

## Index

### **a**

additives 4, 75, 76, 87, 106, 114  
 – classification 122  
 – disruptive effect 114, 115  
 – effect on crystallization (*See* impurities)  
 – inhibited growth of crystal 111  
 – modeling 120  
 – tailor-made 122  
 adsorption  
 – energies 98  
 – impurity 114, 134  
 – isotherms 108  
 – surface 111  
 agglomerates 4, 75–77, 83, 177, 195, 244  
 – during crystallization 80–83  
 – disintegrate 78, 79  
 – kinetics 77  
 – mechanical properties 83, 84  
 – parameters influencing 77–80  
 – particle size 80, 82  
 – qualitative assessment of hardness 84  
 – spherical 83  
 – steps involved in 76  
 aggregation 19, 38, 75  
 agitation 69, 79, 247, 249, 258, 259, 266  
 ammonium sulfate  
 – growth rate 112  
 – normalized growth rates 108  
 amorphization 284, 285  
 amorphous 85, 86, 99  
 – crystallization of fraction 157  
 – paracetamol, DSC thermogram 157  
 – solid product 242  
 anisotropy 15  
 antisolvent  
 – drawbacks of addition 191  
 – use 190, 191  
 antisolvent crystallization 61, 174

– crystals of an active compound crystallized by 241  
 – precipitations 240  
 – solubility curve 174  
 ascomycin derivative 19-epimer  
 – depletion behavior of impurity 141  
 aspirin production process scheme 145  
 atom–atom interactions 119  
 attachment energy 117, 118, 120, 121, 123  
 – based models and strategies for solvent selection for 202  
 axial impellers 250  
 – helical ribbon impeller 252  
 – pitched blade turbine 250–252  
 – propeller 250

### **b**

BASF-process 328  
 batch crystallizations 4, 188, 193, 198, 199, 247  
 – crystallization period 197, 198  
 – generation of supersaturation in 189–192  
 – – cooling 189, 190  
 – – evaporation 191, 192  
 – – use of antisolvent 190, 191  
 – initiation, nucleation phase 192, 193  
 – manipulating particle shape 201, 202  
 – mixing 247  
 – organic moieties crystallization 188, 189  
 – scale-up considerations 198–201  
 – seeded batch crystallizations 193–197  
 (*See also* seeding)  
 batch crystallizer  
 – concept and design 183, 184  
 – mass and population balance 184, 185  
 – schematic presentation 184  
 batch process, principles 187  
 binary system 36–38  
 – phase rule 36  
 blending 247, 256–259

