



**Training and
Research Institute**

**CCI testing throughout the
product life-cycle**

Using laser-based headspace
analysis

The tale of the freeze-dried product that lost vacuum

The product & the problem

Product specifications

Freeze dried, closed at 0.2 atm nitrogen

Problem

QC identified vials that had lost vacuum.

- Packaging problem?
- Process problem?

Decision

100% CCI inspection of 6 batches



100% CCI inspection of 6 batches

Requirements

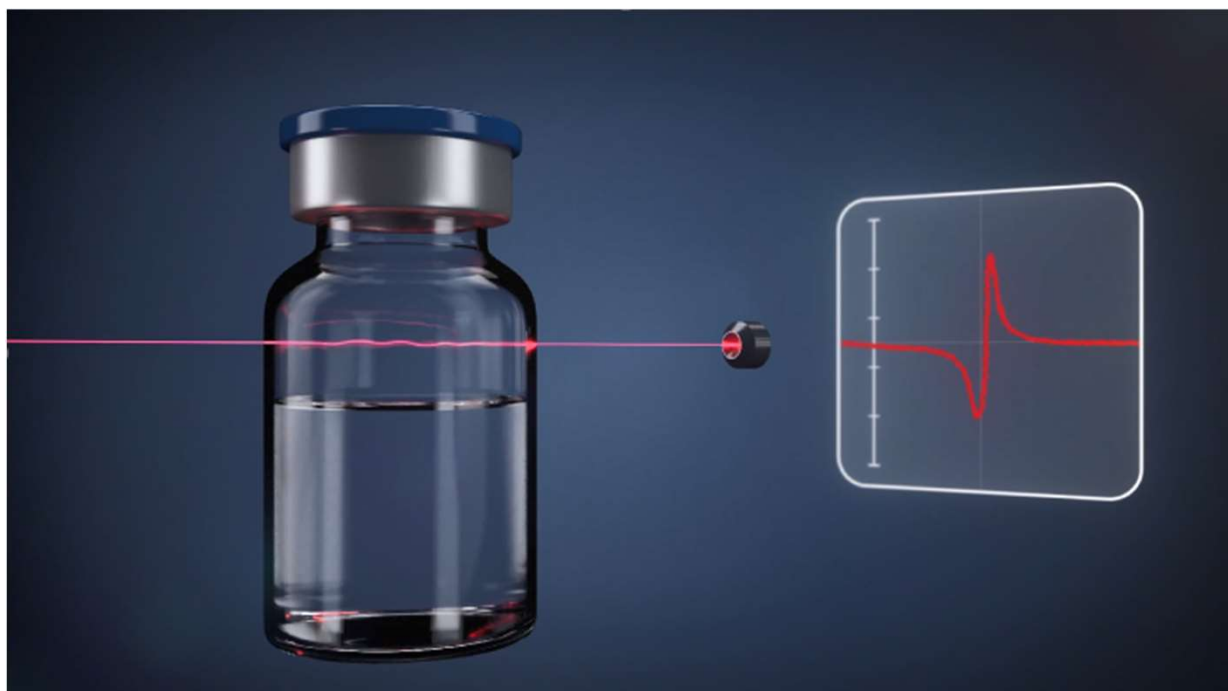
- Save as much product as possible
 - Non-destructive measurement
 - Time = money, so measure fast!
 - Rapid measurement
- } Laser-based headspace analysis

Demonstrate loss in CCI?

