

“ ”
 CO, TSP
 NO₂, O₃, SO₂,
 가
 2

(advection and diffusion), (deposition)
 (air quality model)
 (source apportionment) 가 (receptor method)

가
 가
 “ ” (97-51 ,
 ‘97. 7. 1) , 『 2 』 “
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가

SO₂, NO₂, O₃, CO, PM₁₀ , 2007
 0.006 ppm, 0.03 ppm, 0.02 ppm 0.7 ppm, 58 µg/m³

PM₁₀ 4
 PM₁₀ 8 PM₁₀
 , 2007 PM₁₀
 3 PM₁₀

2007 5 2008 4
 , PM₁₀

PM₁₀ , 2007 2008 (4) 71.9
 µg/m³, 84.3 µg/m³

Ag, Al, Mn, V,
 Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Pb, Si, Ti, Ba 14
 14 Fe, Al, Si, Zn
 , Fe 0.91 µg/m³ 가
 Al, Si, Ba PM₁₀

가 2.8% , Cl⁻,
 NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, Na⁺, NH₄⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ 8
 SO₄²⁻ 9.55 µg/m³, NO₃⁻ 9.02 µg/m³, NH₄⁺ 4.34 µg/m³, Ca²⁺ 1.89
 µg/m³, Cl⁻ 1.43 µg/m³, Na⁺ 1.40 µg/m³, K⁺ 0.51 µg/m³, Mg²⁺ 0.30 µg/m³

, OC (OC1, OC2, OC3, OP) EC (EC1, EC2, EC3) . OC
 2007 11 7 28.66 µg/m³ 가 , 2007 7 1 1.37 µg/m³
 가 . EC 2007 11 4 10.28 µg/m³ 가
 , 2007 7 1 0.46 µg/m³ 가 . OC
 8.16 µg/m³, EC 2.94 µg/m³

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SUMMARY

I. Title

“A study on the improvement plans for ambient air quality in the Yongin City”

II. Objectives and Necessity

Rapid industrialization and urbanization are main issues affecting serious air pollution problems that cause respiratory illness, visibility, and damage to plants and animals. Despite of the efforts to improve air quality since the 1990's, ambient air quality is constantly deteriorated. The purpose of this study was to suggest an effective control strategy for improving ambient air quality in the Yongin City, where is one of the fastest developing regions in Gyeonggi Province.

The study initially analyzed general conditions and ambient air quality of the Yongin city to definitely understand the study area. In additional, the study searched emissions of air pollutants, measured PM₁₀ mass concentrations and analyzed inorganic elements, ions, and carbon contents contained in PM₁₀. Based on these data, each dispersion and receptor model is intensively applied to estimate assessment of environmental impact and to obtain source characteristics and their contributions. Finally, this study will provide basic information when planning a control policy for ambient aerosol by reviewing characteristics of emissions and comprehensive analyses for PM₁₀ samples, and help establish environmental plans for improving air quality of the Yongin city.

III. Study Contents and Scopes

The objective of this study is to manage ambient air quality in accordance with environmental changes for constant development of the Yongin City. To control air quality of the area, this study researched general conditions of the Yongin city such as population condition, geological condition and extra. Especially, this study confirmed ambient air quality by using measured data in air pollution monitoring system of the Yongin City. In additional, this study analyzed inorganic elements, ions, and total carbon in particulate matters by sampling high volume air sampler which is installed at Kyunghee university where there is located in Suwon-Yongin

bordering area, and then surveyed physicochemical properties of PM₁₀. Also, this study surveyed emissions data for each source to estimate expected emissions by dispersion modeling. After that, the study will estimate the contribution of PM₁₀ sources by applying a receptor model because controlling air emission sources were most effective way to attain the ambient air quality standard.

IV. Study Results

Measured air pollutants by air pollution monitoring system are SO₂, NO₂, O₃, CO and PM₁₀. The results showed that average concentrations of species were 0.006 ppm, 0.03 ppm, 0.02 ppm, 0.7 ppm and 58 µg/m³ in 2007, respectively. Each measured value satisfied annual average standard concentrations except for PM₁₀. The average concentrations of PM₁₀ have exceeded since 2000 in comparison with newly revised annual average standard of 50 µg/m³. In additional, samples were collected from May, 2007 to April, 2008 to research physicochemical properties of PM₁₀ at Kyunghee university. The inorganic elements (Ag, 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 ion elements (Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, Na⁺, NH₄⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, and Mg²⁺) were analyzed by an IC. Also, carbon components (OC1, OC2, OC3, OC4, OP, EC1, EC2 and EC3) were analyzed by a DRI/OGC analyzer.

The concentration of inorganic elements levels for Fe, Al, Si, Zn, which are related to crustal source, are higher than Cd, V, Ti, respectively. The average mass fraction of the total sum of inorganic elements to the PM₁₀ was 2.9% in study period. The concentrations of ion components were SO₄²⁻ 9.55 µg/m³, NO₃⁻ 9.02 µg/m³, NH₄⁺ 4.34 µg/m³, Ca²⁺ 1.89 µg/m³, Cl⁻ 1.43 µg/m³, Na⁺ 1.40 µg/m³, K⁺ 0.51 µg/m³ and Mg²⁺ 0.30 µg/m³, respectively. In addition, the average concentration levels of each carbon were EC 2.9 µg/m³ and OC 8.2 µg/m³.

V. Future plans to use the results

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

Providing fundamental data bases when dealing with environmental disputes among neighboring regions near Yongin City

Utilizing our study results when deciding environmental priority to establish effective management of ambient air quality in the future

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

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