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## UV-C devices — Measurement of the output of a UV-C lamp

*Dispositifs UV-C — Mesurage de la sortie d'une lampe UV-C*



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## Foreword

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## Introduction

The First World Health Organization (WHO) Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health took place at WHO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland from 30 October to 1 November 2018. The conference participants considered the scientific evidence on air pollution and health and emphasized: Air pollution — both ambient and household — is estimated to cause 7 million deaths per year; 5,6 million deaths are from noncommunicable diseases and 1,5 million from pneumonia. There is an urgent need to scale up the global response to prevent diseases and deaths (available at <http://www.who.int/phe/news/clean-air-for-health/en/>).

Research shows that indoor air pollution can be 2 to 5 times greater than outdoor pollution and under particular circumstances; it can be up to 100 times. Since people generally spend more than 80 % to 90 % of our time indoors, the quality of indoor air pollution is a key element to good health of people. At the same time, indoor air pollution is one of 5 environmental risk factors to the public health. Under most indoor environments, microbial suspension in the air is the chief culprit to transmitted diseases and it is a factor that many people ignore because these organisms, whose body size is ranging from several micrometres to more than 10 micrometres, are invisible to the naked eye.

In recent years, these germs bring much more intense effect, including frequent occurrences of sick building syndrome, elevated nosocomial infection rate, rapid increase of air-conditioning energy consumption (a microbe film a few millimetres thick accumulates on the air conditioner coil, reducing the heat transfer efficiency of the air treatment unit), smelly air-conditioned rooms and resurgence of tuberculosis. Many people have a drop in their own productivity and spend more on medical care because headache, chest congestion, disturbance in respiration, neurasthenia, nausea and state of mind are fidgety are the most common symptoms for people staying in the air-conditioned rooms. In addition, people in air-conditioned rooms are more susceptible to the infection of ophthalmic and nasitis.

Meanwhile, clinical medical evidence suggests that various diseases, such as heart disease, neurasthenia, memory decline and influenza, correlate with polluted indoor air. The improvement of indoor air quality is desperately needed.

Ultraviolet air disinfection devices are invented in such circumstances. Most ultraviolet air disinfection devices circulate the air indoors. With media filtration and a high-efficiency UV-C lamp, disinfection devices have good effects of filtration of dust in air, meanwhile, it can kill germs and viruses directly and cut the spread of disease. Disinfection devices application can reduce indoor air pollution, improve indoor air quality and provide protection against pneumonia, influenza and other respiratory diseases.