

Far-UVC Light in Clinical Settings

Client: Dr. Ernesto Brauer

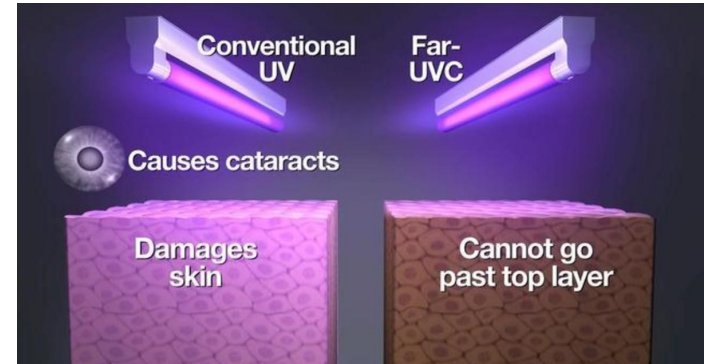
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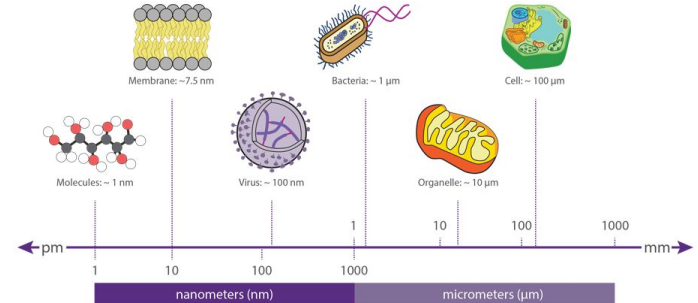


Problem Statement

- Germicidal UVC light (GUV) (254 nm)
 - effective sterilization but is also carcinogenic to humans when exposed
- Alternative: Far-UVC light (222 nm)
 - theorized to be safe for human exposure
- We must prove far-UVC light is still effective against pathogens
 - HCoV-229E and HCoV-OC43 strains → comparable to SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19)
 - Relationship between light Intensity, distance, strain deactivation dosage and time to achieve 99.9% sterilization
- Target Environment: Hospital Bathrooms
- Design ideal, efficient device/light fixture



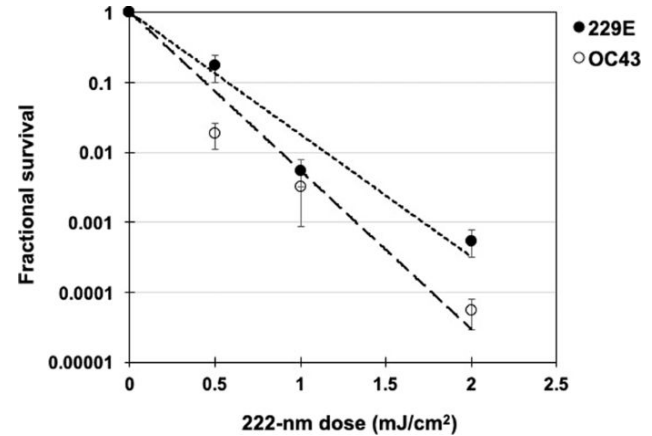
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8fh4LfUc-AI>



<https://www.spexcertiprep.com/knowledge-base/covid-19>

Relevant Background

- GUVC light 99.9% efficacy
 - HCoV-229E - exposure dosages of $1.7\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$
 - HCoV-OC43 - exposure dosages of $1.2\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$
- Current Far-UVC devices are mainly excimer (Kr-Cl) lamps with slightly variable power outputs
 - Sailon 222nm Far-UVC light: $35\ \mu\text{Watts}/\text{cm}^2$ at 100 cm
 - Ushio Care222 Filtered Far-UVC excimer lamp: $0.2\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ from the source



