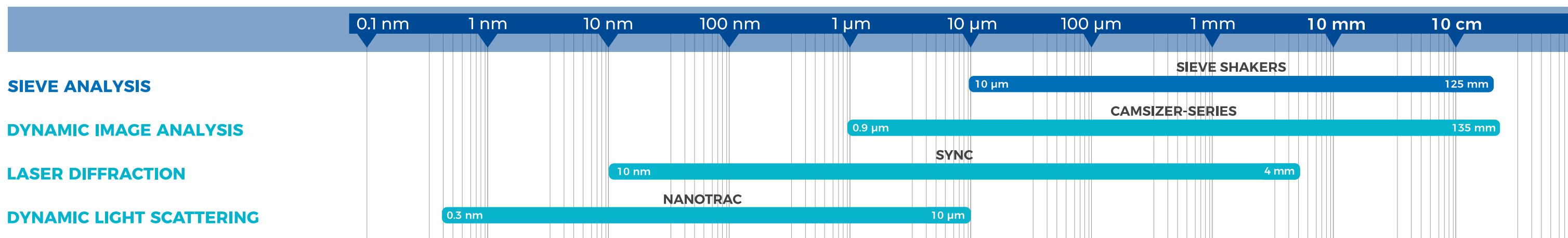


ENABLING THE FUTURE OF PARTICLE SIZE

INNOVATION IN THE NEXT GENERATION OF SIZE AND SHAPE ANALYSIS



DYNAMIC LIGHT SCATTERING



FOR NANOPARTICLES AND COLLOIDAL SYSTEMS

Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) measures nanoparticles and colloidal systems by analysing their Brownian motion in liquid. It is the preferred method when particles are too small for classical optical or mechanical sizing techniques.

Typical reason to choose it:

Ideal for nanoparticle and colloidal systems requiring particle size characterization and investigating changes related to aggregation or dispersion stability in liquids.

Measured parameters:

Particle size and particle size distribution.

Best suited for:

Nanoparticles, proteins, polymers, emulsions, colloids, inks, pharmaceuticals, liposomes, and fine suspensions.



LASER DIFFRACTION



FOR FAST AND RELIABLE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Laser Diffraction (LD) is a fast and widely used technique for measuring particle size distributions across a broad range. It is suitable for dry powders, suspensions, and emulsions. Thanks to its versatility and flexibility, the method is often used for routine analysis as well as for research applications, production control, and quality assurance.

Typical reason to choose it:

Ideal when fast, reproducible particle size data across a wide measuring range are required for routine quality control (QC), process control, or batch-to-batch comparison.

Measured parameters:

Particle size distribution, D10, D50, and D90.

Best suited for:

Ceramics, minerals, battery materials, pharmaceuticals, pigments, cement, food, and chemical products.



DYNAMIC IMAGE ANALYSIS



FOR PARTICLE SIZE AND SHAPE

Dynamic Image Analysis (DIA) measures particles using camera images as they move through the measuring zone. DIA provides detailed information on both particle size and particle shape.

Typical reason to choose it:

Ideal when high-resolution particle size and shape distributions are required for research or quality control, with high sensitivity to oversized and undersized particles.

Measured parameters:

Particle size and particle size distribution based on width, length and equivalent diameter, together with particle shape parameters such as aspect ratio, sphericity, symmetry, convexity and circularity.

Best suited for:

Powders, granules, crystals, metal powders, abrasives, catalysts, plastics, food, and materials where particle shape affects performance.



SIEVE ANALYSIS



FOR COARSE POWDERS, GRANULES AND BULK MATERIALS

Sieve analysis is a well-established method for classifying particles by size using a stack of test sieves. It is especially suitable for fine or coarse powders, granules, pellets, flakes, aggregates and free-flowing bulk materials.

Typical reason to choose it:

Ideal when a robust, standardized and easy-to-understand method is required for particle size classification, routine quality control, or separation into defined size fractions.

