

Influence of four non-conventional additives on the physical, rheological and thermal properties of an asphalt

Influencia de cuatro aditivos no convencionales en las propiedades físicas, reológicas y térmicas de un asfalto

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the evaluation of the influence of two polymer wastes (crumb rubber – GCR and low density polyethylene – LDPE), a natural bitumen (Gilsonite - G) and a chemical component (Husil) on the physical, rheological and thermal properties of an asphalt cement (AC 60/70 penetration grade). Over a control asphalt and the modified asphalts were performed: penetration, softening point, ductility, ignition point, rheology (using a dynamic cut rheometer – DSR), Multi Stress Creep and Recovery (MSCR), linear amplitude sweep (LAS), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) tests. The results show that the four additives increase the stiffness and rutting resistance of the asphalts. Additionally, it reports an increase in fatigue cracking resistance when asphalt cement is modified with GCR, G and Husil. The additives give thermal stability to the asphalt cement, providing less mass loss (linked mostly to a less oxidation).

Keywords: modified asphalt, low density polyethylene waste, crumb rubber, Gilsonite, Husil.

RESUMEN

El presente artículo presenta los resultados de un estudio ejecutado para evaluar la influencia de dos desechos poliméricos (grano de caucho reciclado de llanta - GCR y polietileno de baja densidad - PEBD), un bitumen natural (Gilsonita) y un componente químico (Husil) sobre las propiedades físicas, reológicas y térmicas de un cemento asfáltico 60/70. Para tal fin, fueron ejecutados sobre el asfalto de control y los modificados, ensayos de penetración, punto de ablandamiento, ductilidad, punto de ignición, reología (empleando un reómetro dinámico de corte - DSR), Creep repetitivo Multi-Esfuerzo (MSCR), Barrido de amplitud lineal (LAS), calorimetría diferencial de barrido (DSC) y análisis termogravimétrico (TGA). Como conclusión general se reporta, que los cuatro aditivos aumentan la rigidez y la resistencia a las deformaciones permanentes del asfalto convencional. Asimismo, se reporta un aumento en la resistencia a fatiga del asfalto cuando éste es modificado con GCR, G y Husil. Los aditivos confieren estabilidad térmica al asfalto, proporcionándole menor pérdida de masa (asociada principalmente a una menor oxidación) y transiciones vítreas más favorables.

Palabras clave: asfalto modificado, desecho de polietileno de baja densidad, asfalto-caucho, Gilsonita, Husil.

Received: October 31st 2017

Accepted: April 16th 2018

Introduction

Motivation and objective

In Colombia, according to the National Institute of Roads (INVIAS, 2016) more than 43% and 90% of the roads with and without pavement accordingly, are regular and in poorly condition. Additionally, the tendency of the vehicles in circulation in the last 40 years has been increasing both in magnitude and loads. The annual mobilization growth

rate of products from the agriculture sector, manufacture, mining and cattle growth is 5.47%, 14.82%, 19.11% and 4.88%, respectively (MINTRANSPORTE, 2008). This data generates the necessity of road construction with resistance and durable materials for the transit loads and weather

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How to cite: Delgado-Jojoa, Miguel G., Sánchez-Gilede, Jessica A., Rondón-Quintana, Hugo A., Fernández-Gómez, Wilmar D., Reyes-Lizcano, Fredy A. (2018). Influence of four non-conventional additives on the physical, rheological and thermal properties of an asphalt. *Ingeniería e Investigación*, 38(1), 18-26.

DOI: [10.15446/ing.investig.v38n2.68638](http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/ing.investig.v38n2.68638)



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effects. The technology of the modified asphalts has been a studied technique and has been utilized in the world as an attempt to modify the physical and chemical properties of asphalt mixtures when they are tested to different loads and environmental conditions. There are different types of additives to modified asphalts in the world (rubber, resins, polymers, nano-particles and others) (Fang *et al.*, 2016; Ashish & Singh, 2018; Cai *et al.*, 2018; Xiao *et al.*, 2018). Specially, it is necessary to know the physical, rheological, and thermal of bitumen properties, because these properties affect the asphalt mixture performance and help to understand the elastic and viscous response of these materials when they are submitted to cyclic shear stresses (Peiliang *et al.*, 2010; Said *et al.*, 2013; Castro *et al.*, 2016; Ashish and Singh, 2018). Bitumen used in this study was neat asphalt cement (AC) 60/70 and it was modified with four non-conventional additives. This AC was chosen because it is the most AC used in Colombia for the fabrication of asphalt mixtures for pavement construction. The four additives used were: two polymers, one natural asphalt and one chemical product. The first one was a granular crumb rubber (GCR), a waste product from scrap tires, the second one was a low density polyethylene (LDPE) from used coffee mixer sticks; the third one was a natural asphalt called Gilsonite (G) and the fourth one was a chemical additive known as Husil. These additives were chosen due to the some mechanical benefits when they were applied in the fabrication of asphalt mixtures, however, about their physical, rheological and thermal characteristics studies are still missing to understand the holistic behavior.

