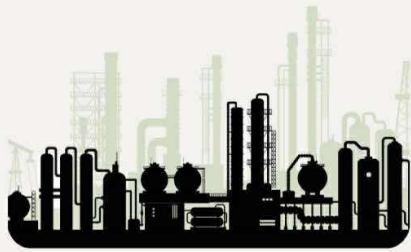


تفريغ صيدلة صناعية 1



المحاضرة:

Particle size analysis

الصيدلاني/ة: ياسمين خليل .



Industrial Pharmacy 1

Introduction

Particle size analysis

Dr. Isra Dmour
Credit: Prof. Nizar Al-Zoubi

1

Introduction

Categories of dosage forms تصنيفات أشكال الجرعات

1. **Solids**: Powder, ^{أكبر من} granulates, tablets, capsules

**** Powder, granules

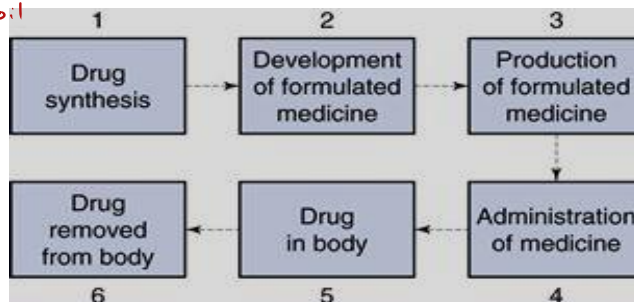
1. **Liquids**: solutions, Suspensions, emulsions, etc

2. **Semisolids**: creams, ointments, etc.

3. **Gaseous** **

نزي المسك إلى بلمة غازات مخدرة

Particle size and the
lifetime of a drug



2

← بالنسبة Tableability حكت، لاكتورة - إذا قدرنا نقطه ونكتب الجزئية الناتجة من Tableability أمالو ما قدرنا في بعض الـ Capsule
 ويرمز عند التصنيع دائماً بفكر في Solubility بعد 40 PH

ليه نهتم بحجم الجسيمات؟

Particle size and the lifetime of a drug

Particle size influence

- **mixing** (content uniformity for potent drugs, *Demixing*)

- **powder flow** لما يكونه تأثيل الدواء قوي جداً في تحتاج جرعات دقيقة ضاع، ولو إنه جسيمات الدواء مختلفة كثير
- **tableability** *segregation* أثناء mixing ← لذلك لازم يكونه حجم الجسيم موزون كل قربانها

- **Bulk volume** نفس كمية الدواء بالضغط
- **drug release into solution** في الأدوية ضعيفة، لزبانة دائماً بجرعات الطغ عند طريقه كغير حجم الجسيمات؟ ومن هاهي الأدوية

– (e.g. griseofulvin, tolbutamide, spironolactone, indomethacin and nifedipine) *Minimize the size called: Micronization.*

– **Nitrofurantoin** optimal particle size is 150 μm

**** practically insoluble in water**

solubility ↑ stability ↓

Particle size and the lifetime of a drug

Particle size influence

- The properties and behavior of various dosage forms:
 - suspensions: sedimentation rate, texture, taste, rheology
 - parenteral suspensions: *syringeability*, injectability and sustained release.
 - ophthalmic suspensions: irritation of the eye surface (small particle size is used)
 - inhalation aerosols: The position and retention of particles in the bronchopulmonary tract
 - topical formulation: grittiness (powder must be impalpable)



susp	parenteral susp	ophthalmic	inhalation	Topical
• كل ما كان الحجم أكبر، زودت الترسب	• صاين منها IV لازم تكون سهلة الحقن بالعنبرية	• بما إنه العين عضو حساس لازم تكون سهلة الحقن بالحقنة	• حجم الجزيء للدواء يحدد مكانه ومو له في الجهاز التنفسي	• الجسيمات الكبيرة موصلة إحساس فشن
• الجسيمات الكبيرة مزعجة وتصل لمحس فشن	• وسهلة الحقن مشابه للحلقات لما يكونه الجسيمات أكبر	• وسهلة الحقن مشابه للحلقات لما يكونه الجسيمات أكبر	• لو كانت كبيرة مزعجة في الحنجرة والحذيرة وأقل مع يدمر الشعبات	• وساد مزعج للجميع بالذات لأنه يوصلهم حشاك في الحكة
• والظلم بالنسبة للحجم الأهم تدرب أسرع في طبعها يظهر أسرع من الكبيرة	• تدرب أبطأ في تصلي مغفول مولي (sustained release)	• تدرب أبطأ في تصلي مغفول مولي (sustained release)	• وأقل للمو دملات وعادة هو المحلول	• نبي أكثرنا به مشابه صلب نعملها ناعمة جداً impalpable
• الجسيمات الصغيرة تزيد الذوبانية	• The duration of action of parenter susp is longer than parenter solution			

تأثير حجم الجزيء على سرعة الذوبان

هو ما نحسب
قدرة ذوبان الدواء
في كل ثانية

Effect of particle size on dissolution rate

Noyes & Whitney equation:

dM/dt : rate of dissolution

(Change of the dissolved amount with time)

C_s is the solubility of solute

C is the concentration of solute at time, t

$C_s - C$ = concentration gradient

D is the diffusion coefficient of the solute in solution,

S is the surface area of the exposed solid $\Rightarrow$ inversely proportional to particle size

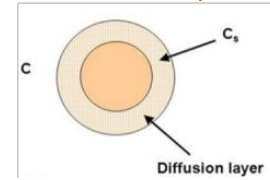
h is the thickness of the diffusion layer.

سُمك طبقة الانتشار
حول الدواء

معامل الانتشار (ثابت)
مساحة السطح
التركيز المحال في دواء
فعلياً قد يكون ذائباً في المادة
أو تركيزاً يمكن أن يذوب
في المحلول

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{DS}{h} (C_s - C)$$

معدل الذوبان



حجم الجسيم $\Rightarrow$ مساحة السطح $\Rightarrow$ معدل الذوبان $\Rightarrow$ امتصاص الدواء

5

Particle size

- When determining the size of large solid usually we need to measure at least three dimensions.

طريقة قياس حجم الجسم تختلف باختلاف الشكل
وبشكل الأقل

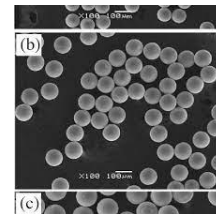
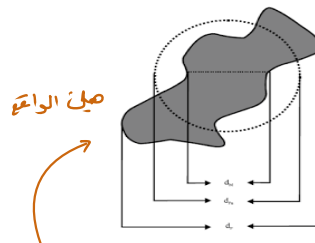
- When determining the size of regular particles like spheres or cubes, it is possible to describe the size using one dimension (diameter or length).

أما الشكل المنتظم في يُعد واحد كافي (مثل قياس القطر للكرة، أو طول الزنبرك للربيع)

- If the particles are mono-sized (have the same size) then it is possible to describe the particle size by measuring one particle.

الشكل العشوائي في صين، لا نقيس

في محاور: القطر العمودي والأعني والعرض



صا الشكل
المنتظم من
موجود.

6

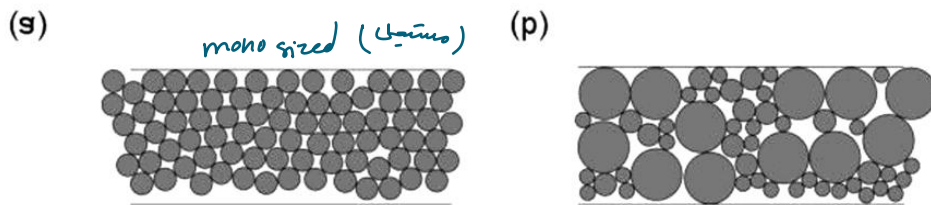
صنعت الحبيبات الدوائية ما يكون من جسيمات صلبة أو مستديرة

Particle size

- However **powders** generally are composed of particles that are:

- **irregular in shape** هاد الواسع
- **with different sizes**
- **Are very small in size to allow measuring of dimensions** مغيرة جدا
فصا بنقدر
نقيس أبعادها
مباشرة باستخدام أدوات عادة

- In order to give good representation the size of relatively large number of particles should be determined. عشان يكون عنا قياس سليم الحجم لازم آخذ كمية كبيرة من الجزيئات



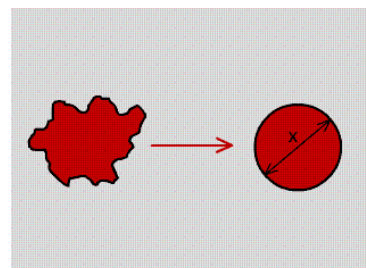
7

Particle size

لأن حساب الساحة مش اشي محلي أصحك البتة وأقيس الأبعاد

- For these reasons it is **impractical** to measure more than one **dimension**.
- For this reason, solids are considered to approximate to a **sphere**, which can then be characterized by determining its diameter.
- This is an **approximate** representation of the particle size and is referred to as **equivalent diameter** of the particle.

