



Designation: E2008 – 08 (Reapproved 2014)^{e 1}

Standard Test Methods for Volatility Rate by Thermogravimetry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2008; 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.

^{e 1} NOTE—Warning notes were editorially updated throughout in March 2014.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for assessing the volatility of solids and liquids at given temperatures using thermogravimetry under prescribed experimental conditions. Results of these test methods are obtained as volatility rates expressed as mass per unit time. Rates $\geq 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ are achievable with these test methods.

1.2 Temperatures typical for these test methods are within the range from 25°C to 500°C. This temperature range may differ depending upon the instrumentation used.

1.3 These test methods are intended to provide a value for the volatility rate of a sample using a thermogravimetric analysis measurement on a single representative specimen. It is the responsibility of the user of these test methods to determine the need for and the number of repetitive measurements on fresh specimens necessary to satisfy end use requirements.

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

1.5 There is no ISO method equivalent to this standard.

1.6 *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 these test methods to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods](#)

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E37 on Thermal Measurements and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E37.01 on Calorimetry and Mass Loss.

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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.

[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](#)

[E1582 Practice for Calibration of Temperature Scale for Thermogravimetry](#)

[E1860 Test Method for Elapsed Time Calibration of Thermal Analyzers](#)

[E2040 Test Method for Mass Scale Calibration of Thermogravimetric Analyzers](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 The following terms are applicable to these test methods and can be found in Terminologies [E473](#) and [E1142](#):

3.1.1.1 *thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)*,

3.1.1.2 *thermogravimetry (TG)*,

3.1.1.3 *volatility*.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *volatility rate*—the rate of conversion of a solid or liquid substance into the vapor state at a given temperature; mass per unit time.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A solid or liquid specimen is confined in an appropriate container with a pinhole opening between 0.33 and 0.38 mm. The confined specimen is heated within a thermogravimetric analyzer either to a temperature and held constant at that temperature for a fixed interval of time (Method A, [Fig. 1](#)) or at a slow constant heating rate between temperature limits (Method B, [Fig. 2](#)). The mass of the specimen is measured continuously and it or its rate of change is displayed as a function of time or temperature. The volatility rate at any temperature is reported either as the average rate of mass loss per unit time from Method A or as the instantaneous rate of mass loss (first derivative) per unit time from Method B.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Volatility of a material is not an equilibrium thermodynamic property but is a characteristic of a material related to a thermodynamic property that is vapor pressure. It is influenced

