
Sodobna tehnična keramika - Monolitna keramika - Mehanske lastnosti pri sobni temperaturi - 2. del: Ugotavljanje elastičnega modula (Youngov modul), strižnega modula in Poissonovega števila

Advanced technical ceramics - Mechanical properties of monolithic ceramics at room temperature - Part 2: Determination of Young's modulus, shear modulus and Poisson's ratio

Hochleistungskeramik - Mechanische Eigenschaften monolithischer Keramik bei Raumtemperatur - Teil 2: Bestimmung des Elastizitätsmoduls, Schubmoduls und der Poissonzahl

Céramiques techniques avancées - Propriétés mécaniques des céramiques monolithiques à température ambiante - Partie 2: Détermination du module de Young, du module de cisaillement et du coefficient de Poisson

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 843-2

ICS:

81.060.30 Sodobna keramika Advanced ceramics

oSIST prEN 843-2:2026

en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 843-2

May 2026

ICS 81.060.30

Will supersede EN 843-2:2006

English Version

**Advanced technical ceramics - Mechanical properties of
monolithic ceramics at room temperature - Part 2:
Determination of Young's modulus, shear modulus and
Poisson's ratio**

Céramiques techniques avancées - Propriétés
mécaniques des céramiques monolithiques à
température ambiante - Partie 2: Détermination du
module de Young, du module de cisaillement et du
coefficient de Poisson

Hochleistungskeramik - Mechanische Eigenschaften
monolithischer Keramik bei Raumtemperatur - Teil 2:
Bestimmung des Elastizitätsmoduls, Schubmoduls und
der Poissonzahl

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 184.

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prEN 843-2:2026 (E)**European foreword**

This document (prEN 843-2:2026) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 184 “Advanced technical ceramics”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 843-2:2006.

This document includes the following main significant technical changes with respect to EN 843-2:2006:

- a) update of the normative references;
- b) revised Formula (8) and Formula (9) for the calculation of the dynamic shear modulus of a rectangular prism, tested by the resonance method (Method B) or by the impulse excitation method (Method D);
- c) addition of a Formula (10) for the calculation of the dynamic shear modulus of a cylindrical rod in torsional resonance (5.5.2);
- d) addition of a new Annex B addressing the Young’s modulus correction for edge treatments of rectangular cross section test piece;
- e) harmonization of the requirements of Method B and Method D;
- f) editorial revision.

A list of all parts in the EN 843 series, published under the general title *Advanced technical ceramics — Mechanical properties of monolithic ceramics at room temperature*, can be found on the CEN website.

1 Scope

This document specifies test methods for determining the elastic moduli, specifically Young's modulus, shear modulus and Poisson's ratio, of advanced monolithic technical ceramics at room temperature. This document specifies four alternative methods for determining some or all of these three parameters:

- a) Method A - the determination of Young's modulus by static flexure of a thin beam in three- or four-point flexure;
- b) Method B - the determination of Young's modulus by forced longitudinal resonance, or Young's modulus, shear modulus and Poisson's ratio by forced flexural and torsional resonance, of a thin beam;
- c) Method C - the determination of Young's modulus, shear modulus and Poisson's ratio from the time-of-flight of an ultrasonic pulse;
- d) Method D - the determination of Young's modulus from the fundamental natural frequency of a struck thin beam (impulse excitation method).

All the test methods assume the use of homogeneous test pieces of linear elastic materials.

NOTE 1 Not all ceramic materials are equally and linearly elastic in tension and compression, such as some porous materials and some piezoelectric materials.

With the exception of Method C, the test methods assume that the test piece has isotropic elastic properties. Method C can be used to determine the degree of anisotropy by testing in different orientations.

NOTE 2 An ultrasonic method and a resonant method for dealing with anisotropic materials (ceramic matrix composites) can be found respectively in EN ISO 18610 [1] and EN 15335 [2]. An alternative to Method D for isotropic materials using disc test pieces is given in Annex A.

NOTE 3 It is possible that at high porosity levels all of the methods except Method C become inappropriate. The methods are only suitable for a maximum grain size measured in accordance with EN ISO 13383-1, excluding deliberately added whiskers, of less than 10 % of the minimum dimension of the test piece.

