

Multiple Stress Creep Recovery (MSCR) testing

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- ▶ Multiple Stress Creep Recovery AASHTO TP-70
- ▶ DSR performing MSCR Identifies beneficial elastic properties.
 - Rutting Performance
 - Direct measure of Non Recoverable Compliance (**Jnr**)
 - Goal is quantify the non-linear performance of the binder to predict Rutting Performance.
 - 100Pa is in the linear region (expected behavior)
 - 3200Pa is in the non-linear region (extreme movement)

- ▶ Multiple Stress Creep Recovery AASHTO TP-70
- ▶ DSR performing MSCR Identifies beneficial elastic properties.
 - Rutting Performance
 - Direct measure of Non Recoverable Compliance (**J_{nr}**)
 - Goal is quantify the non-linear performance of the binder to predict Rutting Performance.
 - **Modulus (G^*) = Stress/Strain**
 - **Compliance (J^*) = Strain/Stress or $1/G^*$**

Multiple Stress Creep Recovery

- ▶ MSCR Identifies beneficial elastic properties.
 - (2 tests in 1)
 - **Rutting Performance**
 - Direct measure of **Non Recoverable** Compliance
 - Goal is quantify the non-linear performance of the binder to predict Rutting Performance. (**Jnr**)
 - **Elastic Recovery Performance**
 - Direct measure of **Recoverable** Compliance
 - Goal is investigate differences in linear & non-linear performance of the binder (**% Recovery**)

What Causes Rutting ?

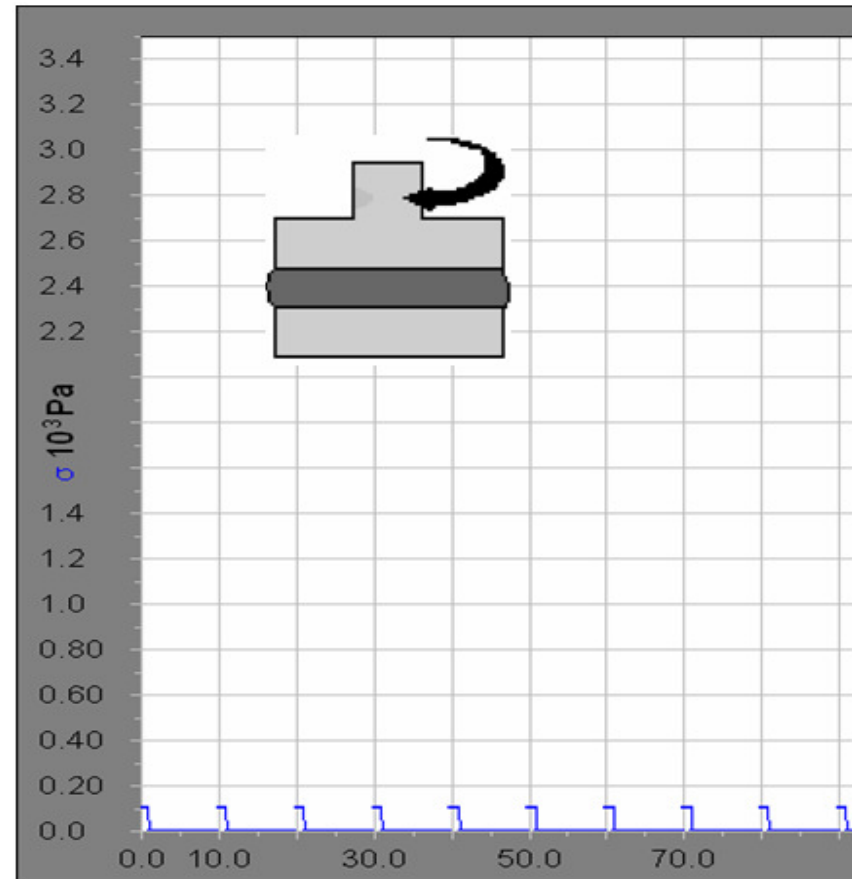


Tire load applied for a short time; pavement permitted to recover for a longer time; over & over & over & over



