

SOME PROPERTIES OF BINDERS
WITH AND WITHOUT REOB WITH
RAP & RAP+RAS NHDOT & DATA
FROM VERMONT CORES

BINDER ETG MEETING

SEPTEMBER 15, 2015, OKLAHOMA CITY

WITH THANKS TO

JO DANIEL—UNH

BERAN BLACK—NH DOT

BILL AHEARN—VT DOT

BACKGROUND

- Study originally conceived by UNH and NH DOT to investigate comparative aging behavior of binders in mixtures produced in a hot mix plant and mixtures produced in a laboratory and aged in a controlled setting
- All mixtures were sent to NH DOT for extraction and recovery followed by PAV aging of the recovered binders
 - 3 recovered binders were also RTFO aged prior to PAV aging—those mixtures were reproduced as will be noted in this discussion

BACKGROUND

- With two exceptions all mixtures were produced as matched pairs of samples produced at the NH DOT Lab and an “identical” mix produced by a local HMA contractor

BACKGROUND--mixture compositions

Binder grade/source	NM aggregate	% RAP binder replacement	% RAS binder replacement	Comments Odd # =DOT mix Even #=Contractor HMA mix
PG 58-28-A	½ inch	18.9%		Mix S19/S20 (1/2)
PG 52-34-A	½ inch	18.9%		Mix S21/S22 S3/S4
PG 58-28-A	½ inch	28.3%		Mix S23&S5/S6
PG 52-34-A	½ inch	28.3%		S7/S8
PG 58-28-A	½ inch	27.8%		HMA Plant S9
PG 52-34-A	½ inch	7.4%	11.1%	HMA Plant S10
PG 58-28-B	¾ inch	31.9%		S11/S12
PG 52-34-B	¾ inch	31.9%		S13/S14
PG 58-28-B	¾ inch	8.3%	12.5%	S15/S16
PG 52-34-B	¾ inch	8.3%	12.5%	S17/S18

BACKGROUND—Binder Source Comments

- Crude source on binders is not known to me
 - PG 58-28-A is so designated because the binder from that supplier was only used for ½ inch mixes
 - PG 52-34-A is so designated because the binder from that supplier was only used for ½ inch mixes; there is evidence based on zinc level that this sample could have contained ≈2-3% REOB

BACKGROUND—Binder Source Comments

- Crude source on binders is not known to me
 - PG 52-34-B is so designated because the binder from that supplier was only used for $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mixes; there is evidence based on zinc level that this sample could have contained $\approx 5\%$ REOB

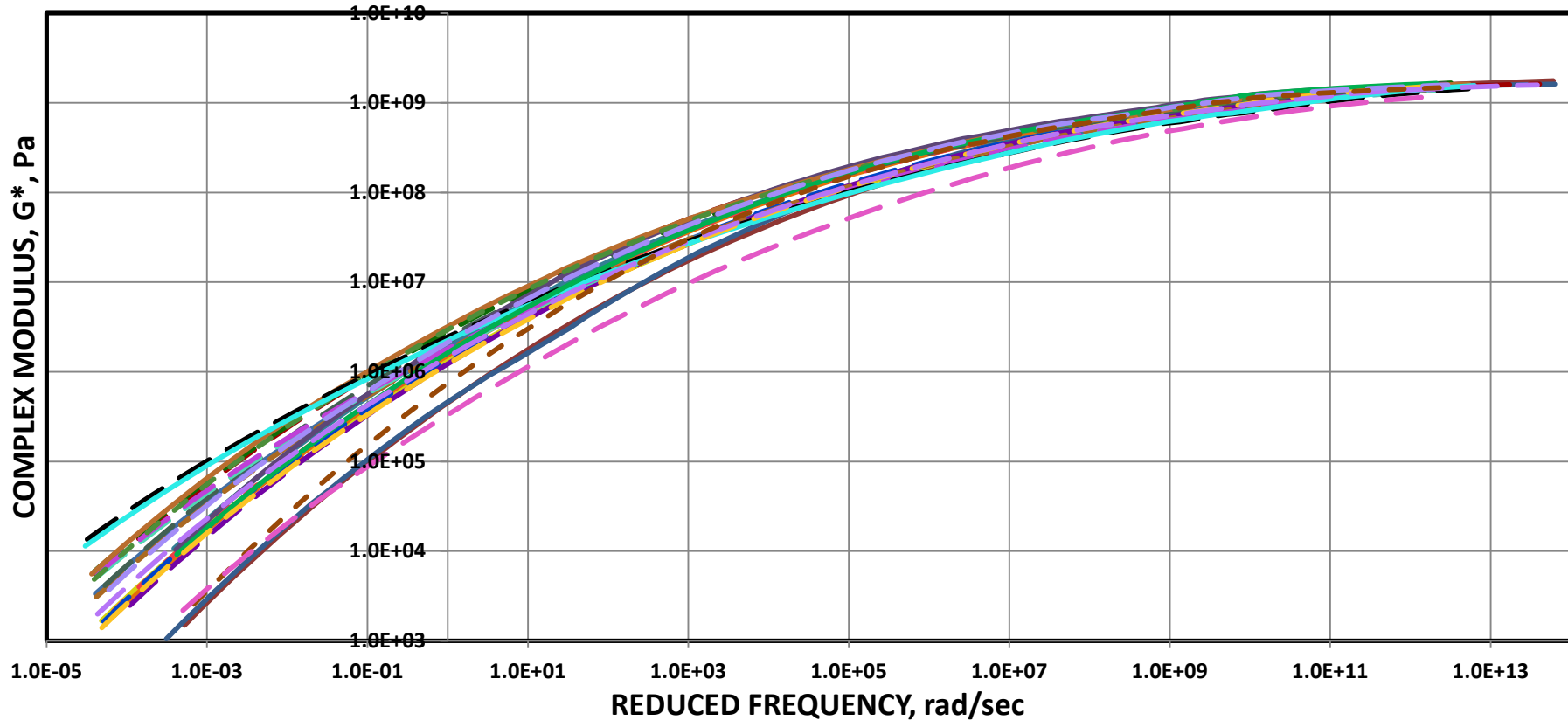
TESTING PERFORMED

- NH DOT LAB HAD PERFORMED HIGH TEMPERATURE DSR TESTING OF RECOVERED BINDERS AS WELL AS BBR TESTING AND ABCD TESTING FOR LOW TEMPERATURE CRACKING GRADE
- MTE WAS ASKED TO RUN 4 mm DSR TESTING TO DETERMINE THE COMPLEX MODULUS MASTERCURVES FOR THESE BINDERS
- ADDITIONALLY ONCE WE HAD THE 4 mm DATA WE DETERMINED R-VALUE AND THE LOW TEMPERATURE STIFFNESS AND m-VALUE EQUIVALENTS BASED ON THE 4 mm RESULTS

TESTING PERFORMED

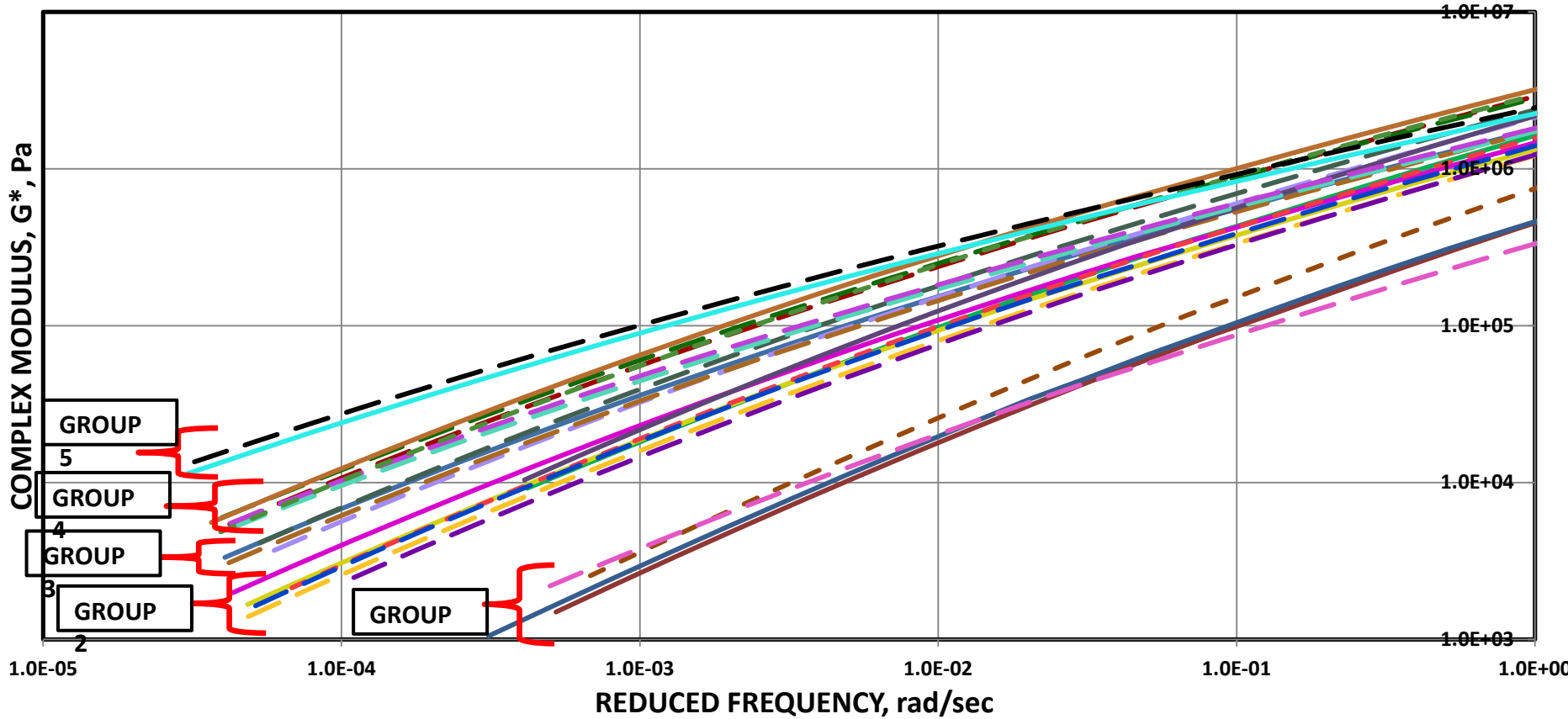
- MTE ALSO LOOKED AT 20 AND 40 HOUR PAV AGING OF THE ORIGINAL BINDERS
- FOR SELECTED RECOVERED MIX BINDERS WE PERFORMED AN ADDITIONAL 20 HOURS OF PAV AGING AT THE REQUEST OF NH DOT

COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ +25°C of G* mastercurves for NH DOT Recovered Binders



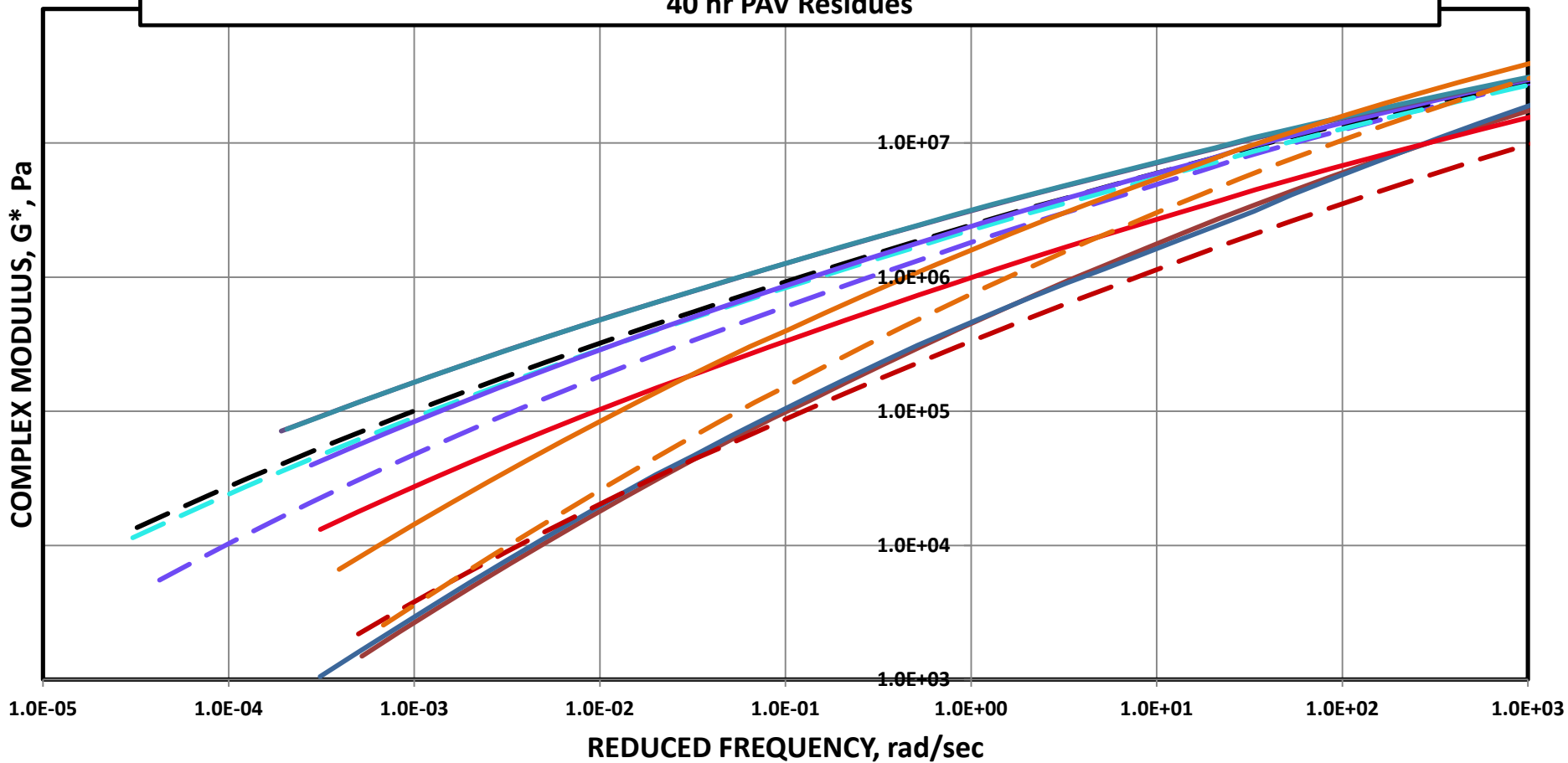
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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — G* @+25°C 1545, 06-19-15-E, PG 52-34-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-H, S-1, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-2 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-J, S-3, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-2-3 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-L, S5, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-3 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-MI, S6, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3, 2nd test — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-O, S8, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3-3 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-Q, S-10 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-3 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-S, S-12 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-U, S14 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-W, S16, ABCD SAMPLE, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-Y, S18, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AA, S20, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-2 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AC, S23, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3-3 — G* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-D, 52-34-B, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3, 4mm, HR3-3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — G* @+25°C 1545, 06-19-15-G, 58-28-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-I, S2, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-K, S4 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-M, S-6, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-2-3 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-N, S7 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-2 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-P, S9, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-R, S11, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3-3 — G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-T, S13 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-2 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-V, S15, ABCD SAMPLE, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-X, S17, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G* @25°C Proj 1545, 06-19-15-Z, S19, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AB, S21, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-2 — G* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-E, 58-28-B, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 |
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COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ +25°C of G* mastercurves for NH DOT Recovered Binders



