

Graphene/Tourmaline-Composite-Modified Asphalt

Subjects: [Chemistry](#), [Inorganic & Nuclear](#)

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In graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt, graphene can be used to further improve the road performance and emission reduction effect of tourmaline-modified asphalt. The temperature susceptibility, high temperature, anti-aging properties and rheological performance of the graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt are better than those of the tourmaline-modified asphalt and base asphalt. The asphalt fume reduction rate of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt is higher than that of tourmaline-modified asphalt. With the increase of graphene content, the emission reduction performance increases gradually, and the enhancement effect of graphene on tourmaline performance is more obvious.

road materials

modified asphalt

tourmaline

asphalt fume pollution

emission reduction effect

graphene

1. Introduction

With the vigorous development of highway transportation, people put forward higher requirements for the service performance and quality of pavement [\[1\]\[2\]\[3\]](#). Various kinds of asphalt modifiers have been widely studied and applied to improve the service quality and durability of asphalt pavement. At present, asphalt modifiers can be divided into inorganic material modifiers and polymer modifiers. Most polymer modified asphalts need to be prepared at higher temperatures, which has the disadvantages of high cost, complex equipment and preparation process [\[4\]\[5\]](#). Inorganic material modifiers can not only improve the interface between asphalt and mineral aggregate and asphalt pavement performance, but also has the characteristics of simple production process, low price, excellent performance and rich reserves. It has been more and more favored by pavement researchers [\[6\]\[7\]\[8\]\[9\]\[10\]\[11\]](#).

Tourmaline is a kind of silicate mineral with piezoelectric and thermoelectric properties. It is widely used in air purification, water purification, cooling coatings and other environmental protection fields [\[12\]\[13\]\[14\]\[15\]](#). In recent years, some researchers have applied it to prepare modified asphalt and modified asphalt mixtures. Wang et al. studied the road performance of tourmaline-modified asphalt and its mixture as well as its effects of emission reduction, flame retardancy and smoke suppression. It was found that tourmaline can effectively improve the pavement performance of asphalt and has certain environmental effects [\[16\]\[17\]\[18\]](#). Tourmaline can adsorb the asphalt smoke pollutants generated when the asphalt is heated, and the adsorption rate can reach more than 50%. Moreover, it can also purify automobile exhaust, and has the most obvious purification effect on NO_x, with a

purification rate of 85.7%. In addition, compared with ordinary asphalt mixture, tourmaline-modified asphalt mixture is difficult to be ignited, and the amount of smoke generated during combustion is small, which has significant flame retardant and smoke suppression functions [19][20]. Wu et al. studied the high temperature performance of tourmaline-modified asphalt mortar and determined the influence of the tourmaline content and mesh number on the high temperature performance of tourmaline-modified asphalt [21]. Ding et al. found that tourmaline powder can significantly improve the fatigue life of base asphalt mixture and SBS modified asphalt mixture and enhance the high temperature rutting resistance of asphalt pavement [22].

The performance optimization of tourmaline for asphalt mainly comes from its piezoelectric and thermoelectric properties. Wang et al. found that graphene can enhance the piezoelectric and thermoelectric properties of tourmaline [16]. At the same time, graphene has the advantages of a large specific surface area, high surface energy and an excellent interface effect. At present, the application of graphene in the performance enhancement of asphalt and the composite-modified asphalt preparation have been explored and studied [23][24][25][26][27][28][29]. Su et al. improved the surface activity of polyacrylonitrile (PAN) by covalent grafting of aminated graphene and further prepared graphene fiber asphalt. The results of a dynamic shear rheological (DSR) test showed that the viscoelasticity and permanent deformation resistance of the asphalt were significantly improved [30]. Guo et al. found that the addition of graphene can improve the elastic recovery and deformation resistance of rubber asphalt and improve its rheological properties [31]. To sum up, the current research mainly focuses on the performance evaluation of modified asphalt with only tourmaline and the modified asphalt mixture. There is a lack of studies on the performance enhancement of tourmaline-modified asphalt and the preparation of tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt. The advantages of graphene make it obtain excellent application effects in enhancing the activity of asphalt modifiers and the performance of modified asphalt. However, there are few studies on the performance evaluation of graphene-reinforced tourmaline-modified asphalt and the preparation of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt.

2. Road Performance and Emission Reduction Effect of Graphene/Tourmaline-Composite-Modified Asphalt

2.1. Optimization of Modified Asphalt Preparation Process Parameters

According to the orthogonal test scheme, graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt was prepared by using different process parameters. The penetration, softening point and 10 °C ductility of the asphalts were tested. The variance analysis and range analysis results of the orthogonal test are shown in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, respectively. The change trend of the asphalt's performance index mean value with factor levels are shown in **Figure 1**.

