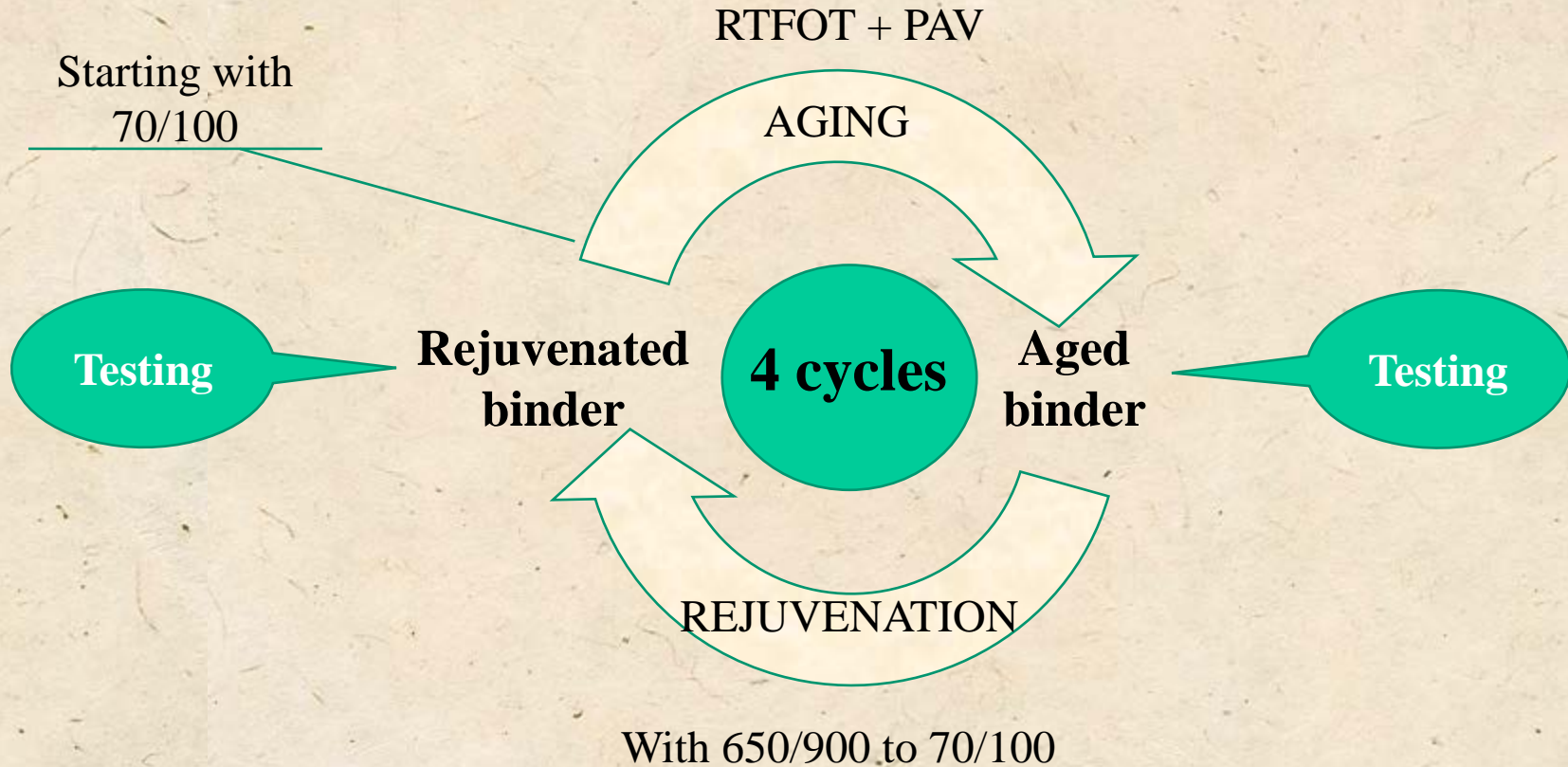


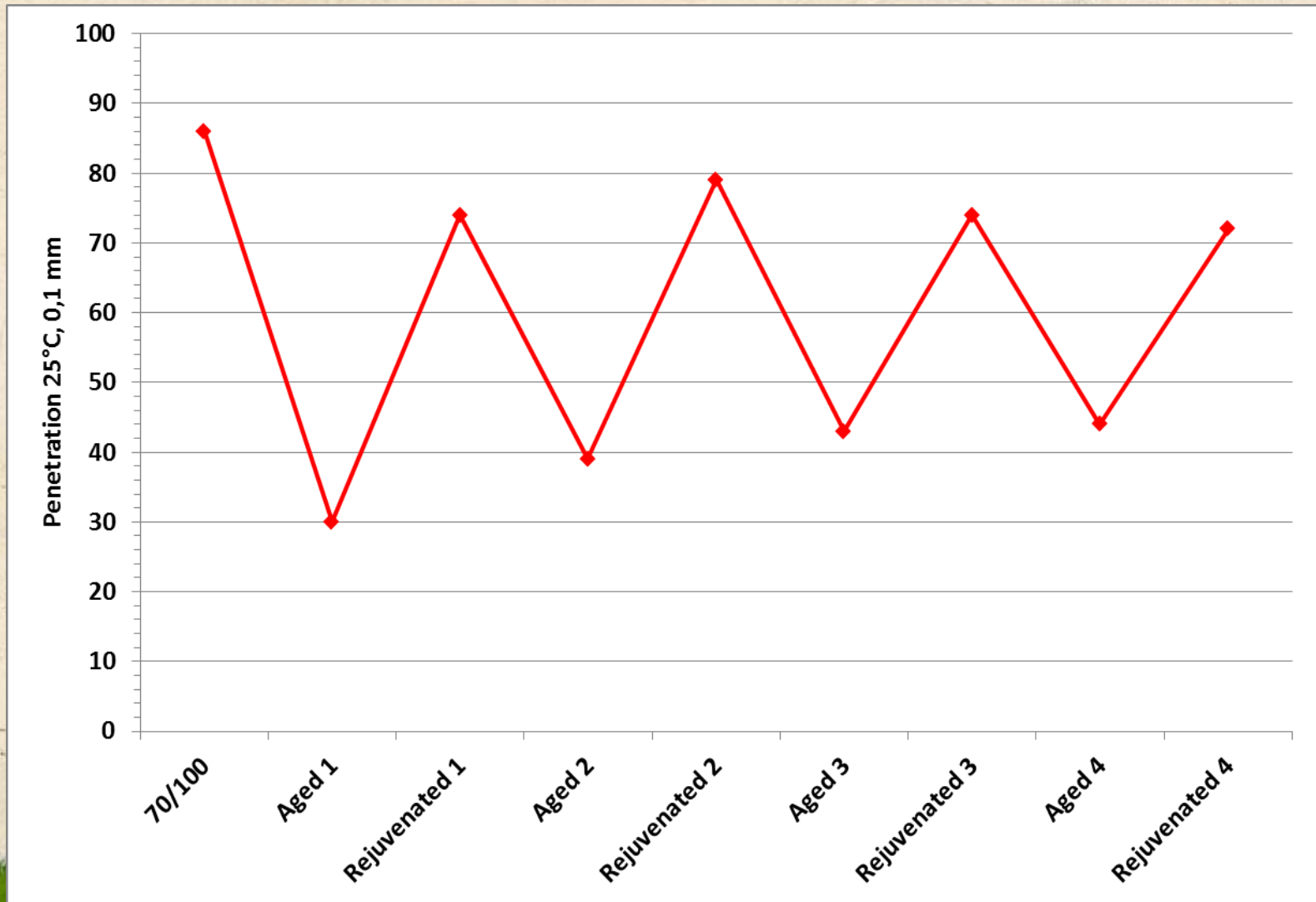
Changes in binder properties in aging and rejuvenation

