



Modified Asphalt Testing and Characterization

Understanding Modified Asphalt Binder Technology
Workshop

Mohammad A. Rahman, P.E.

Paramount Petroleum

April 10, 2014



Objectives

- Gain a basic understanding of modified asphalt, its testing and characterization.
- Know the basic purpose of the more common asphalt material tests, including PG, Viscosity and Pen test.
- Be an active participant, ask questions and have fun!





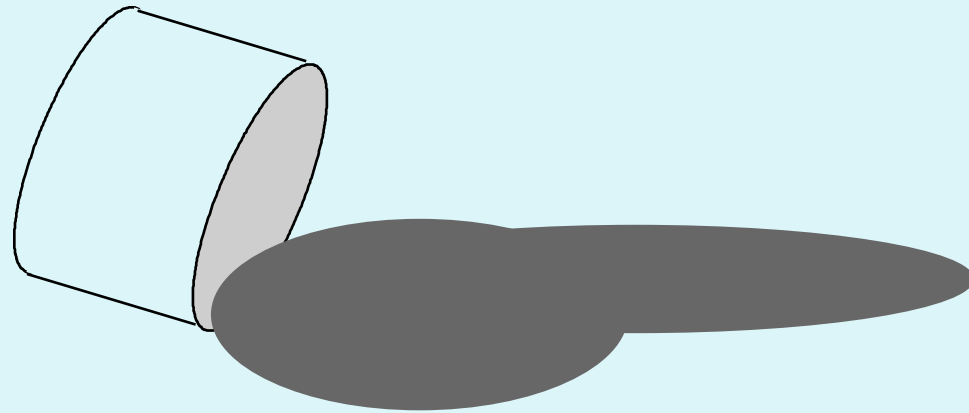
But first,
a word
about
asphalt
rheology*

Rheology



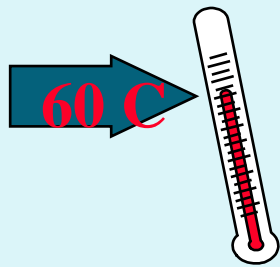
The study of materials whose flow properties exhibit elastic, viscous, and plastic behavior, and whose flow properties may be dependent on the rate at which they are loaded.

Asphalt is a material whose behavior is explained by rheological principles.



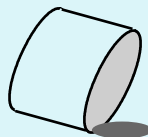
How Asphalt Behaves

- Asphalt behavior depends on:
 - temperature
 - time of loading
 - age is also important

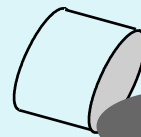


1 hour

*Time/Temperature
Dependency*



1 hour



10 hours

Viscous Behavior

- High Temperature
 - desert climate
 - summer season
- Sustained Loads
 - slow moving trucks
 - intersections
 - uphill grades



Asphalt tries to
act like
viscous fluid

Elastic Behavior

- Low Temperature
 - cold climate
 - winter weather
- Rapid Loads
 - fast moving trucks



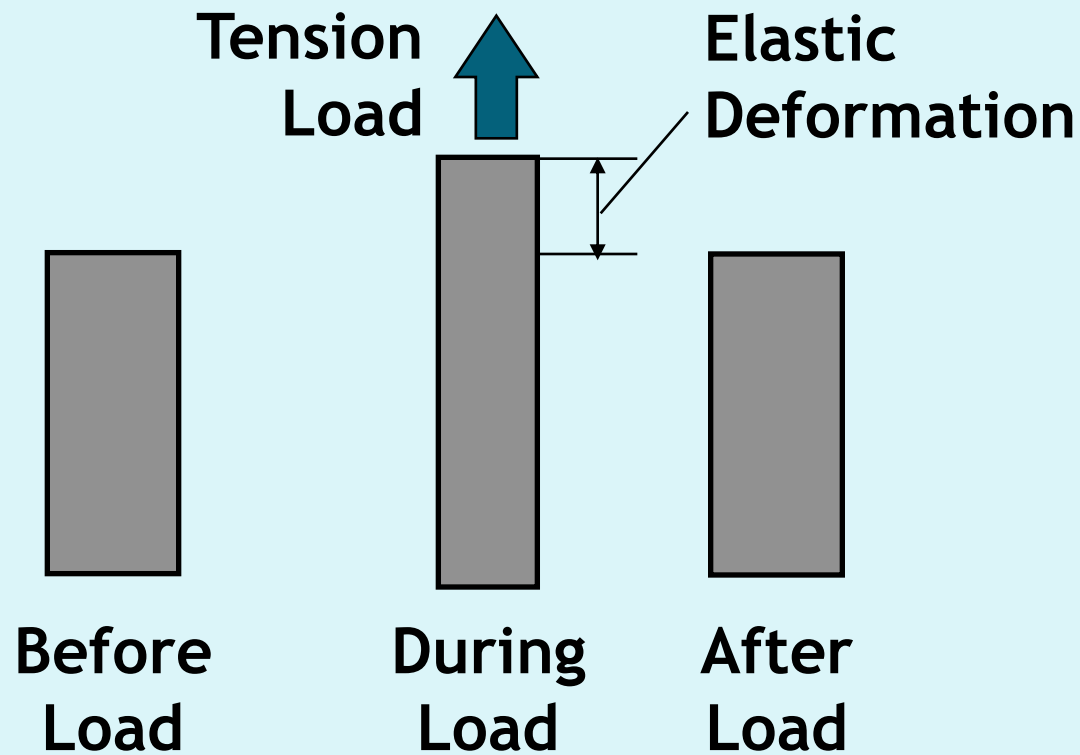
Asphalt tries to
act like
elastic solid

Okay, which is it
viscous or elastic?



**Asphalt is
Viscoelastic**

Elastic Solids

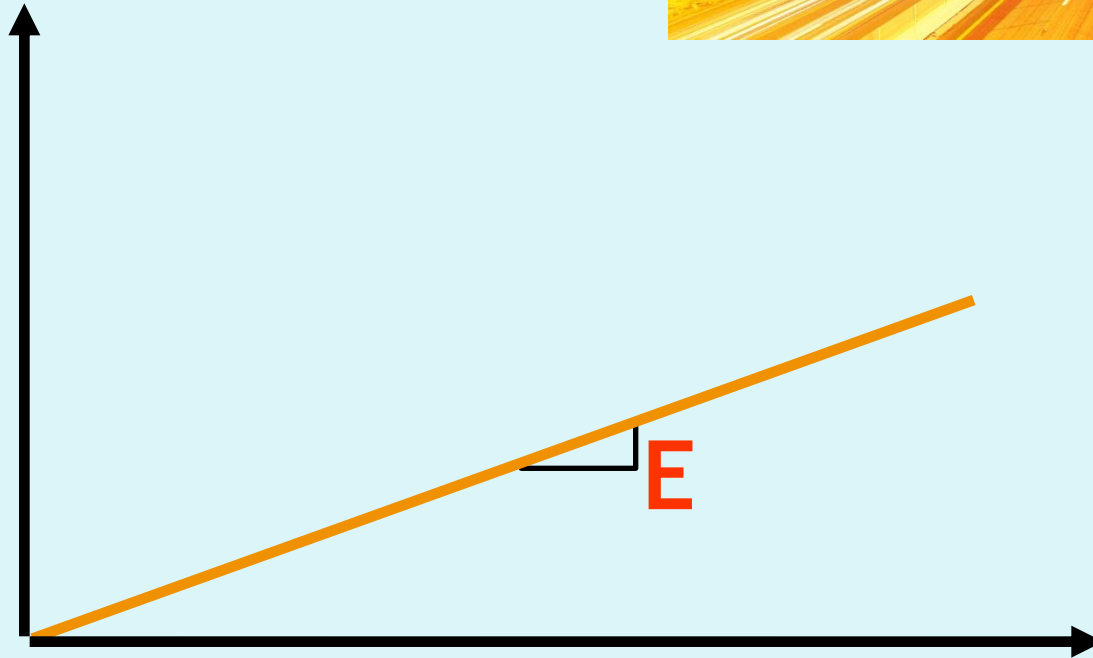


150 lbs?

