# Particle Engineering and Pipeline Needs: Towards a Crystallisation Classification System (CCS)

CMAC, University of Strathclyde

MCERSI Co-Processed API Workshop

Alastair J. Florence, 13/07/22



Molecular

structure and

properties

Cryst / Particle

Engineering /

Excipient

## **Drivers for Particle Eng<sup>g</sup> Research at CMAC:**

Bridging DS & DP

Understanding and control over material attributes Minimise material use, Minimise experimental effort, Maximise understanding

Formulation Processes/ Transformation

Extrusion (melt/wet)

Wet granulation Batch/Cont/TS

Direct compression (batch/cont blend)

**Roller Compaction** 







Dose Form Tablets/Capsules/Pills/struc tured doses

Compression, moulding, 3D printing, capsule etc.







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Can we selectively control API attributes (e.g. size; shape; form; purity) and bulk properties (e.g. wettability; flow; compaction) for optimal *manufacturability, stability and performance ?* 



Population Balance and other mechanistic models

Detailed mechanistic models (gaps to be defined)

Fig 3. Roadmapping outputs from Tier 1 members to inform implementation plan in section.

## **Drug Product** Humidified drying **Compaction Simulator**

- Fouling and Encrustation
- Enablers for Compression (via DC and other routes)
- Product performance models
- **3D Printing**
- Small-scale solids feeders
- Twin Screw granulation
- Bio-Relevant Real-Time Release and Product performance models

#### **Drug Substance at Unit Operation Level**

- Solid state predictive models -Mechanistic Mechanistic, data driven and hybrid
- Crystallisation

- scientific understanding and attribute control
- Emerging Particle Engineering Approaches
- Continuous crystallisation operation
- Isolation (filtration, washing, drying)

## **A Demand-Led Roadmap**

#### Consolidate e.g.

- Particle design, formation and control
- Continuous processing
- Materials characterisation
- Population balance modelling •

## Grow e.q.

- Emerging particle engineering approaches
- Application of AI to pharma datasets
- Amorphous systems
- In line PAT

#### New e.g.

- Crystallisation of large molecules
- Product performance models .
- Bio-relevant performance and design

Engage – Co-create – Co-deliver – Train – Disseminate - Translate

- Impurity Rejection during
- Crystallisation of Larger Molecules
- 2D particle data/measurement
- Core Crystallisation enhanced



## An Integrated Digital Toolbox

### Cyberphysical Systems for Digitalisation of CMC

#### Quality by Digital Design (QbDD) QTPP > CQAs > Risk Assessment > Product and Process Design > Control Strategy > Quality **Biorelevant** Crystallisation Manufacturing Performance Classification Classification Classification System (CCS) System + (MCS+) System (BPCS) Molecule > Particle > Bulk > Product and Process > Performance > Patient **Digital Twins & Predictive Models**

DataFactories, Data, Analytics, Workflows

**MicroFactories & Integrated Solutions** 

Product Design, Development and Release

REGULATORY RELEVANT DATA AND PRODUCT RELEASE

- Establish cyberphysical design & production systems for medicines
- Build on current capabilities e.g. BCS, DCS, MCS
- In silico prediction across materials, processes & products
- Decision support tools for rapid development
- Towards unified data model, ontologies and semantics for CMC
- Quantitative risk and uncertainty understanding
- QbDD to accelerate from performance target (QTPP) to production of on spec product
- Accelerate development; enhance sustainability



## Working Definitions for a Crystallisation Classification System (CCS)

**CCS**: To classify molecular types in terms of their predicted crystallisation outcomes.



- Provide predictions that inform/support decisions
- E.g. Solvent selection; Fouling; Achievable Outcomes/Engineerability; Rapid PBM Development; Particle Engineering route selection.....



