



# Accessing Bitumen Quality and Ageing Behavior – A Journey from the Molecular to the Chemo-Mechanical Level

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# Overview

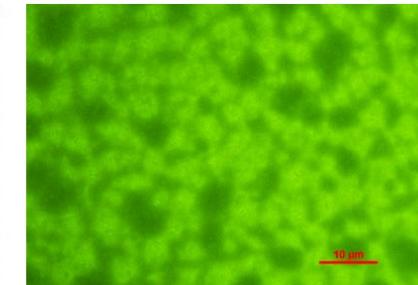
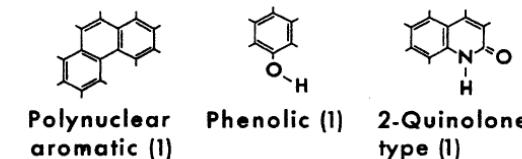
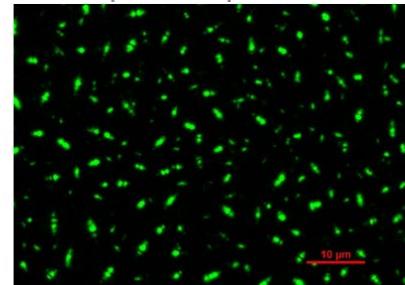
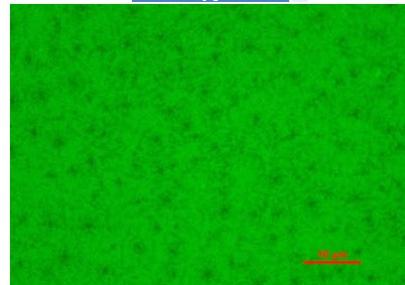
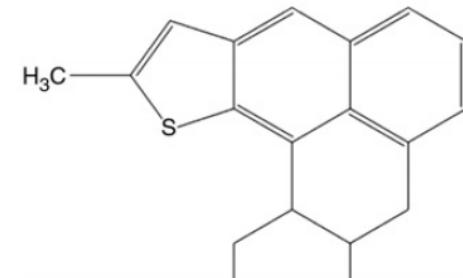
- How do we **understand** bitumen (**quality**) and the changes occurring (**ageing**) during its service life?
  - **Tools** to understand bitumen - **quality**
  - **Factors** involved in the **ageing process** - ageing
- How can we **access** bitumen quality and ageing **effectively** and **time efficient**
  - Access on the **molecular level** by **FTIR Spectroscopy**
  - Ageing Approaches
  - **Correlation** between **mechanical** and **chemical** analysis by combination of **DSR** and **FTIR spectroscopy**

**How do we understand bitumen quality and the changes occurring during its service life?**

# How do we understand bitumen?

- **Viscoelastic** material
  - Low temperature: elastic, solid like
  - High temperature: viscous, liquid like
- **Complex** chemical composition
  - Functional groups
  - Polarities
- Mysterious

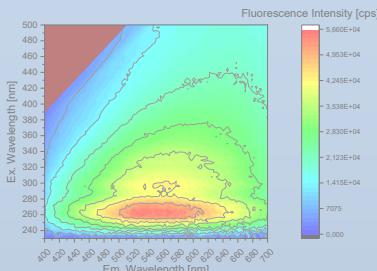
Element	Symbol
C	C
H	H
N	N



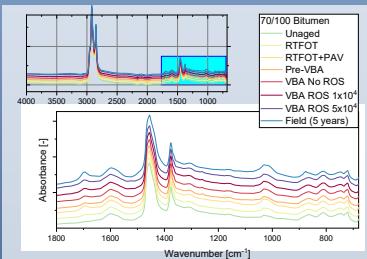
ging

# Tools to understand bitumen

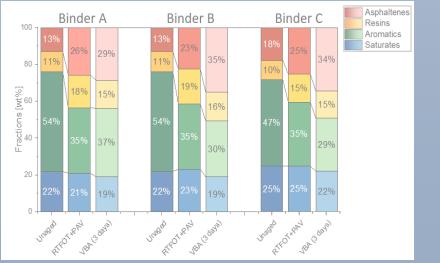
Fluorescence Spectroscopy



FTIR Spectroscopy



SARA Separation

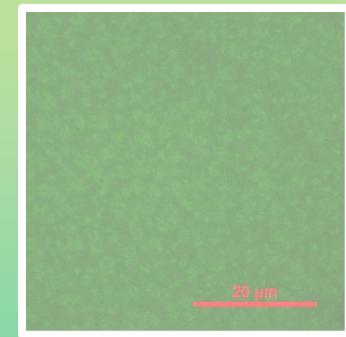


Microstructure

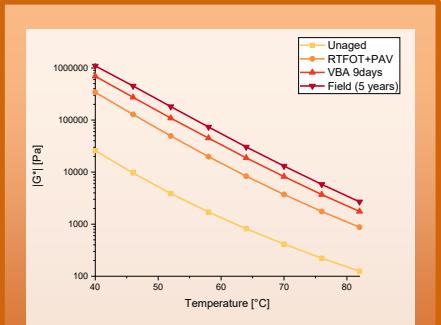
Chemical  
Composition

Mechanical  
Behavior

Optical Microscopy

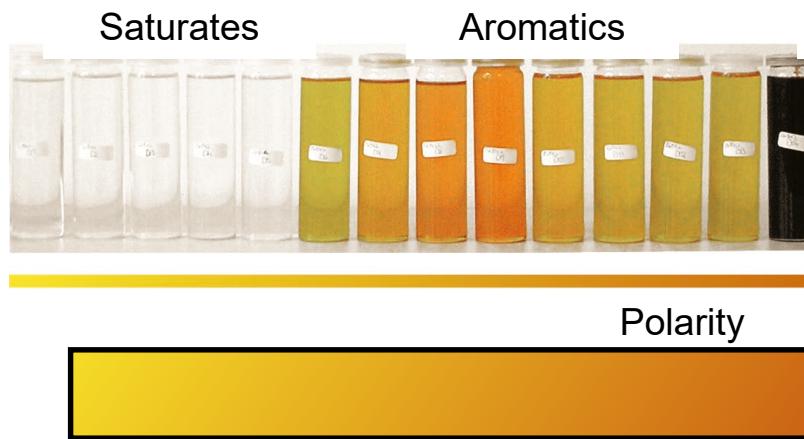


Dynamic Shear  
Rheometer



# How do we understand ageing?

- How does **bitumen** age?
    - Incorporation of **oxygen**
    - Shift of the **polarity gradient**
    - Embrittlement and **material failure**



