



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

COST Action TD1105

4th International Workshop *EuNetAir* on Innovations and Challenges for Air Quality Control Sensors

FFG - Austrian Research Promotion Agency - Austrian COST Association

Vienna, Austria, 25 - 26 February 2016

WHAT BRINGS FORMALDEHYDE'S CONTINUOUS MONITORING TO THE ANALYSIS OF BUILDING'S AIR QUALITY AND WAYS TO MANAGE/IMPROVE IT?



Frederic Hammel

frederic.hammel@ethera-labs.com

Ethera / France

Outline

- Introduction on Indoor Air Quality
- Technology
- Characterization
- Application for building ventilation management



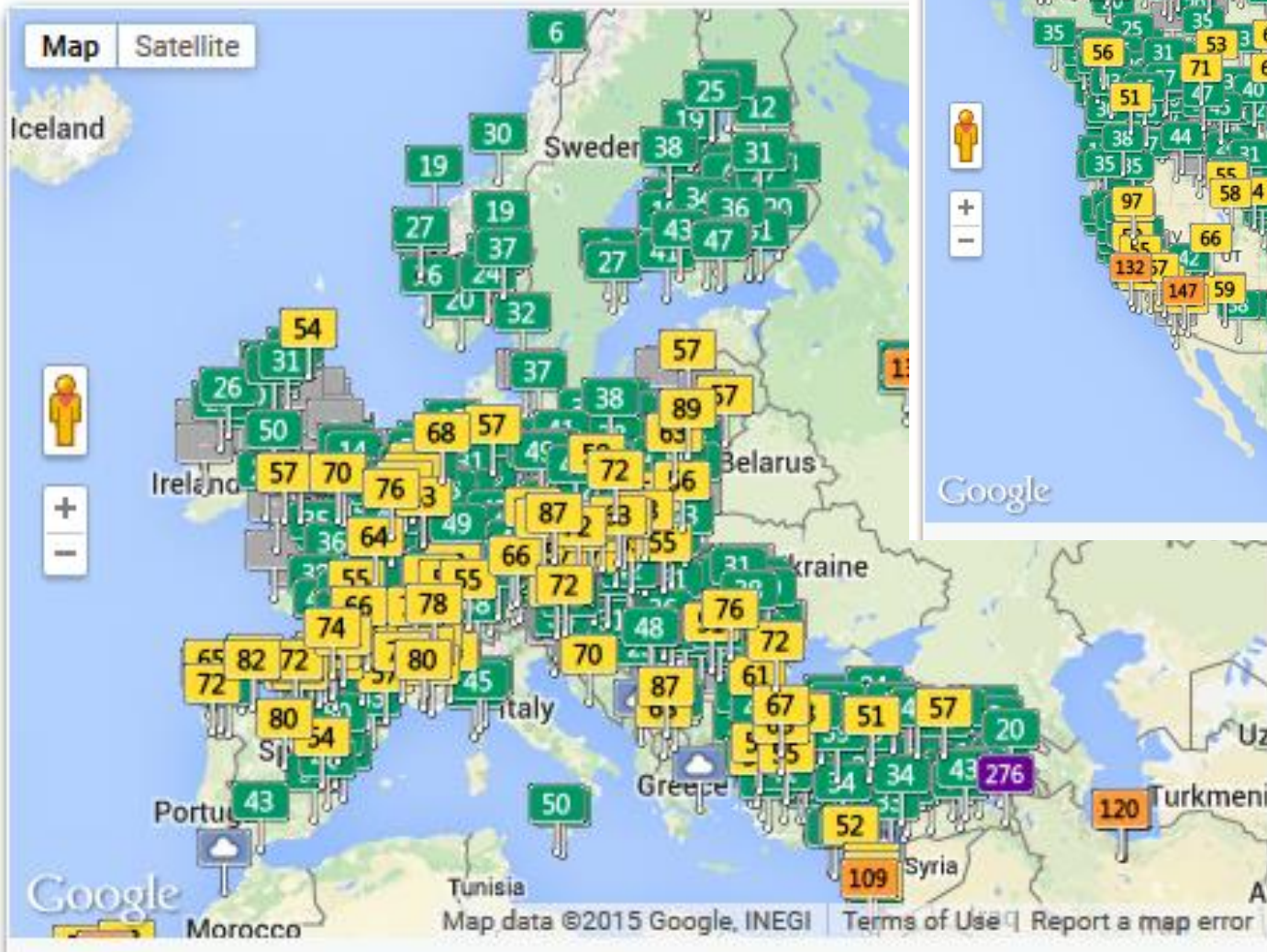
Shanghai 5 Feb 2015, 4pm!

