Influence of Tack Coat Type on the Density of Compacted HMA Mixtures

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# **Presentation Outline**

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Background Objective Scope Methodology Test Sections Rheology of Trackless Tack Coat Discussion of Results Observations

- Asphalt tack coat is a light application of asphalt, usually asphalt diluted with water.
- Used to ensure bonding between the surface being paved and the overlying course.
  - Act as a monolithic system to withstand the traffic and environmental loads.
  - Bonding critical to transfer radial tensile and shear stresses into the entire pavement structure.
- No bond or insufficient bond or excessive tack decreases pavement bearing capacity and may cause slippage.
  - accelerate fatigue cracking and lead to total pavement failure.



#### First man-made emulsion by GALIEN.

- 1800 years ago.
- Used for cosmetics.
- The first plant produced bitumen emulsion was made in 1905 in Elsass, in the city of Lutterbach by a chemist named Emile FEIGEL.
- Significant utilization actually started during the end of the Twenties with the process patented by a British chemist, MAC KAY, in 1922.
  - This patent defined the anionic emulsion and deposited the Trade Mark : Cold Spray which was modified into COLd ASphalt in 1925, and later on contracted into COLAS (1929).
- Another significant breakthrough.
  - Development of cationic emulsion.
  - By ESSO in France in 1951.



#### Common Tack Coat Types.

- Hot asphalt cements,
- Emulsified asphalts,
- Cutback asphalts.
- Paul and Scherocman conducted a tack coat survey.
  - Most emulsions used are SS-1, SS-1h, CSS-1 and CSS-1h.
  - Only one state (Georgia) used hot asphalt (AC-20, and AC-30) as tack coats.

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The residual application rates varied.
 between 0.06 (0.01) and 0.26 (0.06) l/m<sup>2</sup> (gal/yd<sup>2</sup>) depending on the type of surface for application.

#### Mohammad Tack Coat Study, 2002.

- Evaluated Influence of Tack Coat on Interface Bond Strength Between HMA Lifts.
  - Controlled Laboratory Study.
  - Laboratory prepared samples.
  - Residual application rates.
    - 0.00, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2 gal/sq. yd.
  - Tack coat materials.
  - PG 64-22, PG 76-22M, CRS-2P, CSS-1, SS-1, SS-1H.
     CRS-2P provided greatest interface shear strength @ 0.02 gal/sq. yd. residual application rate.



### NCHRP 9-40: "Optimization of Tack Coat for HMA Placement".

- Principal Investigator.
  - Louay N. Mohammad
- Objective.

Determine the optimum application methods,

- Equipment type,
- Calibration procedures,
- Application rates,
- Asphalt binder materials.

Recommend revisions to relevant AASHTO methods and practices related to tack coats.



#### Trackless Tack Coats.

– Two Types.

#### COLAS.

- Polymer Modified Emulsion.
- Applied using a modified distributor.
  - **3** step process.
  - First, adhesive agent placed,
  - Then polymer modified emulsion,
  - Then additive to promote breaking.
- Blackledge Emulsions.
  - Polymer Modified Emulsion.
    - Utilizes Conventional Distributor.
    - Sprayed at approximately 165F.
    - Set time approximately 10 minutes, depending on application rate.

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#### Longitudinal Joint.

- Formed when previous mat (Cold Lane) has cooled and adjacent lane is then placed (Hot Lane).
- Problems.

Cold Lane Unconfined edge slides during compaction.

- Lower density (Higher air voids),
- Oxidation,
- Permeability,
- Stripping,
- Separation,
- Cracking,
- Raveling.



### Question?

- What influence does tack coat material type have on the longitudinal joint?
- Will tamping the near vertical edge of the Longitudinal joint improve density?
   Previously required in LA specifications.
- Will these help improve density at the joint without requiring joint density specification?

# Objective

Evaluate the influence of tack coat material.
Longitudinal joint density,
Permeability,
Interlayer Bond strength.
Between HMA lifts,

-Between cold mat and hot mat.



# Scope

- 3 Projects to be selected.
- Emulsion Types.
  - Conventional,
    - SS-1
  - Polymer Modified.
- Cold Lane Longitudinal Joint Compaction.
  - Tamped,
  - Untamped.
- Factorial
  - 4 Test Sections per HMA Lift
    - Conventional Section
      - Tamped
      - Untamped
    - Polymer Modified Section
      - Tamped
      - Untamped

Analysis from field cores.



# Methodology

- Determine Project Site
- Select Test Section
- Apply tack coat materials
- Obtain Roadway Cores
- Conduct Testing
  - Density
  - Permeability
  - Interface bond testing
- Analyze Data
- Report findings and recommendations



# **Project Locations**

#### – LA 3235

- Between Galliano & Golden Meadow
  - Lafourche Parish
  - 3.3 miles

#### – LA 315

- End of the road at Gulf towards Theriot
  - Terrebonne
     Parish
  - 5.83 miles





# LA 3235 Test Sections (Mill and 2-lift overlay)

- Milled Surface (2")
- 2" Binder Course, Level 1 SP
- Conventional Emulsion, Total Application Rate.
  - 0.08 gal/sq. yd. SS-1 (Untamped)
  - 0.08 gal/sq.yd. SS-1 (Tamped)
- Polymer Modified Emulsion, Total Application Rate.
  - Trackless Tack
  - 0.04 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Untamped)
  - 0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Untamped)
  - 0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Tamped)

