



Designation: ~~D4612~~—~~08~~ D4612 – 16

Standard Practice for ~~Test Method for~~ Calculating Thermal Diffusivity of Rocks~~Rock and Soil~~¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4612; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. ~~Scope~~*

1.1 This practice involves calculation of the thermal diffusivity from measured values of the mass density, thermal conductivity, and specific heat at constant pressure. It is applicable for any materials where these data can be determined. The temperature range covered by this practice is 20 to 300°C.

NOTE 1—The diffusivity, as determined by this practice, is intended to be a volume average value, with the averaging volume being $\geq 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$ (20 cm^3). This requirement necessitates the use of specimens with volumes greater than the minimum averaging volume and precludes use of flash methods of measuring thermal diffusivity, such as the laser pulse technique.

NOTE 2—This practice is closely linked to the overall test procedure used in obtaining the primary data on density, specific heat, and conductivity. It cannot be used as a “stand alone” practice because the thermal diffusivity values calculated by this practice are dependent on the nature of the primary data base. The practice furnishes general guidelines but cannot be considered to be all-inclusive.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 The practice is intended to apply to isotropic samples; that is, samples in which the thermal transport properties do not depend on the direction of heat flow. If the thermal conductivity depends on the direction of heat flow, then the diffusivity derived by this practice must be associated with the same direction as that utilized in the conductivity measurement.

1.4 The thermal conductivity, specific heat, and mass density measurements must be made with specimens that are as near identical in composition and water content as possible.

1.5 The generally inhomogeneous nature of geologic formations precludes the unique specification of a thermal diffusivity characterizing an entire rock formation. Geologic media are highly variable in character, and it is impossible to specify a practice for diffusivity determination that will be suitable for all possible cases. Some of the most important limitations arise from the following factors:

1.5.1 *Variable Mineralogy*—If the mineralogy of the formation under study is highly variable over distances on the same order as the size of the sample from which the conductivity, specific heat, and density specimens are cut, then the calculated diffusivity for a given set of specimens will be dependent on the precise locations from which these specimens were obtained.

1.5.2 *Variable Porosity*—The thermal properties of porous rock are highly dependent on the amount and nature of the porosity. A spatially varying porosity introduces problems of a nature similar to those encountered with a spatially varying composition. In addition, the character of the porosity may preclude complete dehydration by oven drying.

1.6 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice ~~D6026~~.

1.7 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. ~~Referenced Documents~~

2.1 ~~ASTM Standards:~~²

~~C177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus~~

~~C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus~~

¹ This practice is test method under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.12 on Rock Mechanics. Current edition approved July 1, 2008; May 1, 2016. Published July 2008; May 2016. Originally approved in 1986. Last previous edition approved in 2003; 2008 as ~~D4612—03~~; ~~D4612—08~~. DOI: 10.1520/D4612-08; 10.1520/D4612-16.

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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

~~C642 Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete~~

~~D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction~~

~~D4611 Test Method for Specific Heat of Rock and Soil~~

~~D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data~~

3. Terminology

3.1 Parameter Definitions:

3.1.1 *mass density*—the mass of the sample per unit volume of sample, ρ (kg/m³).

3.1.2 *instantaneous specific heat*—the rate of change of specimen enthalpy per unit mass, h , with respect to temperature, T , at constant pressure;

$$\rho, c_p = (\delta h / \delta T)_p$$

3.1.3 *thermal conductivity*—the constant of proportionality, k , relating the vector heat flux, $\rightarrow \Phi$ expressed in watts per square metre, to the temperature gradient, ∇T , $\rightarrow \Phi = -k \nabla T$. The thermal conductivity may be a function of the direction of $\rightarrow \Phi$ and the temperature, T . The units of k are W/m–K.

3.1.4 *thermal diffusivity*—the thermal diffusivity, α , is a derived parameter. It is related to ρ , c_p , and k by the relation;

$$\alpha = k / \rho c_p$$

The units of α are m²/s.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *sample*—a sample is a large piece of rock from which the specimens used in the k , ρ , and c_p measurements are obtained. Usually the samples are obtained in the form of cores from a drilling operation.

