



PLASMIANTE: A plasma filter for the detection of airborne asbestos.

Cédric Duée, Marie Hénault, Thomas Lecas, Laifa Boufendi, Xavier Bourrat,
Hubert Haas, Henry Pillière

► To cite this version:

Cédric Duée, Marie Hénault, Thomas Lecas, Laifa Boufendi, Xavier Bourrat, et al.. PLASMIANTE: A plasma filter for the detection of airborne asbestos.. 15th Dusty Plasma Workshop, May 2018, Baltimore, United States. hal-01773839

HAL Id: hal-01773839

<https://brgm.hal.science/hal-01773839>

Submitted on 23 Apr 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

PLASMIANTE: A plasma filter for the detection of airborne asbestos

Cédric Dueé¹, Marie Hénault², Thomas Lecas², Laïfa Boufendi², Xavier Bourrat¹, Hubert Haas¹, Henry Pillière³

¹ BRGM, 3 avenue Claude Guillemin, 45060 Orléans Cedex 2, France

² GREMI, CNRS, University of Orléans, 14 rue d'Issoudun BP6744, 45067 Orléans Cedex 2, France

³ INEL-Thermo Fisher Scientific, 71 rue d'Orléans, 45410 Artenay, France
c.duee@brgm.fr

Even if forbidden in french constructions since 1997, asbestos remains present in most of the buildings constructed before this date. Thus, in the case of degradations, asbestos fibers can be emitted in air. The smaller the asbestos particles, the longer they stay in suspension in air, increasing the risk of inhalation.

The current determination of asbestos presence in air in France follows a long and cumbersome normative protocol (NF X 43-050), with an analysis carried out on a Transmission Electron Microscope at laboratory after air filtration on-site. Such a protocol is therefore accompanied by numerous error factors.

PLASMIANTE aims to develop a direct and global on-line analysis method to detect, identify and characterise in real time asbestos fibers potentially present in the air. To this end, particles will be trapped in a low pressure plasma and analyzed with several metrological methods such as multi angle laser light scattering, the effect of the particles on the electrical characteristics of the plasma and the discharge, Infra-Red spectroscopy and Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS).

This contribution presents the aim of the project along with the first results and the challenges we will face.

References:

AFNOR. Qualité de l'air : Détermination de la concentration en fibres d'amiante par micorscopie électronique à transmission. NF X 43-050, Janvier 1996, 42 p.

Acknowledgment:

This project is supported by the PRDA (Plan de Recherche et Développement Amiante), supported by the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition and the Ministry for Regional Cohesion (SU 06-17-006).