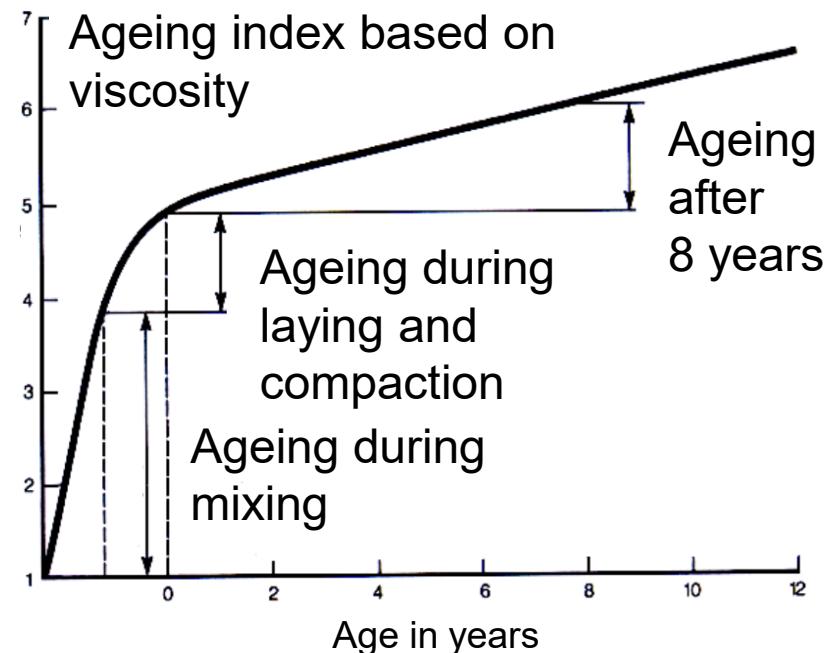
# Ageing

## Short-term ageing

Evaporation of remaining volatile components and fast oxidation at high temperature

## Long-Term ageing

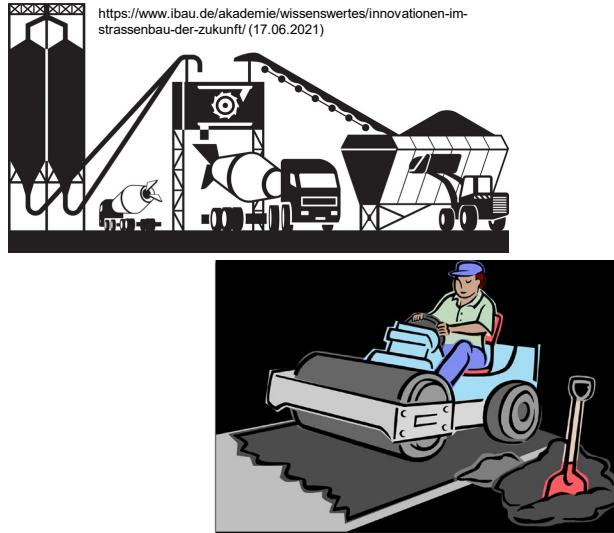
slow oxidation and changes in the colloidal structure



# Ageing

## Short-term ageing of bitumen

In the field



Ageing inducing factors:  
High temperature  
Contact with air

In the lab: RTFOT

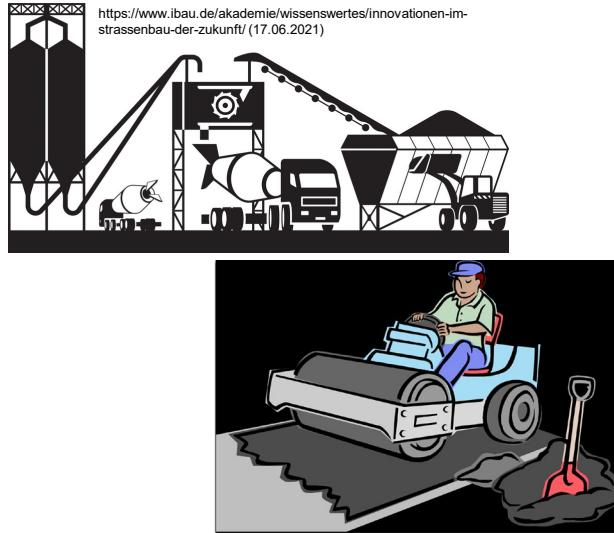


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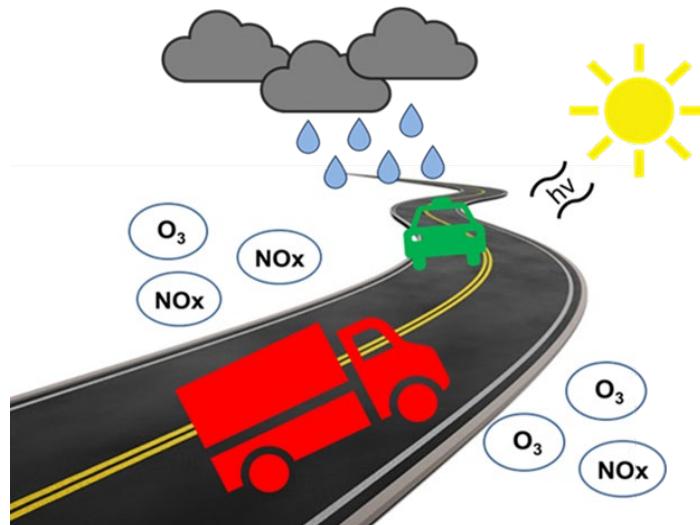


Ageing inducing factors:  
**High temperature**  
**Contact with air**

# Ageing

## Long-term ageing of bitumen

In the field



Ageing inducing factors:  
Contact with Air, O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>  
Moisture  
Light  
Temperatures ≤80°C  
Mechanical stress

In the lab: PAV

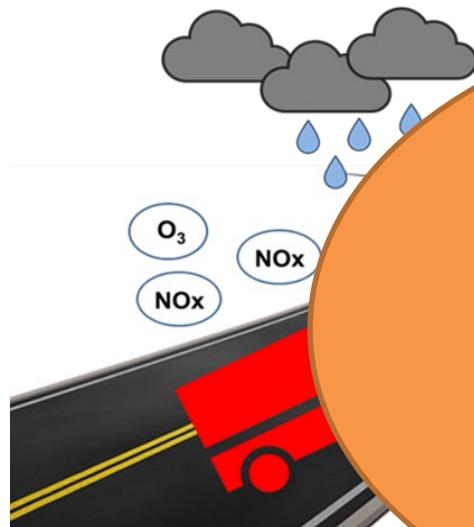


Ageing inducing factors:  
Temperatures ~ 100°C  
Contact with Air  
2,07 MPa

# Ageing

## Long-term ageing of bitumen

In the field



What do we  
need to consider  
during ageing  
simulation in the  
lab?

