



**Belgian Road Research Centre**  
Together for sustainable roads



**FEBELCEM**  
Partner van infobeton.be

# Développements internationaux dans le secteur des chaussées en béton

*Rapport de la “13th International Conference on Concrete Pavements”, Minneapolis, Août 2024*

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**Espaces urbains et infrastructures routières en béton - Gembloux**

Audrey Van der Wielen (Centre de Recherches Routières)

**28 novembre 2024**



# 13TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

August 25-29, 2024 | Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

*"Innovative Paths Toward  
Lower Carbon in Concrete Pavements"*

# 10 Themes, 80 technical paper presentations, 16 podium sessions + 10 practical workshops



- Lower Carbon
- Testing & Instrumentation
- Design
- Performance modeling
- Surface characteristics
- Sustainability & climate change
- Construction
- Recycled Materials
- Materials
- Durability



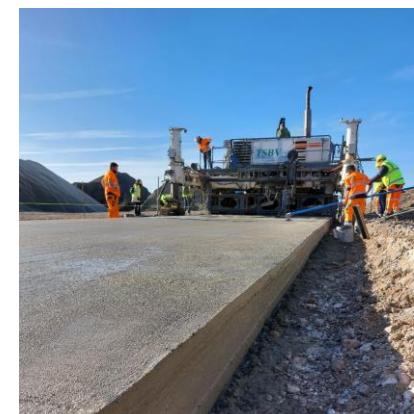
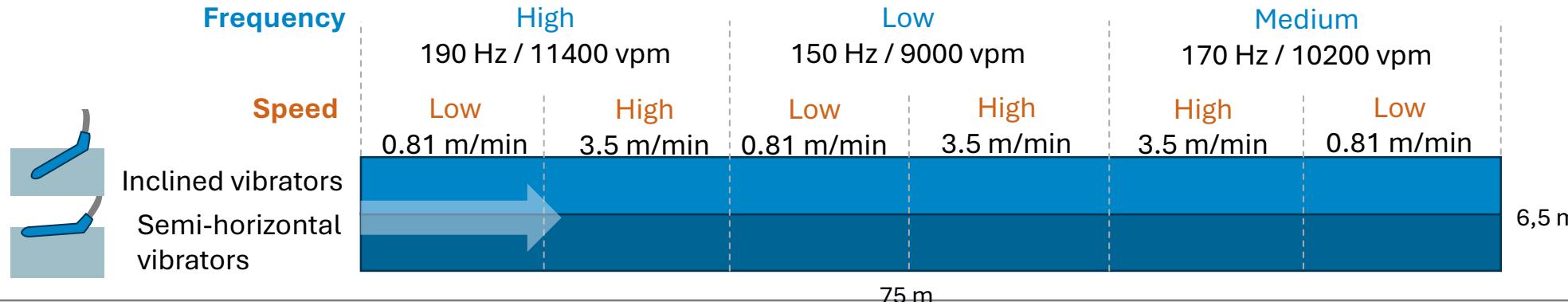


# 10 practical workshops by Sponsors (no paper)

- Rapid Strength Concrete for Highways and Airport Pavements (CTS)
- **Advancements in Optimized Concrete Pavement Design (OptiPave – FORTA)**
- Sustainability and Performance can Coexist: Low Embodied Carbon Concrete Pavements Leading the Way (FHWA)
- **Impact of NRRA on Advancing Concrete Pavement Technology** (NRRA)
- Roller-Compacted Concrete Pavements (RCC Pavement Council)
- Airport Pavement – ACPTP (Airport Concrete Pavement Technology) Research Program
- Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Materials for Pavements (FRCA)
- Concrete Pavement Preservation – Sustainable Solutions for Tomorrow, Today (IGGA – ACPA)
- **Pavement Foundations: Review of Foundation Requirements and Measurements** (FHWA – CP Tech Center)
- Mine and Ready-Mix Plant Tour (NSSGA)

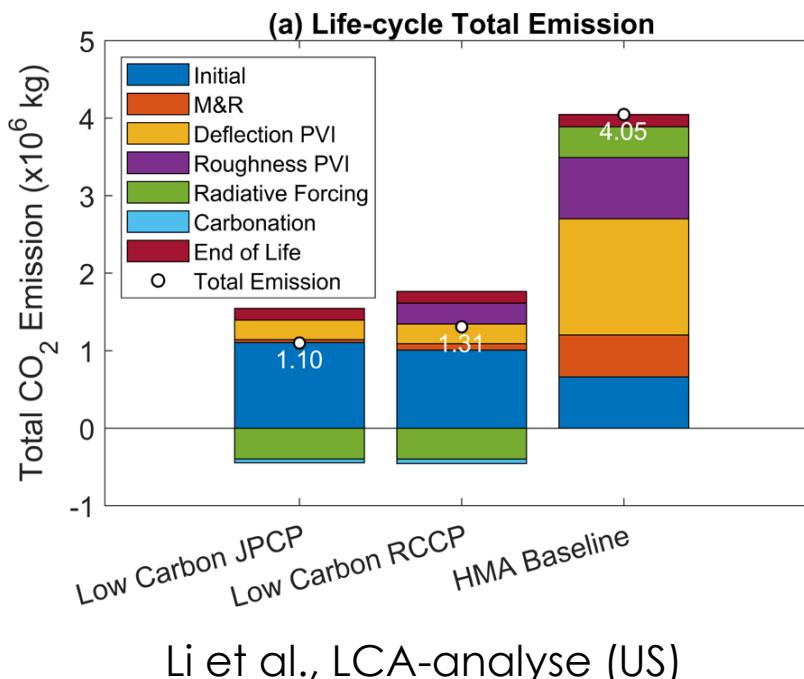
# Quatre contributions belges

- New Belgian Guidelines for Pattern Imprinted Concrete Pavements (L. Rens)
- Pervious (Lean) Concrete for Sustainable Road Pavements: Results of the Belgian Be-Drain Project (A. Van der Wielen)
- Evaluation of the Suitability for Use of Ternary Cements with Carbonate Fillers Or Calcined Clays: Concrete Compositions Subjected to De-Icing Salts (E. Boonen)
- Optimizing Vibration Parameters of Thick Single-Layer Concrete Pavements: Results of the Belgian Monocrete Project (poster – A. Van der Wielen)



# 1) Lower carbon (*Contributions limitées!?*)

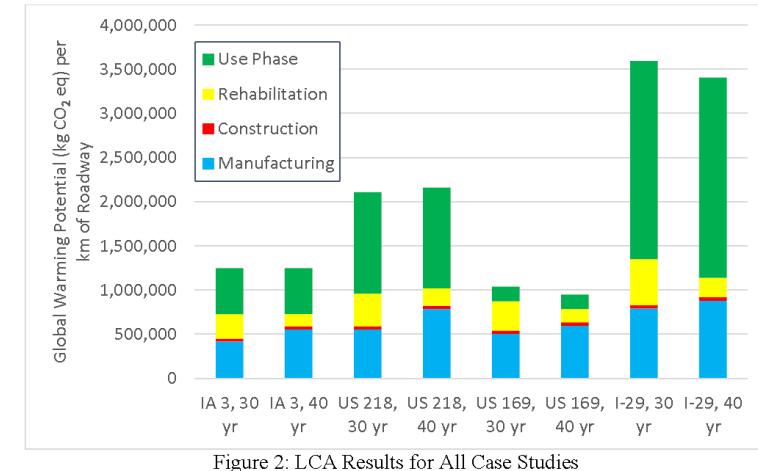
- CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction – alternative binders – new cements – recycling...



