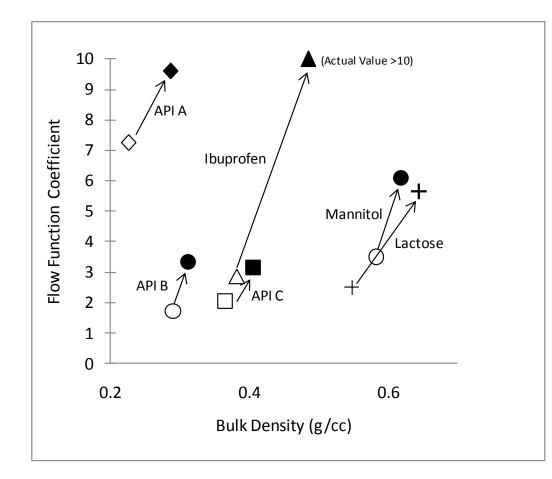
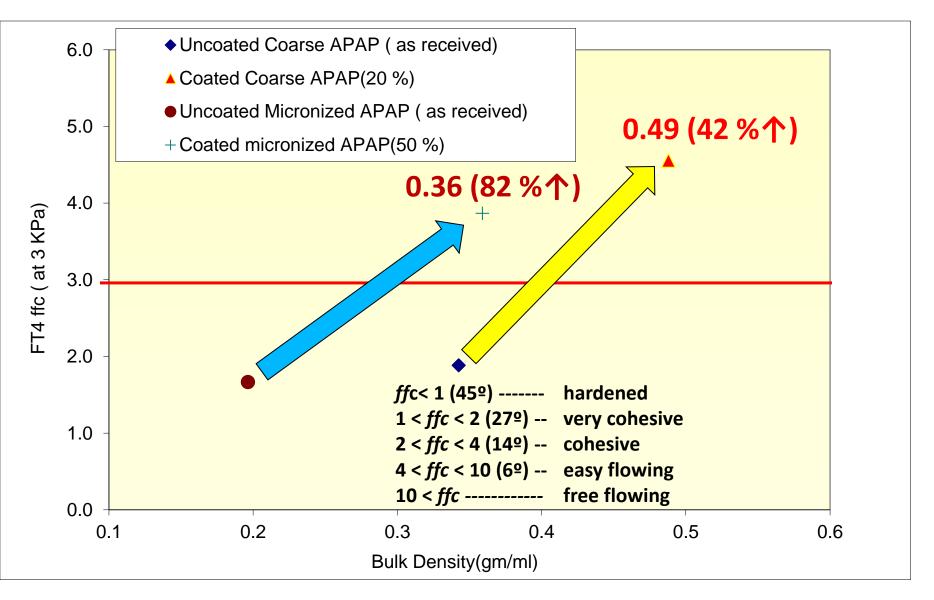
Bulk Density as a Phase Map

• Nanocoating the guest particles had a positive effect on both powder flow (increase in FFC) and bulk density (increase in bulk density).

