



SBR and Natural Rubber Latex-Modified Emulsions for Micro Surfacing

MPPP Meeting
September 9-11, 2008
Minneapolis, MN

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Outline

- **Asphalt emulsion primer**
- **What are polymers?**
- **Polymers for micro surfacing emulsions**
 - **Modification of asphalt emulsions**
 - **Latex polymer networks**
 - **Impact on binder + mix properties**
- **MN DOT micro surfacing perspective**
- **SBR latex-modified TH 55 demo details**

Asphalt Emulsions - Formulation

■ Components

- Asphalt
- Surfactant (surface active agents, emulsifiers)
- Water
- Mechanical energy (colloid mill)

■ Other Ingredients


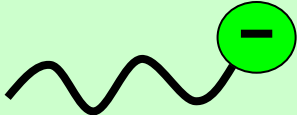

- Additives (calcium chloride, cutback agents,...)
- Modifiers – *Polymers*

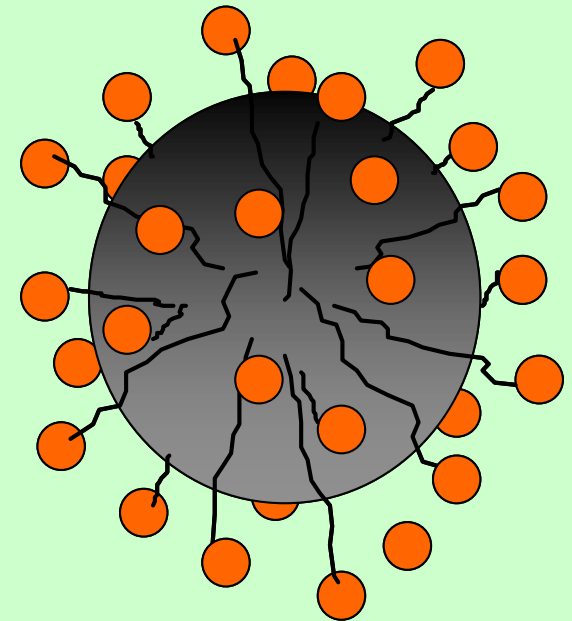
Asphalt Emulsions – Component Distribution

■ Dispersion of asphalt in water

- Water – continuous phase
- Asphalt – non-continuous or dispersed phase
 - Stabilized by surfactant

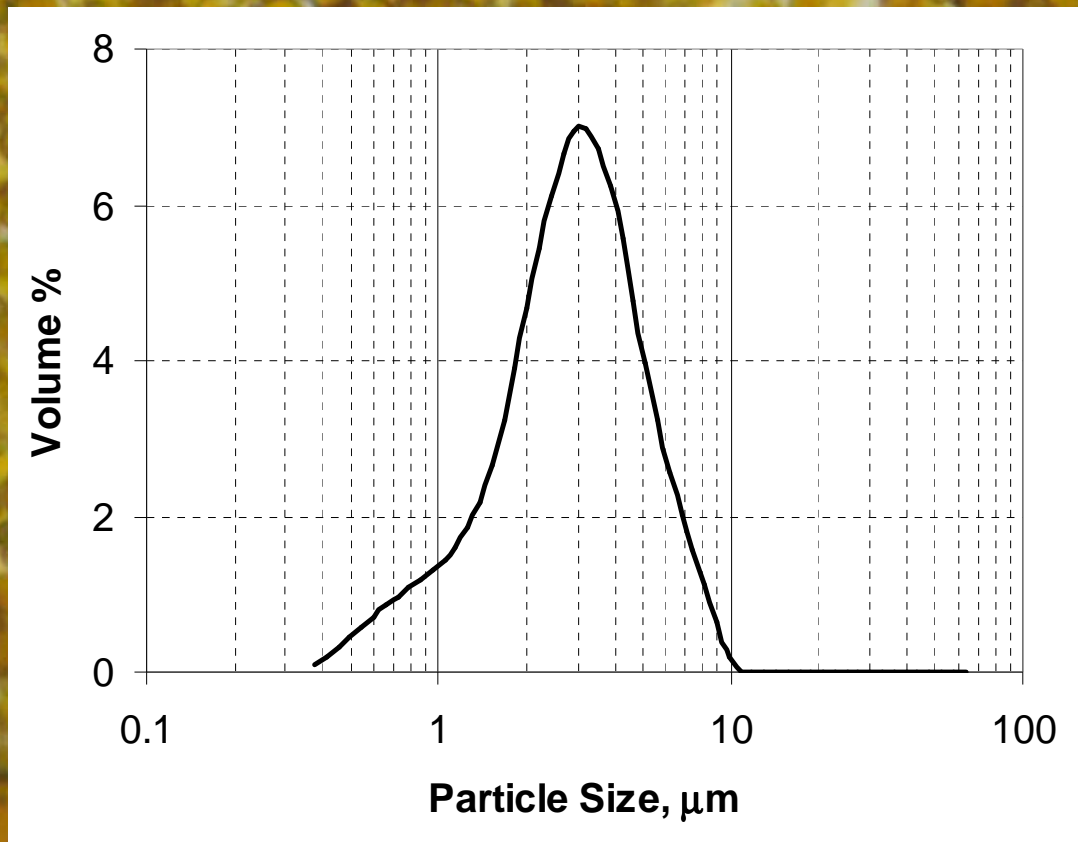
■ Surfactant → emulsion class.

- Cationic 
- Anionic 
- Nonionic 



A microscopic image showing a dense distribution of spherical asphalt droplets. The droplets vary in size, with many small ones and a few larger, more prominent ones. A white arrow points from the text 'Asphalt Droplets' to one of the larger droplets.

Asphalt Droplets



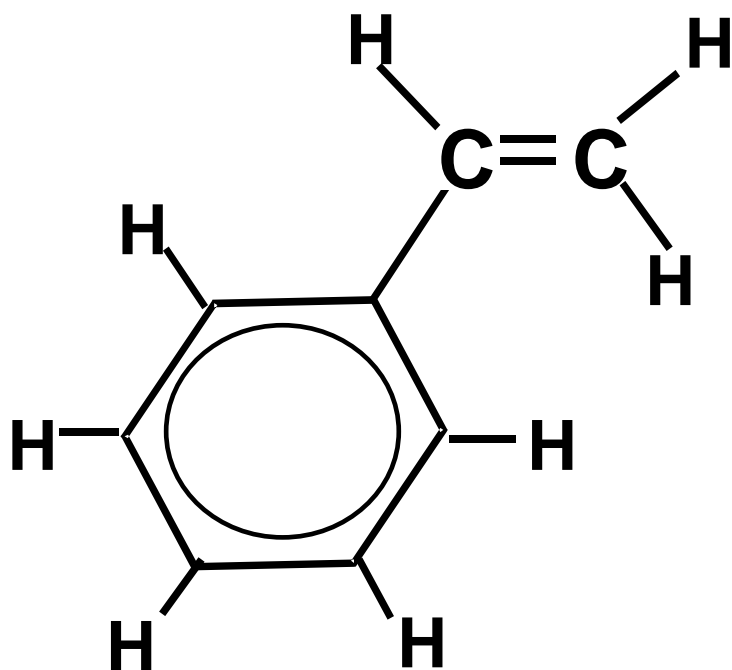
What are Polymers?

