

# Rocky Mountain West Pavement Preservation Partnership Annual Meeting

New Test Method for Viscosity and Development of a Fast  
Residue Recovery Method for Emulsified Asphalts:

Digital Paddle Viscometer (DPV) and  
Moisture Analyzer Balance (MAB)

Delmar R Salomon  
Pavement Preservation Systems LLC

Anchorage, Alaska  
October 7-9, 2013

# Viscometers

Rotational viscosity

Saybolt Furol

Viscometer

ASTM D7496

AASHTO T-59

Rotational Paddle

ASTM D 7226



# Emulsified Asphalt new proposed viscosity method

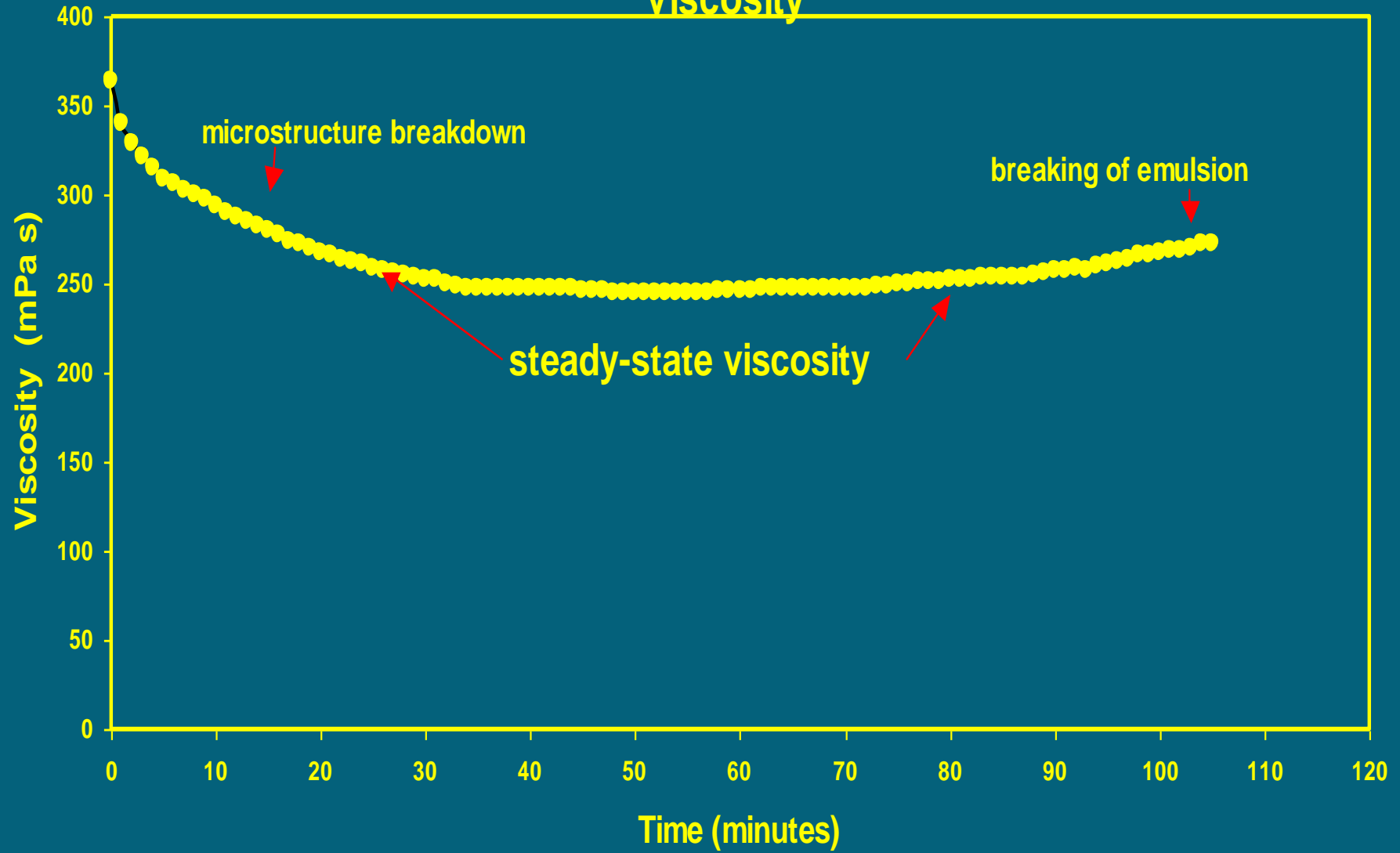
- Background and previous work on rotational viscosity method at different shear rate (2001–2004)  
Presented to ASTM/2002–2003



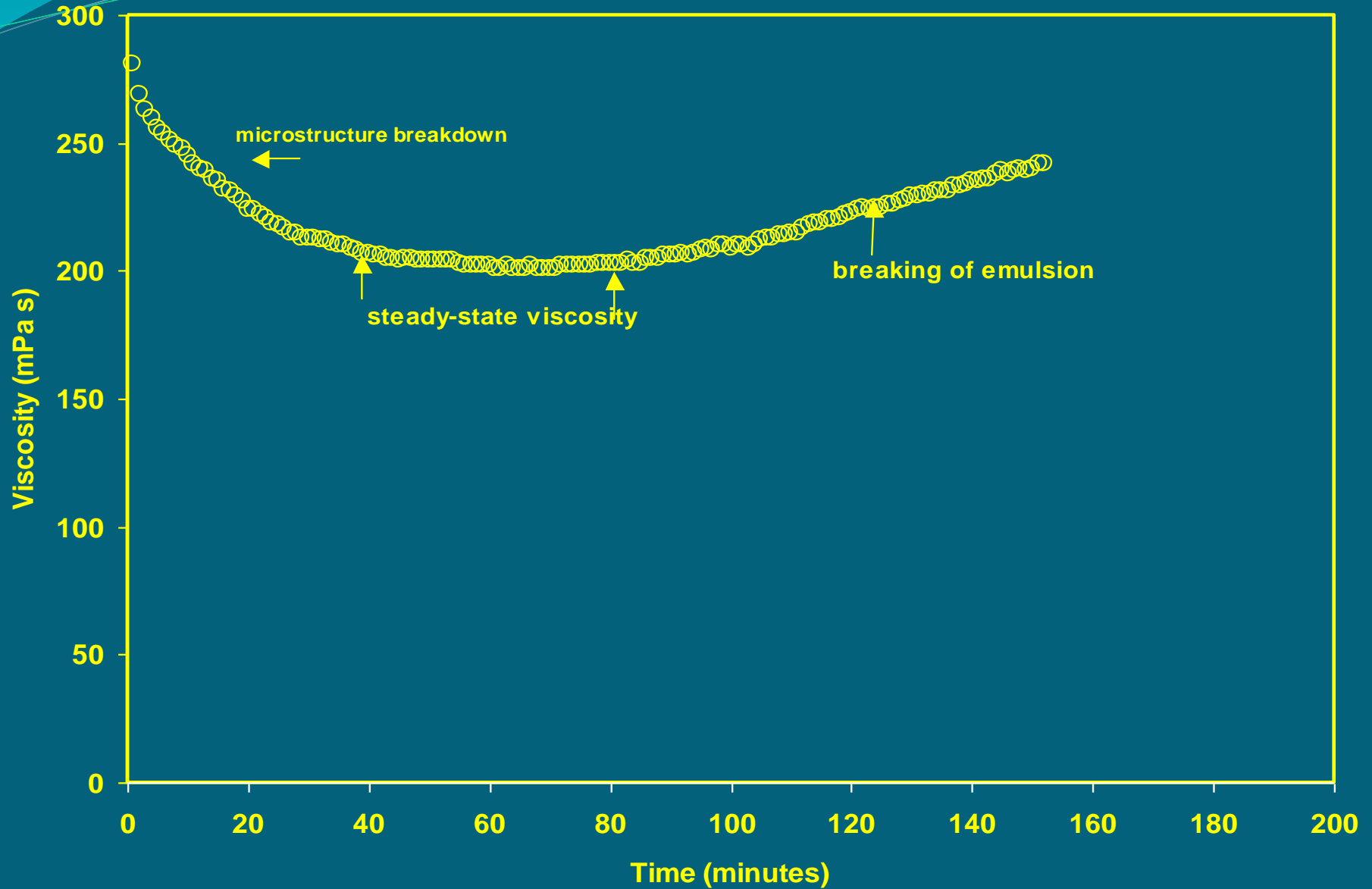
- ASTM D 7226 viscosity by rotational Paddle viscometer (2006 to present)