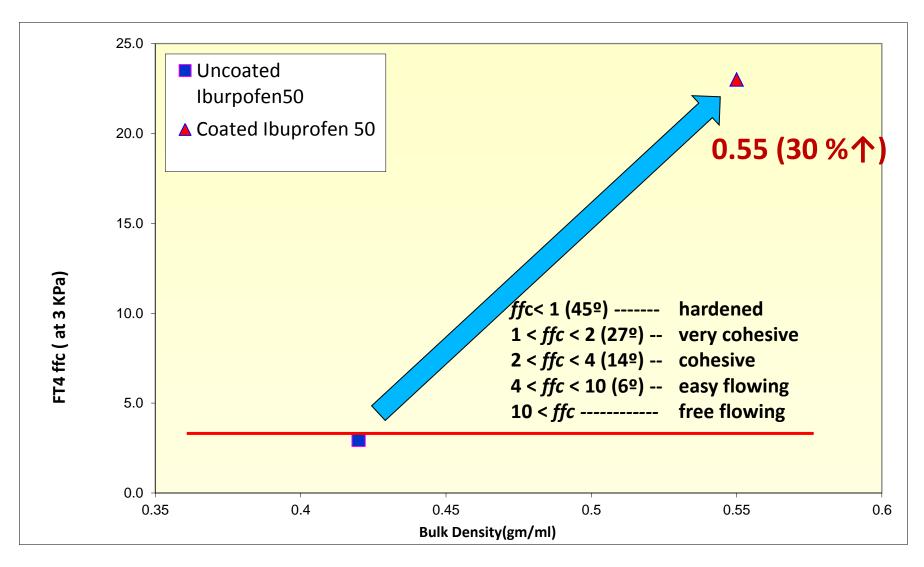


- % Increases in bulk density ranged from 10%-27% improvement when using dry coating
- Bulk density appears to be a rapid and useful surrogate for assessing changes in powder flow performance.

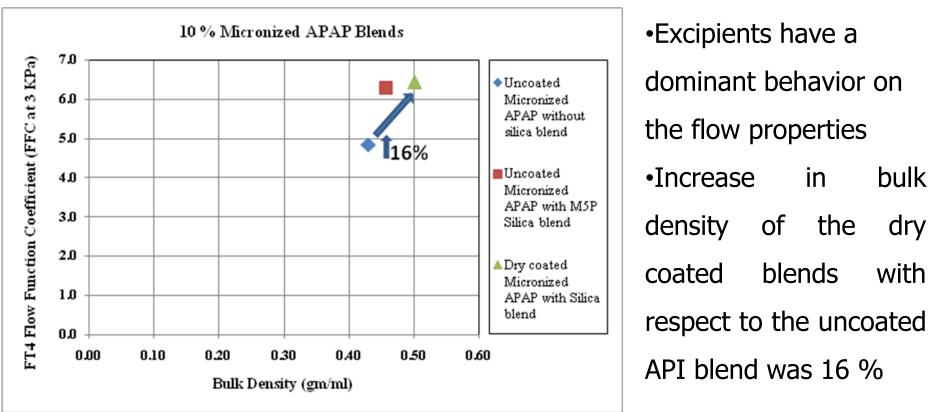
FFC versus Bulk Density of APAP (before and after dry coating in the MAIC)



FFC versus Bulk Density of Ibuprofen 50 (before and after dry coating in the continuous device)



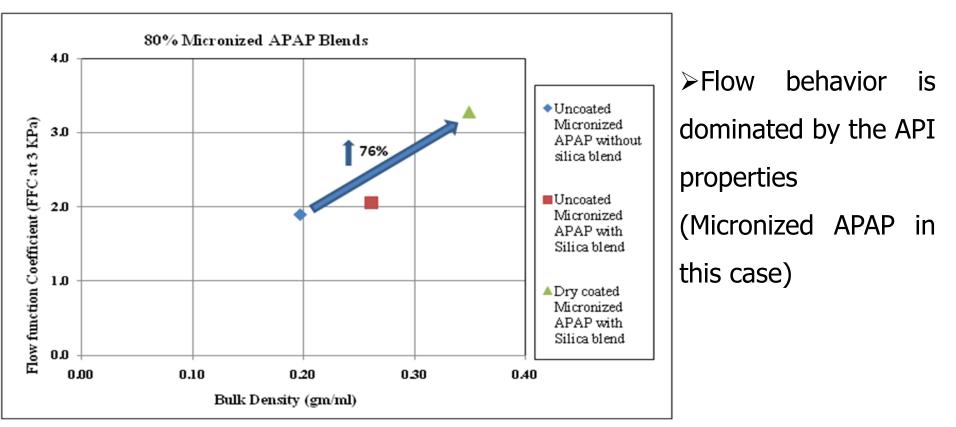
Low (10 % API) Drug Loading Blends of MAIC Coated Powders (Results courtesy of Lakxmi Gurumurthy)



Increase in the bulk density and the FFC values of the dry coated blends indicates that the dry coating of the API has a positive effect on the blend properties even at the low drug loadings.

