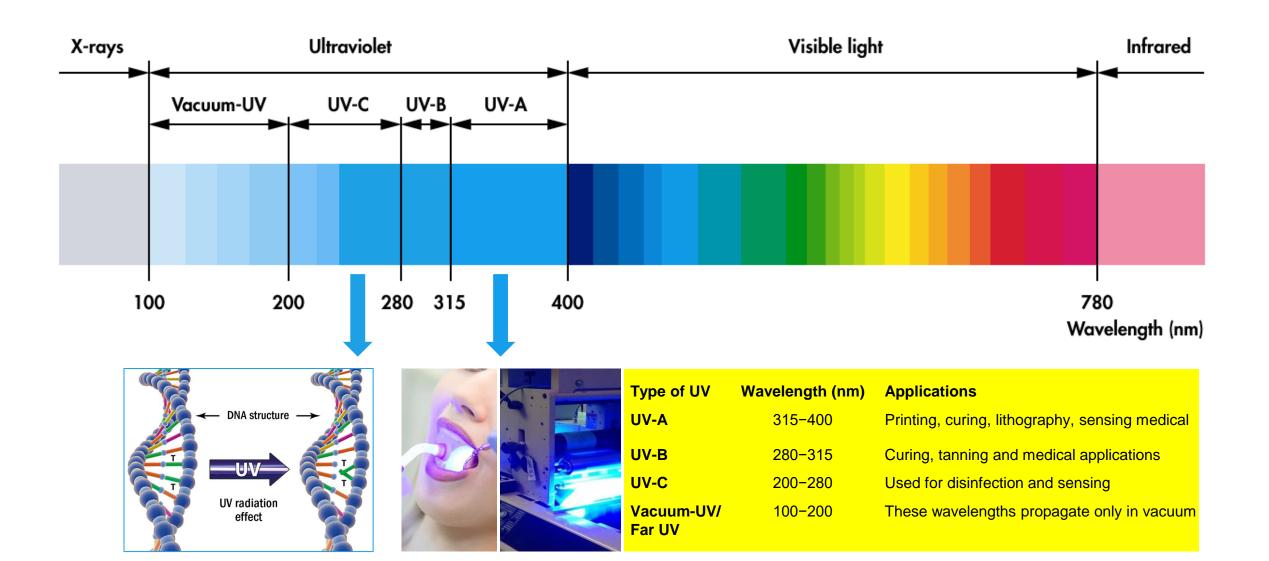
# Light that is right

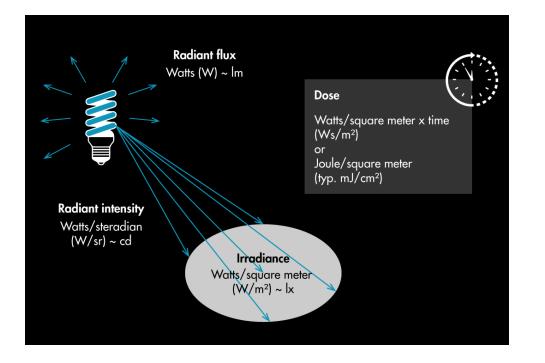
R

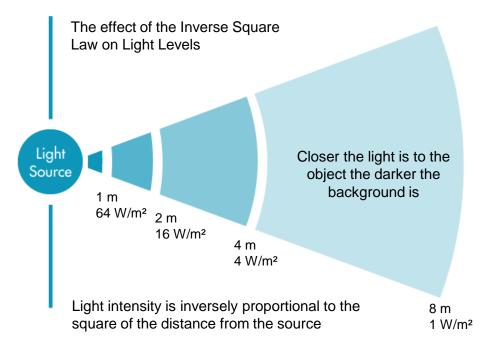
# **Optics for UV applications**

### **Ultraviolet light**

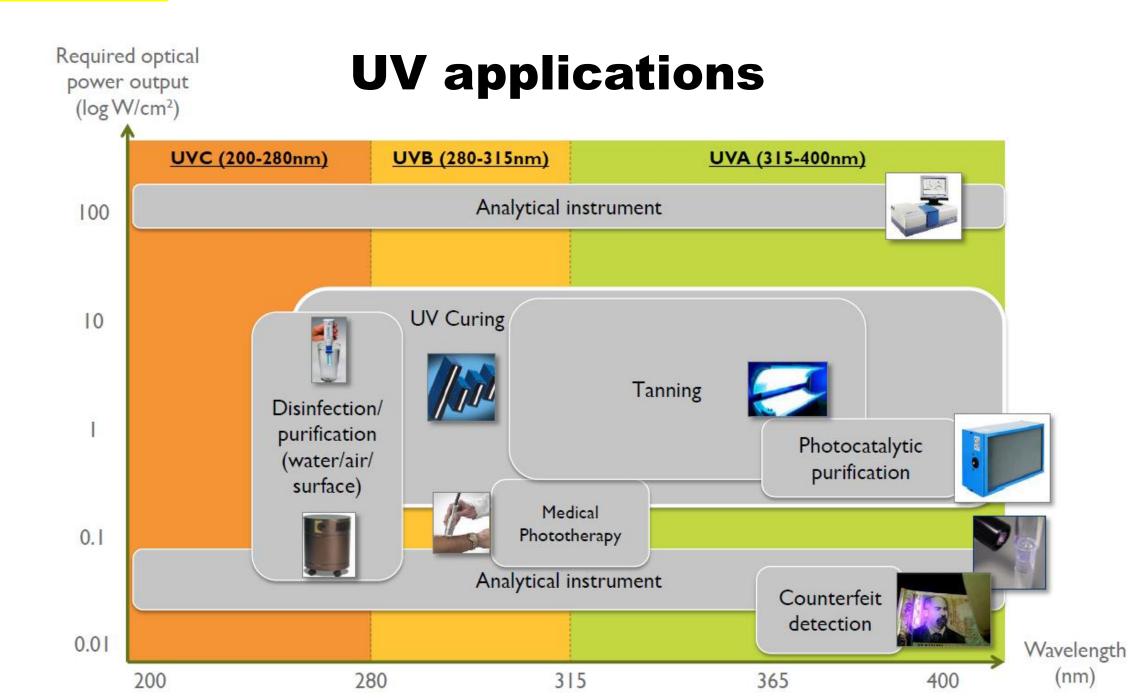


### **Ultraviolet light**

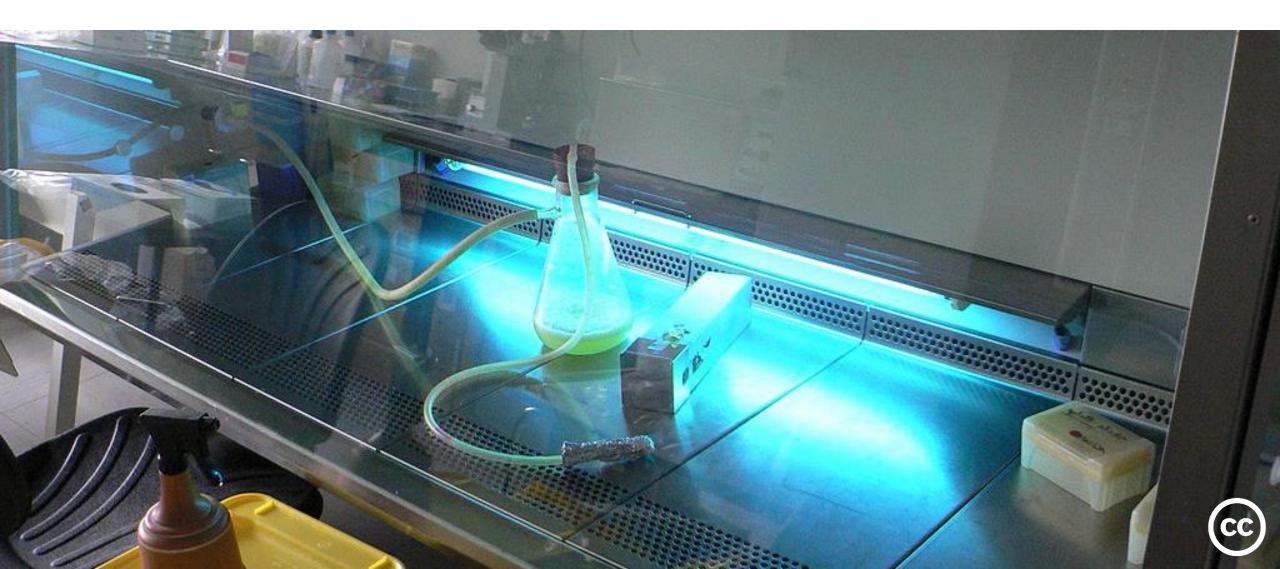




- UV-C is scattered in air which reduces its intensity
- Traditionally produced by mercury lamps with very short life, recently UV-LEDs have become commercially viable solution (longer lifetime, easier to control)
- Possible risk for humans, esp. UV-C can produce sun burns very quickly and lead to skin cancer. UV is not visible to human eye!
- Very short UV-C wavelengths produce ozone that can be a health risk



