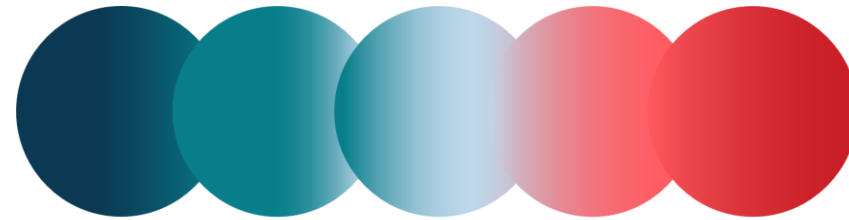




Funded by  
the European Union



# INTEGRANO

MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED QUANTITATIVE APPROACH TO ASSESS SAFETY AND  
SUSTAINABILITY OF NANOMATERIALS IN REAL CASE LIFE CYCLE SCENARIOS USING  
NANOSPECIFIC IMPACT CATEGORIES

## WP2

Alessia Nicosia (CNR-ISAC)

# 12M Annual General Meeting

Turin - Italy

29-30 January 2025

# Task 2.4.2

## Pilot Line: Low Density Casting Machine of CNR-IPCB

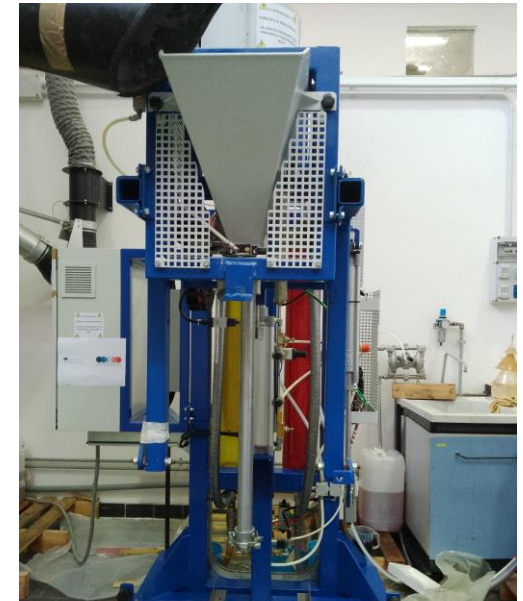
### Processes Analyzed (in Triplicate):

- Bio-SiO<sub>2</sub>@F/Diatomite & Mould without Lid Configuration (x3) April the 16<sup>th</sup>
- Bio-SiO<sub>2</sub>@F/Gas Beton & Mould without Lid Configuration (x3) April the 17<sup>th</sup>
- Bio-SiO<sub>2</sub>@F/Gas Beton & Mould with Lid Configuration (x3) April the 18<sup>th</sup>
- Bio-SiO<sub>2</sub>@F/Diatomite & Mould with Lid Configuration (x3) April the 19<sup>th</sup>

**Total Processes Measured:** 12, plus the background taken during the breaks and one night.

### Measurement Phases:

- |                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
| • Weighing Phase | } | Field Campaign I) : April from the 16 <sup>th</sup> to the 19 <sup>th</sup> |
| • Loading Phase  |   |   |
| • Casting Phase  |   |   |
| • Cutting Phase  | } | Field Campaign II): one dedicated day on April the 22 <sup>th</sup>         |



Casting Machine

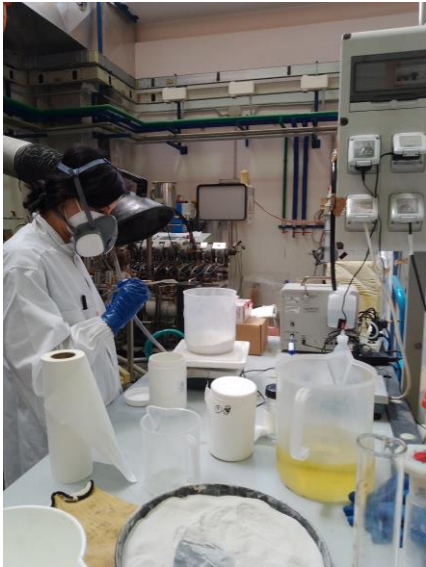


**Focus:** Identify whether a process is associated with lower emissions, particularly during the casting.

# Sequence of the operations:

- i) Weighing : around 5/10 minutes.
- ii) Mixing and Loading : around 3/5 minutes.
- iii) Casting : less than one minute.
- iv) Growth of the foam : ten minutes (mould **with/without the lid** configuration)
- v) Cleaning : 15/30 minutes (postponed and excluded from the analysis).

