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西安市大气中多环芳烃的季节变化及健康风险评价

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中文摘要:

英文摘要:

Total suspended particulates (TSP) samples and gas phase air samples were collected in Xi' an from June 2009 to May 2010, and 16 kinds of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were analyzed via GC-MS. The concentrations (gas plus particle phases) of ΣPAHs ranged from 39.93 to 1 032.46 ng/m³, with an average concentration of 197.34 ng/m³; while the highest in winter, relative concentrations ranged from 31.21% to 72.98%, and the lowest in summer. 16 PAHs were detected ranged from 2 to 6 rings, with 3 to 4 rings primarily. Using the diagnostic ratio method and factor analysis for source apportionment, it was found that in the study area, the main sources of PAHs were coal and motor vehicles exhaust emission. Health risk assessment through the benzopyrene equivalent toxicity(BEQ) and benzo(a) pyrene equivalent carcinogenic concentration(BaPE) indicated that the toxicity of PAHs in Xi' an presented significant seasonal variation, especially in autumn and winter, atmospheric PAHs on human health had greater potential threat.

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