

November 13, 2009



RAP Plant Mix Study Progress Report



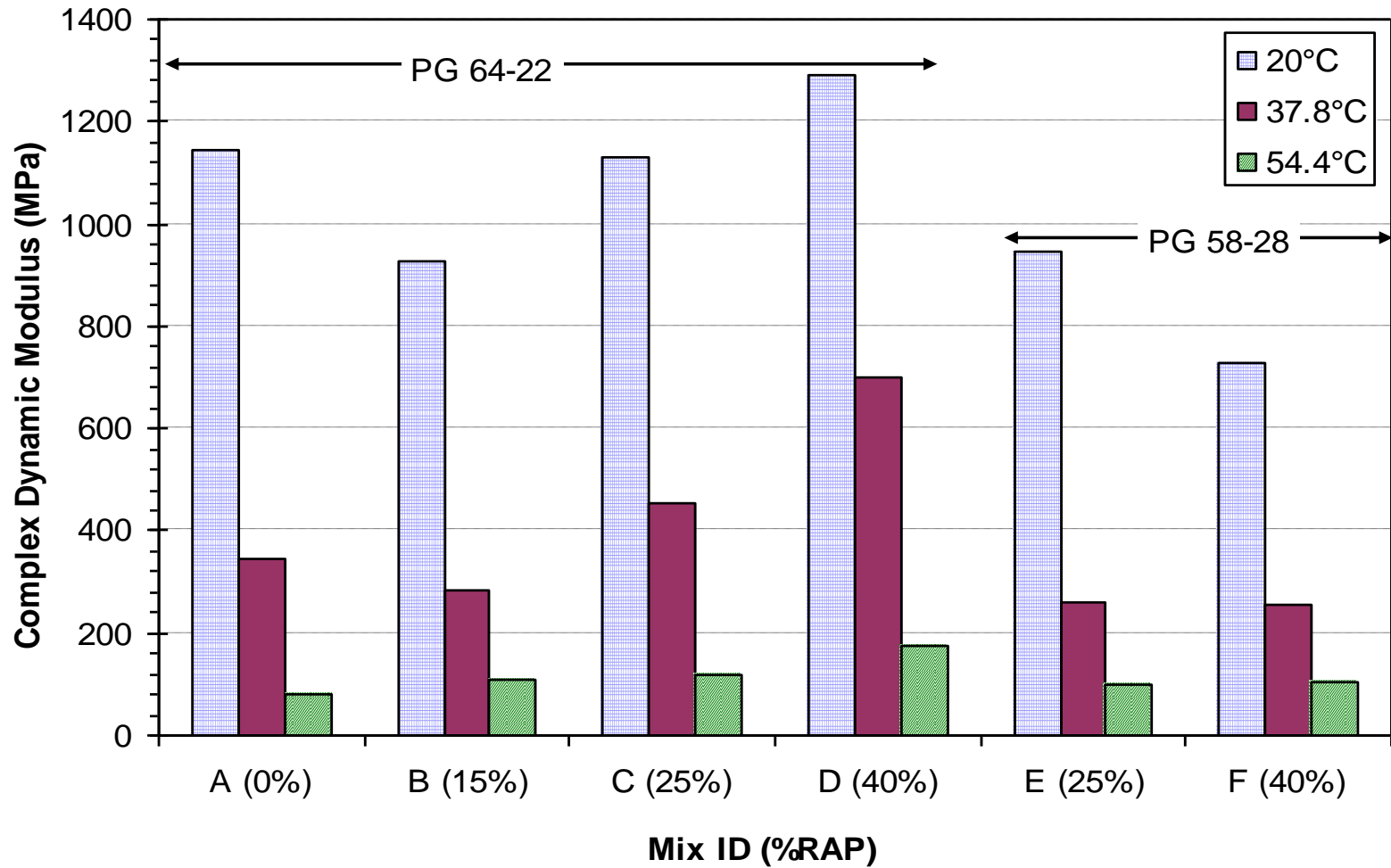
Outline

- Review of Phase I
- Review of Work Plan
- Summary of Results
- Discuss Potential Recommendations

Experimental Design

	Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement			
Binder Grade	0%	15%	25%	40%
PG 58-28			X	X
PG 64-22	X	X	X	X

Phase 1 Data



Critical Cracking Temperatures

Mix	RAP Content	T _c (°C)
A – PG64-22	0	-28.9
B – PG64-22	15	-23.3
C – PG64-22	25	-25.6
D – PG64-22	40	-22.8
E – PG58-28	25	-27.2
F – PG58-28	40	-23.9

The table displays critical cracking temperatures (T_c) for six different mixes. The mixes are categorized by their binder type (PG64-22 or PG58-28) and RAP content (0, 15, 25, or 40%). The T_c values are: A (-28.9°C), B (-23.3°C), C (-25.6°C), D (-22.8°C), E (-27.2°C), and F (-23.9°C). Colored arrows highlight trends: green arrows show a decrease from A to B and B to C; a red arrow shows a decrease from C to E; a blue arrow shows a decrease from D to F.



2006 Results

- For these materials and this plant, the RAP mixes were not as stiff as expected.
- The binder did not stiffen linearly with increasing RAP content.
- In this case, dropping the virgin grade to PG58-28 for 25% RAP was not necessary.



Tests (being) Conducted

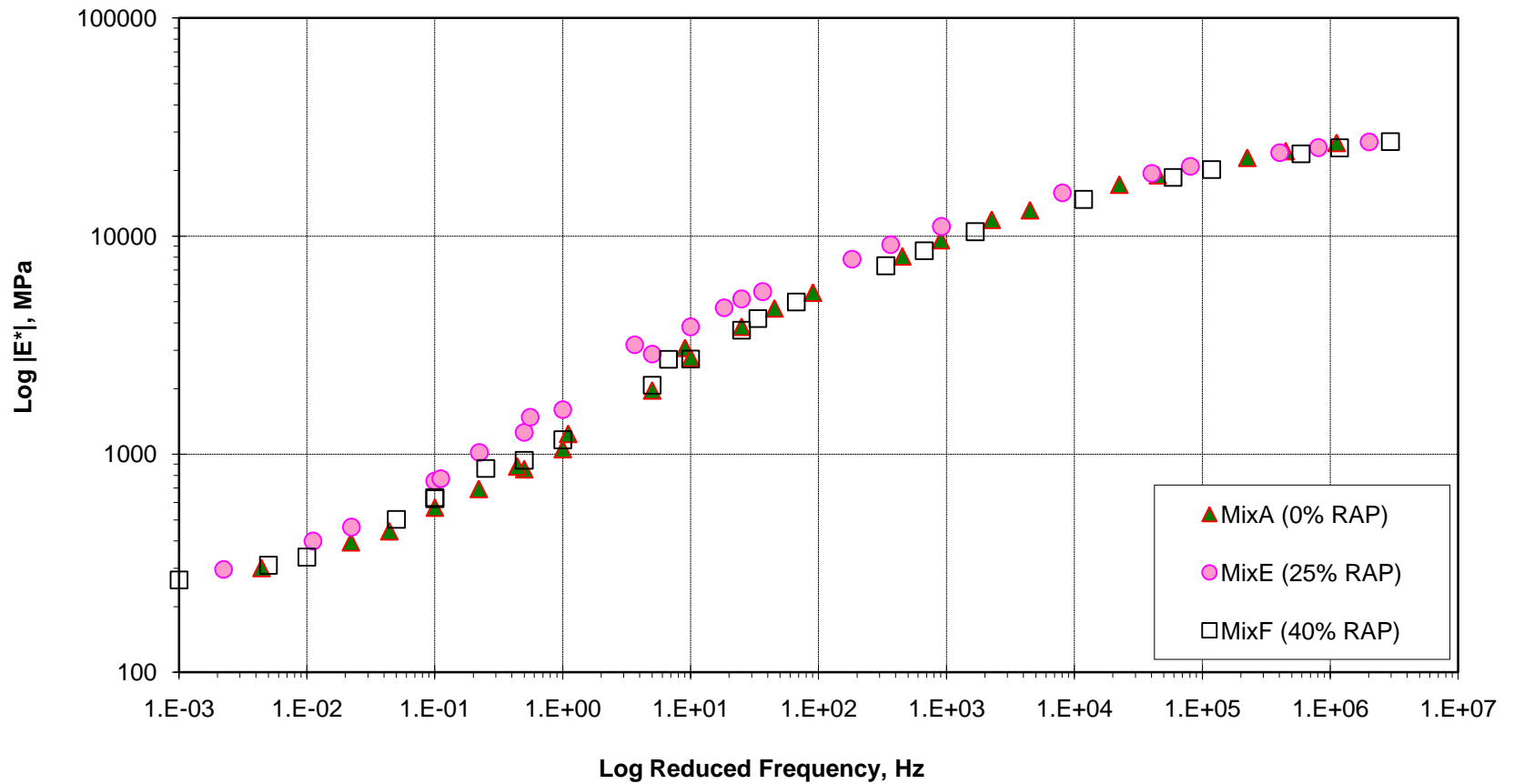
- ▶ Dynamic Modulus $|E^*|$
 - ▶ High and intermediate modulus, blending
- ▶ Indirect Tension
 - ▶ Low temperature
- ▶ Binder extraction/recovery and PG grade
 - ▶ Blending analysis
- ▶ Fatigue Testing – at FHWA TFHRC
 - Samples delivered November 19, 2008



