



# Steady-State zone and control chart for process parameters of a powder compactor

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# Outline

## Introduction

- Presentation of powder compactor
- Presentation of powder compactor monitoring software

## Steady-state

- Definition
- Indicator 1 : Coefficient of Variation (ICHHighCV)
- Indicator 2 : Slope
- Indicator 3 : First derivative

## Control of mean values

- Definition
- Control chart 1 : with respect to target
- Control chart 2 : build at first steady-state
- Control chart 3: build at each steady-state
- Alarms for the 3 control charts

## Interaction Steady-state-Control Chart

## Conclusion



# Introduction

## ■ Presentation of the powder compactor

### ■ Objective : perform dry granulation using roller compaction

- To densify a powder
- To obtain granules thanks to agglomeration process
- Alternative process to wet granulation and drying for powders not compatible with water or high temperature (60°C)

**Paramètres machine**

Alexanderwerk WP120 #900-0028

Généralité | Chargement | Vis sans fin | Compactage | Calibrage

Importation

N° recette  
USERTEST

Contrôle du nettoyage

Status  
Propre

Commentaire

Nombre de fractions  
3

Prélèvements

Enregistrer | Annuler

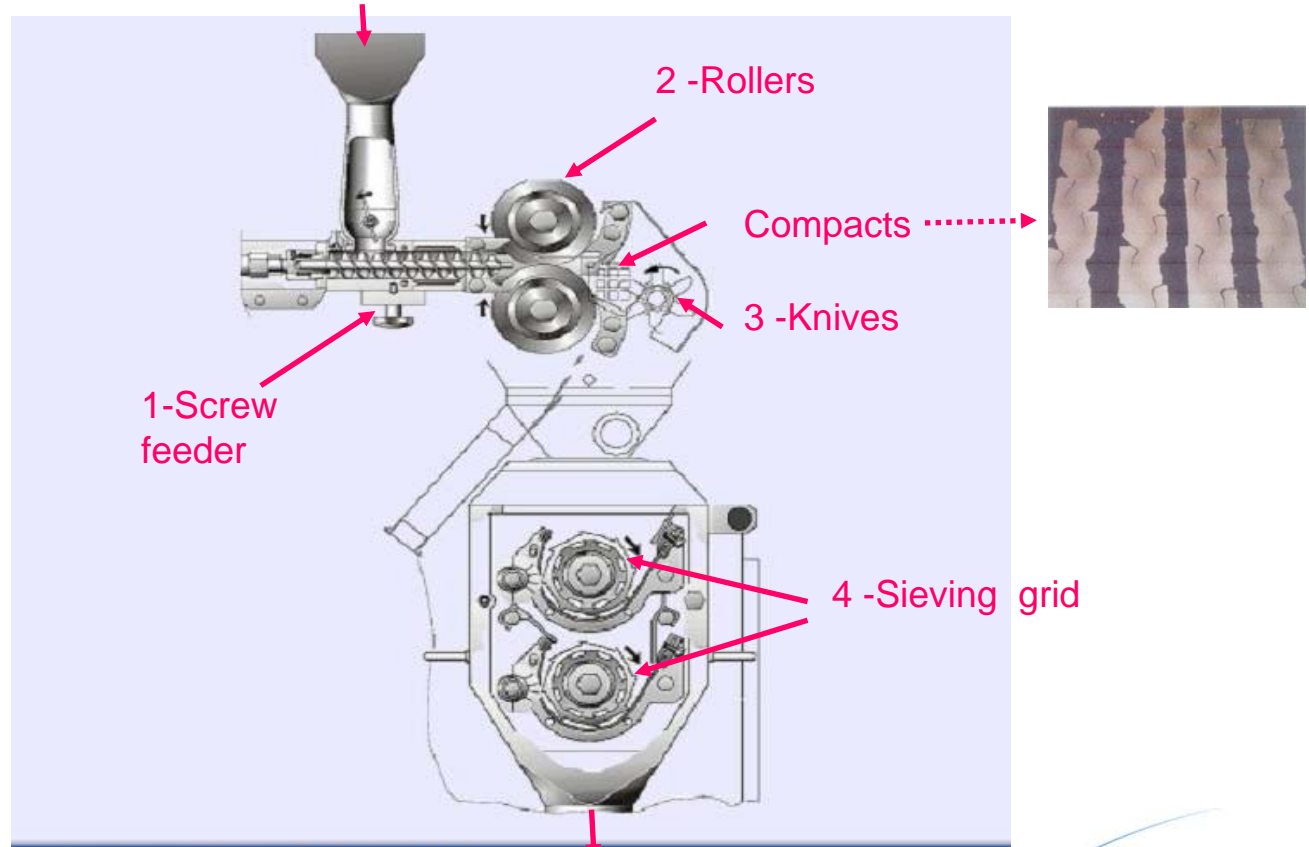


# Introduction

## ■ Presentation of the powder compactor

### ■ Principle

Inputs: Raw material, powder



Outputs: Granules

4

Bad granules

Good granules

sanofi aventis

L'essentiel c'est la santé.



# Introduction

## ■ Presentation of the powder compactor monitoring software

### ■ Objective

- Gather on-line the process data during the compaction of a powder
- Perform on-line calculations which allow a perfect control of the process
  - comparison between manufacturing batches outputs
  - strong support for scale-up and for comparing data obtained on equipments of different sizes
  - selection of granules **manufactured under controlled and stabilized conditions**





