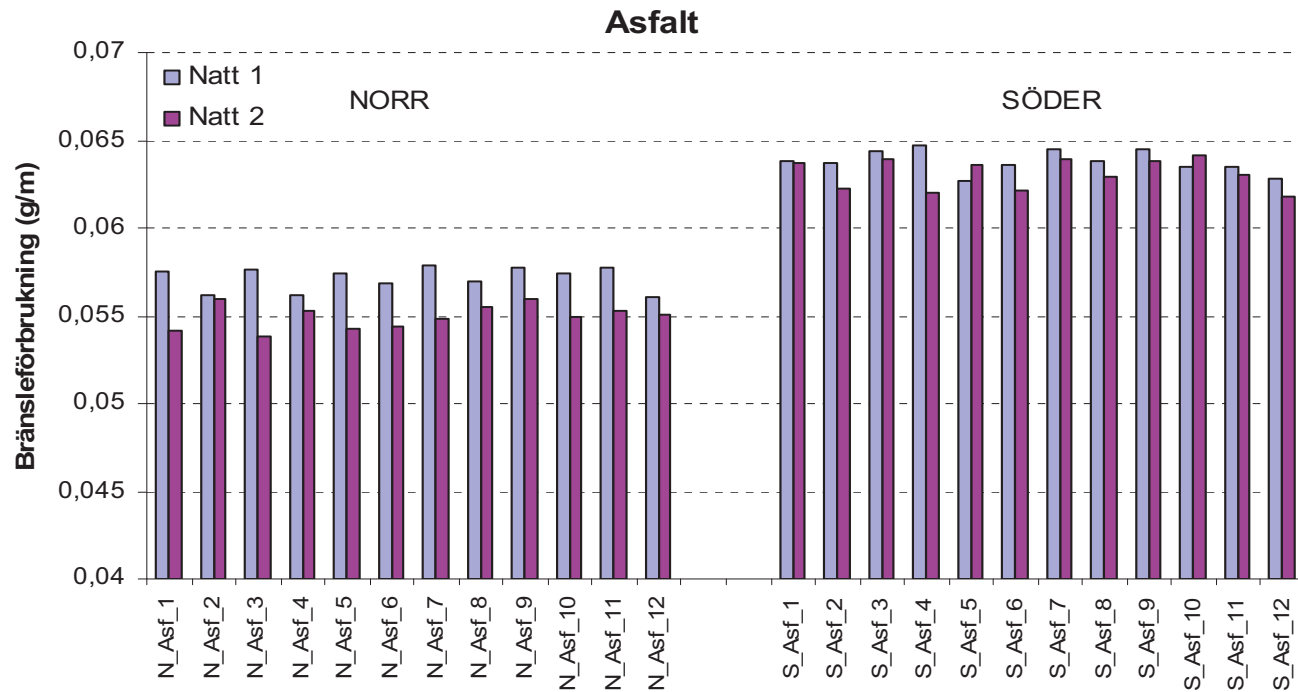
Surface Characteristics

Parameter	Concrete North	Concrete South	Asphalt North	Asphalt South
Rut depth (mm)	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.1
Evenness IRI (mm/m)	1.22	1.17	0.79	0.67
Texture MPD (mm)	0.48	0.51	0.99	0.86
Gradient (%)	-0.27	+0.43	-0.28	+0.44

