Methods, IMC, Mülhaupt

Universal Mechanical Spectrometer Mechanical Spectroscopy, Rheometry	Model: Unit and Room: Responsible: Further information:	FMF, second floor,R02007 Dr. Yasmin Korth, 203 4783 http://www.fmf.uni- freiburg.de/service/servicegruppen/ sg_rheol/service/index_html
Short Description: Universal Mechanical Spectrometer for linear and nonlinear viscoelastic properties of matter in wide Temperature (-100 °C to 300 °C) and frequency (0.001 to 100 Hz) ranges Available Experiments/Techniques: Dynamic moduli in oscillatory shear flow, viscositis in shear and extensional flow, all types of stress controlled experiments including retardation function determination		Picture of the Equipment
Special Equipment: add on to measure extensional viscosity of high viscous and high elastic materials rheoscope equipment for visual investigation of flow induced structures magneto-rheological tool electro-rheological tool Measurements on the equipment are currently done by: Students after Introduction Students after extensive training Trained scientific service personal		
Recent Publications, where this instrument was important (optional): Give citation		C. lacob, J. Sangoro, A. Serghei, S. Naumov, Y. Korth, J. Kärger, C. Friedrich, and F. Kremer Universal scaling of charge transport in glass- forming ionic liquids, Phys Chem Chem Phys 11 (2009), 913-916.
Typical problems that may be solve instrument:		-Structure-rheological properties relationships for polymeric materials, including composites, ionic & molecular liquids. -Determination of characteristic viscositis and moduli of matter, relaxation time spectra -visualization of flow induced structures -rheological properties as influenced by magnetical or electrical fields