

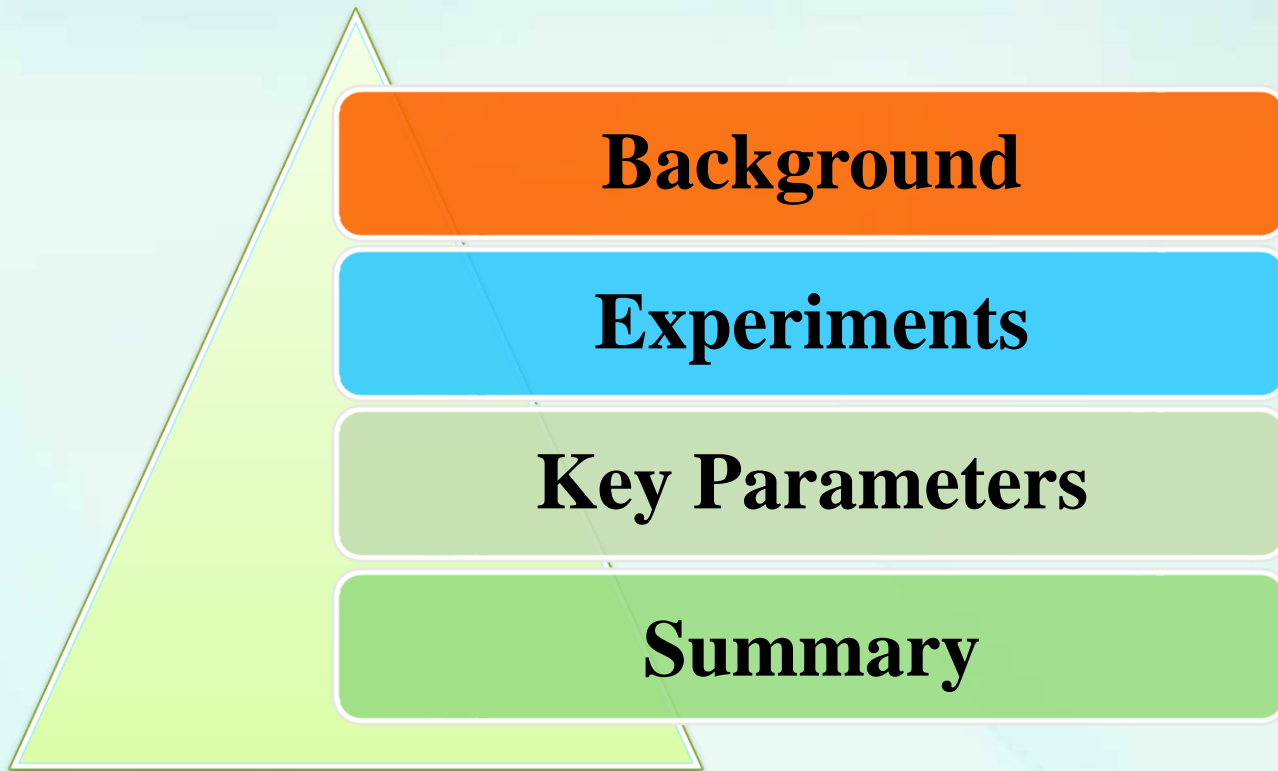


Key parameters affecting the release of aldehydes in e-cigarette aerosols

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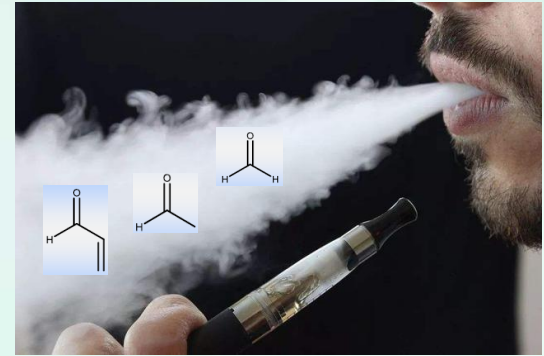
Outline



Background

○ Aldehydes in e-cigarette aerosols

- ➔ **Formaldehyde** is a Group 1 human carcinogen as classified IARC
- ➔ **Acetaldehyde** is regarded as a Group 2B possible human carcinogen
- ➔ **Acrolein** is toxic, is a strong irritant for the skin, eyes, etc.



