



RAP Processing

BUILT TO **CONNECT**

MAPA Conference

February 2025



From Ancient Roman Roads...



Even the ancient Romans recycled



Jerusalem,
March 2011

To modern USA Interstate Highways

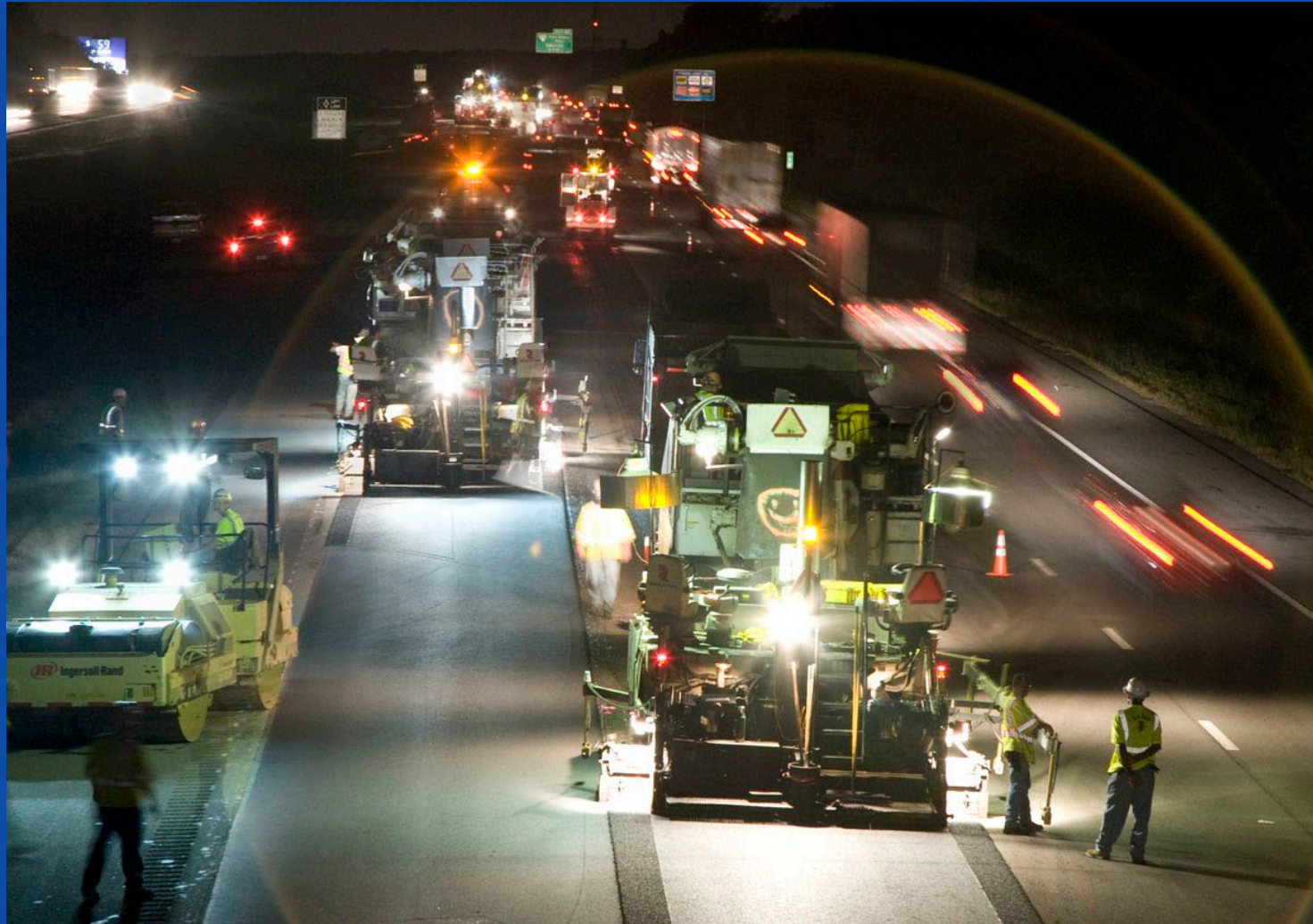


From early asphalt roads...





To modern paving technology



Asphalt plant innovation



1912



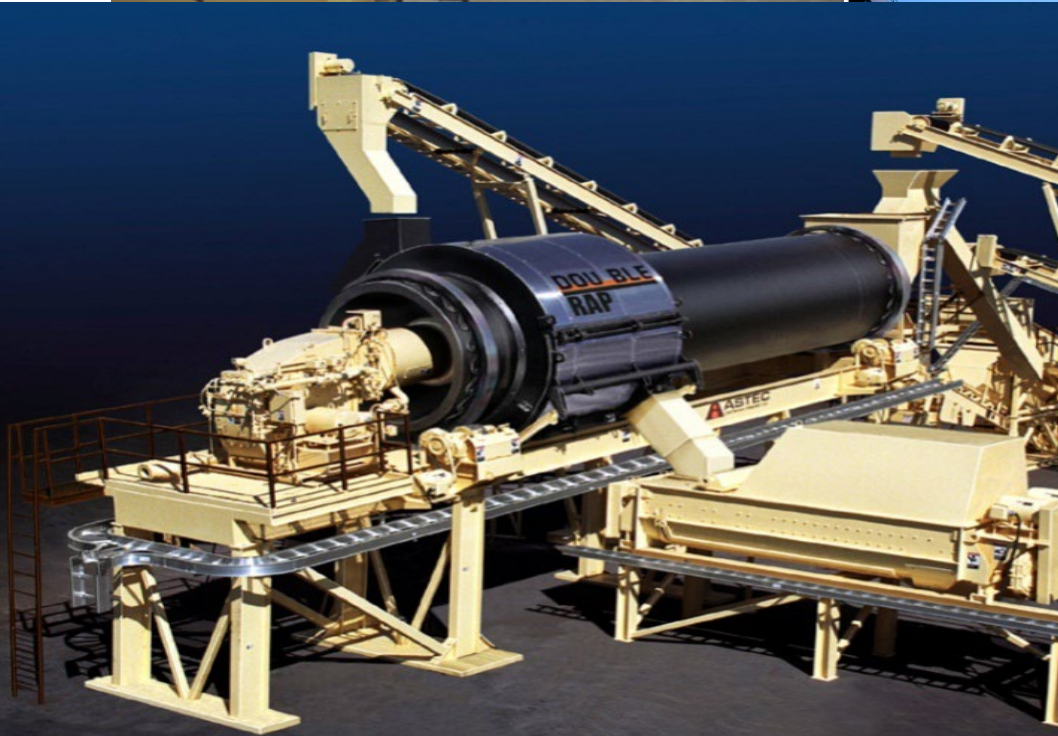
1960s

Batch Technology



Best Current
Technology

Continuous Technology



What drives innovation?



- **Competition** – Better or cheaper
- **Regulations** (e.g. Clean Air Act)
- **Economics** (RAP use)
- **Industry changes** (mix designs)

} **Market forces**

- Companies with innovation in their DNA (High expectations)
- The innovators (Contractors + manufacturers)

Innovation Drivers



ECONOMICS, MIX DESIGN, REGULATION, COMPETITION

CREATES NEED

AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY

ADAPT, INNOVATE

New “recipe”

The diagram consists of three lines of text on the left: 'CREATES NEED', 'AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY', and 'ADAPT, INNOVATE'. A large yellow bracket on the right side of these three lines points towards a yellow-bordered box on the right containing the text 'New “recipe”'.

Plant Innovation is also event driven



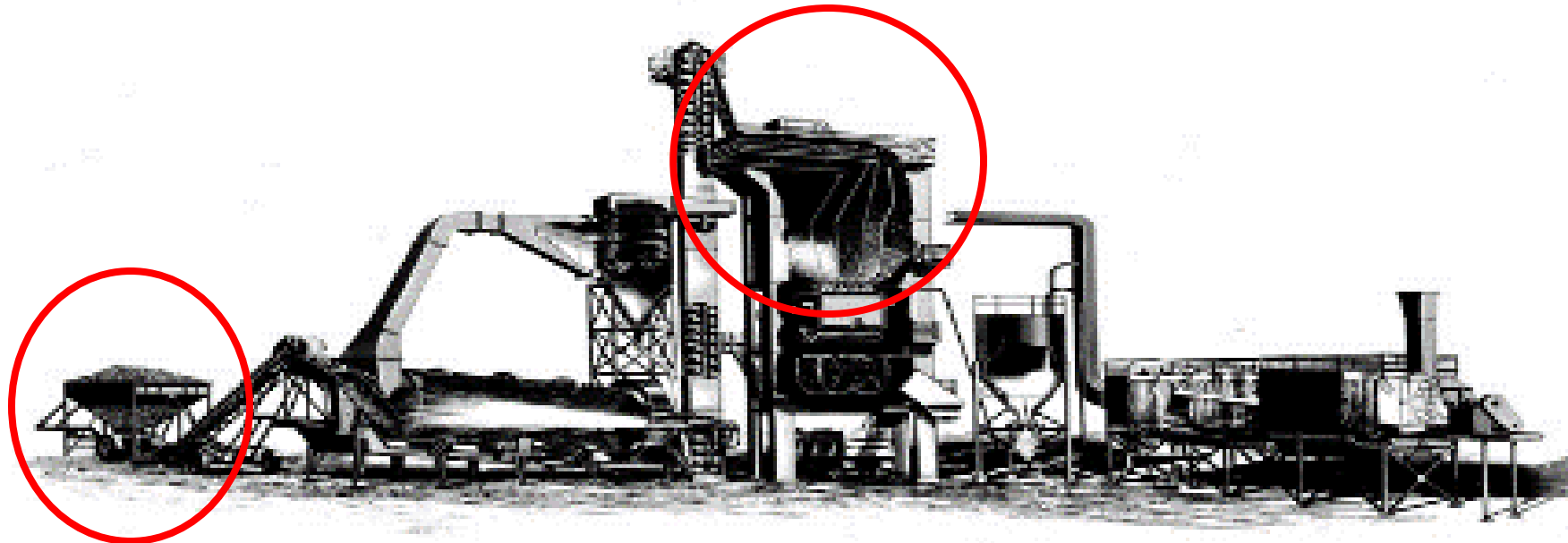
- The batch plant was king for decades – why?



