

TU Delft

Bioprocess Engineering

In-line Raman spectroscopy for process characterization

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NLab Discussion Group
25 – November - 2025

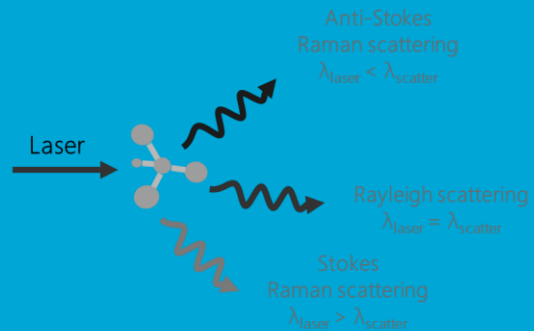


Content

I.

Raman spectroscopy

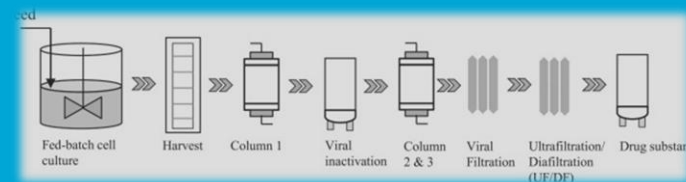
Introduction



II.

Process characterization

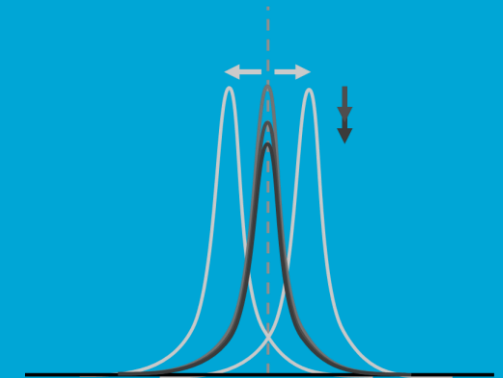
USP & DSP



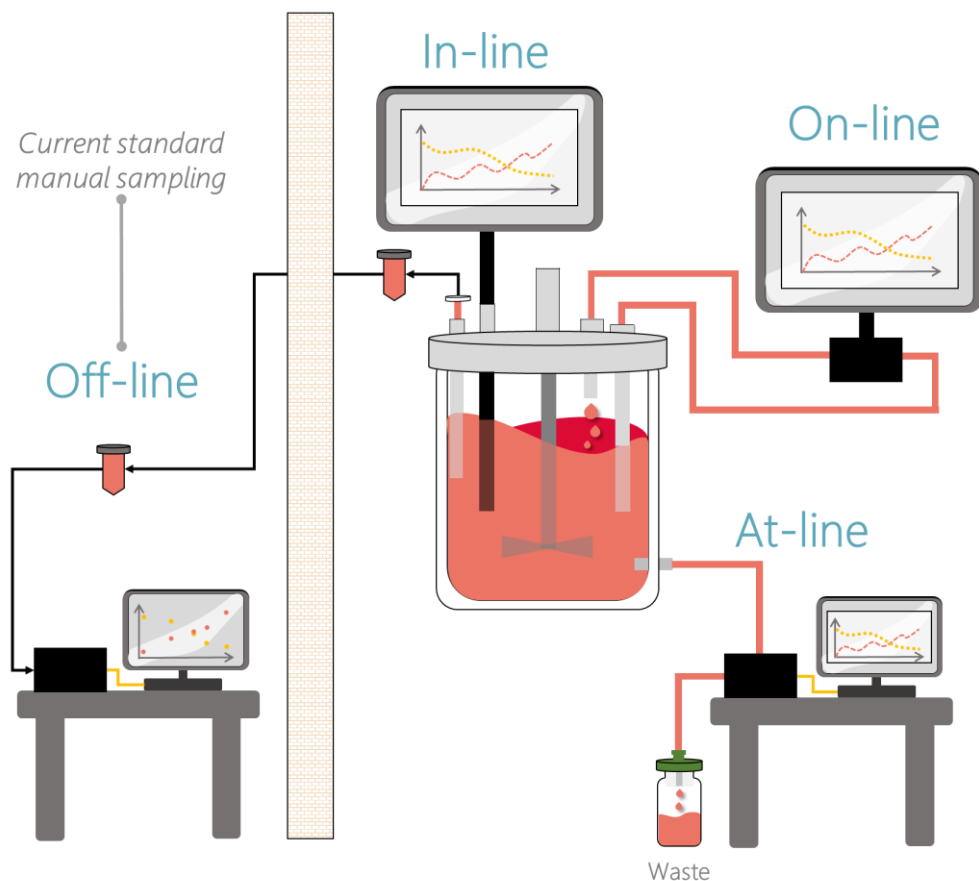
III.

Signal distortion

Impact bioreactor parameters



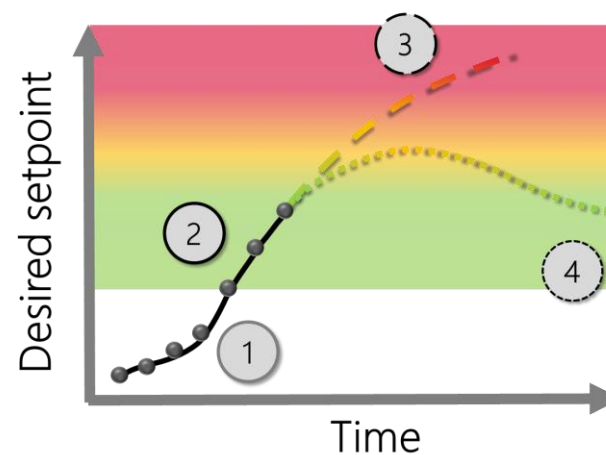
Process Analytical Technology



Capture relevant (inherent biological) variation & critical attributes

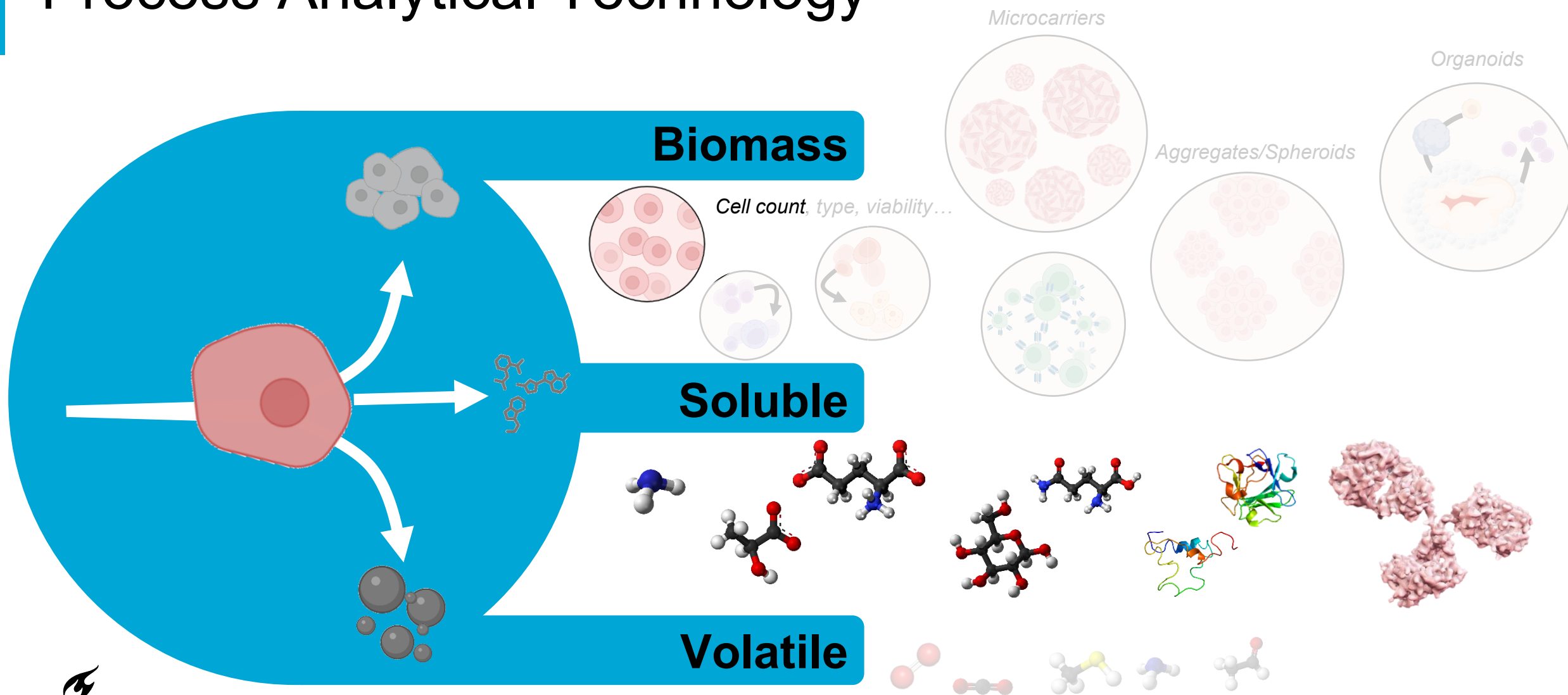
Understand impact on process performance & product quality

