

# Foamed Bitumen Binder Requirements

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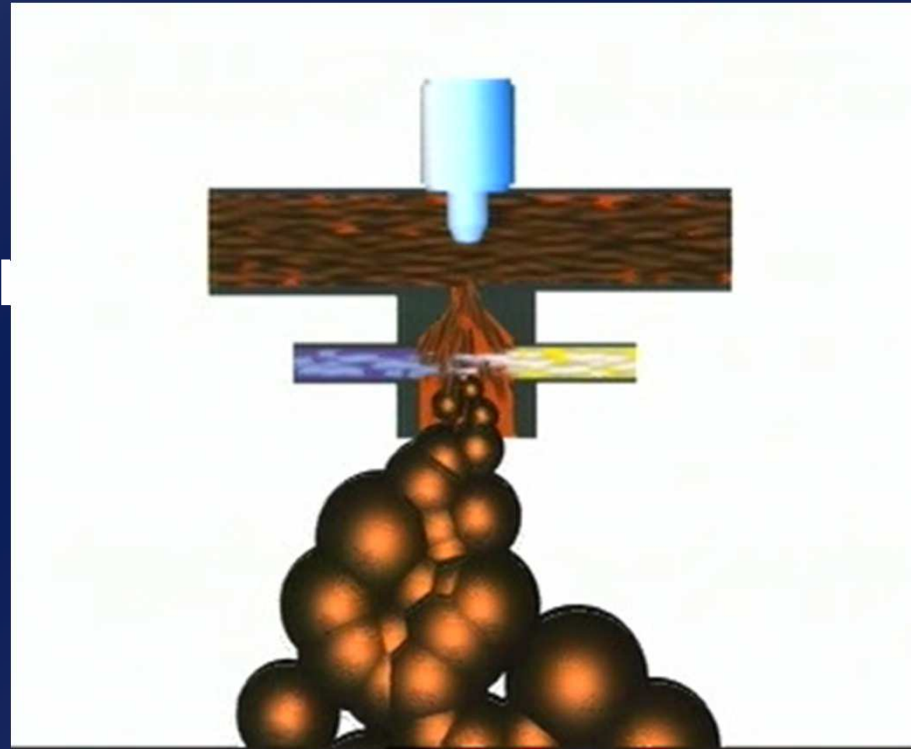


# Foamed Bitumen

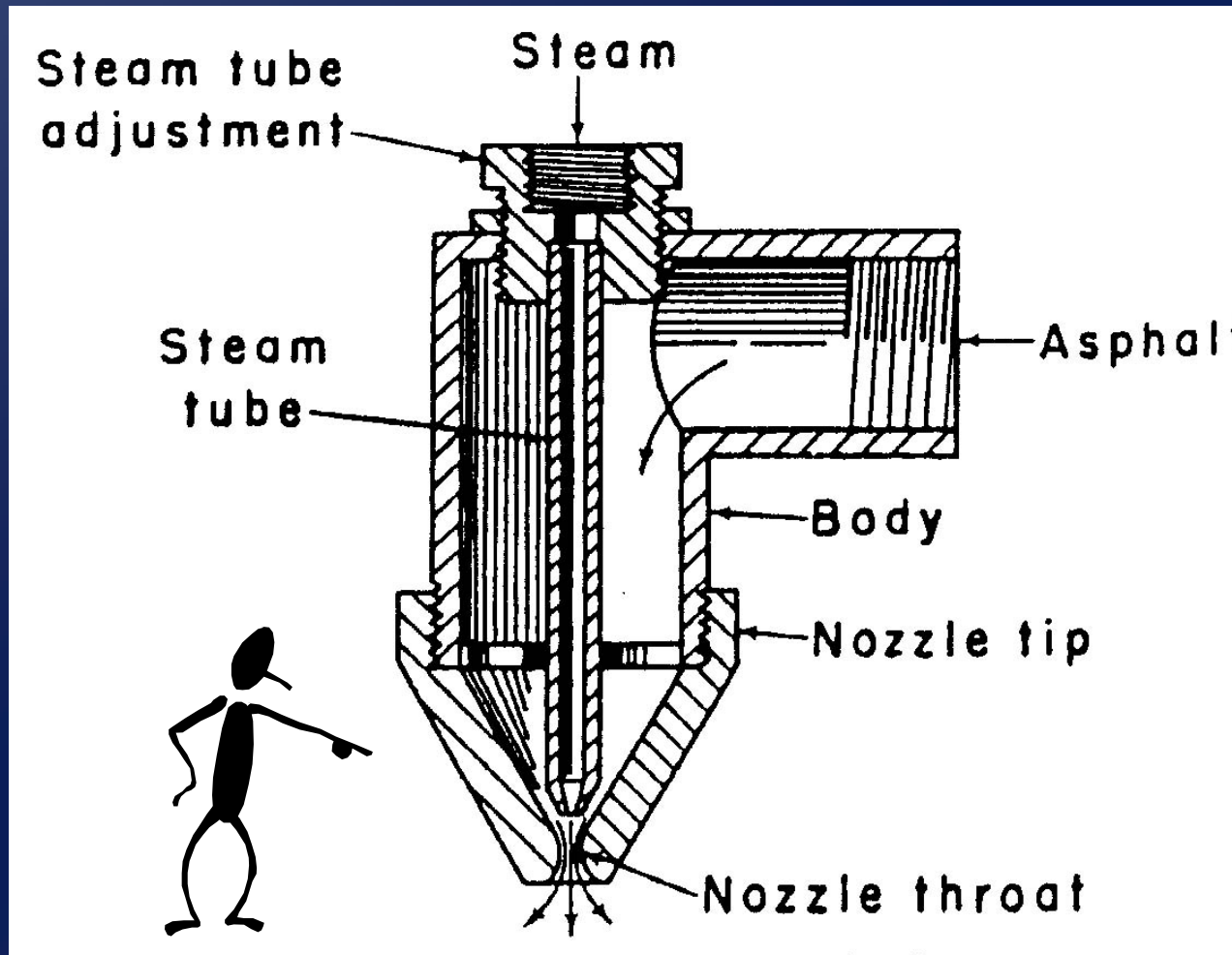
Foam Properties:

Need Expansion for  
lower **viscosity**

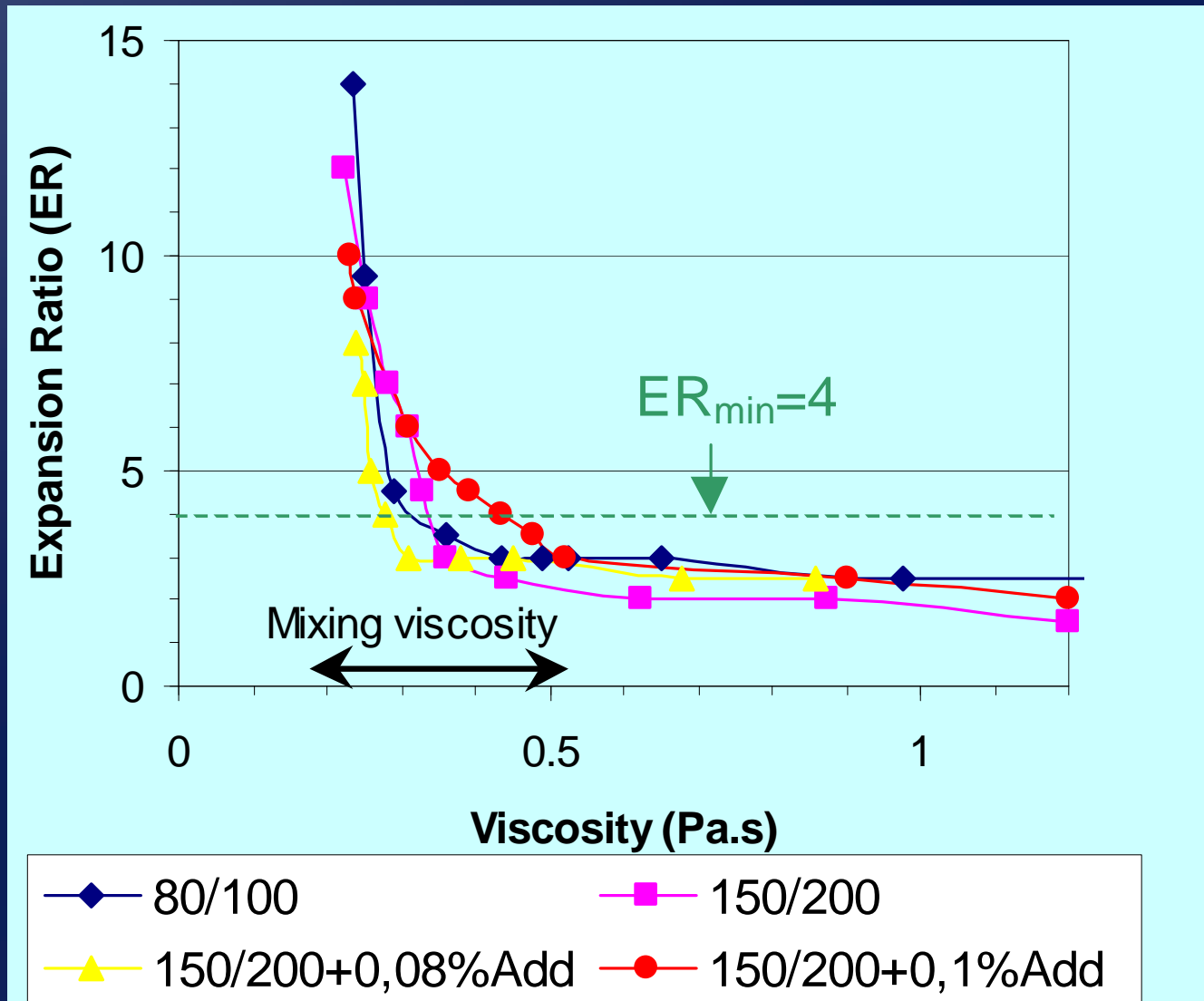
Need Half-life for  
**stability** during  
mixing



