



Products Information

Dynamic Light Scattering

SZ-100V2 Series

AFV

Aria Fan Varzan

"To Make a Better Life by Applied Science"

پیشگام در راهکارهای نانو تکنولوژی

SZ-100V2 Series

Nanotechnology research and development is a continuously evolving effort to control substances at the atomic and molecular level in order to achieve new and better materials and products.

The miniaturization of components—that is, control at the nanolevel—is necessary to achieve faster, higher-performance devices and functions and to reduce energy consumption. Nanotechnology has come to play a key role in wide-ranging fields that affect our daily lives, including food, cosmetics, and the life sciences.

- > Clear and simple multi-parameter analysis of nanoparticles!
- > Three analyzers in a single compact body deliver high-sensitivity.
- > high-accuracy analysis of each measurement parameter.

Particle Size Measurement Range 0.3 nm to 10 μm

The SZ-100V2 Series measures particle size and particle distribution width by dynamic light scattering (DLS). Analysis across a wide range of sample concentrations: Measurement of samples ranging from low ppm-order concentrations to high-concentration samples in double-digit percent-ages is possible.

Accepts commercially available sampling cells. Analysis of small-volume samples is also possible.

Zeta Potential Measurement -500 to $+500$ mV

Analysis of sample volumes as small as 100 μL using HORIBA-developed microelectrophoresis cells. Use the value of zeta potential to predict and control dispersion stability. High zeta potential magnitudes indicate a stable dispersion, useful for formulation work.

Molecular weight 1×10^3 to 2×10^7 Da

Absolute molecular weight (Mw) and the second virial coefficient (A2) are obtained by performing static light scattering measurement as a function of sample concentration and preparing Debye plots.

The SZ-100V2 Series applies sophisticated intelligence and learning capability to rapidly determine nanoparticle properties!

> Since the SZ-100V2 Series analyzer covers a wide sample concentration measurement range, sample dilution and other preprocessing is nearly eliminated. The use of a dual optical system enables measurement of high-concentration samples such as slurry



and ink pigments as well as low-concentration proteins and polymers.

- > A single device analyzes the three parameters that characterize nanoparticles: particle size, zeta potential, and molecular weight.
- > HORIBA-developed disposable cells for zeta potential measurement prevent sample contamination. Simple analysis by means of ultra micro-volume dedicated cells (volume as low as 100 μL). Suitable for analysis of dilute samples.
- > HORIBA-developed electrode for zeta potential cell made from carbon material, the material is not corroded by high salt samples such as saline.

SZ-100V2 Series

Nanoparticle Analyzer



- > Simple and Convenient Operation
- > Simply fill the sample cell and place the cell in the analyzer.
- > A space-saving body design makes the analyzer suitable for installation in any laboratory environment.

Operation Procedure



Sampling
Fill the sample cell.



Cell Set-Up
Place the cell in the analyzer.



Start Measurement
Click the Start button.



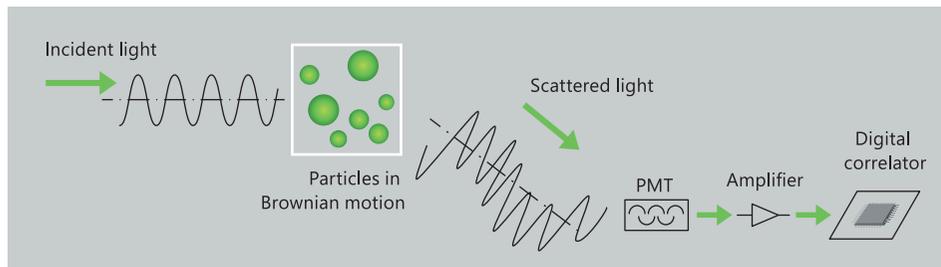
Results Display
Click The measurement results are displayed.

Maintenance Free

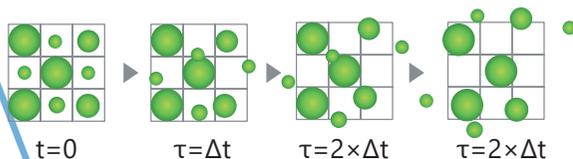
No maintenance or cleaning of the analyzer is required.
After measurement, simply clean or dispose of the cell.

Particle Size Measurement Principle

The SZ-100V2 uses the technique of dynamic light scattering to determine particle size. Dynamic light scattering is the measurement of fluctuations in scattered light intensity with time. These fluctuations in intensity arise due to the random Brownian motion of the nanoparticles. Therefore, the statistical behavior of these fluctuations in scattered intensity can be related to the diffusion of the particles. Since larger particles diffuse more slowly than small particles one can readily relate particle size to measured fluctuations in light scattering intensity. With modern instruments such as the SZ-100V2 the technique is rapid and reliable.