## Research Implementation Planning Across CMAC Portfolio





## Research Implementation Planning Across CMAC Portfolio

Conception Design Table			Core Crystallisation
NEW & EMERGING         AREAS       Lipid Nano Particle (LNP)         deisgn and continuous       Crystallisation of Biomolecules	Research Outputs / Data / Models	Validated Methods	Solvent selection Co-processed API e.g. addition of functional excipient during crystallisation/isolation
Morphology control       Wet milling         PARTICLE ENGINEERING       Enabling DC       CCS / MCS+ Data & Models         Spherical Agglomeration       Co-processing API	Engineera- bility Predictive Tools	CCS/MCS+ Validated Methods	Impurity rejection Continuous isolation & drying Workflows, Modelling & Simulation Particle Engineering Spherical agglomeration
Isolation & drying Filtration models Amorphous manufacture, prediction & Models & control ML Fouling (incl. particle formation) Impurity rejection Co-processed API	Solid-state Solid-state Solid-state solid-state	CCS Validated Methods	Morphology control Wet milling Enabling direct compression New & Emerging Priorities Crystallisation of peptides and proteins Coupling synthesis & crystallisation

## **User-Centric Workflows**



## Standardised, model driven, rational experimental design methodologies and data generation



## Current CMAC Workflows include:

- Seeded, cooling crystallisation
- Antisolvent crystallisation
- Impurity rejection
- Additive mediated morphology control
- Spherical agglomeration
- Wash solvent selection
- Multicomponent structural informatics
- Micro-XRT analysis & ML for the characterisation of multi-particulate capsule formulations
- Direct compression formulation
   design
- Quality by Digital Design (QbDD)

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## **Systematic Experimental Workflow: Process Understanding and Model Parameterisation**

#### Metastable zone widths 250









#### **Measure Particle Outcomes**



particle structure and properties with process history

#### Description

- ID process conditions for desired performance.
- ID limits
- Inform platform selection, mixing, etc.

#### Methodology

- Range of tests developed to assess:
  - Metastable zone
  - Secondary nucleation
  - Growth rate
  - Fouling
  - Agglomeration •



#### Agglomeration





#### FUTURE MANUFACTURING FUTURE MANUFACTURING RESEARCH HUB

## Can we accelerate? - DataFactories

## Smart development platforms for data generation- utilising AI/ML, automation & collaborative robotics



- Material sparing approaches
- Data rich experiments
- Drive model development & testing
- API Crystallisation Parameter Database: for crystallisation digital design & a Crystallisation Classification System (CCS): inform rapid development
- DP Automated mini-batch DC & capsule filling demonstrator & Autonomous digital manufacturing demonstrator to predictively formulate new OSDs for phase 1 clinical supply
- Fouling, Crystallisation Scale Up & Solid Form DataFactories Under Development

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#### CMAC FUTURE MANUFACTURING RESEARCH HUB

Coil flow inve

Rifling coil

## **Advanced Manufacturing Technologies**

Enable design, control & production of wide range of particle attributes and bulk properties



(Hot)

Vessel

Assess & test manufacture & performance using industrially relevant secondary processes







Е

Heat

Suite of Individual Unit Operations & MicroFactories: Access data from a range of scales, geometries and modes across crystallisation and DP



## Microfactory Module Development – 5 stage MSMPR

## Aim: design & build flexible, modular processing module

- Output includes:
  - *Physical:* PAT data automation control
  - *Digital:* equipment & process models
- Make as ease as possible to deploy on new processes
- Siemens- PCS7-SiPAT + Perceptive MPC control framework
- 3DP used for rapid prototyping
- VR/AR being developed



 $\rightarrow$  Process

#### SIEMENS BOOTH WELSH Integrated Engineering Services PERCEPTIVE INCINETRING III METTLER TOLEDO

## Extended with Modules for

- Seeding
- Cooling
- Antisolvent
- Sonication
- Wet milling
- Spherical Agglomeration
- Washing & Filtration

