

REOB update from FHWA_{TFHRC}

***Binder Expert Task Group
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 15th, 2015***

Pavement Materials Team, TFHRC





Last ETG Presented...

- **X-ray Fluorescence**
- **Case study of real field aging to justify 2XPAV**
- **Binder**
 - **Blending and softening efficiency**
 - **m&S $\Delta T_{\text{CRITICAL}}$**
 - **Extended BBR**
 - **Linear Amplitude Sweep**
 - **Double Edge Notch Tension**
 - **ABCD**
- **Short-term and long-term oven aged mixtures**
 - **Hamburg & TSR**
 - **E***
 - **AMPT Cyclic Fatigue**
 - **TSRST**

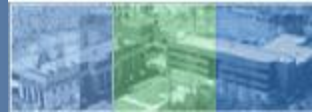




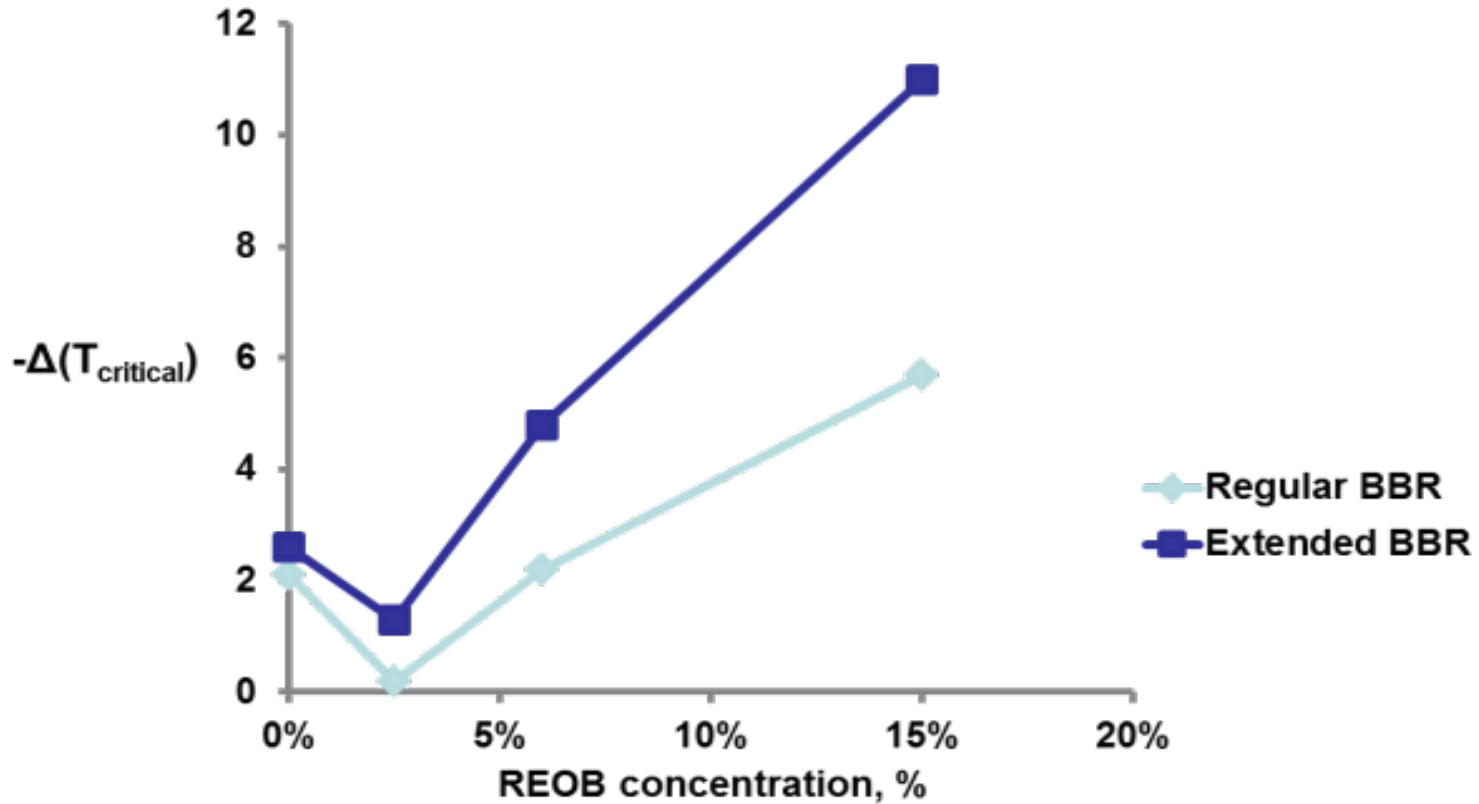
	Base		+REOB Source 3	
	PAV	2X PAV	PAV	2X PAV
PG 58-28	-2.0°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG60-30	-1.1°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PGxx-29	-5.7°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG58-33	-10°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PGxx-26
	<i>0% PG100-0 + 0% REOB</i>		<i>20% PG100-0 + 15% REOB</i>	
			-5.1°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG51-40	-10°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PGxx-34
			<i>0% PG100-0 + 15% REOB</i>	
		-0.8°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG69-24	2X PAV Not tested	
		<i>20% PG100-0 + 0% REOB</i>		
		-0.2°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG59-33	-2.8°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PGxx-29	
		<i>0% PG100-0 + 2.5% REOB</i>		
PG64-22	+0.8°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG67-27	-1.9°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PGxx-23	-2.2°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PG61-28	-2.9°C $\Delta T_{critical}$ PGxx-23
<i>0% PG100-0 + 0% REOB</i>		<i>0% PG100-0 + 6% REOB</i>		

