

# Crystallization kinetics in amorphous solid dispersions can be quantified by water sorption measurements

Gabriele Sadowski, Christian Luebbert

TU Dortmund University, Laboratory of Thermodynamics, Emil-Figge-Str. 70, 44227 Dortmund, Germany,  
 Phone: +49 (231) 755-2635, Fax: +49 (231) 755-2572, [gabriele.sadowski@tu-dortmund.de](mailto:gabriele.sadowski@tu-dortmund.de)



## Introduction

- Amorphous solid dispersions (ASDs) increase solubility and dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs)
- Amorphous API dissolved in a suitable polymer
- Long-term stability tests imposed by regulatory authorities (FDA) for newly developed ASDs at defined temperature and relative humidity (RH)
- Most marketed ASDs might crystallize during storage
- Information on crystallization kinetics required to predict shelf life of metastable ASDs
- ⇒ Investigating the effect of relative humidity (RH) and API loading on crystallization velocity

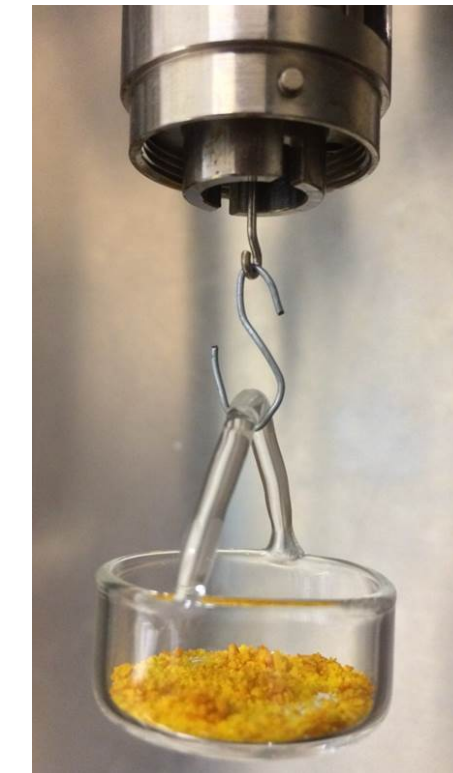
## Preparing ASDs

- spray drying
- API: Nifedipine (NIF)
- Polymer: poly (vinyl acetate) (PVAC)