# Introduction

## ■ Presentation of the powder compactor monitoring software

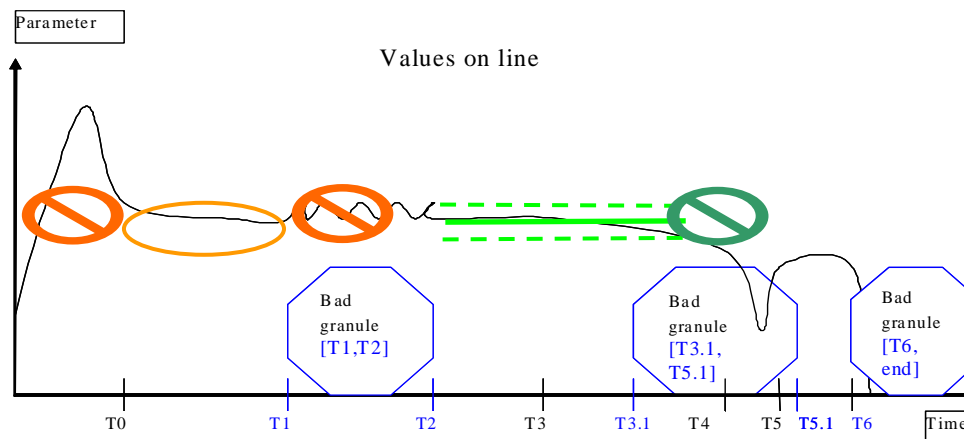
### ■ Objective of the statistical computations

- Determination of a stability area for manufacturing parameters
- Control of these parameters
- Parameters
  - GapActual (between rollers, mm), Roller Current (%), Screw speed (rpm) ...

Automatic selection of corresponding good granules

### ■ To reach this objective

- Stability area of the followed parameter : **steady state**
- Monitoring of values : **control chart**



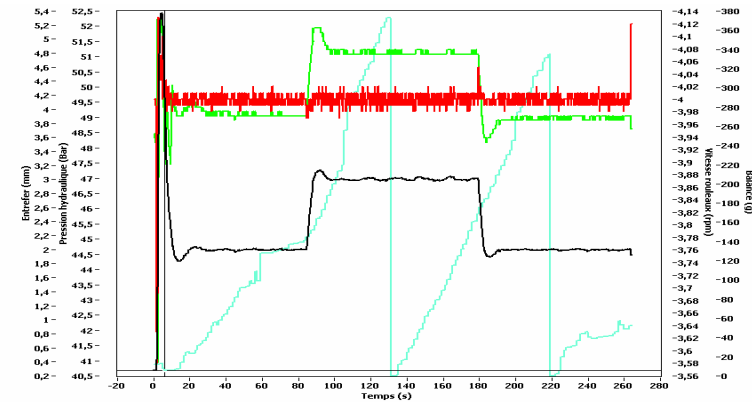


# Introduction

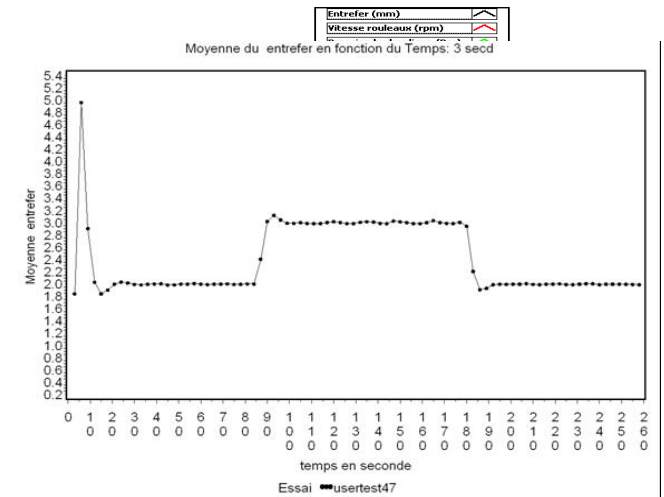
## Presentation of the powder compactor monitoring software

### Basis for calculations

- Raw data :  
measurement every 0.1 second



- Data aggregation :  
data are aggregated on the basis  
of a user-defined step
  - By default, step=3 seconds





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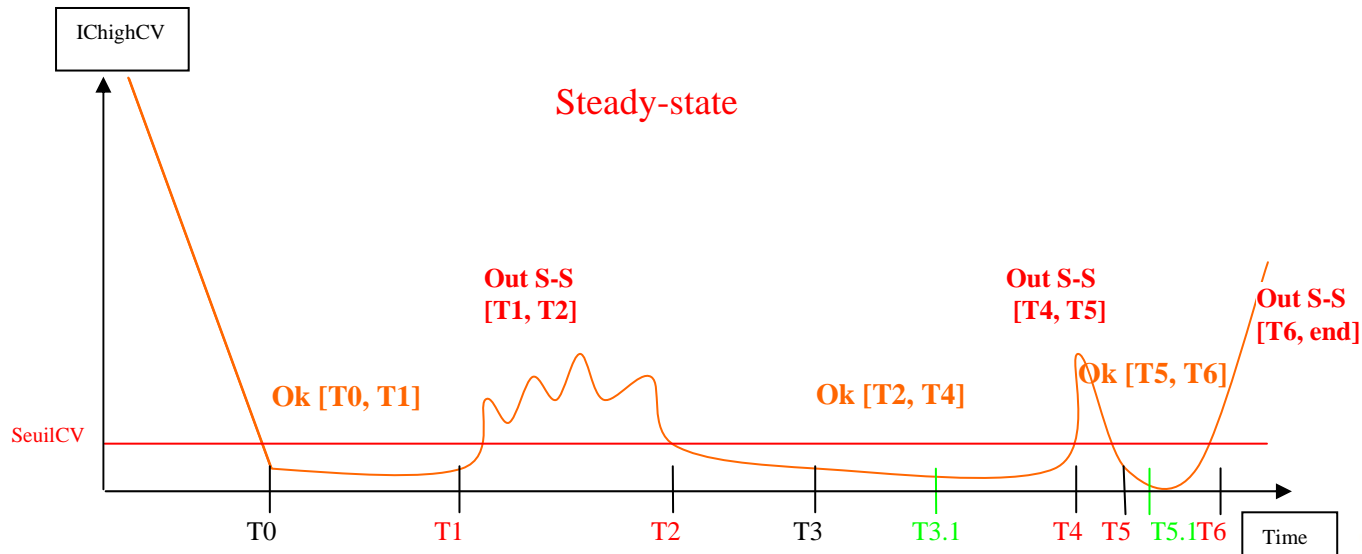




# Steady-state

## Definition

- Stability area of the followed parameter : **steady state**
- Steady-state indicators
  - $I_{highCV} < \text{seuilCV}$
  - $|\text{Slopes}| < \text{seuilSlo}$
  - $||[\text{Derivatives 1}]| < \text{seuilDer}$





# Steady-state

## Indicator 1 : Upper limit of the Confidence Interval of the Coefficient of Variation

- At each step, e.g. 3 seconds, 6 seconds, 9 seconds....

