

Multiple land-use fugacity model 을 이용한 탄화수소 거동 및 농도 예측과 COVID-19 영향
분석

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The inefficient energy consumption has caused environment detriments and aggravated the energy scarce. Since the global outbreak of COVID-19, the human activity caused air pollution is supposed to reduce due to home quarantine policies. To quantitatively estimate the dynamic variations of the BaP concentration in a study area of Beijing, we implement the dynamic multiple land-use fugacity model to the period of COVID-19 pandemic. We found that the BaP concentration in city soil compartment reaches a 2.64% reduction due to the more stable fate of BaP in soil phase than other different land-use (agriculture and forest land). This study provides a sound scientific understanding of the transport and the fate variation of environmental pollutants during the COVID-19 epidemic in urban and suburban areas.

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