

Applications of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) to Asphalt Binder Characterization

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## **Objectives**



Develop Experimental Procedures for utilizing Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC)



Evaluate binder changes during processing sequence using GPC

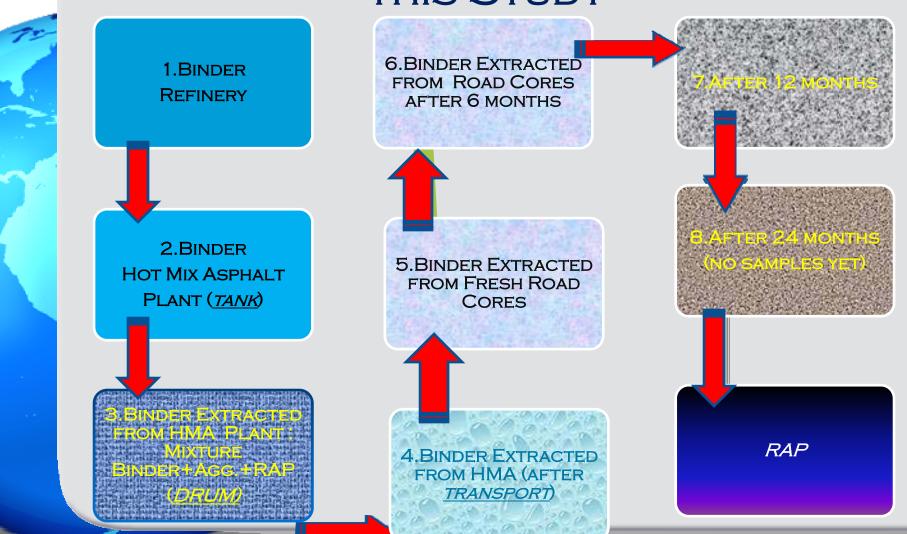


