

# Mechanical performance of Recycled Aggregate from CDW at long term varying gypsum content

6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
Sustainable Solid Waste



University of Córdoba  
Spain

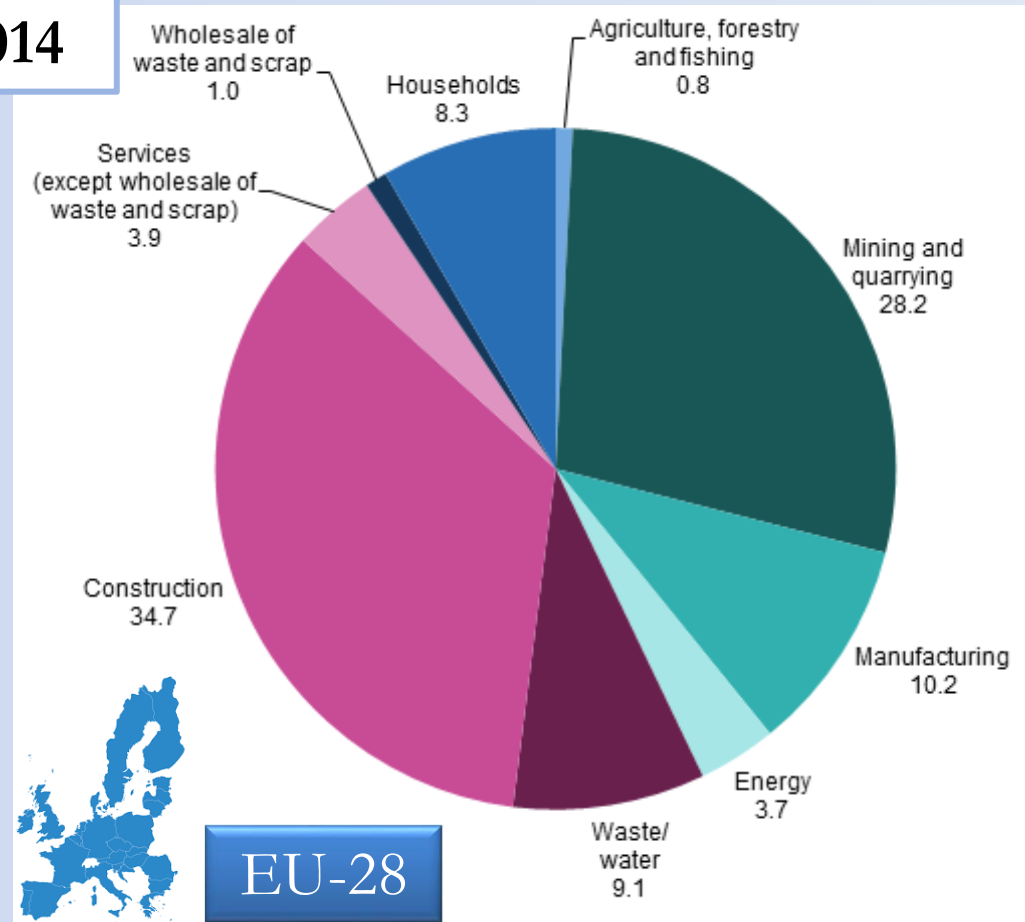
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## Waste generation by economic activities and households, 2014

Directive on waste  
2008/98/EC  
Objective → 70% recycling rate  
of CDW by 2020



