

# Humidity Measurement in $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ Bio-Decontamination

- Relative Saturation as the Key

# Meet the Presenters



## **Sanna Lehtinen**

Product Manager at Vaisala with 20 years of experience in life science applications and wide product management experience from leading international high tech companies.



## **Piritta Maunu**

Life Science Regulatory and Industry Expert at Vaisala with over 15 years of experience in biotechnology and life science applications.

# Agenda



- Basics of bio-decontamination with vaporized  $H_2O_2$
- The importance of continuous measurement during bio-decontamination
- Patented PEROXCAP<sup>®</sup> technology
- The difference between Relative Humidity (RH%) and Relative Saturation (RS%)
- Five most typical pitfalls in humidity measurement during bio-decontamination
- Q&A session



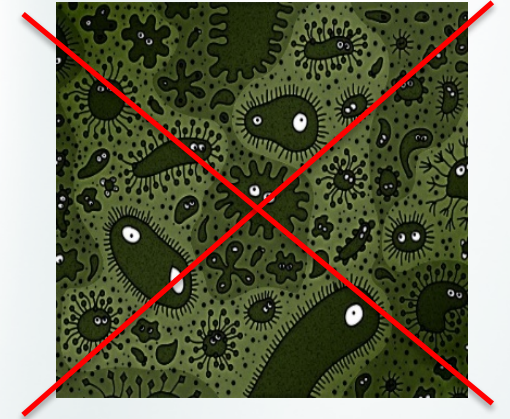
# Basics of Bio- Decontamination with Vaporized H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

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# Why Use H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> for Bio-Decontamination

- Easy to use
- Destroys all biological contaminants
- Works in low temperature processes
- Processes can be validated
- Compatible with a wide variety of materials
- Environmentally friendly process
- Leaves no real residues – only water vapor and oxygen



## Isolators, RABS



- Pharma / Manufacturing of pharmaceuticals:
  - Aseptic filling
  - Sterility testing
  - Freeze dryers
- Pharmacy compounding
- Blood and tissue banks

## Transfer hatches, chambers



- Hospitals
- Pharma / Manufacturing of pharmaceuticals
- Cleanrooms
- Animal trials (food and supplies)
- Army
- Blood and tissue banks
- Pharmacy compounding

## Vapor generators



- Cleanrooms
- Healthcare (like hospitals)
- Animal trials (GLP)
- Service providers
- HVAC
  - Transportation
    - Ambulance, airplane, cruisers, trucks
- Army
- Farming / Animal husbandry
- Construction

## Incubators

- Pharma / GLP, GCP
- Blood and tissue banks
- Scientific research



## Production lines

- Processing plants
- Filling lines
- Milking machines



# Bio-Decontamination Measurements

- H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, ppm
- Humidity
- Temperature

} Our main topic today



## Potential other parameters:

- Time
- Pressure (P) and differential pressure (dP)
- Airflow and velocity
- Airborne particles

# The Importance of Continuous Measurement During Bio-Decontamination

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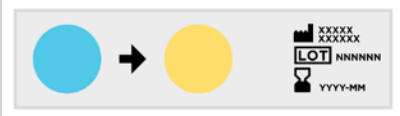



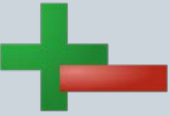
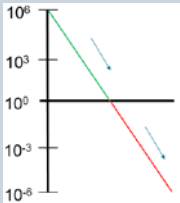
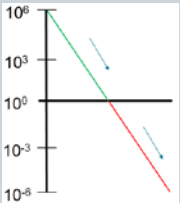
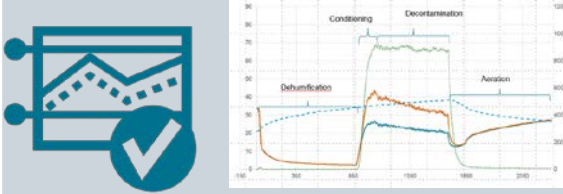




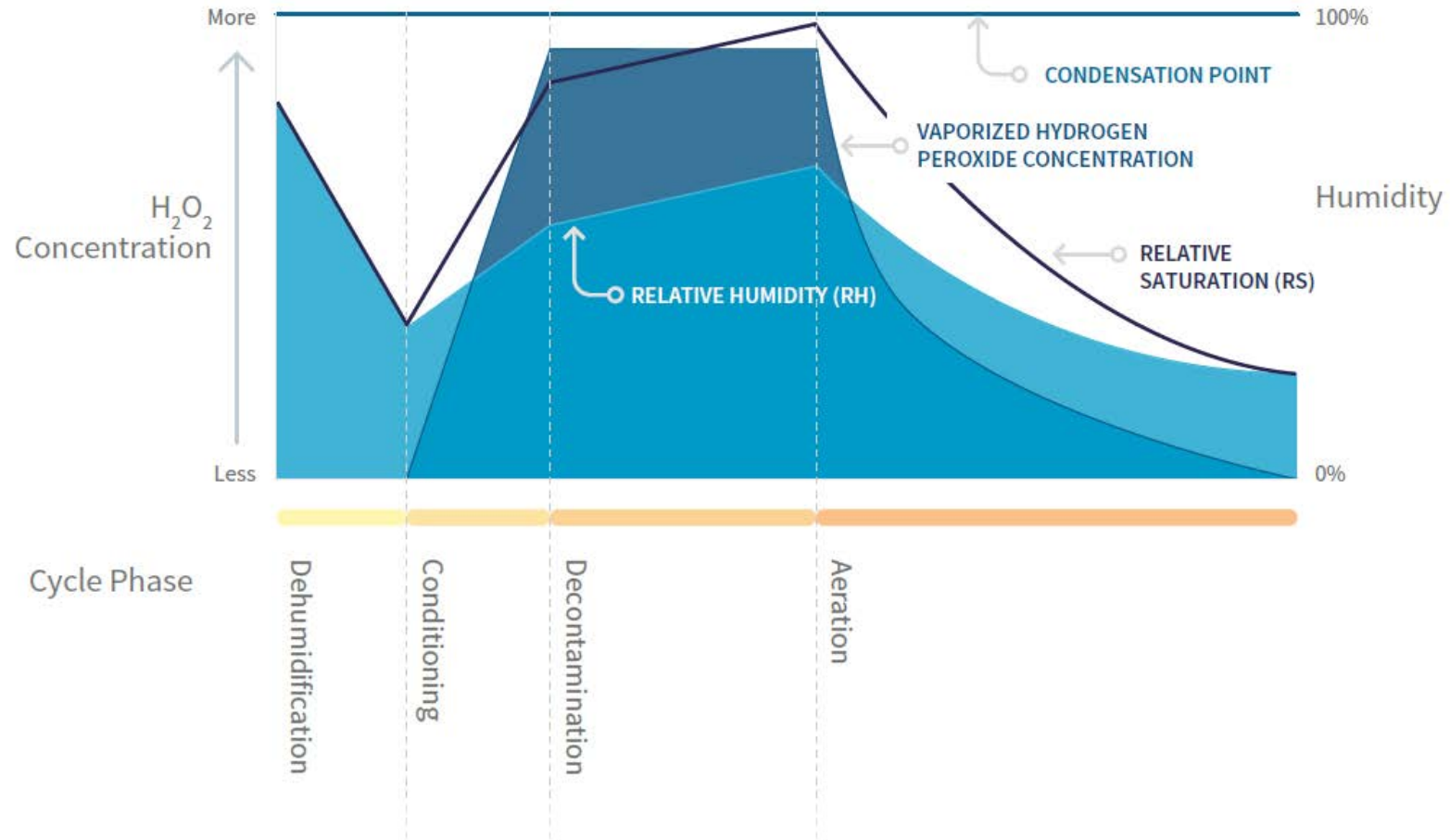
# Why Repeatable Online Measurements?

- Provides continuous measurement data
- Guarantees that a process works as planned
- May decrease a number of biological, chemical or enzymatic indicators
- From monitoring to controlling

# Indicators vs. Online Measurements

	Chemical indicators (CI)	Biological indicators (BI)	Enzymatic indicators (EI)	Measurement sensor; Vaisala HPP272
What the product looks like?				
PROS	Inexpensive Easy to use	Quantitative results	Quantitative results Instantaneous reaction	<b>Continuous, stable and repeatable measurement</b>
CONS	Tells only "±" result Not quantitative results	Takes 7 days to get results Needs qualified personnel and laboratory premises	Manual work needed Doesn't give continuous measurement data	Doesn't tell if micro-organisms are dead; combine with BIs/EIs
What does this product measure?	Change in color; H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> concentration	Reduction of micro-organisms (SAL min. 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	Reduction of micro-organisms (SAL min. 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm concentration, RH/RS and temperature</b>
				

# Example Bio-Decontamination Cycle



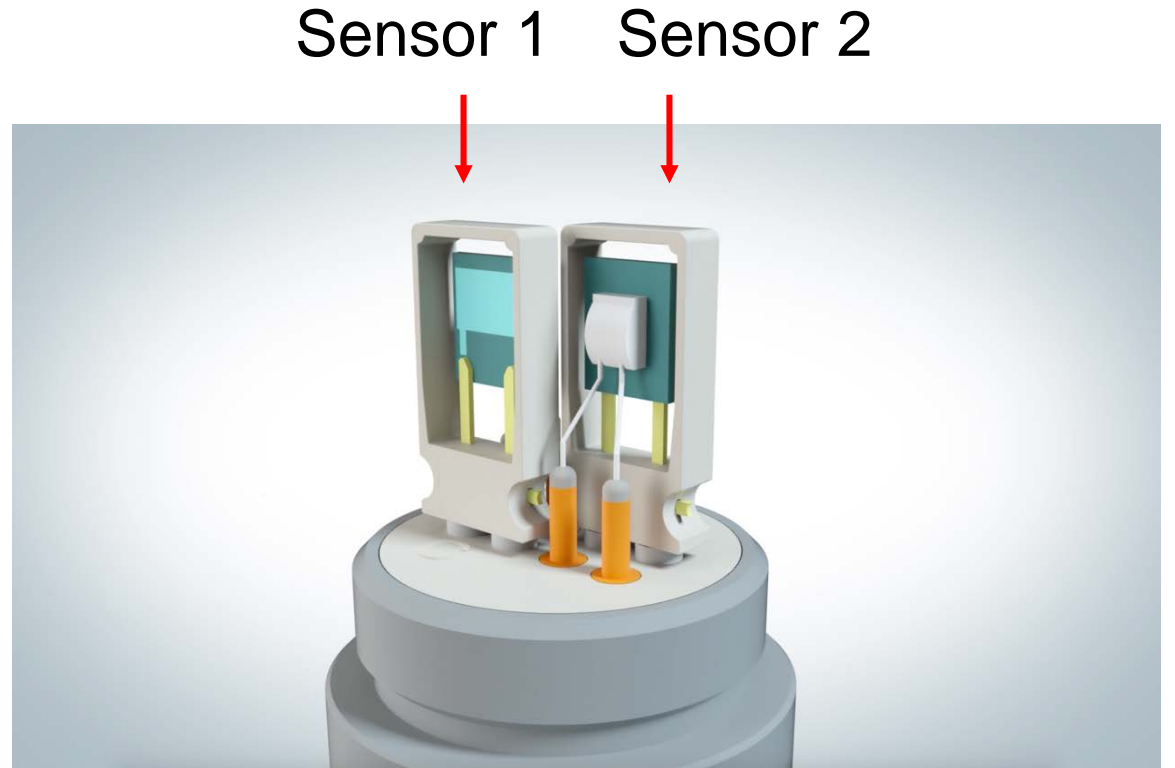
Typical non-condensing bio-decontamination process in isolators

# Patented PEROXCAP® Technology



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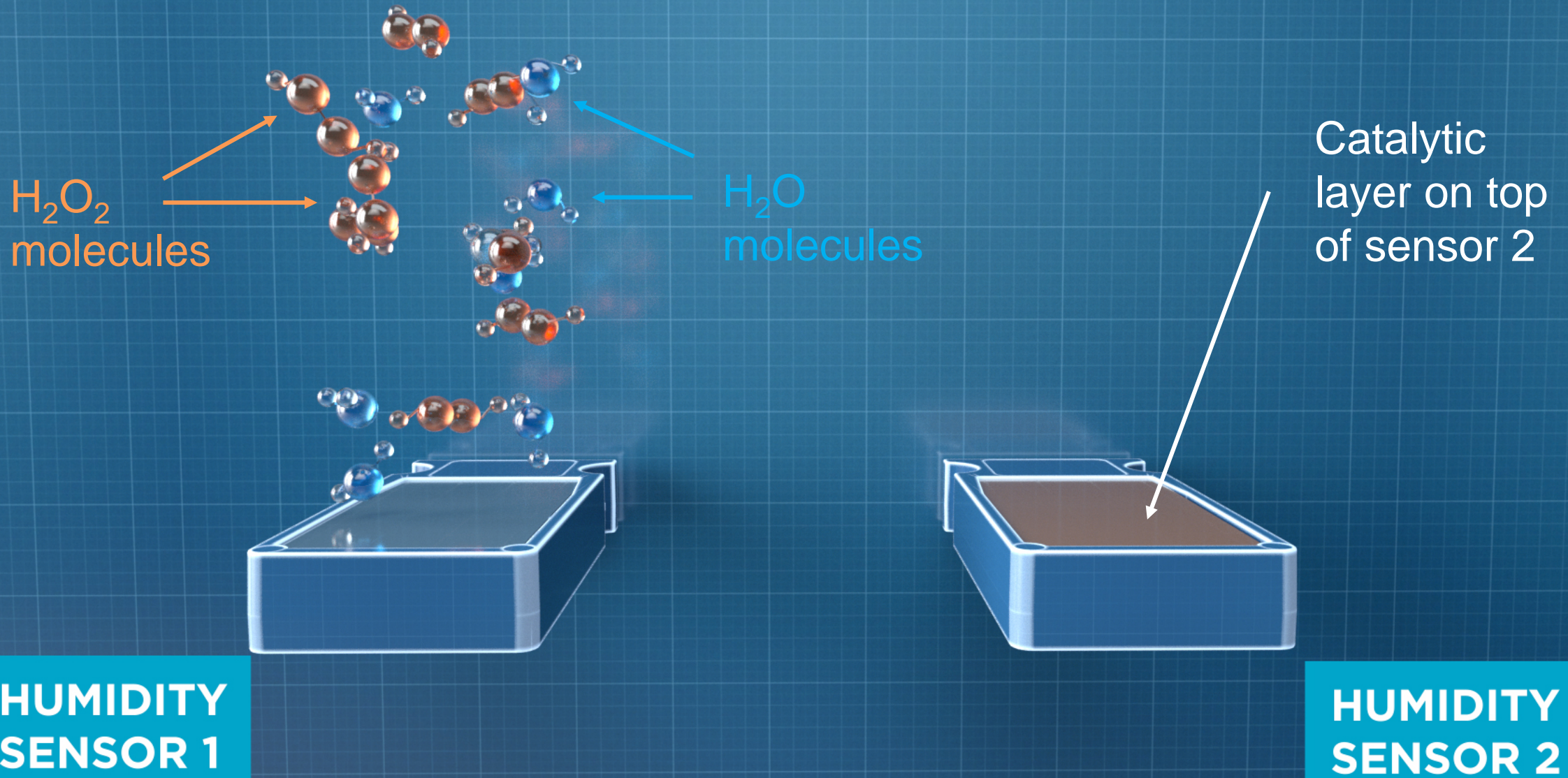
# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®



The Vaisala PEROXCAP® sensor technology is based on two capacitive thin-film polymer sensors, building on the reliable HUMICAP® technology.