150 lbs?

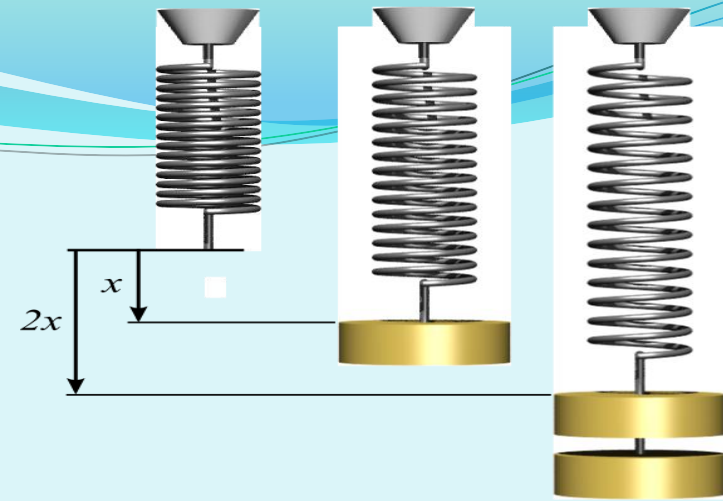
Elastic Solids

Axial Stress



Elastic Solids

(Remember Hooke's Law)



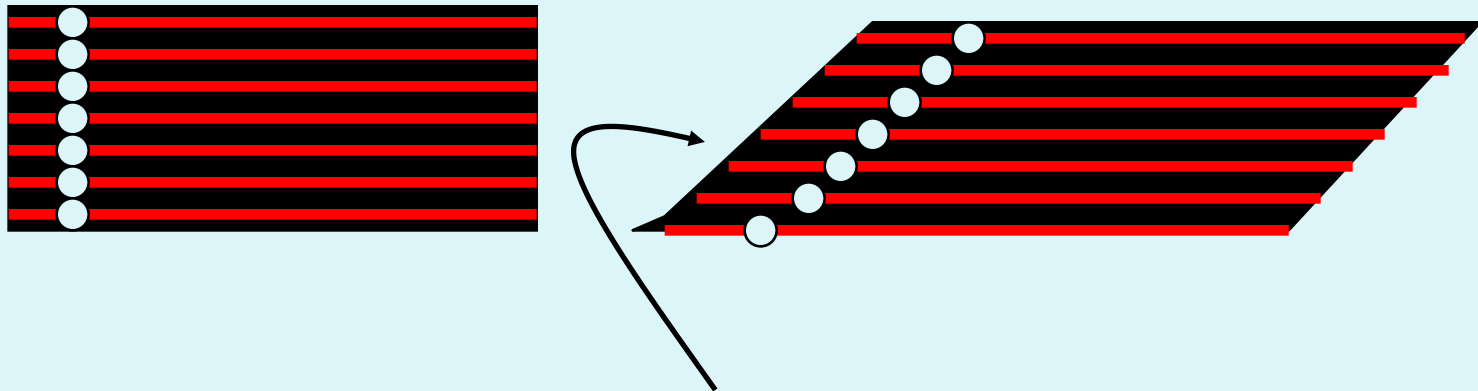
$$\text{Stress } (\sigma) = E \times \text{strain } (\varepsilon)$$

