Phosphoric Acid Modified Asphalt

The Office of Research, Development, and Technology (RD&T) Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC)

id FHWA/Salu

Given at AMAP 02/14/07





Four SHRP Asphalts

	Origin	Grade	Asphaltene %	Polar Aromatics	Napthenic Aromatics	Saturates
AAD-1	CA Coastal	PG 58-28	20.5	41.3	25.1	8.6
AAK-1	Boscan	PG 64-22	20.1	41.8	30.0	5.1
AAM-1	West TX Int.	PG64-16	4.0	50.3	41.9	1.9
ABM-1	CA Valley	PG 58-10	7.1	52.4	29.6	9.0



Grades of Phosphoric Acid

- 115%
- 105%
- 85%
- 75%
- 50% (Green Acid)
- Phosphorous Pentoxide





Three Addition Levels

- 0.25%
- 0.5%
- 1.0%



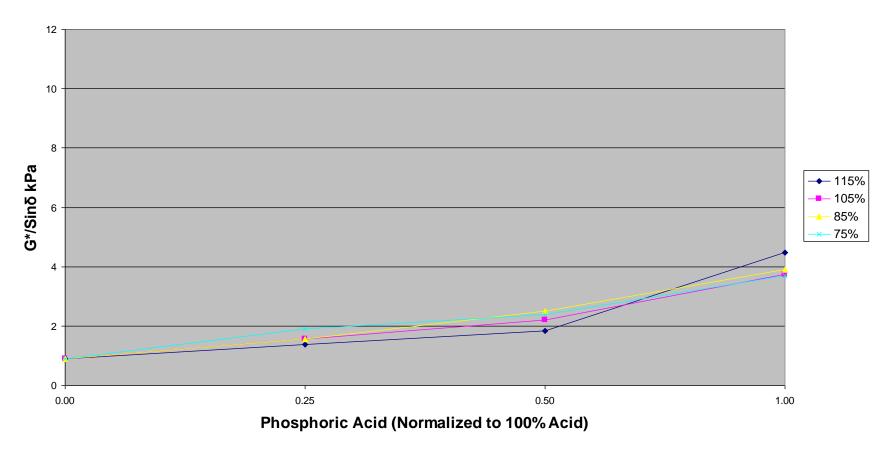


Effect of Acid Type on Stiffness (G*/Sinδ 64°C)