### **UV-C** disinfection



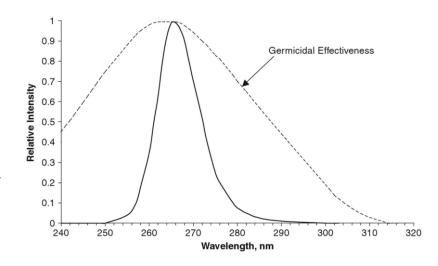
### **UV-C** disinfection

- Chemical free and contactless form of disinfection
- Disinfection method that uses short-wavelength ultraviolet (UV-C) light to kill or inactivate microorganisms by destroying nucleic acids and disrupting their DNA, leaving them unable to perform vital cellular functions
- DNA and RNA of most bacteria and viruses is most sensitive to radiation wavelengths between 260–270 nm however germicidal effectiveness range goes up to 310 nm wavelength
  - UV-C absorption by proteins can lead to ruptures of cell walls and death of organism
  - UV-C can break bonds in amino acids esp. thymine forming dimers which disrupt DNA replication process and the cells cannot replicate



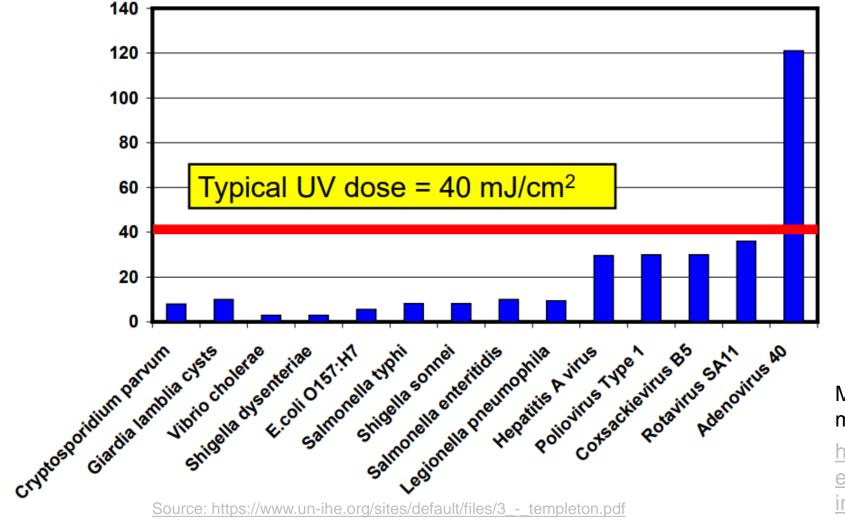
### **Effectiveness of UV-C Disinfection**

- Needs to be designed for lamp output at the end of lifetime
- Effectiveness depends on dosage (power x time) and wavelength, same dosage can be achieved with lower irradiance levels if the exposure time is extended
  - Effectiveness is usually measured as log reduction value i.e. logarithmic reduction of germs (1-log = 90 %, 2-log = 99 %, 3-log = 99.9 %, ...)
- Line-of sight exposure, shadowing reduces effectivity
- It is not necessary to kill pathogens with UV light, but rather apply enough UV light to prevent the organism from replicating
  - UV doses required to prevent replication are orders of magnitude lower than required to kill, making the cost of UV treatment to prevent infection commercially viable



