DEVELOPMENT OF A HYBRID AIR PURIFICATION UNIT FOR THE INDOORS IN TROPICS

Koongamuwe Gedara Nilanka Harshani Weerasinghe

208093C

Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Civil Engineering
Faculty of Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

December 2023

DEVELOPMENT OF A HYBRID AIR PURIFICATION UNIT FOR THE INDOORS IN TROPICS

Koongamuwe Gedara Nilanka Harshani Weerasinghe

208093C

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Civil Engineering
Faculty of Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

December 2023

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any other University or Institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

Signature: UOM Verified Signature

The above candidate has carried out research for the PhD/MPhil/Masters thesis/dissertation under my supervision. I confirm that the declaration made above by the student is true and correct.

Date: 31/12/2023

Name of Supervisor: Prof. R.U. Halwatura

Signature of the Supervisor: Date:31/12/2023

DEDICATION

"May this thesis serve as a reminder that with determination and hard work, one can achieve their goals. This accomplishment is not just mine; it's a testament to the love and support of all around me, and it's dedicated to each of you.

This thesis symbolizes not only the result of my academic accomplishments but also the embodiment of the affection, encouragement, and faith that enveloped me during this profound journey. Therefore, it is dedicated to my loving family for their unwavering love, support, and encouragement throughout this journey. Your sacrifices and belief in me have been my greatest motivators.

To my devoted husband, I extend to you equal acknowledgment for this achievement, and I offer this thesis as a testament to your immense support and affection. This accomplishment is not exclusively mine but rather a collective triumph that we commemorate together.

To my beloved children, I dedicate this thesis with all my heart. Your presence in my life has been a constant source of inspiration and motivation. Your innocence, curiosity, and boundless love have sustained me throughout this academic journey.

To my friends and colleagues, for the countless discussions, late nights, and shared experiences that have enriched my academic and personal life.

To the countless individuals who have participated in my research, your contributions have been essential to the completion of this work.

To the future generations of scholars and thinkers, may you find as much joy and fulfillment in your academic endeavors as I have found in mine.

This thesis is dedicated to all of you, with heartfelt gratitude.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"I am profoundly appreciative of the support and guidance provided by countless individuals whose steadfast contributions paved the way for this research journey and ultimately culminated in the successful completion of my PhD thesis. This achievement is a testament to the collective effort and dedication of all those who believed in this endeavor.

Foremost, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to Prof. R.U. Halwatura, my research supervisor, whose mentorship and unwavering support were the cornerstone of my research success. Your guidance, profound expertise, and dedication to nurturing my growth as a scholar have been instrumental in shaping both this thesis and my academic journey. I am forever indebted for the wisdom you imparted and the countless hours you invested in my development.

I am also indebted to Dr. Inoka Manthilake and Dr. Nimal Wijerathna of the progress review committee, as well as fellow researchers, friends, and colleagues at the ProGreen Laboratory, University of Moratuwa. Their constructive feedback, unwavering support, and encouragement were instrumental in yielding fruitful research outcomes.

Furthermore, I extend my special thanks to the Construction Management Division of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, and to Ms. Priyantha, Ms. Rukma, Mr. Naveen, and the entire staff of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa. Your constant and unfaltering support throughout this journey, as well as your commitment to fostering an environment of academic excellence, provided the fertile ground upon which my research could flourish.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my loving parents, husband, my two daughters, sister and her husband, and my mother-in-law for their unwavering belief in me and their endless encouragement. Your love and support have been my constant motivation.

To everyone who played a role in this research endeavor, your contributions have not gone unnoticed and have left an indelible mark on my academic and personal growth. Thank you all for being an integral part of this remarkable achievement."

