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草海典型高原湿地食物链中汞同位素组成特征 许议元,何天容(461) Cd、Zn 交互作用对三七景天根系形态和重金属吸收积累的影响 "粮食,杨俊兴,杨军,陈同斌,李厚思,徐铁兵,周小勇,叶勇,于豹(470) 不同浓度镧处理对铅胁迫下玉米生长和铅吸收的影响 王起凡,郭伟,常青,潘亮,周昕南,杨亮,李娥(480) 广西龙江鱼类镉含量分布特征及生物积累特性分析 "王俊能,赵学敏,胡国成,钟松雄,姚玲爱,马千里,许振成(488) 6种消解方法对荧光测定生物体内聚苯乙烯微塑料的影响 "邹亚丹,徐攀攀,张哿,李富云,李锋民(496) 一种负载功能型微生物的营养缓释填料的制备及性能评价 "冯克,徐升华,成卓韦,於建明,陈建孟(504) 《环境科学》征订启事(113) 《环境科学》征稿简则(238) 信息(93,262,342)
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机动车源大气颗粒物粒径分布及碳组分特征

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摘要:颗粒物的粒径分布特性与碳质组分的表征已成为大气颗粒物源解析的重要方法.利用微孔均匀沉积式碰撞采样器与有机碳/元素碳分析仪,研究采集自不同区域的机动车源大气颗粒物粒径分布特性及其碳组分含量特征.结果表明,随着粒径级增大,发动机原排颗粒物质量浓度逐渐降低.实验室排空大气颗粒物在 0.32 ~ 0.56 μm 粒径级浓度较高;地下停车场大气颗粒物在 1.0 ~ 1.8 μm 粒径级浓度较高。柴油机原排颗粒物 OC1、OC2 和 OC3 所占比例较多,EC2 为元素碳的主要部分.机动车源扩散区域大气颗粒物 OC3 和 OC4 含量所占比例较多,地下停车场大气颗粒物 EC1 占元素碳绝大部分。柴油机原排颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值较小,在 0.92 ~ 2.50 之间。实验室排空与地下停车场大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值分别在 1.40 ~ 2.53 与 2.36 ~ 4.82 之间。此外,地下停车场大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值均大于 2.0,最高可达 4.82,可以判定地下停车场有较多的二次颗粒物生成。上述特性可为机动车源大气颗粒物的辨识提供参考依据。

关键词: 大气颗粒物; 机动车; 粒径; 碳组分; 热光碳分析

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Size Distribution and Carbon Component Characteristics of Atmospheric Particulate Matter from Motor Vehicles

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Abstract: Characterization of the size distribution and carbon components in particulates has become important for identifying the particulates in the atmosphere. The size distribution and carbon components of atmospheric particulate matter from motor vehicles in different regions were analyzed by using Micro-orifice uniform deposition impactors (MOUDI) and the organic carbon/elemental carbon (OC/EC) analyzer. With increasing particle size, the mass concentration of raw diesel/gasoline decreases. The highest mass concentration of particles collected near the chimney of an engine laboratory was observed for particle sizes ranging from 0. 32-0. 56 µm, while particles with sizes from 1. 0-1. 8 µm in the basement garage showed the most mass fractions. The OC1, OC2, and OC3 were the major parts of the OC contents in raw diesel particles. The EC2 was the main part of EC. The atmospheric particles collected in typical regions contained more OC3 and OC4. EC1 was the main part of EC in particles collected from the basement garage. The OC/EC ratios of raw diesel particles ranged from 0. 92 to 2. 50. The OC/EC ratios of particles collected near the chimney of an engine laboratory ranged from 1. 40 to 2. 53 and that of particles collected in the basement garage ranged from 2. 36 to 4. 82. Moreover, the OC/EC ratios in particles collected in the basement garage normally exceeded 2. 0 and reached 4. 82 at the largest size, which implies that many secondary particles were generated in the basement garage. The above-mentioned characteristics provide references that are beneficial for the identification of particulates in the atmosphere originating from motor vehicles.

