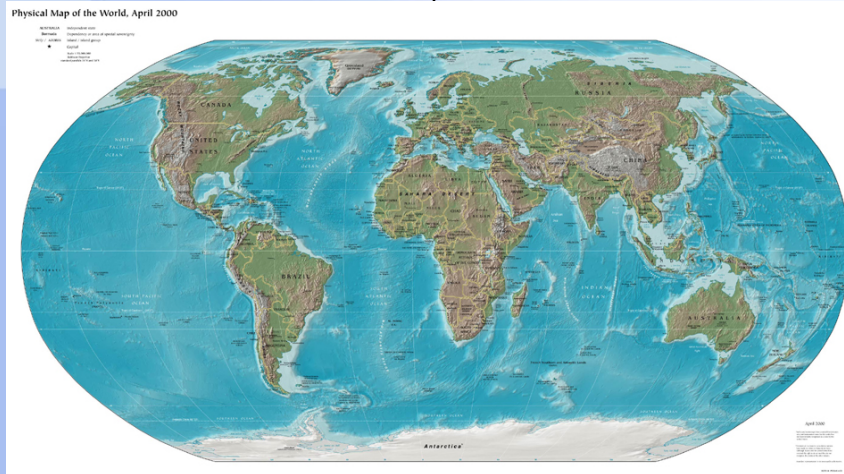




Amgen's Distribution Packaging Team

Global Thermal Profile Development



Ray Cowland

Developing a Thermal Profile

- Where are your distribution lanes
- What is the duration of the lanes

Considerations

- Northern/Southern Hemisphere
- Seasons
- Courier Used
 - Are the thermal properties of the distribution environment affected by the color of the transportation vehicle

Slide 2

r1

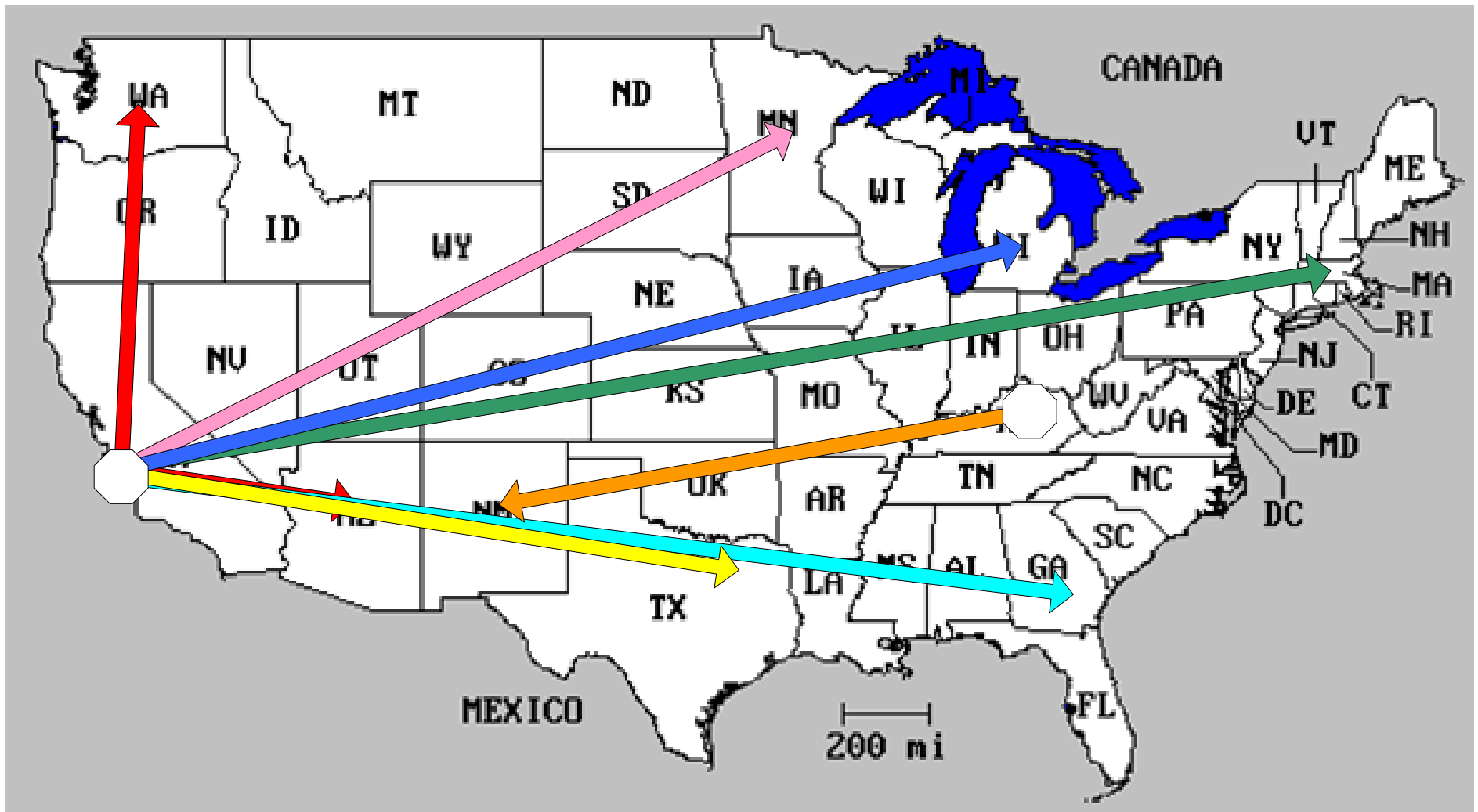
Mode of transportation

rcowland, 2/1/2007

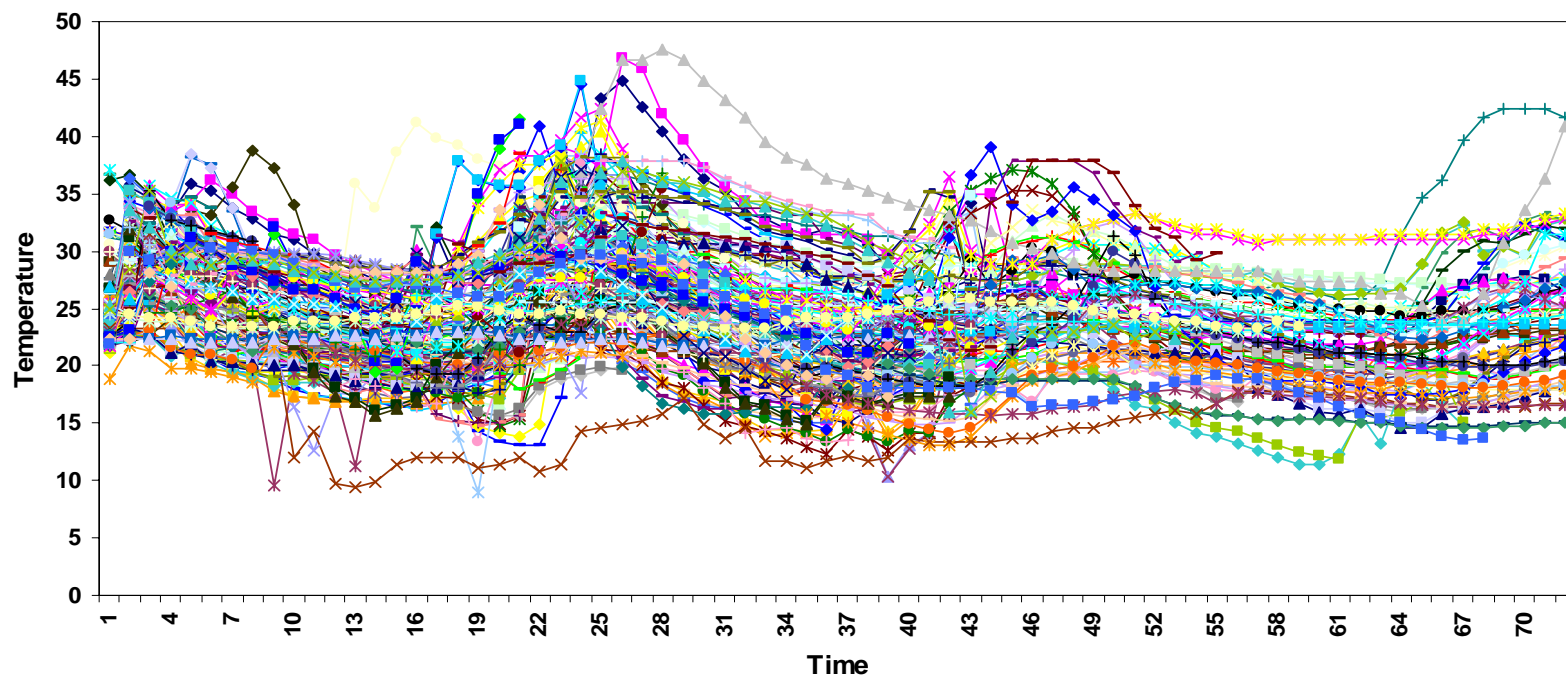
Data Collection Requirements

- Qualified components
 - (i.e. Temperature monitoring devices)
- Data collection frequency
 - hourly reading / 72 hours
- Indicative of actual distribution channels
 - Hot (August to September)
 - Total of 183 shipments
 - Cold (February to March)
 - Total of 88 shipments
- Statistically Significant
 - Thermal profiles are established through regular real-world measure of your supply chain
 - Convert your thermal data into a profile:

