



BSI Standards Publication

Nanotechnologies — Characterization of single-wall carbon nanotubes using ultraviolet-visible-near infrared (UV-Vis-NIR) absorption spectroscopy

National foreword

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Nanotechnologies — Characterization of single-wall carbon nanotubes using ultraviolet-visible-near infrared (UV-Vis-NIR) absorption spectroscopy

Nanotechnologies — Caractérisation des nanotubes à simple couche de carbone par utilisation de la spectroscopie d'absorption UV-Vis-NIR





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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	1
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	1
4 Principle	2
4.1 General.....	2
4.2 UV-Vis-NIR absorption spectroscopy.....	2
4.3 Optical absorption peaks of SWCNTs in the UV-Vis-NIR region.....	2
4.4 Relation between SWCNT diameter and optical absorption peaks.....	4
4.5 Derivation of the purity indicator from optical absorption peak areas.....	4
4.6 Derivation of ratio of metallic SWCNTs from optical absorption peak areas.....	6
5 UV-Vis-NIR spectrometer	6
6 Sample preparation method	6
6.1 General.....	6
6.2 Preparation of D ₂ O dispersion for measurement of mean diameter and the ratio of metallic SWCNTs.....	7
6.3 Preparation of solid film dispersion for measurement of the mean diameter and the ratio of metallic SWCNTs.....	7
6.4 Preparation of DMF dispersion for determination of the purity indicator.....	8
7 Optical measurement procedures and conditions	8
8 Data analysis and results interpretations	9
8.1 Data analysis for characterization of SWCNT diameter.....	9
8.2 Data analysis for determination of the purity indicator.....	9
8.3 Data analysis for characterization of the ratio of metallic SWCNTs.....	9
9 Measurement uncertainties	9
10 Test report	10
Annex A (informative) Case study for derivation of the relation between optical absorption peaks of SWCNTs and their mean diameter	11
Annex B (informative) Case study for determination of the purity indicator	16
Bibliography	19

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 229, *Nanotechnologies*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/TS 10868:2011), which has been technically revised.

Nanotechnologies — Characterization of single-wall carbon nanotubes using ultraviolet-visible-near infrared (UV-Vis-NIR) absorption spectroscopy

1 Scope

This document provides guidelines for the characterization of compounds containing single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) by using optical absorption spectroscopy.

The aim of this document is to describe a measurement method to characterize the diameter, the purity, and the ratio of metallic SWCNTs to the total SWCNT content in the sample.

The analysis of the nanotube diameter is applicable for the diameter range from 1 nm to 2 nm.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 80004-4, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 4: Nanostructured materials*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 80004-4 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

purity indicator

optically defined indicator of the ratio of the mass fraction of SWCNTs to the total carbonaceous content in a sample

Note 1 to entry: Purity indicator is NOT “purity” itself which is defined as the percentage of mass of SWCNTs to the total mass of the sample. This guideline cannot evaluate this general purity because absorption spectroscopy cannot detect metallic impurities that are generally contained in any SWCNT sample. In order to characterize metallic impurity content, there is a different Technical Specification on thermogravimetric analysis. Metallic impurity is defined as catalytic metal particle and does not include metallic carbon nanotube. See ISO TS 11308.

3.1.2

ratio of metallic SWCNTs

optically defined compositional ratio of metallic SWCNTs to the total SWCNTs contained in the sample