Background

When GCR is used as an asphalt modifier, asphalt mixtures with this modified asphalts had shown: i) more resistant mixes to the fatigue cracking and rutting phenomena (Loughheed *et al.*, 1996; Xiao *et al.*, 2007; Kumar *et al.* 2010; Hsu *et al.*, 2011; Punith *et al.*, 2011; Kaloush, 2014; Wang *et al.*, 2017; Bakhshi & Arabani, 2018); ii) increases the resistance to the aging and oxidation (Punith *et al.*, 2011; Huang, 2008); iii) increases resistance to low temperature cracks (Huang *et al.*, 2007); iv) less susceptible to the temperature changes (Dong & Tan, 2011); v) increases the resistance due to moisture damage (Dong & Tan, 2011; Punith *et al.*, 2011); vi) better resistance over asphalt porous mixtures (Partl *et al.*, 2010; Punith *et al.*, 2011; 17); vii) decreases the tire/pavement noise (McQuillen *et al.*, 1997; Anderson *et al.*, 2008); viii) generates mixes with less maintenance needs (Lee *et al.*, 2008); ix) helps to diminish the negative environmental impact product of the used tires (Huang *et al.*, 2007); x) good behavior to manufacture recycled mixes (Xiao *et al.*, 2007; Saberi *et al.*, 2017) and warm (Oliveira *et al.*, 2013; Saberi *et al.*, 2017). LDPE is a plastomer (thermoplastic polymer), that contributes with stiffness of the AC (Othman, 2010) producing a better resistance to the permanent deformation (Zoorob & Suparma, 2000; Huang *et al.*, 2007; Al-Hadidy and Tan, 2009; Rondón *et al.*, 2010; Punith & Veeraragavan, 2011;

Bagampadde *et al.*, 2013; Castro *et al.*, 2016). However, one disadvantage is production temperatures increases (Fang *et al.*, 2015), due that the viscosity increases. Also, in terms of fatigue resistance authors had reported reductions between 12 to 32% (Fang *et al.*, 2015). The Gilsonite (G) is a type of natural asphalt known in the world because its higher point of softness, low viscosity and stiffness due to its asphaltenes contents (Widyatmoko *et al.*, 2005; Cholewińska & Iwański, 2011; Esfeh *et al.*, 2011; Ameri *et al.*, 2011, 2012; Rondón *et al.*, 2016). The former generates a notable increase in the asphalt stiffness when it is used as an additive, leading more resistant mixes in high temperatures sites (Feng *et al.*, 2011, 2011a; Jahanian *et al.*, 2017; Yilmaz & Yamaç, 2017). In addition, some studies had reported an increase of fatigue resistance (Yilmaz *et al.*, 2013), to moisture damage and decrease in asphalt content (Kök *et al.*, 2012; Babagoli *et al.*, 2015). The less reported additive is the Husil (patent pendent). It is an inorganic chemical additive that acts as a synthetic zeolite. When entering in contact with the asphalt cement in an approximate temperature of 70°C the Husil material makes the asphalt turns into foam, decreasing its viscosity and making easier the work processes and mix compatibility (Rondón *et al.*, 2016a). According to Rondón *et al.* (2016a, 2017), the Husil allows to reduce the temperature of the mix in approximately 30°C, achieving the increase of the resistance under the monotonic and dynamic loads.

This article shows the evaluation of physical, mechanical and thermal properties of the neat and modified AC 60/70 with additives mentioned. Physical characterization includes penetration, softening point, ignition point, flame point, viscosity and ductility. Rheology test were performed in order to obtain performance grade (PG) at high and intermediate temperatures, Multi Stress Creep and Recovery (MSCR) and Linear Amplitude Sweep (LAS) characterization. In addition, thermal properties were obtained through differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermo-gravimetric analysis (TGA).