Lopez et al., **Barriers Limiting Innovation in Concrete Carbon Reduction (US)**

The “Green Premium”  
Risk Aversion  
Materials Production  
Cement and Concrete  
Codes and Specifications

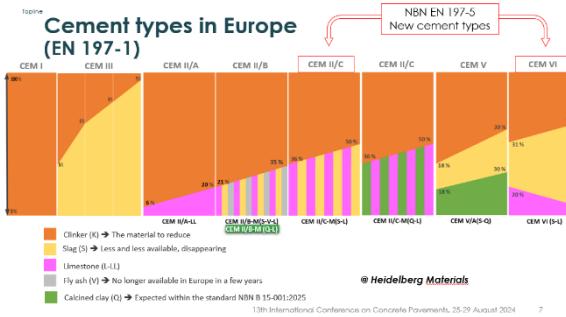
King et al., LCA-analyse voor concrete overlays (US)



Free online tool for pavement LCA analysis  
<https://pavementlca.com/>

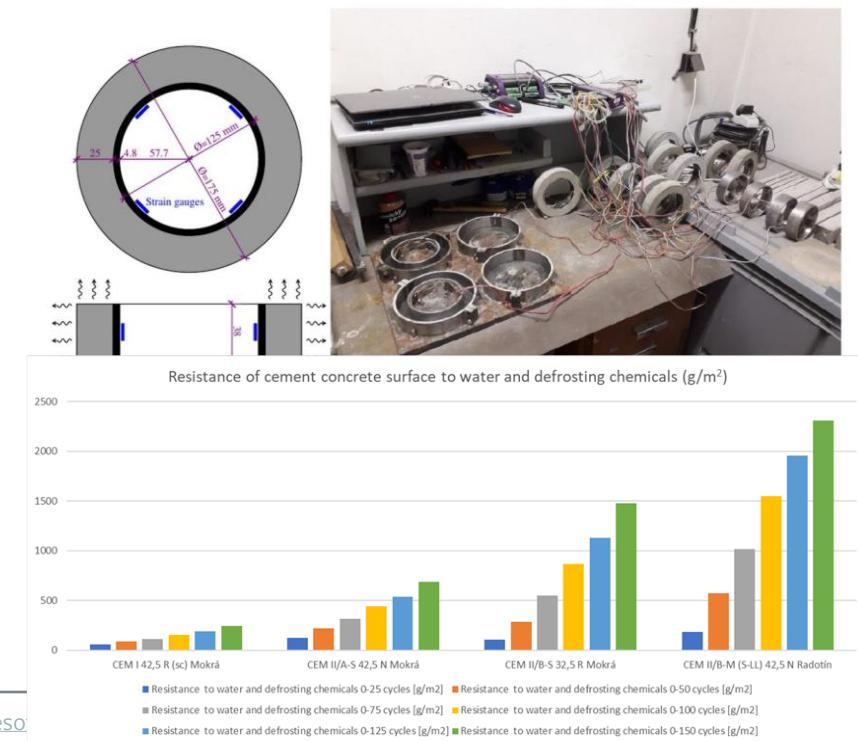
# Decarbonization (2)

- CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction – alternative binders – new cements – recycling...

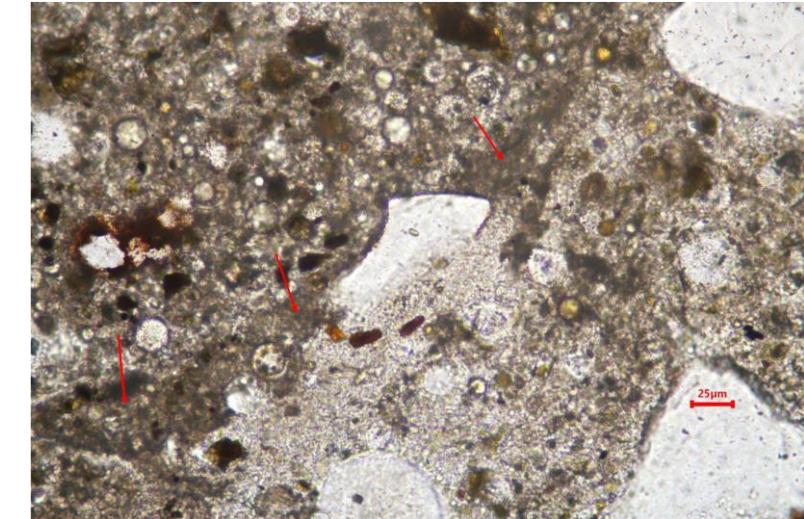


Smets et al., Neocem (Belgium)

Slansky et al. (CZ), "Performance-based testing of new cements for concrete pavements" (**poster**)



Izevbekhai & Aili, "Evaluation of the Beneficial Use of **Recycled Concrete Aggregates** in the MnROAD Test Cells" (US)





**Belgian Road Research Centre**  
Together for sustainable roads

# **Evaluation of the suitability for use of ternary cements with carbonate fillers or calcined clays: concrete compositions subjected to de-icing salts**

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**Elia Boonen  
Sylvie Smets\***  
**Belgian Road Research Centre (BRRC)**

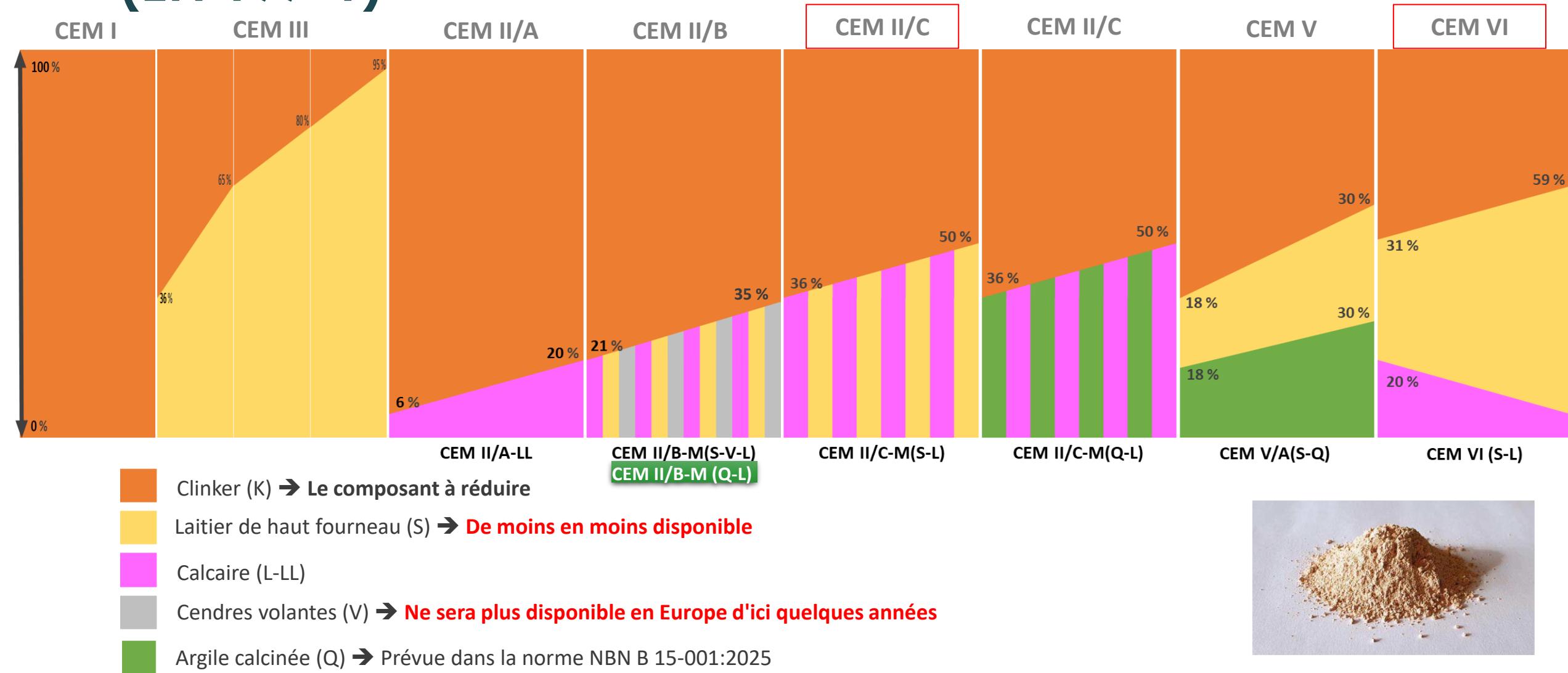
*13th International Conference on Concrete Pavements*

**28/08/2024 (Session 15)**



# Cement types in Europe (EN 197-1)

NBN EN 197-5  
New cement types



| No. | cement “type”     | Name              | %CEM I<br>52.5 | % Q1 | % Q2 | % Q3 | % S | % L' | % Ld | % LL | % Gypsum |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|----------|
| 1   | CEM II/B-M (Q1-L) | C1(65)Q1(25)L(10) | 65             | 25   |      |      |     | 10   |      |      | (1)      |
| 2   | CEM II/B-M (Q3-L) | C1(65)Q3(25)L(10) | 65             |      | 25   |      |     | 10   |      |      | (1)      |
| 3   | CEM II/C-M (S-LL) | C1(50)S(30)LL(10) | 50             |      |      | 30   |     |      |      | 20   | (1)      |
| 4   | CEM II/C-M (S-L)  | C1(50)S(30)L(20)  | 50             |      |      | 30   | 20  |      |      |      | (1)      |
| 5   | CEM II/C-M (S-L") | C1(50)S(30)L"(20) | 50             |      |      | 30   |     | 20   |      |      | (1)      |
| 6   | CEM II/C-M (S-Ld) | C1(50)S(30)Ld(20) | 50             |      |      | 30   |     |      | 20   |      | (1)      |
| 7   | CEM V/A (S-Q1)    | C1(45)Q1(25)S(30) | 45             | 25   |      | 30   |     |      |      |      | (1)      |
| 8   | CEM V/A (S-Q2)    | C1(45)Q2(25)S(30) | 45             |      | 25   | 30   |     |      |      |      | (1)      |
| 9   | CEM II/C-M (Q1-L) | C1(50)Q1(40)L(10) | 50             | 40   |      |      |     | 10   |      |      | (1)      |
| 10  | CEM II/C-M (Q3-L) | C1(50)Q3(40)L(10) | 50             |      | 40   |      |     | 10   |      |      | (1)      |
| 11  | CEM VI (S-LL)     | C1(35)S(45)LL(20) | 35             |      |      | 45   |     |      |      | 20   | (1)      |
| 12  | CEM VI (S-L)      | C1(35)S(45)L(20)  | 35             |      |      | 45   | 20  |      |      |      | (1)      |
| 13  | CEM VI (S-L")     | C1(35)S(45)L"(20) | 35             |      |      | 45   |     | 20   |      |      | (1)      |
| 14  | CEM VI (S-Ld)     | C1(35)S(45)Ld(20) | 35             |      |      | 45   |     |      | 20   |      | (1)      |
| 15  | CEM I 52.5 N      | C1(100)           | 100            |      |      |      |     |      |      |      | (1)      |
| 16  | CEM III/A         | C1(45)S(55)       | 45             |      |      | 55   |     |      |      |      | (1)      |

(1)Quantity necessary for the total sulphate content of the cement to be equal to 3.5%

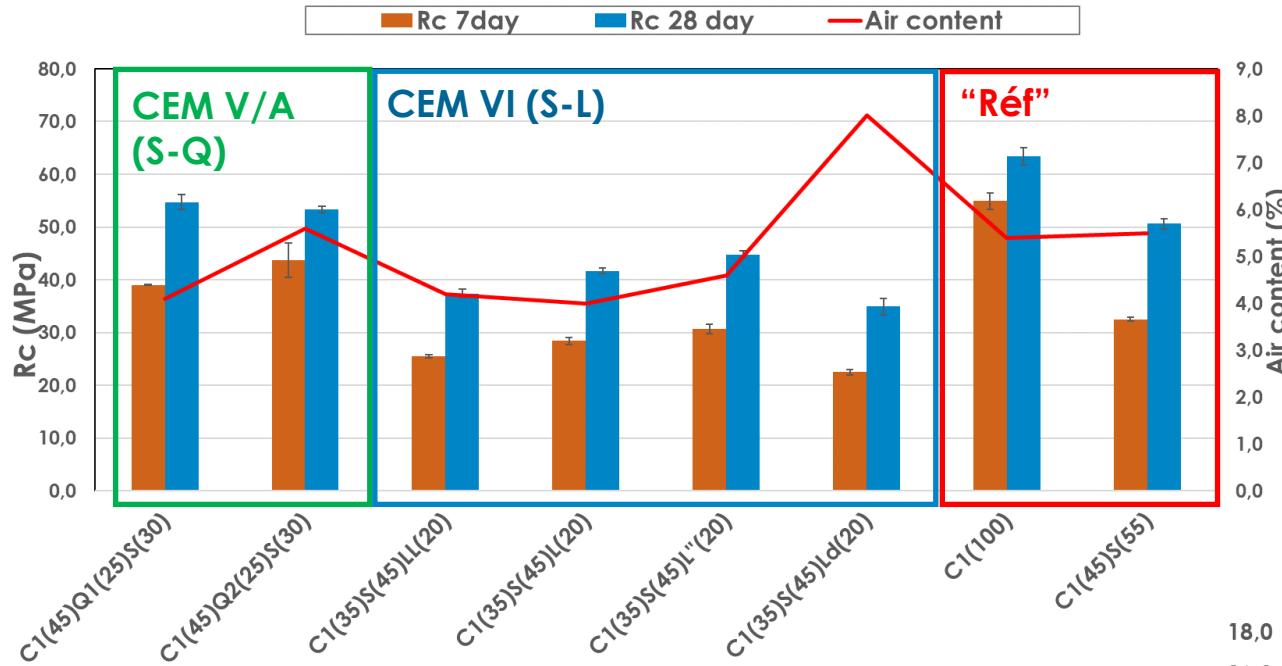
# Compositions de bétons pour un environnement EE4 (avec gel et sels de dé verglaçage)

| Composant                                    | Sans AEA<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Avec AEA<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ciment CEM III/A                             | 340                              | 340                              |
| Calcaire 4/6,3                               | 169                              | 159                              |
| Calcaire 6,3/14                              | 416                              | 391                              |
| Calcaire 14/20                               | 446                              | 419                              |
| Sable 0/2                                    | 195                              | 184                              |
| Sable rond 0/4                               | 654                              | 617                              |
| Eau  | 153                              | 153                              |
| Eau d'absorption                             | 9                                | 8                                |
| SP Sika Viscocrete<br>(1020x of 1560 con 30) | 2.0 à 4.0                        | 1.6 à 3.0                        |
| AEA Sika LPSA-94                             | -                                | 0.07 à 0.26                      |

- Norme NBN B 15-001:  
 $E/C \leq 0.45$ , avec ou sans AEA
- Slump:  $(150 \pm 30) \text{ mm}$
- Teneur en air:  $(6 \pm 2)\%$

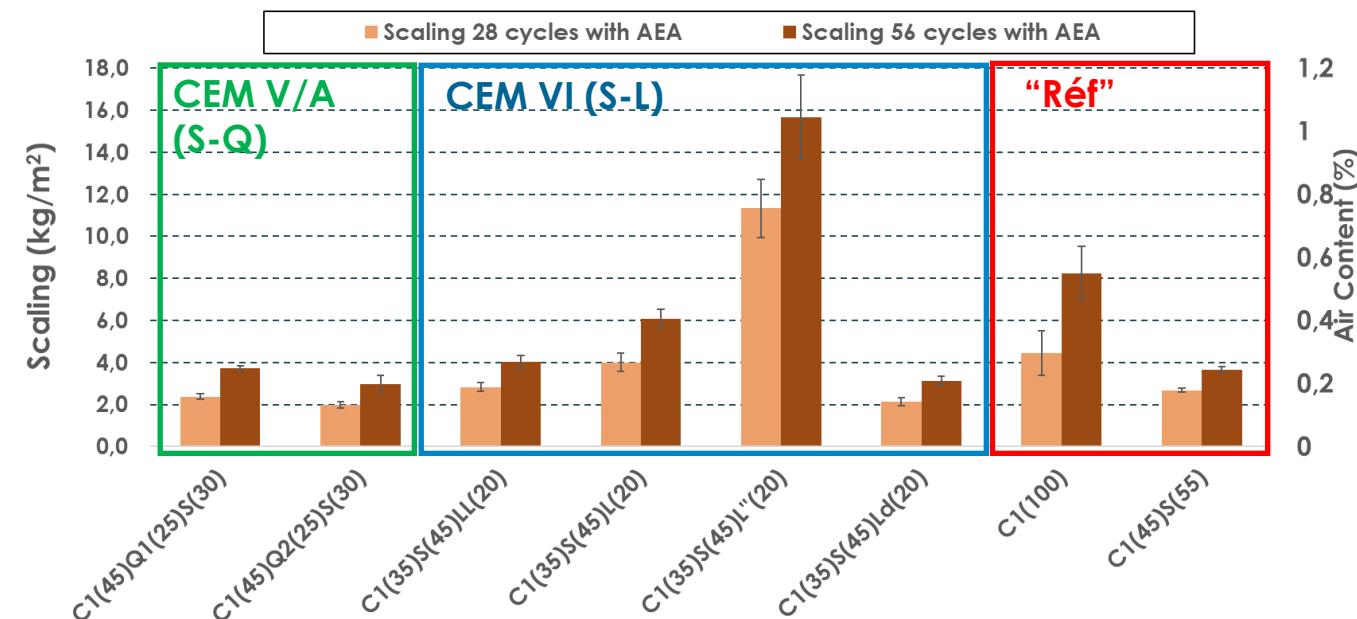


# Résultats pour CEM V et CEM VI (avec AEA)



- Rc-28j > 40 MPa (Réseau I)  
30 MPa (Réseaux II et III)
- (selon Qualiroutes, sur couche supérieure de revêtements bi-couches)

- CEM V/A = 45% K
- CEM VI = 35% K



# Conclusions Neocem (2020-2022)

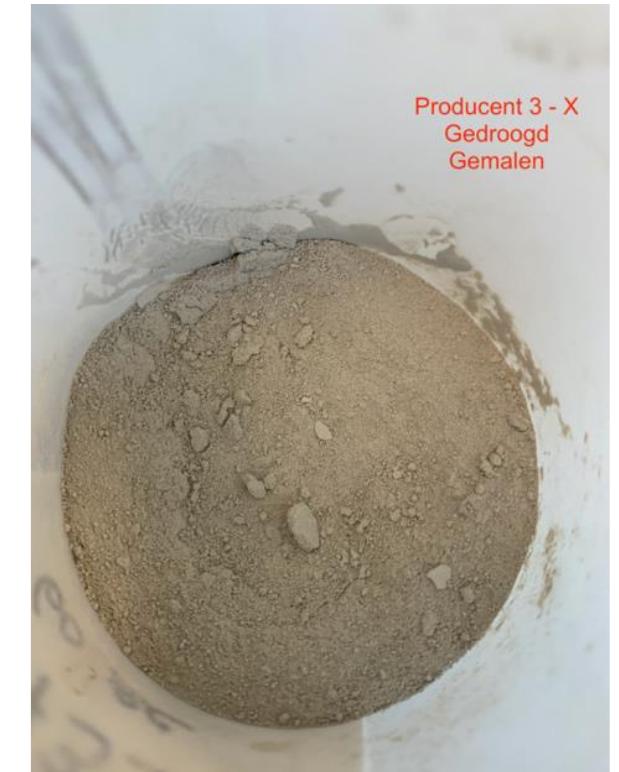
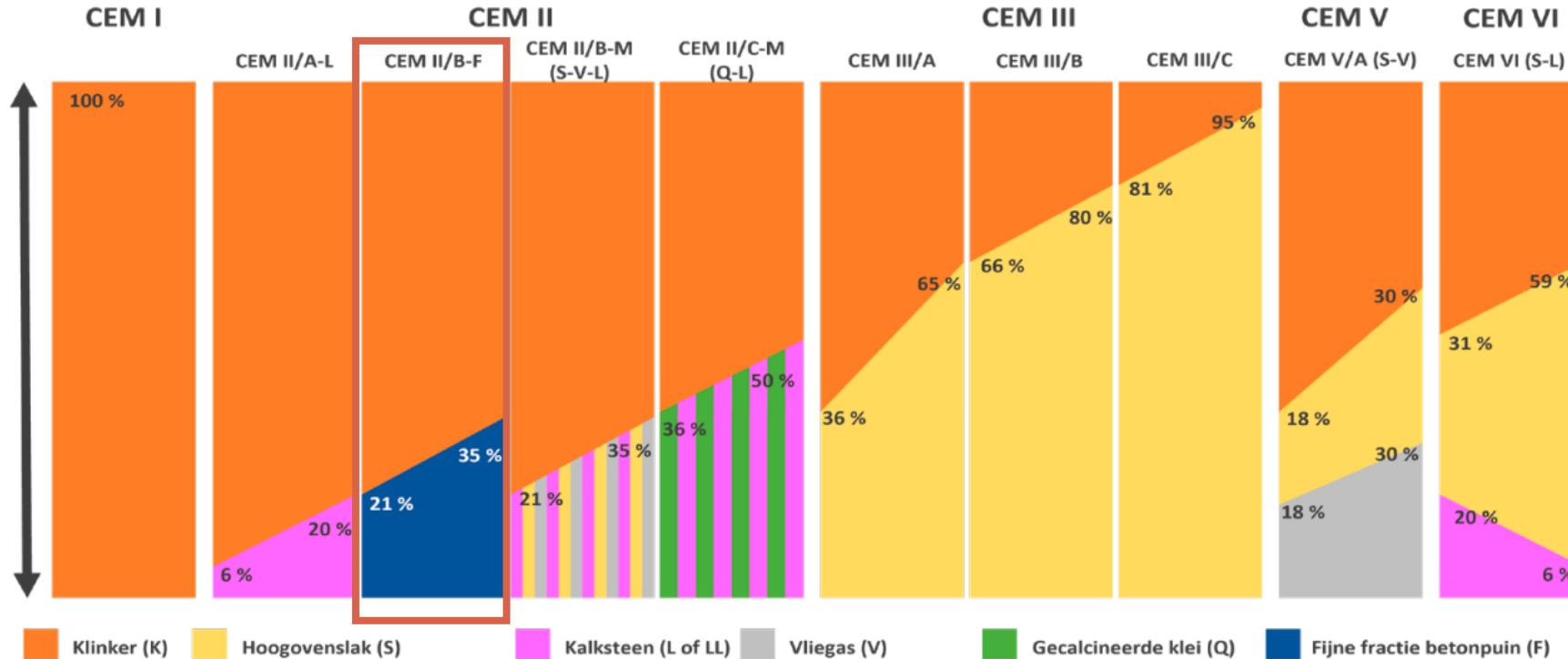
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- Les nouveaux ciments avec des ajouts cimentaires (SCM) semblent potentiellement utilisables dans le béton routier
- Le CEM V/A avec laitier et argile calcinée semble prometteur pour une utilisation dans le béton routier
- Les ciments avec fillers calcaires (CEM VI) devraient être testés avec différentes proportions de constituants
- Nécessité de réaliser des tests avec des compositions « réelles » de béton routier

# Neocem II (2022-2024)



- “Aptitude à l'emploi des ciments à base de fines de béton recyclé” [EN 197-6]



