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# Photocatalytic Smog-Eating Coatings — Delhi and IIT Madras Partner to Fight Air Pollution

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# Photocatalytic Smog-Eating Coatings — Delhi and IIT Madras Partner to Fight Air Pollution

23 March 2026 · 4 min read

## WHY IN NEWS

The Government of NCT of Delhi has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M) to conduct a six-month pilot study on photocatalytic “smog-eating” surface coatings that can chemically break down air pollutants using sunlight.

## Photocatalytic Smog-Eating Coatings — A New Weapon Against Delhi’s Air Crisis

### What Is Photocatalysis?

Photocatalysis is a chemical process in which a **catalyst (photocatalyst)** accelerates a chemical reaction when exposed to **light energy (typically UV radiation from sunlight)**. The most commonly used photocatalyst is **Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>)**, a non-toxic, stable, and abundant material.

When TiO<sub>2</sub> is exposed to sunlight:

- 1 UV photons excite electrons in TiO<sub>2</sub>, creating **electron-hole pairs**
- 2 These reactive species interact with water and oxygen in the air
- 3 **Hydroxyl radicals (OH<sup>-</sup>)** and **superoxide anions** are generated
- 4 These radicals oxidise harmful pollutants — primarily **NO<sub>2</sub>** (Nitrogen Dioxide) and **VOCs** (Volatile Organic Compounds) — converting them into harmless **nitrates, water, and carbon dioxide**

### The Delhi-IIT Madras Pilot Study

The project is titled: “Comprehensive Study on the Effectiveness of Photocatalytic Smog-Eating Surfaces, Specifically Utilising Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) or Similar Safe Photocatalysts for Abatement of Air Pollution in Delhi.”

FEATURE	DETAIL
Partners	Delhi Government + IIT Madras
Duration	6 months
Phase 1	Laboratory testing in IIT-M smog chamber
Phase 2	Field trials on Delhi's high-traffic corridors
Target pollutants	NO <sub>2</sub> , VOCs
Key catalyst	TiO <sub>2</sub> (Titanium Dioxide)

### Application Methods Being Tested

The study will evaluate multiple integration methods:

- 1 **Mixing into concrete and asphalt** — photocatalytic material blended directly into road surfaces during construction
- 2 **Surface coatings on infrastructure** — spray-on or paint-on TiO<sub>2</sub> coatings for existing roads, walls, and barriers
- 3 **Innovative panels** — standalone photocatalytic panels mounted on rooftops or streetlight poles, similar to solar panels but designed for pollutant removal

### Global Precedents

Photocatalytic technology has been piloted in several cities worldwide:

CITY/COUNTRY	APPLICATION	RESULTS
Milan, Italy	TiO <sub>2</sub> -coated pavement blocks	60% reduction in NO <sub>2</sub> in treated areas
Tokyo, Japan	TiO <sub>2</sub> highway sound barriers	Measurable NO <sub>2</sub> reduction along highways
Mexico City	TiO <sub>2</sub> building facade coating	Reduced localised VOC levels
London, UK	Self-cleaning TiO <sub>2</sub> glass panels	Reduced particulate adhesion

### Delhi's Air Pollution Challenge

Delhi consistently ranks among the world's most polluted cities. Key facts:

- Delhi's annual average PM<sub>2.5</sub>: ~**100-120 micrograms per cubic metre** (20-24x WHO guideline of 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Winter AQI routinely exceeds **300-500** (Very Poor to Severe)
- Major sources: vehicular emissions (28%), dust (22%), industry (21%), crop burning (seasonal)
- Health impact: estimated 10,000-12,000 premature deaths annually from air pollution in Delhi

### Existing Anti-Pollution Measures in Delhi

MEASURE	AUTHORITY	STATUS
GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan)	CAQM	Active since 2017 (revised 2024)
Odd-Even vehicle rationing	Delhi Government	Periodic implementation
Anti-smog guns	Delhi Government	Deployed at construction sites
Green War Room	Delhi Government	Real-time AQI monitoring
Electric bus induction	DTC	1,500+ e-buses planned

### Limitations and Challenges

While promising, photocatalytic coatings face several challenges:

- **Effectiveness depends on sunlight** — reduced performance during overcast days and winter months (when Delhi pollution peaks)
- **Surface fouling** — dust and particulate matter can coat the catalyst, reducing its activity
- **Scale of impact** — localised pollutant reduction may not significantly alter city-wide AQI
- **Cost** — TiO<sub>2</sub> coatings add to infrastructure costs, though prices are declining
- **Byproduct management** — nitrates washed off surfaces may enter stormwater systems

#### UPSC RELEVANCE

TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalysis mechanism, NCAP target, CAQM Act 2021, GRAP stages.

#### MAINS GS-3:

Innovative S&T solutions for environmental challenges; Delhi air pollution — causes, impacts, governance framework; role of public-private-academia partnerships in pollution mitigation.

## ★ FACTS CORNER — KNOWLEDGE PEDIA

### PHOTOCATALYTIC TECHNOLOGY:

Catalyst: Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) — most common

Activation: UV light from sunlight

Target pollutants: NO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs

Mechanism: Generates hydroxyl radicals that oxidise pollutants

Byproducts: Harmless nitrates, water, CO<sub>2</sub>

### DELHI-IIT MADRAS MOU:

Study duration: 6 months

Two phases: Lab (IIT-M smog chamber) + Field trials (Delhi high-traffic areas)

Applications: Road surfaces, infrastructure coatings, rooftop/streetlight panels

### DELHI AIR POLLUTION KEY DATA:

Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub>: ~100-120 ug/m<sup>3</sup> (WHO guideline: 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup>)

Major sources: Vehicles (28%), Dust (22%), Industry (21%), Stubble burning (seasonal)

GRAP: 4-stage pollution response under CAQM

### NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP):

Launched: January 2019

Target: 40% reduction in PM concentration by 2025-26 (base year: 2017)

Covers: 131 non-attainment cities

Implementing agency: CPCB + State PCBs

### COMMISSION FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT (CAQM):

Statutory body under CAQM Act 2021

Jurisdiction: Delhi-NCR and adjoining areas

Replaced: EPCA (Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority)

### OTHER RELEVANT FACTS:

WHO estimates 4.2 million premature deaths globally from outdoor air pollution annually

India's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual limit = 40 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

IIT Madras: established 1959, Chennai; ranked among top 3 engineering institutes in India

Sources: [ANI](#), [Tribune India](#), [ESG News](#)

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