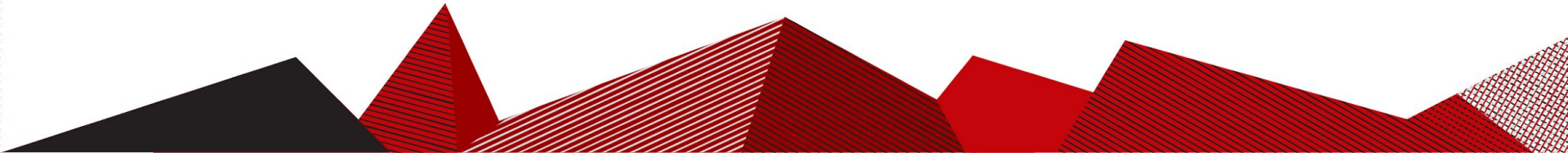
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-67211-2>



<https://www.ushio.com/product/care222-filtered-far-uv-c-excimer-lamp-module/>

Design Specifications

- Disinfect with 99.9% efficacy of airborne and surface adherent viral particles
 - HCoV-229E, HCoV-OC43, and SARS-CoV-2
- Product must fit in the context of a patient bathroom: $\approx 10.20 \text{ m}^3$ (3.72 m^2 floor)
- Adhere to current International Commission of Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) safety standards for exposure to 222 nm light by the public
 - $\sim 3 \text{ mJ} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{hour}$ with a maximum of $23 \text{ mJ} / \text{cm}^2$ per 8-hour exposure
 - Usable under human exposure
 - Implementable in public settings
- Shelf-life of 50,000 hours