ABSTRACT

Indoor air pollution poses a critical concern in today's world, influenced by various factors. Ensuring a safe indoor environment demands addressing the profound impact of pollution. Multiple strategies have been deployed to mitigate indoor air pollution, with a focal point emerging as biofiltration using indoor plants. This prompted a thorough exploration into the capacity of NASA-recommended indoor plants, which had undergone minimal experimentation in tropical climates. Simultaneously, an assessment was made on the efficacy of indigenous herb plants in curbing indoor air pollution. The plant selection process involved using a plant selection matrix to identify the most suitable plants for the study. Individual plant performances were rigorously tested within controlled chamber studies, evaluating their abilities to reduce carbon dioxide and other pollutant gases. The net performance of plant leaf area in carbon dioxide assimilation was measured and compared, resulting in a ranking of plants based on their performances. Among these categories, the Peace Lily (Spathiphyllum blandum) and Thippili (Piper longum) plants emerged as the top performers. Using these selected plants, a hybrid air purification unit was innovated, combining natural plant-based purification with modern technology and additional functionalities. Subsequently, the actual-scale performance of this developed system was assessed to determine its environmental sustainability. A comprehensive questionnaire was employed to gauge the social sustainability aspect. The plants' performances were also evaluated in air-conditioned settings, followed by an economic comparison to ascertain practical feasibility. The culmination of these endeavors has revealed that employing specific combinations of indoor plants facilitates achieving desired indoor air quality levels, particularly in terms of reducing carbon dioxide levels. This practice is beneficial economically and is highly recommended for indoor spaces where individuals spend approximately 90% of their time. Ensuring indoor safety becomes paramount, and this Hybrid Air Purification Unit not only contributes to energy savings and enhances environmental air quality but also encompasses the immeasurable aesthetic and therapeutic effects of plants.

Keywords: Air Purification, Carbon Dioxide, Hydroponic Cultivation, Indoor Air Quality, Indoor Plants

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATIONi
DEDICATIONii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTiii
ABSTRACTiv
TABLE OF CONTENTSv
LIST OF FIGURESix
LIST OF TABLESxiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONSxv
LIST OF APPENDICES xvi
1. INTRODUCTION
1.1 Research Gap
1.2 Objectives5
1.3 Methodology6
1.4 The main findings9
1.5 The arrangement of the report
2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Global aspects of Air Pollution and Indoor Environmental Quality 12
2.2 Indoor Air purification Mechanisms
2.3 Nature Based solutions for Indoor Air Purification
2.4 Use of indoor plants and their ability in bio filtration
2.5 Vertical Gardening as the best method for indoor plant arrangement in limited spaced buildings
2.6 Categories of Vertical Gardening Systems
2.7 Vertical Gardening System and it's sustainability aspects
2.7.1 Environmental Sustainability
2.7.2 Economic Sustainability
2.7.3 Social Sustainability
2.8 Hybrid Air purification
2.9 Chapter Summery

3.	OCCUI	PANT PERCEPTION ON VERTICAL GREENERY SYSTEMS	37
	3.1 Percep	otion Evaluation Survey of people on Vertical Gardening	37
	3.2 San	nple Selection and collecting responses	38
	3.2.1	Gender distribution.	38
	3.2.2	Age variation	39
	3.2.3	Living area	39
	3.2.4	Education level	40
	3.2.5	Current employment state	41
	3.2.6	Family monthly income	41
	3.2.7	General awareness of urban vertical gardening	42
	3.2.8	Way of practicing home gardening	43
	3.2.9 practice	Relationships between demographic factors and home garden e 45	ning
	3.2.10 awarene	The correlation between respondents' demographic factors and tess of vertical gardening	
	3.2.11 practice	Relationship between demographic factors of respondents and of vertical gardening	
	3.2.12	Respondents' overall perception about the system	49
	3.3 Chapte	er Summery	51
4.	PLANT	SELECTION	52
	4.1 Total p	plant list summarized based on the literature	53
	4.2 Plan	nt Selection matrix	60
	4.2.1	Literature Review	60
	4.2.2	Information Analysis	61
	4.2.3	Matrix Development	62
	4.2.4	Plant Selection based on developed matrix	64
		cal herb plants as a possible alternative to NASA-recommended placed climatic conditions	
	4.3.1	What are the "herbaceous plants?"	65
	4.3.2	What are the "Native plants"?	65
	4.3.3	Potential of Native Herbaceous Plants in Phytoremediation	66
	4.3.4	Selecting native herbaceous plants for the study	67
	4.5 Acclin	natization of selected plants before the testing	68

