

Application Examples:

Differential scanning calorimeter DSC823e by Mettler-Toledo

Application

- Melting Behavior
- Glass Transition
- Crystallization
- Oxidation Stability
- Kinetics
- Purity
- Specific Heat

The test materials

Polymers

Rubber

Vegetable Oil

Alloys

Minerals, mineral raw materials

Mineral oils

Building materials

Ceramics

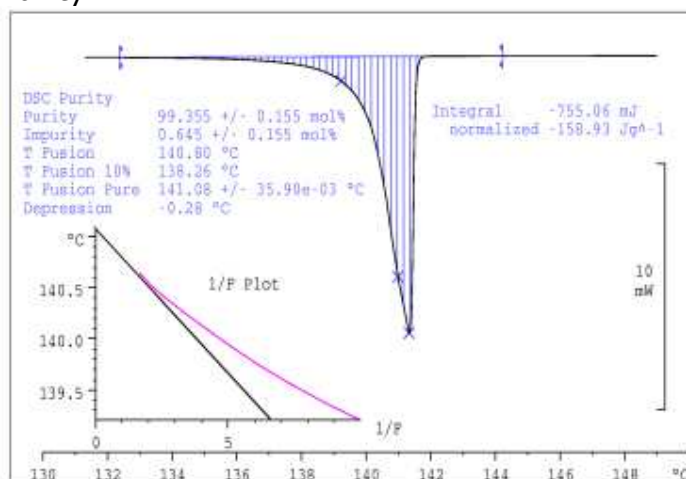
Wood

Chemicals

Pharmaceutical materials

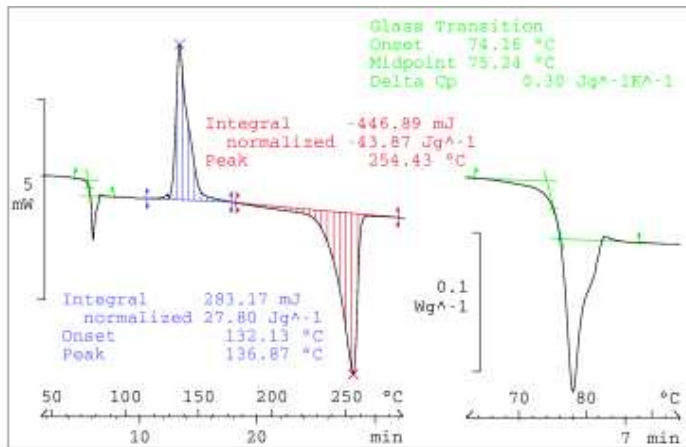
Application Examples:

Purity



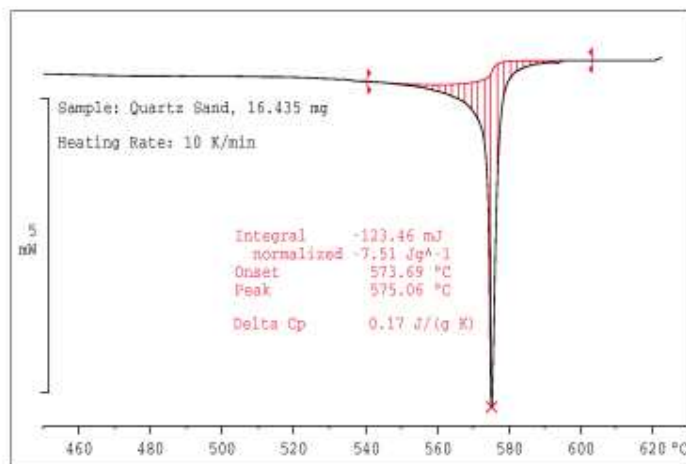
The determination of purity is based on the van't Hoff equation. The STARe software algorithm not only calculates the purity, but also yields the melting point of the sample as well as the melting temperature at which, of the sample has melted. If the melting process is observed visually 10% this "melting temperature" corresponds to the temperature at which a change in the appearance of the sample can first be seen. The melting point of the pure substance is obtained by extrapolation of the 1/F plot

Polyethylene Terephthalate



PET exhibits a glass transition accompanied by noticeable thermal relaxation. The sample then crystallizes (exothermic peak) and finally melts at about 230 °C. The slight slope of the baseline is caused by a gradual increase in the specific heat.

Phase Transition of Quartz



α -quartz or crystalline silicon dioxide is a widely occurring mineral. The α -modification, which is stable at room temperature, changes to β -quartz at 575 °C (solid-solid phase transition). The transition enthalpy is 7.5 J/g. The phase change is also accompanied by a change in specific heat.