



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN ISO 18754:2022**  
**01-januar-2022**

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**Fina keramika (sodobna keramika, sodobna tehnična keramika) - Določanje gostote in navidezne poroznosti (ISO 18754:2020)**

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Determination of density and apparent porosity (ISO 18754:2020)

Hochleistungskeramik - Bestimmung der Dichte und der scheinbaren Porosität (ISO 18754:2020)

Céramiques techniques - Détermination de la masse volumique et de la porosité apparente (ISO 18754:2020)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 18754**

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**ICS:**

81.060.30      Sodobna keramika      Advanced ceramics

**oSIST prEN ISO 18754:2022**      **en,fr,de**

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INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
18754

Third edition  
2020-04

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**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,  
advanced technical ceramics) —  
Determination of density and  
apparent porosity**

*Céramiques techniques — Détermination de la masse volumique et de  
la porosité apparente*

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Reference number  
ISO 18754:2020(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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## ISO 18754:2020(E)

### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 18754:2013), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- clarification of the different methods covered by the document;
- extension of the applicability field of the method to ceramic matrix composites (including the fibre reinforced matrix);
- incorporation of specific requirements in terms of geometry and sizes of the test specimens in this case.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Determination of density and apparent porosity

## 1 Scope

This document specifies methods for the determination of the apparent solid density, bulk density, apparent porosity and geometric bulk density of fine ceramics, including all ceramic matrix composites.

Two methods are described and are designated as Methods A and B, as follows:

- Method A: Determination of bulk density, apparent solid density and apparent porosity by liquid displacement (Archimedes' method).

NOTE 1 This method is not appropriate for the determination of an apparent porosity greater than 10 %. For materials with higher porosity, the accuracy of the measurement might not be satisfactory. This method might also not give a satisfactory open porosity result if it is less than 0,5 %.

NOTE 2 This method is also not suitable for materials which are known to have an average pore size of greater than 600 µm.

- Method B: Determination of bulk density only, by measurement of geometric dimensions and mass.

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## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 386, *Liquid-in-glass laboratory thermometers — Principles of design, construction and use*

ISO 758, *Liquid chemical products for industrial use — Determination of density at 20 °C*

ISO 13385-1, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Dimensional measuring equipment — Part 1: Design and metrological characteristics of callipers*

ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### open pore

pore that is penetrated by an immersion liquid, or that is connected to the atmosphere, either directly or via one another

**ISO 18754:2020(E)****3.2****closed pore**

pore that is not penetrated by the immersion liquid, or that is not connected to the atmosphere

**3.3****bulk volume**

$V_b$   
sum of the respective volumes of the solid material, the *open pores* (3.1) and the *closed pores* (3.2) in a porous body

**3.4****apparent solid volume**

$V_a$   
sum of the respective volumes of the solid material and the *closed pores* (3.2) in a porous body

**3.5****bulk density**

$\rho_b$   
ratio of the mass of the dry material of a porous body to its *bulk volume* (3.3)

**3.6****apparent solid density**

$\rho_a$   
ratio of the mass of the dry material of a porous body to its *apparent solid volume* (3.4)

**3.7****apparent porosity**

$\pi_a$   
ratio of the total volume of the *open pores* (3.1) in a porous body to its *bulk volume* (3.3)

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**3.8****theoretical density**

density of pore-free material

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**3.9****geometric bulk density**

*bulk density* (3.5) of a porous body, the *bulk volume* (3.3) of which being calculated from linear dimensions

**4 Method by liquid displacement (Method A)****4.1 Principle**

The mass of the dry test piece, then its apparent mass when immersed in a liquid with which it has been impregnated, and finally its mass in air while still soaked with the impregnation liquid are determined by weighing. From the masses above, the bulk density, the apparent solid density and the apparent porosity are determined by calculation.

Impregnation of the test piece can be achieved either by maintaining it in a liquid under boiling conditions (Method A1) or under vacuum (Method A2).

**4.2 Apparatus**

**4.2.1 Drying oven**, capable of being controlled at  $(110 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ .

**4.2.2 Balance**, accurate to 0,1 mg for a test piece under 10 g and 0,001 % of the mass of a test specimen for a specimen over 10 g.



**4.2.3 Thermometer**, in accordance with ISO 386, with an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  °C.

**4.2.4 Immersion liquid**, distilled water or de-ionized water may be used for materials that do not react with water. For materials that are sensitive to contact with water or that cannot be fully wetted by water, a suitable organic liquid shall be used.

**4.2.5 Basket**, capable of supporting the test piece(s) in liquid in order to take suspended mass measurements (optional).

**4.2.6 Suspending wire**, of diameter not more than 0,25 mm. The wire should be cleaned and degreased.

Whenever test pieces of small mass are used, a suspending wire of smaller diameter (e.g. 0,15 mm) or the addition to the immersion liquid of a dilute solution (e.g. not more than 0,01 %) of a suitable surfactant is recommended, because the error caused by the surface tension of the liquid on the wire cannot be neglected.

