



SUSTAINABLE PAVEMENT TECHNOLOGY

Rubberized Asphalt Paving, Patching & Stress-Absorbing Membranes Interlay

Materials, Construction & Field Performance | Serji Amirkhanian | 2026

Overview

1

Crumb Rubber

Turning scrap tires into engineered pavement material

2

Rubberized Asphalt

Longer-lasting, crack- and rut-resistant pavement

3

Patching Solutions

Durable concrete and open-graded (OGFC) repairs

4

Stress-Absorbing Membranes

SAM surface treatments and SAMI interlayers

5

Field Performance

Decades of proven results across the U.S. and abroad

SECTION 01

Crumb Rubber



From scrap tires to high-performance engineered pavement material



Recycled tire crumb rubber

Why Municipalities Win

Preservation and permanent repair — the constituent and cost case

Asphalt Pavement Preservation and Permanent Pothole Repair Solutions empower municipalities to provide constituent satisfaction (no damage or complaints from roads in disrepair) and also substantial maintenance cost mitigation.

Happy residents, happier politicians looking to “cut ribbons” and turn campaign issues into solutions...Win/Win.

Crumb Rubber: Many Uses, One Priority

Recycled tire rubber feeds a wide range of products — pavement is the highest-volume use.

Rubberized Asphalt

Highest-volume, highest-value use
— quieter, longer-lasting roads

Rubber-Modified Concrete

Improved toughness and crack resistance in rigid pavements

Sports Fields & Tracks

Resilient synthetic-turf infill and running-track surfaces

Playground Surfacing

Soft, impact-absorbing safety surfaces for parks and schools

Molded & Extruded Goods

Pallets, railroad ties, mats, tiles, and other molded industrial products

Landscape Mulch

Durable, non-fading ground cover that resists decay

The U.S. Scrap-Tire Challenge

330

MILLION

scrap tires generated in the U.S. every year —
about one tire per person

A recycling success story

Engineered markets now recover the large majority of scrap tires each year.

Legacy stockpiles were hazardous

Abandoned tire piles fueled fires and bred mosquitoes for decades.

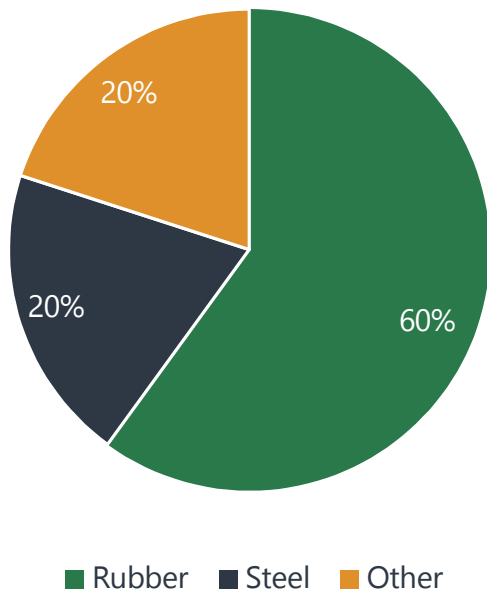
Pavement leads the way

Rubberized asphalt is one of the highest-volume beneficial uses of crumb rubber.

Anatomy of a Passenger Tire

By weight, roughly 60% rubber — the fraction recovered as crumb for pavement.

Composition by Weight



Typical Composition

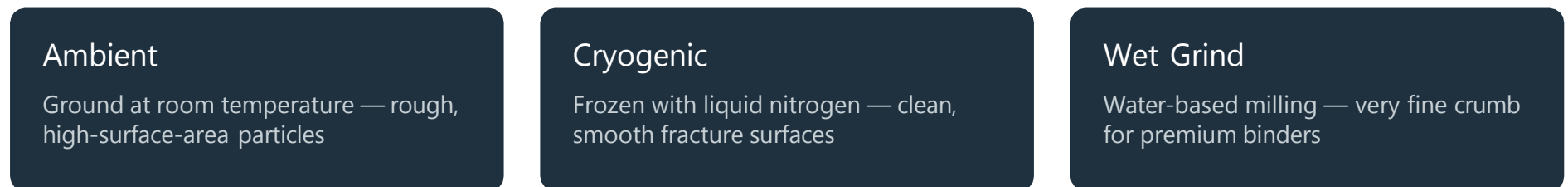
- Synthetic & natural rubber
- Carbon black & silica (reinforcing fillers)
- Steel wire (belts & bead)
- Textile fabric (polyester, nylon)
- Oils, waxes & resins
- Sulfur & zinc oxide (vulcanizing)

From Scrap Tire to Crumb Rubber

Whole tires are shredded, cleaned of steel and fiber, then ground to precise crumb sizes.