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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — G^* @+25°C 1545, 06-19-15-E, PG 52-34-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G^* @25°C Proj 1545, 06-19-15-Z, S19, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-J, S-3, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-2-3 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-K, S4 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AC, S23, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3-3 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-N, S7 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-2 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-P, S9, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-R, S11, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3-3 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-T, S13 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-2 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-V, S15, ABCD SAMPLE , 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-X, S17, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 — G^* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-E, 58-28-B, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — G^* @+25°C 1545, 06-19-15-G, 58-28-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AA, S20, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-2 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AB, S21, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-2 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-L, S5, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-3 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-MI, S6, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3, 2nd test — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-O, S8, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3-3 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-Q, S-10 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-3 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-S, S-12 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 — G^* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-U, S14 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-W, S16, ABCD SAMPLE , 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G^* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-Y, S18, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 — G^* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-D, 52-34-B, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3, 4mm, HR3-3 |
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COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ +25°C of G* mastercurves for NH DOT Recovered binders 20 & 40 hr PAV Residues



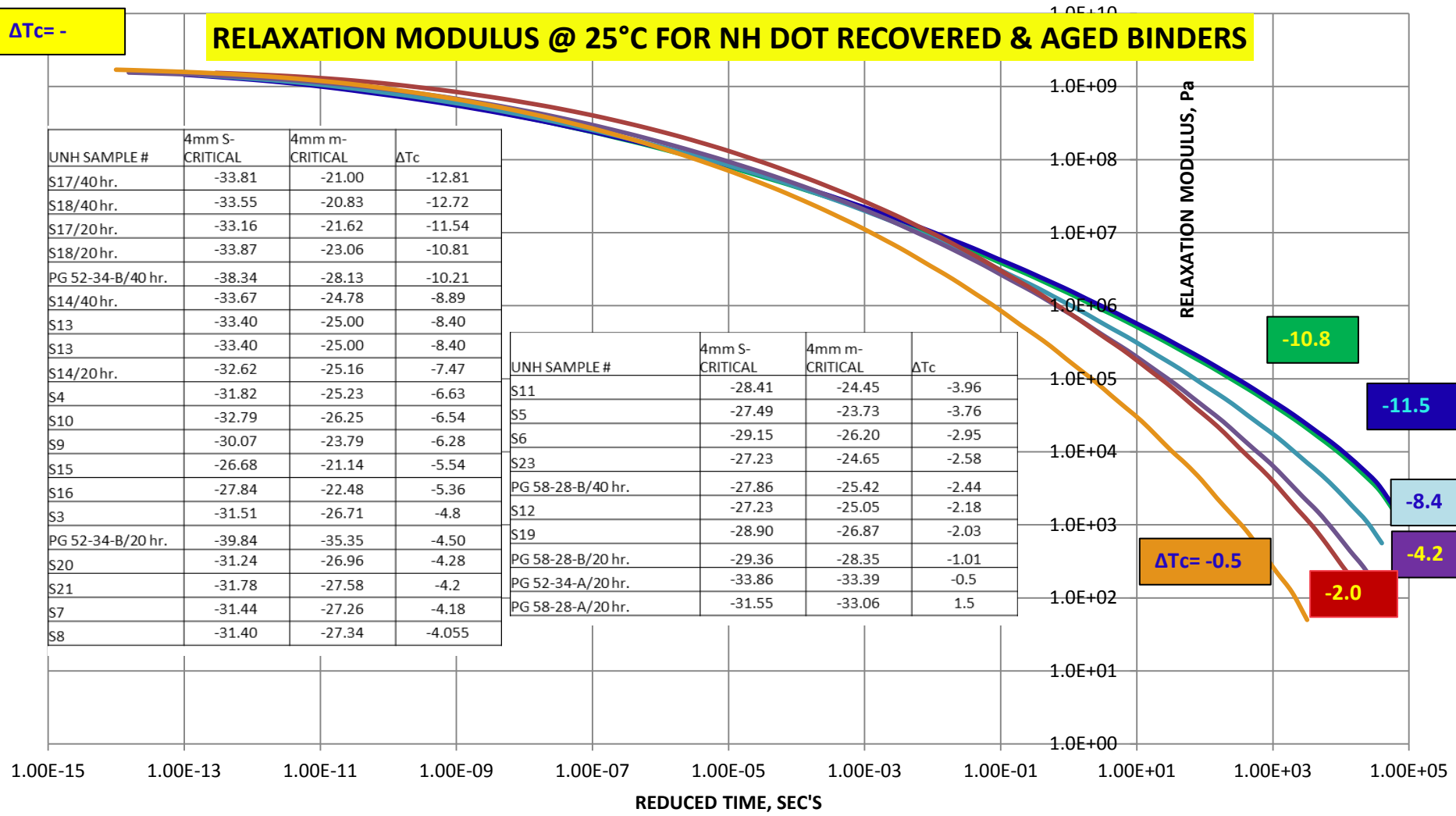
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|---|---|
| — G* @+25°C 1545, 06-19-15-E, PG 52-34-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 | — G* @+25°C 1545, 06-19-15-G, 58-28-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 |
| - - G* @25°C 1545 06-19-15-U, S14 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1 | - - G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-X, S17, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 |
| - - G* @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-Y, S18, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 | - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-09-15-D, S14, 03-18, 40 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-2 |
| - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-09-15-E, S17, 03-24, 40 hr PAV, HR3-2 (1), 4mm, HR3-3 | - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-09-15-F, S18, 03-24, 40 hr PAV, HR3-1-2, 4mm, HR3-3 |
| - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-D, 52-34-B, 40 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3, 4mm, HR3-3 | - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-D, 52-34-B, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3, 4mm, HR3-3 |
| - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-E, 58-28-B, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 | - - G* @25°C 1545, 07-22-15-E, 58-28-B, 40 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3 |

$\Delta T_c = -$

RELAXATION MODULUS @ 25°C FOR NH DOT RECOVERED & AGED BINDERS

UNH SAMPLE #	4mm S-CRITICAL	4mm m-CRITICAL	ΔT_c
S17/40hr.	-33.81	-21.00	-12.81
S18/40hr.	-33.55	-20.83	-12.72
S17/20hr.	-33.16	-21.62	-11.54
S18/20hr.	-33.87	-23.06	-10.81
PG 52-34-B/40 hr.	-38.34	-28.13	-10.21
S14/40hr.	-33.67	-24.78	-8.89
S13	-33.40	-25.00	-8.40
S13	-33.40	-25.00	-8.40
S14/20hr.	-32.62	-25.16	-7.47
S4	-31.82	-25.23	-6.63
S10	-32.79	-26.25	-6.54
S9	-30.07	-23.79	-6.28
S15	-26.68	-21.14	-5.54
S16	-27.84	-22.48	-5.36
S3	-31.51	-26.71	-4.8
PG 52-34-B/20 hr.	-39.84	-35.35	-4.50
S20	-31.24	-26.96	-4.28
S21	-31.78	-27.58	-4.2
S7	-31.44	-27.26	-4.18
S8	-31.40	-27.34	-4.055

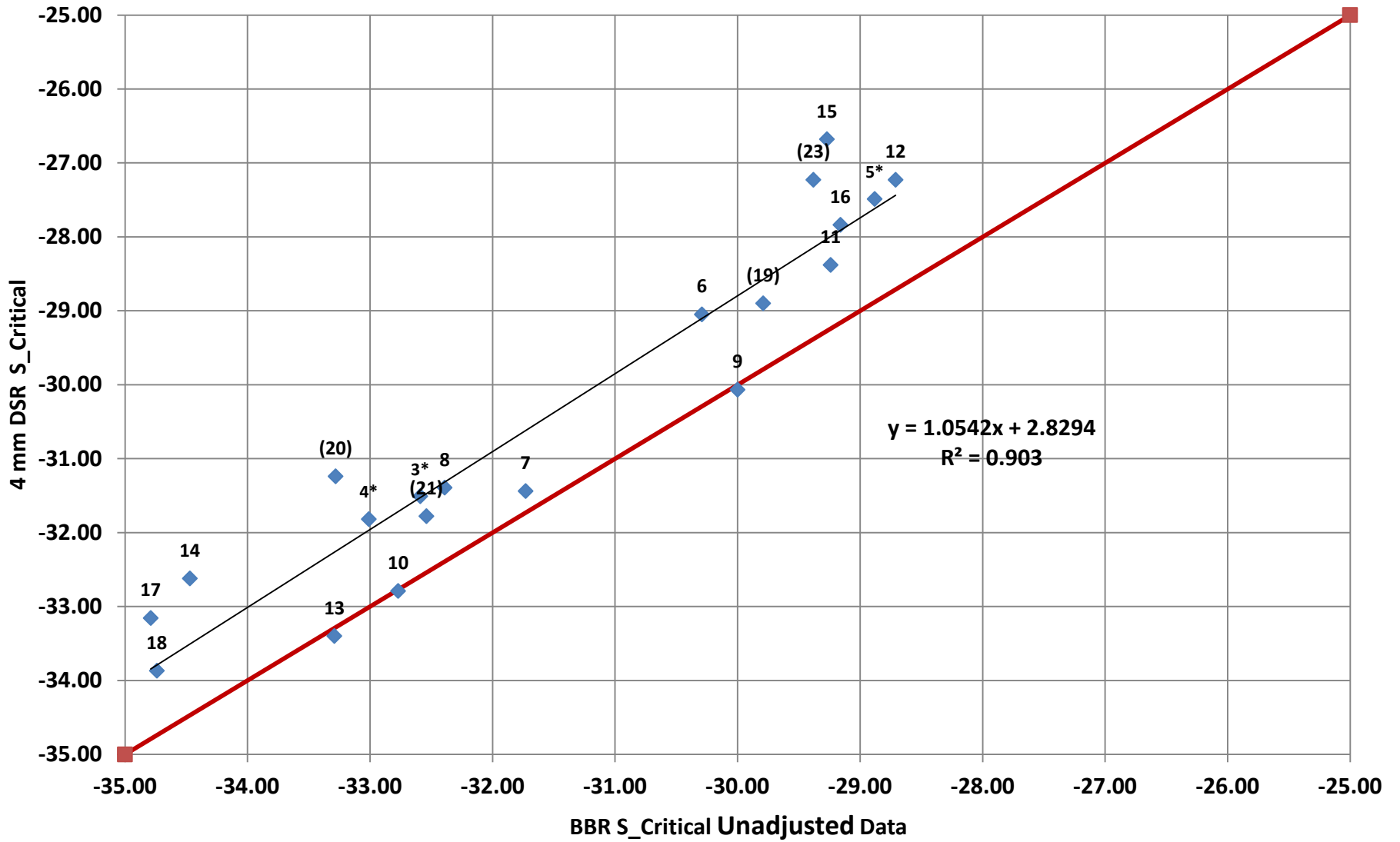
UNH SAMPLE #	4mm S-CRITICAL	4mm m-CRITICAL	ΔT_c
S11	-28.41	-24.45	-3.96
S5	-27.49	-23.73	-3.76
S6	-29.15	-26.20	-2.95
S23	-27.23	-24.65	-2.58
PG 58-28-B/40 hr.	-27.86	-25.42	-2.44
S12	-27.23	-25.05	-2.18
S19	-28.90	-26.87	-2.03
PG 58-28-B/20 hr.	-29.36	-28.35	-1.01
PG 52-34-A/20hr.	-33.86	-33.39	-0.5
PG 58-28-A/20hr.	-31.55	-33.06	1.5



