Table of Contents

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@article{Gubbi2023,
title = {Internet of Things (IoT): A Vision, Architectural Elements, and
Future Directions},
journal = {Smart Agricultural Technology},
year = {2023},
publisher = "Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The
University of Melbourne, Vic - 3010, Australia",
url = {https://arxiv.org/pdf/1207.0203},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Jayavardhana Gubbi and Rajkumar Buyya and Slaven Marusic and
Marimuthu Palaniswami},
keywords = {Internet of Things; Ubiquitous sensing; Cloud Computing;
Wireless Sensor Networks; RFID; Smart Environments},
abstract = {Ubiquitous sensing enabled by Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)
technologies cuts across many areas of modern day living. This offers the
ability to measure, infer and understand environmental indicators, from
delicate ecologies and natural resources to urban environments. The
proliferation of these devices in a communicating-actuating network creates
the Internet of Things (IoT), wherein, sensors and actuators blend
seamlessly with the environment around us, and the information is shared
across platforms in order to develop a common operating picture (COP).
Fuelled by the recent adaptation of a variety of enabling device
technologies
such as RFID tags and readers, near field communication (NFC) devices and
embedded sensor and actuator nodes, the IoT has stepped out of its infancy
and is the the next revolutionary technology in transforming the Internet
into a fully integrated Future Internet. As we move from www (static pages
web) to web2 (social networking web) to web3 (ubiquitous computing web), the
need for data-on-demand using sophisticated intuitive queries increases
significantly. This paper presents a cloud centric vision for worldwide
implementation of Internet of Things. The key enabling technologies and
application domains that are likely to drive IoT research in the near future
are discussed. A cloud implementation using Aneka, which is based on
interaction of private and public
clouds is presented. We conclude our IoT vision by expanding on the need for
convergence of WSN, the Internet and distributed computing directed at
technological research communities.}
}

@InProceedings{Popkin2010,
title = {Water, Hydration and Health},
journal = {NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR HEALTH},
year = {2010},
publisher = "Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The
University of Melbourne, Vic - 3010, Australia",
issn = "1877-0509",
doi = "10.1111/j.1753-4887.2010.00304.x.",
url =
{https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2908954/pdf/nihms210404__1.pdf},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Barry M. Popkin and Kristen E. D'Anci and Irwin H. Rosenberg},
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keywords = {water; hydration; water intake; water measurement; recommended
daily intake; water adequacy}, abstract = {This review attempts to provide
some sense of our current knowledge of water including overall patterns of
intake and some factors linked with intake, the complex mechanisms behind
water homeostasis, the effects of variation in water intake on health and
energy intake, weight, and human performance and functioning. Water
represents a critical nutrient whose absence will be lethal within days.
Water’s importance for prevention of nutrition-related noncommunicable
diseases has emerged more recently because of the shift toward large
proportions of fluids coming from caloric beverages. Nevertheless, there are
major gaps in knowledge related to measurement of total fluid intake,
hydration status at the population level, and few longer-term systematic
interventions and no published random-controlled longer-term trials. We
suggest some ways to examine water requirements as a means to encouraging
more dialogue on this important topic.}
}


@article{Dong2014,
title = {A self-monitoring water bottle for tracking liquid intake},
year = {2014},
publisher = "IEEE",
ISBN = "978-1-4673-6364-8",
doi = "10.1109/HIC.2014.7038937",
url = {https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/7038937},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Bo Dong and Ryan Gallant and Subir Biswa},
keywords = {Liquid Intake Monitoring, Smart Bottle, Accelerometer, Smart
Health,
Connected Health},
abstract = {This paper presents the key concepts, system architecture,
implementation details, and performance of an accelerometer-equipped bottle
for monitoring and tracking liquid intake. The key system component is an
elastic band, equipped with sensor and other electronics, which can be
attached to a regular water bottle in order to track the bottle's usage
movements. The software running on the band captures and detects
acceleration signatures that the bottle experiences specifically during
drinking events. Detecting such drinking events can lead to higher level
monitoring such as tracking the consumed liquid volume. A Bluetooth based
wireless link out of the electronic band is used for sending the detected
drinking events to a smartphone or to a notebook computer for higher level
tracking and data management. Different machine learning methods were
adopted and experimented with for both drinking event detection and intake
volume estimation. Through experiments on nine healthy subjects, the system
is shown to be able to achieve up to 99% accuracy in drinking event
detection, and up to 75% accuracy for intake volume estimation.}
}