Timo Blomberg
20.10.2015

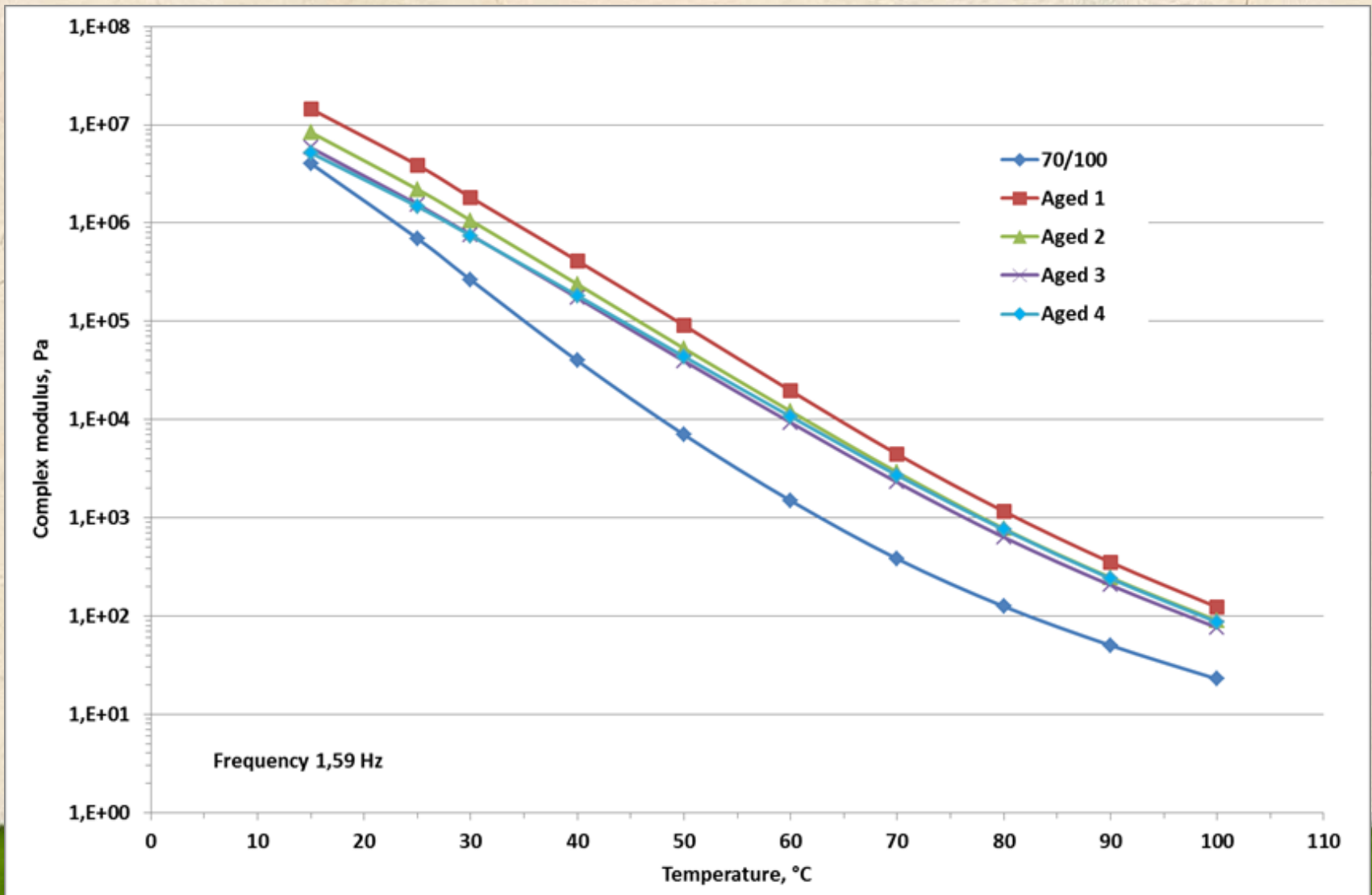
Laboratory aging – rejuvenation



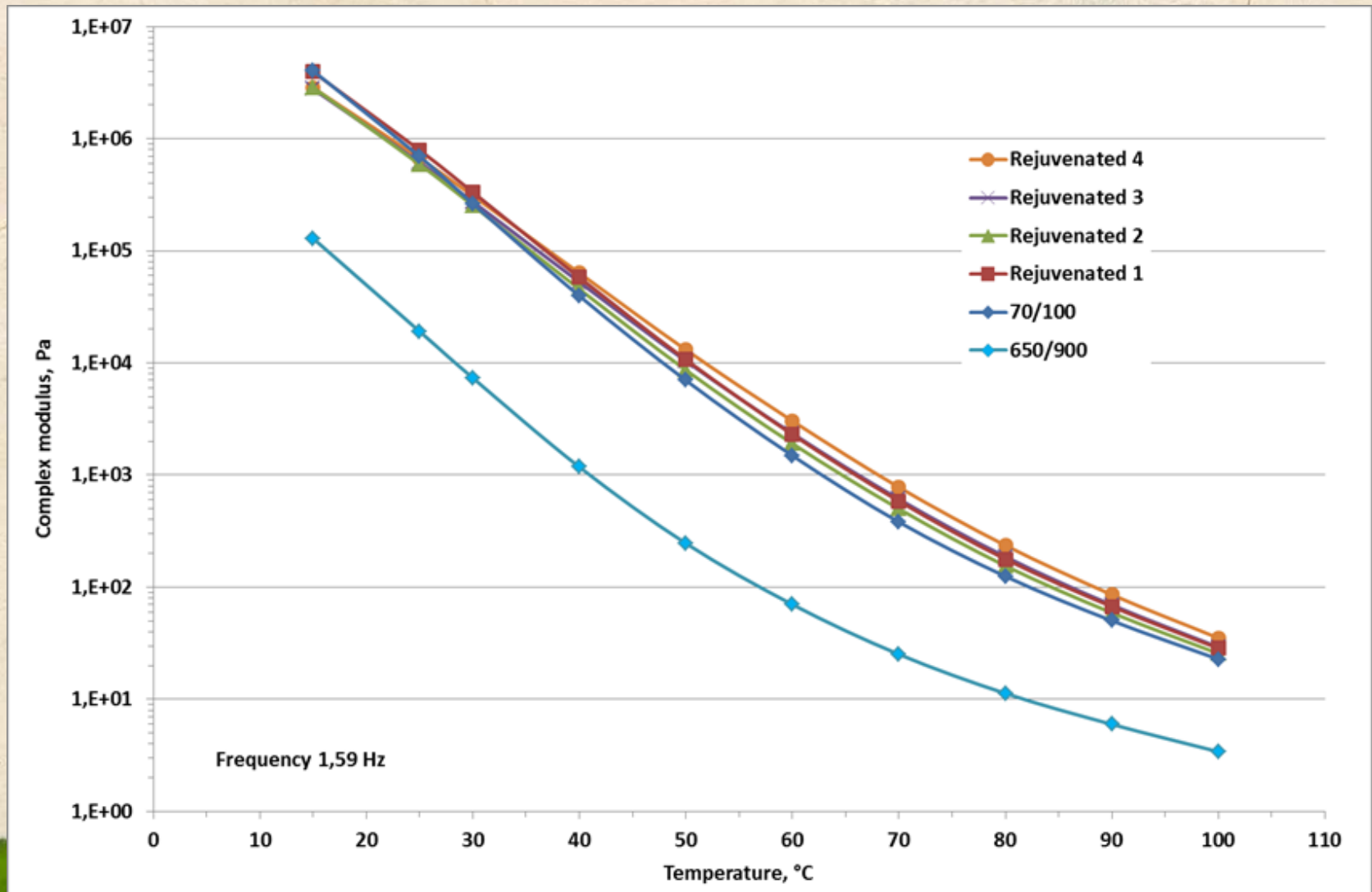
Aging - Rejuvenation cycles



