V-2-3-3 Dependence of SPM concentrations during the short term field survey on atmospheric stability

Table V-2-11 and Fig. V-2-15 show the dependence of SPM concentration during the short term field survey on atmospheric stability. The results do not show the clear relationship between SPM concentration and atmospheric stability.

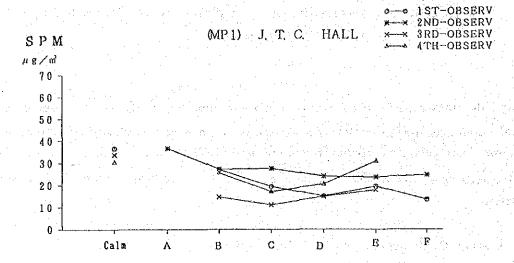
Table V-2-11 Dependence of SPM concentration during short term field survey on atmospheric stability

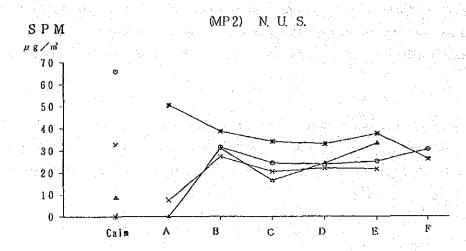
Monitoring	Survey	Item	Calm	At	mosphe	ric sta	bility a	t windy		Ave
stations	our vey	nea:	Call	Α	В	C	D	E	F	1110
(MPI)	lst survey	n	5	-	40	. 36	53	146	8	288
J.T.C. HALL	,	AVE	36.8	1 .	27.1	19.4	15.1	19.5	13.5	19.9
		SIG	30.6		22.2	14.6	13.3	18.2	9.7	18.2
	2nd survey	n	i -	3	59	33	56	90	12	253
		AVE SIG		36.7 17.5	27.3 16.6	27.6	23.9 16.3	23.7 11.6	24.7	25.3 15.6
										
	3rd survey	AVE	34.0] -	44 14.7	43 11.2	94 15.0	90 17.9	: -	276 15.6
		SIG	33.8	_	13.4	11.7	13.9	11.9	-	13.9
	4th survey	ħ	9		68	33	41	136	_	287
		AVE	30.6		25.6	17.2	20.4	30.9	-	26.6
		SIG	29.5	-	25.1	20.5	25.1	24.7	-	25.1
	Average	n	19	3	211	145	244	462	20	1104
		AVE	33.1	36.7	24.1	18.3	18.0	23.4	3.03	21.8
		SIG	31.1	17.5	20.9	17.9	17.1	19.1	13.4	19.3
(MP2)	1st survey	n AVE	66.0	· <u>-</u>	36	40	88 23.5	116 25.1	6 30.5	287 25.6
N.U.S.		SIG	0.0] -	31.5 20.7	24.3 17.3	16.1	15.9	11.0	17.1
	2nd survey	n	1	3	64	38	86	66	10	268
	and add vey	AVE	0.0	50.7	38.7	34.2	32.8	37.6	26.1	35.4
į		SIG	0.0	15.5	23.3	20.7	17.5	21.0	15.3	20.6
	3rd survey	n	3	2	41	38	106	86	-	276
		AVE	32.7	7.5	27.1	20.5	21.9	21.5	_	22.3
10.00		SIG	26.6	2,5	11.8	14.3	12.7	13.8		13.6
	4th survey	n	⊹ 5 8.8	0.0	56 30.9	44 16.4	49 24.2	133 33.3	-	288 28.2
ļ		AVE	4.7	0.0	25.0	19.4	25.0	28.2		26.5
	Average	n	10	6	197	160	329	401	16	1119
	nverage	AVE	20.8	27.8	32.8	23.6	25.5	29.1	27.8	27.8
	•	SIG.	24.2	25.5	21.9	19.3	17.7	22.0	14.0	20.6
(MP6)	1st survey	n	30	5	39	: 17	37	144	-11	283
NANYANG.T.I.		AVE	29.1	18.6	14,1	10.1	12.2	20.3	28.7	19.0
	<u> </u>	SIG	19.5	9.7	11.8	11.0	11.2	18.4	29.8	17.9
	2nd survey	n	10	8.	70	13	30	107	13	251
		AVE SIG	26.3 18.8	44.9 19.9	37.0 26.1	36.2 21.7	32.5 23.6	39.1 21.3	45.6 22.5	37.6 23.3
,	7	l	42	3	61	20	62	86	1	275
	3rd survey	n AVE	35.6	18.7	22.9	23.4	21.4	33.6	30.0	27.9
		SIG	18.7	16.4	19.6	15.0	16.2	22.6	0.0	20.3
	4th survey	n	42	7	65	20	36	117	-	287
· .	[AVE	36.0	13.4	17.8	19.6	20.3	34.9		27.8
]		SIG	14.2	17.1	18.3	21.8	20.5	23.6		22.3
	Average	n	124	23	235	70	165	454	25	1096
		AVE	33.4 17.9	26.2 -21.8	24.Z 22.3	21.5 19.8	21.1 19.0	31.0	37.6 26.9	27.8 22.0
L	<u> </u>	310	1117		20.3	17.0	17.0	22.0	20.7	1 20.0

n; The numbers of cases

AVE; Average (ug/m³)

SIG; Standard deviation (µg/m3)





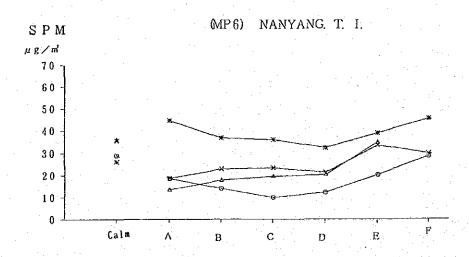


Fig. V-2-15 Dependence of SPM concentration during short term field survey on atmospheric stability

CHAPTER 3 ANALYSIS OF CHEMICAL COMPONENTS IN PARTICULATE MATTERS

Using the data measured by high volume sampler, we analyzed the concentrations of chemical components in TPM by instrument neutron activation analysis, X-ray fluorescence analysis, ion chromatography and differential thermal analysis. If these concentrations are under the confidence, 1/10 of such the values are taken up in calculation.

V-3-1 Average Concentration of Chemical Components

Table V-3-1 shows the average concentration of chemical components in each short term field survey. In this table, '*' means that the numbers of non detectable data is 50% or more. In each short term survey, the analysis of element and the analysis of carbon were performed on different day. So in this table, TPM concentrations of each day are shown.

The ranking of the concentration of chemical components is following C > Si > Cl SO₄ ²⁻ > Cl > Al. The concentrations of soil particle, sea-salt particle and secondary particle are relatively high. About Ag, Ba, Cs, K, La, Lu, Ni and W, the large portion of data are under detectable limits.

Table V-3-1 Average concentrations of chemical components

of four surveys	can	.80 • 0	94.048	6.460*	76.911	49.85 (\$-900¢	70		3:767	0	in i	19: (28	> -		Ö		17.218	3536+		0.176	265.0	0.060	Ġ	12.86		60.248	٠.	41.3	9:19	18.	<u>ښ</u> (4/4.00	NI.	12.903	3.690	16.751	72.067
Average of four	Average	0.179*	2142,250 13	1 30	8:637	N :	N .	1 5		22	20.	64.51	1042.263 7	5 0	0.000	30	: I •	1492,625 122	06	ຸ. ; ວຸດ	9		777.0	h 1		(s)	91,894	6	33,000	47.750 12	950.625 7	.622 20	20/21/21/2	605	١,	4.352	18.826	70 200
survey	Geometric		1646.097	8.793*	837.389	. 244	4.292*	20.7 T	1 X	ï.	03	6.65	»	2 1	0.4	5		1911,196	3,356*	77	7	٠ د	10.00	; [8.519	7	. u3	3	01.65	65.43	24.09	69.11	1426.940	R2 731		4 795	20.528	< r · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4th su	Average	0.10	2619.500	7.4	07.6	0	75	0 K	١.,	in.	60	46:15	9	4 6	0 C	33	20	Ö	ř	2	ŗ.,	∵ () i) 	2 2	0.0	75	7 . 7	99.66	n	O	വ	0000.004	nic				1
survey	Geometric mean	90.0	841.269	5.197#	68.936	844.169	7.	- C - T - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	5000		0.7	29.86	- F	0.04	6 N	007	13.225	1410,670	P	6	9	V))	,,	0		ഹി	1.6	64.76	7	77		011.604 18.0.404	! ≠	8.951	2 782	11.915_	724 77
3rd s	Average	0.14	1578.540		2.05	1056.000	5.050*	- 09.1 - 20.2 -	0.0	15	.07	48.90	-	0000		503	25.560	0	4:235*	0	20	•		, k	14.405	1:30	3	E.	90		62.50	58.00	666.000	54.41	10.615	3.585	14:200-	0 1 0 1
survey	Geometric	U.la	4113.726	7.264		1871.759	60	1.67 6.631	90	4	0.036*	œ	+087.00	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		* 000 O	7	1104.422				•	0.120	·	27.306	4	98.901	1.78	65.00	n .	Ľ.	n .	4784.170	기 :	17:353	9,800	21.274	
2nd su	Average	7.0	000.000	17.200*	107.5	3		766.7		=	50	`	000.00+4	1	1.005	ij	34.170	ڻ ح	5	•	•	00.1	0.10 101	• : •			136.850		47.25	~ (9240.000	000 5101	4515.000	/3.210	18.840		23.320	
vey	Geometric mean	*690.0	247.0677	7.748		967.544	*-25.4	47.47	5	2:382	60.0		001.470		, ,	S	9		4 1.4 56 4	0.70	•	626.0			•	+292.0	46 - 025	-1:	99.064		!		2329 472	44.03	11.440	3.656	15-130	70.07
1st survey	Average	* 490 0	000 000	15.790*	85.600	1157.000	6.070	1000 10474	9 4 4 0	4 132	*060.0	150.750	200.00	273 500	*520	*800.0	•	1155.000	*ORO 6	1.803	781.0	266.0	0 -	83.800	20,319	#685 0	57.350	2.455	190.350		70.45		2570.000	48.545	12.345		15.365	1 5 5 11
11/2:														ng/m3	ò							·							ng/m³				111/50	ug/m3		Em/011	io.	: .
Components		Ag	7 V V	Ва	n o	a 1	ء د د	, ~	ပိ	ပ်	٥ د د	۵ د ۱۱ د	,		اب اب	بر تا	ς Σ	α· Ζ.Σ	- 1 Z 0	200	0 0) (i	- - - -	 [>	×	u 2	٠ ان	<u>م</u>	у (9.	S C		Elemental C	Organic	I otal	Mat
Method of	nalysis										5 :	<i>j</i> .	11	nei ion	run Jah	den disc lisa	e e e		1 1									X-ray	flouren-	scense	100	ton Chromata.	graphy	TPM	Differen-	thermal	- " "	TDM
×	ä	1	,										-				11	เอเ	มอ	E					· .		7.						-		u	oq)

Note: (i) 1/10 of value was adopted for averaging with data below detection limit.
(2) * marked when data over 50% are found below detection limit.

V-3-2 Spatial Distribution of Chemical Components

Fig. V-3-1 shows the spatial distribution of the concentration of representative chemical components. These components are considered to be marker elements of the main emission sources. Marker elements are followings.

Sc, Al, Ti Soil Na, Cl Sea-salt particle Pb, Br Gasoline automobile ٧ Petroleum combustion Mn Steel mill Zn, K Wastes incineration CaCement Secondary particle Organic C Diesel automobile

The spatial distributions of these components are followings.

(1) Soil

In the north part and north-east part in the object area, the concentrations of Sc, Al and Ti are relatively higher than the concentration in urban area. Except the north part and the north-east part, the concentrations of the each component are almost the same in the objective area. But at (MP7) - Bukit Panjang P.P., the concentrations are extremely high in each short term field survey. It seems to be the influence of upflung dust from the road.

(2) Sea-salt particle

The concentrations of Na and Cl are relatively high near the coast. And in the inland, the concentrations are low.

(3) Gasoline automobile

The concentrations of Pb and Br are relatively high at the monitoring points near the road - for example, (MP7), (MP13) and (MP17). It seems to be the influence of the exhaust fumes from cars.

(4) Petroleum combustion

V (vanadium) is emitted by burning petroleum. The concentrations of V are relatively high at MP1, MP4 and MP5. In the east part, the concentrations are relatively low.

(5) Steel mill

At (MP5) Jurong Hill Top, the concentration of Mn is relatively high. It seems to be the influence of the steel works locating in the south side of MP5. During the 2nd field survey, the extremely high concentrations of Mn are measured at (MP19) JTC Bedok F.F., but the reason is uncertain.

(6) Wastes incineration

Zn and K are emitted by incineration of the wastes. But the spatial distribution of the concentration don't show the clear tendency.

(7) Cement

Ca is emitted from the hardening cement etc. The concentrations at (MP5) - Jurong Hill Top, (MP7) - Bukit Panjang P.P. are relatively high. During the 4th field survey, the extremely high concentrations are measured at (MP20) - Singapore O.P.S. The reason is uncertain.

(8) Secondary particle

 SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^{-} are originated in secondary particles. The concentrations are almost the same in the objective area. Especially, NO_3^{-} shows such a tendency. One of the reasons may be due to the reaction velocities of SO_2^{-} SO_4^{-} and $NO \rightarrow NO_3^{-}$. The velocities aren't so fast, thus the regional difference of the concentration are not so clear.

(9) Diesel automobile

The concentrations of organic carbon are relatively high at (MP7) Bukit Panjang P.P., (MP4) Kranji Sewage T.P., (MP11) Chong Pang P.P. and (MP17) Paya Lebar P.S. Diesel car may affect the concentration at these stations.

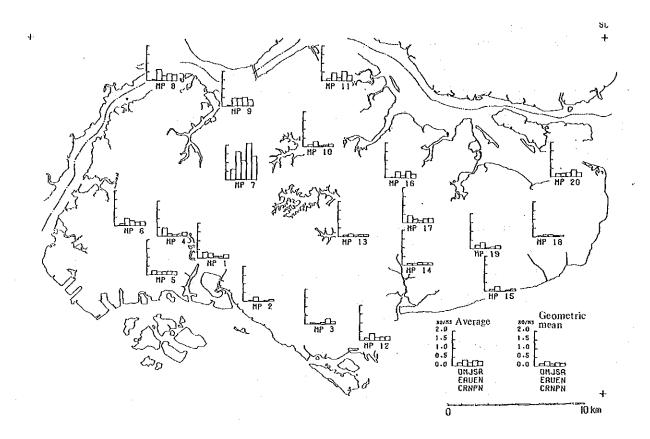


Fig. V-3-1-(1) Concentration distribution of Sc

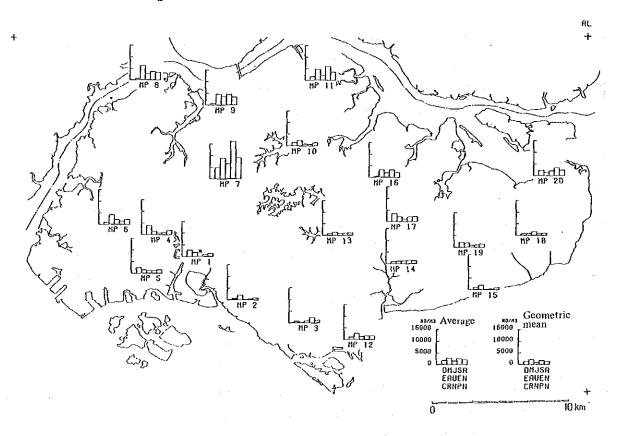


Fig. V-3-1-(2) Concentration distribution of Al

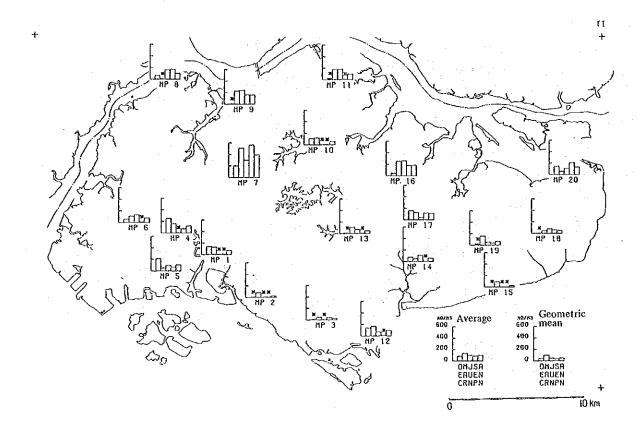


Fig. V-3-1-(3) Concentration distribution of Ti

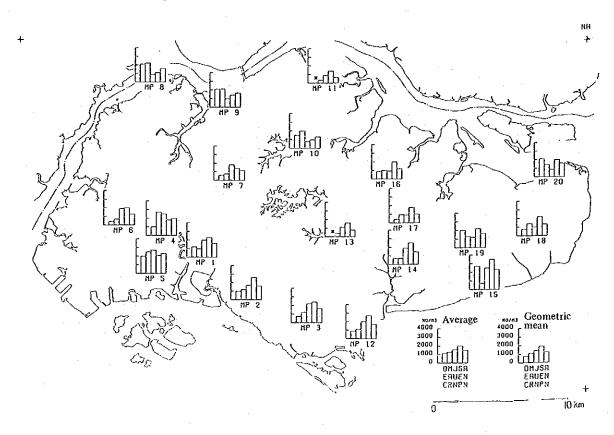


Fig. V-3-1-(4) Concentration distribution of Na

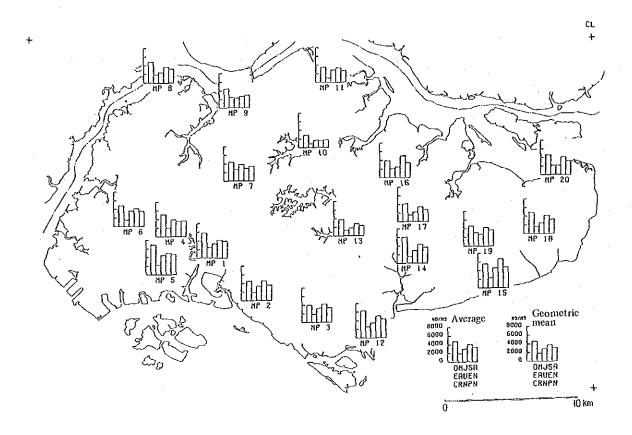


Fig. V-3-1-(5) Concentration distribution of Cl

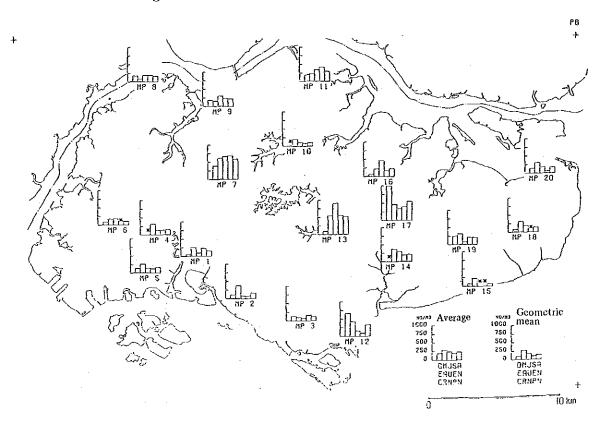


Fig. V-3-1-(6) Concentration distribution of Pb

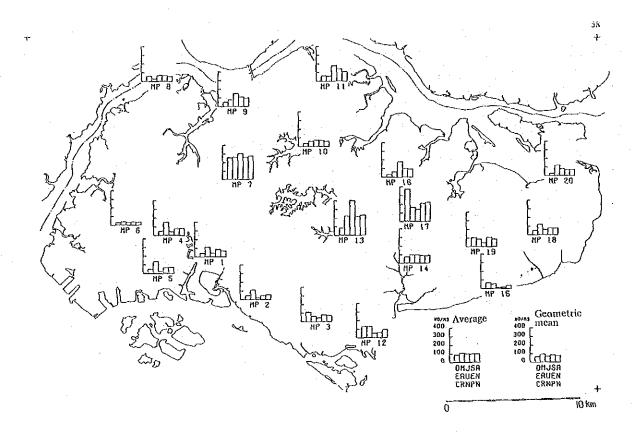


Fig. V-3-1-(7) Concentration distribution of Br

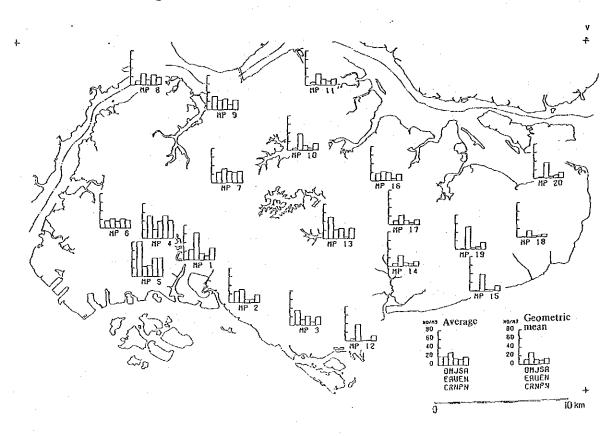


Fig. V-3-1-(8) Concentration distribution of V

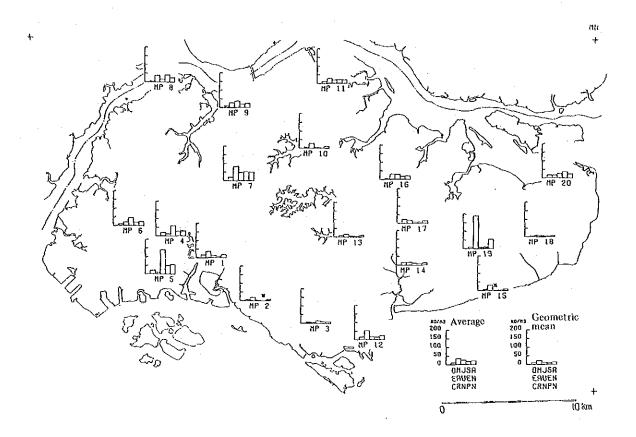


Fig. V-3-1-(9) Concentration distribution of Mn

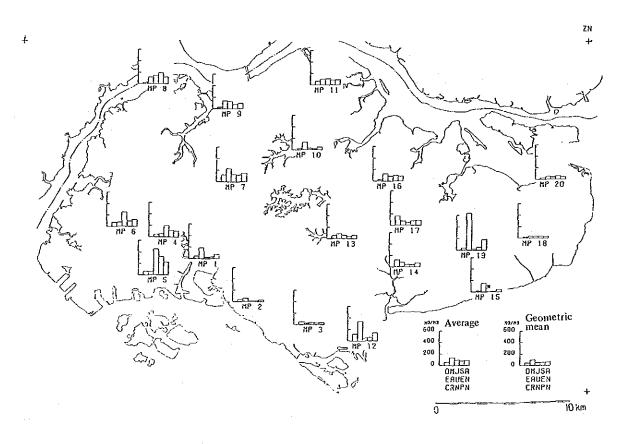


Fig. V-3-1-(10) Concentration distribution of Zn

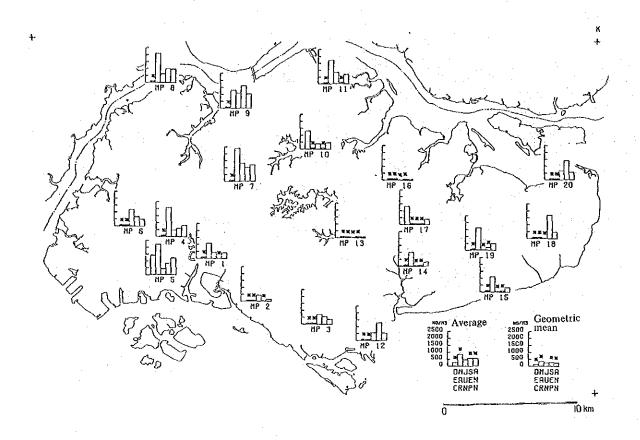


Fig. V-3-1-(11) Concentration distribution of K

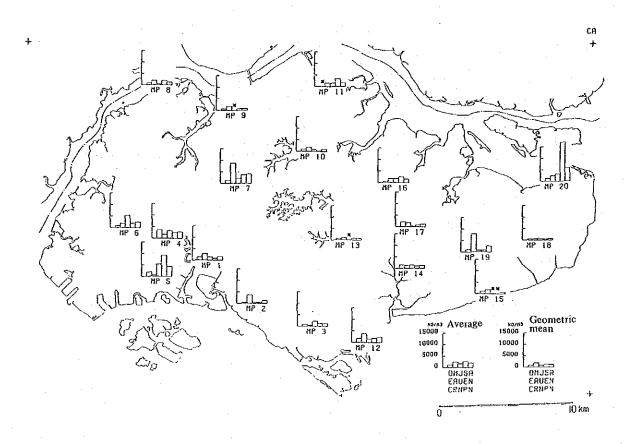


Fig. V-3-1-(12) Concentration distribution of Ca

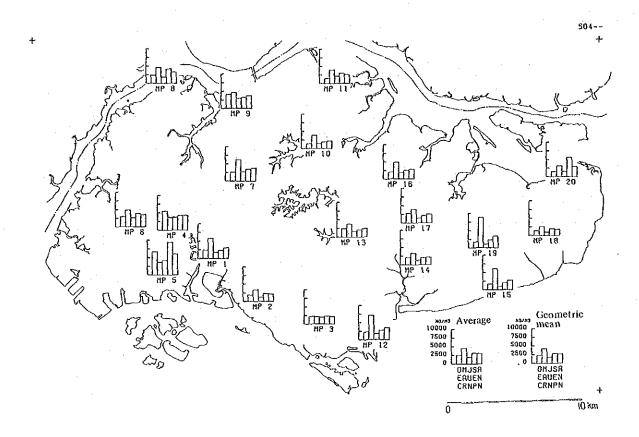


Fig. V-3-1-(13) Concentration distribution of ${\rm SO_4}$ ²⁻

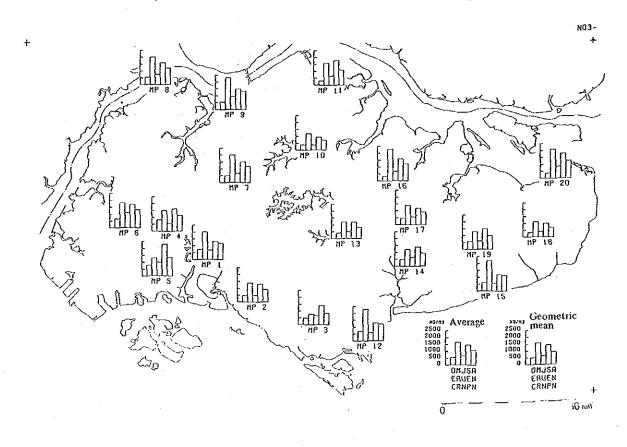


Fig. V-3-1-(14) Concentration distribution of NO₃

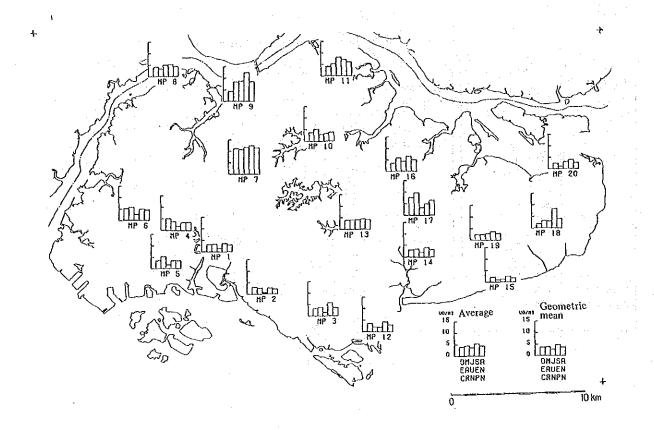


Fig. V-3-1-(15) Concentration distribution of Organic C

V-3-3 The Relationship among Chemical Components

In this section, the relationships among chemical components were analyzed. Fig. V-3-2 shows the scatter grams of the concentration on the chemical components. In this analysis, we consider seven emission sources and select the pair of components in each emission source as shown in Table V-3-2. In these components, carbon components are measured on different day. So the concentrations are corrected.

From the results of these analyses, following pairs show the relatively high correlation (correlation coefficient ≥ 0.9), Al - Si, Al - Sc, Si - Sc, Pb - Br, Elem C - Org C, Cl - CL and V - SO₂.

