



Standard Test Method for Thermal Diffusivity by the Flash Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1461; 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 test method covers the determination of the thermal diffusivity of primarily homogeneous isotropic solid materials. Thermal diffusivity values ranging from 10^{-7} to 10^{-3} m²/s are measurable by this test method from about 75 to 2800 K.

1.2 This test method is a more detailed form of Test Method **C 714**, having applicability to much wider ranges of materials, applications, and temperatures, with improved accuracy of measurements.

1.3 This test method is intended to allow a wide variety of apparatus designs. It is not practical in a test method of this type to establish details of construction and procedures to cover all contingencies that might offer difficulties to a person without pertinent technical knowledge, or to stop or restrict research and development for improvements in the basic technique.

1.4 This test method is applicable to the measurements performed on essentially fully dense (preferably, but low porosity would be acceptable), homogeneous, and isotropic solid materials that are opaque to the specimen of applied energy pulse. Experience has shown, however, that some deviation from these strict guidelines can be accommodated with care and proper experimental design, substantially broadening the usefulness of the method.

1.5 This test method can be considered an absolute (or primary) method of measurement, since no reference standards are required. It is advisable to use reference materials to verify the performance of the instrument used.

1.6 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.7 For systems employing lasers as power sources, it is imperative that the safety requirement be fully met.

1.8 *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:*²

C 714 Test Method for Thermal Diffusivity of Carbon and Graphite by Thermal Pulse Method

E 228 Test Method for Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Materials With a Push-Rod Dilatometer

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *thermal conductivity, λ , of a solid material*—the time rate of steady heat flow through unit thickness of an infinite slab of a homogeneous material in a direction perpendicular to the surface, induced by unit temperature difference. The property must be identified with a specific mean temperature, since it varies with temperature.

3.1.2 *thermal diffusivity, α , of a solid material*—the property given by the thermal conductivity divided by the product of the density and heat capacity per unit mass.

3.2 *Description of Symbols and Units Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 D —diameter, meters.

3.2.2 C_p —specific heat capacity, J/(kg·K).

3.2.3 k —constant depending on percent rise.

3.2.4 K —correction factors.

3.2.5 K_1, K_2 —constants depending on β .

3.2.6 L —specimen thickness, m.

3.2.7 t —response time, s.

3.2.8 $t_{1/2}$ —half-rise time or time required for the rear face temperature rise to reach one half of its maximum value, s.

3.2.9 t^* —dimensionless time ($t^* = 4\alpha_s t/D_T^2$).

3.2.10 T —temperature, K.

3.2.11 α —thermal diffusivity, m²/s.

3.2.12 β —fraction of pulse duration required to reach maximum intensity.

3.2.13 ρ —density, kg/m³.

3.2.14 λ —thermal conductivity, W/m·K.

3.2.15 $\Delta t_5 = T(5t_{1/2})/T(t_{1/2})$.

3.2.16 $\Delta t_{10} = T(10t_{1/2})/T(t_{1/2})$.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E37 on Thermal Measurements and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E37.05 on Thermophysical Properties.

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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.

3.2.17 $\Delta T_{\max}$ —temperature difference between baseline and maximum rise, K.

3.3 Description of Subscripts Specific to This Standard:

3.3.1 o —ambient.

3.3.2 s —specimen.

3.3.3 T —thermocouple.

3.3.4 x —percent rise.

3.3.5 C —Cowan.

3.3.6 R —ratio.

3.3.7 m —maximum.

3.3.8 t —time.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A small, thin disc specimen is subjected to a high-intensity short duration radiant energy pulse (Fig. 1). The energy of the pulse is absorbed on the front surface of the specimen and the resulting rear face temperature rise (thermogram) is recorded. The thermal diffusivity value is calculated from the specimen thickness and the time required for the rear face temperature rise to reach certain percentages of its maximum value (Fig. 2). When the thermal diffusivity of the sample is to be determined over a temperature range, the measurement must be repeated at each temperature of interest. This test method is described in detail in a number of publications (1, 2)³ and review articles (3, 4, 5). A summary of the theory can be found in Appendix X1.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Thermal diffusivity is an important property, required for such purposes under transient heat flow conditions, such as design applications, determination of safe operating temperature, process control, and quality assurance.

5.2 The flash method is used to measure values of thermal diffusivity, α , of a wide range of solid materials. It is particularly advantageous because of simple specimen geometry, small specimen size requirements, rapidity of measurement and ease of handling.

5.3 Under certain strict conditions, specific heat capacity of a homogeneous isotropic opaque solid sample can be determined when the method is used in a quantitative fashion (see Appendix X2).

5.4 Thermal diffusivity results, together with related values of specific heat capacity (C_p) and density (ρ) values, can be

³ The boldface numbers given in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of the text.

