

What Is Special About My Asphalt?

New Characterization Approaches to Better Capture It

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Based on TRB 2018 - Lectern Sessions # 215 and 278

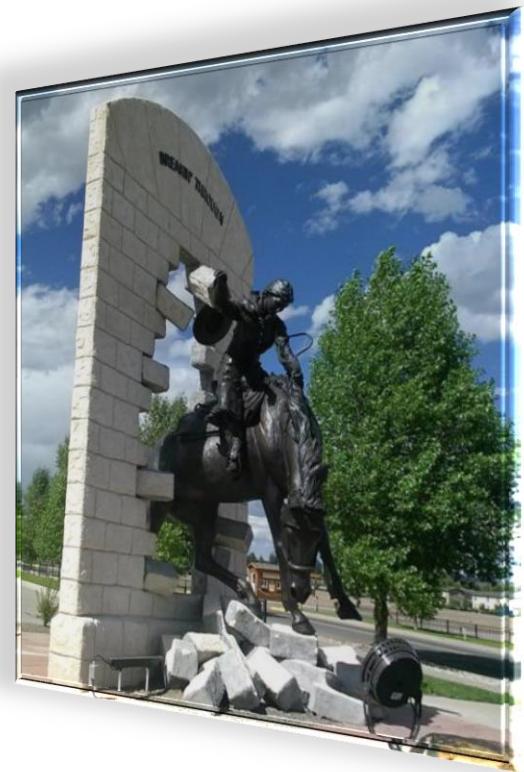
**Western Research
INSTITUTE**

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 - Fundamental Properties of Asphalts and Products Validation
 - Asphalt Research Consortium
 - J. Youtcheff
- NCHRP 9-60
 - E. Harrigan and the Panel
 - The Project Team
- Partners
 - WRI-Asphalt Industry Research Consortium
 - Paving and Roofing actors



WRI partners -Asphalt / Coal / Petroleum / Biomass materials



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

- ***Others incl. DOE, MIT, ORNL, Solvay, SRI...***

- **What is special about my asphalt?**
- **What is really special about my asphalt?**
- **Why? Industry Context**
- **Examples from an industry study**
- **Summary and perspectives**



What is special about my Asphalt?

- Example: 4 same PG grades (PG 70-22), but...
- Different ΔT_c 's and Black Space behaviors
- Known production process – different crudes and base asphalts

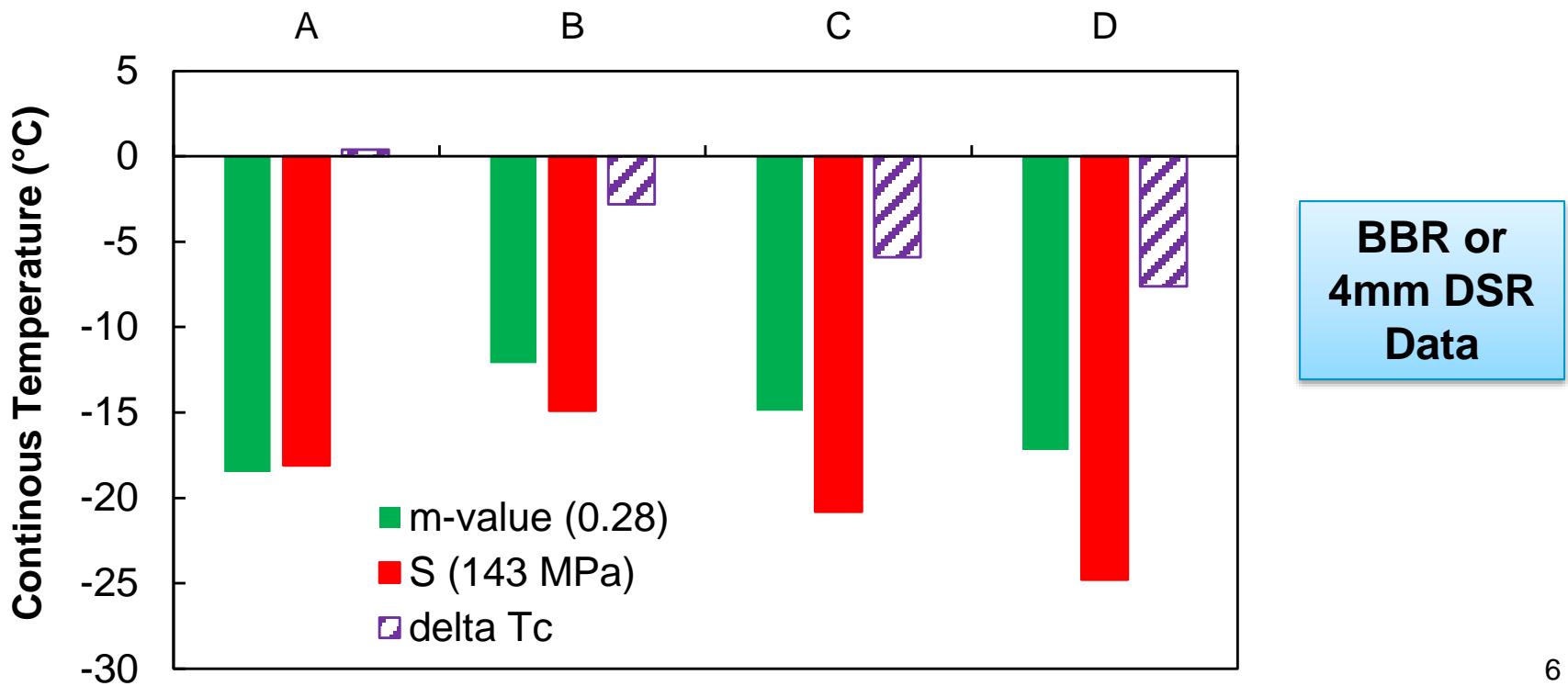
Sample ID	Source/Description
A	SBS Modified
B	Straight Run
C	Air Blown (Lloydminster)
D	SBS Modified



What is special about my Asphalt?

Low temperature rheological behavior – from PG specs

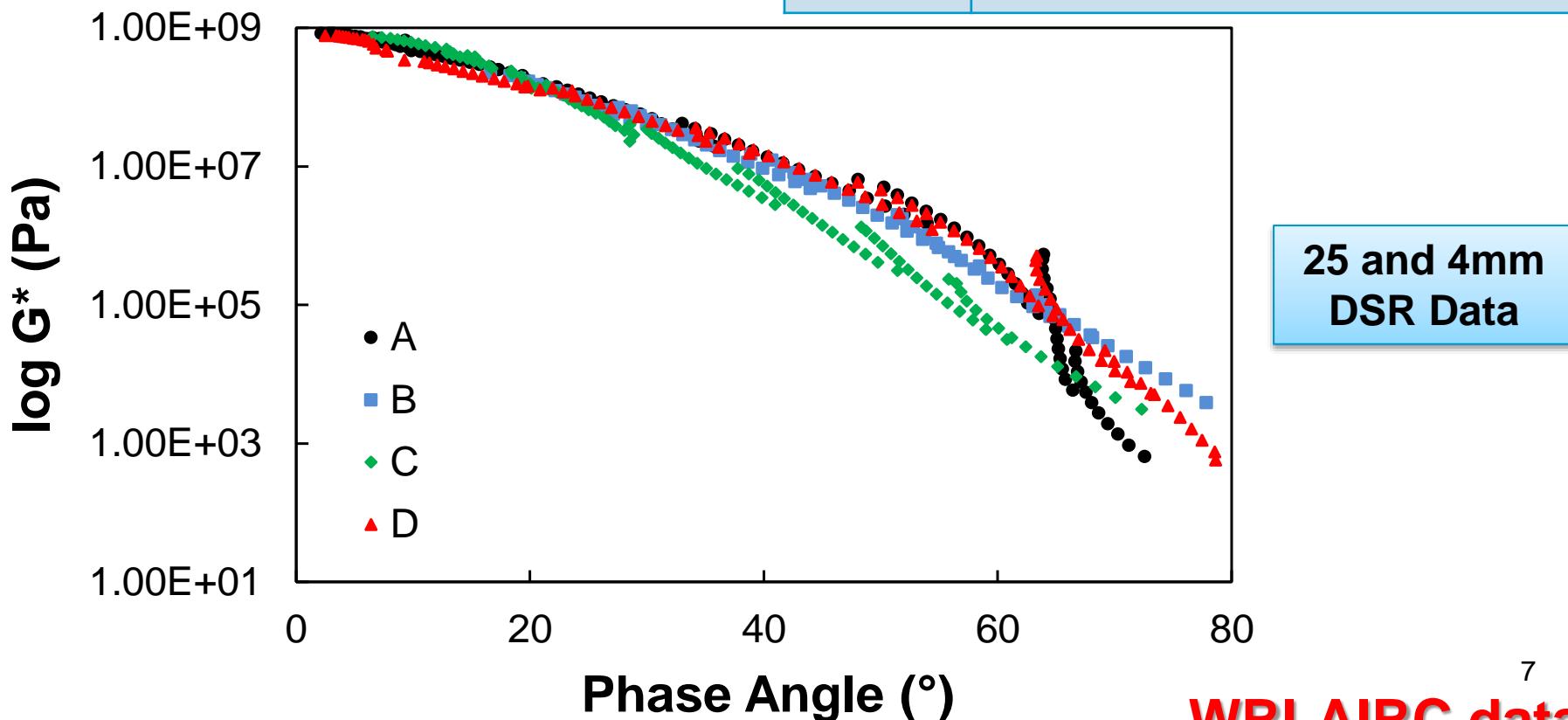
A	SBS Modified
B	Straight Run
C	Air Blown (Lloydminster)
D	SBS Modified



What is special about my Asphalt?

Whole temperature, frequency rheological behavior – beyond PG

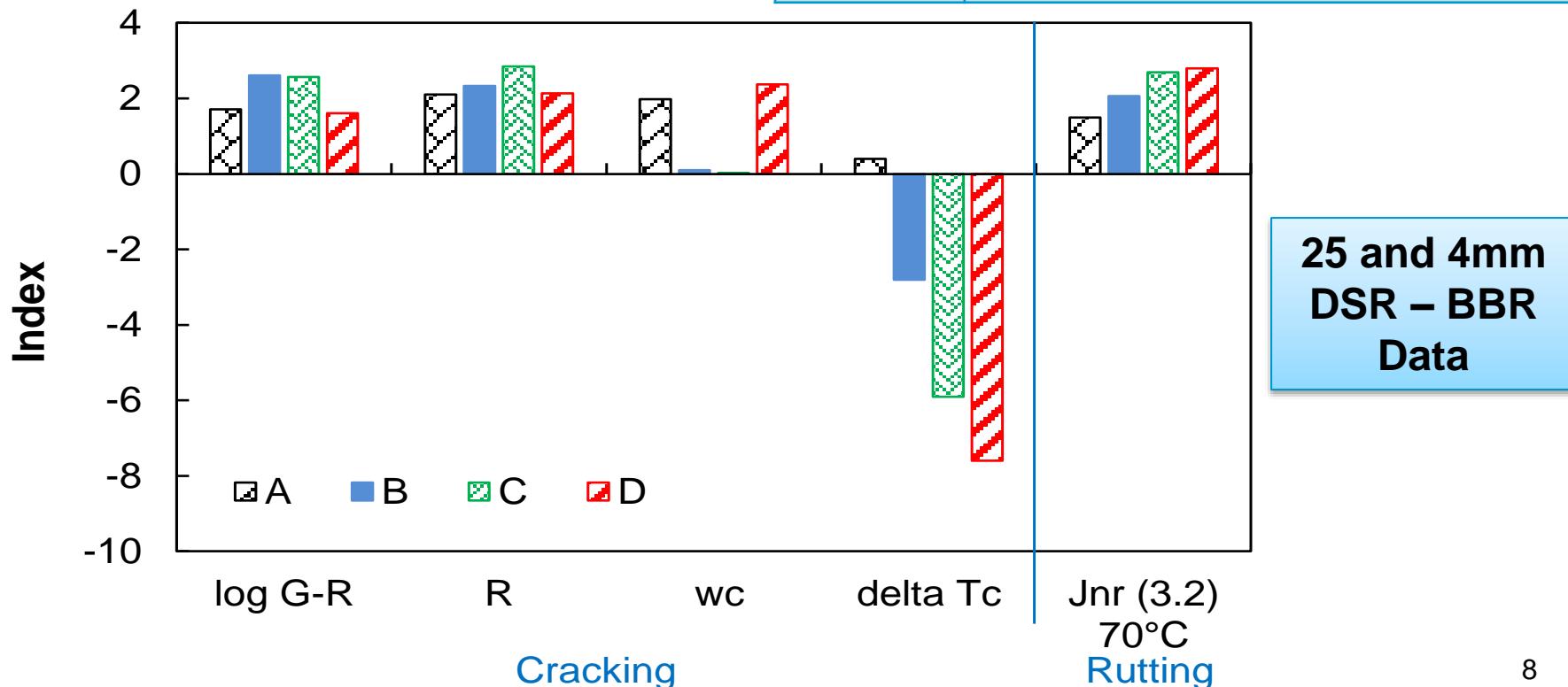
A	SBS Modified
B	Straight Run
C	Air Blown (Lloydminster)
D	SBS Modified



What is special about my Asphalt?