NOTE 4 The different methods given in this document can produce slightly different results on the same material owing to differences between quasi-isothermal quasi-static and quasi-adiabatic dynamic conditions. In addition, the calculation routines for different methods have different origins and different potential uncertainties which have not been rigorously evaluated in preparing this document. Some information is given in Annex C (see also [8]).

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.

EN 623-4, *Advanced technical ceramics - Monolithic ceramics - General and textural properties - Part 4: Determination of surface roughness*

EN 843-1, *Advanced technical ceramics - Mechanical properties of monolithic ceramics at room temperature - Part 1: Determination of flexural strength*

EN ISO 463, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Dimensional measuring equipment - Design and metrological characteristics of mechanical dial gauges (ISO 463)*

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EN ISO 3611, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional measuring equipment - Design and metrological characteristics of micrometers for external measurements (ISO 3611)*

EN ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials - Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines - Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system (ISO 7500-1)*

EN ISO 13383-1, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Microstructural characterization - Part 1: Determination of grain size and size distribution (ISO 13383-1)*

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

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 843-1 and the following apply.

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

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

3.1 Young's modulus

stress required in a material to produce unit strain in uniaxial extension or compression

3.2 shear modulus

shear stress required in a material to produce unit angular distortion

3.3 Poisson's ratio

negative value of the ratio of lateral strain to longitudinal strain in an elastic body stressed longitudinally

3.4 static elastic moduli

elastic moduli determined in a quasi-isothermal condition by stressing statically or quasi-statically

3.5 dynamic elastic moduli

elastic moduli determined non-quasi-statically, i.e. under quasi-adiabatic conditions, such as in the resonant, ultrasonic pulse or impulse excitation methods

4 Method A: Static flexure method

4.1 Principle

Using three- or four-point flexure of a thin beam test piece, the elastic distortion is measured, from which Young's modulus may be calculated according to thin-beam formulae.

4.2 Apparatus

4.2.1 Test jig, capable of three-point or four-point flexure.

The test jig shall be in accordance with that described in EN 843-1 in terms of its function, i.e. the support and loading rollers shall be free to roll, and to articulate to ensure axial and even loading.

NOTE Articulation is not essential for carefully machined flat and parallel-faced test pieces.

The outer span of the test jig shall be 40 mm or greater.

If the availability of test material allows, a span of at least 100 mm is recommended to obtain large displacements and to ensure that the compliance of the machine is a small correction if displacement is recorded as a machine crosshead movement.

The test jig shall be for four-point flexure, if displacement is determined by strain gauges or differential transducer.

4.2.2 Test machine, capable of applying a force to the test jig at a constant displacement rate. The test machine shall be equipped for recording the load applied to the test jig at any point in time. The accuracy of the test machine shall be in accordance with EN ISO 7500-1, Grade 1 (1 % of indicated load), and shall be capable of recording to a sensitivity of $\leq 0,1$ % of the maximum load employed. The calibration shall have been checked within the previous year.

4.2.3 Displacement or strain measuring device. standards.iteh.ai

4.2.3.1 General

The device shall be installed to measure the displacement or strain of the loaded test piece by one of three methods, in accordance with 4.2.3.2, 4.2.3.3 or 4.2.3.4.

4.2.3.2 Method A.1

A facility is designed to measure the apparent displacements of the test machine with the test piece (Figure 1 a), and with the test piece replaced by a steel or ceramic bar at least 15 mm thick. The difference between these displacements is equivalent to the displacement of the test piece in the test jig. The displacement recording device shall be calibrated by comparing machine crosshead displacement with the movement indicated on a dial gauge or other displacement measuring device (see 4.2.5) contacting the crosshead.

4.2.3.3 Method A.2

A facility is designed to measure the displacement of the test piece directly using transducers contacting two defined points on the surface of the test piece between the support loading rollers in three-point or four-point bending (Figure 1 b). The defined points shall be the centre of the span and one or both loading rollers in four-point bending, or the centre of the span and one or both support rollers in three-point bending. The transducer shall be capable of detecting movements with an accuracy of 0,001 mm, shall have output linear to 0,1 % and shall be calibrated to an accuracy of 0,1 %.