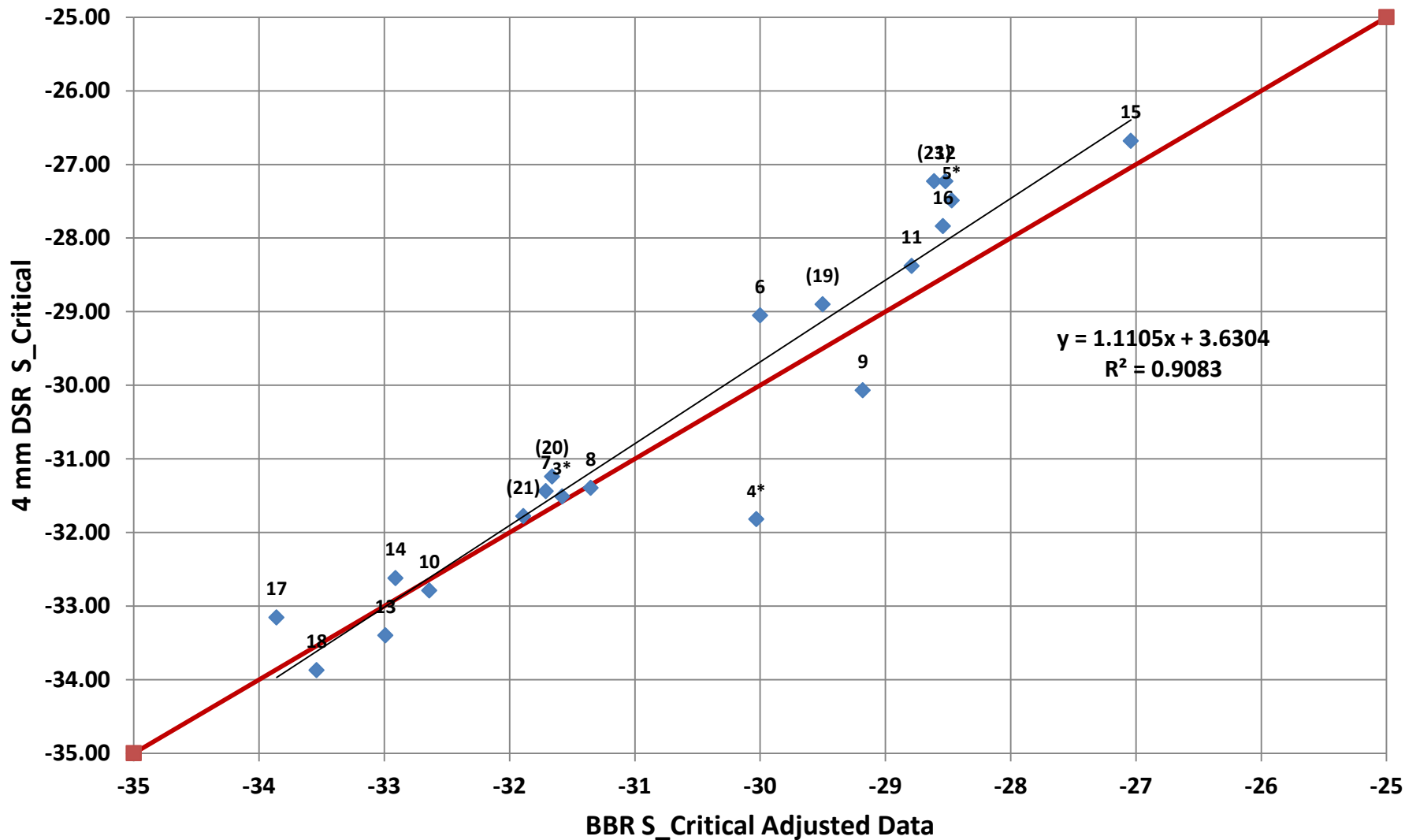
- G(t) @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-Y, S18, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4
- G(t) @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-X, S17, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3
- G(t) @25°C 1545 06-19-15-T, S13 20 HR PAV, 4 mm, HR3-1-2
- G(t) @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-AB, S21, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-4-2
- G(t) @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-Z, S19, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3
- G(t) @25°C 1545, 06-19-15-E, PG 52-34-A, 20 hr PAV, 4mm, HR3-3

COMPARISON OF BBR & 4 mm RESULTS

- BBR tests @ NH DOT Lab were generally performed at -18°C and -12°C so that m-value always bracketed 0.300. \therefore S-value never bracketed 300 MPa, was always < 300 MPa
- 4 mm tested from -36°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ and low temperature calculate to bracket both stiffness and relaxation target values.
- BBR S critical temperatures and 4 mm results calculated to predict BBR S did not match nor did the respective m-value calculated results



- ◆ BBR_S Unadjusted vs 4 mm S_Critical
- Linear (BBR_S Unadjusted vs 4 mm S_Critical)
- Line of Equality



◆ BBR S_Critical Adjusted vs 4 mm S_Critical ■ Line of Equality — Linear (BBR S_Critical Adjusted vs 4 mm S_Critical)

ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

FOR S20 BBR AT -12C = 90 MPa & AT -18C = 178 MPa. RELAXATION MODULUS OF 4 mm TEST AT -24C =198.9 Mpa.

EQUIVALENT RELAXATION MODULUS TO MATCH STIFFNESS

MODULUS OF 300 MPa IS 143 MPa. THEREFORE THE

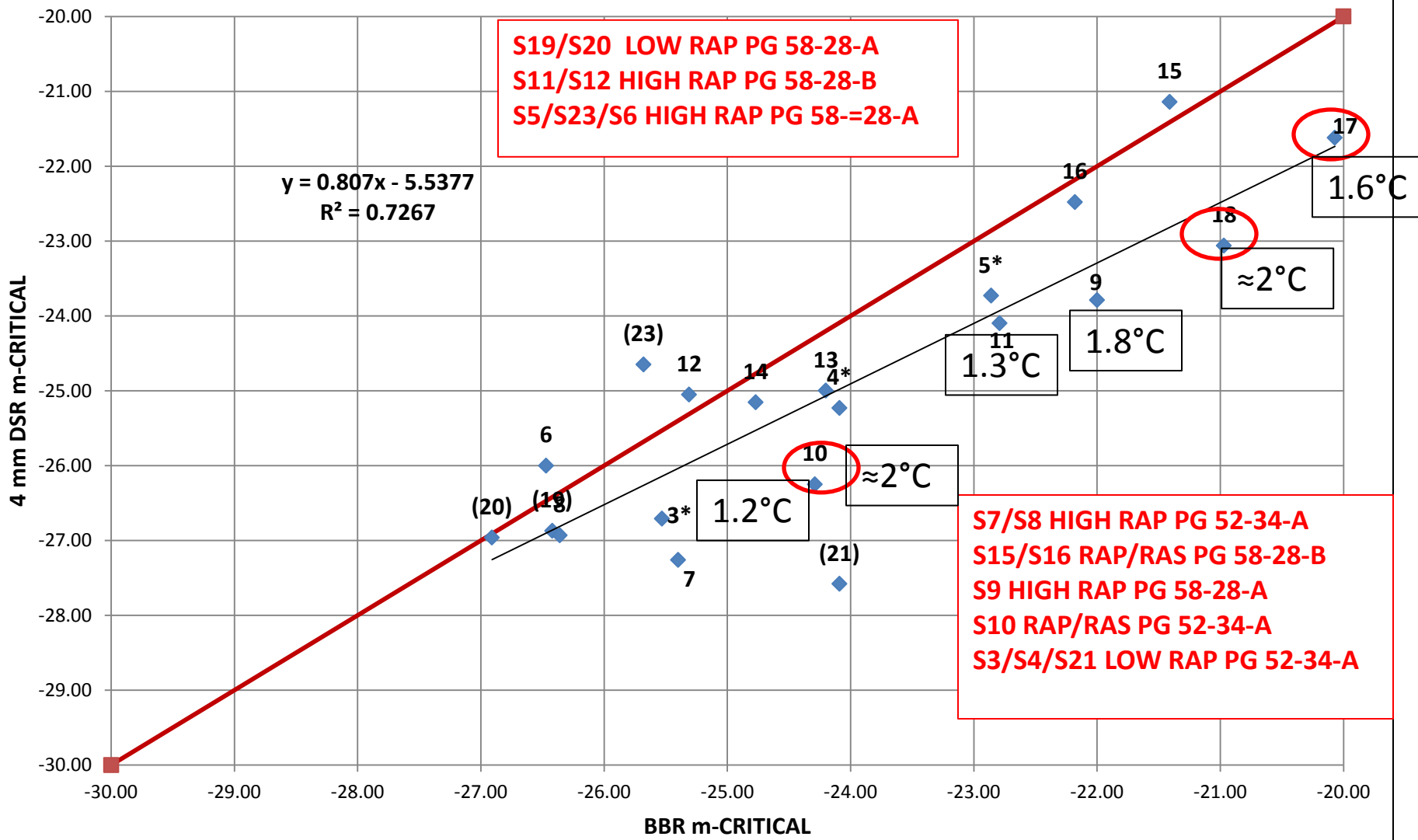
CALCULATION TO MAKE THE BBR ADJUSTMENT IS

$$\frac{198.90}{143} = \frac{x}{300} \text{ AND } x = 417.3$$

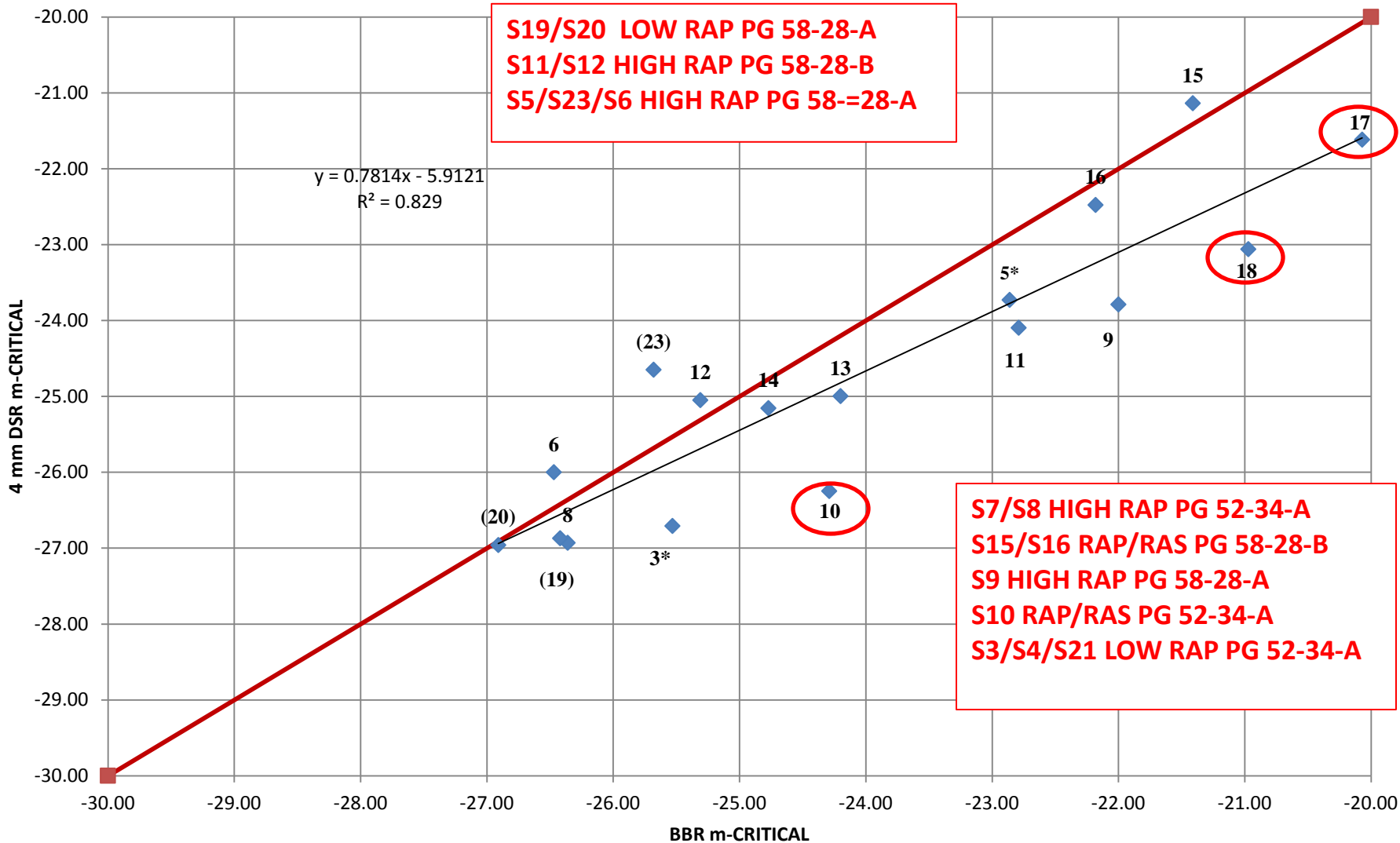
THE ORIGINAL S VALUE GRADE WAS CALCULATED AT -33.28 AND

THE ADJUSTED S VALUE GRADE BECOMES -31.68

THE CLOSER THE STIFFNESS VALUE AT -18C IS TO 300 THE LOWER THE ADJUSTMENT.