# LA 3235 Test Sections

- 1 ½" Wearing Course, Level I SP
  - Conventional Emulsion, Total Application Rate.
    - 0.03 gal/sq. yd. SS-1 (Untamped)
       0.03 gal/sq. yd. SS-1 (Tamped)
  - Polymer Modified Emulsion, Total Application Rate.
    - 0.03 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Untamped)
    - 0.03 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Tamped)

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# LA 315 Test Section (Mill and 1-lift overlay)

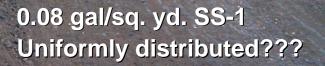
### Milled Surface (1/2")

1 ½" Wearing Course, Level 1 SP

- Conventional Emulsion, Total Application Rate.
  - 0.08 gal/sq. yd. SS-1 (Untamped)
  - 0.08 gal/sq.yd. SS-1 (Tamped)
- Polymer Modified Emulsion, Total Application Rate.
  - Trackless Tack
  - 0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Untamped)
  - 0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Tamped)







#### 0.04 gal/sq. yd. Trackless

0.08 gal/scj. yd.

0.04 gal/sq. yd.

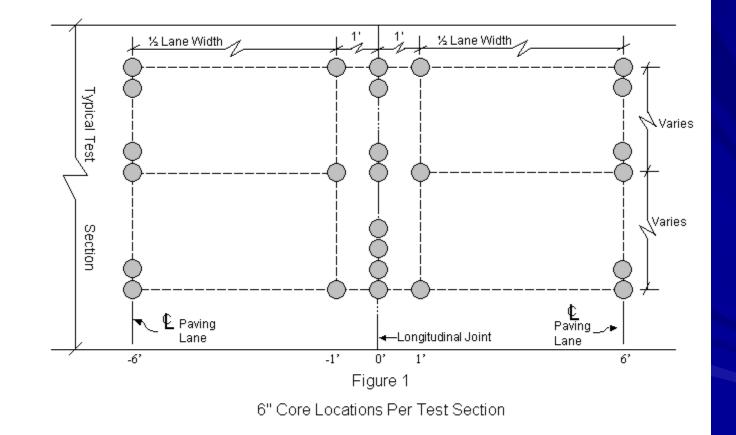
Trackless

0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless



# **0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless**

# **Typical Core Locations**

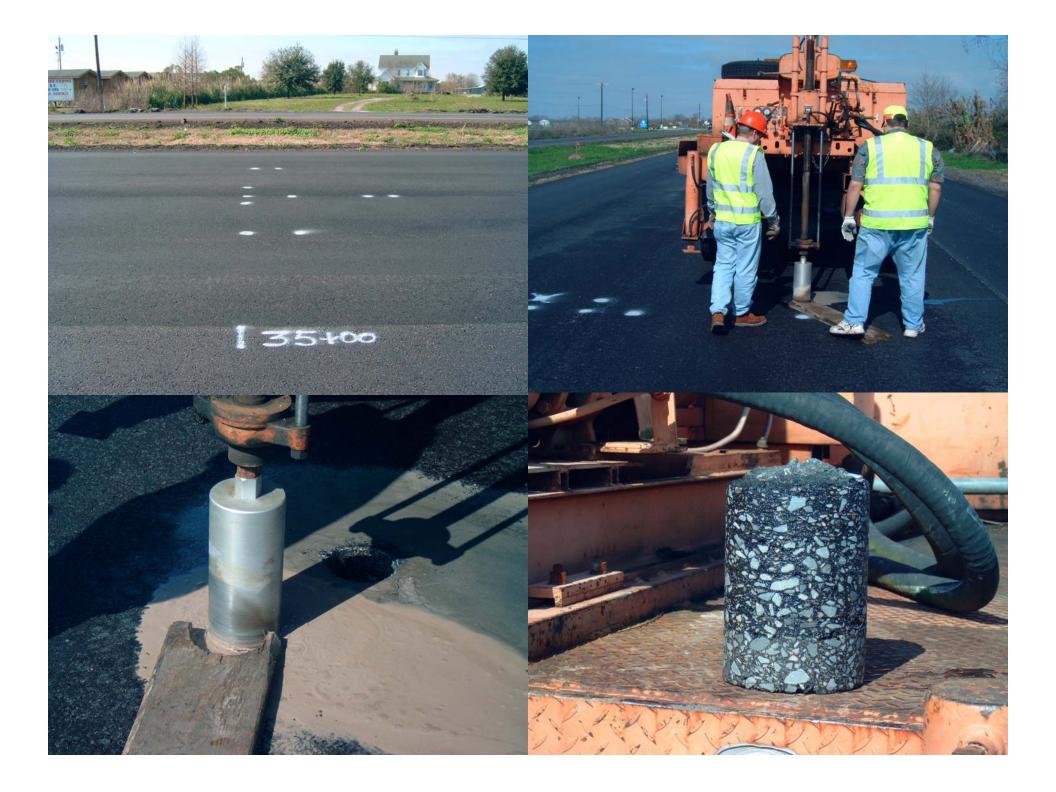


26 Cores per test section

# **Roadway Cores Acquired**







# **Rheology of Trackless Tack Coat**

#### Residual Asphalt Binder Evaluation

- % Residual
  - **31%**
  - as per Blackledge
- Rotational Viscosity
   1.512 Pa. sec
- Penetration Test, 25C
   10 Pen
- Ring and Ball
   63.5°C (146°F)
- Performance Grade
   PG 82 XX

