

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a dark asphalt surface that is heavily cracked and weathered. The cracks are irregular and form a network across the entire frame, suggesting significant wear and tear. The text is overlaid on this background.

Performance Comparison of Polymer-modified Bitumen with Virgin and Recycled Polyethylene Plastics

Implications for road development
and durability in Jamaica

Jhordanne J. Jones, Victor E. Douse, Keith L. Duncan
Materials Science Research Group
UWI Mona



Introduction

Figure 1. Porous Asphalt Paving:
A Typical Cross-Section



POROUS ASPHALT COURSE
1/2- to 3/4-IN. AGGREGATE
ASPHALTIC MIX (1.27–1.91 CM)

FILTER COURSE
1/2-IN. CRUSHED STONE (1.27 CM)
2 IN. THICK (5.08 CM)

RESERVOIR COURSE
(2.54–5.08 CM)
1- TO 2-IN. CRUSHED STONE VOIDS
VOLUME IS DESIGNED FOR RUNOFF
DETENTION

THICKNESS IS BASED ON STORAGE
REQUIRED AND FROST PENETRATION

EXISTING SOIL
MINIMAL COMPACTION TO RETAIN
POROSITY AND PERMEABILITY

Polymer-modified
bitumen goes here



Limitations of Asphalt

Oxidation



Reduction in polar molecules



Fractures and permanent deformation

Polarity of Asphalt



Greater affinity to water



Moisture Damage and Stripping



A Solution...

So... how can we improve the asphalt?

We could add plastic....



A Solution....

BUT WHAT ABOUT US?



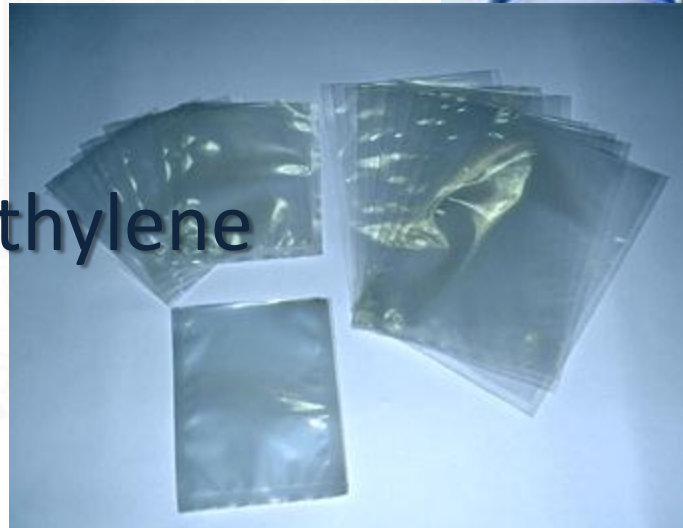
A Solution...

Two types of polyethylene are used:



High density polyethylene
(HDPE)

Low density polyethylene
(LDPE)



What characteristics can Polyethylene give to Asphalt?