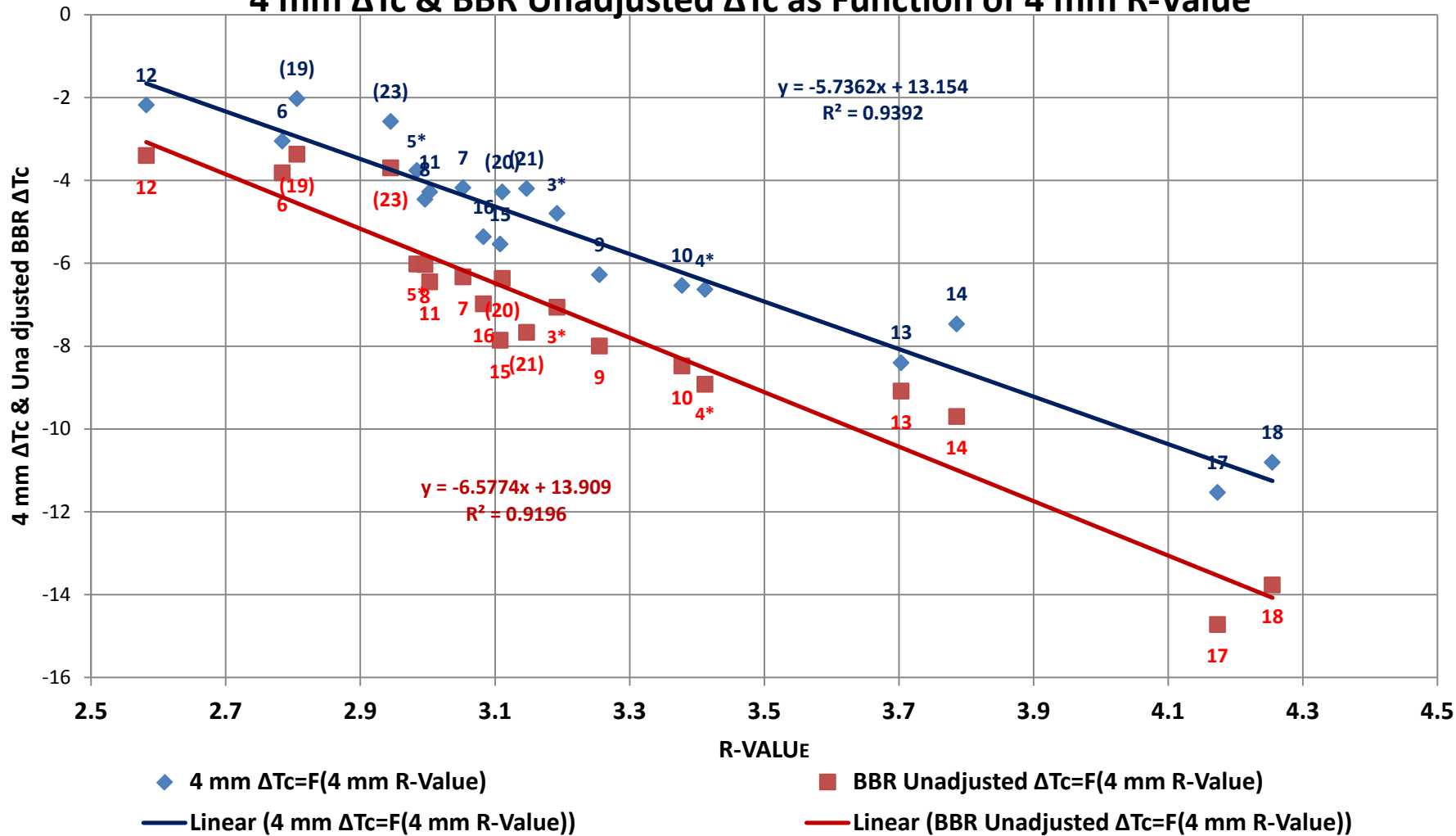


◆ BBR m_critical vs 4 mm m_critical ■ Line of Equality — Linear (BBR m_critical vs 4 mm m_critical)



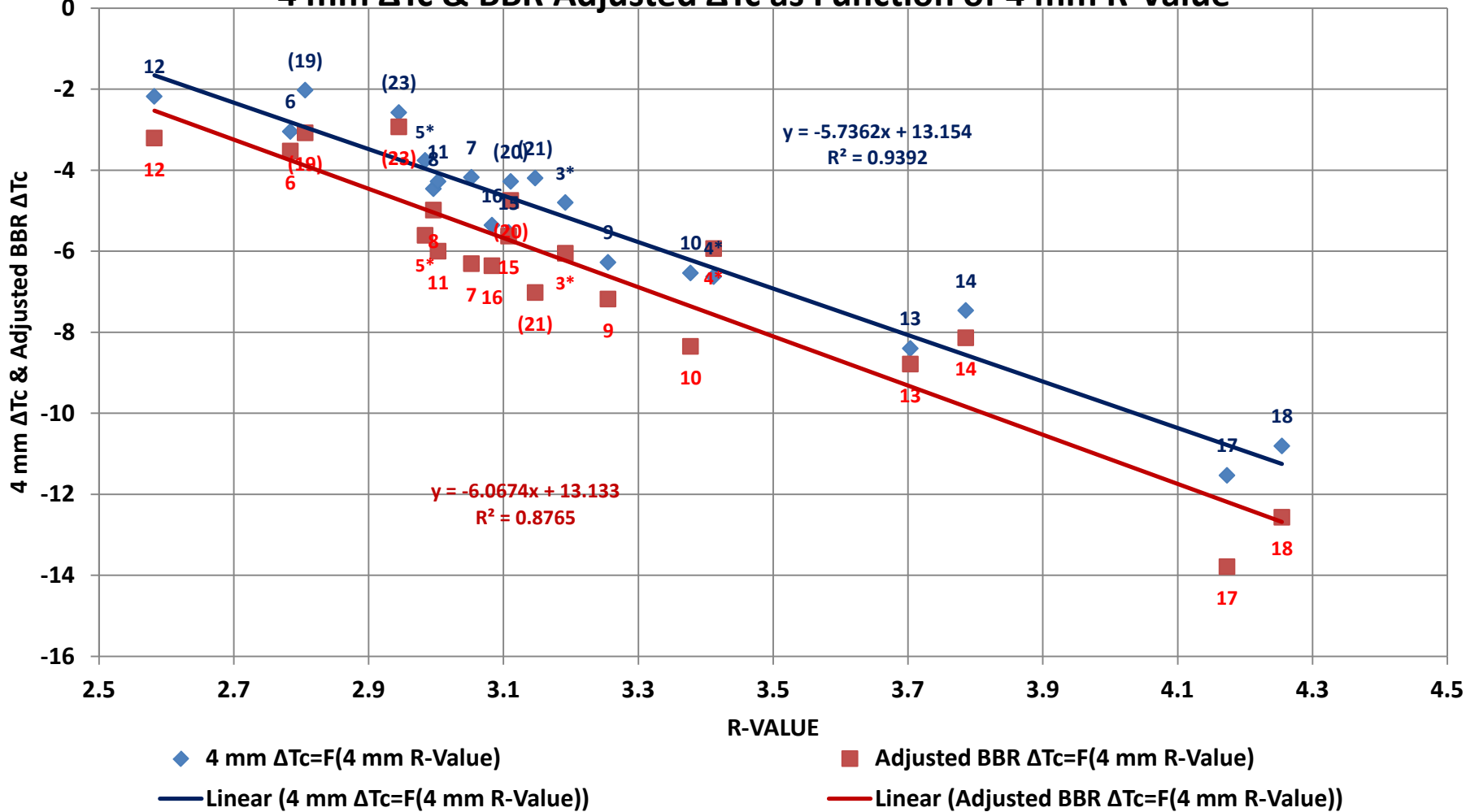
◆ BBR m-critical VS 4 mm m-critical (S7 & S21 removed) ■ Line of Equality — Linear (BBR m-critical VS 4 mm m-critical (S7 & S21 removed))

