



Designation: E2040 – 08

# Standard Test Method for Mass Scale Calibration of Thermogravimetric Analyzers<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2040; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes the calibration or performance confirmation of the mass (or weight) scale of thermogravimetric analyzers and is applicable to commercial and custom-built apparatus.

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

1.3 There is no ISO standard equivalent to this test method.

1.4 *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:*<sup>2</sup>

[E473 Terminology Relating to Thermal Analysis and Rheology](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E1142 Terminology Relating to Thermophysical Properties](#)

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Specific technical terms used in this test method are defined in Terminologies [E473](#) and [E1142](#).

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The mass signal generated by a thermogravimetric analyzer is compared to the mass of a reference material traceable to a national reference laboratory. A linear correlation using two calibration points is used to relate the mass (or

weight) signal generated by the thermogravimetric analyzer and that of the reference material.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method calibrates or demonstrates conformity of thermogravimetric apparatus at ambient conditions. Most thermogravimetry analysis experiments are carried out under temperature ramp conditions or at isothermal temperatures distant from ambient conditions. This test method does not address the temperature effects on mass calibration.

5.2 In most thermogravimetry experiments, the mass change is reported as weight percent in which the observed mass at any time during the course of the experiment is divided by the original mass of the test specimen. This method of reporting results assumes that the mass scale of the apparatus is linear with increasing mass. In such cases, it may be necessary only to confirm the performance of the instrument by comparison to a suitable reference.

5.3 When the actual mass of the test specimen is recorded, the use of a calibration factor to correct the calibration of the apparatus may be required, on rare occasions.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 The essential equipment required to provide the minimum thermogravimetric analytical capability for this test method includes the following:

6.1.1 *Thermobalance*, composed of a *furnace*; a *temperature sensor*; a *balance* to measure the specimen mass with a minimum capacity within the range to be calibrated and a sensitivity of  $\pm 1 \mu\text{g}$ ; and a means of maintaining the specimen/container under atmospheric control of the gas to be used at a purge rate between 10 to  $100 \pm 5 \text{ mL/min}$ .

NOTE 1—Excessive purge rates should be avoided as this may introduce noise due to buoyancy effects and temperature gradients.

6.1.2 *Temperature Controller*, capable of maintaining ambient temperature to  $\pm 1\text{K}$ .

6.1.3 *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 thermogravimetric analysis are mass, temperature, and time.

6.1.4 *Containers (pans, crucibles, etc.)*, which are inert to the specimen and which will remain gravimetrically stable.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E37 on Thermal Measurements and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E37.01 on Thermal Test Methods and Practices.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the website [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.