

HRVATSKO ASFALTERSKO DRUŠTVO



CROATIAN ASPHALT ASSOCIATION

USE OF REJUVENATORS IN ASPHALT: RESEARCH INNOVATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE

KORIŠTENJE OSVJEŽIVAČA U ASFALTIMA: NOVOSTI U ISTRAŽIVANJU I ISKUSTVO INDUSTRIJE

GABRIELE TEBALDI, UNIVERSITY OF PARMA

MEÐUNARODNI SEMINAR ASFALTNI KOLNICI 2021

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ASPHALT PAVEMENTS 2021

OPATIJA, 30.09. - 01.10. 2021.

WHAT IS A REJUVENATOR?

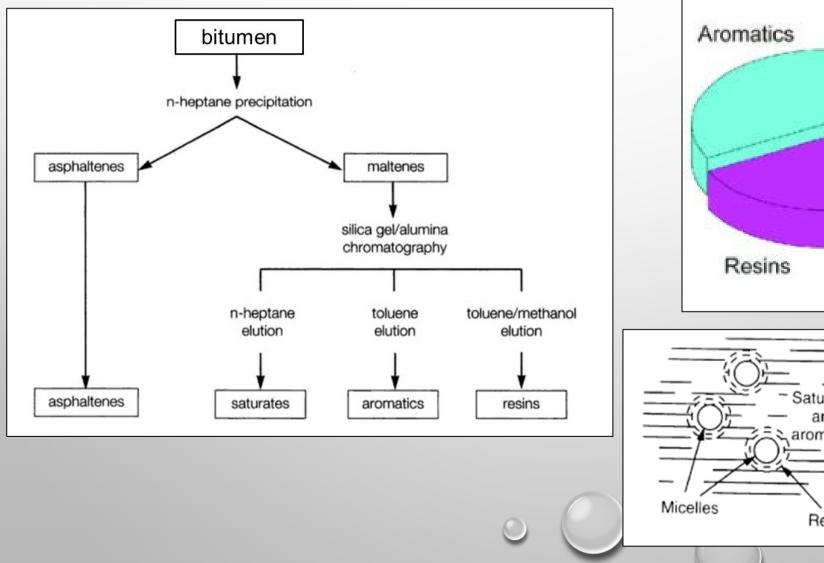
REJUVENATORS ARE SUBSTANCES THAT RESTORE SOME OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE AGED BITUMEN OF THE RECLAIMED ASPHALT (RA) AND THEY MAKE IT ABLE TO WORK AGAIN AS A BINDER

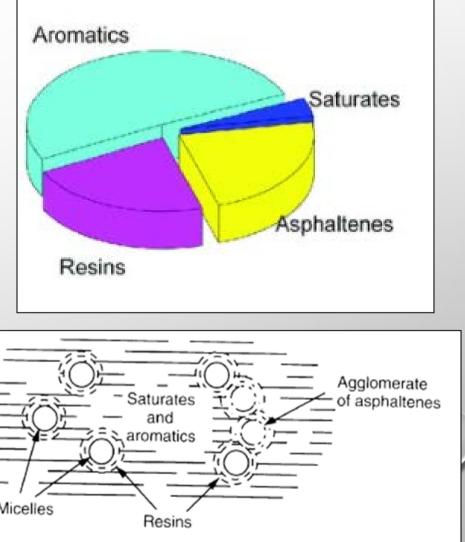
WHAT IS BITUMEN?

WHAT IS BITUMEN AGING?

BITUMEN

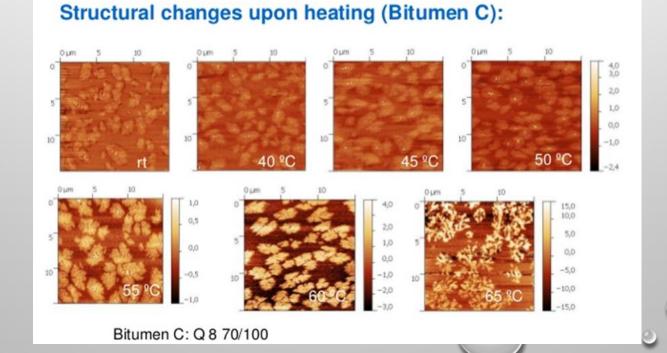
BITUMEN IS A COLLOIDAL MULTIPHASE SYSTEM