Observe impact of RAP addition during processing



Follow aging process by coring pavements at annual intervals

# SEQUENCE OF BINDER SAMPLES FOR THIS STUDY

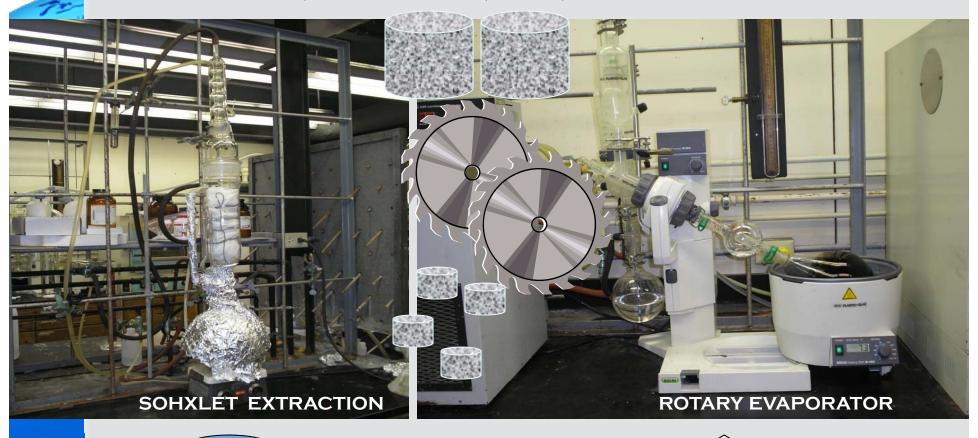








## **ASPHALT BINDER EXTRACTION**





OVERNIGHT SEDIMENTATION

**VACUUM OVEN** 

# ALTERNATE EXTRACTION PROCEDURES FOR SMALL SCALE SAMPLES



2. loose mix

3. warm toluene

6. THF







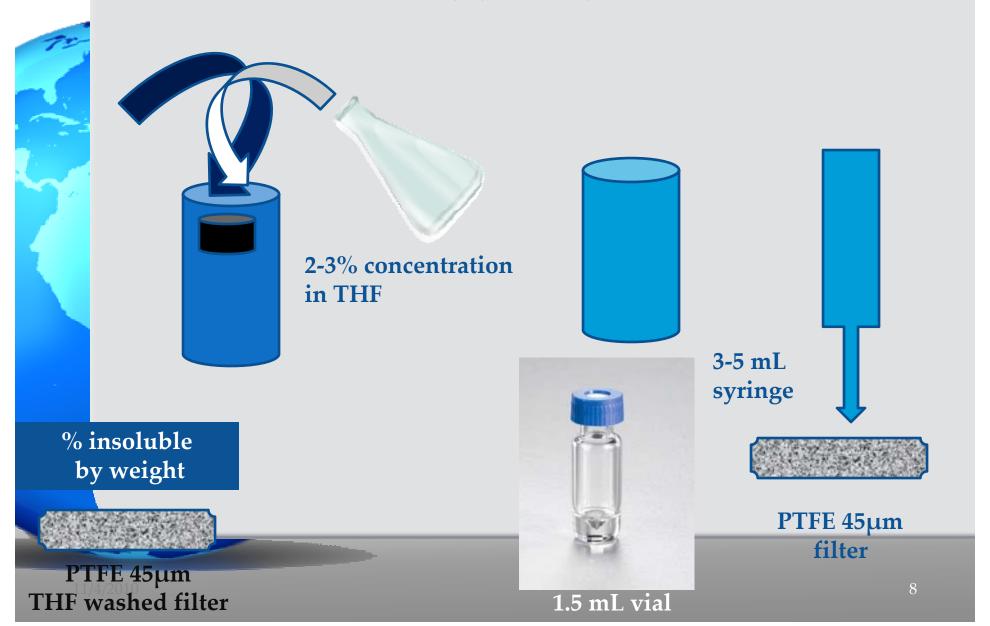




