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Determination of particle size distribution by centrifugal liquid sedimentation methods —

Part 2:

Photocentrifuge method

Détermination de la distribution granulométrique par les méthodes de sédimentation centrifuge dans un liquide —

Partie 2: Méthode photocentrifuge



Reference number ISO 13318-2:2007(E)

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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.

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ISO 13318-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 24, Sieves, sieving and other sizing methods, Subcommittee SC 4, Sizing by methods other than sieving.

This second edition cancels and replaces ISO 13318-2:2001, of which it constitutes a minor revision, due to the extension of Clause 4 and 5.2, and the addition of Figure 3 and the Bibliography.

ISO 13318 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Determination of particle size distribution by centrifugal liquid sedimentation methods*:

- Part 1: General principles and guidelines
- Part 2: Photocentrifuge method
- Part 3: Centrifugal X-ray method

Introduction

The sample suspension in a photocentrifuge may be contained in a cuvette or a disc. Sample concentration is determined by changes in a light signal monitored at a known radius. The cuvette photocentrifuge can only be run in the homogeneous mode whereas the disc photocentrifuge may be run in either the homogeneous or the line-start mode. Some systems permit the coarse end of the distribution to be measured in a gravitational mode and the fine end in the centrifugal mode. The use of light to determine particle size distribution requires a calibration factor to be applied as the particle size approaches the wavelength of the light, due to the inapplicability of the laws of geometric optics.