Key words: atmospheric particulate matter; motor vehicles; size; carbon component; thermal/optical carbon

随着机动车保有量飞速增长,其产生的颗粒物排放已经成为大气颗粒物的重要组成部分,对大气环境质量和人类身体健康造成严重危害[1-3]. 机动车源颗粒物进入大气后,经过物理吸附和化学反应等一系列复杂过程,粒径级及组分都发生很大变化,因而欲从大气颗粒物中识别出源自机动车尾气排放的部分,已成为当今的难题[4-7].

在描述和评估某区域大气颗粒物污染状况时,大多从颗粒物浓度、粒径分布特性及组分特征等多角度加以考察. 杨柳等^[8]利用扫描电迁移率颗粒粒径谱仪研究分析了北京两个交通地区的大气颗粒物,得出两个地区大气颗粒物粒径峰值分别为22.5 nm 和113.0 nm,前者大气颗粒物中包含大量的汽

油机颗粒物,后者大气颗粒物中柴油机颗粒物所占比重较高. Lonati 等^[9]通过对米兰城区大气颗粒物研究发现,机动车排放的一次颗粒物扩散至大气后,粒径大于 0.5 μm 的颗粒物质量浓度较高.

作为大气颗粒物的主要成分,碳质组分呈现多样的形态,分为有机碳(organic carbon, OC)、元素碳(elemental carbon, EC)和碳酸盐碳(carbonate carbon, CC)等. 由于不同源颗粒物碳组分形态的差异,其有机碳与元素碳比值 OC/EC 已成为排放

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作者简介: 梅德清(1974~),男,博士,副教授,主要研究方向为发动 机排放控制与新能源,E-mail;meideqing@ ujs. edu. cn 源识别以及判定二次颗粒物污染的重要指标. Tolis 等[10]对希腊某港口大气中 PM2.5 的 OC 和 EC 组分进行分析,得出 OC/EC 比值为 2 时,颗粒物主要来源于重型柴油机车;当 OC/EC 比值为 7.7 时,则主要由于汽油机车增多导致. Wang 等[11]对兰州城市大气颗粒物的碳组分进行分析,指出煤燃烧颗粒物排放源的 OC/EC 比值范围在 0.3 ~ 7.6,机动车颗粒物排放源的 OC/EC 比值范围在 0.7 ~ 2.4,生物质燃烧颗粒物排放源的 OC/EC 比值范围在 4.1 ~ 14.5.

本文探索机动车源大气颗粒物的粒径、碳组分与排放源之间的关联,通过微孔均匀沉积式碰撞采样器与有机碳/元素碳分析仪,研究颗粒物粒径分布特性和碳质组分特征,以期为大气颗粒物机动车排放源的辨识提供基础依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 颗粒物采集

以4个类型的颗粒物为研究对象,分别为:柴 油机原排颗粒物、汽油机原排颗粒物、某发动机实 验室排空烟囱大气颗粒物(主要污染源为柴油机) 和某超市地下停车场大气颗粒物(主要污染源为汽 油车). 其中, 原排颗粒物指在发动机排气管上采 集到的未经稀释的颗粒物. 柴油机原排颗粒物来源 于一台单缸风冷共轨柴油机, 其主要参数见表 1; 汽油机原排颗粒物来源于一台单缸风冷四冲程汽 油机, 其主要参数见表 2. 当发动机运行于额定功 率转速下 100%、75%、50%、25% 等 4 个负荷工 况和怠速工况下,每个工况采集发动机原排颗粒 物 6 min, 累计采样时间 30 min. 在采集含有机动 车源颗粒物的大气颗粒物时,累计采样时间为10 h. 由于所研究的原排颗粒物与机动车源大气颗粒 物粒径绝大部分在 2.5 µm 以下, 在使用 MOUDI (micro-orifice uniform deposit impactor) 采集颗粒物 时,选择0.18~0.32、0.32~0.56、0.56~1.0和 1.0~1.8 μm 等 4 个粒径级的颗粒物作为研究对 象. 颗粒物采集方案如表 3 所示, 样品编号与实 验方案编号相对应. 使用直径 47 mm、厚度 0.05 mm 的铝质滤膜采集颗粒物样品,用于粒径分布 特性测试. 使用石英纤维滤膜(Munktell Filter AB 公司)采集颗粒物样品,用于碳组分检测,该滤膜 在出厂前已进行预处理, 无需后续高温热处 理[12]. 因汽油机原排颗粒物的粒径级较小以及排 放量少,含有大量易挥发的碳氢化合物,采集到 的颗粒物样品黏结在一起,不适合用于进一步的 碳质组分检测.