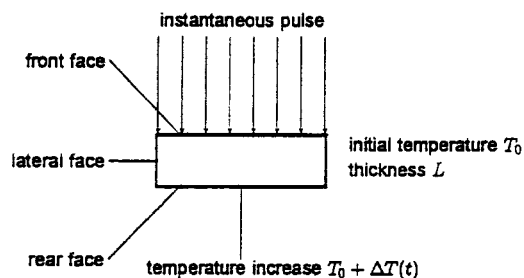


FIG. 1 Schematic of the Flash Method

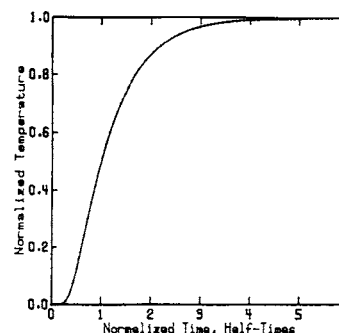


FIG. 2 Characteristic Thermogram for the Flash Method

used in many cases to derive thermal conductivity (λ), according to the relationship:

$$\lambda = \alpha C_p \rho. \quad (1)$$

6. Interferences

6.1 In principle, the thermal diffusivity is obtained from the thickness of the sample and from a characteristic time function describing the propagation of heat from the front surface of the sample to its back surface. The sources of uncertainties in the measurement are associated with the sample itself, the temperature measurements, the performance of the detector and of the data acquisition system, the data analysis and more specifically the finite pulse time effect, the nonuniform heating of the specimen and the heat losses (radiative and conductive). These sources of uncertainty can be considered systematic, and should be carefully considered for each experiment. Errors random in nature (noise, for example) can be best estimated by performing a large number of repeat experiments. The relative standard deviation of the obtained results is a good representation of the random component of the uncertainty associated with the measurement. Guidelines in performing a rigorous evaluation of these factors are given in (31).

7. Apparatus

The essential components of the apparatus are shown in Fig. 3. These are the flash source, specimen holder, environmental enclosure (optional), temperature response detector and recording device.

7.1 The flash source may be a pulse laser, a flash lamp, or other device capable to generate a short duration pulse of substantial energy. The duration of the pulse should be less than 2 % of the time required for the rear face temperature rise to reach one half of its maximum value (see Fig. 2), to keep the error due to finite pulse width less than 0.5 %, if pulse width correction (17, 18, 19) is not applied.

7.1.1 The energy of the pulse hitting the specimen's surface must be spatially uniform in intensity.

7.2 An environmental control chamber is required for measurements above and below room temperature.

7.3 The detector can be a thermocouple, infrared detector, optical pyrometer, or any other sensor that can provide a linear electrical output proportional to a small temperature rise. It shall be capable of detecting 0.05 K change above the specimen's initial temperature. The detector and its associated amplifier must have a response time not more than 2 % of the half-rise time value.

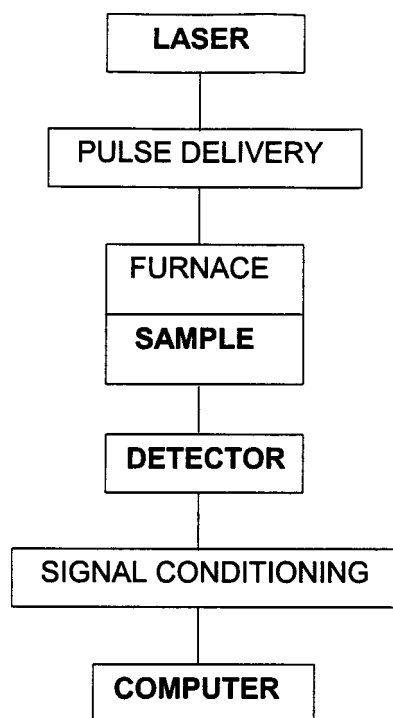


FIG. 3 Block Diagram of a Flash System

7.4 The signal conditioner includes the electronic circuit to bias out the ambient temperature reading, spike filters, amplifiers, and analog-to-digital converters.

7.5 Data Recording

7.5.1 The data acquisition system must be of an adequate speed to ensure that time resolution in determining half of the maximum temperature rise on the thermogram is at least 1 %, for the fastest thermogram for which the system is qualified.

7.6 Measurement of specimen's temperature is to be done by accepted means, such as calibrated thermocouple, optical pyrometer, platinum RTD, etc. whichever is appropriate for the temperature range. In all cases, such a device must be in intimate contact with or trained on the sample holder, in close proximity of the specimen. Touching the specimen with thermocouples is not recommended. Embedding thermocouples into the sample is not acceptable.