Weather Conditions 2008

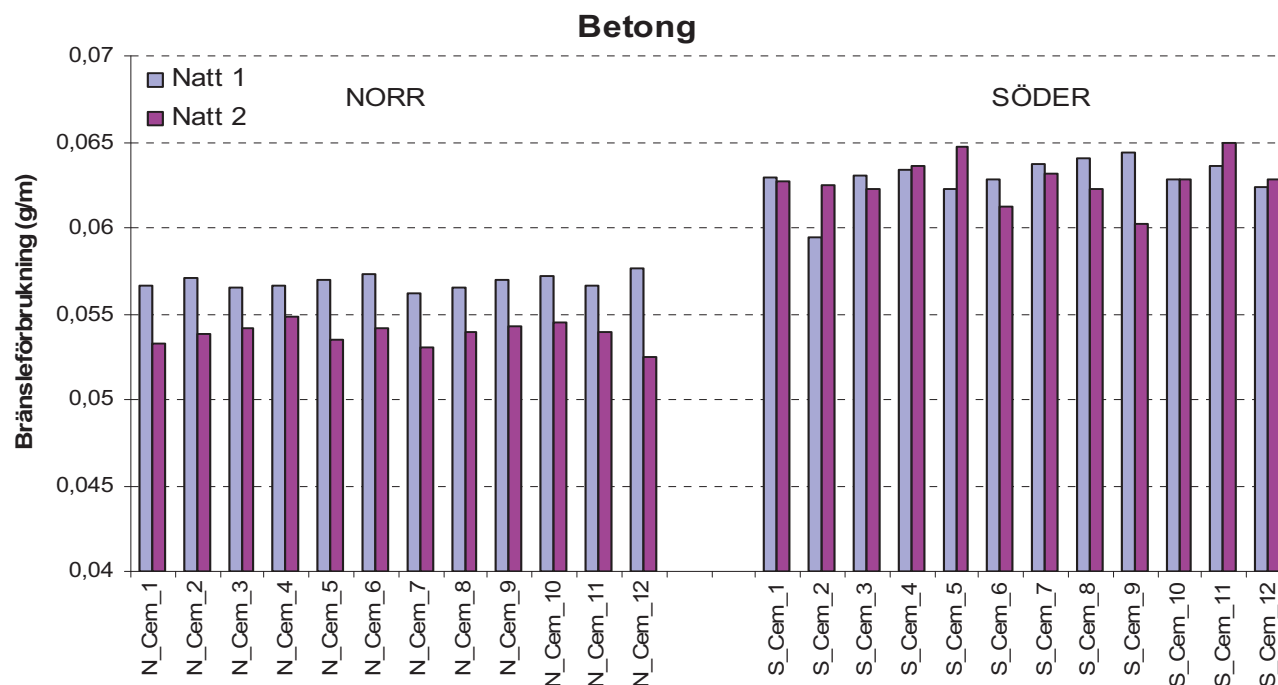
	First Night 3 Jun-4 Jun	Second Night 4 Jun-5 Jun
Air Temperature (C)	4.6	9.0
Surface Temperature (C)	13.0	16.0
Wind Direction	N-W-S	NW-NE-SE
Wind Speed (m/s)	0.1	0.4

Fuel Consumption Results Asphalt Pavement 2008



- North and south direction
- Blue is the first night, red is the second night

Fuel Consumption Results Concrete Pavement 2008



- North and south direction
- Blue is the first night, red is the second night

Average Fuel Consumption 2008

Car measurement

Fuel Consumption	Asphalt	Concrete
Average (g/m)	0.0597	0.0591
Standard Deviation	0.0039	0.0041
Average (l/10 km)	0.807	0.798

Difference in fuel consumption
1.1 % lower on concrete surfacing

Statistically significant difference (t-test)

Average Fuel Consumption 2010

Car measurement

Fuel Consumption	Asphalt	Concrete
Average (g/m)	0.0597	0.0591
Standard Deviation	0.0033	0.0031
Average (l/10 km)	0.807	0.798

Difference in fuel consumption
1.1 % lower on concrete surfacing

Statistically significant difference (t-test)

Fuel Measurement with a HGV Heavy Duty Vehicle



Scania R500 (2008 model)

- **Vehicle + trailer 60 tons**
- **500 hp V8 engine**
- **Manual gearbox (12 gears)**
- **Cruise control speed 80 km/h**
- **Rpm 1400 in gear 12**
- **Air pressure in tyres:
vehicle 0.7 MPa, trailer 0.9 MPa**
- **Computer system for
parameters:
speed, road distance, rpm and
fuel consumption**

Resume of fuel consumption 2009 Heavy Goods Vehicle, HGV

Fuel Consumption	Asphalt l/10 km	Concrete l/10 km	Difference	Difference %
Northbound Average	4.19	4.05	0.14	3.3
Southbound Average	3.97	3.57	0.40	10.0

**Difference in fuel consumption on a hot summerday
Average value**

6.7 % lower on concrete surfacing

Statistically significant difference

•

Resume of fuel consumption 2010 Heavy Goods Vehicle, HGV

Fuel Consumption	Asphalt l/10 km	Concrete l/10 km	Difference	Difference
Northbound Average	4.08	3.97	0.11	2.7
Southbound Average	4.56	4.23	0.33	7.2

**Difference in fuel consumption on a hot summerday
Average value**

5.0 % lower on concrete surfacing

Statistically significant difference

Conclusions

- **Car measurement**
 - **1.1 % less fuel consumption on the concrete pavement (statistically significant)**
 - **attributed to difference in macro texture**
 - **good correlation with VETO fuel model**
- **HDV measurement on a hot summerday**
 - **5-7 % less fuel consumption on the concrete pavement (statistically significant)**
 - **attributed to less rolling resistance of the concrete pavement (differences in macro texture and pavement stiffness)**

Example:



