# Application & Instrument Training TRIBOMETER

@ ITESM - CEM Laboratorio de Tribología



Gustavo Ruiz & Osamu Katagiri

#### Introduction

#### Discovery Hybrid Rheometer (DHR) from TA Instruments.

- Optical Encoder Dual Reader.
  - Resolution better than 2 nanoradians.
- > Advanced drag cup motor.
  - Keeps inertia, temperature and friction an absolute minimum.
- 2nd generation magnetic bearing.
  - Less than 70% of the friction of air-bearing.
  - It can measure down to 0.5 nNm of torque.
- > Force rebalance transducer (FRT).
  - High accuracy normal fo4rce measurements up to 50N.
- ➤ True Position Sensor (TPS).
  - True gap accuracy via a high resolution linear position sensor.



Figure 1. Discovery hybrid Rheometer. TA Instruments.



# Purposes

- > To learn how to turn on the instrument in the correct order and the conditions needed for using it.
- ➤ To understand the software and how to design Rheology experiments.
- > To learn how to calibrate the instrument before each experiment.
- > To perform rheology experiments for practicing.





# Materials



Certified Viscosity Standard. S600.



Discovery hybrid Rheometer. TA Instruments.



Peltier plate for rheology.



Geometry: Parallel plate 60 mm.



Ethanol.



#### > Initial setup



remove protective covers



open air valves AKA. ball valve / T



check air pressure, which shall be around 30 (±2) psi



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DOWN is OFF



turn on the TAsupplied Air Cooled Circulator (below the working table)



plug the instruments to the orange (isolated ground) outlet





> Initial setup (continued)



remove the bearing clamp



turn on the Electronics Control Module



is ON

"O"

is OFF

Replace the Lower Stage (if required)

Press the Release button





disconnect the power cable



disconnect the fluid hoses





Replace the Lower Stage (continued)

Press the Release button again





remove the attachment



Press the Release button again





align and fit the attachment



connect the power cable & fluid hoses





> Install a Geometry



clean the geometry (with alcohol)



The geometry is gently placed (clockwise direction until the first stop)





#### > Prepare the sample



the sample is placed on the Peltier plate



the geometry is lowered using the arrows (until it is touching the sample)



the sample that comes out of the geometry, it is cleaned

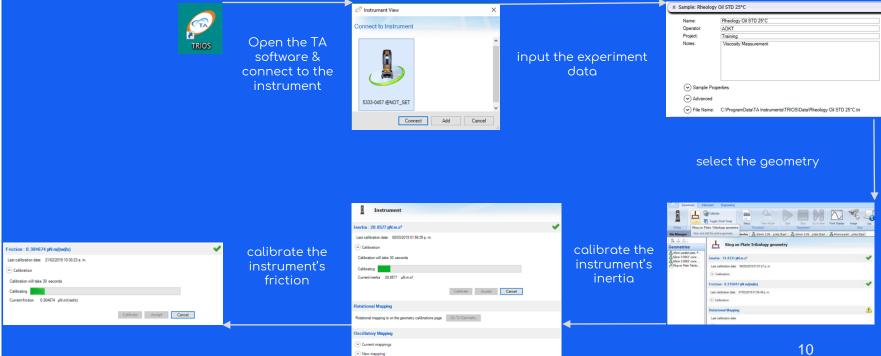


It is checked that all the area of the geometry is covered by the sample



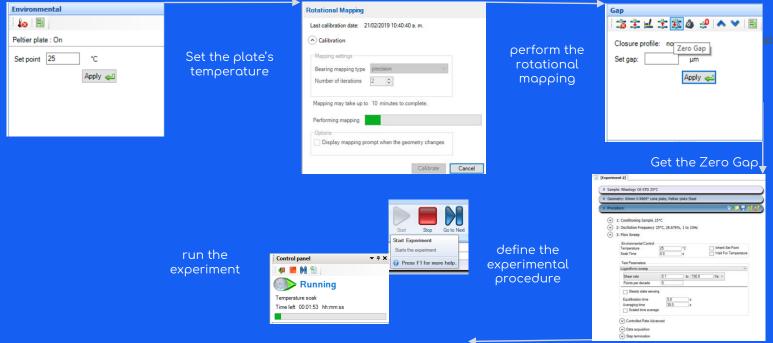


> Run the experiment



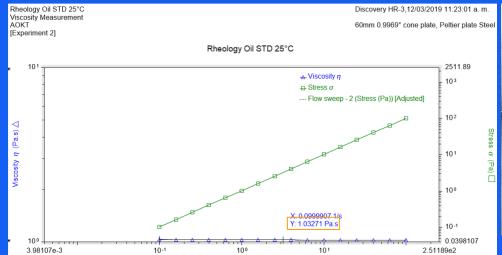


> Run the experiment (continued)





# Results



n[1]:= error =	Abs [1032.71 - 1037]		
in[i]:=	error =	1037	* 100
Out[1]=	0.413693	3	

