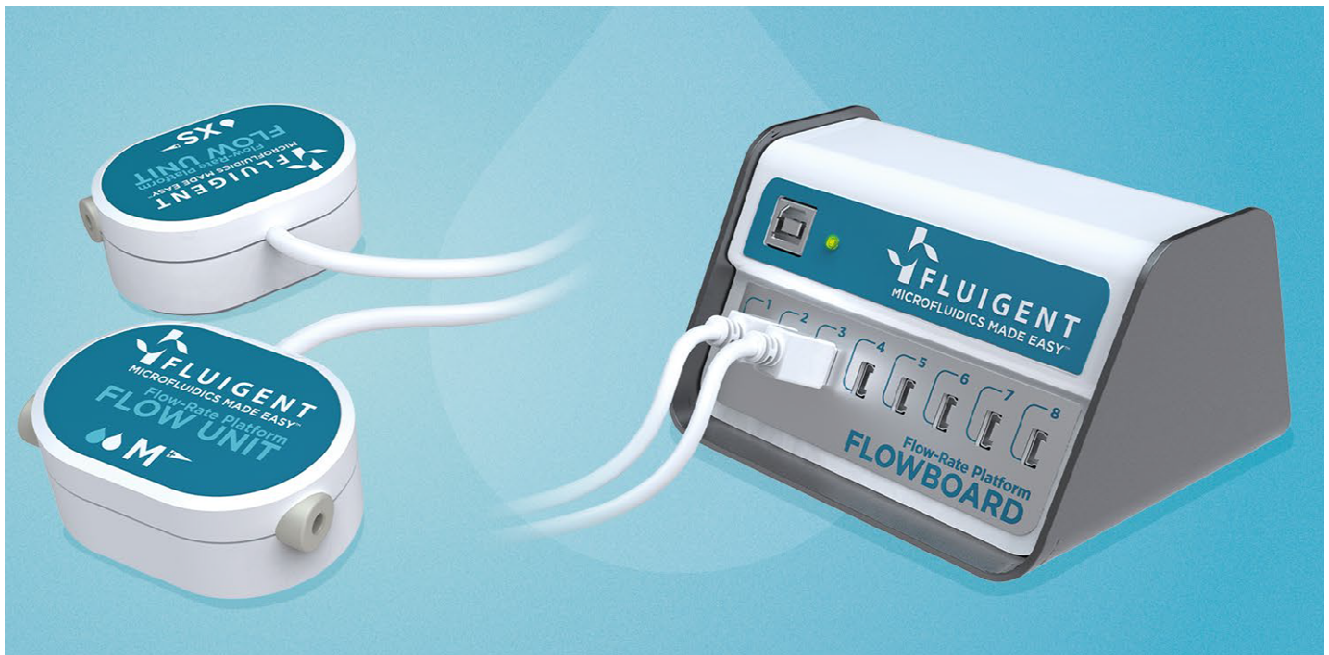


# FLOW-RATE PLATFORM



User Manual

FLOW-RATE PLATFORM



Version November 2014

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## WARNINGS:



- Do never open FLOWBOARD and FLOW UNIT devices. Refer all servicing to after-sales service department (support@fluigent.com).



- Prevent foreign objects or liquids from entering the FLOWBOARD, this may cause a short-circuit failure or other malfunction. Failing to respect this advice would:
  - Expose you to direct current/voltage in case the device is under voltage which may lead to severe damages
  - Void device's warranty
  - Discharge our company from any liability regarding physical or device damages



- Do not place the product in an unstable location, place the device in a location with a level surface and a strong and stable support.
- **The diameter of the Flow Unit XS capillary is small: 25 µm. Filter your solution, if possible add a filter in the fluidic path (§ 10) and clean the Flow Unit XS after each use (cf § 4.3).**



### FLUIGENT

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## 1. Introduction

The new Flow-Rate Platform provides a solution for measuring and/or controlling<sup>1</sup> flow-rates for any fluidic applications. Combining the FLOW UNIT models and the FLOWBOARD will give you the opportunity to check at all times flow-rate and volume of liquids flowing through your fluidic system. The five (5) different FLOW UNIT models offer an extensive choice of flow-rate ranges to best match your required precision, from 8 nL/min to 5 mL/min. Beside water based solutions, a second calibration for hydrocarbons is available on three (3) different FLOW UNIT models (S,M and L), see §7.

This user manual will show you how to install and use the Flow-Rate Platform for your daily work. It will describe all the Flow-Rate Platform functionalities and will help you to connect all the different FLOW UNIT models and the FLOWBOARD, and to use it with all the equipment.

<sup>1</sup> with Fluigent MFCS™-EZ (and MFCS™), the Flow-Rate Control Module and a specific dongle.



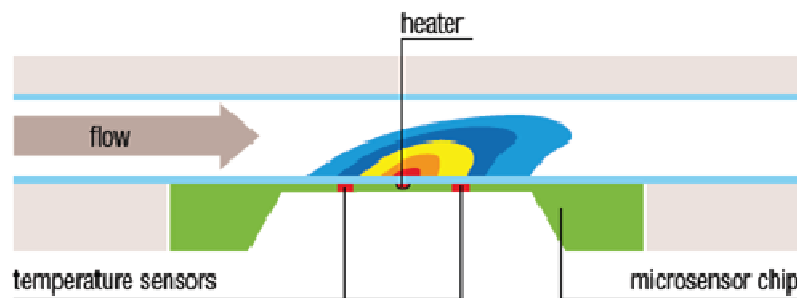
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## 2. General information

The Flow-Rate Platform enables flow-rate measurements, in a wide range of flow-rates thanks to the five (5) models: XS, S, M, L and XL.

The flow-rate acquisition is based on a thermal technology. A heating element on the microchip adds a minimal amount of heat to the medium for the thermal flow measurement. Two temperature sensors, symmetrically located above and below the source of the heat, detect even the slightest temperature differences, thus providing the basic information about the spread of the heat, which itself is directly related to the flow-rate.



It is possible to use the Flow-Rate Platform with any flow control systems, from pressure controllers to other types of flow controllers, provided that the flow-rate applied to a FLOW UNIT does not go beyond its range. The Flow-Rate Platform enables you to measure the flow-rate and the volume of fluid introduced during your experiment.

Five (5) different FLOW UNIT models are available. They depend on flow-rate ranges and calibration.

Here is a picture of the five (5) FLOW UNIT models with different ranges, among which three (3) models with a dual calibration (S, M and L models). All the fluidic specifications are displayed in the table below .