4 mm ΔTc & BBR Unadjusted ΔTc as Function of 4 mm R-Value



R VALUE DATA WAS DERIVED FROM 4 mm DSR MODULUS RESULTS

4 mm ΔTc & BBR Adjusted ΔTc as Function of 4 mm R-Value

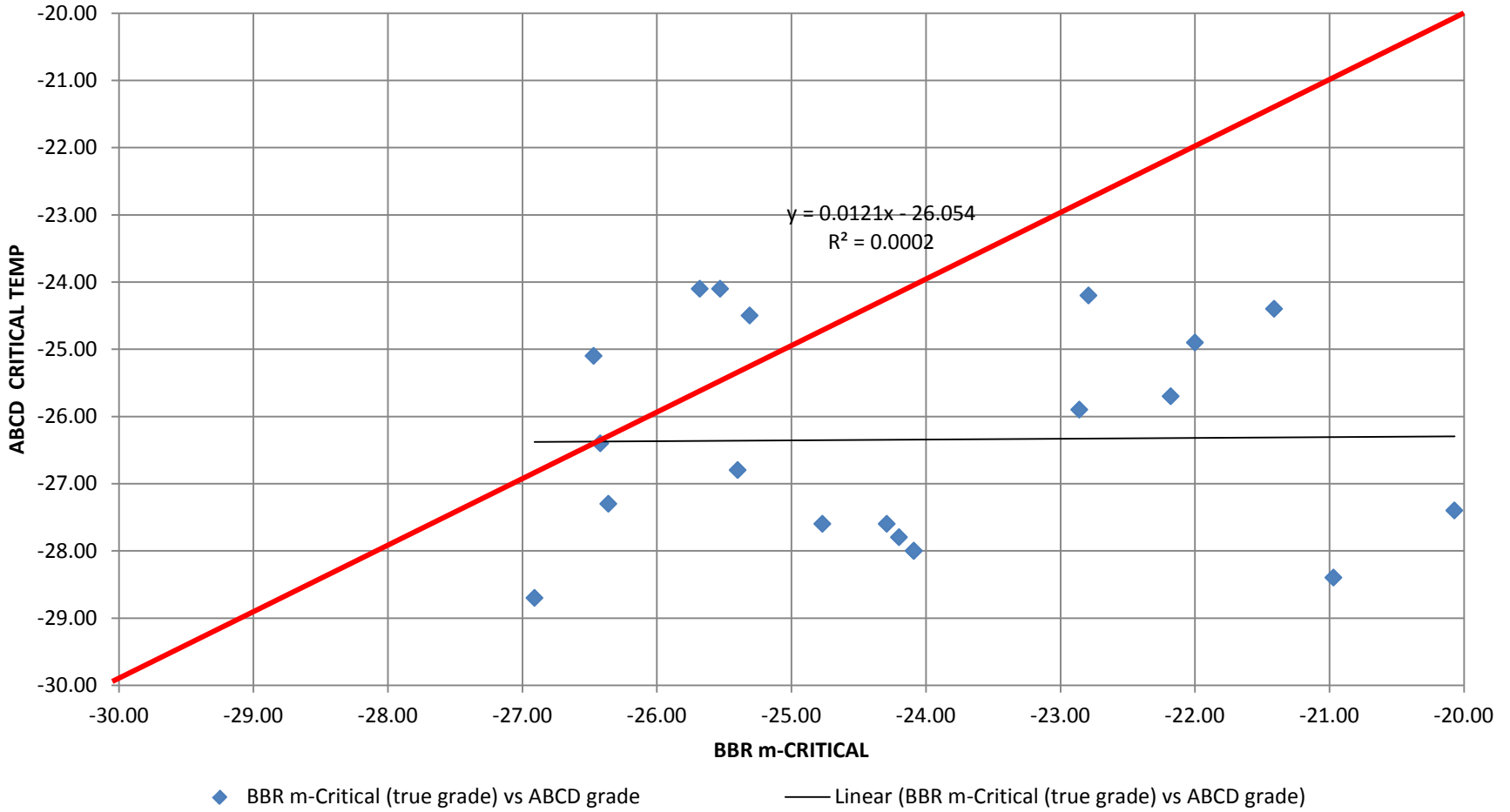


USING ADJUSTED BBR RESULTS DIFFERENCE IN ΔTc IS 1°-1.5°C FOR A GIVEN R VALUE

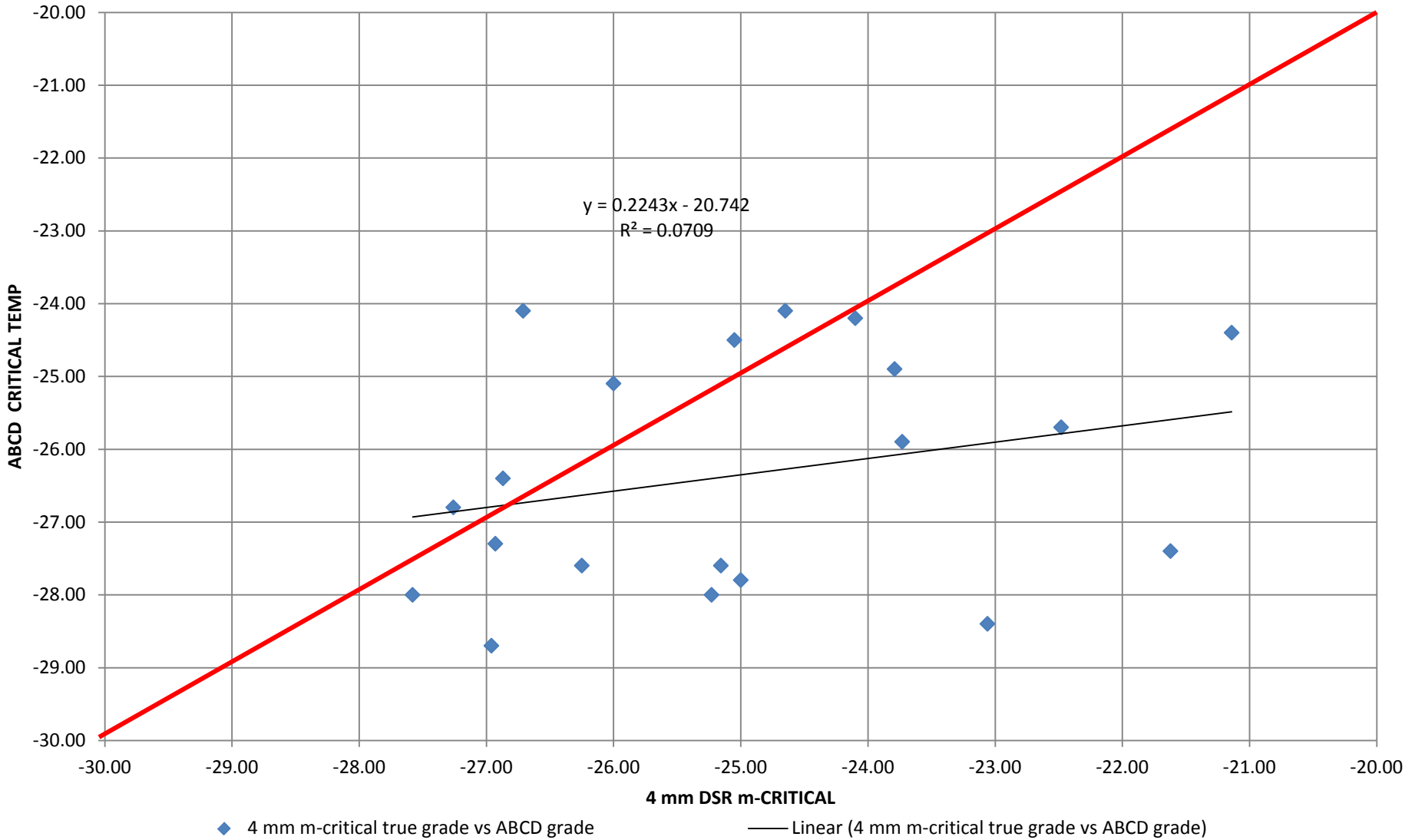
ABCD TEST RESULTS

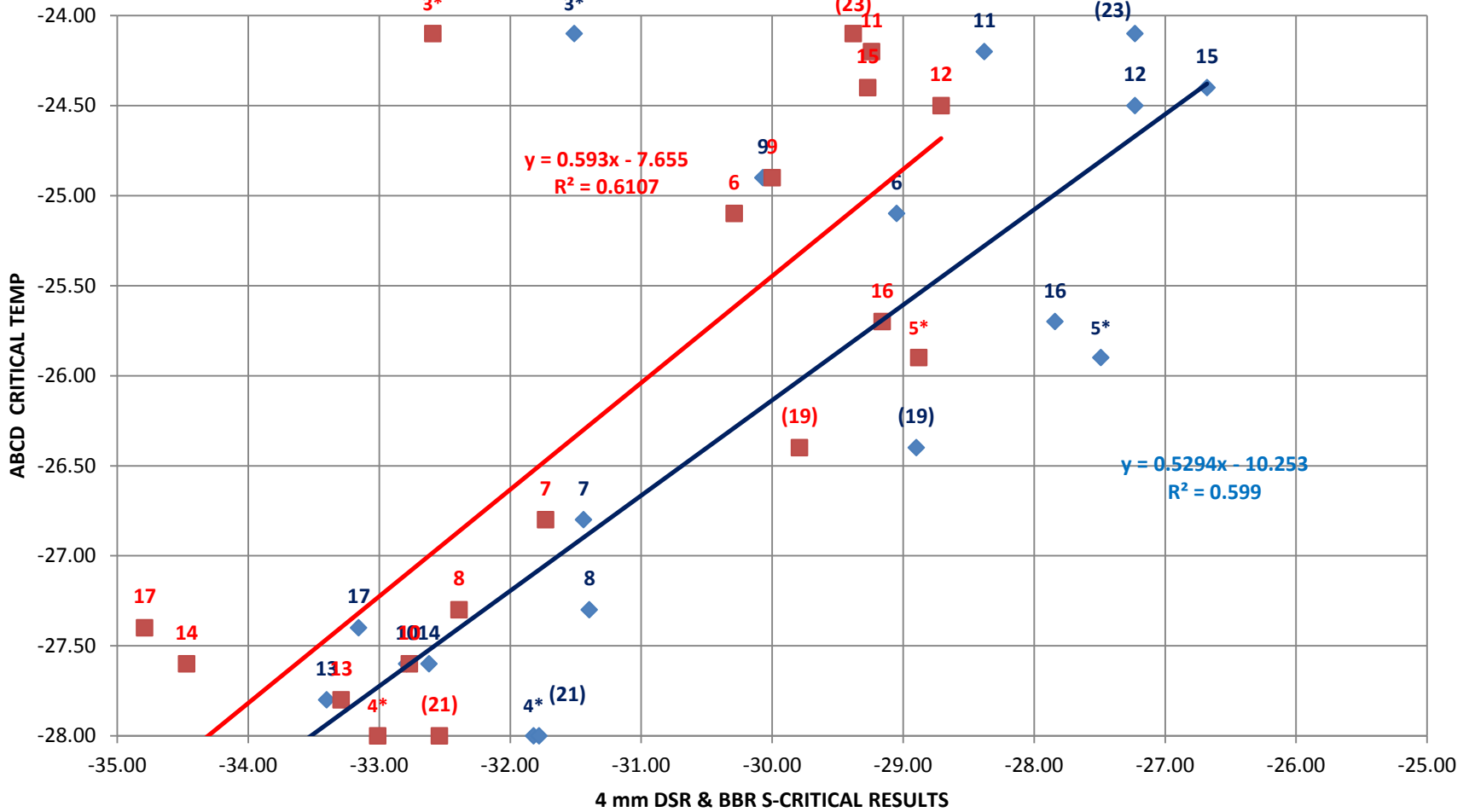
- NH DOT performed ABCD testing on all recovered and PAV aged binder samples.

BBR m-Critical (true grade) vs ABCD grade



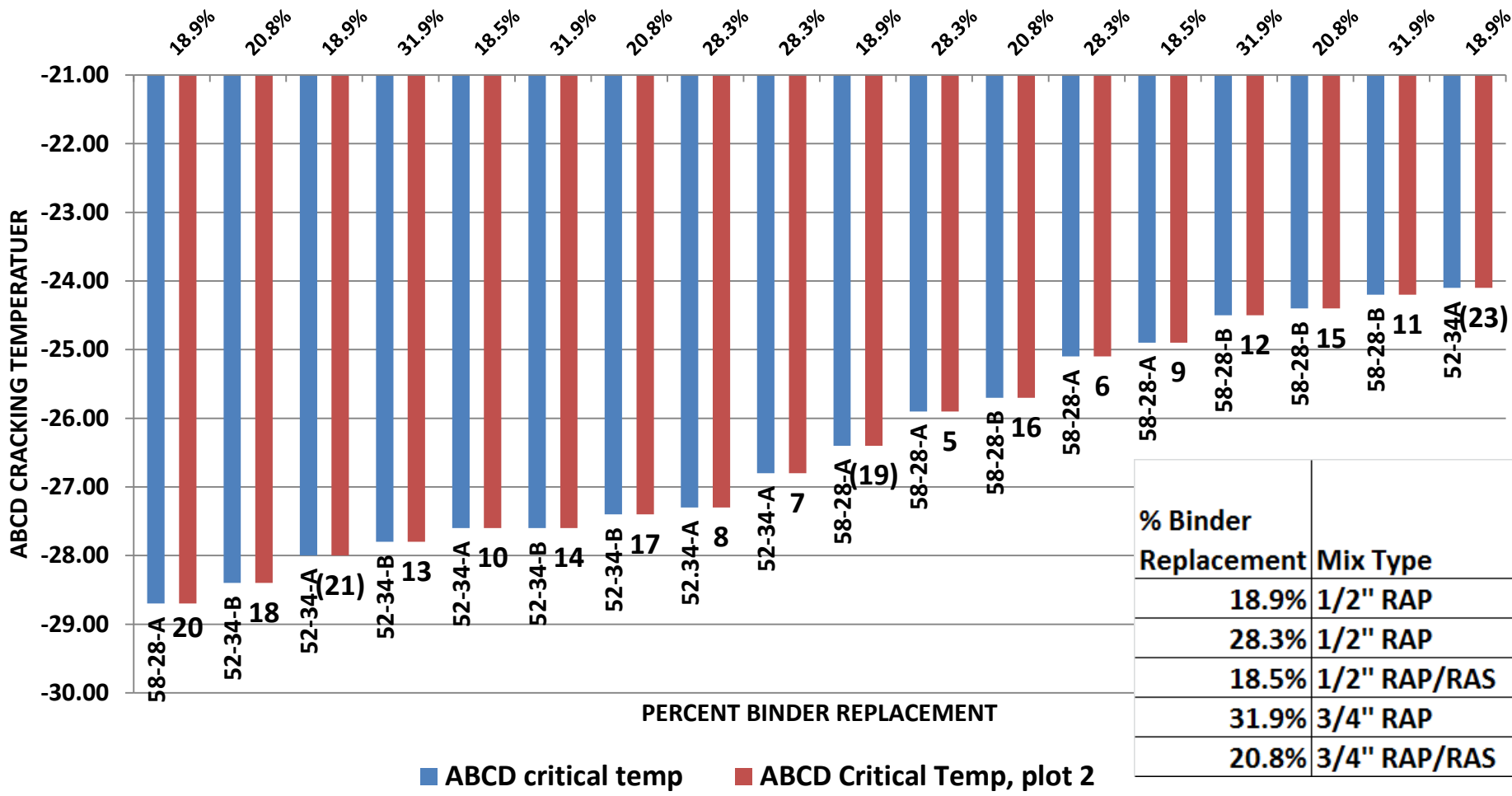
4 mm m-critical true grade vs ABCD grade





◆ 4 mm DSR S-Critical vs ABCD

■ BBR S-critical vs ABCD



Mix Type	ABCD critical temp (°C)	ABCD Critical Temp, plot 2 (°C)	% Binder Replacement
58-28-A	-28.7	-21.0	18.9%
52-34-B	-28.4	-21.0	20.8%
52-34-A	-28.2	-21.0	18.9%
52-34-B	-27.8	-21.0	31.9%
52-34-A	-27.6	-21.0	18.5%
52-34-B	-27.6	-21.0	31.9%
52-34-B	-27.4	-21.0	20.8%
52-34-A	-27.3	-21.0	28.3%
52-34-A	-27.8	-21.0	28.3%
58-28-A	-26.9	-21.0	18.9%
58-28-B	-26.7	-21.0	28.3%
58-28-A	-25.5	-21.0	20.8%
58-28-A	-24.9	-21.0	28.3%
58-28-B	-24.4	-21.0	18.5%
58-28-B	-24.4	-21.0	31.9%
58-28-B	-24.3	-21.0	20.8%
58-28-B	-24.2	-21.0	31.9%
52-34A	-24.1	-21.0	18.9%

20

18

(21)

13

10

14

17

8

7

(19)

