

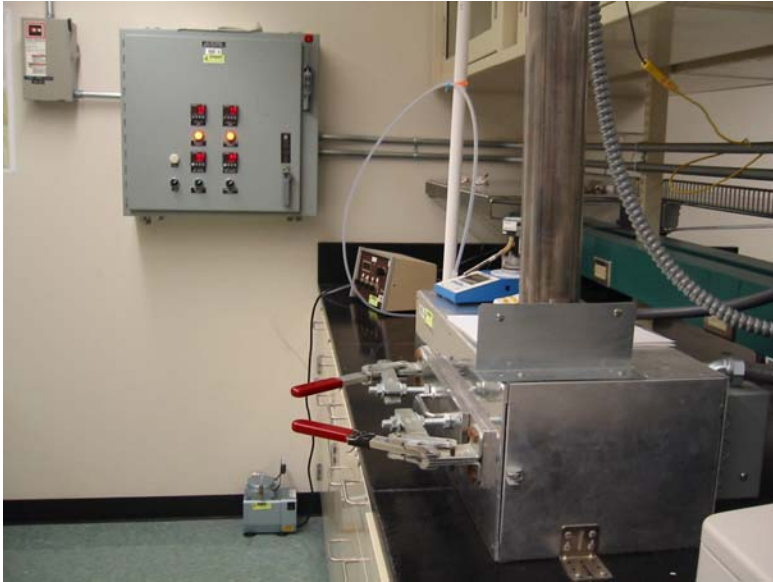
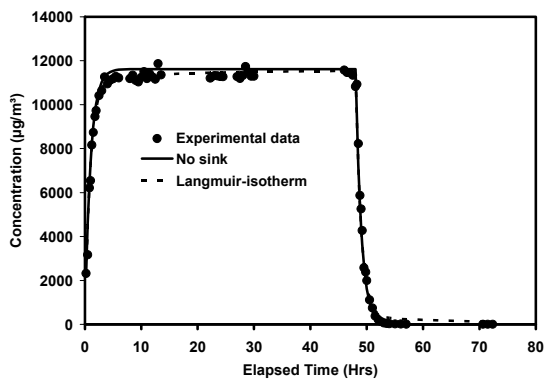
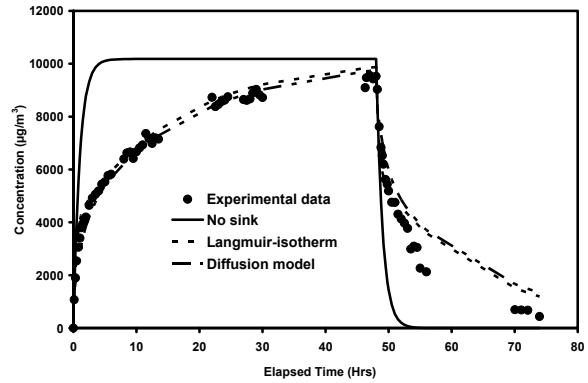


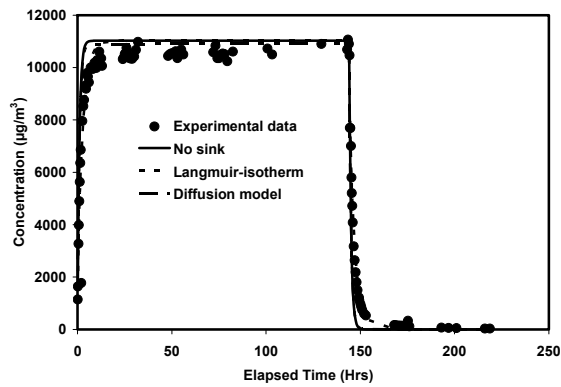
Fig. 1. Picture of the High Temperature Chamber