Domestic Distribution Lanes



Summer = (Heat) Temperature Data



Confidence Interval Formula

$$CI = \bar{x} \pm (Z_{\alpha/2})\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

CI

The confidence Interval

\bar{x}

The mean of the sample population

$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

The standard error of mean, if n is bigger SE is low

$Z_{\alpha/2}$

The confidence level at $\alpha = 0.05$ for 95% confidence level, Z values can be looked up from std Z-tables

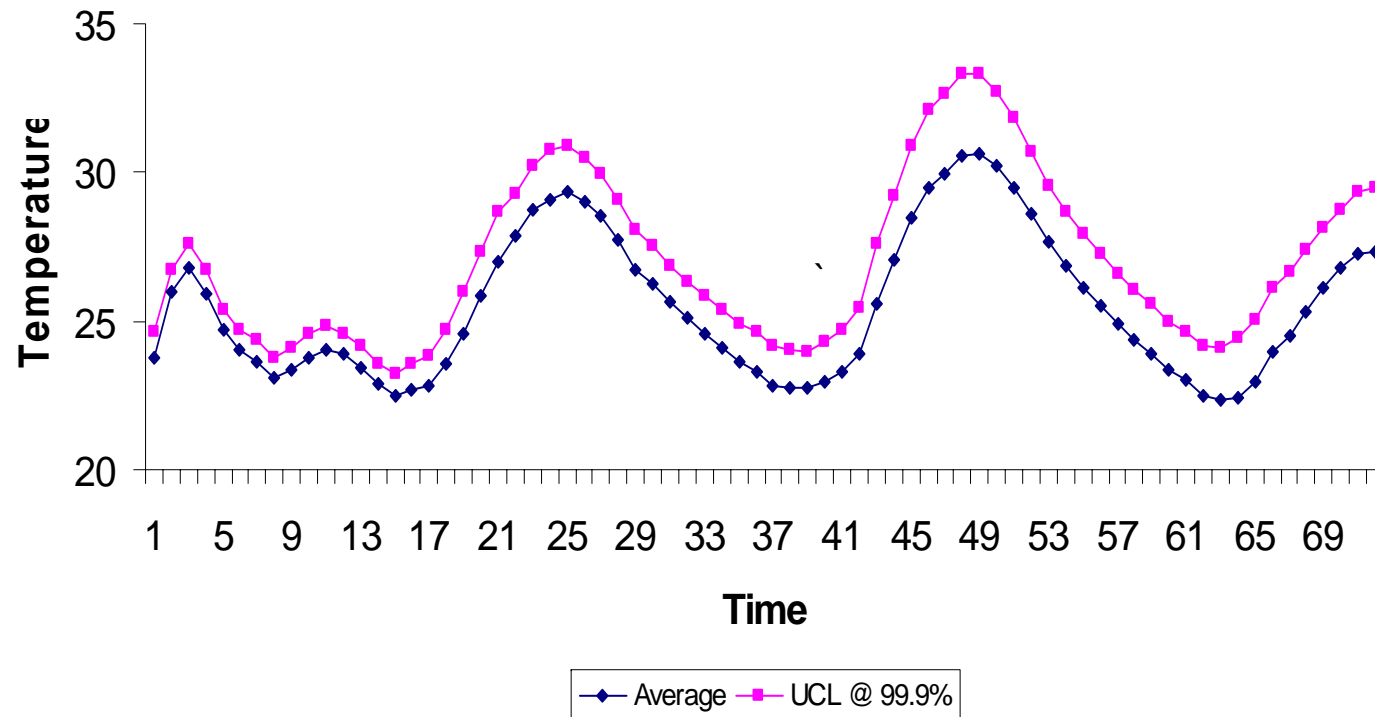
$(Z_{\alpha/2})\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

The confidence limit

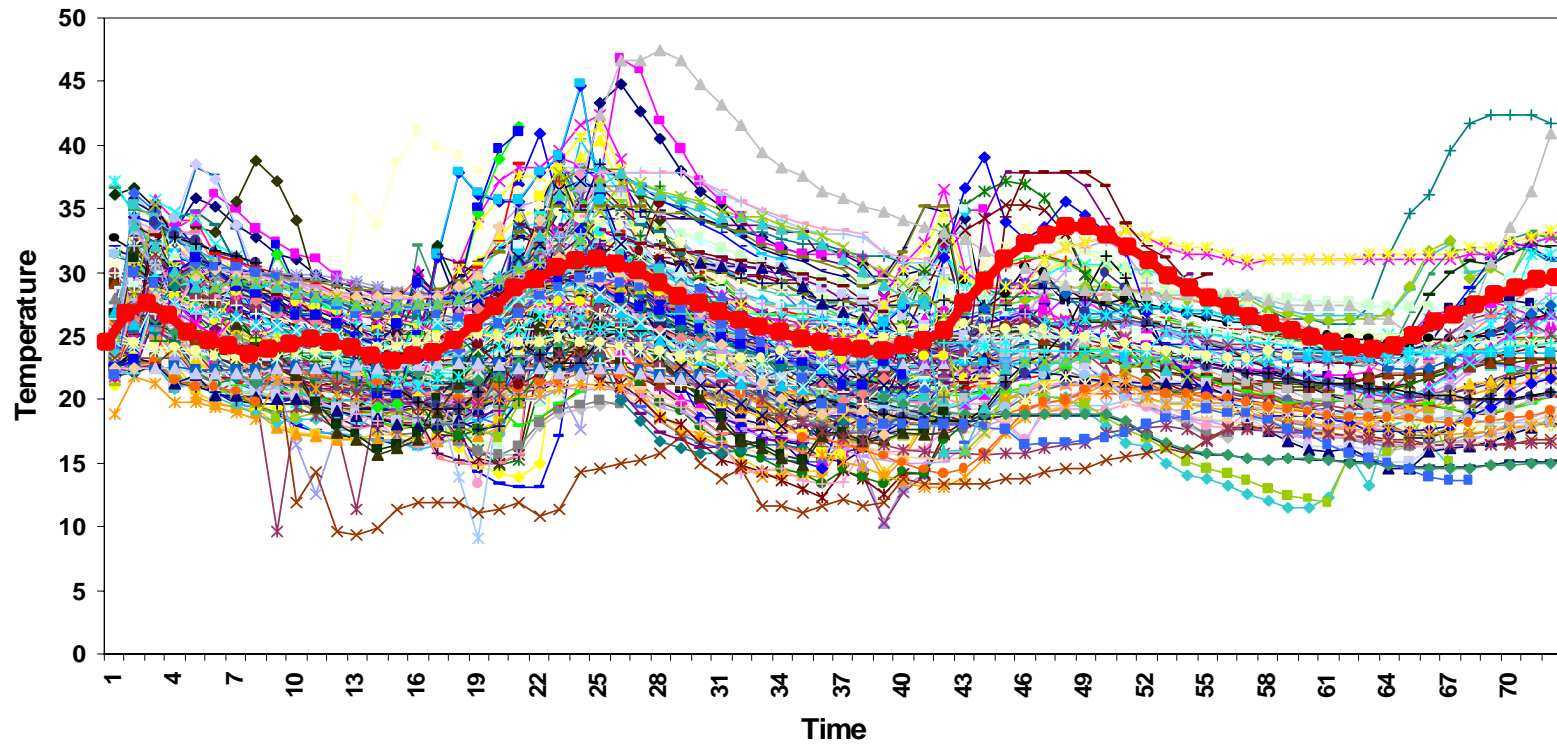
Heat Profile with Upper Control Limit

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Average 23.8 | + | 99% Confidence 0.86 | = | 99% Upper Control Limit 24.6 |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|---|

