# Quantifying the hygroscopic properties of cyclodextrin containing aerosol for drug delivery to the lungs 

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## Supplementary Information

## AIOMFAC functional group assignments

The 2-hydroxypropyl- $\beta$-cyclodextrin (2-HP- $\beta-\mathrm{CD}$ ) ring contains seven repeat units, with a chemical formula of $\left(\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{6}\right)_{7}$, (Cambridge Bioscience, CAS 128446-35-5, molecular weight $M=1541.6 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ). The molecule was assigned functional groups according to A. Zuend et al., Atmos. Chem. Phys. 2015, 15, 447-493. For modelling of 2HP- $\beta$-CD, the molecule was therefore assigned as 7 repeat units comprised of $3 \times \mathrm{CH}[\mathrm{OH}], 3 \times \mathrm{OH}, 1 \times \mathrm{CH}$ (standard), $2 \times$ CHO (ether), $1 \times \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (ether), $1 \times \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ (alc) and $1 \times \mathrm{CH}_{2}$ (standard). One glucopyranose unit can be described as $2 \times \mathrm{CHO}$ (ether), $1 \times \mathrm{CH}$ (standard), $2 \times \mathrm{CH}[\mathrm{OH}], 1 \times \mathrm{CH}_{2}[\mathrm{OH}], 3 \times \mathrm{OH}$. As such $\alpha-, \beta$-, and $\gamma$-CD can be modelled using 6, 7 and 8 glucopyranose repeat units, respectively.

## Extrapolation of dynamic vapour sorption data

The measurements obtained from the DVS for each RH step were fitted to an exponential growth or decay curve for the adsorption and desorption sections of the humidity isotherms, respectively. Exponential fits were used according to $\operatorname{Mass}_{\text {stablised }}(t)=a+b \exp (c t)$, where coefficients $a, b$ and $c$ were optimised to fit the experimental data using a least squares fit error analysis. The equilibration mass was obtained by extrapolation of the exponential curve at each step and was subsequently used as the initial mass for the proceeding RH step. For the initial stabilisation of the sample mass at $\mathrm{RH}=0 \%$, the $\mathrm{M}_{0}$ value was taken as the lowest recorded mass value and assumed to be equal to $\mathrm{M}_{\text {dry }}$. Examples of the exponential fitting and extrapolation are shown in figures S. 1 and S.2.


Figure S.1. DVS measurements are shown as blue crosses and fitted to an exponential curve to allow extrapolation to a stable mass (black line) DVS data for stabilisation of the sample mass at from room atmosphere to the environment chamber at RH $=0.4 \%$. Exponential curve fitting coefficients are $a=0.0117, b=-0.0115$ and $c=-0.0140$.


Figure S.2. Measured (blue crosses) and extrapolated (black line) DVS data for the first desorption RH step from 98\% to 90\%. Exponential curve fitting coefficients are $a=0.1810, b$ $=-0.1007$ and $c=-0.1373$.

## Refractive index and density measurements

Density data was recorded using a Metler Toledo Densito 30PX densitometer and RI data recorded using a Metler Toledo Refracto 30PX Abbe refractometer. To calculate the temperature correction coefficients for density ( ${ }^{\gamma}$ ) and RI $\left({ }^{\gamma}\right)$ an aqueous solution of 200 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ of $2-\mathrm{HP}-\beta-\mathrm{CD}$ was cooled in an ice bath and RI and density measurements recorded as $\rho\left(T=8.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=1.0099 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ and $n\left(T=9.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=1.3376$. The solution was then gently
warmed on a hot-plate and the RI and density measurements recorded as $\rho\left(T=28.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=$ $1.0061 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ and $n\left(T=27.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=1.3307$.

Temperature correction factors $\gamma_{\rho}$ and $\gamma_{n}$ were then determined according to the manufacturers handbook using $\gamma_{\rho}=\left[\left(\rho_{\text {Low }} / \rho_{\text {High }}\right)-1\right] /\left(T_{\text {High }}-T_{\text {Low }}\right)$ and $\gamma_{n}=\left(n_{\text {Low }}-n_{\text {High }}\right) /\left(T_{\text {High }}-T_{\text {Low }}\right)$. The density temperature correction factor was determined to be $\gamma_{\rho}=0.187 \times 10^{-3} 1 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and was programmed into the densitometer and all density data corrected to a temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Refractometer measurements were recorded at the measured room temperature, and corrected to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ post-measurement using the formula $n\left(25^{\circ} C\right)=n(T)+\gamma_{n}(T-25)$, where the temperature correction factor was determined to be $\gamma_{n}=0.369 \times 10^{-3} 1 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The table below lists the raw RI and density measurements. The RI Temperature $\left(T_{n}\right)$ column indicates the temperature recorded by the refractometer for each solution and corresponds to the RI measurement, $n_{T}$.

