



Designation: E1772 – 95 (Reapproved 2001)

# Standard Test Method for Particle Size Distribution of Chromatography Media by Electric Sensing Zone Technique<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1772; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method is valuable for the measurement of particle size and covers determination of the particle size distribution of chromatography media in the overall size range of approximately 1 to 450  $\mu\text{m}$  using the electric sensing zone (ESZ) apparatus. This instrument uses an electric current path of small dimensions that is modulated by individual particle passage through an aperture and produces individual pulses of amplitude proportional to the particle volume (1).<sup>2</sup>

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

### 2.2 Other Document:

*Manufacturer's Operating Manual for Particle Size Distribution Analyzer*<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E48 on Biotechnology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E48.03 on Unit Processes and Their Control.

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<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this test method.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>4</sup> Available from Coulter Corp., Scientific Instruments, P.O. Box 169015, MC 195-10, Miami, FL 33116-9015.

3.1.1 *equivalent volume diameter*—the diameter of a sphere with a volume equal to that of the actual particle.

3.1.2 *volume weighted (mass) median diameter*—a number distribution,  $n(d)$ , is measured, and  $N = \sum_{i=1}^C n(d_i)$  is the total number of particles in the  $C$  classes and  $n(d_i)$  is the number of particles in class  $i$  (corresponding to diameter  $d_i$ ).

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—From  $n(d)$ , the corresponding volume distribution can be calculated:

$$f(d_i) = n(d_i) \frac{\pi}{6} d_i^3 / V = n(d_i) d_i^3 / \sum_{i=1}^C n(d_i) d_i^3 \quad (1)$$

where:

$$V = \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{i=1}^C n(d_i) d_i^3 \quad (2)$$

is the total particle volume.

A cumulative volume distribution,  $F(d_i)$ , is defined by

$$F(d_i) = \sum_{x_j \leq d_i} f(x_j) \quad (3)$$

The *volume weighted (mass) median diameter* is the diameter,  $d_{50}$ , given by

$$F(d_i) = 0.5 \quad (4)$$

that is, the diameter that divides the particle volume into two equally sized halves.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A carefully dispersed, dilute suspension of the particles in a beaker filled with electrolyte is placed in the counting position on the instrument sample stand. The suspension is forced through a restricting aperture. Each particle passing is recorded on an electronic counter according to selected particle size levels.

4.2 The instrument determines the particle volume (liquid displacement); therefore, the equivalent spherical diameter is commonly used to express the particle size.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 It is important to recognize that the results obtained by this test method or any other test method for particle size determination using different physical principles may disagree. The results are strongly influenced by physical principles used by each method of particle size analysis. The results of any particle sizing method should be used only in a relative sense