- Comprised of many small molecules
 - **Poly** = many
 - Monom**ers** = small molecules or repeat units
- Monomers chemically react \longrightarrow larger molecules
 - Water-based polymers – latex form (SBR, NRL)
- Properties are determined by:
 - Types and sequence of monomers
 - Molecular weight

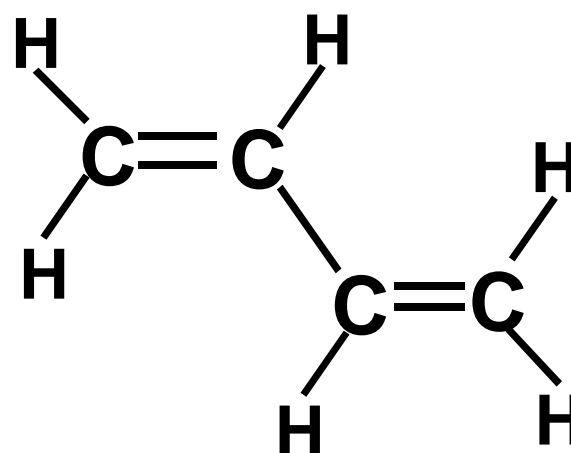
Polymer Types for Micro Surfacing

- **SBR Latex** – Micro Surfacing
- **Natural Rubber Latex** – Ralumac (Micro Surfacing)
- **Other** – Ground Tire Rubber - GTR (REAS)

Typical Synthetic Latex Monomers



Styrene

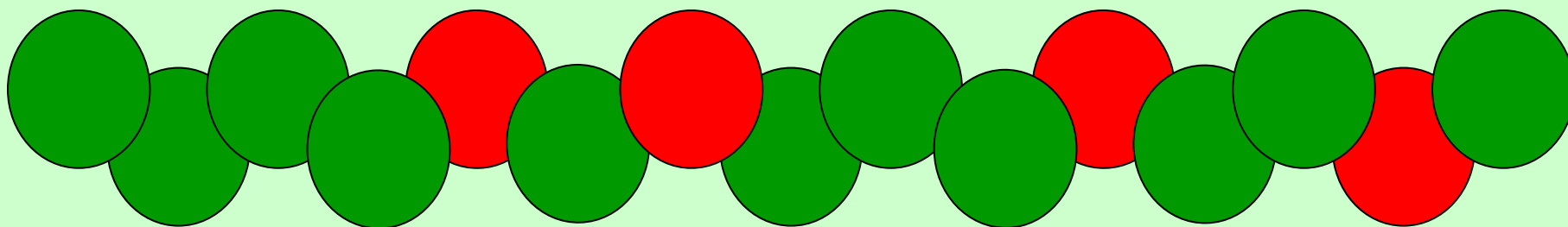


Butadiene

Polymers for Micro Surfacing Emulsions

■ Elastomer – **Styrene-Butadiene** Rubber - SBR

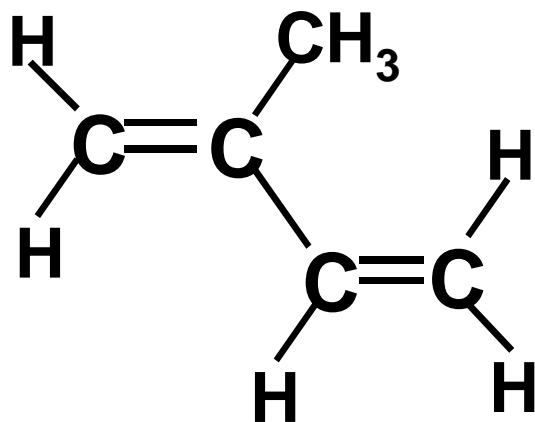
- Latex form – polymer particles dispersed in water
- Random monomer addition – typ. 75/25 Bd/styrene
- High molecular weight – 1,000,000 g/mole
 - 13,900 Bd “mers”, 2400 styrene “mers”
- Broad distribution – chains many different lengths



Polymers for Micro Surfacing Emulsions

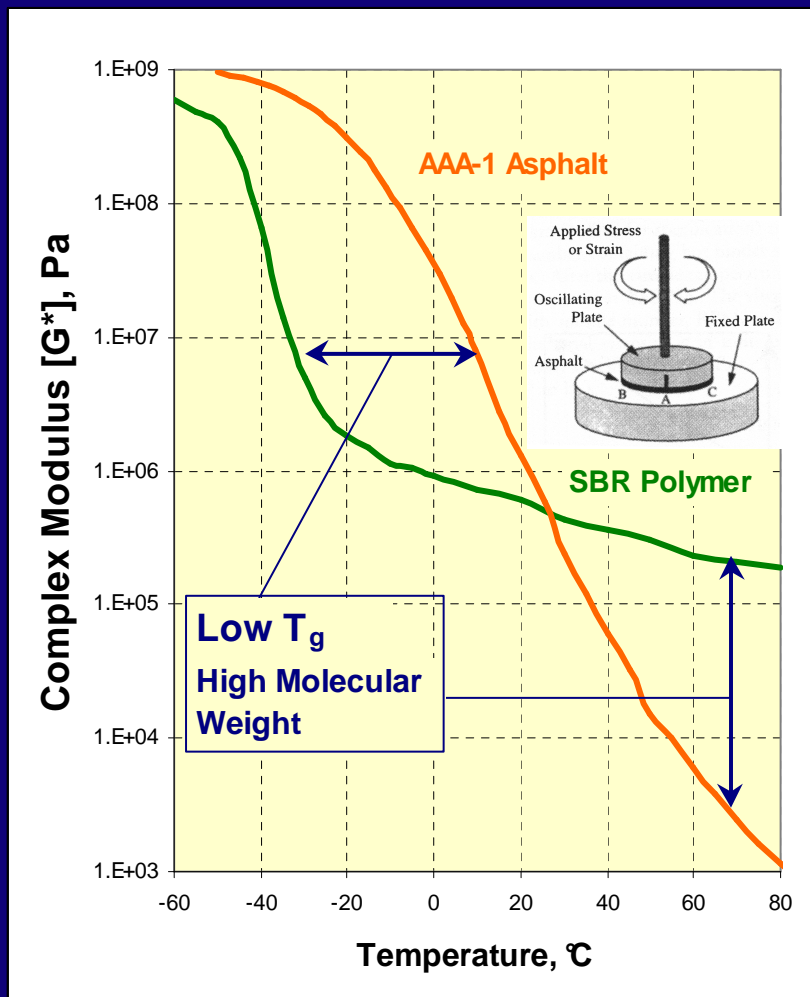
■ Elastomer – **Polyisoprene** – Natural Rubber