5. decant/evaporate

4. heat

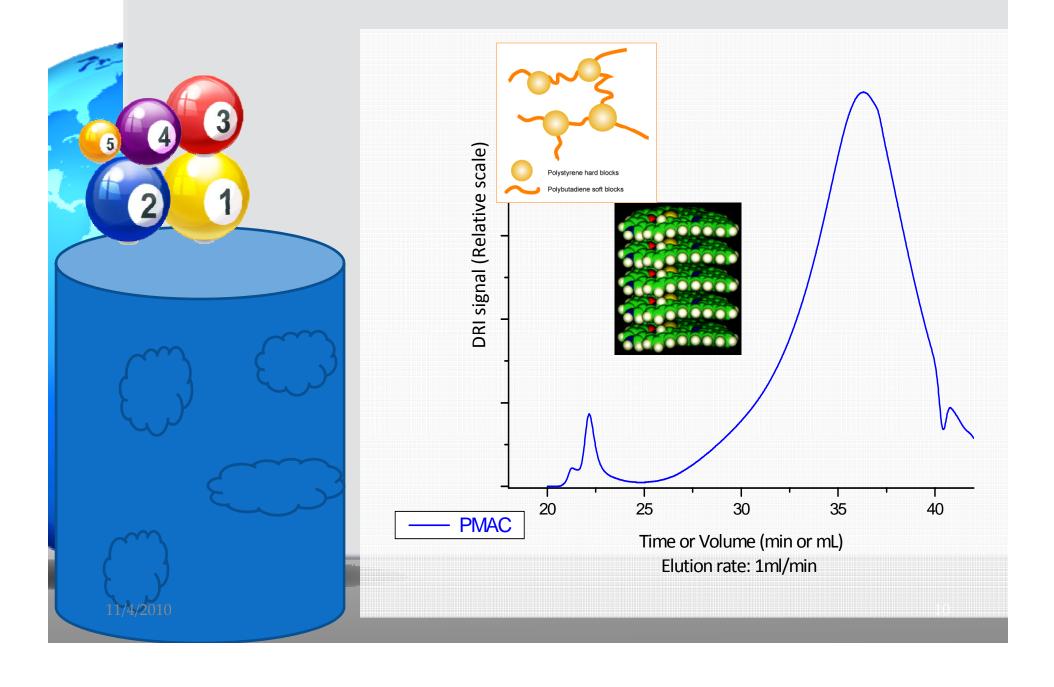
#### GPC SAMPLE PREPARATION



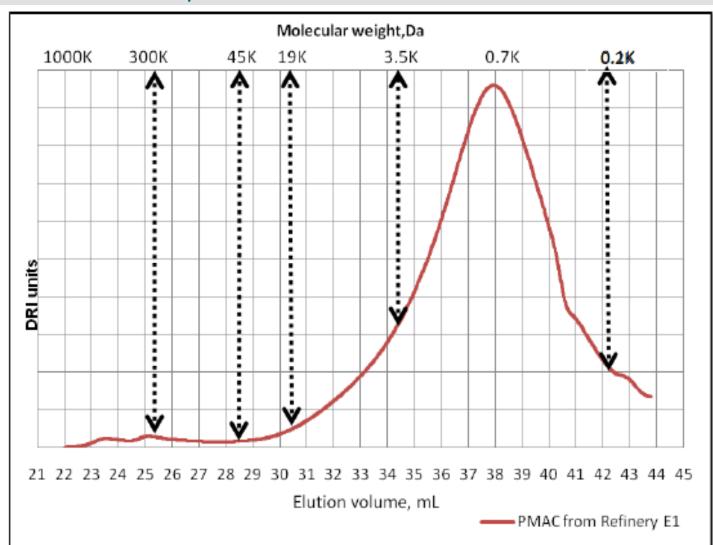
# AGILENT 1100 GPC SYSTEM



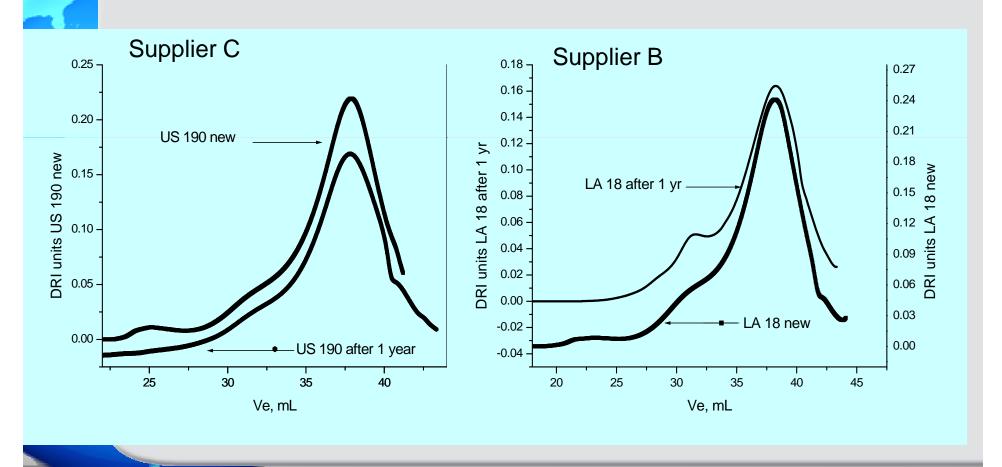
#### TYPICAL PMAC GPC CHROMATOGRAM



Regions of a PMAC GPC chromatogram, showing the relationship between elution volume and molecular weights values, based on calibration curve.