### **Dosage for disinfection**

UV dose (mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>) required for 4-log inactivation



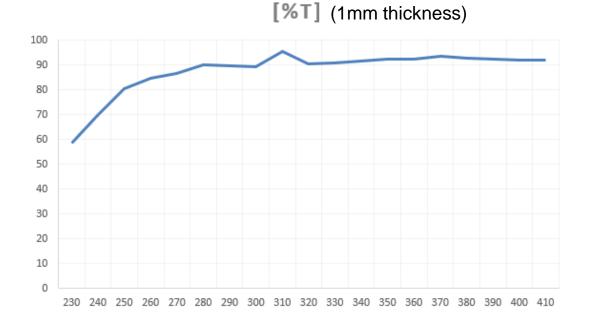
More dosages for different micro organisms:

https://iuvanews.com/stori es/pdf/archives/080104Ca irns\_Article\_2006.pdf

### **LEDiL** materials for UV optics

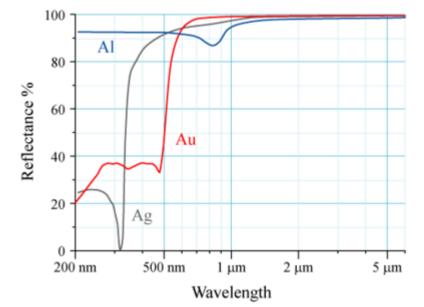
### **LEDiL Silicone:**

- High transmission in UV wavelengths, including UV-C
- Suitable for complex optical lens designs
- Easy to achieve ingress protection



### **Aluminium:**

- Cost effective option
- For UV-LED clusters
- Highly reflective in all UV wavelengths



### **LEDIL UV optics**



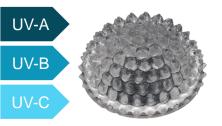
#### VIOLET

- 12-up lens
- Clusters or single LEDs 3535, 6868, CSP



#### STELLA (WWW, Fresnel)

- Clusters up to 30 mm
- 3535, 6868 packages, CSP



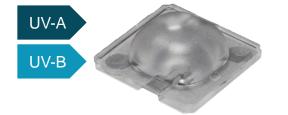
#### ZORYA

- Big clusters
- Clusters 3535, 6868, CSP



#### ALISE

- Clusters up to 22 mm
- 3535, 6868, CSP





- Clusters up to 11 mm
- 3535, CSP



SAGA

- Clusters up to 14 mm
- 3535, 6868, CSP



#### G2-ROSE-UV / G2-NIS033U

• Single LEDs 3535/6868



#### SAKURA

- Clusters up to 25 mm
- 3535, 6868, CSP

### **ROSE-UV**

### G2-ROSE-UV / G2-NIS033U

### Performance and durability

- A full set of lenses for both flat packaged and domed UV-LEDs
- Made of optical grade silicone with very good UV-withstanding
- Substantially improved performance and durability

#### Features

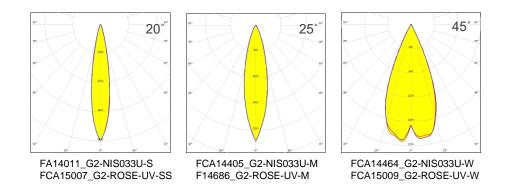
- 21.6 x 21.6 mm, H 12.9 mm
- For UV-A and UV-B applications

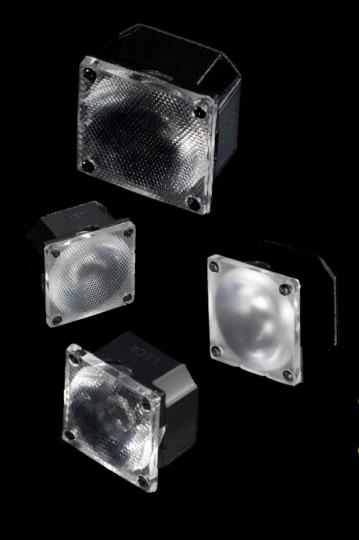
### **Typical Applications**

- Non-destructive testing
- Curing applications
- Anti-bacterial lighting

### Compatibility

- Rose UV: UV optics for 3535 sized dome LEDs
- G2-NIS033U: UV optics for ceramic flat packages up to 7575 size





### **UV-TESTING RESULTS**

ROSE-UV family



ROSE-UV lenses exposure for heavy UV-radiation over 6000 hours without noticeable change in the transmission.