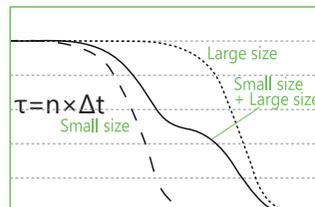


Graphic Rendering of Diffusing Nanoparticles



Autocorrelation Function $G_2(\tau)$

The Relationship Between the Autocorrelation Function and Particle Size



Measurement of the autocorrelation function is done by comparing the scattered light intensity at some reference time t and after some delay time τ . For a very short delay time, the particles have not had a chance to move and therefore the scattered light intensity is unlikely to change much. So, the autocorrelation function has a high value. For a very long delay time, the particles have had a chance to move significantly, and the autocorrelation function has a low value. This low value is related to the time average scattered intensity. The rapidity of this decay from high values to low values corresponds to the speed of particle motion and therefore to the particle size. The measured autocorrelation function typically has an exponential decay and the diffusion coefficient can be calculated with the following (simplified) relationship

$$G^{(2)}(\tau) = B + Bf \exp(-2Dm^2q^2\tau)$$

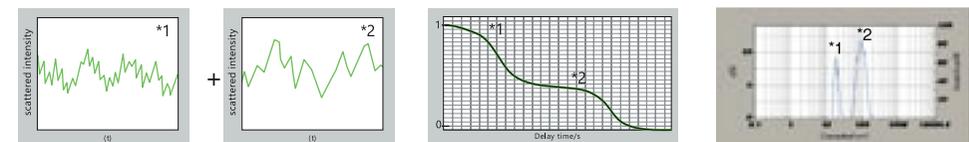
$G^{(2)}(\tau)$: Measured amplitude autocorrelation function
 B: So-called baseline
 f: Instrument constant
 Dm: Particle diffusion coefficient

q: Scattering vector given by $(4\pi n/\lambda)\sin(\theta/2)$
 τ : Delay time

Particle size is calculated from the diffusion coefficient using the Stokes-Einstein equation:

$$D_h = kT / (3\pi\eta Dm)$$

D_h : Particle hydrodynamic size
 k: Boltzman constant
 T: Thermodynamic temperature
 η : Viscosity



Features of HORIBA's Optical System

1- High Sensitivity Optical Components

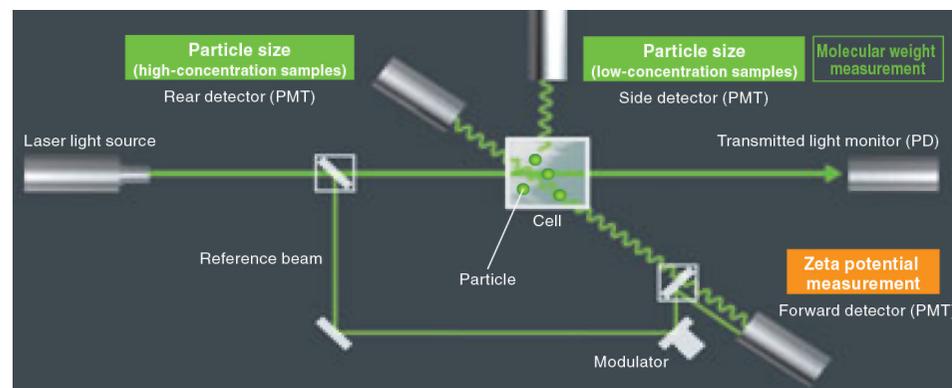
The key to accurately and rapidly evaluating size with dynamic light scattering is to use a high-energy laser light source and a sensitive detector. HORIBA uses a green laser. Scattering intensity is inversely proportional to the fourth power of wavelength. Therefore, the green laser gives more scattering intensity per milliwatt than the more commonly used red laser. Since avalanche photodiodes, APD's, are less sensitive to green light and photomultiplier tubes PMT's, are more sensitive to green light, HORIBA has included the most sensitive PMT detector available. In addition, the dead time of a PMT is shorter than that of an APD and therefore the PMT detector dynamic range is superior.

2- Conformance with Standards

The SZ-100V2 series conforms to ISO 13321:1996 and JIS Z8826:2005.

3- Automatic Measurement Optimization

The analyzer features the ability to measure particle size under a number of condi-



tions. In order to eliminate guesswork, measurement conditions can be automatically selected for each sample by using data obtained from that sample.

