



Designation: C 1371 – 98

Standard Test Method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature Using Portable Emissometers¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1371; 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 covers a technique for determination of the emittance of typical materials using a portable differential thermopile emissometer. The purpose of the test method is to provide a comparative means of quantifying the emittance of opaque, highly thermally conductive materials near room temperature as a parameter in evaluating temperatures, heat flows, and derived thermal resistances of materials.

1.2 This test method does not supplant Test Method C 835, which is an absolute method for determination of total hemispherical emittance, or Test Method E 408, which includes two comparative methods for determination of total normal emittance. Because of the unique construction of the portable emissometer, it can be calibrated to measure the total hemispherical emittance. This is supported by comparison of emissometer measurements with those of Test Method C 835 (1).²

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulating Materials³

C 680 Practice for Determination of Heat Gain or Loss and the Surface Temperatures of Insulated Pipe and Equipment Systems by the Use of a Computer Program³

C 835 Test Method for Total Hemispherical Emittance of Surfaces from 20 to 1400°C³

E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods⁴

E 408 Test Method for Total Normal Emittance of Surfaces Using Inspection-Meter Techniques⁵

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Test Program to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of some terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology C 168.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *diffuse surface*—a surface that emits or reflects equal radiation intensity, or both, into all directions (2).

3.2.2 *emissive power*—the rate of radiative energy emission per unit area from a surface (2).

3.2.3 *emissometer*—an instrument used for measurement of emittance.

3.2.4 *Lambert's cosine law*—the mathematical relation describing the variation of emissive power from a diffuse surface as varying with the cosine of the angle measured away from the normal of the surface (2).

3.2.5 *normal emittance*—the directional emittance perpendicular to the surface.

3.2.6 *radiative intensity*—radiative energy passing through an area per unit solid angle, per unit of the area projected normal to the direction of passage, and per unit time (2).

3.2.7 *spectral*—having a dependence on wavelength; radiation within a narrow region of wavelength (2).

3.2.8 *specular surface*—mirrorlike in reflection behavior (2).

3.3 *Symbols: Symbols:*

3.3.1 For standard symbols used in this test method, see Terminology C 168. Additional symbols are listed here:

α = total absorptance, dimensionless

α_λ = spectral absorptance, dimensionless

ϵ_{hi} = total emittance of the high-emittance calibration standard, dimensionless

ϵ_{low} = total emittance of the low-emittance calibration standard, dimensionless

ϵ_{spec} = apparent total emittance of the test specimen, dimensionless

ϵ = apparent total emittance of the surface, dimensionless

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.30 on Thermal Measurements.

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² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.06.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.03.

- ϵ_1 = apparent total emittance of the surface 1, dimensionless
- ϵ_2 = apparent total emittance of the surface 2, dimensionless
- ϵ_d = apparent total emittance of the surface of detector, dimensionless
- ϵ_s = apparent total emittance of the surface of specimen, dimensionless
- ϵ_λ = spectral emittance, dimensionless
- λ = wavelength, μm
- ρ = total reflectance, dimensionless
- σ = Stefan-Boltzmann constant, $5.6696 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4$
- τ = total transmittance, dimensionless
- A = area of surface, m^2
- k = proportionality constant, $\text{V}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{W}$
- Q_{rad} = radiation heat transfer, W
- q_{rad} = radiative heat flux, W/m^2
- T_1 = temperature of the test surface, K
- T_2 = temperature of the radiant background, K
- T_d = temperature of the detector, K
- T_s = temperature of the surface of specimen, K
- V_{hi} = voltage output of the detector when stabilized on high-emittance calibration standard
- V_{low} = voltage output of the detector when stabilized on low-emittance calibration standard
- V_{spec} = voltage output of the detector when stabilized on test specimen

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method employs a differential thermopile emissometer for total hemispherical emittance measurements.