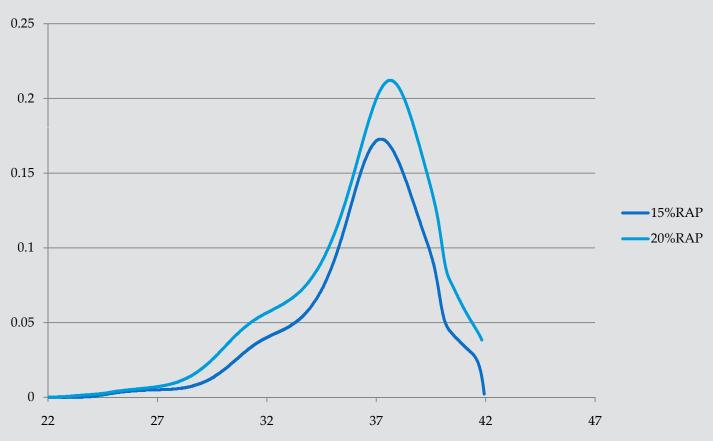


# GPC CHROMATOGRAM OF BINDERS BEFORE AND AFTER 1 YEAR IN THE FIELD



#### Effect of RAP conc on GPC

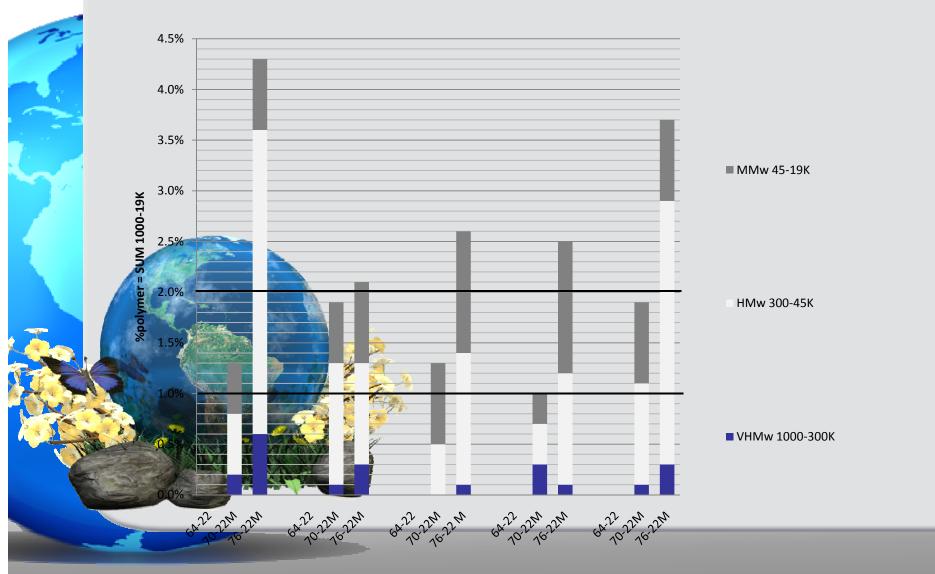
#### LA 116 15% and 20% RAP



#### Distribution of components in original asphalt binders

		VHMw	HMw	MMw	Sum	Asphaltenes	Maltenes
		V 111V1 VV	IIIVIW	141141 44	Juii	rispilateiros	withtenes
	PG	1000-300K	300-45K	45-19K	1000-19K	19-3K	3-0.2K
A	64-22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15%	85%
A	70-22M	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	15%	84%
A	76-22M	0.6%	3.0%	0.7%	<mark>4.3%</mark>	<del>14%</del>	82%
В	64-22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19%	81%
В	70-22M	0.1%	1.2%	0.6%	<mark>1.9%</mark>	17%	81%
В	76-22M	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%	16%	82%
С	64-22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16%	84%
С	70-22M	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	17%	82%
С	76-22 M	0.1%	1.3%	1.2%	2.7%	17%	81%