In the room: arm fume extractors all around, plus some windows at the top.



weighing



mixing and loading



casting and foam growth



cleaning



## Mould without Lid



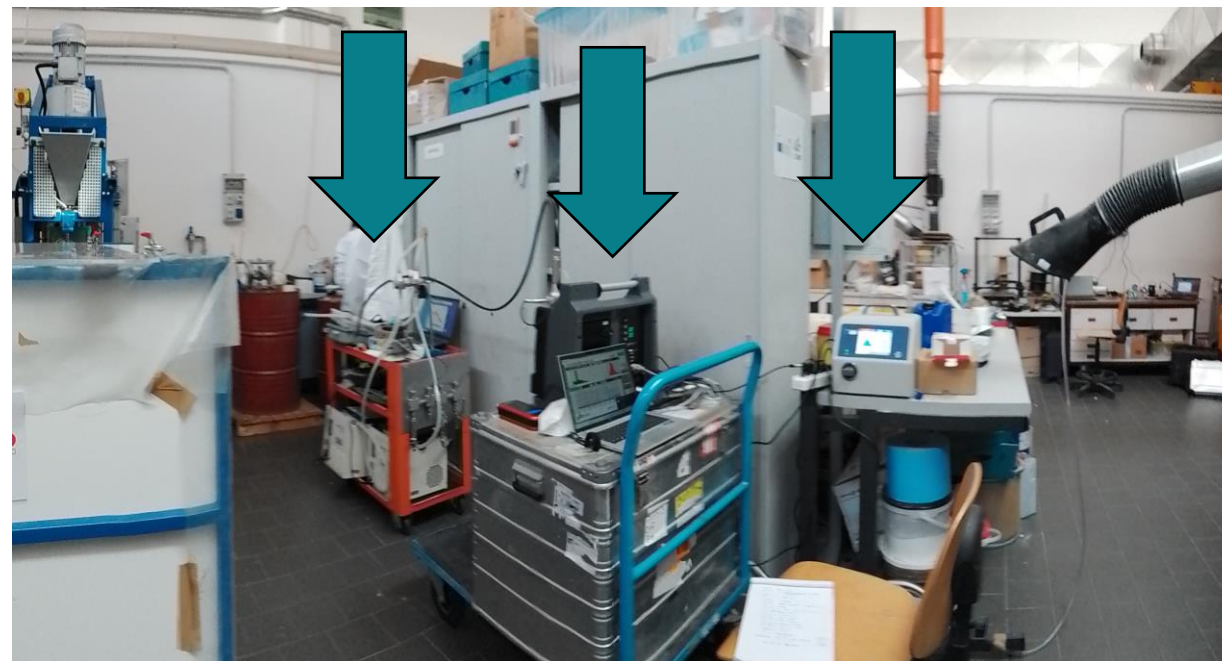
## Mould with Lid Configuration



# Field Campaign I) :

## Near Field (NF) Instruments

- OPC 11-A, Grimm (CNR-ISAC)
- Nucleopore filter for SEM analyses (CNR-ISAC)
- Teflon filter for gravimetric analyses (CNR-ISAC)
- T and RH sensor GSP-6, Elitech (CNR-ISAC)
- Partector, Naneos (CNR-ISAC & UNIMIB)
- ELPI+, Dekati (UNIMIB)
- Nanoscan SMPS, TSI (UNIMIB)
- Diffusion Size Classifier DiSCmini, Testo (UNIMIB)

