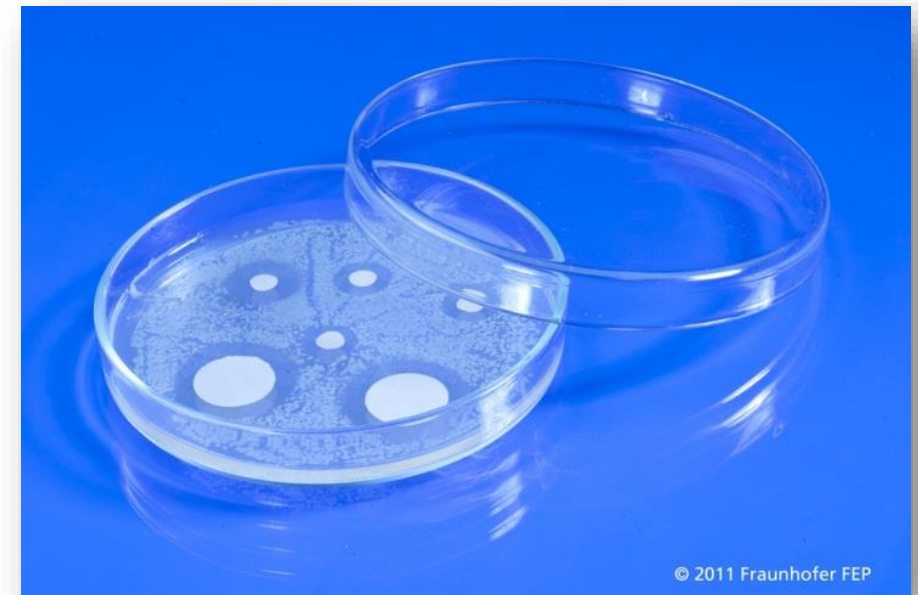


# Sterilization and disinfection by electron beam irradiation

Seminar „Fighting pathogens – sterilization, disinfection and biocide approaches“

29<sup>th</sup> March 2022

Dr. Steffen Günther



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# Outline

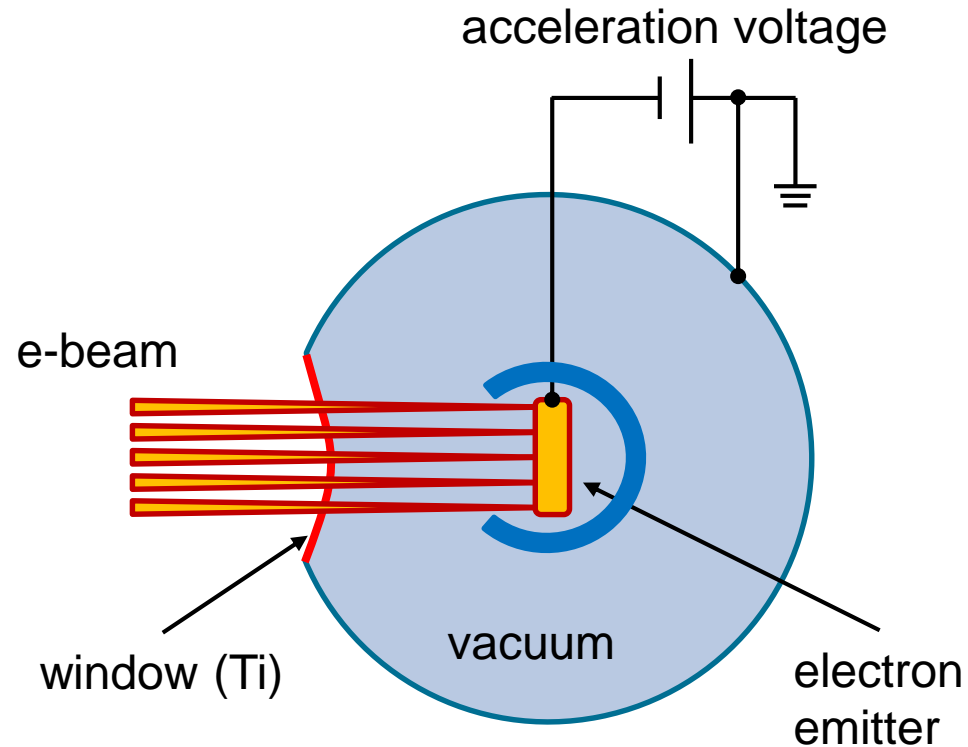
- Electron beam – some basics
- Comparison of sterilization methods
- Examples of Electron beam sterilization or disinfection
- Summary and Closing

# Electron beam – some basics



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# Generation of electron beams at atmospheric pressure

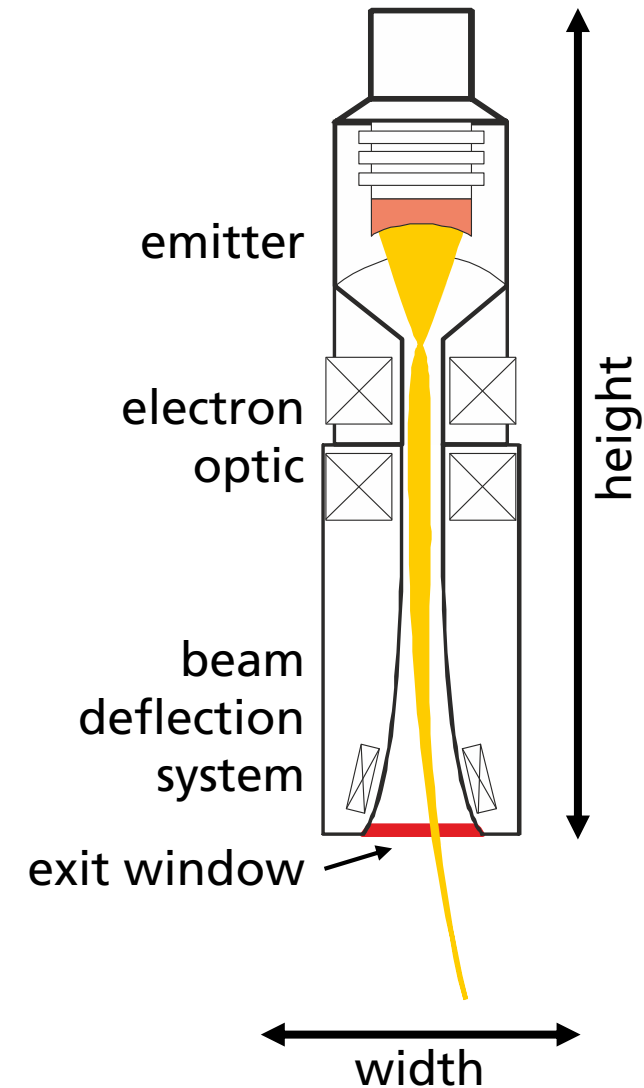


- generation in vacuum through glow discharge or thermionic emission
- acceleration by high voltage (50 ... 300 kV ... 10 MV)
- transfer through electron-transparent window to atmosphere

# Electron beam device – types, typical parameters

## Scanner type

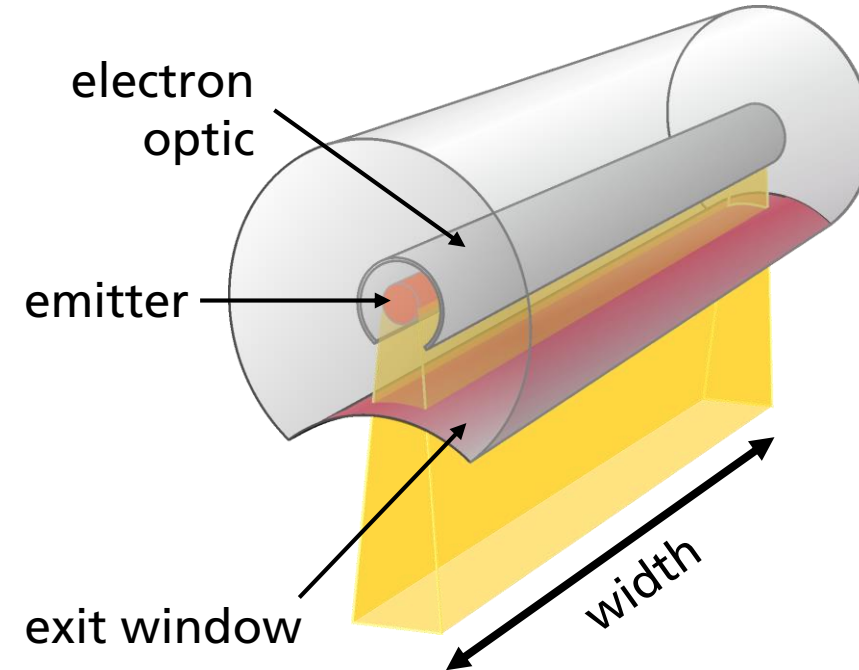
- electron emission from “point source”
- acceleration voltage up to 10 MV
- complex and sophisticated electron optic
- increased radiation width is linked to increased height
- high uniformity
- limited radiation dose @ increased width



