



DÉVELOPPEMENT D'UN SYSTÈME POUR FILTRER LES PARTICULES EN MILIEU SEMI-CONFINÉ

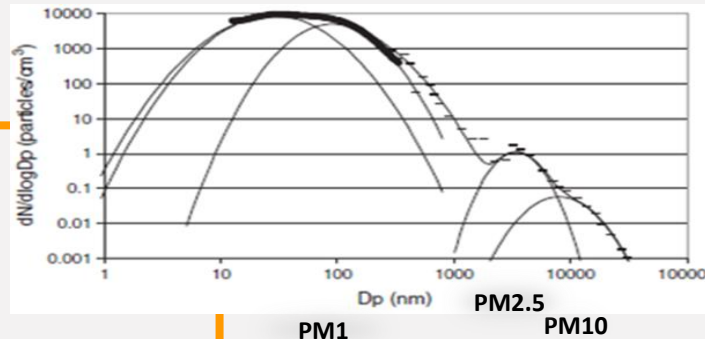
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PROBLEMATIC

→ Improving air quality:

- Size distribution from nm to tens of μm
- Different natures: metallic, organic and mineral



Source : ANSES source originale : Midander et al.2012

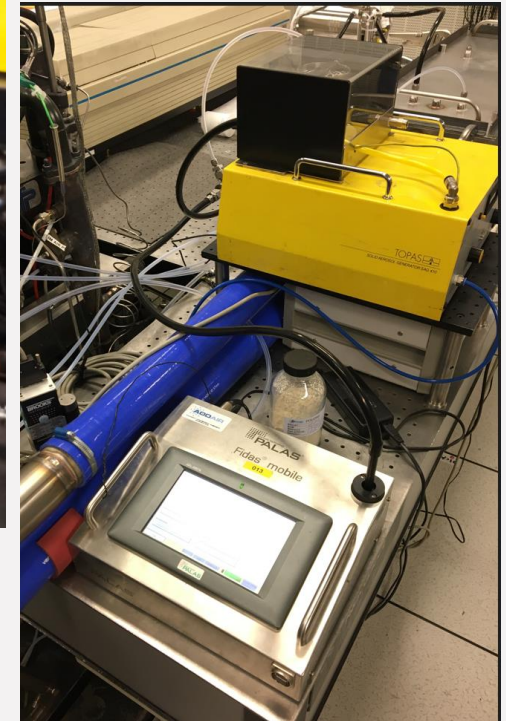
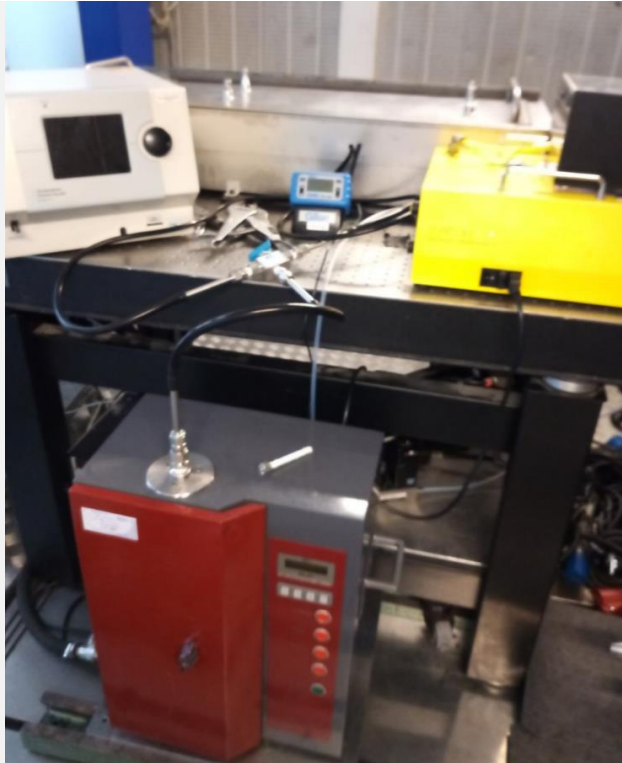
Objectives :