## $\rightarrow$ Required Particle Attributes



## Workflow $\rightarrow$ Data/Parameters $\rightarrow$ Process Model



### → Automation & Control interface





## **CMAC Data Architecture**





## Exploiting Systematic Data to Build CCS Toolbox

- Exploit workflows to collect systematic data, implementing FAIR principles
- Learn from experience, quickly;
- Guided by tools to right technical solution





HEMICAL IN

EPSRC Centre for Innovative Manufa

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rties of solvents and observed cryst

Received 31st Auroust 2007, Accented 23rd October 2007

First published as an Advance Article on the web 2nd November 200 DOI: 10.3030/0713373n

Three novel crystalline solvates of the antieplieptic compound

carbamazepine were obtained by targeted crystallisation from solvents identified by a Random Forest classification of solvent

Rundom Econet (REV) has been exceededly could to a range of

A random forest model has for the first time enabled the

prediction of the crystal satisfy trystals is no crystal of organic nationales with ~20% accuracy. The predictive model is based on acculated milecular descriptions and publisher crystallisation properative of a library of substituted Chystallisation is an important process w molecules of the publication and isolation

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uence, the development of cryst

an be time consuming and costly.

early in the development process to

systems where crystallisation may be proforest (RF) is a method for classification and has been used in various physical

plications such as for predicting aque utagenicity,<sup>3</sup> for conducting QSAR stu-

in life sciences.<sup>9-12</sup> There is onl dul application of RF in the area

as used to predict the solvate format <sup>10</sup> RF has been described elsewhere<sup>1-1</sup> mages over other statistical methods ponent analysis (PCA)<sup>14</sup> and artificia

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<sup>UM</sup> that make it well suited for the mutions such as solvate formation

considerable value in predictive tools that

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tion and/or regression problems in physical chemistry,

DOI: 10.1039/c84

Combined Chemoinformatics Approach to Solvent Library Design

A random forest model for predicting crystal

CBZ polymorphs I, II and III,6 four a t

A random forest model for predicting the crystallisability of organic molecules†

Raini M. Bhardwai, Andrea Johnston, Blair F. Johnston and Alastair J. Florence

data. A schematic diagram of an RF world

CrystEngComm

these polymorphs and flier, a solvate. The RF class was trained using all 18 descriptors plus crystallise

packing of olanzapine solvates†

Rajni M. Bhardwaj, Store Susan M. Reutzel-Edens, Blair F. Johnston<sup>14</sup> and Alastair J. Florence<sup>\*\*C</sup>

Targeted crystallisation of novel carbamazepine solvates based on a

retrospective Random Forest classification<sup>†</sup><sup>‡</sup>

Using clusterSim and Multidimensional Scaling Andrea Johnston,' Rajni Bhardwaj-Mgdani,' Rajech Gurung,'® Antony D. Vassileiou, Alastair I. Florence, '® and Blair. F. Johnston \*\*\*

EPSNC. Centre for intervente Manuschuring in Commente Manuschuring and Cynaissean and Er Centre in Continuous Manufacturing and Crystallisation c/o Strathchyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biom of Strathchyde, Technology and Innovation Centre, 99 George Street, Gasgow GJ 1RD, United Kingde



Article

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Inform reliable solvent selection for crystallisation



