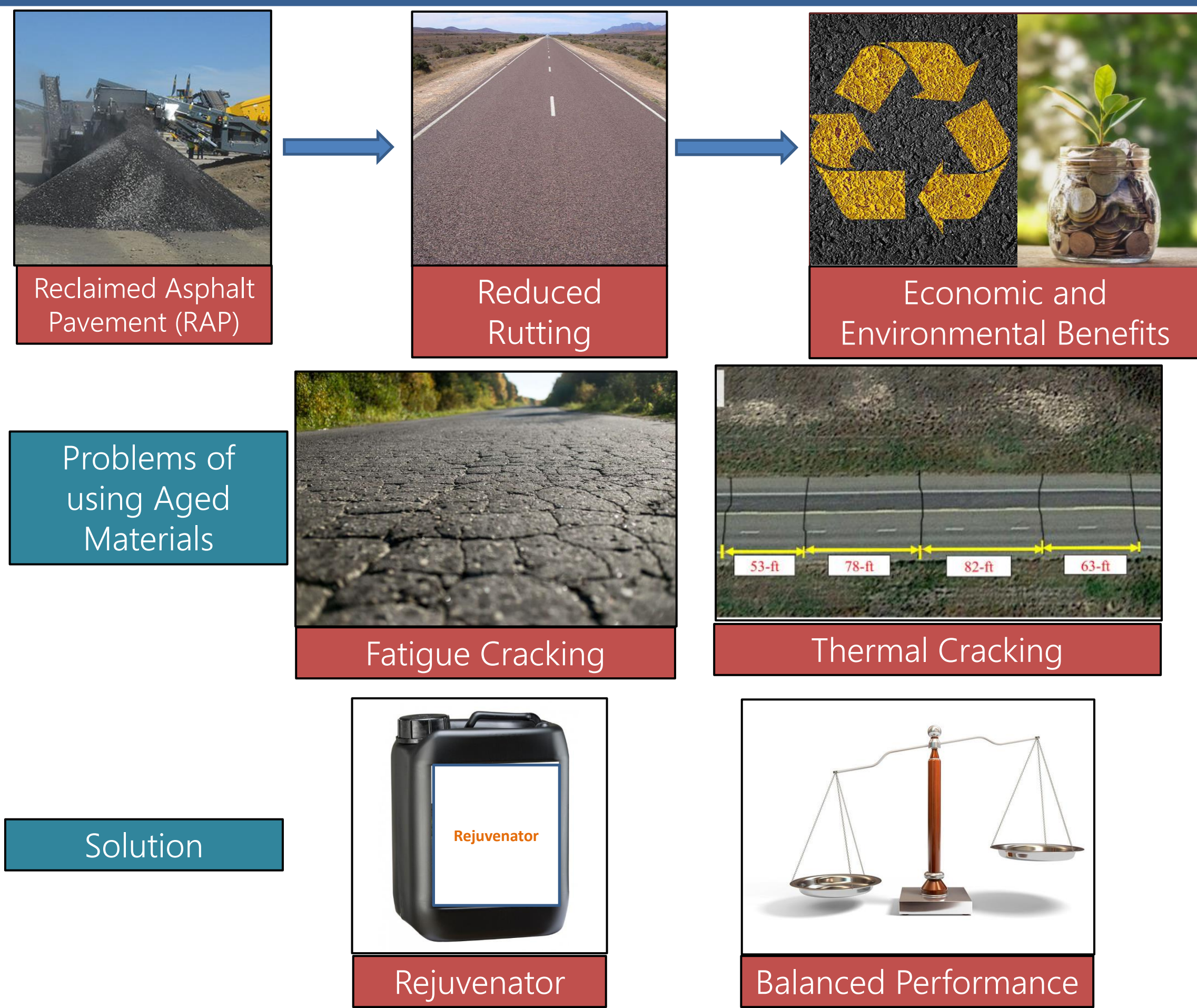


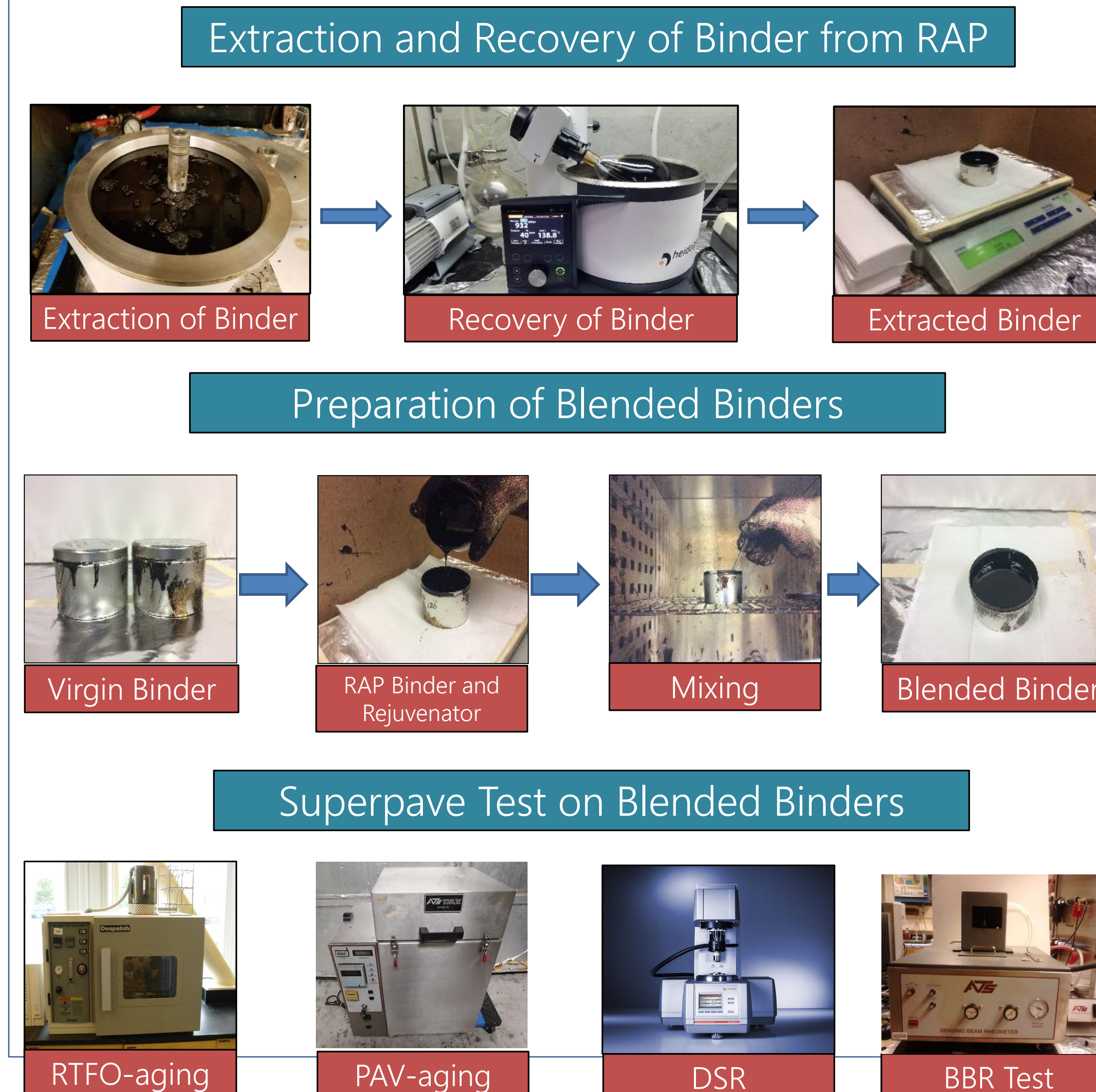
OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate effects of type and rate of rejuvenators on the high- and low-temperature performance grades of Oklahoma binders;
- Study the effect of binder and RAP source on the performance of rejuvenated binders;
- Investigate the impact of PAV-aging on the low-temperature performance and Delta Tc (ΔT_c) of rejuvenated binders;