7.7 The temperature controller and/or programmer are to bring the specimen to the temperatures of interest.

8. Test Specimen

8.1 The usual specimen is a thin circular disc with a front surface area less than that of the energy beam. Typically, specimens are 10 to 12.5 mm in diameter (in special cases, as small as 6 mm diameter and as large as 30 mm diameter have been reported as used successfully). The optimum thickness depends upon the magnitude of the estimated thermal diffusivity, and should be chosen so that the time to reach half of the maximum temperature falls within the 10 to 1000 ms range. Thinner specimens are desired at higher temperatures to minimize heat loss corrections; however, specimens should always be thick enough to be representative of the test material. Typically, thicknesses are in the 1 to 6 mm range.

8.2 Specimens must be prepared with faces flat and parallel within 0.5 % of their thickness, in order to keep the error in thermal diffusivity due to the measurement average thickness, to less than 1 %. Non-uniformity of either surface (craters, scratches, markings) of significant depth compared to the specimen thickness should be avoided.

8.3 *Specimen Surface Preparation*—It is a good practice to apply a very thin, uniform graphite or other high emissivity coating on both faces of the specimen to be tested, prior to performing the measurements. The coating may be applied by spraying, painting, sputtering, etc. This will improve the capability of the specimen to absorb the energy applied, especially in case of highly reflective materials. For transparent materials, a layer of gold, silver, or other opaque materials must be deposited first, followed by graphite coating. For some opaque reflective materials, grit blasting of the surface can provide sufficient pulse absorption and emissivity, especially at higher temperatures, where coatings may not be stable or may react with the material.

9. Calibration and Verification

9.1 Calibrate the micrometer used to measure the specimen thickness, so that the thickness measurements are accurate to within 0.2 %.

9.2 The Flash Method is an absolute (primary) method by itself, therefore it requires no calibration. However, actual execution of the measurement itself is subject to random and systematic errors. It is therefore important to periodically verify the performance of a device, to establish the extent these errors may affect the data generated. This can be accomplished by testing one or several materials whose thermal diffusivity is well known. While most materials used are not true certified standards, they are generally accepted industry-wide with the best available literature data (see [Appendix X3](#)).

9.2.1 It must be emphasized that the use of reference materials to establish validity of the data on unknown materials has often led to unwarranted statements on accuracy. The use of references is only valid when the properties of the reference (including half-rise times and thermal diffusivity values) are closely similar to those of the unknown and the temperature-rise curves are determined in an identical manner for the reference and unknown.

9.2.2 One important check of the validity of data (in addition to the comparison of the rise curve with the theoretical model), when corrections have been applied, is to vary the specimen thickness. Since the half times vary as L^2 , decreasing the specimen thickness by one-half should decrease the half time to one-fourth of its original value. Thus, if one obtains the same thermal diffusivity value (appropriate heat loss corrections being applied) with representative specimens from the same material of significantly different thicknesses, the results can be assumed valid.

10. Procedure

10.1 For commercially produced systems, follow manufacturer's instructions.

10.2 The testing procedure must contain the following functions:

10.2.1 Determine and record the specimen thickness.

10.2.2 Mount the specimen in its holder.

10.2.3 Establish vacuum or inert gas environment in the chamber if necessary.

10.2.4 Determine specimen temperature unless the system will do it automatically.

10.2.5 Especially at low temperatures, use the lowest level of power for the energy pulse able to generate a measurable temperature rise, in order to ensure that the detector functions within its linear range.

10.2.6 After the pulse delivery, monitor the raw or processed thermogram to establish in-range performance. In case of multiple sample testing, it is advisable (for time economy) to sequentially test samples at the same temperature (including replicate tests) before proceeding to the next test temperature.

10.2.7 In all cases, the temperature stability (base line) prior and during a test must be verified either manually or automatically to be less than 4 % of the maximum temperature rise. Testing on a ramp is not recommended.

10.2.8 Determine the specimen ambient temperature and collect the base line, transient-rise and cooling data, and analyze the results according to Section 11.

10.2.9 Change or program the specimen temperature as desired and repeat the data collection process to obtain measurements at each temperature.

10.2.10 If required, repeat the measurements at each temperature on the specimen's cooling or on its re-heating over the same cycle.

11. Calculation

11.1 Determine the baseline and maximum rise to give the temperature difference, $\Delta T_{\max}$. Determine the time required from the initiation of the pulse for the rear face temperature to reach $\Delta T_{1/2}$. This is the half-rise time, $t_{1/2}$. Calculate the thermal diffusivity, α , from the specimen thickness, L , in m and the half-rise time $t_{1/2}$ in s, as follows:

$$\alpha = 0.13879 L^2/t_{1/2} \quad (2)$$

Check the validity of the experiment by calculating α at a minimum of two other points on the rise curve. The equation is as follows:

$$\alpha = k_x L^2/t_x \quad (3)$$

where:

t_x = the time required for the temperature rise to reach x percent of $\Delta T_{\max}$. Values of k_x are given in Table 1.