表 1 实验用柴油机主要参数

Table 1 Main specifications of the test diesel engine

项目	数值
类型	单缸,风冷,共轨,4冲程
缸径/mm	86
行程/mm	72
压缩比	19
额定功率/kW	6. 5
额定功率转速/r·min-1	3 600

表 2 实验用汽油机主要参数

Table 2 Main specifications of the test gasoline engine

	
项目	数值
类型	单缸,风冷,4冲程
缸径/mm	78
行程/mm	58
压缩比	8. 5
额定功率/kW	5. 5
额定功率转速/r·min⁻¹	3 600

表 3 大气颗粒物采集方案

Table 3 Particle collection schemes

/ // // // // // // // // // // // // /		7 1 11
类别	方案编号	粒径级/μm
10000	S1	0.18 ~ 0.32
柴油机原排颗粒物	S2	$0.32 \sim 0.56$
2K 114 D 6/2(V) 11 45/4/57 [2]	S3	0.56 ~ 1.0
10 30	S4	1.0~1.8
(80/8 //	S5	0.18 ~ 0.32
汽油机原排颗粒物	S6	$0.32 \sim 0.56$
1 CITED DONNERS (TELED)	S7	0.56 ~ 1.0
	S8	1.0 ~ 1.8
	S9	0.18 ~ 0.32
发动机实验室排空大气颗粒物	S10	$0.32 \sim 0.56$
次 3 加入型 主 肝 上 八 (S11	0.56 ~ 1.0
	S12	1.0 ~ 1.8
	S13	0.18 ~ 0.32
超市地下停车场大气颗粒物	S14	$0.32 \sim 0.56$
	S15	0.56 ~ 1.0
	S16	1.0 ~ 1.8
		·

1.2 天平差重法

将采集有颗粒物样品的铝膜放置于烘箱中,中低温烘干6h,避免部分颗粒物氧化,随后放置干燥处若干小时,以减少挥发和水蒸气的干扰,称重时要保证环境温度为20~30℃,湿度在20%~45%,最后用微量天平进行称量3次,取其平均值以减小误差,在称重过程中相近两次称重误差不得超过0.1 mg. 最后依据采样前后铝膜质量差以及流经采样泵的大气体积计算得到颗粒物粒径浓度分布.

1.3 热碳分析仪

DRI 2001A 型碳组分分析仪 (美国 Atmoslytic Inc.)利用热光法测量样品中的有机碳与元素碳,其原理^[13, 14]为:先将氦气通入热光炉中,在无氧氛

围下逐步升温,当温度上升至 140、280、480 和580℃时,对应地检测出 OC1、OC2、OC3 和 OC4. 然后通入 98% 氦气与 2% 氧气的混合气作为工作气,依据 580、740 和 840℃这 3 个温度阶梯逐步升温,将元素碳先氧化成二氧化碳,然后在还原炉中还原成甲烷,再由氢火焰离子检测器定量检测出EC1、EC2 和 EC3. 部分有机碳可在非氧气状态下裂解成裂解碳(organic pyrolysis carbon, OPC),为了测量这部分裂解碳的含量,使用波长为 633 nm的 He-Ne 激光照射样品.由上述原理可以得到总有机碳(total organic carbon, TOC)和总元素碳(total elemental carbon, TEC):

$$TOC = OC1 + OC2 + OC3 + OC4 + OPC$$
 (1)
 $TEC = EC1 + EC2 + EC3 - OPC$ (2)