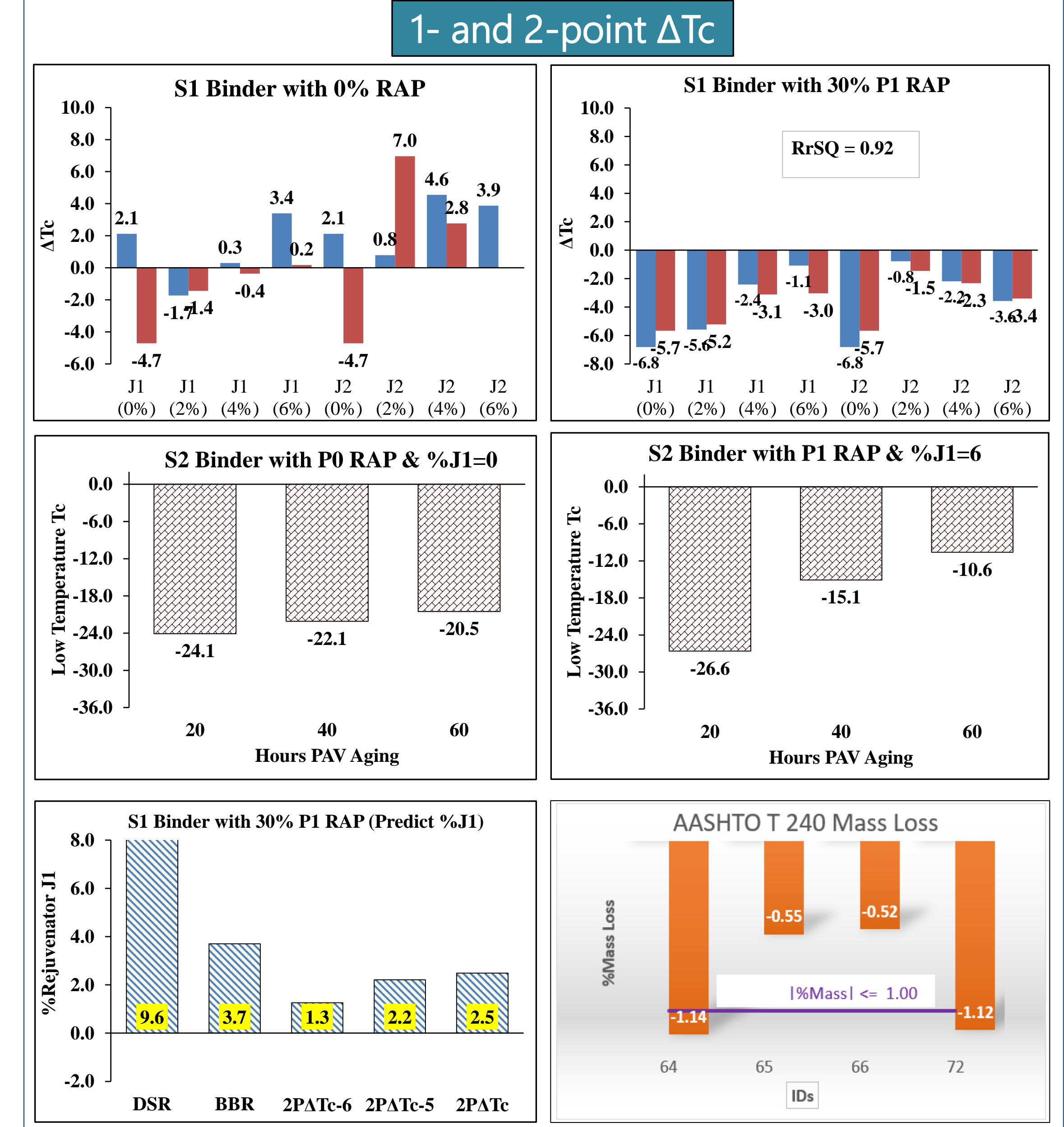
BACKGROUND



TEST METHODS

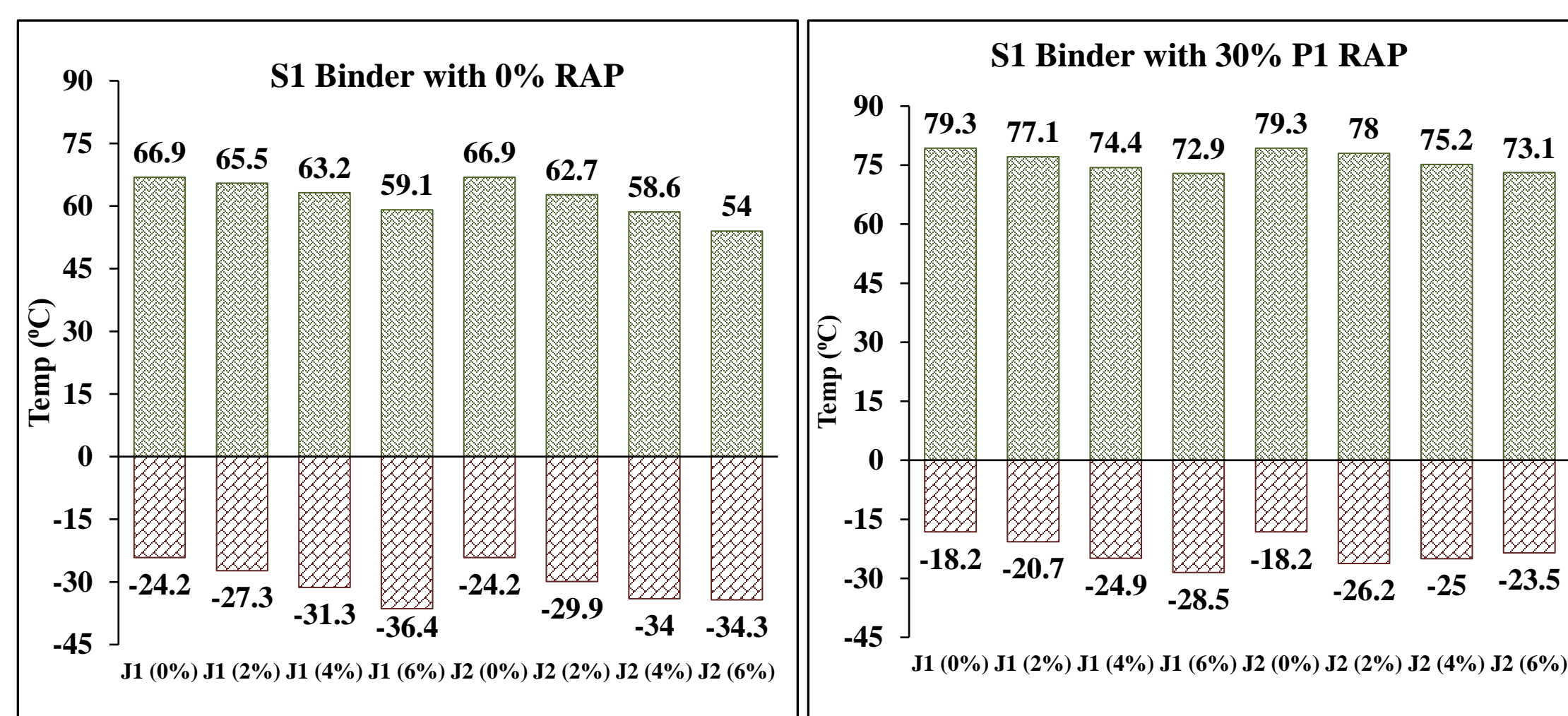
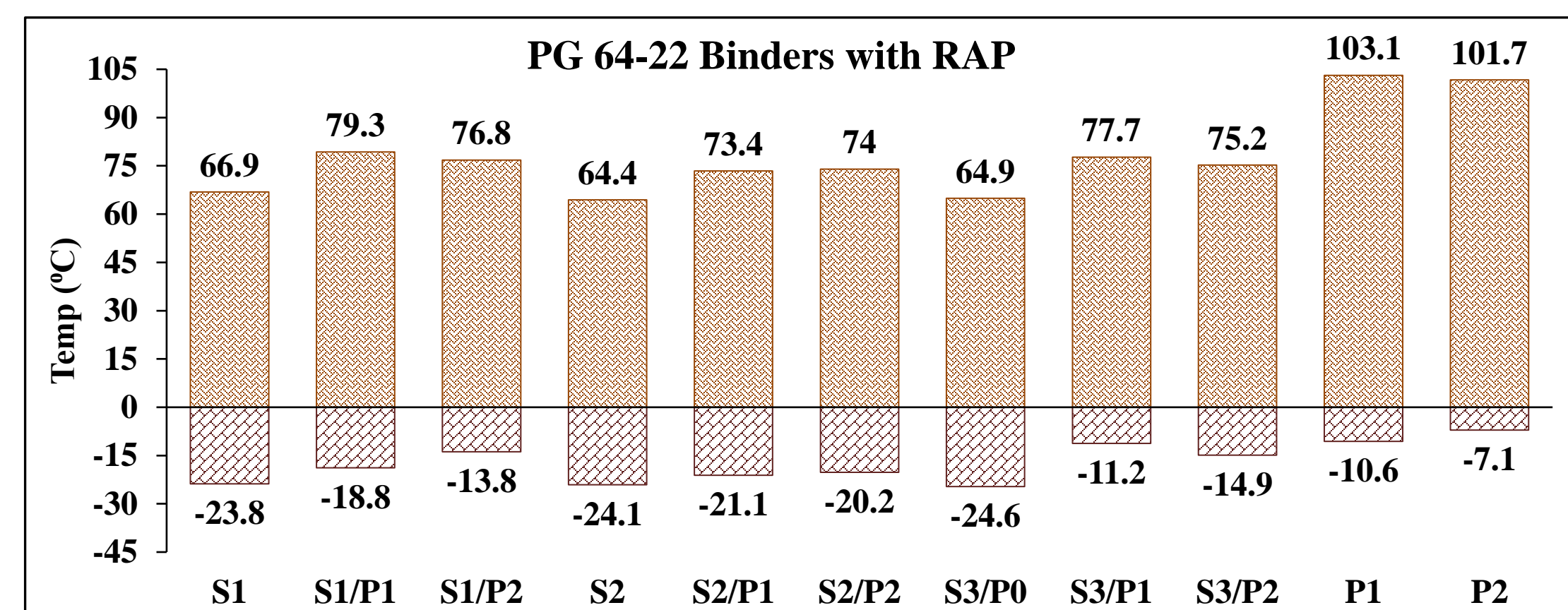


RESULTS (continue)



Results

Superpave Test Results



CONCLUSIONS

- Run %Mass loss on optimal %Rejuvenator;
- Set optimal %Rejuvenator by BBR Tc results;
- Reduce optimal %Rejuvenator based on mix rut test results, if needed;
- Recompute or retest blended Tc, if %Rejuvenator is reduced;
- Consider an activation factor for RAP aged binder, such as 88%
 - E.g., 30% RAP binder of total Binder will be considered as 26.4%.
- Specify %Rejuvenator additive method on mix design. Excessive %Rejuvenator may result in extra rutting.
- 40-hour PAV aging is useful for final PG at pavement end-of-life and standard practice for ΔT_c
 - Not needed for %Rejuvenator determination
- 60-hour PAV aging information may be useful for rejuvenator product approval process;
- High PG Tc Performance \Rightarrow Mix Rut Performance;
- Low PG Tc Performance \Rightarrow Mix Cracking Performance.

Acknowledgement

Oklahoma Department of Transportation, Material suppliers of binders, RAP and rejuvenators.