Polymers in Pavement Preservation

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National Pavement Preservation Conference





Outline

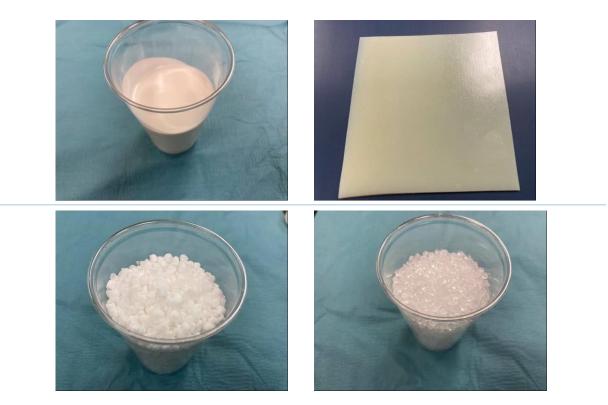
- What Polymers are used?
- Handling of Polymers
- Effect of Performance with Polymers
 - Residual Asphalt testing
 - Micro Surfacing
 - Chip Seal





Polymers for Asphalt Emulsion Modification

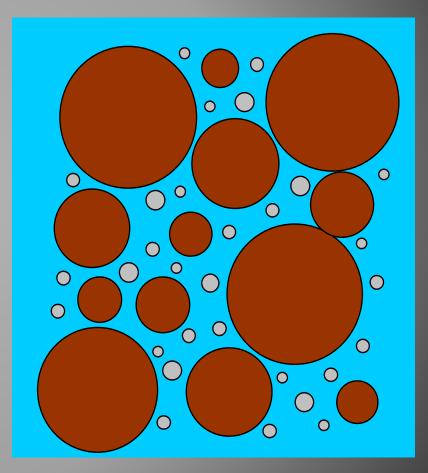
- **Latex Types**
 - SBR
 - Neoprene
 - Natural Latex
 - Acrylics
- Dry Polymers
 - SBS
 - EVA
 - Ground tire rubber (GTR)





Latex Modification of Asphalt Emulsions

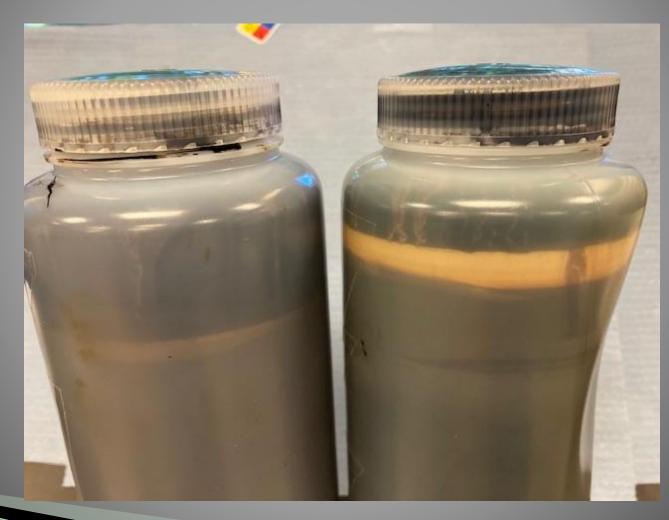
- Add latex external to asphalt
 - Methods
 - soap batching
 - co-milling asphalt or soap
 - **post addition NOT RECOMMENDED**
 - Polymers SBR, Natural latex, Neoprene
 - Lower asphalt viscosity
 - No special mill, handling
- > Polymer in water phase
- Continuous polymer film formation on curing







Latex Separation Example in Asphalt Emulsions

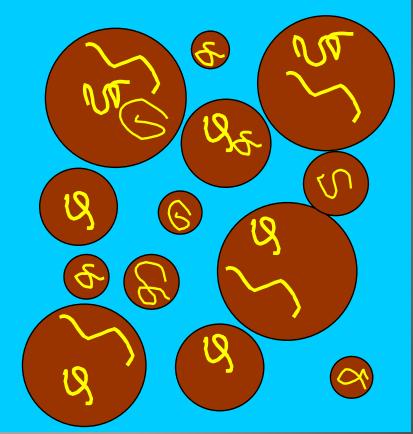






Polymer Modified Asphalt in Emulsion Production

- Emulsify polymer modified asphalt
 - "Pre-modified" emulsion
 - Polymers SBS, SB-, EVA
 - Higher modified asphalt viscosity
 - higher asphalt + mill temperature
 - Exit temperature > 100°C
 - Heat exchanger, back pressure
- **Polymer inside asphalt droplet**







Storage of Latex Dispersions

BASF uses both stainless steel (304L or 316 types and fiberglass reinforced polyester (FRP) storage tanks.

