AROMETRIX

Arometrix Technology Overview







by 🙏 AccuStrata & DD DigiVac





TO BE THE STANDARD

for quality monitoring, compliance, and purity

of life-transforming plant extracts



Our Technology: What You Need to Know

PATENTED, REAL-TIME MOLECULAR ANALYZERS FOR CANNABIS PROCESSING

In-Line Spectroscopic Sensor Obje

Real-Time Molecular Data

Applicable to Various Processes

Log Data for QA/QC Traceability

Need to Know DR CANNABIS PROCESSING

Objective Process Monitoring

Precision & Repeatability



Before this Technology

Our customers relied on color changes to judge quality, which is highly subjective

Traditional cannabis analytical equipment is not capable of in-line, real-time analysis

What is the result of this lack of analytics? Human error, imprecision, "bad" batches, inconsistencies, Arometrix technology's design utilizes the same science the traditional analyzers use

Our sensor is designed to support all sizes and brands of processing equipment

Our digital readout shows real-time molecular levels, giving you the tools to increase precision and repeatability

With this Technology

FUNDAMENTALS

FLUORESCENCE SPECTROSCOPY

Our patent-pending technology utilizes a scientific method of measuring how molecules respond to light.

- **Spectroscopy:** The broad study of how light interacts with other light, surfaces, molecules, etc.
- Fluorescence: The light produced after a wavelength is exposed to it.

High-Quality Digital Display



Miniature Optical Sensor

In Situ Fluorescence Spectroscopy for In-Line Distillation Process Monitoring

Currently, cannabis distillation requires specialized personnel, which raises costs and lowers yields. Furthermore, process monitoring is dependent on indirect controls, such as temperature, flow, and color. Here, fluorescence spectroscopy was investigated as an in-line process monitoring tool for cannabis distillation to alleviate these challenges. First, excitation emission matrix spectroscopy (EEMS) was utilized to determine optimal excitation wavelengths for various stages of fractional distillation. Based on these results, a benchtop fluorometer that could use various excitation wavelengths was developed. Samples of extract, distillate, and pure laboratory grade cannabidiol (CBD), cannabidiolic acid (CBDA), delta-8 tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^8 -THC), and delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 -THC) standards were measured with the benchtop system. The measurements from the extract and distillate samples exhibited several fluorescence peaks. These measurements depended on the processing conditions and product quality of the tested samples. Measurements of the chemical standards exhibited similar fluorescence to the extract and distillate samples. Finally, an in-line sensor was developed and installed on a short path distillation system (SPD). Measurement from the in-line sensor showed distinct differences between distillation fractions validating its capability as a cannabis distillation process monitoring tool.

Jonathan Kenneth Bunn, Christopher Jason Metting, and Hasso von Bredow

he rising commercial interest in cannabis extract and distillate is increasing the need for more rapid and precise extraction and distillation methods. This need is especially critical for more precise dosing of compounds derived from cannabis for medical applications. While many common distillation methods exist (short path distillation, wiped film distillation, column separation, and so on) the techniques are highly technical and often can only be carried out by specialized personnel. This leads to lower production volumes and higher costs. To help reduce costs and increase purity of cannabis distillation, more precise and intuitive process control tools are needed.

Historically, fluorescence spectroscopy has been used for inline process control and quality control in several industries, including pharmaceuticals and food safety (1-8). Furthermore, studies on cannabinoids and their metabolites indicate that many of the compounds derived from cannabis will have unique spectroscopic properties, including fluorescing under ultraviolet (UV) light and Raman signal (9–15). While some literature exists, very little work has been published on using these unique optical properties to provide a process control system that can help improve product safety and purity.

Distillations of cannabis extract are carried out at temperatures reaching over 165 °C and under vacuum pressure. Vacuum distillation is utilized because desired cannabinoids chemically degrade into undesired compounds at temperatures below their boiling point under atmospheric pressure. This

degradation is either decelerated greatly or completely halted under vacuum pressure.

The required vacuum pressure and temperature make the process of selecting and adding an in-line sensor challenging. The sensor must be robust enough to function under harsh conditions without creating undue risk of vacuum leaks during operation. This challenge is only exacerbated when considering a sensor that can be retrofitted onto existing distillation systems. Optical metrology methods are a promising approach for process control because they can probe processed material through a sight-glass or glass tube positioned away from the heat source. Specifically, fluorescence spectroscopy is a promising method to investigate the presence or absence of auto-fluorescing compounds within the distillate throughout the process.

In this work, fluorescence spectroscopy is investigated as a process monitoring technique for short path distillation (SPD).

