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PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVATION OF TEXTILE REINFORCED CONCRETE FACADE PANELS





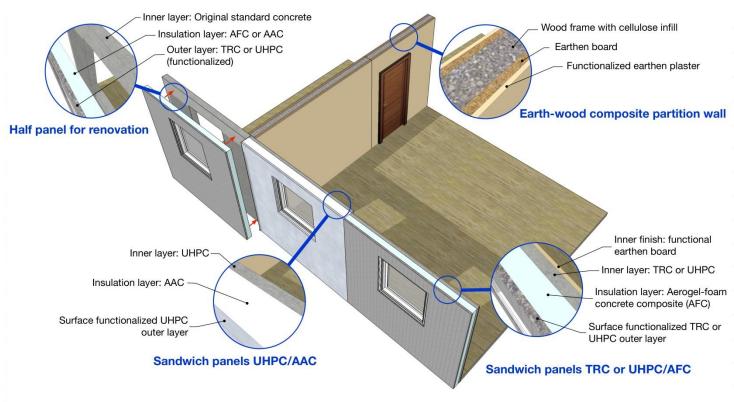
Contents

- Project concept H-HOUSE
- Goals & Challenges
- Materials & Methods
- Results
- Conclusions



[H]house











Project Goal

Development of materials and components:

- Physical and chemical properties (surface functionalization)
- Indoor air quality
- Energy efficiency and sound insulation
- Embodied energy
- Durability, maintenance and service life









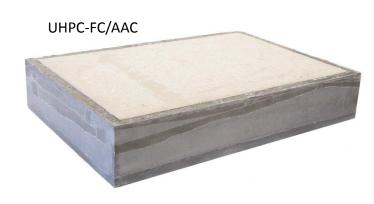
Earth plasters and biocomposites



Foam Concrete (FC)







Swedish Cement and Concrete Research Institute







Goal

Easy-to-clean / self-cleaning concrete surfaces

Advantages

- Reduced maintenance
- Low-cost solution

Challenges

- Commercial products
- Method for incorporation
- Efficiency / Performance







Materials

- TiOmix N (1)
- Aeroxide P25 (2)
- Aerodisp W 740 X (3)

Incorporation method

- Bulk addition (1,3)
- Dispersion (3)
- Coating (2)

Methodology

- Indicator ink
- Exposure (UV-A cycles)
- Photography
- Image analysis





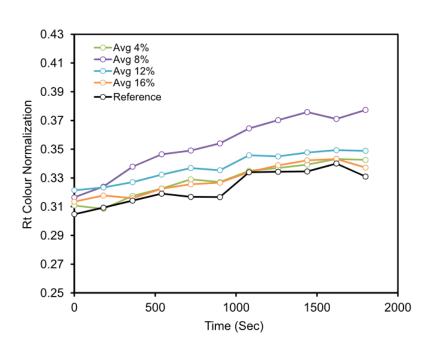








TiO mix (Bulk addition)



After

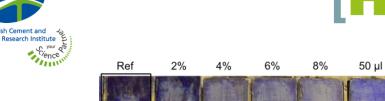
Before





100 µl



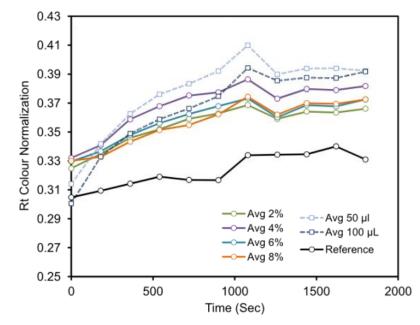


Aerodisp (Bulk / Dispersion)

Before







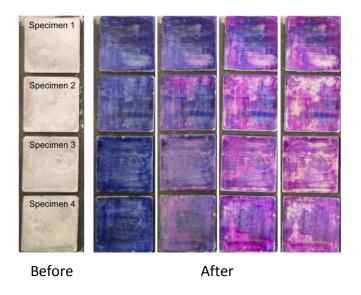
After

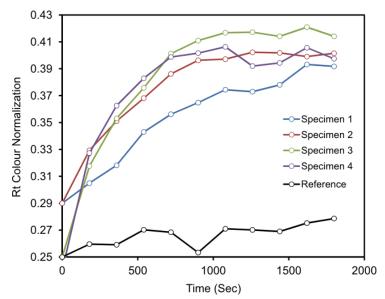






Aeroxide (Coating)

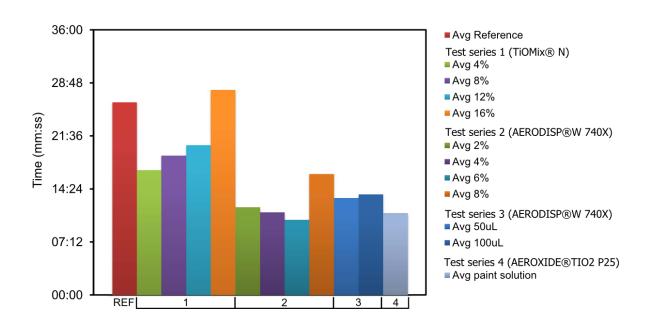








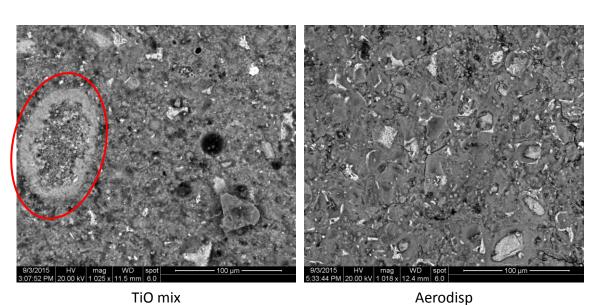
Time to bleach

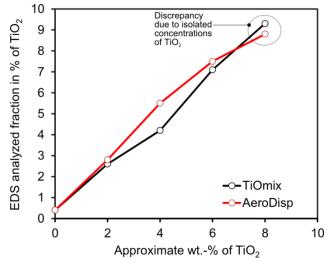






Surface analysis (SEM)





Swedish Cement and Concrete Research Institute





Conclusions

- Indicator ink: rapid and cost-effective method;
- Bulk addition: higher TiO₂ concentrations not favorable (opt. 3wt.%);
- Dispersion: increased surface reactivity but poor aesthetics;
- Coating: highest rates of reaction and cost-effective.



Acknowledgments









www.h-house-project.eu





