elastic modulus

Viscous Fluids



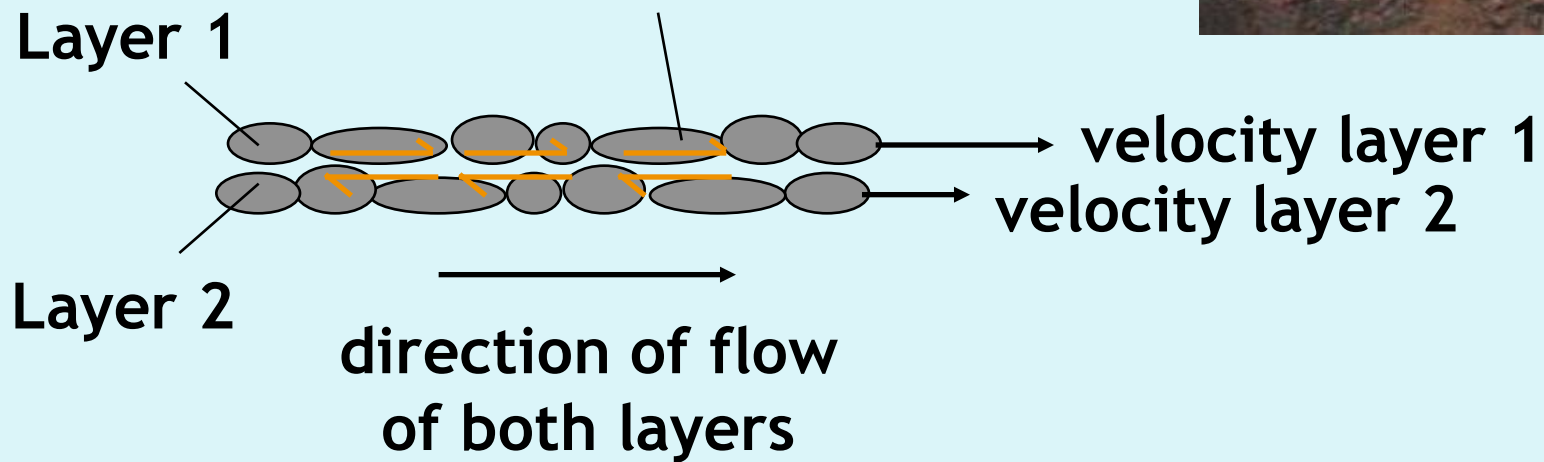
Deck of cards



Resistance between cards
is like viscosity

Viscous Fluids

Shear or Resisting Stress, τ
between Layers



Viscous Fluids

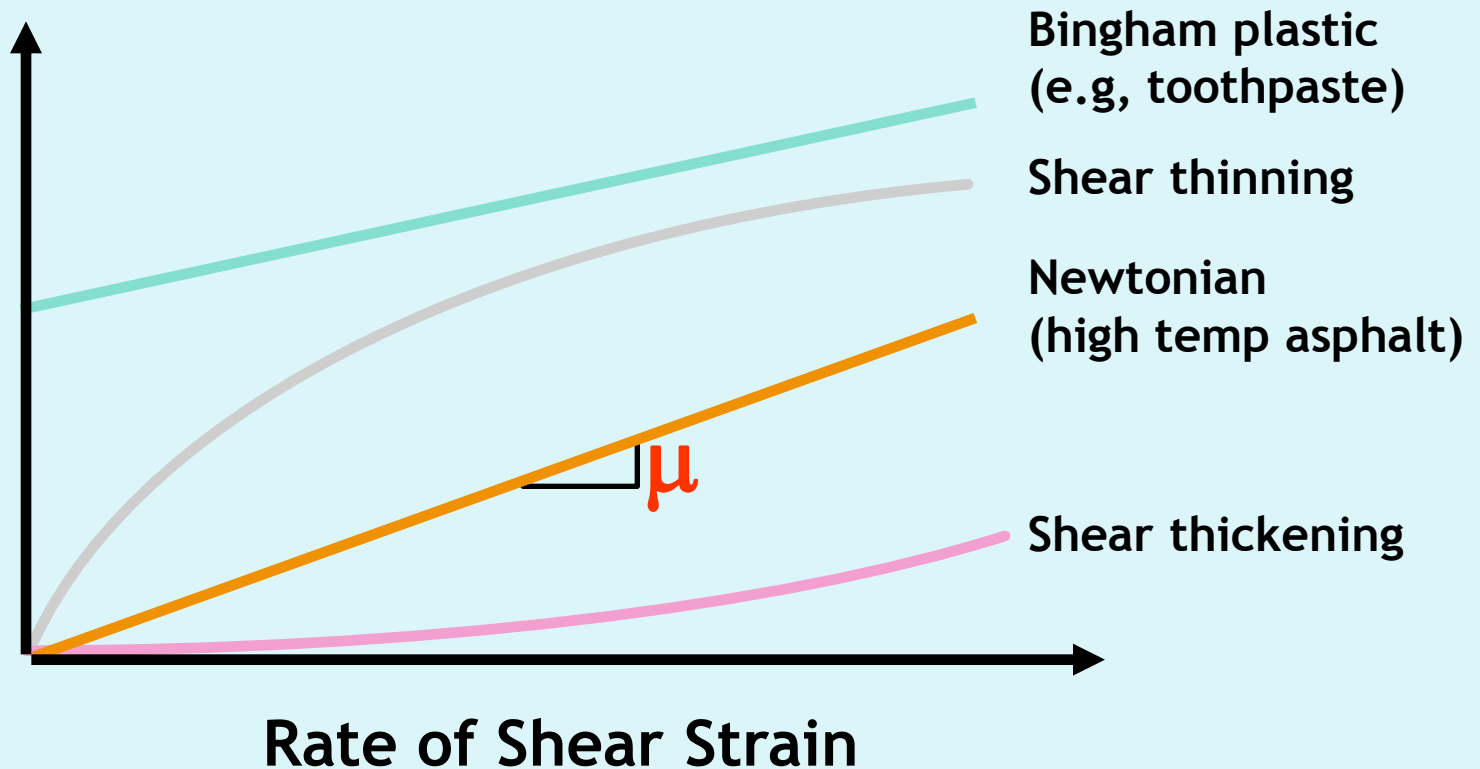


shear stress = μ x rate of shear strain

viscosity

Viscous Fluids

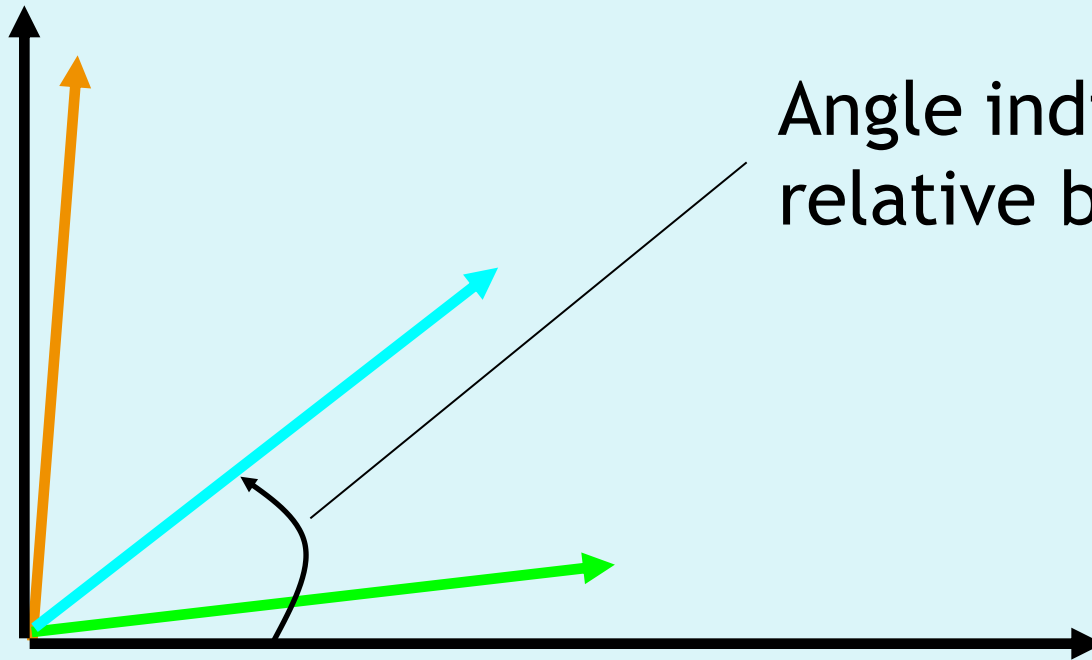
Shear Stress
Between Layers



Viscoelastic Materials

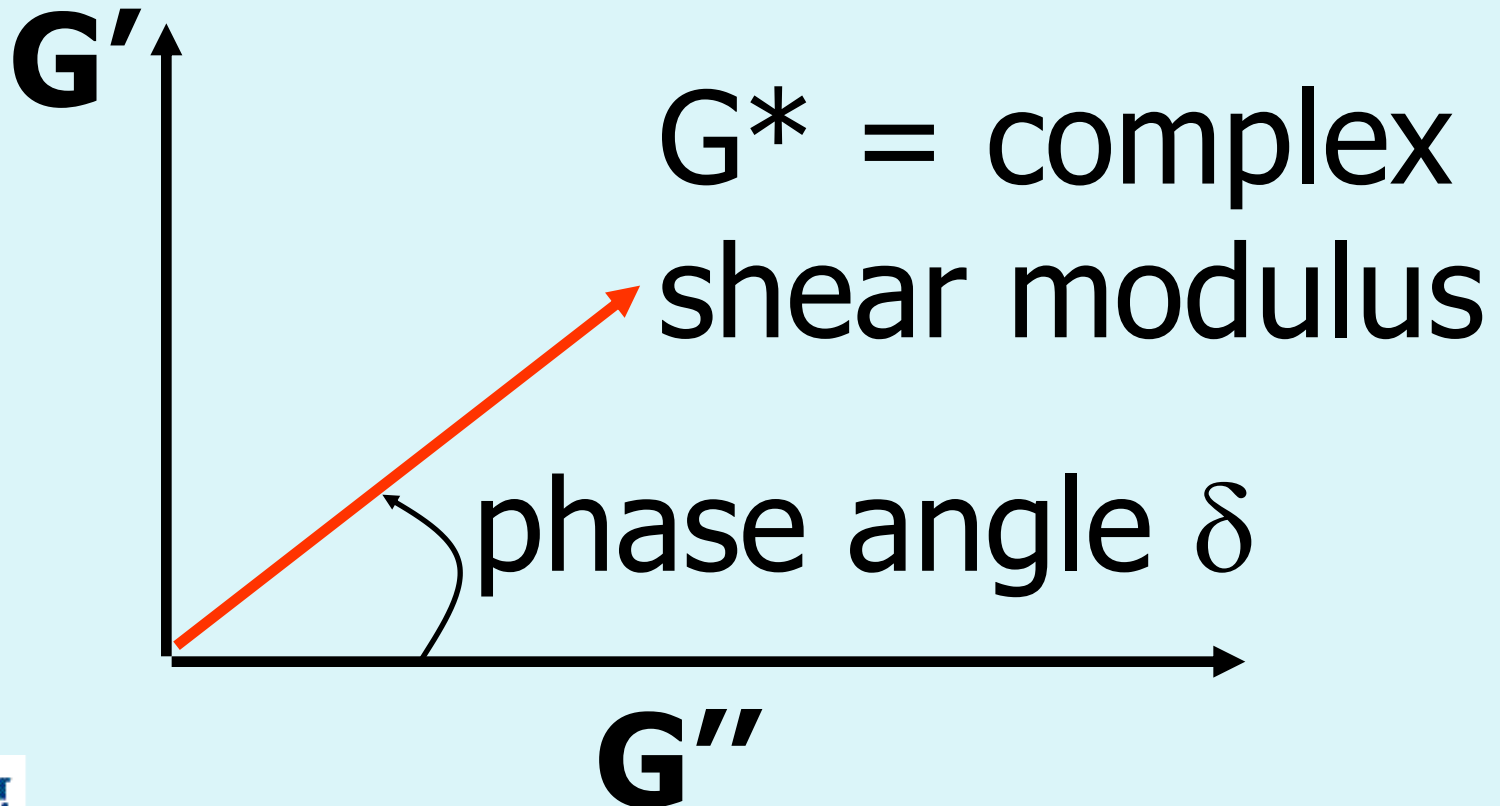


Elastic Modulus



Viscous Modulus

Viscoelastic Materials





Let's talk
about
specifications!

So you want to buy some asphalt...

- Tell me what you want
 - “I want it hot and sticky”
 - “It needs to remain pliable if I chew it 100 times”
 - “If I heat it to 100 F in an oven in an itty bitty cup, it *shall* not flow out after one hour \pm 5 minutes”
