

# Air Cleaner Test Report

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|--------------------|---|---|
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#### Acron International Technology Limited

IAQ Contractor, IAQ Control Facilities Supplier, IAQ Consultant Subsidiary company of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Under the Entrepreneurship Program



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### 1. Sample Description

| Product                | : | Air Cleaner   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Brand Name             | : | b-MOLA  |
| Model No.              | : | MOLA150   |
| No. of Sample Received | : | 1   |
| Test Date              | : | 03 Dec 2019 – 03 Dec 2019                               |
| Test Item(s)           | : | Pollutants Removal Efficiency                           |
| Test Requested         | : | Formaldehyde  |
| Test Reference(s)      | : | In-house method SOP200 (for VOC removal rate)           |
| Test Equipment         | : | Honeywell instrument ppbRAE 3000                        |
| Equipment no.          | : | E002 - 002  |
| Test Result            | : | See the attached sheets                                 |
| Remark                 | : | Client claimed that model MOLA150 same as IA50/BM150 in |
|                        |   | terms of power, parts, components and structures. Only  |
|                        |   | different is the selling platform.                      |



### 2. Detail Description of the sample



b-MOLA/MOLA150



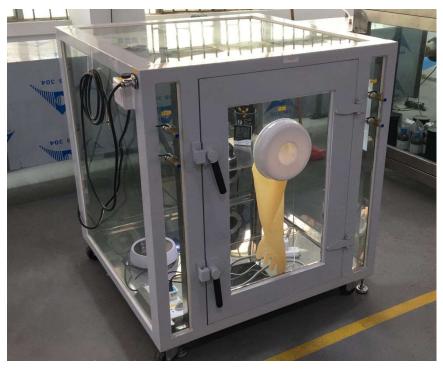


NCCO Reactor (NA213020300) and Activated Carbon HEPA



#### 3. Testing Environment

| Temperature                       | : | 21.9 °C                         |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Relative Humidity                 | : | 26 %                            |
| Testing Chamber                   | : | 1m <sup>3</sup> Testing Chamber |
| Size (W $\times$ H $\times$ D) mm | : | $1000 \times 1000 \times 1000$  |



1m<sup>3</sup> Testing Chamber



#### 4. Testing Method of Removal Efficiency

In a  $1m^3$  chamber, chemical was injected into the chamber by a syringe and evaporated by a hot plate. Internal circulation was turned on throughout the test to ensure the uniformity of chemical concentration inside the chamber. Initial concentration (C<sub>0</sub>) of the chemical was recorded before switching on the air cleaner with a range of 1.00 (±0.20) mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Then, the air cleaner is switched on for 60 minutes and the chemical concentration was recorded as C<sub>60</sub>, the final concentration of chemical.

The test was repeated without the air cleaner to determine the natural decay of the chemical at the test chamber. Chemical was injected into the chamber by a syringe and evaporated by a hot plate with an initial concentration ( $C_{N0}$ ). The final concentration ( $C_{N60}$ ) was determined 60 minutes later

New filters and HEPA have been used for each chemical test.

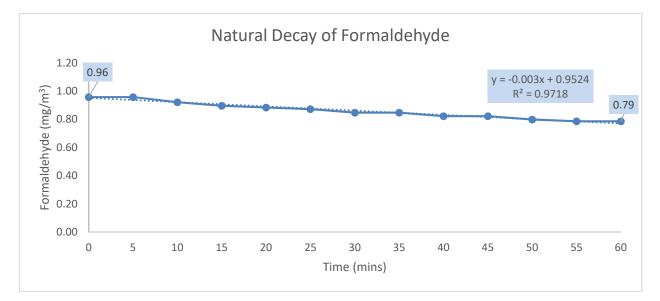


#### 5. Results of Removal Efficiency

| Brand/ Model No. | <b>Operation Mode</b> | Test Chemical | Volume |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|
|                  |                       |               | (mL)   |
| b-MOLA/MOLA150   | SS                    | Formaldehyde  | 0.165  |

| Initial Concentration | Natural Decay, kn    | Total Decay, ke      | <b>Removal Efficiency</b> |  |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| $(mg/m^3)$            | (min <sup>-1</sup> ) | (min <sup>-1</sup> ) | (%)                       |  |
| 0.82                  | 0.0035               | 0.0224               | 96                        |  |

Remark: Initial concentration is set within  $100\pm10$  mg/m<sup>3</sup>.



## Figure a. Natural Decay of Formaldehyde



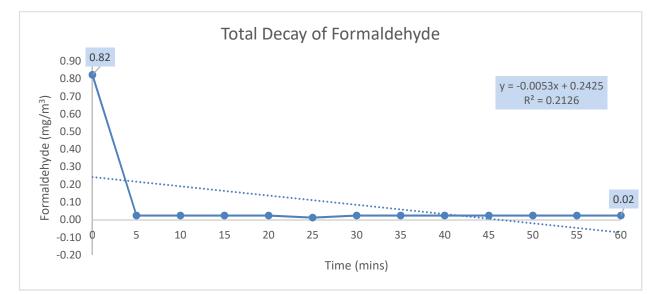


Figure b. Total Decay of Formaldehyde

#### Calculation:

$$A_{1} = \frac{C_{0} - C_{60}}{C_{0}}$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{C_{N0} - C_{N60}}{C_{N0}}$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{C_{0} - C_{N60}}{C_{N0}}$$

$$Removal Efficiency = \frac{C_{0}(1 - A_{2}) - C_{60}}{C_{0}(1 - A_{2})}$$

$$A_{1}: \text{ Removal rate} \qquad (\%)$$

$$A_{2}: \text{ Natural decay rate} \qquad (\%)$$

$$C: \text{ Concentration of testing subject} \qquad (mg/m^{3})$$

### \*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*