Heat Profile Average with Upper Control Limits at 99% Confidence



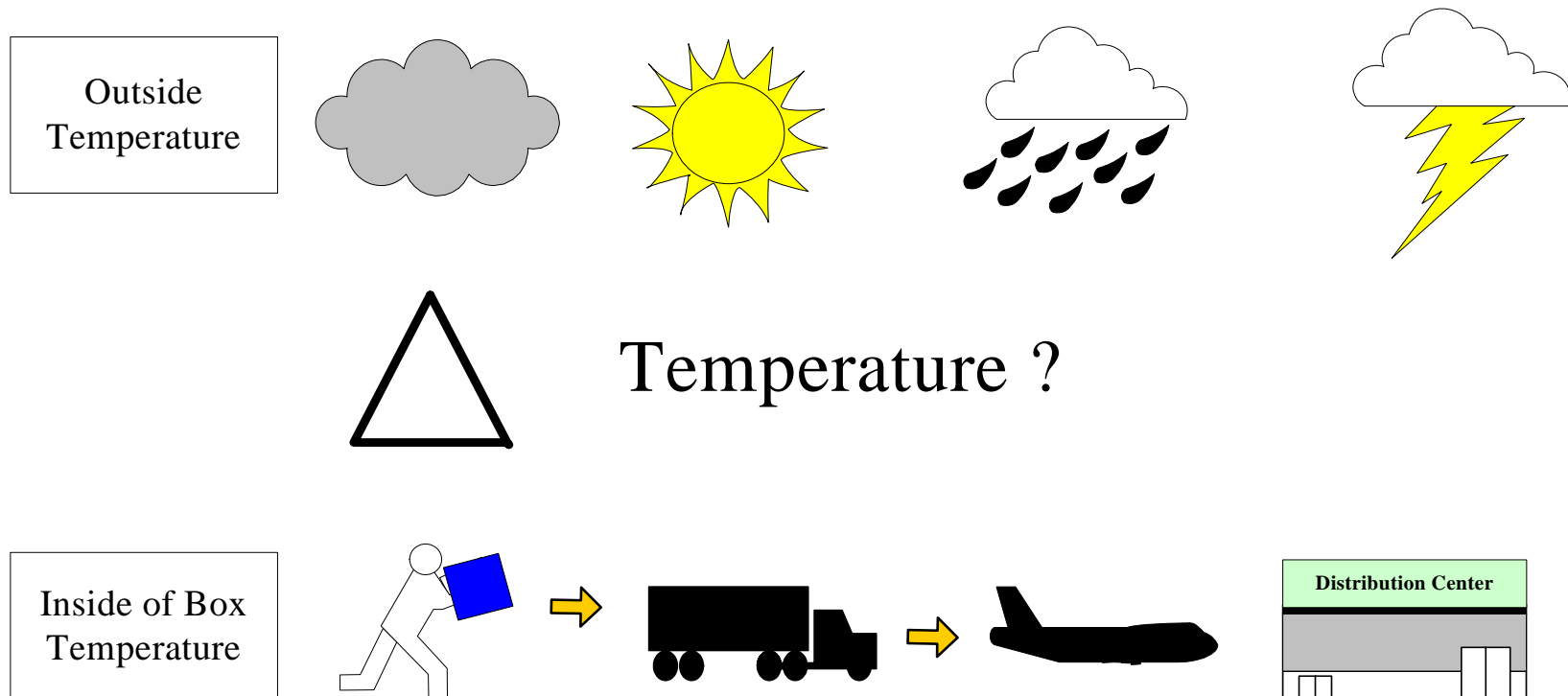
Raw Data / 99% Profile



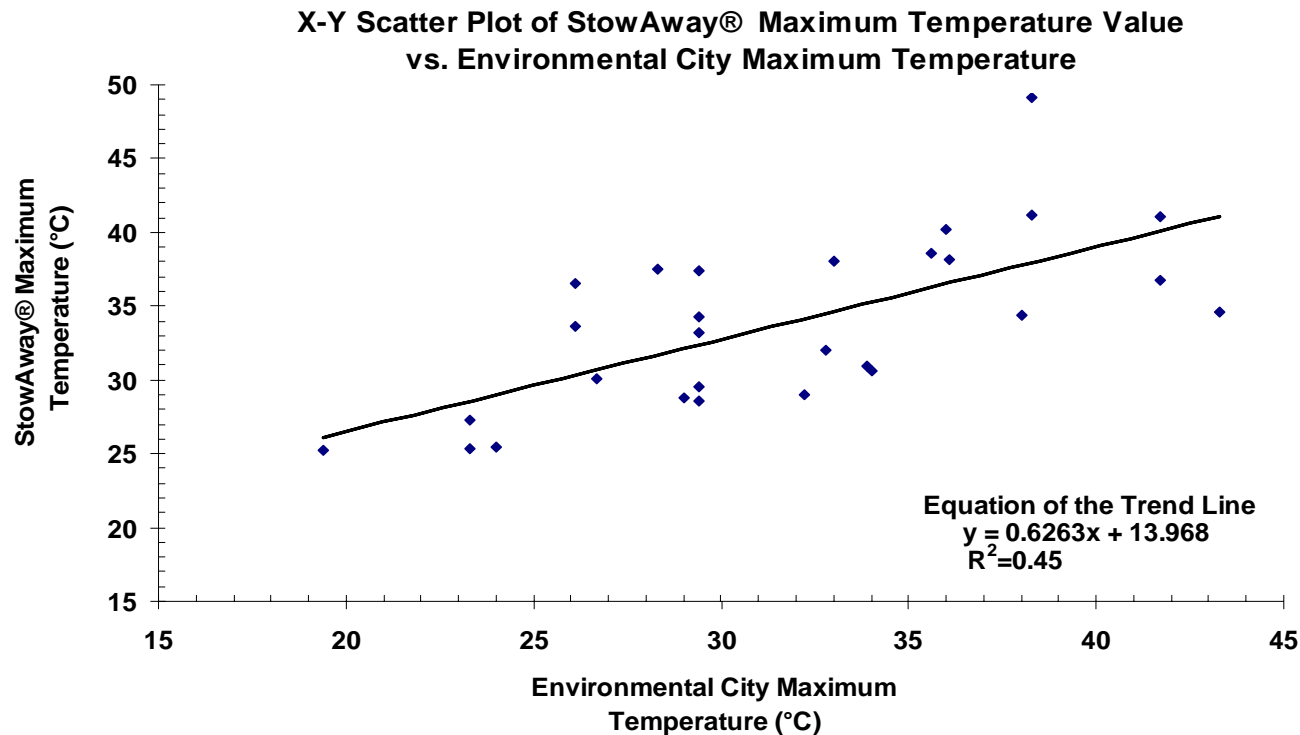
To Spike or Not to Spike

- Spike to what temperature ?

Develop a correlation between environmental temperatures and internal temperature of the corrugated shipper.