○ Requirements

- ➔ **US FDA** recommends consider formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolein in aerosols (Premarket Tobacco Product Applications for Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems)
- ➔ **Afnor XP D 90-300-3** recommends target values for formaldehyde (200), acetaldehyde (3200) and acrolein (16 µg/200Puffs)
- ➔ **BSI PAS 54115** monitor formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolein in aerosols

Experiments

Key Parameters

□ E-liquid



- moisture content
- $V_{PG} : V_{GLY}$
- nicotine content

□ E-cig device



- power output

Experiments

○ Sample

➔ Refillable e-cigs



➔ Basic solution (**PAS 54115**) : 78 % v/v propylene glycol (PG), 18 % v/v glycerol (GLY), 2 % v/v purified water, and 2 % v/v nicotine

➔ Vaping condition (**ISO 20768:2018**) : Puff duration **3 s**, Puff volume **55 mL**, Puff frequency **30 s**. Puff number **50**

○ Methods

➔ Determination of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolein in aerosol of e-cigs

➔ Study on vaporization temperature of e-cigs

Key Parameters—moisture content

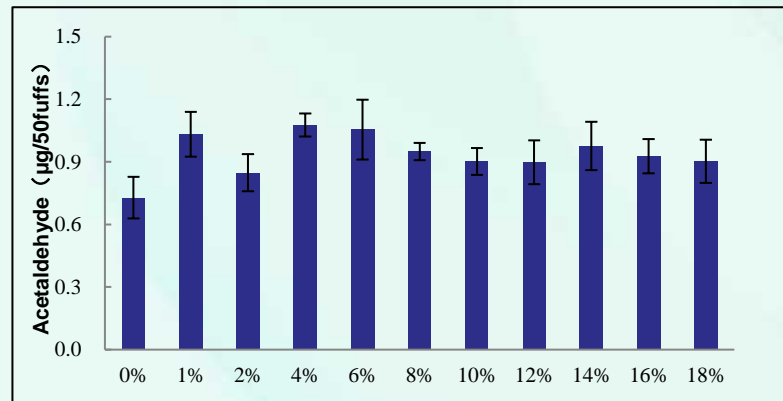
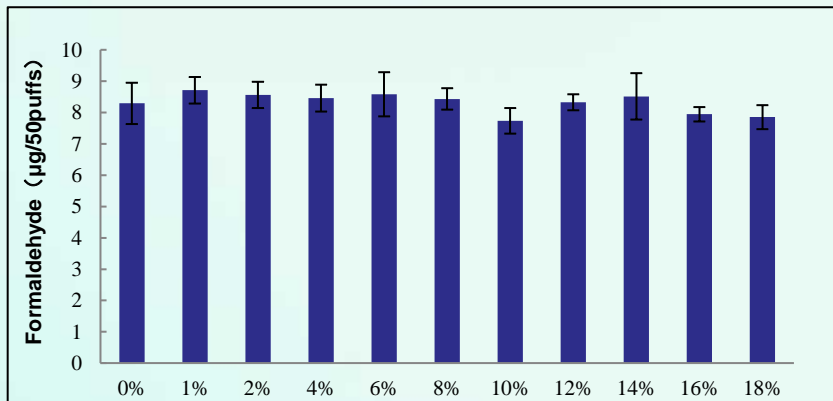
moisture content

➔ 0%、1%、2%、4%、6%、8%、10%、12%、14%、16% and 18%

($V_{PG}:V_{GLY}:V_{NIC}=78:18:2$)

➔ formaldehyde: 7.74~8.72 $\mu\text{g}/50$ puffs, acetaldehyde: 0.85~1.08 $\mu\text{g}/50$ puffs, acrolein: ND

