



CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL
SOBRE
VIALIDAD INVERNAL

Del 27 al 30 de junio de 2017

Mendoza - Argentina

Practice on the Active De-icing pavement in China

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ORGANIZAN



Asociación Argentina
de Carreteras



- Introduction
- Problems and Challenges
- Active de-icing pavement

Rubber particles Pavement

Energy conversion pavement

Low freezing point asphalt pavement

De-icing sand seal for asphalt pavement

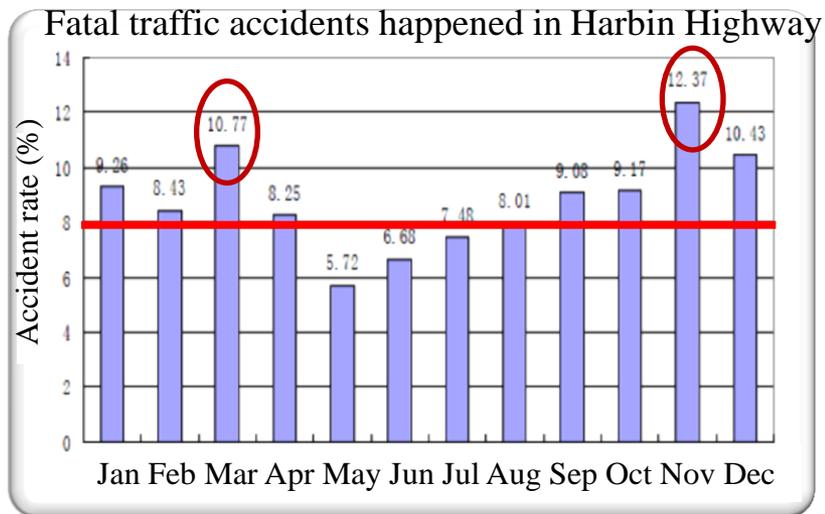
❖ Road—The important component of infrastructures



- ❑ Bottom boundary of urban landscape
- ❑ Important carrier of logistics
- ❑ Social service function

Provide a fast and safe transportation

❖ Icy pavement influences the efficient, fast and safe transportation



Airport



Railway

Transportation safety



Transportation efficiency



Traffic capacity



People's life



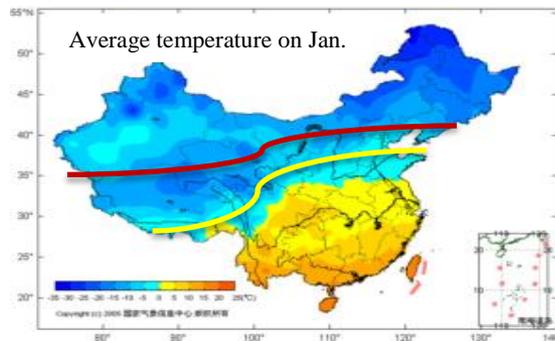
❖ Special road section is the traffic choke point in winter

- ❑ Tunnel Entrance
- ❑ Large longitudinal slope
bridge approach
- ❑ road intersection



❖ Icy pavement has a wide influence range in China

- ❑ In China, most regions (85% national territorial area) are located in middle, high latitudes and high altitudes
- ❑ The environmental temperature is low and the region effected by snow or ice is extensive
- ❑ snowfall conditions are complicated



Snowfall area is extensive.



The northern ice and snow



The southern freezing rain

❖ Conventional de-icing technology have some problems

Hazardness



Shortcomings

- ice in texture is difficult to **clean**
- Ice-pavement bond tightly.
- Have effect on skip
- Pavement is **passive**



Manual methods



Mechanical methods



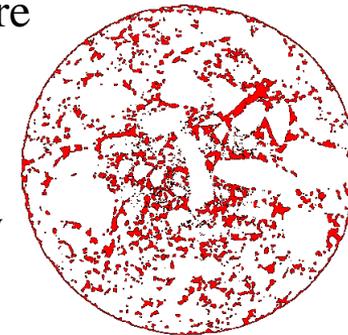
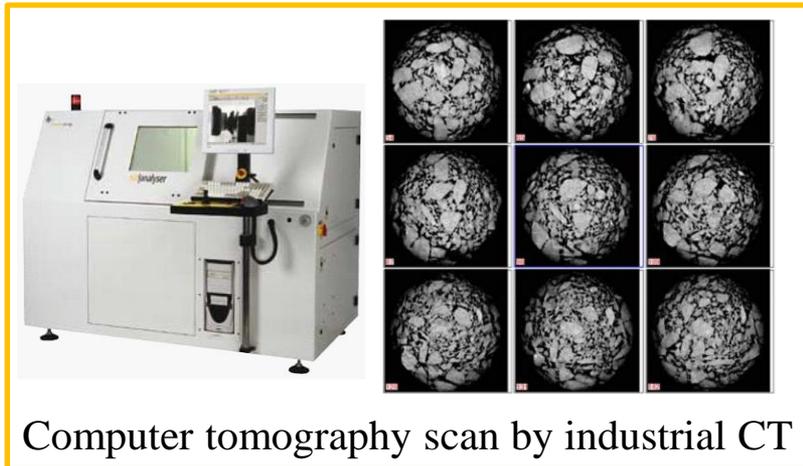
Snow-melting Agent



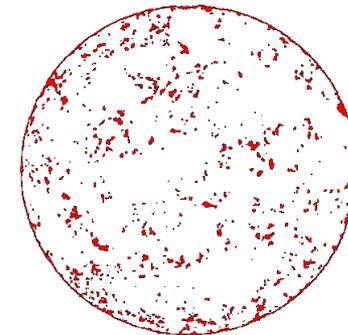
Anti-icing technology

❖ Voids in the surface result in bonding between ice-pavement

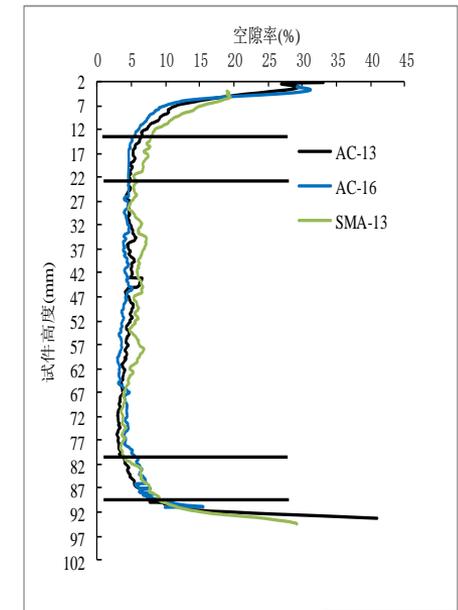
- ❑ Voids within 20mm to the road surface are large and connected
- ❑ Anti freeze-thaw property is awful
- ❑ Ice adhesion to pavement surface tightly



10mm to road surface



50mm to road surface



Distribution of air voids along thickness direction

Challenge: Actively prevent the bond between ice and pavement by improving the pavement surface performance



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Part 1

Rubber particles pavement(RPP)