- $CV = 100 * \text{standard deviation} / \text{mean} = 100 * s / \text{mean}$

- Confidence interval of CV: IC(CV)

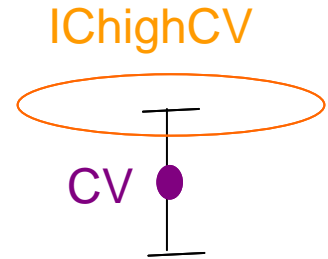
- $IC(CV) = 100 * IC(s) / \text{mean}$

- with  $IC(s) = IC(\text{standard deviation}) = \text{confidence interval of standard deviation } s$

- Upper limit of  $IC(s) = s \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{c_{(\alpha/2, n-1)}}$

- with  $\alpha = 10\%$  fixed significance level

- and  $c(\alpha/2, n-1) = \text{percentile from } \chi^2 \text{ distribution with } n-1 \text{ degrees of freedom}$





# Steady-state

## Indicator 1 : Upper limit of the Confidence Interval of the Coefficient of Variation

### Upper limit of Coefficient of Variation Confidence Interval = *IChighCV*

$$IChighCV = \left( s \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)}{c_{(\alpha/2, n-1)}}} \right) / \bar{x} * 100$$

## Steady-state when *IChighCV* ≤ *seuilCV%* i.e. when variation inside each step becomes weak

## User defined threshold *seuilCV%*

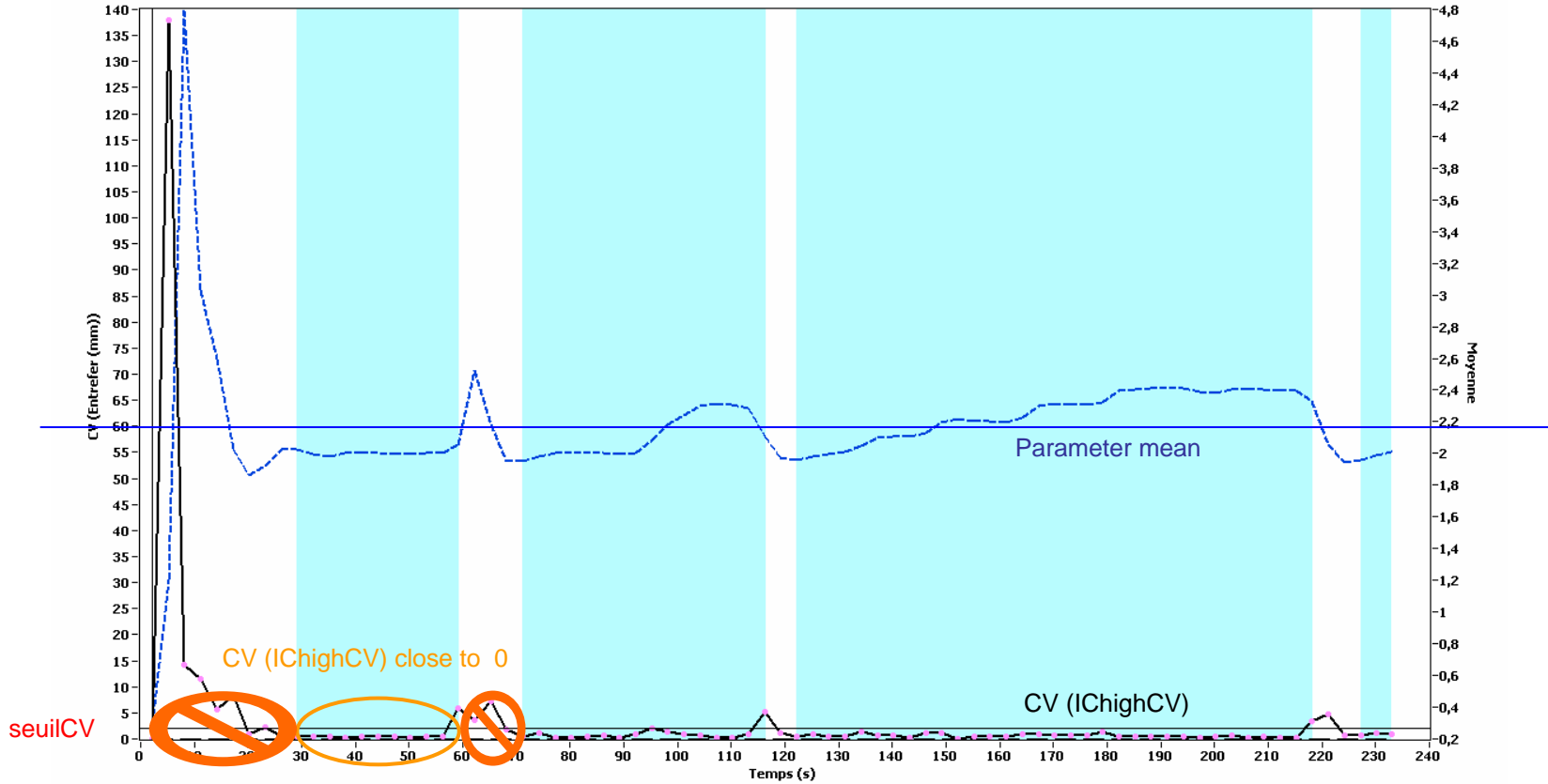
### By default

- *seuilCV%* = 2% for GapActual parameter (WP120)
- *seuilCV%* = 3% for Roller Current parameter (WP120)



# Steady-state

## Indicator 1 : CV (IChighCV)





# Steady-state

## Indicator 2 : Slope

- At each step, e.g. 3 seconds, 6 seconds, 9 seconds....
- Regression model :  $x_i = a_0 + a_1 * t_i + \varepsilon_i$  for  $i \in \{1,2,\dots,10,11,\dots,20,21,30\}$

- The slope =  $a_1$  
$$\hat{a}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - \bar{t})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - \bar{t})^2}$$

