

Automated nanoparticle production

VSP-G1 NANOPARTICLE GENERATOR

vs**particle**



At VSPARTICLE we believe that there is a whole **new world of possibilities** for materials at the nanoscale.

At VSPARTICLE we make the manufacturing of nanostructured materials as easy as pushing a button. We provide research and industry with the **tools to rapidly advance the field of nanotechnology** and thereby drastically reduce the development time of new materials and products.

Create the future at the push of a button

vsparticle

Easier, faster and reproducible generation of nanoparticles

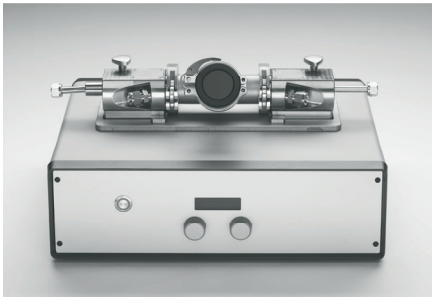
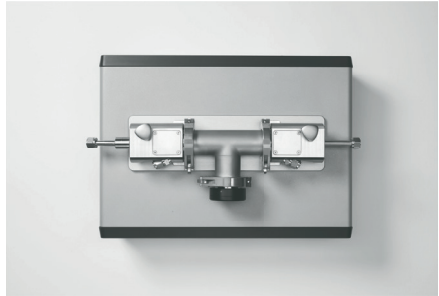
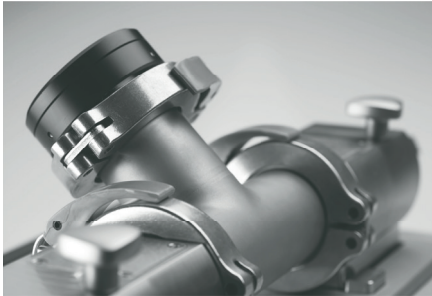
The current methods to generate nanoparticles are complex and time consuming. Furthermore, the lack of material versatility is an issue. With the VSP-G1 researchers can **reduce months of work to just a matter of hours or days**.

- **Easy:** The VSP-G1 is controlled by just three buttons. One serves as on/off switch and emergency stop, the other two are used to alter the particle size and production rate. The VSP-G1 is operated at room temperature and standard pressure.
- **Reproducible:** The VSP-G1 has a stable and reproducible output. With quick iterations you can find your ideal settings and there is nothing that stops you from reproducing it the next day.
- **Fast:** Combining the VSP-G1 with accessories enables you to prepare your nanoparticle sample in a single step. Just load your sample in the sample holder accessory, start the gas flow and press the spark-button of the VSP-G1.
- **Safe:** One of the key challenges in the development of the VSP-G1 was to enable flexibility and at the same time guaranteeing safe handling of nanoparticles. The VSP-G1 has been designed as a closed system and by making it possible to unmount the reactor chamber, it can be cleaned easily and safely in a fume hood.



Designed for desktop use

THE VSP-G1 FITS ANY LAB TABLE AND CAN OPERATE 24/7



The VSP-G1 nanoparticle generator provides you with the possibility to perform ground-breaking research by automating the production of nanoparticles. It allows you to move through the research cycle quickly, **fast forwarding from hypothesis to success!**