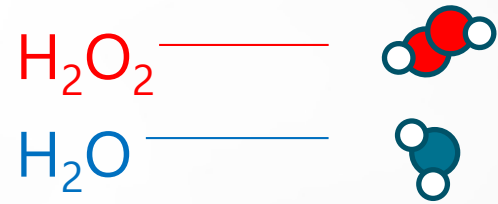
# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®



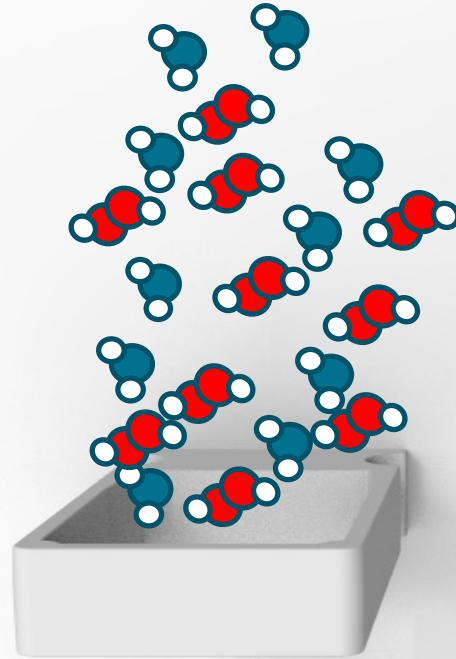
**HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 1**

**HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 2**

# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®



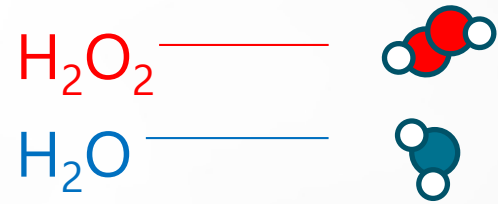
HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 1



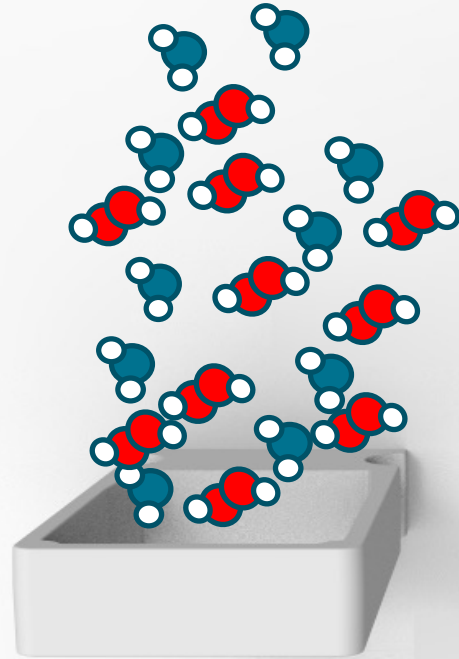
HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 2



# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP<sup>®</sup>

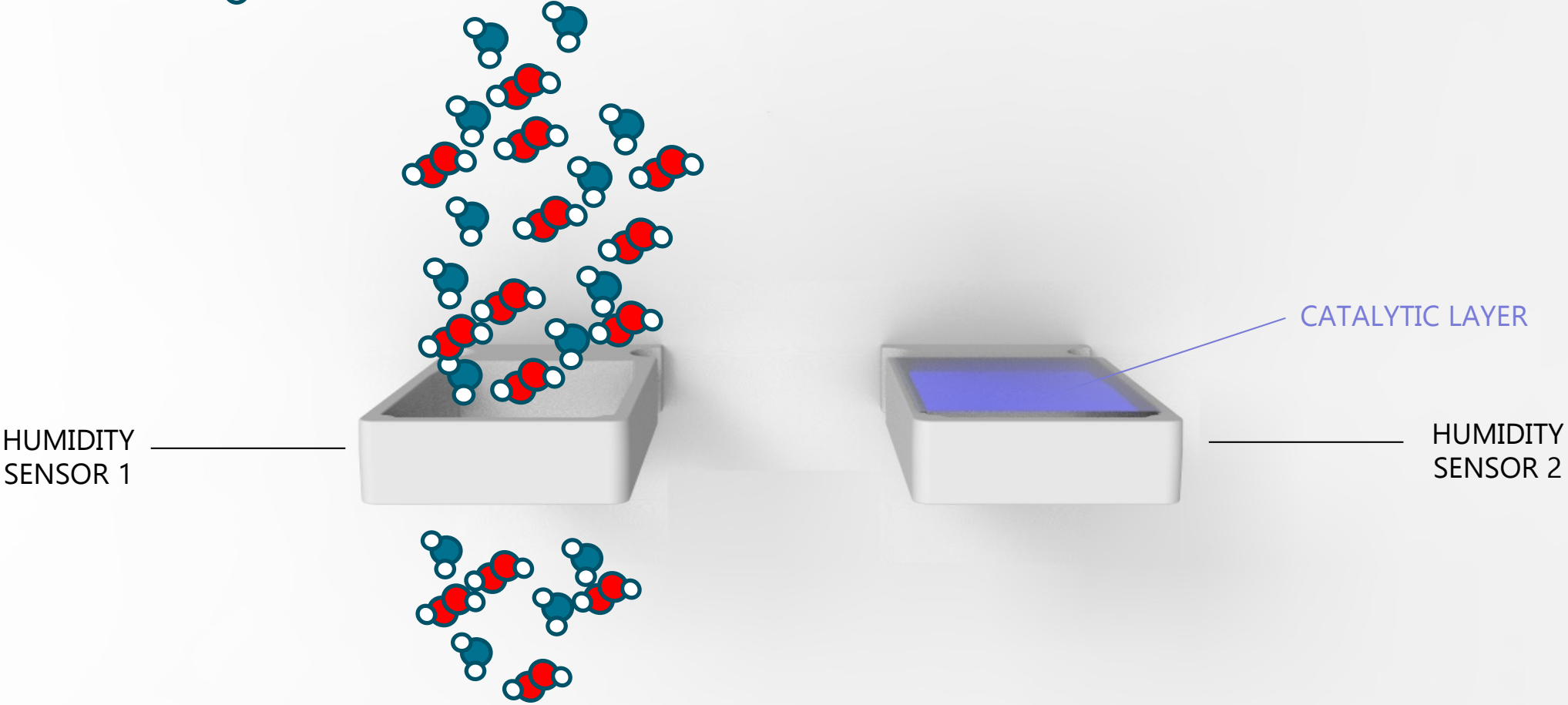
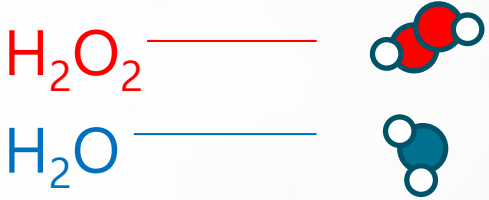


HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 1

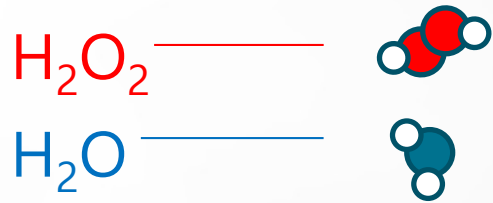


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SENSOR 2

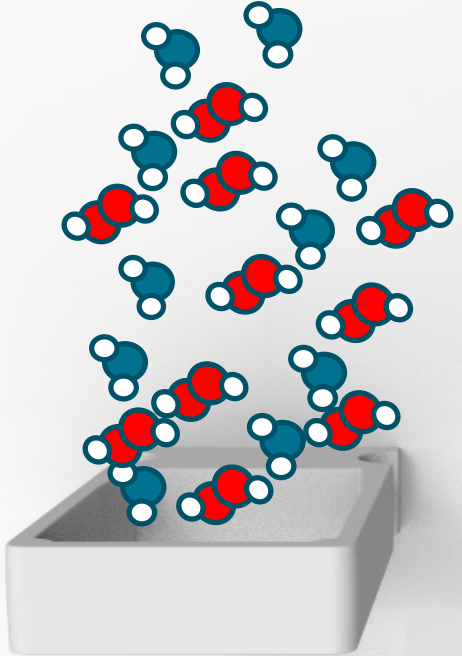
# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®



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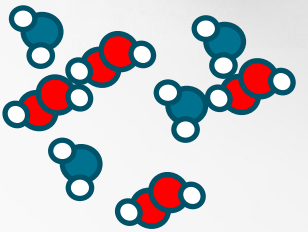
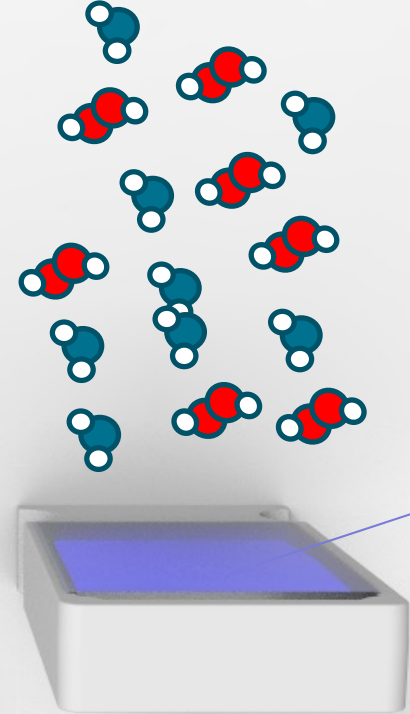


HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 1



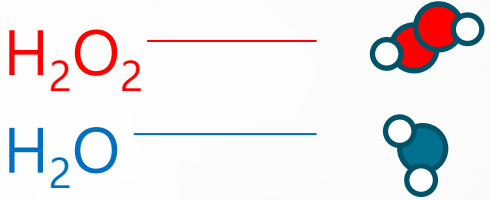
CATALYTIC LAYER

HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 2

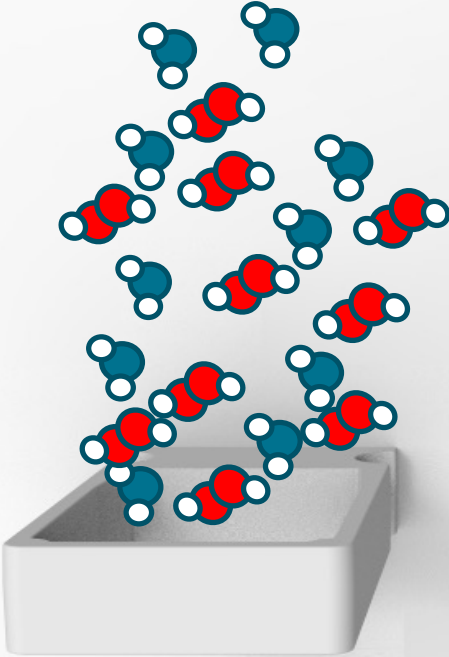




# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®

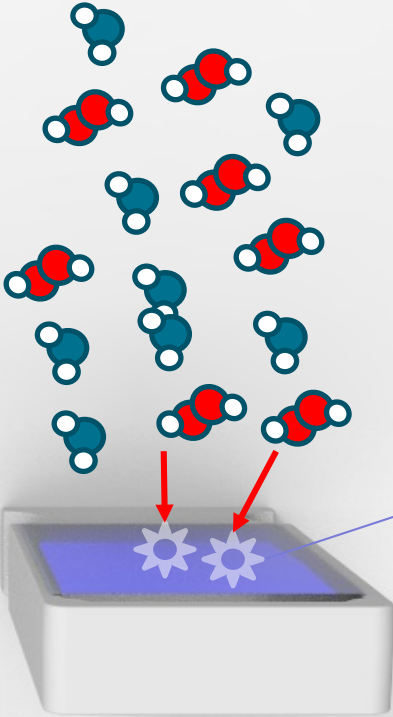


HUMIDITY  
SENSOR 1

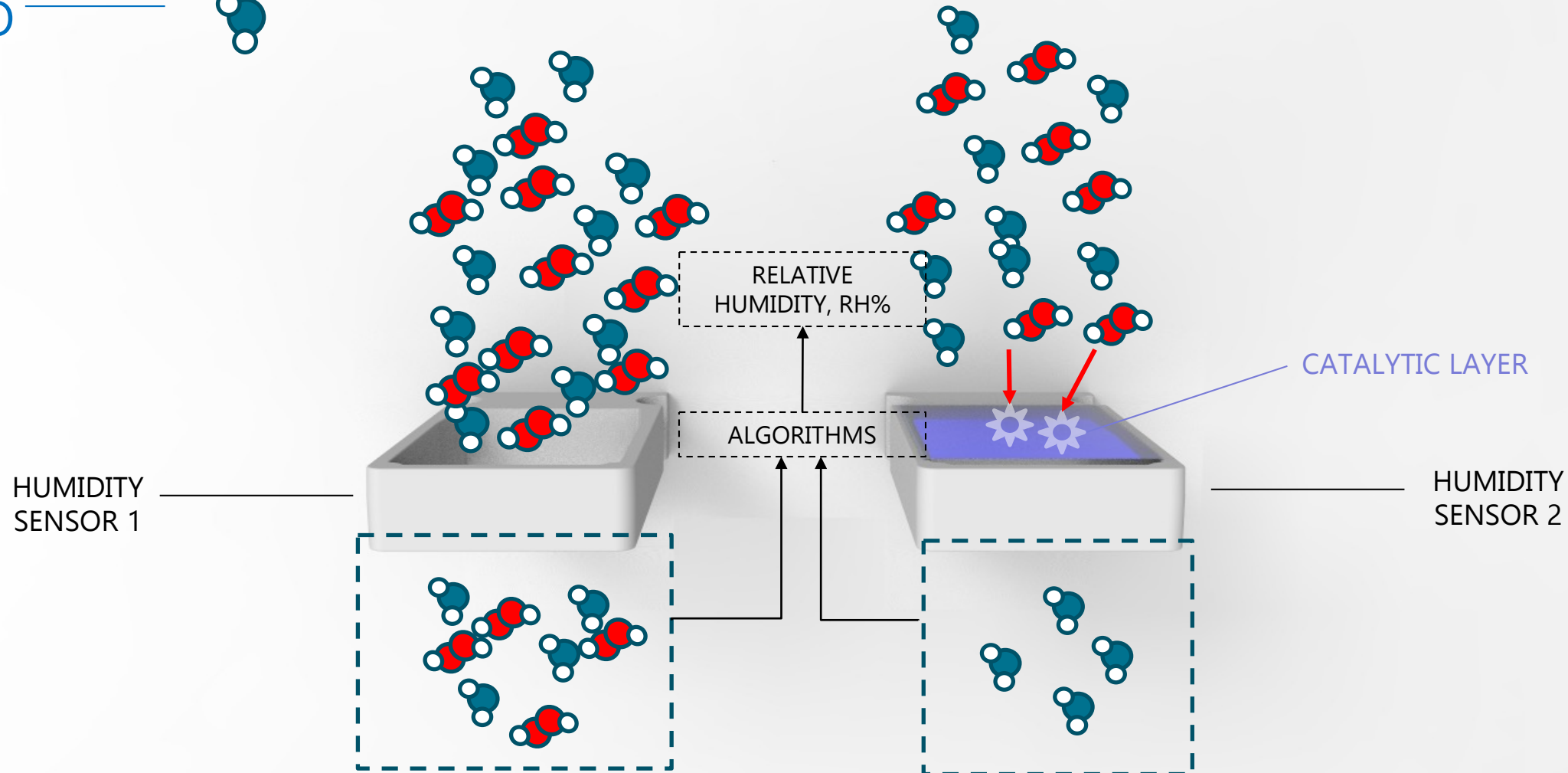
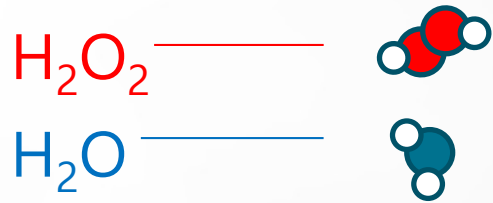


