



# Inline Particle Sizing for Process Control of Fluid Bed and High Shear Mixing Processes

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## Presentation Outline

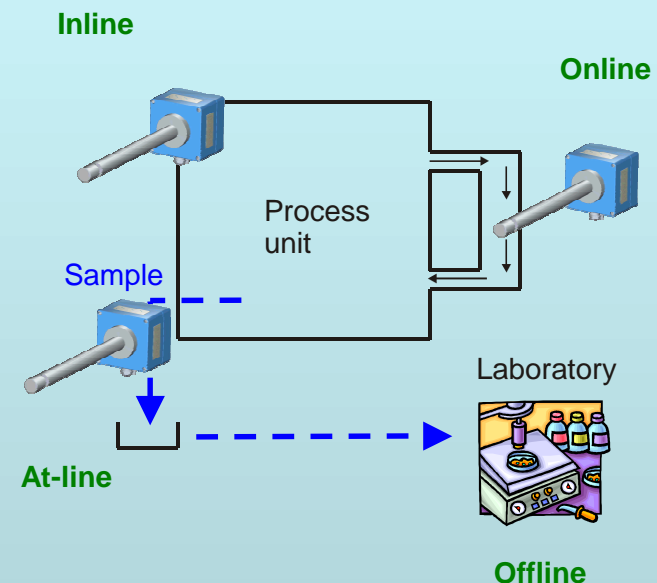
- In-line particle size analysis
- PAT (Process Analytical Technology)
- Requirements and Measuring Methods
- Presentation of Particle sizing results and comparability
- PARSUM's measurement principle
- Case Study Fluid Bed Processes
- Case Study High shear granulation processes
- Conclusion





# In-line Particle Size Analysis Definition of Terms

- **Online** – Measurement with “real time” output of the results (e.g. by continuous or quasi-continuous sampling or bypass)
- **Inline** – Measurement and analysis performed directly inside the process
- **Offline** – All laboratory methods with sampling (analysis is separated from process in respect to time and space)
- **At-line** – Measurement of a sample near the process in production environment
- Further terms: In- process, In- situ ...





## Why Inline Particle Size Analysis ?

- Monitors the particle size continuously
- Gives more representative results
- Enables more stringent higher and lower limits
- Increases efficiency and throughput.
- Higher quality product (by tighter control set points)
- Improves batch to batch consistency
- Reduces the potential exposure to operator
- better control minimizes wastage
- Reduce costs of production





## PAT (Process Analytical Technology)

- Improve process understanding and transparency
- Control critical process parameters
- Generate and verify process models
- Identify process endpoint in granulation processes
- Improve processes
- Shorter time for process development and up scaling

*Inline Particle analysis can open  
a window to your process*





## Requirements for use in Industry

- Low hardware efforts for installation
- Wide measuring range ... 50  $\mu\text{m}$  – ... mm
- True inline capability
- Robust industrial design
- Long term stability
- Independent of process conditions and product properties

Different Inline principles / devices for different applications

2 groups of instruments:

- Field scanning = Measurement of properties of a particle collective
- Stream scanning = Measurement of properties of single particles



## Field Scanning Methods

### Laser Diffraction

- Light scattering
- High accuracy
- Low particle concentration (Bypass mostly needed)
- 0.5....1000 $\mu\text{m}$  (different optics needed)



### NIR-Systems

- Detecting of reflected Spectra
- fast measurement, quick response,
- model generation necessary

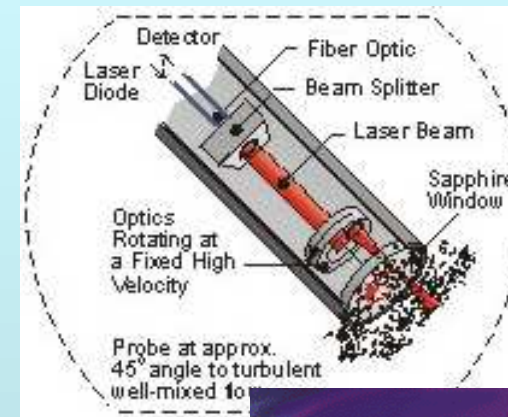




## Stream Scanning Methods

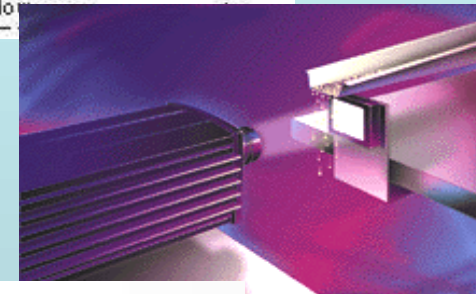
### Laser scanning

- Rotating focused laser beam
- Cord length measurement
- About 2 ... 1000  $\mu\text{m}$



### Camera systems

- Bypass needed,
- preparation of particle stream
- 30 $\mu\text{m}$  .... 30 mm



### Modified spatial filtering

- No moving parts
- True inline (probe)
- Cord length measurement
- About 50 $\mu\text{m}$  ... 6 mm