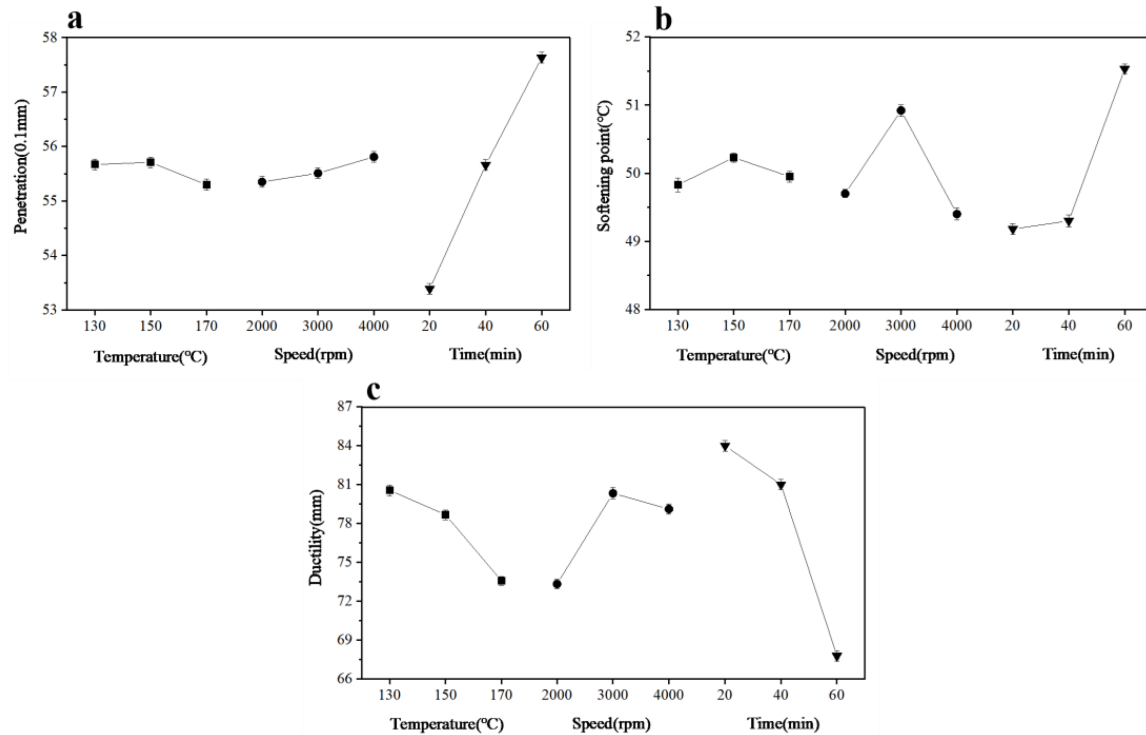


Figure 1. The change trend of asphalt performance index mean value with factor level: (a) Penetration; (b) Softening point; and (c) Ductility.

Table 1. Orthogonal test variance analysis for modified asphalt preparation process optimization.

Index	Factor	S_i^2	f_i	S_i^2/f_i	F_i	Sig.
Penetration	Temperature	0.304	2	0.152	0.123	0.890
	speed	0.322	2	0.161	0.130	0.885
	Time	27.094	2	13.547	10.950	0.084
	Error	2.474	2	1.237	/	/
	Sum	30.195	8	$F_{0.05}(2, 2) = 19; F_{0.1}(2, 2) = 9$		
Softening point	Temperature	0.254	2	0.127	1.309	0.433
	speed	3.871	2	1.935	19.963	0.048
	Time	10.524	2	5.262	54.278	0.018
	Error	0.194	2	0.097	/	/
	Sum	14.842	8	$F_{0.05}(2, 2) = 19; F_{0.1}(2, 2) = 9$		
Ductility	Temperature	78.691	2	39.346	127.480	0.008
	speed	83.877	2	41.938	135.880	0.001

Index	Factor	S_i^2	f_i	S_i^2/f_i	F_i	Sig.
	Time	446.988	2	223.494	724.120	0.007
	Error	0.617	2	0.309	/	/
	Sum	610.173	8	$F_{0.05}(2, 2) = 19; F_{0.1}(2, 2) = 9$		

Table 2. Orthogonal test range analysis for modified asphalt preparation process optimization.

Factor	25 °C Penetration/(0.1 mm)				Softening Point/°C				10 °C Ductility/mm			
	k_1	k_2	k_3	Range	k_1	k_2	k_3	Range	k_1	k_2	k_3	Range
Temperature	55.67	55.71	55.30	0.41	49.83	50.23	49.95	0.40	80.56	78.67	73.57	6.99
Speed	55.35	55.51	55.81	0.46	49.70	50.92	49.40	1.52	73.33	80.33	79.11	7.00
Time	53.39	55.66	57.63	4.24	49.18	49.30	51.53	2.35	84.00	81.00	67.78	16.22

2.2. Micromorphology and Modifier Dispersion of Modified Asphalt

Note: k is the comprehensive average of the data at certain level.