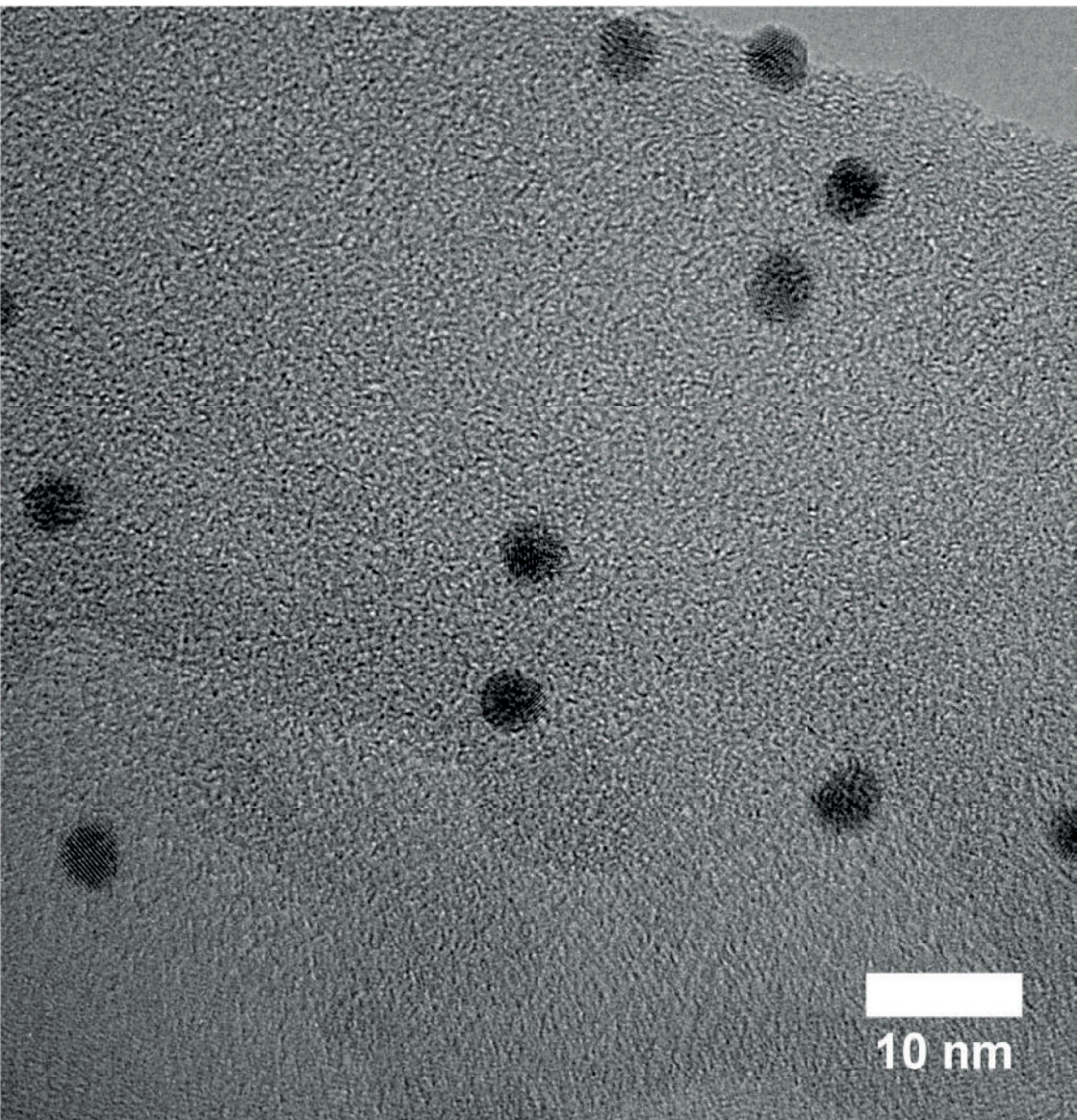
Best-in-class user experience



GENERATE NANOPARTICLES WITH THE PUSH OF A BUTTON

The VSP-G1:

- is intuitive for scientists and students
- allows for quick iterations to speed up research
- minimizes setup time
- logs settings via the RS232 port on the back
- fits your lab-table and fume hood



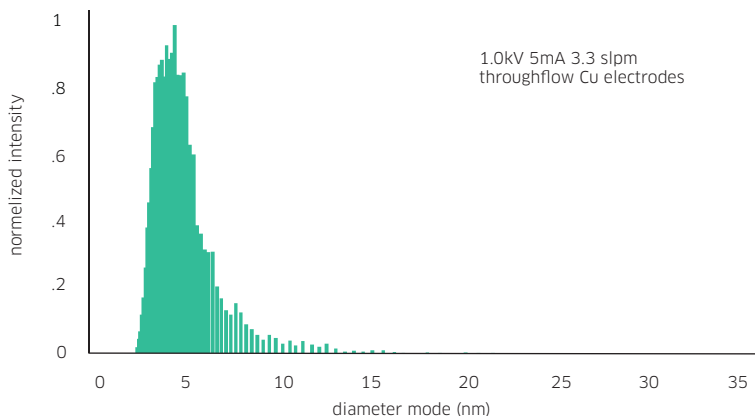
TEM image with single gold spherical particles which are well dispersed and generated with the VSP-G1.

