

**VTRC**  
Virginia Transportation  
Research Council

*We Bring Innovation to Transportation*

---

### Assessment of High RAP Surface Mixtures with Recycling Agents and/or Softer Binders in Virginia: *Towards Sustainable Paving*

*Jhony Habbouche, Ph.D., P.E.*  
Virginia Transportation Research Council (VTRC)

**Southeastern Asphalt User/Producer Group Annual Meeting**  
Wednesday November 15, 2023, Little Rock, Arkansas

### Introduction

#### Virginia's Network

**128,770**  
LANE MILES  
as of December 2018

- Third largest public roadway network in US
- Maintain all state roadway systems: interstate, primary, secondary, and frontage
- 98% of hard-surfaced roadways have asphalt surfaces

2

### Background

#### RAP in Virginia

- RAP is owned by the asphalt producer
- Estimated ~10 million tons statewide
  - Approximately 75% in urban areas
- Could pave ~8,410 lane-mile of 100% RAP mix

### Background

#### VDOT Specifications – Surface Layers

- ≤ 30% RAP in unmodified dense-graded surface and intermediate courses
- ≤ 20% RAP in PG 70-22 Stone Matrix Asphalt mixtures (SMAs)
- ≤ 15% RAP in PG 76-22 (64E-22) (dense-graded and SMAs)

4

### Background

#### Motivations to Using More RAP

- Increased Interest in Recycled / Reclaimed Materials
  - Cost reduction
  - Industry factors
  - Environmental impacts
- Virginia DOT Stance
  - Encourage material recycling / reclaiming
  - Encourage cost reduction measures
  - Encourage innovation
  - *Ensure quality materials and performance*

5

### Background

#### Challenges of High RAP Mixtures

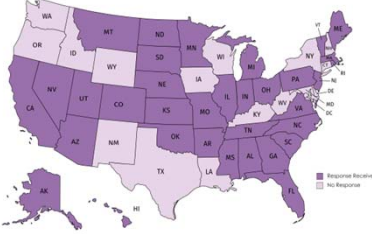
- Can be difficult to produce
  - Plant setup and capacity
- Determining RAP properties
  - Specific gravity, binder grade, binder availability and blending
- Maintaining consistency during production
  - Control / management of RAP stockpile
- Meeting volumetric and performance acceptance criteria
  - Changes needed to be made to improve the produced mix

6

### State of the Practice

#### Survey of Agencies – RAP/RAS/RAs


- **State DOTs:** **70%** Response Rate as of 12/03/2020
- **Emphasis on:**
  - Permissibility & Usage of RAP, RAS, & **RAs**
  - Design Methods & Performance Evaluation
  - Production & Quality Assurance
  - Best Practices & Lessons Learned



### State of the Practice


#### High RAP Specifications

State	Definition of high RAP mixture	Key findings and comments
California	25%-40% RAP content	Allowed in mixtures to be produced for special plants.
Georgia	Greater than 30% RAP content	A maximum RAP content of 40% is surface rates if the corresponding RAP meets
Illinois	Does not have a specific definition	When 20% or 1% is used as performance for one grade
Kansas	25%-40% RAP content	Up to 40% RAP for one grade
Massachusetts	Greater than 30% RAP content	No upper limit performance through state
Minnesota	Greater than 25% RAP content	Up to 50% RAP
New Jersey	Greater than 30% RAP content	No upper limit mixture must correspond
North Carolina	Greater than 30% RAP content	Up to 40% mix (RAS) is also limited to 2% of PG 76-22 or additional test specifications
Pennsylvania	Greater than 15% RAP content	There is no gap allowed in any lower mixtures
South Carolina	Greater than 30% RAP content	25 to 50% RAP in surface mixture courses. Not specifically defined in specifications.
South Dakota	30%-50% RAP content	Up to 50% RAP is usually allowed in surface mixtures (SPs), however, the majority of mixtures are no more than 30% RAP.
Vermont	Greater than 25% RAP content	Allowed in mixtures to be produced for special plants in accordance with balanced mix design high RAP special provisions.
Virginia	Greater than 30% RAP content	



