

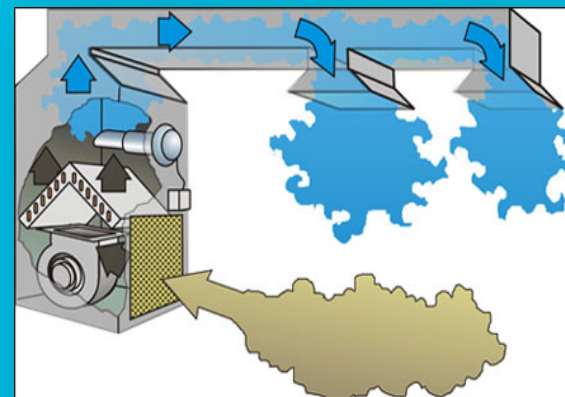


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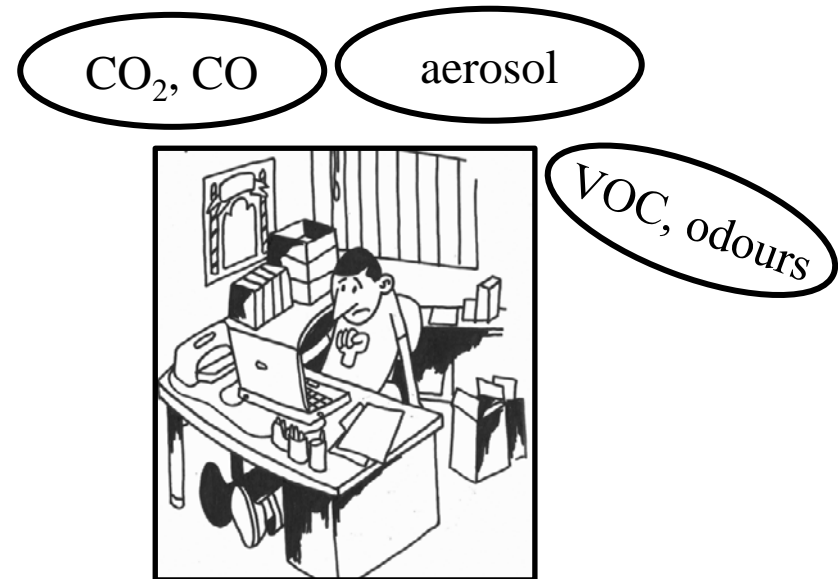
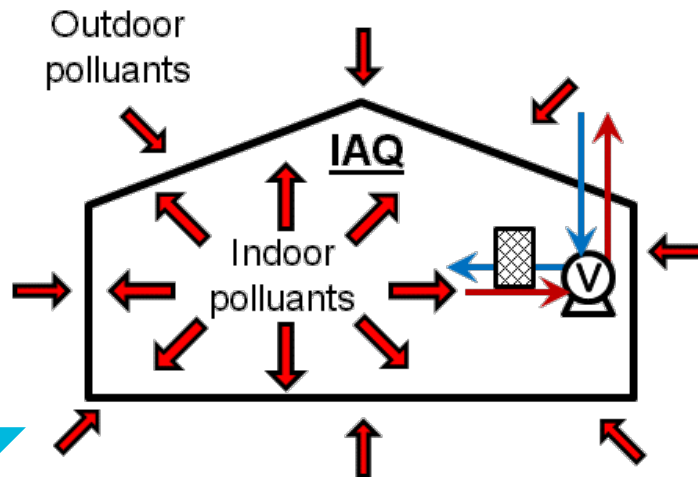
# MICROBIAL AEROSOLS BEHAVIOR IN AIR TREATMENT (FILTRATION) SYSTEMS