Very small particles at high concentrations



OUTPUT DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICLES BETWEEN 0-20 NM

Making very small particles at high concentrations is one of the most challenging tasks in aerosol research and material science. The VSP-G1 delivers high output of very small particles, starting from atomic clusters. The output shows a nice lognormal distribution.

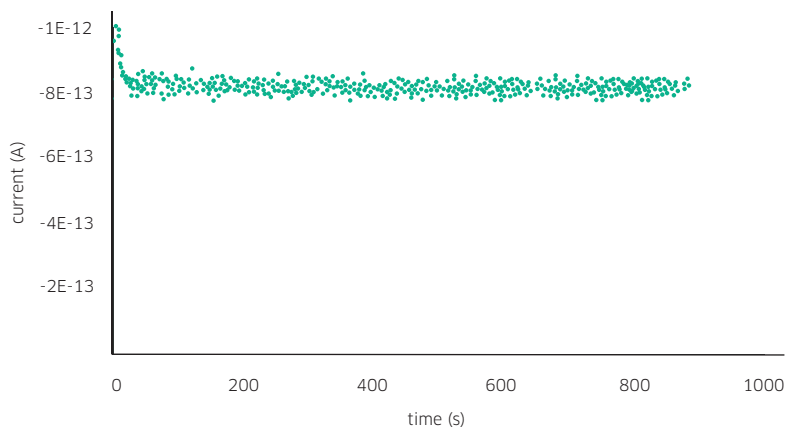


Ultra-stable and reliable aerosol output



<2% STANDARD DEVIATION IN LONG-TERM EXPERIMENTS

After finding the equilibrium state of the desired concentration and particle size, the source has a highly reliable production output, with a standard deviation of <2%. This will help your research by offering reproducible results over long term experiments.



Material versatility

MIX AND MATCH YOUR METALS

All solid (semi)conductive materials that can be processed into electrodes can be used in this device. This allows for the creation of particles of bi-metals, nano-alloys or materials that are immiscible in bulk state. To make your life easy we provide standard electrodes, contact us for available stock.



It is possible to use [elemental electrodes](#) and [alloyed electrodes](#). Contact us to find out about possibilities of mixing elemental electrodes and compacted alloys.



COMPATIBLE ELEMENTS

Elements highlighted in green are compatible with spark ablation. Elements in green may be used in the spark ablation process (e.g. as carrier gas or modifier). Information is available for elements in black.