xx – indicates the high temperature grade of the 2X PAV material was not tested



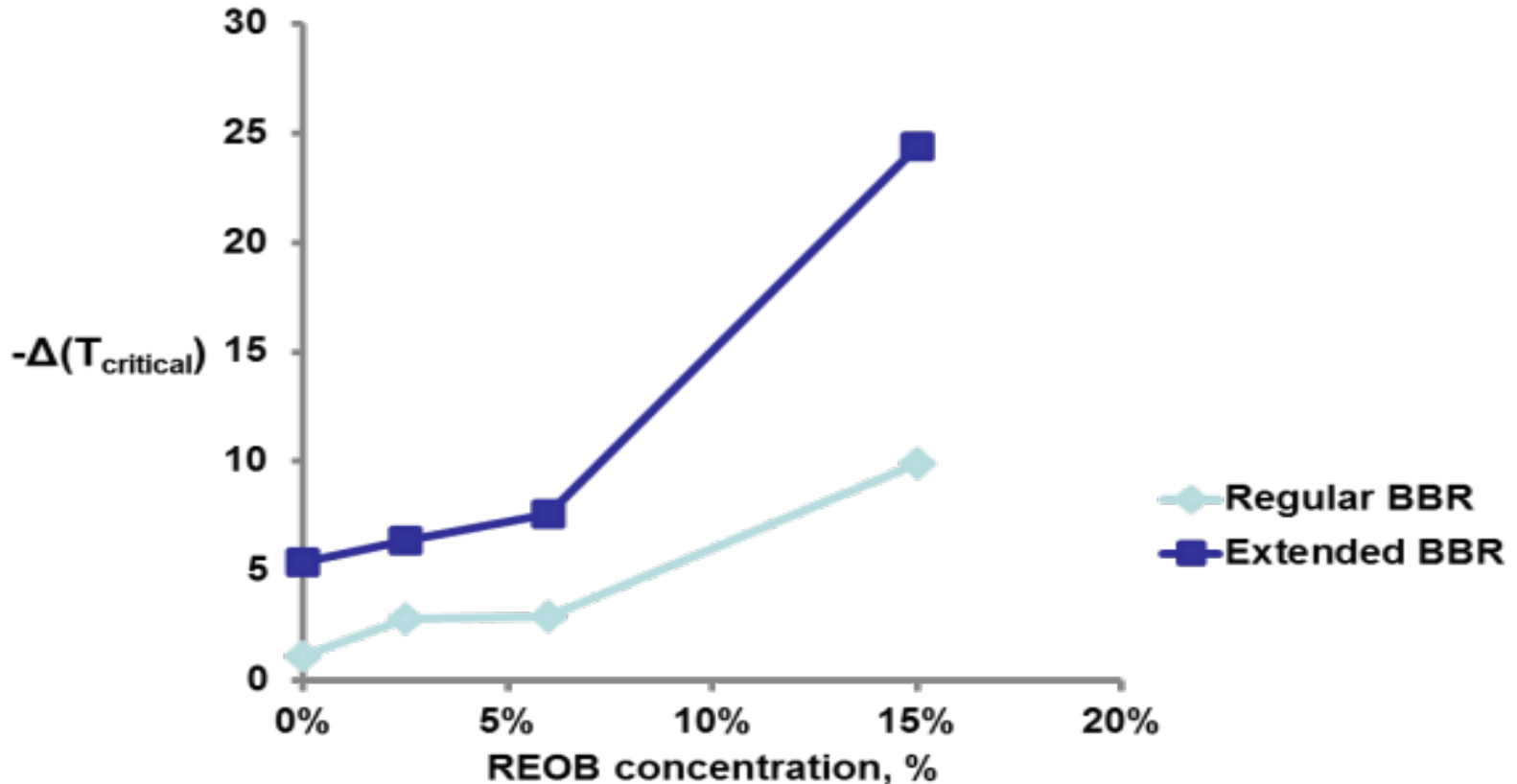


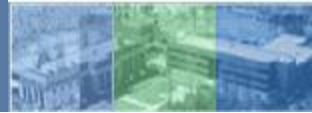
BBR $\Delta T_{critical}$ Spread: $PG_{(S)tiffness} - PG_{(m)-creep}$, 1XPAV





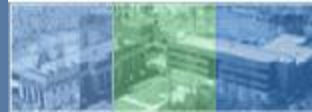
BBR $\Delta T_{critical}$ Spread: $PG_{(S)tiffness} - PG_{(m)-creep}, 2X PAV$





Findings (1 of 5)

1. You can readily detect REOB presence
2. You can tell that it is there; but you *cannot* tell *exactly* how much is there.
 - [Round Robin XRF results may shed more light on this.](#)
3. Effect of REOB depends on base binder (like PPA)
4. Variation between REOB suppliers & their samples
 - Same concentration can produce different PG grades



Findings (2 of 5)

5. **2 X PAV is a reasonable approximation of 5 years - *where anecdotal concerns lie (ALF Data)***
6. **REOB softens and reduces tensile strength**
 - Binder notched tension (DENT)
 - Decreases mix wet and dry IDT strength
 - Also seen in TSRST
7. **In 2 of 3 cases, REOB improved binder intermediate temperature parameters for fatigue / strain tolerance**
 - 6% and 2.5% REOB blends
 - CTOD and LAST



Findings (3 of 5)