- degree of homogeneity 256, 257
  - influence on blend times 267, 268
  - laminar blending 258, 259
  - significance of circulation rate 258
  - significance of microblend time 259
  - turbulent blending 257, 258
  - bottle test 301
  - Bragg's law 150
  - Bravais–Friedel–Donnay–Harker (BFDH) model 116, 117
  - Burger–Ramberger rules 91, 155
- C**
- cake forming filtration 276–277
  - carbamazepine
    - DSC thermogram 156
    - TG-FTIR 158
  - carbon atoms
    - hexagonal symmetry 1
    - two face-centered cubic lattices 1
  - carbon crystallizing modifications 2
  - centrifugation 277
  - classical nucleation theory 107, 108
  - Clausius–Clapeyron equation 40
  - cold finger apparatus 302
  - collision breeding 180
  - common ion effect 106
  - computational fluid dynamics (CFD) 268
  - contact angle 20
  - continuous crystallizers 176, 178, 180, 204
    - adjustment of granulometry 209–211
    - centrifuges used, in crystallization processes 228, 229
    - concept and design 178, 204
    - crystallization processes 247
    - mixing 247, 248
    - crystallizer selection 215, 216
    - crystal size distributions, manipulation 225–226
    - DTB group crystallizers 220–222
    - energy input
      - importance of 209
      - and retention time 212–215
    - FC group crystallizers 218–220
    - features of process 229–232
    - group of fluidized bed crystallizers 222, 223
    - mass balance in 176
    - mean particle size 180
    - nucleation rate in 179, 180
    - operation
      - concept and design 183, 184
      - mass balance in 176
      - mean particle size 180
      - population balance 176–178
      - secondary nucleation 180–183
      - periphery 226–229
      - population balance 178, 179
      - and modeling 223–225
      - retention time, and attrition 211
      - secondary nucleation 180–183
        - importance 204, 205
      - seeding of draft tube (DTB) and Oslo crystallizers 216–218
      - simple crystallization plant, flowchart 227
      - supersaturation, control of 205–209
      - surface cooling crystallization 229, 230
      - suspension densities, adjustment of 232
      - vacuum cooling crystallization 230, 231
      - vacuum evaporation crystallization 230–232
    - cooling crystallization 21, 22, 54, 61, 138, 145, 175, 176, 189–192, 196, 203, 247, 248
    - Coulomb interactions 119
    - crop crystallization, for organic compounds 310
      - definition of task 311, 312
      - fields of application, for crop principle 310, 311
      - selection of process design 312–316
    - crystal lattice 7
      - building blocks and symmetries 7–9
      - lattice defects 12–14
      - Miller indices to describe crystal faces 11, 12
      - unit cell 9–11
    - crystalline products, annual production of 5
    - crystalline products characterization 149
      - in-process characterization 167–170
        - FBRM and PVM 169, 170
        - Raman 168, 169
        - turbidity 167, 168
      - particle shape and size 161–165
        - laser light diffraction 163, 164
        - microscopy 163
        - particle size distribution, characteristic values and graphs 161, 162
        - powder flow properties 165–167
        - sieving 165
      - solid intrinsic properties 149–160
        - composition 158–160
        - crystal structure 150–154
        - differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) 154–157
        - dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) 158–160
        - isothermal microcalorimetry 157, 158
        - solid-state NMR (ssNMR) 152–154
        - thermogravimetry (TG) 158
        - thermodynamic properties 154–158
        - vibrational spectroscopy 151, 152
        - x-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) 150, 151

- crystalline state, determine product properties 4
- crystallization of table salt 316–318
  - description of plant function 321–323
  - performance requirements 318
  - process design 318–321
  - results 323, 324
- crystallization period 197, 198
- crystallization processes 134, 135, 149, 167, 193, 196, 197, 199
  - typical goals 188
- crystallization product 132, 139, 248
- crystals
  - additive inhibited growth 111
  - crystal face, description of 12
  - cubic crystal with three lowest-indexed faces 27
  - faces polarities 201
  - growth rates 24
    - determination 110
  - habit, construction 117
  - lollipop-like structures 243
  - needle-like crystals 17, 194
  - perfection 243
  - rock sugar 2
  - size (*See* crystal size)
- crystal size 98, 180, 193, 203, 205, 210, 213, 215, 217, 223, 225, 244, 319, 332
  - distribution (CSD) 204, 209, 226, 227
  - increase in 217
  - manipulation of distributions 225, 226
- CSD. *See* crystal size, distribution
- cumulative mass distribution function 161
  
- d**
- degree of evaporation 198
- degree of supersaturation 99, 130
- degrees of freedom 36, 37, 42, 99, 188, 194
- designer impurities 122
- diamond 1
  - crystals 1
  - lattice arrangements 3
- diastereomeric system 50–53
- differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) 91, 154–157
  - heat flux 154
- diffusion 24, 32
  - coefficient 136, 137
  - processes 142
  - washing 298
- discharge of crystals 216, 332
- dispersion 23
- dissolution 14
- distribution coefficient 133, 135, 137, 138
- downstream processes 142–146, 187, 201, 275
  - cake forming filtration of suspension 276
  - drying 280
    - amorphization during drying 284, 285
    - drying behavior, characterization 284
    - effect on particle size distribution 285–288
    - of hydrates and solvates 282, 283
    - phases of 281, 282
  - reslurrying and washing 144–146
  - solid–liquid separation 275, 276
  - solid–liquid separation and sweating 143, 144
  - transfer of suspension 275
  - washing 280, 281
  - workflow diagram 147
- draft tube crystallizer, scale-up rules in 200
- drain point in process design 305
  - in crop system crystallization scheme 306
  - for impurities
    - in a continuously operated crystallizer 306
    - in zero liquid discharge crystallization 309
  - in recrystallization principle 307
- drowning-out crystallizations 175
- drying 77, 83, 157, 197, 229, 248, 280
  - amorphization during drying 284, 285
  - drying behavior, characterization 284
  - effect on particle size distribution 285–288
  - of hydrates and solvates 282, 283
  - phases of 281, 282
- dynamic vapor sorption (DVS) 93, 158–160
  