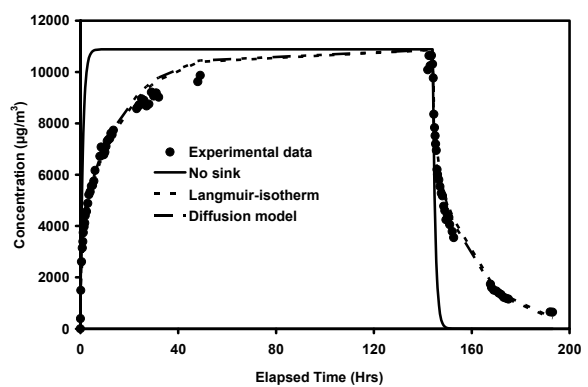
2a. Empty Chamber (T1)



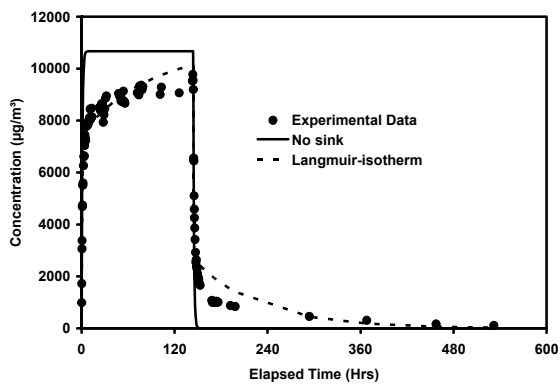
2b. Painted Gypsum Wallboard (T2)



2c. Painted Gypsum Wallboard (T3)

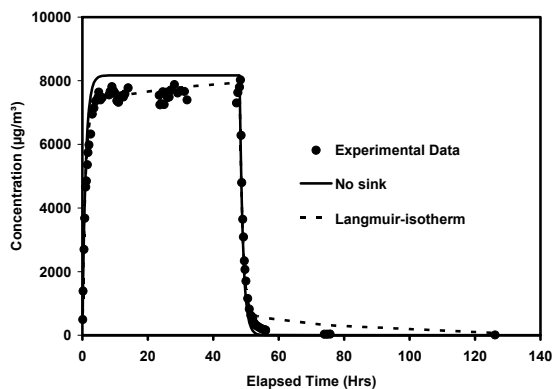


2d. Carpet (T4)

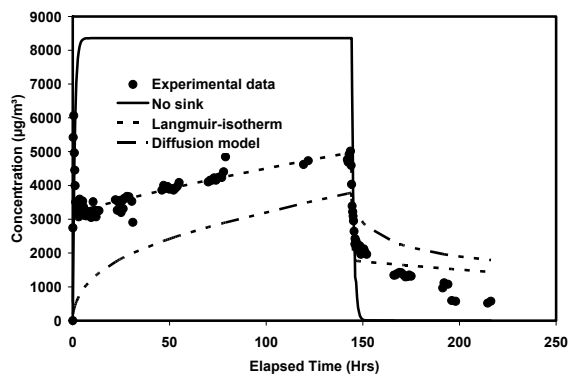


2e. Vinyl Flooring (T5)

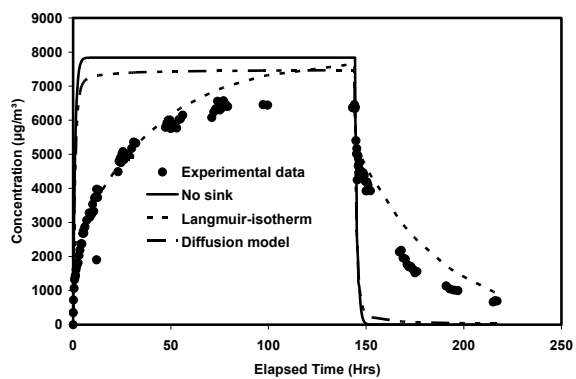
Fig. 2. Ethylbenzene Small Chamber Tests



