

European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability - *EuNetAir*

COST Action TD1105

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Year 3: 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015 (*Ongoing Action*)

CHALLENGES PERFORMING OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION MONITORING WITH POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITES



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EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Introduction

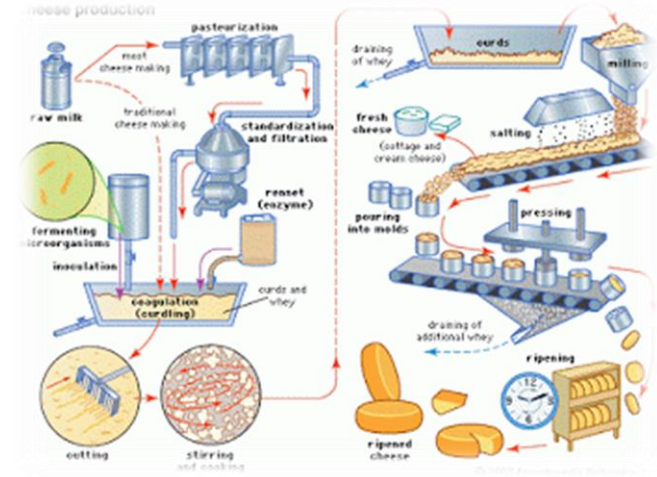


CO, CO₂, NO, NO₂, O₃, VOC

Air quality control

VOC

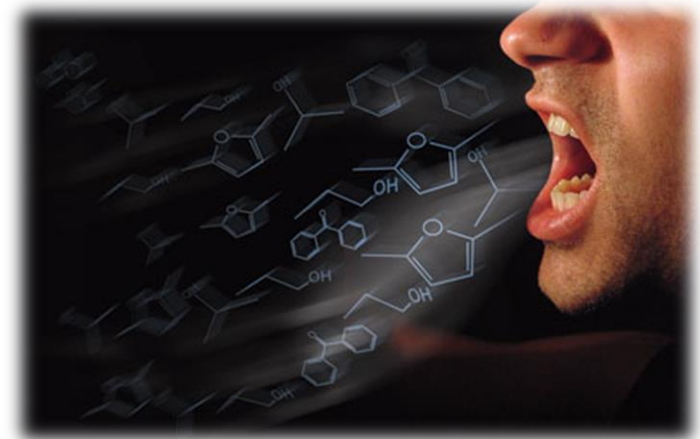
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Production process

source of information

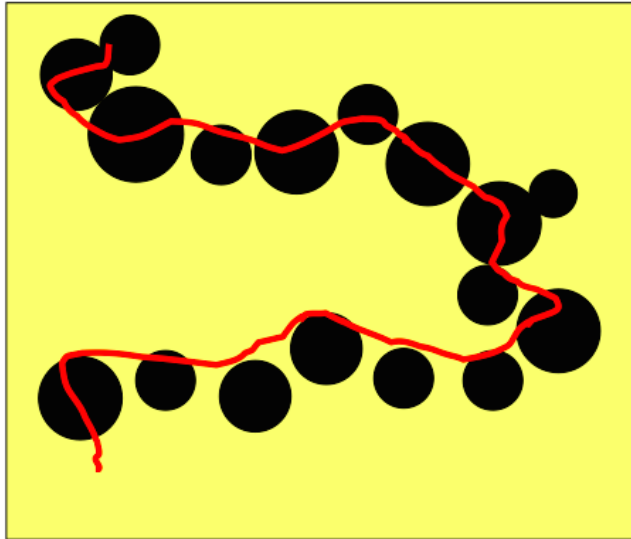
Temperature
RH
Interference with other gases



Medicine

Scientific context and objectives

Before exposure



Polymers:

polyisoprene (Pi)

