#### Participation and contribution

#### **RILEM TG2**

# Description of internal structure by optical imaging

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#### **Motivation**

- 1- Towards better description of asphalt materials
- 2- Compare between different method of preparation (site and lab)
- 3- give a more accurate method to investigate the recycled mixes
- 4- Understanding and link the performance with internal structure
- 5- Generate and simulate an asphalt material with discrete method



#### Main principles

1- sample preparation



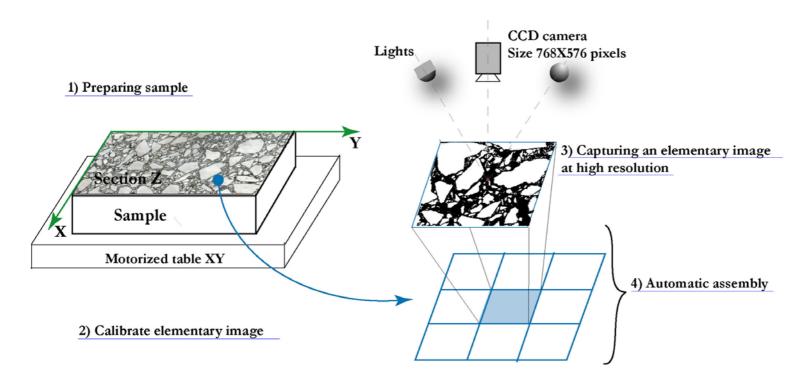
2- image acquisition and treatment

3- pertinent characteristics



(grading curve, arrangement, homogeneity, etc...)

#### Image acquisition



A large image with a high resolution!