■ **Steady-state when  $-seuilSlo \leq Slope \leq +seuilSlo$**   
i.e. when evolution inside each step becomes flat

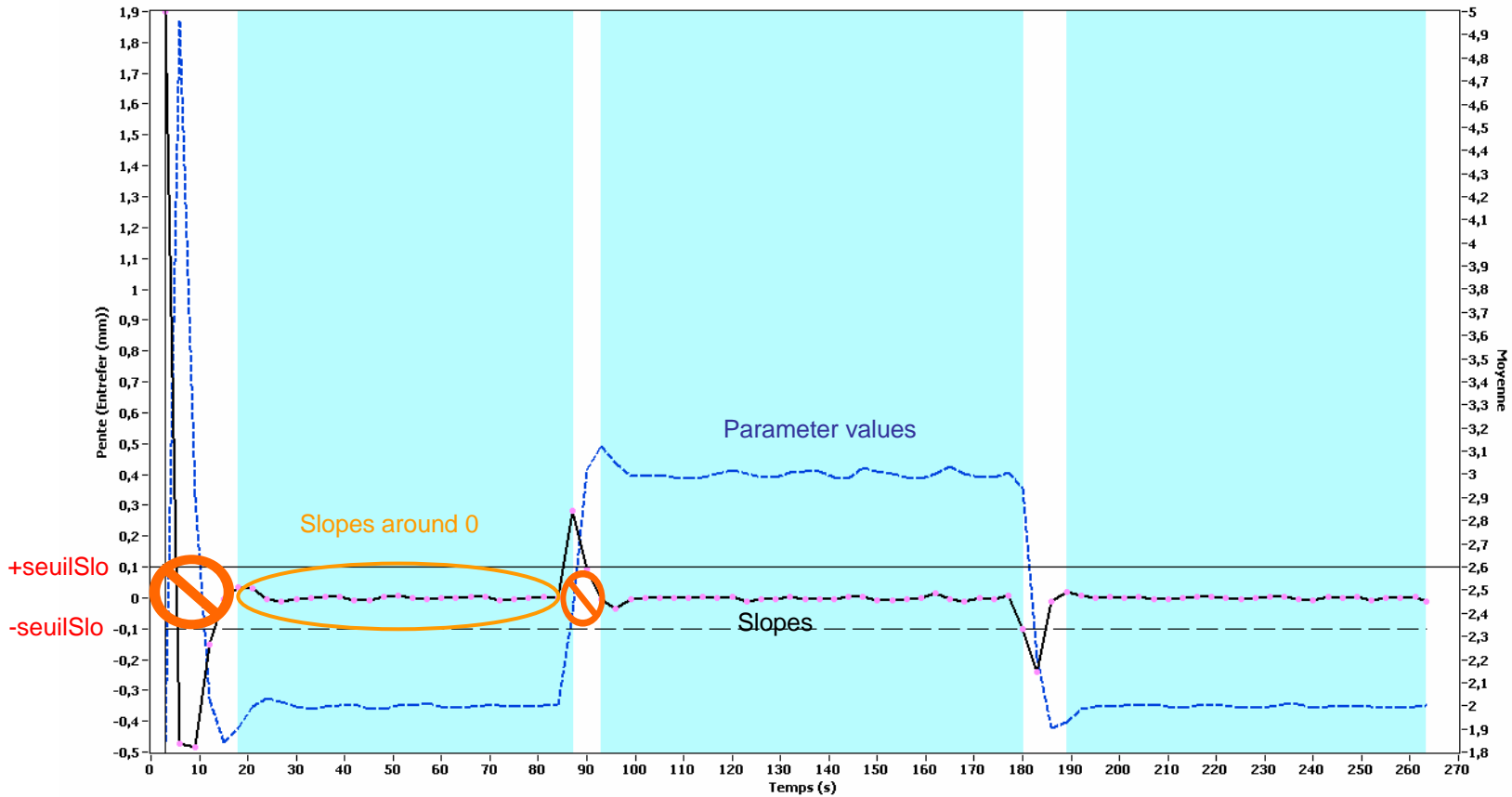
## ■ User defined threshold **seuilSlo**

- By default :
  - $seuilSlo = 0.10$  for GapActual parameter (WP120)
  - $seuilSlo = 0.35$  for Roller current parameter (WP120)



# Steady-state

## Indicator 2 : Slope





# Steady-state

## Indicator 3 : First Derivative

- Between each step, e.g. between 6 seconds and 3 seconds, 9 and 6 seconds....
- Between  $t_{\text{step}}$  and  $t_{\text{step}+3}$ :
  - First Der= [Mean value at  $t_{\text{step}+3}$  – Mean value at  $t_{\text{step}}$ ] / [ $t_{\text{step}+3}-t_{\text{step}}$ ]

Steady-state when  $- \text{seuilDer} \leq \text{First Derivatives} \leq + \text{seuilDer}$   
i.e. when gap between steps means becomes small