Removing particles of any nature (organic, mineral, metallic,...) from the SFE

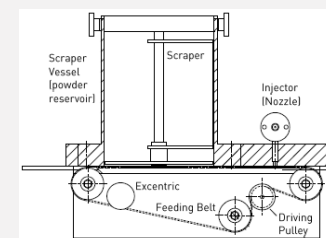
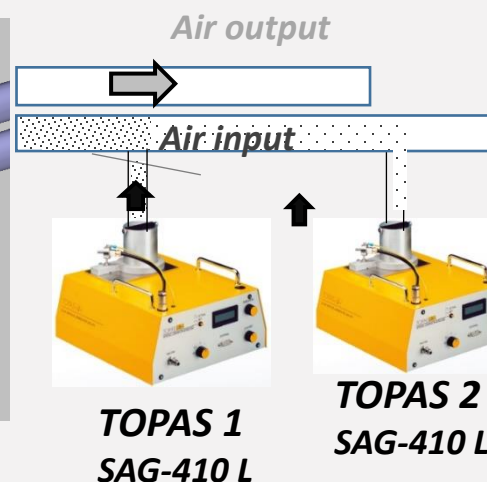
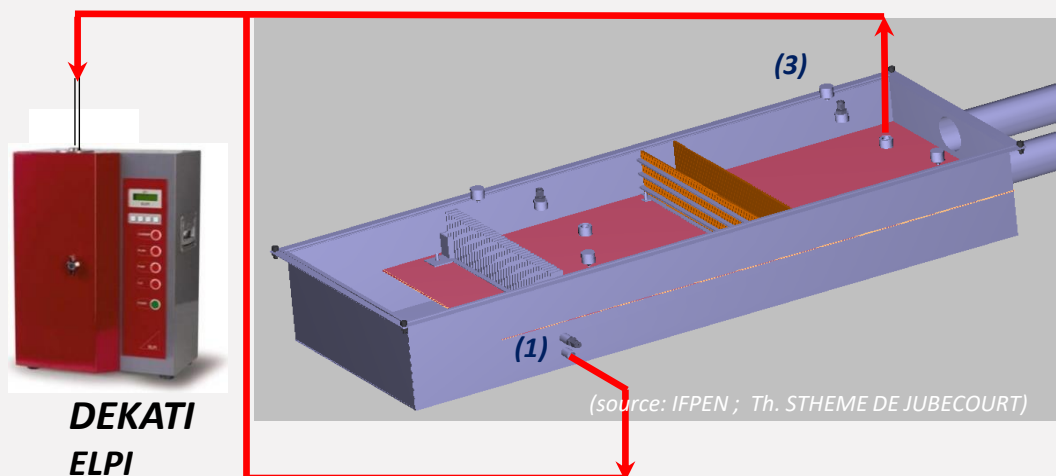
TECHNOLOGY

- Choice of suitable filters 2 types (/ size and nature of the particles):
 - Magnets
 - granular filter

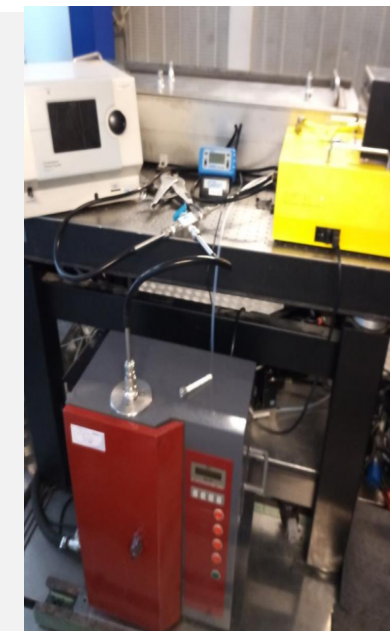
- First short tests (a few minutes):
 - ⇒ Selecting the type and arrangement of the filter elements
- Longer duration tests (90 min).
 - ⇒ Potential evolution of the result over time (disturbance of iron powders)
- Long test campaigns (over several days)
 - ⇒ Ageing of filter elements and evaluation of maintenance times in the range of 20 days



SHORT TESTS



2 dispersers



Different particles (Arizona dust, fer, Arizona dust + fer)
Mesure : Real-time particle size analyzer (ELPI ; DEKATI)

POWDER MIXING DIFFICULTY (SIZE)

Powders used :