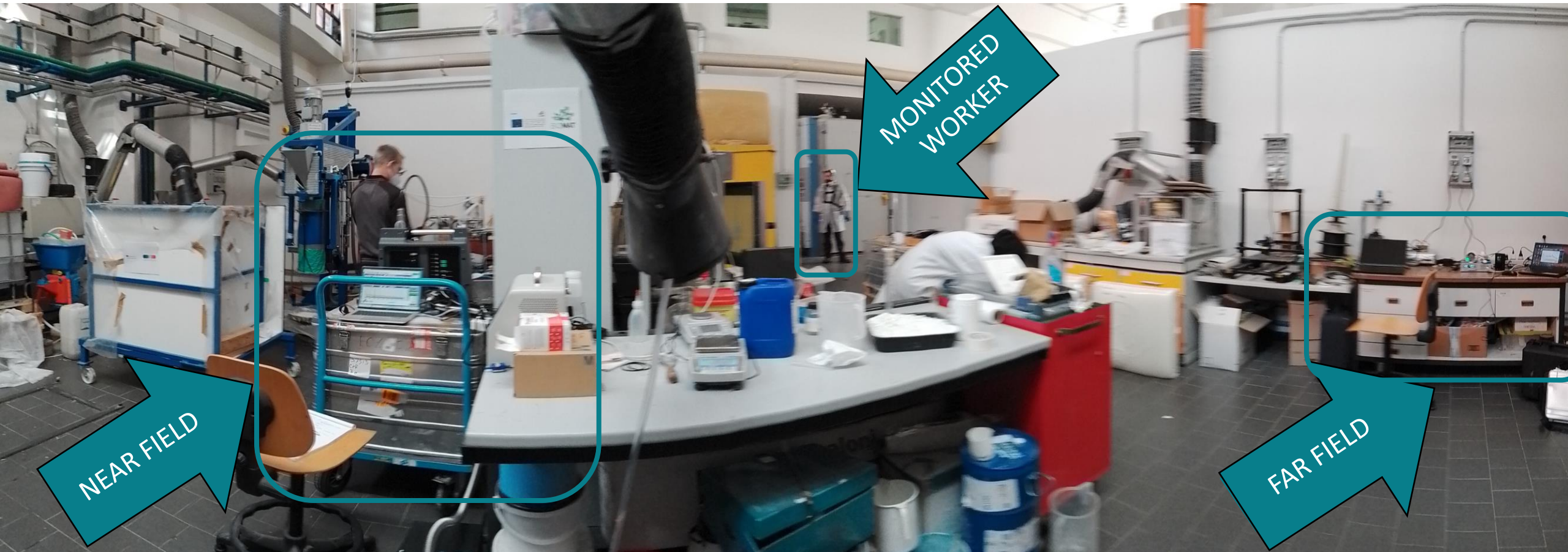


## Strategy:

- Instruments closed to both the casting machine and the weighing area.
- Fast processes require fast instruments: instead of SMPS (CNR-ISAC) there was ELPI+ (UNIMIB) set at 1Hz, 1s interval.



# Field Campaign I) :



# Field Campaign I) :

## Far Field (FF) Instruments

- OPC 11-D, Grimm (CNR-ISAC)
- Partector, Naneos (CNR-ISAC)
- Air Quality Monitor, PurpleAir (UNIMIB)

## Personal exposure monitoring (worker)

- Diffusion Size Classifier DiSCmini, Testo (CNR-ISAC)
- Portable PM Sampler, SKC Leland Legacy (CNR-ISAC)