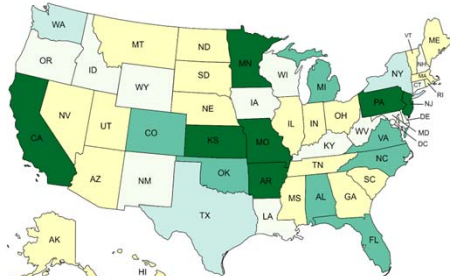
**TRR**

Transportation Research Record  
1716  
© National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board 2011  
Reprints and permissions:  
http://trr.conform.com/permissions  
DOI: 10.17016/TRR1716-00-05  
www.nap.edu/trr/board/



### Background

#### Survey on RAs



- Currently allow or previously experienced the use of RAs in AC mixtures + Responded YES in the survey (Group A)
- Currently allow or previously experienced the use of RAs in AC mixtures + Responded NO in the survey (Group B)
- Currently allow or previously experienced the use of RAs in AC mixtures + Survey responses NOT received (Group C)
- Do NOT allow the use of RAs in AC mixtures + Survey responses received
- NO available literature on previous experience related to the use of RAs in AC mixtures + Survey responses NOT received

### Background

#### Towards Higher RAP Contents


- 2007: Specifications for higher % of RAP (up to 30%)  
• No need to adjust the virgin binder grade
- 2013: Considering the feasibility of using up to 45% RAP  
• Trial sections were constructed  
• 0.4% RAP correction factor for %AC by ignition furnace
- 2017-2023: Construction of field trials to evaluate high RAP mixes designed following the Balanced Mix Design (BMD) special provision

BMD


### Background

#### Virginia's BMD Specifications

**Cracking**  
Indirect Tensile (IDT) Test (ASTM D8225)  
CT index ≥ 70




**Balanced Design**



Cracking | Rutting

**Rutting**  
Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) Rut Test (AASHTO T 340)  
RD ≤ 8.0 mm



**Durability**  
Cantabro Mass Loss Test (AASHTO T 401)  
CML ≤ 7.5 %

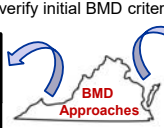
**Moisture Damage**  
Tensile Strength Ratio Test (AASHTO T 283)  
TSR ≥ 80 %

### Objective and Scope of Work

#### Approach to High RAP Use

- High RAP mixes **MUST** perform **equal to** or **better** than conventional / typical mixes
  - BMD method to evaluate design & production
  - Pilot projects and field performance to validate BMD criteria
  - APT and modelling to verify initial BMD criteria

**Approach A:**  
Volumetric Design with Performance Verification  
Meet Volumetrics + Performance



BMD P+VO

**Approach D:**  
Performance Design  
Meet Performance (regardless of volumetrics)

### Pilot Projects 2019 and 2020 Field Trials

**Superior Stafford – July 2019**

- SM-9.5 30% RAP PG64S-22
- SM-9.5 30% RAP PG58-28
- SM-9.5 40% RAP PG64S-22**
- SM-9.5 40% RAP PG58-28**
- SM-9.5 40% RAP PG64S-22 + RA**

