



# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) of Asphalt Mixture Containing Natural Rubber Latex

Fardzanela Suwarto\*, Tony Parry, Gordon Airey

\* fardzanela.suwarto@nottingham.ac.uk

Faculty of Engineering, The University of Nottingham, University Blvd, Nottingham NG7 2RD

## INTRODUCTION

### Summary

Natural Rubber Latex (NRL) modified asphalt has several beneficial effects on the asphalt performance. However, research on the life cycle assessment (LCA) and life cycle cost (LCCA) to evaluate environmental impacts and cost of asphalt mixtures containing NRL is not yet available.



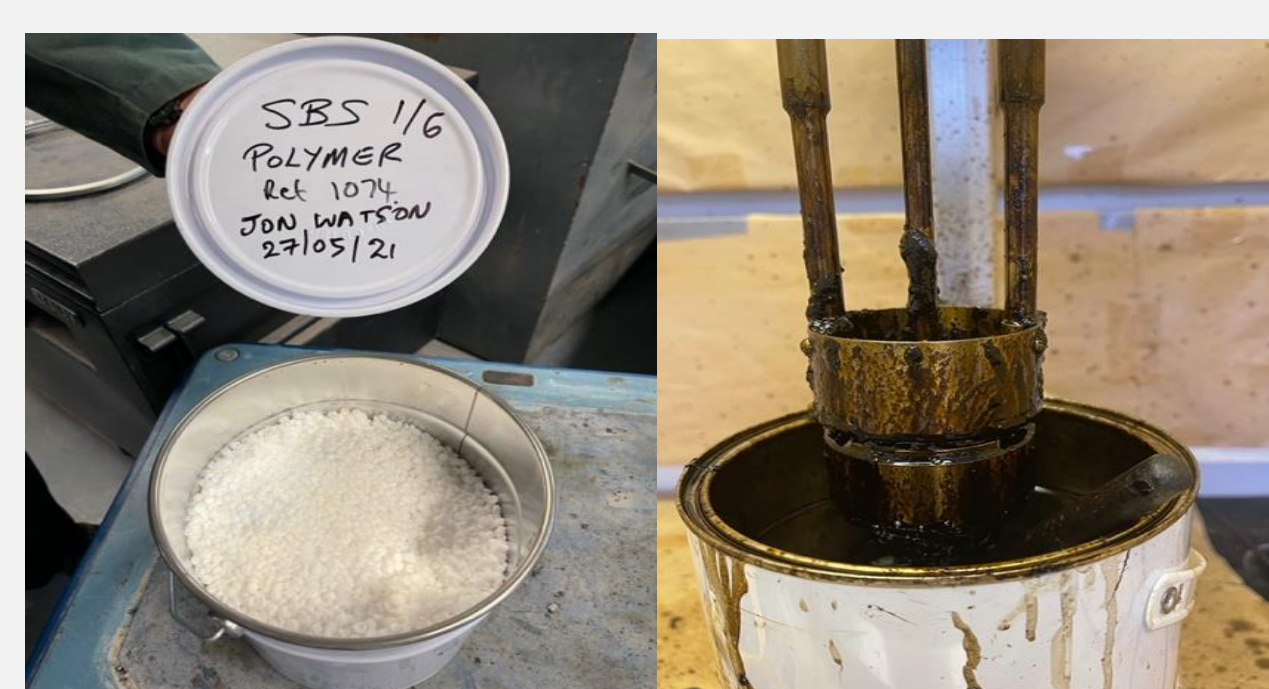
### Objective

- Assess pavement performance modelling of NRL compared with unrenewable SBS polymer
- Evaluate LCA and LCCA of mixtures specimen includes all the activities that encompass during pavement lifetime.