Air pollution becomes visible

Paris, 20 March 2015

Not only in China





Allgemeines Krankenhaus, Südringweg AQI: Allgemeines

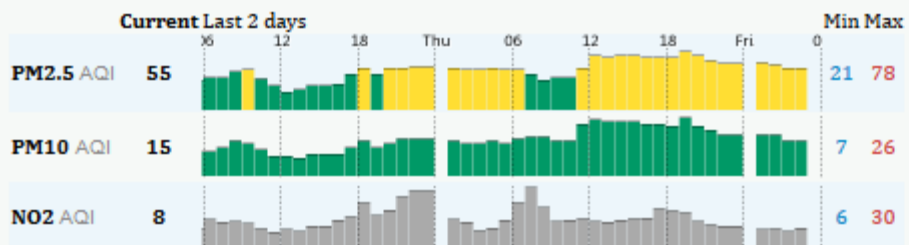


55

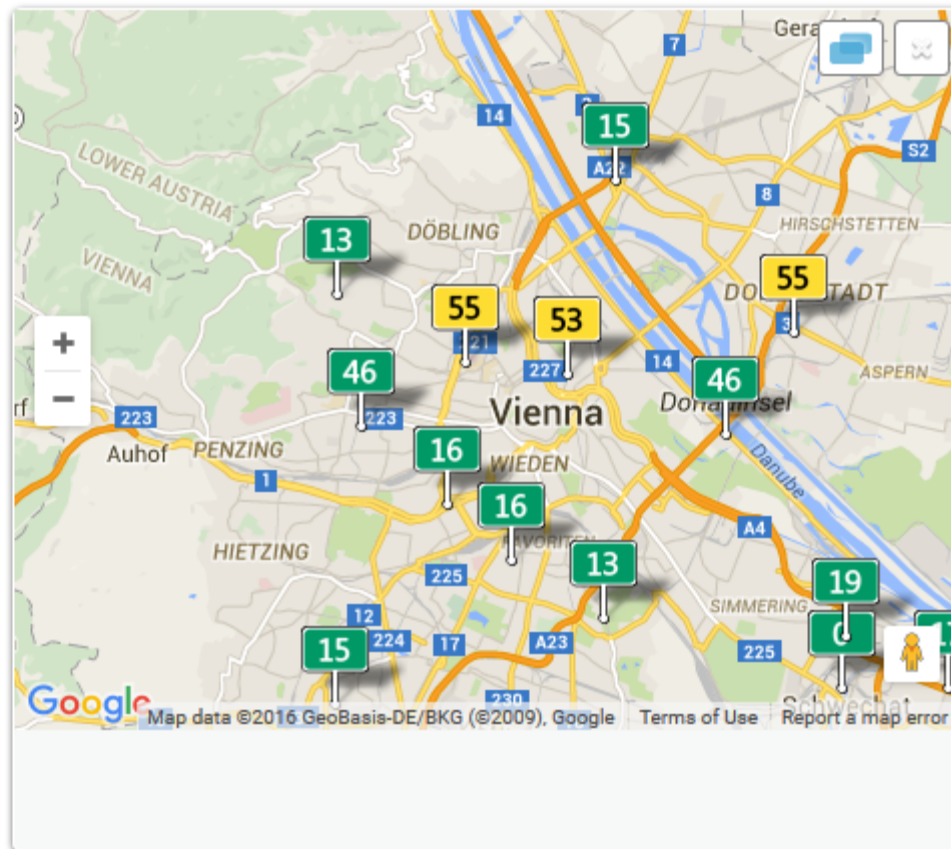
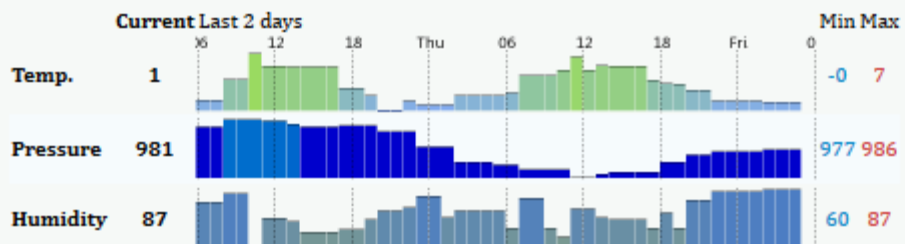
Moderate

Updated on Friday 5:00

Temp.: 1°C



Weather Information

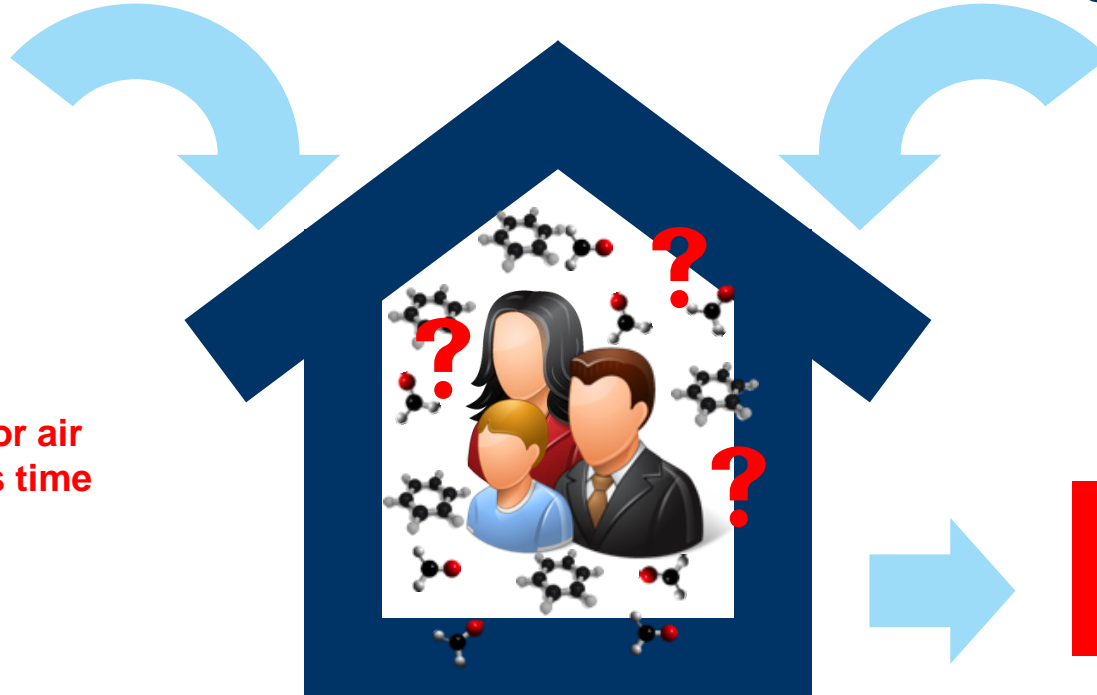


Protecting indoor from outdoor pollutant?