- Increase in pressure
 - Increase in oxygen
- } Laser-based headspace analysis



Laser-based headspace analysis



- Oxygen
- Pressure
- Carbon dioxide
- Non-destructively, in seconds

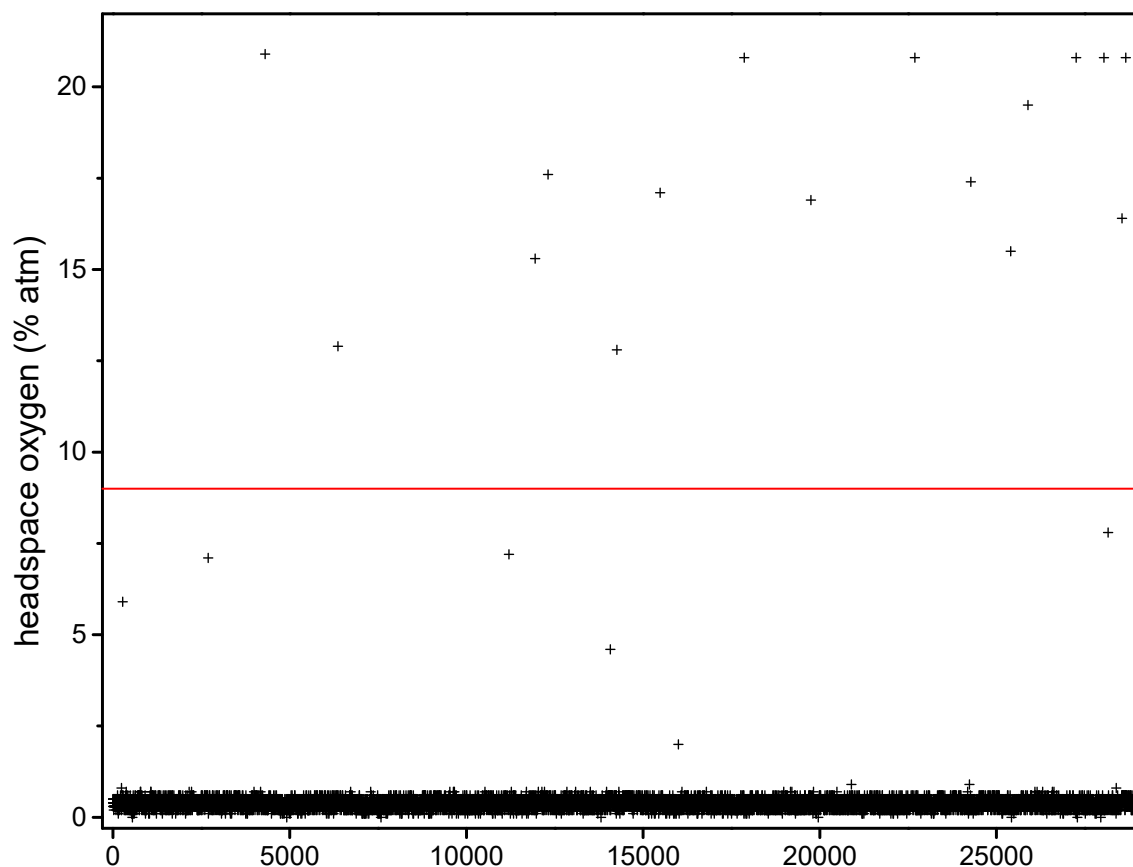
What sort of packaging?

- Anything that **lets through laser light**
- Can be plastic or glass
- Containing solid or liquid product

