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HJ

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Replacing GB/T 6919-1986

Air quality. Vocabulary

空气质量 词汇

(English Translation)

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Foreword

To implement the "People's Republic of China Environmental Protection Law", protecting the environment, safeguarding human health, air quality norms vocabulary, the development of this standard quasi.

This standard specifies the definition of air quality-related terminology.

This standard is equivalent to the international standard ISO 4225:1994 "Air quality in general terms the term" relevant content.

This standard of "Air Quality Glossary" (GB 6919-86) has been revised, the original standard was drafted by the China Environmental Monitoring Center, First released on October 10, 1986, this is the first revision.

The main amendments. GB 6919-86 58 original vocabulary, glossary entries and ISO 4225. 1980 the same, based on this revision ISO 4225:1994 version of the new supplement 38 words, in alphabetical order, to change the amended section.

The new additions mainly related vocabulary environmental background, stench, environment places 13; supplementary sampling and other 25 words, total new Increase vocabulary 38.

From the date of implementation of this standard, the former State Environmental Protection Agency October 10, 1986 approved by the State Environmental Protection issued the standard "empty Vocabulary air quality "(GB 6919-86) abolished.

This standard is developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection Science, Technology organization.

This standard is mainly drafted by. China National Environmental Monitoring Center, the Liaoning Provincial Environmental Monitoring Center.

This standard MEP September 27, 2009 for approval.

This standard since November 1, 2009 implementation.

The standard explanation by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Air Quality Glossary

1 Scope

This standard specifies the definitions and terminology relating to air quality, involving aspects of gases, vapors and particulate matter sampling and measurement.

2.1 Reduction abatement

Prior to discharge of pollutants or emissions, reduce or eliminate the discharge amount thereof.

2.2 Aerosol

Solid particles or liquid particles in a gaseous medium in both a suspension system. These particles fall velocity in the system is small.

2.3 Air pollutant air pollutant

Due to human activity or natural processes, emissions into the atmosphere have adverse effects on people or the environment of the substance.

2.4 Air pollution air pollution

Due to human activity or natural processes such emissions to atmospheric concentrations of substance and duration sufficient for human comfort, health to and when facilities or adversely affect the environment, called air pollution.

2.5 Egan nuclear Aitken nuclei

Egan mean particle size less than 0.1 μm nuclear aerosol particles, generally present in the atmosphere, concentrations ranging from a few thousandths to a few tenths, by human activity or natural processes to produce, but also by physical, chemical reactions.

2.6 Ambient Air ambient air

Refers to people, plants, animals and buildings are exposed to outdoor air.

2.7 Ambient air quality ambient air quality

Indicating the extent of contamination by the ambient air condition.

2.8 Ambient Air Quality Standard ambient air quality standard

Various ambient air quality standards prescribed by law, usually provide a certain period of time the average concentrations of air pollutants in the upper and lower limits.

2.9 Dust arrester

An apparatus for removing a gaseous medium particles.

2.10 Gray ash

Carbonaceous material remaining after combustion of solid residues. Although the ash may contain incompletely burned fuel, but from the analysis point of view, Often it is assumed that the product is complete combustion.

2.11 (Earth's) atmosphere (of the Earth) the composition of air around the entire globe.

2.12 Average time averaging time

It generated based on different measurement methods, the time interval at which the air quality expressed as mean.

2.13 (atmospheric pollutants) background concentration of background concentration (of air pollution) in certain geographic area, that part of the air is not directly associated with the study of the sources of quality.

2.14 Bag filter bag filter

Fibers removal of particulate matter in gas stream filtration device.

2.15 Baghouse

Combination filter and mechanical devices, can remove particulate matter and discharged to the outside protection collection box.

2.16 Breathing zone breathing zone

Human respiratory direct use that part of the atmosphere.

2.17 Diffuser bubbler

Passing through the liquid absorption medium means gas sample. By the end of the gas inlet tube inserted into the liquid, or even install a gas distributor Toru Bottom dispersed into the liquid.

2.18 Cascade impactor sampler cascade impactor

Using the principles of impact, according to the size of the impulse can be collected separately at the same time sort of a sampling device of different size particles.

2.19 Chimney effect chimney effect

Due to temperature or other local air leaving the air mass moving up phenomenon.

2.20 Cut-off point cut off

Under certain conditions, the collection efficiency is equal to a sample value corresponding to a predetermined particle diameter.

2.21 a cyclone or cyclone 2.21.1 gas by centrifugal force generated by the movement so that dust or droplets separated from the gas in the separation device.

2.21.2 atmospheric low pressure area associated with rotary wind systems, called cyclones.

2.22 Gaussian diffusion parameters dispersion parameters, Gaussian

Expression gas diffusion Gaussian model parameters with the size range of the gas diffusion distance and the time change. With its atmospheric stability Changes.

2.23 Droplet

Small liquid particles having a certain density, particle size generally less than 200 μm . In the still air of the case it can fall down, but in turbulent Case flow may be suspended in the air.

2.24 Dry adiabatic lapse rate dry adiabatic lapse rate

See 2.53 lapse rate.

2.25 Dust dust

Usually it refers to the aerodynamic diameter of 75 μm or less equivalent of small solid particles. It can be suspended in the air for some time, by its own weight You can settle from the air.

2.26 Effective chimney height effective chimney height

Height of chimney flue gas diffusion equations used in that chimney height plus gas lift height. Flue gas lift height depends on the Port speed, temperature and wind speed and other factors, it may also be affected by the terrain.