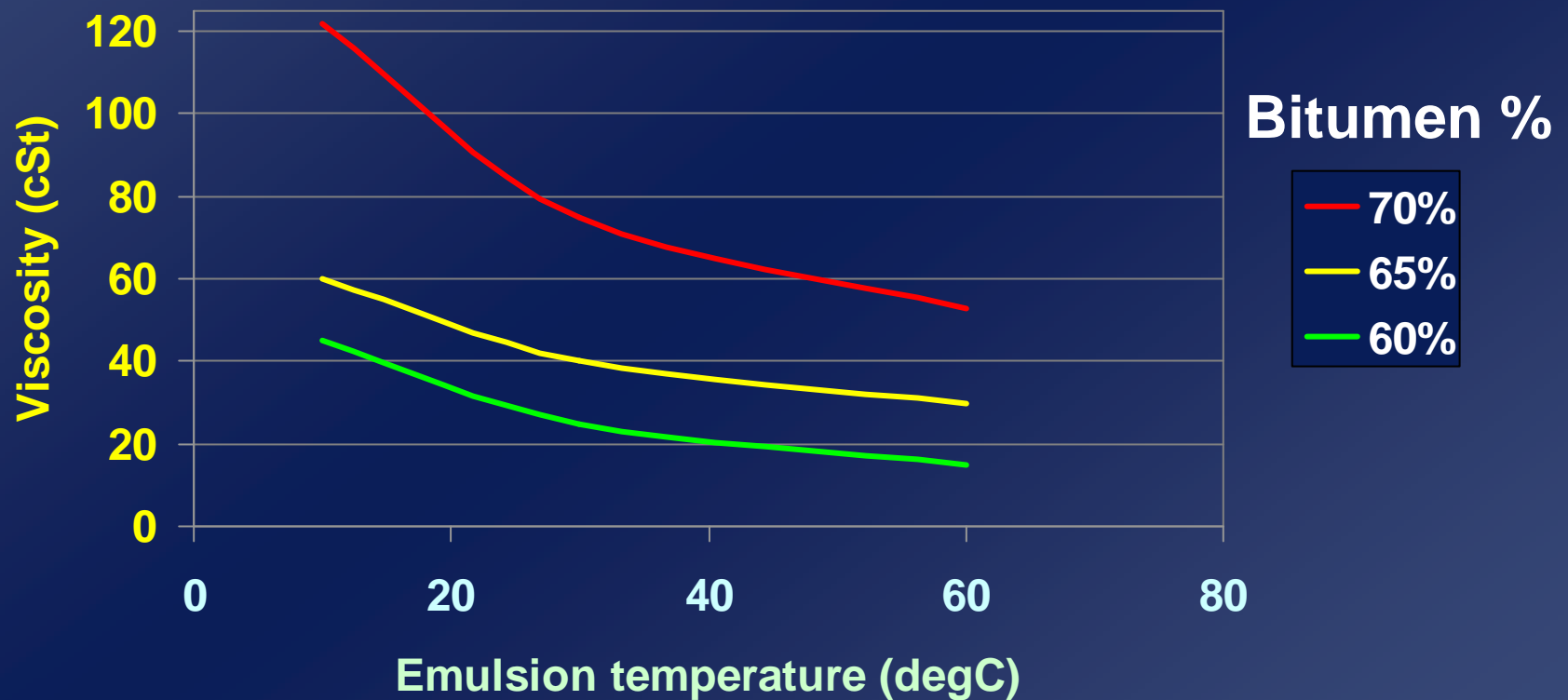
# Original Foam Nozzle (Csanyi, 1957)