——improve the physical and mechanical properties of asphalt pavement surface

- ❑ **Work mechanism**
- ❑ **Material design**
- ❑ **Anti-ice performance**
- ❑ **Application cases**

Rubber particles pavement

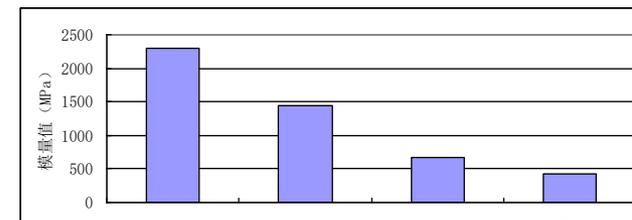
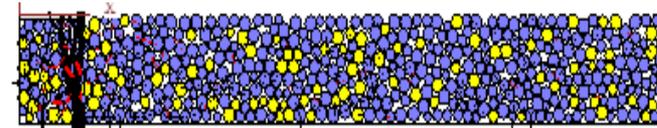
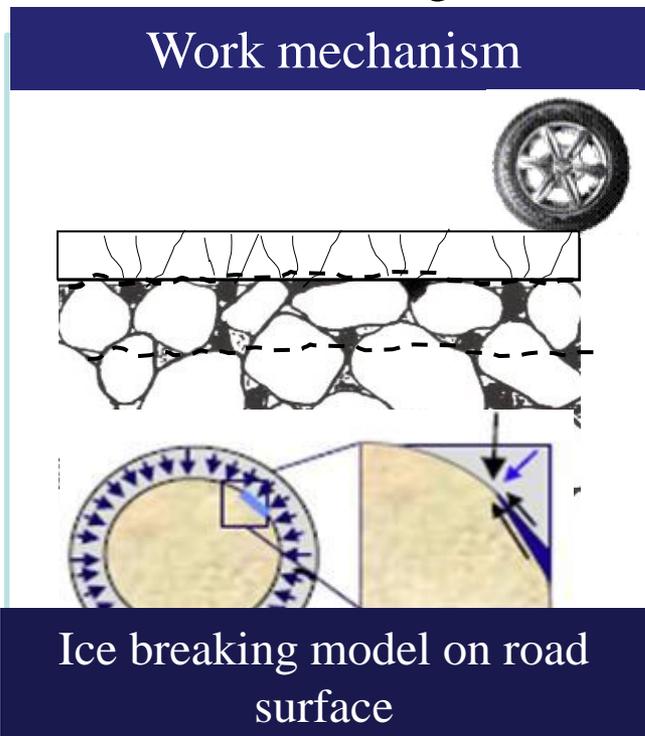
RPP: The crumb rubber was added to the asphalt mixture to replace some aggregates, or adhesion to the surface of pavement as the chip seal



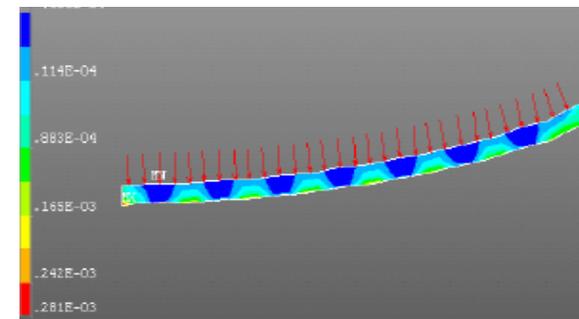
Rubber
particles



- ❑ The elastic deformation of rubber asphalt mixture is improved
- ❑ The rubber particles make intensity of the ice film on pavement surface uneven
- ❑ big difference on stiffness between rubber and aggregate, make the ice film broken under loading

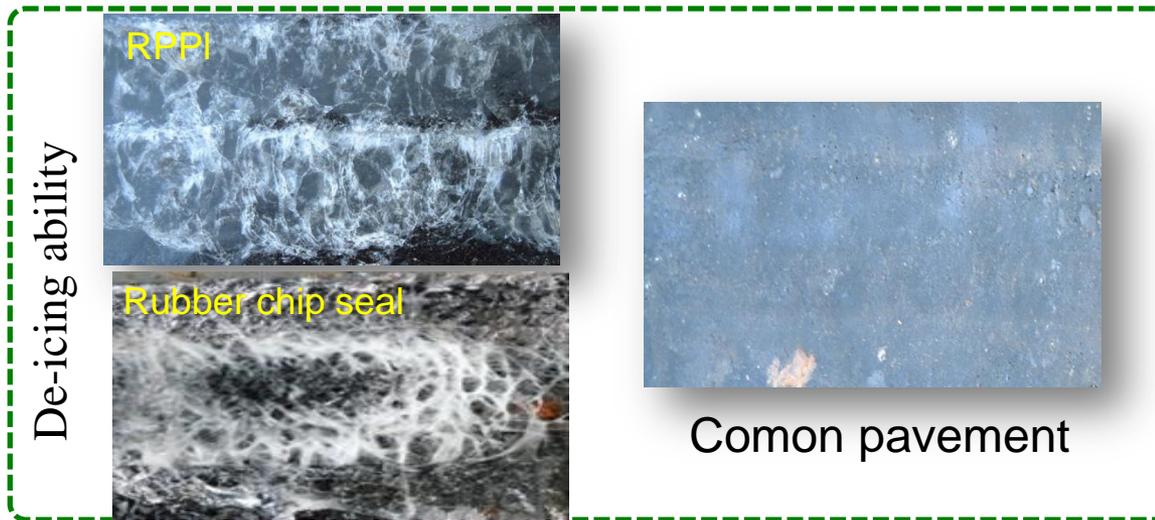


Discrete element model (DEM) results



shear stress concentration

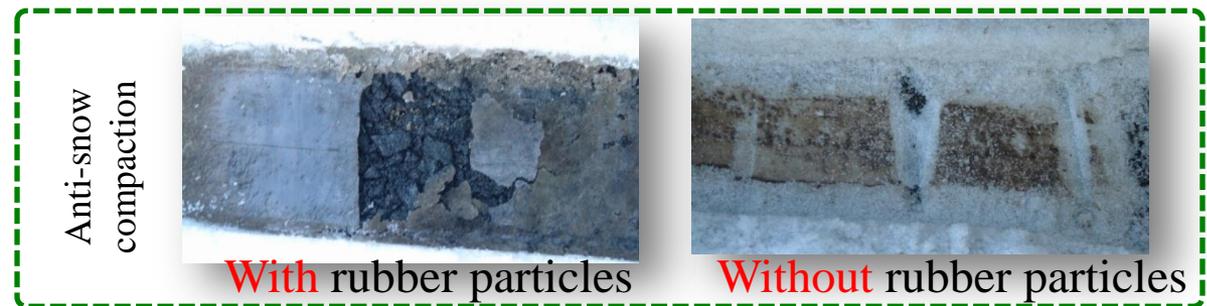
- ❑ Rubber particles reduces the adhesion between ice and pavement