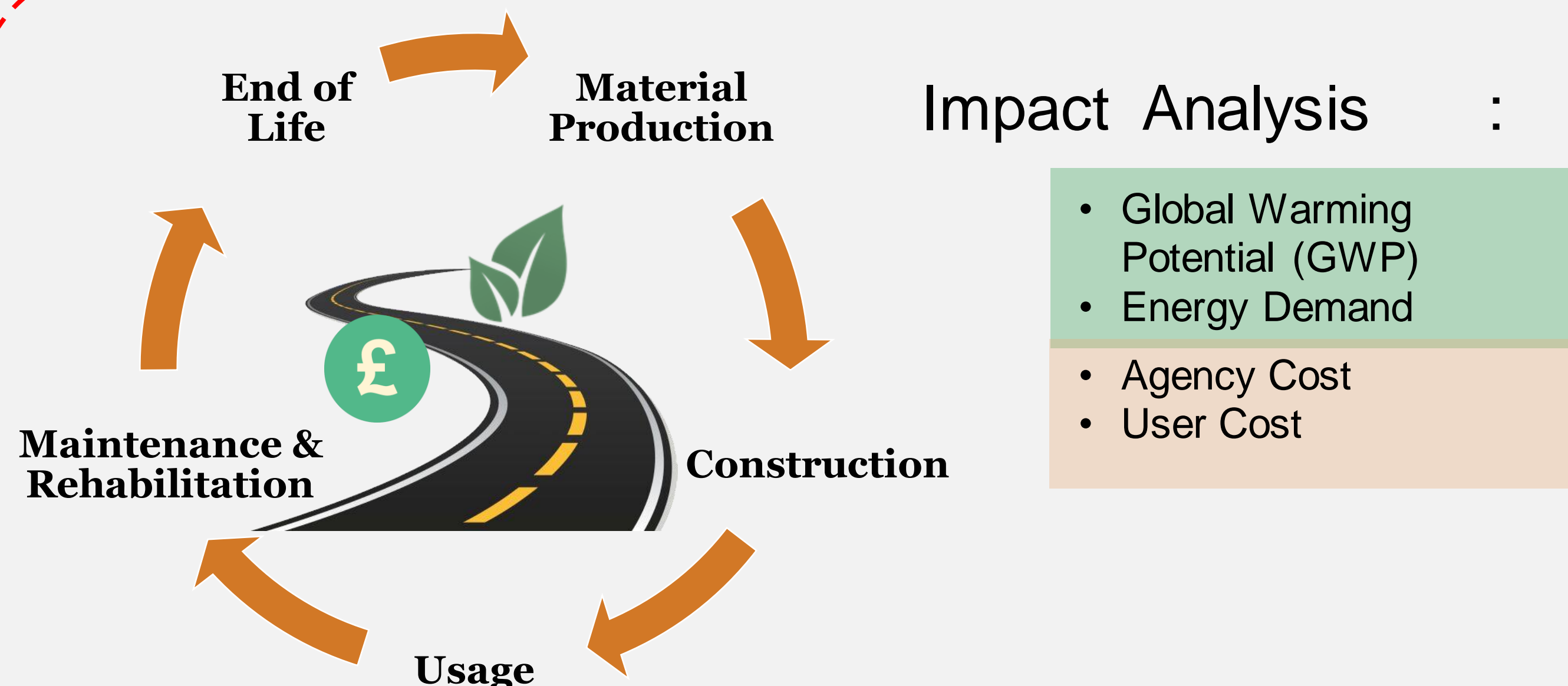
## METHODOLOGY



NRL Binder Mixing Process



