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CENTRE FOR ADVANCED PHOTONICS & PROCESS ANALYSIS

Innovation Through Light

Pharmaceutical Cleaning Verification using Deep UV Resonance Raman Spectroscopy (DUVRRS)

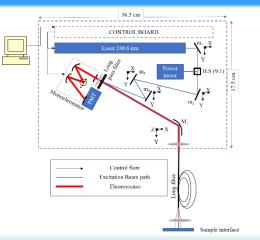
Cleaning verification is a quality control process for determining the effectiveness of a cleaning event, and forms an important component of **Process Analytical Technology (PAT)**. It is used to established that product cross contamination is controlled, ensuring patient safety and product quality. Current verification is made using visual inspection and/or analytical verification (e.g. Total Organic Carbon (TOC), HPLC/UPLC, UV or conductivity). This project aims to develop a preferred direct surface measurement using **Deep UV Resonance Raman Spectroscopy**.

Proposed Solution – DUVRSS

Deep UV Resonance Raman Spectroscopy provides a combined Raman and fluorescence spectra measurement with improved detection limits vs Surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) and a considerable level of chemical specificity. Rapid analysis & feedback on contaminant levels and identity can be achieved with minimal sample preparation. Specific improvements on existing technologies like HPLC are contained within an easy-to-use analysis protocol. This project will:

Build a bench top prototype to determine the detection/sensitivity of DUVRRS for use with pharmaceutical excipients, APIs and cleaning agents

Investigate the applicability of using an optical fibre to develop a contact probe for hard to reach areas



Industry Impact

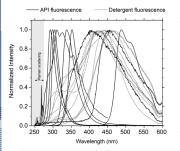
- Help identify difficult to clean areas
- Simultaneous multi-component detection
- Reduced production downtime from days tohours
- Improved sample response times prevent a measurement backlog
- Identification of molecular functional groups allows end users to apply targeted cleaning procedures

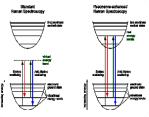
Raman Spectroscopy

Raman spectroscopy is a non-contact, non-destructive, method of elucidating the composition and structure of unknown materials without sample handling, processing, or use of reagents. Visible and near-IR lasers have photon energies below the first electronic transitions of most molecules, but when the photon energy of the laser lies within the electronic spectrum of a molecule, as is the case for UV lasers and most molecules, the intensity of Raman-active vibrations can increase by many orders of magnitude. This effect is called "resonance-enhanced" Raman scattering.









Advantages of DUV Resonance Raman

- Rayleigh Advantage: Scattering of photons is ~1/ λ^4 , so higher in the UV.
- **Resonance Enhancement:** Factors of ~10⁵ compared to normal Raman scattering.
- Fluorescence Avoidance: Excitation in the UV allows easy filtering out of fluorescence, since Raman fingerprints are far away.
- Ambient Background Elimination: Essentially no background irradiation from solar or artificial lighting.
- Chemical Specificity: Only those Raman bands associated with electronic transitions are enhanced, enabling easier interpretation.



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