

TEMA 7.2

Lámparas Ultravioleta

2015 ASHRAE HANDBOOK

2015 ASHRAE® HANDBOOK

Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning APPLICATIONS

Inch-Pound Edition

ASHRAE, 1791 Tullie Circle, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30329
www.ashrae.org

CHAPTER 60

ULTRAVIOLET AIR AND SURFACE TREATMENT

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ULTRAVIOLET germicidal irradiation (UVGI) uses short-wave ultraviolet (UVC) energy to inactivate viral, bacterial, and fungal organisms so they are unable to replicate and potentially cause disease. UVC energy disrupts the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) of a wide range of microorganisms, rendering them harmless (Brickner et al. 2003; CIE 2003). Early work established that the most effective UV wavelength range for inactivation of microorganisms was between 220 and 280 nm, with peak effectiveness near 265 nm. The standard source of UVC in commercial systems is low-pressure mercury vapor lamps, which emit mainly near-optimal 253.7 nm UVC. Use of germicidal ultraviolet (UV) lamps and lamp systems to disinfect room air and air streams dates to about 1900 (Reed 2010). Riley (1988) and Shechmeister (1991) wrote extensive reviews of UVC disinfection. Application of UVC is becoming increasingly frequent as concerns about indoor air quality increase. UVC is now used as an engineering control to interrupt the transmission of pathogenic organisms, such as *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB), influenza viruses, mold, and potential bioterrorism agents (Brickner et al. 2003; CDC 2002, 2005; GSA 2010; McDevitt et al. 2008; Rudnick et al. 2009).

UVC lamp devices and systems are placed in air-handling systems and in room settings for the purpose of air and surface disinfection (Figure 1). Control of bioaerosols using UVC can improve indoor air quality (IAQ) and thus enhance occupant health, comfort, and productivity (ASHRAE 2009; Menzies et al. 2003). Detailed descriptions of UVGI components and systems are given in Chapter 17 of the 2012 *ASHRAE Handbook—HVAC Systems and Equipment*. Upper-air (also commonly called upper-room) devices are installed in occupied spaces to control bioaerosols (suspended viruses, bacteria, and fungi contained in droplet nuclei and other carrier particles) in the space. In-duct systems are installed in air-

1. FUNDAMENTALS

Ultraviolet energy is electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than that of visible light and longer than x-rays (Figure 2). The International Commission on Illumination (CIE 2003) defines the UV portion of the electromagnetic spectrum as radiation having wavelengths between 100 and 400 nm. The UV spectrum is further divided into UVA (wavelengths of 400 to 315 nm), UVB (315 to 280 nm), UVC (280 to 200 nm), and vacuum UV (VUV; 200 to 100) (IESNA 2000). The optimal wavelength for inactivating microorganisms is 265 nm (Figure 3), and the germicidal effect decreases rapidly if the wavelength is not optimal.

UV Dose and Microbial Response

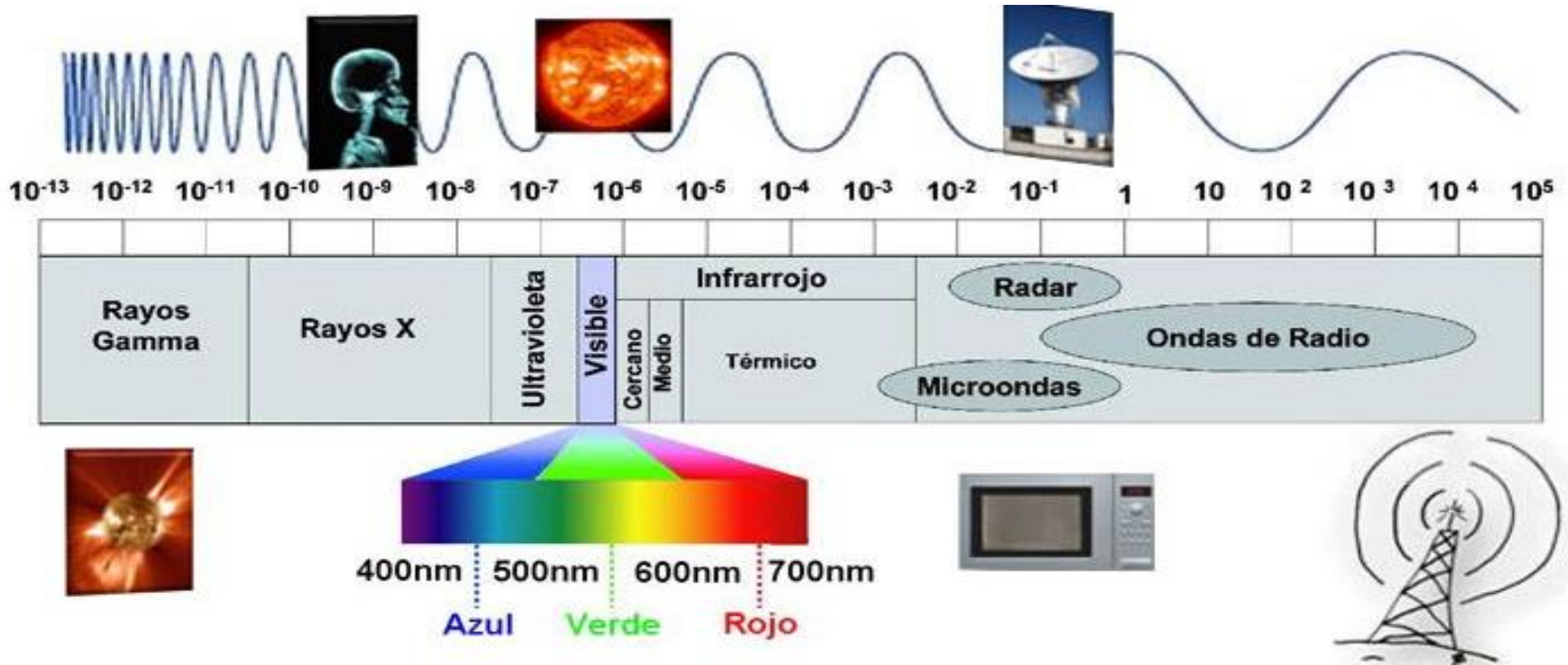
This section is based on Martin et al. (2008).