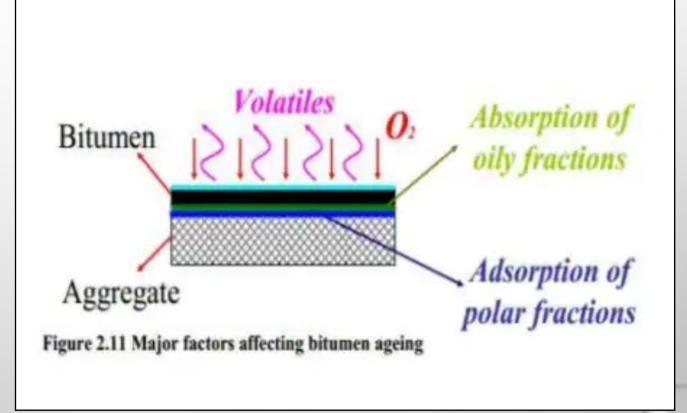


THE BITUMEN'S AGING IS THE CHEMO-PHYSICAL PHENOMENON FOR WHICH THE BITUMEN'S CHARACTERISTICS CHANGE WITH TIME

THE CHANGE OF PROPERTIES MADE BY THE AGING IT IS SHOWED MAINLY BY THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL

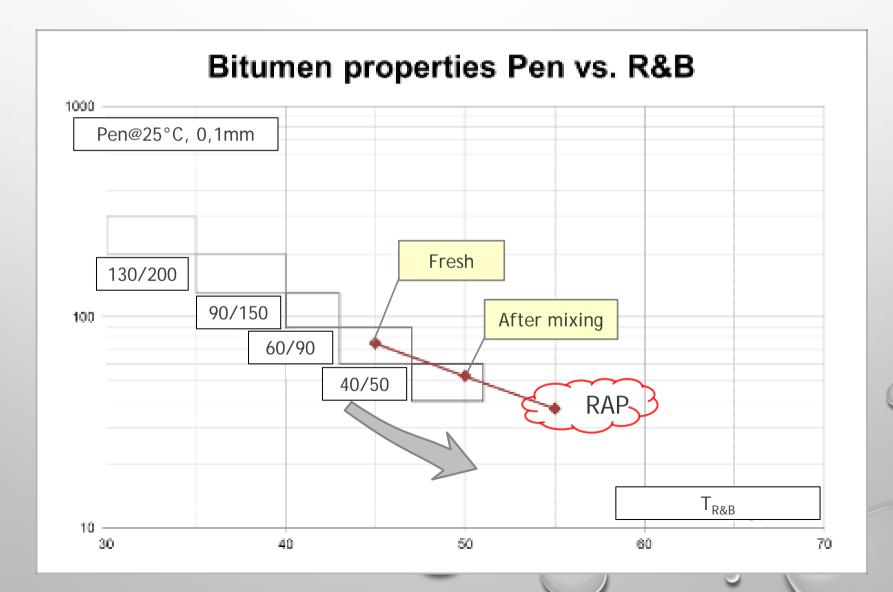


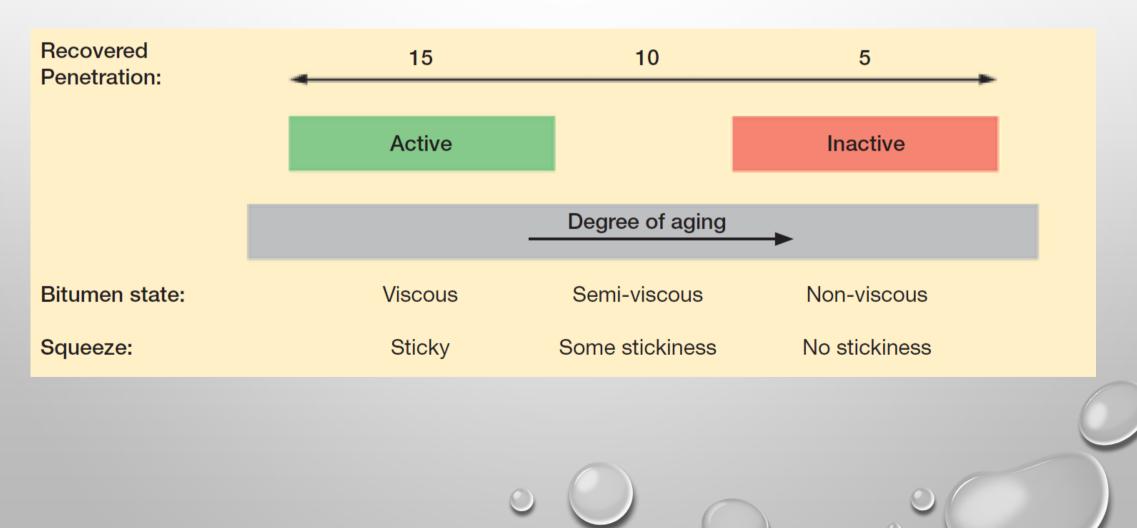
- Loss of oil components of bitumen by volatility or absorption by porous aggregates
- Change in chemical composition of bitumen molecules from reaction with atmospheric oxygen
- Molecular structuring that produce thixotropic effects (steric hardening)