# POLYMER COMPONENT CONTENT OF ORIGINAL ASPHALTS FROM DIFFERENT REFINERIES

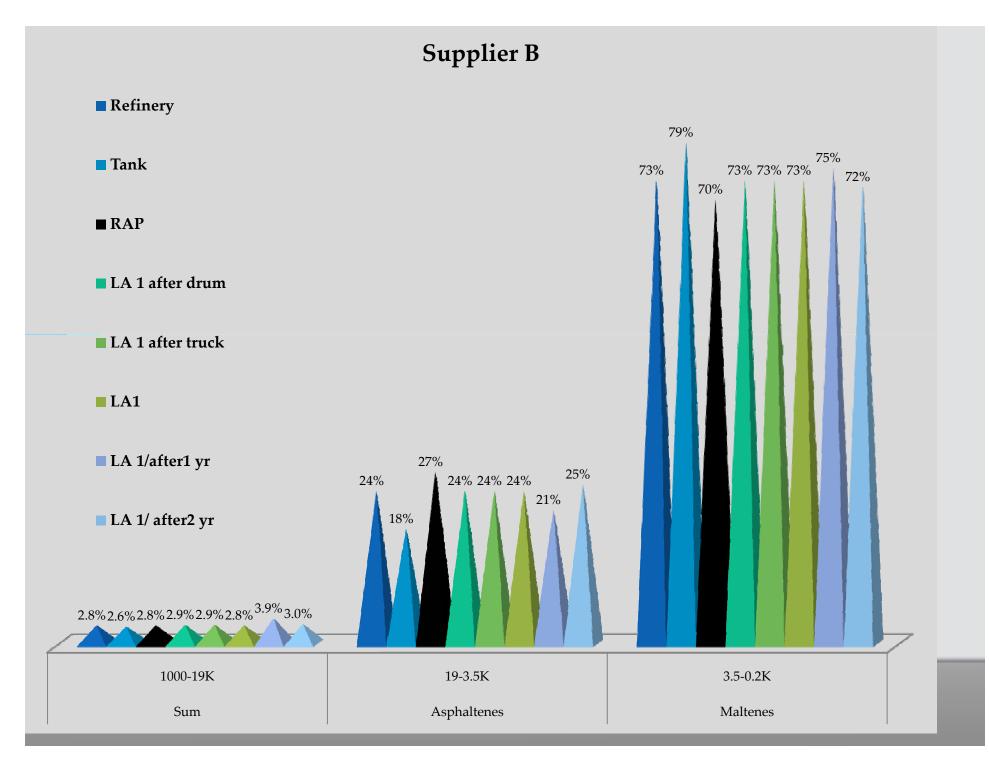


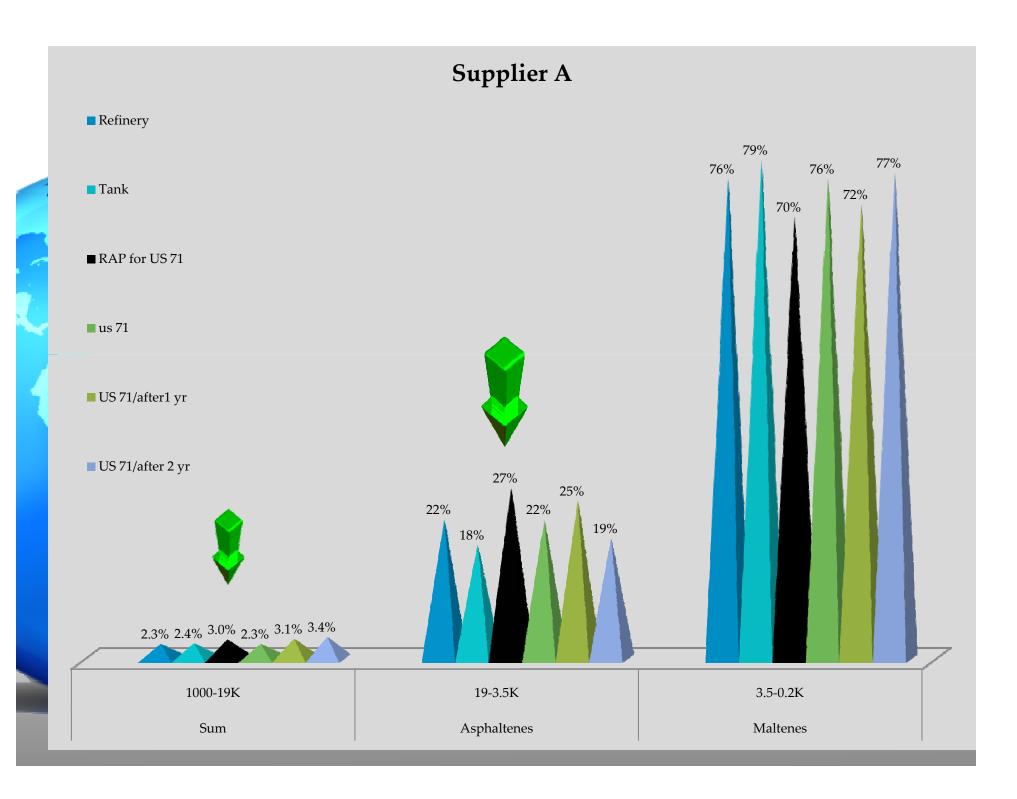
#### **Distribution of components**

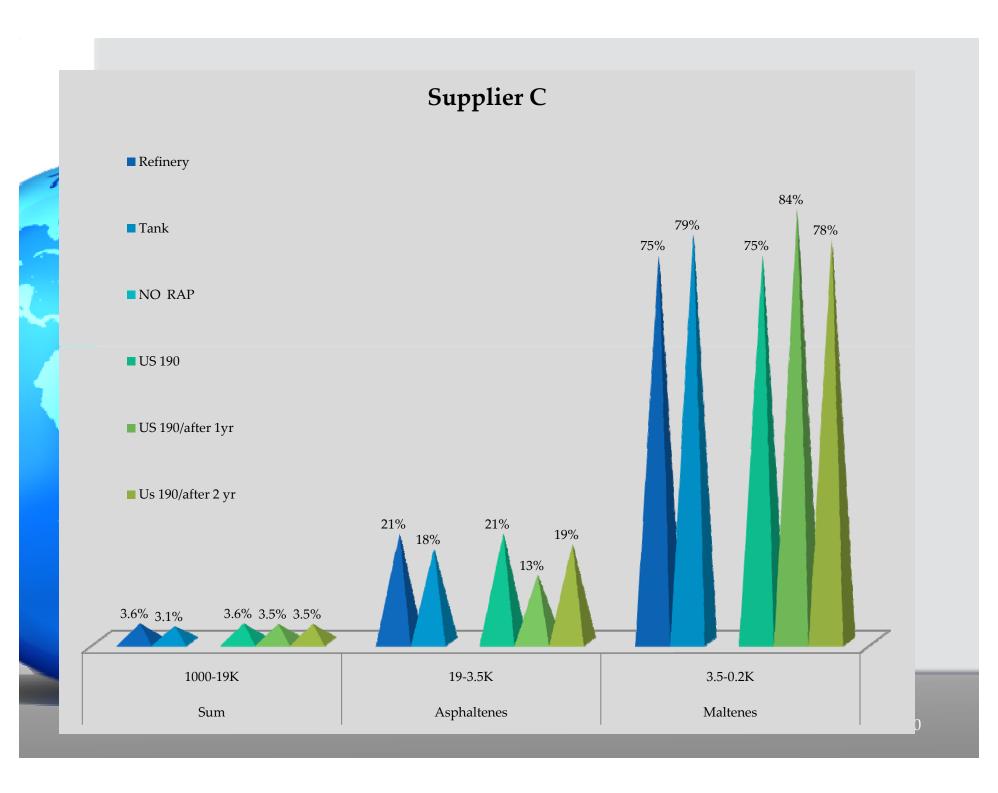
	VHMw	HMw	MMw	Sum	Asphaltenes	Maltenes
	1000			1000 1000		
	1000-300K	300-45K	45-19K	1000-19K	19-3.5K	3.5-0.2K
Supplier B2						
D. C.	0.10/	1.00/	1.00/	2.00/	240/	720/
Refinery	0.1%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	24%	73%
Tank	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	2.6%	18%	79%
RAP	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%	2.8%	27%	70%
LA 1 after drum	0.1%	1.0%	1.9%	2.9%	24%	73%
LA 1 after truck	0.1%	1.0%	1.9%	2.9%	24%	73%
LA1	0.1%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	24%	73%
LA 1/after1 yr	0.1%	1.3%	2.5%	3.9%	21%	75%
LA 1/ after2 yr	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	25%	72%
LA 1/ alter2 yr	0.0 /0	1.070	2.0 /0	3.0 /0	20 /0	12/0