GRINDING METHODS



SECTION 02

Rubberized Asphalt

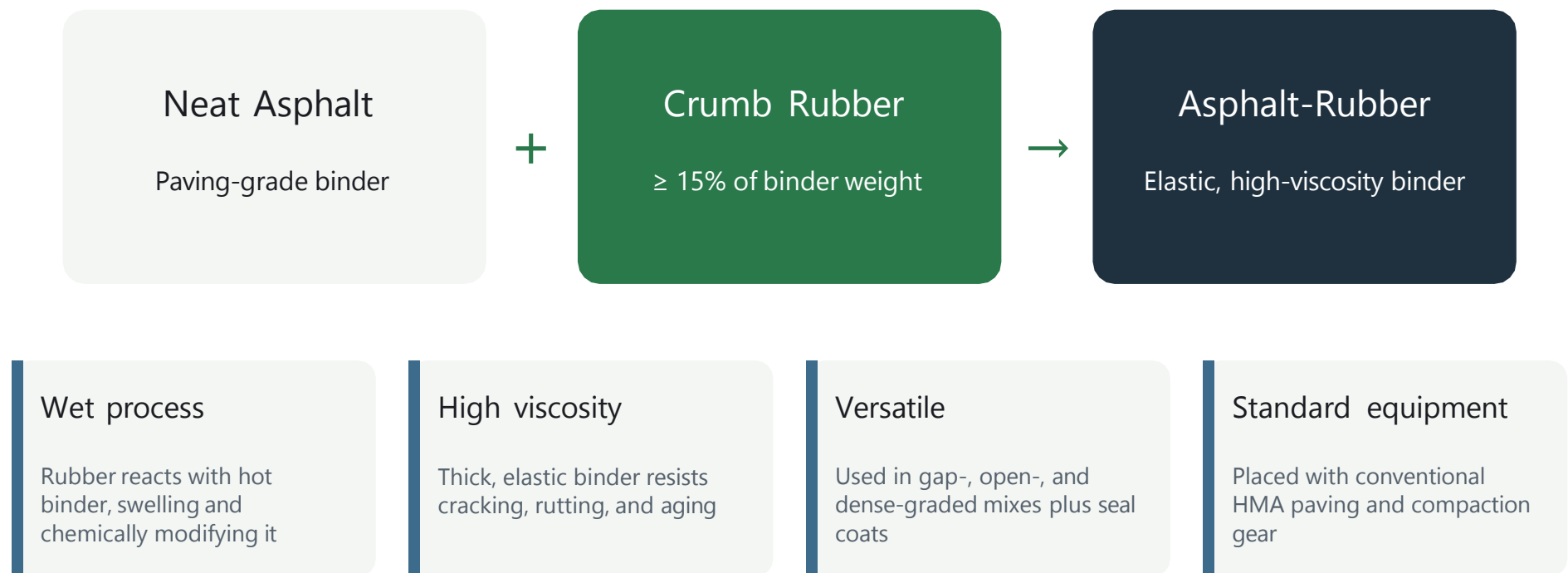
Longer pavement life, fewer cracks, and lower lifetime cost



Rubberized asphalt pavement in service

What Is Asphalt Rubber?

A hot blend of paving-grade asphalt and recycled crumb rubber — a minimum of 15% by weight of binder.