Ageing inducing factors:  
Contact with Air, O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>

Moisture

Light

Temperatures ≤80°C

Mechanical stress

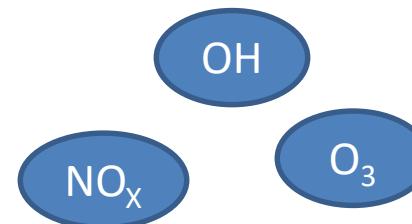
In the lab: PAV



Ageing inducing factors:  
Temperatures ~ 100°C  
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2,07 MPa

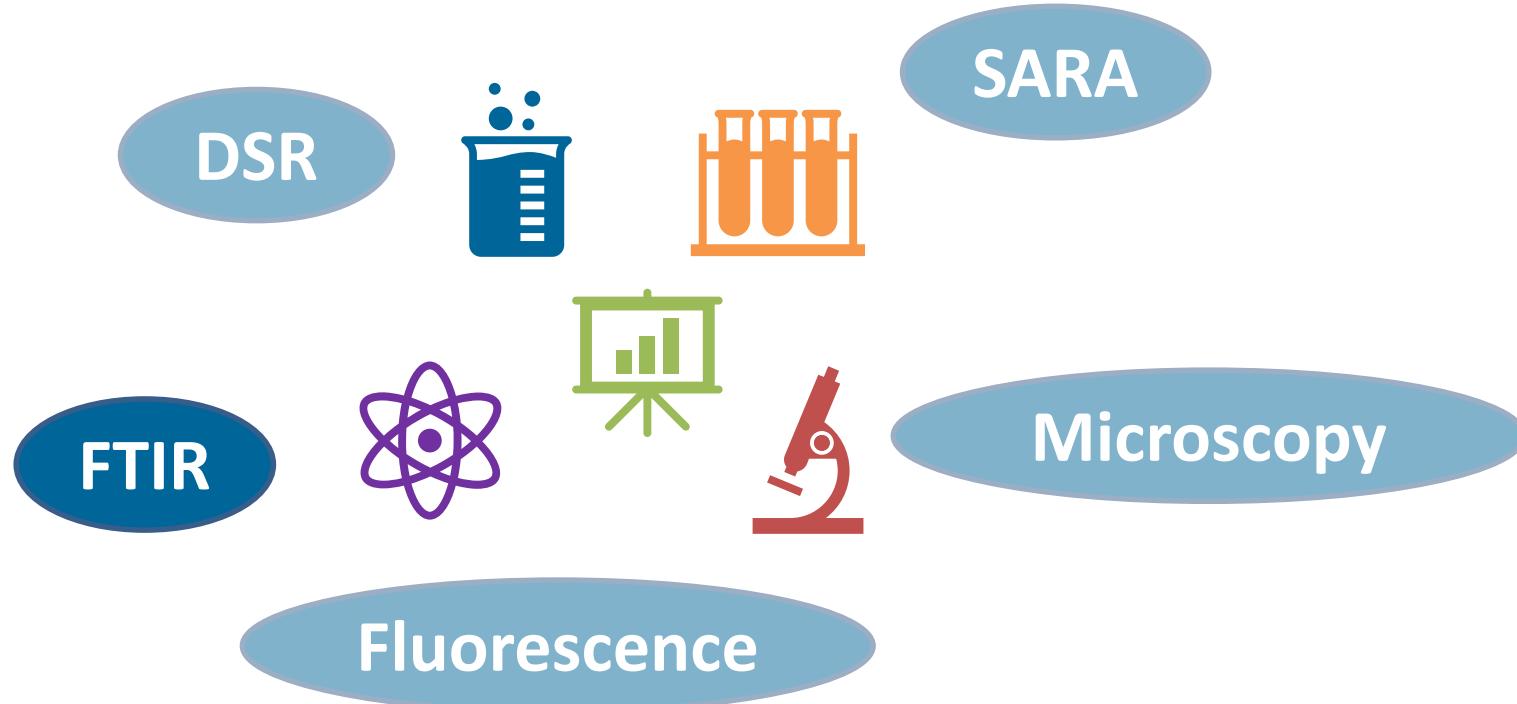
# Ageing - A realistic lab approach

- Thermal Ageing
- Chemical Ageing (reactive gasses)
- Photolytic Ageing



**How do we access bitumen quality  
and the changes occurring during  
its service life?**

# Access Bitumen Quality

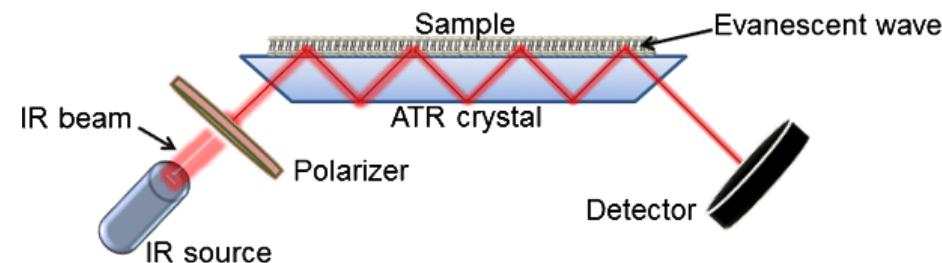


# ATR-FTIR

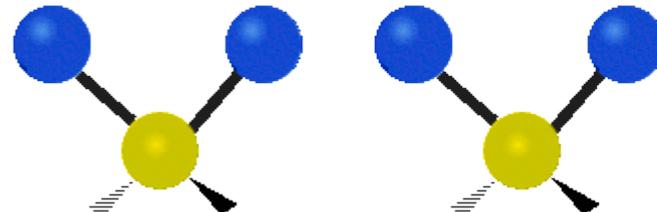
<https://www.bruker.com/de/products-and-solutions/infrared-and-nram/ft-ir/routine-spectrometer/alpha-ii/compact-ft-ir-spectrometer.html> (23.08.2021)



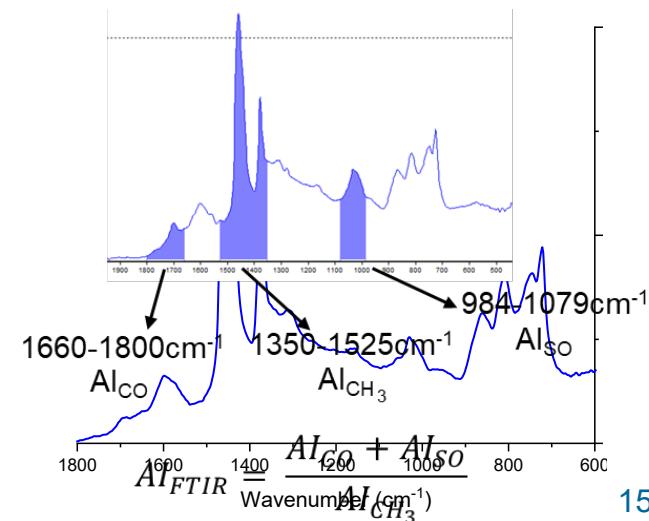
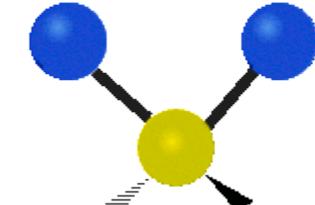
## Attenuated Total Reflection Fourier Transformation Infrared Spectroscopy