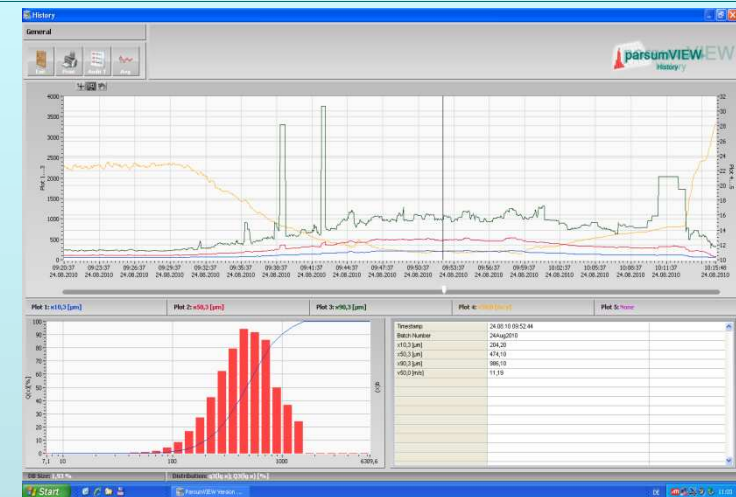




## Presentation of Particle Sizing Results

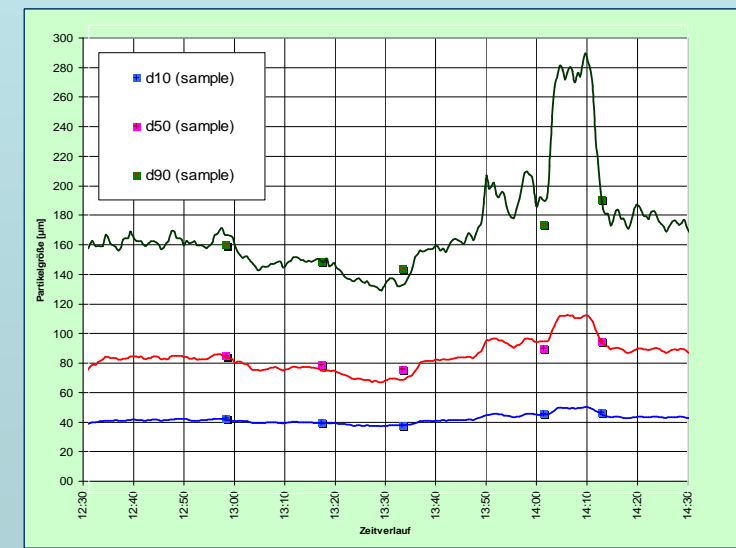
### Inline:

- Progress of PSD over time
- Concentrated information for process control e.g.  $X_{10}$ ,  $X_{50}$ ,  $X_{90}$
- Dynamic of measurement is adjustable to process dynamic
- Averaged PSD at any interval



### Off-line:

- PSD only at sample time
- No information about the progress of particle size





## Comparability of Inline and Off-line Results

- Comparing Inline and Off-line Measurements is the same as comparing Off-line measurements from different measuring methods

### More important:

- Same place / Same time of inline measurement and sample taking
- Influence of process conditions to sample / Inline measurement

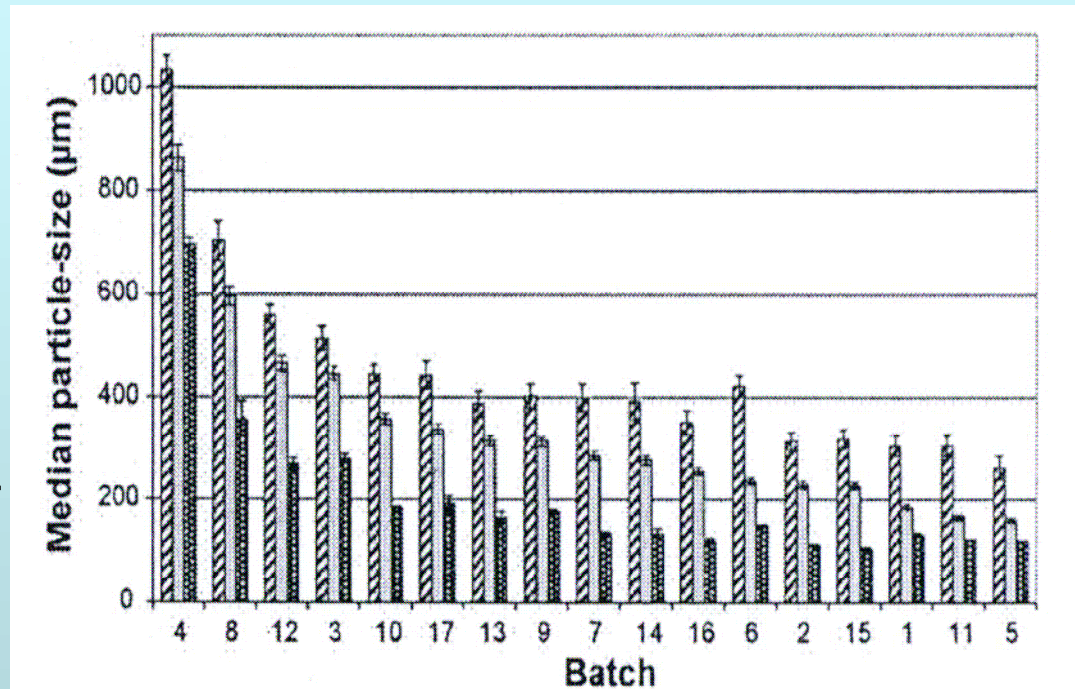
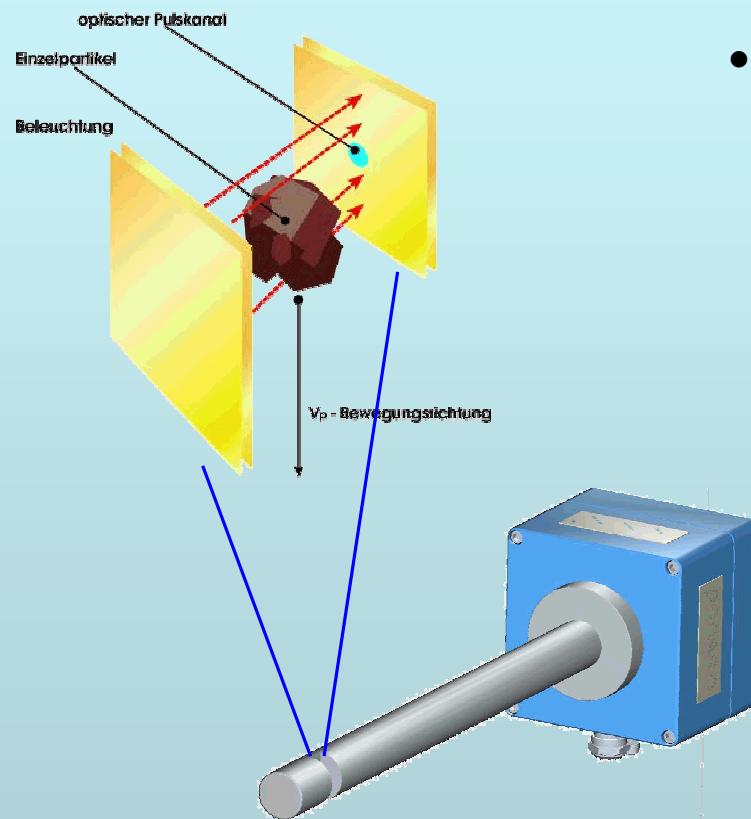


Fig. 1. Median granule size results ( $n=3$ ) of the batches, measured by sieve analysis (left column), SFT (middle column) and laser diffraction (right column) in descending order.

