

Glossary

Derivative Thermogravimetry | DTG is a method of expressing the results of TG by giving the first derivative curve as a function of temperature or time.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry | DSC is very similar to DTA and gives much the same sort of information but DSC is more often used for quantitative measurement of energy changes.

Differential Thermal Analysis | DTA is a technique in which the difference in temperature (ΔT) between the sample and an inert reference material, is measured as a function of temperature under controlled heating.

Electrothermal analysis | Study of electrical conductivity as a function of temperature.

Evolved Gas Analysis | EGA is a technique whereby the volatile products, released by a sample on decomposition, may be analysed as the sample is heated according to controlled thermal programme. (Dodd & Tonge, 2008)

Evolved Gas Detection | EGD is a technique in which the evolution of gas from a sample is detected, as a function of temperature, whilst the sample is subjected to controlled thermal programme.

Thermoacoustimetry | Characteristics of imposed sound waves produced as the material being heated.

Thermogravimetry | TG or TGA is a technique in which the weight of a sample is measured as a function of temperature, whilst it is subjected to a controlled heating programme.

Thermomagnetometry | Study of variation in a magnetic property of a material with temperature.

Thermomechanical Analysis | Dimensional changes as a function of temperature.

Thermooptometry | Study of an optical characteristic of a sample as it undergoes a thermal programme.