

Thammasak Rojviroon 2006: Removal of Volatile Organic Compounds by Photooxidation. Master of Engineering (Environmental Engineering), Major Field: Environmental Engineering, Department of Environmental Engineering. Thesis Advisor: Mr. Sanya Siriwithayapakorn, Ph.D. 115 pages.  
ISBN 974-16-2349-6


Vapor of volatile organic compounds (VOC) is a major cause of indoor air pollution. Adverse health effects could result from long-term exposure to VOC vapor. This work presents kinetics of vapor removal of toluene and acetone, the commonly found VOC, by photooxidation on  $\text{TiO}_2$  catalysts.

Photooxidation on  $\text{TiO}_2$  catalysts is a two-step reaction sequence of adsorption and oxidation. To study the reaction kinetics of both adsorption and photooxidation, the experiments were carried out in a 0.61-liter air-tight batch reactor. The  $\text{TiO}_2$  powder was fixed on to a 25-square centimeter (5x5) glass plate in 3 different ways, i.e. dip-coat in a 3.3%  $\text{TiO}_2$  solution onto either single or both side and powder-coat with  $\text{TiO}_2$  powder onto both side. Conditions in each experiment were selected combinations of three different intensities of light, i.e. 165.7, 193.3 and 1230.0  $\mu\text{W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ , and two different temperatures, i.e 46 and 56 °C. All experiments were controlled at initial relative humidity of 45%. The results indicated that the optimum condition for toluene vapor removal was the combination of 193.3  $\mu\text{W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$  light intensity at 46 °C along with

The kinetics of both adsorption and photooxidation was described by Langmuir-Hinshelwood type of reaction. The results indicated that the adsorption and photooxidation rates of toluene were lower than those of acetone. The highest adsorption rates ( $r_{m,D}$ ) of toluene and acetone were  $8.897 \times 10^{-5}$  and  $2.521 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  respectively. Likewise, the highest photooxidation rates ( $r_{m,L}$ ) of toluene and acetone were  $1.166 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $3.328 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  respectively.

Thammasak

Student's signature



Thesis Advisor's signature

29 / 05 / 06