- Latex form – polymer particles dispersed in water
- Homopolymer of isoprene – harvested from trees
- High molecular weight – 1,000,000 g/mole
- Broad distribution – chains many different lengths



Isoprene

Viscoelastic Behavior Cured Latex Modified Asphalt Emulsion



■ $G^* = f(T) = \text{deform. resist.}$

■ Asphalt

- High G^* at low T – brittle
- Low G^* at high T – viscous
- $\Delta G^*(80^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C}) = 1000\times$

■ SBR Polymer

- Lower G^* at low T – flexible
- Higher G^* at high T – elastic
- $\Delta G^*(80^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C}) = 10\times$

Polymer Modification of Asphalt Emulsions

■ Add latex external to asphalt

● Methods

- soap batching
- co-milling – asphalt line
- co-milling – soap line

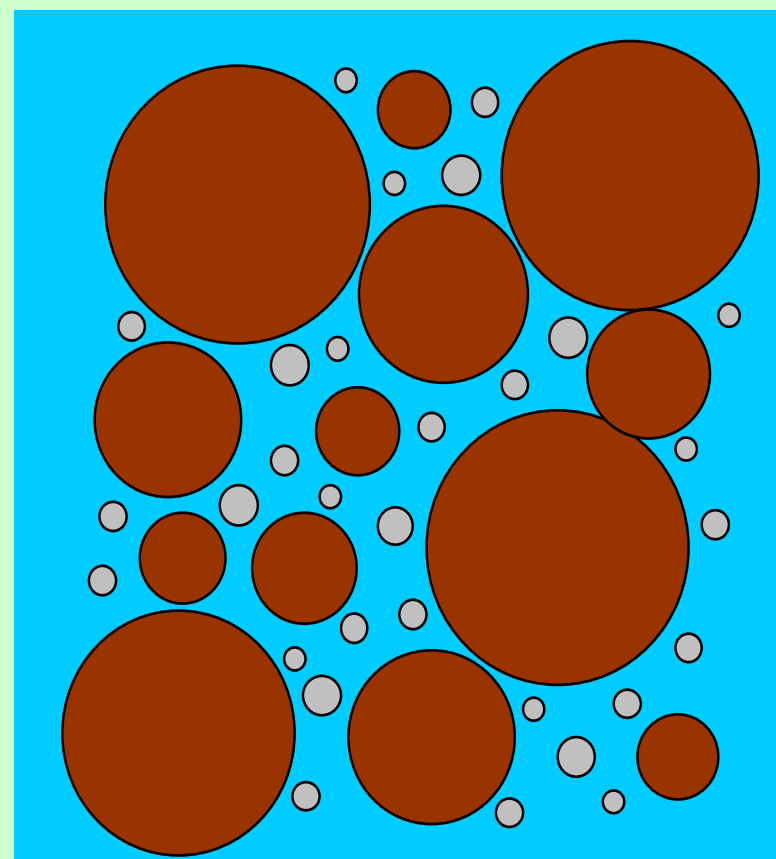
● Polymers – SBR, NR latex

● Lower asphalt process T

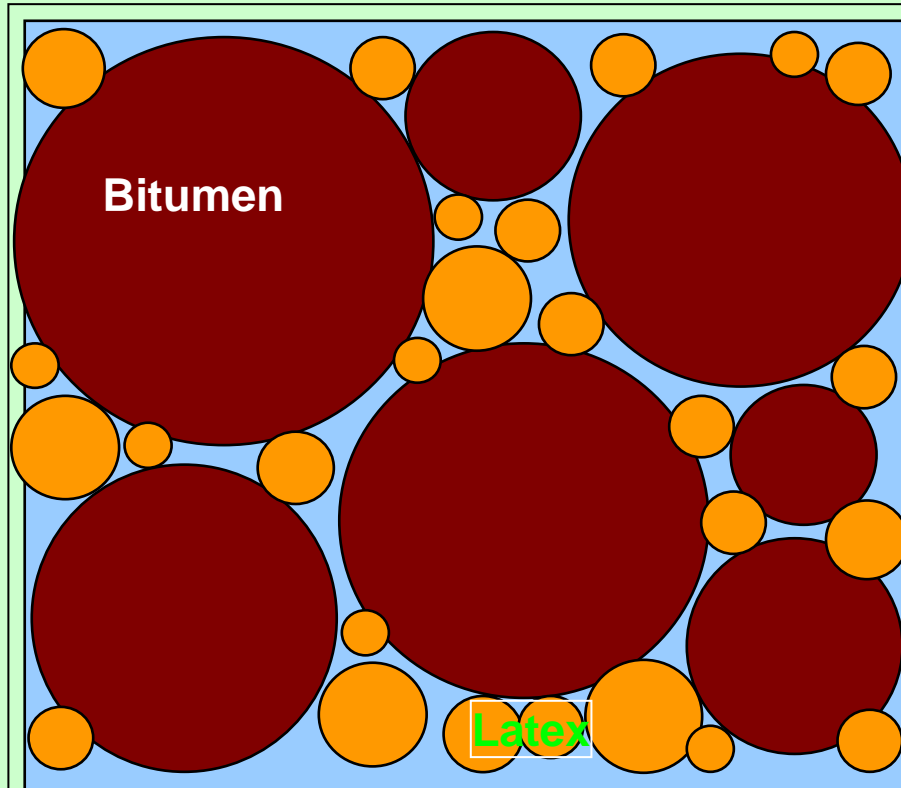
● No special mill, handling

■ Polymer in water phase

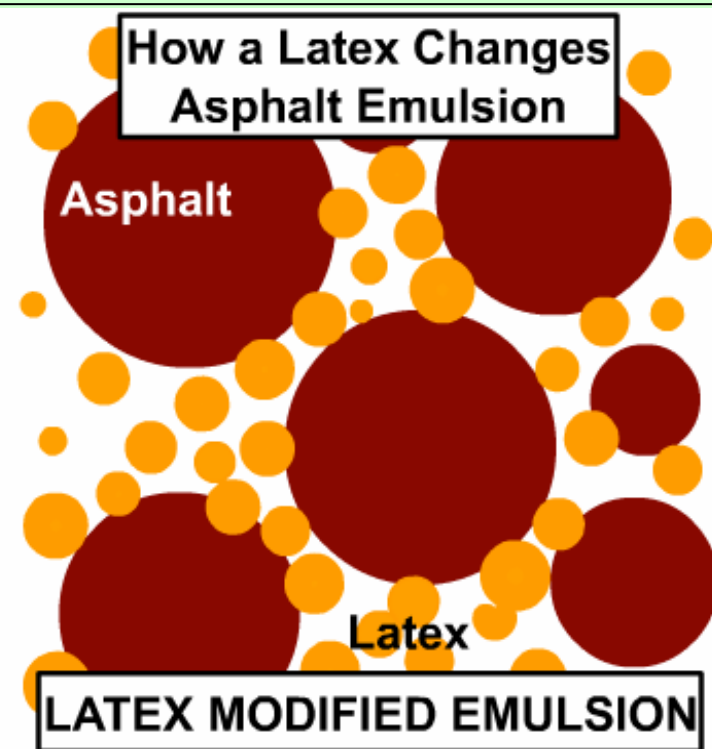
■ Continuous polymer film formation on curing