Measured parameters:

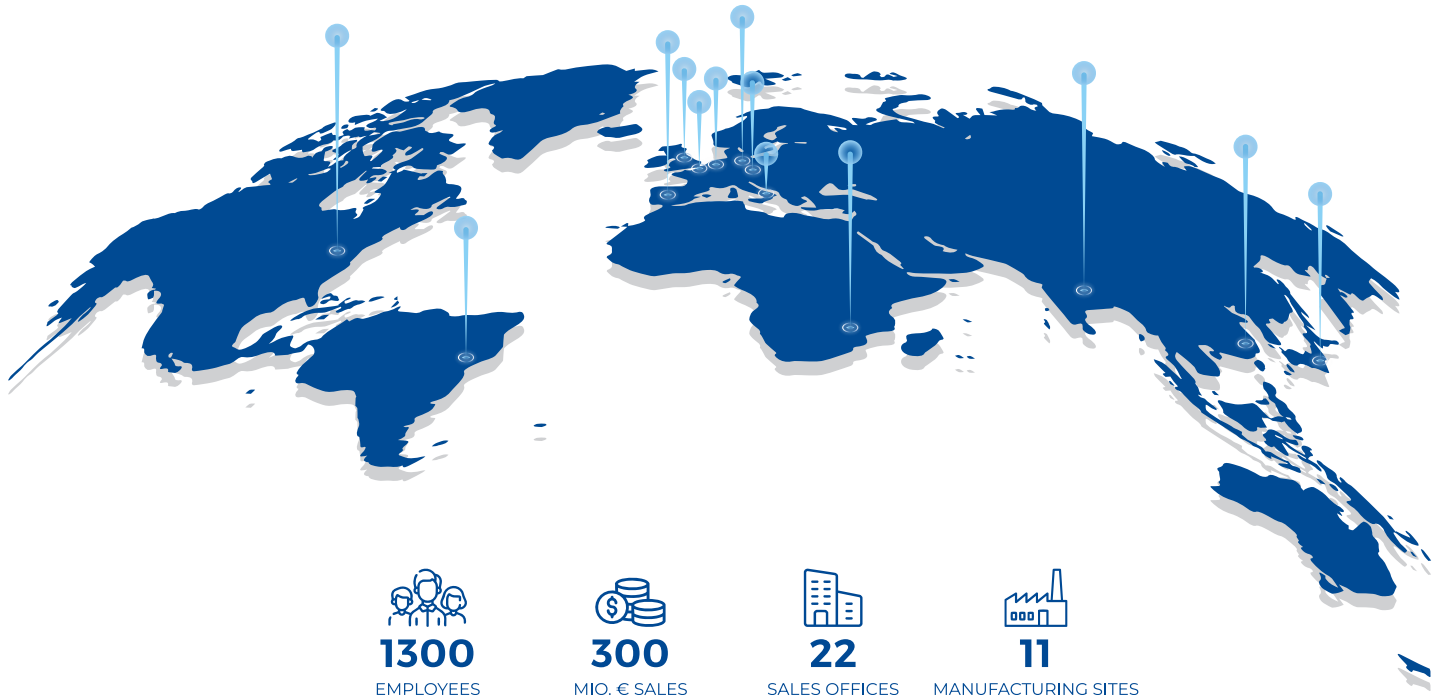
Particle size distribution by sieve fractions, including percent retained and percent passing at defined sieve sizes.

Best suited for:

Food, soil, wood, minerals, construction materials, metal powders, plastics, pharmaceuticals and pigments.

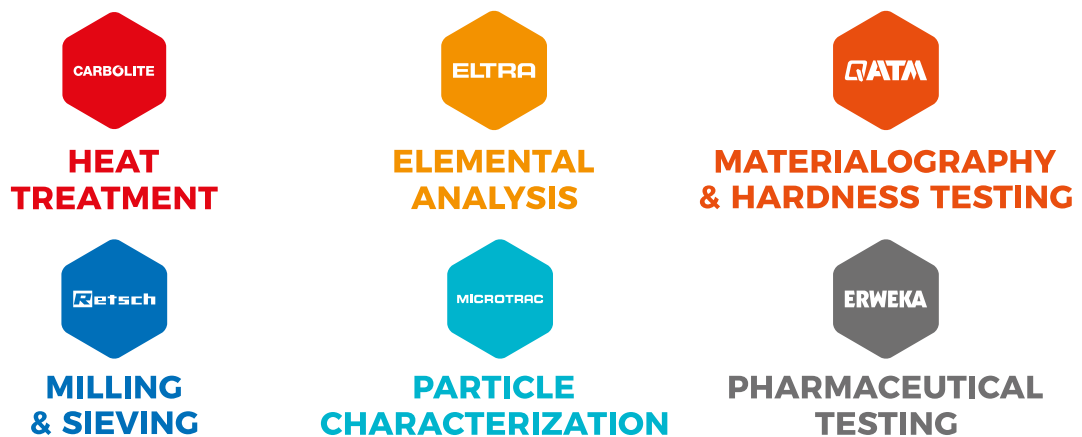


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