1																	2																		
<div>H</div> <div>Hydrogen</div> <div>1.01</div>																	<div>He</div> <div>Helium</div> <div>4</div>																		
3	<div>Li</div> <div>Lithium</div> <div>6.94</div>	4	<div>Be</div> <div>Beryllium</div> <div>9.01</div>													5	<div>B</div> <div>Boron</div> <div>10.81</div>	6	<div>C</div> <div>Carbon</div> <div>12.01</div>	7	<div>N</div> <div>Nitrogen</div> <div>14.01</div>	8	<div>O</div> <div>Oxygen</div> <div>16</div>	9	<div>F</div> <div>Fluorine</div> <div>19</div>	10	<div>Ne</div> <div>Neon</div> <div>20.18</div>								
11	<div>Na</div> <div>Sodium</div> <div>22.99</div>	12	<div>Mg</div> <div>Magnesium</div> <div>24.3</div>													13	<div>Al</div> <div>Aluminium</div> <div>26.98</div>	14	<div>Si</div> <div>Silicon</div> <div>28.09</div>	15	<div>P</div> <div>Phosphorus</div> <div>30.97</div>	16	<div>S</div> <div>Sulfur</div> <div>32.06</div>	17	<div>Cl</div> <div>Chlorine</div> <div>35.45</div>	18	<div>Ar</div> <div>Argon</div> <div>39.1</div>								
19	<div>K</div> <div>Potassium</div> <div>39.95</div>	20	<div>Ca</div> <div>Calcium</div> <div>40.08</div>	21	<div>Sc</div> <div>Scandium</div> <div>44.96</div>	22	<div>Ti</div> <div>Titanium</div> <div>47.87</div>	23	<div>V</div> <div>Vanadium</div> <div>50.94</div>	24	<div>Cr</div> <div>Chromium</div> <div>52</div>	25	<div>Mn</div> <div>Manganese</div> <div>54.94</div>	26	<div>Fe</div> <div>Iron</div> <div>55.84</div>	27	<div>Co</div> <div>Cobalt</div> <div>58.93</div>	28	<div>Ni</div> <div>Nickel</div> <div>58.93</div>	29	<div>Cu</div> <div>Copper</div> <div>63.55</div>	30	<div>Zn</div> <div>Zinc</div> <div>65.39</div>	31	<div>Ga</div> <div>Gallium</div> <div>69.72</div>	32	<div>Ge</div> <div>Germanium</div> <div>72.64</div>	33	<div>As</div> <div>Arsenic</div> <div>74.92</div>	34	<div>Se</div> <div>Selenium</div> <div>78.96</div>	35	<div>Br</div> <div>Bromine</div> <div>79.9</div>	36	<div>Kr</div> <div>Krypton</div> <div>83.8</div>
37	<div>Rb</div> <div>Rubidium</div> <div>85.47</div>	38	<div>Sr</div> <div>Strontium</div> <div>87.52</div>	39	<div>Y</div> <div>Yttrium</div> <div>88.91</div>	40	<div>Zr</div> <div>Zirconium</div> <div>91.22</div>	41	<div>Nb</div> <div>Niobium</div> <div>92.91</div>	42	<div>Mo</div> <div>Molybdenum</div> <div>95.94</div>	43	<div>Tc</div> <div>Technetium</div> <div>98</div>	44	<div>Ru</div> <div>Ruthenium</div> <div>101.07</div>	45	<div>Rh</div> <div>Rhodium</div> <div>102.91</div>	46	<div>Pd</div> <div>Palladium</div> <div>106.42</div>	47	<div>Ag</div> <div>Silver</div> <div>107.87</div>	48	<div>Cd</div> <div>Cadmium</div> <div>112.41</div>	49	<div>In</div> <div>Indium</div> <div>114.82</div>	50	<div>Sn</div> <div>Tin</div> <div>118.71</div>	51	<div>Sb</div> <div>Antimony</div> <div>121.76</div>	52	<div>Te</div> <div>Tellurium</div> <div>127.6</div>	53	<div>I</div> <div>Iodine</div> <div>126.9</div>	54	<div>Xe</div> <div>Xenon</div> <div>131.29</div>
55	<div>Cs</div> <div>Cesium</div> <div>132.91</div>	56	<div>Ba</div> <div>Barium</div> <div>137.33</div>	57-71 Lanthan.		72	<div>Hf</div> <div>Hafnium</div> <div>178.49</div>	73	<div>Ta</div> <div>Tantalum</div> <div>180.95</div>	74	<div>W</div> <div>Tungsten</div> <div>183.84</div>	75	<div>Re</div> <div>Rhenium</div> <div>186.21</div>	76	<div>Os</div> <div>Osmium</div> <div>190.23</div>	77	<div>Ir</div> <div>Iridium</div> <div>192.22</div>	78	<div>Pt</div> <div>Platinum</div> <div>195.08</div>	79	<div>Au</div> <div>Gold</div> <div>196.97</div>	80	<div>Hg</div> <div>Mercury</div> <div>200.59</div>	81	<div>Tl</div> <div>Thallium</div> <div>204.38</div>	82	<div>Pb</div> <div>Lead</div> <div>207.2</div>	83	<div>Bi</div> <div>Bismuth</div> <div>208.98</div>	84	<div>Po</div> <div>Polonium</div> <div>209</div>	85	<div>At</div> <div>Astatine</div> <div>210</div>	86	<div>Rn</div> <div>Radon</div> <div>222</div>
87	<div>Fr</div> <div>Francium</div> <div>223</div>	88	<div>Ra</div> <div>Radium</div> <div>226</div>	89-103 Actinoids		104	<div>Rf</div> <div>Rutherfordium</div> <div>262</div>	105	<div>Db</div> <div>Dubnium</div> <div>262</div>	106	<div>Sg</div> <div>Seaborgium</div> <div>264</div>	107	<div>Bh</div> <div>Bohrium</div> <div>266</div>	108	<div>Hs</div> <div>Hassium</div> <div>268</div>	109	<div>Mt</div> <div>Meitnerium</div> <div>272</div>	110	<div>Ds</div> <div>Darmstadtium</div> <div>277</div>	111	<div>Rg</div> <div>Roentgenium</div> <div>277</div>	112	<div>Cn</div> <div>Copernicium</div> <div>285</div>	113	<div>Nh</div> <div>Nihonium</div> <div>284</div>	114	<div>Fl</div> <div>Flerovium</div> <div>289</div>	115	<div>Mc</div> <div>Moscovium</div> <div>288</div>	116	<div>Lv</div> <div>Livermorium</div> <div>293</div>	117	<div>Ts</div> <div>Tennessine</div> <div>294</div>	118	<div>Og</div> <div>Oganesson</div> <div>294</div>

