

## 光反応分子を利用した微生物制御

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## Application of photoreactive substrates in improvement of photosterilization technology

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## Content:

Ultraviolet-A (UV-A, wavelength 315-400 nm) has been reported to exhibit photobactericidal activity. The bactericidality of UV-A results from the production of reactive oxygen species. However, UV-A light, being of lower energy than UV-C (~280 nm), exhibits lower photobactericidal activity. In recent years, a more versatile UV source has been provided by the development of light-emitting diodes (LEDs), which yield constant illumination at a specific wavelength and do not contain mercury. UV-A LEDs outperform UV-C LEDs in output power, irradiance, phototransformation efficiency, price, and non-hazardous to humans. Therefore, UV-A LEDs holds promise for engineering uses. To increase the sterilization efficiency of UV-A, we have been investigating the synergistic bactericidal activity of the combination of UV-A light and photoreactive substrates.

- Development of new photoreactive substrates
  Application of food additives
- 3. Application of photocatalytic activity of TiO<sub>2</sub>

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