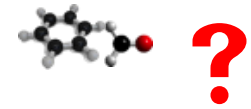
Many chemical + PM
pollution sources



Human breath indoor air
more than 80% of its time

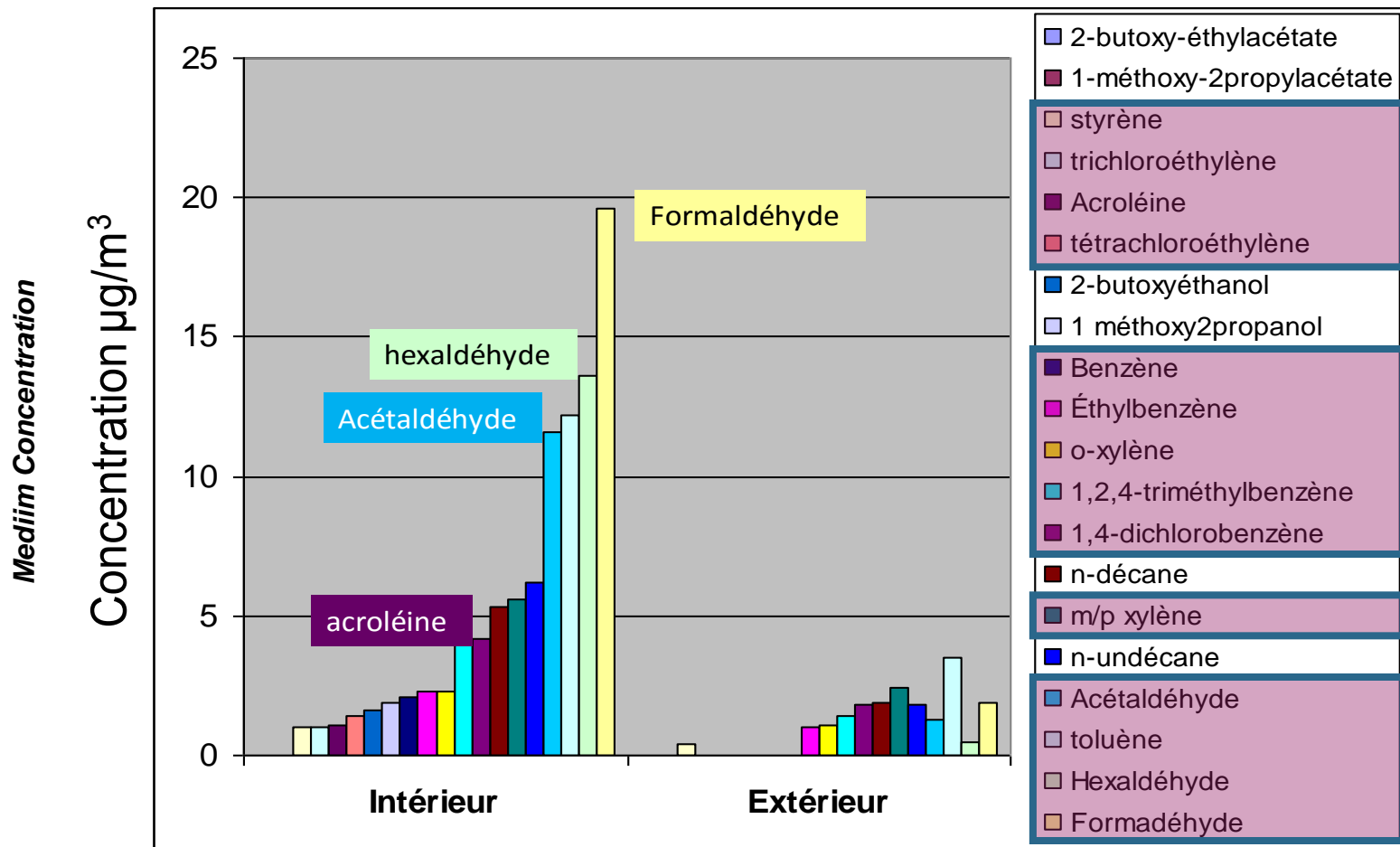


Uncontrolled source



+
**ENERGY SAVING
BUT...**

Indoor air pollution is VOCs + CO2

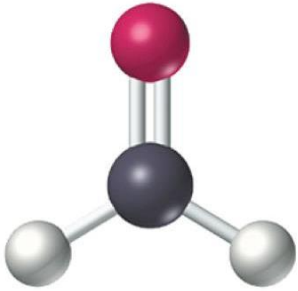
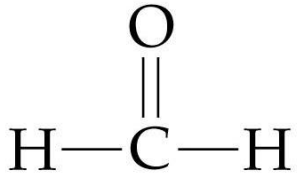


**Aldehydes +
BTEX
=
> 80% of total
chemical pollution**

Source: French Indoor Air Quality Observatory 2006 – Campaign based on 600 French representative dwellings

Formaldehyde

The Reference indoor air pollutant



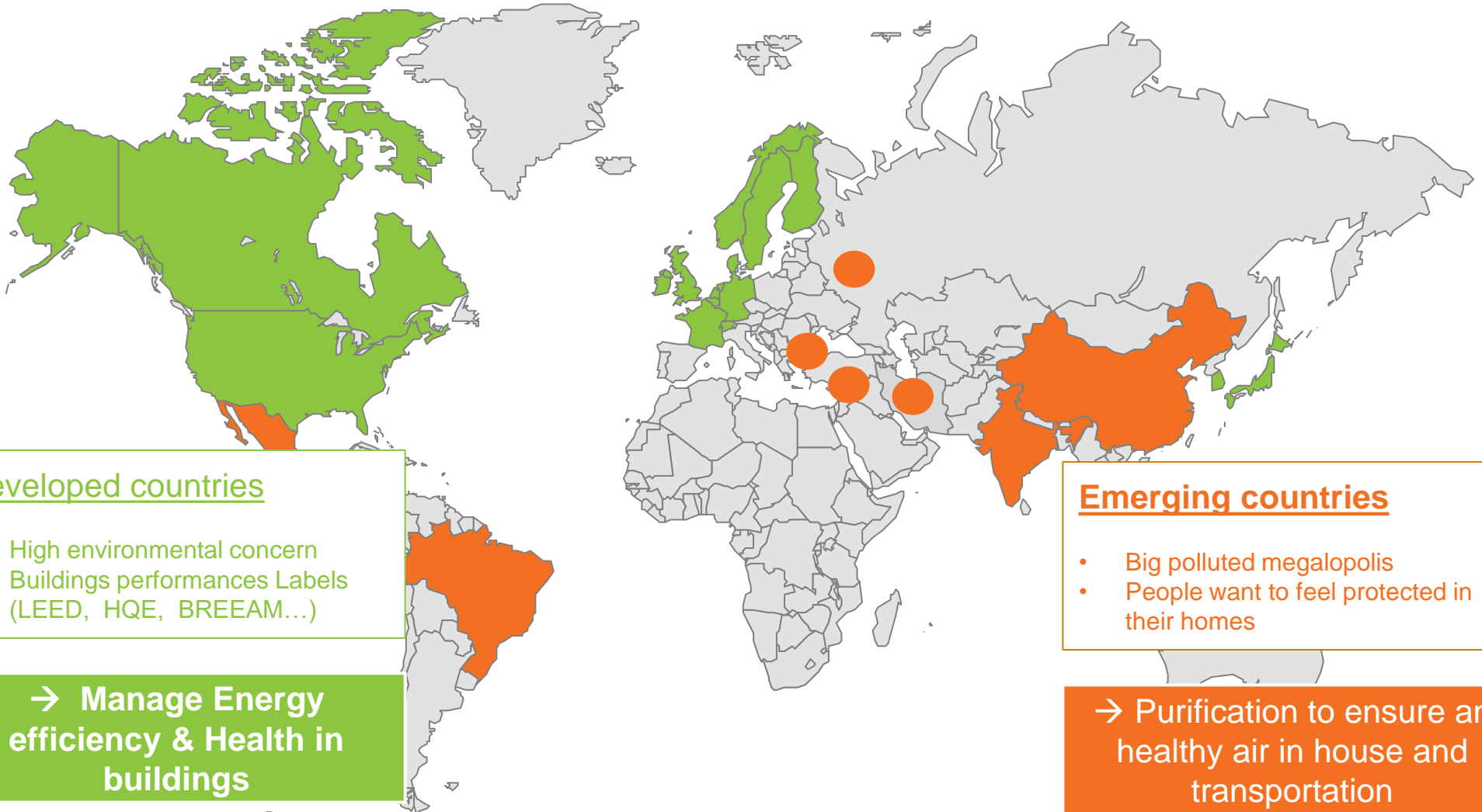
甲醛

- Carcinogenic 1B category
- Most volatile VOC
- 20 ppb WHO target's value
- Widely used in building materials and home products
- UV cracked (sun exposure)
 - => no outdoor exposure

A lot of HCHO sources

- Materials :
 - Paints, floor covering, ...
- Furnitures :
 - Table, chair, bed..., all composite wood's (HCHO is the standard glue)
- Products :
 - Cleaners, candles, perfumes,...