@article{Sun2017,
title = {The Cleanliness of Reusable Water Bottles: How Contamination Levels
are Affected by Bottle Usage and Cleaning Behaviors of Bottle Owners},
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journal = {Food Protection Trends},
year = {2017},
publisher=" International Association for Food Protection",
page = {392-–402},
url =
{https://www.foodprotection.org/members/fpt-archive-articles/2017-11-the-cle
anliness-of-reusable-water-bottles-how-contamination-levels-are-affected-by-
bottle-us/},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Xiaodi Sun and Jooho Kim and Carl Behnke and Barbara Almanza and
Christine Greene and Jesse Miller and Bryan Schindler},
abstract = {Reusable water bottles are growing in popularity, but consumers
regularly refill bottles without a corresponding effort at cleaning them. If
the difficulties associated with various bottle designs and materials are
added in, it is clear that improperly cleaned water bottles may present a
potential contamination risk and thus be a risk for foodborne illness. The
purpose of this study was to measure contamination levels of water bottles
that are in use and to
investigate bottle usage and cleaning behaviors by collecting survey data
from the bottle owners. Total organic materials on the exterior surface and
coliform and heterotrophic bacteria on the interior surface were enumerated,
using ATP bioluminescence and the agar plate count method, respectively. The
HPC and coliform results revealed a marked microbial contamination level
among reusable water bottles that are in use, and the ATP levels suggest
that the exterior bottle surfaces may serve as fomites that facilitate the
transmission of infectious organisms. The contamination level can be
affected by factors such as bottle material, refill frequency, beverage
type, and cleaning behavior.}
}

@article{WHO2002,
title = {Heterotrophic Plate Count Measurement in Drinking Water Safety
Management},
year = {2002},
journal = "Report of an Expert Meeting Geneva, 24-25 April 2002"
publisher = "World Health Organization Sustainable Development and Healthy
Environments",
url = {https://cdi.mecon.gob.ar/bases/docelec/dp1368.pdf},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {J. Bartram},
}

@article{WHO2017,
title = {Guidelines for drinking-water quality},
edition = "Fourth Edition, Incorporating The First Addendum",
year = {2017},
ISBN = "ISBN: 978-92-4-154995-0",
url = {https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045064},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {World Health Organization},
page = {117--153},
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keywords = {Liquid Intake Monitoring, Smart Bottle, Accelerometer, Smart Health,
Connected Health},
abstract = {The fourth edition of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Guidelines for drinking-water quality (GDWQ) builds on over 50 years of guidance by WHO on drinking-water quality, which has formed an authoritative basis for the setting of national regulations and standards for water safety in support of public health. It is the product of significant revisions to clarify and elaborate on ways of implementing its recommendations of contextual hazard identification and risk management, through the establishment of health-based targets, catchment-to-consumer water safety plans and independent surveillance. This first addendum updates the fourth edition. Updates reflect new evidence and further, provides additional explanations to support better understanding and application of the guidance.}
}

@article{Jadhav2025,
title = {Impact of drinking water TDS on serum calcium and magnesium levels: A Cross-Sectional Study},
journal = "International Journal of Medical Science in Clinical Research and Review",
year = {2025},
publisher = "IEEE",
page = "1269--1273",
ISSN = "2581-8945",
doi = {https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17527946},
url = {https://ijmscrr.in/index.php/ijmscrr/article/view/1292/885},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Ananta Jadhav and Kirti Sarkate and Sangita Phatale},
keywords = {Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Purified Water, Raw Water},
abstract = {Introduction: Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in drinking water influence mineral intake and systemic electrolyte balance. Calcium and magnesium, key constituents of TDS, play vital roles in physiological homeostasis. Aim: To assess the impact of water TDS levels on serum calcium and magnesium status among adults consuming purified versus raw water. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 60 adults divided into two groups based on drinking water source: Group I (purified water, TDS 10–150 mg/L) and Group II (raw water, TDS 151–500 mg/L). Serum calcium and magnesium levels were measured and categorized into hypo-, normo-, and hyper- ranges. Statistical analysis included Chi-square and one-way ANOVA. Results: Group II showed significantly higher rates of hypercalcemia (30%) and hypermagnesemia (26.7%) compared to Group I (10% and 20%, respectively). Group I had greater prevalence of hypocalcemia (23.3%) and hypomagnesemia (16.7%). Intra-group analysis within Group I revealed a non-significant upward trend in mineral levels with increasing TDS. ANOVA showed no significant differences across purified water subgroups (P > 0.5). Conclusion: Elevated TDS in drinking water is associated with higher serum calcium and magnesium levels. While purified water ensures safety, excessively low TDS may compromise mineral intake. Optimal TDS thresholds should balance microbiological safety with nutritional adequacy.}
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}