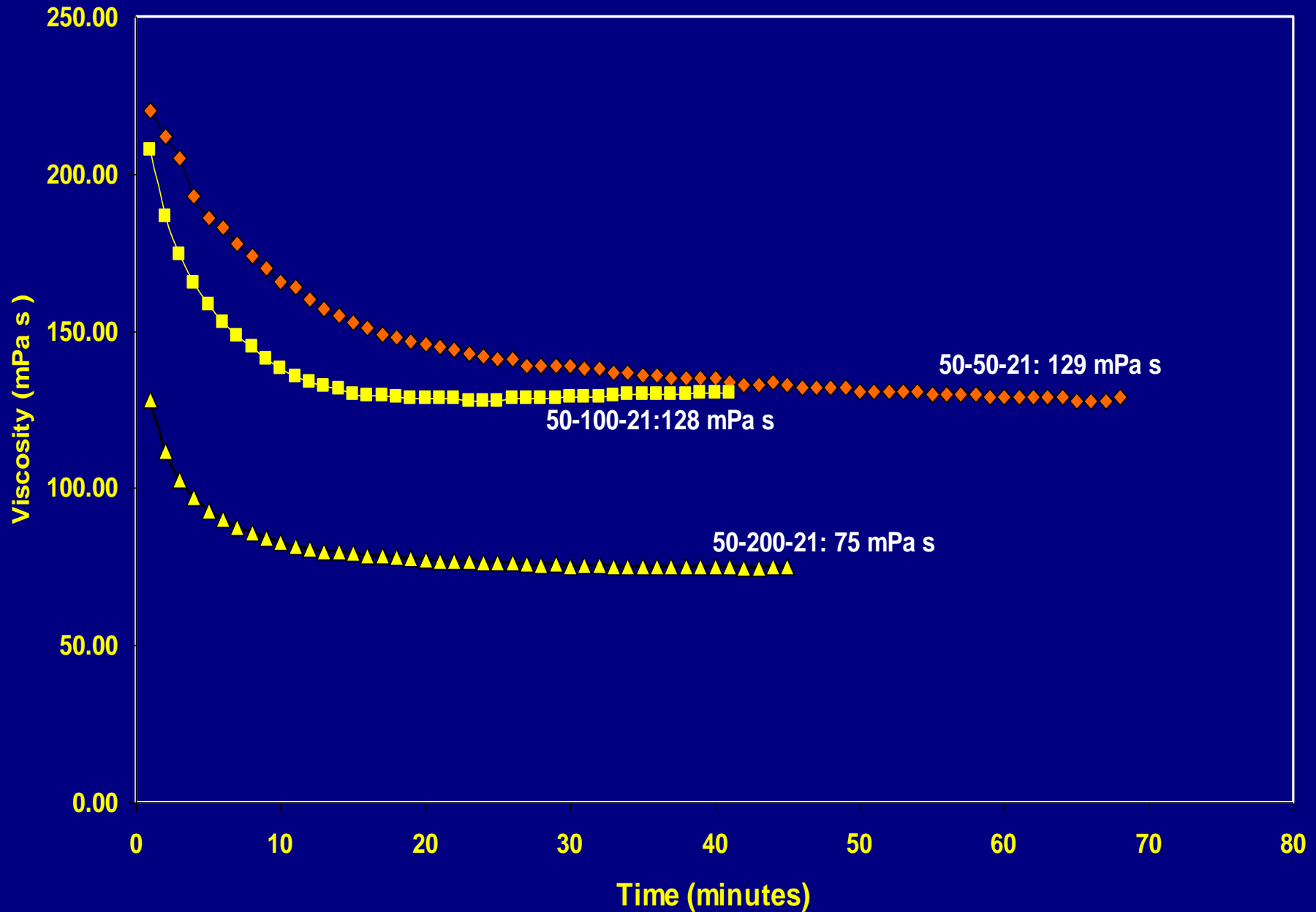
# Effect of constant shear at 50 RPM and 50°C on emulsion viscosity