water at 323 K; 0.33 mm pinhole; 5.285 mg; nitrogen purge at 100 mL/min

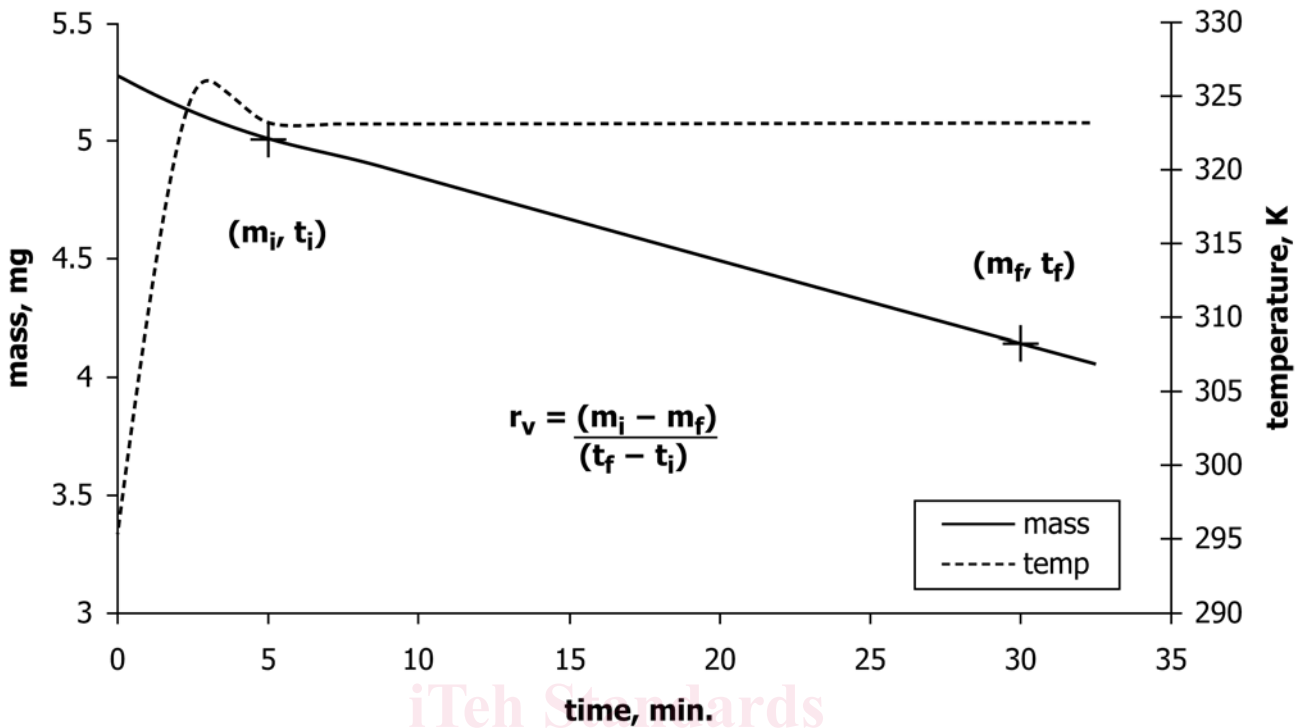


FIG. 1 Method A: R_v = Average Volatility Rate

water at 2 K/min; 0.38 mm pinhole; 4.762 mg; nitrogen at 100 mL/min

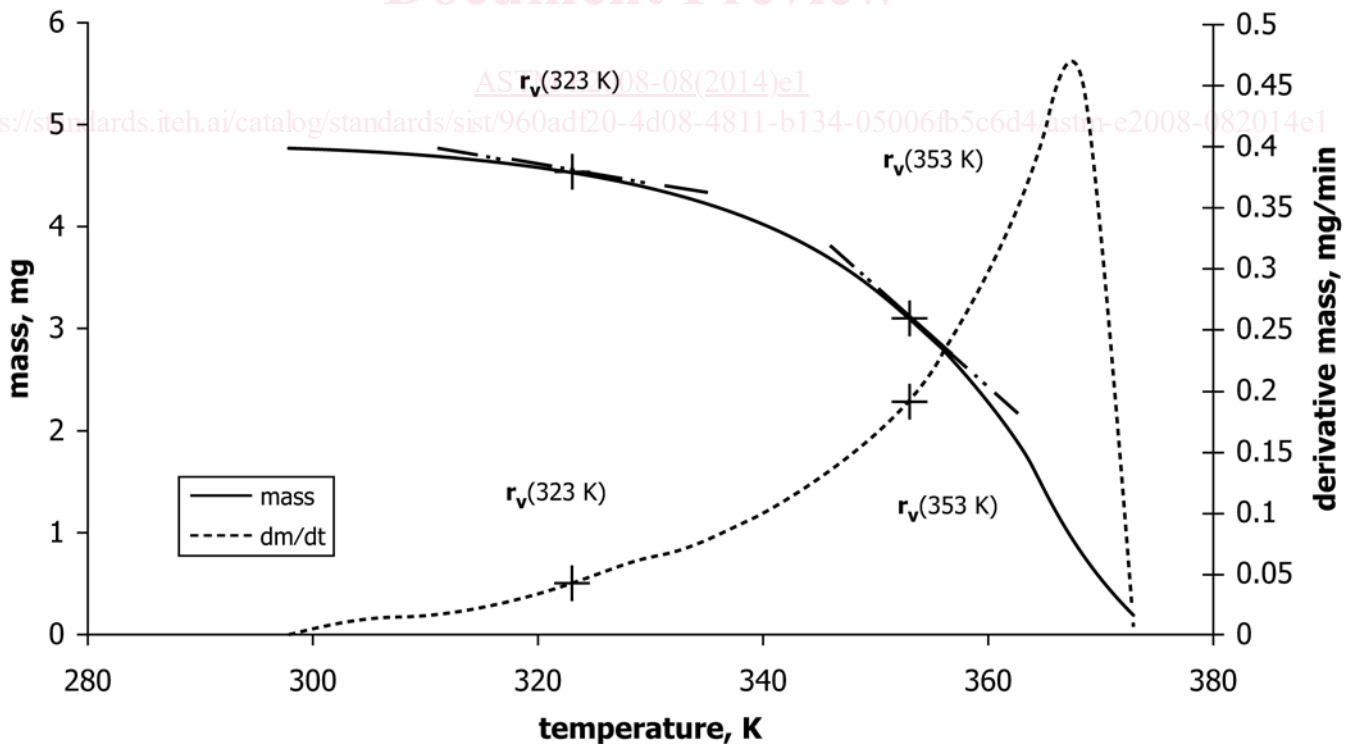


FIG. 2 Method B: R_v = Instantaneous Volatility Rate

by such factors as surface area, temperature, particle size, and purge gas flow rate; that is, it is diffusion controlled.

5.2 The extent of containment achieved for specimens in these test methods by means of a pinhole opening between 0.33 to 0.38 mm allows for measurement circumstances that are relatively insensitive to experimental variables other than temperature. Decreasing the extent of containment by use of pinholes larger than 0.38 mm will increase the magnitude of the observed rate of mass loss but will also reduce the measurement precision by increasing the sensitivity to variations in other experimental variables.