An SEM test was used to determine the micromorphology and dispersion of graphene/tourmaline in the composite-modified asphalt. The SEM images of raw materials are shown in **Figure 2**, and the SEM images of the graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt are shown in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**.

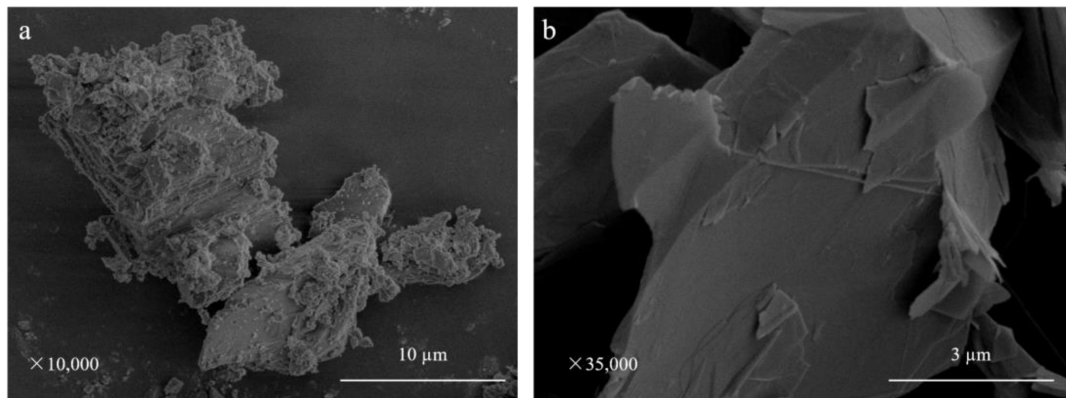
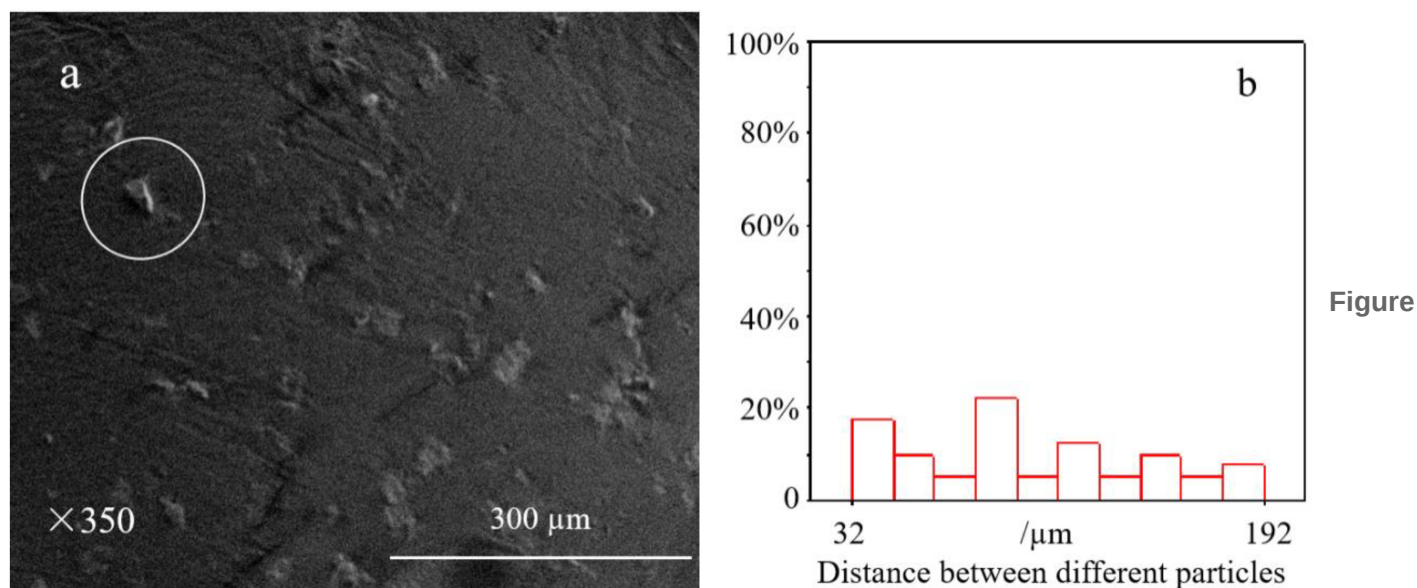


Figure 2. SEM images: (a) Tourmaline ($\times 10,000$); (b) Graphene ($\times 35,000$).



