



Long Term Evolution of SBS Crosslinked PmB in Comparison with Conventiounal Bitumen: Field Study

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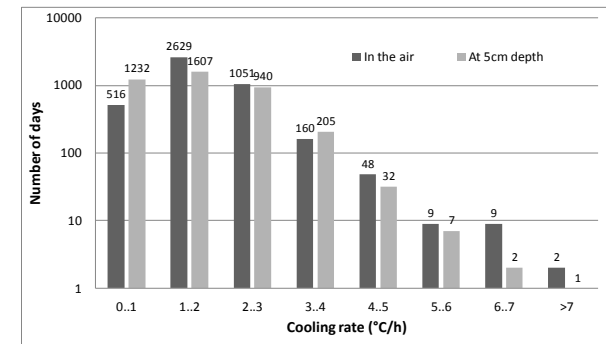
T. Gallet, S. Dressen – TOTAL



TOTAL

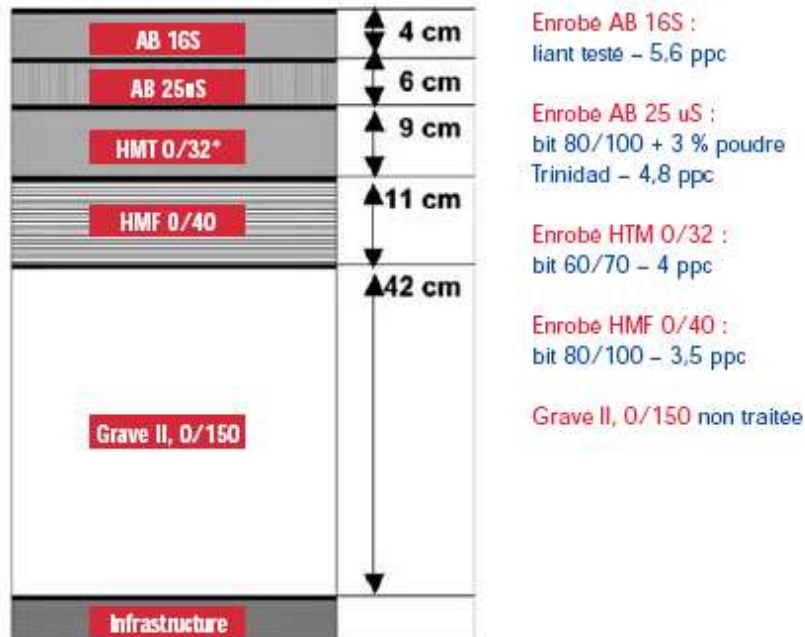
Valais (CH) Test Sections – 1988-2002

- ▶ 16 binders tested in the lab and on the road
- ▶ 16 test sections of 300 m length each
 - Same structure and mixes - 4.5% air void
- ▶ 4 plain bitumens / 3 plant mixes / 12 PmB
 - Same binder content: 5%
- ▶ Test sections laid on N9 motorway in 1988
- ▶ On site inspection of the surface layer durability
 - Binder extraction (classical and rheological testing)
 - Observations made after 4, 7 and 10 years of traffic, in 1992, 1995 and 1998
 - Follow up until 2002 (14 years)