Spike your profile per X-Y Scatter Plot



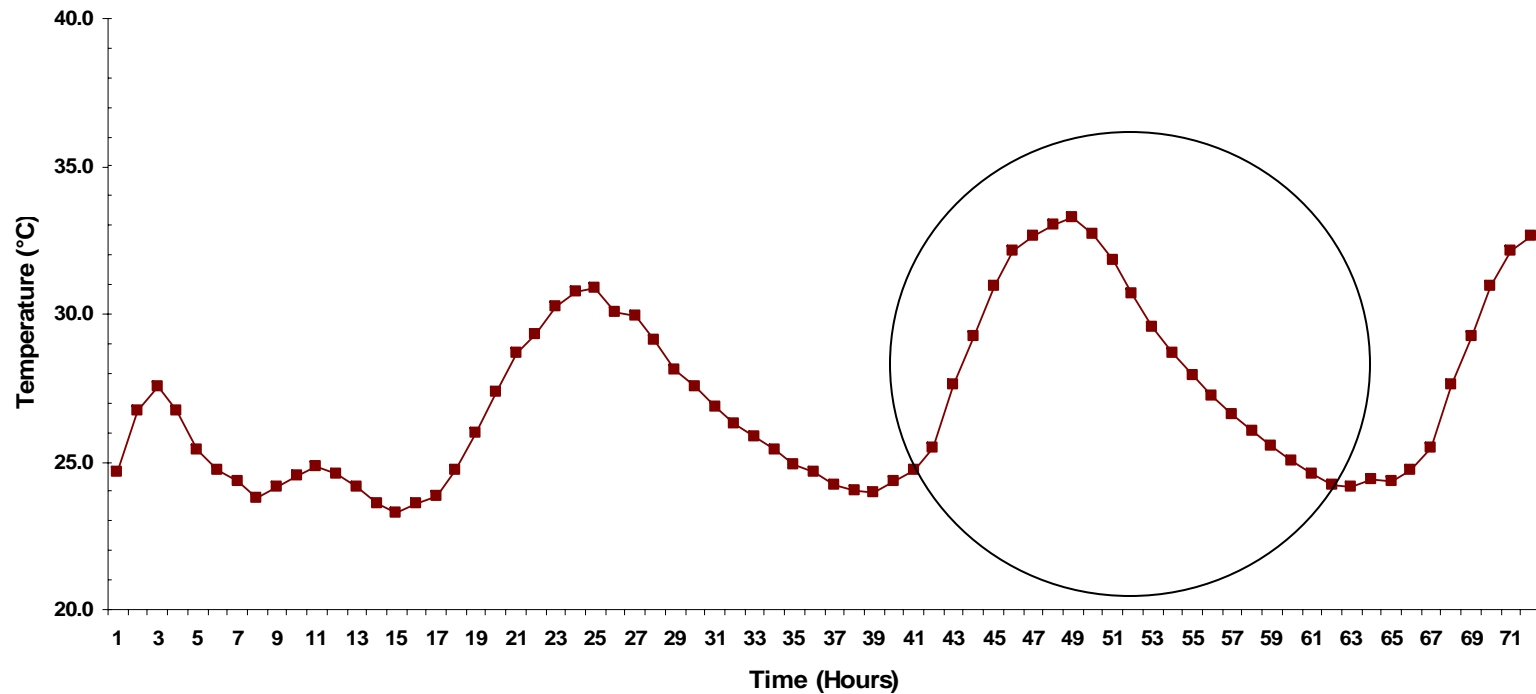
Shipper temperature (Y) = 36.5°C, Environmental Temperature 39°C

Where to Spike?

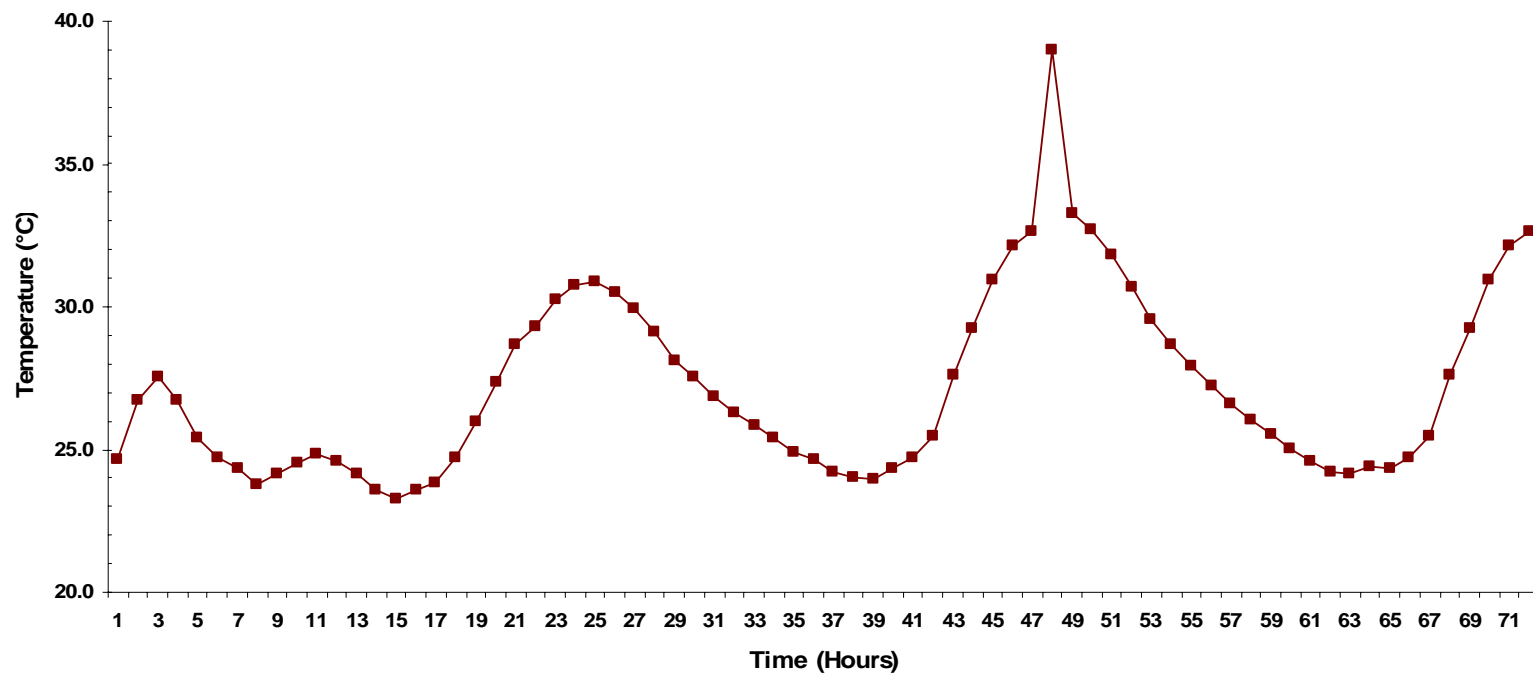
- Between hours 40 and 64

Where ?

Between Hours 40 and 64



72- Hours Heat Profile



Convert Domestic Data into a Global Profile

- Develop relationship between USA data and International Sites
- Use Historical Data for other sites
- Maintain 99% confidence

Data Gathering from other Countries (Historical Monthly Avg.)

- San Juan, Puerto Rico
 - High Temperature
 - Low Temperature

- Toronto, Canada
 - High Temperature
 - Low Temperature

- Melbourne, Australia
 - High Temperature
 - Low Temperature

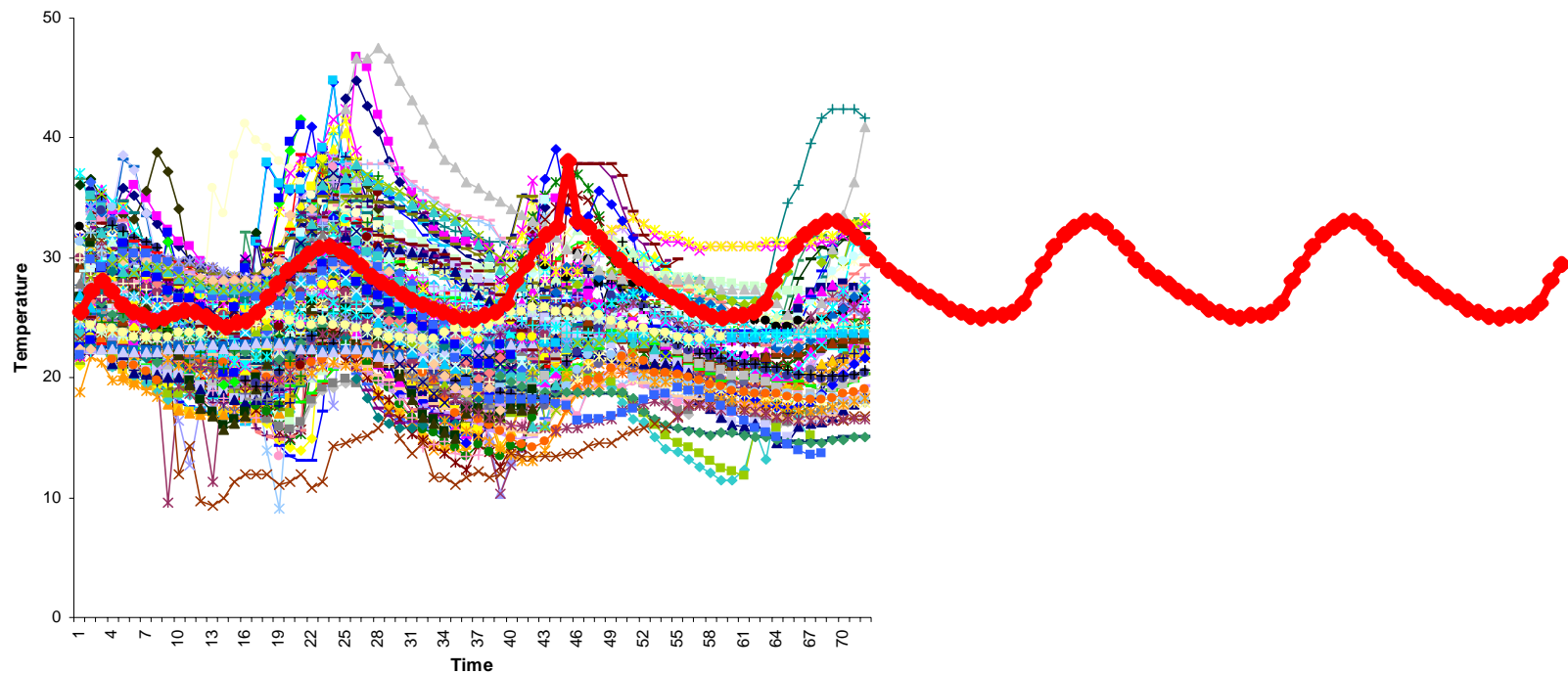
- Amsterdam, Netherlands
 - High Temperature
 - Low Temperature