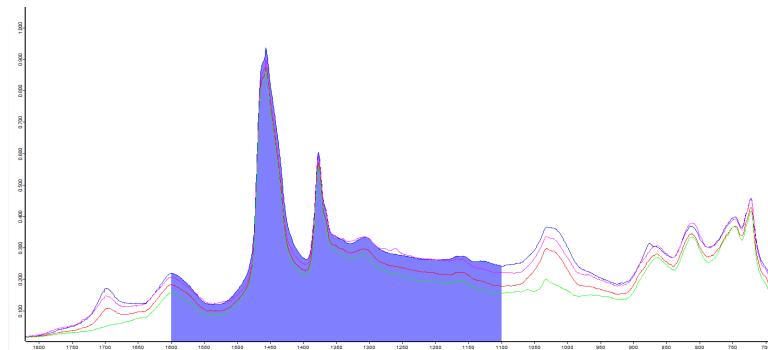
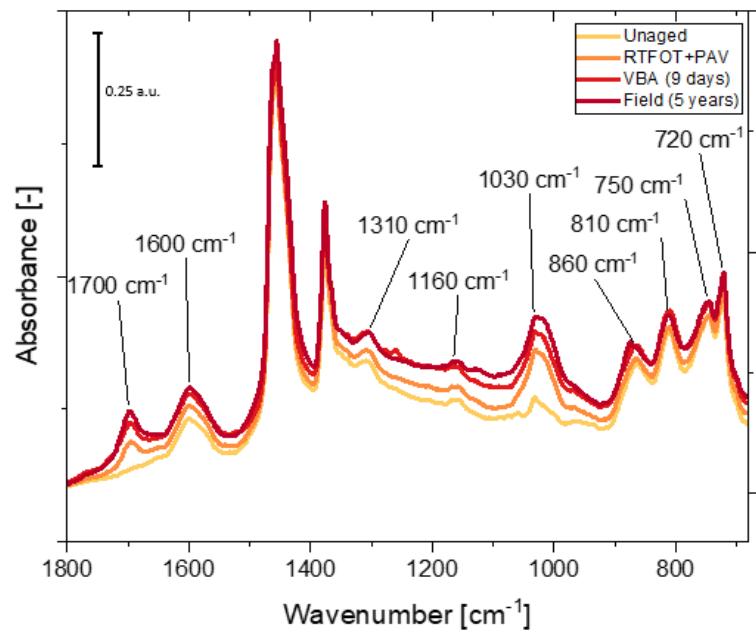
[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Schematic-representation-of-an-ATR-FTIR-system-The-infrared-beam-passes-through-the-ATR\\_fig1\\_275021699](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Schematic-representation-of-an-ATR-FTIR-system-The-infrared-beam-passes-through-the-ATR_fig1_275021699) (23.08.2021)



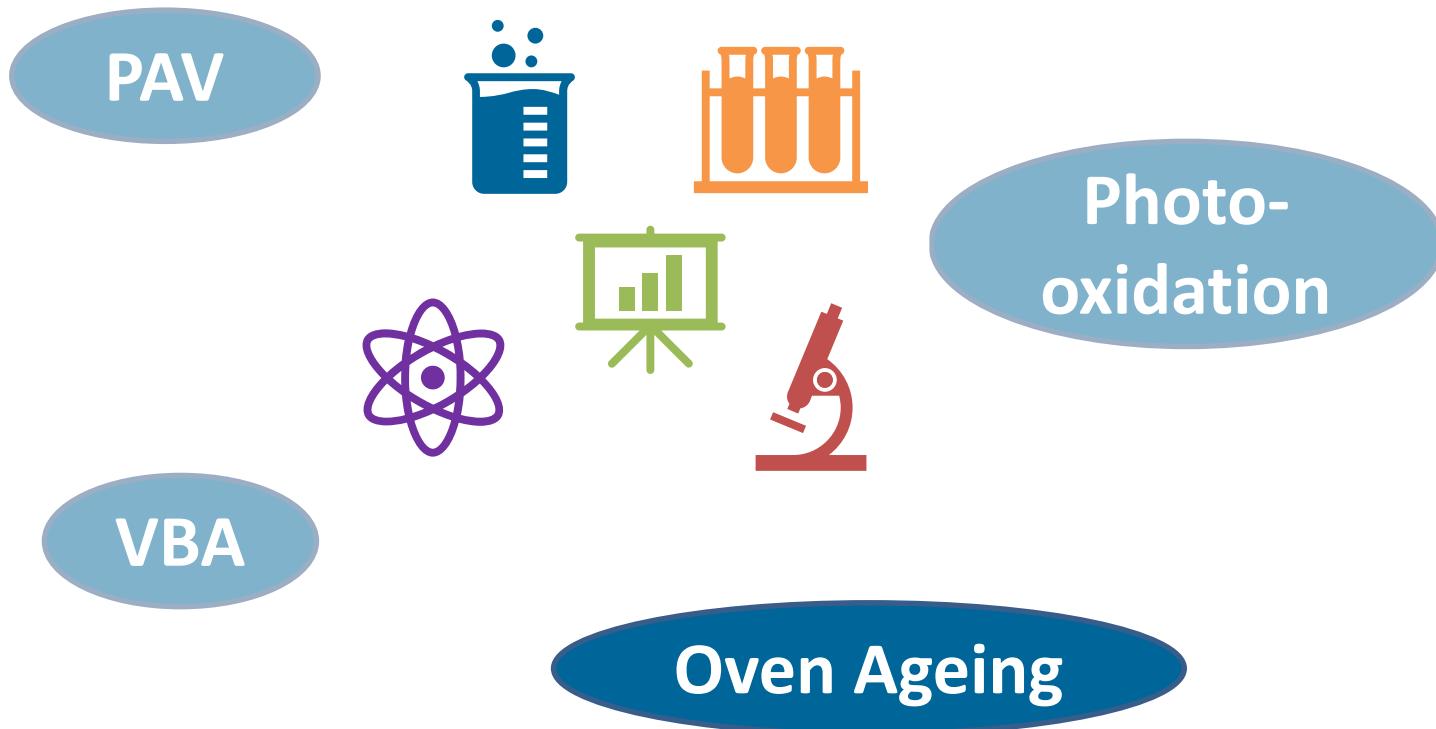
<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deformationsschwingung> (23.08.2021)