# Viscosity of foamed bitumen



# Temperature effects on emulsion viscosity



180/220 penetration base bitumen

# What is Foamed Bitumen?

Current

Foam

Nozzle

Configuration

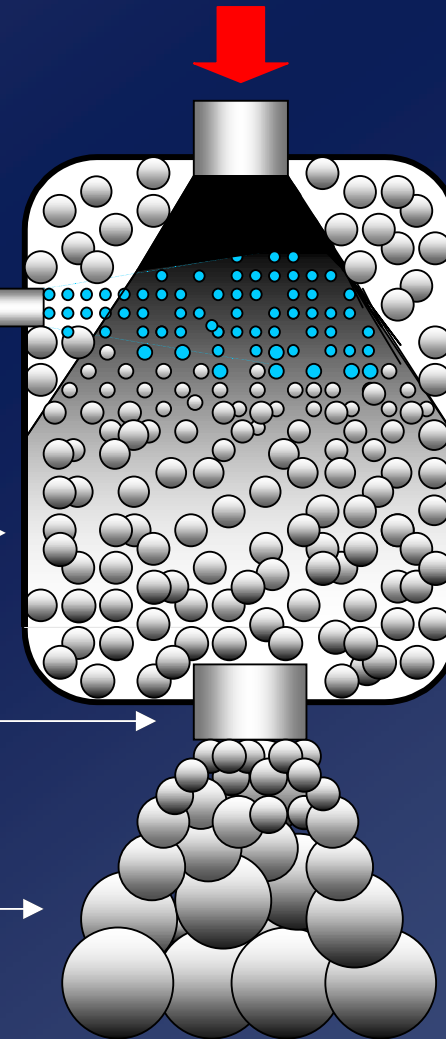
Cold Water and Air

Expansion Chamber

Spray Nozzle

Foamed Bitumen

Hot Bitumen



$$PV = nRT$$



# Foaming in laboratory



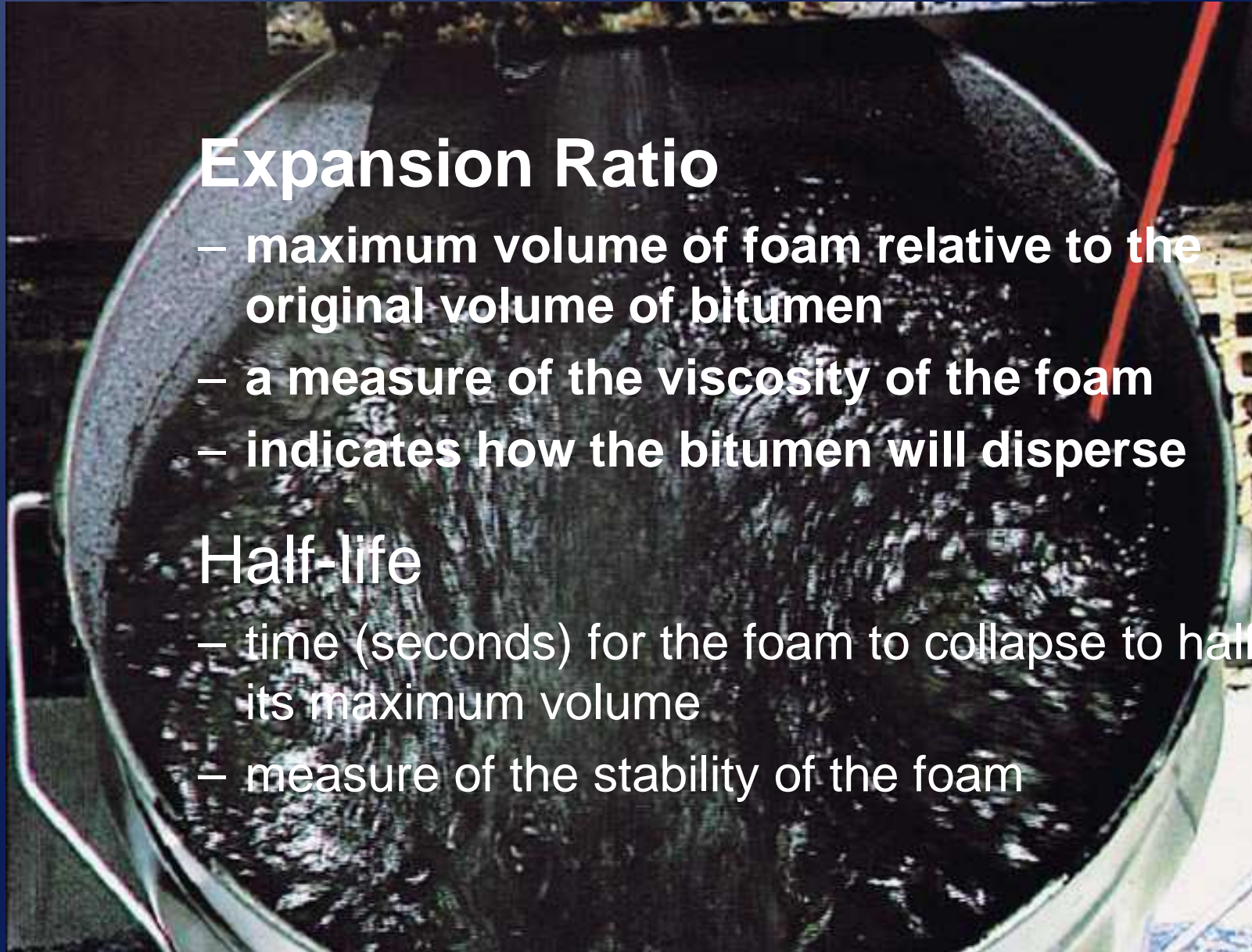
## Foamed bitumen characteristics

### Expansion Ratio

- maximum volume of foam relative to the original volume of bitumen
- a measure of the viscosity of the foam
- indicates how the bitumen will disperse