- Has a **headspace...**



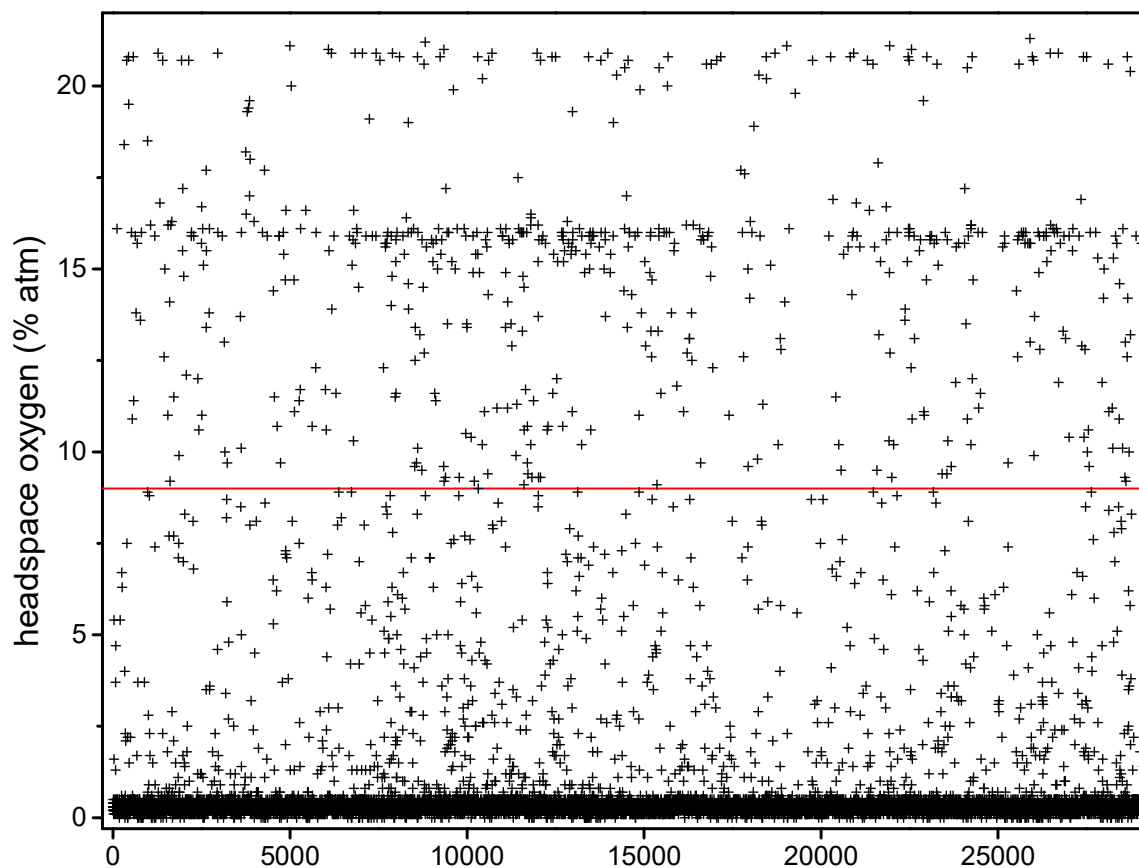
100% CCI testing: Measure oxygen



Total batch size:
29048