# FTIR of different crude oil sources



# Access Bitumen Ageing



# Thermal Ageing – Oven Ageing

- 80 – 135 °C
- 1,013 bar
- 8 h – 3 months
- Air

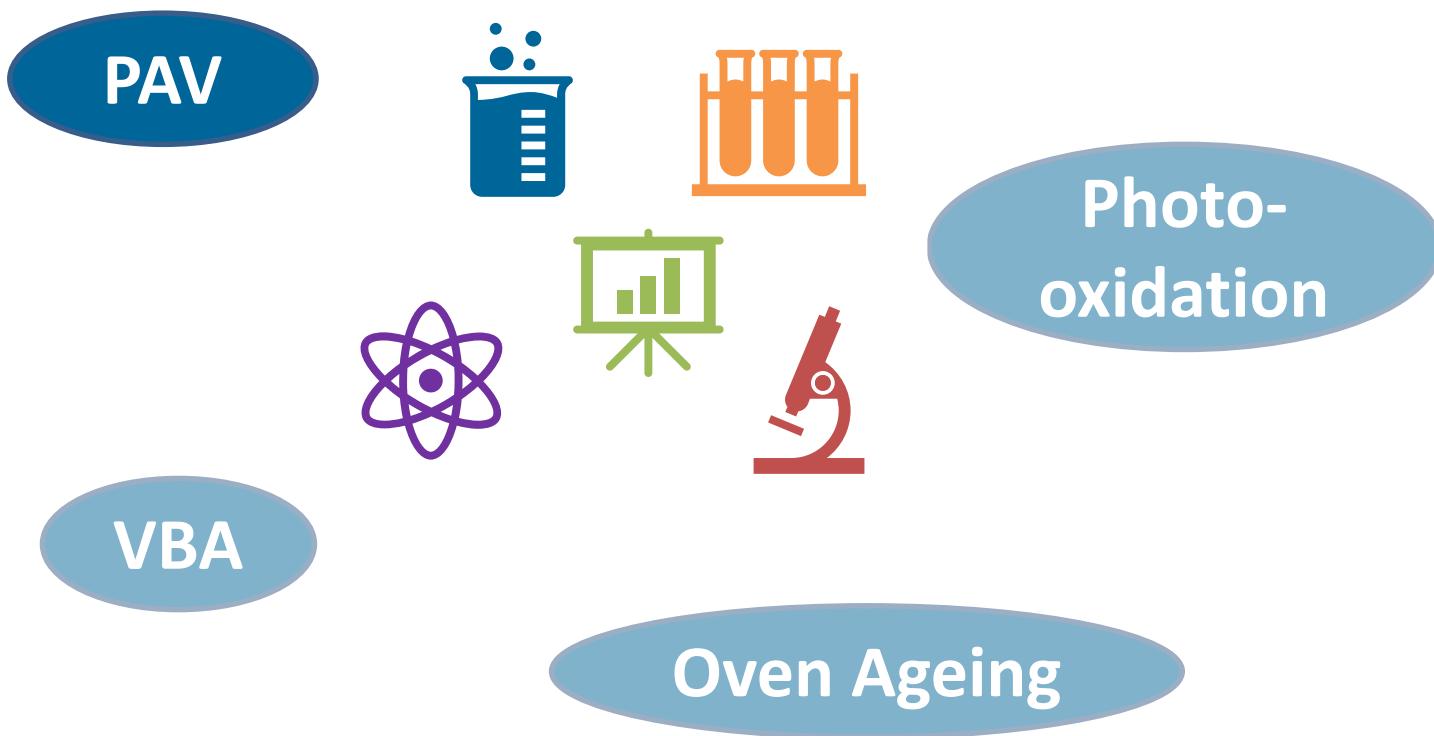


## Disadvantages

- No other parameters than temperature
- Long durations
- High temperatures → The right reactions?
- O<sub>2</sub> as the only „reactive“ species

 Pressure Ageing Vessel

# Access Bitumen Ageing



# Thermal Ageing - PAV

- 90 – 110 °C
- 20,7 bar
- 20 h
- Compressed Air

## Advantages

- Time efficient
- Standardized Procedure

## Disadvantages

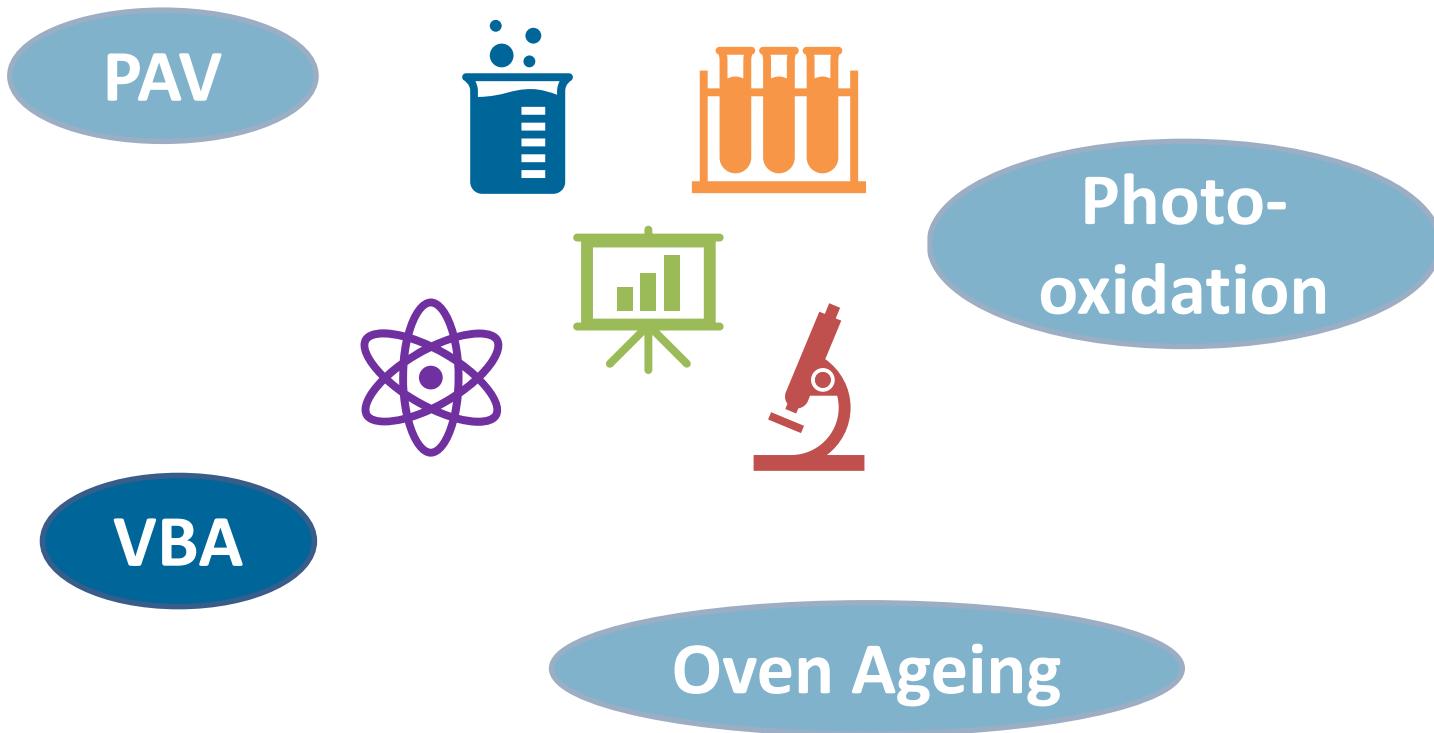
- No other parameters than temperature
- Far away from field conditions
- Changes in the reaction kinetics?
- O<sub>2</sub> as the only „reactive“ species