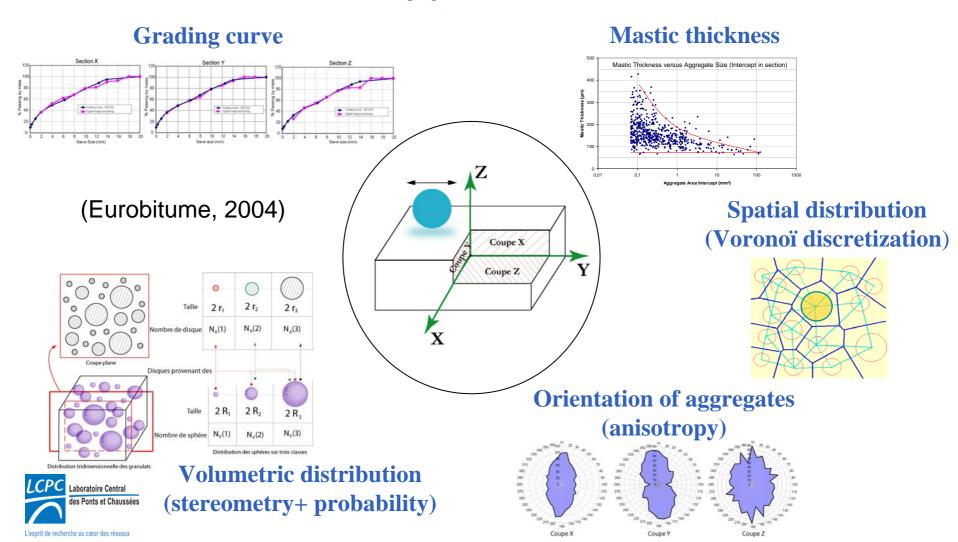


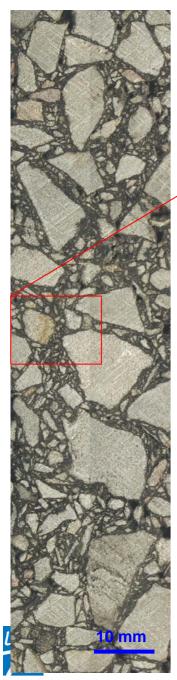
#### Identification of different phases

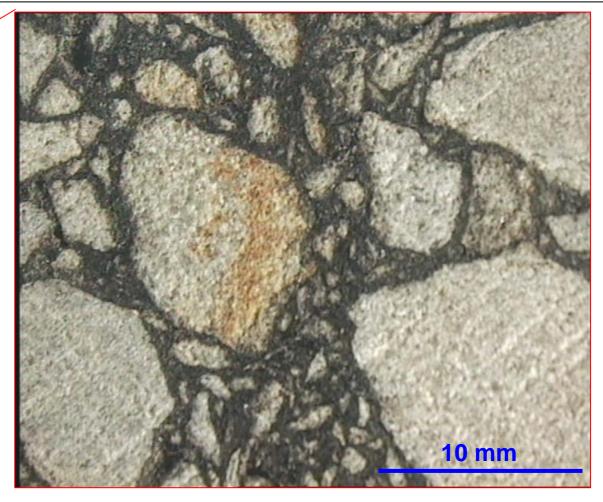
voids Granular media



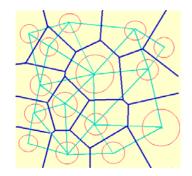
#### **Application**



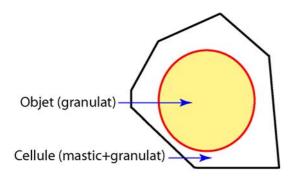




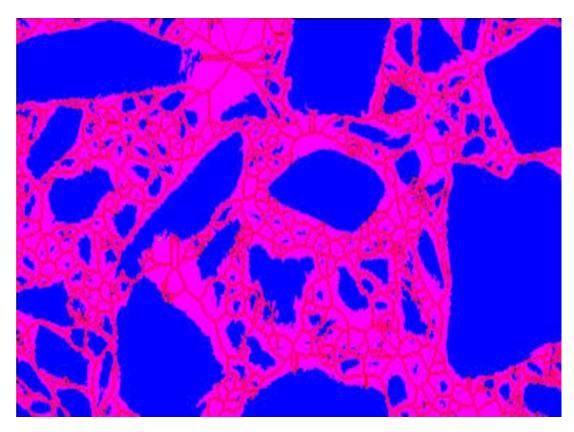
Resolution: 20,4 µm/pixel



Voronoï construction



Fraction locale = 100 X Aire de la cellule
Aire de l'objet

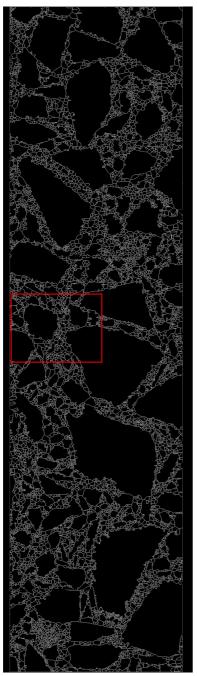


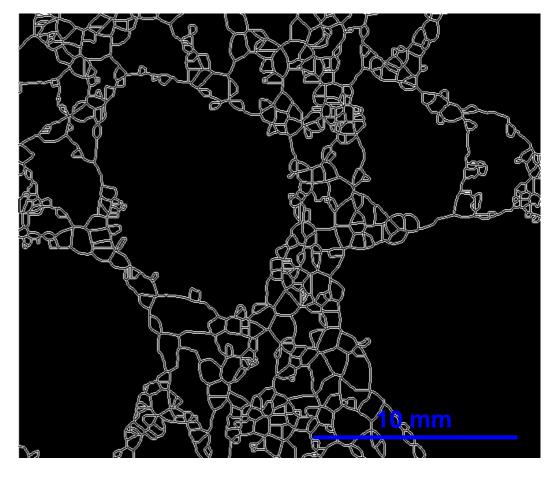
GB 0/20



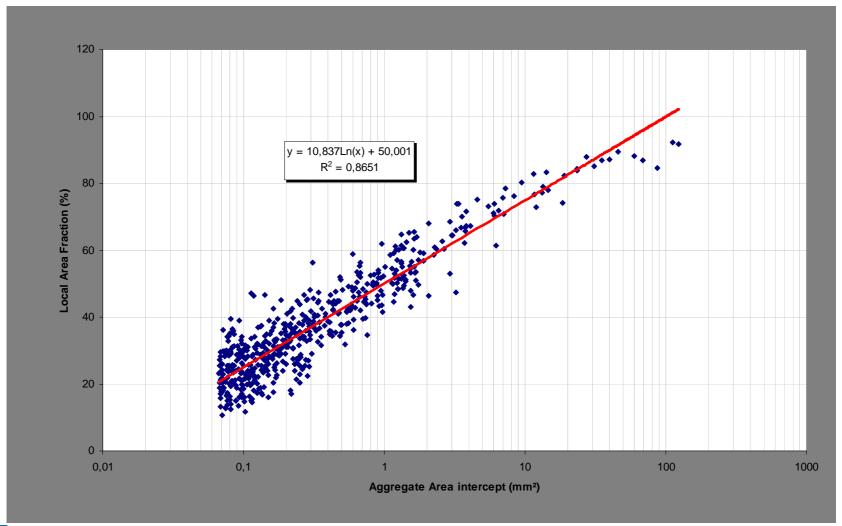
**Definition of Local fraction** 



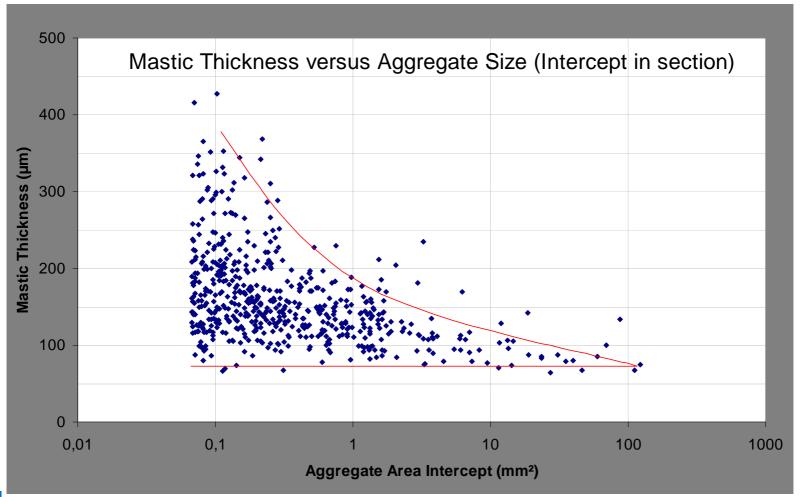