Phase 2 Results

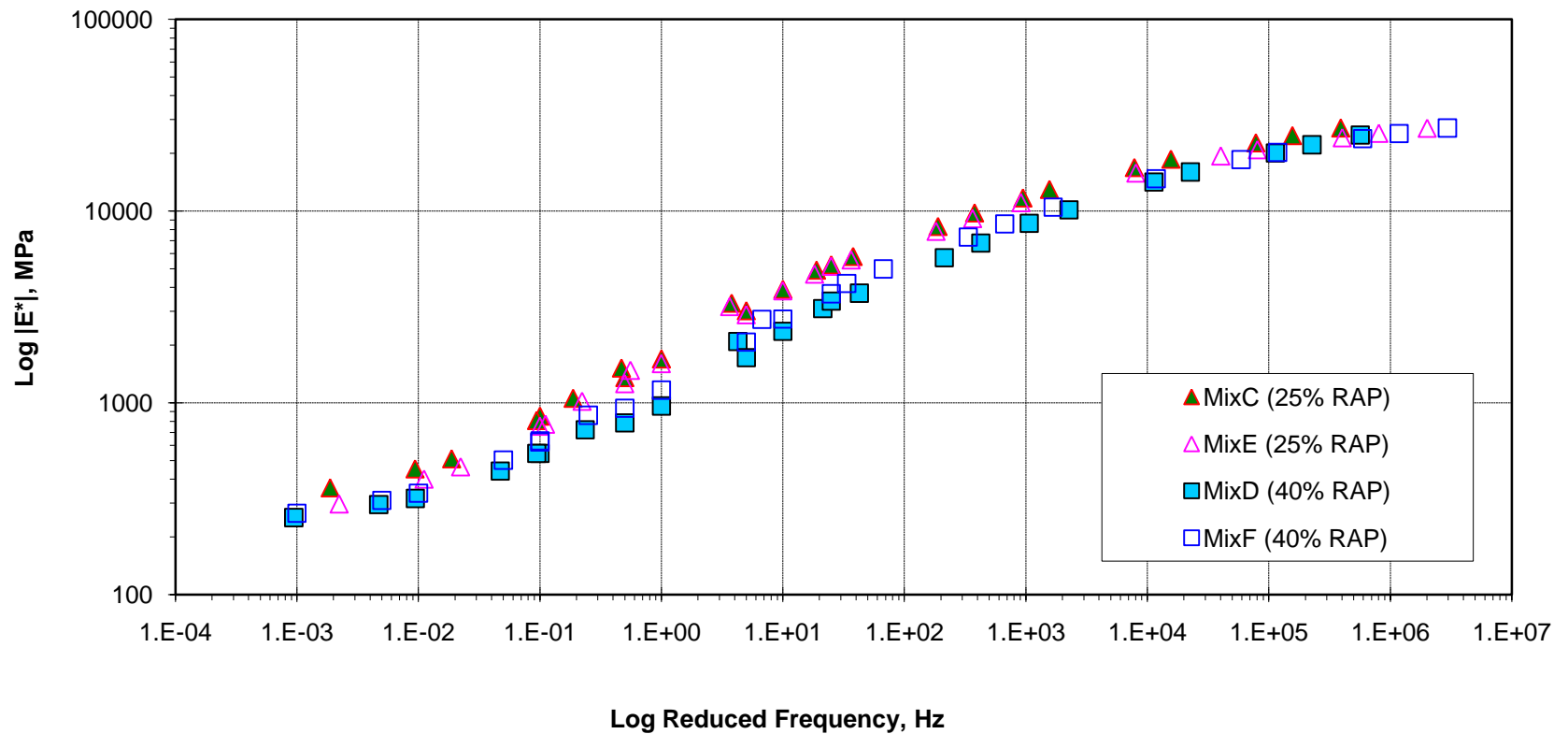
E&B Mix | E* |

Control versus PG58-28

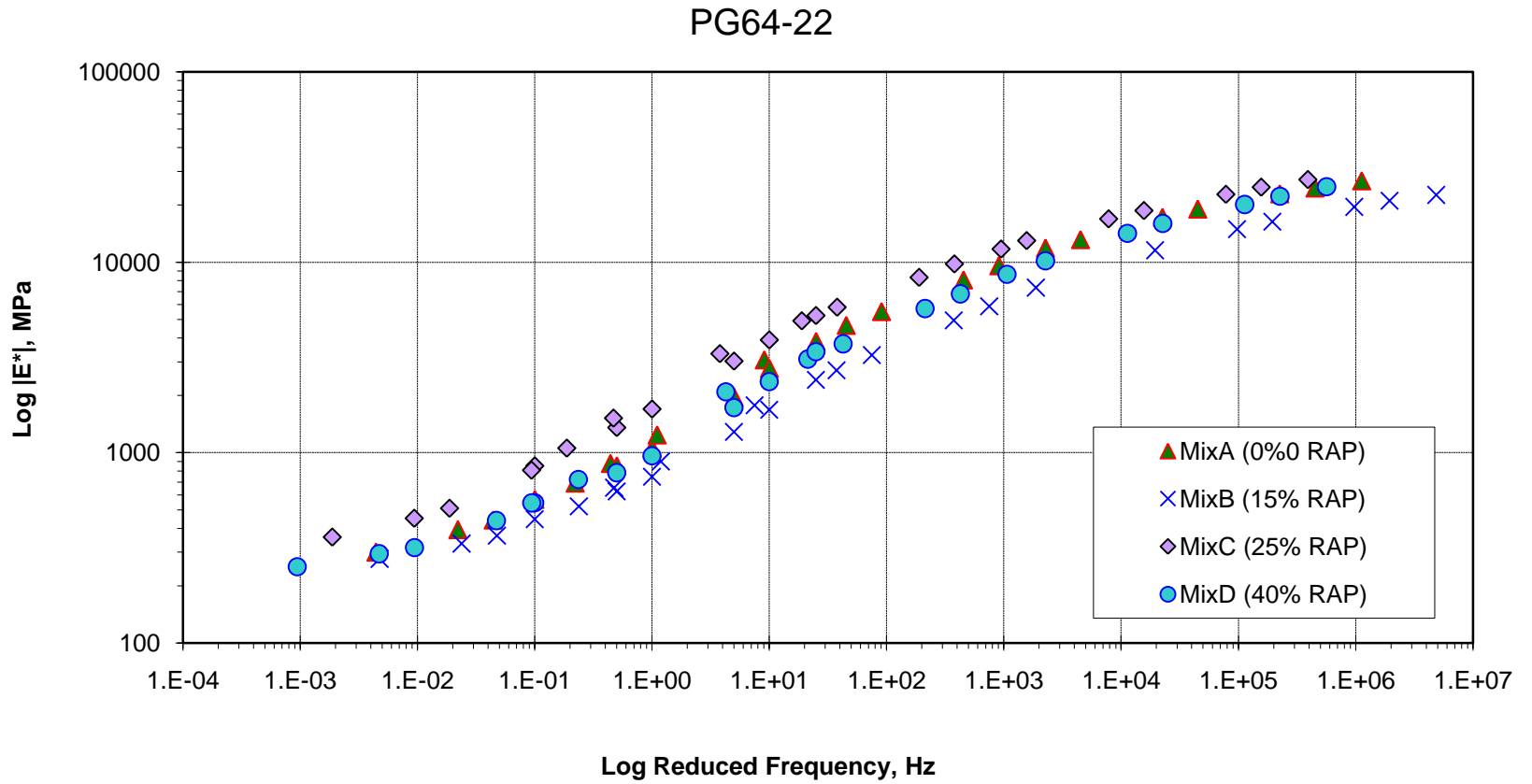


E&B Mix |E*|

PG64-22 versus PG58-28

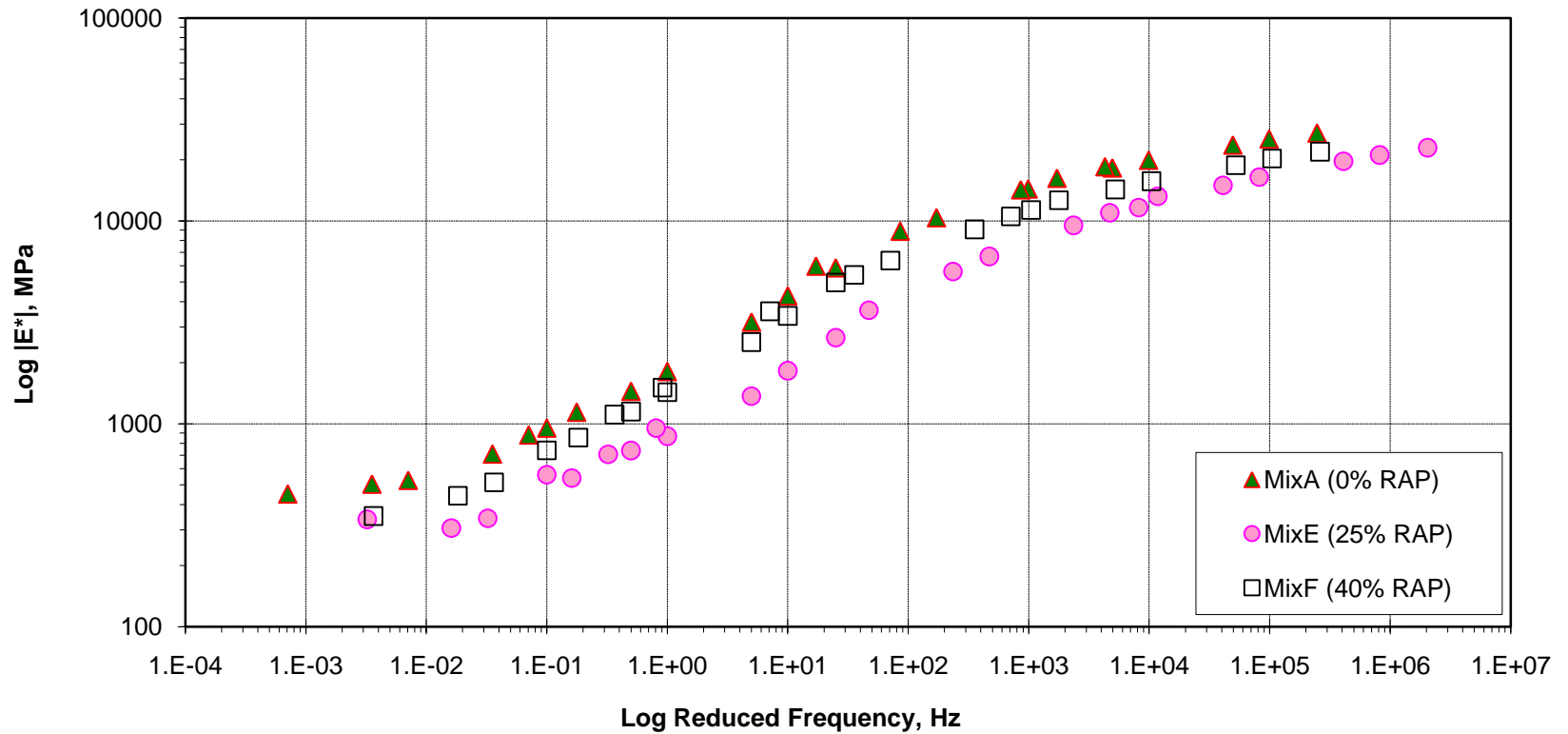


E&B Mix | E* |



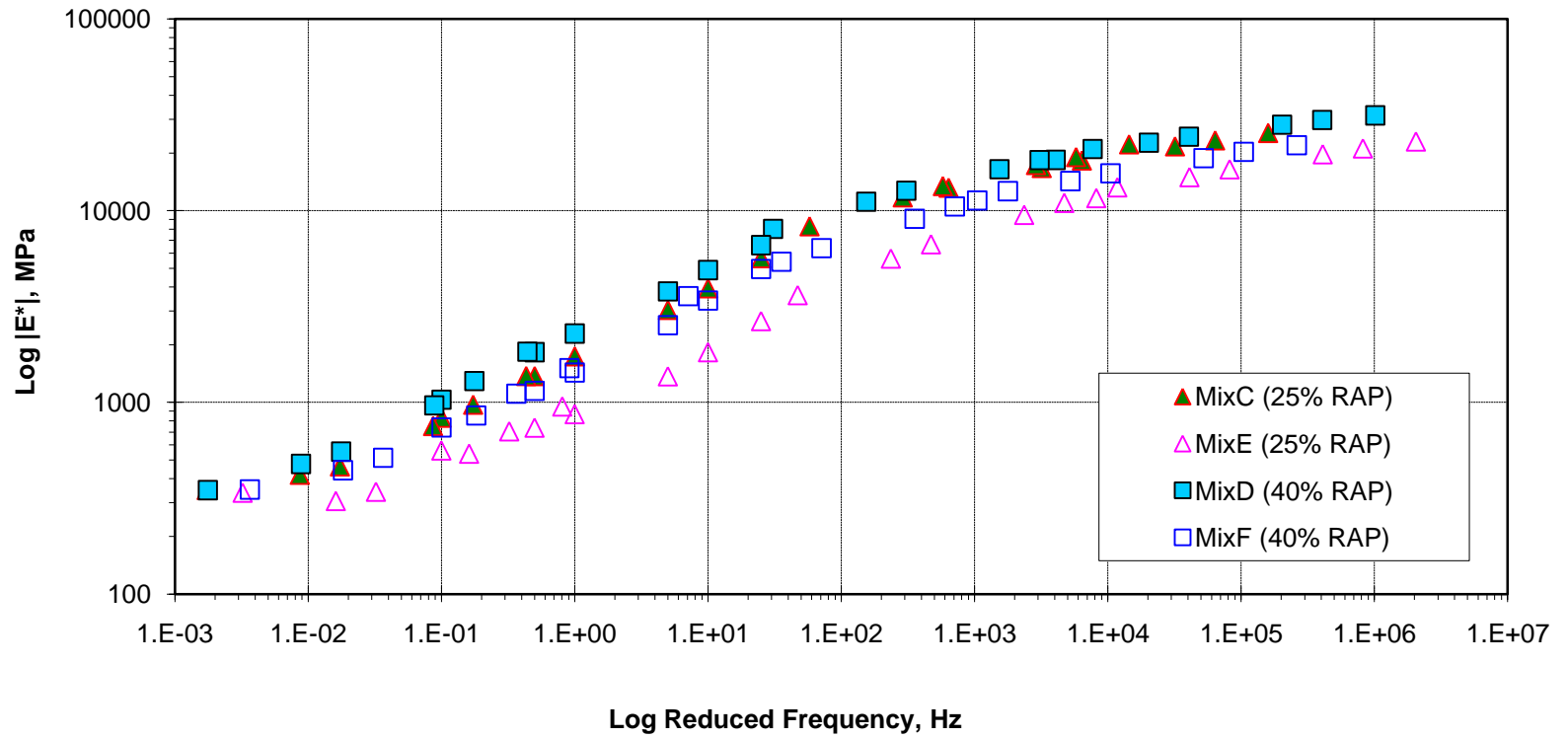
JHR Mix $|E^*|$

Control versus PG58-28

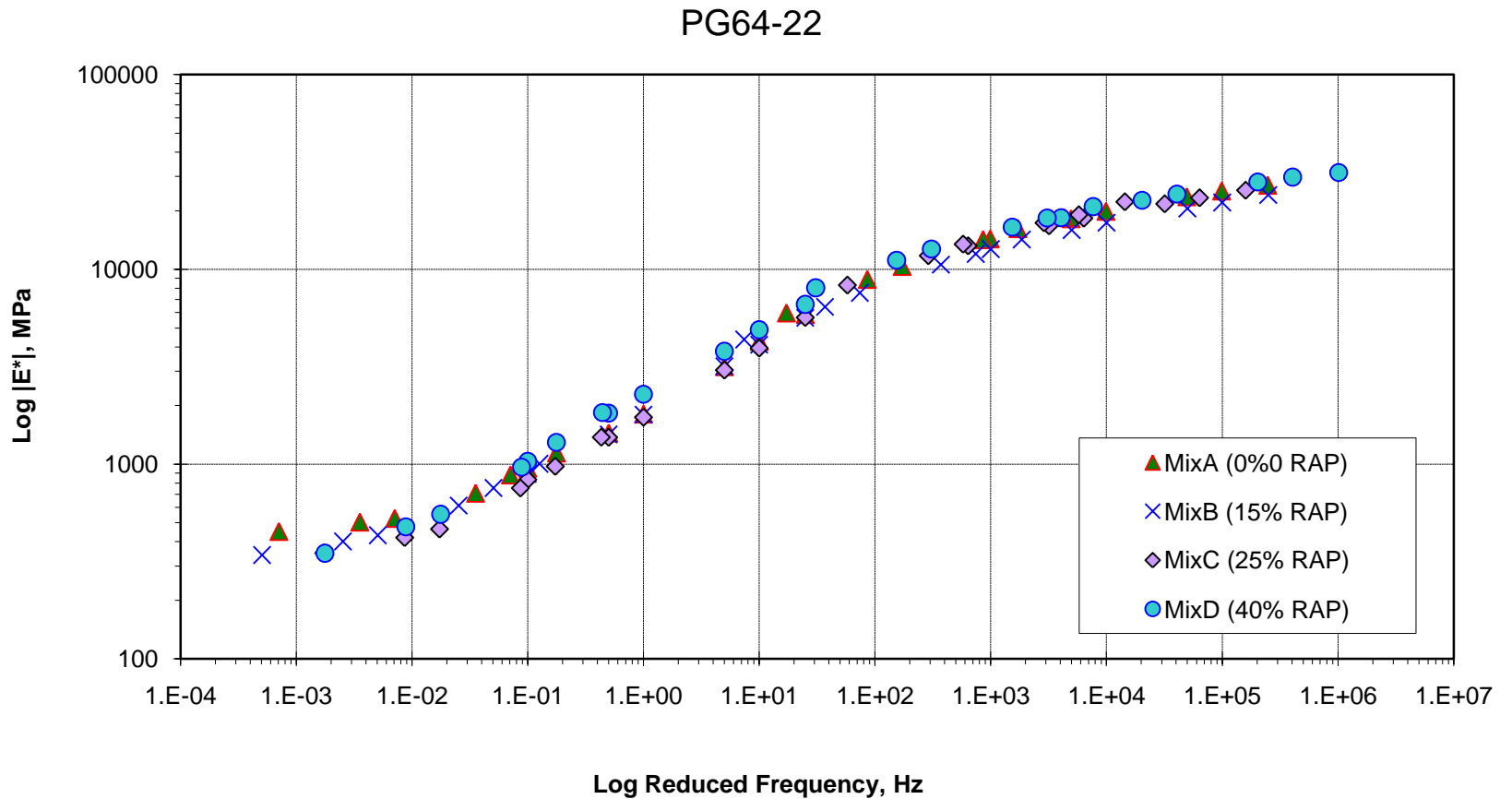


JHR Mix |E*|

PG64-22 versus PG58-28

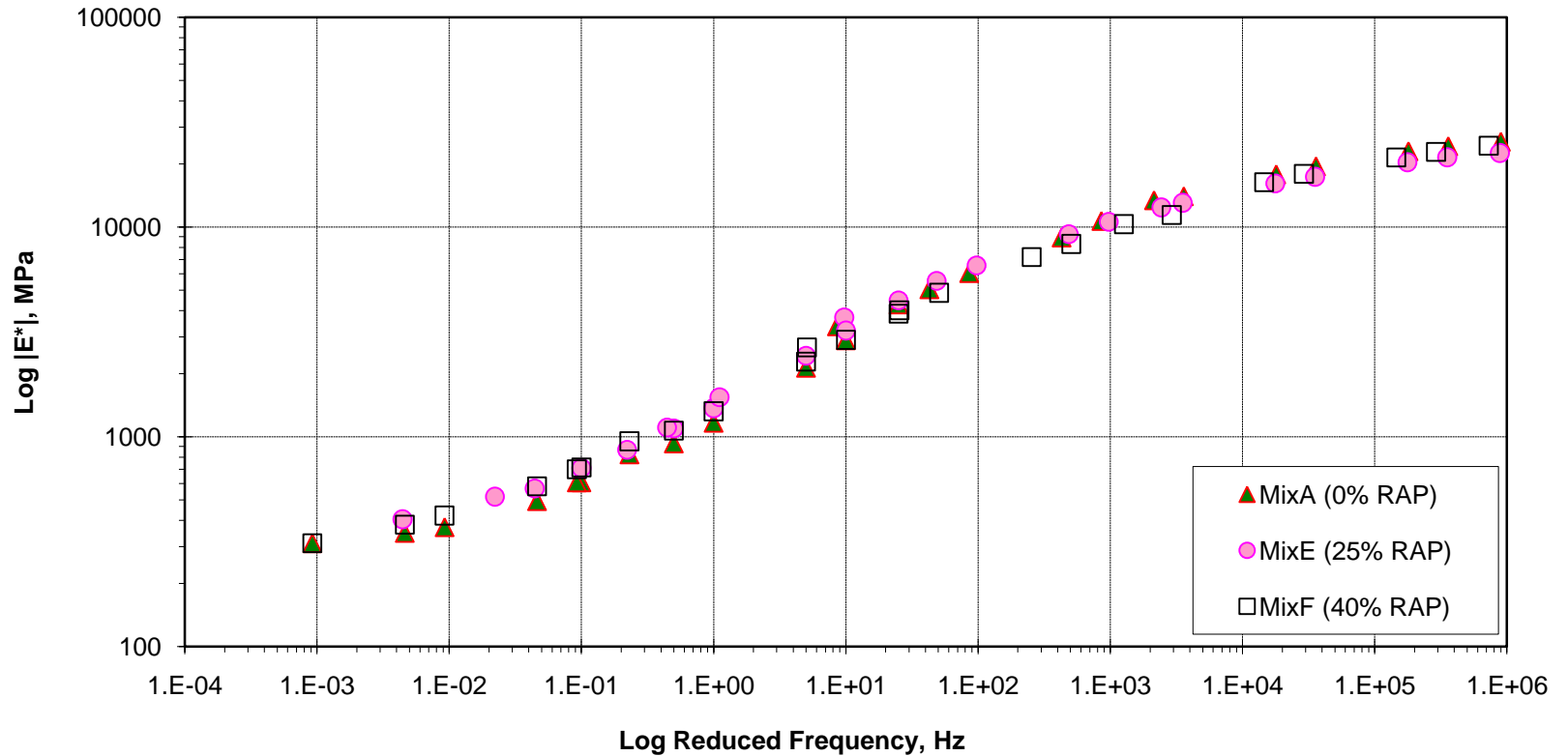


JHR Mix $|E^*|$



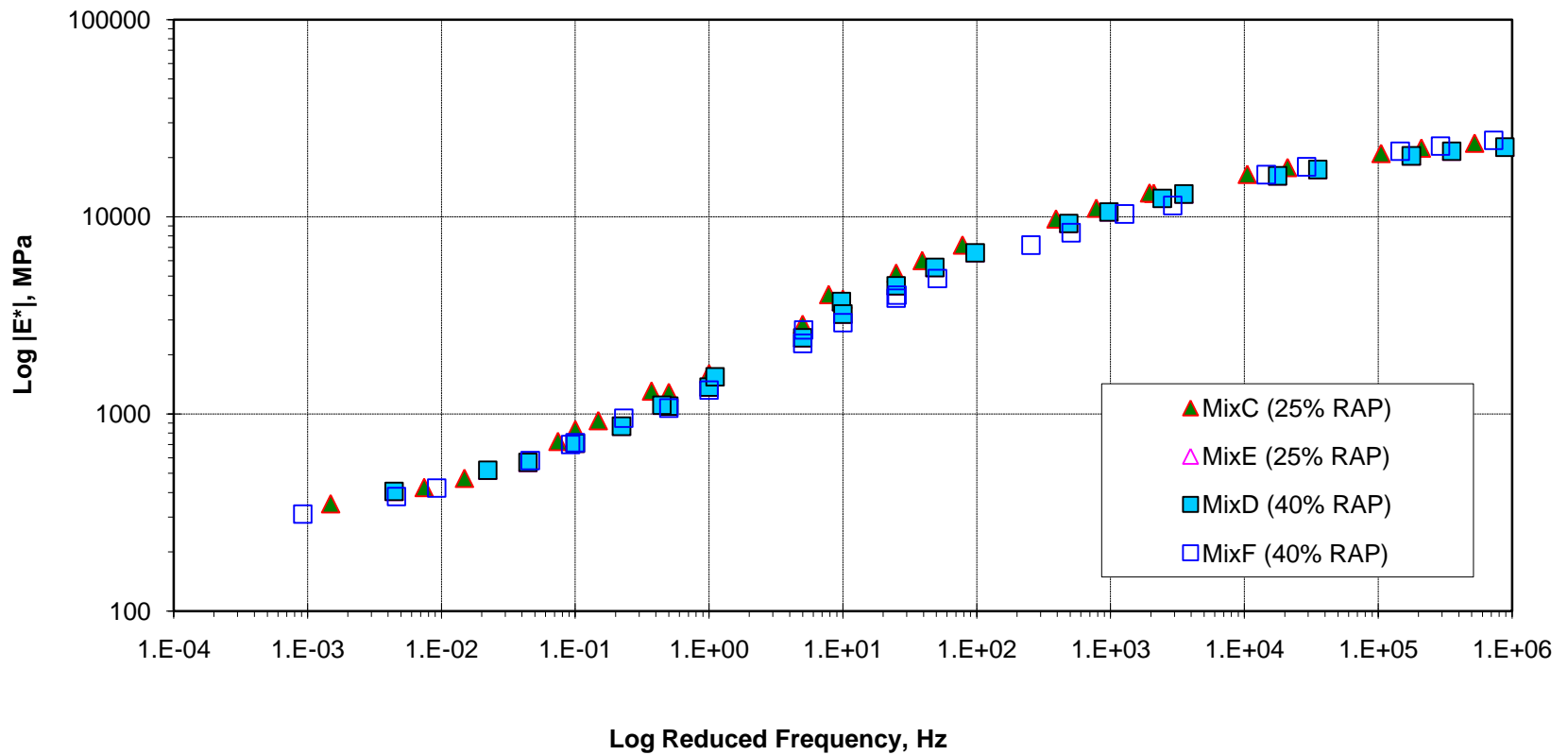
P&B Mix $|E^*|$

Control versus PG58-28

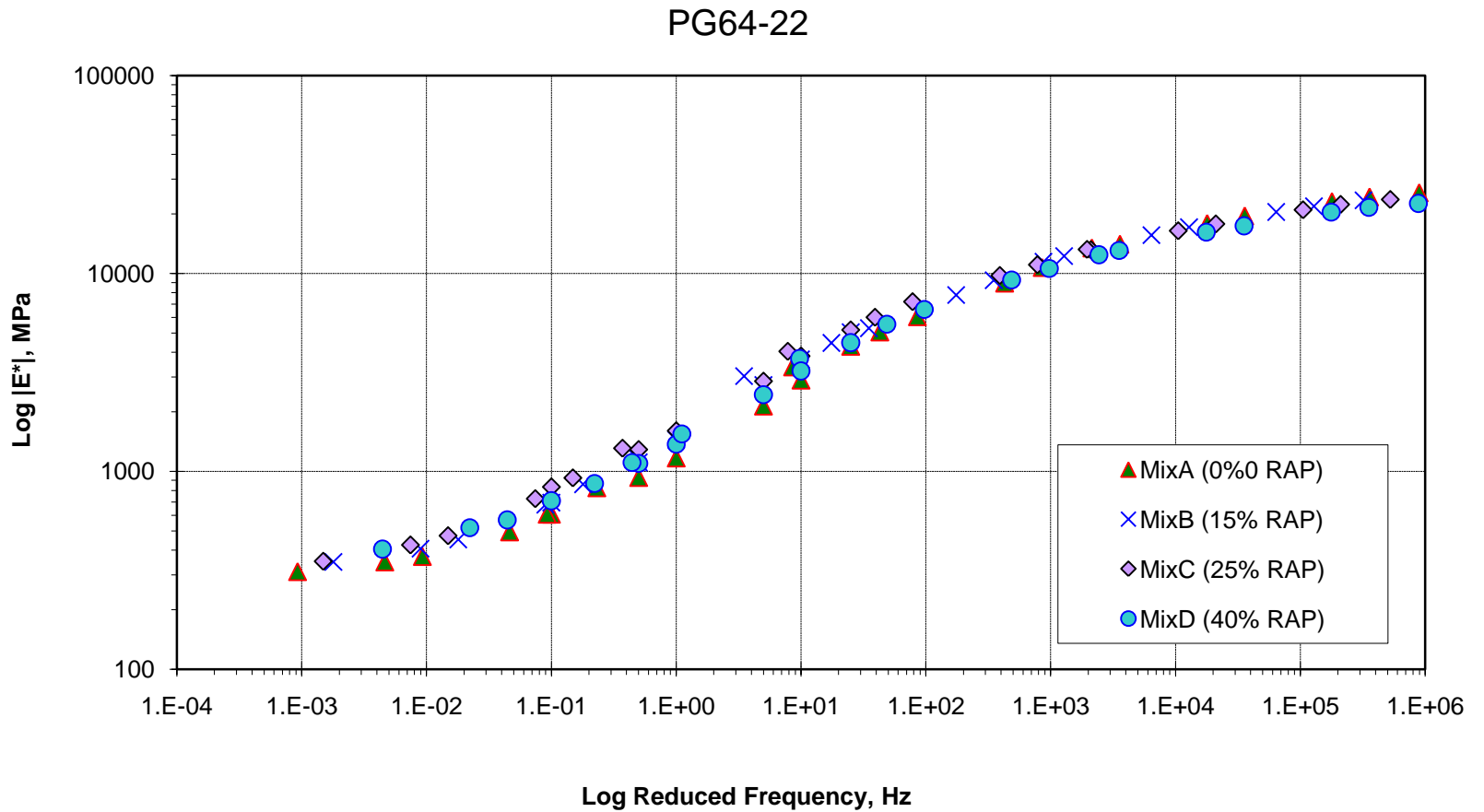


P&B Mix |E*|

PG64-22 versus PG58-28

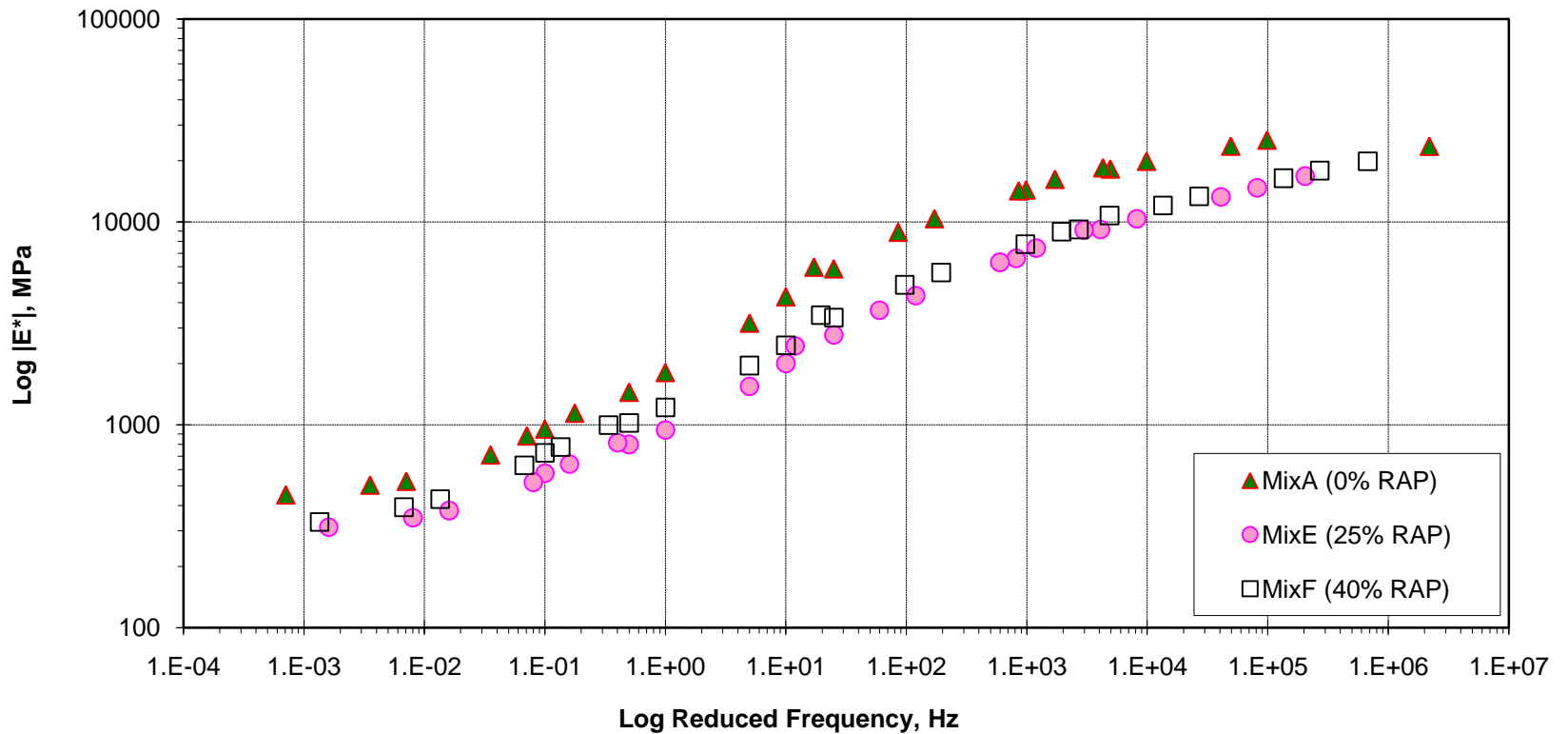


P&B Mix $|E^*|$



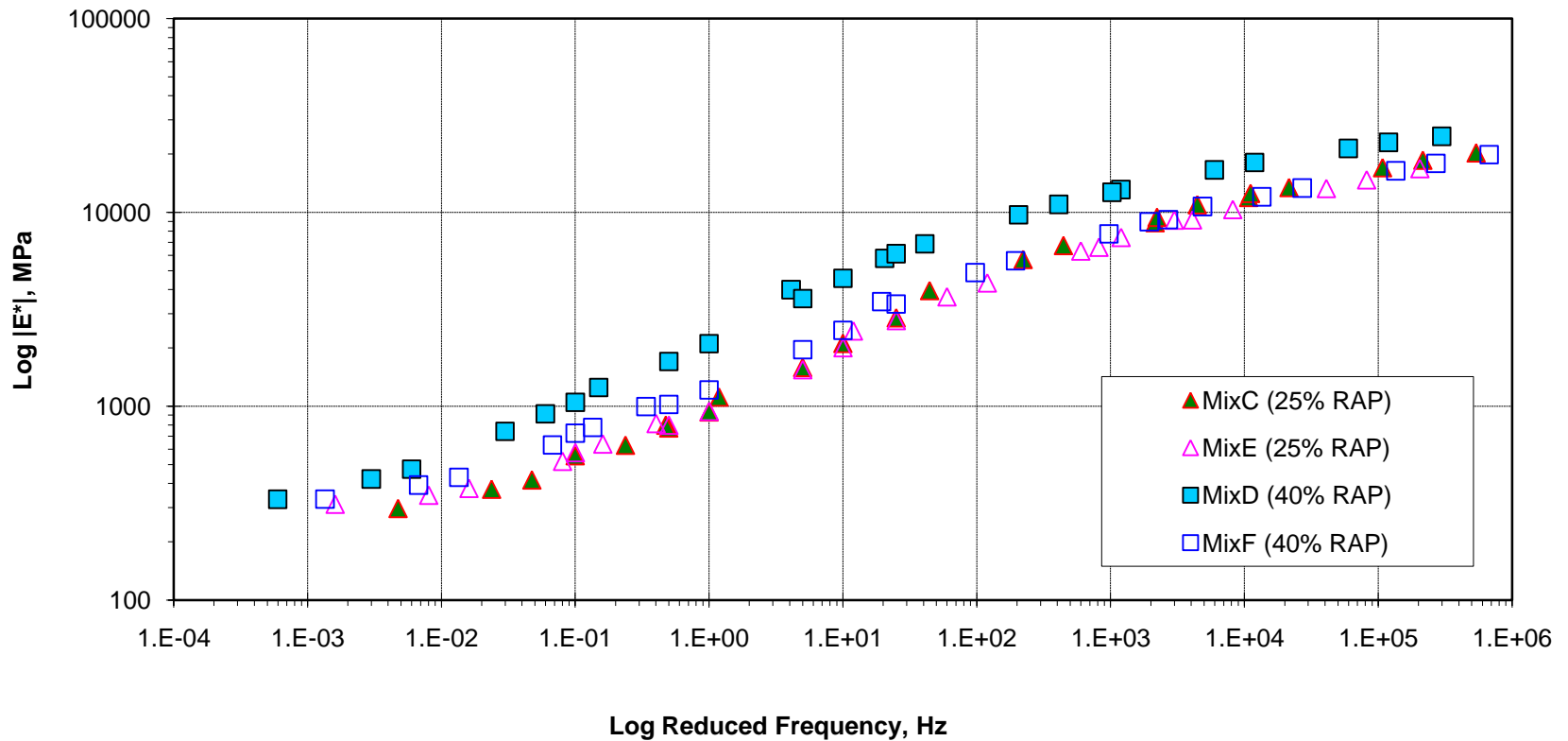
RR Mix $|E^*|$

Control versus PG58-28

