



Designation: ~~E2716—09 (Reapproved 2014)~~ E2716 – 23

Standard Test Method for Determining Specific Heat Capacity by Sinusoidal Modulated Temperature Differential Scanning Calorimetry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2716; 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 the determination of specific heat capacity by ~~sinusoidal~~-modulated temperature differential scanning calorimetry. For the determination of specific heat capacity by a step-isothermal or multiple step-isothermal temperature program, the reader is referred to Test Method [E1269](#).

1.2 This test method is generally applicable to thermally stable solids and liquids.

1.3 The normal operating range of the test is from ~~–100 to 600°C.~~(–100 to 600) °C. The temperature range may be extended depending upon the instrumentation and specimen holders used.

1.4 Units—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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

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](#)

[E967 Test Method for Temperature Calibration of Differential Scanning Calorimeters and Differential Thermal Analyzers](#)

[E968 Practice for Heat Flow Calibration of Differential Scanning Calorimeters](#)

[E1142 Terminology Relating to Thermophysical Properties](#)

[E1269 Test Method for Determining Specific Heat Capacity by Differential Scanning Calorimetry](#)

[E3142 Test Method for Thermal Lag of Thermal Analysis Apparatus](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [E37](#) on Thermal Measurements and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [E37.01](#) on Calorimetry and Mass Loss.

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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—Definitions:~~ Specific technical terms found in this test method are defined in Terminologies [E473](#) and [E1142](#) including modulated temperature, isothermal, differential scanning calorimetry, frequency, heat capacity and specific heat capacity.

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3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *modulated temperature differential scanning calorimetry (MTDSC), n*—a version of differential scanning calorimetry that provides a sinusoidally varying temperature program to the test specimen in addition to the traditional temperature ramp program.

3.2.2 *quasi-isothermal modulated temperature differential scanning calorimetry, n*—a variation of modulated temperature differential scanning calorimetry in which a sinusoidally varying temperature program is applied to a test specimen around an underlying isothermal ~~temperature~~ temperature.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 In thermal analysis, a physical property of a material is measured either as a function of time at a specified constant temperature, or more frequently, as a function of temperature under conditions of a fixed rate of temperature change. The measured property is the dependent variable, and the measured temperature is the independent variable.

4.2 The specific heat capacity of a test specimen may be determined using the modulated temperature approach in which an oscillatory or periodically repeating temperature program is imposed upon a test specimen producing an oscillatory (periodic) heat flow into or out of the specimen.

4.2.1 Test Method A consists of heating the test specimen in a controlled atmosphere through the temperature region of interest, using temperature modulation conditions that are appropriate for the measurement.

4.2.2 Test Method B consists of equilibrating and holding the test specimen at an isothermal temperature in a controlled atmosphere and then applying appropriate temperature modulation conditions for the measurement. This procedure can be repeated using as many isothermal temperature holds as are desired.

4.3 The accuracy of the measured heat capacity ~~thus obtained~~ depends upon the experimental conditions. For example, when a thin test specimen encapsulated in a specimen pan of high thermal conductivity is treated with temperature oscillations of long period (low frequency), the test specimen achieves a uniform temperature distribution and the resultant heat capacity information will be comparable with those of other non-oscillatory test methods.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Modulated temperature differential scanning calorimetric measurements provide a rapid, simple method for determining specific heat capacities of materials, even under quasi-isothermal conditions.

5.2 Specific heat capacities are important for design purposes, quality control, and research and development.

5.3 The use of a stepped quasi-isothermal program may be used to follow structure changes in materials.

6. Interferences

6.1 This test method involves the continuous monitoring of the specimen temperature within the test chamber's enclosed environment of a flowing, static, or self-generated gaseous atmosphere (or vacuum) during execution of the stipulated procedure. In MTDSC apparatus, the sensor employed to measure the specimen temperature is not in direct contact with the specimen but is in fixed close thermal contact assumed to be representative of the specimen, such that the measured temperature is that of the sensor itself and the actual specimen temperature will lag behind this measured temperature during heating or cooling (see Test Method [E3142](#)). The magnitude of this temperature offset depends upon a number of systematic and random factors including, but not limited to, type and size of sensor, rate of temperature change, size and thermal conductance of the specimen, specimen

container, and thermal contact between the specimen and the specimen container during the measurement. To obtain the correct specimen temperature, the MTDSC apparatus must be temperature calibrated at equivalent experimental conditions so that the recorded temperature correctly indicates the specimen temperature.

6.2 Temperature sensors are subject to degraded performance with age and exposure to the MTDSC test chamber atmosphere. Therefore, it is imperative that the apparatus is temperature calibrated regularly. At a minimum, annual calibration is recommended for all instrument signals.

6.3 Since milligram quantities of specimen are used, it is essential that specimens are homogeneous and representative.

6.4 The occurrence of chemical changes, or mass loss or gain, ~~on heating~~ during the measurement may invalidate the test. Therefore, the temperature range and specimen holder should be chosen ~~so as~~ to avoid these processes.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Modulated Temperature Differential Scanning Calorimeter*—The essential instrumentation required to provide the minimum modulated differential scanning calorimetric capability for this method includes: Multiple generations of MTDSCs from numerous commercial suppliers, as well as in-house custom apparatus, utilizing a variety of sensor configurations may be available to the user. While all such apparatus capabilities may not be equivalent, for purposes of this test method, any MTDSC that meets the following criteria should be able to generate acceptable results.