Lanthanoids	57 La Lanthanum 138.91	58 Ce Cerium 140.12	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.91	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium 145	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.96	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.93	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.5	67 Ho Holmium 164.93	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.93	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.97
	89 Ac Actinium 227	90 Th Thorium 231.04	91 Pa Protactinium 232.04	92 U Uranium 238.03	93 Np Neptunium 237	94 Pu Plutonium 243	95 Am Americium 243	96 Cm Curium 247	97 Bk Berkelium 247	98 Cf Californium 251	99 Es Einsteinium 252	100 Fm Fermium 257	101 Md Mendelevium 258	102 No Nobelium 259	103 Lr Lawrencium 261

For more information about these elements, go to vsparticle.com/nanoparticles



Control of particle size



CONTROLLING PARTICLE SIZE WITH GAS FLOW AND SPARK ENERGY

The diameter midpoint of the size distribution can be adjusted by controlling flow rate and gap voltage. The graph below shows the correlation between the gas flow, gap voltage and the main mode with the G1 at a fixed distance of the accessory (30 cm) in crossflow-mode. Larger particles can be obtained by heating or by increasing the distance to the accessory.

Control size by adjusting:



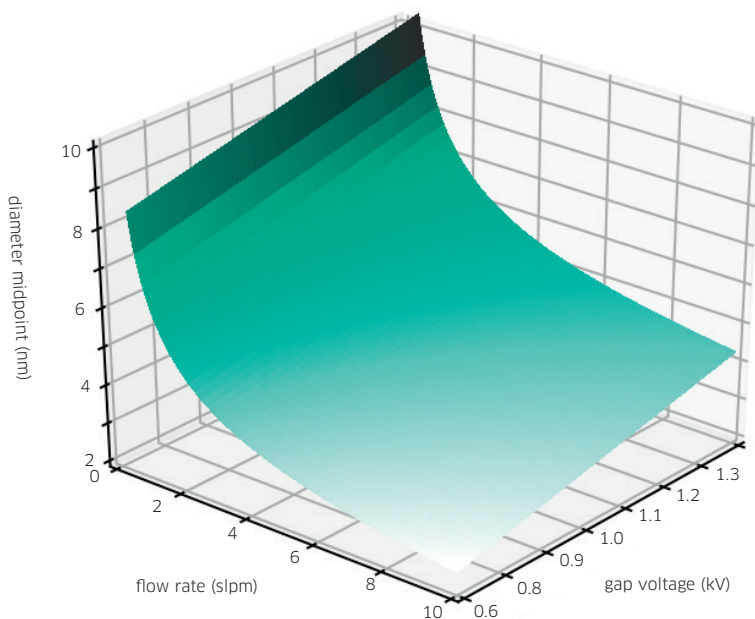
Gas flow rate



Gap voltage



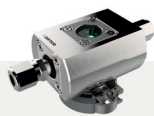
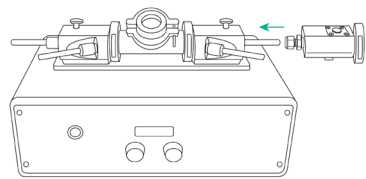
Tube length



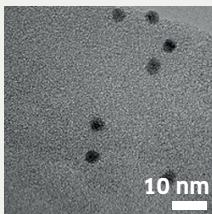
Immobilizing the particles

DEPOSITING THE NANOPARTICLES ON YOUR SUBSTRATE

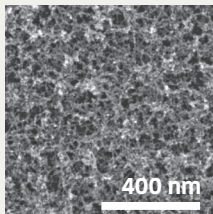
The VSP-G1 outputs a clean gas stream filled with pure nanoparticles, ideal for aerosol and toxicity related research. Combining the VSP-G1 with one of the accessories enables you to get the particles out of the gas and onto your substrate for material research.