Latex Polymer-Modified Asphalt Emulsion



Latex Modified Emulsion



Cured Bitumen Emulsion

- **Optimum for Fine Polymer Network Formation**



Microsurfacing Operation



$1\text{min} < \text{Mix Time} < 3\text{ min}$



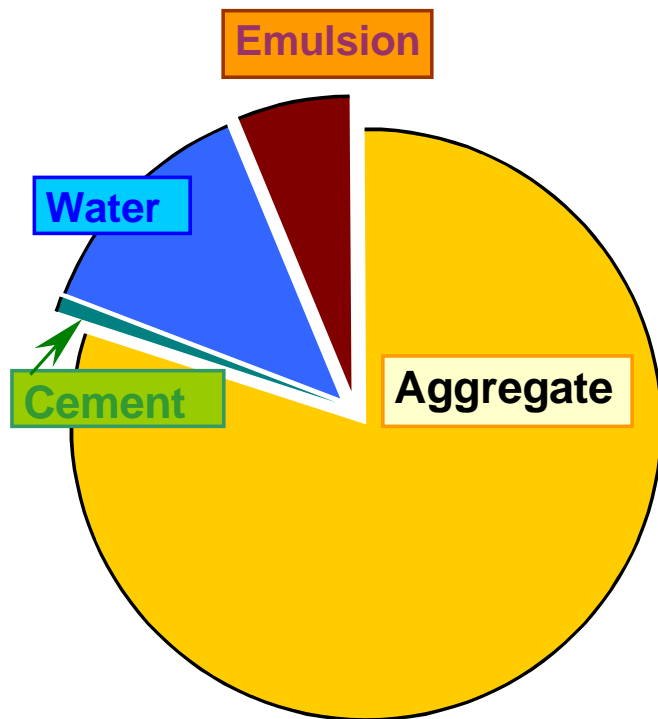
$\text{Cohesion Development} < 1\text{ hr}$

Microsurfacing – High ADT + ESAL's



Paved in Oct. 2001
Photo from Sept. 2003

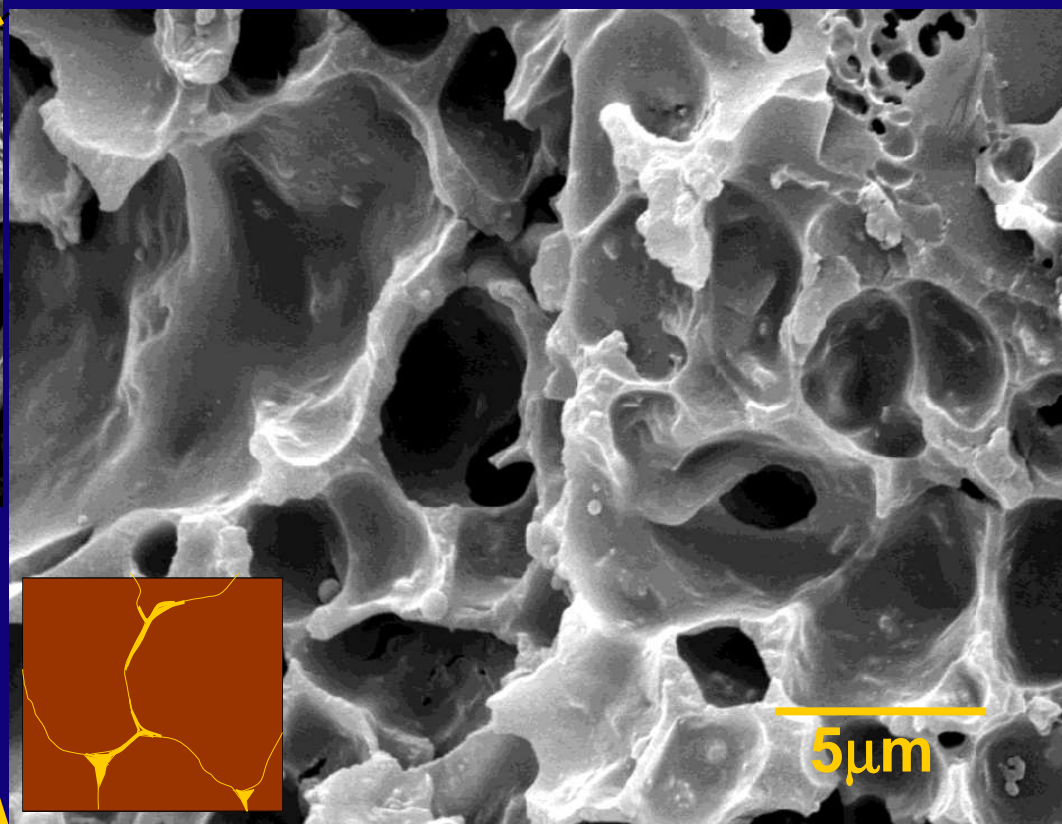
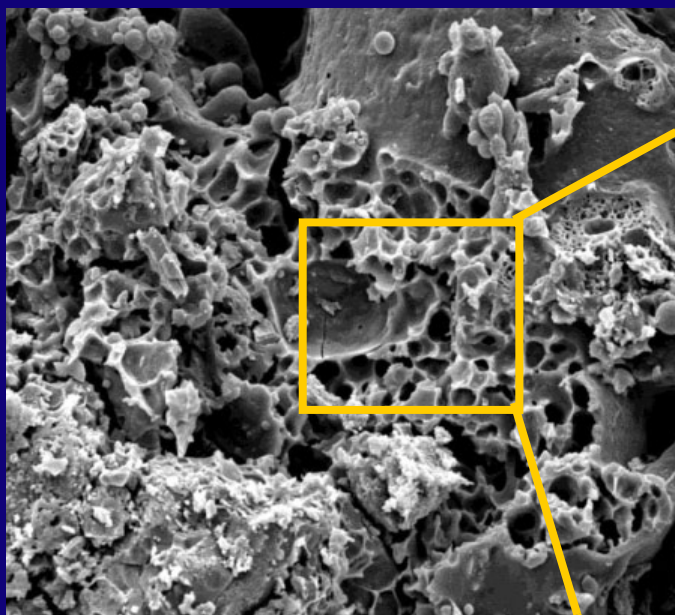
Micro Surfacing Mix Formulation