CATALYTIC LAYER

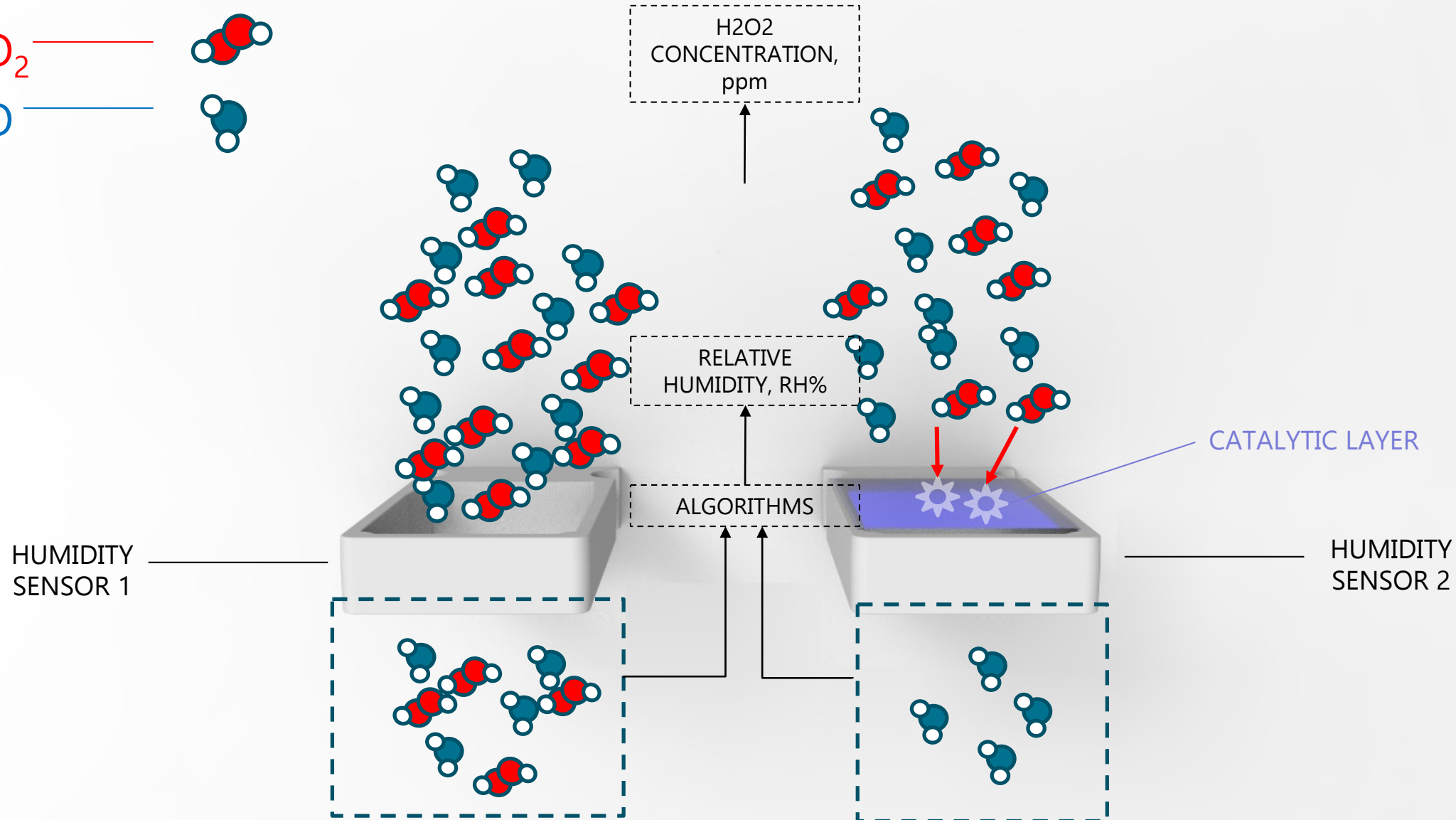
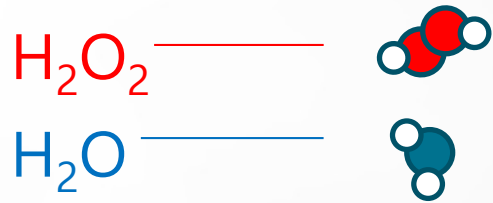
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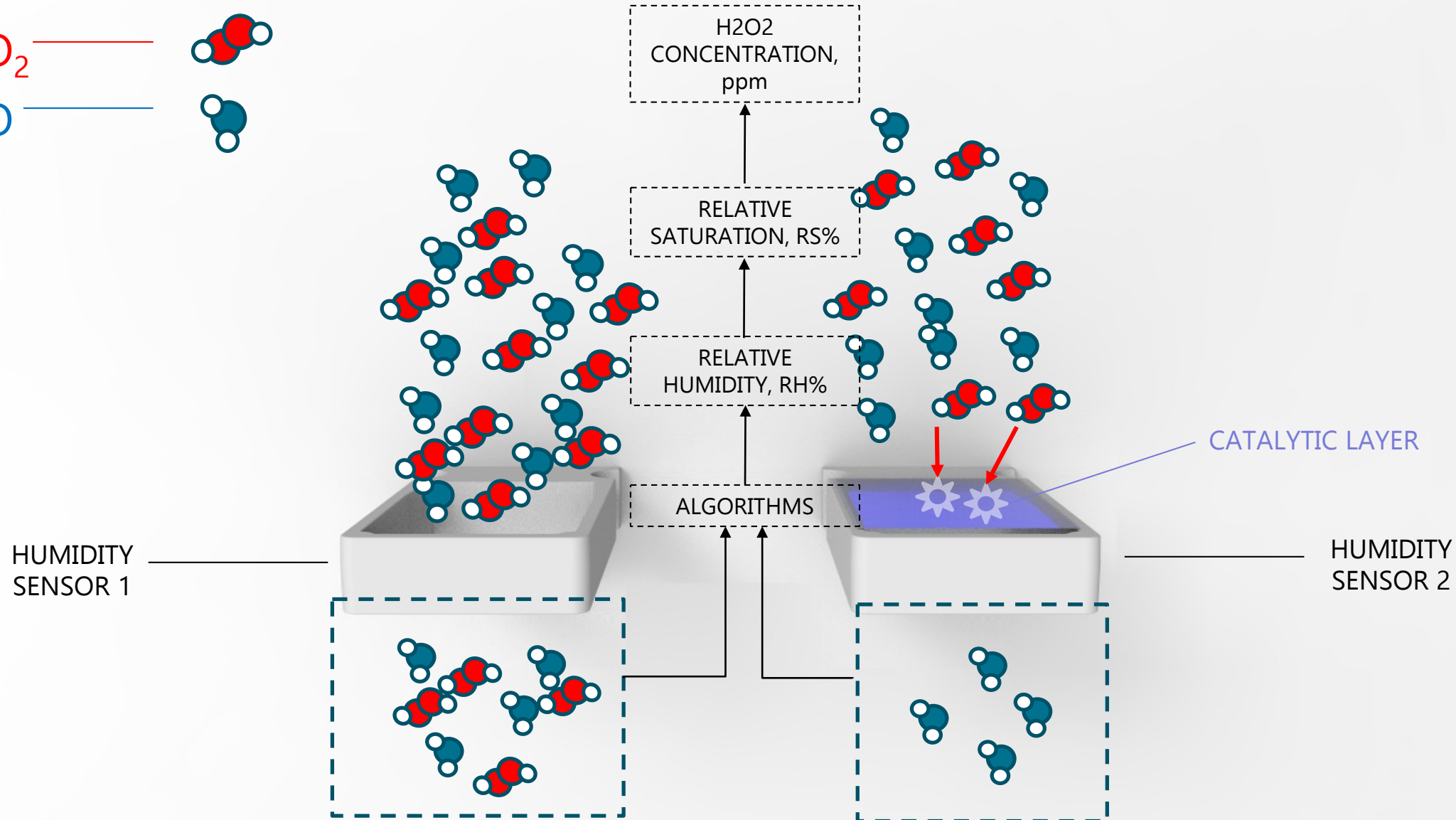
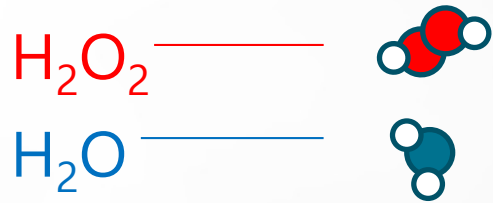
# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®



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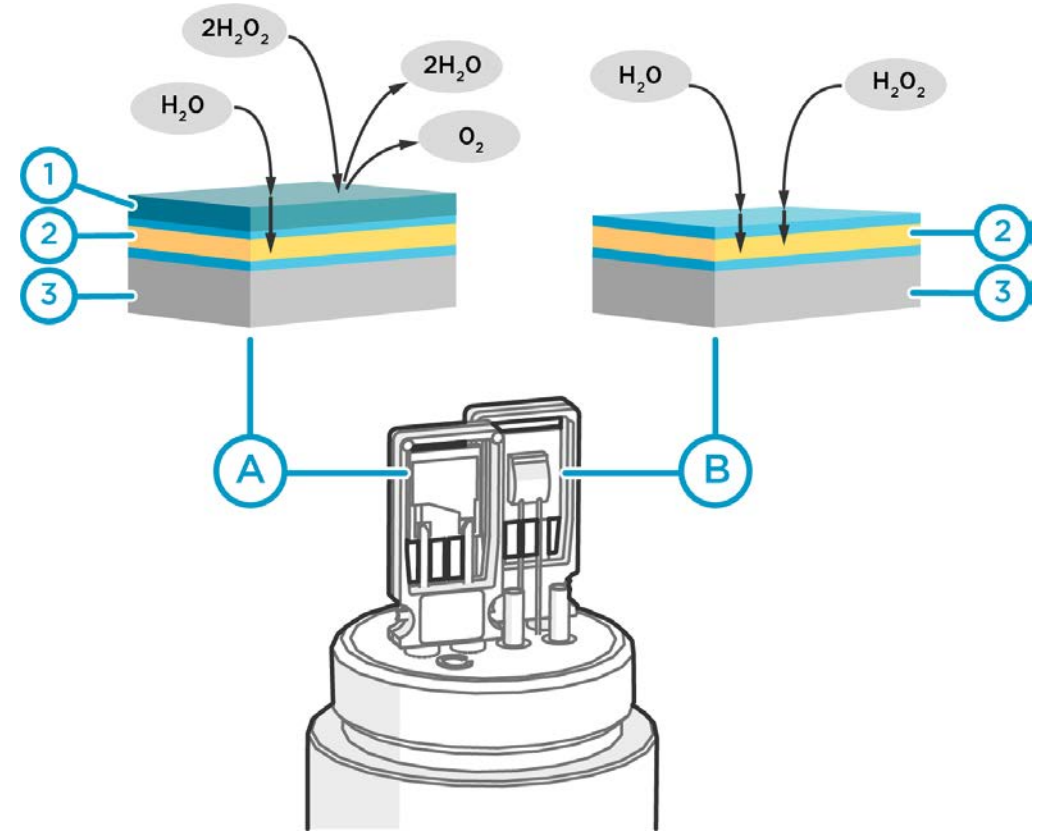
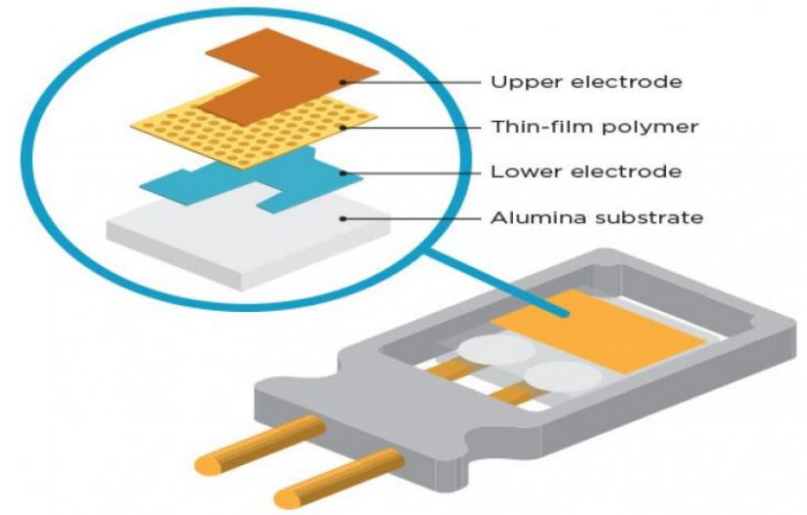


# New Measurement Technology; PEROXCAP®



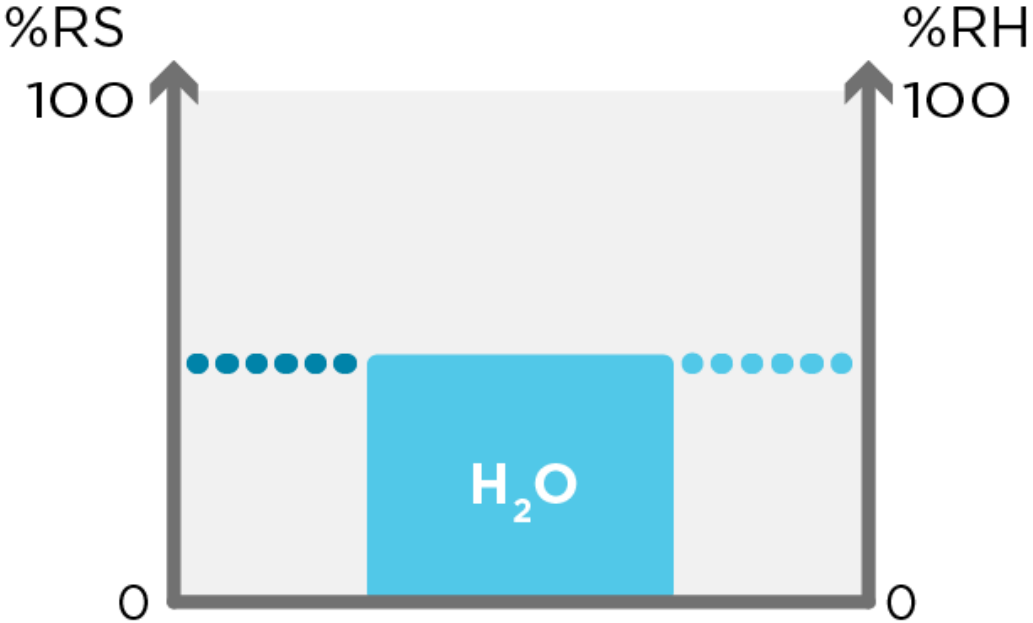
# The Difference Between Relative Humidity (RH%) and Relative Saturation (RS%)

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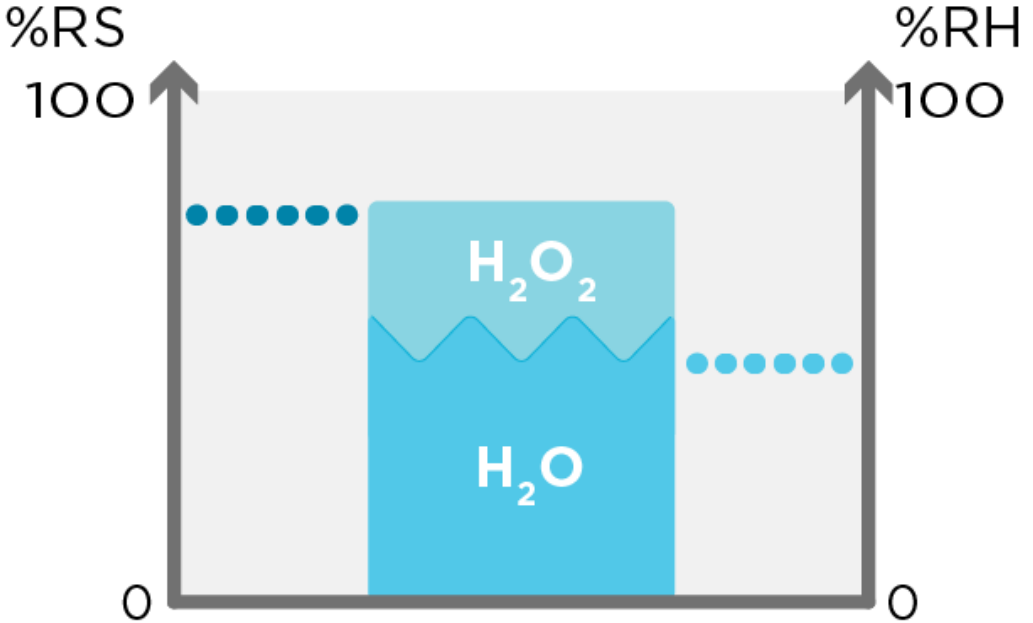