3. (a) SEM image and (b) particle size distribution of modified asphalt with 10 wt% $G_{1.5}/T_{100}$.

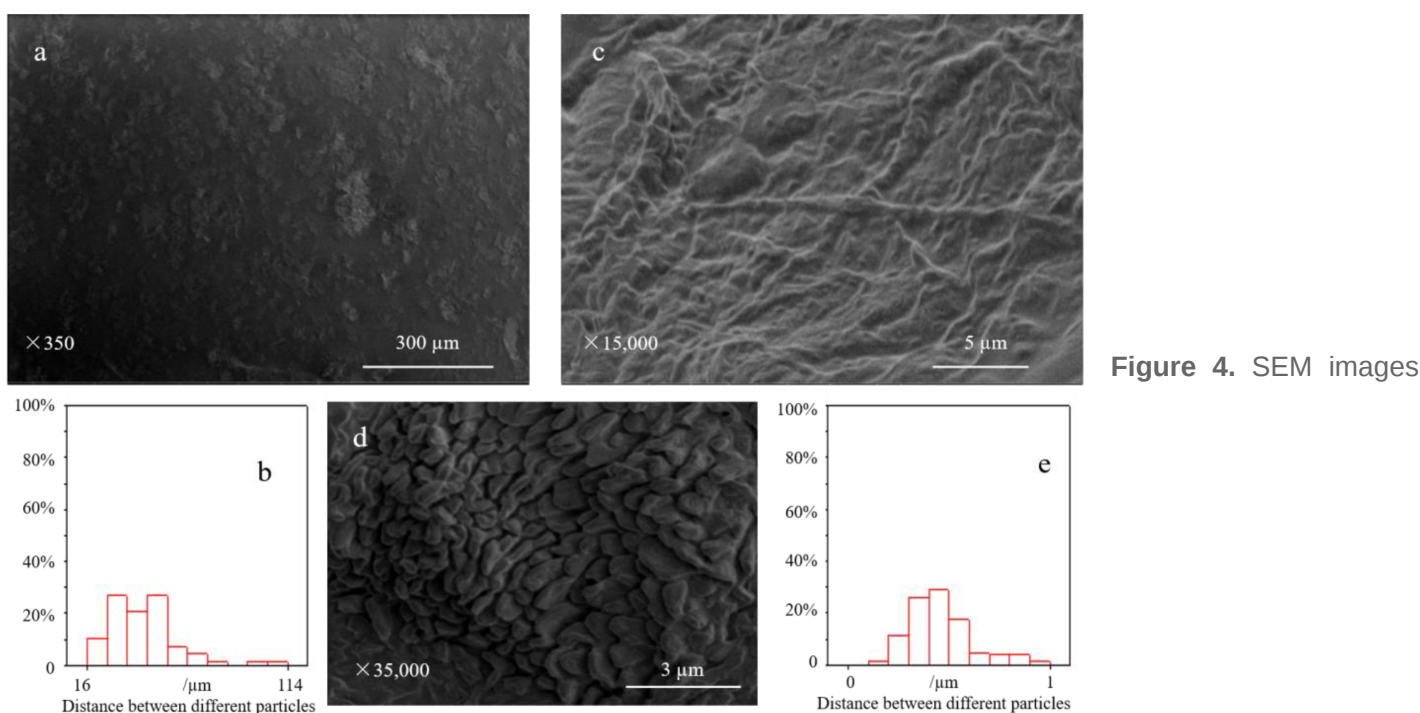


Figure 4. SEM images

and particle size distributions of modified asphalt with 30 wt% $G_{1.5}/T_{100}$: (a) SEM ($\times 350$); (b) Particle size distribution ($\times 350$); (c) SEM ($\times 15,000$); (d) SEM ($\times 35,000$); (e) Particle size distribution ($\times 35,000$).

2.3. Basic Performance

Different graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalts were prepared according to the optimum preparation parameters. The temperature susceptibility, high temperature and anti-aging properties of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt have been studied. The enhancement effect of graphene on the performance of tourmaline-modified asphalt was confirmed.

2.3.1. Temperature Susceptibility Performance

The penetration of each modified asphalt was tested at 15 °C, 25 °C and 30 °C. The penetration index was calculated. The influence of the content of the graphene/tourmaline composite powder on the temperature susceptibility performance of asphalt was analyzed. The results are shown in **Figure 5**.

