

# **A Discussion of Peltier Cooling Compared to Chilled Air Cooling and 4 mm DSR Results (and related issues)**

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Binder ETG, May 3, 2017  
Ames, IA**

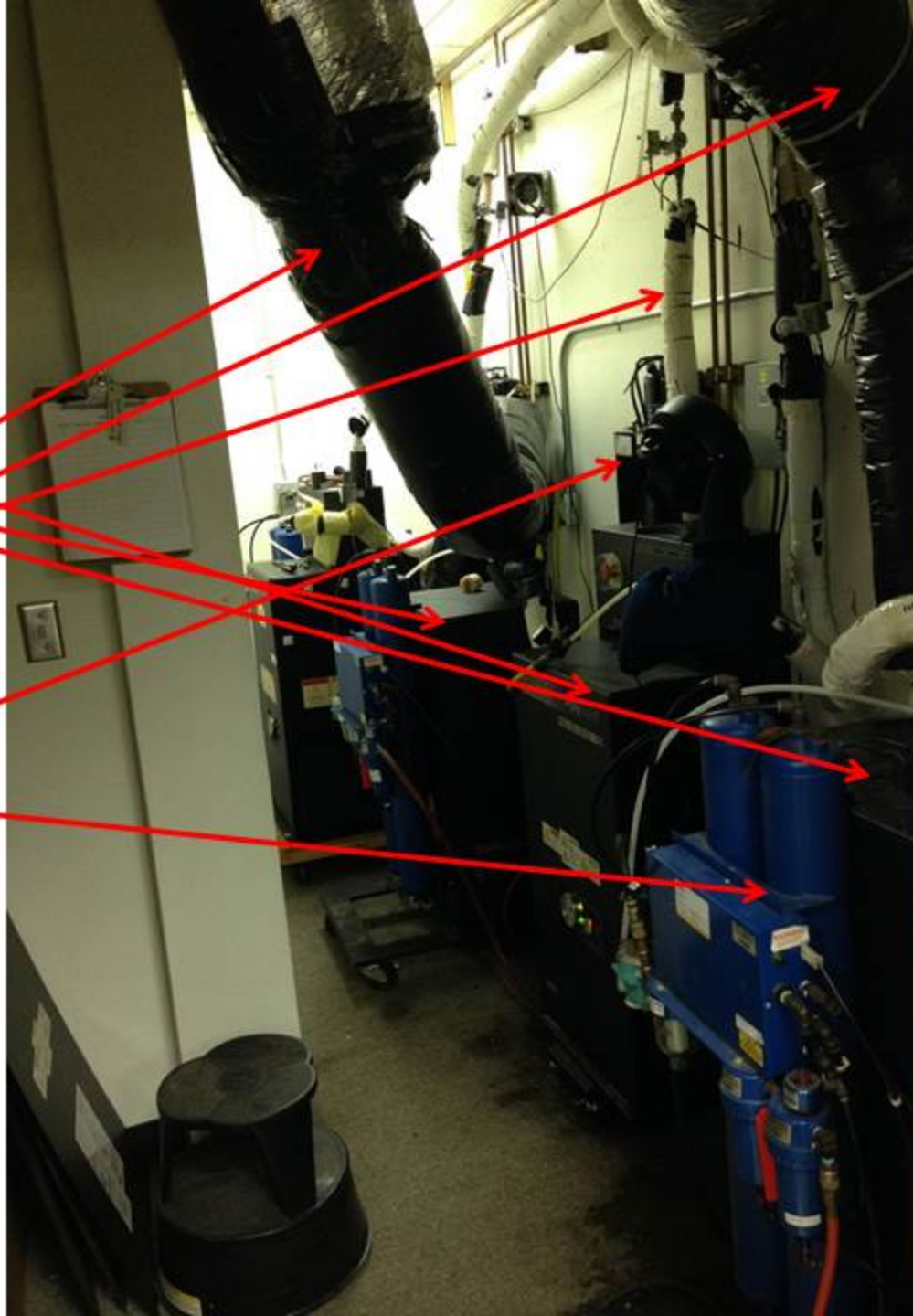
# STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

- In the course of working with a laboratory trying to implement the 4 mm DSR comparative testing between MTE and that lab was performed
- The laboratory was using a DSR with a Peltier temperature control system
- MTE DSR uses a chilled air system
- Significant variation in results when testing the same binder samples
- Investigation into factors causing the variation

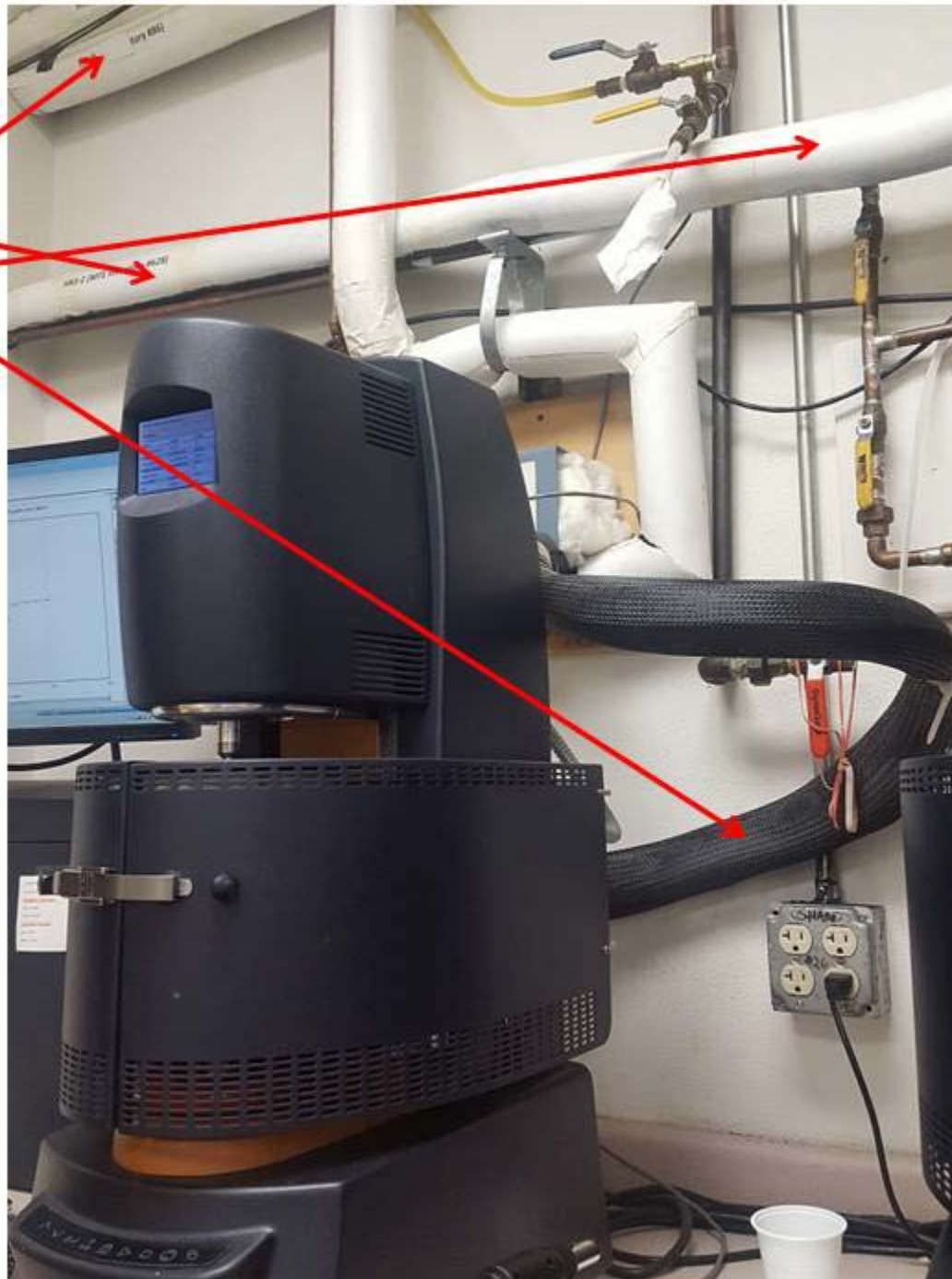
Forced Air  
Chillers, will cool  
to -70 C.

Air lines  
insulated,

Final Desiccant  
dryers on all  
chillers to make  
sure the air  
feeding the DSR  
is dry



Insulated chilled air lines to cool the DSP test chamber



Chilled air flows out of small holes in these rings

Heat from coils counter the cold air and the electronics balance the chilled air and heated air to control the specimen temperature

Proper calibration essential



**RHEA G(t) @-12°C 1649, 01-20-17-D, 64-22 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4**

Critical temps based on 4 mm DSR test

TEMP	G(t)	m, creep	Log(G(t))	-24	231.47	-0.1971
<b>-24</b>	<b>231.47</b>		2.36450			
			3	-18	130.96	-0.2397
			2.11714			
-18	130.96	-0.2397	8	-12	58.73	-0.2922
-12	58.73	-0.2922				
-6						

**Critical values**  
**143 -0.275**  
 2.15533  
 6

slope	intercept	critical temps			$\Delta T_c$
0.041					
2258		18.926	G(t)		
36	1.375083	3	critical	<b>-28.926</b>	<b>-28.93</b>
					<b>-4.96</b>
0.008					
7553		13.968	m		
33	-0.3973	6	critical	<b>-23.969</b>	<b>-23.97</b>

Std Dev		$\Delta T_c$ Std dev
	0.1241	0.2308
$T_{m-Critical}$	0.1067	

**RHEA G(t) @-24°C 1649, 01-20-17-D, 64-22 PAV, 4mm, HR3-2**

Critical temps based on 4 mm DSR test

TEMP	G(t)	m, creep	Log(G(t))	-24	235.46	-0.1982
<b>-24</b>	<b>235.46</b>		2.37192			
			3	-18	133.16	-0.2402
			2.12435			
-18	133.16	-0.2402	81	-12	58.93	-0.2940
-12	58.93	-0.2940				
-6						