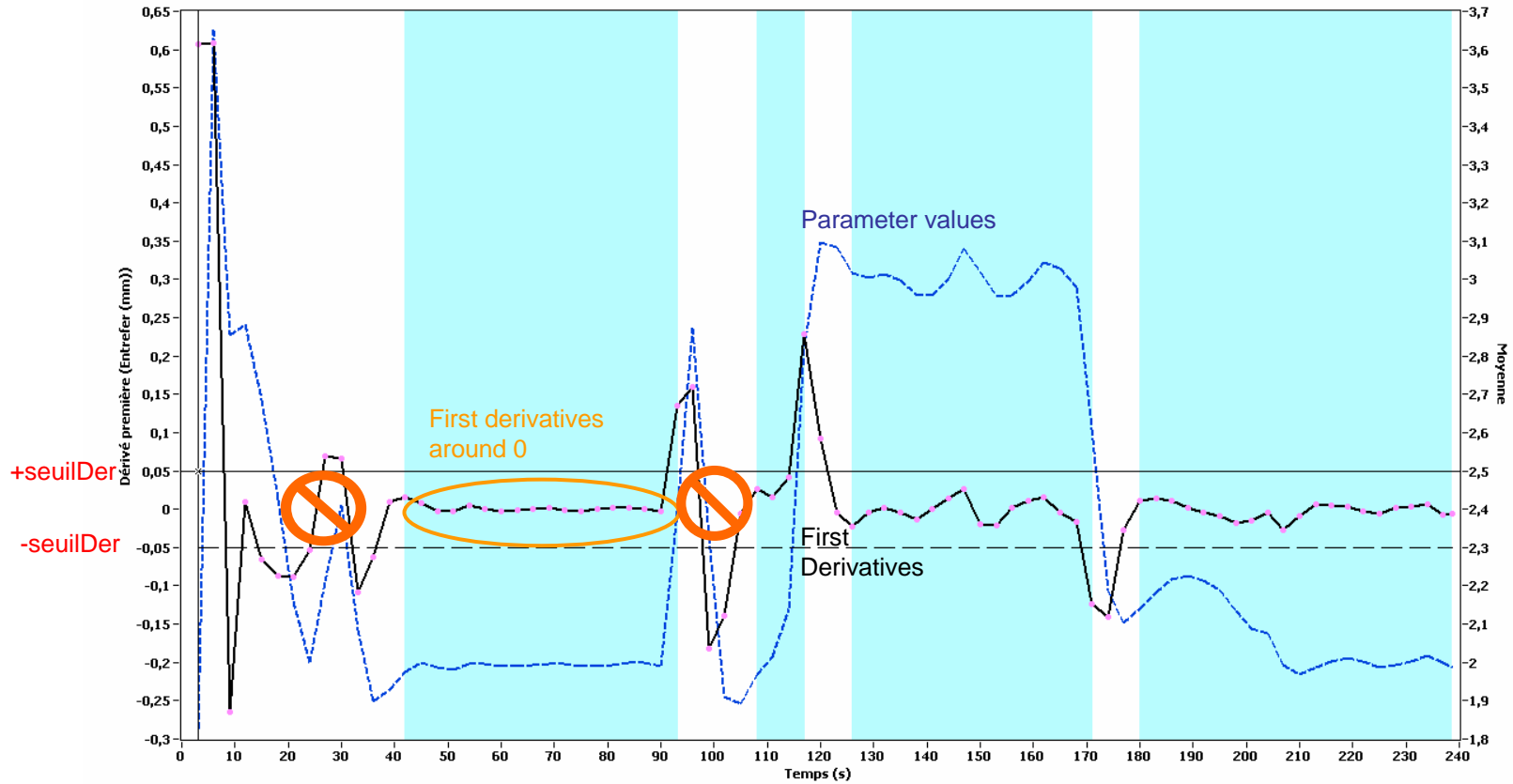
## User defined threshold `seuilDer`

- By default
  - `seuilDer` = 0.05 for GapActual parameter (WP120)
  - `seuilDer` = 0.15 for Roller Current parameter (WP120)



# Steady-state

## Indicator 3 : First derivative







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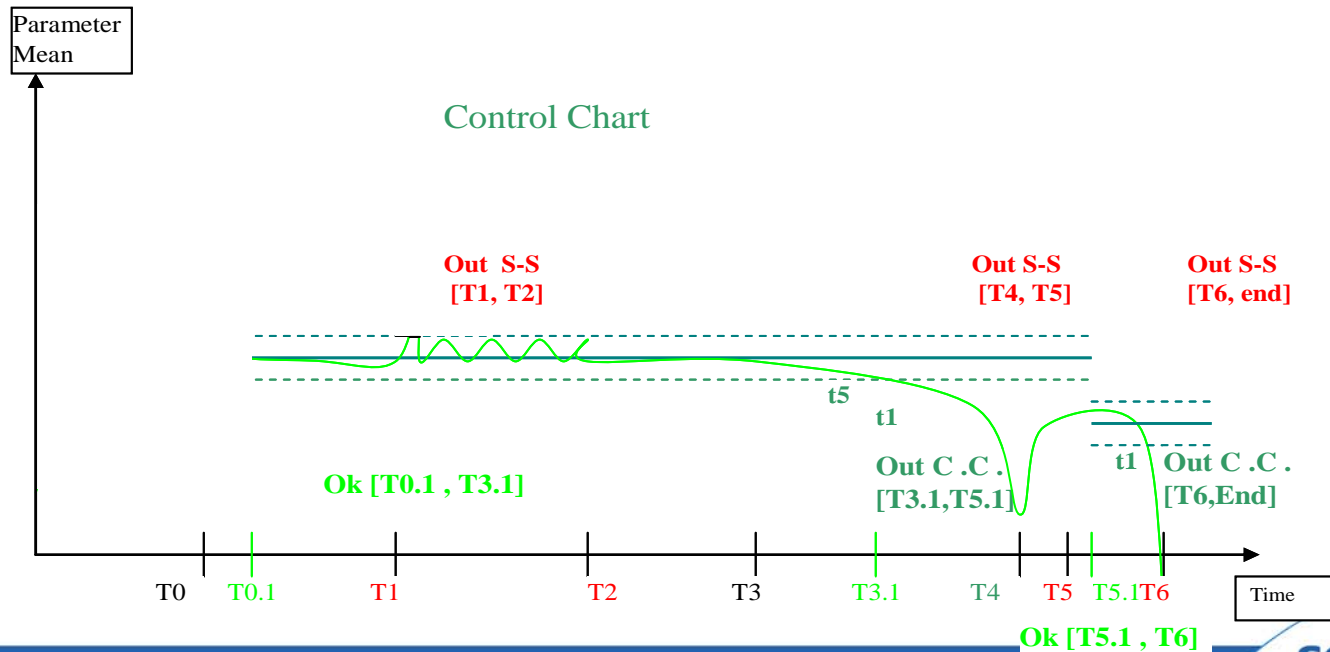
## Conclusion



# Control of mean values

## Definition

- Monitoring of values : **control charts**
- 3 control charts are of interest
  - Control chart 1 : with regards to a predefined target
  - Control chart 2 : built at first steady-state
  - Control chart 3 : built at each steady-state