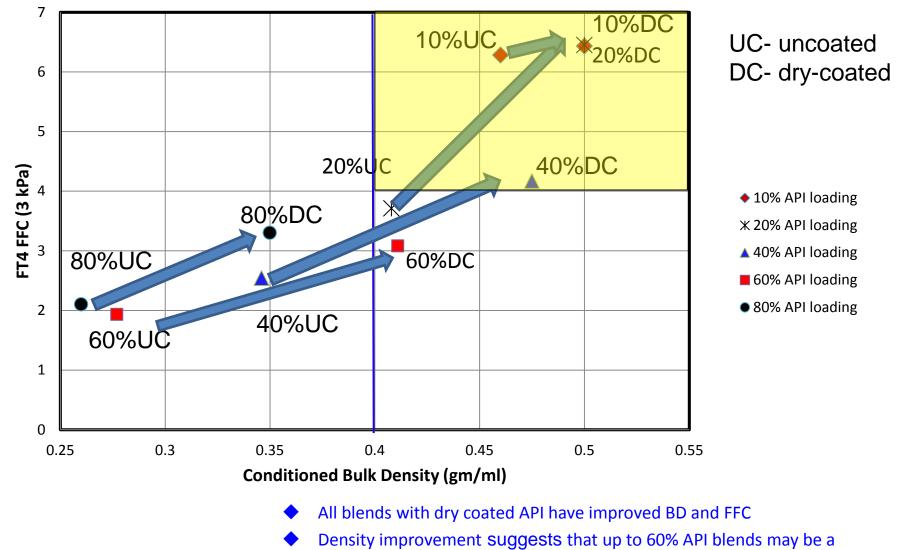
High (80 % API) Drug Loading Blends of MAIC Coated

Powders (Results courtesy of Lakxmi Gurumurthy)



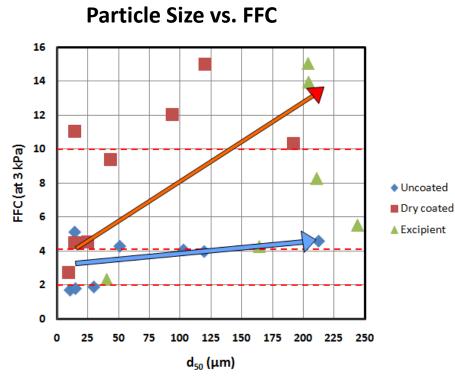
The dry coated blend had a significantly higher FFC and bulk density valuesThe increase in the bulk density was 76% wrt the uncoated API blends

Phase Map : Bulk Density vs. FFC

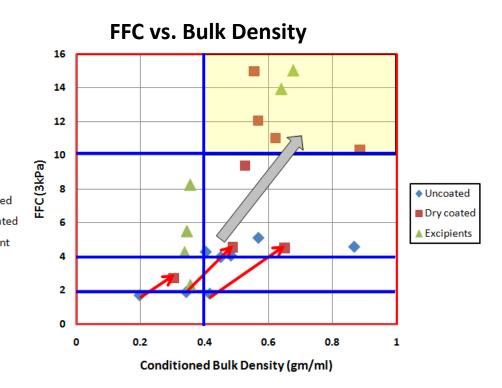


candidates for Direct Compaction

Phase Map: Particle Size vs. FFC and Bulk Density vs. FFC



All uncoated powders having lower FFC. Dry coating helps to increase the FFC. Average slope of FFC vs. d_{50} is more stiff for of dry coated powder, showing its superior flow properties over uncoated powder.



Dry coating increase the FFC and Bulk density both. Many cases, dry coated powders are free flowing