“Buzz performance parameter”
Binder behavior – beyond PG
G-R, R, Crossover f, ΔT_c
 ➤ Not equivalent

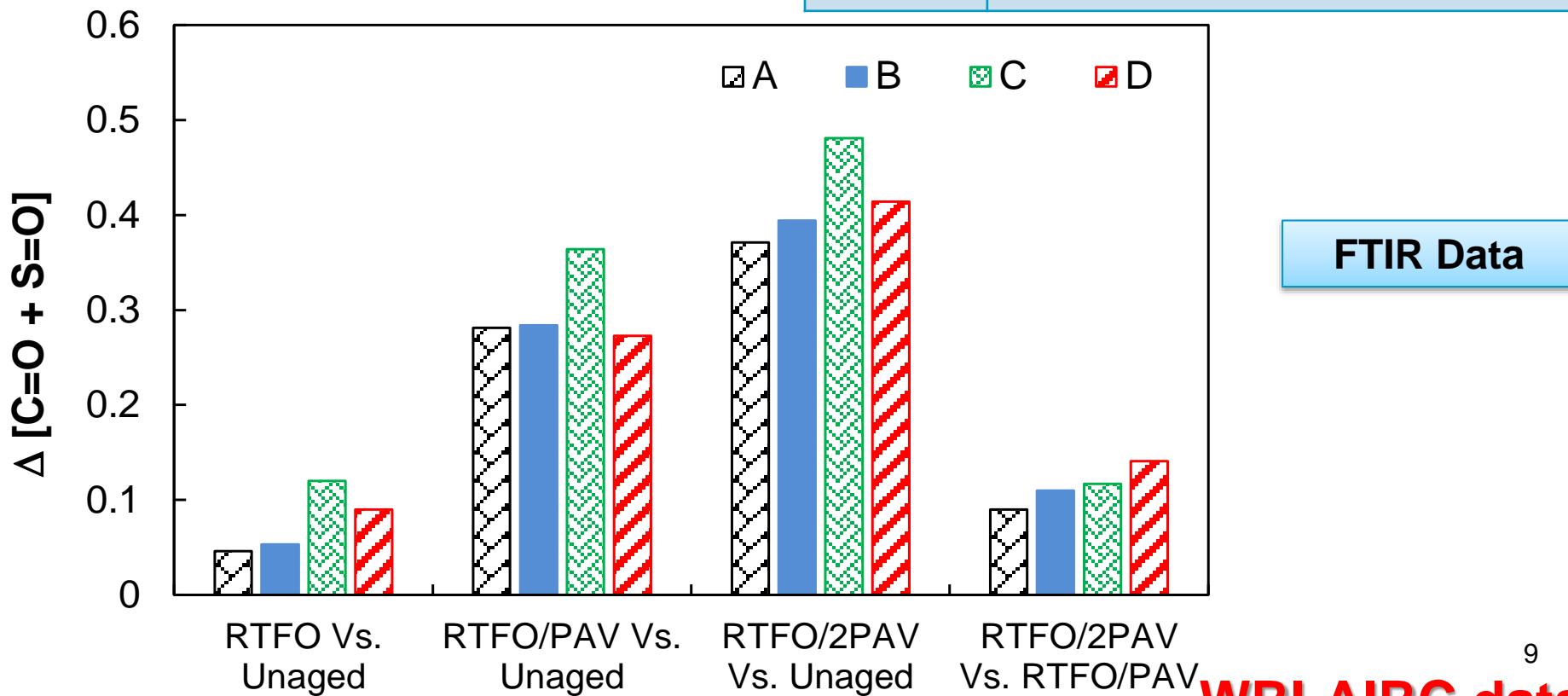
A	SBS Modified
B	Straight Run
C	Air Blown (Lloydminster)
D	SBS Modified



What is special about my Asphalt?

Oxidation behavior – Chemical Analysis

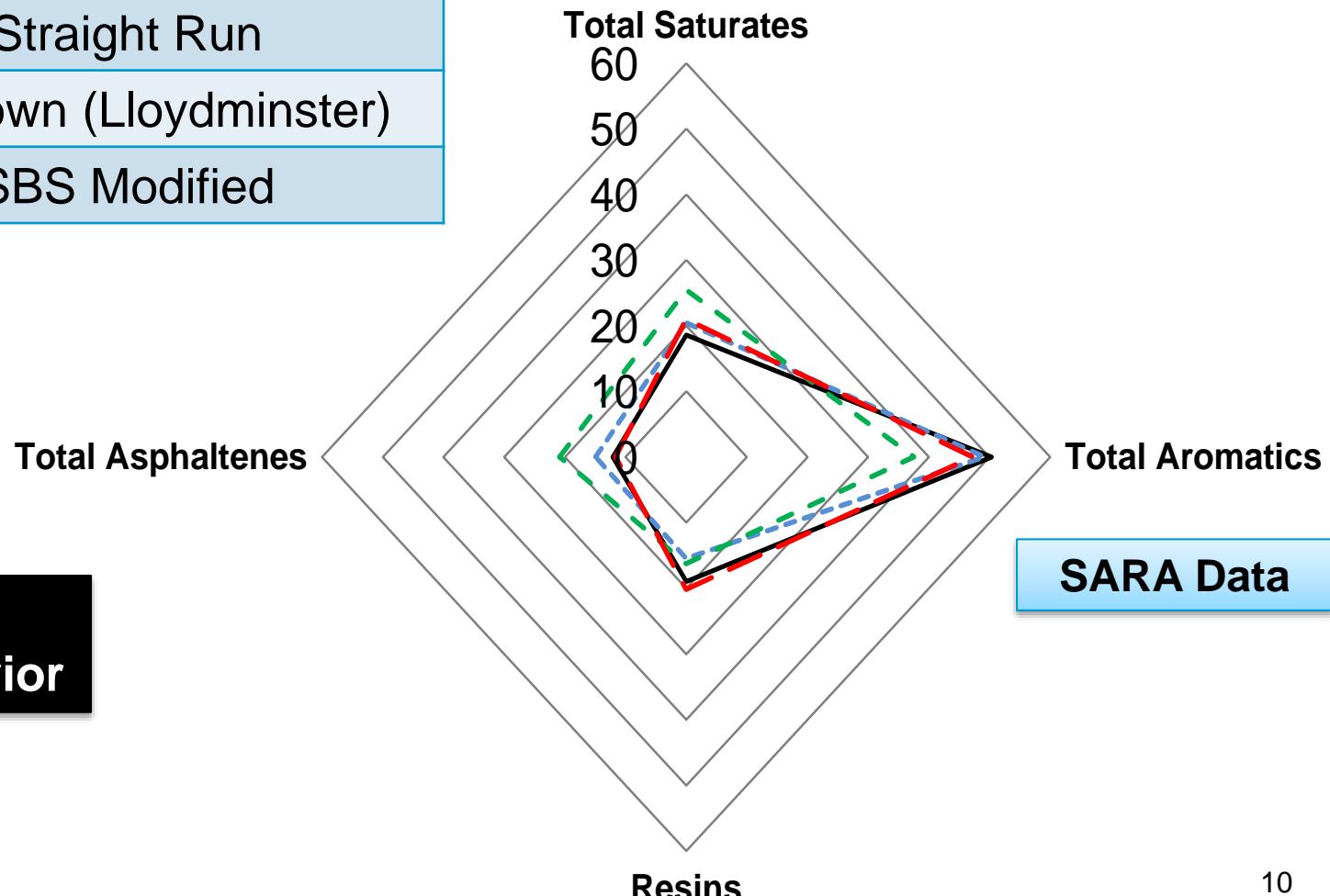
A	SBS Modified
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D	SBS Modified



What is really special about my Asphalt?

A	SBS Modified
B	Straight Run
C	Air Blown (Lloydminster)
D	SBS Modified

— A - - - B - . - C - - D



**Composition -
fraction behavior**

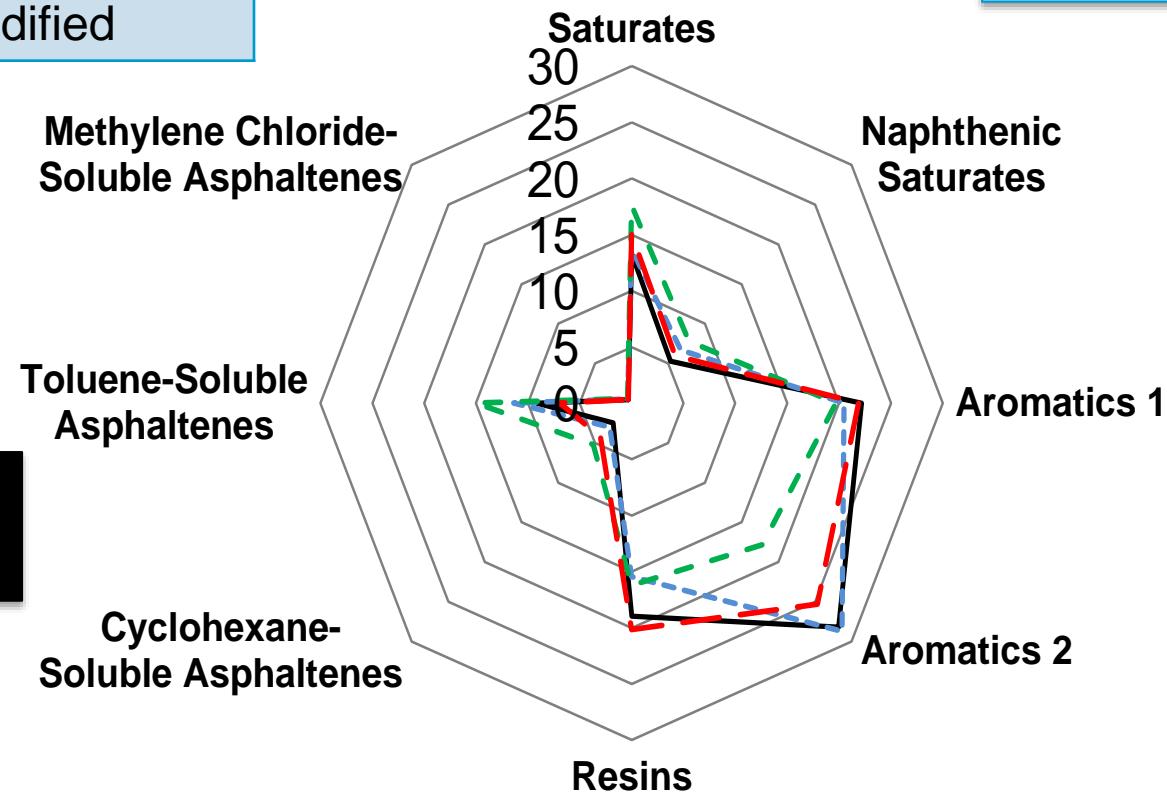
SARA Data

What is really special about my Asphalt?

