



Designation: C1702 – 23

Standard Test Method for Measurement of Heat of Hydration of Hydraulic Cementitious Materials Using Isothermal Conduction Calorimetry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1702; 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 This test method specifies the apparatus and procedure for determining total heat of hydration of hydraulic cementitious materials at test ages up to 7 days by isothermal conduction calorimetry.

1.2 This test method also outputs data on rate of heat of hydration versus time that is useful for other analytical purposes, as covered in Practice C1679.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

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.*

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

C1679 Practice for Measuring Hydration Kinetics of Hydraulic Cementitious Mixtures Using Isothermal Calorimetry

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.26 on Heat of Hydration.

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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. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *baseline, n*—the time-series signal from the calorimeter when measuring output from a sample of approximately the same mass and thermal properties as a cement sample, but which is not generating or consuming heat.

3.1.2 *heat, n*—the time integral of thermal power measured in joules (J).

3.1.3 *isothermal conduction calorimeter, n*—a calorimeter that measures heat flow from a sample maintained at a constant temperature by intimate thermal contact with a constant temperature heat sink.

3.1.4 *reference cell, n*—a heat-flow measuring cell that is dedicated to measuring power from a sample that is generating no heat.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—The purpose of the reference cell is to correct for baseline drift and other systematic errors that can occur in heat-flow measuring equipment.

3.1.5 *sensitivity, n*—the minimum change in thermal power reliably detectable by an isothermal calorimeter.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—For this application, sensitivity is taken as ten times the random noise (standard deviation) in the baseline signal.

3.1.6 *thermal mass, n*—the amount of thermal energy that can be stored by a material (J/K).

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—The thermal mass of a given material is calculated by multiplying the mass by the specific heat capacity of the material. For the purpose of calculating the thermal mass used in this standard, the following specific heat capacities can be used: The specific heat capacity of a typical unhydrated portland cement and water is 0.75 and 4.18 J/(g·K), respectively. Thus a mixture of *A* g of cement and *B* g of water has a thermal mass of $(0.75 \times A + 4.18 \times B)$ J/K. The specific heat capacity of typical quartz and limestone is 0.75 and 0.84 J/(g·K), respectively. The specific heat capacity of most amorphous supplementary cementitious material, such as fly ash or slag, is approximately 0.8 J/(g·K).

3.1.7 *thermal power, n*—the heat production rate measured in joules per second (J/s).

3.1.7.1 *Discussion*—This is the property measured by the calorimeter. The thermal power unit of measure is J/s, which is equivalent to the watt. The watt is also a common unit of measure used to represent thermal power.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 *Principle*—An isothermal heat conduction calorimeter consists of a constant-temperature heat sink to which two heat-flow sensors and sample holders are attached in a manner resulting in good thermal conductivity. One heat-flow sensor and sample holder contains the sample of interest. The other heat-flow sensor is a reference cell containing a blank sample that evolves no heat. The heat of hydration released by the reacting cementitious sample flows across the sensor and into the heat sink. The output from the calorimeter is the difference in heat flow (thermal power) between the sample cell and the reference cell. The heat-flow sensor actually senses a small temperature gradient that develops across the device, however the heat is removed from the hydrating sample fast enough that, for practical purposes, the sample remains at a constant temperature (isothermal).

4.2 The output from the heat-flow sensor is an electrical voltage signal that is proportional to the thermal power from the sample. This output must be calibrated to a known thermal power. In this method this is accomplished by measurements on a heat source that emits a constant and known thermal power. The integral of the thermal power over the time of the test is the heat of hydration. Alternatively, a cementitious material with a known heat of hydration can be used for calibration as described in [Appendix X2](#).

4.3 Two methods are described. In Method A the sample and water are both temperature equilibrated and mixed inside the calorimeter. This method is the most direct way to determine heat of hydration. In Method B the sample is mixed in the sample vial outside of the calorimeter using temperature equilibrated materials then put into the calorimeter. This method offers certain practicality, but depending on the materials being analyzed and procedures used for mixing and handling, this method may suffer from small errors due to periods of hydration being missed or spurious heat being introduced or taken away from the calorimeter during setup or combinations thereof.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This method is suitable for determining the total heat of hydration of hydraulic cement at constant temperature at ages up to 7 days to confirm specification compliance.

5.2 This method compliments Practice [C1679](#) by providing details of calorimeter equipment, calibration, and operation. Practice [C1679](#) emphasizes interpretation significant events in cement hydration by analysis of time dependent patterns of heat flow, but does not provide the level of detail necessary to give precision test results at specific test ages required for specification compliance.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Miscellaneous Equipment:

6.1.1 *Balance*—Accurate to 0.01 g.

6.1.2 *Volumetric Dispenser*—A device for measuring volume or mass of water, accurate to 0.1 mL. This could be a syringe, pipette, or weighing device.

6.1.3 *Sample Holder*—A device that holds the cement paste and provides intimate contact with the calorimeter heat sensing device and prevents evaporation of mixing water. If using commercially manufactured equipment, consult the recommendations of the manufacturer in choosing sample holders.

6.1.4 *Resistance Heater*—An electrical device fabricated from material with similar heat capacity and shape as the test sample, but containing a resistor connected to a constant-voltage power supply such that a stable output of $0.010 \text{ J/s} \pm 0.0002 \text{ J/s}$ can be generated (see [Note 1](#)).

NOTE 1—A simple procedure for fabricating heaters and blanks having the same approximate shape and heat capacity as a sample is to make specimen similar to one used in a determination out of plaster of Paris embedded with a small resistor. Plaster of Paris has only a transient heat of hydration and is not aggressive to electronic components. A resistance of 100Ω to 300Ω is a convenient value when using voltages of 0.1 V to 10 V to drive heat production.

6.1.5 *Reference Specimen*—A sample fabricated from an inert material with similar heat capacity and shape as the test sample. This is used in the reference cell.

6.1.6 *Multimeter*—An instrument for measuring DC voltage and resistance values for the resistance heater described in [6.1.4](#) to an accuracy of 1 %. This instrument is only required if the calorimeter does not contain built-in calibration capability.

6.1.7 *Power Supply*—A constant voltage DC power supply with a power output range sufficient to simulate the maximum output of a hydrating cement sample (see [Note 2](#)). This equipment is only required if an instrument does not contain built-in calibration capability.

NOTE 2—A power output of at least 0.33 J/s is needed for most applications.

6.2 *Calorimeter*—The schematic design of a calorimeter is given in [Fig. 1](#). It shall consist of a sample holder for the test and reference specimens, each thermally connected to heat-flow sensors, which are thermally connected to a constant-temperature heat sink. The actual design of an individual instrument, whether commercial or homemade, may vary, but it should follow the criteria given below. Any other suitable arrangement that satisfies [6.2.1 – 6.2.3](#) is acceptable.

6.2.1 *Instrument Stability*—The baseline shall exhibit a low random noise level and be stable against drift. This property shall be verified on a new instrument and whenever there are questions about performance. The rate of change of the baseline measured during a time period of 3 days shall be $\leq 20 \mu\text{J/s}$ per gram sample per hour of the test and a baseline random noise level of $\leq 10 \mu\text{J/s}$ per gram sample (see [Note 3](#)). In practice the baseline is measured for 3 days and a straight line is fitted to the power ($\text{J}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{s})$) versus time (h) data using a linear regression procedure. The long term drift is then the