Table V-3-2 Pair of chemical component

Emission source	Components	Emission source	Components	Emission source	Components
Soil	Al - Si Al - Sc Al - Ti	Gasoline automobile	Pb - Br Pb - Elem C Pb - Org C	Steel mill	Mn - Cr Mn - Fe Cr - Fe
	Al - Fe Si - Fe Si - Ti Si- Sc	Petroleum	Br - Elem C Br - Org C Elem C - Org C V - S	Wastes incinera- tion	Zn - K Zn - As As - K
	Sc - Fe Ti - Fe Sc - Ti	combustion	V - SO ₂ S - SO ₂ SO ₂ - Elem C	Secondary particle	Na - NO ₃ - SO ₄ NO ₃ - SO ₄ SO ₂
Sea-salt particle	Na - Cl Na - Cl Cl - Cl		SO ₂ - Org C V - Elem C V - Org C		
-			S - Elem C S - Org C		

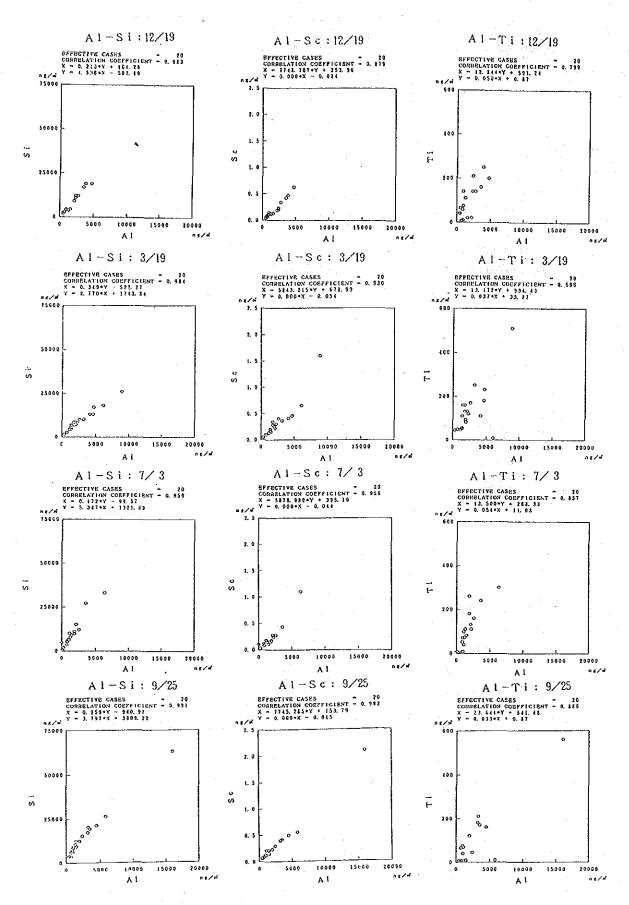


Fig. V-3-2-(1) Scatter grams of chemical components (Soil)

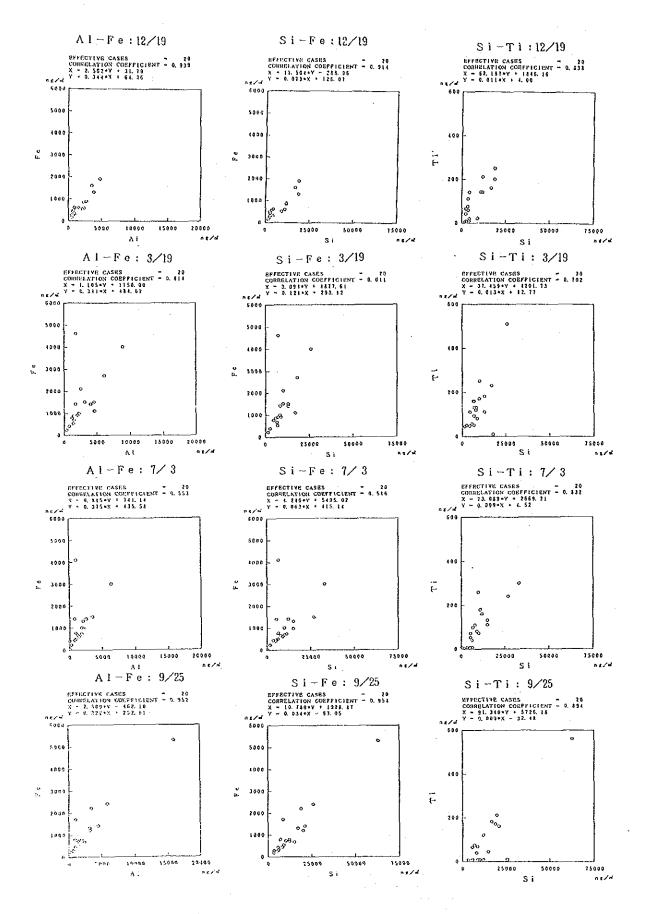


Fig. V-3-2-(2) Scatter grams of chemical components (Soil)

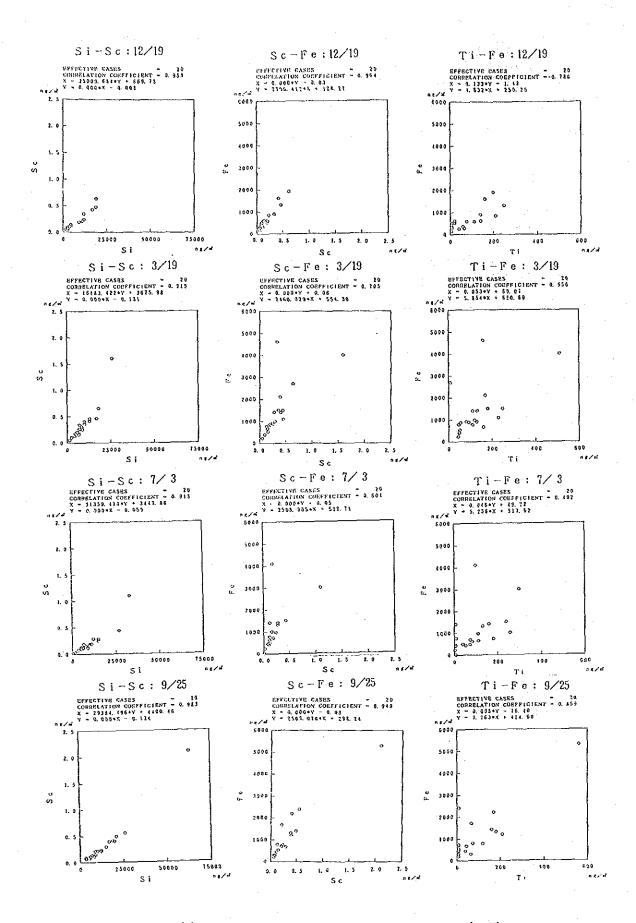


Fig. V-3-2-(3) Scatter grams of chemical components (Soil)

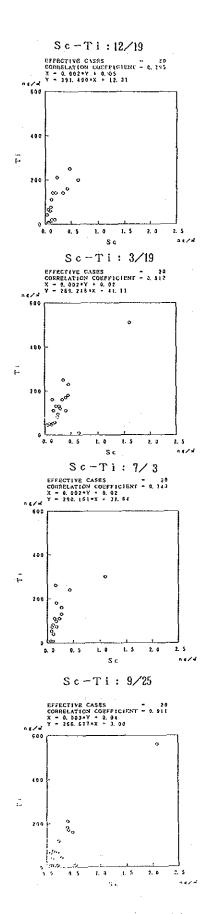


Fig. V-3-2-(4) Scatter grams of chemical components (Soil)

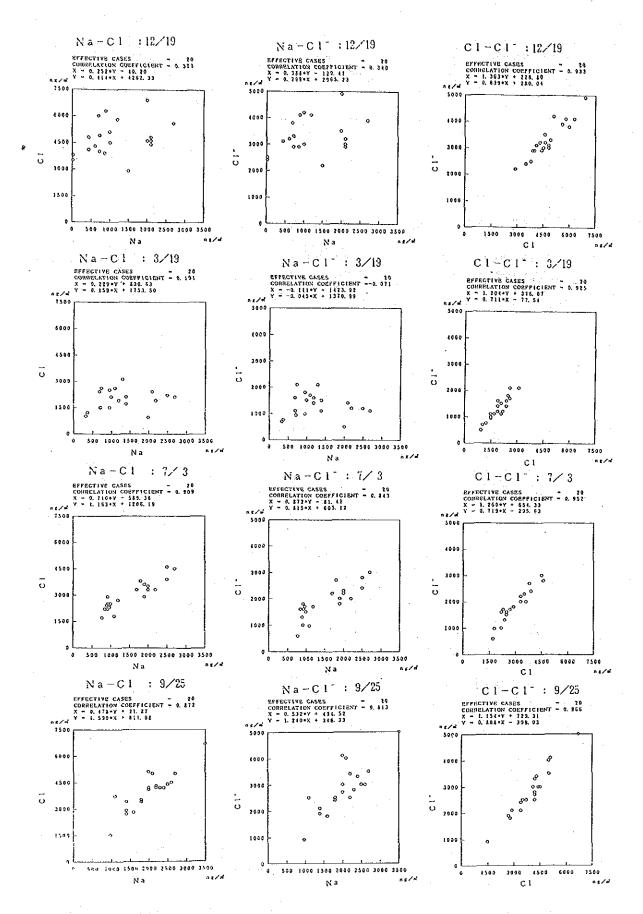


Fig. V-3-2-(5) Scatter grams of chemical components (Sea-salt particle)

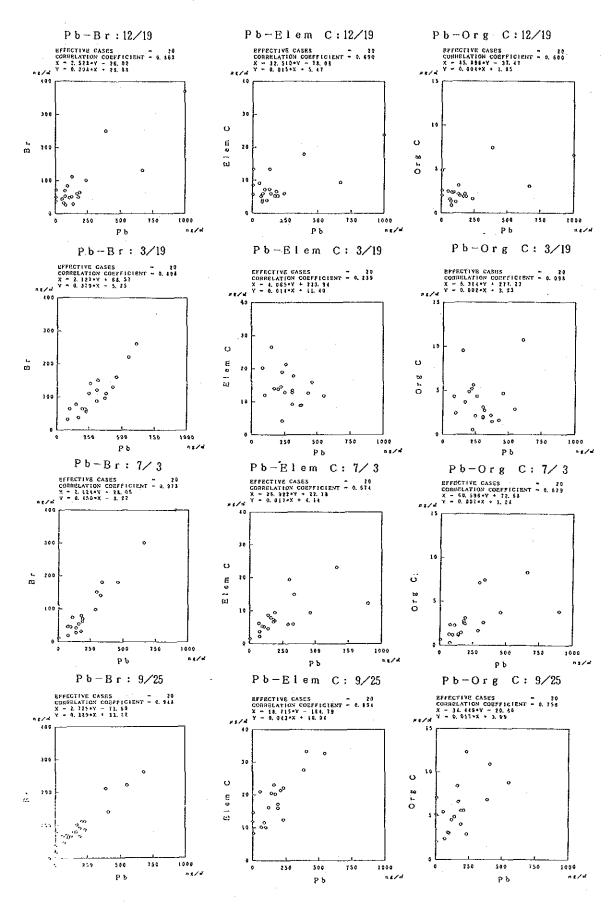


Fig. V-3-2-(6) Scatter grams of chemical components (Gasoline automobile)

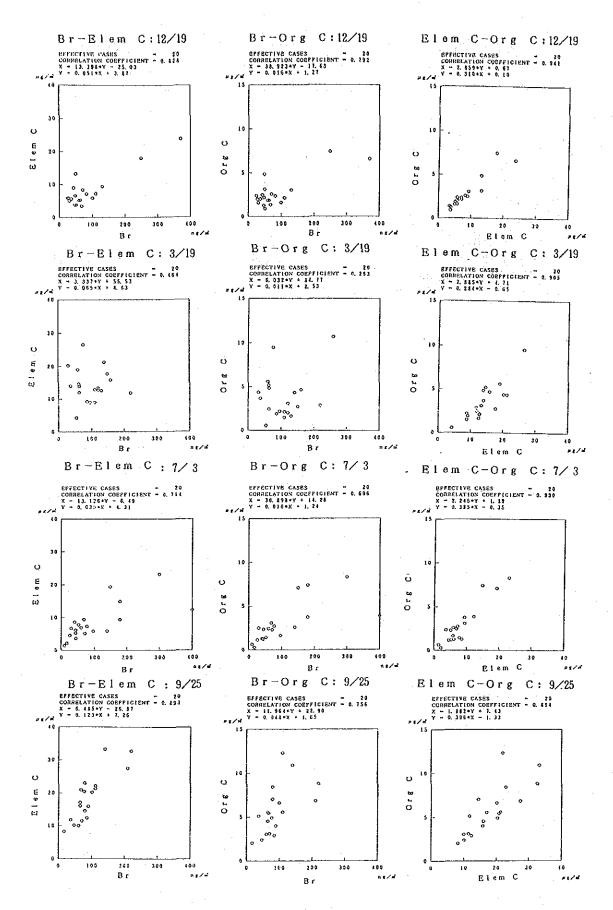


Fig. V-3-2-(7) Scatter grams of chemical components (Gasoline automobile)

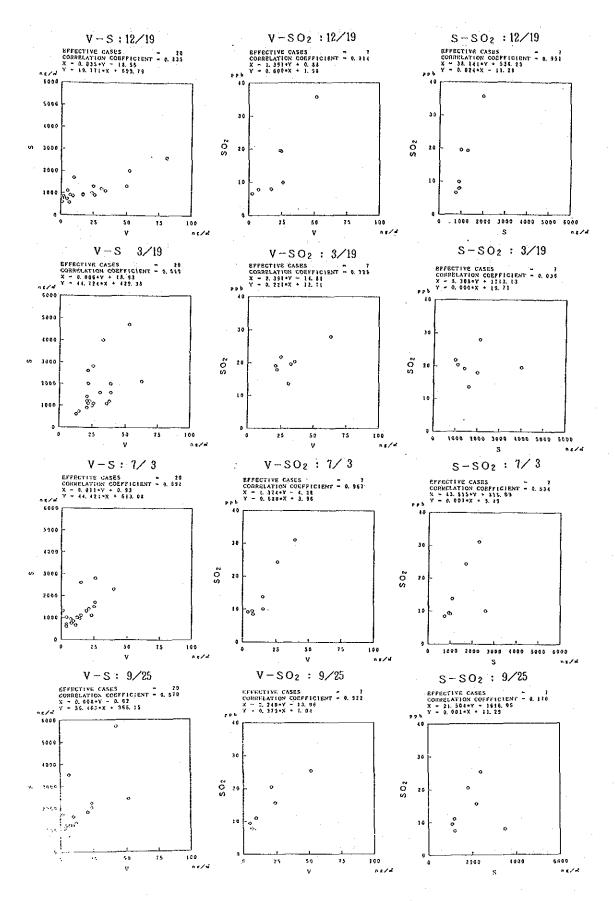


Fig. V-3-2-(8) Scatter grams of chemical components (Petroleum combustion)

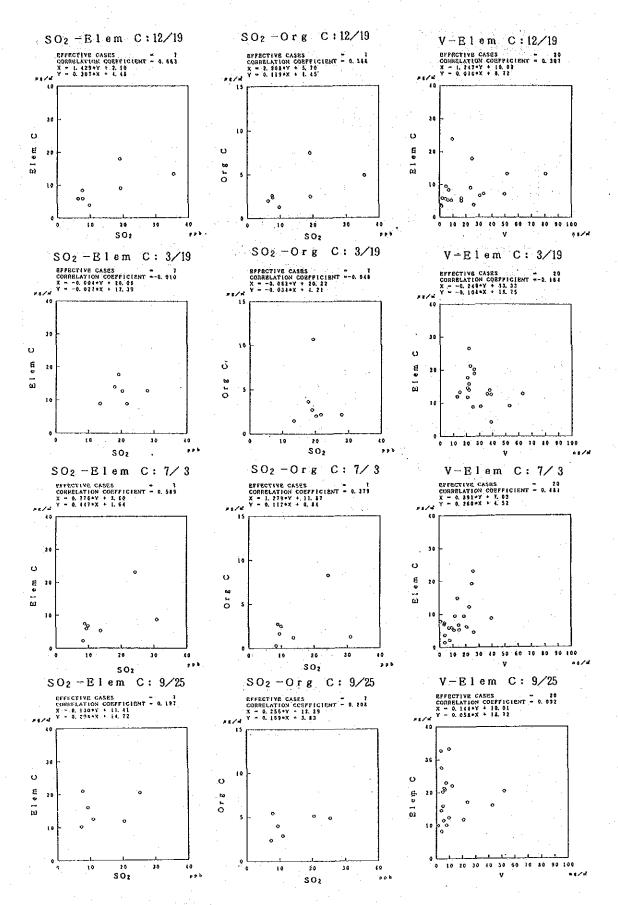


Fig. V-3-2-(9) Scatter grams of chemical components (Petroleum combustion)

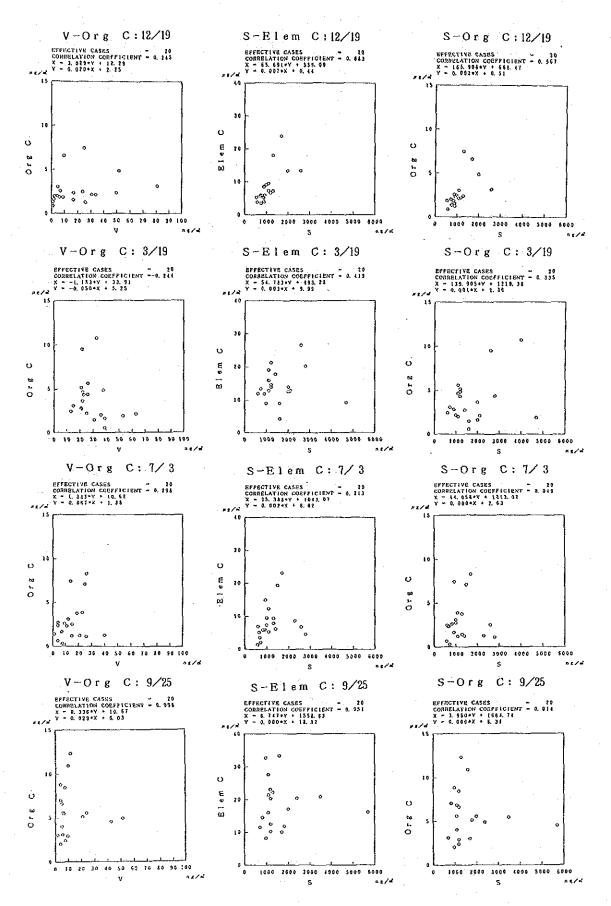


Fig. V-3-2-(10) Scatter grams of chemical components (Petroleum combustion)

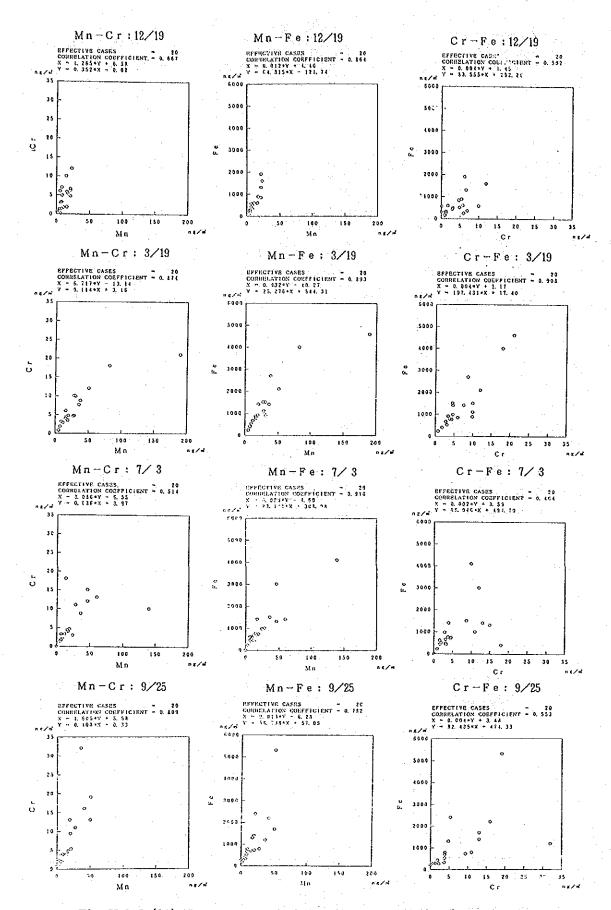


Fig. V-3-2-(11) Scatter grams of chemical components (Steel mill)

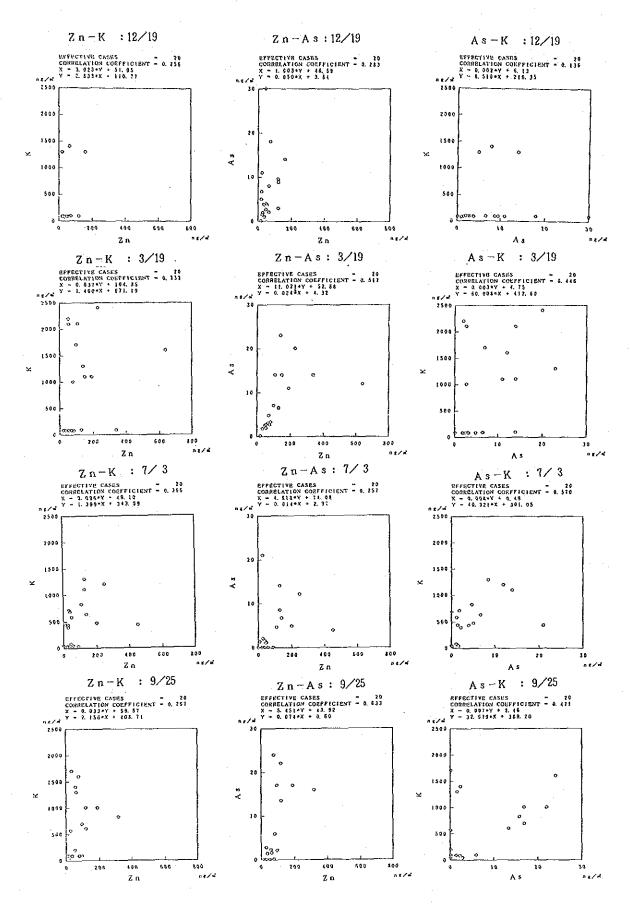


Fig. V-3-2-(12) Scatter grams of chemical components (Wastes incineration)

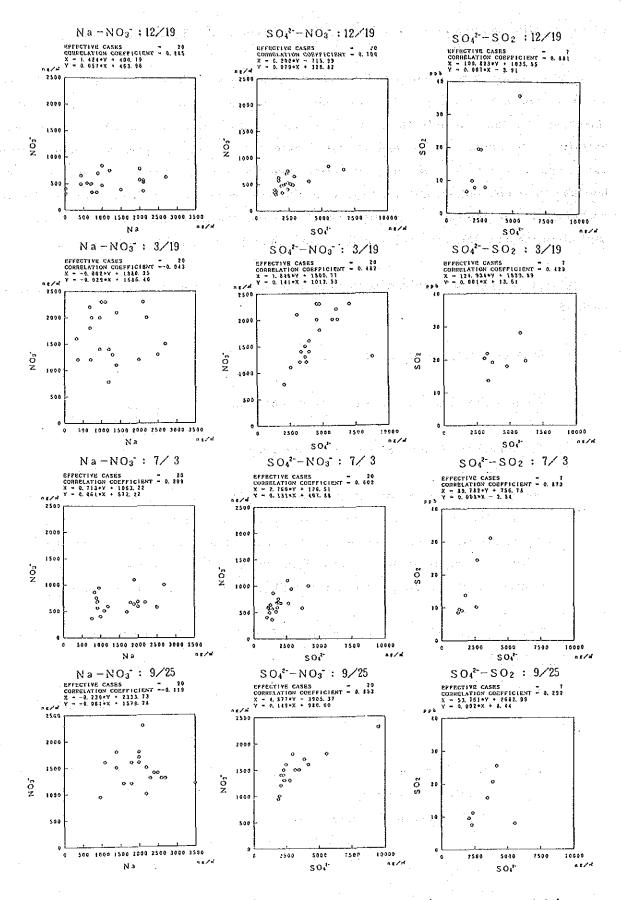


Fig. V-3-2-(13) Scatter grams of chemical components (Secondary particle)

V-3-4 Spatial and Seasonal Variations of Concentrations of Chemical Components

The spatial and seasonal variations of concentrations of chemical components depend on their emission sources. The soil which is the source of Al, Si and Sc is widely spreaded. So the concentrations of Al, Si and Sc don't show the spatial and seasonal variations so much. As Na and Cl are originated in sea-salt particle, their spatial variations of the concentrations are large. And the seasonal variations are also large because their concentrations also depend on the meteorological conditions. Ph and Br are contained in the exhaust gas of automobiles. So the concentrations are apt to show the spatial variations. But the concentrations don't show the seasonal variations so much.

In this section, we analyze such variations using the techniques called analysis of variance.

(1) Abstract on the analysis of variance

We test the difference of significance about the data using the two-way layout.

The algorism of two-way layout is following;

We consider two factors (A and B) to explain one variable. Each factor has several controlling elements, namely A_1 , A_2 A_h for factor A, and B_1 , B_2 , ... B_k for factor B. When the pair of controlling elements - (A_i, B_j) , we consider the value of variable to be X_{ij} (see Table V-3-3). Two way layout is the method testing whether the pair of two controlling elements have the effects to X_{ij} .

Here, we consider random variable of x; to be X;. Following equation is obtained.

$$X_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \epsilon_{ij}$$
 Equation V-3-1

μ; Average

α;; Effect of factor A

β; Effect of factor B,

 ϵ_{ij} ; Difference in X_{ij} distribution - N (0, σ^2)

Table V-3-3 Variable Xij for a pair of A and B

A B	В1	В2	**************	Вј	***************************************	$B_{\mathbf{k}}$
A ₁	×11	×12		×1j	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	×1k
Az	. ×21	x ₂₂	••••••	×2j	***************	×2k
A _i	× _{i1}	×i2	***************	^x ij	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	×ik
$\mathtt{A_h}$	×hl	x _{h2}	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	× _{hj}	***************************************	× _{hk}

If we assume that $\sum_{i=1}^h \alpha_i = 0$, and $\sum_{j=1}^K \beta_j = 0$, the generality of Equation V-3-1 is kept. Using this assumption, we calculate F value. Here, we define the following summation.

$$S_{\Upsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^{h} \sum_{j=1}^{K} (X_{ij} - \overline{X}_{..})^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{h} \sum_{j=1}^{K} \{(\overline{X}_{i.} - \overline{X}_{..}) + (\overline{X}_{.j} - \overline{X}_{..}) + (X_{ij} - \overline{X}_{i.} - \overline{X}_{..}) + (\overline{X}_{.j} - \overline{X}_{..})^{2}$$

Equation V-3-2

This Equation is modified.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{S}_T &= \mathbf{k} \sum_{j=1}^h (\overrightarrow{X}\mathbf{i}. - \ \overline{X}..)^2 + \mathbf{h} \sum_{j=1}^k (\overrightarrow{X}.\mathbf{j} - \overrightarrow{X}..)^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^h \sum_{j=1}^k (X\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j} - \overrightarrow{X}\mathbf{i}. - \ \overrightarrow{X}.\mathbf{j} + \overline{X}..)^2 \end{split}$$

Equation V-3-3

Here we define following equations.

$$S_{A} = k \sum_{i=1}^{h} (\overline{X}_{i}. - \overline{X}..)^{2}$$

$$S_{B} = h \sum_{j=1}^{k} (\overline{X}_{.j} - \overline{X}..)^{2}$$

$$S_{E} = \sum_{i=1}^{h} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (X_{ij} - \overline{X}_{i}. - \overline{X}._{j} + \overline{X}..)^{2}$$

Equation V-3-4

Equation V-3-3 is expressed by Equation V-3-4 as following.

$$S_T = S_A + S_B + S_E$$

Equation V-3-5

In the condition of " α i=0, namely factor A doesn't affect X", F value shows F distribution with degree of freedom $\{(h-1),(h-1)(k-1)\}$. In the condition of " β j=0, namely factor B doesn't affect X", F value shows F distribution with degree of freedom $\{(k-1),(h-1)(k-1)\}$. Then, we set the critical region on the right-hand side of F distribution and test the effect of factors A and B to X.

F value is calculated by following equation.

hypothesis
$$\alpha_i = 0$$
; $F = \frac{S_A/(h-1)}{S_E/(h-1)(k-1)}$ Equation V-3-6
hypothesis $\beta_j = 0$; $F = \frac{S_B/(k-1)}{S_E/(h-1)(k-1)}$ Equation V-3-7

(2) Analysis of variance on the chemical component concentrations

The variations of chemical component concentrations have two effective factors. One is monitoring station, the other is seasons. We test the significant difference by sum of square, degree of freedom and unbiased variance. Table V-3-4 shows F values of the chemical components. As carbon are measured on the different day with other components, carbon data used in this analysis are corrected. From these results, Al, Sc and Si (originated in soil) show the significant difference. This may be due to the wide distribution of soil. Na and Cl show the significant difference. Pb and Br show the significant difference by stations, but don't show by seasons.