<https://www.eurobitume.eu/de/technik/pruefverfahren/> (17.06.2021)

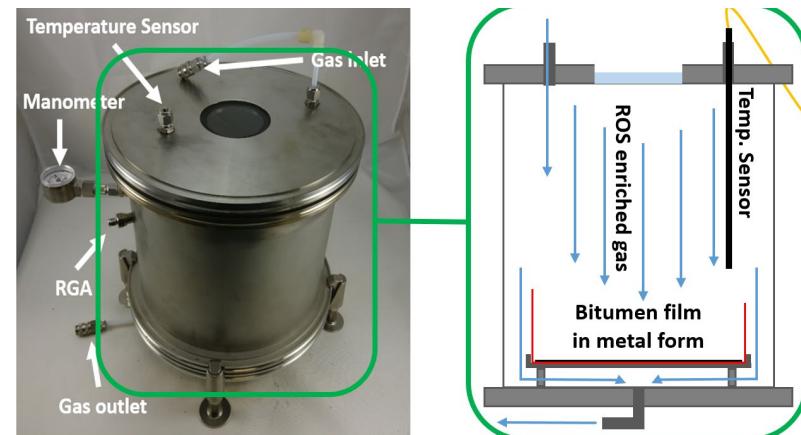
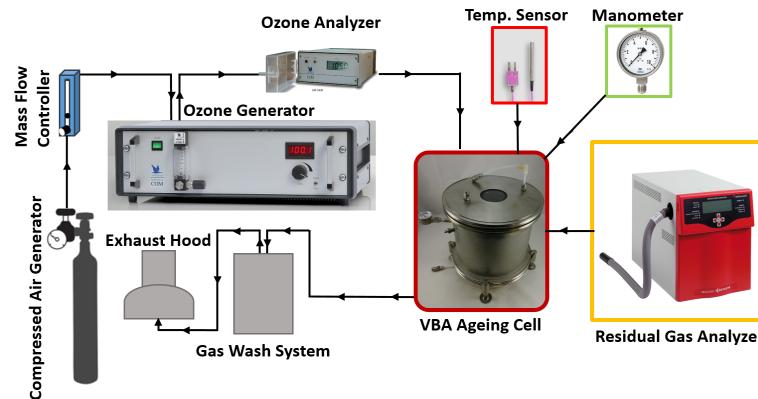
Chemical Ageing

# Access Bitumen Ageing



# Chemical Ageing – Viennese Binder Ageing (VBA)

- 80 °C
- 1,013 bar
- 3 – 9 days
- Compressed Air, O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>X</sub>



## Advantages

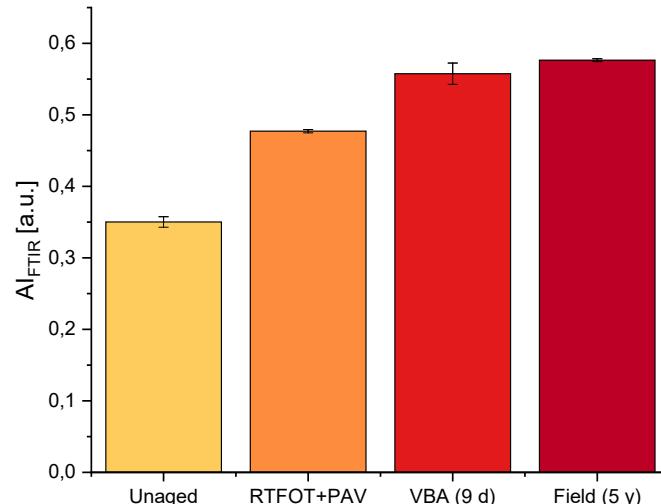
- Time efficient (adjustable to needs)
- Thermal and chemical ageing

## Disadvantages

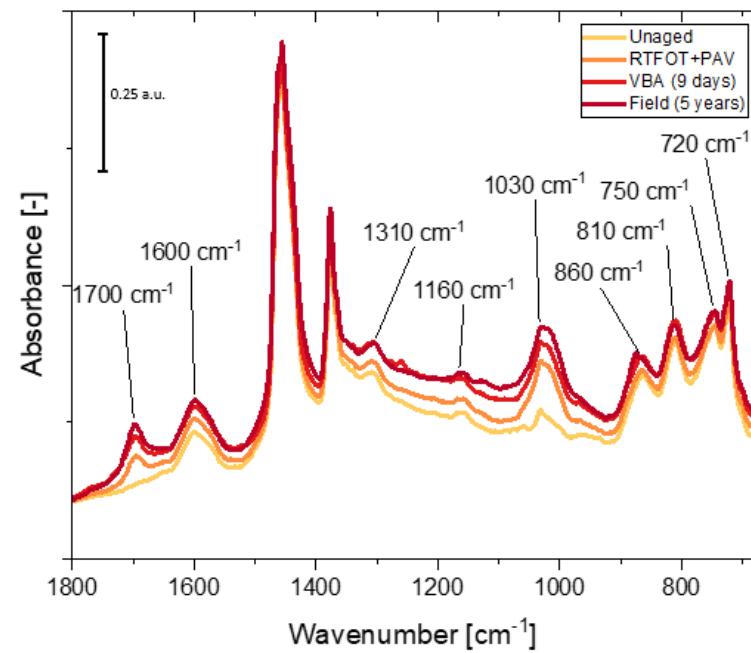
- Missing OH radicals (moisture)
- Influence of Light

