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COMPARISON OF SIZE-DETERMINING TECHNIQUES FOR
NANOPARTICLES IN SUSPENSION:
APPLICATION TO Ag NPs



Sylvie Motellier, Nathalie Pélissier, Jean-Gabriel Mattei, Olivier Sicardy | 8 November 2016

Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CEA Tech LITEN, **PNS**, DTNM, F-38000 Grenoble, France

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PLATE-FORME NANO SÉCURITÉ

Context

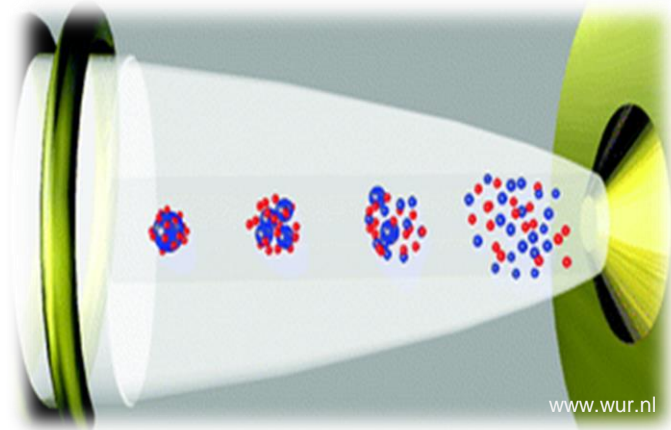
- Need to develop techniques that should provide the relevant information on the size of all types of particle populations (**counting & size distribution**)

Characterization techniques of nano-suspensions

- Microscopy techniques (SEM, TEM) D_{geom} , **chemical composition**
 - “real” particle image, individual particle probing
- Techniques based on light scattering (MALLS, DLS) D_{rms} , D_h
 - Ease of use, representative of the whole population
- Novel techniques (sp-ICP-MS, AF4(-MALLS-ICP-MS)) D_{rms} , D_h , D_{mass} , **chemical composition**
 - Very complete information, representative of the whole population

➤ Are all methods equivalent, accurate, and reliable?

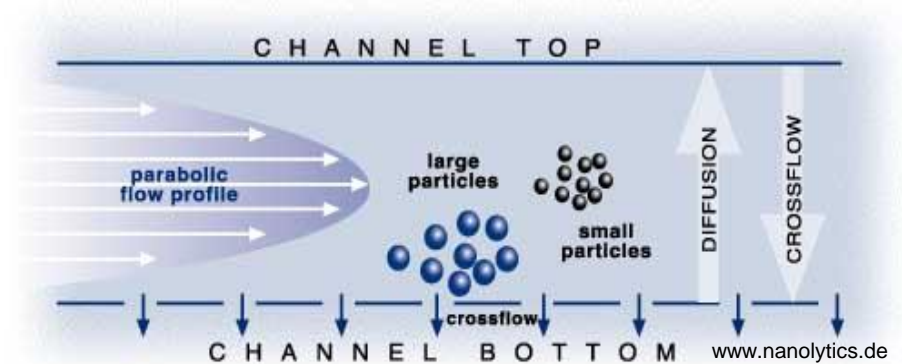
sp-ICP-MS



- Advantages
 - Feasible with any ICP-MS device
 - Very sensitive (ng/L)

- D_{mass} , mass distribution
⇒ Distribution in number
- Quantification

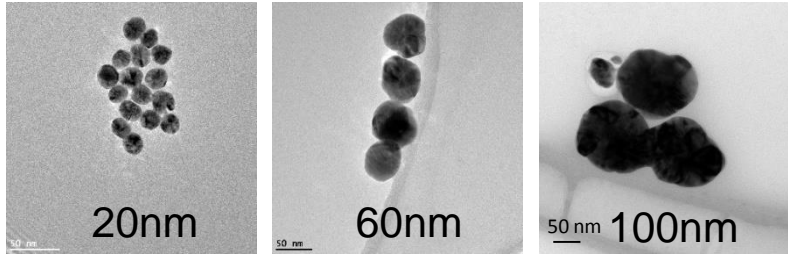
AF4



- Advantages
 - Efficient physical separation of the particles
 - Coupling with detectors (UV-Vis, MALLS, RI, ICP-MS,...)