UVGI inactivates microorganisms by damaging the structure of nucleic acids and proteins at the molecular level, making them incapable of reproducing. The most important of these is DNA, which is responsible for cell replication (Harm 1980). The nucleotide bases (pyrimidine derivatives thymine and cytosine, and purine derivatives guanine and adenine) absorb most of the UV energy responsible for cell inactivation (Diffey 1991; Setlow 1966). Absorbed UV photons can damage DNA in a variety of ways, but the most significant damage event is the creation of pyrimidine dimers, where two adjacent thymine or cytosine bases bond with each other, instead of across the double helix as usual (Diffey 1991). In general, the DNA molecule with pyrimidine dimers is unable to function properly, resulting in the organism's inability to replicate or even its death (Diffey 1991; Miller et al. 1999; Setlow 1997; Setlow and Setlow 1962). An organism that cannot reproduce is no longer capable of causing disease.

UVGI effectiveness depends primarily on the UV dose (D_{UV} , J/m^2), defined as the energy delivered to the microorganisms.

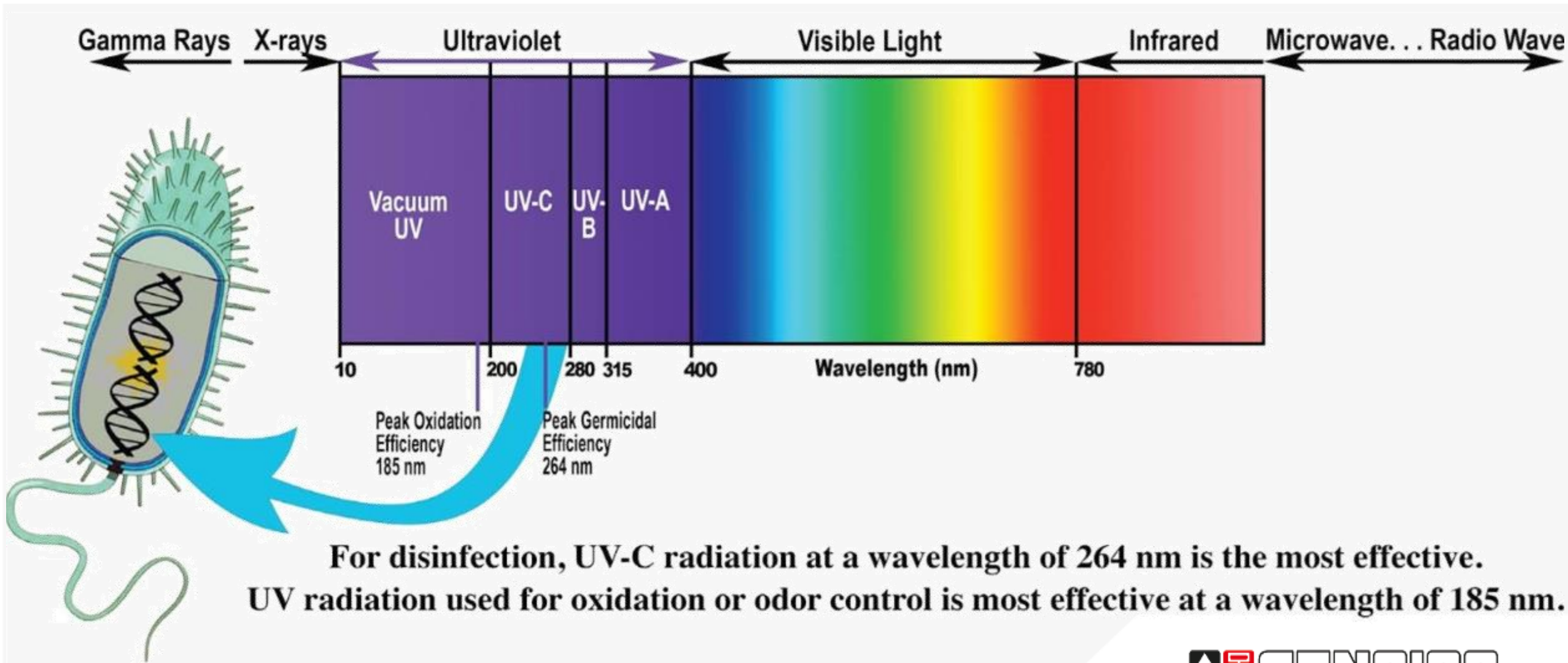


Espectro de radiación electromagnética



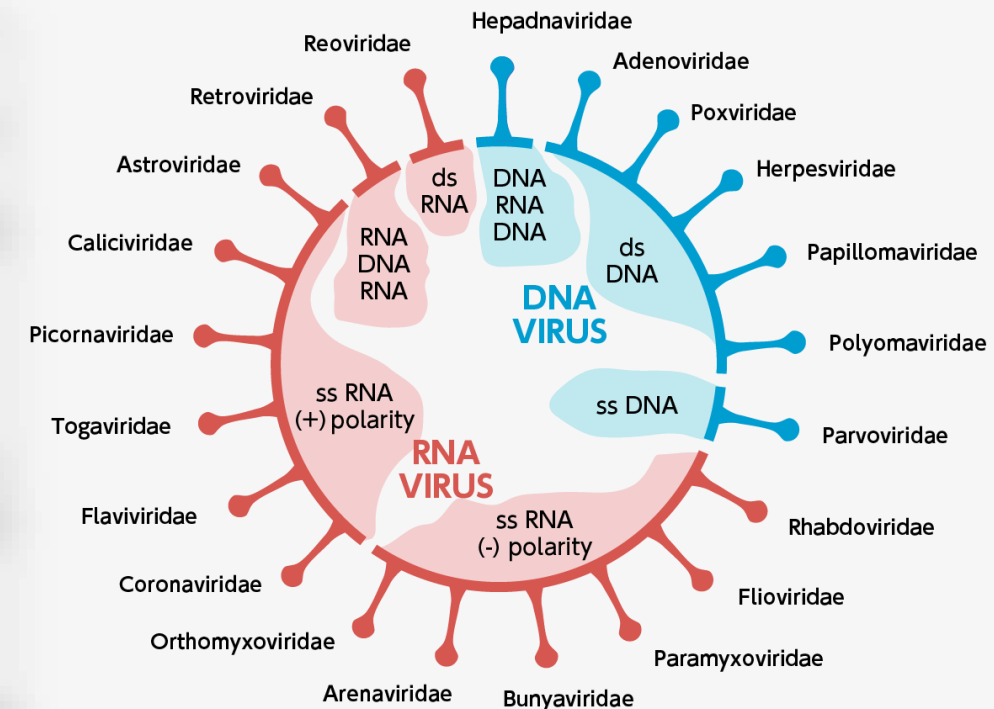
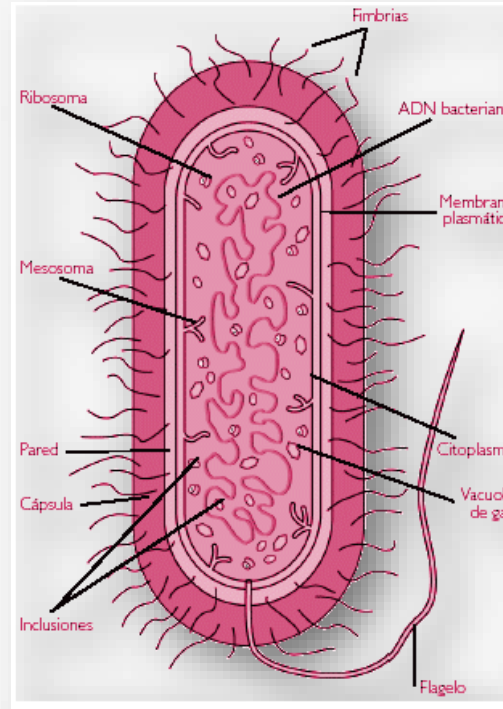
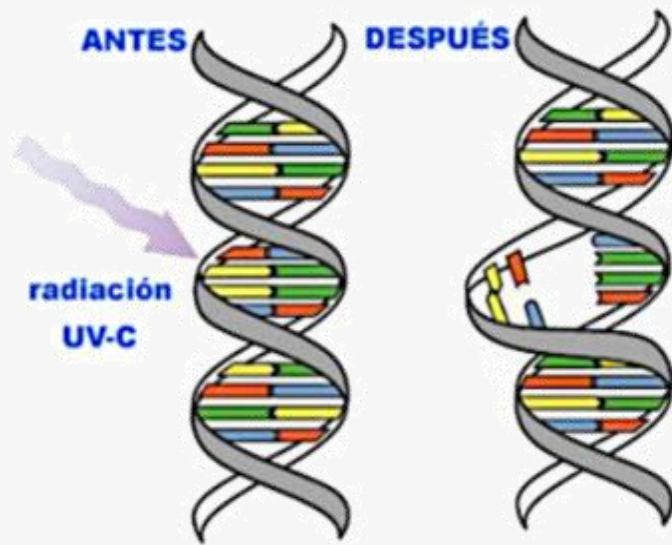
Un campo eléctrico variable crea un campo magnético variable... así se crean las ondas electromagnéticas.

Espectro electromagnético de radiación UV



Inactivación de los virus y bacterias

- La radiación UV tipo C destruye el ADN de las bacterias, el ADN o ARN de los virus
- La radiación UV no mata a las bacterias o virus, los inactiva y se vuelven incapaces de reproducirse o infectar.