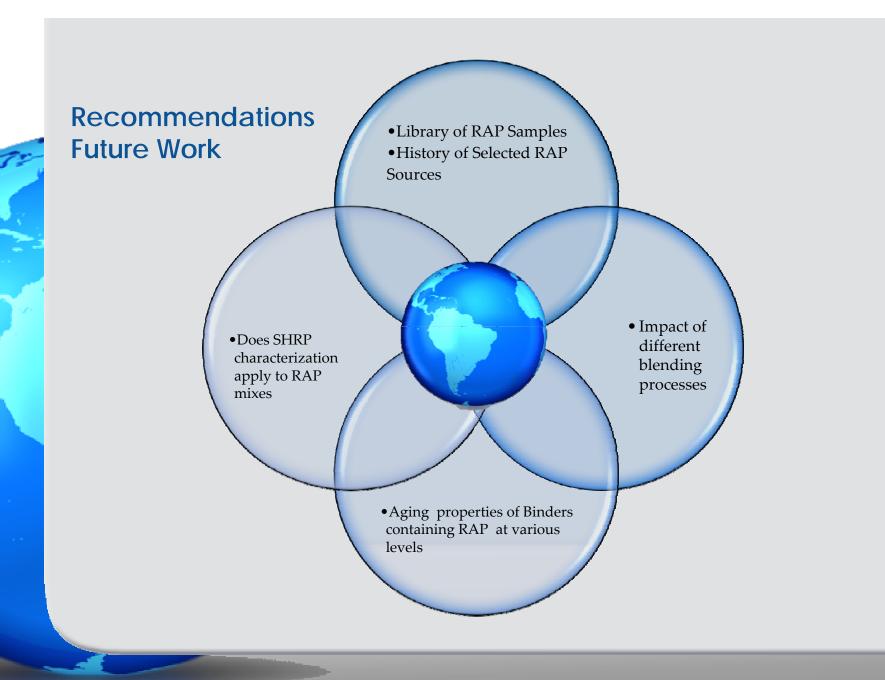
# **Typical Binder THF Insolubles**

PG Grade or RAP sample	Typical % insoluble THF on 0.45 mµ filter
64-22, original	4%-5%
76-22 original	6-7%
76-22, core new route	10-11%
RAP	7-10%
Source	Atypical
B1 refinery	18%
LA 18 new	23%



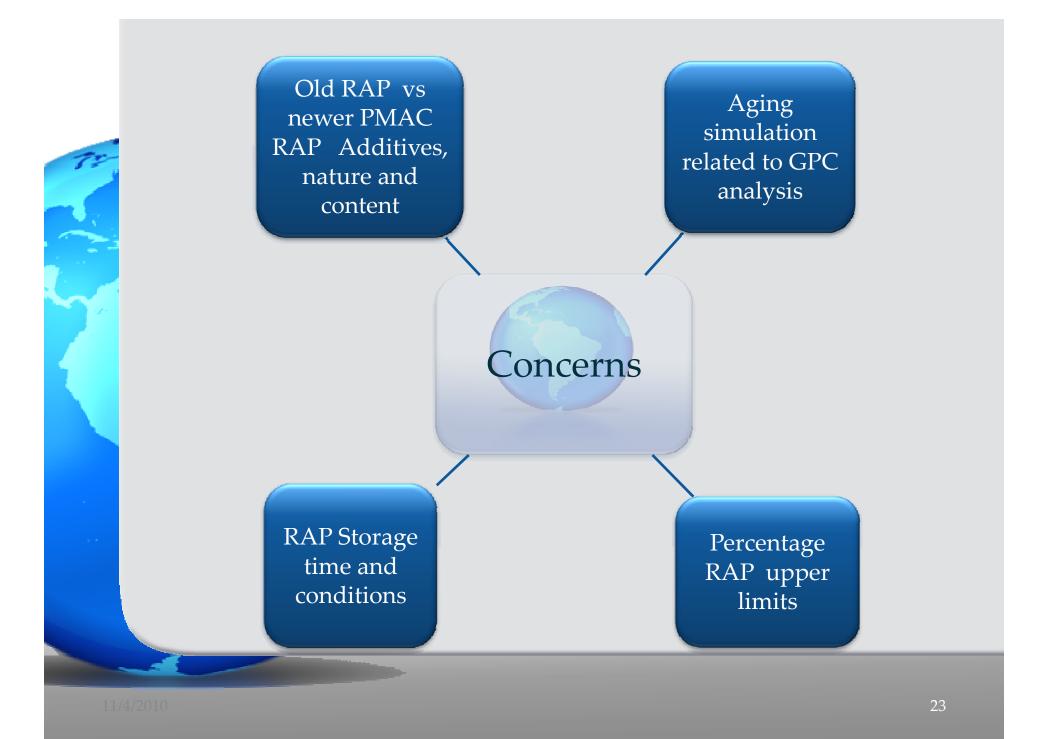






# RTFO vs. Road Cores

	VHMw	HMw	MMw	Sum	Asphaltenes	Maltenes
	1000-300K	300-45K	45-19K	1000-19K	19-3.5K	3.5-0.2K
Refinary A/ RTFO	0.2%	1.3%	0.9%	2.4%	20%	78%
LA 26 road core	0.2%	1.5%	1.4%	3.1%	25%	72%
Refinery B/ RTFO	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%	2.9%	19%	79%
LA18 road core	0.0%	1.2%	2.3%	3.5%	26%	70%
Refinery D/ RTFO	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	2.0%	16%	82%
LA 15 road core	0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	2.3%	20%	77%



#### CONCLUSIONS

Experimental data limited by number of RAP samples available. Please send us more samples.

Field samples containing RAP age less than predicted by RTFO laboratory aging.

#### Thank You, any Questions?