Materials and Methods

Material characterization

For the four non-conventional additives the following characteristics were considered (Figure 1): a) the GCR from scrap rubber tires, was mechanically grinding to obtain particles less than 6.3mm; b) the low density polyethylene (LDPE) was obtained of waste coffee straws, that were cut in order to pass the sieve No. 4 and were retained in the No. 10; c) the Gilsonite was obtained from a mine localized in the Cesar State (Colombia); d) the Husil was obtained in liquid base.

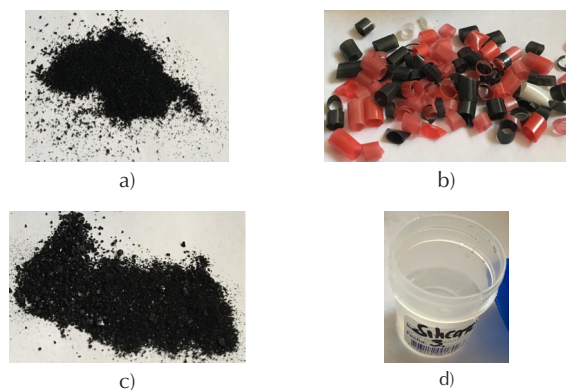


Figure 1. Additives; a) GCR, b) LDPE, c) Gilsonite and d) Husil
Source: Authors

In Table 1, the properties of the AC 60/70 used are presented. It can be observed that the asphalt utilized fulfill the minimum requisites of quality required by INVIAS (2013).

Table 1. General Characterization AC 60/70

Test	Norm	Unit	Values	Requisites	
				Min.	Max.
Penetration (25°C, 100g, 5s)	ASTM D-5	%	64,22	60	70
Penetration index	NLT 181/88	-	0,38	-1,2	0,6
Softening point	ASTM D-36	54	54	48	54
Ignition point	ASTM D-92	°C	296	230	-
Flame point	ASTM D-92	°C	346	325	-
Absolute viscosity (60°C)	ASTM D-4402	Poises	1750	1500	-
Ductility (25°C, 5cm/min)	ASTM D-113	cm	>150	100	-

Source: Authors

Additive dosage

The additives were added to the asphalt according to literature review. For the GCR, the recommended percentages of inclusion are between 10-20% from the asphalt weight. In the present study, a relation of GCR/CA = 14% was chosen because this was the most utilized percentage in previous Colombian studies (IDU, 2002, 2005). In the case of the LDPE and the Gilsonite, the inclusion percentage were of 5% and 10%, respectively (LDPE/CA = 5% and G/CA = 10%), because in these percentages were reported the best behaviors in asphalt mixtures (Rondón *et al.*, 2010; Rondón *et al.*, 2016; Rondón & Reyes, 2012). Husil were incorporated at 1% according to Rondón *et al.* (2014, 2016a, 2017). Additive mix temperature with asphalt was 155±5°C because higher temperatures produce loss of lighter chemical components and bitumen and below of this temperature the mixing was difficult. Nevertheless, in the Husil case, it was incorporated at 70°C because at this temperature asphalt starts foaming. The mixing times were 40, 70, 20 and 5 minutes for the LDPE, GCR, G and Husil, respectively, following the recommendations made by

studied references. 15 samples were manufactured in total (3 samples per CA 60/70 modified and 3 samples for the CA with no modification) for the physical characterization tests, 40 samples (8 samples per each CA 60/70 modified and 3 samples for the CA with no modification) for the rheology test and 10 samples (2 samples per each CA 60/70 modified and 3 samples for the CA with no modification) for the calorimeter and thermal analysis.