# Control of mean values

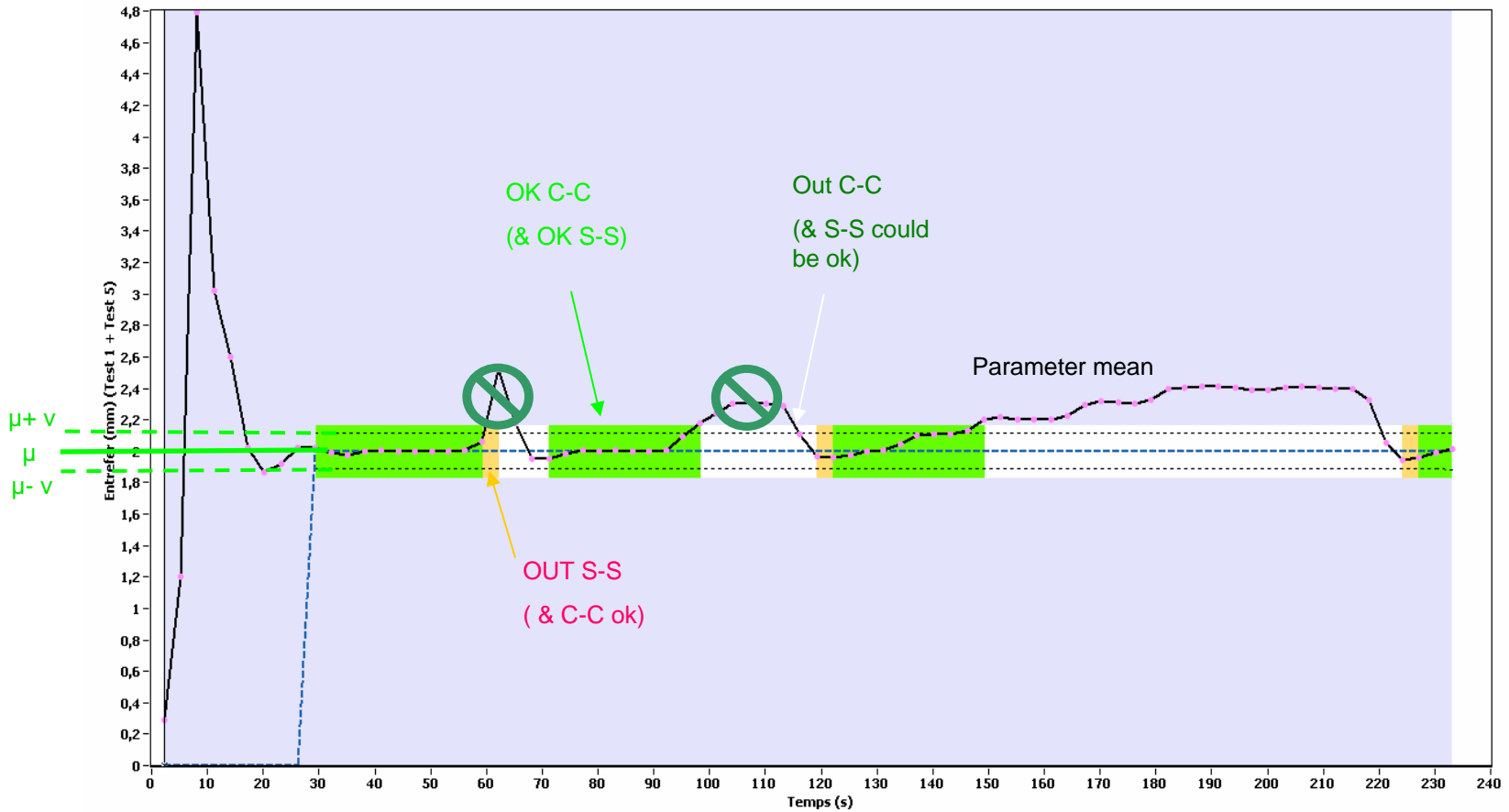
## Control chart 1 : with reference to a predefined target

- Classical Shewhart Control Chart, with mean  $\mu_0$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_0$  known
- $\mu_0$  : user-defined target for the mean values
- $v$  : variability surrounding this mean  $\mu_0$ 
  - The user gives it
- $\mu_0 \pm v$  are the limits to be managed by the control chart
- Limits in the control chart
  - if step=3 seconds and no missing values, n=30 :
  - Upper Control Limit =  $\mu_0 + 3 * \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} = \mu_0 + v$
  - Central Limit =  $\mu_0$
  - Lower Control Limit =  $\mu_0 - 3 * \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}} = \mu_0 - v$
- So  $\sigma_0 = \frac{(UCL - \mu_0) * \sqrt{n}}{3} = \frac{(\mu_0 - LCL) * \sqrt{n}}{3} = \frac{v * \sqrt{n}}{3}$ 
  - The program enters this value in the control chart module