Batch Plant



Aggregates were separated so they could be recombined



Aggregates from the quarry were all combined

BATCH PLANT
ONE BIN COLD FEED

Plant Innovation is also **Event Driven**



- The batch plant was king for decades – why?
- **1973 Oil Embargo – gas lines – AC 4X cost overnight**
- **RAP (Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement) = inexpensive AC**
- **Milling technology made RAP economically available**
- **One problem: Batch plants struggle with RAP**



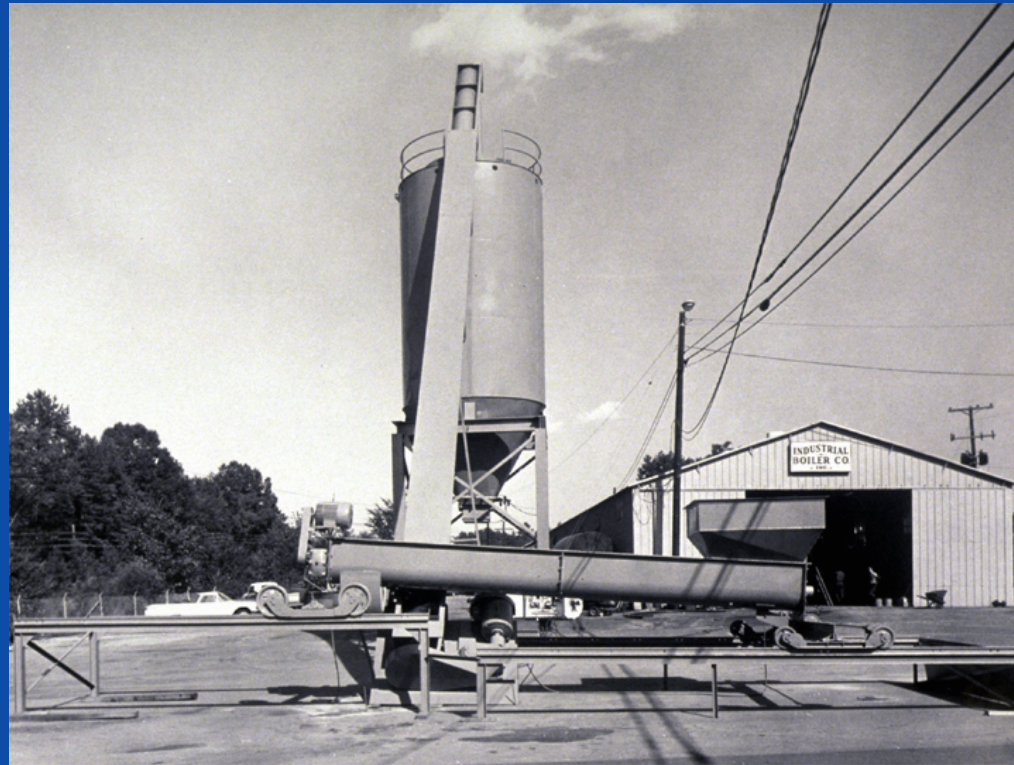
- **October 1973 Embargo begins.**
- **Oil price jumps from \$3/bbl to \$12/bbl.**



Plant Innovation



Keystone technology



1966

Plant Innovation



- The invention of the surge/storage silo made continuous plants viable –
 - Don Brock invented surge and storage silos in 1966
- **Continuous plants are very RAP friendly** – batch plants are not – steam “explosion”
- First continuous plants were parallel flow – could heat, dry, and coat in one drum – **low equipment cost**
- The industry (USA) quickly **changed from batch to continuous** technology
- **Cheap, portable, RAP friendly – Continuous technology**

RAP and Plant Innovation

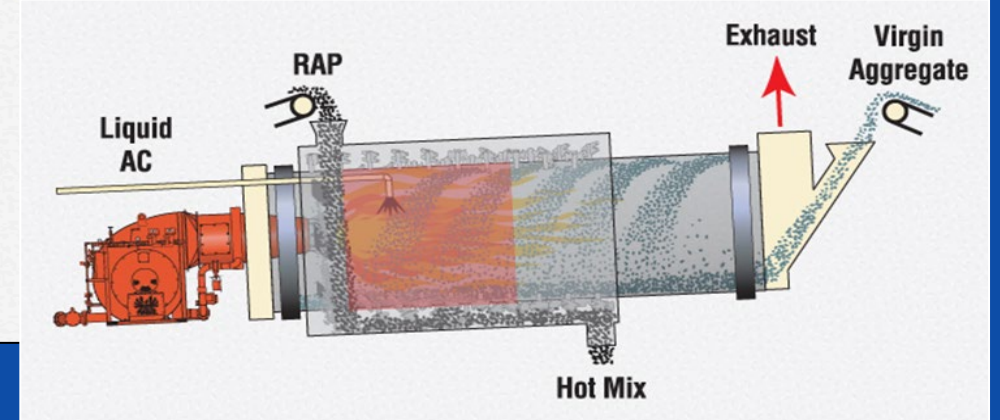
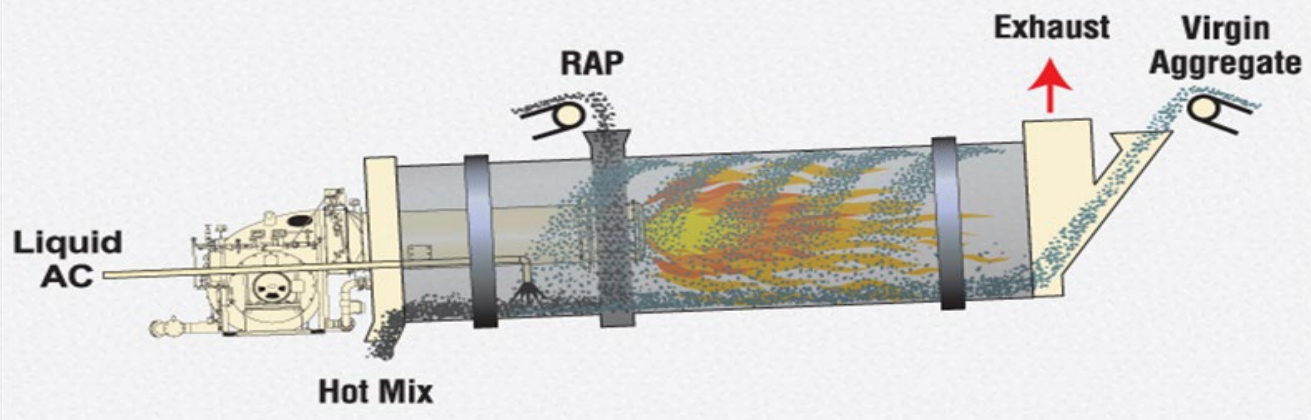
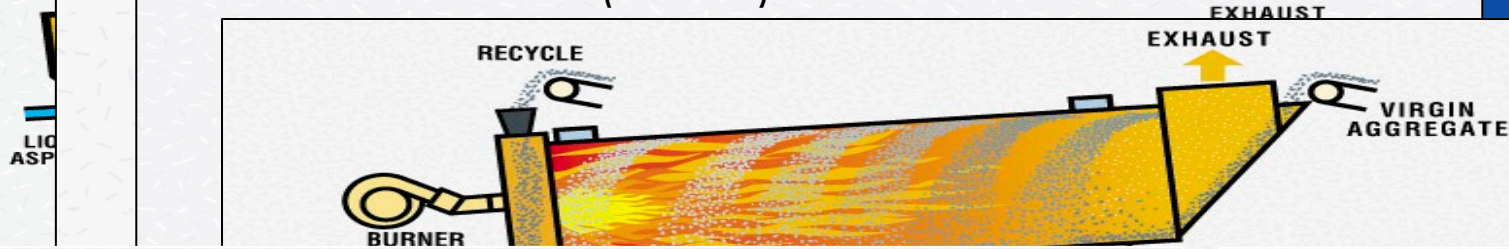


Original Parallel-Flow Drum Mixer (1970's)

Drum Mixer with Center Inlet (1970's – 1980's)

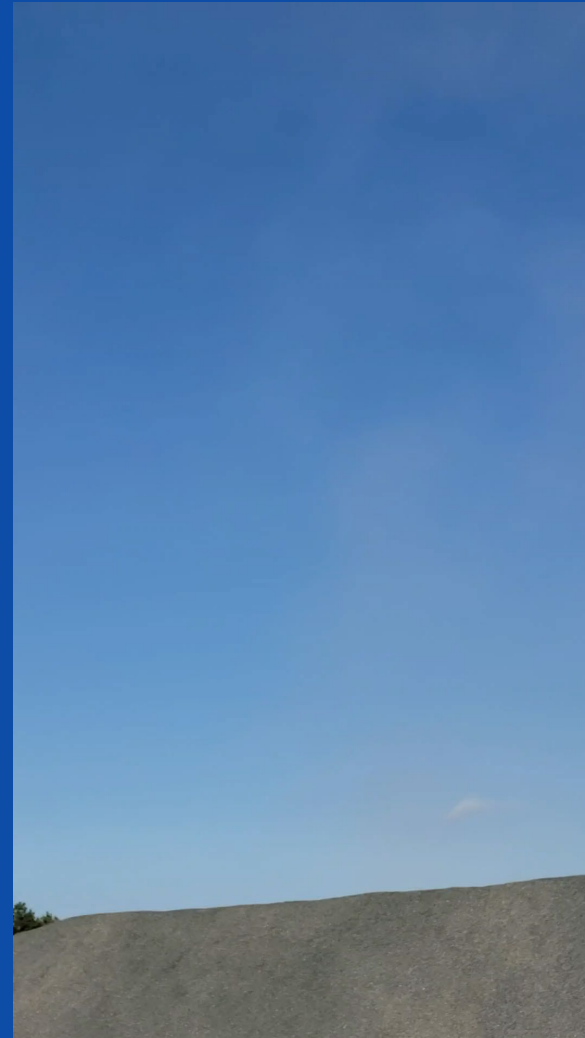
Drum Mix Coater (1980's – 1987)

Drum Mix Coater II (1980's)



RAP has been a significant driver in plant innovation. The type of plant you have today is probably a result of the demand for RAP mixes decades ago.

Parallel Flow Blue Smoke Emissions



High RAP Processing Methodologies

“Direct” Method

- When the hot gases directly contact what is being heated.
- Finger over steam blowing out of steam kettle. **Ouch!**
- Aggregate in the dryer. Products of combustion contact the aggregate.
- Can cause high emissions with RAP.

“Indirect” Method

- When the hot gases do NOT directly contact what is being heated.
- Putting a hot fork in your mouth that has been sitting on the fajita plate. **Ouch!**
- The way RAP is heated in a continuous plant.