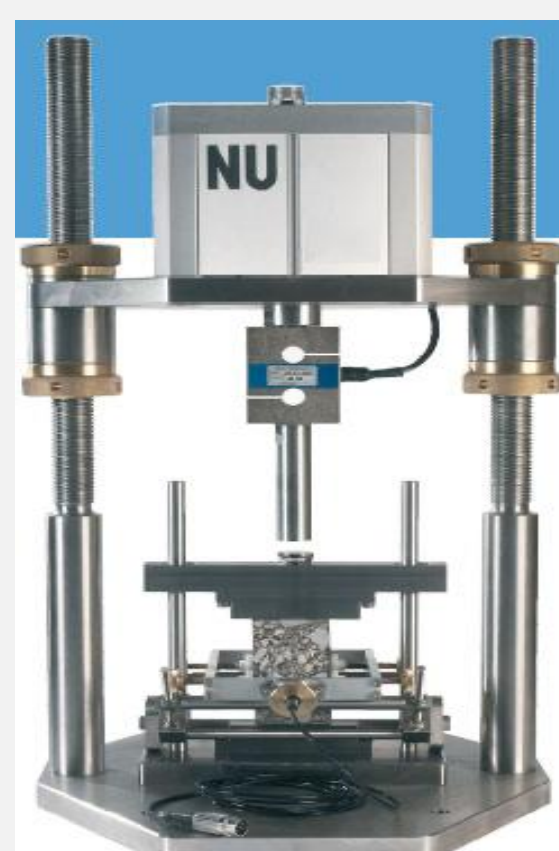
SBS Binder Mixing Process



### Laboratory Test



Dynamic Shear Rheometer