- Phoenix, Arizona
 - High Temperature
 - Low Temperature

Ensure Global Data Encompassed into Heat
Profile

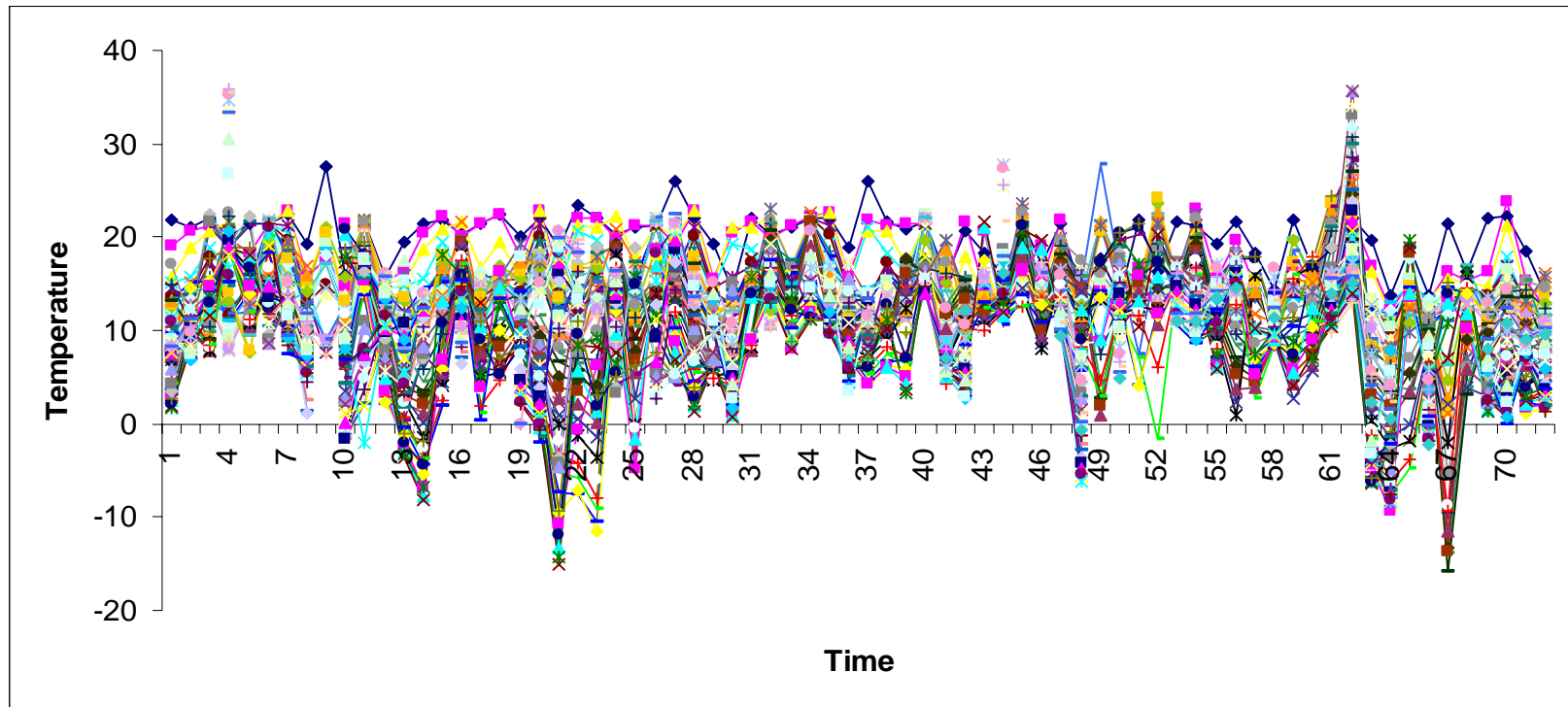
Extending 72 hr. profile to 144 hr. profile