2 trends for Indoor air quality context : but One same goal : protect building air !



Existing HCHO measurement methods

DNPH : Reference method

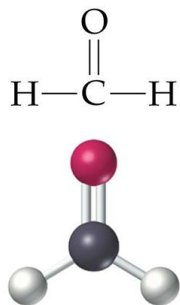
(Absorbant cartridge exposed for 15 minutes (pump) or several days (passive). Shipped to a lab for chromatography analysis.)

- ++ : accuracy, sensitivity (ppb), specificity
- - - : timeframe, cost, equipment, provides only average values

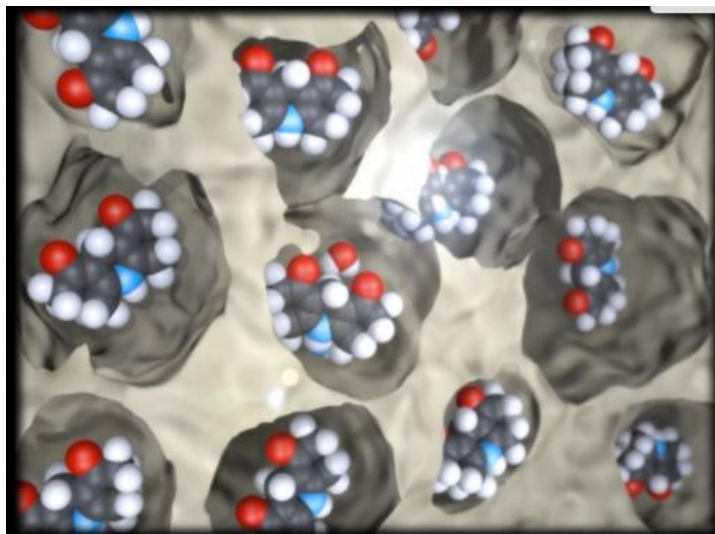
Electrochemical / PID technologies :

- ++ : Continuous immediate reading, electronic signal (connected)
- - - : Sensitivity, interferent,

A nanoporous material with Optical properties



Capacity to concentrate
very low level (ppb)
of chemicals :
600m² of air exchange
per gram of material



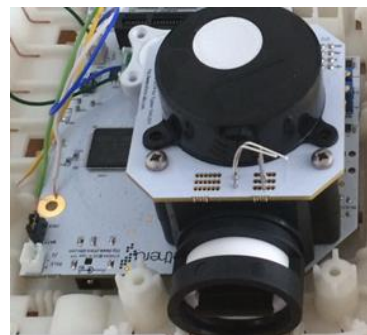
SiO₂ matrix
+ probe molecule

Specific and sensitive
detection (ppb)

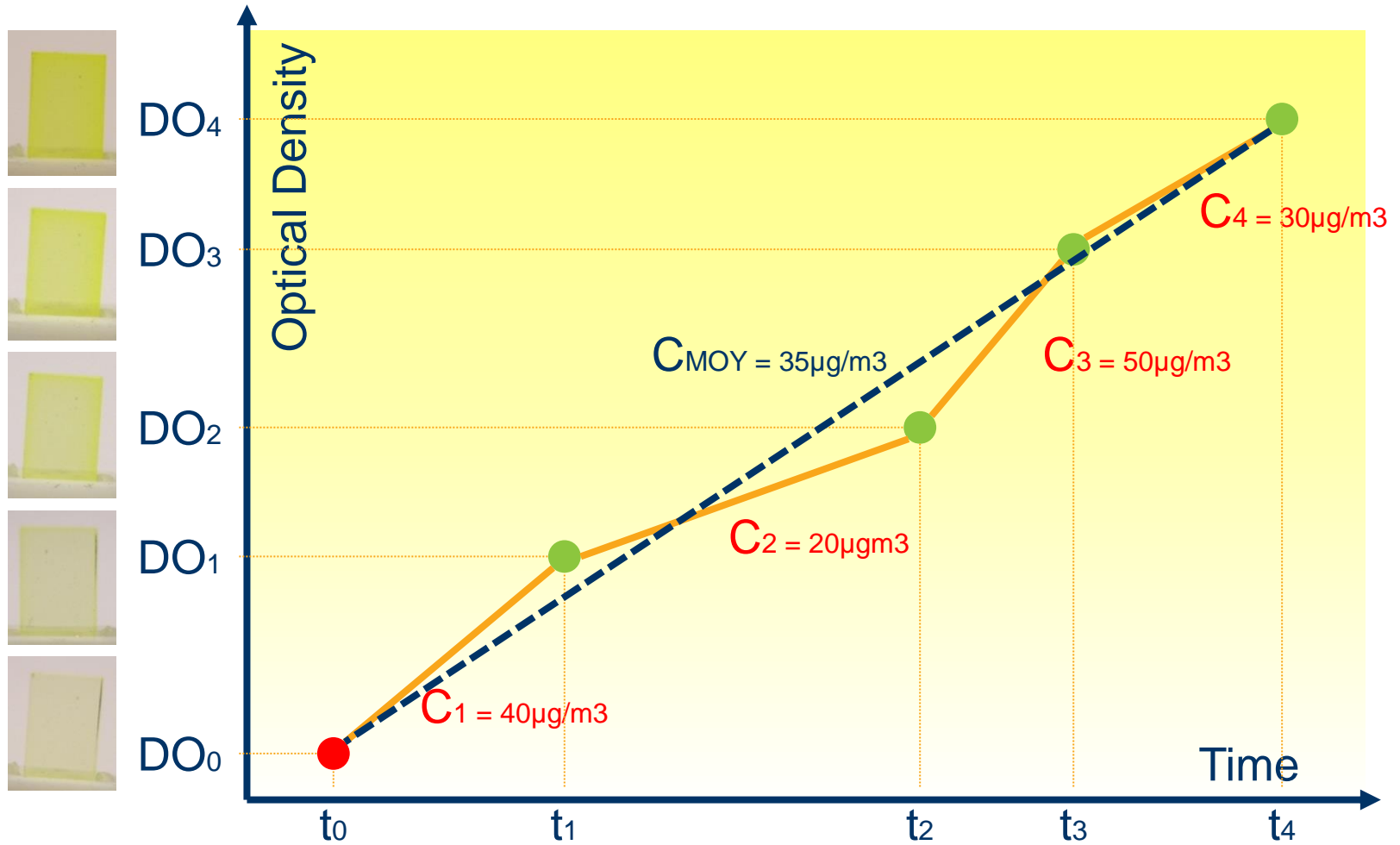
Direct immediate optical
measurement



ANALYSIS



Nanoporous glass Optical Density



From a diagnostic product



To a monitoring tool....

