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TAM AIR

The TAM Air 8-channel calorimeter is a thermal activity monitor (TAM) with an air regulated thermostat. This 20 mL calorimeter holds up to 8 samples with a user-accessible matching reference. The differential design and latest electronics for control enable the 2 μW detection limit and a drift of less than 5 μW over 24 hours. The pinnacle of its performance is observed in stability of longer time periods, which is critical for the applications amenable to isothermal calorimetry.

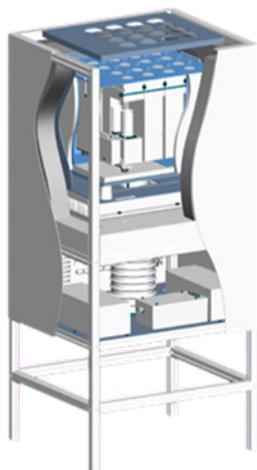


Figure 1. TAM Air 8-channel

TAM Air 8 Channel Calorimeter	
Temperature Range	5-90 °C
Temperature Accuracy	± 0.15 °C
Temperature Stability	± 0.001 °C
Limit of Detectability	2 μW
Short-term noise (5 min)	< 1 μW
Repeatability	2 μW
Enthalpy Precision	0.1%
Baseline Stability over 24 hr	
Drift	≤ 5 μW
Standard Deviation	≤ 2 μW
Error	< 6 μW

Table 1. Performance Specifications TAM Air 8-channel (2019).

APPLICATIONS

Each section below is considered a major application field of use for the TAM Air. The publications and application notes listed are a starting point for further investigation into the literature.

Cement

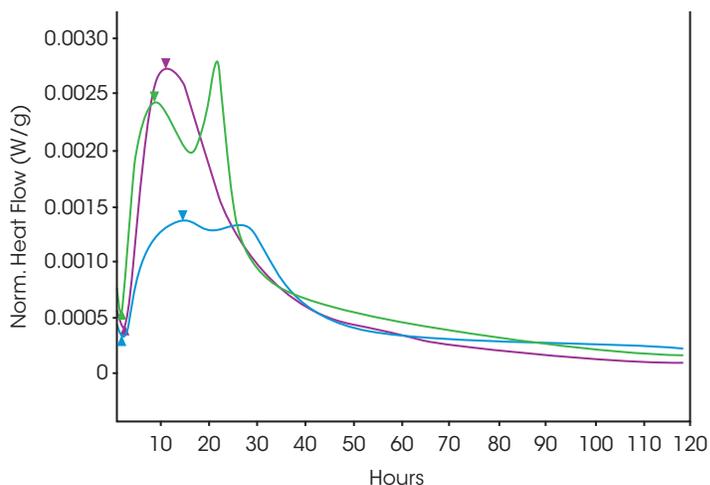


Figure 2. Thermogram of Cement Curing at 23 °C.

Cement hydration has five different identifiable stages: heat of solution, dormant period, acceleration period, deceleration period with sulfate depletion, and steady period (1-3). When conducting studies on these complex mixtures with a closed ampoule, the final four steps are captured. An admix ampoule enables data acquisition of the initial heat of solution. Cement hydration is a practical application on the TAM, and it is accepted by the wider scientific community through the execution of ASTM Standards C1702, C1679, and European Standard EN 196-11.

Geopolymers

Geopolymers can be used as an alternative to traditional ordinary Portland cement (OPC) as a cementitious building material. These relatively new polymers are commercially produced with specially tailored properties and the hydration process, like that of traditional cement, can be evaluated using the TAM Air. Some interesting isothermal studies include alkali mediated curing (4), investigation of reaction kinetics (5), and setting times effected by mechanical activation (6).

Metabolic Studies: Soil, Microbes, and Food

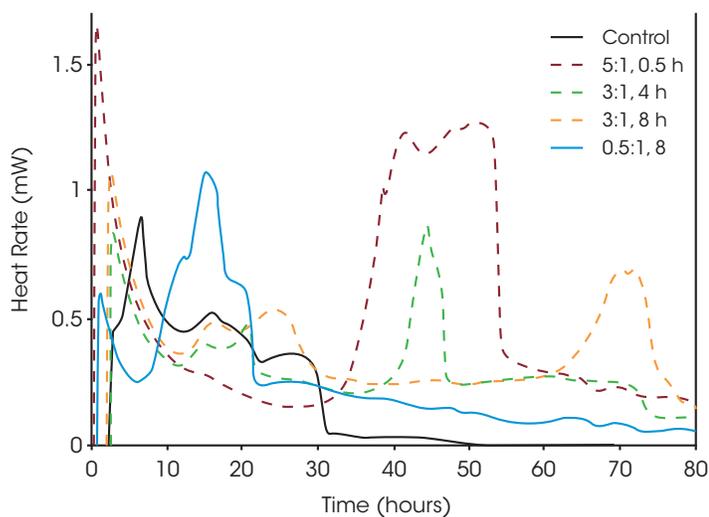


Figure 3. Anaerobic bacteria metabolism with varying amounts of 30% H_2O_2 (Figure from Reference 9).