نفرض إنه الشكل غير المنتظم
كروي ومجاي البراءة إنها بعد

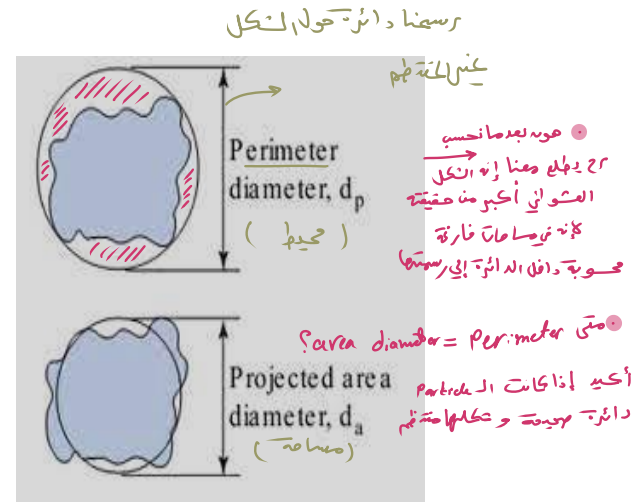


8

Equivalent diameters

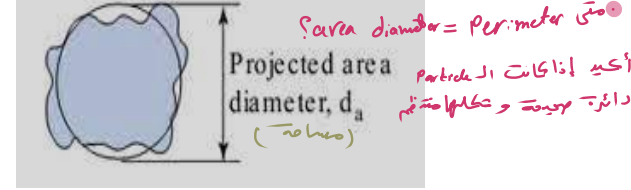
Projected perimeter diameter (d_p)

The diameter of a circle that has the same perimeter as the projected image of the particle.



Projected area diameter (d_a)

The diameter of a circle that has the same area as the projected image of the particle.



9

Equivalent diameters

Feret's diameter (d_F)

The mean distance between two parallel tangents to the projected particle perimeter

Martins diameter (d_M)

The mean length of the chord separating the projected particle into two equal areas.

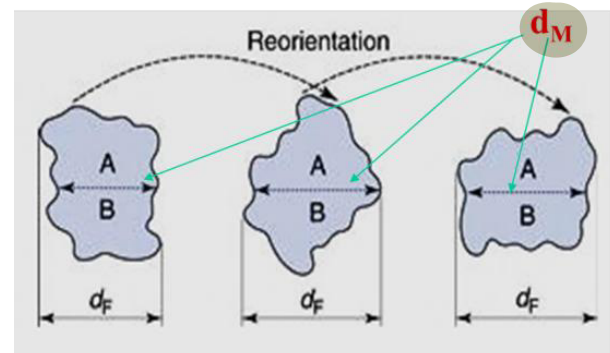


Fig. 10.3 Influence of particle orientation on statistical diameters. The change in Feret's diameter is shown by the distances, d_F ; Martins diameter d_M corresponds to the dotted lines in the midpart of each image.

10

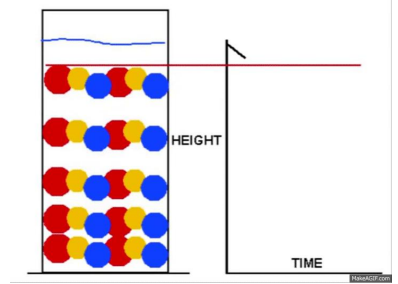
Equivalent diameters

Volume diameter (d_v) قطر الكرة التي لها نفس حجم الجزيء
← ينشون حجم الجزيء، ونقيضه كرة - ونقيس قطرها

- The diameter of a sphere that has the **same volume** as the particle.

Stokes diameter (d_{st}) قطر الكرة التي لها نفس
← Stokes sedimentation rate (تبع الـ particle (وزنها)

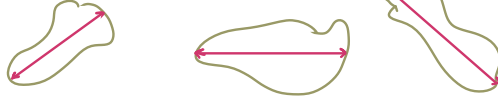
- The diameter of a sphere that has the **same sedimentation** rate as the particles



Sieve diameter (d_s)

- The particle dimension that passes through a **square aperture**

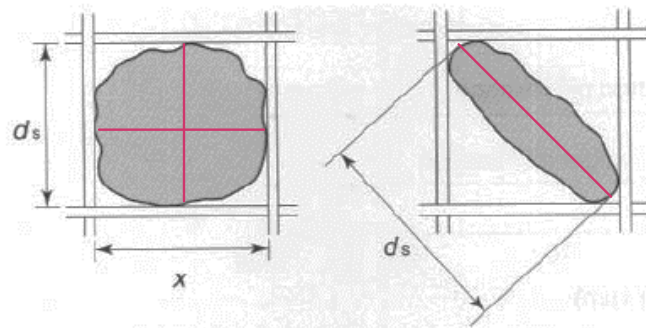
← قد يعرّف أحياناً خط يمكن أن يمر داخل الجزيء



عشاه نرفا شوأأفهر حجم فتحة Sieve يمكن تدفيل منه
الـ particle



11



هاد المنخل في المجال
الصغير يعني يعني تبقاً كاني اسمه
mesh number
(عدد الفتحات الموجودة)

كل ما قل mesh كل ما زاد حجم
الفتحات والعكس

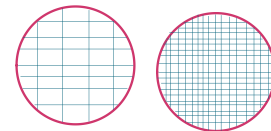
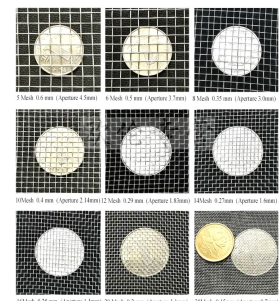


Fig. 10.7 Sieve diameter d_s for various shaped particles



Description of particle size

Mean particle size

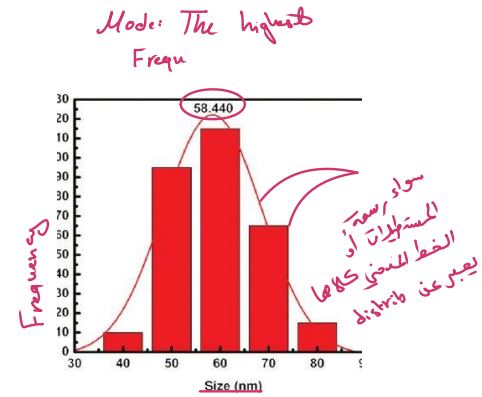
- The mean particle size of an analyzed sample can be considered as a rough description for the size of sample.

وكانت ما عناء من كامل خارجي

Particle size distribution

- The distribution of particles into different size ranges can be plotted in the form of histogram.
- A histogram presentation allows different particle size distributions to be compared.
- The value of the peak is the mode (highest frequency)

58.440



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Presentation of size distribution

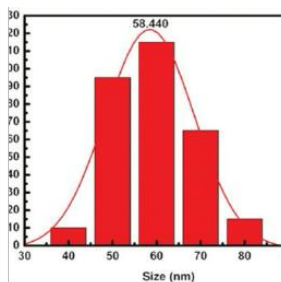
كيف يمكن أن نوزع البيانات؟

1) Frequency distribution data

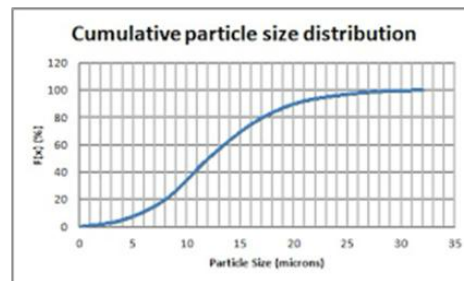
2) Cumulative frequency distribution data