**Boxley Salem – July 2019**

- SM-9.5 26% RAP PG64S-22
- SM-9.5 26% RAP PG64S-22 + RA1
- SM-9.5 26% RAP PG64S-22
- SM-9.5 26% RAP PG64S-22 + RA2

**Superior Leesburg – July 2020**

- SM-9.5 30% RAP PG64S-22
- SM-9.5 40% RAP PG64S-22 + RA**
- SM-9.5 40% RAP PG58-28**

**Colony Burkeville – August 2020**

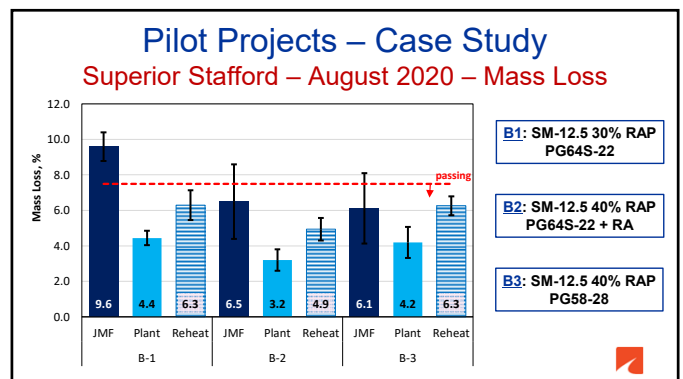
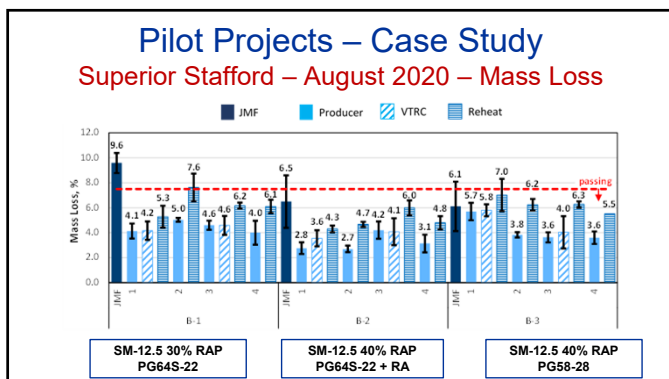
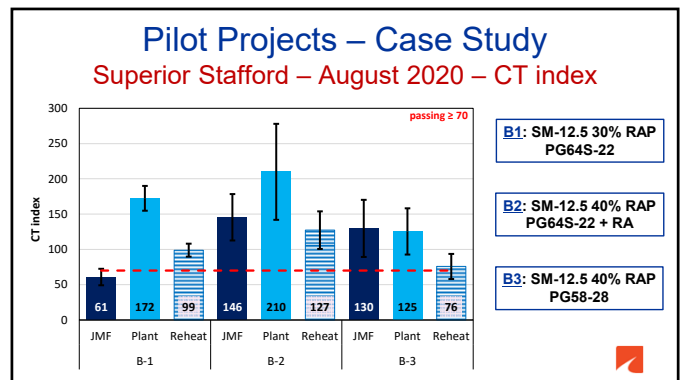
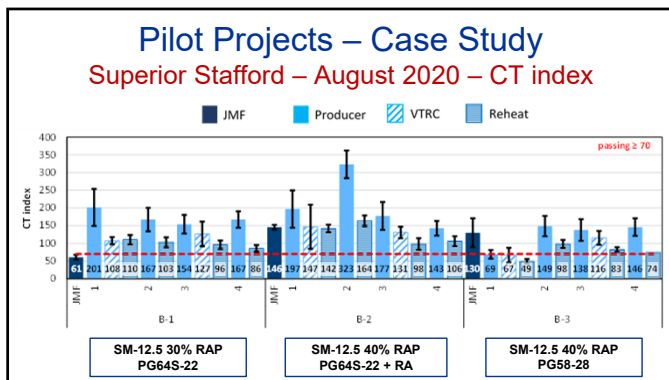
- SM-12.5 30% RAP PG64S-22
- SM-12.5 35% RAP PG58-28 + RA 1**
- SM-12.5 35% RAP PG58-28 + Fibers + RA 2**