# Relative Saturation vs. Relative Humidity



1

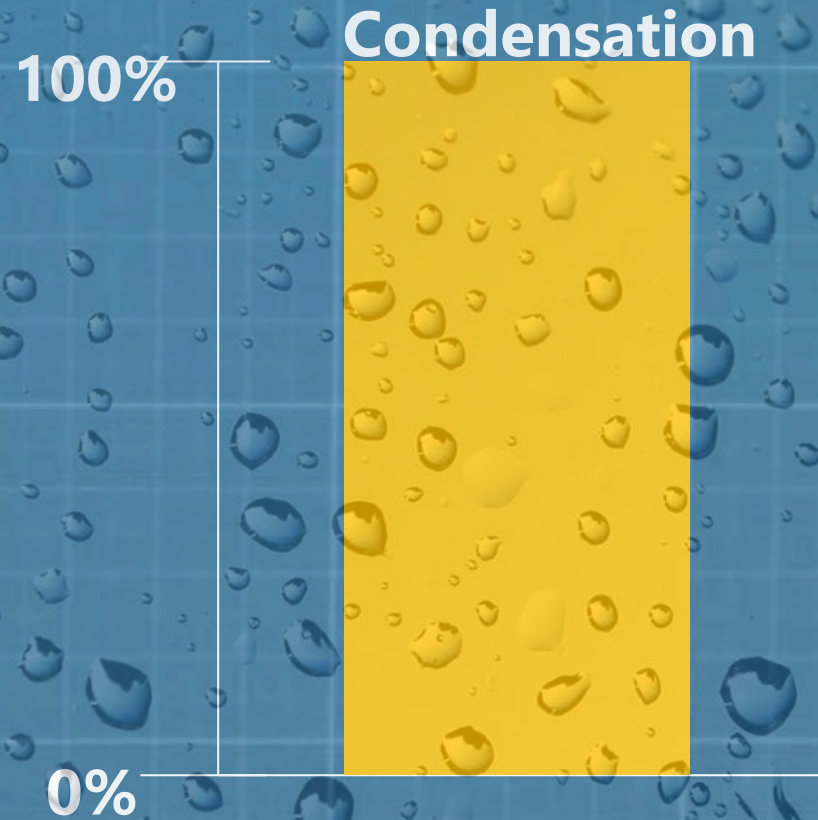
Only H<sub>2</sub>O vapor present



2

H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> vapor present

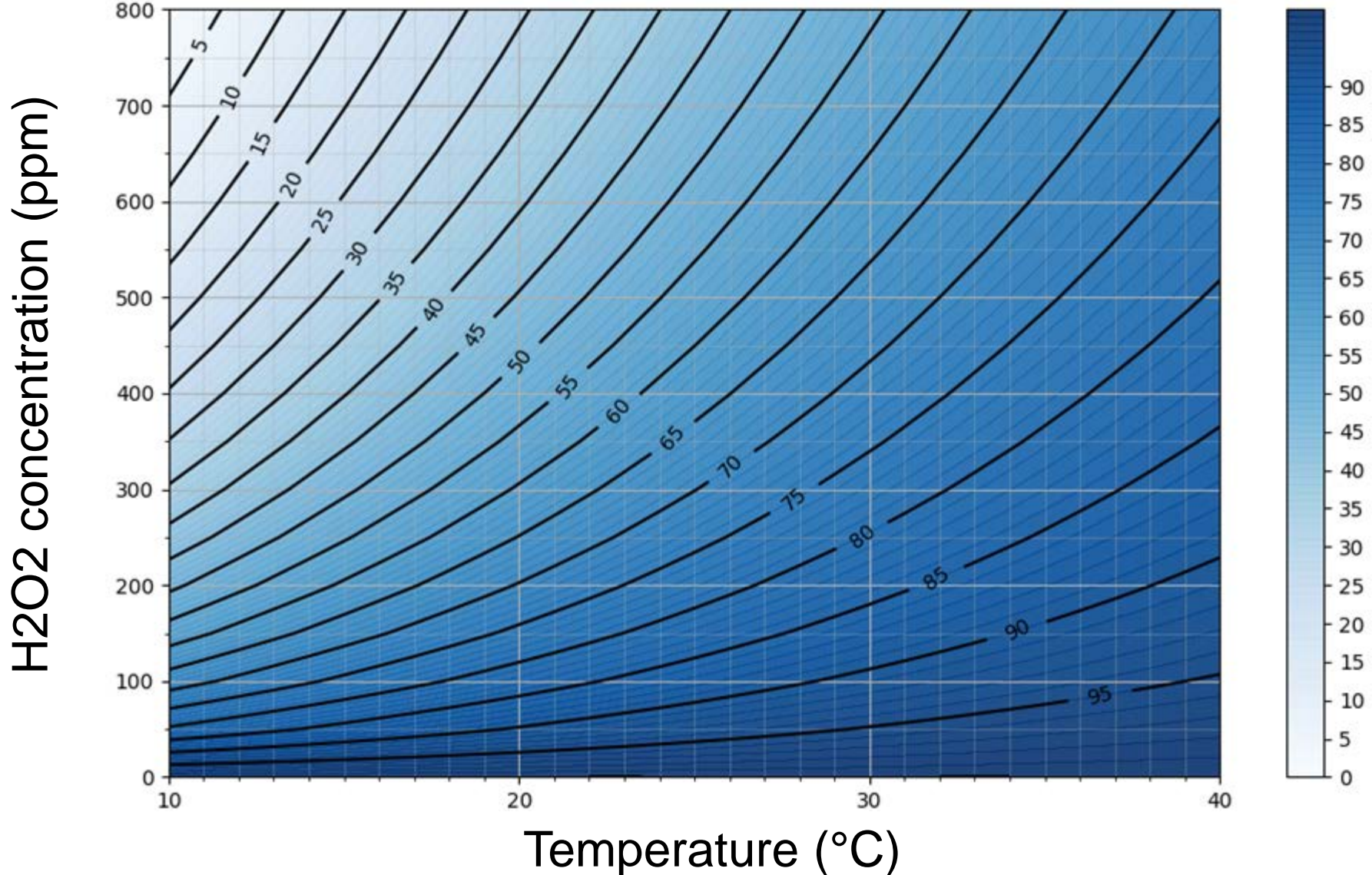
## RELATIVE SATURATION %



RS% value is the only parameter for controlling condensation when  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  vapor is present.

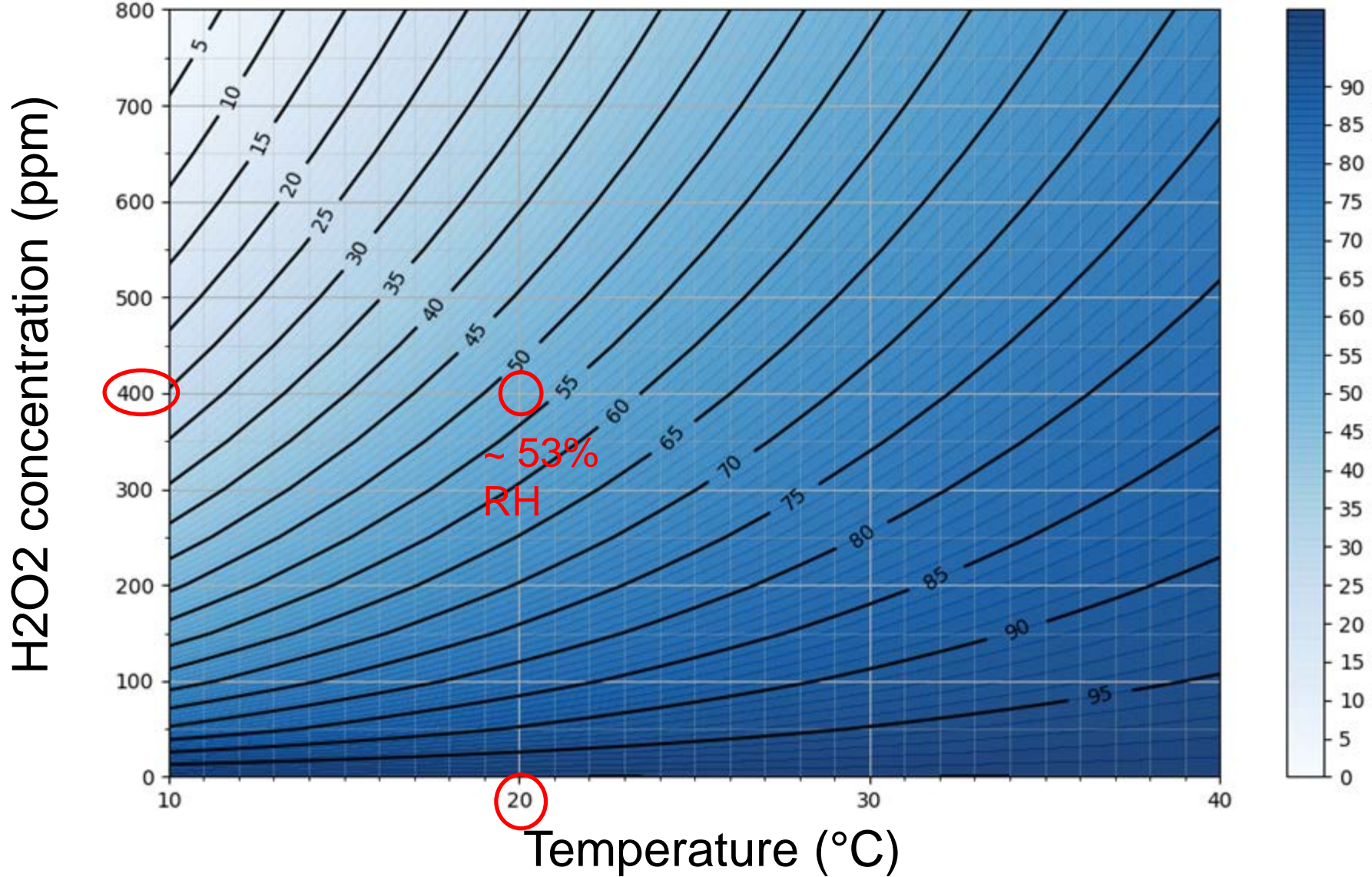


# Maximum %RH



At every point  
RS = 100% RS

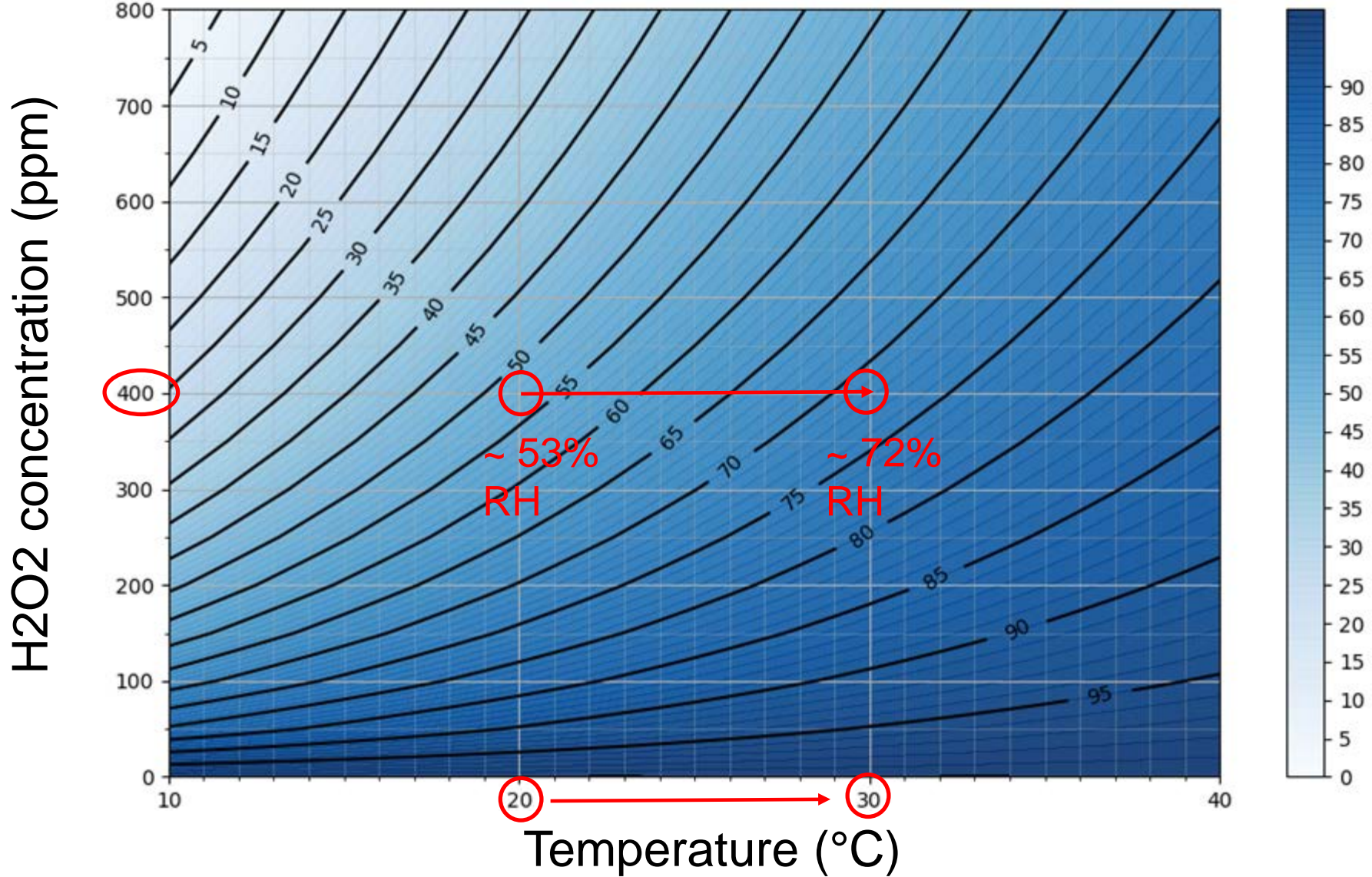
# Maximum %RH



At every point  
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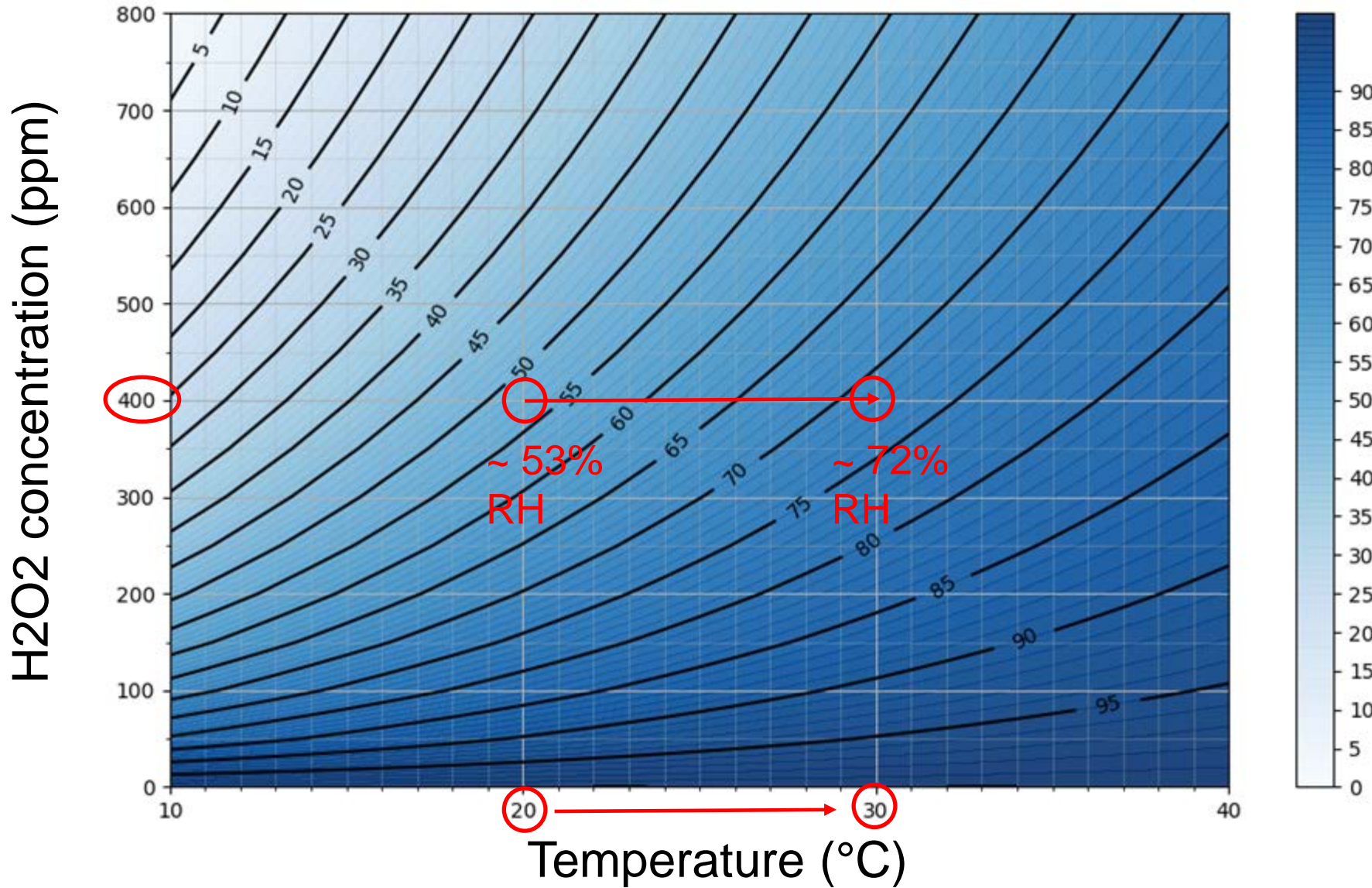
# Maximum %RH is Dependent on Temperature