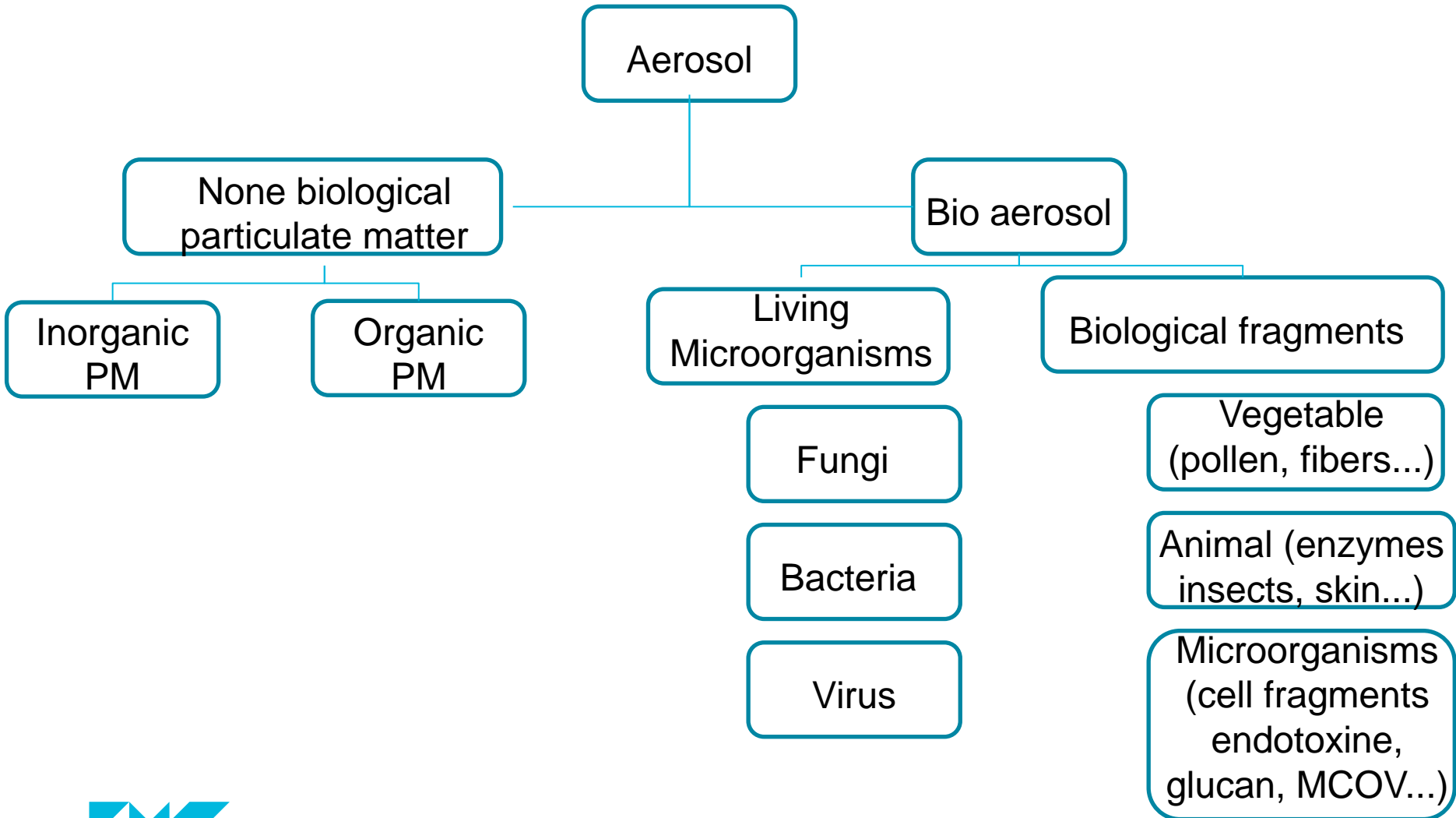


Yves ANDRES

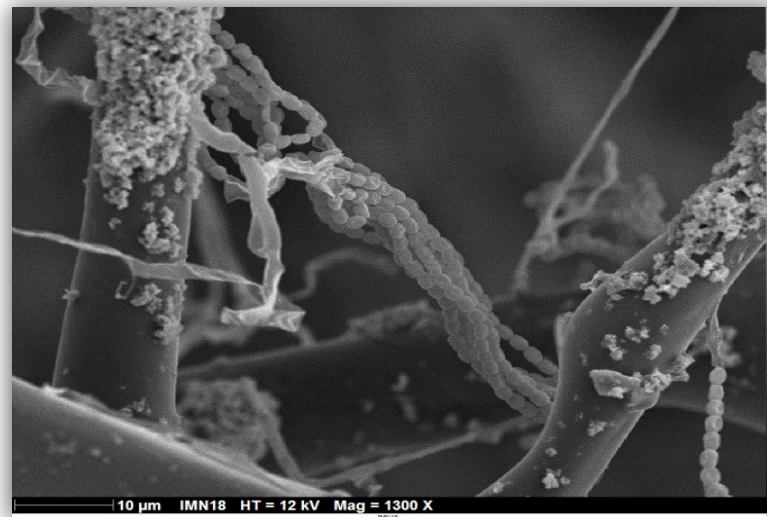
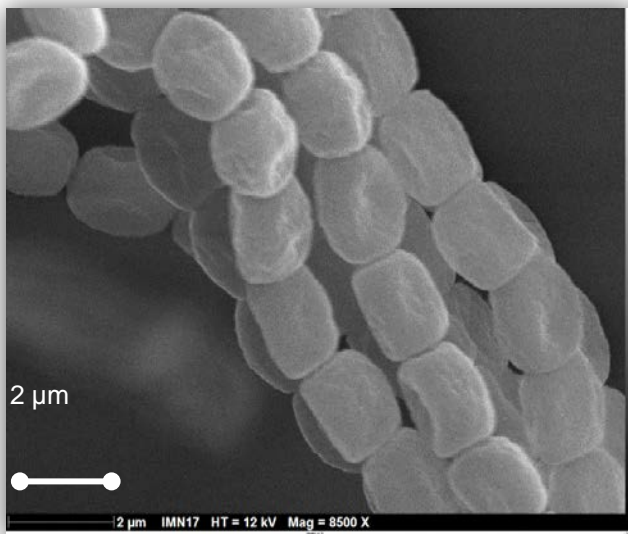
Yves.andres@imt-atlantique.fr

