



Designation: E1594 – 11

Standard Guide for Expression of Temperature¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1594; 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 guide covers uniform methods for expressing temperature, temperature values, and temperature differences.

1.2 This guide is intended as a supplement to [IEEE/ASTM SI-10](#).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

[E344 Terminology Relating to Thermometry and Hydrometry](#)

[IEEE/ASTM SI-10 Standard for Use of the International System of Units \(SI\): The Modern Metric System](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *General*—Standard terms used in this guide are defined in Terminology [E344](#) and in [IEEE/ASTM SI-10](#).

4. Basic Concepts

4.1 Temperature is a fundamental measurable quantity designated by the symbol T or the symbol t (see [5.1](#)). In expressions of dimensions the symbol θ is sometimes used to indicate the dimension temperature.

4.2 A temperature value is expressed in terms of a temperature scale. The complete description consists of a numerical value designating the magnitude, a unit, and, where appropriate, a tolerance or uncertainty. Both the numerical value and the unit depend upon the scale.

4.3 A unit of temperature is understood to mean an interval on a temperature scale.

4.4 A temperature difference, interval, or increment is also described by a numerical value designating the magnitude, a unit, and, where appropriate, a tolerance or uncertainty.

5. Temperature Scales

5.1 *Thermodynamic Temperature Scales*:

5.1.1 By international agreement, the theoretical temperature scale to which all temperature values should be ultimately referable is the Kelvin Thermodynamic Temperature Scale (KTTS). A value of temperature expressed on the KTTS is known as a thermodynamic temperature, symbol T .

5.1.2 The unit of thermodynamic temperature is the kelvin, symbol K. The kelvin is a base unit in the International System of Units (SI). Note that the symbol for the kelvin is the capital letter K only; the degree sign ($^{\circ}$) is not used.

5.1.3 The expression of a value of thermodynamic temperature is written:

$$T = n_k \text{ K} \quad (1)$$

where:

n_k = a numerical value designating the magnitude,
K = the symbol for the unit kelvin.

The magnitude may also be represented by the notation T/K .

5.1.4 A thermodynamic temperature may be expressed as a Celsius temperature. The symbol t is to be used to designate a Celsius temperature, but if this symbol leads to a conflict in notation in a given context, it is acceptable to use the symbol T instead to designate a Celsius temperature.

5.1.5 The unit of Celsius temperature is the degree Celsius, symbol $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The degree Celsius is a derived SI unit. Note that the symbol for the degree Celsius consists of the degree sign ($^{\circ}$) followed by the capital letter C. Neither the degree sign nor the letter C alone represents the degree Celsius.

5.1.6 The expression of a value of Celsius temperature is written:

$$t = n_c \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (2)$$

where:

n_c = a numerical value designating the magnitude,
 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = the symbol for the unit degree Celsius.

The magnitude may also be represented by the notation $t/^{\circ}\text{C}$.

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E20 on Temperature Measurement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E20.91 on Editorial and Terminology.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2011. Published December 2011. Originally approved in 1994. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as E1594 – 06. DOI: 10.1520/E1594-11.

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.

5.1.7 By definition, at any temperature, a temperature increment of one degree Celsius is equal to a temperature increment of one kelvin.

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