Designation: ~~D542 – 14~~ D542 – 22

Standard Test Method for Index of Refraction of Transparent Organic Plastics[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D542; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for measuring the index of refraction of transparent organic plastic materials.

1.2 A refractometer method is presented. This procedure will satisfactorily cover the range of refractive indices found for such materials. Refractive index measurements require optically homogeneous specimens of uniform refractive index.

NOTE 1—This test method and ISO 489 are technically equivalent.

1.3 *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~~ safety, health, and ~~health~~environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *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]

C162 Terminology of Glass and Glass Products
D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics
E284 Terminology of Appearance
E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics
E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

2.2 *ISO Standard:*

ISO 489 Determination of the Refractive Index of Transparent Plastics—Part A[3]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 ~~For definitions of terms~~ Terms used in this ~~test method, see Terminologies~~ standard are defined in accordance with

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.40 on Optical 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.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

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

Terminology standards D883 and E284, unless otherwise specified. For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology E456.

3.1.2 *dispersion*—variation of refractive index with wave length of light. **C162,** C14

3.1.3 *index of refraction, n*—the numerical expression of the ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to the velocity of light in a substance at a specified wavelength. **E284,** E12

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method measures a fundamental property of matter which is useful for the control of purity and composition for simple identification purposes, and for optical parts design. This test method is capable of readability to four figures to the right of the decimal point.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The apparatus for this test method shall consist of an Abbe' refractometer (Note 2), a suitable source of white light, and a small quantity of a suitable contacting liquid (Note 2 and Note 3).

NOTE 2—Other suitable refractometers can be used with appropriate modification to this procedure as described in Section 7.

NOTE 3—A satisfactory contacting liquid is one which will not soften or otherwise attack the surface of the plastic within a period of 2 h of contact. The index of refraction of the liquid must be higher, but not less than one unit in the second decimal place, than the index of the plastic being measured; for example, n_d of the sample = 1.500, n_d of the contacting liquid ≥1.510.

6. Sampling

6.1 Sampling shall be statistically adequate to ensure that the specimens were produced and obtained by a process in statistical control.

6.2 Samples can be drawn from any materials presentation (for example, pellets, film, sheet, fabricated articles, etc.) which permits preparation of a satisfactory specimen as described herein.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 The test specimen shall be of a size that will conveniently fit on the face of the fixed half of the refractometer prisms (Note 4). A specimen measuring 6.3 by 12.7 mm on one face is usually satisfactory.

NOTE 4—For maximum accuracy in the refractometer method, the surface contacting the prism must be flat. This surface is judged for flatness, provided the specimen has been satisfactorily polished, by observing the sharpness of the dividing line between the light and dark field as viewed in the ocular. A sharply defined straight dividing line indicates satisfactory contact between the specimen and prism surfaces.

7.2 The surface to be used in contact with the prism shall be flat and shall have a good polish. A second edge surface perpendicular to the first and on one end of the specimen shall be prepared with a fair polish (Note 5). The polished surfaces shall intersect without a beveled or rounded edge.

NOTE 5—It has been found possible to prepare a satisfactorily polished surface by hand polishing small specimens on an abrasive material backed by a piece of plate glass. Fine emery paper (for example, No. 000 Behr-Manning polishing paper) followed by a polishing rouge compound suspended in water on a piece of parchment paper has successfully been used as the abrasive to produce a polished surface.

7.3 A minimum of three specimens are prepared and measured.

8. Conditioning

8.1 *Conditioning*—Condition the test specimens at 23 ± 2°C and 50 ± 10 % relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to the test in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D618. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances should be ±1°C and ±5 % relative humidity.

8.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct tests at 23 ± 2°C and 50 ± 10 % relative humidity, unless otherwise directed in a pertinent specification. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be ±1°C and ±5 % relative humidity. If the index of refraction of the material is found to be highly temperature dependent, then the temperature shall be accurately controlled to 23 ± 0.2°C.

9. Procedure

9.1 Remove the hinged illuminating prism from the refractometer, if necessary. Place a source of diffuse polychromatic light so that even illumination is obtained along the plane of the surface of contact between the specimen and the refractometer prism. Place a small drop of the suitable contacting liquid on the polished surface of the specimen and then place the specimen in firm contact with the surface of the prism with the polished side of the specimen toward the specified light source. Determine the index of refraction in the same manner as specified for liquids. This shall be done by moving the index arm of the refractometer until the field seen through the eyepiece is one-half dark. Adjust the compensator (Amici prisms) drum to remove all color from the field of the ocular. Adjust the index arm using the vernier until the dividing line between the light and dark portions of the field exactly coincides with the intersection of the cross hairs as seen in the eyepiece. Read the value of the index of refraction for the Sodium D Line (see Note 6). Determine the dispersion by reading the compensator drum and applying this figure, along with the index of refraction, to a chart or table supplied with the instrument.

NOTE 6—Sodium light from a sodium burner or discharge lamp is of use in increasing the precision of this test method as well as making the reading of the refractometer easier.