They are either under size or oversize

يكون في إحدى هاتين
بالوسط وتسمى
under
دورها over



1) Frequency distribution data



2) Cumulative frequency distribution data

14

Presentation of size distribution

ليح بغضلي أصعب البيانات
على شكل أوزانه ومقاس أعداد؟
كيفية التوزيع الموزون كما يكونه عناقيد في أيضا
بنفسه بالوزنه مثل عدد جزئيات

Number and weight distributions

- Frequently, we are interested in obtaining data based on a weight, rather than a number distribution. How?!
- This can be obtained directly by methods such as sieving and sedimentation.
عن طريق عمليات كل غريبة
أو ترسب
- Number distribution can be converted to weight distributions and vice versa.
one particle w / total weight * 100% =

$$weight = n \cdot d^3$$

15

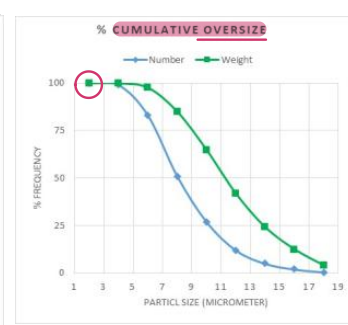
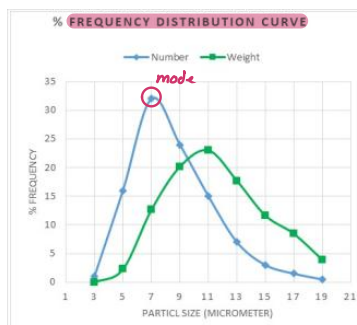
كل الجزئيات نفس المادة في أحدهم
لهم نفس الكثافة

أفضل حجم 2
والجواب 20
في أننا بطل العتبات
في ما يلي

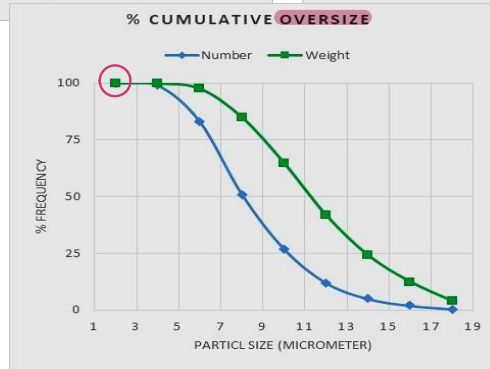
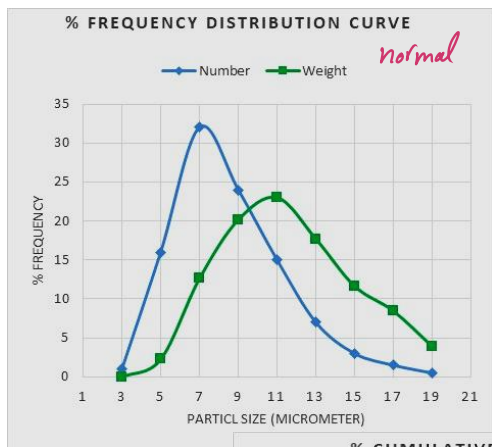
(1) size range	(2) Mean of size range, d (μm)	(3) Number of particles in each size range, n	(4) Percent n	(5) nd ³	(6) Percent nd ³ (Weight)	(7) Cumulative percent frequency undersize (Number)	(8) Cumulative percent frequency undersize (Weight)	(9) Cumulative percent frequency oversize (Number)	(10) Cumulative percent frequency oversize (Weight)
2.0-4.0	$\frac{2+4}{2} = 3$	2	$\frac{2 \times 100}{200} = 1$	$2 \times 3^3 = 54$	0.03	1	0.03	100	100
4.0-6.0	5	32	16	4000	2.31	1+16 = 17	2.34	100-1 = 99	99.97 = 100 - 0.03
6.0-8.0	7	64	32	21952	12.65	17+32 = 49	14.99	99-16 = 83	97.66 = 99.97 - 2.31
8.0-10.0	9	48	24	34992	20.16	49+32 = 81	35.15	83-16 = 67	85.01
10.0-12.0	11	30	15	39930	23.01	81+32 = 113	58.16	67-16 = 51	64.85
12.0-14.0	13	14	7	30758	17.72	113+32 = 145	75.88	51-16 = 35	41.84
14.0-16.0	15	6	3	20250	11.67	145+32 = 177	87.55	35-16 = 19	24.12
16.0-18.0	17	3	1.5	14739	8.49	177+32 = 209	96.04	19-16 = 3	12.45
18.0-20.0	19	1	0.5	6859	3.95	209+32 = 241	99.99	3-16 = -13	3.96
		Σ n = 200	100	173534	99.99				

تركيز على
upper limit
في صاب
undersize

دعني
lower limit
over size



16

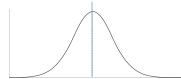


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Description of particle size

Types of distributions →

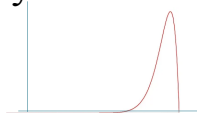
- **Normal distribution**: The mode separates the curve into two symmetrical halves.



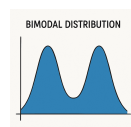
- **Positively skewed**: A frequency curve with an elongated tail towards the higher size range.



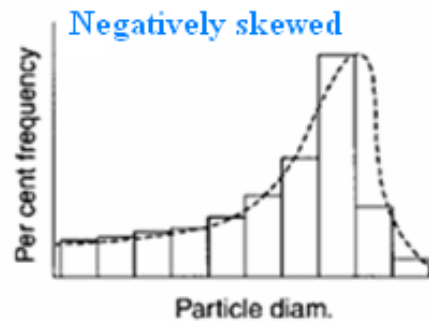
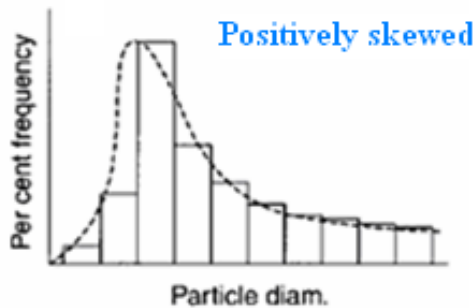
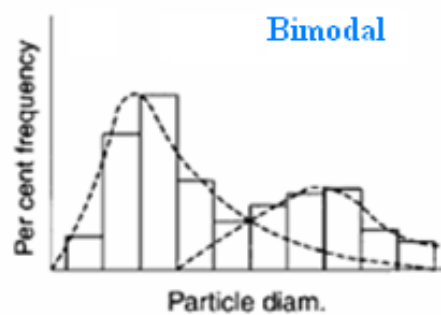
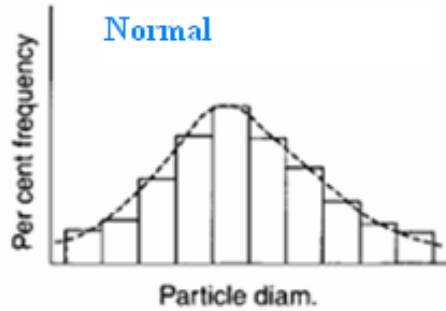
- **Negatively skewed**: A frequency curve with an elongated tail towards the lower size range.



- **Bimodal**: The frequency curve containing two peaks (two modes)



18



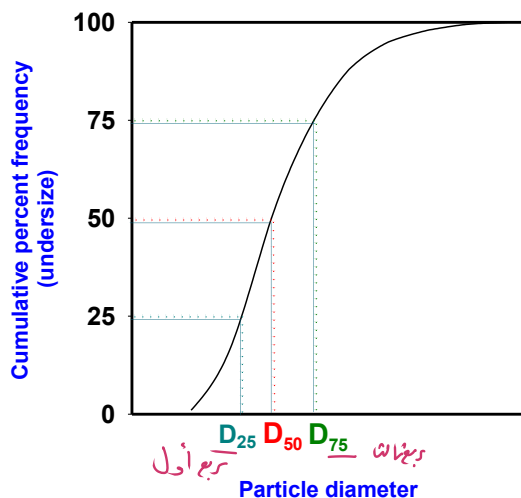
19

Presentation of size distribution

Evaluation of degree of skewness

قدية المنحنى منفرج
للجين أو اليساري

- The degree of skewness can be estimated by determining interquartile coefficient of skewness (IQCS)



$$IQCS = \frac{(D_{75} - D_{50}) - (D_{50} - D_{25})}{(D_{75} - D_{50}) + (D_{50} - D_{25})}$$

النتيجة ربع تكونه من 1
في 1+

negative skewed zero positive skewed

Cumulative frequency distribution curves.