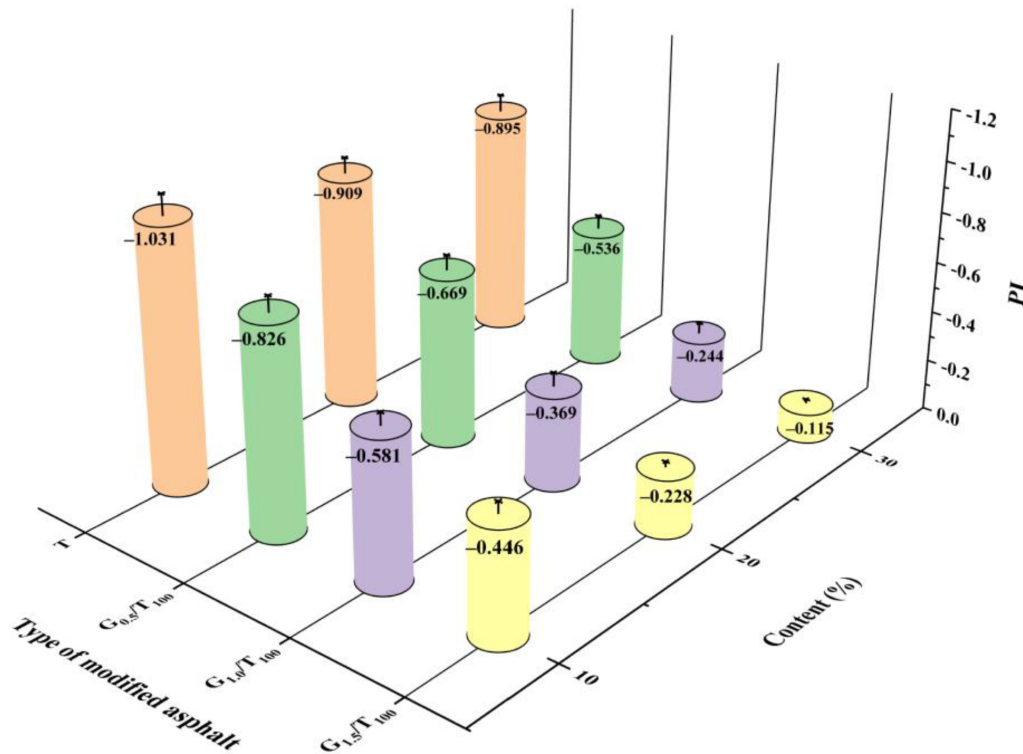


Figure 5. Penetration index of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt.

2.3.2. High Temperature Performance

To study the influence of the content of graphene/tourmaline composite powder on the high temperature performance of asphalt, the penetration and softening point of each asphalt were tested, and the equivalent softening point was calculated. The results are shown in **Figure 6**.

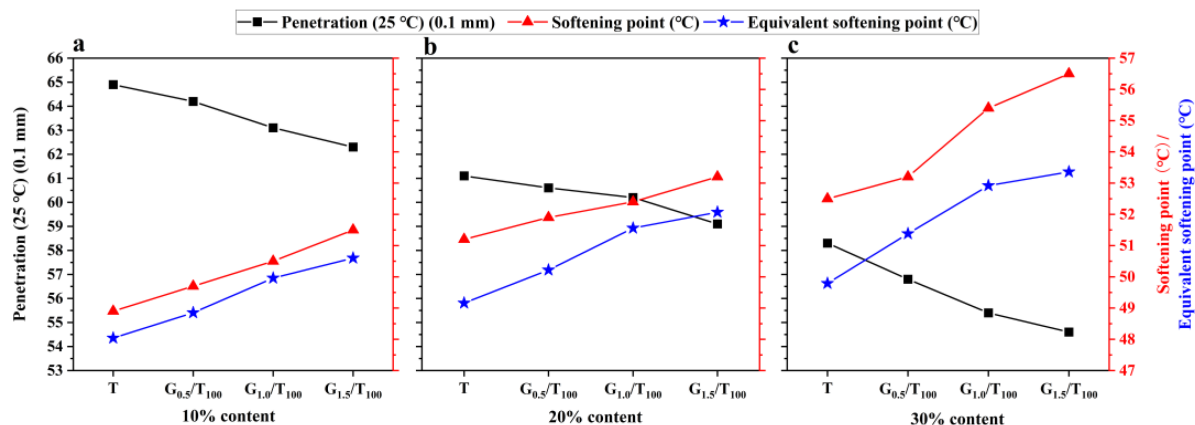


Figure 6. Penetration, softening point and equivalent softening point of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt: (a) With 10 wt% powder content; (b) With 20 wt% powder content; (c) With 30 wt% powder content.

2.3.3. Rheological Performance

As a typical viscoelastic material, the performance of asphalt is strongly dependent on temperature. In the process of pavement use, asphalt needs to bear a certain temperature load coupling effect. Through the temperature scanning test, the rheological performance of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalts are tested, and the results are shown in **Figure 7** and **Figure 8**.