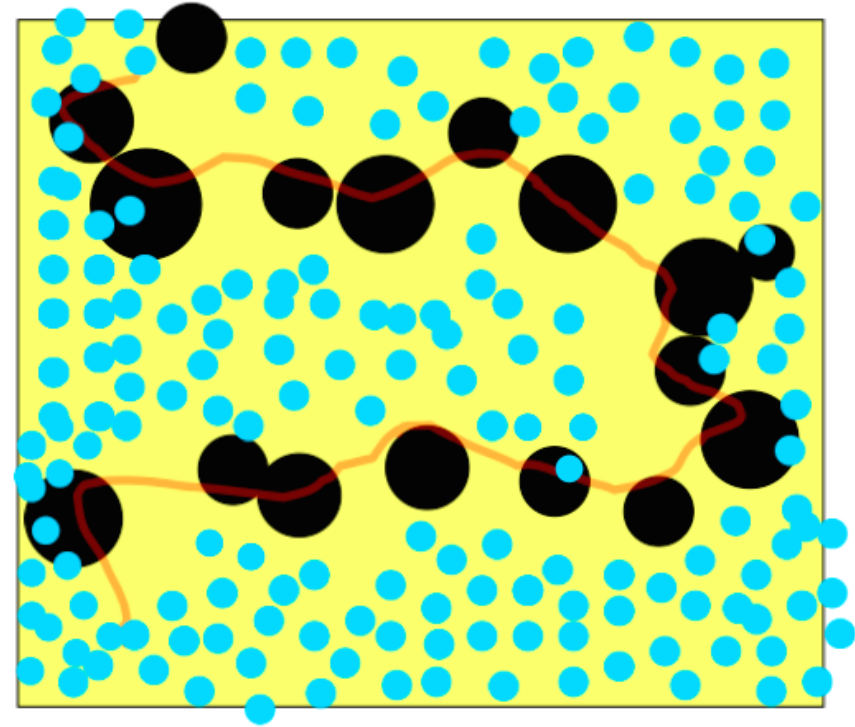
Ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymer

Conductive filler:

Carbon nanoparticles (CB)