Point D_{50} corresponds to the median diameter; D_{25} is the lower quartile point and D_{75} is the upper quartile point.

0.3 , 0.5

- which one has a higher degree as positively ? 0.5

كثمتها أقرب للواحد 20

-0.3 , -0.5

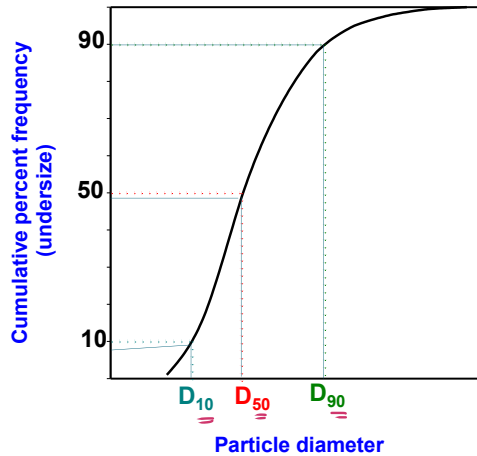
- which one has a higher degree as negatively ? -0.5

كثمتها أقرب للـ 1

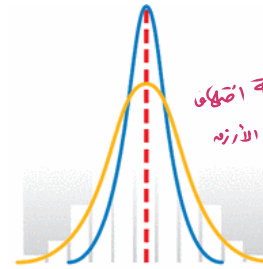
Presentation of size distribution

Evaluation of distribution width ^{العرض} $\rightarrow$ ^{قياس مدى غزوات أحجام العينة،} ^{إذ كلما غزوتها جد أكثر يكون في غزوات جد أدنى}

- The size distribution width can be estimated by determining **Span**



$$Span = \frac{D_{90} - D_{10}}{D_{50}}$$



كل ما يكون الإنتاج أقل يكون
الـ normal يعني اختلاف حجم
تأثير بين الجزيئات والعكس
أيضا = zero يعني normal

المنحنى الذي هو في بالغة الضيق
أكثر بالجهد للجزيئات من الأخرى

- Note:** D₉₀, D₅₀, D₁₀ are values corresponding to 90, 50 and 10% in the cumulative undersize curve.

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طرق معرفة حجم الجزيئات

Particle size analysis methods

Microscope methods

Equivalent diameters

d_a, d_p, d_F and d_M can be determined

Range of analysis

- Light microscope (1 - 1000 μm) $\rightarrow$ 2D
- Scanning electron microscope (0.05 - 1000 μm)
- Transmission electron microscope (0.001 - 0.05 μm) 3D

أدناه واحد $\uparrow$ ما نفع إلا للأحجام
الجدة 1 مغيرة



22

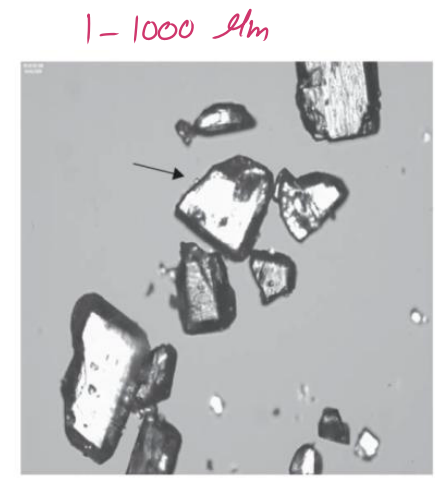


Image by light microscope 2D

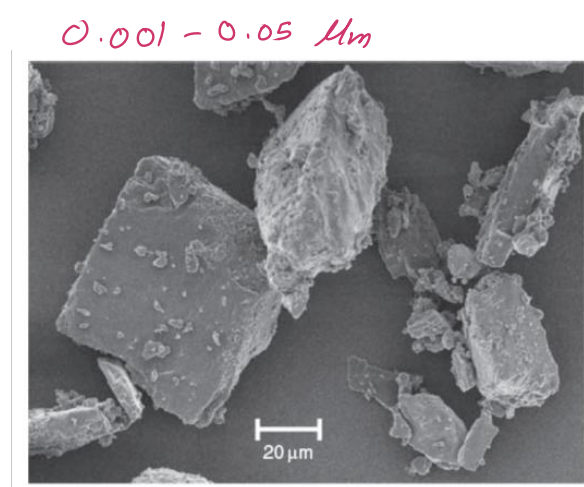


Image by scanning electron microscope (SEM) 3D

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Particle size analysis methods

Microscope methods

Sample preparation

Techniques

manual

Semiautomatic

Particle comparator

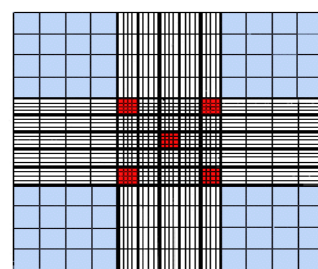
Image shearing eyepiece (double prism arrangement)

Automatic

A video camera is used to transform the image to a microprocessor where manipulations and calculations are done

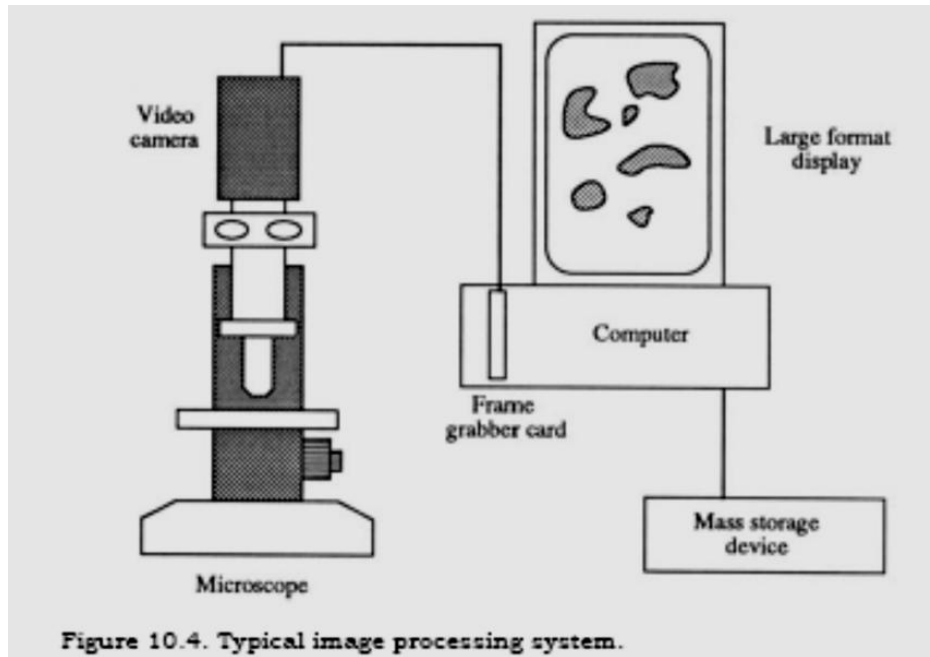
بشوف محلول مايزون
المجريات بي بي اخصهم
دجركه ضيق ديهما على slide
ميكروسكوب

areas of the grid where WBC are counted



areas of the grid where RBC are counted

24



Classification of Methods

Direct

measure 5 diameters ← Microscopy

measure 1 diameter ← Sieving

Indirect

25

Particle size analysis methods

Sieve methods

Equivalent diameter

Sieve diameter (d_s)

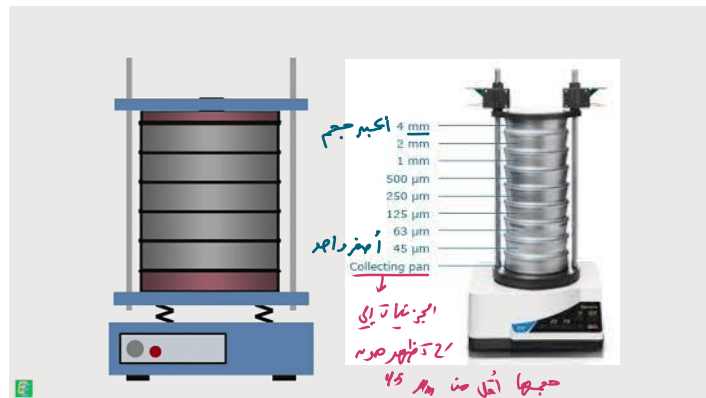
Range of analysis

Available range: (5 - 125 000 μm)

ISO range: (45 - 1000 μm)

Sample preparation

- ① Dry sieving: for non cohesive powders
- ② Wet sieving: for suspensions and cohesive powders



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بدنه ای اضافه می
آبشار
ابزارهای
2-5 ظاهر صاف
حجمها اول من 45

Particle size analysis methods

Sieve methods

Techniques

← اهتزازات
للسلسلة

1) Vibrated sieving:

• (الأعلى هو الأكبر
جسم قطعان)

- Uses a sieve stack (usually 6–8 sieves)
- The Particles are retained on sieve mesh corresponding to the sieve diameter.

