

BITUMEN AND PMB. ACTUAL QUESTIONS 2017 SAINT-PETERSBURG

Serge KRAFFT

European and international experience in the
production, storage and transport of modified
bitumen.

Organisation: 4 branches, 7 businesses

Eiffage operates seven business lines, structured as four branches. This spectrum of expertise enables the Group to provide integrated services, and to finance, design, build, equip, promote, operate and maintain buildings, engineering structures, facilities and infrastructure.

INFRASTRUCTURES

Road
Civil engineering
Metal

€4.4 billion revenue
23,500 employees

CONSTRUCTION

Construction
Property

€3.5 billion revenue
11,800 employees

ENERGY

Energy

€3.6 billion revenue
24,500 employees

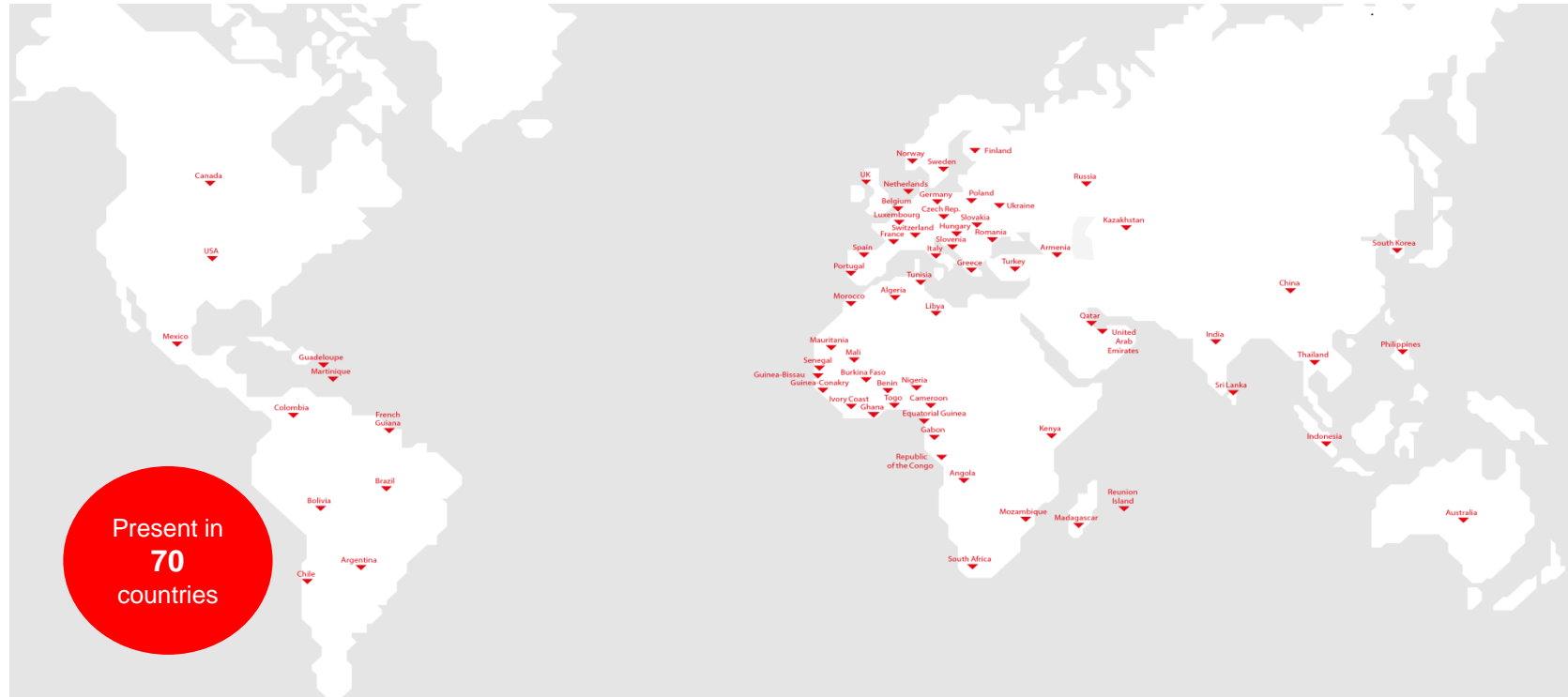
CONCESSIONS

PPP and concessions
Motorways
APRR and AREA

€2.2 billion revenue
4,100 employees

In 2015

Eiffage around the world



The french road network - 2014

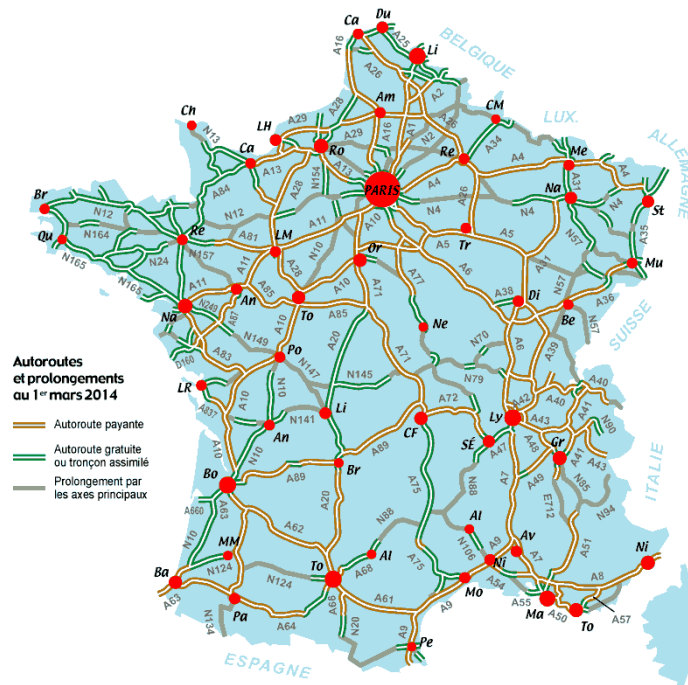
– Main roads network

- Concession (Highways/Motorways) 9 048 km
- Free Highways and motorways 2 601 km
- National roads 8 898 km

– Secondary roads network

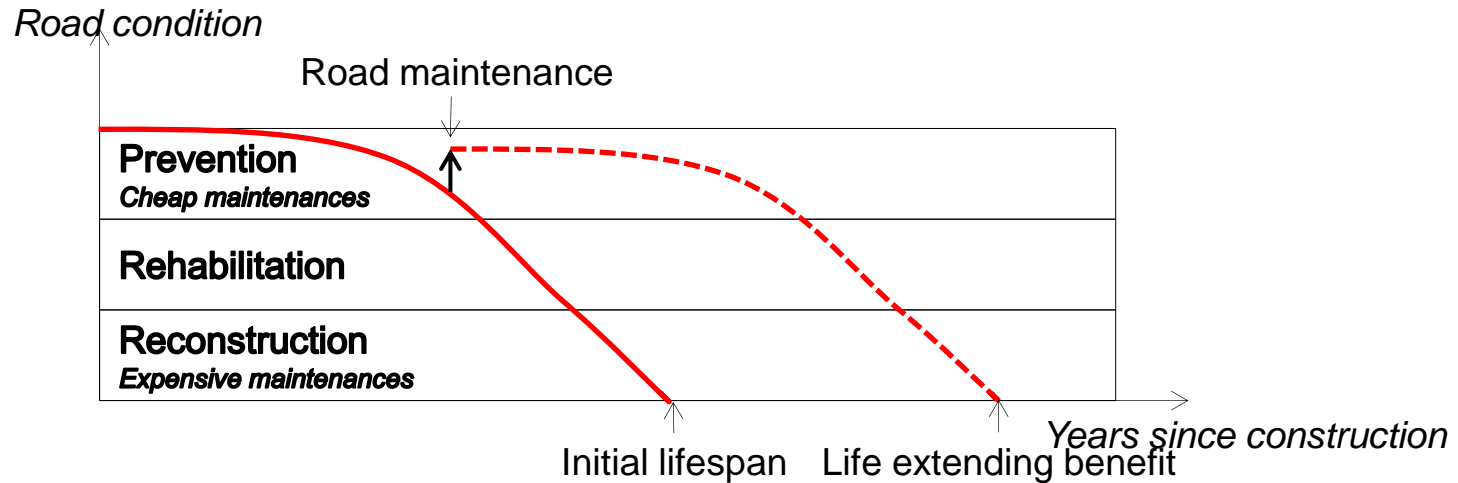
- Department road 377 965 km
- Urban and small roads 666 350 km