Final Prototype

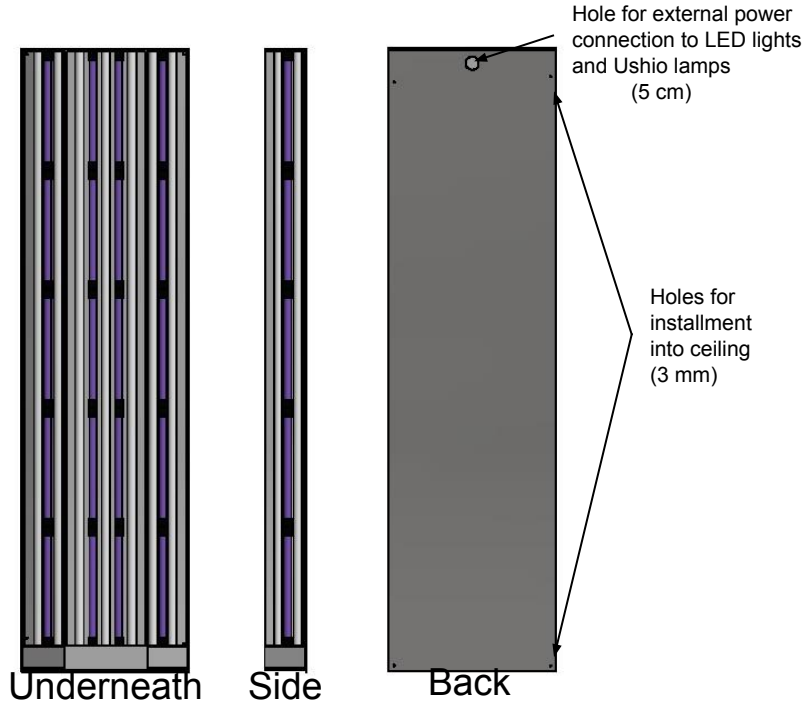


Figure 1: Underneath, side, and back views of FULED light fixture

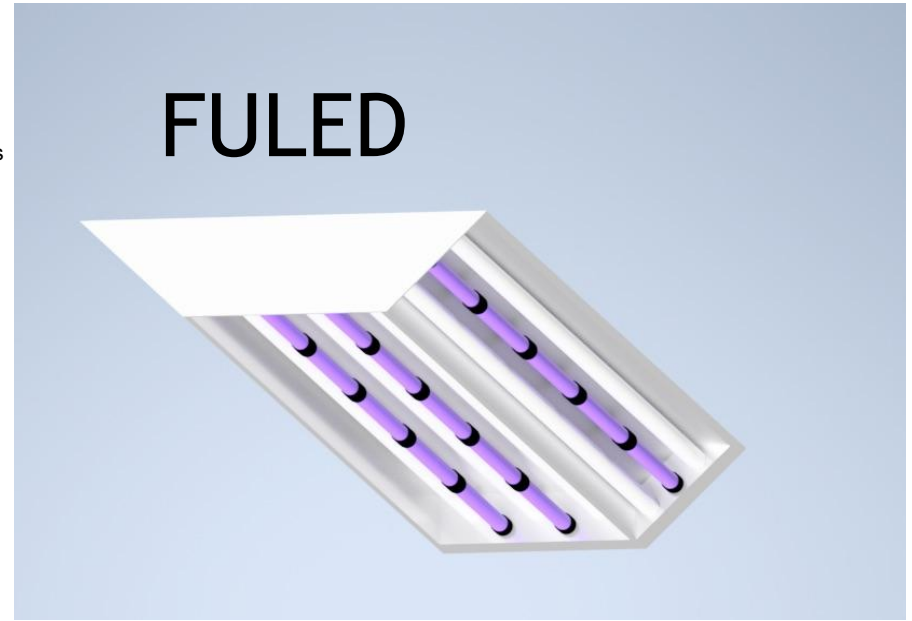


Figure 2: Angled view of entire 3D FULED fixture

Prototype Dimensions

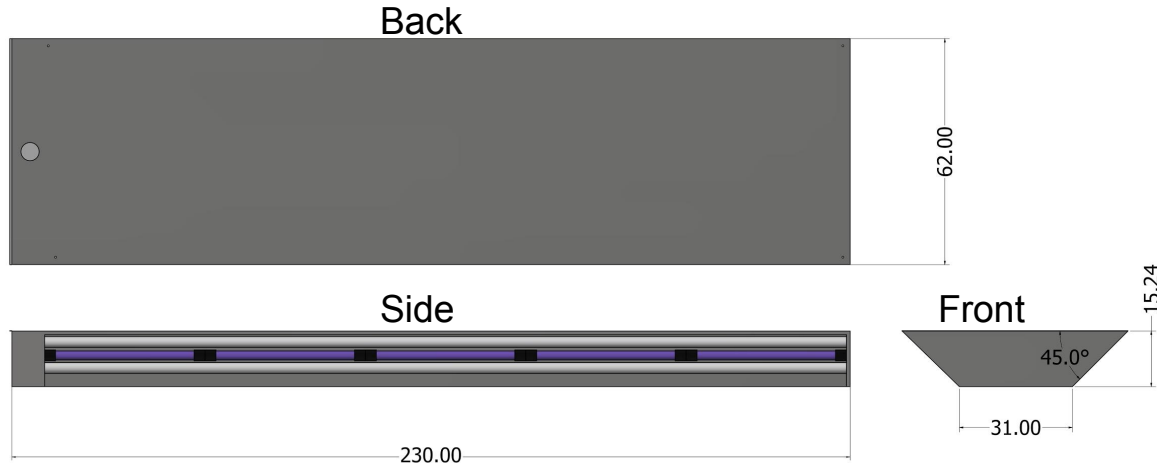


Figure 3: Back, side, and front views with dimensions in cm and angles in degrees

Ushio Far-UVC Lamp

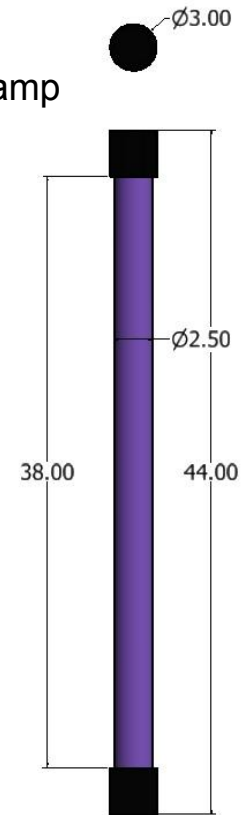


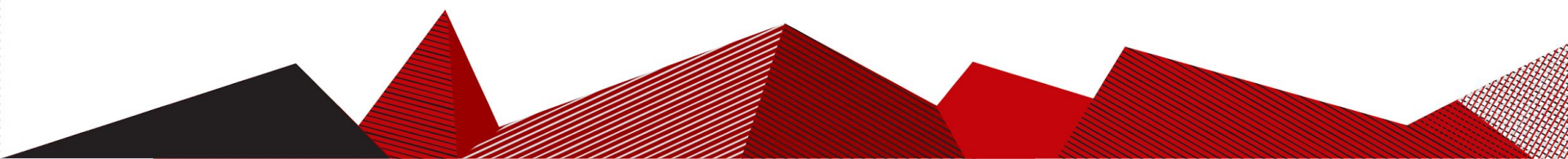
Figure 4: Ushio Far-UVC excimer lamp with dimensions in cm