9.2 In the case of nonisotropic materials, for example, injection- and compression-molded materials, the index observed is the average value for a thin layer of small area at a point of contact near the center of the refractometer prism. For a complete and accurate determination of the variation of the index throughout the test specimen, it is necessary to make the measurement at more than one point on the surface and within the body of the material. This can be done by preparing a contacting surface both perpendicular and parallel to the molding pressure or flow. After the test specimen is contacted to the prism it may be translated carefully for short distances along the prism surface in the direction of the light source while the variation of index is followed with the refractometer. This procedure shall be repeated a sufficient number of times and for a sufficient number of specimens to determine the range of indices involved. The average value and the range of the index readings obtained from these specimens shall be reported if the range exceeds the accuracy of the measurement. If the variations in index are systematic with the orientation of the test specimen, and if these variations exceed those found between specimens of the same material, the nature of these variations shall be reported with the average value.

10. Report

10.1 Report the following information:

10.1.1 The index of refraction to the nearest significant figure warranted by the accuracy and duplicability of the measurement. If the index is specified to more than three significant figures, the wavelength of light for which the measurement was made shall be specified.

NOTE 7—Care should be taken to work rapidly to avoid changes in the refractive index of the plastic due to its absorption of the contacting liquid.

10.1.2 The temperature in degrees Celsius at which the index was measured.

10.1.3 If available, the dispersion shall be reported along with the index of refraction.

11. Precision and Bias[4]

11.1 ~~*Precision*—A limited round robin was~~ The precision of this test method is based on an interlaboratory study of D542~~conducted in 1978, involving seven materials (four~~ Standard Test Method for Index of Refraction of Transparent Organic Plastics conducted in 1978. Four laboratories tested four polymers and three glass ~~standards) tested by four laboratories. An individual determination is a test result. Each laboratory obtained six test results~~ standards. Every "test result" represents an individual determination. Each laboratory was asked to submit 6 replicate test results, from a single operator, or each material. Practice E691~~for each material (three determinations on two different days). Statistical tests indicated there is no significant~~

[4] Supporting data are available from ASTM Headquarters. Request Research Report RR: D20 – 1154.

difference in the averages or variances from Day 1 was followed for the design and analysis of the data; the details are given in ASTM Research Report No RR D20-1154. (**Warning—**The data in Table 1 shall not be vigorously applied to acceptance or rejection of material, as those data are specific to the interlaboratory study and are not necessarily representative of other lots, conditions, materials, or laboratories. Users of this test method shall apply the principles outlined in Practice E691 to generate data specific to their laboratory and materials, or between specific laboratories.to Day 2 so that both days' data were combined. The data in)Table 1 and Table 2 are based on this round robin.

11.1.1 Because of the limited number of laboratories participating in this round robin, interpretation of S_R and I_R is not recommended.

11.1.2 Anyone wishing to participate in the development of precision and bias data for this test method should contact the Chairman, Subcommittee D20.40, through ASTM Headquarters.

NOTE 8—The following explanations of I_r and I_R (11.3 – 11.3.3) are only intended to present a meaningful way of considering the approximate precision of this test method. The data in Table 1 and Table 2 should not be rigorously applied to acceptance or rejection of material, as those data are specific to the round robin and may not be representative of other lots, conditions, materials, or laboratories.

11.2 Users of this test method shall apply the principles outlined in Practice E691 to generate data specific to their laboratory and materials, or between specific laboratories. The principles of 11.3 – 11.3.3 would then be valid for such data.

11.3 *Concept of I_r and I_R*—If S_r and S_R have been calculated from a large enough body of data, and for test results that were from testing one specimen:

11.3.1 *I_r: Repeatability*—Comparing two test results for the same material, obtained by the same operator using the same equipment on the same day, the two test results shall be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the I_r value for that material.

11.3.2 *I_R: Reproducibility*—Comparing two test results for the same material, obtained by different operators using different equipment on different days, the two test results should be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the I_R value for that material.

11.3.3 Any judgment in accordance with 11.3.1 and 11.3.2 would have an approximate 95 % (0.95) probability of being correct.

11.2 *Bias*—Bias is thea systematic error whichthat contributes to the difference between a test result and a true (or reference) the mean of a large number of test results and an accepted reference value.

11.2.1 The data for bias was determined from the three certified glass standards and is reported in Table 2.

12. Keywords

12.1 dispersion; index of refraction

TABLE 1 Precision

Material	Average	S_r[A]	S_R[B]	I_r[C]	I_R[D]
Glass Standard No. 1	1.356	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.006
PTFE	1.366	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.006
PVCA	1.477	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.006
Glass Standard No. 2	1.490	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.008
PA66	0.537	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.008
Glass Standard No. 3	1.567	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.006
PF	1.614	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.011

[A] S_r = within-laboratory standard deviation.
[B] S_R = between-laboratories standard deviation.
[C] $I_r = 2.83\ S_r$
[D] $I_R = 2.83\ S_R$