

“ ”  
 1990  
 , OECD 가 가 “ ” 2  
 3 가 가 ,  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 2  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 2  
 PM<sub>10</sub>  
 , PM<sub>10</sub> , PM<sub>10</sub>  
 (PMF modeling)  
 가

PM<sub>2.5</sub> . PM<sub>10</sub>  
2

1. 2007 5 2007 11  
. PM<sub>10</sub>

2. PM<sub>10</sub> 가  
가 가 (receptor-oriented model)  
(source profile)가 가 PMF (Positive  
Matrix Model)

3. 2

4. 2  
5, 6 2 SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 2  
PILS (Particle-Into- Liquid Sampler)  
2

5. PM<sub>10</sub>  
가 가  
가 가

1.

PM<sub>10</sub>

2006 3  
 2007 11 , 2006 73.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$   
 m<sup>3</sup>, 2007 64.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  2007 1  
 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$   
 Al, Mn, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Pb, Si, Ba  
 12 . 12 Fe, Al, Si, Zn  
 . Fe 0.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  가 ,  
 Cd, V . PM<sub>10</sub> Cl<sup>-</sup>,  
 NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> 3 Na<sup>+</sup>, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup> 5  
 23.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  ,  
 R<sup>2</sup> 0.88 . PM<sub>10</sub> OC, EC  
 OC 7.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , EC 3.8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

2.

PMF

가 8  
 . 2 . 2  
 가 34.5 % 가 , 25.4 %  
 12.1 % 가 가  
 4.6 % 16.7 % . 13.8 %,  
 2.8 %, Na-rich 5.6 % .

3.

2  
 11 2 . PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
 (PM<sub>10-2.5</sub>) 11  
 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 가 . PM<sub>2.5</sub>/PM<sub>10</sub> 0.77

PM<sub>2.5</sub> PM<sub>10</sub> 11 ,

2 .

4. 2

2

3 PM<sub>10</sub> Ca<sup>2+</sup> ,

PM<sub>10</sub> PM<sub>2.5</sub> 11 . PILS

6 , 9-10

가 가 8 가 .

10 가

1.

가

PM<sub>10</sub>

2 34.5 % , SO<sub>2</sub>

NO<sub>2</sub> 가 . PM<sub>10</sub>

1

2 가

가 2

가 2

25 %

가 ,

PM<sub>10</sub> 16.7 % ,

PM<sub>2.5</sub> PM<sub>10</sub>

가

2.

2

ㄱ

ㄱ

# SUMMARY

## I. Title

“A study on the emission source characteristics and effective management plans for PM<sub>10</sub> in Gyeonggi province ”

## II. Objectives and Necessity

Gyeonggi province has a variety of PM<sub>10</sub> sources and the observed PM<sub>10</sub> concentration in outskirts area was higher than that in the center area of each city in the metropolitan area. To control PM<sub>10</sub> in this area, it is required to survey the physicochemical properties of airborne particulate matters and quantitatively to evaluate what extent of specific air pollution sources affects the local air quality. In addition, understanding mechanisms of secondary formed particulate matters will provide important information to manage air quality.

The purpose of this study was to suggest an effective control strategy for particulate matters in the City of Yongin, where is one of the fastest developing regions in Gyeonggi Province. The study initially measured PM<sub>10</sub> mass concentrations and analyzed inorganic elements, ions, and carbon contents contained in PM<sub>10</sub>. Based on these data, a receptor model was intensively applied to obtain source characteristics and their contributions.

Since physical and chemical properties of particulate matters in Korea are different by season, 24-h averages of ionic composition of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> were measured by the filter packs in order to investigate their variations with particle size. In addition, hourly variations of ionic compositions in PM<sub>2.5</sub> were measured by a particle-into-liquid sampler (PILS) to study the mechanism of production and transformation of major secondary species in ambient particulate matters.