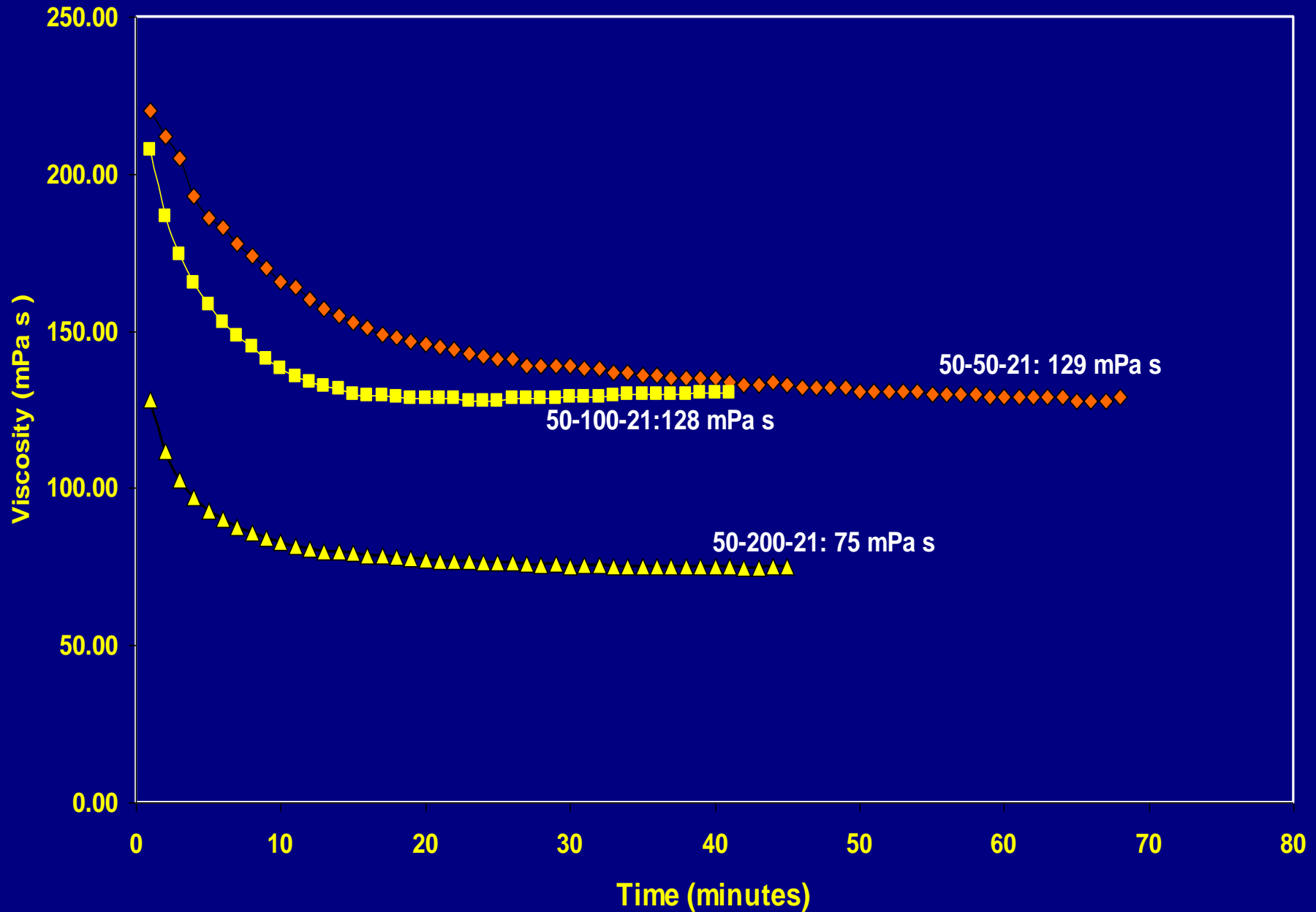
# Effect of constant shear at 50 RPM and 70 °C on emulsion viscosity



# CRS-2 Equilibrium Viscosity at 50, 100, 200 RPM and 50 °C, Spindle #21



# CRS-2 Equilibrium Viscosity at 50, 100, 200 RPM and 50 °C, Spindle #21





AASHTO T59  
ASTM D 7496

Saybolt Viscometer





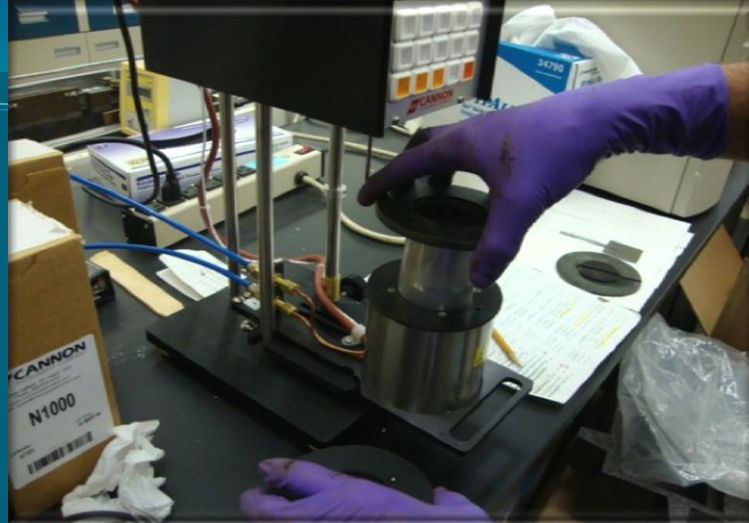
A close-up photograph of the ASTM D7226 test apparatus. The image shows a cylindrical sample cup (SS) at the bottom, a stainless steel paddle (SS) suspended above it, and a temperature probe (thermistor) positioned to measure the temperature of the sample. The apparatus is mounted on a metal base with several screws. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

Temperature probe  
(thermistor)

ASTM D7226

Paddle (SS)

Sample cup (SS)



# Summary ASTM ILS 431,424 604, 605

## SCOPE:

“Determine Precision statements for D7496 (Saybolt viscometer) and D7226 (Paddle Viscometer);

Actual participant laboratories submitting data  
--17 labs for D7496 (ILS 431) –closed oct, 2009  
\_\_15 labs for D7226 (ILS 424)-closed oct, 2009  
- 14 labs for ILS 604 & 605 (closed Nov, 2010)

# ASTM ILS Samples and Labs

- ILS 604 & 605
- Sample CSS-1 at 25C
- 2. Sample SS- at 25C
- 3. Sample CRS-2 at 50C
- 4. Sample CRS-2P at 50C; (14 LABS)
- Cannon STANDARDS
- N44 measured at 25C
- N415 measured at 50C
- N1400 measured at 50C
- ILS 424 & 431
- 17 labs for D7496
- 15 labs for D7226
- CSS-1 at 25C
- 2. CRS-2 at 50C
- 3. CMS-2 at 50C
- 4. CRS-2P at 50C
- 5. CRS-2LM at 50C
- 6. HFRS-2 at 50C
- S-600 Standard @ 50C



# Participant laboratories submitting data (36% users; 50% producers; 14% independents)

- 1. Flint Hills Resources, Rosemount, MN
- 2. GECAN, Calgary, Alberta -CANADA
- 3 *IOWA DOT, Ames, IA -*
- 4. **Idaho Transportation Department, Boise, ID -**
- 5 Mariani Asphalt, Tampa, FL
- 6. Martin Asphalt Company, South Houston, TX
- 7 **Minnesota DOT, Maplewood, MN -**
- 8. **PA Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA -**
- 9. Paragon Technical Services Inc., Richland, MS -
- 10. Pounder Emulsions, Saskatoon, SK, CANADA
- 11. SEACO, Inc., Columbia, SC
- 12 **TXDOT, Austin, TX**
- 13. Terry Asphalt Materials, Inc., Hamilton, OH
- 14. US Oil & Refining Company, Tacoma, WA



# ASTM D7496 - 11 Standard Test Method for Viscosity of Emulsified Asphalt by **Saybolt Furol Viscometer**

## Single operator precision

Test Temperature	Viscosity	Repeatability
°C (°F)	s	% of the mean
25 (77)	20 to 100	6.7
50 (122)	75 to 400	10.8

