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The influence of salt formation on electrostatic and compression properties of flurbiprofen salts

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**Figures**

**Figure 1:** The structure of flurbiprofen acid

**Figure 2:** Faraday cup (top) (Matsusaka et al., 2010) and its equivalent circuit (bottom)
**Figure 3:** XRD patterns of flurbiprofen and the salts formed using different counter ions.
Figure 4: SEM images of a) flurbiprofen (x1,100), b) F-But (x1,100), c) F-Tbut (x100), d) F-AMP1 (x400).

Figure 5: Charge to mass ratio as a function of shaking time inside a stainless steel container at 20 Hz and a temperature of 23 °C with the relative humidity at 47 % for the API 1 powder.
Figure 6: Specific charge and polarity for flurbiprofen and the salts against stainless steel container at saturation point of tribo-charging.

Figure 7: Packing of F-Tbut salt viewed down the a axis.
Figure 8: Packing of F-AMP1 salt viewed down the $a$ axis.

Figure 9: Packing of F-Tris salt viewed down the $a$ axis.
Figure 10: Percentage of mass loss of flurbiprofen corresponding to the charge to mass ratio in Figure 5 by powder adhering to the stainless steel container surface at 20 Hz.

Figure 11: Percentage of mass loss for API samples against a stainless steel surface after 1 minute of tribo-charging.
Figure 12: Compact tensile strength of fluriprofen and its salts (n=5).