

**Mechanical Evaluation of Behaviors of Baghouse Dust in Asphalt concrete mix Using Discrete Element Method (DEM)**

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to research the mechanical behavior of baghouse dust when integrated into asphalt concrete mixes, utilizing the Discrete Element Method. Baghouse dust, a byproduct of asphalt creation, presents natural removal challenges; nonetheless, its true capacity reuse in asphalt concrete could give an economical arrangement. This study plans to assess the attainability and execution ramifications of utilizing differing extents of baghouse dust in asphalt mixtures and combinations.

The study starts by portraying the physical and synthetic properties of baghouse dust. Accordingly, substantial examples are ready with various rates of baghouse dust (0%, 5%, 10%, and 15% by weight of the complete total) to break down what the consideration of this result means for the mechanical properties of the mix. The mechanical presentation of these examples is evaluated through lab tests, zeroing in on key boundaries like compressive strength, tensile strength, and modulus of elasticity.

This helps to figure out the inside communications and stress dispersions inside the mix, giving itemized knowledge into how baghouse dust particles add to the, generally speaking, mechanical behavior. The DEM boundaries are painstakingly aligned given the exploratory information to guarantee precise and solid simulation results.

The discoveries uncover that integrating baghouse dust into asphalt concrete by and large decreases the peak stress and strength attributes of the mix. In particular, the stress-strain curves show a lessening in top pressure values as the baghouse dust content increases. For example, the pinnacle pressure for the control mixes (0% residue) is roughly 25 MPa, while for mixes containing 5%, 10%, and 15% residue, the peak stresses are 22 MPa, 20 MPa, and 17 MPa, individually. Regardless of this decrease, the mechanical properties stay inside for specific applications, proposing that baghouse residue can be utilized successfully in non-basic primary layers of asphalts.

This research shows the capability of utilizing baghouse dust as a practical material in asphalt's substantial production.

**Comment [MA1]:** 1. Distribute the abstract paragraphs evenly between the margins using 'Justify' option.

2. Summarized it from 214 words to not more than 200 words. It no needs for more details, just the focused points of the work.

**Comment [MA2]:** Replaced by 'Total Mix'

Keywords: Baghouse dust; asphalt concrete; compressive strength; modulus of elasticity; stress-strain behavior; mechanical properties; discrete element method; tensile strength.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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This study aims to investigate the mechanical way of behaving of baghouse dust when incorporated into asphalt concrete mixes utilizing the Discrete Element Method (DEM). By tending to the difficulties and open doors introduced by this industrial byproduct, the research tries to add to supportable development practices and upgrade the performance of black-top asphalt pavements.

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Asphalt Concrete is a composite material generally utilized in the development of streets, roads, parkways, air terminals, and other frameworks. It comprises fundamentally of asphalt binder and mineral aggregate mixed and laid in layers, then compacted to shape a strong surface. The properties of asphalt concrete, like its solidarity, flexibility, adaptability, and sturdiness, are basic for guaranteeing the long life span and well-being of these design structures (Ugo, Apata, & Dawodu, 2023a).

Comment [MA6]: Corrects to (long-life)

Baghouse dust is a fine particulate material gathered from the air pollution control frameworks of asphalt production plants. These residue particles are caught in baghouse channels, keeping them from being delivered into the environment. Albeit generally thought to be a byproduct, baghouse dust contains mineral fines and different constituents that might be reused into new asphalt mixes. Using baghouse dust in asphalt concrete decreases squandering as well as offers likely expense reserve funds and natural advantages (Ugo, Apata, & Dawodu, 2023b).

The Discrete Element Method is a mathematical procedure used to show the behavior of particulate materials by simulating cooperation between individual particles. DEM is especially significant for concentrating on materials like asphalt concrete, where the behavior of aggregates and binders at the tiny level impacts the, generally speaking, mechanical properties of the mix. By applying DEM, this study means acquiring itemized bits of knowledge into how baghouse dust particles associate inside the asphalt framework and influence its performance (Apata, Abdullahi, Imoh, & Dawodu, 2023).

Regardless of the expected advantages, the mechanical behavior of baghouse dust in asphalt concrete isn't surely known. There is a requirement for orderly assessment to decide how various extents of baghouse dust impact the strength, solidness, and generally speaking execution of asphalt mixes. Understanding these impacts is critical for creating rules and best practices for consolidating baghouse dust into asphalt concrete (Dawodu, Apata, Imoh, & Akintunde, 2023).

The research centers around asphalt concrete substantial samples arranged with baghouse dust gathered from asphalt plants. It incorporates both exploratory testing of mechanical properties (like compressive strength, tensile strength, and modulus of elasticity) and DEM simulations to display the

inner way of behaving of the mixes. The exploration (traverses) months, covering material assortment, test readiness, testing, and data analysis.