A	SBS Modified
B	Straight Run
C	Air Blown (Lloydminster)
D	SBS Modified

— A - - - B - . - C - - D

SAR-AD Data



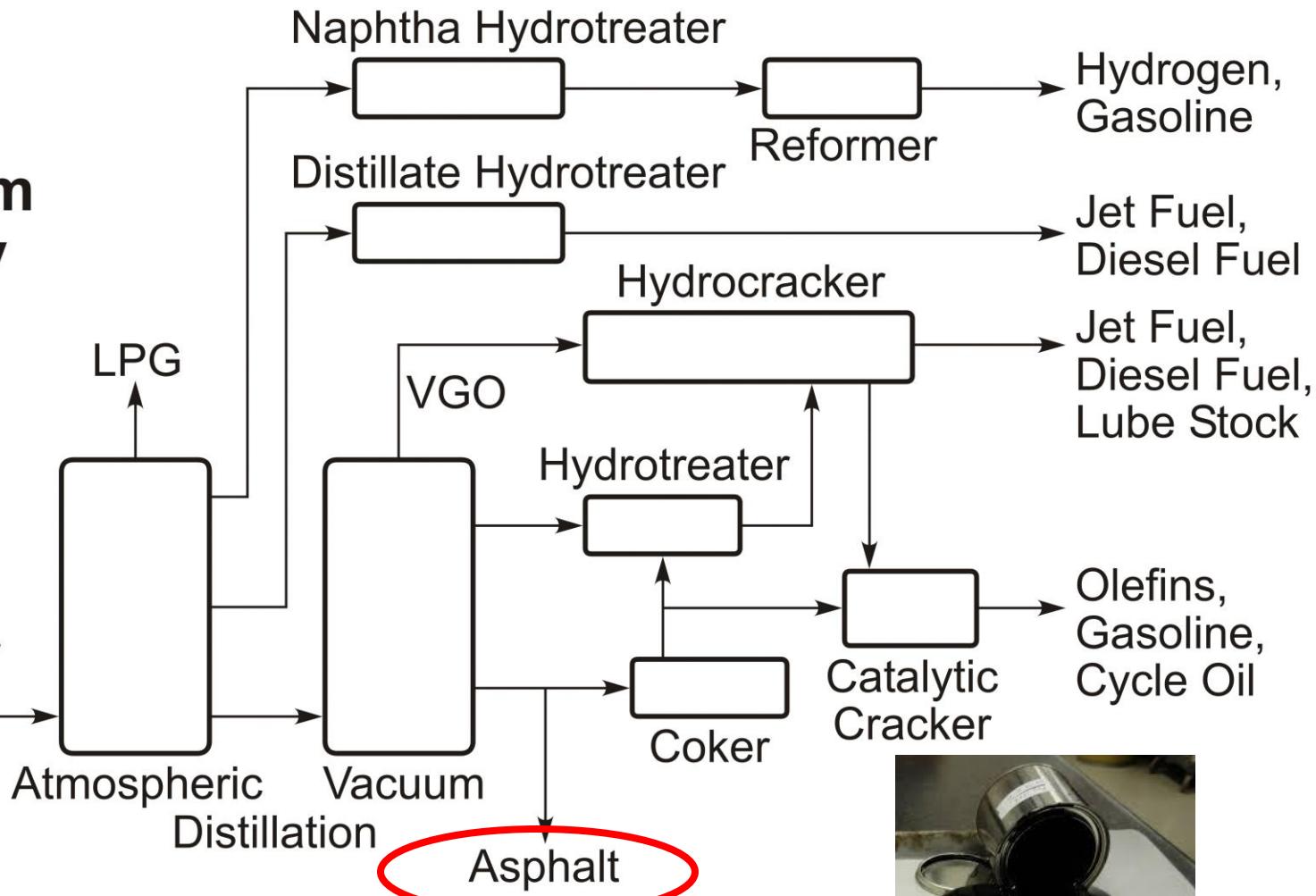
**Composition -
fraction behavior**

Why is my asphalt special? Refinery Block Diagram - 1

Petroleum Refinery Units



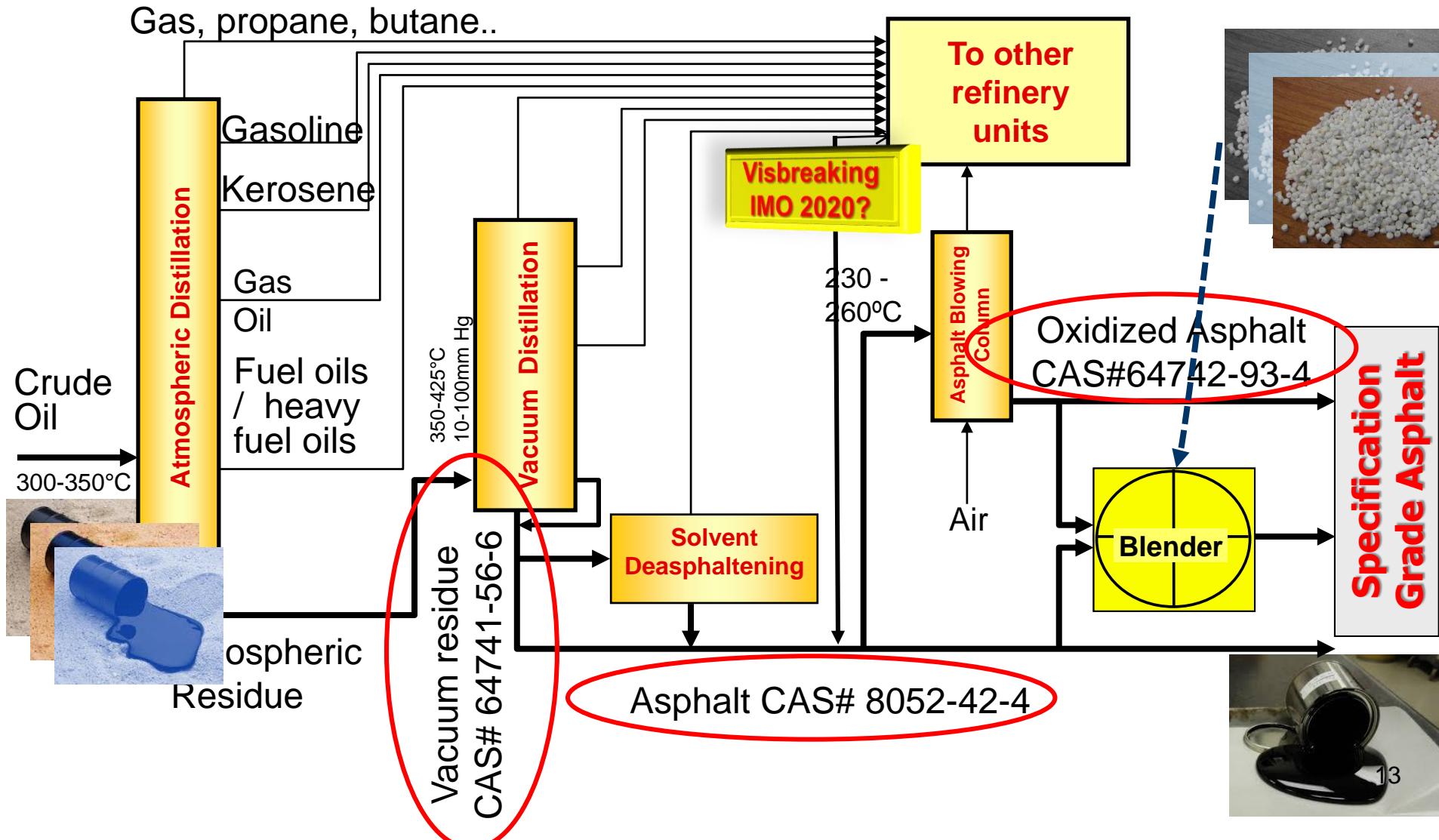
Crude Oil → Desalter



“Simple” asphalt production process (US)

Adapted from Al-Eurobitume document

Why is my asphalt special? Refinery Block Diagram -2



Complex Asphalt production process (Europe-US)

- **Context: economics, geopolitics, societal, regulatory**
 - Changes in crude oils and processes
 - Blends of various refining bases
 - New world of additives - polymers, biomass molecules, ...
 - High rate recycling
 - RAP / RAS / REOB / GTR / Plastics, ...
 - Impact of specifications
 - Asphalt: Superpave and empirical – no true performance related
 - Other petroleum products specs: 2020 IMO on Marine fuel % Sulfur
- **Consequences: New problematic binders appearing**
 - High ΔT_c , sensitive to aging
 - “Out of balance” composition - incompatible, inhomogeneous blends (NCHRP 9-60 literature review)

Why is my asphalt special?

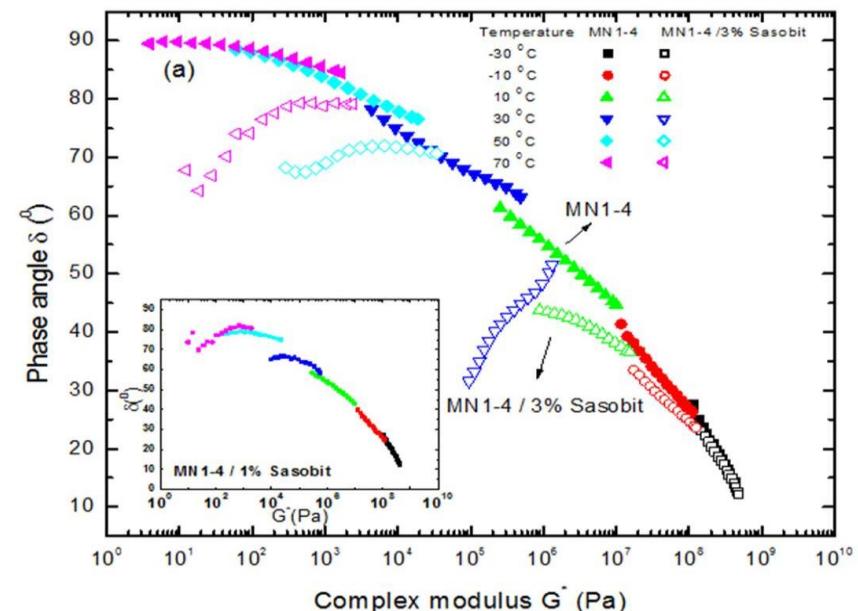
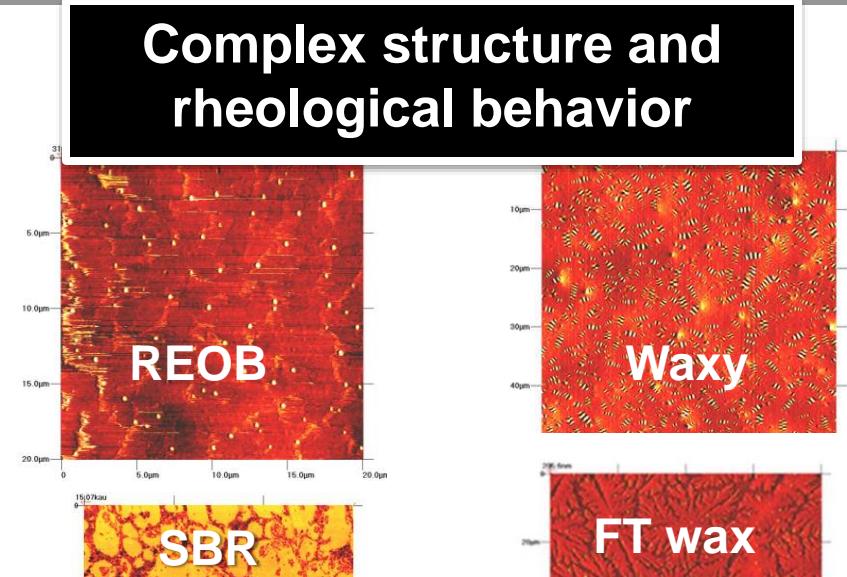
Changes in binders / SHRP era

- Examples of problematic binders**

- Incompatible blends – fracking crudes / heavy crudes
- Airblown, oxidized blends
- High RAP / RAS
- Hard SDA / soft blends
- Visbroken residues (IMO 2020)
- Waxy binders
- REOB blends
- Inhomogeneous modified binders
 - Polymers - EVA, SBS, Terpolymers
 - Additives - PPA, wax, biomass

- Note:** these blends can be made suitable too!

Complex structure and rheological behavior



Why is my asphalt special? Is this important?

Field consequences

- Pavement issues: lower durability

Superpave binder specs

- Binder variability - inconsistent quality, not captured by current specs
- PG specs and test methods, designed in the 90's for asphalt from the 90's
- Not for today's / tomorrow's binders

→NCHRP 9-58,-59,-60,-61 projects

NCHRP 9-60

- Improve current performance graded asphalt binder specifications & tests
- To prevent premature thermal cracking and raveling



Raveling - WI: Year 3



Cracking - ON: Year 5: 9% REOB

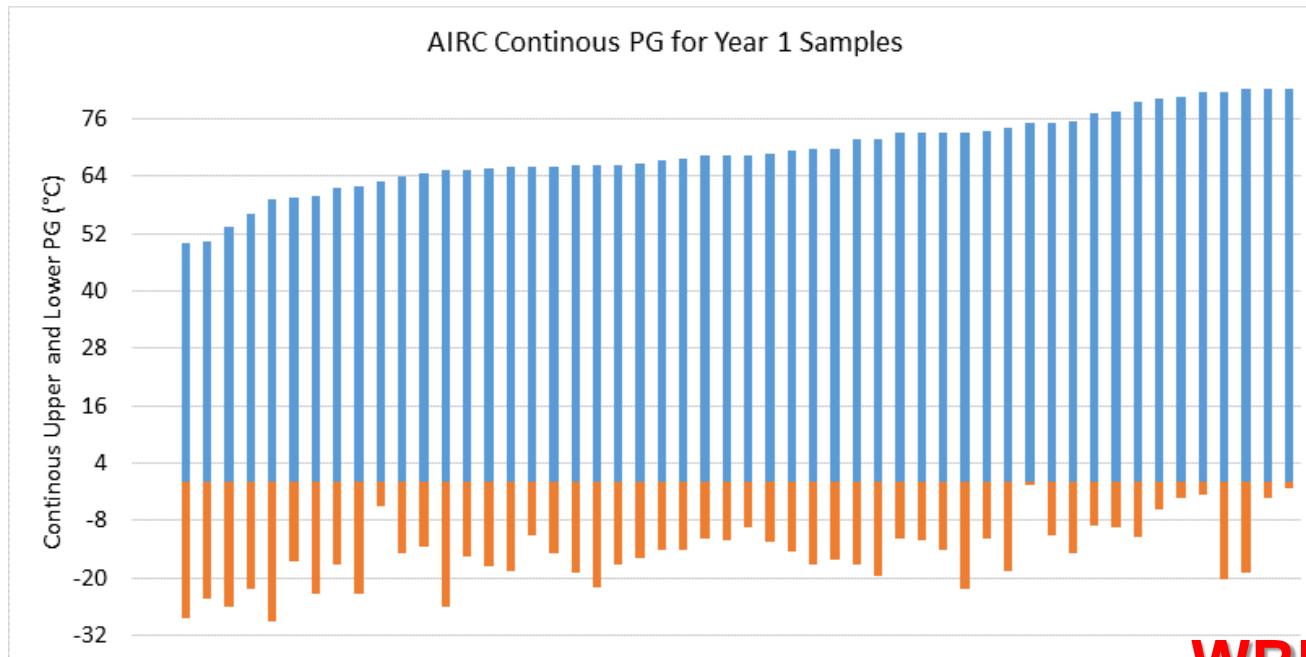


Block cracking - WY - Parking lot

- **WRI-AIRC (Asphalt Industry Research Consortium)**
 - Goal: Asphalt binder fingerprinting to Understand and assess the source variability
 - 8 partners: BE, CA, FR, MX, SP, US
 - Road administration
 - Road contractors
 - Additive supplier
 - Asphalt suppliers / producers



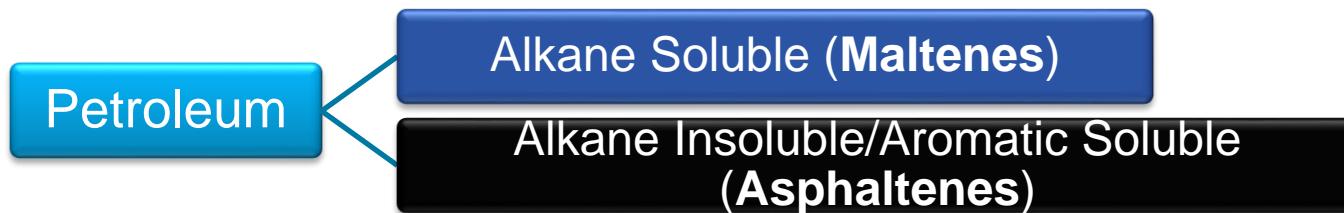
- **WRI-AIRC (Asphalt Industry Research Consortium)**
 - Asphalt binders: 52 samples (Year-1) - worldwide
 - SHRP and ARC asphalts - references
 - Unmodified – straight run, airblown, SDA, and VB blends
 - Modified with polymers / additives /...
 - Biobinder



What is really special about my asphalt?