**Critical values**  
**143 -0.275**  
 2.15533  
 6

slope	intercept	critical temps			$\Delta T_c$
0.0412					
60824	1.381663	18.750	G(t)		
		8	critical	<b>-28.751</b>	<b>-28.75</b>
					<b>-4.63</b>
0.0089					
671	-0.40161	14.119	m		
		5	critical	<b>-24.119</b>	<b>-24.12</b>

COV		$\Delta T_c$ COV
$T_{S-Critical}$	0.4%	4.8%
$T_{m-Critical}$	0.4%	
Average		$\Delta T_c$ Avg
$T_{S-Critical}$	-28.84	-4.79
$T_{m-Critical}$	-24.04	

**Data at RHEA G(t) @-18°C Peltier cooling 64-22 PAV - C  
0\_02 #1**

Critical temps based on 4 mm DSR test

TEMP	G(t)	m, creep	Log(G(t))	-30	271.14	-0.1858
-30	271.14			-24	171.67	-0.2205
<b>-24</b>	<b>171.67</b>		2.234703	-18	93.07	-0.2588
-18	93.07	-0.2588	1.9688055	-12	46.16	-0.3043
-12	46.16	-0.3043		-6		

**Critical values**                      **143**                      **-0.275**                      2.155336

slope	intercept	critical temps				$\Delta T_c$
-0.044316249	1.171113	-22.2091	<b>T<sub>S</sub>-Critical</b>	<b>-32.209</b>	<b>-32.21</b>	<b>-6.34</b>
-0.00758635	-0.39538	-15.8673	<b>T<sub>m</sub>-Critical</b>	<b>-25.867</b>	<b>-25.87</b>	

# SUMMARY PG 64-22 PAV

COOLING TYPE	$\Delta T_{S\text{-critical}}$	$\Delta T_{m\text{-critical}}$	$\Delta T_c$
PELTIER	-32.21	-25.87	-6.34
CHILLED AIR	-28.84	-24.04	-4.79

$\Delta(\Delta T_{S\text{-critical}})$	$\Delta(\Delta T_{m\text{-critical}})$	$\Delta(\Delta T_c)$
-3.37	-1.83	-1.55

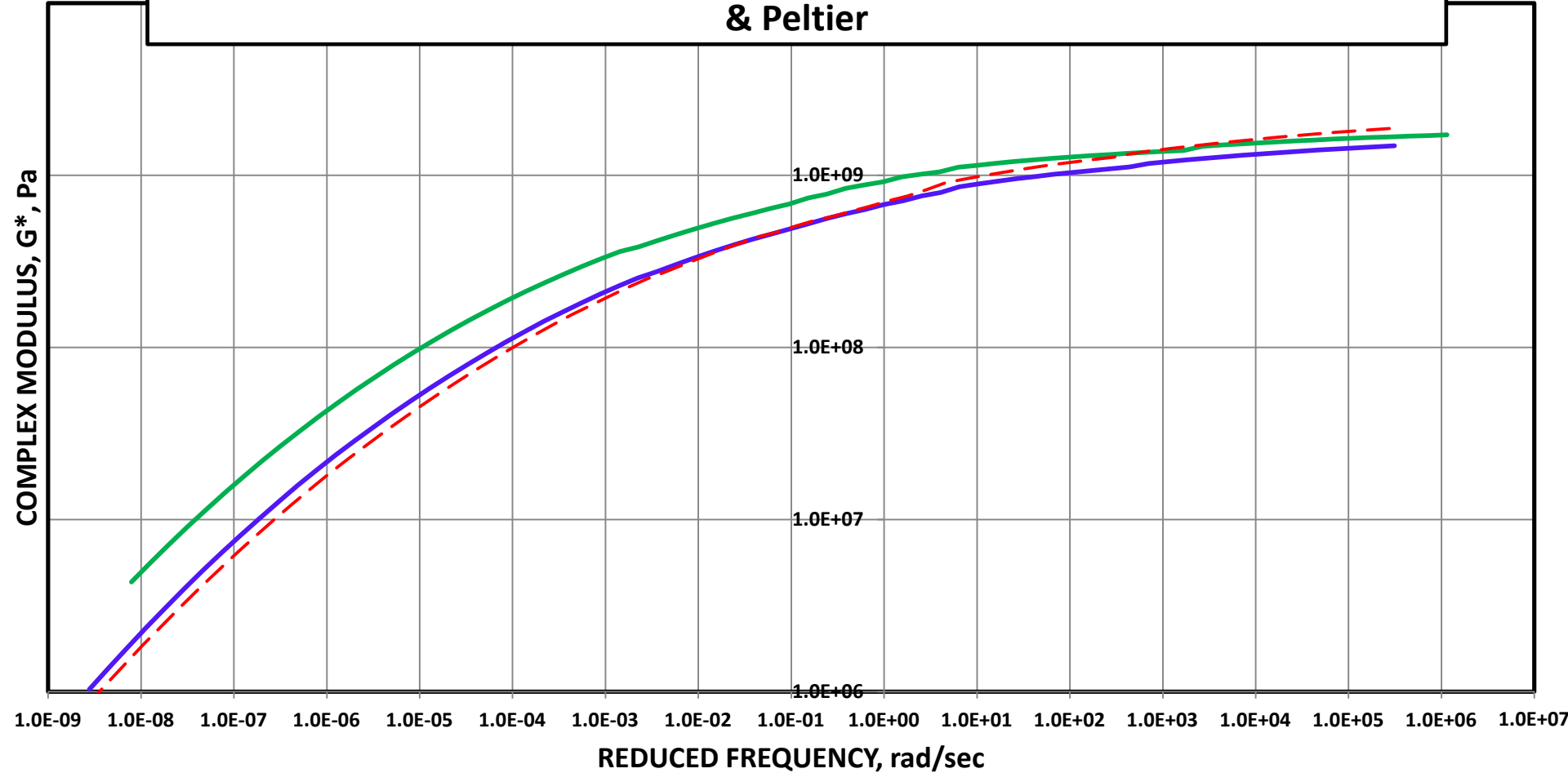


# PG 58-28 PAV Residue

Test Device	$T_{S-critical}$	$T_{m-critical}$	$\Delta T_c$	$\Delta(\Delta T_c)$	Limiting Grade	Relative to BBR Results		Peltier relative to Air Results	
						$\Delta T_{S-critical}$	$\Delta T_{m-critical}$	$\Delta T_{S-critical}$	$\Delta T_{m-critical}$
<b>BBR</b>	<b>-29.91</b>	<b>-31.02</b>	<b>1.11</b>		<b>-29.9</b>				
4 mm DSR using chilled air system	-29.90	-29.59	-0.32	1.43	-29.6	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-1.43</b>		
4 mm Peltier circulator at -15	-34.16	-33.16	-1.00	2.11	-33.2	<b>-4.25</b>	<b>-2.14</b>	<b>-4.26</b>	<b>-3.57</b>
4 mm Peltier circulator at -18	-33.16	-33.25	0.09	1.02	-33.2	<b>-3.25</b>	<b>-2.23</b>	<b>-3.26</b>	<b>-3.66</b>

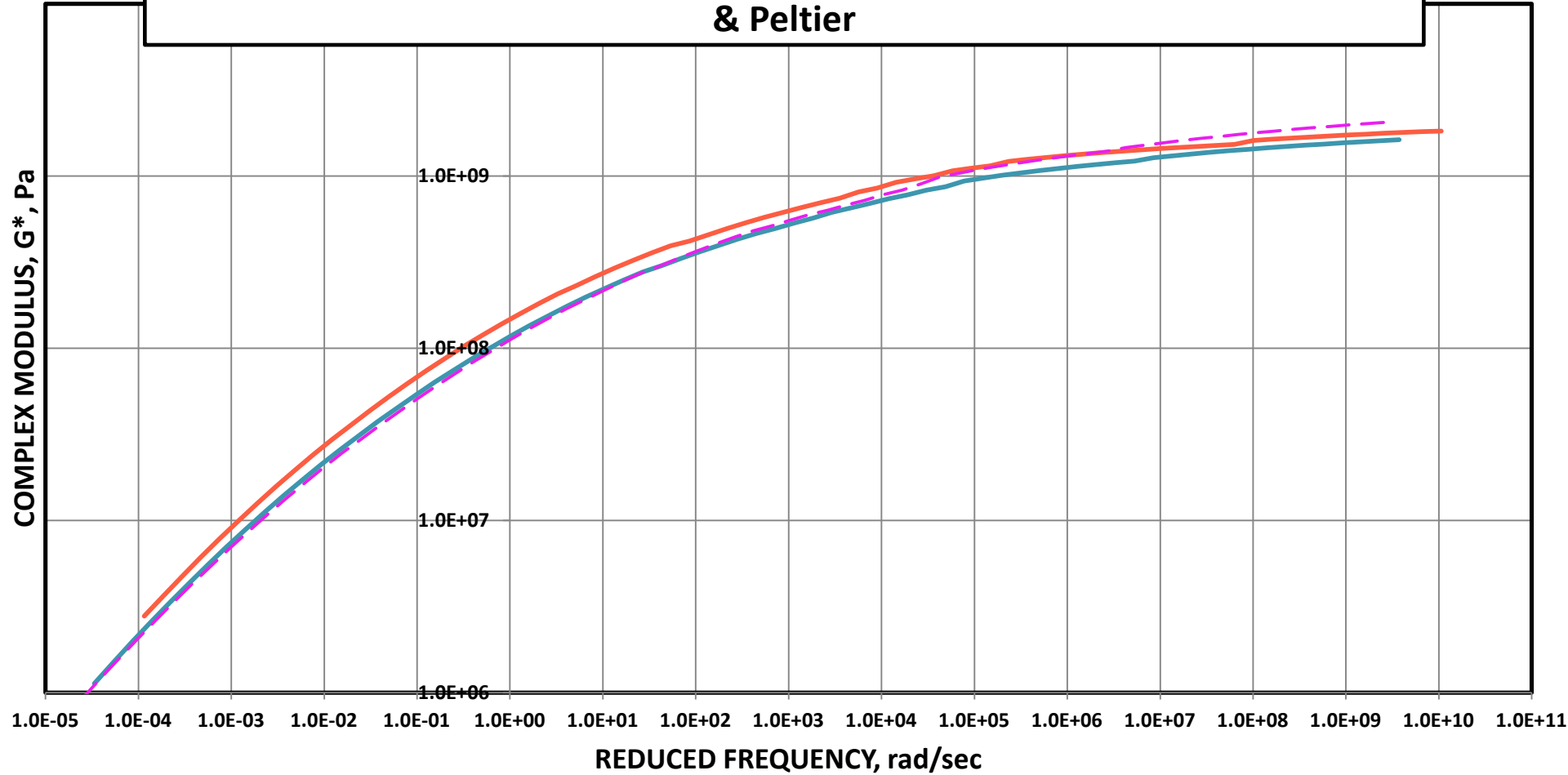
DSR Unit	$T_{S-Critical}$	$T_{m-Critical}$	$\Delta T_c$
HR3-3	-29.92	-29.75	-0.16
HR3-2	-29.89	-29.42	-0.47
Average	-29.90	-29.59	-0.32

