

Application of a novel impedance-based freeze drying microscope for formulation development

Anand Vadesa¹, Paul Dalby²,
Kevin Ward³, Neill Horley¹,
Geoff Smith^{1*}

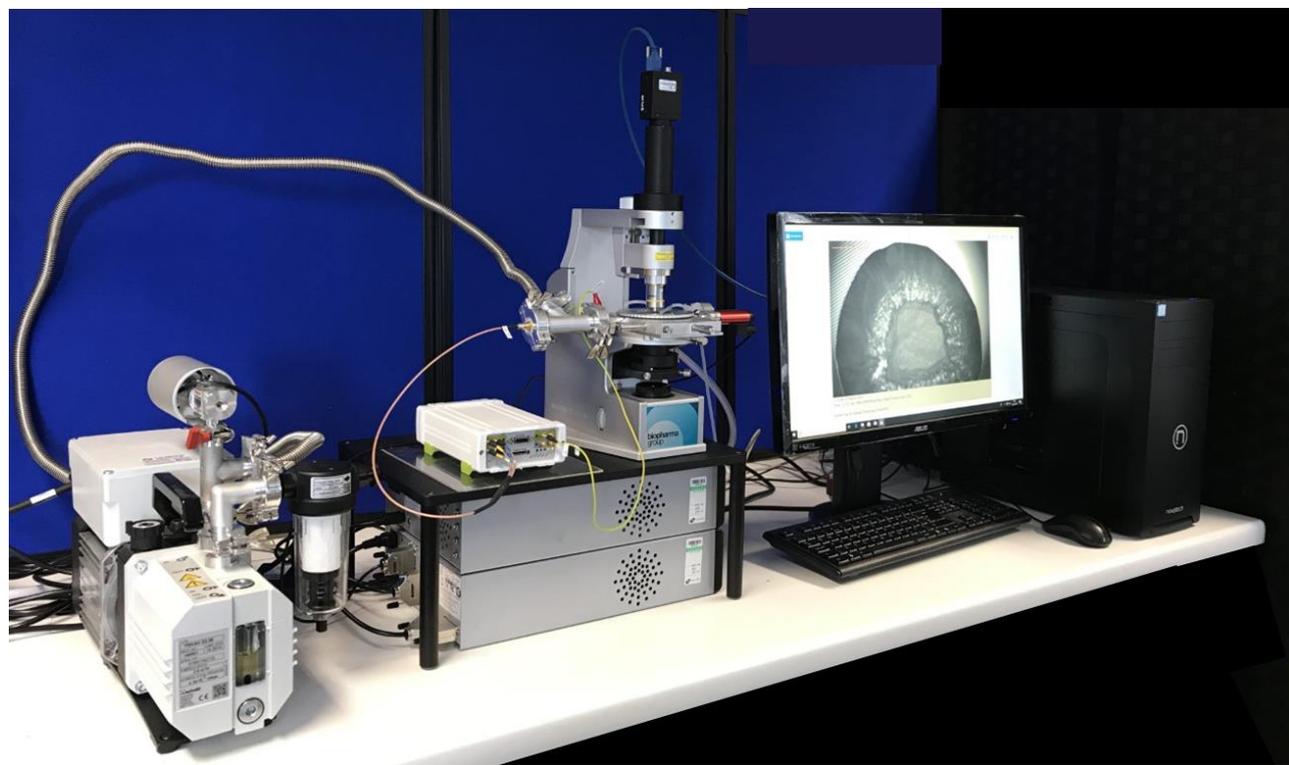
¹DMULyoGroup, School of Pharmacy, De Montfort University, UK

