

Evaluation of the efficiency and harmfulness of air-purifying photocatalytic commercial devices and materials: VOCs degradation and nanoparticles release

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Normacat project (2010-2013) and SafePHOTOCAT project (2013-2015)

Normacat project collaborators :

- TERA ENVIRONNEMENT, project coordinator
- Academic laboratories : IRCELYON, IPREM
- Technical research center : CERTECH
- AFNOR
- Private companies : AHLSTROM, CIAT, SAINT-GOBAIN QUARTZ, PHOTOCLEAN QUARTZ, TITANIUM INNOVATIONS

Public financial support :



SafePHOTOCAT project collaborators :

- IPREM, project coordinator
- Academic laboratories : IPREM, C2MA ARMINES
- Technical research center : NOBATEK

Public financial support :



Context of the study

- A lot of air-purifying devices with photocatalytic functions are now available in the French/European Market
- Are these devices really efficient and safe ?



- How are these systems tested ?
- Information are not very clear in the advertisements
- In some cases, reference to tests carried out in various laboratories, but not **standardized**



Need for normalized tests for photocatalytic air purifiers

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About the standardization : French standard XP-B44-013 and XP-B44-200

- **Standard XP-B44-013** : This protocol applies solely **to photocatalytic systems alone or to combined systems that include a photocatalytic function.**

Measurement of photocatalytic device efficiency used for the elimination of a VOCs mixture and odour in indoor air : Test in air tight chamber in re-circulation mode. The photocatalytic function is demonstrated by verifying the **mineralisation of model VOCs to CO₂**.

→ In project : extension of this standard towards a European Standard

- **Standard XP-B44-200** : This protocol applies **to all kind of autonomous air purifier.**

Measurement of device efficiency with various contaminants :

- Gas : mixture of 4 VOCs → only contaminants in relation with our project. Continuous contaminants supply. Test in chamber in one-pass mode
- Microorganisms
- Allergens
- Inert particles

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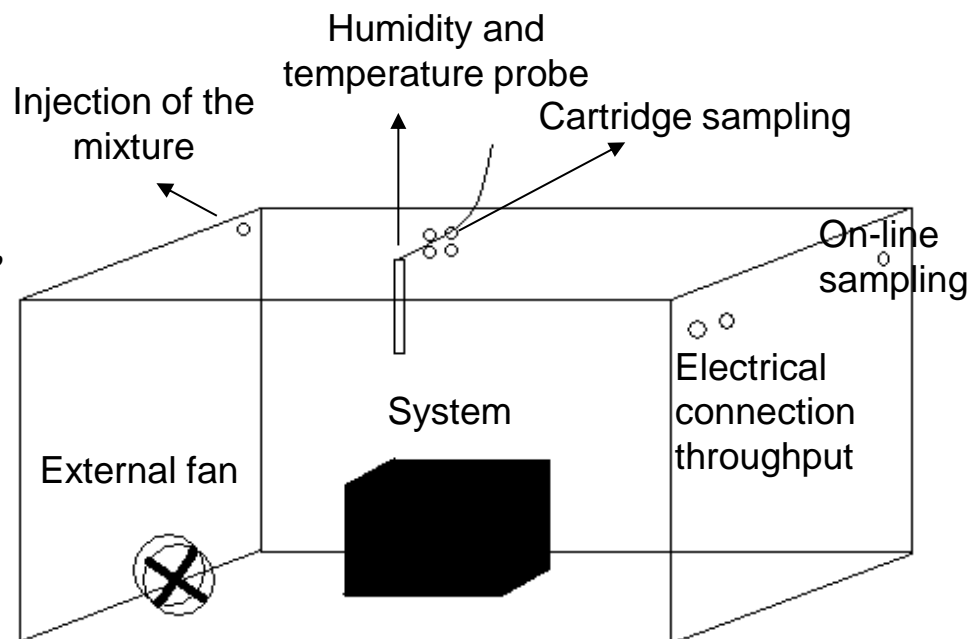
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Principle of the standard closed chamber test (AFNOR XP B44-013 – French standard)

Conditions

- Pollutants : acetaldehyde, acetone, n-heptane, toluene (formaldehyde in project for CEN)
- Indoor air at two concentrations
1 : 250 ppbv/pollutants
(check for by-products: O₃, HCHO, other VOCs)
(50 ppbv in project for CEN)
2 : 1000 ppbv/pollutant
(check for CO₂)
- Industrial issue : concentration depends on the application.
- Starting humidity and temperature :
50 ± 5 % RH and 22 ± 2 ° C (may be varied)
- Total sampling volume : < 5% of the total chamber volume (50 L/m³)