4.2.3.4 Method A.3

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A facility is designed to record the strain on the surface of the test piece by using a strain gauge placed on the surface of the test piece between the central loading rollers in four-point bending (Figure 1 c). The strain gauge and its associated bridge circuit shall have an accuracy of better than 0,1 % and shall be capable of resolving a strain of less than 10^{-5} .

It is recommended that the strain gauge should only be applied by experienced personnel in order to ensure it performs accurately. It is also recommended that two or more gauges are fitted and their outputs recorded simultaneously in order to provide a check on reproducibility.

4.2.4 Micrometer, in accordance with EN ISO 3611, but capable of recording to 0,002 mm, or other device of equivalent accuracy, for measuring the dimensions of the test piece.

4.2.5 Dial gauge, in accordance with EN ISO 463 or other calibrated displacement measuring device, capable of recording to 0,01 mm.

4.3 Preparation of test pieces

Test pieces shall be rectangular section bars selected and prepared by agreement between parties. They may be directly prepared close to final dimensions or machined from larger blocks. This test measures Young's modulus parallel to the length of the test piece. If the test material is likely to be elastically anisotropic, care shall be taken in selection of the test piece orientation and in the interpretation of the test results. The maximum grain size measured in accordance with EN ISO 13383-1, excluding deliberately added whiskers, shall be less than 10 % of the minimum dimension of the test piece.

The length of the test pieces shall be at least 10 mm longer than the test-jig span. The width of the test piece shall be in the range 4 mm to 10 mm. For Method A.1 (4.2.3.2), the thickness of the test piece shall be in the range 0,8 mm to 1,5 mm. For Method A.2 (4.2.3.3) and Method A.3 (4.2.3.4), the test piece may be up to 3 mm thick. The test pieces shall be machined to final dimensions. They shall be flat and parallel-faced to better than $\pm 0,5$ % of thickness on the faces to be placed on the loading rollers of the test-jig. They shall similarly be machined flat and parallel-faced to better than $\pm 0,5$ % of width on the side faces. For Method A.1 they shall not be chamfered.

For Method A.2 and Method A.3 they can be chamfered as specified in EN 843-1.

At least three test pieces shall be prepared.

4.4 Procedure

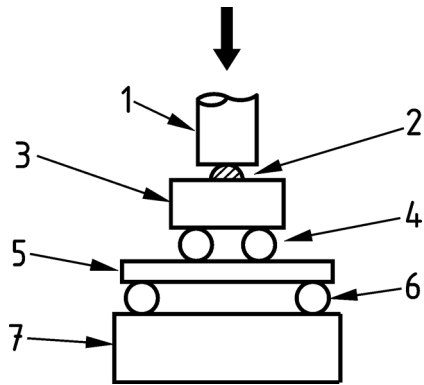
Measure the width and thickness of the test pieces at several places and record the average values.

Insert a test piece in the test-jig and centralize it in accordance with the requirements of EN 843-1. Select a maximum force to be applied to the test piece which will avoid fracture.

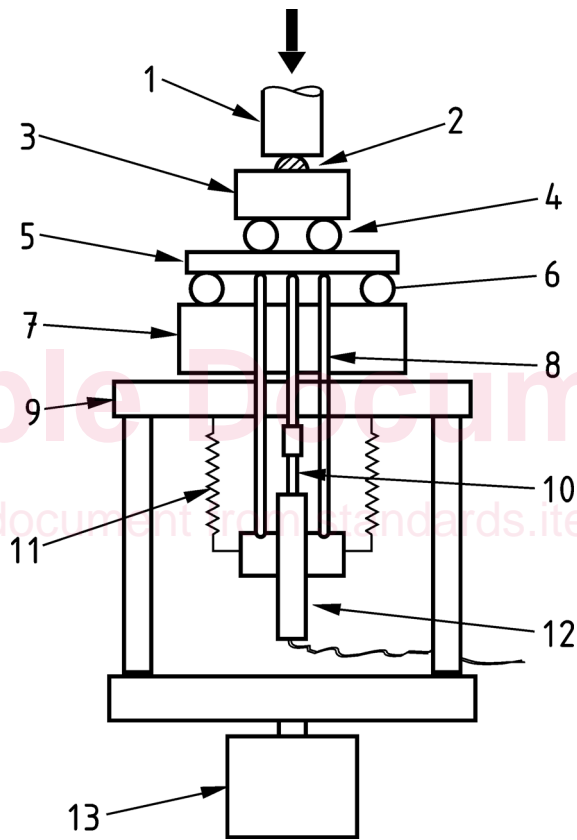
The upper level of force can be estimated by employing the strength calculation as specified in EN 843-1 and inserting a stress level of no more than $0,5 \sigma_f$, where σ_f is the mean fracture stress.