With rubber particles

Without rubber particles

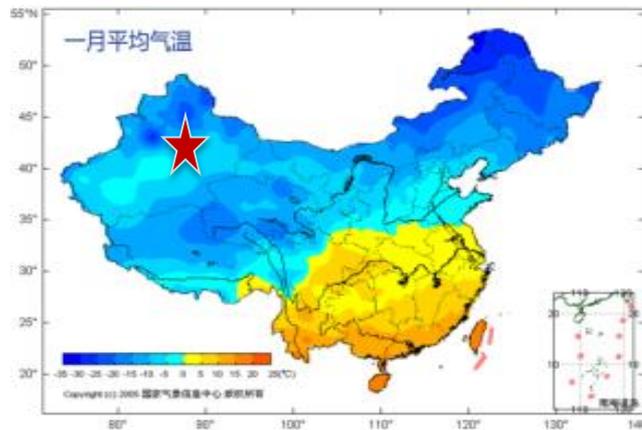
The de-icing ability of RPP is the efficient within -10°C , the ice layer is less than 1cm



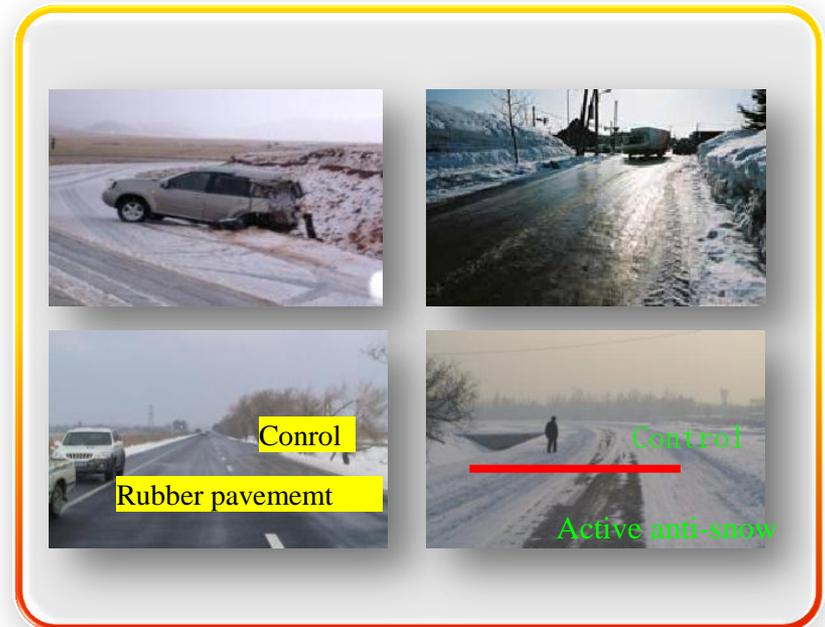
With rubber particles

Without rubber particles

- ❑ RPP in Xinjiang——The first active anti-ice pavement using paving materials (In 2003, 7.8km)



	Active anti-snow	Control
De-icing ratio	62	23
Friction coefficient	59	32



The **de-icing ratio** is up to **62%**. The **friction coefficient** increased by **84%**. The driving safety was improved.

RPP



the snow on road was loose.



No ice film on the surface

Common pavement



the snow compacted to road tightly



Ice film



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Part 2

Energy conversion pavement(ECP)

—improve the temperature in pavement by heat flow

- ❑ **Work mechanism**
- ❑ **Simulation analysis**
- ❑ **Operation strategy and design method**
- ❑ **Application Case**



Energy transfer : heat pump, heat pipe technology (soil-pavement)