## Multi laboratory Precision

Test Temperature	Viscosity	Repeatability
°C (°F)	s	% of the mean
25 (77)	20 to 100	22
50 (122)	75 to 400	88

# ASTM D7226 - 11 Standard Test Method for Determining the Viscosity of Emulsified Asphalts Using a **Rotational Paddle Viscometer**

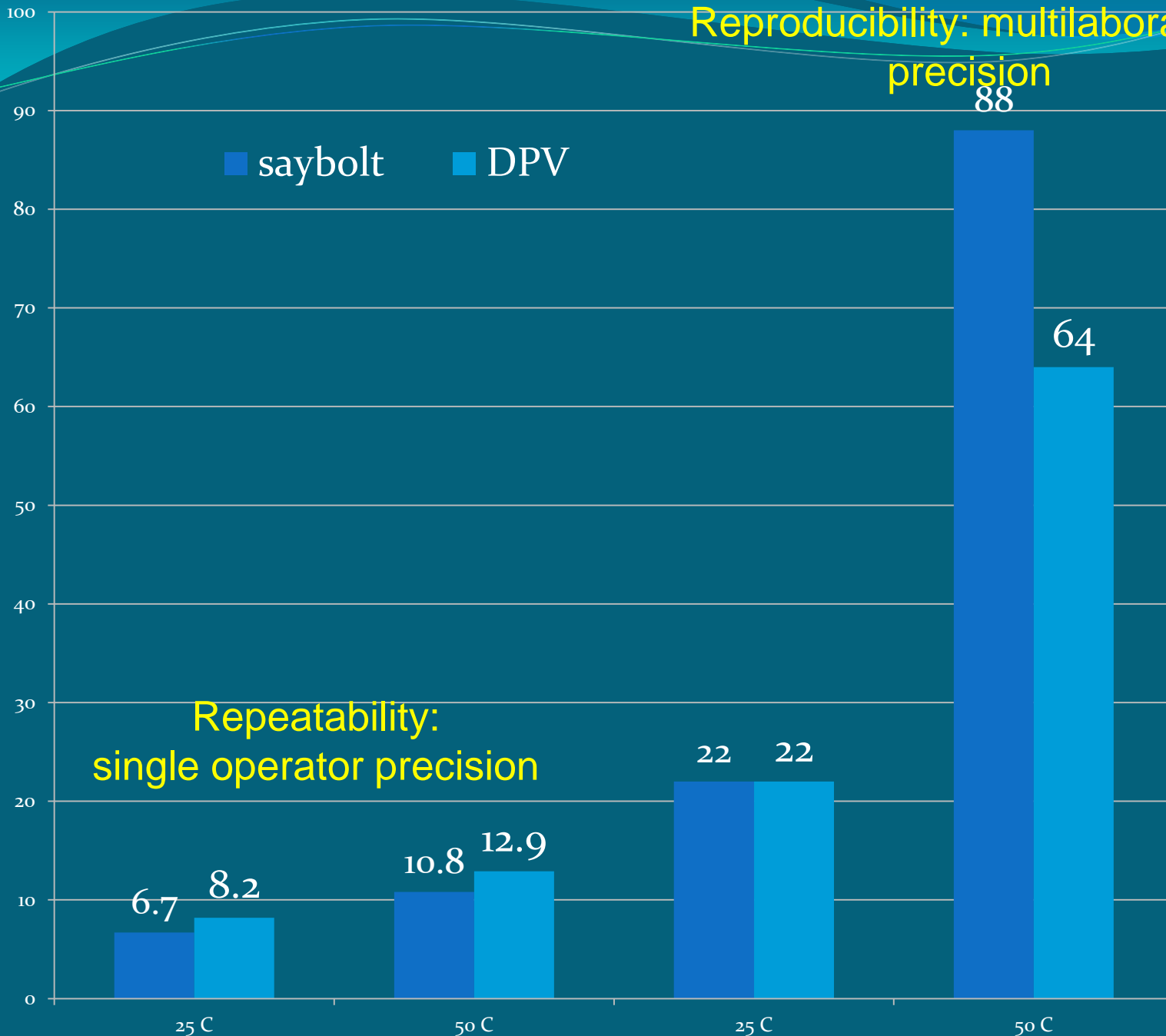
## Single Operator Precision

Test Temperature °C (°F)	Viscosity mPa.s	Repeatability % of the mean
25 (77)	25 to 200	8.2
50 (122)	100 to 1000	12.9

## Multi laboratory Precision

Test Temperature °C (°F)	Viscosity mPa.s	Repeatability % of the mean
25 (77)	25 to 200	22
50 (122)	100 to 1000	64

Reproducibility: multilaboratory precision



Repeatability: single operator precision

25 C

50 C

25 C

50 C

# Optional Table for viscosity Now in Standard

Emulsified asphalt shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 1 or Table 2. If no table is specified, default is Table 1

**ASTM D977 - 2013 -Standard Specification for Emulsified Asphalt**

**ASTM D2397 –20 12- Standard Specification for Cationic Emulsified Asphalt (under Main Committee Ballot)**

# New Developments on Residue Recovery



# Moisture Analyzer Balance = MAB

**ASTM D7404 - 07(2012) Standard Test Method for  
Determination of Emulsified Asphalt Residue by  
Moisture Analyzer**

# Recovery Methods

Designation	Agency	Test Method Description
• (A) D6997	ASTM	Distillation @ 260°C
• (B) D7403	ASTM	Vacuum Distillation @ 135°C
• (C) D6934-08	ASTM	Oven Evaporation
• (D) Various modified)	Various	Distillation @ 204°C (Usually
• (E) Various modified)	Various	Distillation @ 177°C (Usually
• (F) ARIZ 504	Arizona DOT	Vacuum Recovery of Residue (115°C)
• (G) CT 331 AE)	CalTrans	Oven Evaporation (Latex Modified
• (H) MDOT 904	Michigan DOT	Oven Evaporation @ 60°C, 24h, glass plate
• (I) MDOT 904	Michigan DOT	Oven Evaporation @ ambient, 3 days, glass plate

# **ASTM D7404 - 07(2012) Standard Test Method for Determination of Emulsified Asphalt Residue by Moisture Analyzer**

The residue obtained from this test method may also be subjected to rheological characterizations.