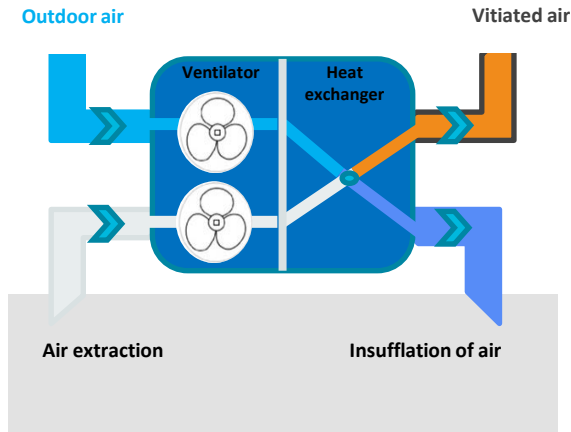
- ✓ We spend more than 90 % of our time in indoor environment
- ✓ Indoor air quality (IAQ) becomes one of the main concerns for people's health and safety
- ✓ Air Handling Unit are used to purify and recycle indoor air
- ✓ VOC as formaldehyde or toluene, NOx, PM10, PM2.5, soot, and microbial aerosol are pollutant source



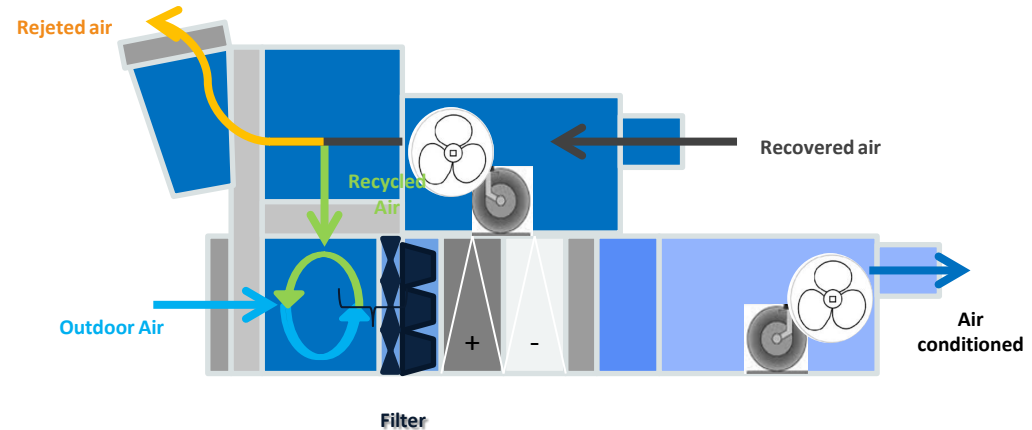


- Size of bioaerosol particles varies from less than  $1\ \mu\text{m}$  to  $100\ \mu\text{m}$  in aerodynamic diameter, viable bioaerosol particles can be suspended in air as single cells or aggregates of microorganism as small as  $1\text{--}10\ \mu\text{m}$  in size.
- Bioaerosols are potentially related to various human health effects.