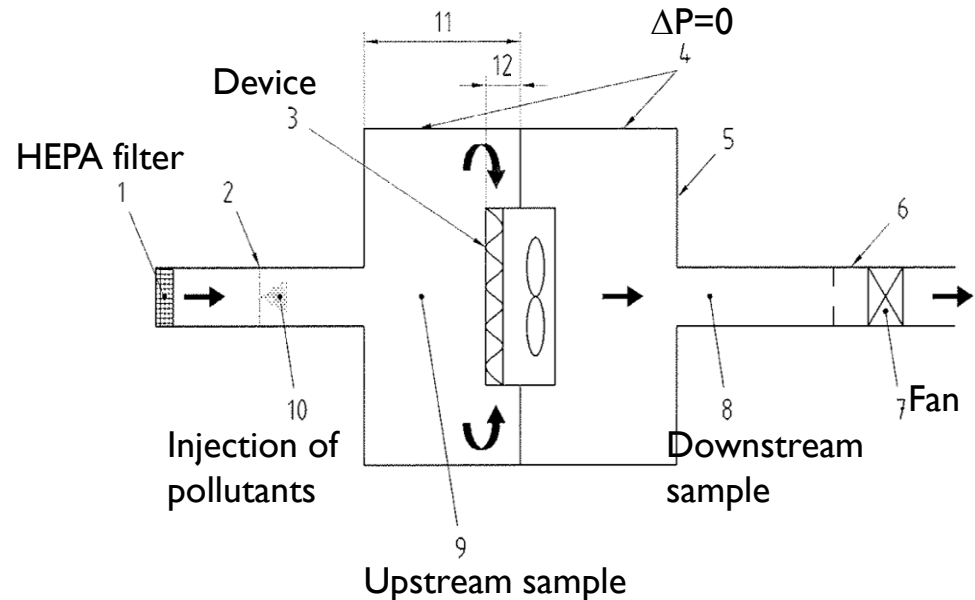
Closed chamber : $V > 1 \text{ m}^3$

System : flow max **1000 m³/h**
 $V_{\text{system}}/V_{\text{chamber}} \leq 0.25$
 (< 0.1 in project for CEN)

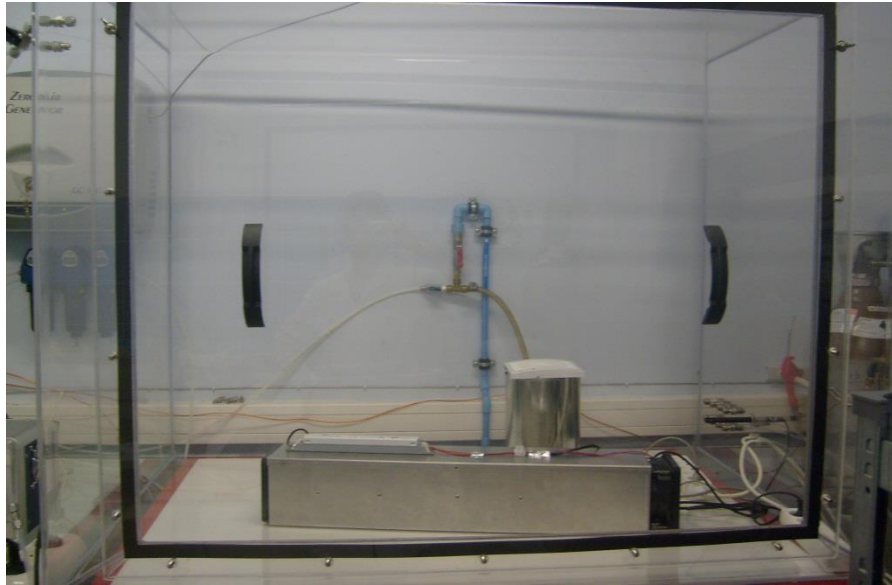
Principle of the standard chamber test (AFNOR XP B44-200 – French standard)

Conditions

- Pollutants : acetaldehyde, acetone, n-heptane, toluene
(generated continuously)
- Concentrations : 250 to 500 ppbv/pollutants
(check for by-products : O_3 , HCHO, CO, NO, NO_2)
- Humidity and temperature :
 50 ± 5 % RH and
 22 ± 2 ° C
- Test air filtration : HEPA filter
(NF EN 1822-1 and CA filter)



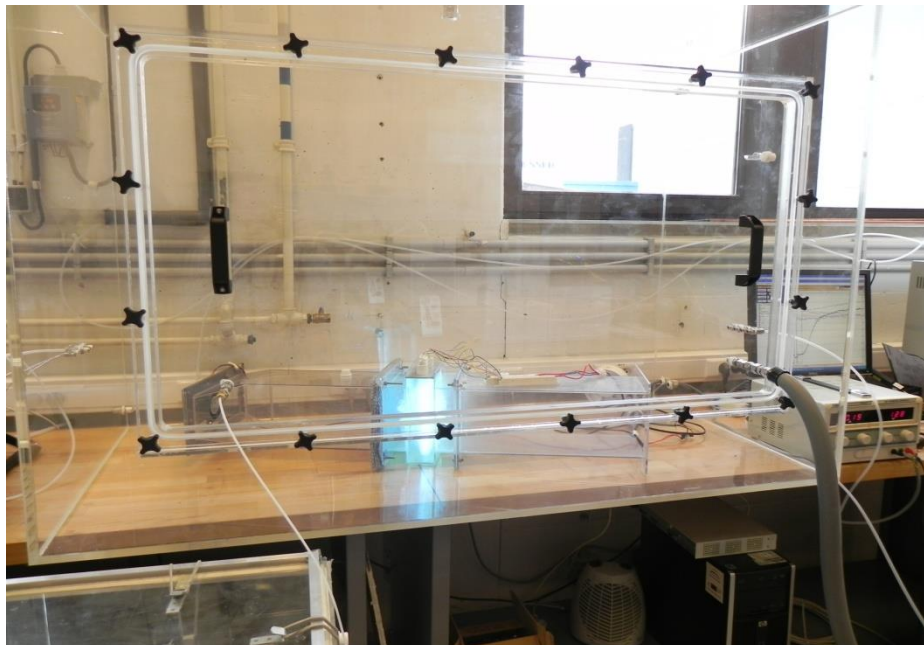
Chamber test IPREM-CERTECH



IPREM : 1.17 m³

Chambers validation :