- D_h and D_{rms} , mass distribution
⇒ Distribution in number
- Quantification

TEM & DLS analyses



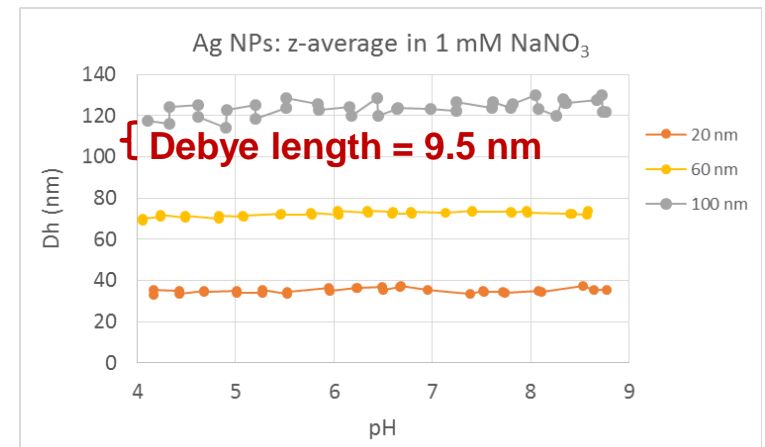
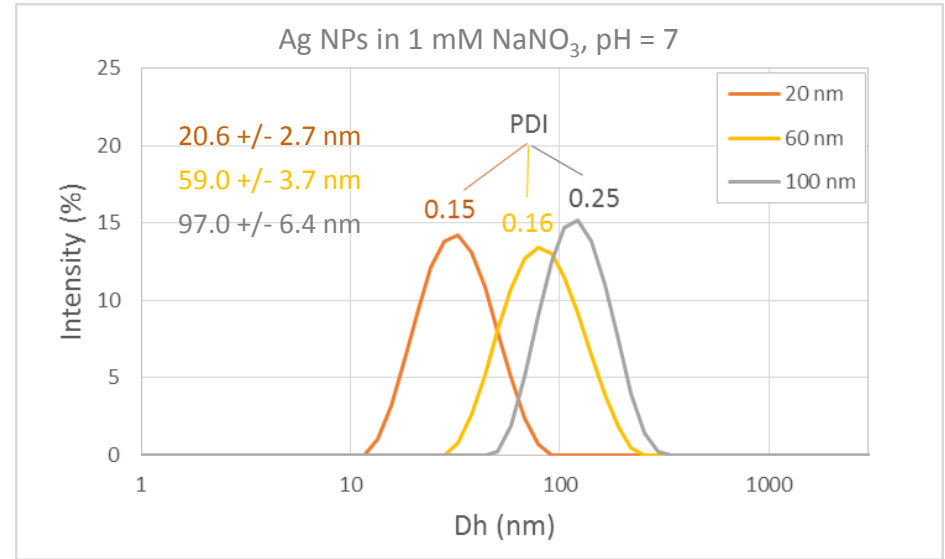
TEM observations

- Spherical particles
- Little agglomeration
- More heterogeneity for 100 nm NPs

DLS analyses

- ~ Monodisperse for 20 and 60 nm NPs
- Broader distribution for 100 nm NPs
- Stable suspensions in the pH range 4-9
- $D_h = D_{geom} + (10-20 \text{ nm})$

➤ One single mode



sp-ICP-MS analyses

Observations

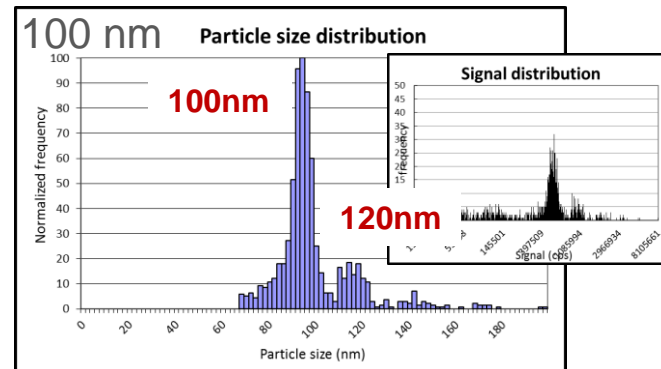
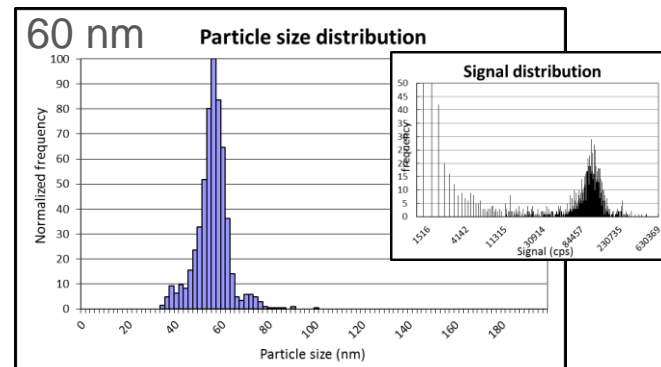
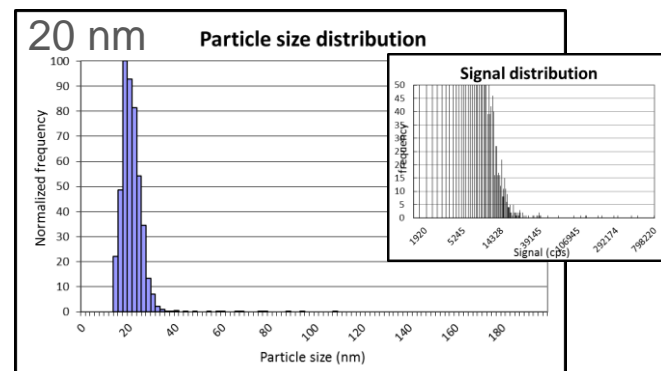
- High electronic/ionic background (20 nm NPs)
↳ Definition of threshold?
- Well-defined peaks for 60 and 100 nm NPs
- More than one mode ⇨ resolution

