Compression Methods Comparison by X-ray CT

About the sample: Compressed tablets

Compression is one of the most widely used methods to make tablets. The compression processes often face <u>common m</u> <u>anufacturing issues</u>, <u>such as sticking</u>, <u>picking</u>, <u>capping</u>, <u>and lamination</u></u>, and it is essential to optimize the process before scaling up the production. X-ray CT (<u>computed tomography</u>) can visualize cracks non-destructively to understand how they occur and cause capping issues.

Analysis procedure

- 1. In this example, acetaminophen and cellulose tablets were prepared using three compression methods and scanned using a micro-CT scanner, <u>CT Lab HX</u>.
- 2. The crack widths were measured from the CT image.
- 3. The cracks and voids were segmented and visualized in 3D.

1. CT scan

Acetaminophen and cellulose tablets were prepared using direct compaction, rolling compaction, and wet grinding methods. All tablets were scanned to produce the 3D grayscale CT images.

The appearances of the tablet surface are shown in the figure. The direct compaction tablet looks crumbling while the rolling compaction and wet grinding tablets have smooth surfaces.

Direct compression



Rolling compaction







2. Crack width measurement

While the direct compaction tablet did not show any cracks, the wet grinding tablet showed large cracks up to 100 microns wide. An example of a crack is shown in the figure. The cracks start at the corner of the tablet and run horizontally, indicating that this method will most likely cause capping in production.

Wet granulation



3. Crack segmentation and visualization

Cracks and voids were segmented and visualized in 3D for the three tablets. The direct compaction tablet showed no apparent cracks. Both the rolling compaction and wet grinding tablets had cracks, which are a sign that capping is starting. The wet grinding tablet's cracks are more significant and wider than that of the rolling compaction.



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