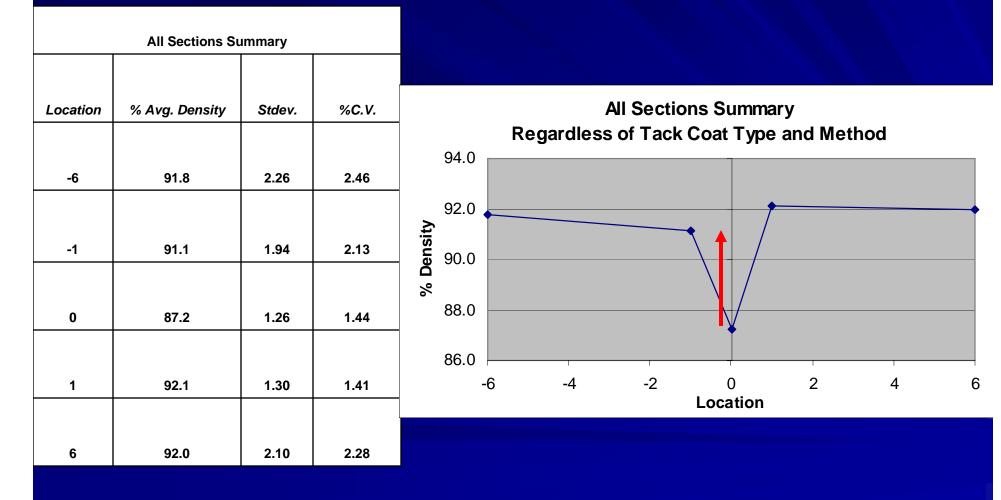


# **Discussion of Results**

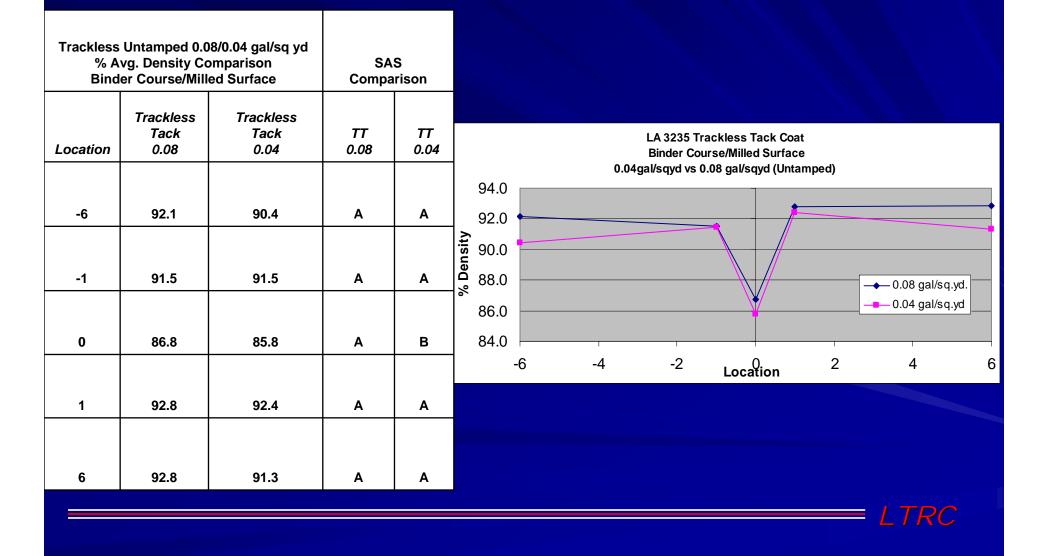
LA 3235 only – LA 315 typical



#### Density: All Sections, 0.08gal/sy, Milled Surface/Binder Course



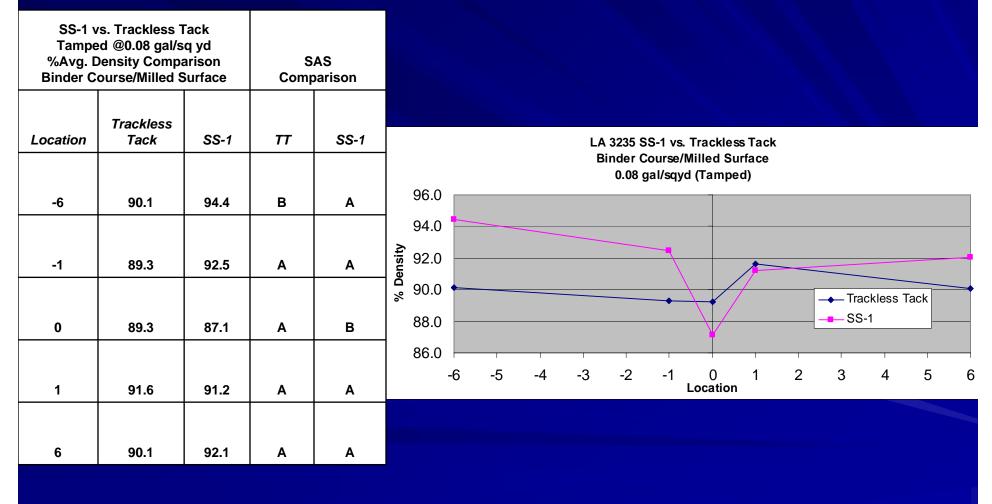
### Density: *Trackless*, 0.04 vs. 0.08gal/sy, Untamped Milled Surface/Binder Course



