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Fine bubble technology — General principles for usage and measurement of fine bubbles —

Part 1: **Terminology**

Technologie des fines bulles → Principes généraux pour l'utilisation et la mesure des fines bulles —

Partie 1: Terminologie



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Foreword

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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).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 281, *Fine bubble technology*. ISO 20480-1:2017

A list of all the parts in the ISO 20480 series can be found on the ISO website 2f-9de3-

d944fc53f53a/iso-20480-1-2017

Introduction

Applications of fine bubble technologies can be found in cleaning, environmental improvement, the food and drink sector, aeration systems, medicine, water and waste water treatment, as well as agriculture and aquaculture. Developing appropriate terminology for such diverse technologies is therefore critical to business trade or product acceptance by consumers.

Fine bubbles can be present in both liquids and solids. Fine bubbles can contain air or another gas. The bubble can be held in place by surface tension or be surrounded with a coating, e.g. a lipid. Fine bubbles generated for various applications can vary in size, gas content or bubble coating. The generation techniques used are also different.

It should be noted that the motion of bubbles in a medium can be determined by buoyancy forces or randomly and thermally activated processes leading to Brownian motion. For this reason, larger bubbles can display buoyant behaviour (rise upwards) and smaller bubbles remain in the liquid medium displaying random motion. This document focuses on the definitions of such entities.

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Fine bubble technology — General principles for usage and measurement of fine bubbles —

Part 1:

Terminology

1 Scope

This document specifies terminology and definitions used in the area of fine bubble technology. Terminology in this document covers general principles, measurements, and individual applications of fine bubble technology.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions TANDARD PREVIEW

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. (Standards.iteh.ai)

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform; available at http://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

bubble

gas in a medium enclosed by an interface

3.2

fine bubble

bubble (3.1) with a volume equivalent diameter (3.8) of less than 100 μ m

Note 1 to entry: 100 μm is also represented as 1 \times 10-4 m.

Note 2 to entry: Annex A provides further information on the use of terms "fine bubble" or "ultrafine bubble" (3.3), instead of "nanobubble".

3.3

ultrafine bubble

fine bubble (3.2) with a volume equivalent diameter (3.8) of less than 1 µm

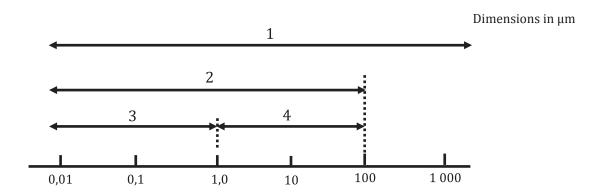
Note 1 to entry: Measured examples of ultrafine bubbles in water by particle characterization methods, in practical application fields, mostly range between 100 nm and 200 nm. The measured results can include contaminants, as well as ultrafine bubbles.

3.4

microbubble

fine bubble (3.2) with a volume equivalent diameter (3.8) in the range from equal or greater than 1 μm to less than 100 μm

Note 1 to entry: Figure 1 shows the size range of bubbles (3.1), fine bubbles, ultrafine bubbles (3.3), and microbubbles.



Key

- 1 bubble
- 2 fine bubble
- 3 ultrafine bubble
- 4 microbubble

Figure 1 — Scale diagram showing bubble diameters

3.5

solid medium

material in solid phase in which bubbles (3.1) are dispersed

Note 1 to entry: A solid medium can be a congealed or chemically immobilized (solidified) liquid which contains bubbles. As a result, bubbles are immobilized or have a restricted degree of mobility.

3.6 liquid medium

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material in liquid phase in which the bubbles, (3.1) are dispersed 2017

3.7

bubble number concentration

number of bubbles (3.1) per unit volume of medium

Note 1 to entry: The medium can be solid medium (3.5) or liquid medium (3.6).

3.8

volume equivalent diameter

 d_{eo}

diameter of the spherical bubble of equivalent volume

$$d_{\rm eq} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6}{\pi}V_{\rm bubble}}$$

where V_{bubble} is the volume of the considered bubble

3.9

bubble volume

spherical (or otherwise) volume of a *bubble* (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: In case of a bubble covered by its *bubble shell* (3.10), the volume of the bubble shell should be included.

3.10

bubble shell

object or a collection of objects that cover the *bubble* (3.1) surface almost completely

3.11

bubble temperature

temperature at which an infinitesimal amount of vapour is in equilibrium with a bulk liquid for a specified pressure

[SOURCE: ISO 20765-2:2015, 3.2, modified — Note 1 to entry and Note 2 to entry have been deleted.]

3.12

bubble-point pressure

pressure under which gas bubbles form in a liquid at a particular operating temperature which gas bubbles (3.1) form

[SOURCE: ISO 15156-2:2015, 3.2]

3.13

coalescence

action by which *bubbles* (3.1) in suspension unite to form larger bubbles

[SOURCE: ISO 29464:2011, 3.1.24, modified — "liquid particle" has been changed to "bubbles".]

3.14

bubble stability

duration for total volume of bubbles in dispersion to increase twofold or reduce by half under a given temperature and pressure conditions

3.15

bubble size stability iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

duration for a *volume equivalent diameter* (3.8) of a *bubble* (3.1) to increase twofold or reduce by half under given temperature and pressure conditions

3.16

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bubble number stabilityandards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1d183f0a-2a96-472f-9de3-

duration for the number of bubbles to increase twofold or reduce by half under a given temperature and pressure conditions

3.17

bubble generating system

system for creating bubbles (3.1) in a liquid medium (3.6)

3.18

fine bubble generating system

system for creating fine bubbles (3.2) in a liquid medium (3.6)

3.19

ultrafine bubble generating system

system for creating ultrafine bubbles (3.3) in a liquid medium (3.6)

3.20

number concentration index

quantity representing the concentration of objects in a fine bubble dispersion measured by an industrially available and agreed method

Note 1 to entry: Fine bubble dispersion in reality often contains not only fine bubbles but also other components with application-specific functions.

3.21

size index

quantity representing an object size in a fine bubble dispersion measured by an industrially available and agreed method

Note 1 to entry: Fine bubble dispersion in reality often contains not only fine bubbles but also other components with application-specific functions.