 - “Sell me something that works”



You Need a Specification!

- Tells important properties
- Identifies ways to measure important properties
- Part of a contract between a buyer and seller



Early Asphalt Specs

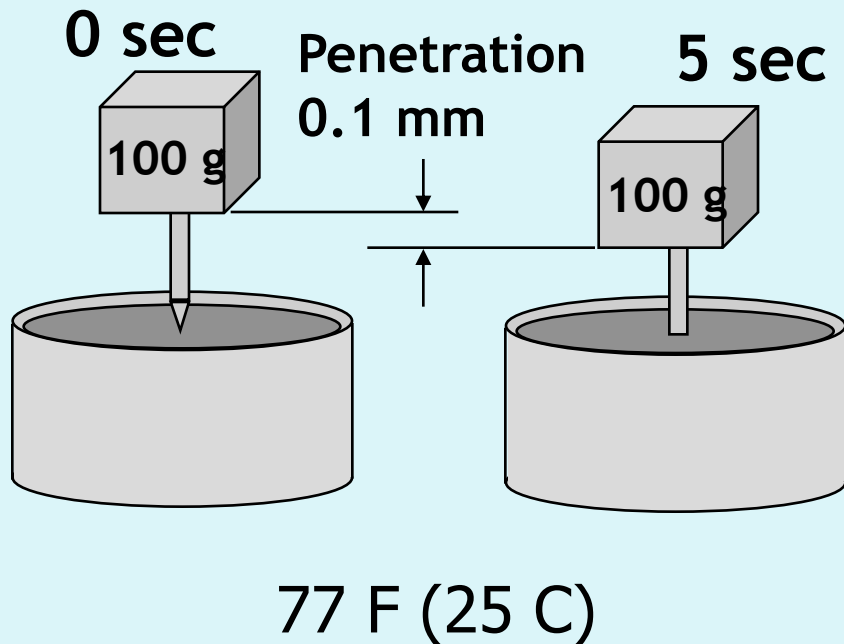
- Early specs written around natural asphalts (Trinidad, Bermudez)
 - color
 - solubility in carbon disulfide
- Later paving specs written around consistency defined by penetration test and even later, viscosity test.



Penetration Test

Purpose

- consistency of asphalt
- intermediate temperature



Grades:

40 - 50

60 - 70

85 - 100

120 - 150

200 - 300

↑
harder

Other Tests Added Later

- Flash point
- ductility
- solubility
- aging in thin films
 - pen
 - ductility

Typical Asphalt Terminal



Flash Point (COC)

