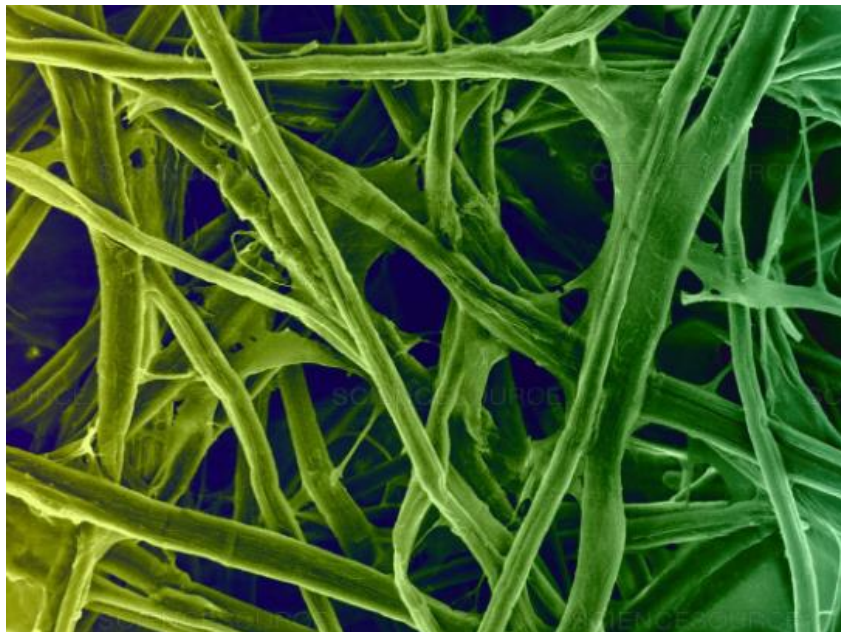




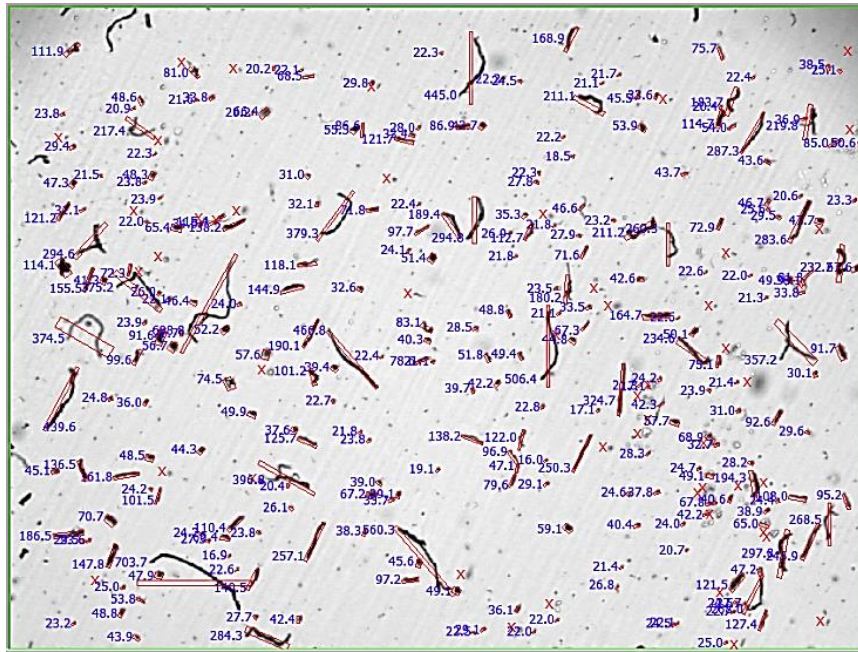
## APPLICATION NOTE: AN-017

### Particle Shape Analysis of Cellulose fibers

This study focuses on the characteristics of specific cellulose fibers deriving from natural sources. They are manufactured as thickening agents, which appear in several domestic consumer commodities, including cosmetics, shampoos, and many more. Length, breadth (thickness) and curl significantly influence the viscosity of the final commodity.