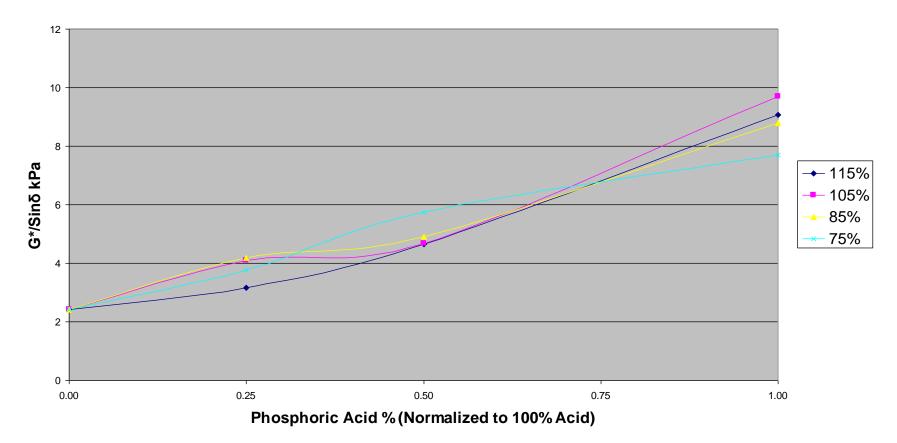
24 Hours Storage 165°C



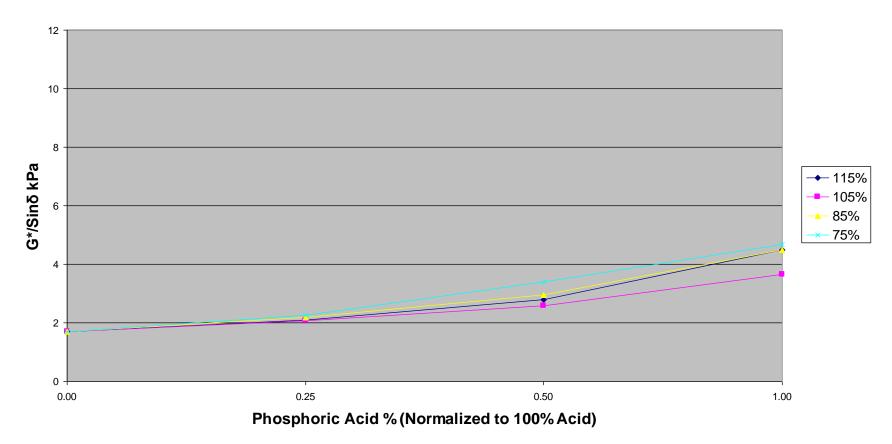




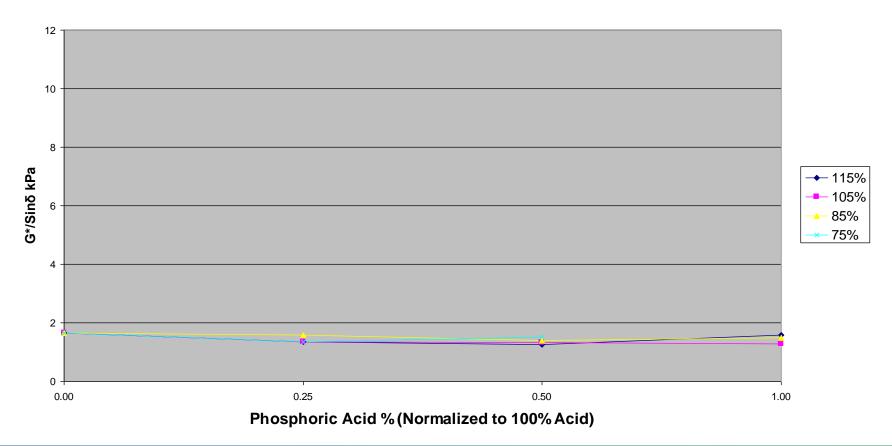
Stiffness of AAK-1 Modified with Phosphoric Acid 24 hrs 165°C













Conclusion – Based on 24 Hour Stiffness

- Any of the Phosphoric Acid Grades can be used
- Acids Containing Water Cause Foaming
- Green Acid is Likely to Cause Corrosion
- Stiffness is Asphalt Dependant
- AAK-1 (Boscan) is the Most Responsive
- ABM-1 (CA Valley) Showed No Stiffness Increase