Reject: 0.06%

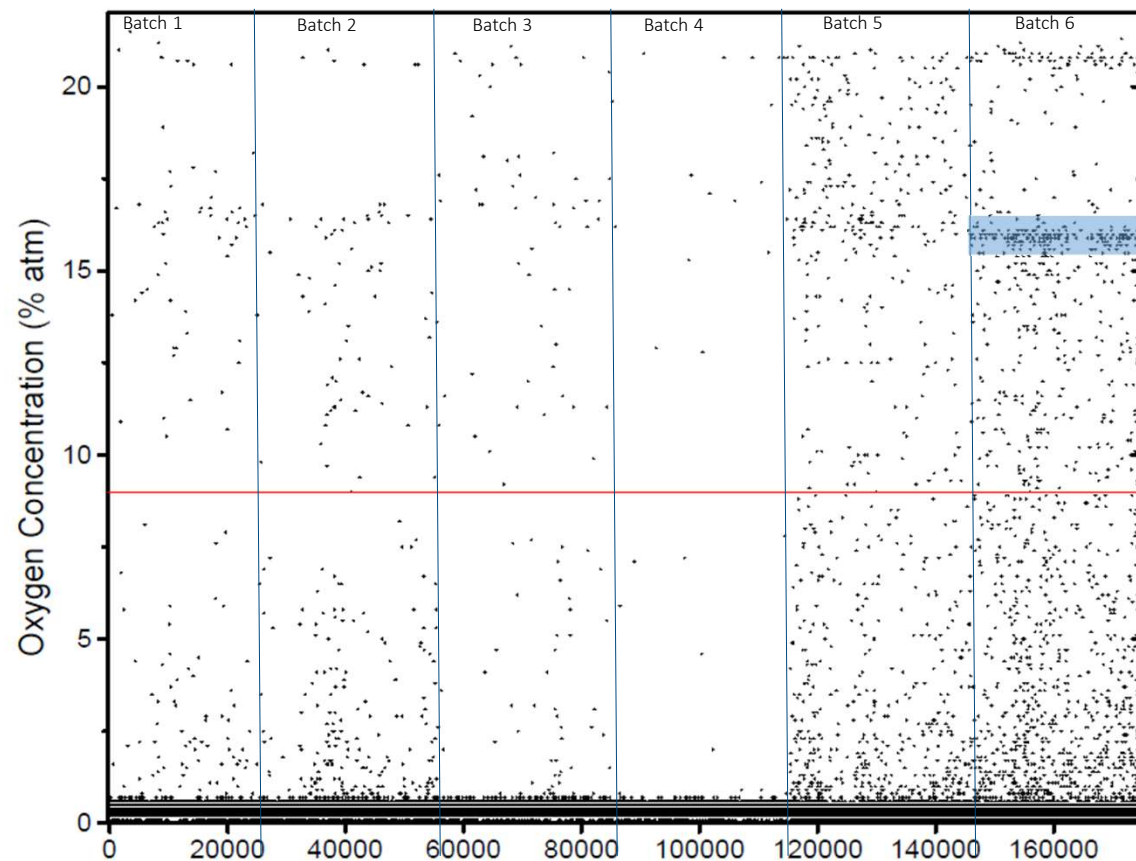
100% CCI testing: Measure oxygen

- Same vial...
- Same stopper...
- Same process...



