

A stylized illustration of a road test track. The road is dark asphalt with white dashed lane markings and a solid white edge line. It curves to the right. On the left side of the road, there is a yellow curb and a grassy area. On the right side, there is a grassy shoulder and a dense line of green trees. Two blue rectangular signs on white poles are positioned on the right side of the road, one further ahead than the other.

# Construction and Performance Impacts of Asphalt Mix Additives

2021 (Eighth)  
Research Cycle

NCAT Pavement Test Track

# NCAT Pavement Test Track



- National Center for Asphalt Technology @ Auburn since 1986
- Innovative, relevant, and implementable research projects
- Advancement of safe and sustainable asphalt pavements
- Mix/materials<sub>86</sub>, structural pavement design<sub>03</sub>, and preservation<sub>12</sub>
- 1.7-mile nonprofit Track since 2000 with rebuild/rezero every 3-years.



# 2021 NCAT Pavement Test Track

- 32 sponsored sections
  - ▣ 16 traffic continuations
  - ▣ 7 mill/inlay sections
  - ▣ 9 structural sections
- 16 repaved/rebuilt sections
  - ▣ ~1/3 of the Track (typical).



# Traffic Continuations<sub>16</sub>

- Higher RAP with recycling agents – CA<sub>N3</sub>
- Foamed cold central plant recycle (CCPR) base – VA<sub>N4</sub>
- High performance thinlays (DGA, SMA) – AL<sub>N10,N11</sub>
- Crack prevention interlayer strategies – GA<sub>N12,N13</sub>
- Soybean based polymer modified asphalt – SB<sub>W10</sub>
- BMD via recycling agents, gradation, etc. – OK<sub>S1</sub>, TX<sub>S10,S11</sub>
- Impact of base stabilization, subgrade modification – MS<sub>S2</sub>
- Long term benefit of surface rejuvenators – MS<sub>S3</sub>
- Full depth rapid rebuilds (grinding vs thinlays, HiMA) – SC<sub>S9</sub>
- Open graded friction surface rejuvenation – SR<sub>E1</sub>
- Impact of density on performance – FL<sub>E5,E6</sub>



# New Mill/Inlay Sections<sub>7</sub>

- BMD via additives, gradation, etc. – OK<sub>N8,N9</sub>, TX<sub>N6</sub>
- BMD with SGC for design and Marshall for QC – TN<sub>S4</sub>
- Bond strength with different tack products and/or rates – NC<sub>W4</sub>
- Friction performance mix optimization – KY<sub>S7</sub>
- High performance open graded friction course surface – AL<sub>E9</sub>



# New Structural Sections<sub>9</sub>

- Minimum HMA thickness over cold (re)recycling – VA<sub>S12</sub>
- Additive Group (AG) study for impact on pavement life
- “AG+” New polymer from old recycled tire rubber – Sigmabond HP<sub>S8</sub>
- “AG+” High polymer performance with reduced viscosity – BASF<sub>S13</sub>



