

*Johnson & Johnson*



**Johnson & Johnson**  
*Sterility Assurance*

# Low Energy Electron Beam



# Industry Perspective

The need for absorbed dose measurements in  
low energy electron beam processing

Terminal Sterilization Perspective

# Industry Perspective

## A Change of Plans

Quotes (nearly 100 years ago)

# Industry Perspective

1895 Röntgen discovered the x-ray (Crooks Tube)

1899 Rutherford observed,

there are two methods with which to observe x-rays; photographic plate & discharge of electrification

# Industry Perspective

1899 Curie commented,  
of the two methods of observation,  
observation by conductivity acquired by air  
was fast and provided a quantifiable result  
that can be compared with others

These were measures of absorbed dose; dosimetry

# Industry Perspective

Dr. Leupold Freund

“When we gain complete control of our apparatus, know which quantity of rays is appropriate, which best employed in the depths and on the surface of the body, and when our measurement is perfected, there will be an ever-widening field for our endeavors”

# Industry Perspective

How do we demonstrate control of our apparatus

What quantity is appropriate

At surface and at depth

Measurement perfected



# Industry Perspective

IQ & OQ of the irradiator

PQ of the processing application

Dosimetry, dosimetry calibration

“when our measurement is perfected”

# Industry Perspective

## Challenges

Calibration of dosimetry

OQ the irradiator

PQ the processing application

# Industry Perspective

Calibration

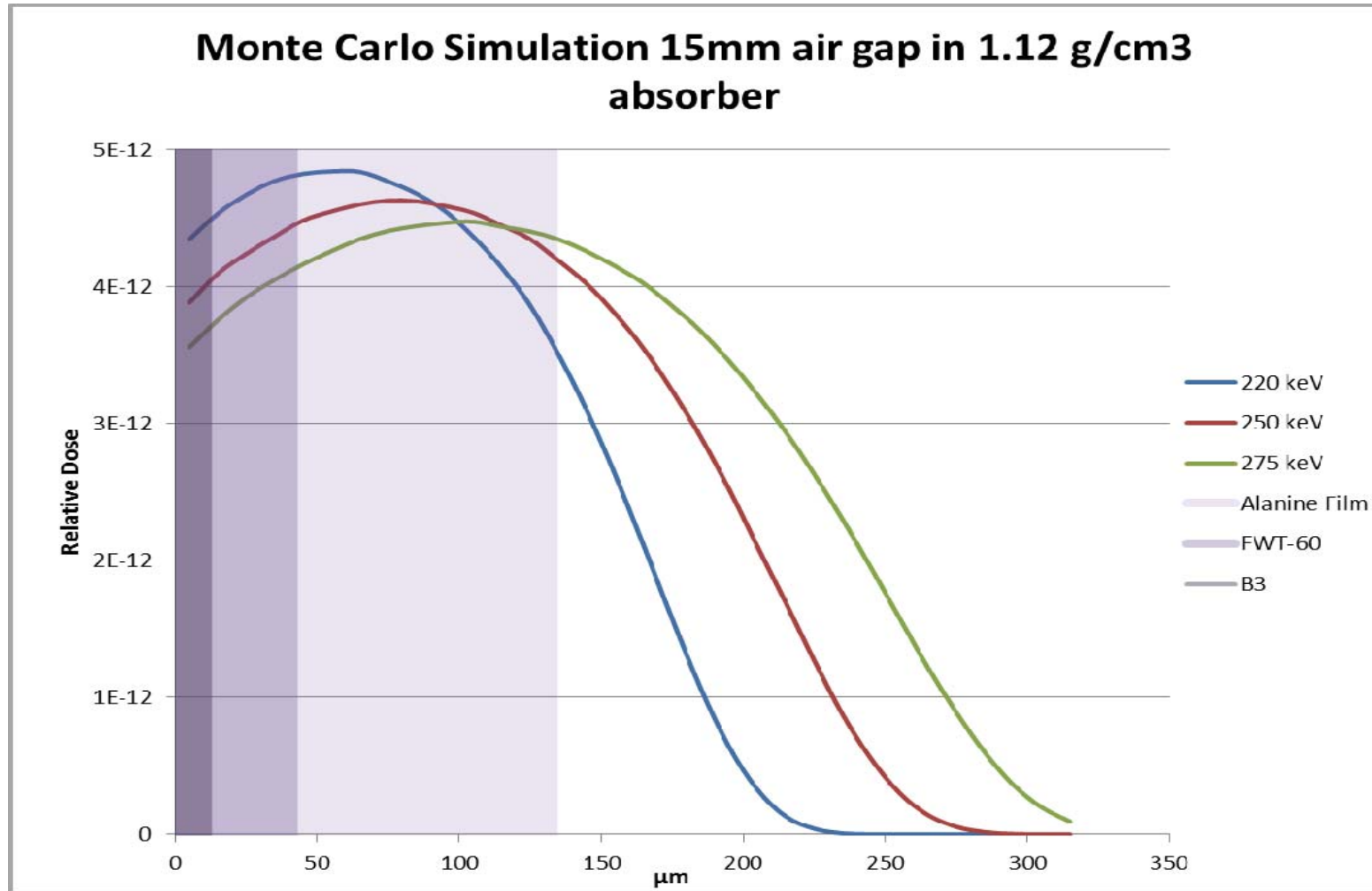
Establishing traceability

D<sub>u</sub> calibration procedure

topical/surface – 1 $\mu$ m

13-15% uncertainty at 2 $\sigma$

# Dose Depth Profiles



# Industry Perspective

OQ - Qualification of the Irradiator

Uniformity of radiation field

Quantifying the energy

Demonstrating control (SPC)

# Air Gap Models

Initial

Energy

Air Gap

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240 keV

10mm

15mm

20mm

25mm

220.4 keV

219.2 keV

217.8 keV

215.8 kEv

300 keV

10mm

15mm

20mm

25mm

290.2 keV

289.1 keV

287.4 keV

286.3 keV

# Industry Perspective

PQ – qualifying the process for a specific product

Dose Distribution

Min/Max dose

Precision: repeatability/reproducibility

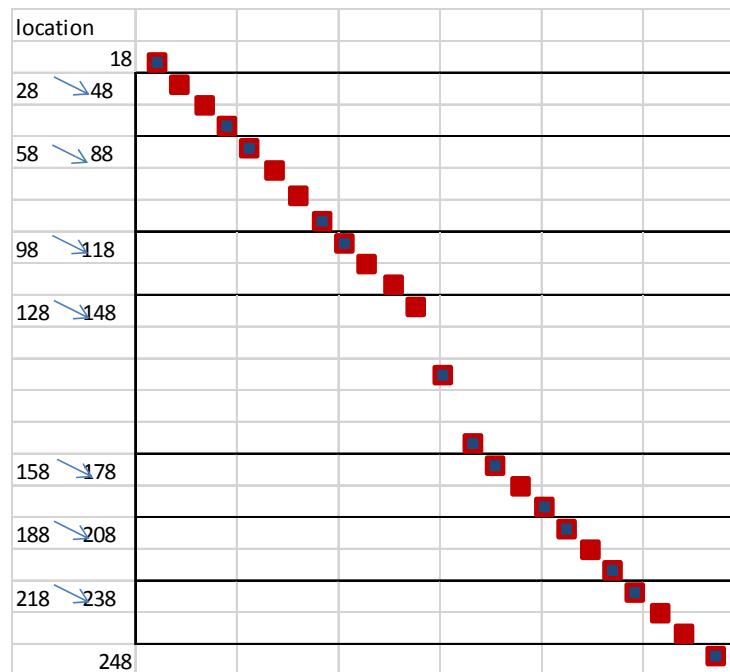
Process Capability: Cpk

Routine Process Monitoring

# Dose Mapping Simulations

Dose mapping simulations using Monte Carlo

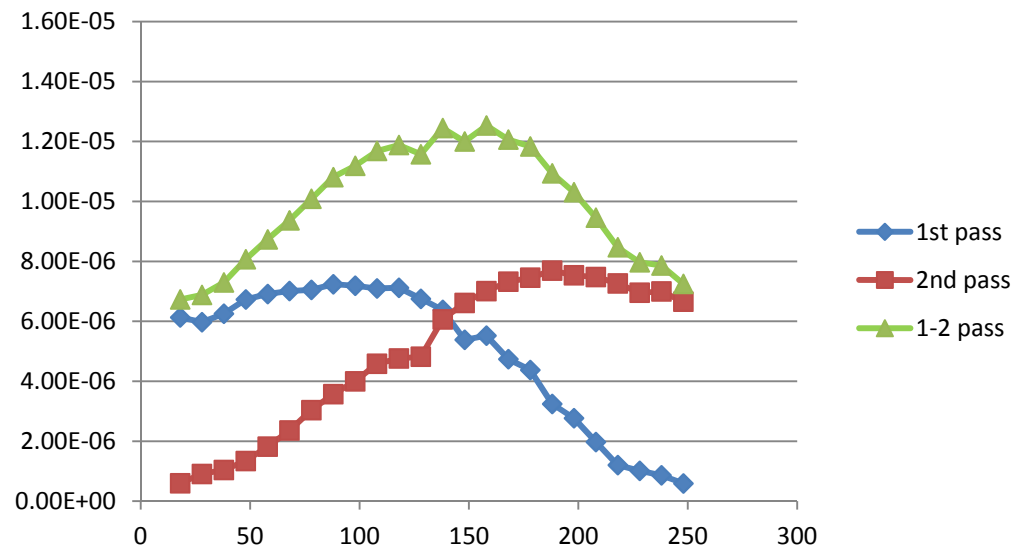
Simulate 2-sided irradiation with sum of 2 single-sided models