### **ZORYA** for UV

### ZORYA

### ~340° omnidirectional lens

- Omnidirectional light distribution suitable for confined spaces
- Thin lens doesn't reduce intensity
- Easy ingress protection due to silicone technology

#### Features

- Ø56 mm, H 29.48 mm
- High efficiency with excellent UV, heat and impact resistance
- Can be used as it is, or with external protective cover
- Can achieve IP-ratings
- Typical amount of uplight 30-40 %

#### **Typical Applications**

- Disinfection cabinets
- Applications where distance from lens to application is limited

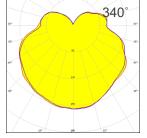
#### Compatibility

- Cluster of UV-LEDs up to 30 mm size
- Bender+Wirth mica-connectors









F15074\_ZORYA-SC

### **STELLA for UV**

### **STELLA-HB-WWW**

### "Cost optimized" large UV cluster solution

- Low profile wide lens for large clusters
- ~90° beam for very wide high bay lighting applications
- Low profile design with a large space reserved for connectors

### Features

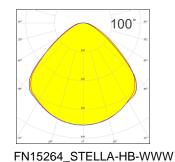
- Ø90 mm, H 11.3 mm
- Maximum connector size: diameter 52 mm, height 6 mm
- Good uniformity

#### **Typical Application**

- Room disinfection
- Area disinfection

### Compatibility

- Compatible with UV-LED clusters up to 32 mm in diameter
- The best performance can be achieved with 18
  mm cluster size





### **STELLA-FRESNEL**

### Narrow beam for UV-C

- The same footprint as the other members of STELLA family
- Narrow Fresnel-lens beam suitable for clusters of UV-C LEDs

#### Features

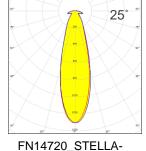
- Ø90 mm, H 23 mm
- Typical FWHM 20-35° subject to LES size
- High efficiency with excellent uniformity
- Narrow beam helps to achieve higher intensity radiation

#### **Typical Applications**

Room disinfection esp. in higher rooms

### Compatibility

- Compatible with UV-LED clusters up to 30 mm diameter
- Can be used also with Zhaga type solderless connectors from a range of manufacturers



FRESNEL



### ALISE

### ALISE

### Cost efficient and versatile reflector system for UV

- Thermally capable solution
- Suitable for cluster light engines
- Highly reflective aluminium suitable for UV-C

#### Features

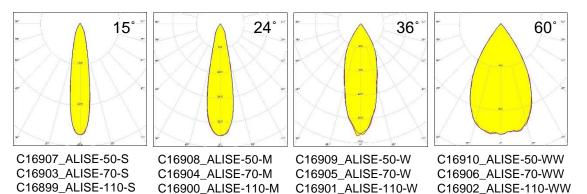
- Ø50 mm, Ø70 mm, Ø110 mm
- Made of aluminium (for good heat resistance)
- Attachment to small upper flange
- Efficiency ~90 %

#### **Typical Applications**

- UV-C disinfection
- Room disinfection

#### Compatibility

- Optimized:
  - Ø50 mm: LES 10 mm
  - Ø70 mm: LES 14.5 mm
  - Ø110 mm: LES 22 mm
- Optimized for Zhaga connectors
  e.g. Lumawise LED holders Z35, Z45, Z50





### VIOLET

### VIOLET

### Silicone optic for UV-C applications

- Lens and metal frame made from highly resistant UV materials
- Special silicone grade for high UV transmittance
- Can be used with up to 4 LED clusters\* for maximum efficiency and output
- Enables creation of more cost-efficient solutions than with quartz glass
  \*Depends on LED

#### Features

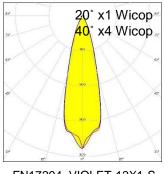
- 293.3 x 41.6 mm
- 12 lenses
- Metal frame
- Up to IP67

#### **Typical Applications**

- Disinfection (surface, air, water)
- Horticultural lighting (prevention of plant diseases etc)