Solubility

## Crystallisability

Amorphous

Morphology

Solvate Formation

Flow Function

<ul><li>Q. Can we estimate the likelihood of a molecule crystallising 'easily' from its molecular structure?</li><li>A. Use ML to relate molecular structure to experimental outcome.</li></ul>	Table 1. Summary of the acylanitides prepared as crystallised* XM H Ot, EM Cre Creck, Origin OF, ON O POD + + • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Predict	t Nuclea	tion:		
Organic Process Festers & Development 2006, 12, 1221–1500 Why Do Organic Compounds Crystallise Well or Badly or Ever so Slowly? Why is Crystallisation Nevertheless Such a Good Purification Technique? <sup>1</sup> Michael B. Hentester, I. Steamer Halt, and Yorano K. Thetta?" Scient of Clamiter, Science of Sentempore. Mighted Southenpres 5047 103, 1232	308 descriptors     RandomForest     Selects random	(2D (185) and (RF) model ge	d 3D (123)] w	ere calculater ; 308 descript nd tests pre	d ors. diction again	st outcome c
A structural systematics study that monitored the crystallisation behaviour (obtain single crystals for XRD) of >400 related acylanilidesand published the results.	generation of	RF				
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A structural systematics study that monitored the crystallisation behaviour (obtain single crystals for XRD) of >400 related acylanilidesand published the results. $ \begin{array}{c} & & \\ & & $	generation of Best results: g Actual class 1. crystals 2. no crystals	RF ives ~30% e Total cases 303 79	correct 67.7 67.1	1, N=231 205 26	"crystallise" 2, N=151 98 53	vs "not cryst Class Erro 32.34 32.91

Extended to data from literature for estimation of nucleation and growth kinetic parameters

708286.v3)

(doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv.11

Identify challenging nucleation properties e.g. seed / external fields

Provide initial parameter estimates for process models





- >80% accuracy in prediction of API GFA
- Importance of interpretability in ML models e.g. ranker importance / SHAP parameters



Solubility

Crystallisability

Amorphous

Morphology

Solvate Formation

Flow Function



- >90% accuracy in prediction of shape class
- Inform solvent selection to avoid extreme morphologies





Crystallisability

Amorphous

Morphology

**Solvate Formation** 

Flow Function



Where the emphasis is on 
 the number of forms discovered, retrospective RF analysis offers an efficient & effective strategy for assessing the completeness of the search and filling gaps – a more complete search

A. Johnston, B. F. Johnston, A. R. Kennedy and A. J. Florence, CrystEngComm, 2008, 10, 23-25

- Identify solvents/conditions to avoid during process development
- Target development where failures less likely





- >80% accuracy in predicting FFC class
- Ongoing work to apply to reverse engineer...



# e.g. Make Particles with Desirable Properties

e.g. Use as design objectives for crystallisation and particle engineering approaches





## **A Research Agenda for Impact**

Strategic Statement of Intent:

*Create value to partners* from a co-created, high quality research portfolio across advanced manufacturing, digital technologies, materials science to enable QbDD and digitalised CMC processes

Timeline:	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Objectives:	Target Areas	Co-deliver solutions	Assess research tools	Drive acceptance & adoption	Tools in practice
Activities:	Implement strategic roadmap priorities	Collaborative research delivery	Disseminate outputs + integrated toolbox informing new projects	Target remaining gaps in roadmap	Sustain work & community
Deliverables:	Co-created research proposals in priority areas + Formulate Hub-follow on plan	DataFactory; Microfactory; Digital Twin ex Hub & DM <sup>2</sup> + EPSRC critical mass post 2023 + 1 <sup>st</sup> versions of CCS; MCS+	Demonstration of research tools from portfolio in Tier 1 development pipelines + BPCS development	Integrated toolbox of CCS; MCS+, BPCS enabling QbDD	Digitalised CMC process implemented in NDA
Impacts:	Managed portfolio of collaborative research	CMAC Tier 1/2s actively engaged in research + new tools developed	Research impacting Tier 1 internal development pipeline	Speed, material sparing, sustainability and quality objectives validated	IDTs and Advanced Technologies implemented across Tier 1s



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# The Future: agile, flexible, sustainable development, manufacture & supply



**CMAC Lab of the Future:** QbDD embedded via integrated manufacturing science + data driven development tools + advanced process technology + useful Digital Technologies + talented researchers



Please get in touch if interested

Thanks

## to find out more & to

- ٠ Engage
- Co-create •
- **Co-deliver** ٠
- Train •
  - Disseminate
- Translate ٠

To drive forward medicines development, manufacturing & supply



#### Academics

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