At every point  
RS = 100% RS



# Maximum %RH is Dependent on Temperature



At every point  
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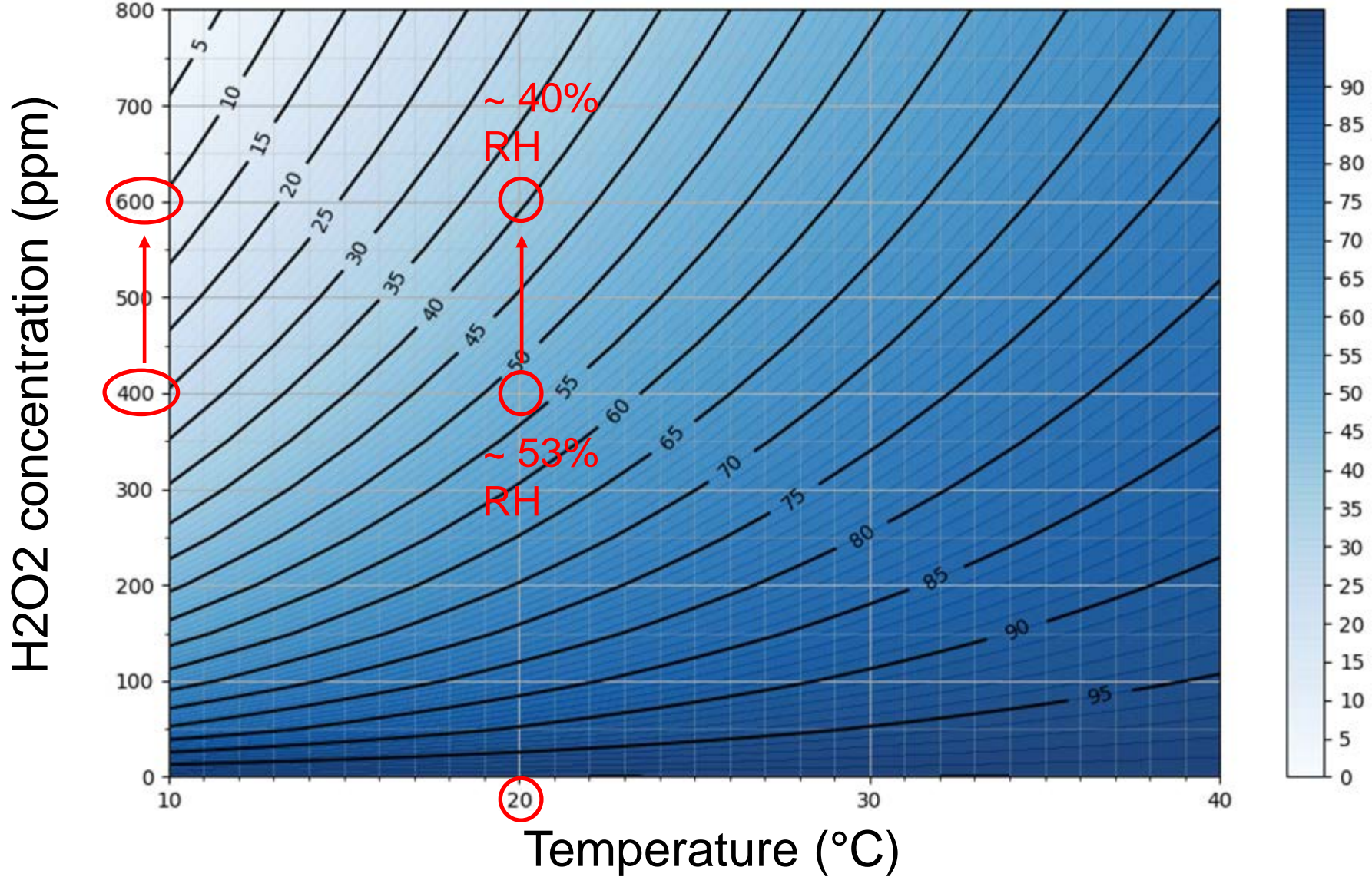
**Rule:**

Higher the °C



Higher the max.  
RH%

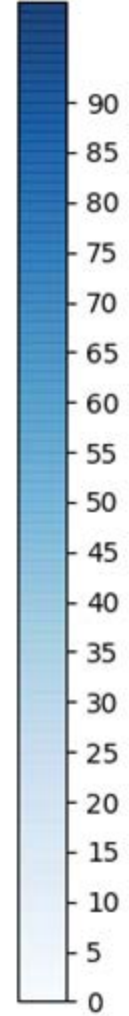
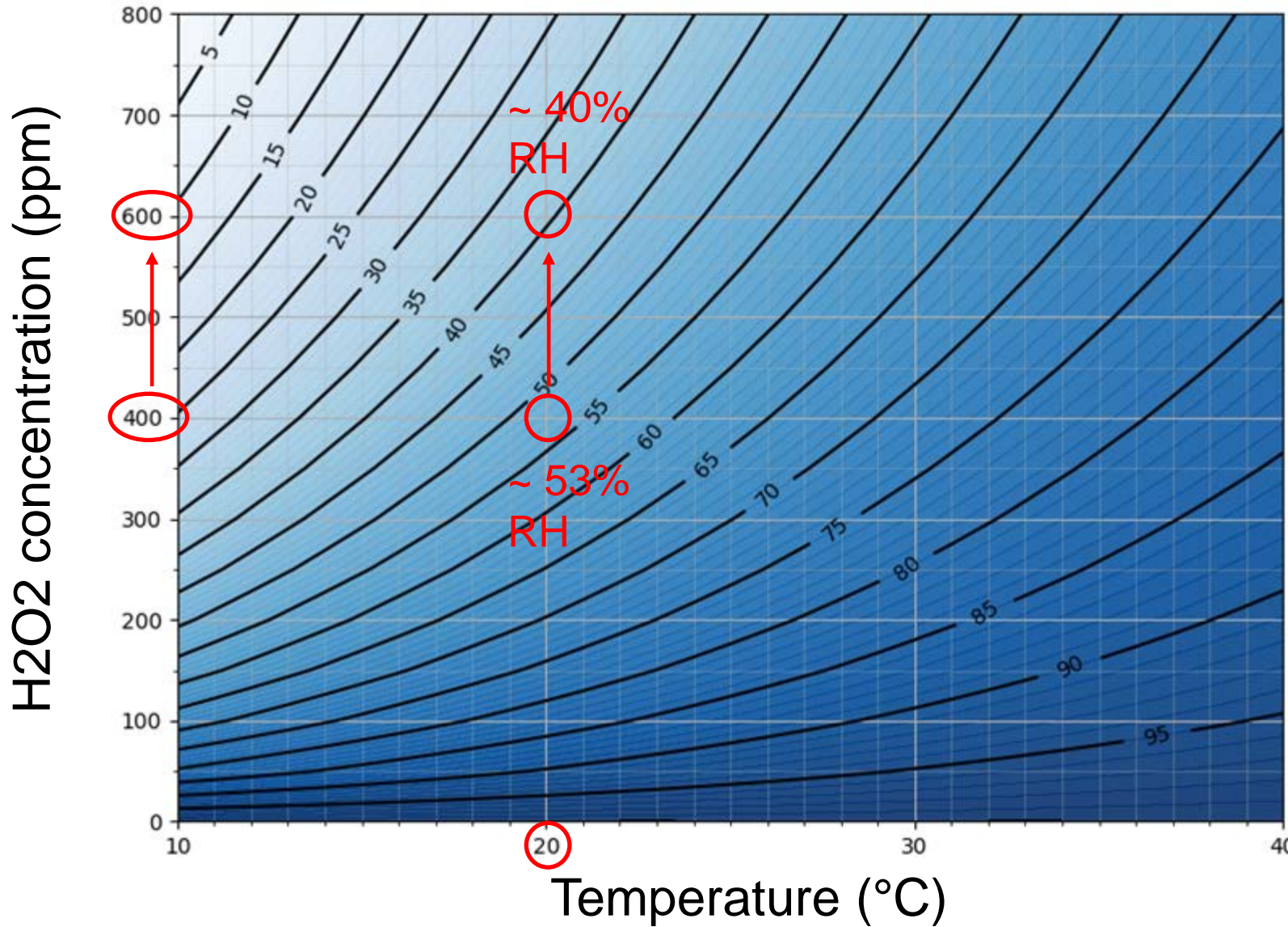
# Maximum %RH is Dependent on ppm Concentration