Factors	Influenced by					Occurring	
	Time	Heat	Oxygen	Sun- light	Beta & gamma rays	At the surface	In mass
Oxidation (in dark)	V	V	V			V	
Photo-oxidation (direct light)	V	V	V	V		V	
Volatilisation	1	V				V	
Photo-oxidation (reflect light)	~	V	V	V		V	
Photo-chemical (direct light)	V	V		V		V	
Photo-chemical (reflected light)	V	V		V		V	V
Polymerization	V	V				V	V
Steric or physical	V					V	V
Exudation of oils	V	V				V	
Changes by nuclear energy	~	V			V	V	V
Action by water	V	V	V	V		V	
Absorption by solid	V	V				V	V
Absorption of components at a solid surface	V	V				V	
Chemical reactions	V	V				V	V
Microbiological deterioration	V	V	V			V	V

Penetration at 25°C (Pen@25°C) ↘, softening point (T_{R&B})7





REJUVENATOR

SOL type

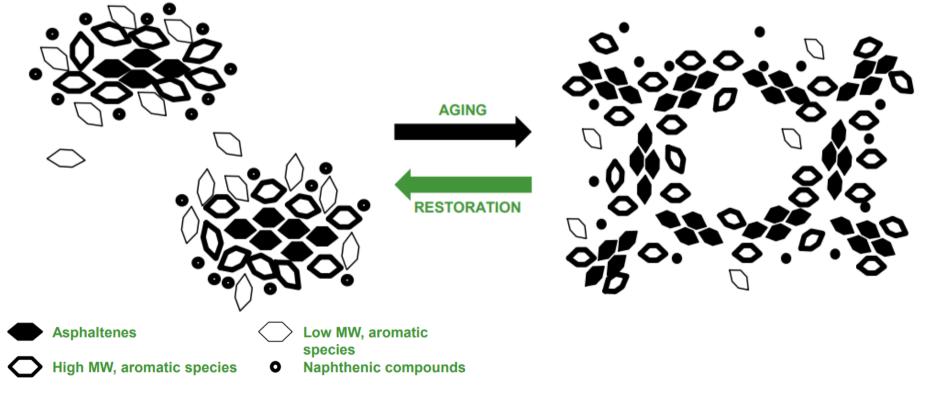
colloidal solution (sol)