@article{Johnson2020,
title = {Water Intake, Body Water Regulation and Health},
journal = "nutrients",
page = {702},
year = {2020},
publisher="IEEE",
ISBN = "978-3-03928-657-7",
doi = "https://doi.org/10.3390/books978-3-03928-657-7",
url = {https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7146267/},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {van C. Johnson and William M. Adams},
keywords = {water-electrolyte balance; drinking water; body water; water
restriction; oral rehydration therapy; dehydration; rehydration;
euhydration; electrolytes; hydration; dehydration; hypohydration;
hyponatremia; polydipsia; hydration; water intake; obesity; modeling;
database; NHANES; chronic disease; big data; hypohydration; vascular
function; sympathetic nervous system; blood pressure regulation; deuterium;
water; adaptation; DNA; thermoregulation; children; sweating; skin blood
flow; heat stress; climate change; pollution; ultraviolet radiation;
hydration; environmental stressors; acute kidney injury; chronic kidney
disease; heat stress; dehydration; exercise; fluid replacement;
hypohydration; assessment; perception; exercise; aging; body composition;
obesity; hydration factor and Hispanic Americans; n/ah},
abstract = {The purpose of this Special Issue, “Water Intake, Body Water
Regulation, and Health”, is to present novel reviews and experimental data
regarding hydration physiology and its implication in overall health. Water
has previously been dubbed the forgotten nutrient due to humans’ and
animals’ ability to subsist seemingly unchanged across a wide range of daily
water intakes. However, with the introduction of stressors such as exercise,
diseased states, and/or chronic high or low water intake, the homeostatic
signals related to body water regulation can influence organ and whole-body
health. This Special Issue will discuss water intake, the scientific
rationale surrounding the U.S. and European water intake guidelines,
homeostatic mechanisms, diseases related to dysfunction of water regulation,
and differences in the volume and the vehicle in which the water is
contained (i.e., plain water versus mixed beverages) on water intake during
and following exercise. The aim is to continue discussion surrounding water,
the previously forgotten nutrient, and highlight the importance of water in
daily life.}
}

@MISC{LARQ2026,
  author  = "{LARQ}",
  title   = "{LARQ Shop}",
  url     = "{https://www.livelarq.com/de/shop/bottles}",
  urldate = "{March 2026}",
  year    = "{2026}",
  address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
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@MISC{AquaVault2026,
  author  = "{AQUA VAULT PureX Bottle}",
  title   = "{AQUA VAULT PureX Bottle Shop}",
  url     =
"{https://www.aquavault.co/collections/best-sellers/products/aqua-vault-pure
x-bottle-750ml-self-cleaning-smart-water-bottle}",
  urldate = "{March 2026}",
  year    = "{2026}",
  address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
  }

@MISC{HidrateSpark2026,
  author  = "{HidrateSpark PRO Tumbler}",
  title   = "{HidrateSpark Favorites. Shop}",
  url     =
"{https://hidratespark.com/?srsltid=AfmBOoqcd17md6qA4ce2pqSTmnwlLQ3F9yxDL9KT
QMlmENRpAe02tGlv}",
  urldate = "{March 2026}",
  year    = "{2026}",
  address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
  }

 @MISC{Meer2026,
  author  = "{Medium A. Meer}",
  title   = "{Smart Water Bottles}",
  url     = "{https://medium.com/@MAMeer841/smart-water-
bottles-542b6ffbbe87}",
  urldate = "{March 2026}",
  year    = "{2024}",
  address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
  }

 @MISC{EQUA2026,
  author  = "{EQUA  Smart Bottle Shop}",
  title   = "{EQUA  Smart Bottle Shop Smart Thermo Bottles}",
  url     =
"{https://myequa.com/collections/smart-bottle-with-glow-reminders/products/s
mart-snow-white-water-bottle}",
  urldate = "{March 2026}",
  year    = "{2026}",
  address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
  }