Background on Asphalt Chemistry – Help understand

- Asphalt (Petroleum): a very complex mixture of molecules (100,000s)
- Continuum of molecules from hydrogen-saturated to H-deficient
- Molecules with a continuum of solubility parameters

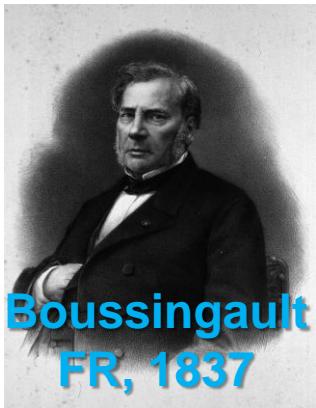


Saturates, Naphthenes	Aromatics	Polars / Resins, Pericondensed Structures with Side Chains	Asphaltenes Pericondensed Aromatic Structures	Pre-coke
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Increasing Aromaticity/Polarity/Heteroatoms and MW

Saturate, Aromatics, Resins-Asphaltene Determinator (SAR-AD)



Asphaltene

Polarity and Aromaticity

Cyclohexane
(1)

Toluene
(2)

$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$
(3)

Asphaltene Determinator



Saturate



Aromatic



Resin



Saturates, Aromatics, Resins-Asphaltene Determinator (SAR-AD)TM

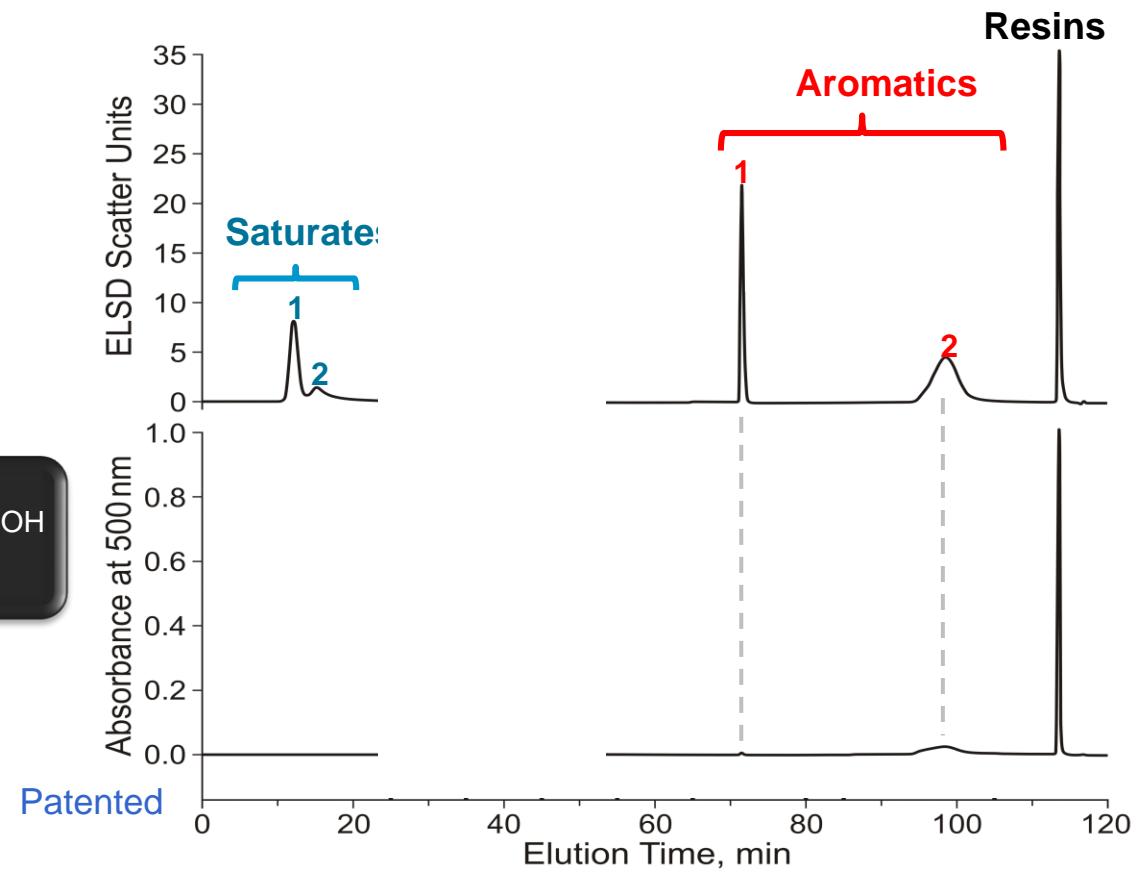
Fully automated SAR
separation
(chromatography) coupled
to AD asphaltene
fractionation (solubility)

Polarity and Aromaticity

Cyclohexane
(1)

Toluene
(2)

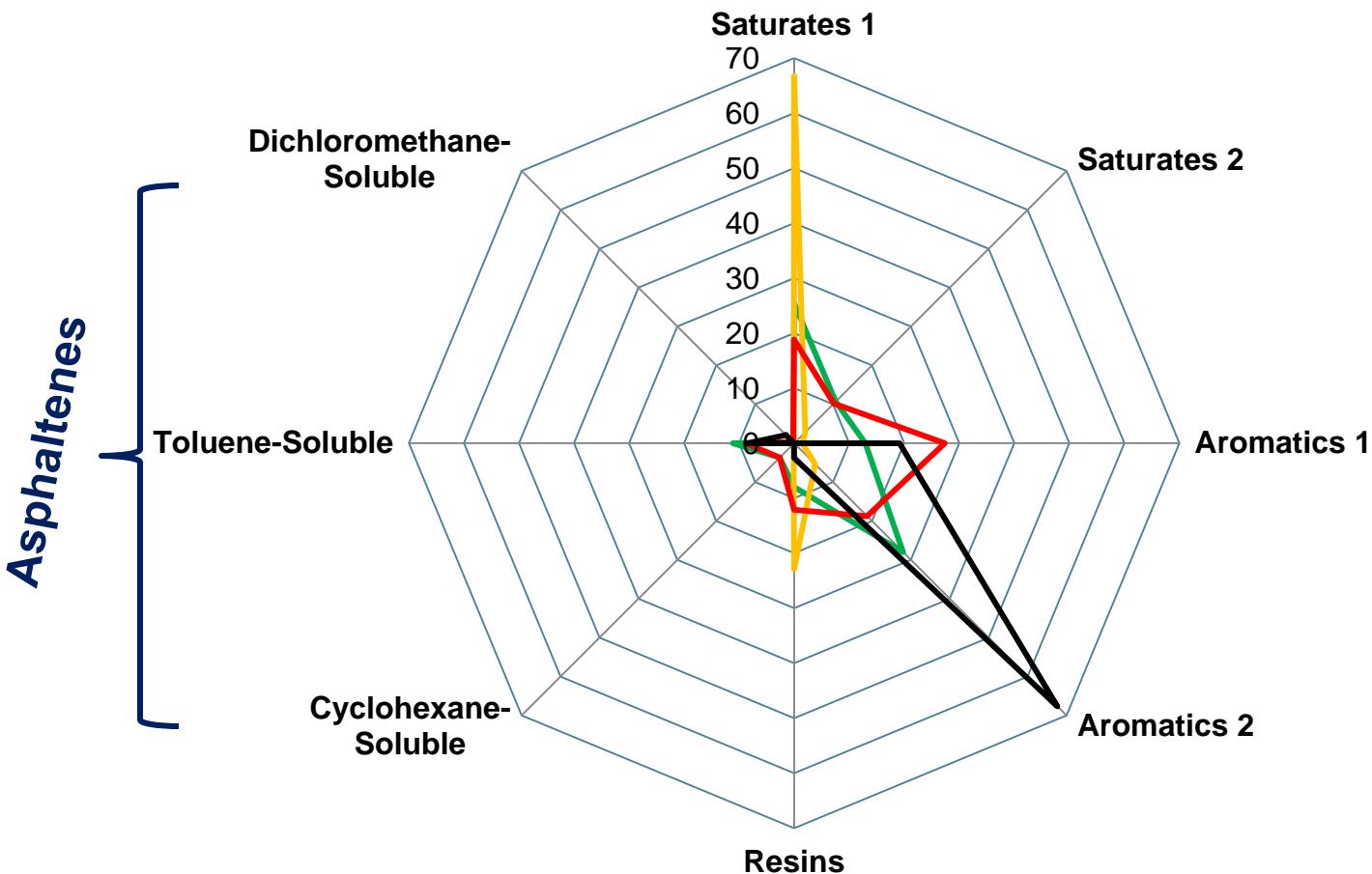
$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$
(3)



Patented

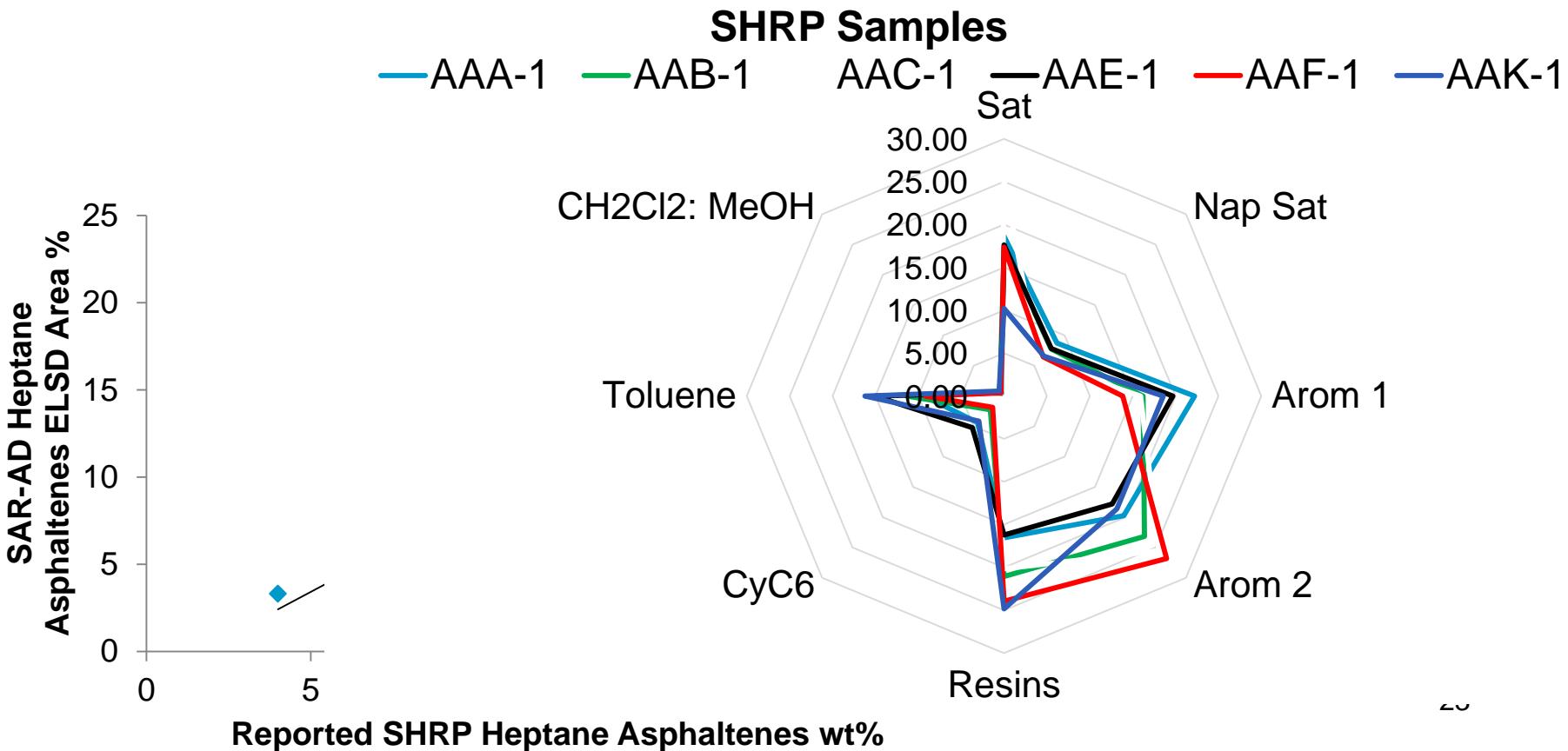
SAR-AD Fractions: ELSD Area Percent = Weight %

— Asphalt — Motor Oil Residue — Petroleum Vacuum Residue — Coal Tar



SAR-AD and SARA

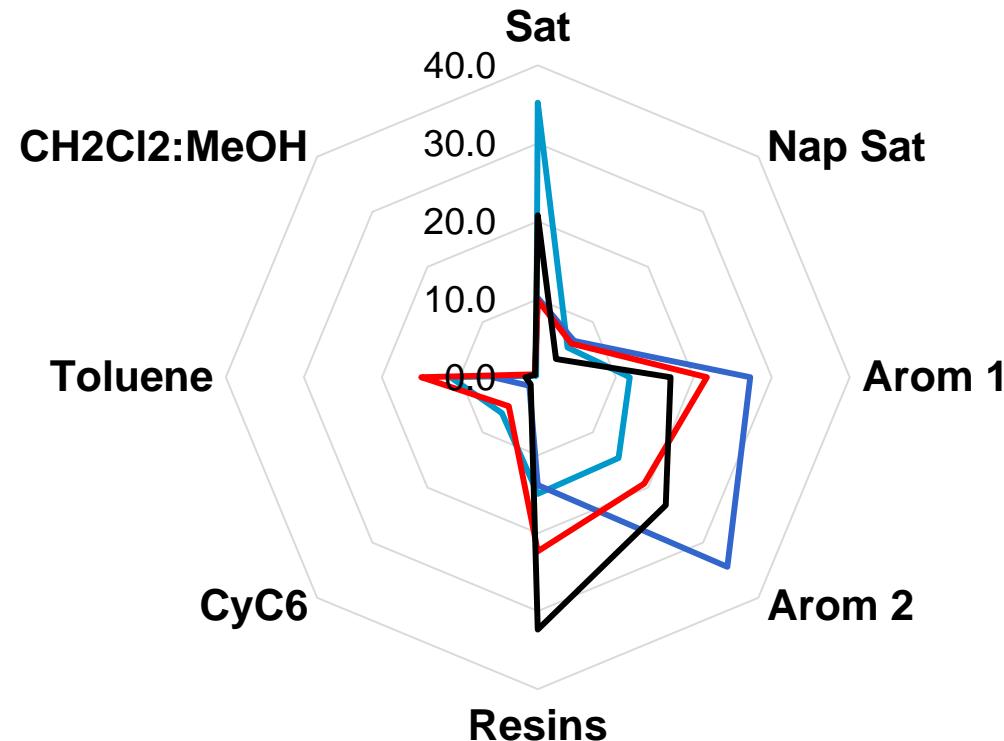
- **Similarities:** Correlation Gravimetric vs. SAR-AD Asphaltenes
- **Differences:** more and different information on subfractions