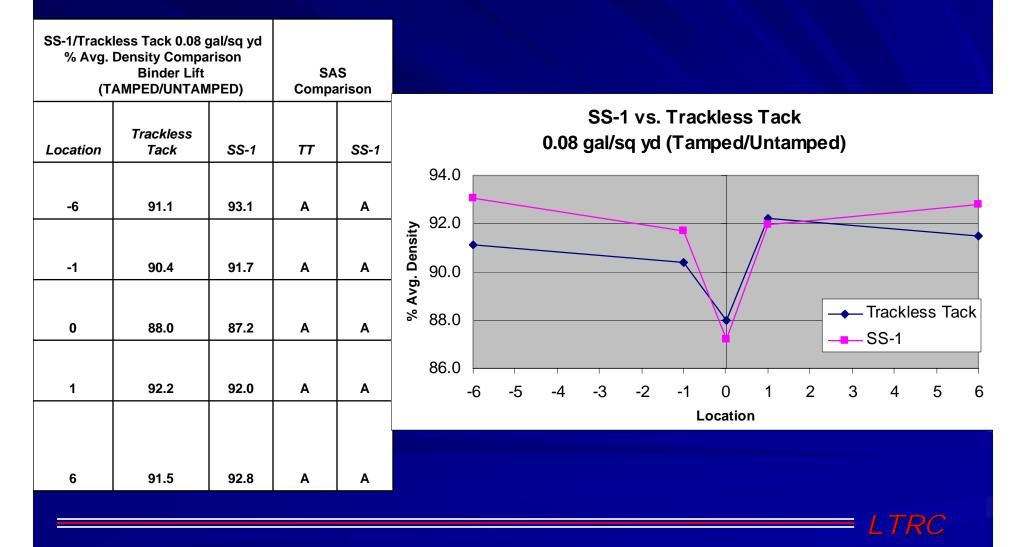
### Density: *Trackless vs SS-1, 0.08gal/sy, Untamped Milled Surface/Binder Course*

SS-1 vs. Trackless Tack Untamped@ 0.08 gal/sq yd % Avg. Density Comparison Binder Course/Milled Surface			SAS Comparison		
Location	Trackless Tack	SS-1	тт	SS-1	
-6	92.1	91.7	A	А	LA 3235 SS-1 vs. Trackless Tack Binder Course/Milled Surface 0.08 gal/sqyd (Untamped)
-1	91.5	90.9	A	А	94.0 92.0 €
0	86.8	87.3	A	А	90.0 88.0 Trackless Tack SS-1
1	92.8	92.7	A	А	86.0 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Location
6	92.8	93.5	A	А	

### Density: *Trackless vs SS-1, 0.08gal/sy, Tamped Milled Surface/Binder Course*



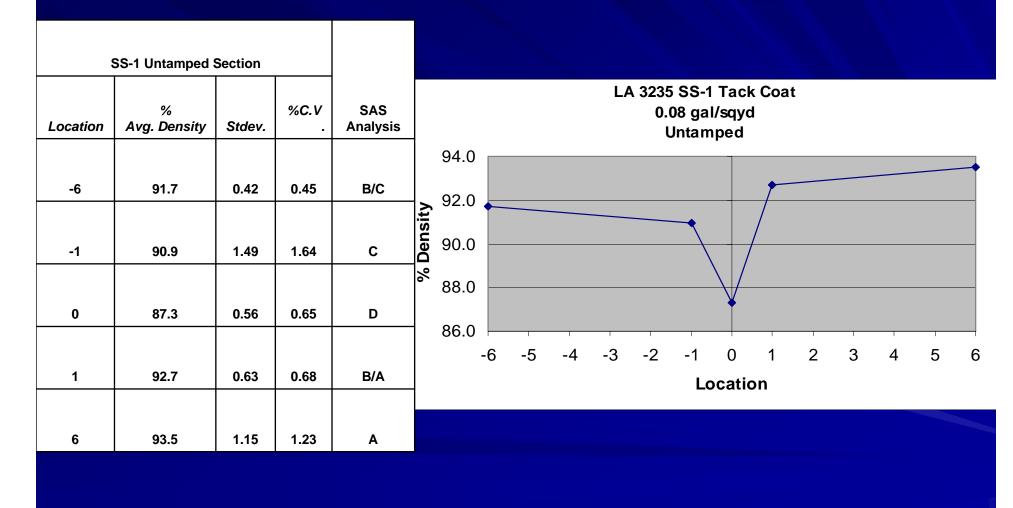
### Density: *Trackless Sections vs. SS-1 Sections,* 0.08gal/sy Milled Surface/Binder Course