Establish risk-based thresholds and robust (automated) process decisions

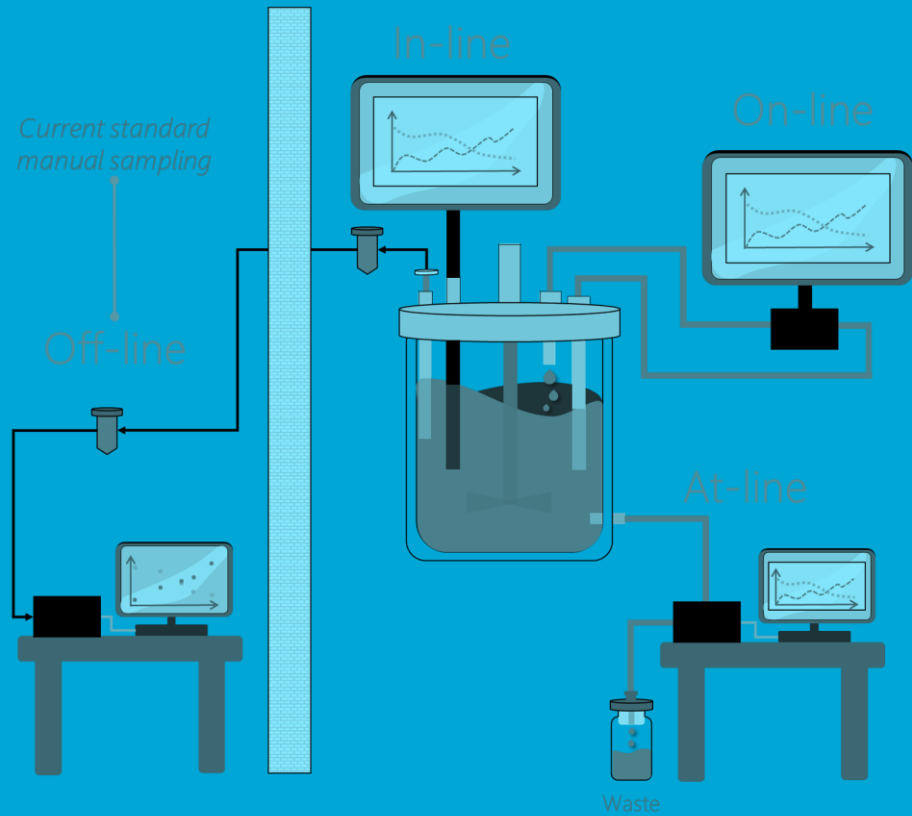


- 1 **Descriptive** measurement
What happened?
- 2 **Diagnostic** data fitting
Why did it happen?
- 3 **Predictive** modelling
What will happen?
- 4 **Prescriptive** control
How can we make it happen?

Process Analytical Technology



In-line Raman spectroscopy



In-line



<https://www.us.endress.com/en/field-instruments-overview/optical-analysis-product-overview/Raman-bio-multi-optic-sleeve?tabId=product-overview>

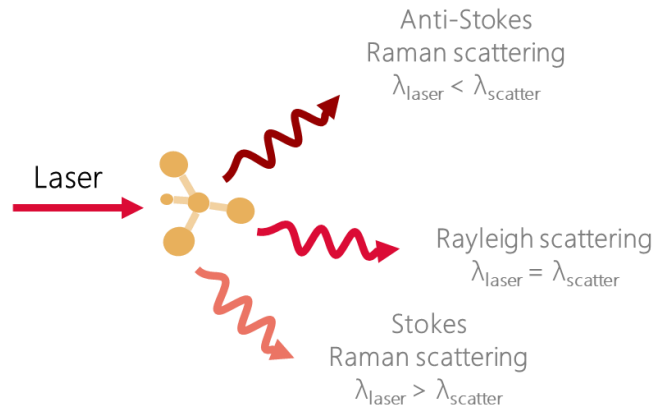
On/At-line



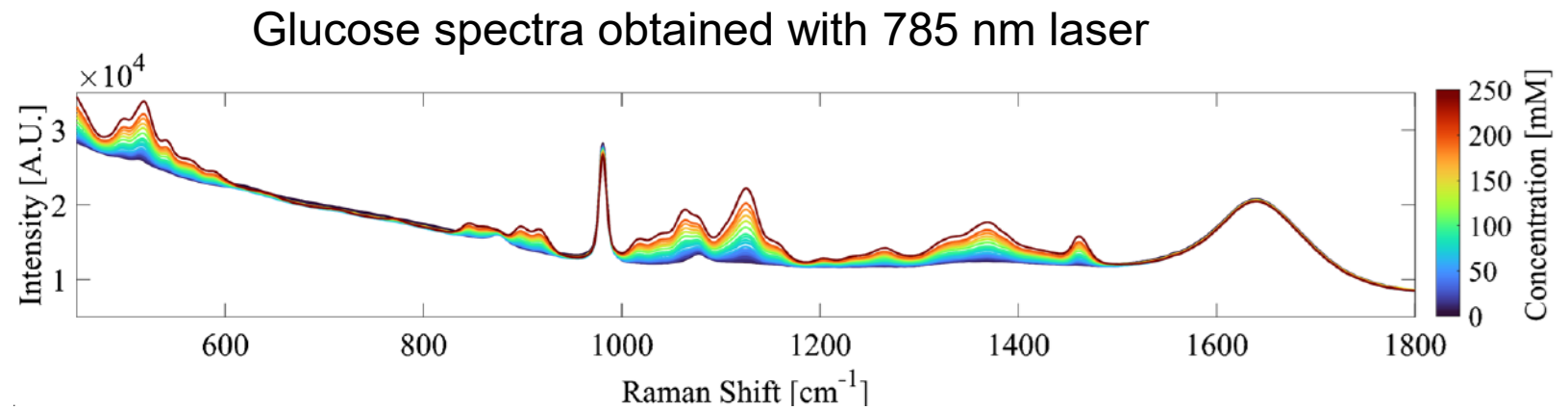
<https://www.us.endress.com/en/field-instruments-overview/optical-analysis-product-overview/Raman-bio-multi-optic-sleeve?tabId=product-overview>

<https://www.thermofisher.com/en/home/industrial/pharma-biopharma/manufacturing-control-pharma-biopharma/process-analytical-technology/manufacturing-process-raman-solutions/instruments.html>