Purpose

- Safety test
- Analytical test
 - “what’s in there”
 - flammability



Ductility

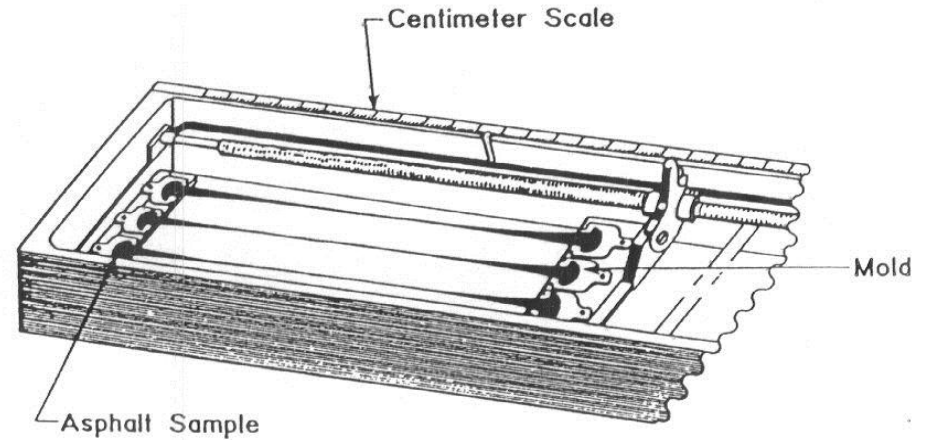
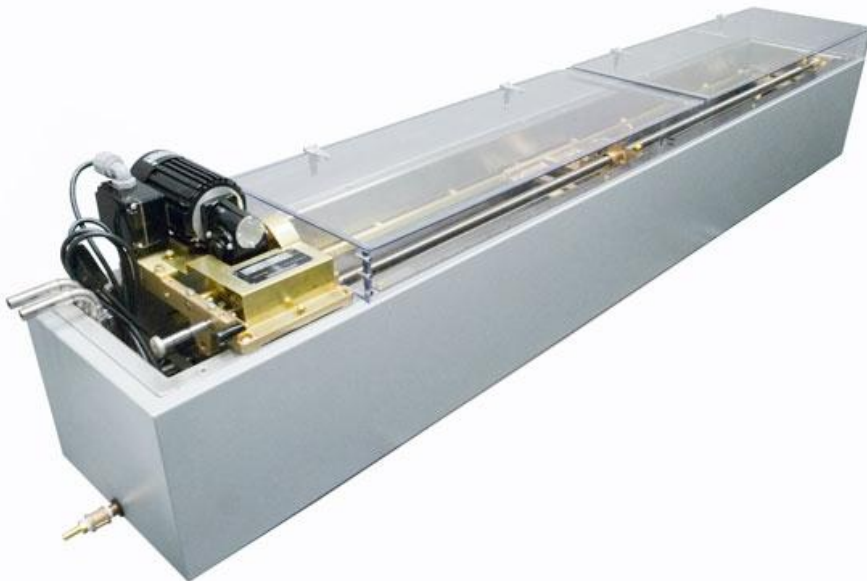


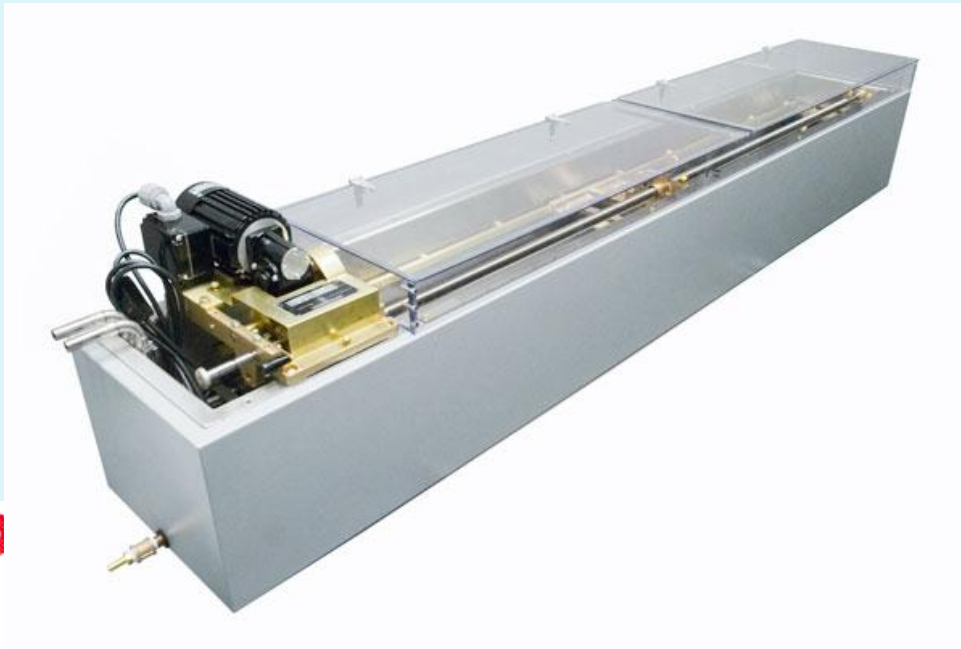
Figure 2-19. Ductility Test



- Purpose
 - tensile properties
 - cohesive properties
 - homogeneity

Force Ductility

- Purpose
 - Tensile properties
 - Cohesive properties
 - Homogeneity
 - Output is stress-strain
 - Used primarily in modified asphalts



Solubility

- Purpose
 - Purity
 - Foreign extraneous "stuff" in asphalt



Thin Film Oven Aging



Rolling Thin Film Oven



Example Pen Specs

Penetration	40 - 50	200 - 300
Flash Point, C	450+	350+
Ductility, cm	100+	100+
Solubility, %	99.0+	99.0+
Retained Pen., %	55+	37+
Ductility, cm	NA	100+

Consistency
(pen)

hard

soft

pen



A

B

C

-15

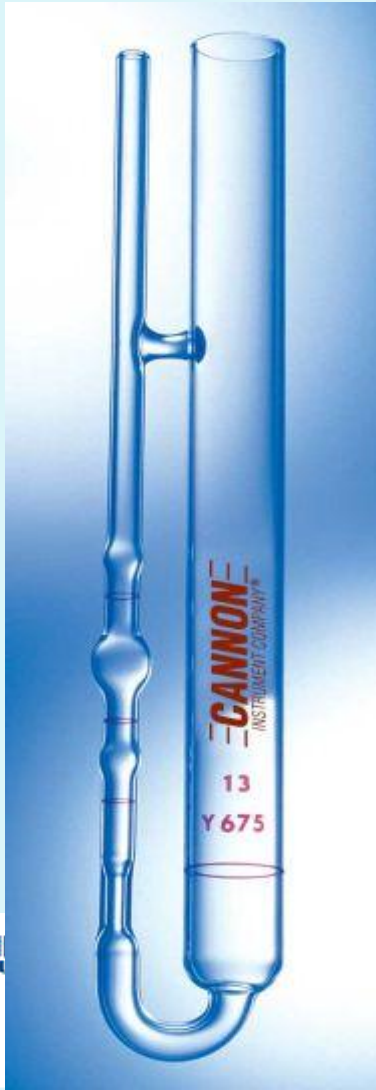
25

60

135

Temperature, C

Viscosity Test and Spec



- Purpose
 - Flow properties at high pavement temperature (60 C)

Grades:

AC 2.5, AC 5, AC 10,
AC 20, AC 30, AC 40

Absolute Viscosity Test



Kinematic Viscosity Test



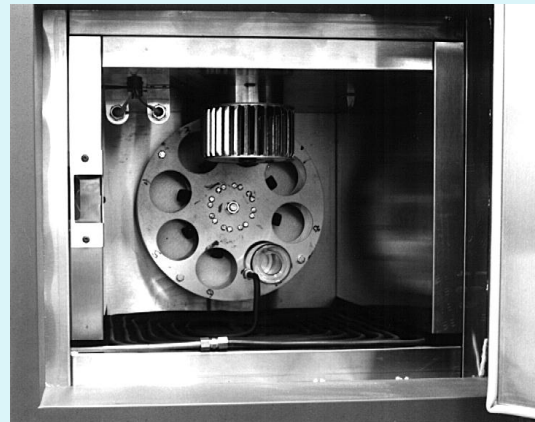
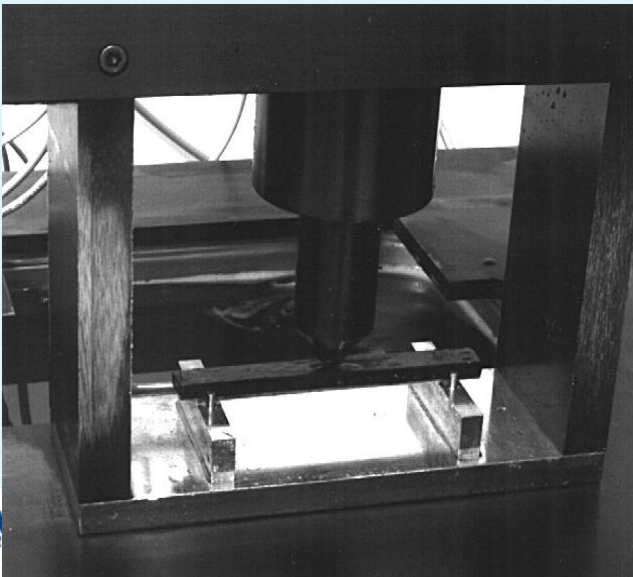
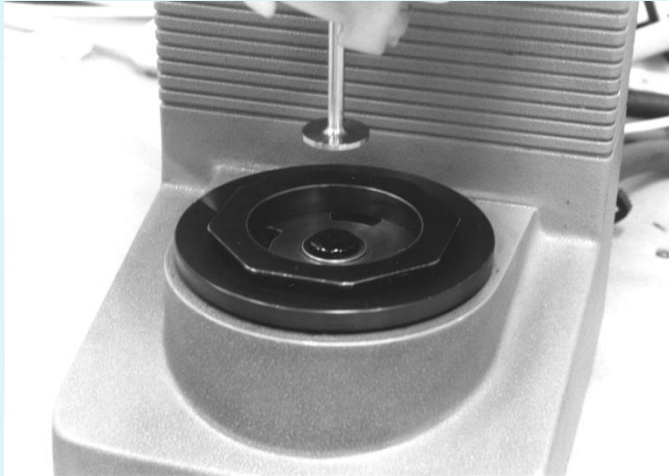
- Purpose
 - Flow properties at high temperature (135 C)

Elastic Recovery Test

- Purpose
 - Detect presence of stretchy polymer dissolved in asphalt
 - Ability of asphalt to snap back to original shape



PG Tests



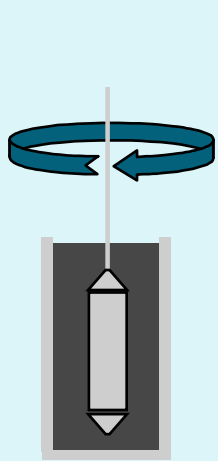
PG Binder Tests

Construction

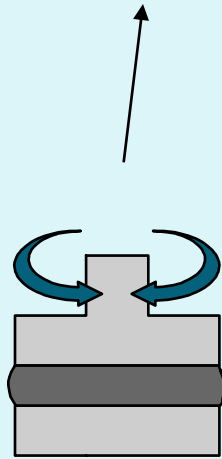
Rutting

*Fatigue
Cracking*

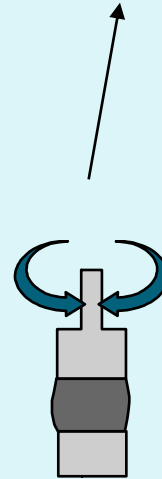
*Low Temp
Cracking*



[RV]



[DSR]



[BBR]



Pavement Age

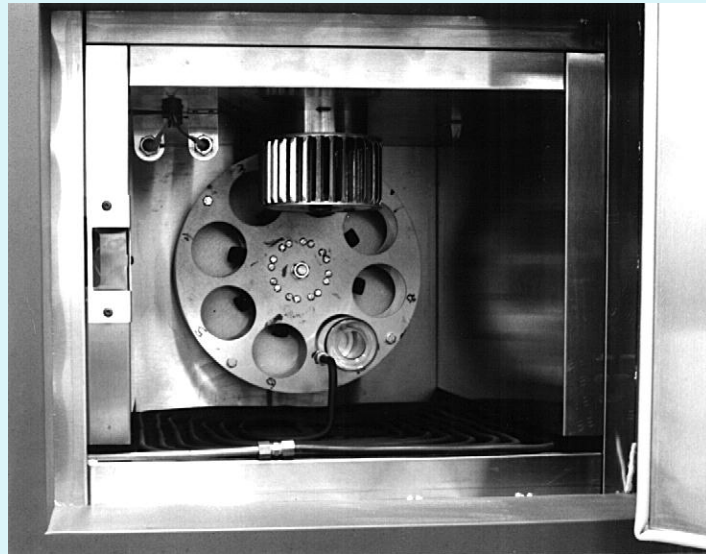
RTFO - aging

No aging

PAV - aging

Aged Residue

- Purpose
 - Create lab aged sample
 - Plant aging
 - Pavement aging



Rolling Thin Film Oven
(HMA Plant Aging)



Pressure Aging Vessel
(In-Service Aging)

Dynamic Shear Rheometer

- Purpose
 - Flow characteristics at high temps (52-76 C)
 - Evaluates viscous and elastic characteristics



Dynamic Shear Rheometer

(high temp rutting, intermediate temp fatigue cracking)

