TURBISCAN DNS

Measuring resuspending properties
Another route against sedimentation

INTRODUCTION

Sedimentation of solid particles is a very well know phenomena and several different strategies are available to avoid or slow down particle settling (reducing particle size, optimizing viscosity, adding better dispersants). Another route to counteract the sedimentation is to resuspend already settled dispersion. This gives the user the possibility to refresh the formulation by adding energy (manual or giving stirring speed) and thus extend the period of formulation's use. The esuspending process should however be studied and optimized. Thus, many questions are to be asked: How to measure the resuspending capabilities? Is manual shaking enough? Can the same dispersion state be achieved? This paper provides a methodology to study resuspending capabilities via the Turbiscan DNS.

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HOW IT WORKS

Turbiscan technology, based on Static Multiple light scattering (SMLS), consists on illuminating a samplewith an infrared light s ource and acquiring backscattered (BS) and Transmitted (T) signals.

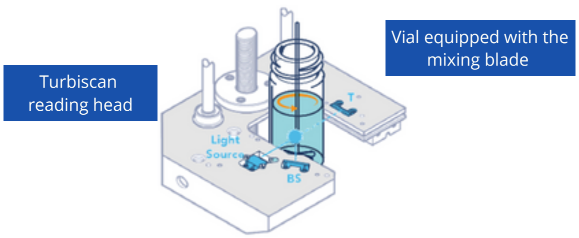
BS and T = f(φ, d, np, nf)

The signal is directly linked to the particle's concentration (φ) and size (***d***) according to the Mie Theory, with refractive index of continuous (***nf***) and dispersed phase (***np***) being fixed parameters. The measurement of the BS and T can be performed either on scanning mode, to provide homogeneity and stability measurement, or with very high frequency for fast time resolved and online measurement.

The measurements are done without any dilution & on native sample.

Additionally, the Turbiscan DNS associated with 2 function for online characterization of the dispersion state and dispersibility:

- Mixing function (TMIX) for automated fast formulation screening with a stirring bar directly inside the measurement cell. **Topic of this note.**
- Circulation function (TLOOP) for online measurements, scale up and process optimization.



measurement of the backscattering and the transmission during mixing with the TMIX function

EXPERIMENT AND METHOD SET UP

In the application notes TDNS_02 and TS_64, the Turbiscan was used to determine the best dispersant between SDS, CTAB and DG for a TiO2 powder dispersion in water at 0.5wt%. Both the ability to disperse the particles and the final stability of the suspension were studied. The initial particle size (measured directly during the mixing with TMIX function) and stability particle size (measured after agitation is stopped and sedimentation is observed) were compared. The table 1 summarizes the results of this studies.

		Particle Size (µm)	
Sample	**Optimal Dispersion conc. [%]**	**Initial dSMLS**	**After Mixing dSTAB**
DG	0.9	0.98	1.00
CTAB	0.8	1.02	2.00
SDS	1.0	0.94	25.10

Table 1: Optimal concentration for minimum size for studied dispersants.

Despite similar dispersibility capabilities of CTAB, SDS, and DG, it was found that particles start agglomerating during sedimentation (TS_STAB_64) in the case of SDS and CTAB (table 1). While all 3 dispersants are good candidates to disperse TiO2 in water, DG is a better candidate as stabilizing agent as it kept similar particle size during sedimentation.

For resuspending studies of TiO2, the same samples are left for 7 days at rest and at room temperature and retested with TMIX function. The use of this function ensures reproducible mixing method and direct measurement of the resuspending capabilities. The mixing speed is set at 2000rpm for 5 min.