Note: The Flow-Rate Platform can work at its best performances with FLUIGENT pressure flow control solutions (MFCS™ and MFCS™-EZ). More details on [www.fluigent.com](http://www.fluigent.com).

FLOW UNIT	XS	S	M	L	XL
<b>Calibrated Media</b>	Water	Water Isopropyl Alcohol	Water Isopropyl Alcohol	Water Isopropyl Alcohol	Water
<b>Range</b>	0±1.5 µL/min	0±7 µL/min 0-70 µL/min	0±80 µL/min 0±500 µL/min	0±1 mL/min 0±10 mL/min	0±5mL/min
<b>Accuracy</b> (m.v = measured value)	10% m.v. between [-1500;-70] and [70;1500 ] nL/min	5% m.v. between [-7;-0.4] and [0.4; 7] µL/min 20% m.v. between [-70;-1] and [1;70] µL/min	5% m.v. between [-80;-2] and [2;80] µL/min 20% m.v. between [-500;-25] and [25;500] µL/min	5% m.v. between [-1;-0.04] and [0.04;1] mL/min 20% m.v. between [-10;-0.5] and [0.5;10] mL/min	5% m.v. between [-5;-0.2] and [0.2;5] mL/min
	7 nL/min between [-70;70] nL/min	20 nL/min between [-0.4;0.4] µL/min	120 nL/min. between [-2;2] µL/min	2 µL/min between [-40;40] µL/min	10 µL/min between [-200; 200] µL/min
<b>Lowest detectable flow increment</b>	3.7 nL/min	10 nL/min	0.06 µL/min	0.7 µL/min	3 µL/min
<b>Over pressure resistance between the FLOW UNIT sides</b>	200 bar	200 bar	100 bar	12 bar	5 bar

**Warning: Please note that the over pressure resistance between the FLOW UNIT sides depends on the FLOW UNIT model. Ensure that the pressure applied to a FLOW UNIT does not go beyond this value at all times.**

The Flow-Rate Platform suits your own fluid controller. If you use a pressure regulator you may have to enter a maximum pressure below this value. If you use other flow controller, be aware that pressure may go higher than 100 bar very easily and may cause damage to your FLOW UNIT.



### 3. Package content

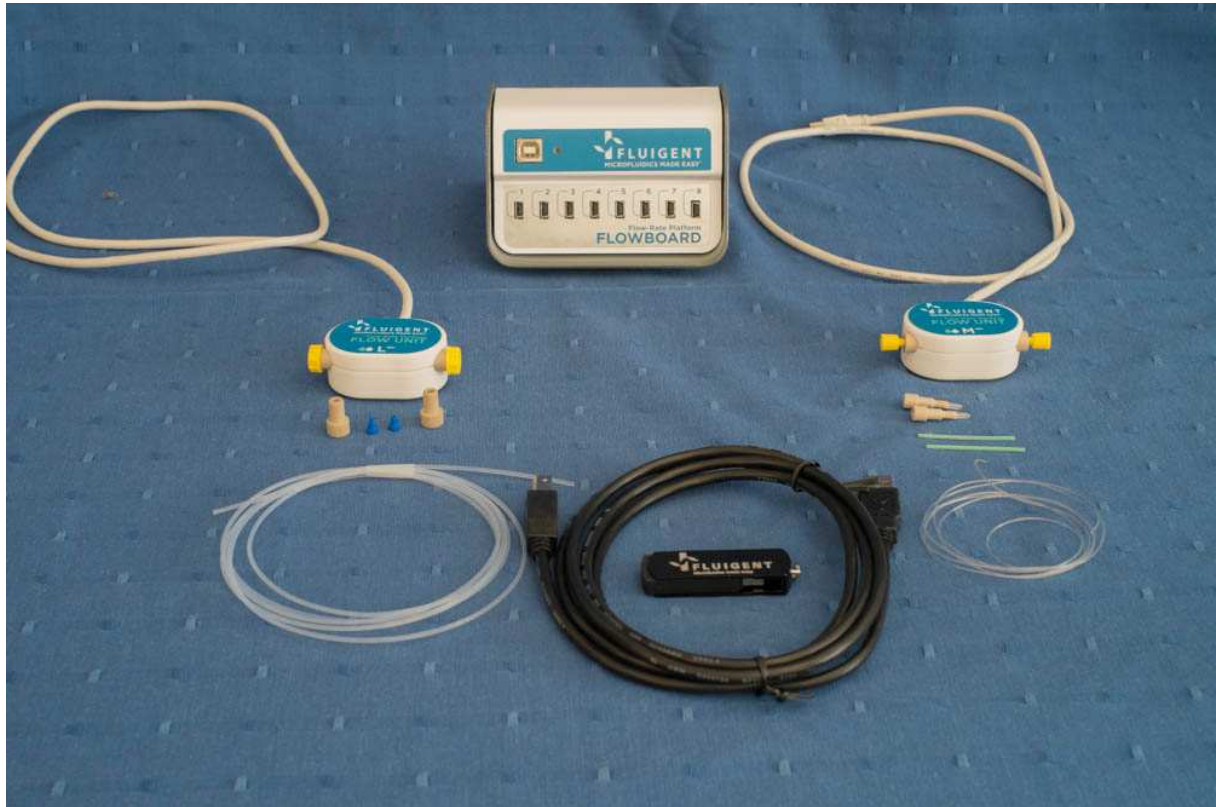
The Flow-Rate Platform package contains the following items:

- One FLOWBOARD
- At least one FLOW UNIT and its yellow plugs for storage
- A USB cable
- A connection kit:

-With the XS, S and M FLOW UNIT models: Two M-645 fittings for 1/32" OD tubings, one meter of 1/32" OD FEP tubing with 200 µm ID, 2 sleeves (1/32" -> 1/16") to be used to connect the FEP tubing to Fluiwell (cf §9.2).

-With the L and XL FLOW UNIT models : Two XP-235 fittings for 1/16" OD tubings and one meter of 1/16" OD FEP tubing with 500 µm ID.. With the XL Flow Unit model, 15 cm of 1/16" OD PEEK tubing with 1.40 mm ID is added (cf §8).