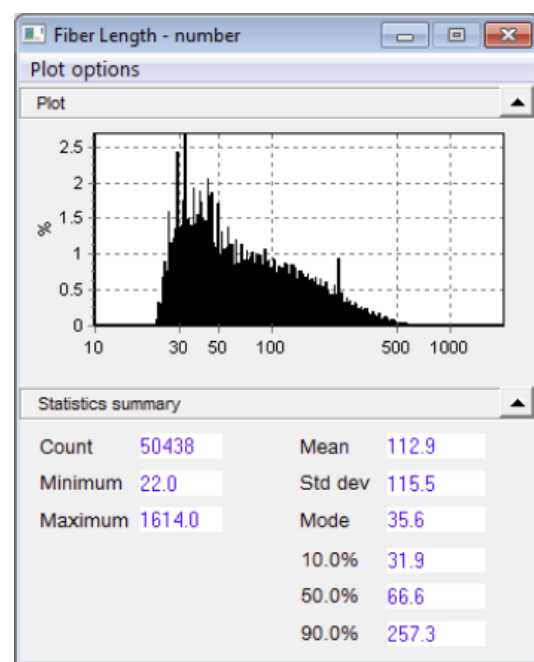
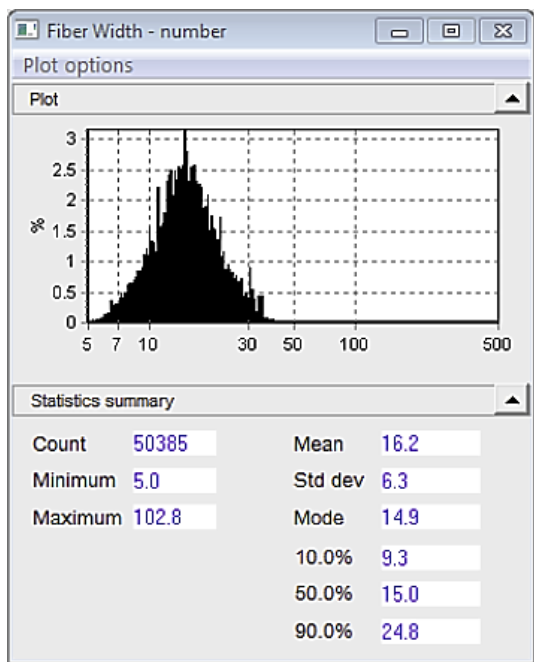
	Measure	Range of acceptance
Applicable Measures	Fiber Width	5 – 500 microns
	Fiber Length	10 – 1000 microns
	Fiber Aspect Ratio	1.0 – 50.0
	Fiber Curl	0 – 1.00



**Notes**

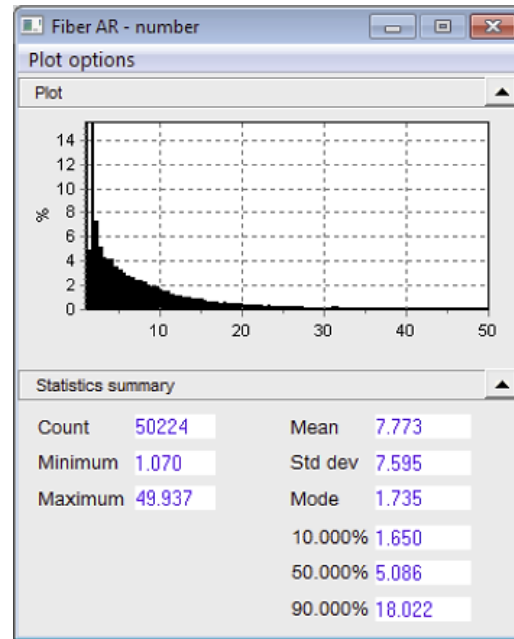
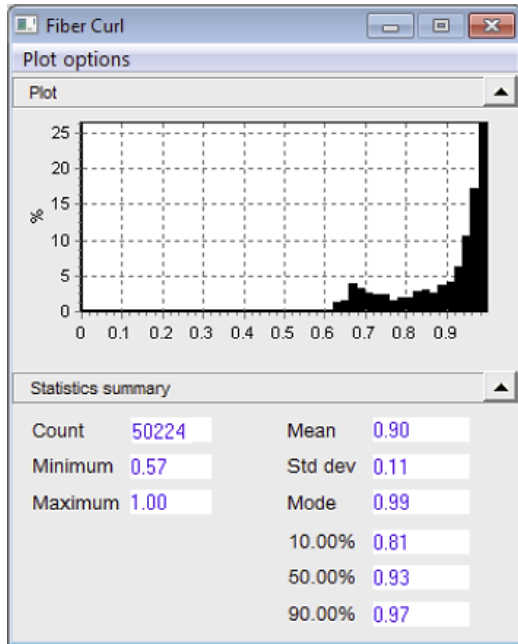
Fibers of this category are first suspended in propanol, which prevents rapid dissolution, and are subsequently intermixed thoroughly. As longer fibers typically arrange themselves according to the orientation of flow, the examination of lengths with greater extension than the width of the flow cell is possible. The above image from the [Pi Sentinel PRO](#) exhibits Fiber Length values. The fiber shape model aligns the long, narrow fibers and records **Length**, **Width**, and **Aspect ratio** of the aligned rectangle.

**Fiber Width** displays symmetry around the average (16 microns). **Fiber Length** displays an acute increase and subsequently a straight decrease to 500 microns. This decrease is nearly linear (on the log scale). Fiber length distributions do not usually adhere to the typical particle size distribution shapes.





**Fiber Curl** is an index of straightness, represented in numerical terms. 1.0 represents perfect straightness, while lower values correspond to a more curled shape. Aspect ratio (Fiber AR), the proportion of length to width, displays an average value of 7.7. The largest aspect ratio observed was around 50.



**End of NOTE**

