# **BITUMEN EMULSIONS : MARKET REVIEW AND TRENDS**

# Étienne le Bouteiller – IBEF Executive Director



# OUTLINE

- The International Bitumen Emulsion Federation
- Market review
- New needs and trends
- Polymer modified emulsions
- Conclusion





# **THE IBEF**

An association founded in 1996 by 6 initial members: AEMA (USA), ATEB (Spain), FBS (Germany), SFERB (France), SITEB (Ital), REA UK)

A federation of national associations

20 countries represented

A forum of exchanges and promotion of best practices: techniques, safety, promotion, standardization







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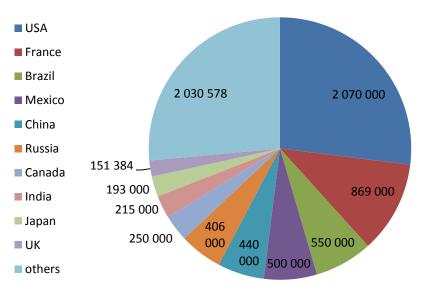


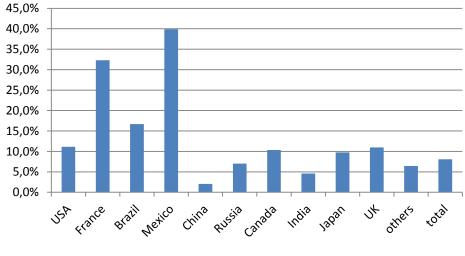
### THE IBEF

#### Political Map of the World, September 2008



|               | Hungary (2015) |        |  |
|---------------|----------------|--------|--|
| MARKET REVIEW | Emulsions      | 12 kT  |  |
|               | Bitumen        | 190 kT |  |
|               | Ratio          | 7,5%   |  |





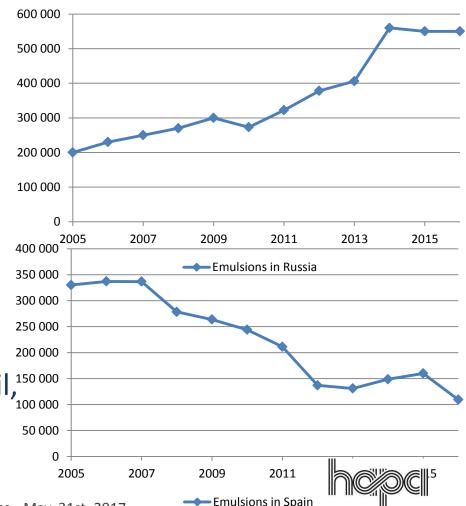
emulsion / bitumen

2013





- Stable over the last decade
- Disparities according to regions and markets
- Strong impact of the 2008 financial crisis in developed countries (USA, Europe, Japan)
- Compensation in emerging 200 000 markets such as Russia, Brazil,<sup>150 000</sup> 100 000
  India 50 000





- Data collection can be difficult in some countries; e.g. USA, China
- Some associations keep accurate figures; e.g. Japan, UK, France
- A new survey has been launched; results to be announced for the PPRS NICE 2018





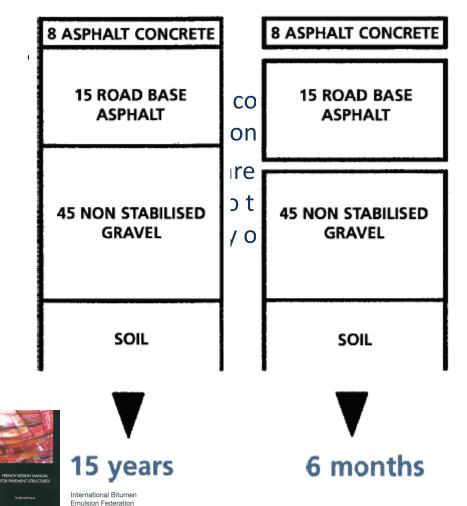


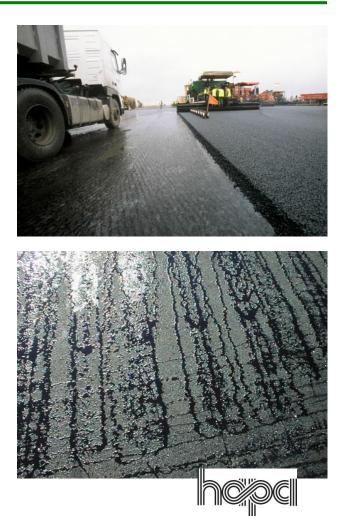
- Basic emulsions account for 50% of the volumes (estimation)
  - Tack coats
  - Prime coats
  - Seal coats
- Market increases with surface treatments
  - Surface dressing
  - Micro surfacing