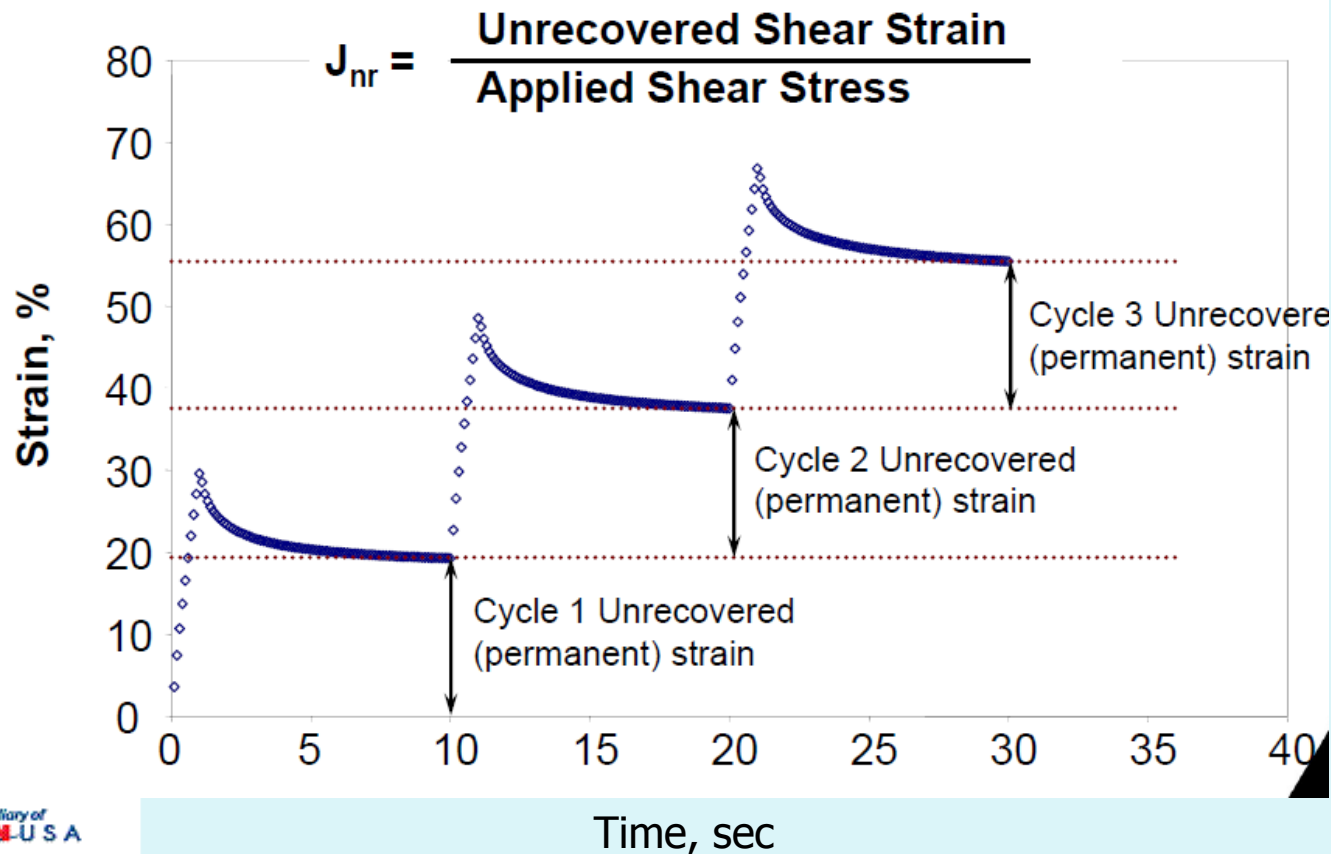


Output is complex shear modulus (G^*)
and phase angle (δ)

Multiple Stress Creep Recovery Test

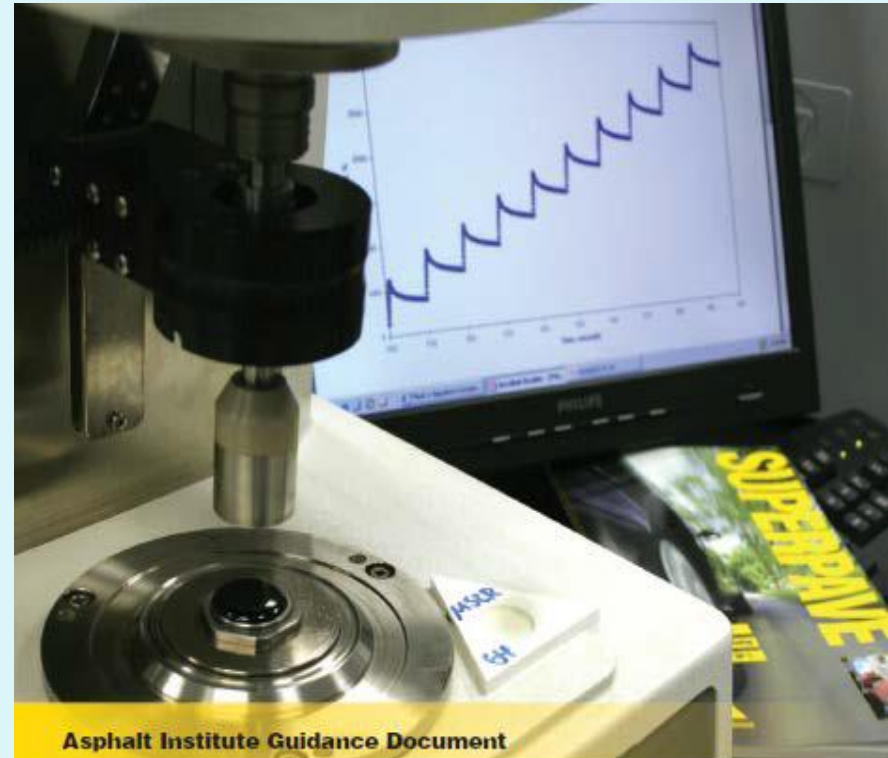
(MSCR)

- Measure ability of binder to recover shear strain after repeated shear stress cycles
- Potentially an analog for elastic recovery and/or replace $G^*/\sin \delta$



MSCR Guidance

- “Implementation of the Multiple-Stress Creep-Recovery Test and Specification” “It is the Asphalt Institute’s opinion that the MSCR test and specification represent a technical advancement over the current PG specification that will allow for better characterization of the high temperature performance-related properties of an asphalt binder.”



Asphalt Institute Guidance Document

Implementation of the Multiple Stress Creep Recovery Test and Specification

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to the asphalt industry, users and producers, regarding the implementation of the new high temperature binder test and specification using the Multiple Stress Creep Recovery (MSCR) test. The MSCR test replaces the existing AASHTO M320 Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR) test used for characterizing the high temperature performance properties

of an asphalt binder after short-term aging. It is the Asphalt Institute's opinion that the MSCR test and specification represent a technical advancement over the current PG specification that will allow for better characterization of the high temperature performance-related properties of an asphalt binder.

Rotational Viscometer

(high temp handling, pumping)

Output is vis at 135 C
and temp/vis chart



Bending Beam Rheometer

- Purpose
 - Stiffness at low pavement temperatures ($-34 - 0^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Stress relaxation at low pavement temperatures



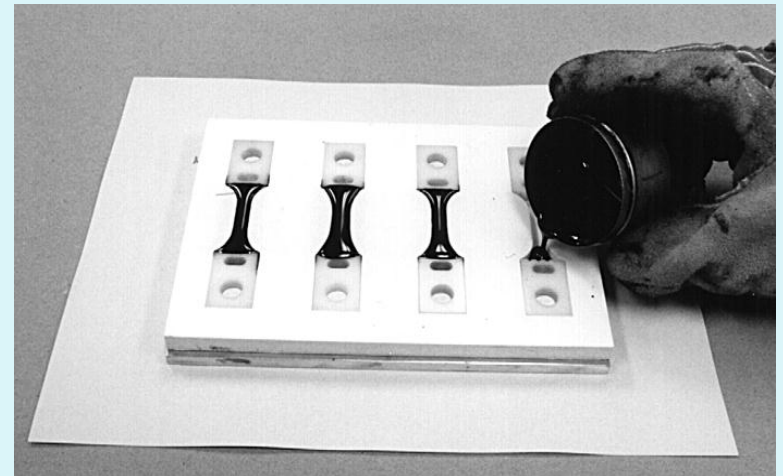
Bending Beam Rheometer



Output is creep stiffness (S) and
creep rate/slope (m value)

Direct Tension Tester

- Purpose
 - Determine fracture properties at low pavement temperatures ($-34 - 0^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - tensile failure strain
- No longer a common test...but it is in the PG spec

