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## 目 次

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高爽、白霉、白岩、雷团团、土刚、李时海、陆朝阳、七娜、郝明亮、黄同峰(1575) 2015~2017年北京及近周边平房燃煤散烃及其污染排放遥感测算 起文意、李令军、鹿海峰、姜磊、张立坤、王新辉、邱昀(1594) 基于地基遥感的杭州地区气溶胶光学特性 齐冰、车慧正、徐婷婷、杜荣光、胡德云、梁卓然、马千里、姚杰(1604) 四川省人为源挥发性有机物组分清单及其臭氧生成潜势 周子航、邓也、谭钦文、吴柯颖、宋丹林、黄凤霞、周小玲(1613) 餐饮源挥发性有机物组成及排放特征 高雅琴、王红丽、许睿哲、景盛翱、刘跃辉、彭亚荣(1627) 广州番禺大气成分站一次典型光化学污染过程 PAN 和 O3 分析 邹宇、邓雪娇、李菲、殷长秦(1634) 北京市典型道路扬尘化学组分特征及年际变化 胡月琪、李萌、颜起、张超(1645) 南昌市扬尘 PM、中多环芳烃的来源解析及健康风险评价 于瑞莲、郑权、刘贤荣、王珊珊、敖旭、张超(1646) 现实工况下挖掘机尾气排放特征分析 马帅、张凯山、王帆、庞凯莉、朱怡静、李臻、毛红梅、胡宝梅、杨锦锦、王斌(1670) 雾。罐天人体平均呼吸高度处不同粒径气溶胶的微生物特性 杨唐、韩云平、李珠、《敬(1688) 支持向量机回归在臭氧预报中的应用 苏筱倩、安俊琳、张玉欣、梁静舒、刘静达、王鑫(1697) 基于中国电网结构及一线典型城市车辆出行特征的 PHEV 二氧化碳排放分析 郝旭、王贺武、李伟峰、欧阳明高(1705) 岩溶槽谷区地下河硝酸盐来源及其环境效应:以重庆龙风槽谷地下河系统为例 标准,生工工建、吴韦、彭学义、刘九维(1715) 股州湾表层水体中邻苯二甲酸酯的污染特征和生态风险 刘成、孙翠竹、张哿、唐缭、邹亚丹、徐擎擎、李锋民(1726) 湛江湾沉积物中六六六(HCHs)、滴滴涕(DDTs)有机氯农药的分布特征与风险评估 张哿、唐缭、邹亚丹、徐擎擎、李锋民(1726) 湛江湾沉积物中六六六(HCHs)、滴滴涕(DDTs)有机氯农药的分布特征与风险评估 张哿、唐缭、邹亚丹、徐擎擎、李锋民(1726) 港位系化系统中,DOM 米偿特性及影响用表位任意、以为该准系表光,视镜明、陈法锦、于赤灵、李嘉诚、梁字钊、宋建中(1734)
内蒙古河套濯区不同盐碱程度土壤 CH。收収现律 物义柱,焦燕,物铭德,温息片(1950)水稻光合碳在植株-土壤系统中分配与稳定对施磷的响应 王莹莹,肖谋良,张昀,袁红朝,祝贞科,葛体达,吴金水,张广才,高晓丹(1957)土壤水分和温度对西南喀斯特棕色石灰土无机碳释放的影响 徐学池,黄媛,何寻阳,王桂红,苏以荣(1965)黄土丘陵区侵蚀坡面土壤微生物量碳时空动态及影响因素 覃乾,朱世硕,夏彬,赵允格,许明祥(1973)农用地土壤抗生素组成特征与积累规律 孔泉 是,张世文,爰起甲,胡青贵(1981)
  生物发酵制药 VOCs 与嗅味治理技术研究与发展 ··· 王东升,朱新梦,杨晓芳,焦茹媛,赵珊,宋荣娜,吕明晗,杨敏(1990)《环境科学》征订启事(1612) 《环境科学》征稿简则(1787) 信息(1663,1796,1833)
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# 太原市冬季 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 化学组分特征与来源解析