- **Carbon steel tanks may be used.**
 - Lined or unlined
 - **Can cause initial discoloration of latex**

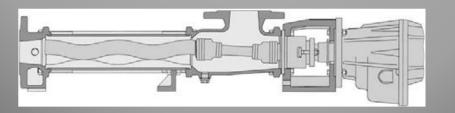




Pumping of Latex Dispersions

- Air diaphragm pumps are recommended as good multi-purpose dispersion handling and transfer pumps.
 - Progressive cavity pumps (e.g. Netzsch, Moyno and Seepex) are also used. Provide dual shutdown devices to protect pump against overpressure (e.g. pressure transmitter and high pressure switch).





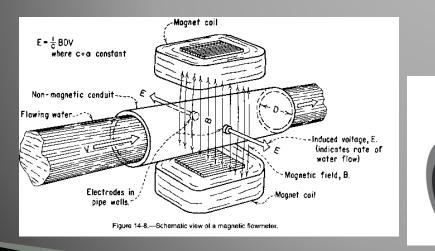




Metering of Latex Dispersions

- BASF uses MicroMotion and Endress & Hauser Coriolis mass flow meters for metering of dispersions in pipelines.
 - Magnetic inductive flow meters or mass-flow meters are preferred.











Use of Polymers in Pavement Preservation Applications

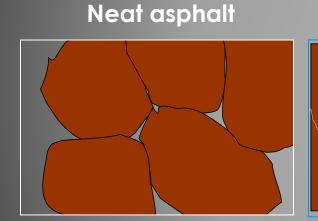




Residue Evaluation – Polymer Modified Asphalt vs. Latex Modified Emulsions

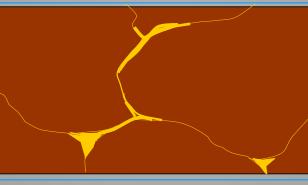
Dried emulsion residues (coalesced asphalt particles)

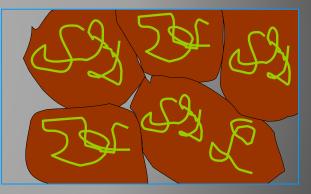
Emulsion of polymer modified asphalt



Asphalt rheology only







Improved binder properties

Improved low temperature fatigue properties
Reduced rutting at high temperature
Improved early strength development



CRS-2 vs.CRS-2P(LM) - **Physical Properties**

	Test Method	CRS-2	CRS-2P
R&B Softening Point (°F)	ASTM D 36	115	128
Ductility (25°C, cm)	ASTM D 113	21	150+
Elastic Recovery (10°C, %)	AASHTO T 301	5	60

3 wt.% SBR latex polymer (on asphalt)

- Residue
 - ASTM D 6934 Oven evaporation at 163°C
- Polymer
 - Raises SP, drastically increases ductility and ER





Residue Recovery



Residue Recovery by Distillation

Residue Recovery by Low Temperature Evaporation



Recovery Methods (High Temperature)

- Distillation Recovery procedures
 - Modified ASTM D6997 to 350°F or 400°F with hold times either 15 or 20 minutes for modified emulsions
 - Temperatures can affect the polymers
- High Temperature Evaporative procedures > 275°F
- Much higher than pavement temperatures that the emulsions see during application or service life
- Polymers can change or degrade in some of the high temperature recovery techniques



Traditional Testing

- Force Ductility
- Softening Point
- Toughness/Tenacity
- Torsional Recovery
- Elastic Recovery