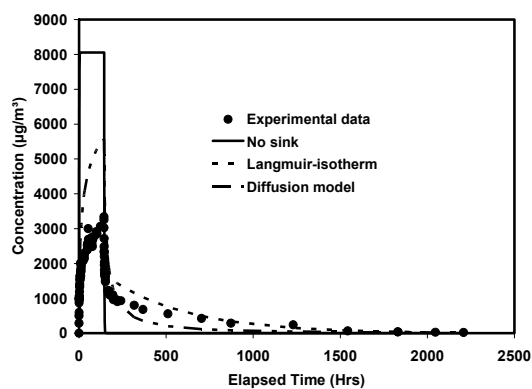
3a. Empty Chamber (T6)



3b. Painted Gypsum Wallboard (T7)



3c. Carpet (T8)



3d. Vinyl (T9)

Fig. 3. Dodecane Small Chamber Tests

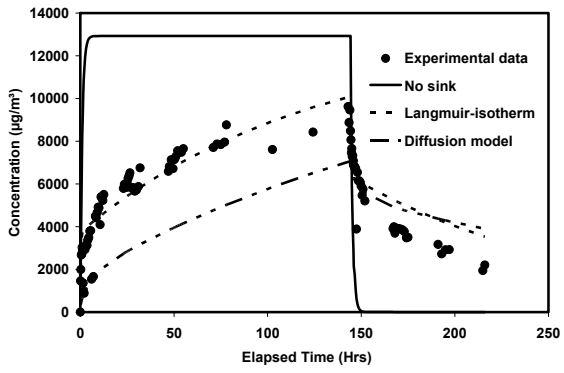
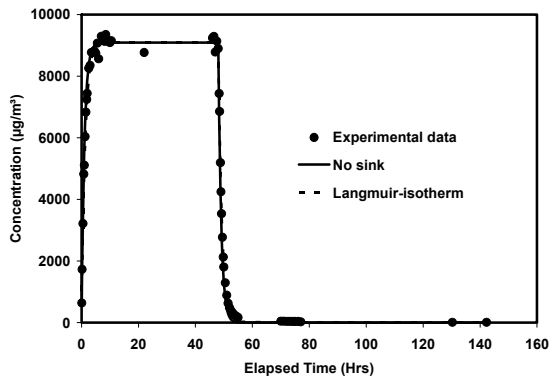
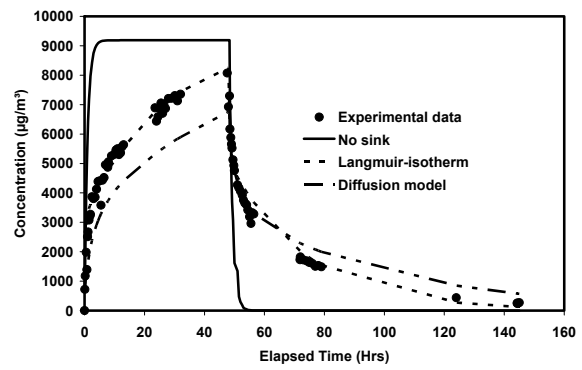


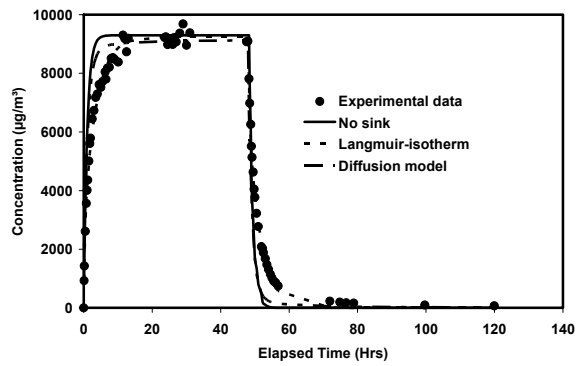
Fig. 4. Butanol-Painted Gypsum Wallboard Small Chamber Test (T10)



5a. Mortar (T11)



5b. Painted Gypsum Wallboard (T12)



5c. Carpet (T13)