# Electron beam device – types, typical parameters

## Linear type

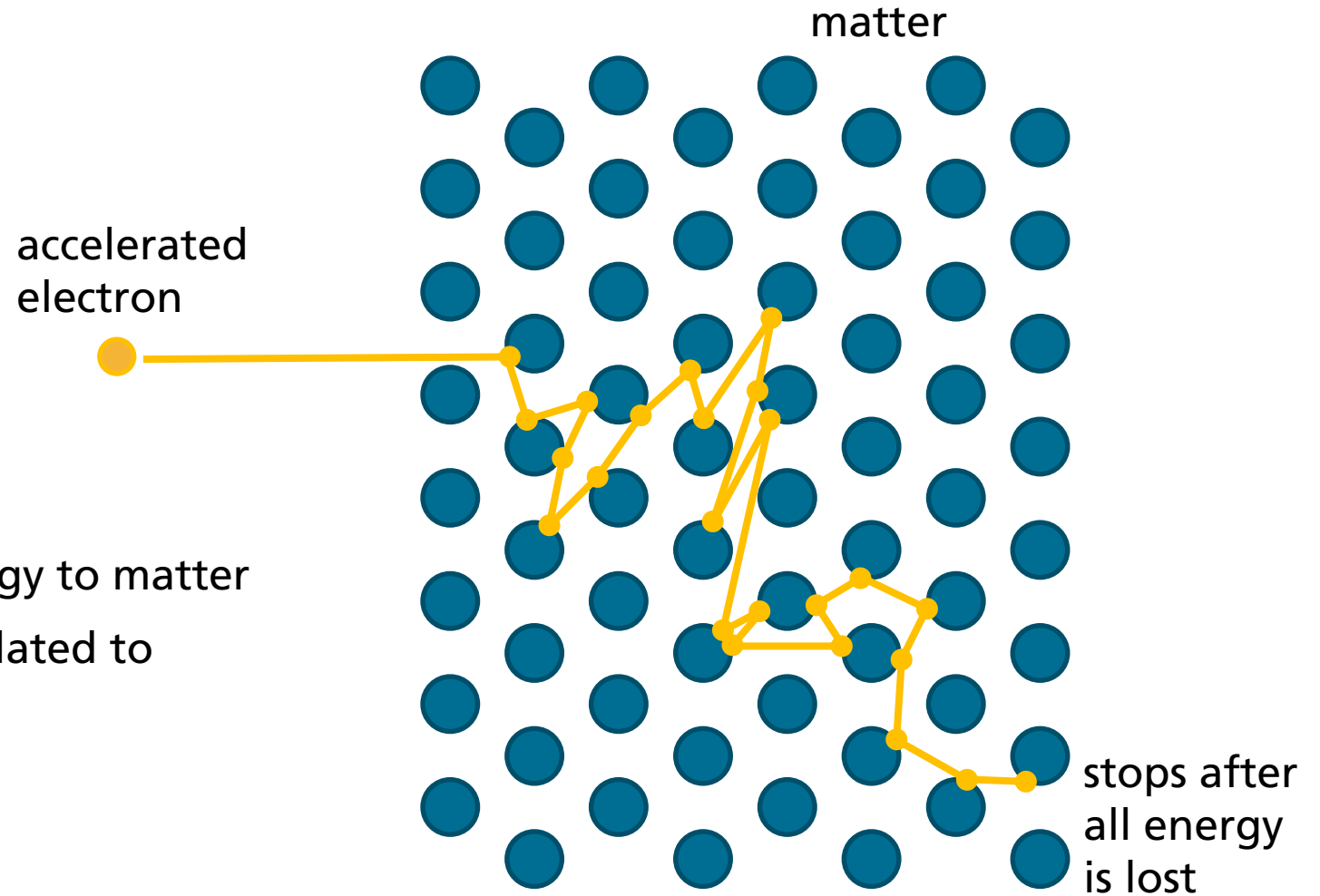
- electron emission from “line source”
- acceleration voltage mostly limited to 300 kV
- simple electron optic
- radiation widths up to 3,3 m
- limited uniformity
- radiation dose nearly independent from width



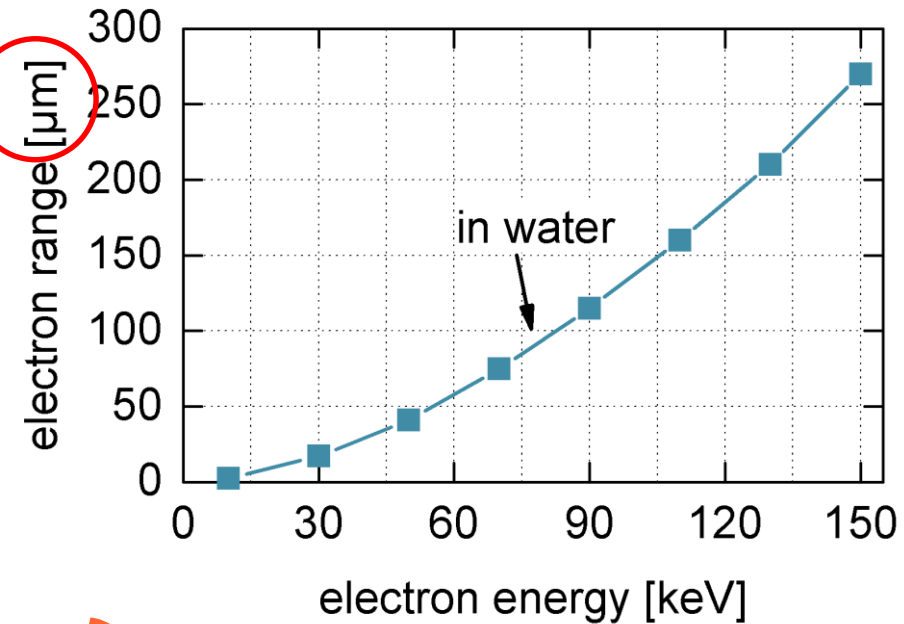
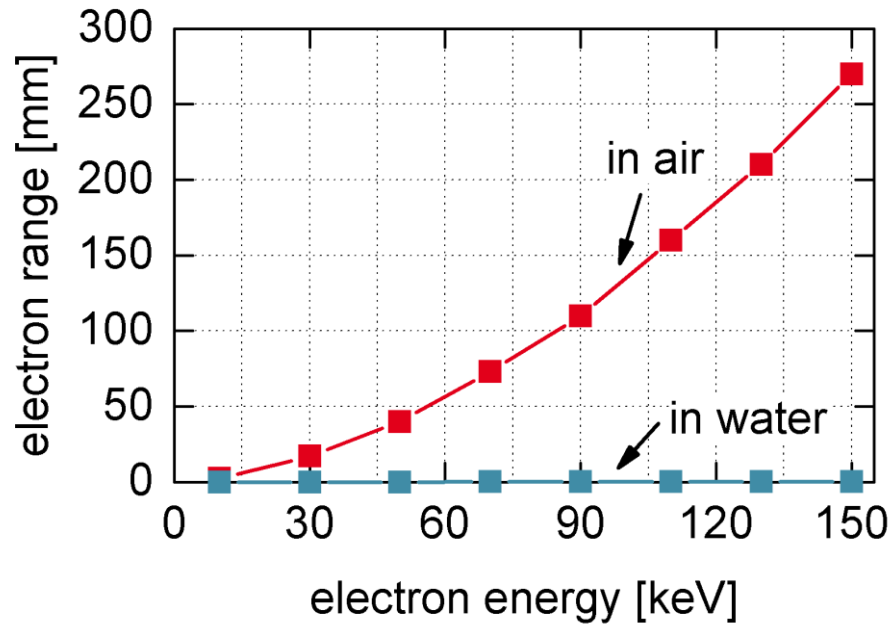
# Interaction of electron beams with matter