Ventilation System



Air Handling Units (AHU)

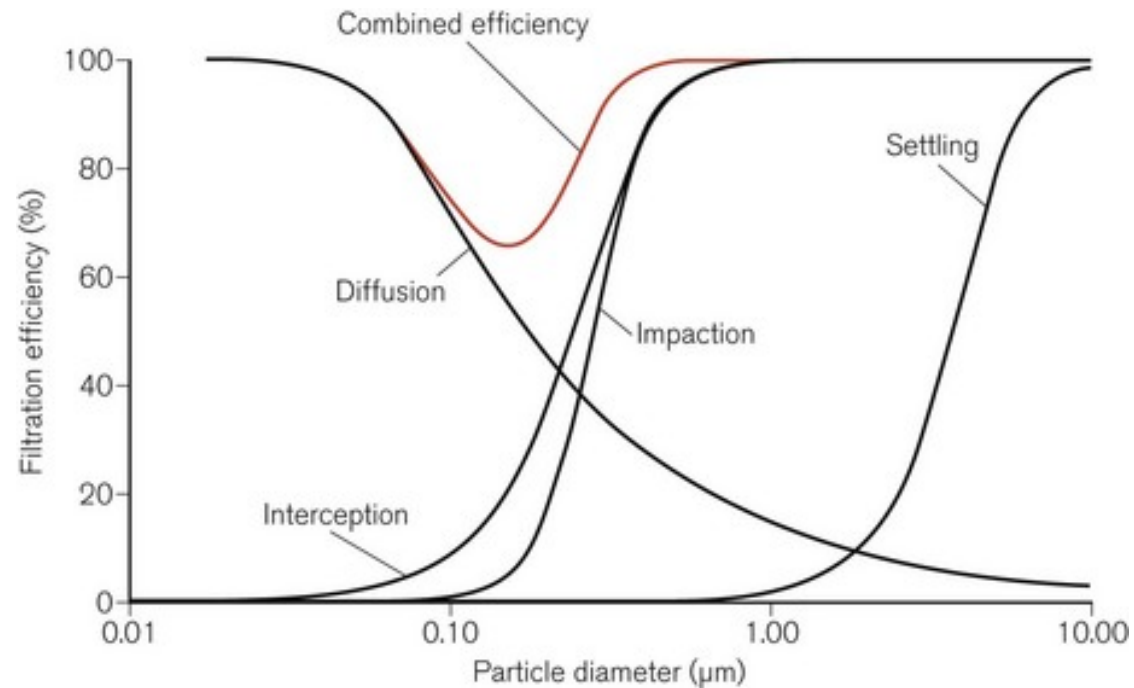
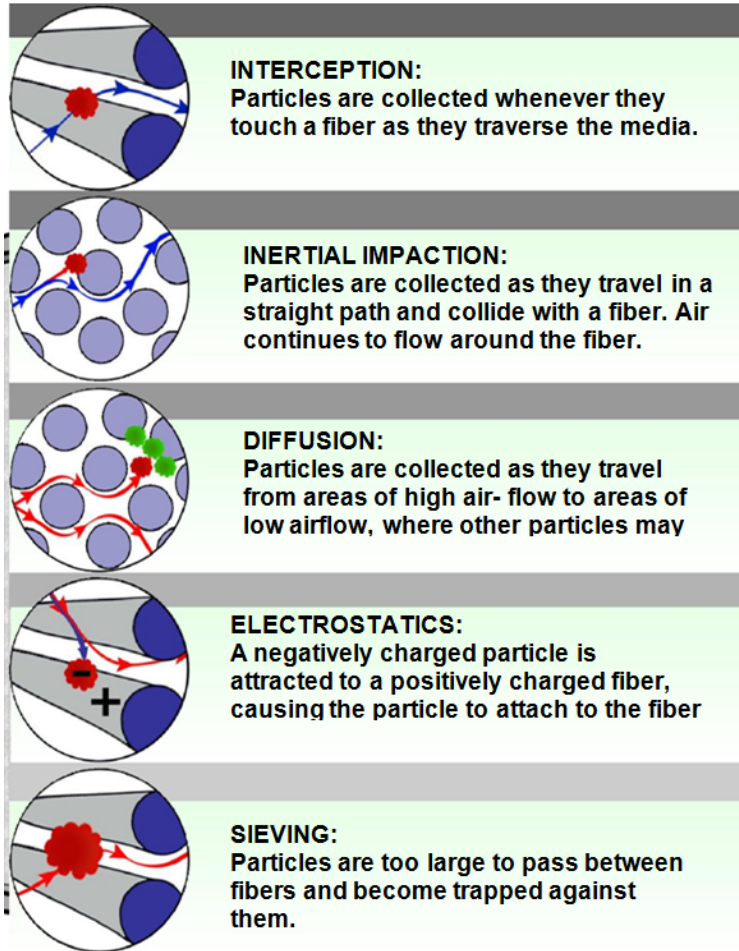
G4