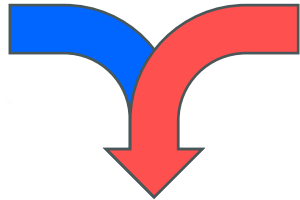
Indirect RAP Heating



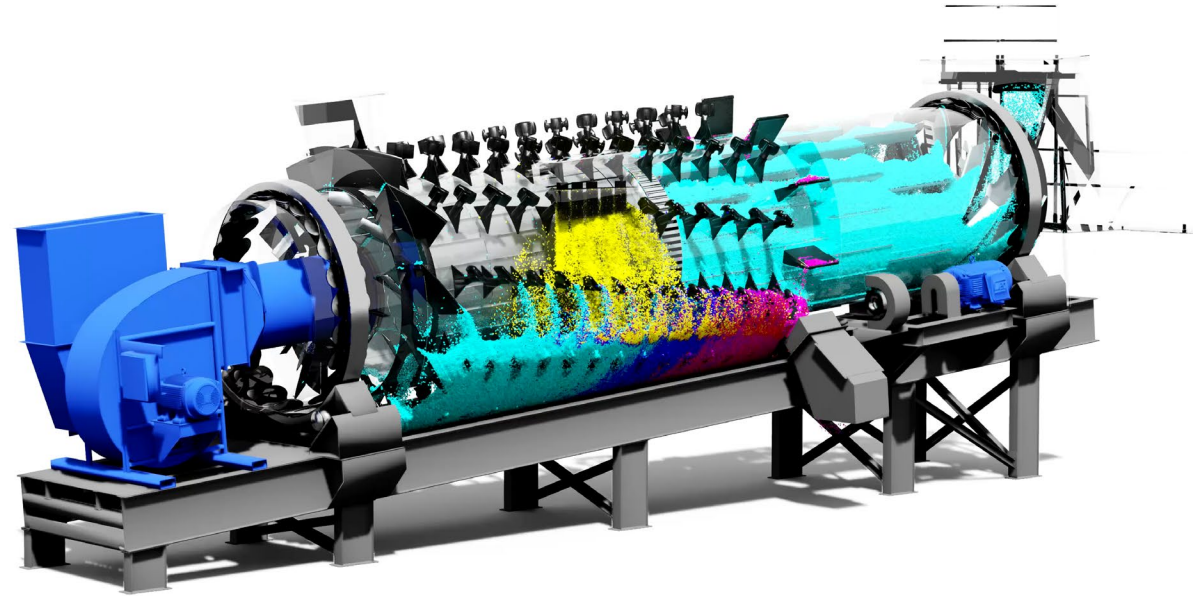
Cold Water
(Ambient Temp RAP)



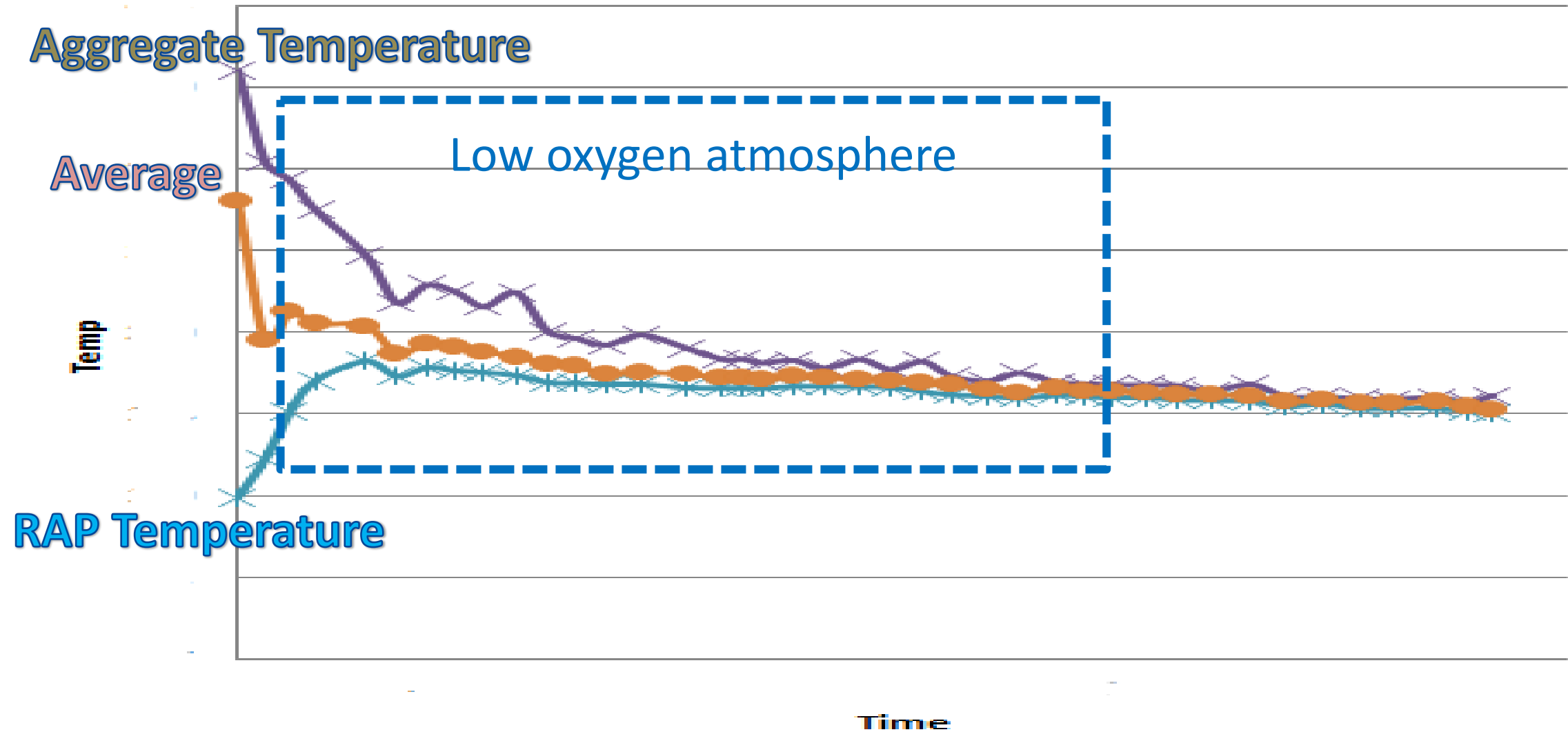
Hot Water
(Above temp Agg)



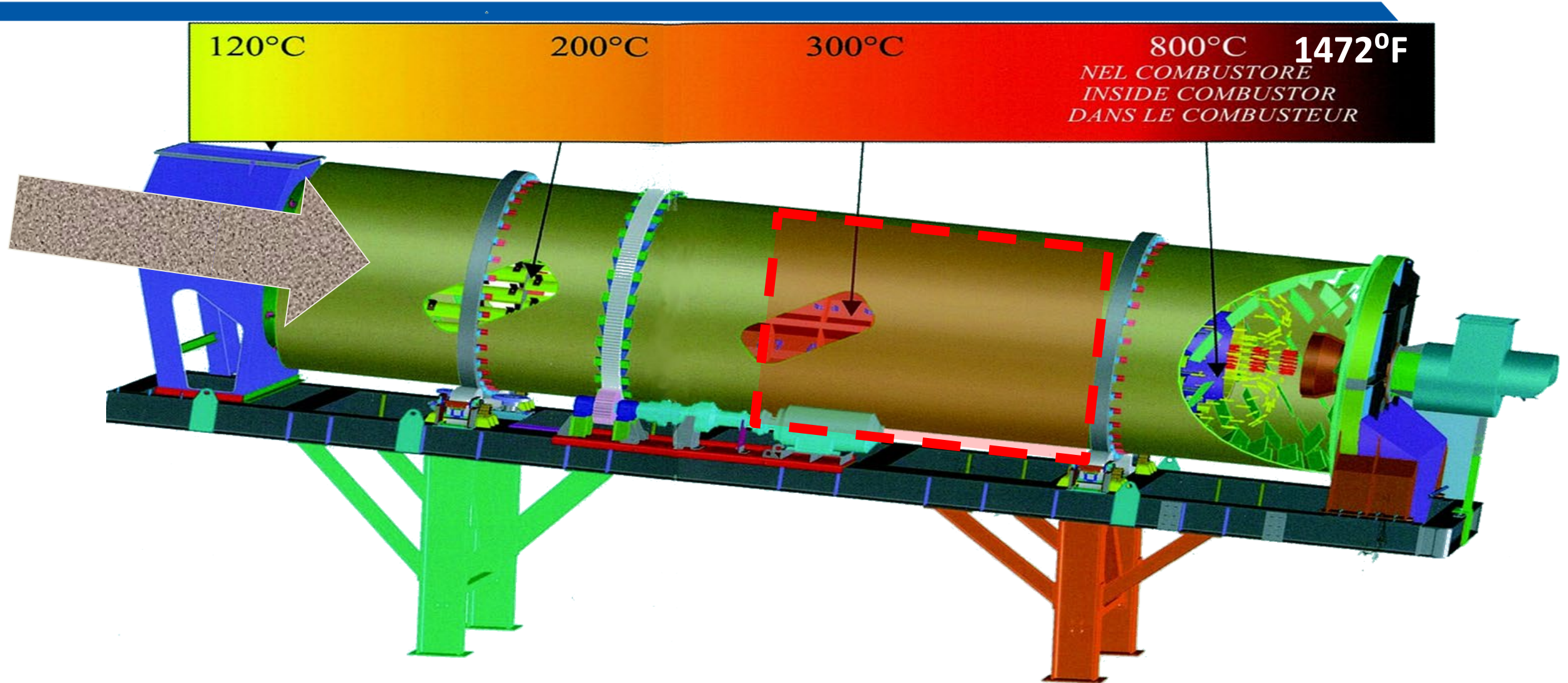
Warm Water
(Mix at correct temp)



“Indirect” Method Benefit: Time



“Direct” Method – Hot, Hot Hot

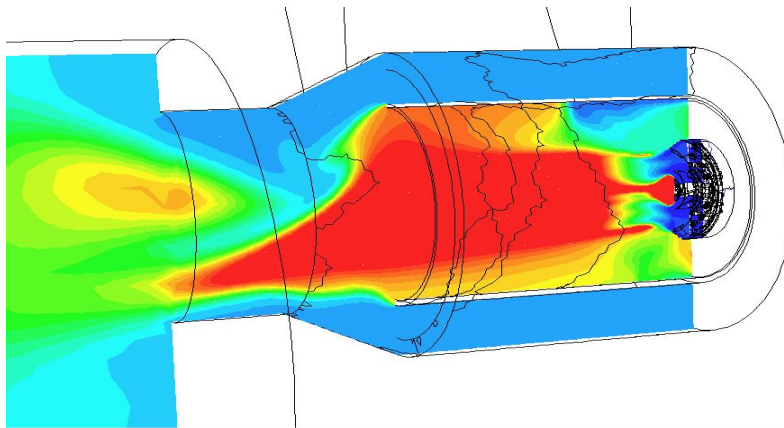


RAP Pre-Dryer – Direct RAP Heating



Additional drum to dry and pre-heat RAP

- Heated with exhaust from aggregate drum
- Augmenter burner firing into a refractory for gentle heating of RAP



c Temperature (f)

ANSYS Fluent Release 17.2 (3d,



RAP European Style



Parallel Flow shown

“Direct” Method – “Good” heat transfer, but....