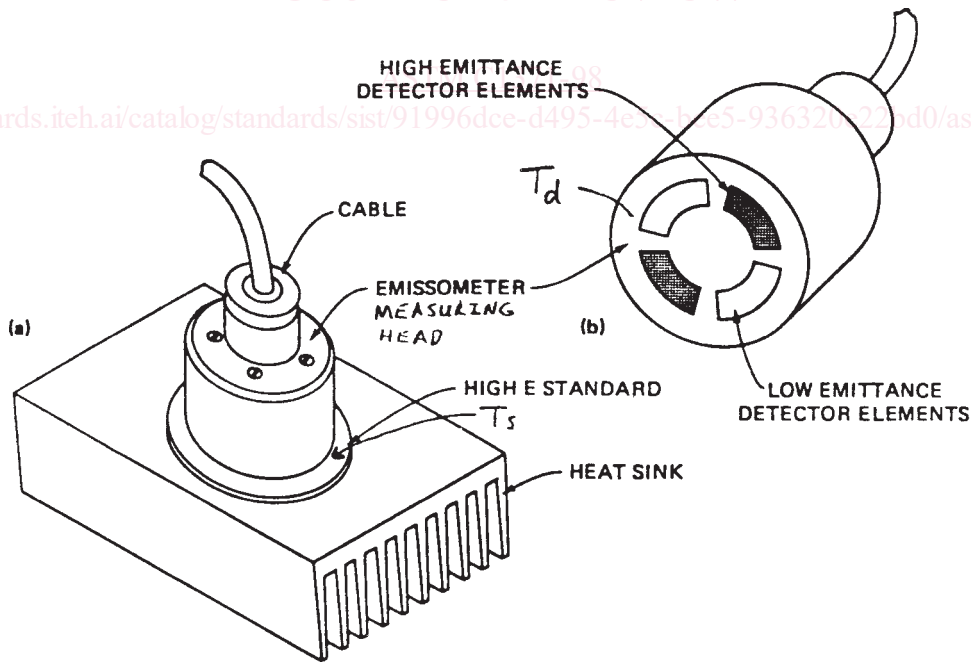
The detector thermopiles are heated in order to provide the necessary temperature difference between the detector and the surface.⁶ The differential thermopile consists of one thermopile that is covered with a black coating and one that is covered with a reflective coating. The instrument is calibrated using two standards, one with a high emittance and the other with a low emittance, which are placed on the flat surface of a heat sink (the stage) as shown in Fig. 1. A specimen of the test material is placed on the stage and its emittance is quantified by comparison to the emittances of the standards. The calibration shall be checked repeatedly during the test as prescribed in 7.2.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Surface Emittance Testing:

5.1.1 Thermal radiation heat transfer is reduced if the surface of a material has a low emittance. Since the controlling factor in the use of insulation may be condensation control or personnel protection, it is important to note that a low emittance will also change the surface temperature of a material. One possible criterion in the selection of these materials is the question of the effect of aging on the surface emittance. If the initial low surface emittance of a material is

⁶ The sole source of supply of emissometers known to the committee at this time is Devices & Services Co., 10024 Monroe Drive, Dallas, TX 75229. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.



NOTE 1—(a) Emissometer measuring head on high-emittance standard during calibration, showing heat sink and cable to readout device. (b) Bottom view of emissometer measuring head showing high- and low-emittance detector elements. The diameter of the emissometer measuring head is about 50 mm and the detector elements are recessed about 3 mm into the measuring head.

FIG. 1 Schematic of Emissometer

not maintained during service, then the long-term value of the material is diminished.

5.1.2 This test method provides a means for comparative periodic testing of low emittance surfaces in the field. In this way the effects of aging on the reflective properties can be monitored.

5.1.3 This test method can be used to measure the total hemispherical emittance with a precision of better than ± 0.02 units, if some care is taken to avoid potential misapplications. (1) The emittances of the calibration standards shall have been obtained from accurate independent measurements of total hemispherical emittance. This test method should not be used for specimens that are highly anisotropic or transparent to infrared radiation. This test method also should not be used for specimens with significant thermal resistance (see 7.3.4).

5.1.4 Once a reliable emittance measurement has been determined, the value can be applied to calculate radiative heat flow from the subject surface. For example, if the temperature of the surface, T_1 , and the temperature of the surroundings, T_2 , are known, then the radiative heat flow, Q_{rad} , is given by:

$$Q_{\text{rad}} = A \epsilon \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \quad (1)$$

where A is the area of the surface, and either A is assumed to be much smaller than the area of the surroundings or the emittance of the surroundings is assumed to be unity. If desired, this radiative heat flow can be combined with convective heat flow to calculate the total heat flow from the surface (a method which may be appropriate is described in Practice C 680).

6. Apparatus

6.1 This test method applies only to emittance tests conducted by means of a heated, differential thermopile emissometer, such as that shown in Fig. 1. The following elements are used:

6.1.1 *Differential Thermopile Radiant Energy Detector*—The differential thermopile consists of elements with high and low emittance that produce an output voltage proportional to the temperature difference caused by different amounts of thermal energy emitted and absorbed by each. The output voltage is proportional to the emittance of the surface that the detector faces.