Elastic Recovery



Unmodified binder doesn't recover

Modified binder does





Force Ductility

Stress-Strain measurement

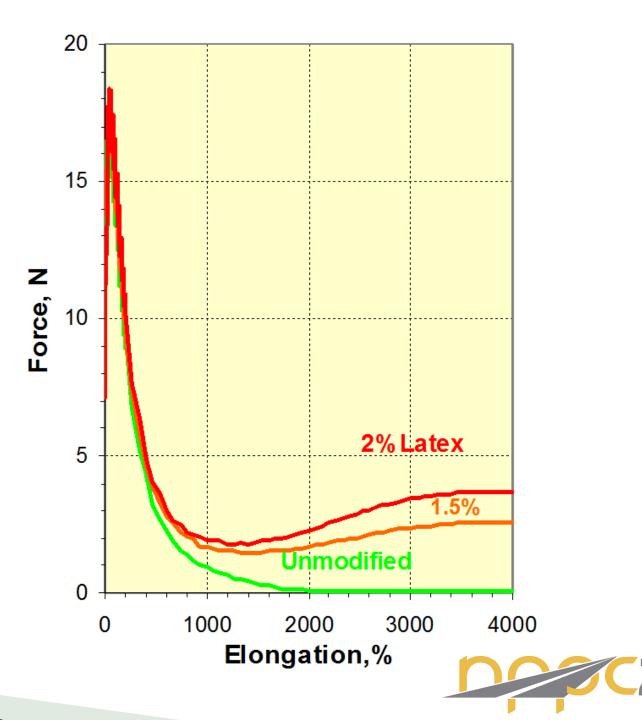
- Easier temperature to measure stress and strain
 - large elongation at break

Does not represent traffic load

 $\,\circ\,$ Too high elongation

0

Cold
 Fracture<Temperature<F
 atigue



Ash Content test for emulsion residues

> Solubility test does not work well with modified emulsion residues.

- Plugs filter due to polymer swell
- Solubility test was not designed for polymer systems
- Ash content test performs well on all emulsion residues, whether they are modified or not

ASTM Standard D8078 was developed for asphalt and asphalt emulsion residues

- Getting rid of solubility will remove a chlorinated solvent from some laboratories
 - Emulsion Task Force drove the change of AASHTO M316 to eliminate solubility, and put in ash content