3.2.2 *specimens*—the specimens are pieces cut from the sample for the k , ρ , and c_p measurements. Their sizes and shapes are governed by the applicable ASTM standards listed in 2.1.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The thermal diffusivity is determined from the equation in 3.1.4. The data for k and c_p must be available over the temperature range of interest. For density, ρ , a single measurement at room temperature may be used because the density is approximately constant over the 20 to 300°C temperature range covered by this practice.

4.2 The measurements of k , ρ , and c_p are to be performed using the test methods in Section 6.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The thermal diffusivity is a parameter that arises in the solution of transient heat conduction problems. It generally characterizes the rate at which a heat pulse will diffuse through a solid material.

5.2 The number of parameters required for solution of a transient heat conduction problem depends on both the geometry and imposed boundary conditions. In a few special cases, only the thermal diffusivity of the material is required. In most cases, separate values of k , ρ , and c_p are required in addition to α . This practice provides a consistent set of parameters for numerical or analytical heat conduction calculations related to heat transport through rocks.

5.3 In order to use this practice for determination of the thermal diffusivity, all of the required parameters (k , ρ , c_p) must be determined under as near identical specimen conditions as possible.

5.4 The diffusivity determined by this practice can only be used to analyze heat transport in rock under thermal conditions identical to those existing for the k , ρ , and c_p measurements.

NOTE 3—Notwithstanding the statements on precision and bias contained in this test method, the precision of this test method is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it, and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice D3740 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing. Users of this test method are cautioned that compliance with Practice D3740 does not in itself assure reliable testing. Reliable testing depends on many factors; Practice D3740 provides a means of evaluating some of these factors.

6. Procedure

6.1 General:

6.1.1 Obtain the data for k , ρ , and c_p as a function of temperature using the appropriate ASTM standard for the given test as qualified below. If possible, make all measurements with specimens obtained from the same general location in the sample in order to ensure that the specimens are as near identical in composition and morphology as possible.

6.1.2 To minimize water content variation among specimens, vacuum dry all specimens at 105°C until mass loss is constant to $\pm 0.5\%$.

6.2 Parameter Test Procedures:

6.2.1 Measure the specimen density in one of the two following ways:

6.2.1.1 Determine the mass of the specimen, m_s , on an analytical balance and the volume, V_s , by measurement of sample dimensions or by water displacement (immersion). If the volume is measured by immersion, the specimen must be encapsulated in a waterproof flexible container of negligible volume compared to the specimen volume. Record the density, as follows;

$$\rho = m_s/V_s \quad (1)$$

where:

m_s = specimen mass, and
 V_s = specimen volume.

Also estimate the accuracy of the ρ determination from the uncertainties associated with the m_s and V_s measurements.

6.2.1.2 Measure the specimen bulk specific gravity using Test Method C642. In situations where the measurement is to be made at temperatures near or above the boiling point of water, a suitable oil working fluid may be substituted for water in this procedure. Determine the density, ρ , by multiplying the bulk specific gravity by the density of the working fluid at the immersion temperature.

6.2.2 Measure the specimen specific heat using Test Method D4611.

6.2.3 Measure the specimen conductivity using Test Method C518 or Test Method C177.

7. Calculations

7.1 *General*—The following method of calculation is recommended for deriving the temperature dependent diffusivity, $\alpha(T)$, from data from k , ρ , and c_p .

NOTE 4—The recommended data analysis technique is not intended to preclude the use of other methods of data analysis which may be more suitable in certain cases. It does provide a method by which a consistent set of temperature dependent parameters may be derived from the primary data base, and also a method by which the uncertainties in each parameter may be estimated. The results of the calculations for the temperature dependent parameters will be in a form which is useful for most thermal analysis computer programs.

7.2 *Description of the Method*—The parameter data for an associated set of specimens will usually be in the form of tables giving the measured parameter value versus the measurement temperature. Each parameter should be fit to an equation of the following form:

$$\gamma(T) = \sum_{n=0}^N c_n (T - T_o)^n \quad (2)$$

where:

γ = parameter (k , ρ , or, c_p);
 T_o = 293 K;
 T = temperature (K), and
 N = maximum power used in the fit.