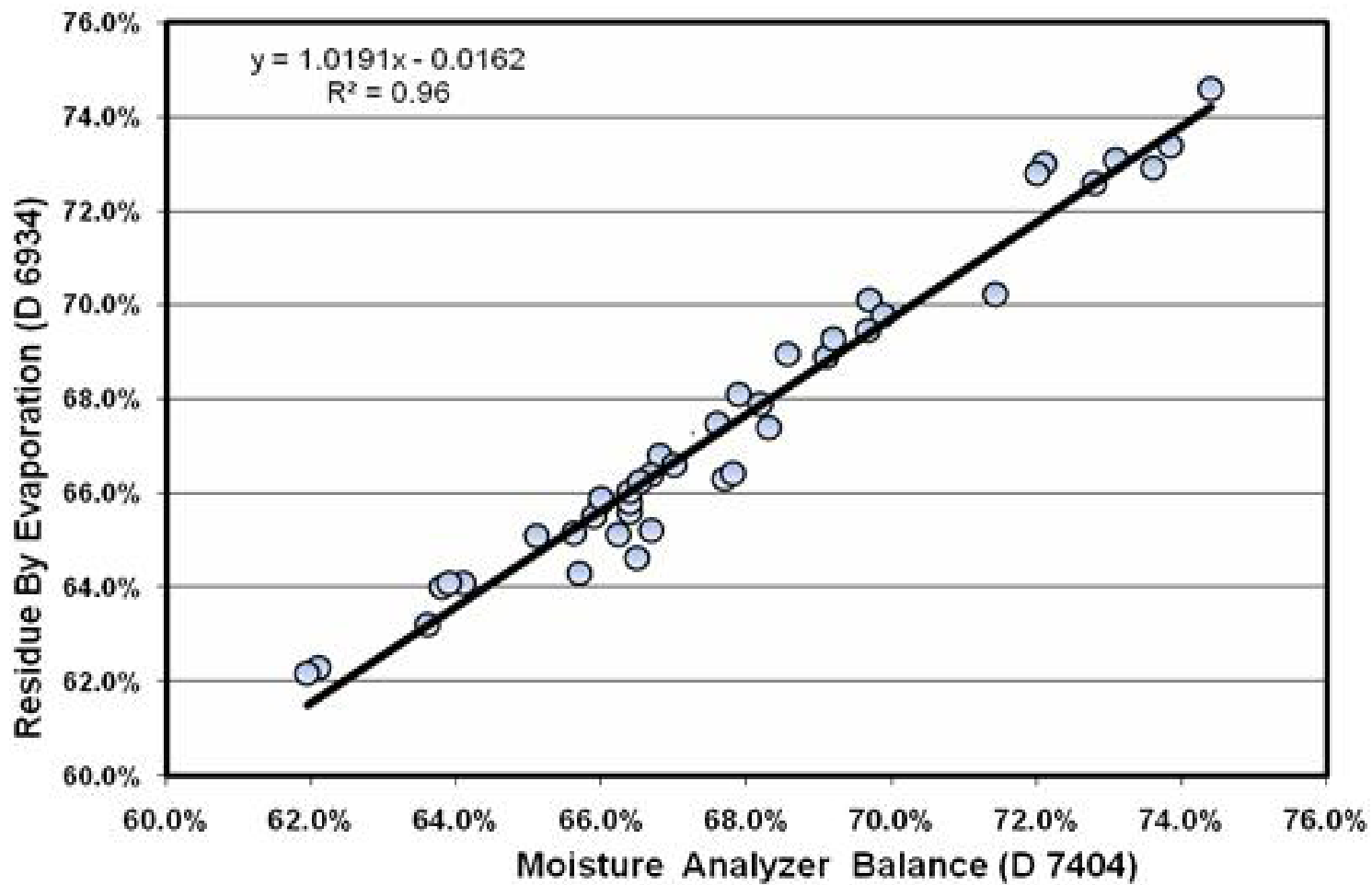
# Emulsified Asphalt new/proposed Tests for selected emulsified asphalt properties

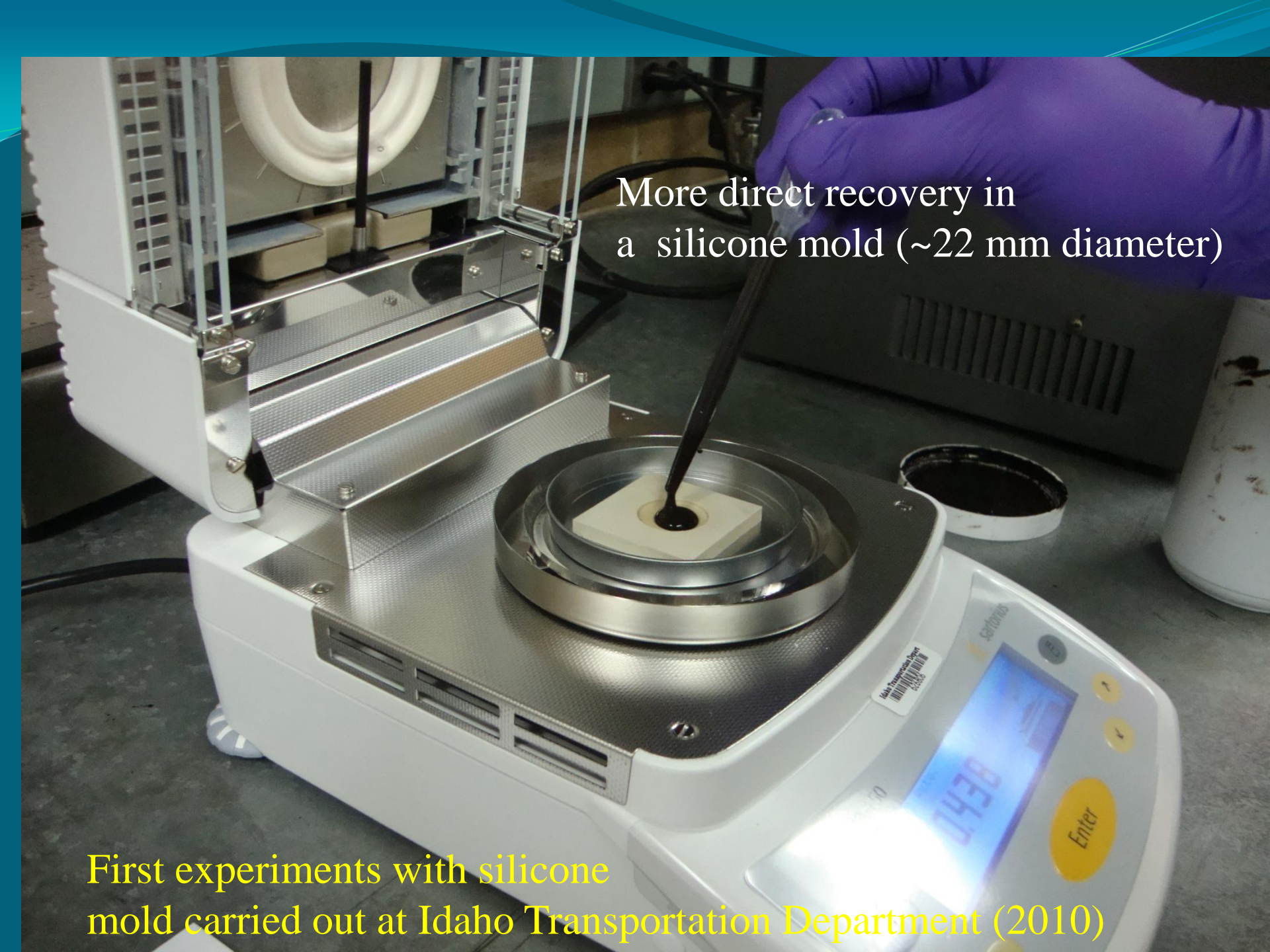
- ASTM D 7497 practice residue by low temp evaporative technique
- DXXXX-YY Proposed practice developed at TXDOT  
(silicone mat with the emulsified asphalt into a  $60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$   
forced draft oven for 6 hours  $\pm 15$  min)









A photograph showing a laboratory procedure. A person wearing purple nitrile gloves is using a pipette to dispense a dark, viscous liquid into a small, square silicone mold. The mold is placed on a circular metal platform, which is part of a larger stainless steel weighing pan. This pan sits on a white analytical scale with a digital display showing '0.430'. The scale has a yellow 'Enter' button and other control buttons. In the background, there is a white container and a black device with ventilation slots. The scene is set in a laboratory environment.