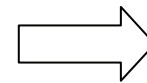
70 km concrete vs asphalt
20 000 vehicles/day
15 % HDV

Fuel consumption:

Car: 1.1 l/10 km (80 km/h)

HDV: 4.0 l/10 km (80 km/h)

Consumer fuel cost: 13 SEK/l (1.36 euro)



Reduced consumer/industry cost:

12 000 000 kr/year

1 260 000 euro/year

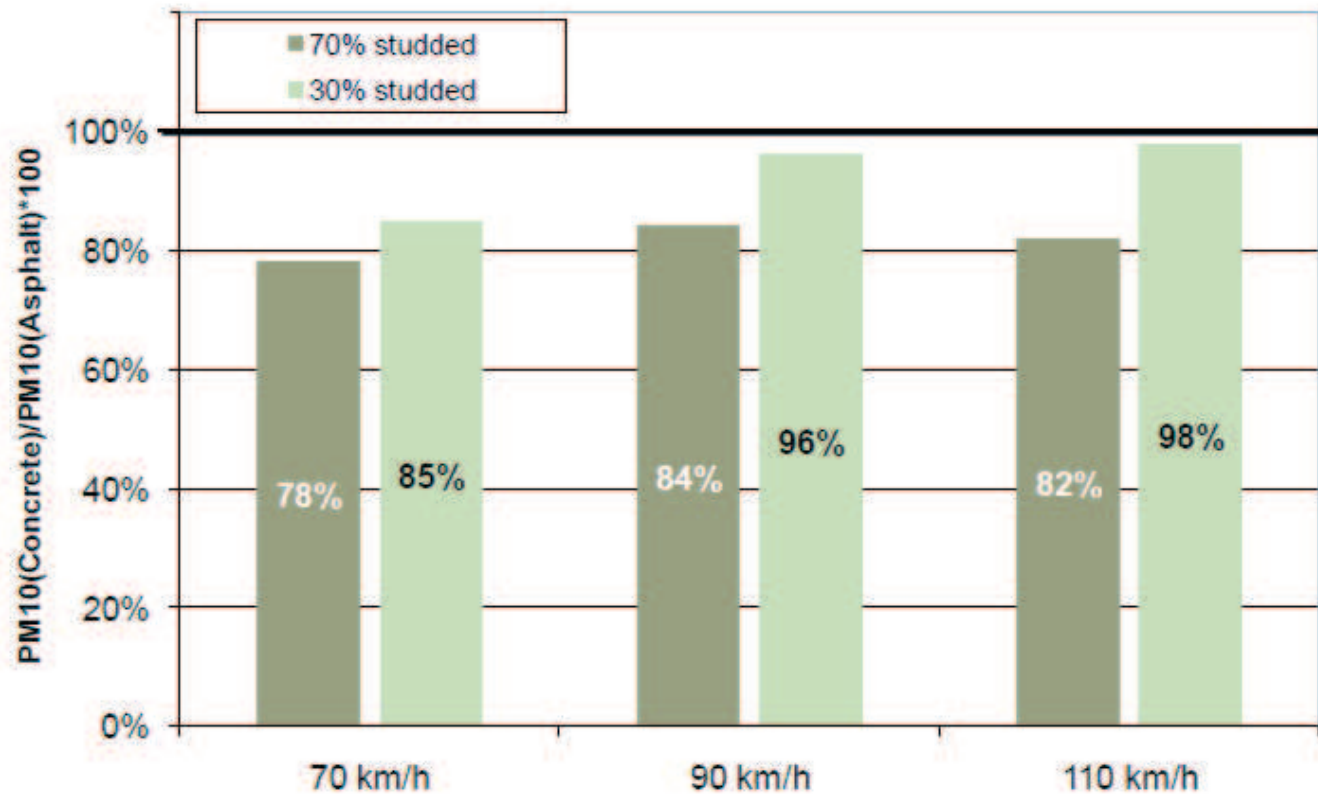
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3 000 ton CO₂/year

E4 Uppsala – Mehedeby öppnad för trafik 2006

Particle emission from concrete pavements In relation to asphalt pavements

Conclusions:



Surface Reflectivity - Lighting

Enhanced Nighttime Visibility:

- Improved pedestrian and vehicle safety
- Reduced lighting & energy requirement:
 - Less fixtures/watts
 - Up to 33% reduction
 - AASHTO - 40% lower
 - Huge budget impact!



Concrete cuts highway lighting costs. Studies show proper lighting levels can be reached on concrete with 50% fewer fixtures than needed for dark-colored pavement.