Table V-3-4 F value resulting from analysis of variance

M	ethod of	Chemical component	F value (about station)	F value (about season)
		Ag	1.79	7.40**
] "	Al	5.80**	3.20 *
		Αs	2.70**	1.17
1		Ва	2.89** 6.13**	0.76
İ		B r	1.55	1.81
ļ	1	Ca Cd	0.76	0.08
:		Ce	3.19**	2.91 *
		ČĬ	5.62**	79.08**
1		Co	1.03	1.05
		Cr	1.58	1.62
	· ' '	Cs	3.78**	0.19
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Cu	1.57	8.23**
		Fe	3.49**	3.37 *
	1 2 2	_H f	2.51**	2.54
	is tion	K	1.31	3.58 *
	Instrumen newtron activation analysis	La	3.10##	4.88##
Element	Instrumen newtron activation analysis	Lu Mn	1.06	2.78
E .		Na	2.07 *	7.67**
印		Ni	0.75	0.77
		S b	0.94	1.35
1		Sc	9.34**	4.35**
Ι.	-	Se	1.71	7.58**
		Sm	2.85**	4.38**
		Th	4.55**	2.70
		Τι	4.57**	1.87
l		· V	2.18 *	6.63**
-		W	0.86	3.13 *
Ι.		Zn	1.25	2.54
	X-ray	Cd	1.31	2.51
	·flouren-	Рb	4.02**	2.12
1	scense analysis	S:	2.17 *	3.36 *
		Si Cl	5.00** 5.53**	4.04 *
	lon chromato-	NO₃-	2.33 *	88.28**
	graphy	SO	2.38**	15.31**
	TPM	TPM	7.14**	19.03**
 		Elemental carbon	6,02**	28.26**
ğ	Differential thermal	Organic carbon	7.43**	~~ 20.39**
Carbon	analysis	Total carbon	6.97**	28.28**
	TPM	TPM	8.64**	4.54**
A	rerage r 12 days	TPM	8.32**	11.12**
fo	r 12 days	SPM ·	6.73**	13 71**

$$F_{57}^{19}(0.01) = 2.25$$

$$F_{57}^{19}(0.05) = 1.77$$

$$F_{57}^{3}(0.01) = 4.15$$

$$F_{57}^{3}(0.05) = 2.77$$

* 1 % Significant difference * 5 % Significant difference

V-3-5 Comparison the Concentrations of Chemical Components among Monitoring Stations

In this section, we performed the comparison of the concentrations of chemical components at (MP10) - Seletar Reservoir with those of chemical components at other stations. The concentrations of particulate matters at MP10 are relatively low. Other stations locate in different environments. (MP3) - Bukit Merah Flatted Factory locates in urban area. (MP5) - Jurong Hill Top locates in industrial area. (MP7) - Bukit Panjang P.P. locates near the road. (MP8) - Lim Chu Kang Marine P.P. locates near the wastes reclamation land. (MP15) - East Coast Swimming Lagoon locates near the coast. (MP20) - Singapore Offshore Petroleum Services locates in reclaimed land. Fig. V-3-3 shows the results of the comparisons. In these figures, X and Y axis are shown by logarithm. When one concentration is above the diagonal line, it means that the concentration is higher than the concentration at MP10. The data under the limit of measurement are excluded. And carbon data are also excluded. '*' after symbol of element means that its data is measured by X ray flourescense analysis.

The samples used in this analysis are obtained from TPM measured by high volume sampler. The TPM data are measured for one day (from 11 A.M. through 24 hours). These data are affected by wind. Fig. V-3-4 and Table V-3-5 show the characteristics of wind on the day when the samples have been obtained. From these figures and tables, the prevailing wind direction in each short term field survey are followings, NE in 1st survey, SW or NE in 2nd survey, SSW SSE in 3rd survey and S SE in 4th survey. But the prevailing wind direction varies in time especially at 2nd and 4th surveys. Thus the analysis were performed for 1st and 3rd surveys except 2nd and 3rd surveys.

(1) MP3

The difference of each chemical component concentration between MP3 and MP10 is small. But in 1st survey, the concentrations of Br and V at MP3 become higher owing to the exhaust gas from automobiles. This is due to that MP3 locates on the leeward of Jalan Bukit Merah road. During 3rd survey - in which the prevailing wind direction is S, following components show relatively high concentrations, V, S, Mn, Cr, Na, Cl, Cl, Ca and Si. These tendencies may be due to the effects of petroleum combustion, sea-salt particle and cement.

(2) MP5

This monitoring station locates on the north side of the industrial area. So the concentrations of many chemical components become high. Especially during 3rd survey - the prevailing wind direction is S, these tendencies can be seen. During 1st survey, the concentrations of Ti, Sc, Si, Al, Mn, Zn, V and SO₄

2- are found high. The high concentrations of V and SO₄

3rd survey, the concentrations of Ti, Sc and Si are affected by soil. During the 3rd survey, the concentrations of Cr, Mn, Fe and Zn become high. It may be due to the effect of the steel mill located on the south side of MP5. The concentrations of Na, Cl and Cl originated in sea-salt particle are high. And the concentrations of Sc, Si, V, SO₄

and S are also high. The concentration of V during 3rd survey is lower than the concentration during 1st survey. This may be due to that MP5 is not directly effected by the exhaust fumes from Jurong power plant.

(3) MP7

This monitoring station is surrounded by Woodlands road and Choa Chu Kang road. So the concentrations of chemical components are very high during 1st and 3rd surveys. Especially during 1st survey, the concentrations of Br, V, Sc, Al, Si and Mn are high. During 3rd survey, the concentrations of Pb Br, Cr, Mn, Fe, Al, Si, Ca and Zn are very high. And Mn, Fe, S and Ti show the relatively high concentration during 1st survey. V, Ca, S, Na, Cl and Cl show the relatively high concentration during 3rd survey. From these facts, the high concentrations of several components may be due to the effects of exhaust fumes from automobiles and fling up dust of the roads.

(4) MP8

During 1st survey, the concentration of V is relatively high. But the concentrations of other components at MP8 show the same levels with those of the components at MP10. During 3rd survey - prevailing wind direction is S, the concentrations are high. Especially, the concentrations of Cr, Mn, Zn, Sc, Al and Si are high. This may be due to the effects of the land reclaimed with wastes located on south-west part of MP8.

(5) MP15

During 1st survey - the prevailing wind velocity is N, the concentrations of the components show the same levels with those of the components at MP10, except Br. The high concentration of Br may be due to the effects of East Coast Park Way road running north side of MP15. On the other hand, during 3rd survey - the prevailing wind velocity is S, the concentrations of the components at MP15 become lower than those of the components at MP10. Especially the concentrations of Sc, Al and Si originated in soil are low. And Br concentration is also low. But the concentrations of Na, Cl and Cl become higher. This is due to the wind from the sea.

(6) MP20

The concentrations of the components at MP20 show the same level with those of the components at MP10. Both in 1st and 3rd surveys, Sc, Al and Si originated in soil show higher concentration. And Mn, Cr and Ca show the higher concentrations, too. In this monitoring station, several components show extremely high concentration, for example Ba.

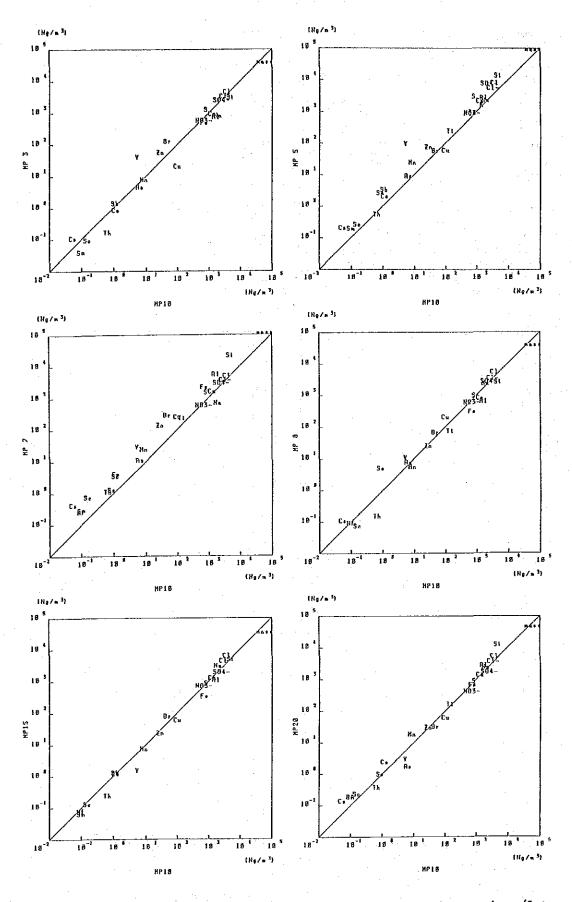


Fig. V-3-3-(1) Chemical components concentration in MP10 and other stations (1st survey)

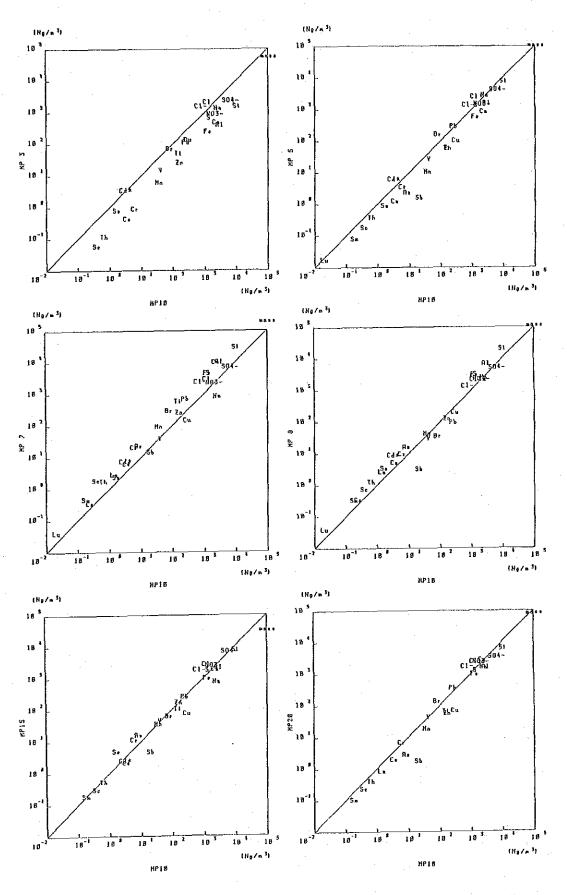


Fig. V-3-3-(2) Chemical components concentration in MP10 and other stations (2nd survey)

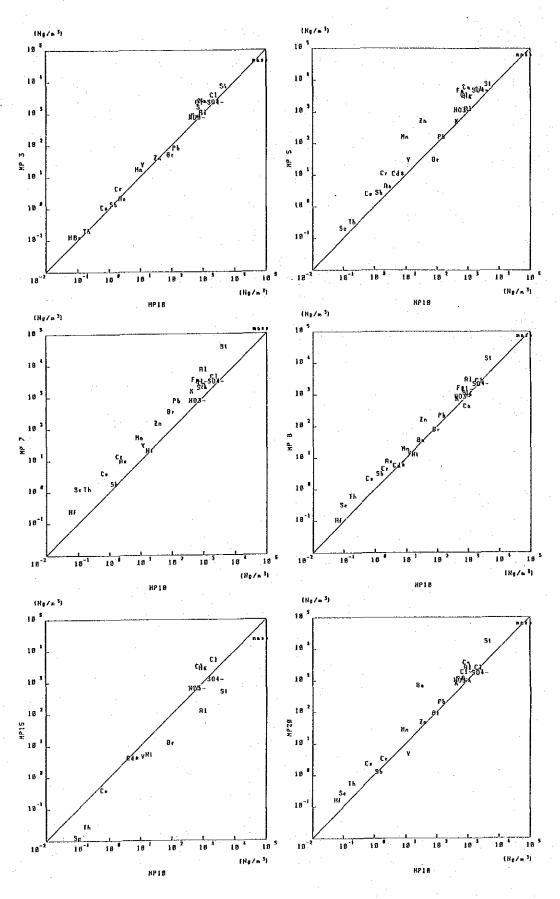


Fig. V-3-3-(3) Chemical components concentration in MP10 and other stations (3rd survey)

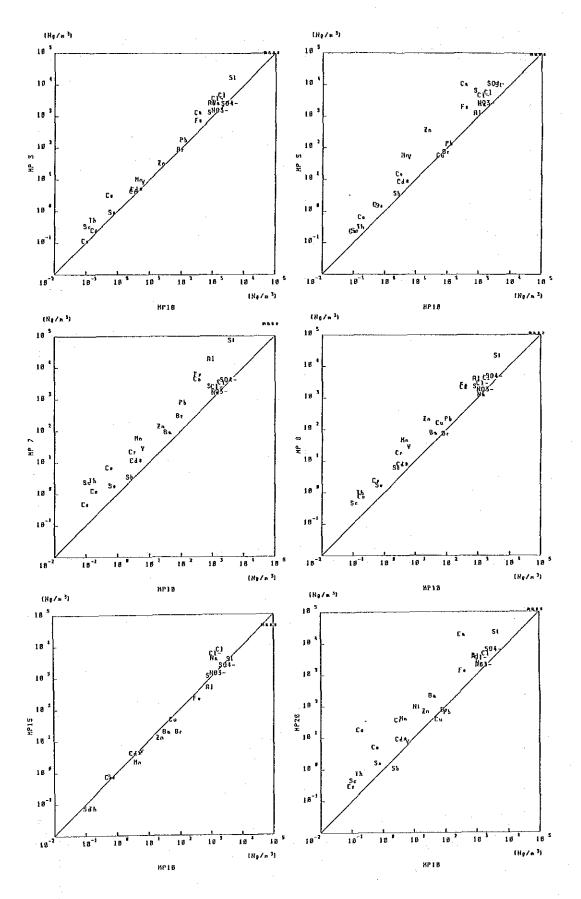


Fig. V-3-3-(4) Chemical components concentration in MP10 and other stations (4th survey)

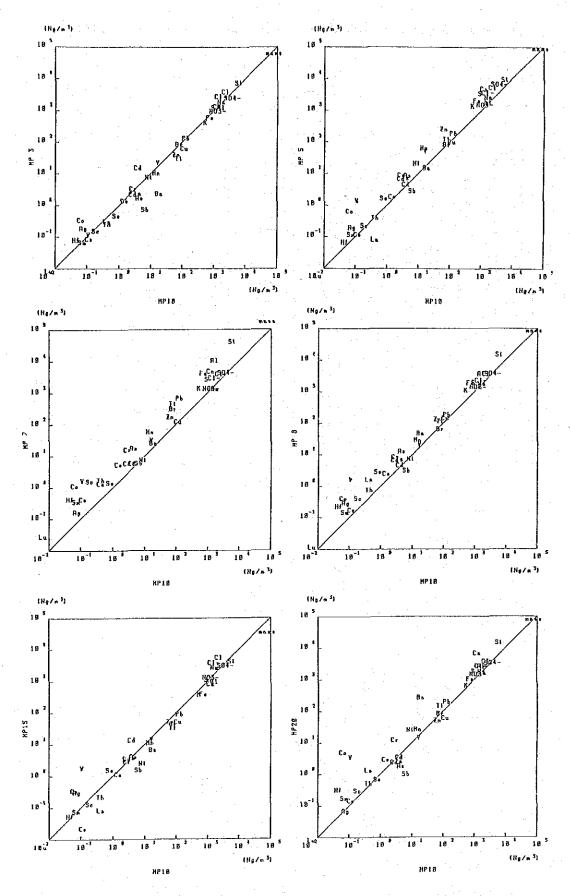


Fig. V-3-3-(5) Chemical components concentration (Average of four surveys)

Table V-3-5-(1) Meteorological data (1st survey, Dec. 19-20, 1983)

Date	Hour		Dust concentration (µg/m³)								
		MP1	MP2	MP4	MP6	MP7	MP14	MP20	MP1	MP2	MP6
12/19	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	NNE 27 NE 36 NE 49 NNE 40 NE 32 NNE 35 NE 44 NE 39 NNE 33 NE 29 NE 27 NE 34	NE 37 NE 50 NE 47 NNE 52 NE 53 NE 53 NE 54 NE 57 NE 37 NE 40 NE 28 NE 32 NE 43	NNE 19 NNE 34 NNE 22 NNE 22 NNE 23 NNE 21 NE 22 NE 19 NNE 15 NE 17 NE 19 NE 27	NNE 9 NE 13 NE 15 NE 13 NNE 12 NNE 14 NNE 14 NNE 14 NNE 7 C 4 C 4 NE 4 NE 8	NNE 12 NE 15 NNE 16 N 14 N 15 NNE 12 NNE 15 NE 11 NE 8 NNE 12 ENE 5 C 4 ENE 11	NNE 14 NE 19 NE 16 NNE 17 NE 20 NNE 18 NE 14 NE 24 NE 17 NE 11 NE 15 NE 12 ENE 15	NW 34 NNW 26 NNW 30 NW 32 NNW 25 NNW 27 NNW 23 NNW 17 NNW 28 NNW 19 NNW 23 NNW 32 NNW 32	20 12 4 10 18 12 20 32 15 0 12 5 16	10 10 8 8 0 10 20 15 10 20 20 12 18 10	18 5 0 4 10 10 10 20 40 38 60 20
12 / 20	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	NE 35 NE 31 NE 29 NE 20 NE 19 NE 22 NNE 21 NNE 16 NNE 17 NE 36	NE 32 NE 37 NE 30 NE 39 ENB 21 NE 27 NE 24 NE 33 NE 43	NE 25 NNE 11 NE 18 N 10 NNE 12 NE 18 NNE 18 NNE 13 N 18 NNE 15	NE 9 NE 11 NE 8 NNB 8 NE 12 NE 7 NE 7 C 4 N 9 NE 9	C 4 C 3 C 3 C 3 E 5 SE 5 C 4 C 2 NNW 9 NNE 14	NE 14 NE 15 NE 10 NE 10 ENE 7 NE 7 NE 7 NE 9 NE 11 NE 17	NNW 21 NNW 13 NNW 11 NNW 14 NNW 12 N 11 N 10 NW 11 NNW 15 N 23	15 20 28 18 19 23 23 26 56 48	12 18 20 18 8 10 30 34 50 38	30 8 0 8 20 25 30 20 28 42

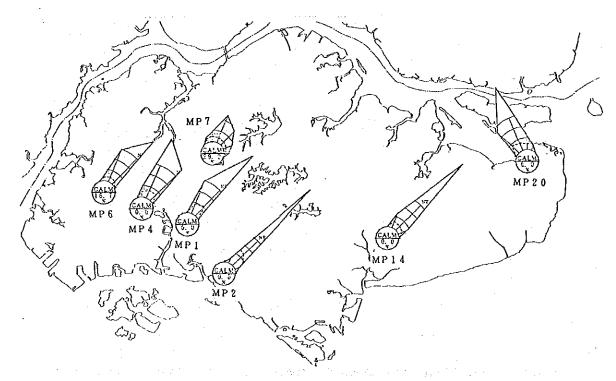


Fig. V-3-4-(1) Wind rose (1st survey, Dec. 19-20, 1983)

Table V-3-5-(2) Meteorological data (2nd survey, Mar. 19-20, 1984)

Date	Hour	(Wind direction, wind velocity (unit: 0.1 m/s)								Dust concen- tration (μg/m³)		
		MP1	MP2	MP4	MP6	MP7	MP14	MP20	MP1	MP2	MP6		
3 / 19	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	SW 26 SW 33 SW 38 WSW 40 SW 43 SW 33 SW 20 SE 18 ESE 18 E 17 NE 18	SW 31 SW 28 SW 33 SW 41 SW 42 SW 35 WSW 32 SW 30 SSW 22 SE 21 BSE 15 ENE 15 ENE 16	WSW 30 WSW 38 SW 42 SSW 51 SW 51 SW 41 SW 23 SB 15 R 21 B 20 NB 13 NB 17	WSW 16 SW 12 SW 14 SW 17 SW 19 SW 16 SW 16 SW 7 C 3 C 4 C 3 NNE 11 NE 6	WSW 17 SW 18 SW 18 WSW 19 WSW 24 SW 22 WSW 20 WSW 17 SSW 10 ESE 8 ESE 5 ESE 6 C 4 ESE 5	W 17 W 16 WNW 31 W 38 WSW 40 WSW 32 WSW 33 SW 22 SE 20 SE 18 B 12 ENE 12 ENE 12	WNW 11 ESB 5 B 10 NE 8 W 5 SSB 30 SE 25 SE 21 B 17 ENE 8 NE 5 C 2 C 1 C 2	10 18 18 12 0 15 8 20 20 18 35 40 50 40	15 15 5 8 5 0 10 10 5 5 15 12 20 40	20 0 10 10 0 10 0 10 20 30 49 72 80		
3 / 20	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ENE 17 NE 9 NE 6 ENE 12 NNE 10 NNW 12 NE 8 C 4 C 3 C 2	E 15 ENE 15 ENE 7 E 12 NE 9 NNE 11 E 10 C 1 SSE 7 S 11	BNE 18 BNE 8 BNE 12 NNE 10 NNW 12 NNE 7 NNW 5 C 4 NNE 8	C 4 NNE 7 NE 6 NNE 8 NNE 9 N 9 NE 5 C 4 C 4 N 7	C 43 C 33 B 55 C 4 BSE 5 NW 7 C 2 NE 8	SE 13 ESE 9 C 3 ESE 12 E 8 NNE 5 C 3 C 4 SSW 9 SSE 16	C 3 C 1 C 2 C 3 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 4 ESE 6	58 38 20 30 40 68 80 80 120 40	45 50 54 60 58 40 54 60 52 28	72 72 62 62 49 80 70 65 75		

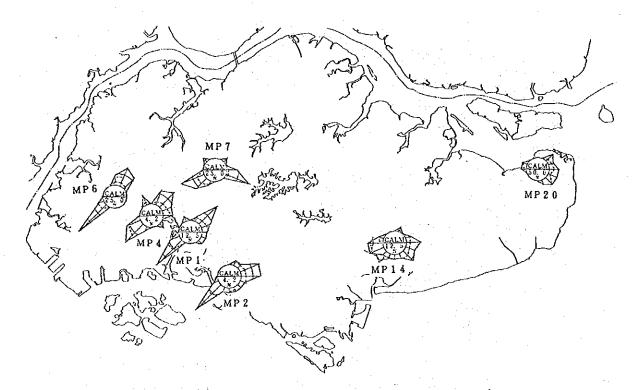


Fig. V-3-4-(2) Wind rose (2nd survey, Mar. 19-20, 1984)

Table V-3-5-(3) Meteorological data (3rd survey, July 3-4, 1984)

Date	Hour		Wine	Dust concentration (μg/m³)							
		MP1	MP2	MP4	MP6	MP7	MP14	MP20	MP1	MP2	MP6
7/3	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	SW 27 WSW 37 SW 27 SW 21 SSW 26 S 35 S 31 S 26 S 20 SSW 17 SSE 21 SSE 21 SSE 21 SSE 21	SW 32 SW 36 SW 47 SW 15 SW 25 SSW 28 SSW 28 SSW 23 SSW 18 SSW 15 SSE 21 SE 18 SSE 20	SSW 39 SW 38 SSW 35 SSW 38 S 36 S 27 SSW 27 SSW 27 SSE 21 SSE 21 SSE 21 SSE 21	SW 11 NSW 12 SW 20 SW 16 SW 12 SSW 14 SSW 12 SSW 10 SSW 9 S 7 S 6 S 5 C 4	SSW 15 WSW 19 SW 15 S 18 SSW 16 S 22 S 20 S 19 S 15 SSE 8 E 9 E 5 E 6 C 4	SSW 21 WSW 31 SW 29 WNW 21 W 13 SSW 26 SSW 22 SSW 21 SW 17 SSW 15 S 23 S 17 SSW 12 SSW 13	C 4 SSW 6 C 2 C 4 C 1 SE 7 SE 6 SE 7 SE 6 ESE 5 ESE 6 ESE 5 ESE 6	34 22 30 10 8 10 4 10 2 10 4 5 0	8 8 10 35 20 20 15 24 35 35 32 30 30	0 15 20 0 0 10 10 10 15 24 20 10 20
7/4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S 14 SSE 23 SSE 20 SSE 17 SSE 10 BSE 19 SSC 11 SSW 35 SW 32 SSW 45	SSE 21 SSE 25 SSE 25 SSE 18 ESE 16 SSE 20 SSW 44 SW 44 SSW 53	SSE 15 SSE 28 SSE 22 SSE 15 SE 11 ENE 6 SW 9 S 36 SW 41 S 55	S 9 S 7 SSW 6 SSW 12 S 7 C 2 SW 5 SSW 22 WSW 9 SSW 15	E 6 B 7 C 4 C 2 C 3 E 6 SE 9 S 14 SW 12 SSW 19	SSW 12 S 20 S 13 SSW 9 SSE 11 SSW 24 WSW 24 WSW 39 SW 36	C 34 C 44 C 32 C 23 6 6 SSE 6 SSE 8 SSE 8	6 0 10 0 0 4 0	22 15 20 10 5 0 0 10	18 20 30 18 28 30 30 20 22

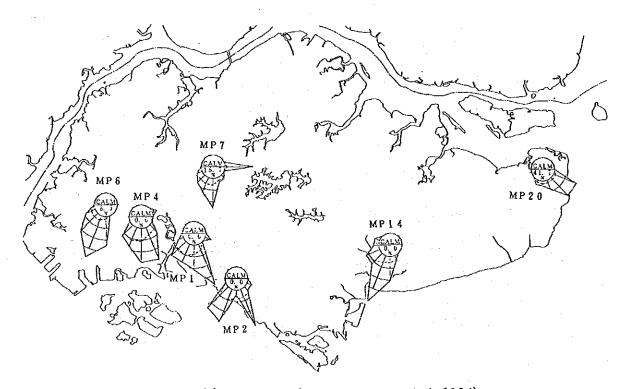


Fig. V-3-4-(3) Wind rose (3rd survey, July 3-4, 1984)

Table V-3-5-(4) Meteorological data (4th survey, Sept. 25-26, 1984)

Date	Hour		Wind direction, wind velocity (unit: 0.1 m/s)						Dust concentration (μg/m³)		
•		MP1	MP2	MP4	MP6	MP7	MP14	MP20	MP1	MP2	мР6
9 / 25	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S 32 S 32 S 33 S 35 S 36 S 44 S 44 S 33 SSE 28 SE 18 SE 19 ESE 25 SE 24 ESE 20	S 31 S 36 S 40 S 43 SSW 41 S 45 S 38 SSE 21 SSE 18 SE 18 SE 19 SE 22 ESE 19	SSB 40 SSB 40 SSE 43 S 46 S 48 SSE 54 S 52 S 38 SSE 31 SB 23 SB 26 ESB 26 ESB 26	S 17 S 22 S 21 S 24 SSW 27 S 29 SSW 27 SSW 18 S 11 SSE 10 SSE 10 SSE 11 SE 9 ESE 6	S 19 S 25 S 24 S 22 SSB 25 SSB 30 S 21 SSB 14 BSB 7 ENE 5 C 4 B 5	S 21 SSW 25 S 30 S 29 S 32 SSW 27 S 25 SSB 24 S 19 SSB 23 SSB 19 SSB 23 SSB 13	ESE 21 ESE 23 ESE 27 SE 18 ESE 30 E 32 ESE 34 E 25 ESE 15 ESE 16 ESE 10 E 17 E 16 ESE 7	8 10 13 10 5 10 15 15 19 17 17 8 18 18	6 4 18 30 25 16 35 18 20 22 22 18 8	25 10 10 22 12 30 28 20 45 12 20 28 30 15
9 / 26	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	SE 20 SE 20 SE 21 SE 22 E 8 NNE 9 NNE 8 ENE 10 C 2 C 2	SE 19 SE 19 SE 18 SE 19 ESE 8 ENE 13 NE 8 E 14 ENE 7 SSW 11	BSE 19 SE 24 ESE 28 SE 22 B 12 N 13 NNE 6 NE 8 N 7	C 3 SE 6 SE 6 ESE 5 NNE 5 N 11 NNE 8 NNE 9 N 8	C 4 C 3 C 3 C 4 C 3 E 6 ENE 6 NNW 5 WNW 6	SSE 12 SSE 11 SSE 11 S 14 S 6 C 4 C 3 C 4 SE 10 S 11	B 17 ESE 11 C 4 ESE 9 C 2 C 4 C 3 C 3 C 4 ESE 12	18 22 15 10 10 40 46 44 54	2 0 2 5 0 8 8 12 50 44	10 0 15 20 10 12 35 65 80

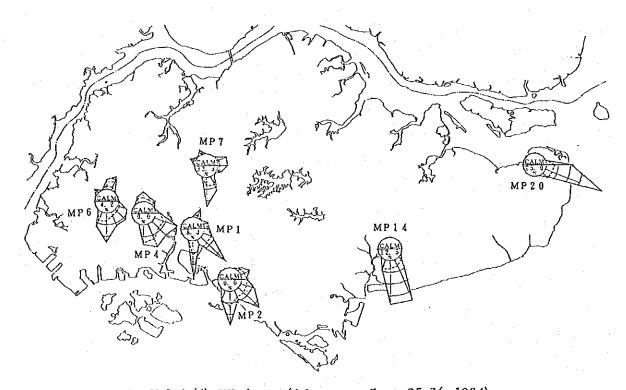


Fig. V-3-4-(4) Wind rose (4th survey, Sept. 25-26, 1984)

PART VI SIMULATION

PART VI SIMULATION

The procedure of the simulation about SO_2 concentration in the previous study is following. First, emission sources of SO_2 in the objective area are investigated. Using these data, environmental concentrations of SO_2 are calculated by the diffusion model. And then, the comparison between the observed data and the calculated value are performed. After necessary adjustment of the diffusion model, the prediction of SO_2 concentrations in the future are performed.