	4.6	Cha	npter Summery		•••••	70
5. D		ANT OPM	PERFORMNCE MENT	EVALUATION		
	5.1	Me	asuring the Carbon Diox	tide absorption capaci	ties of Plar	nts72
	5.1		Data Analysis			
	5.2 O	bser	ved Net CO ₂ Emission P			
	5.3	Imp	oact of Light Level on C	O ₂ Removal of Plants		85
	5.4	Var	riation between Plant Spo	ecies in CO ₂ Assimila	ition	85
	5.4	.1	Light Response Curves	of Studied Plant Spe	cies	87
	5.5	Obs	served Net CO ₂ Emission	n Patterns of Local H	erb Plants .	90
	5.6	СО	2 absorption capacity wi	th chamber modificat	ion	95
	5.7	Pla	nt performances under d	ifferent light colour		103
	5.7	.1	Red Light:			103
	5.7	.2	Blue Light:			103
	5.7	.3	Green Light:			104
	5.7	.4	LED Grow lights			104
	5.8 age o		riation in Leaf relative ch	• •		
	5.9	Vol	atile Organic Compound	d absorption by differ	ent plant sp	pecies 109
	5.9	.1	Measuring VOC reduct	tion capacity of plants	S	111
	5.10	Pro	totype Development of I	Hybrid Air Purificatio	on System.	117
	5.1	0.1	Prototype 1			118
	5.1	0.2	Prototype II			125
	5.11	Cha	npter Summary			129
6.	SO	CIA	L, ENVIRONMENTAL	AND ECONOMIC I	EVALUAT	ION 130
	6.1 S	ocial	Sustainability			131
	6.1	.1	Perception of building 131	occupants towards H	ybrid Air	Purification Unit
	6.2 E	nviro	onmental Sustainability			139
	6.3 E	cono	mic Sustainability			147
	6.3	.1	Basic steps of economi	c Feasibility Calculat	ion	148
	6.3	.2	Cost calculation for occ	cupant/s inside an Air-	-conditione	ed room (Case X)

	clculation occupant/s in CO ₂ levels (Case Y)			
	lculation for occupant/s lemented Hybrid Air Pu			
6.4 Chapter Summa	ary	•••••	•••••	155
7. CONCLUSIONS	S AND RECOMENDAT	ΓIONS		156
7.1 Conclusions				156
7.2 Recommendation	ons			158
7.3 Future Work				159
REFERENCES				160
APPENDICES				174

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Flow chart of the research methodology
Figure 2.1 Summery of literature referred in order to study the various Building Integrated Vegetation (BIV) systems
Figure 2.2 Vertical greening system designed by malaysian research team to improve indoor air quality, in Malaysia (Khean et al., 2022)
Figure 2.3 Schematic of an indoor air biofilter, Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, (Dave and Mike, 2015)
Figure 2.4 Landscaped system installed to substitute limestone coating of the wall, in Spain (Andreu et al., 2019)
Figure 2.5 A Vertical Greening Systems situated at Qingdao University of Technology in Qingdao, China
Figure 2.6 Classification of green walls, according to their construction characteristics (Manso, 2015)
Figure 2.7 Types of Vertical Gardens (a) Direct green façade (b) Indirect green façade (c) Living wall system
Figure 3.1 Gender distribution of the sample
Figure 3.2 Age variation of the sample in years
Figure 3.3 Living area of the respondents
Figure 3.4 Educational level of the respondents
Figure 3.5 Current employment state of the respondents
Figure 3.6 Family monthly income of respondents
Figure 3.7 Respondents who are practicing home gardening vs those who are not practicing at the moment
Figure 3.8 Reasons for not practicing home gardening
Figure 3.9 Various home gardening practices among the respondents
Figure 3.10 Home gardening practice according to living area
Figure 3.11 Respondents who are currently knowledgeable about vertical gardening44
Figure 3.12 Respondents currently engaged in vertical gardening and those not involved in vertical gardening
Figure 3.13 Various vertical gardening practices among the respondents
Figure 3.14 Respondent's perception about the system
Figure 3.15 Respondent's perceptions about drawbacks of the system 50