Total batch size:
29156
Reject: 1.95%

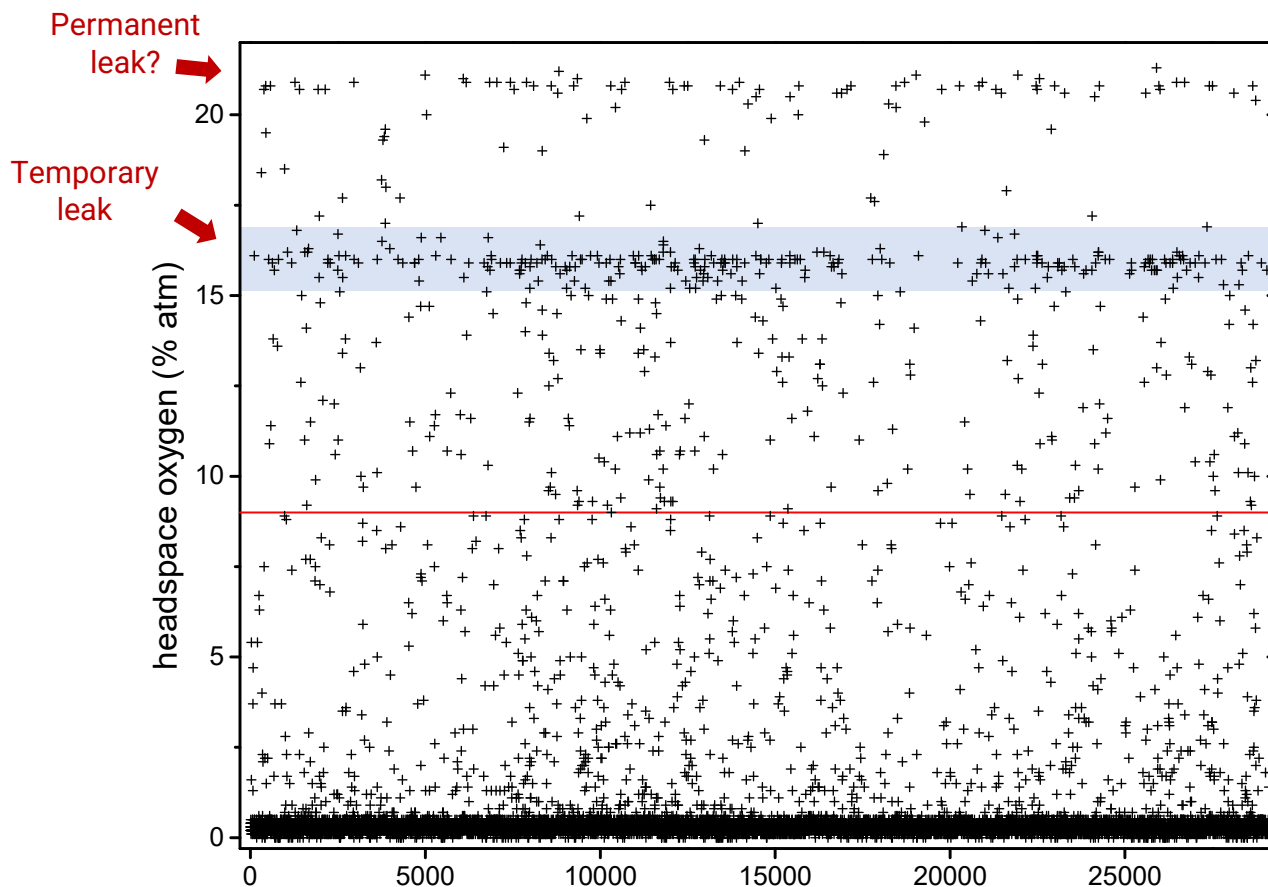
100% CCI testing: Measure oxygen



Not a robust process!

When would you prefer to discover this?

Temporary leaks



Why 16%?

Start: 0.2 atm N_2

Leak: 0.8 atm **air**

0.64 atm N_2 + 0.16 atm O_2

1.0 atm

+

Temporary leaks are difficult
to detect
when the applied seal is intact

Gas flow dynamics

Two ways gas can flow

Effusion

Gas flow driven by a total pressure difference across the defect = **FAST**

Diffusion

Gas flow driven by a partial pressure difference of that gas across the defect = **SLOW**

PDA Journal
of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology

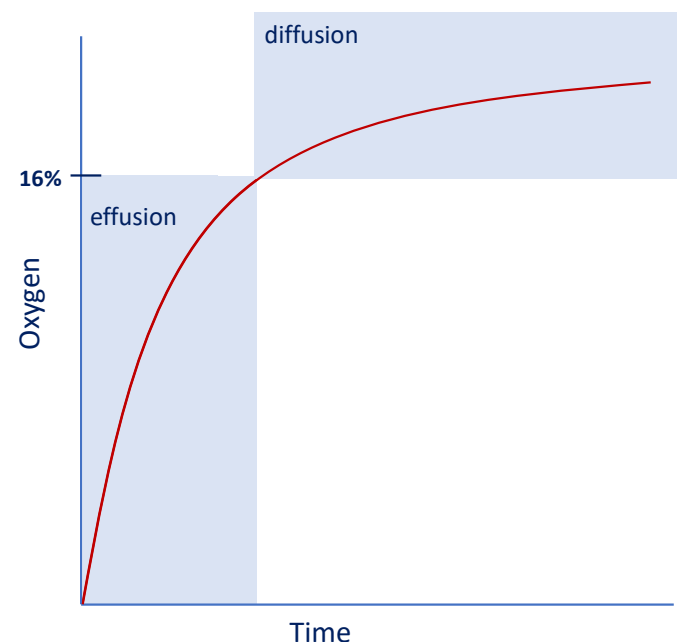


**Method Development for Container Closure Integrity
Evaluation via Headspace Gas Ingress by Using Frequency
Modulation Spectroscopy**

Ken G. Victor, Lauren Levac, Michael Timmins, et al.

PDA J Pharm Sci and Tech 2017, 71 429-453

Access the most recent version at doi:[10.5731/pdajpst.2017.007518](https://doi.org/10.5731/pdajpst.2017.007518)



**Understand gas flow
to develop CCI test methods based on gas ingress**

The tale of the vaccine that escaped its package

The call you don't want to get...



