

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

**Nanomanufacturing - Product specification -
Part 3-6: Graphene-related products – Blank detail specification: graphene oxide
in powders and dispersions**

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IEC Secretariat
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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**Nanomanufacturing - Product specification -
Part 3-6: Graphene-related products -
Blank detail specification: graphene oxide in powders and dispersions**

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IEC TS 62565-3-6 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 113: Nanotechnology for electrotechnical products and systems. It is a Technical Specification.

The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
113/933/DTS	113/950/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this Technical Specification is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62565 series, published under the general title *Nanomanufacturing - Material specifications*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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INTRODUCTION

This document establishes a standardized method to specify graphene-based materials of the type of graphene oxide in form of powder and powders dispersed in liquids. Commercially available graphene oxide differs in multiple ways from the perfect graphene oxide structure as described in the correct academic definition as a monolayer of an oxidized honeycomb arrangement of carbon atoms with a carbon-to-oxygen (C/O) ratio of 2,0.

Typical application areas of graphene oxide are coatings, filters, drug carriers, bio-sensors, and functional fabrics.

A quite common way to synthesise graphene oxide is the processing of graphite in concentrated acid in the presence of an oxidizing agent to exfoliate the graphene layers. Depending on the application, graphene oxide is made available as dry powder and liquid dispersion, e.g. in water. The structure of graphene oxide strongly depends on the method of synthesis. The graphene oxide flakes have various types of small and large defects. Beside the oxygen bound to both sides of the carbon monolayer, it is typically decorated with different types of oxygen containing functional groups.

Subtle differences in the physical structure cause large differences in electrical, optical, and chemical properties of graphene oxide. Therefore, it is important that vendors and users specify the material as precisely as possible. A clear understanding and precise definition of these key control characteristics (KCCs) as well as the availability of standardized measurement methods to measure them is essential to guarantee consistent delivery of materials and intermediate products into industrial processes.

According to the philosophy of the IEC Technical Committee 113 (IEC/TC 113), this is done by the establishment of this document about graphene oxide which lists all technically relevant KCCs of the material in a standardized template.

The referenced measurement standards are taken preferably from the 62607 series because these standards are focused to provide exactly the information from the KCC table. If no 62607 standard exists, other standards can be referenced. As it is mandatory in those cases to provide guidelines for the use of a given standard, these are given in Annex A.

Beside the specified KCCs listed in the BDS, there are always some hidden parameters which are not completely under control. Therefore, general requirements like the method of the production process as well as any kind of post processing (e.g. cleaning) is also part of the document. Vendors and users are invited to add or remove listed KCCs if that is required by the application, and to send their feedback to IEC/TC 113.

In summary, a standardized BDS is essential for the industrialization of graphene technologies and crucial for the continued growth of applications incorporating graphene oxide. As significant differences in both methodology and interpretation of measurement results at the current Technical Readiness Level (TRL) continue to exist from one measurement laboratory to another, it is important that this document as well as the referenced KCC measurement standards of the 62607 series be revised frequently to ensure that the standards represent the state of the art of the technology.

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62565 establishes the blank detail specification for graphene oxide in powders and aqueous dispersions.

This document defines a format for specifying key control characteristics (KCCs), including a list of these characteristics and their corresponding standardized measurement procedures, where available. Numeric values are left blank to be determined between the customer and supplier in the detail specification (DS).

In the DS, key control characteristics can be added or removed by mutual agreement.

If no standardized measurement procedures are available, guidelines in Annex A are presented, which can be used by the involved parties to assure consistent material quality.

For non-aqueous solvents, it is crucial to make modifications to address relevant characteristics such as appearance, pH, and viscosity.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3954, *Powders for powder metallurgical purposes - Sampling*

ISO/TS 21356-1, *Nanotechnologies - Structural characterization of graphene - Part 1: Graphene from powders and dispersions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 General terms

3.1.1

nanomanufacturing

intentional synthesis, generation or control of nanomaterials, or fabrication step in the nanoscale, for commercial purposes

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 80004-1:2015, 2.11]

3.1.2

key control characteristics

KCC

material property or intermediate product characteristic which can affect safety or compliance with regulations, fit, function, performance, quality, reliability or subsequent processing of the final product

Note 1 to entry: The measurement of a key control characteristic is described in a standardized measurement procedure with known accuracy and precision.

Note 2 to entry: It is possible to define more than one measurement methods for a key control characteristic if the correlation of the results is well-defined and known.

[SOURCE: IEC TS 62565-1:2023, 3.1]

3.1.3

product specification

structured document which describes all characteristics of a product known to be relevant for applications of that product.

3.1.4

blank detail specification

BDS

structured generic specification of the set of key control characteristics which are necessary to describe a specific nano-enabled product without assigning specific values or attributes

Note 1 to entry: Examples of nano-enabled products are: nanomaterials, nanocomposites and nano-subassemblies.

Note 2 to entry: Blank detail specifications are intended to be used by industrial users to prepare their detail specifications used in bilateral procurement contracts. A blank detail specification facilitates the comparison and benchmarking of different materials. Furthermore, a standardized format makes procurement more efficient and more error robust.

3.1.5

detail specification

DS

specification based on a blank detail specification or sectional blank detail specification with assigned values and attributes

Note 1 to entry: The properties listed in the detail specification are usually a subset of the key control characteristics listed in the relevant blank detail specification or sectional blank detail specification. The industrial partners define only those properties which are required for the intended application.

Note 2 to entry: Detail specifications are defined by the industrial partners. SDOs will be involved only if there is a general need for a detail specification in an industrial sector.

Note 3 to entry: The industrial partners may define additional key control characteristics if they are not listed in the blank detail specification or sectional blank detail specification.

3.1.6

measurand

quantity intended to be measured

Note 1 to entry: If the quantity is a key control characteristic, the measurement is an essential part of the quality management system.

3.1.7

measurement method

process of experimentally obtaining one or more values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity

Note 1 to entry: If the quantity is a key control characteristic, the measurement is an essential part of the quality management system.