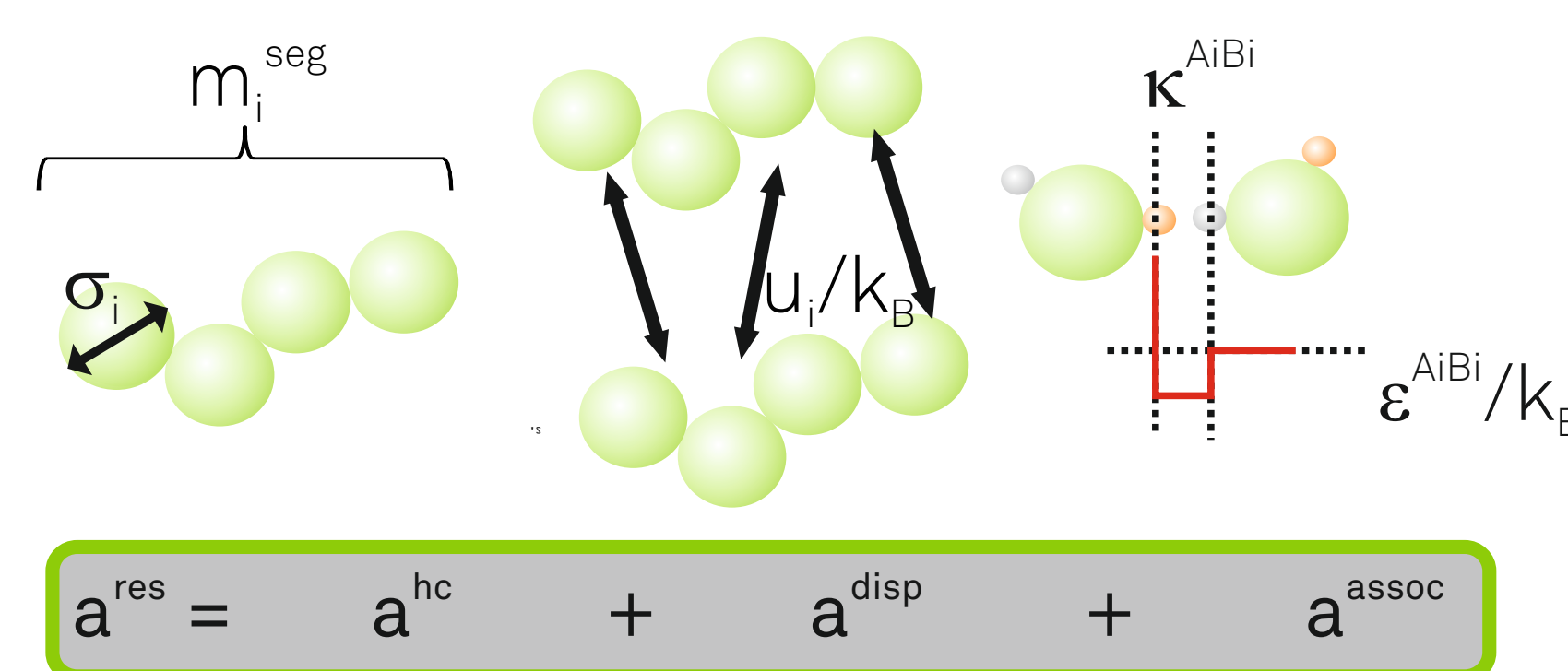
## Water sorption

- Magnetic suspension balance

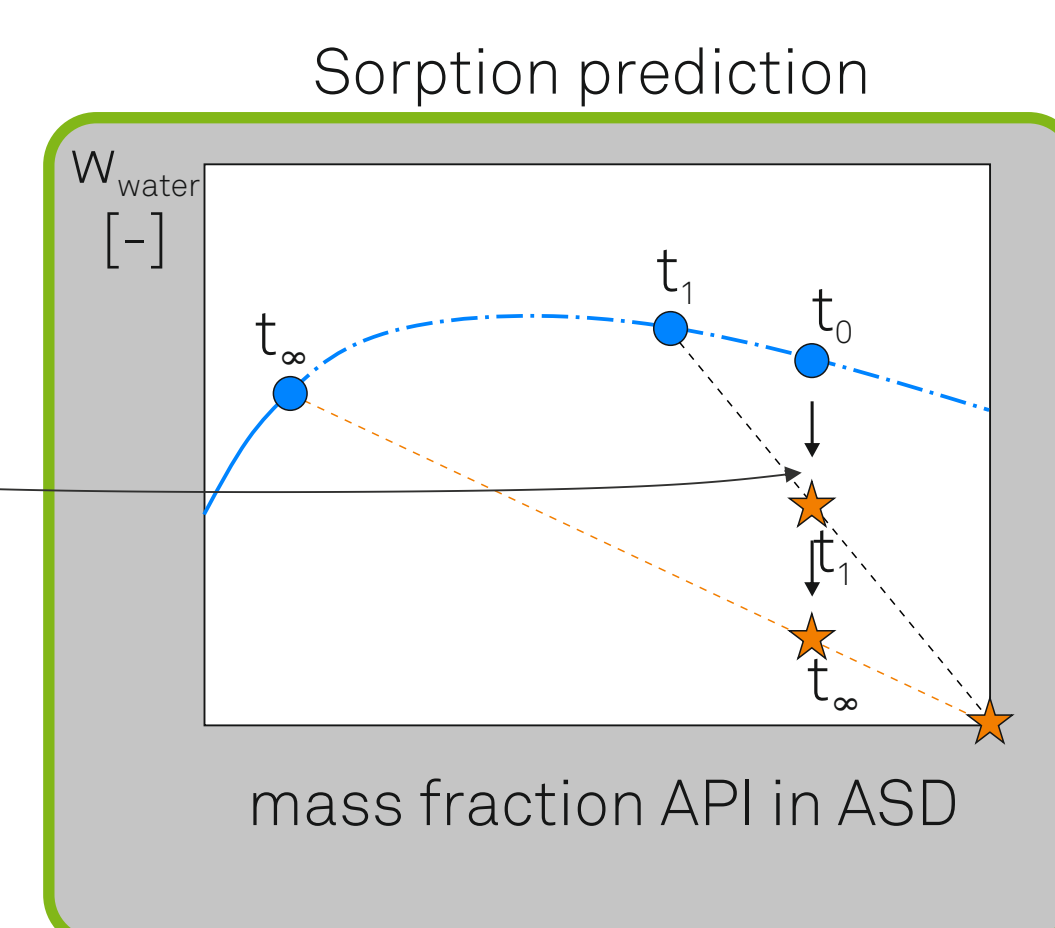
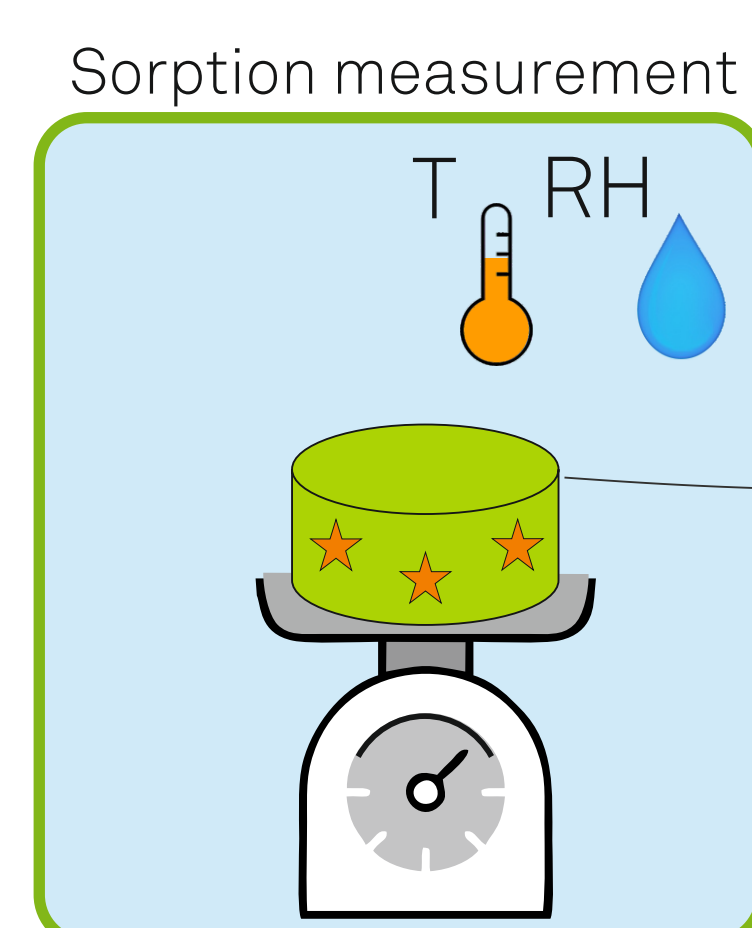


## Thermodynamic predictions using PC-SAFT<sup>[1]</sup>

- Model for residual Helmholtz energy  $a^{res}$
- Five pure-component parameters
- Molecules considered as segmented chains
- Used for predicting mutual impact: Water sorption in ASDs and NIF crystallization<sup>[2]</sup>



## Crystal content



Water content in an ASD depends on the degree of crystallinity and vice versa<sup>[2]</sup>