*T. Närvänen et al. / International Journal of Pharmaceutics 357 (2008) 132–138*



## Parsum measuring principle



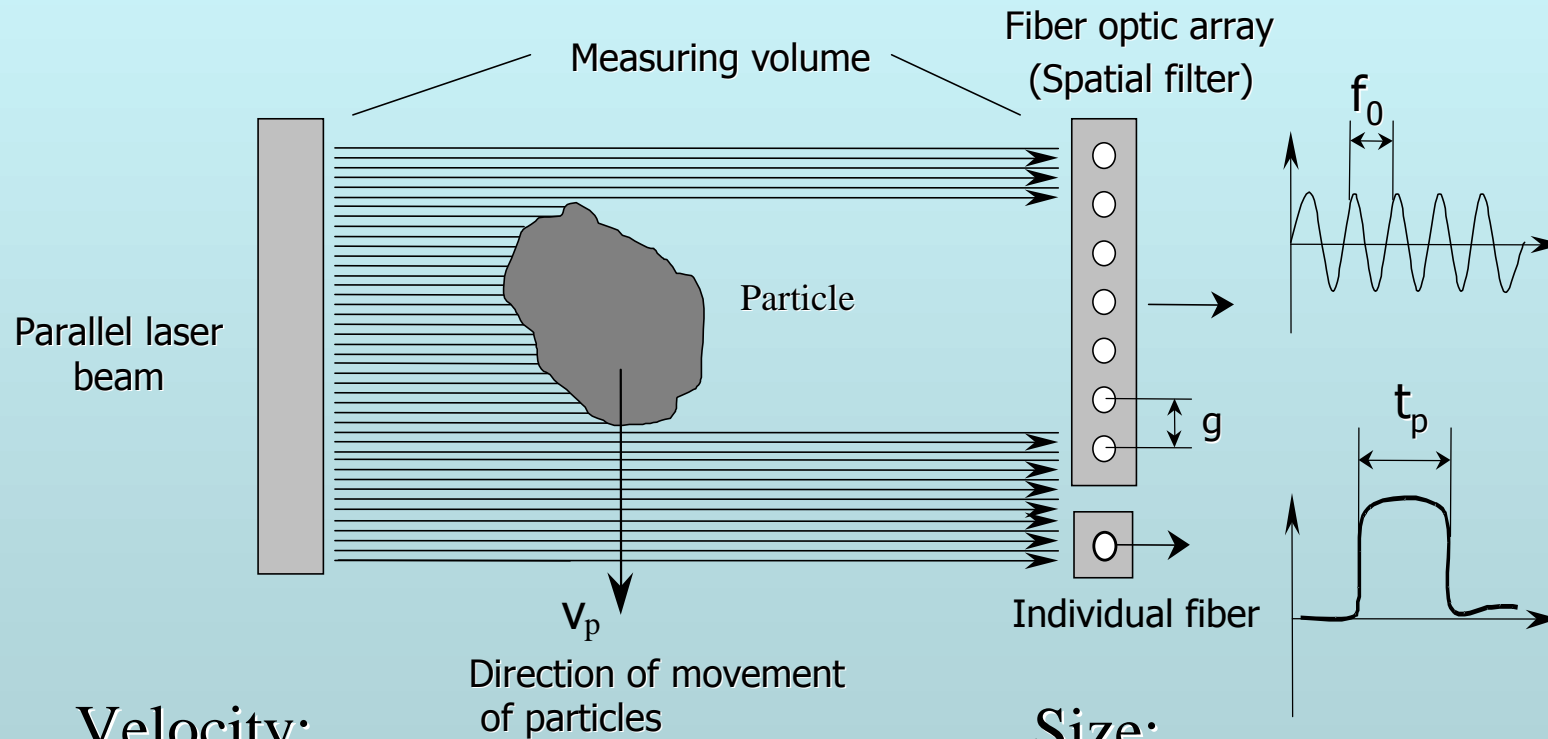
- Modified spatial filter method
- Measuring principle is based on evaluation of the shadows of a laser beam which are created by moving particles

### Properties:

- Measuring range approx. 50 $\mu$ m to 6mm
- Velocity range up to 50 m/s
- Recording of particle velocity and particle size
- Method especially for online use
- Chord length measurement
- Single particle measurement
- Probe with no moving parts



# Modified Spatial Filter Method

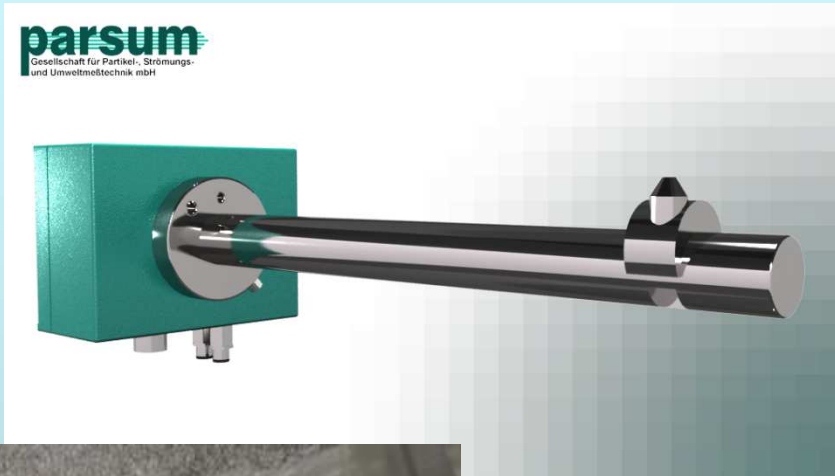


$$v_p = f_0 * g$$

$$x_p = t_p * v_p - d$$



## Process Interface – Inline Eductor



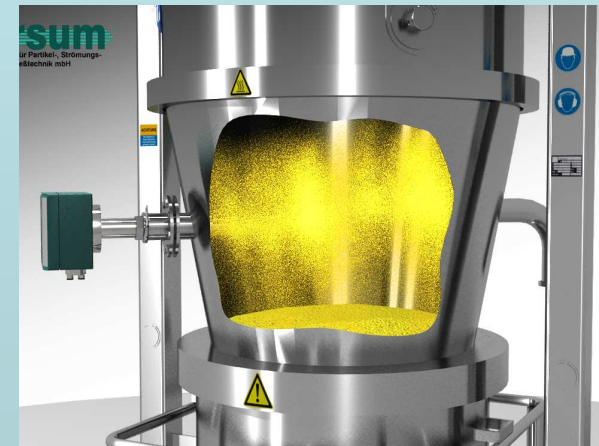
- For high loaded particle streams
- For particles with irregular movement (Fluid Bed, High Shear Granulation)
- Air purge to hold optics free
- Ring-nozzle causes sucking effect and accelerates particles
- Particles are moving on straight Lines,
- separation effect is minimized
- Installation with Tri Clamp DN50
- Periodic back purge function