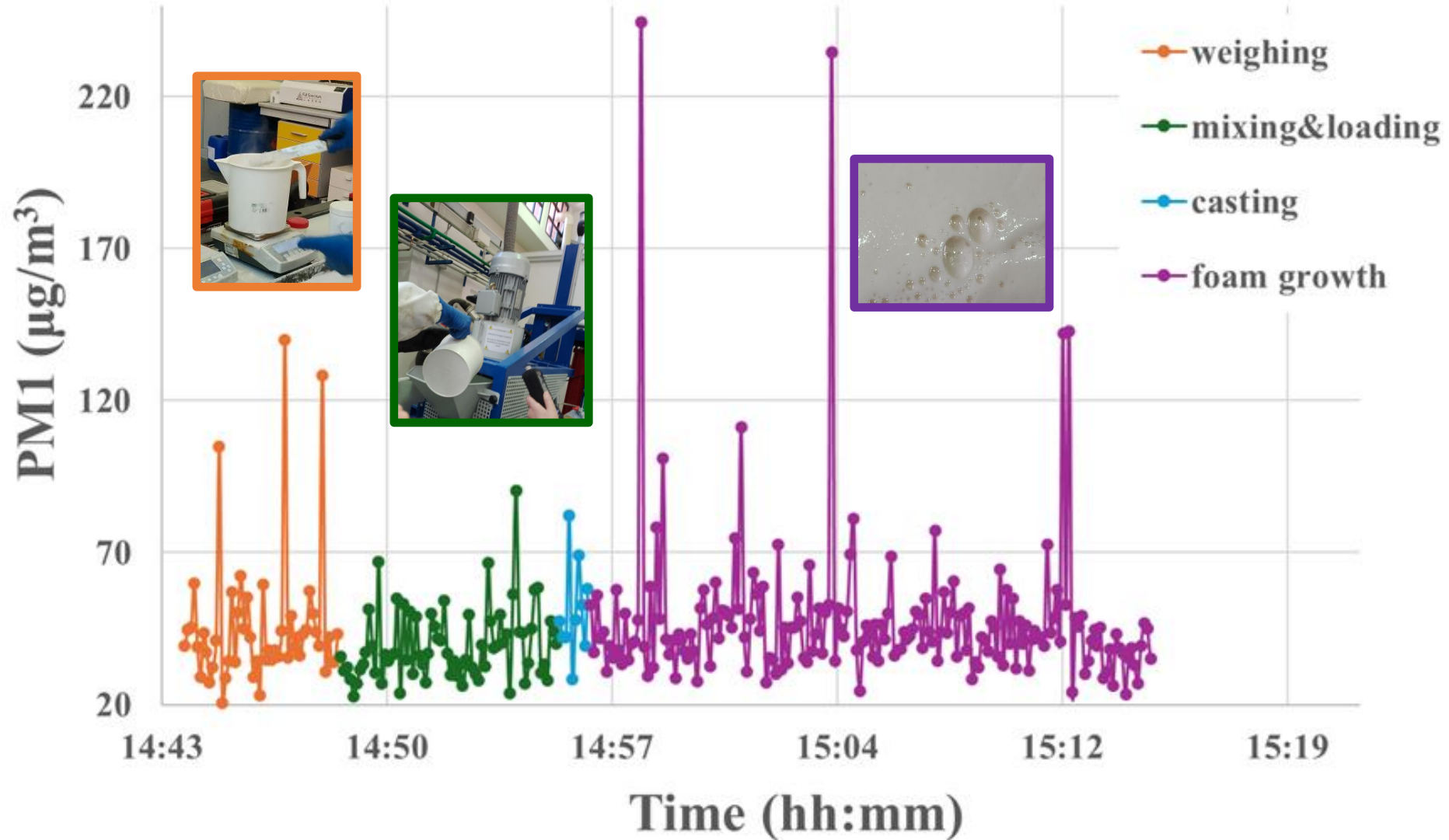
The same worker kept the equipment for a continuous period of four days during the 8-hour work shift. Each day a different filter was sampled.





- Figure shows all the steps required to create a panel, as seen in the Near Field, for PM1 data.
- Panel made on 17th afternoon. Formulation with Gas Beton and **Open Mold Configuration**.
- Several quick spikes detectable also in the Far Field.