- No VOCs release :
<5 ppbv on 24 h
- Good airtightness :
<10% COV leak on 24 h



CERTECH : 1.1 m³

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Analytical equipment used



PARAMETERS	CERTECH	IPREM
Primary VOC (acetaldehyde. acetone. n-heptane. toluene)	GC-PID (LD < 1 ppb) or IMR-MS /on line (LD = 1ppb)	GC-PID /on line (LD = 2 to 17ppbv)
CO-CO₂ :VOC mineralisation	CO : photoacoustic (LD=0,5 ppm) CO₂ : μGC-TCD (LD=2 ppmv) / on line	GC-methanizer-FID / on line) (LD=1ppmv)
Secondary species	IMR-MS / on line (LD = 1 ppb) HPLC-UV (LD CH₂O = 3 ppbv for 5 L sampling) & ATD-GC-MS (LD = 1ppbv) adsorption on cartridges	HPLC-UV (LD CH₂O=4ppbv) & SPME-GC-FID (LD CH₂O=5ppbv) ATD-GC-MS (LD=1ppbv) adsorption on cartridges

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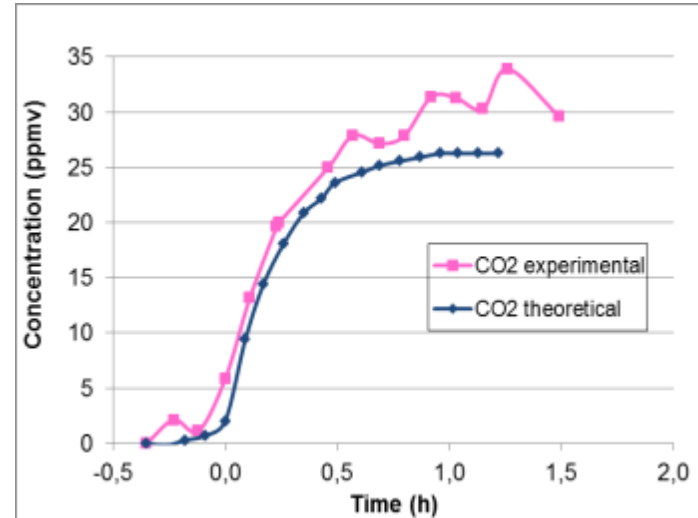
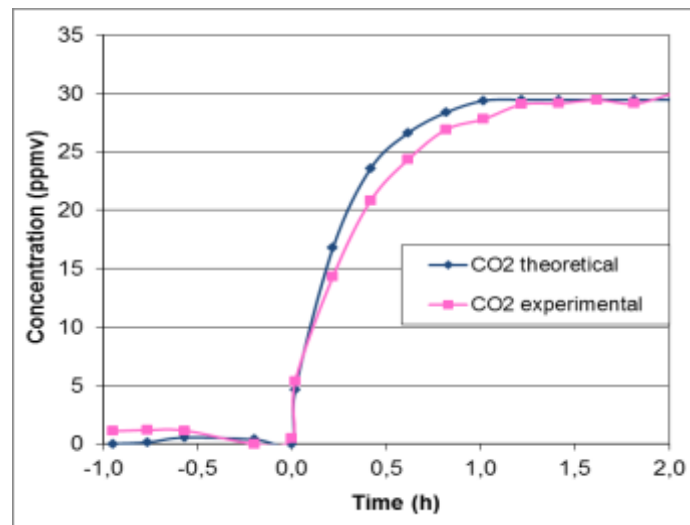
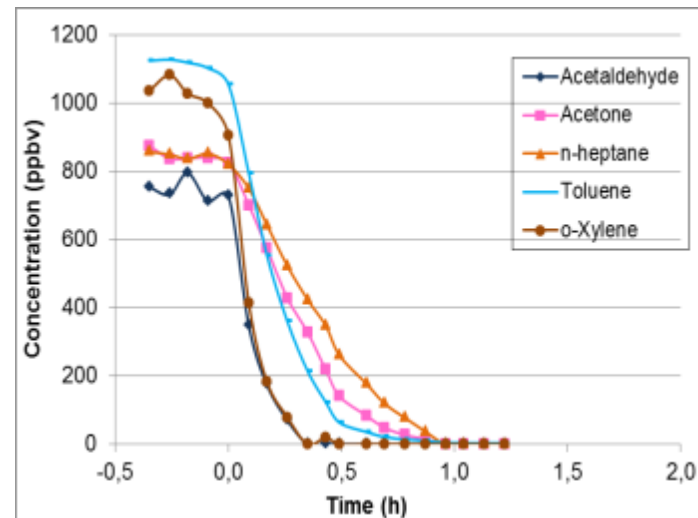
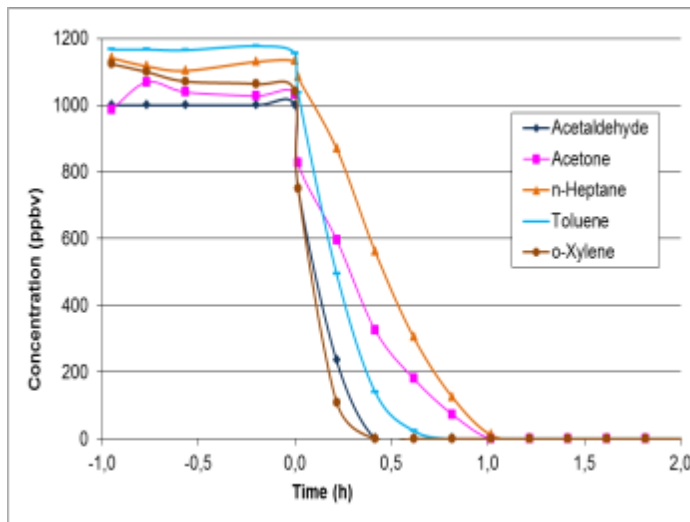


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Example of Inter-laboratory study (I)

Similar experimental conditions : same device, each VOC at about 1 ppmv, relative humidity 45-55%, temperature 22-28C (standard XP B44-013).