Fig. 5. Decane Small Chamber Tests

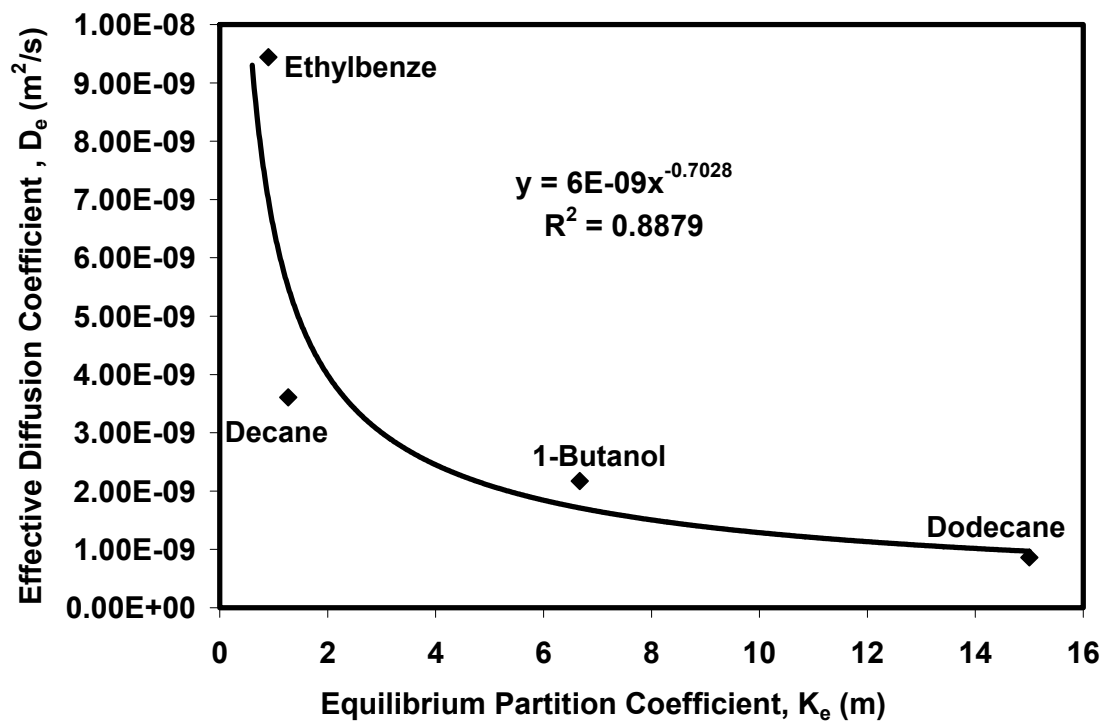


Fig. 6. Effective Diffusion Coefficient (D_e) vs. Equilibrium Partition Coefficient (K_e) in Langmuir-isotherm Model for Painted Gypsum Wallboard