← على سطح

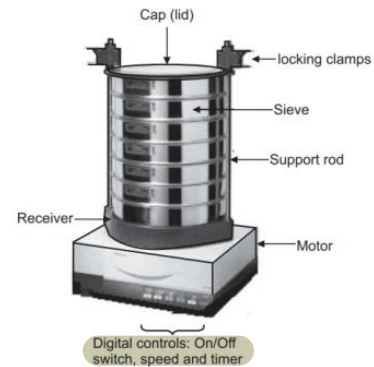
2) Air-jet sieving:

• سلبية مقارنة
مع الاهتزاز
صعوبة تحريك الجسيمات

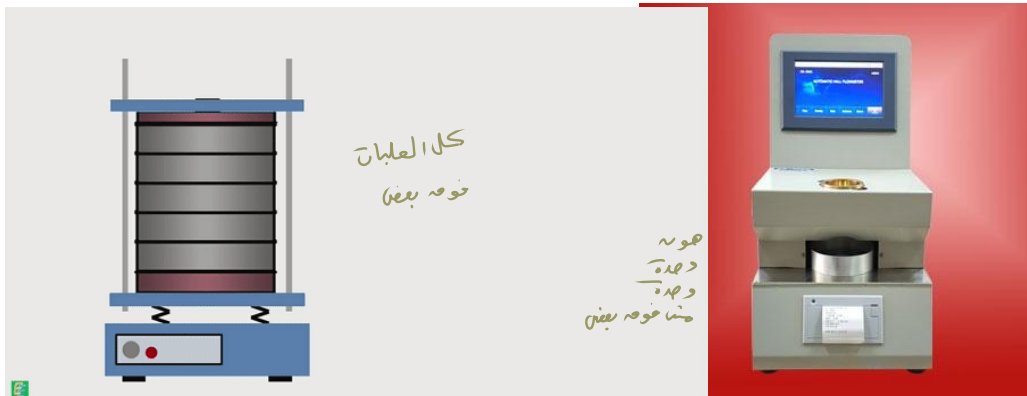
- Uses individual sieves starting from that of smallest aperture.

• مضطرب
(منخفض الأهم)

- Vacuum is applied to encourage particles to pass through sieves.



27



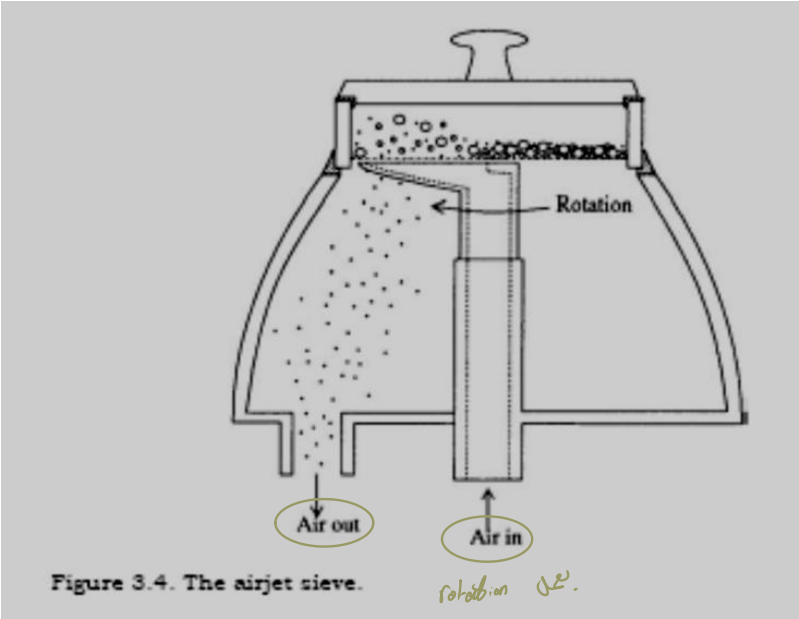
Vibrated sieving:

أكبر حجم sieve تحطمت في الأعلى

Air-jet sieving:

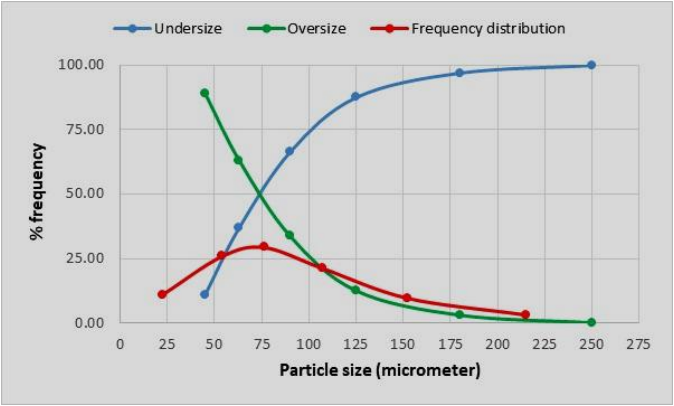
أهم حجم sieve نه (منه)

28



29

(1) Sieve size range (μm)	(2) mean of size range <i>upper limit + lower</i> $\frac{2}{2}$	(3) Sieve fractions <i>وزن الجسيمات في حبيبات</i> <i>على التي بال العالماني</i>		(4) Nominal aperture size (μm) <i>عشاه اعرفن أو</i> <i>seive أوزن</i>	(5) % Cumulative undersize	(6) % Cumulative oversize
		wt (g)	wt%			
>250		0.02	$\frac{0.02}{44.54} = 0.04$	250	99.96	0.04
180-250	215	1.32	2.96	180	96.99	3.01
125-180	152.5	4.23	9.50	125	87.49	12.51
90-125	107.5	9.44	21.19	90	66.30	33.70
63-90	76.5	13.1	29.41	63	36.89	63.11
45-63	54	11.56	25.95	45	10.93	89.07
<45	22.5	4.87	10.93	0	0	100
		Sum=44.54				



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Standards for powders based on sieving

- Standards for pharmaceutical powders are provided in **pharmacopoeiae**, which indicate the degree of coarseness or fineness depending on percentage passing or not passing through certain sieves.
- e.g. BP

Table 12.1 Powder grades specified in British Pharmacopoeia

Description of grade of powder	Coarsest sieve diameter (μm)	Sieve diameter through which no more than 40% of powder must pass (μm)
Coarse	1700	355
Moderately coarse	710	250
Moderately fine	355	180
Fine	180	—
Very fine	125	—

بهرت صلب حجم ال sieve
د قدح حجم الموزة إلى ربح لهر منه

← كين أعرف إنه عيني Coarse

بحسب sieves 2 ؛ واحد منهم 1700
والثاني 355 وهره العينة أول شيء على
1700 و لازم يقرب كلها ، و بعد ما على 355
ك لازم ما يمر أكثر من 40% من الجزيئات
لو صر 41% فهي مش coarse

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Standards for powders based on sieving

- Some Pharmacopoeia define another size fraction, known as 'ultrafine powder'.
- In this case it is required that the maximum diameter of at least 90% of the particles must be no greater than 5 μm and that none of the particles should have diameters greater than 50 μm .