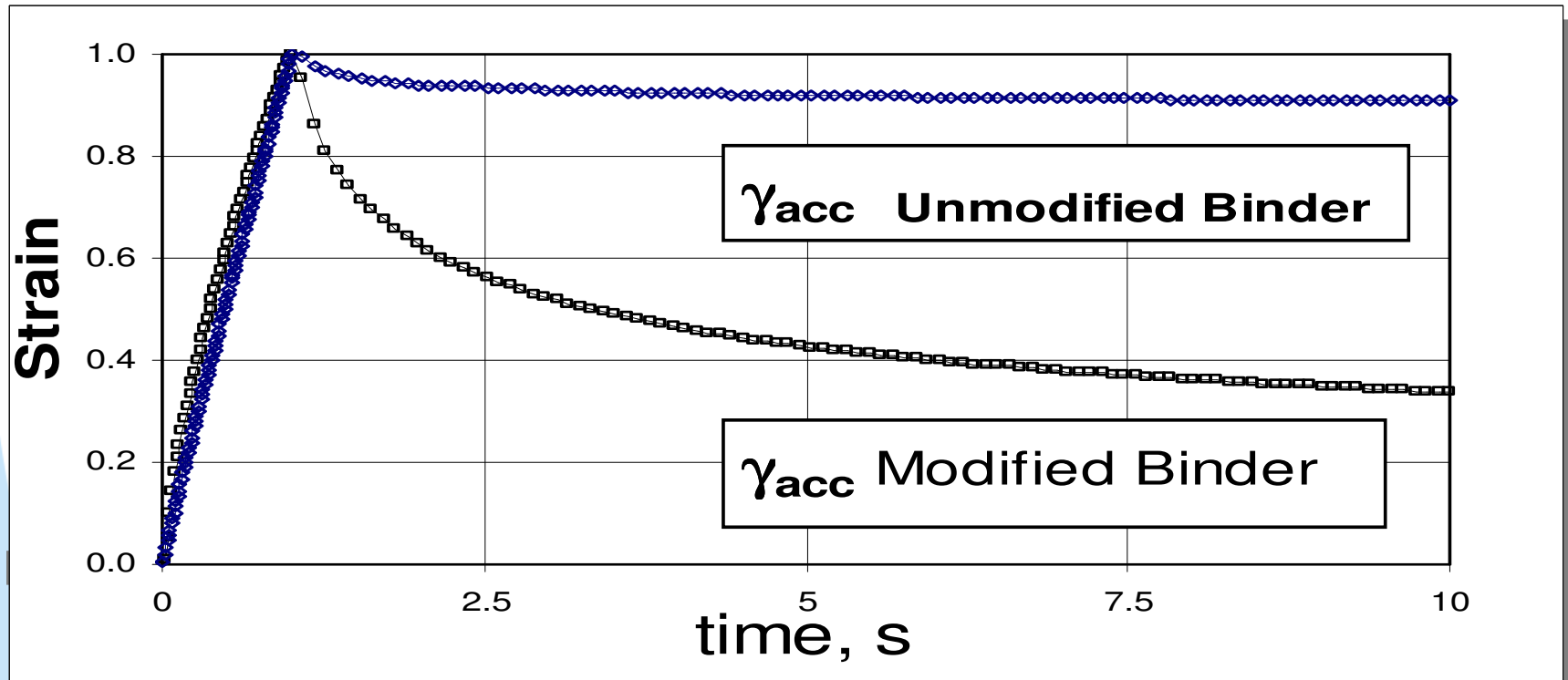
For Rutting: Accumulated Strain

- ▶ Simulate pavement loading over many cycles.
- ▶ Load force applied for 1s and removed to permit binder to relax for 9s for each cycle.
- ▶ If the binder has any elastic behavior, it can be directly measured in the relaxation part of the cycle.
- ▶ Accumulated permanent deformation is a measure of the accumulated strain.
 - Non recoverable compliance (**J_{nr}**)