# **KEEP THE INTEGRITY OF THE PAVEMENT STRUCTURE**

Tack coat

Tack coat

Tack coat

Prime coat

Road base asphalt 12 cm

Road base asphalt 13 cm

Crusher run 50 cm



#### sub-base E = 50 MPa

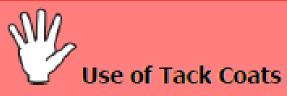


# **KEEP THE INTEGRITY OF THE PAVEMENT STRUCTURE**

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY SOC TD Reg. No. 1998/009584/06



Tack coats are a bituminous product that are applied either on top of a primed granular base or between layers of asphalt, its function is to promote adhesion. Tack coats are also used to enhance adhesion along transverse and longitudinal joints in asphalt layers.



Due to the risk of poor adhesion, the use of a tack coat is always recommended, in all cases.

# GUIDELINES FOR USING PRIME AND TACK COATS

Publication No. FHWA-CFL/TD-05-002

C liber



July 2005

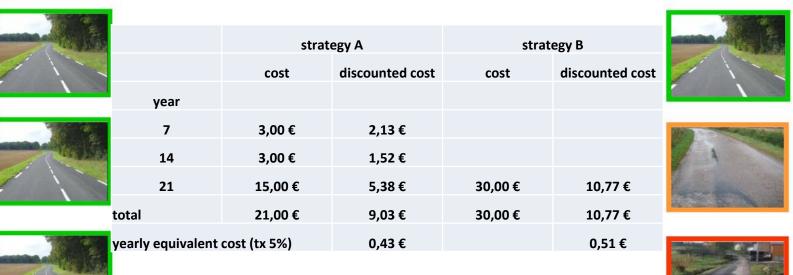
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- Market increases with new needs for cost effective solutions for







 Market increases with new needs for cost effective solutions for maintenance: preventive maintenance is more economical over the long term





Market increases with new needs for cost effective solutions for mainte economical over the lo Excellent 40% drop in quality Keep the g Good ASSET CONDITION 75% of life Fair £1 for renovation here 40% drop in quality Poor Pavement 12% of life Very poor between Will cost £5 here trans rehab on Failed ORNIA | PAVEM NT RESEARCH 5 10 15 0 20 Berkeley CENTER YEARS





- Market increases with new needs for cost effective solutions for maintenance: preventive maintenance is more economical over the long term
- Enlarge the approach to the whole community, i.e. road owners + road users





• Enlarge the approach to the whole community, i.e. road owners + road users







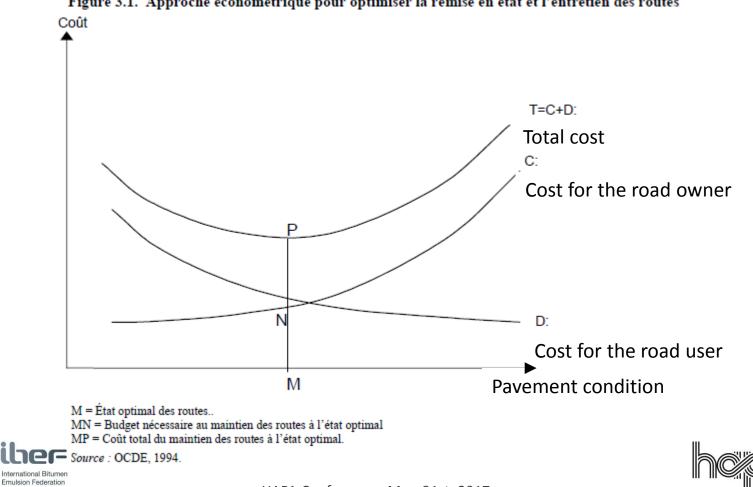


Figure 3.1. Approche économétrique pour optimiser la remise en état et l'entretien des routes