- 8. Rheological “disruption” occurred w/ highest %REOB**
 - Differences in Low Temperature m&S
 - Did Not occur in blend with PG100-0 by itself
 - Did occur in blends with high-REOB + PG100-0

 - Made worse by extended aging
 - Alludes to performance deterioration

 - Corroborated by DENT CTOD & LAST & Stripping

 - Forces the issue of compatibility (extenders, rejuvenators, RAP / RAS, WMA...)



Findings (4 of 5)

9. REOB effects on Moisture Sensitivity

- **TSR ratio, strength and Hamburg performance decreases with increasing REOB when no anti-strip is added**
- **REOB did not interfere with liquid anti-strip which improved TSR and Hamburg performance**
- **Liquid anti-strip (0.4%) alters IDT strength and Hamburg deterioration more than REOB (2.5%-15%)**



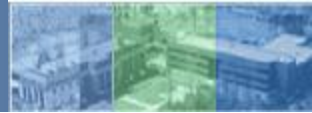
Findings (5 of 5)

10. Conclusions

- **Low concentrations of REOB did not appear to adversely affect binder and mixture properties**
- **High concentration of REOB consistent with loss of strength in different binder and mix test methods**

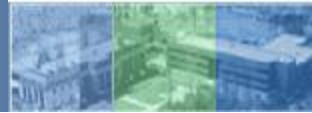
11. Recommendations

- **Further examination of m & S as “flag” is warranted.**
- **Minimum value for S should be reexamined**