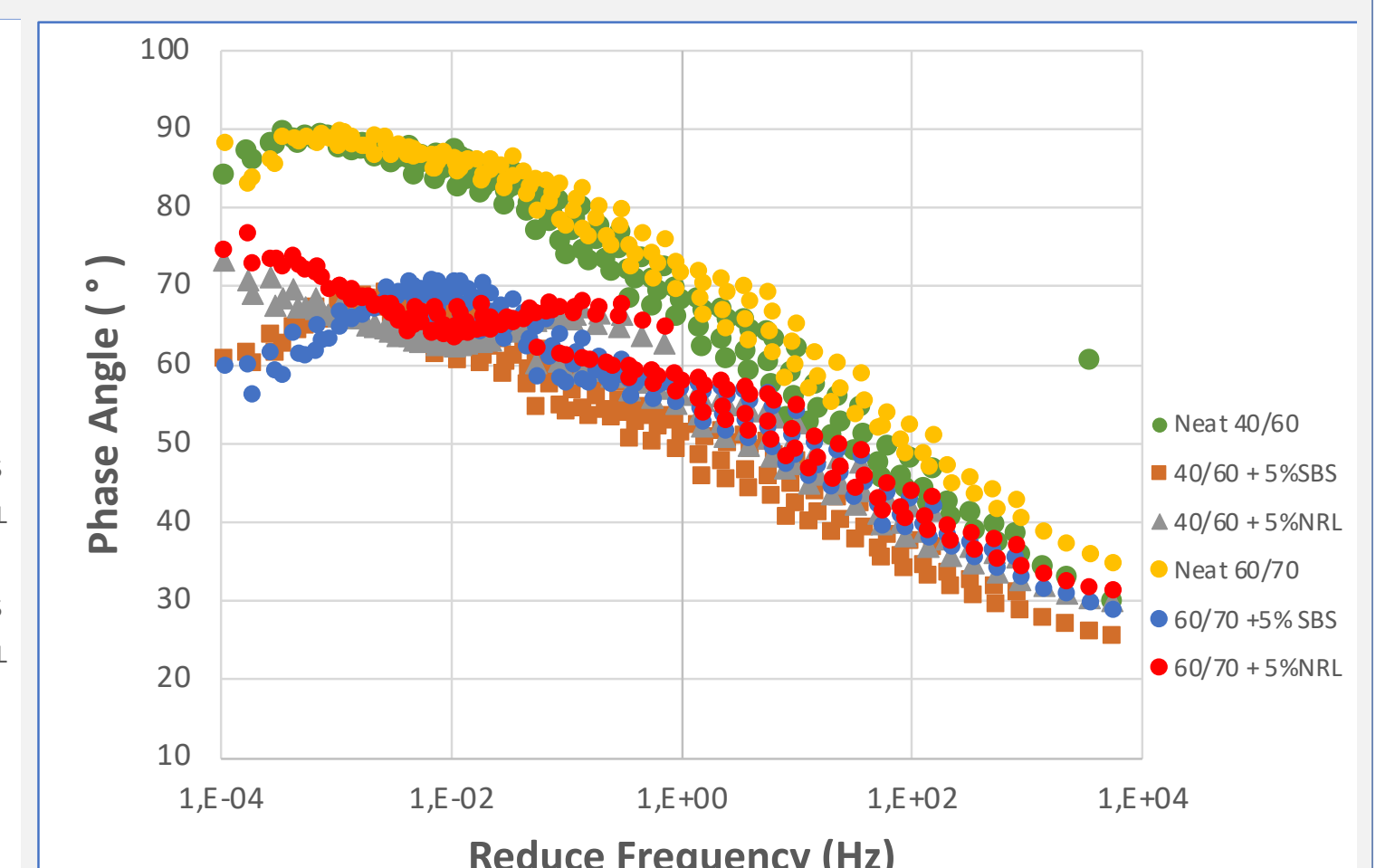
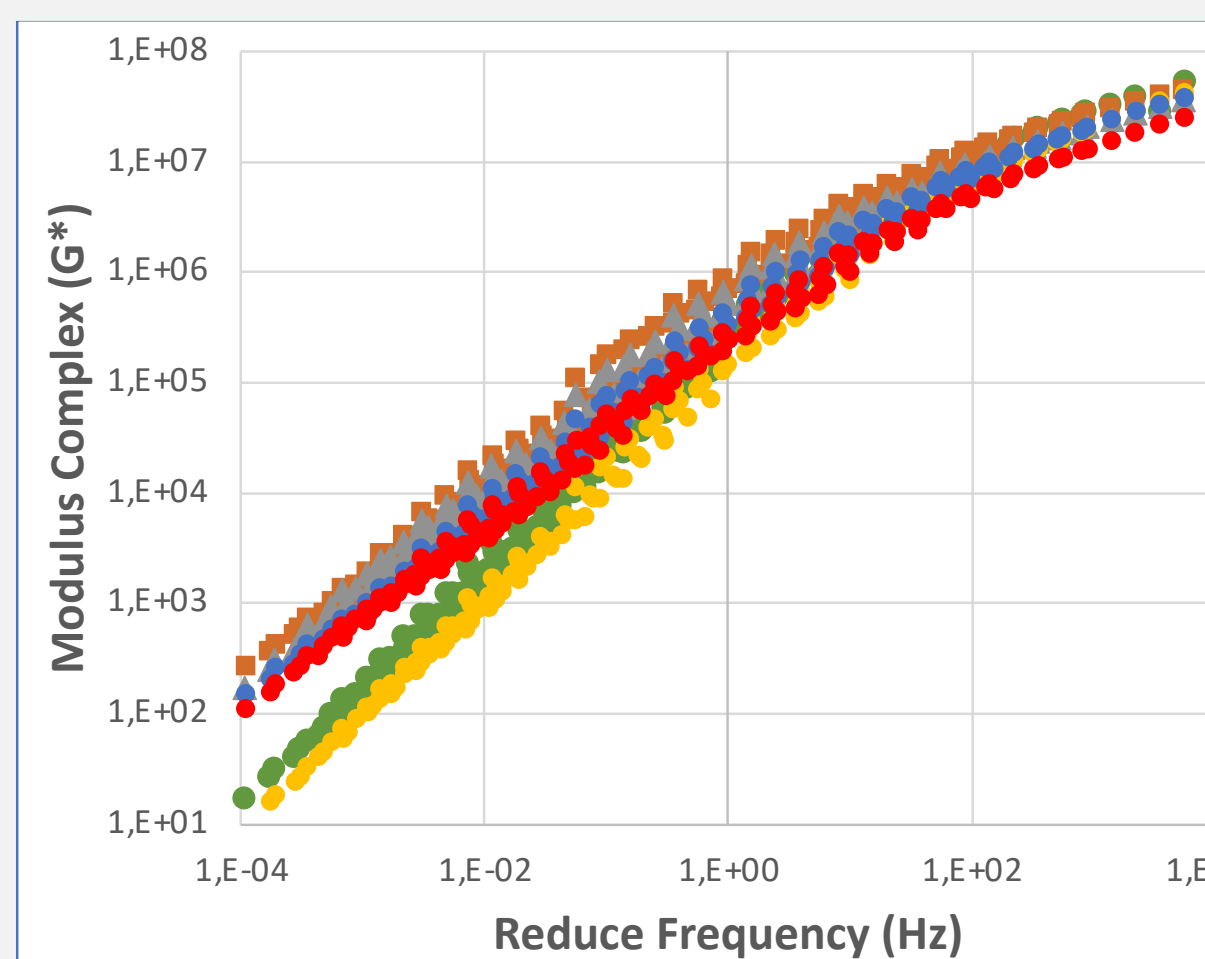