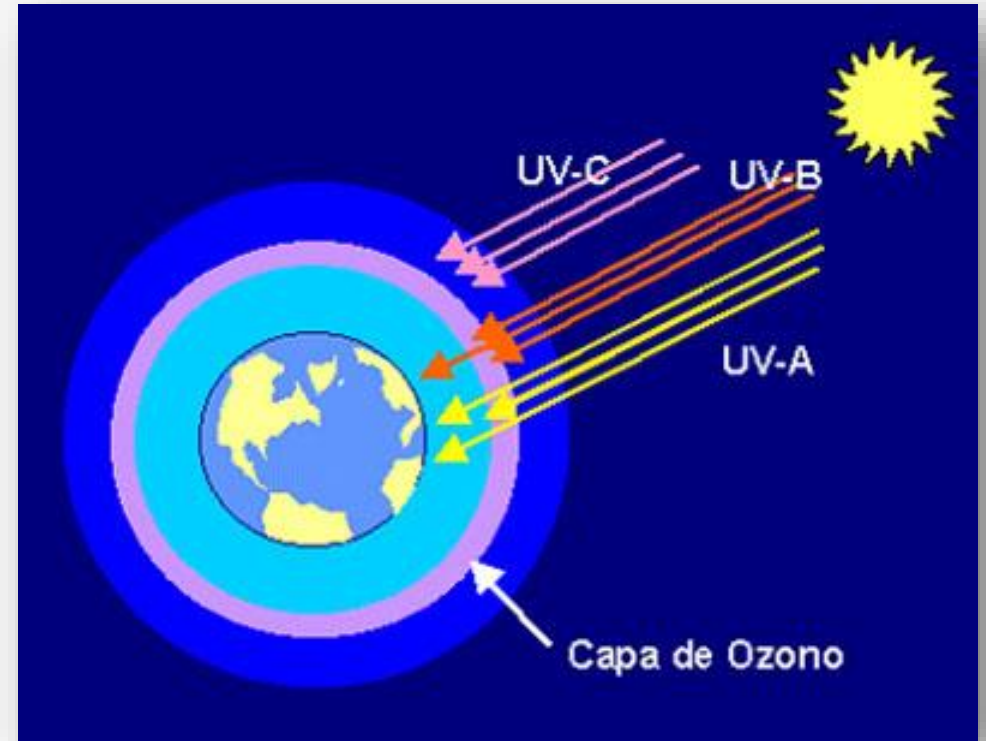
UV-C en el ambiente

- En 1801 Johann Wilhelm Ritter descubrió los rayos ultra violeta.
- En la radiación solar encontramos rayos UV-A, UV-B y UV-C.
- La radiación UV-C que es perjudicial para el ser humano es absorbida en su mayoría por la capa de ozono.
- El daño de la capa de ozono representa riesgo para las personas.

Johann Wilhelm Ritter



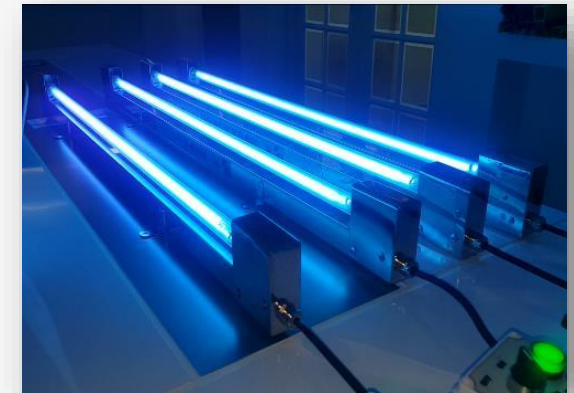
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ritter-Johann-Wilhelm-1804.jpg>



Uso de radiación UV para eliminar contaminantes

Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation – UVGI

1. La luz UV : L. Onda: de 100 a 400 nanómetros – nm.
2. El uso de la banda UV–C (200 a 280 nm) data 1890: Niels Ryberg para tratar enfermedades de la piel.
3. A inicios de 1900 se usó UGVI para desinfectar agua en Francia.
4. En 1930 Westinghouse: primera lámpara comercial para radiación en los hospitales.
5. En 1950 UVGI fue usado con éxito para controlar la tuberculosis con radiación en la parte superior de las habitaciones (aplicación estática).
6. En 1995 se usó el UVGI para aire en movimiento en los evaporadores.



Principios de Funcionamiento de las Lámparas UV

- Actualmente las lámparas UV-C más eficientes son las de descarga de vapor de mercurio de baja presión.
- Contienen mercurio que se vaporiza cuando se enciende la lámpara.
- Los átomos de mercurio se aceleran debido a que el campo eléctrico en la descarga choca con el gas noble y alcanzan un estado de excitación .
- Los átomos de mercurio excitados emiten casi el 85 % en UV-C (253,7 nm.)
- Se emite muy poca energía en la región visible, (ver diagrama de barras).