- e**
- effective distribution coefficient 139, 142, 144
- electrolytes 61, 106, 107
- energy barriers, for polymorph crystallization 97
- enthalpy 88
  - of condensation 18
  - for creation of new interface 18
  - of crystallization 26
  - melting 41, 47
- enthalpy of fusion 106
- entropy 88
- epsomite growth, and dissolution rates 113
- equilibrium 14, 35
  - construction 15
  - solid–liquid equilibria 37, 40
  - solution 38, 39
- equivalent circle diameter (ECD) value 163
- eutectic temperature 37
- evaporation 4, 49, 64, 191, 192
  - drawbacks 191
- evaporative crystallizations 191, 199
- Ewald summation 119

**f**

- faces F, S, and K 25
- falling film crystallizer 327
- fatty acid 4
- FBRM probe 169, 170
- feed stream 178, 311, 315, 316, 318
- fermentation broths
  - separate carbohydrates from 311
  - typical products from 310
- filterability
  - improvement 278–280
  - in laboratory, characterization 277, 278
- flat F faces 25
- flow
  - ability 187, 188, 194
  - axial 200, 250, 252, 253
  - continuous flow profile 263, 264
  - dimensionless flow rate 258
  - feed flow in series 322
  - free-flowing product 4
  - heat flow 52, 66, 154–157, 159, 161
  - melt 327
  - pattern 262
  - powder flow properties 165, 166
  - process flow diagram 332, 333
  - radial 250
  - recirculation flow rate 207, 212, 220
  - turbulent flow regimes 250, 257
- fluidized bed crystallizers 222–224
- force field 119
- fractional crystallization 53, 131, 133, 134
- fragmentation process 183
- fragments/secondary nuclei 183
- Fraunhofer diffraction instrument 163, 167
  - principle 164
- free energy 15, 86, 88–90, 92, 93, 95–98, 123, 317

**g**

- Gibbs free energy 88
- graphite 1
  - lattice arrangements 3
- growth 14
  - average growth rate value of a paracetamol 112
  - crystal growth rates 111–114
  - dependence of growth rate on supersaturation 28, 31
  - depend exponentially on supersaturation 28
  - and dissolution rates
    - of epsomite 113
    - of NaCl 114
  - 2D nucleation 28
  - of face as perpendicular displacement 30

- ideal crystals 27, 28
- influence of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  on growth rate of ammonium sulfate 108
- organic molecules, classification of cooling rates in 190
- rate of crystal face 25
- real crystals 28–31
- at screw dislocation 29
- slice formation 118
- spirals 29

**h**

- habit-modifying agents 115
- Hausner ratio 166
- heat
  - conductivity, of mother phase 32
  - liberated by crystallization 32
  - transfer 32, 176, 247, 249, 272, 289, 294
- heterogeneous seeding 193
- homeopathic seeding 195
- humidification 284
- humidity 4

**i**

- impellers 249, 250
  - characteristics of common impeller systems 251
  - computational fluid dynamics (CFD) 268
  - impeller-type stirrer 200
    - Isojet 251
    - power consumption 253–255
      - bottom clearance 256
      - diameter ratio 255
      - filling level 256
      - multistage impellers 256
- impurities
  - concentration 135
  - contents
    - of *l*-isoleucine and *l*-leucine crystals 141
    - as a result of suspension (melt) crystallization of 144
  - incorporation, and purification mechanisms 131–147
    - crystallization conditions influence 135–142
    - crystallization technique, and rate of crystallization 137–139
    - downstream processes 142–146
    - fractional crystallization 133, 134
    - impurities, inclusion and surface adsorption 134–136
    - mixing 142
    - process development, workflow to “manage” impurities 146, 147
    - product yield 136, 137