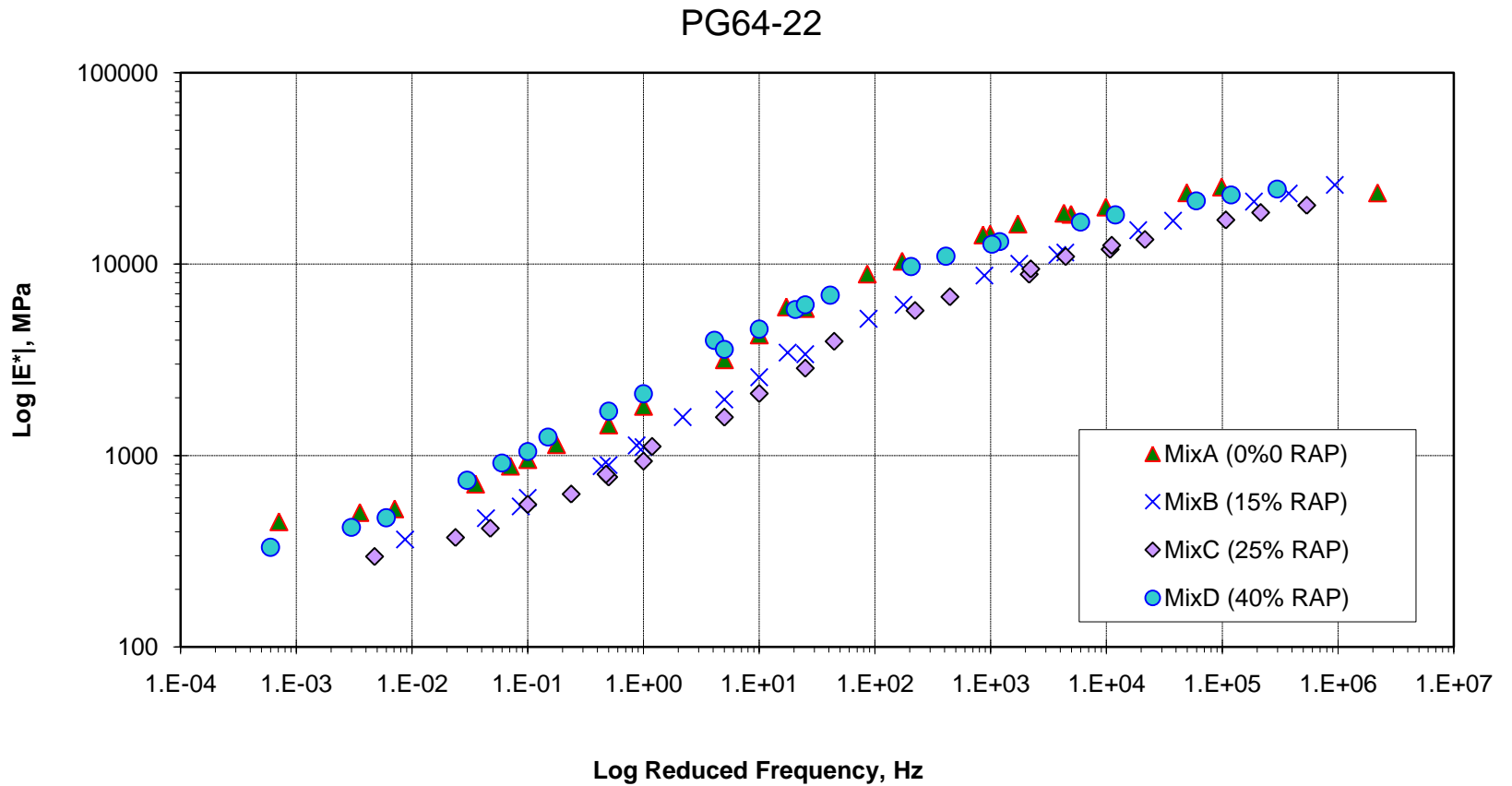


RR Mix |E*|

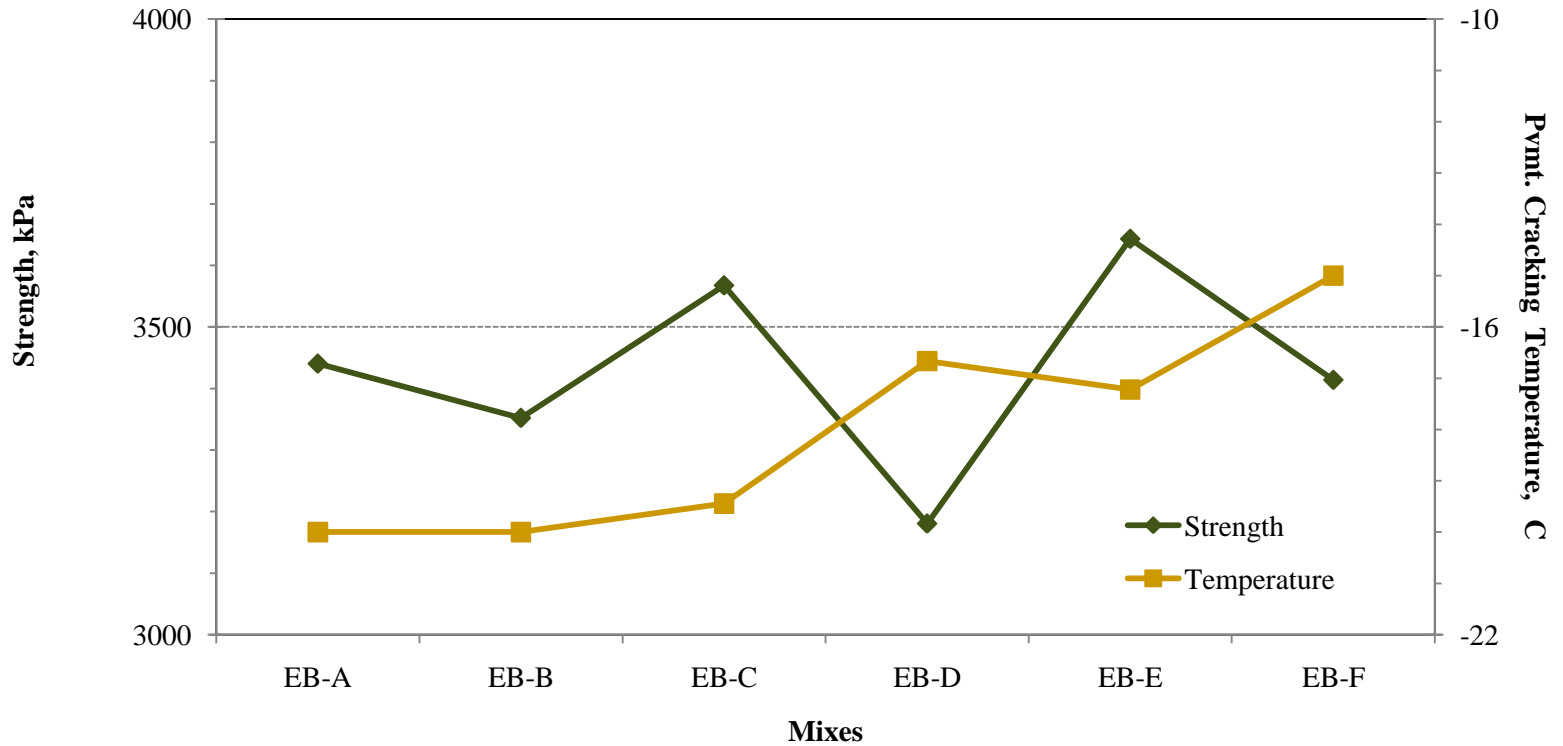
PG64-22 versus PG58-28



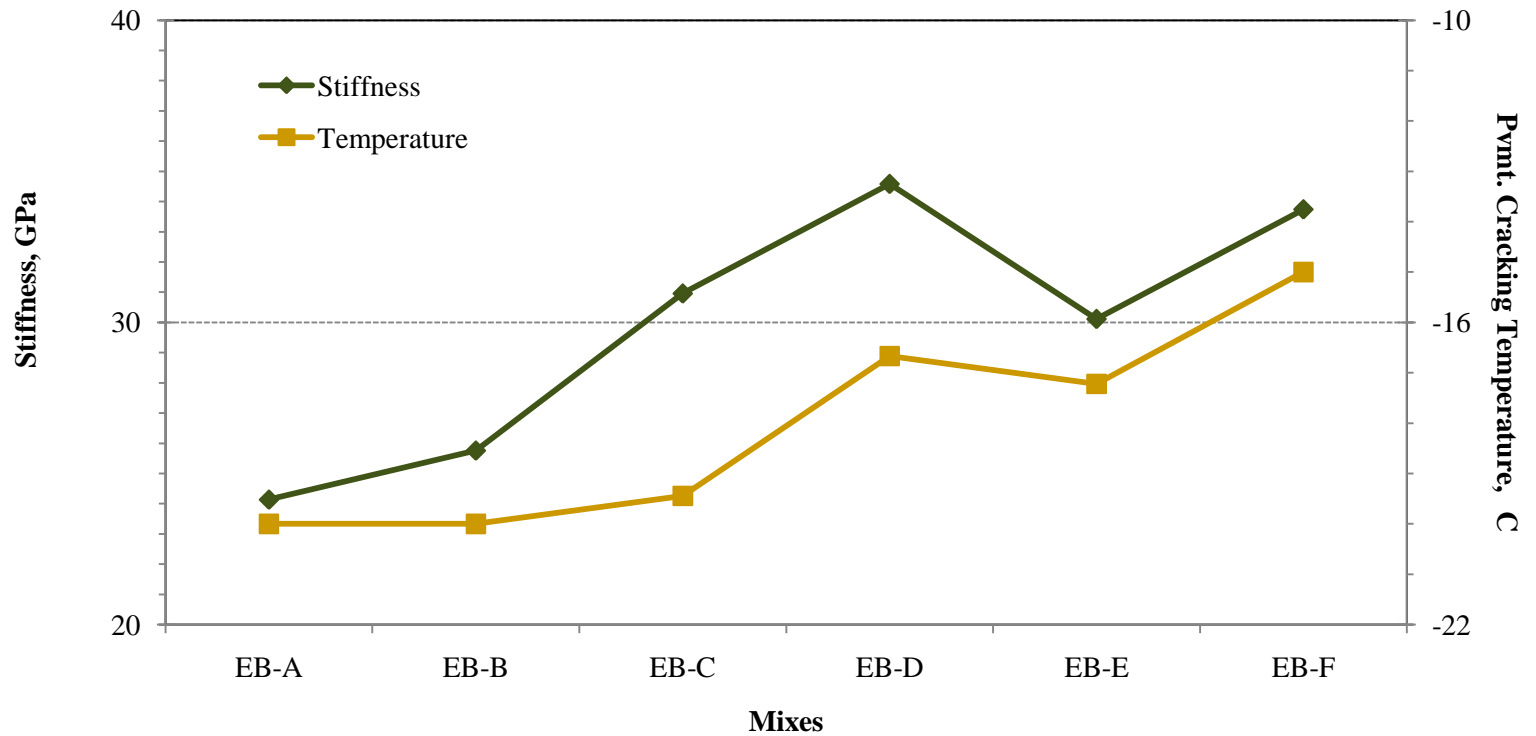
RR Mix $|E^*|$



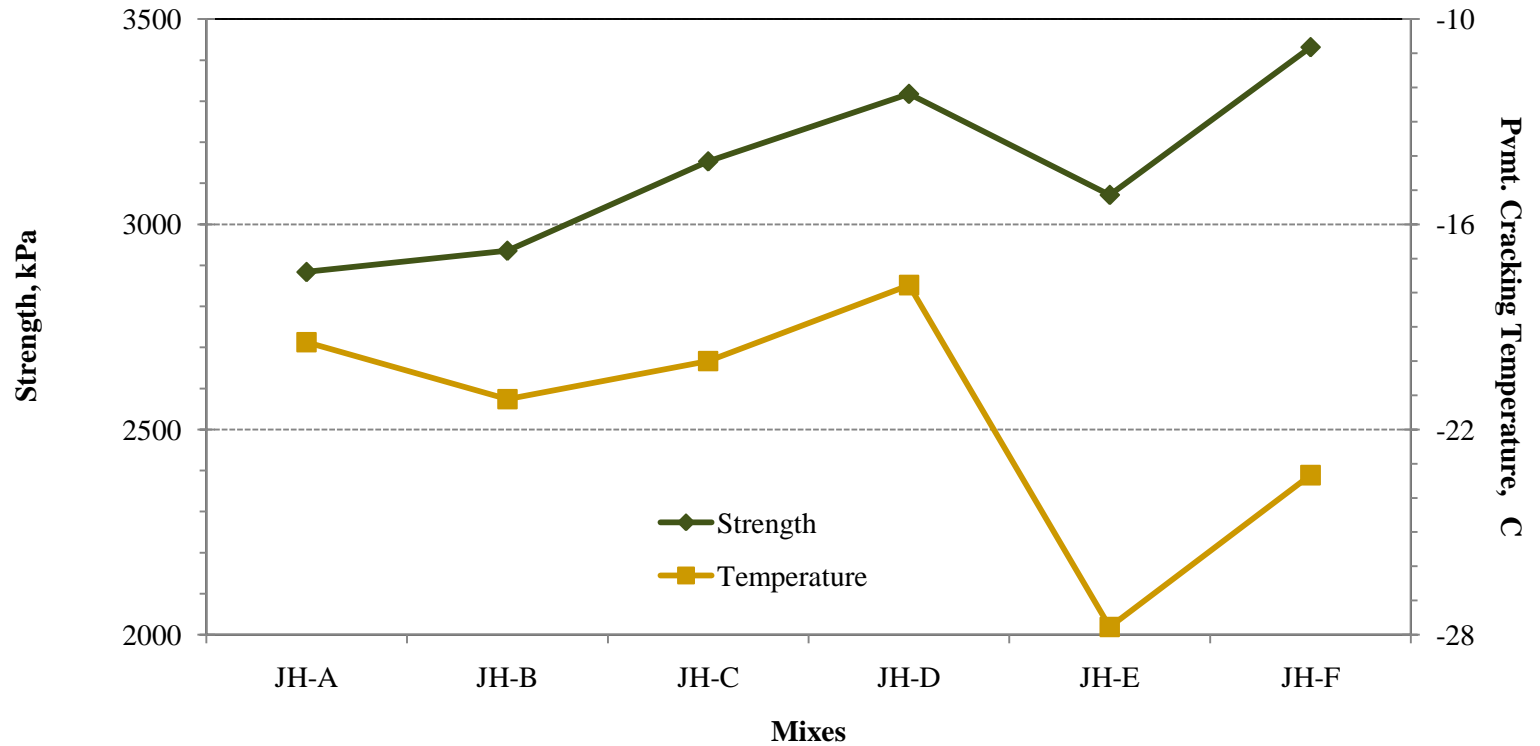
E&B IDT Strength



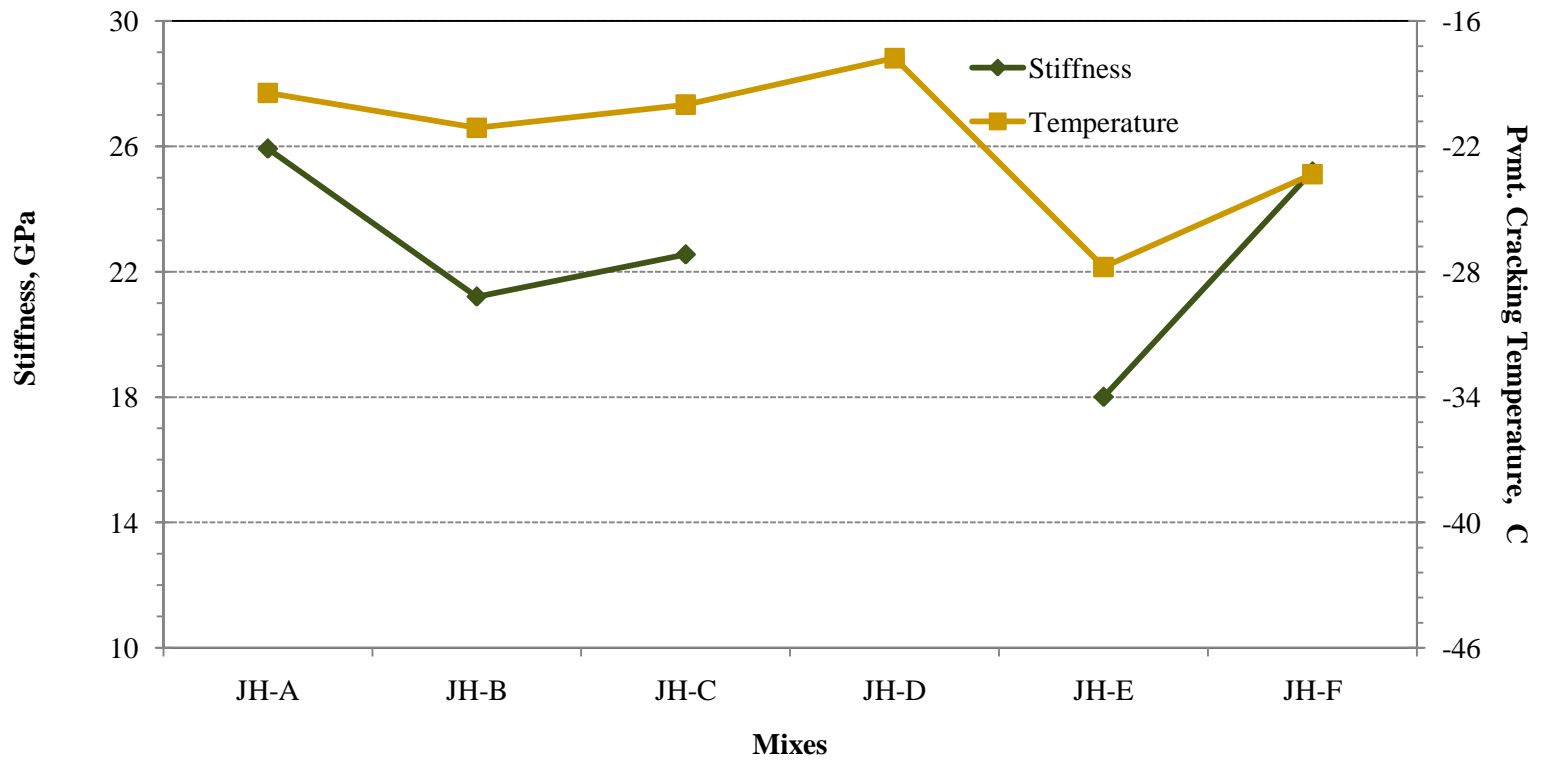
E&B IDT Stiffness



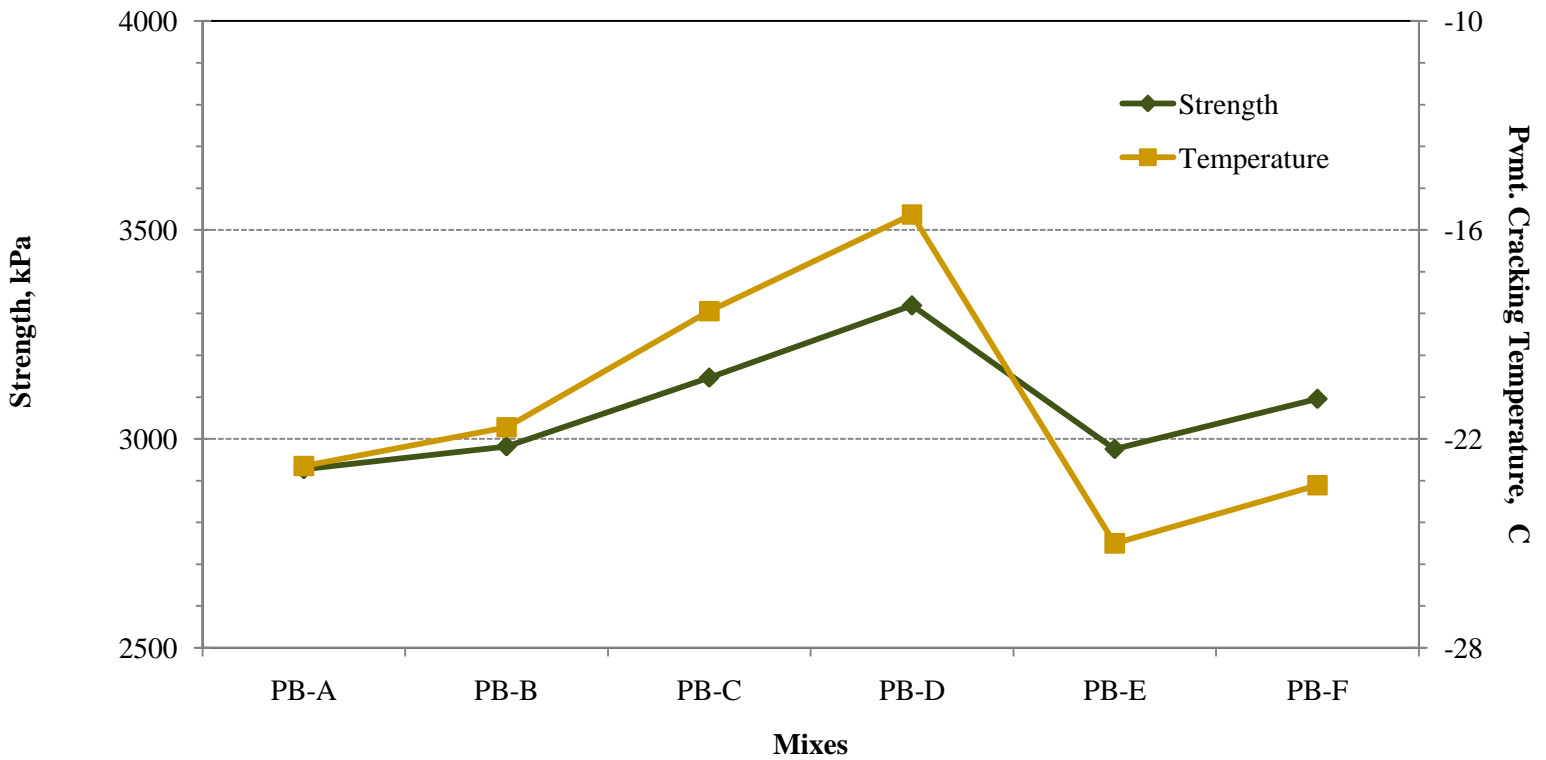
JHR IDT Strength



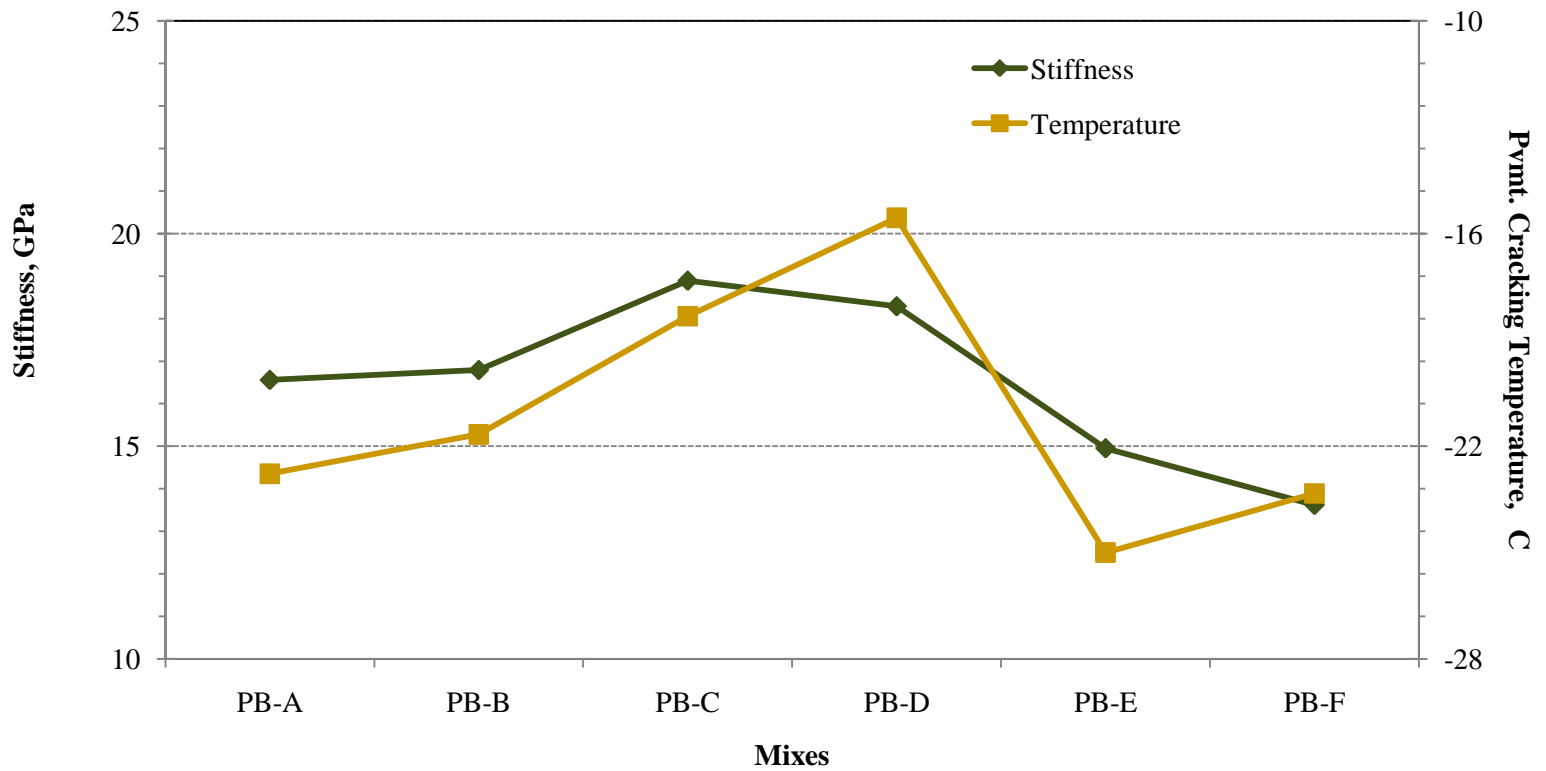
JHR IDT Stiffness



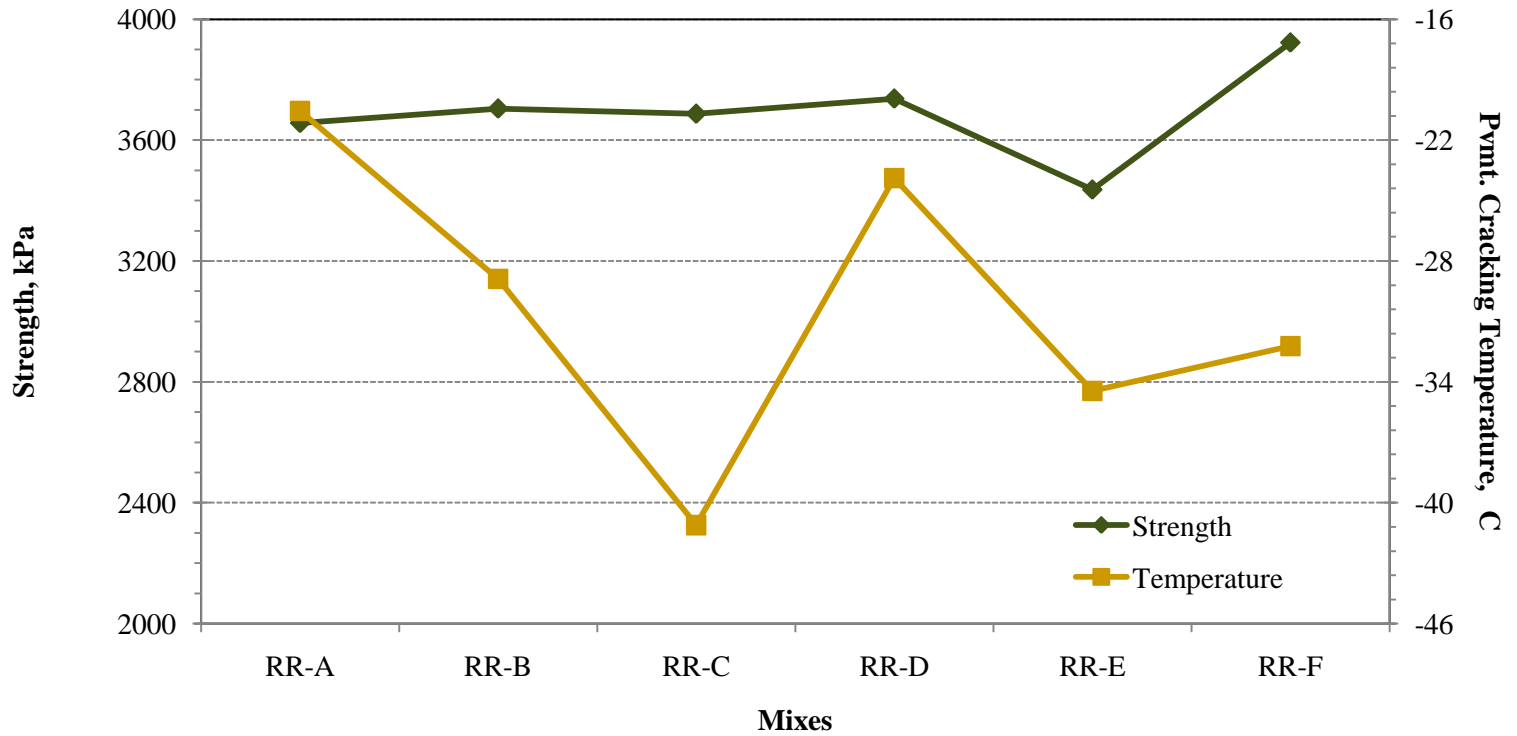
P&B IDT Strength



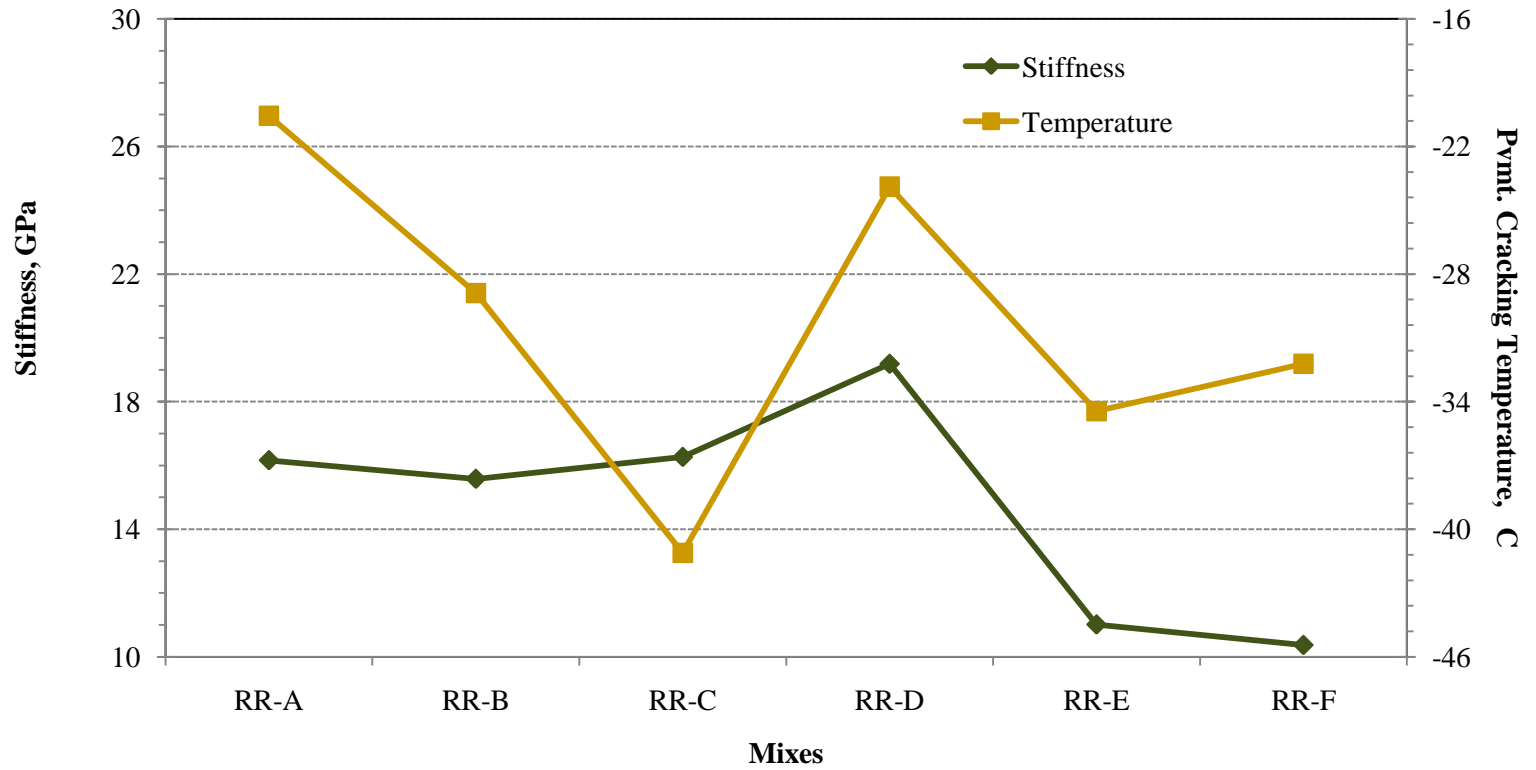
P&B IDT Stiffness



RR IDT Strength



RR IDT Stiffness





What does this mean?

- In some cases, it appears binder grade does not affect IDT (E&B)
- In some cases, similar temperature and modulus/stiffness/strength through 15%, others through 25%