@article{Stout2022,
title = {A Randomized Trial Evaluating the Use of a Smart Water Bottle to
Increase Fluid Intake in Stone Formers},
year = {2022},
publisher = "Elsevier Inc.",
PMID = "35283036",
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doi = "10.1053/j.jrn.2021.07.007",
url = {https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35283036/},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Thomas E. Stout and James E. Lingeman and Amy E. Krambeck and
Mitchell R. Humphreys and Anna Zisman and Sarah Elfering and Tim Large and
Philipp Dahm and Michael Borofsky},
keywords = {},
abstract = {Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate if the use of a
smart water bottle improves urine volume in stone forming patients.
Methods: Adults with nephrolithiasis and low urine volume (<1.5 L)
documented on a 24-hour urinalysis (24 hr U) were randomized to receive
either standard dietary recommendations to increase fluid intake (DR arm),
or DR and a smart water bottle (HidrateSpark®; Hydrate Inc., Minneapolis,
MN) that recorded fluid intake, synced to the user's smartphone, and
provided reminders to drink (SB arm). Participants completed baseline
surveys assessing barriers to hydration. They then repeated a 24 hr U and
survey at 6 and 12 weeks, respectively.
Results: Eighty-five subjects (44 DR, 41 SB) were enrolled. The main
baseline factor limiting fluid intake was not remembering to drink (60%).
Follow-up 24 hr Us were available for 51 patients. The mean increase in
volume was greater in the SB arm (1.37 L, 95% confidence interval -0.51 to
3.25) than the DR arm (0.79 L, 95% confidence interval -1.15 to 2.73) (P =
.04). A smaller percentage of subjects in the SB arm reported not
remembering to drink as the main factor limiting fluid intake in the follow-
up questionnaire compared to baseline (45.4% vs. 68.4%, P < .05). This was
not true for the DR arm (40.0% vs. 51.2%, P = .13).}
}

@InProceedings{Chena2023,
title = {Effects of Smart Bottles on Water Consumption and Health Status of
College Students},
year = {2023},
publisher="School of Kinesiology; Recreation & Sport; Western Kentucky
University",
doi = "10.54392/ijpefs2338",
url = {https://ijpefs.org/index.php/ijpefs/article/view/512/384},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {YuChun Chena and Farrah Castleman},
keywords = {Hydration, Behavioral Strategies, Environmental Prompts, Smart
Devices},
abstract = {Hydration is important to a human body because it helps regulate
body temperature, protect spinal cord, joints and other sensitive tissues,
aid in the digestive system, remove body waste, and keep the brain function
optimally. Despite the health benefits, most children and adults do not
consume the recommended amount of water daily. Previous research suggested
that interventions with a combination of educational/behavioral strategies
and legislative/environmental prompts produced the best results to promote
water intake. Existing in this technology-driven era, the invention of smart
devices has changed the way we live. One type of devices, smart bottles, has
been proved to be acceptable tools to monitor and promote water intake
volume among kidney stone patients and senior citizens. This research aimed
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to examine the effects of smart bottles on college students' water
consumption and health status. Daily water intake for 35 days and urine
samples were collected from two groups of students enrolled in a walking
class at a regional university in southeastern United States. Data were
analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent-samples t test, and
binary logistic regression. Results revealed that the bottle's smart
features did not prompt or motivate the college students to drink more water
and those who received the smart bottles did not show healthier results in
urinalysis tests. A plausible explanation of the results can be caused by
the lifestyle of typical college students who are more likely to consume
beverages other than water because of personal preference and social
influence.}
}