Purpose

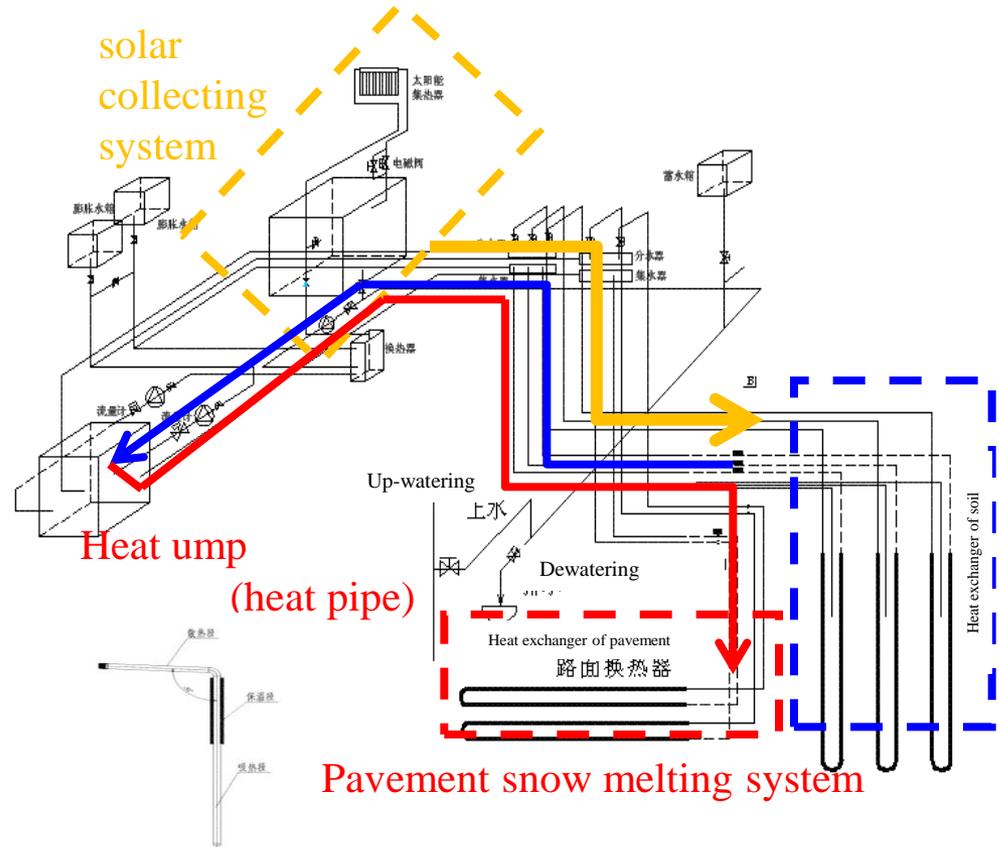


Solar heat collecting system

Soil

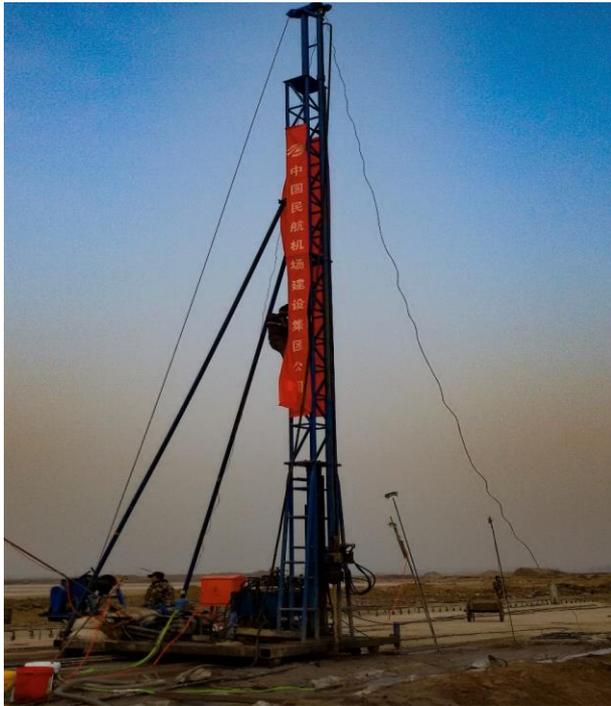


Pavement snow-melting system



ECP Used in bridge deck Heilongjiang in 2010

❑ Construction processure of ECP on the airport runway



Punching



Heat pipe

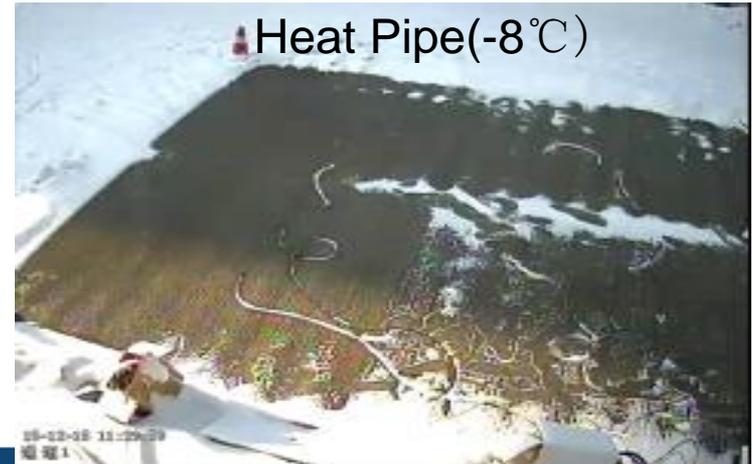


Concrete pavement

❑ ECP was used in the station site of new capital airport (under construction)in 2016



Heat pump





Part 3

Low freezing point pavement(LFPP)

—change the adhesion between pavement and ice layer

- ❑ **Materials development**
- ❑ **Performance evaluation**
- ❑ **Application cases**

Low freezing point pavement(LFPP)

Using low freezing point fillers(LFPF) to replace mineral fillers in the asphalt mixture for pavement

- According to the snowfall features of different areas in China, two kinds of LFPF were selected.

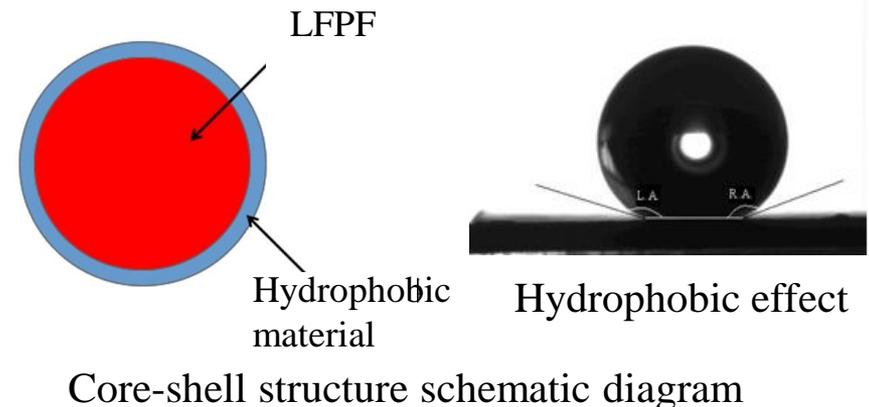
- ✓ Snowfall temperature range: $-4^{\circ}\text{C}\sim-23^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ✓ Snowfall frequency: 1~34 times/year

Low freezing point agents	Freezing point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
A (inorganic)	-10
B (inorganic)	-20
C (organic)	-15
D (organic)	-25
F (organic)	-20

Low freezing point fillers(LFPF)

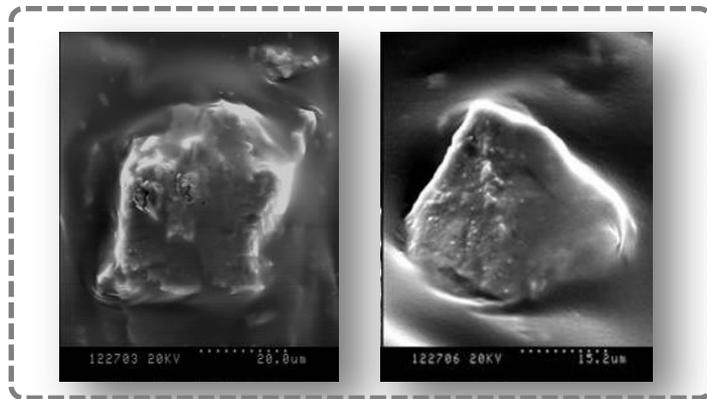


- Using hydrophobic agent to construct the core-shell structure.