- PG58 usually but not always softer than PG64



Blending - Bonaquist approach

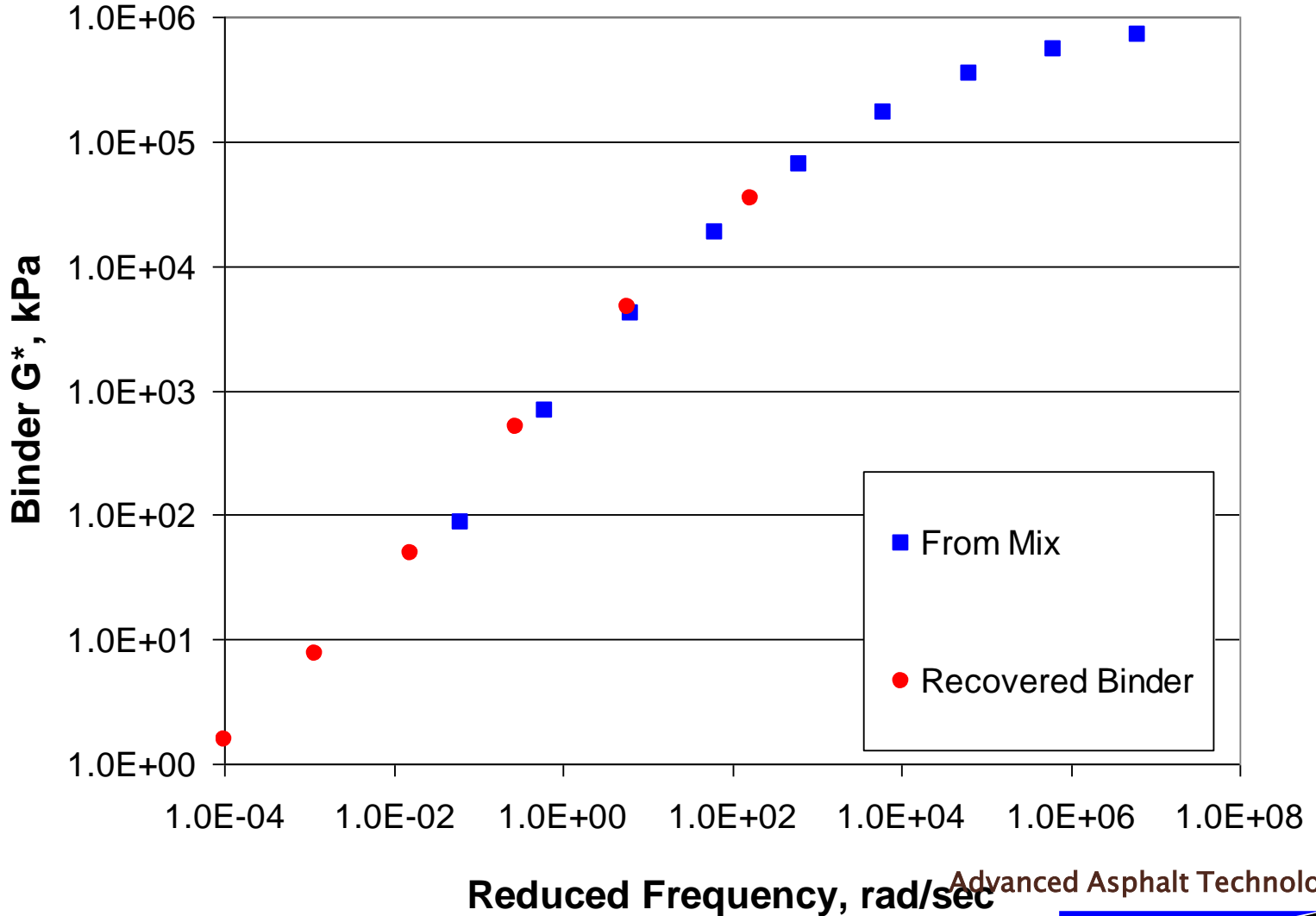
- Measure mix dynamic modulus
- Develop master curve
 - Stiffness over range of temps and loading rates
- Extract/ recover binder (total blending)
- Measure binder shear modulus



Blending - Bonaquist approach

- Estimate mix modulus for that binder (if totally blended)
 - Hirsch model uses binder shear modulus and mix volumetrics to estimate mix stiffness
- Compare estimated (from binder) and measured mix moduli
 - Overlap indicates good mixing

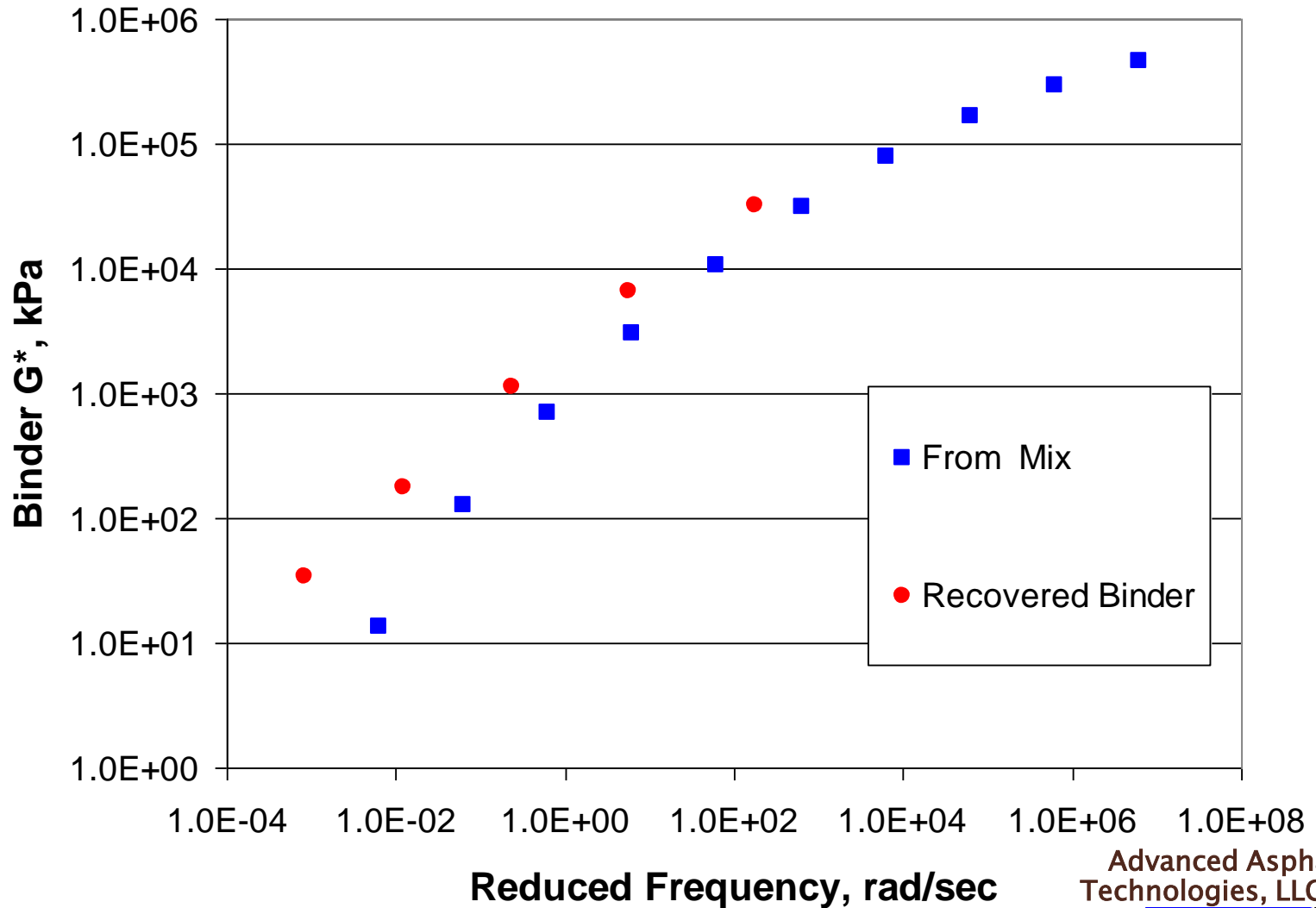
9.5 mm with PG 64-22, Batch Plant



Advanced Asphalt Technologies, LLC



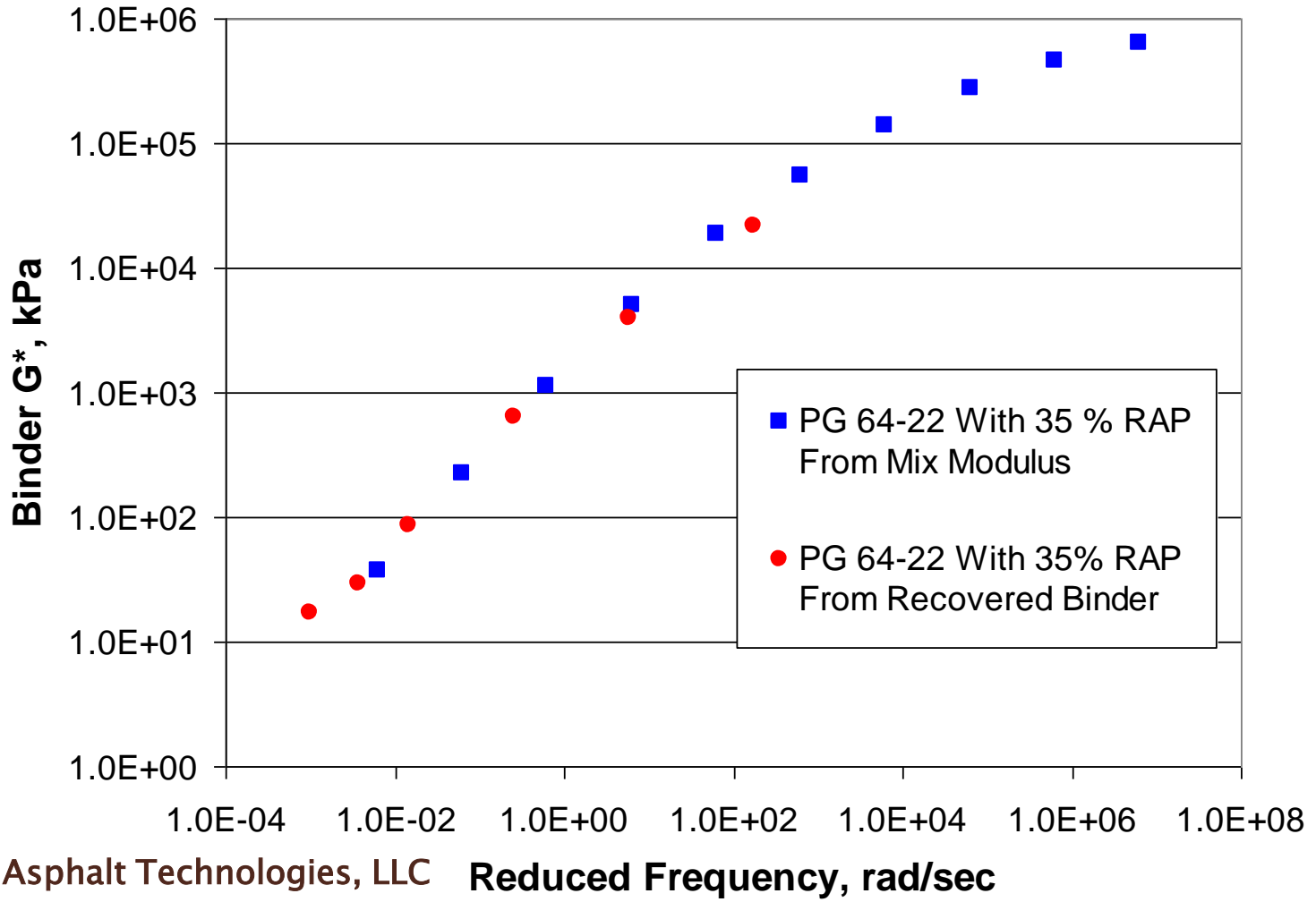
9.5 mm with PG 64-22 + 5% RAS, Batch Plant



