

(Hydroplaning)

SBR , APP

Permanent Deformation of Polymer Modified Porous Asphalt

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ABSTRACT

Hydroplaning phenomenon in rainy areas has caused the reduction of safety in the roads. Using a layer of porous asphalt with void about 18% can drain the water from the road and send it out, It also can decrease sound pollution. Low stability and durability and mechanical characteristics of this asphalt and high permanent deformation are limitations of porous asphalt. In these study effects of SBR and APP polymers on porous asphalt regarding permanent deformation was evaluated.

Choosing the best aggregate for creating void above 18% and mix design of asphalt through use of cantabero method were the important parts of the study. The results of experiments showed that adding polymer increases specific weight, improving percentage of the void in asphalt, and amplifying strength and stability of porous asphalt.

During the creep test, it was determined that porous polymer modified bituminous mixtures will have the

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least primary and permanent deformation than the specimens were made with pure bitumen. Adding polymer causes more amount of viscoelastic recovery, increase of stiffness modulus in all temperatures and all stresses and also decreases of creep deformation in porous asphalt.

KEYWORDS

Porous Asphalt, Permanent Deformation, Cantabero, Viscoelastic, Stiffness Modulus.

%

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GDOT)

/ mm (

GDOT

GDOT

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SBS

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FHWA

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(APP)

(SBR)

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_e + \varepsilon_p + \varepsilon_{ve} + \varepsilon_{vp}$$

APP

SBR

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APP	SBR	/		
			/ mm	$^{\circ}C$
			$^{\circ}C$	
+	+	+	cm	$^{\circ}C$
			$^{\circ}C$	
/	/	/		
/	/	/		(PI)

AASHTO

AASHTO

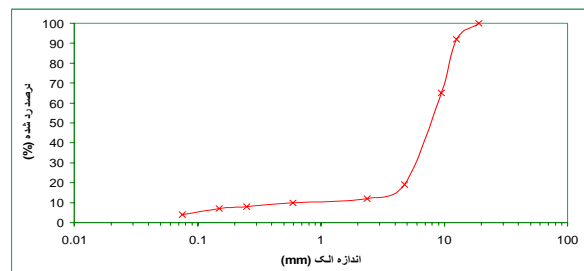
/ mm

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kgf

$^{\circ}C$



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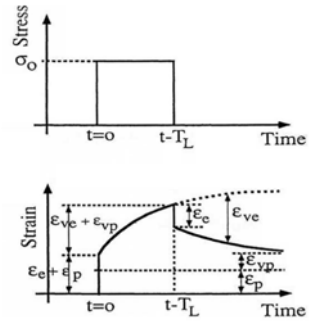


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()	()	/ mm	kgf	V _{FA}	V _{MA}	V _A	G _{mm}	G _{mb}		
/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	(AC)
/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	(PAC) APP
/		/		/	/	/	/	/	/	(SAC) SBR

LVDT

(ϵ_e)
 (ϵ_{ve})
 (ϵ_{vp})
 (ϵ_p)



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/ Kg/cm² / Kg/cm²
 °C °C

SBR , APP

°C °C



/ / / /

$l \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

$()$

VER (%)	(/ mm)	(/ mm)			(/ mm)	$(\text{ / mm}) t =$	
			%	(/ mm)			

$^{\circ}C =$

/	/	/	/	/	/	/	AC
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	PAC
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	SAC

$^{\circ}C =$

/	/	/	/	/	/	/	AC
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	PAC
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	SAC

$l \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

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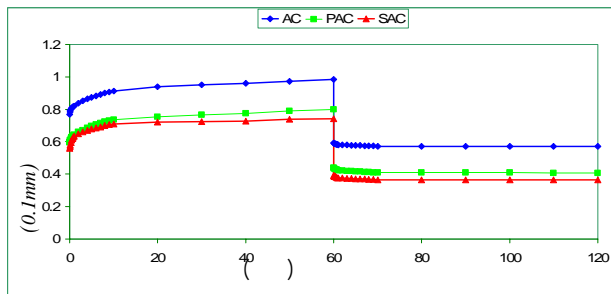
VER (%)	(/ mm)	(/ mm)			(/ mm)	$t =$ (/ mm)	
			%	(/ mm)			

$^{\circ}C =$

/	/	/	/	/	/	/	AC
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/	/	/	/	/	/	/	SAC

$^{\circ}C =$

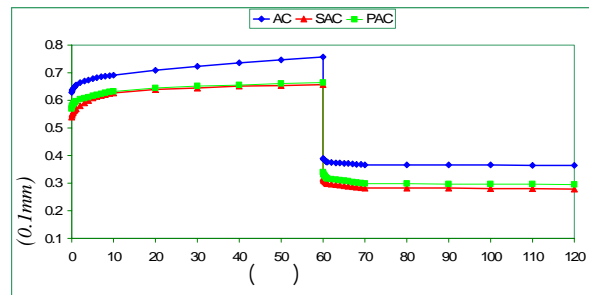
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/	/	/	/	/	/	/	PAC
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	SAC



