



# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



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**Nanomanufacturing – Key control characteristics –  
Part 4-7: Nano-enabled electrical energy storage – Determination of magnetic  
impurities in anode nanomaterials, ICP-OES method**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms and definitions .....	7
4 Overview of the measurement .....	8
5 Reagents.....	8
5.1 Nitric acid .....	8
5.2 Hydrochloric acid .....	8
5.3 Nitrohydrochloric acid .....	8
5.4 Ethanol .....	8
5.5 Argon gas .....	8
5.6 Standard solutions .....	8
5.6.1 Iron standard solution .....	8
5.6.2 Cobalt standard solution, .....	8
5.6.3 Chromium standard solution, .....	8
5.6.4 Nickel standard solution,.....	8
6 Apparatus.....	8
6.1 ICP-OES .....	8
6.2 Conical flask .....	9
6.3 Sample tank.....	9
6.4 Magnet .....	9
6.5 Electronic balance .....	9
6.6 Scroll equipment.....	9
6.7 Ultrasonic cleaning equipment .....	9
6.8 Heating device.....	9
7 Preparation of series of standard solutions .....	9
8 Test procedure .....	10
8.1 Cleaning the magnet.....	10
8.2 Test sample .....	10
8.3 Attraction of magnetic impurities .....	10
8.4 Remove nonmagnetic impurities .....	10
8.5 Extraction of magnetic impurities .....	11
8.6 Preparation of blank sample.....	11
8.7 Test.....	11
9 Data analysis and calculation of results .....	11
10 Test report.....	12
Annex A (informative) Diagram of the scroll device .....	13
Annex B (informative) Magnet removal method .....	14
Annex C (informative) Case study.....	15
C.1 Preparation of series of standard solutions .....	15
C.2 Cleaning the magnet.....	15
C.3 Weighing sample .....	15
C.4 Attraction of magnetic impurities .....	16
C.5 Remove nonmagnetic impurities .....	16

C.6	Extraction of magnetic impurities .....	17
C.7	Test .....	17
C.8	Identify the uncertainty sources .....	18
Annex D (informative)	Validation of the attraction procedure .....	19
D.1	Experimental samples .....	19
D.2	Experimental procedure .....	19
D.3	Experimental results and conclusion .....	19
Bibliography	.....	20
Figure A.1	– Diagram of sample tank on the rolling device .....	13
Figure B.1	– Diagram of magnet removal .....	14
Figure C.1	– Procedure for cleaning the magnet .....	15
Figure C.2	– Procedure for weighing sample .....	16
Figure C.3	– Procedure for attraction of magnetic impurities .....	16
Figure C.4	– Procedure for removing nonmagnetic impurities .....	17
Figure C.5	– Procedure for extraction of magnetic impurities .....	17
Table 1	– Recommended test wavelengths for the determination of magnetic impurities .....	9
Table 2	– Correspondence of the measured mass to the untapped bulk density of the sample .....	10
Table 3	– Instrument operating parameters .....	11
Table C.1	– Test results of magnetic impurities .....	18
Table D.1	– Test results of magnetic impurities .....	19

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### **NANOMANUFACTURING – KEY CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS –**

#### **Part 4-7: Nano-enabled electrical energy storage – Determination of magnetic impurities in anode nanomaterials, ICP-OES method**

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Technical Specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62607-4-7, which is a Technical Specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 113: Nanotechnology for electrotechnical products and systems.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
113/405/DTS	113/430/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC TS 62607 series, published under the general title *Nanonmanufacturing – Key control characteristics*, 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 "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- transformed into an International Standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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## INTRODUCTION

Magnetic impurities often have significant influence on the performance of anode nanomaterials for nano-enabled electrical energy storage. If anode nanomaterials have high magnetic impurity content, it may lead to serious self-discharge and degrade the performance and cycle life. The magnetic impurities are also easy to aggregate, which can cause safety issues such as internal short-circuit fire, or even explosion. Therefore, accurate evaluation of magnetic impurity content is important for the safety and performance of energy storage devices. [1,2,3]<sup>1</sup>

Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES) method is a mature and precise method to measure the concentration of metal elements in the tested materials, but the method to gather the magnetic substance has not been standardized. This document introduces a reliable method for gathering and determining the magnetic impurity content in the anode nanomaterials of an energy storage device. It will help to better control the quality of electrode nanomaterials.

This document introduces a determination of magnetic impurities using ICP-OES method for the electrochemical characterization of nano-enabled anode materials for electrical energy storage devices.

This standardized method is intended for use in comparing the characteristics of anode nanomaterials in the study stage, not for evaluating the electrode in end products.

The method is applicable to materials exhibiting function or performance only possible with nanotechnology, intentionally added to the active materials to measurably and significantly change the reliability or one or more physical properties of electrical energy storage devices.

In this context it is important to note that the percentage content of nanomaterials of the device in question has no direct relation to the applicability of this document, because minute quantities of nanomaterials are frequently sufficient to improve the performance significantly.

The fraction of nanomaterials in electrodes or electrode coatings is not of relevance for using this method.

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<sup>1</sup> Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

## NANOMANUFACTURING – KEY CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS –

### Part 4-7: Nano-enabled electrical energy storage – Determination of magnetic impurities in anode nanomaterials, ICP-OES method

**WARNING** – Persons using this method should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

**IMPORTANT** – It is absolutely essential that tests conducted according to this document be carried out by suitably trained staff.

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC TS 62607 provides a method for the determination of magnetic impurities in anode nanomaterials for energy storage devices using an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES), including test overview, reagents, apparatus, test procedures, test results and test report.

This document applies to the determination of the total content of magnetic impurities (iron, cobalt, chromium, and nickel)  $\geq 0,02$  mg/kg which can be attracted by magnet.

#### 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 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use – Specification and test methods*

ISO 6353-1:1982, *Reagents for chemical analysis – Part 1: General test methods*

ISO 18842:2015, *Aluminium oxide primarily used for the production of aluminium – Method for the determination of tapped and untapped density*