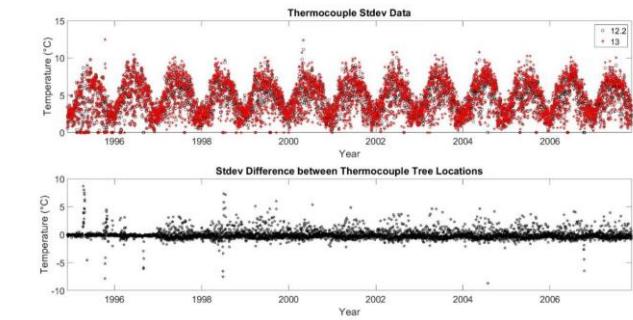
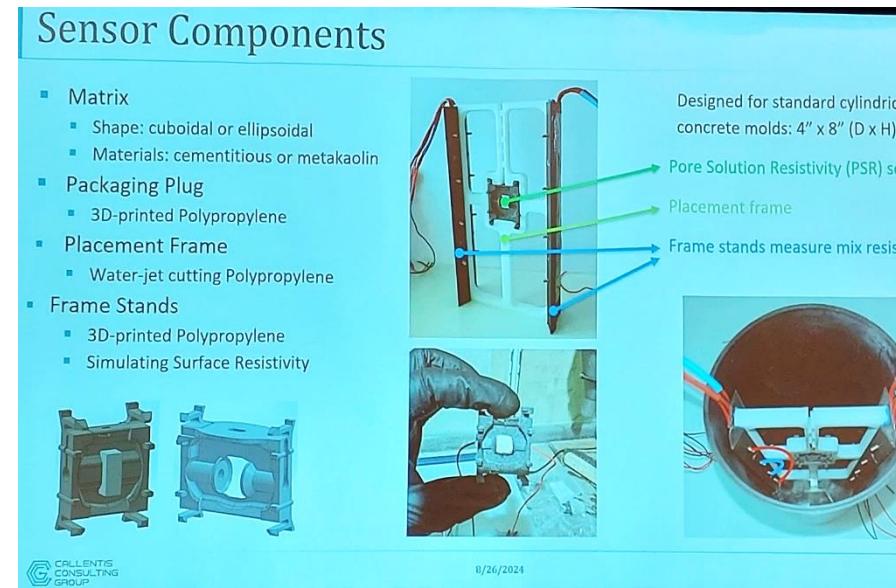
## 2) Testing & instrumentation

- Utilisation de différents capteurs pour les routes en béton :



Wallace & Burnham,  
“Quantifying Slab Movements in  
Concrete Pavements Through  
**Magnetic Induction  
Sensors**”(US)

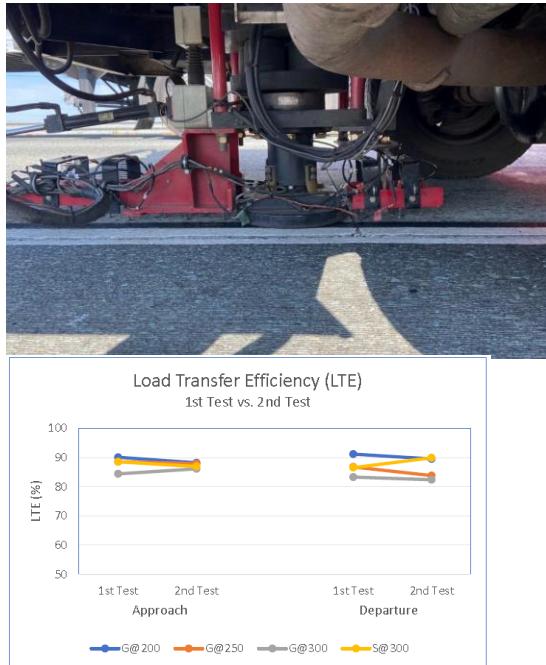
Alarab et al., “**Embedded Resistivity Sensor** for Concrete Materials and Structures: Vision and Prototype” (US)



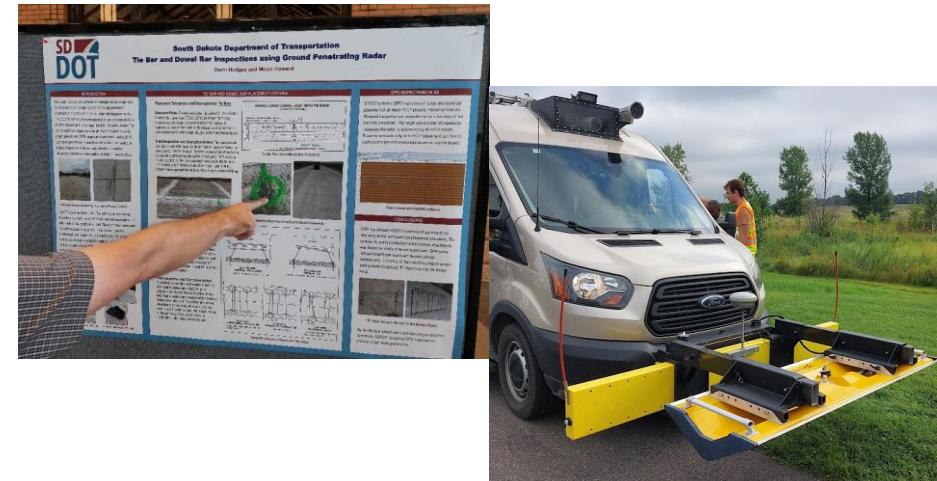
Podolsky et al., **Capteurs de températures** dans les sections d'essais de MnRoad : “signature response of pavement?” (US)

# Testing & instrumentation (2)

- Contrôle non destructif des routes en béton :



"South Dakota DOT's use of **Ground Penetrating Radar** for Tie and Dowel bar inspection." Darin Hodges and Micah Howard ([poster](#))



Parvini M., "In-situ Performance Evaluation of Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) Dowel Bars"(US)

"Examples of Road Doctor survey van (RDSV) Efforts" E. Zegeye and T. Calhoon ([poster](#))



Site visit MnRoad test facility,  
with demo of **MIT-scan**

# Testing & instrumentation (3)

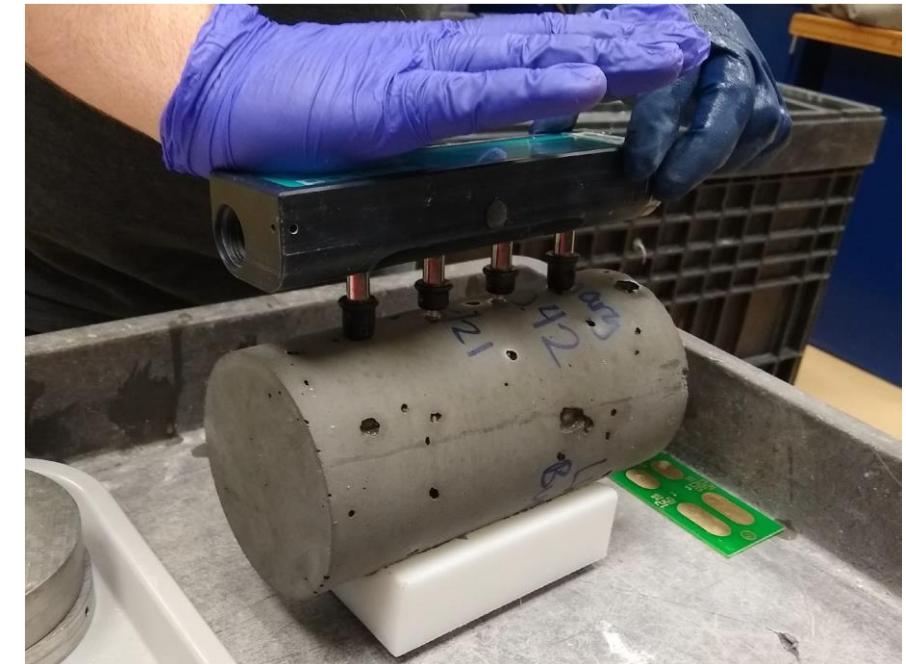
- Essais de laboratoire



Super Air Meter pour évaluer la teneur en air utile du mélange (AASHTO T 118)