New Updates





New Updates

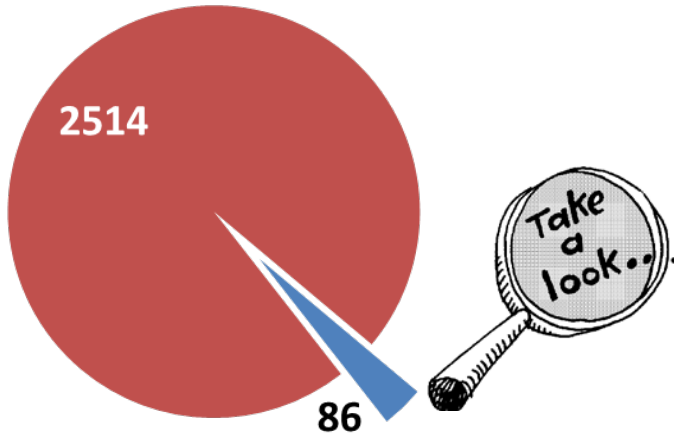
- **Focus on m & S**
- **Standard test methodology**
- **What is the ability of ΔT_c to discriminate binders with different levels of REOB?**
- **Conduct rheological tests on XRF samples sent in by the State DOTs**





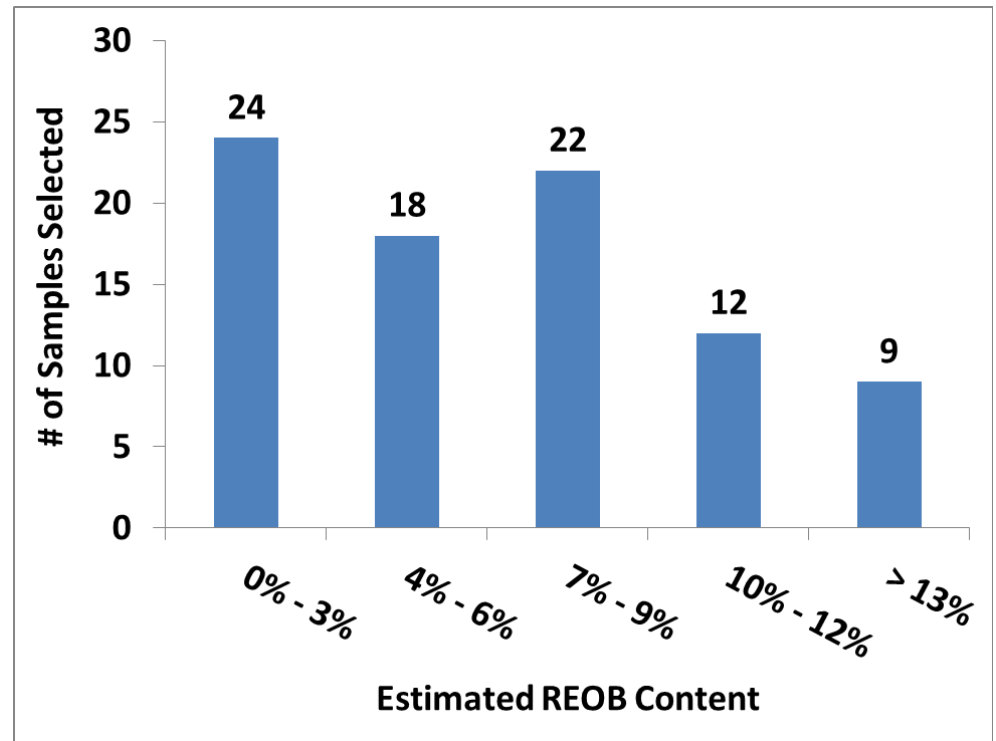
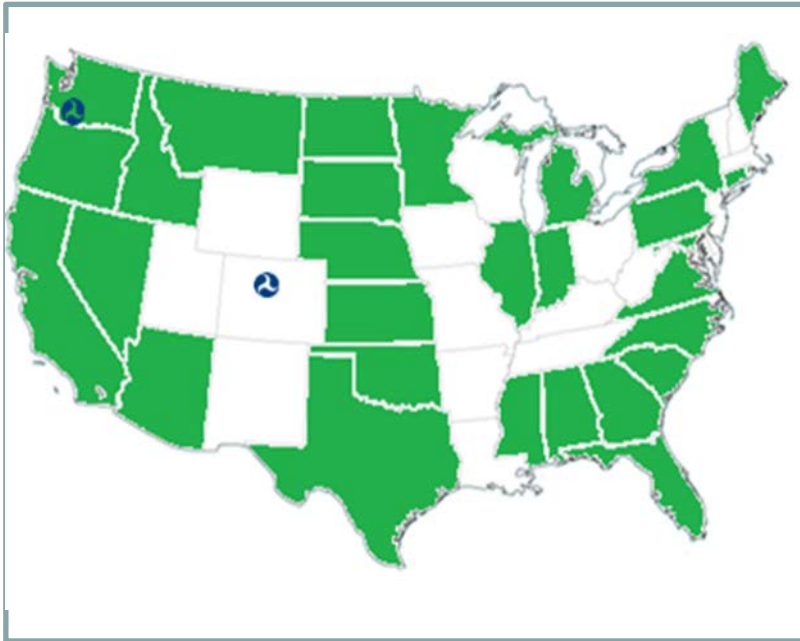
FHWA has tested 2,600 samples in
XRF

