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加权非负最小二乘光子相关光谱纳米颗粒 粒径反演方法

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摘 要:为了降低采用光子相关光谱法进行纳米颗粒测量时噪音对颗粒粒径反演结果的影响,提出了一种基于加权非负最小二乘法的光子相关光谱纳米颗粒粒径计算方法.该方法以光子相关光谱自身作为权值,推导出反演算法的离散模型,避免了接近零点的测量数据波动对测量结果的影响.利用光子相关光谱纳米检测实验平台对 90 nm、190 nm 及混合的乳胶颗粒进行实验研究,并与传统非负最小二乘法反演结果进行了对比.60 s 测量时间的 30 次实验数据表明:对单峰颗粒群进行反演时,该方法多次测量结果与传统非负最小二乘法结果相近,但是多次重复测量的方差较小,证明该方法重复性较好;对多峰颗粒群进行反演时,该方法反演结果更接近颗粒的真实值,而非负最小二乘法其反演结果与真实值有较大偏离.在不同测量时间的实验数据表明:测量较短的情况下,该方法反演结果方差较小,能在更短的采样时间情况下,获得更准确的测量结果.

关键词:光子相关光谱法;非负最小二乘;加权;纳米颗粒粒径

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Photon Correlation Spectroscopy for Nano-particle Diameter Measurement with Weighted Nonnegative Least Squares

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Abstract: To reduce the effect of noise on inversion result of grain diameter in nano-particle diameter measurement using photon correlation spectroscopy, a nano-particle diameter computing method is proposed based on photon correlation spectroscopy with nonnegative least squares. Photon correlation spectroscopy itself is as the weight to derive discrete model of inversion algorithm and avoid the influence of data fluctuation close to zero. The 90 nm, 190 nm and mixed latex particles are measured by the photon correlation spectroscopy equipment and compared with the traditional nonnegative least squares. The 30 experimental data in 60 seconds indicate that in the inversion of unimodal paticle group, the results of present method is close to traditional nonnegative least squares but variance of multiple repeated measurement is smaller which proves good repeatability of present method; in the inversion of multimodal particles, the results of present method are much closer to true values of diameters, however, the results of nonnegative least squares deviate more from true values. Experimental data of different measurement time show that in a short period of time, variance of present method is smaller and it can obtain more accurate results in a shorter period of time.

Key words: Photon correlation spectroscopy; Nonnegative Least Square (NNLS); Weighted; Nano-particle diameter

0 引言

光子相关光谱法(Photon Correlation Spectroscopy, PCS)通过测量悬浮液中无规则运动的纳米颗粒对激光散射光子的相关光谱实现纳米颗粒的测量.随着激光器的完善和计算机计算速度的提升,该方法已逐步完善,并成为纳米颗粒的主要测量方法[1-4].

反演算法是光子相关光谱法纳米颗粒测量的关键技术,根据不同类型的颗粒群采用的反演算法不尽相同,如:累积量法^[5-7]常用于分散度小的单峰分布颗粒群;指数采样法^[8]常用于单峰和多峰分布颗粒群,非负最小二乘(Nonnegative Least Square, NNLS)法^[9]更适宜测量多分散的颗粒系,CONTIN法^[10]的适用性最强,可用于各种情况.但是这些算法的数学模型不同,反演结果也有所不同,特别是在噪音情况下,反演结果往往有较大差异.因此改进反演模型、提高反演算法的抗干扰能力和反演精度是光子相关光谱法研究的热点之一^[11-15].

本文在深入分析 NNLS 算法基础上,提出了一种加权 NNLS 纳米颗粒反演算法.采用光子相关光谱纳米检测实验平台对 90 nm、190 nm 及混合的乳胶颗粒进行测量研究,利用非负最小二乘法和加权非负最小二乘法对测量结果进行反演,并对反演结

果进行了分析,证明了本方法的精确性和稳定性.