Disadvantages of Asphalt

Desirable Characteristics of Polyethylene

Susceptibility to oxidation



Chemically resistant

Susceptibility to water damage



Water resistant and weather-proof

Permanent deformation and fracture



Durable, flexible and tough



Performance Evaluation of Modified Bitumen



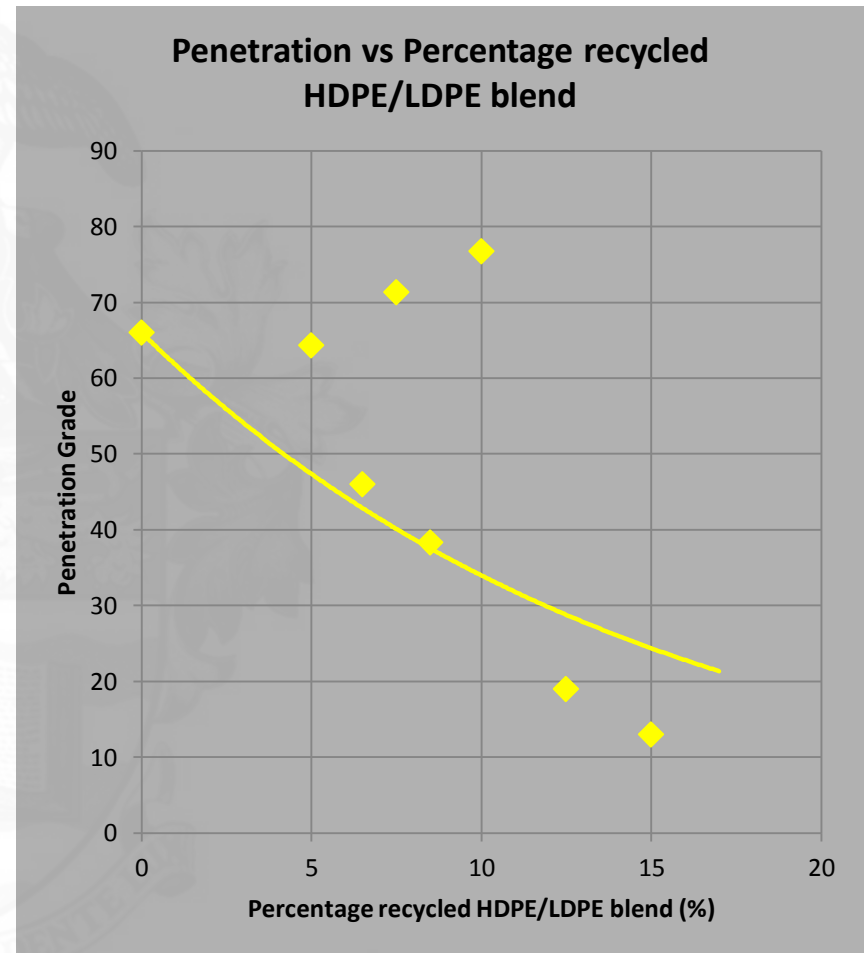
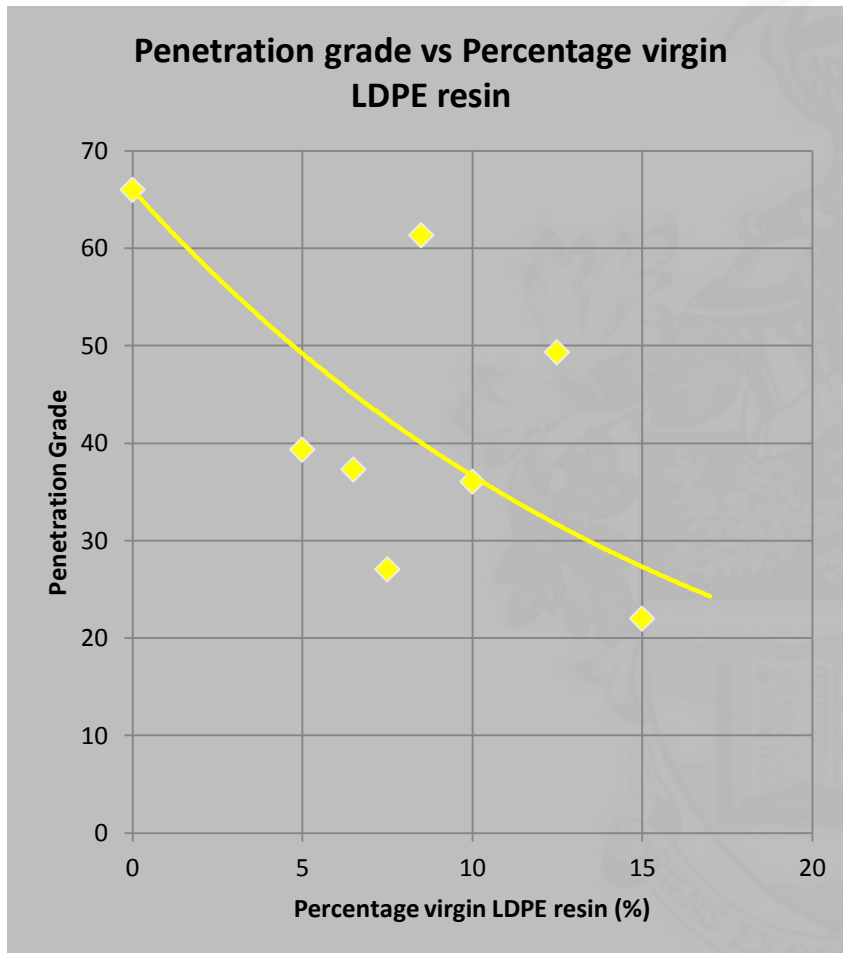
Penetration Grade