# Control of mean values

## Control chart 1 : with reference to a predefined target





# Control of mean values

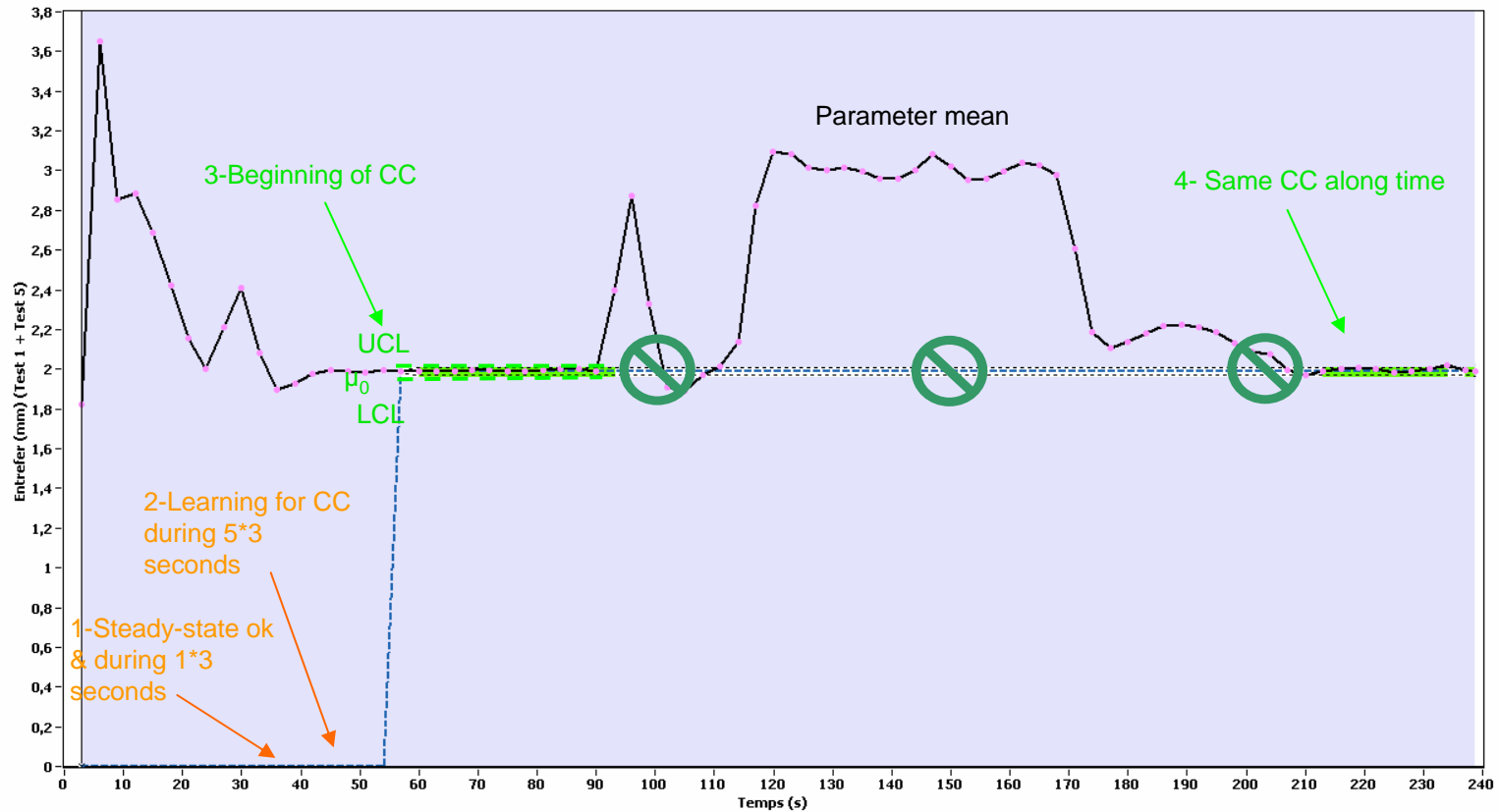
## Control chart 2 : built at first steady-state

- **Classical Shewhart Control Chart, with mean  $\mu_0$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_0$  known**
  
- **$\mu_0$  : mean estimated on the first  $x^*$ step seconds when Steady-state is validated**
  - validation of Steady-state : during 1\*3 seconds by default ; user can modify it
  - the first  $x^*$ step seconds : during 5\*3 seconds (including S-S validation 1\*3 seconds) by default ; user can modify it
  
- **$\sigma_0$  : standard deviation estimated on the first  $x^*$ step seconds when Steady-state is validated**
  - validation of Steady-state : during 1\*3 seconds by default ; user can modify it
  - the first  $x^*$ step seconds : during 5\*3 seconds (including S-S validation 1\*3 seconds) by default ; user can modify it
  - $\sigma_0$  estimated in using the range formula :  $\hat{\sigma}_0 = \text{Max} - \text{Min}$



# Control of mean values

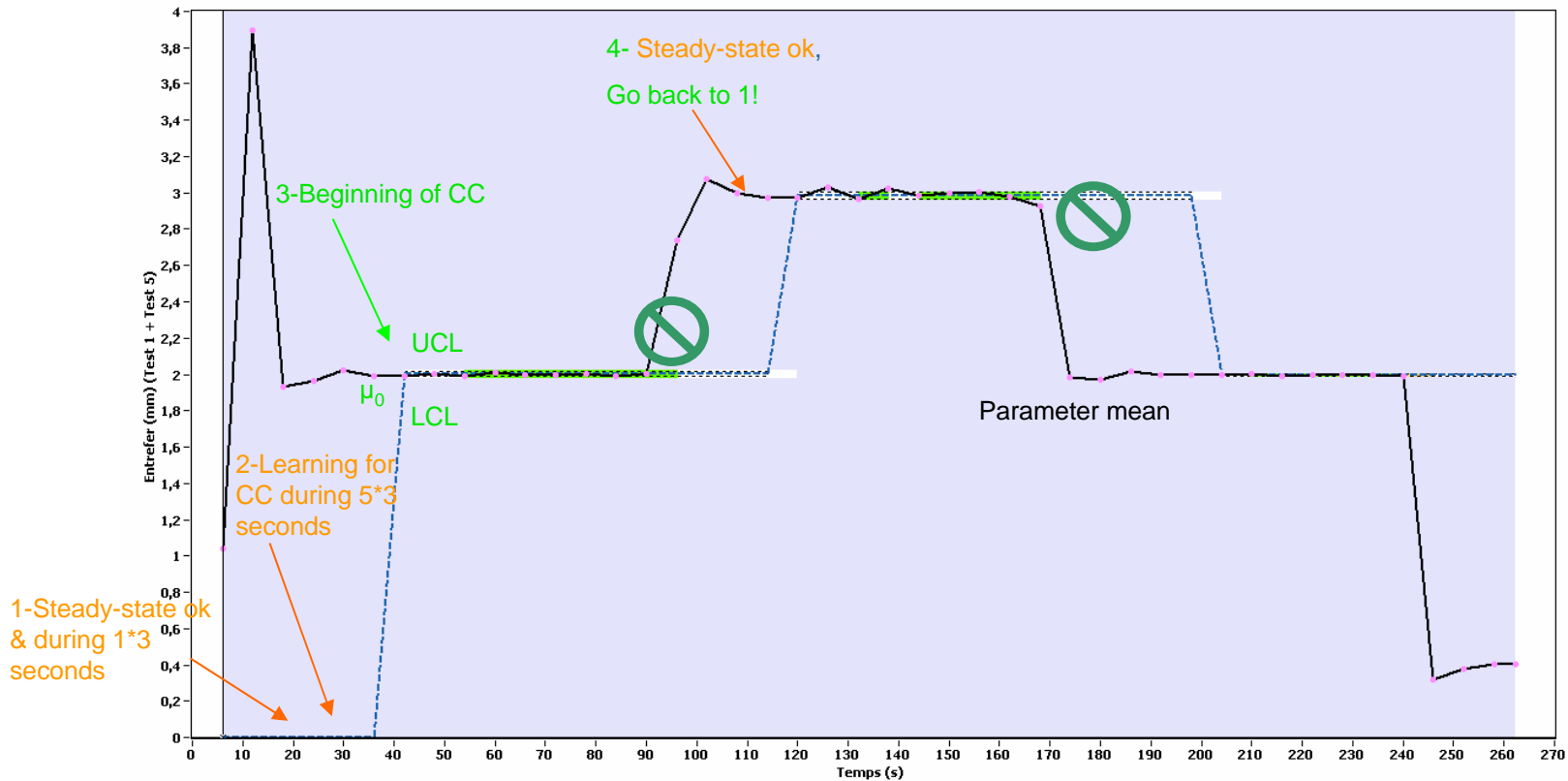
## Control chart 2 : built at first steady-state