## Sorption measurements

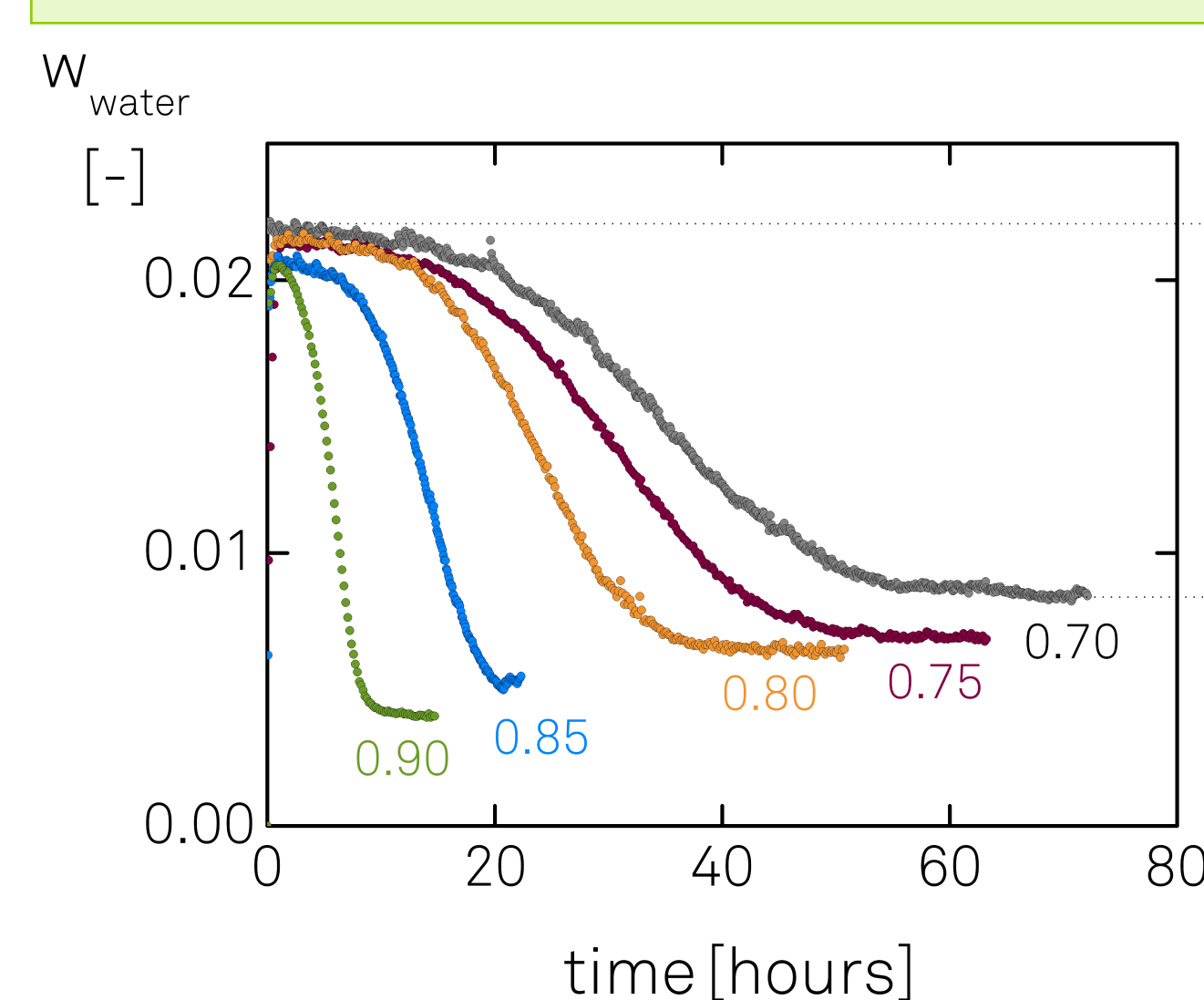


Fig. 1: Experimental time-dependent water sorption of NIF/PVAC formulations with different NIF contents stored at 40°C/75% RH.