## III. Study Contents and Scopes

The objective of this study was to extensively estimate the air quality trends of the study area by surveying concentration trends in monthly basis and seasonal basis, just

after measuring the mass concentration of PM<sub>10</sub> samples and analyzing inorganic elements, ions, and total carbon in PM<sub>10</sub>. Also, the study estimated the contribution of PM<sub>10</sub> sources by applying a receptor model because controlling air emission sources were most effective way to attain the ambient air quality standard. The PMF model has been intensively applied for this study. In addition to source apportionment study, the study included the characteristics of ionic species distribution between coarse and fine particles during the episode events of Asian dust storm, and included the temporal variations of secondary aerosol species such as SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> and NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>.

#### IV. Study Results

The PM<sub>10</sub> particles were collected on quartz fiber filters by a PM<sub>10</sub> high-vol air sampler. The results showed that average concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> were 73.4 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2006 and 64.9 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2007, respectively. The levels were higher than the annual average standard concentration of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, which was enforced in January 2007. The inorganic elements (Al, Mn, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Pb, Si, and Ba) were analyzed by an ICP-AES after proper pre-treatments of each sample. The inorganic elements (Cl<sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, and Mg<sup>2+</sup>) were analyzed by an IC. The average concentration of cation and anion were 23.1 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and correlation coefficient (R<sup>2</sup>) of cation and anion is 0.88. The average concentration levels of each carbon were EC 3.8 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and OC 7.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Furthermore, ionic compositions of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> filter-pack samples and PM<sub>2.5</sub> PILS samples were analyzed by ion chromatography. The ionic composition in the PILS samples were compared with that in the filter-pack samples.

Based on these chemical information, the PMF model was applied to estimate the quantitative contribution of air pollution sources. The optimal parameters for performing modeling were determined by a trial and error process. After performing PMF modeling, a total of 8 sources were identified and their contribution were intensively estimated. Average contributions emitted from each source were as follows: 34.5 % from NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> and ammonium sulfate, 25.4 % from

soil source, 16.7 % from auto emission include diesel and gasoline, 13.8 % from oil combustion and industrial related source, 2.8 % from incineration source, and 5.6 % from Na-rich source.

The effects of crustal materials were significant in spring even excluding the samples during the Asian dust period. As a result,  $PM_{2.5}$  as well as  $PM_{10-2.5}$  were high when  $PM_{10}$  was high in spring. On the other hand, only  $PM_{2.5}$  increased with  $PM_{10}$  in November since the increase of  $PM_{10}$  was driven by the secondary formation. Despite significant effects of crustal materials in spring, the correlation between  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  was similar if a few days with Asian dust were excluded. A high value of the mean ration of  $PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$ , around 0.80, also indicated an active secondary formation as a whole.

The analysis of ionic components of the filter pack samples also showed high correlation between mass and the secondary components of sulfate, nitrate and ammonium. However, the correlation between mass and nitrate was lowered in spring due to the effects of crustal components such as  $Ca^{2+}$ . The diurnal variation of ionic components showed the peak concentration of sulfate and nitrate between 9 and 10 a.m. and that of ammonium between 8 a.m. and the noon. The variations in nitrate and ammonium were quite similar in the afternoon till night; the nitrate formation seemed to be controlled by the availability of ammonium.

As a conclusion, this study provides information on the major sources effecting air quality in the receptor site and thus it will help to maintain and manage the ambient air quality in Suwon area by suggesting reliable control strategies for relating sources.