- primary electron hit matter
- ionize atoms (some energy loss)
- create secondary electrons

- accelerated electrons transfer energy to matter
- amount of transferred energy is related to irradiated mass → irradiation dose
- unit definition:  $1 \text{ J/g} = 1 \text{ kGy}$



# Interaction of electron beams with matter



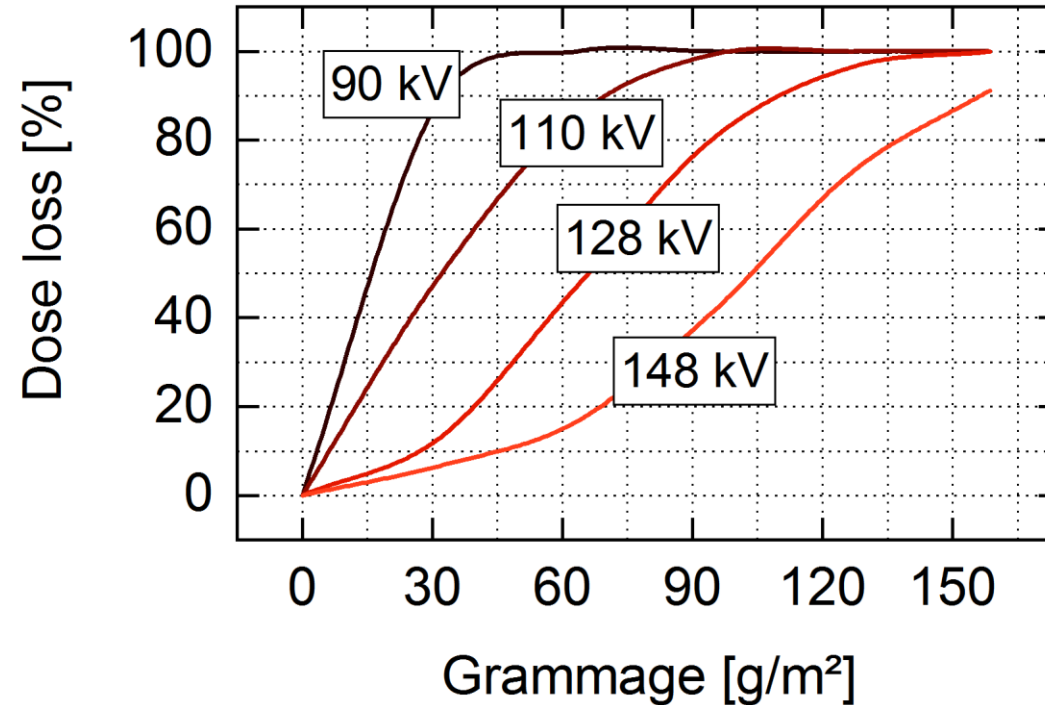
- electron range depends on
  - density of material
  - acceleration voltage / electron energy



rule of thumb  
1 μm per 1 keV @ 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

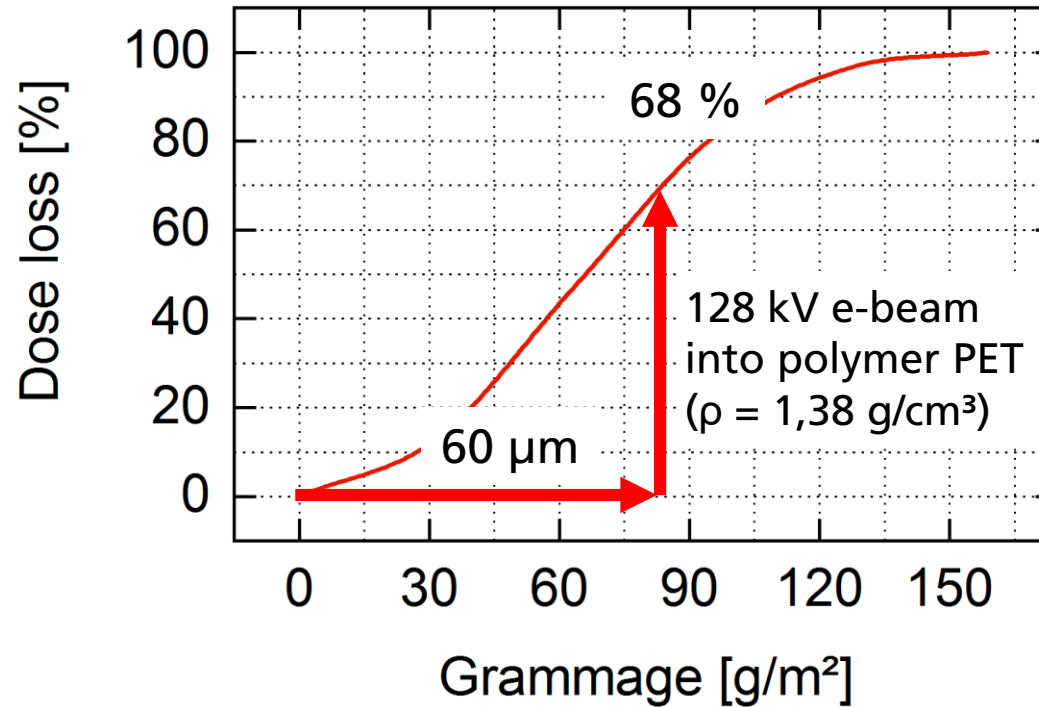


# Interaction of electron beams with matter



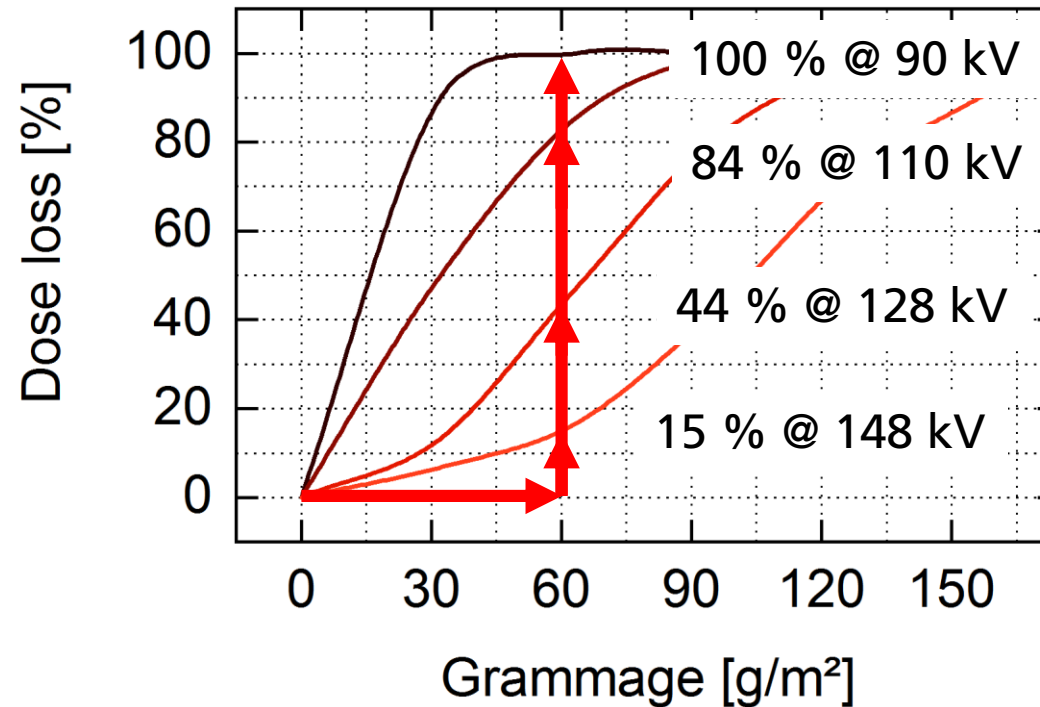
- irradiation intensity decreases with penetration depth
- decrease rate is energy dependent

