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# 餐饮行业细颗粒物( $PM_{2.5}$ )排放测算方法:以上海市为例

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摘要:以上海市餐饮企业为例,研究了餐饮企业  $PM_{2.5}$ 排放特征以及排放测算方法. 按照单位灶头、单位时间、单位就餐人次这 3 种计算基准,获得了不同类型餐饮企业  $PM_{2.5}$ 的排放因子,并在此基础上结合 2014 年上海市餐饮企业活动水平测算了  $PM_{2.5}$ 的排放清单. 结果表明,餐饮企业排放  $PM_{2.5}$ 的浓度范围  $0.1 \sim 1.8 \text{ mg·m}^{-3}$ ,甚至超过国家饮食业标准中关于油烟  $1 \text{ mg·m}^{-3}$ 的排放限值; $PM_{2.5}$ 中 OC 质量贡献超过 50%,OC/EC 比值的变化范围为 58.8  $\sim$  752.3,平均值为 128.4,可作为餐饮排放的示踪特征. 企业规模是影响餐饮企业  $PM_{2.5}$ 排放因子的重要因素. 按照灶头活动、餐饮作业时间以及就餐人次这 3 种方法计算得出的餐饮企业  $PM_{2.5}$ 排放因子均表明,大型、中型企业明显高于小型和微型企业(食堂、快餐). 基于上述 3 种排放因子,计算 2014 年上海  $PM_{2.5}$ 排放量相对一致,表明本研究获得基于 3 种活动水平的排放因子比较可靠,未来可应用于其他城市餐饮企业排放清单的核算.

关键词:细颗粒物 $(PM_{2.5})$ ;排放测算方法;餐饮业;排放因子;上海

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# Estimation of Fine Particle ( $PM_{2.5}$ ) Emission Inventory from Cooking: Case Study for Shanghai

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**Abstract:** Cooking is one of important emission sources of fine particles ( $PM_{2.5}$ ). This study using the catering enterprises of Shanghai as an example, presents a method to estimate the  $PM_{2.5}$  emission inventory from cooking according to the number of stoves, cooking time, and number of customers. Based on in situ measurements, the concentrations of  $PM_{2.5}$  emissions ranged from 0.1 mg·m<sup>-3</sup> to 1.8 mg·m<sup>-3</sup>, which exceeded the limit (1.0 mg·m<sup>-3</sup> for lampblack) in the national standard. Organic carbon dominated the  $PM_{2.5}$  emitted from cooking, accounting for more than 50%. Extremely high ratios of organic carbon to elemental carbon were observed, ranging from 58.8 to 752.3, which could be used as an indicator of cooking emissions. The emission factors of  $PM_{2.5}$  in the catering industry are closely related to the scale of the catering enterprises. The emission factors of large-and medium-sized enterprises are obviously higher than those of small and micro enterprises. The  $PM_{2.5}$  emissions of catering enterprises are mainly attributed to high emission loads of large enterprises and those for a large number of small and medium enterprises. The  $PM_{2.5}$  emission inventory of cooking in Shanghai was calculated according to the three emission factors above, and the results were very close. Therefore, the method for estimating the  $PM_{2.5}$  emission inventory for cooking presented in this study is helpful for other Chinese cities to calculate their  $PM_{2.5}$  emission inventory from cooking.

Key words: PM<sub>2.5</sub>; emission calculation method; catering industry; emission factor; Shanghai

餐饮业在国民经济行业,尤其是第三产业服务业中一直占据重要的地位,主要集中在人口集聚的中心城区.近年来,随着经济发展和人口不断增长,餐饮企业数量和规模也在大量增加,排放进入大气的污染物不容小觑. He 等[1] 对深圳和赵云良等<sup>[2]</sup> 对广州餐饮源的研究结果表明,餐饮源排放颗粒物 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 占到 PM<sub>10</sub> 的 80% 以上,是 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 的重要排放源之一<sup>[3]</sup>,因此阐明大气细颗粒物 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 的主要来源及其贡献,是制定科学合理的相关政策及法

律法规的重要条件<sup>[4,5]</sup>. 目前有关餐饮源排放的研究主要集中在 PM<sub>2.5</sub>中有机物如多环芳烃、脂肪酸的组成特征<sup>[6,7]</sup>, 以及基于上述示踪物解析餐饮业

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对环境大气 PM2.5的贡献等方面. 此外, 近年来有 关餐饮源排放的挥发性有机物以及醛酮类化合物的 污染特征及其健康效应的研究报道也比较多[8~13].

