

- Other pertinent information (if required), such as storage condition(s), half-life.▲*USP35*

⟨831⟩ REFRACTIVE INDEX

The refractive index (n) of a substance is the ratio of the velocity of light in air to the velocity of light in the substance. It is valuable in the identification of substances and the detection of impurities.

Although the standard temperature for Pharmacopeial measurements is 25°, many of the refractive index specifications in the individual monographs call for determining this value at 20°. The temperature should be carefully adjusted and maintained, since the refractive index varies significantly with temperature.

The values for refractive index given in this Pharmacopeia are for the D line of sodium (doublet at 589.0 nm and 589.6 nm). Most instruments available are designed for use with white light but are calibrated to give the refractive index in terms of the D line of sodium light.

The Abbé refractometer measures the range of refractive index for those Pharmacopeial materials for which such values are given. Other refractometers of equal or greater accuracy may be employed.

To achieve the theoretical accuracy of ± 0.0001 , it is necessary to calibrate the instrument against a standard provided by the manufacturer and to check frequently the temperature control and cleanliness of the instrument by determining the refractive index of distilled water, which is 1.3330 at 20° and 1.3325 at 25°.

⟨841⟩ SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Unless otherwise stated in the individual monograph, the specific gravity determination is applicable only to liquids, and, unless otherwise stated, is based on the ratio of the weight of a liquid in air at 25° to that of an equal volume of water at the same temperature. Where a temperature is specified in the individual monograph, the specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of the liquid in air at the specified temperature to that of an equal volume of water at the same temperature. When the substance is a solid at 25°, determine the specific gravity of the melted material at the temperature directed in the individual monograph, and refer to water at 25°.

Unless otherwise stated in the individual monograph, the density is defined as the mass of a unit volume of the substance at 25°, expressed in kilograms per cubic meter or grams per cubic centimeter ($1 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$).

Unless otherwise directed in the individual monograph, use *Method I*.

METHOD I

Procedure—Select a scrupulously clean, dry pycnometer that previously has been calibrated by determining its weight and the weight of recently boiled water contained in it at 25°. Adjust the temperature of the liquid to about 20°, and fill the pycnometer with it. Adjust the temperature of the filled pycnometer to 25°, remove any excess liquid, and

weigh. When the monograph specifies a temperature different from 25°, filled pycnometers must be brought to the temperature of the balance before they are weighed. Subtract the tare weight of the pycnometer from the filled weight.

The specific gravity of the liquid is the quotient obtained by dividing the weight of the liquid contained in the pycnometer by the weight of water contained in it, both determined at 25°, unless otherwise directed in the individual monograph.

METHOD II

The procedure includes the use of the *Oscillating transducer density meter*. The apparatus consists of the following:

- a U-shaped tube, usually of borosilicate glass, which contains the liquid to be examined;
- a magneto-electrical or piezo-electrical excitation system that causes the tube to oscillate as a cantilever oscillator at a characteristic frequency depending on the density of the liquid to be examined;
- a means of measuring the oscillation period (T), which may be converted by the apparatus to give a direct reading of density or used to calculate density by using the constants A and B described below; and
- a means to measure and/or control the temperature of the oscillating transducer containing the liquid to be tested.

The oscillation period is a function of the spring constant (c) and the mass of the system:

$$T^2 = ((M/c) + ((\rho \times V)/c)) \times 4\pi^2$$

where ρ is the density of the liquid to be tested, M is the mass of the tube, and V is the volume of the filled tube.

Introduction of two constants $A = c/(4\pi^2 \times V)$ and $B = (M/V)$, leads to the classical equation for the oscillating transducer:

$$\rho = A \times T^2 - B$$

The specific gravity of the liquid is given by the formula:

$$\rho_{(L)}/\rho_{(W)}$$

where $\rho_{(L)}$ and $\rho_{(W)}$ are the densities of the liquid and water, respectively, both determined at 25°, unless otherwise directed in the individual monograph.

Calibration—The constants A and B are determined by operating the instrument with the U-tube filled with two different samples of known density (e.g., degassed water and air). Perform the control measurements daily, using degassed water: the results displayed for the control measurement using degassed water do not deviate from the reference value ($\rho_{25} = 0.997043 \text{ g/cm}^3$) by more than its specified error. Precision is a function of the repeatability and stability of the oscillator frequency. Density meters are able to achieve measurements with an error on the order of $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$ to $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/cm}^3$ and a repeatability of $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cm}^3$ to $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g/cm}^3$. For example, an instrument specified to $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g/cm}^3$ must display $0.9970 \pm 0.0001 \text{ g/cm}^3$ in order to be suitable for further measurement, otherwise a readjustment is necessary. Calibration with certified reference materials should be carried out regularly.

Procedure—Using the manufacturer's instructions, perform the measurements using the same procedure as for *Calibration*. If necessary, equilibrate the liquid to be examined at 25° before introduction into the tube to avoid the formation of bubbles and to reduce the time required for measurement. Factors affecting accuracy include the following:

- temperature uniformity throughout the tube,
- nonlinearity over a range of density,
- parasitic resonant effects, and