# Fluid Bed Batch Granulation

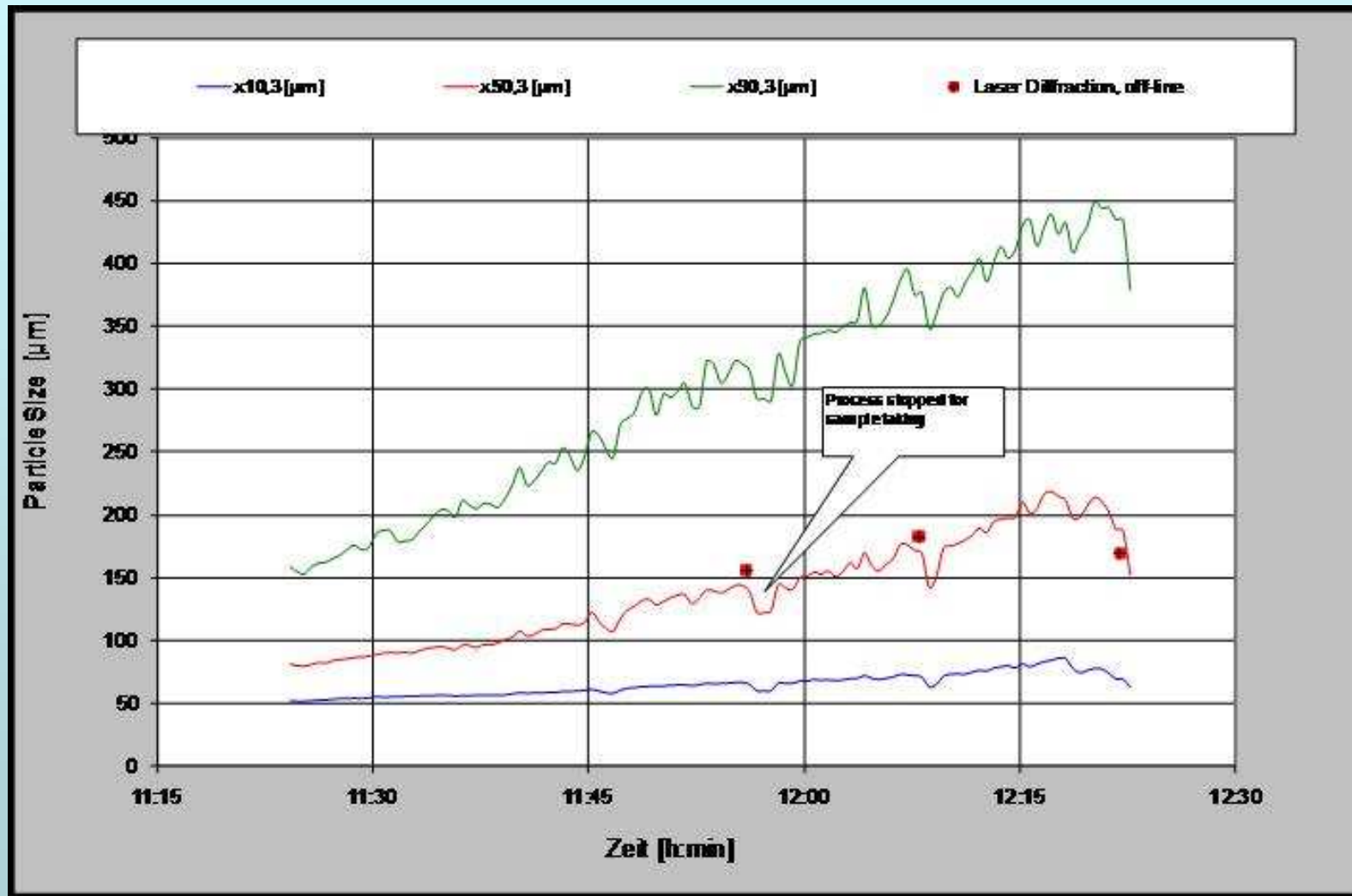
## Objective:

- To see trends in granulation,
  - To find end-point of granulation,
  - To see any defect (blocked nozzles, break down of fluidized bed ...)  
and
  - To demo the suitability of IPP-70 for direct measurement within fluidized beds.
- 
- Product: Lactose Powder,
  - Equipment: 5 Kg lab scale FB Granulator, Top Spray
  - Installation: IPP70-S with D23



