



Standard Test Method for Dynamic Young's Modulus, Shear Modulus, and Poisson's Ratio by Impulse Excitation of Vibration¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1876; 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 determination of the dynamic elastic properties of elastic materials at ambient temperatures. Specimens of these materials possess specific mechanical resonant frequencies that are determined by the elastic modulus, mass, and geometry of the test specimen. The dynamic elastic properties of a material can therefore be computed if the geometry, mass, and mechanical resonant frequencies of a suitable (rectangular or cylindrical geometry) test specimen of that material can be measured. Dynamic Young's modulus is determined using the resonant frequency in either the flexural or longitudinal mode of vibration. The dynamic shear modulus, or modulus of rigidity, is found using torsional resonant vibrations. Dynamic Young's modulus and dynamic shear modulus are used to compute Poisson's ratio.

1.2 Although not specifically described herein, this test method can also be performed at cryogenic and high temperatures with suitable equipment modifications and appropriate modifications to the calculations to compensate for thermal expansion.

1.3 There are material specific ASTM standards that cover the determination of resonance frequencies and elastic properties of specific materials by sonic resonance or by impulse excitation of vibration. Test Methods C 215, C 623, C 747, C 848, C 1198, and C 1259 may differ from this test method in several areas (for example; sample size, dimensional tolerances, sample preparation). The testing of these materials shall be done in compliance with these material specific standards. Where possible, the procedures, sample specifications and calculations are consistent with these test methods.

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

1.5 *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:

- C 215 Test Method for Fundamental Transverse, Longitudinal, and Torsional Frequencies of Concrete Specimens²
- C 372 Test Method for Linear Thermal Expansion of Porcelain Enamel and Glaze Frits and Fired Ceramic Whiteware Products by the Dilatometer Method³
- C 623 Test Method for Young's Modulus, Shear Modulus, and Poisson's Ratio for Glass and Glass-Ceramics by Resonance³
- C 747 Test Method for Moduli of Elasticity and Fundamental Frequencies of Carbon and Graphite Materials by Sonic Resonance⁴
- C 848 Test Method for Young's Modulus, Shear Modulus, and Poisson's Ratio for Ceramic Whitewares by Resonance³
- C 1161 Test Method for Flexural Strength of Advanced Ceramics at Ambient Temperature⁴
- C 1198 Test Method for Dynamic Young's Modulus, Shear Modulus, and Poisson's Ratio for Advanced Ceramics by Sonic Resonance⁴
- C 1259 Test Method for Young's Modulus, Shear Modulus and Poisson's Ratio for Advanced Ceramics by Impulse Excitation of Vibration⁴
- E 6 Terminology Relating to Methods of Mechanical Testing⁵
- E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods⁶

3. Terminology

3.1 **Definitions**—The definitions of terms relating to mechanical testing appearing in Terminology E 6 should be considered as applying to the terms used in this test method.

3.1.1 *dynamic mechanical measurement, n*—a technique in which either the modulus or damping, or both, of a substance under oscillatory applied force or displacement is measured as a function of temperature, frequency, or time, or combination thereof.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-28 on Mechanical Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E28.03 on Elastic Properties.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.02.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.02.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.01.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.01.

⁶ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.