

USE OF RECYCLED PLASTICS IN ASPHALT

Opportunities, Challenges, and NCAT Research

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Background

- In late 2016, media reports in the U.S. started to advertise the use of recycled plastics in asphalt
 - Eliminate the growing amount of waste plastics
 - Improve the performance of asphalt pavements
- Since then, the “plastic roads” concept has gained increasing attention
- What’s missing?



Literature Review

- What has been done in the past?
- What needs to be done in the future?



NATIONAL ASPHALT
PAVEMENT ASSOCIATION



Literature Review

- Arguably the most comprehensive literature review thus far
 - 110+ documents in English (1991 to 2020)
- Classification by topics
 - Laboratory testing (87)
 - Field project (28)
 - Literature review (5)
 - Cost analysis (4)
 - Pavement design (3)
 - Production introduction (3)
 - Accelerated pavement testing (1)
 - Agency specification (1)



Methods of Adding Plastics

- Wet Process
 - Polymer modifier or binder replacement
 - 2 to 8% by weight of asphalt binder
 - Low melting point needed



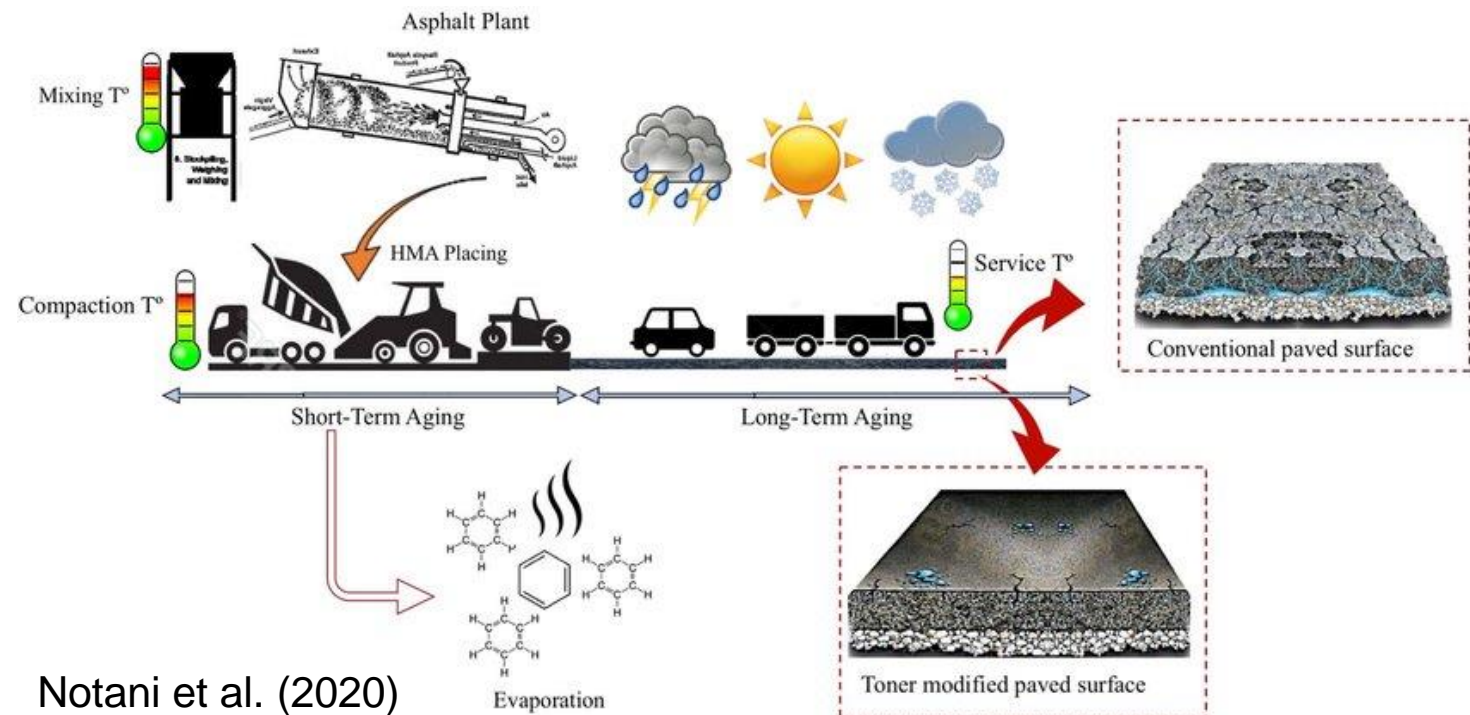
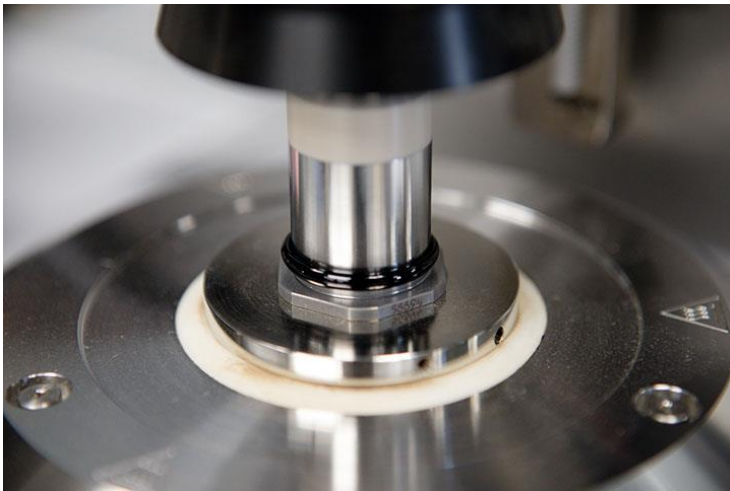
Methods of Adding Plastics

