



Designation: E1545 – 22

Standard Test Method for Assignment of the Glass Transition Temperature by Thermomechanical Analysis¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1545; 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 describes procedures for the assignment of the glass transition temperature of materials on heating using thermomechanical measurements under compression experimental conditions.

1.2 This test method is applicable to amorphous or to partially crystalline materials that are sufficiently rigid below the glass transition to inhibit indentation by the sensing probe.

1.3 The normal operating temperature range is from -100°C to 600°C . This temperature range may be extended depending upon the instrumentation used.

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

1.5 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 7.

1.6 *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

E473 Terminology Relating to Thermal Analysis and Rheology

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E37 on Thermal Measurements and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E37.10 on Fundamental, Statistical and Mechanical Properties.

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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.

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

E1142 Terminology Relating to Thermophysical Properties

E1363 Test Method for Temperature Calibration of Thermomechanical Analyzers

2.2 Other Standards:

IEC 61006 Methods of Test for the Determination of the Glass Transition Temperature of Electrical Insulating Materials³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The following terms are applicable to this test method and can be found in Terminologies **E473** and **E1142**: *thermomechanical analysis (TMA)*, *thermomechanical measurement*, *thermodilatometry*, *glass transition*, *glass transition temperature*, and *linear thermal expansion*.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method uses thermomechanical analysis equipment (thermomechanical analyzer, dilatometer, or similar device) to assign the change in dimension of a specimen observed when the material is subjected to a constant heating rate through its glass transition. This change in dimension associated with the change from vitreous solid to amorphous liquid is observed as movement of the sensing probe in direct contact with the specimen and is recorded as a function of temperature. The intersection of the extrapolation of the slope of the probe displacement curve before and after the transition is used to determine the glass transition temperature.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The glass transition is dependent on the thermal history of the material to be tested. For amorphous and semicrystalline materials the assignment of the glass transition temperature may lead to important information about thermal history, processing conditions, stability, progress of chemical reactions, and mechanical and electrical behavior.

5.2 Thermomechanical analysis provides a rapid means of detecting changes in hardness or linear expansion associated with the glass transition.

³ Available from International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), 3 rue de Varembe, Case postale 131, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iec.ch>.

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

5.3 This test method is useful for research and development, quality control, and specification acceptance.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Thermomechanical Analyzer (TMA)*—The essential instrumentation required to provide the minimum thermomechanical analytical capability for this test method includes the following:

6.1.1 A rigid specimen holder, composed of inert low expansivity material $\leq 1 \mu\text{m m}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, to center the specimen in the furnace and to fix the specimen to mechanical ground.

6.1.2 A rigid circular expansion probe, 2 mm to 6 mm in diameter, composed of inert low expansivity material $\leq 1 \mu\text{m m}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that contacts the specimen with an applied compressive force.

6.1.3 A linear sensing element with a nominal range of 2 mm capable of measuring the displacement in length of the specimen readable to within $\pm 50 \text{ nm}$.

6.1.4 A weight or force transducer to generate a constant force of 0 mN to 50 mN that is applied through the rigid compression probe to the specimen.

6.1.5 A furnace capable of providing uniform controlled heating (cooling) of a specimen to a constant temperature or at a constant rate over the temperature range of $-100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $600 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.1.6 A temperature controller capable of executing a specific temperature program by operating the furnace between selected temperature limits at a rate of temperature change of $5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/min} \pm 0.5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/min}$.

6.1.7 A temperature sensor that can be attached to, in contact with, or reproducibly placed in close proximity to the specimen to provide an indication of the specimen/furnace temperature readable to $0.3 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.1.8 A means of sustaining an environment around the specimen of a dry inert purge gas of 45 mL/min to 55 mL/min.

NOTE 1—Typically, 99.9+ % pure nitrogen, argon, or helium is used.

Unless effects of moisture are to be studied, dry purge gas is recommended and is essential for operation at subambient temperatures.

6.1.9 A data collection device, to provide a means of acquiring, storing, and displaying measured or calculated signals, or both. The minimum output signals required for thermomechanical analysis are change in linear dimension, temperature, and time.

6.2 Micrometer or other measuring device to determine specimen dimensions of up to 8 mm readable to within $\pm 10 \mu\text{m}$.

7. Hazards

7.1 This test method may be used for amorphous and semicrystalline materials having a glass transition that is at or below room temperature providing care is taken to avoid contacting the specimen with a loaded probe prior to cooling the specimen below its glass transition. Applying a loaded probe to a specimen that is above its glass transition may cause partial penetration by the probe which can lead to probe sticking upon cooling below the glass transition. This condition has been known to yield erroneous results during the heating cycle.

7.2 With some materials a transient may be observed between the pre-transition slope and the final slope (Run 1 of Fig. 1). This may occur due to settling, residual stresses within the specimen, or alteration of the specimen morphology. Refer to Note 5 for directions when this is encountered.

7.3 Specimens of thickness less than 0.2 mm may be very difficult to handle. Thin films ($50 \mu\text{m}$ to $200 \mu\text{m}$) on a substrate may be considered for this test method providing the substrate is mechanically stable in the temperature region of the film glass transition.

7.4 For specimens of thickness greater than 5 mm, temperature nonuniformities of sufficient extent can develop within the

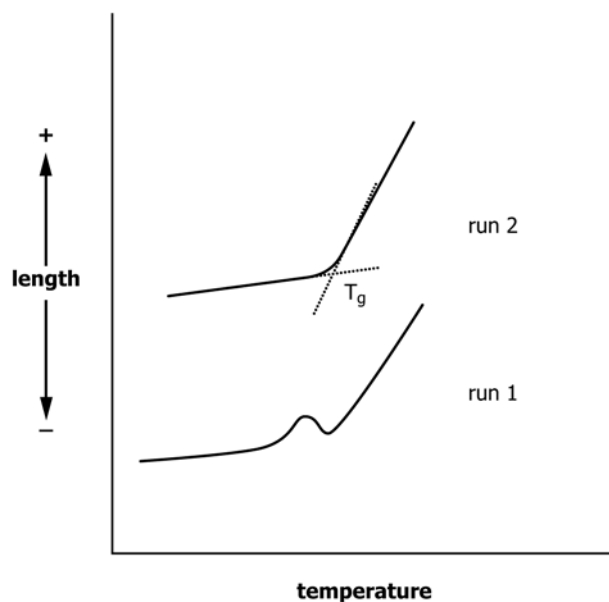


FIG. 1 Glass Transition Temperature from Expansion Mode