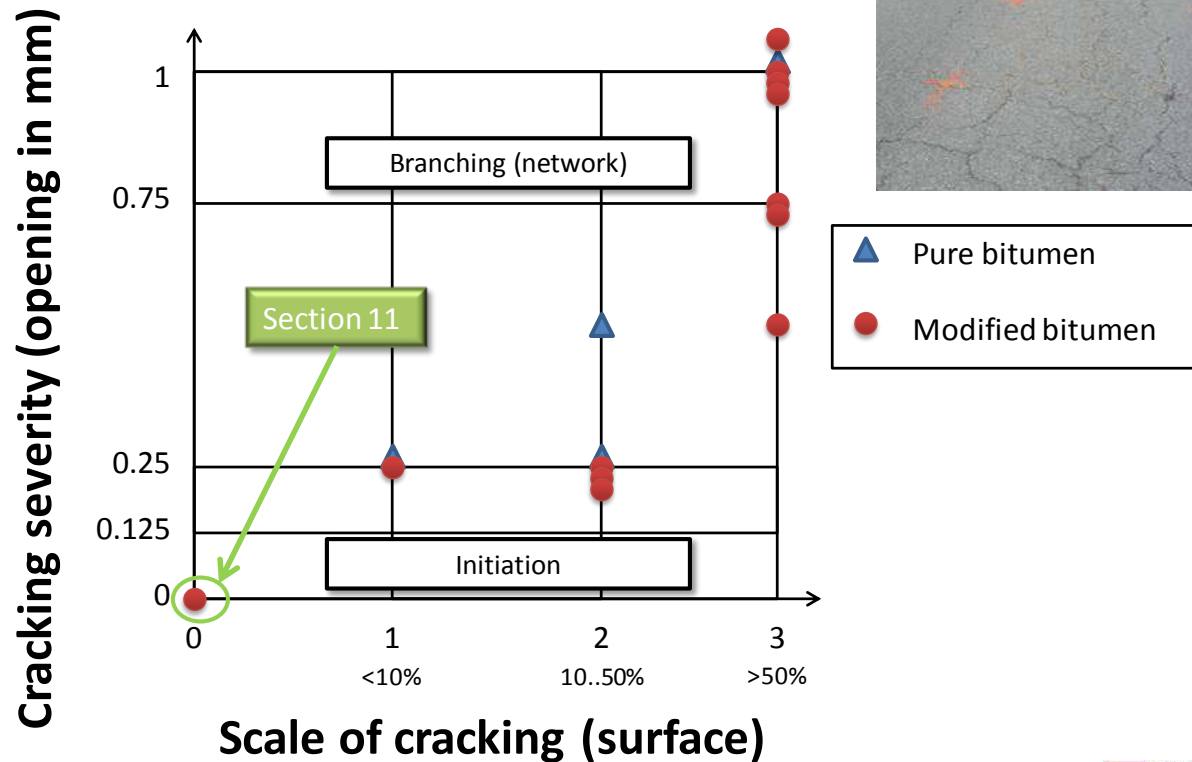
Valais Test Sections – Pavement Design

Schéma de la superstructure des planches comparatives.



- ▶ 4 cm wearing course
 - 5.6 ppc
- ▶ 6 cm Binder course
 - 80/100 pen + TLA – 4.8 ppc
- ▶ Base courses
 - Bound layer
 - Unbound layer

Valais Test Sections – Results



- ▲ Pure bitumen
- Modified bitumen



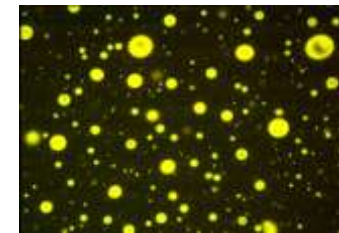
Valais Test Sections – Conclusions

▶ PmB's low temperature properties depends on

- Their base bitumen
- Their polymer modification process including polymer nature
- Aging state

▶ Homogeneous Elastomer PmB's (at μm scale level) tend to be more stable upon aging and feature better cold behavior

▶ BBR m-value seem to discriminate PmB's



100 μm



▶ Test sections in good health → On-going monitoring until 2007

- Total 80/100 : end of life 2002 (14 years)
- Styrelf 13/80 : end of life 2009 (21 years)

Pure vs Styrelf – Further Investigation (2002-2007)

- ▶ Mechanical and chemical analysis of mixes and binders (Styrelf 13/80 and pure bitumen 80/100)
 - Emergency Lane and Right Lane
 - Initial, RTFOT, PAV, can aged, 2, 4, 8, 14, 19 years (mixes and extracted binder)
 - Pen, R&B, Fraass, ER, Traction, BBR, GPC, IRTF + Modulus, Fatigue, TSRST, Uniaxial Traction.
- ▶ References
 - *Durability Study : Field Aging of Conventionnal and Polymer Modified Bitumen*, TRB2010, Dreesen & al
 - *Ageing Gradient in a 19-Year-old Wearing Course in Switzerland*, ISAP2010, Gallet & al