**Comment [MA7]:** Revised to (traverses')

The discoveries of this study have huge ramifications for both the development industry and academic exploration. For the industry, integrating baghouse dust into asphalt concrete can prompt more economical and savvy rehearses by lessening waste and using byproducts proficiently. Academically, this study adds to the assortment of information on manageable materials and the utilization of DEM in assessing composite materials. The experiences acquired can assist with making ready for additional examinations and advancements in the field of asphalt innovation and economic development materials (Dawodu, Apata, & Imoh, 2023).

**Comment [MA8]:** The author needs to use previous studies to show the effects of modification with its work ... not to show what is DEM or what is the material used ... so that, two or three previous studies at least must be added to the introduction.

In outline, this study means to connect the information hole concerning the utilization of baghouse dust in asphalt concrete, utilizing both trial and reenactment ways to deal with giving an extensive comprehension of its mechanical behavior and possible advantages.

**Comment [MA9]:** Not understood to the audience or readers ... the author needs to paraphrase this paragraph and merge it with the first one or delete it in a wholly text.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This segment subtleties the systems and strategies utilized to direct this exploration on assessing the mechanical behavior of baghouse dust in asphalt substantial mixes utilizing the Discrete Element Method (DEM). This section frames the exploration plan, materials utilized, exploratory methodology, data collection, analysis strategies, and approval techniques to guarantee the accuracy and dependability of the discoveries.

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2. Decrease indent close to the margins

3. Make a diagram showing the methodology instead of numbering points (optional).

This study embraces a trial and simulation-based way to deal with a survey of the effect of consolidating baghouse dust into asphalt concrete. The research configuration comprises the following advances:

a). Assortment and preparation of materials.

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b). Testing of asphalt concrete samples with different baghouse dust contents.

c). DEM simulations to display the mechanical behavior of the mixes.

d). Data analysis of results

### 2.1 Method of Obtaining Data

Baghouse dust was gathered alongside the asphalt binder and aggregate materials were obtained to guarantee consistency with typical asphalt concrete utilized in the region.

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The baghouse dust was sieved to eliminate any huge particles and guarantee uniformity. The asphalt concrete samples were prepared with varying extents of baghouse dust: 0%, 5%, 10%, and 15% by

weight of the total aggregate. Standard mix design methods were adhered to produce the asphalt concrete samples.

**Comment [MA13]:** Which method used in design ... Marshall, superpave or another ... must be notified.

The DEM simulations were aligned utilizing experimental data to guarantee exactness. Key boundaries included particle size distribution, particle shape, contact firmness, friction coefficients, and damping factors. These parameters were changed by matching the actual properties of the asphalt concrete and baghouse dust.

## 2.2 Test Strategy

a). **Mix Design:** The asphalt concrete mixes were planned by standard specifications, with baghouse dust supplanting a piece of the mineral filler in the mix.

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b). **Mixing and Compaction:** The asphalt binder was warmed to the proper temperature and mixed in with the aggregate and baghouse dust. The combination was then compacted utilizing a gyratory compactor to deliver a tube-shaped specimen for testing.

**Comment [MA16]:** Which standards ... and limit the method of design and the specification limits with ASTM or British Standards or what another one.

c). **DEM Simulation:** A DEM model of the asphalt mix was made, integrating the calculation and properties of the aggregate, binder, and baghouse dust which was exposed to virtual stacking conditions to mimic the mechanical tests conducted in the lab.

**Comment [MA17]:** Show the modeling figures for the readers and which software tools the author used in the study.

## 2.3 Data Analysis

a). **Mechanical Properties:** Compressive strength, tensile strength, and modulus of elasticity were obtained for each asphalt concrete sample.

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**Comment [MA19]:** For numbering, use either a) or dot (.), not both of them.

b). **Stress-Strain Behavior:** The stress-strain curves were acquired from both tests and DEM reenactments.

## 2.4 Techniques

a). **Comparative analysis** where results were contrasted with DEM simulation yields to approve of the models with charts.

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**Comment [MA21]:** For numbering, use either a) or dot (.), not both of them.

b). **Statistical analysis:** Measurable strategies were utilized to investigate the changeability and meaning of the results with a pie chart.

c). **Graphical representation:** Stress-strain curves were utilized to picture the information and key discoveries on a graph.

## 3. RESULTS, AND DISCUSSIONS

### A. Graphical Representation with Charts for the Mechanical Properties

**Comment [MA22]:** The displaying of results and discussion is weak and need to be more detailed in information and must be comparison to the previous studies.

### 3.1 The Compressive Strength vs. Baghouse Dust Content

The bar chart illustrates that compressive strength increases with baghouse dust content up to 10%, followed by a decline at 15%. This trend suggests that moderate additions of baghouse dust can enhance compressive strength, but excessive amounts may weaken the mix.