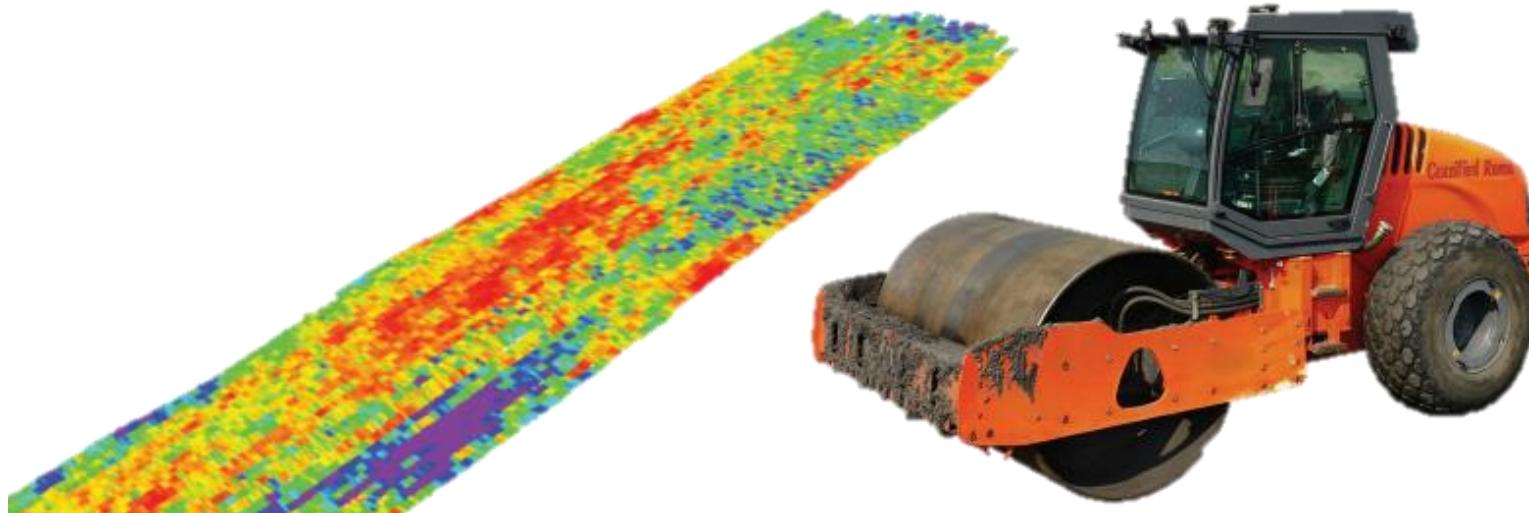
« Box test » pour évaluer si le mélange peut être mis en œuvre au slipform (AASHTO T 396)



Essai de résistivité de surface (AASHTO T358) pour estimer la porosité

### 3) Pavement foundations

- Nouvelles technologies pour le contrôle continu du compactage



Modulus Verification Mapping Using COMP-Score™ RT, Ingios Geotechnics  
([www.Ingios.com](http://www.Ingios.com))

**IMPROVING THE FOUNDATION LAYERS FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENTS:**  
Lessons Learned and a Framework for Mechanistic Assessment of Pavement Foundations

Final Report | January 2021

CEER EARTHWORKS ENGINEERING RESEARCH  
**CEER**

National Concrete Pavement Technology Center  
**NCP**

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Institute for Transportation

Sponsored by  
Federal Highway Administration Pooled Fund Study TPF-5(183): California, Iowa (lead state), Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin

[https://publications.iowa.gov/35176/1/concrete\\_pvmt\\_foundations\\_lessons\\_learned\\_and\\_framework\\_for\\_mechanistic\\_assessment\\_w\\_cvr.pdf](https://publications.iowa.gov/35176/1/concrete_pvmt_foundations_lessons_learned_and_framework_for_mechanistic_assessment_w_cvr.pdf)

# 4) Design

- OptiPave, Short-Slab Concrete Pavements – Juan Pablo Covarrubias (TCPavements)
  - Dalles plus courtes pour diminuer les contraintes thermiques et le curling
  - Fibres synthétiques (pas de goujons)
  - Dalles de 1,8 m \* 1,8 m
  - Epaisseur 10-14 cm
  - Sols industriels
  - Logiciel dédié (OptiPave2)

**FORTA®**  
**OptiPave®**



Table 3 Technical information Route G-84 Quilamuta La Manga Conservation

| Location                      | V Región, Chile   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Length                        | 500 m             |
| Design Traffic                | 384.000 Esal's    |
| Compressive Concrete Strength | 30 MPa with fiber |
| Year of Construction          | 2013              |
| Average Precipitation         | 500 mm/year       |
| Cost Section                  | U\$D \$150.000    |
| Cost per km.                  | U\$D \$230.000    |

10 cm with Structural Fiber – 1,5m x 1,75m  
  
 Subgrade CBR 10% + 15 cm Existing Granular Layer CBR 60%



# Workshop 2: Advancements in Optimized Concrete Pavement Design



## PavementDesigner

<https://www.pavementdesigner.org/>

- Outil gratuit en ligne (avec système métrique)
- Pour routes, parkings, overlay,...
- Fatigue et “faulting”
- Calcul de la dimension des dalles

The screenshot shows the PavementDesigner software interface. It includes a sidebar with navigation options like Home, New Design, Log In, and Resources. The main area has three tabs: 1. PROJECT LEVEL: Shows a 3D model of a road section with traffic flow. 2. PAVEMENT STRUCTURE: Displays a detailed diagram of the pavement layers with various traffic load inputs. 3. SUMMARY: Provides a quick overview of design parameters and results.

## Pavement ME

- Outil le plus complet aux USA
- Logiciel payant
- Améliorations régulières
  - “Slab-base bond degradation”
  - “Built-in curling”
  - ...
- Solutions optimisées (épaisseurs plus faibles)

## PittRigid ME

<https://software.pavements.pitt.edu/PittRigid>

- Outil gratuit en ligne (avec système métrique)
- Paramétrisé pour la Pennsylvanie
- Bonne approximation de Pavement ME

The screenshot shows the PittRigid ME Version 1.1 software interface. It has two main tabs: Project Report and Pre-Print. The Project Report tab displays various input parameters such as Climate (Region 1: Line County), Cracking Tolerance (%), Faulting Intensity (%), Two-way AADTT in Year 1 (1000), Number of Lanes (Two-way) (2), Traffic Pattern (Urban Principal Arterial - Interstate), Joint Spacing (ft) (15), Glue Mixture (Cementitious with (10 ft)), Base Type (Aggregate), PCC Thermal Strength (psi) (650), and Calibration Parameter Sets. The Pre-Print tab shows a preview of the generated report.