# COMPLEX MODULUS: PG 64-28 Comparison @ -30°C reference Temp Chilled Air & Peltier



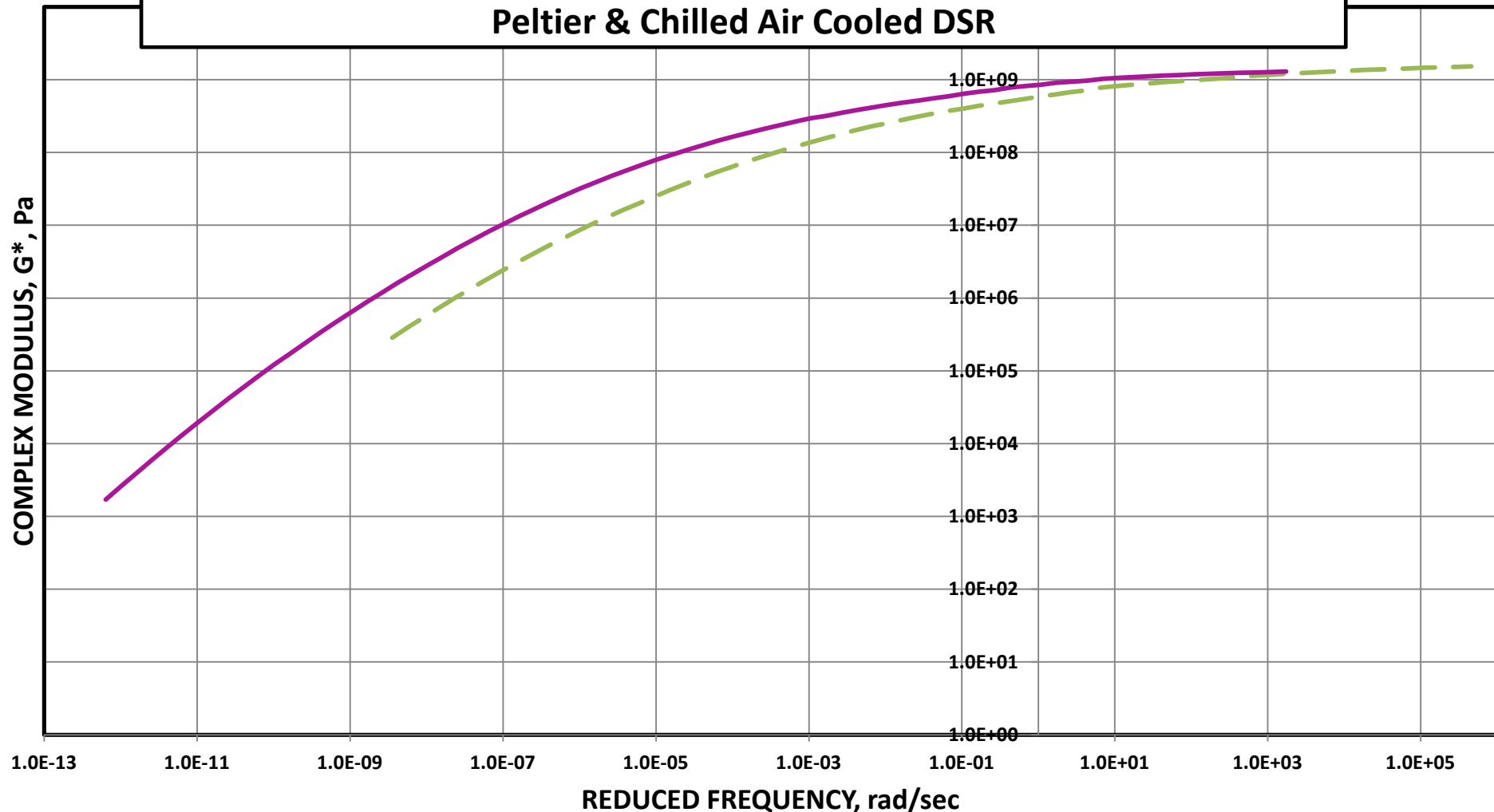
- Chilled Air  $G(t)$  @-30°C 1649, 01-20-17-E, 64-28 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4 -36 to -6
- Peltier  $G(t)$  @-30°C NH 64-28 PAV 1 - reduced NF, compliance 0.2
- - Peltier Cooled  $G(t)$  @-30°C HN 64-28 PAV - compliance 0.3

# COMPLEX MODULUS: PG 64-28 Comparison @ -6°C reference Temp Chilled Air & Peltier



- Chilled Air  $G(t)$  @ -6°C 1649, 01-20-17-E, 64-28 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4
- Peltier  $G(t)$  @ -6°C NH 64-28 PAV 1 - reduced NF, compliance 0.2
- - Peltier  $G(t)$  @ -6°C HN 64-28 PAV - compliance 0.3

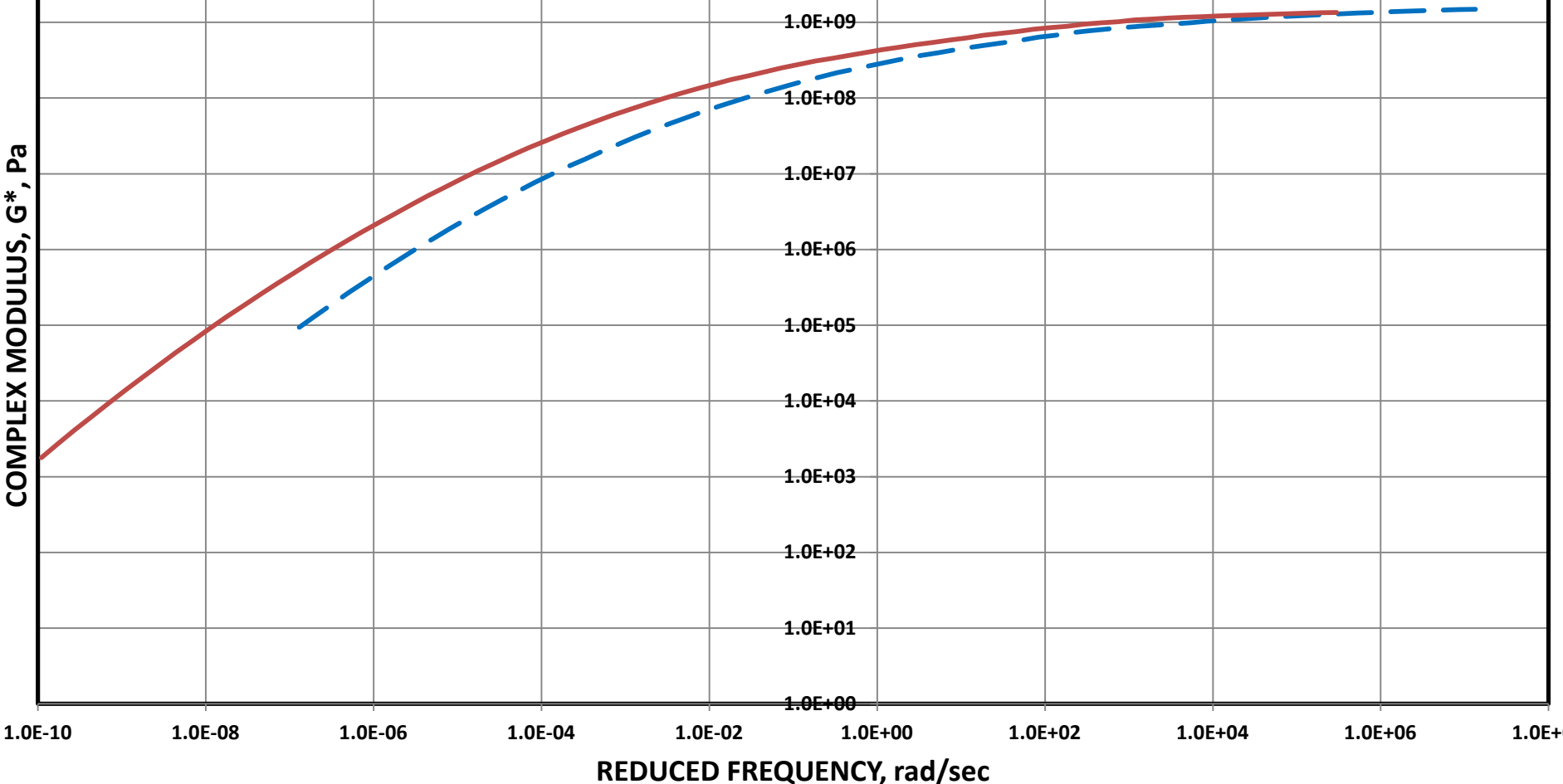
**COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison PG 58-28 @ -30°C of G\* mastercurve for Peltier & Chilled Air Cooled DSR**



