DSC Sensor Types E and S

True DSC measurements require special sensors with optimized design and thermocouple positioning. They are not the same as a calibrated DTA test.

- DSC sensors offer a more stable baseline, a higher sensitivity, an improved detection limit, and a shorter time constant.
- Therefore, transition peaks are sharp, reliable and easy to separate from the baseline curvature.
- DSC sensors can detect weak transitions and glass transitions steps and offer excellent reproducibility.
- DSC-\(c_p\) sensors are capable of measuring the specific heat (\(c_p\)).

DSC sensor types E, K and P allow measurements with extremely high sensitivity.

DSC type S and B sensors have the advantage of a wide temperature range and a short time constant.

The DSC signal in the lower temperature range is approximately 15 times higher for sensor type E than for type S. On the other hand, the resolution of type S is very high.