- Wet Process
 - Polymer modifier or binder replacement
 - 2 to 8% by weight of asphalt binder
 - Low melting point needed
- Dry Process
 - Aggregate replacement
 - Mixture modifier
 - Aggregate modifier
 - 0.2 to 1% by weight of aggregate



Asphalt Binder Characterization

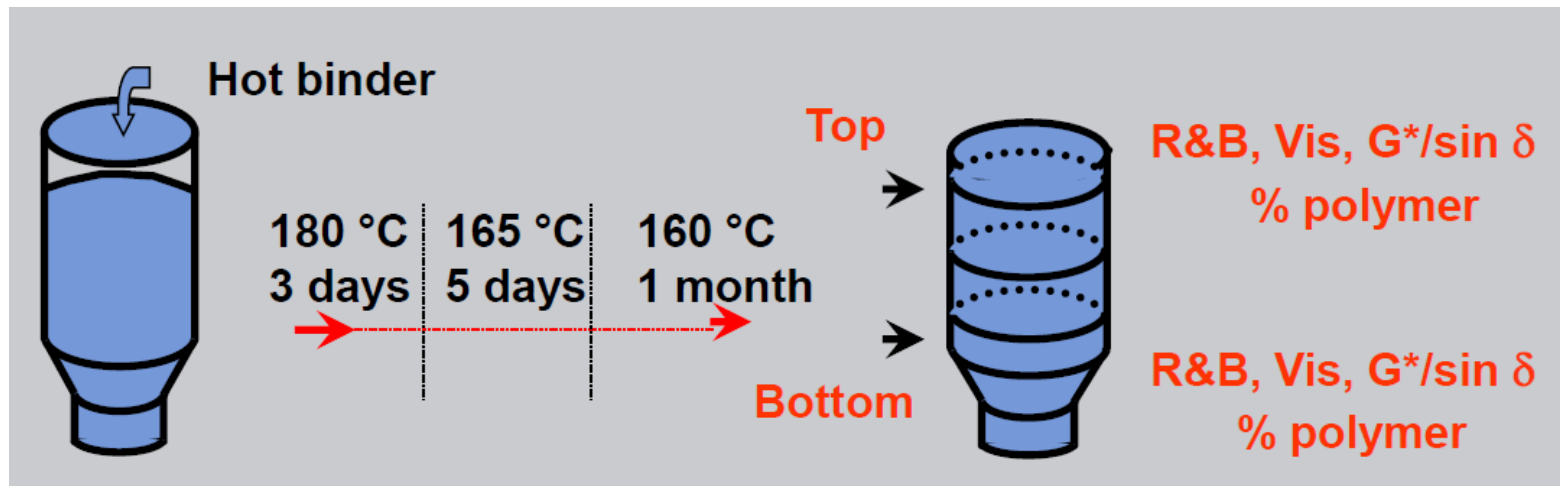
- Binder properties
 - Plastic stiffens asphalt binder
 - Better rutting resistance
 - Very little data on fatigue, low-temperature, and aging resistance



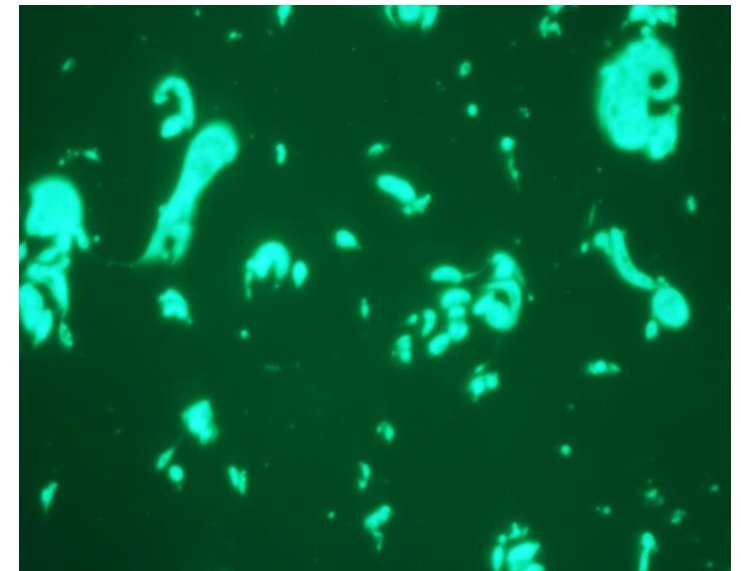
Notani et al. (2020)

