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Fotokatalys – Serie av provningsmetoder – Del 1: Mätning av effektivitet på fotokatalytiska utrustningar vid avlägsnande av VOC och odör i inomhusluft

**Photocatalysis – Measurement of efficiency of photocatalytic
devices used for the elimination of VOC and odour in indoor air
in active mode –
Part 1: Batch mode test method with a closed chamber**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16846-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2017

ICS 13.040.20

English Version

Photocatalysis - Measurement of efficiency of
photocatalytic devices used for the elimination of VOC and
odour in indoor air in active mode - Part 1: Batch mode
test method in closed chamber

Photocatalyse - Mesure de l'efficacité des dispositifs
photocatalytiques servant à l'élimination, en mode
actif, des COV et des odeurs dans l'air intérieur - Partie
1 : Méthode d'essai en enceinte confinée

Photokatalyse - Messung der Effizienz
photokatalytischer Geräte im aktiven Modus zur
Beseitigung flüchtiger organischer Verbindungen
(VOC) und von Geruch in der Raumluft - Teil 1: Batch-
Betrieb-Prüfverfahren mit einer geschlossenen
Kammer

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 November 2016.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 16846-1:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 386 “Photocatalysis”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

EN 16846, *Photocatalysis — Measurement of efficiency of photocatalytic devices used for the elimination of VOC and odour in indoor air in active mode*, is dedicated to photocatalytic devices for indoor air cleaning and is constituted by the following parts:

- *Part 1: Batch mode test method in closed chamber;*
- *Part 2: In situ test under real conditions.*

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard describes the methodologies to be used in a laboratory air tight chamber to test prototype or commercial air cleaner systems with a maximum flow rate of 1,000 m³/h used for photocatalytic indoor air remediation.

It is applicable to the treatment of atmospheres that are representative of the air inside buildings and workplaces.

This protocol is applicable solely to photocatalytic systems alone or to combined systems that include a photocatalytic function. The photocatalytic function is demonstrated by verifying the mineralization of model VOCs to form CO₂.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 13725, *Air quality - Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry*

EN ISO 16017-1:2000, *Indoor, ambient and workplace air - Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by sorbent tube/thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography - Part 1: Pumped sampling (ISO 16017-1:2000)*

ISO 16000-3, *Indoor air — Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor air and test chamber air — Active sampling method*

ISO 16000-6:2011, *Indoor air — Part 6: Determination of volatile organic compounds in indoor and test chamber air by active sampling on Tenax TA sorbent, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or MS-FID*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 photocatalyst

substance that performs one or more functions based on oxidation and reduction reactions under photoirradiation, including decomposition and removal of air and water contaminants, deodorization, and antibacterial, self-cleaning and antifogging actions

3.2 volatile organic compounds

VOC
all three classes of VOC as per EN ISO 16000-6:2011, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

3.3 system

commercial or prototype air cleaner system that includes at least one photocatalytic function with or without a fan function

3.4 chamber blank analysis

value of an analysis of the composition of the air inside the air tight chamber with no air cleaner system inside the chamber and after venting by taking sampling on special cartridge for VOC and aldehyde

3.5

test blank analysis

value of an analysis of the composition of the air inside the air tight chamber with an air cleaner system operating inside the chamber, but with no pollutant introduced, by taking sampling on special cartridge for VOC and aldehyde

3.6

cartridge blank analysis

value of an analysis of the sorbent cartridge prior to use for the analysis of reaction by-products

3.7

TWA

time-weighted average, measured or estimated over an 8-hour work schedule

3.8

Short-Term Exposure Limit

STEL

ceiling value that should never be exceeded in an occupational environment where these values are measured during a maximum period of 15 min

Note 1 to entry: TLV (threshold limit value) is replaced by STEL.

3.9

indoor air

air inside a closed environment

3.10

mineralization of model VOCs

oxidation of model VOCs to form CO₂

4 Symbols and abbreviations

ln : natural logarithm

PE : polyethylene

PMMA : Poly(methyl methacrylate)

ppbv : parts per billion in volumes [10⁻⁹]

ppmv : parts per million in volumes [10⁻⁶]

PTFE : Polytetrafluoroethylene

RH : relative humidity

5 Principle

The system is placed inside an air tight chamber and exposed to a model VOC mixture. Changes in pollutant concentrations due to operation of the system, as well as the production of CO₂ and the appearance of by-products, are measured against time.

