

19th Seminar of Track Management STRAHOS 2022

Using of Recycled Materials in Substructure

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STRAHOS 2022
19th Seminar of Track Management
13 and 14 October 2022, Poprad, Slovakia

Project
'Special Session and Workshop
on Seminar of Track Management STRAHOS'

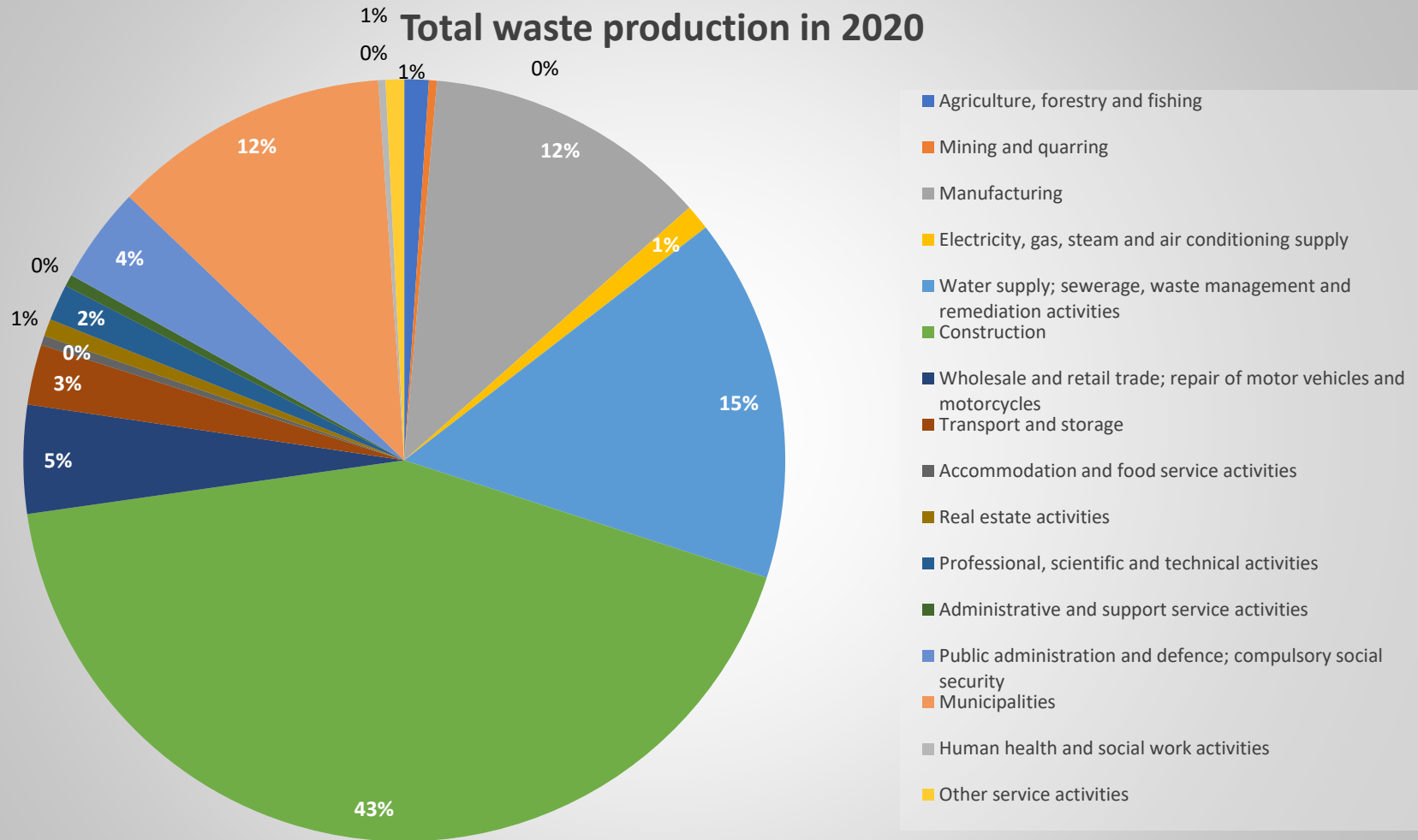
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Introduction

- **Project with support of Ministry of Industry and Trade Cooperation with Institute of Technology of Building Materials and Components**
- **Focus to the effective use of secondary raw materials**
- **Cooperation with Institute of Building materials and Components**
- **Project FV40081 - Advanced technologies for installation and restoration of the protective layers of railway substructure with the efficient use of secondary raw materials**