[Fortune, 1959]

Conclusions*:

Functional property	Asphalt	Concrete
Investment cost	+	
Maintenance		+
Accidents (maintenance)		+
Evenness	=	=
Polishing	=	=
Noise	=	=
Logistics (during const.)	=	=
Abrasion resistance		+
Plastic deformation		+
Particle emissions		+
Fuel consumption (user cost)		+
CO2 (environment)		+
Brightness/reflection		+
Friction	+	
Repair (flexibility)	+	
Fire (in tunnels)		+

* According to the Swedish National Road administration



Thank you!

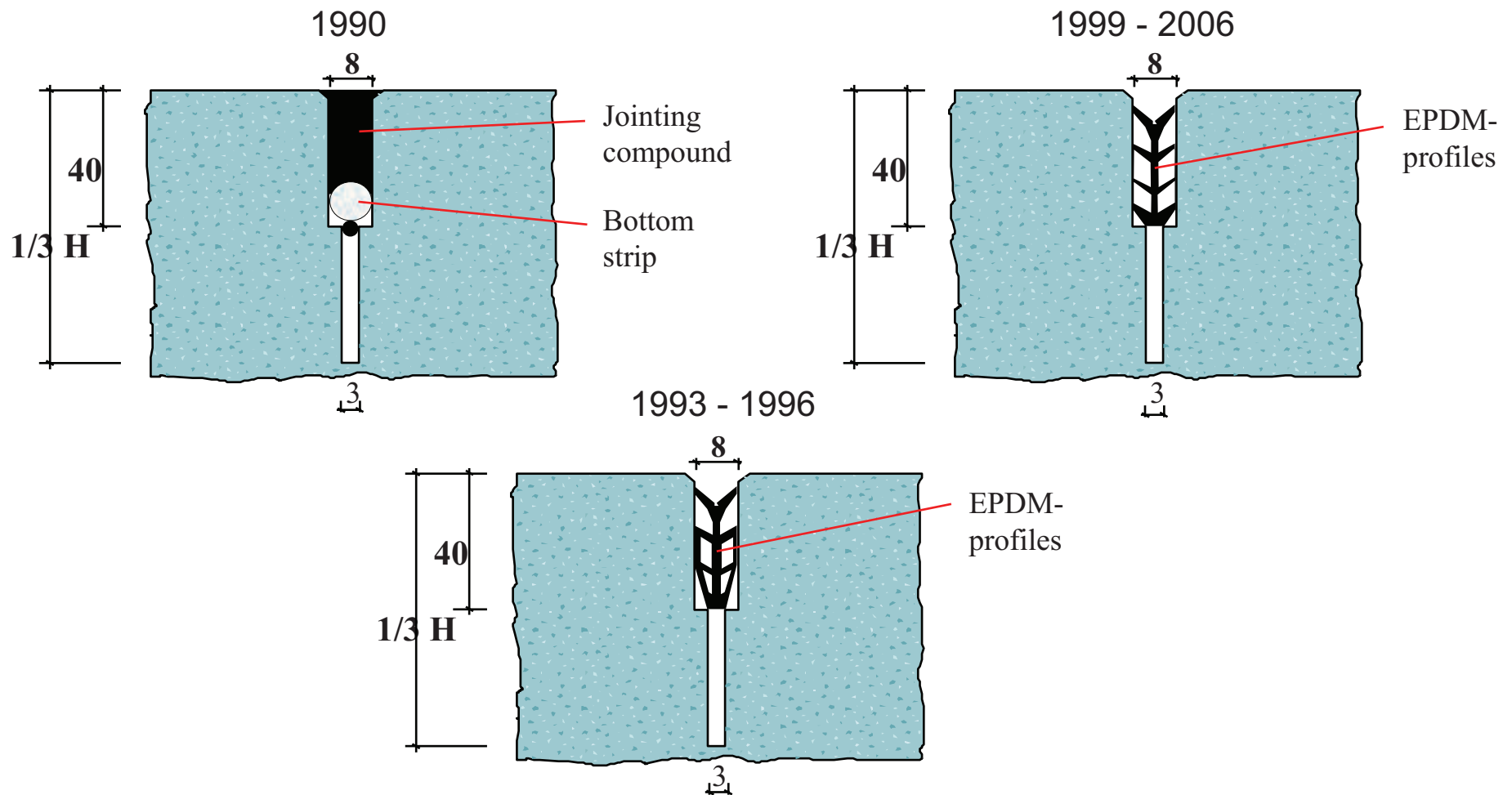
New concrete road
E4 by-pass Uppsala
opened dec 21, 2006



Extras



Design of transverse joints in concrete roads in Sweden



Design of transverse joints in new construction of concrete roads?

After 2010 -