²Department of Biochemical Engineering, University College London, UK

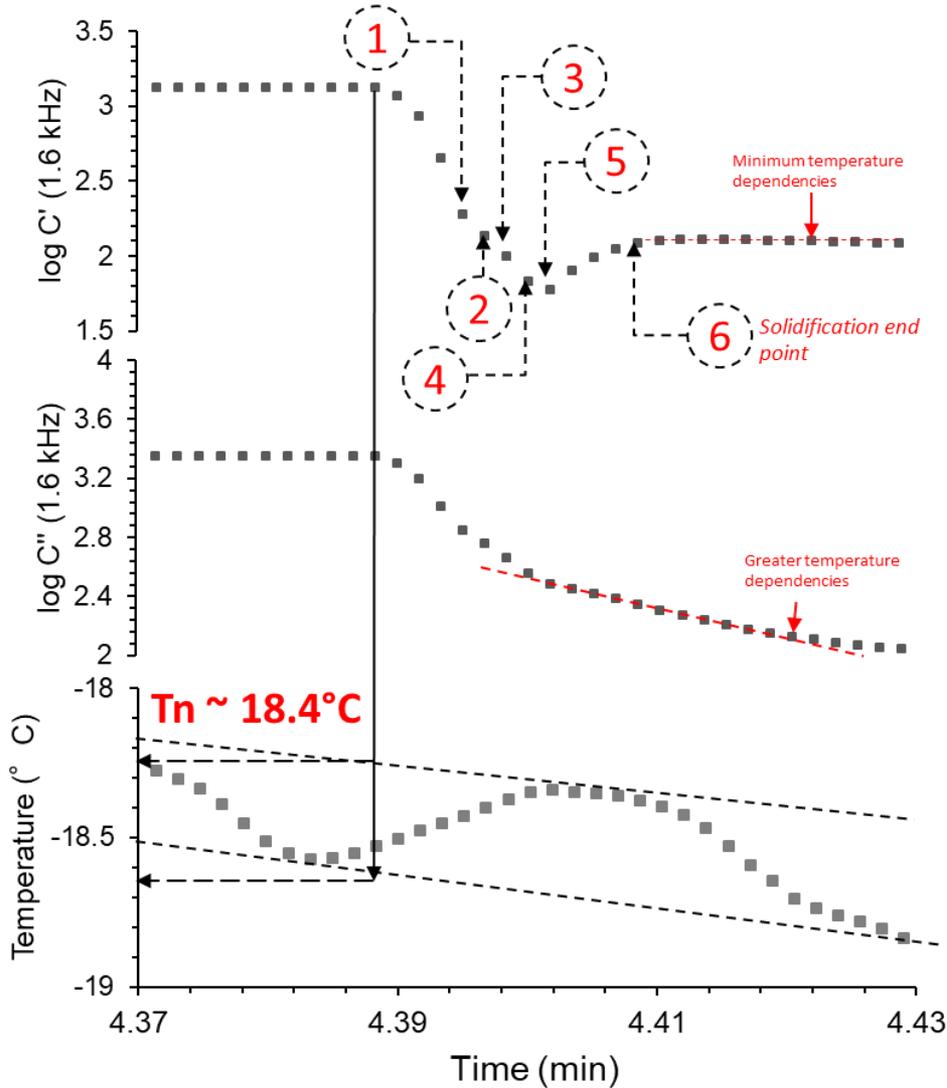
³Biopharma Process Systems Ltd, Biopharma House, Winchester, UK

