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ISO 13321:1996
Reconfirmed 2016

Australian Standard™

Particle size analysis

**Part 1: Photon correlation
spectroscopy**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/32, Particle Size Analysis. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 1 March 1999 and published on 5 June 1999.

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RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 4549.1—1999

Particle size analysis

Part 1: Photon correlation spectroscopy

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NOTES

Australian Standard™

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First published as AS 4549.1—1999.

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH/32, Particle Size Analysis. This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 13321:1996, *Particle size analysis—Photon correlation spectroscopy*.

The objective of this Standard is to describe the application of photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS) to the measurement of an average particle size and a measure of the broadness of the size distribution of particles dispersed in liquids.

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INTRODUCTION

Particle sizing in the submicrometer size range is nowadays performed on a routine basis using photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS). The success of the technique is mainly based on the facts that it provides estimates of average particle size in measuring times of a few minutes and that user-friendly commercial equipment is available. Nevertheless, proper use of the instrument and interpretation of the results require certain precautions. Therefore there is a need for an International Standard for the determination of particle size by photon correlation spectroscopy, in order to provide a methodology that allows the users to obtain good interlaboratory agreement on accuracy and reproducibility.

Although PCS allows the determination of particle size distribution, this International Standard is limited to the description of size distribution by means of only two parameters: an average size and a polydispersity index, as obtained by so-called cumulants analysis (see Annex A). This does not exclude more detailed information about particle size distributions being obtained. However, the reproducibility and reliability of the method of calculation for full distributions is, at the present state of the art, not good enough to include in an International Standard. Again, this does not exclude determination of acceptable size distributions in particular applications.

This International Standard recommends measurements at a single scattering angle of 90° using a He-Ne laser light source with a wavelength *in vacuo* of 632.8 nm. Since solid state laser sources operating at other wavelengths have become available and may be used in future instruments, this International Standard already includes recommendations for such instruments. Although the procedure given is limited to a single angle measurement, with some instruments additional measurements and valuable additional information can be obtained at other scattering angles or by simultaneous analysis of measurements performed at different angles.

This International Standard uses isotropic spherically shaped particles within a test procedure. Measurement of nonspherical and/or nonisotropic particles can be made by this technique where the size of such particles is reported by a spherical equivalence.

A list of suitable references for further reading is given in Annex F.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Particle size analysis — Photon correlation spectroscopy**1 Scope**

This International Standard describes the application of photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS) to the measurement of an average particle size and a measure of the broadness of the size distribution of particles dispersed in liquids. It is applicable to particle sizes ranging from a few nanometres to about 1 μm , or to the onset of sedimentation. In the data analysis procedure (see annexes A and C) it is assumed that the particles are isotropic and spherically shaped.

NOTE 1 — The technique is also known or referred to under other names, e.g. quasi-elastic light scattering (QELS) and dynamic light scattering (DLS).

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 average particle diameter, x_{PCS} : Harmonic intensity-averaged particle diameter, as determined by equation (C.10) of annex C.

It is expressed in nanometres (10^{-9} m).

2.2 polydispersity index, PI: Dimensionless measure of the broadness of the size distribution, as determined by equation (C.9) of annex C.

2.3 scattering volume, V : Section of the incident laser beam viewed by the collecting or detector optics.

Typical order of magnitude is 10^{-6} cm^3 .

3 Symbols

B value of the intercept of the intensity autocorrelation function [see equation (C.6) of annex C];

B_{max} maximum value of the intercept B for a given setting of the detection optics;

c concentration of particulate material, in moles per litre;

$G_2(\tau)$ intensity autocorrelation function;

n refractive index of the dispersion medium;

N_V number of particles in scattering volume V ;

η viscosity of the dispersion medium;

Γ decay rate;

λ_0 laser wavelength *in vacuo* (632,8 nm for He-Ne laser);

ϕ particle volume fraction;

ρ particle density;

θ scattering angle;

μ_2 second cumulant.

4 Principle

A monochromatic and coherent laser light beam illuminates a representative sample for particle size analysis, dispersed at a suitable concentration in a liquid. The light scattered by the particles at an angle (typically 90°) is recorded by a detector whose output is fed to a correlator. The decay of the autocorrelation function of the scattered intensity is interpreted in terms of average particle size and polydispersity index by the so-called cumulants method.

Annex C provides some theoretical background for particle sizing by PCS.