7.2.1 The fit shall be performed using ordinary least squares techniques.³ The value of N should be as small as possible, consistent with obtaining a reasonable fit to the data. The result of this fit will be a set of coefficients, (c_n), and the estimated standard error in the parameter, given by the following equation:

$$s_\gamma \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^M [\gamma(T_i) - \gamma_i(T_i)]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

where:

M = number of temperatures at which γ is measured, and
 γ_i = measured value of the parameter at temperature T_i .

NOTE 5—In the case of density, a measurement is usually available only at room temperature, T_o . In this situation, take $\rho(T) = \rho(T_o)$, corresponding to $c_o = \rho(T_o)$, $c_n = 0$ for $n > 0$. The associated error, s_ρ , is the estimated error for the single measurement.

7.3 Calculate the diffusivity from the curve fit relation determined in 7.1 and 7.2 as follows:

$$\alpha(T) = k(T) / [\rho(T)c_p(T)]$$

$$\text{or } \alpha(T) = k(T) / [\rho(T_o)c_p(T)]$$

7.4 Fit $\alpha(T)$ to an equation of the form of Eq 2, and calculate s_α from (Eq 3).

7.5 Estimate the error in α , $\delta\alpha$, caused by measurement errors in k , ρ , and c_p from the equation,

$$(\delta\alpha/\alpha)^2 = (\delta k/k)^2 + (\delta\rho/\rho)^2 + (\delta c_p/c_p)^2 \quad (4)$$

7.5.1 The relative parameter errors; $\delta k/k$, $\delta\rho/\rho$, and $\delta c_p/c_p$, are determined or estimated, or both, in each of the separate parameter measurements where the appropriate ASTM procedures are used.

³ Beck, J. V., and Arnold, K. J. *Parameter Estimation in Engineering and Science*, John Wiley, NY, 1977, pp. 234–237.

8. Report

8.1 The report shall contain the following information:

8.1.1 Data base used for the diffusivity calculation giving k , ρ , and c_p versus the temperatures at which each parameter was measured:

8.1.2 The methods used to obtain the data and any deviations from ASTM procedures in these methods. If one or more of the parameters was determined from literature values in lieu of direct measurement, then a complete reference should be given and, in addition, the following information should be quoted directly from the cited references:

8.1.2.1 Raw parameter versus temperature data unless the parameter was determined from a recommended curve:

8.1.2.2 The estimated relative error in the reported value, $\delta\gamma/\gamma$, where $\gamma = k$, ρ , or c_p , and the method of determining this error, if reported:

8.1.3 The method used to derive the diffusivity from the data in 8.1.2.1. If the recommended method in 7.2 to 7.4 is not followed, a complete description of the alternate method used should be given. In the case where the recommended method is employed, the following calculated results should be reported:

8.1.3.1 The coefficients, c_n ; $n = 0, 1, \dots, N$ characterizing the fit of each parameter as a function of temperature, Eq 2, and the estimated standard error for each fit, s_{γ} , from Eq 3:

8.1.3.2 The coefficients characterizing $\alpha(T)$ from 7.4 and the estimated standard error of the fit s_{α} .

8.1.3.3 The estimated relative error in α , as found in 7.5.

8.1.4 Sample identification and characterization information:

8.1.4.1 Identification of block or core sample from which the specimens were cut, including geographic location and depth from which the sample was obtained:

8.1.4.2 Qualitative description of sample mineralogy, morphology, isotropy:

8.1.4.3 Sample dimensions:

8.1.4.4 Dimensions of specimens used in each parameter measurement and location relative to the sample from which each specimen was taken:

8.1.4.5 Specimen porosity, if measured, and method of determination:

8.1.4.6 Specimen residual saturation, if measured, and method of determination:

9. Keywords

9.1 density; heating tests-specific heat; enthalpy; isotropic content; porosity; rock; temperature tests; thermal analysis-diffusivity

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee D18 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (D4612-03) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved July 1, 2008.)

(I) Inserted Section 1.2

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1. Scope*

1.1 This test method involves calculation of the thermal diffusivity from measured values of the mass density, thermal conductivity, and specific heat at constant pressure. It is applicable for any materials where these data can be determined. The temperature range covered by this test method is 293 to 573 K. This test method is closely linked to the overall test procedure used in obtaining the primary data on density, specific heat, and thermal conductivity. It cannot be used as a "stand alone" test method because the thermal diffusivity values calculated by this test method are dependent on the nature of the primary data base. The test