

# NanoFASE Deliverable D6.3

## Report on the laboratory tests on surface transformation and atmospheric chemical

### reactions

Contributors

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### **Research Report Summary**

TiO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> are among the most produced engineered nanomaterials (ENM). TiO<sub>2</sub> is often used because of its known photocatalytic properties, whereas CeO<sub>2</sub> is used as a diesel fuel additive. TiO<sub>2</sub> can for example photocatalytically reduce NO<sub>2</sub> to NO (see Figure 1). Ambient NO<sub>2</sub> stems mainly from combustion processes in traffic and industry and can be harmful to human health upon inhalation. The aim of the work presented here was to study the effect of TiO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> released into the atmosphere on atmospheric NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations under UV exposure. The outcome shall be used in the multimedia model in NanoFASE for the atmospheric compartment. Our results show that the reaction of TiO<sub>2</sub> with NO<sub>2</sub> is a function of the TiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations as well as the UV exposure. At high particle concentrations, the reduction of the NO<sub>2</sub> concentration was nearly independent of the UV exposure. On the other hand, for high UV exposure, the effect of the TiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at TiO<sub>2</sub> particle concentrations >5 × 10<sup>5</sup> #/cm<sup>3</sup>, which are very unlikely in the atmosphere, except for locations near the particle release. The effect of CeO<sub>2</sub> ENM on atmospheric NO2 concentrations was found to be negligibly small. In summary, it can be expected that the effect of TiO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> on ambient NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations can be expected to be generally very small if not negligible due to too low ambient concentrations of TiO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> nanomaterials.



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Figure 1: Mechanism of photocatalytic reaction with TiO<sub>2</sub> particles

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