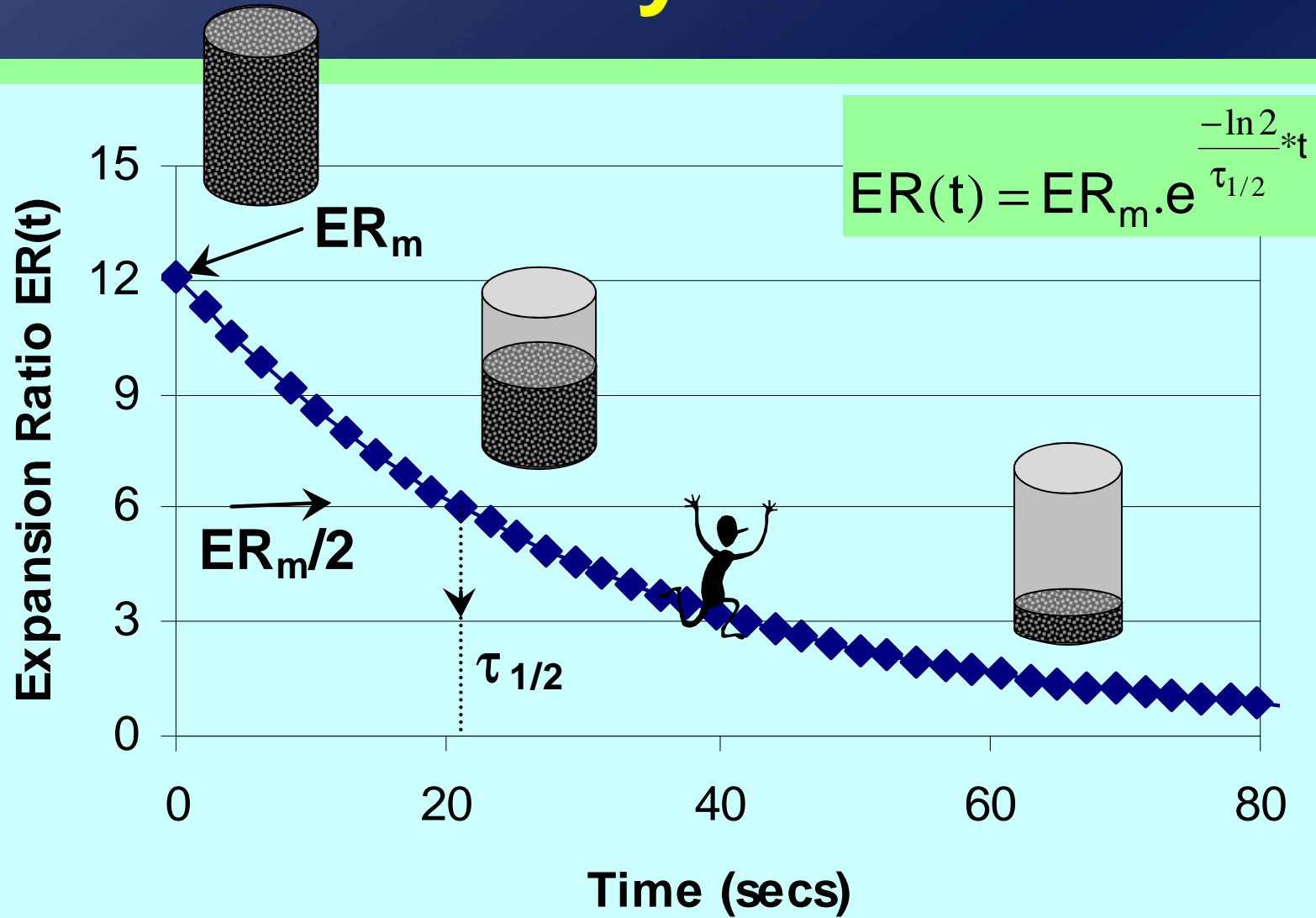
### Half-life

- time (seconds) for the foam to collapse to half of its maximum volume
- measure of the stability of the foam