| MFS | Density at $25{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $/ \mathrm{g} . \mathrm{cm}$ <br>  <br>  <br>  | $n_{T}$ | $T_{n} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.3762 | 1.1231 | 1.3972 | 17.3 |
| 0.3537 | 1.1087 | 1.3848 | 17.5 |
| 0.3433 | 1.1042 | 1.3835 | 17.5 |
| 0.3333 | 1.0991 | 1.3799 | 17.7 |
| 0.3238 | 1.0919 | 1.3770 | 17.7 |
| 0.3144 | 1.0893 | 1.3760 | 17.7 |
| 0.3053 | 1.0843 | 1.3730 | 17.7 |
| 0.2965 | 1.0788 | 1.3702 | 17.7 |
| 0.2878 | 1.0757 | 1.3689 | 17.9 |
| 0.2792 | 1.0716 | - | - |
| 0.2708 | 1.0682 | 1.3654 | 17.5 |
| 0.2626 | 1.0644 | 1.3636 | 17.5 |
| 0.2548 | 1.0607 | 1.3621 | 17.5 |
| 0.2471 | 1.0566 | 1.3601 | 17.6 |
| 0.2398 | 1.0544 | 1.3593 | 17.8 |
| 0.2326 | 1.0516 | 1.3577 | 17.9 |
| 0.2257 | 1.0489 | 1.3568 | 18.0 |
| 0.2188 | 1.0462 | 1.3563 | 18.0 |
| 0.2121 | 1.0439 | 1.3544 | 18.0 |
| 0.2057 | 1.0418 | 1.3537 | 17.9 |
| 0.1994 | 1.0399 | 1.3527 | 17.9 |
| 0.1932 | 1.0377 | 1.3518 | 17.8 |
| 0.1872 | 1.0364 | - | - |
| 0.1814 | 1.0344 | 1.3503 | 17.9 |
| 0.1759 | 1.0338 | 1.3502 | 18.1 |
| 0.1703 | 1.0338 | 1.3493 | 18.1 |
| 0.1650 | 1.0316 | 1.3489 | 18.0 |
| 0.1599 | 1.0306 | 1.3484 | 17.5 |
| 0.1549 | 1.0296 | 1.3482 | 17.7 |
| 0.1501 | 1.0286 | 1.3475 | 18.4 |
| 0.1455 | 1.0277 | 1.3470 | 18.4 |
| 0.1410 | 1.0268 | 1.3465 | 18.4 |
| 0.1368 | 1.0258 | 1.3462 | 18.5 |
| 0.1326 | 1.0246 | 1.3455 | 18.4 |
| 0.1287 | 1.0237 | 1.3452 | 18.5 |
| 0.1250 | 1.0225 | 1.3446 | 18.4 |


| 0.1213 | 1.0215 | 1.3444 | 18.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.1145 | 1.0198 | 1.3434 | 18.4 |
| 0.1080 | 1.0182 | 1.3428 | 18.4 |
| 0.1019 | 1.0166 | 1.3421 | 18.5 |
| 0.0962 | 1.0153 | 1.3412 | 18.6 |
| 0.0908 | 1.0142 | 1.3407 | 18.6 |
| 0.0857 | 1.0129 | 1.3402 | 18.7 |
| 0.0810 | 1.0117 | 1.3395 | 18.8 |
| 0.0765 | 1.0101 | 1.3389 | 18.8 |
| 0.0723 | 1.0091 | 1.3384 | 18.7 |
| 0.0683 | 1.0084 | 1.3382 | 18.7 |
| 0.0645 | 1.0078 | 1.3379 | 18.7 |
| 0.0609 | 1.0071 | 1.3377 | 18.3 |
| 0.0576 | 1.0064 | 1.3372 | 18.4 |
| 0.0544 | 1.0059 | 1.3371 | 18.5 |
| 0.0514 | 1.0053 | 1.3366 | 18.7 |
| 0.0486 | 1.0048 | 1.3365 | 18.8 |
| 0.0000 | 0.9991 | 1.3335 | 18.9 |

## Optical tweezers measurements

Optical tweezers measurements providing droplet properties of RI and dispersion in RI were determined through analysis of the morphology dependent resonances present in Raman spectra. The table below shows the droplet RI and dispersion in $\mathrm{RI}(\mu)$ when equilibrated to the given RH value, along with standard deviations for each measurement.