144 Hour Hot Profile



Creating a Cold Profile with Confidence

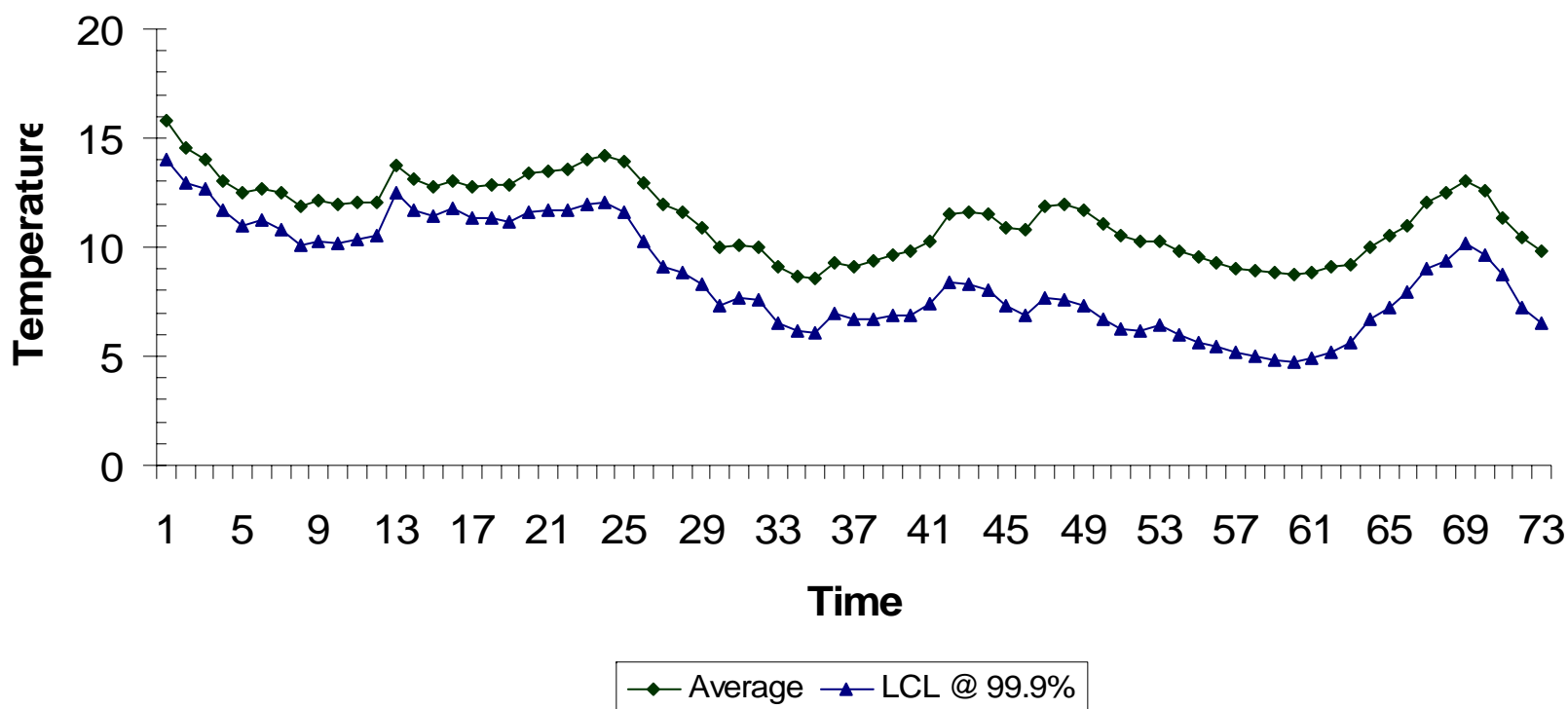
Winter = (Cold) Temperature Data



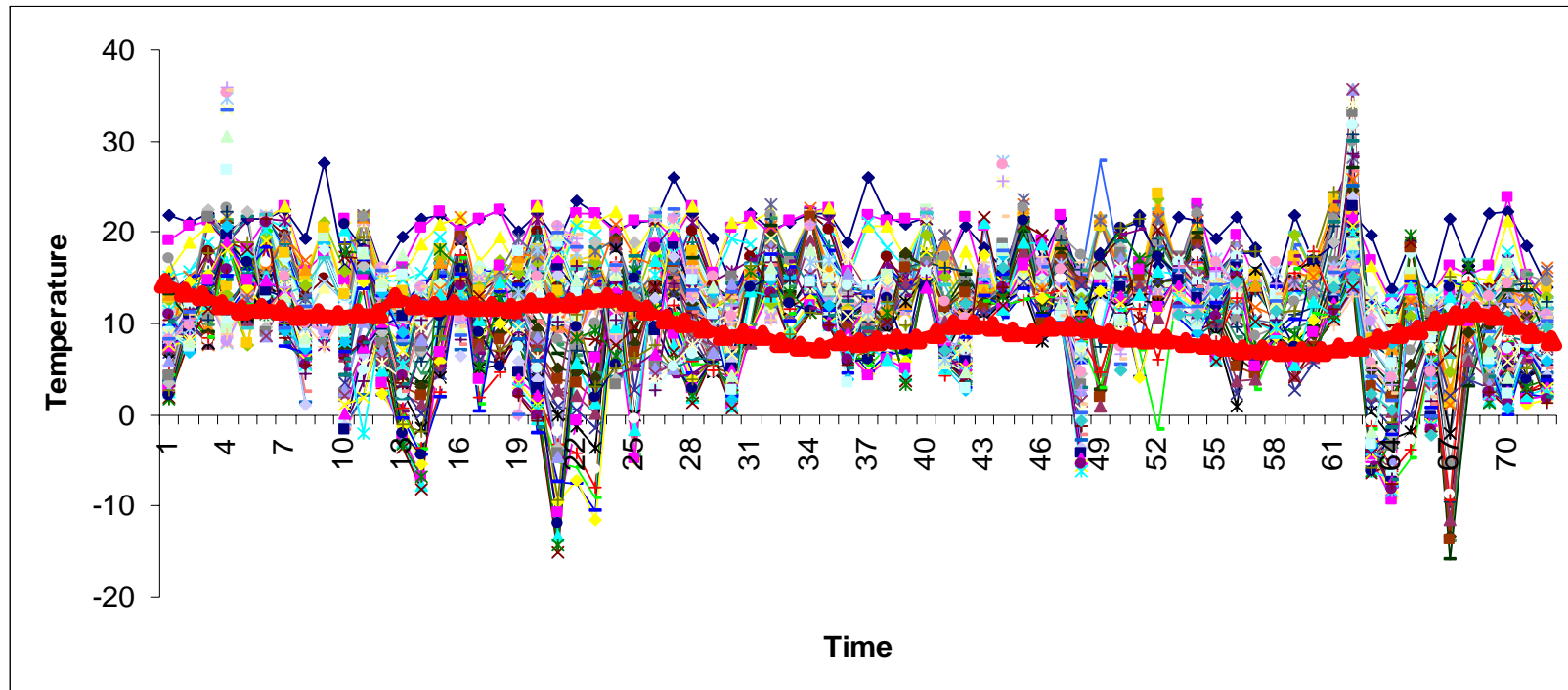
How to Create Cold Profile with Lower Control Limits

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Average} \\ 15.8 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 99\% \text{ Confidence} \\ 1.78 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 99\% \\ \text{Lower Control Limit} \\ 14.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Cold Profile Average with Lower Control Limits at 99% Confidence



Raw Data / 99% Profile

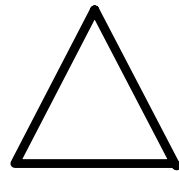
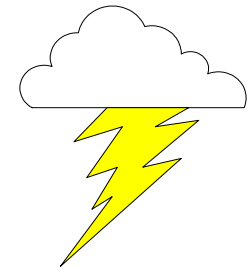
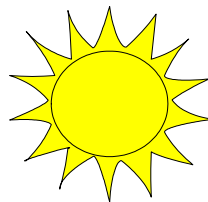
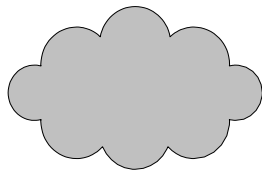


To Spike or Not to Spike

- Spike to what temperature ?

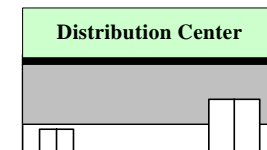
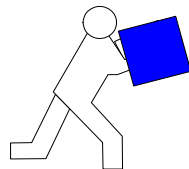
Develop a correlation between environmental temperatures and internal temperature of the corrugated shipper.

Outside
Temperature

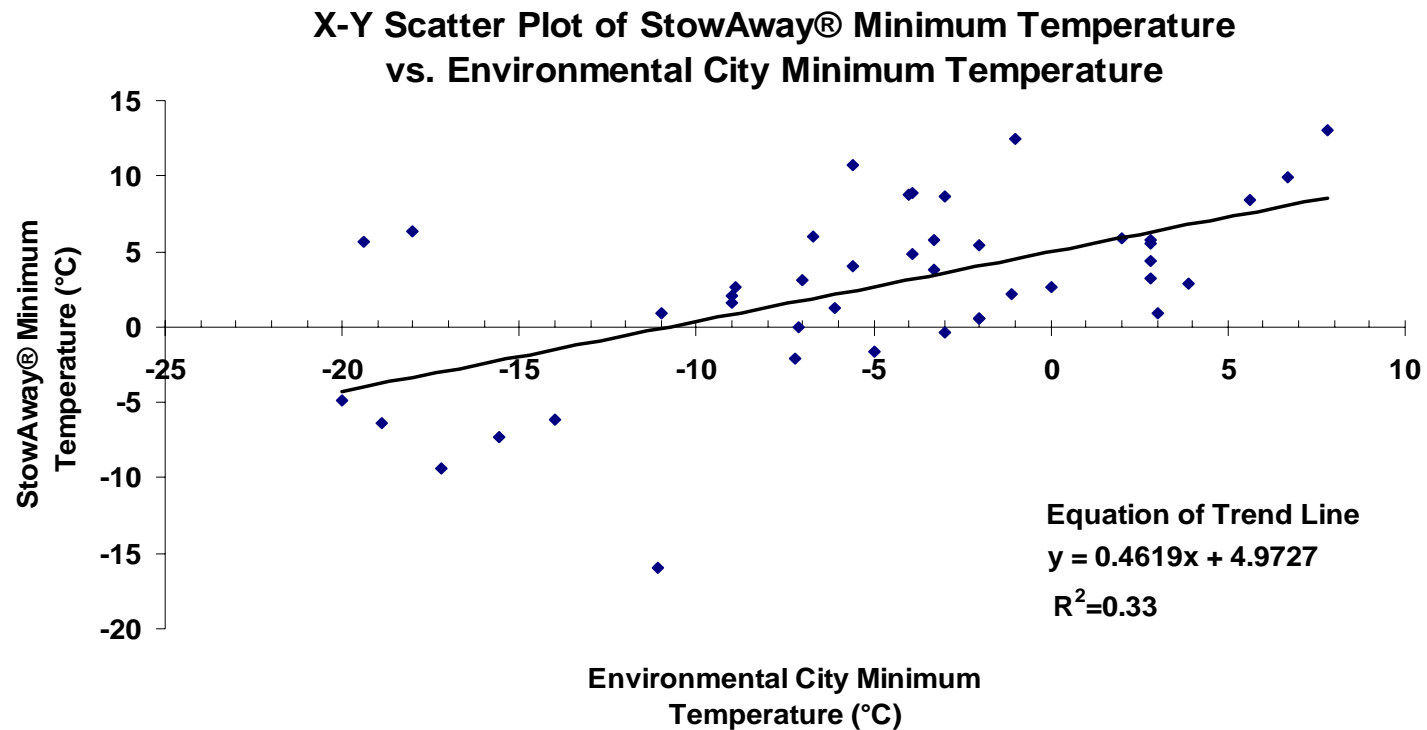


Temperature ?

