

> The Use of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement from Crumb Rubber Modified Asphalt 23 June 2020





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Webinar Moderator



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Housekeeping



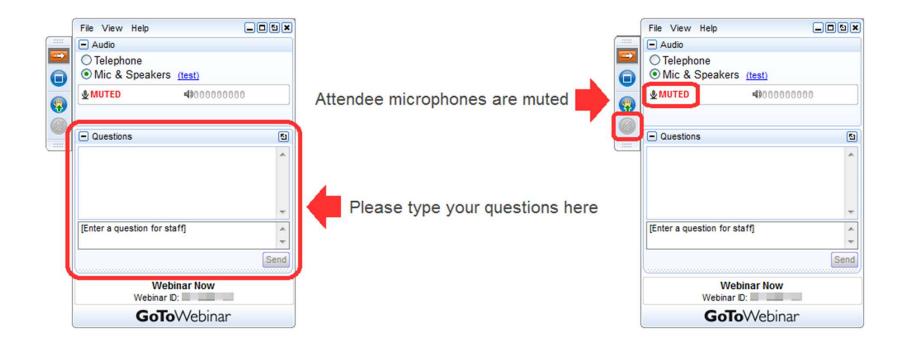
– Webinar is <mark>60 mins</mark>

- inc. question time of 15 mins



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GoTo Webinar functions





Today's Presenters







Zia Rice has worked at ARRB for just over 4 years and leads the Perth Pavements team. Zia has undertaken several WARRIP projects with a focus on asphalt fatigue design, characterisation of materials and material performance. She has over 5 years previous experience as a Geotechnical Consultant. Zia was the ARRB Project Leader for this WARRIP project.



Steve Halligan is the Bituminous Products Consultant and is based at the Main Roads Engineering Branch. Steve provides expertise in the surfacing discipline including bituminous material, spray seals, asphalt, road marking material and properties of road surfaces. He has over 40 years' experience in materials engineering and road construction.



Presentation outline





> 2 **Project Introduction Literature review** 2 Laboratory investigation **Practicality Studies**

> > Summary and next steps



Project Introduction





WARRIP



A collaborative research agreement between MRWA ARRB

Identify innovative practices and guide implementation to deliver superior technology and cost savings in road infrastructure



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Project background

- Increased use of RAP nationally
- Increased use of recycled materials in asphalt mixes
- Investigate implications of RAP containing CRM asphalt
 - Reclamation
 - Processing
 - Plant mixing
 - Laboratory characterisation
 - Mix design using target viscosity blend



Literature review

- International practice
- Identify potential issues
- Identify possible solutions
- Identify positive outcomes



Laboratory investigation

- Identify potential issues
- Identify possible solutions



Practicality study

- Industry partners
- Test process of reclamation through to new mix manufacture and placement

CRM Asphalt



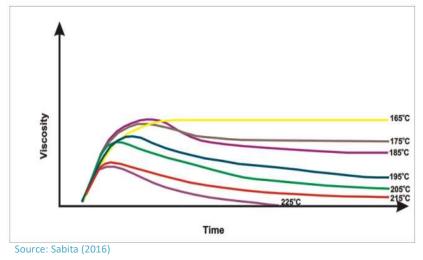
- Reuse of discarded tyres
- Rubber processed into crumbs
- Crumbs mixed with bituminous binder
- 18% rubber by mass of binder
- Rubber digested by binder
- Modifies binder properties
- Produces a CRMbinder

Modification and digestion

Wet Process

Crumb-rubber modified binder (CRM)

- CR digested into binder
- Final properties depend on digestion time
- Digestion depends on temperature, size/shape of rubber particles and blending oils
- Digestion tracked by measuring viscosity
- Some undissolved rubber



CRM-binder viscosity variation with digestion time and temperature



Literature review





Literature review

- Limited international literature
 - California DOT
 - Los Angeles City
 - Wisconsin DOT
 - Mississippi DOT
 - Texas Transportation Institute
- Identify potential issues
- Identify possible solutions
- Identify positive outcomes