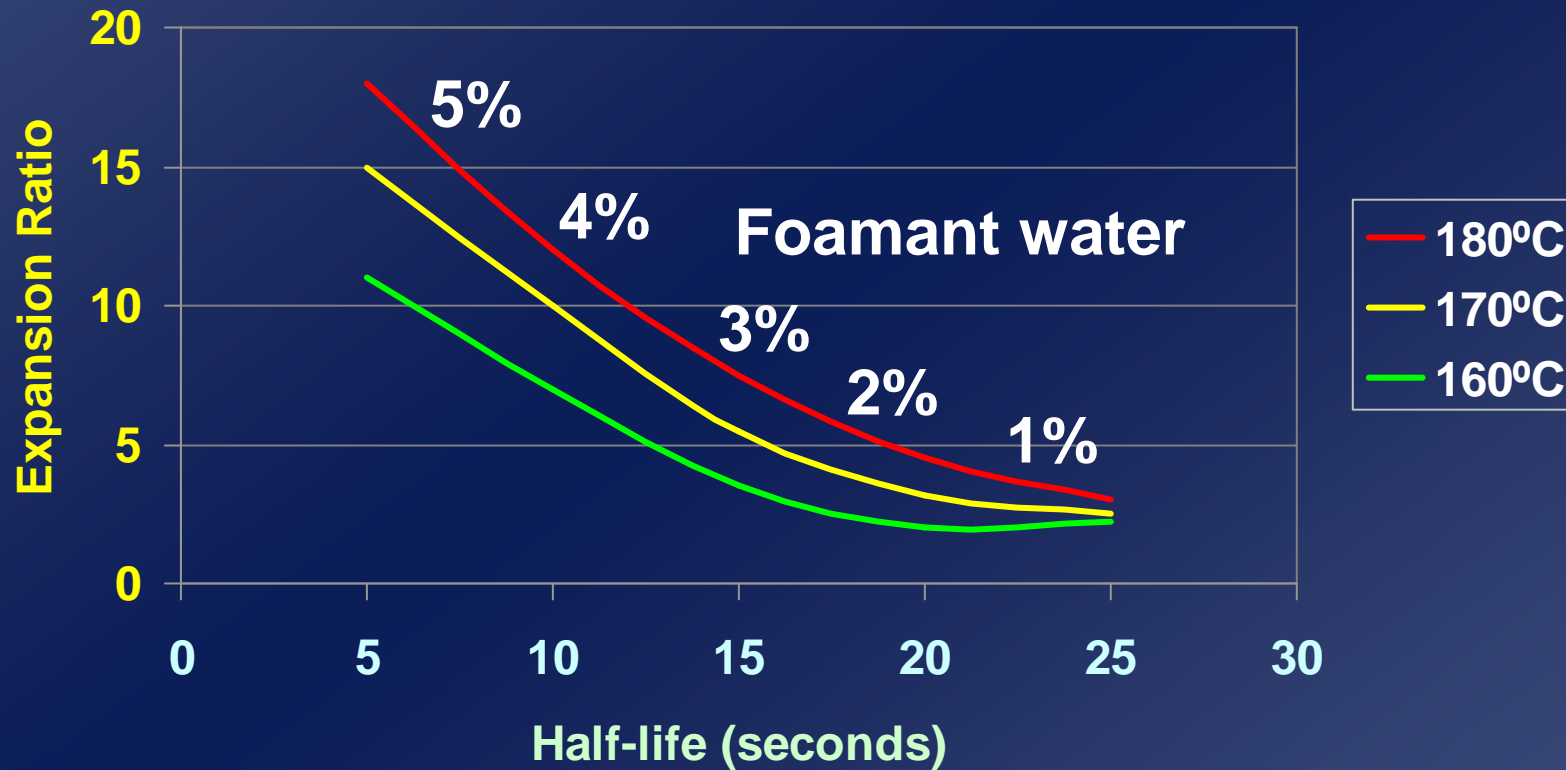




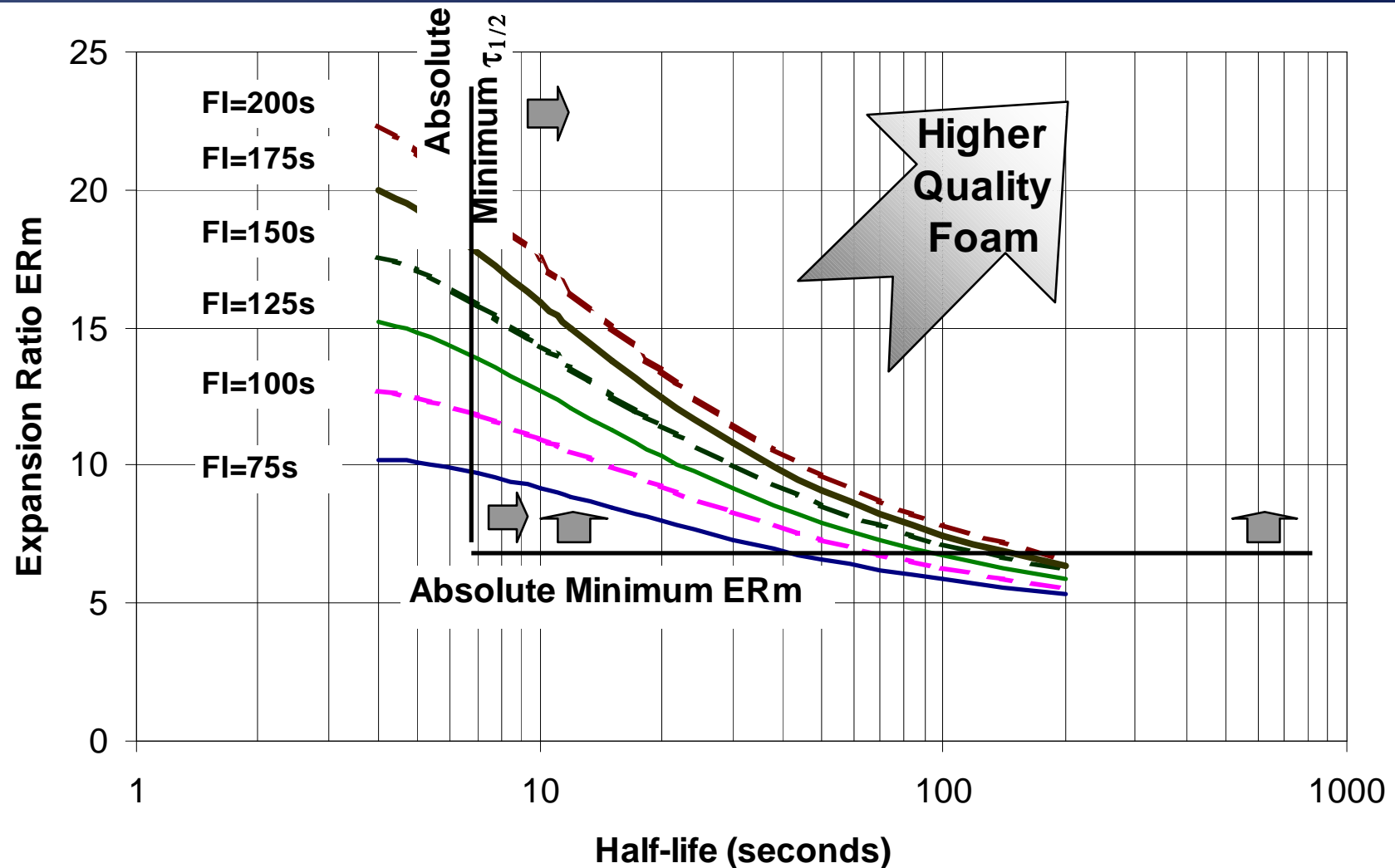
# Foam decay curve



# Temperature effects on foam

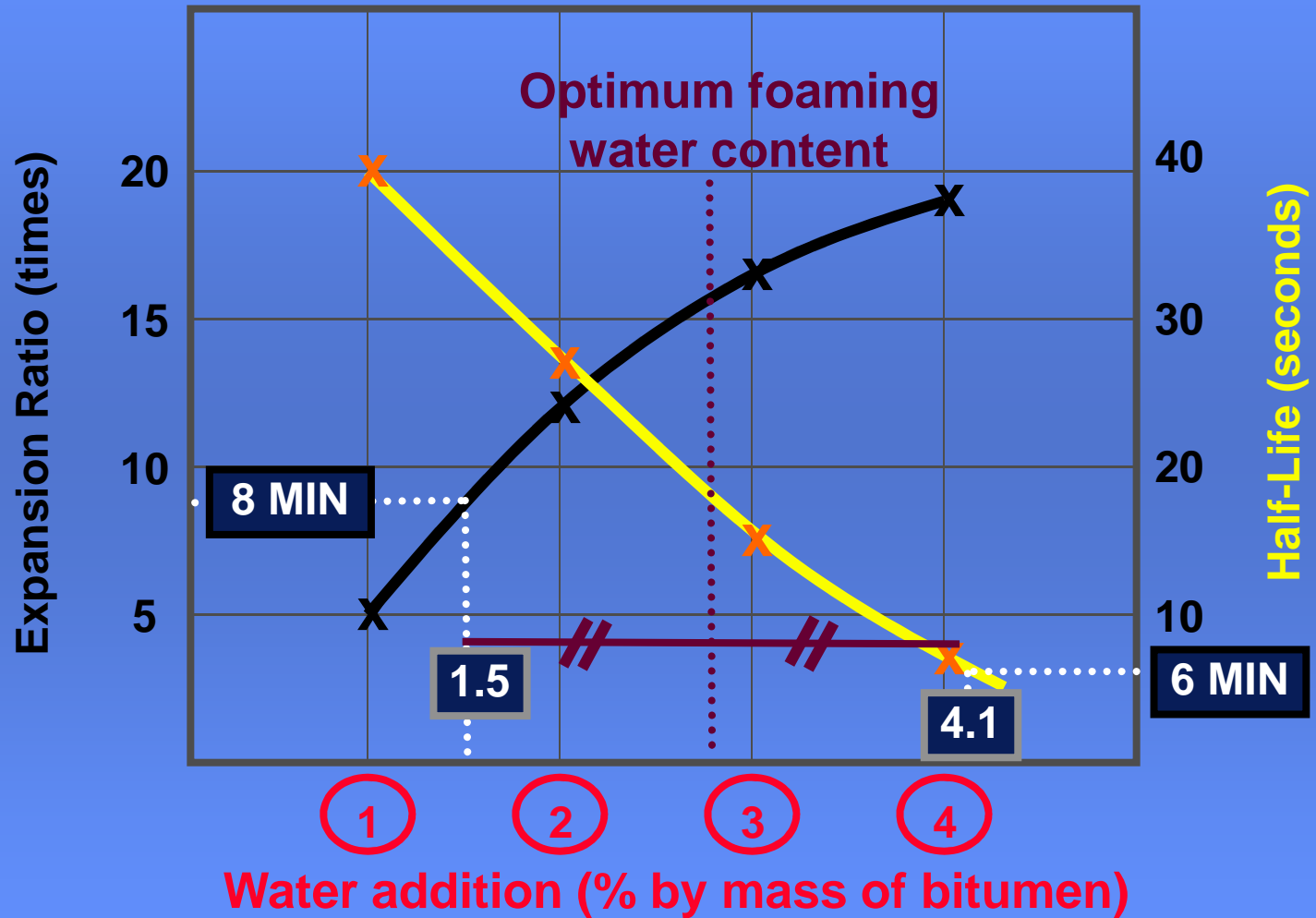


# Foam requirements – old version (TG2, 2002)



# FOAMING CHARACTERISTICS

Bitumen Temperature 175°C

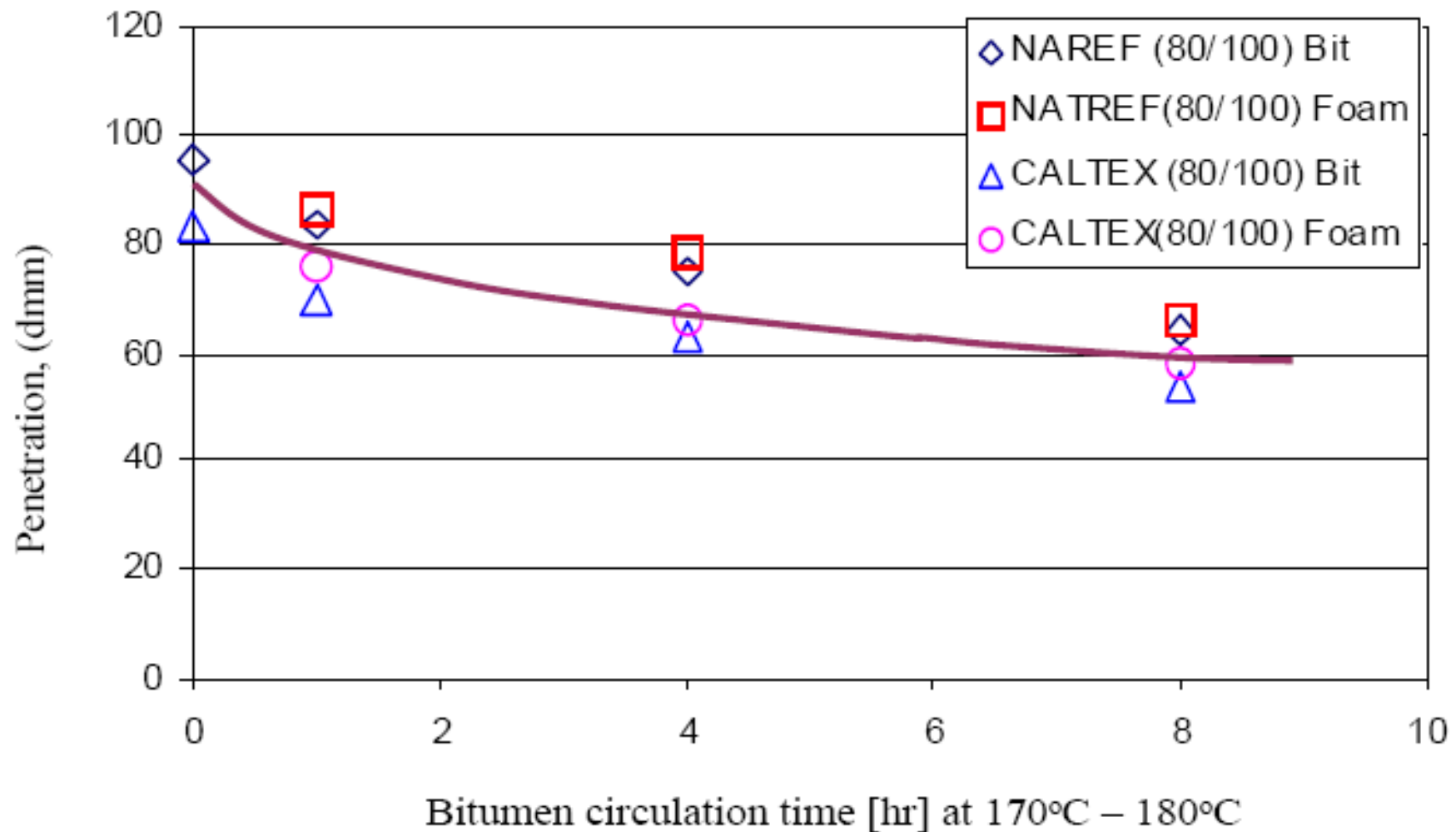