— Peltier G(t) @ -30°C MN 58-28 PAV

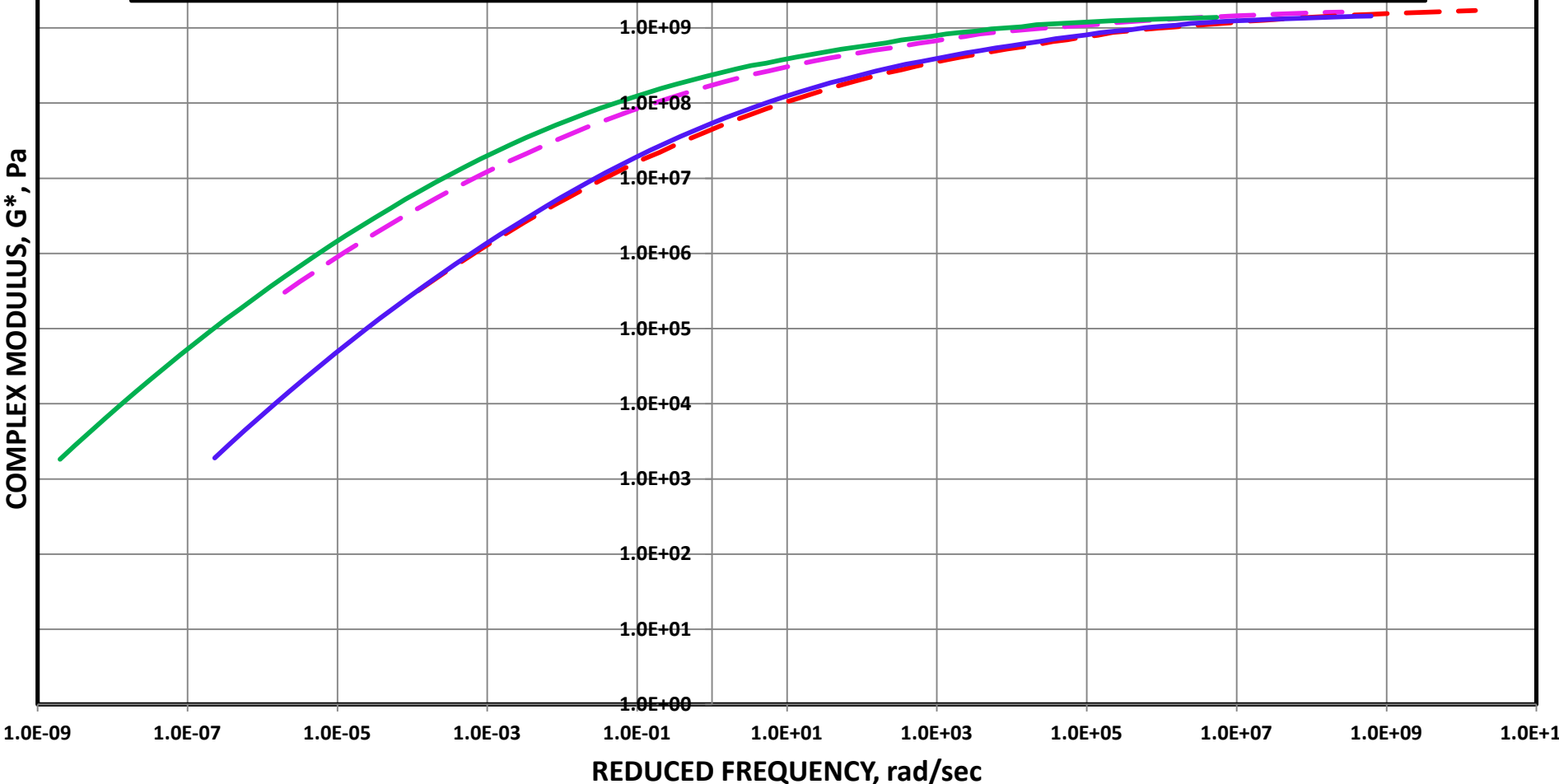
— Chilled Air G(t) @ -30°C 1649, 01-20-17-B, 58-28 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4

# COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ -18°C of G\* mastercurve for Peltier & Chilled Air Cooled DSR

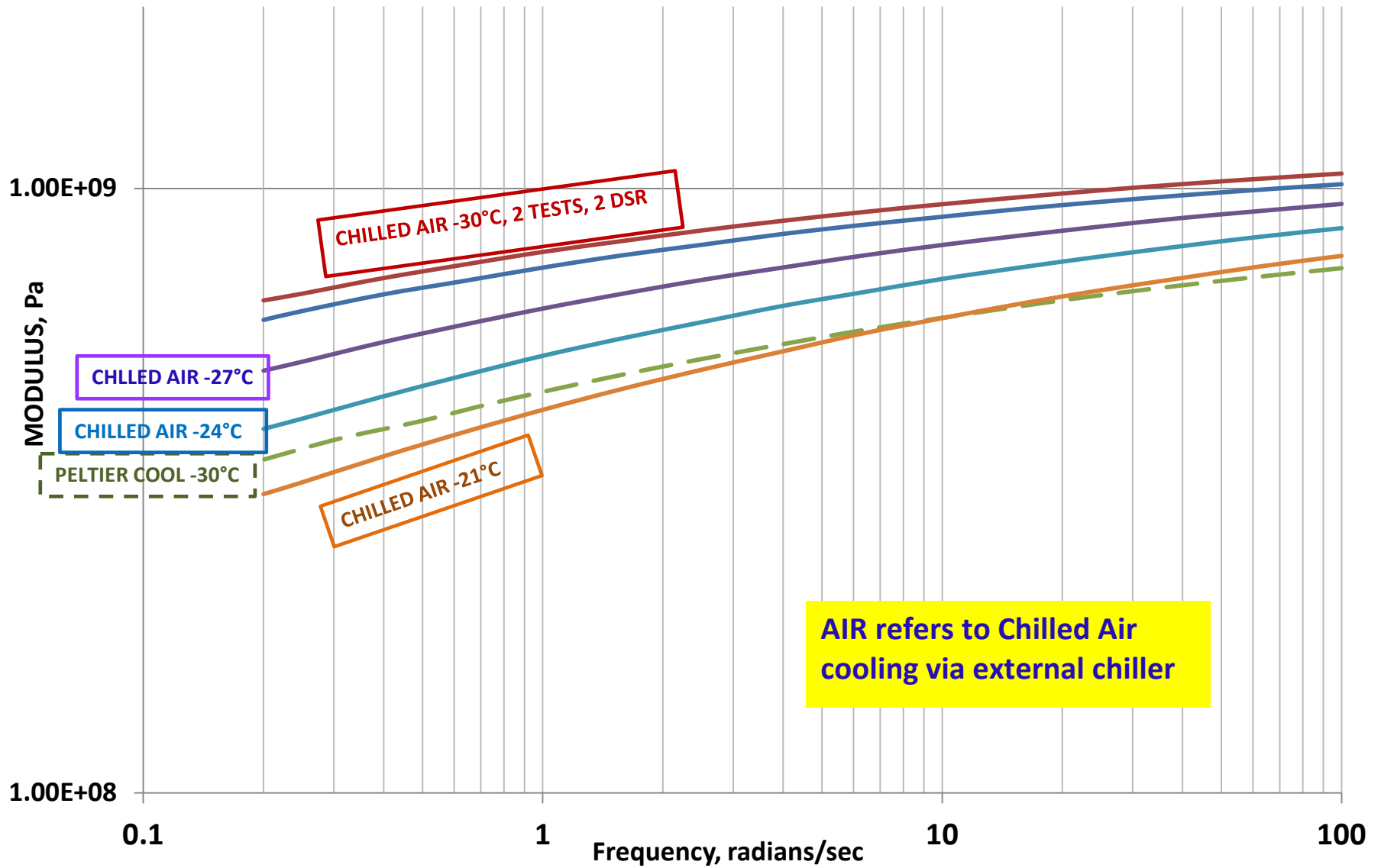


- Peltier  $G(t)$  @ -18°C MN 58-28 PAV
- Chilled Air  $G(t)$  @ -18°C 1649, 01-20-17-B, 58-28 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4

# COMPLEX MODULUS: Comparison @ -12°C & 0°C of G\* mastercurve for Peltier & Chilled Air Cooled DSR



- Peltier G(t) @ -12°C MN 58-28 PAV
- Chilled Air G(t) @ -12°C 1649, 01-20-17-B, 58-28 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4
- Peltier G(t) @ 0°C MN 58-28 PAV
- Chilled Air G(t) @ 0°C 1649, 01-20-17-B, 58-28 PAV, 4mm, HR3-4