Micro Surfacing



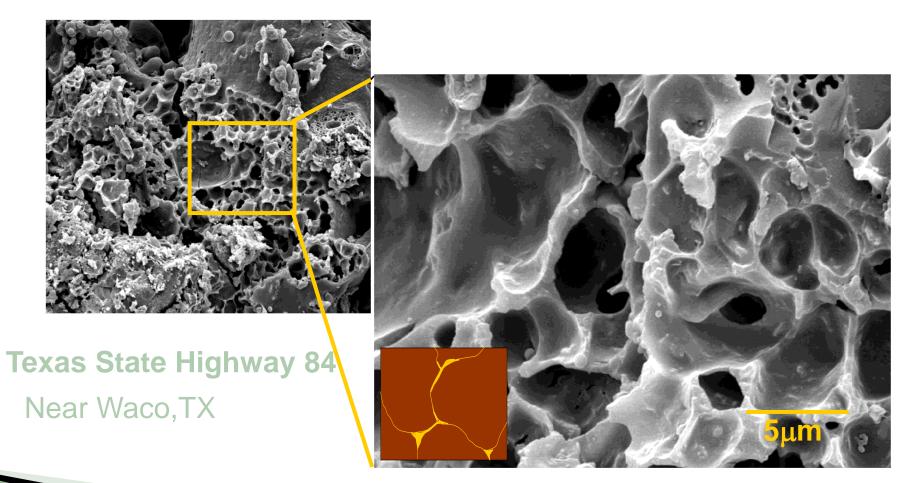


Micro Surfacing



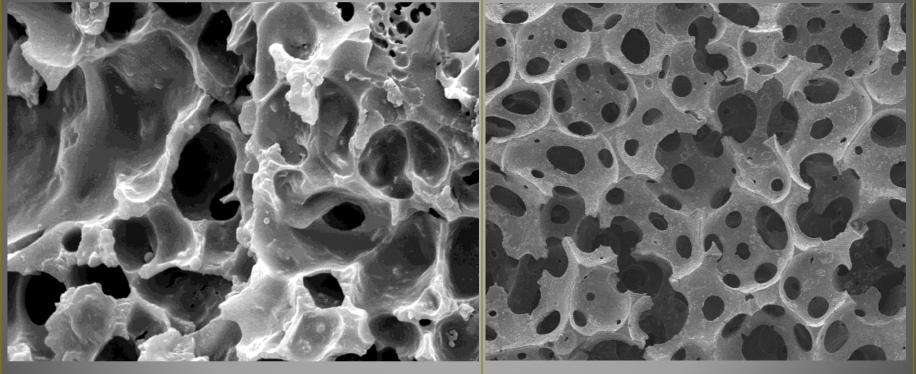


Micro Surfacing – Polymer Morphology Field Application





Cured Latex Polymer Network



Micro Surfacing

Latex Foam

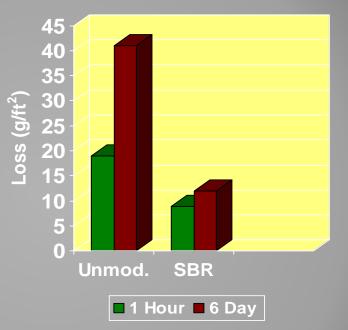




Wet Track Abrasion Loss ISSA TB-100

SBR latex polymer

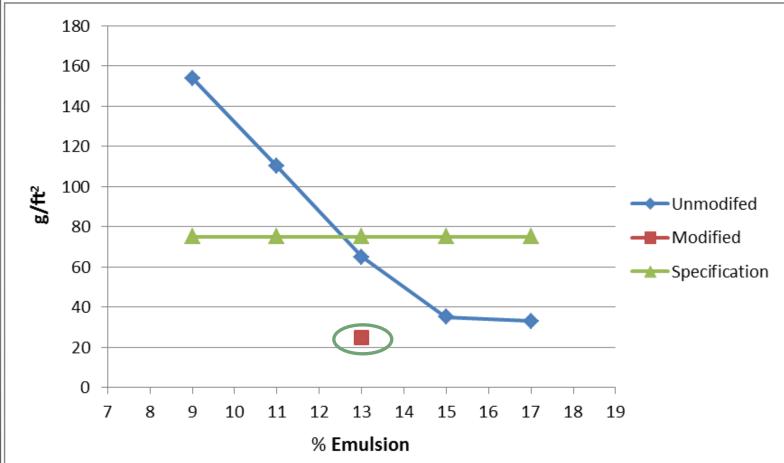
- 50% reduction in loss
 one hour soak
 67% reduction in loss
 six day soak
- Surface of mix
 - tougher
 - more abrasion res.
- Adhesion + water resistance
 - improved







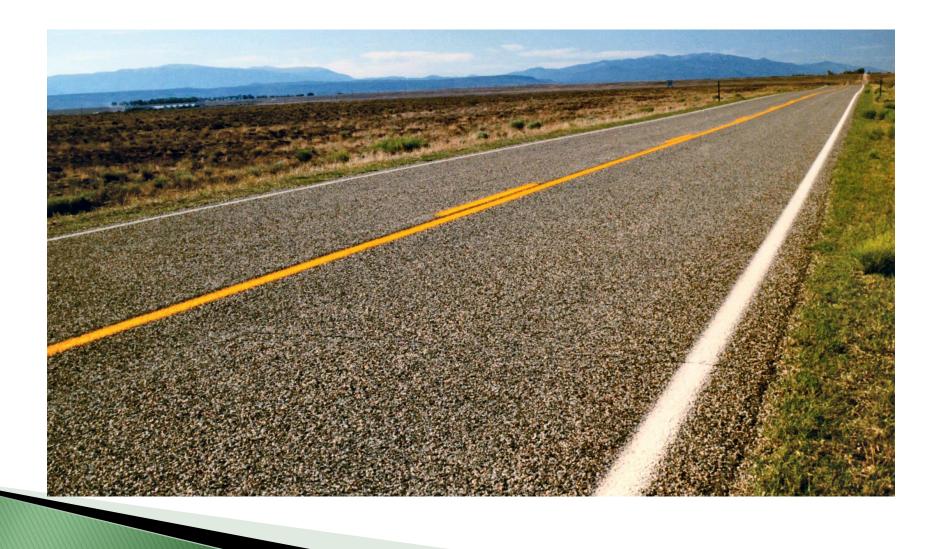
Micro Surfacing WTAT Comparison One hour unmodified vs. modified