Experimental Phase

To achieve the objectives in the present study, they were three types of test to the asphalts: physical characterization, rheology and thermal. The physical characterization test were penetration, ductility, softening point, ignition and flame point, absolute viscosity at 60°C, short term aging in thin film oven – RTFOT and long term aging in the pressure aging vessel – PAV. They were performed following ASTM standards presented in Table 1. The rheological characterization test was performed using a dynamic shear rheometer (DSR AR2000 ex TA Instruments). The first step for the rheological characterization was finding the performance grade (PG) of the different CA (neat and modified) under high and intermediate temperatures, because Colombia is a tropical weather country. For non-aging tests and aged in RTFOT were used geometries of 25mm, and for aged samples in RTOFT+PAV were used geometries of 8mm, following AASHTO T 315-05. The obtained parameters were the complex moduli (G^*) and the phase angles (δ). The second step was the execution of the Multi Stress Creep and Recovery test (MSCR) AASHTO D7450-10a with samples of 25 mm and previously aged by RTFO. The obtained parameters of the test were the result of permanent deformation when applied one unit of stress and the J_{nr} (non-recoverable creep compliance). The third step consisted in the tolerance estimation of the damage running the linear amplitude sweep (LAS) test, following AASHTO-TP-101. For the execution of this test, samples of 8mm from the aged asphalts in RTFOT+PAV were prepared. This test was performed to evaluate the capacity that has the asphalts to resist cracks when they are under cyclic share loads at crescent amplitudes. The test procedure consists of two stages, the first one a) *Frequency sweep*: used to solve the rheological properties, through the one stress application over a range of frequency and b) *amplitude sweep*: used to solve the traffic amount expected, through the incremental application of a linear load under a frequency. The test was running at the intermediate temperature obtained in performance grade (PG) classification. Finally, the thermal characterization was carrying out through TGA and DSC following ASTM C 351 and ASTM E 914 respectively. On one hand, thermogravimetric (TGA) test is based on measuring the percentage weight variation respected to temperature variation as a function of time. Through this, it can be seen material oxidation processes, vaporization reactions and decomposition due to the progressive increase of temperature. On the other hand, the differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) is a technique that allows to show the glassy transitions that can be reach due to the

work change of the material from a fragile phase to ductile one, and can be of greater importance to see transitions (as crystallization processes and fusion points, considered as the low area under the curve of the more stand put peaks graphically represented) and to resolve the work temperature of the additives to implement.

Analysis and Results

Physical Characterization

Table 2 shows the results of the characterization tests performed to the asphalts. Based on these results, it supports that the additives increase the stiffness of the asphalt (decreasing the penetration and increasing the softening point). In addition, a decrease in the ductility parameter was observed, because the additives change the molecular structure of the neat asphalt, changing its uniformity, resulting in a micro-structural distance allowing the material to break easily when this is stretched or tensed in the test. However, this decrease does not imply that the modified asphalts be less ductile than the original when they are put down thru processes of mechanical loads. As an additional result, the Gilsonite and the Husil are additives that increase ignition temperature.

Table 2. Typical characterization

Test	Norm	Unit	AC 60/70	LDPE/ AC-5%	GCR/ AC-14%	G/AC- 10%	Husil/ AC-1%
Penetration	ASTM D-5	0.1 mm	64,22	27	43,4	27,17	51,39
Ductility	ASTM D-113	cm	>150	15	19,4	>150	127,5
Softening point	ASTM D-36	°C	54	69	57,5	70	56
Flame point		°C	346	325	316	330	340
Ignition point	ASTM D-92	°C	296	280	278	310	307

Source: Authors

Rheological Characterization

The performance grade PG at higher temperatures of the asphalts was obtained as a result of: i) for non-aging asphalt, kPa, ii) for aging asphalt in RTFOT, kPa and iii) for aging asphalt in RTFOT+PAV, kPa. In Tables 3 to 7 the obtained parameters are presented from the rheology test using the DSR.

Table 3. Rheological characterization of the AC 60/70

Temperature (°C)	Frequency (rad/s)	δ (°)	G* (Pa)	$ G^* /\text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)	$ G^* \text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)
AC 60/70, Unaged					
58	10	86	2830	2,8	2,8
64	10	87	1216	1,2	1,2
70	10	88	560	0,6	0,6
AC 60/70, Aged in RTFOT					
58	10	83	5445	5,5	5,4
64	10	85	2329	2,3	2,3
70	10	87	1043	1,0	1,0

AC 60/70, Aged in RTFOT + PAV					
16	10	40	10909000	16957,0	7017,3
19	10	43	7363600	10813,0	5014,0
22	10	46	4742700	6579,3	3418,7

Source: Authors

Table 4. Rheological characterization of the GCR/CA=14%

Temperature (°C)	Frequency (rad/s)	δ (°)	G* (Pa)	$ G^* /\text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)	$ G^* \text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)
AC 60/70 + 14% GCR, Unaged					
58	10	77	5967,1	6,1236	5,81
64	10	80	2873,4	2,9224	2,83
70	10	82	1411,2	0,86	1,40
AC 60/70 + 14% GCR, Aged in RTFOT					
64	10	70	4944,2	5,2663	4,64
70	10	72	2624,1	2,7534	2,50
76	10	75	1430,1	0,97	1,38
AC 60/70 + 14% GCR, Aged in RTFOT + PAV					
16	10	39	7700700	12126	4890,6
19	10	42	5245700	7885	3490
22	10	44	3528600	5077,9	2452