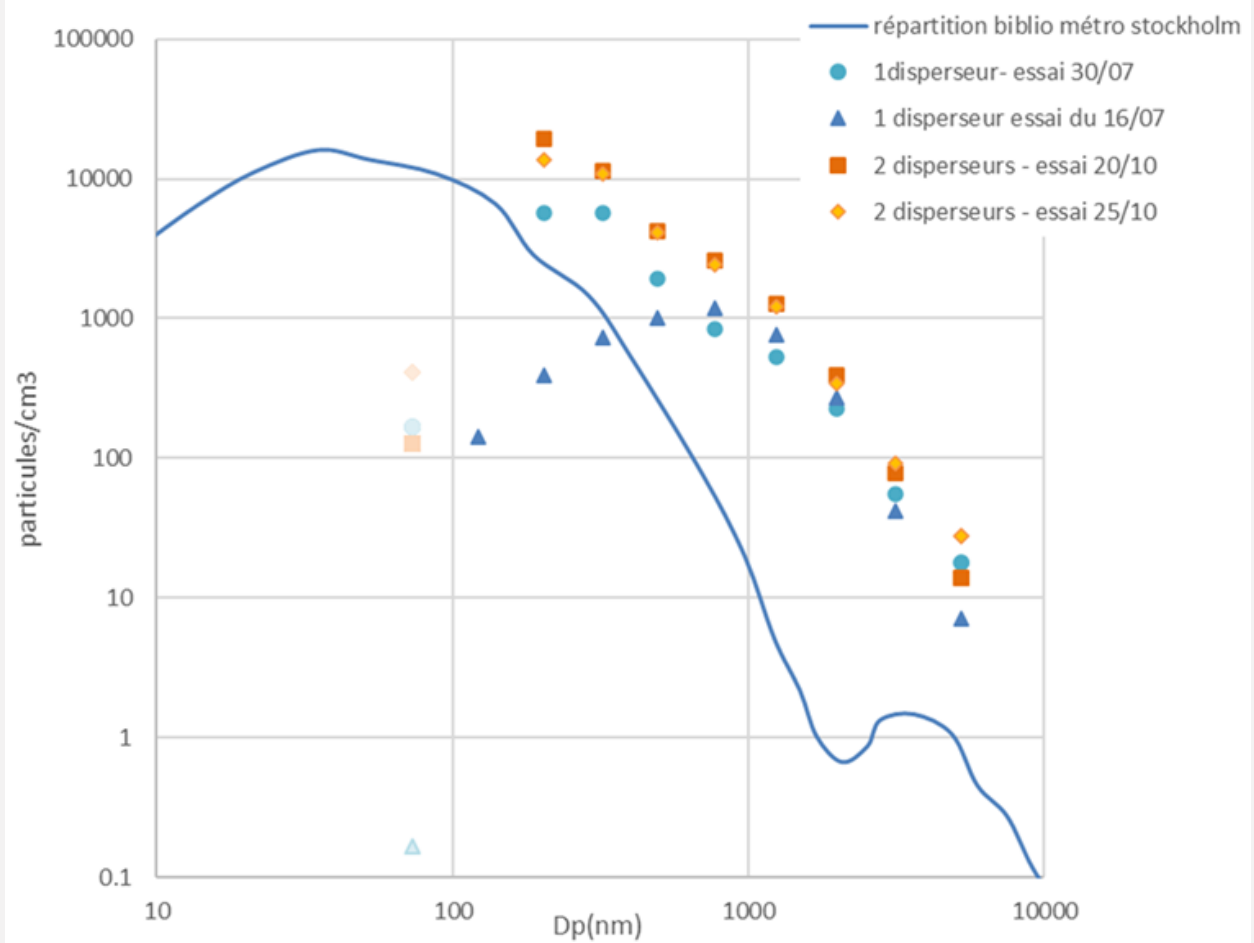
- Arizona Dust (silice) Powder A1-ultrafine : inférieure à 10 μm
- Fer : 50 – 100 nm et inférieur à 5 μm

1 disperser :

- Powder mixing for a ratio Fer/AD and a ratio PM2.5/PM10
- Only Iron powder

2 dispersers :

