Transient Variability In Vapor Intrusion And The Factors That Influence It

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Abstract

Introduction

The significant temporal varibility in indoor air contaminant concentrations at vapor intrusion (VI) sites pose a major impedent for assertaining the relevant human exposure to vapor contaminant. Exactly how significantly the indoor air concentration may vary, and the causes of the variability is poorly understood. Improving our understanding of these two factors are crucial to reduce uncertainty in determining indoor air contaminant exposures, and reducing the length of these investigations.

Two well-documentated VI sites both showed significant temporal variability in indoor air contaminant concentrations. One is a two-story house near Hill AFB in Utah (called the ASU house in this paper), and the other a duplex in Indianapolis, IN.

The discovery of preferential pathways for contaminant entry at VI sites has further

Methods

Statistical Analysis of Field Data

This paper heavily relies on statistical analysis of high resolution datasets from two well-studied VI sites, one near Hill AFB in Utah (called the ASU house) and another in Indianapolis, IN (simply called as such.) Analysis is performed using the SciPy, NumPy, Pandas, and Seaborn Python packages.

Probability distributions of various parameters are constructed using the kernel density estimation (KDE) method,[1] which is implemented in the SciPy package.

Figure 1

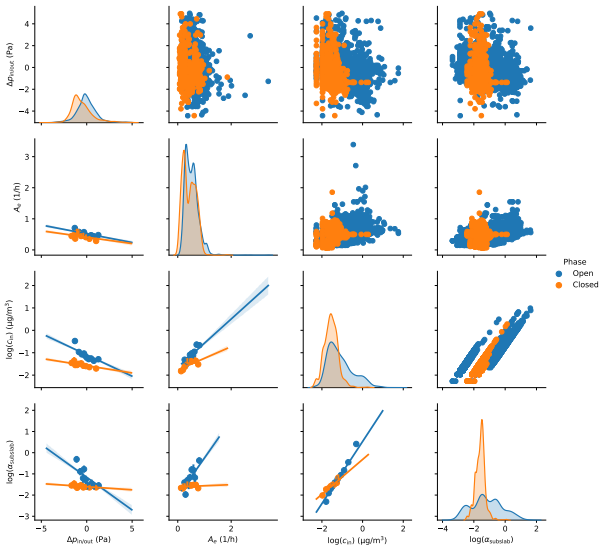


Figure 2

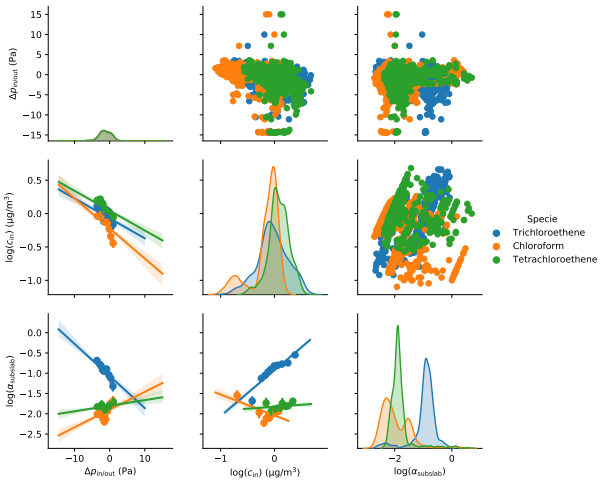


Figure 3

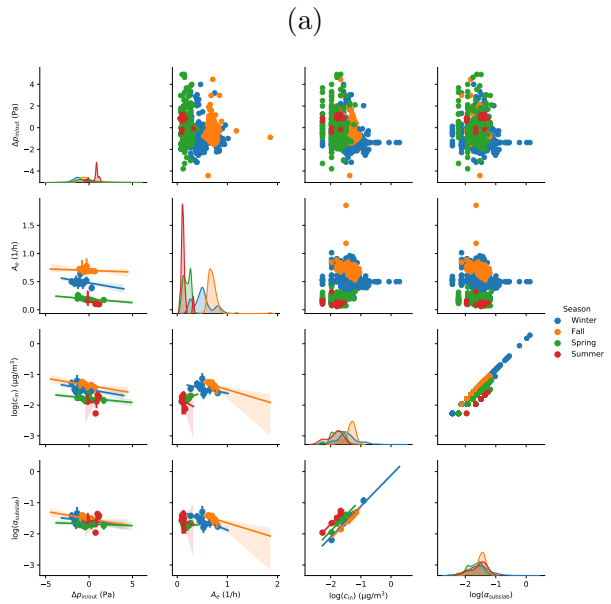


Figure 4

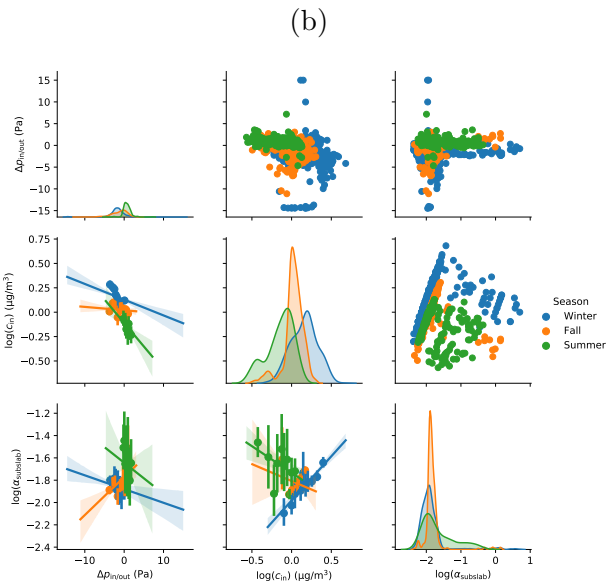
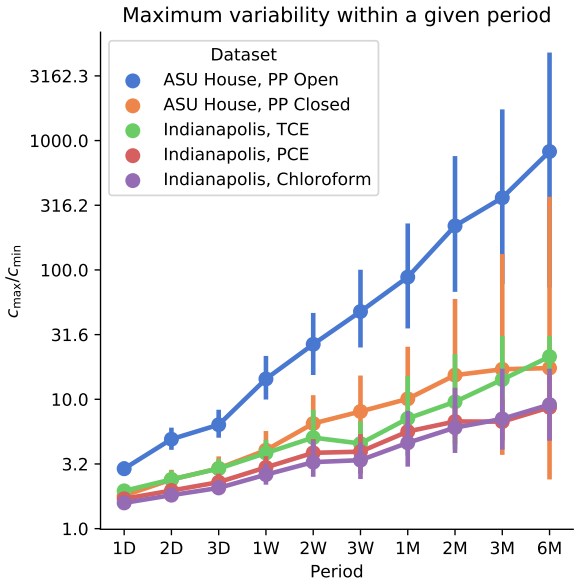
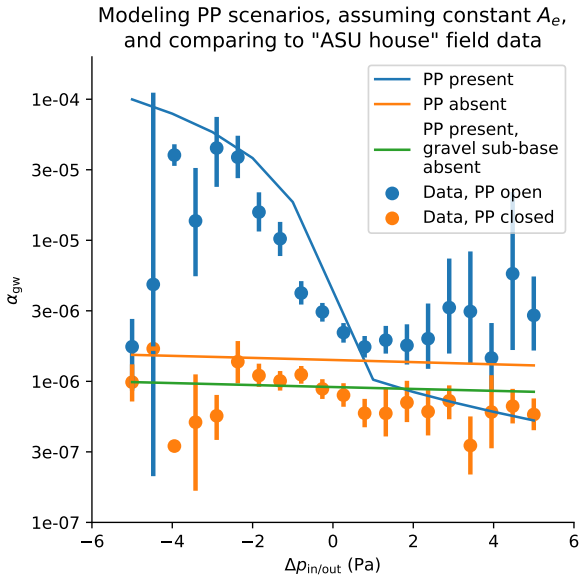


Figure 5: Simulated cases





Seasonal Variability

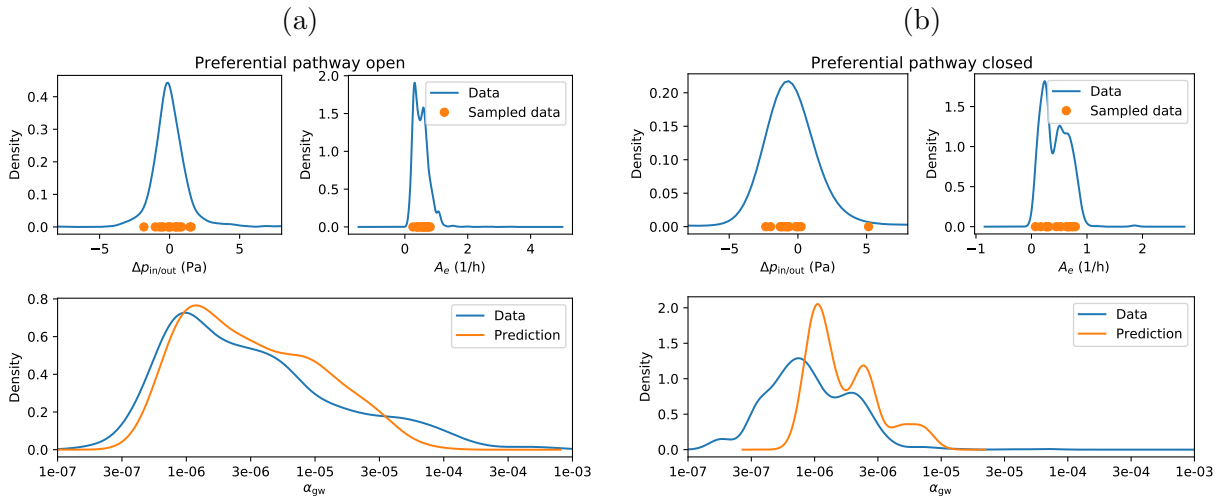
Maximum Change in Indoor Air Contaminant Concentration

Modeling Indoor Air Variability

Acknowledgement

This project was supported by grant ES-201502 from the Strategic Environmental Research

Figure 6



and Development Program and Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (SERDP-ESTCP).

References

(1) Altman, N. S. An Introduction to Kernel and Nearest-Neighbor Nonparametric Regression. *46*, 175–185, 01805.