# Bitumen specs for foam

- Up to 600 penetration binder has been used (Norway)
- Initially 150/200 pen used for foam in South Africa
- Currently only 70/100 bitumen is available in SA for use as foam
- Nynas in Europe markets a special binder for foam (ER and  $\tau_{1/2}$ )

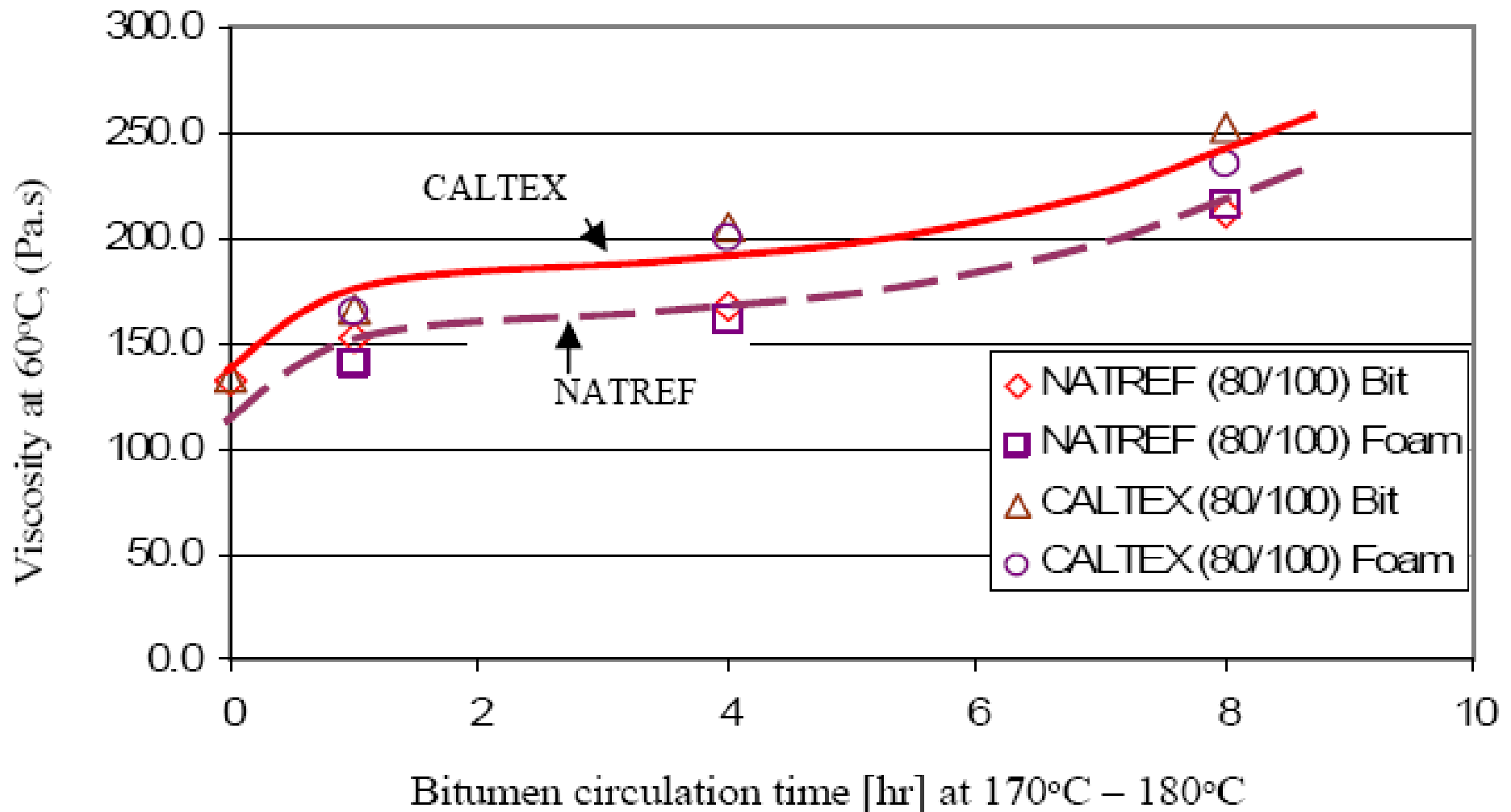


# Findings-short term ageing Pen vs. time for (80/100) foam



# Findings short term ageing

## Viscosity vs. time for (80/100) foam



# Conclusions

- Softer bitumen can be used for foam
- Follow laboratory procedure carefully (heat container, repeats etc)
- Don't circulate the bitumen for more than 2 hours
- Check foaming characteristics on site for every batch

# Viscosity....and break



**Deformation and flow!**

**There is no other way out!**