Reference: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics>

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	Total		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction and demolition	Other economic activities	Households
	(million tonnes)	(kg per inhabitant)						
<b>EU-28</b>	2 502.9	4 931	28.1	10.2	3.7	34.7	14.9	8.3
Belgium	65.6	5 838	0.1	21.7				
Bulgaria (*)	179.7	24 872	88.6					
Czech Republic	23.4	2 223	1.0	18.8				
Denmark	20.1	3 558	0.1	6.4				
Germany	387.5	4 785	1.9	15.8				
Estonia	21.8	16 587	36.3	20.2				
Ireland (*)	15.2	3 285	17.8					
Greece	69.8	6 404	67.9	7.0				
<b>Spain</b>	110.5	2 378	16.9	13.4	4.8	18.5	28.3	18.3
France	324.5	4 913	0.7	6.7	0.5	70.2	13.1	8.8
Croatia (*)	3.7	879	0.1		3.2	16.6	48.9	31.2
Italy	159.1	2 617	0.6	16.7	2.0	32.5	29.5	18.6
Cyprus (*)	2.1	2 406						
Latvia	2.6	1 315	0.2	9.4	27.8			
Lithuania	6.2	2 114	0.4	42.1	1.6			
Luxembourg	7.1	12 713	1.8	4.0	0.0			
Hungary	16.7	1 688	0.5	16.2	13.9			
Malta (*)	1.7	3 896	2.2		0.2			
Netherlands	133.2	7 901	0.1	10.1	1.3			
Austria	55.9	6 541	0.1	9.7	0.9			
Poland	179.0	4 710	42.3	17.6	12.2			
Portugal	14.6	1 402	1.9	17.9	1.2			
Romania (*)	175.6	8 820	87.0		4.0			
Slovenia	4.7	2 273	0.2	28.1	13.5	17.4	28.9	12.0
Slovakia (*)	8.9	1 636	3.2		6.1	15.6	55.4	19.6
Finland	96.0	17 572	65.4	10.7	1.5	17.0	3.7	1.7
Sweden	167.0	17 226	83.2	3.4	1.1	5.3	4.5	2.5
United Kingdom	251.0	3 885	10.5	3.2	1.3	48.0	26.0	11.0
Iceland (*)	4.5	1 651	0.0	17.6	0.3	2.1	36.1	44.0
Liechtenstein	0.6	14 919	1.7	2.0	0.1			
Norway (*)	11.7	2 283	2.8		1.3			
Montenegro	1.2	1 872	22.5	5.2	31.7			
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.2	1 058	3.4	67.9	23.3			
Serbia	49.1	6 890	84.5	1.8	9.1			
Turkey (*)	73.1	947	4.2		32.8			
Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)	0.5	1 161	1.6	27.2	71.1			
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	1.0	574	19.3	7.0	0.0			

Waste generation by economic activities and households, 2014

EU-28

CDW Production

> 868 million tonnes



SPAIN

CDW Production

> 20 million tonnes



(\*) Other economic activities includes also manufacturing.

(\*) Other economic activities includes also mining, quarrying, manufacturing and energy.

(\*) 2012.

(\*) Other economic activities includes also manufacturing, construction and demolition.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env\_wasgen)

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Service Contract  
on Management  
of CDW  
(European  
Commission)



### 3.5.3. IS THE 70% TARGET ACHIEVABLE?

As 5 MS already achieve recycling rates of 70% or more, some of them very comfortably (with recycling rates over 80%), it would seem that this objective is feasible. However, countries with very low recycling rates (less than 40%) will certainly face a challenge in reaching this target, as it will be necessary to develop the appropriate infrastructure, as well as markets for the recycled products. For example, Spain, with a current reported recycling rate below 15% will need to put significant efforts into controlling the enforcement of existing regulation at the national level; however, some experts are optimistic as local case studies in Spain have shown that recycling rates over 90% are feasible.



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CDW



RA used



From crushing  
concrete and  
well graded  
size range of  
32-0 mm

CDW treatment plant



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## CDW composition

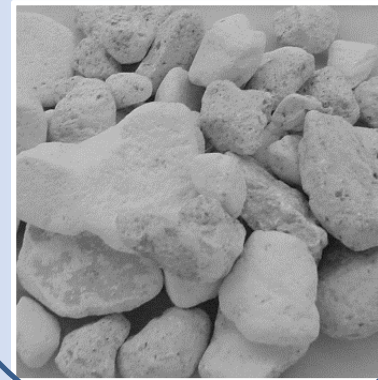
Ceramic Particles



Natural aggregates



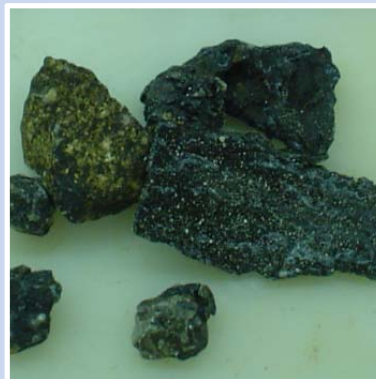
Gypsum elements



Concrete and mortar



Asphalt



Wood, glass, paper,...



