# New adsorbents for cultural heritage applications: A SIFT-MS study

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## Background



This study is part of the **Apache project**, with the goal to develop new tools and materials for the preventive preservation of cultural heritage.

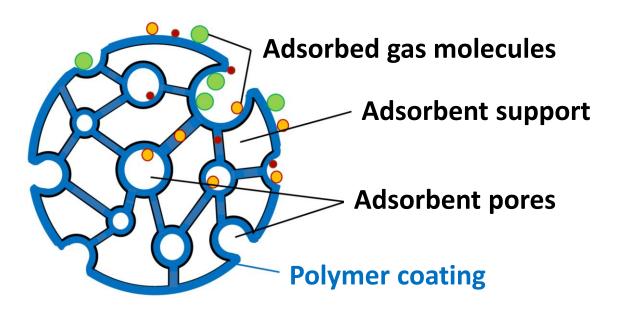


At Chalmers: Development of new adsorbents for capturing gaseous pollutants that harm cultural heritage.



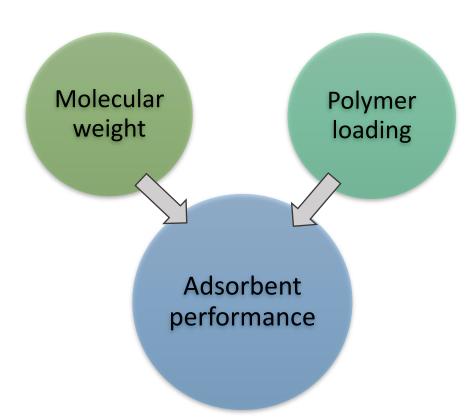
The aim of this study: determine adsorption / desorption performance when exposed to pollutants.

#### The adsorbent



#### **Research questions:**

- What is the effect of polymer loading on adsorption / desorption?
- What is the effect of polymer molecular weight on adsorption/ desorption?



#### SIFT-MS

Selected-ion flow-tube mass spectrometry

Real-time gas phase analysis

Quantitative

Detection of low (<  $1 \mu g/m^3$ ) concentrations

Adsorption and desorption analysis

### 3 liter chamber for gas flow, contains 50 mg of adsorbent in aluminum boat:

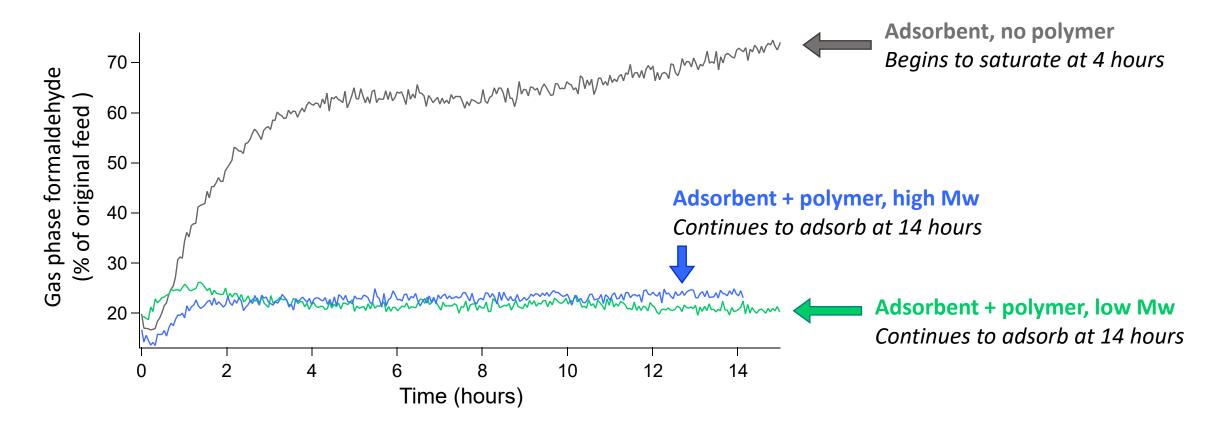


## **Results - adsorption**

Formaldehyde gas

Original feed concentration:  $85 \mu g/m^3$ 

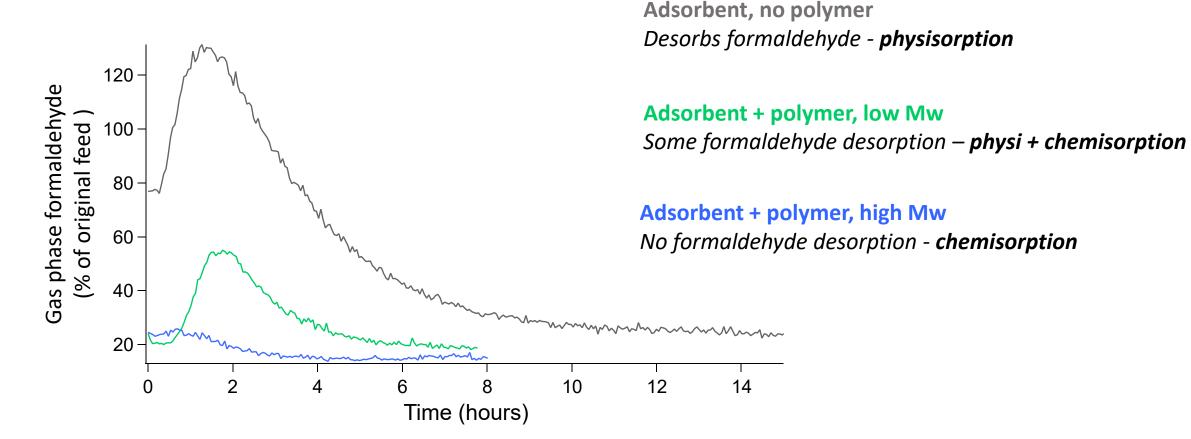
Flow rate: 28 mL/min Sample amount: 50 mg



## **Results - desorption**

Fresh air flow, formaldehyde gas turned off

Flow rate: 28 mL/min
Sample amount: 50 mg



#### Conclusions



Polymer-coated
adsorbent shows
promise as new material
for conservation

Polymer increases adsorption capacity

Provides chemisorption capabilities

High Mw further reduces desorption







This project was funded by the European Commission (grant agreement 814496)

Future: Continue study with other gases: acetic acid and formic acid