## Thermodynamic prediction

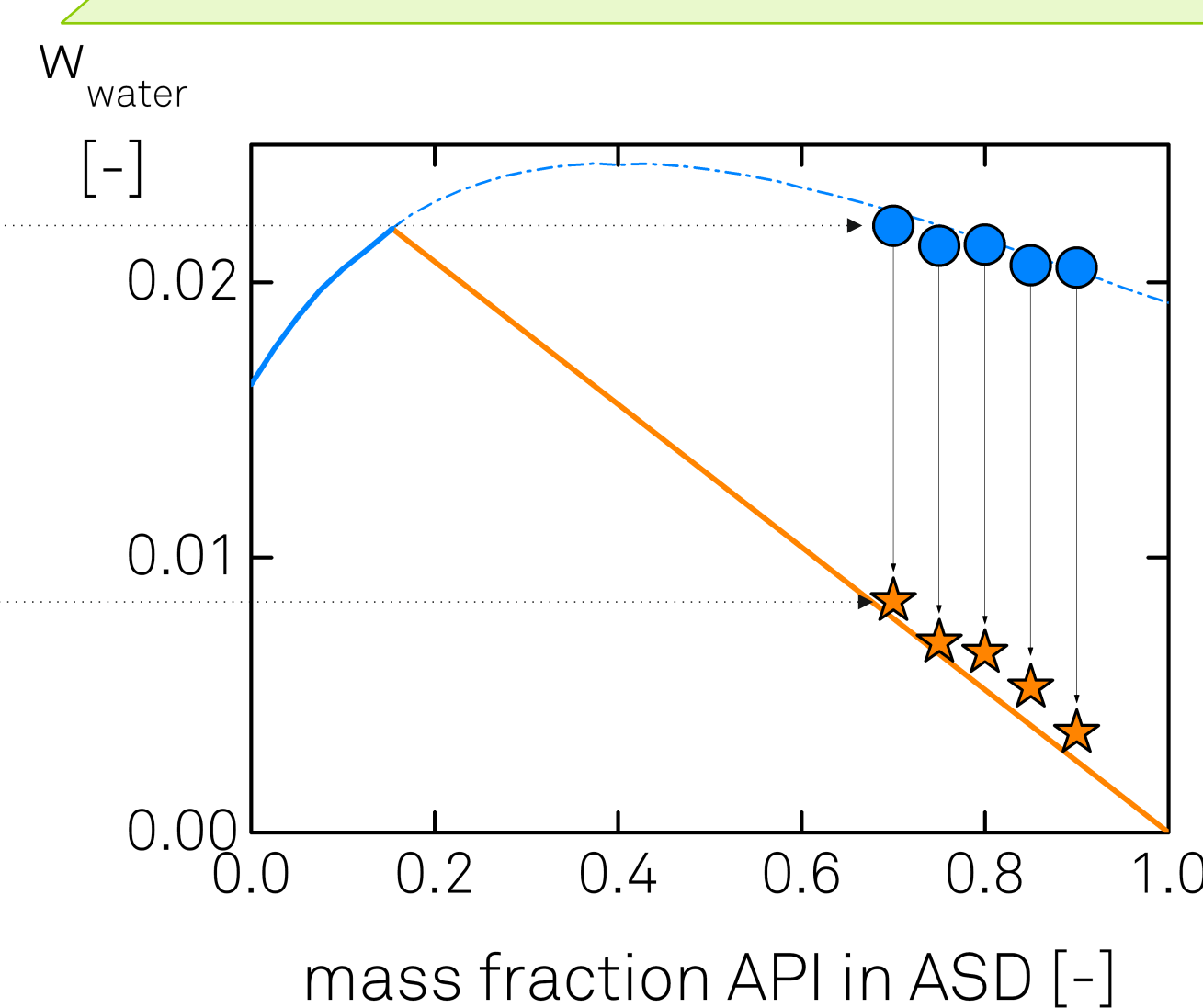


Fig. 2: PC-SAFT predicted water sorption in amorphous (blue) and crystallized (orange) NIF/PVAC ASDs stored at 40 °C / 75% RH. Stable states are indicated by thick lines and metastable states by dash-dotted lines. The first and last value of the sorption measurement (Fig. 1) is indicated by circles (amorphous) and stars (crystallized ASD).

