

# CADR Nanoparticle REPORT



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Date: May 1, 2022  
Test Requested By: Agentis Air  
Test Type: Multi-Pass Efficiency

### Scope

Customer provided a unit for multi-pass efficiency testing with KCl nanoparticles with range of 10-340 nanometer. Testing was performed in a large (945 ft<sup>3</sup>) stainless-steel chamber.

### Method

The Particles are generated with 0.01% KCl solution. The range of monitoring is set and SMPS collects data at one run per 2.5 minutes. Particles are neutralized prior to entering chamber to prevent agglomeration.

Microbiologists  
John Cherne, James Cherne, Autumn Stivers-Biscuso

Testing Approval  
Al Vatine, CEO

**Figure 1. Air Cleaner tested**



**Test Conditions**

Environmental Conditions: 72 °F and 50% RH

**Equipment**

1007 ft<sup>3</sup> Stainless-Steel Test Chamber  
SMPS manufactured by TSI company

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Figure 2. Test chamber

Cumulative Particle counts

Time(min)	Cumulative Number Concentration of 10 nm < KCL Particles < 339 nm		ln [C <sub>ti</sub> /C <sub>i</sub> ]	
	Natural Decay	Unit	Natural Decay	Unit
0	12479555	14438261.6	0	0
2	12278639	12379003.41	-0.016230651	-0.153879974
4	12177939	7474905.64	-0.024465701	-0.658330243
6	12176836	3679980.05	-0.024556279	-1.366974407
8	12175839	1945120.39	-0.024638159	-2.004557866
10	12175369	1088280.02	-0.024676761	-2.585283252
12	12169438	614990.97	-0.025164011	-3.156029433
14	12166869	356353.486	-0.025375135	-3.701713841
16	12152368	200726.019	-0.026567689	-4.275696129
18	12149369	122216.372	-0.026814503	-4.771844003
20	12148337	77248.4349	-0.026899449	-5.230610362
22	12140669	44190.7124	-0.027530846	-5.789122377
24	12136397	29311.7675	-0.027882783	-6.199647961
26	12135564	19038.9011	-0.027951422	-6.631152705
28	12129887	12937.6562	-0.02841933	-7.017494873
30	12125587	8137.7666	-0.028773889	-7.481121248

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**Calculations:**

**INFORMATION FOR REPORT**

These results are plotted in Figure 1. Particle decay follow the exponential decay function:

$$C_{t_i} = C_i e^{-kt_i} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

where  $C_{t_i}$  is the concentration at time  $t_i$ ,  $C_i$  is the concentration at time = 0 minutes,  $k$  is the decay rate constant, and  $t_i$  is the time. The decay rate constant is then found from the slope of the  $\ln[C_{t_i}/C_i]$  vs.  $t_i$  curve:

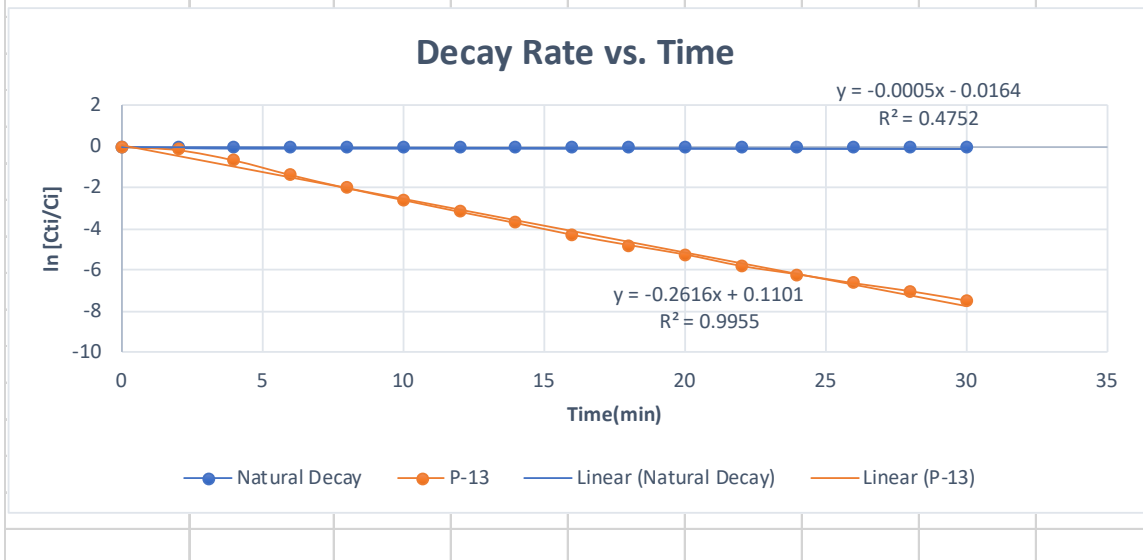
$$\ln \frac{C_{t_i}}{C_i} = -kt_i + b \quad (\text{Equation 3})$$

The following formula, modeled on the AHAM test CADR, was used to determine the  $CAR_{Nano}$  of the device with a test chamber volume ( $V$ ) of 944.6  $ft^3$ :

$$CAR_{Nano} = V(k_{device} - k_{natural\_decay}) \quad (\text{Equation 4})$$

P-14: **EXAMPLE CALCULATION FOR EACH DEVICE IN REPORT**

$$CAR_{Nano} = 944.6 \text{ ft}^3(0.0805 - 0.0221) = 55.165 \text{ cfm}$$



k_device	k_natural decay
0.5232	0.0975
<b>CADR<sub>Nano</sub>=</b>	<b>402.11622</b>