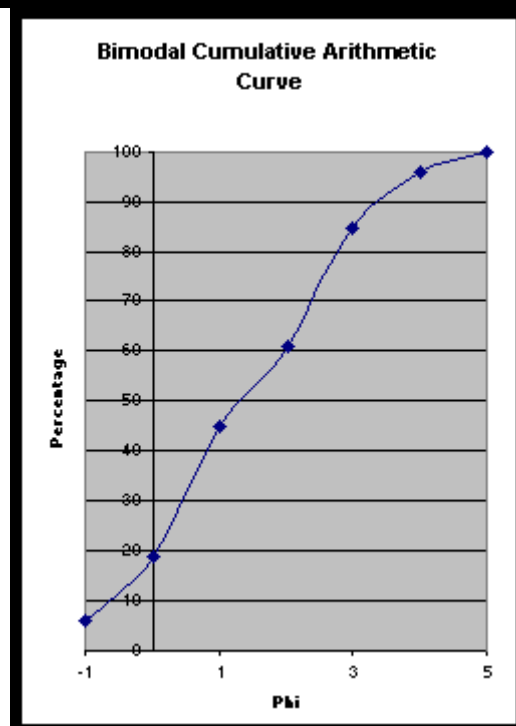
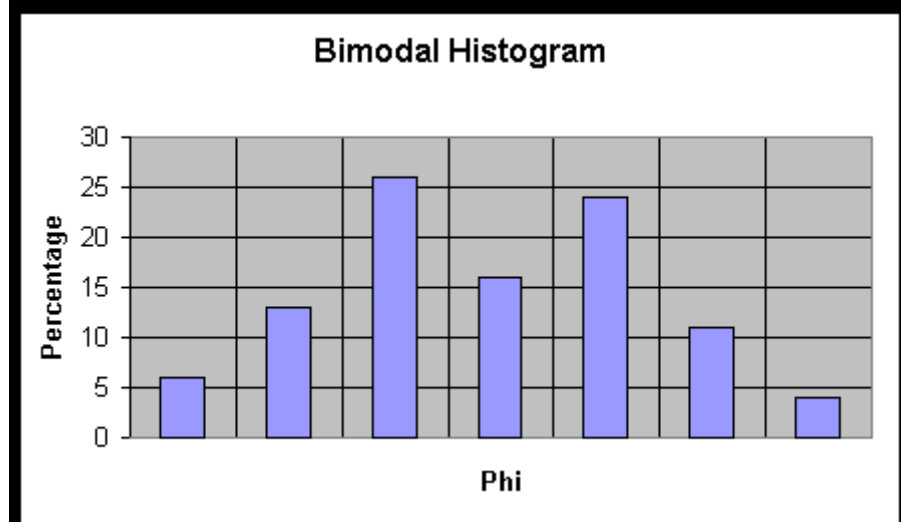
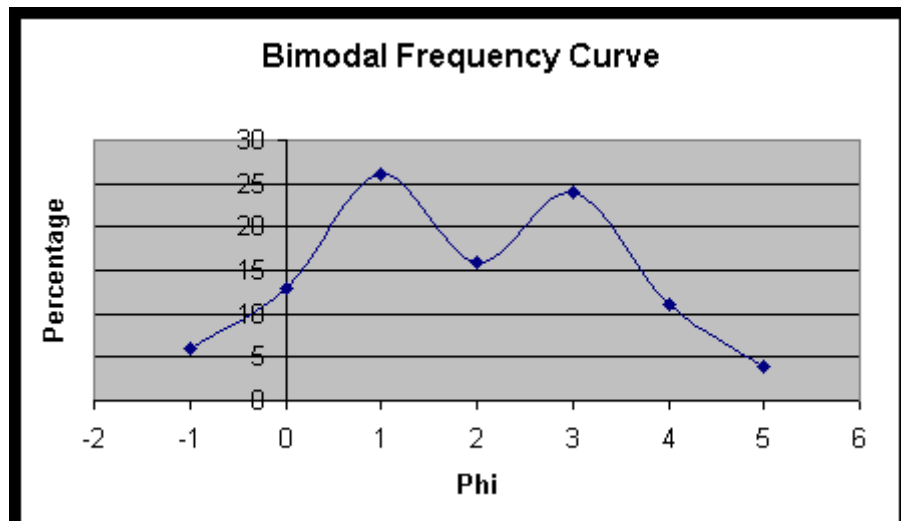


IMPORTANT STATISTICAL PARAMETERS FOR PARTICLE TECHNOLOGY

1. Mode

- The most frequently occurring particle class.
- The highest point on the frequency curve.
- The point of maximum steepness on the cumulative arithmetic curve
- Determined by trial and error.
- A valuable measure for the sample.
- A sample may be bimodal (it has two high points, a primary and secondary mode).



2. Median

- The diameter at which 50% of the particles are coarser and 50% of the particles are finer.
- The diameter at which the cumulative curve intersects the 50% line.
- May not be a very valuable measure for the sample.

3. Mean

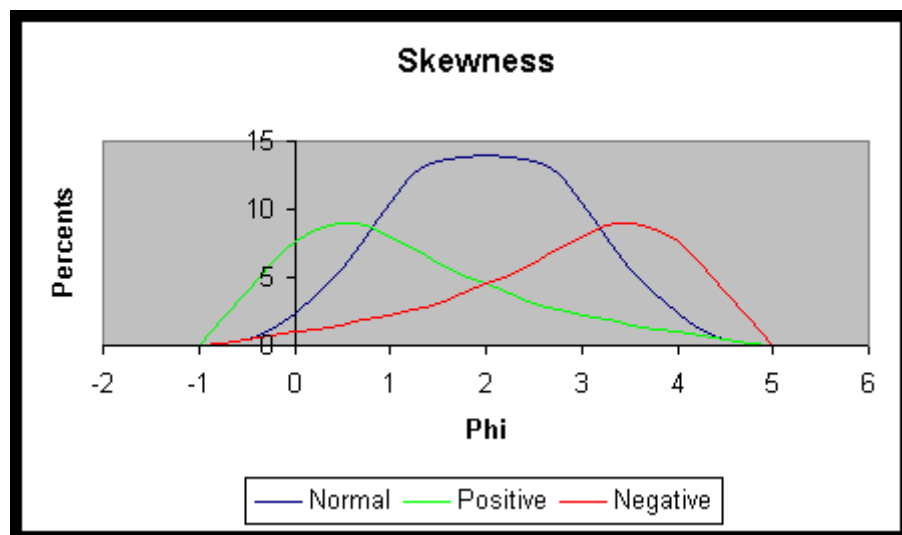
- The average particle size.
- A very valuable measure for the sample.

4. Standard Deviation

- A measure of the degree of sorting.
- A very valuable measure for the sample.

5. Skewness

- The degree of asymmetry of a frequency or cumulative curve.
- A very valuable measure for the sample.



6. Kurtosis

- The degree of peakedness or departure from the "normal" frequency or cumulative curve.
- Leptokurtic curves are excessively peaked (center is better sorted than ends).
- Platykurtic curves are flat-peaked (ends are better sorted than center).
- Mesokurtic curves are "normal" (a normal bell shaped curve).
- Possibly a valuable measure for the sample.