2 结果与讨论

2.1 原排颗粒物粒径分布

图 1 为柴油机和汽油机原排颗粒物质量浓度分布. 从中可见,柴油机和汽油机原排颗粒物质量浓度最大值都出现在最小粒径级颗粒物中,分别是5.44 mg·m⁻³和 0.27 mg·m⁻³,占总颗粒物质量的58.3%和 84.3%. 随着粒径级增大,原排颗粒物质量浓度均逐渐降低. 其次,柴油机颗粒物浓度比汽油机颗粒物浓度要大很多,柴油机颗粒物直径大部分处在 0.18~0.56 μm 范围之间,此范围内的颗粒物占柴油机颗粒物总量的90%,因而柴油机排放的颗粒物大多处于聚集态,少部分处于粗粒子态;汽油机颗粒物因其主要处于成核态,主要粒径级在100 nm 以下,不易被 MOUDI 捕集,因而在采集过程中,4 个粒径级汽油机颗粒物质量浓度均远远小于柴油机颗粒物质量浓度.

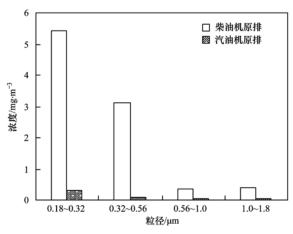


图 1 原排颗粒物粒径分布规律

Fig. 1 Size distribution of the raw particulate matter

2.2 扩散区域大气颗粒物粒径分布图 2 为实验室排空大气颗粒物和地下停车场扩

散区域大气颗粒物粒径质量浓度分布. 从中可见,两个区域大气颗粒物的质量浓度峰值均在 0.56~1.0 μm 粒径级处. 主要由于大量柴油机原排颗粒物进入大气后,吸附空气中的其他物质,颗粒物直径增大,以及地下停车场汽油机排出的颗粒物和气态污染物与环境中水蒸气及其他有机物反应生成了粒径级较大的二次颗粒物. 就 0.32~0.56 μm 粒径级采集的颗粒物而言,实验室排空大气颗粒物质量浓度相比地下停车场大气颗粒物较高,主要因为此粒径级的实验室排空大气颗粒物含有大量的柴油机原排颗粒物. 地下停车场大气颗粒物含有大量的柴油机原排颗粒物. 地下停车场大气颗粒物在 1.0~1.8 μm 这一粒径级质量浓度超过实验室排空大气颗粒物一倍,这是由于地下停车场环境半封闭,大粒径级的大气颗粒物不易扩散,大量堆积在环境中,因而此粒径级的地下停车场大气颗粒物浓度较高.

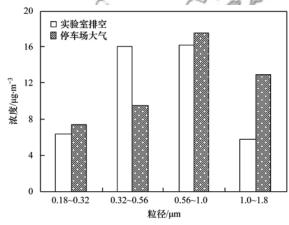


图 2 扩散区域颗粒物的粒径分布规律

Fig. 2 Size distribution of diluted particulate matter collected from different sites

2.3 柴油机原排颗粒物碳组分分析

图 3 为柴油机原排颗粒物样品各种碳组分占总碳的比例,各颗粒物样品的碳组分质量见表 4.

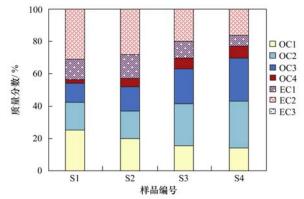


图 3 柴油机原排颗粒物各种碳组分占总碳的比例

Fig. 3 Mass fraction of various carbon components in total carbon of raw diesel particulate matter

由图 3 和表 4 可见, 柴油机原排颗粒物有机碳中 OC1、OC2 和 OC3 占绝大部分, 对 4 个不同粒径

表 4	柴油机原排颗粒物各种碳组分的质量/μg

Table 4	Various carbo	n components	in raw	diesel	particulate	matter/ug

样品编号	OC1	OC2	OC3	OC4	EC1	EC2	EC3	OPC
S1	11. 89	8. 41	5. 91	0. 78	6. 46	15. 12	_	-3.71
S2	8. 57	7. 32	6. 38	2. 47	6. 47	12. 24	_	-3.67
S3	4. 76	7. 85	6. 56	2. 05	3. 32	6. 25	_	-2.05
S4	3. 47	7. 31	6. 78	1. 99	1.52	4. 32	_	-1.41