Asphalt Binder Characterization

- Phase separation issue
 - Cigar tube test
 - Fluorescence microscopy

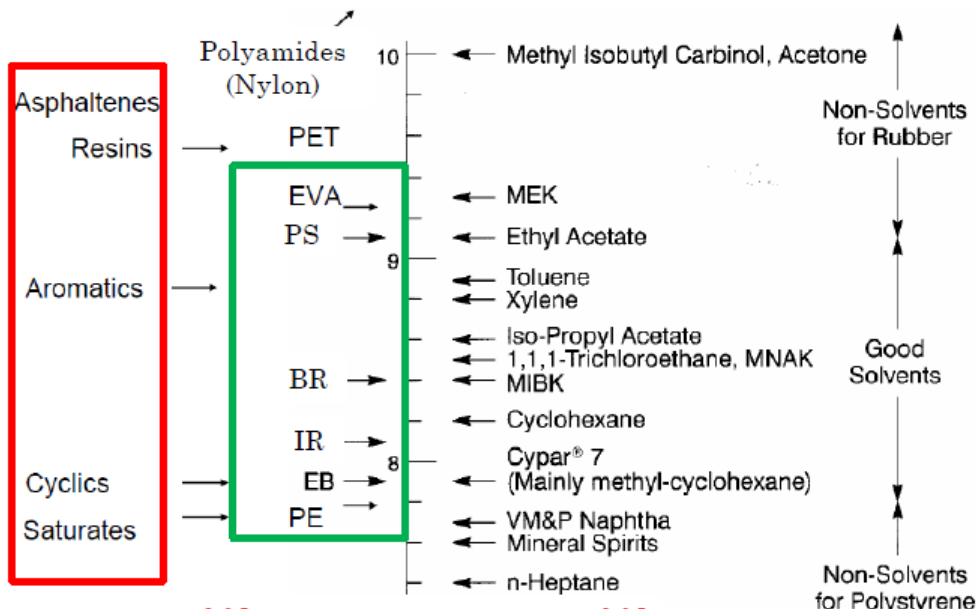


(Baumgardner and Planche, 2020)



Asphalt Binder Characterization

- Phase separation issue
 - Incompatibility due to solubility difference
 - Stokes' law, separation tendency = f (density difference, viscosity)
 - Additives or plastic modification may help



> $7.8 \text{ (cal/cm}^3\text{)}^{0.5} < \delta \text{ maltene} < 8.8 \text{ (cal/cm}^3\text{)}^{0.5}$

δ Bitumen and δ Polymer need to be as close as possible for a good compatibility -> not too many choices...

Sedimentation, under the force of gravity, of small particles, in a fluid

- Settling velocity of droplets

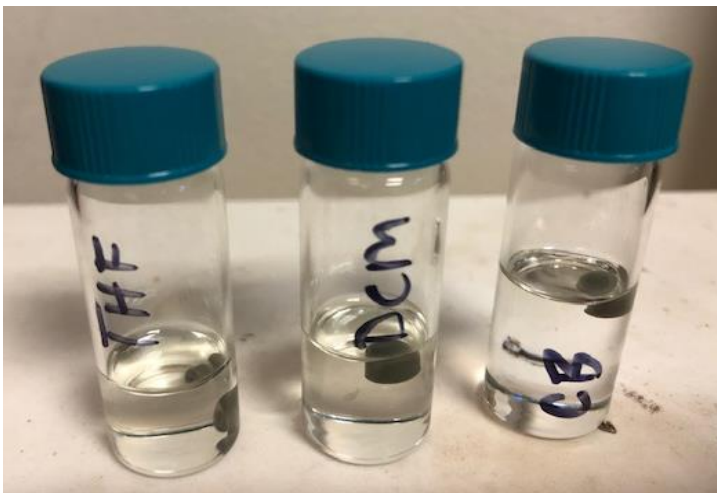
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2r^2(\rho_2 - \rho_1)g}{9\eta}$$

- r = radius of the droplets
- ρ_1 = density of the external fluid
- ρ_2 = density of the droplets
- η = viscosity of the matrix