- FLUIGENT Software Platform in a USB stick
- This user manual

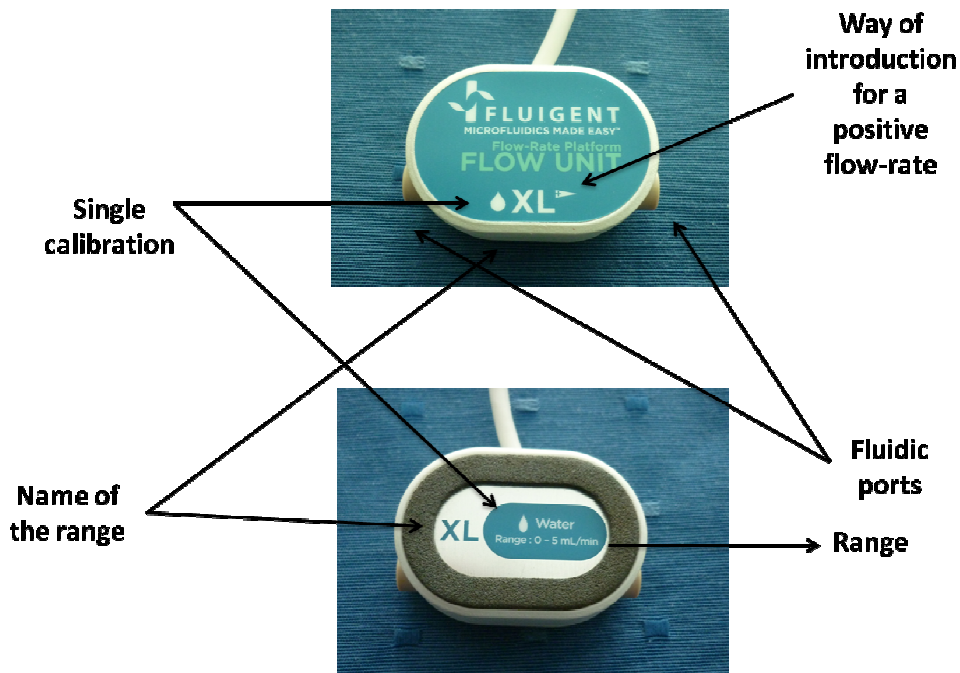


If any part is missing or damaged, please contact your local dealer or FLUIGENT immediately (support@fluiwent.com).

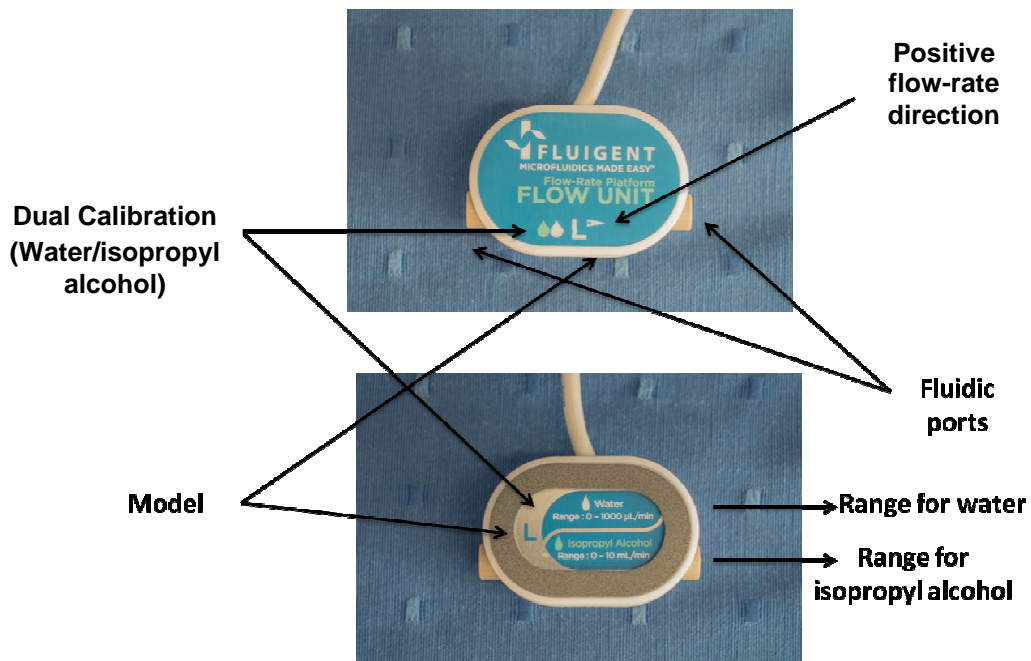
## 4. FLOW UNIT Description

### 4.1 FLOW UNIT Front and Back

XS, XL FLOW UNIT models



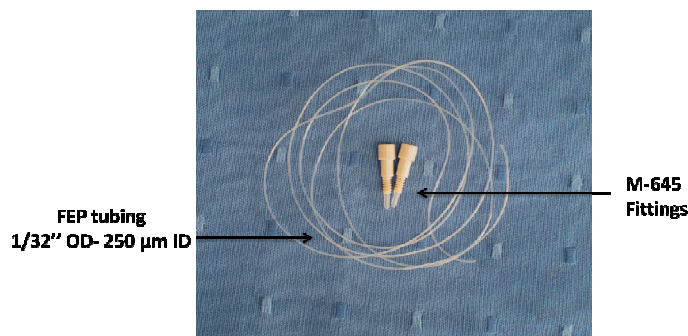
- ▶ The two (2) fluidic ports are on the sides of the device.
- ▶ The front of the FLOW UNIT displays information about the range and the calibration:
  - The letter indicates the “model”; Here it’s XL.
  - The droplet indicates the calibration. Here there is a single white droplet. It indicates that the sensor is calibrated for water (cf §2).
- ▶ The back of the FLOW UNIT also displays information about the range and the calibration:
  - The letter indicates the “model”; Here it’s XL.
  - The droplet indicates the calibration. Here there is a single white droplet: it indicates that the sensor is calibrated for water.
  - The range is displayed clearly:  $0 \pm 5.0$  mL/min.



- ▶ The two (2) fluidic ports are on the sides of the device.
- ▶ The front of the FLOW UNIT displays information about the range and the calibration:
  - The letter indicates the “model”; here it’s L.
  - The droplets indicate the calibration. Here there are two droplets: a blue one and a white one. It indicates that the sensor has dual calibration, one for water and the other one for isopropyl alcohol (cf § 2).
- ▶ The back of the FLOW UNIT also displays information about the range and the calibration:
  - The letter indicates the name of the model; here it’s L.
  - The droplets indicate the calibration. Here there are two (2) droplets: a blue one and a white one.. It indicates that the sensor is calibrated for water and isopropyl alcohol.
  - The range is displayed clearly:
    - $0 \pm 1000\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$  for water
    - $0 \pm 10\text{mL}/\text{min}$  for isopropyl alcohol

## 4.2 Connection

### 4.2.1 Fluidic connection for XS, S and M FLOW UNIT models

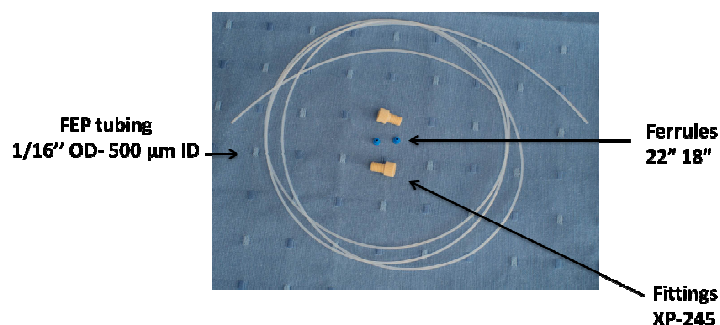


The XS, S and M FLOW UNIT models have two (2) fluidic ports.

