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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

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National foreword

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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

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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.

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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- withdrawn,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.

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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][1]

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.

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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