

# PSMPS Nano mobility particle size spectrometer Explore the nano clusters

- Measuring number size distributions starting at 1.1 nm
- Combination of GRIMM SMPS+C with Airmodus PSM

All in one solution







#### **Features**

- Measuring number size distributions starting at 1.1 nm
- Combination of GRIMM SMPS+C with Airmodus PSM
- Airmodus PSM allowing expansion of SMPS+C measurement range to the smallest nanoparticles and clusters
- Two-stage (DEG and n-butanol) CPC setup
- Updated GRIMM DMAs with optimized nanoparticle transmission
- Scanning, stepping and single channel mode of DMA

### **Benefits**

- Compact instrument setup
- All in one solution
- Usable with various aerosol neutralizers
- Suitable for various nanoparticle applications:
   Studies on atmospheric nucleation, nanoparticle growth, coagulation and transport, fundamental aerosol research and many more ...
- Fully user configurable settings in our software

#### **Technical data**

Working fluid	Diethylene glycol
50% particle size cut-off	Adjustable 1.3 3.5 nm (determined with Nickel Chromium particles)
Sample flow rate (Q <sub>PSM</sub> )	2.5 l/min
External vacuum requirement	100 350 mbar at NTP
External	1.5 2.5 bar at NTP;
compressed air requirement	free of particles, oil and water
Power requirements	100 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz; max. 280 W
Connectivity	USB or RS-232
PSM size (h x w x d)	29 x 45 x 46.5 cm (11.4 x 17.7 x 18.3 inch)
PSM weight	17.0 kg (37.5 lbs)
GRIMM 5417 CPC:	
Second stage of pa	rticle detection
Second stage of particles Working fluid	n-butanol
Working fluid 50% particle size	n-butanol 4.0 nm
Working fluid 50% particle size cut-off Sample	n-butanol  4.0 nm (determined with tungsten oxide particles)
Working fluid  50% particle size cut-off  Sample flow rate (QcPC)  Sheath air	n-butanol  4.0 nm (determined with tungsten oxide particles)  0.3 or 0.6 l/min
Working fluid  50% particle size cut-off  Sample flow rate (Qcpc)  Sheath air flow rate (Qsh)	n-butanol  4.0 nm (determined with tungsten oxide particles)  0.3 or 0.6 l/min  3.0 or 10.0 l/min
Working fluid  50% particle size cut-off  Sample flow rate (QcPC)  Sheath air flow rate (Qsh)  Internal pumps  Particle concentration	n-butanol  4.0 nm (determined with tungsten oxide particles)  0.3 or 0.6 l/min  3.0 or 10.0 l/min  Yes  Single count mode: up to 150 000 particles/cm

Connectivity	USB, RS-232, analog pulse out	
GRIMM 5417	40 x 25 x 29 cm	
dimensions	(15.7 x 9.8 x 11.4 inch)	
(h x w x d)		
GRIMM 5417	12.4 kg (27.3 lbs)	
weight	3, 3, 4	
Classifier		
DMA	GRIMM Vienna type S-DMA or M-DMA	
Particle size	S-DMA: 1.1 55 nm@10 l/min Qsh	
ranges	M-DMA: 2.8 155 nm@10 l/min Qsh	
Particle size	Stepping mode: 45 255 channels	
resolution	Scanning mode: 45 255 channels Scanning mode: 64 channels per decade;	
. 2501411011	logarithmic spacing	
GRIMM 5540 Sheath Air Dryer		
Drying agent	Silical Gel Orange* beads with indicator	
Grain size	2 5 mm	
Sheath air flow rate	3 20 l/min	
Dimensions (Ø x h)	12.5 x 59 cm (4.9 x 23 inch)	
Weight	4.5 kg (9.9 lbs)	
PSMPS Handling		
Data output	Particle number size distributon (dN/dlogD)	
Sample humidity	0 95% RH, non-condensing	
Absolute pressure range	600 1050 mbar	
Operating temperature	15 30 °C (59 86 °F)	
Operating humidity	0 95% RH, non-condensing	

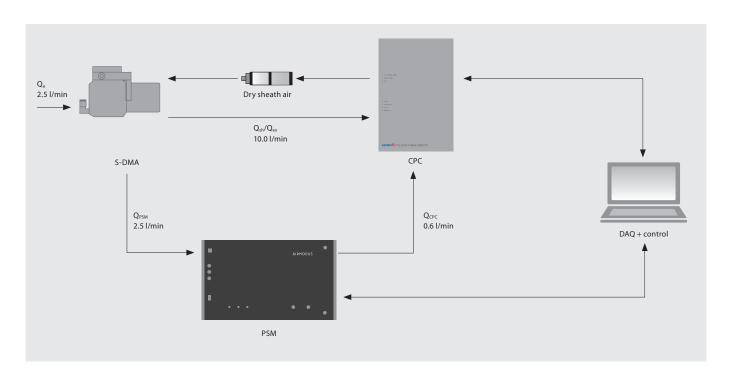
<sup>\*</sup> The term "Silica Gel Orange" is a product name of the company Roth

#### PSMPS | MOBILITY PARTICLE SIZE SPECTROMETER

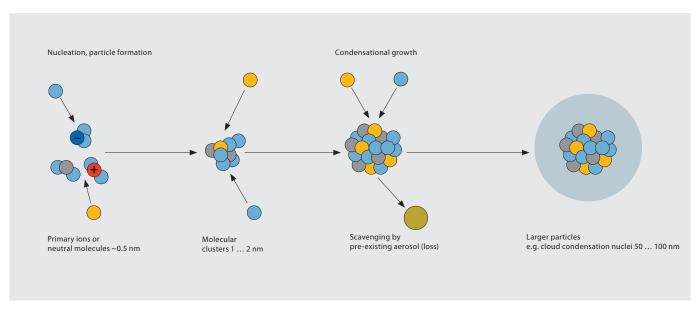
The PSMPS is a mobility particle size spectrometer that combines a Grimm SMPS+C system with the Airmodus Particle Size Magnifier (PSM). This combination allows accessing the 1 nm particle size range and offers the metrological coverage of the sub 2 nm size range that is indispensable for understanding the basic mechanisms of the highly dynamic processes of particle formation. In studies on aerosol particle nucleation, the measurement of aerosol number size distributions starting from the sub

2 nm size range is crucial in order to understand the basic mechanisms of new particle formation (NPF) as well as the formation rate and growth rate of the particles (e. g. Kulmala et al., 2013¹). Particle nucleation processes are important in the atmosphere where they affect the formation of clouds and the radiative forcing but also in combustion related studies (e. g. the emissions of vehicle engines) and in material sciences (e. g. the synthesis of nanoparticles).

#### PSMPS | SCHEMATIC SETUP OF THE PSMPS



#### PSMPS | NUCLEATION PROCESS: PHASE TRANSITION FROM THE GAS PHASE TO THE PARTICLE PHASE



## **DURAG GROUP**

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