Total : 1 064 862 km



Economical Issues

- Budget : -30% (2008/2014)



A mix design based on performances – (EN 13108-20)

- 4 3 2 1
- Water sensitivity (EN 12697-12)
 - Gyratory shear compacting (EN 12697-31)
 - Rutting test (EN 12697-22)
 - Stiffness modulus (EN 12697-26)
 - Resistance to fatigue (EN 12697-24)



A mix design based on performances – (EN 13108-1)

		General characteristics								Fundamental characteristics	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	17	18
Standard article		4.2	5.2.1			5.2.2	5.2.4	5.2.6 table 7	5.2.10	5.4.2	5.4.4
BBAC 1 0/10	EB 10 wearing course or binder course	Type (for the modified bitumen) and class to be declared			10 mm	Binder course: $V_{min\ 4}$ to $V_{max\ 8}$ (60 gyrations) Wearing course: $V_{min\ 3}$ to $V_{max\ 7}$ (60 gyrations)	Binder course: ITSR ₇₀ ($\geq 70\%$) Wearing course: ITSR ₈₀ ($\geq 80\%$)	– P_{15} ($\leq 15\%$ – 60 °C and 10 000 cycles) – $V_i = 4\%$ – $V_s = 7\%$	According to the binding medium	– $S_{min5500}$ ($\geq 5\ 500$ MPa at 15 °C, 10 Hz or 0,02 s) – $V_i = 4\%$ – $V_s = 7\%$	– ε_{6-130} ($\geq 130 \cdot 10^{-6}$ at 10 °C, 25 Hz) – $V_i = 4\%$ – $V_s = 7\%$
BBAC 2 0/10	EB 10 wearing course or binder course	Type (for the modified bitumen) and class to be declared			10 mm	Binder course: $V_{min\ 4}$ to $V_{max\ 8}$ (60 gyrations) Wearing course: $V_{min\ 3}$ to $V_{max\ 7}$ (60 gyrations)	Binder course: ITSR ₇₀ ($\geq 70\%$) Wearing course: ITSR ₈₀ ($\geq 80\%$)	– P_{10} ($\leq 10\%$ – 60 °C and 10 000 cycles) – $V_i = 4\%$ – $V_s = 7\%$	According to the binding medium	– $S_{min5500}$ ($\geq 5\ 500$ MPa at 15 °C, 10 Hz or 0,02 s) – $V_i = 4\%$ – $V_s = 7\%$	– ε_{6-100} ($\geq 100 \cdot 10^{-6}$ at 10 °C, 25 Hz) – $V_i = 4\%$ – $V_s = 7\%$

A mix design based on performances – (EN 13108-1)

		General characteristics								Fundamental characteristics	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	17	18
Standard article		4.2	5.2.1			5.2.2	5.2.4	5.2.6 table 7	5.2.10	5.4.2	5.4.4
BBAC 1 0/10	EB 10 wearing course or binder course	Type (for the modified bitumen) and class to be declared			10 mm	Binder course: $V_{min\ 4}$ to $V_{max\ 8}$ (60 gyrations) Wearing course: $V_{min\ 3}$ to $V_{max\ 7}$ (60 gyrations)	Binder course: ITSR ₇₀ ($\geq 70\ \%$) Wearing course: ITSR ₈₀ ($\geq 80\ \%$)	$- P_{15} (\leq 15\ \% - 60\ ^\circ\text{C}$ and 10 000 cycles) $- V_i = 4\ \% - V_s = 7\ \%$	According to the binding medium	$- S_{min5500}$ ($\geq 5\ 500\ \text{MPa}$ at $15\ ^\circ\text{C}$, 10 Hz or 0,02 s) $- V_i = 4\ \% - V_s = 7\ \%$	$- a_{6-130} (\geq 130.10^{-6}$ at $10\ ^\circ\text{C}$, 25 Hz) $- V_i = 4\ \% - V_s = 7\ \%$
BBAC 2 0/10	EB 10 wearing course or binder course	Type (for the modified bitumen) and class to be declared			10 mm	Binder course: $V_{min\ 4}$ to $V_{max\ 8}$ (60 gyrations) Wearing course: $V_{min\ 3}$ to $V_{max\ 7}$ (60 gyrations)	Binder course: ITSR ₇₀ ($\geq 70\ \%$) Wearing course: ITSR ₈₀ ($\geq 80\ \%$)	$- P_{10} (\leq 10\ \% - 60\ ^\circ\text{C}$ and 10 000 cycles) $- V_i = 4\ \% - V_s = 7\ \%$	According to the binding medium	$- S_{min5500}$ ($\geq 5\ 500\ \text{MPa}$ at $15\ ^\circ\text{C}$, 10 Hz or 0,02 s) $- V_i = 4\ \% - V_s = 7\ \%$	$- a_{6-100} (\geq 100.10^{-6}$ at $10\ ^\circ\text{C}$, 25 Hz) $- V_i = 4\ \% - V_s = 7\ \%$