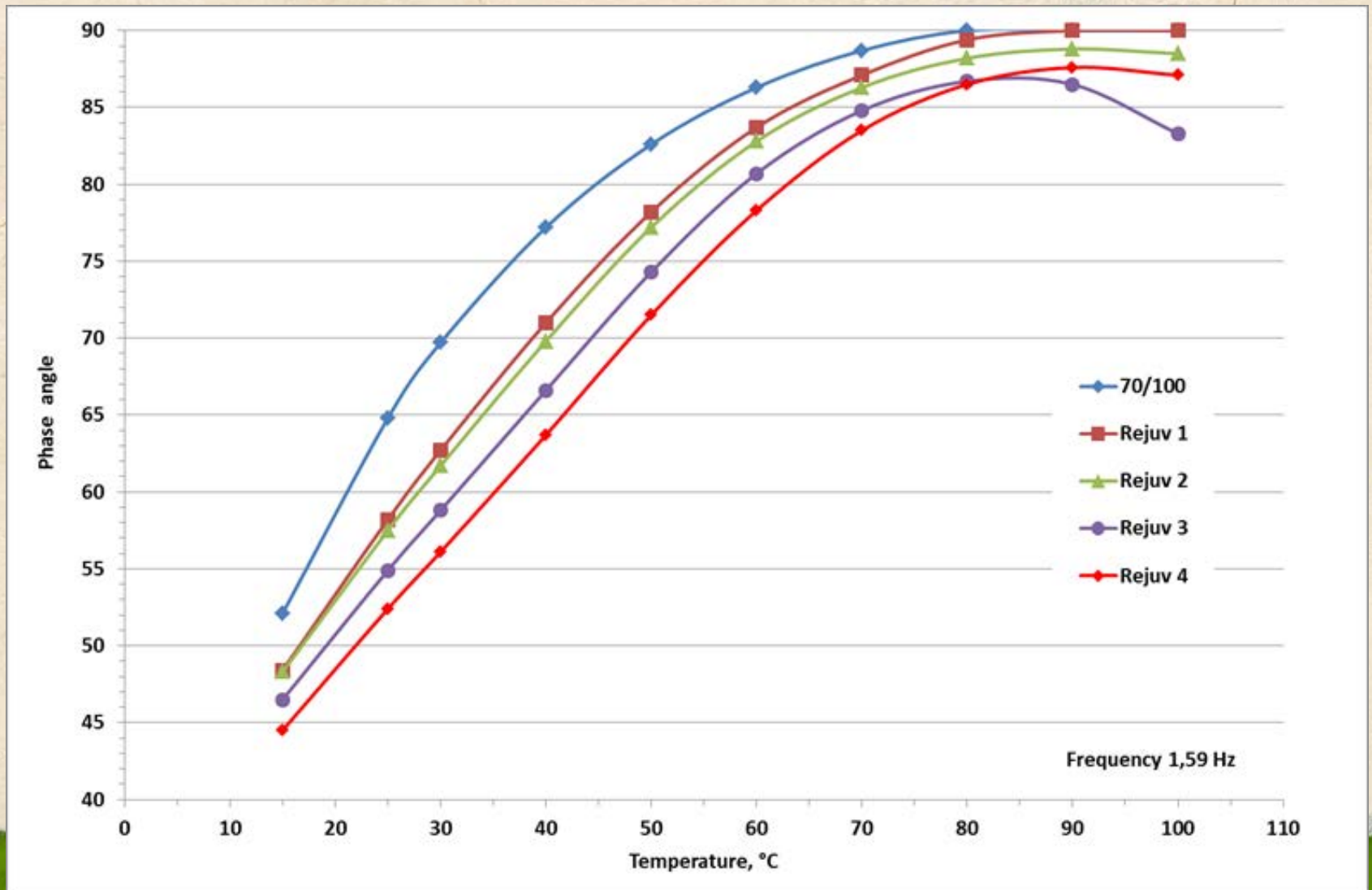
Complex modulus of the aged binders



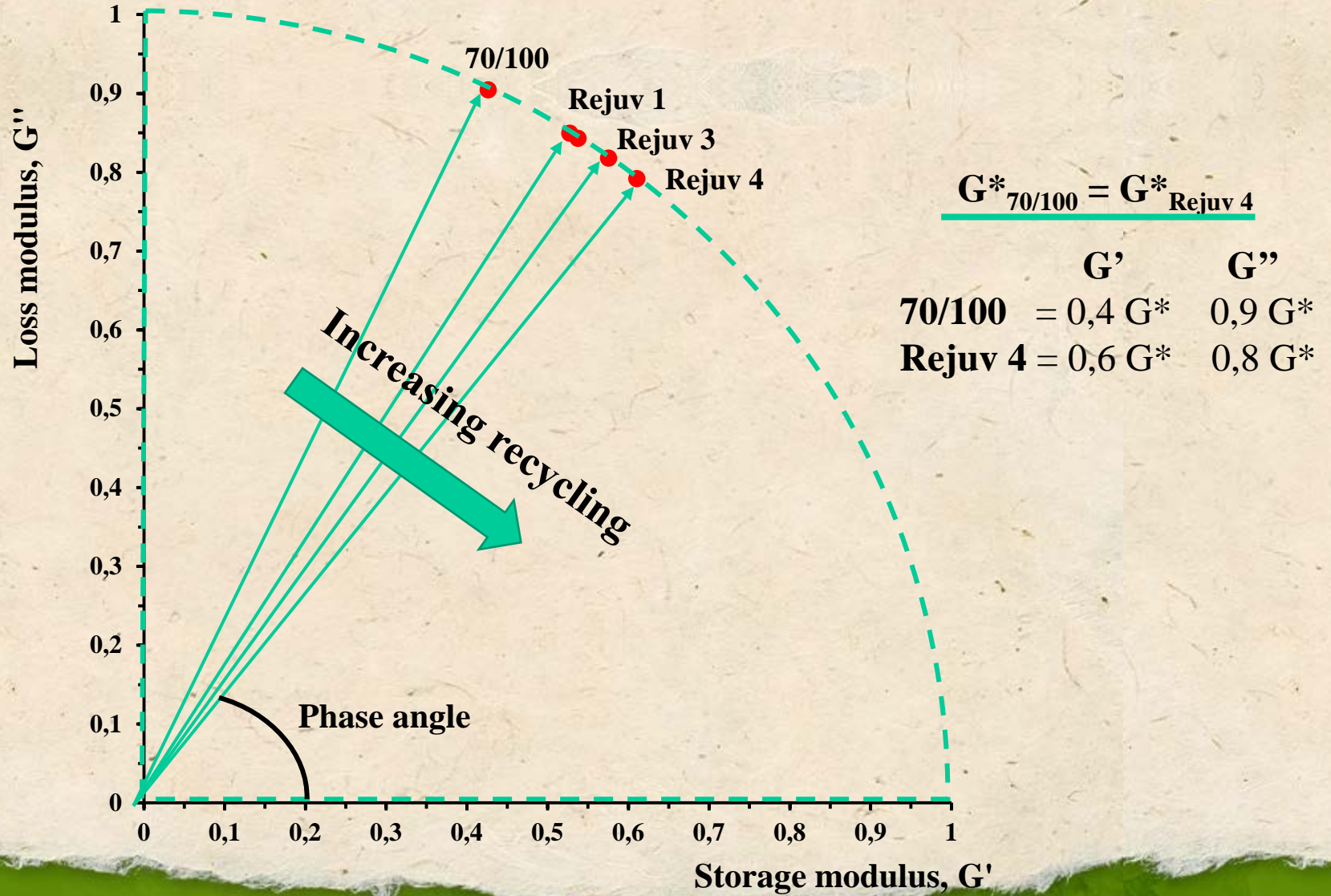
Complex modulus of the rejuvenated binders