— AIR HR3-3 @ -30°C

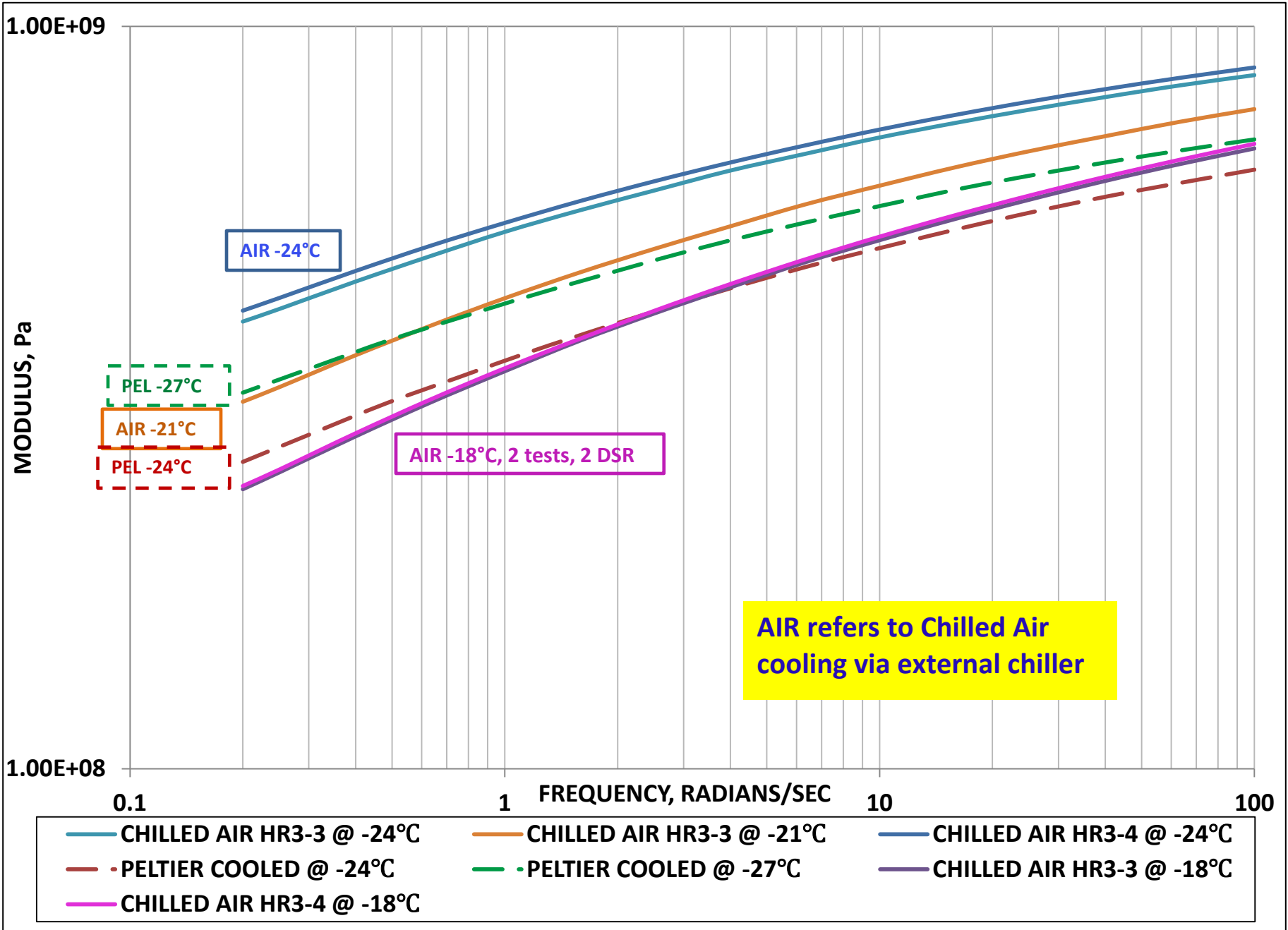
— AIR HR3-4 @ -30°C

- PELTIER COOLED @ -30°C

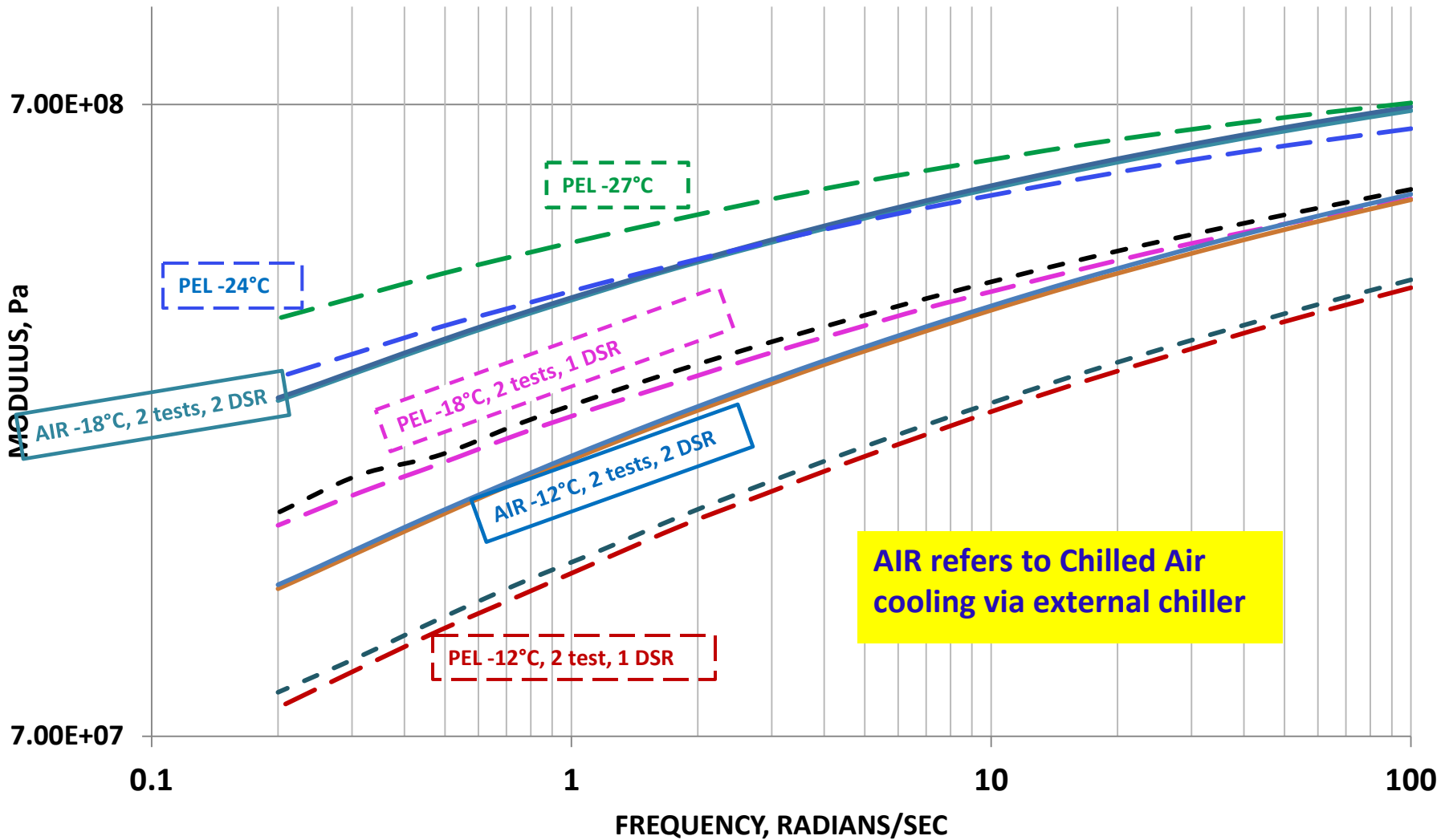
— AIR HR3-3 @ -27°C

— AIR HR3-3 @ -24°C

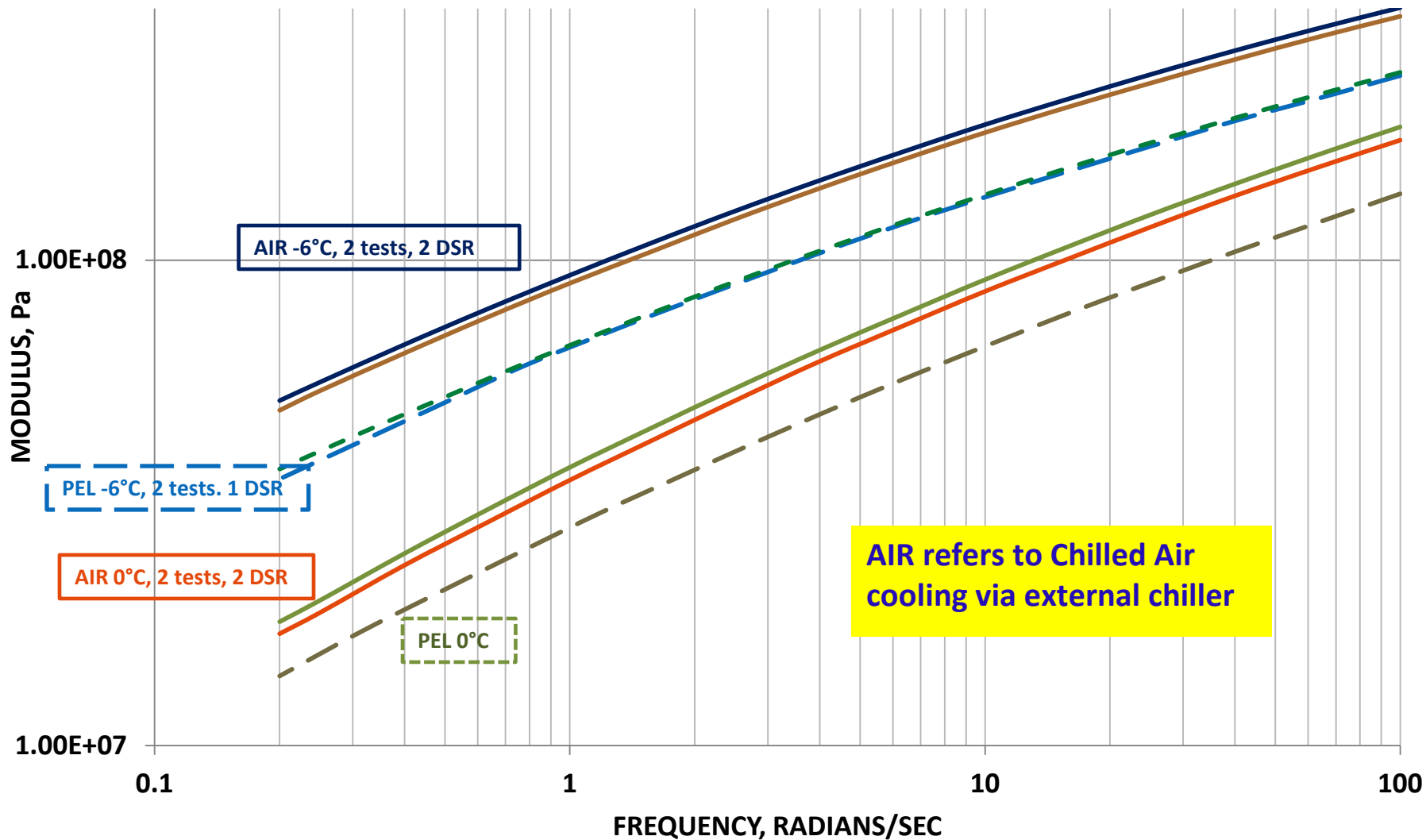
— AIR HR3-3 @ -21°C







- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| — AIR HR3-3 @ -18°C               | — AIR HR3-4 @ -18°C               |
| - - PELTIER COOLED @ -24°C        | - - PELTIER COOLED @ -27°C        |
| - - PELTIER COOLED @ -18°C        | - - AIR HR3-3 @ -12°C             |
| - - AIR HR3-4 @ -12°C             | - - PELTIER COOLED @ -12°C        |