- ▶ The characteristics of those two (2) ports are:
  - Thread-size: UNF 6-40.
  - Compatible with tubings of 1/32" external diameter (1/32" OD).
- ▶ To get started, FLUIGENT provides you with:
  - Two (2) M-645 (Upchurch) fittings for 1/32" OD tubings
  - One (1) meter of 1/32" OD FEP tubing with 200 µm ID.

**NB:** As there is a wide variety of tubings and fittings for the different applications that you may use, FLUIGENT advises you to make sure that your fluidic connection system fits with the two (2) fluidic ports of the FLOW UNIT. If not, please note that there is a large panel of adapters and unions to connect your tubings to ours. Visit [www.fluigent.com](http://www.fluigent.com) to learn more about materials and ID available with 1/32" or 1/16" OD tubing, nuts and ferrules from fittings suppliers to suit your application.

### 4.2.2 Fluidic connection for L and XL FLOW UNIT models



The L and XL FLOW UNIT models have two fluidic ports.

- ▶ The characteristics of those two (2) ports are:
  - Thread-size: ¼-28.
  - Flat-bottom type (FB).

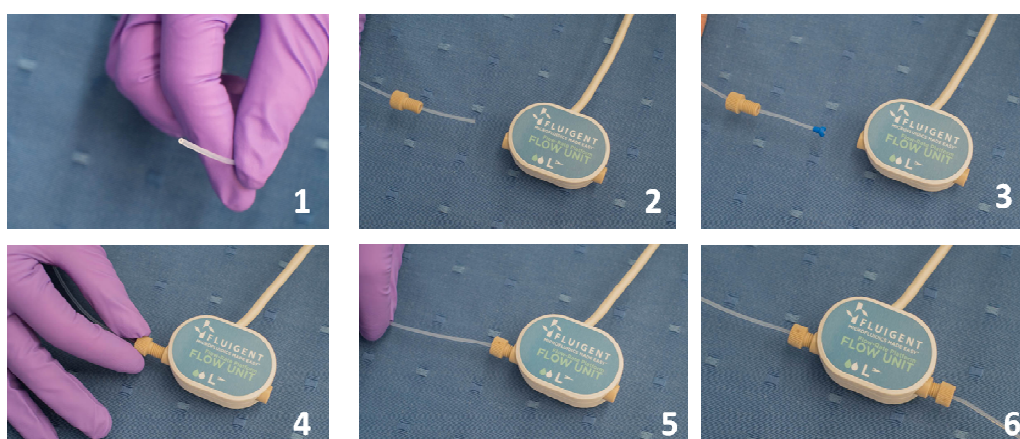


- Compatible with tubings of 1/16" external diameter (1/16" OD).
- ▶ To get started, FLUIGENT provides you with:
  - Two (2) XP-245 (Upchurch) fittings for 1/16" OD tubings: including a nut (with the thread) and a ferrule (standard 1/16").
  - One (1) meter of 1/16" OD FEP tubing with 500 µm ID.
  - Fifteen (15) centimeters of 1/16" OD PEEK tubing with 1.40 mm ID with the XL Flow Unit model (cf §8).

**NB:** As there is a wide variety of tubings and fittings for the different applications that you may use, FLUIGENT advises you to make sure that your fluidic connection system fits with the two (2) fluidic ports of the FLOW UNIT. If not, please note that there is a large panel of adapters and unions to connect your tubings to ours. Visit [www.fluigent.com](http://www.fluigent.com) to learn more about materials and ID available with 1/32" or 1/16" OD tubing, nuts and ferrules from fittings suppliers to suit your application.

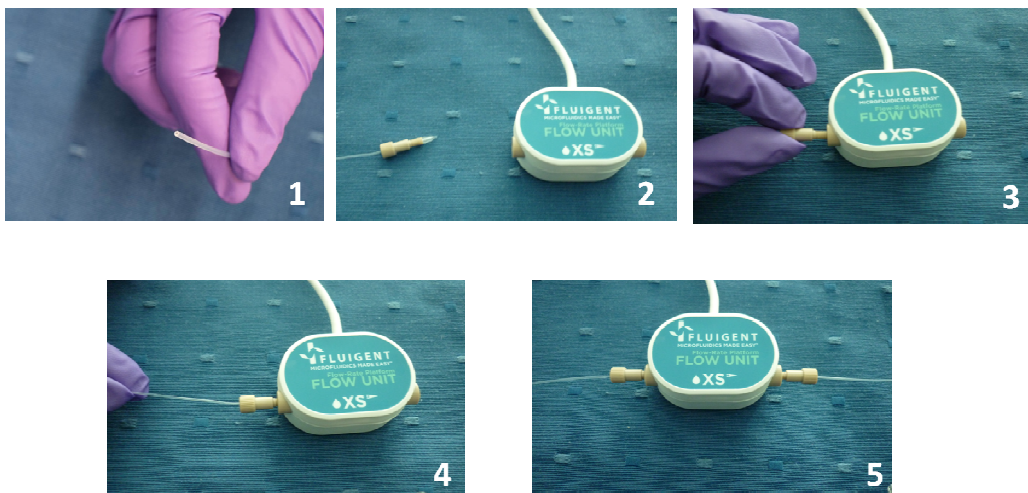
### 4.2.3 How to connect tubing to the FLOW UNIT models

The pictures below illustrate how to connect OD 1/16" tubing to L and XL FLOW UNIT models.



1. Cut the 1/16" OD tubing to the desired length, leaving a square-cut face.
2. Slide the nut over the tubing with the nut thread facing the tubing end being connected.
3. Slip the ferrule over the tubing, with the tapered portion of the ferrule facing the nut. NB: the nuts and ferrules are specifically designed to work together. FLUIGENT advises you to only associate the provided ferrules with the provided nuts and vice-versa.
4. Insert the assembly into the receiving port, and while holding the tubing firmly against the bottom of the port, tighten the nut finger tight.
5. To check the tightness of your connection, you may pull gently on the tubing: it must stay fitted in the ferrule and nut.
6. Do the same thing on the 2<sup>nd</sup> port.