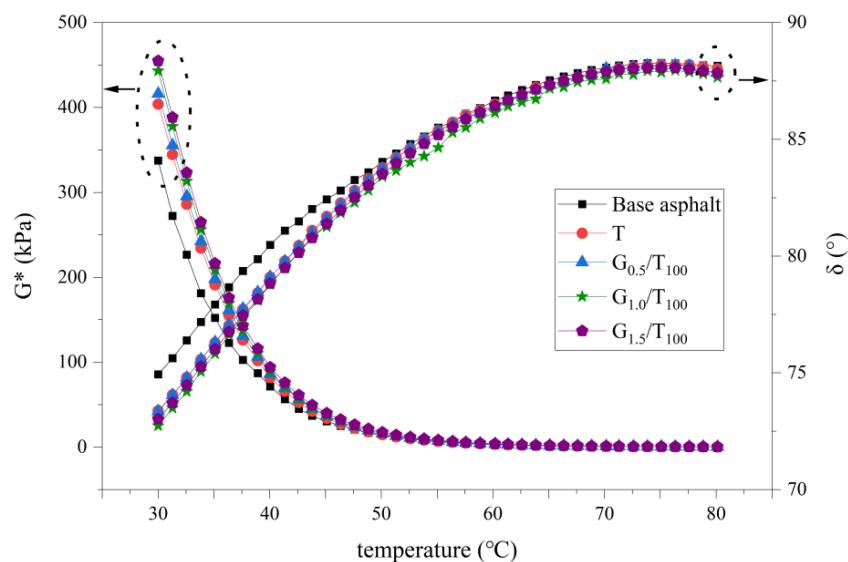


Figure 7. Complex shear modulus (G^*) and phase angle (δ) of different graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalts.

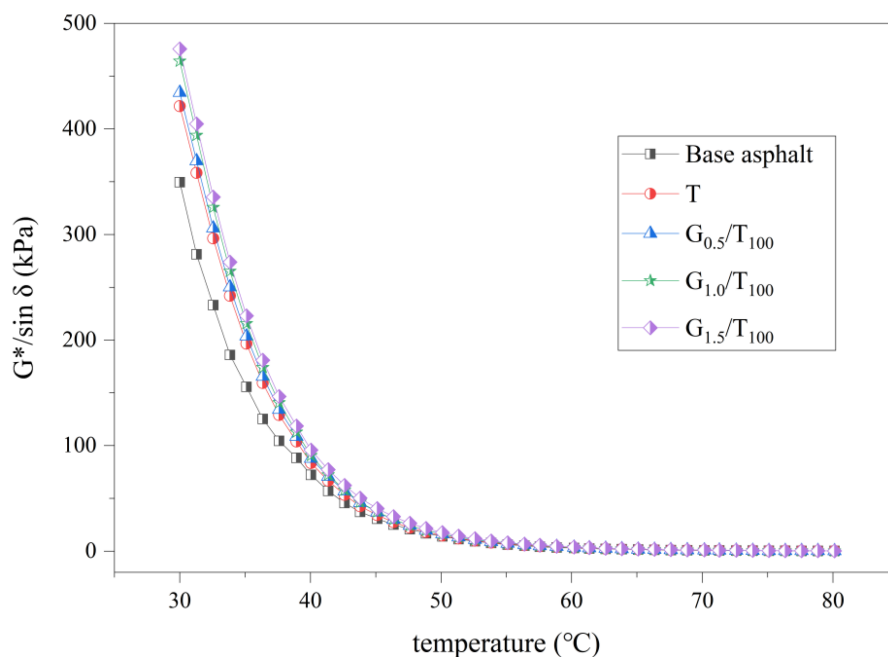


Figure 8. Rutting factor ($G^*/\sin \delta$) of different graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalts.

2.3.4. Anti-Aging Performance

The asphalt was aged by RTFOT. The penetration and softening point of the asphalt after aging were measured. The residual penetration ratio and softening point increment were calculated respectively. The effects content of graphene/tourmaline composite powder on the asphalt anti-aging performance were studied. The results are shown in **Figure 9**.