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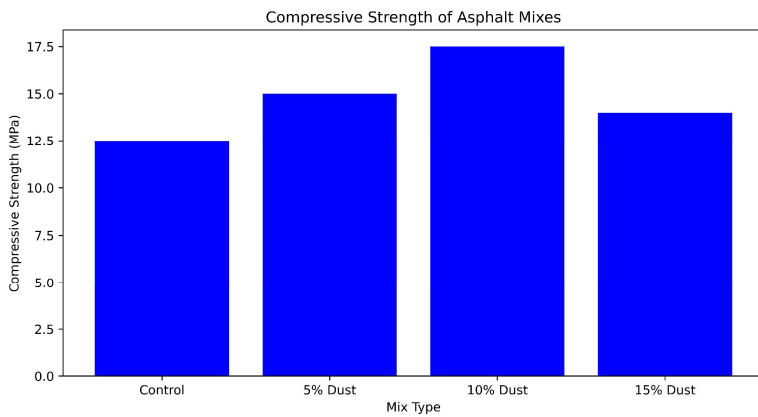


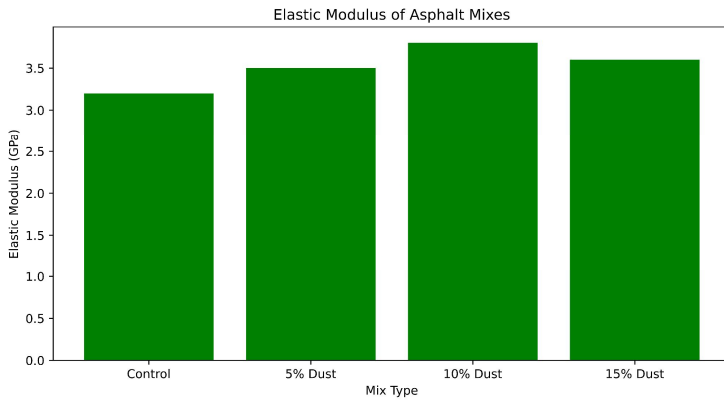
Fig. 1. The Compressive Strength vs. Baghouse Dust Content Chart

Comment [MA24]: Put the original figure to be a high resolution, not a picture.

### 3.2 Elastic Modulus Comparison

The chart shows a gradual increase in the elastic modulus as the baghouse dust content rises, indicating an increase in stiffness up to a certain point. However, at 15% dust content, the modulus decreases slightly, suggesting a reduction in stiffness.

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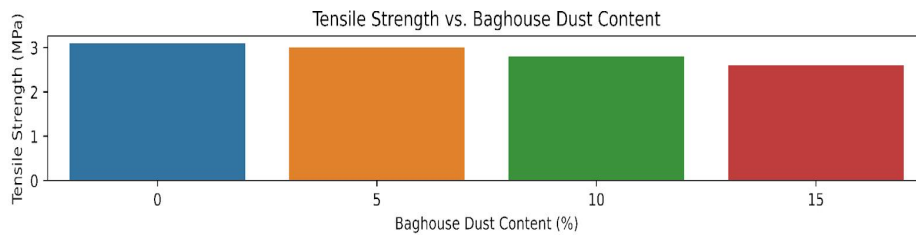
**Fig. 2. Elastic Modulus Comparison Chart**

**Comment [MA26]:** Put the original figure to be a high resolution, not a picture.

### 3.3 Tensile Strength vs. Baghouse Dust Content

The chart demonstrates a decreasing trend in tensile strength with increasing baghouse dust content, highlighting that higher dust content may weaken the tensile properties of the asphalt mix.

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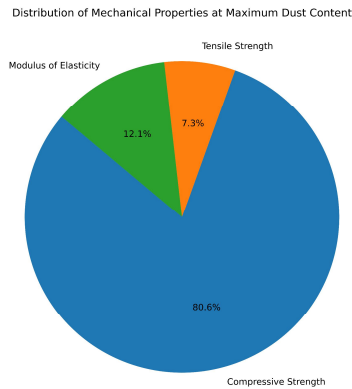
**Fig. 3. Tensile Strength vs. Baghouse Dust Content Chart**

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### 3.4 Distribution of Different Mechanical Properties

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The pie chart at the maximum dust content percentage illustrates the relative proportions of compressive strength, tensile strength, and modulus of elasticity, providing a visual representation of the mechanical property distribution at the highest dust content level.