5.3 Results obtained by these test methods are not strictly equivalent to those experienced in processing or handling conditions but may be used to rank materials for their volatility in such circumstances. Therefore, the volatility rates determined by these test methods should be considered as index values only.

5.4 The volatility rate may be used to estimate such quantifiable values as drying interval or the extent of volatile release from a process.

6. Interferences

6.1 Specimens that consist of a mixture of two or more volatile components or that undergo decomposition during this test may exhibit curvature in the mass loss versus time plot of Method A (see Fig. 3). In such cases the volatility rate is not constant and shall not be reported as a singular value.

7. Apparatus

7.1 The essential instrumentation required to provide the minimum thermogravimetric analytical capability for these test methods includes:

7.1.1 A *Thermobalance*, composed of:

7.1.1.1 A *Furnace*, to provide uniform controlled heating of a specimen at a constant temperature or at a constant rate within the applicable temperature range of these test methods;

7.1.1.2 A *Temperature Sensor*, to provide an indication of the specimen/furnace temperature to ±1 K;

7.1.1.3 A continuously recording *Balance*, to measure the specimen mass with a minimum capacity of 100 mg and a sensitivity of ±10 µg;

7.1.1.4 A means of sustaining the specimen/container under *atmospheric control* of inert gas (nitrogen, helium, and so forth) of 99.9 % purity at a purge rate of 50 to 100 mL/min ± 5 %.

7.1.2 A *Temperature Controller*, capable of executing a specific temperature program by operating the furnace between selected temperature limits at a rate of temperature change of 1 to 2 K/min constant to within ±0.1 K/min or to rapidly heat a specimen at a minimum of 50 K/min to an isothermal temperature that is maintained constant to ±1 K for a minimum of 30 min.

7.1.3 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 thermogravimetry are mass, temperature, and time.

7.1.4 *Sealable Containers*, (pans, crucibles, and so forth), that are inert to the specimen, that will remain gravimetrically stable within the temperature limits of these test methods, and that contain a pinhole in the lid of diameter between 0.33 and 0.38 mm.³

NOTE 1—The most critical parameters for containers suitable for use

³ See Appendix X1.

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<https://standards.iteh.ai/>
 Document Preview
<https://standards.iteh.ai/document/60548/60548-1131-050003-5-0100-0008-082014e1>
 water/ethanol 50:50; 0.38 mm pinhole; 9.183 mg; nitrogen purge at 100 mL/min

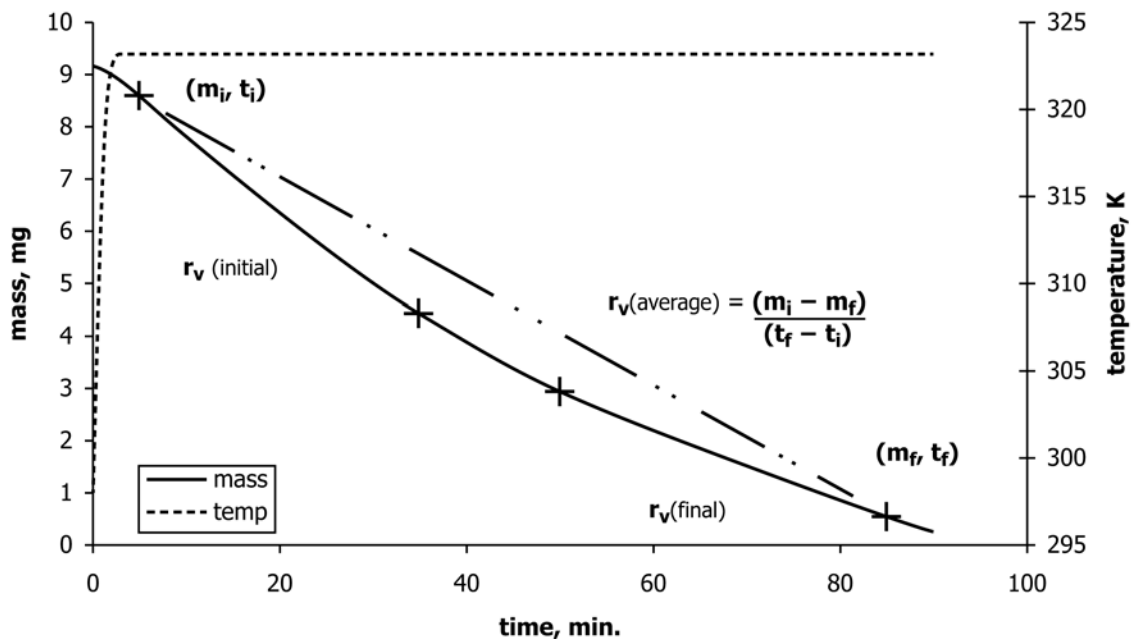


FIG. 3 Method A—Two Component Mixture