11.1.1 Ideally, the calculated values of α for different values of x should all be the same. If the values at 25, 50 and 75 % $\Delta T_{\max}$ lie within ± 2 %, the overall accuracy is probably

TABLE 1 Values of the Constant k_x for Various Percent Rises

$x(\%)$	k_x	$x(\%)$	k_x
10	0.066108	60	0.162236
20	0.084251	66.67	0.181067
25	0.092725	70	0.191874
30	0.101213	75	0.210493
33.33	0.106976	80	0.233200
40	0.118960	90	0.303520
50	...	...	...

within ± 5 % at the half-rise time. If the α values lie outside of this range, the response curve should be analyzed further to see if thermal radiation heat loss, finite-pulse time or non-uniform heating effects are present.

11.1.2 Thermal radiation heat loss effects are most readily determined from the temperature of the specimen and the rear-face temperature response after $4t_{1/2}$. The recommended procedure is to plot the experimental values of $\Delta T/\Delta T_{\max}$ versus $t/t_{1/2}$ along with the values for the theoretical model. Some numbers for the theoretical model are given in Table 2.

11.1.3 A plot of the normalized experimental data and the theoretical model can be prepared readily on line with a computer-based data acquisition system or by preparing graphs using the tabulated values of $\Delta T/\Delta T_{\max}$ and $t/t_{1/2}$ and plotting the corresponding experimental data at several percent levels of the rise. All normalized experimental curves must pass through $\Delta T/\Delta T_{\max} = 0.5$ and $t/t_{1/2} = 1.0$. Therefore, calculations including the 25 to 35 % and 65 to 80 % ranges are required to compare the experimental data with the theoretical curve.

11.1.4 Examples of the normalized plots for experiments that approximate the ideal case, in which both radiation heat losses and finite pulse time effect exist, are shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and Fig. 6. Various procedures for correcting for these effects are also given in Refs. (4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26) and specific examples are given in 11.2 and 11.3.

11.1.5 The corrections can be minimized by the proper selection of specimen thickness. The finite pulse time effect decreases as the thickness is increased, while heat losses decrease as the thickness is reduced.

11.1.6 Non-uniform heating effects also cause deviations of the reduced experimental curve from the model because of two-dimensional heat flow. Since there are a variety of non-uniform heating cases, there are a variety of deviations. Hot center cases approximate the radiation heat loss example. Cold center cases result in the rear face temperature continuing to rise significantly after $4t_{1/2}$. Non-uniform heating may arise from the nature of the energy pulse or by non-uniform absorption on the front surface of the specimen. The former case must be eliminated by altering the energy source, while the latter may be eliminated by adding an absorbing layer and using two-layer mathematics (4, 13).

TABLE 2 Values of Normalized Temperature Versus Time for Theoretical Model

$\Delta T/\Delta T_{\max}$	$t/t_{1/2}$	$\Delta T/\Delta T_{\max}$	$t/t_{1/2}$
0	0	0.7555	1.5331
0.0117	0.2920	0.7787	1.6061
0.1248	0.5110	0.7997	1.6791
0.1814	0.5840	0.8187	1.7521
0.2409	0.6570	0.8359	1.8251
0.3006	0.7300	0.8515	1.8981
0.3587	0.8030	0.8656	1.9711
0.4140	0.8760	0.8900	2.1171
0.4660	0.9490	0.9099	2.2631
0.5000	1.0000	0.9262	2.4091
0.5587	1.0951	0.9454	2.6281
0.5995	1.1681	0.9669	2.9931
0.6369	1.2411	0.9865	3.6502
0.6709	1.3141	0.9950	4.3802
0.7019	1.3871	0.9982	5.1102
0.7300	1.4601	...	...

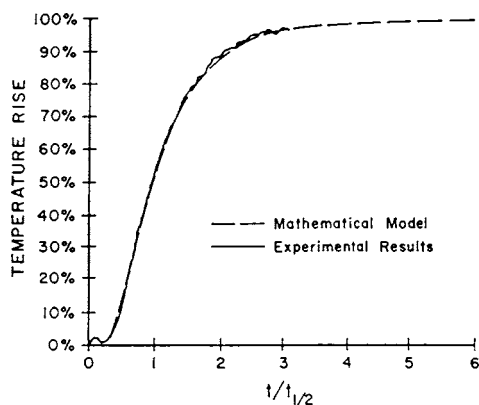


FIG. 4 Comparison of Non-dimensionalized Temperature Response Curve to Mathematical Model