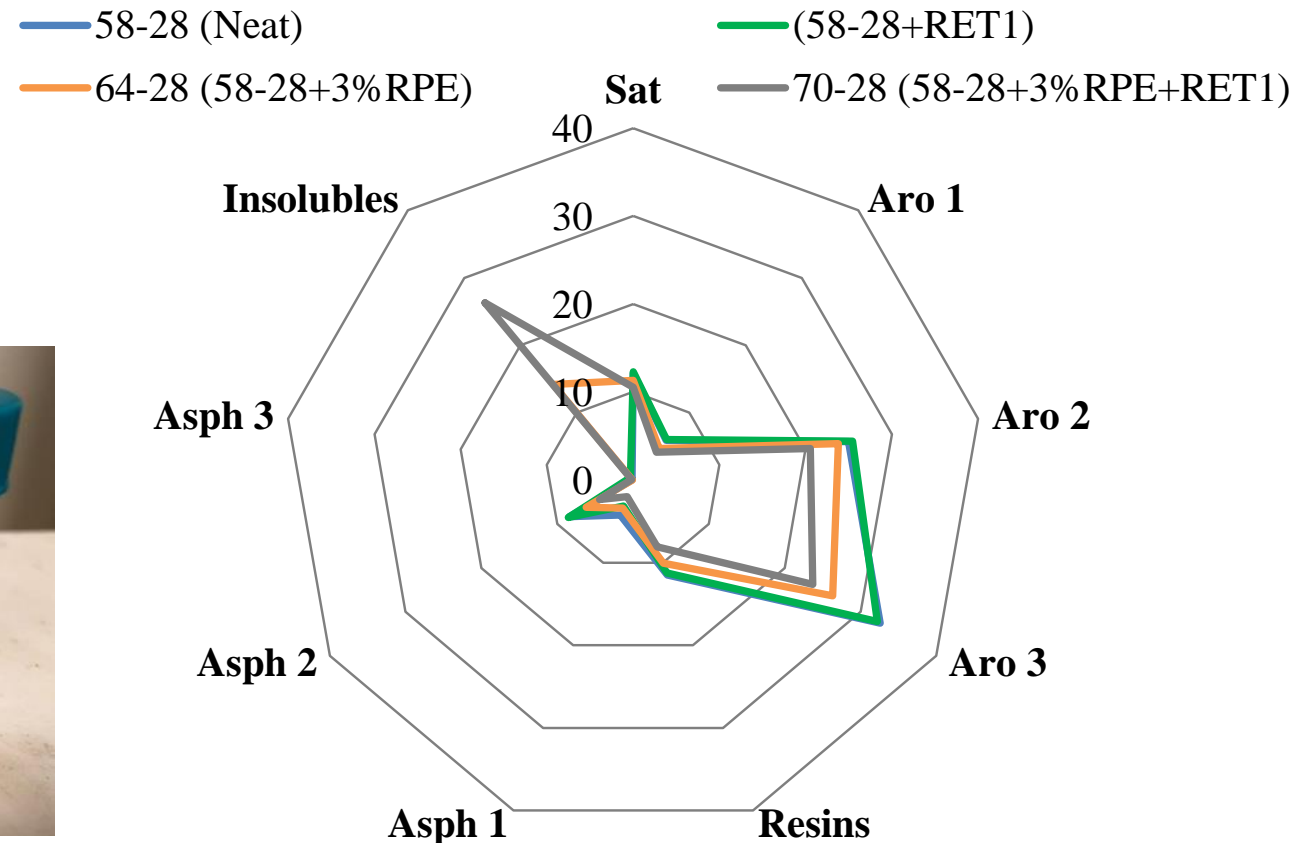
(Baumgardner and Planche, 2020)

Asphalt Binder Characterization

- Polyethylene (PE) insoluble in many solvents
- Insoluble fraction in SAR-AD analysis
 - Saturate
 - Aromatic
 - Resin
 - Asphaltene



(Example Data)



Asphalt Mixture Characterization

- Marshall stability
 - Increased Marshall stability
- Increased stiffness and rutting resistance
 - Wet – stiffer binder
 - Dry – increased aggregate friction and/or quality
- Very little information on cracking and moisture resistance
- High modulus mixture applications
 - Potential pavement thickness reduction benefits