➤ Two modes (100 nm NPs)

Experimental conditions:

- Dwell time 3 ms, acquisition 1 min
- Standard Au NPs ⇨ Transport efficiency
- Ionic Ag calibration ⇨ Particle mass, D_{mass}
- Data processing: spreadsheet from Rikilt⁽¹⁾

(1) www.wur.nl/en/show/Single-Particle-Calculation-tool.htm



AF4 analyses

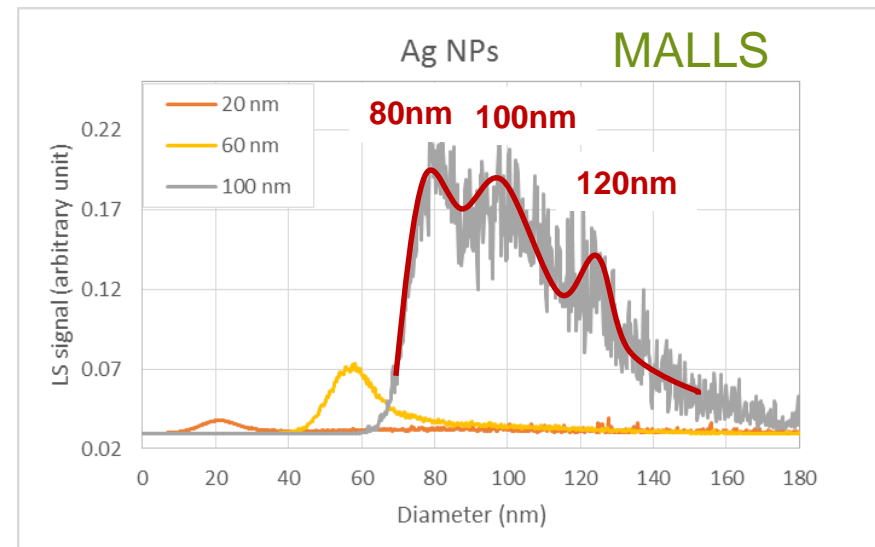
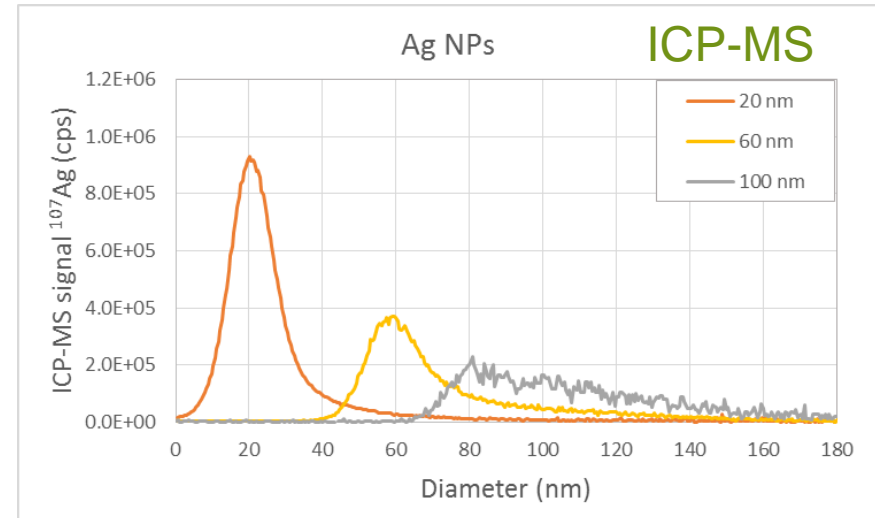
- ICP-MS monitoring
 - Signal \searrow with NP size
 - Tailing
 - ↳ Agglomeration and/or interactions with the membrane
 - ↳ Sample loss \Rightarrow quantitative analysis

- LS monitoring
 - Sensitivity \nearrow with NP size (r^6)
 - “Waves” on the 100 nm NPs peak

➤ Three modes?