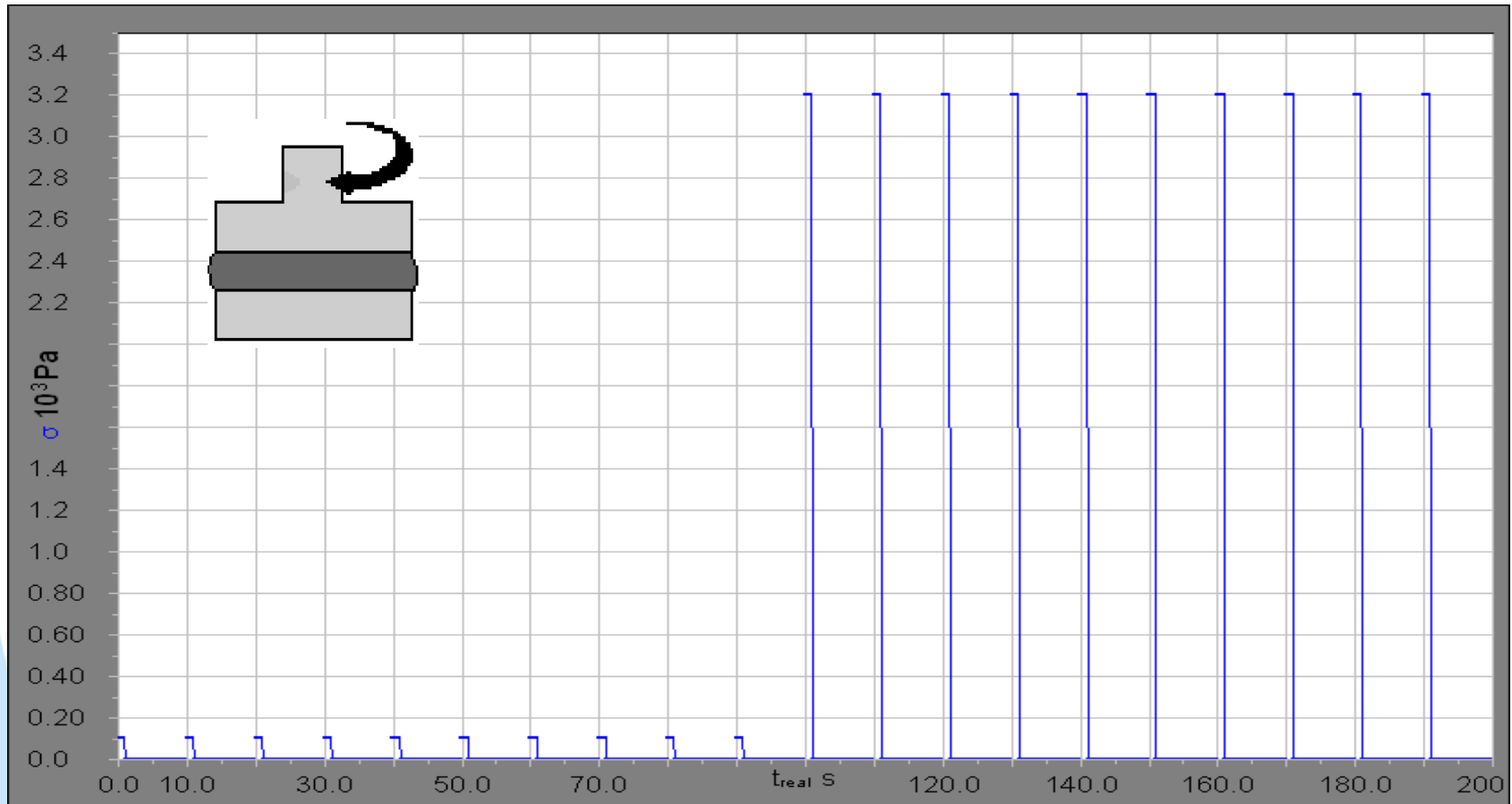


Accumulated Strain Testing

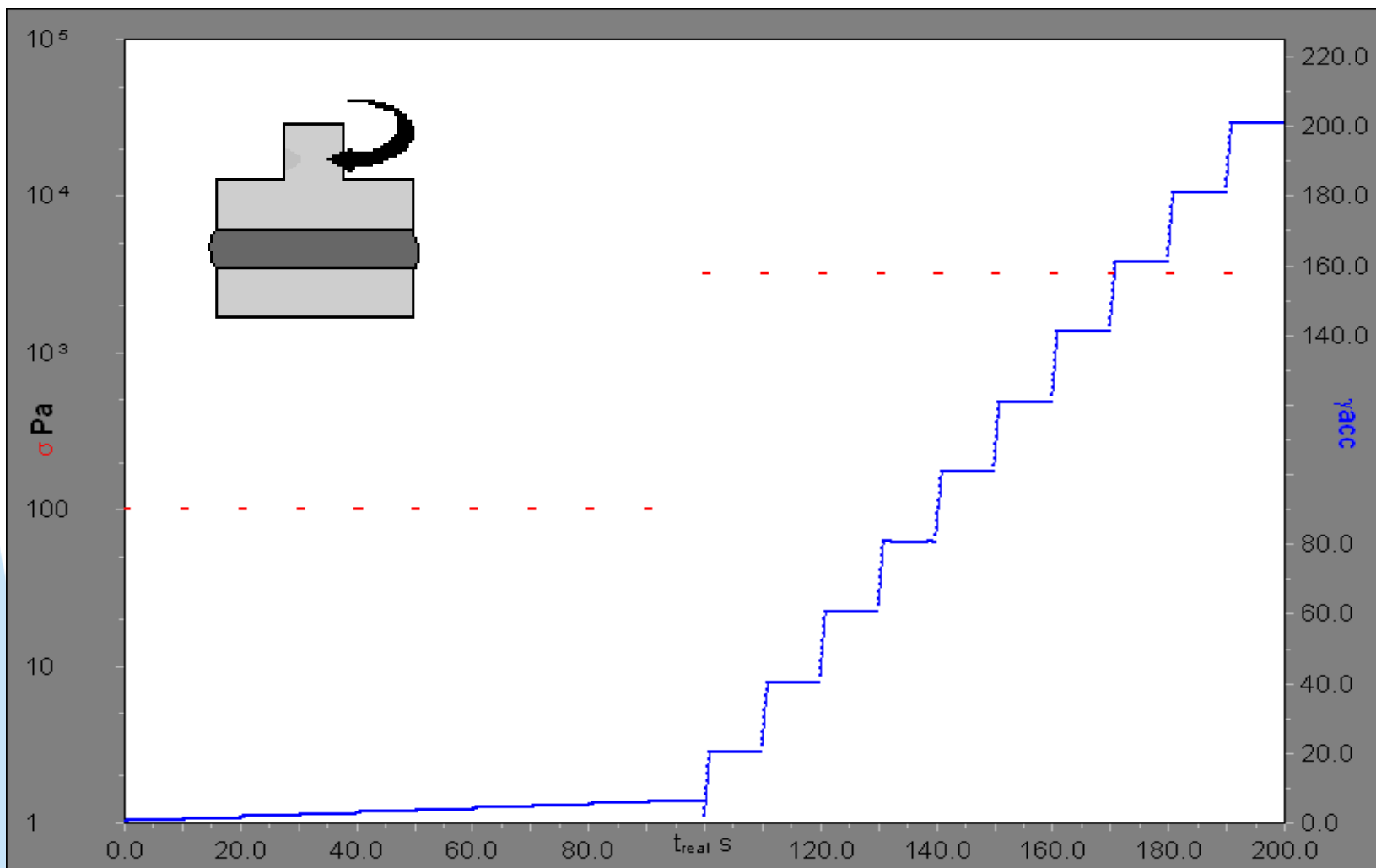
- ▶ New test procedure to evaluate binders on a DSR