- We need to combine the exposure chamber...
- and the reading chamber



NEMo : Next Environmental Monitoring

- Continuous measurement
 - HCHO,
 - CO₂,
 - light VOCs,
 - T°, RH, P
- The tool to simplify Indoor Air diagnosis/monitoring (one-button start)
- Provides automated reports
- Option for certified calibration procedure
- Embedded communicating capacities



Characterization

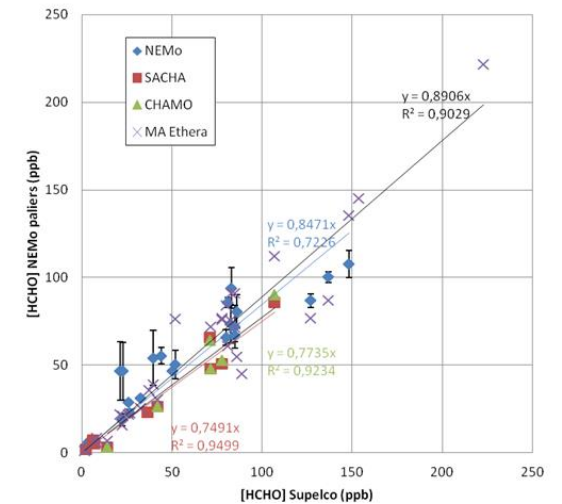
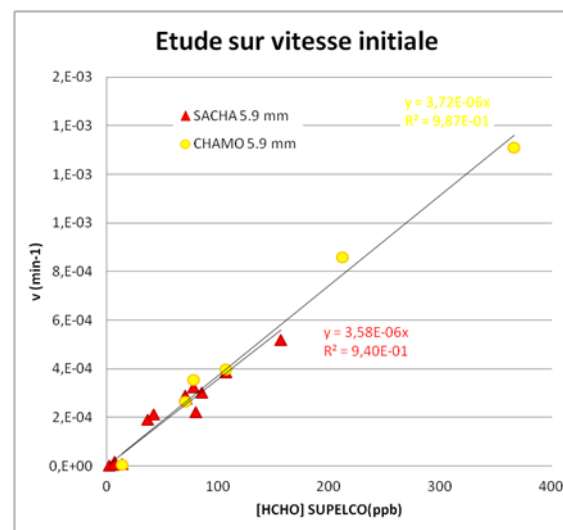
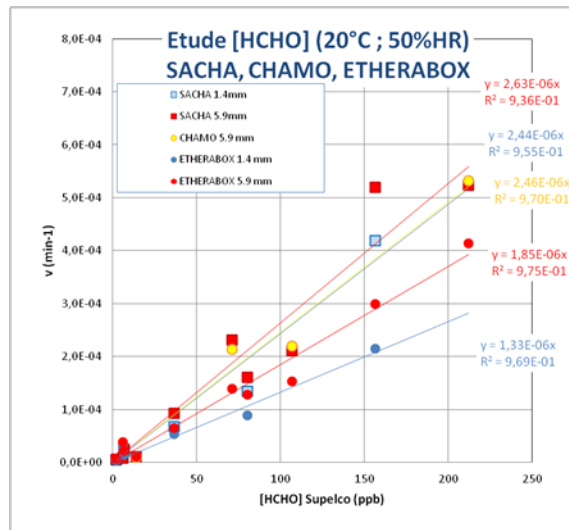
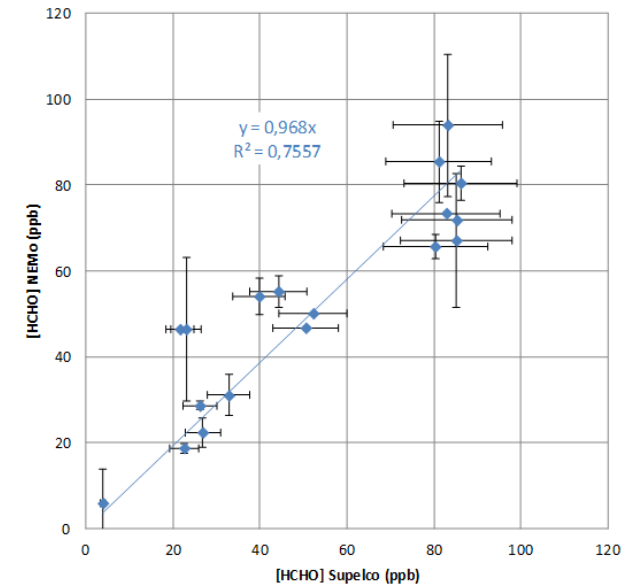
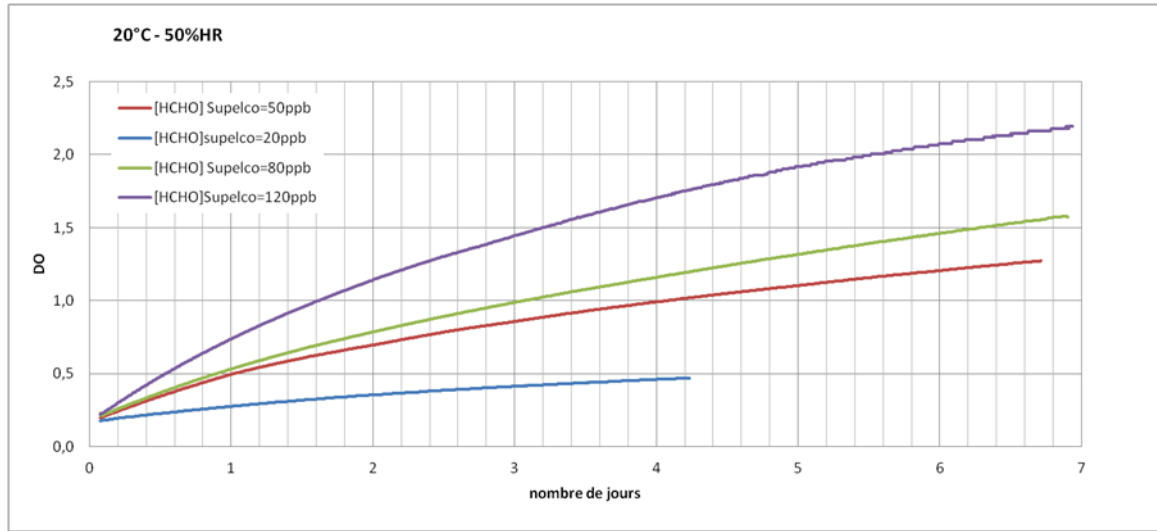


Atmospheric Simulation Chamber (ASC), 1m³
Pressure, T° (10 - 40°C), RH (20 – 80 %), air
velocity (0,1 - 2 m/s), calibrated gas control