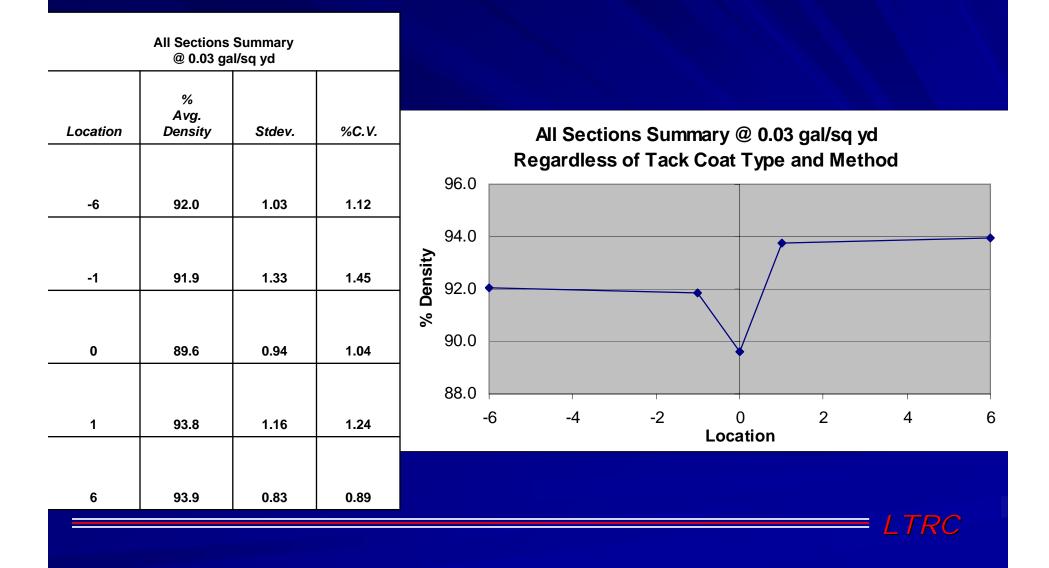
#### Density: *Trackless*, 0.08gal/sy, Untamped Milled Surface/Binder Course

	TTC 0.08 Untamp	ed Section		-					
Location	% Avg. Density	Stdev.	%C.V.	SAS Analysis	LA 3235 Trackless Tack Coat 0.08 gal/sqyd				
-6	92.1	1.46	1.59	A	94.0 Untamped				
-1	91.5	0.64	0.70	A	92.0 <b>Density</b> 90.0				
0	86.8	0.32	0.37	В	86.0 86.0				
1	92.8	0.87	0.93	A	-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Location				
6	92.8	1.38	1.49	A					

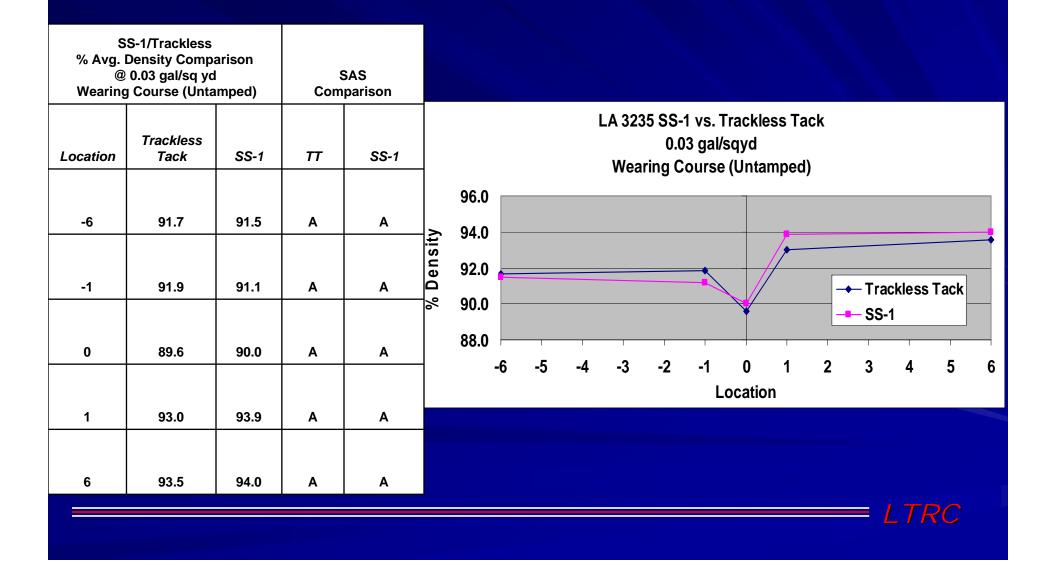
#### Density: SS-1, 0.08gal/sy, Untamped Milled Surface/Binder Course



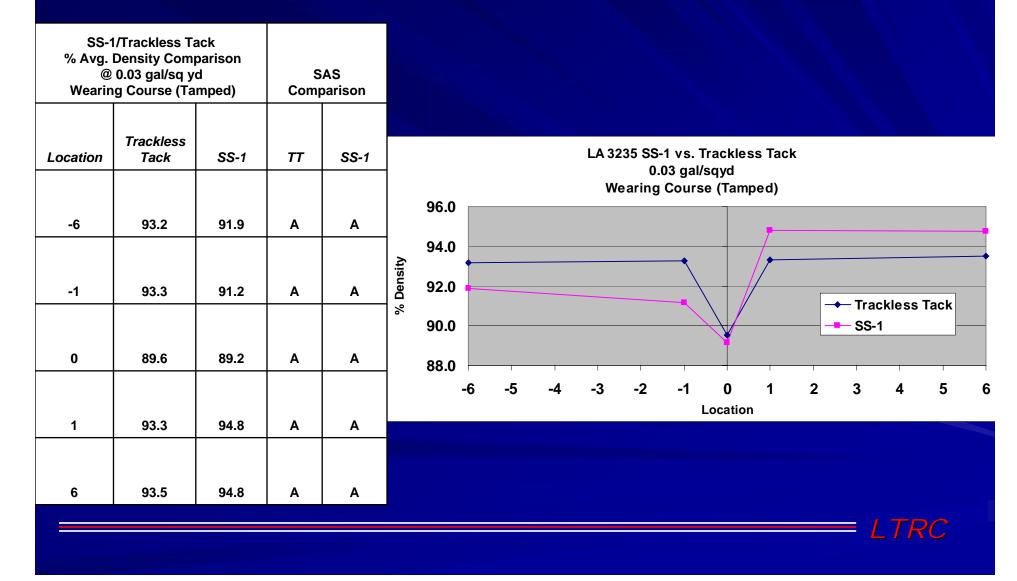
#### Density: All Sections, 0.03gal/sy, Wearing Course/Binder Course