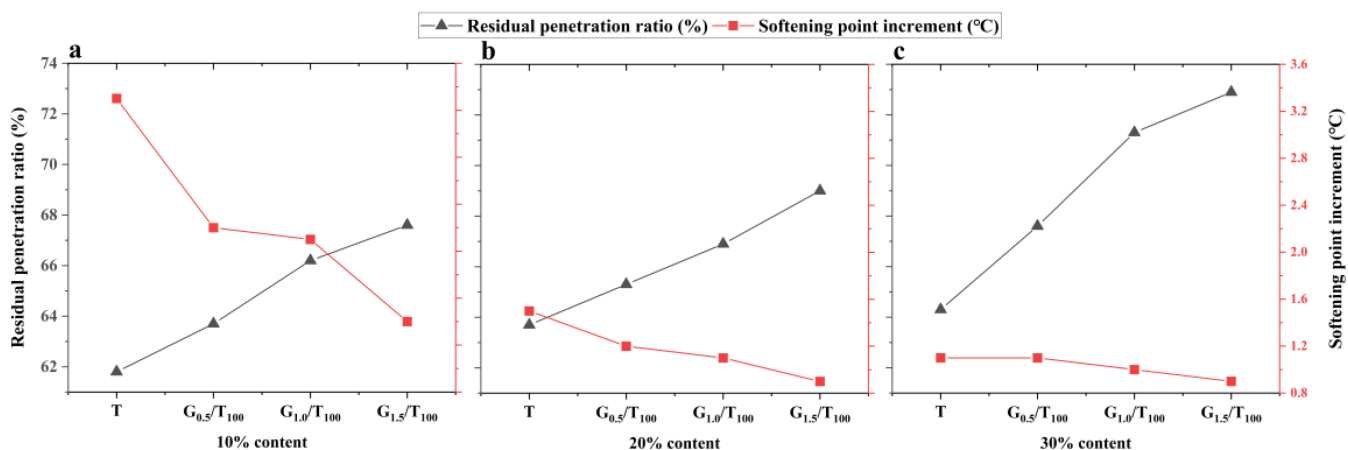
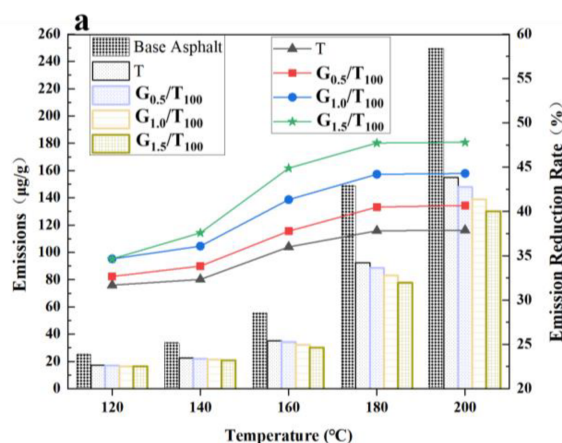


Figure 9. Residual penetration ratio and softening point increment of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt after RTFOT: (a) With 10 wt% powder content; (b) With 20 wt% powder content; and (c) With 30 wt% powder content.

2.4. The Emission Reduction Effect of Hot Mixing

2.4.1. Analysis of Asphalt Fume Emission Reduction Effect

Graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalts were prepared. The emission reduction effect of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt during its heating was tested. The asphalt fume emission and emission reduction rate at different temperatures are shown in **Figure 10**.



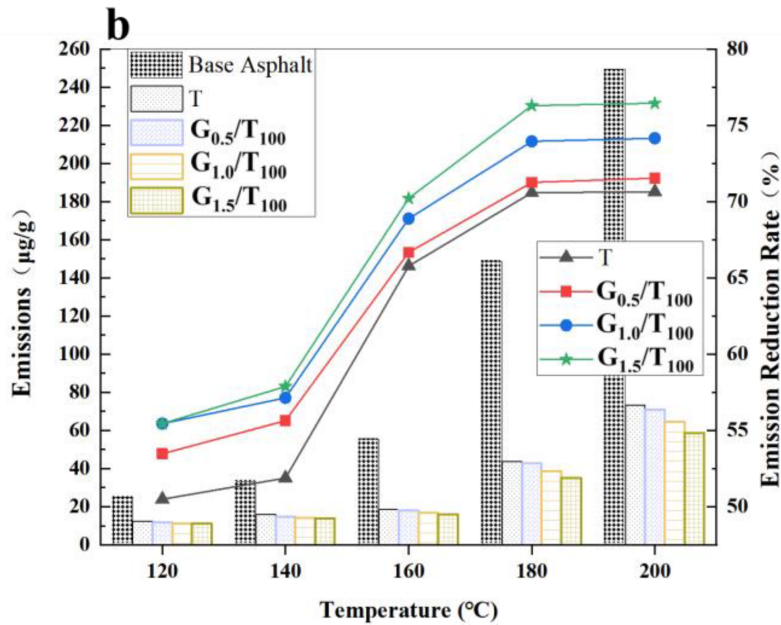
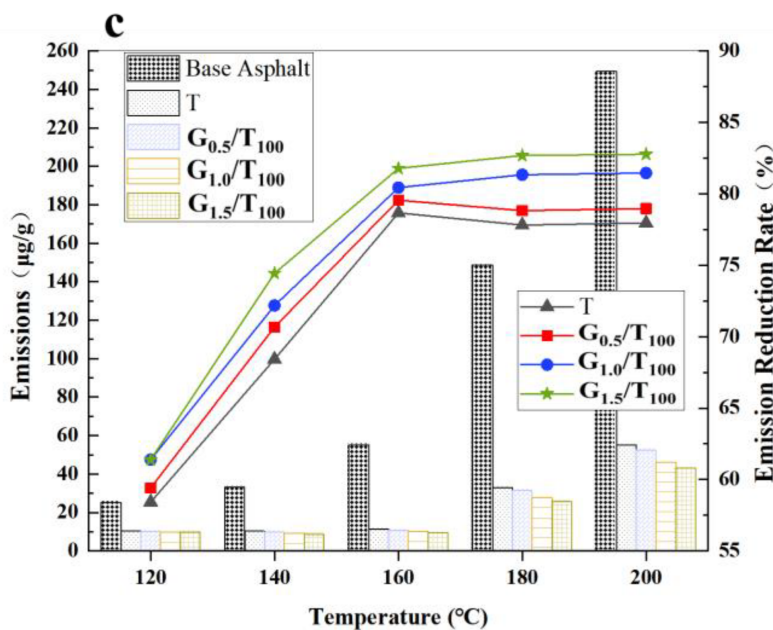