Email*: gsmith02@dmu.ac.uk,
Tel: 0044 116 250 6298

 @LyoGroupDMU

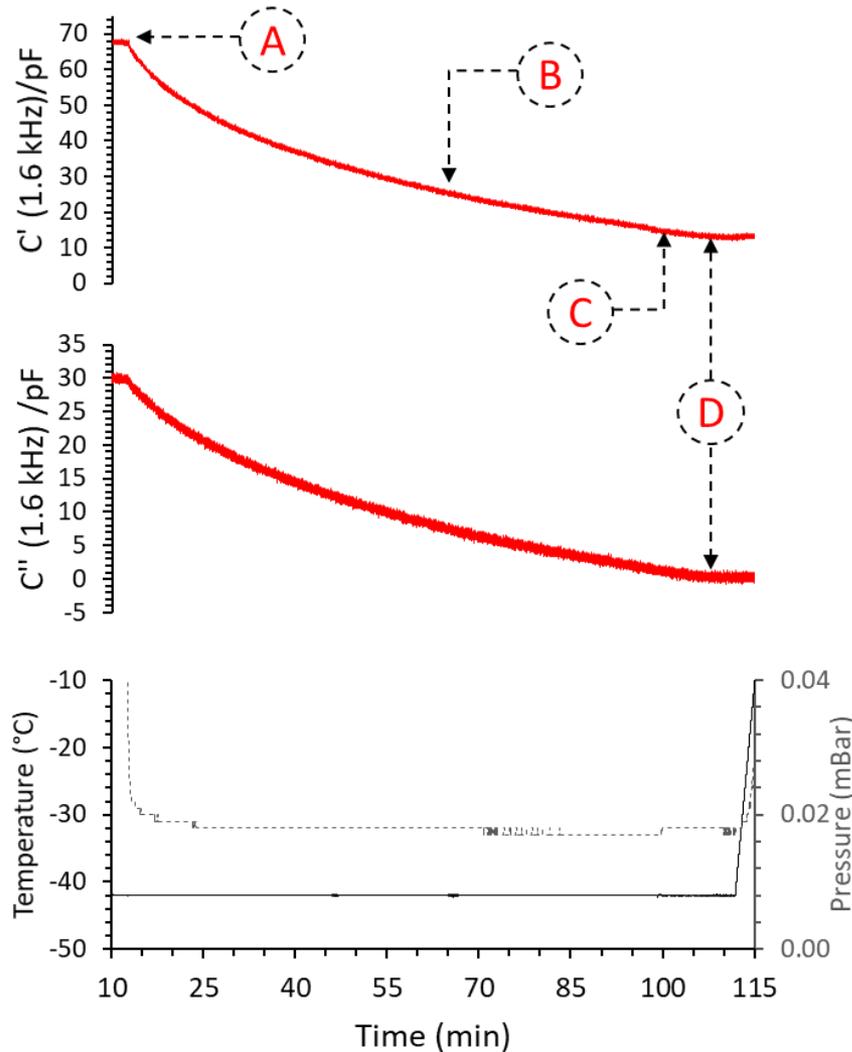


KTN Event 'Formulation solutions for diversifying biopharmaceutical portfolios', 11 July 2019, Manchester Institute of Biotechnology, Manchester, UK

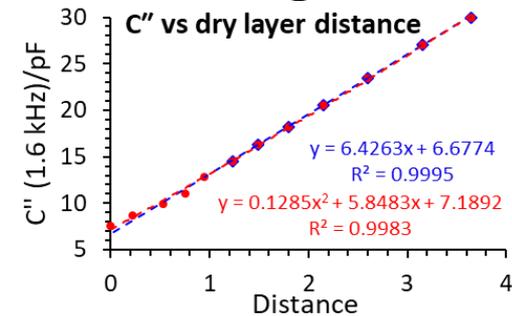
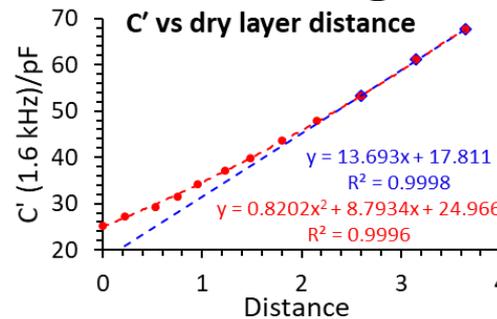
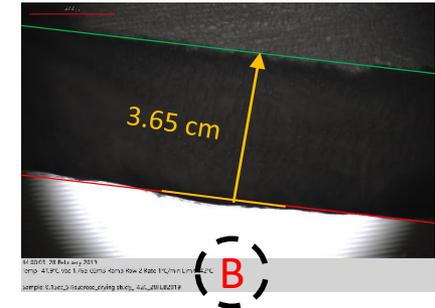
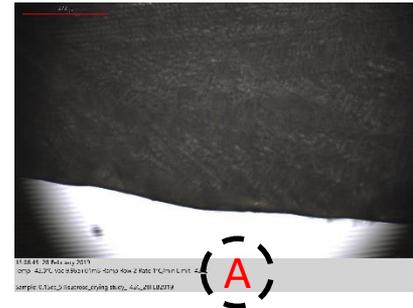


Z-FDM is sensitive and captures minute changes in the freezing step. At point 6 (solidification end-point), the C' has minimum temperature dependency.