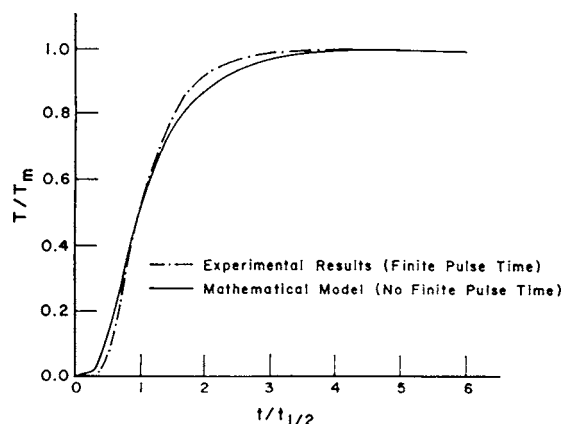


FIG. 5 Normalized Rear Face Temperature Rise: Comparison of Mathematical Model (No Finite Pulse Time Effect) to Experimental Values with Finite Pulse Time

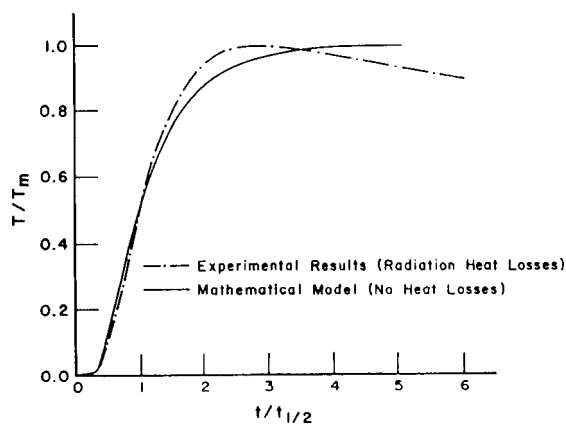


FIG. 6 Normalized Rear Face Temperature Rise: Comparison of Mathematical Model (No Heat Loss) to Experimental Values with Radiation Heat Losses

11.2 Finite pulse time effects usually can be corrected for using the equation:

$$\alpha = K_1 L^2 / (K_2 t_x - \tau). \quad (4)$$

For this to be valid, the evolution of the pulse intensity must be representable by a triangle of duration τ and time to maximum intensity of $\beta\tau$ as shown in Fig. 7. The pulse shape

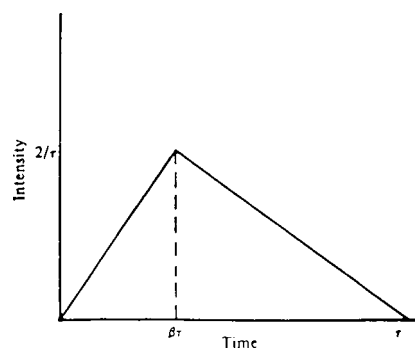


FIG. 7 Laser Pulse Shape

for the laser should be determined using an optical detector that can detect the laser pulse as opposed to the flash lamp pulse. From the pulse shape so determined, β and τ are obtained. Values of the two constants K_1 and K_2 for various values of β are given in Table 3 for correcting $\alpha_{0.5}$.

11.3 Heat loss corrections can be performed using procedures proposed in a (25, 26), for example. Both of these corrections are affected by non-uniform heating effects. Corrections given in (25) by Cowan are affected by conduction heat losses to the holders in addition to the radiation heat losses from the specimen surfaces. Thus, the errors in the correction procedures are affected by different physical phenomena and a comparison of thermal diffusivity values corrected by the two procedures is useful in determining the presence or absence of these phenomena.

11.3.1 To use the Cowan procedure, determine the ratio of the net rise time values at times that are five and ten times the experimental half-rise time value to the net rise at the half-rise time value. These ratios are designated as Δt_5 and Δt_{10} . If there are no heat losses $\Delta t_5 = \Delta t_{10} = 2.0$. The correction factor (K_C) for the five and ten half-rise time cases are calculated from the polynomial fits:

$$K_C = A + B (\Delta t) + C (\Delta t)^2 + D (\Delta t)^3 + E (\Delta t)^4 + F (\Delta t)^5 + G (\Delta t)^6 + H (\Delta t)^7 \quad (5)$$

where:

values for the coefficients A through H are given in Table 4. Corrected values for thermal diffusivity are calculated from the following relation:

$$\alpha_{\text{corrected}} = \alpha_{0.5} K_C / 0.13885 \quad (6)$$

where:

$\alpha_{0.5}$ = the uncorrected thermal diffusivity value calculated using the experimental half time.