SAR-AD – Asphalt Finger Printing – Today's Asphalts

Examples of Compositional Diversity

—COS 34 —COS 28 —BI0001 —AAM-1



Polar asphaltenes

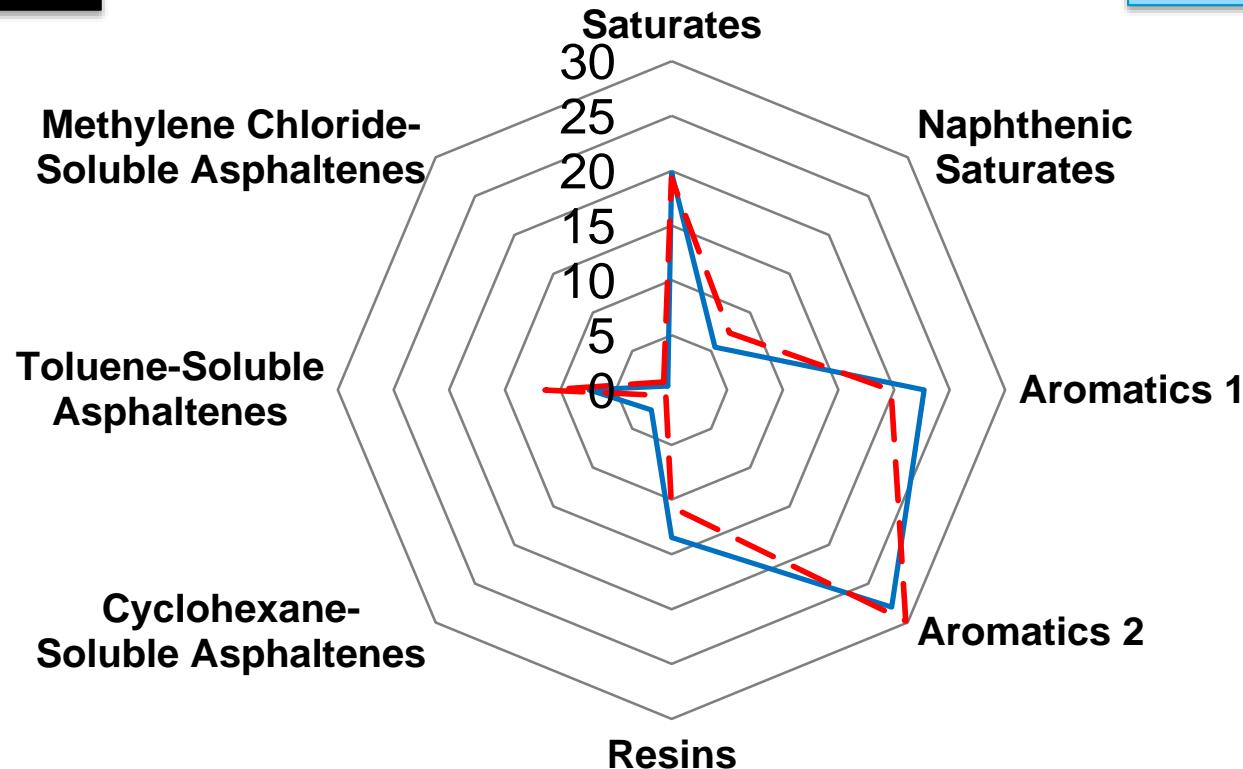
- ↗ With visbreaking
- ↗ With oxidation

Example of a visbroken residue - IMO 2020 possibility

**Composition -
fraction behavior**

— A (50/70) — B (50/70) Visbroken

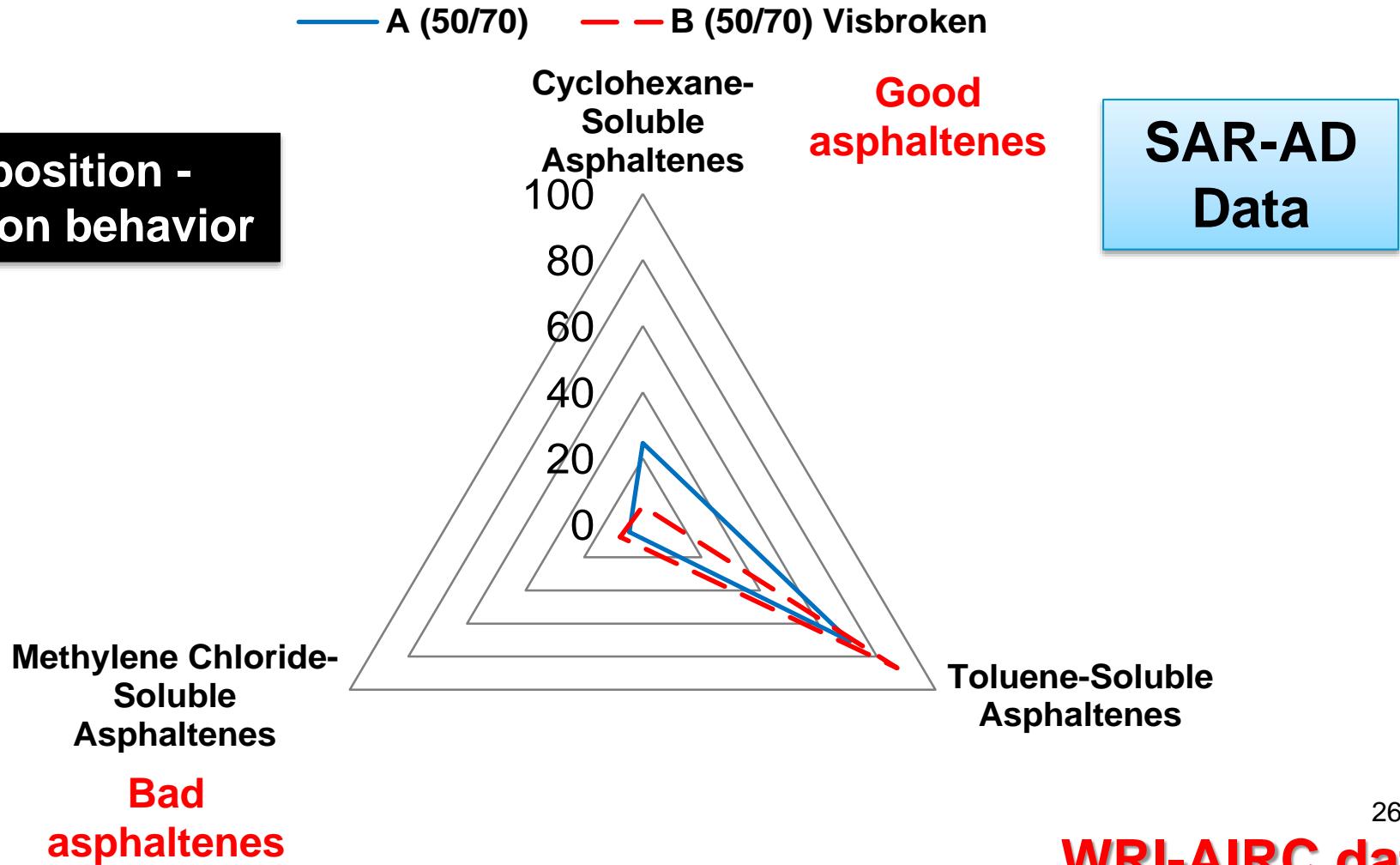
**SAR-AD
Data**



Assessing special asphalt bases

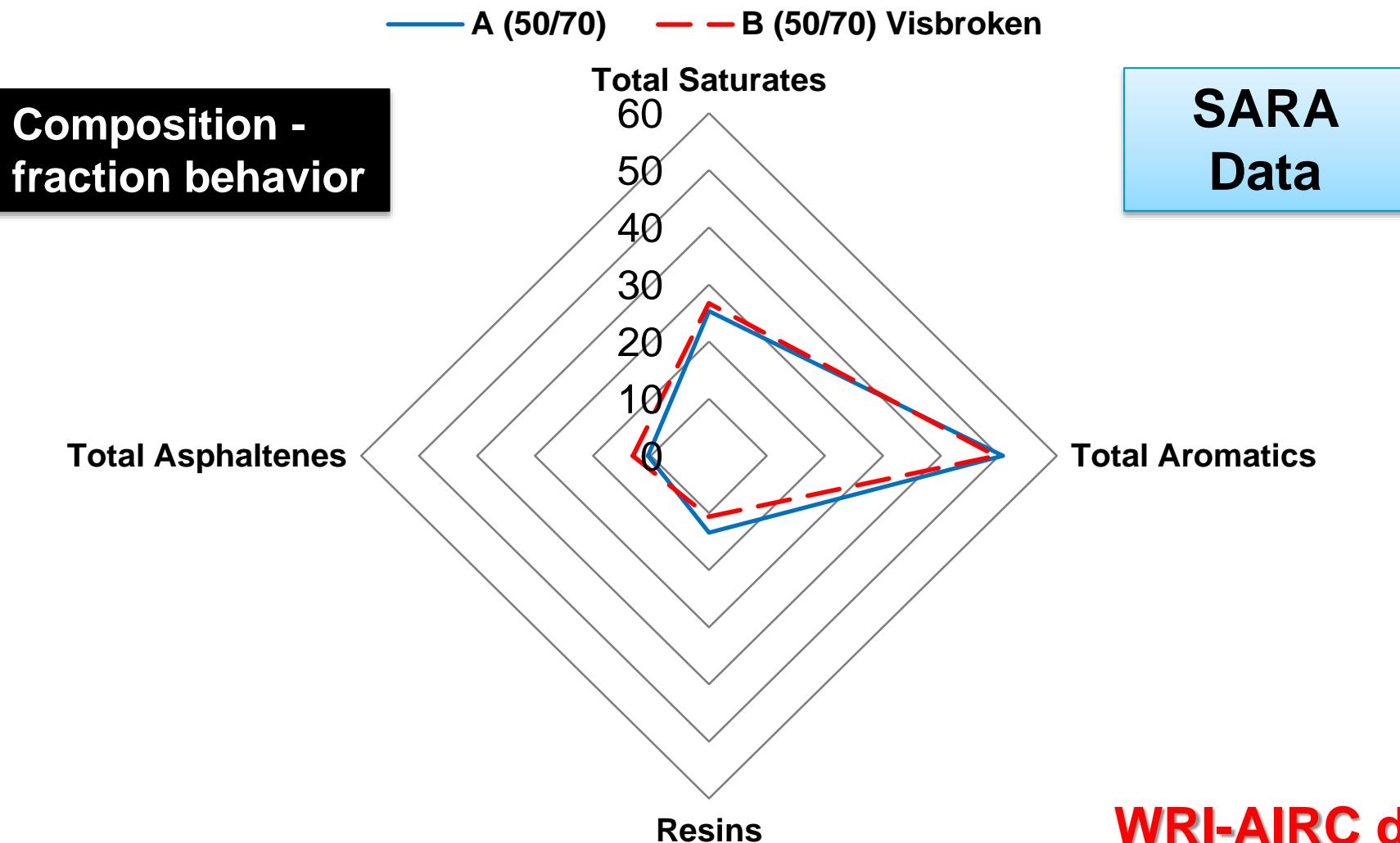
Example of a visbroken residue

Composition -