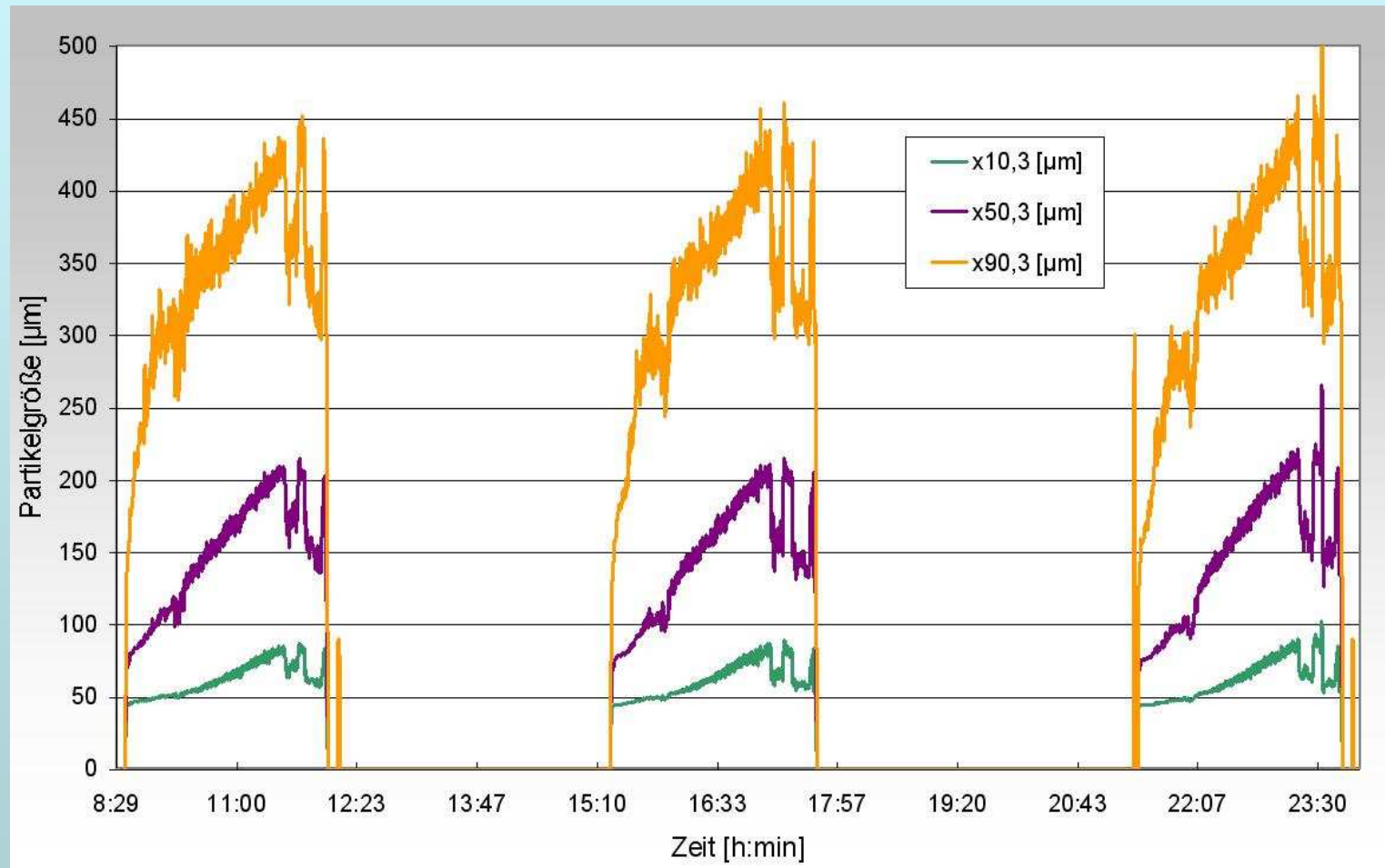


# Batch-Fluid Bed Granulation: Agglomeration of Lactose





## Fluid Bed Granulation of 3 Batches (300 Kg) at a pharmaceutical Production Site







## Wurster Coating



**Objective:** Measurement of thickness of sprayed layer  
Detection of Agglomerates (Twins)

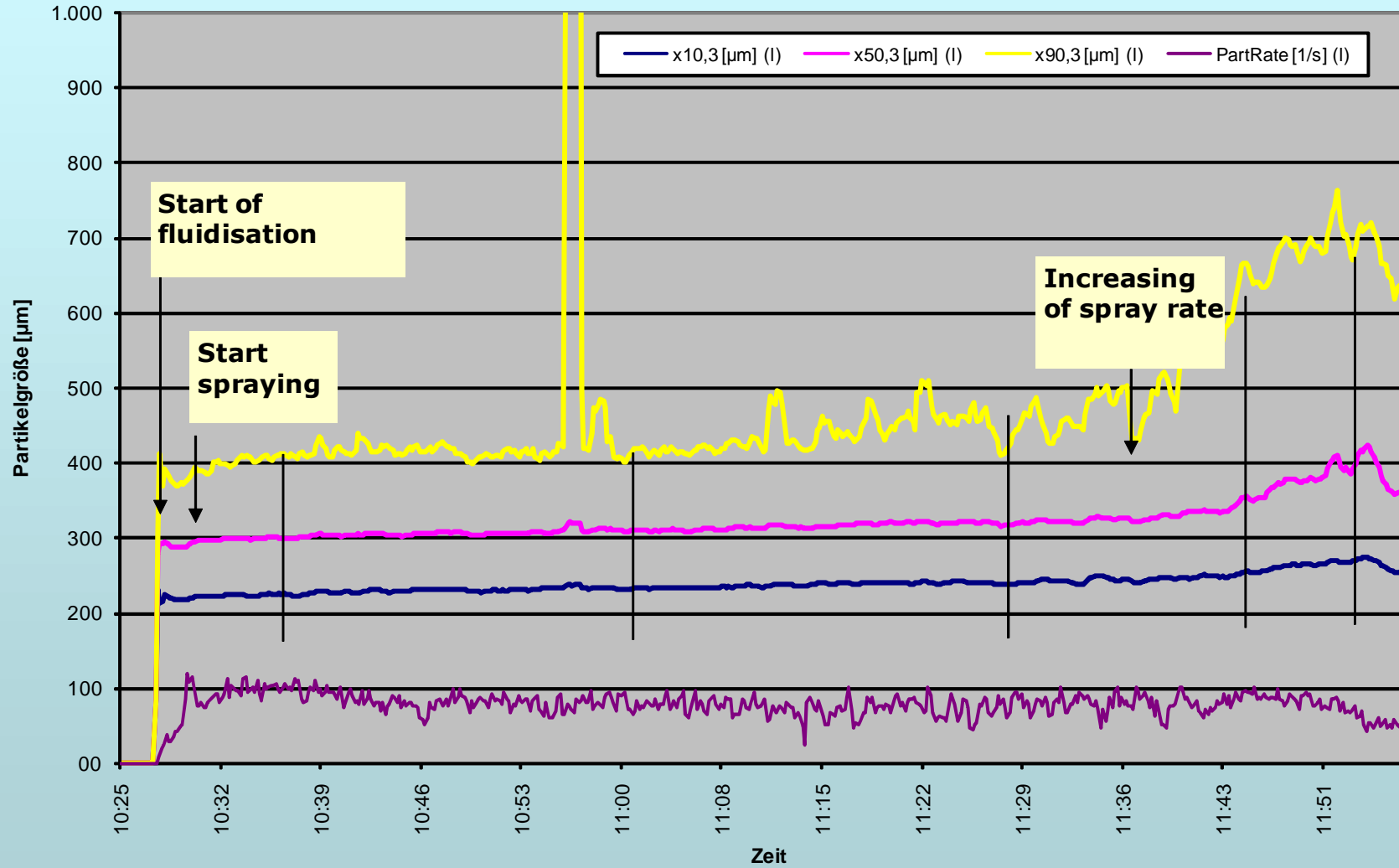
**Product:** Sugar pellets, spherical, 300µm,