Advantages of Rubberized Asphalt

1

Longer Pavement Life

Extends service life and defers costly reconstruction

2

Crack Resistance

Elastic binder bridges and resists reflective cracking

3

Rut Resistance

Stiffer at high temperatures to resist deformation

4

Slower Aging

Rubber antioxidants reduce oxidation and hardening

5

Lower Maintenance

Fewer repairs mean lower life-cycle cost

6

Quieter Roads

Absorbs tire noise for reduced traffic sound

7

Better Skid Resistance

Improved surface texture and wet-weather safety

8

Standard Equipment

Uses conventional HMA plants, pavers, and rollers

Considerations — and Why They're Manageable

CONSIDERATION

WHY IT'S MANAGEABLE

Higher initial cost

Lower life-cycle cost — fewer overlays and repairs offset the premium

Fewer experienced contractors early

Training and supplier support have matured over 40+ years

Needs blending unit / pre-blended binder

Suppliers now deliver terminal-blended binder, ready to use

Requires agitated storage tank

Standard equipment at plants running modified binders

Slightly higher production temperatures

Managed with warm-mix additives and modern plant controls

Performance & Longevity

14 years after an asphalt-rubber overlay on I-19 (Tucson, AZ), maintenance cost fell 93%.

Performance Indicator	Before Overlay	14 Years After
Ride quality (in/mile)	172	70
Skid resistance (Mu Meter)	38	64
Rutting (inches)	N/A	0.11
Cracking	N/A	1% (trans. joint)
Maintenance cost (\$/lane-mi/yr)	\$857	\$59

Source: ADOT I-19 Asphalt Rubber Project, Tucson, AZ (MP 58–60).

Proven in the Field: I-40, Arizona

Twelve years after paving — the same highway, side by side.



8" of Conventional
Overlay After
Twelve Years of
Performance

5" of Asphalt
Rubber Overlay
After Twelve Years
of Performance

Same road, twelve years on

- A 5-inch asphalt-rubber overlay outlasted an 8-inch conventional one.
- Less cracking and raveling — despite being thinner.
- Less material, longer intervals between resurfacings.

The takeaway

Rubberized asphalt delivers more performance from less material.

SECTION 03

Patching Solutions

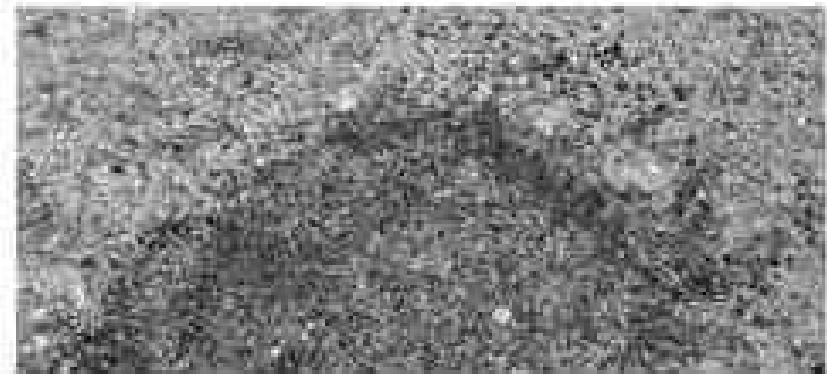
Durable repairs for concrete joints and open-graded surfaces



Rubberized patch placement

Patching: Fast, Durable Repairs

I-85, Atlanta — 300,000 vehicles a day, 30% trucks. Rubberized hot-mix and OGFC patches.



Compaction is everything

Proper compaction is the single biggest driver of patch life.

Minimal lane closure

Patches are placed and reopened fast on heavy-traffic lanes.

Patches that last

Rubberized and OGFC repairs outlast repeated conventional fixes.

The Real Cost Equation

"Pay now — or pay **more** later."

Evaluate life-cycle cost, not the initial sticker price.

One fix vs. three or four

Rubberized sections need far fewer repair cycles each year.

Hidden costs add up

Lane closures, labor, and traffic delays all cost the public.

Life-cycle, not sticker price

A higher upfront cost routinely wins over the full service life.

Green and fiscally sound

Recycles scrap tires while protecting taxpayer dollars.

Case Study: Interstate Toll Road, China

Three test sections designed at Wuhan University of Technology, monitored for over a decade.

SBS

Polymer control

20 tons · 40 m

Rubberized Mix 1

PelletPlus rubber

20 tons · 40 m

Rubberized Mix 2

PelletPlus rubber

60 tons · 120 m

2014 – 2025: surface cracks have not penetrated the rubberized (PelletPlus) sections.
Over ten years of field monitoring — excellent, durable performance.

4-lane interstate toll road

Existing pavement milled

4 cm overlay placed

Mix design: S. Amirkhanian,
WUT

SECTION 04

Stress-Absorbing Membranes

SAM and SAMI systems that keep cracks from coming back



Spraying the asphalt-rubber membrane

Two Systems, One Technology: SAM vs. SAMI

Both are asphalt-rubber seal coats — the same binder + aggregate chips, used in different positions.