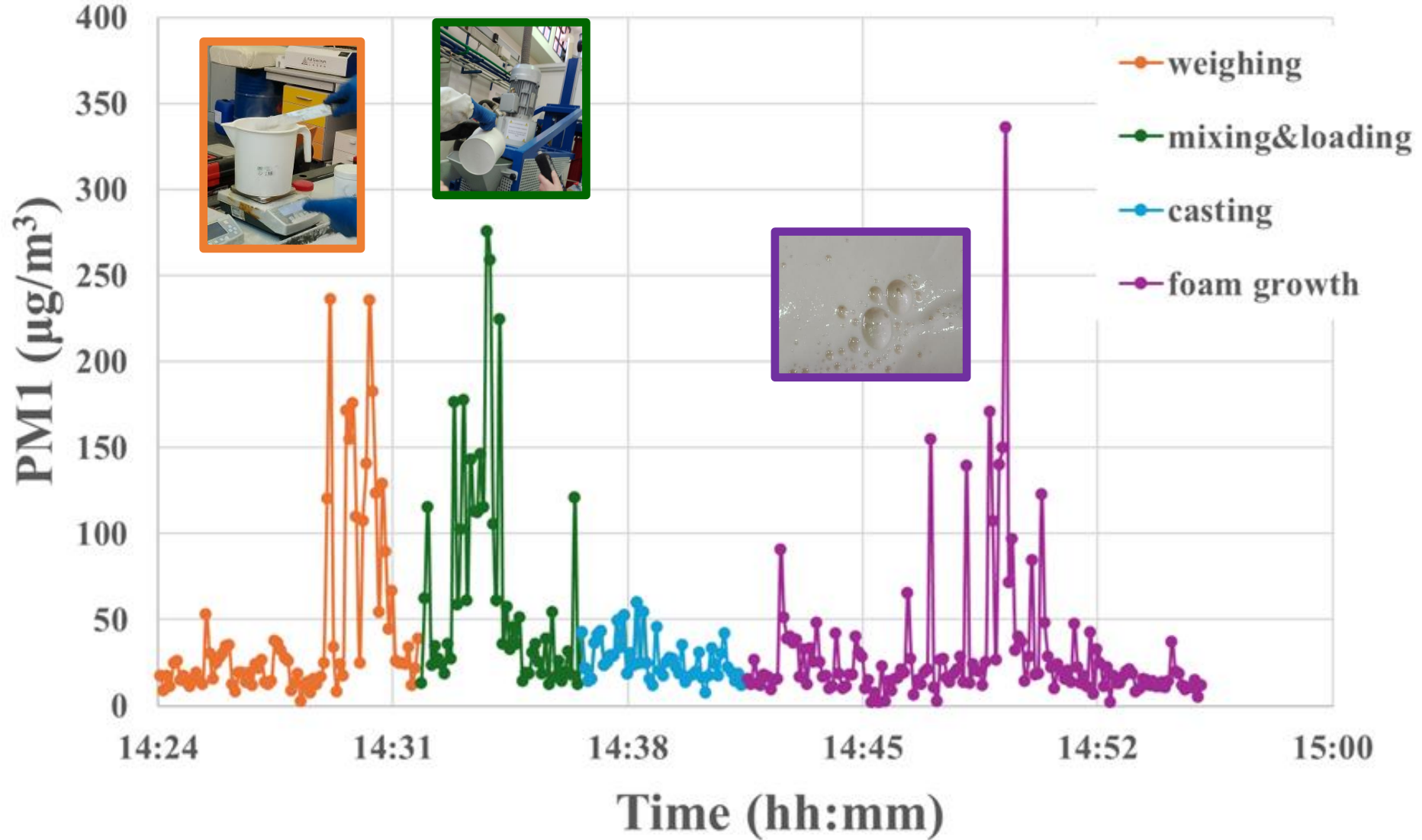
## Gas Beton & Mould without Lid Configuration \_ Panel 6°





- Figure shows all the steps required to create a panel, as seen in the Near Field, for PM1 data.
- Panel made on 18th afternoon.  
Formulation with Gas Beton & **Closed Mold Configuration**.