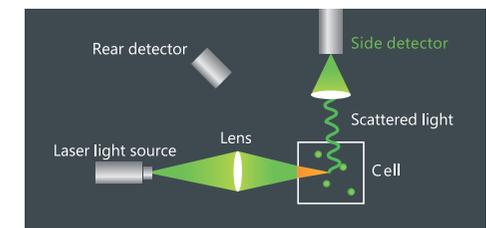
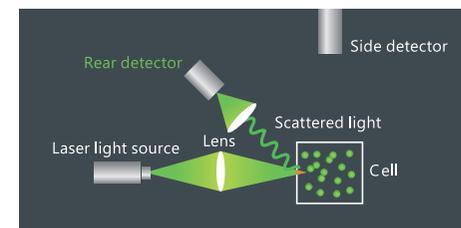
The three angle system of the SZ-100V2 enables analysis of a wide range of high concentration and dilute samples

High Concentration Samples

> In order to minimize the effect of multiple scattering the analyzer detects back-scattered light from a scattering volume close to the cell wall.

Dilute Samples

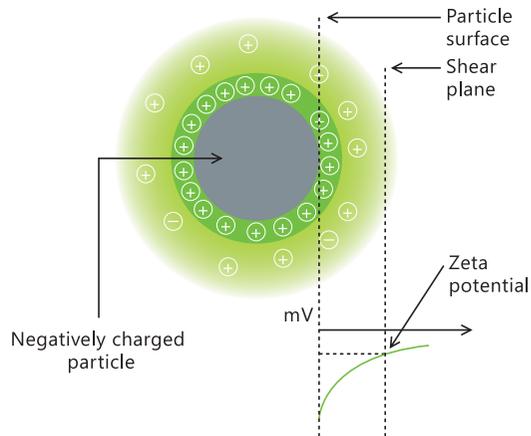
> In order to minimize the effect of stray light and maximize signal to noise ratio the analyzer detects scattered light at a right angle.



Zeta Potential Measurement Principle

(Laser Doppler Electrophoresis)

Many nanoparticles or colloidal particles have a surface charge when they are in suspension. When an electric field is applied, the particles move due to the interaction between the charged particle and the applied field. The direction and velocity of the motion is a function of particle charge, the suspending medium, and the electric field strength. Particle velocity is then measured by observing the Doppler shift in the scattered light. The particle velocity is proportional to the electrical potential of the particle at the shear plane which is the zeta potential. Thus, this optical measurement of particle motion under an applied field can be used to determine zeta potential.



Features

- > Extremely low sample volume makes it possible to measure precious or rare samples.
- > Modern signal processing electronics efficiently convert optical signals to mobility and zeta potential information. There is no need to manually calculate particle velocity or match speeds.

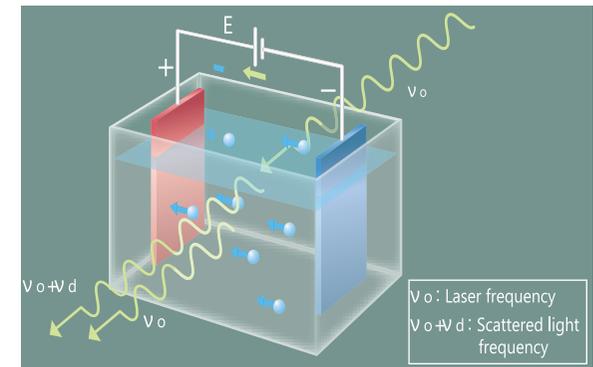
Electrophoresis

Particle motion under an applied electric field is known as electrophoresis. The method used by the SZ-100V2 is known as laser Doppler electrophoresis. Sample particles are suspended in a solvent of known refractive index, n , viscosity, η , and dielectric constant, ϵ . The sample is irradiated with laser light of wavelength λ . An electric field with strength E is applied. Due to the electric field, the particles are moving. Since the particles are moving, the scattered light has a frequency (Doppler) shift proportional to the particle charge. The frequency shift of the scattered light at angle θ is measured and the particle velocity V is determined from the frequency shift. Mobility is then readily obtained as the ratio of velocity to electric field strength V/E . Zeta potential is then found from mobility using a model, the most common of which is the Smulo-chowski model.

$$U = \frac{\lambda v_d}{2E n \sin(\theta/2)}$$

The following equation is used for the relationship between the calculated electrical mobility and zeta potential.

$$\zeta = \frac{U \eta}{\epsilon f(\kappa a)}$$



ζ : Zeta potential U : Electrical mobility E : Electric field strength n : Solvent refraction index ϵ : Solvent dielectric constant η : Solvent viscosity $F(\kappa a)$: Henry coefficient

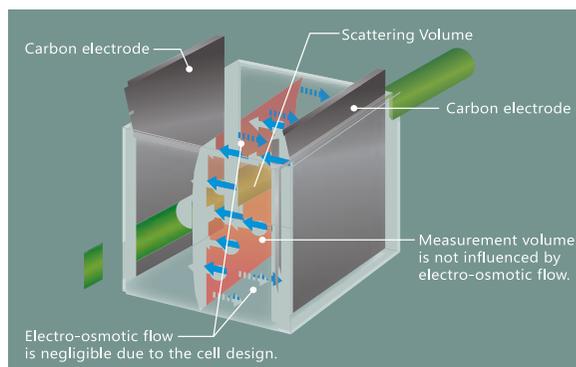
Molecular Weight

Measurement Principle

Cell design minimizes electro-osmotic flow to enhance sensitivity.