At every point  
RS = 100% RS



# Maximum %RH is Dependent on ppm Concentration



At every point  
RS = 100% RS

**Rule:**

Higher the ppm

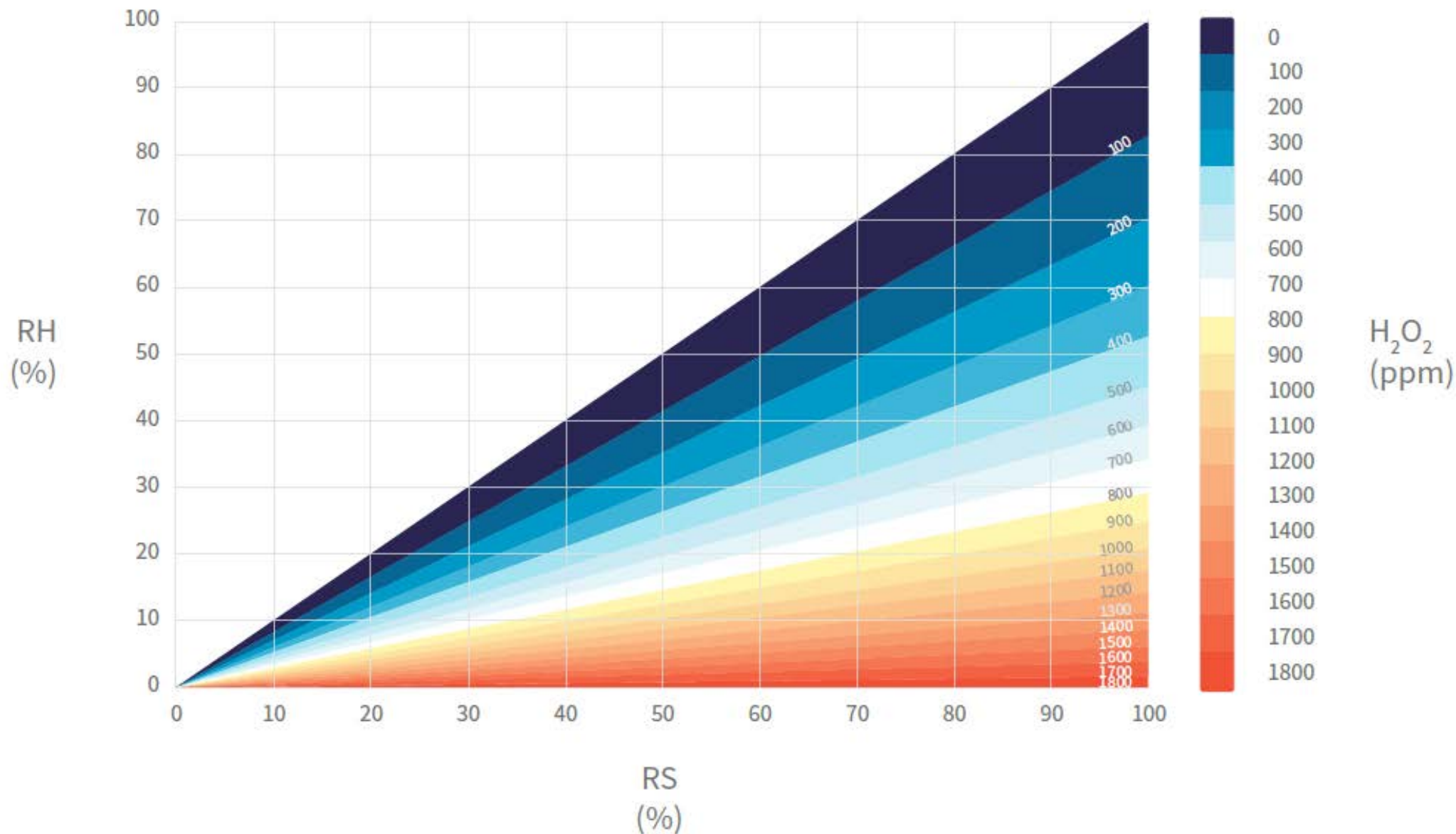


Lower the max.  
RH%

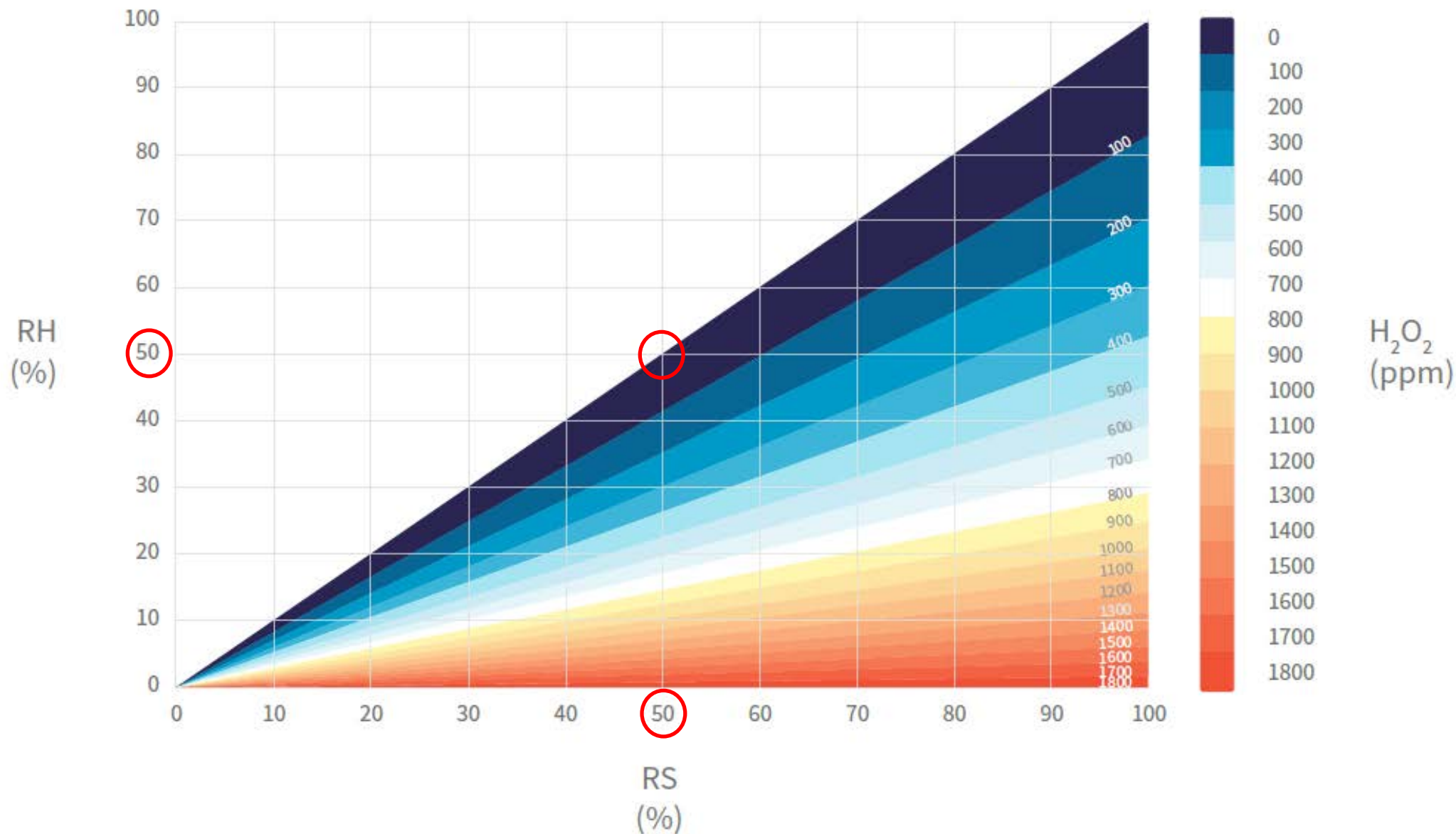


Bigger the  
difference RH% vs.  
RS%

# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 20.0°C

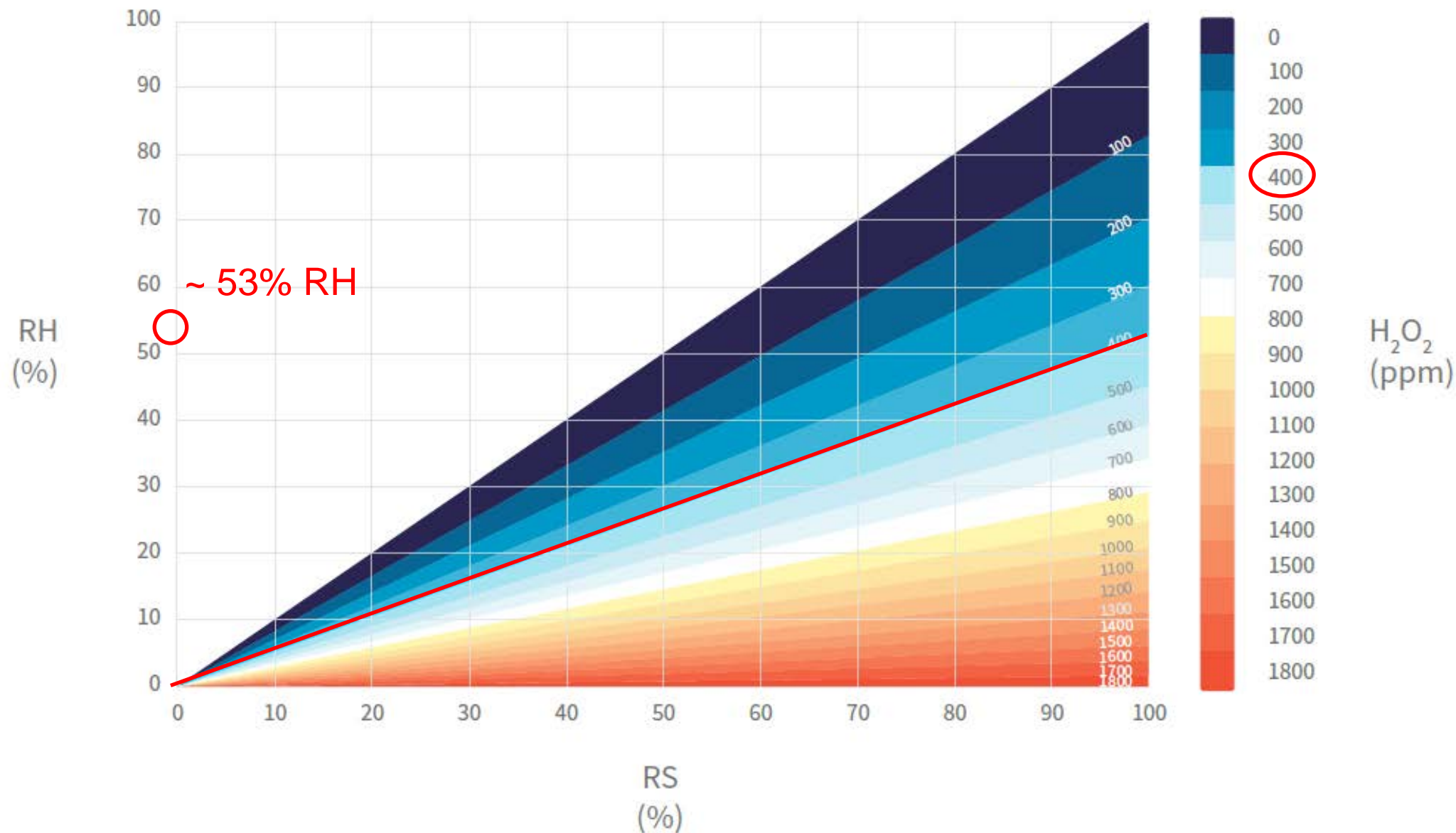


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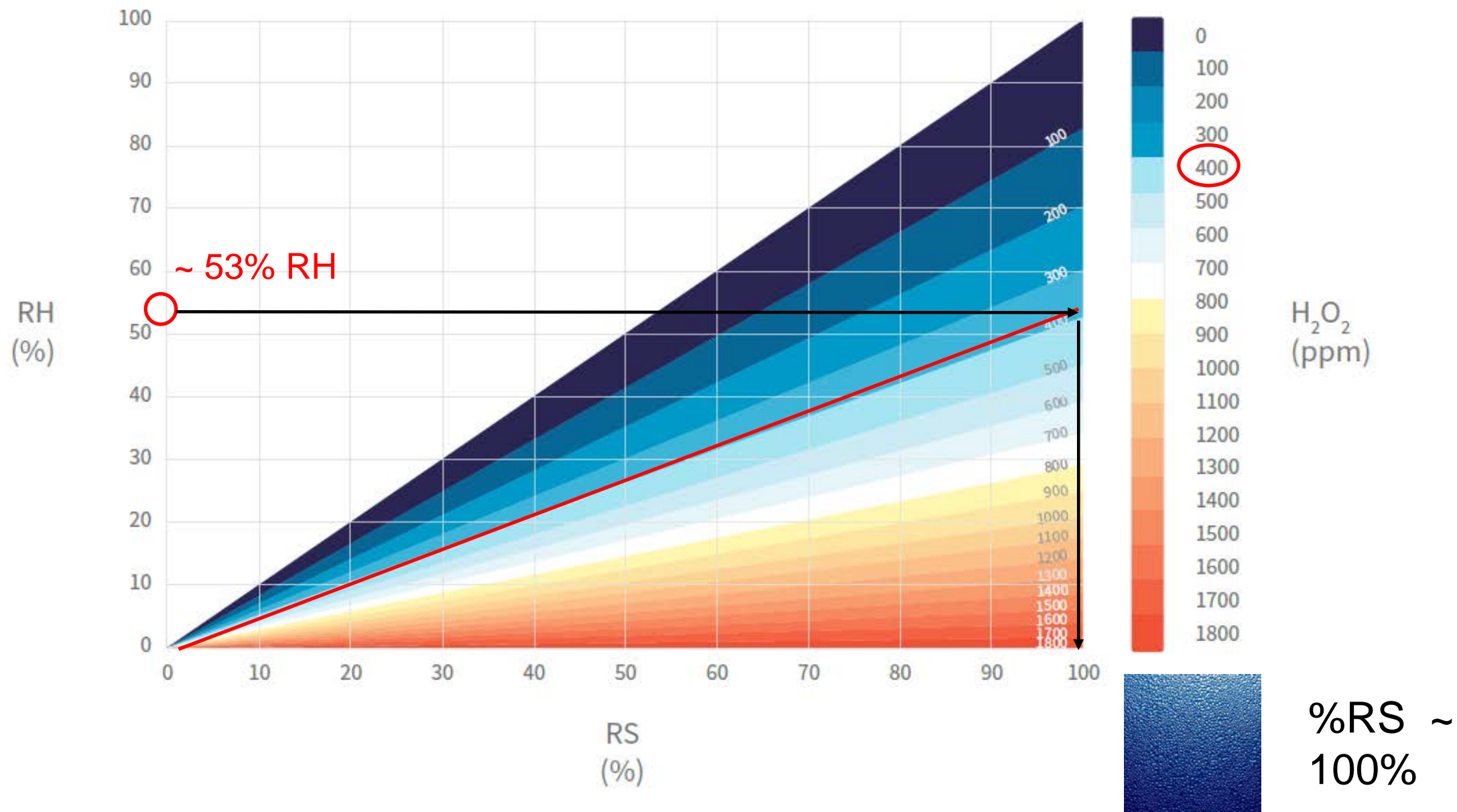




# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 20.0°C

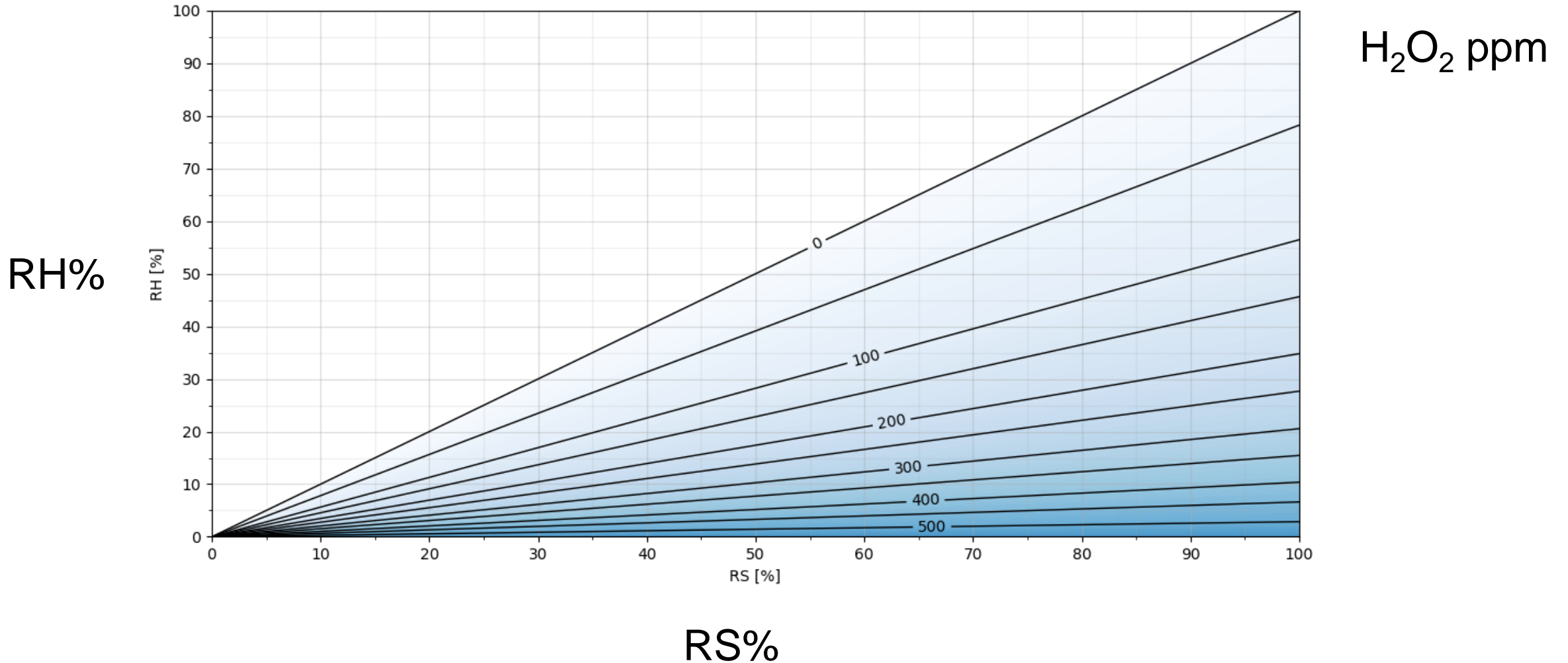


# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 20.0°C



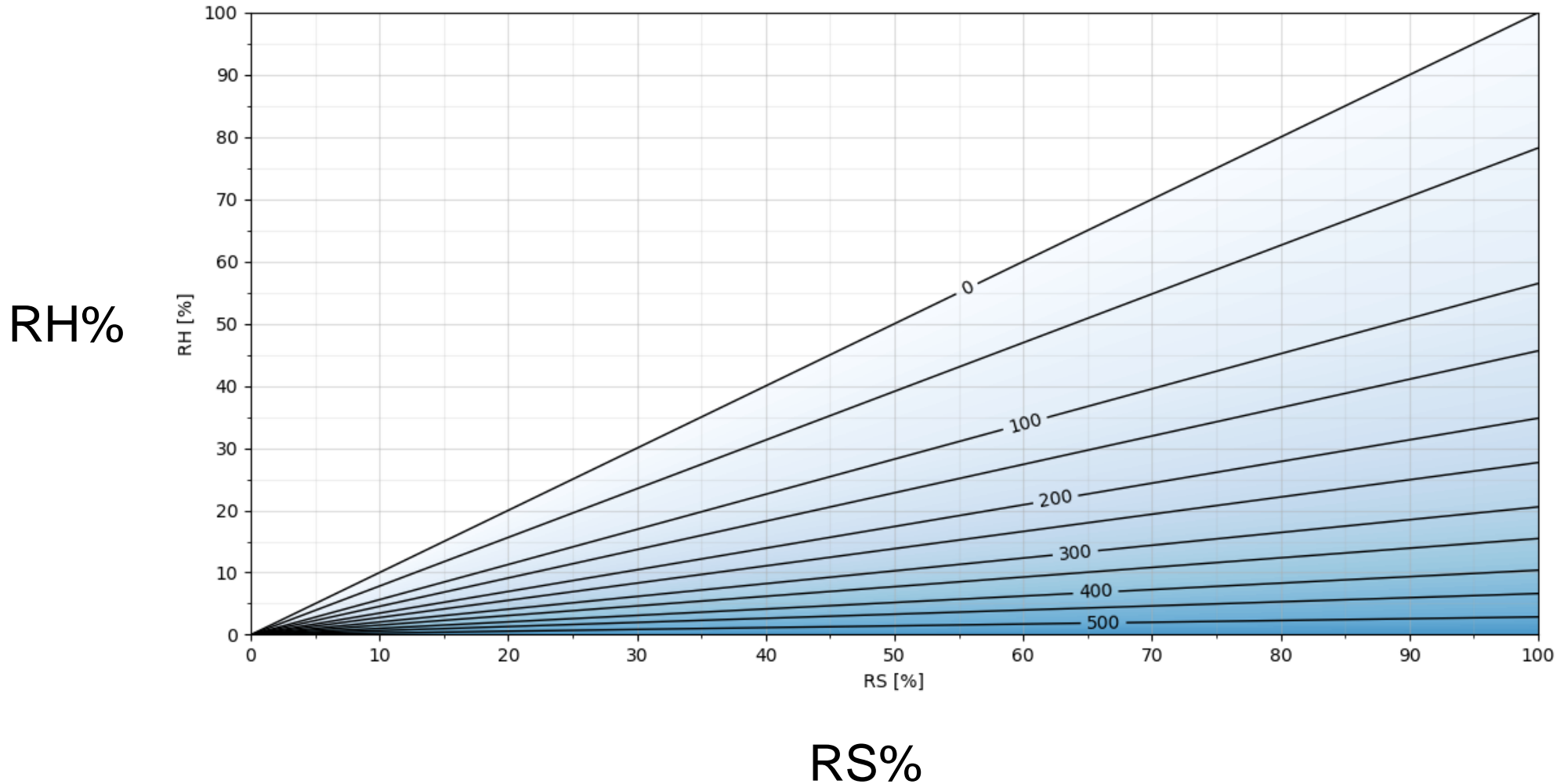
# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 5°C