# Control of mean values

## Control chart 3 : built at every steady-state





# Control of mean values

## Alarms for the 3 Control charts

### Alarms to manage the points **close or outside the Control Limits**

#### close : t5

- Alarm if 2 means among the last 3 means are in A or beyond

- A is area between  $\mu_0 \pm 2 \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}$  and  $\mu_0 \pm 3 \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}$

- A area : between warning limits (2-sigma) and control limits (3-sigma)

#### outside : t1

- alarm if one mean is outside the control limits, so outside  $\mu_0 \pm 3 \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{n}}$

#### t1 & t5 : recommended tool





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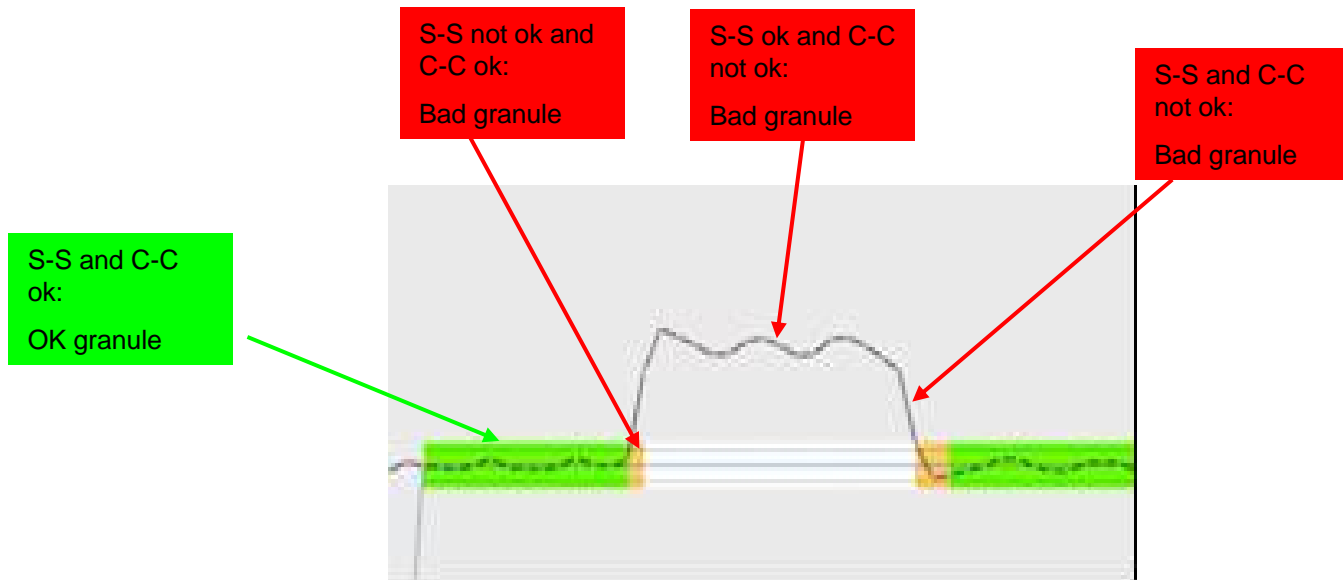
## Interaction Steady-state-Control Chart

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# Interaction Steady-state-Control Chart

## Command granule selector :

- **Ok** if **Steady-State ok** and **Control Chart ok**
  - Command granule selector (switch granule selector at + 15 sec by default for WP120)
- **Not ok** if **Steady-state not ok** or **Control Chart not ok**



# Interaction Steady-state-Control Chart

## Control Chart and granule selector



# Interaction Steady-state-Control Chart

## Control Chart and granule selector





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# Conclusion

## Command for granule selector

- **OK** if Steady-state **OK** and Control Chart **OK**
- **NOT OK** if Steady-state **NOT OK** or Control Chart **NOT OK**
  - Manual intervention possible

## Business benefits

- To acquire process data has already enabled to :
  - identify critical process parameters that will allow to speed up optimum process parameter definition
  - decrease number of trials
- Automatic management of samples and fractions, reports generation, automatic control of process by the plot of the control chart and the retrieval of data from equipment control panel
  - save approximately *0.5 man/day by batch.*



# Conclusion

## Business benefits

- Short-cut calculations for costs savings

Development stage	Without DATAS-COMPACTORS	With DATAS-COMPACTORS	Maximum Gain
<i>Process Development (R&amp;D)</i>	20 to 30 batches	15 to 20 batches	<b>API: 2,5 to 5 kg</b> <i>20 man/day</i>
<i>Pilot Stage</i>	7 batches	2 to 4 batches	<b>API: 50 kg</b> <i>15 man/day</i>
<i>Later stage</i>		Helpful to implement acquisition data on industrial equipment	

- **NB: API average cost : from 500 € to 3 000 € by Kg**
- Time savings of a day-to-day operation estimated at 0.5 day/batch
  - For example:  
Compound XX study plan : 56 batches performed => **23 man/day**