| - - PELTIER COOLED -18°C 1 mm gap | - - PELTIER COOLED -12°C 1 mm gap |



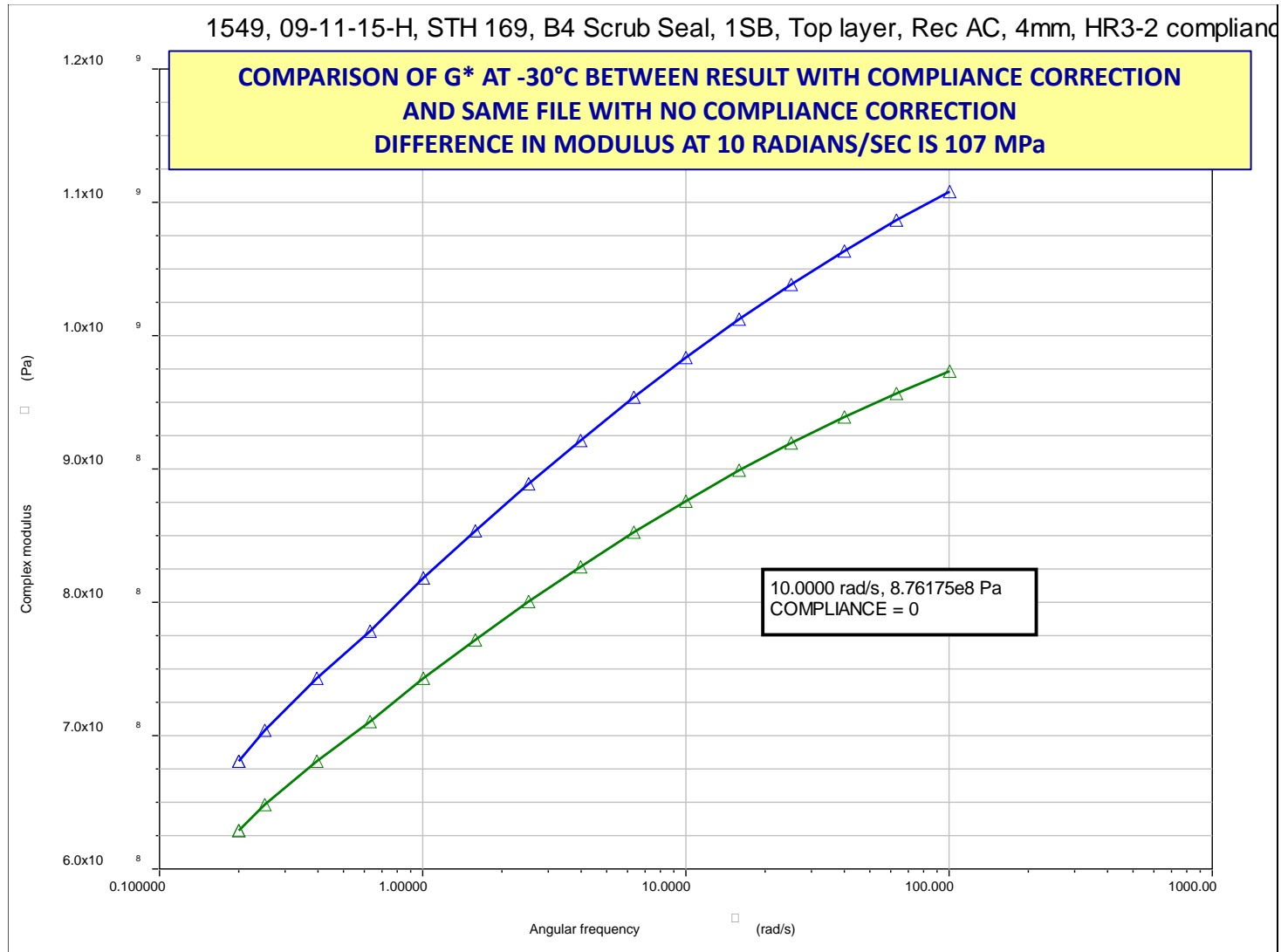
- AIR HR3-3 @ -6°C
- - PELTIER COOLED @ -6°C
- AIR HR3-4 @ 0°C
- - PELTIER COOLED -6°C 1 mm gap

- AIR HR3-4 @ -6°C
- AIR HR3-3 @ 0°C
- - PELTIER COOLED @ 0°C

# COMPLIANCE CORRECTION

- Compliance correction is essential for obtaining accurate results at low temperatures
- If the temperature is wrong the compliance correction can't fix that issue
- Depending on the machine compliance correction importance diminishes at around 0°C for the 4 mm test

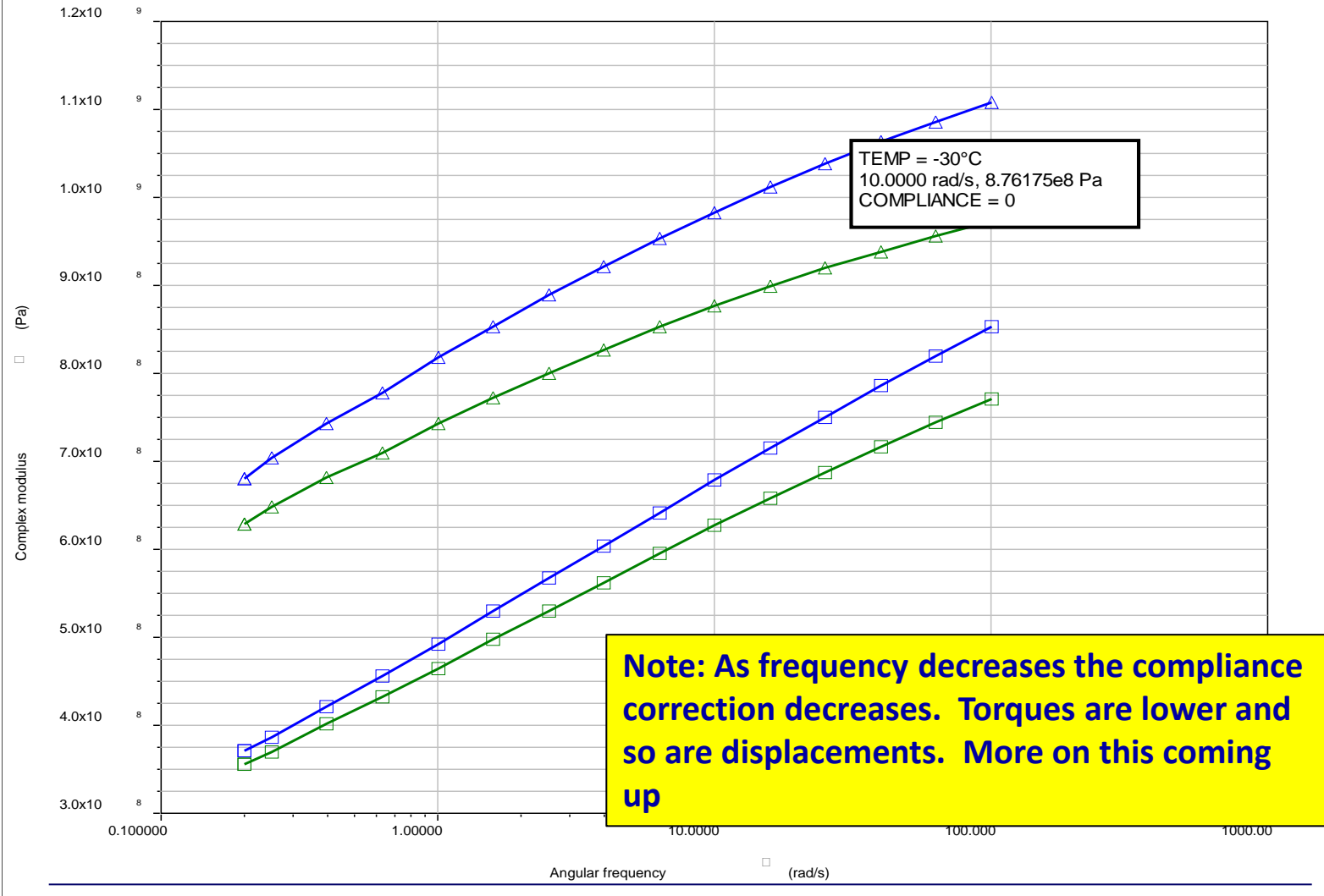
## II. FACTORS AFFECTING 4 mm DSR TEST and RESULTS--COMPLIANCE