6.1.2 *Controlled Heater*—Within the emissometer measuring head that maintains the head at a temperature above that of the specimen or calibration standard.

6.1.3 *Readout Device*—Typically a digital millivoltmeter, and may include a means of conditioning the thermopile output signal so that the emittance can be read directly.

NOTE 1—The emissometer⁶ has a direct readout of emittance, with a resolution of ± 0.01 units. For the work described in Ref (1), the resolution was increased to ± 0.001 units.

6.1.4 *Heat Sink Stage*—A heat sink with a flat surface or stage upon which the reference standards and specimen are placed, and which provides a means of maintaining the standards and specimen at the same, stable temperature.

6.1.5 *Reference Standards*—the manufacturer of the emissometer⁶ supplies two sets of reference standards, each set consisting of a polished stainless steel standard (emittance

about 0.06) and a blackened standard (emittance about 0.9). The standards should be traceable to measurements made using an absolute test method (for example, Test Method C 835). It is recommended that one set be used as working standards and the other set be put aside and used for periodic checks of the emittance of the working standards. The time period between checks of the working standards will depend upon the amount that the working standards are used.

6.1.6 *Sample of the Surface to be Tested*, collected carefully so as to preserve the in-situ surface condition. A specimen slightly larger than the outer dimensions of the emissometer measuring head is carefully cut from the sample.

7. Procedure

7.1 *Set-up*—A sample of the material to be tested should be collected as near as possible to the time of the test, to control sample conditioning history. The emissometer should be set up as near as possible to the sample site, and allowed to equilibrate until the calibrations remain stable, with no drift.

NOTE 2—For the emissometer⁶ a warm-up time of 1 h has been found to be acceptable.

7.2 Instrument Calibration:

7.2.1 Place the high- and low-emittance standards on the heat sink. Thermal contact between the standards and the heat sink is improved by filling the air gaps between the standards and the heat sink with distilled water or other high conductance material.

7.2.2 Place the emissometer measuring head over the high-emittance standard. Allow at least 90 s for the reading to stabilize.

7.2.2.1 If a standard millivoltmeter is used as the readout device, record the output voltage.

7.2.2.2 If the emittance is read out directly, use the variable gain control on the readout device to adjust the readout to be equal to the emittance of the high-emittance standard.

7.2.3 Place the emissometer measuring head over the low-emittance standard, and again allow at least 90 s for the reading to stabilize.

7.2.3.1 If a standard millivoltmeter is used as the readout device, calculate the expected reading from the low-emittance standard by means of (Eq 2) (see Section 8). Then adjust the offset trimmer on the emissometer until the readout value agrees with the calculated reading.

7.2.3.2 If the emittance is read out directly, use the offset trimmer control on the emissometer to adjust the readout to be equal to the emittance of the low-emittance standard.

7.2.4 Place the emissometer measuring head over the high-emittance standard again, and repeat the procedure in 7.2.1-7.2.3, until the measuring head can be moved from one standard to the other without requiring any adjustment to obtain the expected reading.

NOTE 3—Devices & Services Co.⁶ suggests that for best accuracy when evaluating low-emittance specimens (ϵ below about 0.2), a high-emittance standard should be used that is in about the same emittance range as the specimen (3). In general, the closer the emittance of the high-emittance reference standard is to that of the specimen, the less the detector will overshoot, and the accuracy of the measurements will be improved.

7.3 Specimen Collection:

7.3.1 Since many different kinds of materials can be tested by means of this technique, different specimen collection procedures may be required, depending on the nature of the material. In general, the procedure should ensure minimum alteration of the specimen surface. For example, if the emittance of a dust-covered specimen is desired, the dust shall not be removed.

7.3.2 All contact with the specimen surface shall be avoided. Furthermore, the specimen surface shall not be exposed to a flow of gas or liquid that is not ordinarily present as installed. If power tools are used, care should be taken to prevent disturbance of any surface deposit layer (dust, etc.) due to vibration. Handling and time lag before emittance measurement should be minimized.