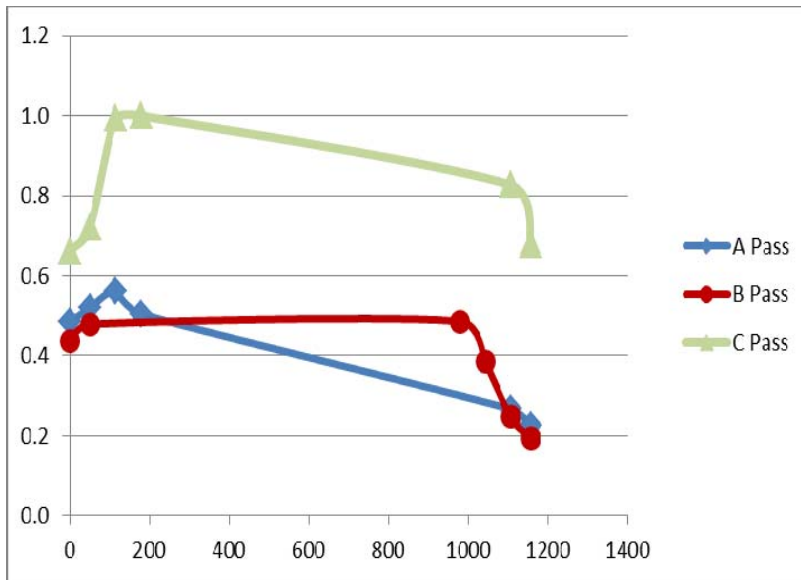
# Dose Mapping Simulations

Dose mapping simulations using Monte Carlo

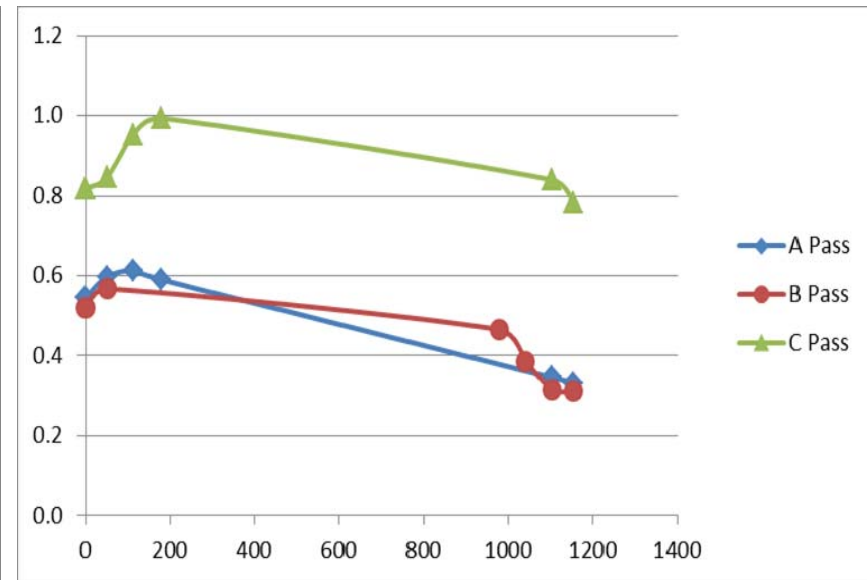


# Dose Mapping Simulations

## Dose Map vs. Monte Carlo 240 keV



Monte Carlo Prediction



Dose Map Data

# Industry Perspective

## Sterilization Processing

### Minimum Dose Establishment Experiments (ISO 11137)

Method I (bioburden based) verifications at  $\pm 10\%$

VDMax (bioburden based) verifications at  $\pm 10\%$

Method 2a & 2b ( $D_{10}$  value establishment) 2 kGy increments

### Maximum Dose Establishment Experiments (ISO 11137)

# Industry Perspective

Standard under development for radiation processing (ASTM E61)

Operational Qualification (OQ)

Performance Qualification (PQ)

Re-qualification (test methods)

Statistical Process Control

# Industry Perspective

Industrialization of low energy electron processing

-meet current standard requirements or may  
require development of new standards

ISO 11137 & ASTM E61

“When we perfect our measurement”

Precise Traceability of Absorbed Dose