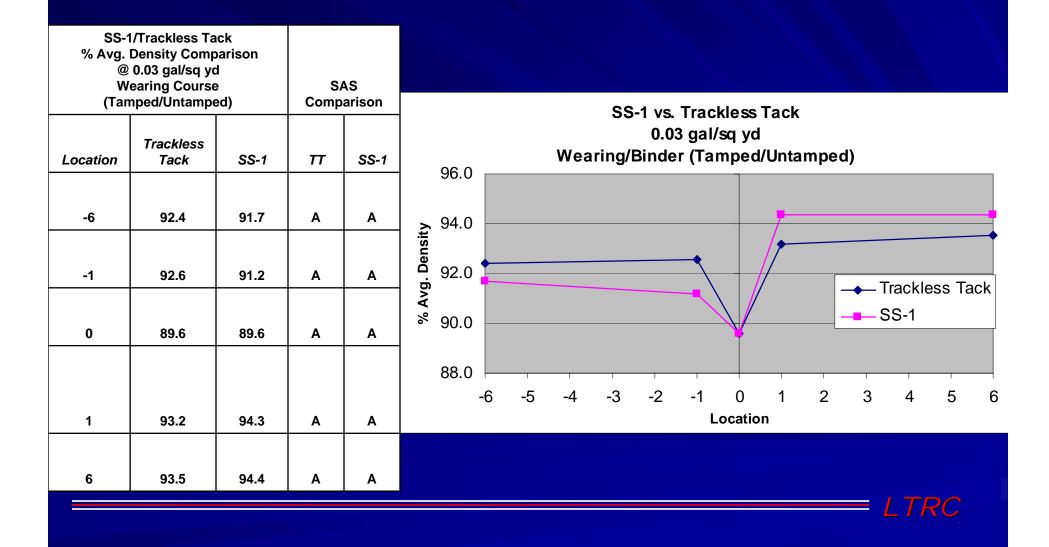
### Density: *Trackless vs. SS-1, 0.03gal/sy, Untamped Wearing Course/Binder Course*



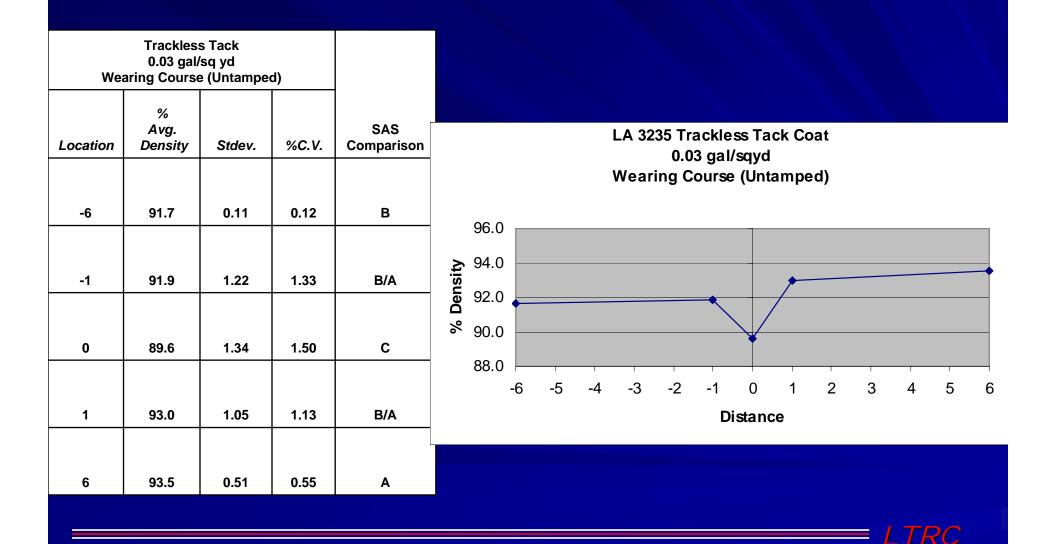
### Density: *Trackless vs. SS-1, 0.03gal/sy, Tamped Wearing Course/Binder Course*