Figure 10. Asphalt fume emission reduction



effect: (a) Emission reduction effect at 10% content; (b) Emission reduction effect at 20% content; and (c) Emission reduction effect at 30% content.

2.4.2. Analysis of NO_x and CO_x Emission Reduction Effect

A graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt mixture was prepared. The emission reduction effects of NO_x and CO_x in the mixing process of asphalt mixture with different contents of graphene/tourmaline composites were tested. The test results are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Test results of pollutant emissions during the mixing process of graphene/tourmaline-modified asphalt mixture.

Mixture Type	Content/wt%	NO _x		CO _x	
		Concentration/ppm	Emission Reduction Rate/%	Concentration/ppm	Emission Reduction Rate/%
Base Asphalt	--	92.75	--	87.89	--
Tourmaline-modified asphalt	10	60.62	34.64	56.91	35.25
	20	32.58	64.87	21.65	75.37
	30	28.46	69.32	18.50	78.95
G _{0.5} /T ₁₀₀ -modified asphalt	10	60.32	34.97	56.24	36.01
	20	32.25	65.23	21.00	76.11
	30	27.66	70.18	17.95	79.58
G _{1.0} /T ₁₀₀ -modified asphalt	10	59.17	36.21	54.50	37.99
	20	29.83	67.84	19.46	77.86
	30	25.68	72.31	16.73	80.97
G _{1.5} /T ₁₀₀ -modified asphalt	10	59.71	35.62	55.41	36.95
	20	30.63	66.98	20.31	76.89
	30	26.57	71.35	17.61	79.96

3. Conclusions

The basic performances, rheological performance and emission reduction effect of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt were studied. The micromorphology and dispersion of graphene/tourmaline in the composite modified asphalt were clarified. In addition, the mechanisms of the modifier strengthening asphalt's performance was determined. The details are as follows.

- The basic properties of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt are better than those of tourmaline-modified asphalt and base asphalt, and the improvement effect is more obvious with the increase of graphene content. Compared with tourmaline-modified asphalt, the temperature susceptibility performance, high temperature stability and anti-aging performance of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt increased by 87%, 8% and 58%, respectively.
- Graphene/tourmaline composites do not change the viscoelastic performance of asphalt. It improves the rutting resistance of asphalt. Compared with base asphalt, the rutting factor of composite modified asphalt is increased by 19 to 20%.

- The asphalt fume reduction effect of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt is better than that of tourmaline-modified asphalt. With the increase of graphene content, the emission reduction performance is improved. The asphalt fume reduction rate of the composite modified asphalt can reach 83%.
- The emission reduction effect of NO_x and CO_x in the mixing process of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt mixture is better than that of tourmaline-modified asphalt mixture, and the emission reduction rates can reach 70% and 80%, respectively.
- Compared with tourmaline-modified asphalt, the glass transition temperature of graphene/tourmaline-composite-modified asphalt decreased, and the heat absorption and heat release were higher. The thermal stability and anti-aging properties are improved.

Due to the high price of graphene, the cost of graphene/tourmaline composites is higher than the typical asphalt modifiers. The cost of graphene/tourmaline composites will limit their further promotion and application in the road field. Future research should focus on the reduction of material costs. In order to further improve the research, more testing and analysis methods of asphalt road performance should be added in the future. In addition, the components of asphalt fumes are complex and diverse. Therefore, the adsorption performance and its mechanism of each component of the modifier should be focused on.

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