
**Soil quality — Determination of dry
bulk density**

Qualité du sol — Détermination de la masse volumique apparente sèche

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical methods and soil characteristics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11272:1998), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The dry bulk density is used together with the particle density (see ISO 11508) for the calculation of the solids content and porosity of soil for the evaluation of soil structure and conversion of concentrations of substances in soil from mass/volume to mass/mass and vice versa.

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Soil quality — Determination of dry bulk density

1 Scope

This document specifies three methods for the determination of dry bulk density of soils calculated from the mass and the volume of a soil sample. The methods involve drying and weighing a soil sample, the volume of which is either known [core method (see 4.1)] or determined [excavation method (see 4.2) and clod method (see 4.4)].

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ASTM D1556, *Standard test method for density and unit weight of soil in place by sand-cone method*

ASTM D2167, *Standard test method for density and unit weight of soil in place by the rubber balloon method*

ASTM D4914, *Standard test methods for density of soil and rock in place by the sand replacement method in a test pit*

ASTM D5030, *Standard test methods for density of soil and rock in place by the water replacement method in a test pit*

DIN 18125-2, *Soil investigation and testing — Determination of density of soil — Part 2: Field tests*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

dry bulk density

ratio of the oven-dry mass of the solids to the volume of the soil

Note 1 to entry: The bulk volume includes the volume of the solids and of the pore space.

Note 2 to entry: The preferred SI unit of measurement is kilograms per cubic metre ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$), but grams per cubic centimetre ($\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$) is also very common. Note that $\text{x g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} = 1\,000 \text{ x kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$.