Particles are not the only objects that acquire a surface charge when in contact with a liquid. Macroscopic objects such as cell or capillary walls do as well. Due to electrostatic attraction, ions with a charge opposite to that of the wall will accumulate close to the wall. And, when an electric field is applied during zeta potential measurement these ions will move in response to the applied field. The moving ions drag the fluid along, creating bulk flow called electroosmotic flow. This flow will disturb particle motion and distort zeta potential measurements. By eliminating the capillary between the electrodes, the HORIBA zeta potential cell minimizes this effect and maximizes instrument sensitivity.

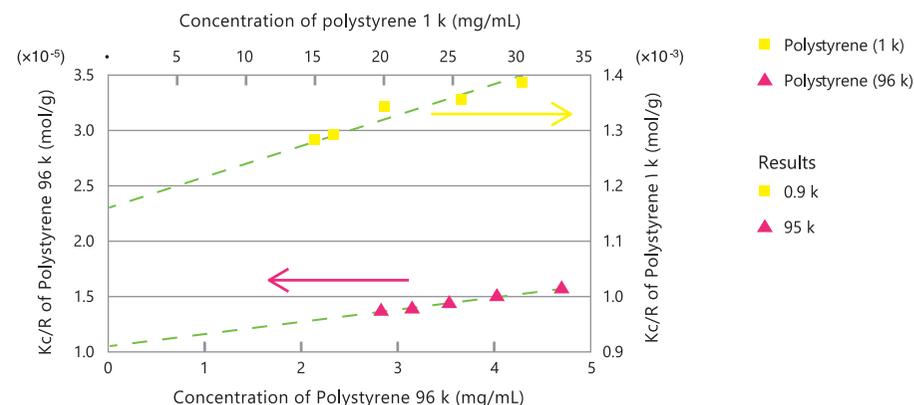
Molecular weight of macromolecules such as polymers, proteins, or starches is determined in two ways with the SZ-100V2. The first method is the use of the dy-



dynamic light scattering size information and the empirical Mark Houwink Sakurada equation. The second method is analysis with a Debye plot. Both of these methods are described below.

The Mark Houwink Sakurada equation relates the diffusion coefficient determined by dynamic light scattering to the molecular weight. All that is required are two empirical constants for the selected polymer-solvent system, an exponent and a prefactor. If the constants are not in the SZ-100V2 software database, the user can add new constants for rapid analysis. This technique has the advantage that sample concentration need not be well known.

The Debye plot is obtained by first measuring the excess static light scattering intensity of a series of solutions with well known concentration. Here, the excess intensity refers to the increase of the scattered intensity of the solution compared to the pure solvent. Plotting a quantity proportional to the concentration over the excess scattering as a function of concentration yields a straight line. Extrapolating



to zero concentration yields the reciprocal of molecular weight. The graph below shows a typical result.

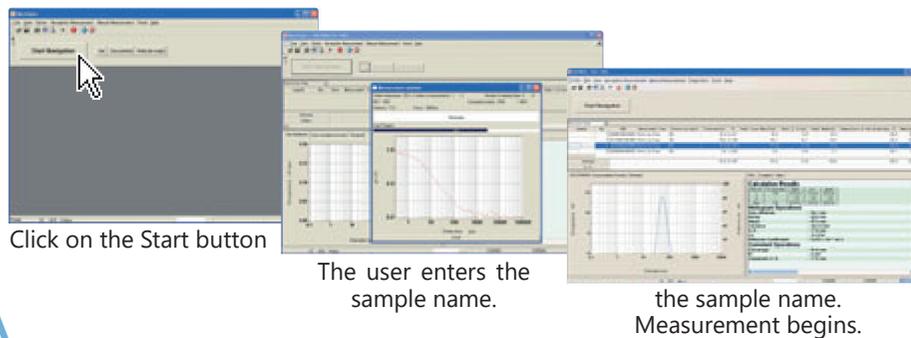
Software

Simple and Convenient Operation/Software Functions

The operator selects a measurement mode (particle size, zeta potential, or molecular weight), loads the sample when the measurement screen appears, and begins measurement. The SZ-100V2 Series offers the ultimate in clear, simple operability. 21 CFR Part 11 software is available.