Advanced Asphalt
Technologies, LLC



9.5 mm with PG 64-22 + 35 % FRAP, Double Barrel



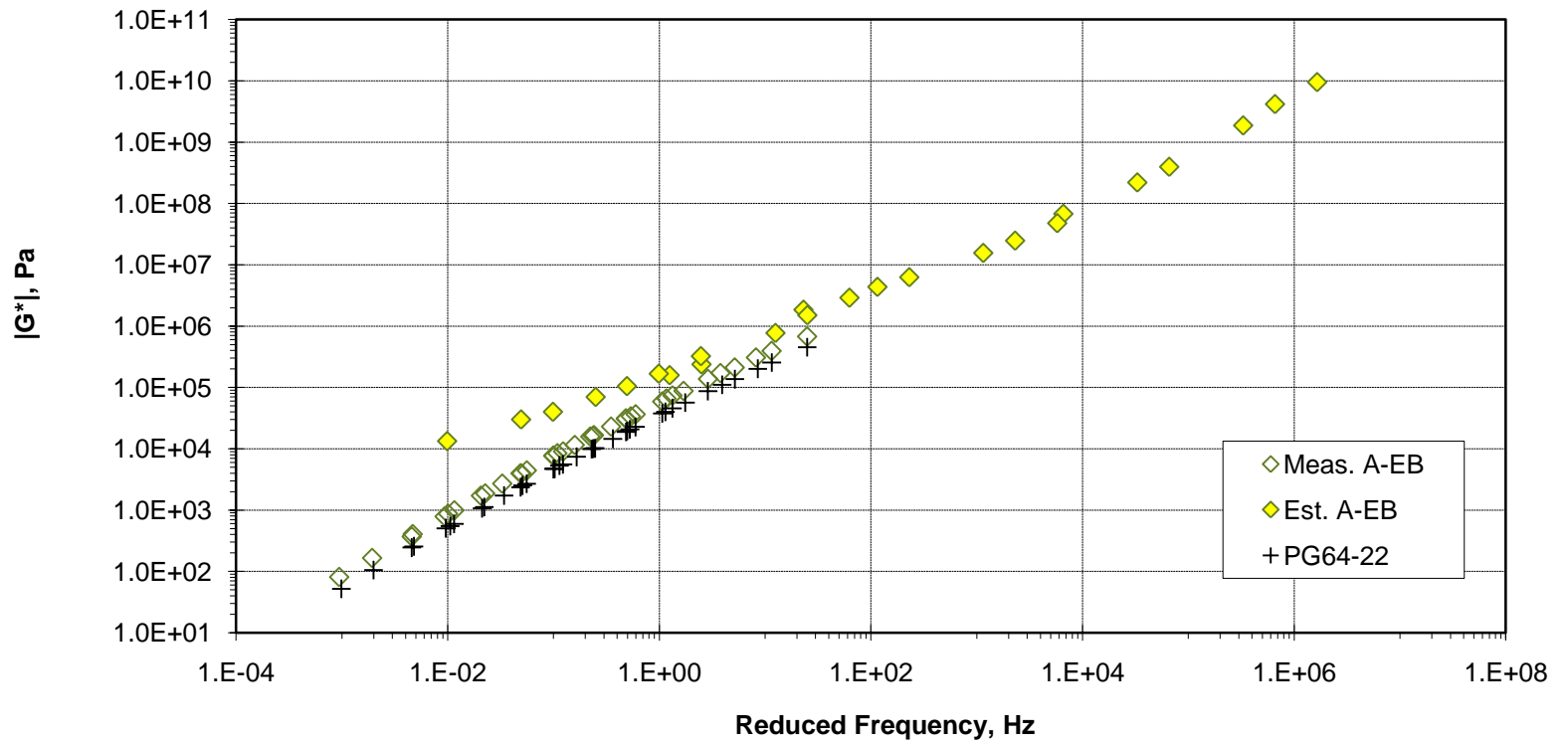
Advanced Asphalt Technologies, LLC

Reduced Frequency, rad/sec

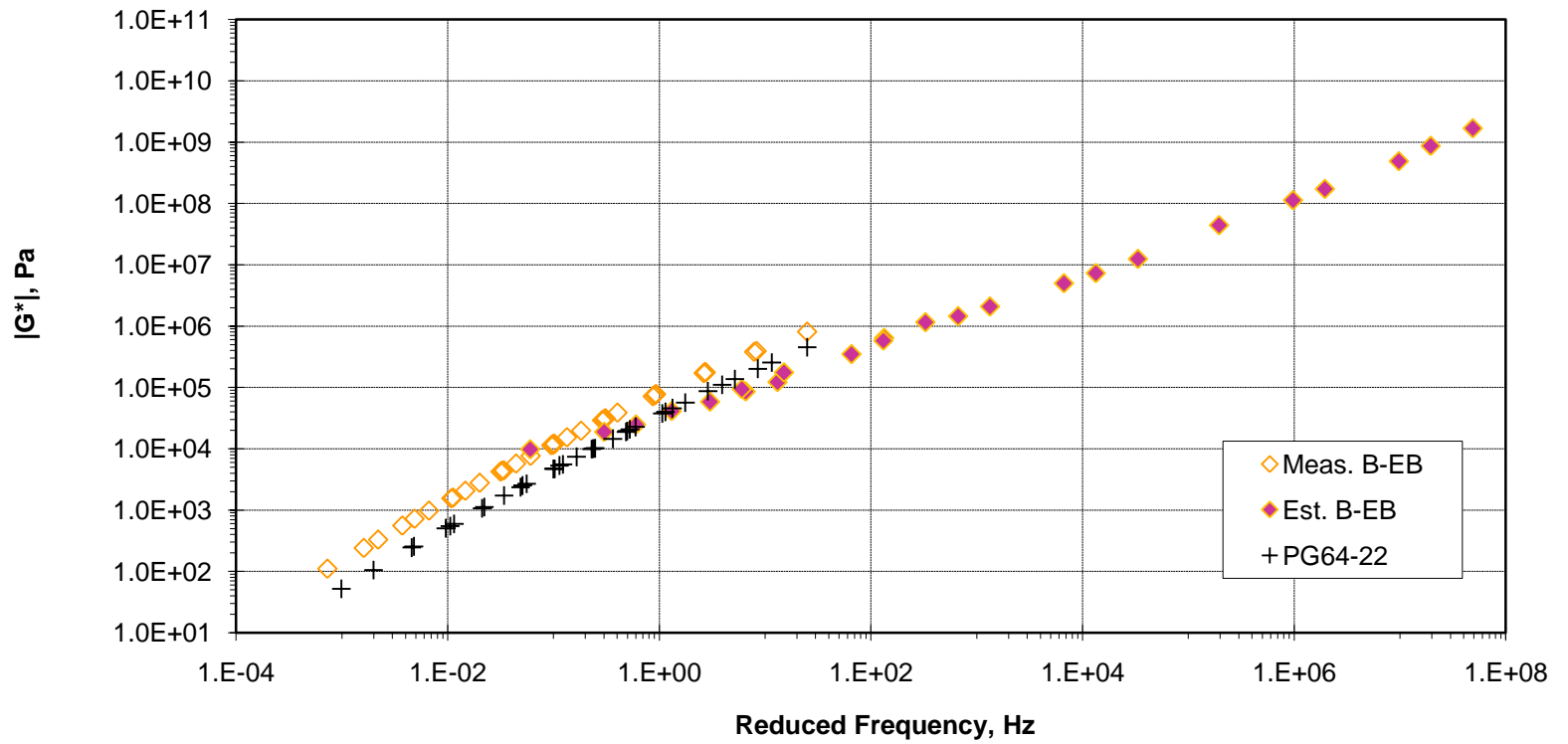


"Engineering Services for the Asphalt Industry"