Testing

- Minimum Dosage for 99.9% Effectiveness
 - HCoV-229E - 1.68 mJ/cm²
 - HCoV-OC43 - 1.17 mJ/cm²
 - SARS-CoV-2 - 1.17 - 1.68 mJ/cm²
- Beer-Lambert's Law
 - Penetration depth through N, N₂, O, and O₂ = 110 km [1]
 - Absorbance can be considered negligible
- ICNIRP Safety Standards
 - .05 mJ/cm² per minute - 1 hour limit
 - .047 mJ/cm² per minute - 8 hour max

Element	Absorption Coefficient 1/M*m	Concentration (M)	Optical Path Length (m)	Absorbance
H ₂ O (g)	10 ⁻³	.01904	3.04	3.32576e-5
CO ₂ (g)	10 ⁻³	.02272	3.04	6.90688e-5

Table 1: The absorption coefficients and concentrations for H₂O and CO₂ and their corresponding absorbance of Far-UVC light (222 nm).



Testing

- Most effective Far-UVC Light
 - 0.2 W/cm² Ushio Lamp
 - 135.4 - 194.8 minutes at 0.047 mJ/cm²/min
 - 136.7 - 196.2 minutes at 0.05 mJ/cm²/min

Excimer Lamp	Duration Required for 99.9% Efficacy on HCoV-OC43 (min)	Duration Required for 99.9% Efficacy on HCoV-229E (min)
Ushio Lamp (5μW/cm ² at 2m)	4,439,409	6,386,199
Sailon Lamp (35μW/cm ² at 100 cm)	634,305	912,319
Larson Lamp (80 μW/cm ² at 3.9878 cm)	277,477	399,157
Ushio Lamp (.2W/cm ² from the source)	135.4	194.8

Table 2: The durations for each lamp to reach 99.9% efficacy adhering to the 0.047 mJ/cm²/min limit

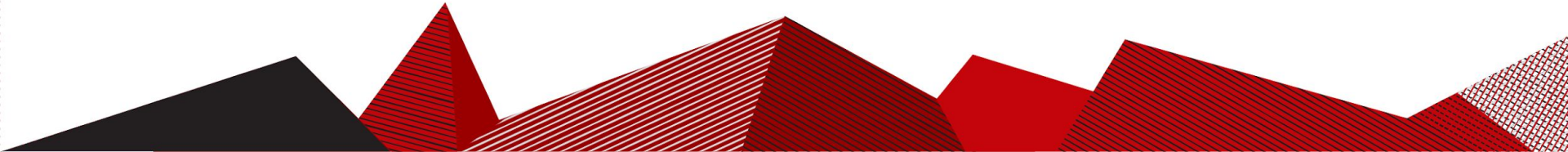
Excimer Lamp	Duration Required for 99.9% Efficacy on HCoV-OC43 (min)	Duration Required for 99.9% Efficacy on HCoV-229E (min)
Ushio Lamp (5μW/cm ² at 2m)	4,529,210	6,503,482
Sailon Lamp (35μW/cm ² at 100 cm)	647,033	929,074
Larson Lamp (80 μW/cm ² at 3.9878 cm)	283,093	406,493
Ushio Lamp (.2W/cm ² from the source)	136.7	196.2

Table 3: The durations for each lamp to reach 99.9% efficacy adhering to the 0.05 mJ/cm²/min limit