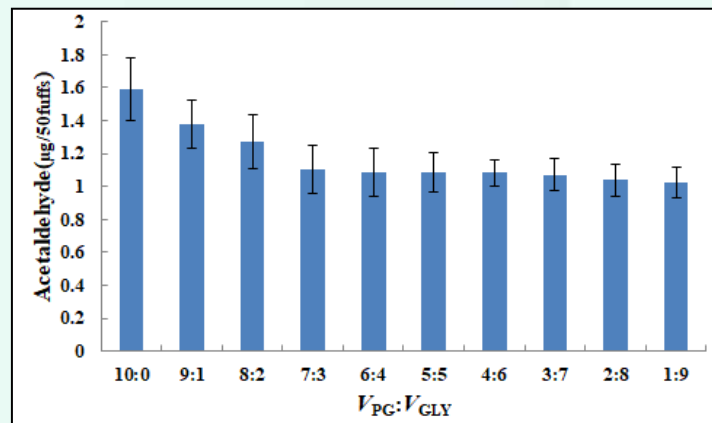
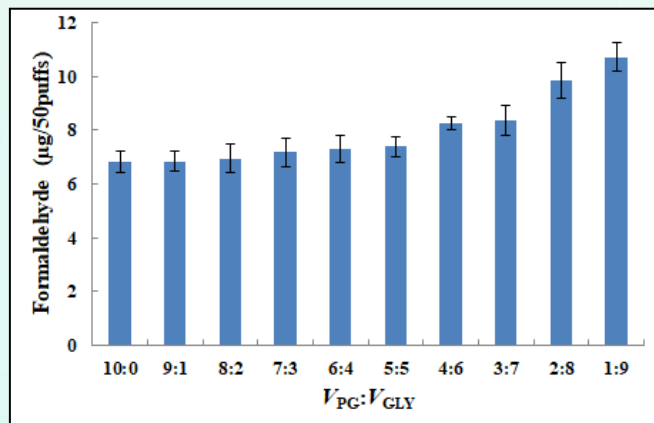
➔ moisture content have little effect



Key Parameters— $V_{PG}:V_{GLY}$

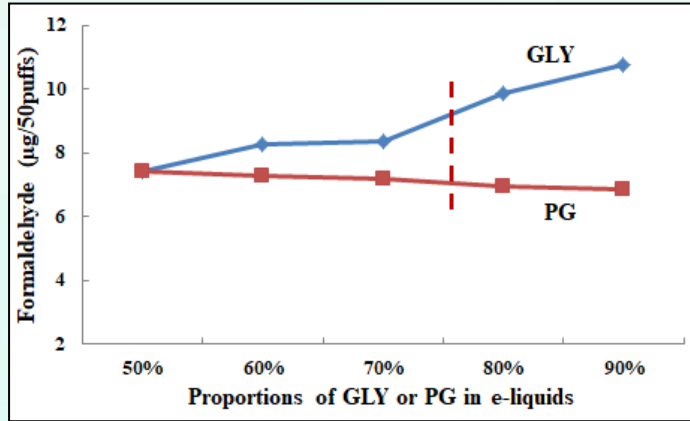
○ $V_{PG}:V_{GLY}$

- ➔ 10:0、9:1、8:2、7:3、6:4、5:5、4:6、3:7、2:8、1:9 ($V_{water}:V_{NIC}=2:2$)
- ➔ formaldehyde: 6.83~10.73 $\mu\text{g}/50$ puffs, acetaldehyde: 1.03~1.59 $\mu\text{g}/50$ puffs
- ➔ **With the increase of GLY, the generation of formaldehyde increased, and acetaldehyde decreased**

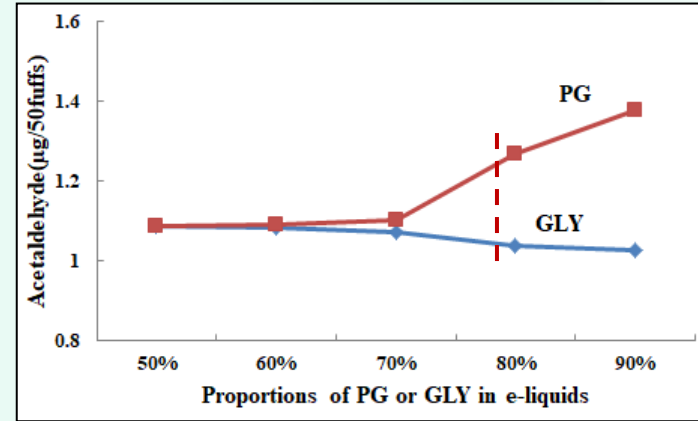


Key Parameters— $V_{PG}:V_{GLY}$

○ $V_{PG}:V_{GLY}$



- At same proportion, GLY generate more formaldehyde than PG
- C-C bond cleavage in the C3 molecule
- $^{13}C_3$ -GLY study: formaldehyde derived primarily from GLY