fraction behavior



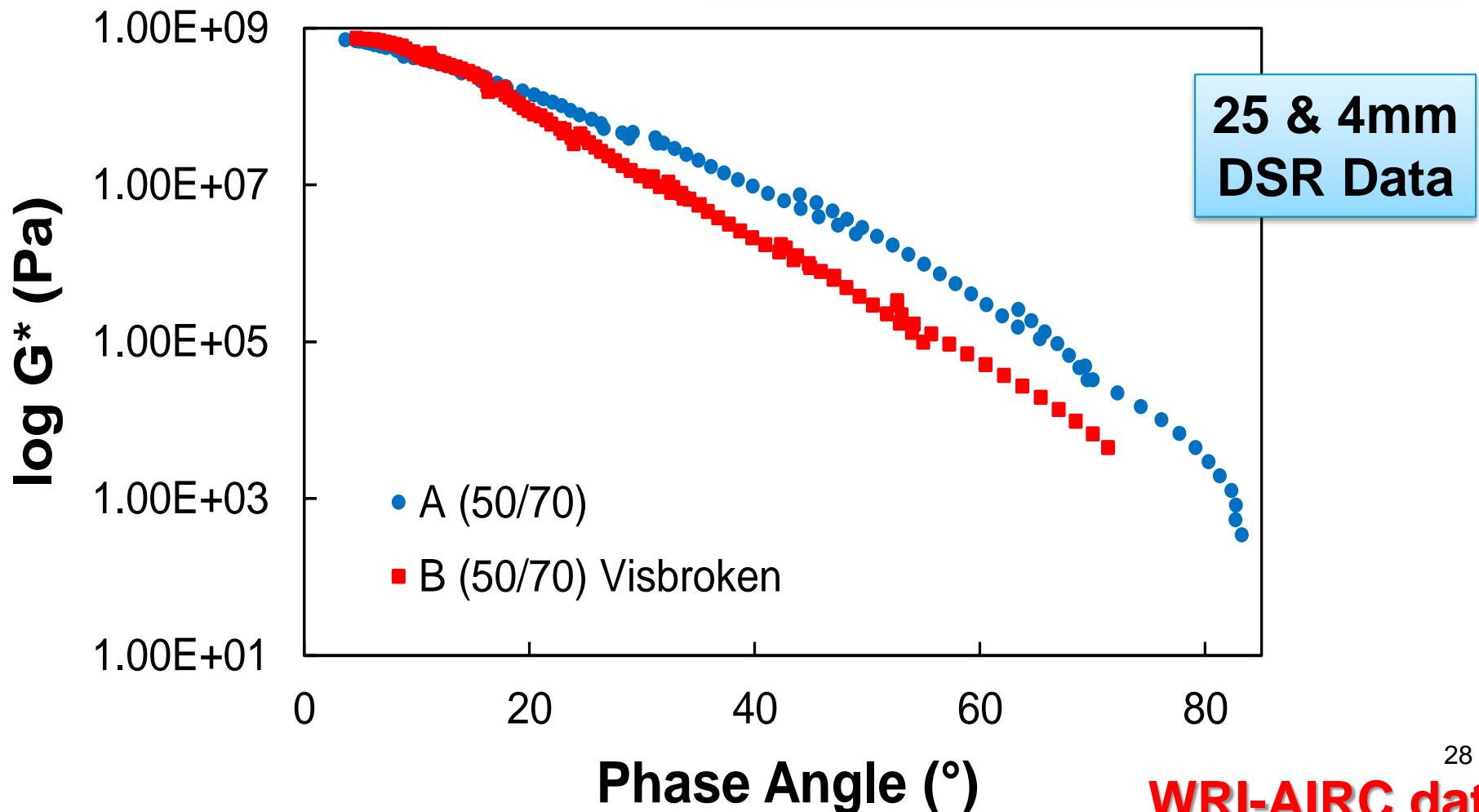
Assessing special asphalt bases

Example of a visbroken residue



Example of a visbroken residue

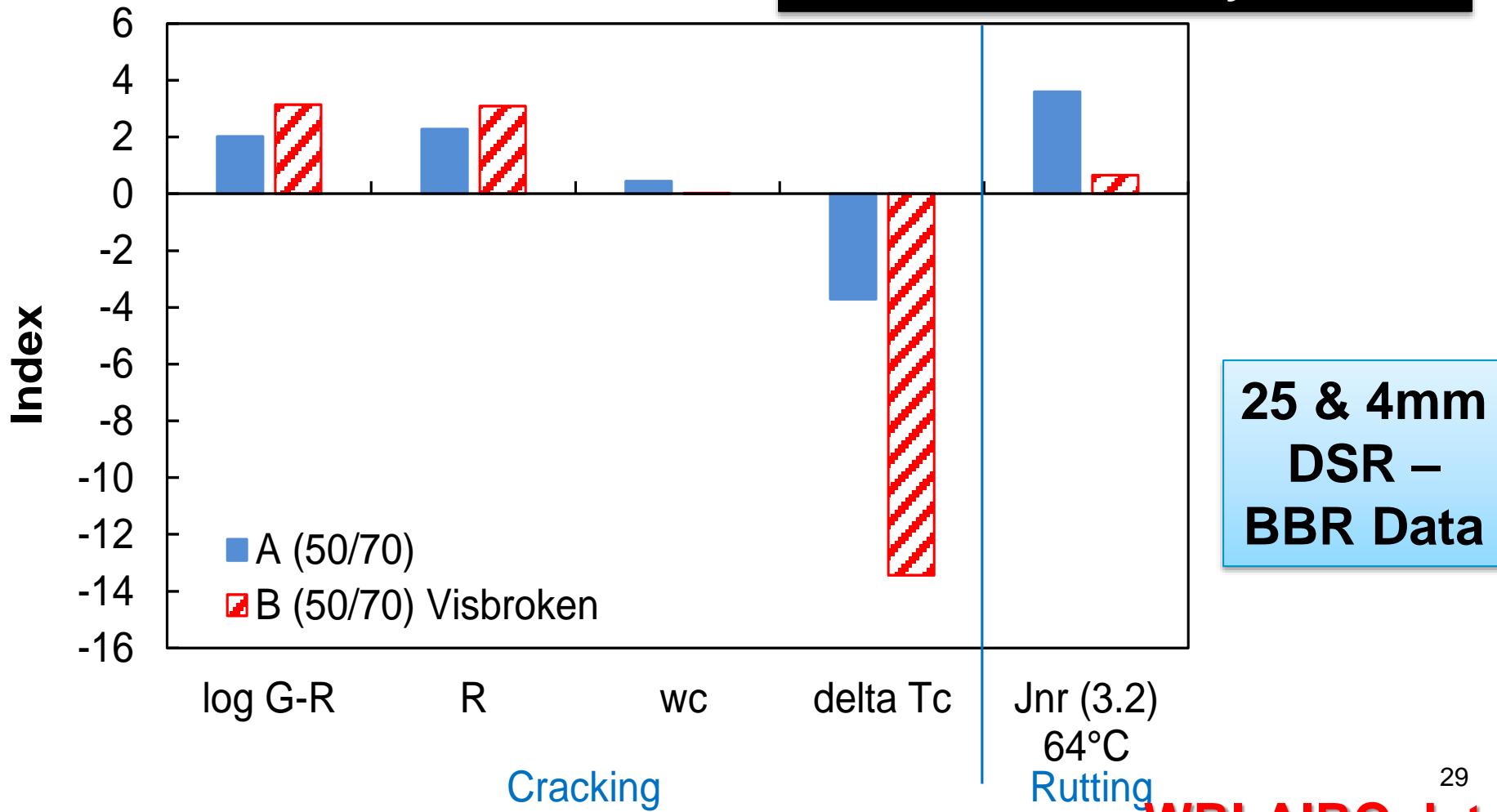
Whole temperature, frequency rheological behavior – beyond PG



Assessing special asphalt bases

Example of a visbroken residue

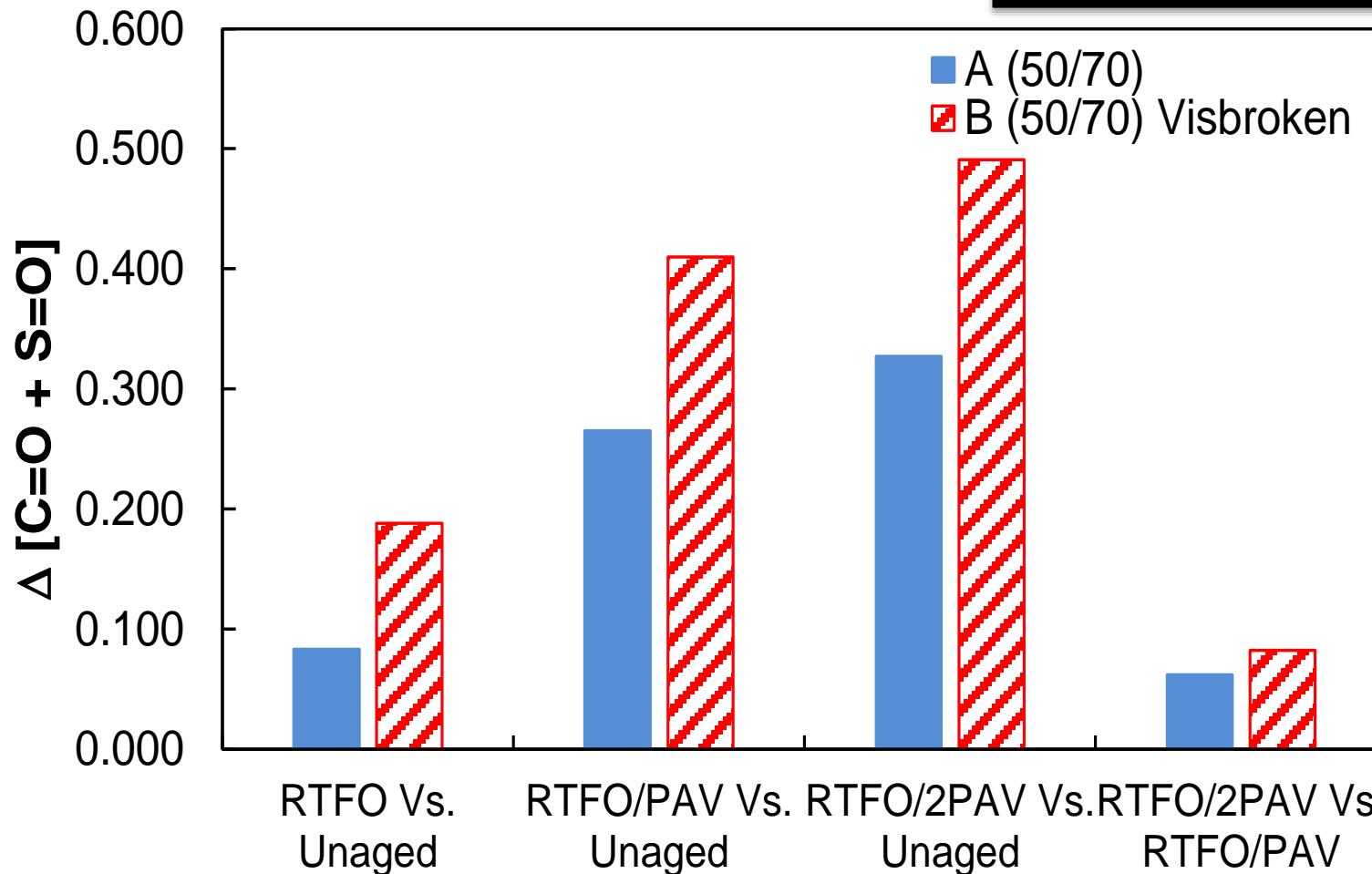
“Buzz performance parameter”
Binder behavior – beyond PG



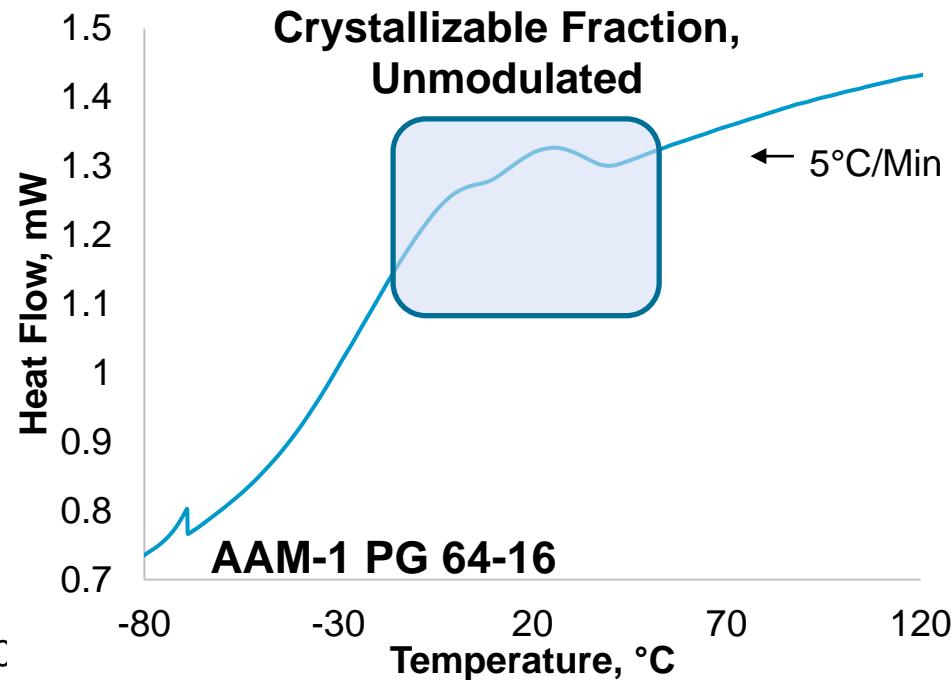
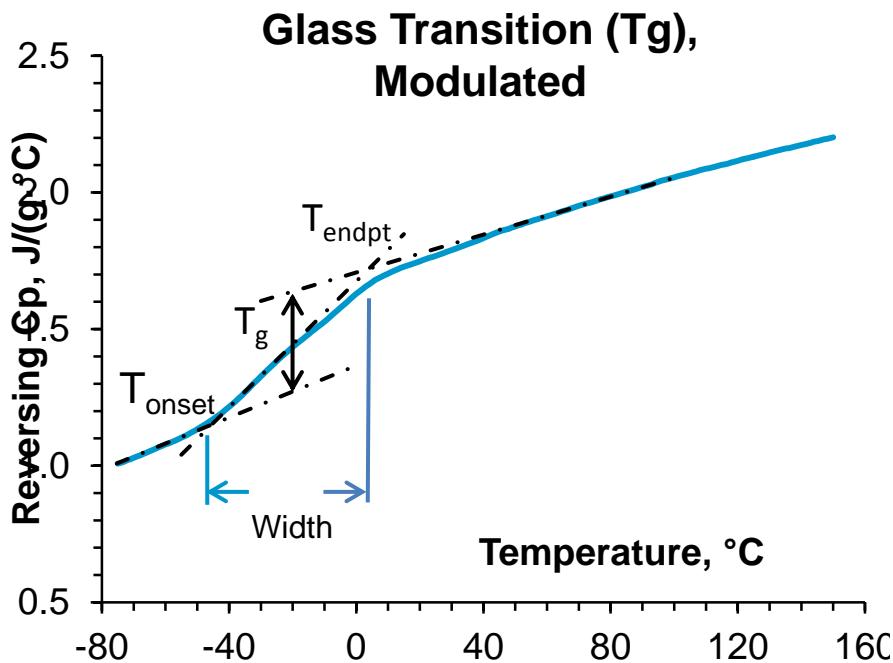
Example of a visbroken residue