- solubility in solid state 132, 133
- solvent applied 139–142
- influence on crystallization
- crystal growth rates 111–114
- habit modification 114–116
- nucleation rates 107–111
- solubility 105–107
- location 130
- management workflow 146
- incorporation energy 121
- induction time 23
- industrial crystallization
  - equipment used in 5
  - from solution 173
- influence of impurities, on modeling
  - additives modeling 120–122
  - calculating crystal habit 116–118
  - molecular modeling 118–120
  - surface energy model 117, 118
- integrated crystallization 147
- interaction energy 26
- interaction enthalpy 130
- interfacial kinetics 33
- interstitial mixed crystals 132
- isothermal evaporative crystallization 191
- isothermal microcalorimeter 157, 158

**k**

- K-face 27
- kinetics
  - agglomeration 77
  - crystallization 135, 198
  - dissolution 63, 65, 66
  - effects 111
  - for good crystal growth 191
  - interfacial 33
  - transformation 94
- kink positions 26
- Kirchhoff relation 40
- Kononow’ rule 133
- Krystal crystallizer 223

**l**

- lab crystallizer 197
- laser beam 169
- laser light diffraction 163
- lattices
  - of closely packed spheres 11
  - constants and angles for crystal systems, relation 10
  - construction of 2D lattice 8
  - cubic
    - indices of three lowest indexed faces 12
    - sodium chloride 2

- defects 12–14
- energy 118
  - definition 119
- formation of twin in fcc lattice 14
- integration method 111
- lattice defects ordered by dimensionality 13
- sssmodel for closest packing of spheres 9
- two-dimensional lattice 10
- unit cell as smallest building block 10
- vacancy and interstitial atoms 13
- L-leucine crystals
  - impurity content 141
- limit of quantification (LOQ) 153
- liquid homogeneous mixture 38
- liquid–liquid demixing 35
- low-compressibility index 166

**m**

- macroimpurities 129
- magic angle spinning 153
- mass
  - balance 176, 178, 230, 232, 313–316
  - changes 46
  - crystallization 5, 35, 205, 248
  - flux 32
    - through bulk of mother face 32
  - transfer 267, 271, 293, 294, 327, 331, 334
  - coefficient 136
  - by diffusion 32
  - limitations 135
  - rate 142
- transport 33
- mean crystal size 209
- mechanical vapor recompression (MVR) 227
- mechanical wash column 300
- melt crystallization
  - benefits 290–292
  - characteristics 289
  - definitions 289, 290
  - laboratory techniques 301
    - bottle test 301
    - cold finger experiments 301, 302
    - zone melting 303
  - postcrystallization treatments 295–299
  - processes 292
  - solid layer crystallization 292–294
  - suspension crystallization 294, 295
- melts 157
  - crystallization 4, 105, 291, 292, 325, 332
  - enthalpy 40, 51, 57, 91, 94, 155
  - at eutectic temperature 37, 50
  - phase diagrams 44
    - measurement 46–50
    - types, and occurrence 44, 45