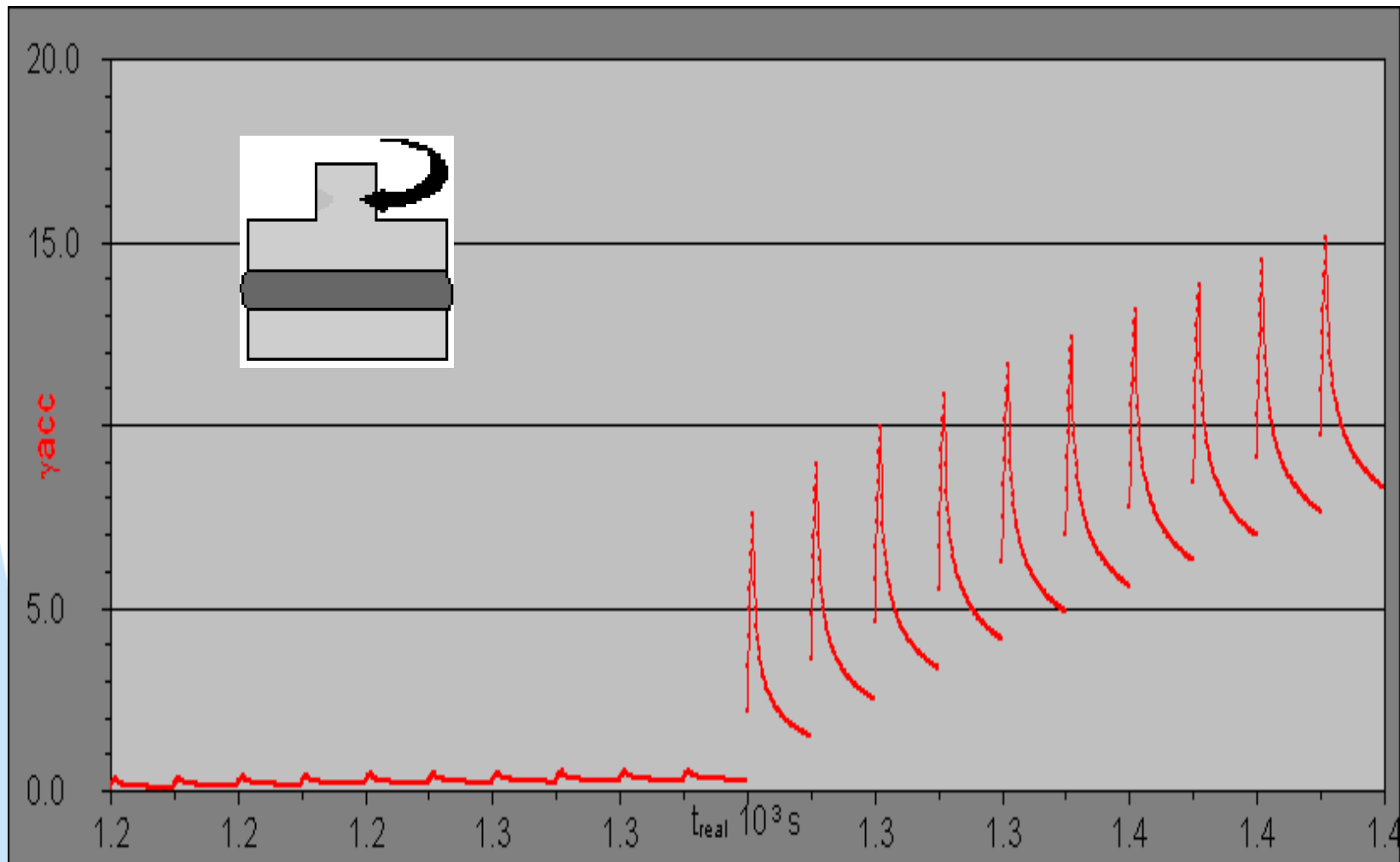
Linear & Non-Linear Applied Stress Loading