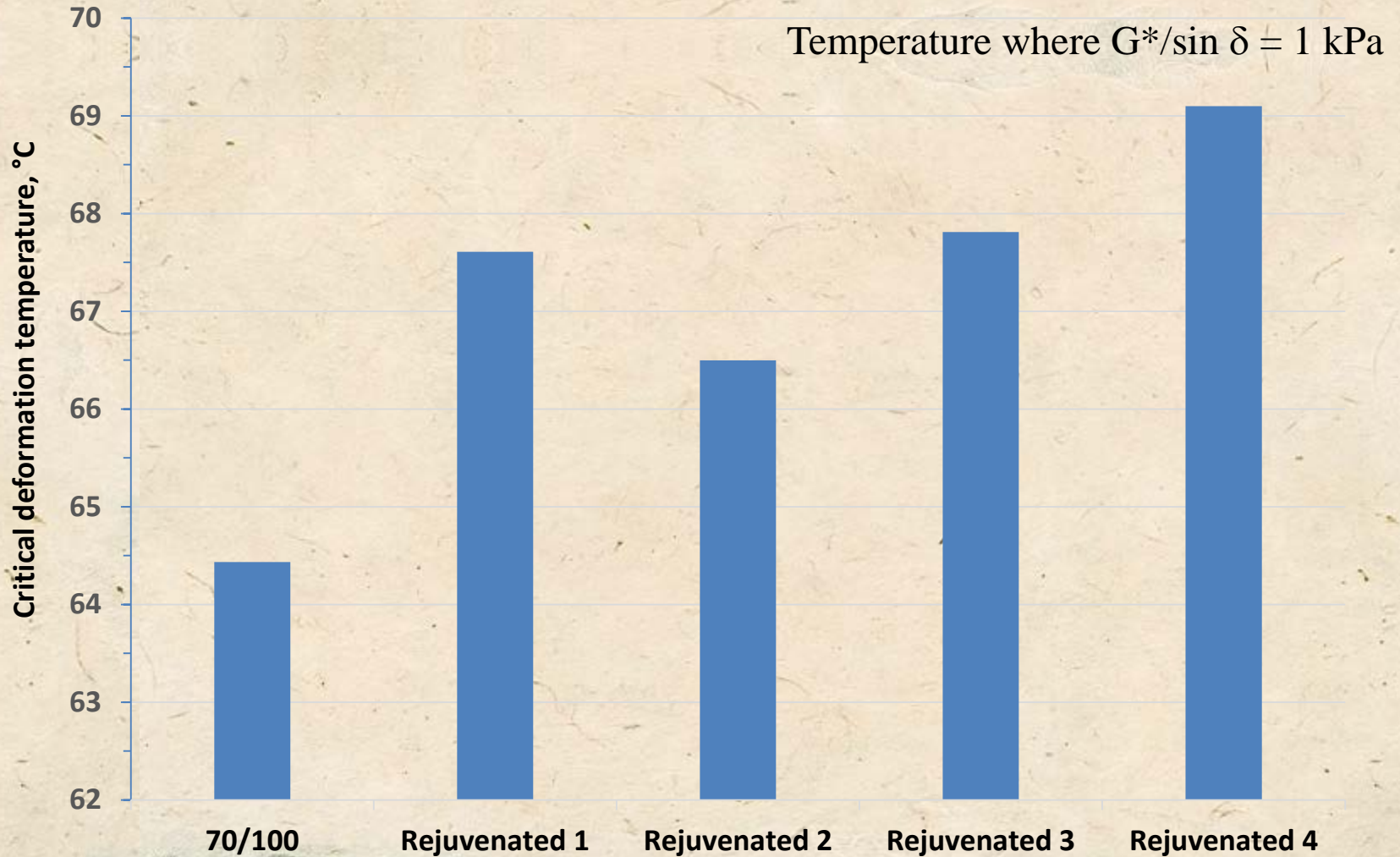
Elasticity increases with A-R cycles



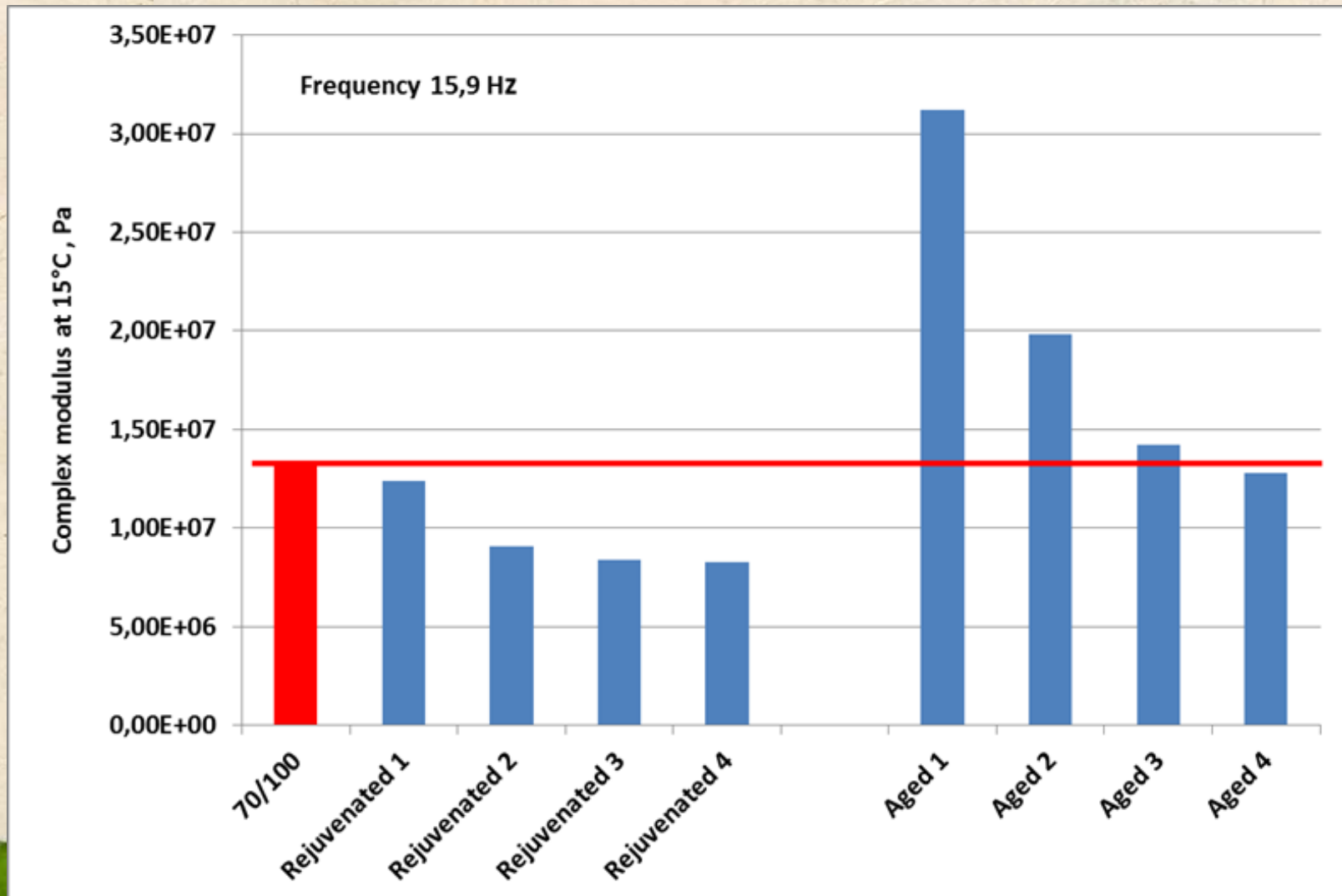
Complex modulus $G^* \sim 1 \text{ MPa}$ at $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