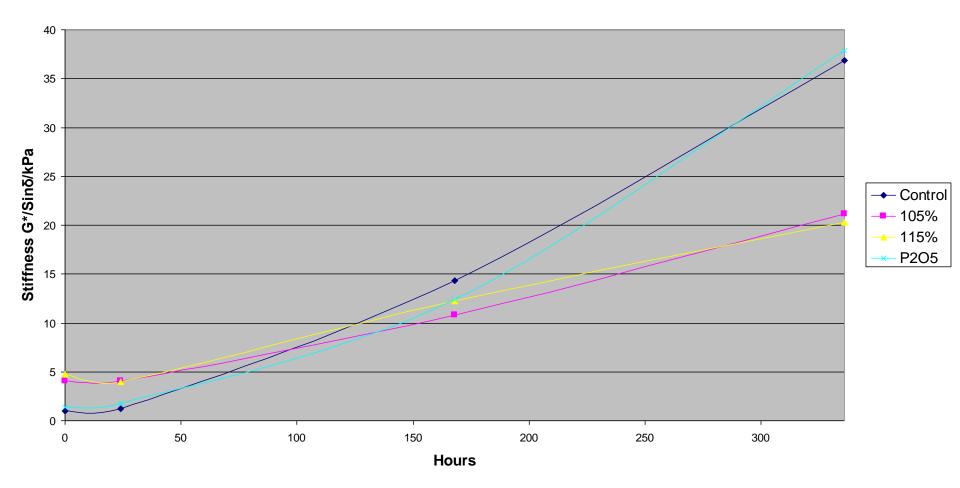


Environmental Considerations

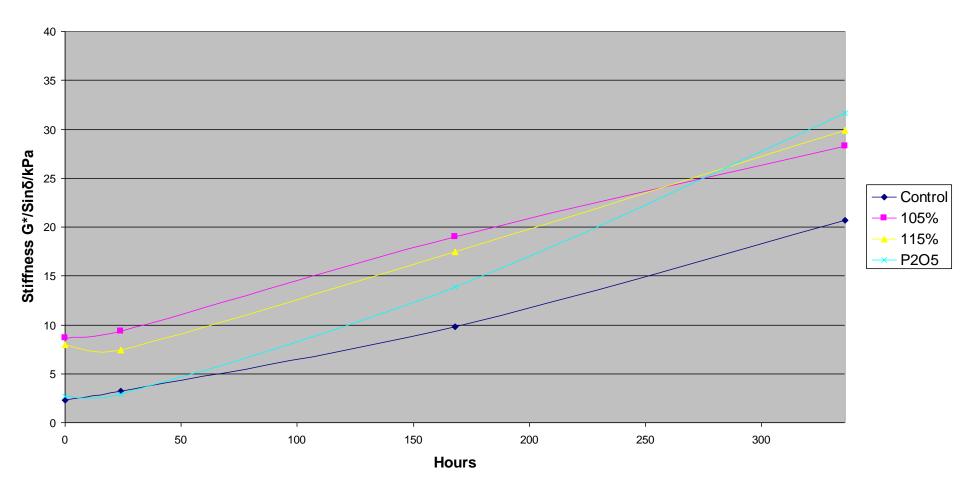
Effect of Air – PAV Aging



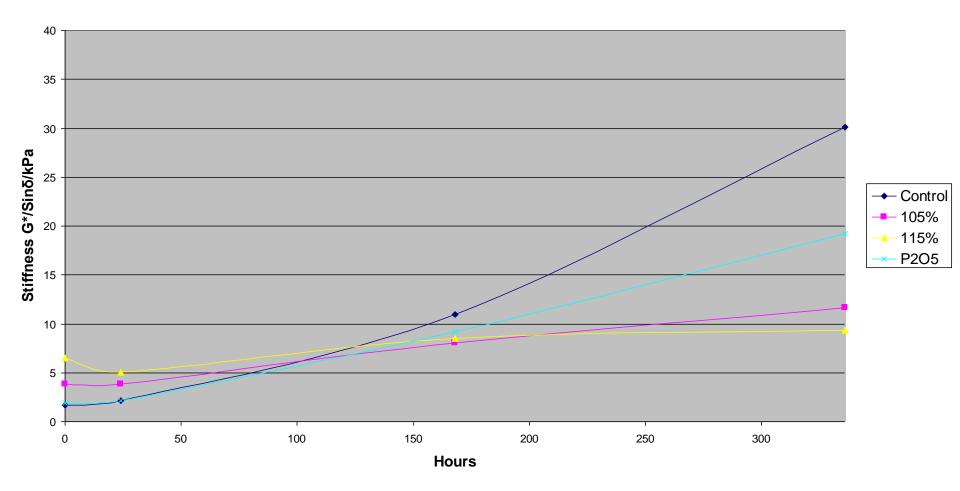
PAV Aging 100°C, AAD-1 Under Air 1% Phosphoric Acid