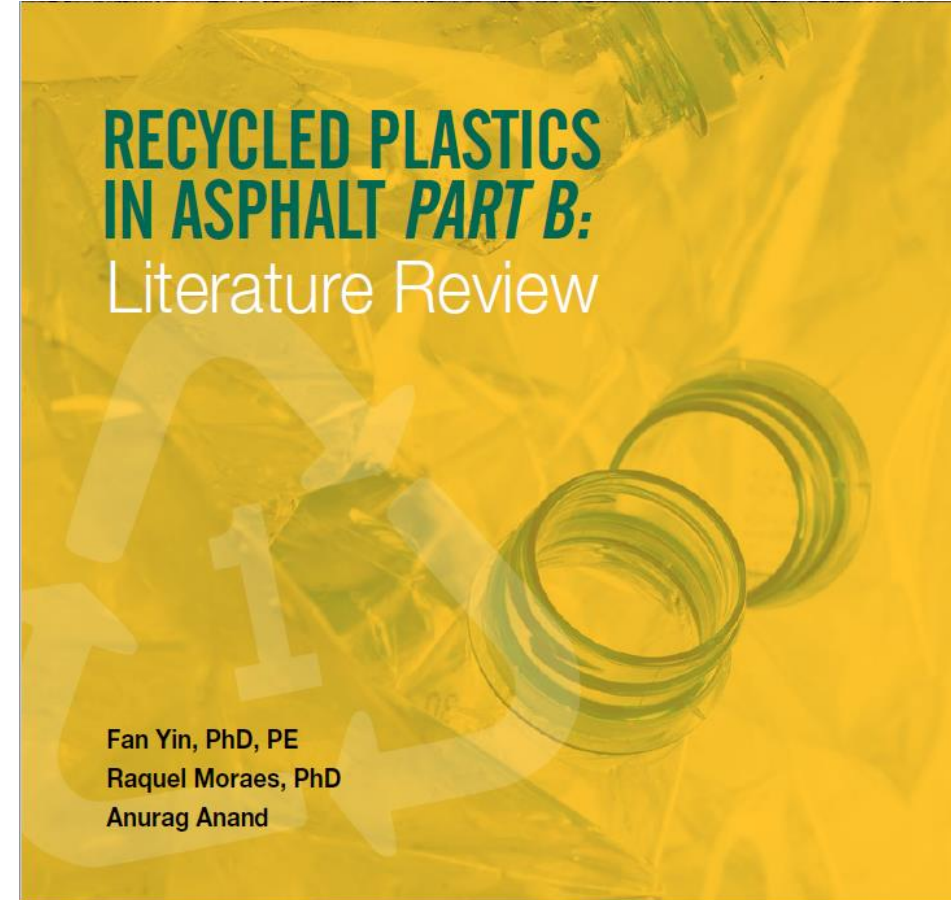
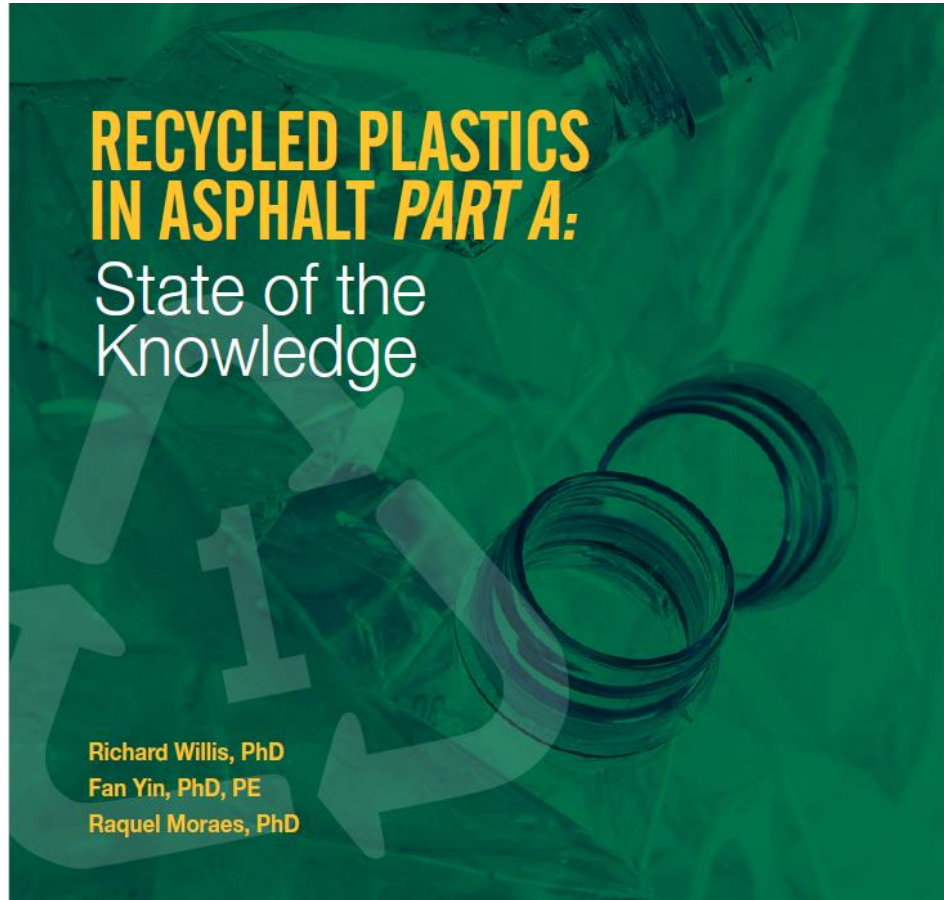


Other Challenges

- Plant operations
 - High-shear blending unit for wet process
 - Additive feeding system for dry process
- Construction
 - Reduced mixture workability
 - Increased temperature susceptibility due to polymer crystallization below T_{melt}
- Health and safety concerns
 - Leaching of toxic components
- Environmental impact
 - Release of microplastics
 - Re-recyclability of asphalt pavements