**Process-Equipment:** Lab-scale FB-Granulator, 3Kg with Wurster-Tube and Bottom-Spray

**Installation:** IPP70-S with Inline-eductor D23



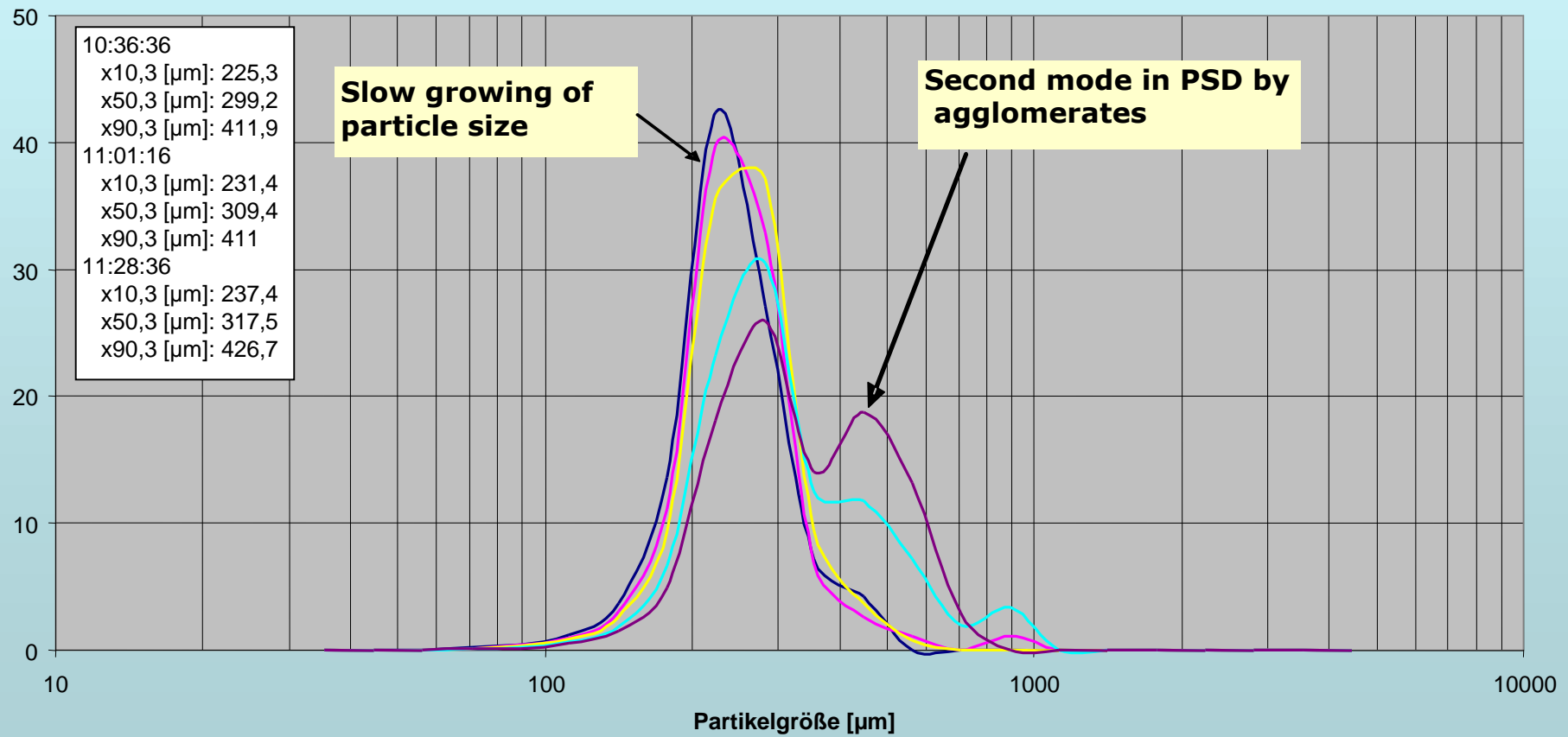
## Wurster Coating





# Wurster Coating

— q3 density dist. 10:36:36 — q3 density dist. 11:01:16 — q3 density dist. 11:28:36 — q3 density dist. 11:45:16 — q3 density dist. 11:53:06