**Latex Polymer = 3% of
Asphalt (1/4 of Cement)**

- **Blade Coating Operation**
 - 2 m wide + <1 cm thick
 - 4-5 km/hour
 - Traffic within 1 hour
- **Latex Polymer Binds**
 - Asphalt
 - Fines**to Aggregates**

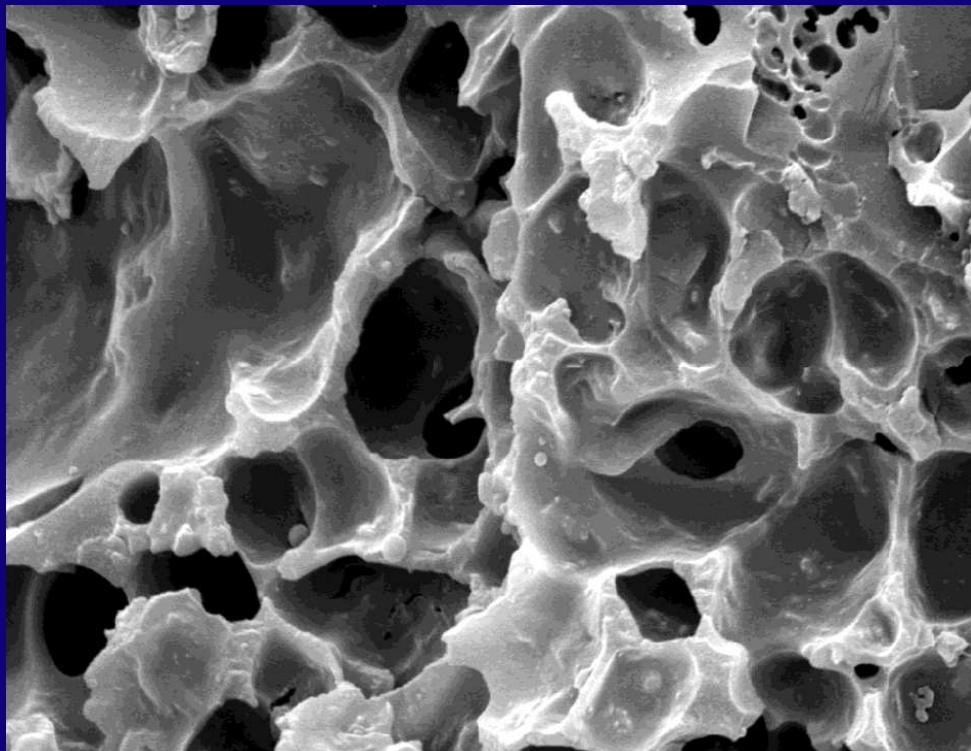
Micro Surfacing–Polymer Morphology Field Application