Accumulated Strain from Repeated Loading

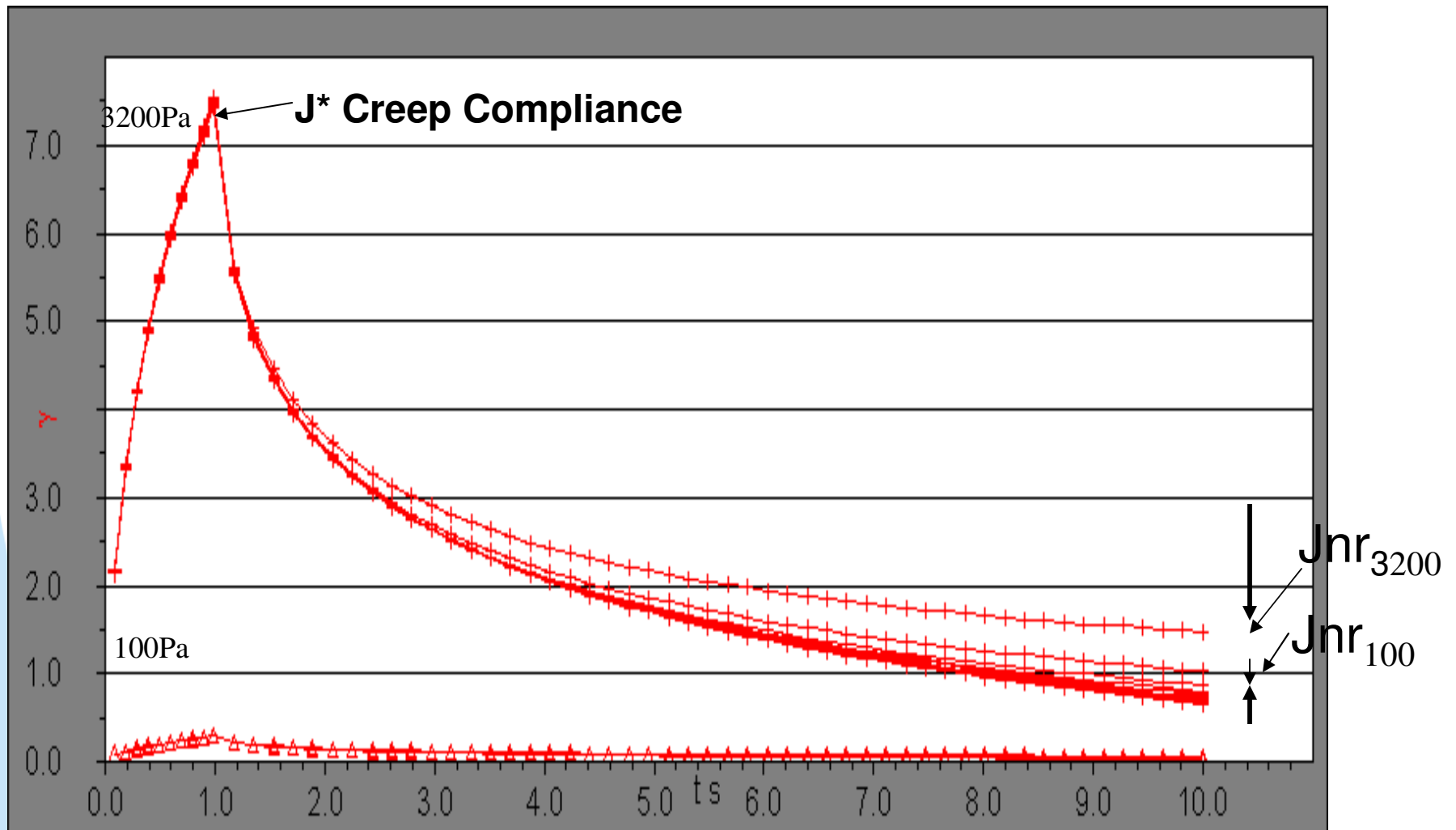


Accumulated Strain from Repeated Loading on a Modified Binder



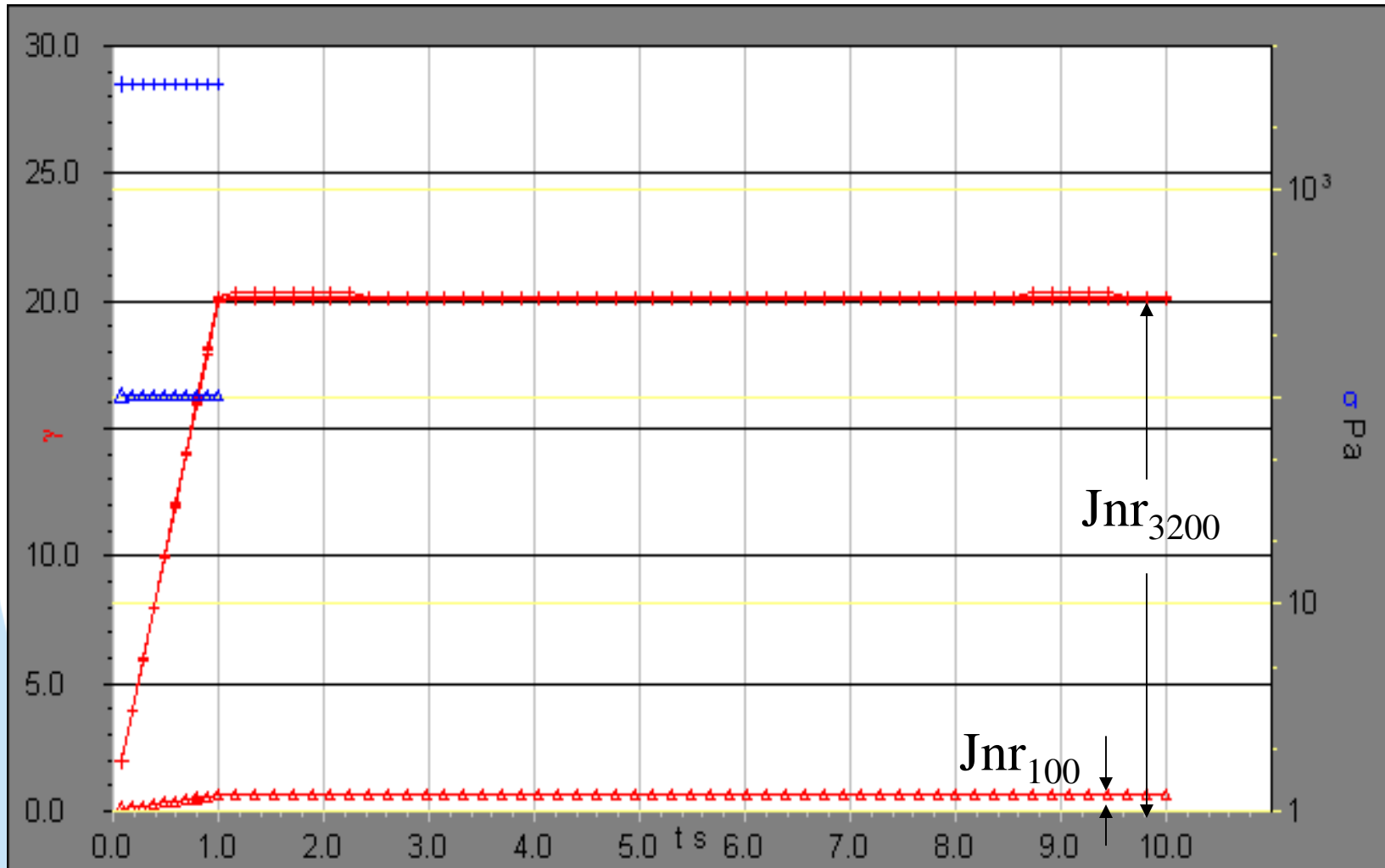
Example of a Visco-Elastic Binder

Modified binder PG70-28 tested to MSCR at 70°C



Example of a Newtonian material

Neat binder PG64-28 tested to MSCR at 64°C



MSCR Results

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Time s	Strain	Notes										
2	0.1	0.02264								100 PA DATA	100		
3	0.2	0.03702											
4	0.3	0.04953								Initial Strain for each cycle	0		
5	0.4	0.06045											
6	0.5	0.07057					Sum Creep	Sum Rec		Average Creep Strain	0.11794	100%	
7	0.6	0.08043											
8	0.7	0.08975					1.1794	0.44421		Average End Strain	0.044421		
9	0.8	0.0988											
10	0.9	0.1073								Average Recoverable Strain	0.073519	62%	
11	1	0.1158			1 End Creep Strain		0.1158						
12	1.18	0.09667								Average Non Recoverable Strain	0.044421	38%	
13	1.36	0.08922											
14	1.54	0.08389								Average (Jnr) (kPa)	0.44421		
15	1.72	0.08043											
16	1.9	0.0775											
17	2.08	0.0751											
18	2.26	0.07297								1 sec Creep 10 Linear data points			
19	2.44	0.07137								9 sec Recovery 50 Linear data points			
20	2.62	0.06977											
21	2.8	0.06818											
22	2.98	0.06685											
23	3.16	0.06605											
24	3.34	0.06498											
25	3.52	0.06392											
26	3.7	0.06312											
27	3.88	0.06232											
28	4.06	0.06179											