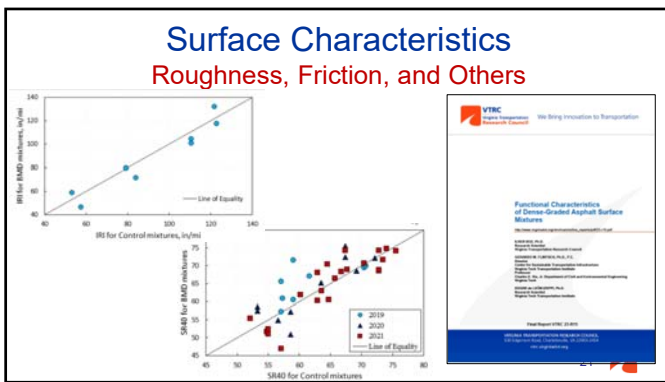
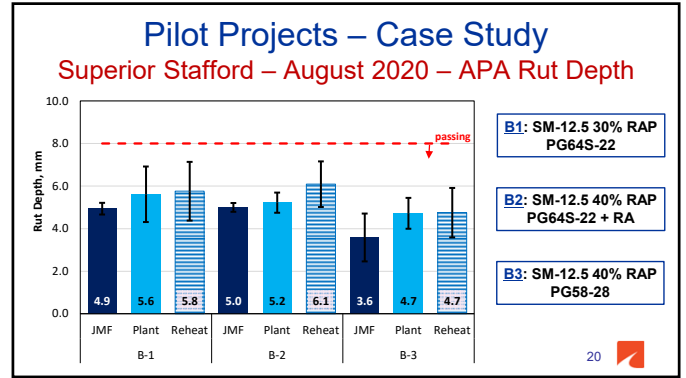
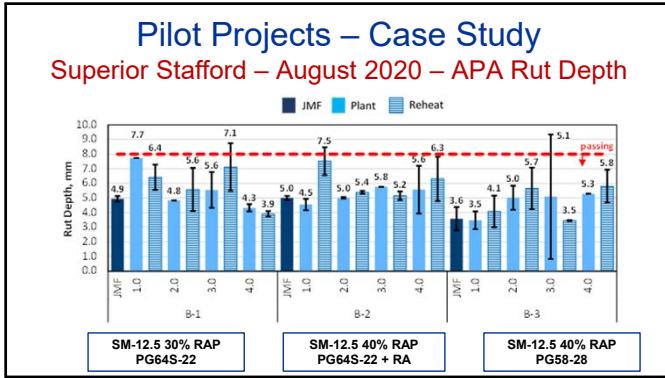
**Superior Stafford – August 2020**

- SM-12.5 30% RAP PG64S-22
- SM-12.5 40% RAP PG64S-22 + RA**
- SM-12.5 40% RAP PG58-28**

### Pilot Projects General Sampling Plan - Production

Production	Producer-Made Pills (No Reheating)		Loose Mix Sampling VTRC reheat testing	Cores (x10)
	Producer testing	VTRC testing		
Day 1 (~1,000 tons)	Sublot A (T1)	3 Cantabro 5 IDT-CT	3 Cantabro 5 IDT-CT 4 APA	IDT-CT APA
	Sublot B (T2)	3 Cantabro 5 IDT-CT	4 APA	
Day 2 (~1,000 tons)	Sublot C (T3)	3 Cantabro 5 IDT-CT	3 Cantabro 5 IDT-CT 4 APA	
	Sublot D (T4)	3 Cantabro 5 IDT-CT	4 APA	





### Balanced Mix Design

#### Progression of Approaches

#### Approach I

- Evaluate **typical everyday mixtures** using a suite of quick, fast, simple, but **empirical** tests
- Establish thresholds based on descriptive statistical parameters

#### Approach II

- Evaluate **BMD Mixes** and Correlates the selected empirical tests to fundamental tests and associated mechanistic-based performance analyses

#### Approach III

- Uses the **in-service performance of BMD pavement sections**
- Considers in-service distress data, testing of cores, and in-situ testing.