级颗粒物而言, OC1~OC3 占有机碳的比例均超过 89%, 这是由于 OC4 一般存在于大粒径级颗粒物 中, 而本文研究的柴油机颗粒物粒径均小于1.8 μm. 与此同时,有研究表明, OC1 与 OC2 主要是一 些挥发性有机组分, 机动车源排放是大气颗粒物中 挥发性有机组分的重要来源, 因而机动车原排颗粒 物中 OC1 与 OC2 含量较高[15]. 随着颗粒物粒径级 增加, OC1 组分所占比例逐渐减小, 这是由于小粒 径级颗粒物具有较大的比表面积, 容易吸附更多的 挥发性有机组分如 SOFs 等. 元素碳主要由 EC1 与 EC2 组成, 且随着粒径级增加, 颗粒物中 EC 含量 比例逐渐减小, 两个较小粒径级颗粒物中的 EC 所 占比例明显大于两个较大粒径级颗粒物中的 EC 所 占比例, 这是由于柴油机原排颗粒物中元素碳主要 存在于较小粒径级颗粒物中. 此外, EC2 为元素碳 中的主要部分,分别占元素碳总量的70%、65%、 65%和74%.

不同粒径级柴油机原排颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值 如图 4 所示. 对于 0.18 ~ 0.32 µm 与 0.32 ~ 0.56 μm 较小粒径级颗粒物, 其 OC/EC 比值均小于 1, 分别为 0.92 与 0.94; 而对于 0.56 ~ 1.0 μm 与 1.0 ~1.8 µm 较大粒径级颗粒物, 其 OC/EC 比值大于 1, 分别为 1.65 与 2.50. 不难发现, OC/EC 比值随 粒径级增大而增大. 这是由于柴油机原排颗粒物中 的大部分 EC 存在于小粒径级颗粒物中, 粒径级越 大, EC 所占比例越小. 另外, 柴油车尾气颗粒物中

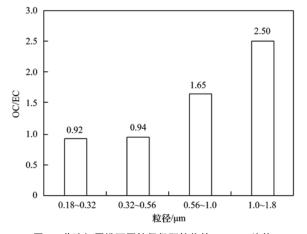


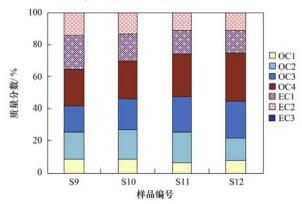
图 4 柴油机原排不同粒径级颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值 Fig. 4 OC/EC ratios for raw diesel particulate

matter with different sizes

OC/EC 一般在1左右,本文不同粒径级柴油机原排 颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值经宏观平均后, 其结果符合 Khan 等^[16]和段卿等^[17]的研究发现.

2.4 实验室排空大气颗粒物碳组分分析

图 5 为实验室排空大气颗粒物样品各种碳组分 占总碳的比例, 各颗粒物样品的碳组分质量见表 5. 从中可见,相对于柴油机原排颗粒物,实验室排空 大气颗粒物有机碳中最易挥发的 OC1 组分明显含 量减少,而 OC2、OC3 和 OC4 组分成为有机碳的主 要部分, 这是由于在实验室排空烟囱采集到的颗粒 物,主要是由柴油机燃烧产生的,柴油机颗粒物排 放到大气中后,大多数的 OC1 组分挥发,导致其含 量减少. 随着颗粒物粒径级增加, OC3 与 OC4 组分 所占比例逐渐增大,说明此时大粒径颗粒物中含有 较多分子质量较大、不易挥发的有机组分[18]. 相比 于柴油机原排颗粒物,实验室排空大气颗粒物中 EC2 组分的比例明显降低, 且低于 EC1 所占比例, 这是由于大气颗粒物中含有较多金属元素,起到了 催化氧化作用, 使一部分 EC2 组分在检测时在较低 温度下被氧化,从而归类于 EC1 组分[19].