MWCNT

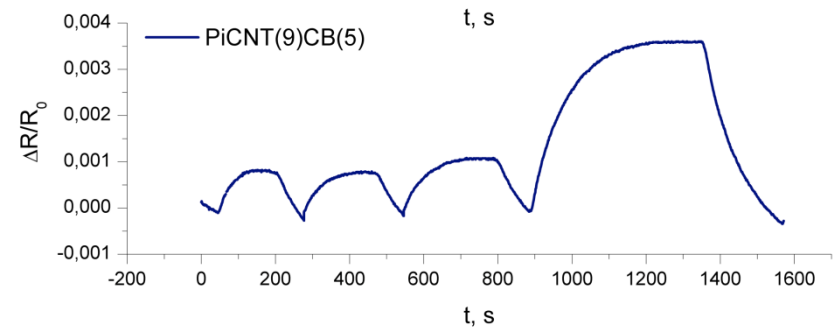
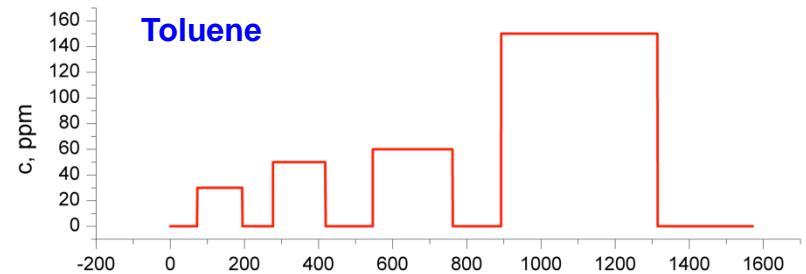
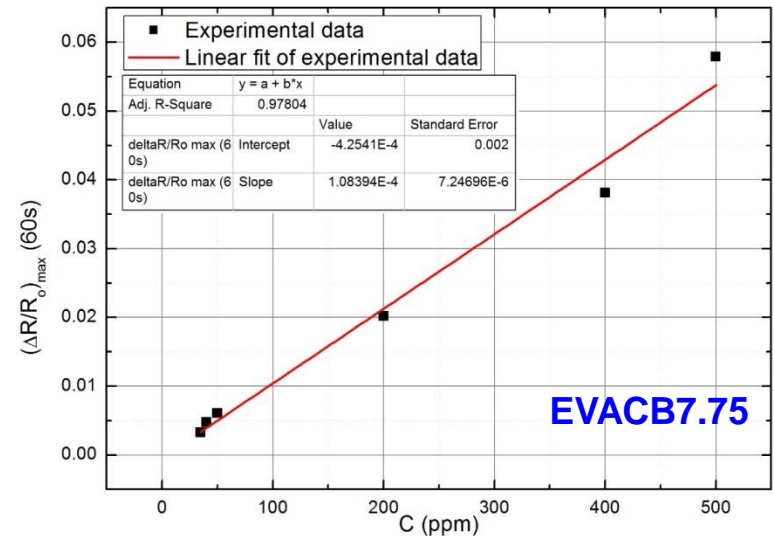
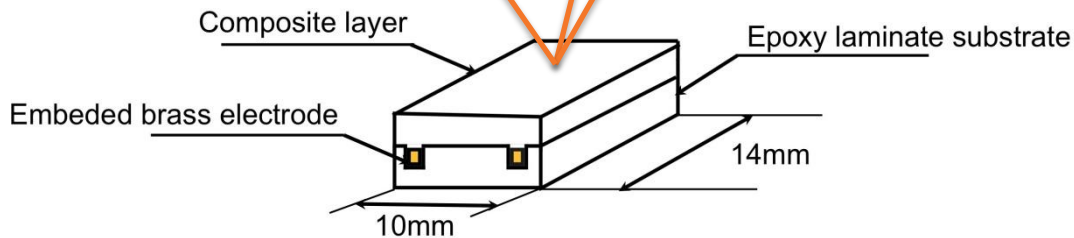
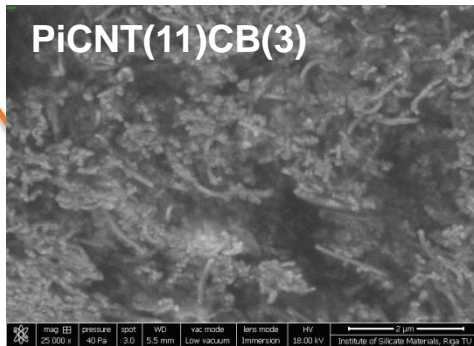
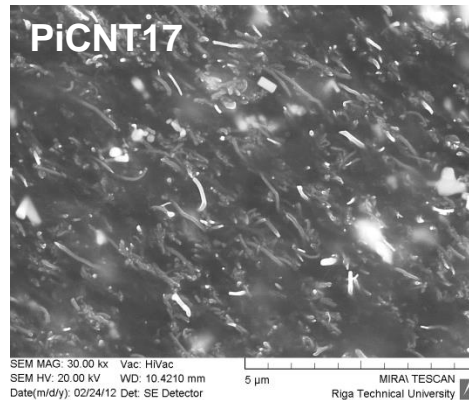
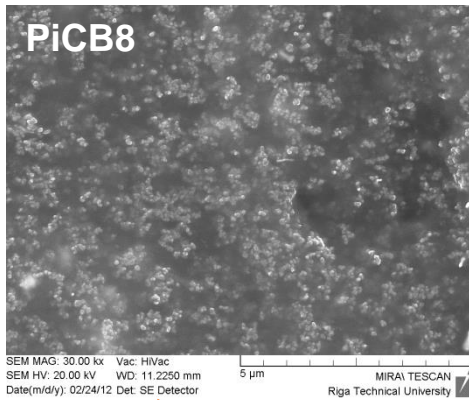
After exposure to VOC



$$\frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{s}{s_0} \exp[\gamma(s - s_0)]$$