## Crystallization kinetics

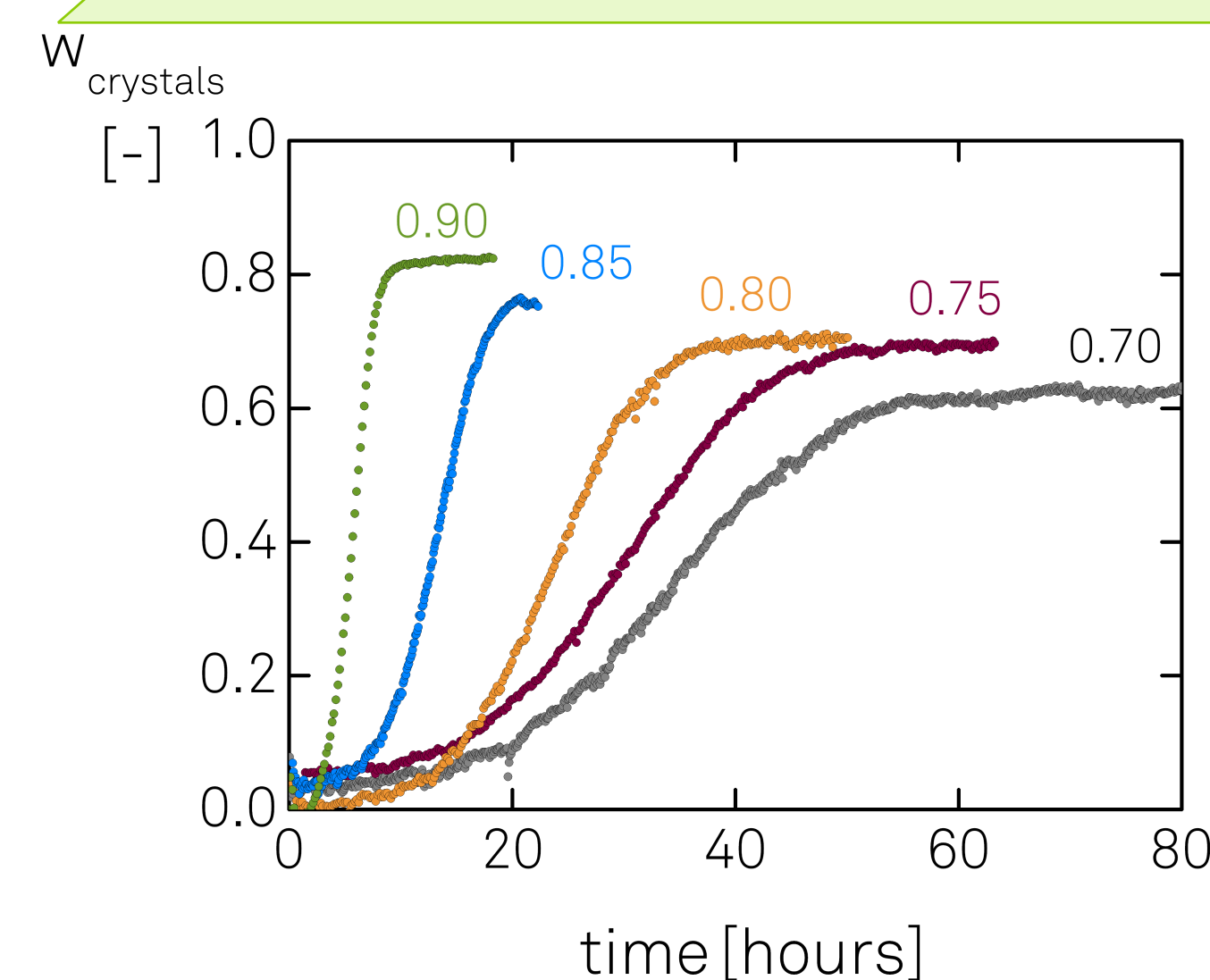


Fig. 3: Amount of NIF crystals in the ASD calculated using PC-SAFT water sorption prediction, the water sorption measurements and a mass balance.