餐饮企业 PM,5的排放清单是开展餐饮行业大 气污染防治的重要依据, 但目前鲜有报道. 餐饮企 业排放的 PM, 5与企业规模、烹饪方式、食物组成、 油烟去除装置均有关系[3.14~16]. 研究确定排放因子 是编制餐饮行业 PM25排放清单的关键[17,18].

上海市作为国内一线城市,餐饮企业得到较大 程度的发展,企业数量多,种类丰富,密度大,在 全国城市中具有较好的代表性. 本研究以上海市餐 饮企业为例,通过现场采样实验,结合测试期间企 业的作业时间、就餐人数以及作业灶头数等活动信 息, 计算获得单位灶头单位时间、单位就餐时间、 单位就餐人次这3种排放因子,并讨论了企业规模

和菜系对上述排放因子的影响. 在此基础上, 结合 2014年上海餐饮企业活动水平, 测算 2014年上海 市餐饮企业 PM,5排放清单. 本研究中通过实际测 量和现场调查获得的排放因子对于编制其他城市餐 饮业 PM, ,排放清单有一定参考价值.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 测试对象及测试方法

餐饮企业包括饭店、快餐店、小吃店、食堂、 船舶供餐、从事生产学生盒饭、社会盒饭、桶饭的 集体用餐配送单位、中央厨房, 以及其他从事餐饮 服务的单位和个人. 由《上海市餐饮服务许可管理 办法》(沪食药监法[2011]669号),可根据经营面 积和就餐位数将餐饮企业分为特大型饭店、大型饭 店、中型饭店和小型饭店, 见表 1.

表 1 餐饮企业规模大小分类

		Table	1 Size classification of catering	enterprises	( A) 8	
	餐饮企业类型	特大型	大型	中型	小型	
٠	经营面积/m²	> 3000	500 ~ 3000	150 ~ 500	< 150	
	就餐位数/个	> 1000	250 ~ 1000	75 ~ 250	<75	
		, mar.	T .	/ 5 -1 1 1	0 / 11	

本研究采样对象选取5种不同规模类型,包括 特大型、大型、中型、小型和快餐/小吃. 选取餐馆 包括6类常见的餐馆类型,即上海本帮菜(属于淮 扬菜)、绍甬菜、粤港菜、川湘菜、西式快餐和食

堂. 累计开展餐饮企业原位测试8家,包括大型食 堂1家,上海本帮及绍甬菜系3家,粤菜2家,川 湘菜系1家,西式快餐1家,各企业基本情况如表 2 所列. 累计采集餐饮企业排放 PM<sub>2.5</sub>样品 8 套.

Table 2	Informat	tion for the	catering	enterprises
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企业序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
规模	食堂	特大型	特大型	大型	中型	中型	快餐	小型
菜系	/	上海本帮	绍甬	上海本帮	港粤	港粤	西式	川湘
小时就餐人数/人	1 250	25	100	50	25	150	35	100
灶头数/个	8	7	18	14	7	6	6	3
采样时间/min	35	65	80	70	63	85	62	40
小时排风量/m³·h-1	18 200	16 600	30 860	45 500	49 517	29 600	12 185	9 017
净化设施	静电+活性炭	静电	静电	静电+喷雾	静电	静电	静电	静电+紫外

餐饮企业排放油烟气体一般经集风罩收集后经 油烟净化装置处理后直接排放进入大气,油烟气的 温度与环境空气温度接近, 本研究中所有测试企业 油烟气的温度均在20~30℃之间. 因此, 本研究采 取直接烟气采样的方式,采集测试油烟气中气态和 颗粒态污染物. 采样口位置位于净化装置后, 根据 《固定源废气监测技术规范》(HJT 397-2007), 采样 口一般设置在距弯头、变径管下游方向不小于3倍 直径,和距上述部件上游方向不小于 1.5 倍直径 处. 采用四通道采样仪采集 PM, ;滤膜样品. 采样 时间集中在餐饮企业作业的高峰时段, 平均采样时 间为1 h.

#### 1.2 采样分析方法

使用四通道采样器采集颗粒物滤膜样品,采用 直径为 47 mm 的滤膜对餐饮油烟气中的 PM25颗粒 物进行收集,采样流量为每通道 16.7 L·min<sup>-1</sup>. 四 通道中的两个通道使用特氟隆滤膜(PTFE 滤膜)进 行采样: 另两个通道采样使用石英膜进行采样. 特 氟隆滤膜产自 Whatman 公司, 型号为 7592~104; 石英滤膜(Quartz)产自 Pall 公司, 型号为 7204, 适 合用于 PM,5的有机组分分析.