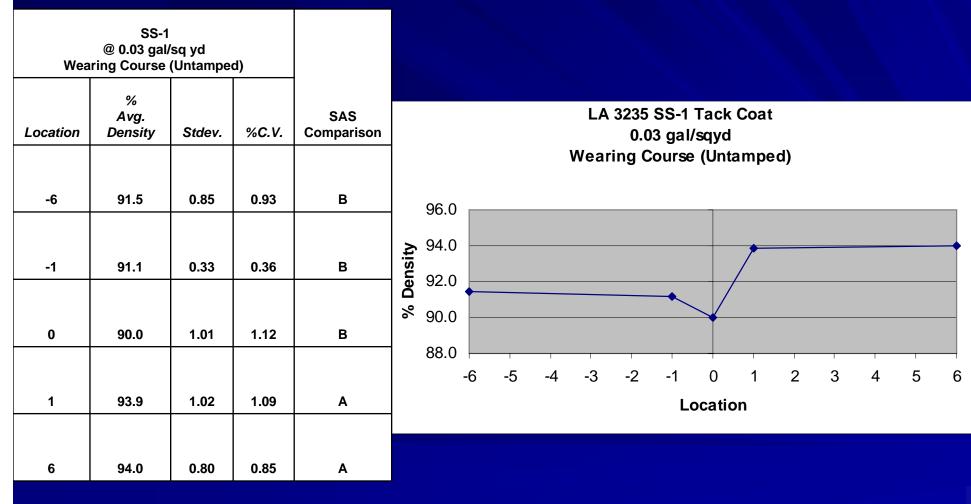
## Density: *Trackless Sections vs. SS-1 Sections,* 0.03gal/sy, Wearing Course/Binder Course



#### Density: *Trackless, 0.03gal/sy, Untamped Wearing Course/Binder Course*



#### Density: SS-1, 0.03gal/sy, Untamped Wearing Course/Binder Course



- Longitudinal joint density was lower than mat densities.
- Generally, the cold lane mat had lower densities than the hot lane mat.
  - Wearing/binder courses
  - Trackless Tack Coat and SS-1
- Cold Lane mat had lower densities at the unconfined edge as compared to Hot Lane mat at the confined edge.



- The 0.08 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack Coat yielded overall greater densities than the 0.04 gal/sq. yd. Trackless Tack (Longitudinal Joint Untamped sections).
  - No statistical difference
  - Exception: 1% increase longitudinal joint density @ 0.08 gal/sq. yd. total application rate.
- Density comparison of SS-1 vs. Trackless Tack
  - No statistical difference.
- Similar transverse densities were observed (except LG)
  - Some cases, the statistical analysis comparison of the density profile of the trackless tack vs. the SS-1indicates more uniformity across the mat with the trackless tack.

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- Standard deviation and coefficient of variation is double for binder/milled surface than wearing/binder course
- Density Standard deviation for all LA 3235 & LA 315 cores excluding longitudinal joints, binder & wearing
  - Approx. 1.8 1.9%

#### Density Standard deviation (Statewide evaluations)

- Metcalf and Shah Statistical Evaluation of QA for HMA
  - Year 1960: 1.8%
  - Years 1971-75: 1.7%
  - Years 1975-77: 1.8%
  - Years 1985-97: 1.9%
- Abadie, Superpave Wearing Course Analysis
  - Years 1997-00: 1.3%
- Cooper Statistical Evaluation of PWL Stepped Pay for HMA
   Years 2004 2006: 1.5%

#### Permeability

- Longitudinal joints permeable
   Polymer modified/Conventional Emulsion
   10 100 ft/day
- Roadway wearing course permeable

#### Interface bond strength

- Milled surface/binder course and milled surface/wearing course inconclusive
  - Effected by condition of underlying existing material
    - Usually stripped and/or delaminated
- LA 3235 bond strength between binder and wearing course

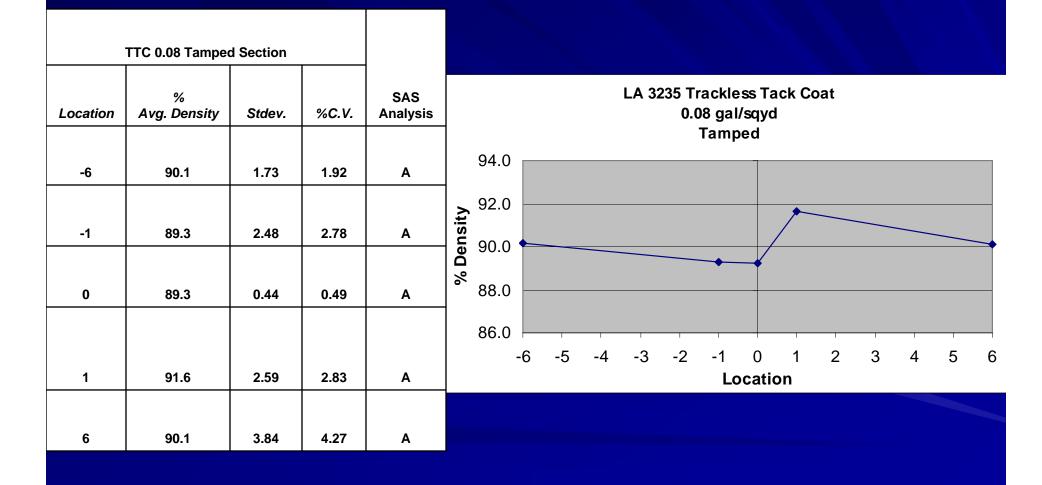
Shear strength increased using Trackless tack vs. SS-1