Another type of temporary leak



- At -80 °C the headspace shrinks and creates an **underpressure**
- The stopper loses its elastic properties and closure can be lost
- Cold dense CO₂ from environment fills headspace
- Warming to room temperature **reseals** the vial
- Trapped & expanding CO₂ creates an **overpressure**

**There has been a leak, but the seal is intact.
Dye ingress cannot detect this!**

Why does this happen?

Packaging failure

- Aluminum cap material
- Stopper material
- Stopper-vial dimensional fit

Process failure

- Inconsistent crimping
 - Seal quality testing + CCI testing

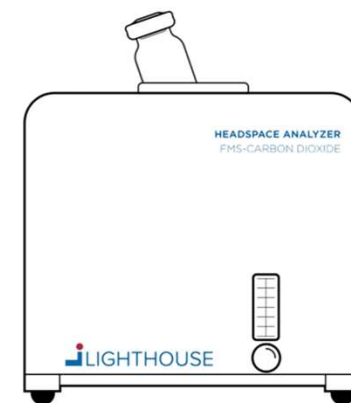
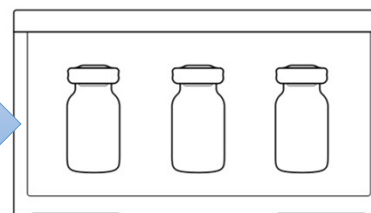


How?

Crimp at different pressures

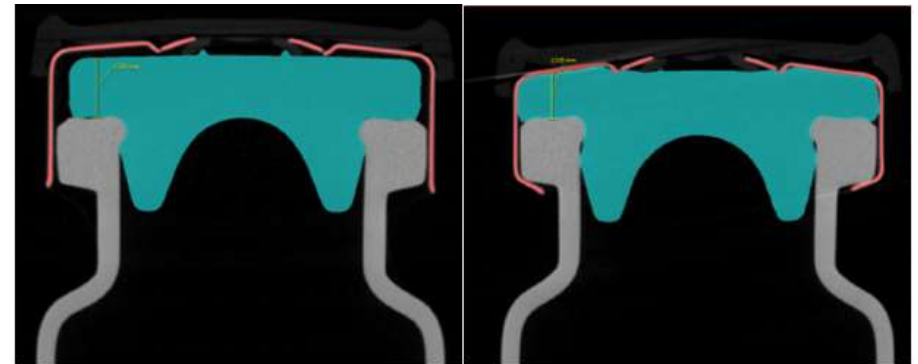


Store on dry ice



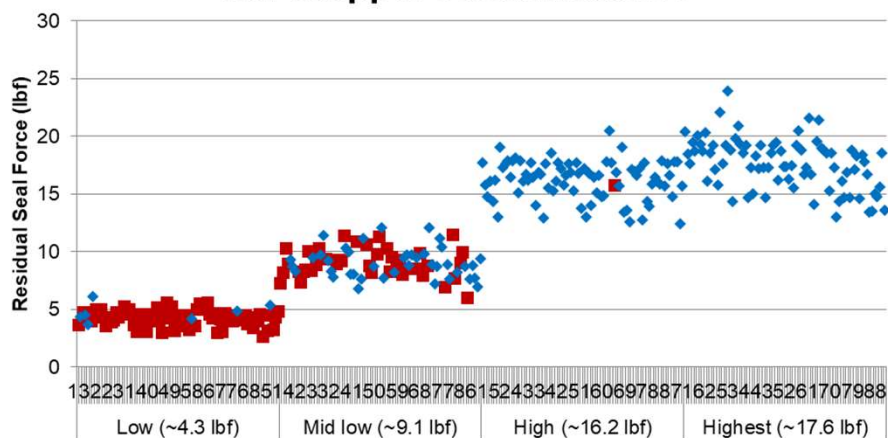
Residual Seal Force

- In sealing rubber components, the **elastic property** is important.
- An applied stress (sealing force) induces a corresponding strain which creates a contact stress.
- This **stored internal energy** is the Residual Seal Force (RSF).