FTIR Data

Oxidation behavior – Chemical Analysis



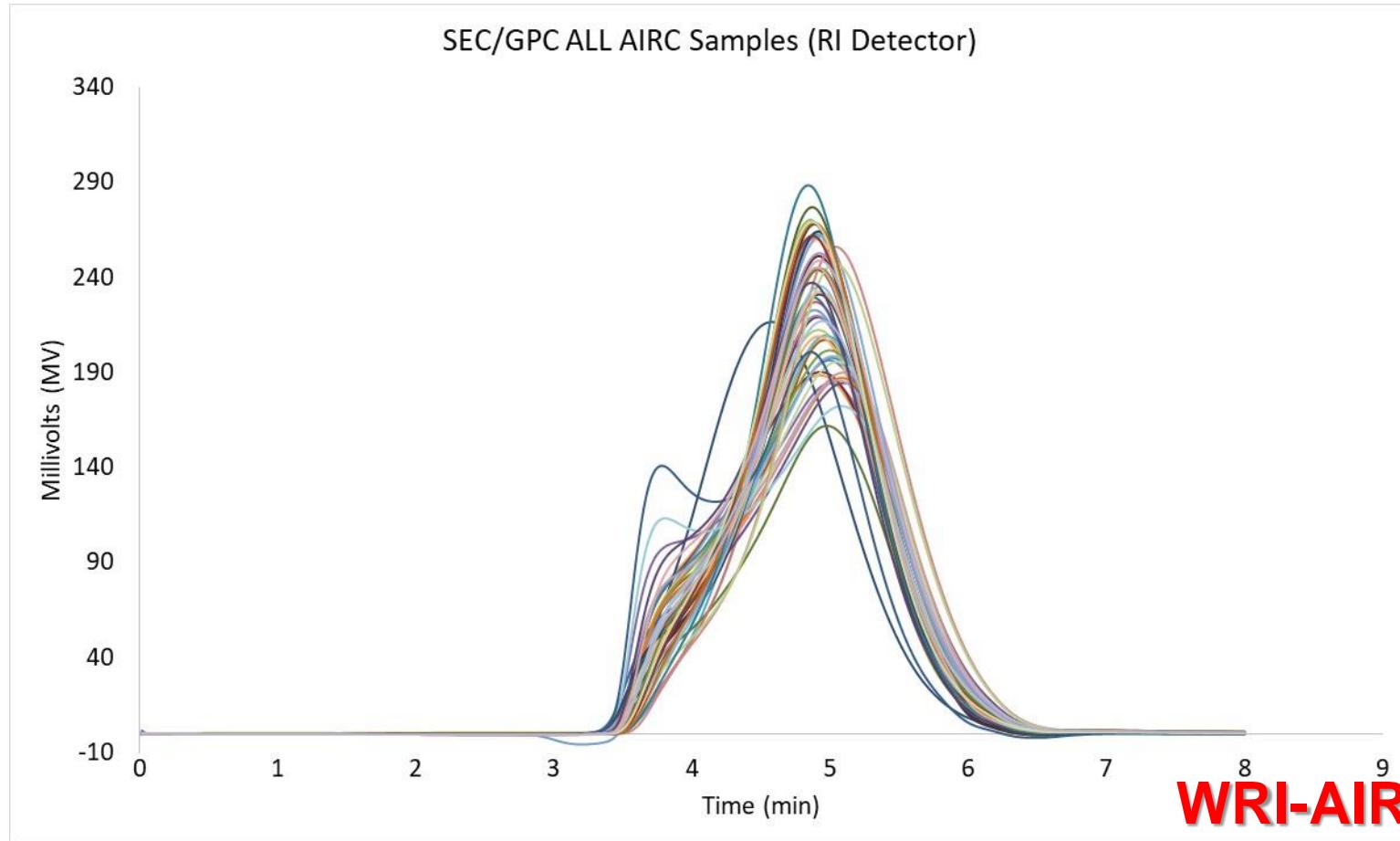
Physical – Chemical Test: Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) to capture waxes and glass transition



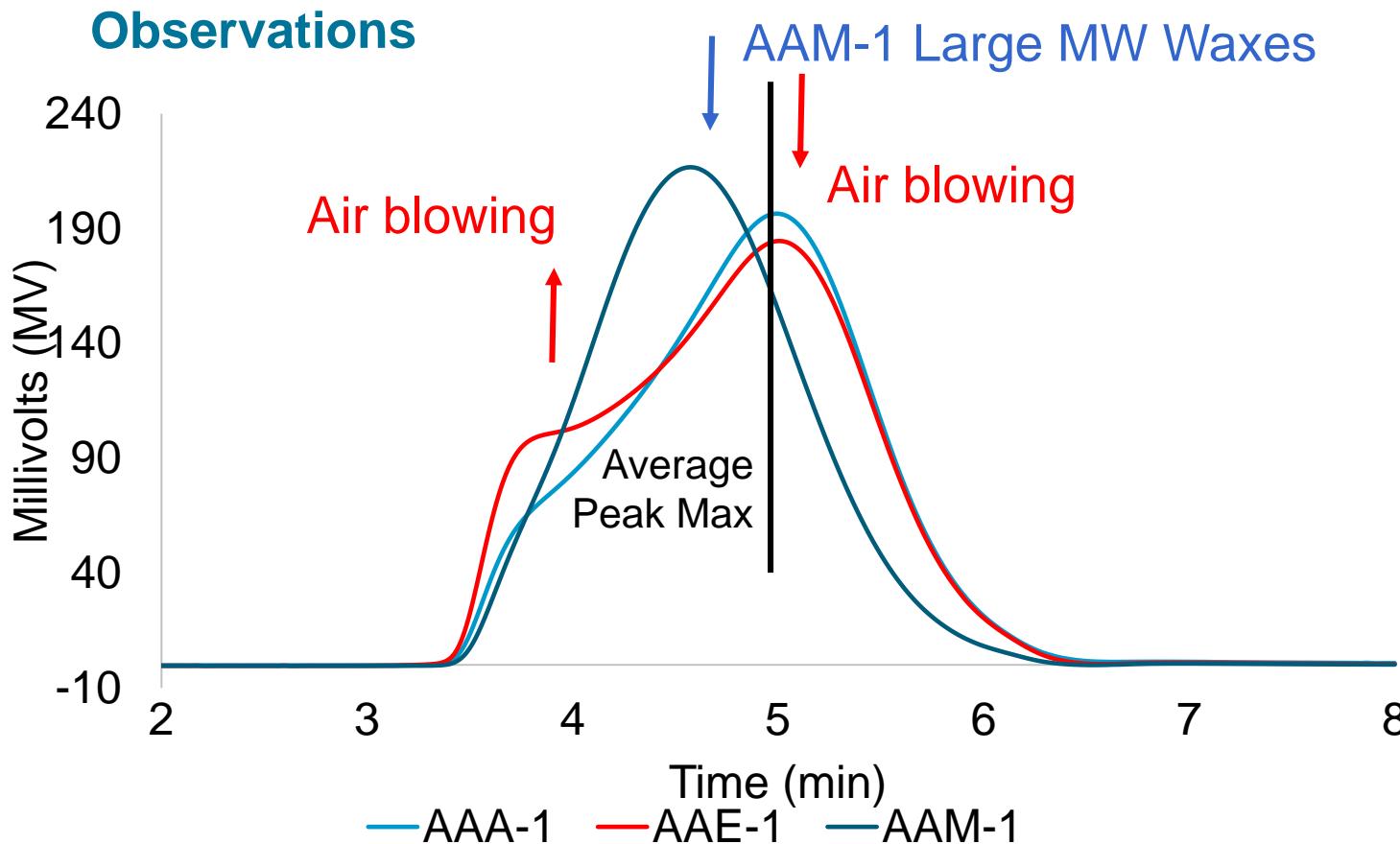
- ❖ Glass transition – Heat capacity change
- ❖ Crystallization/precipitation – Exotherms
- ❖ Melting/Dissolution – Endotherms

- ❖ T_g sensitive to
 - ❖ Maltenes/softeners (onset)
 - ❖ Asphaltenes/stiffeners (endpoint)
 - ❖ Modifiers (polymers, REOB)

Size Exclusion Chromatography / Gel Permeation Chromatography (RI Data) – Molecular weight and associations



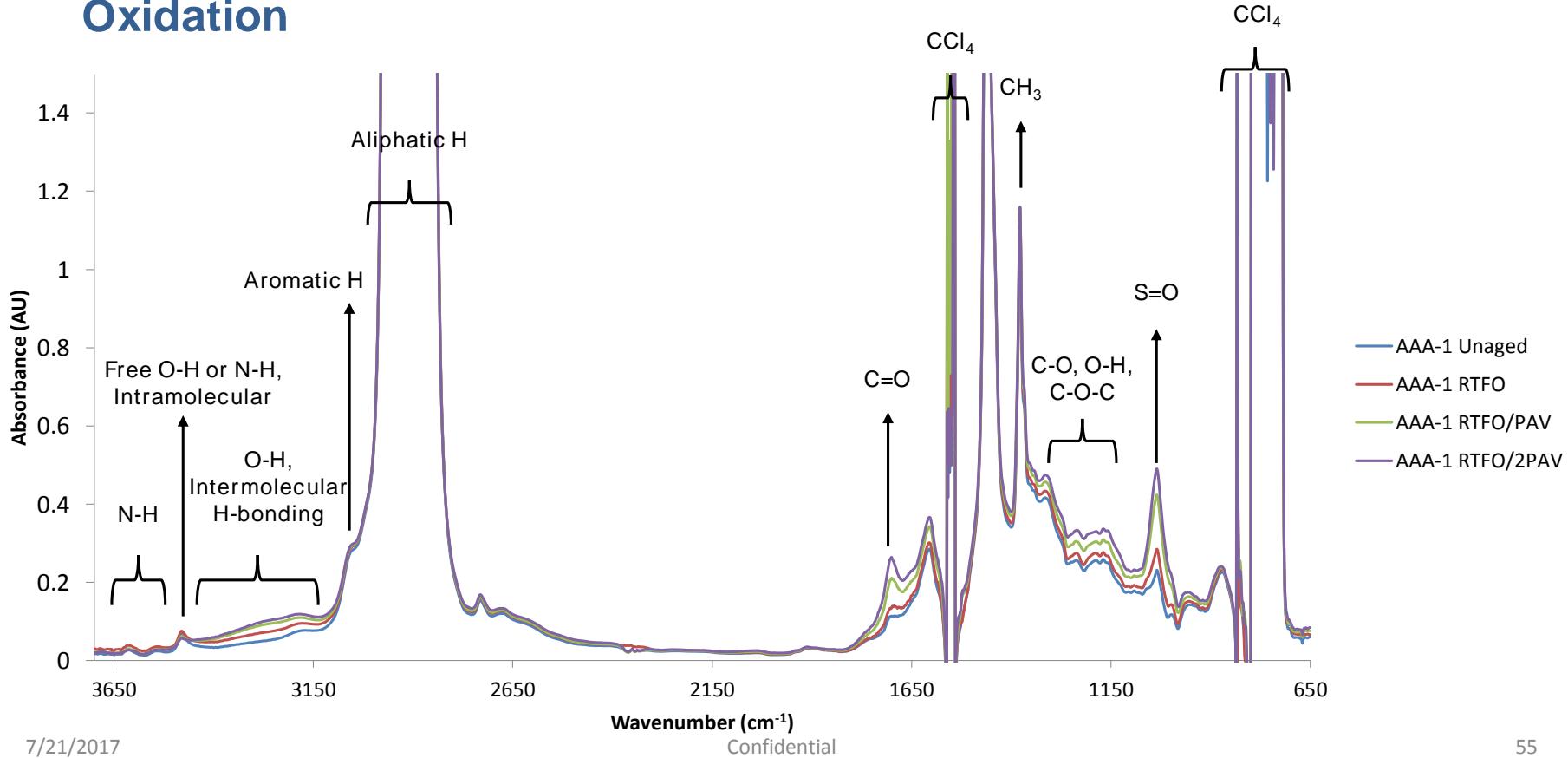
Size Exclusion Chromatography / Gel Permeation Chromatography
To capture air-blowing / polymers...