1 加权非负最小二乘法反演算法

悬浮纳米颗粒的无规则布朗运动引起散射激光的起落,通过自相关器对散射光进行自相关,获得颗粒的光强相关函数 $g^{(2)}(\tau)$,从而得到光电场自相关函数 $g^{(1)}(\tau)$,对于多分散纳米颗粒群可表示为

$$g^{(1)}(\tau) = \int_{0}^{\infty} G(\Gamma) \exp(-\Gamma \tau) d\Gamma$$
 (1)

式 中 $G(\Gamma)$ 为归一衰减系数 Γ 的分布函数, $G(\Gamma)$ d Γ =1,衰减系数 Γ 与颗粒的粒径成正比,即

$$\Gamma = Dq^2$$
 (2)

q 是散射向量,表示为

$$q = \frac{4\pi n_0}{\lambda_0} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \tag{3}$$

式中 n_0 为溶液折射率 λ_0 为激光波长 θ 为光散射角D 为颗粒的扩散系数 μ Stokes-Einstein 公式表示为

$$D = K_{\rm B} T / 3\pi \eta x \tag{4}$$

式中 K_B 为 Boltzman 常量,T 为绝对温度, η 为分散 介质粘性系数,x 为颗粒粒径. 所以正确反演函数 $G(\Gamma)$,就可以得到颗粒分布函数.

为了进行计算,对式(1)进行离散,得

$$\begin{bmatrix} g^{(1)}(\tau_{1}) \\ \dots \\ g^{(1)}(\tau_{i}) \\ \dots \\ g^{(1)}(\tau_{n}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \exp(-\tau_{1}\Gamma_{1}) & \cdots & \exp(-\tau_{1}\Gamma_{j}) & \cdots & \exp(-\tau_{1}\Gamma_{m}) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \exp(-\tau_{i}\Gamma_{1}) & \cdots & \exp(-\tau_{i}\Gamma_{j}) & \cdots & \exp(-\tau_{i}\Gamma_{m}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G(\Gamma_{1}) \\ \dots \\ G(\Gamma_{j}) \\ \dots \\ \exp(-\tau_{n}\Gamma_{1}) & \cdots & \exp(-\tau_{n}\Gamma_{j}) & \cdots & \exp(-\tau_{1}\Gamma_{m}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G(\Gamma_{1}) \\ \dots \\ G(\Gamma_{j}) \\ \dots \\ G(\Gamma_{m}) \end{bmatrix}$$
(5)

定义目标函数为

$$\chi^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[g^{(1)}(\tau_{i}) (g^{(1)}(\tau_{i}) - \sum_{j=1}^{m} \exp(-\tau_{i} \Gamma_{j}) \cdot G(\Gamma_{j}) \right]^{2}$$
(6)

对式(6)令

$$G(\Gamma_i) \geqslant 0$$
 $1 \leqslant j \leqslant M$ (7)

M 为线宽数目. 利用 M 按对数等分确定 Γ_m 值,以确保 Γ_m 内的误差在整个区间内是不变的.

2 实验研究

光子相关光谱法纳米颗粒测量实验平台原理见图 1 所示,由激光器、偏振片、空间滤波器、光电传感器、光电倍增器、相关器和计算机等器件组成.工作时,激光器发射的 632.8nm 波长的激光,经过偏振片和空间滤波器后被透镜汇聚到被测样品池,被测样品池中无规则运动的纳米颗粒散射入射激光,由

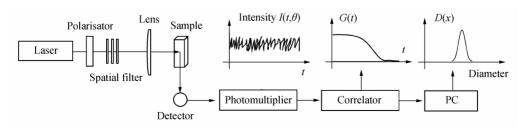


图 1 光子相关光谱法实验装置原理

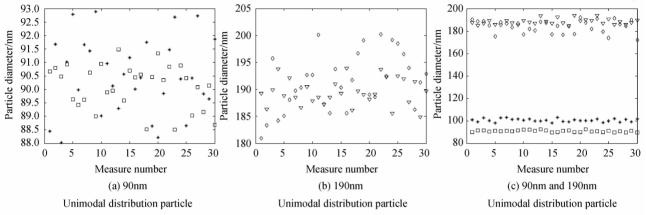
Fig. 1 Set-up diagram of photon correlation spectroscopy

与人射光线成 90 度角方向的光电接收器接收后经过自相关处理获得光强自相关函数,通过计算机计算获得颗粒粒径.

