



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 11275:2014

Soil quality - Determination of unsaturated hydraulic conductivity and water-retention characteristic - Wind's evaporation method (ISO 11275:2004)

I.S. EN ISO 11275:2014

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NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 11275

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2014

ICS 13.080.40

English Version

Soil quality - Determination of unsaturated hydraulic conductivity
and water-retention characteristic - Wind's evaporation method
(ISO 11275:2004)

Qualité du sol - Détermination de la conductivité
hydraulique en milieu non saturé et de la caractéristique de
rétention en eau - Méthode par évaporation de Wind (ISO
11275:2004)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der ungesättigten
hydraulischen Leitfähigkeit und des
Wasserrückhaltevermögens - Verdunstungsverfahren nach
Wind (ISO 11275:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 March 2014.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN ISO 11275:2014 (E)

Contents

Page

Foreword.....3

Foreword

The text of ISO 11275:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 "Soil quality" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 11275:2014 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 345 "Characterization of soils" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2014.

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The text of ISO 11275:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11275:2014 without any modification.

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I.S. EN ISO 11275:2014

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11275

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2004-07-01

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2004-11-01

Soil quality — Determination of unsaturated hydraulic conductivity and water-retention characteristic — Wind's evaporation method

Qualité du sol — Détermination de la conductivité hydraulique en milieu non saturé et de la caractéristique de rétention en eau — Méthode par évaporation de Wind



Reference number
ISO 11275:2004(E)

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
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Contents

	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols	2
5 Principle	3
6 Apparatus	3
7 Procedure	4
8 Expression of results	9
9 Accuracy	9
10 Test report	9
Bibliography	11

ISO 11275:2004(E)**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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11275 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical methods*.

This corrected version of ISO 11275:2004 incorporates the following corrections of inadvertent omissions:

- a) in Equation (5) a minus sign has been added to the numerator on the right-hand side of the equation;
- b) in Equation (9) a fourth term, $\hat{\varphi}_{i,j+1}$, has been added to the right-hand side of the equation.

Introduction

Soil water content and matric pressure are related to each other and determine the water-retention characteristics of a soil. Soil water, which is in equilibrium with free water, is at zero matric pressure (or suction) and either the soil is saturated or the gaseous phase occurs only as small bubbles. As a saturated soil dries, the matric pressure decreases (i.e. becomes more negative), and the largest pores empty of water. Progressive decreases in matric pressure will continue to empty finer pores until eventually water is held in only the finest pores. Not only is water removed from soil pores, but the films of water held around soil particles are reduced in thickness. Therefore, a decreasing matric pressure is associated with decreasing soil water content^{[8],[9]}. Laboratory or field measurements of these two parameters can be made; and the relationship (which can be reported graphically, in tabular form, or possibly as an equation) is called the soil water-retention characteristic. The relationship extends from saturated soil to oven-dry soil (approximately 0 kPa to about -10^6 kPa matric pressure).

The soil water-retention characteristic is different for each soil type. The shape and position of the curve relative to the axes depend on soil properties such as texture, density and hysteresis associated with the wetting and drying history. Individual points on the water-retention characteristic curve may be defined for specific purposes.

The hydraulic conductivity is a measure of the rate at which liquid water can move through the soil under the influence of variations in matric pressure from point to point within the soil. The hydraulic conductivity of unsaturated soil depends on the same factors as does the soil water-retention characteristic, also showing hysteresis. As a saturated soil dries, the hydraulic conductivity decreases, and it is convenient to express the hydraulic conductivity corresponding to the soil water-retention characteristic as a function of the decreasing matrix pressure.

The results obtained using these methods can be used, for example:

- to provide an assessment of the equivalent pore-size distribution (e.g. identification of macro- and micro-pores);
- to determine indices of plant-available water in the soil and to classify soil accordingly (e.g. for irrigation purposes);
- to determine the drainable pore space (e.g. for drainage design, pollution risk assessments);
- to monitor changes in the structure of a soil (caused by e.g. tillage, compaction or addition of organic matter or synthetic soil conditioners);
- to ascertain the relationship between the negative matric pressure and other soil physical properties (e.g. hydraulic conductivity, thermal conductivity);
- to determine water content at specific negative matric pressures (e.g. for microbiological degradation studies);
- to estimate other soil physical properties.

Soil quality — Determination of unsaturated hydraulic conductivity and water-retention characteristic — Wind's evaporation method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a laboratory method for the simultaneous determination in soils of the unsaturated hydraulic conductivity and of the soil water-retention characteristic. It is applicable only to measurement of the drying or desorption curve. Application of the method is restricted to soil samples which are, as far as possible, homogeneous. The method is not applicable to soils which shrink in the range of matric head $h_m = 0$ cm to $h_m = -800$ cm.

The range of the determination of the conductivity depends on the soil type. It lies between matric heads of approximately $h_m = -50$ cm and $h_m = -700$ cm.

The range of the determination of the water-retention characteristic lies between matric heads of approximately $h_m = 0$ cm and $h_m = -800$ cm.

NOTE 1 An infiltrometer method can be used to determine hydraulic conductivities near saturation.

NOTE 2 ISO 11274 gives methods to determine the water-retention characteristic for matric heads between 0 cm and $-15\,000$ cm.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

ISO 10381-1, *Soil quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes*

ISO 10381-4, *Soil quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on the procedure for investigation of natural, near-natural and cultivated sites*

ISO 11274, *Soil quality — Determination of the water-retention characteristic — Laboratory methods*

ISO 11276, *Soil quality — Determination of pore water pressure — Tensiometer method*

ISO 11461, *Soil quality — Determination of soil water content as a volume fraction using coring sleeves — Gravimetric method*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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