Basics of Raman spectroscopy



Light-matter interaction



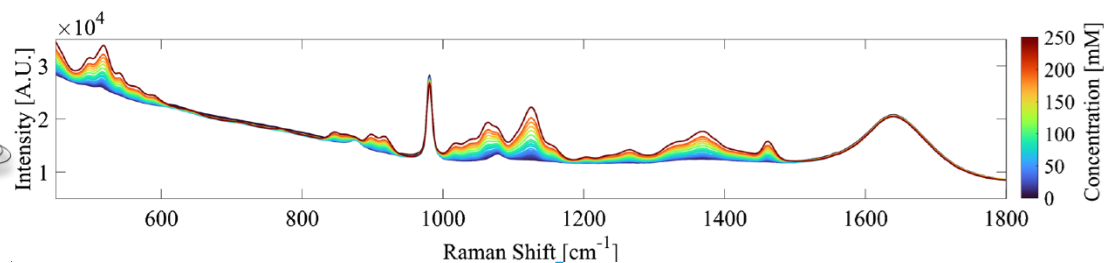
Peak height
Abundance



Peak position
Identity



From spectrum to read-out



Peak position
Identity

Peak height
Abundance

Continuous in-line
measurement

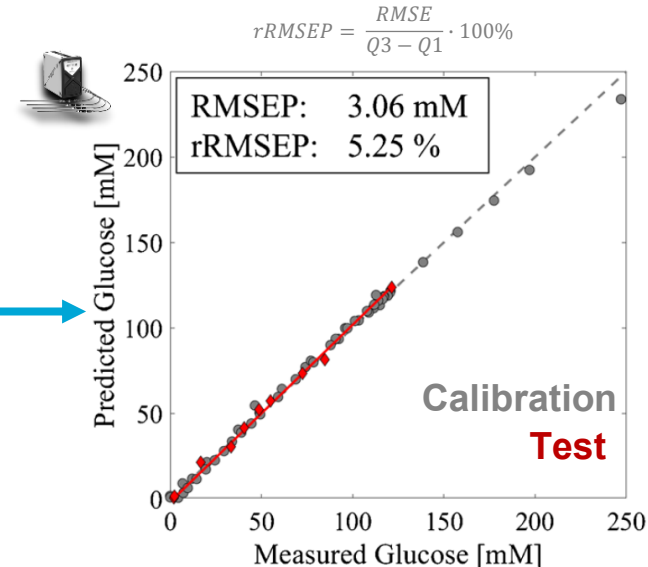
Manual sampling
off-line measurement

X-data

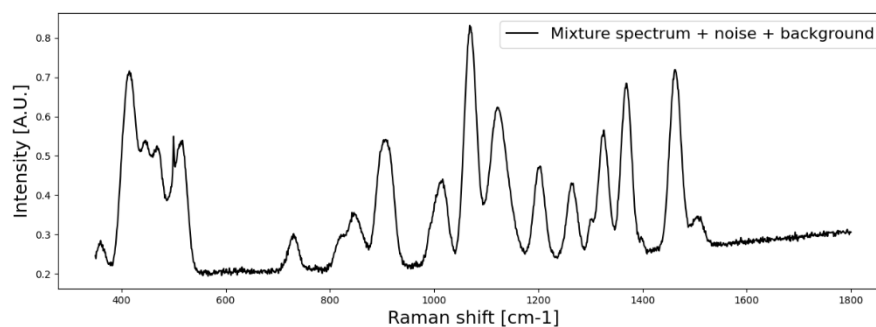
Y-data

Chemometric
model

$$\hat{y} = x_{pred} \hat{b} + e$$



Separate for each
target analyte



Single spectrum

Model 1

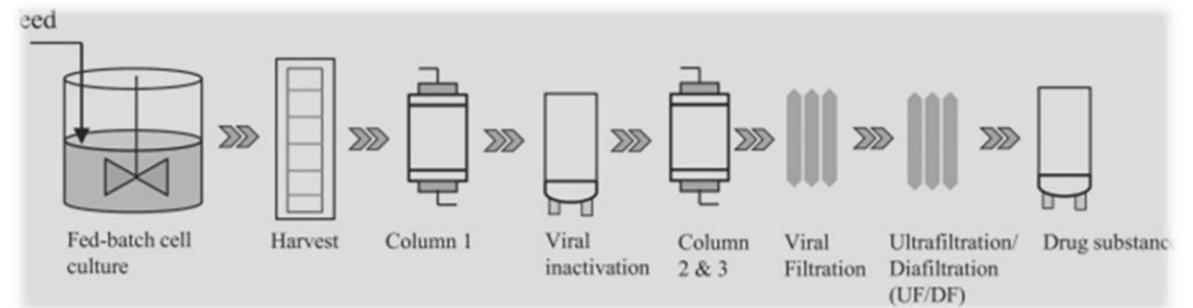
Model 2

Model 3

Off-line In-line

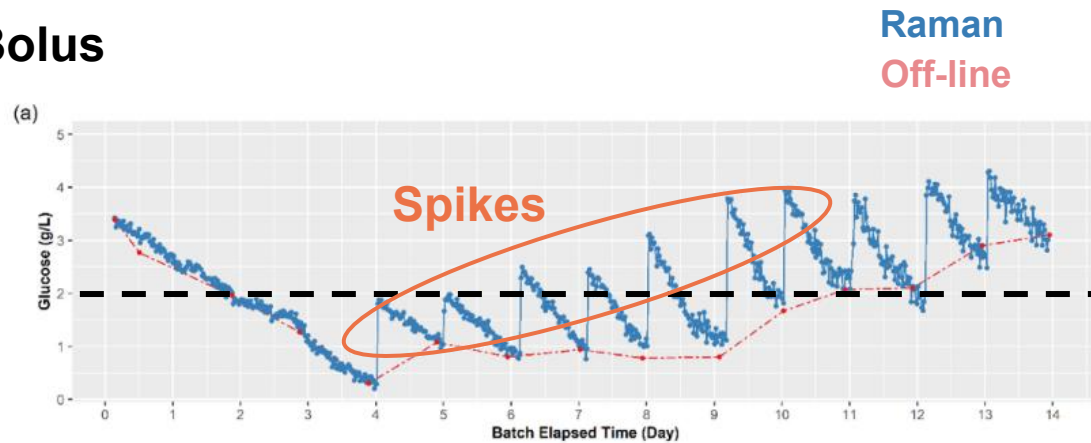
Multiplexed readout

II. Applications

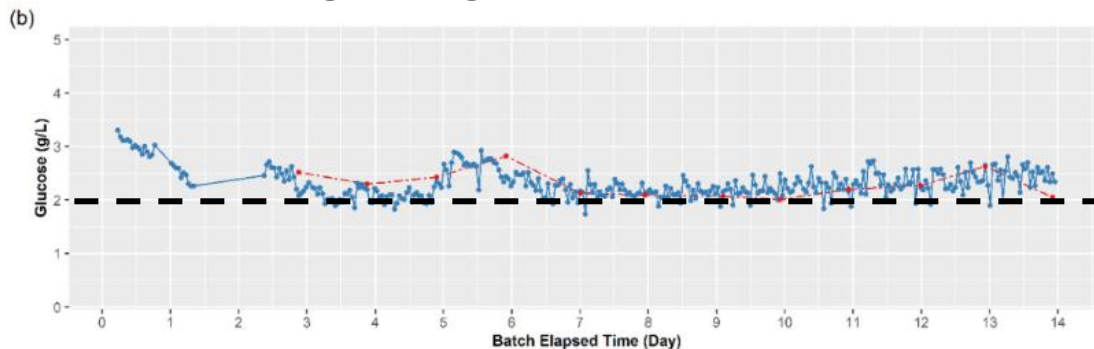


Upstream processing

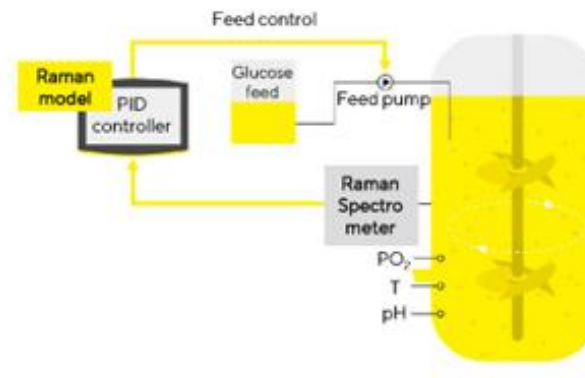
Bolus



Automated (target: 2 g/L)

