zepbet

<p>Total surface of a finely divided solid per unit of mass</p>
<p></p>
<p>Scratches, represented by triangular-shaped grooves, make the surface a

rea greater.</p>
<p></p>
<p>Specific 👄 surface area (SSA) is a property of solids defined

as the total surface area (SA) of a material per unit 👄 mass,[1] (with) Tj T*□□BT /F1 12 Tf 50

k volume[2][3] (units 👄 of m2/m3 or m□□□1).</p>
<p></p>
<p>It is a physical value that can be used to determine the type and prope

rties of a 👄 material (e.g. soil or snow). It has a particular importan

ce for adsorption, heterogeneous catalysis, and reactions on surfaces.</p>
<p></p>
<p>Measurement [edit 👄]</p>
<p></p>
<p>...and plastic Bia¯□ecki rings of increased SSA</p>
<p></p>
<p>Values obtained for specific surface area depend on the method of measu

rement. In adsorption 👄 based methods, the size of the adsorbate molecu

le (the probe molecule), the exposed crystallographic planes at the surface and

measurement 👄 temperature all affect the obtained specific surface area

.[4] For this reason, in addition to the most commonly used Brunauer□□□Emmett□□□Tell

er (N 👄 2 -BET) adsorption method, several techniques have been develop

ed to measure the specific surface area of particulate materials at ambient &#12

8068; temperatures and at controllable scales, including methylene blue (MB) st

aining, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (EGME) adsorption,[5] electrokinetic ana

lysis of complex-ion 👄 adsorption[4] and a Protein Retention (PR) metho

d.[6] A number of international standards exist for the measurement of specific

surface area, 👄 including ISO standard 9277.[7]</p>
<p></p>
<p>Calculation [edit]</p>
<p></p>
<p>The SSA can be simply calculated from a particle size distribution, mak

ing some assumption 👄 about the particle shape. This method, however, f

ails to account for surface associated with the surface texture of the particles

.</p>
<p></p>
<p>Adsorption 👄 [edit]</p>
<p></p>
<p>The SSA can be measured by adsorption using the BET isotherm. This has

the advantage of measuring the 👄 surface of fine structures and deep te

xture on the particles. However, the results can differ markedly depending on th

e substance 👄 adsorbed. The BET theory has inherent limitations but has