# 2021 Additive Group (AG) Study

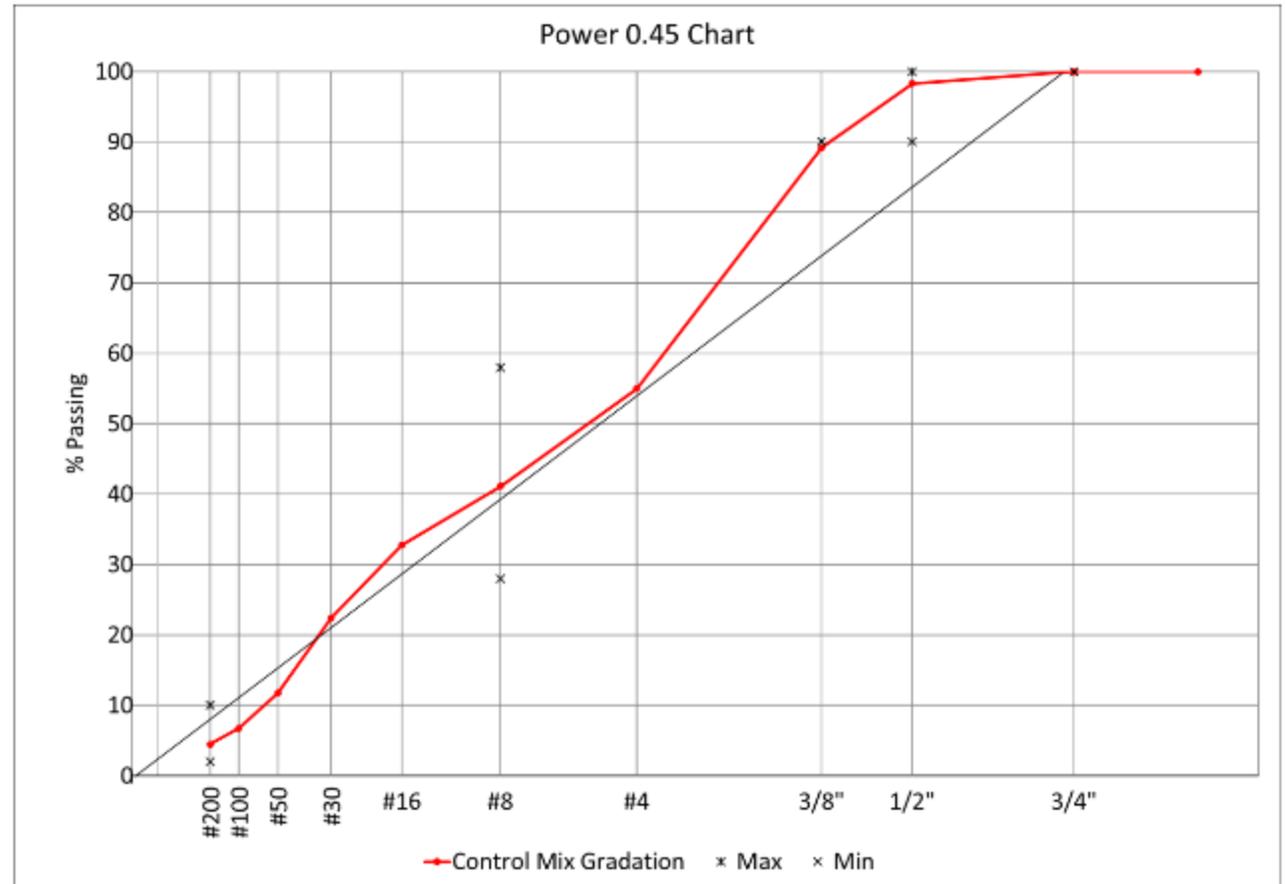


# Phase 1 Studies (BMD+Fatigue)

Category	Mix ID	Company
Control	PG 76-22	
	PG 67-22 (reference only)	
Recycled Rubber	Rheopave™	Lehigh
	SmartMIX™	Liberty
	TB Rubber Binder	Entech
	TOR Coated Rubber	Evonik-Entech
Recycled Plastics	CERANOVUS® A115	GreenMantra
	LLDPE+ELVALOY™ RET	Dow
	NecoPlastic	NecoTech
	NecoFibers	NecoTech
Aramid Fibers	Ctrl for FORTA FI®	
	FORTA FI®	FORTA
	Ctrl for ACE XP®	
	ACE XP®	SurfaceTech
Reactive Polymer	B2Last®	BASF

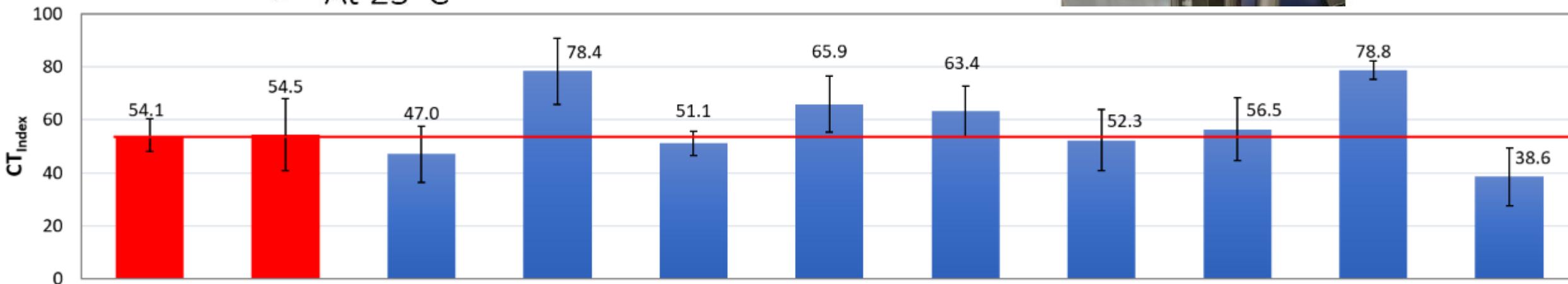
# AG+ Control Mix (Lab and Track)

- 12.5 mm NMAS
- 20% RAP
- $N_{des} = 60$  gyrations
- 76-22 Binder
- Aggregates:
  - Granite 78 – 26%
  - Granite 89 – 25%
  - Sand – 28%
  - BHF – 1%
  - RAP – 20%