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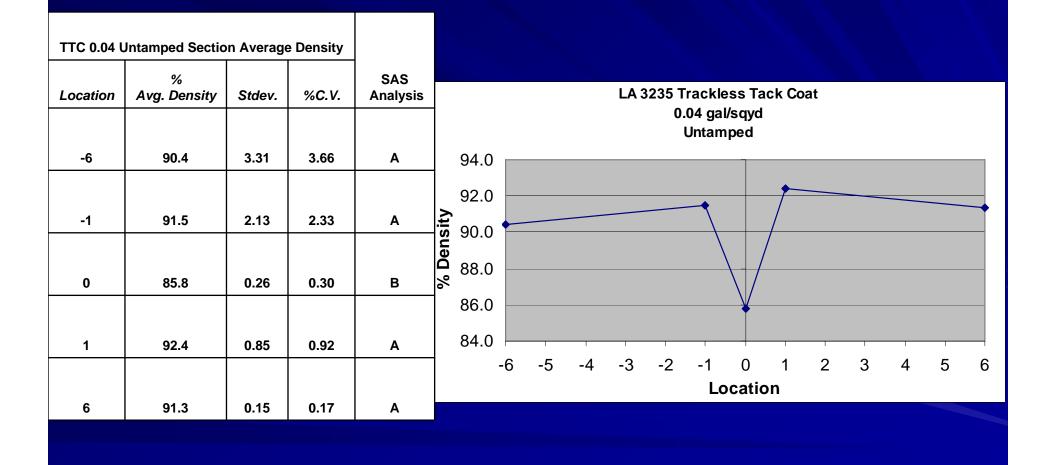
# Thank You



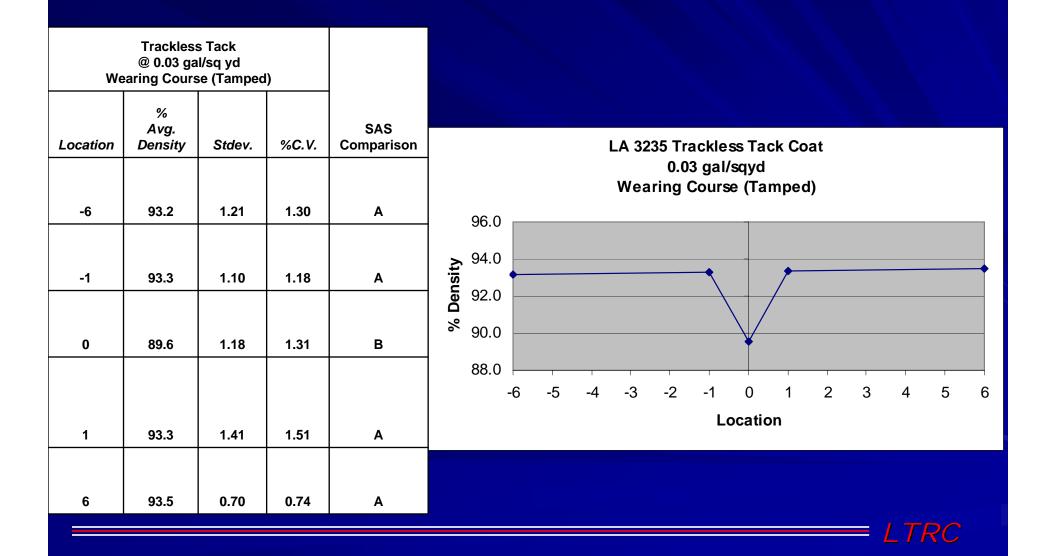
#### Density: *Trackless*, 0.08gal/sy, *Tamped Milled Surface/Binder Course*



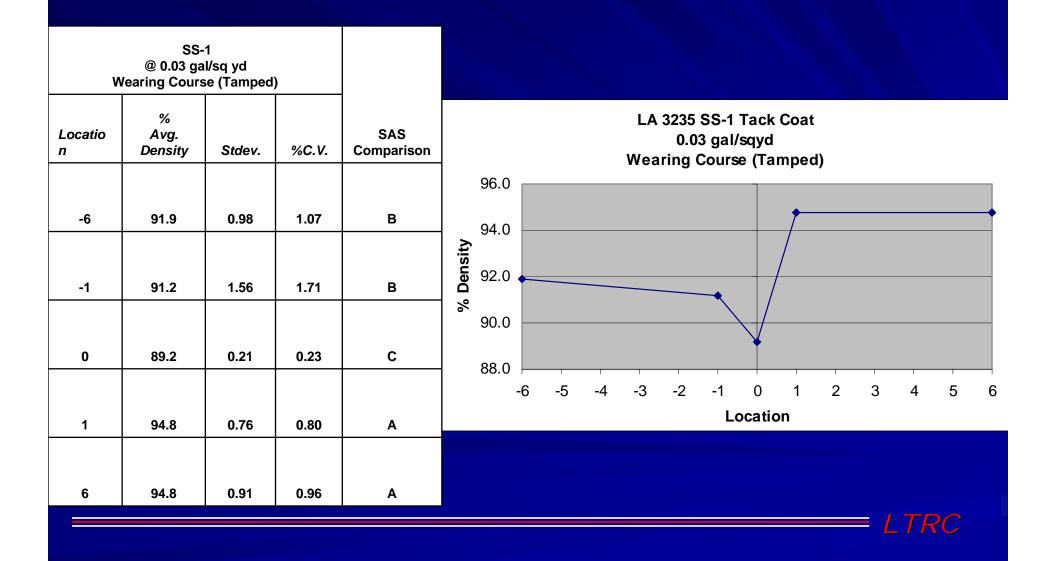
#### Density: *Trackless*, 0.04gal/sy, Untamped Milled Surface/Binder Course



#### Density: *Trackless*, 0.03gal/sy, *Tamped* Wearing Course/Binder Course



### Density: SS-1, 0.03gal/sy, Tamped Wearing Course/Binder Course



### Density: SS-1, 0.08gal/sy, Tamped Milled Surface/Binder Course