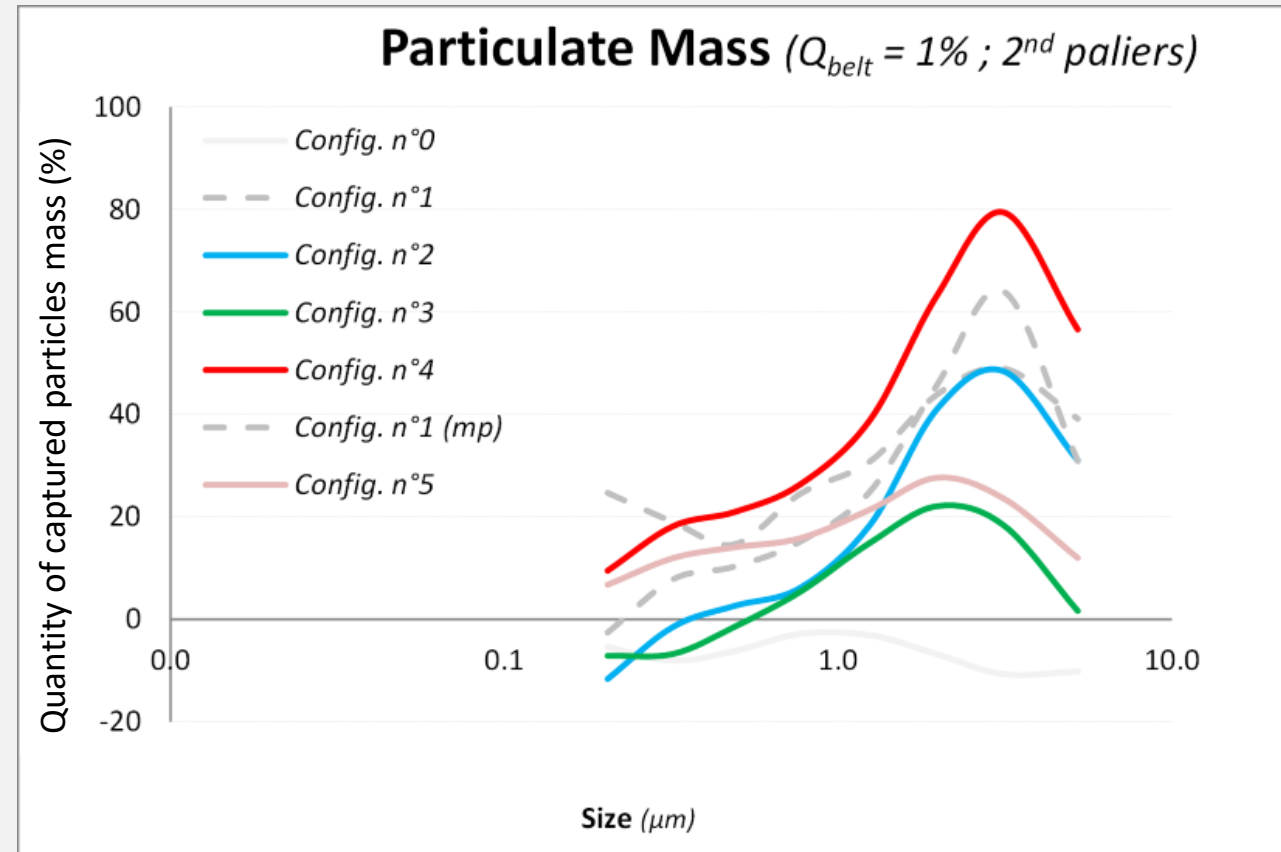
- Fer – Arizona Dust (Differentiated injection)



