

FLUID IMAGING
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.



FlowCam[®]

Quantification & Characterization of Suspended Solids with Nano-Flow Imaging Technology

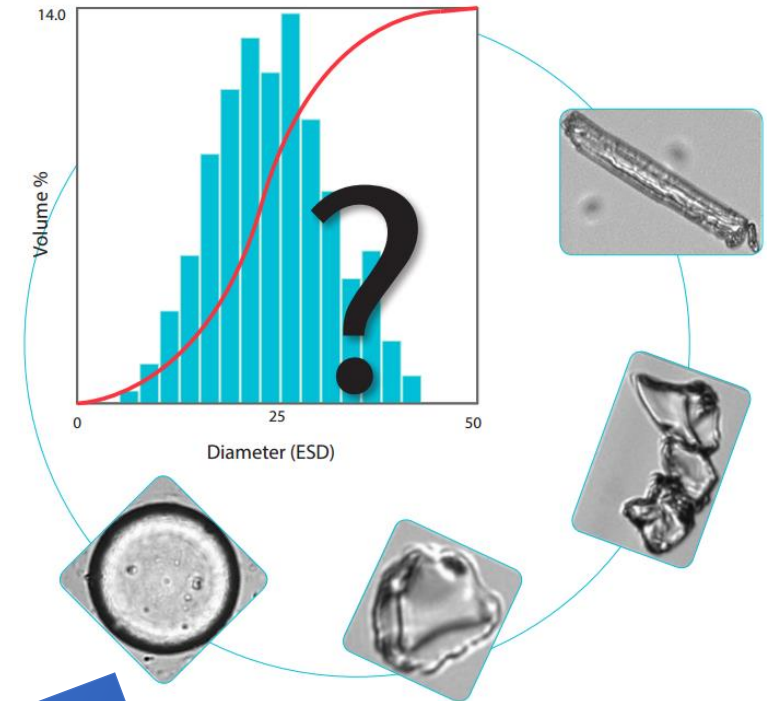
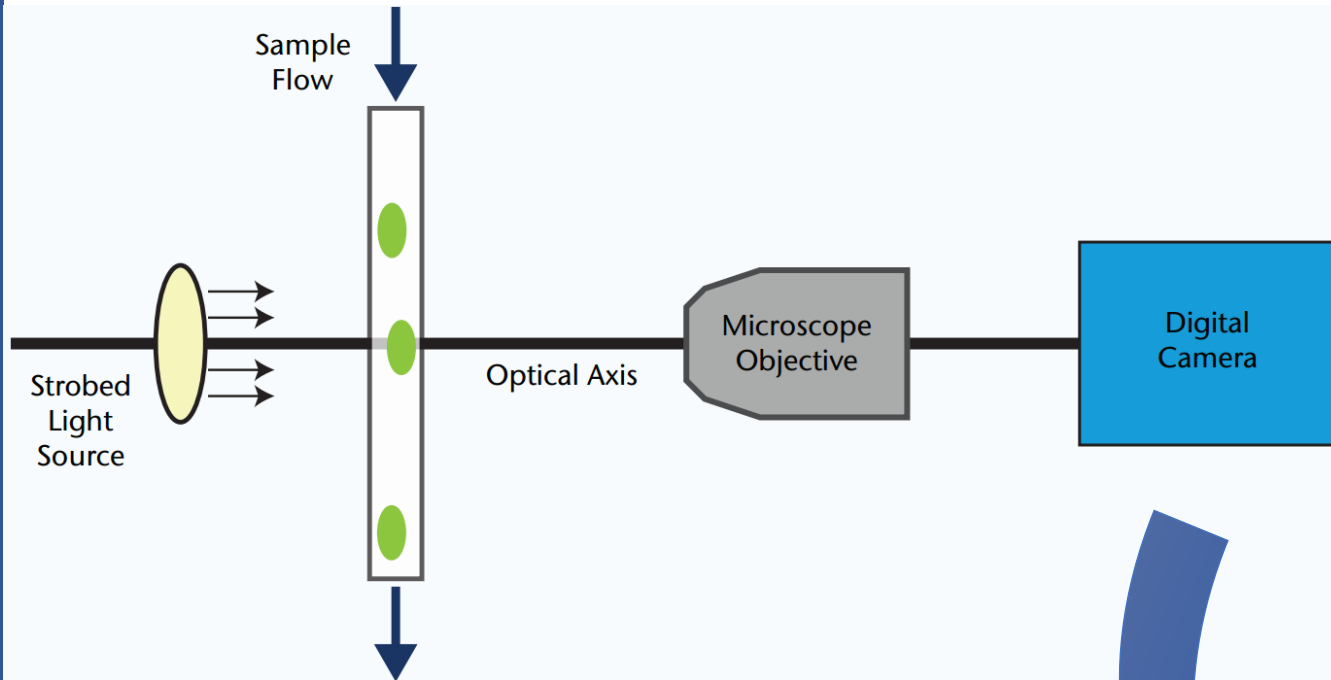
Steve Bowen
Director of Industrial Sales



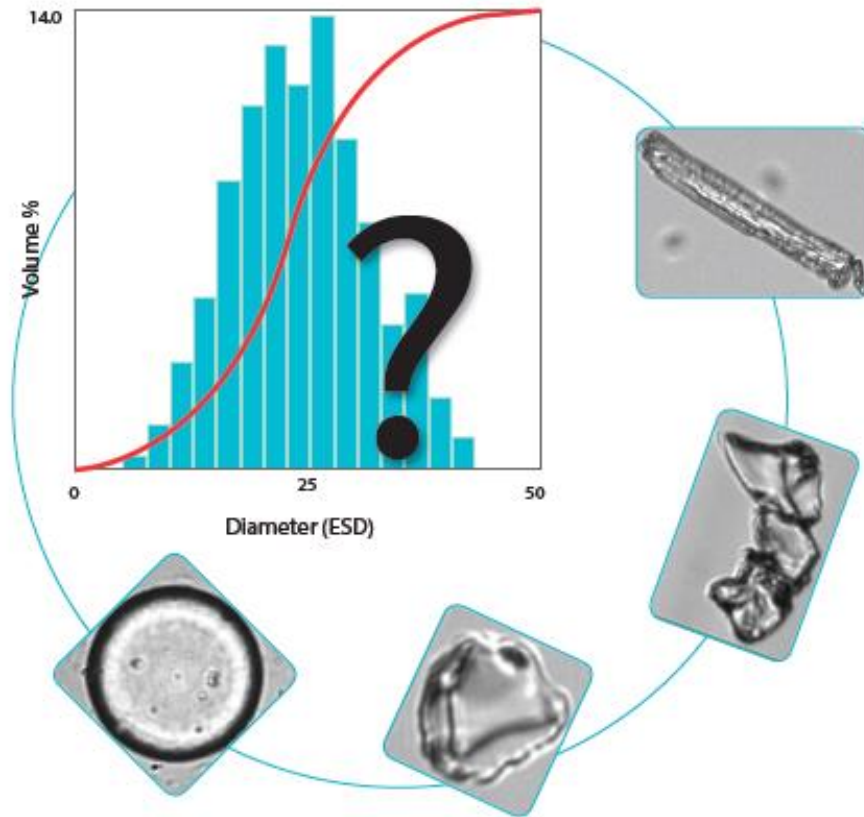
Agenda

- 1 What is Subvisible Dynamic Particle Imaging?
- 2 How Does Nano-Flow Imaging[™] Work?
- 3 Applications for Produced Water
- 4 Advantages / Limitations of Nano-Flow Imaging[™]