أحفر من very fine

يعني 10% عادي يكون أكبر

من 5 μm

ولكن ولا واحد من

هدول 10% لازم يكون أكبر
من 50 μm



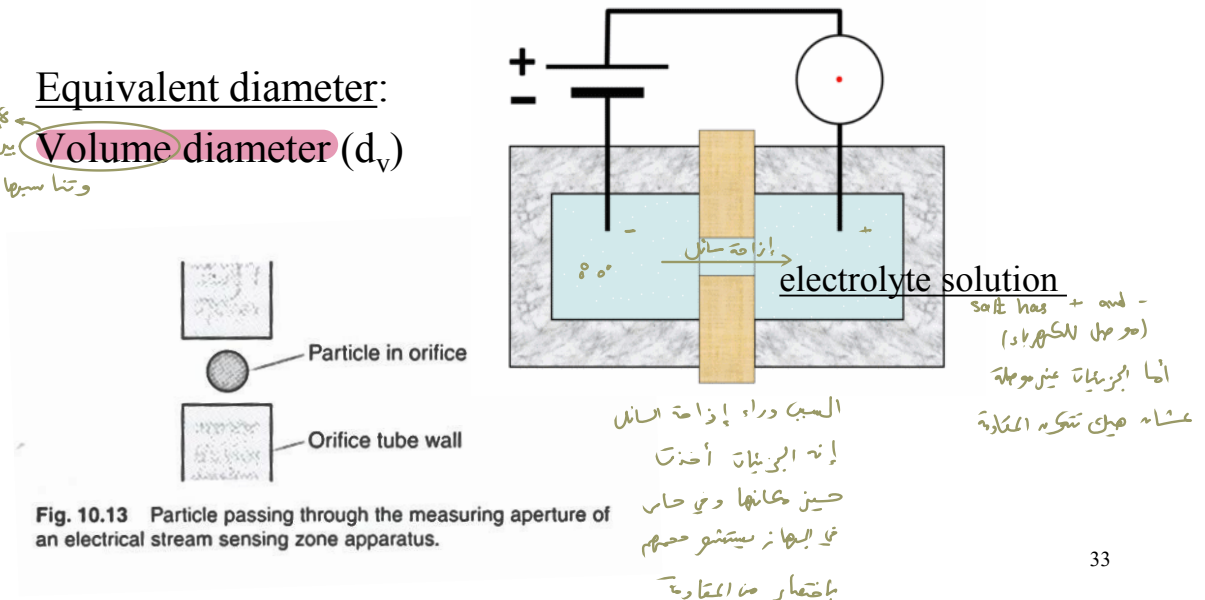
32

Particle size analysis methods

Electric stream sensing zone method (Coulter counter)

Equivalent diameter:
Volume diameter (d_v)

كانت هناك علاقة بين المقاومة وتأثير الجزيئات وتنا سبها مع حجم الجزيئات



33

- كلما كانت مقاومة أكبر → حجم أكبر
- = = = مقاومة أقل → حجم أصغر

Particle size analysis methods

الشرح

Electric stream sensing zone method (Coulter counter)

Principle of measurement

- Powder samples are dispersed in an electrolyte solution to form a very dilute suspension.
- The particle suspension is drawn through an orifice where electrodes are situated on either side and surrounded by electrolyte solution.
- As the particle travels through the orifice, it displaces its own volume of electrolyte solution.
- The change in electrical resistance between the electrodes is proportional to the volume of the particle (volume of electrolyte displaced)

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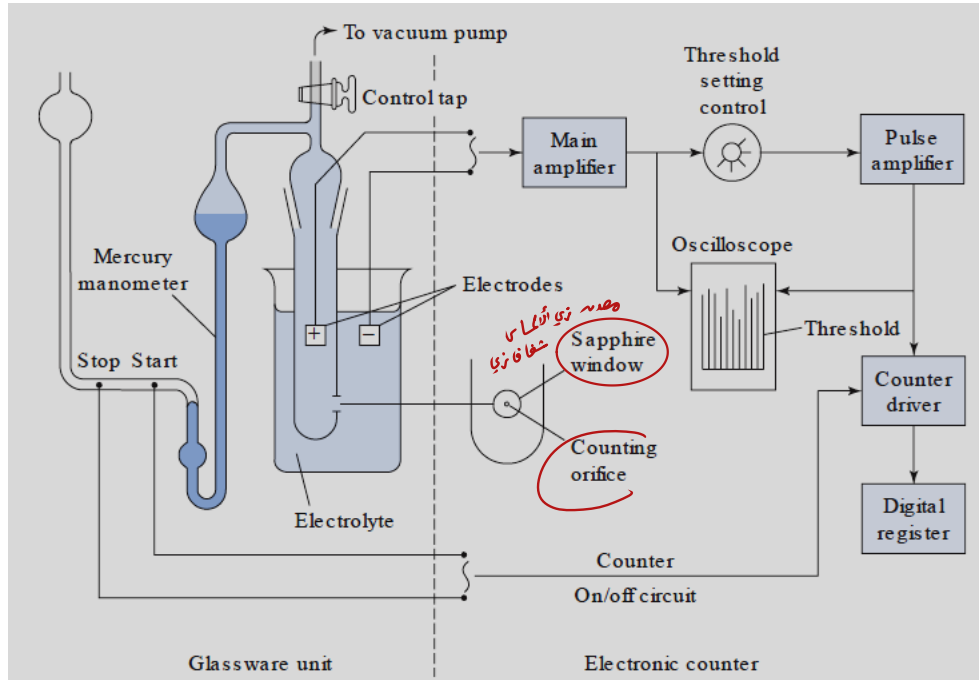


Diagram of electrical sensing zone apparatus

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Particle size analysis methods

Sedimentation methods

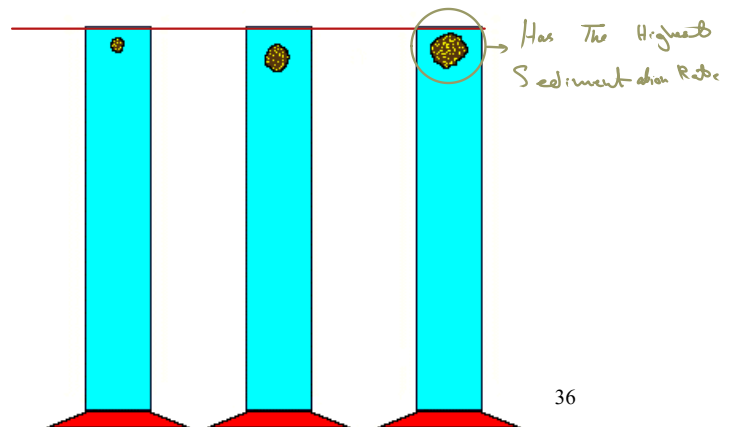
استخدام الجاذبية لفصل جسيمات الجزيء

Range of analysis

• الجاذبية للأحجام الكبيرة
• for gravitational ~ 5 - 1000 μm

• قوة الطرد المركزي للأحجام الصغيرة
• for centrifugal ~ 0.5 - 50 μm
(أسرع)

لأن حجم الجسيمات
يؤثر على معدل
الترسيب الجاذبية
عشوائية، ما يصعب لهم
الترسيب
Sedimentation
المعدل



36

Particle size analysis methods

Sedimentation methods

Equivalent diameter: Stokes diameter (d_{st})

• Stokes equation:

$$d_{st} = \sqrt{\frac{18\eta h}{(\rho_s - \rho_f)gt}}$$

• d_{st} = Stokes diameter,

• η = viscosity of fluid, *سيكسي*

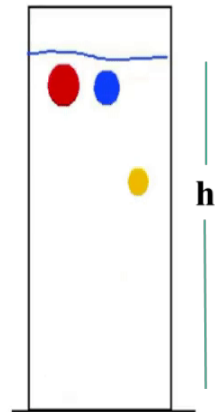
• h = height or sedimentation distance, *sedim ↓*

• ρ_s = density of solid,

• ρ_f = density of fluid,

• g = the acceleration due to gravity, *981 cm/sec²*

• t = time



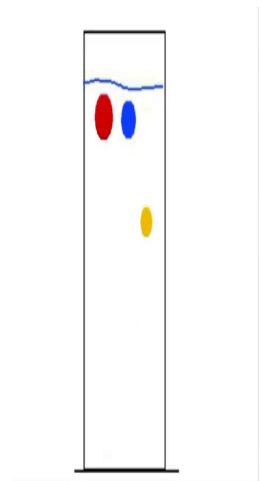
37

Particle size analysis methods

Sedimentation methods

Principles of measurement

- Particle size distribution can be determined by examining the powder as it sediments out.
- The powder is dispersed uniformly or introduced as a thin layer in a fluid.
- Techniques can be divided into two main categories.