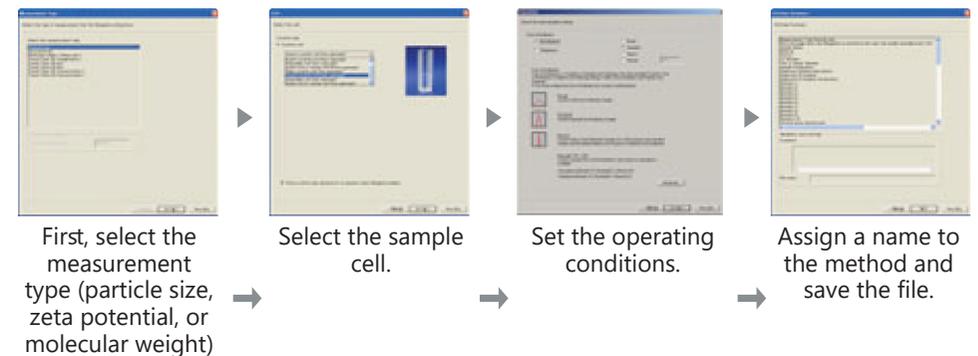
Quick and Simple Operation

Measurement conditions are readily set manually or with user programmable methods that can be tied to custom buttons. Operators need merely click a button to begin.



Navigation Creation Is Simple

Use the software wizard to select analysis conditions. If desired, assign a button for fast analysis in the future.



Performance

Measurement Accuracy

HORIBA confirms measurement performance prior to product shipment using HORIBA-approved standard samples to confirm accuracy and reproducibility as per the tables below. To ensure high-level, stable performance, HORIBA delivers products manufactured in accordance with rigorous quality control systems worldwide.

Particle size

Particle size measurement accuracy using NIST-traceable polystyrene latex standards particles is as shown below.

Particle Size Standard Value (nm)	Concentration	Standard
100 nm	100	Measured Values for Cumulant Average Size are Within $\pm 2\%$. (This Does not Include Variation in the Standard Particles Themselves)

Particle size measurement reproducibility is as shown below.

Particle Size Standard Value (nm)	Concentration	Standard
100 nm	100	The CV Value for Repeated Measurements is Less Than 2%.
100 nm	10wt%	The CV Value for Repeated Measurements is Less Than 5% or Less

*Conforms to ISO 13321: 1996, ISO 22412 : 2008 and JIS Z 8826: 2005.

Zeta Potential

Using a HORIBA-designated colloidal silica sample, HORIBA confirms that the measured value is higher than -75 mV and lower than -40 mV.

Reproducibility for 6 repeated measurements is within 10 % or less in CV value.

Molecular Weight

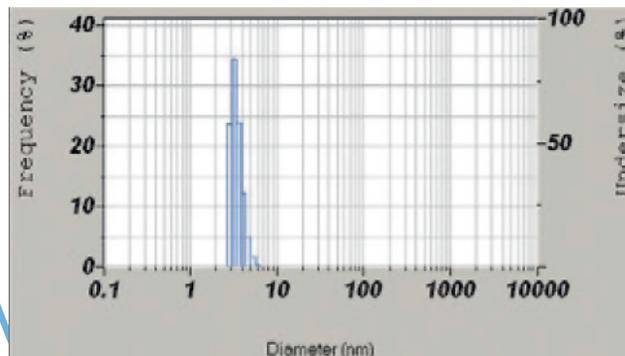
The measured value is within $\pm 10\%$ of the standard value using a polystyrene standard sample (Nominal molecular weight: 96,000).

Accessories

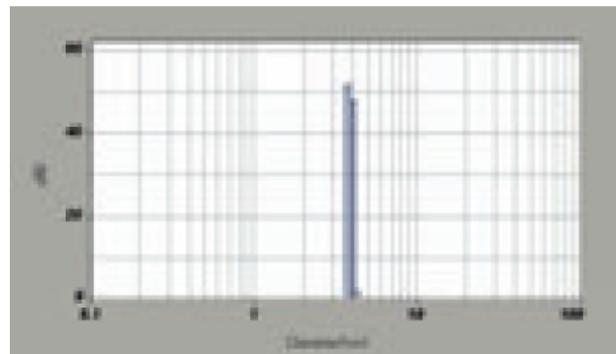
Biomaterials: Gold colloid particle size measurement results

Au Colloids (NIST)	RM8011	RM8012	RM8013
Nominal Size (nm)	10	30	60
NIST Reference Size By Dynamic Light Scattering (nm)	13.5	26.5	55.3
Size Measured With SZ-100V2 (nm)	11.0	26.6	55.4