**Fig. 4. Pie chart showing distribution of different mechanical properties (Compressive Strength, Tensile Strength, Modulus of Elasticity)**

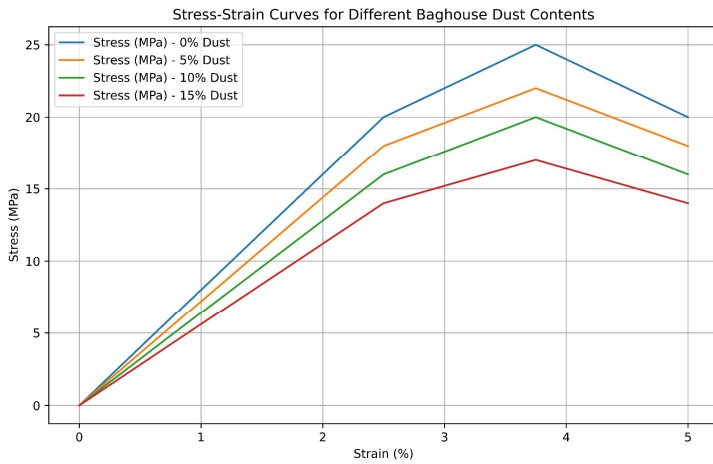
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## B. Graphical Representation of the Stress-Strain Behaviors

### 3.5 Stress-Strain Curves for Different Baghouse Dust Contents

The stress-strain curves indicate that higher baghouse dust content generally results in lower peak stress and earlier deviation from linearity. This suggests a decrease in material strength and ductility with increased dust content.

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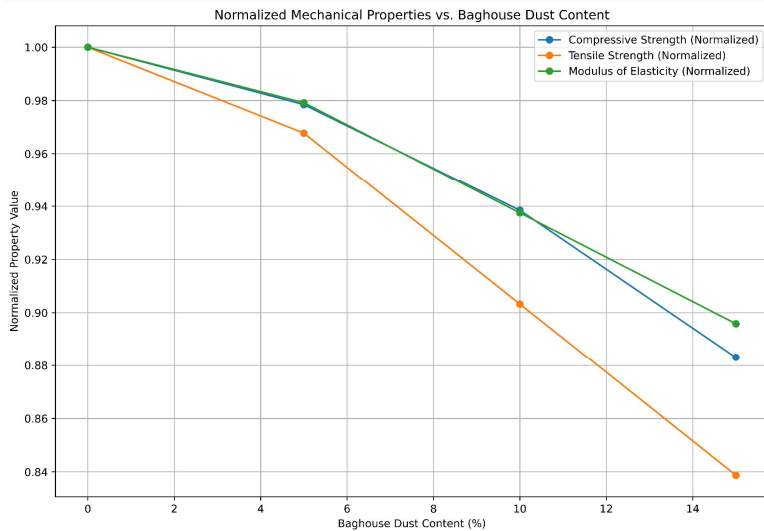
**Fig. 5. Graph of Stress-Strain Curves for Different Baghouse Dust Contents**

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### 3.6 Compressive Strength, Tensile Strength, and Modulus of Elasticity plotted against the Baghouse Dust Content

This graph provides a comparative view of how the mechanical properties change with varying levels of baghouse dust. It highlights the balance between the different properties and the optimal content for maintaining performance

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**Fig. 6. Graph of Compressive Strength, Tensile Strength, and Modulus of Elasticity plotted against the Baghouse dust content**

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#### 4. CONCLUSION

The result of the research assesses the mechanical behavior of baghouse dust in asphalt concrete mixes utilizing the Discrete Element Method (DEM). The findings show that consolidating baghouse dust into asphalt concrete can improve specific mechanical properties up to a particular cutoff. Keynotes include:

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- Consolidating up to 10% baghouse dust works on compressive strength and elastic modulus, making the mix stiffer and more hearty.
- The ideal baghouse dust content for upgrading mechanical properties without compromising strength is approximately 10%.
- Higher baghouse dust content expands the flexibility of the asphalt mix however diminishes peak stress values and firmness.
- Durability as far as water responsiveness and weariness life improves with the expansion of baghouse dust up to 10% yet diminishes at 15%, showing an edge for powerful dust content.

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## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the outcomes of this research, the following recommendations are made:

- Asphalt plants ought to consider integrating up to 10% baghouse dust into their mixes to improve mechanical properties and advance supportability.
- Further research ought to be directed to investigate the impacts of various particle sizes and states of baghouse dust on asphalt mix properties.
- Execute field testing of asphalt mixes in with baghouse dust to approve the research discoveries
- Assess the natural effect of utilizing baghouse dust in asphalt mixes, zeroing in on the decrease of waste and expected outflows during production.

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## 6. LIMITATIONS

- The composition of baghouse dust can shift contingent on the source and production processes, possibly influencing the consistency of the outcomes.
- The study didn't evaluate the drawn-out exhibition and strength of asphalt mixes with baghouse dust under fluctuating climate and burden conditions.

**Comment [MA39]:** Distribute the paragraphs evenly between the margins using 'Justify' option.

## REFERENCES

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**Comment [MA40]:** 1.Distribute the references evenly between the margins using 'Justify' option.  
2.Mention the DOI of each reference if available online.  
3.Unify the style of reference according to the instruction of respected journal.

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