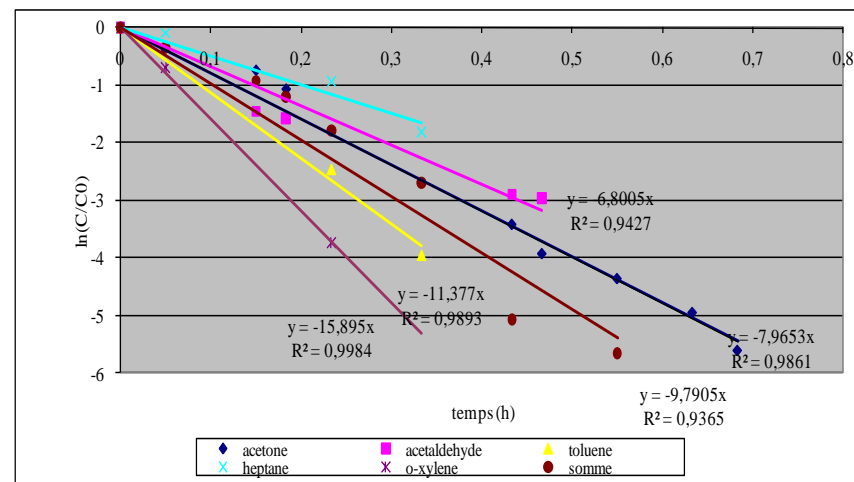
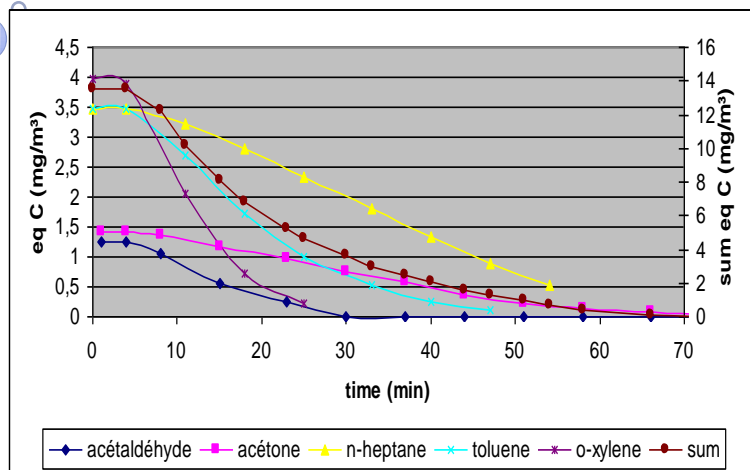


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Example of Inter-laboratory study (2)

Results of Clean Air Delivery Rate : CADR



$$\ln(C/C_0) = -(k_n + \text{CADR}/V) \cdot t \text{ with } k_n = 0 \text{ (no leak)}$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(C/C_0) = f(t) \rightarrow \text{slope} = -\text{CADR}/V$$

1 ppmv	Acetaldehyde	Acetone	n-heptane	Toluene	o-xylene	Σ VOC
CERTECH (22° C)	10.61 ± 0.21	3.64 ± 0.08	2.65 ± 0.16	5.94 ± 0.24	11.18 ± 0.22	4.51 ± 0.09
IPREM (26 ± 2° C)	8.03 ± 1.61	3.18 ± 0.06	2.35 ± 0.07	5.75 ± 0.11	10.30 ± 1.44	4.35 ± 0.09

Standardized tests (AFNOR XP B44-013) with various commercial devices



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8 commercial photocatalytic devices tested + prototype D0

Device	Irradiation source	Photocatalysis only	Control test without VOC		Photocatalytic test with 4 VOC (24 hours maximum)		
			VOC release	CO ₂ produced	VOC removal	Mineralization	End by-product
D0	UVC	Yes	No	No	> 99%	complete	No
D1	UVA	Yes	No	Yes	> 99%	complete	No
D2	UVA	Yes	No	Yes	> 99%	complete	No
D3	UVA	Yes	No	Yes	> 99%	complete	No
D4	UVA	Yes	No	Yes	> 99%	complete	No
D5	UVC	No (ionization, filtration/activated carbon)	Yes	No	0 to 20%	No	formaldehyde
D6	UVC	No (filtration/activated carbon)	No	Yes	> 99%	not determined	No
D7	UV LED 365 nm	No (filtration/activated carbon)	Yes	No	10 to 30%	incomplete	formaldehyde
D8	unspecified	No (ionization, filtration)	Yes	No	48 to 99%	No	formaldehyde

Total degradation of 4 VOC – Complete mineralisation – No VOC release for 5 (or 6) devices

Tests according to the AFNOR XP-B44-200 standard



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3 commercial photocatalytic devices tested

Device	Control test without VOC		Test with 4 VOCs added continuously (24 hours maximum)		
	NO _x produced	O ₃ generated	VOC removal	Mineralization	By-products
D4	YES	NO	> 99%	Complete	NO _x
D8	YES	NO	residual acetone and toluene (≈20 ppb)	No	Formaldehyde NO _x
D6	NO	NO	> 99%	Complete	None