Figure 4.1 Plants purchased from Royal Botanical Garden Peradeniya with equal size and the age
Figure 4.2 The potting mix recommended by the Royal Botanical Garden for ornamental plants
Figure 4.3 The size of the pots used for transplanting
Figure 4.4 The plants under 50% shading material
Figure 5.1 The experimental glass chamber prepared for the data collection
Figure 5.2 Measuring the air tightness of the experimental chamber over 24hrs of period
Figure 5.3 The experimental chamber sealed with clay
Figure 5.5: The airtight glass chamber of volume 0.324m³ used as the experimental chamber for the study. (a) Graphical illustration (b) before insulation (c) after insulation (Front cover is opened)(a)
Figure 5.5: The airtight glass chamber of volume 0.324m³ used as the experimental chamber for the study. (a) Graphical illustration (b) before insulation (c) after insulation (Front cover is opened)(a)
Figure 5.6 The airtight glass chamber of volume 0.324m³ used as the experimental chamber for the study. (a) before insulation (b) after insulation
Figure 5.7 (a), (b) Digital CO ₂ Meter with data logging facility; (c) Lux meter 75
Figure 5.8 (a), (b), (d) Top view of the experimental chamber when the plants are kep inside
Figure 5.9 The setup designed to measure the CO ₂ emissions by the potting mix over a continuous 24-hour period
Figure 5.10 CO ₂ emission rate by the potting mix over 24 hours period78
Figure 5.11 Actual CO ₂ Change within the chamber when a plant potted in the growth medium
Figure 5.12 Net CO ₂ contribution only by the plant
Figure 5.13 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Sensevieria trifasciata
Figure 5.14 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Dracaena fragrans
Figure 5.15 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Phylodendron hederaceum 82
Figure 5.16 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Spathiphyllum blandum
Figure 5.17 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Chlorophytum comosum
Figure 5.18 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Aglaonema Communitatum 84
Figure 5.19 Light Response Curves of Studied NASA recommended Plant Species 88

Figure 5.20 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration inside the chamber by Kalanchoe pinnata, "Akkapana" under different light levels
Figure 5.21 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Plectranthus zatarhendi, "Iriweriya"
Figure 5.22 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Munronia pinnata,
Figure 5.23 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration inside the chamber by Costus speciosus. "Thebu"
Figure 5.24 Net impact on CO ₂ concentration by Piper longum", "Thippili
Figure 5.25 The grid method used for the plant leaf area calculations
Figure 5.26 The principal behind the modified experimental chamber
Figure 5.27 The modified chamber in order to eliminate the effect of potting medium
Figure 5.28 The performances of Spathiphyllum blandum and Piper longum after chamber modification
Figure 5.29 Regression Analysis results of eace lilly with respect to Lux level 99
Figure 5.30 Regression Analysis results of Thippili with respect to Lux level 100
Figure 5.31 The performances of Spathiphyllum blandum; natural day vs altered day
Figure 5.32 The performances of Piper longum; natural day vs altered day 102
Figure 5.33 The performance of Spathiphyllum blandum under different combinations of light colour
Figure 5.34 The performance of Piper longum under different combinations of light colour
Figure 5.35 (a) Leaf yellowing of Chlorophytum comosum after 24hr test period under 2000 lux level, (b) Leaf damages observed in Philodendron hederaceum when the leaves touch the chamber walls under high humid condition
Figure 5.36 The variation of Relative Chlorophyll Content along with the age of Piper longum and Spathiphyllum blandum
Figure 5.37 The variation of leaf thickness along with the age of Piper longum and Spathiphyllum blandum
Figure 5.38 Performance of Spathiphyllum blandum in VOC absorption
Figure 5.39 Performance of Draena fragrans in VOC absorption
Figure 5.40 Performance of Phylodendron in VOC absorption
Figure 5.41 Performance of Piper longum in VOC absorption

Figure 5.42 Summery of the percentage absorbances of VOC by each plant unde different light levels
Figure 5.43 Mixed Coir Chips (a) and Cor dust (b) in 1:1 ratio (c)
Figure 5.44 The sketch of the Vertical Gardening system prototype I
Figure 5.45 Developed structure of the prototype 1
Figure 5.46 The completed Hybrid Air Purification Unit _ Prototype 1 12:
Figure 5.47 Daily monitoring of the developed system located in Air-Conditioner room
Figure 5.48 The dashboard used in the prototype I
Figure 5.49 The temperature, RH and the lux level displaying panel
Figure 5.50 Emission of CO ₂ by each possible growth media for the developed prototype
Figure 5.51 The hydroponic set up used for the prototype II
Figure 5.52 Standing type of the Vertical Gardening Setup with pipe connection suitable for hydroponic media
Figure 5.53 Hanging type of the Vertical Gardening Setup with tray connection suitable for solid growth media
Figure 6.1 Two identical air conditioning rooms used Room A is without VGS and room B is with VGS
Figure 6.2 The two identical rooms used for the survey of the building occupant located in Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa
Figure 6.3 A building occupant while participating to the survey
Figure 6.4 Gender distribution among the study sample
Figure 6.5 Age distribution among the study sample
Figure 6.6 The occupants' feeling about the air quality of the room
Figure 6.7 The occupants' feeling on visual appearance of the room
Figure 6.8 Occupants' preference to work in this setup continuously without a break
Figure 6.9 Overall feeling of the occupants about the room
Figure 6.10 Awareness about the plant-based air purification prior to this survey . 13'
Figure 6.11 Occupant's willingness to accept the unit
Figure 6.12 Hydropic media-based Air purification unit using Pease Lily
Figure 6.13 Hydropic media-based Air purification unit using Thippili
Figure 6.14 Interior of the single person bed room

