

## ZETA POTENTIAL MEASUREMENTS

### High resolution Zeta Potential Analyzer



When knowing particle charge counts!

IDEAL FOR

Liposomes and bio-colloids Nanoparticle aggregation Emulsions dispersion Formulation stability Pigments and inks **Pharmaceuticals** Petrochemicals **Polymers** 

... and more

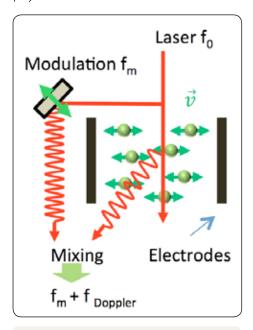


- Zeta potential: +/-200mV
   Particle size: 1nm 100μm
  - Resolution : 0,1mV (in water)

#### Wallis an instrument dedicated to Zeta potential

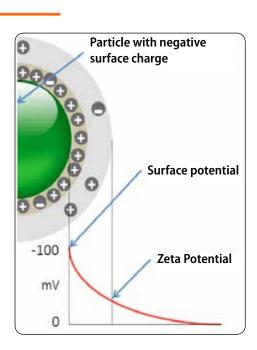
**WALLIS** is an innovative **zeta potential analyzer** dedicated to the characterization of **nanoparticle suspensions**. It is based on a revisited and modern version of the **Laser Doppler Electrophoresis (LDE) technique** offering a unique and unequaled measurement resolution. It is complementary to the Cordouan's **VASCO** particle size analyzer to study colloidal solution stability and properties.

**Zeta potential (\zeta)** is a fundamental property of colloidal suspensions. Basically  $\zeta$  is intimately related to the **number of electrical charges** attached to the surface of the particles when immersed in a solvent. It is thus **linked to particle-particle interaction and formulation stability** in a very complex way described by physical models like the Electrical Double Layer (EDL).



$$\mu_e = C^{st}$$
 (Scat)  $x f_{Doppler}$   
 $\zeta = C^{st}$  (Solvent)  $x \mu_a$ 





#### Measurement principle

 $\textit{WALLIS}^{\zeta}$  works on a modern and innovative evolution of the well known and robust technique called **Laser Doppler Electrophoresis (LDE)**.

Basically, an alternative electrical field/voltage is applied between two electrodes immersed deeply in the colloidal suspension; Because of the electrostatic force, the charged particles located in between the electrodes undergo a translation motion (**electrophoresis**) which speed (v ) is directly proportional to the applied electrical field by a factor  $\mu_{\rm e}$  called the **electrophoretic mobility**.

This parameter  $\mu_e$  is determined in a very accurate manner by measuring the corresponding Doppler frequency shift  $f_{Doppler}$  using a high sensitivity optical heterodyne interferometer scheme.

#### Measurement Cell design: simple, robust, artifact free



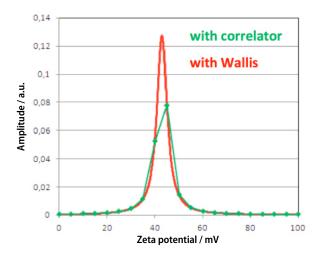
**Simple:** The dip cell design allows simple and easy **sample preparation** and prevents bubble formation. It is compliant with standard cuvette and available in different materials: polystyrene, glass or quartz fully **compatible with organic solvent**.

**Robust**: The **innovative vitreous carbon electrode** provides **long life, oxidation free** electrodes that can be easily cleaned by standard process like ultrasonic bath or acid-base washing.

**Artifact free : WALLIS** $^{\zeta}$  optimized dip cell electrodes design prevents from artifact like electroosmosis effects by suppressing solvent induced displacement along the wall of the cuvette; No software correction is needed to the measured signal

# WALLIS<sup>5</sup> technology led to its best

#### Think « out of the box » for high resolution measurement



**WALLIS**  $^{\zeta}$  performance comes from an original design, a subtle combination of advanced optoelectronic technologies and high speed data acquisition systems, getting rid of the limiting correlation approach. This makes **WALLIS**  $^{\zeta}$  a unique Zeta potential analyzer with an unequaled resolution:

- Electrophoretic mobility up to 10<sup>-10</sup>m<sup>2</sup>/V.s resolution
- Zeta potential up to 0,1 mV resolution (in water)

#### 10 times higher resolution!

#### **Key benefits**

- ✓ No electro-osmosis → Artifact free measurements
- ✓ Improved LDE technology (LDE) → Efficient, reliable and simple
- $\checkmark$  Enhanced resolution  $\rightarrow$  10 times better than usual correlation technology
- $\checkmark$  High-resolution measurement  $\rightarrow$  Accurate and repeatable zeta potential analysis
- $\checkmark$  Easy-to-use and intuitive graphical user interface (GUI) software  $\rightarrow$  Turn key operation
- $\checkmark$  New material for long life electrodes  $\rightarrow$  Reduced maintenance and consumable; cost effective
- ✓ Designed for standard disposable and quartz cuvette → Easy to fill; compatible with organic solvents and highpH suspensions

#### High performances for advanced applications



**Pharmaceutical** 



Cosmetics



Chemistry



Advanced colloid



Polymer

- Functionalization study
- Drug delivery optimization
- Quality control in manufacturing process
- Fundamental study of electrophoretic physics
- Cosmetic and industrial emulsion stability study
- Nanoparticle formulation and synthesis optimization
- Advanced colloidal stability analysis and optimization
- Ink pigment dispersion and aggregation characterization

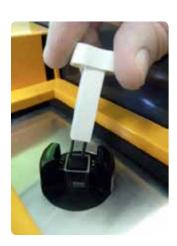
Zeta potential [mV]	Stability behavior of the colloid
from 0 to ±5	Rapid coagulation or flocculation
from ±10 to ±30	Incipient instability
from ±30 to ±40	Moderate stability
from ±40 to ±60	Good stability
more than ±61	Excellent stability

#### And more...

# WALLIS

## Zeta potential analyzer

Specifications	
Zeta potential range	-500 mV to 500 mV
Mobility range	10 <sup>-10</sup> to 10 <sup>-7</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /V.s
Particle size (For zeta measurement)	1 nm up to 100 μm
Sample concentration	0.0001% to 10% w/% (solvent dependent)
Temperature control range inside the cell	$10^{\circ}$ C to $70^{\circ}$ C +/-0,1°C (depending on cuvette cell material)
Cell options	Cuvette cell with optical quality windows compatible with organic solvents
Sample volume	Typically 750 μL (Hellma cell – 10 mm light path)
Maximum sample conductivity	300 mS/cm
Sample Type	Aqueous & organic solvents – pH: 1-14 (depending on cuvette cell material)
Signal processing	
Measurement technology	Laser Doppler Electrophoresis (LDE)
Laser source	Highly reliable 20 mW diode @635 nm coupled to automated optical attenuation system. Other wavelengths available upon request
Measurement angle	Single angle for zeta potential at 17°
Data processing algorithm	Fast Fourier Transform
Resolution	Mobility = $10^{-10}$ m <sup>2</sup> /V.s or Zeta = 0,1 mV (in water)
Detector	Avalanche Photodiode – APD
General	
Computer interface	USB 2.0 – Windows XP, Seven
Dimensions	33 cm x 33 cm x 38 cm (HWD)
Weight	16 kg
Power	100-115/220-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 100 W max
System Compliance	
CE certification	CE marked product - Class I laser product, EN 60825-1:2001, CDRH
ISO norm	ISO 13099-2: 2012 – Colloidal system – methods for zeta-potential determination



Simple, easy and high-resolution zeta potential analyzer

Part 2: Optical methods

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