Source: Authors

Table 5. Rheological characterization of the LDPE/AC=5%

Temperature (°C)	Frequency (rad/s)	δ (°)	G* (Pa)	$ G^* /\text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)	$ G^* \text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)
AC 60/70 + 5% LDPE, Unaged					
64	10	49	1132,1	1,5	0,85
76	10	43	613,8	0,9	0,42
82	10	35	401,5	0,7	0,23
AC 60/70 + 5% LDPE, Aged in RTFOT					
64	10	78	8554	8,8	8,4
70	10	79	3945	4,0	3,9
76	10	80	1907	1,9	1,9
AC 60/70 + 5% LDPE, Aged in RTFOT + PAV					
19	10	36	9110500	15397	5392
22	10	38	6328000	10193	3930
25	10	40	4695600	7360	2996

Source: Authors

Table 6. Rheological characterization of G/AC=10%

Temperature (°C)	Frequency (rad/s)	δ (°)	G* (Pa)	$ G^* /\text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)	$ G^* \text{sen}\delta$ (kPa)
AC 60/70 + 10% Gilsonite, Unaged					
58	10	77	8116	8,32	7,91
64	10	84	4111,4	4,13	4,09
70	10	71	813,1	0,86	0,77
AC 60/70 + 10% Gilsonite, Aged in RTFOT					
69	10	80	3581,5	3,64	3,52
72	10	81	2913	2,95	2,87
78	10	83	1409,3	1,42	1,40

AC 60/70 + 10% Gilsonite, Aged in RTFOT + PAV					
13	10	32	30344000	57943	15892
16	10	34	21900000	39377	12178
19	10	36	15325000	25920	9060

Source: Authors

Table 7. Rheological characterization Husil/AC=1%

Temperature (°C)	Frequency (rad/s)	δ (°)	G^* (Pa)	$ G^* /\sin\delta$ (kPa)	$ G^* \sin\delta$ (kPa)
AC 60/70 + 1% Husil, Non-aged					
64	10	87	1428	1,4	1,4
70	10	88	661	0,7	0,7
76	10	88	327	0,3	0,3
AC 60/70 + 1% Husil, Aged in RTFOT					
58	10	83	5969	6,0	5,9
64	10	85	2563	2,6	2,6
70	10	86	1142	1,1	1,1
AC 60/70 + 1% Husil, Aged in RTFOT + PAV					
16	10	42	9004200	13328	6083
19	10	46	6052100	8475	4322
22	10	48	4123200	5547	3065

Source: Authors

The first part of rheological analysis was the PG classification. In Table 3, it is observed a high temperature PG of 64°C and intermediate temperatures of 22°C, PG64 (22), typical of a conventional AC 60/70. For the GCR/AC = 14% (Table 4), LDPE/AC = 5% (Table 5), G/AC = 10% (Table 6) and Husil/AC = 1% (Table 7), the obtained PG in higher and intermediate service temperatures were of 70(16), 70(19), 76(19) y 64(16), respectively. It was reported in general terms a significant increase on resistance to permanent deformation at higher temperature climates when the asphalt is modified with GCR, LDPE and G. For the modified asphalt with Husil case, this property is did not present any changes. In addition, it was observed that additives enhance fatigue cracking resistance due to $|G^*| \sin\delta$ in all cases accomplished values to get intermediate temperatures less than 22°C. In the second part of the rheology analysis, MSCR tests were performed on samples previously aged by RTFOT and were ran at higher temperatures obtained by the PG. MSCR analyze the reliance of the asphalt behavior at two different stress levels (0,1 and 3,2 kPa), evaluating either the elastic memory or the accumulate deformations that can be reach to resist after 20 load and unload cycles (creep associate processes). So, as a result, the Jnr parameter that can be defined as the relation between the non-recovery deformation due to the applied stresses, and it means when this parameter decrease, the condition of expected traffic will be higher to support permanent deformations. Accumulated deformation and Jnr parameters were calculated following the guidelines of the AASHTO-D7405-10a. In Figure 2 it can be observe the accumulate deformation percentage against the time accumulation thru the MSCR technique. After 20 load cycles, the modified asphalt with GCR, LDPE and G

develops higher resistance to deformation in comparison with the asphalt AC 60/70. For the AC+Husil case, this modified asphalt developed a higher accumulation of the deformation due to the higher test temperatures (close to 70°C), the additive tends to becoming foam, decreasing the viscosity and hence stiffness.