The penetration grade is a measure of how adhesive the modified bitumen sample is



Performance Evaluation of Modified Bitumen

Penetration Grade



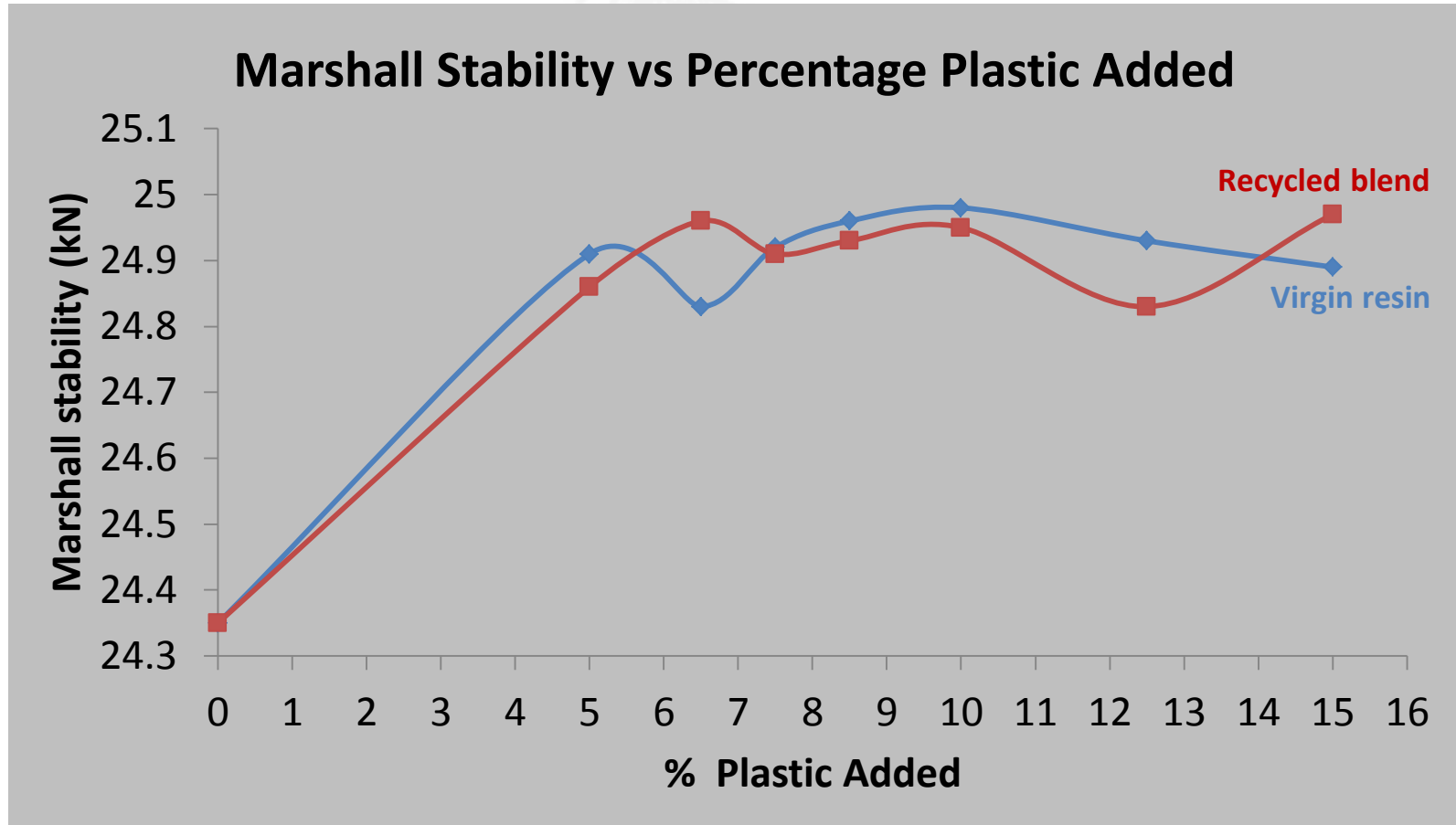
Marshall Stability

The Marshall Stability is a measure of how stable an modified asphalt sample (binder plus aggregate and filler) is once its maximum load is applied.