H2O2 ppm as a function of RS/RH sensor readings at T=5.0 °C



# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 5°C

H2O2 ppm as a function of RS/RH sensor readings at T=5.0 'C



H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm

**Rule:**

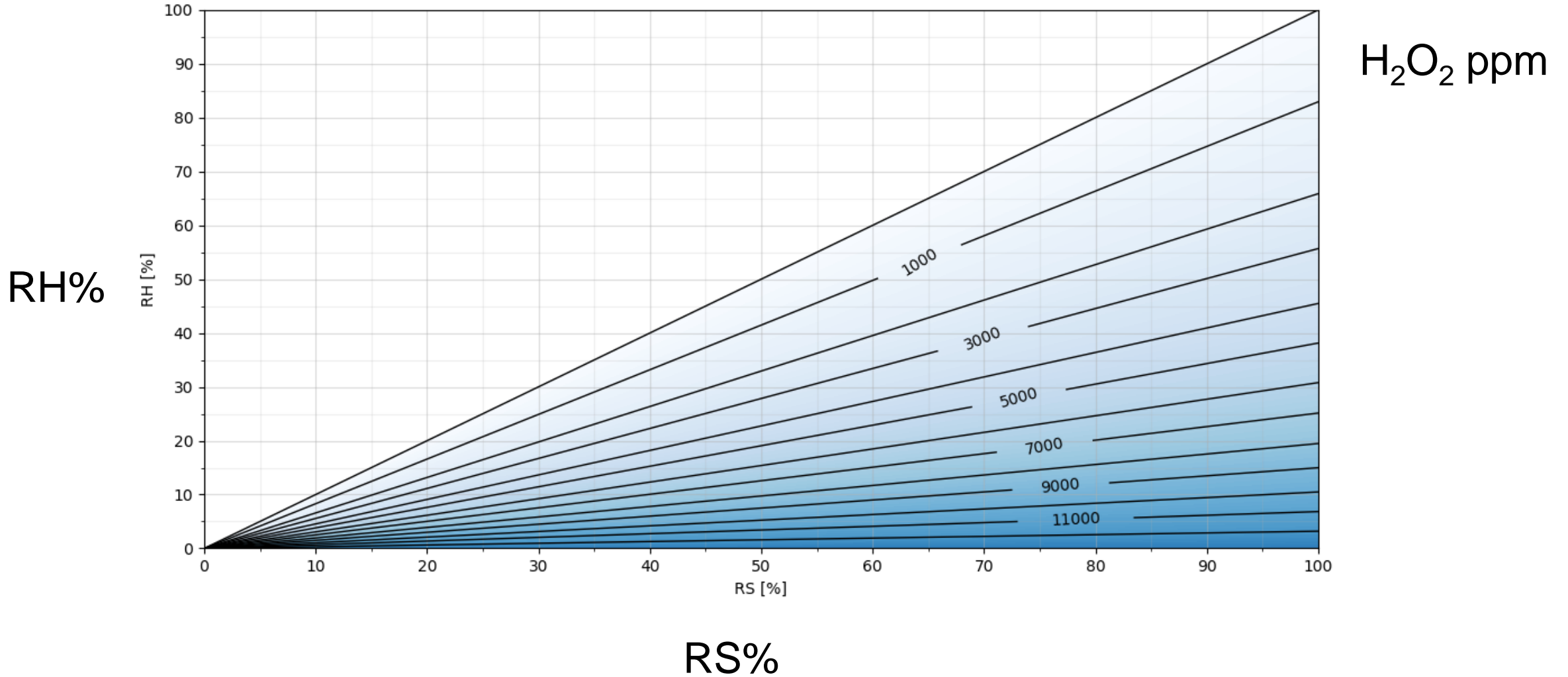
At 5°C



Max.  
~ 550 ppm  
H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 50°C

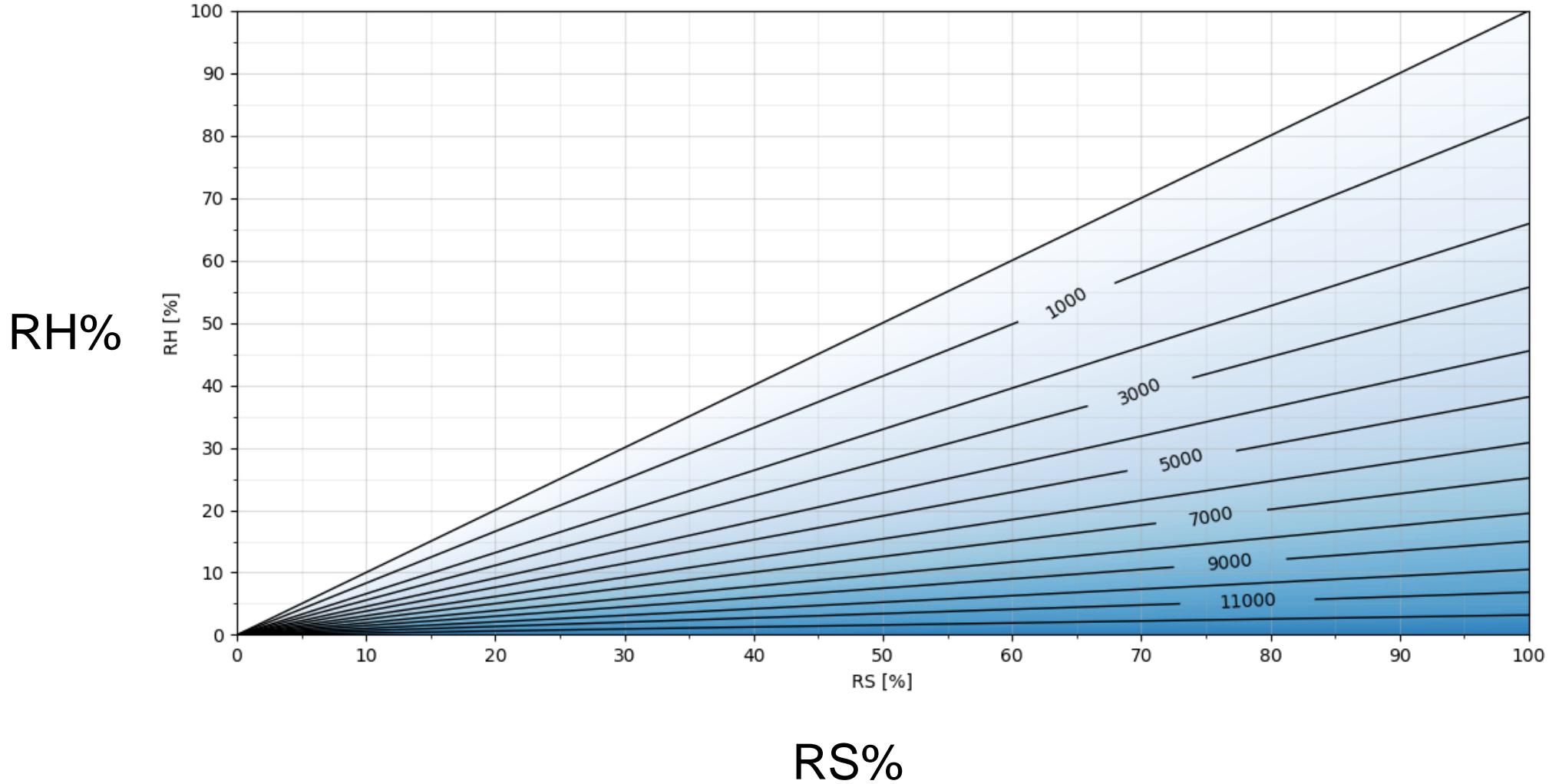
H2O2 ppm as a function of RS/RH sensor readings at T=50.0 °C





# H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm as a Function of RS/RH Sensor Readings at 50°C

H2O2 ppm as a function of RS/RH sensor readings at T=50.0 °C



H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ppm

**Rule:**

At 50°C



Max.  
~12500  
ppm H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

# Five Most Typical Pitfalls in Humidity Measurement During Bio-Decontamination

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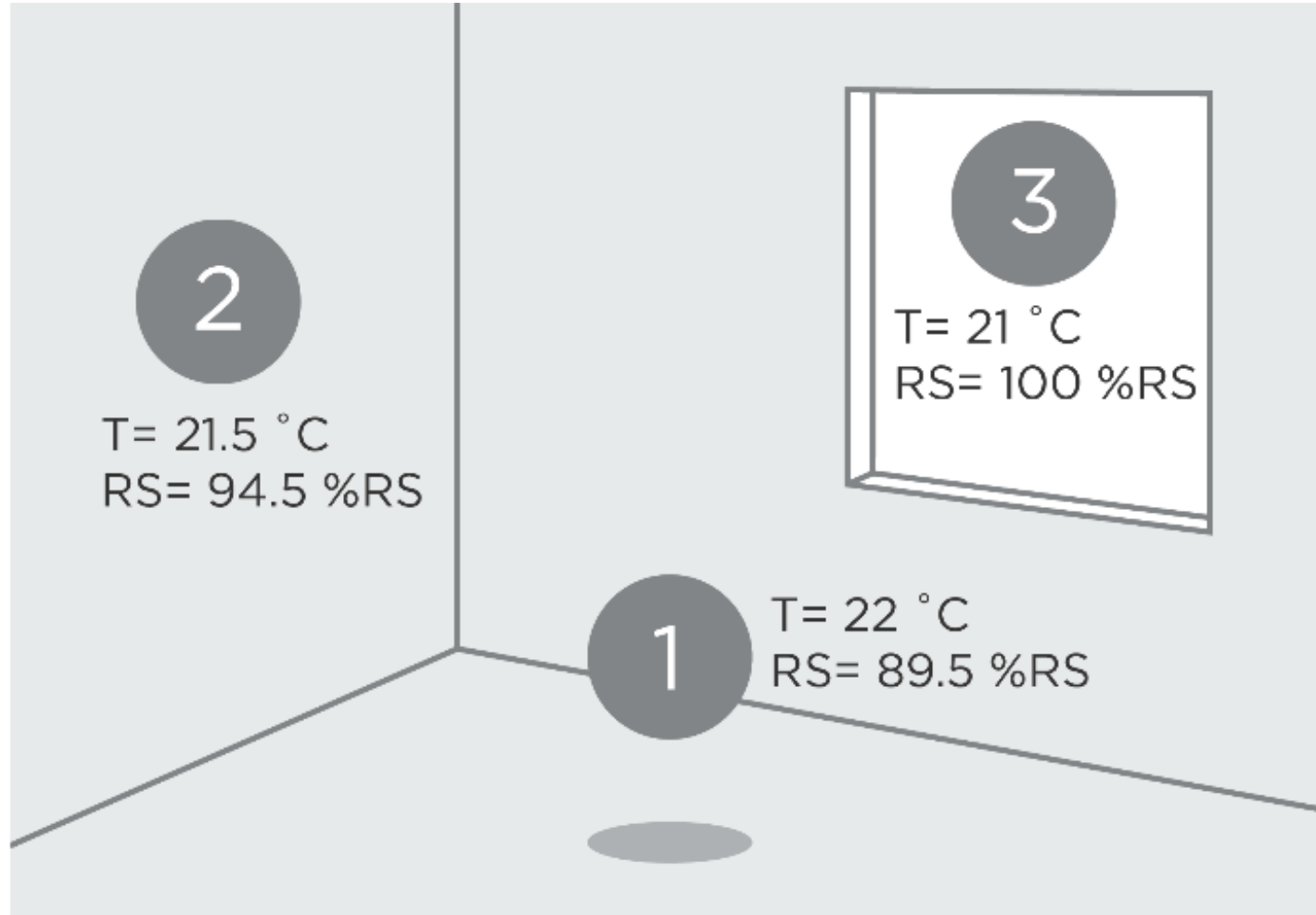


# Five Most Typical Pitfalls in Humidity Measurement During Bio-Decontamination

1. Understand how temperature affects RS%
2. Find out the correct measurement point
3. Control condensation with RS%
4. Select correct materials
5. Carefully plan onsite calibration

