

Development of a wall covering for indoor air purification: Design, characterization and photocatalytic efficiency assessment

Š. Lorenčik^{1,2}, Q.L. Yu¹, H.J.H. Brouwers¹

¹ Eindhoven University of Technology, P.O. Box 513, 5600MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands

² Materials innovation institute (M2i), P.O. Box 5008, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands

Introduction

Air quality topic has been discussed for many years, focusing in most cases on the outdoor air, which is constantly deteriorated by many reasons for example car exhaust gases, factories and many more. A topic which is not that much discussed, but has the same or even deeper direct influence on our lives, is indoor air quality (IAQ). One of the reasons why the IAQ has such an influence is simply because people spend most of the time in indoor environment, e.g. home, car, public transport, office, hospital or public places such as library or museum. Most of things that people collect indoors can emit harmful substances into the environment and affect the comfort, health and productivity of human beings. Moreover, there are many other sources such as smoking, combustion, cleaning agents and outdoor sources /1; 2/.

The current research is focused on the improvement of the IAQ by utilizing photocatalytic oxidation applying a wall covering material. The aim is to incorporate a nano-sized carbon-doped titanium dioxide (C-TiO₂), visible light responsive photocatalyst, into a commercially used waterborne protective top-coating, designed for a wall covering.

Materials & Methods

The photocatalysts were C-TiO₂ in the powder and waterbased slurry (40% of C-TiO₂) form (Kronos International). The protective top-coating was a waterborne acrylic type (BN International). The carrier was a wall covering substrate, consisting of a paper coated with PVC. The glass substrate was used only in case of the C-TiO₂ slurry and only for a pre-conditioning investigation.

The C-TiO₂ powder was firstly pre-dispersed in water by a high-energy mixer and then mixed-in with the top-coating. The C-TiO₂ slurry was mixed in with the top-coating as received. The coatings were then

applied on a wall covering carrier with the size of 100 mm x 200 mm (width x length) by using a drawdown technique. A coating rod with a steel wire producing coatings with a wet thickness of 8 μm was used. The drying under ambient conditions or curing under infrared irradiation was performed. The morphology of the coatings was investigated with the scanning electron microscope. The photocatalytic efficiency was evaluated via a plug-flow experimental set-up (see **Fig. 1**). Nitric oxide was used as a model pollutant. The experimental conditions were fully controlled and in agreement with ISO 22197-1:2007 with the exception of applied visible light source /3/.

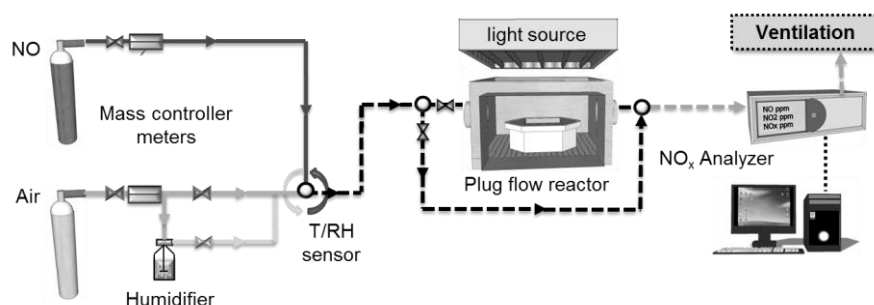


Fig. 1: Experimental set-up scheme

WP coating design

Several coating designs were made with a C-TiO₂ powder and waterborne top-coating (designated **WPXX**). The dosage of the photocatalyst varied from 5 to 20% by weight of the top-coating. Reference samples were made on a wall covering with waterborne acrylic top-coating (designated **WPRX**).

KC coating design

The pre-conditioning of the C-TiO₂ slurry was investigated on a glass carrier. Two sets of coatings were made then using the C-TiO₂ slurry on the wall covering (designated **KCX**). The pure C-TiO₂ slurry and a mixture of C-TiO₂ slurry with the waterborne top-coat were prepared. All designs were made in duplicate in order to evaluate the drying (laboratory) and curing (infrared) effect.

Results

WP coating design

The results showed that the addition of the C-TiO₂ powder into the waterborne coating changes the transparency significantly, due to the micron-sized agglomerates of the photocatalyst. **Fig. 2** shows some selected results of the de-NO_x efficiency (WPR1-reference; WP21-5% C-TiO₂; WP35-10% C-TiO₂; WP38-20% C-TiO₂). As can be seen, relatively low PCO efficiencies were observed. A dosage of 20% of C-

TiO₂ leads to the NO_x reduction of only 6%. The photocatalyst was after incorporation rather easily removed from the coating by rubbing.