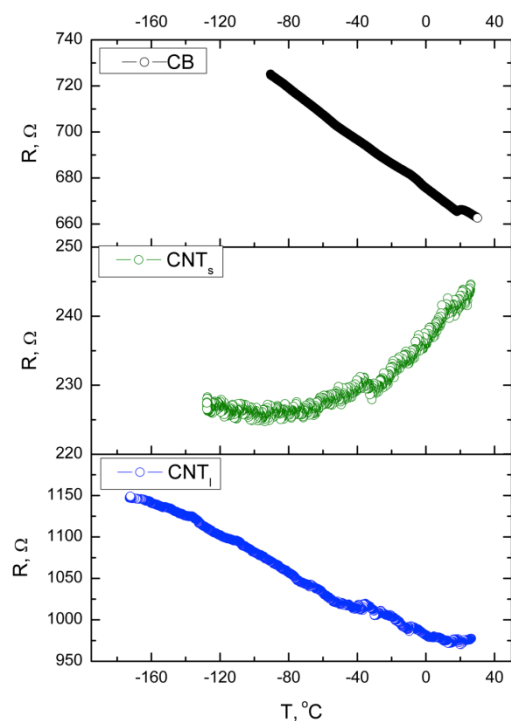
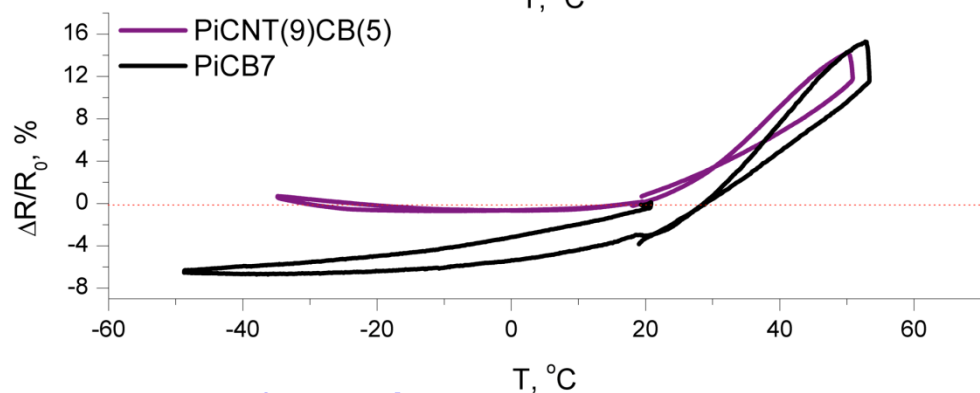
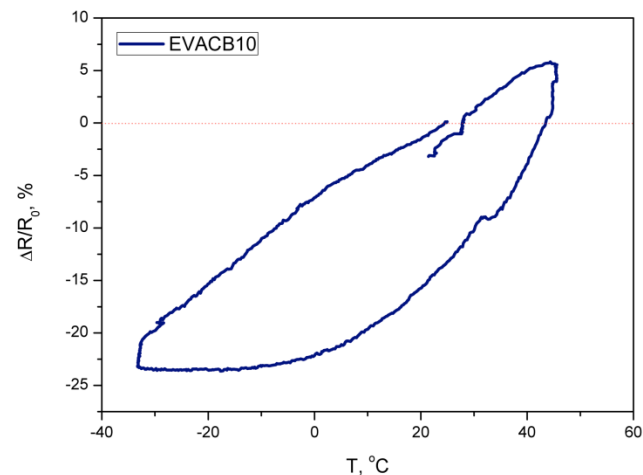
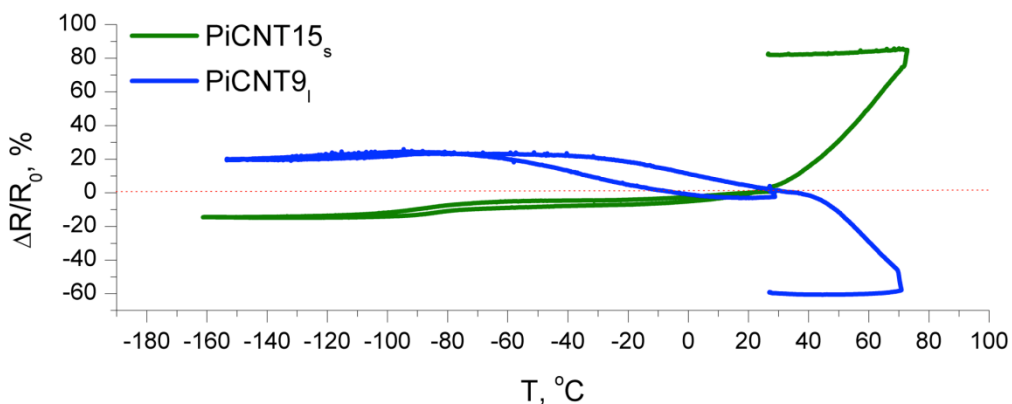
G. Sakale, D. Jakovlevs, I. Aulika, M. Knite
J. Nano Res. 21 (2013)