The pictures below show how to connect OD 1/32'' tubing to XS, S and M FLOW UNIT models.



1. Cut the 1/32'' OD tubing to the desired length, leaving a square-cut face.
2. Slide the fitting over the tubing.
3. Insert the assembly into the receiving port, and while holding the tubing firmly against the bottom of the port, tighten the fitting finger tight.
4. To check the tightness of your connection, you may pull gently on the tubing: it must stay fitted in the ferrule and nut.
5. Do the same thing on the 2<sup>nd</sup> port.



## 4.3 Cleaning procedures

FLOW UNIT models are highly sensitive and should be properly cleaned to always maintain high performance. No cleaning or improper cleaning may leave deposits on the internal capillary wall which could result in measurement deviations and even clogging. Cleaning the sensor after use and before storing the device for a long period of time should prevent the sensors from any damage.

### 4.3.1 Explanation

Inside the liquid flow sensors, the sensor chip measures the flow through the wall of a thin walled glass capillary. Because the measurement uses the heat propagation through the glass wall and the heat exchange with the medium, it is critical that the coupling of the chip with the medium is not altered. Formation of deposits on the glass wall inside the capillary may block the heat transfer

### 4.3.2 General Handling

**Do not allow the sensor to dry with media in the capillary tube without flushing clean first. Also try to avoid letting the filled sensor sit for extended periods (depending on your liquid).**

Before storing the sensor, always drain of fluid, flush with cleaning agent, blow out, and dry the capillary. **Sensor yellow plugs must be installed for storage.** The cleaning agent (detergent, solvent, etc.) should be chosen for its effectiveness in removing the liquid media, and compatibility with borosilicate glass.

In general we recommend finishing any cleaning with an acetone and/or IPA flush before letting the sensor dry out and closing it for storage. The advantage of using clean IPA is that it evaporates without residue (in contrast to acetone, for example).

**For the XS FLOW UNIT model, filter your solution through a 5µm (or lower) membrane filter.**

### 4.3.3 Examples & Cleaning Procedures

#### Working with Multiple Liquids:

Switching between multiple liquids can leave transient deposits in the form of liquid layers inside the glass capillary. This is especially common for insoluble liquids, but can happen even with miscible liquid combinations. For example, when IPA is followed by water in a sensor without drying in between, large offsets can be observed for hours after switching to water.

If possible, dedicate a separate sensor for each different liquid to be measured. If not possible, use caution when switching media and clean properly.

#### Working with Water:

When working with water it is recommended **not to** let the sensor dry out. All salts and minerals in the water will deposit on the glass and are difficult to remove. Although salt solutions are particularly prone to problems, even clean water can still contain enough dissolved minerals to form a deposition layer. Flush with DI water on a regular basis to prevent build-up. If you still encounter problems, occasionally flush the sensor with slightly acidic cleaning agents.

When working with water containing organic materials (sugars, etc.) microorganisms often grow on the walls of the glass capillary and form an organic film that can be difficult to remove. Flush on a regular basis with solvents such as acetone, ethanol, methanol or IPA, or with cleaning detergents to remove organic films.



### Working with Silicone Oils

When working with silicone oil it is recommended **not** to let the sensor dry out. Silicone oils can be cleaned out using acetone or special cleaners. Check with your silicone oil supplier for cleaning agents compatible with glass surfaces.

### Working with Paints or Glues

When working with paints or glues it is critical **not** to let the sensor dry out. Often, depositions of paints and glues cannot be removed anymore after they have dried. Flush the sensor with cleaning agents recommended by your paint or glue manufacturer that are compatible with glass. Ensure that you have found a good cleaning procedure before performing the first tests, and always clean shortly after emptying the sensor.

### Working with Alcohols or Solvents

Unlike most other fluids, alcohols and solvents are not critical and a short flush of acetone followed by IPA (or only IPA) is sufficient to clean the capillary walls.

### Other Liquids or Applications

If uncertain about your application and how to clean the flow sensor, please contact FLUIGENT for additional support.

## 4.3.4 Cleaning Methods that are not recommended

In general, **any cleaning by mechanical means should be avoided**. **Never** enter the sensor's flow path with sharp objects that could scratch the glass surface.

Furthermore, no abrasives or liquids containing solids that can grind the surface clean should be used. Anything that affects the glass wall will cause deviations in the measurement performance or permanently damage the sensor.

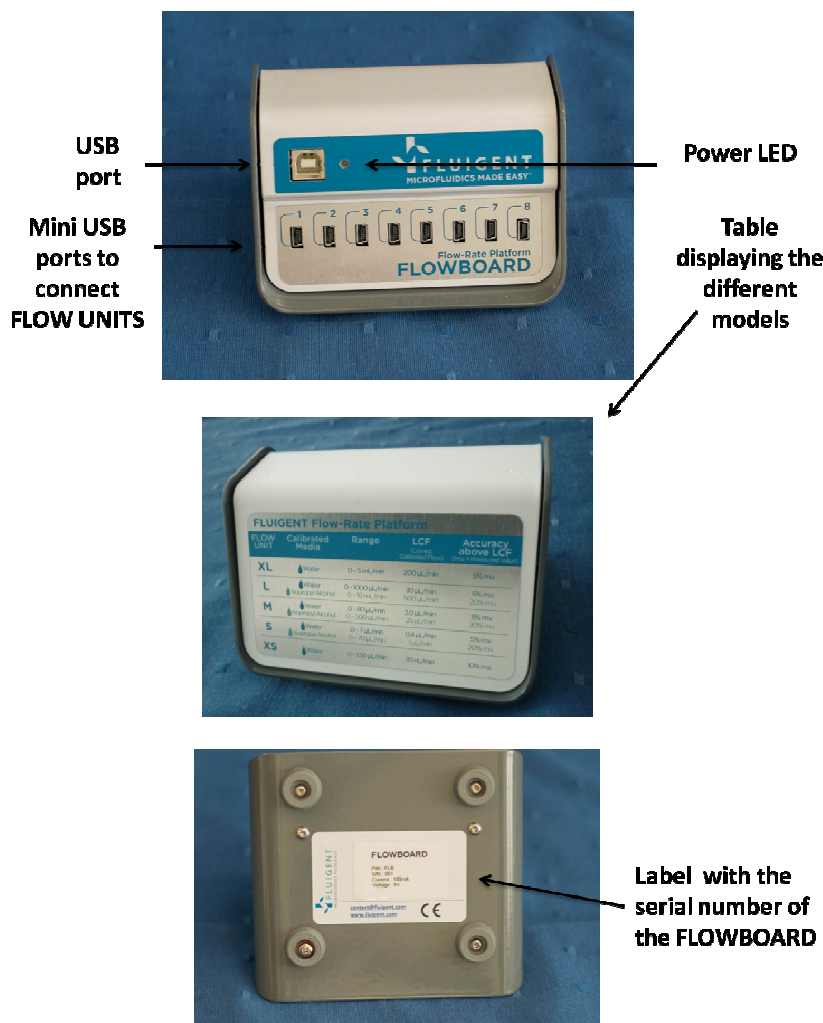
Strong acids and bases should also not be used to clean the sensor. Acids can sometimes be used in low concentration and at low temperatures. Before using the acid check how compatible it is with borosilicate 3.3 glass (Pyrex® or Duran®).