Performance Evaluation of Modified Bitumen

Marshall Stability



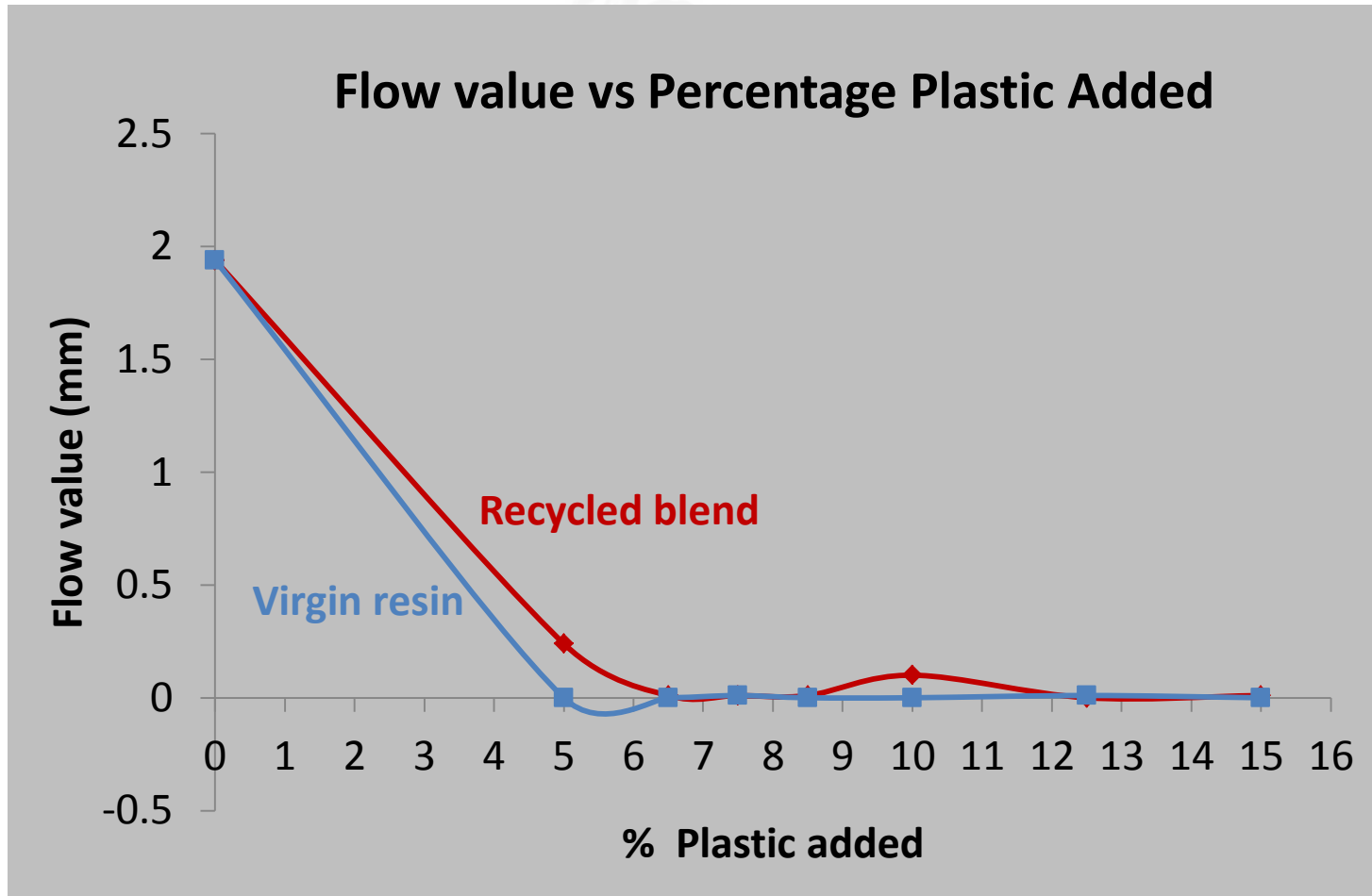
Flow

The Flow measures the degree of deformation from the initial state of the asphalt sample with an applied load.