29	4.24	0.06072											
30	4.42	0.06019											
31	4.6	0.05965											
32	4.78	0.05939											

MSCR Analysis

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1										
2	<i>Report format for the</i>				<i>analysis form</i>					
3	<i>Multiple Stress Creep & Recovery Test</i>				<i>2/27/2008</i>					
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9					100 Pa			3200 Pa		
10										
11										
12	Total Average Creep Strain			0.11794			4.0109			
13										
14	Total Average Non Recoverable Strain			0.044421			1.5706			
15										
16	Percent Recovery			62.3%			60.8%			
17	Difference in Percent Recovery					2.4%				
18										
19										
20	Non Recoverable Compliance (Jnr) (k/Pa)			0.44421			0.4908125			
21	Percent Difference in Jnr					9%				
22										
23										
24										
25										
26	Presentation reviews test set up and analysis									
27	http://www.brainshark.com/malvern/bindertesting									
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										

Comments:
Linear Elastic Response
Test at 3200pa
3.7741
Bigger Percent Recovery the Better
Smaller Difference the Better
Smaller Jnr the Better
Smaller Jnr Difference the Better

Passing **Jnr** Values for MSCR

- ▶ All testing is at the environmental use temperature
- ▶ **PG 64-28S** or **PG 64-28H** or **PG 64-28V**
 - **S**: Standard Grade = **4**
 - **H**: Heavy Grade = **2**
 - **V**: Very Heavy Grade = **1**
 - **E**: *Extremely Heavy Grade = 0.5 (special applications)*