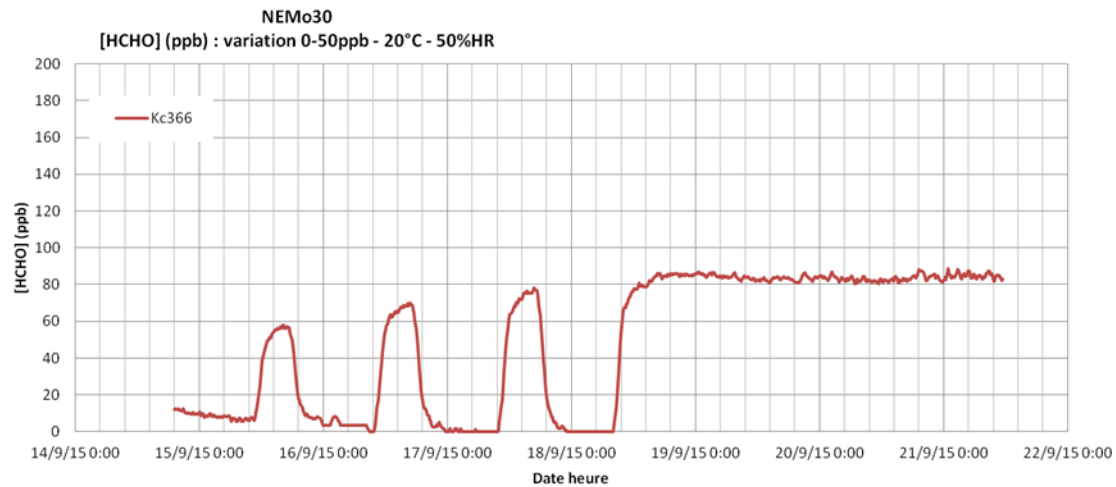
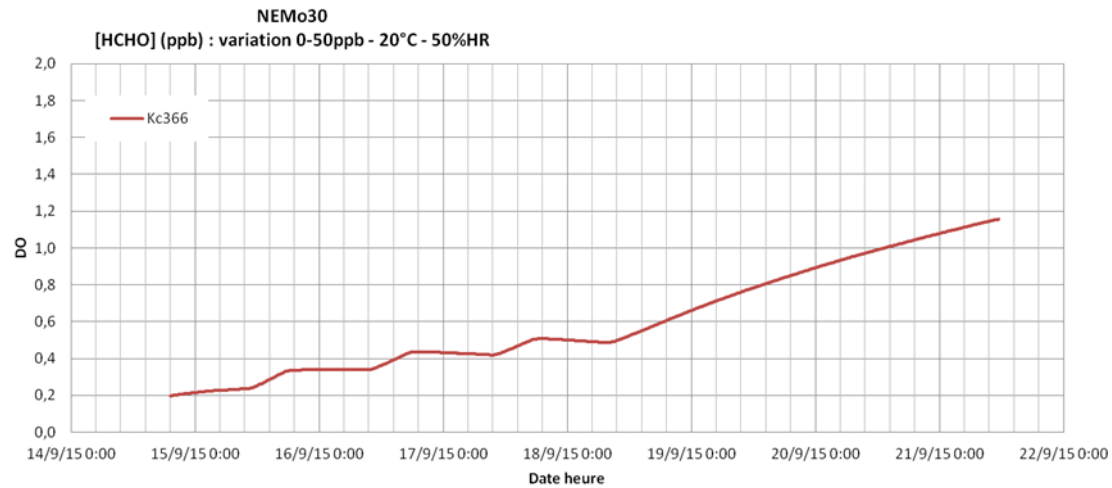
Classical characterization work

- Experimentally reproduce specific conditions : T° , RH, [HCHO]
- Compensate/calibrate data to optimize system's response
 - Linearity
 - Limit of detection & quantification
 - Repetability
 - Reproducibility
 - Uncertainty
 - Drift
 - Behavior in parameter's changes (Rapid vs progressive)
 - Influence of parameters : T° , Relative Humidity, Interferent,
- Just a 12 month work...

12 month...



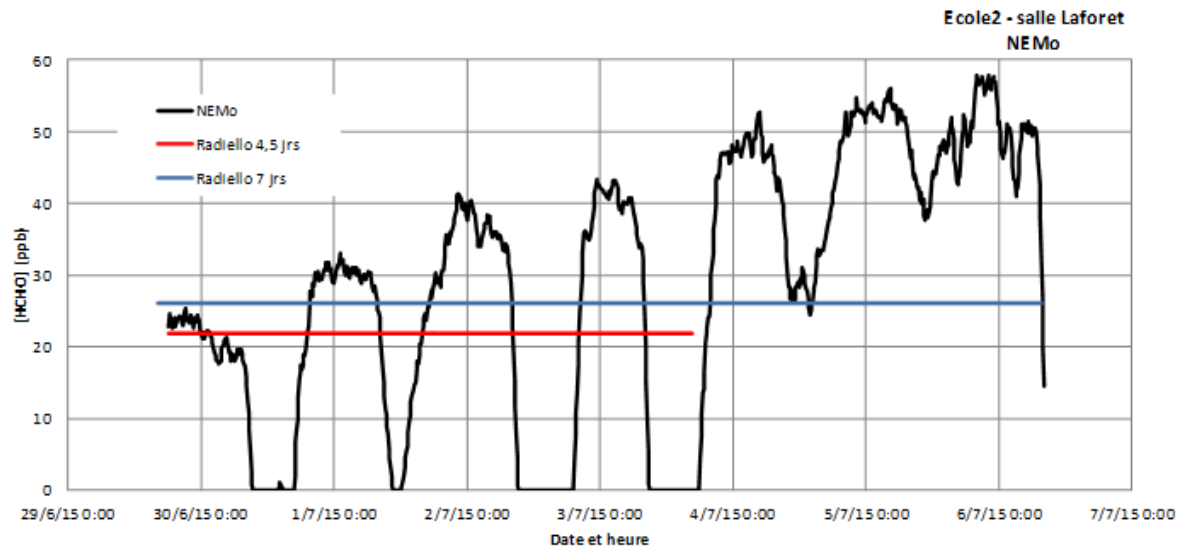
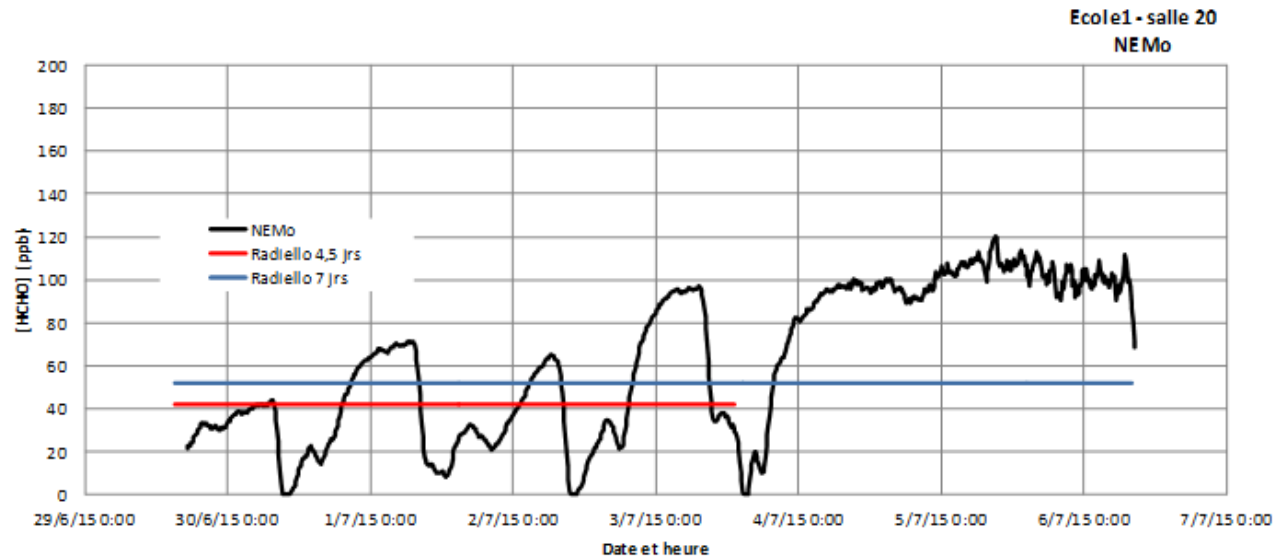
Starting variations