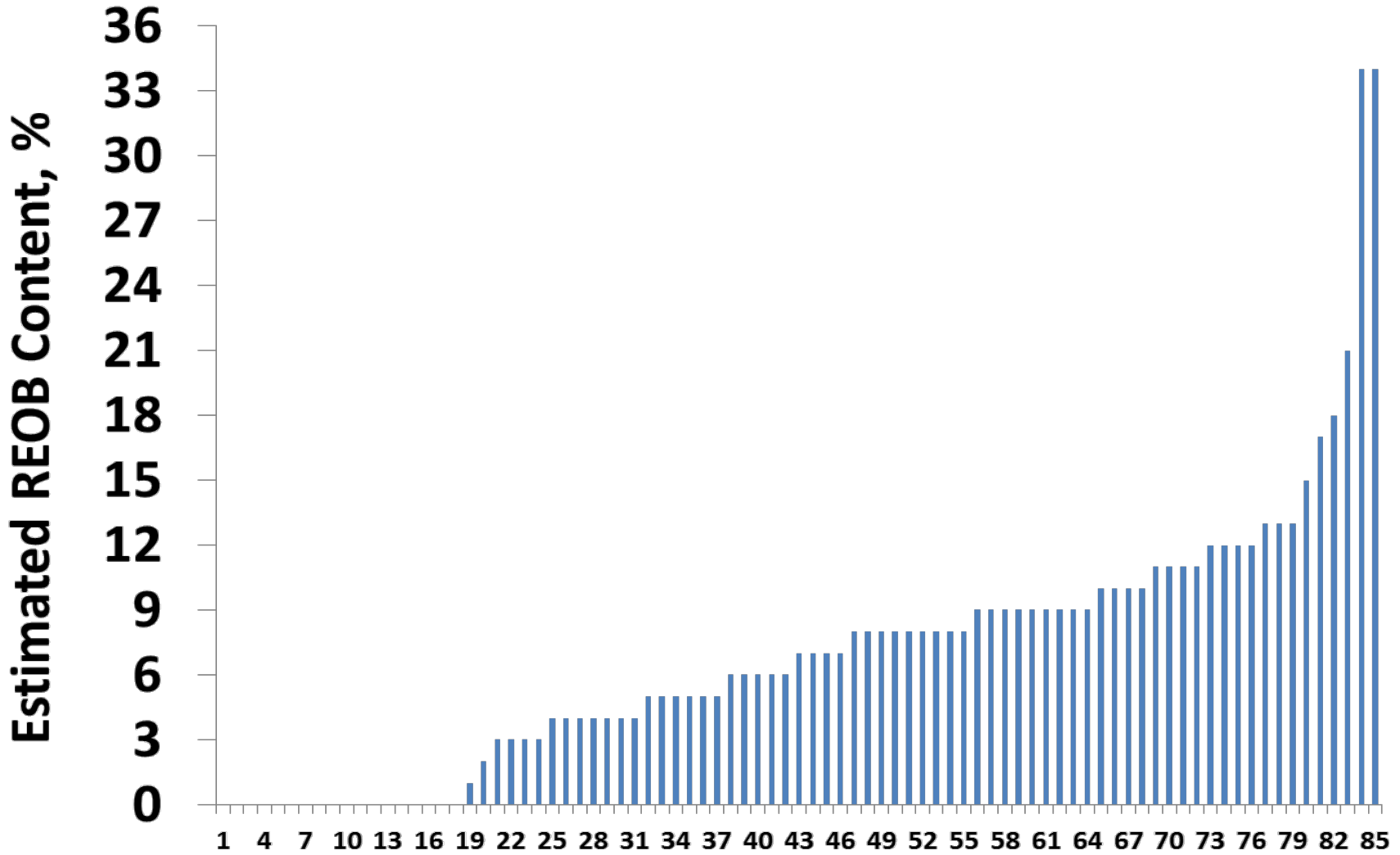
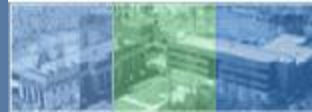