特氟隆采样膜使用百万分之一天平对膜片进行

称量. 称量前,特氟隆滤膜在恒温恒湿箱内稳定 24 h,石英滤膜则先在 500℃下烘烤 6 h 后再在恒温恒湿箱内稳定 24 h,保证膜片称量时不受到水分的影响. 在采样后进行称量时,各类膜片同样在恒温恒湿箱内稳定 24 h,并保证采样前后的称量条件一致. 称量后的直径 47 mm 膜片放入专用膜盒内,使用特氟隆封口膜对特氟隆膜膜盒进行包裹,使用铝箔对石英滤膜膜盒进行包裹,防止运输与存放过程对膜片产生污染.

 $PM_{2.5}$ 中有机碳(OC)和元素碳(EC)使用碳分析仪测定,仪器测定 OC 和 EC 的检测限均为 0.2  $\mu g \cdot cm^{-2}$ .

#### 2 结果与讨论

#### 2.1 餐饮业 PM, 5排放特征

餐饮源排放的颗粒物主要来自于食用油及食品 在高温下热分解的产物和燃料的不完全燃烧产生的 颗粒物[19]. 从图 1 中可看出, 各类餐饮企业排放的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度范围在 0.1~1.8 mg·m<sup>-3</sup>之间, 部分企业 排放的 PM25浓度甚至超过了《饮食业油烟排放标 准》(GB 18483-2001)中关于油烟浓度 1 mg·m<sup>-3</sup>的 限值[20]. 其中, 绍甬和其中一家上海本帮菜排放的 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 浓度最大, 分别为1764 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>和1284 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>; 其次为川湘菜, 排放的 PM, ,浓度约为800 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>; 而另一家上海本帮菜以及西式快餐店排 放浓度最低,浓度大约在100~200 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>. 值得 一提的是,上述餐饮企业规模差异较大,排放浓度 较大的绍甬和其中一家上海本帮菜餐饮企业属于特 大型餐饮企业, 而选择的西式快餐店以及另一家上 海本帮菜属于中小型餐饮企业, 因此上述餐饮企业 排放浓度的差异可能由企业规模差异导致. 本研究 关于大型与中型餐饮企业排放 PM25浓度的结果, 与尹元畅等[17] 在成都的研究结果 $[(1.32 \pm 0.84)]$ mg·m<sup>-3</sup>]处于同一水平. 较温梦婷等<sup>[19]</sup>在北京关

于川菜、杭州菜以及烧烤等餐饮企业浓度的结果  $(1.38 \sim 1.81 \text{ mg·m}^{-3})$  也比较接近,但明显低于家常菜企业排放  $PM_{2.5}$ 的浓度 $(2.35 \sim 4.05 \text{ mg·m}^{-3})$ .

餐饮企业油烟净化装置是影响 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放浓度的重要因素,本研究选择的 8 家餐饮企业以及尹元畅等<sup>[17]</sup>开展的 8 家大中型餐饮企业排放实验中,企业均采用静电除尘的方式进行废气的后处理,对PM<sub>2.5</sub>等油烟颗粒去除效率总体比较好;北京的研究中<sup>[19]</sup>,杭州菜以及烧烤企业的废气净化装置也采取了静电除尘,浓度也比较低,川菜企业采用的是水喷淋与活性炭串联吸附装置,排放的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度也比较低,而家常菜企业采用的是活性炭吸附装置,PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放浓度是上述其他企业的 2~3 倍.总体而言,装有静电除尘的餐饮企业油烟废气中PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度比较低,而装有活性炭吸附装置气的餐饮企业油烟废气中 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度可能与活性炭的更换频率有关.

事实上,烹饪方式也是影响餐饮企业 PM<sub>2,5</sub>排放浓度的重要因素, See 等<sup>[3]</sup>、Gao 等<sup>[21]</sup>和 Lee 等<sup>[22]</sup>对不同烹饪方法进行比较研究,发现煎、炒等比蒸、煮排放的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度要高出许多. 本文选择的研究对象均是餐饮企业,各企业烹饪方式多样,不便研究和讨论烹饪方式对排放的影响.

就 PM<sub>2.5</sub>的组成而言,含碳气溶胶尤其是 OC,是 PM<sub>2.5</sub>的重要化学组成<sup>[23-25]</sup>.如图 1 所示, PM<sub>2.5</sub>中 OC 的浓度贡献大约在 50% 以上,不同餐饮企业间略有差异,该值略低于北京~70% 的报道结果<sup>[19]</sup>; EC 的浓度贡献相对要低很多.本研究中,各菜系餐饮企业 OC/EC 比值范围为 58.8~752.3,平均值为 128.4. 川湘菜系的 OC/EC 值最高,为752,其次是港粤菜系和食堂的 OC/EC 值较高,分别为91.27 和58.85,西式快餐最低,为 22.30.该比值要远高于环境大气以及其他源排放中 OC/EC的比值,可作为餐饮源 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放的指纹特征,该

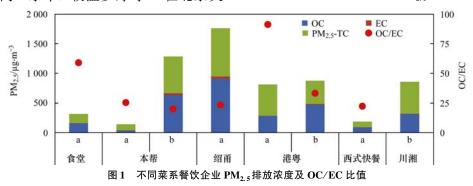


Fig. 1 PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission concentrations and OC/EC ratios for catering enterprises

结果与北京的相关研究结论基本一致[19].

#### 2.2 餐饮企业活动水平

#### 2.2.1 餐饮企业数量

根据 2014 年上海食品药品监督管理局餐饮注 册信息,2014 年上海市共有餐饮企业64 709家,其中小吃店占31.69%,食堂占20.37%,小型饭店占14.35%,中型饭店占12.82%,上海餐饮业态以量大、面广分散的中、小型饭店、小吃店为主,各区县餐饮企业分布密度情况如图 2 所示,人口聚集的中心城区如黄浦区、静安区和长宁区餐饮企业的密度相对较高.

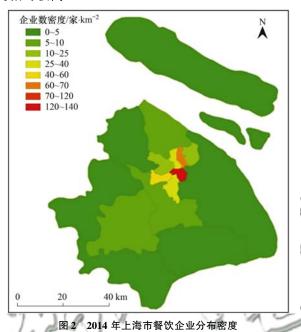


Fig. 2 Spatial distribution of catering enterprises in Shanghai in 2014

餐饮企业的活动水平指的是一定范围内与 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放相关的生产或消费活动的量.本研究中, 餐饮企业活动水平主要指灶头数、高峰就餐时间数 和就餐人数.

#### 2.2.2 餐饮灶头数量计算方法

在食品药品监督管理局餐饮注册信息中,仅有 企业的规模,为获得不同规模餐饮企业的灶头数 量,本研究通过实地调研餐饮企业分布密集的黄浦 区获得,并类推到全市餐饮企业.

根据调查结果,黄浦区餐饮企业平均灶头数如图 3 所示.从中可见,餐饮企业的灶头数总体上与规模呈正比.中、小型饭店,包括食堂,灶头数均在 2~5 个之间,大型饭店的灶头数为 8~9个,特大型饭店的灶头数最多,统计值为 22 个左右.

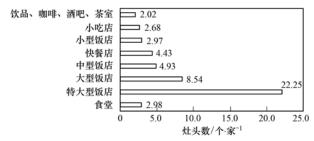


图 3 不同规模餐饮企业灶头数

Fig. 3 Average number of stoves in different scale catering enterprises

#### 2.2.3 餐饮企业作业时间计算方法

本研究中餐饮企业的作业时间按照每日两餐计算,每餐作业时间按照 2 h 计,每年按照 365 d 计算.

#### 2.2.4 餐饮企业就餐人次计算方法

2014年上海统计年鉴人口总数为2 402. 49万,综合考虑不同年龄结构人口外出就餐频率的不同,本研究假定上海人均外出就餐次数约为 100次·a<sup>-1</sup>.

#### 2.3 餐饮企业细颗粒物排放因子

本研究的排放因子基于前文所述的测试期间餐饮企业排放 PM<sub>2.5</sub>的浓度、排气风量、以及就餐人数、作业灶头以及作业时间计算获得. 用测试期间 PM<sub>2.5</sub>的排放量除以采集时间和灶头数,可得单位灶头单位时间的排放量,即以灶头活动为计算基准的排放因子,同样用该 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放量除以采集时间,可得到以就餐时间为计算基准的排放因子. 用 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放量除以测试期间的就餐人数,即可得到单位就餐人次的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放量,以就餐人次为计算基准的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放因子.

基于上述方法分别计算得到了不同菜系餐饮企业以及不同规模企业 PM, 5的排放因子.

#### 2.3.1 不同菜系细颗粒物排放因子

图 4 为不同菜系餐饮企业 3 种计算基准的排放 因子,从中可见,对于同一餐饮企业,按照就餐时 间计算得出的排放因子最高. 这与计算公式有关, 3 个计算公式中分子相同,而以就餐时间为计算基 准的分母最小,因而得出的值最大. 不同菜系餐饮 企业,其烹饪方式和烹饪原料不尽相同,而各企业 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放因子也各不相同,说明烹饪方式和原料 对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放有所影响. 如图 4 可见,同样是本帮菜 餐饮企业,两个测试企业 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放因子存在明显 差异;进一步说明了,菜系对餐饮企业 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放 因子的影响可能有限. 因此,本研究进一步按照餐

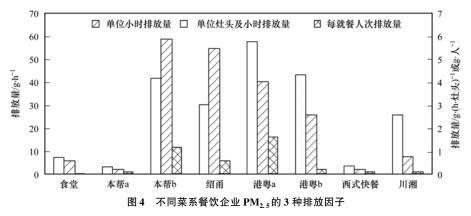


Fig. 4 PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission factors on the basis of cooking time, number of stoves, and number of customers for catering enterprises in different cuisines

饮企业规模分类, 探讨了不同规模企业的  $PM_{2.5}$ 排放因子.

#### 2.3.2 不同规模企业细颗粒物排放因子

不同规模餐饮企业的  $PM_{2.5}$ 排放因子如图 5 所示. 从中可知,按照相同的计算方法,大型和中型餐饮企业的 3 种排放因子数值均较大,分别为 58. 42 g·h<sup>-1</sup>、4. 17 g·(h·灶头)<sup>-1</sup>、1. 17 g·人<sup>-1</sup>和 32. 99 g·h<sup>-1</sup>、5. 02 g·(h·灶头)<sup>-1</sup>、0. 89 g·人<sup>-1</sup>,而小型餐饮企业和快餐只有 7.72 g·h<sup>-1</sup>、2. 57 g·(h·灶头)<sup>-1</sup>、0. 08 g·人<sup>-1</sup>和 2. 28 g·h<sup>-1</sup>、0. 38 g·(h·灶头)<sup>-1</sup>、0. 06 g·人<sup>-1</sup>,这是由于大型和中型餐饮企业灶头数多,排放负荷高, $PM_{2.5}$ 排放量相对较大. 在同一规模餐饮企业中,以特大型餐饮企业为例,按照就餐时间计算得出的排放因子为 28. 4 g·h<sup>-1</sup>,为 3 种计算方式中的最大值,这与计算公式有较大联系;以就餐人数和灶头活动为计算基准得出的排放因子数值相对接近,分别为 1. 68 g·(h·灶头)<sup>-1</sup>和 0. 319 g·人<sup>-1</sup>.

如上所述,餐饮企业污染物排放因子的确定主 要取决于相关活动水平资料的获取难易程度.其 中,就餐人次相对比较容易获取. 尹元畅等[17]在成都的研究中也计算了大中型企业单位就餐人次的 $PM_{2.5}$ 排放因子,平均排放因子为(0.80 ± 0.61) $g\cdot 人^{-1}$ ,该结果与本研究获得的大中型餐饮企业 $PM_{2.5}$ 排放因子比较一致.

综上可见,餐饮企业 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 的排放因子与其排放浓度有直接关系. 如前文所述,餐饮企业排放浓度的差异可能由企业规模差异导致. 本研究选择的研究对象均是餐饮企业,各企业烹饪方式多样,不便研究和讨论烹饪方式对排放的影响. 因此,后续关于排放清单的讨论通过按规模计的排放因子获得.

#### 2.4 排放清单

本研究基于 2.2 节中 2014 年上海餐饮企业工商注册信息等活动水平,结合 2.3 节按照 3 种不同计算方式获得的基于规模的排放因子,计算了 2014年上海餐饮行业 PM,5排放清单.

按照3种不同计算基准得出的年排放量如图6 所示,不同计算途径的PM<sub>2.5</sub>年排放量差距在28% 内,其中基于就餐时间计算得出的946t年排放量

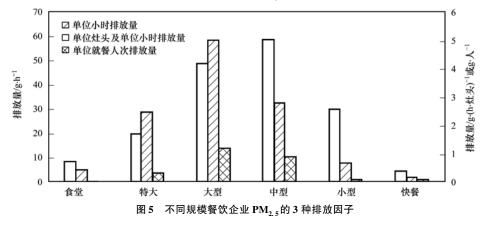
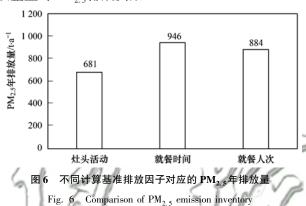


Fig. 5  $PM_{2.5}$  emission factors on the basis of cooking time, number of stoves, and number of customers for catering enterprises of different scales

相对较大,与2006年香港8000家餐馆总PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放234 t 在同一个数量级.本研究中实测平均采样时间为1h,直接得到了单位就餐时间的排放因子,以灶头活动及就餐人数计算的排放因子需要分别再除以灶头数和就餐人数.在测算排放清单时,由排放因子计算途径可看出,按照就餐时间为基准计算排放清单时只需用到一个估算量即就餐时间,另外两种计算方法分别要用到灶头数、就餐时间和就餐人次、就餐时间.因而在3种活动水平中,相较于灶头数和就餐人数,高峰就餐时间数据准确度更高.因此本研究综合考虑活动水平的精准度以及与香港排放清单的比较,最终采用就餐时间为基准,计算上海市各区县PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放强度以及不同规模餐饮企业对PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放贡献.



2.5 上海市餐饮业 PM2.5排放的空间及规模分布

based on different methods

由图7所示,从上海市各区县 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放强度分布情况来看,中心城区黄浦、静安、虹口、长宁、闸北区污染物的排放强度最大. 中心城区地域面积小,餐饮企业分布密集,排放强度高. 就餐饮行业PM<sub>2.5</sub>年排放量而言,浦东新区、闵行区和松江区这3个区县位列前三. 其中,闵行区比松江区 PM<sub>2.5</sub>的排放量略大. PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放量的大小主要与企业的数量和规模有关,浦东新区和松江区的企业数量多,因此排放量较大,闵行区企业总量相比浦东新区和松江区略少,但由于大、中型企业占比高因此排放量也较大,但由于此 3 个城区地域面积较大,排放强度就相对较小.

图 8 为 2014 年不同规模餐饮企业对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放的贡献. 从中可知,中型规模的餐饮企业贡献最大,对年排放量的贡献达到 50%,这是由于上海市餐饮企业中,中型企业的数量较多,占比比较大,且中型企业排放因子大,故其排放贡献最大. 此外数量不多但排放负荷高的大型餐馆和数量较多的小

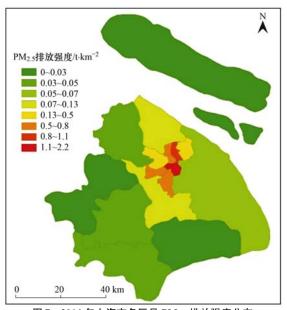


图 7 2014 年上海市各区县 PM25排放强度分布

Fig. 7 Spatial distribution of  $PM_{2.5}$  emission intensity in Shanghai in 2014



图 8 2014 年上海市不同规模餐饮企业对 PM, 5 的排放贡献

Fig. 8 Distribution of catering enterprises of different scales in the  $PM_{2.5}$  emission inventory of Shanghai in 2014

型餐饮对  $PM_{2.5}$  的排放贡献也较大,分别达到了 26% 和 18%.

#### 3 结论

- (1)基于现场测试企业样本,餐饮企业排放  $PM_{2.5}$ 的浓度范围为  $0.1 \sim 1.8 \text{ mg·m}^{-3}$ ,甚至超过国家饮食业标准中关于油烟  $1 \text{ mg·m}^{-3}$ 的排放限值;  $PM_{2.5}$ 中 OC 质量贡献超过 50%,OC/EC 比值的变化范围为  $58.8 \sim 752.3$ ,平均值为 128.4,可作为餐饮排放的示踪特征.
- (2)企业规模是影响餐饮企业 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放因子的重要因素. 按照灶头活动、餐饮作业时间以及就餐人次 3 种方法计算得出的餐饮企业 PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放因子均表明, 大型、中型企业明显高于小型和微型企业(食堂、快餐).

(3)基于上述3种排放因子,结合2014年上海市食品药品监督管理局注册活动水平信息,测算得到上海餐饮企业PM<sub>2.5</sub>排放量分别为681 t(以灶头活动)、946 t(以就餐时间)、884 t(以就餐人次),3种计算方式结果比较接近.表明本研究获得基于3种活动水平的排放因子比较可靠,未来可应用于其他城市餐饮企业排放清单的核算.

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