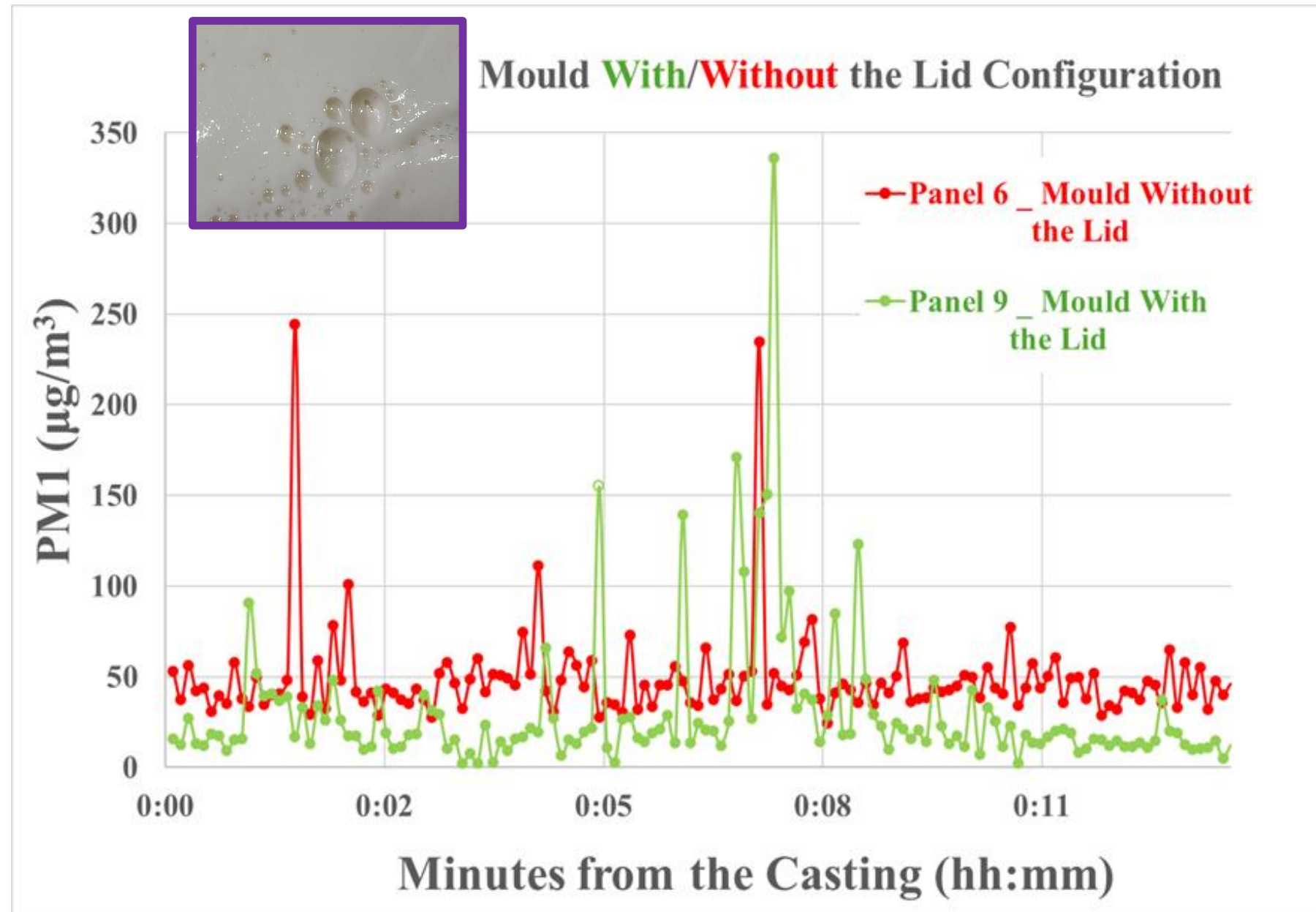
## Gas Beton & Mould with Lid Configuration \_ Panel 9°



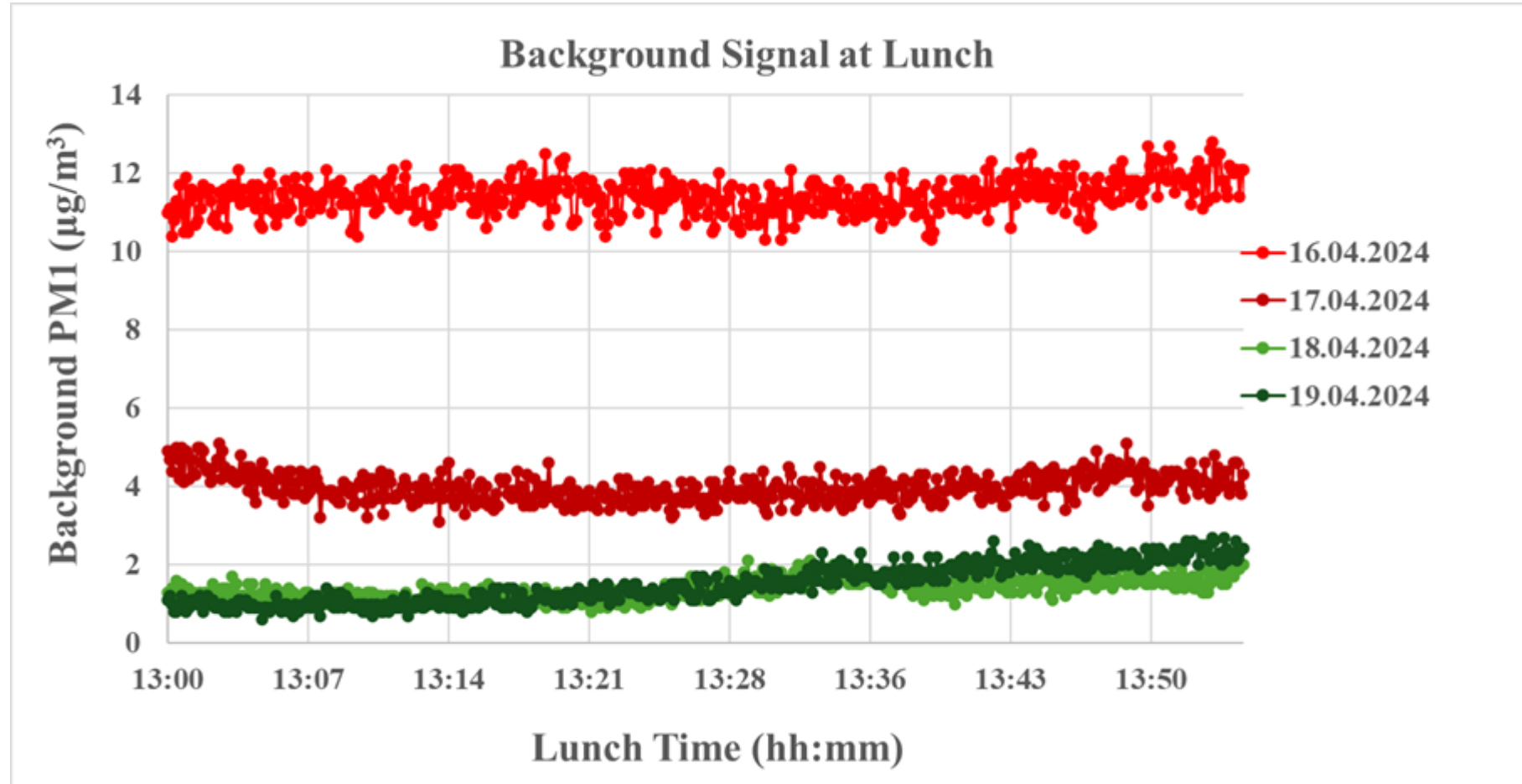
Focus on the «Foam Growth», just after the casting, for the two panels having the same formulation (with Gas Beton), made at the end of the day.