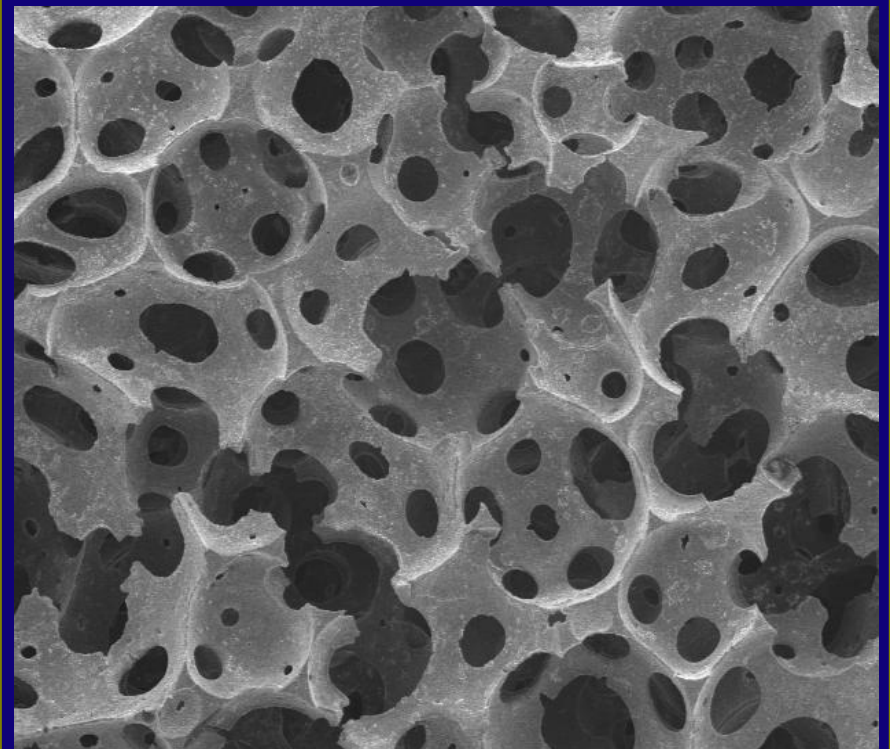
Texas State Highway 84

- Near Waco, TX
- Paved in 1998
- Samples taken in 2001

Cured Latex Polymer Network



Micro Surfacing

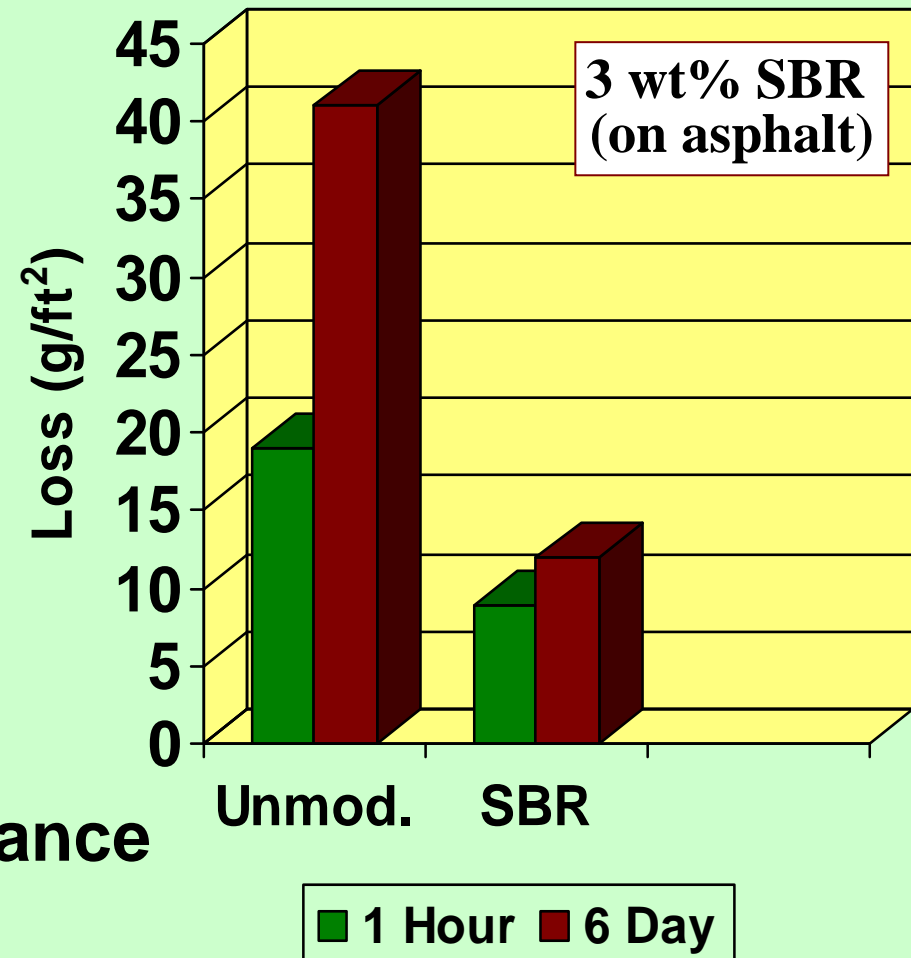


Latex Foam

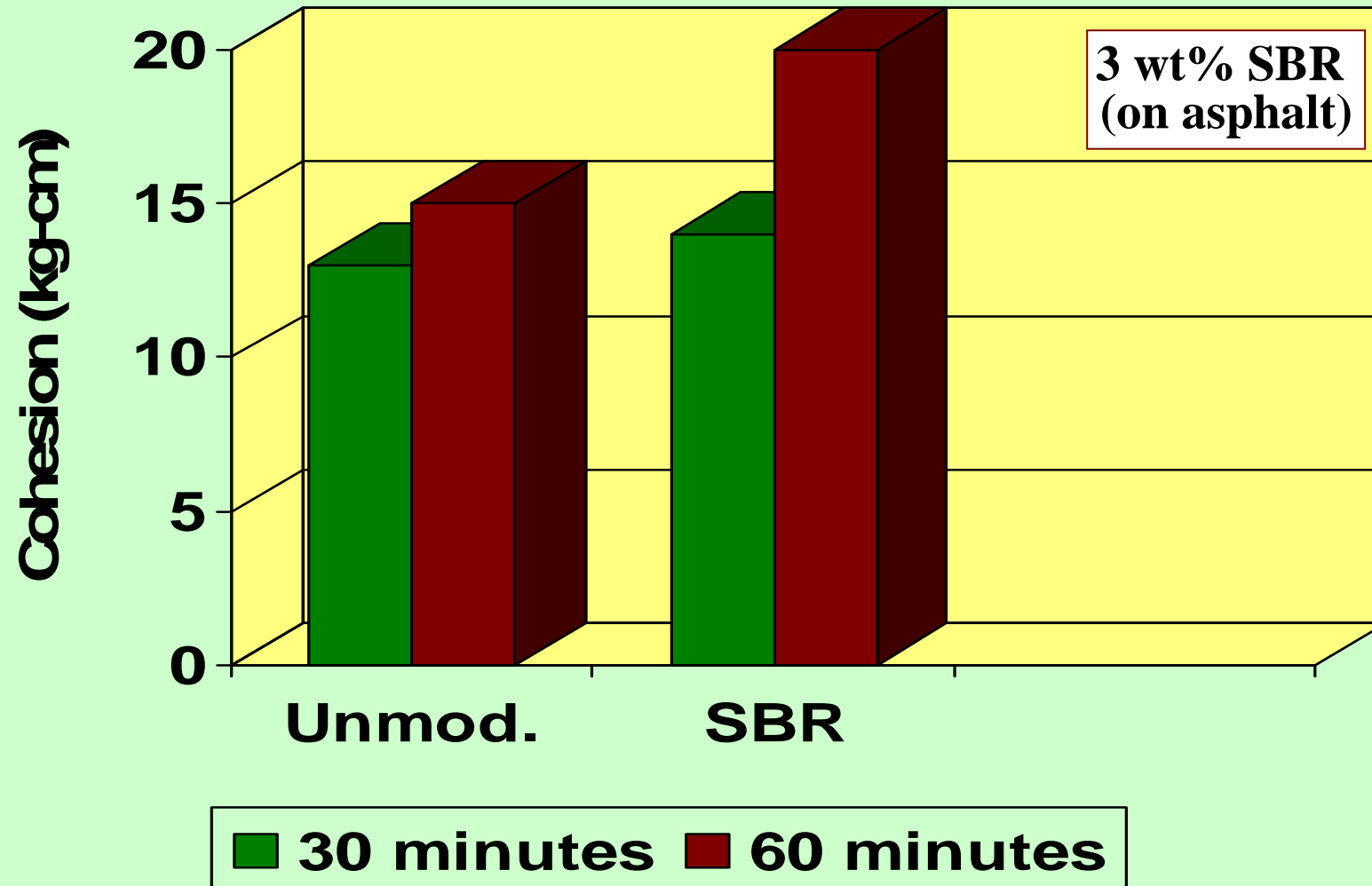
Wet Track Abrasion Loss – ISSA TB-100

SBR latex polymer

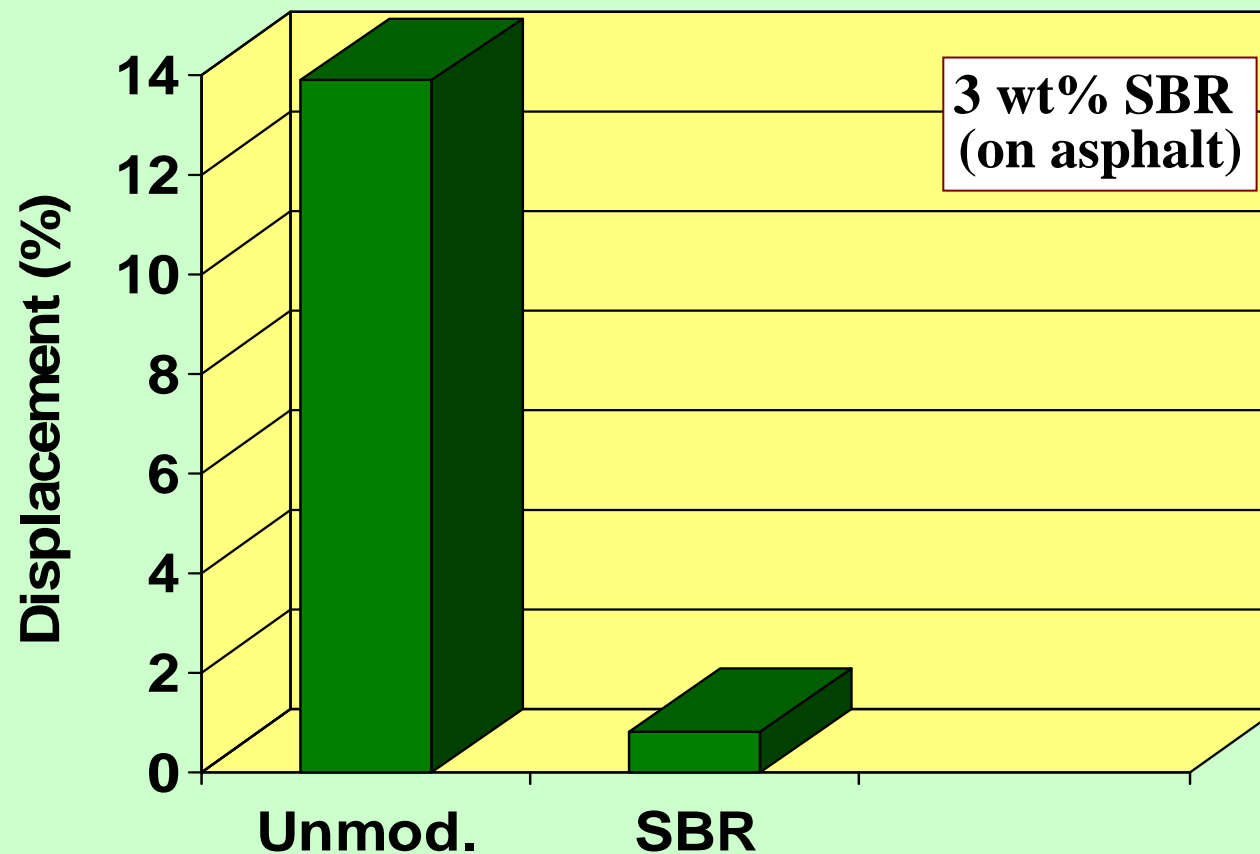
- **50% reduction in loss**
 - one hour soak
- **67% reduction in loss**
 - six day soak
- **Surface of mix**
 - tougher
 - more abrasion res.
- **Adhesion + water resistance**
 - improved