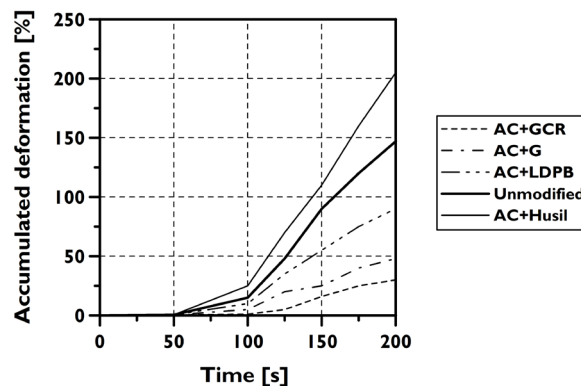


Figure 2. MSCR test results.

Source: Authors

According to Table 8, the unmodified AC and AC+Husil did not achieve the parameters for a traffic intensity, because it exceeds the higher value of Jnr of 4. In the un-modified asphalt case, this response was achieved because is a material with less elastic memory and did not present a recovery from the deformation for several cycles of rapid load. For the AC+Husil case, this response could be reach due to the additive at high temperature tends foam the asphalt and undergone a rapidly decrease in viscosity and stiffness. For this reason, this test is not appropriate to characterize the resistance to the permanent deformation of this type of modified asphalt. On the contrary, the modified asphalts that present favorable conditions under this test were AC+G, AC+GCR and the AC+LDPE. This is due to they are thermoplastic polymers (recycled polymers can be subdued to high service temperatures without degrading their properties) of elastic types (in charge and discharge processes tends to recover their form) as the GCR, and plastic types (materials that make the asphalt stiff) as the LDPE and G.

Table 8. Jnr Parameter

AC Type	Jnr, 3.2 kPa	Traffic intensity	Condition
AC	4,492	Does Not Comply	-
LDPE/AC=5%	2,830	Standard	<3 Millions
GCR/AC=14%	1,250	Heavy	>3<10 Millions
G/AC=10%	0,845	Heavier	>10<30 Millions
Husil/AC=1%	7,035	Test not recommended for foaming asphalts	

Source: Authors

Table 9 shows the results of the LAS tests (a) Sweep frequency for the different AC (neat and modified), test run at intermediate temperature obtained from the performance grade PG (AASHTP-TP-101).

Table 9. LAS Results

Type	PG	T (°C)	F (Hz)	δ (°)	$ G^* $ (Pa)	m	$\alpha = /m$
NEAT AC	64 (19)	19	5,8	43,26	1,08,E+07	0,5249	1.91
LDPE/ AC=5%	70 (19)	19	5,8	39,09	1,65,E+07	0,4679	2.14
GCR/ AC=14%	70 (16)	16	5,8	37,99	1,42,E+07	0,4458	2.24
G/AC=10%	76 (19)	19	5,8	30,59	4,94,E+06	0,3509	2.85
Husil/AC=1%	64 (16)	16	5,8	33,46	2,54,E+07	0,3933	2.54

T, F: temperature and frequency, respectively

Source: Authors

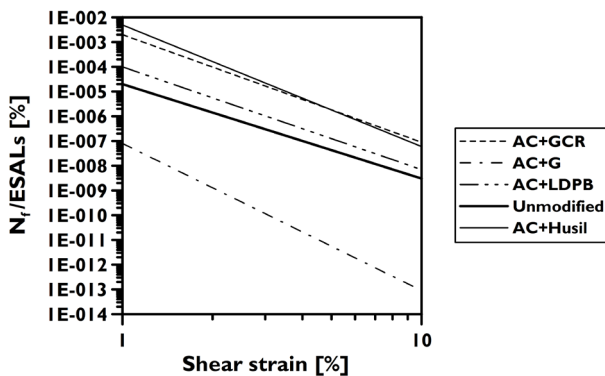
Table 9 shows that the AC 60/70 modifies with Husil has higher levels of stiffness and elasticity, due to the consistency with the specification of the test AASHTO-TP-101, the dynamic module $|G^*|$ represents the resistance that the AC have to deform by repeatedly shear stresses, and the phase angle δ the elastic behavior ($\delta = 0^\circ$ totally elastic behavior and $\delta = 90^\circ$ purely viscous). Following the guidelines of the test specification, it was determined the parameters A_{35} and B for the damage analysis. The parameter represents the material properties against the accumulated damage and B the material sensitiveness against any change of the applied loads (see Table 10).