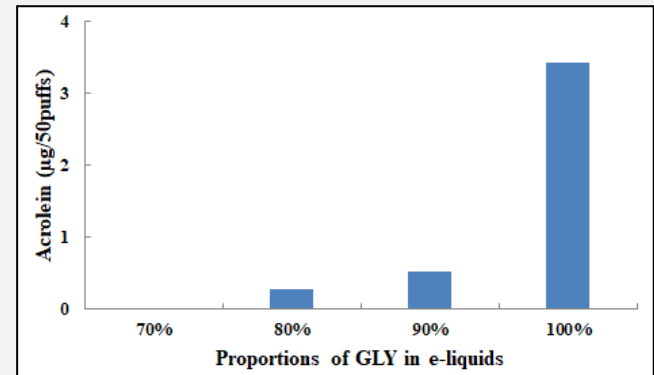
- At same proportion, PG generate more acetaldehyde than GLY
- C2-C3 bond cleavage
- $^{13}C_3$ -PG study: acetaldehyde derived primarily from PG

Key Parameters— $V_{PG} \cdot V_{GLY}$

□ Pure GLY

- Unlike PG, GLY produced **most amount of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolein**, 103.59, 16.35 and 3.42 $\mu\text{g}/50$ puffs
- Viscosity of GLY (**243 mPa·s**) is much higher than PG (**56 mPa·s**), GLY cannot reach the coil timely, lead to “**dry burn**”
- For 50 puffs, e-liquids contain PG consumed 0.18 g, pure GLY only consumed 0.016 g

□ Source of acrolein



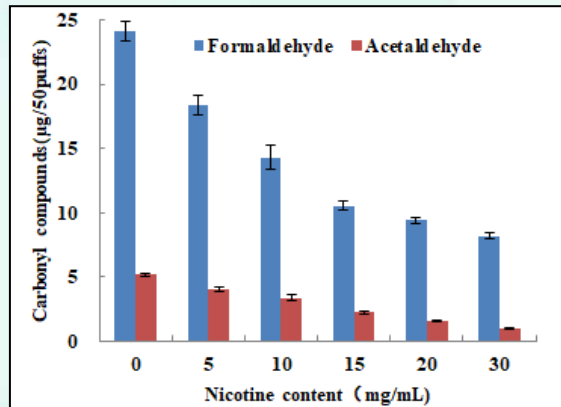
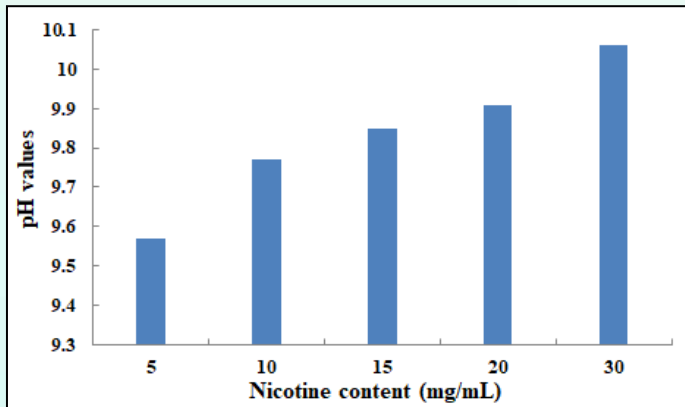
- When the proportion of GLY was 80 %, acrolein became detectable, with the increase of GLY, the release levels grew fast, from 0.26 to 3.42 $\mu\text{g}/50$ puffs.
- Acrolein mainly resulted from the thermal decomposition of GLY

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Key Parameters—nicotine content

○ Nicotine contents

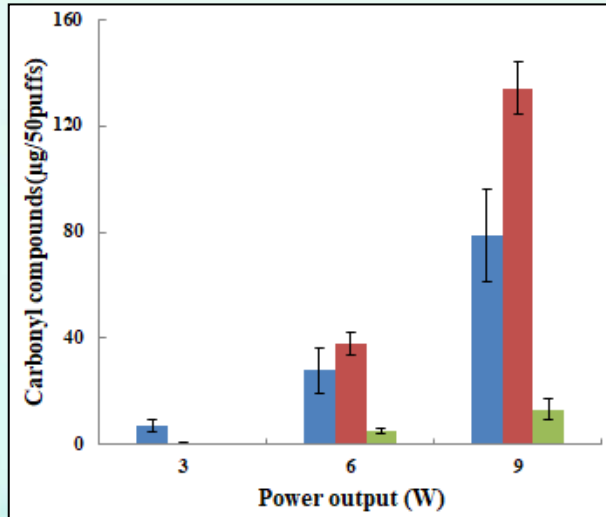
- 0、5、10、15、20、30 mg/mL ($V_{PG}:V_{GLY}:V_{water}=78:18:2$)
- higher total nicotine contents yielded higher pH values
- **The yields of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde decreased with the increase of nicotine contents**
- Hydrogen ion catalyzed dehydration of PG and GLY. And, higher pH values yielded lower formaldehyde and acetaldehyde