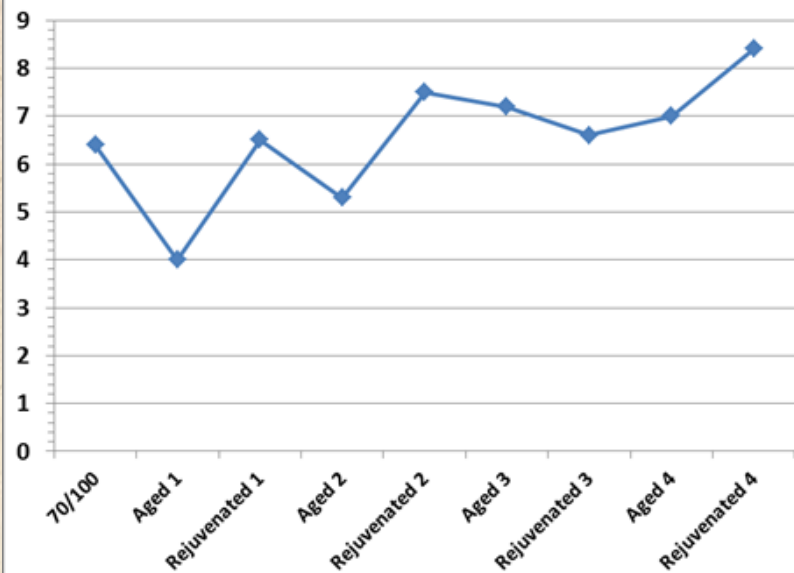
Deformation resistance



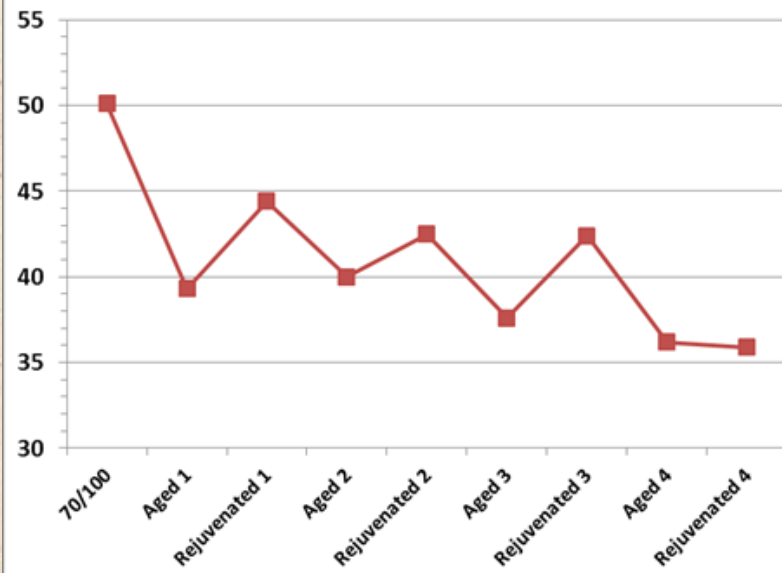
Low temperature properties



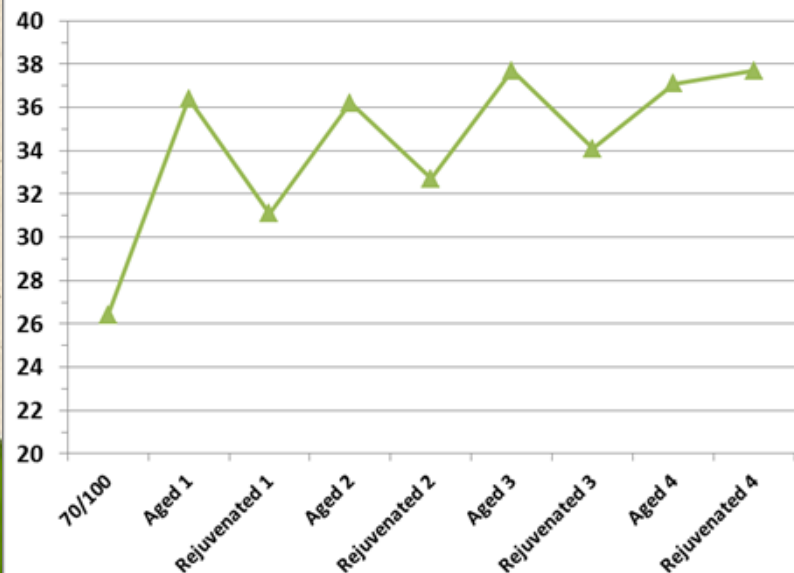