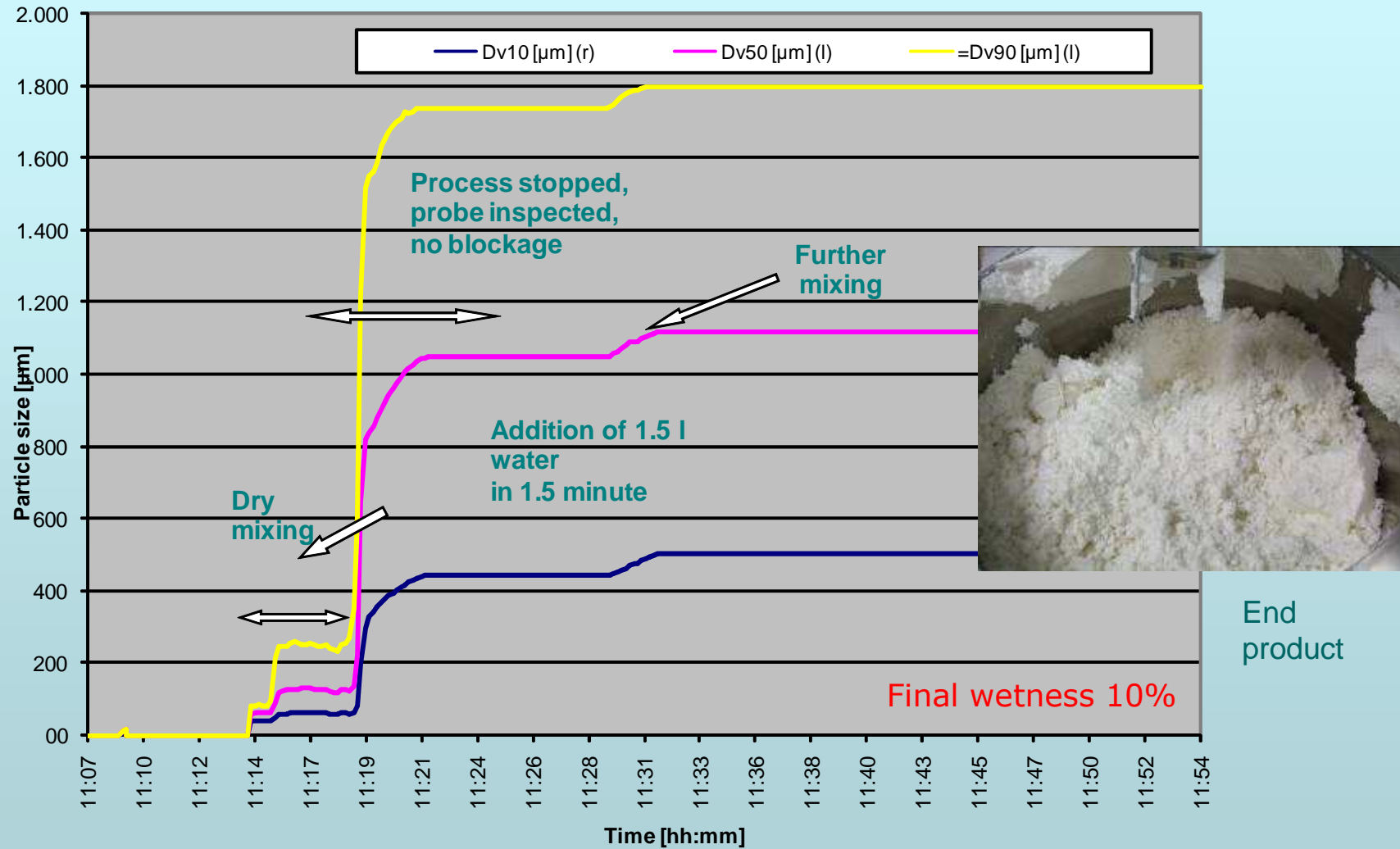
## High Shear Granulation

- Diosna Dierks & Söhne GmbH (Osnabrück)
- Objective: To demo the suitability of IPP-70-s in smaller mixers 15 Kg, Lactose, MCC ...
- Pilot Processor System P/VAC 10 - 60