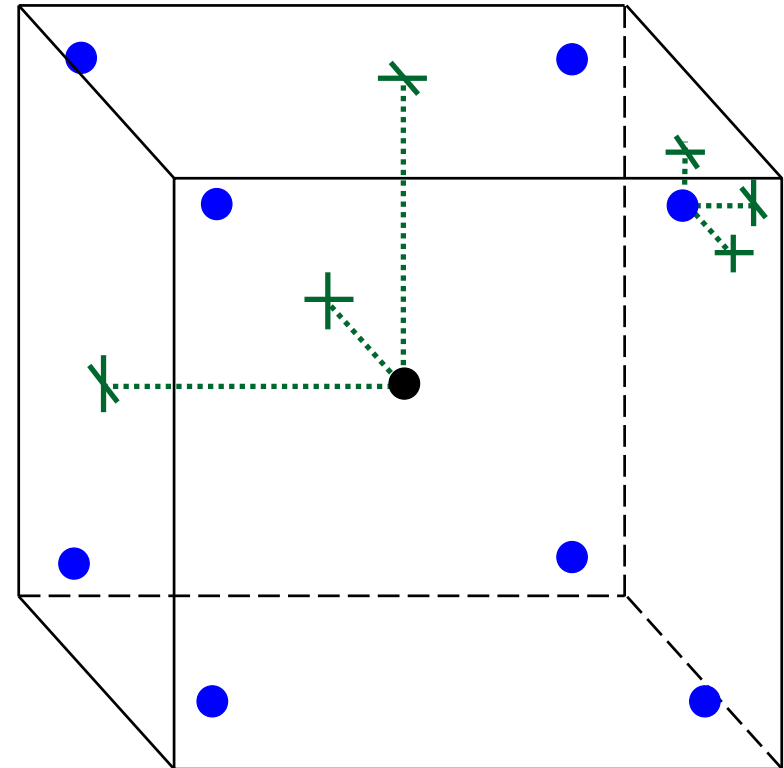


# Pitfall 1: Understand How Temperature Affects RS%



# Pitfall 2: Find out the Correct Measurement Point

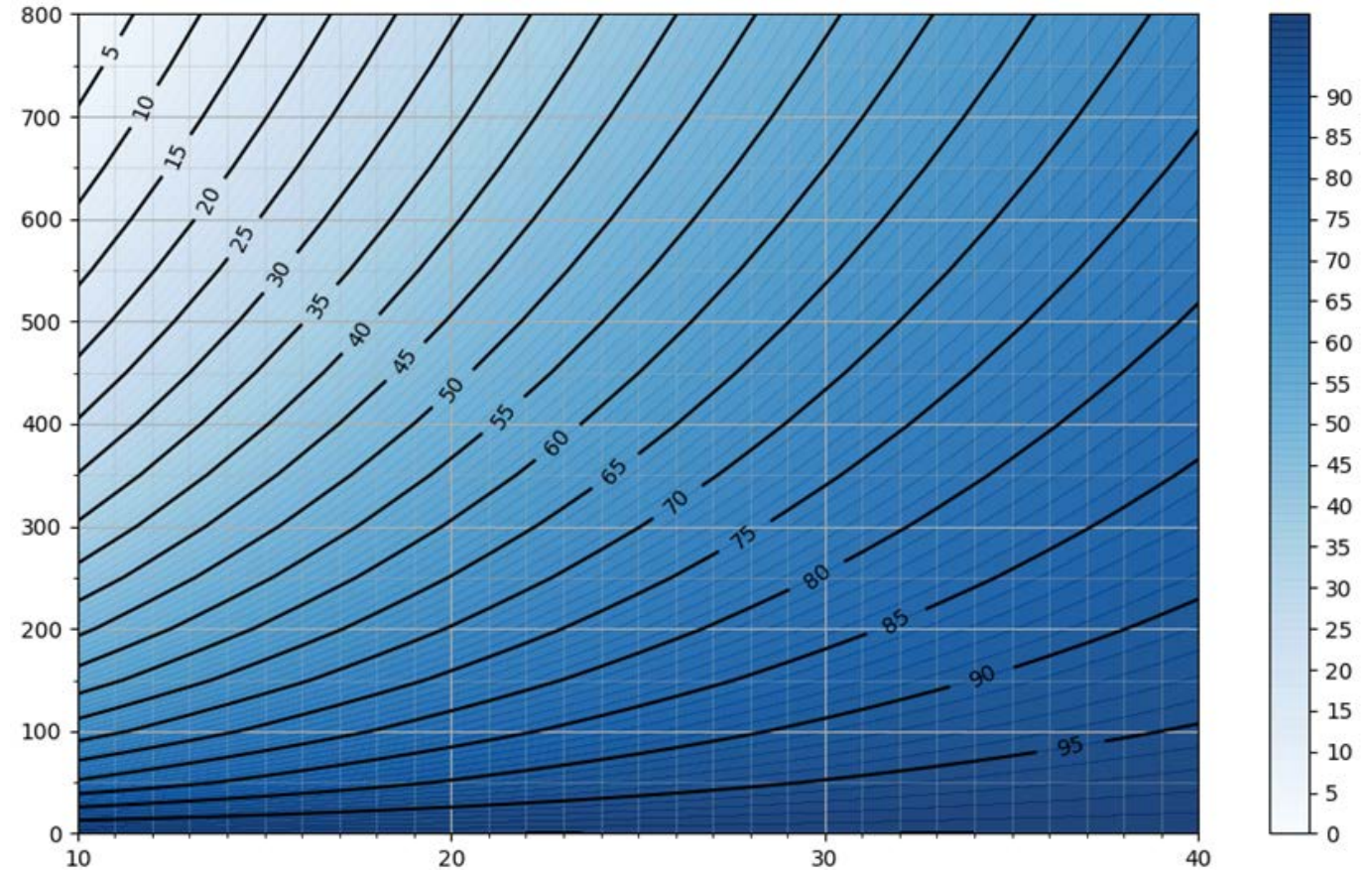
- Location:
  - Inside a chamber
    - Based on BI/EI/CI testing
    - Worst case location
  - In inlet
  - In outlet
- Method:
  - In situ
  - Pump & tubing & sample cell
- Airflows:
  - Does a sensor stand for airflows?





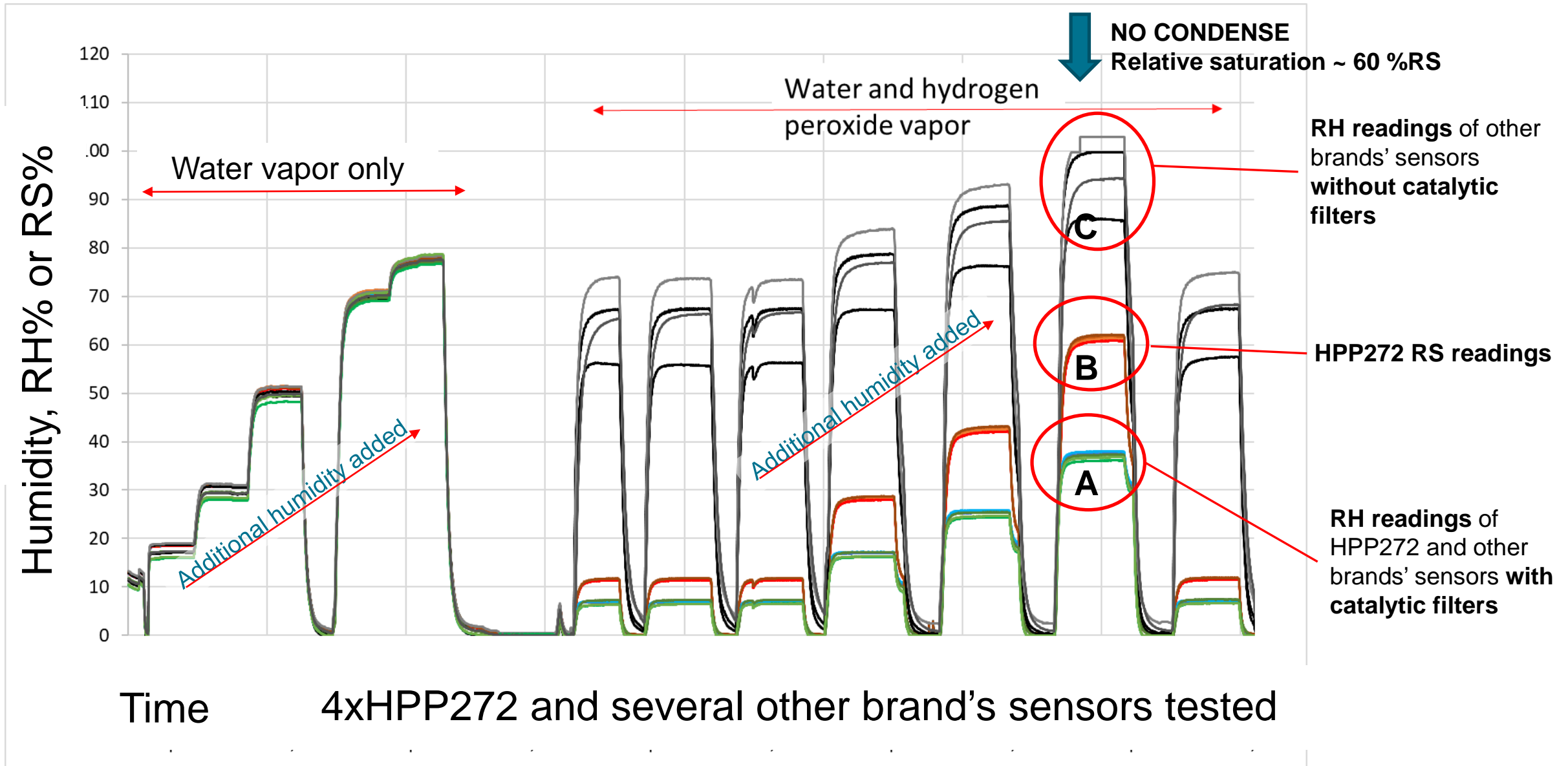
# Pitfall 3: Control Condensation with RS%

- RH not enough for condensation control
- RH value varies with temperature and ppmH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- RS shows 100 %RS when the air mixture starts to condense



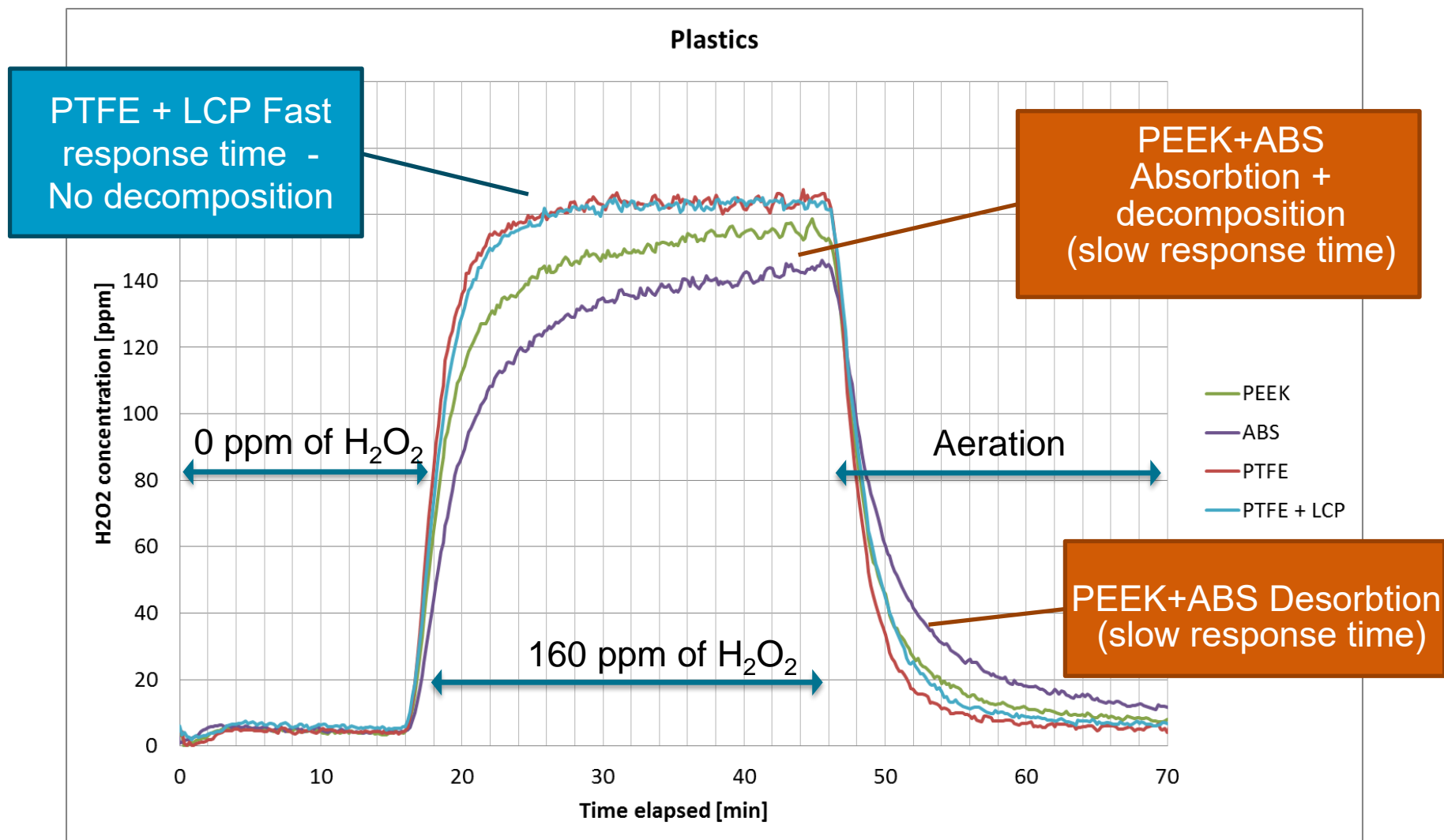
At every point  
RS = 100% RS

# Pitfall 3: Control Condensation with RS%



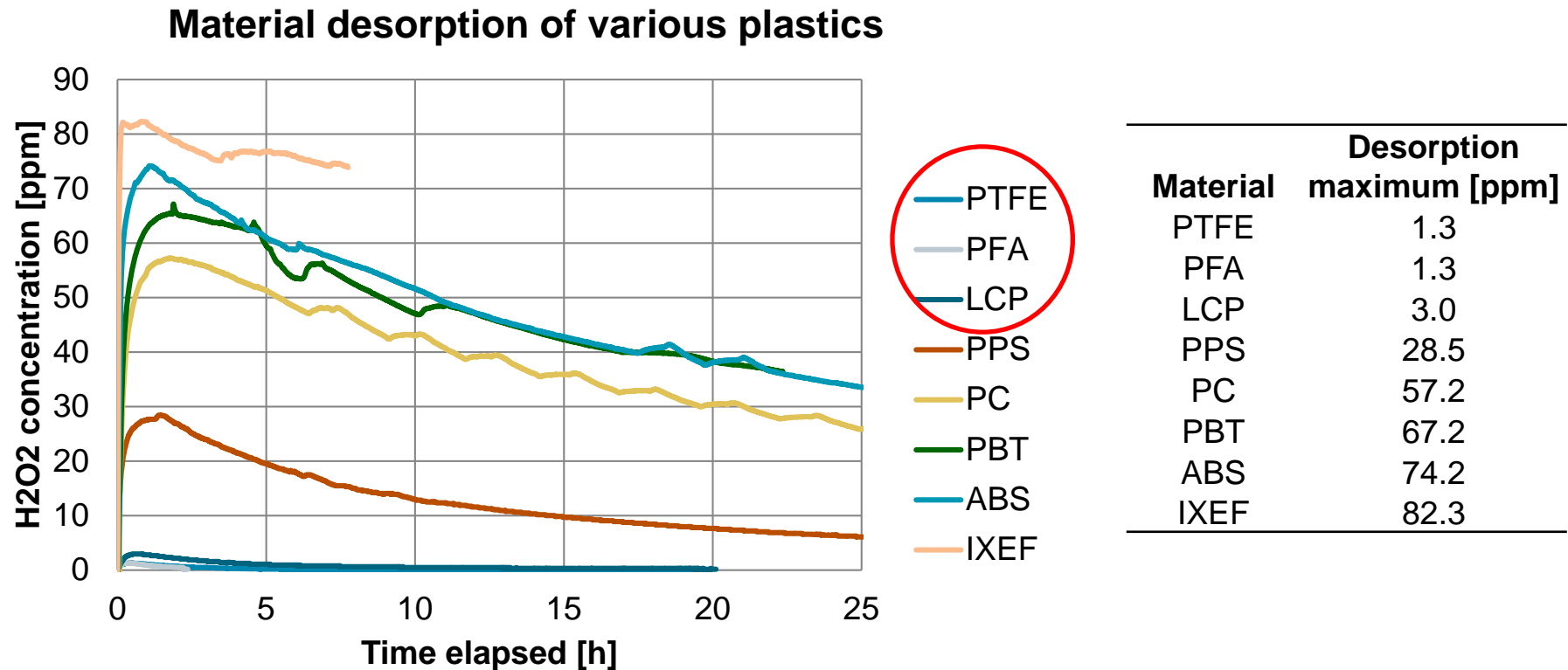
# Pitfall 4: Select Correct Materials

- Material effects:
  - Absorbtion
  - Decomposition
  - Desorbtion or out-gassing
- Good results with:
  - PTFE
  - LCP
  - 316L (stainless steel)
  - Pure aluminium



# Pitfall 4: Select Correct Materials

- Long out-gassing times with wrongly selected materials.





# Pitfall 5: Carefully Plan On-site Calibration

- Challenge with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> vapor
  - Difficult to achieve stable conditions
- Solution with PEROXCAP sensors
  - Based on humidity sensors
  - On-site calibration is easy to do with any humidity chamber
- For best measurement performance
  - **Traceable** H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> factory calibration available at Vaisala Service center
  - With both humidity and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> vapor



# Conclusion



- Basics of bio-decontamination with vaporized  $H_2O_2$
- The importance of continuous measurement during bio-decontamination
- Patented PEROXCAP<sup>®</sup> technology
- The difference between Relative Humidity (RH%) and Relative Saturation (RS%)
- Five most typical pitfalls in humidity measurement during bio-decontamination
- Q&A session

# Q&A Session



# Thank You for Attending!



- [PEROXCAP<sup>®</sup> calibration technical note](#)
- [HPP270 Series data sheet](#)
- [Learn more about Bio-decontamination](#)
  - Blogs
  - Videos
  - Application Notes