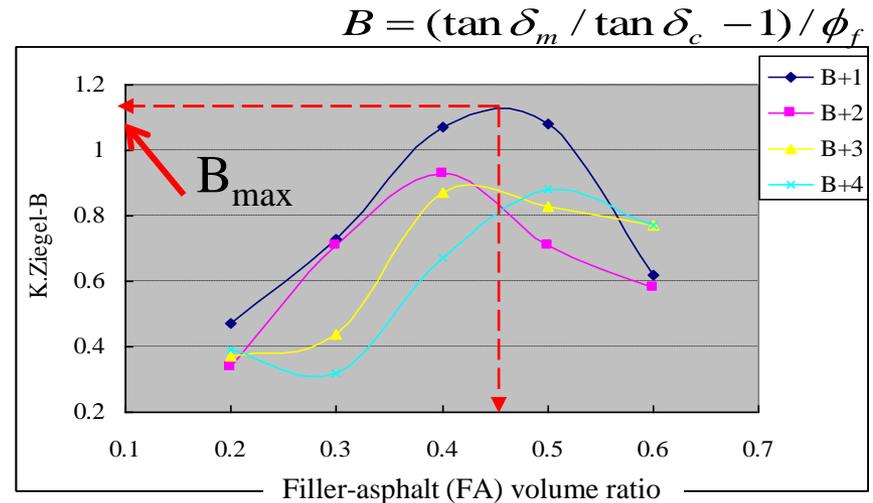


□ Asphalt mixture with LFPF

- Feasibility of replacing the mineral fillers



Interaction between fillers and asphalt



Performance of mixture with LFPF compared with the control mixture

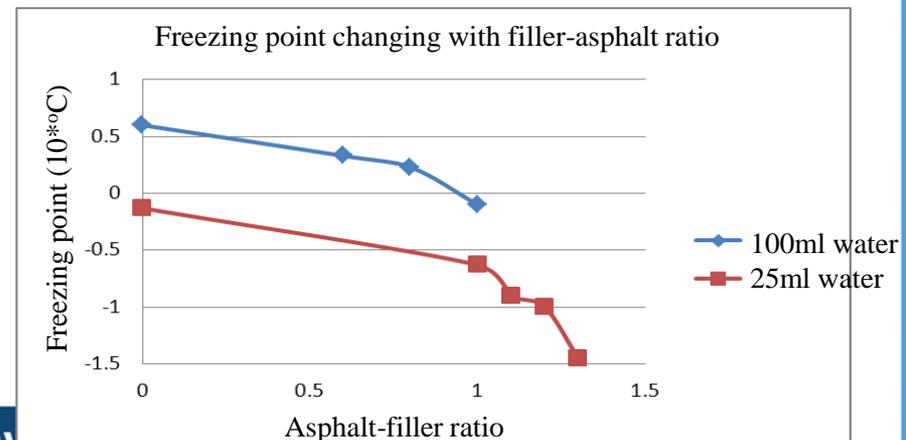
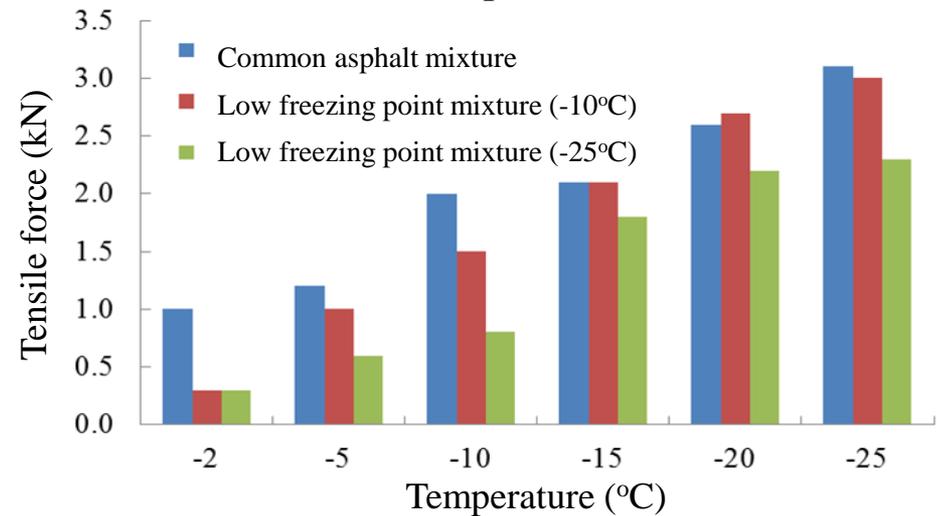
Content of low freezing point fillers	High temperature performance	Low temperature performance			Moisture resistance
	Time/mm	P_B (kN)	($\mu\epsilon$)	S_B (MPa)	TSR(%)
0	1860	999.9	2365.3	3354.2	80.12
LFPF	1964	1131.1	2426.4	3680.9	79.58

□ LFPF mixture can reduce the adhesion between ice-pavement



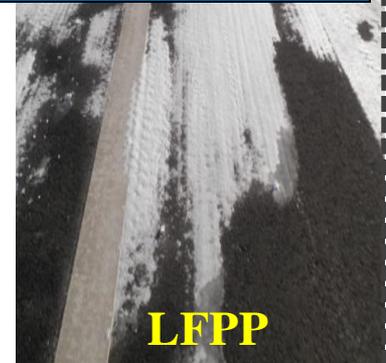
The device evaluating the adhesion property between ice and asphalt mixture

The effective temperature can reach -25°C



- ❑ DaGuang Exp.Highway (2010)
- ❑ 108 National highway, Beijing section reconstruction (2013)
- ❑ Yantai in Shandong Province (2013 , 2014)
- ❑ The ring Exp. way in Harbin (2015)

Snow-melting performance





Harbin, 2015



Part 4

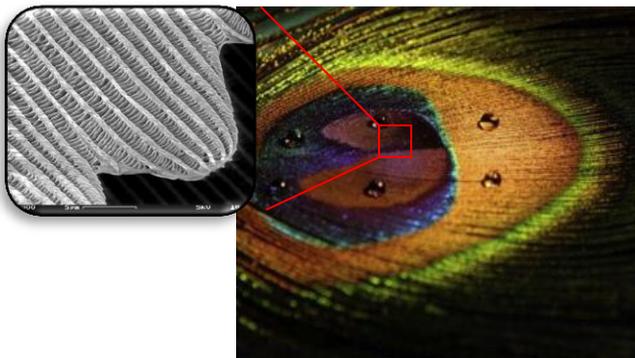
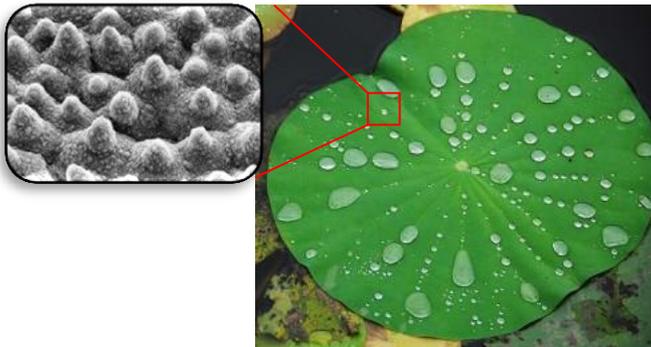
de-icing sand seal for asphalt pavement

—decrease the bond between ice and pavement for in-service road

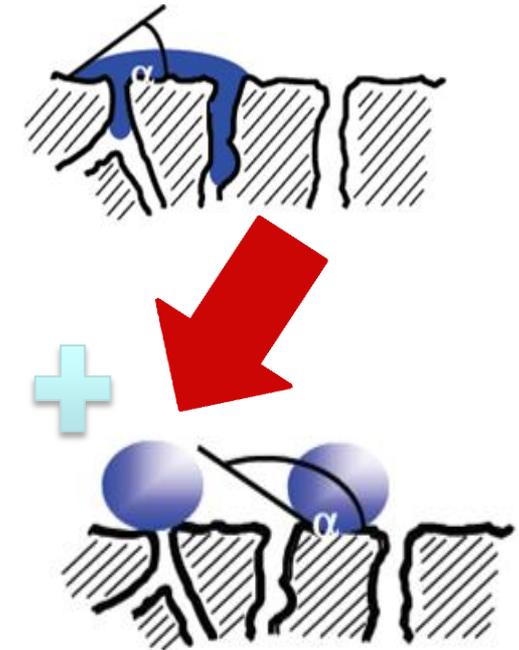
- ❑ **Working mechanism**
- ❑ **Materials development**
- ❑ **Performance evaluation**
- ❑ **Application**

