## Accepted Manuscript

Ozone reaction with human surfaces: Influences of surface reaction probability and indoor air flow condition

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PII: S0360-1323(17)30580-2

DOI: 10.1016/j.buildenv.2017.12.012

Reference: BAE 5210

- To appear in: Building and Environment
- Received Date: 8 September 2017
- Revised Date: 14 December 2017
- Accepted Date: 14 December 2017

Please cite this article as: Rim D, Gall ET, Ananth S, Won Y, Ozone reaction with human surfaces: Influences of surface reaction probability and indoor air flow condition, *Building and Environment* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.buildenv.2017.12.012.

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### **1** Ozone reaction with human surfaces: influences of surface reaction

#### 2 probability and indoor air flow condition

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#### 11 Abstract

It is well-established that indoor surfaces, such as building materials, act as a sink for indoor 12 ozone. However, comparatively little research has been done regarding ozone reactions with 13 human surfaces such as skin and clothing. Reaction characteristics of human surfaces and airflow 14 around the human body may affect ozone removal and reaction byproduct formation. The 15 objective of this study is to investigate effects of the reactivity of human surfaces, modeled for a 16 range of reaction probabilities  $(\gamma)$ , on ozone deposition and reaction byproduct formation. 17 18 Computational fluid dynamics models are verified and validated with previously published 19 studies, and used to analyze ozone reaction dynamics due to human surfaces under varying indoor air flow conditions. The results show that for indoor environments with air exchange rate 20  $< 5 h^{-1}$ , ozone deposition velocity is in the range of 8-10 m/h for human skin oil while it is 2-3 21 m/h for clean clothing. Surface reactivity of the human body has a larger influence on the ozone 22 deposition velocity than do the air exchange rates or indoor airflow patterns. Modeled emission 23 rates of major reaction byproducts from ozone chemistry with human surfaces included acetone 24 25 (0.3 mg/h/person), decanal (0.2 mg/h/person), nonanal (0.1 mg/h/person) and 6-MHO (0.1 mg/h/person) for a transport-limited scenario with 90 ppb bulk ozone concentration. These 26 results imply that exposures to indoor ozone and reaction byproducts can be meaningfully 27 modulated by an interaction of building airflow and chemistry occurring on and around 28 individuals, and should be considered in models of human exposure. 29

Keywords: deposition velocity, transport-limited rate, indoor chemistry, skin oil, clothing, ozone
 reaction byproducts

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