Asphaltenes well disperse in the maltenic phase

GEL type

integrated network (or gel) of either discrete particles or network polymers

Asphaltenes make chains → Viscosity increasing

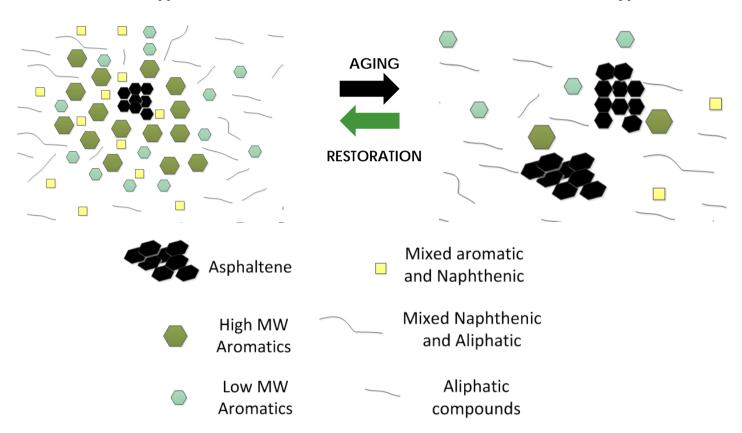


The rejuvenator breaks the asphaltenes chains

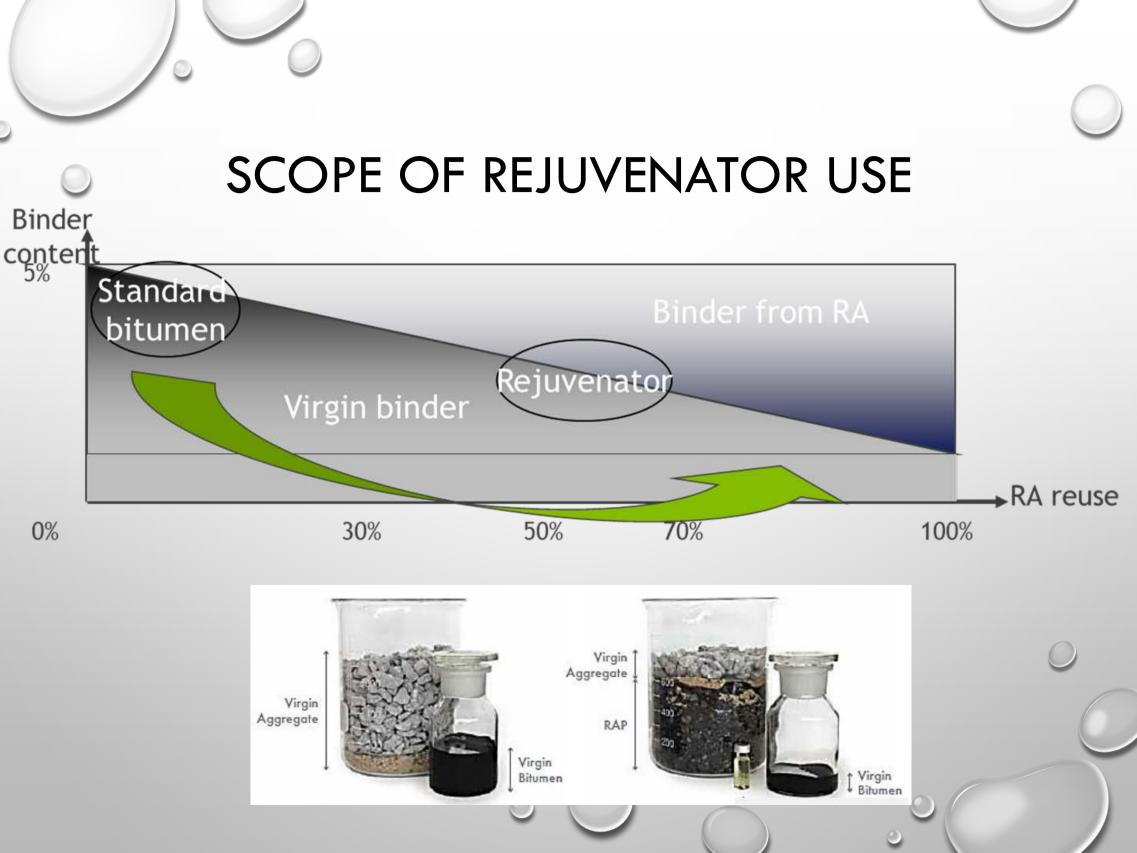
REJUVENATOR

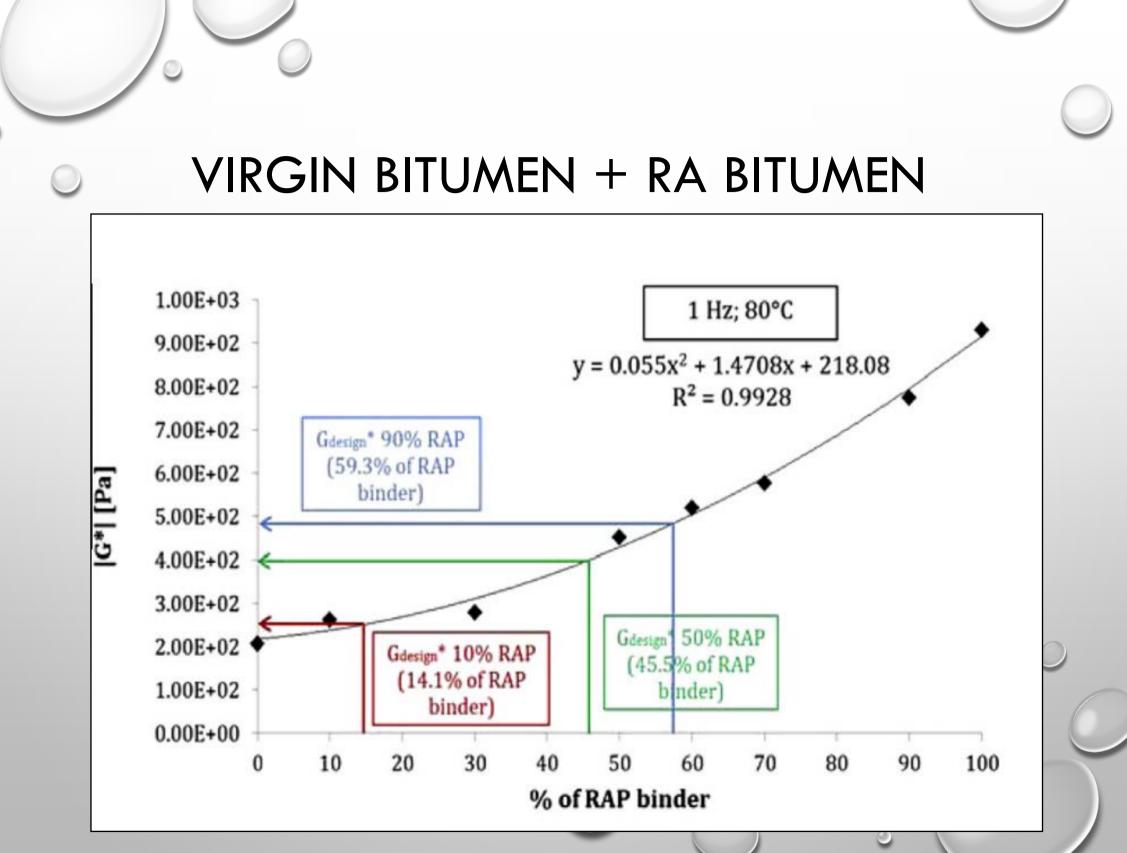
GEL type

SOL type