利用以上实验平台对 90 nm、190 nm 和混合 (90 nm、190 nm)的乳胶颗粒进行实验研究,分别设置不同的测量采样时间(30、60、120、240、480 s),在每种采样时间上对同一样本进行 30 次测量,获得颗粒群的光强自相关函数,并采用非负最小二乘法和加权非负最小二乘法对颗粒粒径进行反演.

对测量时间为 60 s 时的 30 次测量进行统计分

析,结果见图 2 及表 1. 可以看出,对于 90 nm 和 190 nm的单峰颗粒群,两种方法都能较好地实现颗粒粒径的反演,非负最小二乘法和加权非负最小二乘法两种方法 30 次测量的平均值分别为 90.52、191.41 和 90.10、189.46,反演结果比较接近;但是采用非负最小二乘法反演结果方差比较大,分别为 2 和 28.37,而采用本文提出的加权非负最小二乘法反演结果方差比较小,分别为 0.68 和6.08,可见加权非负最小二乘反演算法反演结果数据波动小,稳定性相对较好.



Note: Star is 90 nm particle which is inversed by NNLS; Square is 90 nm particle which is inversed by weighted NNLS; Prismatic is190 nm particle which is inversed by NNLS; Triangle(down) is 190 nm particle which is inversed by weighted NNLS

图 2 颗粒反演结果(测量时间 60 s)

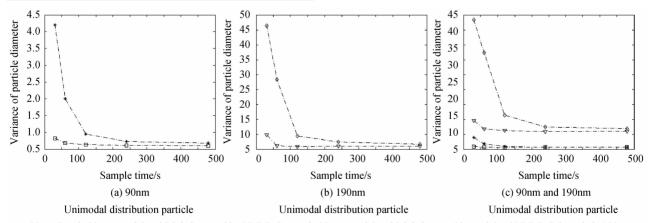
Fig. 2 Particles inversion result(measurement time 60s)

表 1 纳米颗粒反演结果
Table 1 Inversion result of nano-particles

Measured		NNLS		Weighted	
particle		AVE/nm	VAR	AVE/nm	VAR
90 nm		90.52	2.00	90.10	0.68
190 nm		191.41	28.37	189.46	6.08
Mixed	90 nm peak	100.53	1.83	90.83	0.67
	190 nm peak	183.94	32.24	183.31	6.72

对于 90 nm 和 190 nm 混合颗粒群,加权非负最小二乘法反演结果更接近颗粒的真实值,而非负最小二乘法其反演结果与真实值有较大偏离,90 nm和 190 nm 两峰颗粒偏差分别达到 11.70%和3.19%.而测量结果的方差与单峰颗粒群相似.

不同测量时间重复测量结果的方差见图3所示,可以看出测量结果的方差随采样时间的增加而



Note: Star is 90 nm particle which is inversed by NNLS; Square is 90 nm particle which is inversed by weighted NNLS; Prismatic is 190 nm particle which is inversed by NNLS; Triangle(down) is 190 nm particle which is inversed by weighted NNLS

图 3 不同测量时间多次颗粒测量反演结果方差

Fig. 3 Particles inversion result(different measurement time)

减少,这是因为当采样时间增长时,光强相关函数趋于稳定,曲线本身受信号的波动减小,衰减曲线接近零值附近时的跳动减小,故采用两种方法都能获得较好的测量结果稳定性.对比两种测量方法,本文所提出的加权非负最小二乘光子相关光谱纳米颗粒粒径反演方法在很短的采样时间的情况下,反演结果方差较小,获得更准确的测量结果,其原因是由于在较短采样时间的情况下,光强相关函数在衰减曲线接近零值时,有较大的波动,通过以光强相关函数自身的加权,使衰减曲线接近零值时的波动对测量的影响明显减小.

3 结论

本文提出加权非负最小二乘光子相关光谱纳米颗粒粒径反演方法,并利用实验平台,对 90、190 nm和混合颗粒群进行实验研究,实验结果表明:1)加权非负最小二乘光子相关光谱纳米颗粒粒径反演方法测量结果的方差比非负最小二乘法小,具有较高的反演重复精度.2)在较短的测量时间内,加权非负最小二乘光子相关光谱纳米颗粒粒径反演方法能获得更精确的测量结果.

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