

ANNUAL WORK PLAN SUMMARY

For Year 2 of Contract

DTFH61-07-D-00005

Fundamental Properties of Asphalts and Modified Asphalts, III

ETG Meetings

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Background

Moisture influences asphalt concrete behavior and failure in many ways, including

- **Displacement of binder from aggregate (stripping)**
- **Softening of binder (emulsification)**
- **Embrittlement (accelerated aging)**
- **Mechanical action (pumping, freeze-thaw)**
- **Microbial support**
- **?**

Background

Common treatments to mitigate moisture damage include

- **Sound construction practices**
- **Hydrated lime ($\text{Ca}[\text{OH}]_2$)**
- **Liquid anti-strips**
- **Polymer modification**
- **Sealers**

Problem Statement

- **Moisture damage is often detected after failure occurs**
 - Prediction, monitoring, and forensic methodologies could enable preemptive actions
- **The influence of moisture on oxidative aging is not well characterized**
- **The influence of oxidative aging on moisture damage is not well understood**

Approach

- **Examine organic and mineral particles that cause the turbidity observed during Hamburg testing for failure indicators. (continuing)**
- **Aging in the presence of water (under Aging)**
- **Magnetic resonance imaging of water in asphalt (under Aging)**

Approach

Characterize the inorganic and organic material generated during testing.

- **Inorganic material:** Clays, fines, or other aggregate constituents that could be contributing to the moisture susceptibility of the mix.
- **Organic material:** What fraction of the asphalt does it represent and does it contain functional groups that have already been identified as problems (Organic acids, sulfur, etc?)

Approach -- Procedures

Inorganic Material:

- Isolate from water bath by filtration.
- Aggregate soundness testing (LA Abrasion or Micro-Deval)?
- Subject to Electron Probe Microanalysis, a qualitative fluorescence technique
- Subject to powder X-ray Diffraction: quantitative when coupled with EPMA

Approach -- Procedures

Organic Material:

- Isolate from inorganic material, probably through extraction.
- FTIR analysis, functional group analysis if enough material is generated
- Relate to prior findings

Approach -- Procedures

Other Variables

- **Water-bath temperature**
- **Soak duration**

Approach -- Materials

Asphalts: *AAD-1, AAG-1, AAB-1*

- Range of chemical composition and varying moisture susceptibility with aggregates below.
 - *AAD* has high acid and asphaltene contents,
 - *AAG* has low acid and asphaltene contents,
 - *AAB* has low acid, has a tendency to strip, and has similar asphaltene and wax contents to *AAD*.

Approach -- Materials

Aggregates: *RA, RD, RG*

- Includes siliceous, calcareous, and intermediate aggregates.
 - *RA* is a known stripper with 73% SiO₂ concentration of primarily felsic minerals,
 - *RD* is a good performer with an intermediate concentration of SiO₂ and is comprised primarily of mafic minerals, and
 - *RG* is a calcareous sandstone known as a fair to poor performer that is comprised of a mix of mafic and felsic minerals.

Expected Outcomes

- **Short term**
 - Identification of failure products from Hamburg testing
 - Correlation of amounts and types of detectable products with failure progression
- **Long term**
 - Validate results with validation site cores
 - Develop protocol for monitoring pavements

Accomplishments

- **Hamburg system was received, installed, and is being tested**
 - **Some auxiliary equipment has been added**
 - **Trial testing with excess cores is underway**

