

## Nanomaterials characteristics and applicable analytical technologies

Analytical Technique		Concentration	Particle Size	Particle Size Distribution	Surface Charge	Surface Area	Shape	Agglomeration	Structure	Composition
Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry	ICP-MS									
Field-flow Fractionation + ICP-MS	FFF-ICP-MS									
Liquid Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry	LC-MS									
Optical Spectroscopy – UV/Vis	UV/Vis									
Fluorescence Spectroscopy	FL									
Turbidity										
Scanning Electron Microscopy	SEM									
Transmission Electron Microscopy (+EDX)	TEM									
Atomic Force Microscopy	AFM									
Confocal Microscopy										
Field Flow Fractionation	FFF									
Dynamic Light Scattering	DLS									
Static Light Scattering	SLS									
Molecular Gas Adsorption (BET)	BET									
Dialysis										
Electrophoresis and Capillary Electrophoresis										
Ultrafiltration										
Centrifugation										
Filtration										
Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis	NTA									
Size Exclusion Chromatography	SEC									
Selected Area Electron Diffraction	SAED									
Zeta Potential by DLS					•					
X-ray Diffraction	XRD									
Thermogravimetric Analysis	TGA									
Quartz Microbalances										
Differential Scanning Calorimetry	DSC									
Dynamic Mechanical Analysis	DMA									
Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy	FT-IR									
FT-IR Imaging										
Raman Spectroscopy										
TGA coupled with Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry	TGA-GC/MS									
Laser Induced Plasma Spectroscopy	LIPS									
Hydrodynamic Chromatography	HDC									
Laser Induced Breakdown Detection	LIBD									
X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy	XPS									
Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy	EELS (+EDX)									

## For more information, please visit <u>www.perkinelmer.com/nano</u>

Commonly used in the characterization of nanomaterials

HUMAN HEALTH | ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Microscopy techniques

Available from PerkinElmer