Nottingham Asphalt Tester

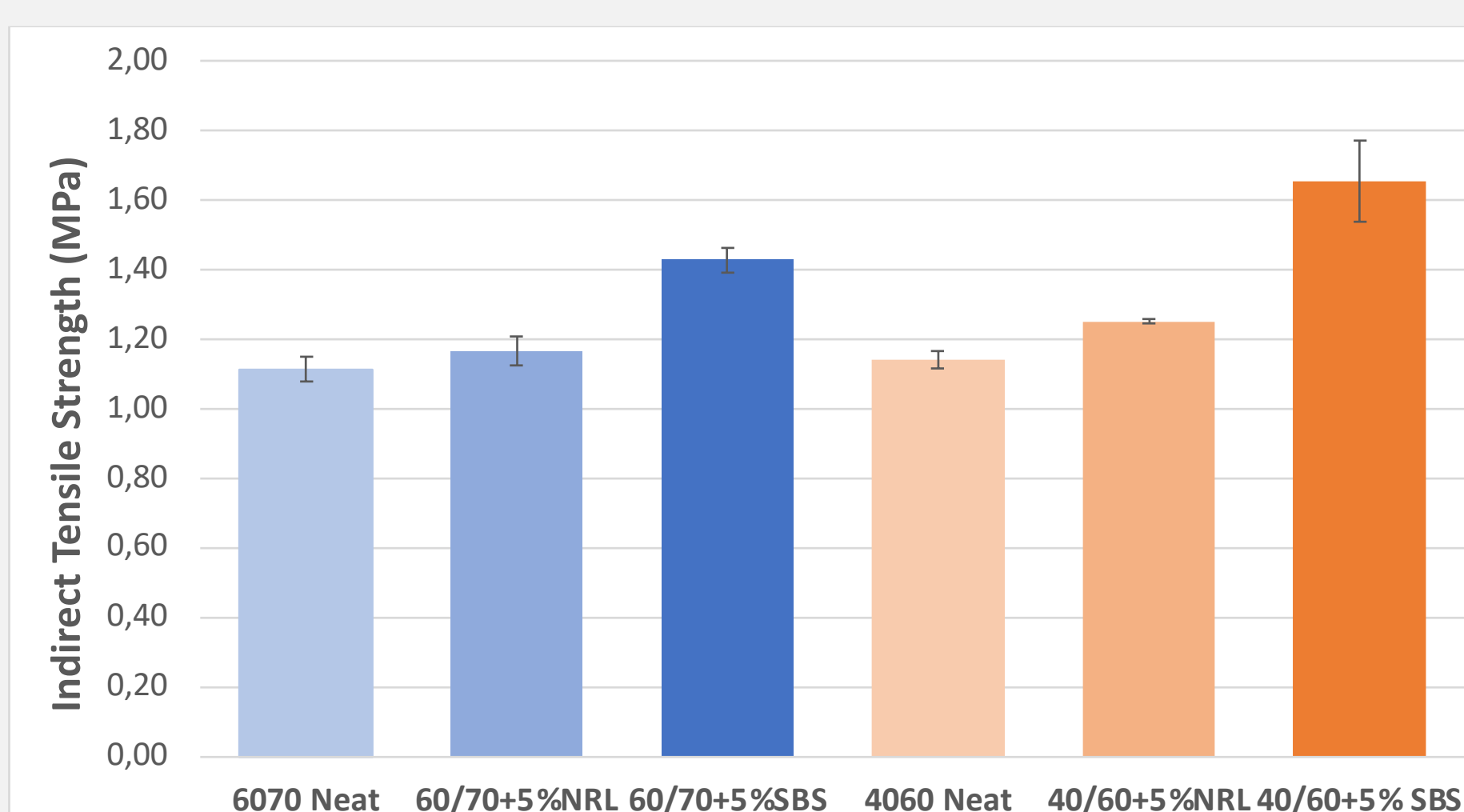


Indirect Tensile Strength

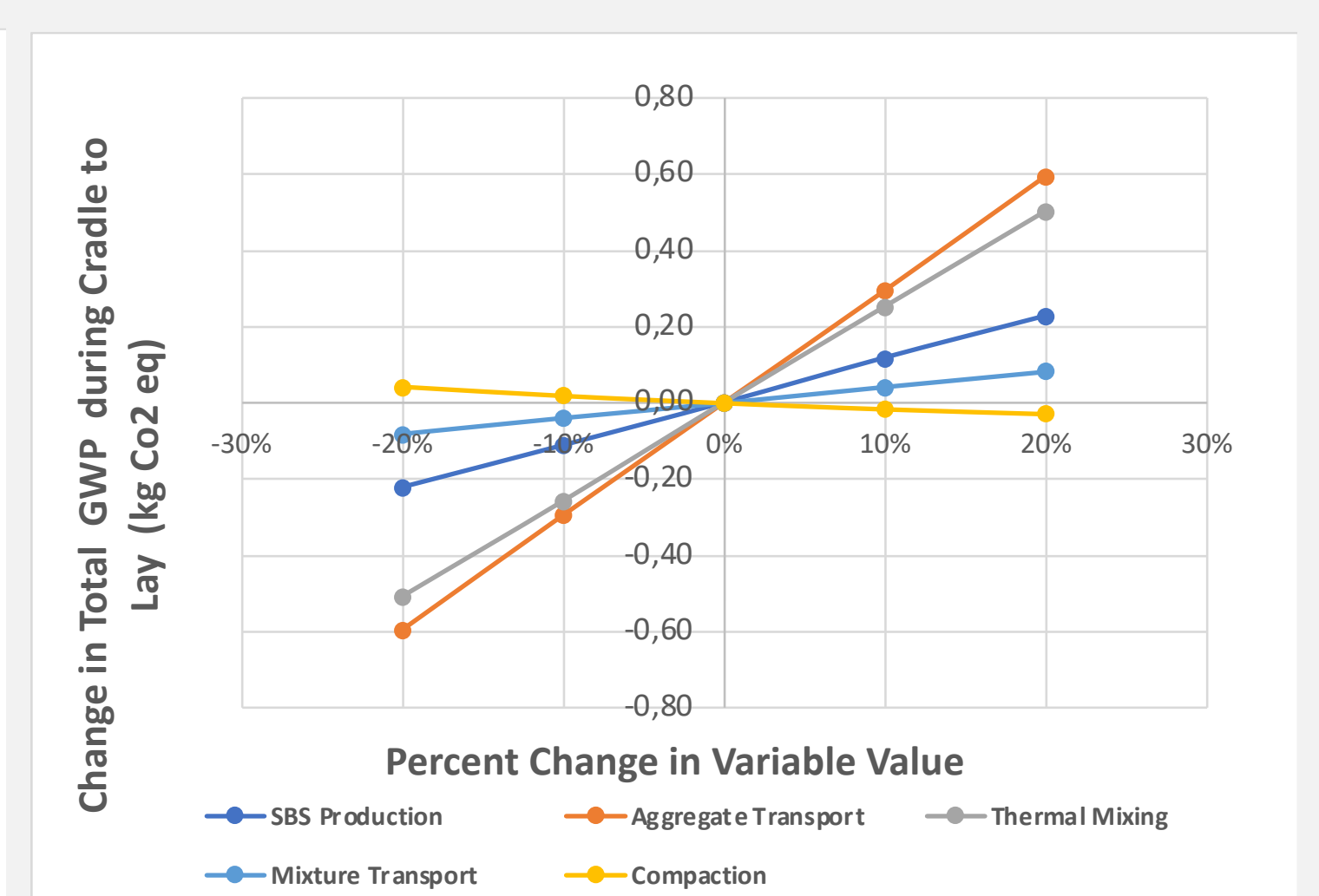
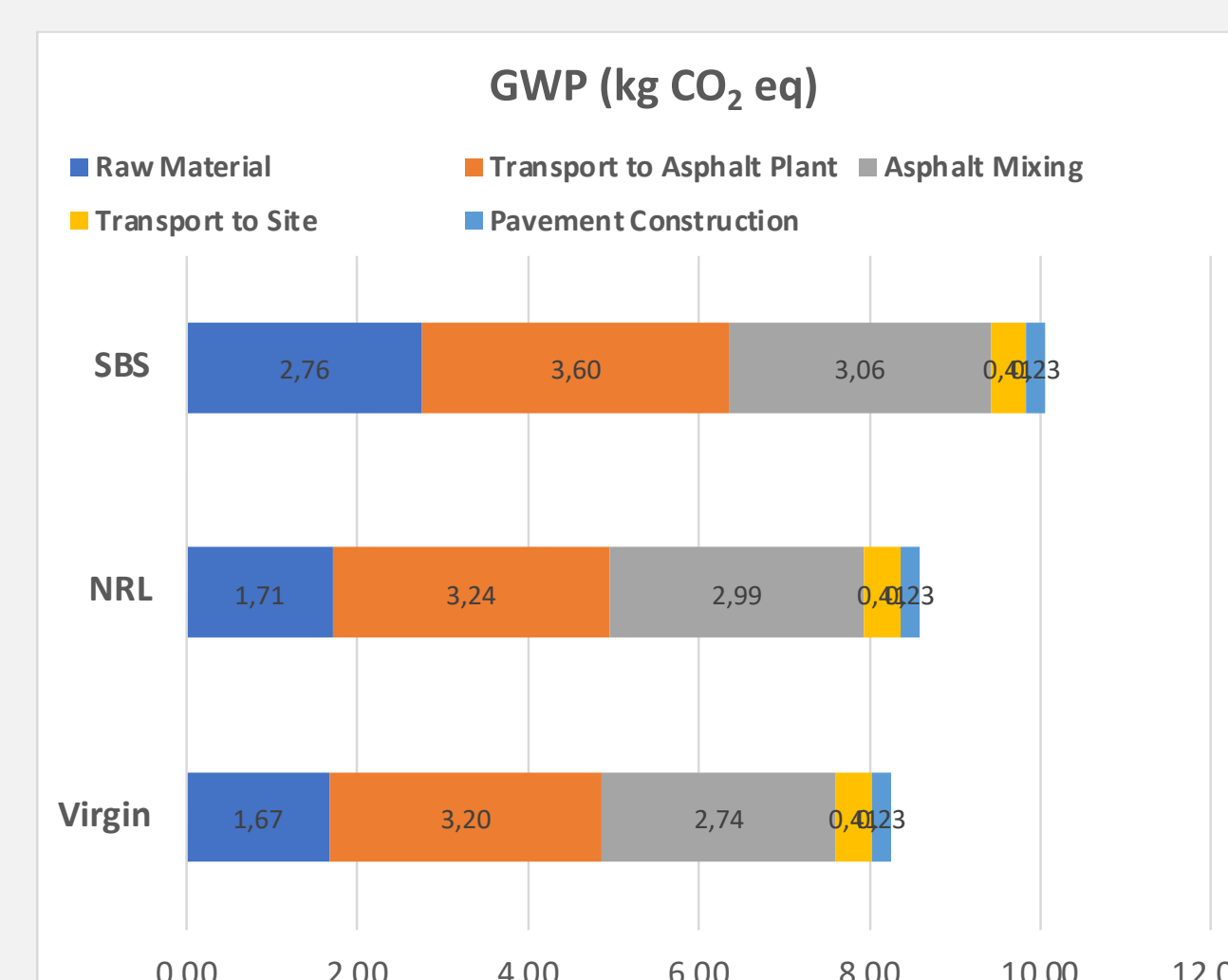
## CURRENT WORK



- NRL provides higher stiffness and gives higher elastic response than neat binder, with the value almost the same with SBS modifier.



NRL asphalt mixture has higher Tensile Strength than Neat Asphalt. However, has lower value compare with SBS



SBS has the highest total GWP impact during material production until asphalt construction (A1-A5). Conversely, NRL have low impact on GWP value

In the LCA analysis, Aggregate transportation hold the most sensitive parameter and followed by Thermal mixing parameter.

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

- In the Laboratory, NRL binder have advantage in terms of cracking and rutting resistant. NRL also have lower the GWP impact compared to SBS during production and construction phase. Long term analysis is required to understand how the mixture would affect the pavement's service life.