- phase equilibria 46
- zone 303
- Messo turbulence crystallizer 220
- metastability 23, 175, 192
- metastable zone 22, 23
- microimpurities 129
- microscopy 46, 100, 162, 163
  - optical microscopy 151
  - particle size distribution by 163, 164
  - Raman microscopy 100, 152
- Miller indices 116
  - to describe crystal faces 11, 12
- mixing
  - blending 256
  - in crystallization processes 142
  - devices 237
  - enthalpy of 41
  - impellers and agitation systems 249
  - micromixing processes 268
  - modifying geometry 236
  - optimal 64
  - precipitation 235
  - tasks in crystallization 248
  - categories 248, 249
  - two fluid streams 239
- models
  - for derivation, rate of displacement 30
  - growth via 2D surface nuclei 28
  - influence of impurities 116
  - lattice model of closest-packed spheres 11
  - and mechanisms for suspension of solids 263, 264
  - mixing during precipitation 238
  - modeling approaches, tracing 123
  - modeling of additives 120
  - model tests 269
  - molecular modeling 113, 118
  - population balance and 223–225
  - predictive models 67
  - surface energy model 117
  - tracing of modeling approaches 123
- molecular complexes formation 106
- molecular dynamics (MD) investigations 123
- molecular mechanics approaches 118
- monotropic systems 156
- morphologies, crystals 16
- MSMPR
  - continuous crystallizer 178
  - equations 224, 225
- n**
  - nanocrystals 308
- nomenclature 88, 250
- nonmiscibility, phase behavior 132
  - nucleation 193, 195
    - of citric acid 24
    - correction factor 20
    - of crystals 17
    - metastable zone and induction time 20–25
    - primary nucleation 18–20
  - droplet with size  $r$  from a supersaturated vapor phase 18
  - 2D nucleation 19, 25, 27, 28, 123
  - primary, categories 20
  - qualitative dependence on 19
  - rate 19, 179
  - plot of 179
- o**
  - onionskin model 137
  - optical microscopy 151
  - organic moieties crystallization 188, 189
  - organic solvents 22, 23, 58, 153, 173, 239, 240, 244, 245
  - Oslo crystallizers 216–218, 321
  - Ostwald's law of stages 25
- p**
  - paracetamol
    - average growth rate value 112
    - DSC thermogram 155
    - polymorphs 151
    - Raman spectrum 152
    - XRPD 151
  - particles
    - of benzoic acid precipitated using 240
    - coarser 216, 260
    - production of 216
    - density 79
    - diameter 161
    - equally charged 76
    - formation of solid bridges 77
    - gypsum 319, 323
    - mass 78, 180
    - nonspherical 164
    - overlapping 170
    - platelike 165
    - rodlike 165
    - seed 195, 218
    - size (*See* particle size)
    - spherical 165, 169
  - particle size
    - agglomerates 80
    - average 318, 319, 324
    - crystallization process 225
    - determinations 163, 165, 169, 180, 187, 194, 195, 199, 245, 249

- distributions 4, 162, 163, 165, 178, 187, 188, 194, 199, 267
  - characteristic values and graphs 161, 162
  - laser light diffraction 164
  - measurements, comparison 165
  - microscopy 163
  - as function of operating conditions 244–246
  - of seed 79
  - for Bayer process 79
  - PBC theory 120, 121
  - phase diagrams
    - binary 38, 39
    - informative value 36
    - liquidus curve 39–41
    - quantification 38
    - quaternary systems 43, 44
    - target compound 134
    - target product 137
    - temperature–concentration diagram 37
    - ternary solubility phase diagrams 35
    - ternary systems 42–44
  - phases 36
    - coexist in equilibrium 37
    - diagrams (*See* phase diagrams)
    - rule universally valid for 37
    - in binary system 36–38
    - transitions 41, 45–49, 57–60, 64, 154, 298
  - polar solvents 123, 202
  - polymorphic transformations 59, 194
  - polymorphism 5, 85
    - of precipitates 241–243
  - polymorphs 4, 35, 37
    - C13 MAS ssNMR spectra section 153
    - conversion 169
    - disappearing 99
    - domains of occurrence 242
    - formation 97
    - choice of solvent 99
    - crystallization methods 99
    - principles 97–99
    - properties 86
    - selection of optimal form for development 101, 102
    - of solid-state forms (*See* thermodynamics)
    - types of screens 100, 101
  - postcrystallization treatments 295–297, 302, 329, 332
    - choice, depend on 299
    - sweating 297, 298
    - wash columns 299, 300
    - washing 298, 299
  - precipitations 235
    - antisolvent precipitation 240
    - variability in particle size distribution 246
    - gel formation during 242
    - model of mixing during 238, 239
    - semi-batch precipitations 236–238
    - from solution by mixing two streams 235
    - devices and mixing schemes 235, 236
    - triangular solubility diagram 245
    - using supercritical fluids 239–241
  - pre-exponential factor 107
  - preferential orientation 151
  - probability density function 161
  - programmed parabolic cooling 197
  - purification process 120, 328
    - abecarnil purification 138
    - by countercurrent washing and 308
    - of crystallization, crystal layer process in 328
    - by enhancing incorporation impurities 293
    - impurity incorporation, and purification mechanisms (*See* impurities)
    - temperature-induced (*See* sweating)
- q**
- quadruple-effect evaporative crystallization 319, 320
  - quartzite crystals 1
  - quaternary systems 35
    - phase diagrams 42–44
    - reciprocal salt pairs 72–74
- r**
- radial impellers 252
    - actual mixing effect 252
    - disperser disk 252–253
    - flat blade disk turbine 253
  - Raman spectroscopy 168
    - advantages 151, 152
  - rapid expansion of supercritical solutions 239
  - repulsive forces 76
- s**
- scale-up of crystallization process 268, 269
    - blending 270
    - constant blend time 269
    - cubic scale factor 268
    - dispersing 271, 272
    - heat transfer 272
    - manipulating particle shape 201, 202
    - model tests 269
    - operational aspects 200, 201
    - Penney diagram 270
    - process time – speed of crystallization 198, 199
    - scale-up rules 270
    - special scale-up considerations 272, 273
    - stirring 199, 200