Dynamic Particle Imaging Analysis



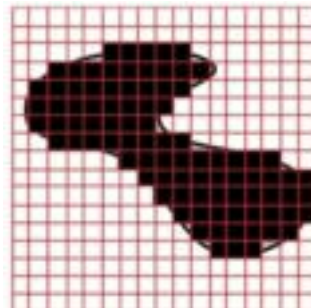
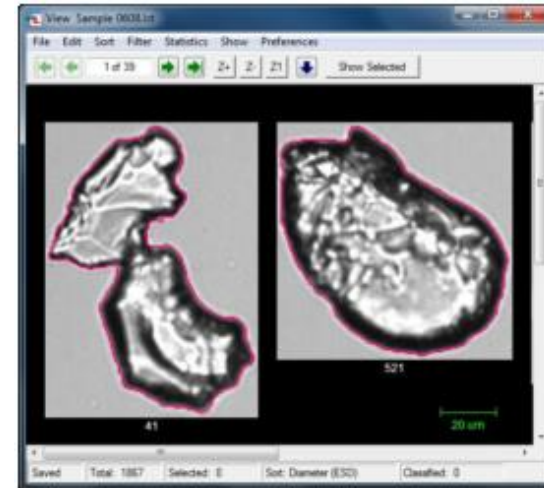
Dynamic Particle Imaging Analysis



- Particle size distribution
- Particle count
- Particle concentration
- Particle shape analysis
- Display of individual particles

Common Particle Measurements

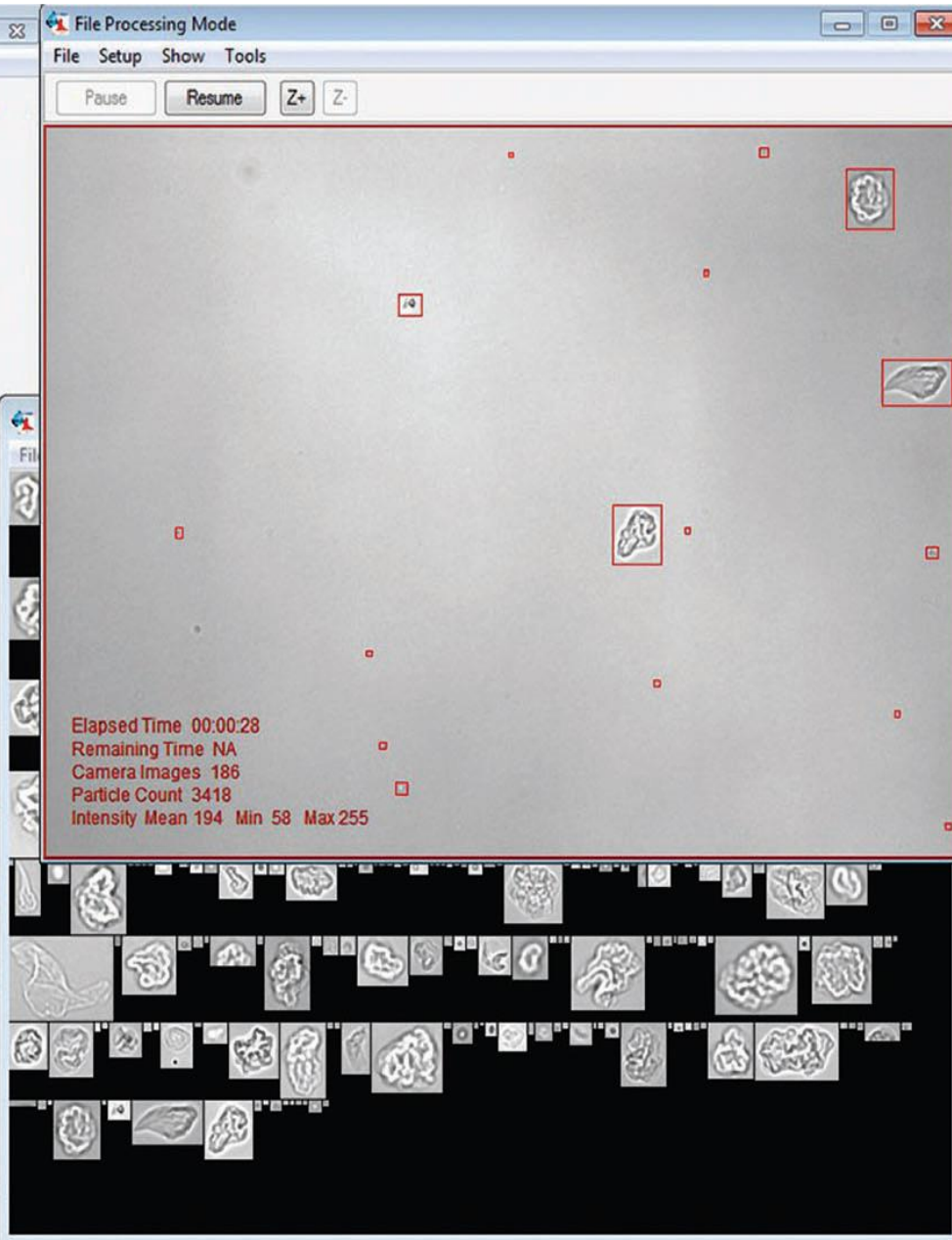
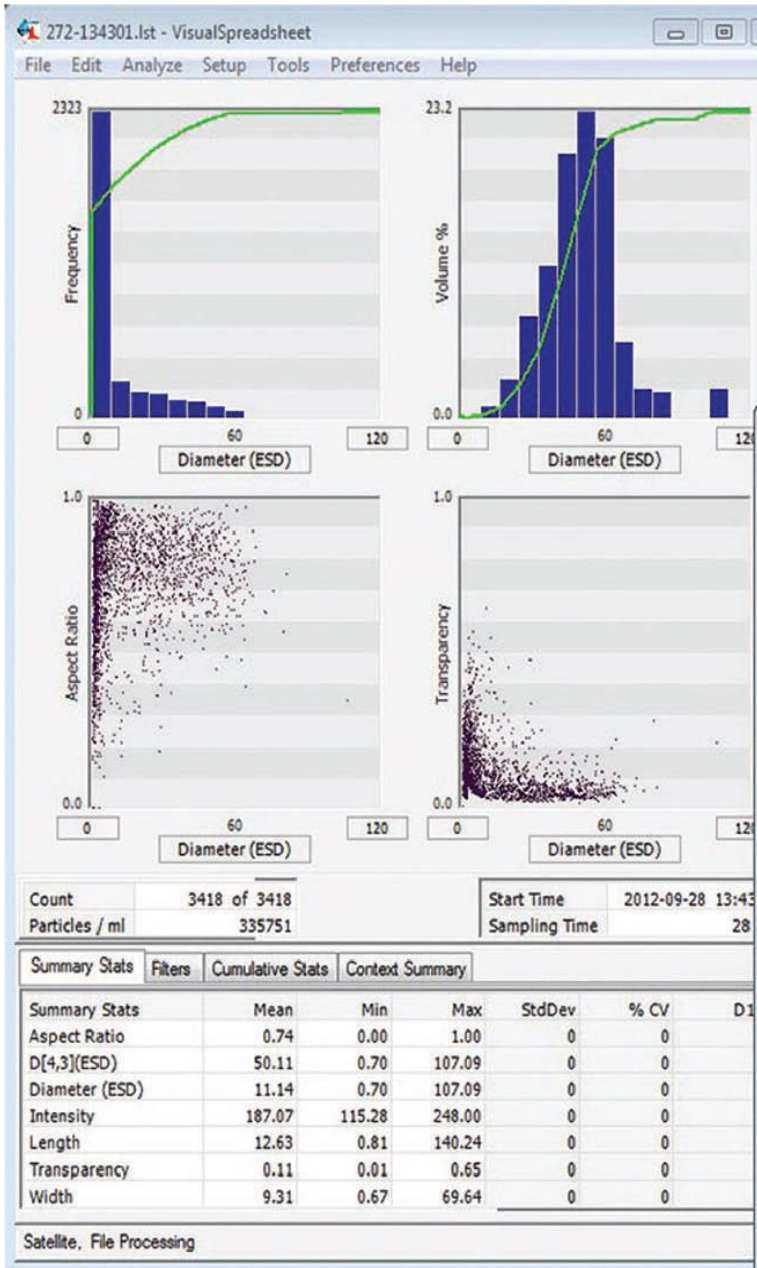
- Equivalent spherical diameter (ESD)
- Length, width, and aspect ratio
- Area and volume
- Circularity and elongation
- Circular fit
- Edge Gradient
- Intensity
- Transparency