6 Apparatus

Standard laboratory apparatus, in addition to the following elements:

6.1 Air tight chamber.

Air tight chamber with a volume of at least one m³ fitted with an air homogenizing device with a nominal hourly flow rate (m³/h) 100 times greater than the volume of the chamber. The ratio between the system volume and the chamber volume shall be less than or equal to 0,10 (see Figure A.1 in Annex A).

The chamber has sampling ports and throughputs for electrical connections.

The behaviour of the material used to build the chamber in relation to pollutants, UV radiation, sorption and degassing phenomena shall be known and controlled.

Examples of materials: glass, PMMA, PE, PTFE, stainless steel, etc.

6.2 Analysis apparatus.

All apparatus used for continuous monitoring of the air composition inside the chamber in the concentration range specified in Clause 6 can be used with a detection limit at around 5 ppbv for the test conditions stated in 7.1.2, or at 10 % of the initial concentration of the relevant pollutants as specified in 7.1.3.

Analyses of reaction by-products are performed according to the methods adapted to the characterization of the indoor air quality.

Reference will be made to the following standards: ISO 16000-3 and ISO 16000-6;

A description of a few sorbents are included in Annex B of this standard.

See also EN ISO 16017-1:2000, Annexes C, D and E.

Temperature and relative humidity are analysed on line by appropriate analysers.

7 Test performance

7.1 Pollutants and concentrations

7.1.1 General

There are two possible concentration ranges depending on the outcome of the test.

For the cleaning of indoor air, the test is carried out in the range ppbv to ppmv.

Where the issue is directly related to the exposure of workers, the concentration will be related to the TWA and STEL of the relevant products.

7.1.2 Indoor air

This standard requires the use of the following mixture (pollutants representative of the chemical families found in the indoor air pollution): Acetone, acetaldehyde, heptane, toluene and formaldehyde.

The test is to be run on both concentrations.

— test with search for reaction by-products:

(50 ± 25 %) ppbv per compound at 22 °C and 1 atm.

— test used to demonstrate the photocatalytic activity with monitoring of the mineralization of VOCs into CO₂:

(1 000 ± 10 %) ppbv per compound at 22 °C 1P_{atm}.

NOTE According to the present state of knowledge of analytical techniques, this test is the only means of monitoring the conversion into CO₂ against ambient concentration.

7.1.3 Industrial issue and challenge

Concentrations and pollutants will be chosen to reflect the issues and challenges currently facing the industrial sector. VOCs will undergo compound-by-compound analysis (e.g. by gas chromatography).

NOTE According to the present state of knowledge of analytical techniques, this test is the only means of monitoring the conversion into CO₂ against ambient concentration.

7.2 Validation of the chamber

The chamber is validated by measuring its leak tightness via its leakage rate of an inert gas or by pollutant mixture disappearance.

It is necessary to check that the air homogenizing fan does not generate VOCs.

The amount of VOCs released by the chamber prior to the test and captured on sorbent cartridges shall be less than 5 ppbv/compounds and less than 50 ppbv for the sum.

It is recommended that the chamber be validated by injecting the reaction mixture into the chamber with no system present and monitoring its behaviour during an 8-h period with the air homogenizing fan switched on.

Measured losses shall be less than 10 % of the initial concentration during this period.

The chamber shall be validated following each use of a new pollutant.

7.3 Test conditions

Initial test conditions are as follows:

- chamber temperature (22 ± 2) °C;
- relative humidity in the chamber of (50 ± 5) %.

NOTE The humidity level in the chamber is not regulated during the test. Temperature T (°C) and relative humidity RH (%) are recorded continuously.

The chamber is considered to be clean when the compounds to be analysed are not detected by the analysis system run prior injecting the pollutants (examples in Annexes B and C).

For industrial-sector issues, the total measured VOC concentration shall be less than 5 % of the VOCs injected into the chamber.

7.4 Test procedure

The system is placed in the centre of the chamber which is then flushed/vented with clean humidified air or with any other process that guarantees the RH conditions and blank quality specified in 7.3 for a period of one night.

The system is switched on during venting of the chamber in order to make sure that the system has been cleaned with clean air before taking any measurement. The system is operated for a period of 2 h during which data on T°, RH and VOCs is recorded prior injecting the pollutants. The system is then switched off.

The analysis systems that continuously monitor VOCs and CO₂ are operating prior the injection of the pollutants and throughout the whole period of analysis.

7.5 Mineralization test with continuous monitoring of CO₂ levels

The mixture at 1 000 ppbv per compound is injected into the chamber.