PAV Aging 100°C, AAK-1 Under Air 1% Phosphoric Acid

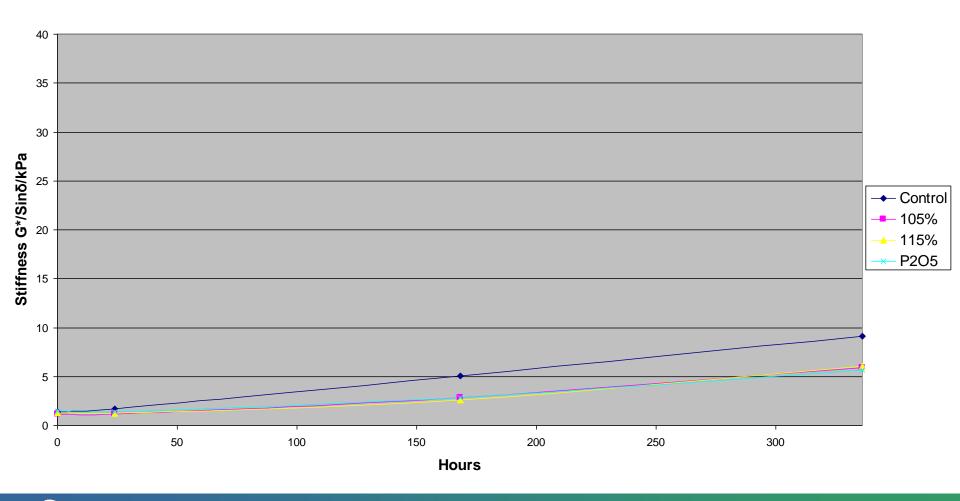


PAV Aging 100°C, AAM-1 Under Air 1% Phosphoric Acid





PAV Aging 100°C, ABM-1 Under Air 1% Phosphoric Acid





Findings and Conclusions PAV Aging Air

- Aging Rate is Asphalt Dependant
- AAK-1 (Boscan) All acid modified samples were worse than the control
- AAM-1 (West TX Int.) and ABM-1 acid modified samples were better than the control



