



C.R. Yonker et al., J. Phys. Chem., 90, 3022 (1986)

Barton; "Handbook of Solubility Parameters", CRC Press (1983)







Analytical Methods

Production of particles using RESS-SC	-	Crystal S
Mixture of theophylline particles and particles of a solid cosolvent • theophylline particles • particles of a solid cosolvent		 X-ray D (Rigaku Fourier spectrop (Jasco, F Differen (DSC) EVO/DS
Separation of theophylline particles from the mixture of theophylline and vanillin → Sublimation of vanillin particles		Particle Siz
The particles were dried in a vacuum dryer (temperature: 313.2 K, pressure: 0.006 MPa, time: 24 h) to remove the solid cosolvent using sublimation.		(SEM) (I Particle si determined diameter us is the count from SEM

Crystal Structure and Melting PointsX-ray Diffraction (XRD)
(Rigaku MiniFlexII)Fourier transform infrared
spectrophotometry (FT-IR)
(Jasco, FT/IR-4200)Differential Scanning Calorimetry
(DSC) (Rigaku Thermo plus
EVO/DSC8230)Particle Sizes, Particle Size Distributions
and MorphologyScanning electron microscope
(SEM) (Keyence VE-9800)

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Particle size distribution (PSD) was determined based on the Ferret diameter using an image analysis that is the counting at least 800 particles from SEM photomicrographs.

Experimental Conditions



Experimental Results (1) -L-Menthol Used as the Solid Cosolvent–







Gas-liquid

interface

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SEM photographs of theophylline particles produced by the RESS-SC process using L-menthol ($T_s = 338.2 \text{ K}, p_s = 14.0 \text{ MPa}, T_{\text{pre-exp}} = 338.2 \text{ K}, T_{\text{noz}} = 343.2 \text{ K}, T_{\text{col}} = 273.2 \text{ K}, L_s = 3 \text{ cm}$)

A liquid phase appeared at the pre-expansion section.

Effect on crystallization

Lack of reproducibility of crystal properties such as morphology and size of the theophylline particles.



L-Menthol is unsuitable for a solid cosolvent in the present conditions.