NAPA-IS-142 Documents



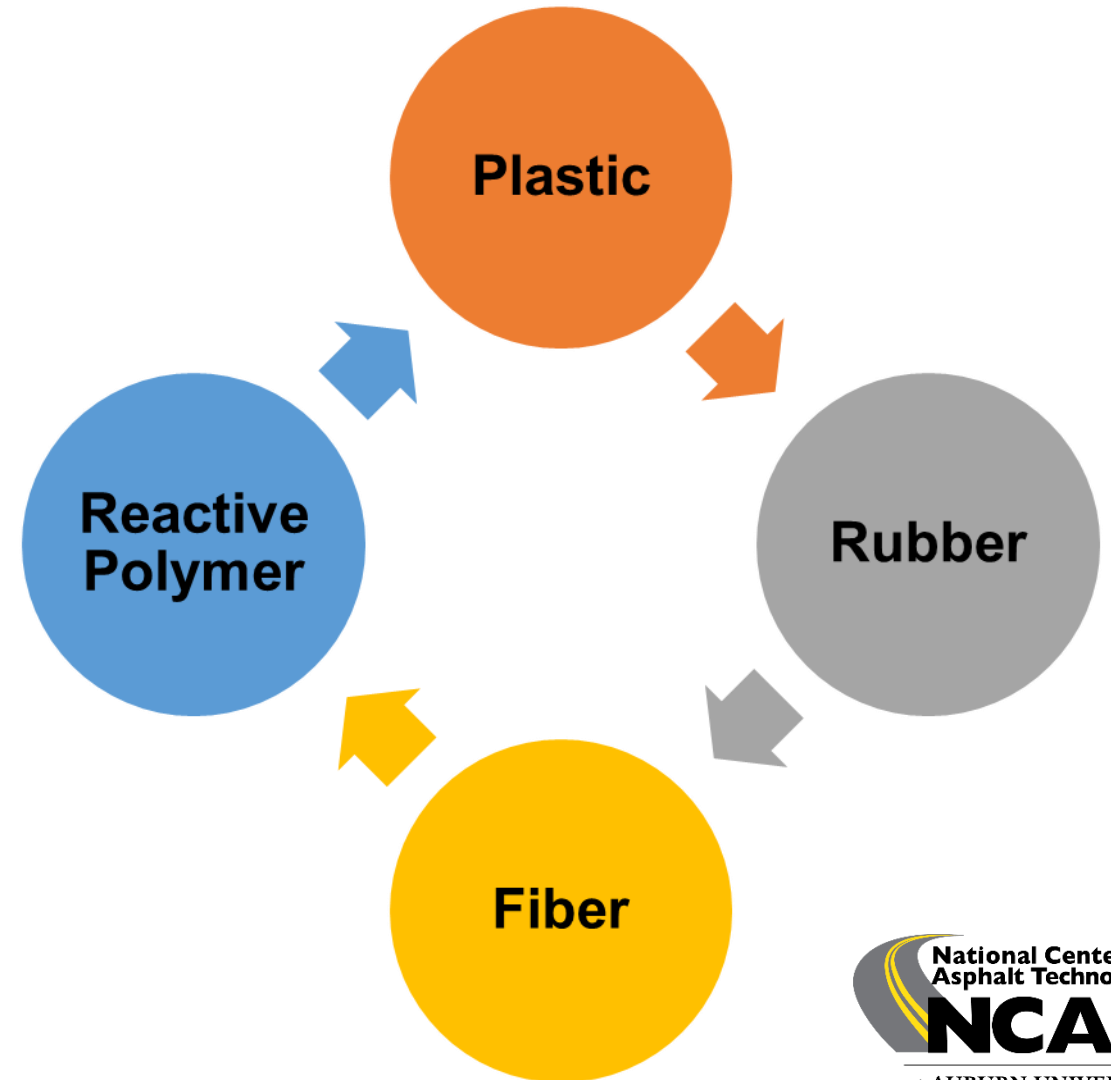
RPM Field Sections Since 2018



-  **Wet process (9)**
-  **Dry process (7)**

Additive Group (AG) Experiment

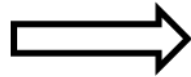
- New experiment to comprehensively evaluate **sustainable and resilient pavement technologies**
- Continuation of NCAT-MnROAD partnership to address national needs



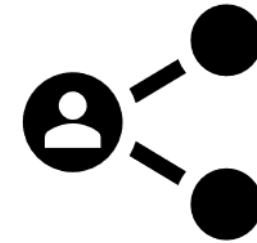
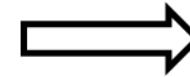
Experiment Scope



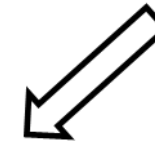
FHWA & state DOTs commit to sponsoring the AG experiment



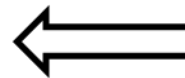
NCAT conducts Phase I lab study to evaluate potential additive products