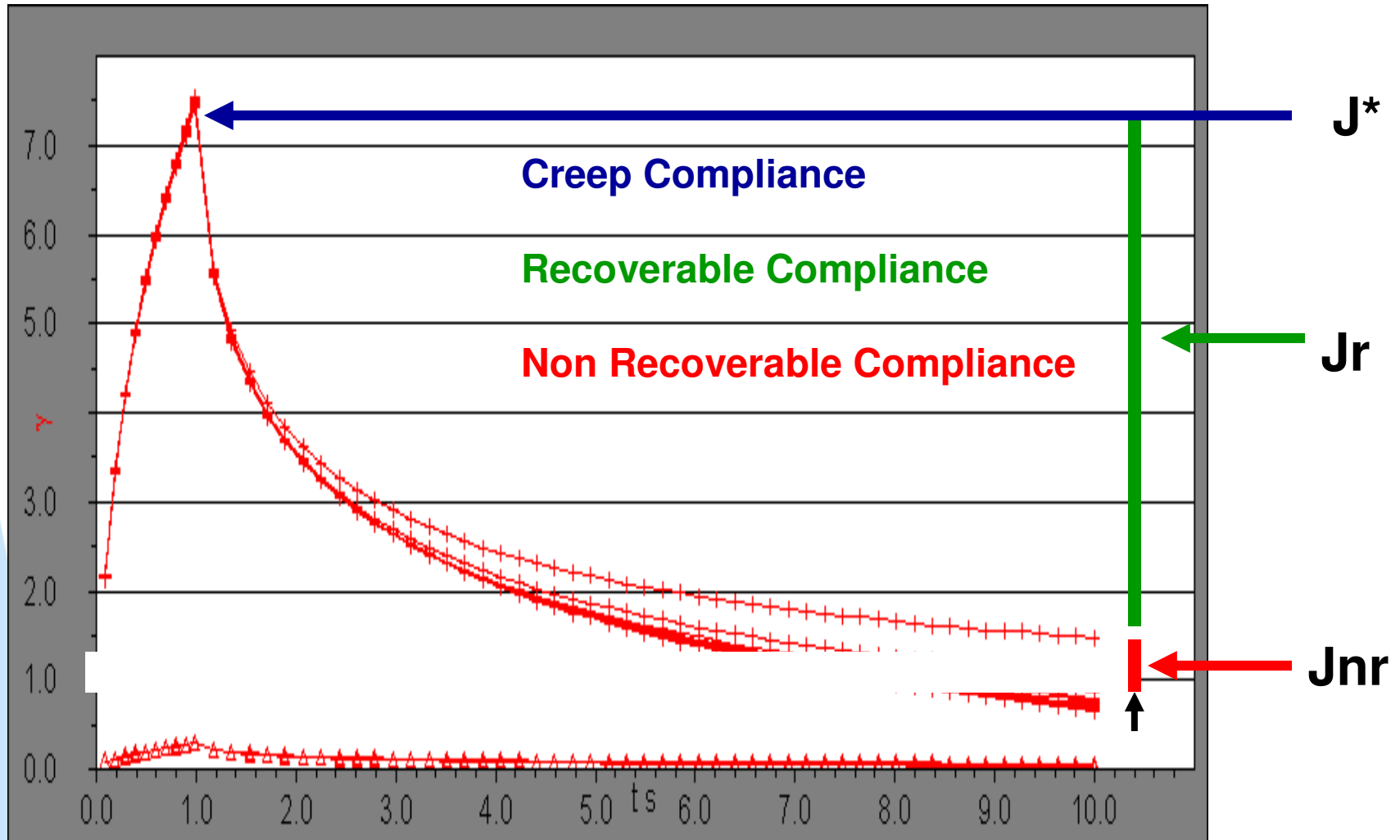
AASHTO MP-19

A New Spec Much Like M-320

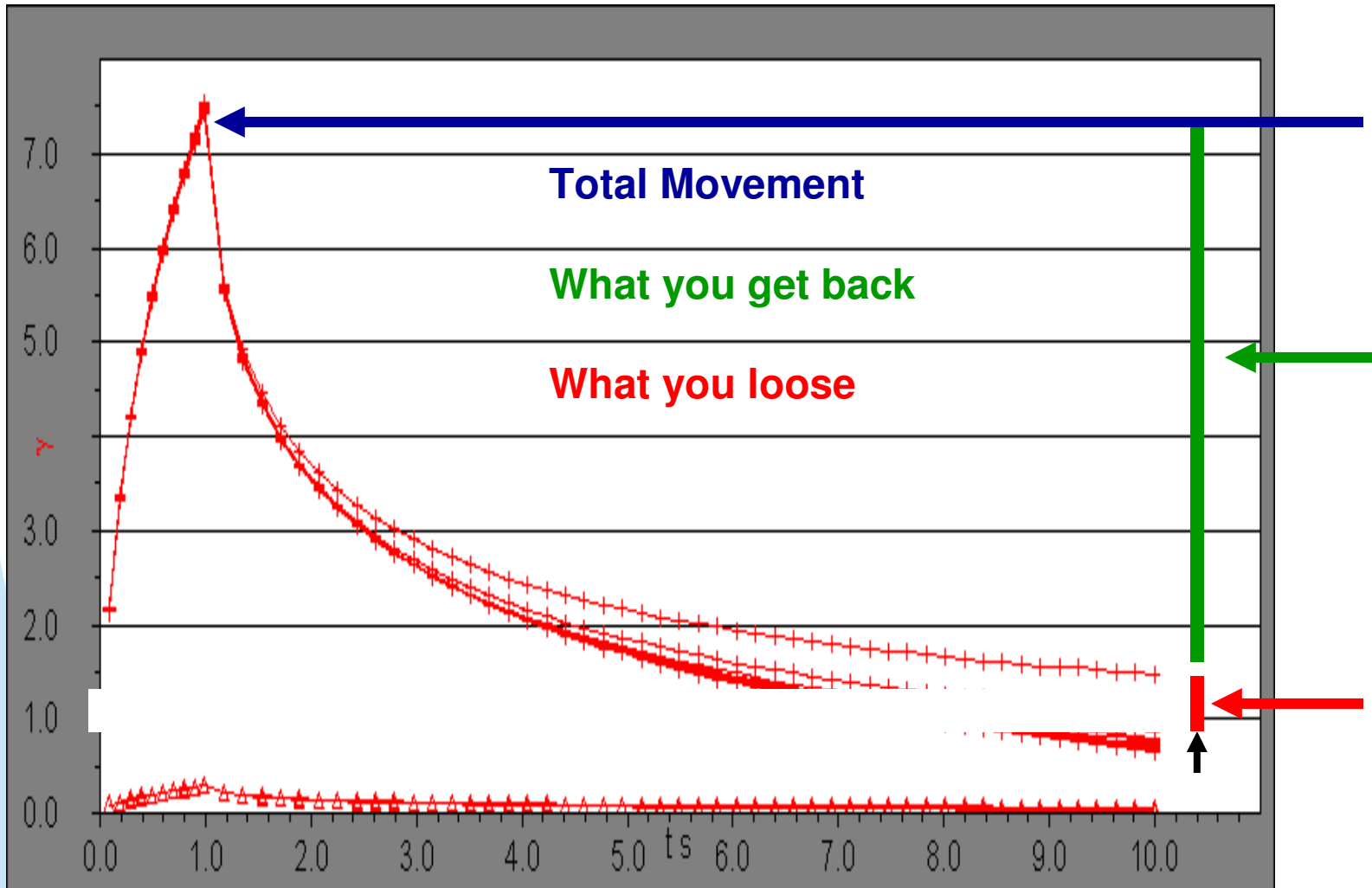
Original					
DSR $G^*/\sin\delta$ Min 1.0	64				
RTFOT					
64 Standard MSCR3.2 <4.0	64				
64 Heavy MSCR 3.2<2.0	64				
64 Very heavy MSCR3.2 <1.0	64				
PAV					
S grade DSR $G^*\sin\delta$ Max 5000	28	25	22	19	16
H & V grade DSR $G^*\sin\delta$ Max 6000	28	25	22	19	16

