

Sorption technology for pharmaceutical applications

Nachal Subramanian

Surface Measurement Systems

www.surfacemeasurementsystems.com

Overview

- Surface Measurement Systems Introduction
- Dynamic Vapour Sorption (DVS)
- Inverse gas chromatography (iGC)

Surface Measurement Systems

Surface Measurement Systems develops and engineers techniques and instrumentation for physico-chemical characterisation of complex solids. We are the world leaders in <u>Dynamic Vapor</u> <u>Sorption technology</u> and <u>Inverse Gas chromatography instrumentation</u>, providing professional world-class scientific and technical support for our international customers.

Our range of characterization instruments continues to help solve difficult problems in the pharmaceuticals, biomaterials, polymers, catalysts, chemical, cosmetics, building materials and food industries, and are used by hundreds of leading laboratories and universities throughout the world.

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Dynamic Vapour Sorption What is DVS?

DVS is a gravimetric technique that measures how quickly and how much of a solvent is absorbed by a sample.

- Sample is exposed to a series of step changes in relative humidity and the mass change is measured as a function of time.



What can the DVS do for me?

1. How does my material interact with moisture or solvents and temperature in the vapour phase?

- 2. Stability, Performance and Processing issues: Reversible and Irreversible effects of moisture
- 3. Create Moisture Isotherms i.e. Equilibrium moisture content as a function of %RH
- 4. Heterogeneity? Identify the Heterogeneity of a sample batch
- 5. Homogeneity? Identify variance within one sample
- 6. Kinetics Moisture transport properties, how fast or slow?
- 7. Energy How strongly is the moisture bound to the material, surface or bulk?
- 8. Identify & Characterise Phase Transition/Changes, e.g. polymorphs, amorphous stoichiometry
- 9. Hydration and Solvate Formation
- **10.Drying Analysis**
- **11.Diffusion and Activation Energy**
- **12.Heat of Sorption**

13. Moisture Uptake/Content? i.e. how much moisture/vapour is taken up or release



Comparison to traditional jar method

Jar Method (static sorption)



- Static system Very slow achievement of equilibrium
- Longer experiment time
- Large amounts of sample required (1 to 10 g)
- Risk of contamination or sample loss due to manual weighing

DVS (dynamic sorption)



- Dynamic Flowing Gas System Faster Equilibrium
- High sensitivity Ultra-Microbalance (0.1 µg resolution)
- Allows small sample to be used (1 to 10 mg)
- No risk of contamination or sample loss
- Both sorption and desorption measured

Typical DVS data



Applications of DVS - Examples

Phase transitions - Amorphous Lactose



Applications of DVS - Examples

Glass Transition and Crystallisation



Pure Sucrose Images



80.9% *RH Crystallized*



□ 32.7% RH Glass Transition



□ 92.6% *RH* Deliquesced

Properties measured by DVS

DVS is a tool for thermodynamic and kinetic studies of surface and bulk properties

- Sorption Isotherms
- BET Specific Surface Area
- Phase Transitions
- Permeability and Diffusion
- Competitive (Multicomponent) Adsorption
- Kinetics information
- Heat of Sorption
- Tg RH determination
- Amorphous content determination
- Camera and Raman capability



Water vapor only 20-40 °C Small footprint



DVS VACUUM

10⁻⁶ Torr to Atmospheric 20-70 °C Water + Organic Vapors & Gases Competitive sorption Sample preheat to 400 °C

DVS

DVS



DVS **ADVENTURE**

Water only 5-85 °C Temp stability +/-0.1°C Camera and Raman Sample preheat up to 300 °C



Water + Organic Vapors & Gases 5–85 °C **Speed of Sound Sensor** Temp stability +/- 0.1°C Camera and Raman Sample preheat up to 300°C

Has 2 configurations: Standard and Advanced



5 experiments in parallel

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Inverse Gas Chromatography

- Gas phase sorption technique.
- Focus on physicochemical studies kinetic information and thermodynamic quantities from sorption equilibria.
- Earlier work on catalytic materials, e.g. activated carbon, alumina and silica.
- Powerful physico-chemical characterization tool for powders, fibres, films, particulates, semi-solids.
- Surface Energy is the most common measured property by iGC.

** Schultz, J., Lavielle, L., and Martin, C., The role of the interface in carbon fibre epoxy composites. J. of Adhesion, 1987. 23(1): p45-60.

IGC Principles



Animation by L. Teng, Surface Measurement Systems

iGC-SEA Introduction

- Gas phase injection (like Headspace) 12 vapor reservoirs (50 ml)
- Carrier gas is helium/nitrogen
- 2 column position oven design: **20 to 150** °C
- Background Humidity Controller
- Flame Ionization Detector (FID)
- User Friendly Control and Analysis Software



Carbon	cotton	hair	granules	powder	medical
fiber					metal
					implants



Safety Features: Hydrogen Leak & Organic Vapor Leak Detectors

Properties measured by IGC-SEA

The IGC-SEA provides unique access to the following physico-chemical properties of a wide range of solid materials in a controlled humidity environment:

- Dispersive and Polar Surface Energies
- Heats and Entropies of Adsorption
- Acid/Base Interactions
- **BET** Specific Surface Area
- Phase Transitions
- Sorption Isotherms
- Permeability, Solubility and Diffusion
- Competitive (Multicomponent) Adsorption
- Thermodynamic Work of Cohesion and Adhesion
- Surface Energy heterogeneity mapping
- Constantly extend the applications future applications e.g. Chemisorption

Thank you!

Head Office:United States Office:Surface Measurement Systems, LtdSurface Measurement Systems, Ltd, NA5 Wharfside, Rosemont Road2125 28th Street SW, Suite 1London HA0 4PE, UKAllentown PA, 18103Tel: +44 (0)20 8795 9400Tel: +1 610 798 8299Fax: +44 (0)20 8795 9401Fax: +1 610 798 0334Email: info@surfacemeasurementsystems.com