Current research activities (1/2)



Achieved results (1/2)

Temperature impact on electrical resistance



Semiconductor like

Metallic like

Semiconductor like

Temperature fluctuations induced tunneling, $T \ll T_{\text{room}}$

Thermal expansion of polymer, $T \gg T_g$

$$r = r_0 \exp\left\{ \frac{\alpha}{e} \frac{T_1}{T + T_0} \right\}$$

$$\ln \rho = \ln \rho_{01} + A_0 \alpha \Delta T$$

Sheng Phys. Rev. B 21 2180 1980

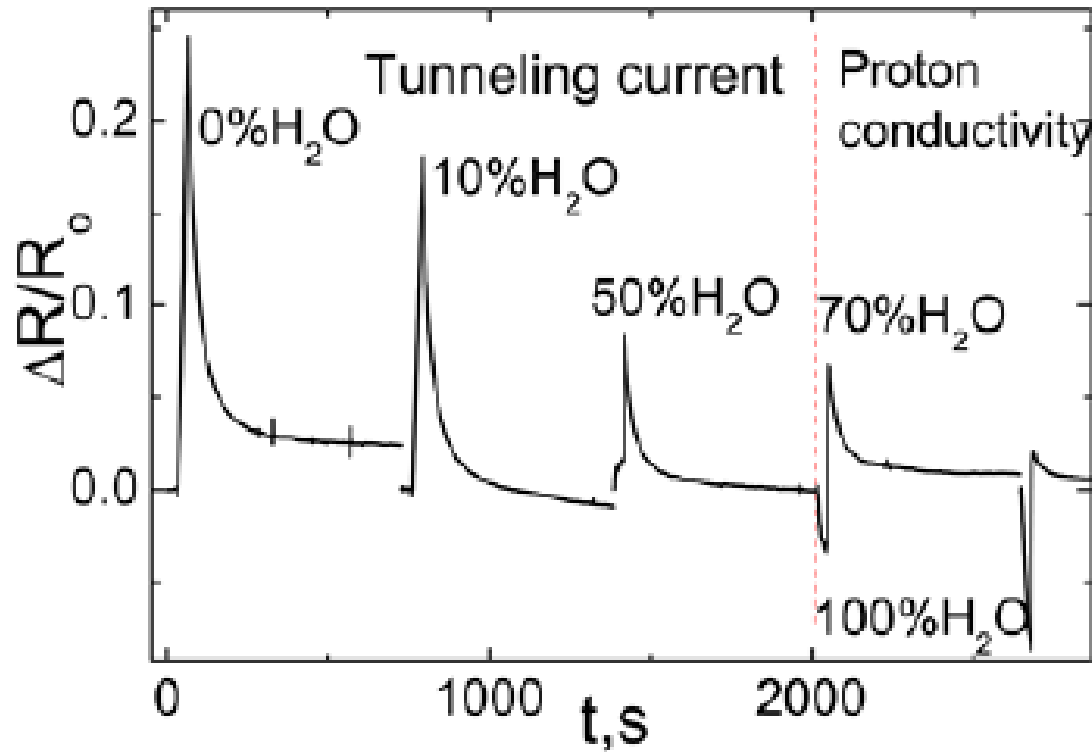
Polymer 58 (2015) 209-221



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Achieved results (2/2)

