



ASAP 2425

ANALYTICAL VERSATILITY WITH SUPERIOR THROUGHPUT

Surface area and porosity are important physical properties that influence the quality and utility of many materials and products. Therefore it is critically important that these characteristics be accurately determined and controlled. Likewise, knowledge of surface area and especially porosity often are important keys in understanding the formation, structure, and potential application of many natural materials.

High Performance/High Sample Throughput

The ASAP 2425 system is designed to help today's busy laboratories expand their workflow while providing highly accurate and precise surface area and porosimetry data. High performance and versatile analysis and sample preparation systems are included in the same instrument.



Analysis System

- With six independently operated analysis ports, a new analysis can begin as soon as another is finished.
 This provides an important advantage over many multiport instruments that require all samples to be prepared or analyzed at the same time.
- Extended analyses can be performed without refilling the Dewar. This allows unattended analysis of high resolution adsorption/desorption isotherms that take much longer to complete because the system must equilibrate at each data point.
- BET surface area analyses utilizing six parallel runs can be achieved in as little as 30 minutes.
- A low surface area option that uses krypton as an adsorptive to measure total surface areas of 5 m² or less is available. This option utilizes five of the six available ports. It also features a turbomolecular drag pump, which provides the high vacuum required for krypton analyses, and a 10 mmHg pressure transducer, which allows accurate, repeatable pressure resolution.
- Intuitive MicroActive software combines user-defined reports with the ability to interactively evaluate isotherm data. User-selectable data ranges through the graphic interface allow direct modeling for BET, t-Plot, Langmuir, DFT interpretation, and new advanced NLDFT methods.
- Long-duration Dewars and patented Isothermal
 Jackets assure a constant thermal profile along
 the length of both the sample and saturation
 pressure (P_o) tubes throughout extended analyses.
 The P_o value may be entered, or measured either
 continuously or at selected intervals.
- Up to five different nonreactive adsorptives, plus an additional gas for free space, can be attached to the analyzer simultaneously.
- Intuitive MicroActive software combines user-defined reports with the ability to interactively evaluate isotherm data. User-selectable data ranges through the graphic interface allow direct modeling for BET, t-Plot, Langmuir, DFT interpretation, and new advanced NLDFT methods.
- Servo pressure control of pressure for dosing and evacuation during analysis to reduce analysis time.

Sample Preparation System

- The ASAP 2425 system includes twelve automatically controlled sample preparation ports that operate independently. Samples may be added or removed from degas ports without disturbing the treatment of other samples undergoing preparation or analysis.
- The sample preparation system is fully automated with controlled heating time profiles. Temperature and ramp rate can be set and monitored individually and controlled from a few degrees above ambient to 450 °C. The temperature hold period may extend past the point when evacuation is completed.
- A programmable pressure threshold can suspend the temperature ramp if the outgassing pressure exceeds the limit specified, preventing destructive steaming or other undesired reactions with residual gasses and vapors.

Low Surface Area Measurement (Krypton) and Dedicated Micropore Options

In addition to the standard 2425, low surface area krypton and micropore models are available.

Low surface area (krypton) model includes the addition of a 10 mmHg transducer and permits accurate measurement of very low surface area materials.

The micropore model includes the addition of a 1 mmHg transducer which extends the low pressure measurement capabilities and allows enhanced performance for characterizing microporous materials. The transducer also increases pressure resolution in the range necessary for micropore analysis.

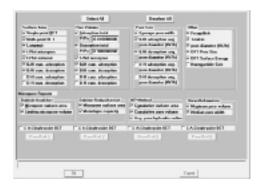
SUPERIOR DATA PRESENTATION CAPABILITY

Operating Software

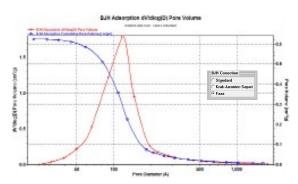
The ASAP 2425 Windows interface provides a familiar environment for the user. It is easy to collect, organize, archive, and reduce raw data, and store standardized sample information for later use. The reports may be generated to screen, paper, or data transfer channels. Cut-and-paste graphics, scalable- and-editable graphs, and customized reports are easily generated.