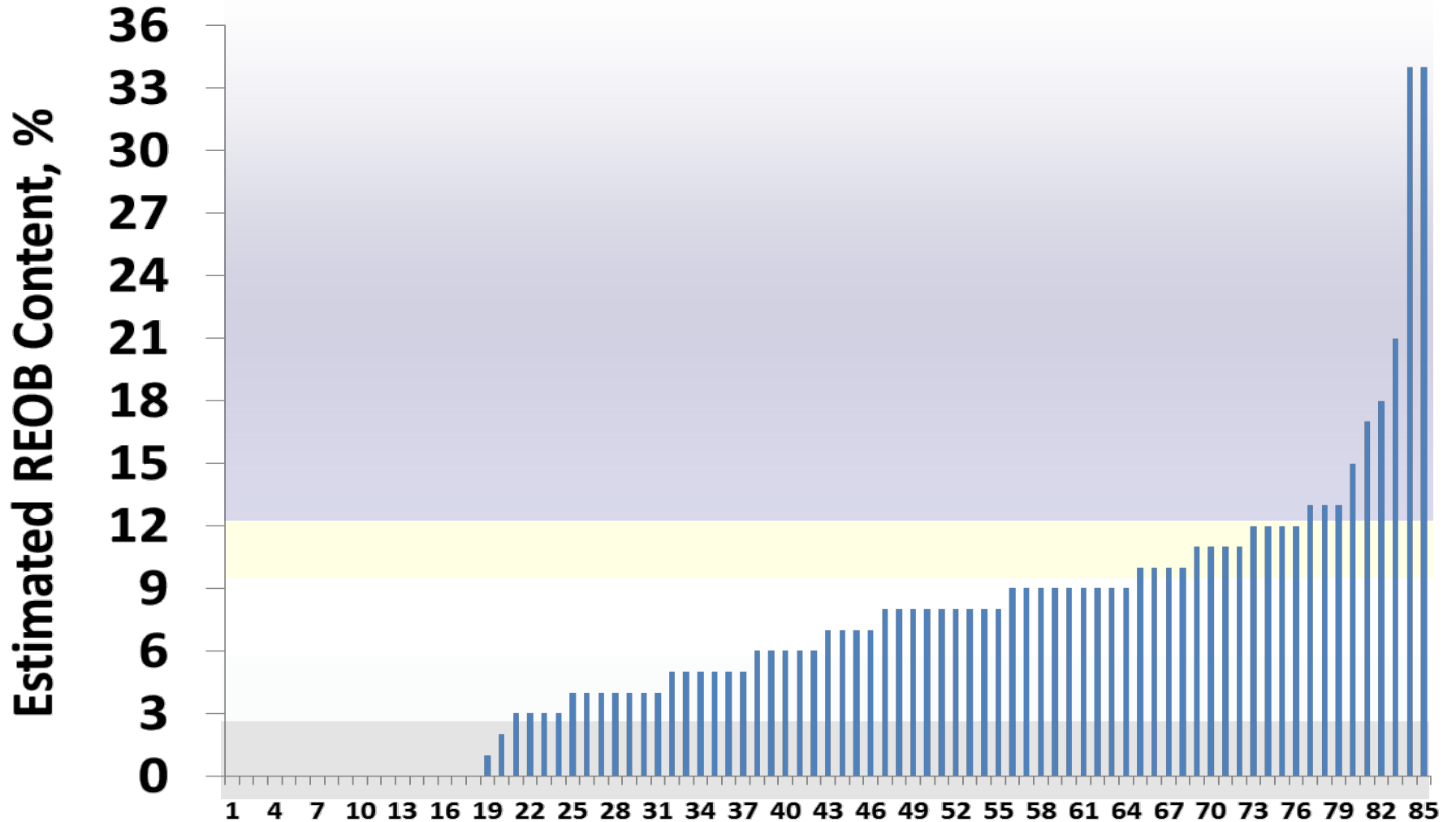
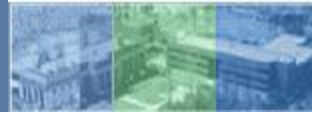
FHWA has tested 2,600 XRF samples