# Interaction of electron beams with matter



- if material thickness is less than maximum penetration depth, only fraction of energy is absorbed by the material
- example: 60 μm thickness → only 68 % of energy absorption → determine dose; 32 % of energy is transmitted → has to be handled

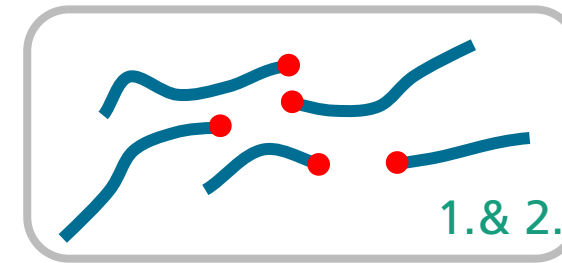
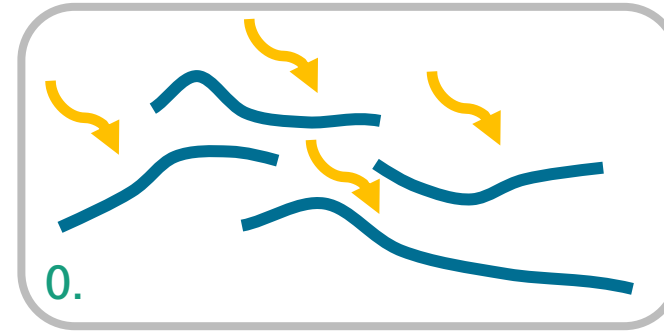
# Interaction of electron beams with matter



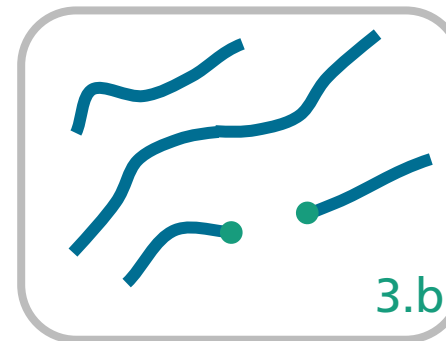
- absorbed energy (dose) decreases with increased acceleration voltage
- optimization of voltage and beam power is possible

# Molecular effects by irradiation of organic materials by electron beams

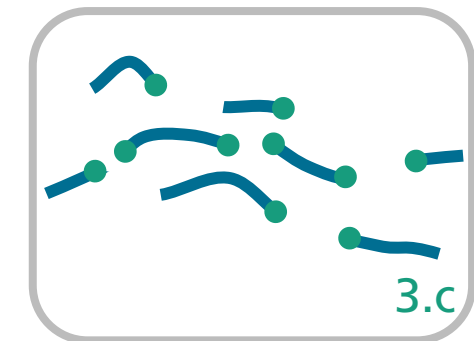
1. breaking of bonds
2. formation of radicals
3. effects depend on radiation intensity, molecular structure, chemical nature etc.
  - a. curing / cross-linking
  - b. chain scission
  - c. de-polymerization



e.g. increase stiffness



e.g. reduce tear strength



e.g. PTFE powder production

# Comparison of sterilization methods



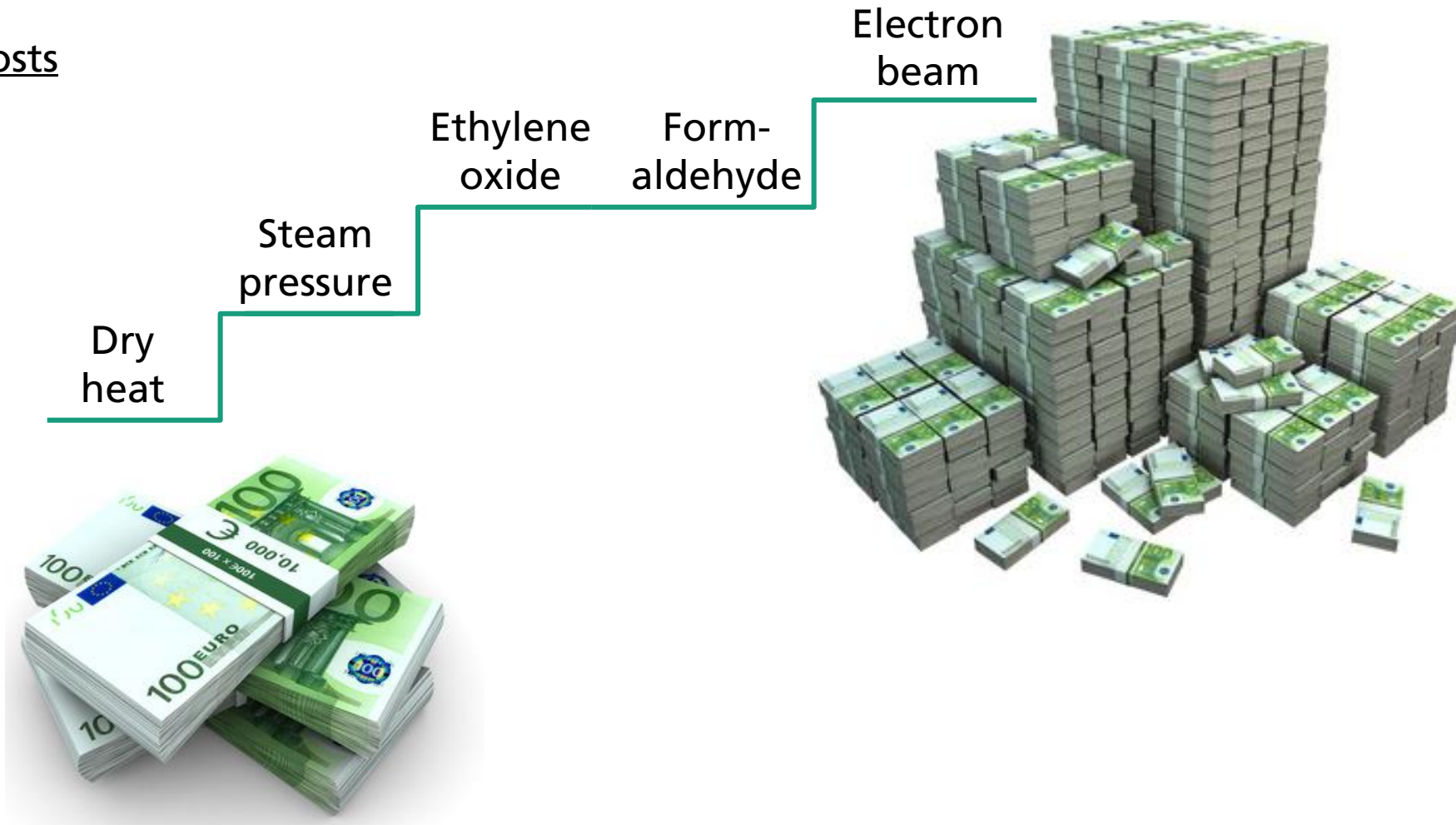
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# Comparison of sterilization methods

Sterilization method	Parameter	Time effort
Ethylene oxide	54 °C, 6 % C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O + CO <sub>2</sub>	1 to 6 hour
Dry heat	180 °C	30 to 120 min
Formaldehyde	60 °C, 30 ppm CH <sub>2</sub> O	60 min
Steam pressure	121 °C	3 to 20 min
Electron beam	-	1 to 3 sec