Inside of Box
Temperature

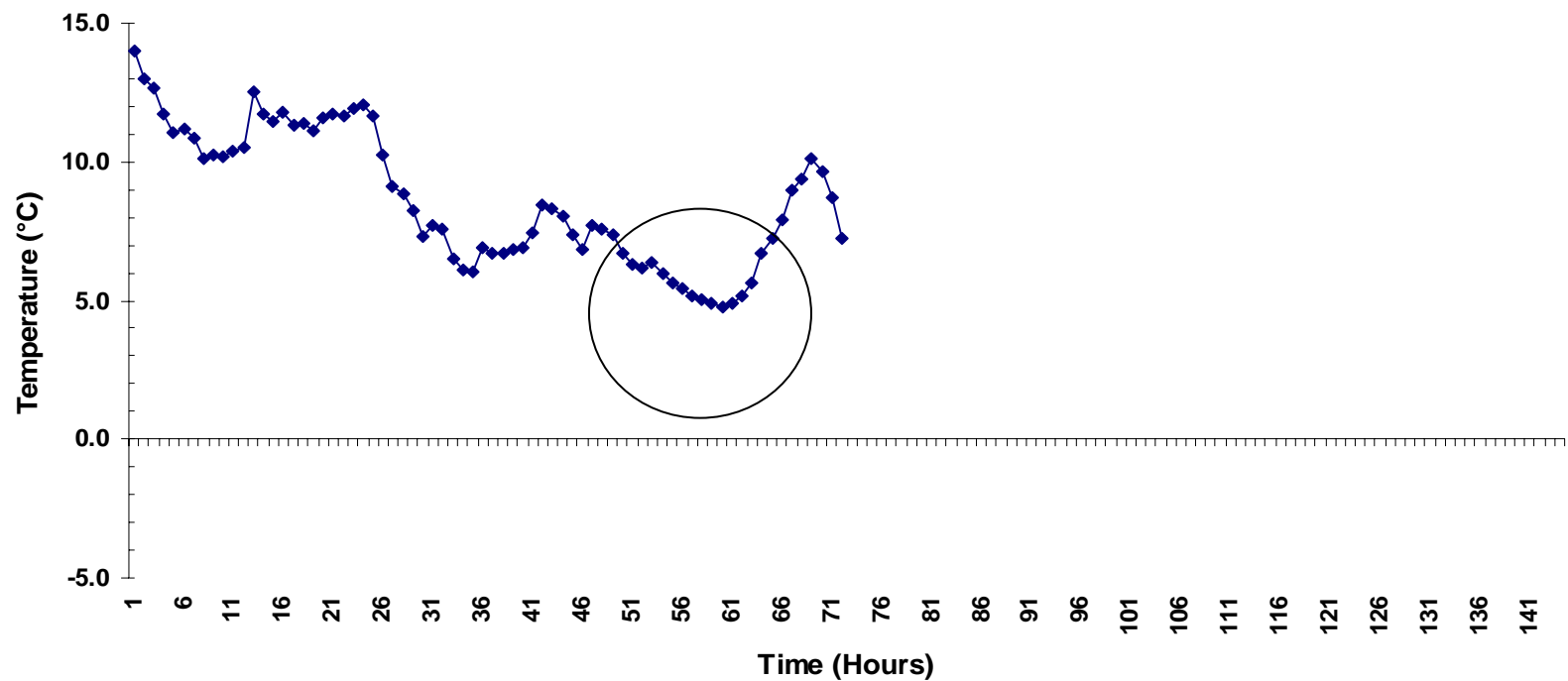


X-Y Scatter Plot to Determine Profile Spike

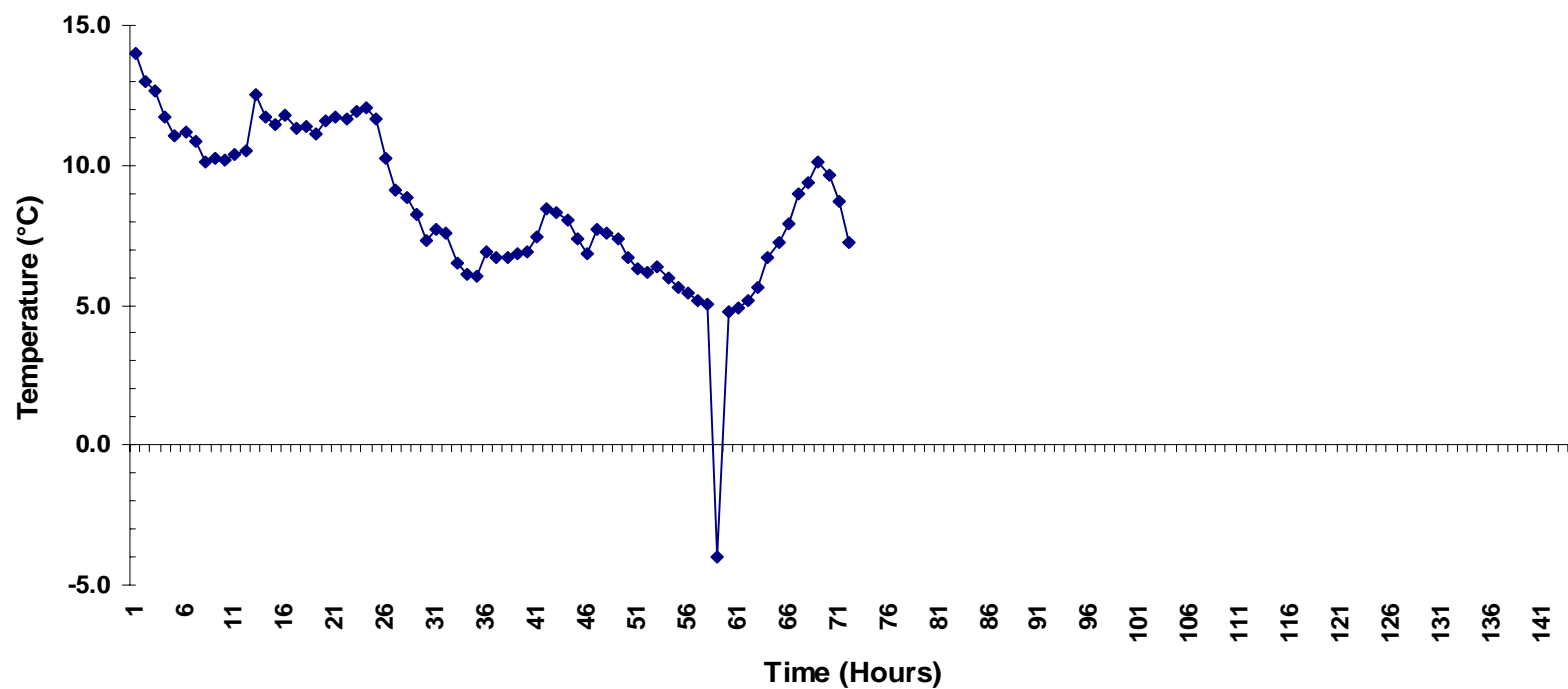


Shipper Temperature (Y)=0.85°C, Environmental Temperature -4 °C

Where ? Between Hours 46 and 69



What Temperature (-4.0°C)



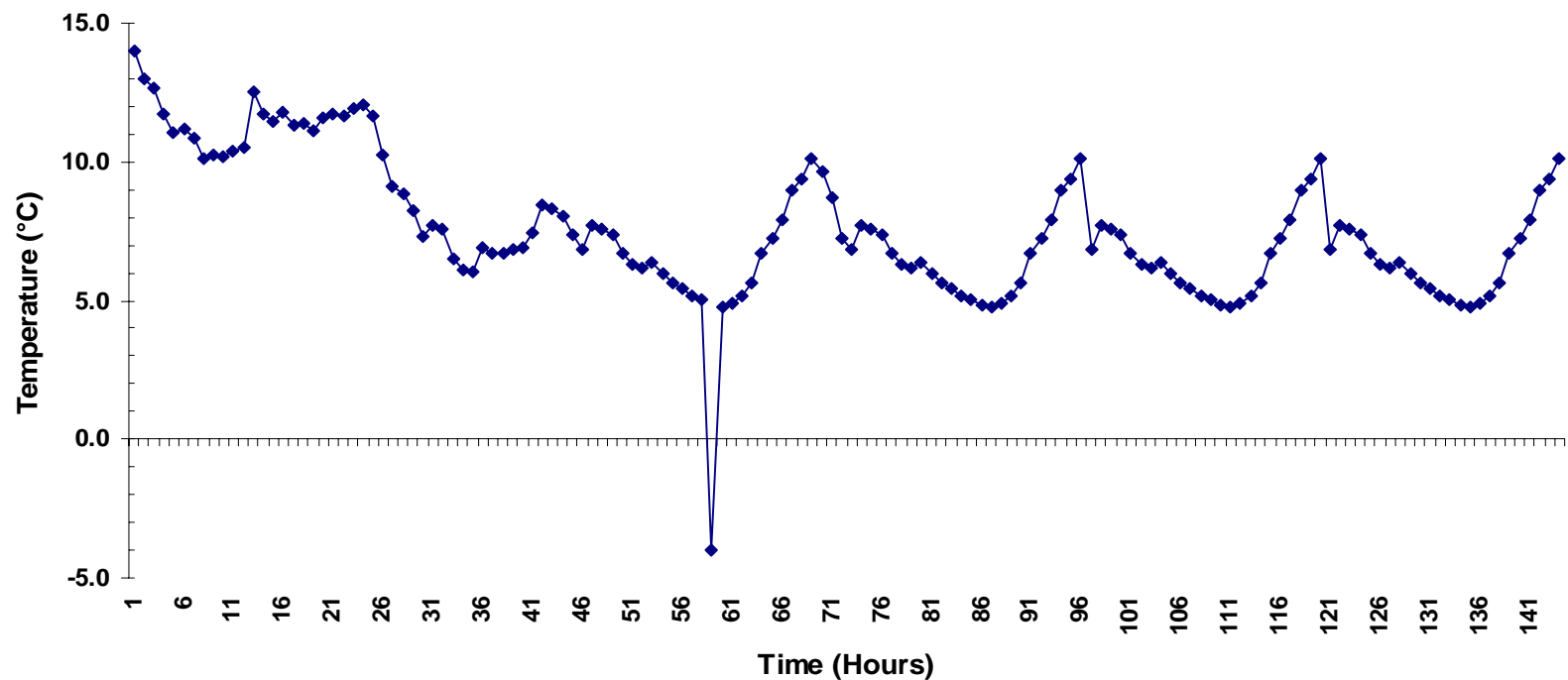
Convert Domestic Data into a Global Profile