More direct recovery in  
a silicone mold (~22 mm diameter)

First experiments with silicone  
mold carried out at Idaho Transportation Department (2010)



Emulsion sample  
In the silicone mold

Idaho Transportation Depart  
626806

MA 150

sartorius

P6 125°C Auto.

+

1.230 g

START

0.0017  
1.0281  
15.00

TH





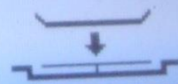
Idaho Transportation Depart  
626806

MA 150

sartorius

P6 125°C Auto.

+ 0.8 12 g



SETUP

PROGRAM

TARE



CF

Enter

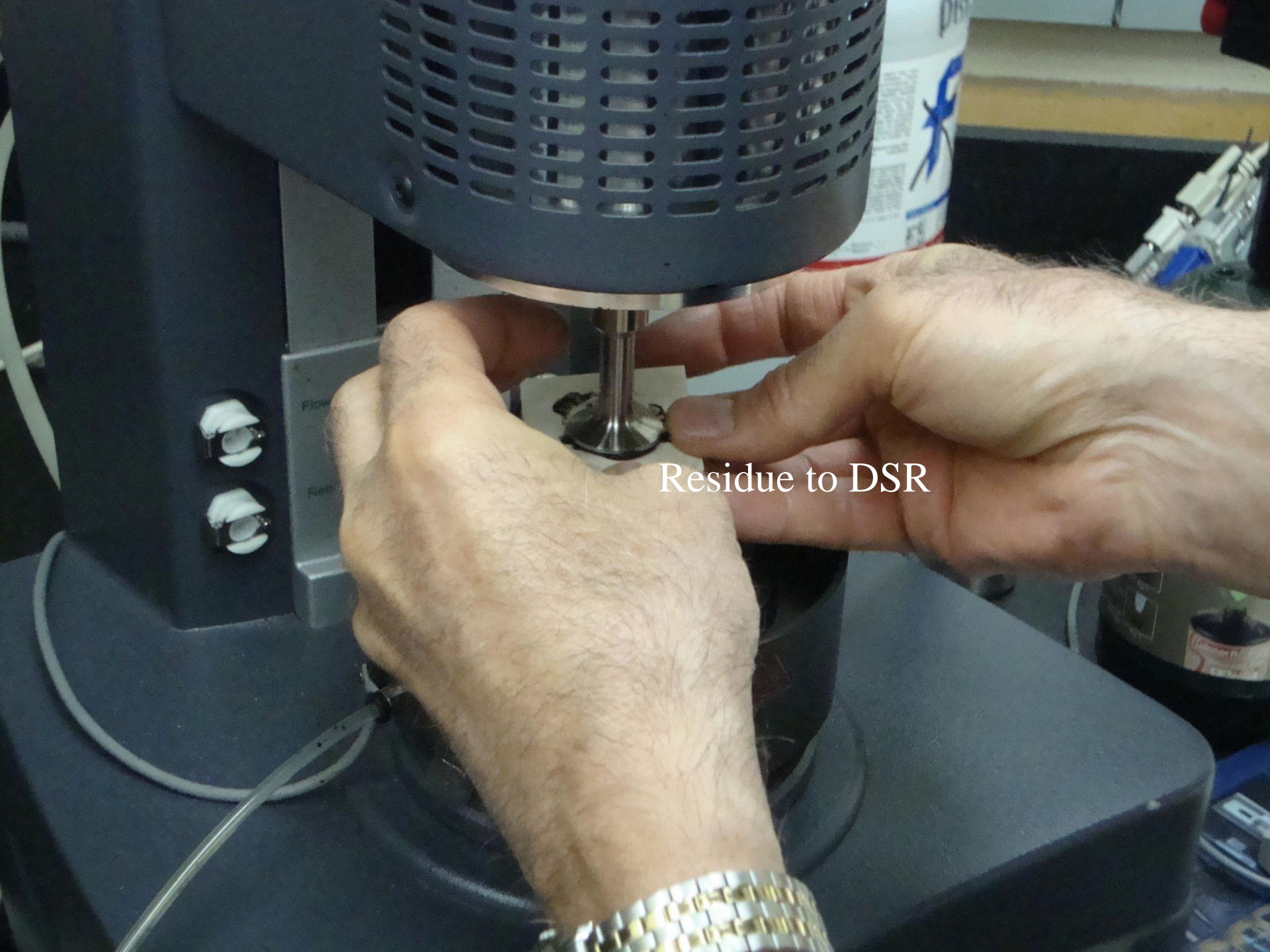






Recovered residue





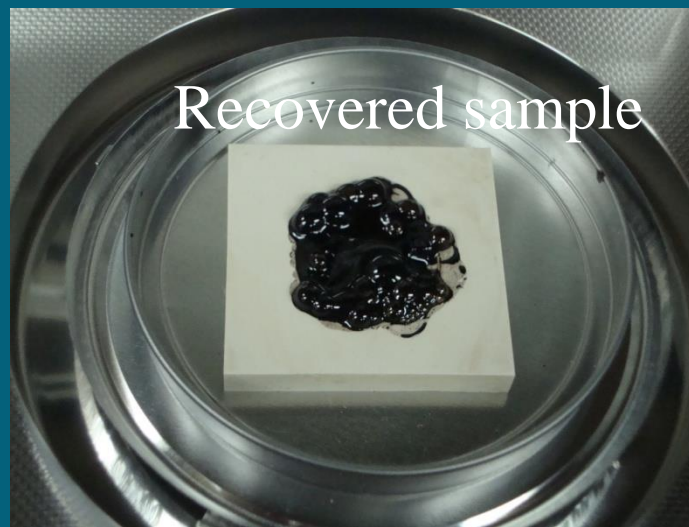
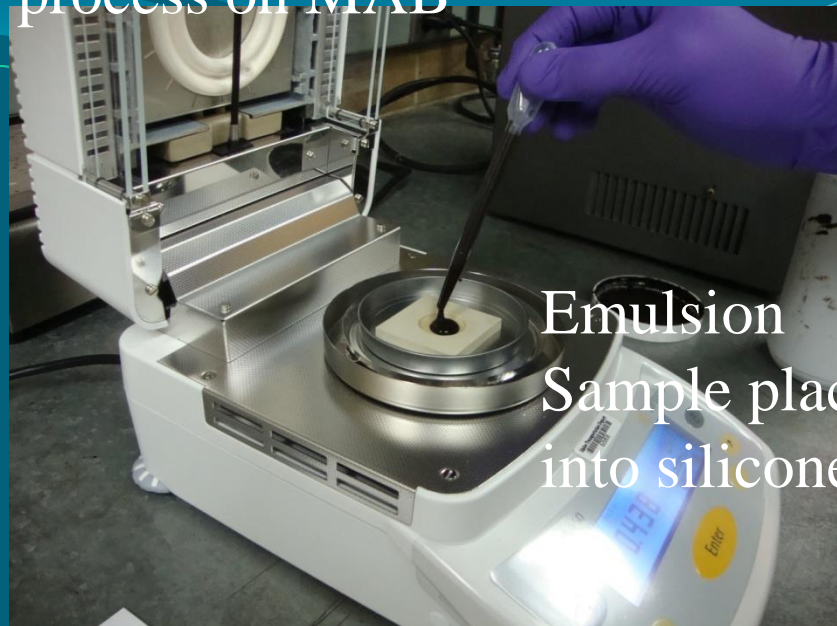
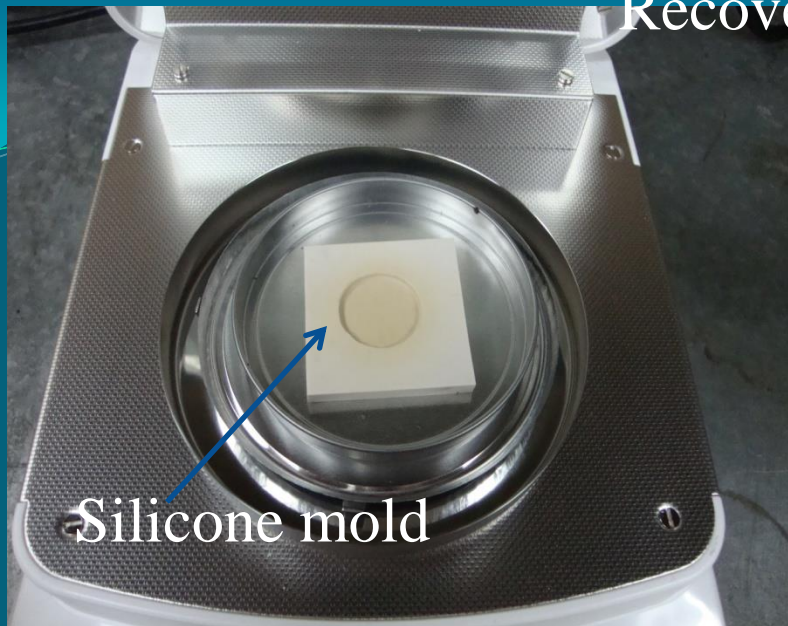
Residue to DSR