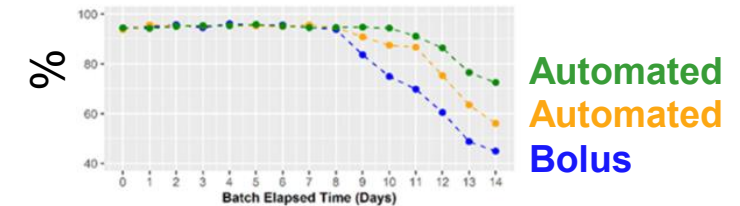


Feeding strategy optimization

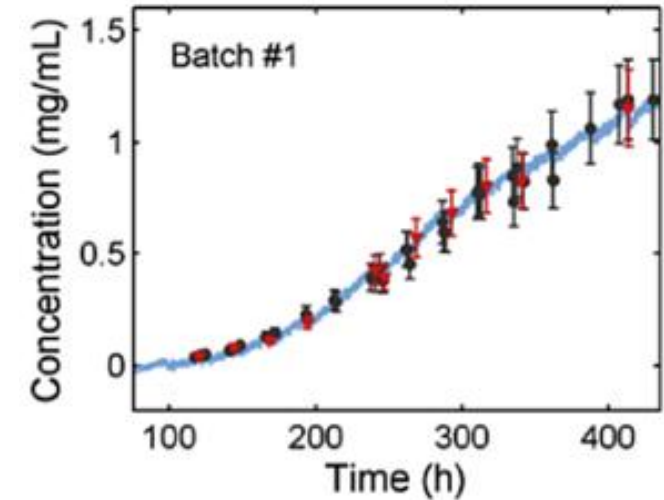
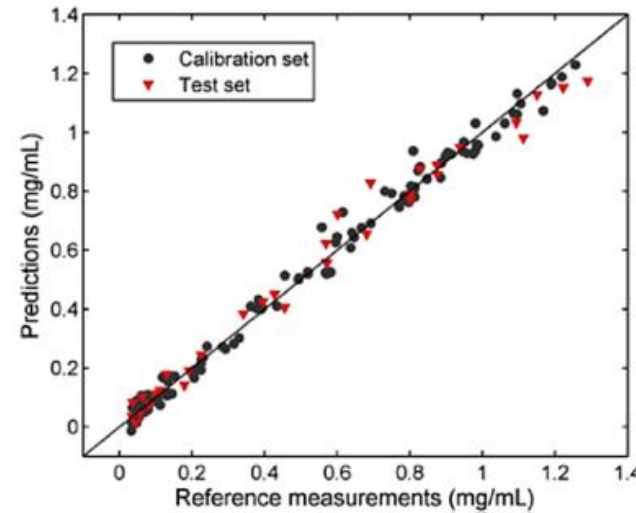
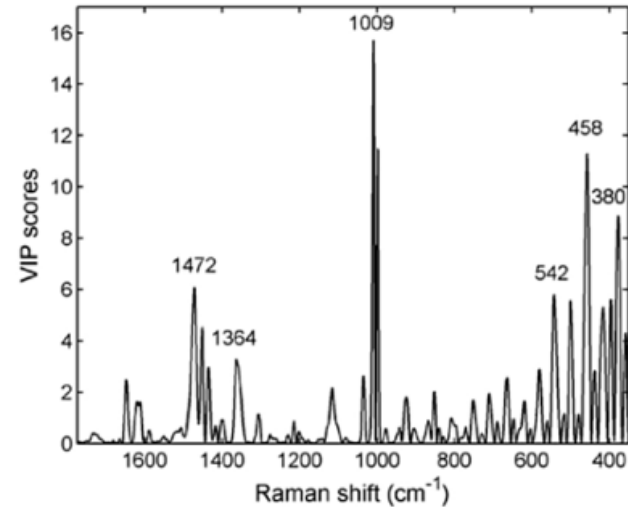
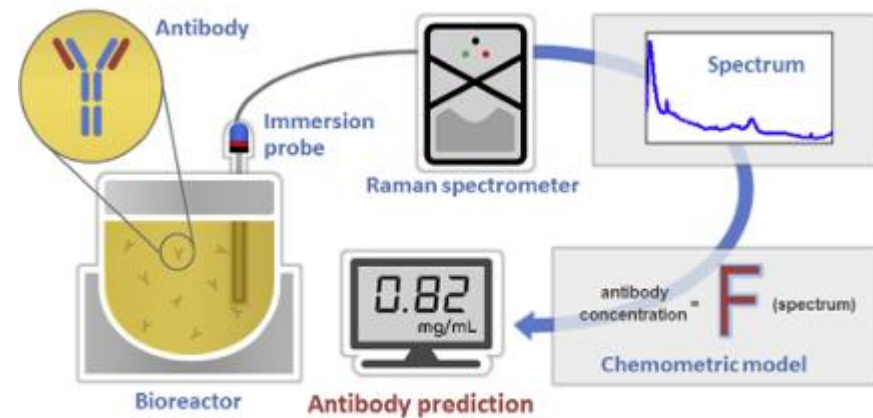


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Cell viability



Upstream processing

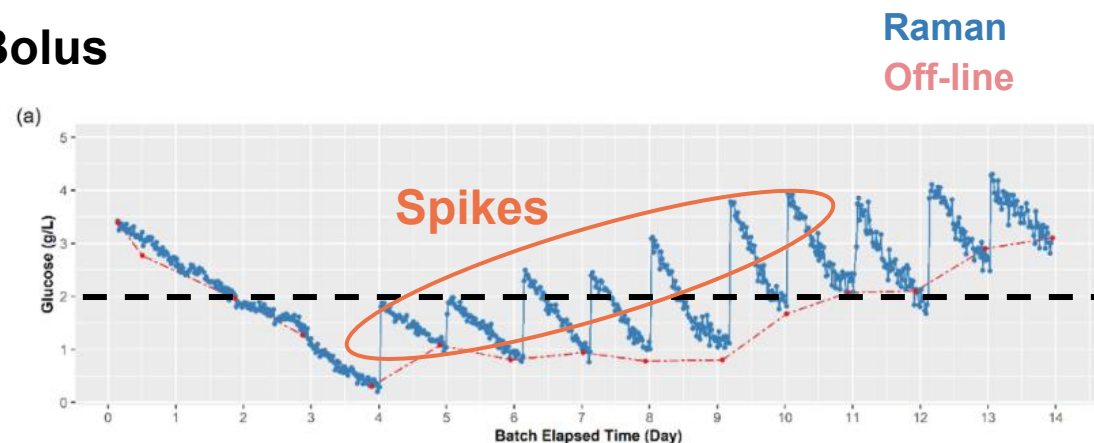


Raman spectroscopy
Calibration
Test

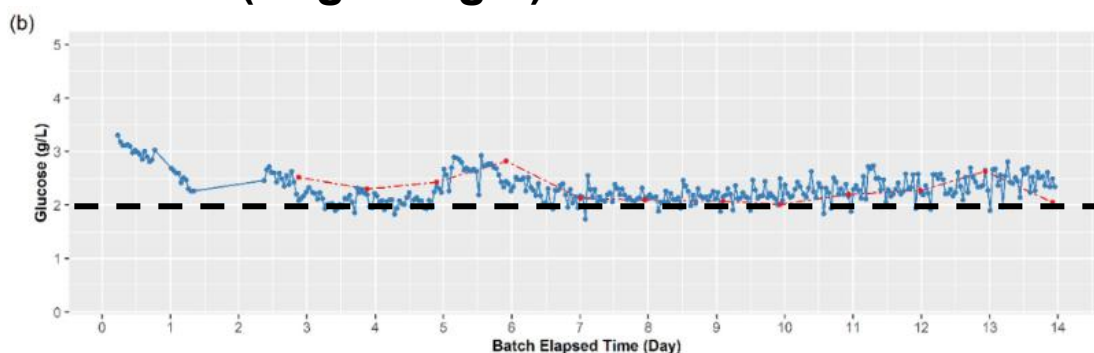
Product monitoring

Upstream processing

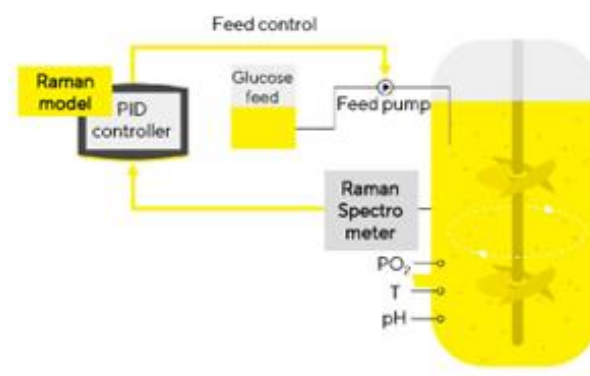
Bolus



Automated (target: 2 g/L)

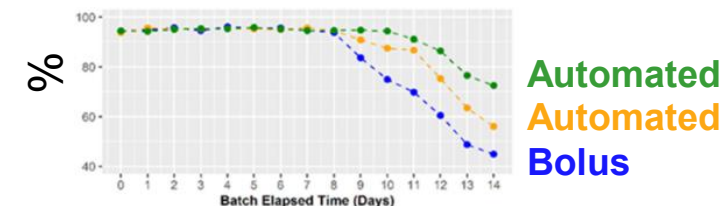


Feeding strategy optimization

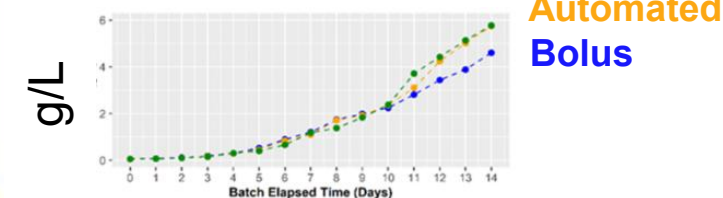


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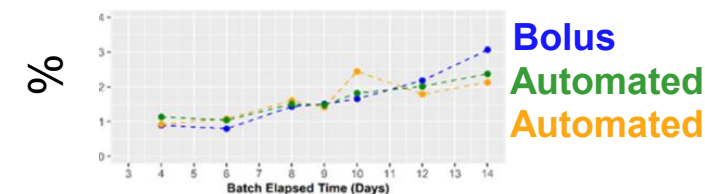
Cell viability