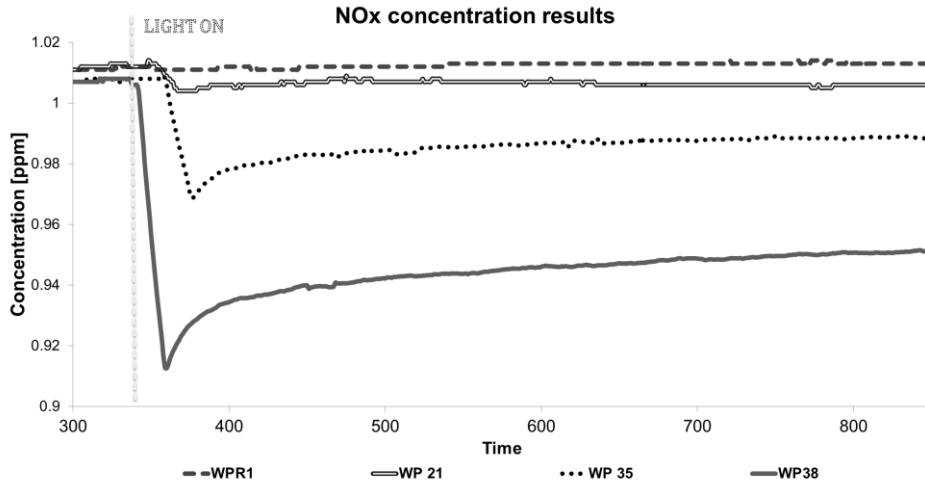


Fig. 2: WPC de-NO_x results

KC coating design

The experiments of the NO_x degradation of the pure C-TiO₂ slurry applied on a glass carrier revealed a necessity for a pre-conditioning phase in order to promote the PCO efficiency of the coating. The pre-conditioning was performed by an ultraviolet irradiation for a period of time.

The de-NO_x experiments performed on a wall covering coated with the pure C-TiO₂ slurry and with the C-TiO₂ slurry mixed with a waterborne top-coating showed positive results.

A NO_x degradation efficiency of 12 and 16% was observed for samples coated by C-TiO₂ slurry and dried under laboratory conditions (lab) or cured by infrared irradiation (IR), respectively.

Table 1: KC de-NO_x results

	C	NO	NO ₂	NO _x		C	NO	NO ₂	NO _x
KC1 (lab)	C initial [ppm]	1.01	0.01	1.01	KC2 (IR)	C initial [ppm]	1.01	0.00	1.01
	C final [ppm]	0.73	0.16	0.89		C final [ppm]	0.68	0.16	0.85
	%degradation	27.72	-	11.88		%degradation	32.67	-	15.84
KC3 (lab)	C initial [ppm]	1.01	0.00	1.01	KC4 (IR)	C initial [ppm]	1.01	0.00	1.01
	C final [ppm]	0.99	0.01	1.01		C final [ppm]	0.82	0.06	0.88
	%degradation	1.98	-	-		%degradation	18.81	-	12.87

A NO_x degradation efficiency of 0 or 13% was observed for samples coated by mixture of C-TiO₂ slurry and waterborne top-coating and dried under laboratory conditions (lab) or cured by infrared irradiation (IR), respectively. The irradiation treatment had more profound effect on the PCO efficiency of the coating than in the case of applied pure C-TiO₂ slurry.

The as-prepared coatings were transparent (due to the nano-scale of the particles) with a pale brownish colour. The morphology analysis revealed a formation of micro-cracks, possibly due to the heat treatment or an uneven thickness of the coating which was observed in case of applied pure C-TiO₂ slurry. This will be a subject for the further investigation. In the terms of durability, the coating seems to be enhanced comparing to the ones prepared with C-TiO₂ powder.

Conclusion

This article presents the preparation, treatment, morphology and assessment of a photocatalytic coating.

The experimental results showed that the addition of the powder C-TiO₂ strongly affects the transparency of the coating. On the other hand, the PCO efficiency and durability is low, considering the photocatalyst dosage. This could be avoided by breaking-up the agglomerates into nano-scale fractions prior to the application.

The application of C-TiO₂ slurry proved to be efficient only after a pre-conditioning phase which is necessary for exposing the photocatalyst to the environment. The infrared curing treatment of the samples prepared with a mixture of C-TiO₂ slurry and waterborne top-coating seems to be beneficial for the promotion of the PCO activity.

Bibliographical references

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