Chip Seal Road





Chip Seal – Emulsion application



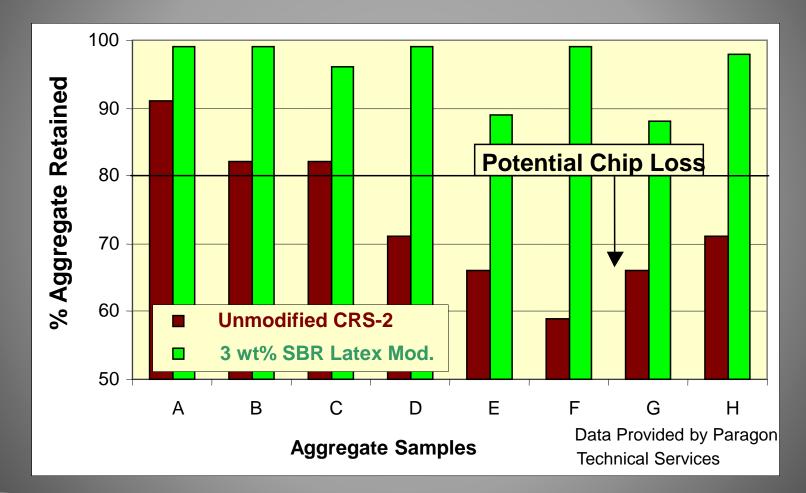


Chip Seal – Aggregate application





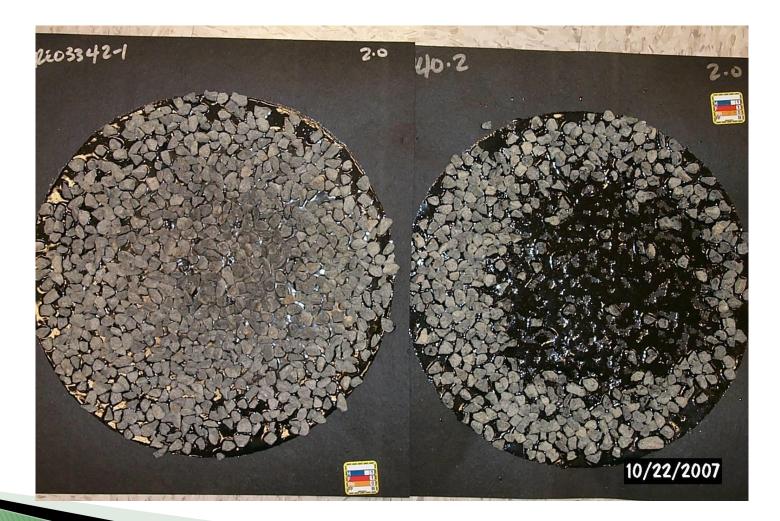
Early Strength Develop. – CRS-2P ASTIM D7000



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Sweep Testing – CRS-2 vs CRS-2P ASTM D7000





DSR Testing – Polymer comparison Elastic Recovery and Sweep Testing

Elastic Recovery @10°C – 350°F Distillation Residue

SAMPLE#	AUT- W	Reference	Polymer A	Polymer B	e co
ER 10C SS 20cm 5mn, %	103	D113 Mod	70.0	78.8	
ER 10C SS 20cm 5mn, %	103	D113 Mod	70.0	78.8	
ER 10C SS 20cm 5mn, %	103	D113 Mod	70.0	77.5	
AVG			70.0	78.3	

Sweep Testing @35°C

Sweep Testing		Polymer A	Polymer B	
Mass loss % - 2.0 hours	D-7000 - mod	12.05	28.09	
Mass loss % - 2.0 hours	D-7000 - mod	20.36	28.32	
AVG		16.2	28.2	

Mass loss % - 1.0 hour	D-7000 - mod	44.8	44.6
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Benefits of Polymer Modified Asphalt Emulsions

- Overall improvement in performance + durability
- Reduced life cycle cost preserve pavement
- Cost-effective (vs.HMA) access to other applications
 - Chip Seal Surface dressings for high volume roads
 - Micro Surfacing





Questions?



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