Table 10. A_{35} and B Parameters

Type	A_{35}	B
AC	14.490.641,00	3,81
LDPE/AC=5%	99.645.672,00	4,27
GCR/AC=14%	1.890.532.252,00	4,49
G/AC=10%	42.585,00	5,70
Husil/AC=1%	3.730.501.846,00	5,09

Source: Authors

The A_{35} parameter can be considered as the life fatigue of the AC under a discharge of crackling of 1% and the parameter B as the resultant straight slope, which represents the change rate of the fatigue life material. According to this, the modified AC with Husil and GCR presents the higher resistance levels to repetitive loads of crackling. In Figure 3 it is shown the correspondent values of the normalized parameter for 1 million equivalent axes (ESALs) for different levels of deformation.

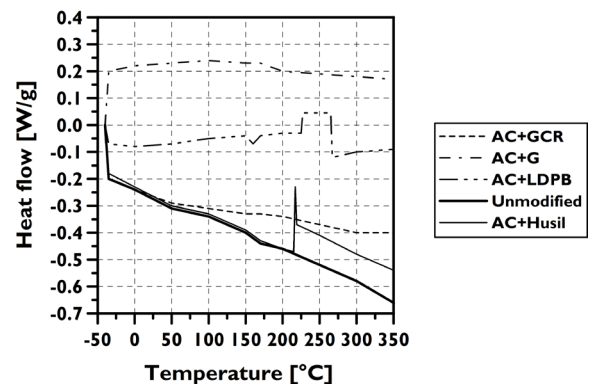
**Figure 3.** LAS Results – Fatigue resistance (Nf).

Source: Authors

The log-log graphic of Figure 3, represent the fatigue life of the materials against the shear deformation at intermediate temperatures. It can be observed in the Figure, that the AC+Husil, AC+GCR and AC+LDPE presents a better behavior with this type of damage mechanism in comparison to control AC asphalt, whilst the AC+Gisonite, that is a more rigid material, can develop a fragile behavior at intermediate service temperatures.

Thermal characterization

In Figure 4 can be observed the studied asphalt thermographic characterization. It was calculated the mass loss of the asphalts in temperatures between 25°C (average ambient temperatures) and 165°C (average temperature in the laboratory). It was reported the following results of mass loss: a) 1,5% for the non-modified AC, b) Insignificant before 200°C for the GCR/AC = 14%, c) insignificant before 180° for the LDPE/AC = 5%, d) insignificant before 50°C for the G/AC = 10% and e) 2% for the Husil/AC = 1% (this magnitude is due to that above 70°C the additive turns the asphalt into foam). However, it was obtained a mass loss between 165°C and 360°C (higher temperatures than the ones used in the laboratory and lower than the ignition point of each sample) of: a) 34% for the unmodified AC, b) 18% for the Husil/AC = 1%, c) 20% for the GCR/AC = 14%, d) 19,203% for the LDPE/AC = 5%, and e) 19.5% for the G/AC = 10%.

**Figure 4.** DSC Results.

Source: Authors

This shows that the modified AC with GCR, G and LDPE are more stable in temperature ranges of 25-165°C in comparison to the unmodified AC. That means that these additives can contribute less susceptibility to the AC in oxidation processes by environmental exposition and less aging in the long term. However, the Husil process is different. This undergone higher mass loss before reaching the general mixing temperature, and is due to that in above temperatures of 70°C the additive turns the asphalt into foam according to the reported results in the thermogravimetric analysis. However, the modified AC with this additive after reaching mixing temperatures in the laboratory (higher than 135°C), develops less mass loss. The second analysis implemented, was the differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The glassy transition (behavioral step from ductile

to fragile or vice versa) of the materials can be achieved when in the obtained graphic from the test, shows changes of slopes and peaks. In Figure 5, it can be observed: a) the non-modified CA shows a glassy transition (T_g) in 15,46°C. This temperature is associated to the decreasing continued slope change. b) The LDPE/AC = 5% present a $T_g = 37,5^\circ\text{C}$, and a concave down peak and finally a crystallization temperature (T_c) of 262.5°C in exothermic conditions (heat flow <0). c) G/AC = 10% does not present T_g , T_c and T_m , however, presents an absorption heat process of 0.225 W/g followed by a heat liberation process until it reaches to a decomposition point of rubber grain of 250°C followed by an increase of heat absorption. d) Husil/AC = 1% presents a $T_g = 25^\circ\text{C}$ followed by a $T_c = 212,5^\circ\text{C}$ endothermic related to the linear peak and subsequent to this, a similar behavior of the unmodified AC.

