A Model for Estimating Particle Concentration Indoors – Based on Information from Occupants' Questionnaires, Indoor Sources Emission Factors, Outdoor Concentration and Building Characteristics.

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INTRODUCTION

Personal exposure to airborne particles in epidemiological studies is mainly assessed on the basis of outdoor concentrations, whereas recent studies indicate that on average ~60% of exposure to submicrometer particles in homes is attributable to indoor sources (Bekö et al., 2013). There is a need to account for the contribution of indoor sources to submicrometer particle exposure (Morawska et al., 2013). Conducting measurements in a large number of residences remains a challenge. Thus an alternative approach is suggested. The aim of this study was to develop a model that allows estimation of indoor number concentrations and describes evolution of submicrometer particles indoors. The estimates obtained with this model can be used as input data for personal exposure estimation in epidemiological studies.

METHODOLOGIES

We developed a simplified version of the indoor aerosol model MC-SIAM (Hussein and Kumala, 2008) based on the mass balance equation and a simplified implementation of the dynamic behaviour of aerosol particles. Input data consisted of: frequency, time and duration of particle-generating activities (on the basis of activity logbooks/questionnaires); emission factors for indoor sources/activities (in particles/h) with geometric mean diameters of emitted particles; residence characteristics (volume, air exchange rate), penetration factor and outdoor number concentrations (obtained from urban monitoring station in Copenhagen). Forty eight-hour patterns of model simulated number concentrations were compared to measurements conducted in two residences in Copenhagen during winter season 2011/12.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Model simulated indoor number concentrations showed 6 and 30% higher average concentrations over the total 48h measurement period in two residences. Comparison of average concentrations during occupied time periods, relevant for exposure assessment
indoors, showed 9 and 35% higher values in model simulations, whereas the estimated median values were 33 and 35% lower than the measured ones. The model simulated concentrations and the measured concentrations indoors and outdoors are given for one of the residences in Figure 1. Emission rates for frying and toasting were calculated from measured data (1.4 x 10^9 and 3 x 10^7 particles/h, respectively) and used in the model. Initial concentration indoors in model simulations was set to 4000 particles/cm^3. Unknown activities, not specified in the logbook, were not accounted for in the model.

Figure 1. The model simulated number concentration of submicrometre particles in one residence in comparison to concentrations measured indoors and outdoors.

CONCLUSIONS

A simple indoor aerosol model based on information acquired through questionnaires and outdoor concentrations could be a promising alternative for deriving proxy exposure data on population-representative scale to account for indoor exposures to submicrometre particles in epidemiological studies.

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REFERENCES