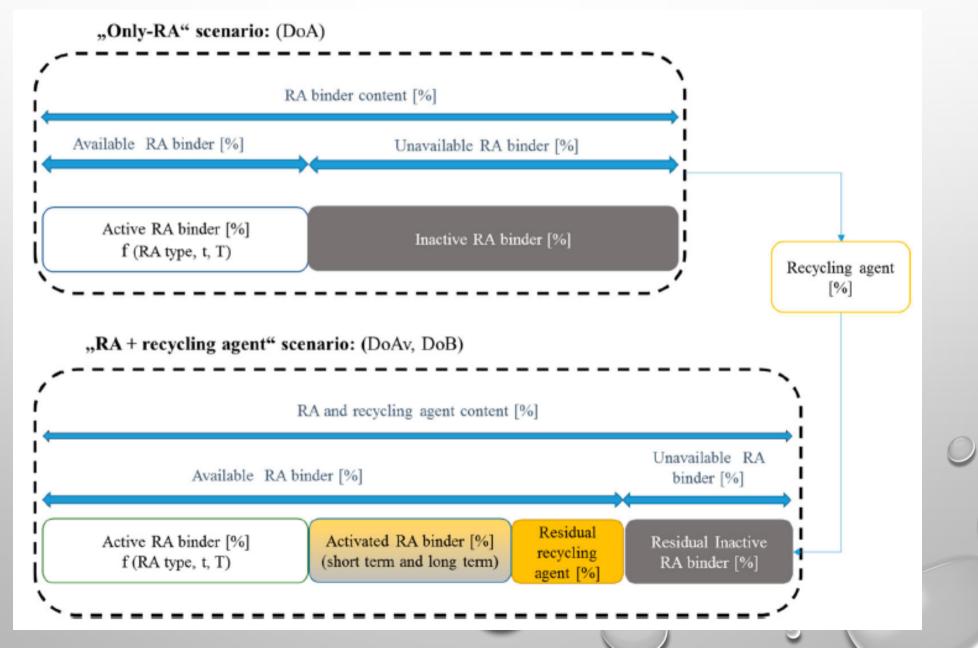


The rejuvenator reduce the bitumen viscosity reducing the size of asphaltenes



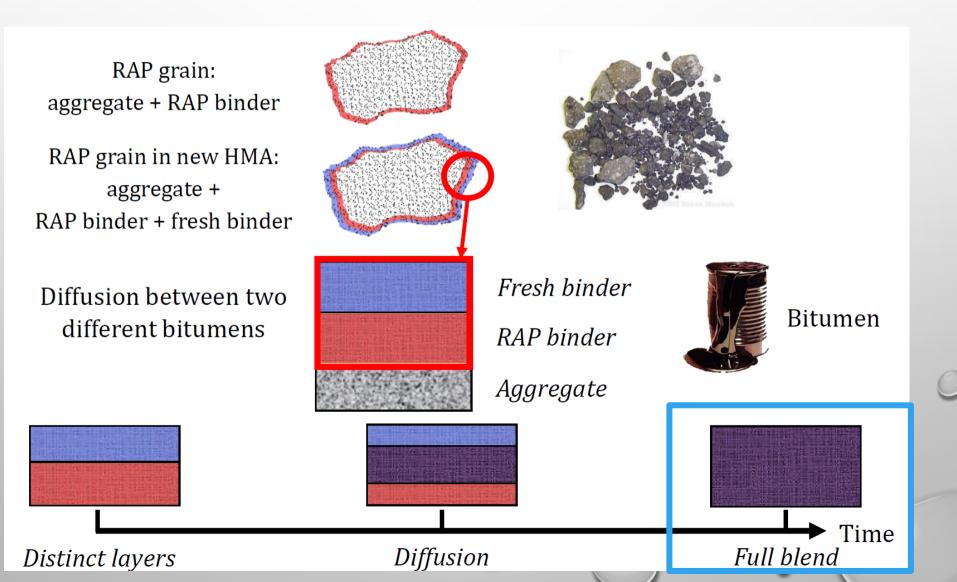


RA: ACTIVE BINDER & INACTIVE BINDER

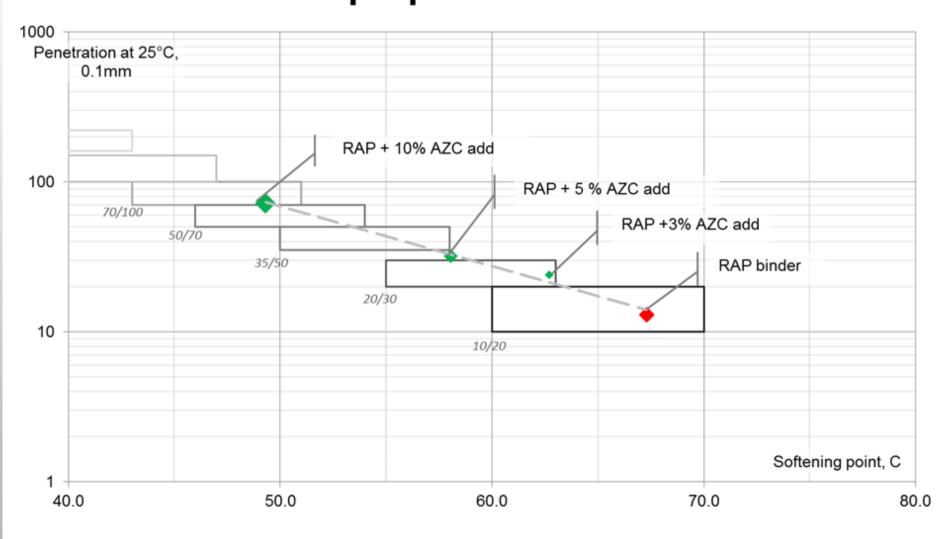


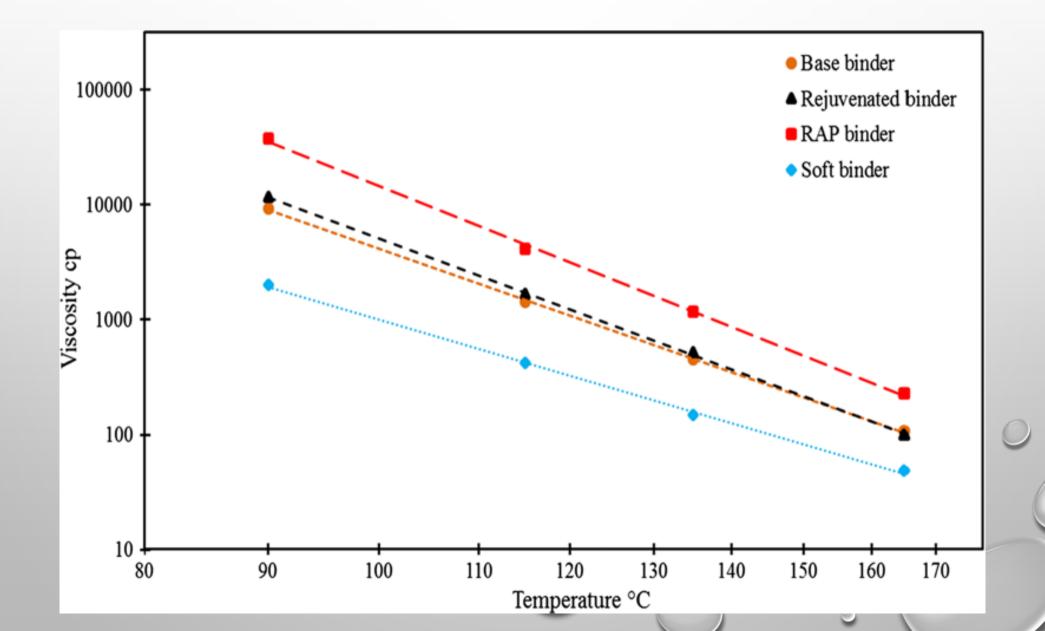
VIRGIN BITUMEN + RA BITUMEN

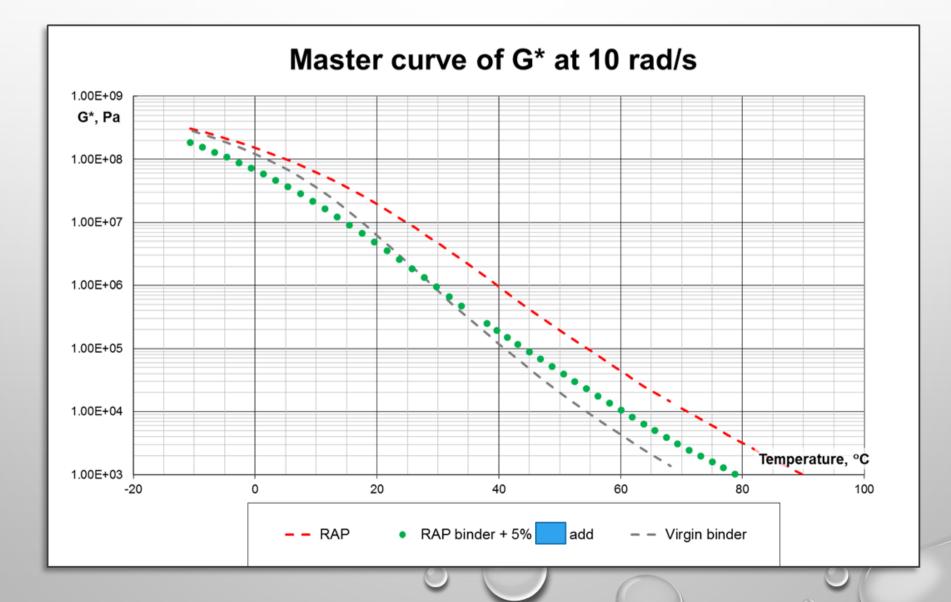
Hypothesis of full blending and total activation