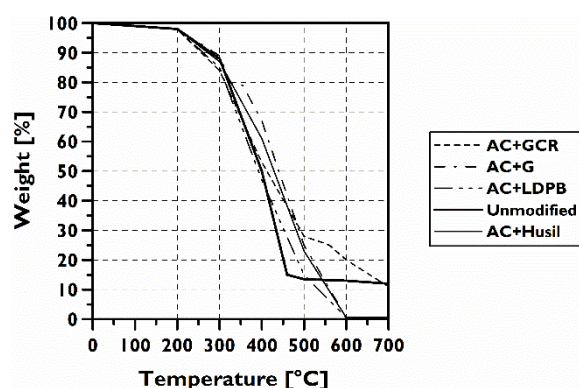


Figure 5. TGA Results.

Source: Authors

These results show a fragile behavior of the un-modified AC in lower temperatures of the glassy transition temperature (25.46°C) and a movement for the PEBD inclusion of 37.5°C, GCR of 31,25°C and Husil of 25°C. Meaning, that with the additives, there is a movement from the fragile to ductile behavior, to higher temperatures, making the modified AC presents a fragile behavior in lower temperatures of 37,5°C for the LDPE, GCR of 31,25°C and Husil of 25°C. On the other hand, the results of the inclusion for the Gilsonite showed a high-energy absorption process in comparison to the others. In addition, does not present T_g , T_c , T_m points, due to that is not a polymer capable of forming a crystalline structure generating a higher stability and hardness.

Conclusions

As conclusions of the study, it can be reported:

The additives increase the PG performance grade in intermediate service temperatures. The previously is an indicator of a more resistant asphalt to cracks by fatigue associated to premature aging and changes from ductile to fragile behavior in the asphalt.

Based on the characterization tests, the general tendency of the additives was to increase stiffness on the asphalt.

For high services temperatures, the PG increases when the GCR, LDPE and Gilsonite are used. Additionally, with these additives, the results in the MSCR test was to increase the resistance to the permanent deformations, making believe that can be used in weathers were the asphalt mixtures needs to resist phenomena associated to rutting under cyclic loads. With the Husil, however, these rheology tests cannot produce enough information of the resistance to the permanent deformations, because at high temperatures, the asphalt turns into foam. The additive that generated the higher asphalt stiffness, and because of that, the higher resistant to the permanent deformation phenomena was the Gilsonite. However, based in the reported results in the LAS test this material can present a high fragility in intermediate and low temperatures (temperatures less than 19°C) and hence can produce cracks.

Based in the results of the LAS test, is reported that when the asphalt is modified with Husil, GCR and LDPE can increase the fatigue resistance of the asphalt, decreasing the possibility of generating micro-cracks in places of intermediate temperatures.

As it is shown in the TGA technique, the modified asphalts are more stable when they are submitted to increasing temperatures. When they reach temperatures close to the mix and compaction temperatures (higher than 135°C), the modified asphalts undergone a minor mass loss in comparison to the conventional asphalt, and this can be associated with less oxidation, loss of chemical components, and as a result, a higher aging resistance.

According to the reported results of the DSC, the implementation of any additive would make that the AC 60/70 can be more resistance to develop fragility under low temperature of service. In average, in the modified asphalts, it can be expected that this fragility can be achieved approximately at 31,25°C, while the conventional asphalt can be achieve at 15,46°C.

Based on characterization and rheological tests, the best behavior (permanent deformation and fatigue resistance) was obtained when control asphalt AC was modified with LDPE. This polymeric waste material increased the asphalt stiffness, the PG at high temperatures and enhanced fatigue cracking resistance (based in LAS test results and PG at intermediate temperatures). Besides, it showed a more stable behavior in comparison to the unmodified AC in TGA test and it showed a greater T_g in DSC test.

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