Flow Imaging Value Proposition

Automated flow imaging technology enables users to analyze particles accurately, reliably and quickly, in order to advance research, increase productivity, and ensure quality.

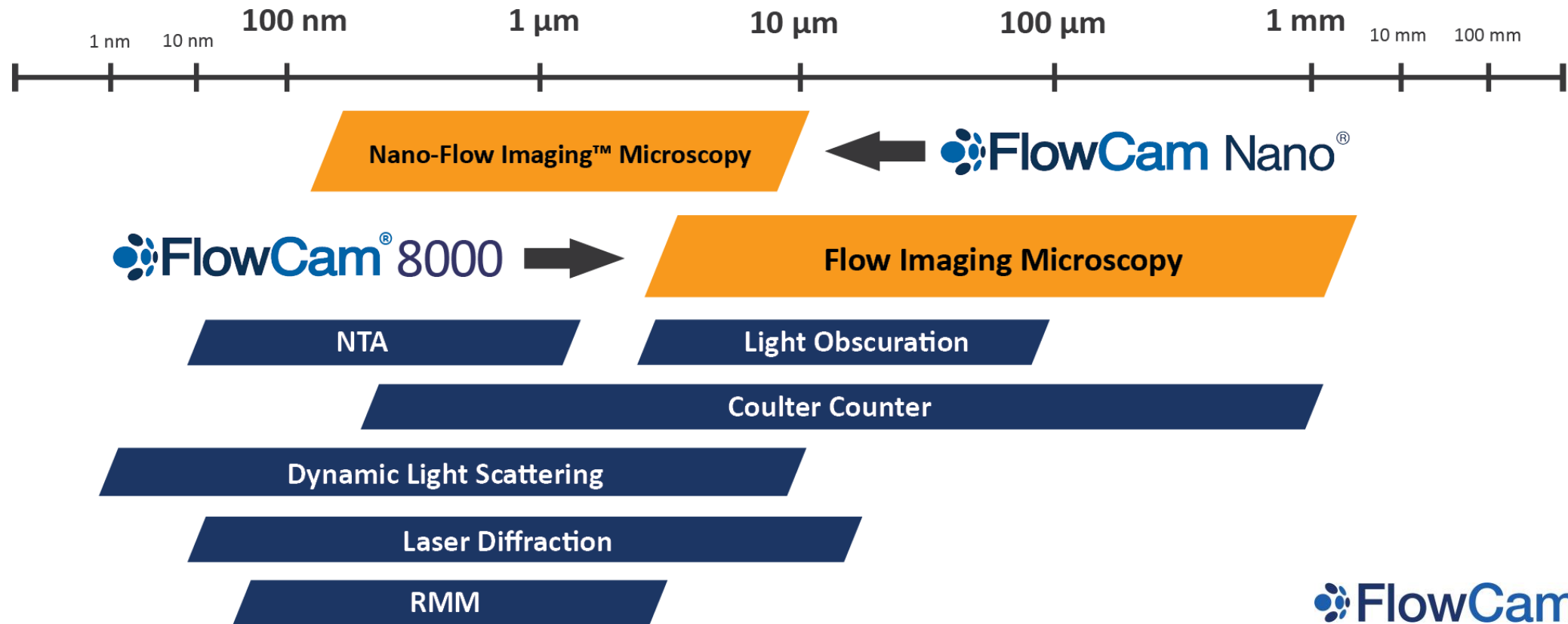
- High statistical significance
- High reproducibility
- Greater level of particle information
- Ability to search and filter results for analysis
- Ability to differentiate between particle types
- Wide particle size range 300nm---5mm



Flow Imaging in Action (FlowCam)



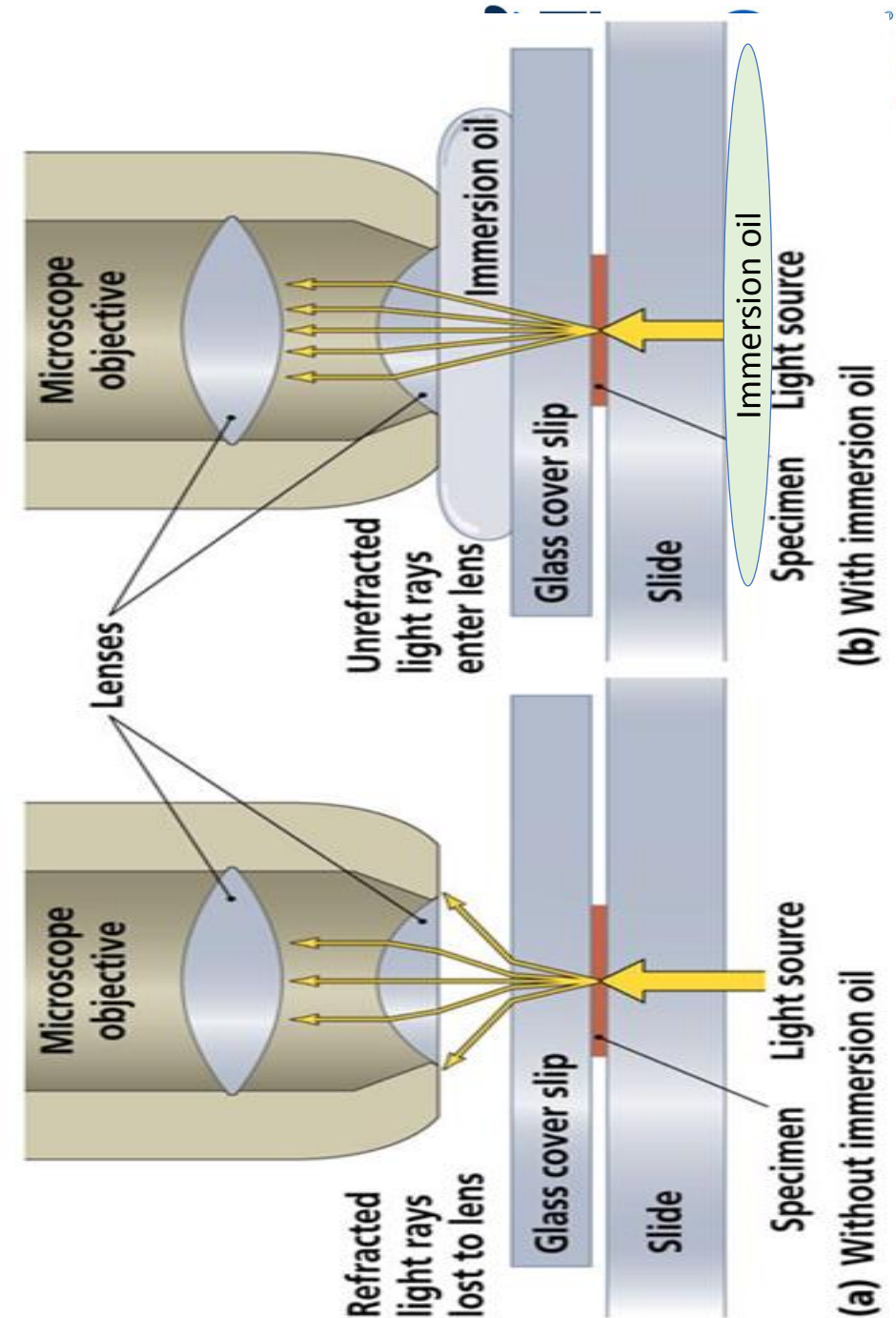
Extending Visual Particle Analysis Below 1 μm