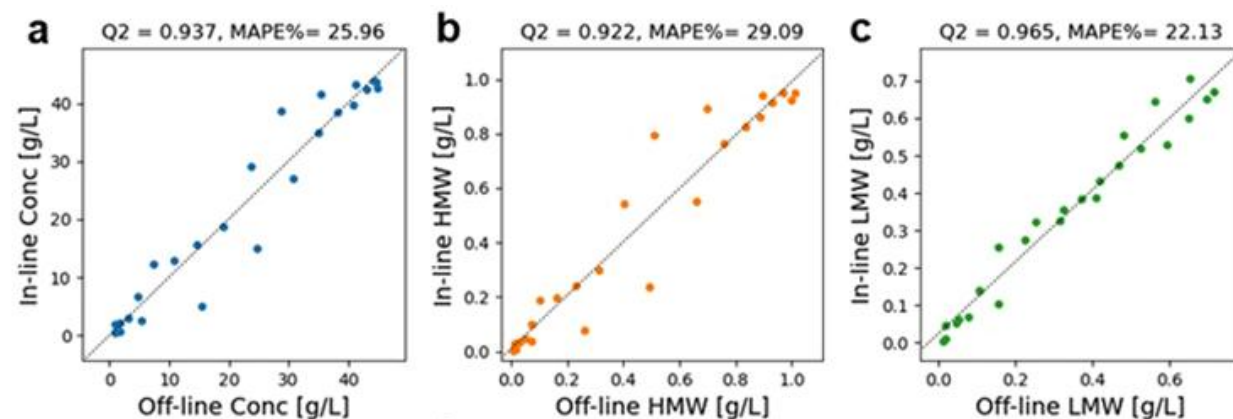
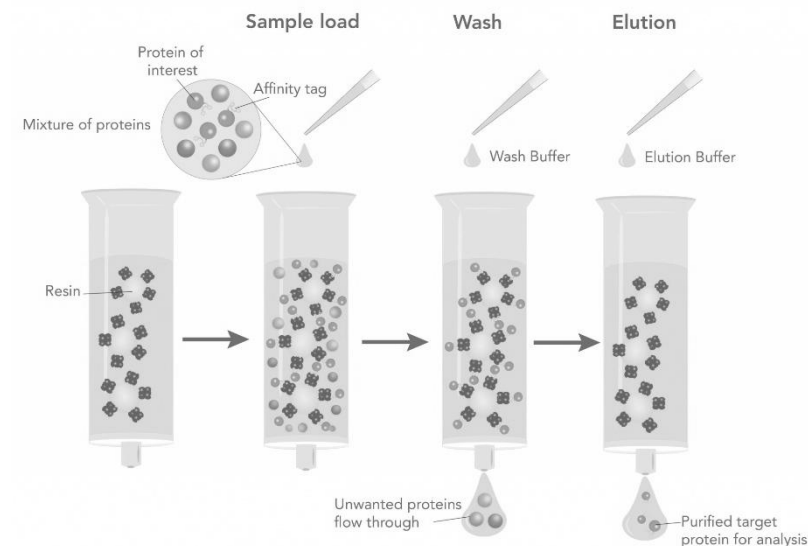
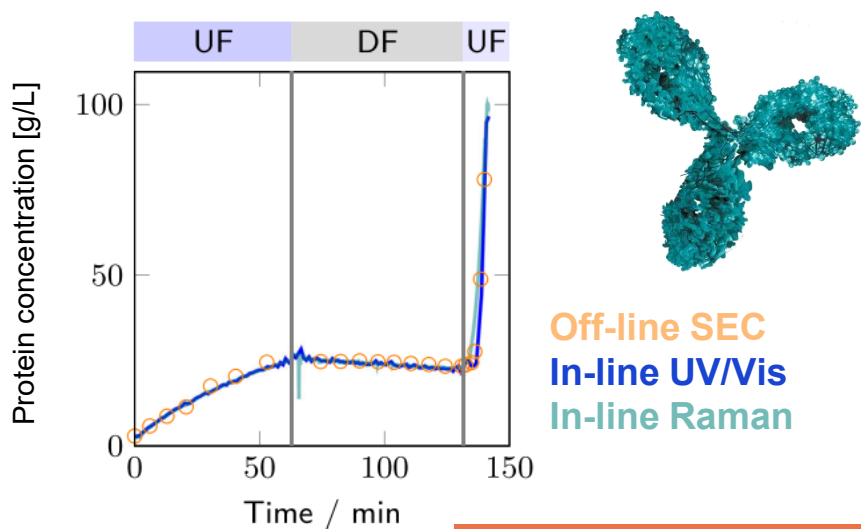
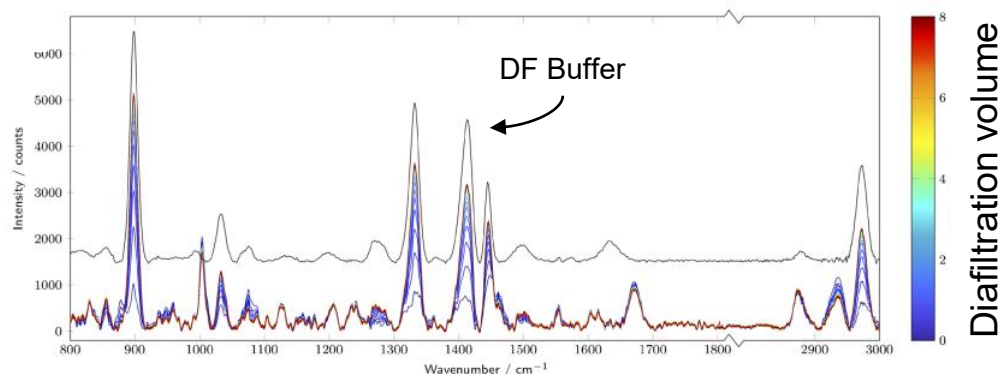
Titer (mAb)



Glycosylation



Downstream processing



Opportunities & challenges

Insight

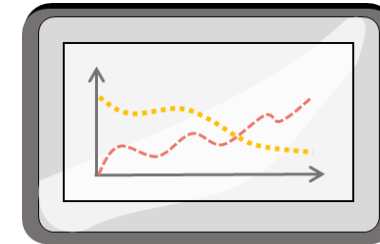
Development

Automation

Evaluation

Transferability

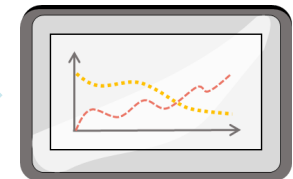
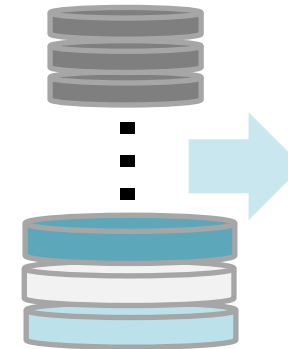
Early-stage use



