



Designation: ~~D4125/D4125M—10 (Reapproved 2016)~~ D4125/D4125M – 21

Standard Test Methods for Asphalt Content of Bituminous Asphalt Mixtures by the Nuclear Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4125/D4125M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the procedures for determining the asphalt content of samples of uncompactd bituminous asphalt mixtures (Test Method A), and of laboratory compacted specimens of bituminous asphalt mixtures (Test Method B) by examining a test sample with an apparatus that utilizes neutron thermalization techniques.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.3 A precision and bias statement for Method B in this standard has not been developed at this time. Therefore, Method B should not be used for acceptance or rejection of a material for purchasing purposes.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. See Section 6 and 8.4.2, 8.5.6, and Note 4, for specific hazards.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials](#)

[D75/D75M Practice for Sampling Aggregates](#)

[D140/D140M Practice for Sampling Asphalt Materials](#)

[D979/D979M Practice for Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures](#)

[D1461 Test Method for Moisture or Volatile Distillates in Asphalt Mixtures](#)

[D1559 Test Method for Resistance to Plastic Flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus \(Withdrawn 1998\)³](#)

[D1561/D1561M Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens by Means of California Kneading Compactor](#)

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.25 on Analysis of Asphalt Mixtures.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.



D3387 Test Method for Compaction and Shear Properties of Bituminous Mixtures by Means of the U.S. Corps of Engineers Gyratory Testing Machine (GTM) (Withdrawn 2020)³
D4013 Practice for Preparation of Test Specimens of Bituminous Mixtures by Means of Gyratory Shear Compactor (Withdrawn 2013)³

3. Significance and Use

3.1 These test methods are useful as a rapid, nondestructive technique for determination of asphalt content of ~~bituminous asphalt~~ mixtures.

3.2 These test methods are suitable for quality control and acceptance testing for construction and for research and development applications. The test method is used for determination of asphalt content only as it does not provide extracted aggregate for gradation analysis.

3.3 The ~~non-destructive~~nondestructive nature of the test allows repetitive measurements to be made on a single test sample for statistical analysis of test data.

3.4 These test methods determine the asphalt content of a test sample by comparing the measured asphalt content with previously established calibration data.

3.4.1 The asphalt content of a material expressed as a ~~percentage~~percentage is the ratio of the mass of asphalt in a given mass of material to the total mass of the sample or to the mass of the solid material particles.

4. Interferences

4.1 The fundamental assumptions inherent in this test method are that the material under test is homogeneous and that hydrogen present is in the form of asphalt or has been otherwise accounted for in the calibration process.

4.2 Accurate results will be dependent upon proper calibration of the apparatus to the material being tested.

4.3 This apparatus measures the total amount of hydrogen in the sample, including hydrogen present in the form of water. Unless the test sample is free of water, such percentage must be determined in accordance with the provisions of Test Method D1461 and the percentage determined subtracted from the asphalt percentage as measured by the apparatus.

4.3.1 Alternatively, the sample may be dried to a constant mass in an oven at $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ [$230 \pm 9^\circ\text{F}$], thereby nullifying the need for the correction.

4.4 This apparatus may be sensitive to outside ~~influences~~influences; therefore, any other source of neutron radiation shall be kept at least 10 m [30 ft] from the apparatus during use. The area around the apparatus shall be kept free of large amounts of hydrogenous ~~material~~material such as water, plastics, or asphalt during use.

4.5 Moving the apparatus to a different location, even within the same laboratory, can cause a change in background radiation measurements. Also, if objects containing hydrogenous materials are moved in the area near the apparatus, the measurement counts may be affected. New background measurements shall be taken prior to use whenever background conditions have changed (see Section 10).

5. Apparatus

5.1 While exact details of construction for the apparatus may vary, the system shall consist of the following items:

5.1.1 *Neutron Source*—An encapsulated and sealed radioactive source such as americium/beryllium.

5.1.2 *Detectors*—Any type of thermal neutron detectors, such as helium-3 or boron trifluoride.

5.1.3 *Read-Out Instrument*, such as a scaler or a direct reading digital device calibrated in percent asphalt.