Cohesion Development – ISSA TB-139

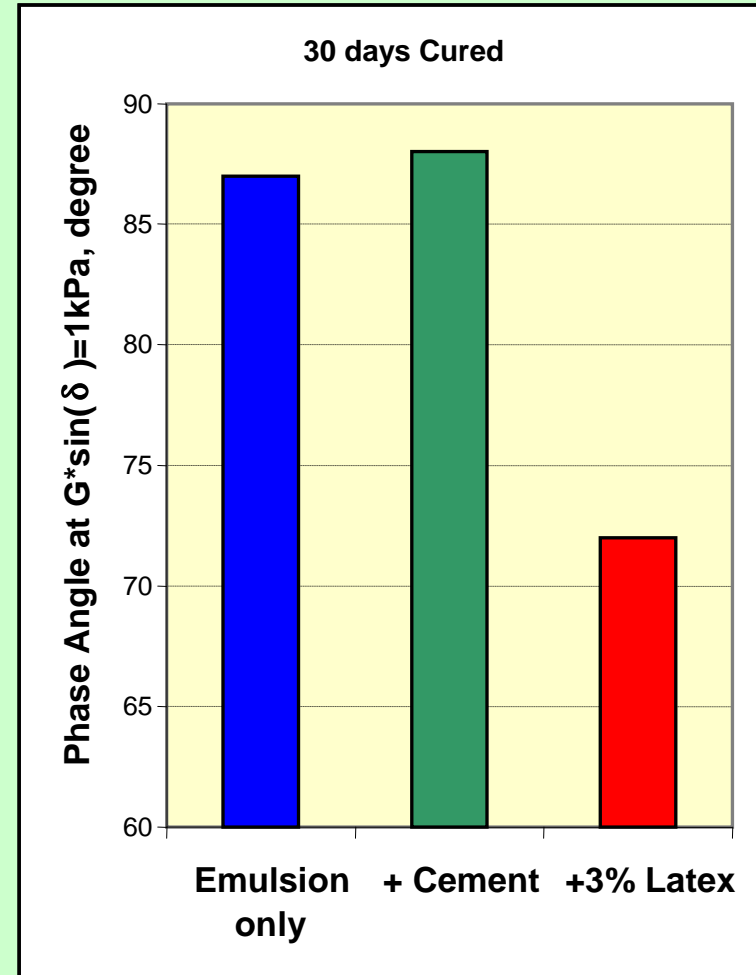
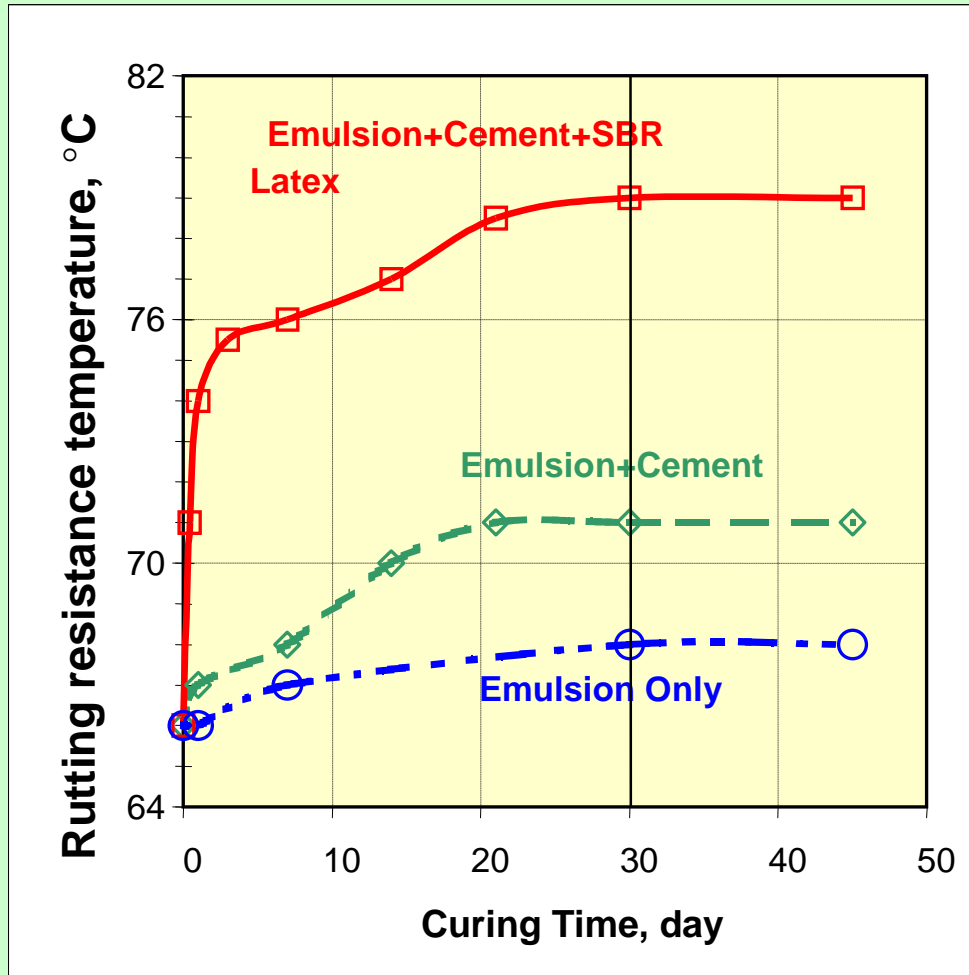