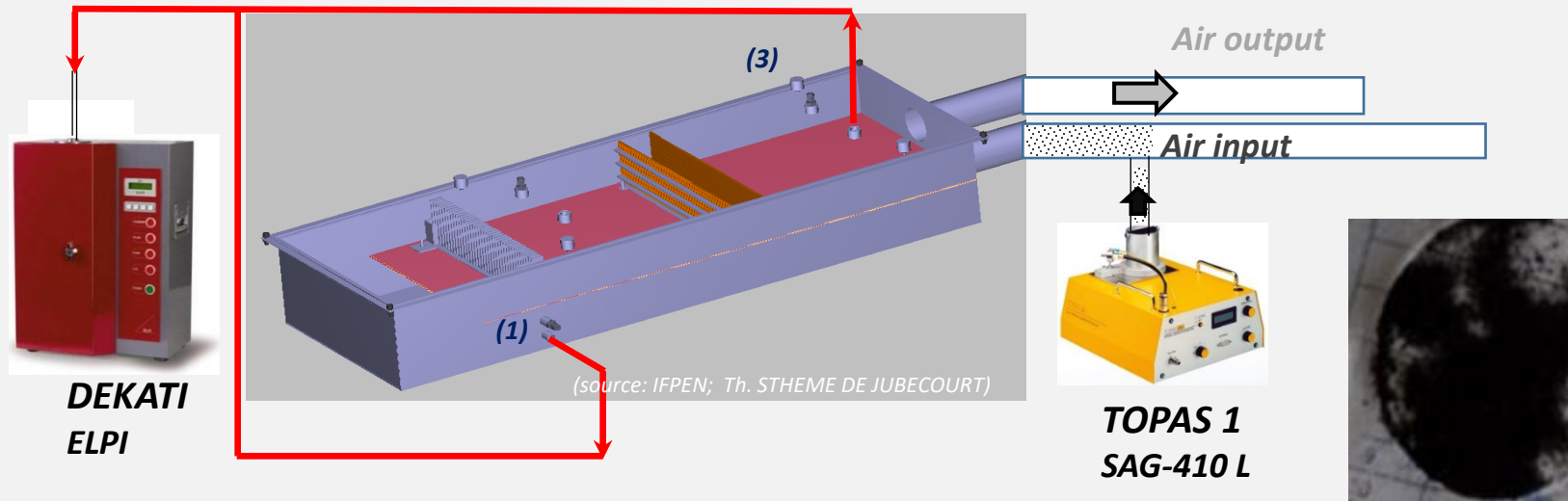
Particle seeding requires a rigorous methodology

Different configurations tested & 1st interesting results obtained

⇒ Choice configuration n°4 (magnets + ball filter)



LONG TEST (90MIN)