# 2016 International Symposium on Asphalt Emulsion Technology

## II. FACTORS AFFECTING 4 mm DSR TEST and RESULTS--COMPLIANCE

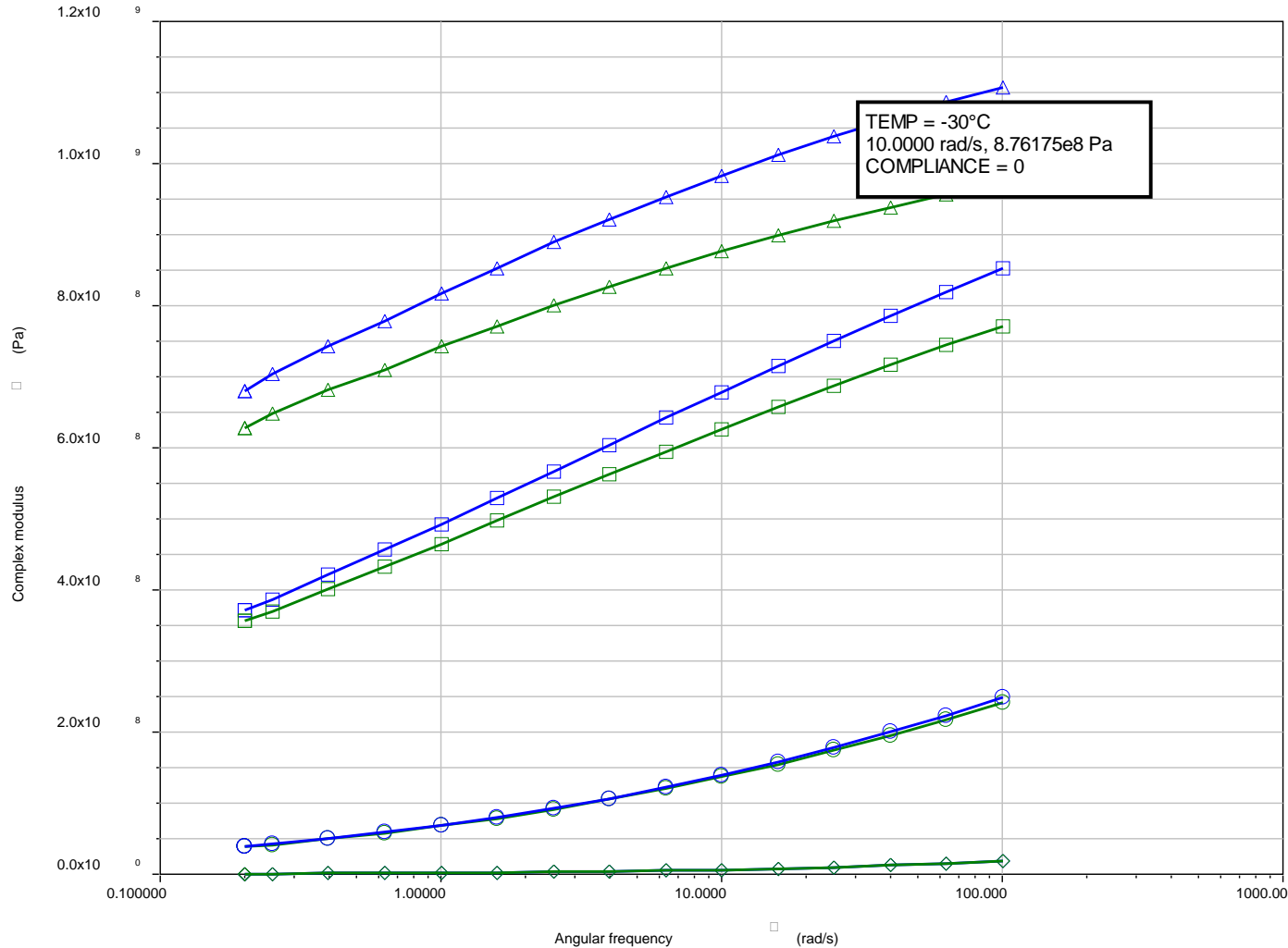
1549, 09-11-15-H, STH 169, B4 Scrub Seal, 1SB, Top layer, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-2 complianc



# 2016 International Symposium on Asphalt Emulsion Technology

## II. FACTORS AFFECTING 4 mm DSR TEST and RESULTS--COMPLIANCE

1549, 09-11-15-H, STH 169, B4 Scrub Seal, 1SB, Top layer, Rec AC, 4mm, HR3-2 complianc



When the test temp reaches 0°C the compliance correction is negligible even at 100 rad/sec. Why is this when the binder stiffness is still quite high? It really comes down to the relationship between torque and angular displacement

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## II. FACTORS AFFECTING 4 mm DSR TEST and RESULTS--COMPLIANCE

### IMPACT OF TORQUE & ANGULAR DISPLACEMENT AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES ON THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE CORRECTION

Temperature, °C	Torque @ 10 rad/sec, $\mu\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$	Angular Displacement, $\theta$ , radians	Compliance Correction, mrad/N·m	Displacement correction due to torque, radians	Percent of displacement due to correction
-30	563	5.56E-05	10.82	6.09E-06	10.9%
-21	820	1.14E-04	10.82	8.87E-06	7.8%
0	1842	1.1699	10.82	1.99E-05	0.002%
25	1566	0.0212	10.82	1.69441E-05	0.080%

To paraphrase the ads for stock market investments  
“Individual results may vary”  
Compliance Correction is machine and geometry  
dependent

# Summary Comments

- The solution to the issue of uniform and accurate Peltier temperatures must be addressed by the DSR manufacturers
  - Not an asphalt issue, but an equipment issue
- A reliable method of temperature calibration needed down to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Peltier appears to have unique issues with respect to uniformity of temperature between lower plate and upper geometry
- Chilled air or LN2 provides uniformity of cooling (calibration still important)
- The BBR result is still the basis of comparison



# Summary Comments

- An uniform method of data analysis needs to be developed and used
  - WRI and MTE have used Abatech RHEA software as have a few others
  - The relationship of 300 MPa BBR  $S(t) = 143 \text{ MPa } G(t)$  and  $-0.300$  BBR slope value =  $-0.28$  or  $-0.275$  4 mm slope has been used successfully
  - Uniformity of data analysis method is needed, there can't be multiple relationships between BBR and 4 mm

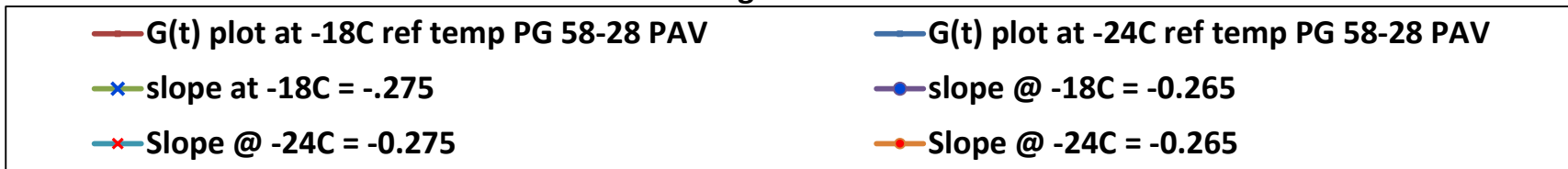
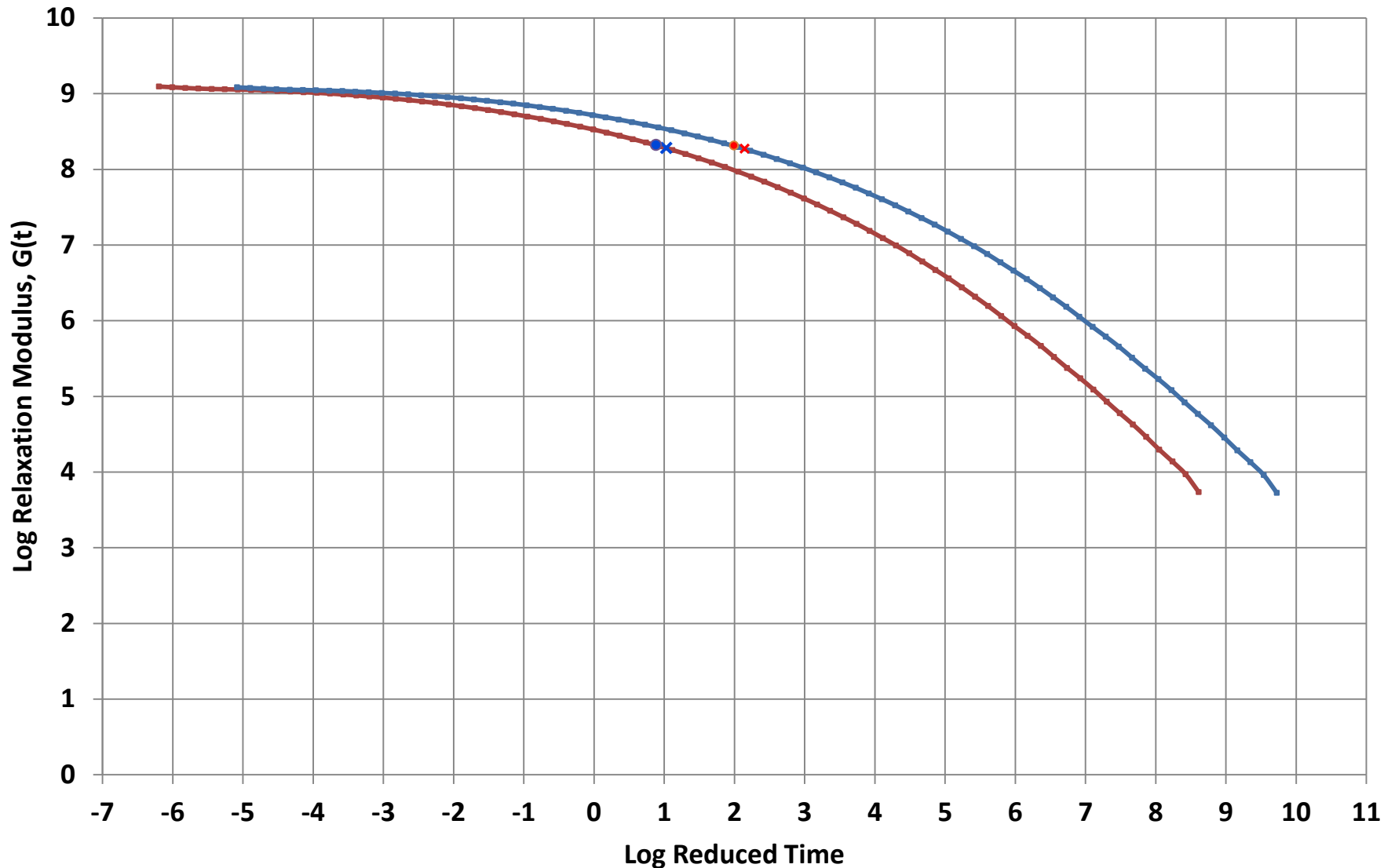
# IMPACT OF MINOR CHANGES IN THE SLOPE CRITICAL VALUE