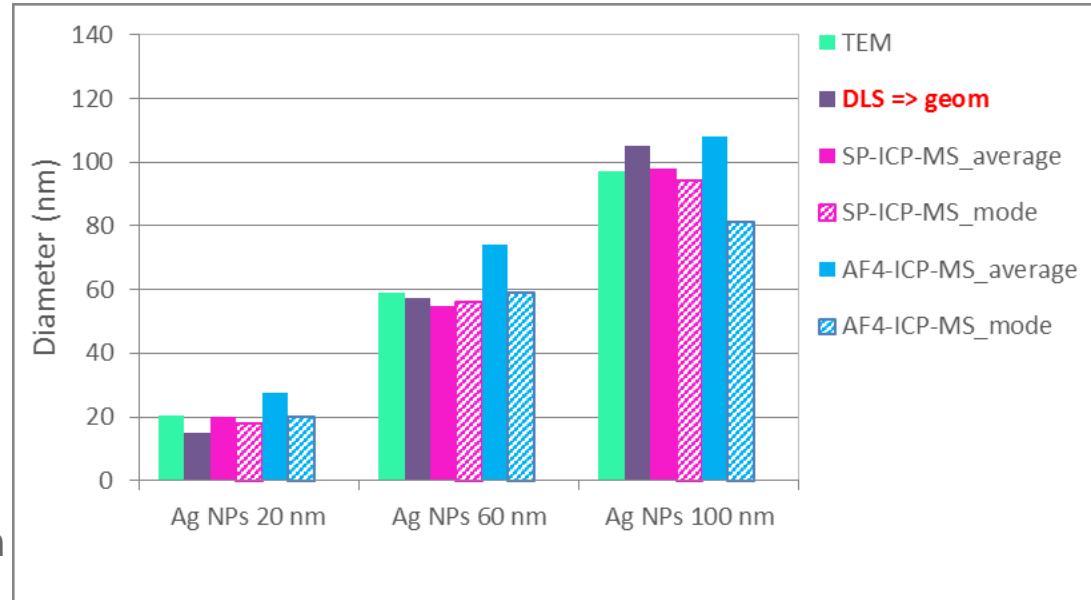
Experimental conditions:

- NaOH pH = 10, 10kDa RC membrane
- Time calibration with Ag NPs standards



In summary:

- DLS \Rightarrow largest D (D_h)
- sp-ICP-MS
(D_{mass}) \sim D(TEM) mode \sim average
- AF4-ICP-MS
Difference mode < average
 - \searrow Indication of the distortion of the size distribution



- > Size estimates are close one another for 20 nm and 60 nm NPs
- > Up to 150% difference between D_{min} and D_{max} for 100 nm NPs

Well- and monodisperse suspensions

- Consistent results, correlation of the “sizes”
- $D(\text{DLS}) > D(\text{other techniques})$

Polydisperse (polymodal) populations

- The higher the population polydispersity, the larger the difference in “size”
- TEM \Rightarrow Small number of particles, possible bias of mean size
- DLS \Rightarrow Insufficient resolution, serious risk of overestimation of mean size
- Size distribution: sp-ICP-MS ($D > 20$ nm) and AF4-MALLS-ICP-MS (membrane interactions?)

Next?

- sp-ICP-MS based on mass \Rightarrow metal oxides, multi-element particles (core-shell)
 - \Rightarrow underestimation of the size
 - \Rightarrow need for more information: XRD, XPS
- AF4-MALLS-ICP-MS more complete... but more complex

**➤ Not one single method: size and morphology can only be described by combining complementary techniques
... to AF4-sp-ICP-MS**

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Sylvie.motellier@cea.fr



Thank you for
your attention !



Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives
Centre de Grenoble | 38054 Grenoble Cedex
T. +33 (0)4 38 78 44 00 | F. +33 (0)4 38 78 51 75

Etablissement public à caractère industriel et commercial | RCS Paris B 775 685 019

DRT
LITEN/DTNM
SEN
Laboratory of Nanocharacterization
and Nanosafety Research