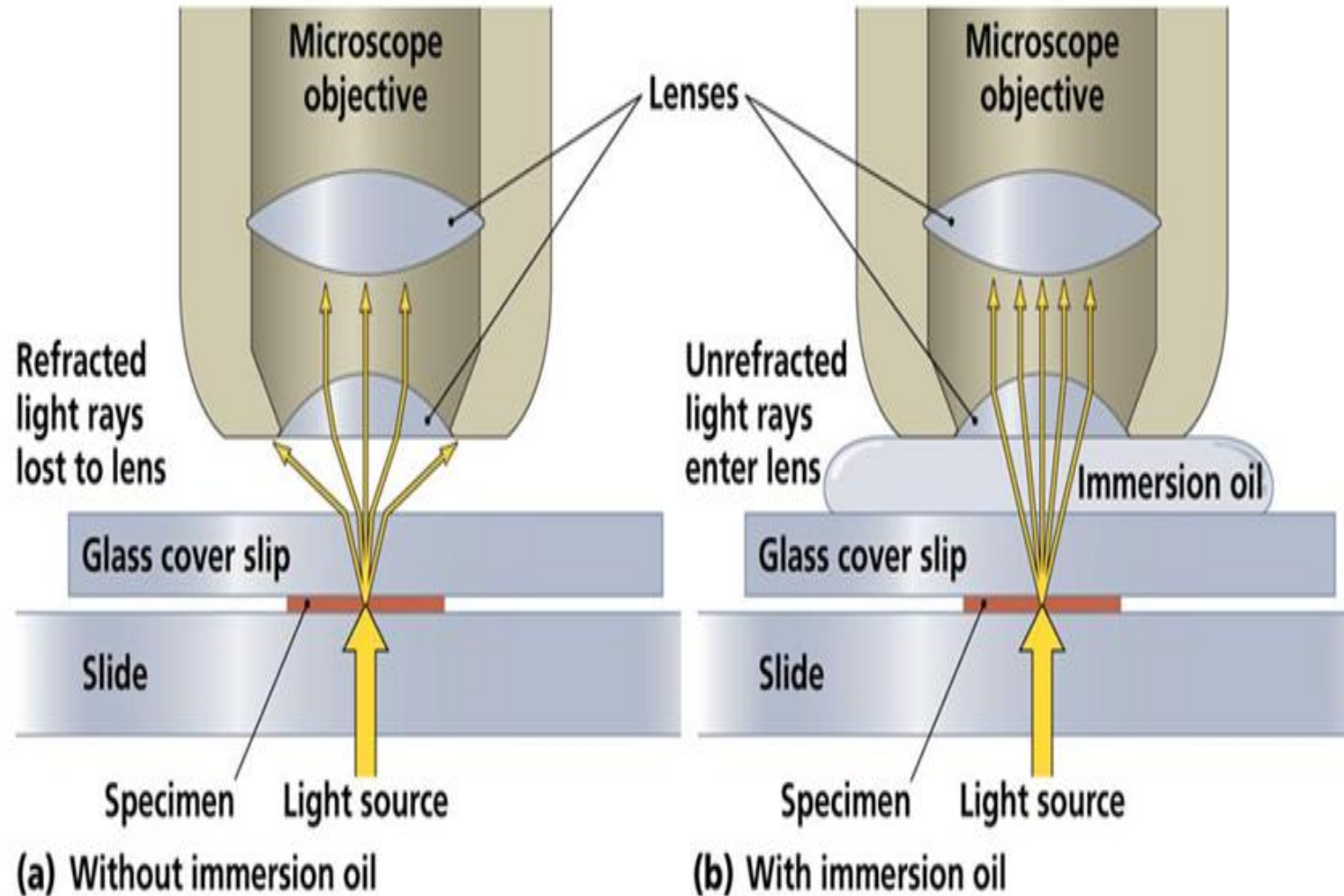
How Nano-Flow Imaging™ Works

Physics of Nano Optical/Light Microscopes

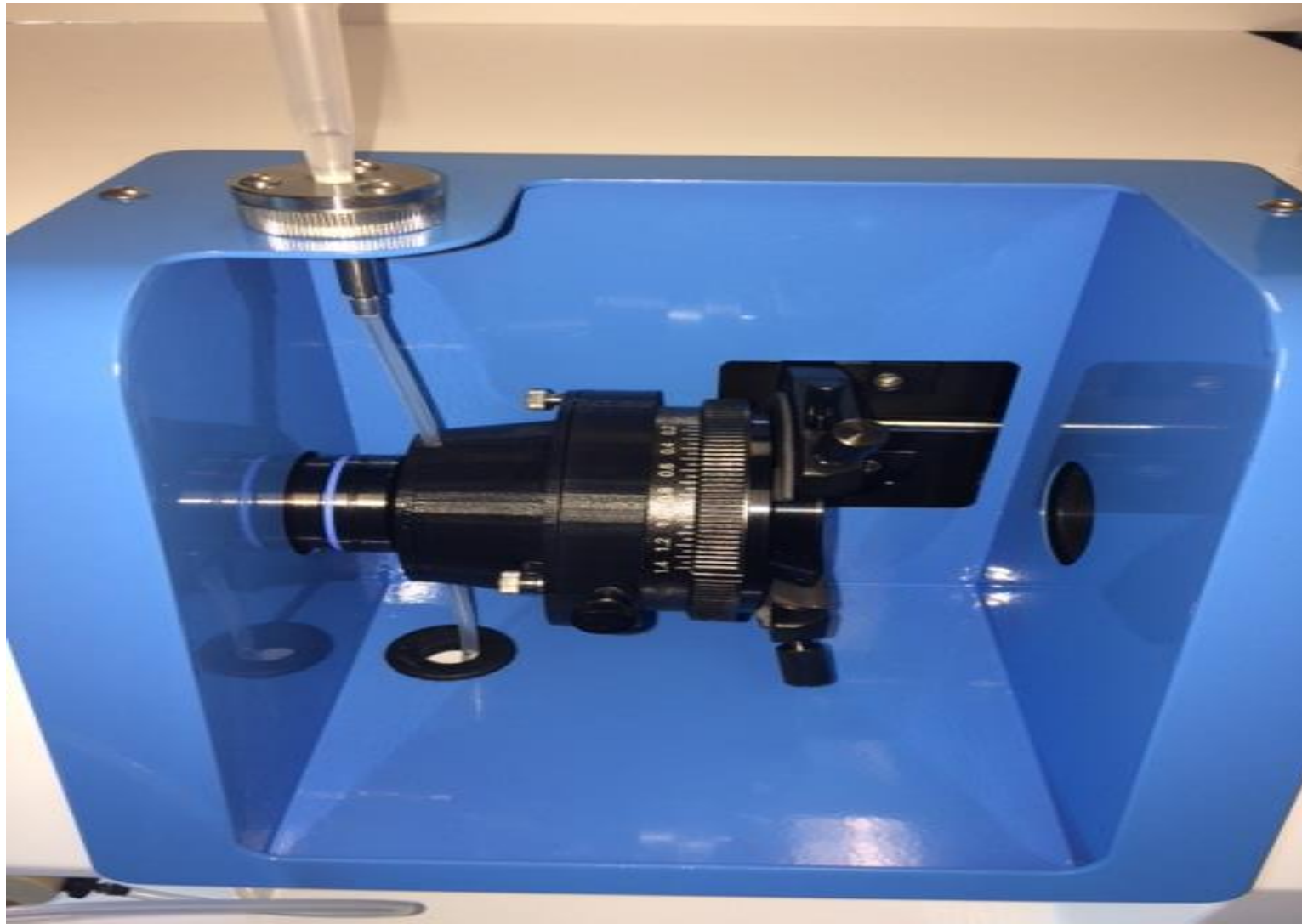
1. In the space between the microscope objective lens and the flow cell (where air is), light is refracted, the light scatters and it is lost. Figure (a)
2. The refractive index of air is approximately 1.0, while the refractive index of glass is approximately 1.5.
