Qualify your VPT System today through CPV Testing

Let us assist in addressing your pharmacopoeia needs through our services. Compendial pharmacopoeia version (CPV) qualification services are designed with respect to the United States/European Pharmacopoeia (USP/EP) and the British Pharmacopoeia (BP) guidelines for qualifying your CTech™ SoloVPE®, FlowVPE®, and FlowVPX® Systems.

Our experts will help you perform the qualification and expedite the process, making sure you can be confident with your variable pathlength device.

Description of CPV Tests

Control of Resolution (Spectral Bandwidth)

The resolution test determines the limiting resolution of the spectrophotometer. Using hexane as reference, we closely evaluate the system by measuring the absorbance ratio of toluene at the maximum and minimum wavelengths.

Control of Stray Light

Stray light is any light reaching the detector that is not of the selected wavelength. Potassium Chloride (KCl), Sodium Iodide (NaI), Acetone (C_3H_6O), and Sodium Nitrite ($NaNO_2$) filters are used for the evaluation of Stray Light.

Control of Absorbance

To establish the accuracy, precision, and linearity of a given system, the absorbance accuracy of a system in the intended operational range must be verified. Two separate standards are used for evaluation: Potassium Dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) & Neutral Density Glass filters.

Control of Wavelength

The control of wavelength test ensures that the accuracy of the wavelength in the intended operational range is correct and within acceptable limits. Holmium oxide solution is used for this measurement.

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