Pure vs Styrelf – Classical performances

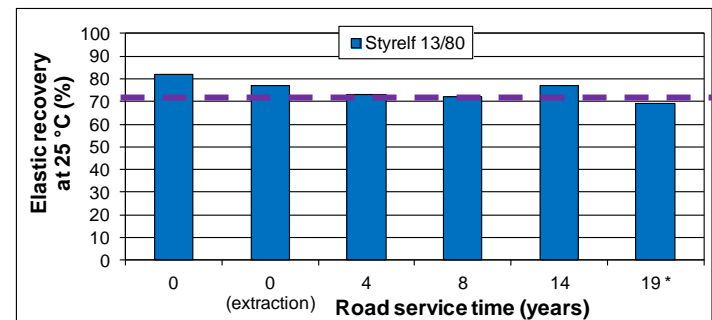
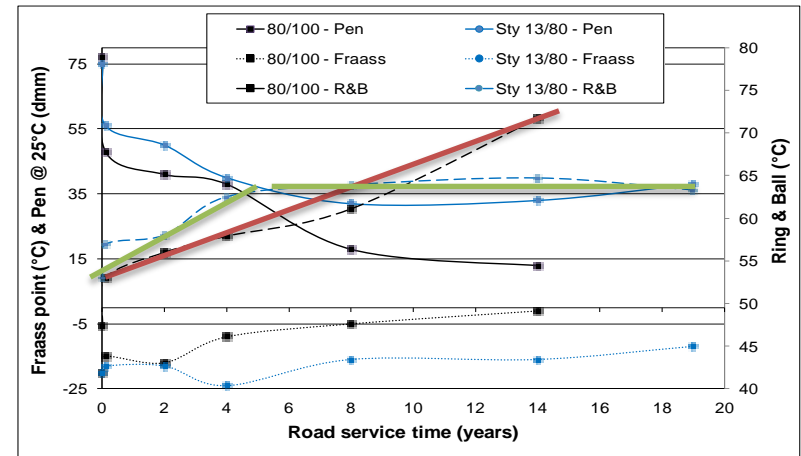
Strong hardening during plant mixing

Pure binder 80/100

- Continuous evolution
- Hard binder at 14 years

Styrelf 13/80

- Stabilization after 4-8 years
- Elastic performances: OK after 19 years

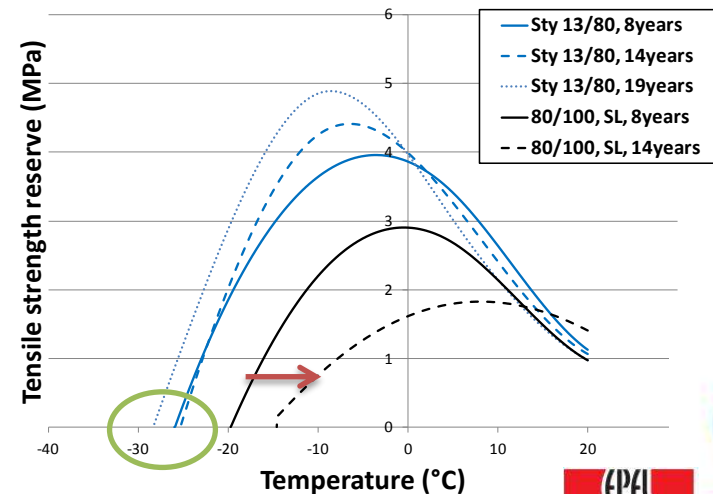
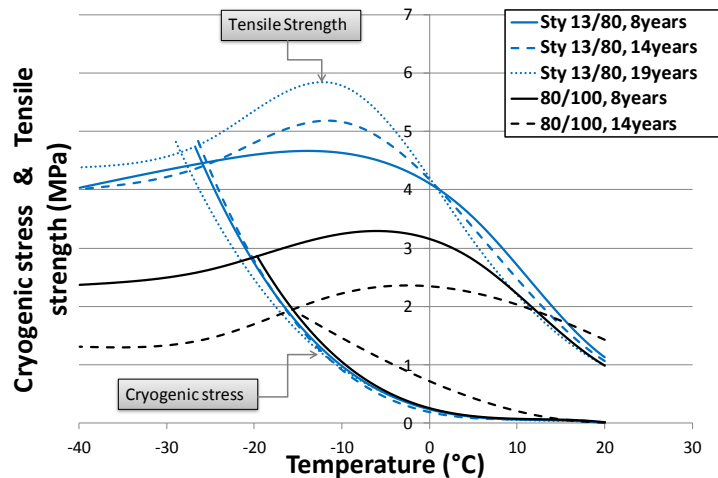
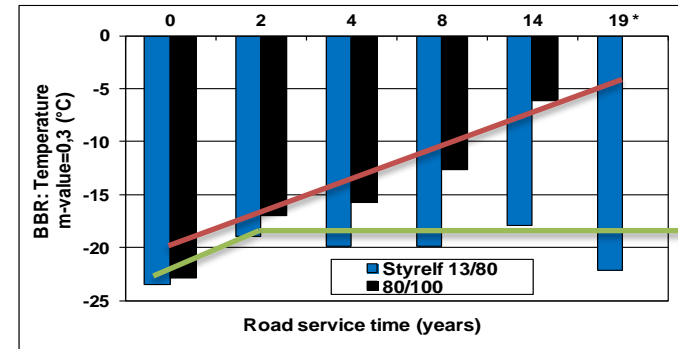