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Sedimentation methods

حجم المعلق من قبل 30

① Pipette method (Andreassen pipette)

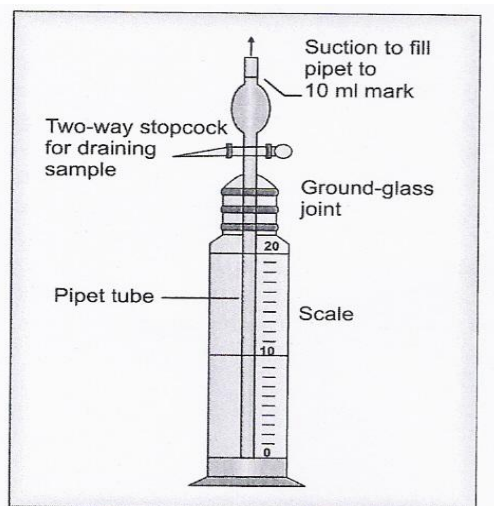
بمسحوب عينيه من خلال البايوت كاندنسان
التر سب ما ر ديه ما Stokes law

- In this method known volumes of the suspension are withdrawn, at various time intervals, from bottom (lower set limit).
- The amount of solid is determined in each volume.
- The particle diameter corresponding to each time period is calculated from Stokes' law.
- The amount of solid determined for each time interval is the weight fraction having particles of sizes more than the size obtained by the Stokes' law for that time period.

عن طريق هاء الطريقة يكون حجم الجزيئات

أما وزنها يحط العينة في oven ديس تنشف بوزنهم

39

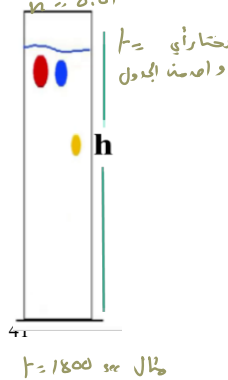


40

- A suspension of 5 g of ZnO₂, density 5.60 g/cm³, in 50 ml of water was prepared containing 2.75 g sodium citrate as deflocculating agent was transferred to Andreasen pipette (h = 20 cm) and volume made up to 550 ml using distilled water. The suspension was shaken and allowed to settle under the acceleration of gravity, 981 cm/sec², at 25°C. the density of the medium is 1.01 g/cm³, and its viscosity is 1 centipoise = 0.01 poise or 0.01 g/cm sec.

$$d_{st} = \sqrt{\frac{18\eta h}{(\rho_s - \rho_f)gt}}$$

$\rho_s = 5.6$
 $h = 20 \text{ cm}$
 $G = 981$
 $\rho_f = 1.01$
 $\eta = 0.01$



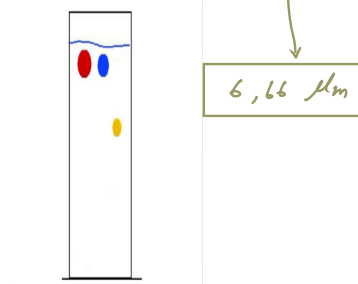
$$d_{st} = \sqrt{\frac{18 \times 0.01 \times 20}{(5.6 - 1.01) \times 981 \times 1800}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3.6}{8105022}} = 6.66 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

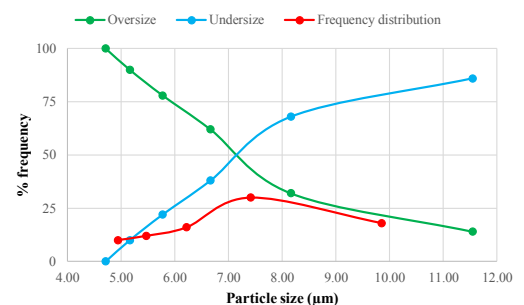
Time (sec)	Particle size (μm)	Size range (μm)	Mean of size range (μm)	wt of sample collected (g)	wt (%)	Cumulative undersize (%)	Cumulative Oversize (%)
600	11.54	>11.54		0.7	14	86	14
1200	8.16	8.16-11.54	9.85	0.9	18	68	32
1800	6.66	6.66-8.16	7.41	1.5	30	38	62
2400	5.77	5.77-6.66	6.22	0.8	16	22	78
3000	5.16	5.16-5.77	5.47	0.6	12	10	90
3600	4.71	4.71-5.16	4.94	0.5	10	0	100
				Σ = 5			

أعيد
حجم
توزيع

- A suspension of 5 g of ZnO₂, density 5.60 g/cm³, in 50 ml of water was prepared containing 2.75 g sodium citrate as deflocculating agent was transferred to Andreasen pipette (h = 20 cm) and volume made up to 550 ml using distilled water. The suspension was shaken and allowed to settle under the acceleration of gravity, 981 cm/sec², at 25°C. the density of the medium is 1.01 g/cm³, and its viscosity is 1 centipoise = 0.01 poise or 0.01 g/cm sec.



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3000	5.16	5.16-5.77	5.47	0.6	12	10	90
3600	4.71	4.71-5.16	4.94	0.5	10	0	100
				Σ = 5			



Sedimentation methods

② Balance method

The increase in weight of sedimented particles falling onto a balance pan suspended in the fluid is recorded with time. Gravity

تعليق جزيئات داخل المحلول و أخاف الوزن جاذبة
به و تكتسب زني sediment

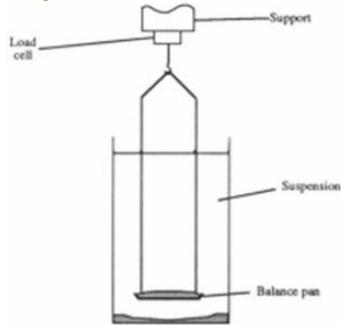
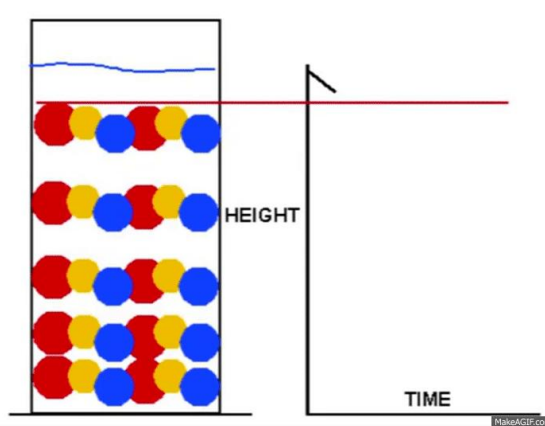


Figure 9.3. Sedimentation balance.



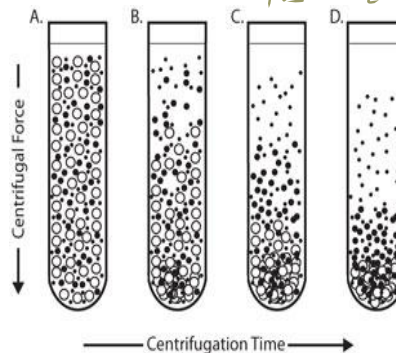
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Sedimentation methods

Alternative technique

- It is the application of centrifugal sedimentation to make quicker the sedimentation of small particles.

المركب المركزي لممكننا إنه صغر حجم الجزيئات
صارح يفضلهم يتأثروا بالمجاذبية



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Particle size analysis methods

Laser light scattering methods

تجميع الخوّنات المتشتتة بعد سواها

على الجزيء، يكون حجم الجزيء، كلما كبر حجم الجزيء، زاد عدد الخوّنات المتشتتة وخطها بنزلة ويعد العكس

Equivalent diameters: Area diameter, d_a , volume diameter, d_v .