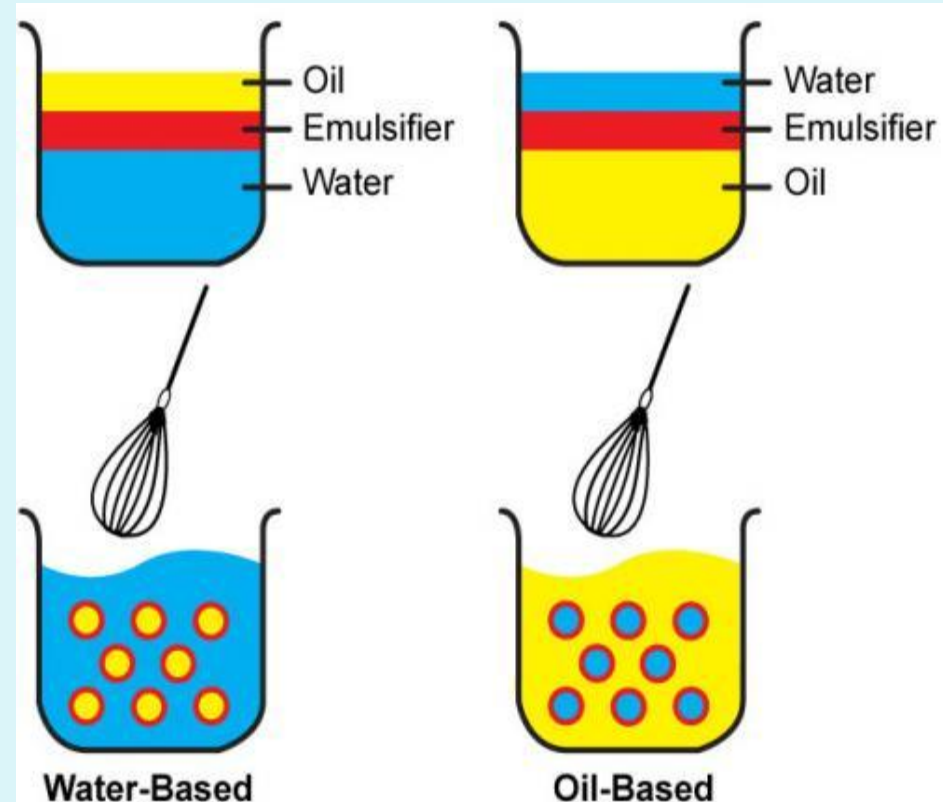


Other Tests on Modified Asphalt

- Specific Gravity
 - Performed on any type of binder for mass/volume calculation
- Toughness & Tenacity
 - Material is stretched vertically to determine load until it breaks. Load deformation curve is plotted
- Screen Test
 - To determine the homogeneity of binder
- Separation
 - To check the binder susceptibility to separation

Emulsion

- Emulsion is a system with 2 or more non-miscible liquids
- 1 liquid phase acts as dispersing agent, in which other liquid phase is scattered as fine droplets



Emulsion Tests



Tests on
emulsion

Tests on
asphalt residue

Emulsion Tests

- Tests on Emulsion

- viscosity
- Sieve
- demulsibility
- cement mixing
- storage stability
- particle charge
- coating ability
- percent residue

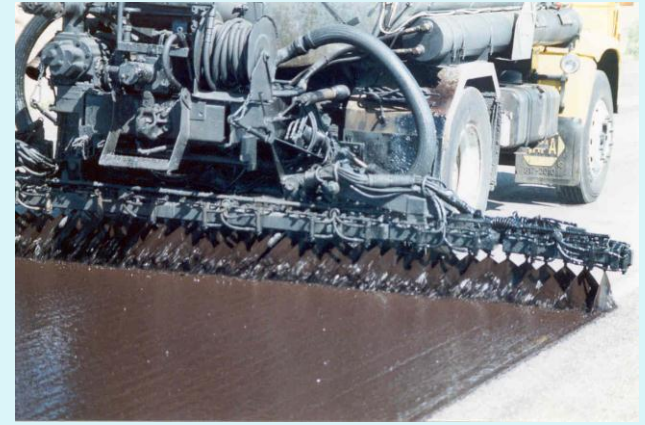
various methods

- Tests on Residue

- $G^*/\sin \delta$
- penetration
- ductility
- float
- elastic recovery
- softening point
- toughness/tenacity

Emulsion Viscosity

- Purpose
 - Flow characteristics at application temps (25 or 50 C)



Emulsion Sieve Test

- Purpose
 - Detect presence of coalesced asphalt particles in emulsion
 - Indirect indicator of emulsion chemistry problems



Measure weight of particles that get caught on No. 20 sieve - 20 openings in a linear inch.

Emulsion Percent Residue Test

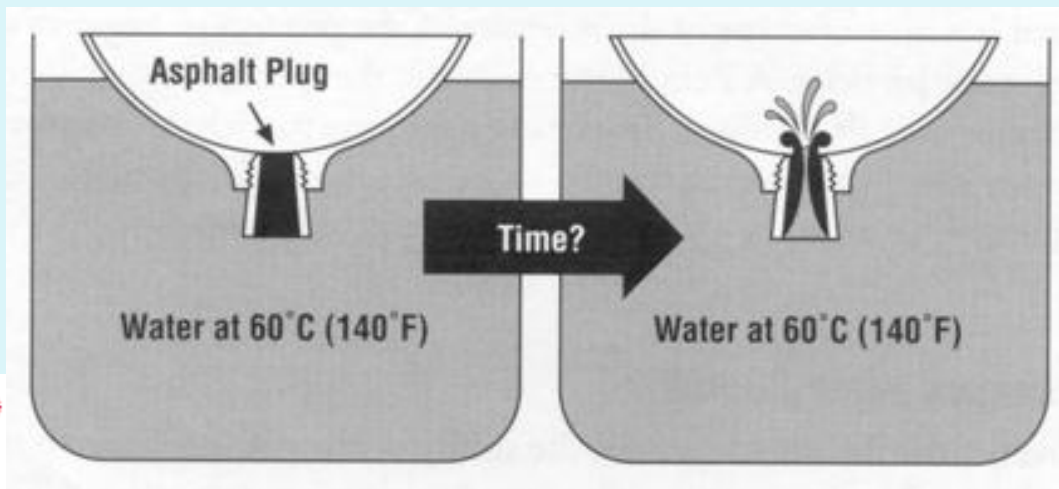
- Purpose
 - measure amount of asphalt binder in emulsion, typically 60%+
- Many recovery procedures
 - distillation (177, 200, 230, 260 C)
 - high temp evaporation (163 C)
 - low temp evaporation (60 C)
- WARNING – method of recovery affects properties of recovered binder!

Emulsion Percent Residue Test



Float Test

- Purpose
 - Detect the presence of gelled structure in “high float” emulsion residue



Ring and Ball Softening Point Test

- Purpose
 - gross indicator of high temperature stiffness
 - Detect presence of elastic or plastic asphalt modifier



Automatic Ring and Ball Softening Point Tester



Storage Stability/Settlement Test

- Purpose
 - Determine if there is any settlement of the material inside the storage tank
 - Consistency/uniformity



Simple Laboratory Emulsion Mill



Questions?

My contact:

Mohammad A. Rahman

Email: mrahman@ppcla.com

Phone: 602 794 2528 (office)

480 252 4602 (cell)



THANK YOU