- Market increases with new needs for cost effective solutions for maintenance: preventive maintenance is more economical over the long term
- Enlarge the approach to the whole community, i.e. road owners + road users
- Needs for new materials and techniques: higher traffic roads





- Needs for new materials and techniques: higher traffic roads
- New processes, new products









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- New processes, new products







- Higher traffic, higher stresses
- Higher stresses, improved characteristics

Table 4 — Specification framework for the technical requirements and performance classes for residual, recovered, stabilised and aged binders from cationic bituminous emulsions

| Technical requirements  | 26 G                    |                   | Performance Classes for the technical requirements of cationic bituminous emulsions |                |                |               |                  |                 |                  |                  |                   |                   |                   |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|   | Document                | Unit              | Class<br>1  | Class 2        | Class 3        | Class 4       | Class 5          | Class 6         | Class 7          | Class 8          | Class 9           | Class 10          | Class 11          |
| Consistency at intermediate service temperature                   |                         |                   |   |                |                |               |                  |                 |                  |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| Penetration at 25 °C <sup>a</sup>                                 | EN 1426                 | 0,1 mm            | DV  | ≤ 50           | ≤ 100          | ≤ 150         | ≤ 220            | ≤ 270           | ≤ 330            | *                |                   |                   |                   |
| or Penetration at 15 °C <sup>a</sup>                              | EN 1426                 | 0,1 mm            | DV  |                |                |               | -                |                 | -                | 90 to 170        | 140 to 260        | 180 to 360        |                   |
| Consistency at elevated service temperature                       | A                       |                   |   |                | Al-            |               |                  |                 | N                |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| Softening Point <sup>b</sup>                                      | EN 1427                 | °C                | DV  | ≥ 60           | ≥ 55           | ≥ 50          | ≥46              | ≥43             | ≥ 39             | ≥ 35             | < 35              | -                 | -                 |
| or Dynamic viscosity at 60 °C <sup>b</sup>                        | EN 12596<br>or EN 13302 | Pas               | DV  | ≥ 18           | ≥ 12           | ≥7            | ≥4,5             | < 4,5           |                  | -                | -                 | e :               |                   |
| or Kinematic viscosity at 60 °Cb                                  | EN 12595                | mm²/s             | DV  | ≥ 16 000       | ≥8 000         | ≥ 6 000       | ≥4 000           | ≥ 2 000         | < 2 000          | -                | 1.00              | 3                 | 0.70              |
| Collesion (modified binders only)                                 |                         |                   |   |                | 10 U           |               |                  |                 |                  |                  | die dat           |                   |                   |
| Cohesion energy by tensile test (100 mm/min raction) <sup>C</sup> | EN 13587<br>EN 13703    | J/cm <sup>2</sup> | DV  | ≥3<br>at5*C    | ≥ 2<br>at 5 *C | ≥1<br>at 5 °C | ≥ 2<br>at 10 °C  | ≥ 1<br>at 10 °C | ≥0,5<br>at 10 °C | ≥1<br>at 15 °C   | ≥ 0,5<br>at 15 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 20 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 25 °C |
| r Cohesion energy by force ductility (50 mm/min traction)^{\rm C} | EN 13589<br>EN 13703    | J/cm <sup>2</sup> | DV  | ≥ 3<br>at 5 *C | ≥ 2<br>at 5 *C | ≥1<br>at5*C   | ≥ 0,5<br>at 5 *C | ≥ 2<br>at 10 °C | ≥ 1<br>at 10 °C  | ≥0,5<br>at 10 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 15 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 20 °C | -                 |
| or Coherin by pendulum test <sup>C</sup>                          | EN 13588                | J/cm <sup>2</sup> | DV  | ≥1,4           | ≥ 1,2          | ≥ 1,0         | ≥ 0,7            | ≥ 0,5           |                  | -                | -                 |                   |                   |
| Britteness at low service temperature (Fraass<br>breaking point)  | EN 12593                | °C                | DV  | ≤ -25          | ≤ -20          | ≤ -15         | ≤ -10            | ≤-5             | ≤0               | ≤5               | -                 | 2                 | - 22              |
| Elastic recovery at 10 °C (for elastomeric polymer<br>pinders)    | EN 13398                | %                 | DV  | ≥75            | ≥ 50           | 82            | 2                | ۵               | 8                | *                | 5 <b>8</b> 1      | 17                | 1082              |
| Blastic recovery at 25 C (for elastomeric polymer<br>binters)     | EN 13398                | %                 | DV  | 80             |                | ≥ 75          | ≥ 50             |                 | ×                | ×                | -                 | 18                |                   |