There are drawbacks!

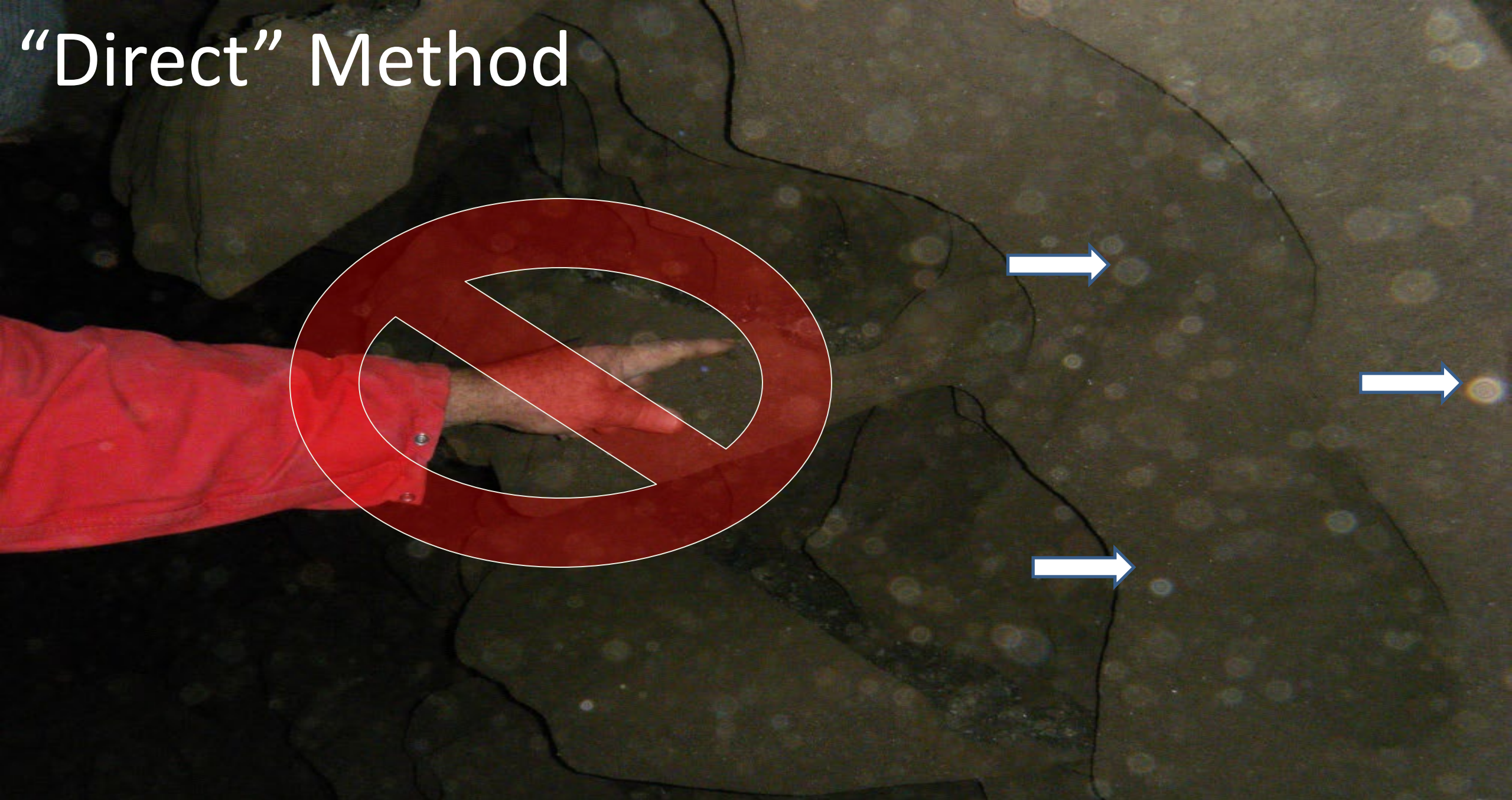


Screen heated material to remove chunks
Modified flight design
Hot rock scrub to remove buildup (every ~175k – 200k tons)





“Direct” Method



Video Inside a Direct RAP Dryer



3 Factors in Bitumen Oxidation...

H High Temperature

O Oxygen

T Time

Direct RAP Dryer Limitations

- Recycle fines exposed to VERY HOT oxygen-rich gas
- Bitumen + High Heat + Oxygen + Time --> Oxidation
- Bitumen + High Heat + Oxygen + Time --> Carbon Monoxide
- High Heat + Bitumen --> Volatile Organic Compounds
- Oxidation requires binder modification (\$)
- Emissions may require specialized equipment and fuel (\$\$)

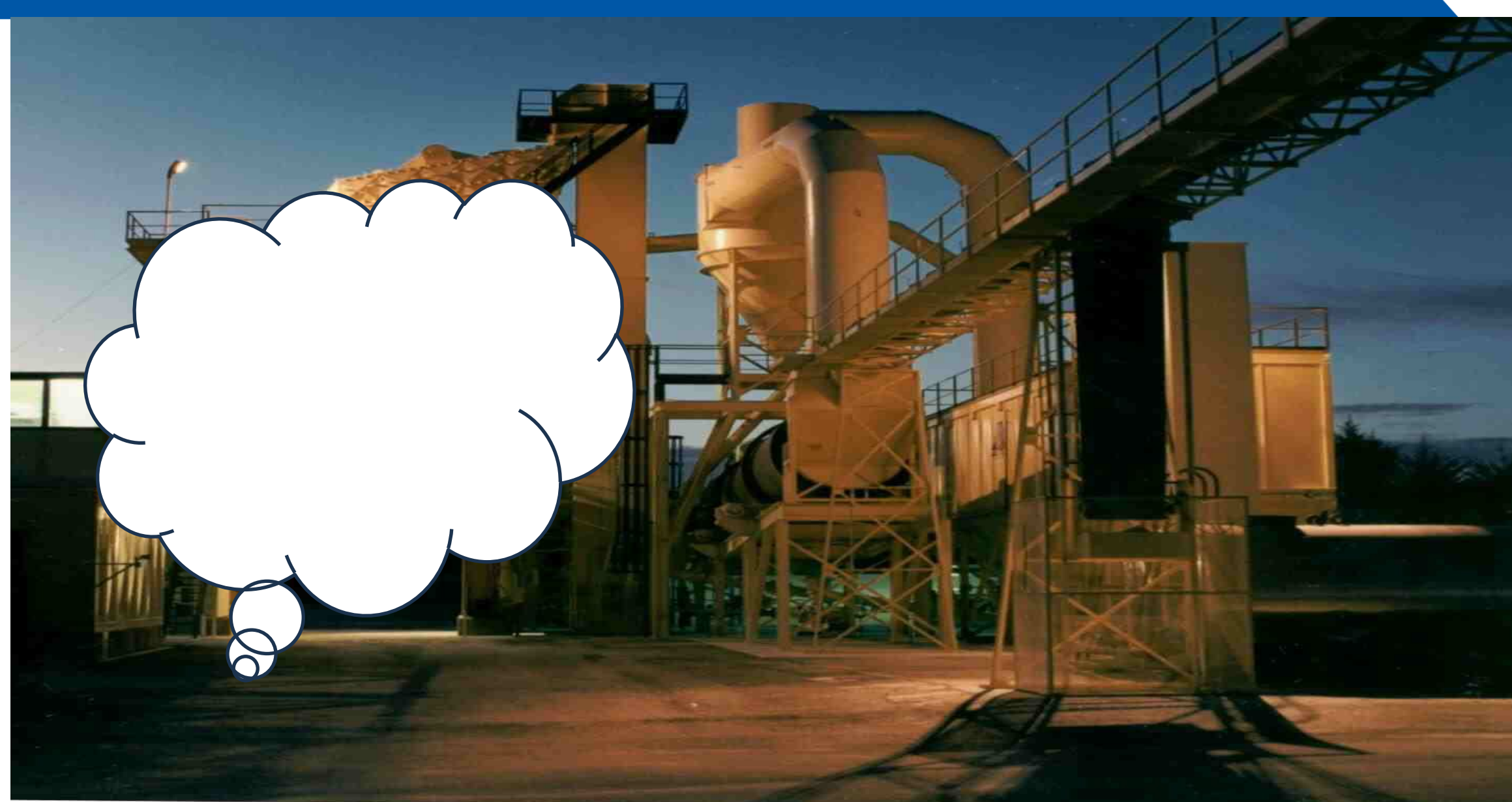
Which is worse at 50% RAP at 5% moisture?

- **1472°F (800°C): convection in oxygen-high environment?**
- **855°F (457°C): conduction and steam convection with minimal oxygen?**

RAP Steam Release – Indirect RAP heating



RAP Steam Release



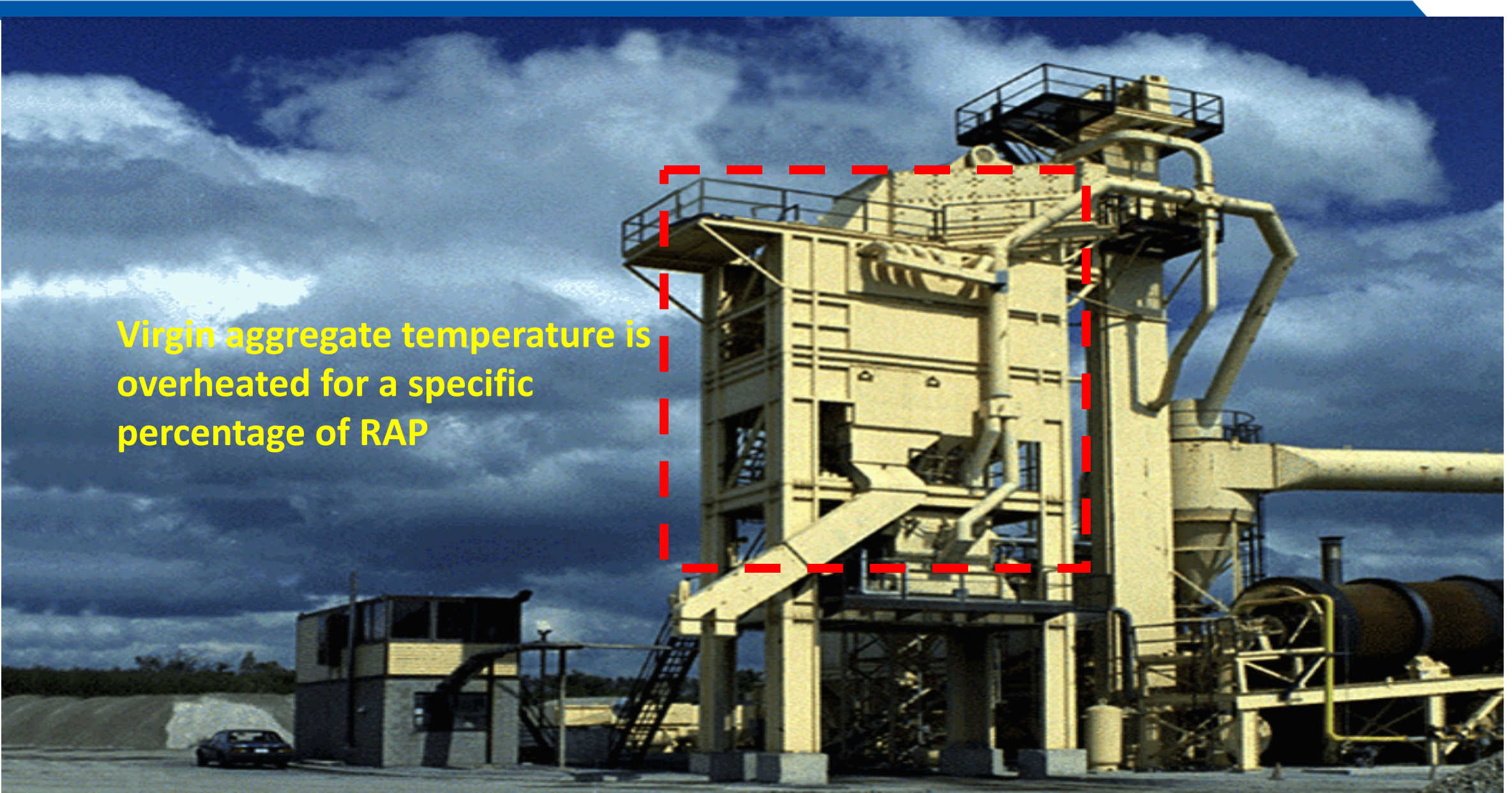
“Stationary” Batch, Northern United States (435 T/hr)