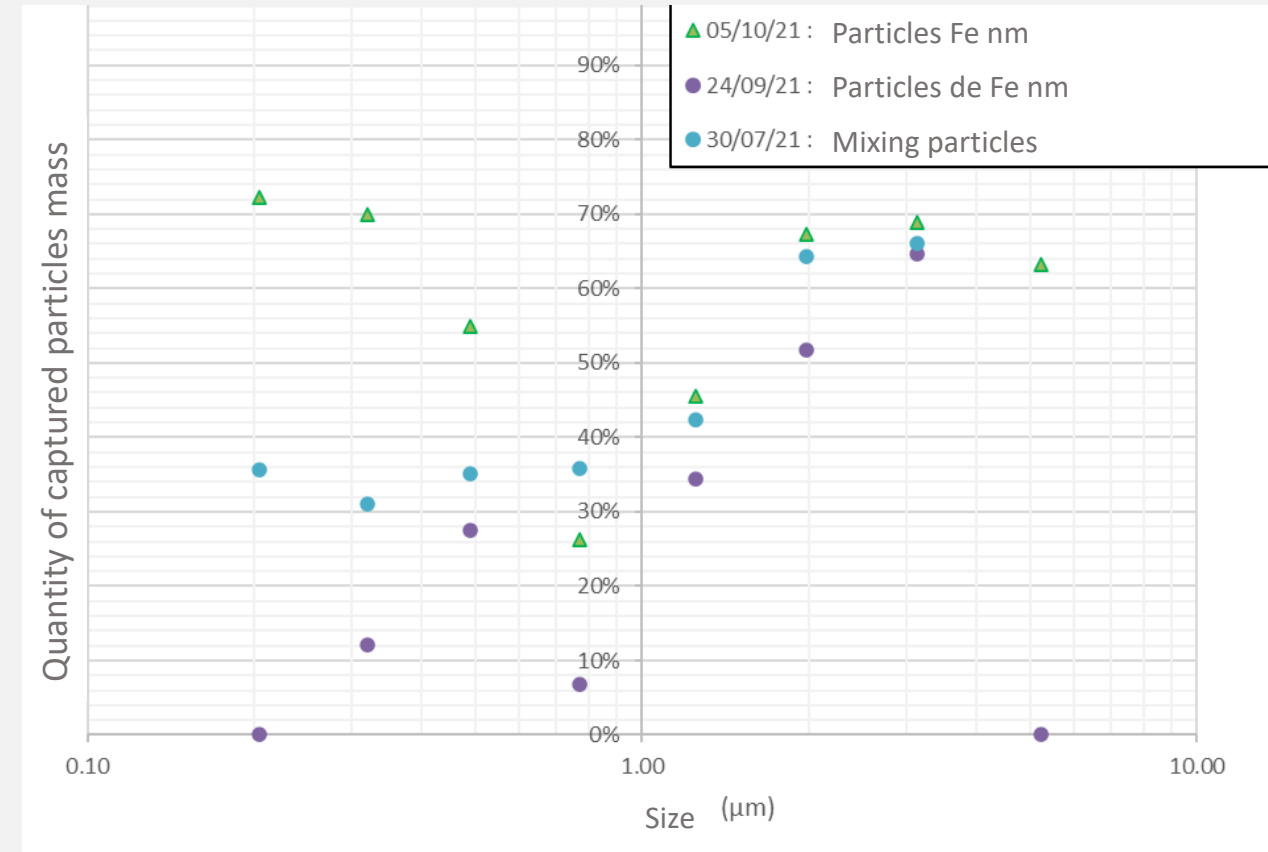


Iron Particles
Mesure : Real-time particle size analyzer
(ELPI ; DEKATI) and filter weighings