11.3.2 Heat loss corrections based on the procedure given in (24) Clark and Taylor also use ratio techniques. For the $t_{0.75}/t_{0.25}$ ratio, that is, the time to reach 75 % of the maximum

TABLE 3 Finite Pulse Time Factors

b	K_1	K_2
0.15	0.34844	2.5106
0.28	0.31550	2.2730
0.29	0.31110	2.2454
0.30	0.30648	2.2375
0.50	0.27057	1.9496

TABLE 4 Coefficients for Cowan Corrections

Coefficients	Five Half Times	Ten Half Times
A	-0.1037162	0.054825246
B	1.239040	0.16697761
C	-3.974433	-0.28603437
D	6.888738	0.28356337
E	-6.804883	-0.13403286
F	3.856663	0.024077586
G	-1.167799	0.0
H	0.1465332	0.0

divided by the time to reach 25 % of the maximum, the ideal value is 2.272. Determine this ratio from the experimental data. Then calculate the correction factor (K_R) from the following equation:

$$K_R = -0.3461467 + 0.361578 (t_{0.75}/t_{0.25}) - 0.06520543 (t_{0.75}/t_{0.25})^2 \quad (7)$$

The corrected value for the thermal diffusivity at the half-rise time is $\alpha_{\text{corrected}} = \alpha_{0.5} K_R / 0.13885$. Corrections based on many other ratios can also be used.

11.4 If the measurements are performed at temperatures different from that where the specimen thickness has been determined, consider the presence of the linear thermal expansion effects. If these effects are not negligible, calculate the specimen thickness at each temperature and apply the usual procedure as described above.

11.5 Other parameter estimation methods may also be used, provided detailed reference to the source is reported with the data.

12. Report

12.1 As a minimum, the report shall contain the following information:

12.1.1 Identification of the specimen (material) and previous history;

12.1.2 Specimen thickness (m);

12.1.3 Temperature (°C);

12.1.4 Calculated value of thermal diffusivity at $x = 50$ %, m^2/s , at the reported temperature;

12.1.5 Statements concerning calculated values near $x = 25$ and 75 % as well as $x = 50$ %, or a comparison of the reduced experimental curve to the model, at each temperature;

12.1.6 Statements concerning the results of repeat measurements at each temperature;

12.1.7 Statement as to whether or not the data was corrected for thermal expansion. If this correction was made, the thermal expansion values used must be reported;

12.1.8 Discussion of errors and correction procedures that were used for heat losses and finite pulse time effects;

12.1.9 Environmental surroundings of the specimen (gas type, pressure, etc.);

12.1.10 Statements of conformance with requirements of this standard.

12.2 Additionally, it is beneficial to report:

12.2.1 Statement that the response time of the detector, including the associated electronics was adequately checked, and the method used;

12.2.2 Energy pulse source;

12.2.3 Statement of the beam uniformity check, or methods employed to eliminate the need for any;

12.2.4 Type of temperature rise detector.

12.2.5 Manufacturer and model of the instrument used.

13. Precision and Bias

13.1 A number of national and international round robin testing programs have shown that a measurement precision of ± 5 % can be attained for thermal diffusivity of a variety of materials. The results of several of these programs are detailed in a separate report on file with ASTM. No evidence of bias has been noted for opaque materials. Generally the values were obtained using simple data acquisitions and analysis. It has been shown that the accuracy can be significantly improved using more sophisticated data acquisition and data analysis.

13.2 The above precision levels do not imply that the specific heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the specimen can be derived to the same levels from thermal diffusivity measurements, since such derivations require input of values for other parameters.

13.3 Uncertainty analysis is to be performed for the instrument used for performing the measurements, and the results should be incorporated into the data analysis and reports.

14. Keywords

14.1 flash method; infrared detectors; intrinsic thermocouples; specific heat capacity; thermal conductivity; thermal diffusivity; transient temperature measurements

APPENDIXES

X1. THEORY

X1.1 The Ideal Case—The physical model of the pulse method is founded on the thermal behavior of an adiabatic (insulated) slab of material, initially at constant temperature, whose one side has been subjected to a short pulse of energy. The model assumes:

- one dimensional heat flow;
- no heat losses from the slab's surfaces;
- uniform pulse absorption at the front surface;
- infinitesimally short pulse duration;
- absorption of the pulse energy in a very thin layer;
- homogeneity and isotropy of the slab material;
- property invariance with temperature within experimental conditions.

In deriving the mathematical expression from which the thermal diffusivity is calculated, Parker (1) starts from the equation of the temperature distribution within a thermally insulated solid of uniform thickness L , as given by Carslaw and Jaeger (27):

$$T(x,t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L T(x,0) dx + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{-n^2 \pi^2 \alpha t}{L^2}\right) \cdot \cos \frac{n \pi x}{L} \int_0^L T(x,0) \cos \frac{n \pi x}{L} dx \quad (X1.1)$$

where α is the thermal diffusivity of the material. If a pulse of radiant energy Q is instantaneously and uniformly absorbed in the small depth g at the front surface $x = 0$, the temperature distribution at that instant is given by

$$T(x,0) = \frac{Q}{\rho \cdot C \cdot g} \quad (X1.2)$$

for $0 < x < g$
and

$$T(x,0) = 0 \quad (X1.3)$$

for $g < x < L$.

