确定此污染区属于 Fjerdingstaq 优势群落生物体系中的丙型多污带。

2. 用有机污染综合评价公式进行评价: A值小于 0 水质良好, 0—1 水质较好, 1—2 一般, 2—3 开始污染, 3—4 中等污染, 大于 4严重污染. 通过计算, 对照点 A值为 0.4, 水质较好,其余三个点 A值均大于 4,属于严 重污染级别.

四、小结与讨论

- 1. 制糖有机废水污染的环境,真菌大量 滋生,溶解氧迅速下降。调查中发现对照点 细菌、放线菌数量高于其它各点,而其它各点 真菌数显著高于对照点。
- 2.用 Fjerdingstag 提出的优势群落生物体系评价水质和用有机污染综合评价公式评价制糖废水污染区水质的结果基本相同,此污染区均属于严重污染级别。
- 3. 制糖废水污染江河非常严重,必须制止未经处理的制糖废水排放江中,加速制糖

废水的治理。同时开展江河对制糖废水**净化**能力的研究,使制糖废水经过处理后合**理的**排入江中,以减轻对渔业资源的危害。

致谢:本文承张觉民,张继武同志提出 修改意见;卢玲,于沛芬,陈化,张冰艳提供部 分水质数据,在此一并致谢。

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吸声降噪的经济优化探讨

康 健 (清华大学建筑系)

精要 吸声降噪设计中,在装修水平大致相当的前提下,能达到同一降噪标准的方案往往有多种。这些方案的造价不同,甚至会相差悬殊。因此从经济方面考虑,存在着方案的择优问题。本文给出应用运筹学方法解决这一问题的数学模型及相应的计算程序,并给出了一个计算实例。

1. 问题的提出

吸声降噪是改善大面积厂房声环境的有效方法。在吸声降噪的设计中,装修水平大致相同又能达到同一降噪水平的方案往往有多种。因为吸声降噪的最终评价标准 A 声级或 NC 曲线等均需综合考虑各频带的声学特性,而各吸声材料在各频带上的吸声特性有所不同,故要达到某一标准,往往需要不同

面积的几种吸声材料来组合。不同的组合方式便形成多个可行方案。这些方案的造价往往不同,甚至会相差悬殊。因而从经济方面考虑,存在着方案的择优问题。以往这一择优过程是由设计者凭经验大致估算的,这样既不易找到最优方案又费时间。 本文拟用运筹学方法对这一优化问题作一些探讨。

2. 数学模型及优化程序

设: M为吸声降噪的总投资; MD_i 为第 i 种材料的每平方米造价 $(i=1,2,\cdots,N)$; X_i 为第 i 种材料的面积; L_i 为吸声降噪前第 i 个频带上的声级 $(j=1,2,\cdots,6)$; ΔL_i 为计算 A 声级时第 i 个频带的修正量; ΔL_i 为计算 A 声级时第 i 个频带的修正量的吸声量; A 为吸声降噪前的 A 声级; D 为东西降噪量的吸声降噪量(dBA); N_i 为采用 NC 标识时第 i 个频带的允许声级; α_{ii} 为第 i 种吸声材料第 i 个频带上的吸声系数与原表电形形式,对空间吸声体, α_{ii} 为其每平 大空间吸声体, α_{ii} 为其每平 大空间吸声体, α_{ii} 为其每平 大空间吸声体, α_{ii} 为其每平 大型, α_{ii} 为以产品, α_{ii} 为, α_{ii}

目标函数:

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{N} MD_i \cdot X_i = MIN$$
 (1)

约束条件:

$$F_k(X) = 0 \ (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
 (2)

$$10\lg\left[\sum_{i=1}^{6} 10^{\{L_{j}-\Delta L_{j}-10\lg\frac{A_{IIj}}{A_{Ij}}\}}\right] < A - D \quad (3)$$

其中(2)式是一组面积约束条件.

(3)式是针对 A 声级标准的, 若采用 NC 标准,则其应写成:

$$L_i - 10 \lg \left(\frac{A_{IIi}}{A_{Ii}}\right) < N_i (j=1,2,\cdots,6)$$
 (4)

(3)、(4)中:

$$A_{II_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{ij} \cdot X_i + A_{Ij} \qquad (5)$$

上述模型是针对空间平均 降噪量而 言的. 若考虑某点降噪量,可将(3)或(4)改写为:

$$10 \lg \left[\sum_{i=1}^{6} 10^{[L_{Ij} - \Delta L_{i}]/10} / \sum_{j=1}^{6} 10^{[L_{IIj} - \Delta L_{i}]/10} \right] > D$$
(6)

或

$$L_{\Pi i} < N_i \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$$
 (7)

式中:

$$L_{1j} = L_{ij} + 10 \lg \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} + \frac{4}{R_{1i}} \right) - c$$
 (8)

$$L_{IIj} = L_{wj} + 10 \lg \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} + \frac{4}{R_{IIi}} \right) - c \quad (9)$$

这里: L_{Ij} 、 L_{Iij} 分别为第i 频带上降噪前后的声级; L_{Wi} 为声源在第i 频带上的声功率; R_{Ij} 、 R_{Iij} 分别是吸声处理前后第i 频带的房间常数; r 为测点至噪声源声学中心的距离; Q 为指向性因子; c 是修正值.

上述计算模型是非线性规划中有约束的极小值问题. 其解法有解析法和直接法两类.解析法收敛速度较快,但准备工作量要大一些. 例如罚函数法,要根据不同的实际问题构造出罚函数,并需求偏导数. 这在实际设计中显得不便,直接法准备工作量小,运算模型简单,还可方便地给出若干优化方案供设计者选择. 虽然其收敛速度较慢,但由于吸声降噪问题中维数一般不会很高,故这一矛盾不太突出.

综上所述,我们选择直接法来求解。在 直接法中,网络法较为全面准确一些,故采用 网络法。

网络法即是在约束条件所限定的可行域 上以一定的网络密度搜索最优解。其原理较 简单,此不详述。

由上述方法用 BASIC 语言编制的优化 计算程序框图如图 1,程序名为 XGY。

3. 计算实例

某尺寸为 35m (长) × 15m (宽) × 8m (高)的厂房,其原有噪声级、吸声情况及拟用的吸声材料如表 1.

现要求达到 6 dBA 的空间平均吸声降噪量,希望给出四个优化方案供选择,

由 XGY 计算的结果如表 2. 这里步长 $X_i = 25m^2$.

具体选用哪个方案,可综合考虑各方面 的要求而定。

又设要求达到 NC 90 标准,希望给出三个供选择方案,则其计算结果如表 3.

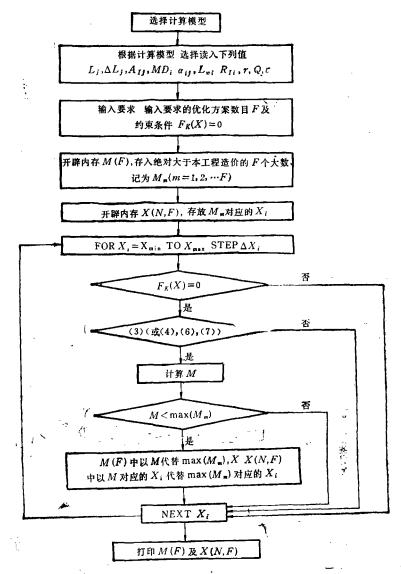


图 1 吸声降噪经济优化程序框图



项 目				使用条件	造 价 (元/ 罒')				
		125	250	500	lk	2 k	4 k	使用水针	(元/≖')
1	原有噪声级 L _t 原有吸声量 A _{ti}	83.5 55.5	90.5 79.5	93.4 111	92.1 135	83.9 159	77.1		
特用材料的 α;;	A: 吸声砖 B: 穿孔板后填岩棉(1) C: 穿孔板后填岩棉(2) D: 空间吸声体(1) E: 空间吸声体(2)	0.21 0.1 0.12 0.15 0.46	0.53 0.34 0.75 0.55 0.68	0.53 0.87 0.76 1.28 1.2	0.51 0.68 0.67 1.99	0.51 0.75 0.86 1.99	0.45 0.70 0.9 1.9 0.9	0 或 300 m ² 0—300 m ² 0—300 m ² 0—200 m ²	50 100 150 250 300

7	₹ Z	买例订异 结	果 (dbA	4ÿ]\r̃	圧ノ			
噪	量			材	料	面	积	(1

+ # # P	造 价 (元)	降 噪 量 (dBA)	材料面积(m²)							
方案编号			A	В	С	D	E			
1	53750	6.1	300	0	0	125	25			
2	5 2500	6.2	300	0	0	150	0			
3	5 5000	6.0	0	300	0	100	0			
4	55000	6.0	300	0	0	100	50			

表3 实例计算结果 (NC 标准)

方案编号	造价(元)	各频带降噪量 (dB)					材料面积(m²)					
		125	250	500	1 k	2 k	4 k	A	В	С	D	E
1	150 00	3.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.1	300	0	0	0	0
2	12500	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	0	0	0	50	0
3	15000	1.0	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	0	1 50	0	0	0

上述计算过程共约 1 小时 (Apple II 机).

4. 讨论

除了吸声降噪,闭空间的降噪还有不少 方法,如隔声屏、隔声罩及声源降噪等。 这些 措施如何结合使用以在最经济的前提下达到 预期的降噪效果,是一个宏观的优 化 问题。 这一问题只要将 XGY 略加修改即可求解。 设除吸声降噪外,尚有 m 项其它降噪措施。 其造价 $M_n(n=1,2,\dots,m)$ 与各频带降 噪量 ΔL_{ni} (j=1,2,···6) 的关系为 M_n = $I_n(\Delta L_n)$, I_n 可以是间断或连续函数。 将

 ω

 $M_n = f_n(\Delta L_{ni})$ 加入程序 XGY, 即在计算 中增加加个维数,便可得出整体降噪的经济 优化方案.

,对本文方法略加修改后,也可用于混响 时间的优化设计上, 即可找出用最少费用达 到最佳混响时间的方法, 这只要将计算模型 中的约束条件改为限制混响时间即可。

总的来讲,在降噪工程中考虑经济优化 可在节约投资的基础上达到预定的降噪目 标. 这是有一定经济意义的.

(收稿日期: 1988年3月7日)

(上接第35页)

量 2.5μg/ml), 未发现染色体畸变率有所增 加. 而低浓度 NaF 畸变率明显高于地区氮 化饮用水,虽然它们之间含氟量相同,我们推 测可能氟元素与水中其它成分结合而降低氟 的毒性,需要较长时期饮用才能引起染色体 畸变,则与纯氟化钠溶液也许有所不同,由于 我们观察例数较少,时间较短,尚待今后进一 步研究, 因此, 我们认为饮用水含氟量低于 1ppm 为适宜。目前我们应该采取措施,降低 高氟地区饮水中含氟量,减少并避免对居民 健康危害是十分必要的。

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Chen Zhongliang et al. (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Academia Sinica, Beijing)

Total suspended particulates (TSP) and their chemical composition in Beijing-Tianjin Area have been analyzed. There were 12 elements (Cd, Cu, K, Mn, Pb, Zn, Fe, Na, Ni, Cr, Sr, Ba), 5 kinds of ions (F, Cl, NO, SO, NH) and 26 kinds of organic pollutants in the regional distribution. The sources of TSP were estimated by means of organic odd/even carbon number rates. Atmospheric pollution affected mutually among Beijing, Tianjin, Lanfang anf Gixian County were studied with identification analysis of inorganic elements. (See pp. 24--27)

Economic Optimization in Noise Reduction by Sound-Absorbing Treatment

Kang Jian (Architecture Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing)

In the design of noise reduction by sound-absorbing treatment, there may be several schemes that can attain the goal of anticipated noise reduction under approximate decorative level. However, the costs are very different. So it is necessary to choose an optional one. This paper presents a maths model to solve the optimization problem. The corresponding computer program and a case study are also given. (See pp. 30—33)

Removal of Cd²⁺ and Cu²⁺ lons in Water Solution by the Modified CARIX Ion-Exchange Technology

Ma Shishen (The Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing);

W. H. Hoell and S. H. Eberle (Institute of Radiochemistry, Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Center, Federal Republic of Germany)

This paper reports a new technology of ion exchanges in removing Cd2+ and Cu2+ from the dilute solutions of cadmium sulfate and copper sulfate. Its advantages are derived from the use of carbon dioxide and magnesium compounds as regenerats. As carbon dioxide is a non-polluting chemical, it could diminish saline loads in water bodies. The experimental results show that a partial conversion of the resin to magnesium is achieved and the effect of desalination is satisfied. In addition, the concentration of magnesium ions in the regenerant is higher than that of carbonic acid and calcium ions during regeneration. It increases effective cation exchange capacity of the weakly acid cation exchange resins. (See pp. 36—40)

Petroleum-Sulfoxide Extract-Leach Resin: A New Resin for Treatment of Wastewater Containing Methylmercury

Jia Jinping (Department of Applied Chemistry, Slanghai Jiao Tong University); Zhou Yi (Department of Applied Chemistry, China University of Sciences and Technology, Hefei Anhui Province); Peng An (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Beijing)

This paper presents the study on possibilities of treating low-concentrated methylmercury in wastewater by petroleum solfoxide (PSO) extract-leach resin, in which PSO as a cheap extractant, can be obtained from raw oil containing high sulfur content. The experimental results were as follows: (1) the resin was avaiable to sorb more than 99% methylmercury (concentrations 10-20ppb) in pH range 5--8; (2) current velocity of effuent affected sorption capacity. As the velocity increased from 0.5 ml/min to 5.0 ml/min, the sorption capacity decreased 99.66% to 98.90% in bed column (diameter 0.8 cm, length 10.3 cm, resin weight 3.0 g); (3) the resin could be regenerated easity by means of eluting it with the regenerant (4mol HCl); (4) Mg(11), Fe(11), Fe(111), Ag(1), Cu(II), Hg(II), FA(fulvicacid) and Cl- ions had no influence on sorption capacity of the resin except Hg(II) and Ag(I). (See pp. 40-44)

Determination of Trace Selenium Using Hydride Generation-Silver Selenide Sol Method

Niu Jianjun and Wang Bingwu (Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Academia Sinica)

A new method for determination of trace selenium has been presented. Se(IV) was converted into H₂Se by reaction with KBH₄ pellet in 0.2 mol H₂SO₄-2% tartaric acid solution and the escaped hydride was absorbed and colored by silver nitrate solution in the presence of gum arabic. Beer's law was obeyed in the range of 0-3 µg Sc(IV)/3ml, the colored solution gave an absorption maximum at 246 mm with detection limit 0.04ppm, most of the foreign ions did not int refere with the determination of selenium. The method has high sensitivity and selectivity and has been applied to analyse urine selenium yeast and other samples. (See pp. 45-48)

Determination of Trace Lead in Animal Organs Using Direct Sampling Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry

Xu Tonning et al. (Department of Chemistry, East China Normal University, Shanghai)

The animal organs were ground to be very fine particles, with which suspended solution was prepared and then it was analyzed in graphite atomizer by direct sampling. Because the whole procedure would be completed without sample dissolution, separation and concentration, and no reagents were used during sample preparation, the samples so were avoided from contamination. In the experiment, several parameters were investigated, for example, the effects of particle sizes of the samples and of temperature program of atomizer. The results showed that the precision of this method for analyzing different animal organs covered a range of 3.5—8.6% and recovery ratio a range of 90—108% with spiked 20—60 ng/ml of lead. (See pp. 49—51)

(Continued on page 51)