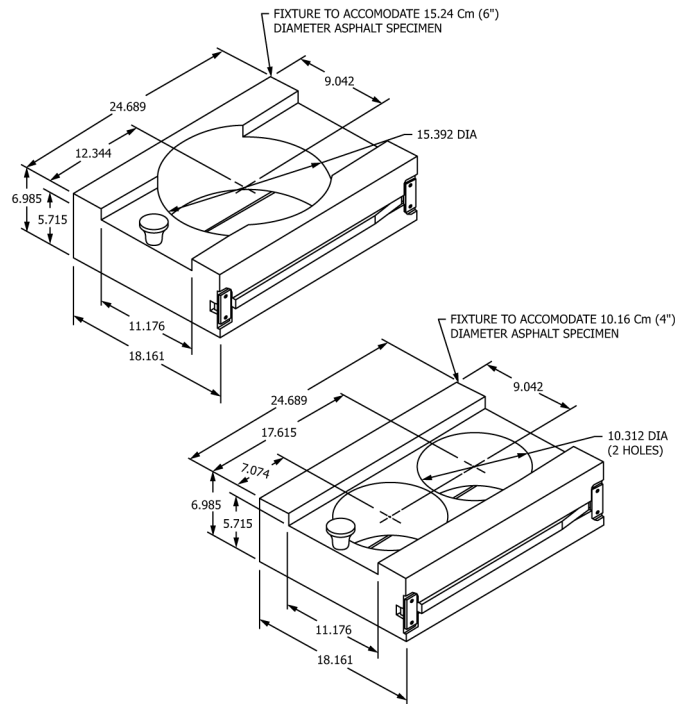


FIG. 1 Molded Laboratory Specimen Containers—Specimen Containers Measurement Values in SI Units (CM)—Other Values for Reference Only

5.2 Other Apparatus:

5.2.1 *Stainless Steel Sample Pans*, of uniform size and mass.

5.2.2 *Balance*, capable of weighing to 20 kg [44 lb], readable to 1 g [0.0002 lbm].

5.2.3 *Oven*, capable of heating to $177 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ [$350 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$].

5.2.4 *Straightedge*, steel, approximately 450 mm [18 in.] in length.

5.2.5 *Flat Plate*, metal or wood, having an area slightly larger than the sample pan. The metal plate shall have a minimum thickness of 10 mm [$\frac{3}{8}$ in.]. The wooden plate shall have a minimum thickness of 20 mm [$\frac{3}{4}$ in.].

5.2.6 *Assorted Spoons and Mixing Bowls*.

5.2.7 *Thermometer* with a temperature range of 10 to 250°C [50 to 482°F].

5.3 Additional Apparatus for Test Method B:

5.3.1 *Molded Laboratory Specimen Container*, (provided by instrument manufacturer) to allow for proper testing of laboratory compacted samples (see Fig. 1).

5.3.2 *Apparatus*, necessary to prepare compacted specimens as specified in Test Methods D1559; D1561; and D3387; or Practices D1561/D1561M and D4013.

6. Hazards

6.1 **Warning**—This equipment utilizes radioactive materials which may be hazardous to the health of the users unless proper precautions are taken. Users of this equipment must become completely familiar with possible safety hazards and with all applicable regulations concerning the handling and use of radioactive materials. Effective user instructions together with routine



~~safety procedures are a recommended part of the operation of this apparatus. Warning—This equipment utilizes radioactive materials which may be hazardous to the health of the users unless proper precautions are taken. Users of this equipment must become completely familiar with possible safety hazards and with all applicable regulations concerning the handling and use of radioactive materials. Effective user instructions together with routine safety procedures are a recommended part of the operation of this apparatus.~~

7. Sampling

7.1 Obtain random samples of aggregates in accordance with Practice ~~D75~~D75/D75M.

7.2 Obtain random samples of freshly produced ~~bituminous asphalt~~ paving mixture in accordance with Practice ~~D979~~D979/D979M.

7.3 Obtain random samples of ~~bituminous asphalt~~ materials in accordance with Practice ~~D140~~D140/D140M.

8. Calibration

8.1 The test results obtained using this test method will be influenced by the types of aggregate, source, and grade of asphalt, and by the mix gradation. Accordingly, a calibration curve must be developed for each mix type and aggregate blend to be tested under this test method.

8.1.1 A new calibration curve shall be developed whenever there is a change in the source of asphalt or aggregate or a significant change in aggregate gradation.

8.1.2 A new calibration curve shall be established for new or repaired apparatus.

8.2 For Test Method A, calibrate the apparatus using the following procedures:

8.2.1 Sample the aggregates in accordance with 7.1 and blend the aggregates in the proper proportions. Obtain enough aggregate for a minimum of three samples. Approximately ~~30 kg~~ 30 kg [65 lb] will be required, and

8.2.2 Sample the ~~bituminous asphalt~~ materials in accordance with 7.3. Approximately 2.5 kg [5.5 lb] will be required.

8.3 Use a minimum of three prepared samples to establish the calibration curve. The range of asphalt contents shall vary by at least ~~two percent~~ 2 % asphalt content from the lowest to the highest contents in the samples. The range shall encompass the asphalt content of the proposed mix design. The mass of the samples shall be within 10 g [0.02 lb] of each other.

8.3.1 Unless the apparatus makes provision for temperature corrections, all calibration samples shall be tested at a uniform ~~temperature~~ temperature within $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ [9°F], $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ [9°F]. Calibration samples should be prepared and tested as ~~close~~ closely as possible to the temperature of test samples of completed mixes.