□ Hydrophobic surface + LFPPF

Hydrophobic: Decreasing the surface free energy
LFPPF: prevent icing



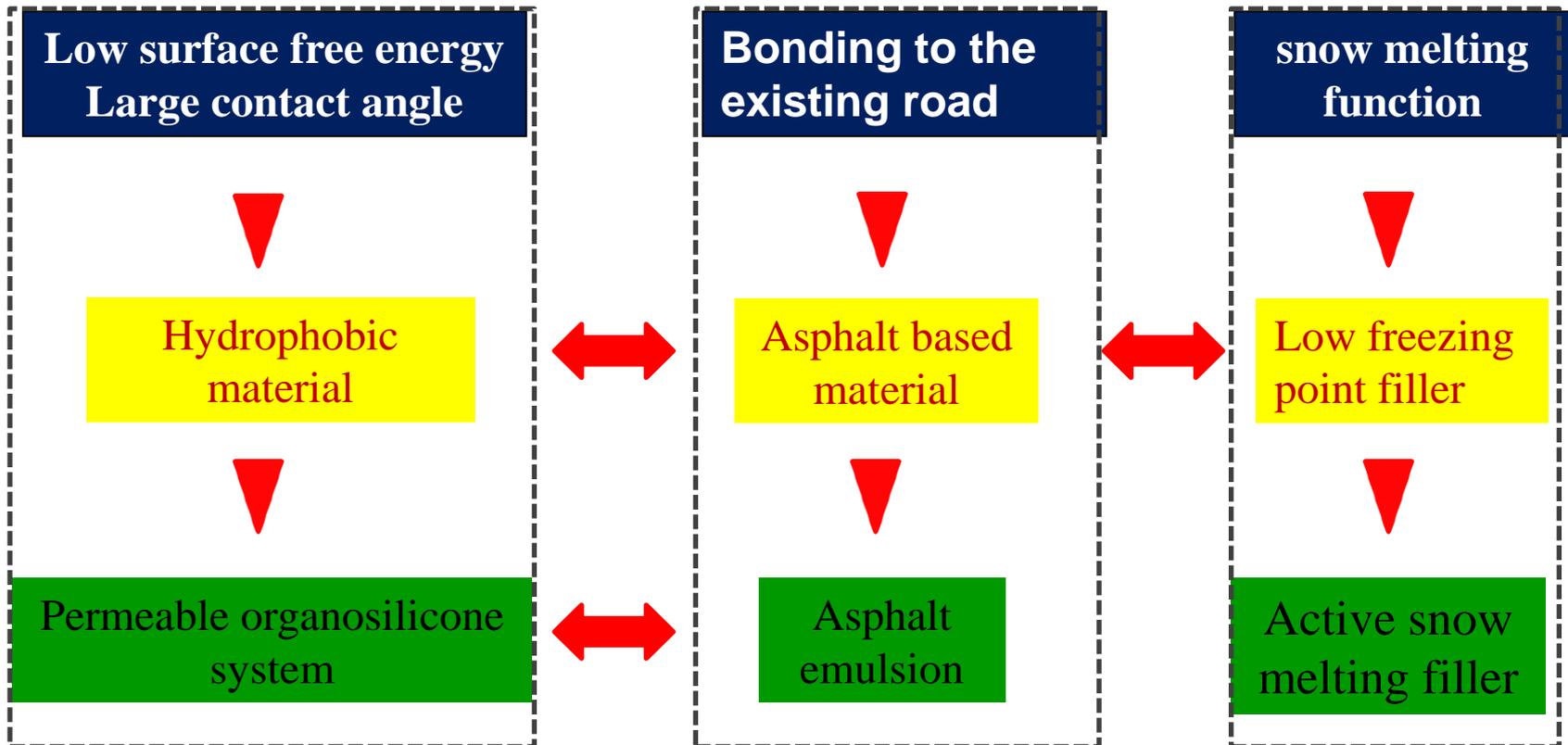
Hydrophobic of Lotus and feather



Objectives

- Improve the hydrophobic characteristic on pavement surface
- Reduce the freezing point
- Improve infiltration capacity