But, as mentioned in PART II, the species of emission source on particulate matters are numerous. So it is difficult to grasp the emission volume for all emission sources. And it is impossible to estimate the contribution from each emission source by diffusion model.

In this study, we consider the following hypotheses and predict the concentrations of particulate matters in the future. The concentrations of particulate matters measured in this field survey are affected by all emission sources. And the concentrations don't vary in the future. Then, in order to estimate the effect of the coal power plant and the integrated steel mill to be established, the concentrations of particulate matters from these new factories are added to the observed data of the present level. The concentration estimations are performed at all mesh-points of square mesh of 1 kilometer. In this diffusion model about particulate matters, falling by gravity is considered.

CHAPTER 1 ESTIMATING THE CONCENTRATIONS OF TPM AND SPM BY THE INTERPOLATION METHOD

TPM and SPM concentrations were measured at twenty monitoring stations in Singapore. Then the concentrations at mesh-points covering whole area were calculated by the interpolation methods. Fig. VI-1-1 and VI-1-2 show the spatial distribution of TPM and SPM concentrations. At (MP7) - BUKIT PANJANG P.P. and (MP17) - PAYA LEBAR P.S., the concentrations are high. This is due to the effect of the road having heavy traffic and the effect is confined in the local area. Thus, when we correct the concentrations on the mesh-points, the data at MP7 and MP17 were excluded. Fig. VI-1-3 shows the mesh-points. We calculated the concentrations at the center of all meshes.

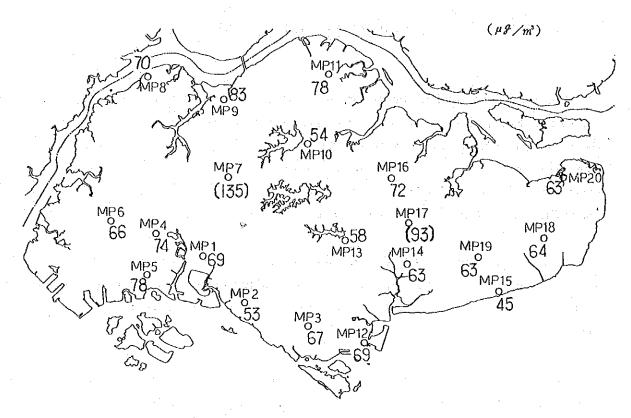


Fig. VI-1-1 Distribution of TPM concentrations measured by high volume sampler (through the year)

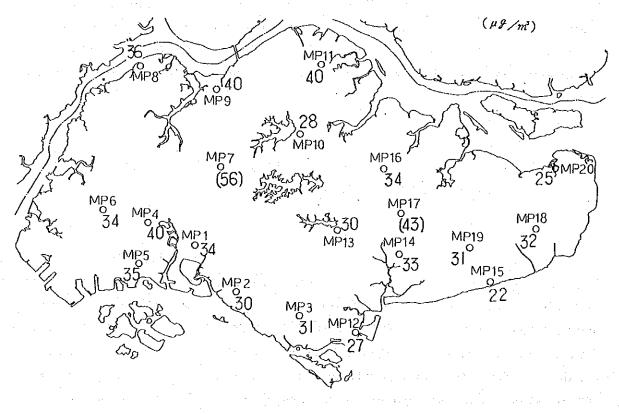
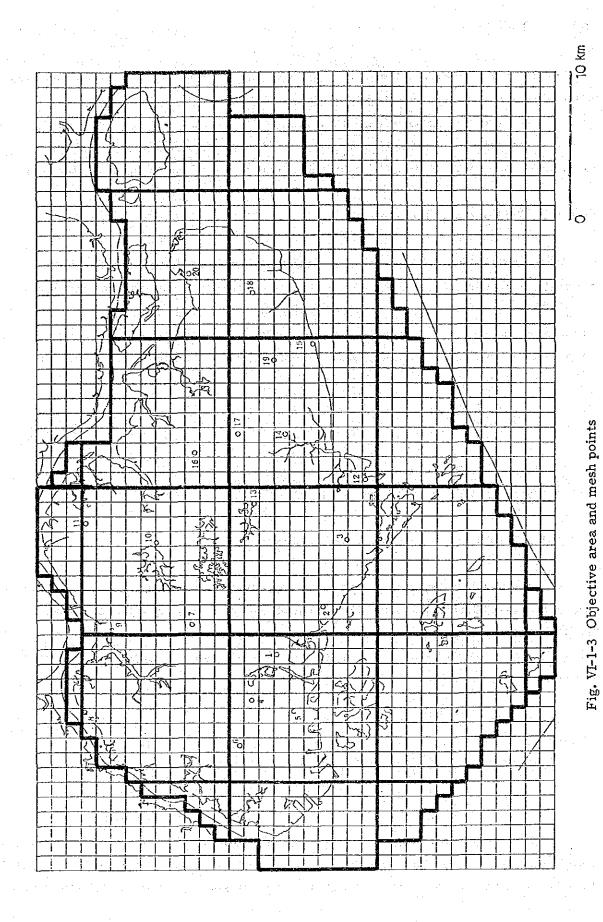


Fig. VI-1-2 Distribution of SPM concentrations measured by high volume sampler (through the year)



VI - 3

VI-1-1 Estimation of Spatial Distributions of Concentrations by Interpolation Methods

Several interpolation methods are generally adopted in estimating spatial distributions of the concentrations. Each method shows different results. So it is not good to estimate the distributions of the concentrations by only one method. Thus, we used two interpolation methods. One is the weighted average method and the other is two-dimensional spline method. We describe these two methods in following sections.

VI-1-1-1 Weighted average method

When we estimate the unknown concentration at an objective point by the concentrations around the point, we weigh the known values and average these data. The weight is decided by the distance between the objective point and the surrounding points. The closer the distance is, the bigger the weight is. In our case, an inverse of r was adopted as a weight. (r; distance between points) The concentration at point (xi, Yi) is defined as follow;

$$C(X_{i}, Y_{i}) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{C_{j}}{r_{1}j^{2}}\right) / \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{1}j^{2}}\right)$$
 Equation VI-1-1

where Cj is the concentration at (Xj, Yj) and known value rij is the distance between point (Xi, Yi) and point (Xj, Yj)

VI-1-1-2 Two-dimensional spline interpolation method

We set coordinate system (X, Y, Z) as following. We set a location of any data on two-dimensional horizontal plane (X, Y). And we let the data value correspond to the height Z. Then we try to get the plane which satisfy above condition, i.e. Z = Zi (i=1, 2 ... N) at (X, Y) = (Xi, Yi), (i = 1, 2 ... N). From the theory of infinitesimal change, we consider E defined as Equation VI-1-2

$$E = \int \int_{A'} \left\{ (\triangle Z)^2 + \sigma (\nabla Z)^2 \right\} dx dy$$

$$\triangle = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \quad \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j)$$
Equation VI-1-2

where

expresses the ratio between the energy of strain and the energy of expansion. The integrated area A' must be wider than the objective area-A. If the boundary of area A' - i.e. A' is enough far from the boundary of A, the boundary condition is defined as follows:

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial n} = \Delta Z = 0$$
 on $\partial A'$

(where $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$ means differential in the direction of outward normal)

When we set the variation of Equation VI-1-2 zero, then

$$\Delta^2 Z - \sigma \Delta Z = 0$$

Equation VI-1-4

is obtained.

Thus, Z expresses the data value at (X, Y) and satisfies Equation VI-1-4 and also satisfies the boundary condition - Equation VI-1-3.

In this case, A' is taken to be the wider area than the objective area. And this area is divided with square meshes. Then Equation VI-1-4 is converted difference equation and the concentrations at all mesh-points of square mesh are calculated.

VI-1-2 The Results from Estimating TPM and SPM Concentrations in the Meshes

Figs. VI-1-4 to VI-1-7 show the contour of TPM and SPM concentrations estimated by two methods. The concentrations in the meshes are shown in the reference material part.

The results by two interpolation methods show the similar pattern in the main land where relatively many monitoring stations are established. But in the south part of the main land and above the sea in the south-east of the main land, the concentration distributions are different. This may be due to the difference of the boundary conditions. In the case of weighted average method, the estimated concentrations near the boundary closes to the averaged value of the concentrations at surrounding monitoring stations. Using the two-dimensional sprine interpolation method, the gradient of the concentration near the boundary close to zero. But as the relatively good agreement can be seen in the main land, both methods are considered to be the appropriate methods.

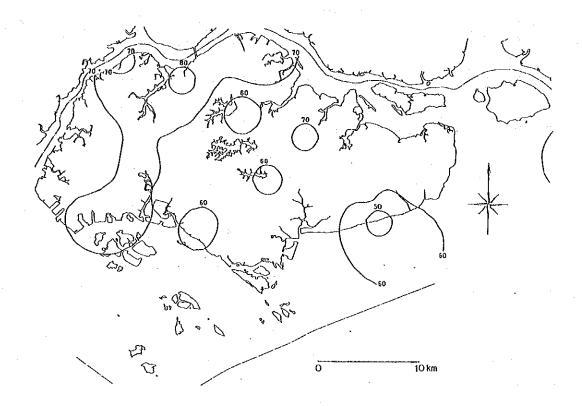


Fig. VI-1-4 Contour of TPM concentrations at present (by weighted average method) (unit; $\mu g/m^3)$

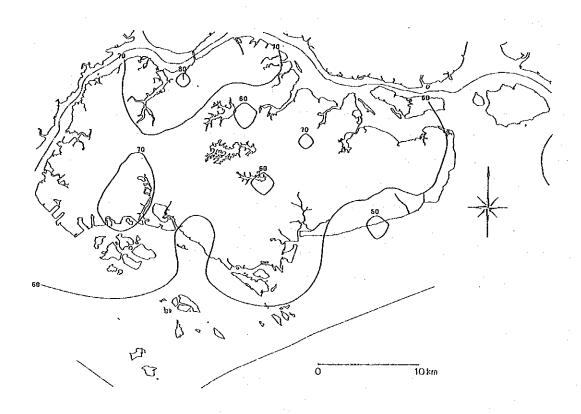


Fig. VI-1-5 Contour of TPM concentrations at present (by two-dimensional spline method) (unit; $\mu g/m^3)$

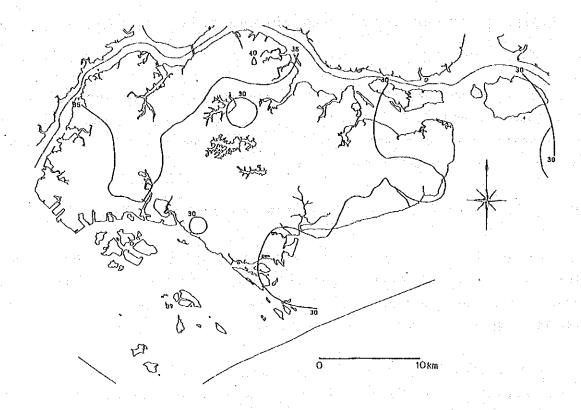


Fig. VI-1-6 Contour of SPM concentrations at present (by weighted average method) (unit; $\mu g/m^3)$

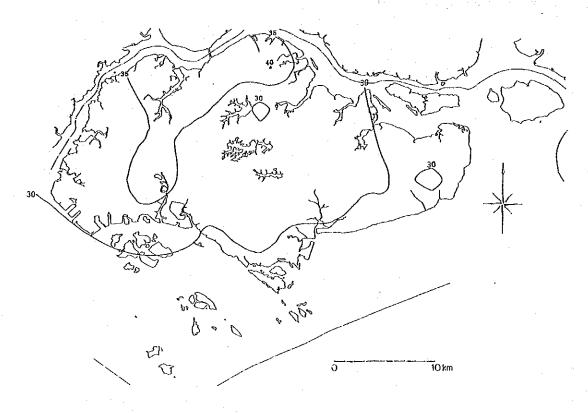


Fig. VI-1-7 Contour of SPM concentrations at present (by two-dimensional spline method) (unit; $\mu g/m^3$)

CHAPTER 2 PREDICTION OF TPM AND SPM CONCENTRATIONS IN FUTURE

The coal firing power stations and integrated steel mill are proposed to be sited. In this chapter, we predicted the variations of TPM and SPM concentrations by the effects of above facilities. The used model is Plume-Puff model, and falling of particulate matters by gravity is considered into this model.

VI-2-1 Informations of Emission Sources at the Newly-established Facilities

We took five emission sources of the new facilities into this model. They are the coal firing boilers at Seraya Power Station and Tekong Power Station, and three stacks at Tekong Integrated Steel Mill. Table VI-2-1 shows the informations of emission sources. Fig. VI-2-1 shows the locations of new facilities.

In Table VI-2-1, the effective stack height, the diameter of stack, the emission velocity of exhaust gas, the temperature of exhaust gas, the emission volume of exhaust gas and the emission volume of dust are based on the designed value. Falling velocities of particulate matters depend on their size. Thus, as mentioned in PART IV, we categorized the size distribution of dust emitted from each source.

Table VI-2-1 Informations of emission sources at newly-established factories

		T		Ĭ,,,,,,,	Diameter	Velocity	Temperature	Gas volume	Particulate	Rate by size (%)			
	Factories		Stack No.		(m)	(m/s)	(°C)	(Nm ³ /H)	volume (kg/H)	2 µm	2-10	10-20	20 µmi ≦
Seraya Powe	er Station	63	Z	183	7.62	25	150	2,650,000	130	34.3	54.6	10.0	1,1
Tekong Pow	er Station	64	1,	183	7.36	2.5	150	2,470,000	120	34.3	54.6	10,0	1.1
Tekong	Grate Kiln	65	1	170	8.97	30	100	5,000,000	900	48.9	32,1	10.4	8.6
Integrated Steel Mill	Reheating Furnance	65	S	70	1.45	30	500	63,000	6	73.7	22.4	3.1	0.8
	Electric Arc Furnance	65	3	120	6.0	25	120	1,800,000	324	43.2	52.5	4.2	0.1

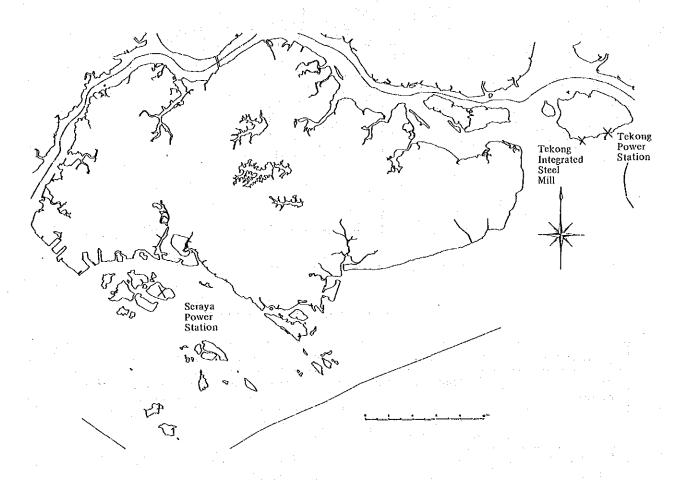


Fig. VI-2-1 Locations of newly-established factories

VI-2-2 Simulation Model

As stated in the previous section, many models have been proposed as the diffusion prediction model. In this study, Gaussian plume and puff model was adopted as used in previous study. The time scale of averaging is one year. As shown in Fig. VI-2-2, this model consists of four sub-models.

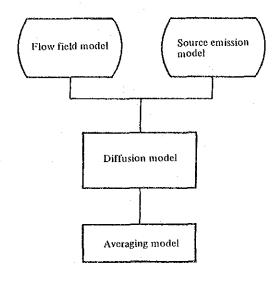


Fig. VI-2-2 Construction of prediction model

Table VI-2-2 Items in construction of prediction model

Element	Items	Description		
Flow field model	Frequency occurrence	Joint probability frequency of wind direction, velocity and stability		
	Wind velocity of upper layer	Power law index		
Source emission model	Source data	Source location, height, emission data etc.		
	Plume rise calculation	Moses & Carson and Brigg's equation with falling by gravity		
Diffusion model	Diffusion equation	Gaussian plume and puff equation		
	Plume and puff widths	Pasquill-Gifford, Turner's chart		
Averaging model	Calculation of annual average	Weighed average by joint frequency occurrence of meteorological conditions		

VI-2-2-1 Flow field model

As mentioned before, meteorological condition was classified by wind direction, wind velocity and etc. The results were not much different from the previous one. Then, in this simulation, the flow field model used in the previous simulation was adopted.

(1) Classification by season and time

As already stated in Section V-1-1-1 of PART V, meteorological flow field was classified by season and time as in Table VI-2-3.

Table VI-2-3 Classification by season and time

Season	SW Monsoon	NE Monsoon
Time	April to October	November to March
Day	7:00 - 17:59	7:00 - 17:59
Night	18:00 - 6:59	18:00 - 6:59

(2) Classification of meteorological condition

Meteorological condition was classified by wind direction, wind velocity and atmospheric stability. The classification of each term is as follows;

- (1) Wind direction; 16 different wind vectors
- (2) Wind velocity; 7 ranks as shown in Table VI-2-4
- Atmospheric stability;

The atmospheric stability is categorized by MITI method which is modified Pasquill's and uses net radiation flux instead of cloud coverage (Table V-1-6). The stability is categorized into 6 classes of windy and 4 classes for calm.

Table VI-2-4 Representative wind velocity of wind velocity classes

Velo	city interval	Representative velocity
Calm	0 - 0.4 m/s	0.0 m/s
Windy	0.5 - 0.9	0.7
	1.0 - 1.9	1.5
	2.0 - 2.9	2.5
	3.0 - 3.9	3.5
	4.0 - 5.9	5.0
	6.0 -	7.0

(3) Regional block separation

In the previous study (July 15, 1981 - July 14, 1982), the cluster analysis and principal component analysis suggested that monitoring stations were divided into two groups, i.e., eastern group - CHANGI AIRPORT and western group - J.T.C. HALL. In this study, the similar results were obtained. So in this study, using the previous data at CHANGI AIRPORT and J.T.C. HALL, we performed the diffusion calculation of particulate matters. Fig. VI-2-3 shows regional block separation and representative stations.

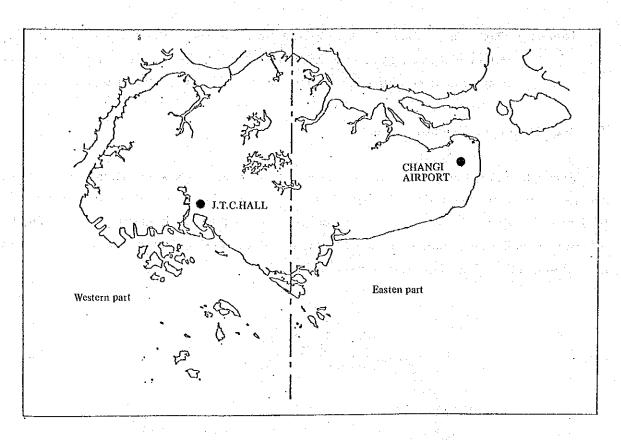


Fig. VI-2-3 Regional block and representative stations

(4) Vertical profile of wind

Wind velocity and turbulence are influenced by ground surface and changes with height. The transport and dispersion of matters are also influenced and changed with height. To reproduce the difference of diffusion by height, the flow field was separated into two layers. As wind data were measured near the ground, wind velocities at upper level were calculated by applying power law (see Equation VI-2-1). These data were used in this diffusion model. Here, exponent P in Equation VI-2-1 are adopted by EPA of U.S.A in their CDM manual.

U (at height
$$Z_2$$
) = U (at height Z_1) $(Z_2/Z_1)^P$

Equation VI-2-1

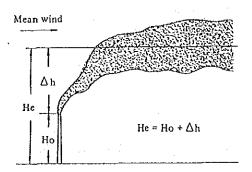
Table VI-2-5 Values of P by CDM manual of EPA

Pasquill's stability category	Α	В	C	D	. E	F
$\mathbf{P}_{i_1 \cdots i_{j+1} \cdots i_$	0.1	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30

Remarks: These values have been proposed by Demarrais (1959) based on the wind velocity data at 145 m and ground level of Brook Haven Tower. The tower is sited near coast and surrounded by gently rolling hills with pine trees

VI-2-2-2 Modeling of emission sources

Generally stack gas plume ascends in the air because of its momentum and buoyancy and reach to some level (Fig. VI-2-4). The final height is called effective stack height (He) and diffusion calculation is performed as if the plume gas is emitted at He. In this diffusion model, the plume rise Δh was calculated by Moses-Carson Equation for windy condition and by Brigg's Equation in calm condition.



He: Effective stack height Ho: Actual stack height

Δh: Plume rise

Fig. VI-2-4 Effective stack height

The plume rise formulate are given as follows:

(1) Moses and Carson Equation

$$\Delta h = (C_1 \cdot V_s \cdot D + C_2 Q_H^{1/2}) \cdot U^{-1}$$

Equation VI-2-2

where;

 Q_{H} : Emission rate of heat = $\rho \cdot Q \cdot C_{p} \cdot \Delta T$ (cal/s)

C_p: Specific heat of effluent gas at constant pressure, usually the gas is assumed to be the air = 0.24 (cal/g.k)

ρ : Density of effluent gas if it is assumed to be the air = 1293 (g/m³)

Q : Rate of the mass effluent gas (Nm³/s)

 ΔT : Temperature difference between the effluent gas and ambient air, usually assumed to be equal to (T $_{G}$ - 27) ($^{O}C)$

T₍₁: Temperature of the effluent gas (OC)

U: Wind velocity at the stack height (m/s)

V_s: Speed of effluent gas at the exit of stack (m/s)

D : Diameter of exit of the stack (m)

For the constants C₁ and C₂, proposed values by Moses and Carson are used.

	d0/dz	С1	C ₂
Unstable	$d\theta/dz < 0$	3.47	0.33
Neutral	$d\theta/dz = 0$	0.35	0.171
Stable	$d\theta/dz > 0$	-1.04	0.145

Here $d\theta/dz$ is the potential temperature gradient and given by

$$\frac{d\theta}{dz} = \frac{dT}{dz} + \Gamma d$$
 (°C/m)

where; I'd is the dry adiabatic lapse rate and equal to 0.0098 (OC/m).

(2) Brigg's equation

Brigg's equation is written as follows:

$$\Delta h = 1.4 \cdot Q_H^{-1/4} \cdot (d\theta/dz)^{-3/8}$$

Equation VI-2-3

where $d\theta/dz = 0.005^{\circ}C/m$

VI-2-2-3 Diffusion calculation

In this research project, Gaussian plume and puff equations are adopted for diffusion model as used in the previous study. And then falling of particulate matters by gravity is considered in the model. The final velocity of particulate matter depends on its size. In this model, particle size is classified into 4 ranks, under $2\,\mu\text{m}$, $2\text{--}10\,\mu\text{m}$, $10\text{--}20\,\mu\text{m}$ and over $20\,\mu\text{m}$, and concentrations of particulate matters in each rank are calculated.

(1) Diffusion equation

We show the diffusion equation of particulate matters.

1) Plume equation considering of falling by gravity.

Concentration of matters at a point (x, y, z) is given by

$$C(x,y,z) = \frac{O_p}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z U} \cdot \left(\exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right)\right) \left\{\exp\left\{-\frac{(He-Z)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right\} + \exp\left\{-\frac{(He+Z)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right\}\right\} \quad \text{Equation VI-2-4}$$

where the notations are as follows:

C(x, y, z): Concentration of pollutants at a point (x, y, z)

x, y, z : Longitudinal, lateral and vertical coordinate of the point. x and y are measured from source point and lateral distance from the axis which passes through source point, respectively. z is the vertical height of the point above the ground.

Q_p : Emission rate of the pollutant (Nm³/s)

U : Wind velocity (m/s)

He : Effective height of the plume axis (m)

σy: Plume width in lateral direction (m)

oz : Vertical plume width (m)

In the equation, the ground point where source stack stands is the origin (0,0,0), x axis is down wind and y axis is taken normal to the x axis. The z axis is taken vertically upwards. Therefore, the coordinate of the source point is (0,0,He), where He is the effective plume height, i.e., sum of stack height and plume rise.

In the estimation of pollutant concentration, diffusion calculation is performed for each wind direction of 16 sectors. The frequency distribution of wind direction inside of each sector is assumed to be equally flat, and the lateral distribution of concentration inside of each sector is also assumed constant. Then a modified plume equation (Holland (1953)) which gives the laterally averaged concentration in one sector is more suitable for long term average concentration Equation VI-2-5.

$$C(x,z) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \frac{Q_p}{\frac{\pi}{8} x \sigma_z U} \cdot \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{(He - Z)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right\} + \exp\left\{-\frac{(He + Z)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right\} \right]$$
 Equation VI-2-5

For particulate matters, falling by gravity must be considered. Thus we think that effective stack height (He) varies in time and modify Equation VI-2-5. Then

$$C(x,z) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \frac{Q_p}{x\sigma_z U} \cdot \left[\exp\left\{ -\frac{(He - V_s x/U - Z)^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right\} + \exp\left\{ -\frac{(He - V_s x/U + Z)^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right\} \right]$$
 Equation VI-2-6

Vs; falling velocity

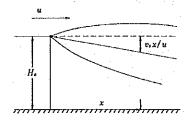


Fig. VI-2-5 Scheme on fall down of particles by gravity

(2) Puff equation considering fall by gravity (applied for in calm)

The concern at a point (x, y, z) by a puff element is expressed by the following equation:

$$C(x, y, z) = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{Q_{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{X} \sigma_{y} \sigma_{z}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma_{X}^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{2\sigma_{y}^{2}}\right) \cdot \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{(He - Z)^{2}}{2\sigma_{z}^{2}}\right\} + \exp\left\{-\frac{(He + Z)^{2}}{2\sigma_{z}^{2}}\right\}\right] dt$$
Equation VI-2-7

Ox, gy and Oz are the function of time-t.

When we consider fall by gravity, He (effective stack height) is expressed as the function of time He = He - Vs·t. Then, using this equation, Equation VI-2-7 is modified as follow:

$$C(y, y, z) = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{Q_{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{X} \sigma_{y} \sigma_{z}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma_{X}^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{2\sigma_{y}^{2}}\right) \cdot$$

$$\left[\exp\left\{-\frac{(He - V_{s}t - Z)^{2}}{2\sigma_{z}^{2}}\right\} + \exp\left\{-\frac{(He - V_{s}t + Z)^{2}}{2\sigma_{z}^{2}}\right\}\right] dt$$
Equation VI-2-8

(2) Falling of particulate matters by gravity

Particulate matters fall by gravity. The falling velocity is decided by gravity and resistance. We decided the velocity by Stokes's law. (Equation VI-2-9)

$$Vs = \frac{2r^2 \rho sg}{9v \rho a}$$

Here

r; Radius of particulate matter (m)

g; Gravity acceleration (m/s2)

υ; Kinematic viscosity of air (m²/s)

ρa; Density of air (g/m³)

ρs; Density of particulate matter (g/m³)

We set these constances as follows: g = 9.78, $v = 15.66 \times 10^{-6}$ (at 27° C), Pa = 1176 (at 27° C), $Pa = 1.72 \times 10^{6}$ (diameter < 2 μ m) and $Pa = 2.30 \times 10^{6}$ (diameter \geq 2 μ m).