## 5. FLOWBOARD Description

The FLOWBOARD is absolutely necessary to operate the Flow-Rate Platform. This device hosts up to eight (8) FLOW UNIT models and provides them power supply. The FLOWBOARD is also the link between the connected FLOW UNIT models and the software (cf. Flow-Rate Platform Soft Front Panel User Manual or Maesflo™ User Manual).

When using the Flow-Rate Platform alone, one must use the Flow-Rate Platform Soft Front Panel (FRP-SFP).  
When combining the Flow-Rate Platform with the MFCS™-EZ, one must use the Maesflo™.

### 5.1 Description



- ▶ A green indicator (power LED) lights up when the FLOWBOARD is connected.
- ▶ A USB port (type B) links the FLOWBOARD to a computer for software control.
- ▶ There are eight (8) mini USB ports (to connect up to eight (8) FLOW UNIT devices).
- ▶ On the back of the FLOWBOARD a table summarizes all the FLOW UNIT models available and their characteristics.
- ▶ On the bottom of the FLOWBOARD a label indicates the product number, the serial number, the current and the voltage.

## 5.2 Connection

### 5.2.1 USB connection



- ▶ Connect the type B plug of the USB cable provided with the Flow-Rate Platform into the type B USB port on the front of the FLOWBOARD.
- ▶ Connect the other end of the USB cable (type A standard plug) to the computer where the corresponding software is installed (cf. User Manual).

### 5.2.2 FLOW UNIT connection



- ▶ To connect a FLOW UNIT to the FLOWBOARD, plug the end of the mini-USB plug fixed with the FLOW UNIT to one of the eight (8) mini-USB ports on the FLOWBOARD.

## 6. How to start working with the Flow-Rate Platform

Here is a quick setup guide to remind you of the main steps to get your Flow-Rate Platform up and running.

1. First, you may want to integrate the different FLOW UNIT to your microfluidic system, with the right fittings. See §4.2 how to do it.
2. Then, connect the FLOW UNIT models to the FLOWBOARD. See §5.2 how to do it.
3. Then connect the FLOWBOARD and the computer with the USB cable. See §5.2 how to do it.
4. To finish start the software installed on your computer (user manual)

You can now use your Flow-Rate Platform for your application.



**DO NOT FORGET TO WASH YOUR FLOW UNIT AFTER USE** (See §0 how to do it.)

## 7. Dual calibration

### 7.1 Principle of single and dual calibration

The different FLOW UNIT models are calibrated to provide an accurate reading when used with the corresponding fluid, water or isopropyl alcohol.

For the FLOW UNIT models XS/XL, only one single calibration for water is available. For the FLOW UNIT models S/M/L, two calibrations are available: Water and Isopropyl alcohol.

The FLOW UNIT can be used to handle different fluids not originally calibrated for. When possible, select a standard calibration field that most closely matches your fluid. For example, water calibration can be used for water based solution and isopropyl alcohol calibration for hydrocarbons or oil. The calibration can be selected and switched in the software (see the corresponding user manual).

In order to obtain accurate flow-rates for alternative fluids, it is necessary to use correction factors (scale factor), to convert the displayed value into the actual value. The scale factor can be added in the software (see Custom scale factor in the corresponding user manual). Adding the scale factor ensures that the flow sensor reading is now accurate for the target fluid.

The following section explains how you can calculate this scale factor and shows an example with a fluorinated oil: FC-40.

### 7.2 Example of calibration: FC-40

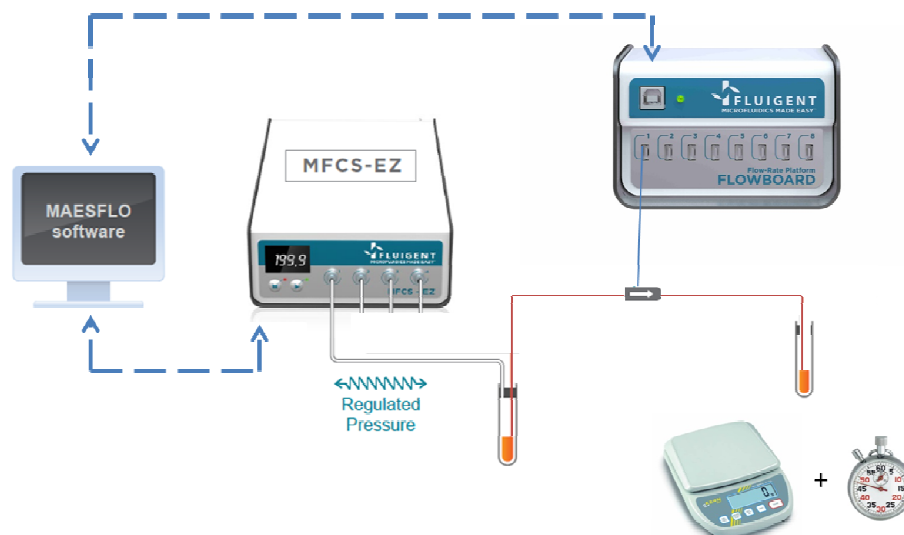
A method for providing a known flow-rate is required to work out the scale factor for the selected fluid. This could be a syringe pump, a peristaltic pump or a pressure regulator delivering fluid onto a precision balance with volume calculated from known density.

Here is an example using MFCS<sup>TM</sup>-EZ, a fast and stable pressure-based flow controller delivered by FLUIGENT. The aim of this FASTAB<sup>TM</sup> technology is to pressurize a reservoir containing the fluid of interest to be injected through the microfluidic system. For more information about the MFCS<sup>TM</sup>-EZ, please visit us at [www.fluigent.com](http://www.fluigent.com).