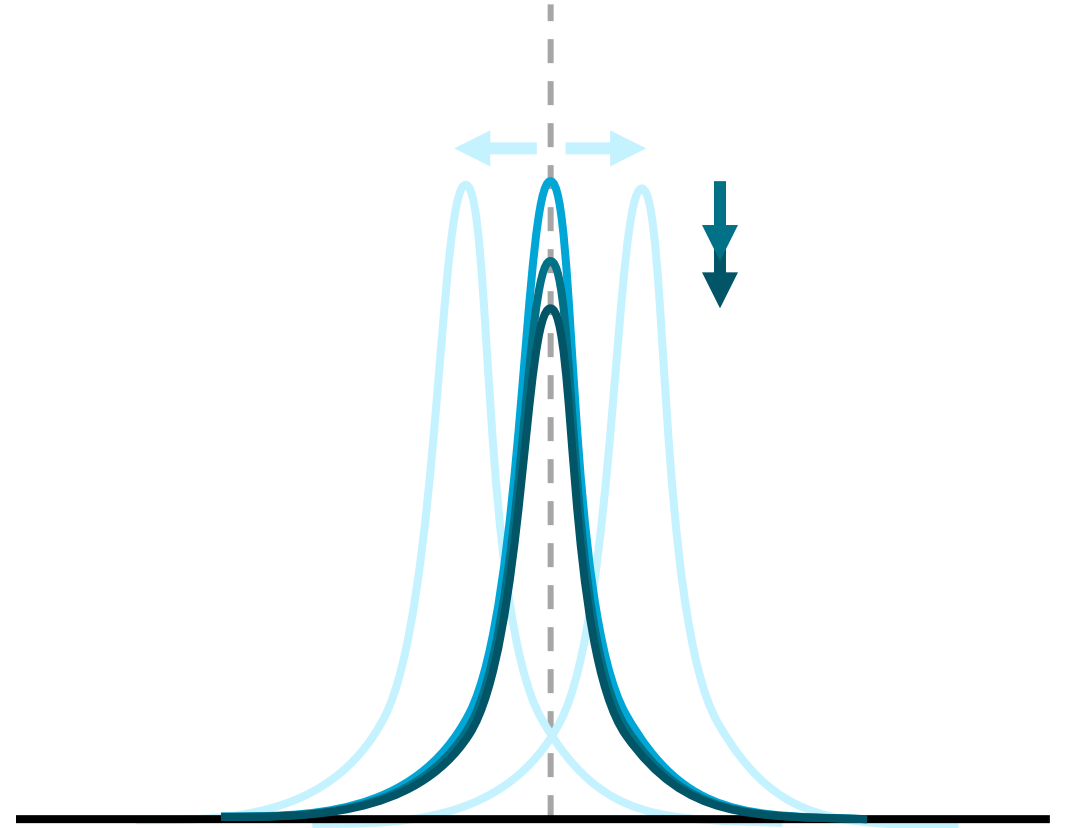
Accuracy

Specificity

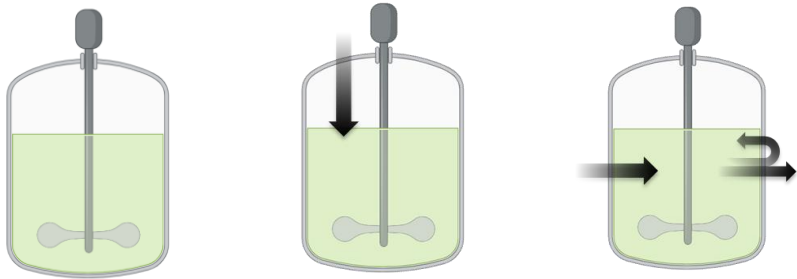
Robustness



III. Signal distortion



Signal understanding

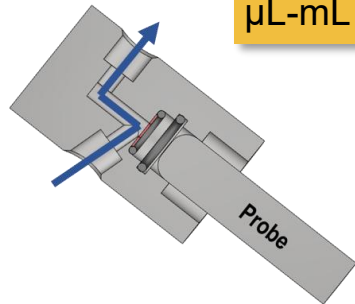


Sharing data between processes

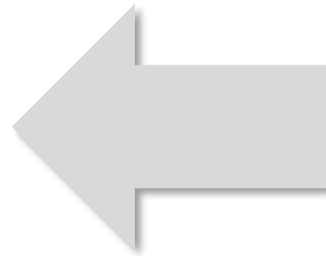


mL-L

μ L-mL



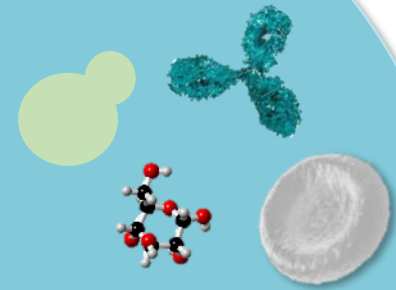
Miniaturization of measurements



Physical



(Bio)chemical



Equipment



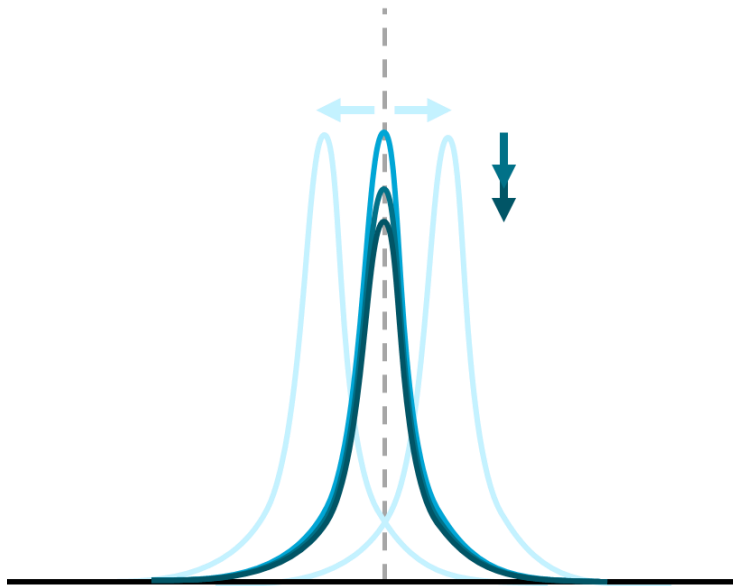
Model



Signal understanding | Set-up



Work performed by
Maarten Klaverdijk



Quantify peak and intensity shift

Four matrices

Demi water
Synthetic media
Synthetic media (25 g/L glucose)
Synthetic media (50 g/L glucose)

Four peaks

Immersion probe window (406 cm^{-1})
Water HOH-bending (1642 cm^{-1})
When present
Media sulphate (981 cm^{-1})
Glucose COH-bending (1125 cm^{-1})