Spec



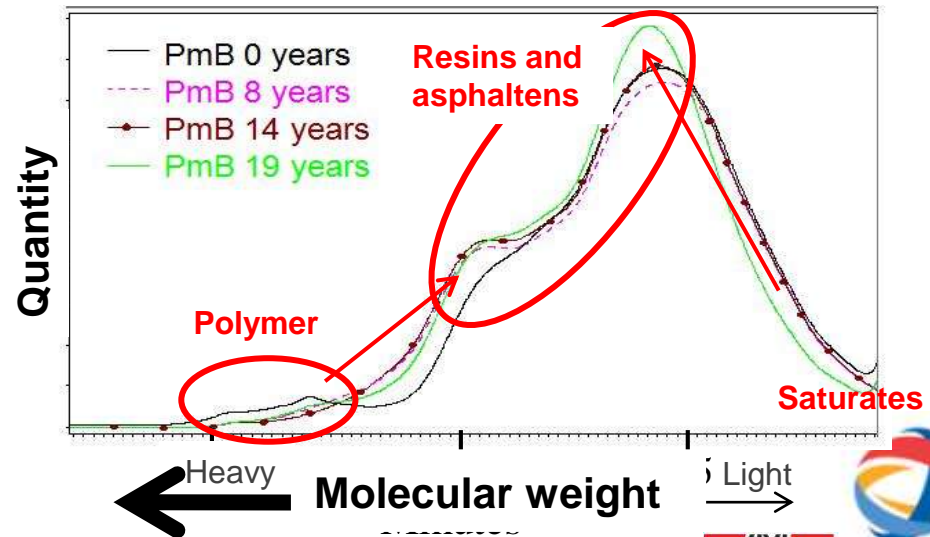
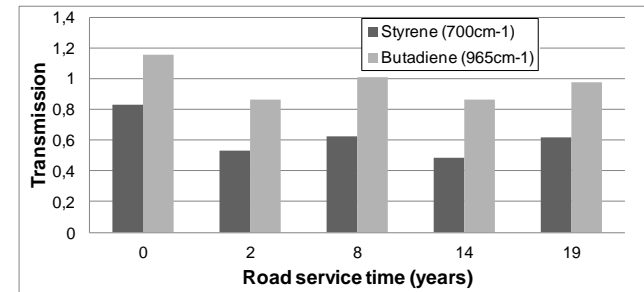
Pure vs Styrelf – Low Temperature Performances

- ▶ Conventionnal 80/100
 - Continuous hardening up to 14 years
- ▶ Styrelf 13/80:
 - No degradation after 8 years



Pure vs Styrelf – Polymer evolution in Styrelf 13/80

- ▶ Monomere content is stable
- ▶ Bitumen oxydation
 - Aromatics → Resins & Asphaltenes
- ▶ Polymer evolution
 - Polymer size diminution
 - Hyp: Partial polymer chain scission



Conclusions

- ▶ Better resistance of Crosslinked PmB Styrelf 13/80
 - Lifetime: up to 21 years with no cracks
 - Less sensitive to aging than conventional 80/100
 - No further evolution after 8 years: binder (BBR) and mix (TSRST)
 - Homogeneous dispersion (@ μm scale)
- ▶ Polymer evolution
 - Possible chain scission
 - Still present and efficient after 19 years



Questions



From Western Europe
to
Russia **soon ...**



Ageing Gradient

- ▶ Top 15 mm
 - Performances lost
 - Polymer degraded
- ▶ Below
 - Binder intact

Characterization		0 year (initial)	0 year (extracted)	RTFOT	PAV 40h	19 years (can aged)	Slow Lane			Emergency Lane		
							Who.	Top.	Bot.	Who.	Top.	Bot.
Penetration at 25°C	1/10mm	75	56	52	27	68	38	24	44	46	26	62
Softening point (R&B)	[°C]	53	56,9	57,9	71	56,4	63,3	68,1	61,2	61,2	67,3	57,8
PI Pfeiffer	[-]	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,5	1,1	1	0,8	0,9	1	0,9	1,1
Fraass breaking point	[°C]	-20	-18	/	/	-15	-12	-10	-16	-18	-12	-17
Plasticity range	[°C]	73	75	/	/	71	75	78	77	79	79	74
Elastic recovery @25°C	[%]	82	77,3	78	X	80	69,0	X	73,8	76,0	X	82,5

- ▶ Top 15mm = Protection
- ▶ Few diffusion of oxydation

