Geophysical Research Abstracts Vol. 17, EGU2015-10303, 2015 EGU General Assembly 2015 © Author(s) 2015. CC Attribution 3.0 License.



Source of Personal Exposure to PM2.5 among College Students in Beijing, China

Qiaorong Xie (1), Xianlei Zhu (1,2), Xiang Li (1), Fan Hui (1), Xianqiang Fu (1), Qiangbin Zhang (1,2) (1) College of Geosciences, China University of Petroleum, Beijing, China (xieqiaorong91@163.com), (2) Beijing Key Laboratory of Oil and Gas Pollution Control, China University of Petroleum, Beijing, China(zhangq@cup.edu.cn)

Abstract:

The health risk from exposure to airborne particles arouses increasing public concern in Beijing, a megacity in China, where concentration of PM2.5 frequently exceeds the guideline values of World Health Organization (WHO). To investigate daily exposure to PM2.5, a personal exposure study was conducted for college students. The purpose of this study was to measure the daily PM2.5 personal exposures of students, to quantify the contributions of various microenvironments to personal exposure since students spend more than 85% of their time indoors, and to apportion the contributions of PM2.5 indoors origin and outdoor origin. In this work, a total of 320 paired indoor and outdoor PM2.5 samples were collected at eight types of microenvironments in both China University of Petroleum (suburban area) and Tsinghua University (urban area). The microenvironments were selected based on the time-activity diary finished by 1500 students from both universities. Simultaneously, the air exchange rate was measured in each microenvironment. PM2.5, elements, inorganic ions and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the samples were determined. The peak concentrations were observed in dinning halls, whereas PM2.5 in dormitories was the largest contributor to personal exposure because students spend more than half of a day there. Furthermore, source apportionment by positive matrix factorization (PMF) will be carried out to understand the source of personal exposure to PM2.5. Especially, efforts will be put on determing the contributions of primary combustion, secondary sulfate and organics, secondary nitrate, and mechanically generated PM, which present different infiltration behavior and are indoor PM2.5 of ambient origin, with help of air exchange rate data. The results would be benefit for refining the understanding of the contribution of PM2.5 of ambient (outdoor) origin to the daily PM2.5 personal exposures.

Acknowledgments: This study has been funded by Beijing Municipal Commission of Education. Corresponding author: Qiangbin Zhang