California DOT and City of Los Angeles



FEASIBILITY OF RECYCLING RUBBER-MODIFIED PAVING MATERIALS



- CALTRANS
 - Could be plant-produced
 - Final mix met specifications and tests
 - Could be placed and compacted using conventional equipment and practices
 - Perform at least as well as conventional mixes that included conventional RAP



- City of Los Angeles
 - Air quality monitoring during plant production
 and paving
 - Exposure to contaminants were well below permissible exposure limits

Wisconsin and Mississippi

TE 275 B57

2004

TIRE RUBBER IN HOT MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

FINAL REPORT

WISCONSIN FEDERAL EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT # WI 89-04 and WISDOT RESEARCH STUDY # 93-01a

FINAL REPORT # WI-06-02

By:

Deb Bischoff, WisDOT Technology Advancement Engineer Amanda Toepel, WisDOT Technology Advancement Engineer

MAY 2004

1.Report No.	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.
FHWA/MS-DOT-RD-99-115		
4. Title and Subtitle Final Report	5. Report Date December 1999	
Construction and Testing of Crum Pavement	6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s)	8. Performing Organization Report No.	
Gayle E. Albritton, William F. Bar	MS-DOT-RD-99-115	
9. Performing Organization Name and Addre	10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)	
Mississippi Department of Transp	ortation	
Research Division P O Box 1850	11. Contract or Grant No.	
Jackson MS 39215-1850		
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address	13. Type Report and Period Covered	
Federal Highway Administration		Final Report
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code

Wisconsin

- Operator noted CRM-RAP was slightly harder to mill
- Still removed with conventional equipment
- CRM-RAP mix handled in a similar manner to a conventional RAP mix
- No increased emissions during plant production
 - Mississippi

- Conventional equipment used with no issues
 during process
- No increased emissions during plant production

Texas Transportation Institute

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TEXAS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE	
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- Texas
 - CRM material is recyclable
 - Mix design must consider the rubber
 - Gradation
 - Binder blending
 - Characterisation of the binder
 - Separate the rubber through flotation method and re-blend

Please send your questions with slide number





Laboratory investigation





Laboratory investigation

- Aim
 - examine CRM-RAP binder characterisation.
 - quantifying the CRM-RAP binder viscosity
 - assess repeatability and representative nature of the viscosity results
- Option 1:
 - Characterising recovered CRM binders like non modified binders (i.e. viscosity of extracted CRM-RAP binder without reblending recovered rubber).
- Option 2:
 - Reblending of recovered rubber and recovered binder for characterisation



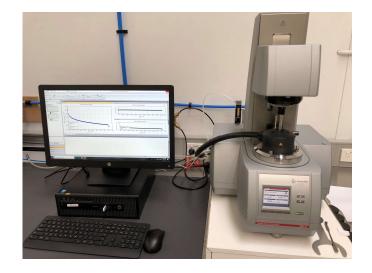
Option 1: Characterising as non-modified

- Extraction of binder from CRM-RAP
 - AGPT/T191 Extractions of Bituminous Binder from Asphalt
 - Removes solid component including undigested rubber
 - Trialled various soaking times and solvent types to understand repeatability and rubber interaction
- Issues
 - disparity was seen with the volume of binder and solids extracted
 - not matching the actual known rubber content



Option 1: Characterising as non-modified

- Characterisation of binder viscosity
 - AGPT/T192 Characterisation of the Viscosity of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) Binder Using the Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR)
- Issues
 - The removal of the rubber particles decreased the viscosity of the CRM-RAP binder by an unquantifiable amount
 - Soaking time and solvent type influenced final viscosities
 - poor repeatability



Option 2: Characterising with reblend

- Extraction of binder from CRM-RAP
 - AGPT/T191 Extractions of Bituminous Binder from Asphalt
 - Reblended extracted rubber by heating binder
- Issues
 - difficulty separating rubber and fines due to similar density