Select ~3% of the data set for further study...





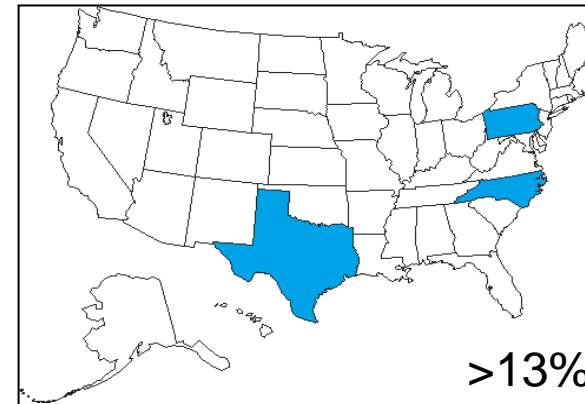
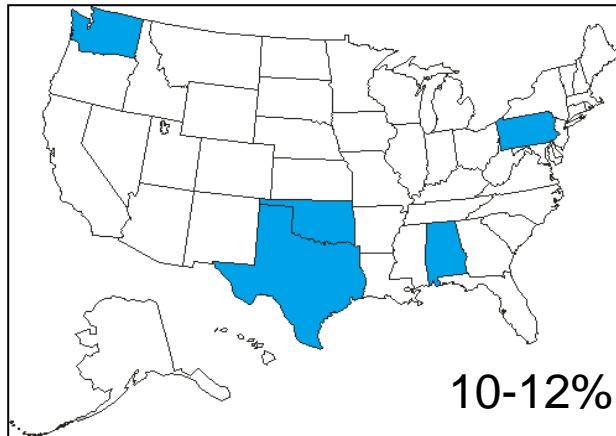
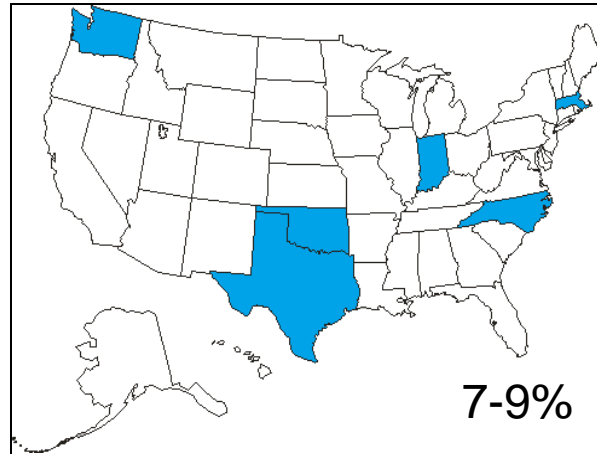
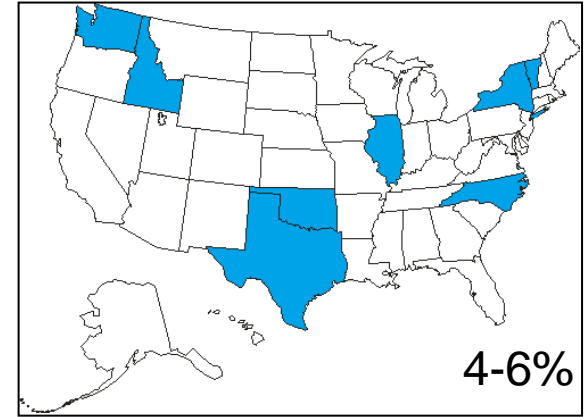
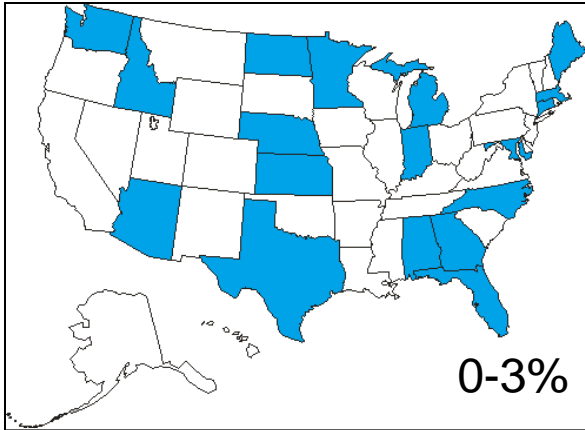
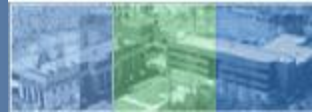
Individual Binders Selected for Testing