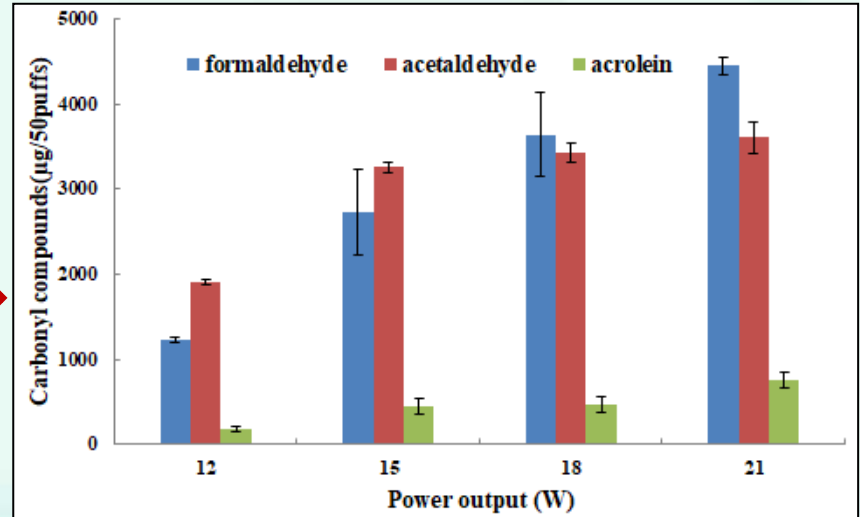
Key Parameters—power output

Power output

- Coil resistance: $3\ \Omega$
- By adjusting applied voltage, power output: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 W
- At 3 W, only formaldehyde and acetaldehyde were detected; Raise to 6 W, acrolein was also detected. The emission levels of aldehydes show a sharp rise at 12 W

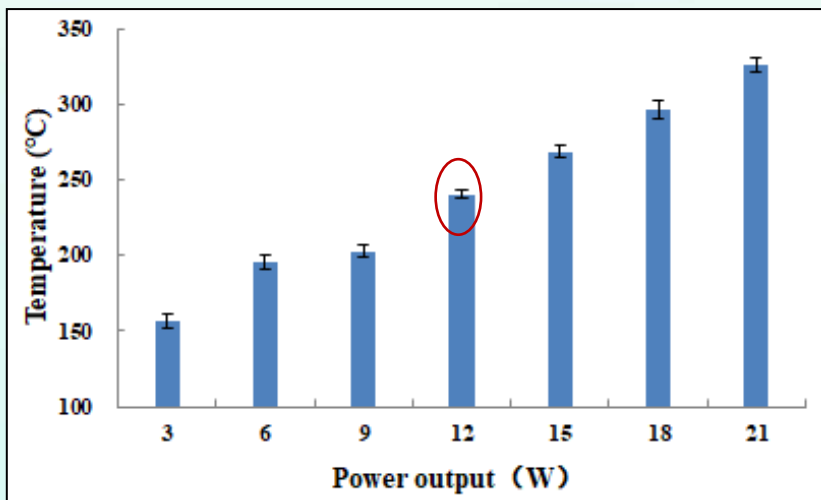


10 times



Key Parameters—power output

Effect of power on temperature




- ◆ Temperature of heating coil show increase with increase of power output, reached **340 °C at 21 W**
- ◆ At 3~9 W, the temperature of heating coil was low, the e-liquid can reach the coil timely
- ◆ At 12 W, the temperature of heating coil (250 °C) was **higher than the boiling point of PG (187 °C)**, vaporization rate of e-liquid was increased, e-liquid cannot reach the coil timely, lead to “**dry burn**”

Summary

○ Sources of aldehydes

- **Formaldehyde** derived primarily from **GLY**
- **Acetaldehyde** derived primarily from **PG**
- **Acrolein** mainly resulted from the thermal decomposition of **GLY**

○ Key parameters

- Moisture content have little effect
- With the increase of **GLY**, the generation of **formaldehyde** , and **acetaldehyde**
- With the increase of nicotine contents, the yields of **formaldehyde and acetaldehyde**
- With the  of power output, the levels of **aldehydes** . At 12 W, the aldehydes release show a **sharp rise**



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Thanks for your attention!



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