7.1.1 ~~A *Modulated Temperature Differential Scanning Calorimeter (MTDSC) Test Chamber*~~, *test chamber* composed of (1) a furnace to provide uniform controlled heating/cooling of a specimen and reference to a constant temperature or at a constant rate within the applicable range ~~=100 to 600°C~~ (-100 to 600) °C; (2) a temperature sensor (or other signal source) to provide an indication of the specimen temperature readable to ~~0.01°C~~ 0.01 °C; (3) a differential sensor to detect a heat flow difference between the specimen and reference equivalent to ~~±0.1 W~~ 0.1 mW; and (4) a means of sustaining an environment of an inert purge gas at a rate of ~~50 ± 10~~ (50 ± 10) mL/min. (See 7.1.6 for more information on purge gases.)

7.1.2 ~~A *Temperature Controller*~~, *temperature controller* capable of executing a specific temperature program by (1) operating the furnace between selected temperature limits at a rate of temperature change of ~~1 to 10°C/min~~, (1 to 10) °C/min, (2) holding at an isothermal temperature to within ~~±0.1°C~~, ±0.1 °C, and (3) sinusoidally varying the temperature with an amplitude of up to ~~±5°C~~ 1.5 °C and a period of up to 100 s (frequency down to 10 mHz) superimposed upon the underlying rate.

7.1.3 ~~A *Calculating Device*~~, *calculating device* capable of transforming the experimentally determined modulated temperature and modulated specimen heat flow signals into the required continuous output form of specific heat capacity (preferably in units of ~~$H(g^{\circ}C)$~~ $J(g^{\circ}C)$) and average test temperature to the required accuracy and precision.

7.1.4 ~~A *Data Collection Device*~~, *data collection device* to provide a means of acquiring, storing, and displaying measured or calculated signals, or both. The minimum output signals required for MTDSC are amplitude of modulated heat flow, temperature, amplitude of modulated temperature, and time.

7.1.5 ~~A *Coolant System*~~, *coolant system* to provide oscillatory heating and cooling rates of at least ~~5°C/min~~, 5 °C/min.

7.1.6 ~~Inert *Nitrogen*~~, *nitrogen*, or other low conductivity purge gas flowing at a rate of 50 mL/min.

NOTE 1—Helium, a commonly used purge gas, is unacceptable for this purpose, due to its very high thermal conductivity which results in reduced range, precision, and accuracy.

7.2 ~~A *Balance*~~, *balance* with a ~~range of at least 200 mg and a resolution of ±0.001 mg~~ capacity of ≥ 100 mg to weigh specimens ~~or containers, or both, and/or containers~~ (pans, crucibles, etc.) to an accuracy ± 0.01 mg, ± 0.10 μ g.

7.3 *Containers* (pans, crucibles, etc.) that are inert to the specimen and are of suitable structural shape and integrity to contain the specimen in accordance with the specific requirements of this test method.

NOTE 2—The masses of the specimen holders should not differ by more than 0.05 mg, otherwise the mass difference in the containers must be considered in the calculation of C_p .

8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 Specific heat capacity reference material: synthetic sapphire disk, ~~10 to 100~~ (10 to 100) mg.

NOTE 3—Interlaboratory studies have indicated that physical forms of synthetic sapphire other than disks ~~give~~ produce results with lower precision and greater ~~bias in the results~~ bias.

9. Hazards

9.1 ~~Safety Precautions—Precautions: If a specimen is heated to decomposition, toxic or corrosive products may be released.~~

9.1.1 If a specimen is heated to decomposition, toxic or corrosive products may be released.

9.2 *Technical Precautions:*

9.2.1 The same modulation conditions of amplitude and period should be used for both the heat capacity calibration and specimen runs.

9.2.2 Precision of heating rate, placement of the specimen holder, use of specimen holders with a flat base and the establishment of equilibrium are essential. Instrument settings should not be adjusted once a specific heat capacity calibration has been performed.

10. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

10.1 Powdered or granular specimens should be mixed prior to sampling and should be sampled by removing portions from various parts of the container. These portions, in turn, should be combined and mixed to ensure a representative specimen for the determinations.

10.2 Liquid specimens may be sampled directly after stirring.

10.3 Solid specimens may be sampled by cutting or slicing with a clean knife or razor blade. Ascertain sample uniformity as segregation within the solid sample is possible.

10.4 Samples are usually analyzed as received. If some pre-conditioning or mechanical treatment is applied to the test specimen prior to analysis, this should be noted in the report.

11. Preparation of Apparatus

11.1 Perform any setup or calibration procedures recommended by the apparatus manufacturer in the operations manual.

12. Calibration and Standardization

12.1 Calibrate the temperature signal from the apparatus in accordance with Test Method **E967** using an indium reference material and a heating rate of ~~10°C/min~~ 10 °C/min.

12.2 Calibrate the heat flow signal from the apparatus in accordance with Practice **E968** using an indium reference material.

NOTE 4—For both **12.1** and **12.2**, another suitable reference material may be used to cover a different temperature range.

12.3 Calibrate the apparatus heat capacity signal(s) for specific heat capacity measurements under temperature modulated conditions in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer as described in the instrument manual.

12.4 Select the temperature that, for Method A, is the mid-point of the temperature range over which the measurement is to be made, or, for Method B, ~~that~~ is the temperature at which the measurement is to be made, or the midpoint of all the isothermal temperatures used in the measurement, if multiple isothermal temperatures are used.