In Equation VI-2-9, the final velocity is proportional to r². The bigger a particle is, the faster the velocity is. In the diffusion model about particulate matters, falling velocity for each size rank must be calculated. But it is difficult to calculate the falling velocity at each emission source. So we consider that the falling velocity of particle emitted from any source is as same as that of particle in the air, and we performed the diffusion calculation.

Size distribution in the ambient air

We assume that size distribution in the ambient air is according to Rosin-Rammlar's distribution (Equation IV-2-2). The size distribution was obtained by the data, which were measured by Andersen sampler in the short term field surveys. Table VI-2-6 shows the calculated size distribution.

Table VI-2-6 Size distribution of particulate matters in ambient air

Percentage (%)	2 μm below	63.95
	2 - 10	26.46
	10 - 20	6.10
	20 µm over	3.49
	n	0.517
	p	0.7130
Median diameter	(h m)	0.95

Note: These values were calculated by the data of Andersen sampler.

Average diameter for each rank of particle size Average diameters (d) were calculated by following equation.

$$d = \frac{\int_{X_1}^{X_2} x \left(-\frac{dR}{dx}\right) dx}{\int_{X_1}^{X_2} \left(-\frac{dR}{dx}\right) dx}$$

Equation VI-2-10

Note:

 x_1 ; Minimum size for one rank (µm)

x₂; Maximum size for one rank (μm)

Table VI-2-7 shows the calculated values.

(3) Falling velocity for particle size rank
Using Equation VI-2-9, the falling velocity was calculated for each rank of particle size. The result is shown in Table VI-2-7.

Table VI-2-7 Average size and falling velocity for each rank

Rank (diameter)	Average size d (µm)	Falling velocity Vs (m/s)			
2 μm <	0.569	1.64 x 10 ⁻⁵			
2-10 µm	4.664	1.48×10^{-3}			
10-20 μm	13.901	1.31×10^{-2}			
20 μm <u>≥</u>	30	6.11 x 10 ⁻²			

(3) Diffusion parameters

In this model, the diffusion parameters are used as the same parameters of the previous study. In windy, these parameters are decided with Pasquill's chart (Fig. VI-2-6). In calm, these are decided with MITI's chart which are modification of Turner's charts. But the adopted stability is changed as to reproduce the actual condition as well as possible. (See Tables VI-2-8, VI-2-9).

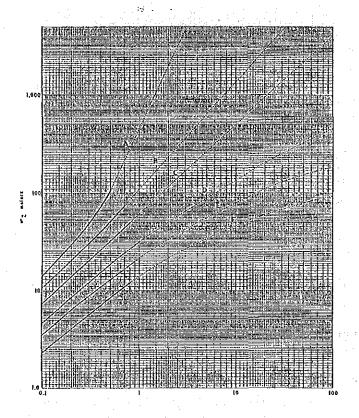
Table VI-2-8 Diffusion parameters for plume equation (windy condition)

Atmospheric stability	A	В	С	D	E	F
Adopted diffusion widths in Pasquill's chart				D	D-E	Ε

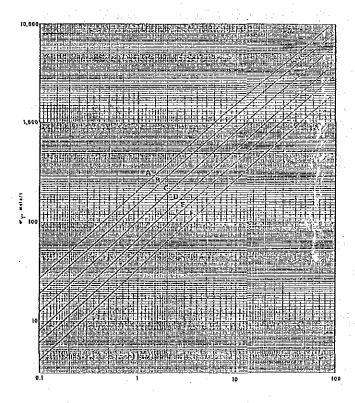
Note; Symbols are equal to Pasquill's chart

Table VI-2-9 Diffusion parameters for puff equation (calm condition)

CA	CB	CC	CD
CA	СВ	CC	CD
			CA CB CC



Distance downwind (km)



Distance downwind (km)

Fig. VI-2-6 Pasquill-Gifford charts

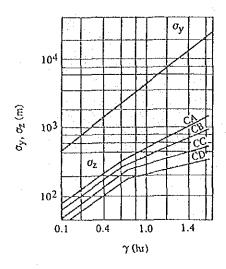


Fig. VI-2-7 Puff diffusion parameters by MITI

VI-2-2-4 Calculation of long term average concentration

Diffusion calculations are performed for each class of wind direction, wind velocity and stability category, and long term average concentration is obtained by taking weighed average by joint frequency of each meteorological class.

The weighed average concentration for windy condition is given by

$$\overline{C} = \sum_{i j k}^{\sum \sum} C(D_i, V_j, st_k) \cdot f(D_i, V_j, st_k)$$

Equation VI-2-11

where, $C(D_i, V_j, st_k)$ is the hourly concentration under the meteorological category of wind direction D_i , wind velocity rank V_j and stability category st_k , and $f(D_i, V_j, st_k)$ is the joint frequency of D_i , V_j , st_k .

The weighed average concentration for calm condition is similarly given by

$$\overline{C} = \frac{\sum_{k} C(st_{k}) \cdot f(st_{k})}{\sum_{k} C(st_{k})}$$

Equation VI-2-12

where, $C(st_k)$ is the hourly concentration under stability category st_k . $f(st_k)$ is the frequency of stability category st_k .

The weighed average concentrations for windy and calm conditions are calculated for each season and time of day.

VI-2-3 Predicted Concentration of TPM and SPM

Table VI-2-10 shows the contributed concentrations at each monitoring station. The station which is the most effected by newly-established factories is (MP11) - CHONG PANG P.P. located in the north part of the objective area (TPM concentration - $0.40~\mu g/m^3$, SPM concentration - $0.30~\mu g/m^3$). This may be due to the effect of the newly-established factories in Tekong Island. The emission volume of these factories occupy 90% of total emission volume. And the prevailing wind direction in the east part of the object area is ESE. Thus MP11 locates on the leeward of the main emission sources.

In order to clarify the effects of falling by gravity, we calculated the concentrations in the case of neglecting falling by gravity. This result is shown in Table VI-2-11. From Tables VI-2-10 and VI-2-11, the effects of gravity can be seen. The larger the size of particle is, the bigger the difference of concentrations is.

Figs. VI-2-8 and VI-2-9 show the contour on the contributed concentrations of TPM and SPM. The maximum concentration of TPM is $1.27 \,\mu\text{g/m}^3$ and that of SPM is $1.04 \,\mu\text{g/m}^3$. These values can be seen in the south of Tekong Island. As the stacks at newly-established factories are high, the concentrations near the factories become low.

Table VI-2-10 Contribution to TPM and SPM concentrations from newly-established factories (in the case of considering gravity)

(Unit; μ g/m³)

Monitoring stations	TPM All size	SPM Under 10 µm diameter	Concentration for size rank (Unit; µg/m²)				
			2 μm <	2 ~ 10 μm	10 ~ 20 μm	20 μm ≧	
(MP1) J.T.C.HALL (MP2) N.U.S. (MP3) BUKIT MERAH F.F. (MP4) BOON LAY APART (MP5) JURONG HILL TOP	0. 14 0. 12 0. 14 0. 19 0. 13	0, 10 0, 08 0, 10 0, 15 0, 09	0. 05 0. 04 0. 05 0. 07 0. 04	0. 05 0. 04 0. 05 0. 08 0. 05	0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02	0, 02 0, 02 0, 03 0, 02 0, 02	
(MP6) NANYANG T. I. (MP7) BUKIT PANJANG P. P. (MP8) LIM CHU KANG M. P. P. (MP9) KRANJI SEWAGE T. P. (MP10) SBLETAR R. W. P. S.	0. 16 0. 18 0. 17 0. 19 0. 20	0. 12 0. 14 0. 13 0. 15 0. 15	0. 06 0. 07 0. 06 0. 07 0. 07	0. 07 0. 07 0. 07 0. 08 0. 08	0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02	0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 03	
(MP11) CHONG PANG P.P. (MP12) NATIONAL.I.C. (MP13) MACRITCHIB R.M.P.S. (MP14) KALLANG P.F. (MP15) BAST COAST S. LAGOON	0. 40 0. 15 0. 15 0. 17 0. 22	0.30 0.11 0.11 0.11 0.13	0, 15 0, 05 0, 05 0, 05 0, 06 0, 07	0. 15 0. 05 0. 05 0. 06 0. 07	0. 04 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02	0.06 0.03 0.03 0.04 0.06	
(MP16) ANG MO KIG F.F. (MP17) PAYA LEBAR P.S. (MP18) CHANGI C. CENTER (MP19) JTC BEDOK F.F. (MP20) SINGAPORE O.P.S.	0. 23 0. 18 0. 19 0. 19 0. 26	0. 16 0. 12 0. 13 0. 13 0. 21	0. 08 0. 06 0. 07 0. 06 0. 11	0. 08 0. 06 0. 07 0. 06 0. 10	0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02 0. 02	0. 04 0. 04 0. 04 0. 05 0. 03	

Table VI-2-11 Contribution to TPM and SPM concentrations from newly-established factories (in the case of neglecting gravity)

 $(\mathsf{Unit};\mu\mathsf{g/m}^3)$

	TPM All size	SPM Under 10 µm diameter	Concentration for size rank				
Monitoring stations			2 μm	2 ~ 10 μm	10 ~ 20 μm	20 μm ≧	
(MP1) J.T.C.HALL (MP2) N.U.S. (MP3) BUKIT MERAN F.F. (MP4) BOON LAY APART (MP5) JURONG HILL TOP	0. 11 0. 09 0. 11 0. 16 0. 10	0. 10 0. 08 0. 09 0. 14 0. 09	0. 05 0. 04 0. 05 0. 07 0. 04	0. 05 0. 04 0. 05 0. 08 0. 05	0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.01	
(MP6) NANYANG T. I. (MP7) BUKIT PANJANG P. P. (MP8) LIM CHU KANG M. P. P. (MP9) KRANJI SEMAGE T. P. (MP10) SELETAR R. W. P. S.	0. 14 0. 16 0. 14 0. 16 0. 17	0. 12 0. 14 0. 13 0. 14 0. 15	0. 06 0. 07 0. 06 0. 07 0. 07	0. 06 0. 07 0. 07 0. 07 0. 07	0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01	0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01	
(MP11) CHONG PANG P.P. (MP12) NATIONAL, I.C. (MP13) MACRITCHIE R.W.P.S. (MP14) KALLANG F.P. (MP15) BAST COAST S.LAGOON	0. 34 0. 12 0. 12 0. 13 0. 15	0. 29 0. 10 0. 10 0. 11 0. 13	0. 15 0. 05 0. 05 0. 06 0. 06	0. 14 0. 05 0. 05 0. 05 0. 05 0. 06	0. 03 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01	0. 02 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01	
(MP16) ANG NO KIO F.F. (MP17) PAYA LEBAR P.S. (MP18) CHANGI.C.CENTER (MP19) JTC BEDOK P.F. (MP20) SINGAPORE O.P.S.	0. 18 0. 13 0. 15 0. 14 0. 24	0. 16 0. 11 0. 13 0. 12 0. 21	0. 08 0. 06 0. 07 0. 06 0. 11	0. 08 0. 06 0. 06 0. 06 0. 10	0. 02 0. 01 0. 01 0. 01 0. 02	0, 01 0, 01 0, 01 0, 01 0, 01	

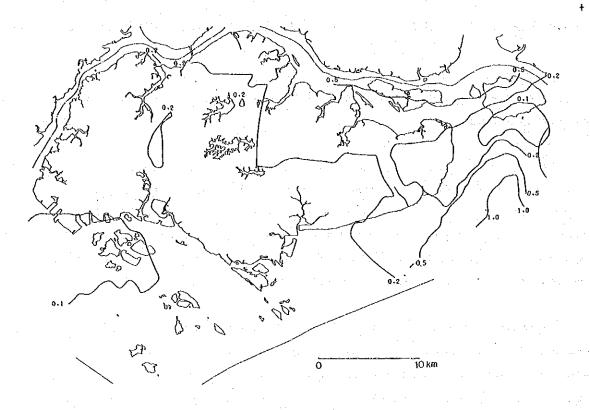


Fig. VI-2-8 Contour of TPM concentration effected by newly-established factories (unit $\mu g/m^3)$

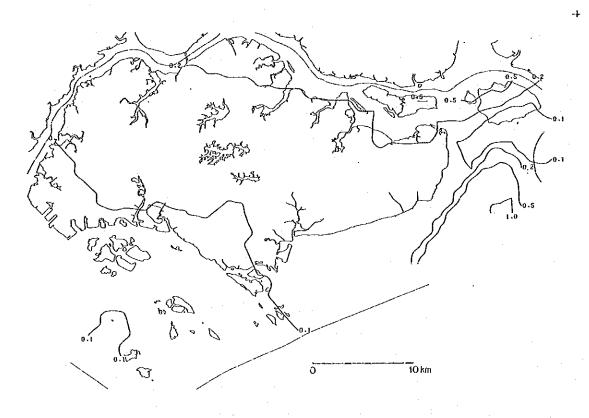


Fig. VI-2-9 Contour of SPM concentration effected by newly-established factories (unit $\mu g/m^3)$

CHAPTER 3 PREDICTED CONCENTRATIONS OF TPM AND SPM IN FUTURE

We estimated the concentrations of TPM and SPM in future, using the measured data and calculated data.

At twenty monitoring stations, TPM and SPM concentrations were measured. Using these data, we calculated the concentrations at all mesh-points of square mesh. These values were regarded as the present concentrations. Then, using the diffusion model, we calculated the contributed concentrations by newly-established factories. We estimated the future concentrations of TPM and SPM with these two data. Here, we assumed that the present concentration will not change in future.

Table VI-3-1 shows the results at twenty stations. The contributions on the future concentration from newly-established factories are considered to be small. Similarly, the contour of the future concentrations are shown in Fig. VI-3-1 to VI-3-4. As the contributions by newly-established factories are small, the contours of the future concentrations do not differ from those of the present concentrations. The concentrations in all mesh are shown in the reference materials part.

Table VI-3-1 Predicted concentrations of TPM and SPM in future

(Unit; µg/m³)

		TPM			SPM	
Monitoring stations	T1 Monitored concentration by high volume sampler	T2 Contributing concentration by new factories	T1 + T2 Future predicted concentration	S1 Monitored concentration by high volume sampler	S2 Contributing concentration by new factories	S1 + S2 Future predicted concentration
(MP1) J.T.C.HALL (MP2) N.U.S. (MP3) BUKIT MERAH F.F. (MP4) BOON LAY APART (MP5) JURONG RILL TOP	68. 6	0. 14	68. 7	33, 9	0, 10	34.0
	53. 2	0. 12	53. 3	29, 5	0, 08	29.6
	66. 7	0. 14	66. 8	31, 3	0, 10	31.4
	74. 2	0. 19	74. 4	39, 5	0, 15	39.7
	78. 2	0. 13	78. 3	34, 5	0, 09	34.6
(MP6) NANYANG.T.I.	66. 4	0. 16	66. 6	33. 5	0. 12	33. 6
(MP7) BUKIT PANJANG P.P.	134. 6	0. 18	134. 8	55. 5	0. 14	55. 6
(MP8) LIM CHU KANG M.P.P.	69. 7	0. 17	69. 9	36. 4	0. 13	36. 5
(MP9) KRANJI SEWAGE T.P.	83. 3	0. 19	83. 5	39. 9	0. 15	40. 1
(MP10) SELETAR R.M.P.S.	54. 0	0. 20	54. 2	28. 0	0. 15	28. 2
(MP11) CHONG PANG P. P.	77. 9	0, 40	78.3	40. 3	0.30	40. 6
(MP12) NATIONAL, I. C.	69. 0	0, 15	69.2	27. 4	0.11	27. 5
(MP13) MACRITCHIE R. W. P. S.	57. 5	0, 15	57.7	30. 2	0.11	30. 3
(MP14) KALLANG F. F.	63. 3	0, 17	63.5	33. 3	0.11	33. 4
(MP15) EAST COAST S. LAGOON	44. 7	0, 22	44.9	22. 2	0.11	22. 3
(MP16) ANG MO KIO F.F.	72.3	0. 23	72. 5	34. 0	0. 16	34, 2
(MP17) PAYA LEBAR P.S.	93.1	0. 18	93. 3	42. 8	0. 12	42, 9
(MP18) CHANGI.C.CENTER	63.5	0. 19	63. 7	32. 4	0. 13	32, 5
(MP19) JTC BEDOK F.F.	62.6	0. 19	62. 8	30. 8	0. 13	30, 9
(MP20) SINGAPORE O.P.S.	63.4	0. 26	63. 7	24. 5	0. 21	24, 7

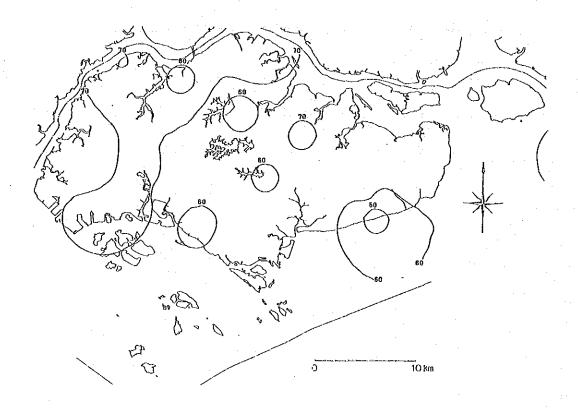


Fig. VI-3-1 TPM concentration in future (estimated by weighted average method)(unit; $\mu g/m^3)$

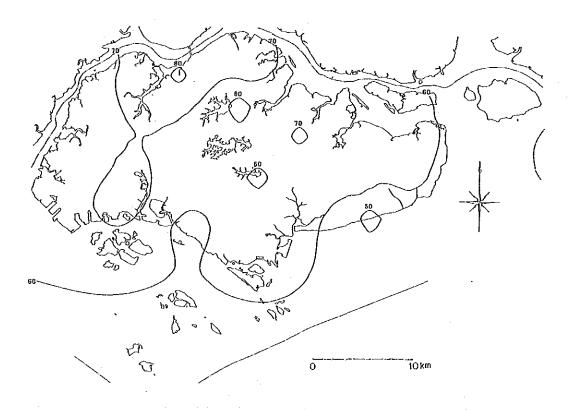


Fig. VI-3-2 TPM concentration in future (estimated by two-dimensional spline method) (unit; $\mu g/m^3)$

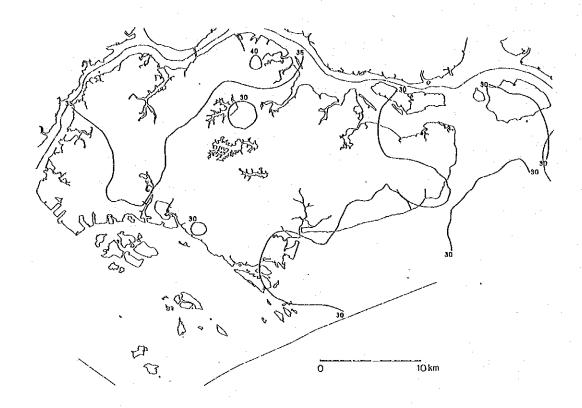


Fig. VI-3-3 SPM concentration in future (estimated by weighted average method)(unit; ug/m^3)

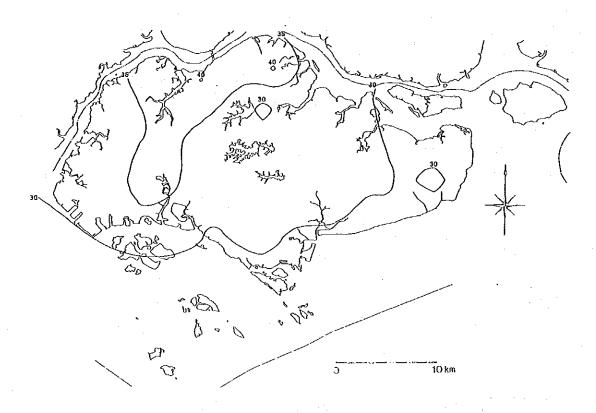


Fig. VI-3-4 SPM concentration in future (estimated by two-dimensional spline method) (unit; $\mu g/m^3)$

PART VII ESTIMATION OF EMISSION SOURCES OF PARTICULATE MATTERS AND CONTRIBUTION RATES ON PARTICLE CONCENTRATIONS FROM EACH EMISSION SOURCE

PART VII ESTIMATION OF EMISSION SOURCES OF PARTICULATE MATTERS AND CONTRIBUTION RATES ON PARTICLE CONCENTRATIONS FROM EACH EMISSION SOURCE

As mentioned in PART VI, the effects of particulate matters emitted from the newly-established facilities (coal firing power stations and integrated steel mill) to the concentrations in the air are less than 1% of the total concentration. In this part, we analyzed how the emission sources except the newly-established facilities give effects to the concentrations of particulate matters in the air. In this analysis, we estimated the emission sources by principal component analysis and estimated the contribution rates of each emission source (for example, soil, sea-salt particle, gasoline automobile, petroleum combustion, steel mill, wastes incineration, cement) by CMB method (chemical mass balance method). And in this analysis, we used the receptor model, which is described at II-4-2.

CHAPTER 1 IDENTIFICATION OF EMISSION SOURCES ON PARTICULATE MATTERS BY PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

We performed four short term field surveys in the year, and measured thirty-seven chemical components concentrations in particulate matters and total particulate matters (TPM) in twenty monitoring stations. So using these data, we identified the emission sources of each particulate matter in each short term survey.

At first, we analyzed the relationships among the concentrations in different stations by principal component analysis. Here the input data were correlation matrix, which were calculated among twenty stations. Hereinafter we referred this method as to method I. Secondary, using the correlation matrix which were calculated among chemical components concentrations, we performed principal component analysis. Hereinafter, we referred this method as to method II. Table VII-1-1 shows the variables for each method.

The concentrations of Cd (Cadmium) are measured by two different technique - i.e. instrument neutron activate analysis (INAA) and X-ray flourescence analysis (XRF). As the accuracy of the former method is not good, we adopted the concentrations measured by XRF. When a concentration is under a measurable limit, 10% of such data is adopted.

Table VII-1-1 The variables and data in method I and II

Method	Variable	Variable number	Data	Data number	Duration
1	Station	20	Chemical component	37	Each short term survey
П	Chemical component	37	Station	20	Each short term survey

VII-1-1 Summary of Principal Component Analysis

Principal component analysis is a multivariate technique for examining relationships among several quantitative variables (X₁, X₂, --- X_p). It is used for summerizing data and detecting linear relationships (as already mentioned at V-1-1-7).

The values of chemical components concentrations spread in wide range. For example, the order of Al concentrations is $10^2 - 10^3$, on the other hand, the order of Ag is $10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$. Thus using these data, the correlation coefficients are decided only by the components whose order are big. So we standardized these data as follows:

$$\mathbf{Z}\alpha\mathbf{i} = \frac{\mathbf{X}\alpha\mathbf{i} - \overline{\mathbf{X}\alpha}}{\mathbf{S}\alpha}$$

Equation VII-1-1

where;

Zai: Standardized concentration of component α at station i

Xαi: Concentration of component α at station i

Xa: Average concentration of twenty stations

Sa: Standard deviation of twenty stations

VII-1-2 Results of the Analysis

VII-1-2-1 Results of method I

Table VII-1-2 shows the correlation coefficients matrix among the concentrations of different stations in the 1st survey. And Table VII-1-3 and VII-1-4 show the results of principal components analysis using the matrix. Table VII-1-3 shows the eigen values and loading factor of each principal component. And Table VII-1-4 shows the scores of each principal component. Fig. VII-1-1 is scatter of loading factors about 1st and 2nd principal components. Fig. VII-1-2 is scatter of scores about 1st and 2nd principal components. For the remaining survey, the results are shown in Table VII-1-5 to VII-1-13 and Fig. VII-1-3 to VII-1-8.

Table VII-1-2 Correlation coefficient matrix by method I (1st survey)

	ักสพ	MP02	Mpca	MP04	MPO5	MP06	MPU7	М Ф 8	₩P09
MP01	1.00000								
MP02	-0.273694	1.000000	000					A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
NO TO	0.320910		` -	0000		÷			
MP05	-0.034900		0,371565	9.0	000.				
MP 0.6	0.100834		.0973	.1124	0.083295	.0000			
MP07	0.021918		.1573	.1744	395	.3713	00000		
MPO8	460887-0-		1523	3215	990	.0281	.25455	0000	
MD09	-0.298247		3956	.3065	446	.0143	42295	.4447	00000
MP 10	10.305067		.0405	.1126	60	.3240	12509	.1142	06851
MP3	-0.134373		. 2653	.1563	560	.2032	24153	,0097	27539
NP12	-0.018332		.0069	.2954	005	0.113233	-0.104492	-0.136910	-0.210842
MP13	-0.120450	-	.4990	.0431	213	.2267	01596	, 2141	02780
MP 14	0.072957		,0855	. 2112	3	.1020	20169	.0386	66560
MP15	0.280509		111_{5}	.2070	.053	.0989	19731	1708	17998
NP16	-0.283252	-	.0344	.0234	.063	.3645	18885	96196.	02308
MP17	-0.142503	-	.0941	.0226	458	1.165	,42131	.4715	43521
MP18	-0.175615	_	,1256	3608	777	. 2444	,24256	,1690	19252
MP19	0.025905		0745	.0307	174	.0868	22410	,1580	04824
MP20	0.027342		277	.0261	257	,2927	.00392	.0089	5800
				-					
					!	•			
	MP10	МРЛЛ	Mp12	MP13	MP14	MP15	MP16	MP17	MP18
MP10	1.000000								
MP11	0.232541	 			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		:		
XP12	-0.315081	10.					٠.		
30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	-0.230651	ċ			:	A MARKET STATE OF THE PARTY OF			the state of the same of the same
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- α - Δ - α	. V . O. A.	5 6			10	 	0 4 4 0	20000	00000
0 0 2	10.030125				7 2 2 2 2 2	4 0	174	0.440	2000
MP20	0.145263	0.131275	-0,314990	-0.382828	-0.224300	0.107791	-0.182105	-0,128953	0.411136
		,	-						
	MP19	MP20		•					
MP19	1.000000	1.000000							
) \		•				***	1		

Table VII-1-3 Factor loading by method I (1st survey)

Principal component		8	m	4	Ŋ	9	7	∞
MP01	-0.266650	0.021652	-0,739495	-0.227094		-0.043737	.06262	0.169064
MP02	0.808049	0.024045	0,189772	~		0.151638	N	25020
MPOB	0.457233	-		_=	- 4.		.07904	.00489
MP.04	-0.377249	-0.191580			-		,11681	1006
MP05	0.605612	• •	Π.	~~			.00968	12468
MP06	0.236549	•	`	~.	• -		.04719	35727
MP07	-0.661603	•	``	\sim	- 2		.07712	,47051
MP08	0.541323	•	٠.	\sim	- 12		12759	.03799
MP09	0.728494				•		19403	167
MP10	-0.181972			Ξ.			13349	34012
MP11	-0.509741	0.109142	0,516801	0.174807	0.258744	0.214595	-0.023735	-0.078723
MP12	0.034323			2.5	т.		.22133	06218
MP13	0.207025	•	٠,	٦.			.00944	.36720
MP14	0.122447	•		~	- 2:		.47124	18035
MP15	0.273828	•	٦,	~			.43562	.27611
MP16	0.289629	•		٠.	_		,20129	12098
MP17	-0.673377	•	۳,		0		15363	05021
MP18	0.394443	0.516208	಼	20	16121		.51861	,23838
NP19	-0.149494	249686.0	9	-	0378		16416	.26282
MP20	-0.182268	0.709908	030	-0.186790	-0.031306		.39980	.05797
	3.935037	2.690345	2.273416	1,816952	1.682525	1.366907	1.116008	1,011301
PERCENT CUM PCT	19.7%	10.0%	11.44.5%	9.1% 53.6%	8 4 % 62 0 %	\$ 88 \$0 \$0 \$0	30.57	70.78
		! -						

Table VII-1-4 Score of principal component by method I (1st survey)

Principal component		64	ო	4	'n	9	7	∞
∀e	Ġ		-0.3649	6,1	a)	613	L.J	152
A A	4		-0.0520	*	₹	990.	•	250
AS			0.3839	6)	∞	152	C	852
8 V	8		0.5690	6,	~	4 75	ூ	127
HH.	0.5		1.3011	и,	an	.068	۰.D	193
ť	\sim		-1.0773		80	495	. 0	715
H	7		-0.8551	-	6	432	•	289
J	4		-2,3249	•	6,3	.244	u u	739
: 0	0.2420	.0.5630	0.0618	0.1640	-0.4688	-0.5238	1.3861	3.4229
80	~		-0.2770	÷		857	ıΩ	121
S	-0.3557		1.0390	٠.		.004	- 1	047
3	6.0		2.0578	7	100	.003	-31	862
il.	٠.		0.3667	4	1-	0.532	\circ	983
Ľ.			0.5109	٠.	ŏ	083	47	462
×	4		1.6084	Ü	æ	0.798	-37	417
۲	-0.7843		1.2532	٠	å.	3,255		388
: :	_		-1.0733	_	ā.	047		959
Z S	œ.		-0.5774	~	4	567	\sim	354
V.	90		-0.1676	τ.,		0.0	U	479
Z	~ .		-0.0302	٠,	₹.	968.	┺-	700
SS.	~		-0.2493	ς.	4	. 245		196
S	Ö٠		-0.1627	4	Ü.	580	N	750
: ਲ ਜ	∹		0,7750	4.	Ġ	1,983	-	999
χ	Ö		-0.6351	70	Æ.	748	N	560
: II :	N I		0.8318	n	~	000	N	491
-			-0.4309	'n	Ö	766	•	7 50
>	o.		1.1212	'n	-	425	N	369
3€	4		-0.8290		ψ.	999		296
Z	ď	-	0.3580	~1	Ö	200	$^{\circ}$	309
Š		-	-0.1194	40	'n,	334	-	÷1
X H C	1.3		1.0383	'n.	0	335	•	279
ž.	930	~	0.3728	Ŷ.	~	127	v.	055
S.	00,		-0.3306	20	4	148		223
ک	950		3	'n,	Ö	CT #	1.7	5
100N	908		S.	'n	4	.021	N	282
2041	_		8	~	'n	164.	n	903
Σ C F	-0.6822		ð,	٠,	- 42	465	4	5.