Figure shows PM1 data in the Near Field after the casting, when no other operation are performed and **the only difference is the Mould With/Without Lid configuration.**

Average PM1 is lower for the «Mould With Lid» configuration (green is under the red signal). But background is not subtracted yet.



- As expected, there are no spikes in the absence of operations, during breaks.
- However, background levels can vary slightly from day to day.
- On April 16<sup>th</sup> (*mould without lid setup day*) background levels are higher.
- On April 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> (*mould with lid setup day*) the background levels are lower, since it was rainy.





# Field Campaign II) : the Cutting Phase

## Note:

- The cutting phase is carried out in a separate room with a band saw.
- The panels cannot be cut immediately after casting, as some chemical reactions continue to occur inside them, even after a few hours. For this reason, the cutting was performed after the weekend.

## Strategy:

- The 6 panels containing Gas Beton were cut in the morning of April the 22<sup>nd</sup>2024
- The 6 panels containing Diatomite were cut in the afternoon of April the 22<sup>nd</sup>2024



Cutting Machine

# Field Campaign II) : the Cutting Phase

## Near Field (NF) Instruments

- OPC 11-A, Grimm (CNR-ISAC)
- Nucleopore filter for SEM analyses (CNR-ISAC)
- Teflon filter for gravimetric analyses (CNR-ISAC)
- ELPI+, Dekati (UNIMIB)

## Far Field (FF) Instruments

- OPC 11-D, Grimm (CNR-ISAC)
- Partector, Naneos (CNR & UNIMIB)
- Nanoscan SMPS, TSI (UNIMIB)
- Air Quality Monitor, PurpleAir (UNIMIB)

## Personal exposure monitoring (worker)

- Diffusion Size Classifier DiSCmini, Testo (CNR-ISAC)
- Portable PM Sampler, SKC Leland Legacy (CNR-ISAC)



Near Field (NF)



Far Field (FF)

## Work planned for the NEXT 6 MONTHS

### Data Collection and Preparation

- Gather data from all the instruments and **ensure common unit and formats**.
- Clean and preprocess the data. **Eliminate** any outliers or **erroneous data** points .
- **Create a structured database or spreadsheet to facilitate analysis.**

### Background Estimation and Selection of the Processes of Interest

- **Determine background** concentrations during non-emission periods.
- **Select** processes for detailed analysis **and subtract background**.
- **Integrate results from near field vs. far field** comparisons and background estimates.

### Analysis and Influence of KDF Parameters

- Compare averages for each process and identify patterns or correlations.
- **Assess variability within and between the processes** and identify any outliers.
- **Assess the influence of KDF** on measured mass and concentration data.