- suspension 270, 271
- Schröder–van Laar equation 41
- screw dislocation 14
- secondary nucleation 180
  - dependence of rate 182
- sedimentation 219
- seeding 81, 199
  - in batch crystallizations 193
  - with crystals 192
  - designing process 194–197
    - holding time after seeding 197
    - preparation of seeds 196, 197
    - quality of seeds 195
    - quantity of seeds 195, 196
    - supersaturation at start of crystallization 197
  - of DTB and Oslo crystallizers 216
  - heterogeneous 193
  - strategies 69, 194
- segregation coefficient. *See* thermodynamics, distribution coefficient
- semi-batch precipitations 236–238
- S-faces 27
- shear cell 167
- sieving 165
- simple harmonic approximations 119
- single-crystal x-ray diffraction 150
- single oven zone melter 303
- size. *See* particle size, crystal size
- slurry process 168
- sodium chloride 2
  - growth and dissolution rates 114
  - habit-modifying agents 116
- solar ponds 3
  - brine composition 318
- solidification process 138
- solid layer crystallization 325–331
  - Bremband process 329
  - equipment 326
  - results, of plant 330
- solid–liquid equilibria (SLE) 35, 37
  - data in ternary system 61
  - thermodynamic description of 39–41
- solid–liquid interface 120, 123
- solid–liquid separation 143, 144, 275
- solid–solid transition 155
- solid-state NMR (ssNMR) 152–154
  - advantages 153
  - disadvantages 154
- solubility 39, 105–107
  - for antisolvent crystallization 174
  - citric acid in water 24
  - common ion effect 106
  - complex formation 106
  - curves of inorganic and organic substances 55, 192
    - influence of solvents and impurities 60–62
    - inorganic substances 55–57
    - organic substances 57, 58
    - solvates, polymorphs, and cocrystals 58–60
  - influence of additives and 105, 106
  - measurement, and corroboration 62
    - equilibrium conditions 63, 64
    - excess method 64, 65
    - oiling-out 68–70
    - polythermal measurements 65–67
    - prediction and correlation of solubilities 67, 68
    - quaternary systems 72–74
    - ternary solution equilibria 70–72, 140
  - silver chloride (AgCl) 106, 107
  - in solid state 132
  - thermodynamic basis 106 (*See also* thermodynamics)
- solution equilibria 35, 53
  - solubility, and concentration units 53, 54
- solution-grown crystals 123
- solvates 86, 87
- solvents
  - methods, and choice of solvent 99, 100
  - polarity (*See* polar solvents)
  - solvents, modeling the influence 122–124
- spontaneous nucleation 17, 21, 98, 180, 183
  - drawbacks 192
- static plate crystallizer 326
- stirred tank reactor 142
- stirrer blade 181
- stirring 199, 200
  - influence 143
- supercritical carbon dioxide 240
- supersaturations 28, 32, 197, 236, 244, 245
  - control of 205–209
  - critical 28
  - dependence of growth rate on
    - regimes identification 31
  - generation 189–192
    - cooling 189, 190
    - evaporation 191, 192
    - use of antisolvent 190, 191
  - generation in crystallizer 173–176
  - homogeneity 175
  - necessary for transport 32
  - during precipitation 241, 244
- surface charge 76
- surface cooling crystallization 230, 231
- surface docking approaches 121
- surface energy model 117, 118
- surface tension 15