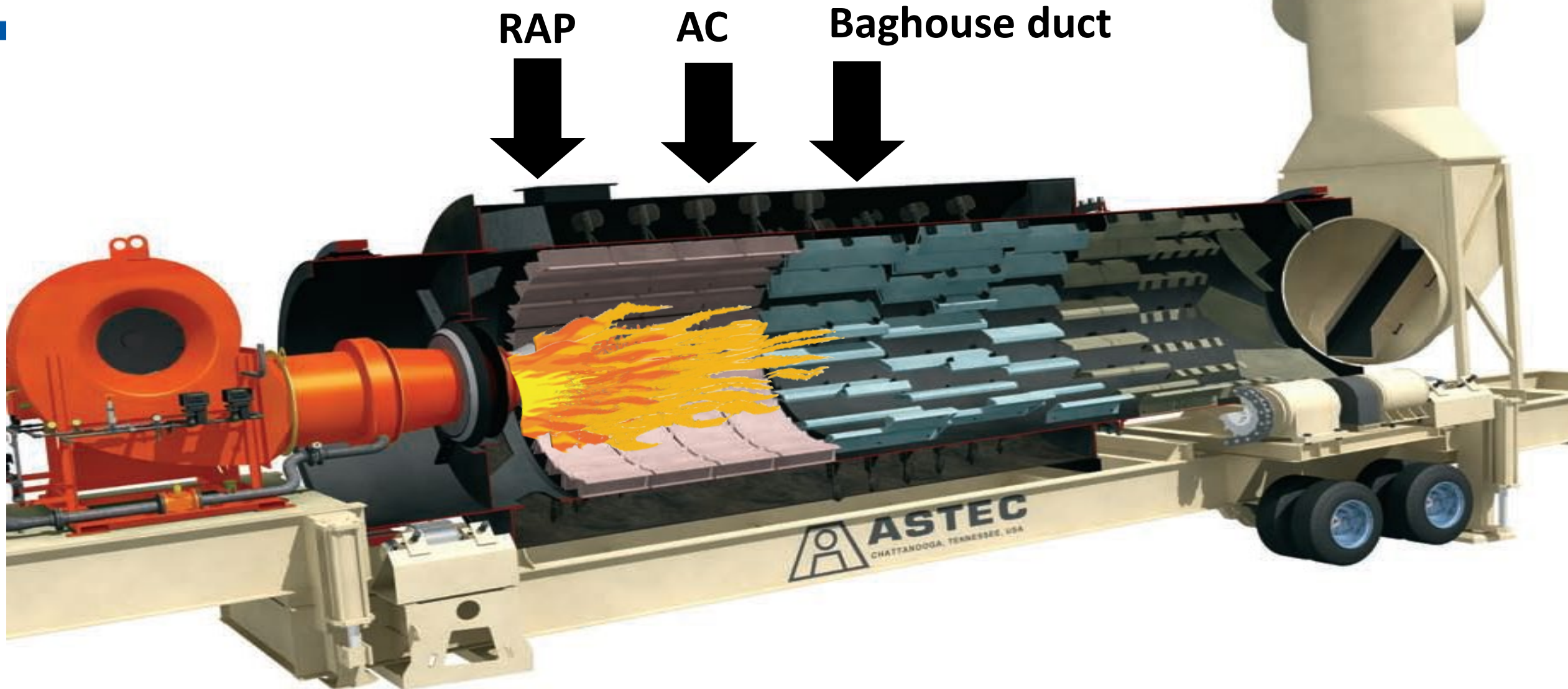
Batch Plant RAP System – USA Style

Aggregate Temperature

Virgin aggregate temperature is overheated for a specific percentage of RAP



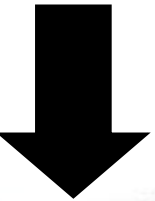
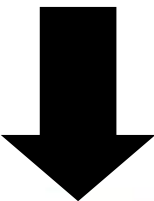
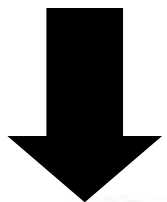
“Indirect” Method