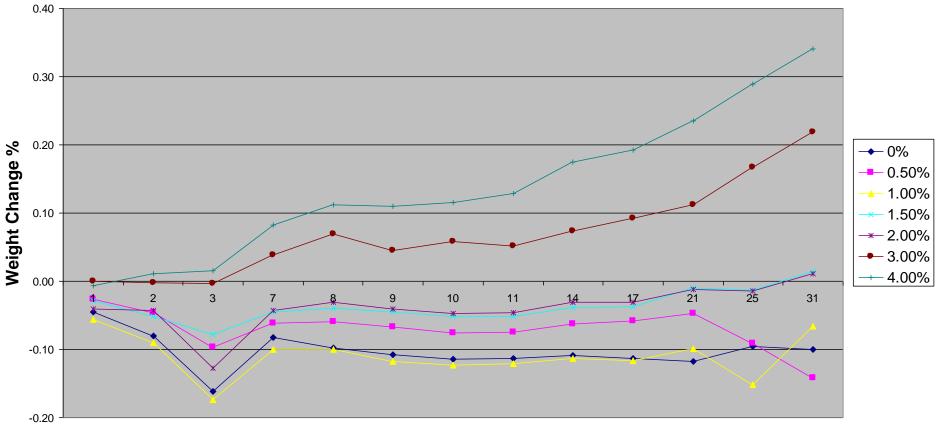
Environmental Effects - Water

Asphalt and 50% Mastics

Asphalt is 60% Bachequero, 40% Menemota 21



Water Absorption Citgo Asphalt BBR Beams 115% Polyphosphoric Acid

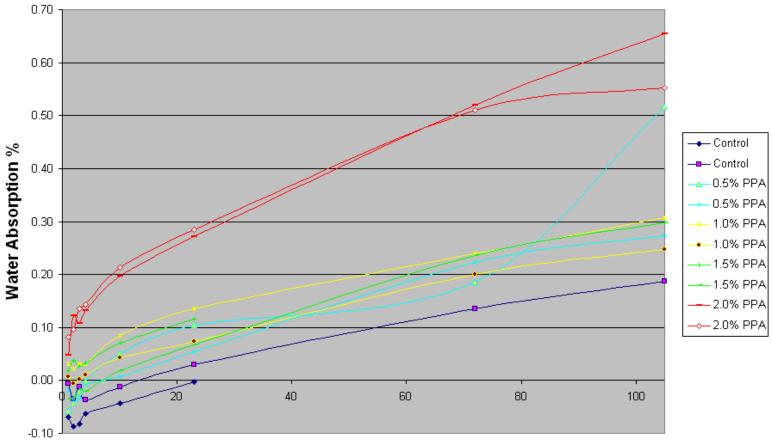


Days





Water Immersion Boscan Asphalt + 50% Gravel

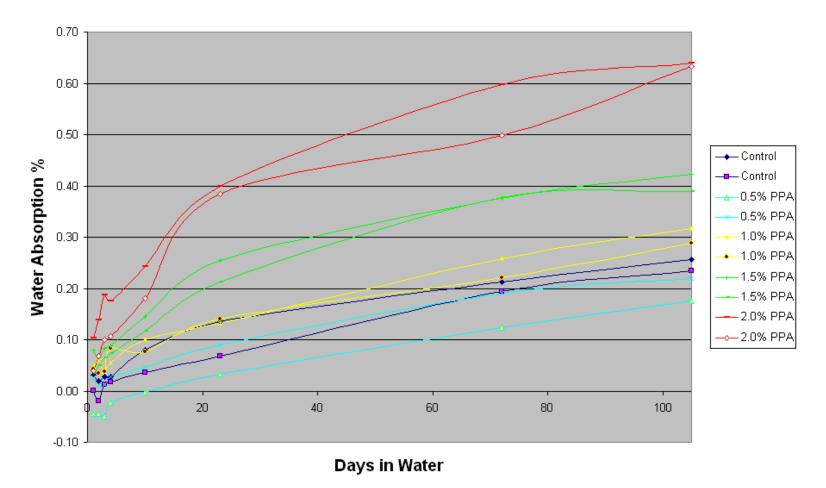


Days in Water



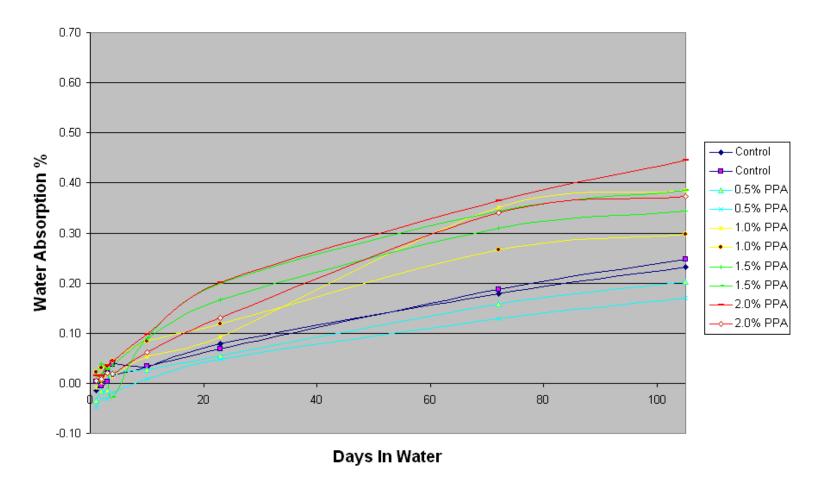


Water Immersion Boscan Asphalt + 50% Diabase





Water Immersion Boscan Asphalt + 50% Sand





Chemical Mechanisms of Phosphoric Acid Modification

Solvent Separation



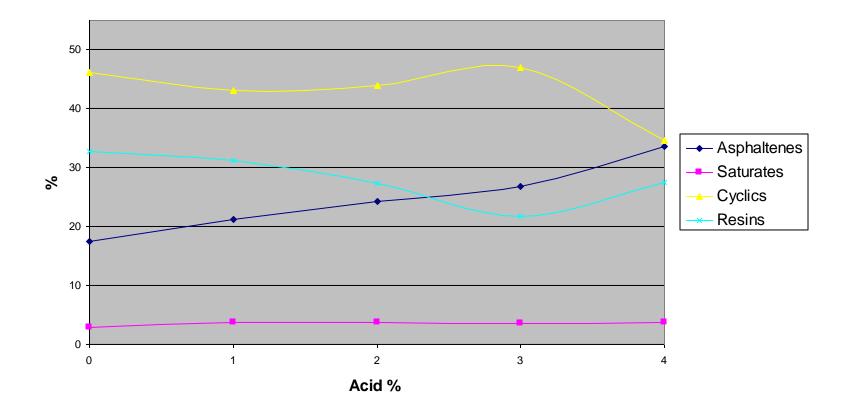


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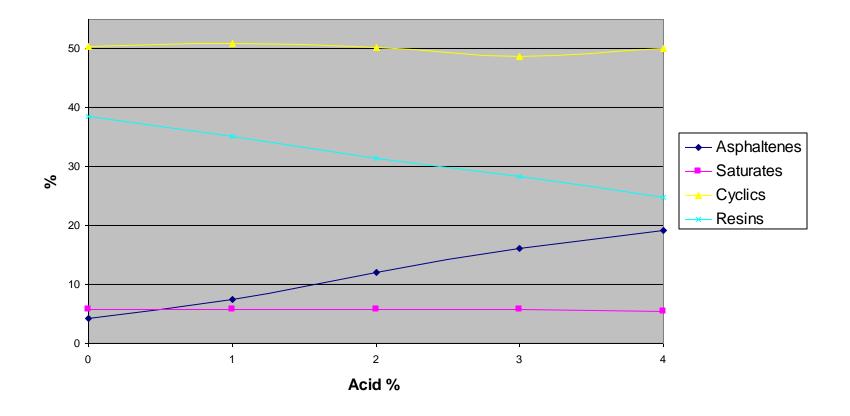
Solvent Separation AAK-1 Modified with 115% Polyphosphoric Acid