8.4 Prepare a blank sample (sample of hot, dry aggregate without asphalt) to determine the mass to be used for calibration and plant mix samples. Using this mass will ensure the same average density for all test samples.

8.4.1 Thoroughly mix at least 10 kg [22 lb] of the aggregate after heating and drying it to a constant mass and temperature.

8.4.2 Fill a sample pan with the aggregate in two or three layers, avoiding segregation. Using a scoop or spatula, distribute the aggregate to reduce voids and segregation. For each layer raise the pan approximately 20 to 50 mm [1 to 2 in.] from the working surface and tap the pan against the working surface two or three times to settle the contents. Fill the pan to a point slightly above the top edge. Slide a straightedge along the top of the pan until the aggregate is absolutely flush with the top edge of the pan. (**Caution**—Do not compact the sample.)

8.4.3 Determine the mass of the blank sample to the nearest gram and record data. Use this mass for all calibration and plant mix test samples. (See **Note 2**.)

8.4.4 Place the pan containing the blank sample in the apparatus and take a measurement in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.



8.4.5 Record the blank sample count.

8.4.6 To detect changes in aggregate that may affect test results, a sample of aggregate may be prepared and tested each day as described herein. If a significant change in the count $\{\pm 0.5\% \} (\pm 0.5 \%)$ has occurred, then check the calibration as described in 9.3. If necessary, prepare a new calibration curve as outlined in 8.5 (see Note 1).

NOTE 1—Batch plant hot bin samples may be used to obtain the dry aggregate count. Care must be taken to ensure that the aggregate is completely dried and properly mixed before testing when using hot bin samples.

8.5 Prepare a minimum of three calibration samples using the following procedures:

8.5.1 Heat the aggregates and asphalt cement to approximately $\{150^{\circ}\text{C} \{300^{\circ}\text{F}\}, 150^{\circ}\text{C} \{300^{\circ}\text{F}\}$. Heat all bowls, sample pans, and tools to approximately $\{150^{\circ}\text{C} \{300^{\circ}\text{F}\}, 150^{\circ}\text{C} \{300^{\circ}\text{F}\}$.

8.5.2 To prevent samples from being biased by residual asphalt retained in the mixing bowl, do not clean the bowl after each mixing of the samples. Scrape it clean, leaving a coating of asphalt mix residue. This allows for a more accurate mixing of samples. Prior to mixing the first sample, a mixture of asphalt and aggregate fines may be used as a light coating on the interior of the mixing bowl.

8.5.3 Using an aggregate sample of sufficient size to fill the sample pan, add the proper amount of asphalt (within 1 g [0.002 lb] of desired percent by mass) and mix thoroughly in the mixing bowl.

8.5.4 Fill the sample pan in three layers. After placing each layer in the sample pan, using a scoop or spatula, distribute the layer of material evenly in the pan to reduce voids and segregation. Lift the pan approximately 20 to 50 mm [1 to 2 in.] and tap it on the working surface two or three times to settle the contents. The last layer should fill the pan to a point slightly above the top edge.

8.5.5 Determine the mass of the sample and add or subtract material until the mass is within 10 g [0.02 lb] of the mass of the blank sample.

NOTE 2—The mass of the blank sample may not be sufficient to completely fill the calibration and plant mix test sample pans for all mixes. The asphalt cement may act as a lubricant allowing additional consolidation of the aggregate particles. An adjusted blank sample mass may be determined by preparing a calibration sample using these procedures and using the mass of this sample as the blank sample mass for this and all remaining samples.

8.5.6 Using a flat plate of wood or metal as a press, compress the sample until it is level with the top edge of the pan. Waxed paper may be used under the press to prevent asphalt sticking to the press. (**Caution**—This is the only compactive effort the sample should receive.)

8.5.7 Place the sample in the apparatus and take a timed measurement in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.5.8 Repeat this process for the remainder of the calibration samples.

8.6 For Test Method B₂ calibrate the apparatus using the following procedures:

8.6.1 Sample the aggregates in accordance with 7.1 and prepare for blending in accordance with the laboratory compacted method to be used,

8.6.2 Sample the bituminous asphalt materials in accordance with 7.3.

8.6.3 At a minimum of four (4) known asphalt contents, prepare at least three (3) compacted specimens using Test Methods D1559, D1561, and D3387; or Practice Practices D1561/D1561M and D4013. Vary the range of asphalt contents by at least 2 % from the lowest to the highest. The masses of each set of replicate specimens shall be within 10 g [0.02 lb] of each other.

NOTE 3—Specimens prepared for other purposes such as determining the laboratory mix design of bituminous asphalt mixtures may be used in this procedure; however, no other testing of the specimens should be done prior to performing this procedure.