实验室排空大气颗粒物各种碳组分占总碳比例

Mass fraction of various carbon components in total carbon of atmospheric particulate matter collected near the chimney of an engine laboratory

不同粒径级实验室排空大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值如图 6 所示. 对 0.18~0.32 µm 与 0.32~0.56 μm 较小粒径级颗粒物, 其 OC/EC 比值均小于 2, 分别为 1.53 与 1.40; 而对于 0.56~1.0 µm 与 1.0 ~1.8 µm 较大粒径级颗粒物, 其 OC/EC 比值大于 2,分别为2.53与2.19.较小粒径级颗粒物由于含

有大量源自柴油机的 EC,从而其 OC/EC 比值比大粒径级颗粒物的值小,然而,对于 0.18 ~ 0.32 μm粒径级颗粒物,大量的有机组分与气态 HC 附着在颗粒物上导致 OC 增加,因而此粒径级 OC/EC 比值大于 0.32 ~ 0.56 μm 粒径级颗粒物中,大气中碳氧化在 0.56 ~ 1.0 μm 粒径级颗粒物中,大气中碳氧化

合物附着于聚集态颗粒物上,导致 OC 相对于 1.0 ~1.8 μm 粒径级颗粒物较多,与此同时这两个粒径级颗粒物 EC 含量较小, OC/EC 值较高. Pio 等^[20]和孙友敏等^[21]进行大量实验研究发现,来自道路柴油机动车源大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 值均在 1~2 之间,本文得到的结论与其一致.

表 5 实验室排空大气颗粒物各种碳组分的质量/μg

Table 5 Carbon components in atmospheric particulate matter collected near the chimney of an engine laboratory/µg

		ours or component		Personal control				/
样品编	扁号 OC1	OC2	OC3	OC4	EC1	EC2	EC3	OPC
S9	1. 84	3. 87	3. 57	5.06	4. 79	3. 11	_	-0.88
S10	1. 5	3. 52	3. 67	4. 38	3. 24	2. 56	_	-2.09
S11	1. 38	3. 981	3 4. 55	5. 55	3. 10	2. 31	_	-0.50
S12	1. 33	3 2. 24	3. 83	5. 09	2. 24	1.96	_	-1.03

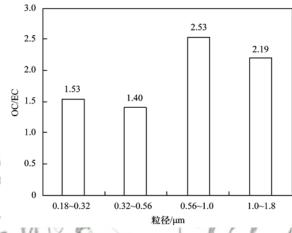


图 6 实验室排空大气颗粒物 OC/EC 比值
Fig. 6 OC/EC of atmospheric particulate matter collected
near the chimney of an engine laboratory

2.5 地下停车场大气颗粒物碳组分分析

图 7 为地下停车场大气颗粒物样品各种碳组分占总碳的比例,各颗粒物样品的碳组分质量见表 6. 从中可见,地下停车场大气颗粒物有机碳组分主要由 OC2、OC3 和 OC4 组成,含有易挥发组分 OC1 的较小粒径级颗粒物排放到地下停车场相对密闭空间,在一段时间后持续吸附其他物质或者发生化学反应,而转化为大粒径级颗粒物.在较小粒径级0.18~0.32 μm 颗粒物中仍然存在着一些挥发性有

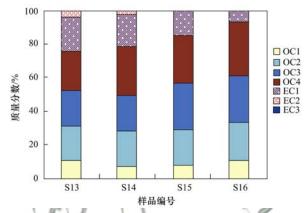


图 7 地下停车场大气颗粒物各种碳组分占总碳比例

Fig. 7 Mass fraction of the carbon component in total carbon of atmospheric particulate matter collected in the basement garage

机组分,特别是汽油车排放的气态污染物,从而导致 OC1 和 OC2 所占比例较其他粒径级高.由于停车场空间封闭,一次颗粒物经过很长时间逐渐转化为二次颗粒物,一些气态 HC 经吸附或氧化等物理化学变化后形成大粒径级有机颗粒物,使大粒径级颗粒物中 OC3 和 OC4 组分的比例增加. 地下停车场颗粒物元素碳中 EC1 为主要成分,而 EC2 的含量微乎其微,这主要是由于该样品颗粒物主要源自于 EC1,而柴油机燃烧过程会出现更多的高温缺氧状态,使燃料深度脱氢形成 soot-EC.