$^{\circ}C$

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$l \text{ Kg/cm}^2$



$^{\circ}C$

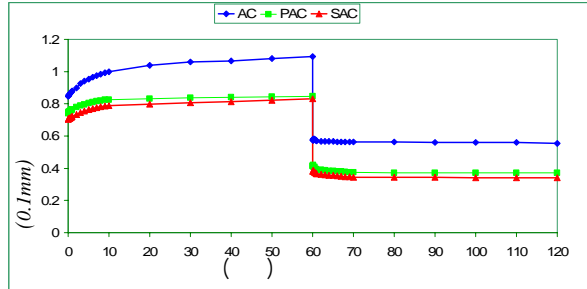
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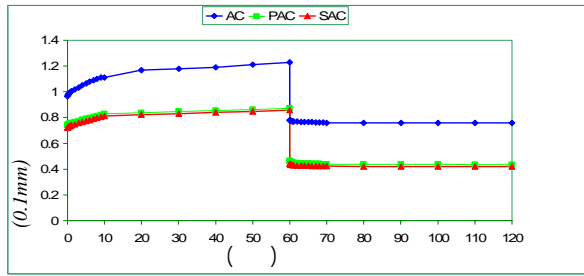


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°C : ()

/ Kg/cm³



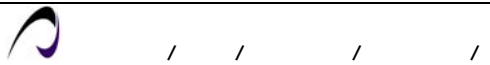
°C : ()

/ Kg/cm³

/ Kg/cm³

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Recovery

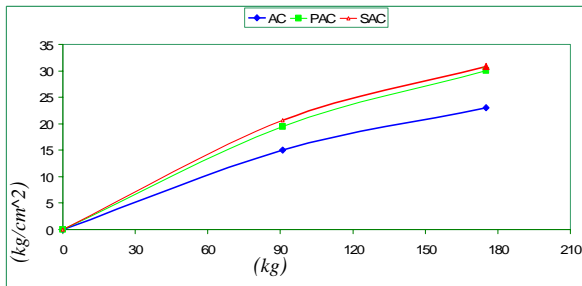
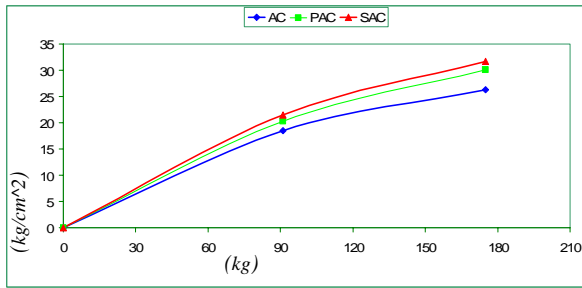
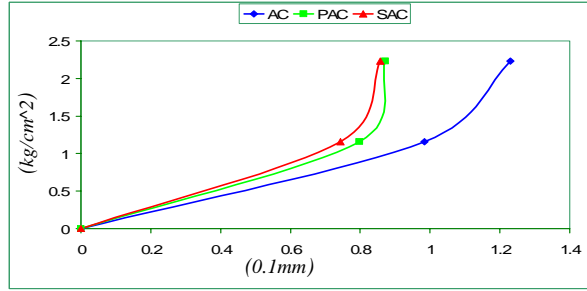
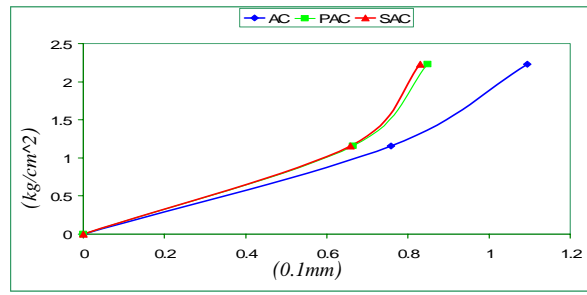


$$S(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon(t)}$$

kg/cm²

kg/cm²

(γ)
: S (t)
: σ
: ε (t)



SBR APP

SBR

VER

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$$VER = \frac{\varepsilon_{rev}}{\varepsilon_{tot}} \times 100$$

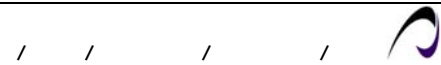
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: ε_{rev}

: ε_{tot}

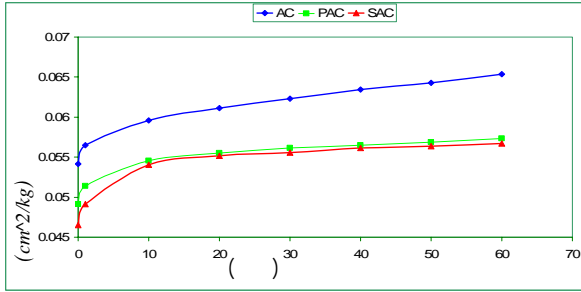
VER

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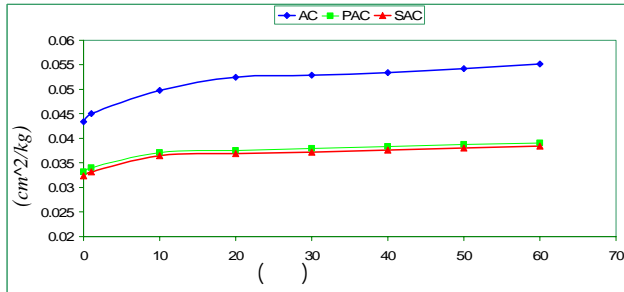


:()

/ Kg/cm²

SBR , APP

(AC)



:()

/ Kg/cm²

SBR , APP

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$$J(t) = \frac{\varepsilon(t)}{\sigma} \quad (3)$$

σ : J(t)
 $(/ Kg/cm^2) t$
 (Kg/cm^2) : σ
 $\varepsilon(t)$: $\varepsilon(t)$
 (mm/mm)

SBR , APP

SBR



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SBR

Cantabero
 Federal highway administration
 Georgia Department of Transportation
 Polymer Modified Bitumen
 Wheel Track Test
 Styrene Butadiene Styren
 Styrene Butadiene Rubber
 Atactic Poly Propylene
 Creep Test

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