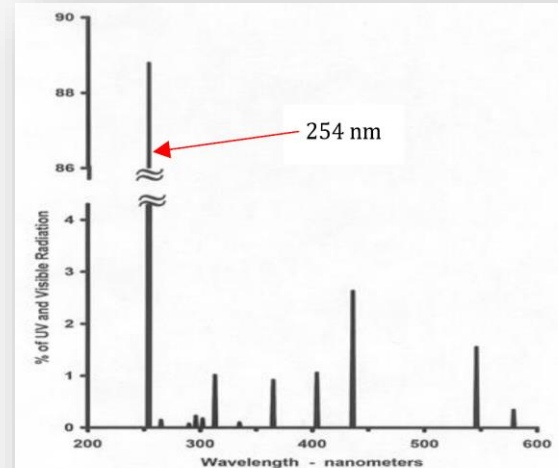
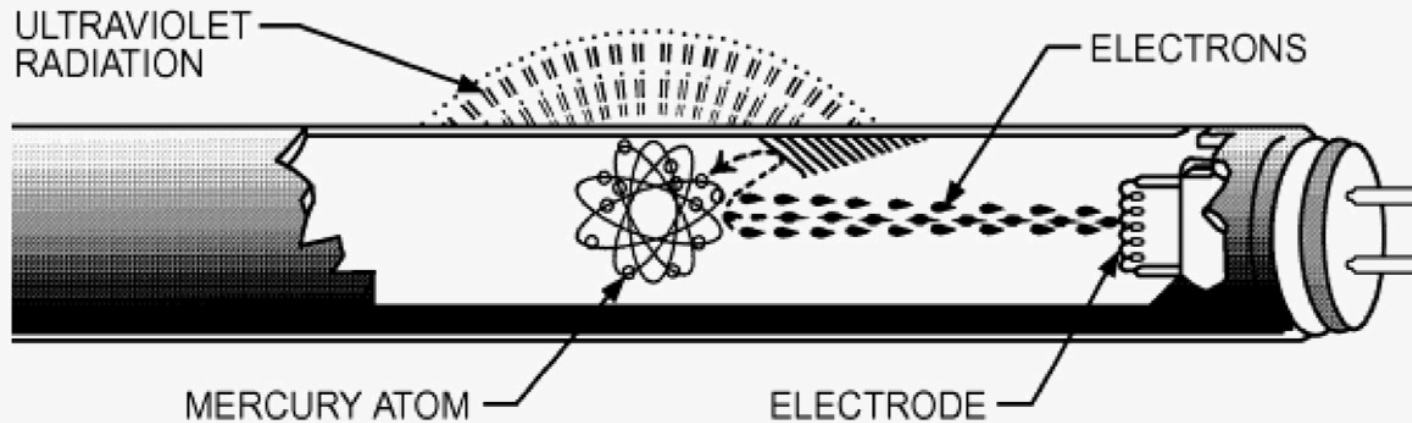
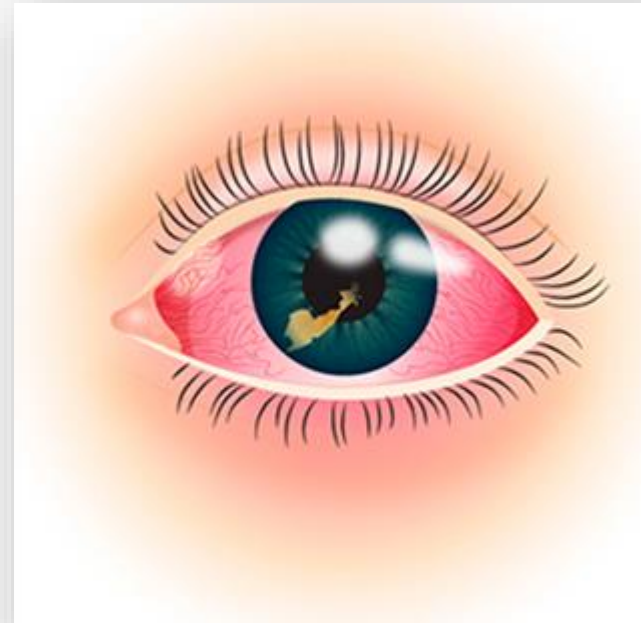


Figura 4 Salida espectral de la lámpara UV-C de vapor de mercurio de baja presión. Foto: Robert E. Levin

Precauciones de uso de las Lámparas UV

- Los rayos UV tipo C son dañinas para las persona, la exposición a esta radiación produce irritación en la piel, los ojos y tejido. La exposición por un periodo prolongado puede causar daños crónicos a los tejidos, la piel e incluso puedo causar cáncer.



Aplicaciones de Lámparas Ultra Violeta

Applications: Air – Upper air, cooling coil cleaning and HVAC

Upper air disinfection



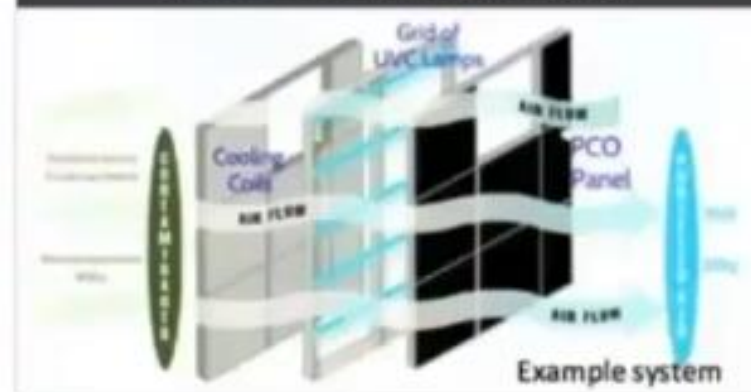
These systems are usually installed at a height of 2.5m and work with natural convection of air. As air passes above, it gets disinfected.