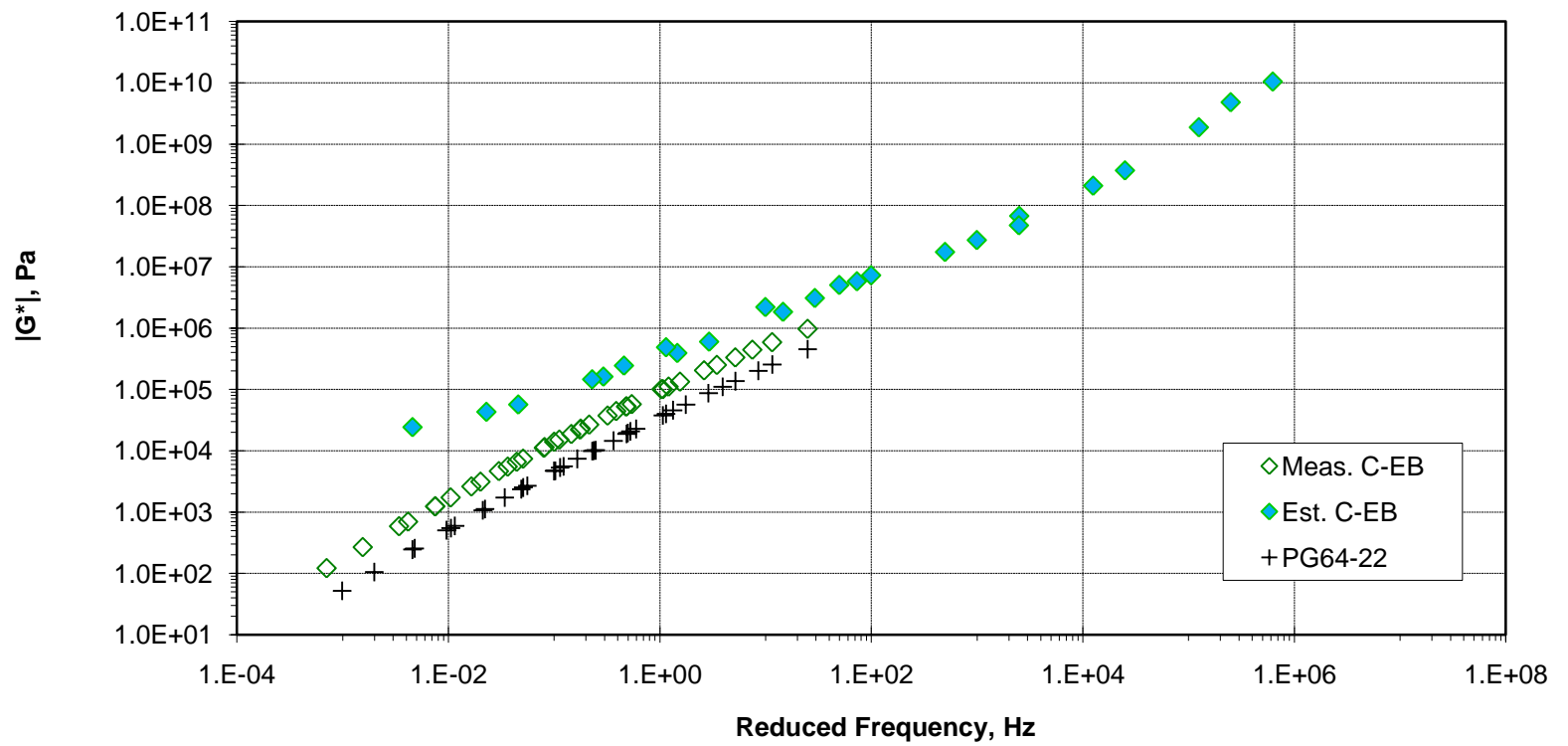
E&B Mix A



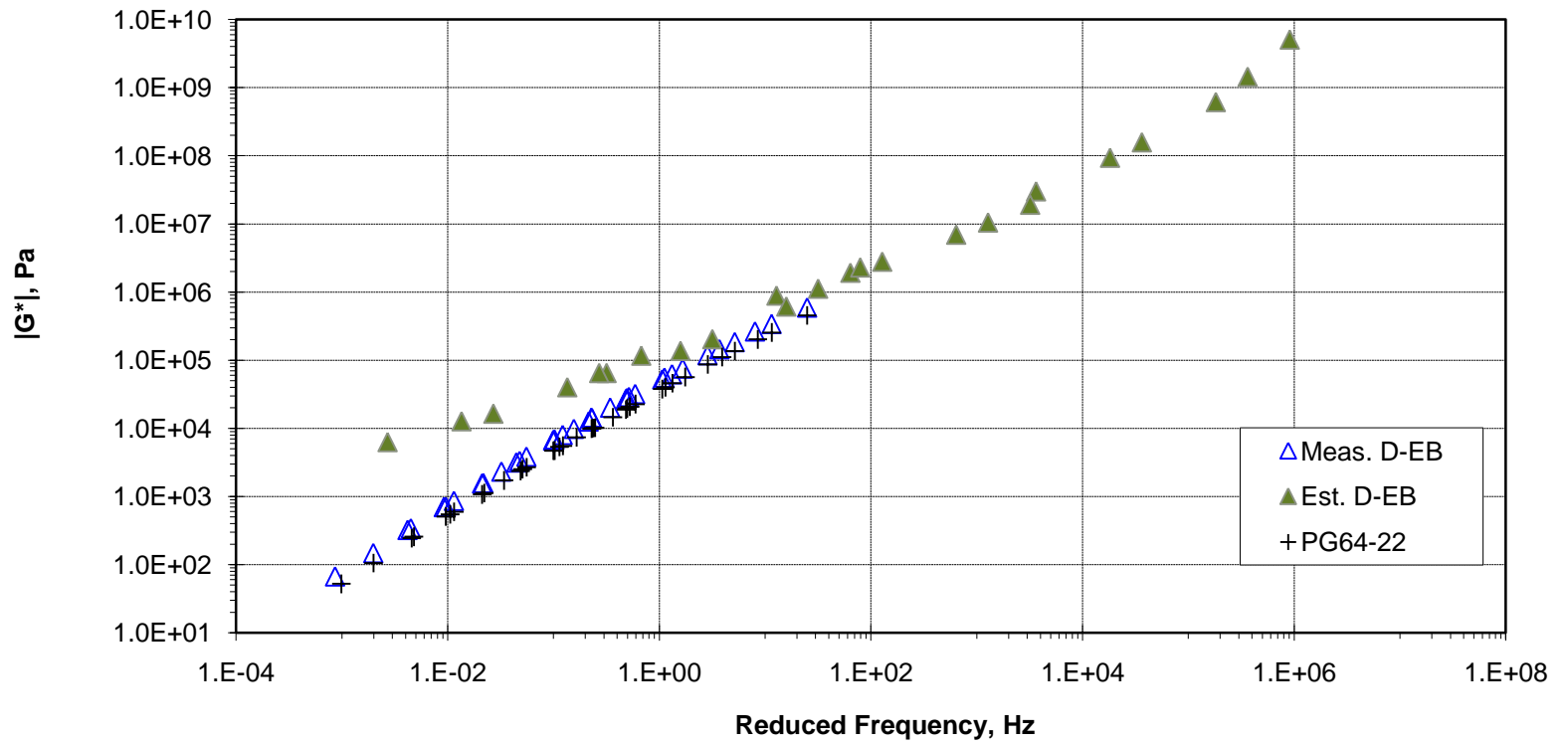
E&B Mix B



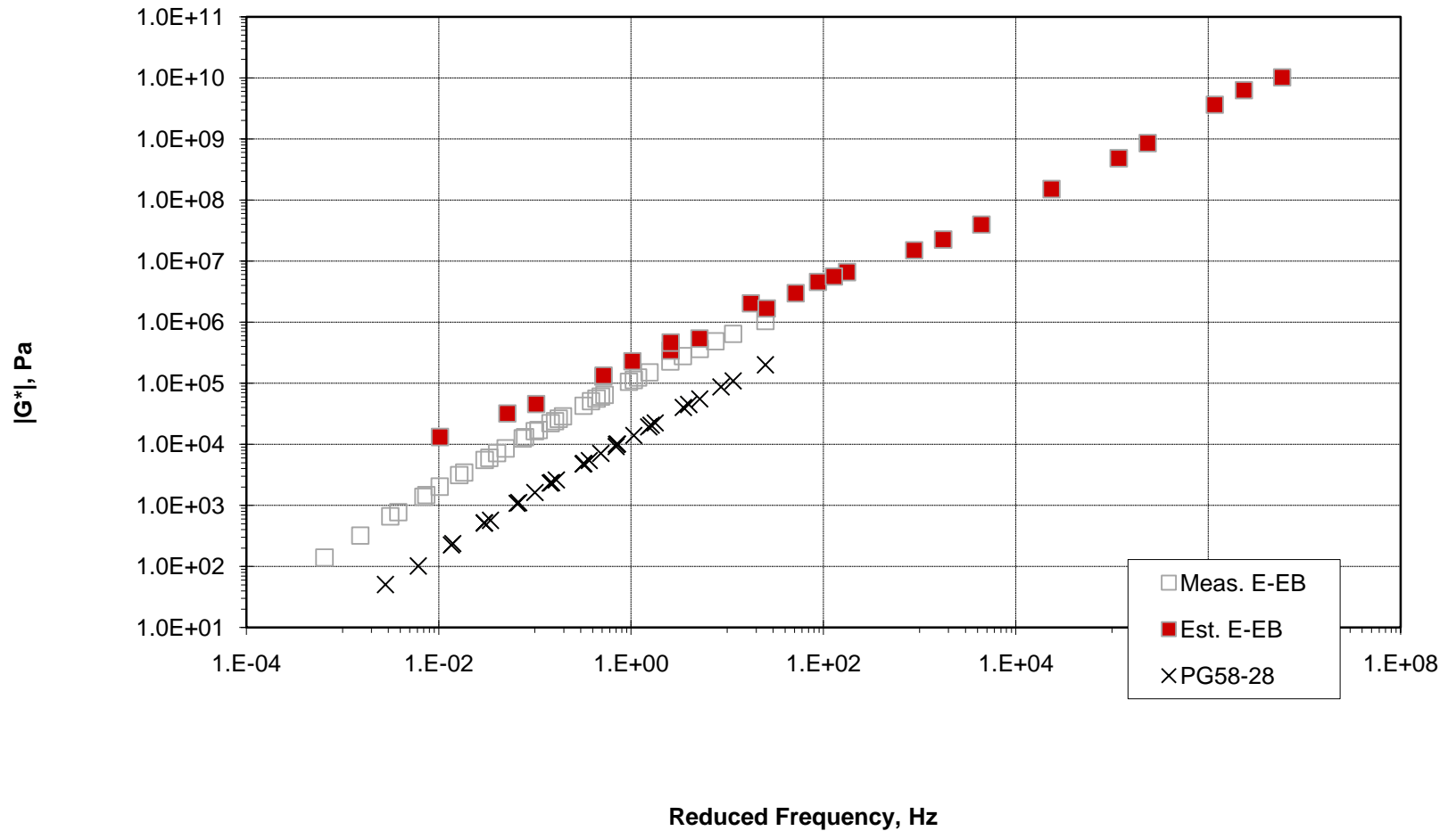
E&B Mix C



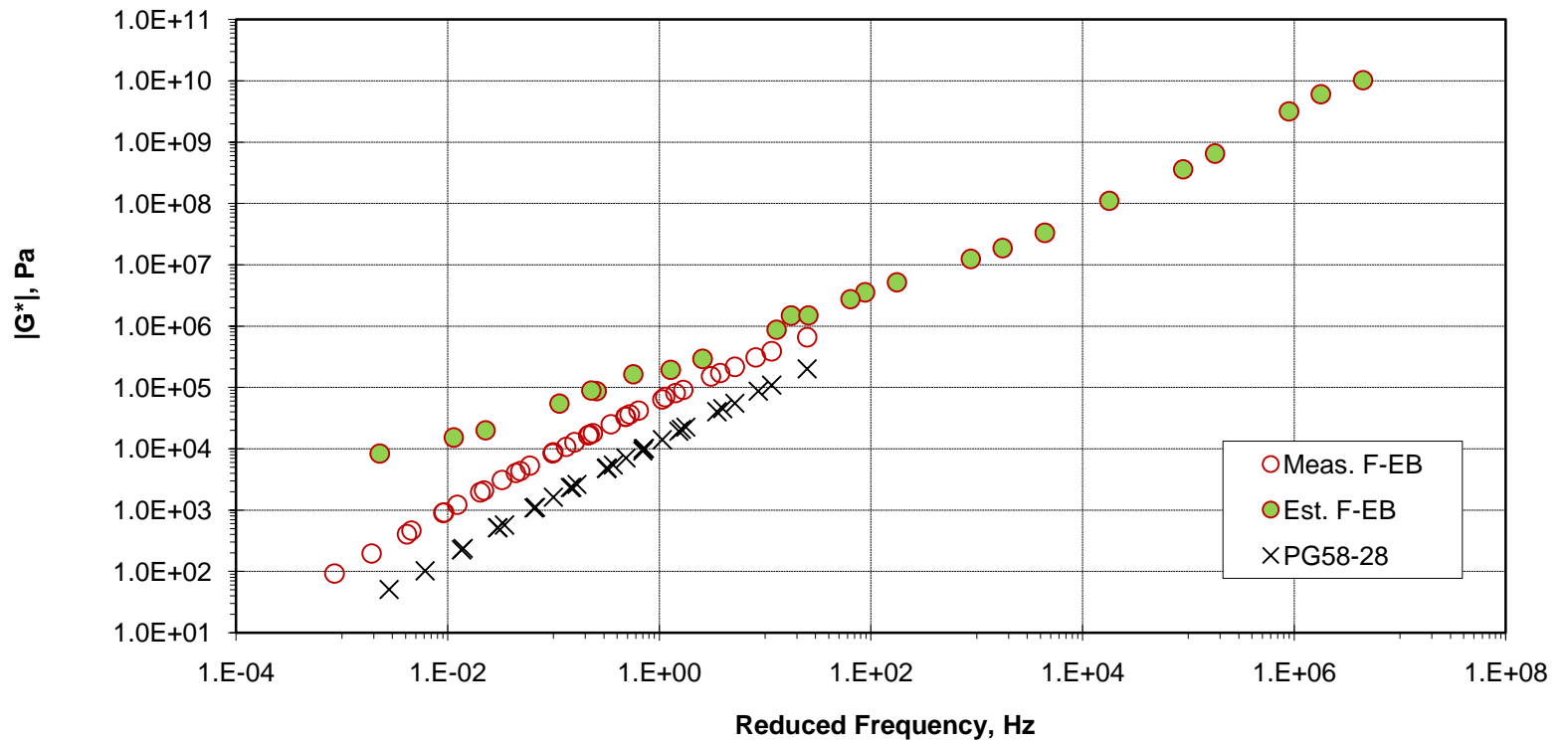
E&B Mix D



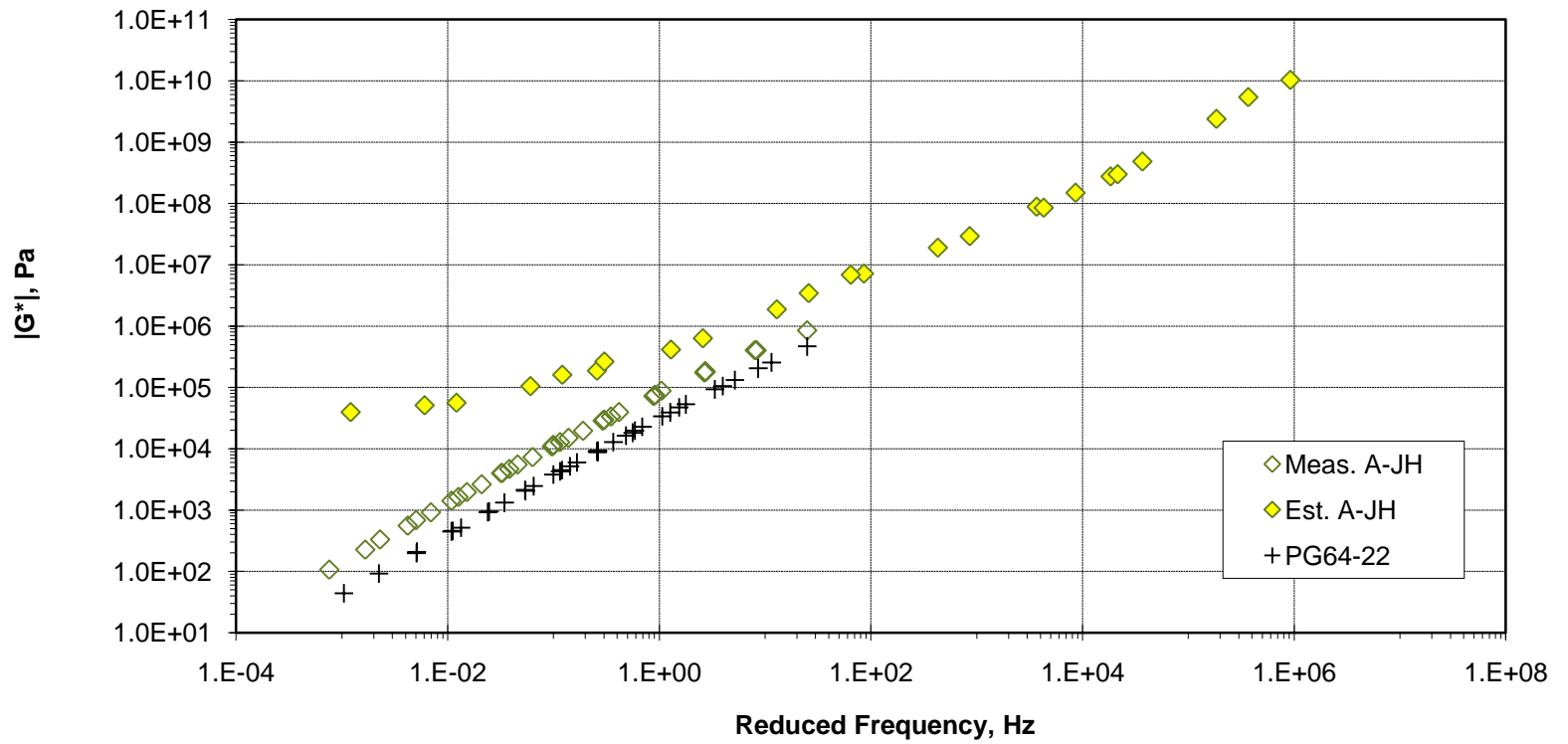
E&B Mix E



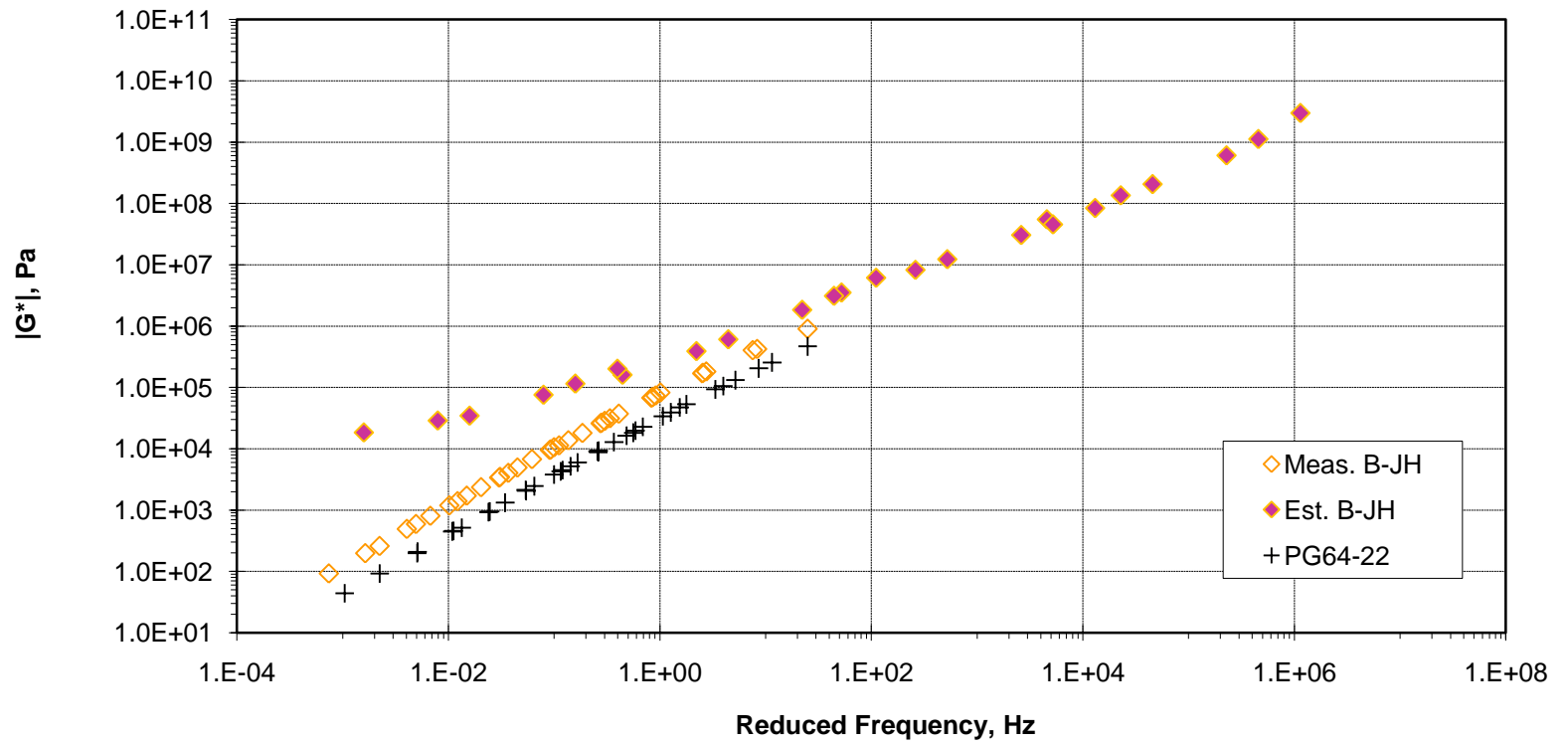
E&B Mix F



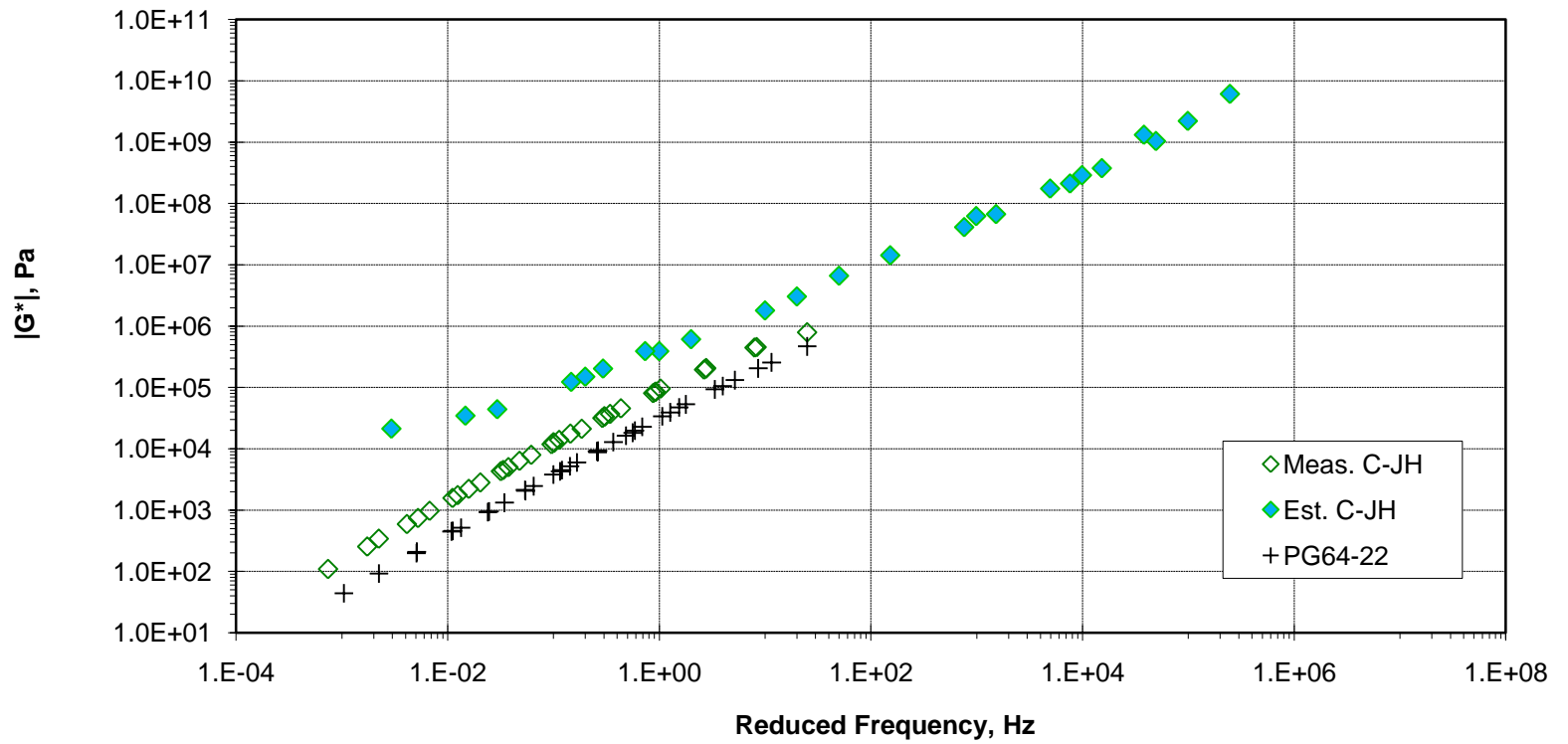
JHR Mix A



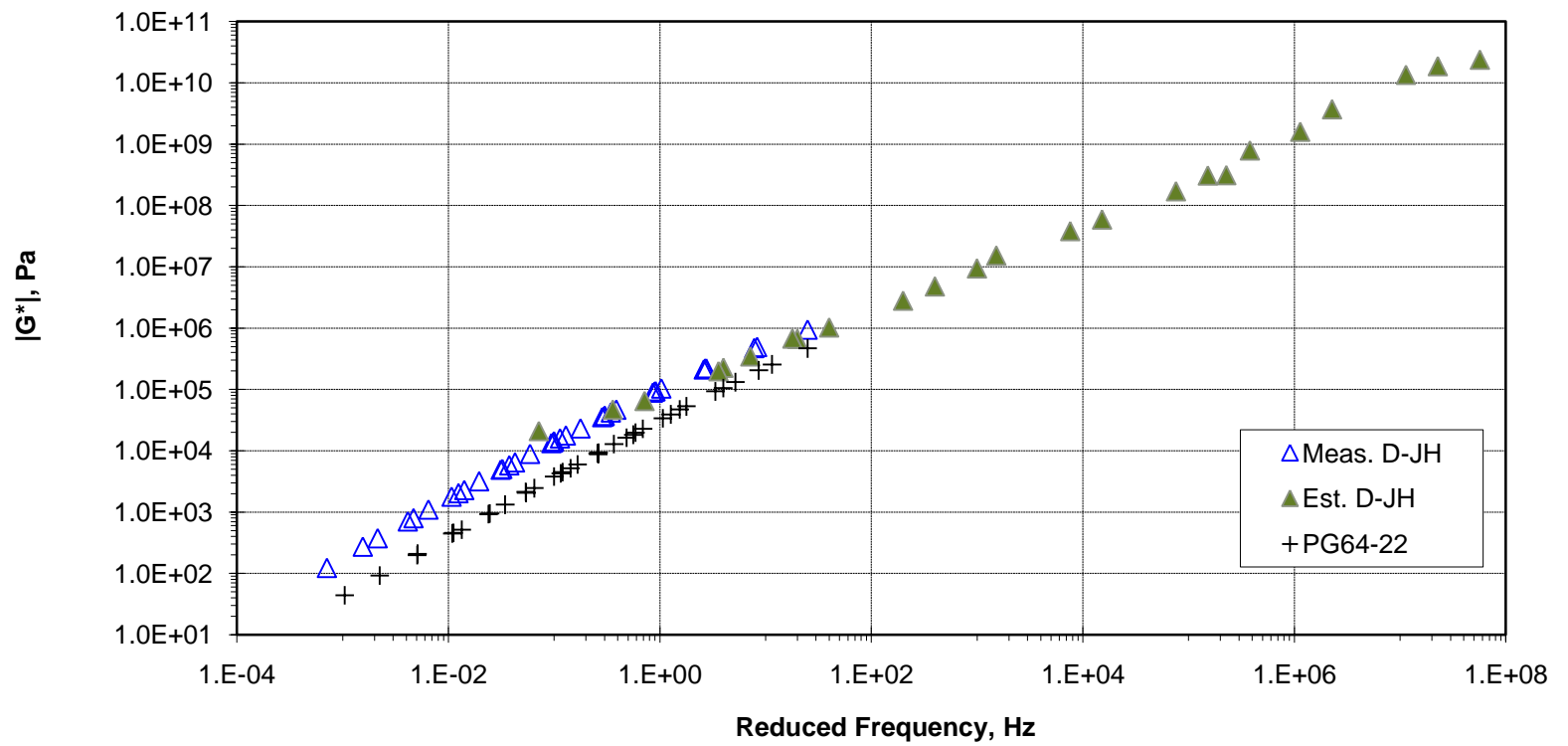
JHR Mix B



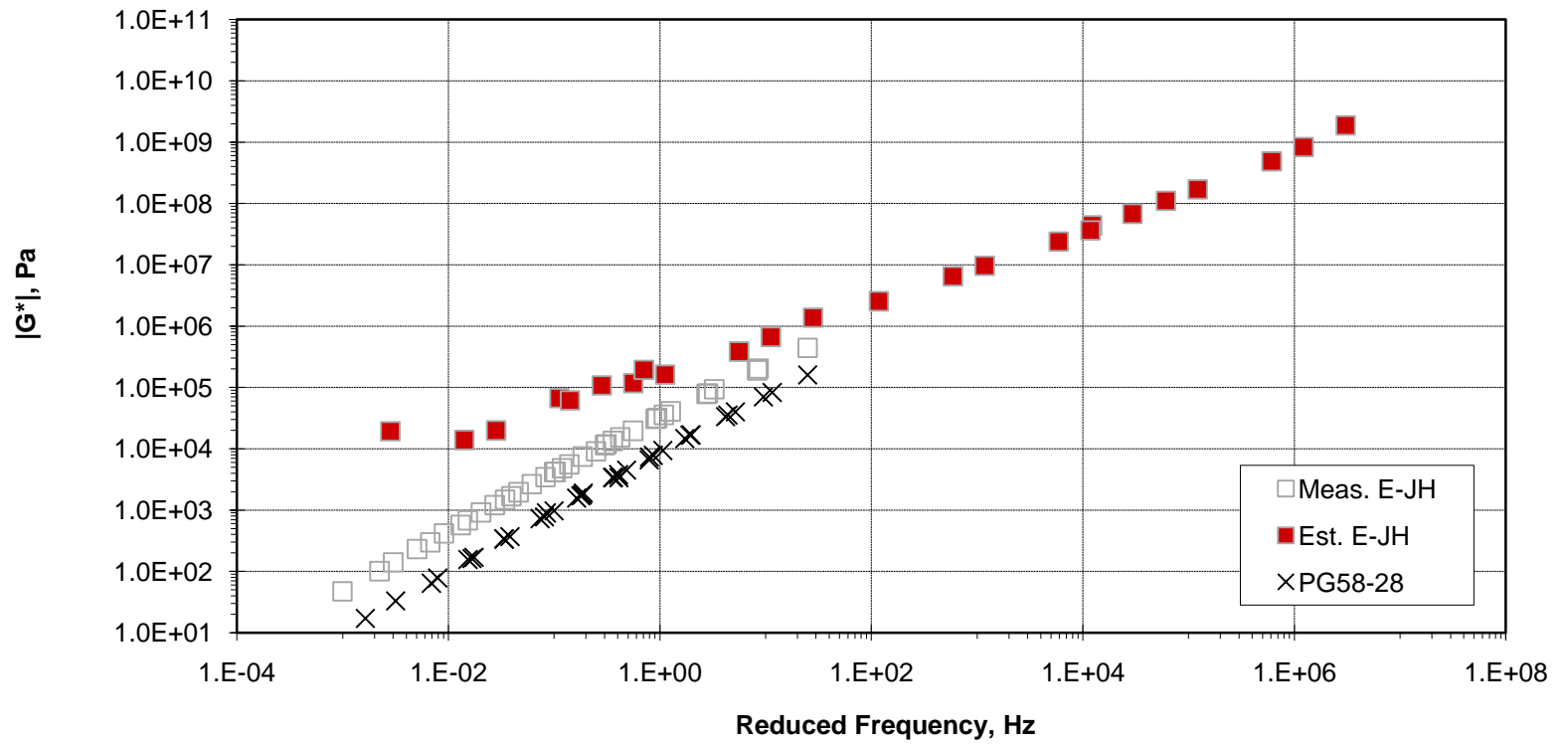
JHR Mix C



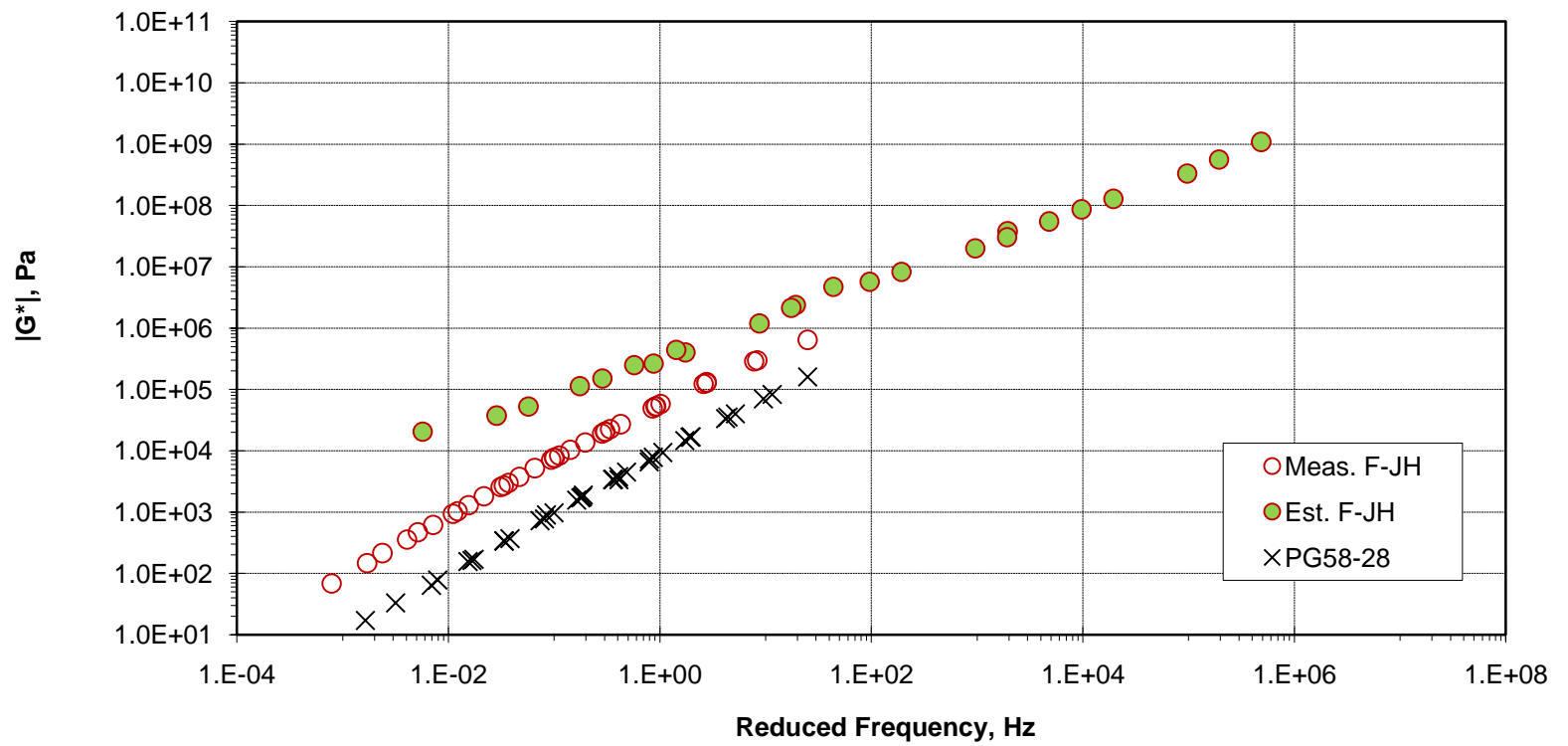
JHR Mix D



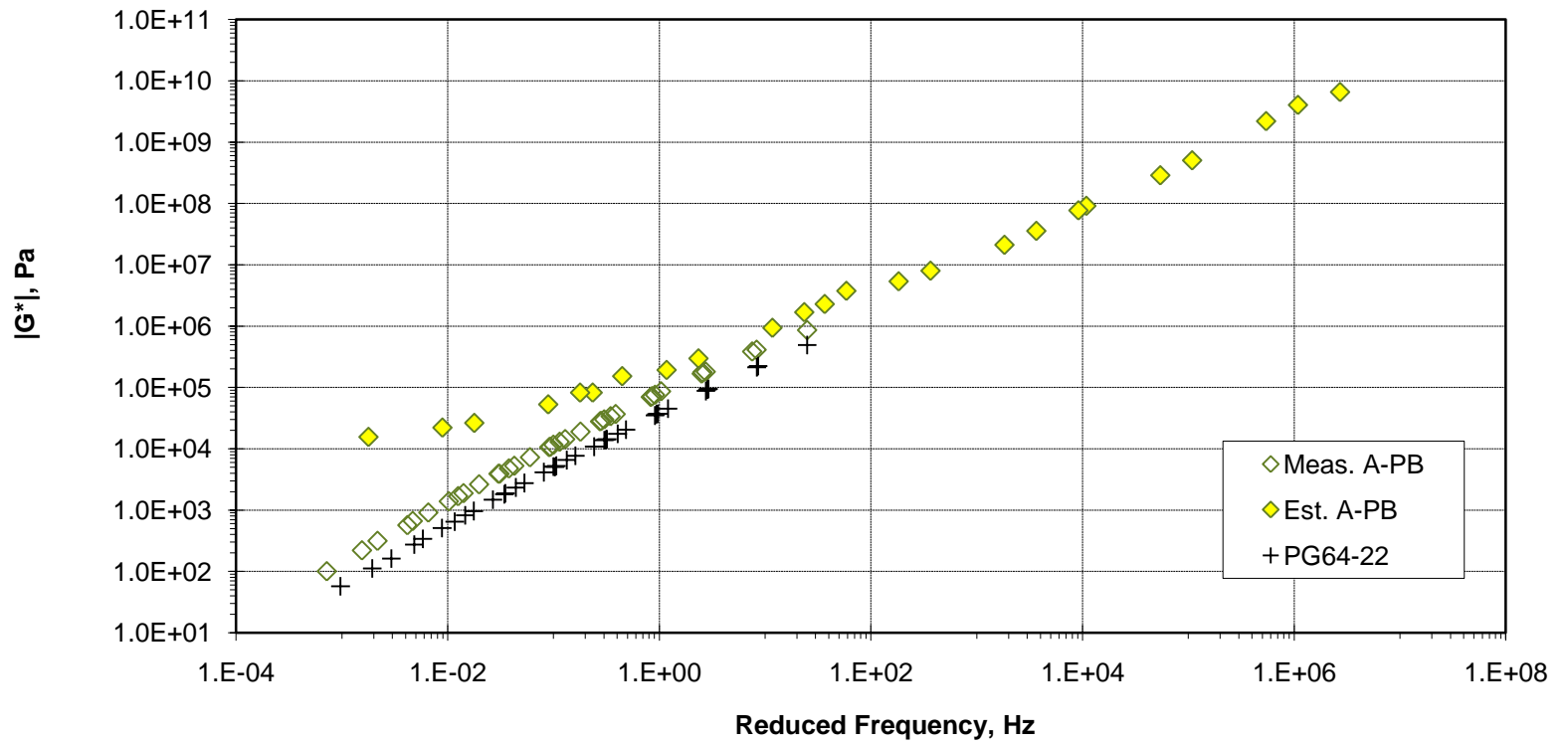
JHR Mix E



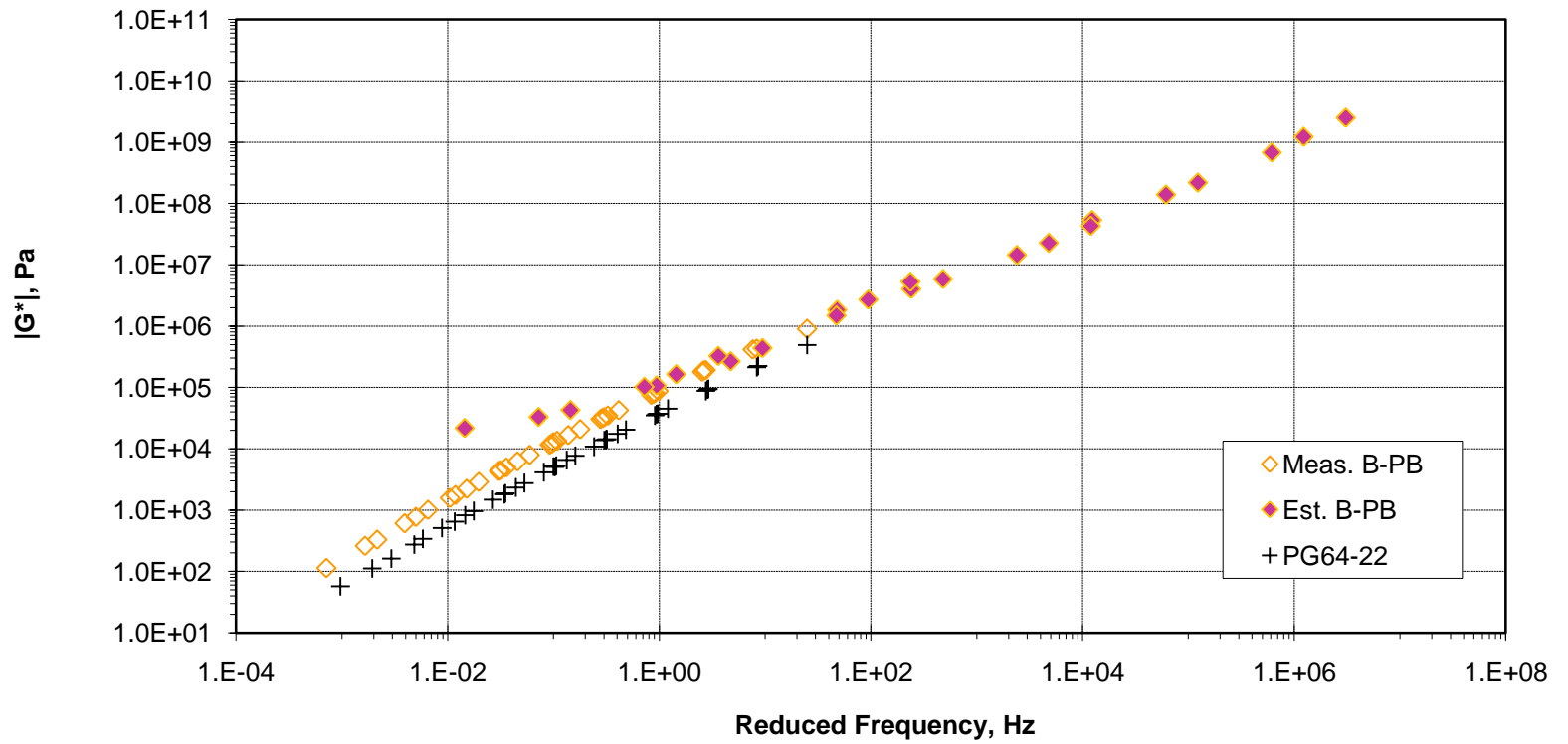
JHR Mix F



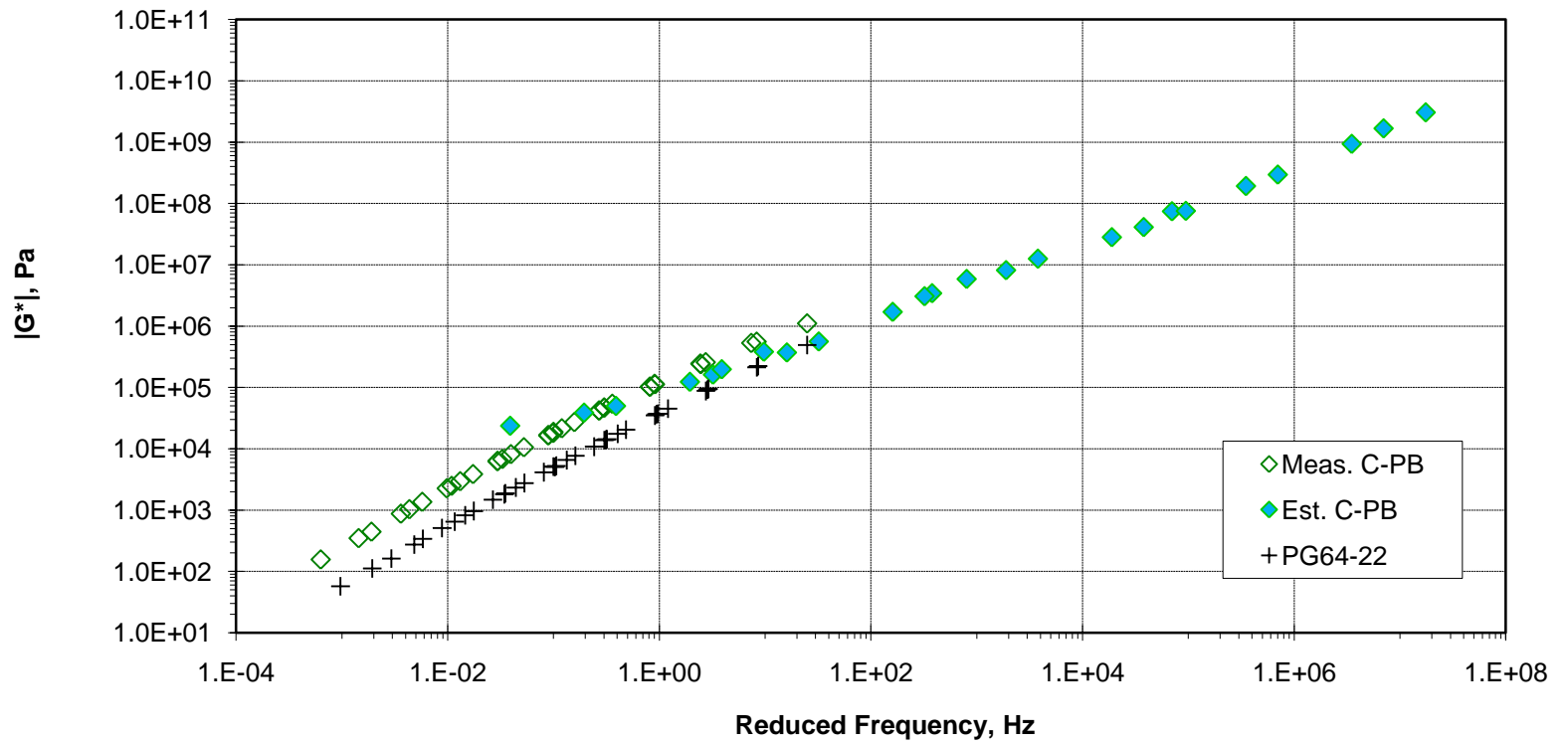
P&B Mix A



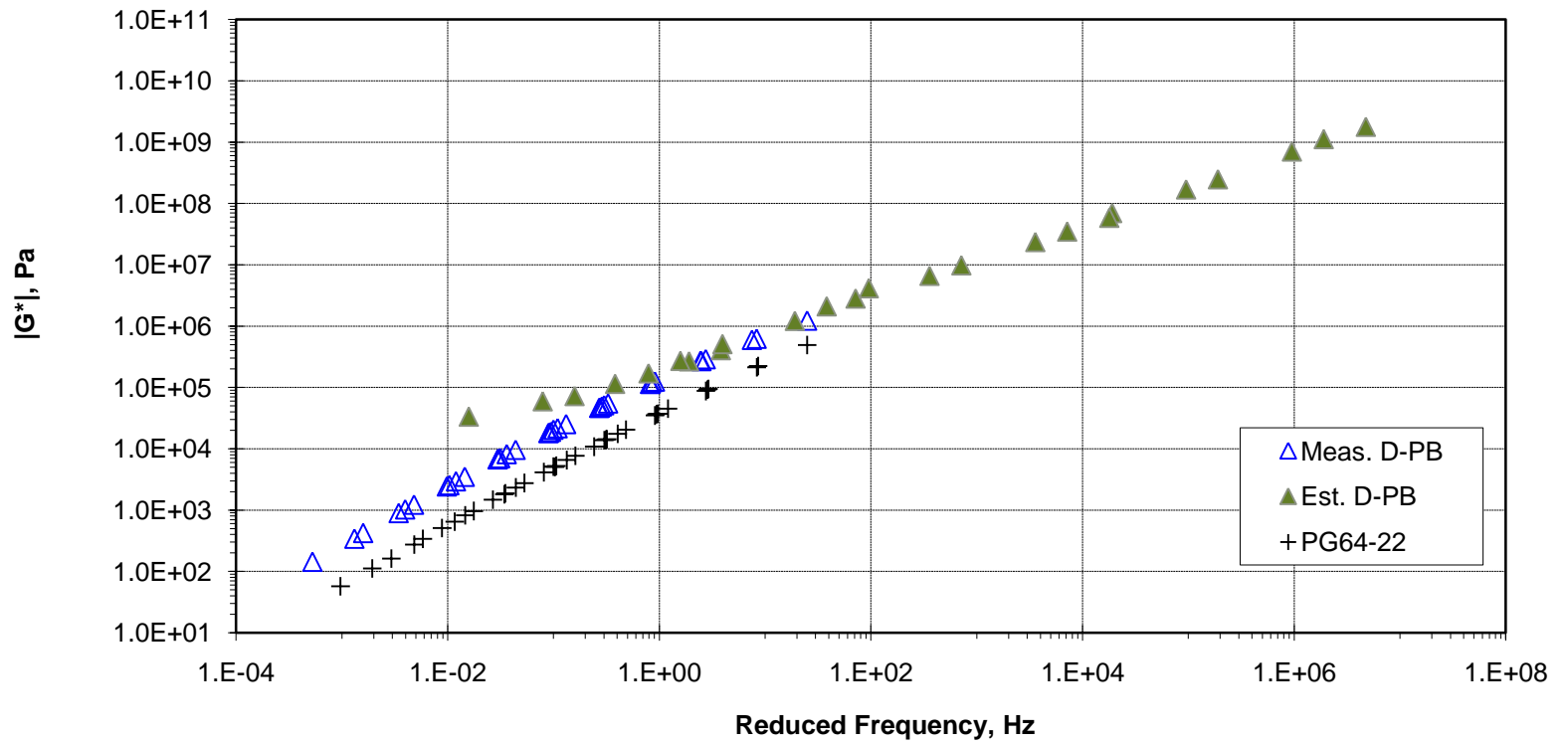
P&B Mix B



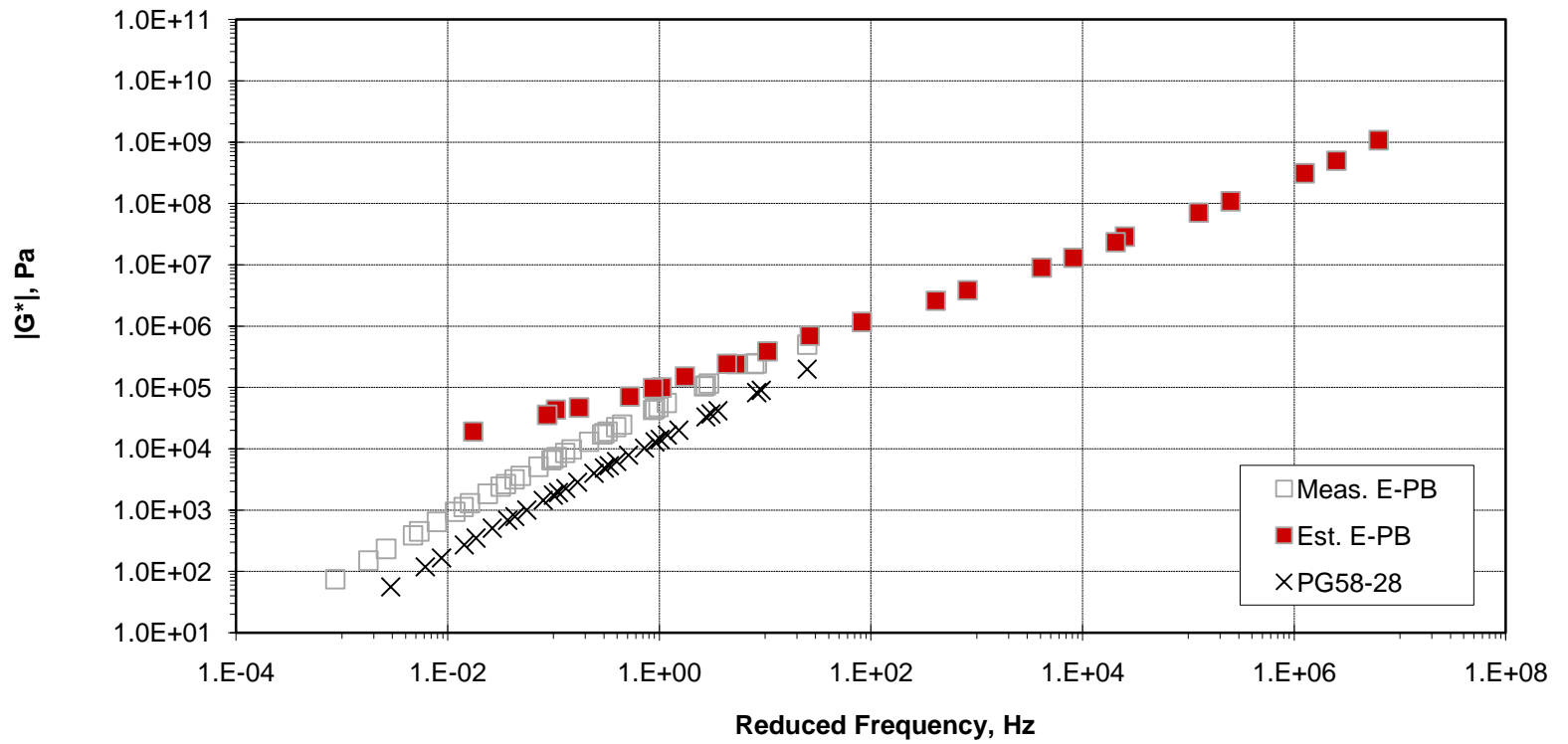