RAP

AC

Baghouse duct

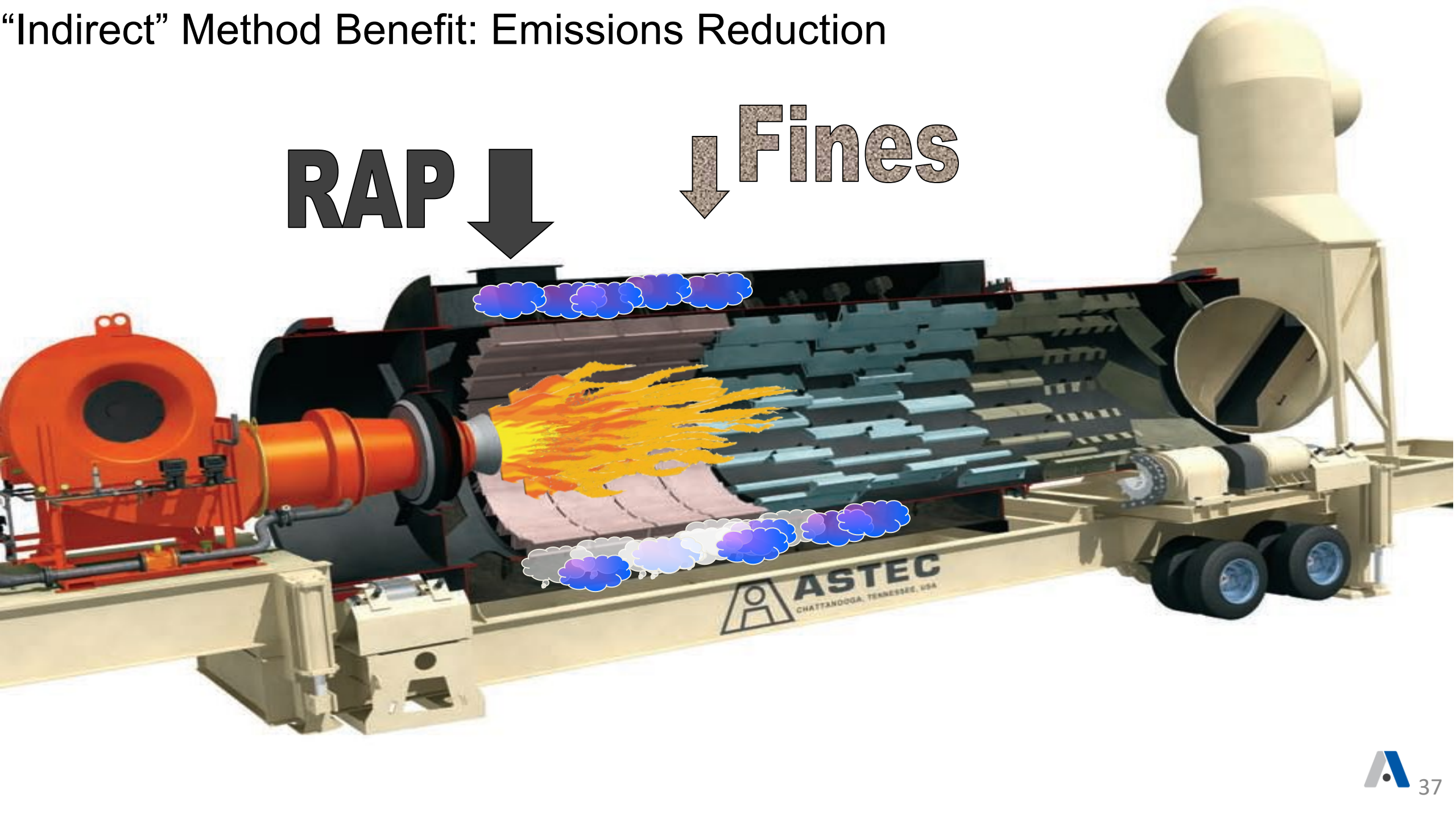


ASTEC
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, USA



“Indirect” Method Benefit: Emissions Reduction

RAP ↓ ↓ **Fines**



“Indirect” Method as the RAP percentage increases past 50%

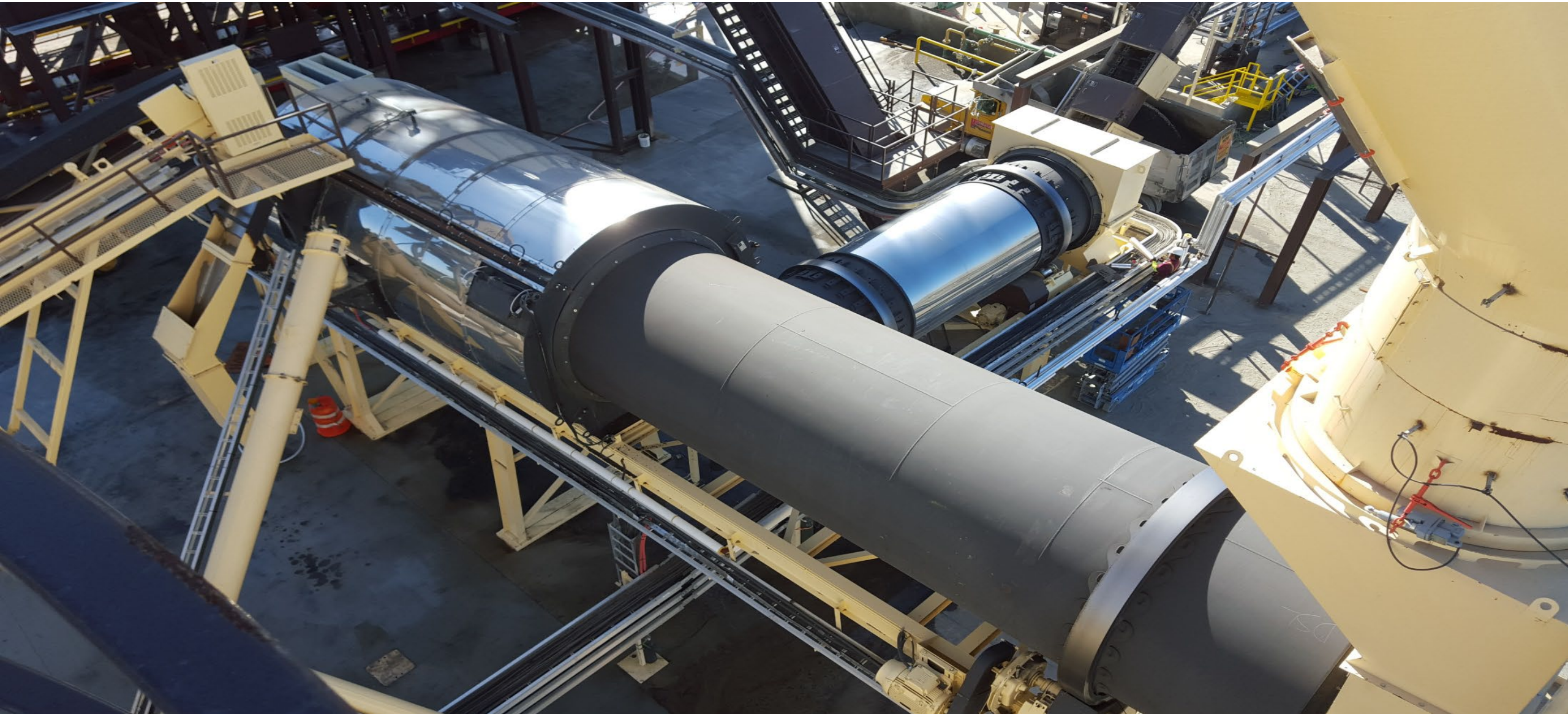


As the RAP % increases the challenge is heat transfer
More RAP = less virgin aggregate
Virgin aggregate carries all of the heat

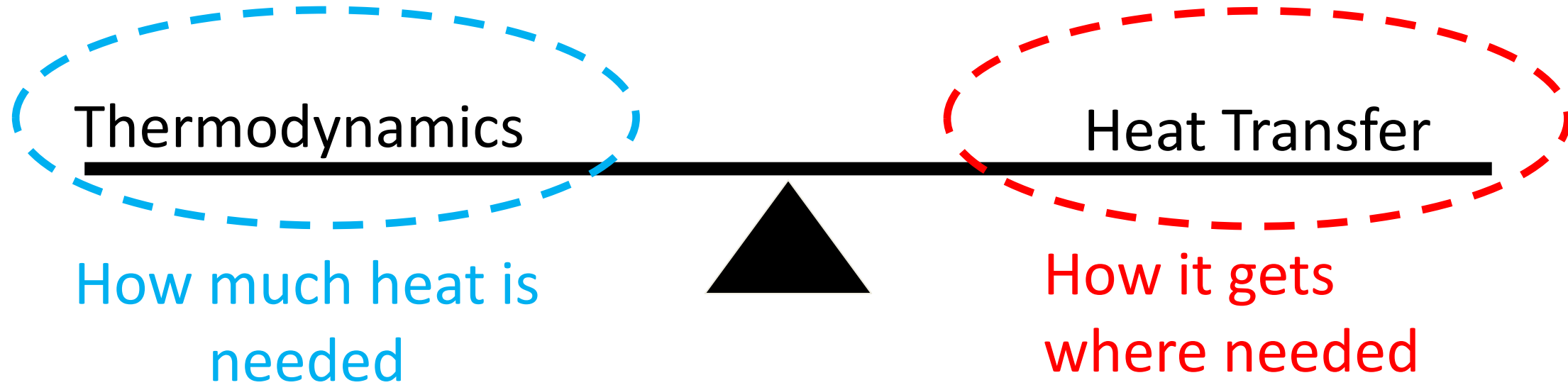
65% RAP @ 5% RAP Moisture



Double Barrel XHR®



Thermodynamics vs. Heat Transfer...



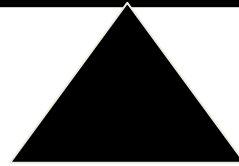
Heat transfer is **ALWAYS** the challenge

Overcoming the Physics Disadvantage

Economics,
Thermodynamics

Heat Transfer

**High
RAP**

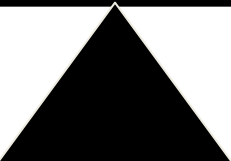


Technology

Dryer Flighting Technology

Economics,
Thermodynamics

Heat Transfer

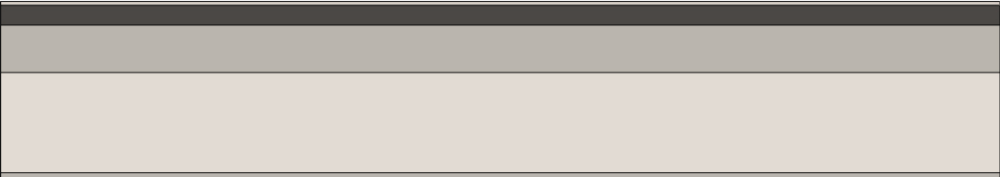
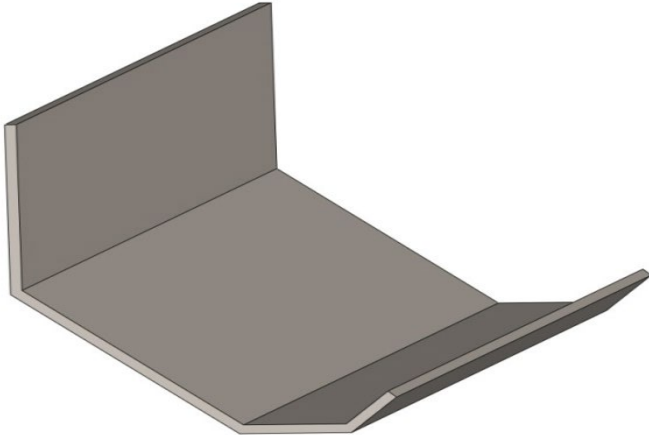


Flighting

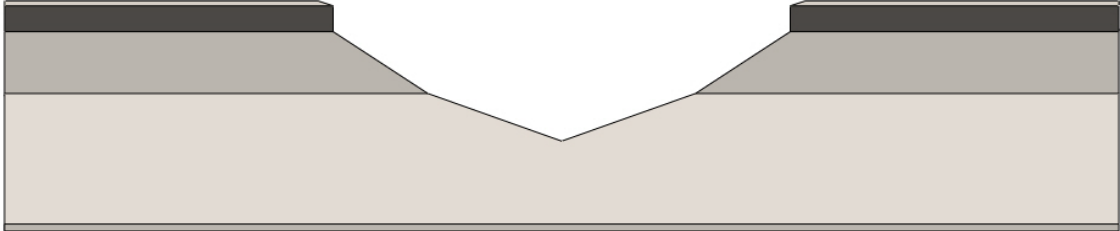
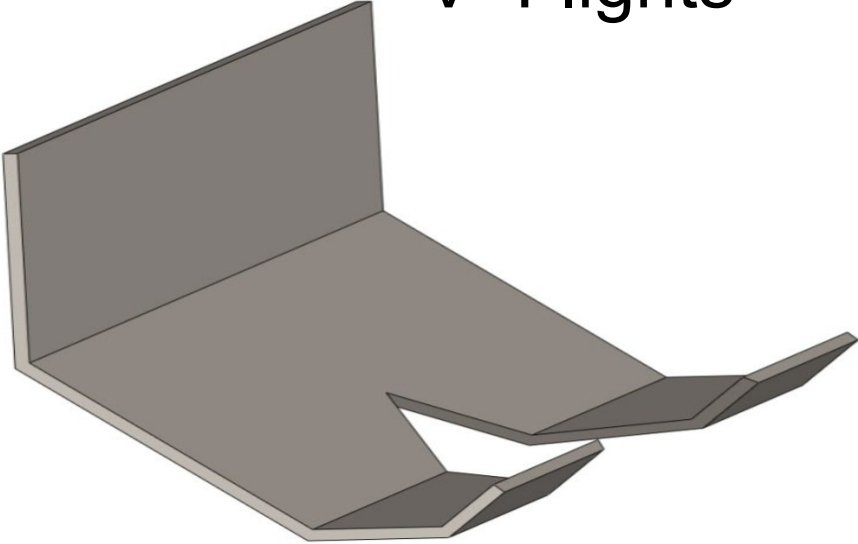