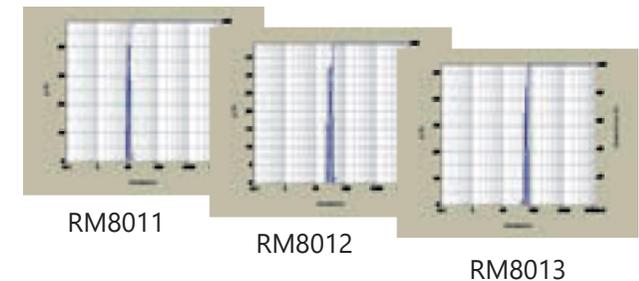
> Sample concentration: 0.05 mg/mL
 Acetic acid buffer: pH = 4.3
 Average diameter: 4.0 nm



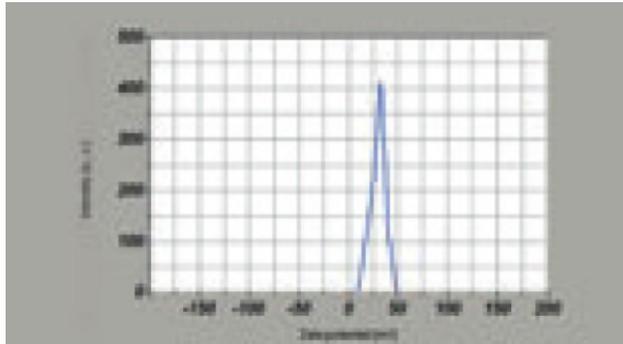
> Lysozyme (from egg white) particle size measurement result (with high power laser 532 nm 100 mW)



> Gold colloid particle (2 nm) size measurement results (with high power laser 532 nm 100 mW)

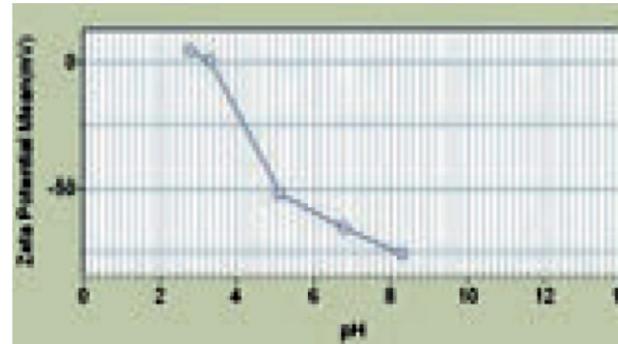


Applications



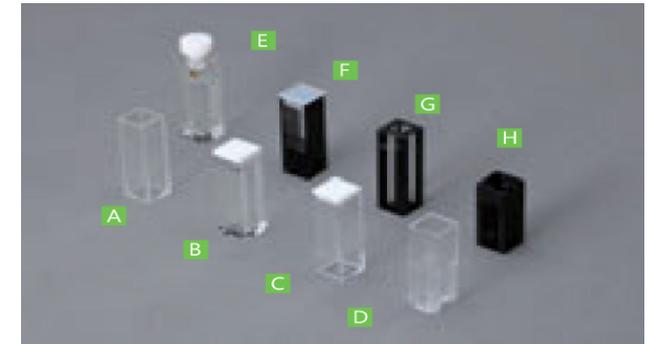
NIST SRM 1980 -FeOOH zeta potential measurement result

Sample concentration: 50 ppm, pH = 2.5
 Mobility (rated): $2.53 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{Vs}$
 Measurement results: Mobility = $2.53 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{Vs}$
 Zeta potential = 32.9 mV



Isoelectric point of silica measurement result

Sample concentration: 0.01 mol/L
 (Adjusted to 10 w% with KCl)
 Zeta potential = -38.3 mV



Sample Cell Types and Specifications

We can guide you in selecting the right cell for your application.

Accessories



Zeta potential measurement disposable cells (for zeta potential and particle size measurements, 100 μ L, Aque)

Autotitrator

This device can be used to automatically prepare plots of zeta potential or particle size as a function of pH.

It is an excellent choice for iso-electric point determination.

pH Controller Accessory Specifications

- > Number of titrant bottles: 1 or 2
- > pH adjustment range: 1-13
- > Burette volume: 5ml
- > Power supply: AC 100-240 V, 50/60 Hz. 45 VA

> Dimensions and weight:

Body: 141 (w) 296 (D) 367 (H) mm, approx. 4kg

Circulation Pump: 124 (W) 202 (D) 122 (H) mm, approx. 1.7 kg

- > Option: Magnetic Stirrer pH electrode parts nu,ber 3200525428
- pH calibration unit parts nu,ber 3200043642