3. Light of different wavelengths bends at different angles, so as objects are magnified, images become less distinct.
4. One way of increasing the optical resolving power (resolution) of the microscope is to use immersion oil between the front lens of the objective and the flow cell. Figure (b)



How Nano-Flow Imaging™ Works

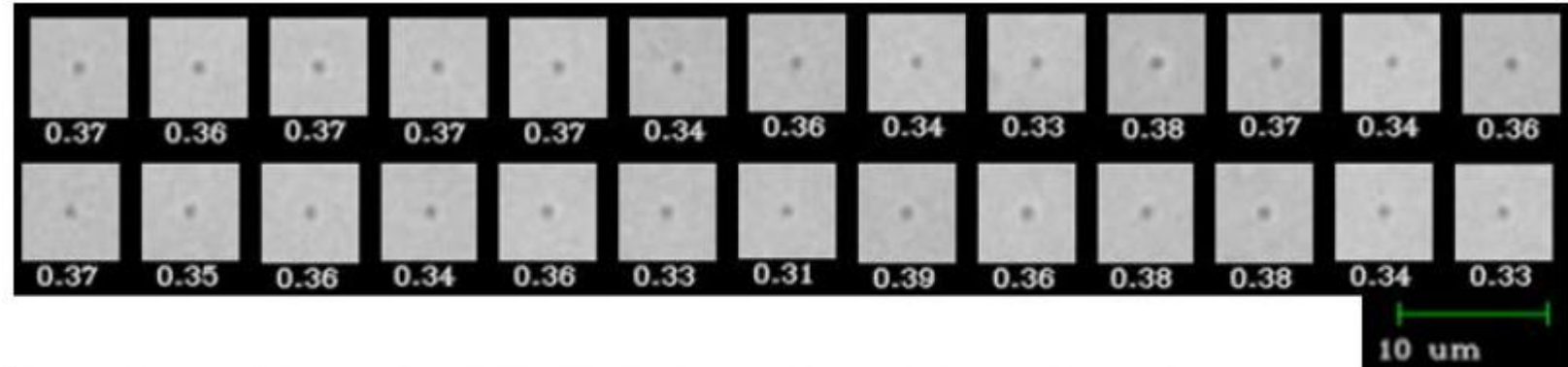


FlowCam Nano Condenser and Optics Array

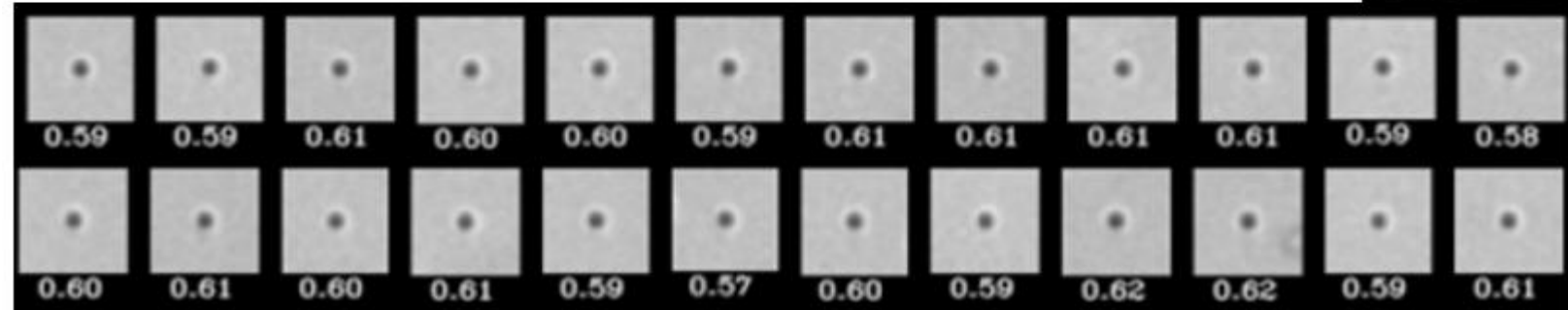


Nano Level Certified Calibration Beads

0.345 μm
($\pm 0.007 \mu\text{m}$)