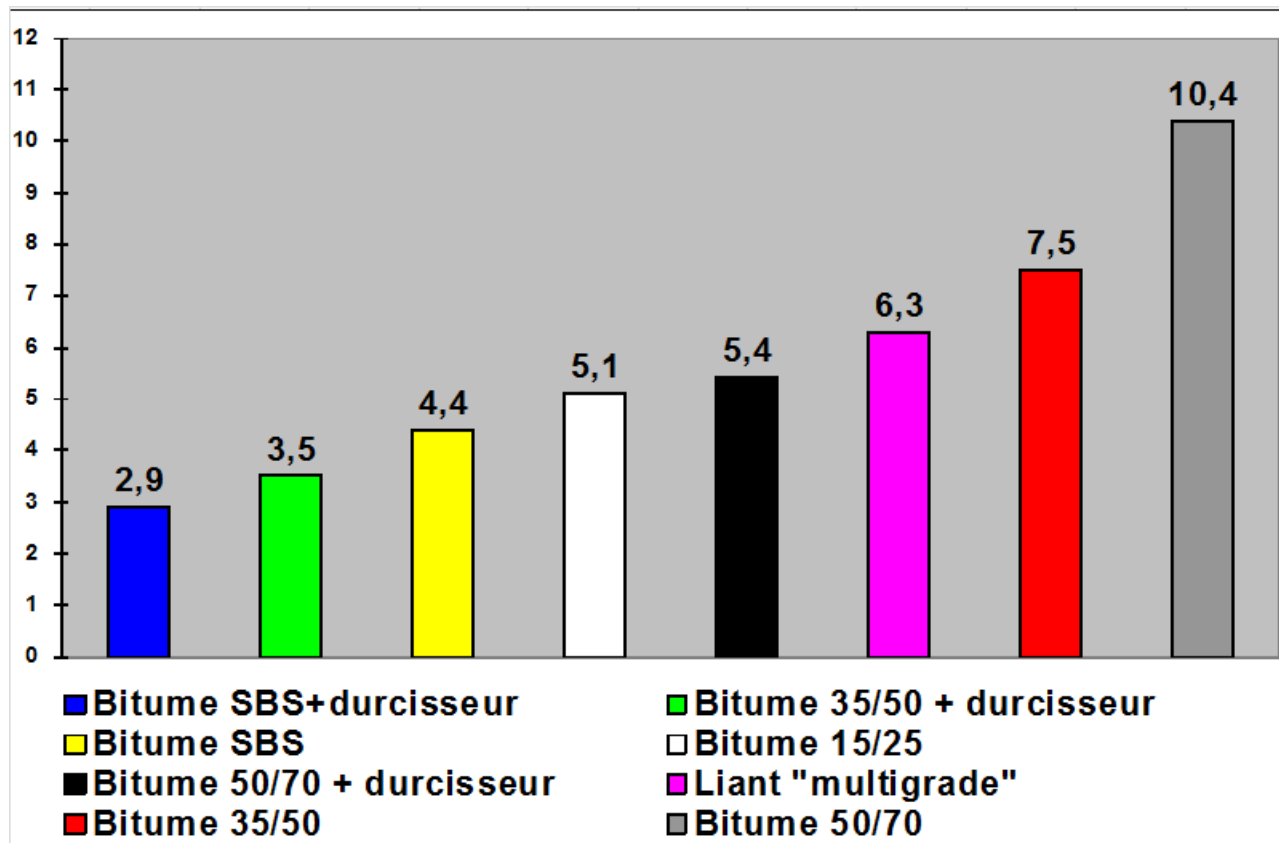
Modification of bitumen – How to do it ?