Flighting Technology

Typical Flights

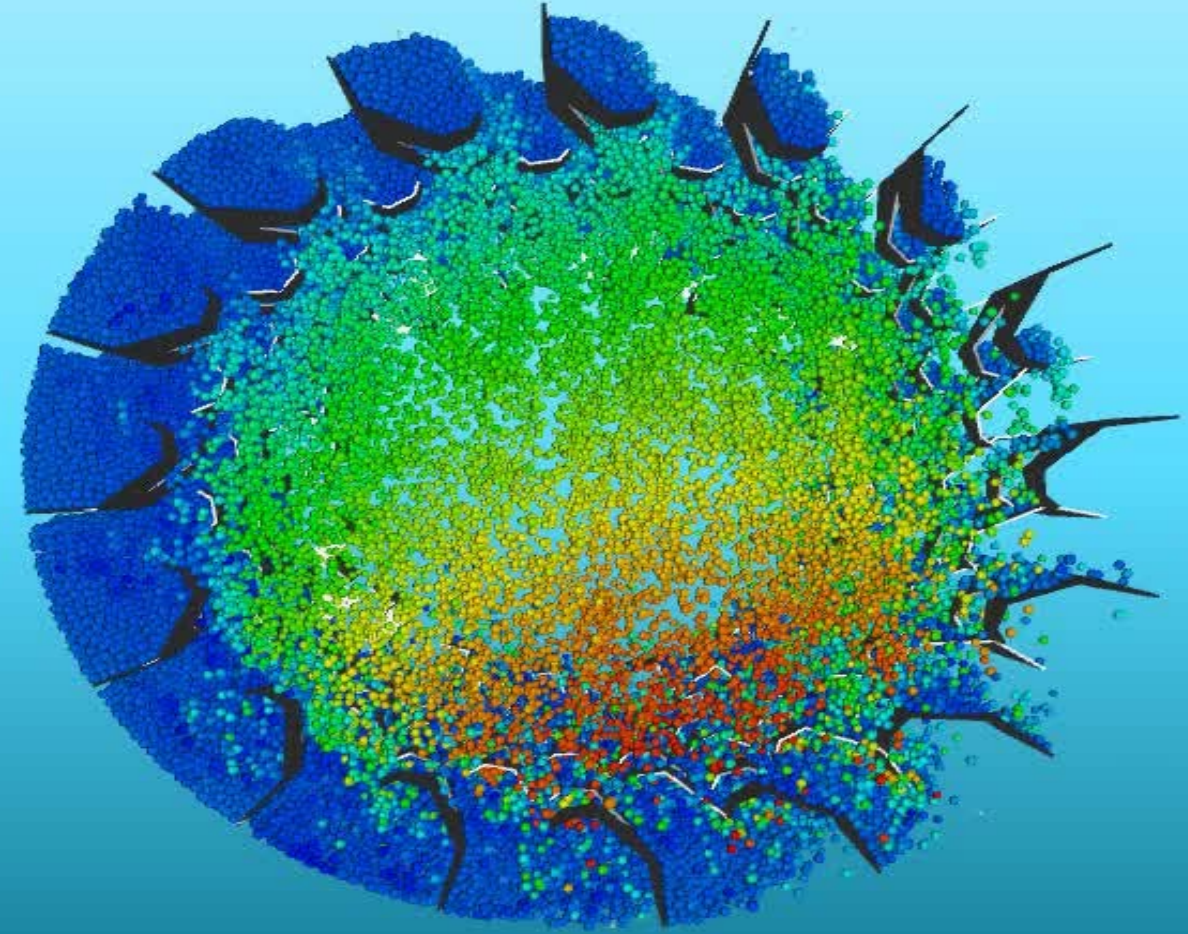
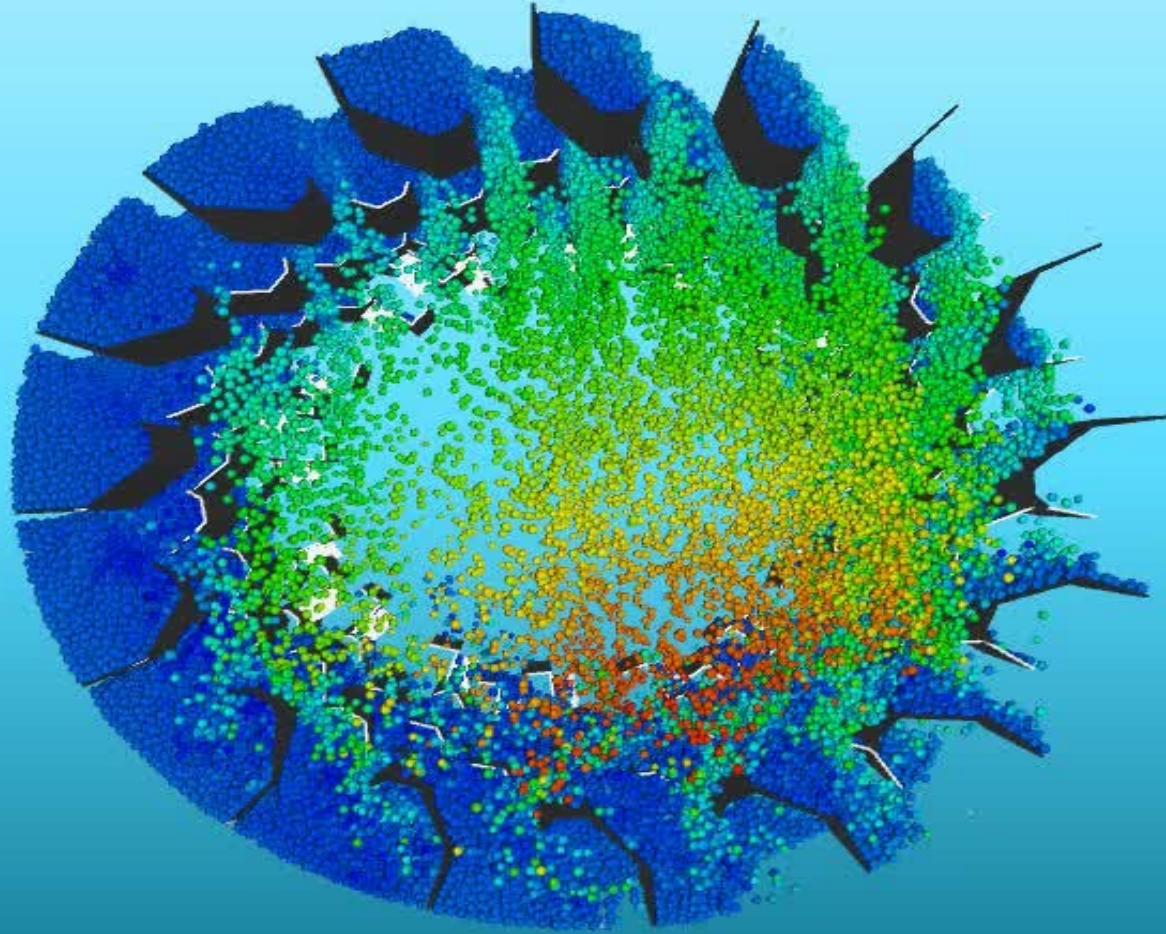


V- Flights



Typical Flights

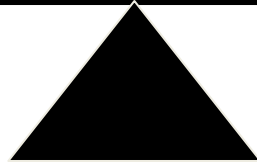
V-Flights



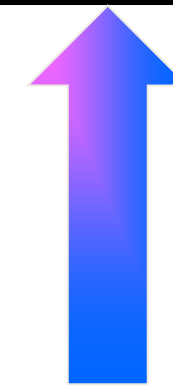
In the balance...drum speed multiplies SA exposure

Economics,
Thermodynamics

Surface Area, Heat
Transfer

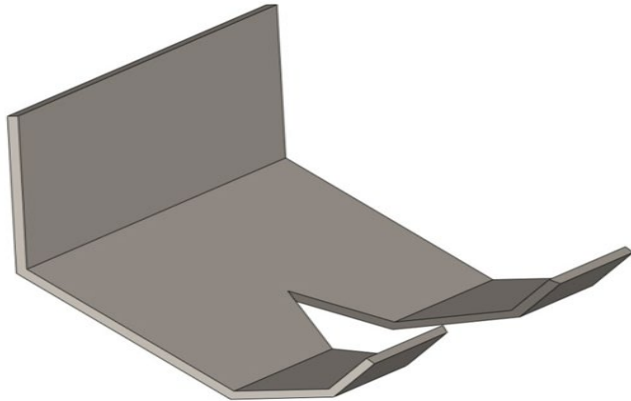


↑
Flighting



Drum
VFD

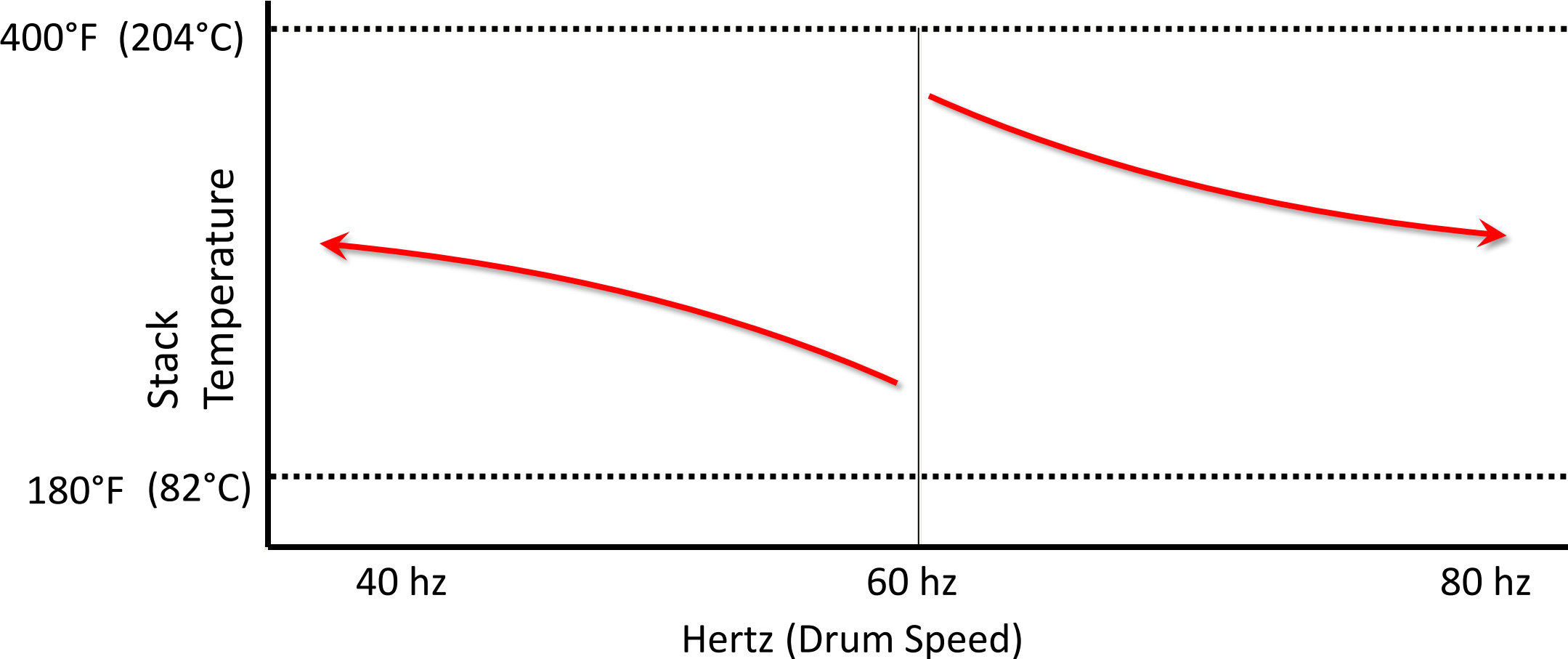
V-PAC™ Stack Temperature Control



Control Logic



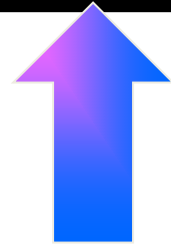
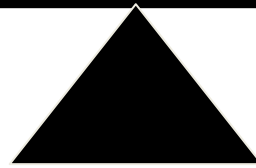
V-PAC™ Stack Temperature Control