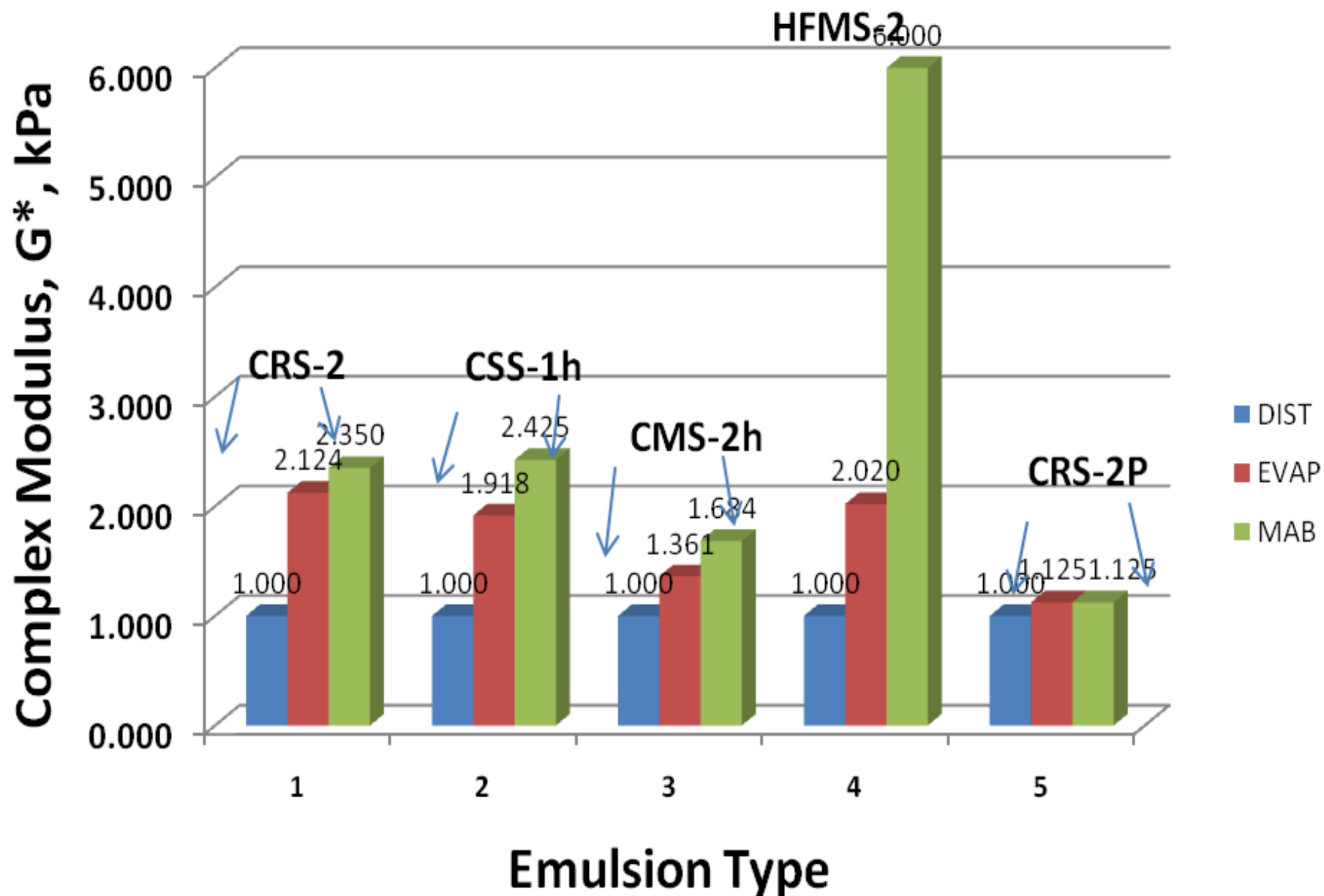




# Recovery process on MAB

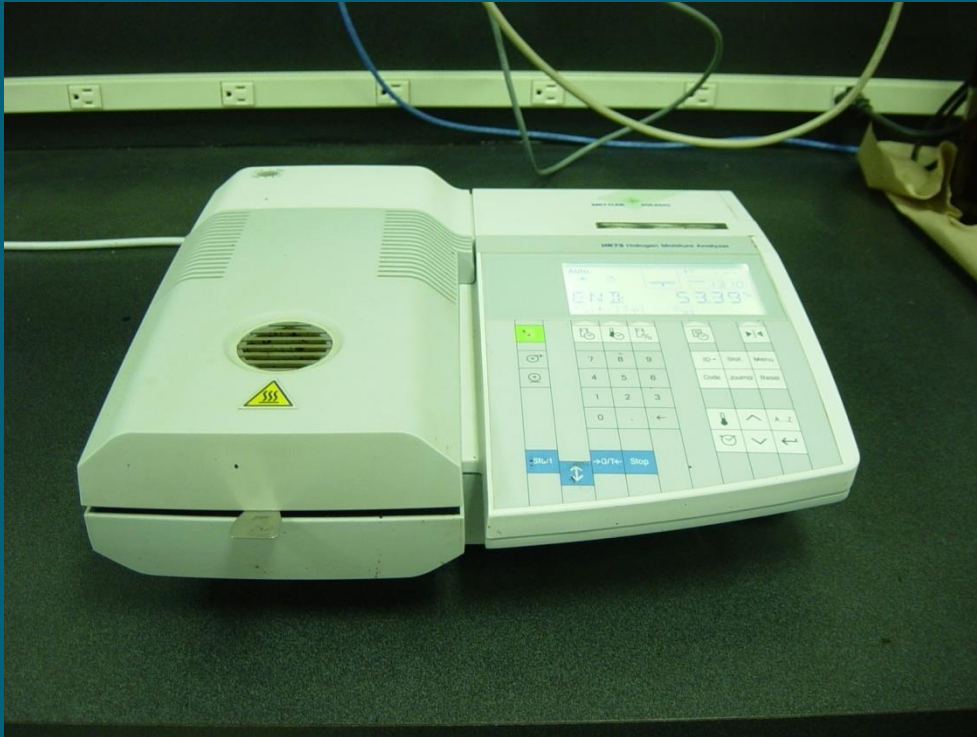


# Comparison of $G^*$ for Recovery Methods



# Moisture Analyzer Balance = MAB

2006



2010





# MAB recent work (not using DSR mold directly)

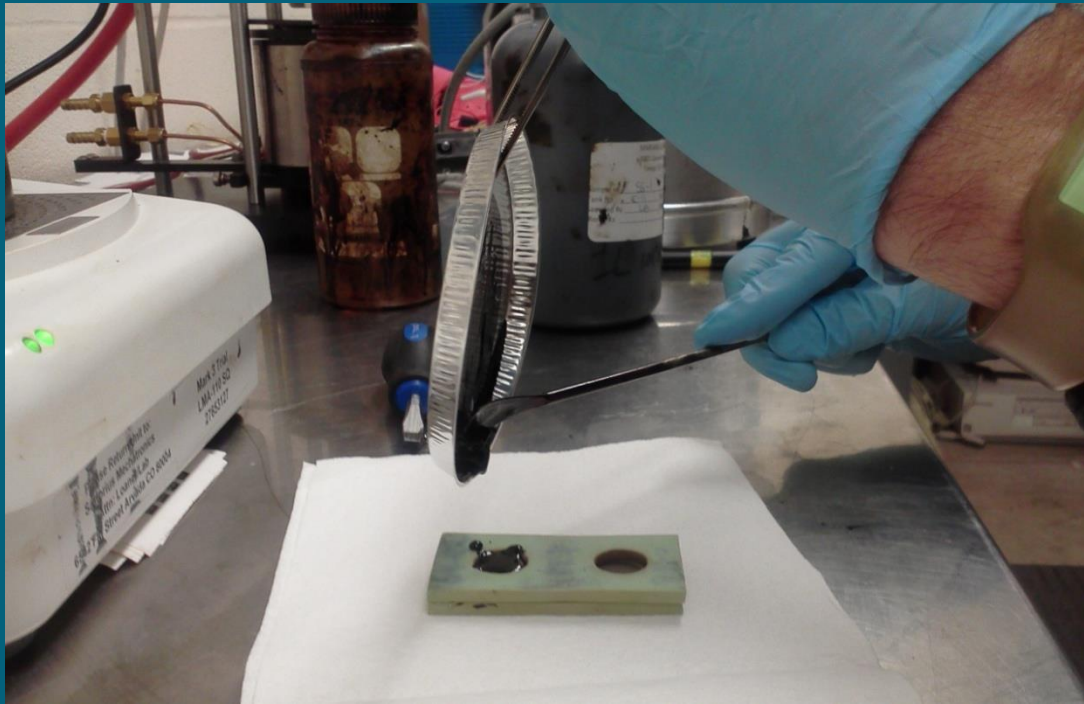
2013

- Tests are run at  $163^{\circ}\text{C}$  for non polymer modified emulsions ( $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  for polymer modified)
- A sample of 4g (+/-0.1 g) was used until change in weight of emulsion was less than 1 mg/ 140 seconds.



# Emulsion recovery using Moisture Analyzer

- Immediately following recovery, the residue is transferred to a mold for testing with a DSR





**Preliminary, high temperature, PG  
classification of the emulsified asphalt  
residue can be made using the combined  
MAB-DSR procedure**

Further details on the combined MAB-DSR performed  
at the University of Texas(Austin) with Dr. Amit  
Bhasin and Dr. Arash Motamed and to be presented at  
2014 TRB annual meeting  
[delmar@technopave.com](mailto:delmar@technopave.com)

# Publications and On-Going Research

- **NCHRP Project 09-50:** Performance-Related Specifications for Asphaltic Binders Used in Preservation Surface Treatments (from a Research Problem statement submitted by TRB AFK20 Committee: “Characteristics of Asphalt Materials”)
  - **Manual for Emulsion-Based Chip Seals for Pavement Preservation-NCHRP #14-7 (end:2-13-2009)**
  - **MAB-DSR Procedure: Assessment of the Performance of a Moisture Analyzer Balance (MAB) to Obtain the Residue of an Emulsified Asphalt using a Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR) Silicone Mold and Determining its Rheological Properties. World Congress on Emulsions, October, 2010**
  - **Asphalt Emulsion Technology, TRB Circular, EC102, August, 2006**
  - **Asphalt Emulsion Technology, TRB Circular , EC-122  
*Review of Asphalt Emulsion Residue Procedures, October, 2007***  
***Basic Asphalt Emulsion Manual, AEMA & Asphalt Institute (see [www.aema.org](http://www.aema.org) )***
- [www.pavementpreservationsystems.com](http://www.pavementpreservationsystems.com) for publications on emulsified asphalt**