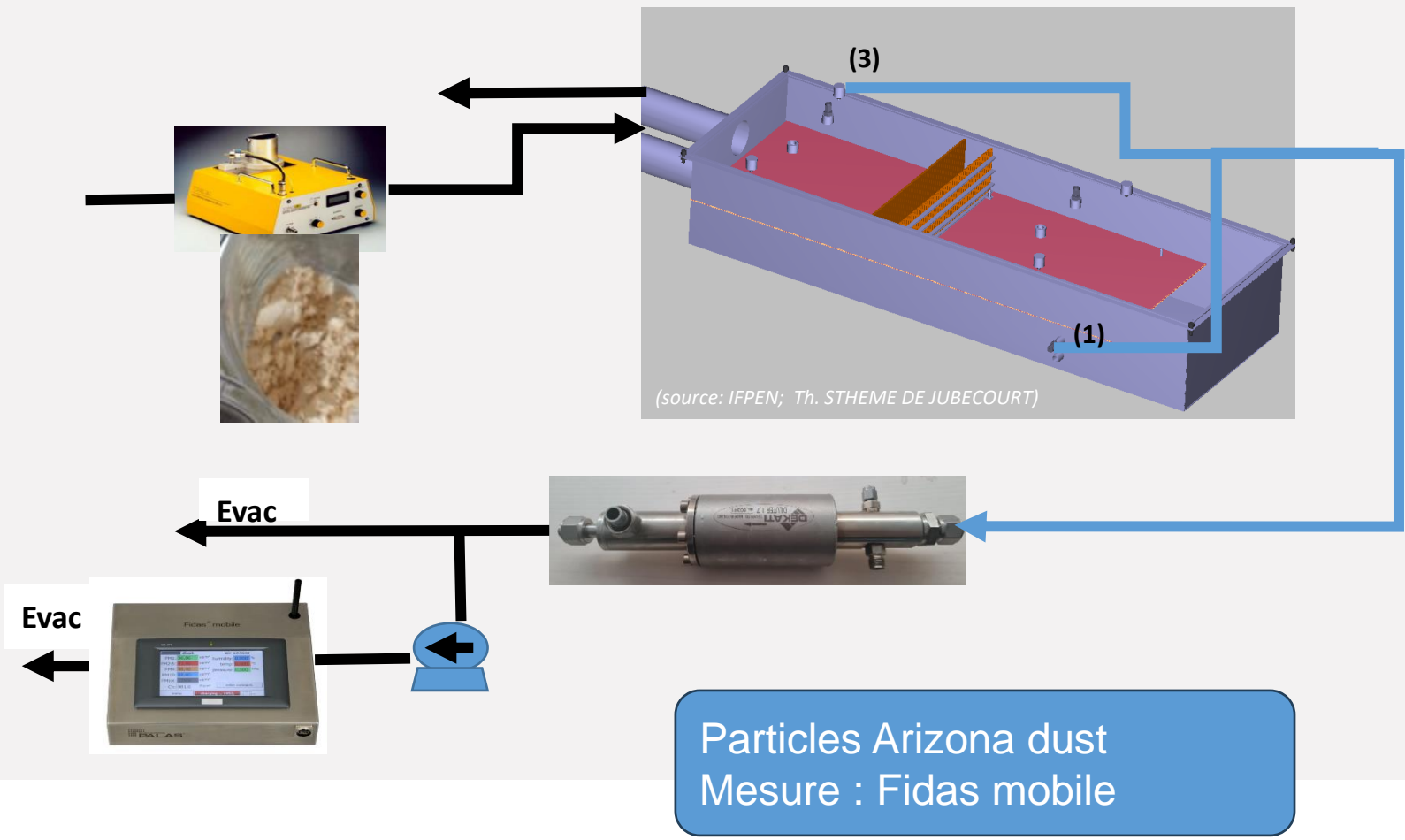
1 disperser

LONG TEST (90MIN)

- Increased particle filtration efficiency for the smallest particles but uncertain reliability with Fe (diameter 50 – 100 nm and less than 5 μ m)
- Constraints/difficulties for the particle seeding (magnetic character Fe)



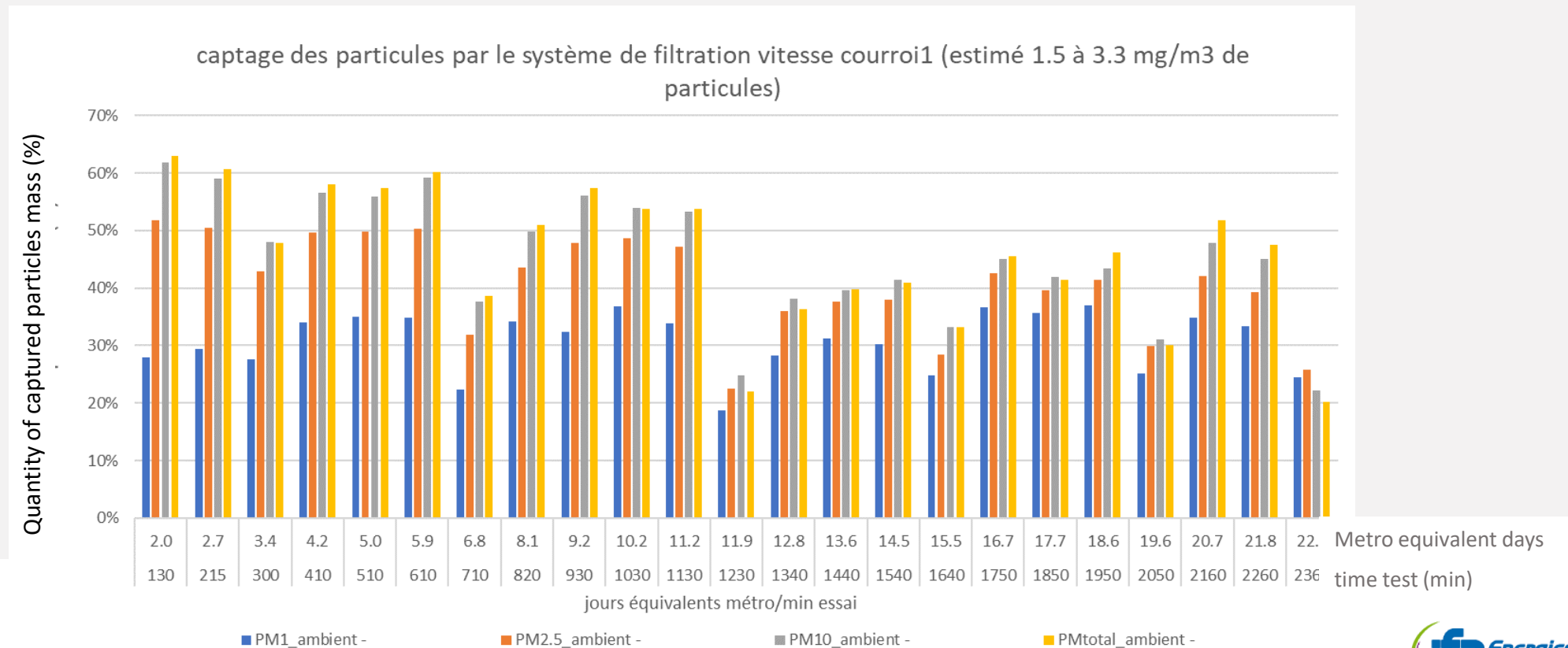
LONG TEST(OVER SEVERAL DAYS)