RH impact on sensitivity



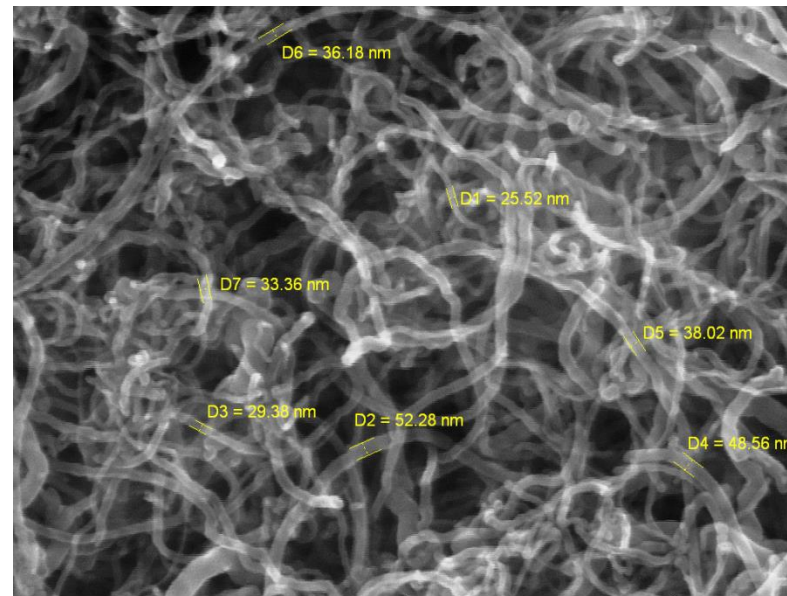
Sensitivity of EVACB8 composite to ethanol

S.Stepina, G.Sakale, M.Knite, IOP
Conf.Series: Materials Science and
Engineering 49 (2013) 012017

Facilities available (1/2)



Bruker Vertex 70 FTIR spectrometer with ATR module



SEM MAG: 100.00 kx Vac: HiVac
SEM HV: 15.00 kV WD: 5.2301 mm
Date(m/d/y): 02/27/12 Det: SE Detector
1 μm MIRA1 TESCAN
Riga Technical University

SEM Tescan Mira/LMU with EDS by RTU
Department of General Chemical Engineering



RENISHAW inVia Raman Microscope

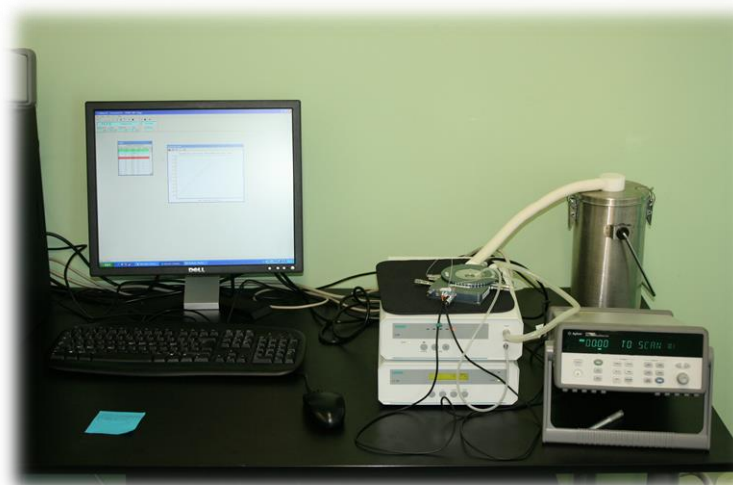
Facilities available (2/2)



Agilent 34970A (~100M Ω) and Keithley 6487 picoammeter (~10⁻¹⁶ Ω)



FlexStream™ Automated Permeation Tube System



Linkam THMSE 600 low and high temperature conductivity measurement system (-190°C to 600°C)



BW GasAlertMicro 5 PID detector

Conclusions

- Type of used conductive filler considerably impact the sensor R vs. T character. If fillers are combined in the composite temperature dependence can be diminished.
- At high relative humidity values (> 50%) proton conductivity starts to dominate over conventional electrical resistance change mechanism related to tunneling current decrease between conductive particles due to polymer swelling.

Future perspective and needs:

- **At gas station box reduce RH value at least below 50%.**
- **Field tests with a purpose to detect VOC.**
- **Use silicon rubber as polymer matrix for the sensor (better aging resistance, good gas permeability).**

Acknowledgement

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