- Fibers
 - Cellulose, Glass, Polyester, ...
- Natural asphalts
 - Gilsonite, Trinidad, ...
- Waxes
 - Viscosity modifiers
- Plastomers
 - Polyethylene, EVA ✓
- Crumb rubber ✓
- Elastomers – SBS ✓

What we are expecting :

- Enhance thermomechanical properties of binder :
 - Softening point
 - FRAASS
 - Elastic Recovery
- Enhance thermomechanical properties of asphalt concrete :
 - Resistance to rutting
 - Resistance to fatigue
 - Modulus

Resistance to rutting



Performances of bitumen modified by SBS

	PmB from Eiffage range
Penetration ($1/_{10}$ mm) <i>25° C, 100g, 5s</i>	45-80
Softening Point (° C) <i>Glycerol, auto device</i>	≥ 67
FRAASS (° C) <i>auto device</i>	≤ -14
Elastic Recovery (%) <i>25° C</i>	≥ 85



BBTM – Very Thin Overlay

■ Description

- Gap-graded asphalt concrete
- Grading : 0/4, 0/6 or 0/10
- Polymers modified bitumen - SBS
- **Thickness : 2,5 cm (50 à 70 kg/m²)**
- European standard EN 13108-2
- Can be used for a wide range of road types and traffic flow
- Suitable for even the heaviest traffic
- Recommended to regenerate surface properties for early road maintenance

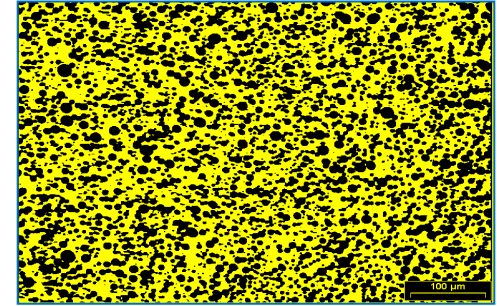
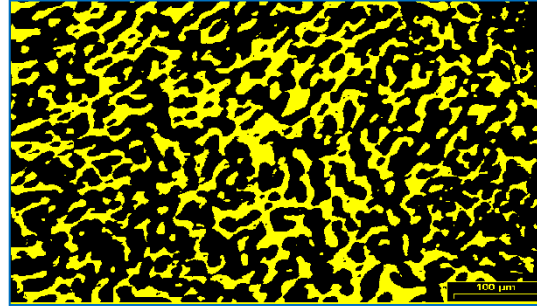
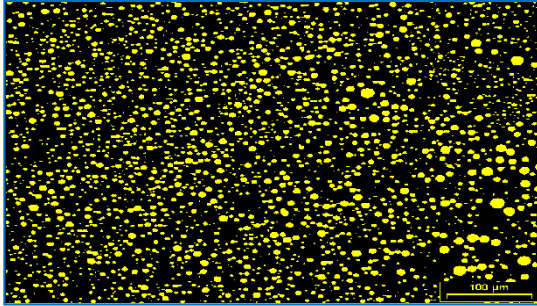


Benefits of BBTM

- Very thin layer ensures long-term savings in natural resources.
- High grip levels guarantee better safety for road users, especially in bad weather conditions.
- New overtop layer, suitable for top-down cracking
- High speed deployment (10 to 20 m/mn)
- But also cost-effective maintenance.



Polymer modified Bitumen – SBS content



SBS content < 3 %

Softening point ↗

FRAASS ↘

Elastic recovery ↗

Storage ?

SBS content ~ 5 %

Softening point ↗ ↗

FRAASS ↘ ↘

Elastic recovery ↗ ↗

Storage ↘ ↘

SBS content > 7 %

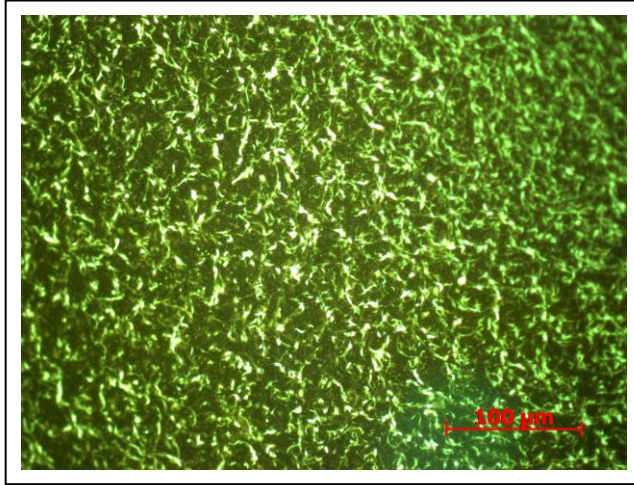
Softening point ↗ ↗ ↗

FRAASS ↘ ↘ ↘

Elastic recovery ↗ ↗ ↗

Storage - No!