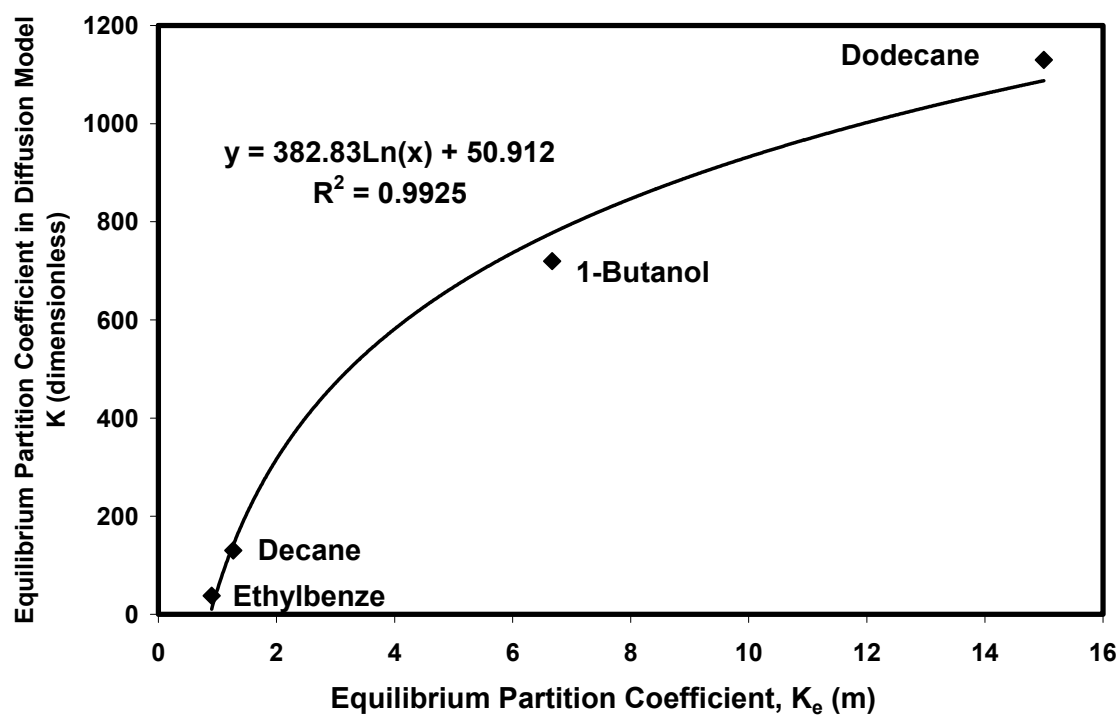


Fig. 7. Equilibrium Partition Coefficient (K) in Diffusion Model vs. Equilibrium Partition Coefficient (K_e) in Langmuir-isotherm Model for Painted Gypsum Wallboard