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								;				C = MP03	•	Ł L	4P04
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			:									Ħ		H	1P12
	•	•		+								H		Ħ	1P.14
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Fig. VII-1-1 Distribution of factor loading by method I (1st survey)

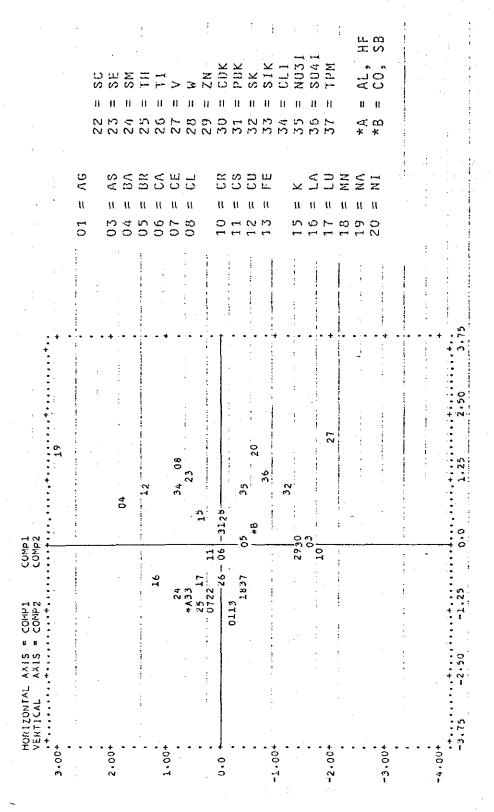


Fig. VII-1-2 Distribution of scores by method I (1st survey)

Table VII-1-5 Correlation coefficient matrix by method I (2nd survey)

					-	•			•	
		MPO1	MPU2	МРОЗ	MP04,	MP05	MP.06	MP07	MPO8	90'AM
MP01		1.000000		1	1					
MP 0.2		0.256877	1.000000	20-000						
7 4 C A A A		0.002830	0.110813	0.422167	000		•			
MP 0 5	:	0.012918	0.035770	0,552125	0.818649	000				
MP06		0.031062	-0.077378	-0.294649	348	295	0000			
MP 0.7		-0.419956	0.030449	-0.370488	336	-0.370665	0.074212	1.000000		1 :
MPOB		-0.302455	ö	-0.109936	5	.062	3726	013	000000	
MP09	. :	0.0440.0	-0.271875	-0.158280	8	633	1185	134	544818	0000
MP10		-0.236669.	õ	0.003420	7	9.0	0861	040	13513	7
MP11		-0.252099	ŏ	-0.477060	23	66.	3060	• 446	193740	8 6
MP12		0.067952	ō	-0.222949	328	. 35	0305	. 272	112741	77.
MP13		-0.309302	ō	-0,207262	5	220	2929	.193	385015	9685
MP14		-0.178755	0.02471L	0.044446	7	215	3733	285	16920	200
MP15		0.295169	-0.242194	-0.157 ₀ 90	98	. 27	1228	. 293	98575	ς. Σ
MP16		-0.178625	0.25034	-0.281293	္မွ	0.332	0425	.106	99419	3067
MP1-1		-0.380692	143	0.091652	2	20.	0472	:161	198310	396
MP18		-0.006204	21700	0.574444	5	55,	4299	ς.	345	ā
NP19		0.456936	0.236103	0,196740	Ξ.	17.	~	25.5	308452	1768
MP 2.0	: .	0.263886	0.387542	-0.074459	-0.025274	0.003109	1338	.020	-0.426753	*
						, and ,				٠,
		٥ ا	T V E	MPTZ	MP.13	+ T ΔΕ	MY IS	Ω T L) TAN	0 1 2 1
MP10		1.000000						I		
MP11		0.158472	1.00000						1	
MP 12		-0.219861	-0.488454	900						
MP 13.3		_	-0.026323	.087						
7 1 1 1 2 1		~	-0.174188	.212		<u>ڪ</u>				-
M M M		~	-0.207803	19		Ž	00000			
2 C	-	-0.255589	-0.023145	00		Š.	44501		4	
102		0.060088	-0.071294	-0.115522	0.505069	0.172443	-0.421369	19.548541	1.000000	
		0.007/000	274616.01	4 .		•	100000		0.024.68	00000
		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	547010-0-	0		õ	12521		0.00000	21110.01
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٠.		MP.1.9	MP20		*	:	*			
				-						
MP19 MP20		1.000000	1.000000							
	-									

Table VII-1-6 Factor loading by method I (2nd survey)

Principal component	-		w	4	· 5	.	7
MPOI	0.159569	53194	.47567	-0.309454	-0.077861	-04264153	-0.057032
MP02	68864.0	0.118775		-0.683158	0.162794	0.076468	0.275289
MP03	0.686943	-0.062598		0.020640	-0.207060	0.228112	-0.093257
MP04	0.616993	-0.22731U		0.371582	0.321818	-0.096814	0.162255
MP05	0.715946	-0.284210		0.337394	0.145529	0.106067	0.163038
MP06	•	-0.092072		-0.240039	-0.172901	0.318724	0.419326
MP 0.7	•	-0.348439		-0.362987	0.414633	-0.071427	-0.039387
MP08	•	-0.467394		0.334309	-0.197905	0.275046	0.192179
MP09	-0.363537	-0.256321		0.136720	0.402220	-0.193403	-0.314304
MP10	•	-0.470265		0.055616	-0.492048	0.078174	-0.562792
MP11	-	-0.457537		-0.017598	0.067234	-0.335304	0.111347
MP12	•	0.710170		0.314815	-0:137650	0.190696	0.031570
MP13	•	-0.219473		0.033000	0.132183	-0.319179	0.093699
MP14	•	0.069784		0.385852	-0.134539	-0.206164	0.320571
MP15	•	0.175657		0.325868	-0.073014	-0.133867	-0.108605
NP16	•	0.519636		0.379130	0.349227	0.299575	-0.072199
MP17	•	-0.457589		-0.278782	-0.259106	0.266816	-0.060240
MP18	•	-0.172676		0.007807	0.084147	0.004087	-0.206084
MP19	12550	0.514597		-0.375103	-0.479619	-0.247680	0.016708
MP20	7	0.387496	0.093180	-0.356613	0.558281	0.329943	-0.203321
۷P	4.155502	3.362039	2,675936	1.982700	1.647318	1,016388	1.000148
	20.0%	16.5%	13,4%	%6.6	8,2%	਼ਰ	.0 .0 .0
CUM PCI	20.8%	37.6%	51. 52.	60.9%	69.1%	74.2%	79.2%

																			Ť,				•						'n	٠.			٠.	٠.		٠.	ń,			11
survey)	7	606	6	546	.903	650	.142	585	555	. 212	715	1.182	.082	.352	1597	506	069	1.64	.266	-1.3920	513	654	0.87	517	+684	.063	446	.813	388	0.440	356	0.9265	. 268	338	203	830	107	.755	1 -	1.0000
I (2nd	\omega	.180	.402	120	208	. 259	.046	.655	177.	. 227	343	.771	447.	.055	.493	.963	.760	.903	.590	1.9719	. 783	.170	.282	559	0.188	.801	0.498	033	0.116	795	.011	. 753	. 422	.313	. 220	.297	.801	.709	0.0	
by method	Ġ	174	\mathbf{a}	113	,125	465	154	,012	.953	.232	.025	455	.227	591	• 60	검	0.571	.600	0.991	0.7432	, 314	950	593	.674	058	.545	.109	.653	0.387	.221	0.458	5	340	. 733	974	300	988	60 1	0.0	
component	4	.466	.078	.689	.226	941.	.659	.251	.045	.827	• 050	.582	.907	473	.073	.537	• 906	.338	529	1.1816	465	.366	. 433	.645	.422	• 369	1.5	.337	•086	610	\$00°	Γ-	5	.252	-279	396	500	.461	0	1.0000
principal	m	.580		.515	986	168.	940	•046	. 18¢	106	.224	-31	464	185	.428	.220	.245	.657	660	-1.7692	444.	.067	.290	.033	282	.031	•598	.308	609	192	76.	~	.663	.305	.856	0.133	. 112	S I		1.0000
Score of I	7	2.5	032	225	100	. 33	5	401	503	577	888	637	702	07.9	7.83	984	069	930	411	-1.1045	173	526	.650	204	506	97	320	544	. 901	£ 2.	20	Ž.	ю Э	98	9.	35		in I	0.0	1.0000
VII-1-7	1	-	\sim	3	.041	-0	.206	^	,068	,470	.530	0.548	Š	-	.7.27	.493	3	.210	, 238	2.0411	* 50 C	.037	.587	415	Š	•35	345	78.7	22.	9 7 7	•92•	7.68t	0.275	-1.1348	9	201	2	50800		1.0000
Table	Principal componen	Ą) A V	S V	4	£ 50	5	ш	ل ا	0	8	S	D.O.	ш	L I		<u>.</u> ۲	רח	Σ	٧Z	z	88	SC.	SE	Σ	ĭ	<u>. 7</u>	>	¥	Z Z	ě	¥80.	ķ	SIX	ا	NO3	5041	O. I		

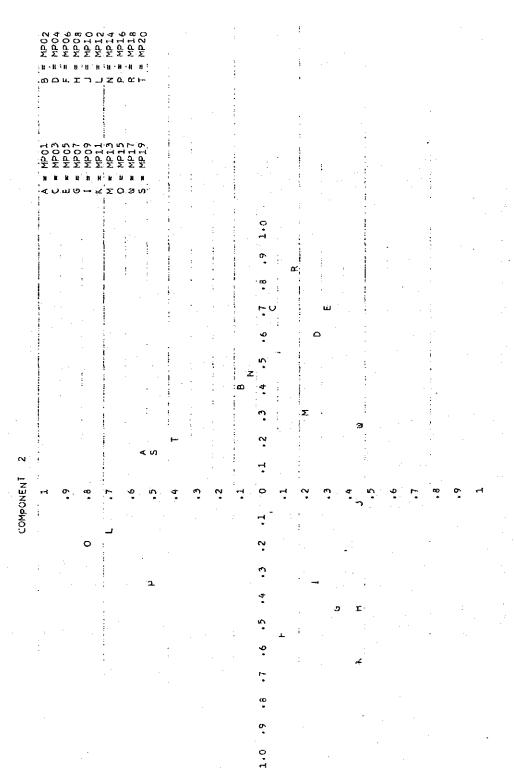


Fig. VII-1-3 Distribution of factor loading by method I (2nd survey)

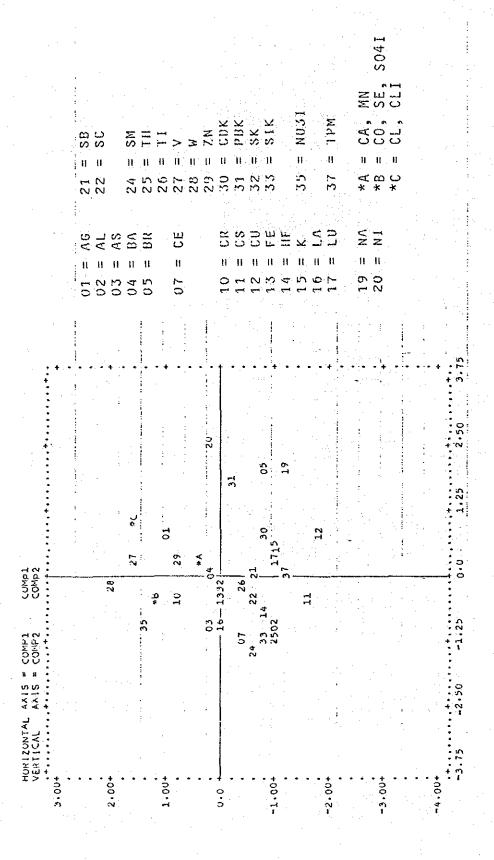


Fig. VII-1-4 Distribution of scores by method I (2nd survey)

Table VII-1-8 Correlation coefficient matrix by method I (3rd survey)

100.45461 100.46461 100.46461 100.40601 100.41001 100.1141645 100.1141645 100.431761 100.431763 100.431763 100.431763 100.431763 100.431763	0.044777 0.057595 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.326913 10.327466 10.327467 10.32747 10.32	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
213 000000 0159662 1	12 MP13 MI 000000 100000 1.000000 1	1 MP12 MP13 MP 00000 1.000000 1.000000 89535 -0.267083 1.000000 55483 -0.019677 -0.059662 1
1.000000 -0.059662 1.000000 -0.253149 0.150141 0.270947 0.101577 0.597942 0.101577	00000 19677 -0.059662 1. 99578 -0.253149 0 93217 0.270947 0	1,000000 -0.267083 -0.019677 -0.059662 -0.499578 -0.253149 -0.493517 -0.253149 -0.253149 -0.253149
	MP12 1,000000 -0,267083 -0,019678 0,499578 -0,499578	2

Table VII-1-9 Factor loading by method I (3rd survey)

Principal component		2	. m :	4	w __	9	<i>L</i> :
1.0.4	645	20702			04836	.13551	0.446742
MP02 -0.72	26595	0.361799	0.032076	-0.296541	0.219757	0.043448	48000
0.0	841	45827			17433	.24767	1960
4 -0.5	636	38263			08841	.41783	18429
7.01	162				30484	.08517	5002
2.0-	258				-0.690270	.33961	12896
£•0	747				0.254887	.06275	.06295
5.0	66986				-0.382802	,23301	.09466
MP09 0.6	·Y				-0.152917	.04659	.06358
0.2	61887				-0.276069	.34457	.42571
MP11 0.56	40				0.202419	-0.123809	.45578
5	26560				-0.256449	.11363	.1664
9 0 4	20368				0.016617	.18050	11104
3.0	18740				0.531531	.17730	19776
5 -0.6	8993				0.246181	.06953	18337
0.0	168				0.292331	-0207C	.0293
MP17 0.4	3693				-0.148298	.34629	.07748
8 0.0	300		-0.294871		0.153006	.31598	.019
T.0	77082		-		0.053894	.04672	.04852
0.0	312	-0.015810	0.295502	-0.012515	0.242746	.59	702
VP 4.5	50728	2,543638	2,039662	2.028274	1.612186	1.235118	1.146409
PERCENT 2	22.6%	12.1%	10.2%	10.1%	8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6.2%	7. V.

Table VII-1-10 Score of principal component by method I (3rd survey)

<i>L</i>	585	.087	.755	.962	287	465	805	.264	350	,280	633	637	969.	.992	.293	.507	. 307	104	•176	• 076	661.	120	,081	. 763	510	, 912	4,40	.473	838	-1.1171	.382	.172	.039	96	,251	₹.	0.4.	۰	0000	3
9	560	.329	954	.260	520	.203	333	185	.410	814	173	954	.077	.159	0.47	4414	970	049	0.235	.118	, 127	.020	.162	.146	.123	0.103	525	835	. 256	0.3445	.352	.046	.569	.270	.249	. 025	412	0.0	, c	
5.	298	372	010	043	,204	752	.938	137	.306	.450	431	, 321	.264	.579	.902	.982	1.820	348	139	764	473	.353	.884	460.	250	785	349	373	1:105	-1.6295	.99	.932	145	.688	.818	656	090.			2
4	430	.039	0,336	0.038	.122	. 519	406	.369	,214	.650	480	505	,359	,172	.873	.577	1005	.276	0.269	.568	.883	, 222	113	.445	606.	,068	.230	.250	467	0.6124	.032	- 234	.039	455	.028	.177	464.		0000	3
8	.566	.192	116.	193	1.970	268	207	488	5	117	.302	.012	0.369	0.386	145	474	0.31	0.604	0,00	0.237	112	107	407	.518	.594	377	363	965-0	3	-1.6508	. 20,7	. 552	.500	4059	. 221	427	•336			200
	.207	114	.462	.973	.343	472	.005	740	1,197	.299	.049	.539	. 322	0.728	.730	194	. 221	.419	410	.446	. 321	•088	. 182	.354	.232	.176	1.797	.492	0.283	2.6258	. 303	.145	667.	.452	0.856	. 307	.717	0.0		3
₽-1	. 538	124	284	108	5	976.	503	204	3	.481	.650	.234	.031	382	327	150	699	404.	571	ŝ	.824	.595	.460	699	320	.433	0.355	+304	9	0.5101	161.	.862	980	9/0.	17	764.	164			?
Principal component	9	¥	SY	ক	an C	ð	ш	ָר	8	a S	SU	Ð	ill L	ፗ	×) لىر	ב	Σ	٧Z	z	SS CB	S	S	ΣS	Ξ	1.	>	3 .	Z Z	GOK	~		_	1	LEON	\mathbf{r}	n			

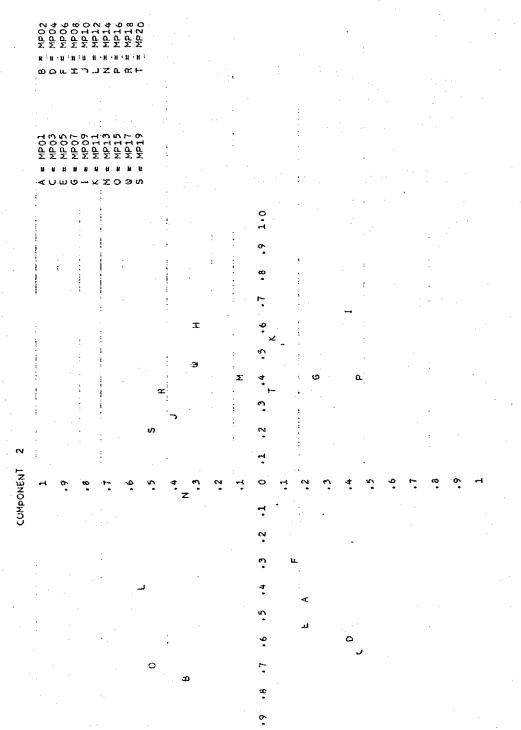


Fig. VII-1-5 Distribution of factor loading by method I (3rd survey)

0 2 0 0 2 m 2 h

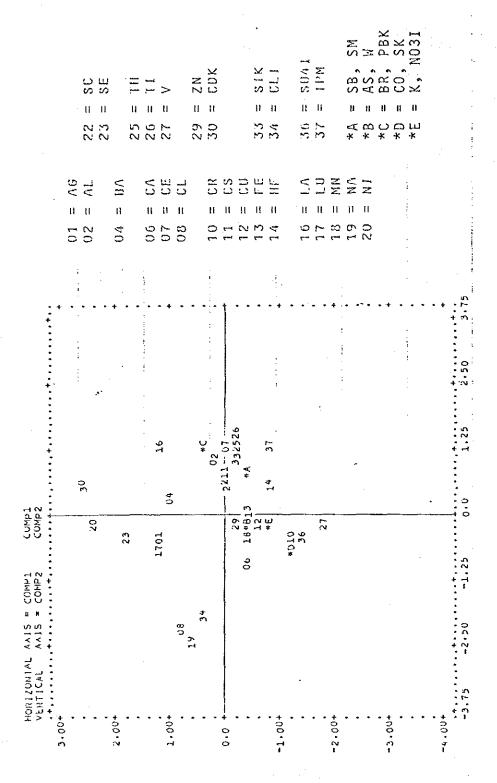


Fig. VII-1-6 Distribution of scores by method I (3rd survey)

Table VII-1-11 Correlation coefficient matrix by method I (4th survey)

WP09	A STATE OF THE STA	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	MP18 1.000000 -0.033459 0.124503	
MPO8	1,000000	00110000000000000000000000000000000000	Mp17 1.00000 -0.228619 0.102552 -0.250329	
MPO7	1.000000	0.499866 0.499866 0.998819 0.914110 0.1516161 0.155240 0.254858	1.000000 -0.036244 -0.323577 -0.305897	
MP06	1.000000		MP15 1.000000 0.217666 -0.125728 0.306790 0.437629	
MP05	1.000000 0.457985 0.352695 0.250628	9989 9599 9599 90.24613 90.24613 90.24613 90.24613 90.21695 9494 90.21695 9494 90.26304 91.619 91.619	MP14 1.00000 0.402801 0.023552 0.012535 0.012535	
MP04	1.00000 0.699400 0.249856 0.249856	0.029980 -0.329505 -0.142493 -0.145182 -0.165182 -0.116395	1.000000 -0.018093 -0.372829 -0.16240 -0.116893 -0.116913	
Mp03	1.000000 -0.350607 -0.300086 -0.309220 -0.50847 -0.508411	-0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	MP12 1.000000 -0.349263 0.047585 0.653820 0.033054 -0.333997 0.256109	
. MPU2	1.000000 0.025152 0.02578 0.070569 10.453624 10.523624	-0.368780 -0.368780 -0.219971 -0.219971 -0.23683 -0.23683 -0.23697 -0.23697	MP 11. 1.0000 1.0000 0.12834 0.128344 10.128344 10.128344 10.2849146	
MPO1	1.000000 0.045042 0.045042 0.029424 0.029474 1.0043145 1.0043145 1.0043145 1.0043145	10.28225 10.410774 0.147890 0.147890 0.147890 0.529692 0.104765 0.207907 0.207907 0.678508	MP LC 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1.000000
	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	9 X 9 X 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Table VII-1-12 Factor loading by method I (4th survey)

						ì	
Principal							
component			2	г	4	က်	9
MP01		0.652372	0.202044	0.437233	0.340621	-0.049511	0.048756
MP 0.2		0.754524	0.060807	-0.226054	0.213435	0.139272	0.13047
MP03		106706.0	0.551272	-0.309606	-0.289890	0.496474	0.143199
MP04		-0.033207		0,297353	0.149128	0.246613	0.353189
MP 05		0.158651		0,271774	-0.044618	0.204304	0.309652
MP 0.6		0.211217		0.196164	-0.203448	-0.044756	-0.178356
MP07		-0.658915		-0.057993	-0.201820	-0.162759	0.312756
&₽08		-0.554307	-0.569059	0.031628	-0.083189	0.130152	-0.253187
WP0.9		-0.6828/8		-0,282428	-0.254582	-0.178468	0.21987
MP10		-0.619129	,	-0,184051	0.530982	0.113654	-0.206904
MP11		-0.607953		0.006909	-0.386460	0.097399	-0.099251
MP12		0.697705		-0.451672	-0.135638	-0,361695	0.11787
MP13	•	-0.257263		0.447864	0.360555	-0.236351	0.20526
MP14		0.447200	Ž.	-0.0421#8	-0.061267	0.647051	-0.18149
MP15.		0.883664		-0.081975	-0.130236	-0.004384	-0.08438
MP16		0.224556	•	0.376722	-0.436818	-0.300848	-0.53911
MP17		-0.270986		0.397708	0.267789	-0.012028	-0.08023
MP 18		0.342670		-0.609756	0.080601	-0.410527	0.09535
MP19		0.616207	0.235392	0.559443	-0.061198	-0.252281	0.08620
MP20		0.020092	-0.242388	0,420795	0.612848	-0.050882	-0.33466
	! ! !	5.276116	3.476027	2.231969	1.672448	1.401380	1.076962
PERCENI CUM PCT		26.4%	17.4%	11.2% 54.9%	8.4.8 80.04	7.0%	7.67

Table VII-1-13 Score of principal component by method I (4th survey)

ey)				i																											· · ·	1. 2.	;		1 4		ţ			
(4th survey	9	208	193	960	413	1.075	456	-0.4845	0.194	616	0.347	.054	,138	1,11	579	.366	747	057	.181	.907	150	.724	, 325	.299	.601	248	005	849	404	357	896	,155	.931	.091	188	0.92	125	903	ြစ	٠
by method I	jo,	67	. 28 B	.026	.345	5	1067	0.2826	084.	1111	.243	17	80	.116	. 225	4	,156	5	.236	5	.362	.061	.367	.465	476	-005	.766	Ş	860	<u>ئە</u>	.935	.396	125.	0:320	.288	+	464	30 t	08	7.0000
component by	4	9	420	619	736	419	77		.972	.892	.718	,053	.055	. 592	575	238	0.439	.313	301	.192	2.585	.662	0.297	1.852	986.	82J	153	645	511	282	4	.141	.564	106	.158	-1.1197	459	.341		1.0000
principal com	m	.719	110	429	.043	.817	640.	-0.5202	.143	.394	, O 8 4	1.148	5	.129	0.832	.703	0.523	.113	.410	.280	.656	.150	.072	. 768	.838	•079	940.	ا د ده	180	7,00	20	. 25	.429	.150	, 592	.449	4.5	20 1	0.0	•
o O	7	.722	.659	.481	133	.083	436	0.5595	.084	.070	.945	.436	562.	. 071	143	936	918	124	. 218	. 925	.052	.229	. 531	. 321	9	139	. 443	ο,	940.0	. 337	R +99 0-	7964	116	.561	.193		425	666.	5	1.0000
-1-13 SCOF		7V 20	ť	0.758	ť	.564	4	-0.6108	•874	• 446	0.520	0.642	1.127	0.677	7,	136	976	0,368	591	S.	679.	550	2	184	١	1734	7.4.0	, 00 , 00 , 00 , 00	242.0	Ų.	0.403	.509	• 30 B	.485	606	2	131	20 60		•
iable vii-	Principal component	ΑĞ	ÀL.	S Y	69 1	œ œ	ჯ	U	ძ.	8	E (S:) 	ս լ ե :	Ľ,		; ;	2 3	Z ·	< -	Z	ם הנ	י מימי	u :	ΣĴ	<u> </u>	; ->	> 3	7	27	Š	0. Ø :	X.	SIX	ן. טרו	1002	5041	MGL .		

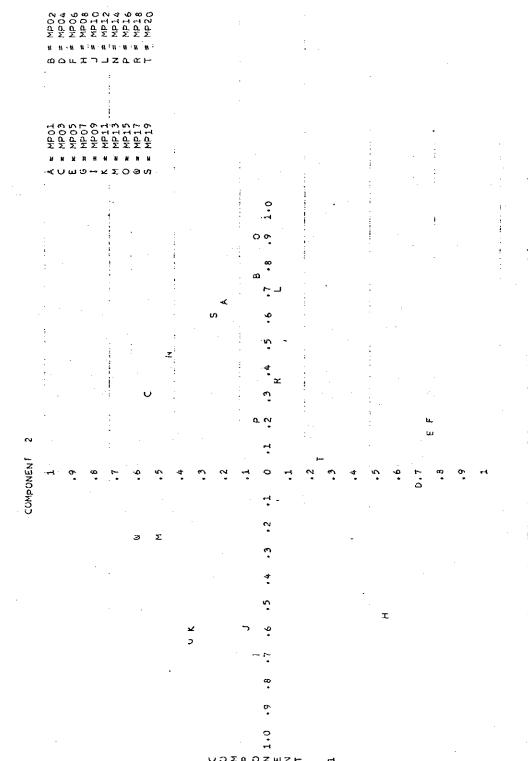


Fig. VII-1-7 Distribution of factor loading by method I (4th survey)

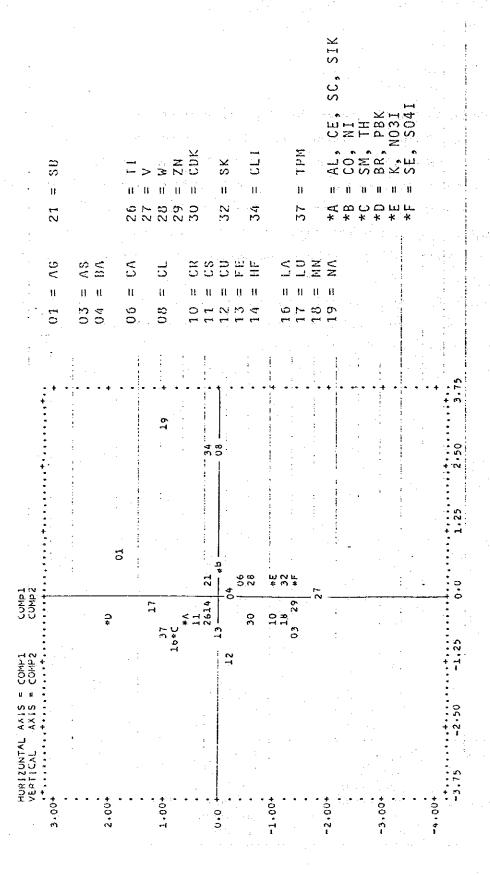


Fig. VII-1-8 Distribution of scores by method I (4th survey)

From these results, we estimated the contributions of emission source on the particle concentrations.

