

DSC Differential Scanning Calorimetry

Principle

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) is a thermoanalytical technique in which the difference in the amount of heat required to increase/decrease the temperature of a sample and reference is measured as a function of temperature.

Samples can be either solids or liquids.

Capabilities

- Melt Temperature
- Melt Enthalpy (latent heat of fusion)
- Crystallization Temperature
- Crystallization Enthalpy
- Glass Transition Temperature
- Specific Heat (C_p)

Assets

	Asset	Details
	Perkin Elmer DSC 7	Thermal transitions in the range RT -> 600 °C
	Perkin Elmer Pyris DSC	Thermal transitions in the range -160 °C -> 200 °C
	TA Instruments DSC 25	Thermal transitions in the range -80 °C -> 430 °C, 54-positions autosampler
	TA Instruments DSC 2500	Thermal transitions in the range -120 °C -> 400 °C, 54-positions autosampler, Direct C_p determination

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