SAM

POSITION

On top — it is the riding surface

PRIMARY ROLE

Seals and waterproofs aged pavement

TRAFFIC RUNS ON

The SAM surface itself

BEST FOR

Preservation of oxidized / lightly cracked roads

SAMI

POSITION

Buried beneath a new HMA overlay

PRIMARY ROLE

Absorbs stress; stops reflective cracking

TRAFFIC RUNS ON

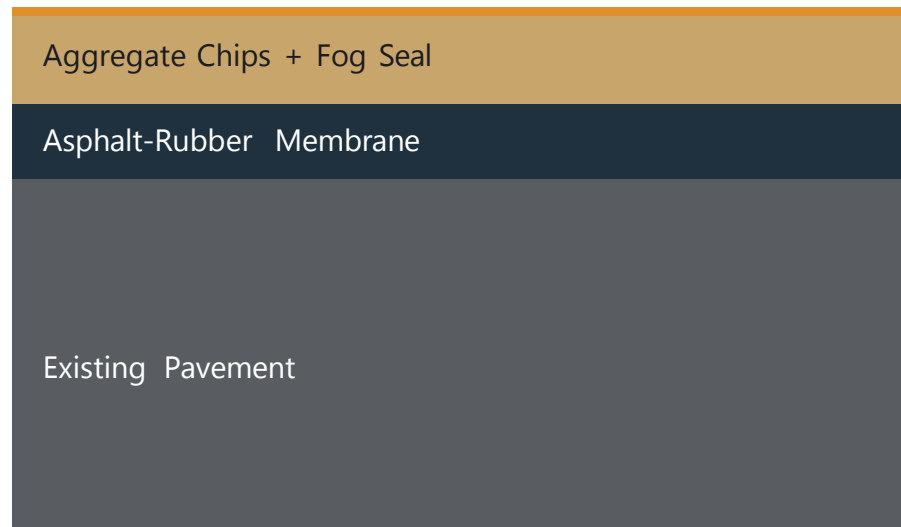
The new HMA surface above it

BEST FOR

Rehabilitation of cracked / jointed pavement

SAM: Stress-Absorbing Membrane

A sprayed asphalt-rubber layer chipped with aggregate — the riding surface itself.



↑ Traffic runs directly on the SAM surface

How it works

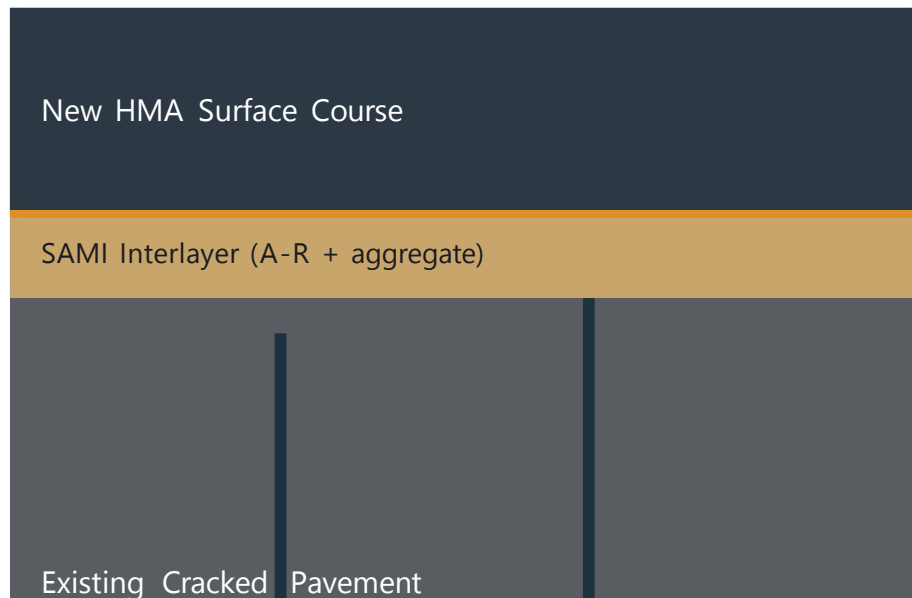
Hot asphalt-rubber binder is sprayed onto the existing road, immediately covered with aggregate chips, rolled, and sealed — forming a flexible, waterproof wearing surface.

