



Temperature-Modulated DSC Measurements at High Heating Rates

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Introduction

Modulated DSC measurements are used to separate overlapping effects. The sample is subjected not only to linear heating rate, but also to sinusoidal temperature variations. This method leads to separation of the so-called reversing and non-reversing parts of the heat flow. The reversing effects are a function of temperature and oscillate with temperature variations. The non-reversing processes are a function of time and are calculated as the difference between the total heat flow and the reversing heat flow.

A modulated measurement contains three parameters to be chosen by the user:

- The underlying heating rate (in K/min)
- The amplitude (in K)
- The period of oscillation (in s)

An appropriate heating rate and a sufficient frequency are necessary to ensure that the effects to be separated contain enough oscillations for an improved separation of the effects. This is a required condition for achieving good separation of the reversing and non-reversing processes. Because it is difficult for a heat-flow DSC to follow fast heating rates along with short oscillations, modulated measurements are usually carried out at heating rates of less than or equal to 5 K/min.

Temperature Modulation with High Heating Rates

Thanks to the low thermal mass of the P-Module furnace, the heat-flow DSC 300 *Caliris*[®] can be modulated at heating rates of 10 K/min in combination with short periods and high amplitudes for results that are both quickly achieved and accurate.

In the following, a temperature-modulated DSC measurement is performed on a polystyrene sample. Table 1 summarizes the test conditions.

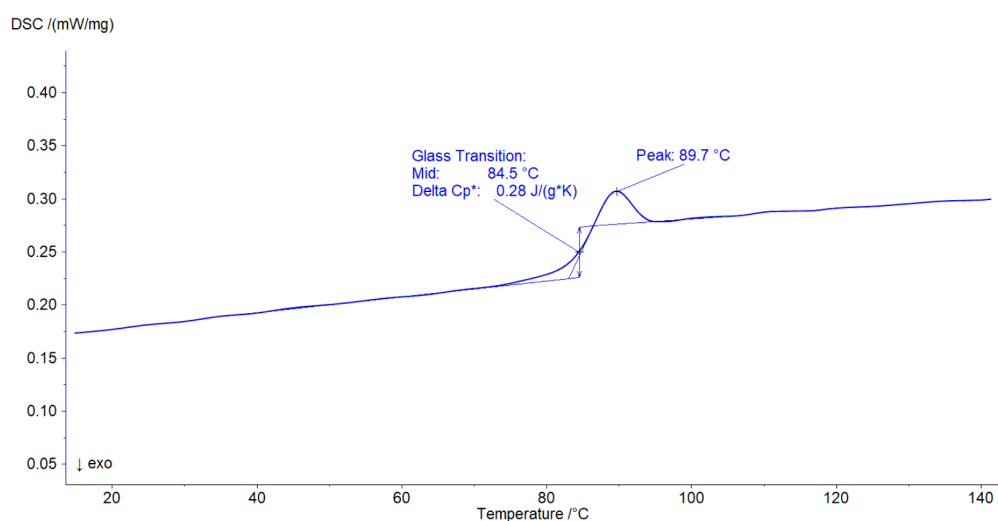
Table 1 Measurement conditions

Device	DSC 300 <i>Caliris</i> [®] with P-Module
Crucible	<i>Concavus</i> [®] (aluminum, closed with pierced lid)
Sample mass	5.25 mg
Temperature range	-20°C to 150°C
Heating rate	10 K/min
Period	20 s
Amplitude	1 K