Make a table that contains the time for each measurement, the flow-rate of the pump and the data measured by the FLOW UNIT. A minimum of 3 measurements is recommended for each flow-rate.

The principle of the experiment is to inject the FC-40 through the desired FLOW UNIT model connected to the FLOWBOARD. Then simultaneously you record the flow-rate given by the software and you measure the weight of fluid you have collected over a chosen period of time. Knowing the density of the fluid, you are able to define the actual flow-rate.

Note that if a peristaltic or a syringe pump is used, one has to wait until the target flow-rate is reached (settling times can be long) and to calculate an average flow-rate due to the pulsations.



The list of materials needed to reproduce the experiment is given below:

- One (1) FLOWBOARD
- One (1) FLOW UNIT model
- One (1) MFCS™-EZ or with the appropriate pressure range (1 bar for FC-40) and Maesflo™3.2 software (or later versions)
- One (1) precision weighing scale

The table below displays the information recorded during the experiment: the pressure imposed by the MFCS™-EZ,  $Q_s$  the flow-rate recorded by the FLOW UNIT through the Flow-Rate Platform software,  $Q_w$  the flow-rate measured with the precision weighing scale, and  $Q_w/Q_s$  the calculated scale factor for a single point calibration.

Pressure (mbar)	$Q_s$ ( $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$ )	$Q_w$ ( $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$ )	$Q_w/Q_s$
596.3	91.6	317.8	3.5

Consequently, when working around 317  $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$  (target flow-rate), you have to add the scale factor of 3.5 so that the measurement of the sensor corresponds to the actual flow-rate for FC-40.

## 8. Use at high temperature and high flow-rate

The Flow Units can be used in a large range of temperature, but some elements need to be taken into account :

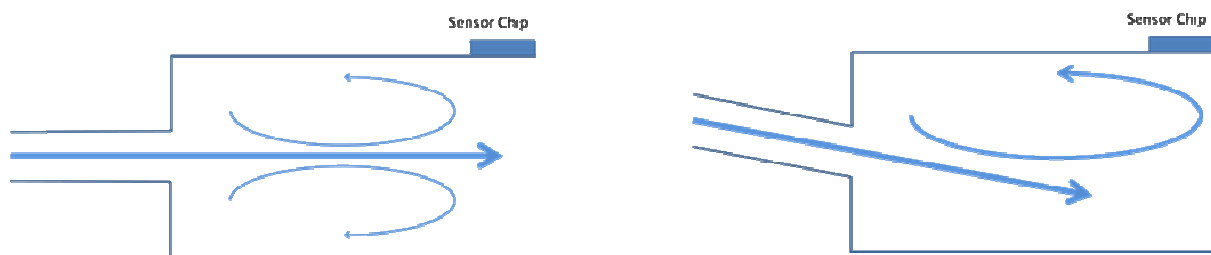
- The Flow Units include temperature compensation between 10°C and 50°C. However, as the temperature deviates from 20°C, the absolute accuracy may acquire an additional error of typically 0.1% of the measured flow rate per °C.  
For example the L Flow Unit model at 50°C has a specified error of 5% + 30\*0.1% = 8% of the measured value.
- Between 50°C and 80°C the Flow Unit will still be operational and the repeatability will still be excellent. However, we give no more guarantee for the absolute accuracy of the calibration.

In order to get a correct reading from the sensor, it is crucial to have the liquid temperature and ambient temperature the same (within  $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ ). At low flow rates this won't be a problem, because the liquid adapts to the ambient temperature very quickly. At higher flow rates (for L and XL Flow Unit models) this is important.

In this paragraph we describe a particular case: the use of XL flow unit at high temperature. Indeed, the combination of different parameters can lead to unwanted behaviors and surprising measurements. It's related to the formation of localized vortex and arise from a combination of the following facts:

- The decreased viscosity of liquid at elevated temperatures (for example for water at 40°C the viscosity is about half the one at 20°C)
- The combination of small ID tubing (for example 500  $\mu\text{m}$  ID tubing) with the 1.8 mm ID sensor.

The transition from the small ID tube to the larger ID sensor may lead to a jet at high flow speeds and low viscosity, see the following sketch. Such a jet is inherently unstable, which can lead to strong fluctuations at high flow-rates and temperatures. The phenomenon is also strongly dependent on the exact geometry of the arrangement. A bending of the tube on the inlet side may generate a stationary vortex and the fluid in proximity to the sensor chip may actually be flowing backward, see the next sketch:



This can lead to a negative flow reading.

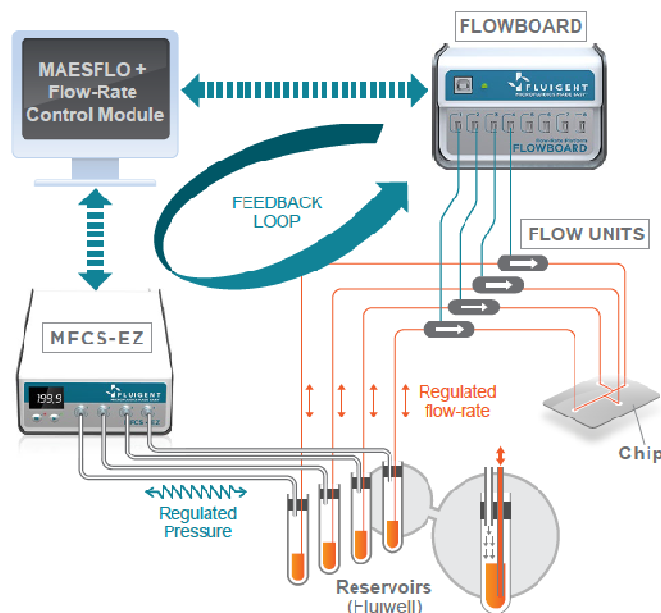
To solve the problem arising at low viscosity (for example. water at high temperature, but also when using low viscosity liquids such as acetone or hexane), we suggest using larger ID tubing before the sensor and avoiding strong bends immediately before the sensor. We advise to use an 1/8" OD/2mm ID tube, or 1/16" OD/1.40 mm ID provided with The Flow-Rate Platform package that contains XL flow unit model.(cf § 3) . Pay attention when you cut the tube to leave a square-cut face.



## 9. Association with other Fluigent products

### 9.1 Principle

The association of the MFCS™ (MFCS™ and MFCS™-EZ) and the Flow-Rate Platform controlled by the Maesflo™ software enables you to measure the flow-rate and the volume of fluid introduced during your experiment.