Cross Linking



Without cross linking

**Cross
linking
agent**



With cross linking

Bitumen modified with high SBS content



Transport of PmB

- **For safety reasons:**
 - Filled by the top
 - Empty by the bottom
- **No specific trucks**
 - No heat system
 - No mixing system
- **What append to PmB**
 - 1° maturation ↗
 - 2° temperature ↘
 - 3° very few segregation(*)



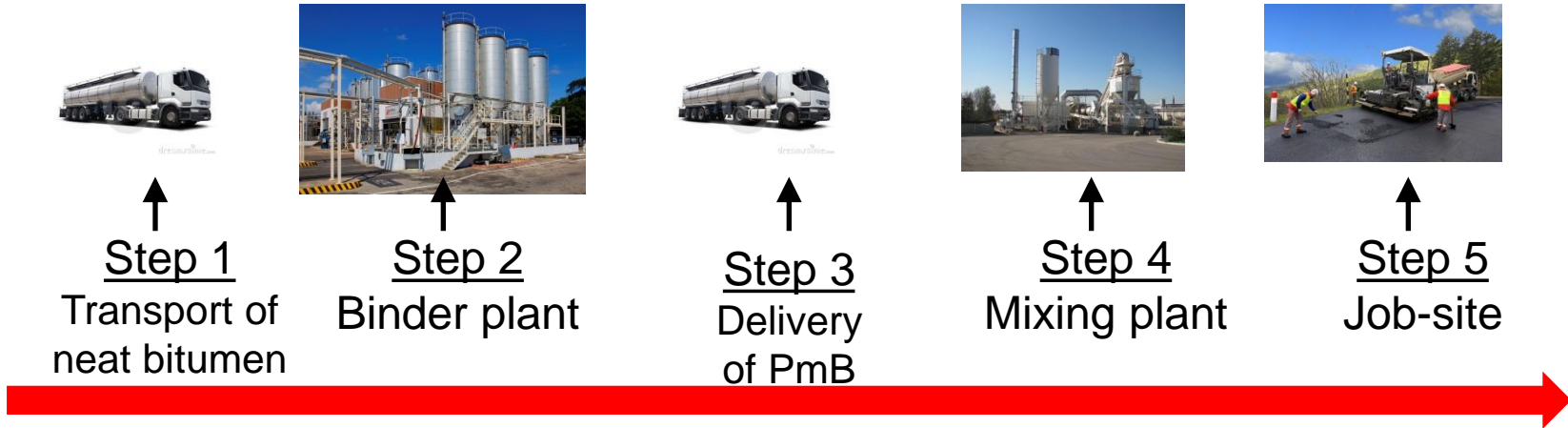
- **At last => to be able to “extract” the PmB from the truck**

Storage of PmB

- **Very few tanks on the asphalt plant**
 - Needs accurate forecasts
 - very few of them have internal mixer
- **What append to PmB**
 - 1° reheating ↗
 - 2° circulation ↘
 - 3° duration ↘



Existing advantages of using PmB



- *Investment in binder plant*
- *Long lead-time - Needs accurate forecasts*
- *Storage and use : need a hot and stirred silo for storage, continuous heating,..*
- *Distance from binder plant to asphalt plant*
- *Maximum storage time*

The PmB in pellets form

An innovative granule

Product form :
Cold and solid

Composition :
SBS & bitumen

With the **same mixing time** sequence in the pugmill and similar asphalt performance

*A new generation of
Polymer modified Bitumen (PmB)*



Avoids the use of binder plant to provide better performances bitumen, as PmB.



Millau Viaduct - France



“Motorway of the Future” - Senegal



Jakarta Airport - Indonesia



Port of Dakar - Senegal



Guiana Space Centre – Kourou – French Guiana