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摘要:为研究太原市城区冬季  $PM_{2.5}$ 污染特征及来源,于 2017 年 1 月对  $PM_{2.5}$  及其化学组分(水溶性离子、碳组分和微量元素)、气态污染物( $SO_2$ 、 $NO_2$ )进行在线观测,结合气象数据,分析了清洁天和污染天  $PM_{2.5}$  及其化学组分特征,并利用正定矩阵因子分析法(positive matrix factorization,PMF)对  $PM_{2.5}$ 进行来源解析.结果表明,2017 年 1 月太原市城区污染天  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度(239.92  $\mu$ g·m<sup>-3</sup>)为清洁天的 5.70 倍,污染天  $PM_{2.5}$ 主要化学组分  $SO_4^2$ 、 $NO_3^-$ 、 $NH_4^+$ 、 $Cl^-$ 、OC 和 EC 分别为清洁天的 7.04、5.76、6.51、5.62、4.06 和 4.70 倍;污染天硫的氧化速率(SOR)和氮的氧化速率(NOR)分别为 0.12 和 0.19,明显高于清洁天,说明污染天二次转化程度更高;PMF 解析结果显示,污染天二次源(SOR)、燃煤源(SOR)和机动车源(SOR)。较清洁天分别增长 18.03%、7.39%和 2.10%,说明太原市城区污染天在管控机动车和燃煤等一次排放源的基础上,更应该注意对二次源前体物的控制.

关键词:太原; PM25; 污染天; 组分特征; 源解析

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## Chemical Composition Characteristics and Source Apportionment of PM<sub>2,5</sub> During Winter in Taiyuan

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Abstract; To study the characteristics and sources of  $PM_{2.5}$  pollution in Taiyuan urban area in winter,  $PM_{2.5}$  and its chemical components (water-soluble ions, carbon components, and trace elements) and gaseous pollutants ( $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ ) were monitored by online instruments in January 2017. Combined with meteorological data, the characteristics of  $PM_{2.5}$  and its chemical components were analyzed. Also, source apportionment of  $PM_{2.5}$  was conducted by using positive matrix factorization (PMF). The results showed that the mean mass concentration of  $PM_{2.5}$  on polluted days ( $239.92~\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ) was 5.70 times as much as that on clean days. The concentrations of the main chemical components of  $PM_{2.5}$  on polluted days,  $SO_4^{2-}$ ,  $NO_3^-$ ,  $NH_4^+$ ,  $CI^-$ , OC, and EC, were 7.04, 5.76, 6.51, 5.62, 4.06, and 4.70 times their respective values on clean days. The sulfur oxidation ratios (SOR) and the nitrogen oxidation ratios (SOR) on polluted days were 0.12 and 0.19, respectively, which were higher than those in clean days, indicating that secondary transformation was more significant on polluted days. The results of the PMF source apportionment showed that the contributions of secondary sources (35.06%), coal combustion (30.19%), and vehicle emissions (24.25%) were higher on polluted days than on clean days, with increases of 18.03%, 7.39% and 2.10%, respectively. Thus, air pollution control strategies should pay more attention to controlling secondary source precursors on the basis of controlling the primary emission sources on polluted days.

Key words: Taiyuan; PM2.5; polluted days; composition characteristics; source apportionment

随着我国经济的快速发展,空气污染问题日益突显,大气重污染天气得到全社会高度关注<sup>[1,2]</sup>.有研究表明,北方冬季重污染的关键影响因子是细颗粒物(PM<sub>2.5</sub>)污染,其不仅会降低大气能见度,损害居民身体健康,而且会对全球气候造成影响<sup>[3~5]</sup>.