# Comparison of sterilization methods

## Investment costs



# Comparison of sterilization methods

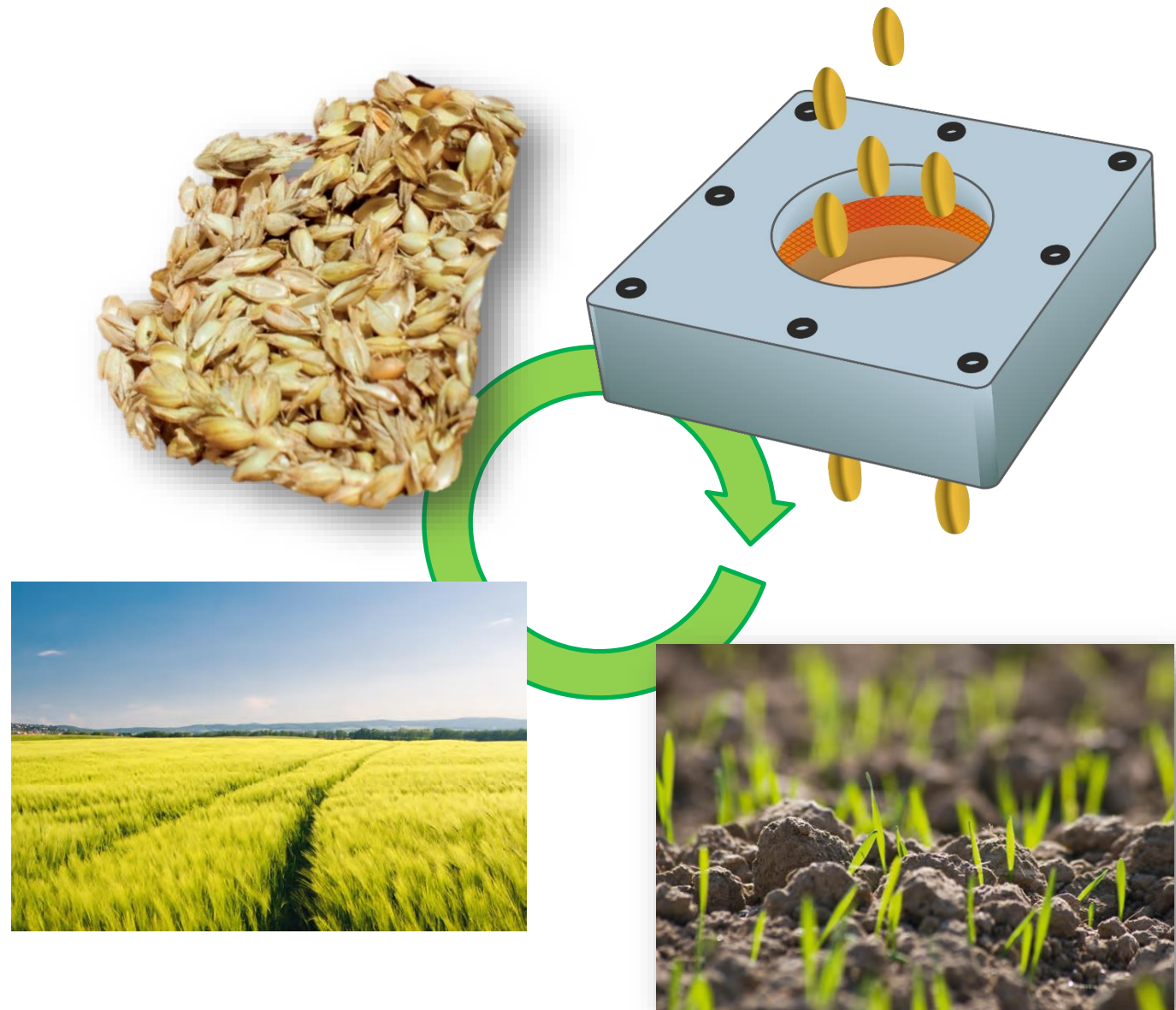
Sterilization method	Materials / goods to be sterilized							
	Metal	Polymers	Textiles	Ceramics	Powder	Liquids	Electronics	Bio-material
Ethylene oxide								
Dry heat								
Formaldehyde								
Steam pressure								
Electron beam								



# Examples of Electron beam sterilization or disinfection

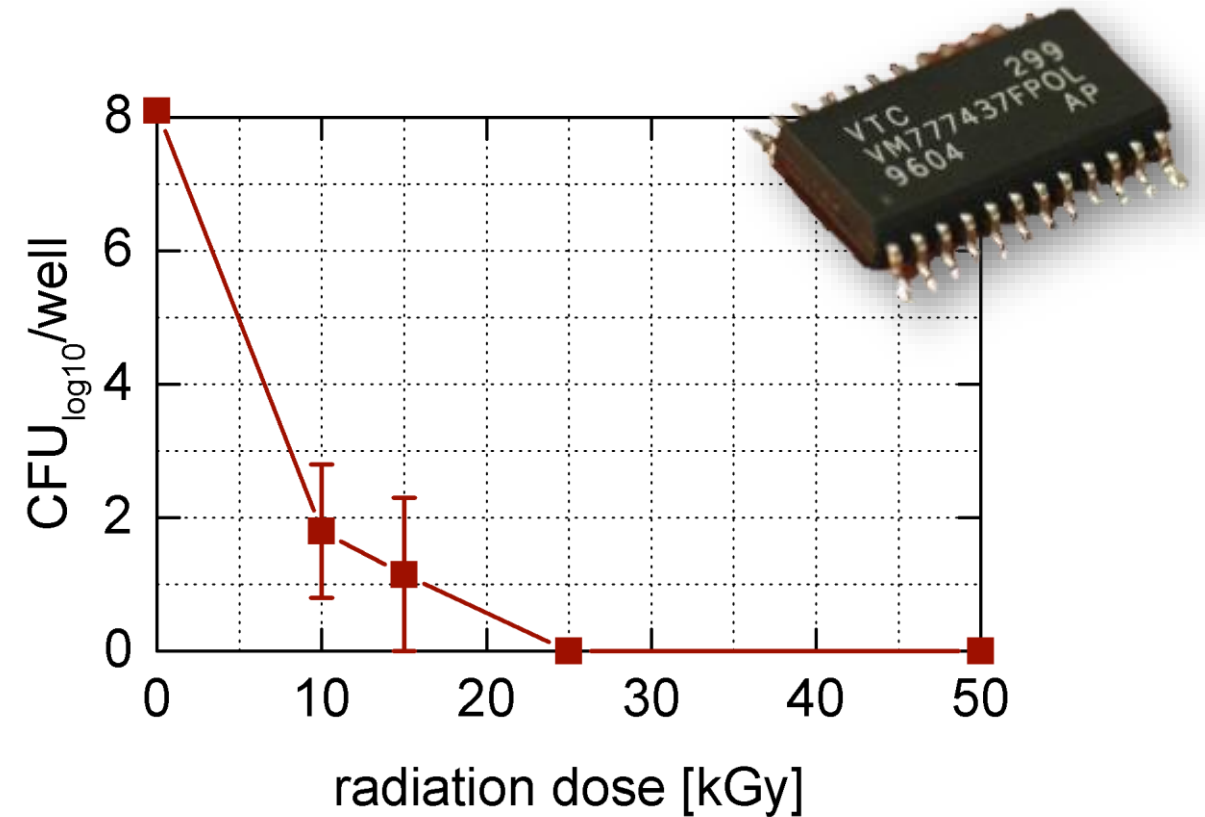
# Sterilization of seeds and grains

- Benefit from well-defined electron penetration depth
- Destroying all pathogens within or on top the seed shell
- No harming of embryo within the seed
- Alternative green method for chemical treatment
- Max. throughput several 10 tons per hour