Cell Name	Measurement Application	Remarks
Disposable Cell	Particle size/Molecular weight	Plastic, 4 surfaces clear, 100 pieces, Full volume 4000 μ L (Minimum sample volume 1000 μ L)
Semi-Micro Cell	Particle size	Quartz, 4 surfaces clear, Full volume 1600 μ L (Minimum sample volume 400 μ L)
Glass Cell	Particle size/Molecular weight	Glass, 4 surfaces clear, Full volume 4000 μ L (Minimum sample volume 1000 μ L)
Semi-micro Disposable Cell	Particle size	Plastic, 2 surfaces clear, 100 pieces, Full volume 800 μ L (Minimum sample volume 400 μ L)
Cell With Lid	Particle size/Molecular weight	Quartz, 4 surfaces clear, Full volume 4000 μ L (Minimum sample volume 1000 μ L)
Micro_Cell (Slide Detector Only)	Particle size/Molecular weight	Quartz, 3 surfaces clear, Side detector only, Full volume 30 μ L (Minimum sampling volume 12 μ L)
Sub-Micro Cell	Particle size/Molecular weight	Quartz, 4 surfaces clear, Full volume 750 μ L (Minimum sampling volume 250 μ L)
Flow Cell	Particle size/Molecular weight	Quartz, 3 surfaces clear, Full volume 100 μ L (Minimum sampling volume 100 μ L), 2 connectors with pH controller
Zeta Potential Plastic Cell	Zeta Potential	For aqueous sample, 20 pieces
Zeta Potential Glass Cell	Zeta Potential	For organic solvent, 50 replacement gold electrodes, PTFE lid, and 2 caps.

Accessories

SZ-100-S2 measurement Specifications

Model	SZ -100-S2 (particle size and molecular weight measurement only)
Measurement principles	Particle size measurement: Dynamic Light Scattering Molecular weight measurement: Debye plot method (static scattered light intensity)
Measurement range	Particle size: 0.3 nm to 10 μ m Molecular weight: 1000 to 2 x 10 ⁷ Oa (Debye plot) 540 to 2 x 10 ⁷ Q7 Oa (MHS Equation) *1
Maximum sample concentration	40 wt%*2
Particle size measurement accuracy	Measurement accuracy of \pm 2% for NIST traceable polystyrene latex 100 nm spheres (not including variation in the standard particles themselves)
Measurement angles	90° and 173° (automatic or manual selection)
Cells	Cuvettes
Measurement time	Approx. 2 min. under ordinary conditions (from the start of measurement to the display of results for particle size measurement)
Required sample volume	Minimum volume of 12 μ L*3 to 1000 μ L (differs depending on cell material)
Usable liquids	Water, ethanol, organic solvents

SZ-100-Z2 measurement Specifications

(particle size and molecular weight measurement specifications are the same as for the SZ-100-Z2)

Model	SZ-100-Z2 (with zeta potential measurement until)
Measurement principles	Zeta potential measurement: Laser doppler electrophoresis
Measurement range	-500 to +500 mV
Size range suitable for measurement	Minimum 2.0 nm. Maximum 100 μ m *4
Measurement conductivity range	0 to 20 S/m*5
Maximum sample concentration	40 wt%*2
Cells	Dedicated cell with electrodes
Measurement time	Approx. 2 min. under ordinary conditions
Required sample volume	100 μ L
Carrier fluids	Water

Data Processing

Navigation files turn complex parameter input into simple to use operating procedures.
/ Store 100 data items on a data list. / Display individual data items with a single mouse click. / Perform pH, temperature, and sample concentration trend measurement.

Particle Size Measurement

Real-time display of the autocorrelation function / Display of median size, specific surface area, mode size, average size, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, span value, percentage size (max. of 10 items), Z average, polydispersity index, size percentage (max. of 10 items displayed) / Particle distribution graph, autocorrelation function, residual error / Refractive index, viscosity, computing range, and data recalculation after measurement

Accessories

Analyzer Specifications (SZ-100-S2 and SZ-100-Z2)

Model	SZ-100-Z2 (with zeta potential measurement until)
Measuring unit optical system	Light source: Diode pumped frequency doubled laser (532 nm. S2 / Z2 10 mW, HS2 / HZ2 100 mW) Detectors: Photomultiplier tubes (PMT)
Laser classification	Class I
Operating temperature and humidity	15 -35 °c. RH 85 %A. or less (no ncondensing)
Holder temperature control temperature settings	0-90 °c (up to 70n °c for cells with electrodes and plastic cells)
Purging	Dry gas purge port tube connection is possible.
Power supply	AC 100-240 V. 50/60 Hz, 150 VA
Dimensions	528(W)x385 (D)x273(H)mm (excluding protrusions)
Weight	25kg
Personal computer	Windows computer with one available USB port
Interface	USB 2.0 (between measuring unit and PC)
OS	Windows 10 32/64 bit

The HORIBA Group adopts IMS (Integrated Management System) which integrates Quality Management System ISO9001, Environmental Management System ISO14001, and Occupational Health and Safety Management System OHSAS18001. We have now integrated Business Continuity Management System ISO22301 in order to provide our products and services in a stable manner, even in emergencies.