Figure 6.15 Interior of the dual person bed room
Figure 6.16 Selected study area for the real scale data collection
Figure 6.17 Variation in CO_2 level within a sealed room with a single occupant 144
Figure 6.18 The CO ₂ level variation in single room with the presence of Peace Lilly
Figure 6.19 Single-person bedroom data with Thippili plants using VGS 145
Figure 6.20 The CO ₂ level variation in double room with the presence of Peace Lilly
Figure 6.21 The CO ₂ level variation in double room with the presence of Thippili 147
Figure 6.22 Model of the single room created using design builder
Figure 6.23 The single room setup used for the simulation

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 The list of indoor plants summarized based on literature considering their previously reported ability to reduce air pollutants
Table 3.1 Respondents currently practicing home gardening according to socio demographic profile
Table 3.2 Respondents' knowledge regarding vertical gardening among different demographic factors
Table 3.3 Respondents currently practicing vertical gardening along with their sociodemographic profile
Table 3.4 Agronomic Practices that the respondents like to use with VGS48
Table 3.5 Respondent's preference regarding the features of VGS among different age groups
Table 4.1 The list of indoor plants that have been reported in the literature for their ability to reduce air pollutants
Table 4.2 Developed plant selection Matrix
Table 4.3 The selected pant varieties with their scientific name, common names and the relative importance
Table 4.4 List of native plants selected
Table 5.1 Average CO ₂ emission rates of tested indoor plants per leaf area per hour
Table 5.2 Average CO ₂ emission rates of local herb plants per leaf area per hour (n=3)
Table 5.3 Relative CO ₂ absorption by Peace lily
Table 5.4 Relative CO ₂ absorption by Thippili
Table 6.1 Basic details of the survey
Table 6.2 The required parameters of both room A and B
Table 6.2 The required parameters of both room A and B
Table 6.3 Cost calculation For Case X
Table 6.3 Cost calculation For Case X
Table 6.3 Cost calculation For Case X149Table 6.4 The cost calculation for Case Y150Table 6.5 CO2 absorption by plants per 1m² leaf area151
Table 6.3 Cost calculation For Case X149Table 6.4 The cost calculation for Case Y150Table 6.5 CO2 absorption by plants per 1m² leaf area151Table 6.6 Initial cost calculations152
Table 6.3 Cost calculation For Case X149Table 6.4 The cost calculation for Case Y150Table 6.5 CO2 absorption by plants per 1m² leaf area151Table 6.6 Initial cost calculations152Table 6.7 Running cost calculation152

Table 6.11 Cost calculation as per the customer requirement	. 153
Table 6.12 Cost Estimations of the VGS	. 154

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers
BIV	Building Integrated Vegetation
BRI	Building Related Illnesses
CAM	Crassulacean Acid Metabolism
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
IoT	Internet of Things
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality
IEQ	Indoor Environmental Quality
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LCP	Light Compensation Point
LRC	Light Response Curve
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
PAR	Photosynthetically active radiation (wavelengths 400 to 700 nm)
PPM	Potted-Plant Microcosm
ppm	Parts per million; 1/106 of medium; e.g., $\mu L/L$ air; mg/kg soil
SBS	Sick Building Syndrome

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Description
Appendix A	Semple Questionnaire - Perception Evaluation Survey of people on Vertical Gardening
Appendix B	Plant Selection Matrix
Appendix C	The data output from the CO_2 data logger obtained for Aglonema (Example)
Appendix D	Questionnaire on hybrid Air Purification System
Appendix E	Regression Analysis results of Peace Lily and Thippili
Appendix F	Real scale CO ₂ data collection (Example)
Appendix G	Design Builder output file
Appendix H	Cost Calculation