# Sterilization of electronic devices

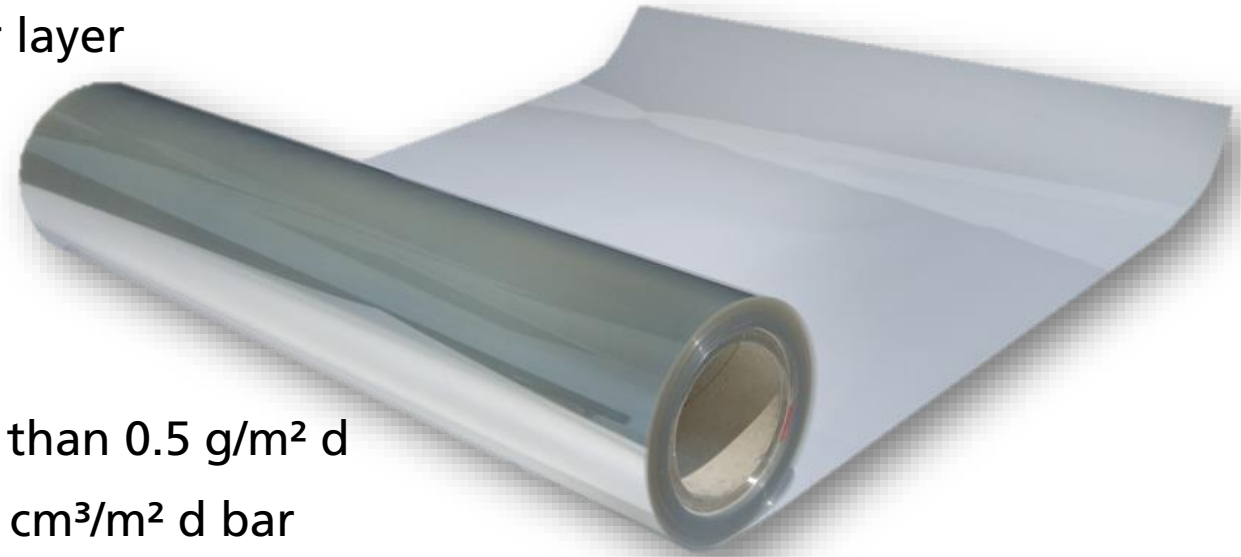
- Benefits also from well-defined electron penetration depth
- 8-log pathogen reduction
- fully functional after irradiation



# Sterilization of permeation barrier films for packaging

## Background

- 17  $\mu\text{m}$  thin biaxially oriented polypropylene film (BOPP)
- Coated with 10 nm thin  $\text{AlO}_x$  permeation barrier layer
- Application areas
  - Food packaging
  - Medical packaging
- Most demanded properties
  - Water vapour permeation barrier (WVTR) less than  $0.5 \text{ g/m}^2 \text{ d}$
  - Oxygen permeation barrier (OTR) less than  $50 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ d bar}$
  - High optical transparency more than 90 %



Source: M. Dietze, Bachelor thesis, 2014

# Sterilization of permeation barrier films for packaging

## Topic

- Comparison of sterilization methods
  - Steam pressure (DIN EN 285-2009)  
121 °C, 20 min
  - Dry air (DIN 58947-1990)  
180 °C, 30 min
  - Electron beam (DIN EN ISO 11137-2013)  
25 kGy
  - All samples protected by sterilization package



Varioklav™ 75S



Heraeus UT6200

- Investigation of sterilization success but also property changes like transparency and permeation barrier

Source: M. Dietze, Bachelor thesis, 2014

# Sterilization of permeation barrier films for packaging

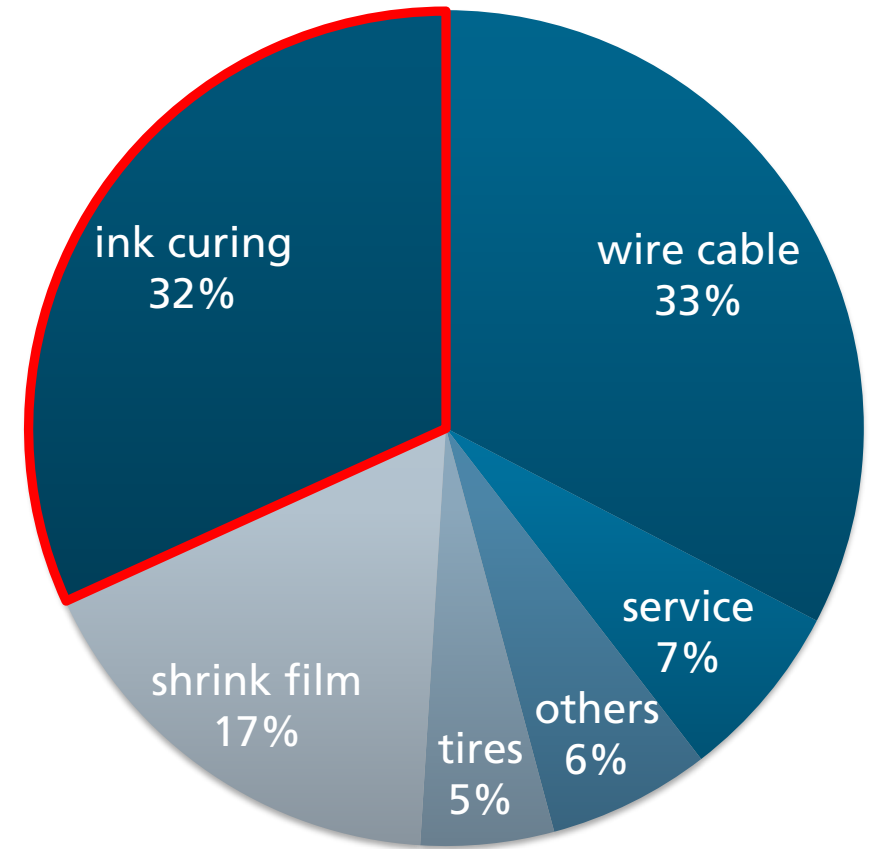
## Results

	Dry air	Steam pressure	Electron beam
Sterilization	Unknown – Films melted	okay	okay
OTR		> 1000 cm <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> d	okay (< 50 cm <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> dbar)*
WVTR		> 3 g/m <sup>2</sup> d	okay (< 0.5 g/m <sup>2</sup> d)
Transparency		okay (> 90 %)	okay (> 90 %)

\* Sample w/o protection  
(w. prot. 120 cm<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>dbar;  
may be handling issue)