### Compatibility

• UV LEDs from Seoul Viosys, Nichia

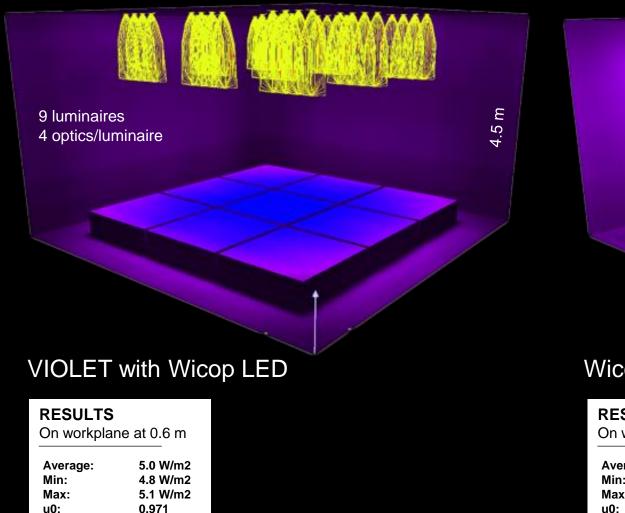


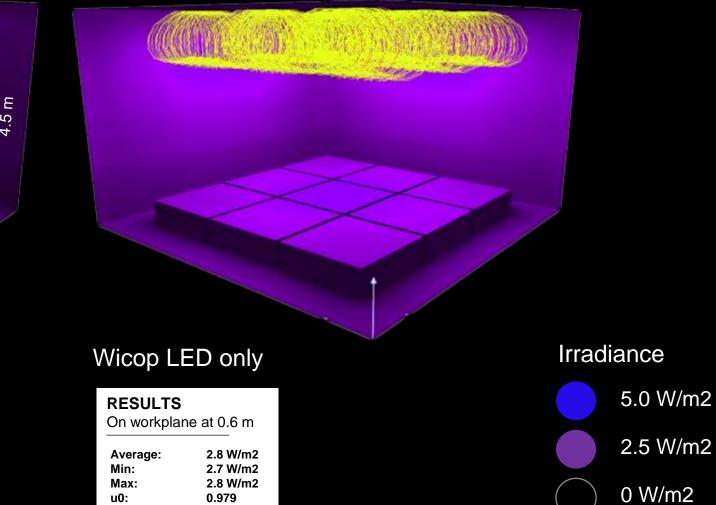


FN17294\_VIOLET-12X1-S

### EXAMPLE 1/2

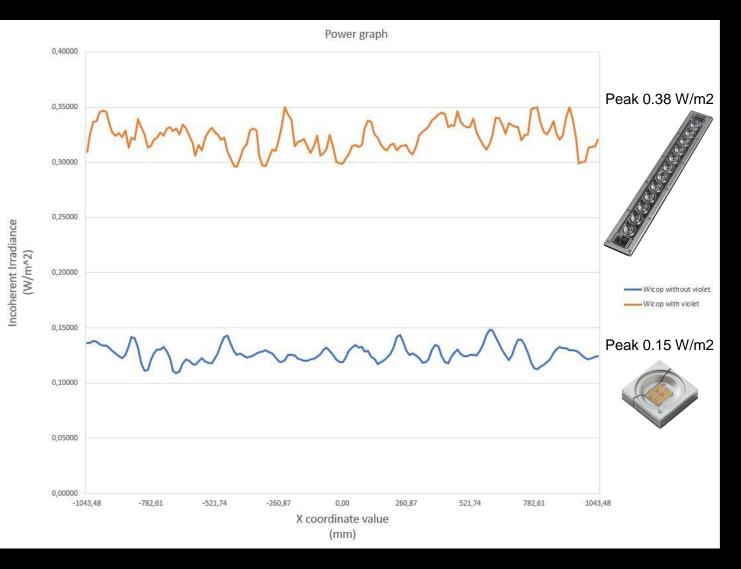
### Disinfection with VIOLET vs quartz glass





### EXAMPLE 2/2

### Irradiance: VIOLET with Wicop LED vs Wicop LED only



## Light that is right

www.ledil.com

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