In addition to controlling the instrument's operation, the Windows software also reduces the raw data collected during analysis. The reduced data can be reviewed or printed in a variety of easy-to-interpret tabular and graphical reports. These include:

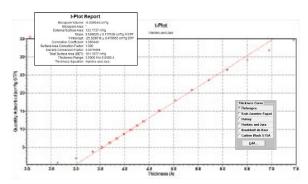
- Single-point and multipoint BET surface area
- Total pore volume
- Langmuir surface area and Isotherm reports
- t-Plot
 - Harkins and Jura Thickness equation
 - Halsey Thickness equation
 - Carbon STSA
 - Broekhoff-de Boer
 - Kruk-Jaroniec-Sayari
- BJH adsorption and desorption
 - Standard
 - Kruk-Jaroniec-Sayari correction
- Mesopore and Macropore
 - Volume and area distributions by pore size
- MP-Method
- DFT pore size
- DFT surface energy
- Summary report



Reports selection screen



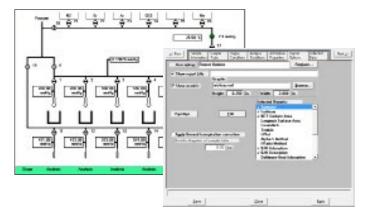
The ASAP 2425 includes long-life Dewars to allow convenient analysis of porous materials and determination of pore size distributions. The ASAP 2425 includes a full suite of options for characterizing porosity including advanced options for BJH calculations. An example pore size distribution for an amorphous silica alumina is shown.



Both mesoporous and microporous samples may be characterized using the convenient built-in t-plot reports. An example t-plot analysis illustrates the graphical and statistical reports that are easily generated. The ASAP 2425 also includes an extensive list of statistical t-curves as well as the use of reference t-curves. These options provide users with flexibility to use traditional and advanced solutions for their material characterizations

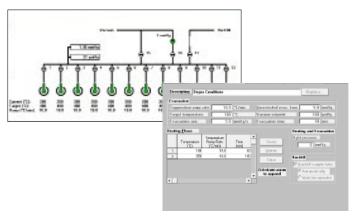
ASAP 2425 Advantages

- Fully automated analyses
- High throughput with six independent analysis stations
- Each analysis port has a dedicated analysis and P_o pressure transducer
- Twelve independently controlled degas ports
- Evacuation rate precisely regulated by a servo valve
- BET surface area measurements in as little as 30 minutes

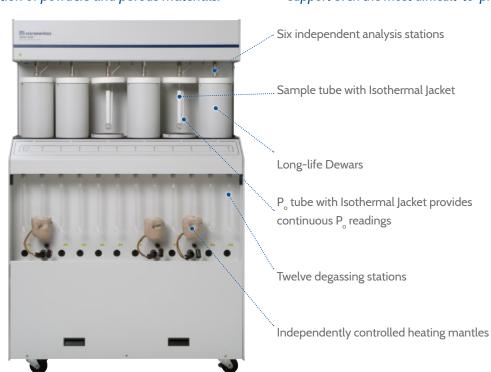


The ASAP 2425 includes Windows compatible software. This advanced instrument operation software features a full graphical user interface that displays the instrument operations and a simple-to-use report system that includes many standard and advanced reports for the characterization of powders and porous materials.

- Dosing options of maximum volume increment or dosing over specified pressure ranges
- Analysis temperature can be entered, calculated, or measured
- Equilibration option allows user to specify equilibration times for different parts of the isotherm
- Low surface area option with five independent analysis ports



A standard feature of the ASAP 2425 is the integrated twelve-station degas system. Users may prepare up to twelve samples simultaneously. The sample degas procedure is software-controlled and allows easy-to-specify parameters for custom degas and sample preparation. User-defined evacuation rates and temperature ramps are provided to support even the most difficult-to-prepare samples.



TYPICAL ASAP 2425 APPLICATIONS

Pharmaceuticals

Surface area and porosity play major roles in the purification, processing, blending, tableting, and packaging of pharmaceutical products as well as their useful shelf life, dissolution rate, and bioavailability.

Ceramics

Surface area and porosity affect the curing and bonding of greenware and influence strength, texture, appearance, and density of finished goods. The surface area of glazes and glass frits affects shrinkage, crazing, and crawling.

Adsorbents

Knowledge of surface area, total pore volume, and pore size distribution is important for quality control of industrial adsorbents and in the development of separation processes. Surface area and porosity characteristics affect the selectivity of an adsorbent.

Activated Carbons

Surface area and porosity must be optimized within narrow ranges to accomplish gasoline vapor recovery in automobiles, solvent recovery in painting operations, or pollution controls in waste-water management.