F7

F9



Less effective More effective  
(EN779 2012)



**Minimum efficiency between 0,1-0,4 µm Most Penetrating Particle Size(MPPS)**



# METHODOLOGY: BIO AEROSOL SAMPLING

7

Impinger

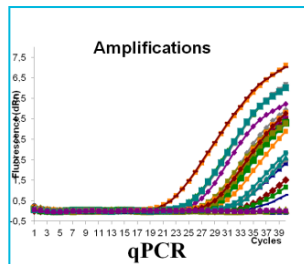
Impaction

Filtration

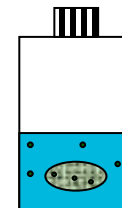
BioSampler SKC  
13 L/min

MAS-100-NT  
100 L/min

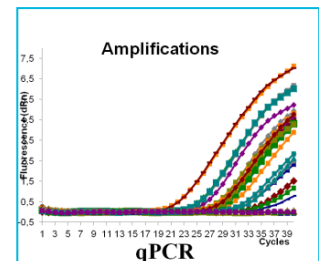
Used Air Handling Unit  
filter



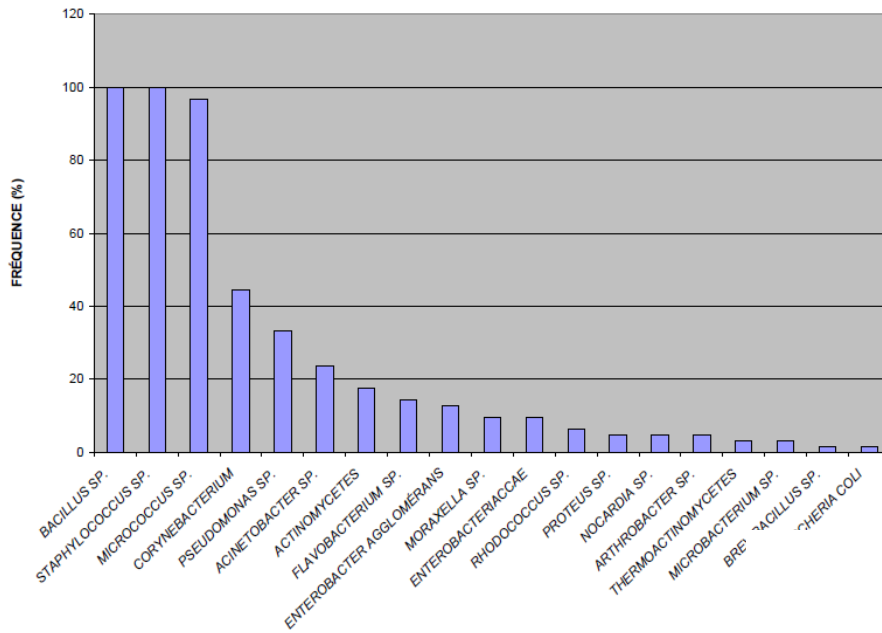
Extraction



50 mL:  $MgSO_4$  + TWEEN 20



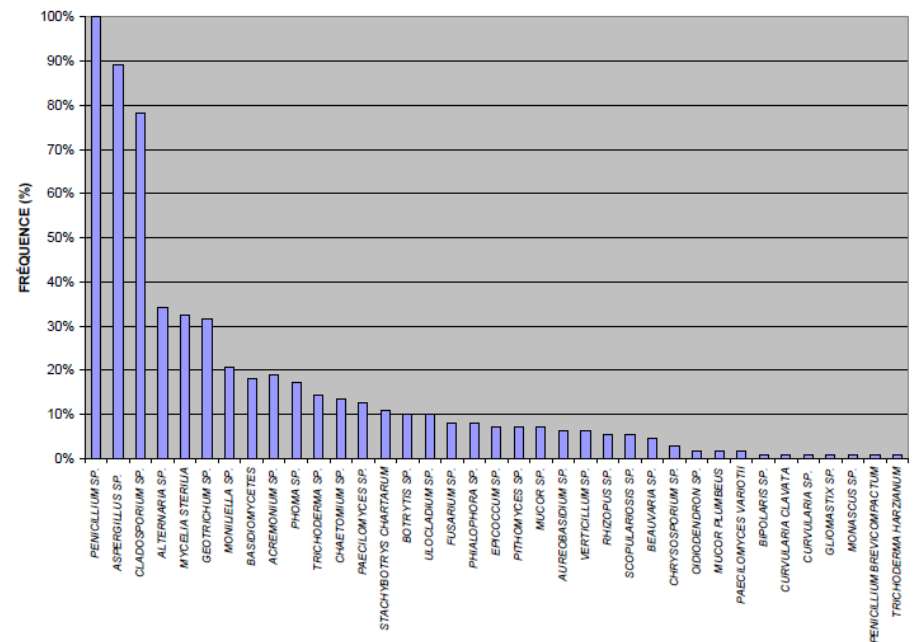
# BIBLIOGRAPHY: BIO AEROSOL DIVERSITY IN WORKING PLACES 8