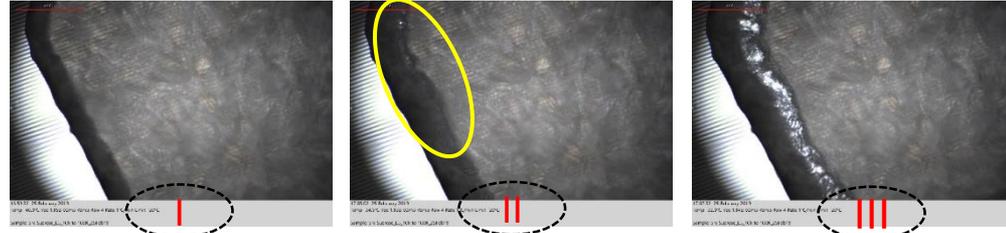
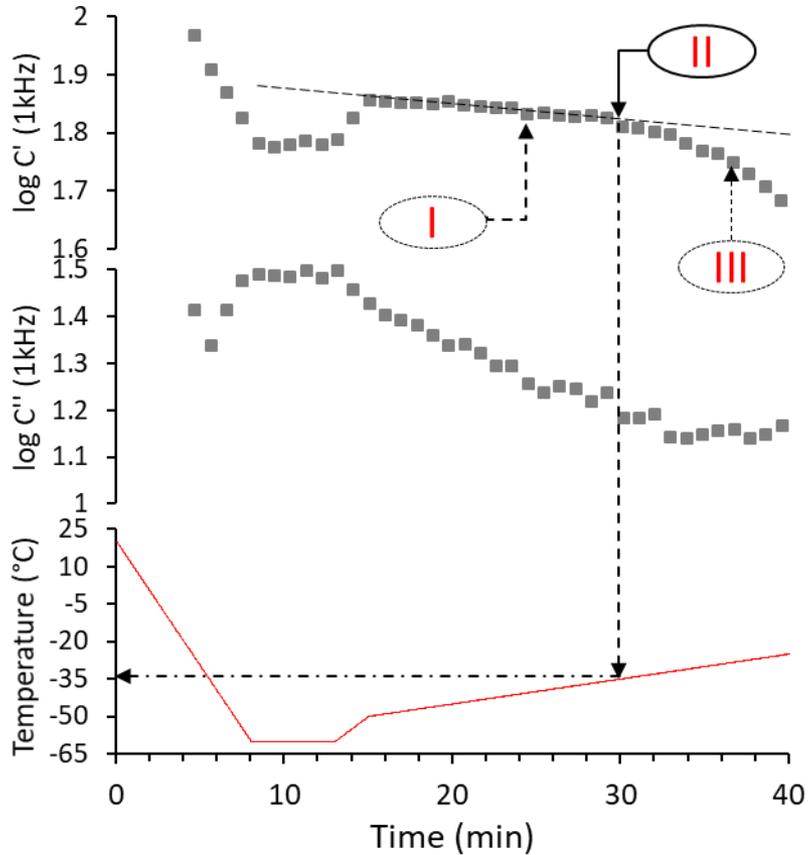




- C' and C'' decrease continuously until the ice disappears (Point D).
- Between point A & B, the dry layer distance measured to estimate the drying rate.



NB: Distance is an arbitrary unit.
 C'' is more **linear** with the dry layer length and therefore more suited to drying rate calibration



To conclude

Parameter	C'	C''
Nucleation onset	✓	✓
Solidification end-point	✓	-
Drying rate	-	✓
Collapse temperature	✓	-

The onset of collapse temperature was recorded at -34.5°C by a change in gradient of the real capacitance at 1KHz (point II)