NCAT shares Phase I results with state DOTs



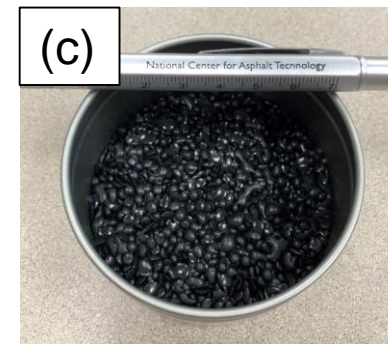
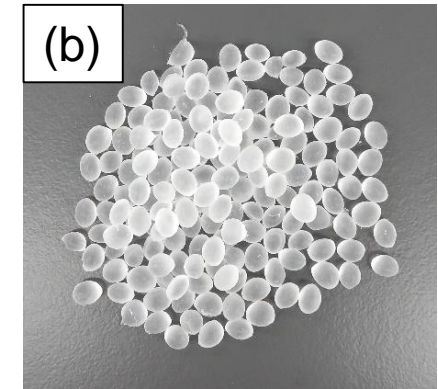
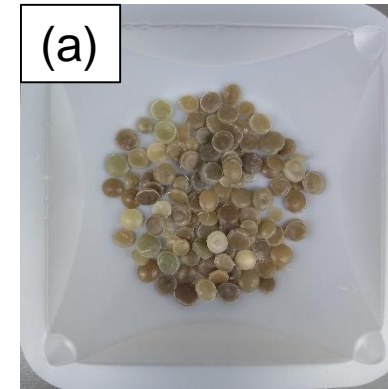
State DOTs select additives for the AG experiment



NCAT constructs AG test sections on Test Track

Phase I Study

- Laboratory material characterization study to “screen” different asphalt additives for NCAT Test Track experiment
- Recycled plastic technologies
 - Binder modification with LDPE-rich PCR and reactive elastomeric terpolymer (RET)
 - Binder modification with SBS and chemically modified PE wax
 - Mixture modification with LDPE-rich PCR
 - Non-disclosure technologies



(a) LDPE-rich PCR
(b) RET (photo courtesy of Dow)
(c) PE Wax

Phase I Study

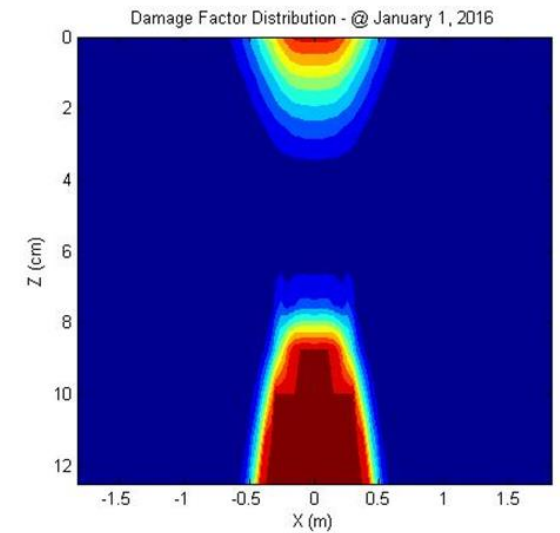
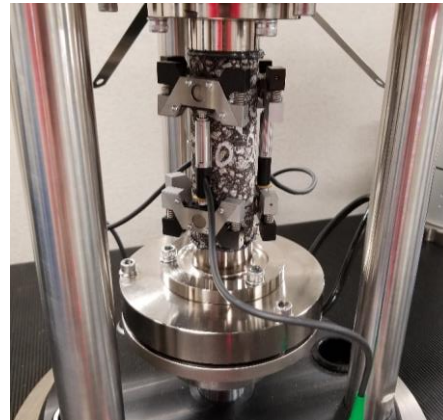
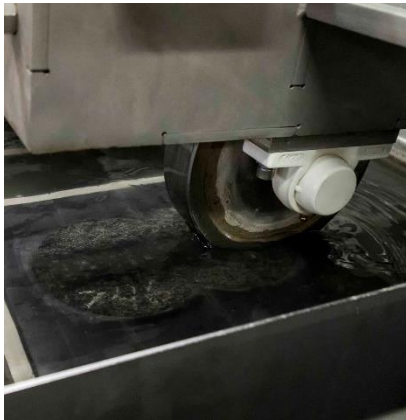
Balanced Mix
Design