# Comparing PAV, VBA and Field

## DSR

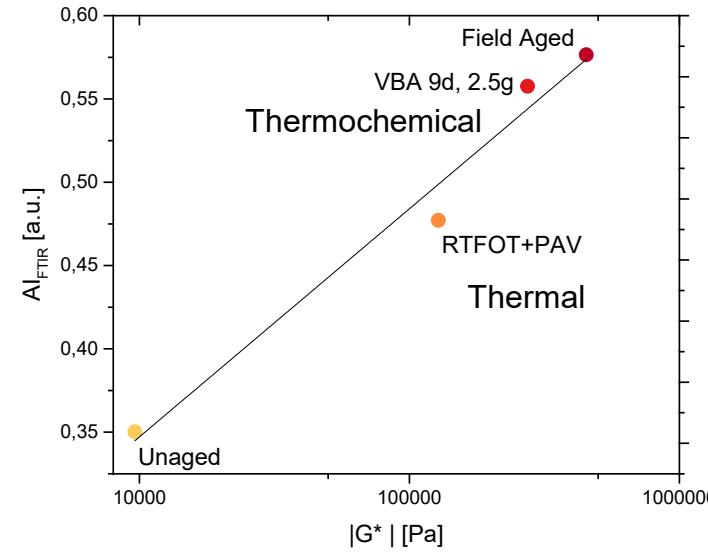
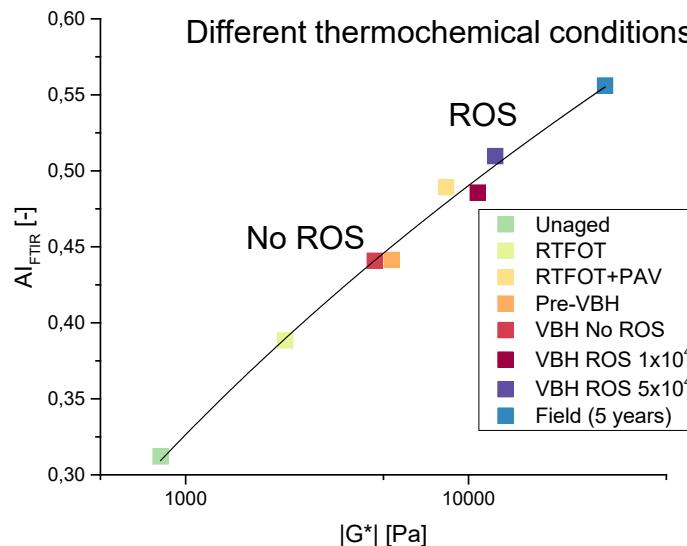


## ATR-FTIR



# Chemo-Mechanical Correlation

- Incorporation of oxygen via formation of functional groups
- Increase in stiffness (@  $f=1.59\text{Hz}$  |  $46^\circ\text{C}$ )
- Link between **chemical surface** and **mechanical bulk methods**

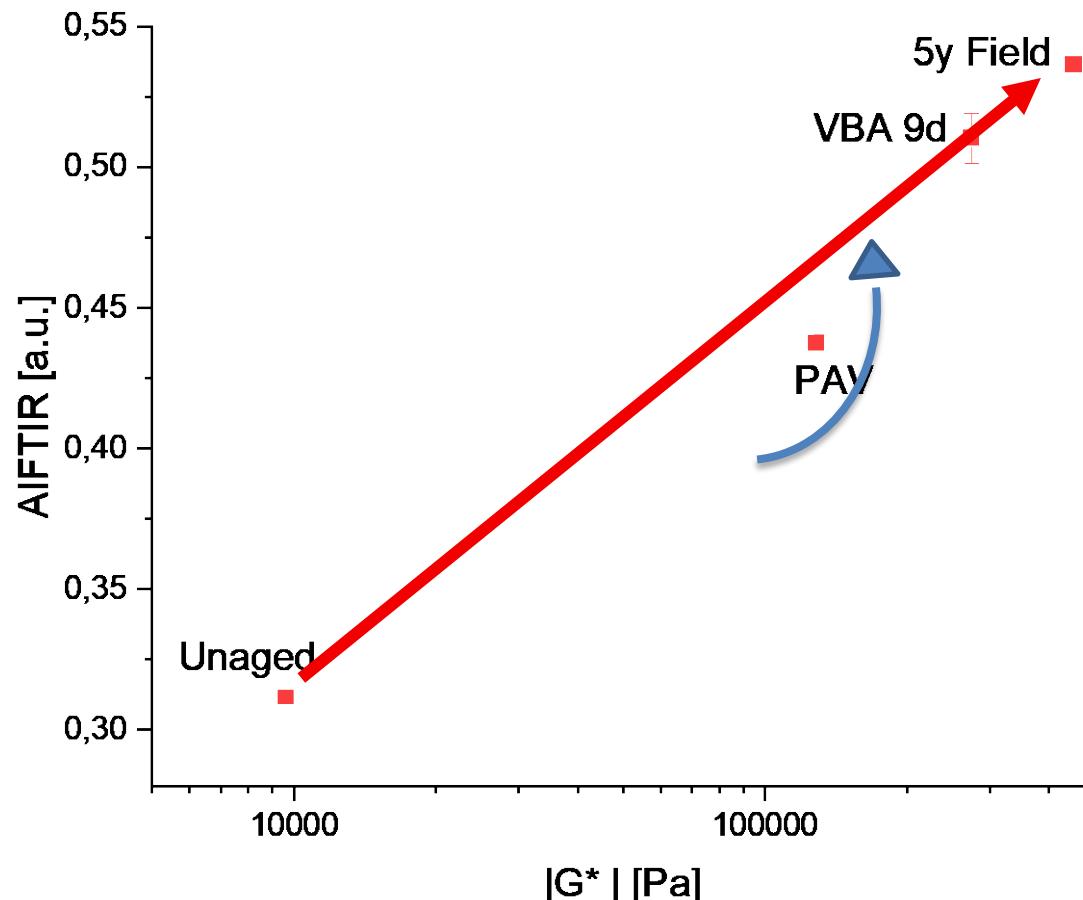


J. Mirwald, D. Maschauer, B. Hofko, H. Grothe: "Impact of Reactive Oxygen Species on Bitumen Aging – The Viennese Binder Aging Method"; Construction and Building Materials, **270** (2020), 119495