Option 2: Characterising with reblend

- Characterisation of binder viscosity
 - AGPT/T192 Characterisation of the Viscosity of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) Binder Using the Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR)
- Issues
 - irregular sized lumps, fibrous material, fines
 - reblending required heating of binder
 - toluene or heat affect the properties of the crumb rubber which is to be reblended
 - type of solvent impacted the size of the crumb rubber particles through swelling

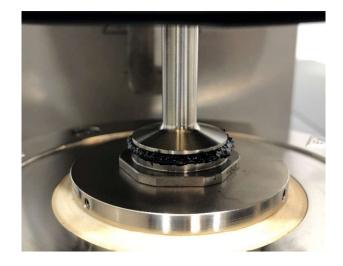


Viscosity summary

Trial	Solvent	Soak time	Option	Complex viscosity at 60°c (pa.s)
N/A	N/A	N/A	18% CRM binder (virgin)	2508.44
A	Toluene	2 hours	Option 1	280.14
			Option 2	1057.18
С	Toluene	1.25 hours	Option 1	622.79
D	Toluene	Overnight	Option 1	63.82
			Option 2	4217.90
Е	Toluene (binder) and Mineral turpentine (CR)	Overnight	Option2	15410.00
F	Toluene	Overnight	Option 1	870.18
			Option 2 (17% CR)	6406.42
G	Toluene	1.25	Option 1	786.79
			Option 2 (25% CR)	97681.60

Summary

- Characterisation of CRM-RAP is a variable, unrepeatable process which does not provide representative results.
- Inability to accurately use the viscosity blend method to design level 2 and level 3 CRM-RAP mixes
- May not present an issue if the CRM-RAP is diluted with conventional RAP
- Further investigation
 - alternative design approach
 - Understand viscosity effect of performance



Please send your questions with slide number





Practicality studies





Practicality studies

- Investigate implications of RAP containing CRM asphalt
 - Reclamation
 - Processing
 - Plant mixing
 - Paving



- Trial 1 –2019
 - Fulton Hogan
 - Batch plant
 - 10% CRM-RAP via substitution
- Trial 2 2020 (ongoing)
 - Downer
 - Drum plant
 - 25% CRM-RAP

Source of CRM-RAP

- Yard trial laid as part of GGA-CRM WARRIP project
 - Paved March 2019
 - Fulton Hogan yard
 - Binder content 8% (by mass)
 - CRM-binder 18% CR (by mass) with a C170 binder
- WARRIP Transfer of appropriate crumb rubber modified bitumen technology to WA, Stage 2: Gap graded asphalt



Trial 1 – 10% CRM-RAP

- Reclamation
 - May 2019
 - 10 tonnes
 - Wirtgen W200
- Processing
 - June 2019 by Asphalt Recyclers Australia
 - Impact crusher
 - As per MRWA specification 511 (-9.5mm)
- Plant trial and paving
 - August 2019 by Fulton Hogan
 - Batch style plant
 - 10% via substitution
- Issues and observations
 - No major issues encountered during process
 - Some CRM-RAP remained on processing screens, but no more than conventional RAP













Trial 2 – higher volumes of CRM-RAP

- Reclamation
 - March 2020
 - 20 tonnes
 - Wirtgen W120
- Processing
 - May 2020 by Asphalt Recyclers Australia
 - Impact crusher
 - As per MRWA specification 511 (-9.5mm)
- Plant trial planned
 - 25% CRM-RAP
 - Drum style plant
- Issues and observations
 - Some stickiness during reclamation
 - Build up during processing causing stoppages







Please send your questions with slide number





Summary and Next Steps





Summary and next steps

- Issues identified
 - some practical issues especially at high volumes
 - characterisation difficulty
 - traceability implications and dilution
- Further investigation:
 - viscosity and characterisation
 - alternative design methods
 - performance implications
 - dilution and traceability solutions





Industry partners











Thanks for listening! warrip.com.au