AMPT Performance
Testing

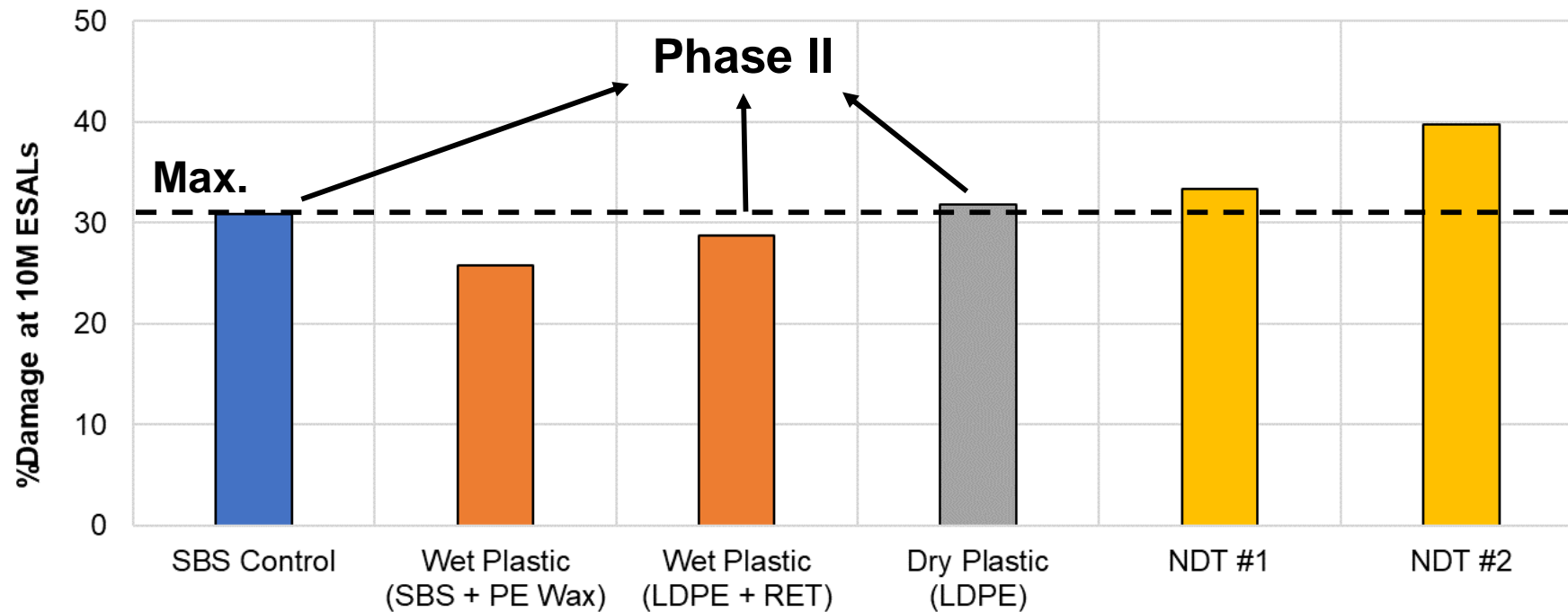


FlexPAVE™
Cracking
Performance
Prediction



FlexPAVE™ Predicted %Damage

- Adding recycled plastics did not always yield favorable results
- Wet-process plastic technologies (with elastomers) appeared promising
- **Engineer binder formulations and mix designs to ensure performance**



Phase II Study

- 6 structural test sections focusing on fatigue cracking
 - 2 on recycled plastics
- Companion test sections at MnROAD focusing on reflective cracking

Completed



Ongoing



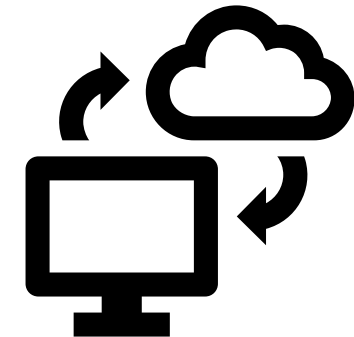
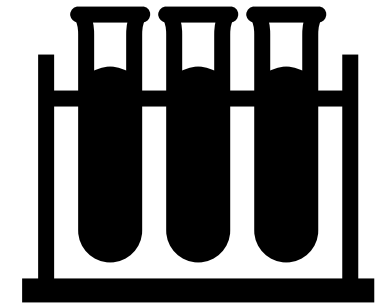
Test Sections, Mix Design, and Production

- Structural test sections
 - 5.5 in. AC (one lift) + 6.0 in. aggregate base + Track subgrade
 - Full instrumentation with strain gauges, pressure plates, and temp. probes
- Mix Design
 - 12.5mm NMAS dense-graded mix with 20% RAP
 - Balanced rutting and cracking performance
- Production
 - Wet-process RPM mix: terminal-blended LDPE+RET modified binder
 - Dry-process RPM mix: plastic pellets fed into the drum using a HiTech feeder
 - No production and construction issues

Performance Testing and Simulations

- BMD (IDEAL-CT, HWTT, IDEAL-RT, and HT-IDT)
- Bending beam fatigue
- AMPT cyclic fatigue
- WESLEA
- Pavement ME Design
- FlexPAVE™

A comprehensive process to evaluate asphalt additives without test sections



Summary

- ‘Use of recycled plastics in asphalt’ is a HOT topic but remains at an early stage in terms of technology development and implementation
 - Comprehensive literature review available
 - Potential economic, environmental, and engineering benefits
 - Many knowledge gaps to address
- NCAT-MnROAD AG experiment
 - Evaluate mixture performance and pavement structural responses
 - Phase I study: adding recycled plastics did not always yield favorable results, but wet-process technologies (with elastomers) appeared promising
 - Engineer binder formulation and mix design to ensure performance

Thank You

Questions?

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