#### V. Future plans to use the results

Providing basic information when planning a control policy for ambient aerosol by reviewing physicochemical characteristics of particulate matters and comprehensive analyses for secondary aerosol generations

Providing fundamental data bases when dealing with environmental disputes among neighboring regions in Gyeonggi province



Utilizing our study results when deciding environmental priority to establish effective management of particulate matters in the future

Providing comprehensive and reasonable data bases to deal with various regulations required by the MOE

# CONTENTS

Summary (Korean) .....	
Summary (English) .....	
Contents .....	
<b>Chapter 1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>
1. Objectives and Necessity .....	2
2. Contents and Scope .....	3
2.1 Study Contents .....	3
2.2 Study Scope .....	3
3. Study Approach .....	6
<b>Chapter 2. Environmental Conditions of Study Area</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1. General Conditions .....	8
2.1 Geological Condition .....	8
2.2 Population Condition .....	9
2. Meteorological Condition .....	10
3. Source Emissions .....	13
3. Ambient Air Quality .....	20
<b>Chapter 3. Characteristics of Particulate Matters</b> .....	<b>26</b>
1. Sampling .....	26
1.1 Sampling Sites .....	26
1.2 Sampling Method .....	29
2. Analytical Methods .....	29
2.1 Pretreatment .....	29
2.2 Inorganic Analysis .....	31
2.3 Ion Analysis .....	32
2.4 Carbon Analysis .....	33
3. Results of Surveying .....	36
3.1 Trends of PM <sub>10</sub> Concentration .....	36
3.2 Trends of Inorganic Elements Concentration .....	43
3.3 Trends of Ion Concentration .....	51
3.4 Trends of Carbon Concentrations .....	59
3.5 Size Distribution of Particulate Matters .....	65
3.6 Size Distribution of Chemical Species .....	69

<b>Chapter 4. Source Contribution by Receptor Modeling</b> .....	79
1. Receptor methodology .....	79
2. Review of Receptor Modeling Study in Korea and Foreign Countries .....	79
3. Principal of PMF Model .....	80
4. PMF Modeling Results .....	85
4.1 Input Data Format .....	85
4.2 Modeling Procedure .....	86
4.3 Identification and Contribution of Emission Sources .....	89
4.4 Results of CPF Plots .....	97
<b>Chapter 5. Ionic Compositions of Particulate Matter</b> .....	101
1. Introduction .....	101
1.1 Ionic Compositions of Particulate Matter .....	101
1.2 Concentration Variation of Particulate Matter .....	102
1.3 Description of Study Area .....	104
2. Technological Review .....	107
2.1 Current Technology in Korea .....	107
2.2 Current Technology worldwide .....	109
3. Study Methods and Results .....	112
3.1 Objectives .....	112
3.2 Methods .....	112
4. Results and Discussions .....	115
4.1 Analysis of samples .....	115
4.2 Mass concentration .....	116
4.3 Ion concentrations from filter pack .....	122
4.4 Ion concentrations from PILS .....	125
<b>Chapter 6. Conclusion and Plans for Utilizing the Results</b> .....	129
1. Conclusion .....	128
2. Plans for Utilizing the Results .....	134
<b>Chapter 7. References</b> .....	136

.....

**SUMMARY** ..... 2

**CONTENTS** ..... 2

**1** ..... 2

1. ..... 2

2. ..... 3

2.1 ..... 3

2.2 ..... 3

3. ..... 6

**2** ..... 8

1. ..... 8

1.1 ..... 8

1.2 ..... 9

2. ..... 10

3. ..... 13

4. ..... 20

**3** ..... 26

1. ..... 26

1.1 ..... 26

1.2 ..... 29

2. ..... 29

2.1 ..... 29

2.2 ..... 31

2.3 ..... 32

2.4 ..... 33

3. ..... 36

3.1 PM<sub>10</sub> ..... 36

3.2 ..... 43

3.3 ..... 51

3.4 ..... 59

3.5 ..... 65

3.6 ..... 69

<b>4</b>	<b>가</b>	79
1.		79
2.		79
3.	PMF	80
4.	PMF	85
4.1	PMF	85
4.2	PMF	86
4.3		89
4.4	CPF plot	97
<b>5</b>		101
1.		101
1.1		101
1.2		102
1.3		104
2.		107
2.1		107
2.2		109
3.		112
3.1		112
3.2		112
4.		115
4.1		115
4.2		116
4.3		122
4.4	PILS	125
<b>6</b>		129
1.		129
2.		134
<b>7</b>		136