BEST USED FOR

- Sealing aged, oxidized or lightly cracked pavement
- Restoring skid resistance and waterproofing
- Low-cost preservation without a full overlay

SAMI: Stress-Absorbing Membrane Interlayer

The same asphalt-rubber layer — but buried under a new HMA overlay to stop reflective cracking.



↑ Cracks stop at the interlayer — they don't reflect through

How it works

Placed between the old pavement and a new overlay, the elastic membrane absorbs movement at existing cracks and joints, delaying 'reflective' cracks in the new surface.

BEST USED FOR

- Overlays on badly cracked or jointed pavements
- Extending the life of new HMA surfaces
- High-traffic roads and reflective-crack-prone joints

SAMI Construction: Four Steps



- 1 Spray asphalt-rubber binder**
A hot, thick membrane is applied to the prepared pavement.
- 2 Apply aggregate**
Cover chips are spread evenly into the binder.
- 3 Seat with rollers**
Rubber-tire rollers embed the aggregate firmly.
- 4 Place HMA surface**
A hot-mix overlay is paved over the interlayer.

SECTION 05

Field Performance

Decades of documented results across the U.S. and abroad



US Hwy 76, Newberry County, SC

Field Projects Across the U.S.

Asphalt-rubber SAM and SAMI systems, documented across decades of service.

US Hwy 76

Newberry County, SC · SAMI interlayer

US Hwy 52 (Rivers Ave.)

Charleston County, SC · SAMI interlayer

US 62 / 82

Lubbock, TX · SAM · 15+ years

Flagstaff, AZ (2001)

Interstate SAMI · 12+ years

Durango Street (2019)

Two-layer preservation system



Asphalt-rubber SAMI — 16 years of proven service

Proven Over 15 Years — Lubbock, Texas

The same pavement section, photographed 15 years apart after a stress-absorbing membrane treatment.



1985 · BEFORE TREATMENT



2000 · AFTER 15 YEARS

Durango Street: Two-Layer Preservation

A double SAMI + hot-mix system placed in 2019 — the same street, three years apart.



2019 · Before treatment



2022 · After 3 years

Key Takeaways

1

Environmental win

Diverts millions of scrap tires from landfills and stockpiles

2

Compelling economics

Higher upfront cost, lower life-cycle cost over time

3

Material compatibility

Runs on standard HMA plants, pavers, and rollers

4

Fully recyclable

Rubberized pavement can be milled and reused as RAP

5

Public perception

Quieter, safer, longer-lasting roads build public support

6

Growing acceptance

Adopted by DOTs and agencies across the U.S. and abroad

About Dr. Serji N. Amirkhanian

Academic leadership

Former Mays Professor of Transportation and Director of the Asphalt Rubber Technology Service (ARTS) at Clemson University, which he founded in 2000.

40+

Years in asphalt and polymer research

\$27M

Research and training funding

Global appointments

Faculty and research roles at the University of Alabama, Tongji University (Shanghai), UNLV, Arizona State, IIT Madras and NTNU (Norway); Co-Director of the International Recycled Rubber Products Initiative at UNLV.

300+

Refereed papers, conference papers and reports

14,238

Google Scholar citations (h-index 69)

Industry & recognition

President & CEO of GEIG, Asphalt Technologies and Gulfstream Chemicals. Elected to the European Union Academy of Sciences (2018) and to the technical advisory boards of the European Waste Tire Association and the Rubber Pavements Association.

450+

Invited presentations worldwide

4,000+

Professionals certified via SCDOT / FHWA program

Next Steps — Project Scope

1

New pavement

Scope, location and expected traffic loads

2

Resurfacing

Overlay or mill-and-fill; current surface condition

3

Pothole patching

Repair volume, sites and maintenance cycle

4

Paving equipment

Pavers, rollers, milling — owned, rented or needed

5

Asphalt plant access

Haul distance and rubberized mix capability

6

Timeline & budget

Target start date, phasing and budget range

RUBBERIZED ASPHALT PAVING · PATCHING · SAMI

Thank You

Serji Amirkhanian

864-844-3145 | serji.amirkhanian@gmail.com

Questions and project inquiries welcome.