## Shelf life estimations

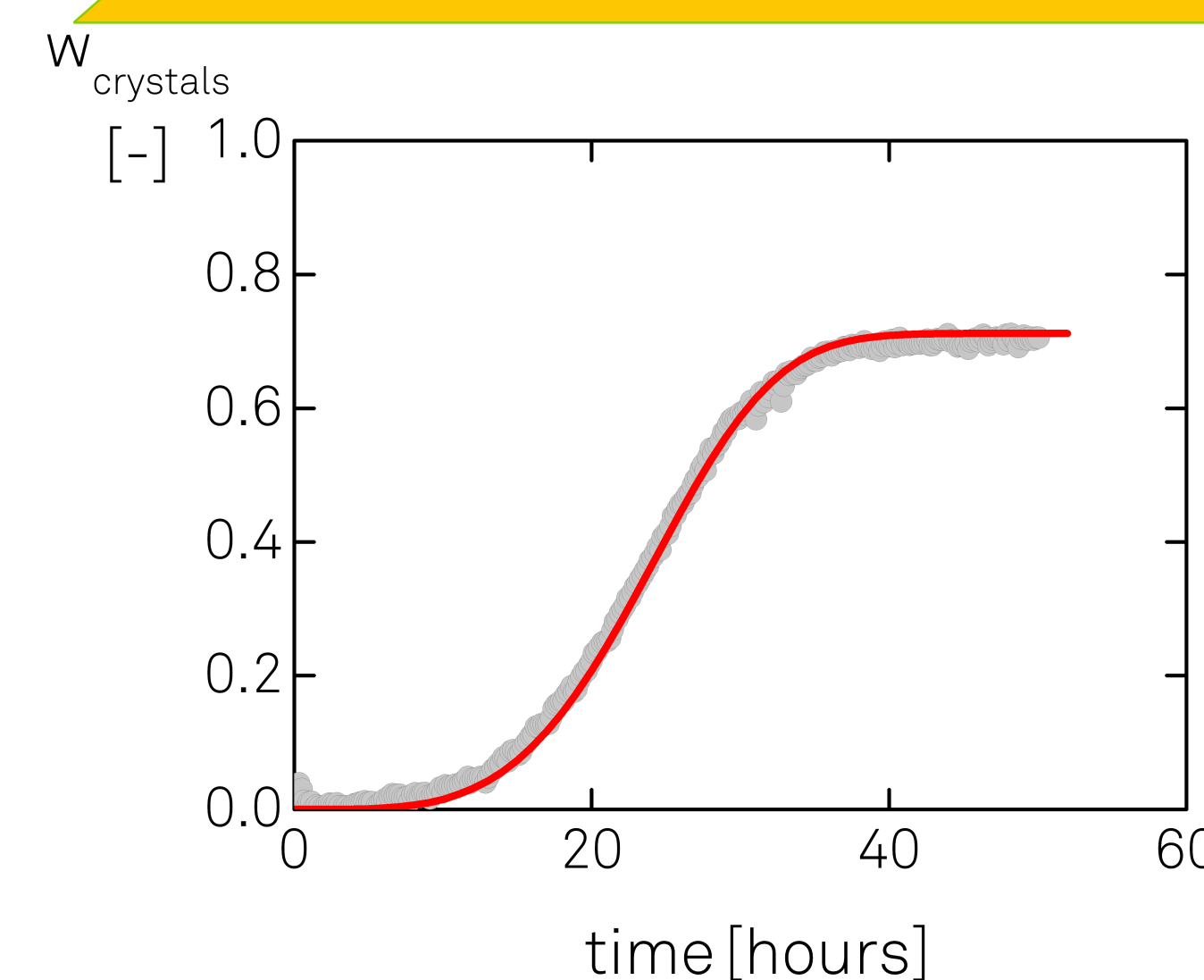


Fig. 4: Avrami-modeled crystallization kinetics of a NIF/PVAC ASD with  $w_{nif}=0.80$  stored at 40 °C/ 75% RH. Light-gray symbols are crystallization data points (Fig. 3) and the red line is the resulting Avrami modeling.

- Storage at constant conditions (temperature and RH)
- Decrease of water sorption over time
- Initially amorphous samples confirmed to be crystalline after storage via X-ray diffraction

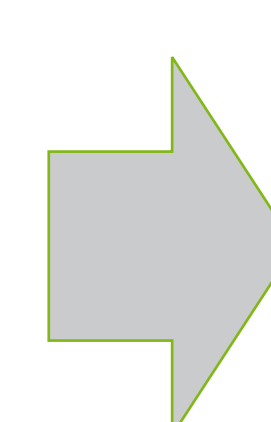
- Mutual impact of water sorption/crystallization<sup>[2]</sup> considered
- Quantitative** agreement of the PC-SAFT predicted water sorption in amorphous and crystallized NIF/PVAC ASDs and the measurements

- Amount of crystals estimated by coupling
- Sorption measurements (Fig. 1)
- PC-SAFT prediction (Fig. 2)
- Mass balance
- Crystal content increases sigmoidally from zero to the final equilibrium value

- Avrami-Equation<sup>[3]</sup> used for modeling
- Avrami constants determined
- Estimating crystallization velocity at other storage conditions and API loadings

## Conclusion

- Crystallization kinetics was investigated via water sorption measurements
- Degree of crystallinity obtained by coupling with sorption predictions and mass balance
- Calibration-free and easy method to estimate amount of crystals as function of time



- Crystallization promoted by**
- High API content in ASD
  - High storage RH
  - High storage temperature



METHODS

RESULTS