

Press release

Communication und Media
Philipp Kressirer

Pettenkoferstr. 8a
80336 München
Germany

Phone: +49 (0)89 4400-58070
Fax: +49 (0)89 4400-58072

E-Mail: philipp.kressirer@
med.uni-muenchen.de

Invisible virus protection for indoor spaces

Room divider based on UV-C light invisibly inactivates SARS-CoV-2 aerosols

Despite myriad precautionary measures, virus-contaminated aerosols still pose a serious problem indoors. An invisible protective wall of UV-C light developed by researchers at the Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine at the LMU University Hospital Munich and the Technical University of Munich (TUM) could provide a solution and reliably curb the spread of viruses and other pathogens in rooms in the future while allowing total freedom of movement.

A research team* from the Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine at the LMU University Hospital Munich and the Technical University of Munich, in cooperation with the start-up Smart United GmbH, has developed an invisible protective "wall" made of UV-C light.

In their study, published as a preprint on medRxiv, the researchers were able to demonstrate that the UV-C virus barrier they developed can prevent the spread of airborne pathogens indoors by killing the pathogens traveling along on the aerosol particles.

The protection rate was verified using model organisms, including *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, and a coronavirus. Inactivation rates of over 99 percent were achieved at air velocities of 10cm/s.

Twofold protection system eliminates over 99 percent of pathogens

"Our system can be suspended from the ceiling like a lamp to subdivide rooms. The UV-C light radiates downward in a focused manner. As with a protective curtain, pathogens are inactivated as soon as they "float through"



the barrier while piggybacking on aerosol particles," explains the private lecturer Dr. med. Andreas Wieser, a specialist in microbiology, virology and infectious disease epidemiology at the Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine at the LMU University Hospital Munich.

Professor Christoph Haisch from the Department of Analytical Chemistry and Water Chemistry at the Technical University of Munich adds: "In addition, the system with its patented protective mechanism disinfects breathing air in the room by drawing it in and slowly blowing it into the light-exposed area of the UV-C light wall. This, in combination with the direct barrier effect of the light wall, effectively prevents the accumulation of infectious aerosols in the room."

Safe virus dispersion suppression for small and large areas

Special shut-off devices ensure that the system's UV-C light poses no health risks. As soon as an object or body part enters the radiated area, the source is automatically switched off. This also applies when people pass through the light curtain, allowing total freedom of movement.

Applicable requirements for occupational health and safety, including the strict exposure limits for UV radiation specified and other legal requirements, are fulfilled thanks to innovative specialized optics. In addition, the innovative LED light source and the special optics prevent ozone formation.

The UV-C virus barrier can be used as an invisible room divider to segment large rooms into smaller "virtual" air-insulated rooms. This allows the system to be deployed as an essential part of aerosol hygiene concepts in rooms and buildings.

"We are currently doing everything imaginable to bring our virus protection walls to market as quickly as possible," says Reiner Prohaska, Managing Director of the cooperation partner Smart United. "Alongside the scientific validation of the system, we have started preparing production with well-known suppliers in the automotive industry. Starting in early January, we will commence space planning with our first customers. In April, we will deliver the first UV-C light virus protection walls – with the goal of returning a piece of normality to people's lives."

Publication

Aerosol decontamination and spatial separation using a free-space LED-based UV-C light curtain

Andreas Wieser, Jessica Beyerl, Albrecht v. Brunn, Vincent Rieker, Marcus Rieker, Michael Hoelscher, Christoph Haisch

Available as preprint at: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.12.16.21267937>

More information

The research was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the German Center for Infection Research. Smart United GmbH provided materials and technical support.

Contact

PD Dr. med. Andreas Wieser

Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine,

LMU University Hospital Munich | Max von Pettenkofer-Institut

Tel.: +49 89 2180 78 296

E-mail: wieser@mvp.lmu.de

Web: <http://www.klinikum.uni-muenchen.de/Abteilung-fuer-Infektions-und-Tropenmedizin/en/>

Prof. Dr. Christoph Haisch

Lasers and Microparticles Lab

Technical University of Munich

Tel.: +49 89 2180 78 242

E-mail: haisch@tum.de

Press contact

Romy Kümpfel

Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine

LMU University Hospital Munich

Tel.: +49 89 4400-59828

E-mail: romy.kuempfel@med.uni-muenchen.de

Dr. Andreas Battenberg

Technical University of Munich

Tel.: +49 89 289 10510

E-mail: Battenberg@zv.tum.de

LMU Klinikum

The LMU University Hospital is one of the largest university hospitals in Germany and Europe. Every year, around 500,000 patients trust the competence, care and commitment of 11,000 employees in over 50 specialist clinics, institutes and departments.

Gemeinsam. Fürsorglich. Wegweisend.

Outstanding facilities of the LMU University Hospital include the oncological center CCC M and Bavaria's largest transplant center TxM.

The LMU University Hospital is represented in all German centers of health research.

The Medical Faculty of Ludwig Maximilians-University Munich and the LMU University Hospital make a significant contribution to the excellence strategy of the Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich.

Please visit www.lmu-klinikum.de for further information.