Solvent Separation ABM-1 Modified with 115% Phosphoric Acid







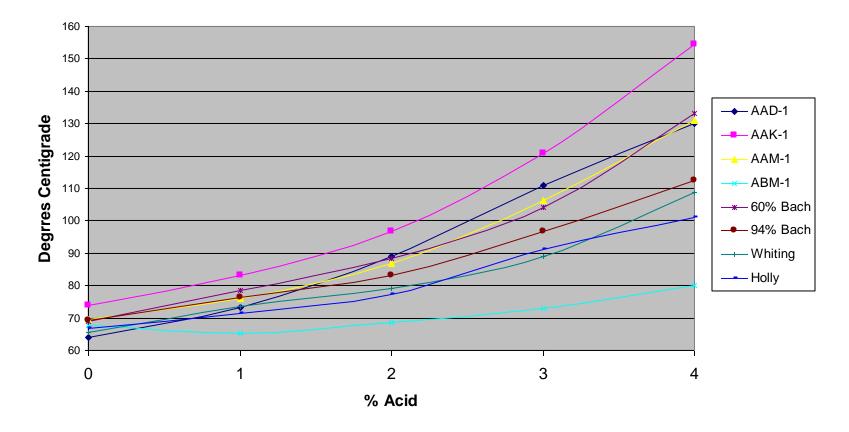
Proposed Work Plan

- Three binders with different sensitivities to PPA
- Two aggregates, non stripping and stripping;
- Amine anti- strip additives and lime
- Four stripping tests
- Effect of Polymer Modification with SBS





Effect of 115% PPA Acid Modification on Original PG Grade





Binders

- Citgo
- BP Whiting
- Lion Oil





Aggregate

- Non Stripping Aggregate:
 - Limestone from H. B. Mellot MD
- Stripping Aggregate
 - Sandstone from Keystone MD



Performance Testing - Anti-strip Additives at 0.5%

- Innovalt W
- Adhere LOF 65-00
- Adhere LA-2
- Gripper X-2

Innophos Arr Maz Arr Maz Kao





Performance Testing - Binders

- 1. Determine how much PPA is needed to increase Superpave PG grade by one and two steps.
- 2. Determine how much SBS Polymer is needed to increase PG grade by one step then how much PPA to increase by another.
- 3. 3% PPA Regardless of PG Grade
- 4. Use these two levels of modification to investigate effect of PPA on stripping and antistrip additives



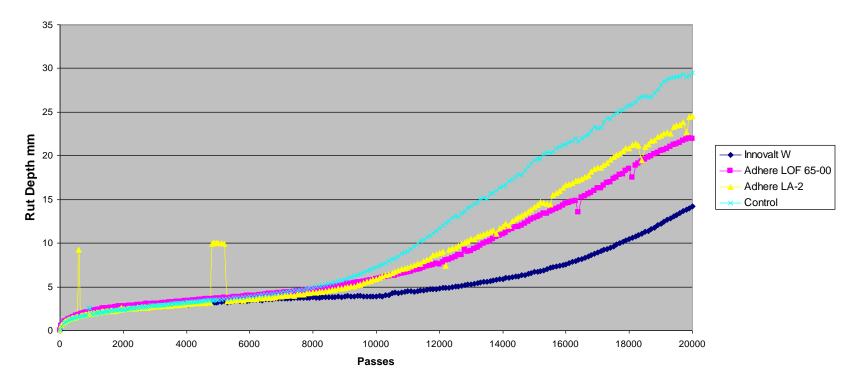


Performance Testing - Anti-strip Tests

- Hamburg
- TSRT



Hamburg 50degC Citgo Asphalt Sandstone Aggregate





Hamburg 2000 Passes





Hamburg 2000 Passes Innovalt W





Hamburg 2000 Passes Adhere LOF65-00





Hamburg 2000 Passes Adhere LA-2





Hamburg 2000 Passes Control





Hamburg 2000 Passes Innovalt W





Hamburg 2000 Passes Control