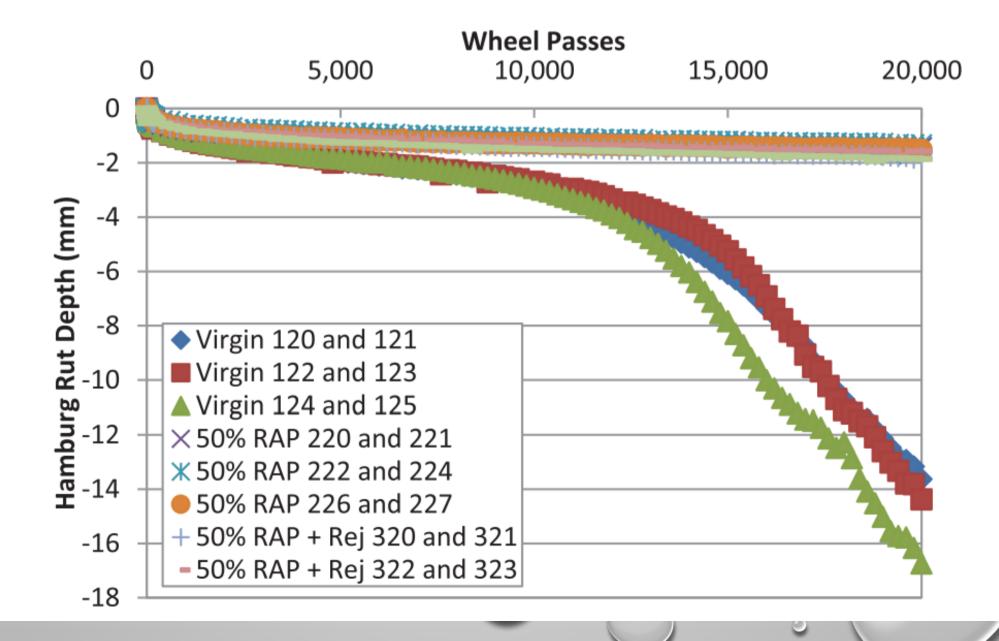


Hypothesis of full blending and total activation Bitumen properties Pen vs. R&B



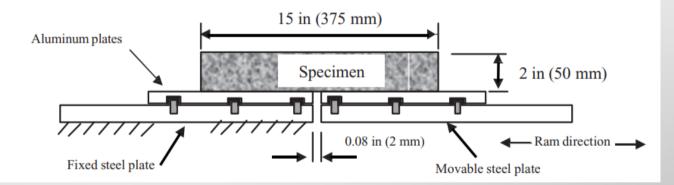


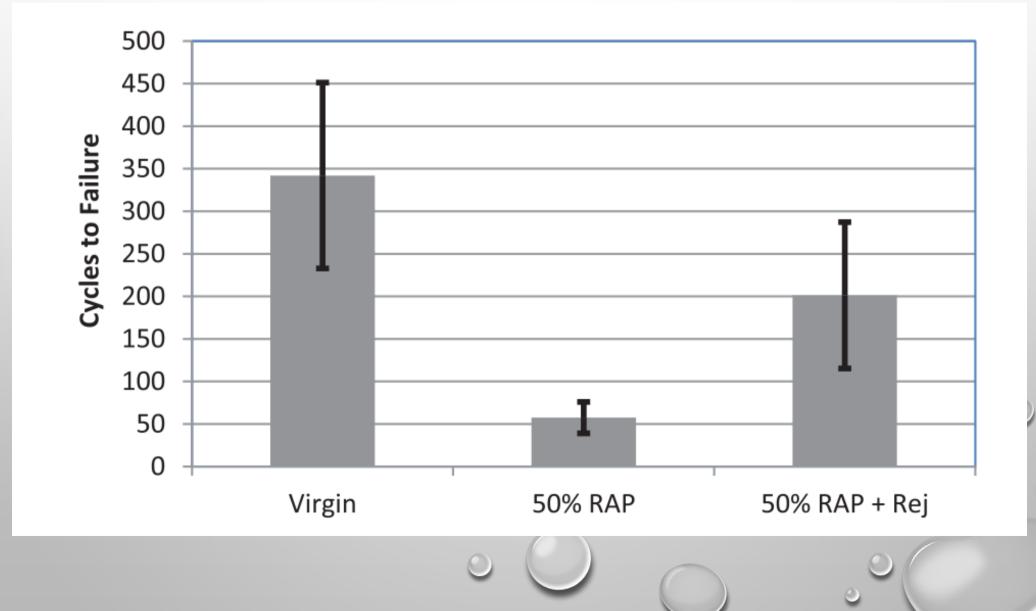




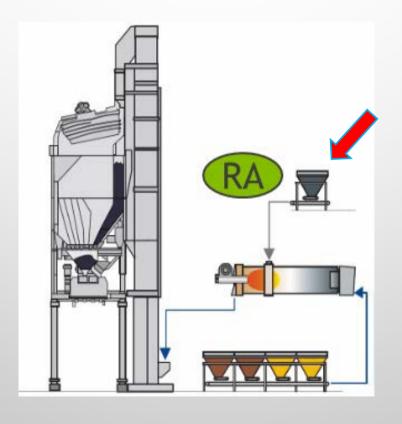
Asphalt Overlay Test



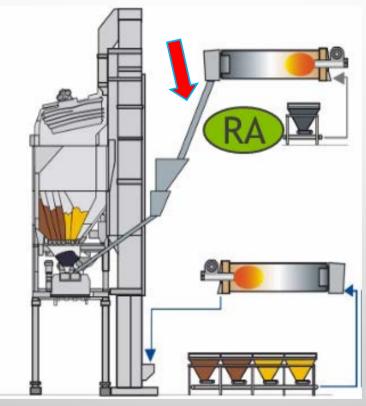




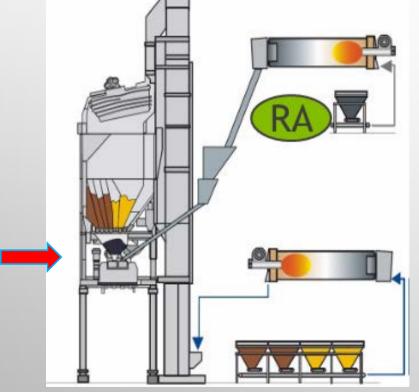
On cold RA before to be heated



For parallel drum after heating drum and before the RA storage silo

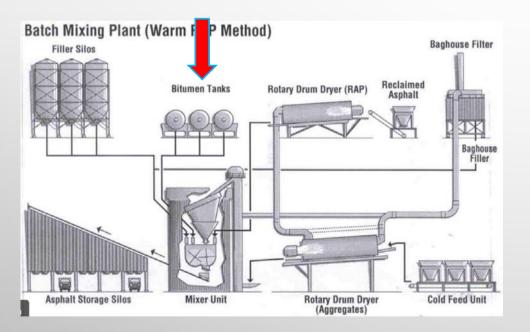


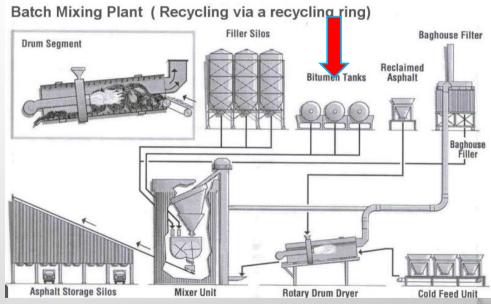
In the mixing batch / drum, spread on RA before aggregate



Batch Mixing Plant (Recycling via a recycling ring)

On the virgin binder





CONCLUSIONS

Rejuvenators are for RA to mobilize the aged binder

- It has to treat the RA first not virgin aggregate nor binder
- It has to be dosed on RA binder content
- Maximize residence time of additive on RA alone





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