# Table 4 — Specification framework for the technical requirements and performance classes for residual, recovered, stabilised and aged binders from cationic bituminous emulsions

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|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
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| Consistency at intermediate service temperature                         |                         |                   |   |                |                | (g.)          |                  |                 |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Penetration at 25 °C <sup>a</sup>                                       | EN 1426                 | 0,1 mm            | DV  | ≤ 50           | ≤ 100          | ≤ 150         | ≤220             | ≤270            | ≤ 330             | ÷.                | -                 |                   | -                 |
| or Penetration at 15 °C <sup>a</sup>                                    | EN 1426                 | 0,1 mm            | DV  | -              |                | -             | 5                |                 |                   | 90 to 170         | 140 to 260        | 180 to 360        | -                 |
| Consistency at elevated service temperature                             |                         |                   | 6   | A              |                | A41           |                  |                 | N:                |                   | 102               |                   | A                 |
| Softening Point b   | EN 1427                 | °C                | DV  | ≥ 60           | ≥ 55           | ≥ 50          | ≥46              | ≥ 43            | ≥ 39              | ≥ 35              | < 35              | -                 | 14                |
| or Dynamic viscosity at 60 °C <sup>b</sup>                              | EN 12596<br>or EN 13302 | Pais              | DV  | ≥ 18           | ≥ 12           | ≥7            | ≥ 4,5            | < 4,5           |                   | -                 |                   | -                 | 1.00              |
| or Kinematic viscosity at 60 °Cb  | EN 12595                | mm²/s             | DV  | ≥ 16 000       | ≥8 000         | ≥ 6 000       | ≥4 000           | ≥ 2 000         | < 2 000           | -                 |                   | 3                 |                   |
| Cohesion (modified binders only)  |                         |                   |   |                |                |               |                  |                 |                   |                   | ale co            |                   |                   |
| Cohesion energy by tensile test (100 mm/min traction) <sup>c</sup>      | EN 13587<br>EN 13703    | J/cm <sup>2</sup> | DV  | ≥ 3<br>at 5 *C | ≥ 2<br>at 5 *C | ≥1<br>at 5 °C | ≥ 2<br>at 10 *C  | ≥ 1<br>at 10 *C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 10 °C | ≥ 1<br>at 15 *C   | ≥ 0,5<br>at 15 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 20 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 25 °C |
| or Cohesion energy by force ductility (50 mm/min traction) <sup>c</sup> | EN 13589<br>EN 13703    | J/cm <sup>2</sup> | DV  | ≥ 3<br>at 5 *0 | ≥ 2<br>at 5 *C | ≥1<br>at5 *C  | ≥ 0,5<br>at 5 *C | ≥ 2<br>at 10 °C | ≥ 1<br>at 10 °C   | ≥ 0,5<br>at 10 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 15 °C | ≥ 0,5<br>at 20 *C | -                 |
| or Cohesion by pendulum test <sup>C</sup>                               | EN 13588                | J/cm <sup>2</sup> | DV  | ≥ 1,4          | ≥ 1,2          | ≥1,0          | ≥ 0,7            | ≥ 0,5           |                   | -                 | -                 | -                 |                   |
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| Elastic recovery at 10 °C (for elastomeric polymer<br>binders)          | EN 13398                | %                 | DV  | ≥75            | ≥ 50           | 20            |                  |                 |                   | 92                | 530               | 17                | 122               |
| Elastic recovery at 25 °C (for elastomeric polymer<br>binders)          | EN 13398                | %                 | DV  |                |                | ≥75           | ≥ 50             | ×               |                   | ×                 |                   | 18                | - 00              |
|   |                         |                   |   |                | 10.00          |               |                  |                 |                   | 4                 | All I             |                   | A                 |





