



Standard Terminology Relating to Dynamic Mechanical Measurements on Plastics¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 4092; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

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

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology is a compilation of definitions and descriptions of technical terms used in dynamic mechanical property measurements on polymeric materials, including solutions, melts, and solids. Terms that are generally understood or defined adequately in other readily available sources are either not included or sources identified.

1.2 A definition is a single sentence with additional information included in notes. It is reviewed every five years and the year of the last review or revision is appended.

1.3 Definitions identical to those published by another standards organization or ASTM committee are identified with the abbreviation of the name of the organization or the ASTM committee; for example, ICTA is the International Conference on Thermal Analysis and ISO is the International Standards Organization, Specifically ISO 472: 1988 (E/F) document.

1.4 Descriptions of terms specific to dynamic mechanical measurements are identified with an italicized introductory phrase.

NOTE 1—This terminology is similar to ISO 6721-1 1994 in title only. The ISO document cites only 13 terms and this terminology defines 49 relevant terms.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids²

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics³

D 2231 Practice for Rubber Properties in Forced Vibration⁴

E 6 Definitions of Terms Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing⁵

2.2 ISO Standards:⁶

ISO 472: 1988 (E/F) Definitions

ISO 6721-1 1994 (E) Plastics-Determination of Dynamic

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.10 on Mechanical Properties.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.08.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 09.01.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

⁶ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

Mechanical Properties, Part 1, General Principles

3. Terminology Definitions and Descriptions

alpha (α) loss peak (*in dynamic mechanical measurement*)—the first peak in the damping curve below the melt, in order of decreasing temperature or increasing frequency. (1981)

beta (β) loss peak (*in dynamic mechanical measurement*)—the second peak in the damping curve below the melt, in order of decreasing temperature or increasing frequency. (1981)

complex modulus, E^* or G^* —the ratio of the stress to strain where each is a vector that may be represented by a complex number.

$$E^* = E' + iE''$$

$$G^* = G' + iG''$$

$$K^* = K' + iK''$$

where:

E^* = complex modulus, measured in tension or flexure,

E' = storage modulus, measured in tension or flexure,

E'' = loss modulus, measured in tension or flexure,

G^* = complex modulus, measured in shear,

G' = storage modulus, measured in shear,

G'' = loss modulus, measured in shear,

K^* = complex modulus, measured in compression,

K' = storage modulus, measured in compression

K'' = loss modulus, measured in compression, and

$i = \sqrt{-1}$, measured in compression.

DISCUSSION—The complex modulus may be measured in tension (E^*), compression (K^*), flexure (E^*), or in shear (G^*). (1981)

complex shear compliance, J^* —the reciprocal of complex shear modulus. (1981)

$$J^* = \frac{1}{G^*}$$

complex tensile compliance, D^* —the reciprocal of complex tensile modulus. (1981)

$$D^* = \frac{1}{E^*}$$

compliance, C (Pa^{-1})—the quotient of strain and stress.

$$C = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{M}$$

D is the tensile compliance; J is the shear compliance; B is the bulk compliance; O is the longitudinal compression compliance.

critical damping (*in dynamic mechanical measurement*)—that damping required for the borderline condition between oscillatory and nonoscillatory behavior. (1983).

damping—the loss in energy, dissipated as heat, that results when a material or material system is subjected to an oscillatory load or displacement. (1981)

damping ratio, μ —the ratio of actual damping to critical damping. (1983).

DISCUSSION—Damping ratio is a function of the logarithmic decrement (Δ):

$$\mu = \frac{\Delta/2\pi}{\sqrt{1 + (\Delta/2\pi)^2}} = \sin \arctan (\Delta/2\pi)$$

For small values of Δ , it is: $\mu = \Delta/2\pi$

dissipation factor—see **tan delta**.

dynamic mechanical measurement—a technique in which either the modulus or damping, or both, of a substance under oscillatory load or displacement is measured as a function of temperature, frequency, or time, or combination thereof. (1981)

dynamic modulus—see **complex modulus**.

elasticity—that property of materials that causes them to return to their original form or condition after the applied force is removed. (1981)

elastic modulus—see **complex modulus and storage modulus**.

energy loss—the energy per unit volume that is lost in each deformation cycle. (ISO) (1983)

DISCUSSION—Energy loss is the hysteresis loop area, calculated with reference to coordinate scales.

free vibration (*in dynamic mechanical measurement*)—a technique for performing dynamic mechanical measurements in which the sample is deformed, released, and allowed to oscillate freely at the system's natural resonant frequency.