2 devices/3 seem efficient for mineralization
Only 1 device release neither VOC nor NO_x (D6)

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Standardized tests (AFNOR XP B44-013) : formaldehyde added in 4 VOCs mixture




4 commercial photocatalytic devices tested

Device	Irradiation source	Photocatalysis only	VOC removal	Formaldehyde removal	By-products	Conclusion
A	UVC	YES	OK	OK	None	OK
B	UVC	YES	OK	OK	None	OK
C	UVC	+ Activated Carbon	OK	OK	None	OK
D	UVA	YES	OK	NO	Formaldehyde /VOC	NO

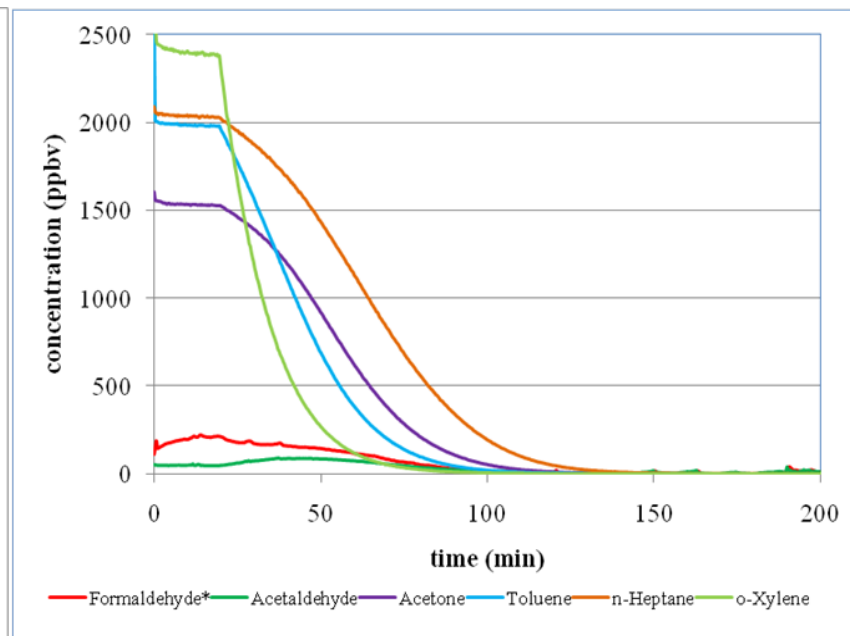
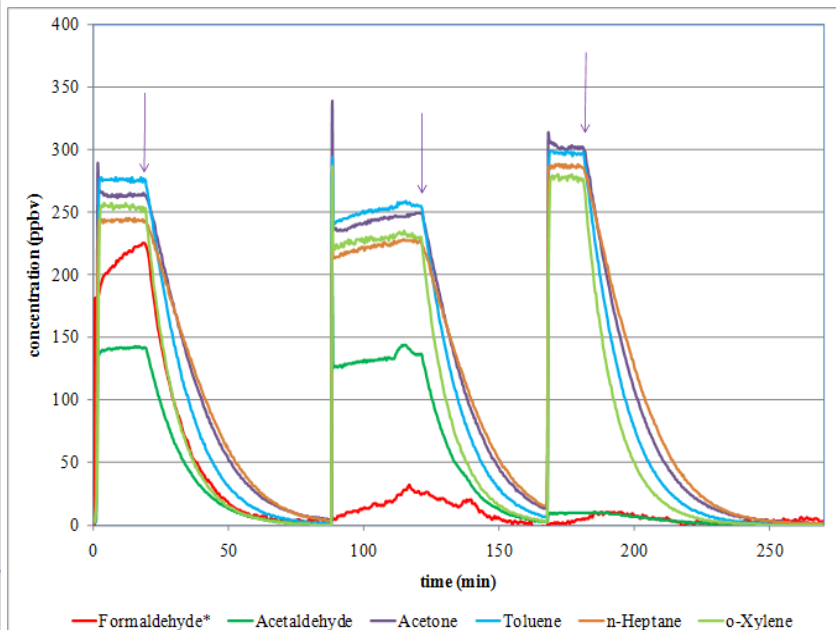


- ✓ Total degradation of 4 VOCs for all devices
- ✓ Formaldehyde and VOC release by device D