Assessing asphalt bases oxidation and additives

FTIR

Oxidation



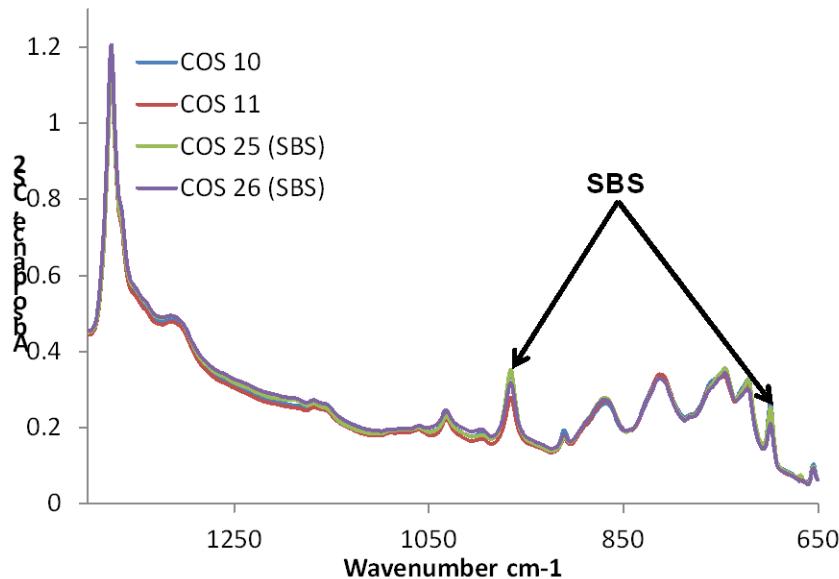
FTIR in multiple solvents to get the full picture

- Capture asphalt /additive molecule functions and associations

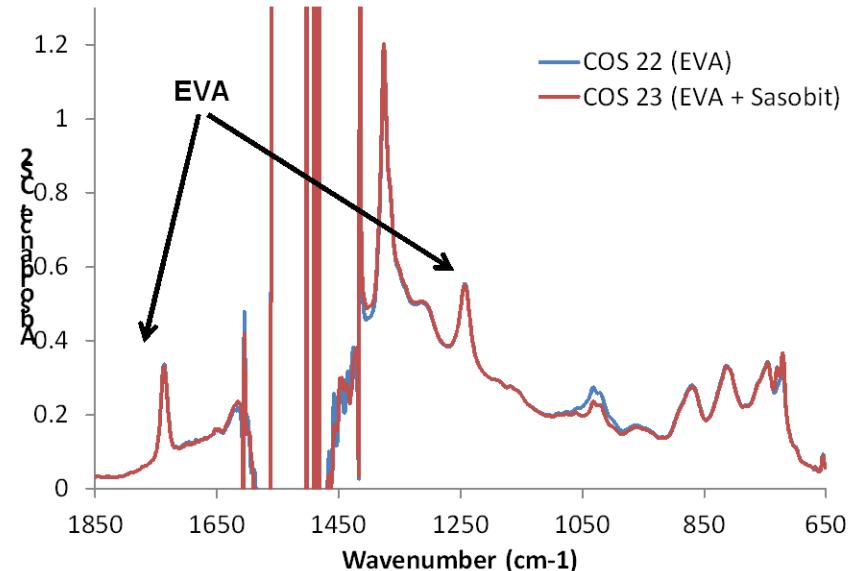
Assessing polymers in PMA's

FTIR

Polymers



COS 30 and 31 also contain SBS



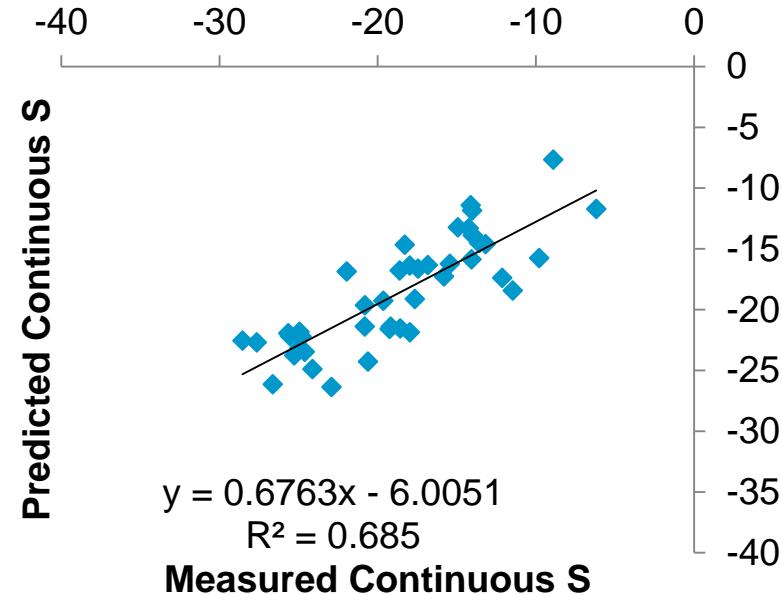
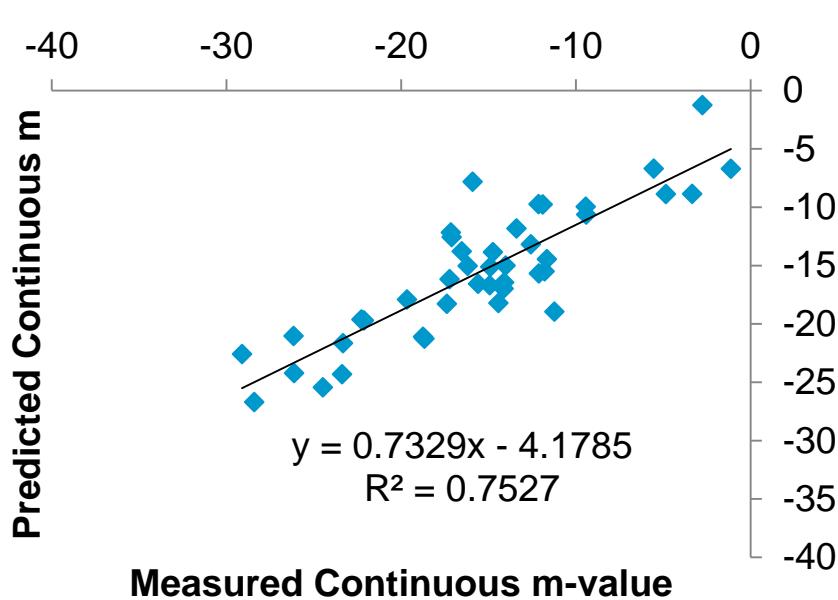
7/21/2017

Confidential

61

- Capture polymer nature / molecule functions – cases of SBS and EVA

SAR-AD – DSR T_m and TS Correlations using ExpliFit™



Fractions

- Naphthalene saturates
- Aromatics 1 / 2
- Toluene asphaltenes

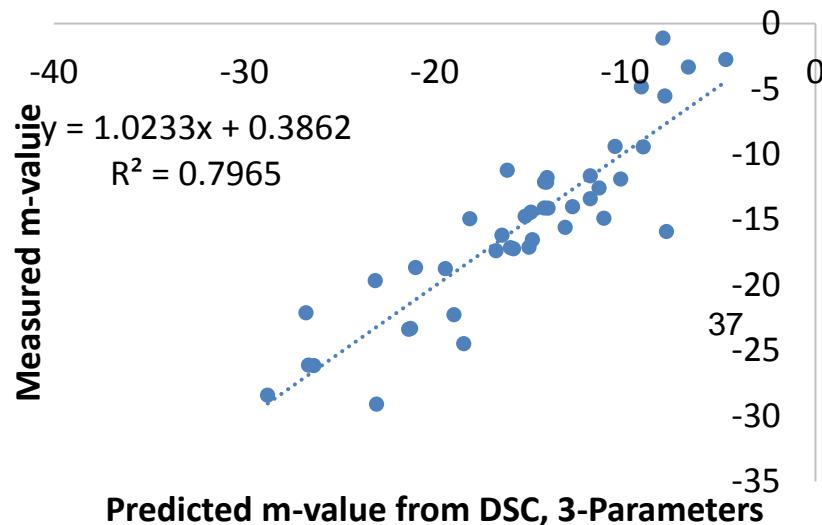
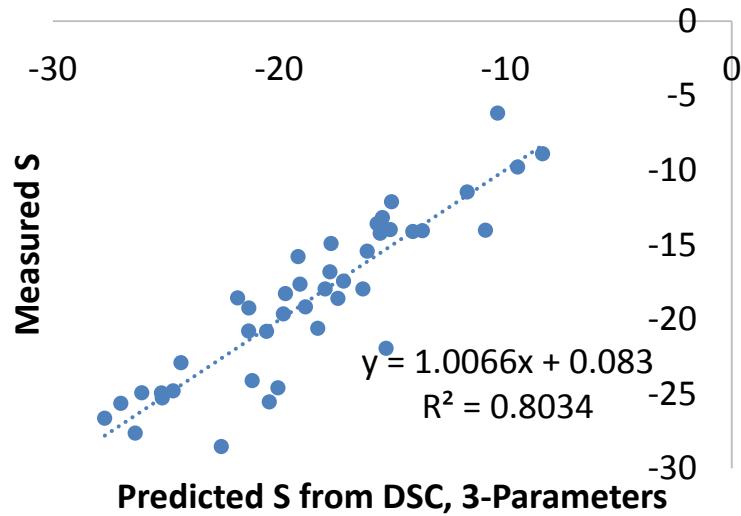
Effect

- Positive
- Positive / Negative
- Negative

➤ Note: Essentially reverse for Upper PG temperature

So what? Quantitative Data towards Formulation Guidelines

DSC - DSR Tm and TS Correlations using ExpliFit™



Interpretation

- S: more controlled by the middle temperature of the Tg ($T_g(I)$ or $T_g(H)$)
- m-value: more controlled by the Tg end point (sensitive to asphaltenes, increases upon oxidation – consistent with aged binder m-control)

Work in progress !

Summary: Matrix of Tools and Binders

Characterization

Testing / Analysis

Formulation Parameters & Features

Rheological

PG-
 ΔT_c

Mastercurve
Black Space

MSCR, LAS

Solvent fractions

SARA

SAR-AD™

AFT

Chemical composition

FT-IR

ATR

XRF

Elemental
Analysis

Micro-structural

GPC

AFM

Fluorescence
or IR Micro

Thermal

DSC

MDSC

TGA

Mechanical

ICD

DTT

FD, SDENT

→ Chemometrics Correlations via ExpliFit

Binder complexity

Phase transitions for waxy materials
PMA: Polymer plateau and ER

Asphalt blend compatibility

Colloidal stability, asphaltene peptization
Visbreaking residues – Oxidized – RAP, RAS

Chemical elements & functions

Metals (crude oil, REOB)
Oxidation, additives, polymers

Sol-gel & Multi-phase structures

Polar associations, airblown, bees,
crystals, PMA: polymer phases and
network

Crystalline & Glassy materials

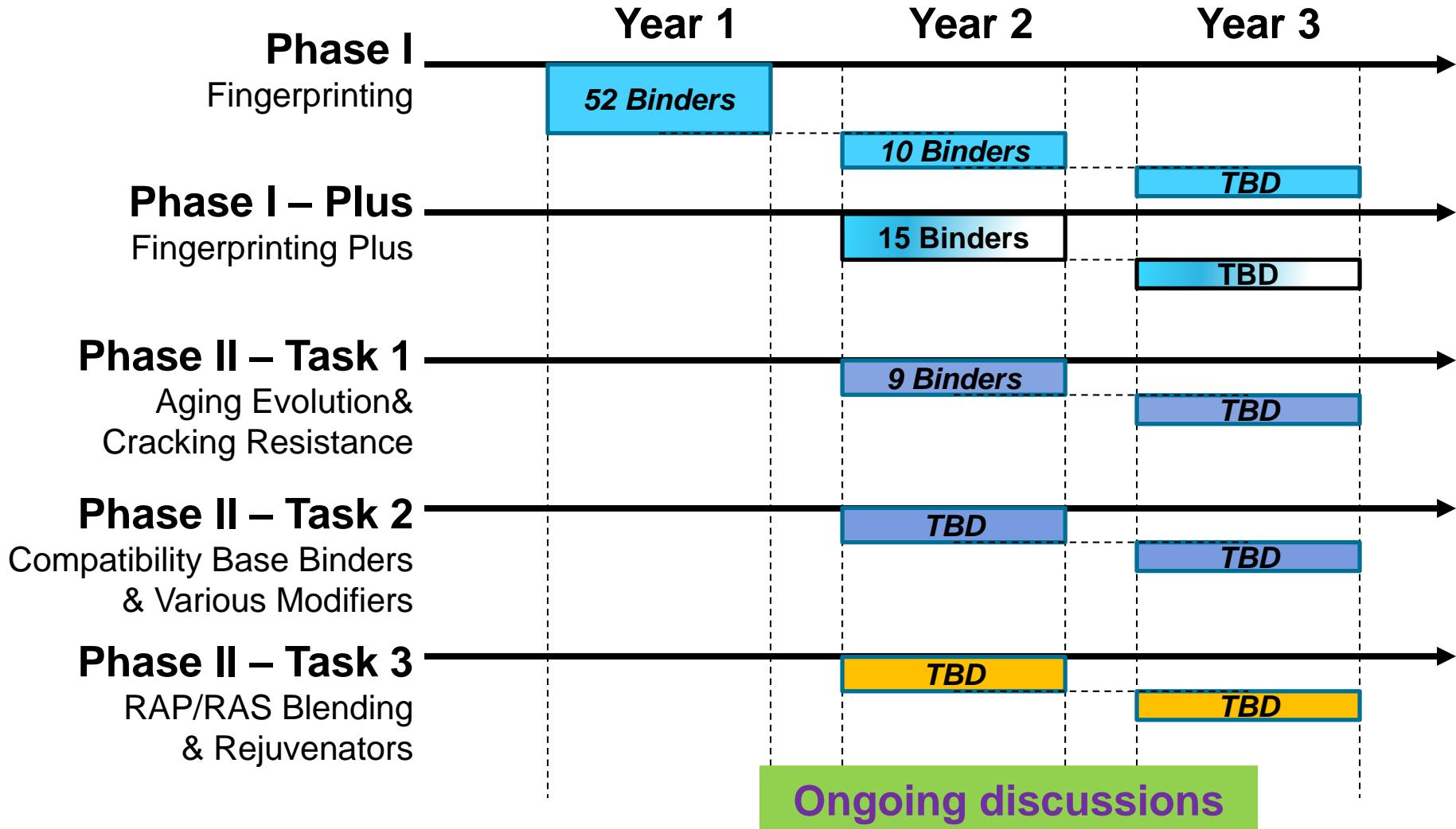
waxes natural or added,
SBS, REOB glass transition
Volatile – Mineral fillers

Ductile – fragile transitions

Binder toughness
Polymer – elastomer

- **Asphalt production changes since SHRP: crudes, refining processes, blends, additives, higher recycling**
- **Superpave is not enough to assess the changes**
- **Rheological assessment beyond Superpave can give important insights: Black space representation, ΔT_c , ...**
- **Analyzing asphalt binder composition is powerful but tricky: requires association of several techniques**
 - ✓ Slight differences between bases
 - ✓ Additives / asphalt interferences: need for calibration
- **Need to know what to look for to use relevant tools**
- **New tools are already here and more are coming**
 - Quantitation – possibilities of correlations and predictions
 - More universal - combining various conditions, detectors
 - Or more specifically designed - to assess specific formulation

Stay tuned!



**Thank You!
Questions?**

**Come to the 55th PARC
2018 - July 15-18
*in Laramie!***