Frequency of Occurrence.  
Microbial genus identified by the IRSST's microbiology laboratory (Canadian organization) in 63 work environments, including 36 office buildings, 12 schools and 15 hospitals (Góyer, 2001).



*Penicillium sp.*  
Photo-IRSST (500 x)





- Airborne *Cladosporium* and *Penicillium* were detected (150 houses in Brittany) in more than 90% of the dwellings, *Aspergillus* in 46% and *Alternaria* in only 6% of the housings. Total molds (Sampl'air bioimpactor) Living room minimum 40 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>, median 510 CFU/m<sup>3</sup>, mean 729 CFU/m<sup>3</sup> maximum >2000 CFU/m<sup>3</sup> (Dallongeville et al, 2015)
- Filters from two shopping centers in Singapore using an AHU were sampled. The airborne metagenome was determined. The air microbiota is primarily bacteria, including potential opportunistic pathogens. Comparison of air samples with each other and nearby environments suggested that the indoor air microbes are not random transients from surrounding outdoor environments, but rather originate from indoor niches (Tringe et al, 2008)
- 64 prefilters and final filters from HVAC systems from 2 large public buildings in Minneapolis and Seattle were sampled to determine the presence of human respiratory viruses and viruses with bioterrorism potential. Nine filters were positive for influenza A virus, 2 filters were positive for influenza B virus, and 1 filter was positive for parainfluenza virus 1 (DNA or RNA detected but no infectious virus) (Goyal et al, 2011).
- Review of bioaerosols in indoor environment with special reference to sampling, analysis and control mechanisms (Ghosh, et al, 2015)

## Filtration Performances of Fibrous Filters Clogged with PM10 and Microbial Aerosols: Influence of Ventilation Stops in Lab-Scale-HVAC-Unit



# OBJECTIVES

- ☞ Identify factors influencing MA capture and survival / growth  
(*Kemp 1995; Kuehn 1991; Bonnevie-Perrier 2008; Forthomme 2014*)
- ✓ Filter composition & geometry:
  - fibres type, water retention, porosity
- ✓ Captured particles: organic to mineral ratio, nutrient content, water retention capacity
- ✓ AHU operating conditions: flow rate, ventilation stop/restart



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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1167833>



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## Filtration performances of HVAC filters for PM10 and microbial aerosols— Influence of management in a lab-scale air handling unit

Luisa F. González<sup>a,b</sup>, Aurélie Joubert<sup>a</sup>, Yves Andrès<sup>a</sup>, Myriam Liard<sup>b</sup>, Christophe Renner<sup>b</sup>, and Laurence Le Coq<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>GEPEA, CNRS, UMR6144, Mines Nantes, Nantes, France; <sup>b</sup>Veolia Recherche et Innovation (VERI), Centre de Recherche de Maisons-Laffitte, Chemin de la Digue, Maisons-Laffitte, France

- ☞  $E_{CFU} \approx E_{PM}$ : Microorganism capture efficiency depends on its size
  - ➔  $E_{CFU}$  is a good parameter to evaluate MA efficiency
  - Same collection mechanism for microbial aerosol than PM of same size
  
- ☞ PM release: few PM detected for ventilation restart
  - ➔ no MA release
  
- ☞ Microorganisms behavior: able to survive in filter cake
  - ➔ able to grow when PM substrate is adapted
  - Microbial development is influenced by fibrous material nature, collected dust and RH
  - Heating and dry air limit the fungal survival and growth



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Aurélie Joubert  
Laurence Le Coq  
Luisa Gonzalez