Tests with various photocatalytic devices : formaldehyde added in 4 VOCs mixture

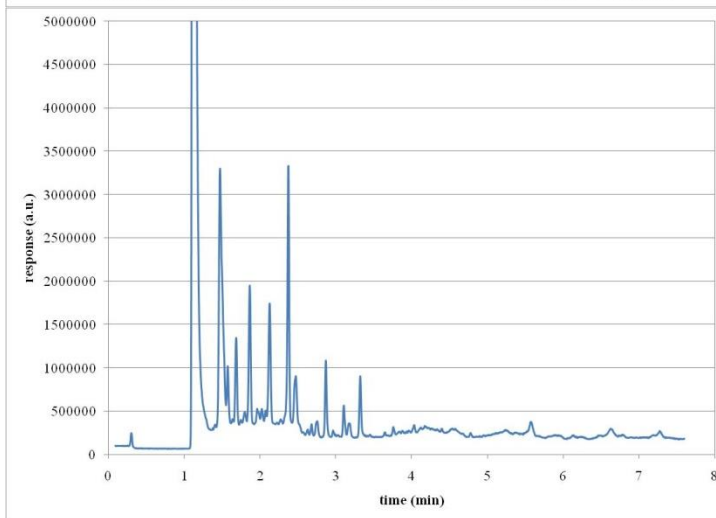
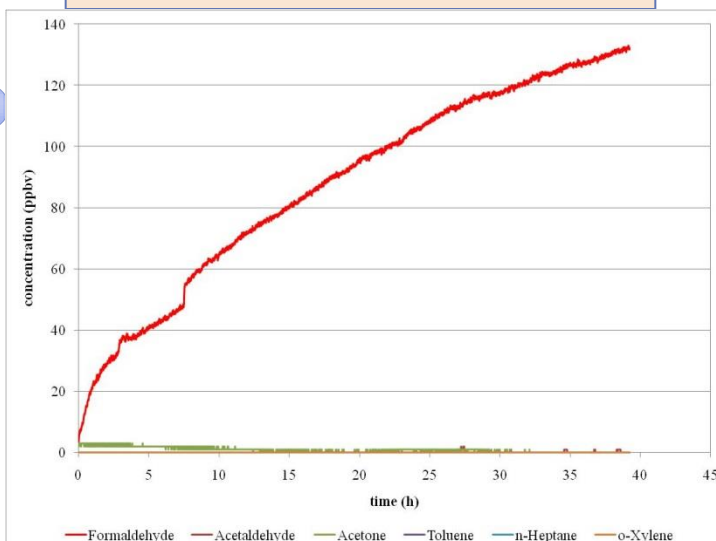
 **certech** : tests of prototype and commercial photocatalytic devices (A/B/C/D)
centre de ressources technologiques en chimie

Device A : VOC evolution as function of different initial formaldehyde concentration.

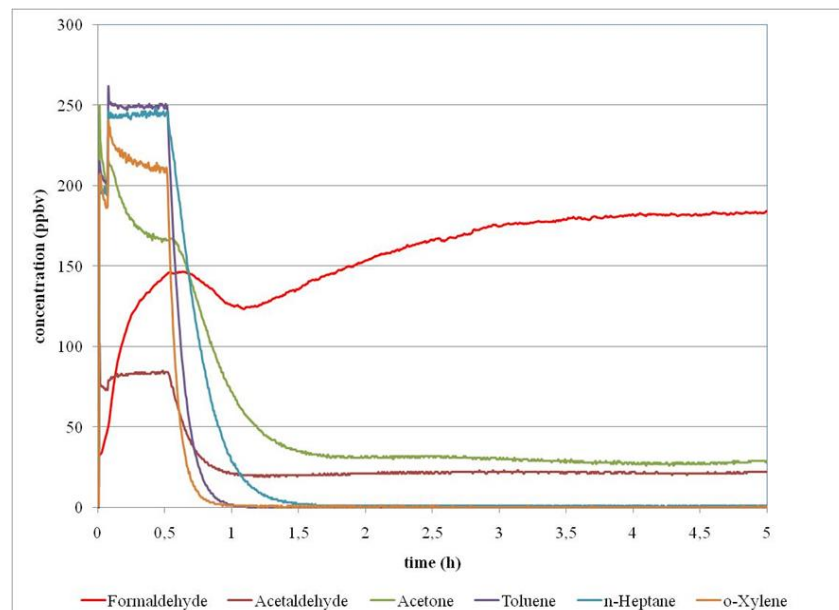


No formaldehyde increase is detected on line with this device even at high VOC concentration

without VOC added



with VOC mixture added

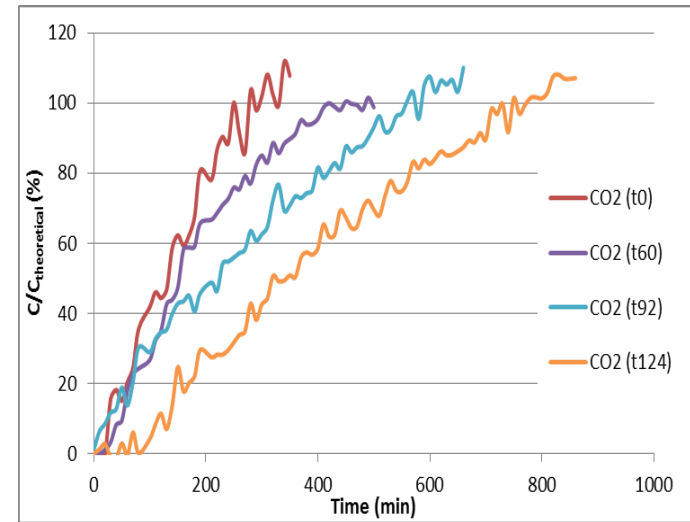
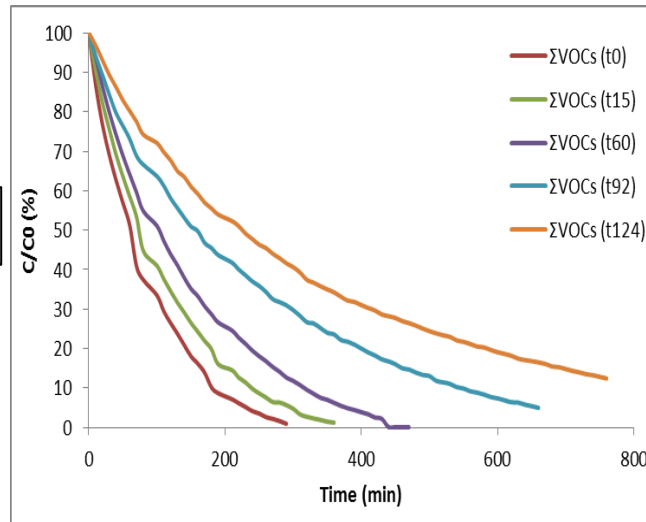