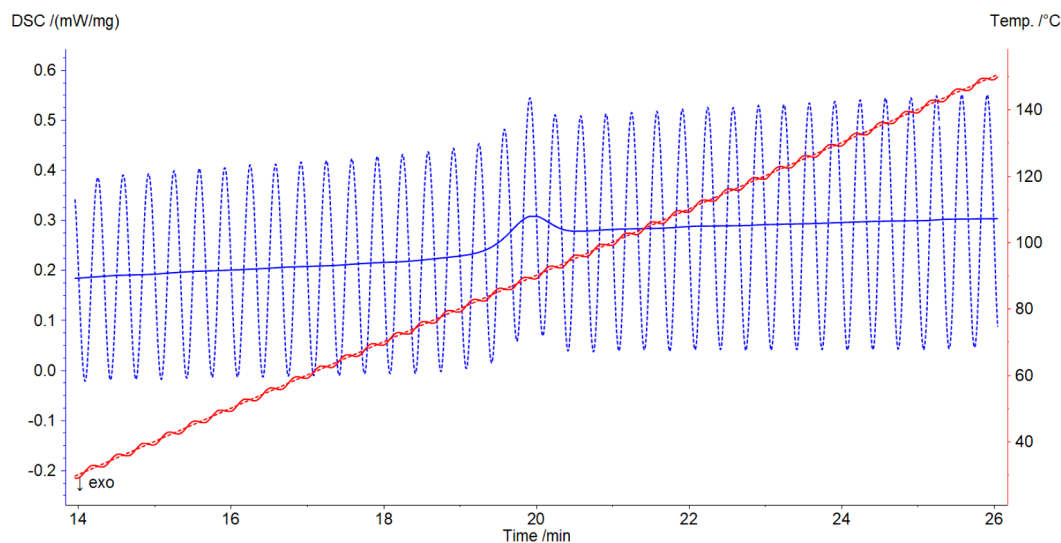
Measurement Results

The total measured heat flow (which conforms to a conventional DSC curve) is displayed in figure 1. The endothermic step detected at 84.5°C (midpoint) is due to the glass transition of polystyrene. It is overlapped with a relaxation peak at 89.7°C resulting from the release of mechanical tensions within the sample. The two effects can only be evaluated if they are separated. This can be achieved using temperature modulation.

Figure 2 shows that the temperature is perfectly controlled during the modulated measurement: The underlying heating rate of 10 K/min and amplitude of 1 K are both maintained at a period of 20 s without any difficulty.



1 Total heat-flow DSC signal

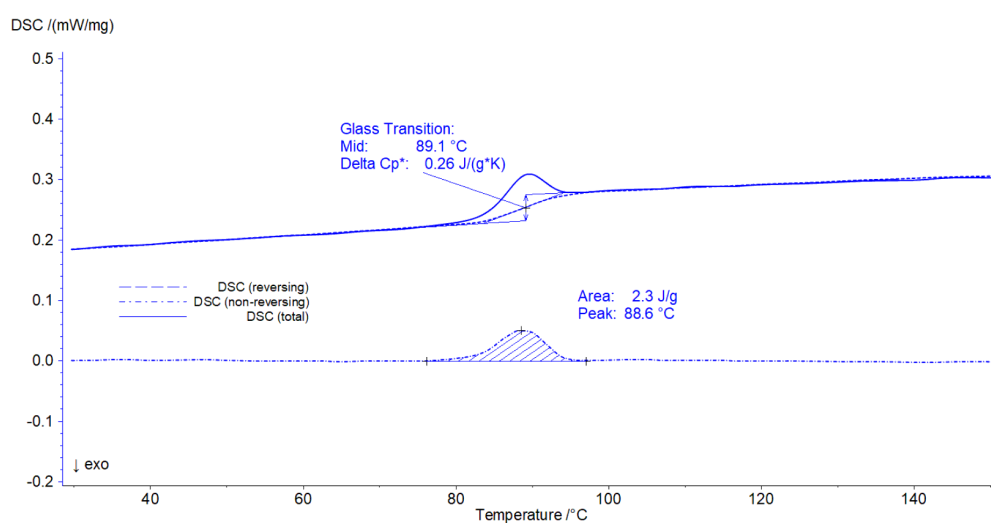


2 Raw (dashed lines) and average (continuous) signals of temperature and DSC during modulated measurement

APPLICATIONNOTE Temperature-Modulated Measurements at High Heating Rates

Separation of the total heat flow into reversing and non-reversing signals is shown in figure 3. The glass transition occurs in the reversing part of the heat flow whereas the irreversible relaxation peak is a typical non-reversing

effect. Both effects can now be correctly evaluated: The glass transition was detected at 89.1°C (midpoint) and the relaxation peak at 88.6°C (peak temperature) with an enthalpy of 2.3 J/g.



3 Separation of the entire heat flow into the reversing and non-reversing signals

Conclusion

Thanks to modulation at higher heating rates than usual, the glass transition of polystyrene can be quickly and accurately evaluated. The DSC 300 *Caliris*® with P-Module

combines the robustness of a heat-flow DSC and the advantages of a fast, well-controlled furnace even allowing for temperature-modulated DSC measurements at high heating rates.