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**Plastics — Differential scanning
calorimetry (DSC) —**

Part 7:
**Determination of crystallization
kinetics**



Reference number
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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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).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11357-7:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- an indication of suitable substances for checking the symmetry of the temperature scale has been added;
- the procedure of determination of the start temperature of isothermal crystallization has been corrected;
- an approach for the dependence of the rate constant of the Nakamura equation on temperature has been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11357 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) —

Part 7: Determination of crystallization kinetics

1 Scope

This document specifies two methods (isothermal and non-isothermal) for studying the crystallization kinetics of partially crystalline polymers using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

It is only applicable to molten polymers.

NOTE These methods are not suitable if the molecular structure of the polymer is modified during the test.

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 472, *Plastics — Vocabulary*

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

ISO 11357-3, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 472, ISO 11357-1, ISO 11357-3 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 crystallization kinetics

description of the rate of crystallization of a material taking into account the effects of variables such as time, temperature, pressure, stress, and molecular structure

Note 1 to entry: These factors and also any additives, fillers, or contaminants can modify the crystallinity of the polymer at the end of crystallization.

3.2 relative crystallinity

α

ratio between the crystallinity at a particular point in time or a particular temperature and the crystallinity at the end of crystallization

Note 1 to entry: The relative crystallinity can be expressed either as a ratio or as a percentage if multiplied by 100.