@article{Taha2023,
title = {IoT Based Smart Water Bottle},
year = {2023},
publisher = "International Journal for Research in Applied Science &
Engineering Technology (IJRASET)",
ISSN = "2321-9653",
url = {https://www.ijraset.com/best-journal/iot-based-smart-water-bottle},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Kavya M. Divakar and Pavan Kumar and Prajwal Naik and Moed Taha},
keywords = {Hydration Tracking, Level Detection Monitoring, Temperature
Monitoring, Water Quality Sensors, Solar Charging
Technology, Bottle Locator, Mobile App Integration.},
abstract = {The origin of life is water, and harmonious water consumption is
essential for the proper functioning of mortal organs.
But with busy schedules of humans and endless distractions, it's hard to
flash back to drink enough water by the humans. So, in
order to make a healthy water drinking habit, it's important to track our
water input every day. The Smart Interactive Water
Bottle conception combines technology with a abecedarian health need –
proper hydration. It uses detectors and IoT capabilities
to give druggies with precious information about their water consumption
habits and monuments to drink water. Such a device
can be a helpful tool for those who have busy cultures and need backing in
staying doused . This helps the user to trace his
quotidian amount of water consumed, average amount of water consumed, last
water input time and also advise the user
reminding him to drink water. Further the Adafruit Io operation which is an
IOT predicated platform is used for monitoring and
helping user to assay his water input habits.},
}


@InProceedings{Koons2021,
title = {Senior Design: Divide and Conquer 2.0, Smart Water Bottle},
year = {2021},
publisher="University of central Florida",
url =
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{https://www.ece.ucf.edu/seniordesign/su2021fa2021/g05/FLASC/Documentation/SD1initialprojectdescription2.pdf},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Ryan Koons and Dean Pickett and Neeil Gandhi and Matthew Woodruff},
}

@article{Grostern2021,
title = {Environmental impact of bottled water ‘up to 3,500 times greater than tap water},
year = {2021},
publisher="The Guardian",
url = {https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/aug/05/environmental-impact-of-bottled-water-up-to-3500-times-greater-than-tap-water},
author = {Joey Grostern},
urldate = "{March 2026}",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
}

@article{Nuti2023,
title = {Welche Umweltauswirkungen haben Wasserflaschen aus Plastik und wie kann man sie vermeiden?},
year = {2023},
publisher = "lavie",
url = {https://lavie.bio/de/blog/umweltauswirkungen-wasserflaschen-plastik/},
author = {Pascal Nuti},
urldate = "{March 2026}",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
}


@article{OXFORD2014,
title = {The Impact of Micro and Macro Environment Factors on Marketing},
year = {2014},
publisher = "OXFORD college of marketing",
url = {https://blog.oxfordcollegeofmarketing.com/2014/11/04/the-impact-of-micro-and-macro-environment-factors-on-marketing/},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {OXFORD college of marketing},
}

@article{Park2025,
title = {10 Effective Marketing Strategies for 2025},
year = {2025},
publisher = "PARK University",
url = {https://www.park.edu/blog/effective-marketing-strategies/},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Park University},
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}

@article{Gautam2020,
title = {Understanding the Marketing Mix},
year = {2020},
ISSN = "2348-1269",
publisher="State Bank of India",
url = {https://www.ijrar.org/papers/IJRAR2001213.pdf},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Pratyush Gautam},
keywords = {Hydration, Behavioral Strategies, Environmental Prompts, Smart
Devices},
abstract = {Hydration is important to a human body because it helps regulate
body temperature, protect spinal cord, joints and other sensitive tissues,
aid in the digestive system, remove body waste, and keep the brain function
optimally. Despite the health benefits, most children and adults do not
consume the recommended amount of water daily. Previous research suggested
that interventions with a combination of educational/behavioral strategies
and legislative/environmental prompts produced the best results to promote
water intake. Existing in this technology-driven era, the invention of smart
devices has changed the way we live. One type of devices, smart bottles, has
been proved to be acceptable tools to monitor and promote water intake
volume among kidney stone patients and senior citizens. This research aimed
to examine the effects of smart bottles on college students' water
consumption and health status. Daily water intake for 35 days and urine
samples were collected from two groups of students enrolled in a walking
class at a regional university in southeastern United States. Data were
analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent-samples t test, and
binary logistic regression. Results revealed that the bottle's smart
features did not prompt or motivate the college students to drink more water
and those who received the smart bottles did not show healthier results in
urinalysis tests. A plausible explanation of the results can be caused by
the lifestyle of typical college students who are more likely to consume
beverages other than water because of personal preference and social
influence.}
}