P&B Mix C



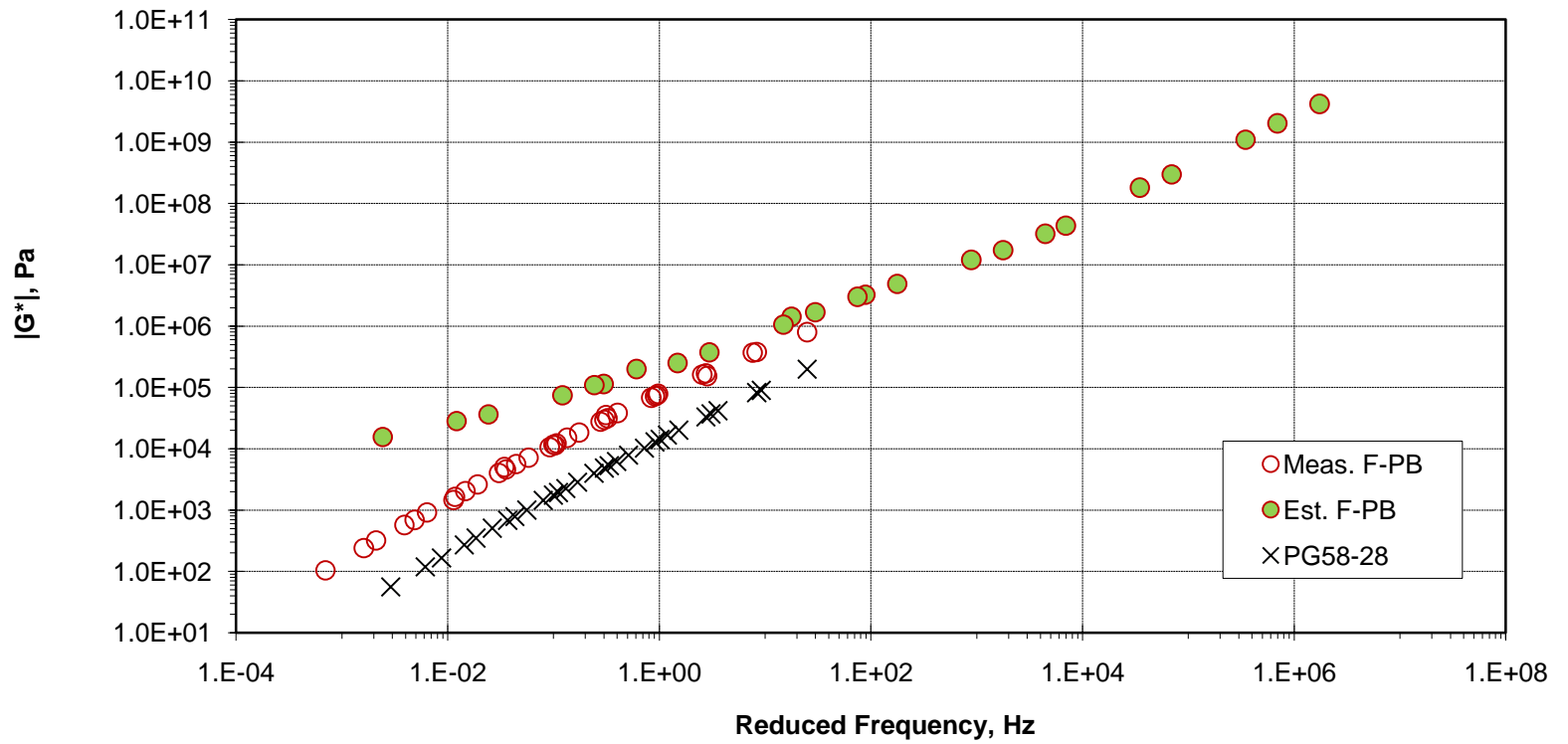
P&B Mix D



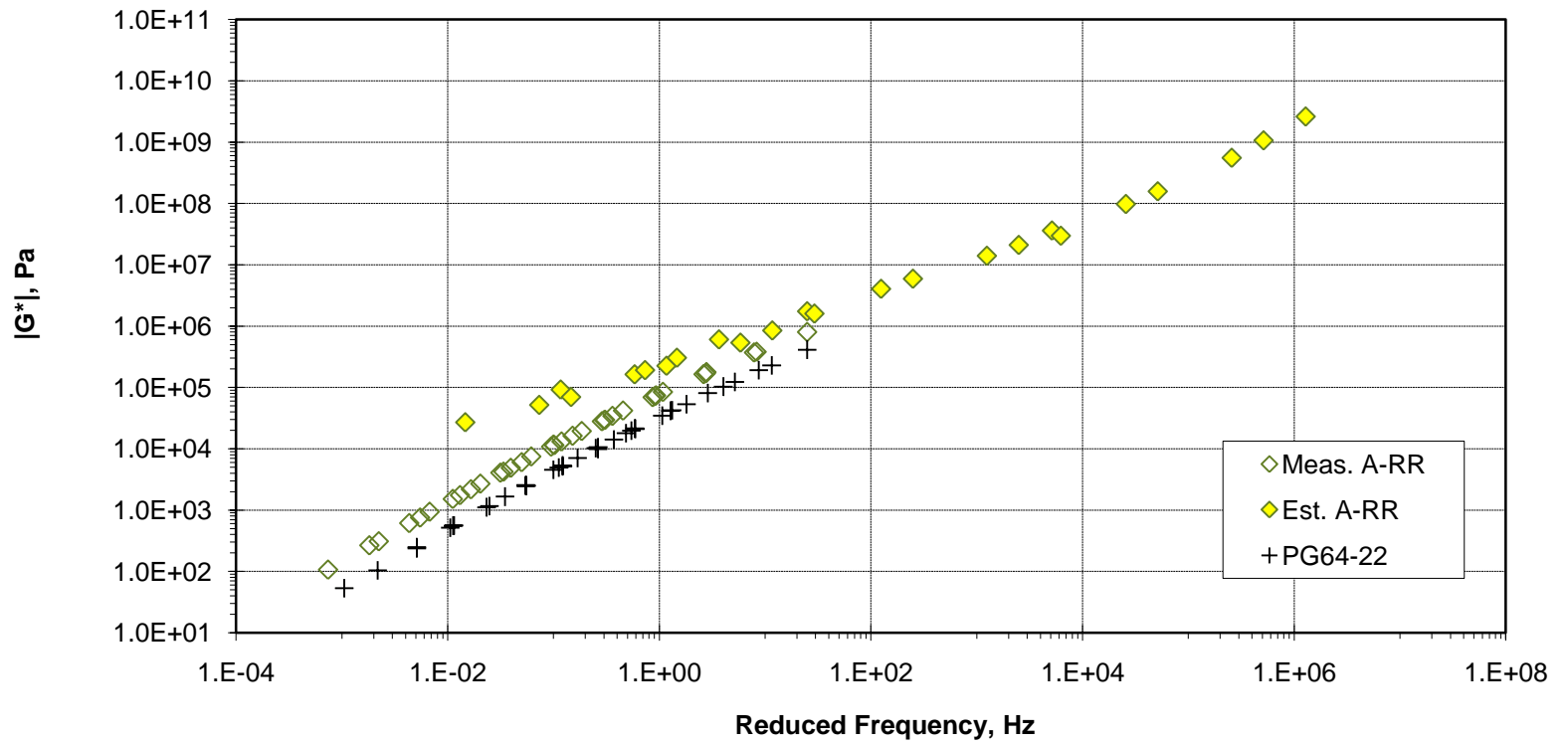
P&B Mix E



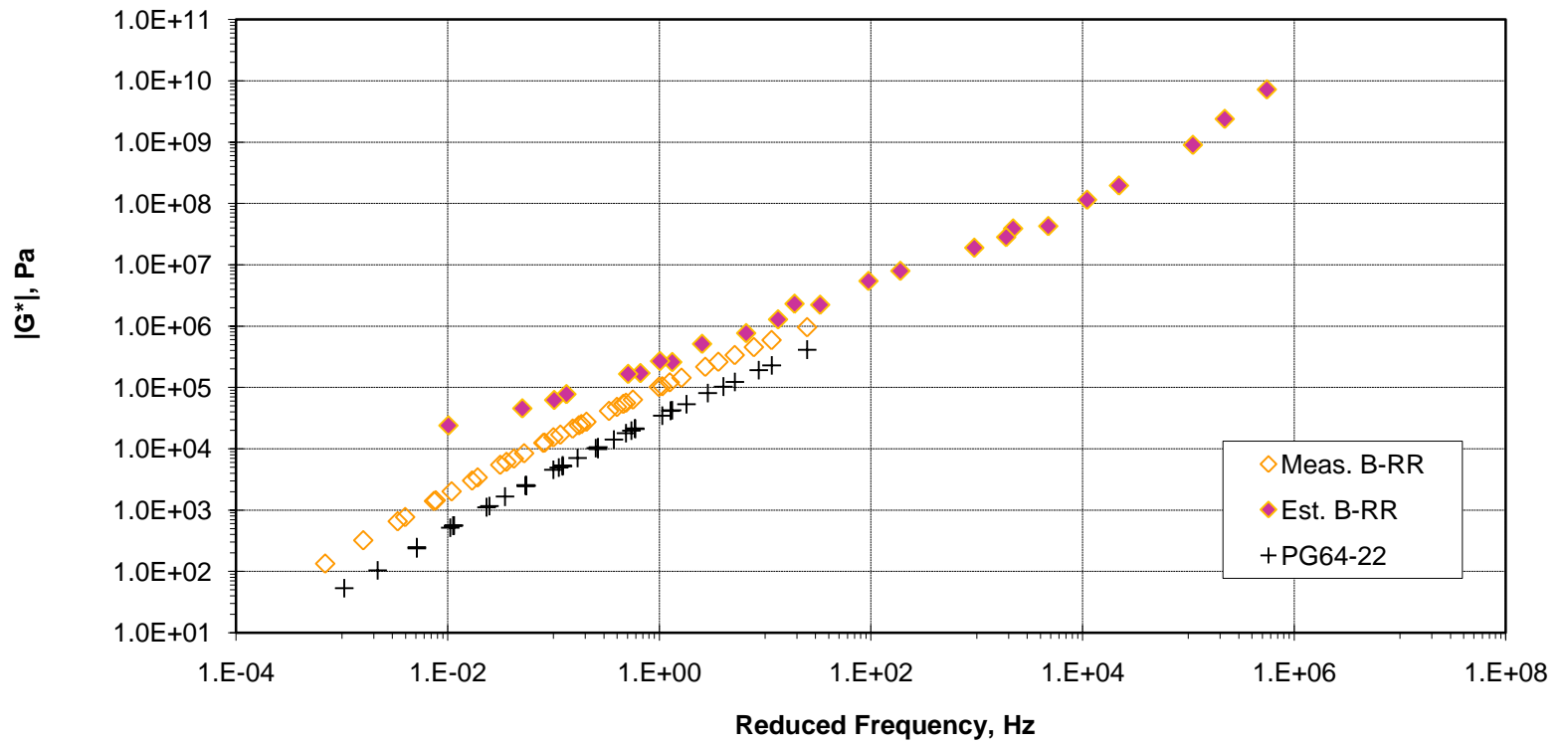
P&B Mix F



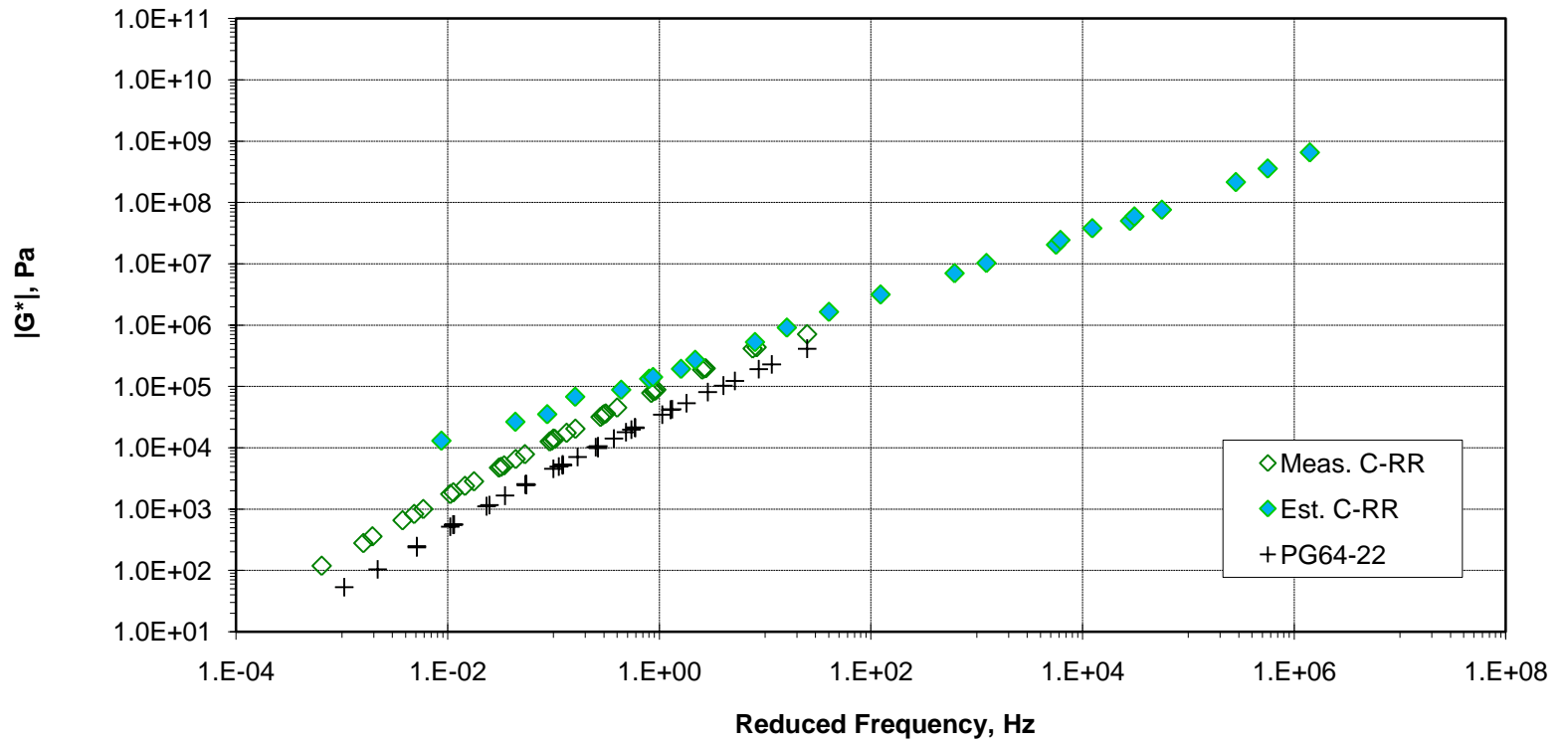
RR Mix A



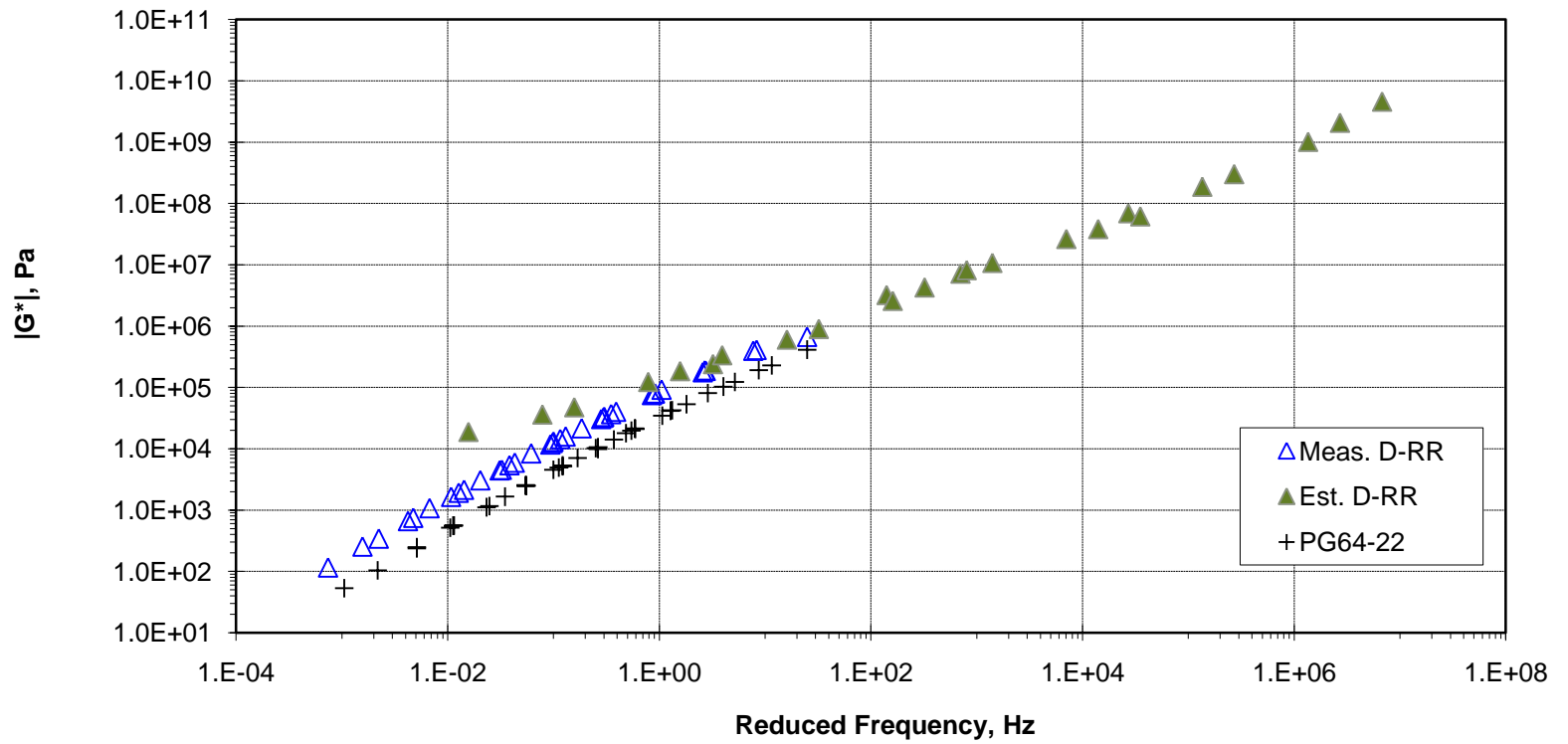
RR Mix B



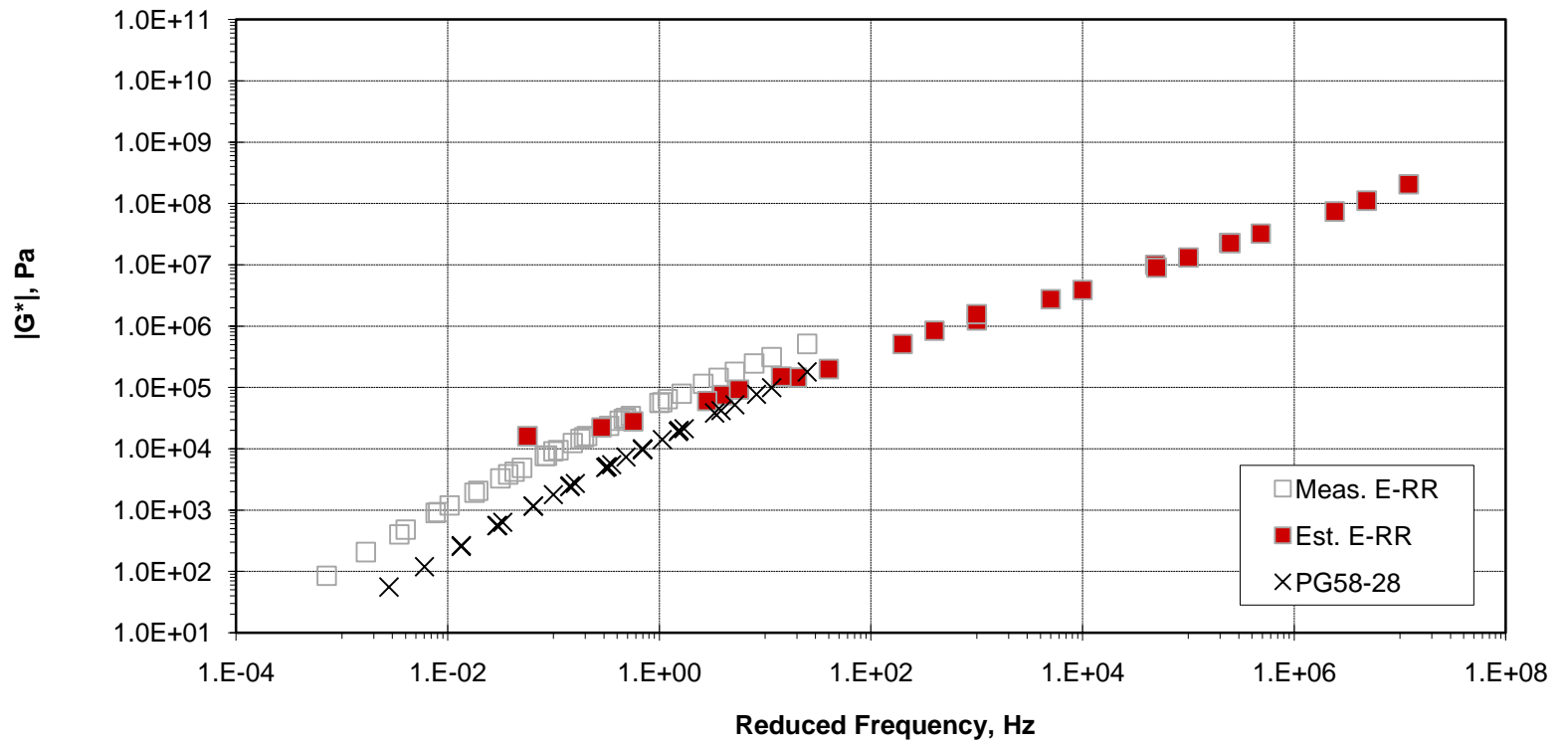
RR Mix C



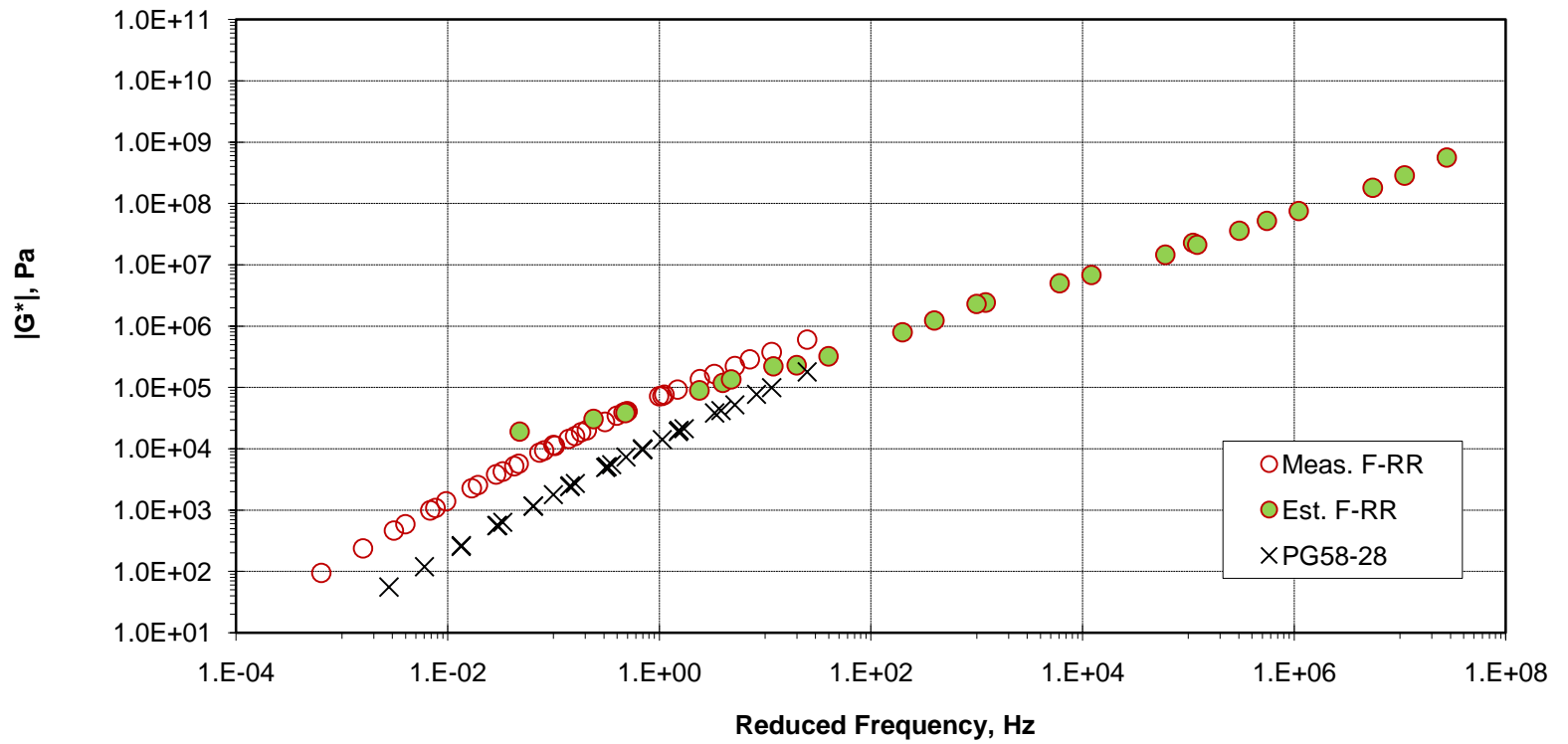
RR Mix D



RR Mix E



RR Mix F





What Does This Mean?

- Two cases indicated pretty good blending, two maybe questionable
- Relates to other comparisons
 - IDT indicated little effect of binder grade in the cases with questionable blending



Impacts of Blending on Performance

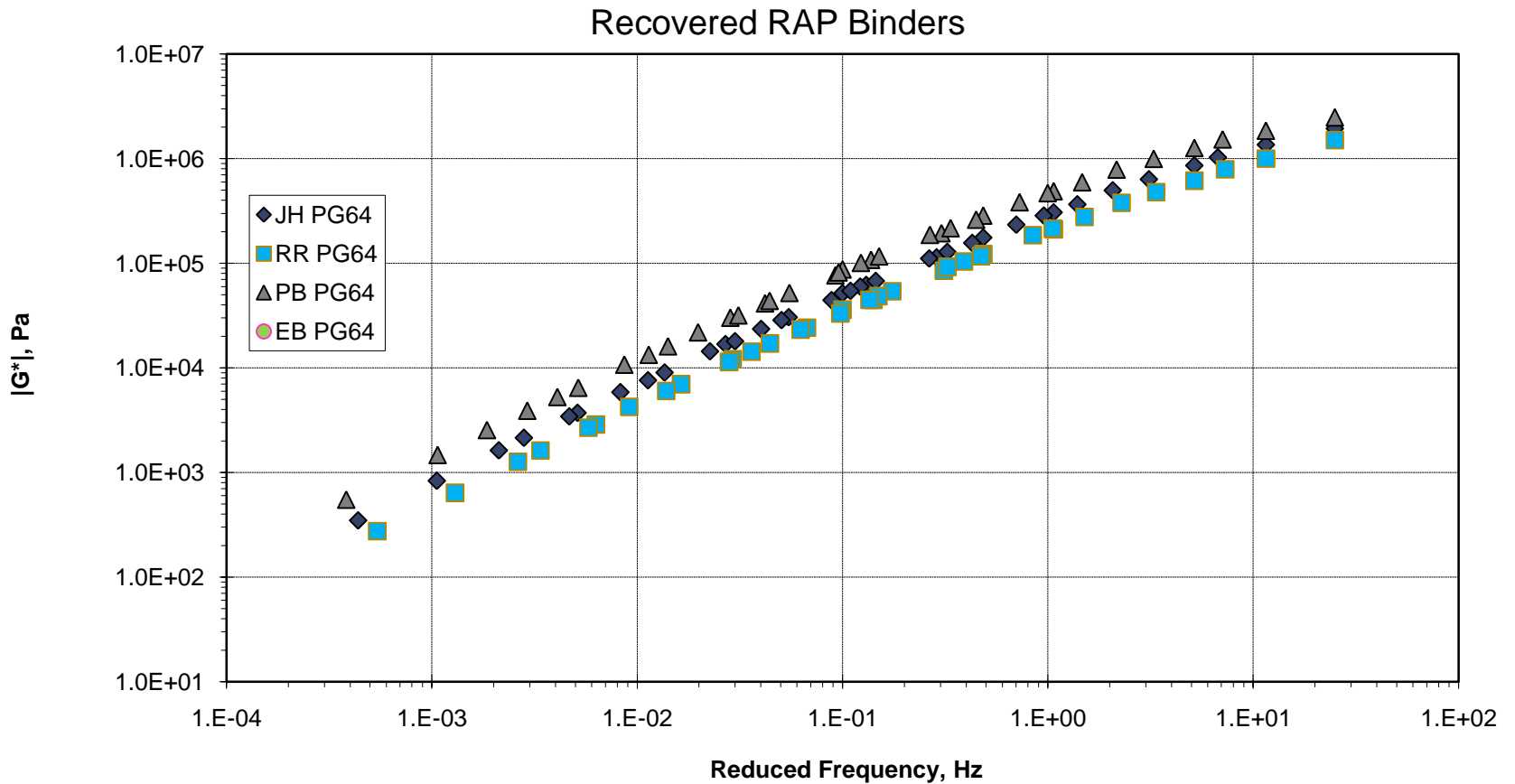
- If we assume there is blending and there isn't, virgin binder grade may be softer than desired.
 - Increased chance for rutting
 - Decreased chance for cracking
- If we assume there is no blending and there is, effective binder grade may be stiffer than desired.
 - Decreased chance for rutting
 - Increased chance for cracking



Risks of False Assumptions

- Assuming there is blending may be more conservative.
 - Shouldn't rely on binder to control rutting
 - Increased cracking can have performance and economic impacts
- But, if the RAP binder does not blend and act like binder, mix could be under-asphalted.

Recovered RAP Binder Comparison





Percent of Mix or Binder?

- Compared three different RAPs from P&B
 - Surface Millings 5.4% binder
 - Full Depth Millings 4.2%
 - Crushed and Screened 3.7%
- As binder content decreases, could use more RAP on % binder replacement basis



DISCUSSION