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14 Abstract

Road intersections have the potential to pose an additional exposure risk to surrounding dwellers or 15 commuters; however, knowledge of the fine-scale variations of traffic pollutants especially PM_{2.5} 16 and black carbon (BC) remains limited. To investigate them, we conducted a three-point 17 synchronous observation at an intersection in winter and spring. Real-time monitors with 18 19 one-minute intervals were used to obtain the pollutant and meteorological data while gasoline and diesel vehicle volumes were manually collected every five minutes. Observations showed that the 20 average PM_{2.5} on the downwind roadside increased by approximately 9% in both seasons and that 21 the average BC increased by 70% in winter and 97% in spring compared to those of the background 22 site. PM_{2.5} displayed a similar diurnal variation among the sites, but the BC variation was more 23

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