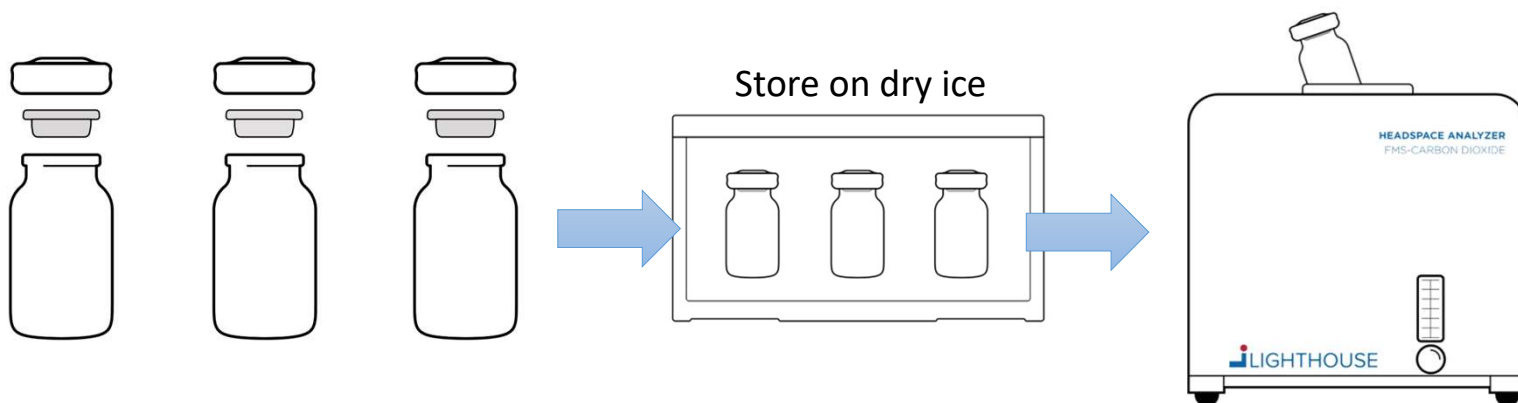
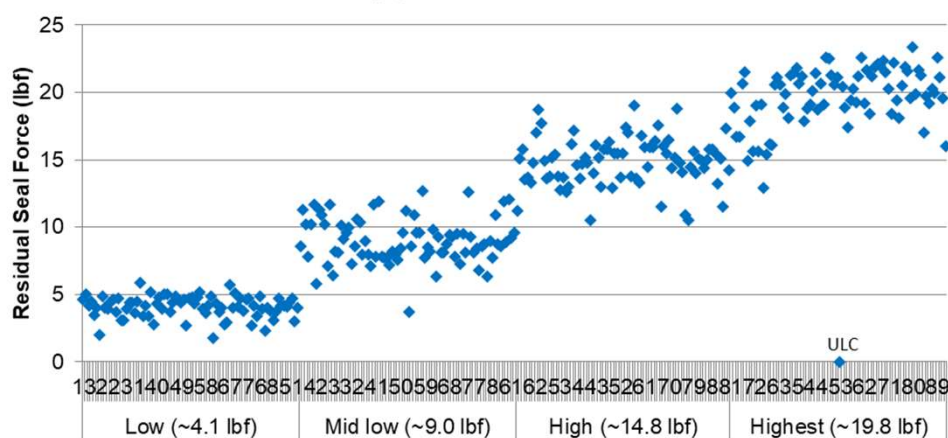


Correlating seal quality to CCI

Vial-stopper combination X



Vial-stopper combination Y



What is the temperature of dry ice?

- A. -80 °C
- B. -78.5 °C
- C. Other...

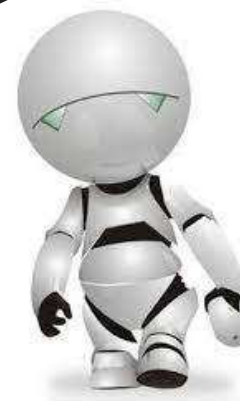
what is the temperature of dry ice

Dry ice is the solid form of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Its temperature is **-78.5 °C (-109.3 °F)** at atmospheric pressure.

