



Experimental study on visible-light induced photocatalytic oxidation of gaseous formaldehyde by polyester fiber supported photocatalysts



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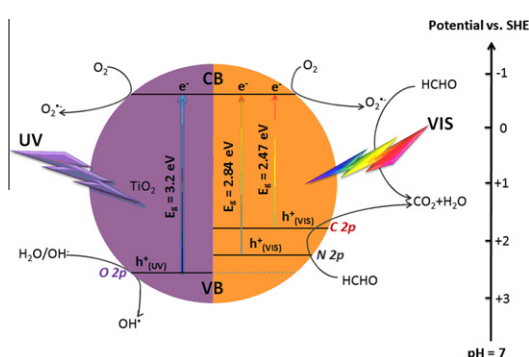
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HIGHLIGHTS

- Photocatalyst immobilization by spray coating achieved good stability and durability.
- High removal rate of HCHO were achieved with room light by the spray-coated sample.
- Effect of reaction parameters on the VIS-PCO efficiency was evaluated.
- VIS-PCO degradation mechanism was investigated.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 23 September 2012

Received in revised form 5 December 2012

Accepted 7 December 2012

Available online 27 December 2012

Keywords:

Photocatalytic oxidation

Visible light

Formaldehyde

Spray coating

ABSTRACT

Heterogeneous photocatalytic oxidation (PCO) has shown large potentials in controlling airborne gaseous pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This article addresses PCO of gaseous formaldehyde (HCHO) by VIS-active photocatalysts which were immobilized on polyester fiber filter through a spray coating method under room temperature. The coatings showed good dispersion and strong adhesion on the fiber surface as supported by the SEM images and the stability test result. High PCO efficiency was achieved by the spray-coated filter under typical room light illumination. The effects from various reaction parameters, such as volumetric flow rate, pollutant initial concentration, relative humidity, illumination strength, as well as photocatalyst loading amount, on the PCO efficiency were also evaluated systematically. A Langmuir–Hinshelwood model was used to examine the kinetics of VIS-PCO of HCHO. One of the important findings was that changes of relative humidity had little influence on the PCO efficiency at either low or high HCHO concentrations. Different from the UV-PCO process where hydroxyl radical (OH^\cdot) is the major oxidative species, the VIS-generated holes, h^+_{VIS} , as well as the superoxide radical ($\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$) were considered to contribute predominantly to the degradation of HCHO under visible light illumination.

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1. Introduction

Heterogeneous photocatalytic oxidation (PCO) technology has been considered as an effective way for water and air cleaning in

the past two decades [1]. Compared to other purification technologies, PCO has several advantages, such as clean, safe, energy efficient, and allowing complete mineralization of organic compounds into CO_2 and H_2O . There are increasing interests in recent years on PCO for indoor air purification of typical gaseous pollutants, such as HCHO [2,3], NO [4,5], BETX (benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylene) [6–8], and TCE (trichloroethylene) [9,10], due to the

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