Construction waste

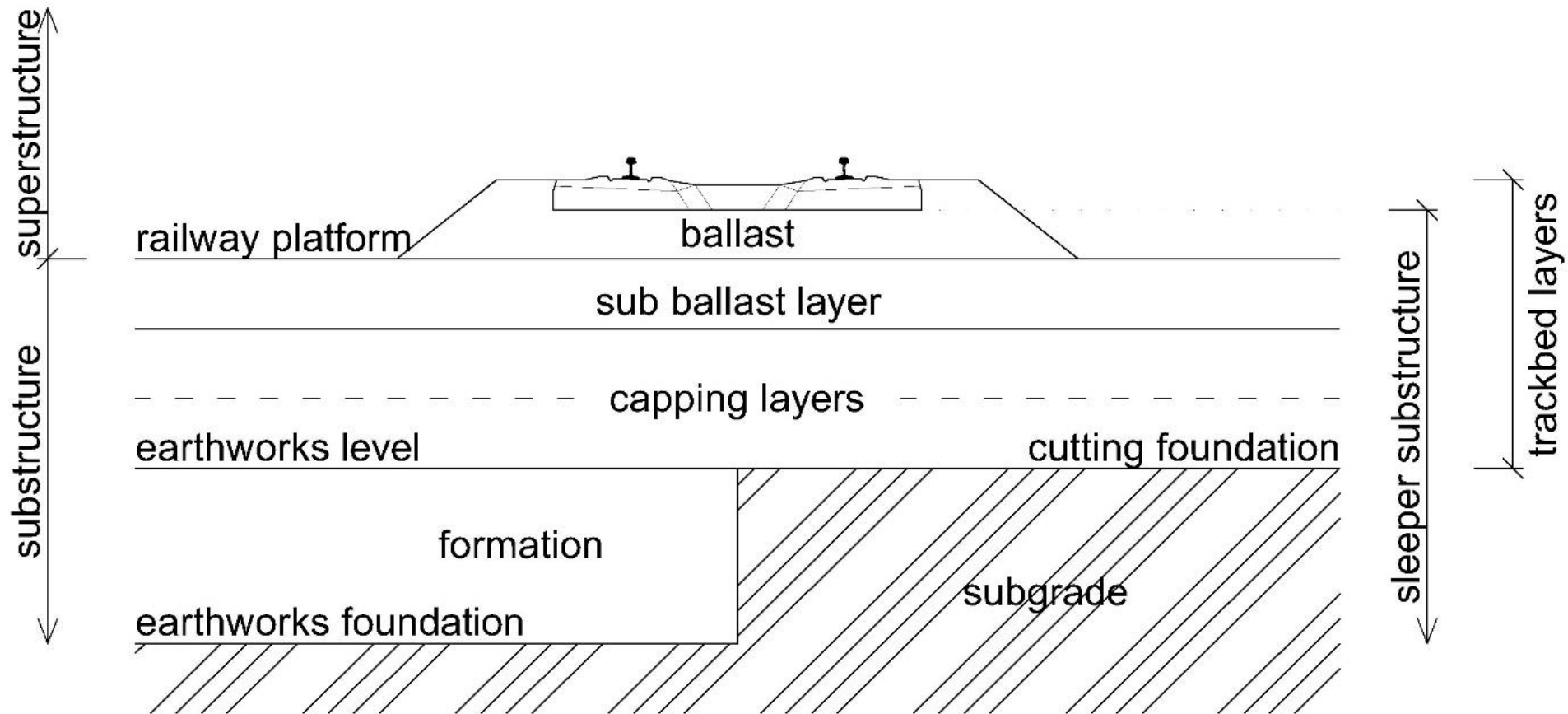


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Substructure



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Natural aggregate

- **Mineral raw material used in practically all construction sectors**
- **Significant decrease of deposits permitted to be mined**
- **Ecological burden - missing aggregates will have to be imported from more distant regions/abroad**
- **Price has increased significantly**
- **Consumption of crushed aggregate has grown significantly**



Design of subballast

- **The following materials can be used for the capping layers in the Czech republic**
 - **Gravel**
 - **Crushed aggregate**
 - **Stabilization and improved soil**
 - **Geosynthetics**
 - **Asphalt concrete**
 - **Other materials with the consent of Czech railway infrastructure manager**
- **The actual design of the capping layers is carried out by the prescribed calculation using the DORNII method.**



Design of subballast

Highest speed limit (kph)	Expected operational loads (millions gross tons/year)	Track class throughout whole lifetime	Composition of trackbed layers
≤80	<2	A – D	min. 200 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv (min. 150 with the agreement of infrastructure manager)
	2-8	A – D	min. 250 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv
	>8	A – D	min. 300 crushed stone fraction 0/32
81-120	<2	A – D	min. 250 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv
	2-8	A – D	min. 300 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv
	>8	A – D	min. 300 crushed stone fraction 0/32
121-160	<2	A – D	min. 300 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv
	2-8	A – D	Var. I: min. 400 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv Var. II: min. 250 crushed stone fraction 0/63 kv
	>8	A – D	Var. I: min. 400 crushed stone fraction 0/32 kv Var. II: min. 250 crushed stone fraction 0/63 kv
161-200 (incl.)	For all operational loads	A – D	Var. I: min. 400 crushed stone fraction 0/63 kv Var. II: min. 100/asphalt concrete +250 crushed stone fraction 0/63 kv



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Waste for bonded layer

- Hydraulic properties
- Mixing with the soil can be used for the improvement of the capping layers
- Unstable composition appears to be problematic



Waste for bonded layer

- **High temperature fly ash**
- coal combustion at temperatures of 1200 – 1700 °C
- **Fluid fly ash**
- burning finely ground coal in fluid boilers at lower temperatures (850°C)
- **Biomass bottom ash**
- burning biomass
- **Coal slag**
- contains unburned remains of the combustible component of coal
- **Cement kiln dust**
- dust particles from the flue gas when burning cement



Waste for bonded layer

- **Waste material from ballast cleaning**
 - highly dependent on the content and origin of fine particles/pollution
 - contains clay or fine elements which can be blown from the surroundings or seep into the track bed from the subsoil or dropped from wagons.



Waste for bonded layer

■ Recycled concrete

- mixed concrete rubble, lesser extent also brick fragments



■ Recycled asphalt

- fraction 0/16, can no longer be used for roads, very low load-bearing capacity



Conclusion

- **The time is coming when it will be necessary to replace natural aggregates in railway construction (as well as in other sectors).**
- **Waste materials appears to be a suitable alternative.**
- **For unbonded layers seems to be possible material from cleaning the ballast bed and concrete or asphalt recycled material.**
- **Recycled concrete appears to be the most suitable material, insertion into the test section is planned in the next phase of the project.**



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