Metabolic experiments can be performed on the TAM Air, if the heat generated is greater than $2 \mu W$ (baseline repeatability). Calorimetry is a non-destructive technique and additional benefits include continuous real-time data and the capability of working with opaque or solid mediums (7). Examples of metabolic studies using the TAM Air include evaluating nutrient-enriched soils (8), food spoilage (7), and biomass conversion efficiency (9). Qualitatively, the faster the process occurs, the larger the amplitude of the heat flow. An admix ampoule can also be used to introduce nutrients or toxins while continuously monitoring the response. Extensive studies on metabolism and bacterial growth have been completed in the entire suite of isothermal calorimeters from TA by the Braissant group at the University of Basel, with an introduction to studying these processes in Reference 10.

Solid State Biofuels

Biomass pellets are raw materials, commonly repurposed wood waste, compressed into pellets and used as fuel. These pellets are known to self-heat which can lead to a thermal runaway and ultimately spontaneous combustion; isothermal calorimetry can be used to predict these events (11,12). Studies and standards to better understand and control this process are currently underway. The international organization for standardization (ISO) is reviewing a standard to include isothermal calorimetry tests entitled: "Solid biofuels – Determination of self-heating of pelletized biofuels – Part 1: Isothermal calorimetry" (ISO/DIS 20049-1).

Epoxy and Biopolymer Curing

Thermosetting polymers are a growing class of compounds that encompass traditional epoxies to biopolymers (13,14). Formulation optimization can be studied by both differential scanning and isothermal calorimetry with each offering their own advantages (13, 14). They are complimentary in that one looks at temperature induced curing (DSC) and the other evaluates time and temperature dependent curing as well as residual curing (TAM Air). Plotting the reaction in terms of heat flow (W), shows

how the reaction rate varies with time, and plotting as heat (J), shows how the extent of reaction varies with time. Further insight can be gained by varying the temperature to determine the reaction kinetics (15).

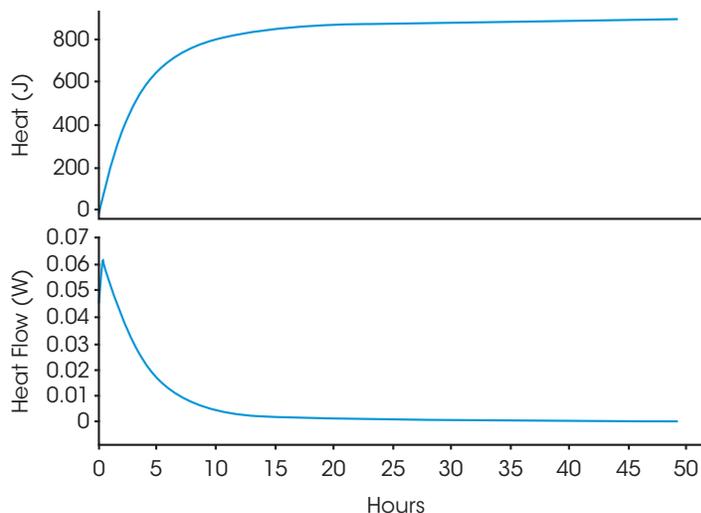


Figure 5. Epoxy Curing at 25 °C.

CONCLUSION

Increased use of isothermal calorimetry for solving product performance issues is shown by the exponential growth of TAM Air publications (Figure 6). The majority of the literature falls into the disciplines of materials, food, and ecology. However, because it is a non-destructive technique and the detection is universal in nature, increased usage is guaranteed in disciplines where product performance is linked to macroscopic and microscopic heat generated events.

Total number of TAM Air Publications

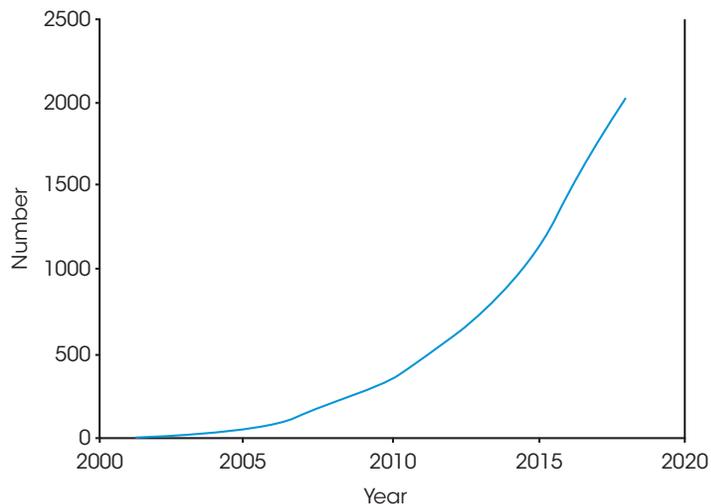


Figure 6. TAM Air publication growth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This note was written by Colette Quinn, Ph.D., Microcalorimetry Product Manager (TA Instruments)

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