Carbon Black

The wear lifetime, traction, and performance of tires are related to the surface area of carbon blacks used in their production.

Catalyst

The active surface area and pore structure of catalysts influence production rates. Limiting the pore size allows only molecules of desired sizes to enter and exit, creating a selective catalyst that will produce primarily the desired product.

Paints and Coatings

The surface area of a pigment or filler influences the gloss, texture, color, color saturation, brightness, solids content, and film adhesion properties. The porosity of a print media coating is important in offset printing where it affects blistering, ink receptivity, and ink holdout.

Projectile Propellant

The burn rate of propellants is a function of surface area. Too high a rate can be dangerous; too low a rate can cause malfunction and inaccuracy.

Medical Implants

Controlling the porosity of artificial bone allows it to imitate real bone that the body will accept and allow tissue to be grown around it.

Electronics

By selecting high surface area material with carefully designed pore networks, manufacturers of super-capacitors can minimize the use of costly raw materials while providing more exposed surface area for storage of charge.

Cosmetics

Surface area is often used by cosmetic manufacturers as a predictor of particle size when agglomeration tendencies of the fine powders make analysis with a particle-sizing instrument difficult.

Aerospace

Surface area and porosity of heat shields and insulating materials affect weight and function.

Geoscience

Porosity is important in groundwater hydrology and petroleum exploration because it relates to the quantity of fluid that a structure can contain as well as how much effort will be required to extract it.

Nanotubes

Nanotube surface area and microporosity are used to predict the capacity of a material to store hydrogen.

Fuel Cells

Fuel cell electrodes require high surface area with controlled porosity to produce optimum power density.

SPECIFICATIONS



Electrical

100/115/230 VAC (± 10%)
50 or 60 Hz
800 VA, exclusive of vacuum pumps, which are powered separately
10 to 30 °C operating, -10 to 55 °C storage or shipping
Up to 90% (non-condensing) for instrument
6 sample ports (5 for krypton), each with a constantly monitored saturation pressure port
12 degas ports, each with independently controlled heating mantle
Type: Platinum resistance device (RTD) Accuracy: ±0.10 °C by keyboard entry Stability: ±0.10 °C per month
Range: O to 950 mmHg operating: 1000 mmHg maximum, O to 10 mmHg added for Krypton option Resolution: 1000-mmHg Transducer: 0.001 mmHg, 1 mmHg Transducer: 0.000001 mm Accuracy: 1000-mmHg Transducer: within 0.15% of reading, 10 mmHg Transducer*: within 0.15% of reading, 1 mmHg Transducer:* within 0.12% of reading Includes nonlinearity, hysteresis, and non-repeatability. *The 10-mmHg transducer is active only when running krypton samples. **The 1-mmHg transducer is present only in the enhanced micropore option.
Range: 0 to 950 mmHg Resolution: 0.001 mmHg Accuracy: ±0.1% Full Scale
Type: Thermocouple Range: 0.001 to 1 mmHg
2 oil-based pumps: 1 analysis, 1 degas 4 pumps available: 2 oil-free (1 analysis, 1 degas), 2 high vacuum (1 analysis, 1 degas)
4 pumps: 2 oil-free (1 analysis, 1 degas), 2 high-vacuum (1 analysis, 1 degas) Oil-based mechanical pump: 5 x 10-3 mmHg ultimate vacuum Oil-free and high vacuum pump: 3.8 x 10-9 mmHg ultimate vacuum* **Ultimate vacuum measured by pump manufacturer according to Pneurop Standard 5608
159 cm (62.5 in.)
103 cm (40.5 in.)
51 cm (20.2 in.)
160 kg (350 lb)
<u> </u>
12 degas ports
Selectable target pressure controls switchover from restricted to unrestricted evacuation.
Selectable evacuation rate from 1.0 to 50.0 mmHg/s
Range: 0 to 950 mmHg Resolution: 0.01 mmHg Accuracy: ±0.1% Full Scale
Type: Thermocouple Range: 0.001 to 1 mmHg Backfill Gas: User-selectable at dedicated port, typically nitrogen or helium
Temperature Range: Ambient to 450 °C (Programmable) Temperature Control: 1 ramp during evacuation phase, 5 additional selectable ramps during heating phase Selection: Digitally set, 1 °C increments from computer Accuracy: Deviation less than ±10 °C of set point at the sensing thermocouple embedded in the heating mantle

^{*}Due to continuous improvements, specifications are subject to change without notice.





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