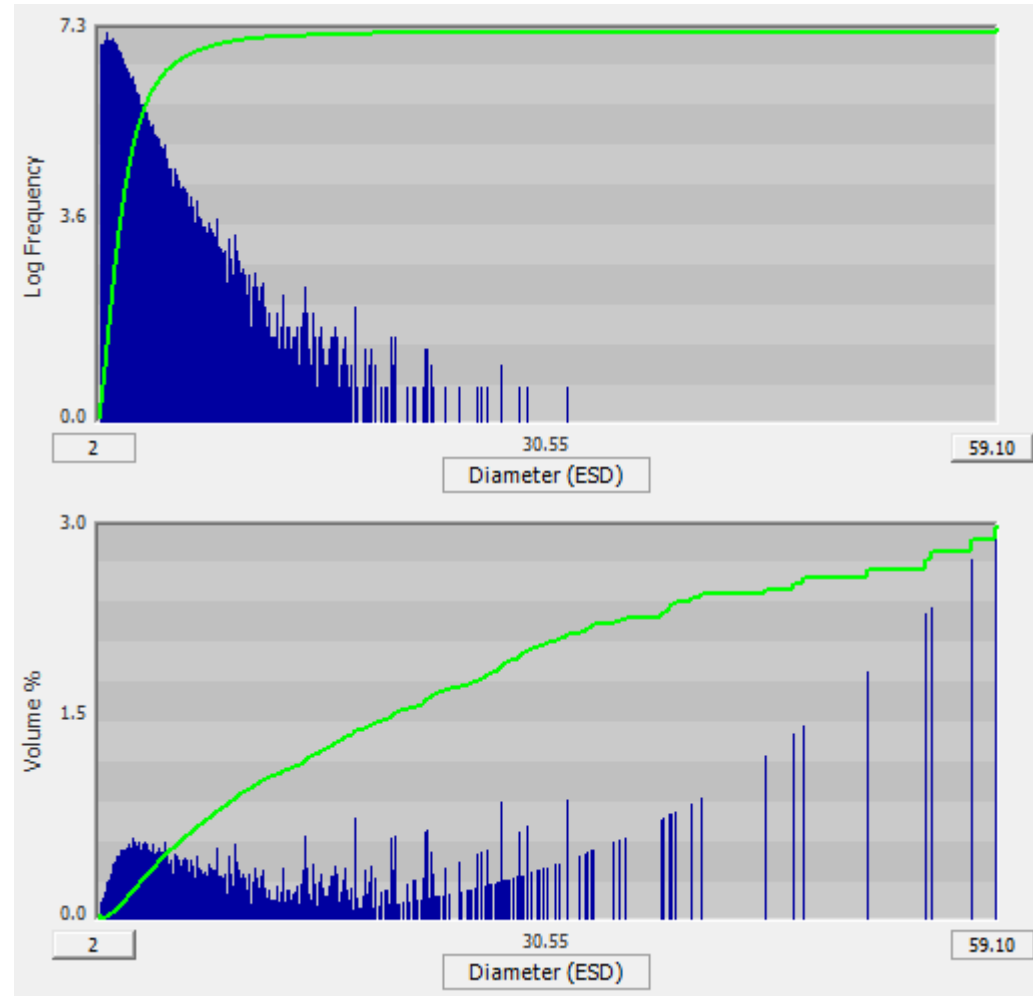


0.600 μm
($\pm 0.009 \mu\text{m}$)



Produced Water Sample – Finished Product

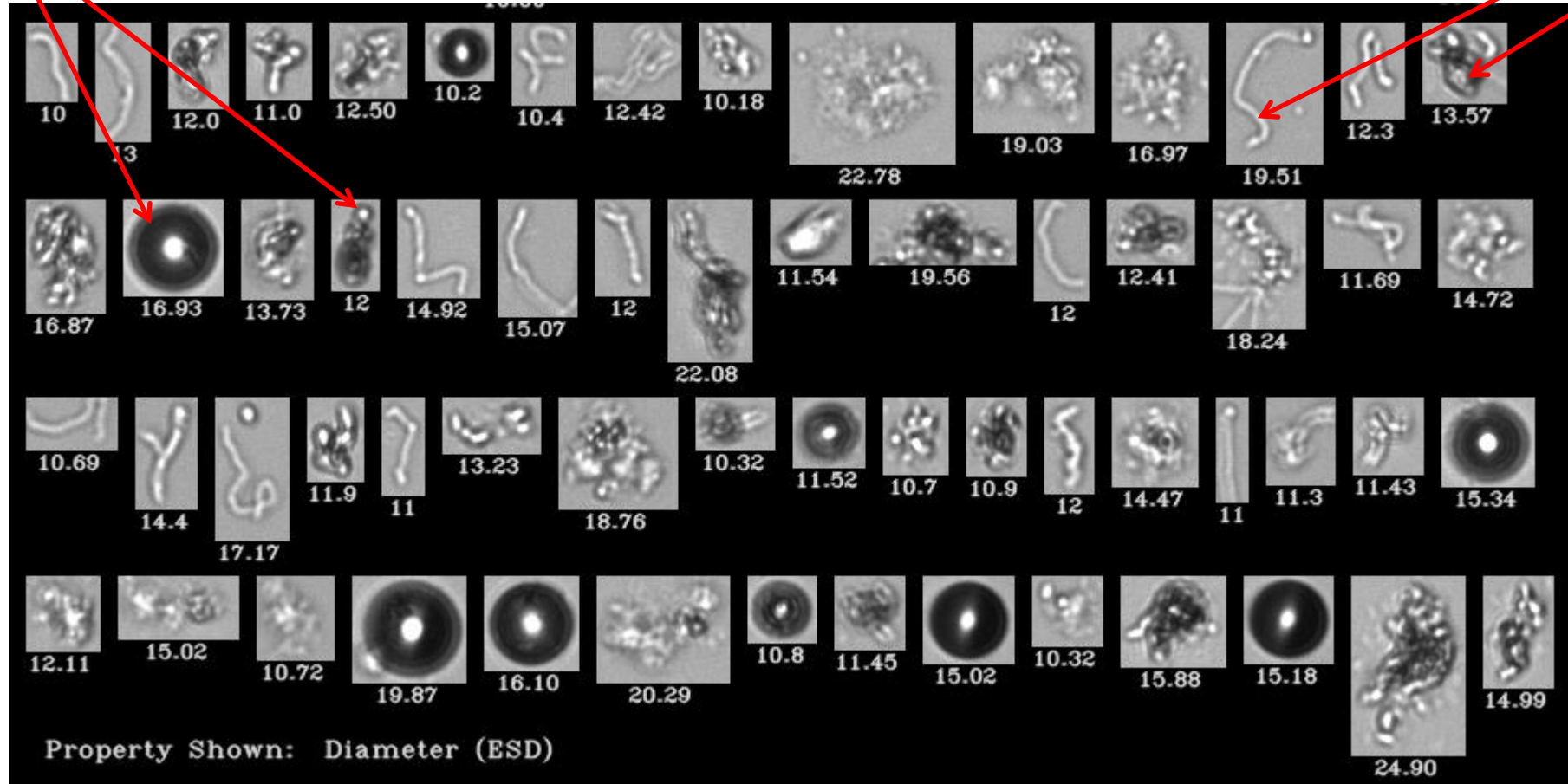
FlowCam 8100



FlowCam 8100 Series Particle Images (10 μm – 25 μm)