Experimental

Excitation Emission Matrix Spectroscopy

A portable benchtop excitation emission matrix spectrometer (EEMS) was developed to determine the optimal excitation wavelength that could be used for monitoring fluorescence during the distillation of cannabinoids. Figure 1 shows the EEMS system used to investigate the approach.

For the excitation components of the instrument, the EEMS system used a Lambda LS Xenon Arc Lamp (Sutter Instrument)

PEER-REVIEWED AND PUBLISHED ARTICLE

Cannabis Science and Technology

(Volume 2, Issue 5) in 2019.



R&D ARTICLE



MOLECULES

Molecules respond to light

differently. The way that an extract responds tells us which molecule(s) — and how much of said molecule(s) — are present.

Our system excites fluids with light,

while simultaneously waiting for, and measuring, the response.





RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Our customers achieve a rapid ROI from using our technology:

• Increase potency by 3-5% -> increased market value • **Decreased training time** by 33% -> decreased operational costs









\$4000 USD

For botanical distillation

\$4814 USD

For botanical distillation PLUS chromatography

EXTRACTION FINDER



\$8450 USD

For botanical extraction PLUS any metal-utilizing process

Utilized for multiple processes

















Here's an example

CBD's

intensity

values

Alternative graphing view

Track intensity over time





Data Logging













SHORT PATH DISTILLATION

KNOW WHEN TO CHANGE FLASKS

Track the start & end of the main distillation fractions:

- "Heads": Terpenes and "Fool's Gold"
- "Main Body" (aka "Heart"): Cannabinoid of interest
- "Tails": Degradates & darker pigments

Featured: Lab Society 12L Short Path Distillation





Head, Body, & Tail





WIPED/THIN FILM DISTILLATION

KNOW THE QUALITY OF EACH LINE

Track exactly what is passing through your line(s):

- **Collection line:** Prevent the collection of trace amounts of "undesirables" (ex: Degradates)
- **Rejection line:** Prevent the rejection of trace amounts of "desirables" (ex: CBD)

Featured: Lab Society HVE Thin Film Distillation











FRACTION FINDER

ULTRA = 10X more sensitive









CHROMATOGRAPHY

KNOW WHEN EACH FRACTION ELUTES

Track the emergence of individual Cannabinoids:

- Normal Phase: Track THC, then track CBD
- **Reverse Phase:** Track CBD, then track THC
- Color Remediation: Tracks levels of dark pigments, such as Chlorophyll, Lipids, and Degradates

Featured below: Summit Research Chroma Column



Same software, stronger signals









EXTRACTION



EXTRACTION

KNOW WHEN SOLVENT IS SATURATED

Track the progress of the extraction to its end:

- Monitor molecular levels over time: Acidified Cannabinoids, Chlorophyll, and Lipids
- Know when it's complete: Know when the solvent has extracted all the plant's Cannabinoids
- Install **wherever** you want to monitor molecules

Featured below: Model 1 XF Delta Separations CUP 30 Extractor





A. FILLING SYSTEM (FLOW OFF)

B, AGITATION THEN SOAK (FLOW OFF)

C. FLOW STARTED/ EQUILIBRATING FLOW

D. RECIRCULATING

E. EMPTYING SYSTEM USING N2 GAS

F. EMPTYING RESIDUAL ALCOHOL FROM EXTRACTOR RESERVOIR

Welcome to the future of extraction





Examples of installation locations





Collection Column

Cannabinoids - Chlorophyll - Lipids















Industry Trends

CONSUMER **DEMAND FOR EXTRACTS**

Concentrate sales increased by over 40% in 2020, and prices are rising in the face of the increased demand. - MJBizDaily, 2021

Marijuana Concentrates on the Rise Across Industry

SHIFT TOWARD **IN-HOUSE ANALYTICS**

Extractors are breaking their reliance on outside testing, and acquiring equipment to get a faster idea of quality. -Analytical Cannabis, 2019

Why Cannabis Extractors Are Bringing **Testing In-house**

FDA CANNABIS-**GMP GUIDELINES** ARE COMING...

The FDA does not have any guidelines specific to the Cannabis industry... yet. Companies want to stay ahead of GMP reqs. - CS&T. 2020

Engineering Considerations for the cGMP Manufacture of Hemp and Hemp Products



Innovative real-time molecular monitoring for refinement



Revolutionary, real-time tracking of C1D1 extraction, filtration, CRC, etc.



The ultimate source of process traceability for cGMP compliance





Scientists Helping Scientists Process Purer Extracts

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