LONG TEST (OVER SEVERAL DAYS)

Particle rate 12 times higher than the average value of 150 µg/m³ of particles in the subway

⇒ Accelerated testing



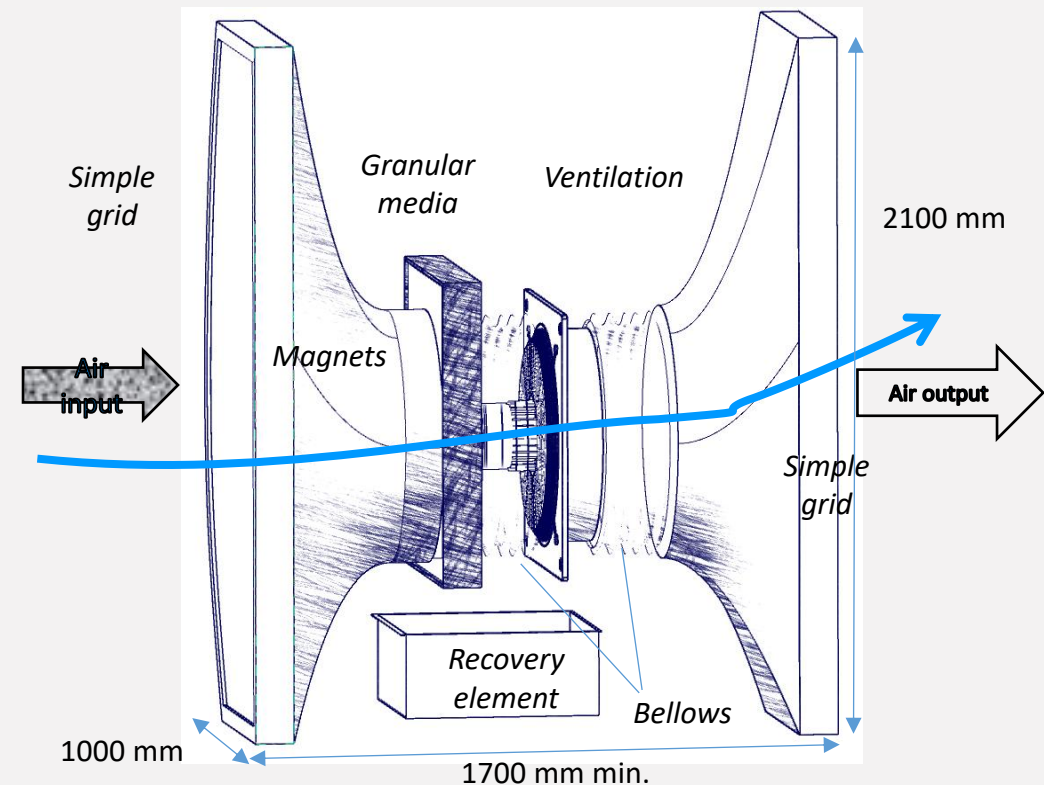
CARACTÉRISTIQUES D'UN MODULE DE FILTRATION

- Plusieurs architectures imaginées.
- Objectifs :
 - Flow velocity at the filter element: max 5 m/s
 - Treated air flow: 7500 m³/h
 - Granular media filtration (a few cm deep)
 - Magnet filtration
 - Power consumption: approx. 500 W (potential annual consumption of 3800 kWh)
 - Noise pollution: less than 65db
 - Total weight < 350kg (surface 1.4m²)



Example of an application

- Advantage of the solution:
 - Compact and modular, Easily adaptable (depending on application and location constraint)
 - Reduced power consumption and no other utilities
 - Negligible effects (T° , RH)
 - Simple filtration without toxic elements



QUESTIONS ?

○ Merci pour votre attention



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