Lateral Displacement – ISSA TB-147

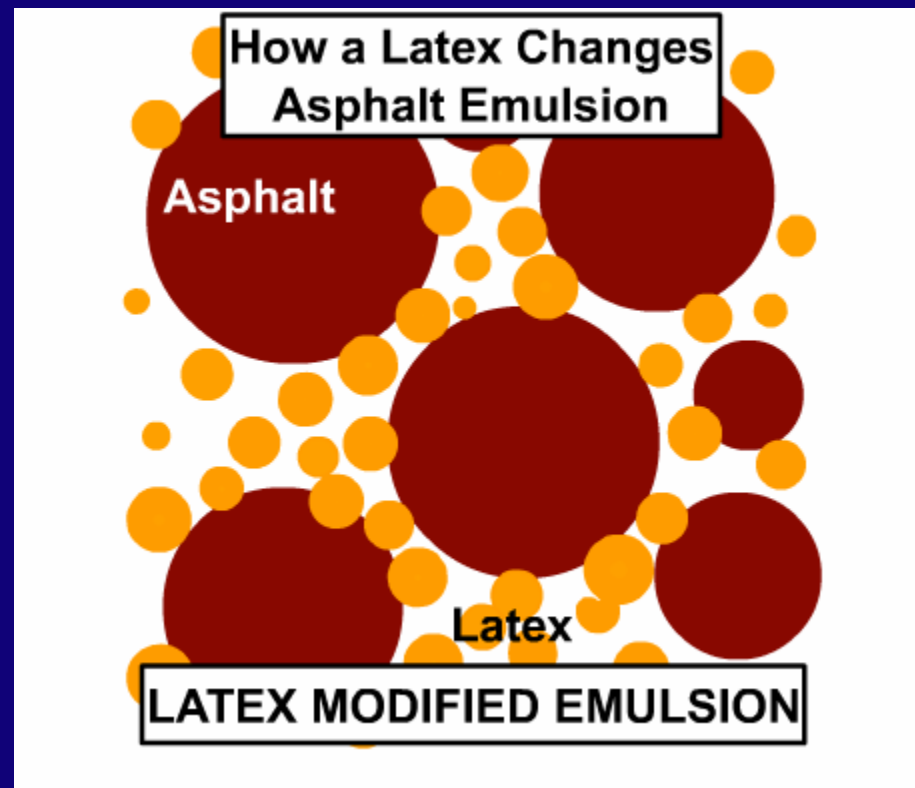


■ SBR latex at 3% will decrease lateral disp. by ~ 90%

Microsurfacing Residue – SHRP Grade



Advantages of Latex Polymer Network



- **Latex polymer honeycombs** remain flexible
 - Absorb stresses without permanent deformation

SBR+NRL-Modified Micro Surfacing Summary



■ Micro Surfacing

- Improved mix cohesion
- Reduction in abrasion loss of aggregate
- Resistance to deformation

Micro Surfacing in Minnesota History

- **Intro to micro surfacing from Koch in late 1980s**
- **Small trial projects until 1999**
- **1999 – First large contract for micro surfacing**
 - **Single statewide contract to demonstrate**
 - rut filling
 - friction improvement
 - ride improvements
 - **About 125 lane miles**

Micro Surfacing in Minnesota

Current Practices



- **Roadways with over 10,000 AADT**
- **Project selection in Pavement Management System**
- **Much of our micro surfacing work done at night**
 - Minimizes traffic disruption
 - Requires a 1000-foot night time test strip
 - To demonstrate micro surfacing mix meets our one-hour cure time requirement

Micro Surfacing in Minnesota

Current Specification



- Requires natural rubber latex polymer
- Contractor provided mix design
- Ambient temperature above 50°F
- Work complete before September 15th

Micro Surfacing in Minnesota

Current Application Areas

- **Pavement preservation**
- **Rut filling**
- **Centerline longitudinal joint treatment (18" wide)**
- **Friction improvements**
- **Some ride improvements**

Micro Surfacing in Minnesota Performance

- **Generally adds about five years to the life of our bituminous pavements (ride criteria)**

- **Failure modes include:**
 - Debonding
 - Raveling and abrasion wear

- **Is it cost effective?**
 - About neutral for LCCA

Minnesota DOT

SBR Latex-Modified Micro Surfacing Demo

2008 MPPP - TH 55



TABLE I
AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
VANCE BROTHERS, INC.

SIEVE #	ISSA TYPE II SPECIFICATIONS	% PASSING
4	90-100	96.9
8	65-90	75.6
16	45-70	53.3
30	30-50	37.5
50	18-30	24.6
100	10-21	15.8
200	5-15	10.8

TEST	ISSA SPECIFICATION	RESULT
Sand Equivalent	65	83

TABLE II
MICRO-SURFACING EMULSION FORMULATION
VANCE BROTHERS, INC.

COMPONENT	PERCENTAGE, BY WEIGHT EMULSION
Emulsifier	1.7
Latex NX 1138	3.5
Water	32.8
Hydrochloric Acid	to pH 2.0
Asphalt: Amoco Whiting AC-20	62.0

**SBR Latex-Modified
Micro Surfacing
Formulation
+
ISSA Type II
Aggregate
Gradation
(AASHTO T11/T27)**

Minnesota DOT SBR Latex-Modified Micro Surfacing Demo 2008 MPPP - TH 55



TABLE III
MICRO-SURFACING EMULSION TEST RESULTS
VANCE BROTHERS, INC.

TEST PROCEDURE	RESULTS
Residue, %	65.5
Sieve, %	.0105

TABLE IV
MICRO-SURFACING JOB MIX FORMULATION
VANCE BROTHERS, INC.

COMPONENT	PERCENTAGE, ON DRY AGGREGATE BASIS
Type I Portland Cement	0.25-0.75
Total Water	10-12
Pre-Wet Solution (4% Emulsifier in Water)	As Required
Emulsion	12-13
Aggregate:	100

**Residue after
Distillation
(AASHTO T59)
+
Job Mix Formula**

Minnesota DOT SBR Latex-Modified Micro Surfacing Demo 2008 MPPP - TH 55

TABLE V
MICRO-SURFACING MIX EVALUATION
VANCE BROTHERS, INC.

Mix Design Testing

Acknowledgements

- **Paul Nolan – Minnesota DOT**
- **Vance Brothers, Inc.**
 - Mark Smith
 - Marty Burrow
 - Stan Fronckewicz
 - Tim Harrawood
- **Peter Montenegro – BASF Corporation**