Source: M. Dietze, Bachelor thesis, 2014

# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics

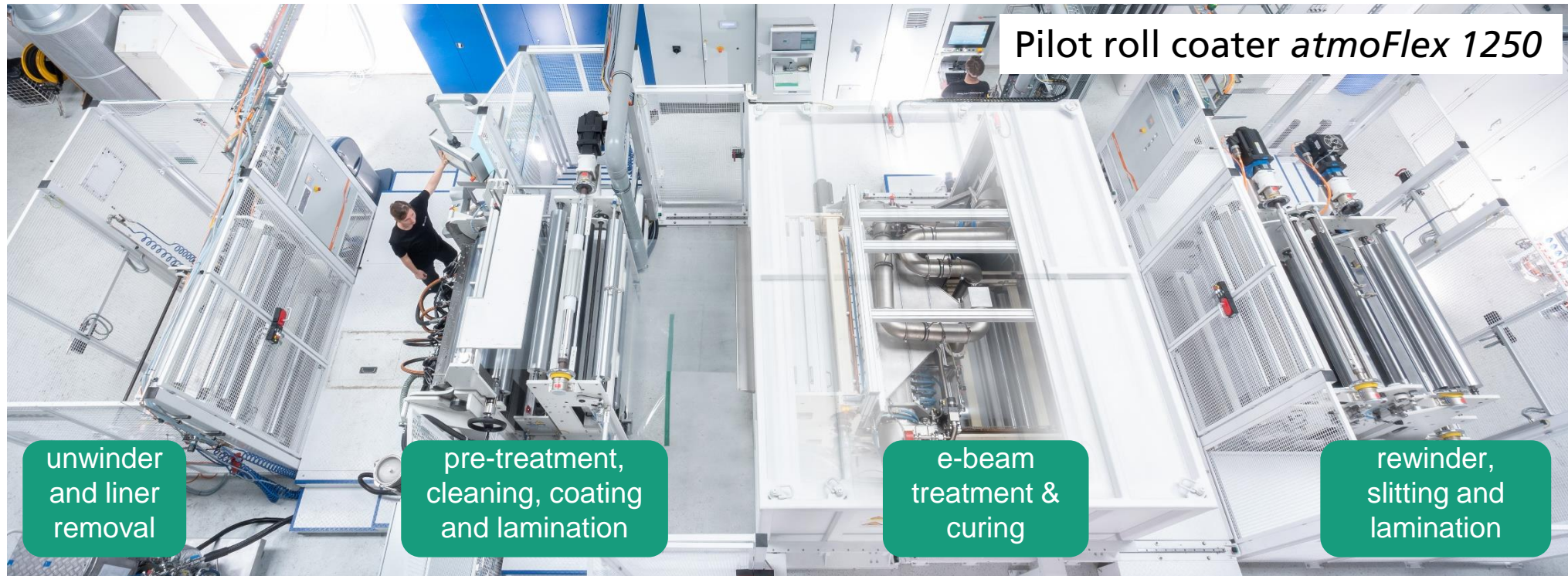


Industrial Electron Beam Accelerator End-Use Markets  
Source: IAEA 2011



# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics

- 1250 mm web width
- web speed up to 150 m/min
- wet/dry lamination
- slot die coating @ 1200 mm coating width
- electron beam treatment & curing
- typical substrates: polymer films, paper, metal foils

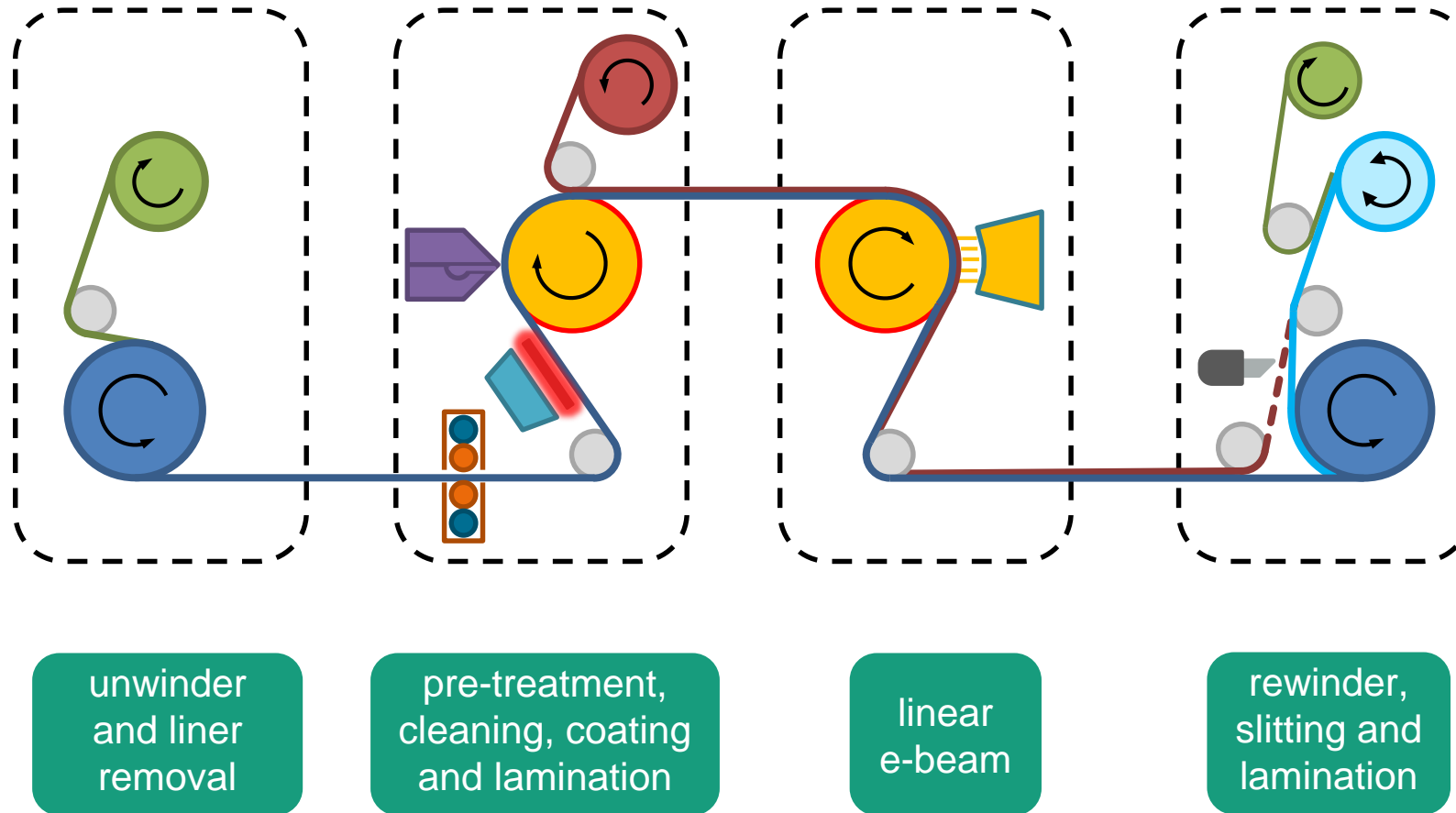


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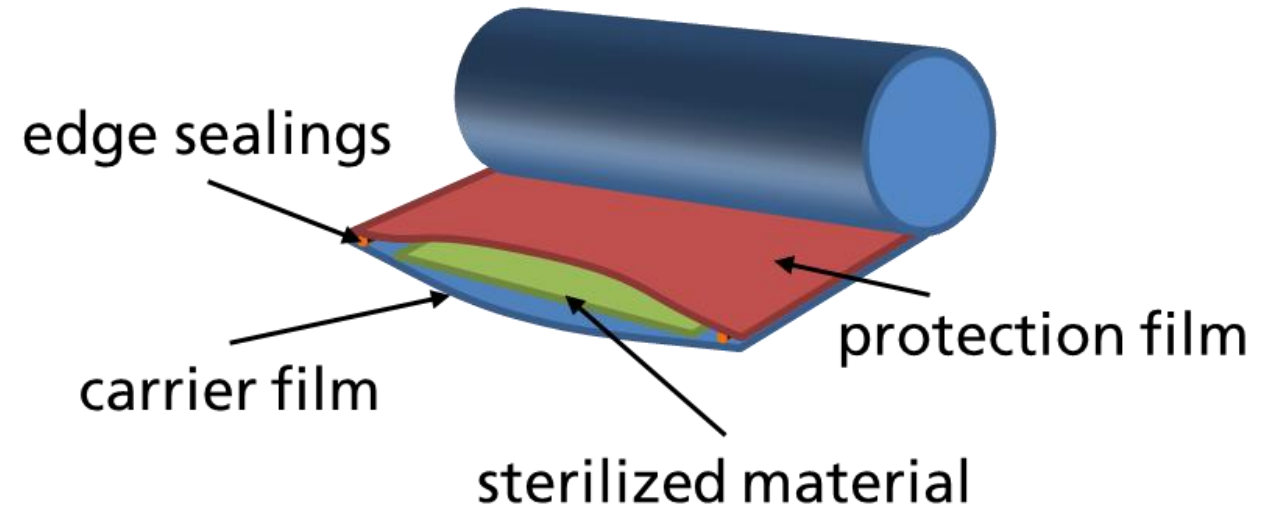
# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics



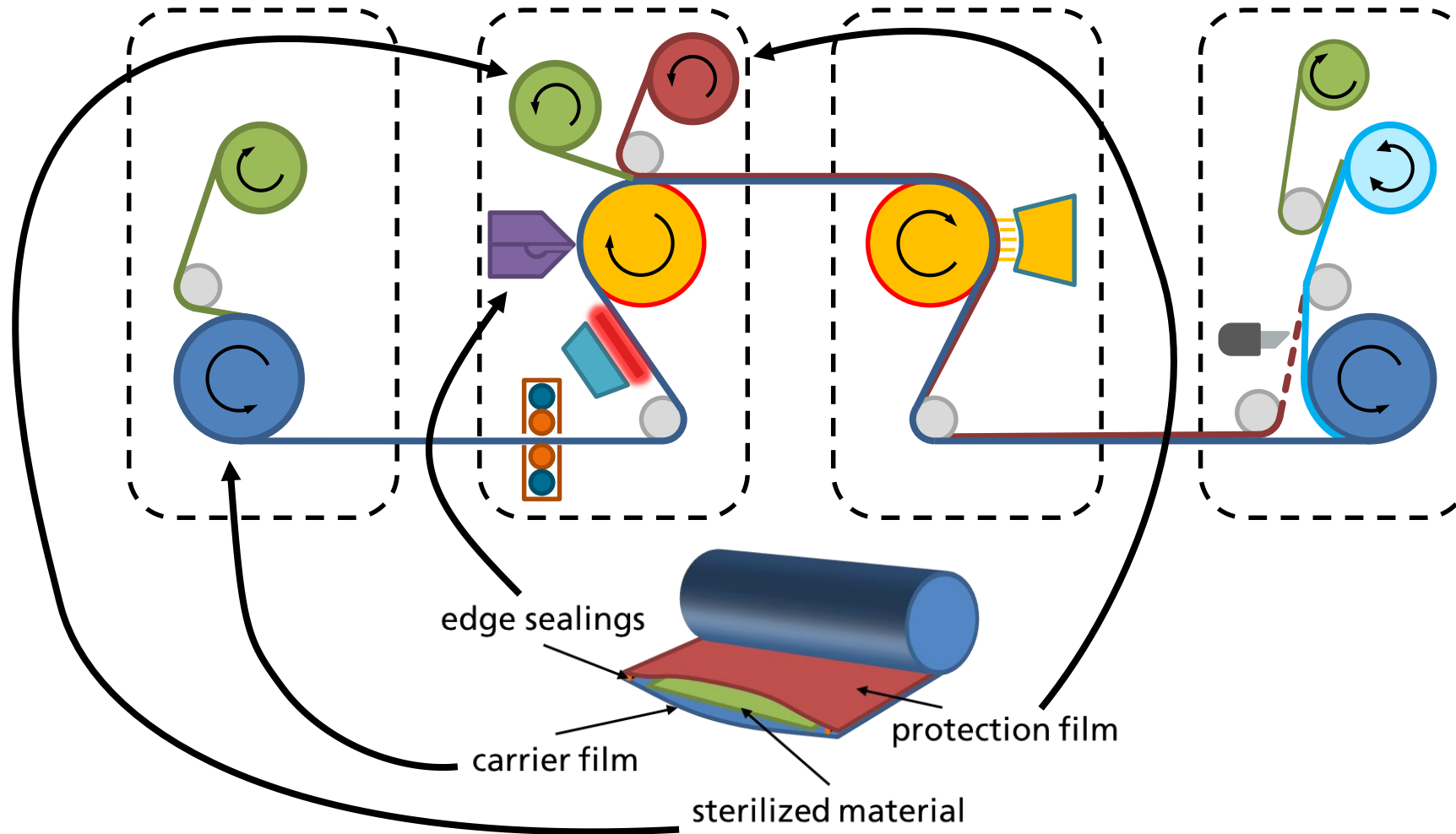
# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics

## Idea

- Continuously running process for simultaneously
  - Sterilization and
  - protection of
  - flexible materials like fabrics or membrans
  - within an unprotected environment
- Take advantage of electron beam penetrating capability



# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics



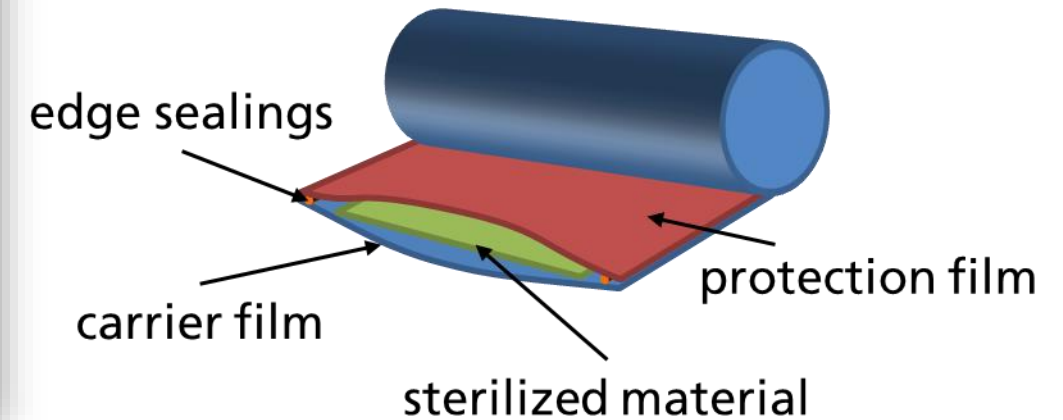
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# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics

## Example



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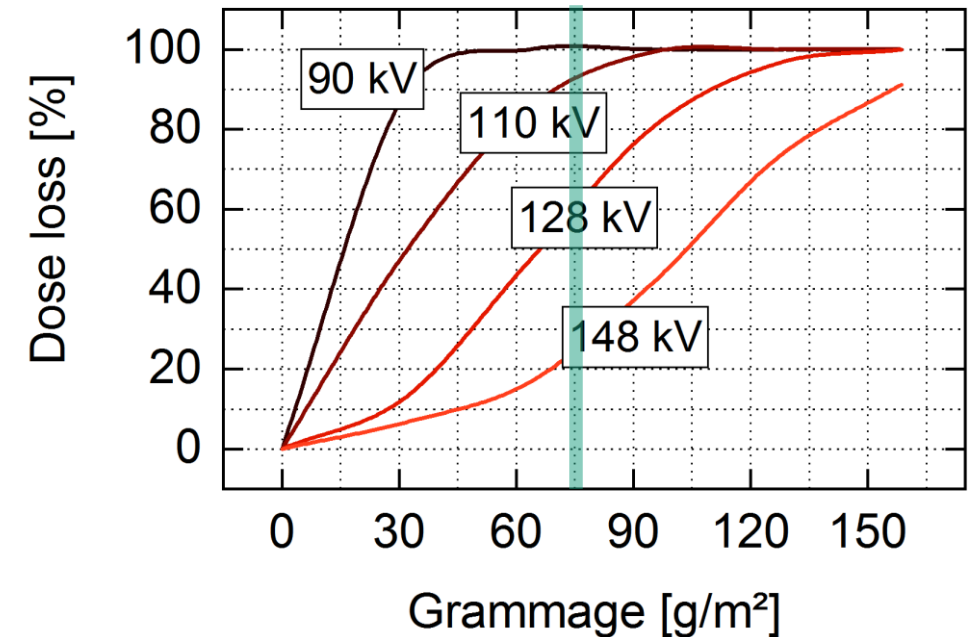
# Roll-to-roll sterilization by electron beams of fabrics

## Parameters

- 148 kV acceleration voltage
- approx. 75 g/m<sup>2</sup> grammage of protection film and fabric → Dose loss approx. 25 %
- Fabric samples preloaded with  $3.5 \times 10^7$  bacteria ( $5 \times 10^8$  before drying)

## Results

- All fabric steril after irradiation with 35 down to 7 kGy (50 to 10 kGy on top)
- Max. throughput 7.000 up to 10.000 m<sup>2</sup> per hour (limited by max. web speed of the machine, theoretically limit of e-beam 35.000 m<sup>2</sup> per hour)



# Summary and Closing

- Electron beam sterilization is one of several sterilization methods
- Sterilization at low temperature
- No additional chemicals needed
- Acceleration voltage determines penetration – choice between surface or bulk sterilization
- High throughput method

# Thanks for watching and stay healthy!

## Sterilization and disinfection by electron beam irradiation

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