表 6 停车场大气颗粒物各种碳组分的质量/µg

Table 6 Carbon components in atmospheric particulate matter collected in the basement garage/µg

						-	0 , 0	
样品编号	OC1	OC2	OC3	OC4	EC1	EC2	EC3	OPC
S13	2. 84	5. 43	5. 68	6. 15	5. 43	1. 11	0	-0.92
S14	1.48	4. 67	4. 59	6. 38	4. 12	0. 56	0	- 1. 79
S15	1.79	4. 86	6. 27	6. 64	3. 34	0.06	0	- 1. 50
S16	2.56	5. 32	6. 65	7. 76	1.59	0.02	0	-2.01

不同粒径级地下停车场大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值如图 8 所示. 可见对于不同粒径级, 地下停车 场大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值较实验室排空大气颗

粒物的 OC/EC 比值更高,均大于 2. 其原因在于,除了空气中灰尘外,实验室排空大气颗粒物主要来源于柴油机颗粒物,地下停车场大气颗粒物主要来

源于汽油机颗粒物. 不同于实验室排空大气颗粒物,1.0~1.8 μm 大粒径级的地下停车场大气颗粒物 OC/EC 比值最高,达到了4.82,这主要是由于停车场环境相对密闭,可能存在着二次污染,由水蒸气、有机气体、发动机排放的颗粒物及悬尘等物质经过化学反应与物理凝聚后,逐渐形成含 OC 较多的大粒径级二次颗粒物. Chow 等^[22]认为 EC 是稳定的石墨化学结构,主要来自于燃烧排放,而 OC 包含碳氢化合物化学催化氧化过程的二次产物. 在特定环境下,OC/EC 值大于2 可作为判断是否存在二次颗粒物形成的依据^[23~25].

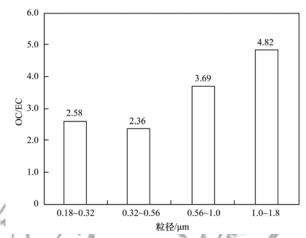


图 8 地下停车场大气颗粒物 OC/EC 比值 Fig. 8 OC/EC of atmospheric particulate matter collected in the basement garage

3 结论

- (1)随着粒径级增加,原排颗粒物质量浓度均逐渐降低.柴油机颗粒物浓度比汽油机颗粒物浓度 大.对于机动车源扩散区域大气颗粒物而言,颗粒物质量浓度峰值均在 0.56 ~1.0 μm 范围内.实验室排空大气颗粒物在 0.32 ~0.56 μm 粒径级质量浓度较高;地下停车场大气颗粒物在 1.0 ~1.8 μm 粒径级质量浓度较高.
- (2) 柴油机原排颗粒物有机碳中 OC1、OC2 和OC3 所占比例较多, OC4 所占比例较少, EC 中EC2 所占比例较多. 实验室排空与地下停车场大气颗粒物的有机碳组分主要包含 OC2、OC3 和 OC4, 其中OC4 含量最多, OC3 与 OC4 组分含量比例都随着颗粒物粒径级的增大而增大. 实验室排空与地下停车场大气颗粒物中 EC 主要由 EC1 与 EC2 构成.
- (3) 柴油机原排颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值较小,在 0.92~2.50 之间.实验室排空及地下停车场大气两个典型扩散区域的大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值分别落在 1.40~2.53 与 2.36~4.82 区间,较原排颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值有所上升.总体而言,无论

原排和扩散状态,较大粒径级颗粒物其 OC/EC 比值较高. 此外,地下停车场大气颗粒物的 OC/EC 比值均大于2,最高可达 4.82,可以判定地下停车场有较多的二次颗粒物生成.

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