Case Study CS 1259

## Grande Fleur

Grande Fleur cycling a 10 -litres glass jack-
eted reactor

## Requirement

This Case Study demonstrates the minimum achievable process temperature and the process temperature control capabilities of the Unistat Grande Fleur when it is connected to an Asahi 10-litre vacuum insulated reactor.

## Method

The 10-litres vacuum insulated reactor was connected to Grande Fleur using 1.5-meter M24 metal insulated hoses. The thermofluid used in the system was "DW-Therm". Process control was carried out via a Pt100 sensor located in the process mass. Stirrer speed was set to 100 rpm .

Setup details

| Temperature range: | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cooling power: | $0.6 \mathrm{~kW} @+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $0.6 \mathrm{~kW} @ 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $0.35 \mathrm{~kW} @-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Heating power: | 1.5 kW |
| Hoses: | $2^{*} 1.5 \mathrm{~m}$ metal insulated |
| HTF: | DW-Therm |
| Reactor: | Asahi $10-$-litres glass |
|  | jacketed |
| Reactor content: | 7 IDW -Therm |
| Stirrer speed: | 100 rpm |
| Control: | process |
| Amb. temperature: | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Results

## 1. Lowest achievable temperature (Tmin):

The graphic shows that a minimum achievable process temperature was $-27.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## 2. Stability:

The graphic shows the jacket temperature continually adjusting to keep the process temperature constantly at $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

3. Performance:

The table and graphic data show the speed, accuracy and stability of the Grande Fleur as each new set point is reached.

| Start T | End T | Approximate time | Av. Ramp Rate | Fastest Ramp Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 73 minutes | $0.55 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ | $\left(+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) 0.7 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 67 minutes | $1.8 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ | $\left(+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) 2.3 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 71 minutes | $1.1 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ | $\left(+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) 1.1 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{min}$ |



