

APPLICATION NOTE

PHARMACEUTICAL EXCIPIENTS IDENTIFICATION WITH HANDHELD RAMAN

- Produce confident chemical ID
- Elevate quality programs



It is critical and required for pharmaceutical manufacturers to have quality control procedures in place to ensure incoming raw materials are both correct and meet sufficient quality standards. Many have adopted Raman spectroscopy as an effective and efficient technique for raw material identification, in-process analysis, and final product authentication.



The new generation in handheld Raman analysis that streamlines your material ID workflow

MINIMIZE FLUORESCENCE WHILE MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY

When analyzing excipients, fluorescence interference frequently prevents successful chemical identification and/or analysis. The Rigaku Progeny™ utilizes a 1064nm laser to minimize signal blocking fluorescence. To demonstrate the advantages of the use of a 1064nm analyzer, five common excipients used in many pharmaceutical products were analyzed using Raman 1064nm and 785nm spectrometers (Figures 1-5). In all cases, excitation at 785nm yielded a strong fluorescence background and would be

unlikely to provide any reliable information about the sample. In contrast, 1064nm spectra produced compound specific "signature" Raman peaks used to produce confident chemical identification. Because of its ability to test the full range of

Progeny 1064nm Advanced Analysis Technology

- Increases sample throughput
- Ensures safety and efficacy of products
- Complies with 100% inspection

materials covered by a 785nm system and the added ability to cover materials blocked by fluorescence, the Progeny 1064nm analyzer offers the most comprehensive material identification range in a handheld form. Using a Progeny 1064nm analyzer, manufacturers can now perform lab-quality analysis at any point in their production process, enabling stronger quality programs.



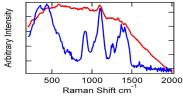


Figure 1. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 785nm vs 1064nm

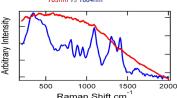


Figure 2. Alginic acid sodium salt 785nm vs 1064nm

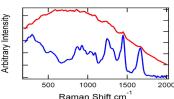


Figure 3. Gelatin 785nm vs 1064nm

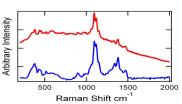


Figure 4. Microcrystalline cellulose 785nm vs 1064nm

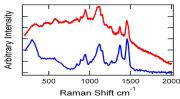


Figure 5. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 785nm vs 1064nm

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