Saturates



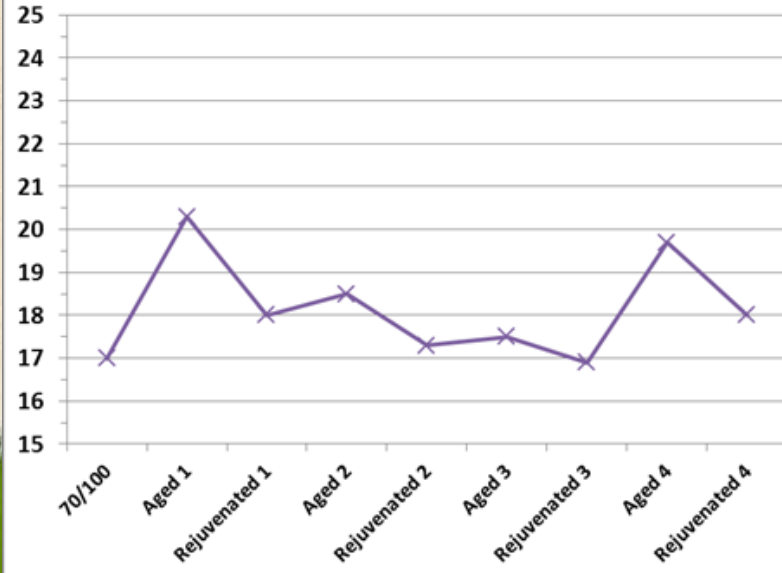
Aromatics



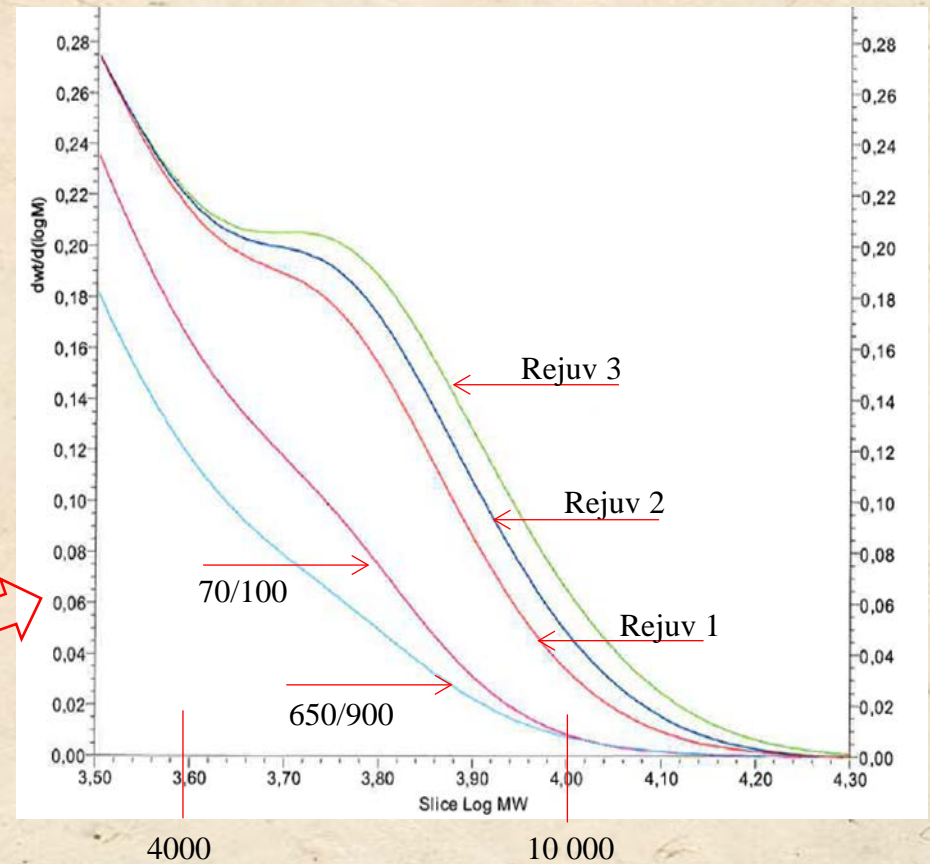
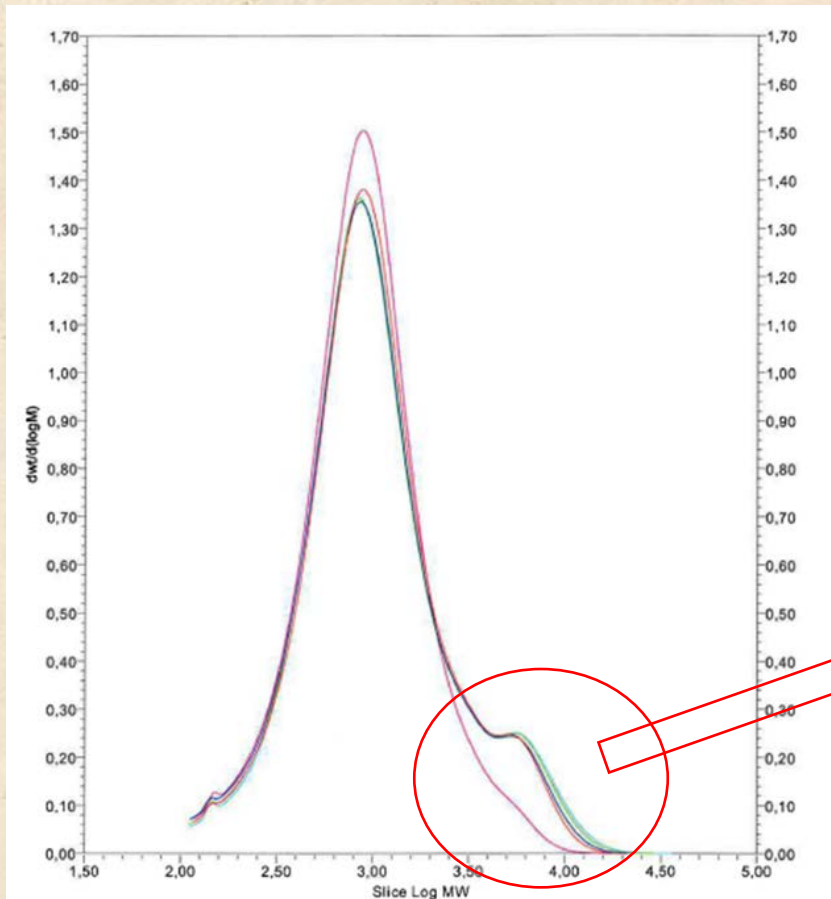
Resins