# High Shear Granulation





## High Shear Granulation, production scale



**Objective:** To demo suitability of IPP 70-SL in larger mixers.

To follow fast particle size changing  
flexible depth of probe

**Product:**

Lactose with API

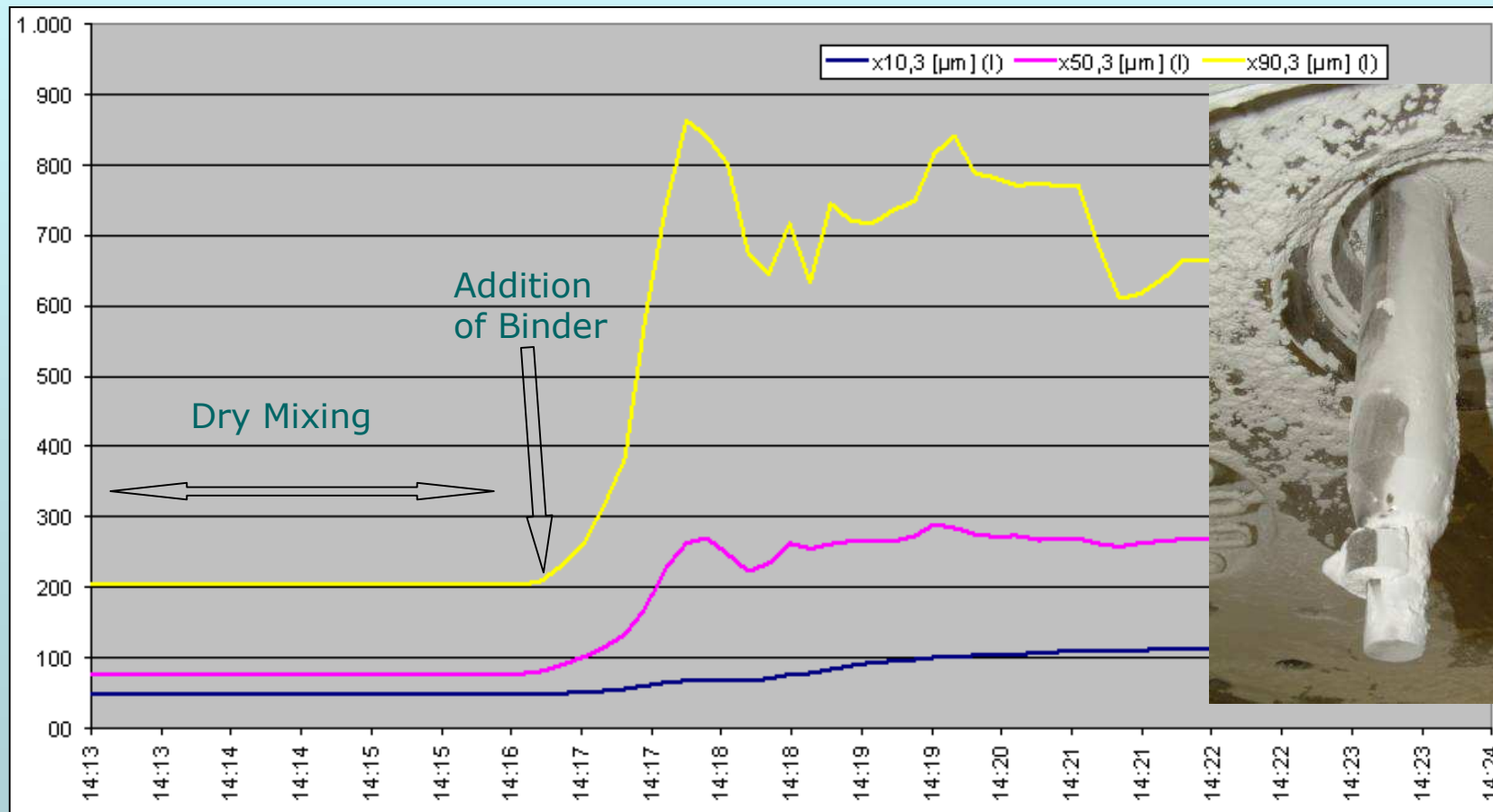
**Installation:**

IPP 70-SL (60 cm)  
with inline-eductor D23



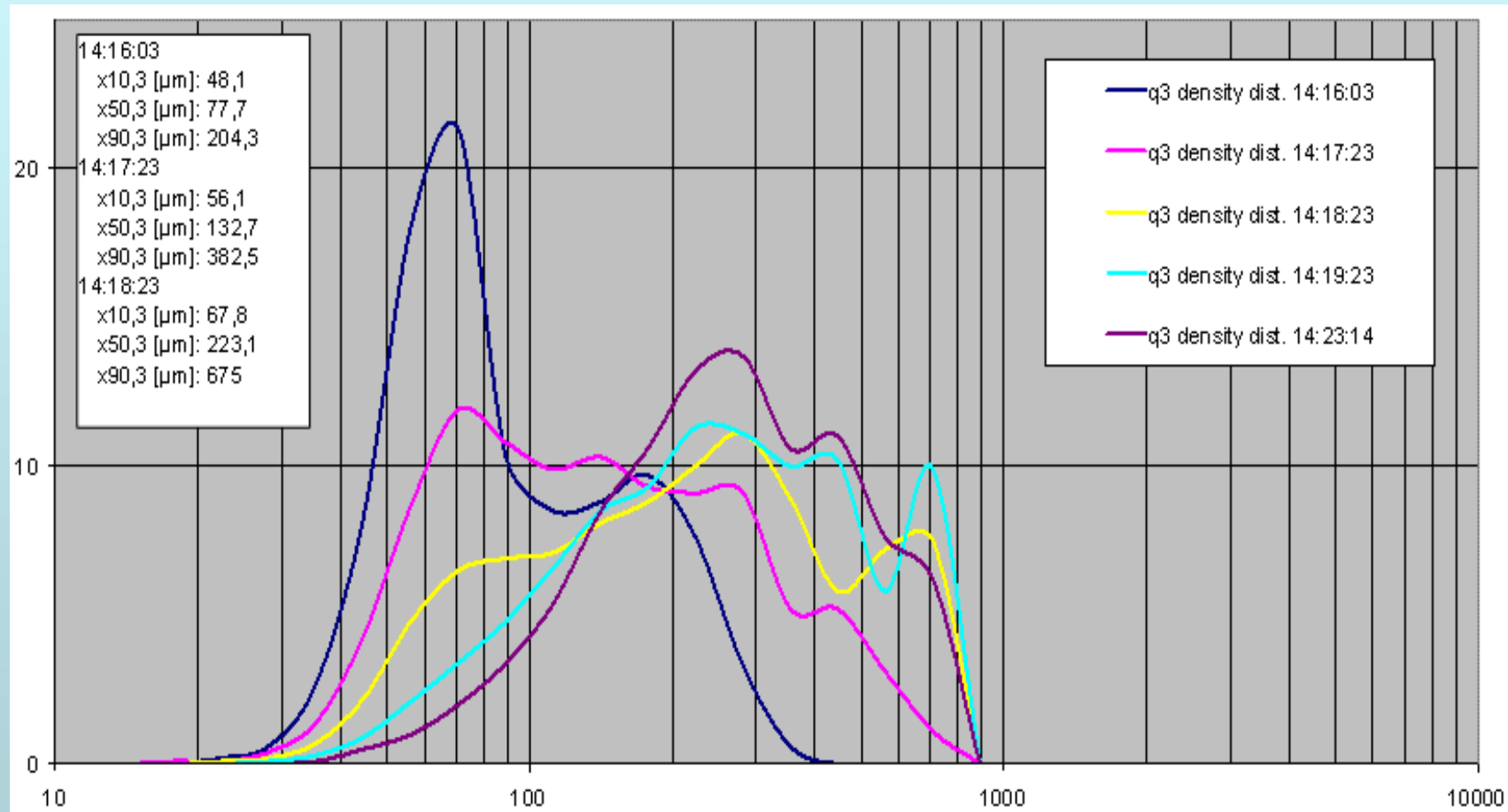


# High Shear Granulation, production scale





# High Shear Granulation, production scale







## Conclusion

IPP70 probe is a turnkey solution to gain on-line PSD information for most fluid bed processes

- Data correlate to standard off-line PSD methods
- Modeling of impact of granulation parameters on the final PSD is possible
- Designing the process to a pre-defined PSD
- Detect process failures

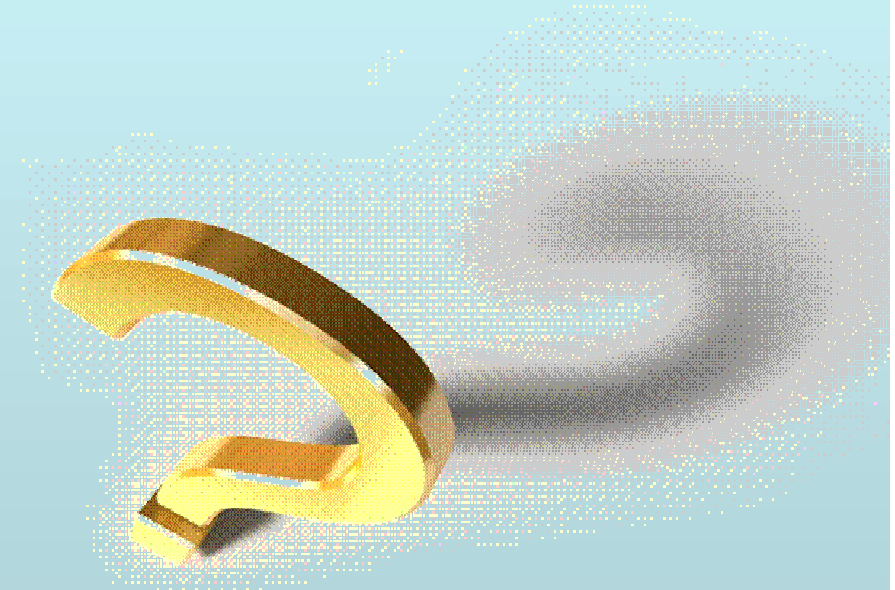
IPP 70 probe can monitor high shear granulation processes

- Help defining process endpoint



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?



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