With this initial condition, Eq X1.1 can be written as:

$$T(x,0) = \frac{Q}{\rho CL} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{n \pi x}{L} \frac{\sin \frac{n \pi g}{L}}{\frac{n \pi g}{L}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \alpha t\right) \right] \quad (X1.4)$$

where ρ is the density and C is the specific heat capacity of the material. In this application only a few terms will be needed, and since g is a very small number for opaque materials,

$$\sin \frac{n \pi g}{L} \approx \frac{n \pi g}{L} \quad (X1.5)$$

At the rear surface, where $x = L$, the temperature history can be expressed by:

$$T(L,t) = \frac{Q}{\rho CL} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \alpha t\right) \right] \quad (X1.6)$$

Two dimensionless parameters, V and ω can be defined:

$$V(L,t) = \frac{T(L,t)}{T_M} \quad (X1.7)$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi^2 \alpha t}{L^2} \quad (X1.8)$$

T_M represents the maximum temperature at the rear surface. The combination of Eq X1.6-X1.8 yields:

$$V = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \exp(-n^2 \omega) \quad (X1.9)$$

When $V = 0.5$, $\omega = 1.38$, and therefore:

$$\alpha = \frac{1.38 \cdot L^2}{\pi^2 t_{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (X1.10)$$

or:

$$\alpha = 0.1388 \frac{L^2}{t_{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (X1.11)$$

where $t_{1/2}$ is the time required for the back surface to reach half of the maximum temperature rise. A pulse experiment is schematically represented in Fig. 1.

As a result, a characteristic thermogram of the rear face is created (Fig. 2).

X1.2 The Non-Ideal Case—The inadequacy of the Parker solution became obvious almost immediately after its introduction, as nearly every one of these assumptions is violated to some extent during an experiment. So, gradually, investigators introduced various theories to describe the real process, and solutions describing corrections to counter the violation of each of the boundary conditions. The ideal correction would encompass all factors present, but to date, no such general correction has been developed. Instead, individual or paired corrections accounting for deviations were introduced. The result is that one can end up with an array of numbers that may vary substantially after using these corrections. This is understandable, as historically, each investigator has focused on one or another deviation from the ideal model, while assuming ideality and constancy of the others. This by itself is a substantial violation of principles, as in reality all parameters vary concurrently, in an extent dictated by the particular conditions of the experiment. Some situations may aggravate one condition, for example having a long pulse, others may introduce other deviations, such as excessive heat losses from the front face due to using very powerful pulses, etc. It is therefore incumbent upon the investigator to choose the most proper correction in harmony with the conditions of the experiment analyzed.

The finite pulse width effect, for example, occurs strongly when thin samples of high thermal diffusivity are tested (2, 18, 19, 28, 29), while the radiative heat losses become dominant at high temperatures (25), when testing thick samples. In contrast, nonuniform heating can occur during any thermal diffusivity experiment (30). This can occur when a circular surface smaller than the sample itself is irradiated, or the flux density

of the pulse varies from point-to-point over the sample's surface. For the same amount of absorbed energy, the dimensionless half-max time of the resulting thermogram at the center of the rear face of the specimen differs considerably from the one obtained with uniform irradiation. This effect can be reduced by increasing the ratio between the sample's thickness and its radius. The same result can be achieved by using a temperature measurement system, which automatically integrates the signal obtained from the rear face of the specimen.

It is a very difficult task to choose the best correction, and often not enough information is known about the equipment

and the testing parameters to do it prudently. In principle, one must return to the original premise: the accuracy of the data depends on the agreement between the mathematical and experimental models. The purpose of applying corrections to the experimental data is to bring it to closer agreement with the ideal solution by accounting for the aberrations. In consequence, one can perform a series of corrections according to the various schemes developed over the years, and then study the results in relationship to the ideal solution.

X2. MEASUREMENT OF SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY AND CALCULATION OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

X2.1 The fundamental relationship between thermal diffusivity (α), thermal conductivity (λ), specific heat capacity (C_p), and density (ρ),

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{C_p \cdot \rho} \quad (X2.1)$$

allows the calculation of thermal conductivity, a much sought after property, with the knowledge of the other properties. A method was developed (1) where the specific heat capacity of a sample is determined when the thermal diffusivity test is performed in a quantitative fashion. Although this is a very attractive extension of the method, one must exercise extreme caution in performing it, as the opportunity for errors abounds. In the course of an ordinary thermal diffusivity test, the amount of energy is important only to the extent that it will generate a sufficient rear face signal. For operating in a calorimetric mode, the energy level must be known closely, controllable and repeatable. Approximating adiabatic conditions, fortunately the laser pulse and the detector can be calibrated in unison when a sample of known specific heat capacity is tested. The measurement will yield thermal diffusivity, and also a relative measure of energy expressed in terms of the absolute value of the maximum attained temperature. By testing an unknown sample after this "calibration", the specific heat capacity can be calculated from its maximum attained temperature, relative to the one obtained for the standard. There are several conditions that must be satisfied in order for this process to be valid:

X2.1.1 The energy source must be able to reproduce within 5 % the energy of a pulse based on the power defining parameter (charge voltage for lasers, for example) over a period of time.

X2.1.2 The detector must maintain its sensitivity over a period of time without drift, gain change, and within a linear response range.

X2.1.3 The reference sample and the unknown sample must be very similar in size, proportions, emissivity, and opacity, to approximate adiabatic behavior to the same extent. Both the reference and the unknown sample should be coated with a thin uniform graphite layer, to ensure that the emissivity of the two materials is the same.

X2.1.4 Both reference and unknown sample must be homogeneous and isotropic, as Eq X2.1 only applies for those materials. Heterogeneous and anisotropic materials will frequently produce erroneous data. The process is not purely calorimetric, since the maximum temperature rise is derived from the signal provided largely by the components with the highest thermal diffusivity, while the internal equilibration may take place after that point in time. For this reason, this method tends to give erroneous results for specific heat capacity for materials with large anisotropy (typically composites with an ordered directional structure) and for mixtures of components with greatly differing thermal diffusivities.

X2.1.5 The reference and the unknown must be tested very close to each other, both temporally (preferably only minutes apart) and thermally (strictly at the same temperature, in the same environment).

X2.1.6 This being a differential measurement, it is highly desirable to have both reference and unknown tested side-by-side and with very small time intervals in between. It is also desirable to test standard/sample/standard, to minimize errors from pulse energy variations.

X2.2 The sample's density may be calculated from results of weight measurements and computed volume. It is appropriate to calculate the density at each temperature from the room temperature density, using thermal expansion data. Consult ASTM E 228 for details.

X2.3 Thermal conductivity may be calculated using Eq X2.1, from the measured values of thermal diffusivity, specific heat capacity and density.

X2.3.1 When measured values of specific heat capacity are used, the constraints listed under X2.1.1-X2.1.6 also apply to the resultant thermal conductivity.

X2.3.2 It is permissible to use specific heat capacity and density data from other sources than the measurements above.

X2.4 Reporting specific heat capacity or thermal conductivity obtained in this manner must be accompanied by:

X2.4.1 An accuracy statement determined as given in ;

X2.4.2 The time elapsed between reference and test pulses;

X2.4.3 Reference used.

X3. REFERENCE MATERIALS

As of the time of the issue of this Standard, there are no Standard Reference Materials (SRM) available from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for thermal diffusivity. Also there are no references available from other standards institutes from abroad. However, a large amount of data is available in the literature on a number of industry-accepted reference materials that have been used for verification purposes.

X3.1 Thermal Conductivity SRM—One may consider the use of related standards such as thermal conductivity SRM's with derived values for thermal diffusivity. Available presently:

X3.1.1 Electrolytic Iron (Research Materials 8420 and 8421). This is very similar to what the Armco Iron was, which was much tested but is no longer made, and therefore the literature data is quite applicable (22, 23). Furthermore, it is quite proper to calculate thermal diffusivity for this material using the method described in Appendix X2.

X3.1.2 POCO AXM-5QA Graphite (Research Materials 8424, 8425 and 8426). Although this material is very widely used, it requires extreme care. Due to material variability (density and electrical resistivity) across the mother blocks from which the SRM pieces were cut, equally large variations

in thermal properties are present. For this reason, the data accompanying each piece must be modified before being used, to reflect these variations. Additionally, the temperature dependence of thermal diffusivity for the material is very sharp near ambient, and therefore its utility in this region is questionable. (A very small error in the sample temperature will result in a disproportionally large change in thermal diffusivity.)

X3.2 Other materials that have been extensively studied are: OFHC Copper, HP Copper, Pyroceram, HP Aluminum, Nickel, and Glassy Carbon. A valuable summary and data bank of thermal diffusivity values found in the literature that also provides recommended values for a wide range of materials, is also available (24).

X3.3 It must be emphasized that the use of reference materials to establish the validity of the data on unknown materials has often led to unwarranted statements on accuracy. The use of references is only valid when the properties of the reference (including half times and thermal diffusivity values) are closely similar to those of the unknown, and the temperature-rise curves are determined in an identical manner for the reference and unknown.

(Nonmandatory Information)

X4.

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