## Mechanical performance of Recycled Aggregate from CDW at long term varying gypsum content



*Gypsum elements*



- The RA usually contains a higher sulphate content than natural aggregates.
- The solubility, hardness and density of gypsum has a negative effect on the quality of the aggregate.
- Barbudo et al. (2012) established good correlations between the percentage of gypsum in RA and sulphate content, and not with other parameters such as concrete and mortar and ceramic particles.

In Spain, restrictions in RA regarding to its use to form road base layers are severe. The maximum sulphur content is 1%, and the acid-soluble sulphate content is 0.8%.



## Mechanical performance of Recycled Aggregate from CDW at long term varying gypsum content



### The aim:

The aim of this research was to analyze the effect on mechanical properties at long term of gypsum content in RA. For this purpose,

- Different RA samples were prepared by adding different percentages of gypsum (0%, 2% and 4%) previously hydrated and crushed.
- California bearing ratio (CBR) was conducted on the samples prepared without cement addition, and compressive strength was conducted on the samples prepared with a 3% cement addition. Both tests were conducted at different ages, up to one year of curing.



## Mechanical performance of Recycled Aggregate from CDW at long term varying gypsum content



### Materials and methods:

Samples	Cement (CEM II BL 32.5 N) addition	Gypsum addition	Methods
	(%)	(%)	
RA+0%	0	0	CBR (UNE 103502:1995)
RA+2%	0	2	
RA+4%	0	4	
CT-RA+0%	3	0	Compressive strength (UNE-EN 13286-41:2003)
CT-RA+2%	3	2	
CT-RA+4%	3	4	

**RA → Unbound Recycled Aggregate**

**CT-RA → Cement treated Recycled aggregate**

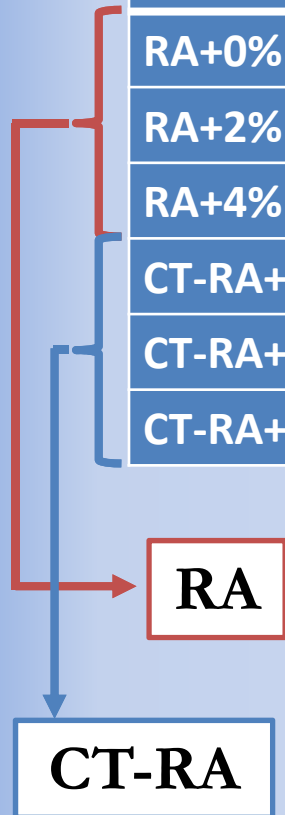


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Barbudo et al. (2012)  
↓  
4.4% max. of gypsum  
to comply with  
leached sulphates  
limitations

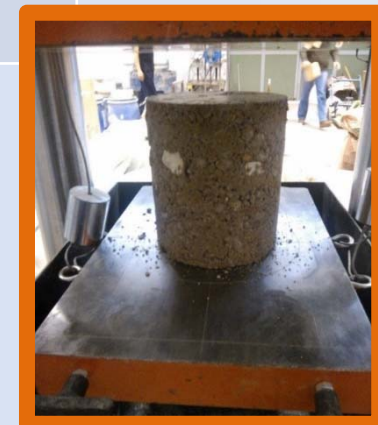
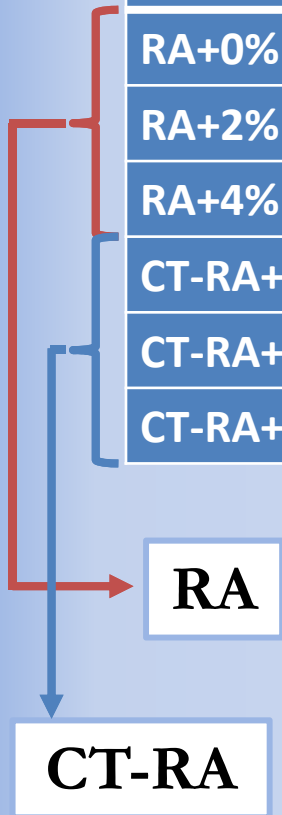