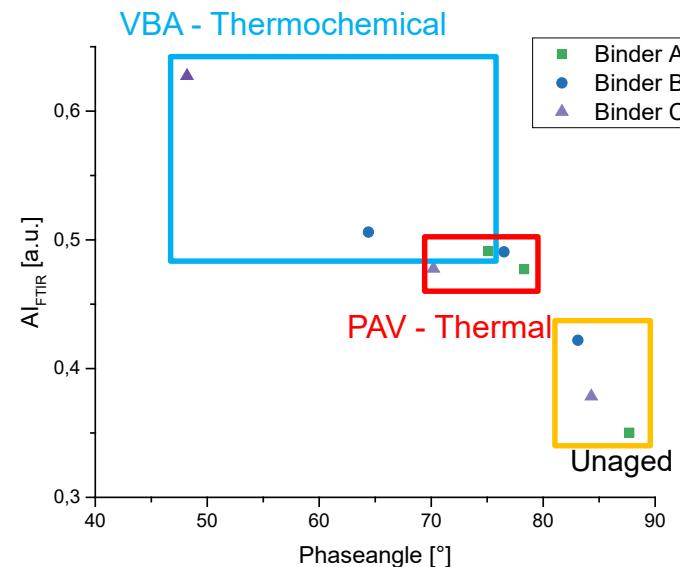
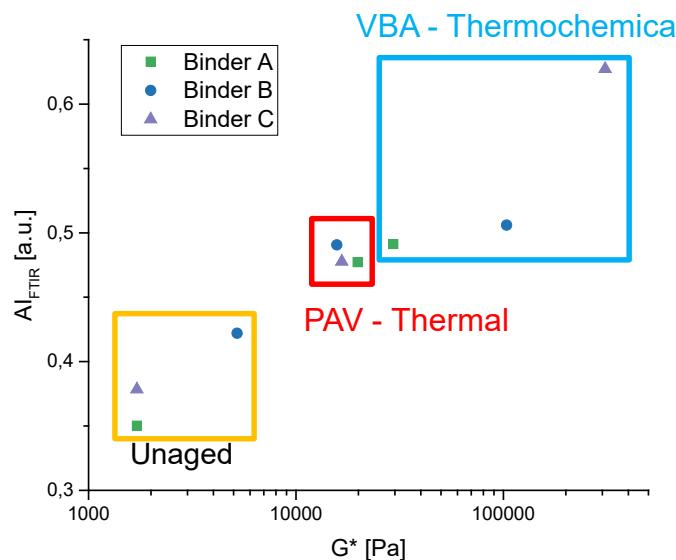
J. Mirwald, S. Werkovits, I. Camargo, D. Maschauer, B. Hofko, H. Grothe: "Understanding Bitumen Ageing by Investigation of its Polarity Fractions"; Construction and Building Materials, **250** (2020), 118809

# Chemo-Mechanical Correlation

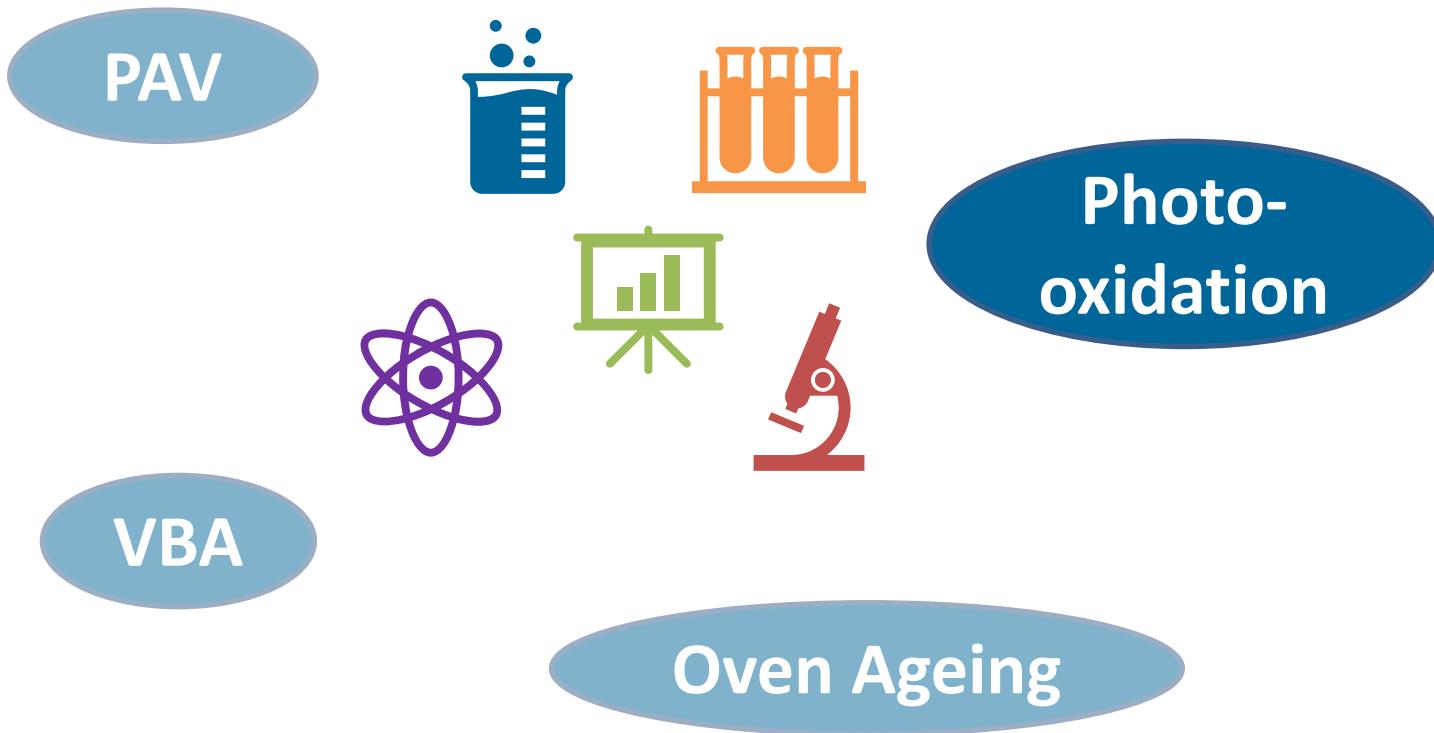
- Differences between pure thermal and thermochemical ageing



# Comparison of Different Crude Oil Sources but same Specification Class



# Access Bitumen Ageing



# Take Home Messages

- **FTIR Spectroscopy** is the most promising candidate for chemical analysis of bituminous materials
  - Factors need to be considered for pre-standardization
- **Chemo-mechanical behaviour** can be used to predict ageing
  - Comprehensive understanding of ageing behaviour
  - Links oxygen incorporation to increase in stiffness
- **Different ageing mechanism** can contribute to long-term ageing and need to be considered for assessing bitumen quality
  - **Thermal**
  - **Chemical**
  - **Photolytic**



Questions?

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