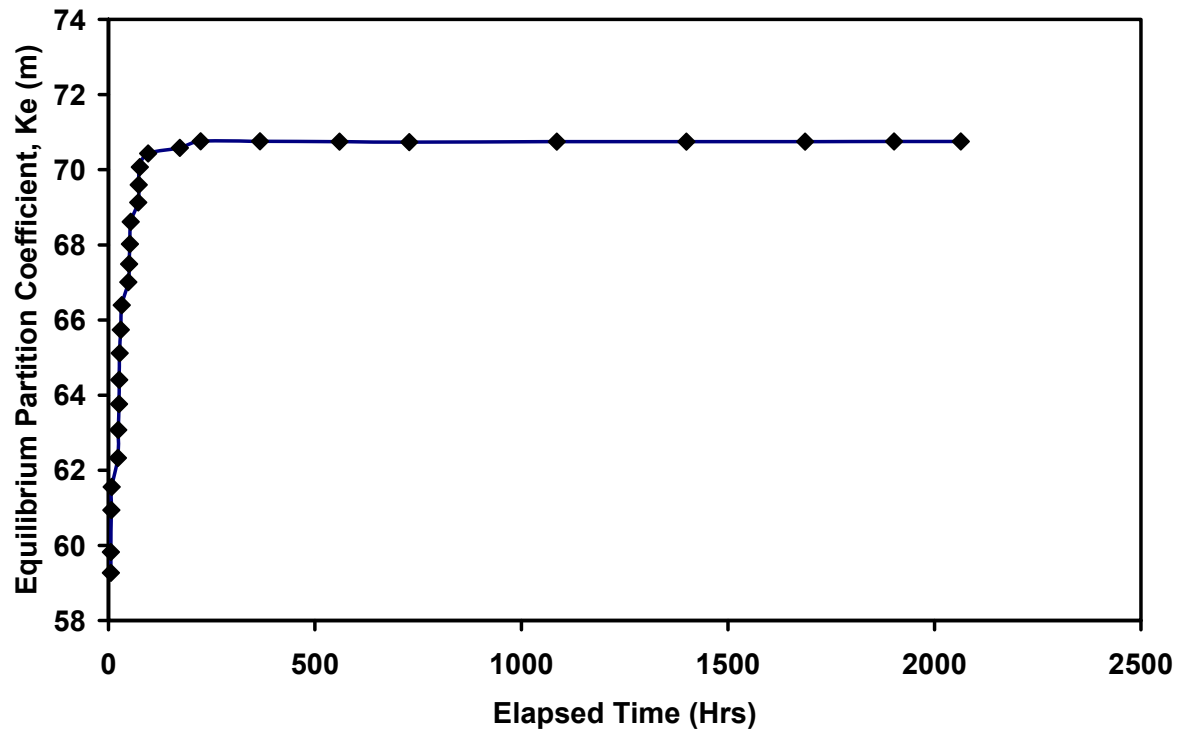


Fig. 8. Equilibrium Partition Coefficients (K_e) at Different Desorption Time in Langmuir-isotherm Model for Dodecane-Vinyl Flooring Test

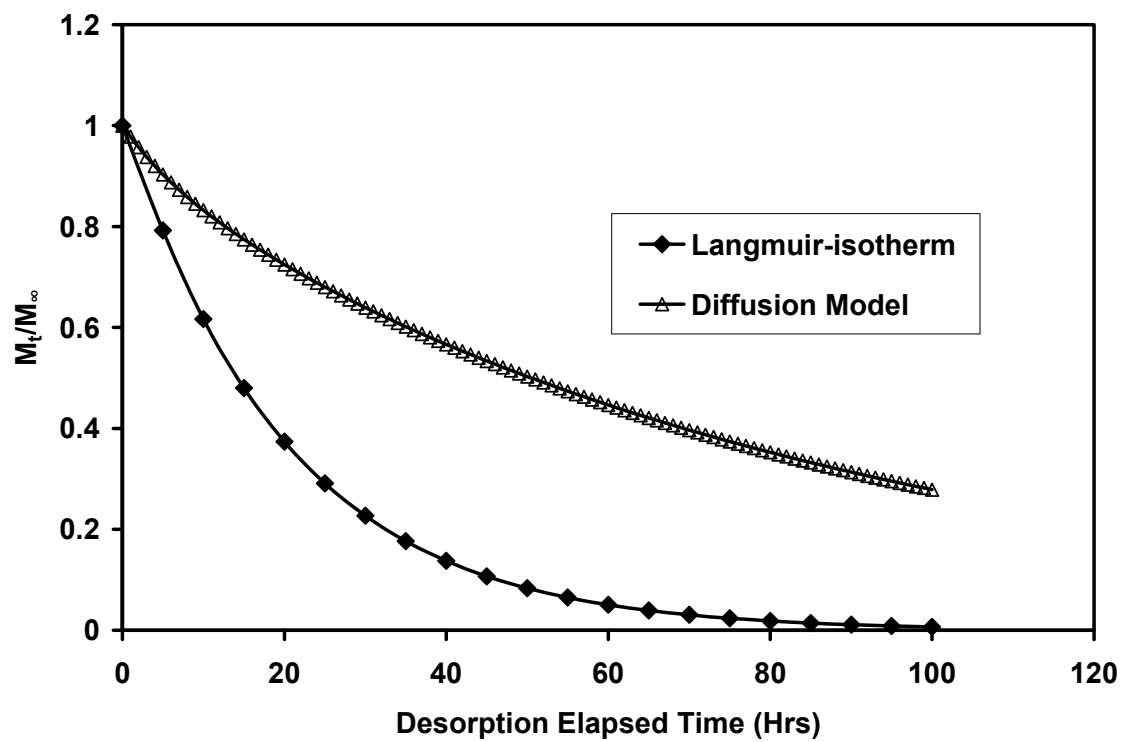


Fig. 9. Prediction of the Ratio of Mass on Sink at Time t to Mass on Sink at Steady State by Langmuir-isotherm Model and Diffusion Model