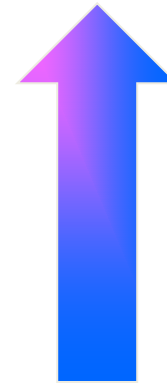
Balance...capable dryer and mixer

Economics,
Thermodynamics

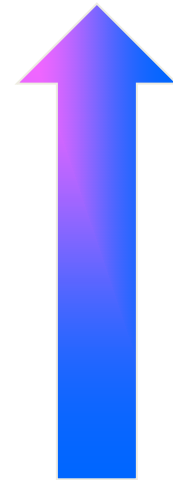
Surface Area, Heat
Transfer



Flighting



Drum
VFD

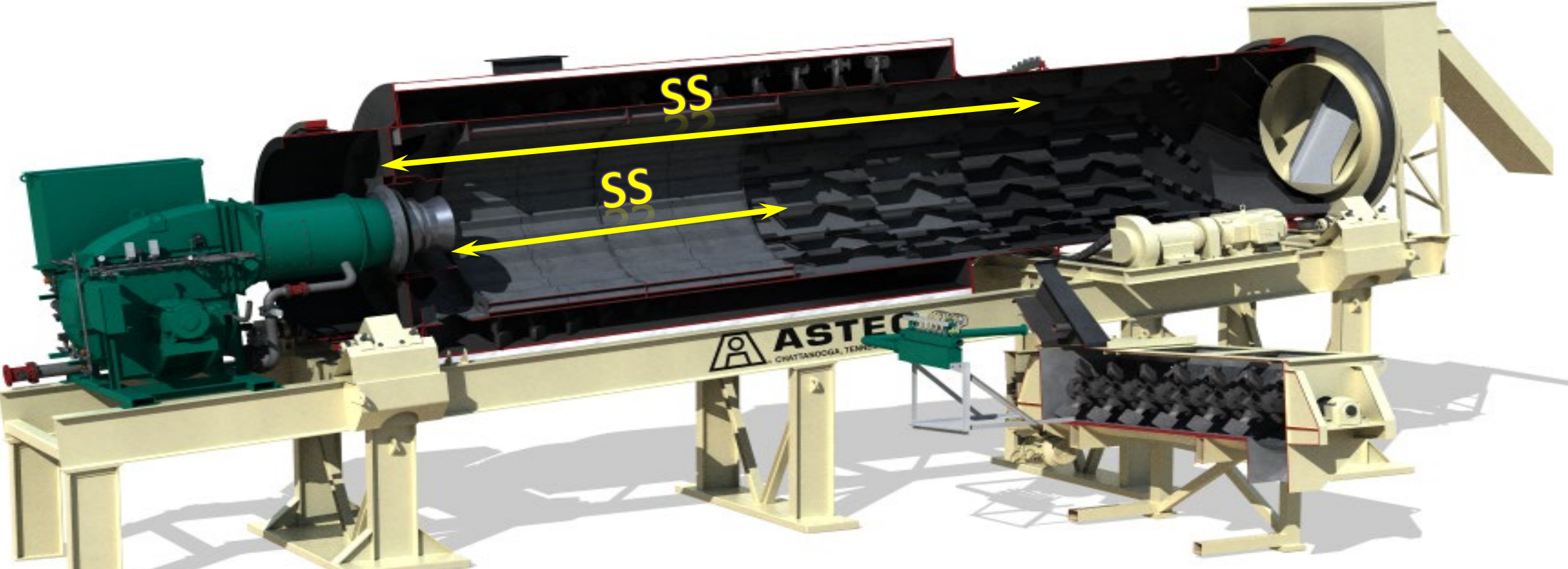


Dryer/
Mixer design

Double Barrel XHR®



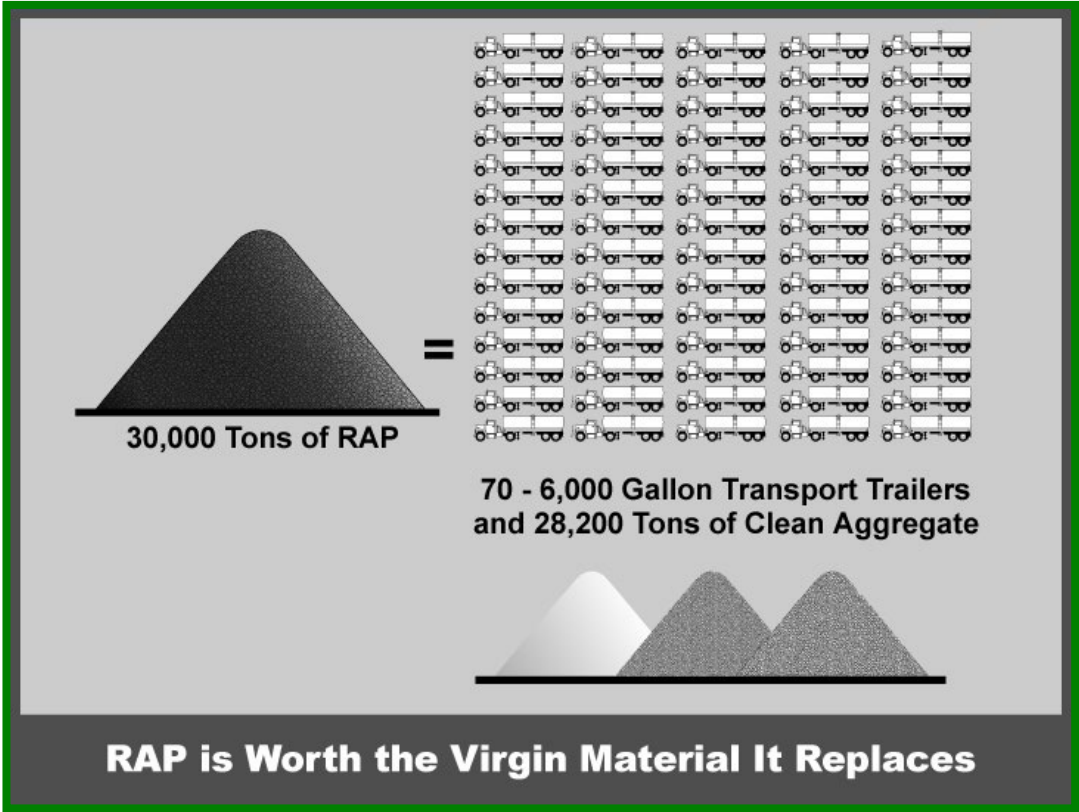
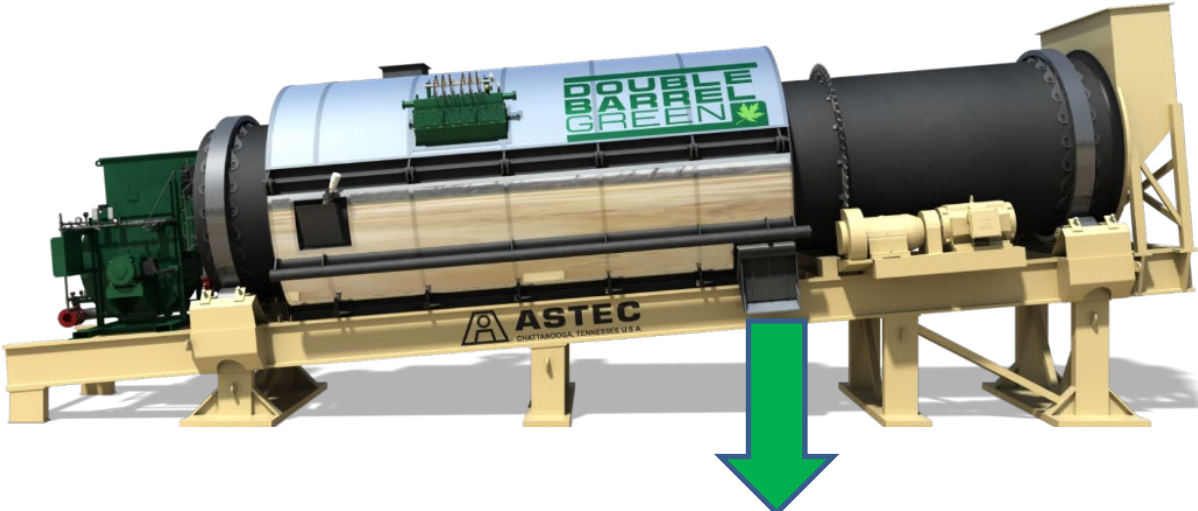
Double Barrel XHR®



Shell and flights typically Corten, 1100°F (593°C)
Stainless, **1800°F (982°C)** minimal oxidation



RAP is important for several reasons



RAPANOMICS

RAP IS WORTH WHAT IT REPLACES

AGGREGATE 0.95 X \$25.00 = \$23.75 /ton
TON

ASPHALT 0.05 X \$600.00 = \$30.00 / ton

TOTAL = \$53.75 / ton



MILLING = \$ 4.00 / ton

TRUCKING = \$ 4.00 / ton

PROCESSING = \$ 4.00 / ton

COST = \$12.00/ ton

RAP VALUE = \$41.75/ton



RAPANOMICS – Show me the money!

10% RAP... 0.1 X \$41.75/TON = \$4.17 / ton



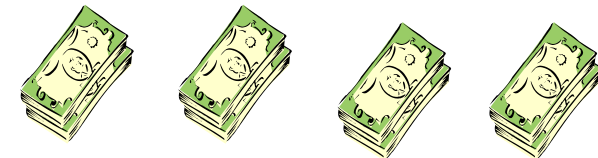
20% RAP... 0.2 X \$41.75/TON = \$8.34 / ton



30% RAP... 0.3 X \$41.75/TON = \$12.51 / ton



40% RAP ... 0.4 X \$41.75/TON = \$16.68 / ton



50% RAP ... 0.5 X \$41.75/TON = \$20.85 / ton



RAP ECONOMICS

RAP IS WORTH WHAT IT REPLACES.

AGGREGATE0.95 X \$25.00 = \$23.75 / TON
ASPHALT0.05 X \$600.00 = \$30.00 / TON
TOTAL = **\$53.75 / TON**

MILLING= \$ 4.00 / TON
TRUCKING = \$ 4.00 / TON
PROCESSING = \$ 4.00 / TON
COST..... = \$12.00/ TON
RAP VALUE = **\$41.75/TON**

ADDITIONAL PROFIT

10% RAP... $0.1 \times \$41.75/\text{TON} = \underline{\$4.18 / \text{TON}}$

20% RAP... **\$8.36 / TON**

30% RAP... **\$12.54 / TON**

40% RAP ... **\$16.72 / TON**

50% RAP ... **\$20.90 / TON**



Thank You!



Greg Renegar

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