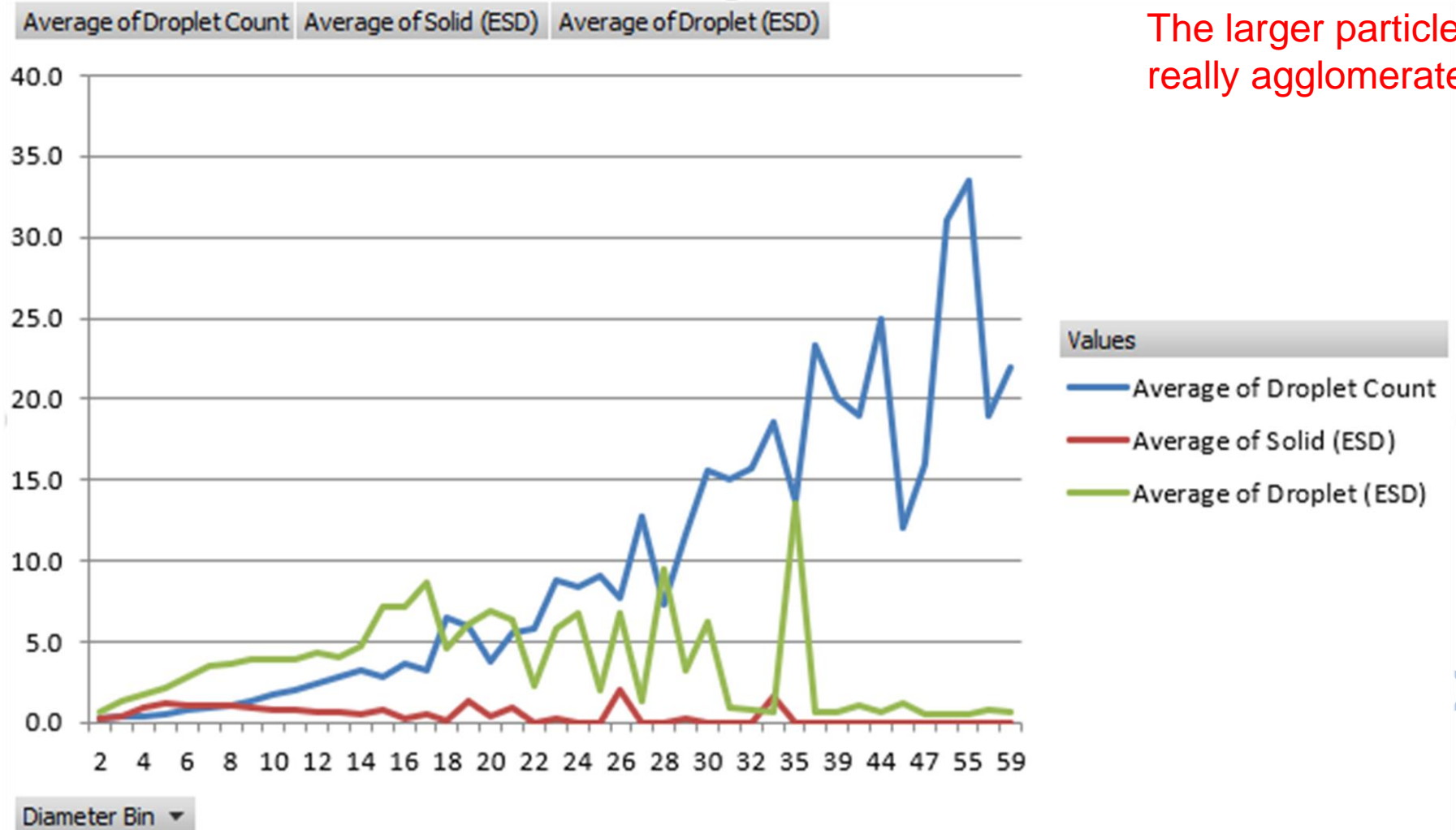
Oil Droplets

Non-Droplets
(solids, fibers,
organics)



Software calculates the number and volume of all the droplets per particle

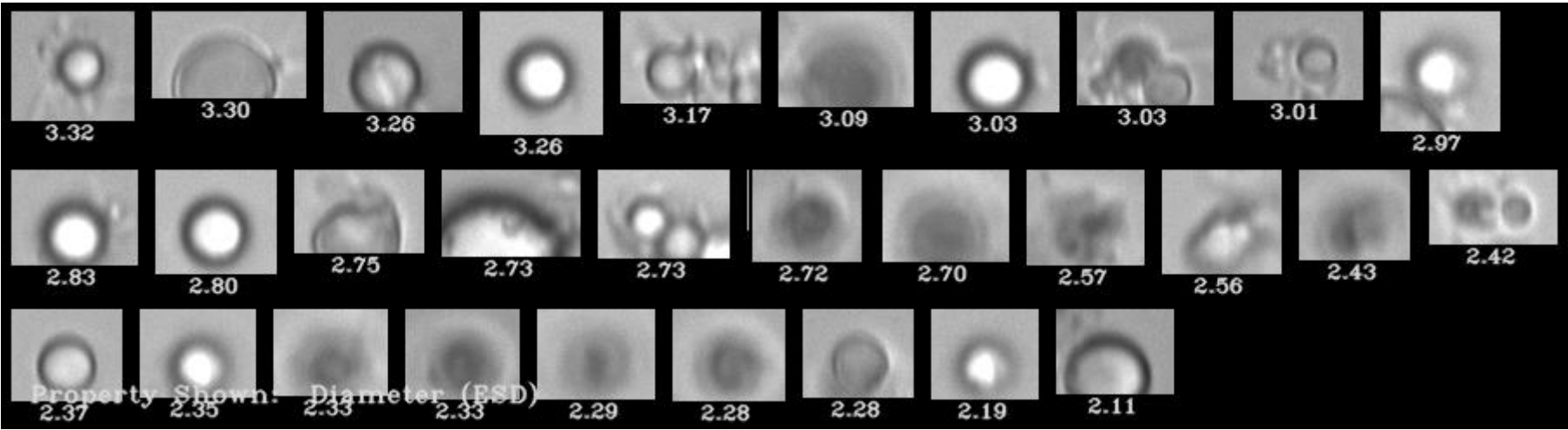
FlowCam 8100 Series Particle Images (10 μm – 25 μm)



The larger particles are really agglomerates

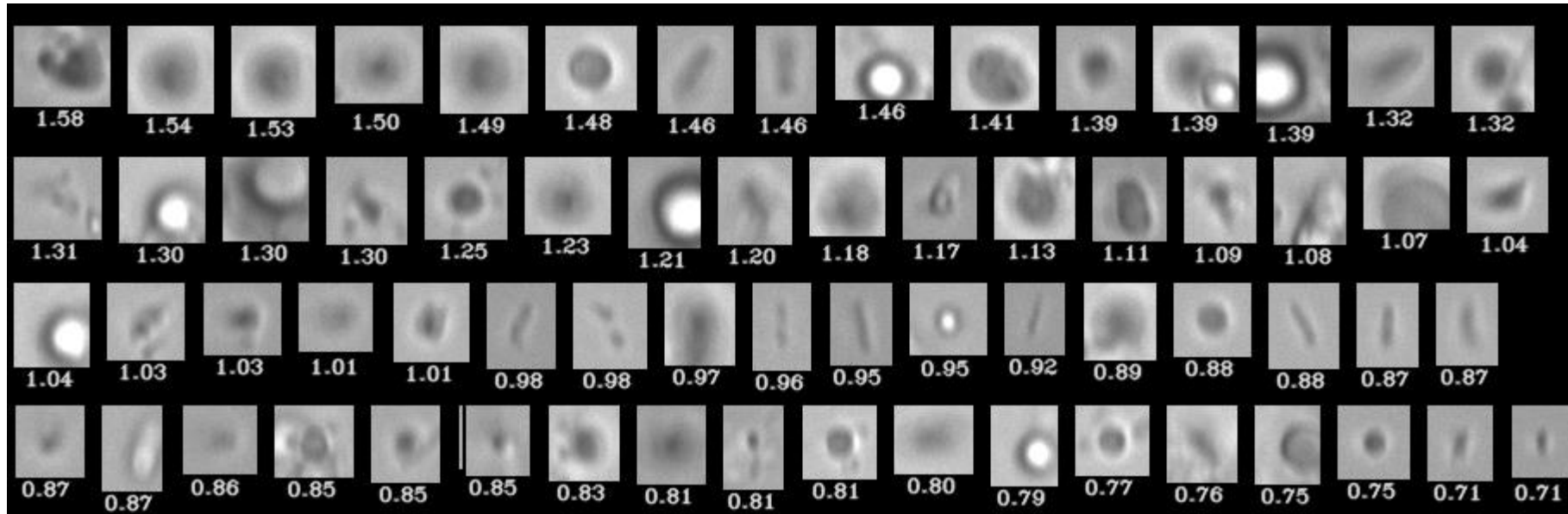
FlowCam Nano Particle Images

(2 μm – 4 μm)