Cooling coil cleaning system



In air conditioning systems, high output (HO) UV-C lamps will keep the cooling coil free from biofilm.

HVAC cooling coil cleaning



UV-C lamps can also be applied in the ducts of the air conditioning system. Due to high air speed, the required UV-C dose will usually be high.

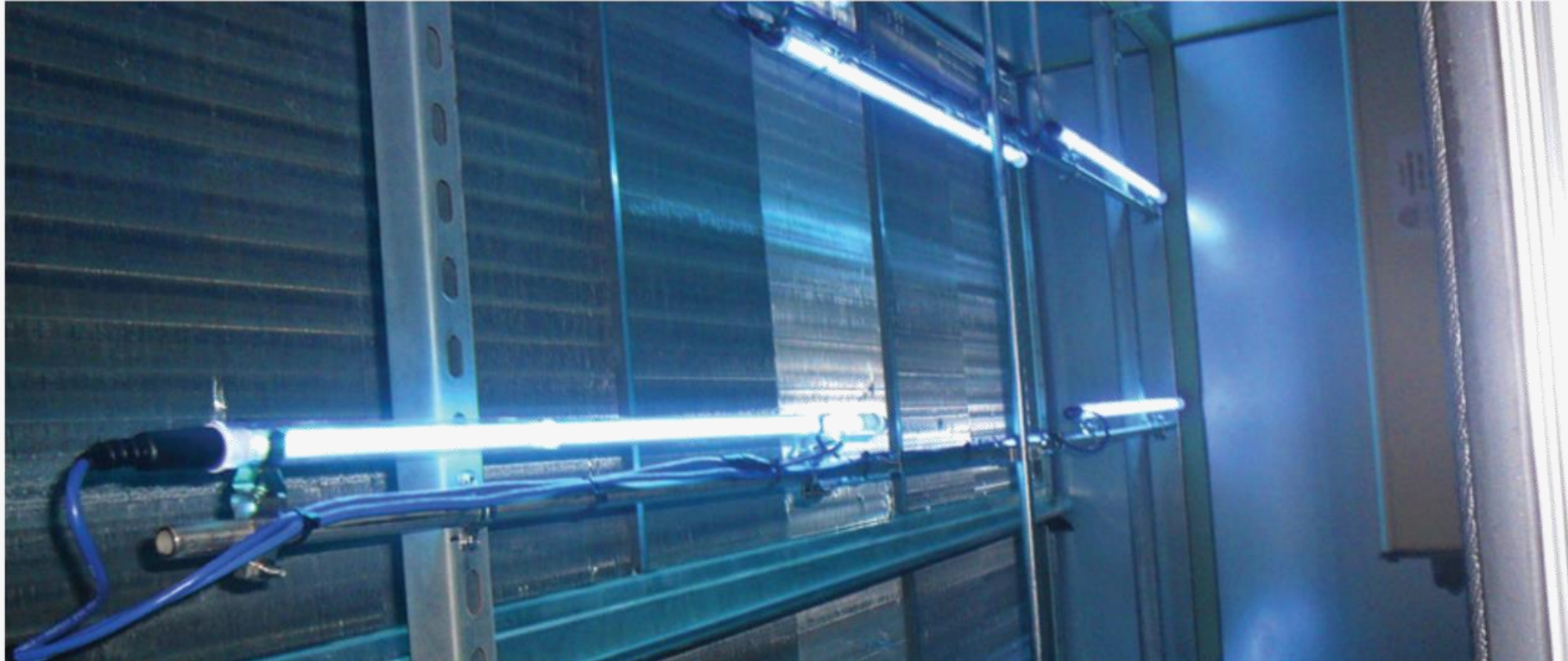
Utilización en centros de Salud



Utilización en sistemas HVAC

ASHRAE Validates Effectiveness of UV-C

Study reports UV-C inactivates microorganisms with a kill ratio of 90 percent or higher



Video: Lámparas UV en sistemas HVAC



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-DNDvgTYANM>

Utilización en salas de espera



Utilización en buses



Videos



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dq0N5Xgs7y0>

Selección de lámparas UV

Selección de lámparas UV

#1

Fórmula Básica

$$\text{Energía/cm}^2 = \text{Potencia/cm}^2 \times \text{tiempo}$$

$$\text{UV Dose (uW-sec)/cm}^2 = \text{UV Intensity (}\mu\text{W/cm}^2\text{)} \times \text{Exposure Time (seconds)}$$

#2

Dosis para desactivar a los patógenos

ULTRAVIOLET DOSAGE

Germicidal lamps provide effective protection against microorganisms. A small cross-section is shown below.