5

16

6

9

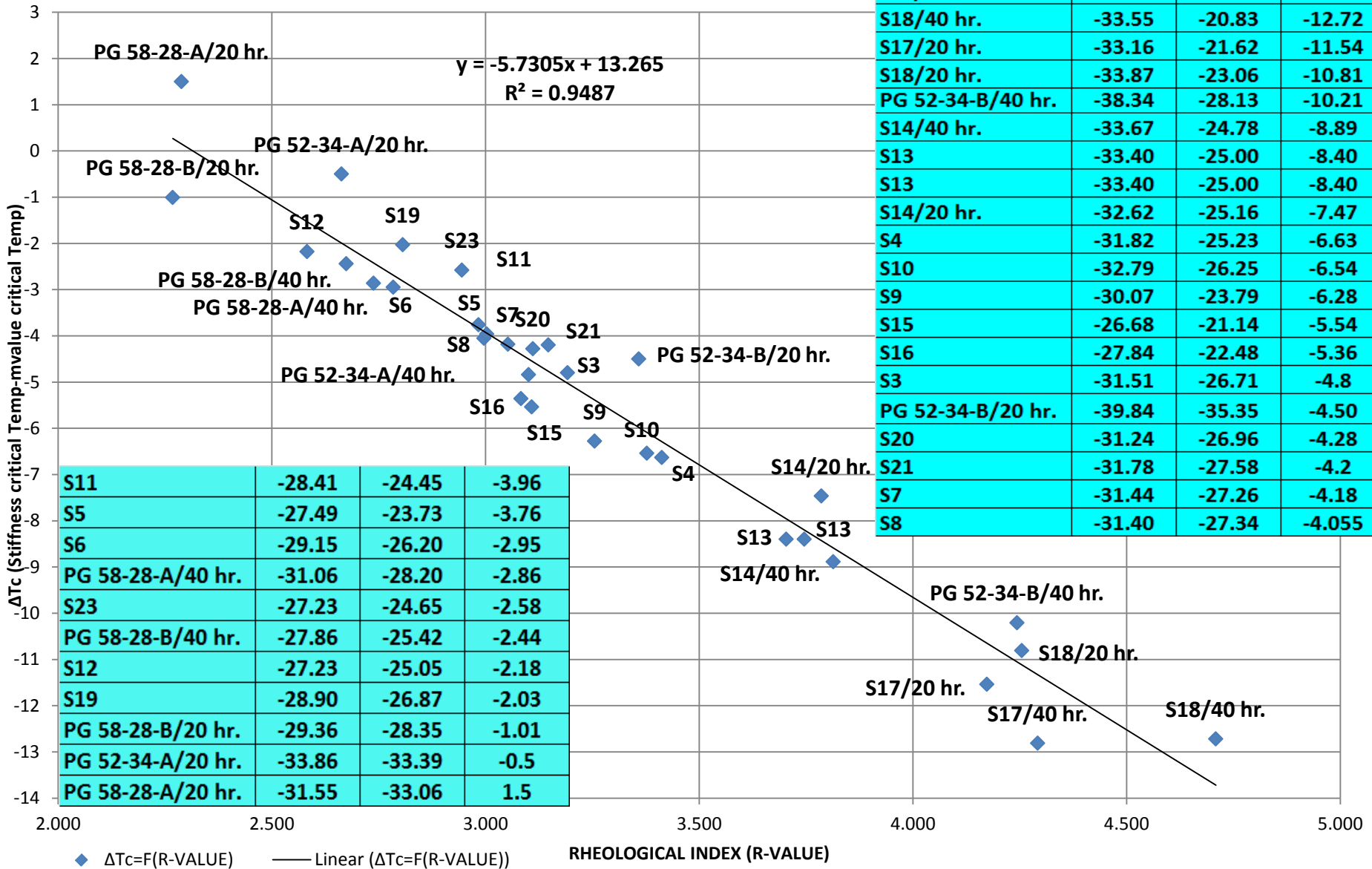
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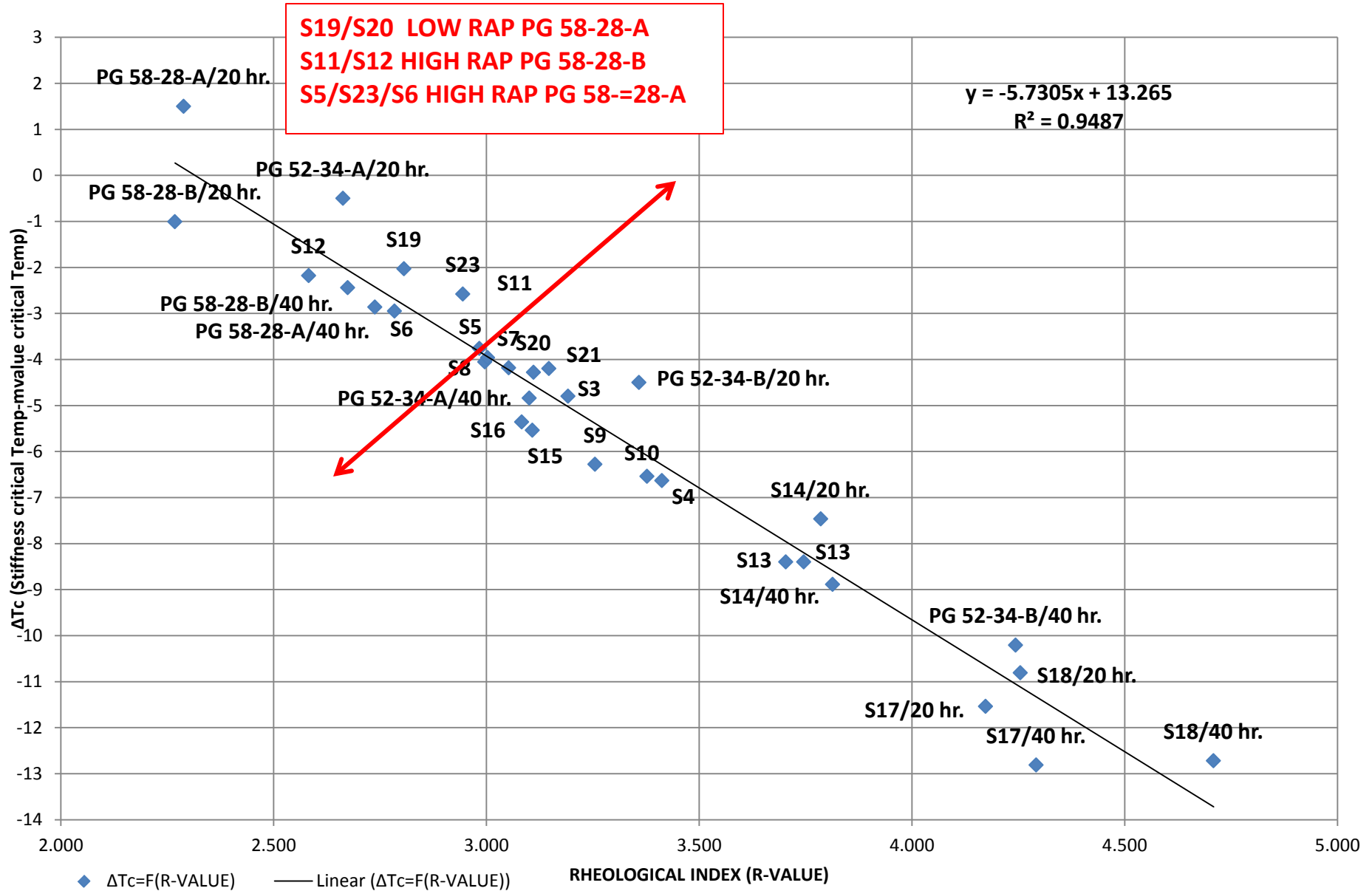
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(23)

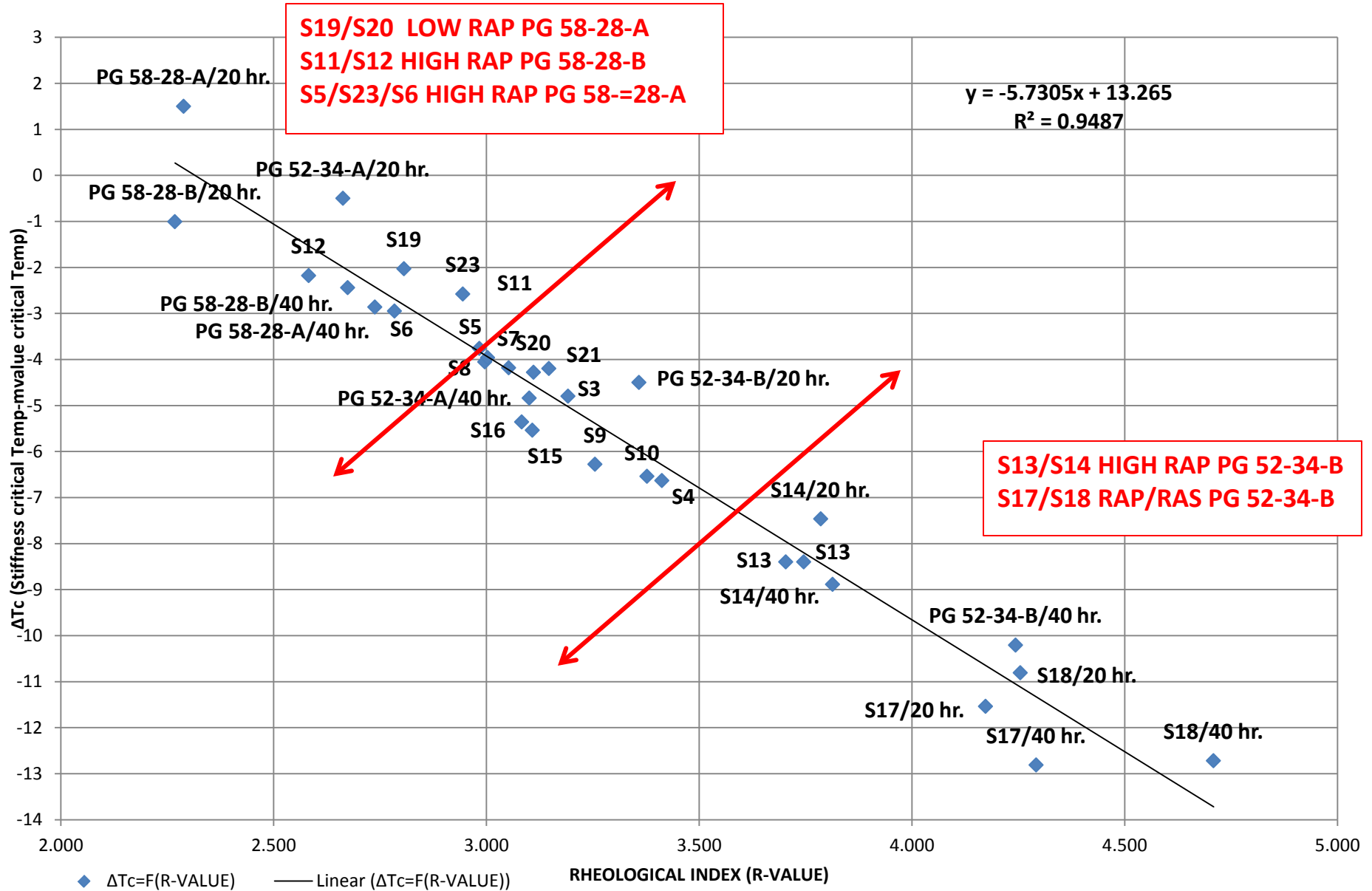
4 mm DSR $\Delta T_c = F(R\text{-VALUE})$