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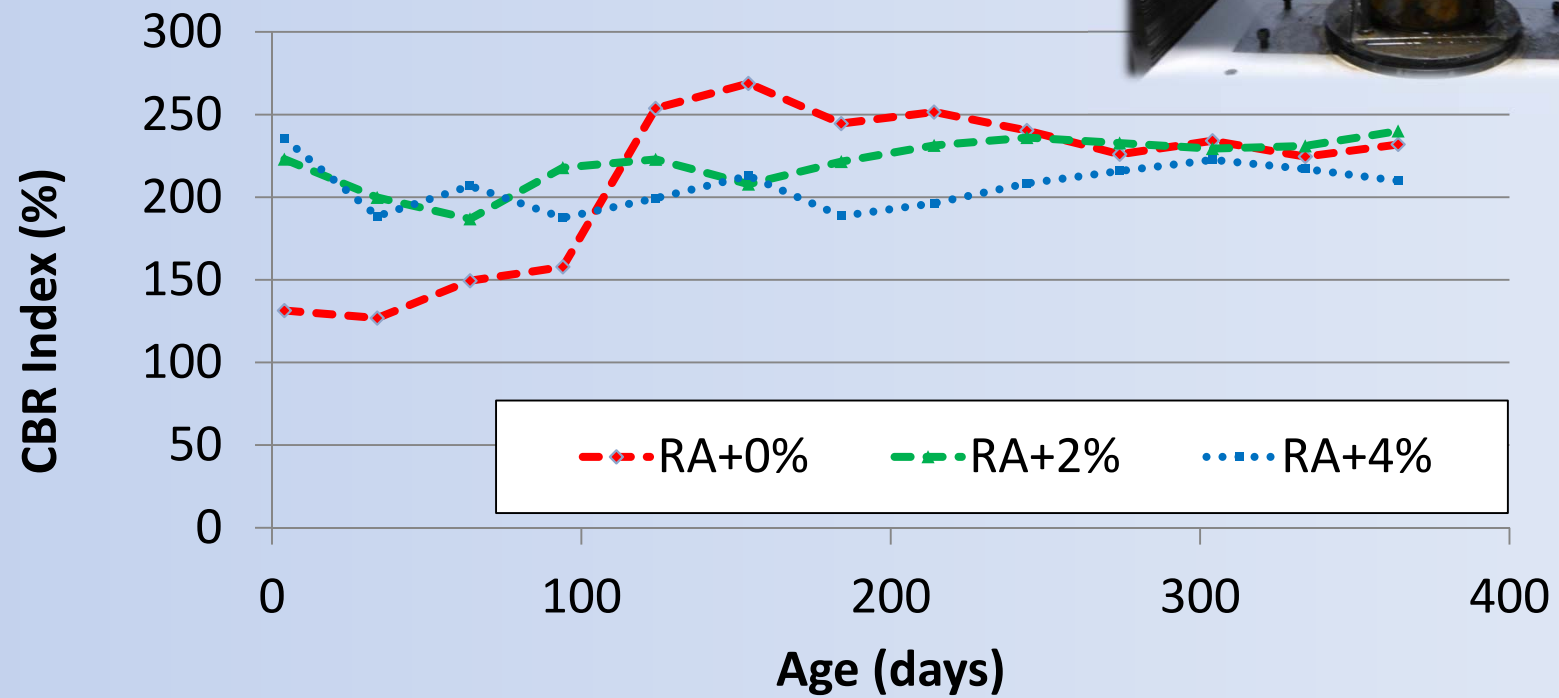


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## Results and discussion:

CBR (UNE 103502:1995)

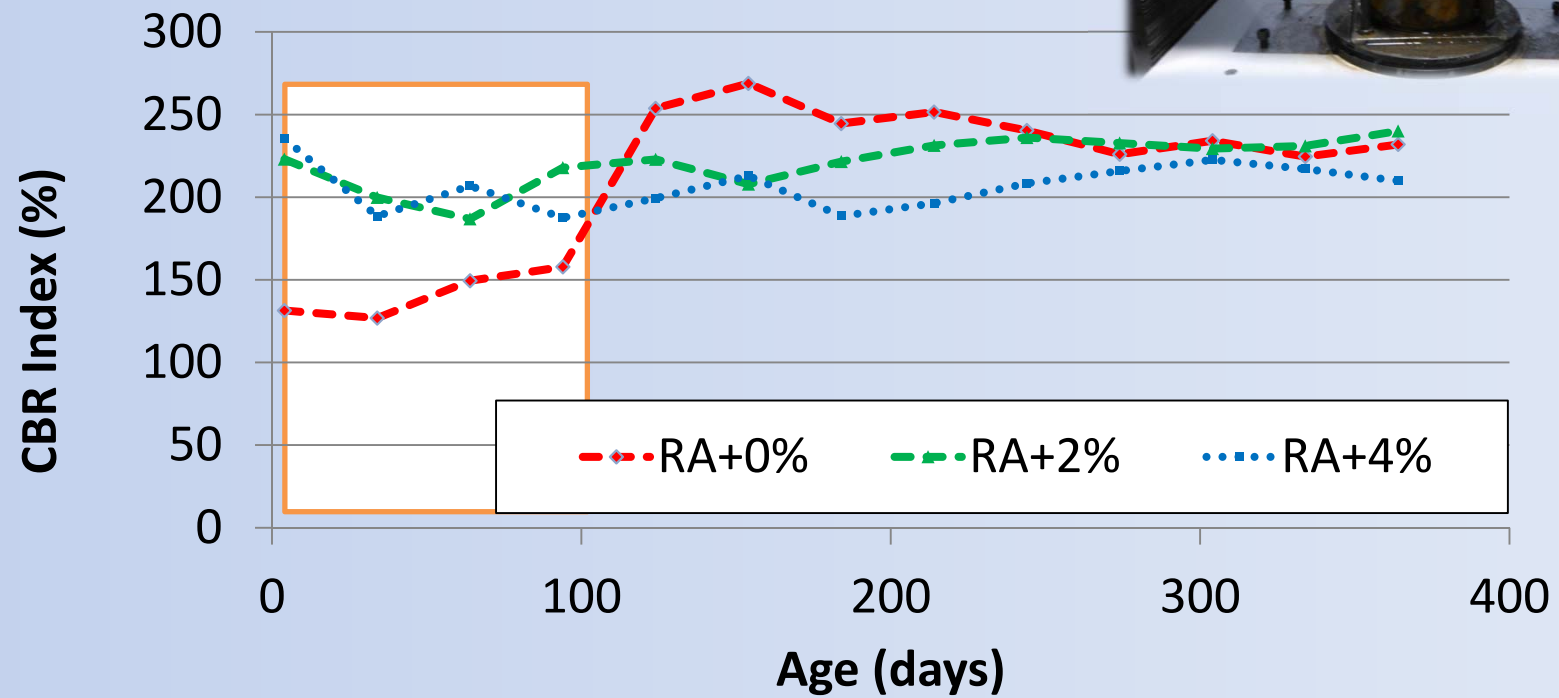


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## Results and discussion:

CBR (UNE 103502:1995)

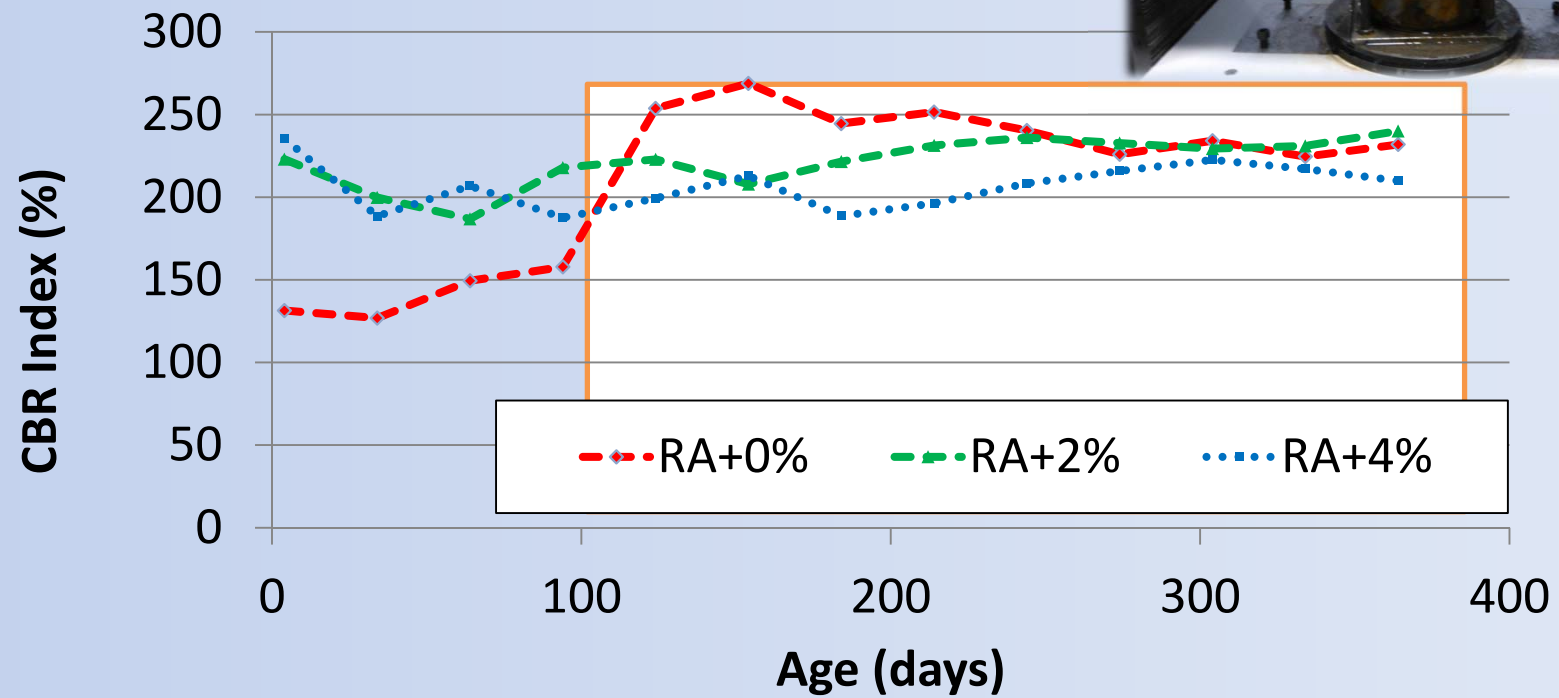


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## Results and discussion:

CBR (UNE 103502:1995)