Performance Evaluation of Modified Bitumen

Flow



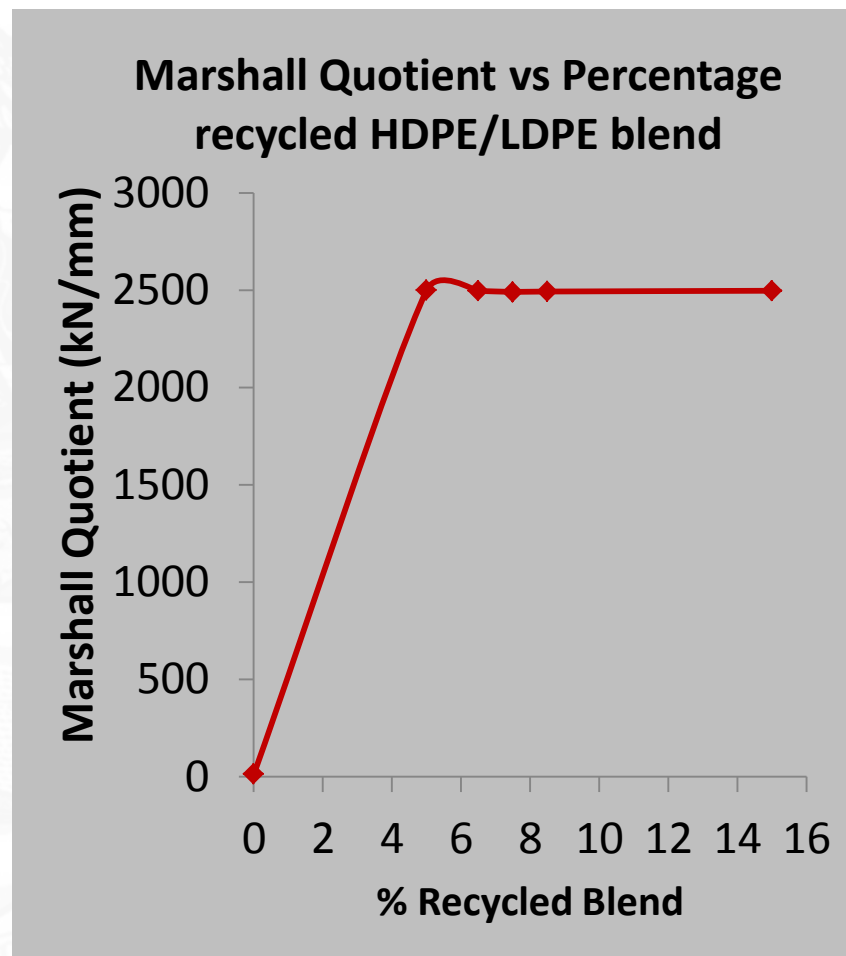
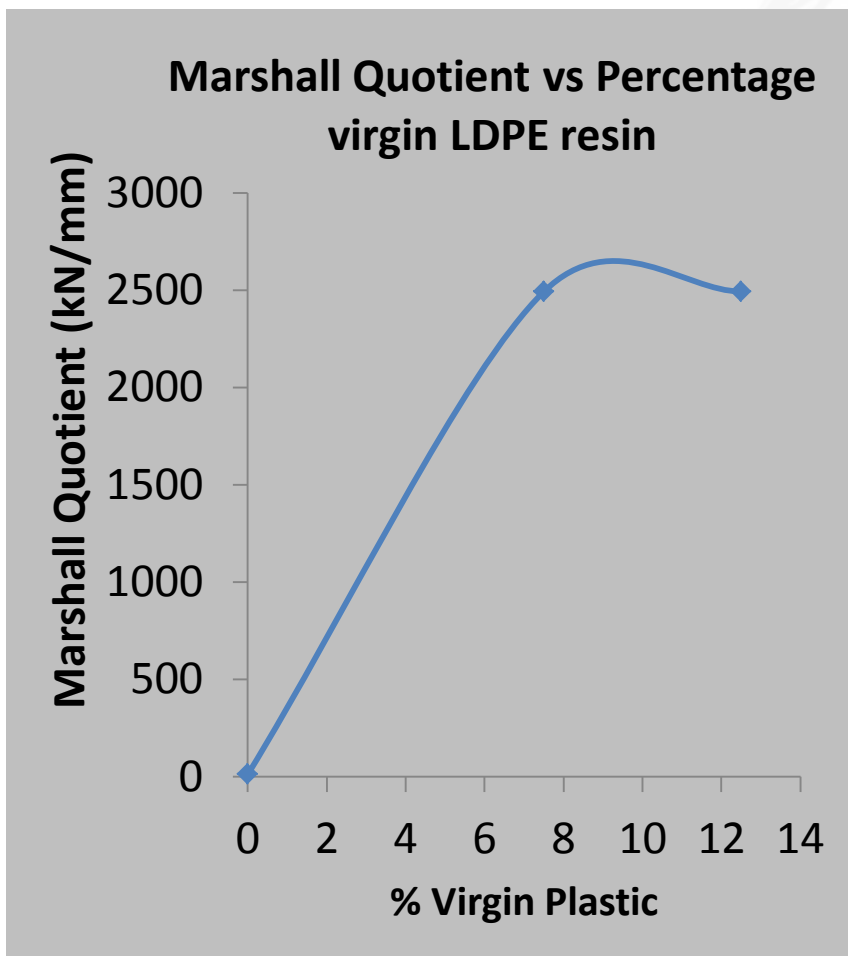
Marshall Quotient

The Marshall Quotient is an indication of the sample's susceptibility to permanent deformation.



Performance Evaluation of Modified Bitumen

Marshall Quotient



Flash Point

The Flash point is the temperature at which enough gases are given off from the heated bitumen sample to sustain combustion.



IN CONCLUSION...

- A small amount of plastic goes a long way
- Recycled plastic is a viable and cost-effective alternative to virgin plastic
- Adding polyethylene not only strengthens the asphalt mixture, but provides a safer product by increasing the flash point.



Implications....

- **More durable, longer lasting roads**
- **Millions of dollars saved on maintenance of roads**
- **Reductions in pollution**



Further Research...

- How is water drainage affected by bitumen modification?
- Does the polyethylene additive affect skid resistance?
- How can we increase homogeneity?



Thank You !