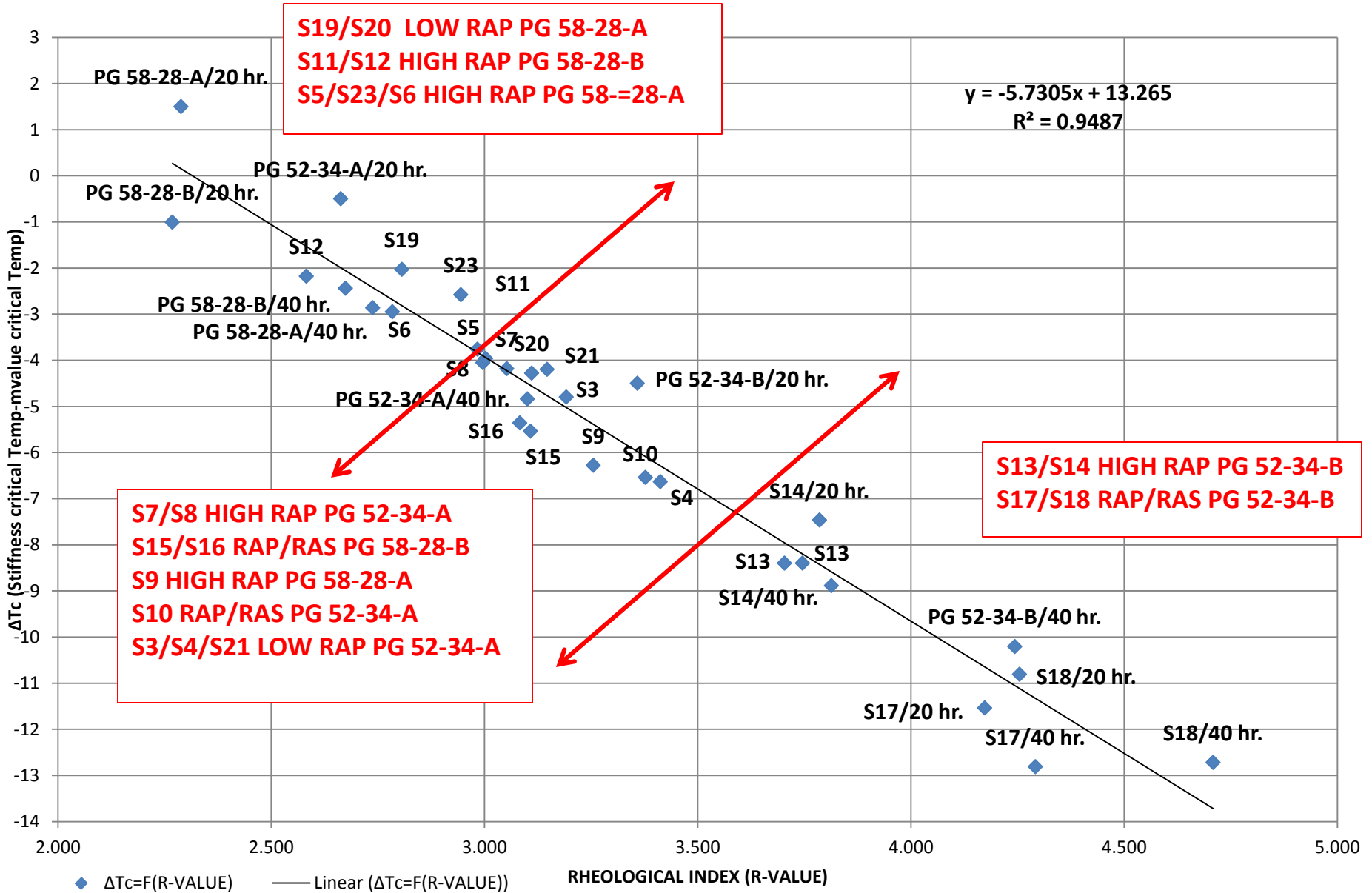
4 mm DSR $\Delta T_c = F(R\text{-VALUE})$



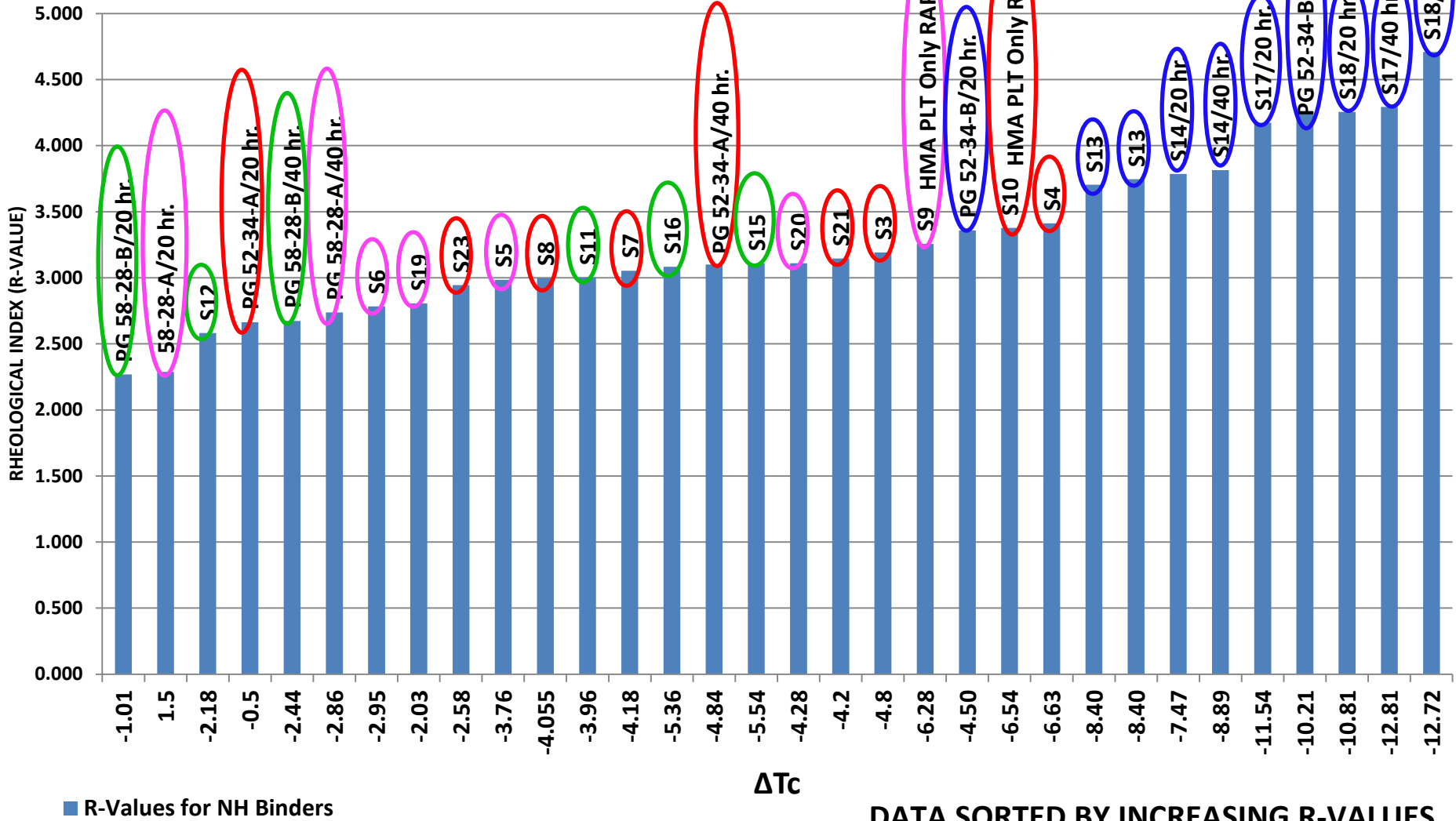
4 mm DSR $\Delta T_c = F(R\text{-VALUE})$



4 mm DSR $\Delta T_c = F(R\text{-VALUE})$



R-Values for NH Binders



DISCUSSION

- Imperative that when trying to arrive at a precise low temperature grade that both BBR test results bridge the failure criteria—this can take 3 or maybe 4 test temperatures for BBR
- I have no reason for the lack of comparability between some BBR m-value and 4 mm relaxation value for this data set except to note that some of the samples with largest deviation contained RAP & RAS.

DISCUSSION

- I believe this data once again supports the need to age mixtures and binders sufficiently enough to stress the material to simulate extended aging time in the field
 - Regardless of whether or not REOB is present
 - Impact of high RAP and RAP/RAS binder replacement can result in higher values of ΔT_c
 - Those properties can be exacerbated by REOB and possibly other materials.

VERMONT CORE TESTING

- At Fall River ETG meeting after Bill Ahearn's presentation with respect to REOB, MTE offered to test cores from projects that were considered suspect by VT DOT

DATA FROM VERMONT CORES

- FIVE CORES SUBMITTED FOR TESTING
 - All mixes produced with PG 58-28 and \approx 20% RAP
- TORSION BARS CUT FROM TOP $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH OF CORES
 - FOUR SPECIMENS TESTED AND MODULUS AVERAGE COMPUTED
 - BINDER EXTRACTED FROM TOP $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH MATERIAL
 - 4 mm DSR TESTING PERFORMED

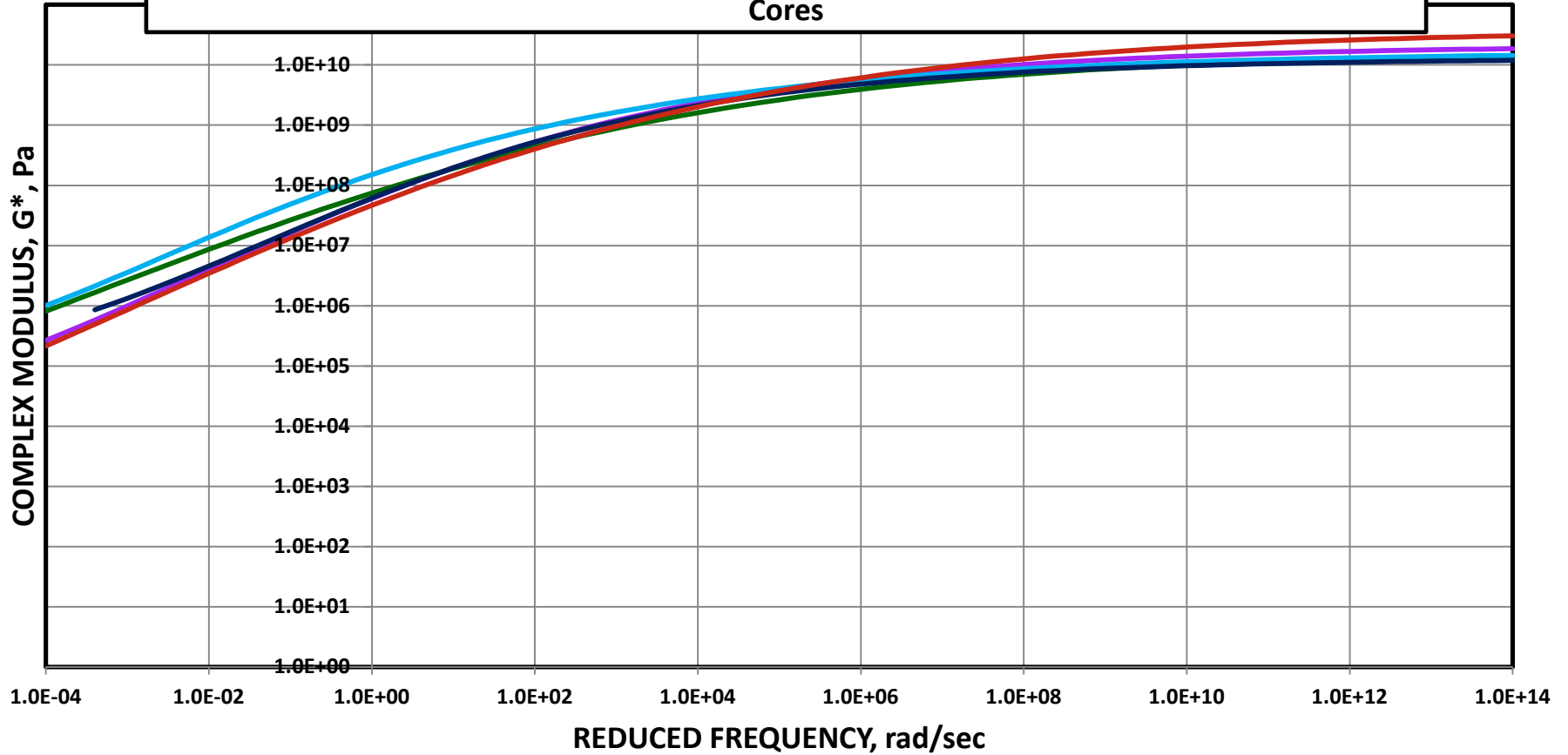
High and Low temperature summary Vermont recovered binder

MTE Lab #	Core #	Location	Year Placed	High temp grade, 2.2 kPa	Low temp S_Critical	Low temp m_critical	ΔT_c (S-m)	R-Value
07-07-15-B	1A	St. George	2011	66.0	-32.0	-33.5	1.5	1.831
07-07-15-C	2A	Essex	2013	67.6	-37.0	-34.6	-2.4	2.625
07-07-15-D	3A	Westford	2008	74.8	-28.01	-27.23	-0.8	2.159
07-07-15-E	4A	Putney	2014	66.0	-30.6	-31.5	0.9	1.883
07-07-15-F	5A	Weatherfield	2014	59.5	-36.2	-36.2	0.0	2.090