(1) 1st short term field survey

Table VII-1-14 shows the results of principal component analysis in 1st survey. The 1st principal component shows the ratio between the components from sea-salt particles or petroleum combustion and those from soil. At MP2, 5 and 9, the components originated from sea-salt particles and petroleum combustion have higher concentrations. On the other hand, at MP7 and MP17, the components from soil have higher concentrations. The 2nd principal component show the effects from local emission sources-metal processing factories. MP20 accepts large effects from the factories. MP13 doesn't accept so much effects from the factories. The 3rd component show the ratio between the components from gasoline automobiles and those from sea-salt particles. At MP10 and 11, the contributions of gasoline automobiles are relatively higher than that of sea-salt particle. At MP1, 12 and 15, the reverse tendency can be seen.

Table VII-1-14 Results of method I (1st survey)

Principal component	1	2	3
Eigen value	3.94	2.69	2.27
Contribu- tion rate	19.7%	13.5%	11.4%
Factor loading	⊕ MP2, MP5, MP9⊝ MP7, MP17	⊕ MP20⊝ MP13	⊕ MP10, MP11 ⊙ MP1, MP12, MP15
Score	(†) Cl, Na, Ni, V, SO ₄ 2- (-) Ag, Al, Ce, Fe, Hf, Sc, Sm, Th, Si	⊕ Ba, Cu, Na ⊕ As, Cr, V, Zn, Cd	⊕ Br, Cu, K ⊝ Cl, Cl ⁻ NO ₃ -
Explana- tion of the component	Sea-salt particle and petroleum combustion Soil	Strongly affected by local emission source (metal processing factories)	

Note:

In loading factor and score, several components are shown, which have large absolute values.

(2) 2nd short term field survey

Table VII-1-15 shows the results of principal component analysis in 2nd survey. The first principal component shows the ratio between the contributions of sea-salt particle or exhaust gas from car and the contributions of soil. At MP3, 4, 5 and 18, the contributions of soil and exhaust gas are relatively high. At MP11, the reverse tendency can be seen. The 2nd and 3rd components do not show clear characteristics.

Table VII-1-15 Results of method I (2nd survey)

•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and the second s	<u> </u>
Principal component	1	2	3
Eigen value	4.16	3.36	2.68
Contribu- tion rate	20.8%	16.8%	13.4%
Factor loading	⊕ MP3, MP4, MP5MP18⊝ MP11	⊕ MP12, MP15	⊕ MP13
Score	⊕ Br, Cl, Na, Ni, Pb ⊝ Sm, Al, Th, Ce, Si, NO ₃ -	⊕ Cl, V, W, Cl ⁻ , NO ₃ ¯ ⊕ Cs, Cu	Ag, Br, Lu, Pb Ba, Na, Ni, Cd
Explana- tion of the component	(+) Side the stations where the contributions of sea-salt particle and car are greater than that of soil		

Note:

In factor loading and score, several components are shown, which have large absolute values.

(3) 3rd short term field survey

Table VII-1-16 shows the results of principal component analysis in 3rd survey. The 1st principal component shows the ratio between the contribution of soil or exhaust gas and that of sea-salt particle. At MP8, 9 and 11, the contributions of soil and exhaust gas are relatively higher than that of sea-salt particle. On the other hand at MP2, 3 and 15, the reverse tendency can be seen. The 2nd to 4th principal components do not show clear tendency.

Table VII-1-16 Results of method I (3rd survey)

Principal component	1	2	3	4
Eigen value	4.55	2.54	2.04	2.03
Contribu- tion rate	22.8%	12.7%	10.2%	10.1%
Factor loading	⊕ MP8, MP9,MP11⊝ MP2, MP3,MP15	⊕ MP12, MP19	⊙ MP13, MP17	⊕ MP19 ⊝ MP7
Score	① Th, Ti, Al, Br, La, Pb, TPM ② Cl, Na, Cl	 ⊕ Ni, Se, Cd ⊕ v, so²/₄- 	① Br, Cu, V, Cd, Pb	⊕ Ag, La, Sb ⊝ Cs, K, Ni
Explana- tion of the component	(+) Side the stations where the contributions of soil particle and car are greater than that of sea- salt particle			

Note:

In factor loading and score, several components are shown, which have large absolute values.

(4) 4th short term field survey

Table VII-1-17 shows the results of principal component analysis in 4th survey. The 1st principal component shows the ratio between the contribution of sea-salt particle and soil. At MP1, 2, 12, 15 and 19, the contributions of sea-salt particle are higher. At MP7, 9, 10, and 11, the contributions of soil are higher. The 2nd and 3rd principal components show the ratio between the contribution of refuse combustion and that of exhaust gas from car. As the loading factors of these components are small, a clear tendency cannot be seen.

Table VII-1-17 Results of method I (4th survey)

Principal component	1	2	3
Eigen value	5.28	3.48	2.23
Contribu- tion rate	26.4%	17.4%	11.2%
Factor loading	 → MP1, MP2, MP12, MP15, MP19 → MP7, MP9, MP10, MP11 	⊕ MP3, MP13, MP17⊝ MP4, MP5, MP6	→ MP19→ MP18
Score	⊕ Cl, Na, Cl ⁻ ⊝ Al, Sc, Si	 ⊕ Ag, Br, Pb ⊝ As, Se, V, Zn, SO₄ ²⁻ 	⊕ Br, Pb, NO ₃ - ⊙ K, Cd
Explana- tion of the component	(+) Side the stations where the contributions of sea-salt particle is greater than that of soil		

Note:

In factor loading and score, several components are shown, which have large absolute values.

VII-1-2-2 Results of method II

Table VII-1-18 shows the correlation coefficients matrix of chemical components concentrations in 1st survey. Table VII-1-19 shows the eigen values and loading factors of each principal components. Table VII-1-20 shows the scores of each principal component. Fig. VII-1-9 is the scatter about loading factors. Fig. VII-1-10 is the scatter about scores. For the remaining surveys, the results are shown in Table VII-1-21 to VII-1-29 and Fig. VII-1-11 to VII-1-16.

Table VII-1-18 Correlation coefficient matrix by method II (1st survey)

			AG	AĻ							
AG			1.000000								
AL			0.637117	1.000000					:		
			A6	AL	۸s	BA	ar	CA	Cξ	CL	co
AS.			0.193315	0.461702	1.000000		interest of the section				
BR BR			0.505155	0.157640	0.158163	-0.233416	1.000000			4	
CÀ			0.430618	0.665629	0.677161	0.112679	0.249104	1.000000		a gradina	1.0
CE			0.646212	0.438801	0.459121 0.042077	0.1517 <i>3</i> 3 0.059131	0.436222	0.721062	0.190704	1,000000	
CO			0.573679	0.661996	0.354403	0.006513	0.419254	0.567444	0.598491	0.311953	1.000000
ÇR ÇS			0.392563	D.467472 D.838890	0.599028	0.163968 0.149934	0.567428	0.535129	_ 0.489625 0.694164	-0.027103	0.415342
ÇU			0.193091	0.262881	+0,0074U4:.	-0.034964	. 0.241591	0.110920	0.009237	-0.161003	0.269010
FE HF			0.728307	0.751754	0,489340	-0.031950 0.114121	0.725901	0.651790	0.859361	0.037274	0.727/15
K			0.123155	0.461407	0.135580	-0.0R13T5	0.329835	0.281137	0.142054	-0.018366	0.071413
LA LU			0,150356 0,517106	0.473136	0.224178 <u> </u>	0.280265	0.288445	0.266503	0.440649	0,227409. 0.123605	0.100193
МΝ			0.639814	0 846140	0.460363	0 171966	0.524292	0.768759	0.842717	0.395558	0.677061
NA N1			-0.234263	0.008777	-0.262623	-0.020985	-0.305854 -0.183944	0.072737	0.003179	0.322927	0.169932
SB			0.277421	0.290313	0,156405	-0.246891 0.042963	0.571807 0.599585	0.461581	0.237404	0,445762	0.366345
SE			0.095024 -0.068319	0.97875U ~0.Ul415U	0.491220	0.048533	-0.194584	0.137806	-0.106821	0.360211	0.048971
5N TH			0,565097	0.946944	0.474490	0:209690 -0:041585	0.373681	0.752644	0.954449	0.203272	0.588425
T1			0.269544	0.881904	0.581925	0.221476	_ 0.310400 _	0 • 825683	0.784371	0.355778	0.653351
V W			-0.082649 0.254837	0.217402	0.339256	-0.105929 -0.085137	-0.093392	0:351174	0.223037	0.255282	0.428259
211			0.637260	0 440555	0.283310	-0.252865	0.771571	0.381033	. 0.399564	0.205217	0.444936
CDK PBK			0.272365	0.406032	0.458787	-0.307836 -0.107552	0.355853	0.314222	0.480729	0.076025	0.272488
SK -			0.152214	0.500604	0.526765	-0.046711	0.263305	0.687802	0.470630	0.403542	0.559471
SIK			0.266276	0.782966 0.786874	0,525666	0.212803	0.532361	0.754669	0.941299	0,176694	0.671057
NO31			0.271607	0.346482	0.441790	-0.128147	-0.050565	0.701108	0.492816	0,703188	0 276873
SO41	-		0.003878 0.569404	0.362638 0.893790	0.549 ₀ 73 0.584569	-0.022357	-0.007584 0.677546	0.608999	0.356156	0,467271 0.223722	0.599089
			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1.	terminate and the	FE	нF				
			CR	cs	CU	, r c	nr		LA	LU	MN
CR			1.000000	1. 1100000		•					7.
CS CU			-0.167261	0.0000U 1	1.000,00			75.5			
F E H F			0.292306	0.805806	0,315495	1.000000 0.772890	1.000000				
K.			0.190694	0.465304	0.023677	0.333785	0.195039_	1.000000		1 1 - 10 1 1 1 1 1 1	
LA LU			0.229219	0.502313	-0.180269 0.083508	0.334727	0.438178	0.073255	1.000000	1.000000	
MN		-	0.667226	0.639720	0.065655	0.864118	0.685039	0.360644	0.353272	0.657657	1.000000
NA N1			-0.441678 0.089417	0.017941	0.187269	-0.261079	-0.161784 -0.298736	0.095535	-0.047310 -0.231831	0.000487 -0.182093	-0.136982 0.218125
58			0.107897	0.123417	-0.042264 _	0.439510	0 - 292817	0.270002	0.026802	0.090373	0.583653
SC SE			0.500810 -0.030136	0.137657	0.306980	0.963604	0.748307 0.065643	0.200349	0.340633	0.791670 -0.146543	0.830527
SM			0.450735	0.764783	0.025034	0.829478	0-644612	0.203046	0.529556	0.737965	0.824407
TH 7 [0.525793 0.475202	0.759171 0.743985	0,174709	0.900710	0.793243	0.434150 0.4260V8	0.595235	0.637160 0.613783	0 771649 0 876629
V			0.043051	0.331669	-0.072307	0.229710	-0,127545_	0.262835	-0.200929	0.006094	0 337750
			CK	(s	CU	FE	HF.	K.	LA	LU	MN
¥			0.474700	0.003524	-0.117057	0.170922	0.355220	-0.151271	-0.031550	0.199383	0.336488
ŽN CD:			0.798825	0.266638 0.296642	0.087190 . -0.036896	0.656339	0.482742	0 255742 -0 028803	0.141968	0.300166	0.674810
CDK PBK			0.488345	0-450443	0.073244	0.513464	0.398992	0.370731	0.332785	0.257213	0.472810
SK 51x			0.420593 0.510420	0.581468	-0.023761 0.160051	0.539828	0.176264	0.517801	0.044004	0,245388 0,795642	0.674713
CLI			0.336033	0.244911	-0,204,44	0.240757	0.046879	0.084173	-0.047889	0.295825	0 549023
160M			0.292308	0.296250 0.463312	.=0.150356 <u></u> 0.020977	0.289165 0.349362	0.036380_	0.362981	-0.034080 0.034080	0.360795 0.145479	0.532560
TPH			0.638884	0.825353	0.252062	0.937839		0.450673	0.325366	0.635120	0.901245
			NA ·	NI ,	5B	sc	SE	SH	TH	TI	v
							4				**
NA NI			1.000000	1.000000	adirlingt						
SB SC			-0.235612 -0.137755	0.084415 -0.037057	0,292850	1.000000	وحاليج ويطلعه والإلاية	منح أمست والرام	,		
SE			0.222779	0.258548	0.083041	0.000770	1.000000		9494 A B		
SM TH			-0.427067 -0.435740	0.090311	0.211435	0.905609	-0.047828 0.057780		1.000000		
TI			0.020149	0.160264	A 340.71	n.705027	0.322691	0.778834	6.699993	1,000000	1.000000
v w			-0.060406 -0.126939	0.660259 0.094986	0.438979	0.228027		0.265275		0.254480	0.0.2.10
ZN			-0.506563	0.004459	0.014301	0.502220	0.0V2807 0.0V2858		0.532314	0.426679	0.000330
CD1. PB1.			-0.2176U1 -0.204581	-0.092861 -0.185368	0.601172_		0.108256	0.215411	0.508870	0.275919_	0.191186
5K 51 _K			0.023703 -0.011289	0.603931 0.065935	0.308316	0.498482	0.181736	0.513732	0.483529 0.669143	0.669860	0.835206
CFİ			0,340345	0.524650	0.393,00	0.328853	0.23//42	0.464222	0.13/802	0.538296	0 360970
NO3 504			0.285361 0.145454	0.455979	0.265697 0.144241	0.389242_	0.229302	0.465077	0.220484	0.540440	0.476472
1PM			-0.110681		0.472441	0.901439	0.192117	0.812357			0.395/78
	٠.			ZN	CDX	PBK	5K	slr	CL I	иоэТ	5041
ZN.			1.000000	1.000000			* ** '*		• • •		
CDg			-0.04444	0.276415	1.000,000						
PBk SK			-0.274615 0.070331	0.730075 0.334907	0.337457 0.2956U1	1.000000 0.232166	1.000000			,	
Six			0.166427	0.424506	0.429568	0.373093	0.590414	1.000000	1.000000		
K031			0.486108 0.388019	0.157644	0.190710 0.382 <u>0</u> 60	0.0290>6 0.037070	0.563182 0.618638	0.432669	0.796323	1,000000	
5041			0.124966	0.129094		-0.006925		0.453597	0.589431	0.700120	0.598451
1PH			0.1469/9	01024144	301106	0.257101	V-1-741V	0.7100-2			
			тем								
TPH			1.000600								
										*	

Table VII-1-19 Factor loading by method II (1st survey)

							•	
Principal component	-	7	ო	4	3	9	7	∞
9€	-0	2933	.200	.22591	.2223	6680.	.24045	.1816
.⊒ (≪ ·	426	-0.167828	8.33		0.042460	0.015213	-	•
.n ←	000	. 1306	S	,05295	.3512	4071	.34294	.25439
∢ (5	50.	586	.26302	.1204	4248	.29274	1594
æ,	0.007809	, 7234	.361	.27458	1097	1772	14732	.07732
∀ !	678	20.	022	.18943	1080	.0444	.12021	.0755
۳;	90.	5	5.	19374	.1390	.0251	16837	.0629
J (2	0.0	290	42772	+2066	1814	15617	.082
3(0.721111	80	025	02536	.2048	2732	24732	.351
ž:	690	980	. 528	14544	.2342	0614	.23501	.051
2	7	-	0,352	.25219	6460.	1126	.05679	000
) i	0.147733	787	0.214	.30486	. 1942	,3274	.02238	113
Ul	T	9+7	0.014	.12143	.0932	.0798	.05041	107
Ĺ,	9	44.00	0.125	16308	.1299	10767	.20832	055
	\$°	70.	129	24440	.0536	4075	. 24805	.065
. L	0.361679	75.	13	10045	.3392	3950	.31055	.200
2 2	7	770	312	31582	.0582	0121	.19823	.0412
Z Z	E * A * O	20.	083	.07924	0527	1411	.09106	,1230
۷ ·	ς,	416	443	12215	.4039	4297	10375	2532
- (- Z (~	8	135	.26133	.0072	1915	.00894	.1747
n (~	5		11681	2028	1739	13373	.05856
۱ ن م	0.934901		0,189	.00321	.0743	11135	.15364	.0639
ָם מוני	2	7	0.012	01972	. 5629	2803	.36937	.4282
200	01	7	7	15947	.1272	0636	.02776	1081
E •	2	325	0,107	15341	1047	0331	13199	.0573
⊶ - 3	80		0,133	,01277	.1588	0023	13345	.0116
> 3	9 10 1	00	0.	46257	.2387	1996	.07086	.2328
* /	6	4.2.	248	61801	.0104	3352	.40187	
77	~:	2 7 7	089	01012	4740.	0377	.06561	.0443
, con	9	60	048	02502	.3057	2698	33987	9616.
¥ 10 1.	~	2.00	4,	.21259	.0878	4305	11340	.2907
SK	18	•	.07	41209	.1356	.0635	.02809	.026
SIX X	ው	.062	. 275	01438	9600.	.0703	.03910	.0277
ر د 1	8	684	113	37295	.0653	1910	17427	.0658
- noz	<∵	654.	.058	19905	.1048	.0021	.250	.2837
504	ð	<u>-</u> -	.03	.32799	,1146	.0424	.09240	.0505
ΣQ	907	.01031	.023	.20737	.0531	.0373	.01307	,020
a.>	15.930824	5.107796	3.197919	2.391700	1.957932	1.783848	1.355384	1.269917
PERCENT	ď			,				
CUM PC1		20.74		2 C	200	£ 3	9,00	20.08
	'n		•	1.2.0%	٠	•	•	!

Table VII-1-20 Score of principal component by method II (1st survey)

Principal component	 .	7	. M	4	, in	9		∞,	
	0.6768	0.4851	-0.3132	1.7546	-0.4570	-0.3550	-1.2117	-0.0346	
	-1.0043	0.0235	0.0616	-0.3002	-0.2707			0.0484	
	10.6/84	0.0475	0.3715	-0.6600	-0.5436	٠,		-1.1736	
	2.0108	0.9582	-1.5015	0.6288	-1.5400		٠,٠	0.5853	
	1.0326	3.0235	0.2233	-1.7059	0.4679			-0.6655	
	-0.3797	0.4778	0.4395	0.1815	-1.2532			0.7579	
٠.	1.9055	-1.2906	-0.4184	-0.7190	1.9606		٠.	-1.0538	
	~0.7915	0.4319	-0.5218	-0.5705	2.0345			2.7295	
	-0.7813	0.5363	-0.2555	-0.7613	0.3744			-0.0354	
	-0.6158	-0.7108	96090-	-0.9580	0.5243			-0.7877	
	-0.4919	-1.4273	-0.1443	-0.1971	-0.3872			0.0782	
	0.2347	0.1728	2.0590	0.9434	0.5777			0.7286	
MP13	6/85.0	-0.0787	0.4630	-0.9606	-1,3285	. '		-1.0165	
	0.0505	0.3755	2.0454	1.8939	0.9395			-1.1827	
	10.5244	0.1839	-0.3213	1.0567	0.5400	. 1		0.6270	
٠.	-0.8332	-0.2219	0.0490	-0.4205	-0.7342			0.5323	
	1.9528	-1,8221	3.2767	-1.0983	-0.6568			1.0226	
	-1.0364	-0.1817	-0.1809	0.1868	-0.0030	•		-0.9116	
	-0.11/0	-0.2855	-0.5720	0.4723	-0.9709			0.7487	
	-0.0061	-0.4975	-2.1505	1.2334	0.7242	٠.]		-0.9971	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	,0000,	1:0000	1.0000	

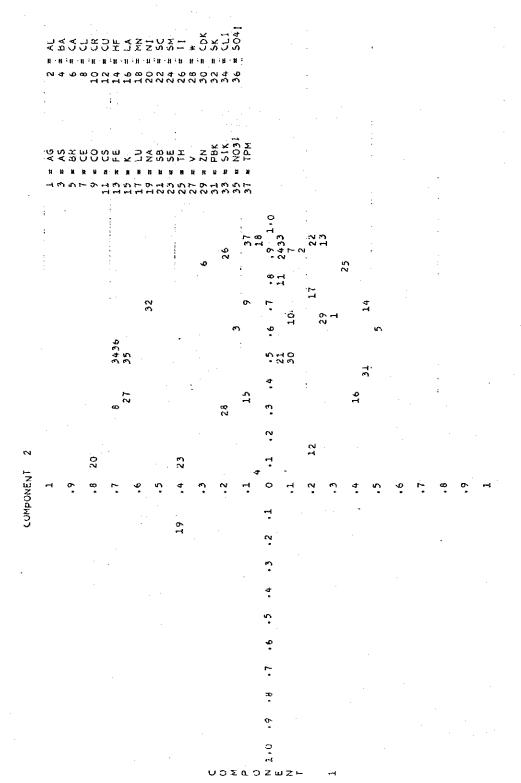


Fig. VII-1-9 Distribution of factor loading by method II (1st survey)

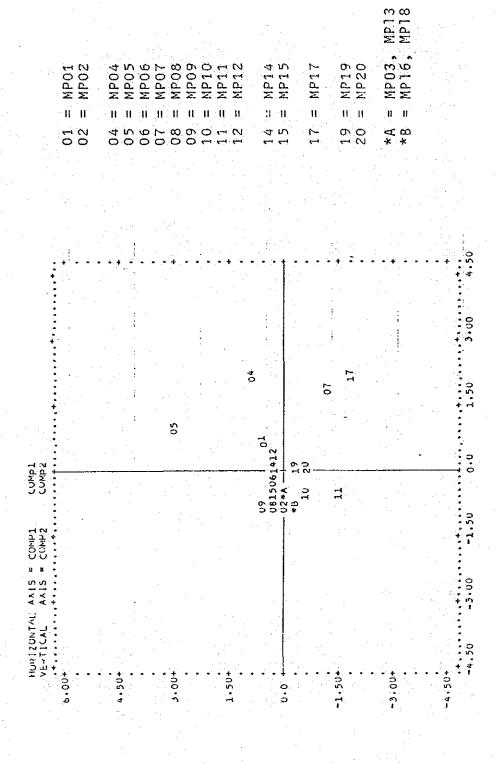


Fig. VII-1-10 Distribution of scores by method II (1st survey)

Table VII-1-21 Correlation coefficient matrix by method II (2nd survey)

	AG	AL							
AG AL	1.000000	1.000000							
	0.432720	1.00000							
_	AG	AL	As	BA	BR	¢γ	CE	CL	co
A5 8A	0.117753	0.695963 0.205869	1,000,000	1.000000	1.000000				
eγ.	0.005971	0.126922	0.011769	0.127487	0.391157	1.000000			
CE CE	0.024424 0.166278	0.150825 0.413939	0,705491 0,533167	0.285329	0.134053	0.633553	1.000000	1.000000	
CO CR	0.675031 0.135442	0.446025 0.517806	0.319716 0.759546	0.281582	Q. UU4225 Q. 126709	0·747432 0·855993_	0.604237 0.674001_	0.550317	1.000000
čS CU	-0.137555 -0.337876	0.748604 0.175118	0,646181	0.039921 0.166846	0.057559 -0.068739	0.201709	0.613059 0.268831	-0.083723 -0.195620	-0.061923 -0.048160
FE HF	0.012600 -0.120941	0.614066	0.615424 0.654644	0.313698 0.320154	0.137381	0.888672	0.765180 0.762753	0.532974 0.238696	0.749894
X.	0.094250 0.020836	0.490186 0.736124	0.446360	0.153939	0.145685	0.352788 0.713537	0.439260	0,365513	0.737-05
LA LU	0.407355	0.590694	0.322440	-0.009000	0.325477	0.288585	0.553900	0.022569	0.153177
NY HN	-0.067881 0.0235¢U	0.446873	0.470224 0.021601	0.234226 0.154110	0.057515	0.829208 -0.159070	-0.037130	0,190648	~0.360477
N1 58	-0.233417 -0.008935	-0.331727 0.444395	0.019379 0.459378	0.201819 -0.158749	0.206303 706303	0.273984	0.509291	0.517588	0.043880
SC SE	-0.041168 - 0.450301	0.930330 0.448025	0.679221 0.654324	0.096325 . 0.363739 .	0.358232	0.710569 0.449068	0.420920	0,570171	0.557913 0.566>55
5M 1H	0.038092	0.413583	0.740336	0.4665#3 0.152077	0.041395 0.044197	0.588433 0.409724	0.912724 0.787805	0.214540	0.579996
Tl V	-0.043901 -0.051096	0.695538	0.592090	-0.087438 0.273800	0.487433 -0.012551	0.675460	0.624171	0.324972	0.529608
w ZN	0.565299	0.25515U 0.15234U	0.5830Ul 0.516783	0.137173 0.308723	0.018727_	0.483887 0.754581	0.376044 0.386356	0.634170	0.604120 0.615274
CDK	0.001547	0.402569	0.361512	0.359771	0.099633	0.476800_		0.44(201	0.276521
PBK SK	0.130501	0.098548 0.588877	0.725323	0.421791	0.107176	0.866416	0.735307	0.667912	0.660978
SIX CL1	0.036788	0.9838U1 0.223514	0.752782	0.271913 0.205161	0.129404	0.533580	0.917921 0.339154	0.924926.	0.697986
NO31 SO41	0.332712 0.225090	0.214103 0.33683b	0.679541 0.6718UO	0.306827 0.448085	-0.108724 0.038724	0.232500	0.561056 0.539724	0.450402	0.445701
TPM	-0.063027	0.808021	0.527669	0.121355	0.441218	0.423035	0.650047	0.231240	0.231423 MM
	CR trooping	CS .	CU .	FE	нь			Lu	
CB C5	1.000000	1.000000	1 040.04				•		
CU FE	0.0961/4	0.3333974	1.000n00 0.307563	1.000000					
MF K	0.591396 0.381304	0.556505 0.554285	0.253474	0.700535	1.000000	1.000000		** *	
L.A. Lif	0.707769 0.322848	0.465646 0.33694	0.363 <u>0</u> 63	0.846329	0.716397 0.41750b	0.296242	0.508394	1.000000	
MH NA	0.673870	0.002144	0,290175 0.100291	0.893163 -0.1161u7	0.438026 -0.280582	0.325825	0.616647 -0.141820	0.107491 0.052097	1.000000
ห1 58	0.218916 0.485203	-0.137656	-0.048857 0.440902	0.205412	0.269317	0.323389	-0.044082 0.465694	-0,446871 0,494818	0.472517
SC SE	0.6373/8	0.64157 <i>1</i> 0.088565	0.173423 0.128 ₀ >6	0.705119 0.635710	0.822157	0.482000	0.720172 0.485629	0,618296	0.378930 0.650925
SM TH	0.613542	0.658921	0.216x24 0.1086#8	0.702872 0.549867	0.857443 0.745185	Q+457788 Q+533038	0.789252 0.719930	0.403292 0.410262	0.404203
ŤÎ V	0.617044	0.4659U? 0.UZ52UY	-0,058337 0,178604	0.556269	0.559775	0.3/4066	0.498130 0.429988	0.380696	0.378369
•	CR	CS	Cu	FE	HF	, 0.12, 1.1.	. LA	LU	ми
r	0.6901<1	Q.UU67au	-0.258012	0.983117	0.215779	0.100854	0.482139	0.252976	0.432071
ZN CDK	0.665717 0.570104	0. <i>02</i> 3949 0.412941	0.235 <u>1</u> 12 0.259a27	0.820654	0.353721	0.231620 0.776116	0.590022	0.087817 0.244511	0.953068
PBK SK	0.218508 0.894831	-0.091180 0.37851>	-0.021a54 0.271g18	0-224004	0.344095	-0.024844 0.527105	0.095746 0.736741	0.316868 0.263354	0-172161 0-861233
SIK CLI	0.546900	0.752146	0.157162	0.511426	0.352553	0.513105	0.741369	0.551021	0-262142
NO31	0.496474	0.275561	-0.298g53 0.157g07	0.294756 0.806205	0.366795 0.491250	0.149719 _	0.433486	0.236111	0.094089
SO4 I TPH	0.368011	0.666159	0.036408	0.436370	0.619371	0.584861	0.481107	0.575892	0-105251
	HA	หา	Sa	SC	sŧ	54	TH	71	٧
na In	1.000000 0.306646	1.000000			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
SB SC	-0.006969 -0.143524	-0.213398 -0.233929	1.000ლ00 0.575501	1.000000					
SE SM	-0.129632 -0.150781	0.092399	0.316736	0.287103	1.000000	1 - 400000			
TH	-9.118508	-0.200998	0.387724	0.772765	0.442205	1.000000	1.000000	1 400000	
v v	-0.205776 -0.122041	-0.093011 0.395760	0.557630	0.811710	0.211919	0.634018	0.646531	1.000000	1.000000
2 N	-0.426901 -0.096971	0.454474	0.274882 0.378680	0.352477	0.743446 0.762584	0.359938 0.361126	0.349459	0.484085	0.470456
CDK PBK	0.>06100 -0.319340	0.345161 -0.065344	0.125754 0.250102	0.423011	0.248946 -0.067613	0.447534	0.372738	0.231769 0.457223	0-256512 0-088981
5K 51k	0.058117 0.005904	0.281169 -0.293949	0.377#68 0.438478	0.665212 0.915067	0-6U3498 0-261992	0.703427	0.485269 0.873819	0.525814 0.702487	0.519051 0.096990
CL1	-0.070879 -0.042507	0.349872 -0.275106	0.043g83 0.114g71	0.415965 0.432642	0.496374 0.471028	0.297976 0.575861	0.499036 0.515327	0.418792 0.404410	0.519149 0.322005
50a l TP의	-0.168305 0.202883	0,267665	0.373704 0.374620	0.425058 0.827766	0.809351 -0.003819	0.573972	0.365694	0.448426	0.693027
	W	ZN	CDY	PBA	sx	51k	Cr1	160и	5041
w.	1.000000					•			
∑N CO≭∙	0.>97970 0.107636	1.000000 0.245681	1.000000			2 2			
PBI SK	0.400906	0.167726 0.191410	-0.065761 0.624681	1.000000 0.125362	1.000000				•
SIx CLI	0.294713	0.190211 0.593764	0.456159	0.085976 0.165409	0.636060	1.000000 0.288789	1.000000		
1031 1403	0.680590	0.192624	0.064478 0.381098	-0.065933 0.181296	0.340308	0.575517	0.436118	1,000000	1.000000
TPH	0.162892	0.036001	0.44604	0.200063	0.640447	0.815252	0.238279	0.378426	0.143466
	ТРМ								
TPH	1.000000								