+ Accelerated Testing

### Pilot Projects – Case Study

#### ME Analysis – Numerical Example

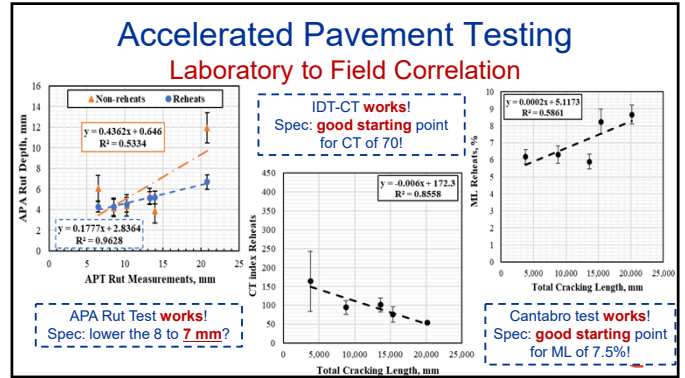
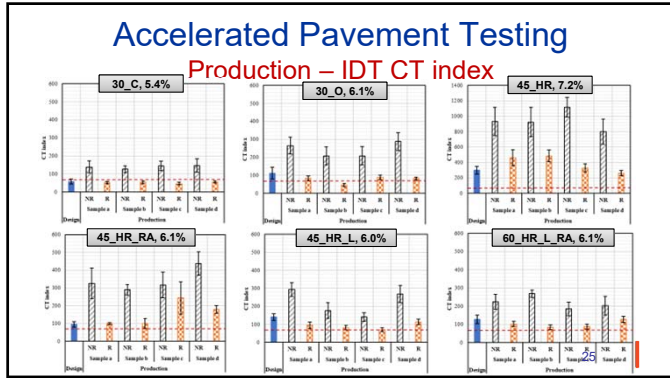
Mix 6 (SM-12.5 30% RAP PG64S-22)					
Years	%Damage (Total)	%Damage (Top)	%Damage (Bottom)	Total Rutting [in.]	AC Rutting [in.]
3.08	26.49%	23.67%	27.89%	0.097	0.038
15.08	42.11%	40.79%	42.76%	0.126	0.058
30	54.84%	54.74%	54.90%	0.141	0.071
Mix 7 (SM-12.5 40% RAP PG64S-22 + RA)					
Years	%Damage (Total)	%Damage (Top)	%Damage (Bottom)	Total Rutting [in.]	AC Rutting [in.]
3.08	25.96%	22.73%	27.56%	0.093	0.024
15.08	43.00%	41.57%	43.71%	0.122	0.055
30	55.88%	55.89%	55.87%	0.138	0.068
Mix 8 (SM-12.5 40% RAP PG58-28)					
Years	%Damage (Total)	%Damage (Top)	%Damage (Bottom)	Total Rutting [in.]	AC Rutting [in.]
3.08	26.94%	24.74%	28.05%	0.119	0.057
15.08	42.41%	41.40%	42.91%	0.160	0.089
30	54.92%	54.75%	55.01%	0.182	0.109

### Accelerated Pavement Testing

#### 2020 BMD Experiment

- Six (6) mixtures
  - SM-9.5A + 30% RAP (PG 64S-22) - typical mix
  - SM-9.5A + 30% RAP (PG 64S-22) - BMD
  - SM-9.5A + 45% RAP (PG 64S-22) - BMD
  - SM-9.5A + 45% RAP (PG 64S-22 + RA) - BMD
  - SM-9.5A + 45% RAP (PG 58-28) - BMD
  - SM-9.5A + 60% RAP (PG 58-28 + RA) - BMD
- Performance Evaluation
  - Laboratory - BMD and advanced testing
  - Site - Rutting and cracking testing experiments

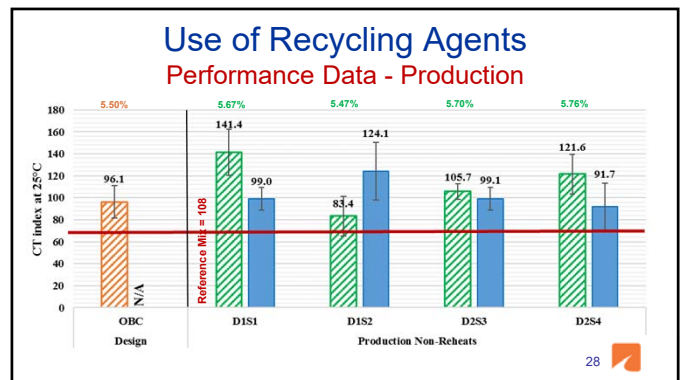
Two 1.5-inch lifts over compacted aggregate base