Apply a steadily increasing force to the test jig at a constant test machine crosshead displacement rate in the range 0,001 mm/min to 0,5 mm/min. Record the load and displacement (either crosshead displacement (Method A.1, 4.2.3.2), transducer displacement (Method A.2, 4.2.3.3), or strain gauge output (Method A.3, 4.2.3.4)) continuously. When the maximum selected force is achieved, reverse the direction of the machine and reduce the load to zero. Repeat the cycle at least twice more to the same peak load, or until repeatable results are obtained. Repeat the test on each test piece. If the machine displacement is to be employed (Method A.1) or if the transducer method is employed using a support roller as one of the defined points (Method A.2), replace the test piece with the thick parallel-sided steel or ceramic bar and repeat the loading cycles to the same peak load, recording load and displacement.

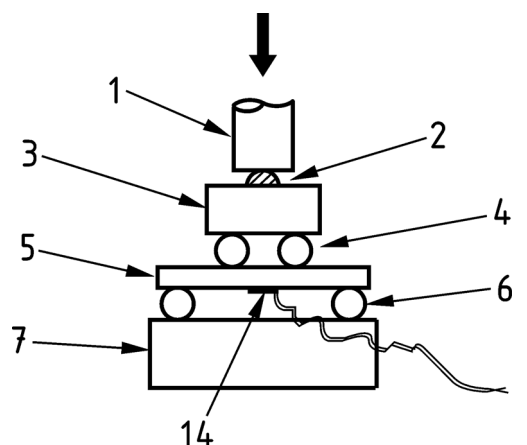
The use of both loading and unloading cycles is required in order to take into account machine hysteresis in Method A.1, transducer hysteresis in Method A.2 and to test strain gauge adhesion in Method A.3.



a) Method A.1, using machine displacement



b) Method A.2, using a displacement transducer



c) Method A.3, using a strain gauge

Key

1	push-rod or top platen	8	rods detecting deflection
2	metallic half-sphere	9	support frame
3	metallic loading block	10	adjusting screw
4	loading rollers (freely rolling)	11	suspension springs
5	test piece	12	displacement transducer
6	support rollers (freely rolling)	13	load cell
7	support block	14	strain gauge

Figure 1 — Methods of measuring displacement or strain in quasi-statically loaded flexural test pieces, a) Method A.1 using machine displacement, b) Method A.2 using a displacement transducer and c) Method A.3 using a strain gauge

4.5 Calculations**4.5.1 From crosshead displacement (Method A.1)**

Inspect the recordings of load and displacement for the test piece and the thick steel or ceramic bar for uniformity and linearity. Select a region of the recordings from a minimum load of not less than 10 % of peak load or 0,2 N, whichever is the greater, to a maximum load of not more than 90 % of the peak load applied. The same load range shall be selected for each loading cycle on the test piece and the thick bar.

The region of the recordings selected should avoid strong nonlinearities at low load which can include irreproducible effects of machine movement and test piece alignment and also the effects of crosshead reversal near peak load.

Calculate or measure the displacement recorded over the selected load range for each loading and unloading cycle for the test piece and for the thick bar. Calculate the average displacement in each direction. If the displacement of the first cycle is more than 2 % different from that of the second or subsequent cycle, ignore the first cycle when computing the average.

NOTE 1 It is possible that the first cycle shows a different response to subsequent cycles as the test piece beds down into the test jig and the machine movement stabilizes.

Calculate Young's modulus according to Formula (1) or Formula (2).

For displacement of loading points in three-point bending: