INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11357-8

First edition
2021-02

Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) —

Part 8: Determination of thermal conductivity

Plastiques — Analyse calorimétrique différentielle (DSC) —

Partie 8: Détermination de la conductivité thermique

Reference number
ISO 11357-8:2021(E)

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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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.

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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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 249, *Plastics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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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.

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Introduction

The advantage of using DSC for measuring the thermal conductivity of plastics is that with the same instrument also the specific heat capacity can be obtained. This enables the determination of the thermal diffusivity by dividing the thermal conductivity by the density and specific heat capacity.

In addition, DSC instruments are widely used and available in almost all test institutes and labs. Hence, measurements of thermal conductivity can be done without need for procurement of an additional instrument.

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Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) —

Part 8: Determination of thermal conductivity

1 Scope

This document establishes a method for determination of the thermal conductivity of solid unfilled and filled or fibre reinforced plastics and composites by means of differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

It is applicable for materials with thermal conductivities of up to 1 W/(m·K).

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 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 472, *Plastics — Vocabulary*

ISO 6344-1, *Coated abrasives — Grain size analysis — Part 1: Grain size distribution test*

ISO 11357-1, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 1: General principles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 472 and ISO 11357-1 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/

4 Principle

For the determination of thermal conductivity, the usual placement of the specimen in the sample holder position is modified according to a procedure proposed in References [1] and [2] Additional details on scientific background, deduction of results and performance of measurements can be found in References [3] and [4].

An empty crucible is placed in the reference position of the sample holder assembly. The test specimen is placed directly onto the sensor of the sample position and a crucible containing a substance of known melting temperature is put on top of the specimen (see Figure 1). The thermal conductivity is measured at a temperature slightly above the melting point of this substance in the small temperature range in which the slope of the melting peak with test specimen is determined (see 9.4, Figure 2).

Upon heating, a temperature gradient is created in the specimen. The temperature of the top of the specimen remains constant at the melting temperature T_m of the melting substance while the temperature of the bottom side of the specimen corresponds to the temperature of the sample side

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