Asphaltenes



Molecular weight distribution

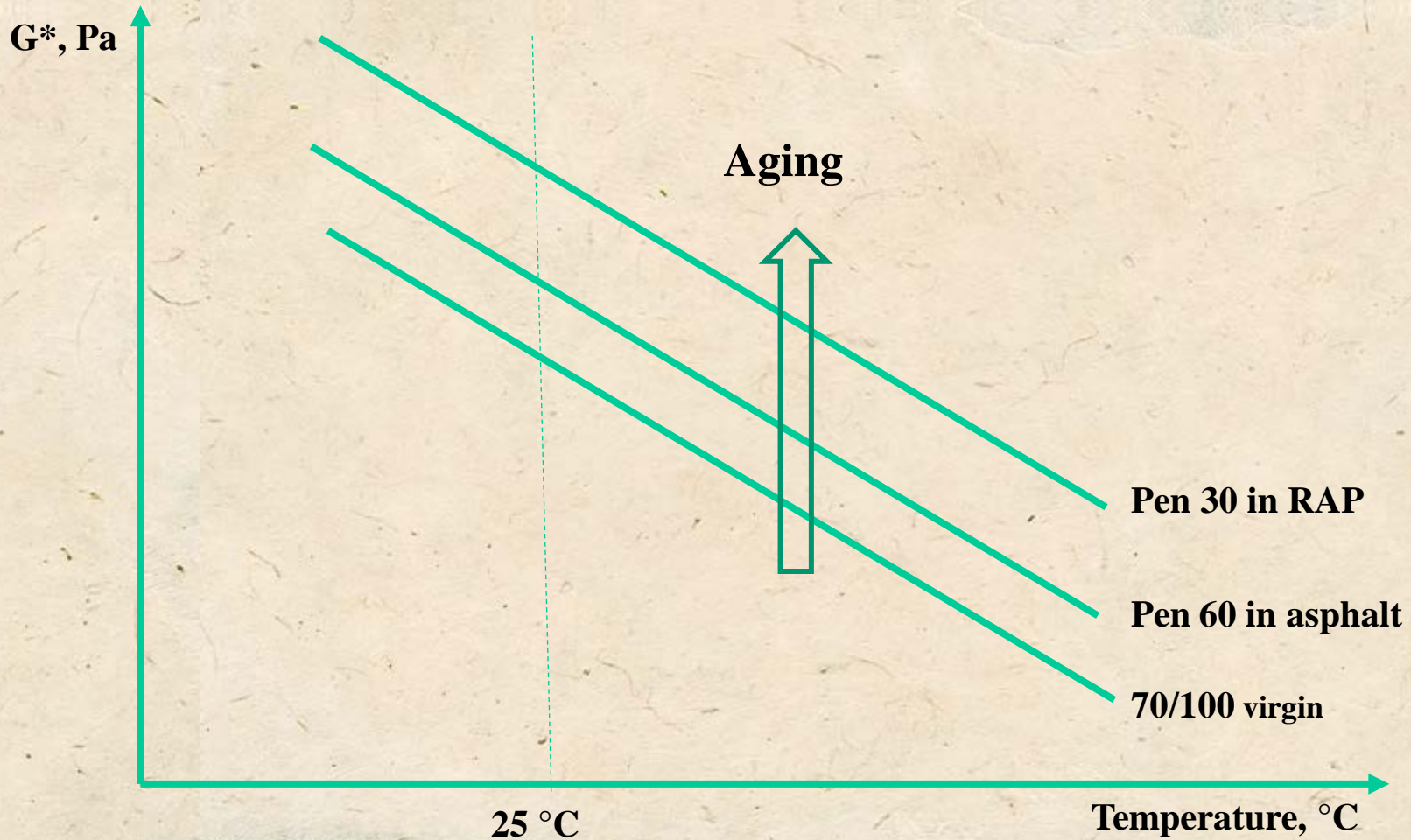


Conclusions

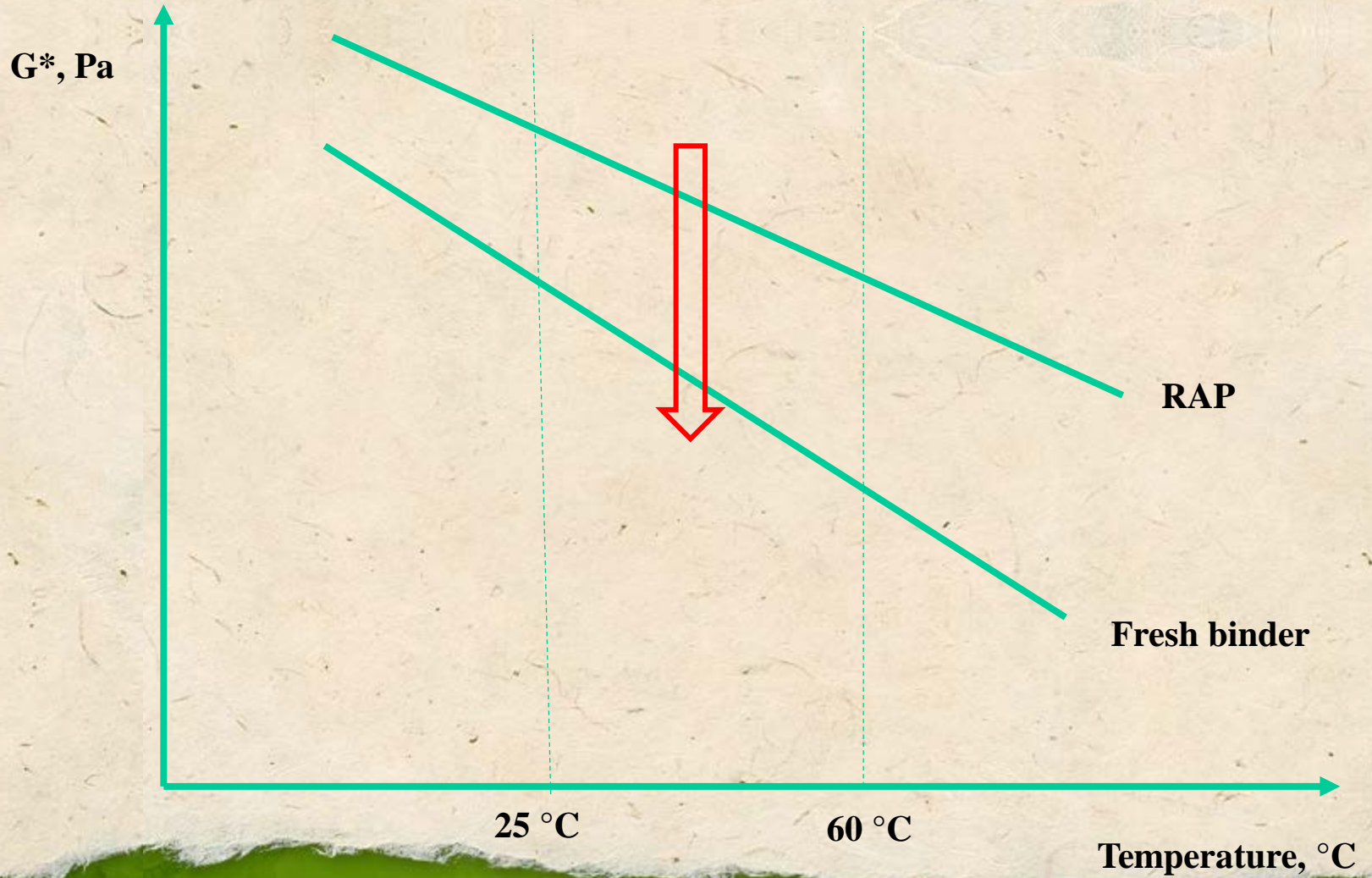
- ❖ The original consistency at a selected temperature can be reached, but not the chemistry.
- ❖ In aging the binder becomes less temperature susceptible and after each cycle the binder is less temperature susceptible.
 - Equal or better low temperature properties and deformation resistance.
- ❖ Binder becomes more elastic, storage modulus increases.
 - Less healing ?
 - Fatigue properties ?
- ❖ Blending calculations based on complex modulus.
 - Selection of the reference temperature and frequency is crucial.

Questions?

What should be the target hardness in rejuvenation?
What is the hardening of the rejuvenator in recycling?