- Develop relationship between USA data and International Sites
- Use Historical Data for other sites

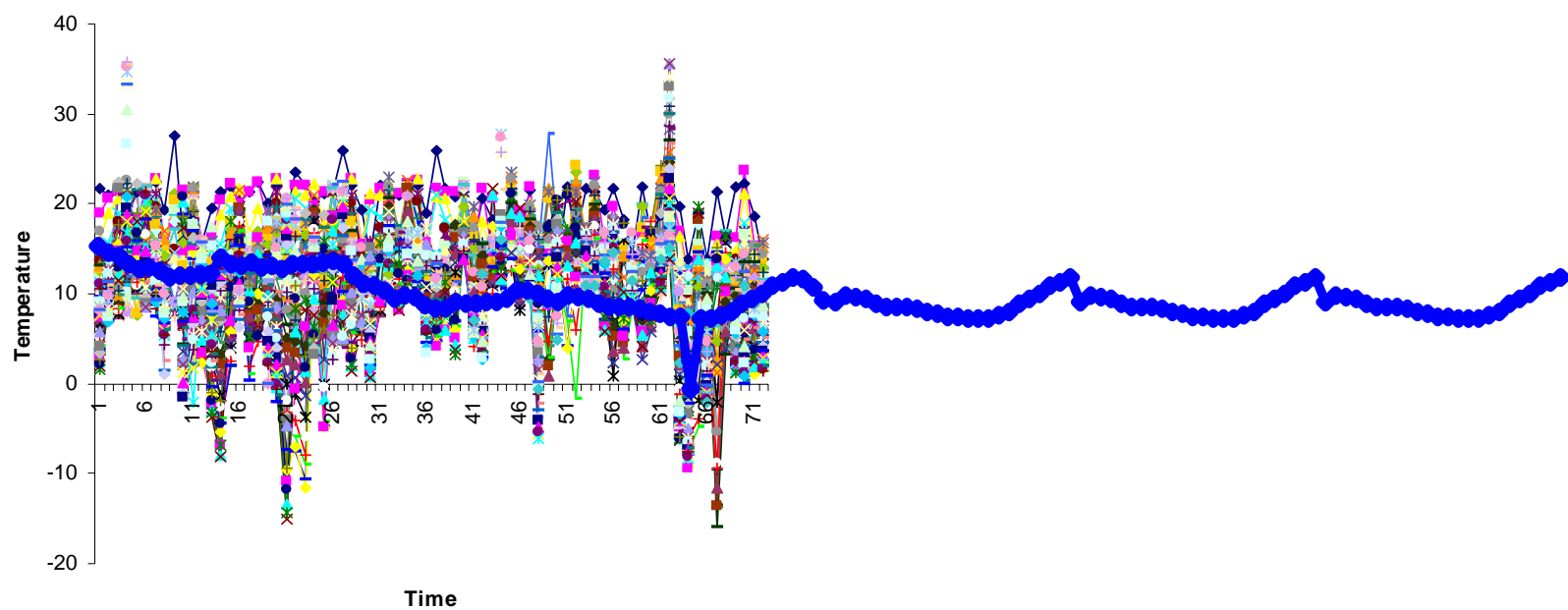
Ensure Global Data Encompassed into Cold
Profile

Extend 72 hr. profile to 144 hr. profile

Repeat between hours 46 thru 69 excluding spike



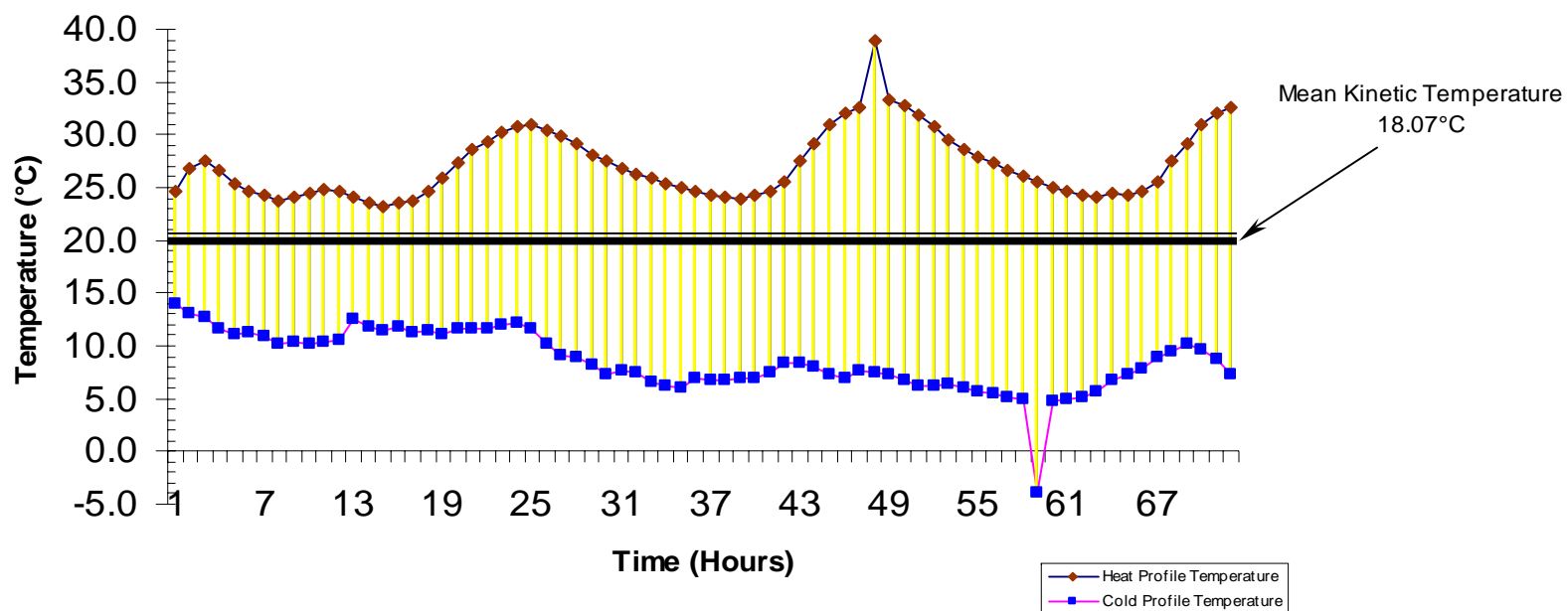
144 Hour Cold Profile



Mean Kinetic Temperature

$$T_k = \frac{\Delta H/R}{-\ln\left(\frac{e^{-\Delta H/RT_1} + e^{-\Delta H/RT_2} + \dots + e^{-\Delta H/RT_n}}{n}\right)},$$

Mean Kinetic Temperature of
the Heat and Cold Profiles



Effect of Profiles on Shipper Design

- Circadian profiles provide a greater challenge to an insulated shipper than constant ambient profiles
- Both the heat and the cold profiles provide unique thermal challenges to shipper design

Heat and Cold Profiles Representative of Global Distribution Lanes