Testing

Number of Lamps - Ushio Lamp (.2W/cm ² Intensity)	Duration Required for HCoV-OC43 <u>at a rate of 0.05 mJ/cm²/min</u> (min)	Duration Required for HCoV-229E <u>at a rate of 0.05 mJ/cm²/min</u> (min)	Duration Required for HCoV-OC43 <u>at a rate of 0.047 mJ/cm²/min</u> (min)	Duration Required for HCoV-229E <u>at a rate of 0.0047 mJ/cm²/min</u> (min)
1	136.7	196.2	135.4	194.8
2	80	114.9	79.8	114.8
3	61.1	87.7	61.4	88.3
10	34.7	49.9	35.5	51.1
20	29.06	41.7	29.95	43.1

Table 4: Durations required to reach 99.9% efficacy adhering to the two ICNIRP limits

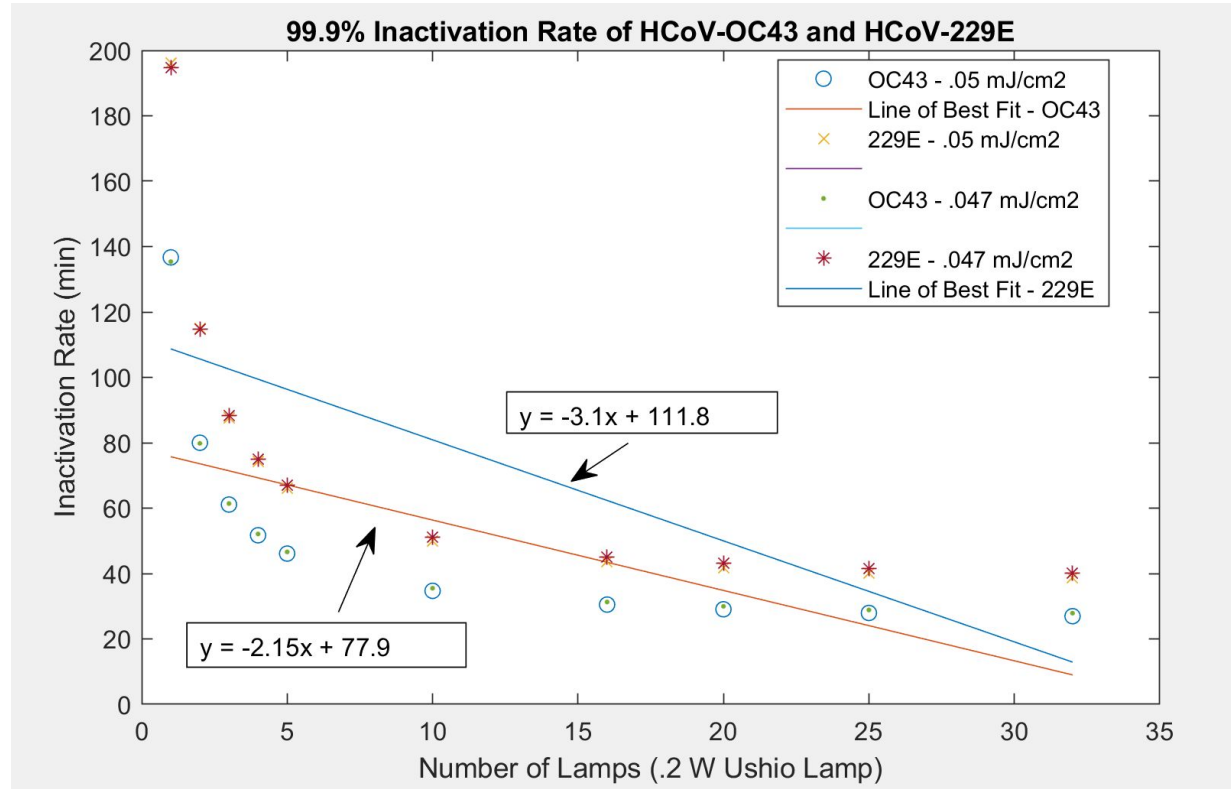


Results

○ Final Design

- 20 - 0.2 W/cm² Ushio Lamp
- 99.9% disinfection of SARS-CoV-2
 - 29.06-41.7 minutes at 0.05mJ/cm²/min
 - 29.95-43.1 minutes at 0.047mJ/cm²/min