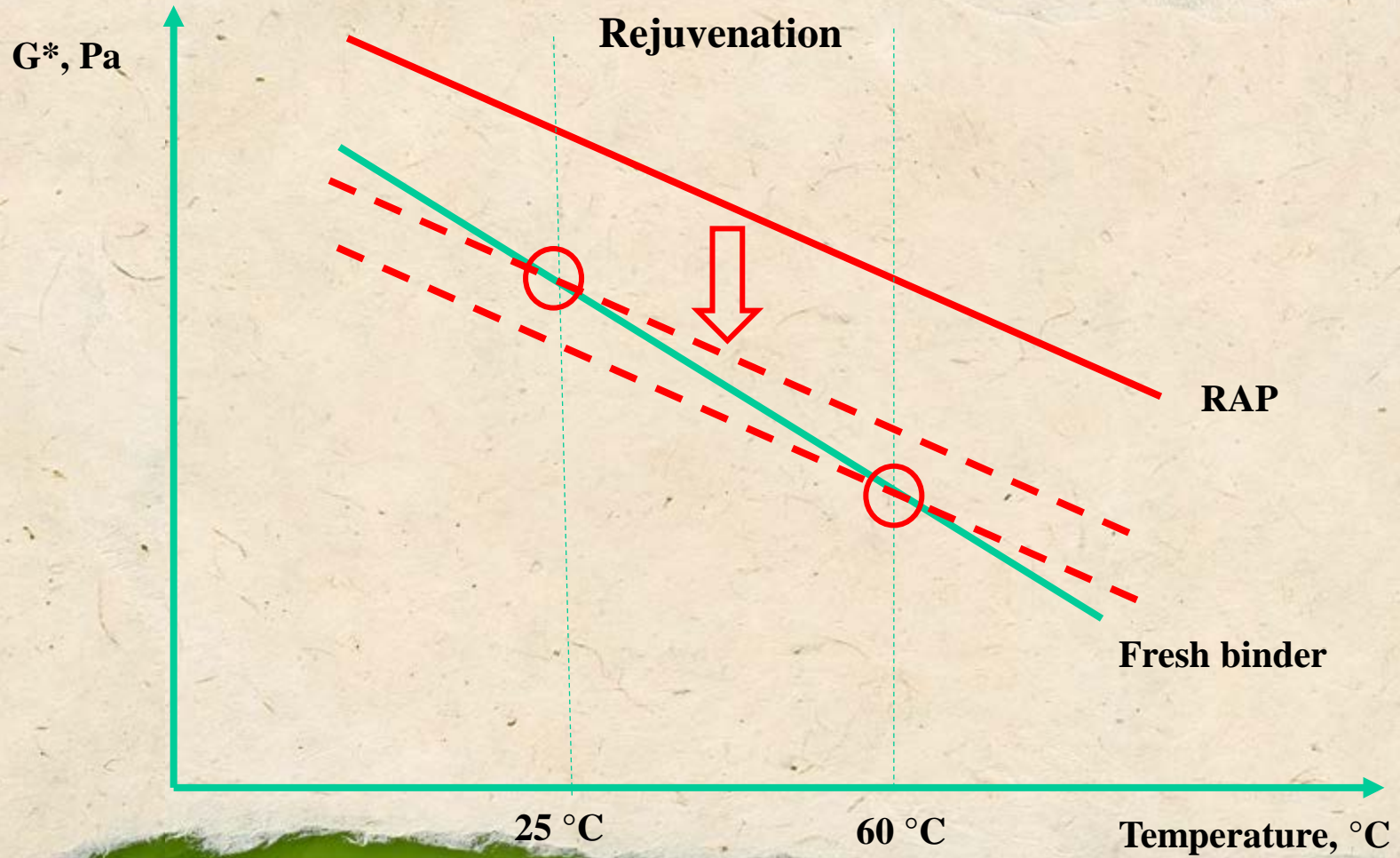


Rejuvenation

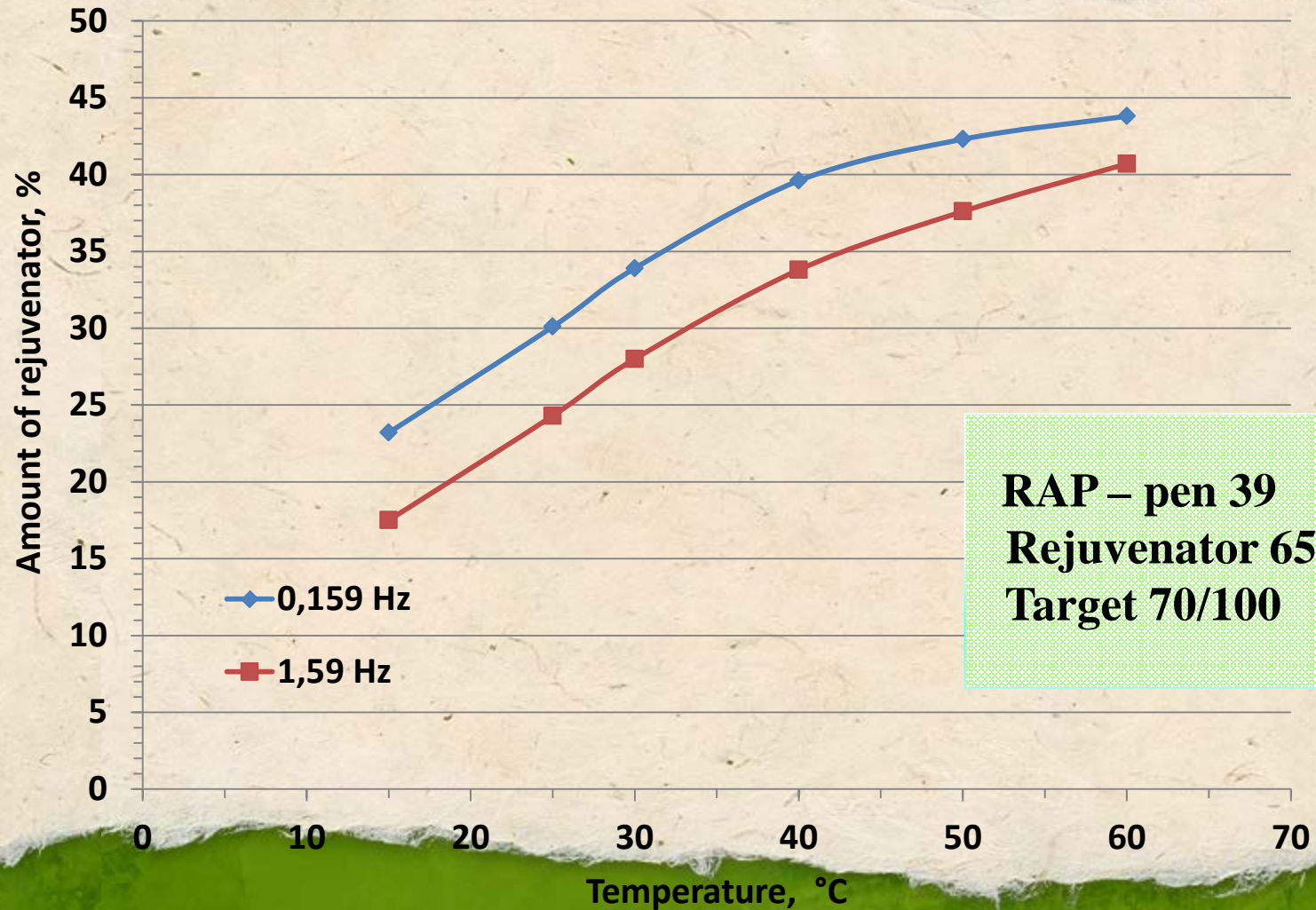


Questions?

What should be the reference temperature?



Effect of the reference temperature and frequency on the amount of rejuvenator



RAP – pen 39
Rejuvenator 650/900
Target 70/100

A piece of white, fibrous paper is torn horizontally across the middle of the frame. The paper has a rough, fibrous texture and is set against a solid, vibrant green background. The text is centered on the white paper.

Do we manage the recycling process ?