In association with the Flow-Rate Control Module<sup>1</sup> (FRCM) you can even control your flows either with pressure and/or flow-rate set points. The FRCM first performs an automated characterization of your fluidic system to work out the relationships between the MFCS™ pressure channels and the flow-rate channels. This pressure/flow-rate relation is then used to automatically compute the best sets of pressure orders to apply in order to reach the target flow-rate set points (See Maesflo™ user manual).

<sup>1</sup>With a specific dongle

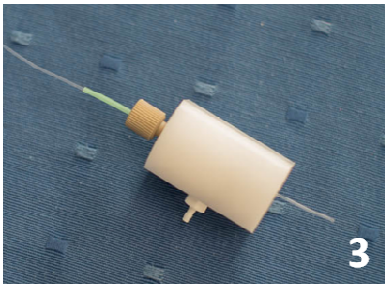
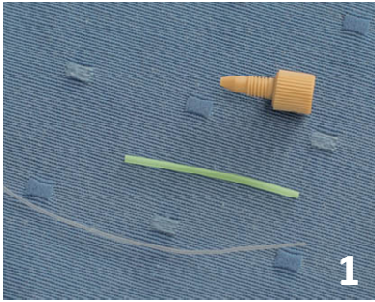
### 9.2 How to connect FLOW UNIT models to Fluiwell

The Fluiwell is a microfluidic accessory enabling a precise pressurization of the samples into disposable vials (different volumes are available to be injected in your microfluidic system through FLOW UNIT models. It's an interface between the MFCS™ or MFCS™-EZ, and your FLOW UNIT or your microfluidic system.

Here is a series of pictures explaining how to connect FLOW UNIT models to a Fluiwell 15 mL.

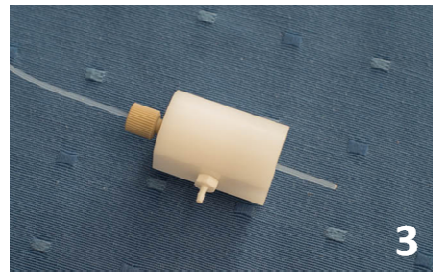
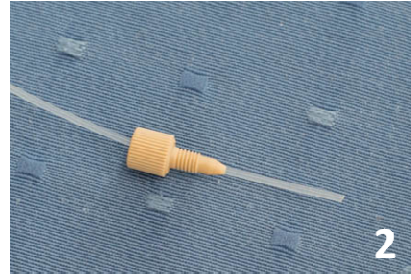
NB: There are two other types of Fluiwell (0.5-2 mL and 50 mL) that you can order to suit your application. Other volumes are available upon request.

For OD 1/32" tubing



To connect your OD 1/32" tubing you need one nut (F-120) and one green sleeve. Slide the sleeve over the nut and slide the nut and sleeve over the tubing with the nut thread facing the tubing end being connected. Insert the assembly into the Fluiwell.

For OD 1/16" tubing



To connect your OD 1/16" tubing you need one nut (F-120). Slide the nut over the tubing with the nut thread facing the tubing end being connected. Insert the assembly into the Fluiwell.

## 10. Frequently Asked Questions

In which range of temperature the values given by the sensors stay accurate?

The FLOW UNIT sensors are already temperature compensated, so they work in a range of 10°C to 50 °C. This can be useful if your device needs to be contained within an incubation chamber.

Will the size of the capillary of the XS FLOW UNIT model have an influence on my system?

Yes the diameter of the capillary is small: 25 µm, so depending on the size of your system, you may need to push your fluids harder to obtain a given flow-rate. Then the maximum pressure drop between the sides of the XS FLOW UNIT model at maximum flow-rate is 0.8 bar.

Is there a specific way of washing the XS FLOW UNIT?

You can find cleaning procedures in §4.3. Concerning specifically the XS FLOW UNIT, it may withstand pressures up to 200 bar, so is it possible to use high pressure or flow-rate pumps in case of clogging.

Is there a specific way to prevent clogging in XS FLOW UNIT?

It is possible to add a filter in the fluidic path. As an example, you can find among IDEX products, biocompatible precolumn filters (references A-355, A-356). These filters are designed for use with 1/16" OD tubing. You can choose either 0.5 µm (A-700) or 2 µm (A-701) frit version to filter particles from your flow path.

Why is the flow-rate measured by the FLOW UNIT not stable?

Some fluid controllers are unable to limit the fluctuations of the flow-rates around a mean ordered value because of the mechanical actuation they use. How to connect tubing to the FLOW UNIT models. Therefore, the flow-rate within your system can be an imprecise response to the fluid controller. Visit us on [www.fluigent.com](http://www.fluigent.com) for further information.

Why will the measured flow-rate not reach a steady state?

For some fluid controllers, the settling-time may be long. For this reason, the transition phase after an order change in the fluid controller takes much longer, depending on the nature of the fluid controller. Visit us on [www.fluigent.com](http://www.fluigent.com) for further information.

Why does the flow-rate measured by the FLOW UNIT not match the ordered flow-rate on my fluid controller?

- ▶ The flow-rate calculated by the FLOW UNIT is based on a temperature diffusion-advection measurement with the glass capillary. If your fluid is not pure water (or isopropanol) you first need to add a scale factor to calibrate your FLOW UNIT. See section 7 for more details on the calibration of the FLOW UNIT.
- ▶ There might be a leak within your system. Please check if your system is completely tight before going any further. See §4.2 how to connect your FLOW UNIT.
- ▶ The settling time may be long. Check your fluid controller supplier for more information.
- ▶ Your fluid controller may not be as precise as the FLOW UNIT sensor.

Is it possible to plug the FLOW UNITS directly to the computer ?



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No the FLOW UNITS have to be plugged to the FLOWBOARD, which allows the communication between the FLOW UNITS and the computer.



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## 11. Specifications

FLOW UNITS	XS	S	M	L	XL	
Over pressure resistance between the FLOW UNIT sides (bar)	200		100	12	5	
Wetted materials :						
Internal Sensor Capillary Material	Quartz Glass (Fused silica)		Borosilicate Glass 3.3 (Duran®)			
Fitting material	100% PEEK™ (polyetheretherketone)					
Additional sealing material	None		Teflon®		ETFE (Tefzel®)	
Total internal volume	1 µL	1.5 µL	5.1 µL	< 30µL	< 90 µL	
Internal Sensor Capillary, Inner Diameter	25 µm	150 µm	430 µm	1 mm	1.8 mm	
Size	80 x 35 x 22 mm					Length x width x height
Length of the cable	1.5 m					
Weight	97 g					
<b>FLOWBOARD</b>						
Input	5V  100 mA					
Size	114 x 102 x 70 mm					Length x width x height
Weight	478 g					



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