

High resolution zeta potential analyzer



When knowing particle charge counts !



The Wallis

Zeta potParticle

Zeta potential : +/-500mV

Particle size : 1nm ~ 100μm

Resolution : 0,1mV (in water)

Wallis an instrument dedicated to Zeta potential

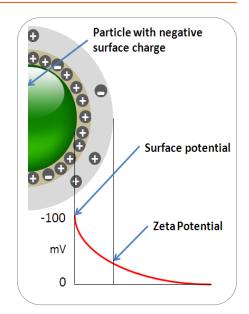
WALLIS^{ζ} is an innovative **zeta potential analyzer** dedicated to the characterization of **nanoparticle suspensions**. It is based on a revisited and modern version of the **Laser Doppler Electrophoresis (LDE) technique** offering a unique and unequaled measurement resolution. It is complementary to the Cordouan's VASCO particle size analyzer to study colloidal solution stability and properties.

Zeta potential (ζ) is a fundamental properties of colloidal suspensions. Basically ζ is intimately related to the **number of electrical charges** attached to the surface of the particles when immersed in a solvent. It is thus **linked to particle-particle interaction and formulation stability** in a very complex way described by physical models like the Electrical Double Layer (EDL).

Laser f_∩

ΰ

Electrodes



Measurement principle

WALLIS^{ζ} works on a modern and innovative evolution of the well known and robust technique called Laser Doppler Electrophoresis (LDE).

Basically, an alternative electrical field/voltage is applied between two electrodes immersed deeply in the colloidal suspension; Because of the electrostatic force, the charged particles located in between the electrodes undergo a translation motion (electrophoresis) which speed (v) is directly proportional to the applied electrical field by a factor μ_e called the electrophoretic mobility.

This parameter μ_e is determined in a very accurate manner by measuring the corresponding Doppler frequency shift f_{Doppler} using a high sensitivity optical heterodyne interferometer scheme.



Modulation f_m

Mixing

f_m + f _{Doppler}

 $\mu_e = C^{st}$ (Scat) x f_{Doppler}

 $\zeta = C^{st}$ (Solvent) x μ_e

Measurement Cell design : simple, robust, artifact free

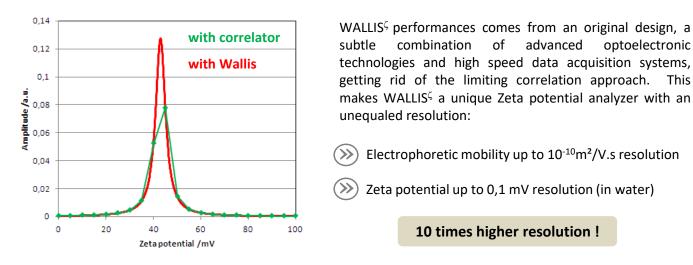
Simple : The dip cell design allows simple and easy **sample preparation** and prevents bubble formation. It is compliant with standard cuvette and available in different materials: polystyrene, glass or quartz fully **compatible with organic solvent.**

Robust : The **innovative vitreous carbon electrode** provides **long life, oxidation free** electrodes that can be easily cleaned by standard process like ultrasonic bath or acid-base washing.

Artifact free: WALLIS^{ζ} optimized dip cell electrodes design prevents from artifact like electroosmosis effects by suppressing solvent induced displacement along the wall of the cuvette; No software correction is needed to the measured signal

Wallis **G** technology led to its best

Think « out of the box » for high resolution measurement



Key benefits

- No electro-osmosis \rightarrow Artifact free measurements
- Improved LDE technology (LDE) \rightarrow Efficient, reliable and simple
- Enhanced resolution \rightarrow 10 times better than usual correlation technology
- High-resolution measurement \rightarrow Accurate and repeatable zeta potential analysis
- Easy to use and intuitive graphical user interface (GUI) software \rightarrow Turn key operation
- New material for long life electrodes \rightarrow Reduced maintenance and consumable; cost effective
- Designed for standard disposable and quartz cuvette \rightarrow Easy to fill; compatible with organic solvents and high-pH suspensions

High performances for advanced applications





Pharmaceutical

Cosmetics



Chemistry



This

Polymer

- Functionalization study
- Drug delivery optimization
- Quality control in manufacturing process
- Fundamental study of electrophoretic physics
- Cosmetic and industrial emulsion stability study
- Nanoparticle formulation and synthesis optimization
- Advanced colloidal stability analysis and optimization
- Ink pigment dispersion and aggregation characterization
- And more....

Zeta potential [mV]	Stability behavior of the colloid
from 0 to ±5,	Rapid coagulation or flocculation
from ±10 to ±30	Incipient instability
from ±30 to ±40	Moderate stability
from ±40 to ±60	Good stability
more than ±61	Excellent stability

Specifications & main characteristics



SPECIFICATIONS	
Zeta potential range	-500 mV to 500 mV
Mobility range	10-10 to 10-7 m2/V.s
Particle size (for zeta measurement)	1 nm up to 100 μm
Sample concentration	0.0001% to 10% (w/w) (solvent dependent)
Temperature control range inside the cell	10°C to 70°C +/-0,1°C (depending on cuvette cell material)
Cell options	Cuvette cell with optical quality windows compatible with organic solvents
Sample volume	Typically 750 μ L (Hellma cell – 10 mm light path)
Maximum sample conductivity	300 mS/cm
Sample Type	Aqueous & organic solvents – pH: 1-14 (depending on cuvette cell material)
SIGNAL PROCESSING	
Measurement technology	Laser Doppler Electrophoresis (LDE)
Laser source	Highly reliable 20 mW diode @635 nm coupled to automated optical attenuation system. Other wavelengths available upon request
Measurement angle	Single angle for zeta potential at 17°
Data processing algorithm	Fast Fourier Transform
Resolution	Mobility = 10^{-10} m ² /V.s or Zeta = 0,1 mV (in water)
Detector	Avalanche Photodiode – APD
HARDWARE	
Computer interface	USB 2.0 – Windows 2007 or newer
Weight	16 kg
Dimensions	33 x 33 x 38 cm ³ (LxWxH)
Power supply	100-115/220-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 100 W max
SYSTEM COMPLIANCE	
CE certification	CE marked product - Class I laser product, EN 60825-1:2001, CDRH
ISO norm	ISO 13099-2 : 2012 – Colloidal system – methods for zeta-potential determination – Part 2 : Optical methods



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