ORGANISM	ALTERNATE NAME	TYPE	DISEASE	DOSE*
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	<i>C. diphtheriae</i>	Bacteria	Diphtheria	6,500
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	<i>L. pneumophila</i>	Bacteria	Legionnaire's Disease	12,300
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	Bacteria	Tuberculosis (TB)	10,000
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Bacteria		3,900
<i>Serratia Marcescens</i>	<i>S. marcescens</i>	Bacteria		6,160
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	Bacteria		6,600
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	<i>S. epidermidis</i>	Bacteria		5,800
Adeno Virus Type III		Virus		4,500
Coxsackie A2		Virus		6,300
Influenza		Virus	Flu	6,600

* Nominal Ultraviolet dosage ($\mu\text{WSec/cm}^2$) necessary to inactivate better than 99% of specific microorganism. Consult factory for more complete listing.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Energía/cm}^2 & = & \text{Potencia/cm}^2 \times \text{tiempo} \\ \text{UV Dose (uW-sec)/cm}^2 & = & \text{UV Intensity (}\mu\text{W/cm}^2\text{)} \times \text{Exposure Time (seconds)} \end{array}$$

Models	Tubes (Watt)	Wavelength (nm)	Intensity at 15cm ($\mu\text{W/cm}^2$)
VL-215.L	2 x 15-watt	365	2 300
VL-215.C	2 x 15-watt	254	1 780
VL-215.M	2 x 15-watt	312	3 000
VL-215.LC	1 x 15-watt	365	1 350
	1 x 15-watt	254	1 100
VL-215.LM	1 x 15-watt	365	1 350
	1 x 15-watt	312	1 800
VL-215.MC	1 x 15-watt	312	1 800
	1 x 15-watt	254	930
VL-115.L	1 x 15-watt	365	1 100
VL-115.C	1 x 15-watt	254	1 000
VL-115.M	1 x 15-watt	312	1 000
VL-8.L	1 x 8 -watt	365	800
VL-8.C	1 x 8 -watt	254	820
VL-8.M	1 x 8 -watt	312	790
VL-8.LC	1 x 8 -watt	365	720

1. Dosis para Legionella = 12,300 uW-sec/cm²

2 Tiempo asumido = 20 minutos de irradiación
(1,200 seg)

UV (intensity) = Dose/tiempo

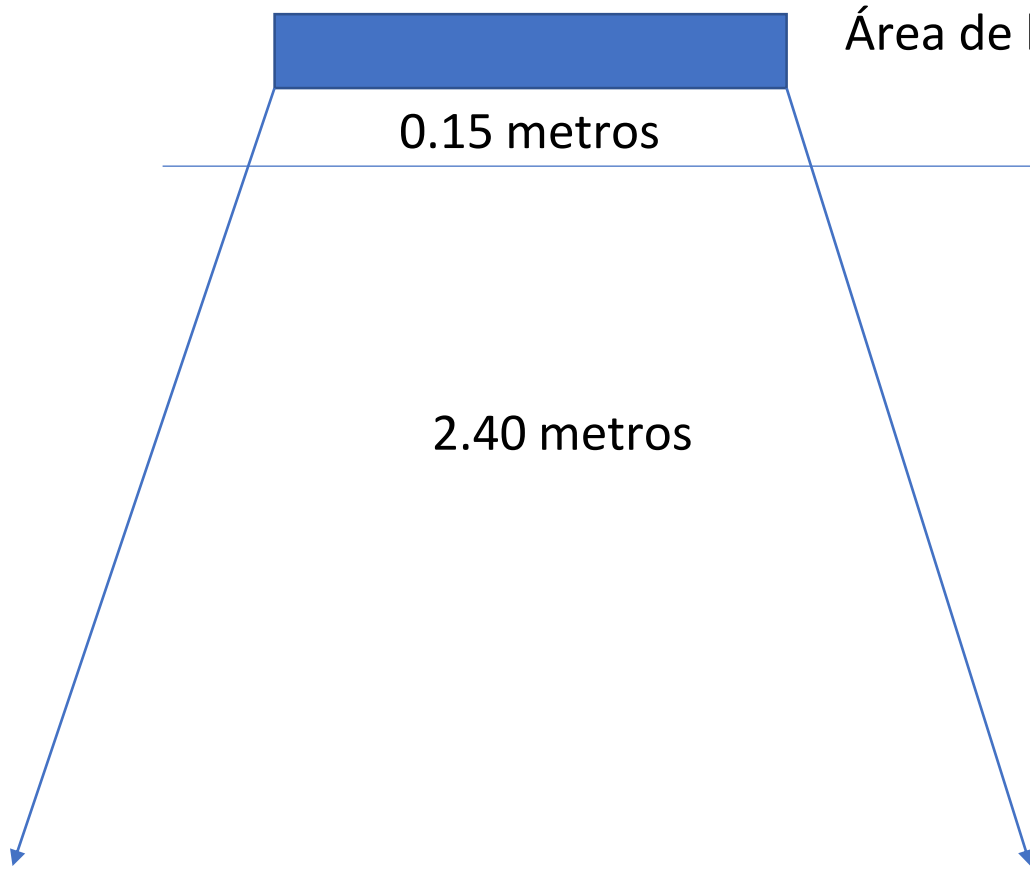
3.- Requerido:

UV (intensity)= 12, 300/1,200=
12 uW/cm² (en la superficie)

4. VL-215L 2,300 uW/cm²
(a 15cm de la lámpara)

5. Altura de la lámpara a la superficie= 2.40
Factor de forma: Lámpara de 50 x 5 cm)

6.- Verificar si a 2.4 metros, en la superficie del piso, llega la dosis de **12 uw/cm2** en 20 minutos?