# NB: Qualidim – mise à jour du logiciel

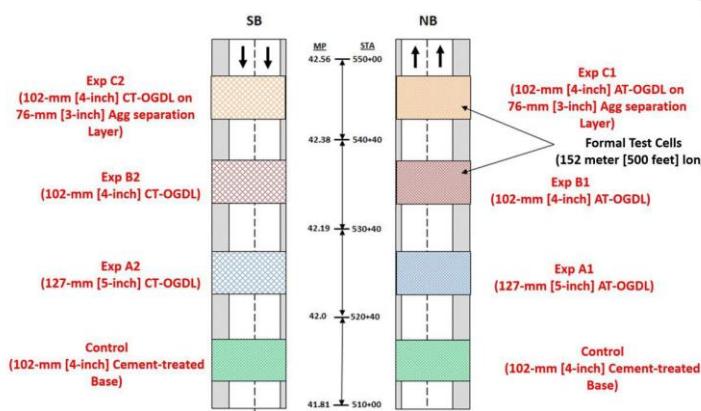
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- Nouvelle version bientôt téléchargeable pour les chaussées souples et semi-rigides:  
<http://qc.spw.wallonie.be/fr/qualiroutes/qualidim.html>
- Formations pratiques en deux modules de 3h:
  - 3/12 et 17/12 à Sterrebeek
  - 14/01 et 28/01 à Wavre
- Mise à jour pour les structures rigides prévue en 2025/2026

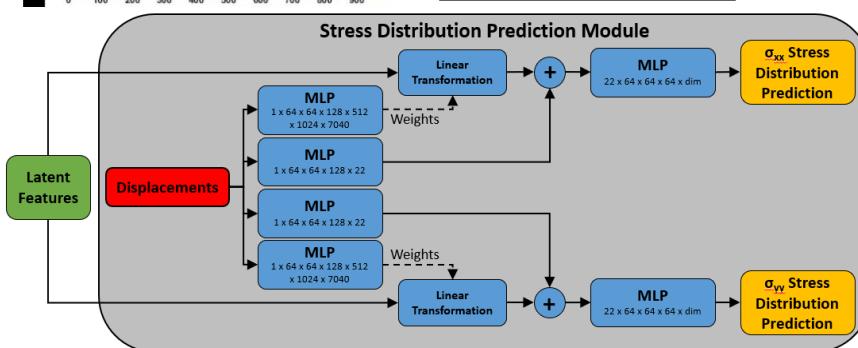
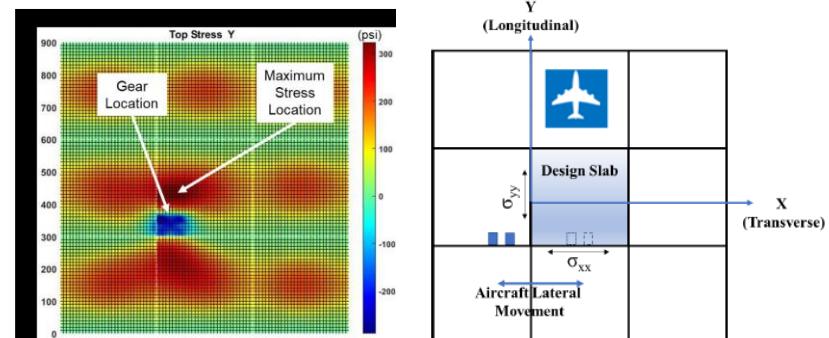
# 5) Performance modeling

- Éléments finis – Calcul inverse – Intelligence artificielle...

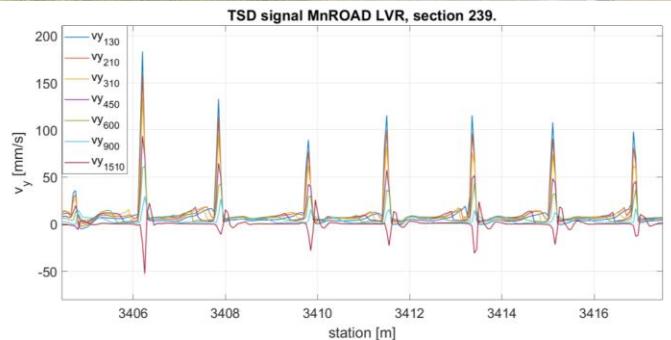


Alam-Khan et al., "Long-Term Performance of CRCP over OGDL in Illinois" (US)

Ashtiani et al. (US), "A Deep-Learning Model to Estimate Rigid Pavement Stresses for Top-Down Cracking Airfield Pavement Design"



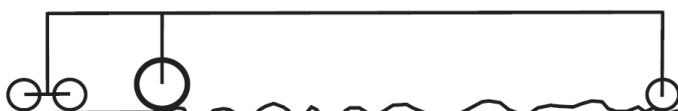
Scavone et al., "Mechanistic back-calculation of the LTE of jointed pavements at the corridor level from TSD deflection velocity measurements. Collected case studies." (US)



# 6) Surface characteristics

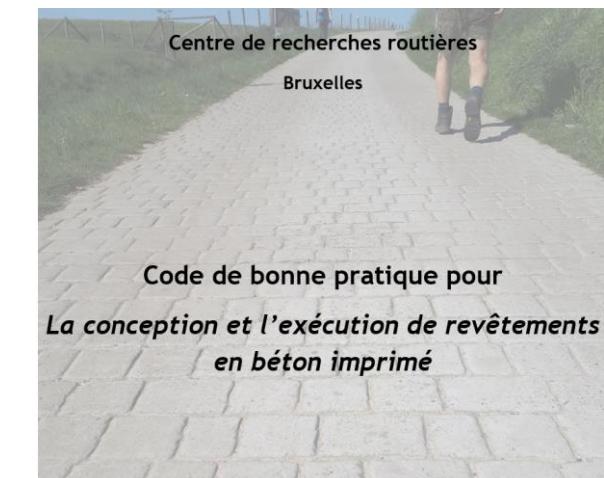
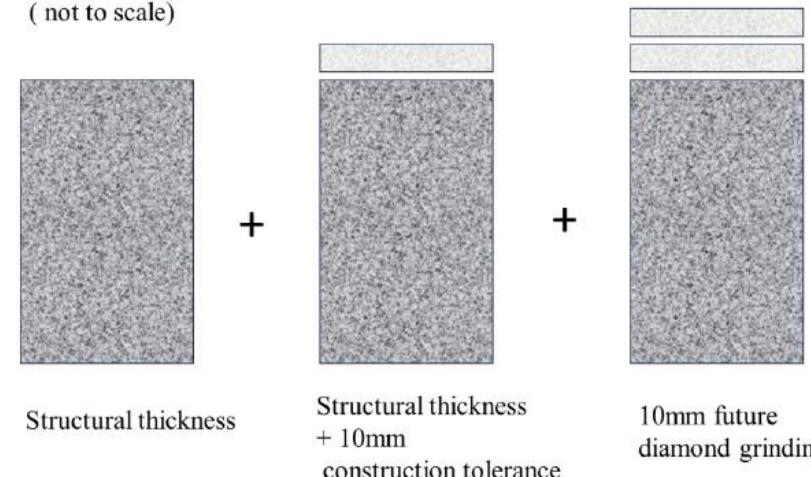
## ■ Finition de surface – (diamond) grinding – NGCS...

T. Alte-Teigler, "High performance surface textures for concrete pavements designed according to requirements"  
**(Germany)**



Hodgkinson & Dowsing, "Sustainable Concrete Highway Pavement Thickness Design: The Role of Diamond Grinding"  
**(Australia)**

Thickness Design Strategy  
(not to scale)



**Rens & Boonen, Pattern Imprinted Concrete (Belgium)**

# **New Belgian guidelines for pattern imprinted concrete pavements**

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# Introduction – béton imprimé

- Revêtement en béton décoratif pour :
  - Espaces publics et applications privées
  - Îlots de circulation, ronds-points
  - Routes, voies de bus, voies de tram



# Exemple – Landen

- Landen, Stationsstraat (1996)
  - Dalles de béton, système 1A:  
Durcisseur coloré + mise en œuvre manuelle + moules avec motif en éventails



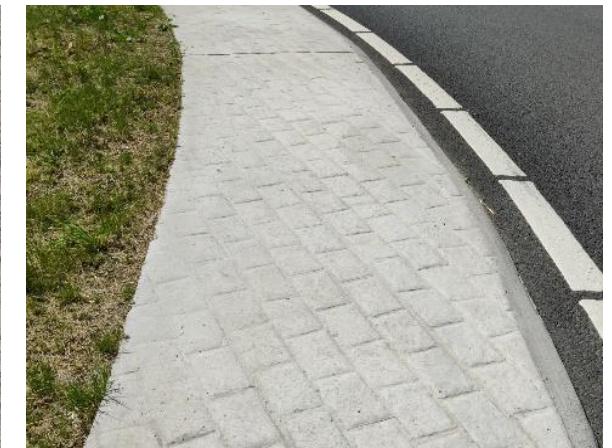
# Contexte

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- Des spécifications existent déjà dans les cahiers des charges-type belges MAIS pas toujours cohérentes