□ Consist of Materials



Development of protective materials



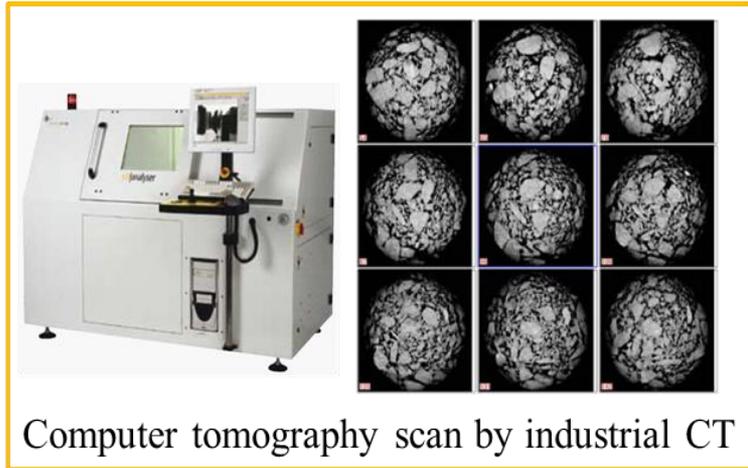
Hydrophobic material



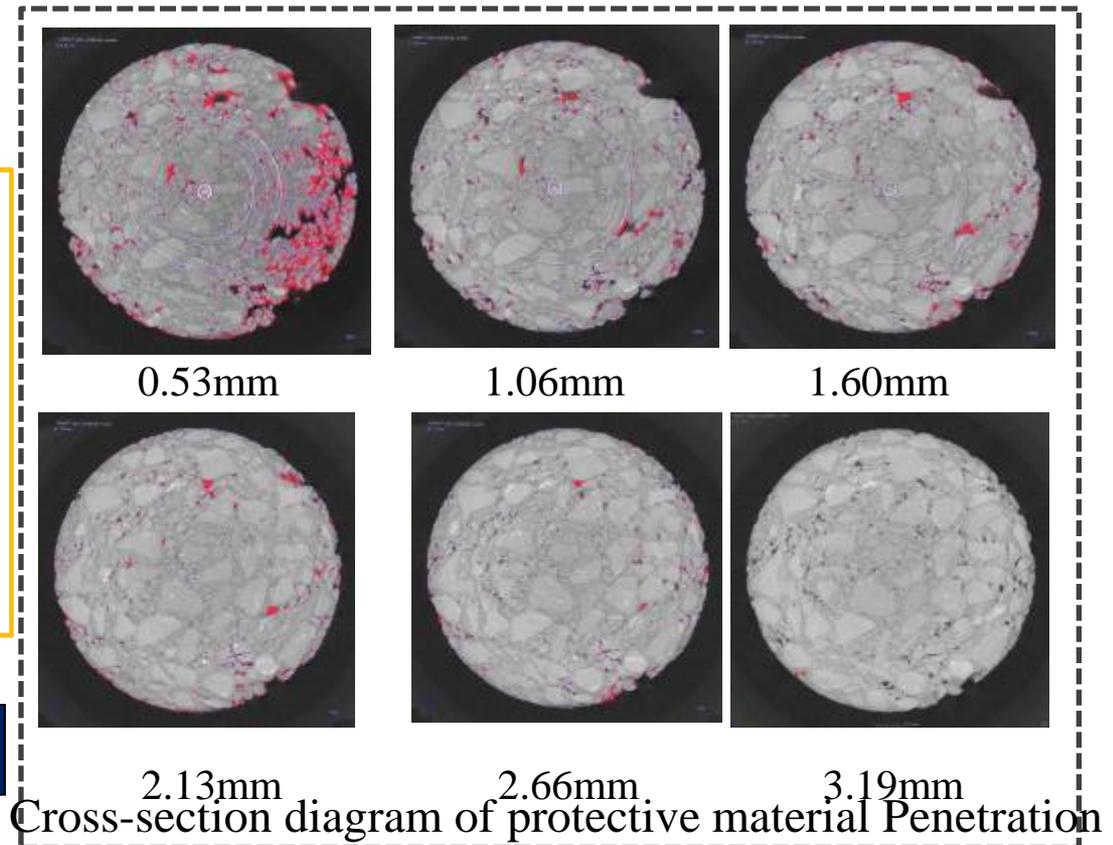
Common asphalt mixture



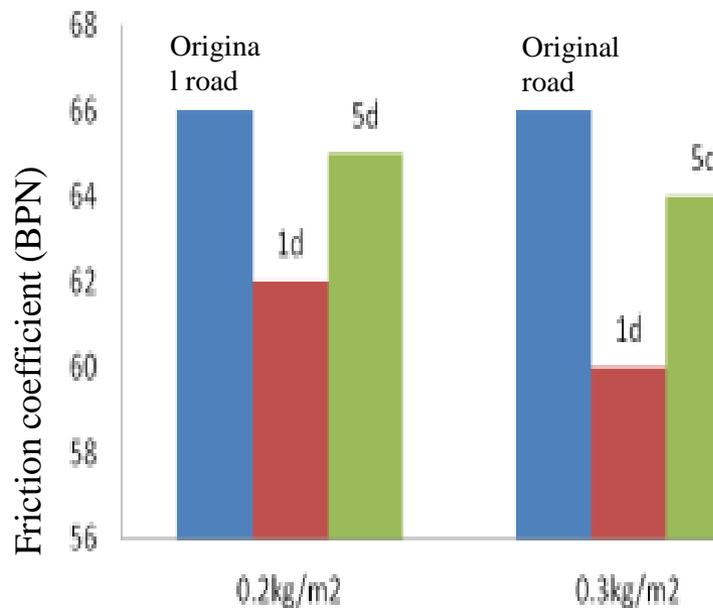
- **Penetration**



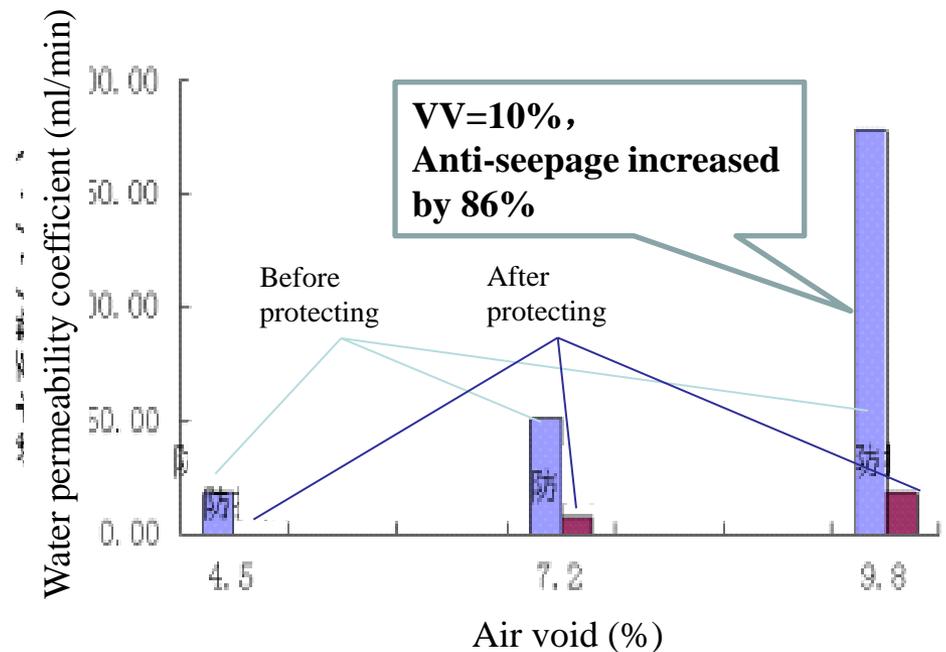
Penetration depth > 3mm



❖ Skid resistance and anti-seepage performance



Skid resistance—BPN



Air void—anti-seepage performance

❖ Anti-icing performance



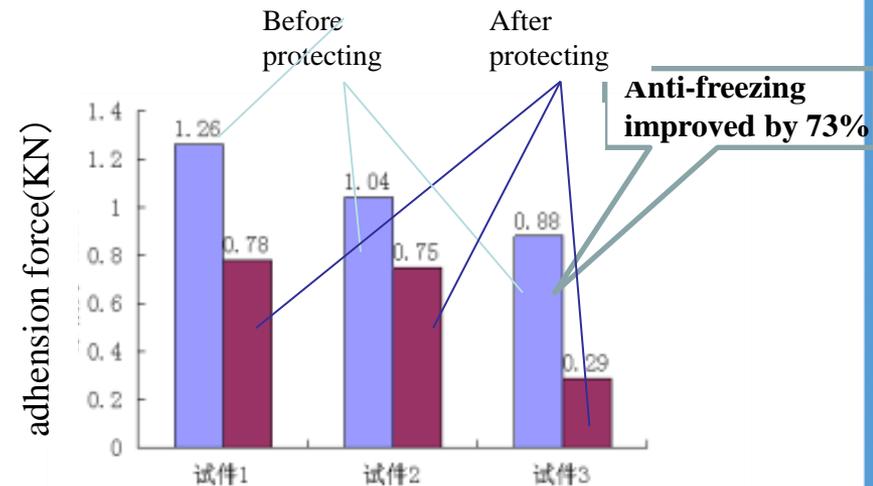
The adhesive force tester



Common pavement