DISCUSSION—Elastic modulus is calculated from the measured resonant frequency, and damping is calculated from the rate at which the amplitude of the oscillation decays. (1981)

frequency profile, n —a plot of the dynamic properties of a material, at a constant temperature, as a function of test frequency. (1981)

gamma (γ) loss peak, n —the third peak in the damping curve below the melt, in the order of decreasing temperature or increasing frequency. (1981)

glass transition—the reversible change in amorphous polymer, or in amorphous regions of a partially crystalline polymer, from (or to) a viscous or rubbery condition to (or from) a hard and relatively brittle one.

DISCUSSION—The glass transition generally occurs over a relatively narrow temperature region and is similar to the solidification of a liquid to a glassy state; it is not a phase transition. Not only do hardness and brittleness undergo rapid changes in this temperature region, but other properties, such as coefficient of thermal expansion and specific heat, also change rapidly. This phenomenon has been called second-order transition, rubber transition, and rubbery transition. The word transformation has also been used instead of transition. When more than one amorphous transition occurs in a polymer, the one associated with segmental motions of the polymer backbone chain, or accompanied by the largest change in properties, is usually considered to be the glass

transition. (D-20) (1981)

glass transition temperature, T_g —the approximate midpoint of the temperature range over which the glass transition takes place.

DISCUSSION—The glass transition temperature can be determined readily only by observing the temperature at which a significant change takes place in a specific electrical, mechanical, or other physical property. Moreover, the observed temperature can vary significantly, depending on the specific property chosen for observation and on details of the experimental technique (for example, rate of heating, frequency). Therefore, the observed T_g should be considered only an estimate. The most reliable estimates are normally obtained from the loss peak observed in dynamic mechanical tests or from dilatometric data. (D-20) (1981)

hysteresis loop (*in dynamic mechanical measurement*)—the closed curve representing successive stress-strain status of the material during a cyclic deformation. (ISO) (1983)

DISCUSSION—Hysteresis loops may be centered around the origin of coordinates or, more frequently, displaced to various levels of strain or stress; in this case, the shape of the loop becomes variously asymmetrical, but this fact is frequently disregarded.

logarithmic decrement, Δ (*in dynamic mechanical measurement*)—the natural logarithm of the ratio of any two (or more) successive amplitudes of like sign, in the decay of single frequency oscillation:

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{A_n}{A_{n+k}}$$

where A_n and A_{n+k} are amplitudes (in radians of rotation) of two oscillations, and k is the number of oscillations separating the two amplitude measurements. (1981)

loss angle, δ —see **phase angle**.

loss factor—see **tan δ** .

loss modulus— M'' (Pa)—[loss compliance O'' (Pa^{-1})]: the imaginary part of the complex modulus (compliance). 96

DISCUSSION—It is a measure of the energy lost (dissipated during a loading cycle). (See also **complex modulus** and **complex compliance**.) (See ISO 6721.)

loss tangent—see **tan delta**.

mean modulus—the ratio of mean stress to mean strain. (ISO) (1983)

mean strain—the average value of strain during a single complete hysteresis loop of cyclic deformation. (ISO) (1983)

mean stress—the average value of the stress during a single complete hysteresis loop of cyclic deformation. (ISO) (1983)

modulus, complex—see **complex modulus**.

modulus, elastic—see **complex modulus and storage modulus**.

modulus, loss—see **complex modulus and loss modulus**.

modulus, storage—see **complex modulus and storage modulus**.

modulus of elasticity—see **complex modulus and storage modulus**.

nonresonant forced and vibration technique, n —a technique for performing dynamic mechanical measurements, in which the sample is oscillated mechanically at a fixed frequency.