Four process parameters

Temperature
Bubbles
Biomass
Viscosity

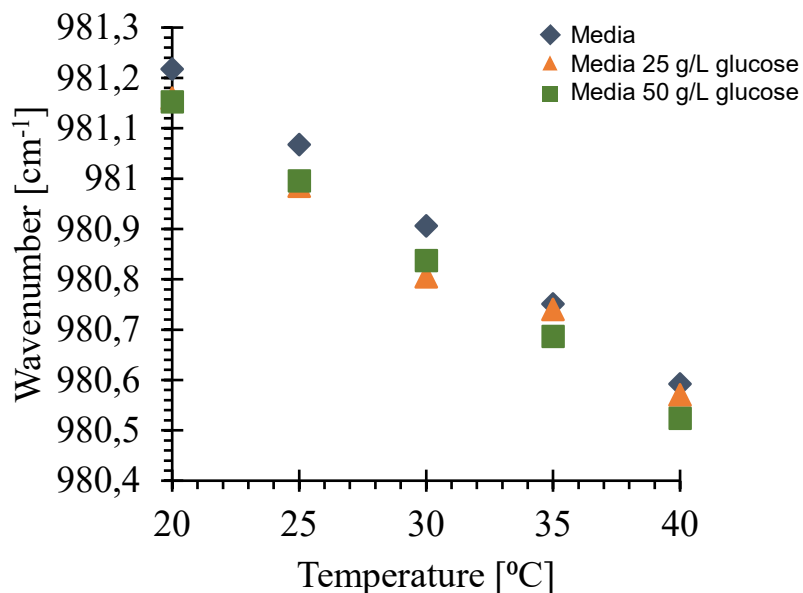


Signal understanding | Sulphate peak example



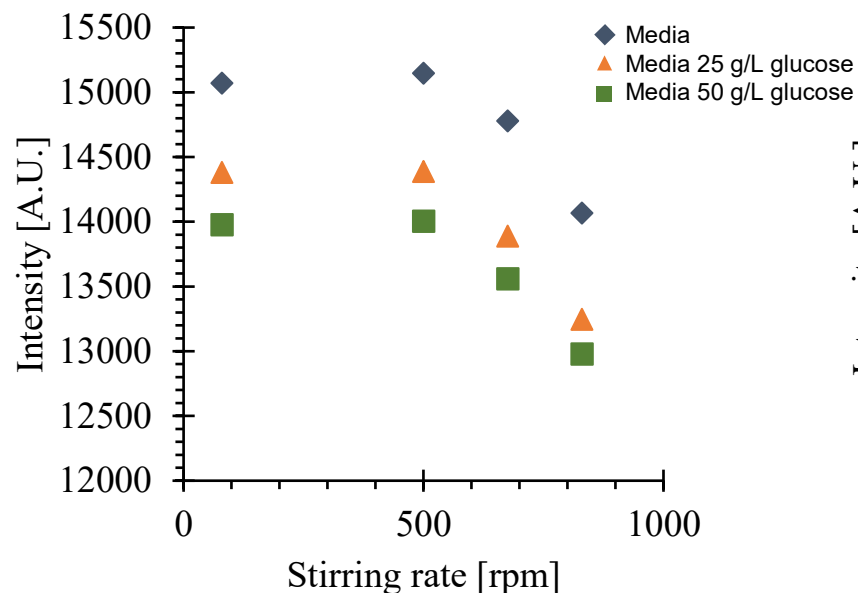
Work performed by
Maarten Klaverdijk

2-6% decrease due to peak shift



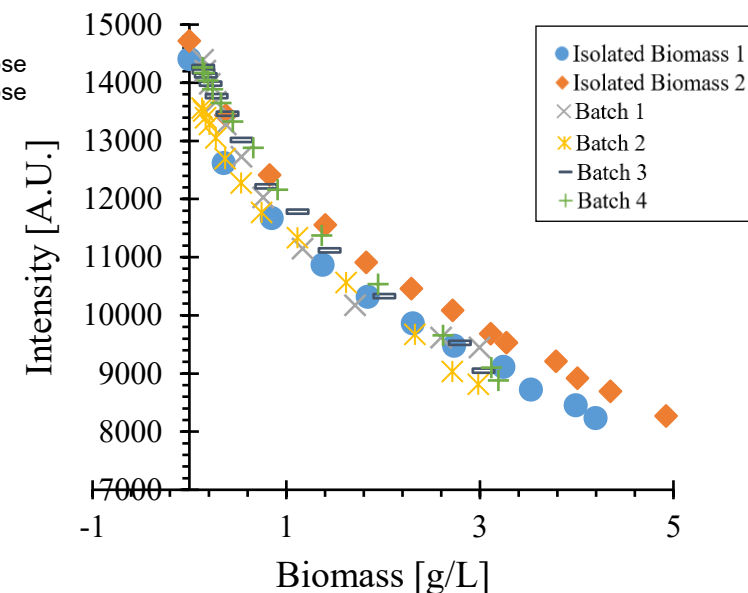
Linear correlation

7-8% intensity decrease



Measurement conditions

~44% intensity decrease



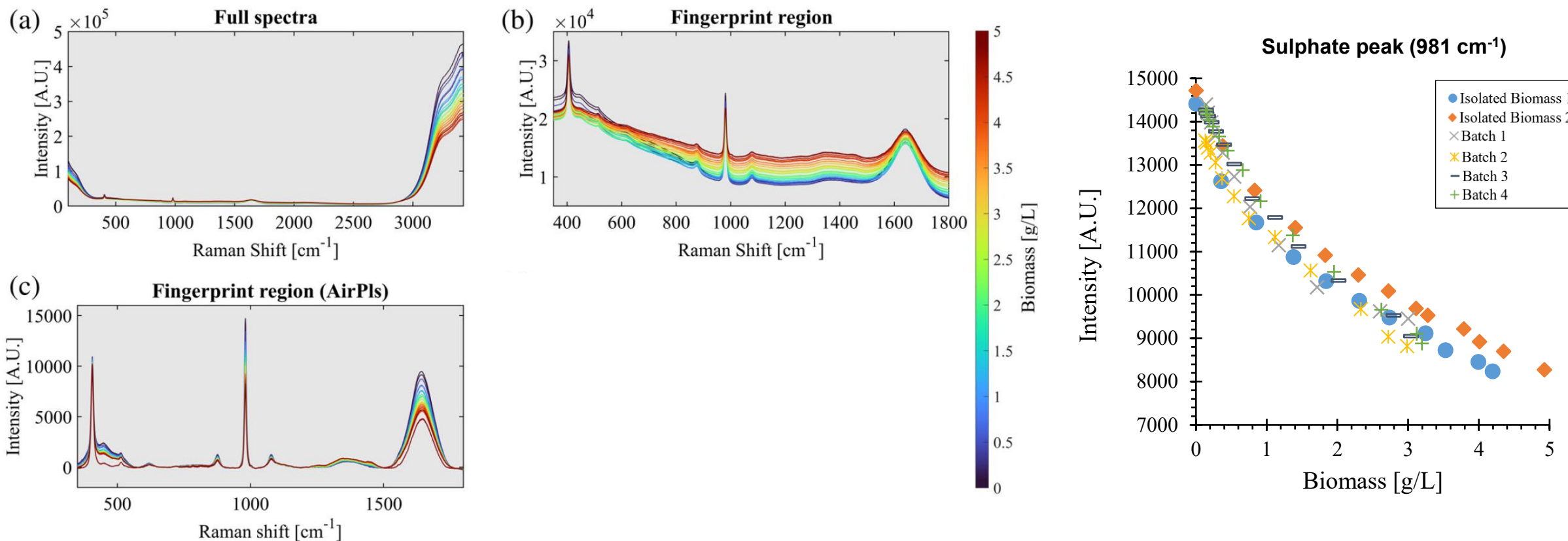
Data pre-processing

Understanding the impact on data from different systems

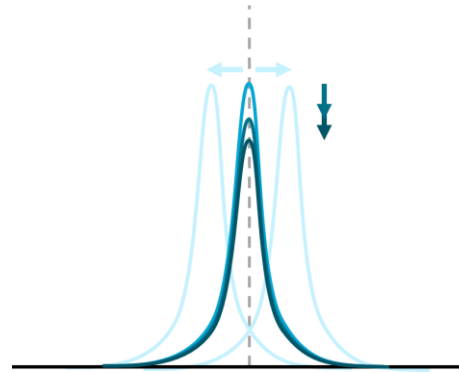
Signal understanding | Biomass



Work performed by
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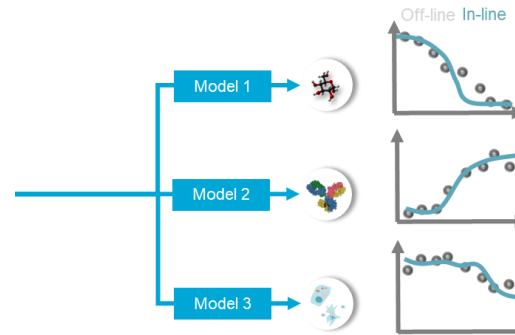


Summary

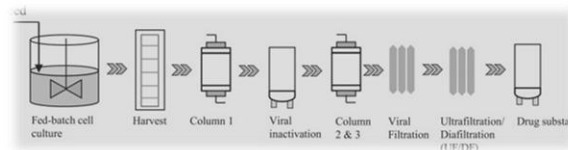


$$f(x) = y$$

Peak height and position



Real-time & Multiplexed read-out



Upstream & downstream applications

TU Delft

Bioprocess Engineering

In-line Raman spectroscopy for process characterization

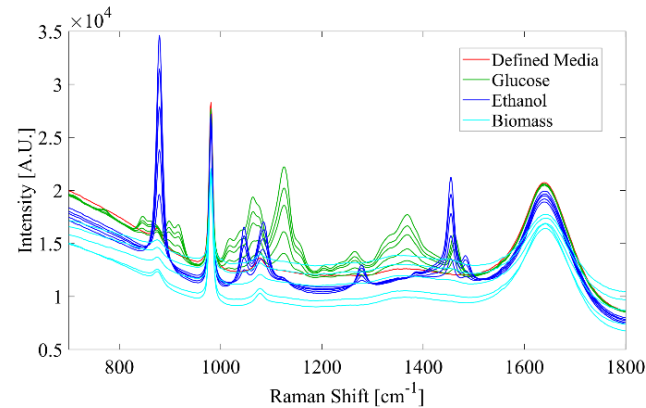
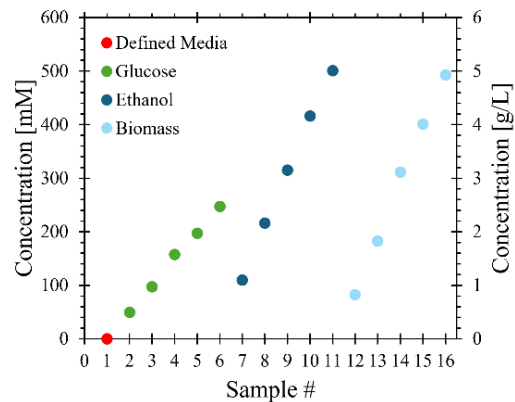
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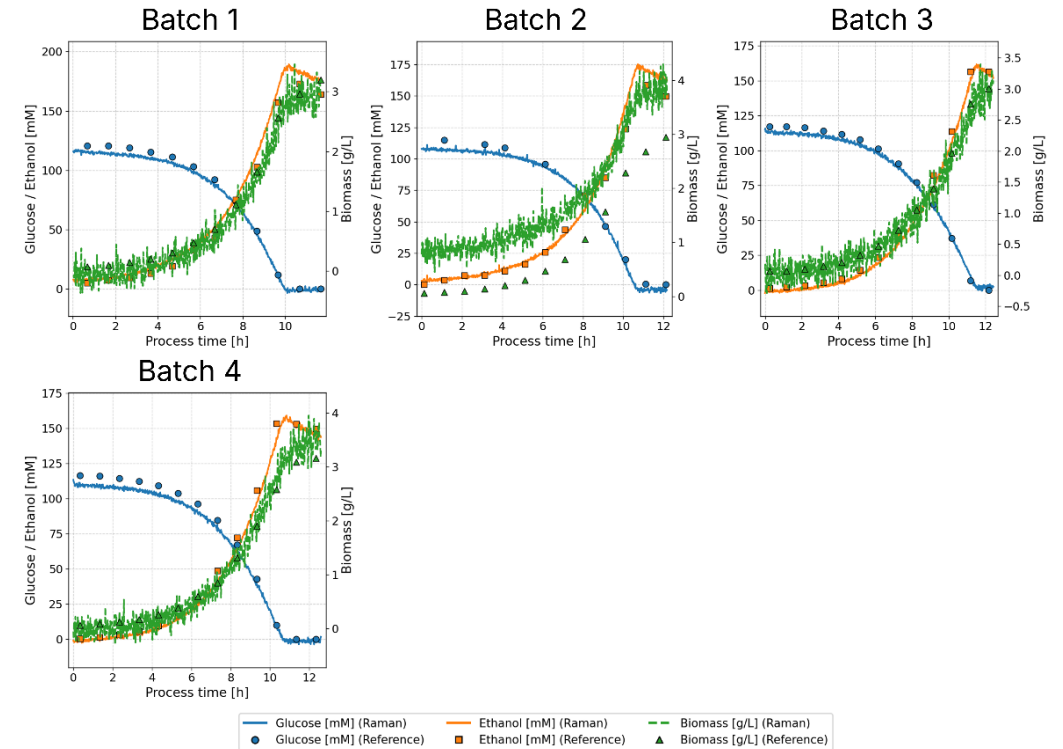