**4.2.7 Evacuating equipment** (Method A2), capable of reducing the pressure to a value not greater than 2,5 kPa, and with a means of measuring the pressure used.

**4.2.8 Heating apparatus** (Method A1), enabling the heating of the immersion liquid to its boiling point.

**4.2.9 Glass beaker**, of a size which allows adequate clearance of its wall by the test piece.

**4.2.10 Absorbent cloth**, such as a gauze industrial wiping cloth or chamois leather.

### 4.3 Test pieces

#### 4.3.1 General requirements

Materials for testing should be sampled in accordance with the guidance given in EN 1006. The volume of each specimen shall be not less than 0,1 cm<sup>3</sup>.

When the volume of each individual test specimen is less than this value, a sufficient number of test specimens shall be taken so that the total volume of the specimens reaches the minimum of volume. In this case, the volume of each individual test specimen shall be not less than 0,04 cm<sup>3</sup>.

In cases where the volume of test specimen is less than 0,04 cm<sup>3</sup>, a geometric measurement for the machined specimen may be used only for the determination of bulk density. For the determination of the bulk density and apparent porosity, mercury porosimetry may be applied. However, a combination of a stereological measurement on a polished surface of the test specimen by microscopy is recommended for reliability.

Any dust and chips liable to become detached during further handling shall be removed from the surface of each test piece.

Test specimens shall have smooth surfaces to sponge out droplets of the immersion liquid from the surface, since roughness limits the accuracy of the mass of the soaked test specimen.

#### 4.3.2 Specific requirements for ceramic matrix composites

In addition to the requirements of [4.3.1](#), the length ( $l$ ) and width ( $d$ ) of a test piece should be at least equivalent to those containing more than two unit cells. The thickness ( $h$ ) of a test piece should be at least equivalent to that containing more than three plies for 2D woven and more than two unit cells for 3D woven.

NOTE The specific terms used above and related to ceramic matrix composites are defined in ISO 20507.

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### 4.4 Procedure

#### 4.4.1 Determination of the mass of the dried test piece

Dry the test piece in the oven (see 4.2.1) at  $(110 \pm 5)$  °C to constant mass, i.e. until two successive weight measurements, taken before and after at least 2 h in the drying oven, do not differ by more than 0,03 %. Transfer to a desiccator and allow to cool to room temperature.

NOTE For test pieces assumed to have no open porosity (i.e. assumed to have a density higher than 95 % of the theoretical density), the abovementioned drying procedure could be skipped and the specimens could be dried e.g. with a towel.

Record the mass of the test piece in ambient air, as soon as possible after removal from the desiccator or drying. The mass thus determined is the mass of the dry test specimen,  $m_1$ .

For a test piece which could possibly break during boiling (see 4.4.2), determine the mass of the dry test piece after the apparent mass of the immersed test piece and the mass of the soaked test piece have been determined.

#### 4.4.2 Impregnation of the test piece with the immersion liquid

Impregnation of the test piece can be carried out in two ways.

##### a) Boiling method (Method A1)

Immerse the test piece in the glass beaker (4.2.9), taking care that the test piece is covered with water at all times. Using the heating apparatus (4.2.8), bring the water to ebullition and let it boil for 3 h or more. Allow to cool to room temperature. (Water at ambient temperature may be used to cool the test piece to room temperature.)

The boiling method shall not apply to materials that react with water.

##### b) Vacuum method (Method A2)

Place the test specimen in an airtight container (see 4.2.7), evacuate to a pressure of less than 2,5 kPa and maintain for 15 min in order to remove all the air from the open pores of the test specimen. Introduce the immersion liquid (4.2.4) so that the test specimen is covered completely. Gradually release the vacuum to atmospheric pressure and allow the test specimen to remain in the immersion liquid for an additional 30 min.

During the introduction of the immersion liquid, the vacuum pump shall be in continuous operation and shall be stopped upon completion of the introduction.

For materials that react with water, a suitable organic liquid (e.g. distilled paraffin or dibutyl phthalate) shall be used as the immersion liquid. In this case, the organic immersion liquid should be low volatile and non-toxic. The vapour pressure of the organic immersion liquid shall be less than 2,5 kPa at the temperature of the test.

NOTE For test pieces assumed to have no open porosity, this impregnation step could be skipped.

#### 4.4.3 Determination of the apparent mass of the test piece

Place the impregnated test piece in the basket (4.2.5) and suspend the basket in the immersion liquid using the thin wire (4.2.6). Using the balance, measure the suspended mass while completely immersed in the immersion liquid. Remove the test piece from the basket and reweigh the basket when immersed in the immersion liquid to the same depth as when the test specimen was in place. Subtract the apparent mass of the immersed basket from the mass when it contained the test piece. The mass thus obtained is the apparent mass of the immersed test piece,  $m_2$ .

Determine the temperature of the immersion liquid using the thermometer (4.2.3).