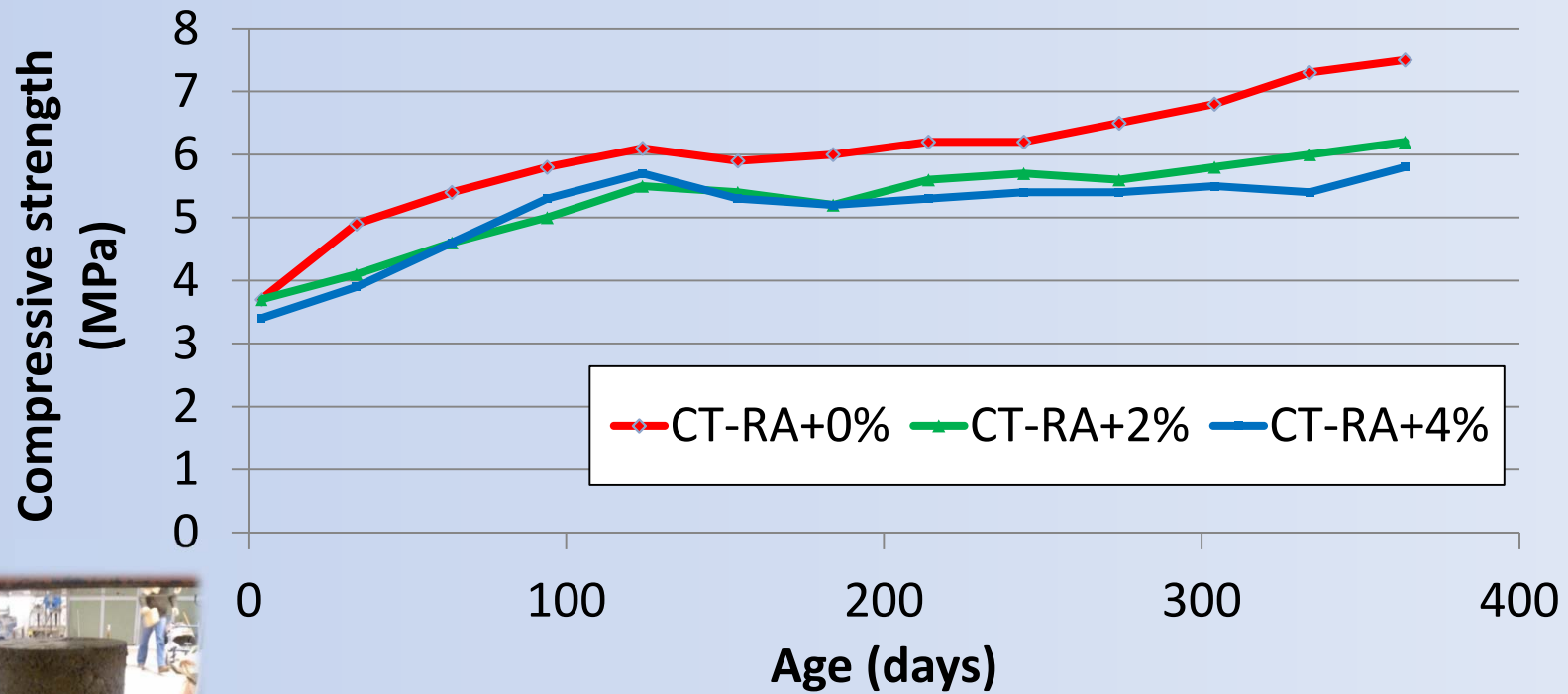


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## Results and discussion:

Compressive strength  
(UNE-EN 13286-41:2003)

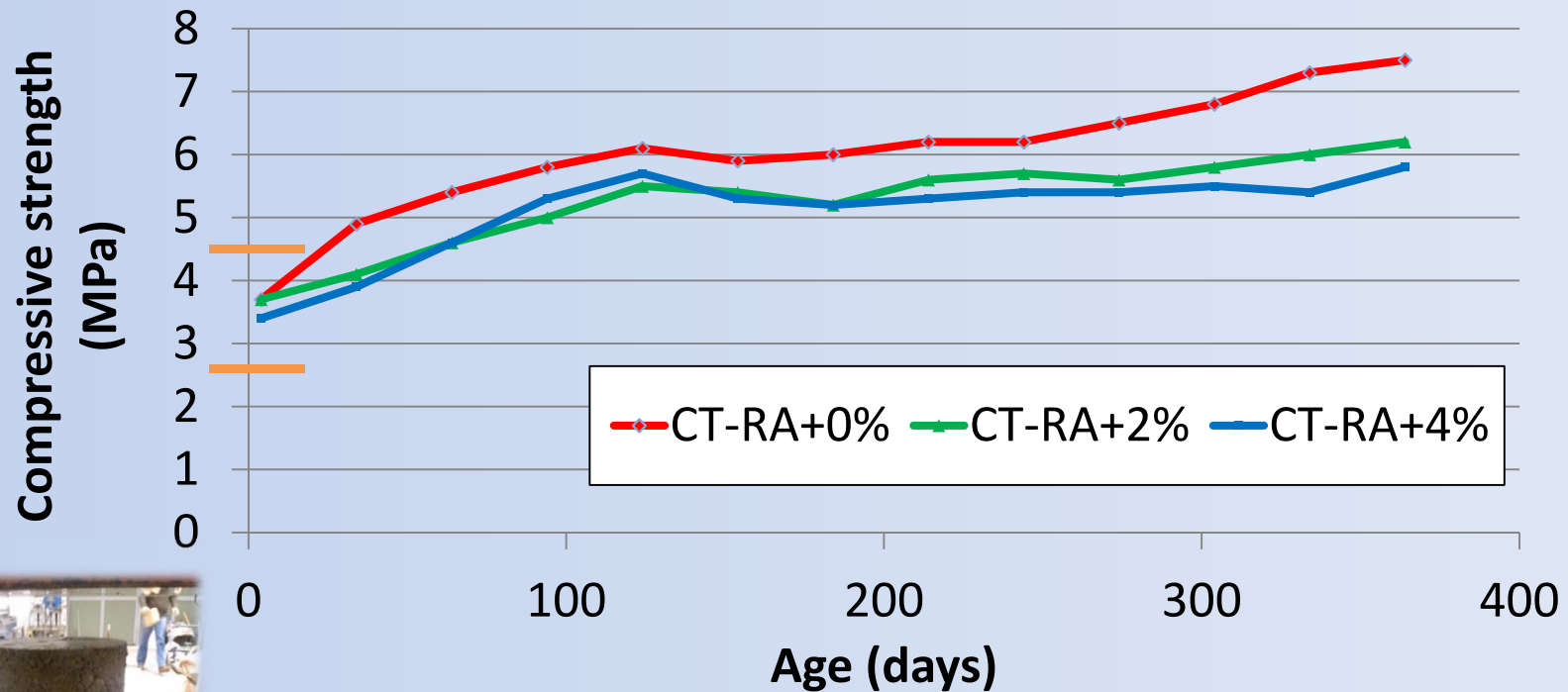


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## Results and discussion:

Compressive strength  
(UNE-EN 13286-41:2003)



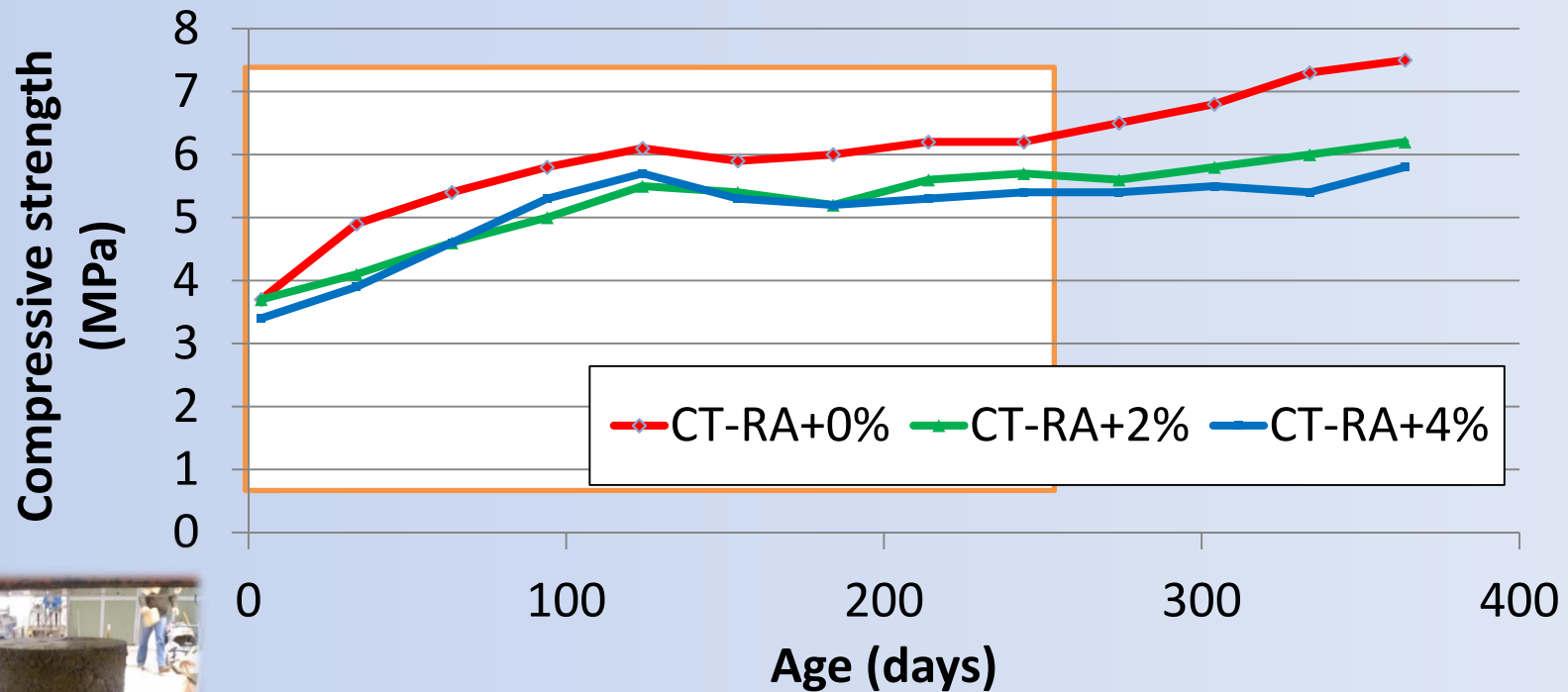


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## Results and discussion:

Compressive strength  
(UNE-EN 13286-41:2003)





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### Conclusion:

Regarding to the **CBR performance** with different gypsum content:

- Samples with gypsum addition had a good performance at early ages, and at long term, no difference was found respect to sample without gypsum addition.

In relation to the **compressive strength performance** with 3% cement addition and different gypsum content:

- The gypsum presence present a slightly decrease the compressive strength values respect to that without gypsum addition, but not significantly.

This research supports that sulphate content limits could be restudied → to widen the use of RA to form base layers in roads.



**Mechanical performance of  
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*Thank you for your attention*

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