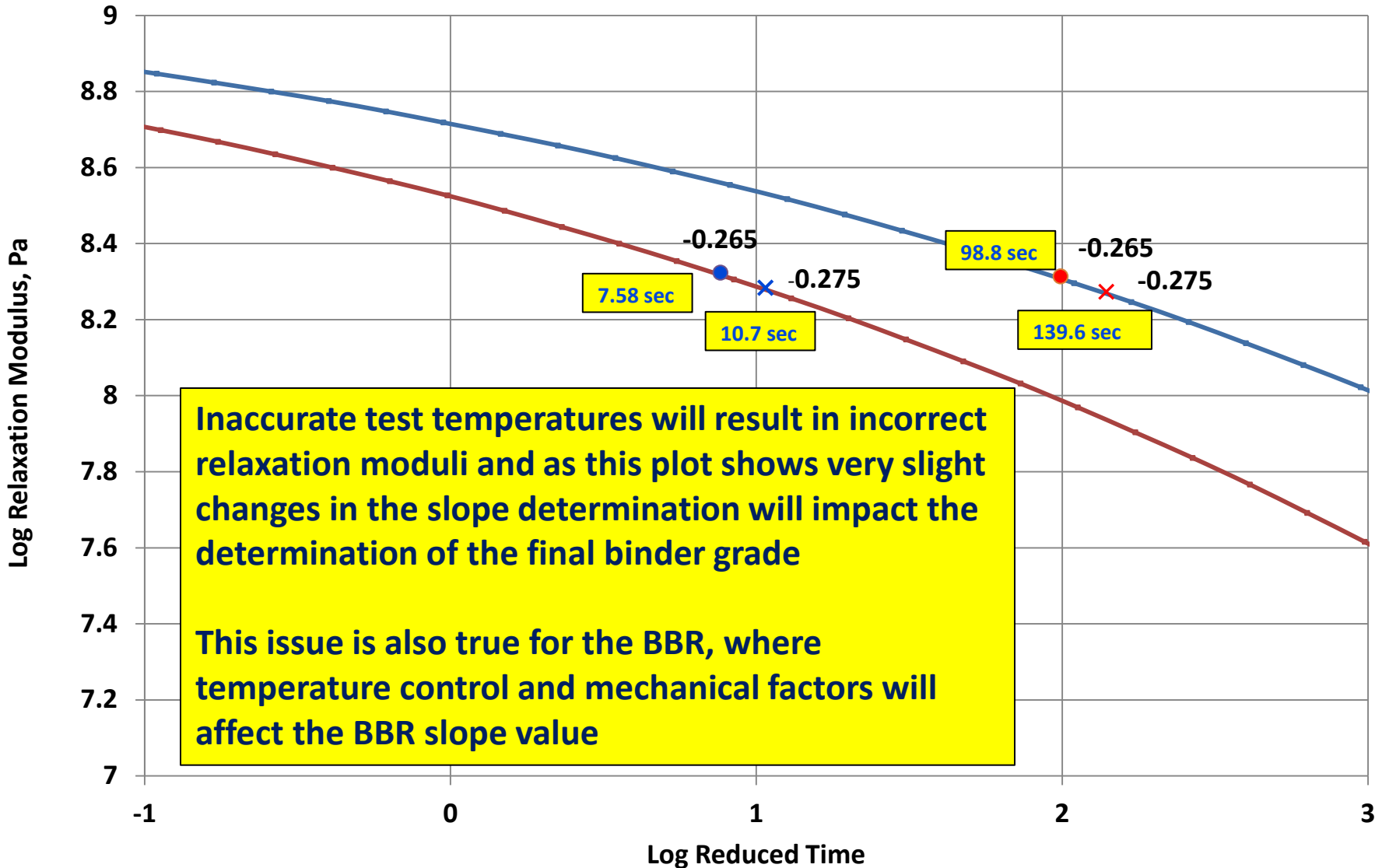
When	BBR m-value = -0.300 and 4 mm m-value = -0.275				
Test Device	S Critical Temp	m Critical temp	$\Delta T_c$	$\Delta(\Delta T_c)$	LT PG Grade
BBR	-29.91	-31.02	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.43</b>	-29.9
4 mm HR3-3	-29.90	-29.59	<b>-0.32</b>		-29.6

WHAT IF	THE 4 mm m-value target slope is -0.265 rather than -0.275				
Test Device	S Critical Temp	m Critical temp	$\Delta T_c$	$\Delta(\Delta T_c)$	LT PG Grade
BBR	-29.91	-31.02	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.37</b>	-29.9
4 mm HR3-3	-29.90	-30.66	<b>0.74</b>		-29.9

WHAT IF	The BBR m-value target slope is -0.310 rather than -0.300				
Test Device	S Critical Temp	m Critical temp	$\Delta T_c$	$\Delta(\Delta T_c)$	LT PG Grade
BBR	-29.91	-30.17	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.42</b>	-29.9
4 mm HR3-3	-29.92	-29.75	<b>-0.16</b>		-29.7

These are good results, but they are not exceptional results especially for typical 20 hour PAV residues. However the sensitivity of the 4 mm to minor slope variations and the basic use of the BBR to determine whether or not a given binder meets a given low temperature grade on the basis of just one test temperature make it unlikely that the 4 mm test will replace the BBR for the standard grading of PG binders





# Summary Comments

- Compliance correction is needed for the lowest temperatures
  - At 0°C and warmer compliance correction appears negligible
- Validation of Peltier data against a chilled air or LN2 cooled system is recommended until such time as reliable Peltier temperatures can be obtained

# Summary Comments

- Important at low temperatures where displacements are low and torques can be high
- Becomes negligible at 0°C and above (at least for our machines)
- 4 mm is a valuable tool for forensic analysis, thin film emulsion residue testing, material screening
- May not be suitable for everyone
- I don't see it as a replacement for BBR for routine PG QC testing

Questions or Comments

**RHEA G(t) @-24°C 1649, 02-09-17-A, MIA PG  
58-28 PAV, 02-08-17, pooled PAV residues,  
4mm, HR3-3**

Critical temps based on 4 mm DSR test						
TEMP	G(t)	m, creep	Log(G(t)	-24		
-24	233.70	-0.2281	2.3686617	-18		
-18	113.59	-0.2944	2.055321	-12		
-12						
-6				-6		

**Critical values**                      143           -0.275           2.155336

slope	intercept	critical temps	G(t)			$\Delta T_c$
0.052223451	1.115299	-19.9151	critical	-29.915	-29.92	-0.16
0.011048225	-0.49322	-19.7518	m critical	-29.752	-29.75	

Std Dev		$\Delta T_c$ Std dev
$T_{s-Critical}$	0.0163	0.2160
$T_{m-Critical}$	0.2323	

**RHEA G(t) @-24°C 1649, 02-09-17-A, MIA PG  
58-28 PAV, 02-08-17, pooled PAV residues,  
4mm, HR3-2**

Critical temps based on 4 mm DSR test						
TEMP	G(t)	m, creep	Log(G(t)	-24	233.19	-0.2260
-24	233.19	-0.2260	2.3677087	-18	114.16	-0.2902
-18	114.16	-0.2902	2.0575221	-12		
-12						
-6				-6		

**Critical values**                      143           -0.275           2.155336

slope	intercept	critical temps	G(t)			$\Delta T_c$
0.051697765	1.1269623	19.8920341	critical	-29.892	-29.89	-0.47
0.010711017	-0.4830434	19.4233103	m critical	-29.423	-29.42	

COV		$\Delta T_c$ COV		<b>Average</b>		<b><math>\Delta T_c</math> Avg</b>
$T_{s-Critical}$	-0.1%			$T_{s-Critical}$	<b>-29.90</b>	<b>-0.32</b>
$T_{m-Critical}$	-0.8%			$T_{m-Critical}$	<b>-29.59</b>	