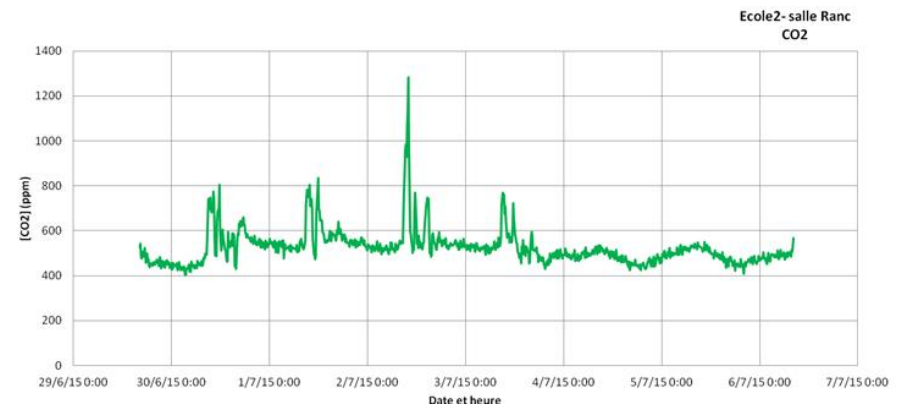
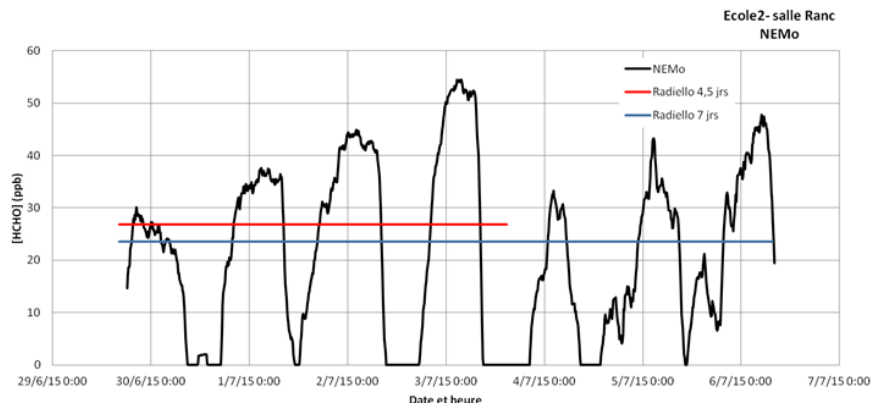
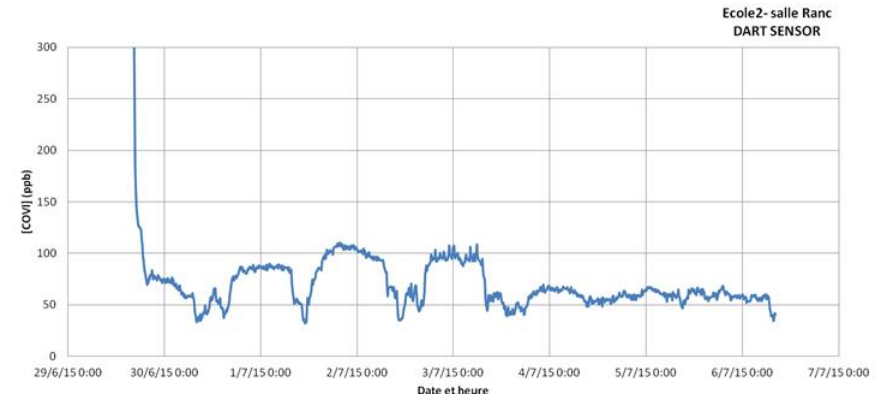
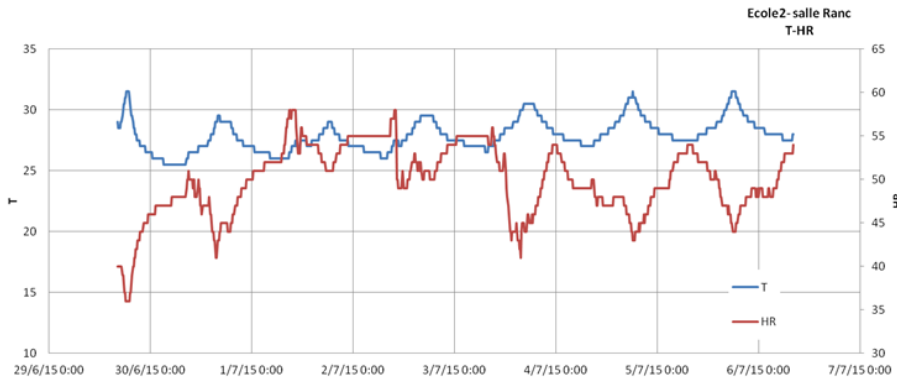
Performances summary for 7 days of use

- Linearity from 0 to 100ppb : $a=0,97$ $R^2=0,76$
- Reproducibility : from 6 to 9%
- Repetability : from 9 to 11%
- LoD : 1,5 ppb
- LoQ : 4,9 ppb
- Drift : compensated