## → Nouveau GT au CRR en 2022

- Amélioration et actualisation des recommandations
- Subdivision en différents catégories/systèmes selon le mode d'exécution, la coloration et les motifs
- Pour chaque catégorie/système, spécifications techniques mises à jour pour:
  - Matériaux
  - Composition du béton
  - Exigences sur le béton frais et durci
  - Techniques d'exécution
  - Caractéristiques de surface
  - Contrôles



# Béton imprimé: conclusions

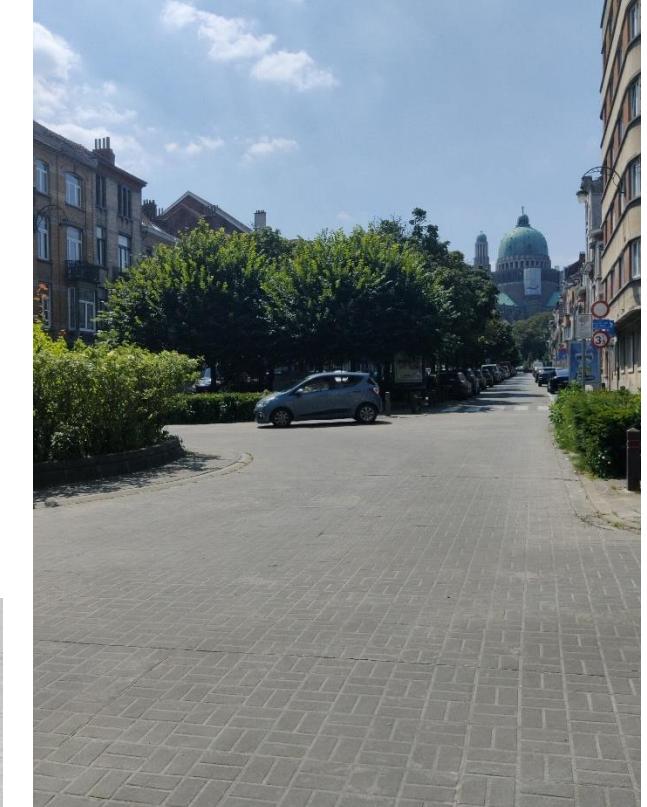
- Utilisé et connu dans le monde entier
- En Belgique, il existait déjà des recommandations pour l'espace public, mais elles n'étaient pas totalement adaptées à la pratique actuelle.

⇒ **Nouveau code de bonnes pratiques CRR**

**« Conception et exécution de revêtements en béton imprimé »**

**COMING SOON!**

**+ Webinaire le 30/1/2025**



# 6) Sustainability & climate change

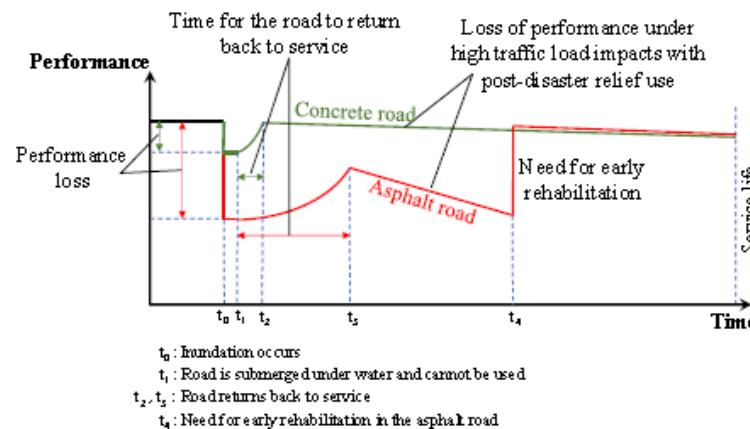
- Climate resilience:  
chaussées perméables, gestion de l'eau

Sedran et al.(FR)

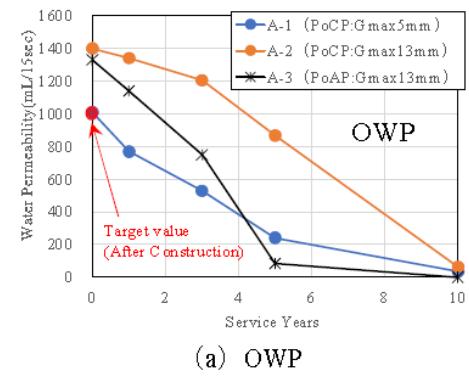


Boonen et al. (BE),  
Be-Drain project

Akbelen et al. (Turkey) "An Overview of the Potential of Concrete Pavements in Turkey to Combat Climate Change" – literature review



Nakamura et al., Porous concrete (Japan - Poster)

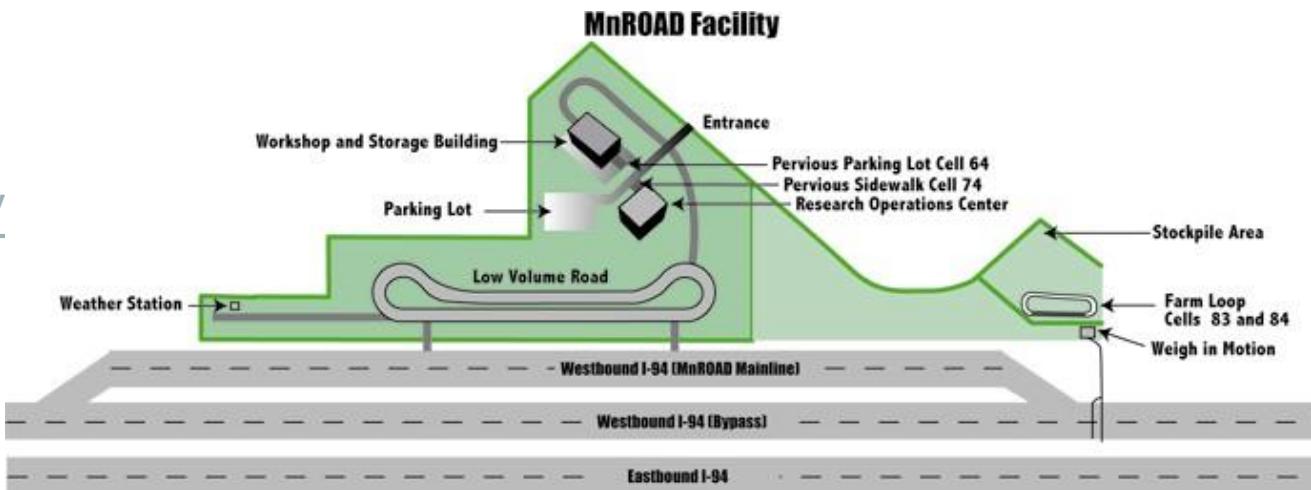


(a) OWP

# Présentation et visite de MnROAD facility testing

- Voirie expérimentale
  - Depuis 1993
  - Plus de 50 sections-test
  - Trafic faible et élevé
  - Déviation du trafic autoroutier
  - Instrumentation et contrôle
  - Données et résultats consultables en ligne:

<https://www.dot.state.mn.us/mnroad/nrra/structure-teams/rigid/index.html>



# Conclusions & perspectives



Nombreux développements dans le domaine de la construction routière en béton, y compris au niveau international



**La Belgique reste parmi les leaders, mais l'industrie du ciment et du béton est en phase de transition**



L'échange de connaissances et la coopération internationale sont essentiels sur la voie de l'innovation et du progrès !



**Belgian Road Research Centre**  
Together for sustainable roads

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