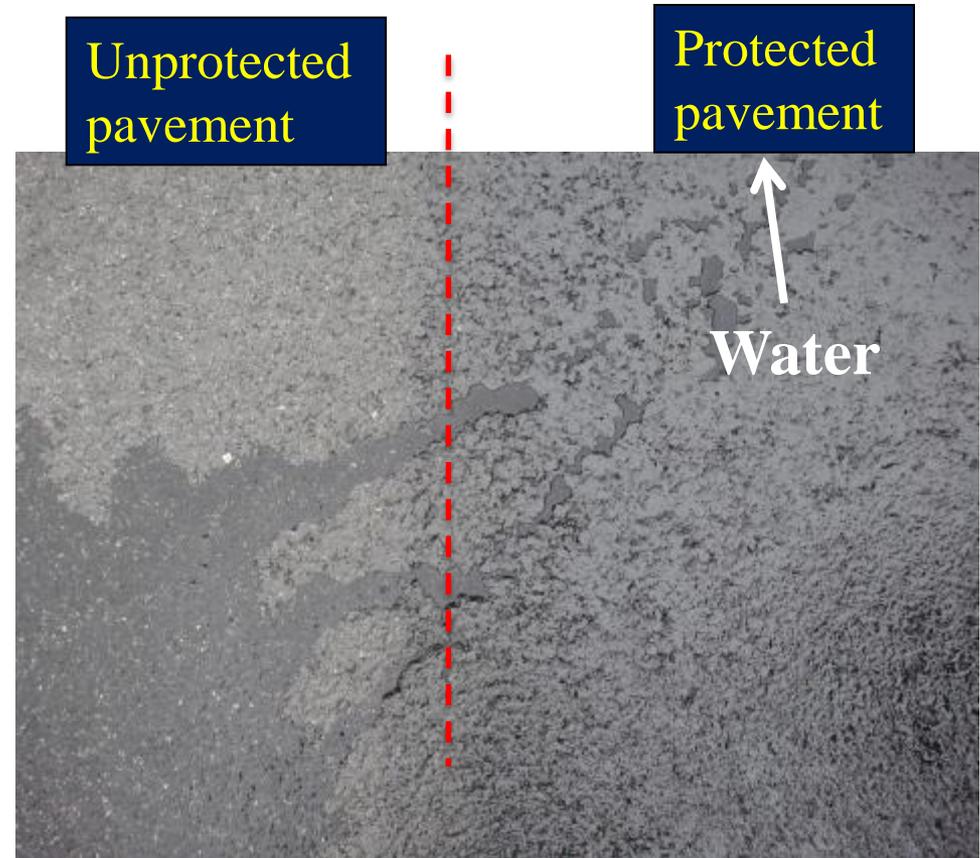


Protected pavement

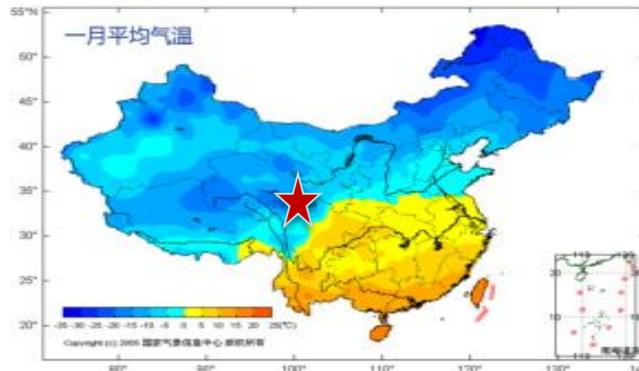
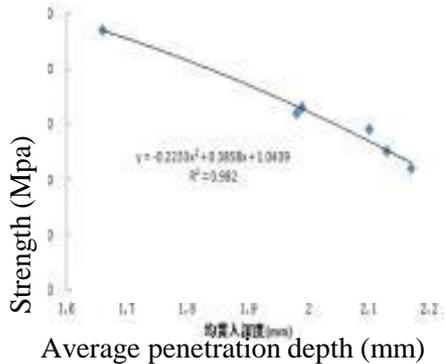
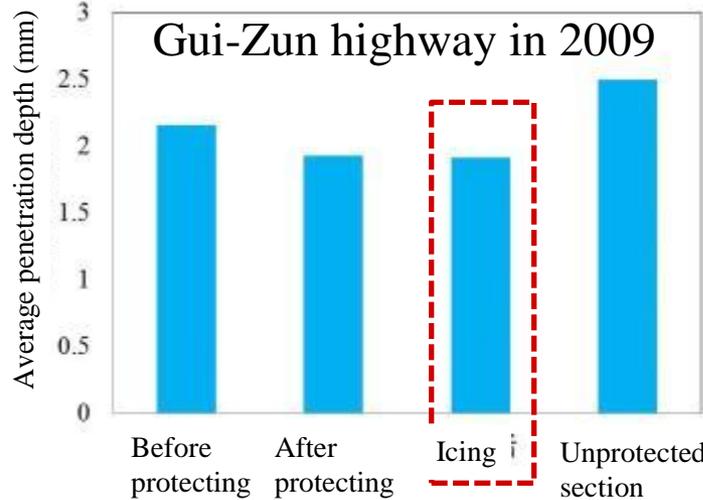


Anti-freezing performance was improved. The adhesion force between ice and pavement was effectively decreased.

❖ Surface hydrophobic characteristic



❖ Hydrophobe low freezing point protective technology



Hydrophobe effect



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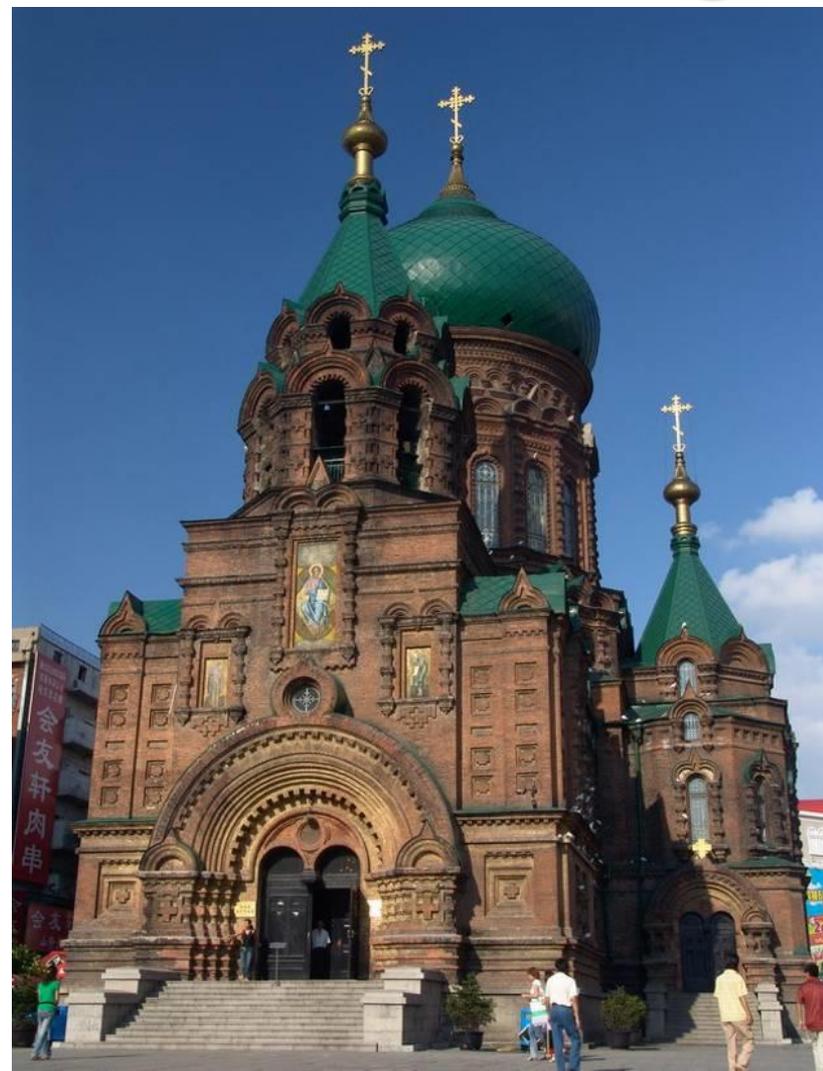
Application cases







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