### More Pilot Projects

#### High RAP with RA – Summer 2022

Producer	Location	Mix Type: 40% RAP + PG64S-22 + RA
Superior Paving	Riverside Parkway, Ashburn, Virginia	Day 1 - Sample 1 (~500 tons) Day 1 - Sample 2 (~500 tons) Day 2 - Sample 3 (~500 tons) Day 2 - Sample 4 (~500 tons)



### More Pilot Projects

#### High RAP with RA – Summer 2023

Producer	Location	Mix Type
Superior Paving	Northern Virginia	SM-9.5: 40% RAP + PG 64S -22 + RA1
Branscome	Hampton Roads	SM-12.5: 40% RAP + PG 64S -22 + RA2

### Recycling Agents

#### Two Engineered Frameworks

- Framework 1 (APL)
  - Determines the acceptability of a specific RA product for inclusion in VDOT's Approved Product List using Similarity Analysis


## Recycling Agents

### Two Engineered Frameworks

- Framework 2 (Mix Design)
  - Evaluates the short- and long-term effectiveness of RAs in improving the performance of surface mixtures, particularly those with high RAP contents




$$(CT_{index})_{aging\ sensitivity} = \left[ \frac{(CT_{index})_{STOA} - (CT_{index})_{1day\ LTOA}}{(CT_{index})_{STOA}} \right] * 100$$

→ **CT index Aging Sensitivity should be < 45%.**



## Sustainability

### Definition and Scope

- In the Context of "Pavements":
  - Achieve the engineering goals for which it was constructed
  - Preserve and restore surrounding ecosystems
  - Use financial, human, and environmental resources economically
  - Meet basic human needs such as health, safety, equity, employment, comfort, and happiness

32

## FHWA Climate Challenge Project

### Scope / Tasks

- Roadmap development
- Develop and deliver training
- Conduct LCA Case Studies and Develop EPD data**
- Assist in developing asphalt binder EPDs based on publicly available background datasets
- Develop standards to quantify impacts of paving practices
- Concluding symposium

33

## Closing Remarks

### On-Going Efforts

- Validation of Engineered RA Framework
  - Three high RAP trials with RAs in Virginia: 2022 (x1) and 2023 (x2)
  - Develop a draft Virginia Test Method + Automated Tool (e.g., excel)
- RAP Binder Availability and Activity
  - Looking at 14 representative RAP sources in Virginia
  - RA is a major element for the activity assessment
- Field Performance Assessment and Spec Validation
  - All BMD sections / mixtures in general
  - Focus on high RAP with RA sections

34

## Closing Remarks

### Findings and Conclusions


- Mixtures with high RAP contents and various recycling agents, as well as dense-graded asphalt mixtures containing various recycling agents **may be designed and produced consistently** to meet current BMD performance thresholds and volumetric mix design requirements.
- Equal or better performance** is expected for these mixtures compared to counterpart typical mixtures.
- Work on investigating the long-term laboratory and field performance of such mixtures **is ongoing** to further evaluate the conclusions made.

35

## Closing Remarks

### Lessons Learned – Design to Production

- Control of RAP stockpile is very important
  - RAP changes from design to production can significantly impact mix properties (e.g., AC, gradation, SG) and performance
- Consistency is a key!
  - Source material consistency
  - RAP processing and management
  - Proper sampling techniques and good specimen fabrication practices



36

## Resources and References

### 2019 - 2022 High RAP Field Trials & Schedules

## Closing Remarks

### Acknowledgements

## Closing Remarks

### Acknowledgements

- VTRC Leadership Team, Staff, and Technicians
- VTech Leadership Team, Staff, and Technicians
- NCSU Graduate Students, Staff, and Technicians
- VDOT Materials Division
- VDOT Districts
- VA Contractors
- Asphalt Binder Suppliers
- Recycling Agents Suppliers

39

## Thank You!

**For more information:**  
Jhony.habbouche@vdot.virginia.gov

**Disclaimer**  
The contents of this presentation reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents of the report do not reflect the official views or policies of the Virginia Department of Transportation.