- surfactants 244
  - suspending of solids, for agitated crystallization 247, 259
    - criteria and different states, of suspension 259–261
    - determination of shaft speed 264–266
    - distribution of solids 266, 267
    - geometry 266
    - influence on blend times 267, 268
    - influence on mass transfer 267
    - physical parameters 265
    - solids concentration 265
  - influence of solid phase on blend times 268
  - models and mechanisms 263, 264
  - power requirement 262
  - scheme of settling, and suspending forces on 263
  - solids level vs. shaft speed for various solids concentrations 261
  - various states of suspension 260
  - suspension crystallization 331–334
    - equipment 331
    - KCP column 333, 334
    - process flow diagram 333
    - scraped surface heat exchangers 332
  - sweating 144, 297, 298, 326, 328, 330
  
  - t**
  - tailor-made additives 113, 122
  - tangential impellers 253
  - task, definition 311, 312
  - temperatures 5, 24, 38
    - and concentration profile 292
    - degradation with 188
    - dependence of
      - enthalpy, free energy, and entropy 88
      - saturation activity (*See* solubility)
    - energy–temperature diagrams 88
    - eutectic 50, 51, 53
    - fusion of solute and 106
    - glass transition temperature 157
    - liquidus temperature 48
    - measurements 256, 300
    - melting 50
    - phase transition temperature 56, 58
    - quantitative energy–temperature 90
    - in square phase diagram 72
    - temperature–concentration diagram 174
    - transition temperature 89, 94–96
    - weak solubility–temperature relationship 61
  - terahertz spectroscopy 152
  - terephthalic acid (PTA) 248
  - ternary solubility phase diagram 140
  - ternary system
    - phase rule 42
    - SLE and temperature dependence in 43
    - solute–solution system 70
    - of threonine enantiomers 37
  - thermocompression 219, 228
  - thermodynamics
    - description of solid-liquid equilibria (SLE) 39–41
    - distribution coefficient 133, 134
    - experimental techniques to elucidate 94
      - DSC techniques 94
    - enthalpy difference, of two forms 96
    - solubility measurements 95, 96
    - suspension equilibration 94, 95
    - vapor pressure measurements 97
  - of hydrates 91–93
  - of polymorphs of solid-state forms 87, 88
  - energy–temperature diagrams 88–90
  - rules to predict thermodynamic relationships 90, 91
  - properties
    - thermodynamically controlled process 131
- thermogravimetry (TG) 158
- T-mixing device 245
- transport phenomena 28, 32, 33
- turbidity measurements 167, 168
- 
- u**
- ultrasonic probe 108
- underestimated “traces” of highly soluble compounds, effect of 309
- UNIFAC (Universal Functional group Activity Coefficient) 67
- units
  - crystallizing 122
  - growth 26
  - packing 8
- unseeded crystallization 167, 175
- uroolithiasis prevention mechanisms 109
- 
- v**
- vacancy approach 121
- vacuum crystallization 3, 203, 204
  - cooling 206–208, 218–221, 229–231
  - evaporation 204, 317, 318
- van der Waals forces 8
- vanillin
  - crystallization 110
  - nucleation induction time 109
- velocity, of spreading 30
- vibrational spectroscopy 151, 152
- viscosity 24, 131, 239, 259, 265, 272, 306, 315
- volume defects 14

**w**

washing 280, 281, 298, 299  
waste-fired power plant 309

**x**

x-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) 150, 151

**z**

ZLD (zero liquid discharge) plants 308, 309  
– drain point 309  
zone melting 303  
zone width 20  
– metastable 21, 22, 65, 108, 111, 167, 197, 205