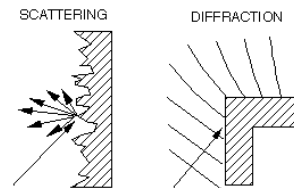
Principle of measurement: Interaction of laser light with particles

1) Fraunhofer diffraction

بسيط
معدلاته هو،
وتحليل الضوء المنعكس

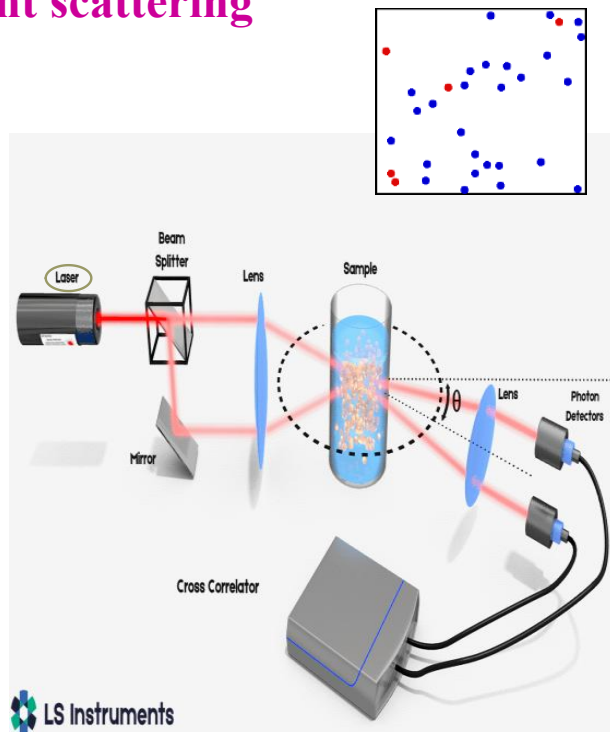
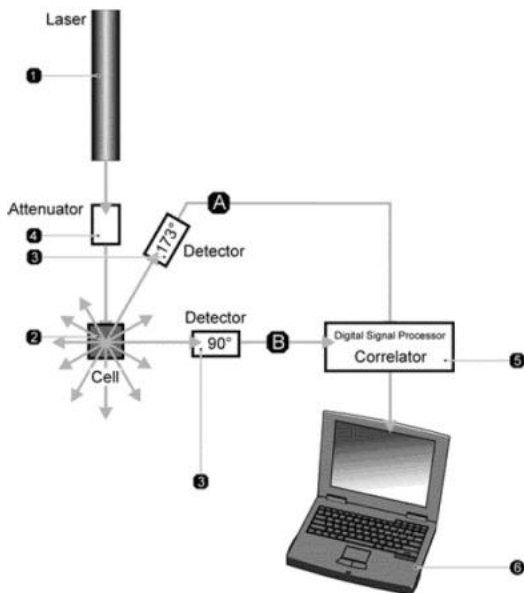
- This is based on forward scatter (small angle change) of laser light by particles, which is detected, amplified and analyzed by microprocessor.
- Range of analysis = $0.5 - 1000 \text{ nm} \times 10^{-9}$
- Sample is liquid or air-suspended

الصيغة ياتكون في سائل أو معلنة في الهواء



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Laser light scattering



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Particle size analysis methods

Laser light scattering methods

2) Photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS)

- It is termed also Dynamic light scattering (DLS)
- This is based on the Brownian movement (random motion of small particles or macromolecules caused by the collisions with the smaller molecules of the suspending fluids).
- Range of analysis ~ 0.001 - 1 μm
- PCS analyses the constantly changing patterns of laser light scattered or diffracted by particles in Brownian movement and monitors the rate
- Calculation of size is based on Stokes-Einstein equation:

$$D = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-12} T}{3\pi\eta d} m^2 s^{-1} \quad d_{st} = \sqrt{\frac{18\eta h}{(\rho_s - \rho_f)gt}}$$

- T = absolute temperature, d = diameter, η = viscosity of liquid,
- D = Brownian diffusion

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Selection of particle size analysis method

Factors to be taken into consideration:

1. Size range of powder — [too small → laser (بالليزر)
 sieving → 500-600 μm
 sedimentation 5-1000 μm]

2. Amount of sample

If sample is very small we can use microscopy but we can not use sieving

3. Speed of analysis

4. Accuracy of results For potent/toxic drugs

5. Cost

6. Physical nature of material (like Agglomeration and cohesiveness)

non cohesive | cohesive
 Dry sieve | wet

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كزيم يكون في أدوات تكشف عن شكل الجزيئات

Influence of particle shape

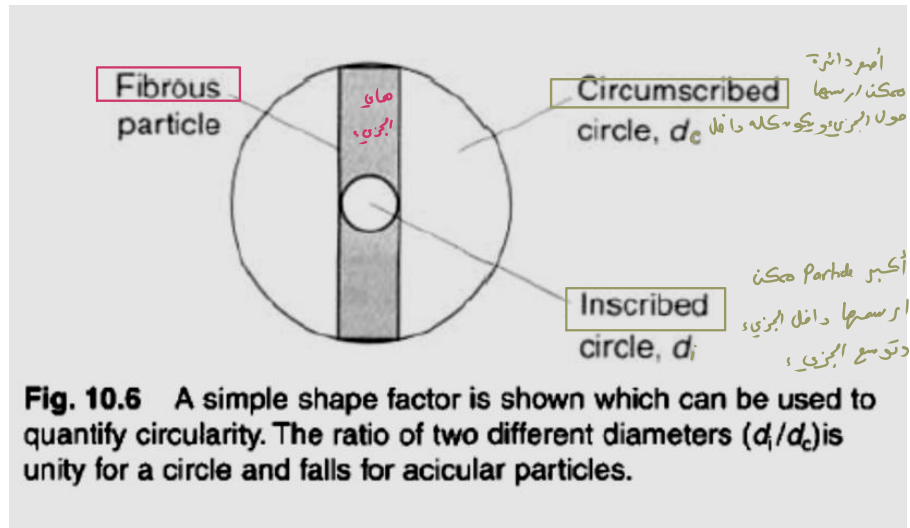


Fig. 10.6 A simple shape factor is shown which can be used to quantify circularity. The ratio of two different diameters (d_i/d_c) is unity for a circle and falls for acicular particles.

① **Circularity** = d_i/d_c

تقيس دائرية الجزيء

(0 - 1)

كل ما كانت القيمة أقرب للـ 1 سرع تكون أقرب للـ دائرية ، و تكون القيمة صفر الزهر صغرها بتشبه الإبرة ، والمزيد

والجزيء يكون دائرية صحيح

$1 = d_i = d_c$ 49

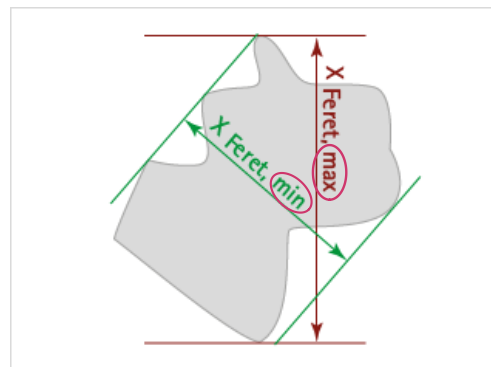
Particle shape descriptors

سرع تكون عالية لا تكون

② **Aspect ratio** → $min + max$ المسافة جداً بين $min + max$ وبكون شبه دائرية دال على يكون طول بيضوي ويزي الإبرة لما يكون الزهر كبير (واحدة)

- The ratio of the minimum to the maximum **Feret** diameter is another measure for the particle shape.

$= df_{min}/df_{max}$



المسافة بين هاتين نقيض ما ممكن قبل ويكونوا اعتوا لزاوية

نقط دة بين الدائرة إسرائ

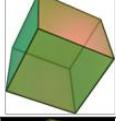
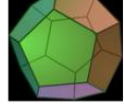
- **Equant particles** (e.g., spheres, cubes) with a value near 1.
- **Elongated particles** (e.g., rods, fibers, needles) with a value significantly less than 1.

Particle shape descriptors

عنه أعرى شكل الجزيء

③ Sphericity

- The sphericity S is the ratio of the surface area of a sphere (with the same volume as the given particle) to the surface area of the particle:

Shape	Spherecity
Tetrahedron 	0.671
Cube 	0.806
Dodecahedron 	0.910 أقرب للواحد أقرب للدائرة

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Particle shape descriptors

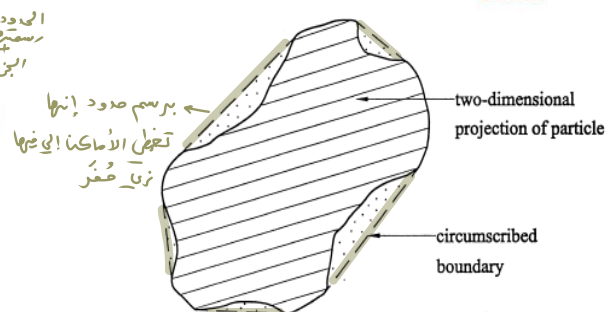
④ Convexity and fullness ratio

بنوع جدار

تصادف عليها جدار

$$\text{convexity ratio} = \frac{\text{area}}{\text{convex area}}$$

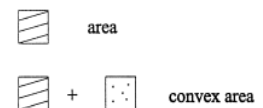
$$\text{fullness ratio} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{area}}{\text{convex area}}}$$



Example:

$$\text{Convexity ratio} = 4/2 = 2$$

$$\text{fullness ratio} = \sqrt{4/2} = 1.414$$



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