# Article information:

Characterisation of PM10, PM2.5 and Benzene Soluble Organic Fraction of Particulate Matter in an Urban Area of Kolkata, India | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10661-006-6550-8>

# Article summary:

1. The study analyzed the relationship between inhalable particulate matter (PM10), fine particulate matter (PM2.5), and meteorological parameters in an urban area of Kolkata during winter months of 2003-2004.

2. The study found a strong positive correlation between PM10 and PM2.5, with the highest ratio found in the most polluted urban site.

3. The organic fraction of particulate matter soluble in benzene is an indication of poly aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) concentration present in particulate matter, and significant positive correlation was observed between benzene soluble organic fraction of PM10 and PM2.5.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Characterisation of PM10, PM2.5 and Benzene Soluble Organic Fraction of Particulate Matter in an Urban Area of Kolkata, India" provides a detailed analysis of the relationship between inhalable particulate matter (PM10), fine particulate matter (PM2.5), coarse particles (PM2.5 – 10), and meteorological parameters such as temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, and wind speed in an urban area of Kolkata during winter months of 2003–2004.

The study was conducted by A.K. Gupta, Subhankar Nag, and U.K. Mukhopadhyay and published in Environmental Monitoring and Assessment in 2006. The authors monitored ambient air quality at three monitoring sites located near traffic intersections and in an industrial area using Thermo-Andersen high volume samplers to collect 24-hour average PM10 and PM2.5 samples.

The article presents statistical analysis that shows a strong positive correlation between PM10 and PM2.5 and inverse correlation between particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and wind speed. However, the article does not provide any information on the potential sources of bias or limitations of the study.

One limitation is that the study only covers a specific time period during winter months, which may not be representative of air quality throughout the year. Additionally, the study only focuses on one city in India, so it may not be generalizable to other urban areas with different environmental conditions or sources of pollution.

Furthermore, while the article discusses the organic fraction of particulate matter soluble in benzene as an indication of poly aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) concentration present in particulate matter, it does not explore potential health risks associated with exposure to PAHs or other pollutants found in particulate matter.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into the relationship between particulate matter and meteorological parameters in an urban area of Kolkata during winter months, it would benefit from a more comprehensive discussion on potential sources of bias or limitations as well as exploring potential health risks associated with exposure to pollutants found in particulate matter.

# Topics for further research:

* Health risks associated with exposure to poly aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in particulate matter
* Sources of bias in studies on inhalable particulate matter in urban areas
* Long-term effects of exposure to particulate matter on human health
* Comparison of particulate matter levels in different cities in India
* Impact of vehicular emissions on particulate matter levels in urban areas
* Strategies for reducing particulate matter levels in urban areas

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/35ad03aa32d6fc05721b680ceabe6fa9>