Model calibration | Single compound data

Calibration data



Validation data



Model calibration with only single compound data

Model calibration | Comparison of approaches



Work performed by
Maarten Klaverdijk

Approach	Model	Calibration data		Exp. time	Comp. time	Flexibility	rRMSEP (batch + fed-batch)		
		Total	Source				Glucose	Ethanol	Biomass
Standard	PLS	~36	Process				2.1%*	3.6%*	5.4%*
Single compound	PLS	16	Exp.				4.8%	11.6%	16.2%
	IHM	16	Exp.				4.2%	6.3%	10.0%
HM-synthetic	PLS	125	Synthetic				3.2%	14.5%	256%
HM-augmented	PLS	12+48	Process + Augmented				12.6%	7.8%	-

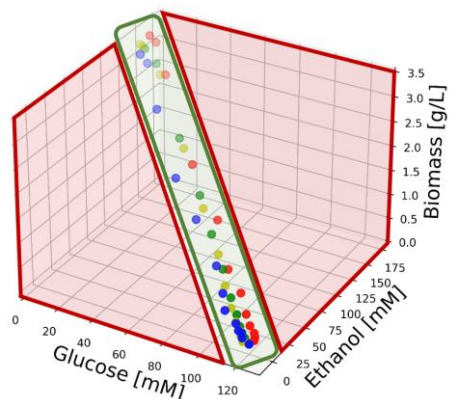
*Only batch data validation
Fed-batch performance: 30%, 62%, 88%

Isolated and/or synthetic data can help speed up implementation

Model transferability | Batch to fed-batch

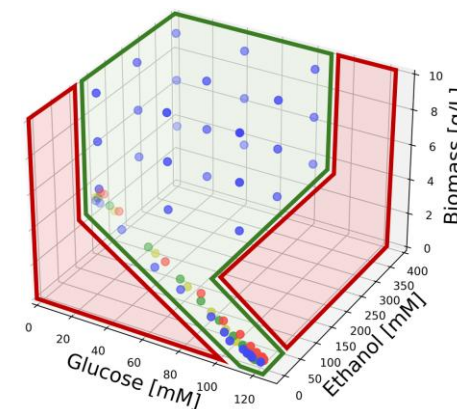


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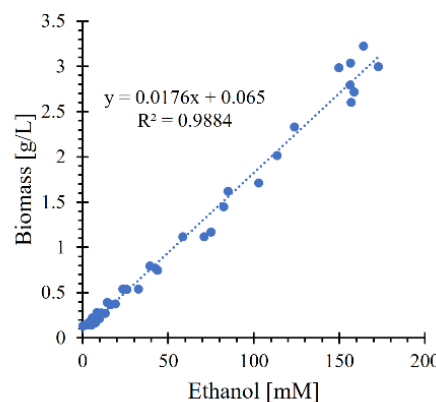
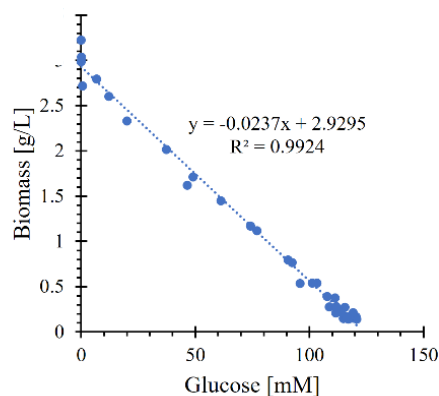
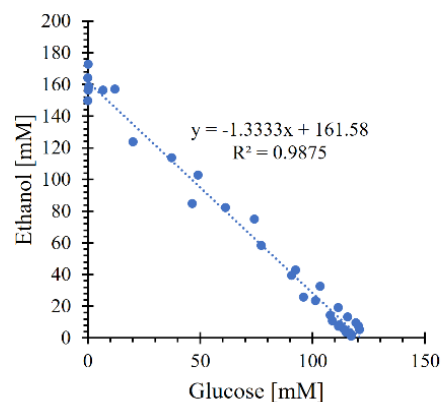
Fermentation

- Batch 1
- Batch 2
- Batch 3
- Batch 4



Fermentation

- Batch 1
- Batch 2
- Batch 3
- Batch 4
- DOE



**Single compound
data supplementation**

● Calibration

◆ Predicted

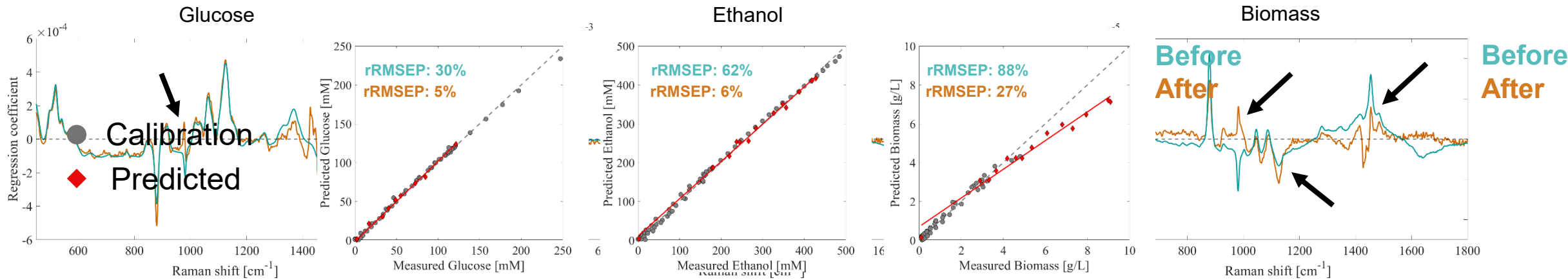
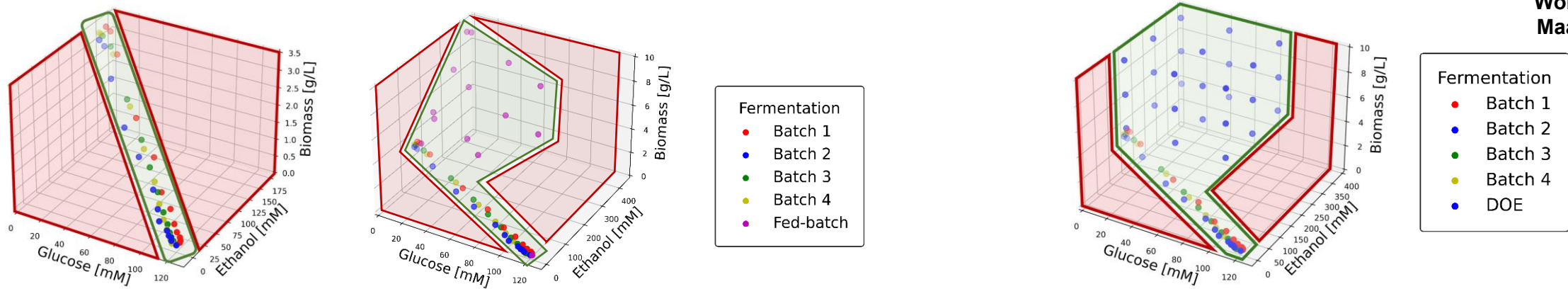
Cross-correlations



Model transferability | Batch to fed-batch



Work performed by
Maarten Klaverdijk



Expanding model application without additional runs

Model calibration | Hard models