Graph 1: Inactivation Rate vs Number of Lamps for HCoV-OC43 and HCoV-229E at 0.05 mJ/cm²/min and 0.047 mJ/cm²/min



Conclusion & Discussion

- Used deactivation dosages for 2 strains of coronavirus to make connections with SARS-CoV-2 and determined
 - Most effective type of lamp (.2 W Ushio Lamp)
 - Optimal amount of lamps to use (20 bulbs)
 - Required exposure time to reach 99.9% inactivation (27-40 min for our design)
- Final design also has visible lighting, is in an optimal shape, can be easily fixed to the ceilings and has high efficacy
- Met the ICNIRP safety standards
- The absorbance was found to be negligible

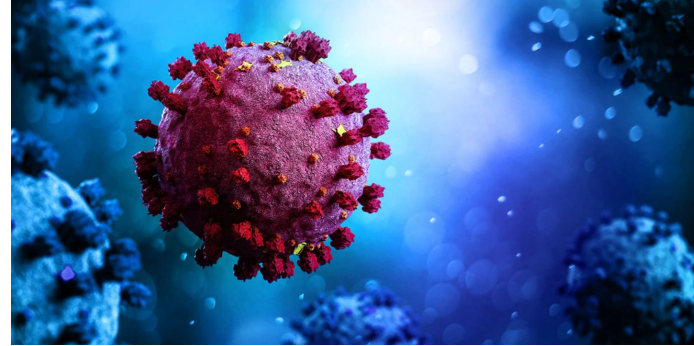


Figure 4: What coronavirus would look like under UV lighting [3]

Future Work

- Experimental testing to prove efficacy and ensure safety
- Finding optimal ratio of Intensity : Effectiveness : Cost
 - Making this marketable and available
- Incorporate reflective materials to better hit target areas
- Far-UVC LEDs to improve intensity and be more energy efficient
- Long term effects of far-UVC light on humans

REFLECTION OF LIGHT

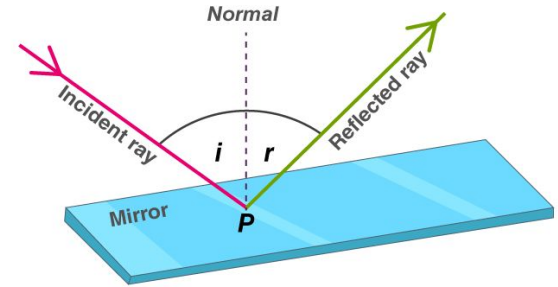


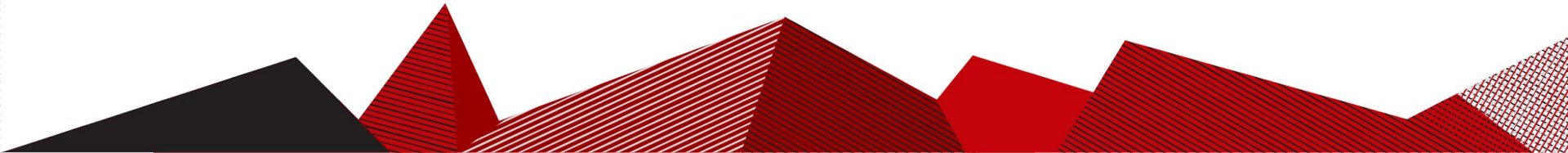
Figure 5: Image of the reflection of a light ray on a surface [] © Byjus.com



Figure 6: Image of an LED light []

Thank you for watching!

Questions???



Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Dr. Ashton, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Campagnola, and our client, Dr. Brauer, for being outstanding mentors and support systems for us throughout the development of this project.

References

- [1] - Buonanno, M., Welch, D., Shuryak, I. et al. Far-UVC light (222 nm) efficiently and safely inactivates airborne human coronaviruses. *Sci Rep* 10, 10285 (2020).
- [2] - Sveta. "(7) Absorption." *SlideServe*, 10 Sept. 2014, www.slideserve.com/sveta/7-absorption.
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