No formaldehyde decrease when the device is ON

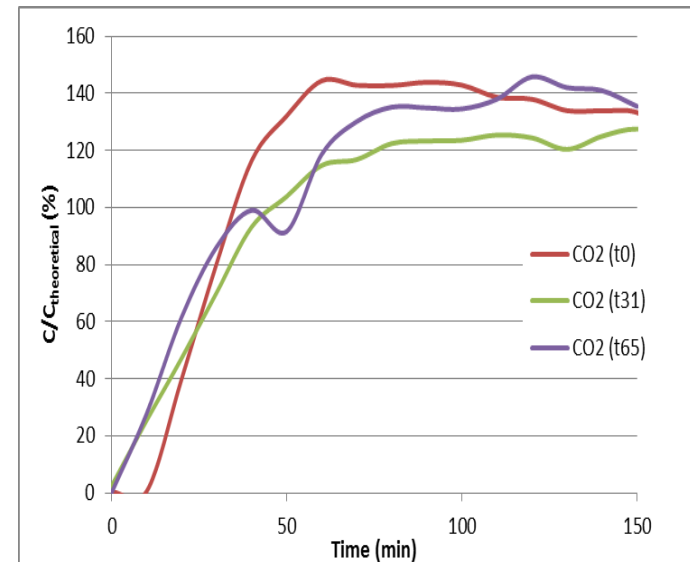
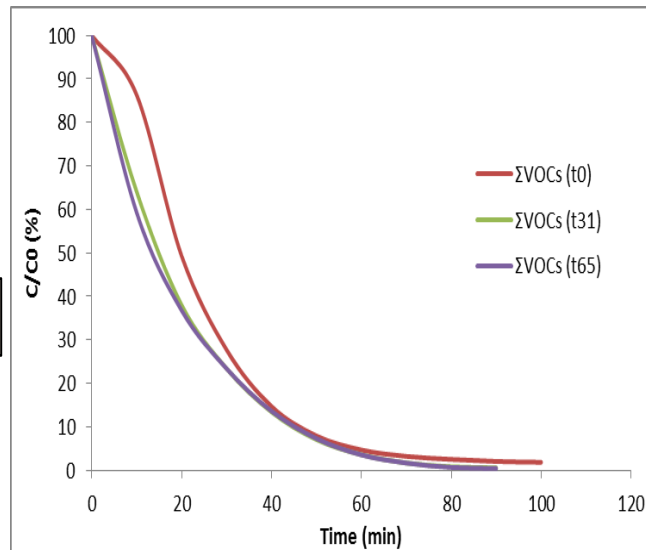
Formaldehyde and unknown VOCs release by the device

Aging of devices: continuously lighted ON in the laboratory for several days

Device D3



Device D4



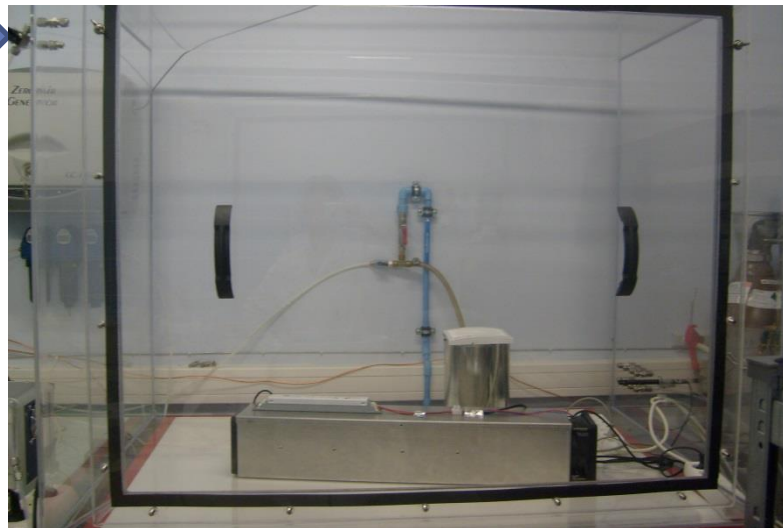
Equipment for nanoparticles release

Flow max.: 25 L min⁻¹
Quality ISO8573-1 Class 1.1.1
Particles < 0.1 μm

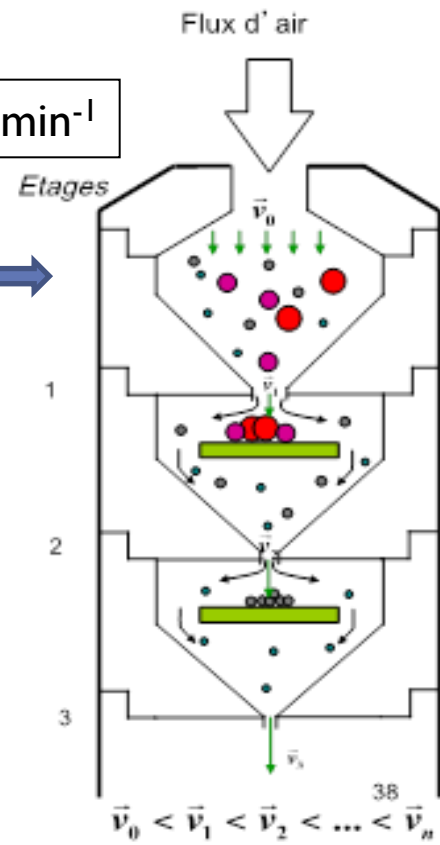
Electrical Low Pressure
Impactor (ELPI)



