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Nanotechnology — Nanoparticles in powder form — Characteristics and measurements

*Nanotechnologies — Nanoparticules sous forme de poudre —
Caractéristiques et mesurages*



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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.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 229 *Nanotechnologies*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 352, *Nanotechnologies*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/TS 17200:2013, which has been technically revised. The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

- ISO documents for primary particle size measurements by electron microscope have been updated;
- the descriptions of characteristics to be measured and their measurement methods based on the purpose of this document have been changed;
- the requirement for crystallite size measurement has been relaxed.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

As is commonly noticed for every technology concerned with the development of new materials, and for nanotechnology in particular, communication and mutual understanding of material characteristics are important among consumers, regulators and industries. In the case of nanoparticles, the stakeholders' basic interest is in the characteristics of nanoparticles in a material, i.e. what nanoparticles are present and what is the size distribution of nanoparticles. Such identification of nanoparticles in a material can be facilitated by the development of standards for nanoparticle characteristics and their measurement methods.

This document provides standardized methods for identifying and characterizing nanoparticles in powder form. Other standards have been developed for specific materials, i.e. ISO/TS 11931 and ISO/TS 11937 for calcium carbonates and titanium dioxides, respectively. This document is generic and may apply to nanoparticles composed generally of metal/metal ion and counter-ion, and to carbon materials (e.g. fullerenes and fullerene derivatives) and polymers (e.g. polystyrene). The applicability of this document includes calcium carbonate and titanium dioxide. This document is applicable to both coated and uncoated nanoparticles.

This document facilitates communication and mutual understanding among consumers, regulators and industries about the characteristics of nanoparticles. It supports consumers in purchasing and using nanoparticle-containing products, regulators in establishing legislative frameworks, and industries in setting up voluntary risk control systems.