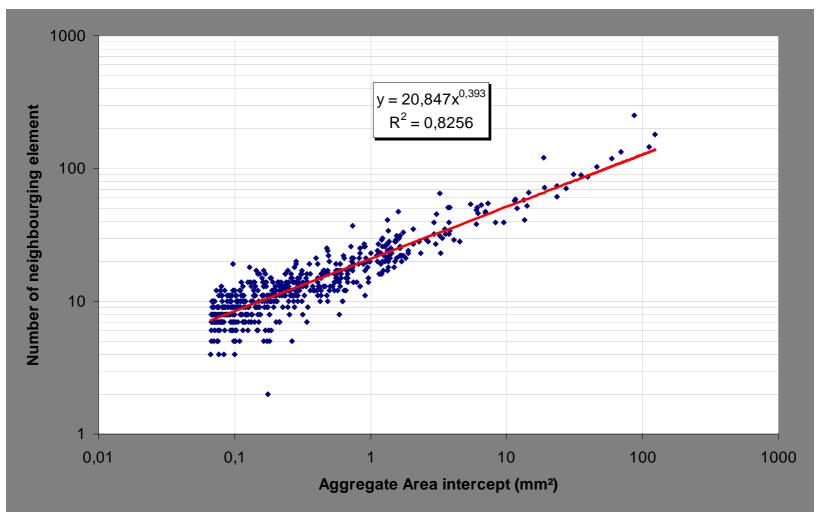
Resolution: 20,4 µm/pixel













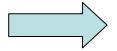
#### Summary

Optical imaging 2D is a powerful tool to describe the internal structure of asphalt mixes

This approach need some requirements:

-A large raw image depending of aggregate size with high resolution less than 50 μm/pixel for grading curve less than 10 μm/pixel for mastic thickness

- Some mathematical concepts (Voronoi description, stereometry and probability, etc..)



Using tomography X ray 3D and optical imaging 2D on the same material To check the validity of some mathematical equations



#### Merci pour votre attention