Please read the operation manual before using this product to assure safe and proper handling of the product.

Molecular Weight Measurement

Molecular Weight Measurement

Real-time display of Debye plots / Display of molecular weight and the second virial coefficient / Recalculation of Debye plot graph display data

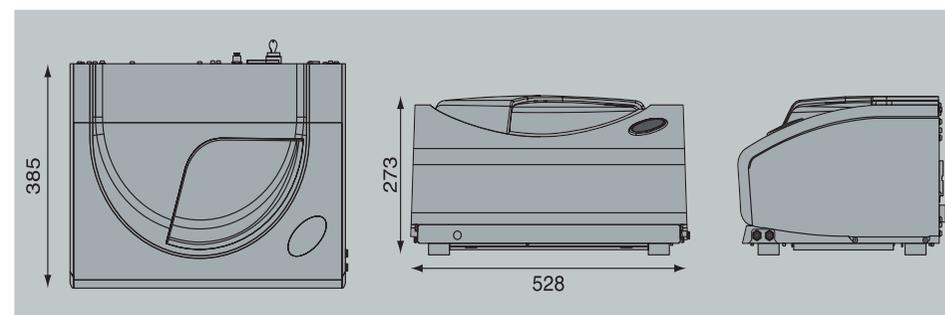
Zeta Potential Measurement

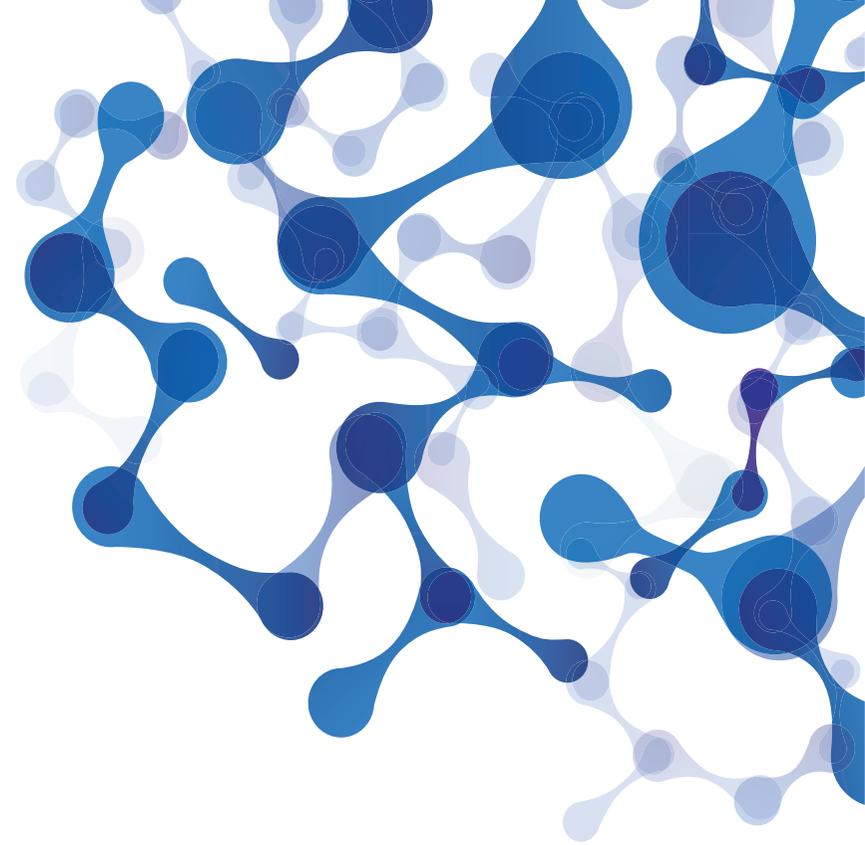
Zeta potential, standard deviation, electrophoretic mobility, and average zeta potential at each peak / Display of zeta potential graphs, mobility graphs, recalculation of data

Options

21CFR Part 11 software / Zeta potential measurement organic solvent cells / pH control unit / IQ/OQ/PQ support / High power laser 532 nm 100 mW

Dimensions (mm)





تهران، خیابان دکتر شریعتی، پایین تر از اتوبان همت، خیابان اتوبانک، پلاک ۳۰
No. 30 Autobank St, Shariati Garden, Shariati St, Tehran, Iran
info@ariafan.com (+98) 21 22 89 97 63
www.ariafan.com (+98) 21 26 64 45 11

AFV
Aria Fan Varzan

"To Make a Better Life by Applied Science"



NANO



BIO



PLASMA

ARIA FAN VARZAN is a part of FANDA Group