Determination of metals in binders recovered from field cores

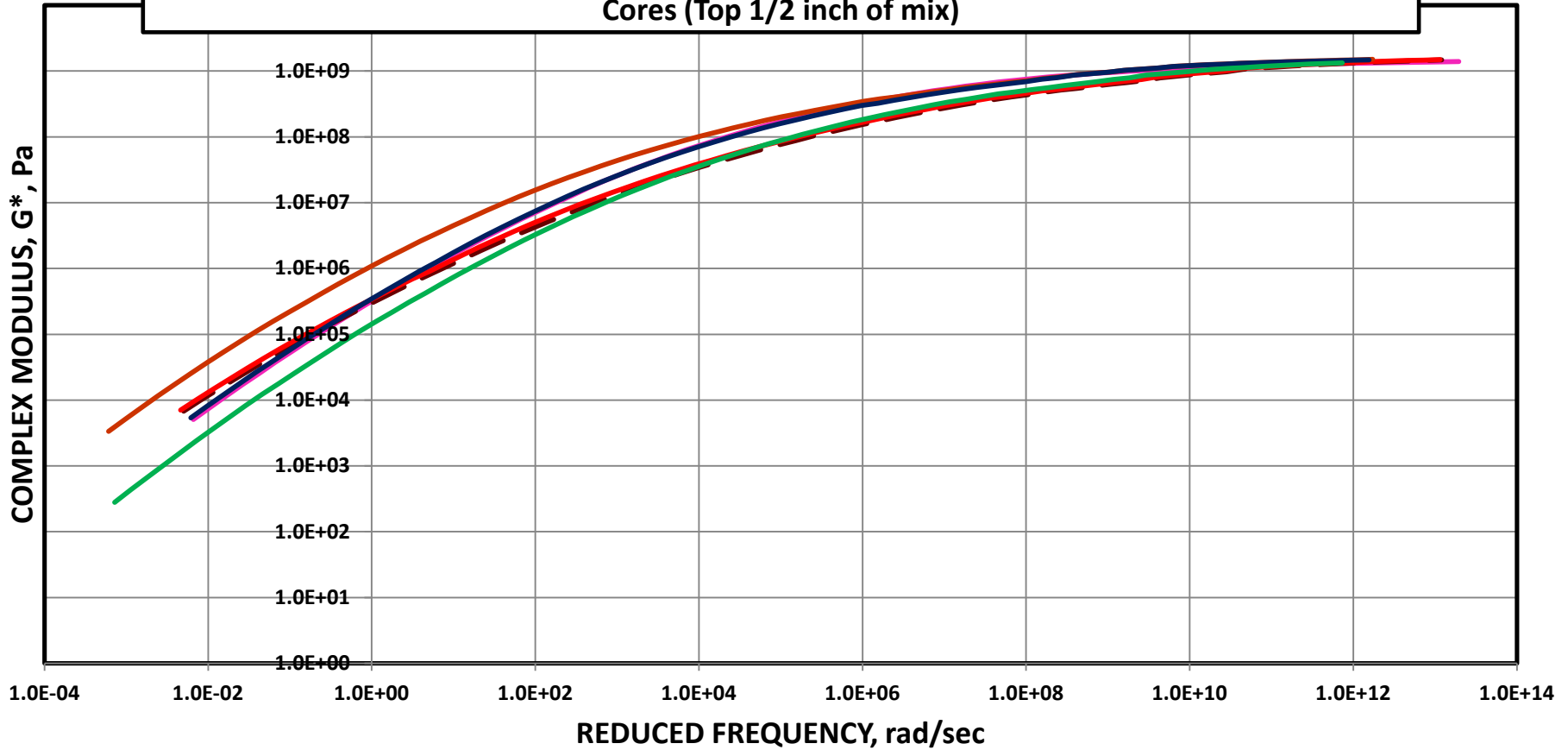
MTE Lab #	Core #	Location	Year Placed	Zinc	Calcium	copper
07-07-15-B	1A	St. George	2011	14	4551	0
07-07-15-C	2A	Essex	2013	21	555	0
07-07-15-D	3A	Westford	2008	30	1259	0
07-07-15-E	4A	Putney	2014	50	184	2
07-07-15-F	5A	Weatherfield	2014	203	380	9

COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ +25°C of Average G* mastercurve Data for Vermont Field Cores



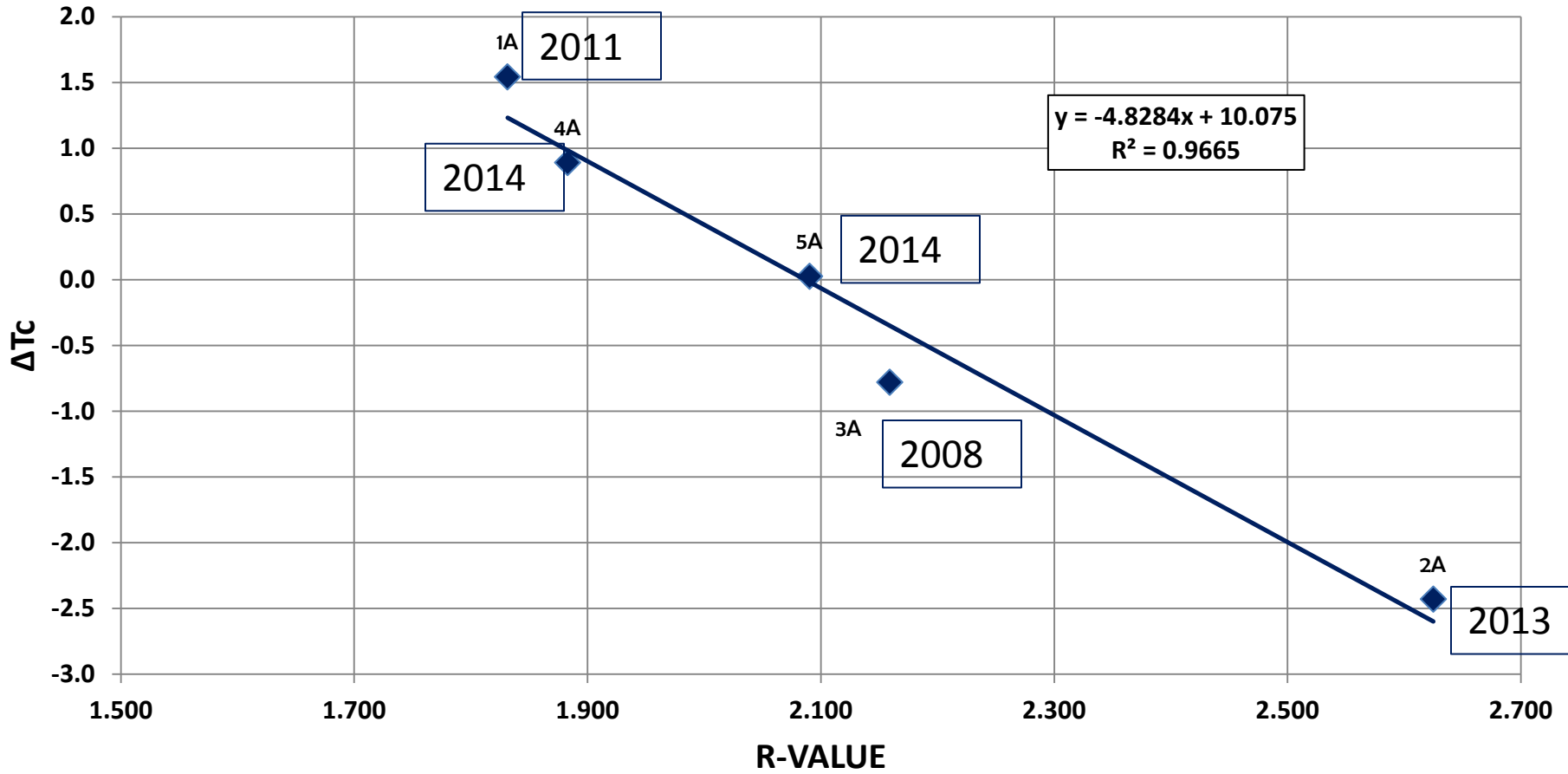
- Average torsion bar modulus for Vermont Core 1A
- Average torsion bar modulus for Vermont Core 2A
- Average torsion bar modulus for Vermont Core 3A
- Average torsion bar modulus for Vermont Core 4A
- Average torsion bar modulus for Vermont Core 5A

COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ +25°C of G* mastercurves for Binder Recovered from Five Cores (Top 1/2 inch of mix)



- G* @+25°C 1548, 07-07-15-B, Core 1A, Top 0.5 in, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-1
- G* @+25°C 1548, 07-07-15-C, Core 2A, Top 0.5 in, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-2
- G* @+25°C 1548, 07-07-15-C, Core 2A, Top 0.5 in, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-1
- G* @+25°C 1548, 07-07-15-D, Core 3A, Top 0.5 in, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-2 (1)
- G* @+25°C 1548, 07-07-15-E, Core 4A, Top 0.5 in, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-2
- G* @+25°C 1548, 07-07-15-F, Core 5A, Top 0.5 in, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-2

$\Delta T_c (S-m)=F(R\text{-value})$



◆ $\Delta T_c (S-m)=F(R\text{-value})$ — Linear ($\Delta T_c (S-m)=F(R\text{-value})$)

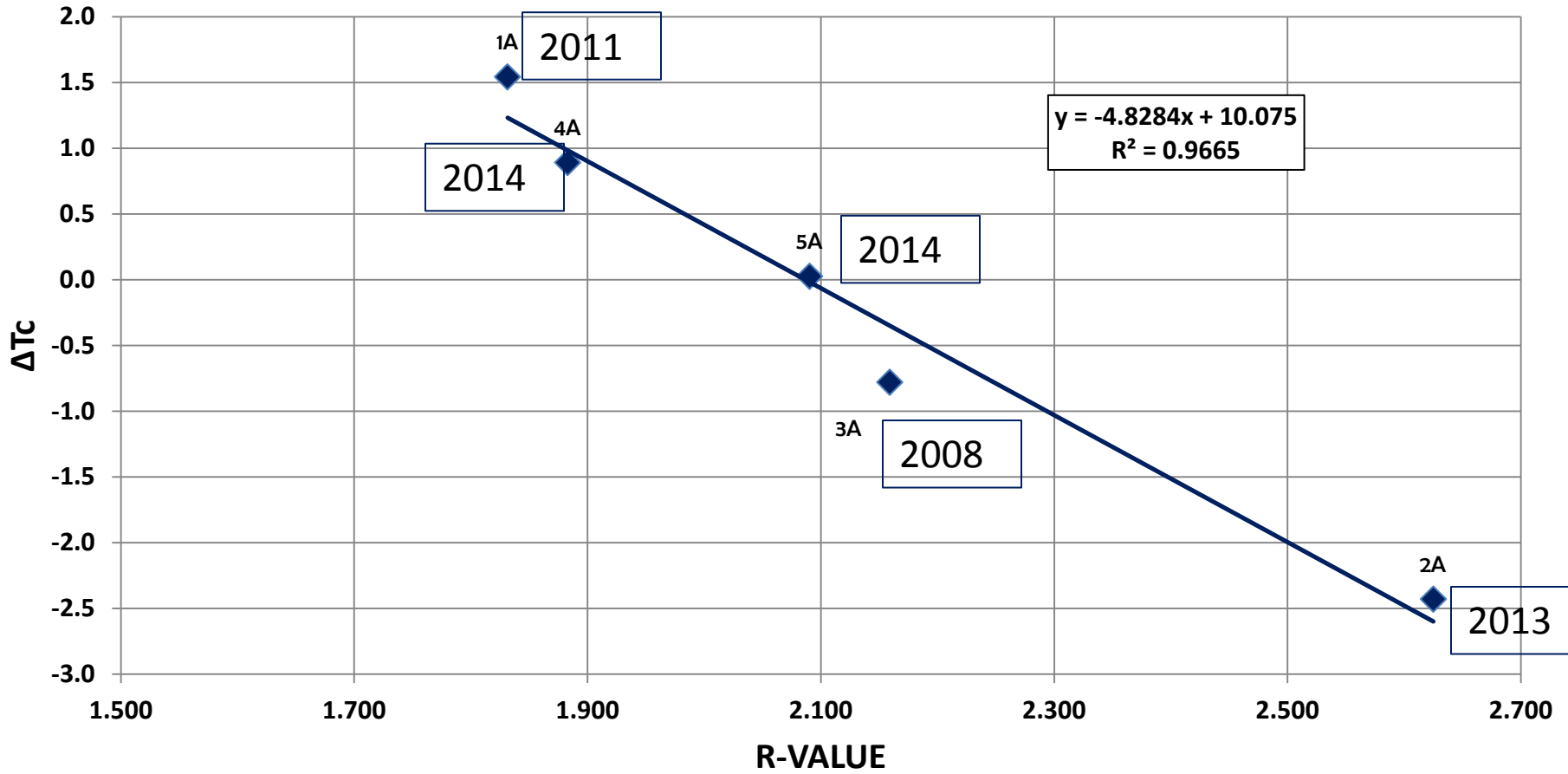
DISCUSSION

1. St. George project (core 1A) was stated as showing distress, but ΔT_c of +1.5 after 4 years and low zinc indicate that REOB is not the issue
2. Oldest project, Westford (Core 3A), after 5 years has a ΔT_c of -0.2°C and the highest high temp grade.
3. Core 2A, Essex, is 2 years old and the ΔT_c value is -2.1°C could be typical behavior for the particular binder used on the project or for the condition of the RAP binder used on the project, however the low temperature values ($S=-37^\circ\text{C}$, $m=-34.6^\circ\text{C}$) is such that it does not suggest an excessively stiff RAP binder in the mix

DISCUSSION

4. Core 4A is only 1 year old, zinc level is low, low temperature grade is -30.6°C . Binder from core 4A is second stiffest of the five. Interpretation is that the level and stiffness of RAP is the cause
5. Core 5A is 1 year old, level of zinc would indicate $\sim 5\%$ REOB. ΔT_c at 1 year is 0.0°C . Both S-critical and m-critical grades are -36.2°C & high grade is 59.2°C
6. One year is too short to find “smoking gun” evidence of REOB and/or impact of RAP content
7. Projects should be followed for several years

$\Delta T_c (S-m)=F(R\text{-value})$



◆ $\Delta T_c (S-m)=F(R\text{-value})$ — Linear ($\Delta T_c (S-m)=F(R\text{-value})$)