@article{Parag2023,
title = {Bottled Water: An Evidence-Based Overview of Economic Viability,
Environmental Impact, and Social Equity in Sustainability},
year = {2023},
publisher = "MDPI",
doi = " https://doi.org/10.3390/su15129760",
url = {https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/12/9760},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {Yael Parag and Efrat Elimelech and Tamar Ophe},
keywords = {bottled water industry; sustainable consumption; health impact;
environmental impact},
abstract = {This paper considers bottled water with respect to the three
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pillars of sustainability: economic viability, environmental impacts, and
social equity. Per-capita consumption of bottled water has been growing
steadily and is the fastest-growing sector of the packaged beverages
industry, with expected annual growth of 10% until 2026. Most bottled water
is sold in PET containers, and various impacts are evident along all phases
of the product lifecycle. This paper reviews market trends and forecasts,
lifecycle estimates of energy consumption, associated air pollution and GHG
emissions, water footprint, and waste generation. Concerns around human and
ecosystem health due to pollution, land use changes, storage conditions,
microplastics, and leaching from containers are described, as well as local
environmental benefits from companies' efforts to preserve the quality of
their source water. Growing awareness of the cumulative negative impacts of
bottled water have pushed the industry to voluntarily improve its
performance. Yet, as growth continues, further actions should focus on
stricter regulation and on the provision of more sustainable, affordable,
available, and trusted alternatives. Gaps remain in knowledge of the effects
of bottled water over its full life cycle.}
}


@article{openLCA2026,
title = {openLCA Nexus},
year = {2026},
url = {https://nexus.openlca.org/database},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {openLCA Nexus},
}

@article{EUa2026,
title = {EU Environmental Footprint Database},
year = {2026},
url = {https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {EU Environmental Footprint Database},
}

@article{OkOBAUDAT2026,
title = {ÖKOBAUDAT},
year = {2026},
url = {https://www.oekobaudat.de/no_cache/datenbank/suche.html},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {ÖKOBAUDAT},
}

@article{VDI2026,
title = {Ethische Grundsätze des Ingenieurberufs},
journal = "International Journal of Medical Science in Clinical Research and
Review",
year = {2026},
publisher="VDI Verein Deutscher Ingenieure e.V",
url =
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"https://www.vdi.de/fileadmin/pages/mein_vdi/redakteure/publikationen/VDI_Ethische_Grundsaetze_des_Ingenieurberufs.pdf",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {VDI Verein Deutscher Ingenieure e.V},
}

@misc{Cardia2026,
title = {Ethics & Deontology in Engineering 2026},
year = {2026},
author = {Luís Cardia},
url =
{https://moodle.isep.ipp.pt/pluginfile.php/86095/mod_resource/content/1/2_EPS_ETHDO_2026.pdf},
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
}


@article{EU2001,
title = {Low Voltage Directive (LVD)},
year = {2001},
url =
"https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/electrical-and-electronic-engineering-industries-eei/low-voltage-directive-lvd_en",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {European Comission},
}

@article{EU2014,
title = {Study on the Evaluation of the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU (EMCD)},
year = {2014},
url =
"https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/45cfa024-1440-11ec-b4fe-01aa75ed71a1/language-en",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {European Comission},
}

@article{EU2017a,
title = {UV-C-lamps: could something that kills bacteria and viruses also harm you? },
year = {2017},
url =
"https://health.ec.europa.eu/document/download/96eaa465-265f-4f45-9b20-74746af36585_en?filename=citizens_uvc_en.pdf",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {European Comission},
}

@article{EU2017b,
title = {Health effects of UV-C lamp radiation Final version Scientific
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Committee on Health, Environmental and Emerging Risks},
year = {2017},
url =
"https://health.ec.europa.eu/document/download/c045e21f-9940-4ae3-84a6-92a33
02b3ae3_en?filename=scheer_o_002.pdf",
address = "{[Accessed in March 2026]}",
author = {European Comission},
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  abstract = {Life cycle assessment (LCA) has a number of defining
characteristics that enables it to address questions that no other
assessment tools can address. This chapter begins by demonstrating how the
use of LCA in the late 2000s led to a drastic shift in the dominant
perception that biofuels were “green”, “sustainable” or “carbon neutral”,
which led to a change in biofuel policies. This is followed by a grouping of
the LCA characteristics into four headlines and an explanation of these: (1)
takes a life cycle perspective , (2) covers a broad range of environmental
issues, (3) is quantitative, (4) is based on science. From the insights of
the LCA characteristics we then consider the strengths and limitations of
LCA and end the chapter by listing 10 questions that LCA can answer and 3
that it cannot.}
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