Field monitoring experiments



Occupation periods correlated with CO2



CONCLUSIONS

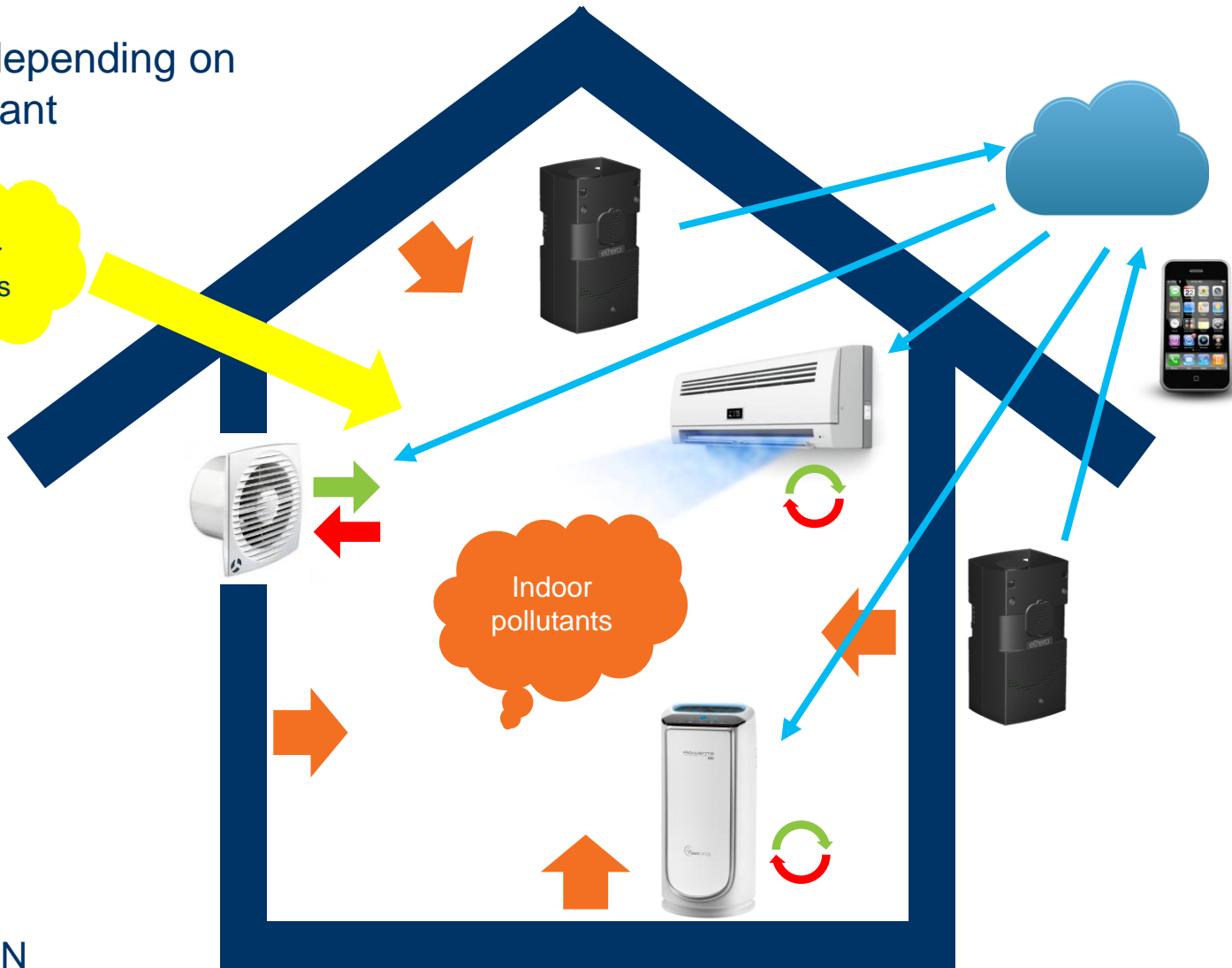
- **Energy savings is a major priority for a sustainable behavior, and limiting building air exchanges between in/outdoor contribute to it.**
- **But then, indoor air can reach amazing concentration of hazardous pollutant.**
- **Ventilating buildings (fresh air) can be a major improvement of Indoor Air Quality when out door pollutant is controlled.**
- **Monitoring HCHO can help to optimize pollutant's level and energy savings, by managing buildings ventilation systems**

Smart systems for smart buildings

Different strategies depending on indoor/outdoor pollutant



Outdoor pollutants



VENTILATE

PURIFY

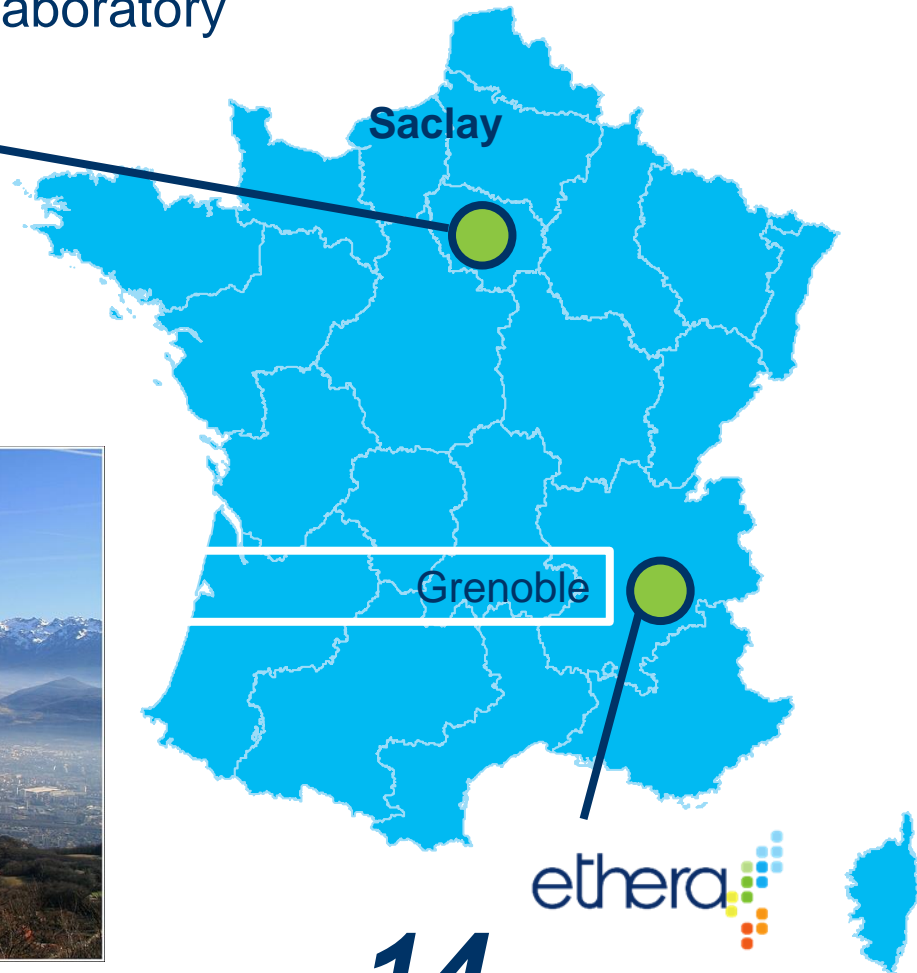
CONFORT

ENERGY REDUCTION

Thank you for your attention

frederic.hammel@ethera-labs.com

10 years of research in a common laboratory



ethera 
14 people's SME