

<<理查德·克莱德曼钢琴全集>>

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内容概要

在半个世纪以前，在国内说到钢琴，人们马上联想到的就是高雅、贵族、学院之类的词。平常百姓是不具备欣赏资历也玩不起的。一些音乐界的“阶级主义者”为了维护其“高贵”的身份，也刻意地拉开钢琴与下里巴人的距离，于是在国人心目中的钢琴音乐，成了可望而不可及的贵族音乐。

直到上世纪九十年代初，在中国的舞台上终于出现了一个钢琴革命者的身影。他用深厚的演奏功底、时尚的演绎形式、极致的柔情和法国绅士特有的浪漫撕下了传统钢琴固守的“贵族”面纱，让钢琴音乐像流行歌曲一样走进中国的平常百姓家，并由此掀起了一场钢琴平民化的风潮。他，就是我们熟悉的钢琴王子——理查德·克莱德曼——唯一的一个以钢琴演奏家身份在中国老幼皆知的外国人！

在上大学的时候，我曾因为在一次钢琴回课时弹奏了克莱德曼的作品而被怒发冲冠的老师斥责品味低俗、不务正业。而彻底雷倒我的是在两年后的一次晚会上，这位可爱的教授竟然以很煽情的姿态为我们演奏了一曲《水边的阿狄丽娜》！这个有趣的小故事除了让我们了解到当时传统钢琴对改革的排斥态度，也从另一方面说明了克莱德曼的作品在很短的时间内就在中国普及到了跟老百姓的生活零距离的程度。

克莱德曼的受欢迎程度我们还可以从音乐书店里得到证明。其作品从上世纪80年代末进入中国后就一直在市场畅销，直到目前为止，各大音乐书店的钢琴类书架上，还在显眼位置摆放着多达十几种不同版本的他的作品集。

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章节摘录

When the developmental stage for a drug product reaches large-scale manufacture, one of the more important parameters of interest is the ability of powdered solids to flow. 204-206 Processability of these materials is greatly affected by flowability concerns, since the materials invariably need to be moved from place to place. For example, when tablets are to be compressed at high speeds, the efficiency of the machine will only be suitable if the powder feed can be delivered at a sufficiently high rate. Since many pharmaceutical compounds are cohesive in nature, their flow characteristics tend to be undesirable. One of the aims of granulation is to reduce the cohesive nature of the individual components, producing a uniformly blended material whose physical properties are more suitable for processing.

An extremely useful system was described by Carr, who devised a system that can be used for the evaluation of the flowability of powdered solids. 207, 208 In his approach, Carr defined a number of parameters related to flow, which are scored after their measurement according to a weighting system. Powder flowability is evaluated using the angle of repose (defined as the angle formed when a cone of powder is poured onto a flat surface), the angle of spatula (defined as the angle formed when material is raised on a flat surface out of a bulk pile), compressibility (obtained from measurement of the bulk and tapped material densities), and cohesion (relating to the attractive forces which exist on particle surfaces). The overall summation of these permits deductions regarding the degree of powder flowability.

When powders flow, they do so either in a steady controlled fashion (as in the case of dry sand), or in an uncontrolled gushing manner (as would damp sand, for which the entire bulk tries to move in a solid mass). This latter condition is termed floodable flow, and is most characteristic of the flow of cohesive, sticky powders. The floodability of a powder is determined by its overall flowability (the determination of which has just been described), the angle of fall (obtained as the new repose angle when the powder cone is mechanically shocked), the dispersibility (ability of a given powder to become fluidized), and the angle of difference (obtained as the numerical difference between the angle of fall and angle of repose).

To illustrate the utility of Carr's method in the evaluation of powder flow, full characterization of 12 lots of microcrystalline cellulose have been carried out. 209 Measurements of the actual mass flow rates were obtained, as well as each of the parameters specified by Carr. As evident in Figure 11, the overall flowability index proved to be a reliable predictor of the relative degree of bulk powder flow for granular material grades, but the correlation with actual flow rates did not hold for fine material grades. Detailed comparisons of the possible relation of each parameter with the mass flow rates were conducted with the aim of determining which parameter exerted the largest influence over the mass flow rate. For the microcrystalline cellulose samples evaluated in this study, it was learned that the powder flow rates were largely determined by the sample compressibility and degrees of cohesion. Fairly well defined, but separate, inverse linear relationships were deduced between these properties and the mass flow rates.

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