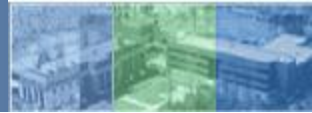


Individual Binders Selected for Testing



TURNER-FAIRBANK HIGHWAY RESEARCH CENTER





of Binders and their Grades

Selected Data Set

	52	58	64	70	76
-16			1		
-22		2	19	2	2
-28		8	15	4	4
-34	2	2	2	1	

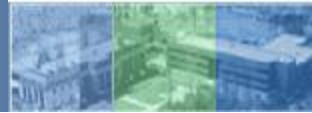
AC 0.6	AC 3	AC 5	AC 10	AC 15	AC 20
3	1	2	2	2	1



of Binders and their Grades 0-3%

	52	58	64	70	76
-16			1		
-22		1	8	1	2
-28		1	2		
-34	1	1	1	1	

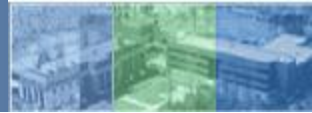
AC 0.6	AC 3	AC 5	AC 10	AC 15	AC 20



of Binders and their Grades 4-6%

	52	58	64	70	76
-16					
-22			4	1	
-28			3	1	2
-34	1	1	1		

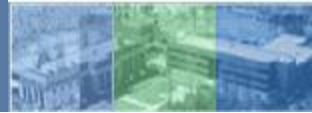
AC 0.6	AC 3	AC 5	AC 10	AC 15	AC 20



of Binders and their Grades 7-9%

	52	58	64	70	76
-16					
-22		1	3		
-28		3	7	2	2
-34					

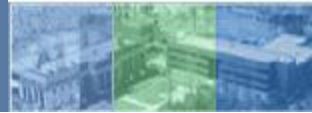
AC 0.6	AC 3	AC 5	AC 10	AC 15	AC 20
			2	1	1



of Binders and their Grades 10-12%

	52	58	64	70	76
-16					
-22			4		
-28		1	3	3	
-34					

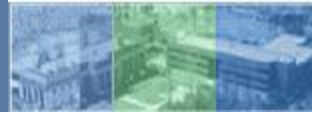
AC 0.6	AC 3	AC 5	AC 10	AC 15	AC 20
				1	



of Binders and their Grades > 13%

	52	58	64	70	76
-16					
-22					
-28		3			
-34					

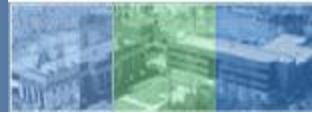
AC 0.6	AC 3	AC 5	AC 10	AC 15	AC 20
3	1	2			



Work Plan

- **Verify Effect of Additives on High, Intermediate and Low PG Grades**
- **BBR m & S continuous grade**
 - Standard 20 hr. PAV
 - *2x PAV if sufficient binder quantity was provided*
- **Mix Testing??? Insufficient binder quantities ☹️**
- **Separate evaluations for binders which contain:**
 - Ground Tire Rubber
 - Hydrolene
 - Used motor oil (unrefined)
 - Vegetable oil
 - etc.





Questions?

Suggestions?