Filter
0.01 μm



10 L min⁻¹



Particles collection
according to the size

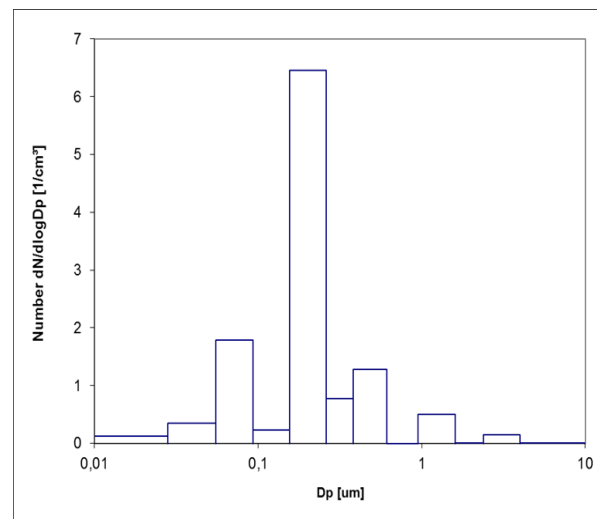
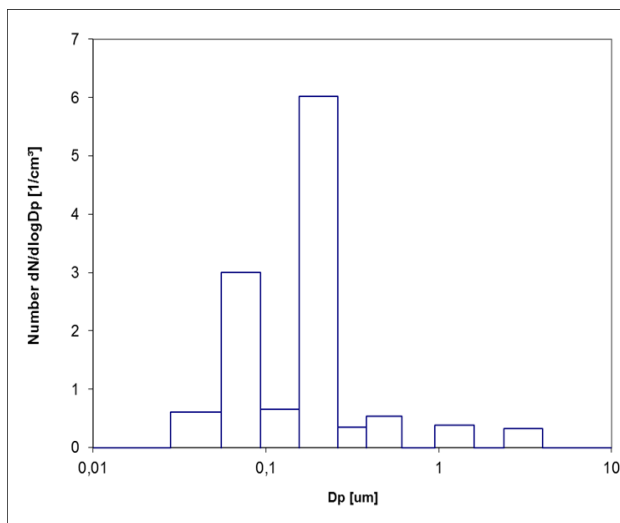
13 stages :
7 nm – 10 μm

First results of nanoparticles release

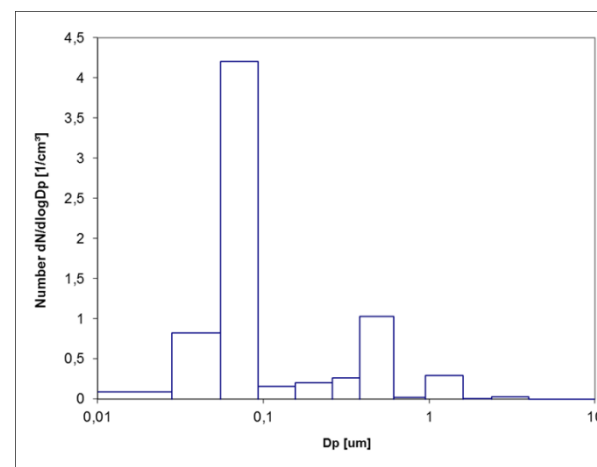
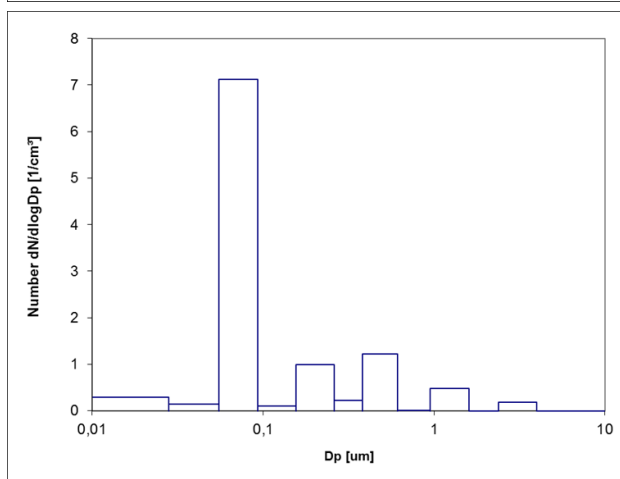
Distribution average range of the **background**
of the chamber flushed with clean air

Distribution average range **with system**
ON during 3h30 (D4) and 4h30 (D6)

Test
D4



Test
D6



No nanoparticles emitted by 4 devices D4/D5/D6/D8
(Reference : $\approx 9\,000$ particles.cm⁻³ collected in the laboratory between 7nm-1 μ m)

Conclusion

- Satisfactory inter-laboratory results for closed chamber tests.
- Possible comparison of photocatalytic commercial and innovative devices and materials.
- Standardised tests useful to insure that devices found in the market are efficient and safe.
- Following of systems and media aging and batches as well as nanoparticles release useful in the future.
- Following of our project : tests in real conditions in a pilot room (40 m³) with Nobatek (VOCs efficiency and nano-micro particles release)
- In project : extension from French to European level (CEN TC386 launching the CEN enquiry).
VOC concentrations closer to the indoor air concentration (50 ppbv/product) and add formaldehyde in the mixture.
- Certification needed for these commercial products

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