7.3.3 The specimen shall be flat to within 0.25 mm over an area equal to that of the emissometer measuring head.

7.3.4 The specimen thermal conductance (that is, thermal conductivity divided by specimen thickness) shall be greater than 1100 W/m²·K, corresponding to a thermal resistance of less than 0.00091 m²·K/W. For example, if the specimen material is glass, with a thermal conductivity of about 1.0 W/m·K, then the specimen thickness shall be less than 0.91 mm.

7.4 *Measurement of Specimen Emittance*—The procedure given in 7.4.1-7.4.4.2 shall be used to measure the emittance of the specimen of material.

7.4.1 Recheck the emissometer calibration as per 7.2.

7.4.2 Leave the high-emittance standard in place, but remove the low-emittance standard from the heat sink and replace it with the specimen. For non-hygroscopic specimens, a few drops of distilled water or other high conductance material should be used to improve the thermal contact between the specimen and the heat sink. Do not use water with hygroscopic specimens, such as paper. Allow at least 90 s for temperatures to stabilize.

7.4.3 Place the emissometer measuring head over the high-emittance standard, and wait for the output reading to stabilize. If a standard millivoltmeter is used, record the output voltage reading.

7.4.4 Place the emissometer measuring head over the specimen, and wait for the output reading to stabilize.

7.4.4.1 If the emittance is read out directly, record the value for the specimen.

7.4.4.2 If a standard millivoltmeter is used, the emittance of the specimen shall be calculated using (Eq 3).

8. Calculations

8.1 The expected reading of low emittance standard (standard millivoltmeter) is given by:

$$V_{\text{low}} = \epsilon_{\text{low}} \times V_{\text{hi}} / \epsilon_{\text{hi}} \quad (2)$$

8.2 The emittance of specimen (standard millivoltmeter) is given by:

$$\epsilon_{\text{spec}} = V_{\text{spec}} \times \epsilon_{\text{hi}} / V_{\text{hi}} \quad (3)$$

9. Report

9.1 The report of the results of each test shall have all data be reported in SI units. Report the following information:

9.1.1 Name and any other pertinent identification of the material, including a physical description.

9.1.2 Description of the specimen and its relationship to the sample, including a brief history of the specimen, if known.

9.1.3 Thickness of the specimen as received and as tested.

9.1.4 Temperature of the room in which the measurements were conducted, °C.

9.1.5 Source and assigned emittance values of the calibration standards.

9.1.6 Measured values of emittance. Two measured values should be reported to demonstrate repeatability of the particular instrument for the particular type of surface.

9.1.7 Date of the test, and time periods involved in the test.

9.1.8 Statement of compliance or, where circumstances or requirements preclude complete compliance with the procedures of the test, agreed exceptions. A suggested wording is: "This test conformed with all requirements of ASTM C 1371 with the exception of (a complete list of exceptions follows)."

9.1.9 Estimated or calculated uncertainty in reported values.

10. Precision and Bias

10.1 *Interlaboratory Test Program*—An informal interlaboratory comparison was conducted during 1988 and 1989 (1). Specimens of Type 304L stainless steel ($\epsilon \sim 0.12$) and electrolytic tough pitch copper ($\epsilon \sim 0.04$) were specially prepared.

10.1.1 Test determinations were made on one specimen of each material at one laboratory on 23 different days spanning a time period of about one year. On each day, two test determinations were made by a single operator on each specimen, for a total of 46 test results per material. Another specimen of each material was prepared. A single operator at the same laboratory made two test determinations on each specimen on one day. A single operator at another laboratory made two test determinations on each specimen on one day and four test determinations on each specimen three days later. Yet another specimen of each material was prepared. A single operator at the first laboratory made two test determinations on each specimen on one day. A single operator at a third laboratory made four test determinations on each specimen on one day. These data were analyzed by the methods given in Practice E 691 to determine repeatability and reproducibility limits. The fact that many of the test determinations were made over an extended period of time was ignored in this analysis.

10.1.2 Additional specimens of stainless steel and copper were prepared. Each specimen was measured at the first laboratory using an emissometer. The first laboratory also measured the total hemispherical emittance of a specimen of stainless steel using Test Method C 835. Three other laboratories used absolute techniques to determine the total hemispherical emittance of each of the materials. The techniques were a calorimeter, a reflectometer, and an infrared thermometer.

10.2 *Test Result*—Each separate test determination from the three laboratories was treated as a test result, for a total of 60 test results per material.

10.3 *Precision*—The numerical values are in dimensionless emittance units. Repeatability limit and reproducibility limit are used as specified in Practice E 177. The respective standard