# Balanced Mix Design for AG+ Study

- IDEAL-CT ( $CT_{Index}$ )
  - LMLC-STOA at 4hrs & 135°C
  - At 25°C

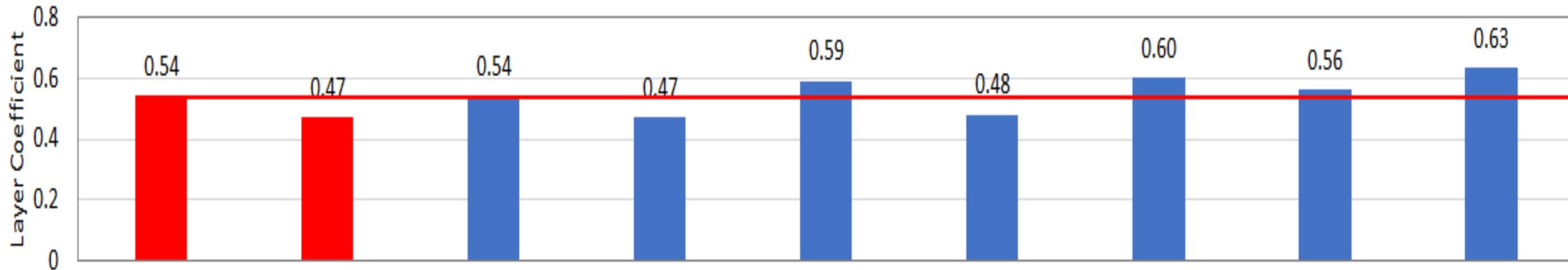
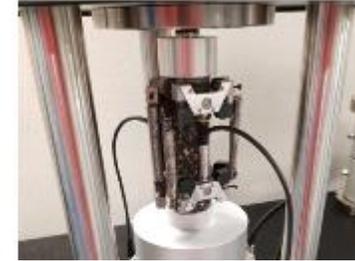


- Control mix criterion:
  - Max. rut = 12.5 mm at 20,000 passes



# Fatigue Testing and Modeling

- Dynamic Modulus ( $E^*$ )
  - Small Specimen – AASHTO TP 132-19
  - Generate  $E^*$  master curves



- 21°C and 10 Hz
- Generate  $S_{app}$  and FlexPAVE Inputs



# Agency Selected AG Treatments

- Recycled tire rubber
  - ▣ “Wet” Entech PG76-22<sub>N2</sub>
  - ▣ “Dry” Smart Mix in PG67-22<sub>N1</sub>
- Recycled low density plastic
  - ▣ “Wet” Dow with Elvaloy PG76-22<sub>S6</sub>
  - ▣ “Dry” pellets with PG76-22<sub>S5</sub>
- High strength aramid fibers
  - ▣ Surface Tech ACE XP with PG76-22<sub>N5</sub>
- Control with PG76-22<sub>N7</sub>

- MnROAD in 2022

Structure (Cells 16-23)

2"	Mix / Treatment to test
2"	Common Mix / sawn
2"	Common Mix / sawn
12"	Existing Granular (Common Base)
12"	Existing Granular (Common Subbase)
	Clay subgrade

# Hi-Tech Asphalt Solutions Feed System



← Smart Mix<sub>12</sub>



← Asphalt Plus<sub>12</sub>

Dry Plastic<sub>8½</sub> →



# Thick Lift Paving

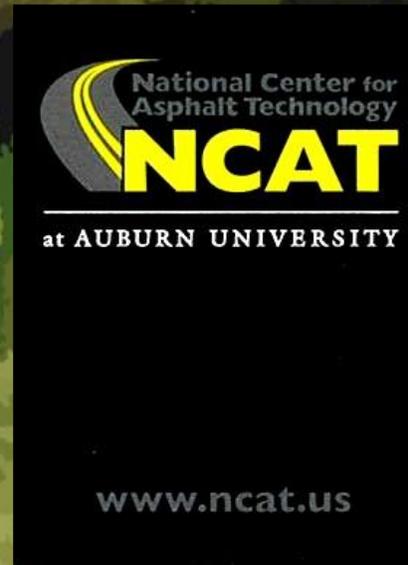


# Asphalt Mix Additive Takeaways

- Regional investigation/adoption of BMD requirements
- BMD compliance is easier than volumetrics, but no “Easy Button”
- Additive utilization is nothing to fear by industry/agencies
- Agency “wet” additive preference, contractor preference for “dry”
- Importance of production BMD testing (especially for “dry” option)
- No difficulty in meeting density requirement with healthier mixes
- Track “ground truth” for included additives, validated lab process (others)
- ~3½ million ESALs on 5½” AG+ sections (2003 ~2M for 5”, ~4M for 7”)
- BMD<sub>2021</sub> mixes with 20% RAP outperforming virgin<sub>2003</sub> volumetric mixes!

# Questions and Answers

- [www.pavetrack.com](http://www.pavetrack.com)
- [asphaltresearch](http://asphaltresearch)
- [2018Track](http://2018Track)



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