Intensidad = 2,300 uW/cm2

La intensidad disminuye
cuadráticamente con la distancia

$$\text{Intensidad} = 2,300 \times (0.15/2.4)^2 = \mathbf{8.98 \text{ uw/cm}^2}$$

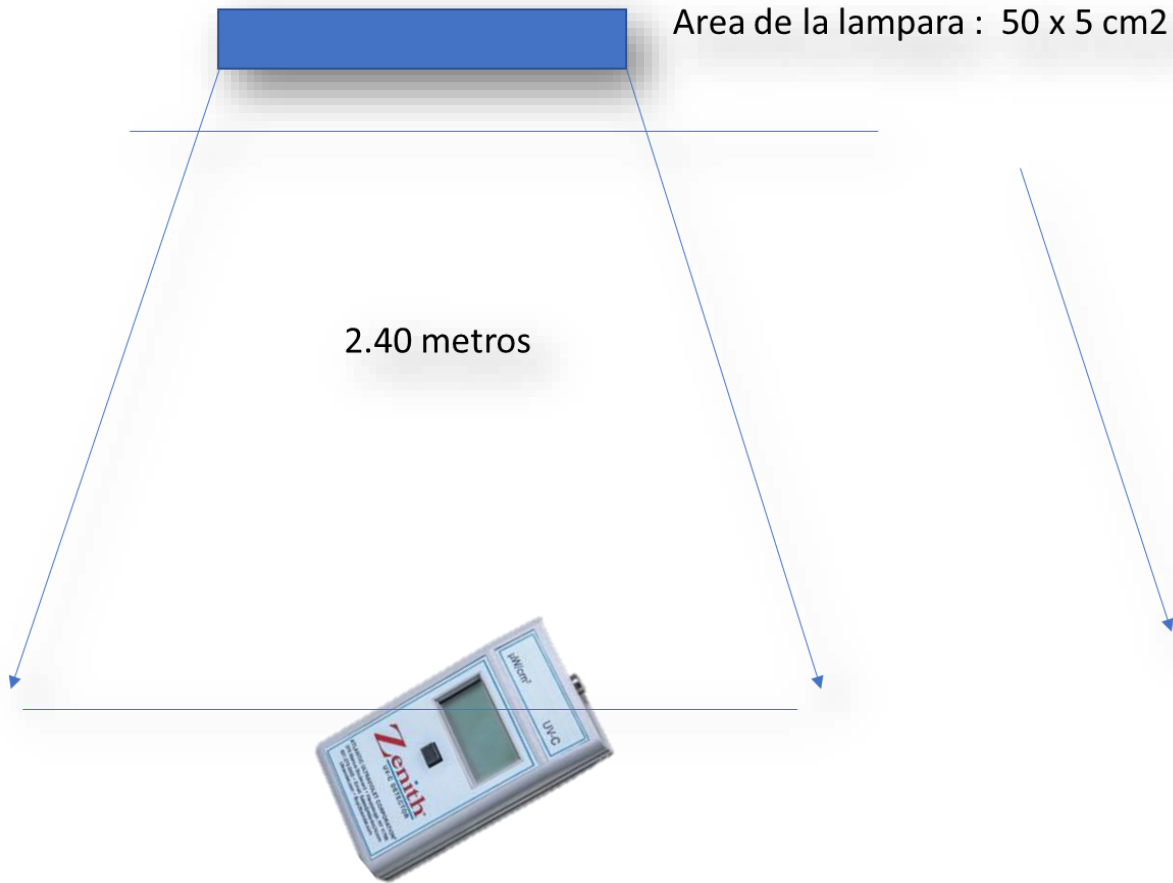
Cálculo aproximado

- 1.-No toma en cuenta la reflexión
- 2.-No toma en cuenta la humedad

Resultado: No es correcto., tenemos que volver a iterar

5

Si no confiamos en los cálculos por demasiadas variables
Lo mejor ... medir con un instrumento, cuanto esta llegando



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Conclusión

Use lámparas que le indiquen la intensidad a una distancia de 15 cm o 1 metro y haga sus cálculos/verificación.

UV Intensity / Irradiance ::::: w/m2

UV-TECH
Sharpen Your Competitive Edge with our professional supporting

253.7nm UV-C 85% Penetration

Against COVID-19

UV-C Fixture Available

CE RoHS EAC EMC

Quartz Glass

G13 G5

Model	Wattage	Radiation Flux	UV-C Irradiance	Sterilization Area	Lifetime	Length
UV-TECH-T5	6W	1.2W	0.2w/m2	6m²	8000hrs	451mm
UV-TECH-T5	8W	1.6W	0.25w/m2	8m²	8000hrs	451mm
UV-TECH-T8	15W	4.9W	0.8W/M2	15m²	8000hrs	451mm
UV-TECH-T8	30W	12W	1.35W/M2	30m²	8000hrs	908mm
UV-TECH-T8	36W	16.5W	1.85W/M2	40m²	8000hrs	1213mm