Instead of melting into liquid at this temperature, dry ice *sublimes* — meaning it turns directly from a solid into a gas.

Do you want me to also explain how to safely handle it?

📄 👍 🗨️ ⬆️ ↺ ...



Consider temperature excursions

Table 1: Headspace analysis of samples stored in freezer at -80°C for 48hrs.

Crimp	Vial A	Vial B	Vial C
Low	2000 ✓	2000 ✓	2000 ✓
Medium	2000 ✓	2000 ✓	2000 ✓
High	2000 ✓	2000 ✓	2000 ✓
Min. temp.	-80°C	-80°C	-80°C

All the tests were carried out at exactly -80°C

Small decrease in temperature caused CCI issue

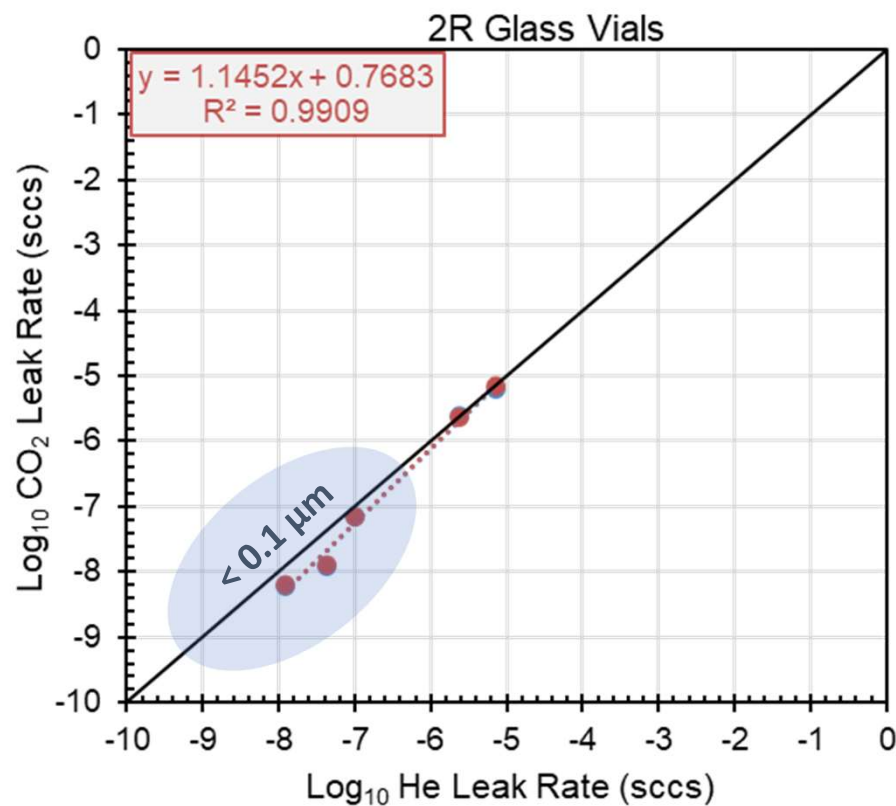
Table 2: Headspace analysis of samples stored on dry ice for 48hrs.

Crimp	Vial A	Vial B	Vial C
Low	200 ✓	200 ✓	200 ✓
Medium	200 ✓	200 ✓	200 ✓
High	199/1 ✗	199/1 ✗	198/2 ✗
Min. temp.	-94°C	-88°C	-91°C

What defects sizes can be detected
with headspace analysis?

Not just (large) temporary defects...

You can detect very, very small leaks



C. Proff, H. Röhl, A. Caudill, J. Nunkaew, K. Victor, "Correlating CCI Leak Rates as Determined by Helium Leak Testing and Laser-Based Headspace Carbon Dioxide Analysis Using Modular Positive Controls", **2023** PDA Parenteral Packaging Conference, 18-19 April 2023.

Take home message(s)

Take home messages

- Gather lots of data on **package AND process**
- Gather data throughout the product life-cycle
- Use analytical techniques
- Risk of temporary leaks? Use headspace analysis



Thank you!