Low temp BBR and DTT remain unchanged

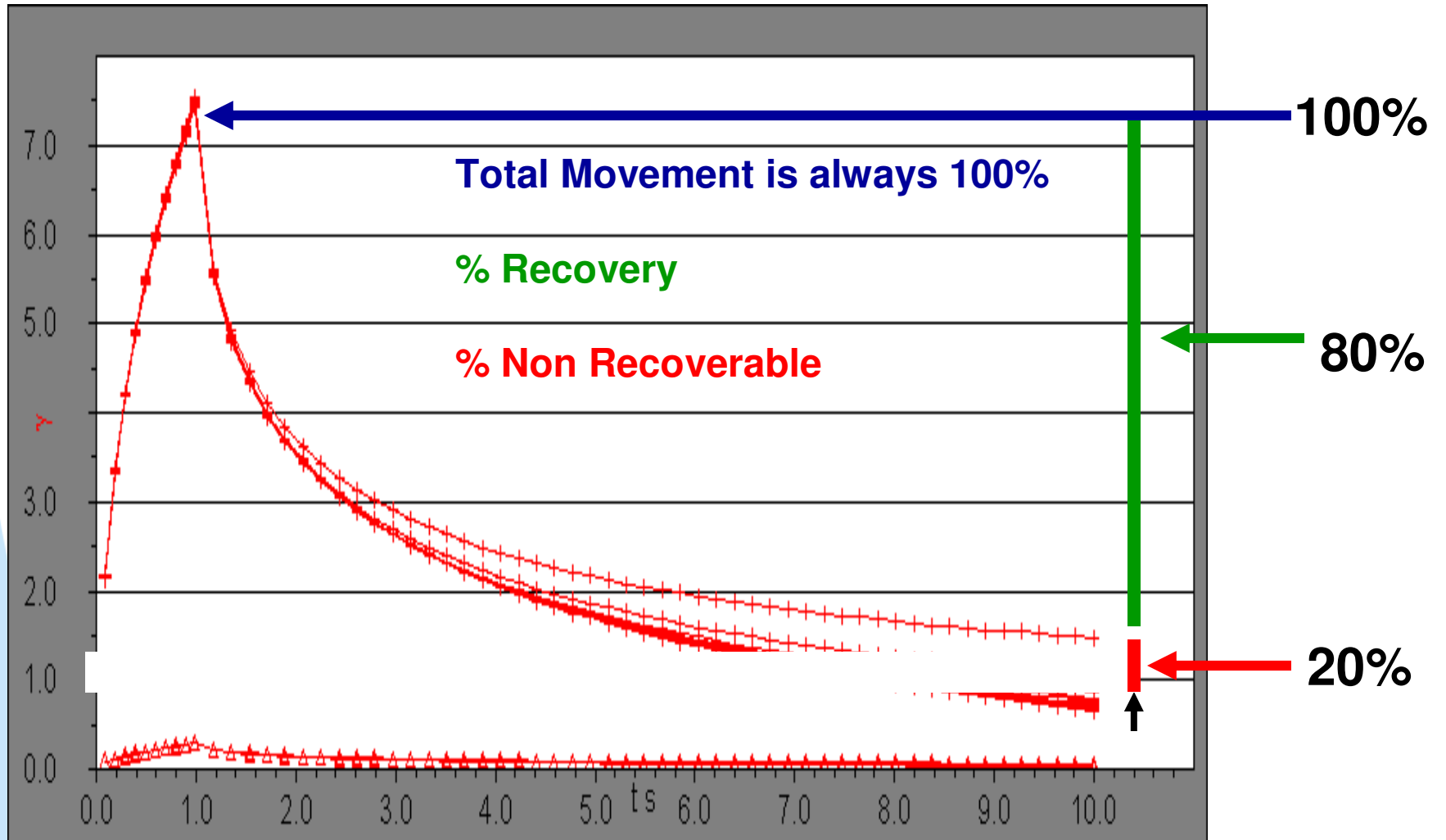
What's Really Going On?



How Does It Relate To % Recovery



How Does It Relate To % Recovery



% Recovery

- ▶ Tested at Environmental Temp vs. Elastic Recovery (ER) at 25C.
- ▶ Relates to 'Good' Elastic Recovery Performance.
- ▶ Data is Free. You get it from TP-70

Common Problem

- ▶ Some report negative (-) Recovery values
 - Generally due to low G^* samples or samples with very little elastic behavior.

- ▶ **Solution:**
 - Test at lower temperatures, if possible.
 - Increase amount of modification to improve elastic contribution in the measurement.
 - Test on an instrument with low instrumental inertia.

Thank you for your Time!

Questions ?

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