National Standards Authority of Ireland

TECHNICAL GUIDE

I.S. CEN/TS 820-5:2004

ICS 81.060.30

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ADVANCED TECHNICAL CERAMICS - METHODS OF TESTING MONOLITHIC CERAMICS. THERMOMECHANICAL PROPERTIES - PART 5: DETERMINATION OF ELASTIC MODULI AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

This Irish Standard was published under the authority of the National Standards Authority of Ireland and comes into effect on:

April 27, 2004

Price Code I

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE

TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CEN/TS 820-5

February 2004

ICS 81.060.30

English version

Advanced technical ceramics - Methods of testing monolithic ceramics. Thermomechanical properties - Part 5: Determination of elastic moduli at elevated temperatures

Céramiques techniques avancées - Céramiques monolithiques - Propriétés thermomécaniques - Partie 5: Détermination du module élastique à température élevée

Hochleistungskeramik - Monolithische Keramik - Thermomechanische Eigenschaften - Teil 5: Bestimmung der elastischen Moduln bei erhöhten Temperaturen

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 19 October 2003 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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Ref. No. CEN/TS 820-5:2004: E

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 820-5:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 184 “Advanced technical ceramics”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

EN 820 *Advanced technical ceramics — Methods of testing monolithic ceramics — Thermomechanical properties* comprises five parts:

Part 1: *Determination of flexural strength at elevated temperatures*

Part 2: *Determination of self-loaded deformation*

Part 3: *Determination of resistance to thermal shock by water quenching*

Part 4: *Determination of flexural creep deformation at elevated temperatures*

Part 5: *Determination of elastic moduli at elevated temperatures*

Part 4 is a European Prestandard (ENV) and Part 5 is a Technical Specification (CEN TS).

This document includes a bibliography.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This part of EN 820 describes methods for determining the elastic moduli, specifically Young's modulus, shear modulus and Poisson's ratio, of advanced monolithic technical ceramics at temperatures above room temperature. The Technical Specification prescribes three alternative methods for determining some or all of these three parameters:

A - the determination of Young's modulus by static flexure of a thin beam in three- or four-point bending.

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 - the determination of Young's modulus from the fundamental natural frequency of a struck bar (impulse excitation method).

This Technical Specification extends the above-defined room-temperature methods described in ENV 843-2 to elevated temperatures. All the test methods assume the use of homogeneous test pieces of linear elastic materials. The test assumes that the test piece has isotropic elastic properties. At high porosity levels all of the methods can become inappropriate. The maximum grain size (see EN 623-3), excluding deliberately added whiskers, should be less than 10 % of the minimum dimension of the test piece.

NOTE 1 Method C in ENV 843-2 based on ultrasonic time of flight measurement has not been incorporated into this Technical Specification. Although the method is feasible to apply, it is specialised, and outside the capabilities of most laboratories. There are also severe restrictions on test piece geometries and methods of achieving pulse transmission. For these reasons this method has not been included in CEN/TS 820-5.

NOTE 2 The upper temperature limit for this test depends on the properties of the test pieces, and can be limited by softening within the timescale of the test. In addition, for method A there can be limits defined by the choice of test jig construction materials.

NOTE 3 Methods B and C may not be appropriate for materials with significant levels of porosity (i.e. >15%) which cause damping and an inability to detect resonances or natural frequencies, respectively.

NOTE 4 This method does not provide for the effects of thermal expansion, i.e. the measurements are based on room temperature dimensions. Depending upon the use to which the data are put, it can be necessary to make a further correction by multiplying each dimensional factor in the relevant equations by a factor $(1 + \overline{\alpha}\,\Delta T)$ where $\overline{\alpha}$ is the mean linear expansion coefficient over the temperature interval ΔT from room temperature.

2 Normative references

This Technical Specification incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this Technical Specification only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 820-1, *Advanced technical ceramics — Method of testing monolithic ceramics — Thermo-mechanical properties — Part 1: Determination of flexural strength at elevated temperatures*

EN 843-1:1995, *Advanced technical ceramics — Monolithic ceramics — Mechanical properties at room temperature — Part 1: Determination of flexural strength*

EN 60584-2, *Thermocouples — Part 2: Tolerances (IEC 60584-2:1982 + A1:1989)*