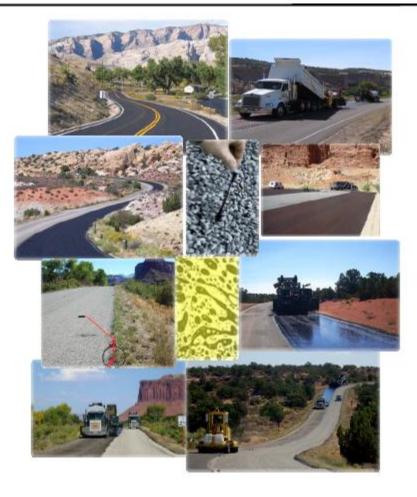
#### FIELD GUIDE FOR POLYMER MODIFIED ASPHALT EMULSIONS

Composition, Uses and Specifications for Surface Treatments

# POLYMER MO

March 2009

- Higher trat
- Higher stre



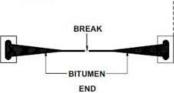




• Improved cohesion & elasticity











- Cohesion & elastic recovery
- Use of a polymer
- Various types of polymers
  - Plastomers, thermoplastic elastomers
  - <u>Natural</u> or synthetic <u>latex</u>

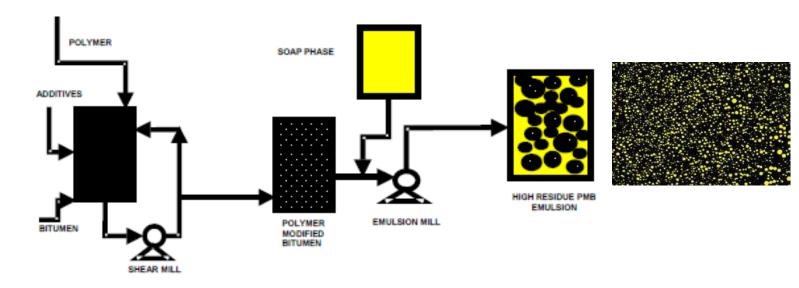








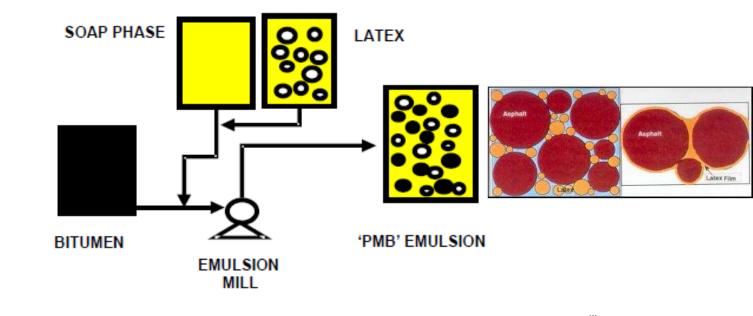
- Cohesion & elastic recovery
- Use an appropriate process depending on the polymer type







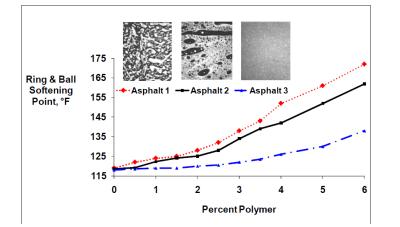
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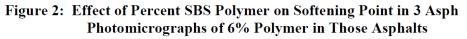


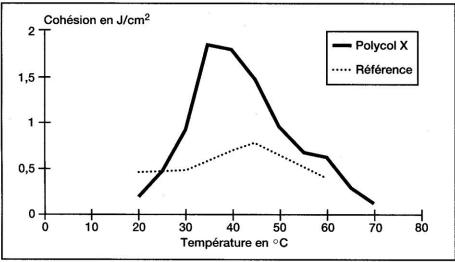




• Cohesion & elasticity











- Bitumen emulsion techniques are of high level and should be properly monitored and controlled in the laboratory and in the manufacturing plant
- Specific skills for design
- Appropriate equipment













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- Specific skills for design
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Emulsion Federation

• Need to exchange and to interact: one the goals of the IBEF





- PPRS: a global challenge.
- A major objective: maintenance, modernisation, adaptation of roads & streets for tomorrow's mobility.
- An opening to exhibit new technologies for new uses and road services.
- A unique opportunity to exchange on themes of your core business with the main actors of the road.
- A summit built by actors of the road for actors of the road.
- http://pprs2018.com/en/