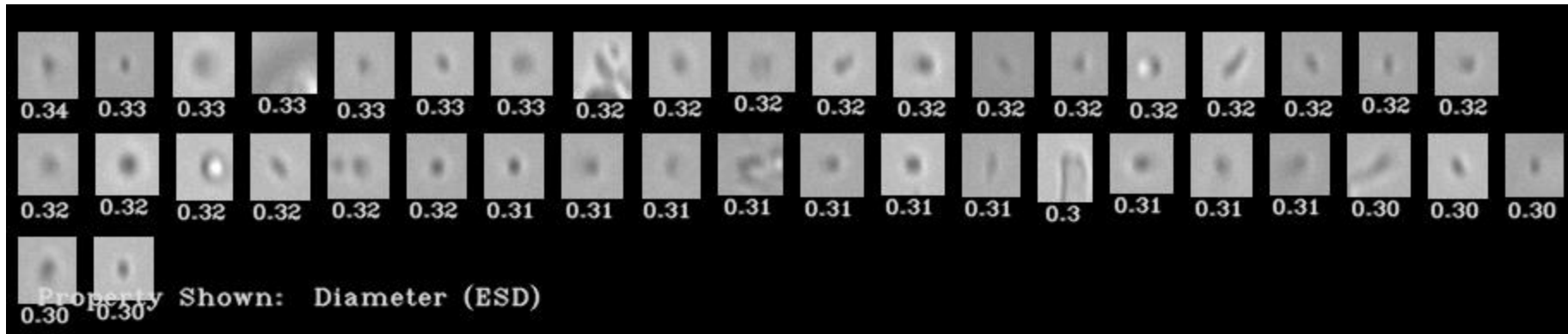


As the particle size range gets smaller, there is less agglomeration

FlowCam Nano Particle Images (1 μm – 2 μm)

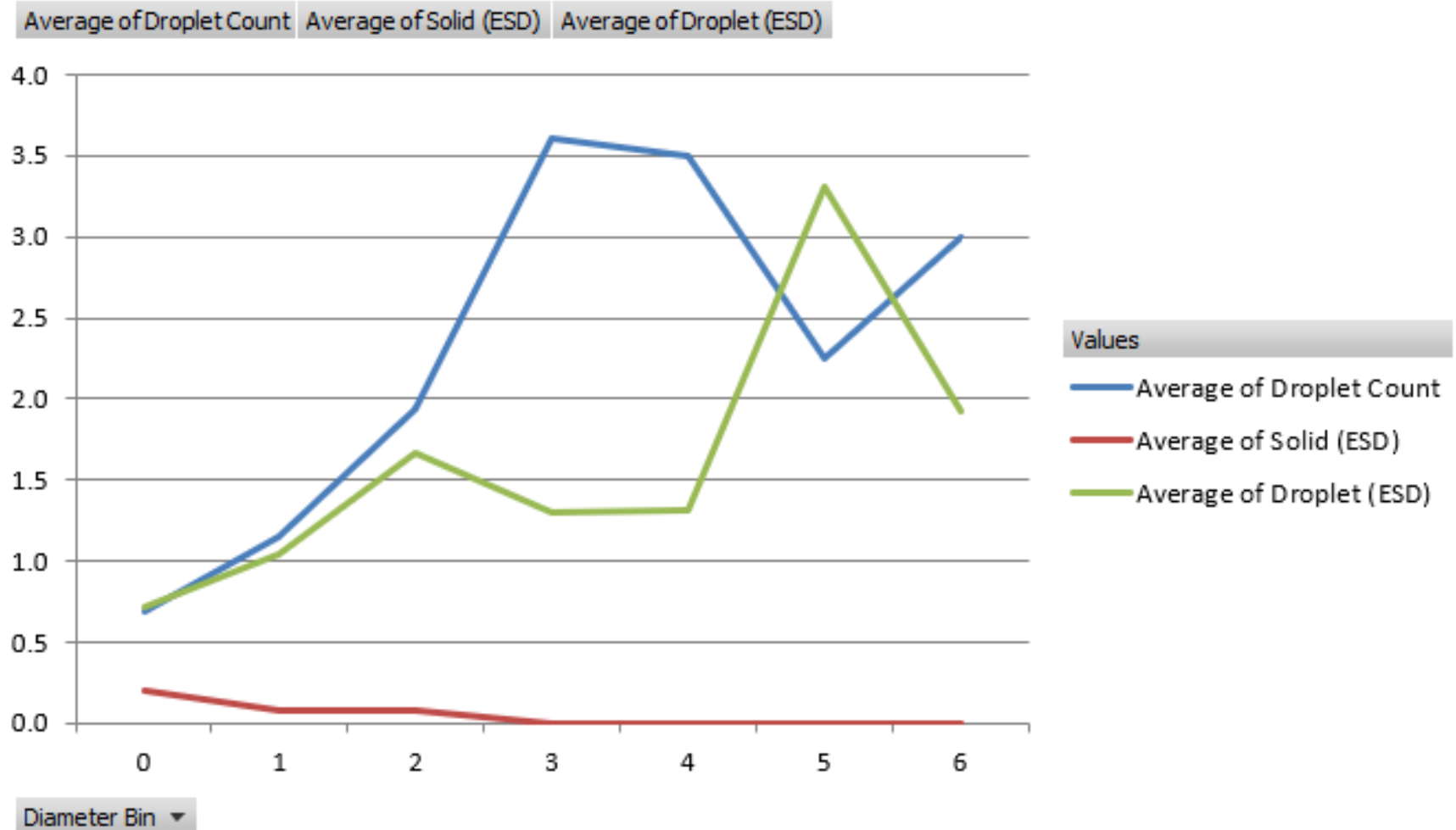


FlowCam Nano Particle Images (300 nm)



Very little agglomeration in the nano range

FlowCam Nano Particle Images (300 nm – 5 μ m)



Sub-Micron Particle Analysis Summary

Advantages

- Combines benefits of microscopy with volumetric techniques.
- Yields statistically significant data
- Provides multiple particle measurements
- Ability to view individual particle images
- Powerful software for analysis and classification of particles

Limitations

- Low size limited to $> 300\text{nm}$
- Flow cell size limited to $> 50\ \mu\text{m}$
- High size recommended to $10\ \mu\text{m}$

Questions?

steve.bowen@fluidimaging.com

832-792-6002



THANK YOU

www.fluidimaging.com

customercare@fluidimaging.com