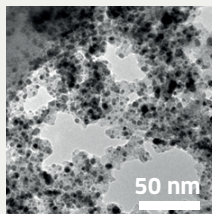
diffusion



impaction



filtration



Materials

Metals, Oxides, Alloys,
Semi-conductors, Carbon

Works with

TEM grids, in-situ
TEM/MEMS, SiOx

Max sample size

1 cm²

Applications

In-situ TEM catalyst
research, materials
science

Particle size

0 - 10 nm

Sample prep time

5 - 15 min

Metals, Oxides, Alloys,
Semi-conductors, Carbon

TEM grids, in-situ
TEM/MEMS, SiOx

1 mm²

Catalysis, in-situ TEM,
sensors, batteries

Primary particle size
0 - 10 nm

1 - 5 min

Metals, Oxides, Alloys,
Semi-conductors, Carbon

Filters, active carbon
membranes,
nanospun wires

Max filter diameter
47mm

Catalysis, batteries,
filter testing

0 - 10 nm

1 - 5 min

Flexible offerings

CHOOSE THE OPTION THAT SUITS YOU

The VSPARTICLE sales team is always prepared to think along which option suits you best:

- Buying the VSP-G1 nanoparticle generator
- Leasing the VSP-G1 nanoparticle generator
- Renting the vsparticle lab
- Nanoparticle samples of the material of your choice
- Support from our research team

More remarkable product features

Safe-by-design: The VSP-G1 is developed with safety in mind, as a closed system. The modular reactor head can be unmounted and cleaned easily and safely in a fume hood. The VSP-G1 is compliant with IEC 61010-1 norms for laboratory equipment.

No chemicals needed: The spark ablation process used in the VSP-G1 is a purely physical process that only requires electricity, a carrier gas and electrode material to produce clean nanoparticles. The produced nanoparticles can be directly incorporated into the next process step or applied in a product by, for example, impaction, electrostatic precipitation or filtering.

In your own lab or with vsparticle support: If you wish to set the VSP-G1 up in your own lab, you can opt for either buying or leasing. It is also possible to work in our lab or let vsparticle provide you with some test samples. Just contact our sales team to see which option fits your situation and research best.

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LinkedIn: VSPARTICLE



Tech Specs

Power 110-240V AC
Dimensions Casing ca.
52x30x20cm

Reactor added
height ca. 10cm
Weight 19kg

Gas inlet/outlet 10mm tubes
(with
Swagelok
connectors)

Display 16x2
characters

Digital output RS232

Relevant literature

- **Generation of nanoparticles by spark discharge**, Tabrizi, N. S. et al., Journal of Nanoparticle Research (2009), doi: 10.1007/s11051-008-9407-y
- **New developments in spark production of nanoparticles** Pfeiffer, T. V. et al., Advanced Powder Technology (2014), doi: 10.1016/j.appt.2013.12.005
- **Atomic Cluster Generation with an Atmospheric Pressure Spark Discharge Generator**, Maisser, A. et al., Aerosol Science and Technology (2015), doi: 10.1080/02786826.2015.1080812

Operating window

Flow rate 1-30 L/min
Gas Supported Ar or
N₂ (recommended
purity 5.0)

Unsupported He, Ne,
Xe, Kr
Contact VSPARTICLE
for use of reactive
gases such as air, H₂.

Electrode material Supplied with Cu
electrodes but most
semiconductors can be
ordered

Primary particle size 1 atom to 20 nm

Ablation rate ~0.01-100 mg/h
(material dependent)

Typical particle concentration 10⁸-10¹¹ cm⁻³
(material dependent)

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