Table VII-1-22 Factor loading by method II (2nd survey)

Principal component	gond	6.	æ	4	Ň	ຈຸ	7
¥ @	٠,	0.127257	-0.279629	-0.555812	0.275267	0.586227	0.269292
۸Ĺ	0.792856	-0.580092	0.044703	-0.086120	-0.009731	-0.105712	0.049018
S¥	٠.	-0.063312	0,101343	-0.244661	0.091267	0.043520	-0.319168
BA	1	0.189729	0,494550	-0.279251	-0.096747	-0.140977	0.469482
88	.17	-0.166794	-0,575192	0.581465	0.384894	0.098601	0.108831
Ç	Ψ.	0.239541	-0,186303	0.378280	-0.029147	08189	0.015392
₩ W	~	-0.312910	0,121785	-0.130138	-0.157041	-0.040286	0.068103
J.		0.592660	0.048995	-0.028591	0.485063	-0.034687	0.002514
೮	0.723970	0.320129	-0.210443	-0.117122	-0.080177	-0.291144	0.202257
2		0.335208	-0,109717	-0.004874	-0.018192	0.043847	-0.107296
S		-0.623802	0,315233	0.017881	0.049916	0.051151	-0.359484
S	0.198554	-0.114142	0,285333	0.385153	-0.659837	0.316493	0,118953
m.	0.913906	0.188612	0.024264	0.173969	-0.165118	0.034949	0.122986
Ŧ:	0.1967.0	-0.311659	-0.022034	0.117427	~0. 084886	-0.258394	0.227221
× .	0.533704	-0.144394	0,421447	0.183906	0.449313	0.145778	0.010888
: ≽	0.851085	-0.086710	0.062210	-0.052041	-0.304410	-0.000001	0.117249
2	0.474908	0.434537	-0,230598	-0.016793	-0.026526	0.565295	0.309231
Σ Σ	0.719674	0.529614	0,054018	0.279462	-0.211390	0.036758	-0.031392
¥ Z	-0.085555	-0.042082	0,649072	0.121516	0.419311	0.436144	-0.069647
Z	э.	0.637417	0.416305	0.431567	0.276035	-0.114207	-0.117203
SB	37	-0.198074	-0,202175	0,190380	-0.340854	0.432254	-0.420205
3 C	4	-0.428199	-0,150,10	0.108183	0.052741	-0.061059	0.023353
SE	JO.	0.466642	0.019536	-0.391415	-0.145318	0.293780	-0.023570
χ		-0.340364	0,112782	-0.149438	-0.133426	-0.183479	0.085145
Į		774	0.077022	-0.170127	-0.029069	-0.092753	-0.122104
	0,725396	-0.458025	-0.374527	0.147252	0.190234	-0.119599	-0.231790
>		0.549398	0.034454	0.031104	-0.183211	0.008663	-0.249980
3 ¢⊹	vo.	0.370037	-0.376068	-0.471210	0.172465	0.151849	-0.109032
22	ŭ.	62211	-0.000444	0.114937	-0.197920	0.133358	62 4690 0
Š	3	0.025642	0,541414	0.279909	0.311839	.0	0.20007
0. 0.	•	-0.040002	-0.753447	0.462336	0.127239	O	0.169391
S.	٠.	0.237164	0.208600	0.197226	-0.014491	Ö	0.044189
SIX	205	-0.523265	0.098507	-0.091376	0.056328 -	-0.109170	0.015023
7	.621	0.523298	-0.117539	0.019168	0.336301	ō	0.041451
1000	. 5564	-0.051994	-0.096735	-0.672345	0.225935	Ö	-0.111909
SO4 I	042	4990	٠.	-0.116455	-0.116001	ō	0.011496
TPX	.628	-0.575137	0.034165	0.144162	0.372002	ò	0.013369
٥>	16.023026	5.487446	3.094229	2.811961	2.303757	1.712104	1.223734
PERCENT	43.5%	14.8%	00 31 38	7.6%	30.4	4	!
CUM PCT	40.04		90	\$ P	2 38 N M O 20	2 45 C C C C C C	7 45 7 10 7 10 10 10
				: -	: . > ,	`	1

Table VII-1-23 Score of principal component by method II (2nd survey)

															: :						1	
L .	-0.7337	0.4040	0.0146	0.1889	1806.0	1.0853	0.0157	1.4556	-2.0036	-1.9740	-0.8468	0.7701	0.2908	0.4391	-0.9250	-0.2694	0.8694	-0.2674	-0.0075	-0.3544	0.0	1.0000
9.	-0.8443	-1.0994	-0.3713	0.7699	0.9001	-2.0107	-0.2959	1.3345	-0.8082	1.9091	-1.1406	1.4896	0.2431	4009.0	0.1300	0.0922	0.4211	-0.2578	-0.0628	-1.0491	0.0	1.0000
Ŋ	0.3234	0.0624	0.0077	2.1199	1.5976	-1.3652	0.8329	-0.3294	1.0689	-2.1727	-0.9368	-0.0173	-0.1274	-0.1129	0.1026	0.4621	-1.0440	0.1635	-0.9760	0.3406	0.0	1.0000
4.	-0.0557	0.7146	0.4193	0.5281	0.6863	-0.9151	1.5310	1696.0-	-0.6345	0.6008	-0.4131	-1.5760	0.6804	-0.0467	-1.6923	-1,7691	0.9851	0.5691	1.4995	-0.1424	0.0	1.0000
m	0.6049	-0.2018	0.4323	0.8897	0.9278	0.7368	-1.4917	2.0643	1.2341	0.5098	0.2632	-1.2258	-1.6083	-0.6379	-0.5570	-1.2123	-0.7235	-0.1791	0.8032	-0.6287	0.0	1.0000
73	1.0485	0.2793	0.2845	-0.0337	-0.0044 -0.0044	-0.4193	-1.5633	-1.1601	-0.7484	-0.7683	-1.3078	0.4350	-0.4576	0.1159	1.0358	0.1256	-0.5163	0.0700	2.9025	0.1820	0.0	1.0000
 4	7666.0	-0.4752	-1.3712	-0.5115	-0.6694	0.0411	2.7655	1466.0	0.5715	-0.4063	0.1708	0.9086	-0.8580	-0.7968	0.044	4080.0	-0.54/9	-1.2353	T-6082	-0.6031	0.0	1.0000
Principal component	MP01	MP02	MP03	MP04	MP05	MP06	MP.07	MP03	MP09	3.0 0.1 0.1	MP11	MP12	MP13	4 L d 1	ST A	MP 1 6	MP 1.7	α : Q : Σ :	ο L Σ	37.7.0		

COMPONENT

Fig. VII-1-11 Distribution of factor loading by method II (2nd survey)

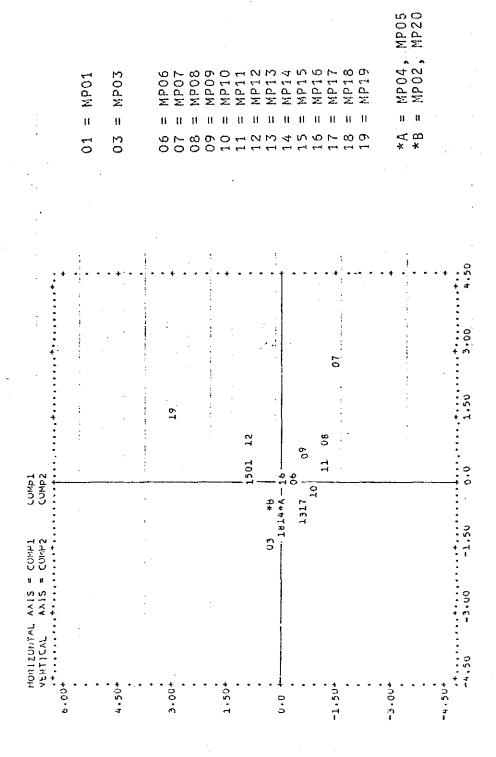


Fig. VII-1-12 Distribution of scores by method II (2nd survey)

Table VII-1-24 Correlation coefficient matrix by method II (3rd survey)

	AG	λL							
AG AL	1.000000						4.		
Α.	~0.086642	1 . 000000 AL	As	ЫA	BR	CA .	CE	CL	co
A5	-0.065366	0.251791	1,000000					*	
BA BR	-0.038747 -0.080230	0.125296	-0.123a14 -0.042995	1.000000	1.000000		200		
CA	0.142859	0.127055	0,100003	0,270342	-0.2>9602	1.000000		1.1	
CE CL	0.U10477 U.138283	0.683801 -0.047520	0.226514 0.160730	0.088050 -0.230393	0.317457	0.177437	1.000000	1,000000	
CO	0.212758	166566,0	0.350070	-0.062914	-0.113880	0.711790	0.363325	0.535047	1.000000
CR CS	0.U9064# 0.U9064#	0.263020	0.7687U2 0.43417U	-0.102436 0.138563	0.034895 0.264303	0.082729	0:459370	0.002317	0.300307
CU FE	0.005281 0.05281	0.167426 0.252861	0.016794 0.227774	0.075232 0.001671	0.138185	0.611707	0.233809	0,7U9827 0,4U6U08	0.465018 0.843811
HF	0.207626	0.285724	0.454400	0.265450	0 104160	0.330736	0.177215	-0.036729	0.374179
X LA	-0.179379 0.187289	0.675074 0.197045	0.569907 0.183673	0:174248	0.076776	0.411007	0.561792	0,197886	0.470826 -0.008605
LU MN	-0.065117	0.010265	0.226941	0.012262	-0.164153 -0.091117	0.516667 0.764156	0.023305	0,215189 0,500764	0.142017
NΑ	0.090496 0.322054	-0.230436	0.151609	-0.249473	-0.394775	0.485445	-0.234375	0.906927	0.528539
-N I 58	-0.152936 0.U48462	0.413016 0.268043	0.004730 0.286922	-0.1328U6 -0.046796	0.090273	-0.102194 0.364874	0.036532	0.066948 ~0.133317	-0.015891 0.378891
SC .	-0.062046	0.426508	0.341220	0.054397	0.462660	0.188675	0.591325	0.127216 0.333619	0.412647
SE SM	-0.0198/2 0.036145	-0.030426 0.789752	0.463353	0.180658	0.198337.	0 289862	0.835337	0.111715	0:552791
1H. T1	-0.121811 -0.086603	0.937072	0.387 ₀ 98 0.206658	0.129300	0.524248	0.092481	0.807836	-0.091996 -0.111921	0.388971
V	0.237642	0.483791	0.349989	-0.206805	0.326791	0.352980	0.219234 0.113551	0,217155 0,247522	0.688709
ž N	0.403645 0.064915	0.104111 - 0.230037	0.230737 0.256561	-0.086181	-0.067928	0.551726	0.339321	0.438816	757208.0
CDK- PBr	-0.083396 -0.011022	0.491641	-0.111846 -0.050169	-0.251901	0.978133	-0.218418	0.360346	0.086925	0.128257
SK -	0.151126	0.250038	0.365119	-0.035761	-0.049908	0.843425	0.221932	0.516195	0.860891
Słĸ CLI	-0.098035 0.111884	0.958732 0.091450	0.403116 0.213902	-0.112992	0.427205 -0.310496	0.161955	0.119221	0.951776	0.609139
NO31 SO41	-0.0738U2 0.158622	0.3459U7 0.310672	0.474893 0.391782	0.296687 -0.UB1882	-0.115057 0.035138	0.660700 0.662462	0.455976	0.290968 0.457470	0.627620 0.896359
TPM	-0.072156	0.930243	0.405176	0.054440	0.550394	0.193295	0.770289	-0.050011	0.496387
	CR	cs	,Cu	FE .	нF	K , .	LA	Ŀυ	MN .
CR	1.000000		4	•			3 1 m 3 m		
C\$ CU	0.258303	1.000000 0.146842	1.000000						
F E H F	0.463673	0.441884	0.589269	1.000000 0.263302	1.000000				•
K,	0.450243	0.744820	0.176370	0.458476 .	0.459675	1.000000			
LA LU	0.07085¢ 0.323879	0.109978 0.179642	-0.040563 0.2106>2	0.065977	0 182610 0 135838	0.139256 0.443166	1.000000	1.000000	
HN NA	0.514028 0.344330	0.151461	0.644149 0.165292	0.323756	0.118189 -0.042894	0.309383	-0.119600 -0.412517	0,139090 0,1998#4	0.469389
NI	-0.0665ly	0.106114	-0.338641	0.200547	0.017374	0.344356	~0.258949	0,139562 0,334556	-0.041908 0.415363
SB SC	0.42677> 0.376024	0.248462 0.835953	0.320987	0.392982 0.501402	0.163662	0.338571 0.692617	0.292578	0.100097	0.274258
5E 5H	0.295433 - 0.379385 -	0.135032	0.340288 0.160407	0.410984 0.5621U4	+0.108201 0.446830	0-191339 0-790459	0.172996 0.387296	0.489353 0.216660	0.485171
TH	0.325643	0.631324	0.142954	0.521335	0.518157	0.115156	0.314857	0.055723	0.252018
7 I	0.311441 0.665179	0.646607	0,279x46 0,285395	0.492019	0.42637U 0.375667	0 · 475852 0 · 347652	0.441253 -0.205987	-0.096797	0.592716
	CR	CS -	Cυ	FE	HF	Κ .	LA	Lu	MN
k	0.578757	0.100749	0.302469	0.387764	0.334497	0 195493	0.168158	0.449655	0.555947
2H CDL	0.516248 -0.089154	-0.075923	0.631930 0.631930	0.345541	-0.418658	-0.1538U4	~0.165132	0,269163	0.452622
PB.	0.099889 0.705746	0.254728 0.260463	0.223 ₂ 12 0.589 ₉ 72	0.184738	0.140942	0.055955	-0.000869 -0.123734	-0.065377 0.486079	0.864478
SIK	0.359306	0.896369	0.174077	0-515807	0.613360	0.753311 .	0.224975	0.186998	0-232567
CL NO31	0.393352 0.539103	0.099700 0.461216	0.219922 0.611221	0.476478	0.029774	0.582526	0.405239	0.471542	0.671816
50+1 1PM	0.649344 0.457208	0.201145 0.7479UJ	0.461g44 0.242g45	0.822632 0.611135	0.252830 0.552894	0.503734	0.113785 0.252685	0.162681 0.106124	0.897384
	NA.	NI.	SB	SC .	SE	SH	T8	Tį	· v
5:4	1.000000		50					•	·
NA NI	0.015483	1.000000	1.000,00	1 1					
58 5C	-0.089512 -0.024822	-0.157887 0.499641	0.212871	1.000000	· · · · ·				
SE SH	0.32597a -0.038177	0.001208	0.305x96 0.332509	0.003432	1.000000	1.000000	•		
TH :	-0.298949	0.250789	0.315938	0.857201	0.007230	0.891993	1.000000	1 000000	
V .	-0.332737 0.3029/6	0.168221 -0.0/9727	0.346;16 0.584027	0.743063	0.044873 +0.051590	0.299634	0.880806	1.000000 0.240619	1.000000
ZH M	D.271450 0.384946	-0.194880 -0.046841	0.501384	0.051036	0.405662	0.242005	0.163495	0.205522	0.511446
CDx	0.090957	-0.06302	0.405909	-0.189262	0.535959	-0.059107 0.183678	-0.113369 0.423906	~0.091559 0.548277	0.046296
PBx Sk	-0.3345U6 0.54067U	0.063243	0.469600 0.589n29	0:460743 0:318167	0.479025	0.414215	0.257421	0.235361	0.691235
Sir	-0.205274 0.642644	0.303478 0.067751	0,203472 -0,158460	0.914499 0-255048	0.052234 0.25940U	0 · 875067 0 · 270202	0.960139 0.075899	0,832307 0,043565	0.286302 0.236375
NO31	0.208535	-0.239104	0.529574	0-312108	0.641938	0.611948	0.429859 0.388829	0.443572 0.294933	0.277137
SO41 TPM	0.456195 -0.2057v3	0.001010 0.243135	0.569477 0.486787	0.365176 0.878539	0.033829	0+515736 0+846391 _	0.961704	0.690938	0.500109
	ĸ	ZN	CDE	PBK	SK	Six	CLİ	иоэт	5041
W	1.000600								
ZM CDx	0.633643 0.427741	1.000006 0.>86840	1,000,000					* .	
PBr	-0.005867	0.031700	0,028260	1.000000	1 000000				•
SK Slk	0.732427 0.171816	0.087242	0.334391 -0.161792	0.056775	0.306933	1.000000			
CE NO31	0.218004 0.559322	0.416364	-0.038084 0.181447	-0.269387 -0.045987	0.502622 0.704213	0.118169 0.466934	1.000000 0.355867	1.000000	
\$041	p. 639414	0.005759	0.310358	0.090149	0.912420	0.356054	0.483090 0.102367	0.602222 0.478128	1.000000 0.518682
ТРМ	0,488445	0.307322	V.0110-1	0.740217	U- 14,3003	U-74.0'V	TVE 201	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	- ,
**	1PM					•			
1PH	1.000000								

Table VII-1-25 Factor loading by method II (3rd survey)

rincipal omponent	П	. 2	m	4	'n	9	7	, . ∞	6
٠,			•	1	1			,	
9 - V	0.0000	700	100101	-0.056851	4000000	0.17361	٠ س	44604 44604	.0435
ب • ≽	0.125045	_ :	1405	-0.113641	21677	.0500	5	13824	.00506
n •	0.1217.0	2000	6007	0.23200	07267	448817	6087	46622	19660
¢ (9012CO*O	A	6000	0.474408	01442	.49874	4.8	18496	14195
X 9	0.216209	-	47279	-0.451469	05641	.07045	065	.03506	.28781
ა	0.627141	24828	00116	0.188166	03381	.17407	,323	,21287	04610.
m	0.641696	4318	10939	0.117971	12363	.30323	364	10156	12313
J	0.327906	64620	15002 B	-0.225473	10594	18860.	133	.04432	.29202
ව	0.619818	_	06849	-0.125914	13078	17584	073	02350	13741
GR.	0.686764	•	08831	0.036155	43473	.30763	060	22460	08325
S	0.67044	٩.	26486	0.052538	14121	.14382	124	00680	10631
5	0.499471	6.789773	0.377232	0.014647	-0.231084	-0.255847	-0,409115	-0.218931	0.257000
E .	0.840385		,06697	-0.245331	.23607	.21817	011	01427	18737
· 生	0.533455	.28259	25483	0,127236	539	06949	317	11997	16480
·	0.750030	22113	34165	0410510	860	.18172	127	.01422	-06147
LA	0.161028	32335	16504	0.703508	19440	. 22203	404	01786	.08471
 0	0.330868	. 53501	.04242	0.426543	202	.49665	186	.38233	36495
Z.	6.137659	53094	17155	-0.142148	1302	.23095	,022	01414	18046
≪ Z	0.219216	76153	41125	-0.282593	.0673	.00471	0.75	.02841	.23375
 	0.117891		43047	-0.327729	9939	.30286	.045	40116	6.
SB	0.572514	01859	63113	0.100815	1136	.29373	,038	.03808	06200
SC	0.738741	20082	,28333	-0.242314	.0981	.01943	.057	09560.	50
i i	0.381204	7.845	.04762	0.410002	384	.27207	.257	.05364	.00063
S.W.	0.809052	34691	18564	0.187638	.0738	.11318	.222	.01503	03923
I	0.754760	•	07987	0.009311	.0737	.06313	106	.04321	.06865
<u></u>	0.689517	55728	12090	0.028111	0633	.13387	157	.02174	.18134
>	4C0820.0	17078	, 55349	-0.462513	,4421	.08766	620	,11154	19771
3≥ (0.559052	4	23889	0.184852	3403	.13746	123	29920	.03
٧2	0.760693	50819	,28851	-0.025631	1801	.05366	.047	,02645	14161
Ž Č	0.131063	`.	,52840	-0.016166	. 5325	.18772	.166	,12742	.1593
	0.274305	79676	,52063	-0.427965	.0654	.08709	0.84	.05208	
χς. 	0.811852	•••	11545	-0.046782	.0722	,09209	. 144	10577	.0132
SIK	0.768920	19616	17550	0.023680	,0682	.00746	035	.05380	.0112
ָּר וֹ	0.421985	51115	54105	-0.217521	.0758	. 2247	, 136	12408	-2992
- CO2	0.765160	٠.	07502	0.508326	-0.075862	.07493	.078	14192	1139
5041	0,825508	40404	,12775	-0.202137	6680.	.0143	046	.63281	.2098
X 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	616048.0	71807	03726	-0.096445	.0076	.01217	.057	.01361	/600•
٧Þ	13.388947		5	. 6	5.4	1 15	592	9	1.031374
PERCENI	36.4%	19.25	∞	~	้งกั	4	4	6	2
CUM PCT	÷		٩.	-	۱,	*	85.48	0	94.4

Table VII-1-26 Score of principal component by method II (3rd survey)

											100			4.				٠.				٠	
	о О	0.0272	0.2256	-0.0307	-1.2255	-0.7401	1.3573	0.5913	-1.5711	-1.0445	-2.2013	0.7926	0.7667	1.0486	1.1184	1.0833	6666 0	-0.0697	-0.5644	-0.0830	-0.4805	0.0	1.0000
	òο	-2.5125	-0.4599	-0.6277	1.2968	-0.7233	0.8667	0.3948	0.3348	-1.1887	0.9546	-0.9945	1.5183	-0.1068	1.5848	-0.3682	-0.1193	-0.3015	0.1760	-0.3133	0.5388	0.0	1.0000
•	7	-0.1095	-0.2501	-1.1084	0.3502	0.1322	-1.2429	-0.5048	1.2967	0.9677	-0.5246	1.5720	1245.0	-0.6771	1.9517	0.4781	-0.3906	-0.7530	-0.3060	0.6625	-2.0837	0.0	3.0000
	9	1.2676	-0.1613	-0.4150	0.0487	-1.3671	1,9187	-0.0500	0.7534	0.4950	0.9518	-0.9498	0.9571	0.9776	-0.9409	-0.3006	-0.6272	0.2944	-0.2497	-0.2741	-2.3486	0.0	1.0000
	Ŋ	1.4869	-0.3882	0.5235	2.5332	-1.6975	-0.1790	-0.3622	-0.6979	0.1477	-0.3464	-0.3246	-1,4305	0.0716	1.2052	-0.8004	1.2138	-0.4520	-0.5380	-0.1631	0.1928	0.0	1,0000
	ধ	0.5025	-0.3672	-0.3856	-1.1124	-0.6876	2.0338	-2.1240	0.9465	0.6467	-0,3946	0.4278	0.0413	1,4756	0.5487	-0.5017	-0.1682	-0.0716	-0.2796	0.6272	1.7935	0	1.0000
	n	-1.1342	-0.0481	-0.7584	-0.1126	1.0573	0.2418	-1.6154	0.2257	0.0862	0.1530	0.6704	-1.0488	2.6427	0.0842	-1.3403	1.0549	0.883	-0.0205	0.1731	-0.2993	0.0	1.0000
	73	0.5445	0.3956	0.4643	1.4720	2.5848	0.9905	-1.8338	-0.6911	-1.2186	-0.4225	-0.8573	0.3691	-0.6290	0.0452	0.7764	-0.4039	-0.2984	-0.3711	-0.0605	-0.8563	0.0	1,0000
	1	-0.3000	-1:1086	-0.2423	0.5748	1.6075	1.4757	2:1232	0.2702	1.4518	-1.1559	0.2331	-0.24U0	-0.6385	-0.3761	-1.2049	0.1631	-0.1595	-0.8956	-0.8253	0/00.0	0.0	1.0000
; ;	icapar iponent				P04																		

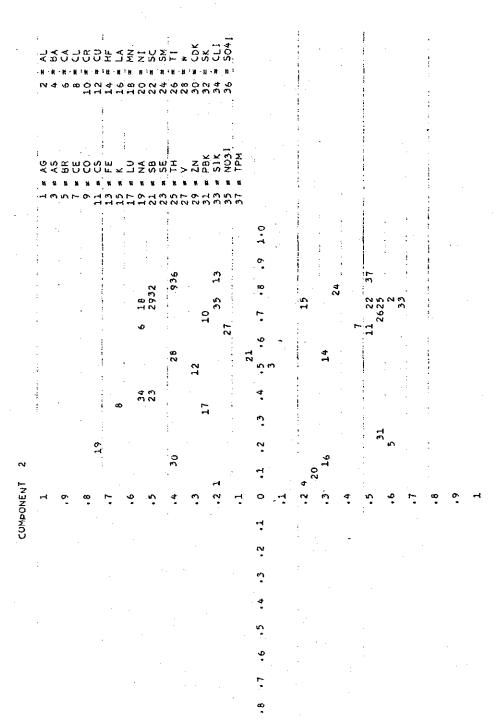


Fig. VII-1-13 Distribution of factor loading by method II (3rd survey)

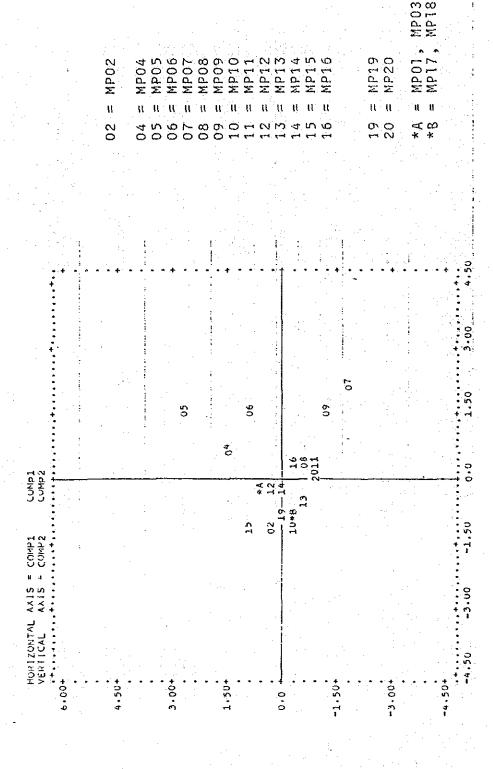


Fig. VII-1-14 Distribution of scores by method Π (3rd survey)