**DMA Data Processing an Evaluation.** Both the rupture experiment data and the dynamical stretch data were provided as raw data in csv-format, containing strain data as the independent variable and noisy stress data as the dependend variable. [Soll hier noch was darüber stehen, wie die Daten aussahen?] The rupture experiment data was denoised using a savitzky-golay filter of window size and order . This specific filter type was chosen due to its extrema-preserving nature [hier quelle?] – a desirable characteristic in the exact identification oft he rupture point. The exact maximum strain value was then extracted by identifiying the maximum index of the denoised stress data and connecting it to the corresponding strain value. The sinusoidal dynamic stretch experiment data was denoised by perfoming a fast fourier transform, cancelling out all spectral parts connected to sensor and background noise. Rising and falling flanks were investigated separately. They were identified and classified by overlaying the stress-strain data points for a number of periods, performing a linear least squares regression on the data points and classifying everything above the resulting regression line as being a rising flank and everything below the line as being a falling flank. Then, the confindence bands for the stress-strain curves were calculated by grouping stress-strain pairs and calculating their corresponding variances for rising and falling flanks, respectively. Finally, the young‘s-modulus was calculated using the slope of the secant connecting the smallest stress-strain and the largest stress-strain data points.