近年来国内外学者对大气重污染污染成因进行了诸多研究,如文献[6~9]分别针对北京、南京和西安等地大气中  $PM_{2.5}$ 及其组分特征研究发现,霾天水溶性离子( $SO_4^2$ 、 $NO_3^-$ 、 $NH_4^+$ 等)浓度较非霾

天增幅较大,且不利的气象条件(高湿、低风等)是影响霾天颗粒物浓度升高的重要因素, Tian 等<sup>[10]</sup>和 Sulong 等<sup>[11]</sup>通过受体模型(PMF)分别对北京、吉隆坡等地霾天和非霾天大气中 PM<sub>2.5</sub>来源研究发现,霾天二次源对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>贡献有所增加. 现有研究

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显示,目前国内主要研究区域集中于京津冀、长三角、珠三角和汾渭平原等地,而太原作为我国典型的燃煤型工业城市,同时也是我国污染最为严重的城市之一<sup>[12,13]</sup>.目前对太原大气污染特征研究主要针对某一污染过程或单一化学组分进行分析,且采样方式多以离线采样为主,基于高时间分辨率在线监测研究仍鲜有报道,难以对大气污染过程特征及来源进行动态解析<sup>[14-17]</sup>.因此,利用高时间分辨率污染物在线监测开展针对重污染过程 PM<sub>2.5</sub>快速、连续来源解析更具有重要意义.

为了深入研究太原市冬季大气颗粒物的污染特征,本研究基于高时间分辨率(1 h) 在线监测仪器对太原市城区  $PM_{2.5}$ 及其化学组分(水溶性离子、碳组分、微量元素)、气态污染物( $SO_2$  和  $NO_2$ )等进行观测,同时结合气象参数等数据,分别对清洁天( $PM_{2.5} < 75 \ \mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ )和污染天( $PM_{2.5} > 75 \ \mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ )大气污染特征进行对比分析,并通过正定矩阵因子分析模型(PMF)对  $PM_{2.5}$ 来源进行解析,探究其污染来源,以期为有效应对重污染过程提供科学依据.

## 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 采样点位及时间介绍

采样地点为太原市环境监测中心站三层楼顶, 距地面高度约为12 m, 太原市环境监测站位于太原 市中心城区(37.87°N、112.54°E), 采样点位周围 无明显排放源, 附近主要以居民住宅区为主, 属于 人口密集区. 采样时间为2017年1月1~31日, 每 日24 h 连续监测.

#### 1.2 采样仪器

在线离子采样器为 MARGA ADI 2080 离子色谱仪(瑞士万通公司 瑞士),该仪器可在 1 h 分辨率条件下连续测量气溶胶中水溶性无机离子,其中包括  $SO_4^{2-}$ 、 $NO_3^{-}$ 、 $Cl^{-}$ 、 $NH_4^{+}$ 、 $K^{+}$ 、 $Na^{+}$ 、 $Mg^{2+}$ 、 $Ca^{2+}$ ,对应检测限分别为 0.04、0.05、0.01、0.05、0.09、0.05、0.06 和 0.09  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ .测量原理:仪器依据气体扩散性质,通过旋转液膜气蚀器(WRD)采集酸性气体和氨气,气溶胶通过 WRD 后被蒸气喷射气溶胶收集器(SJAC)收集,进而气溶胶颗粒物通过离子色谱分析出其可溶性阴离子和阳离子组分.为保证仪器的正常运行,定期通过内标的方法对阴阳离子色谱柱进行标定,采用多点校正的方法对仪器的流量进行校正,保证空气进样流量为 $1 m^3 \cdot h^{-1[5,18,19]}$ .

OC、EC 分析采用 OCEC(Modle 4) 在线分析仪 (Sunset Laboratory 美国),该仪器基于热学/光学方

法对在石英膜上采集的碳组分进行分析. 具体测量原理:在测量 OC 过程中,为避免仪器内有机物和碳化产物对 OC 检测的干扰,通入 He 气对其吹扫进入 MnO<sub>2</sub> 炉内,定量转化为 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体,然后通过非扩散红外(NDIR)检测器进行测量,测量 EC 时通入He/O<sub>2</sub> 混合气体,通过同样的方法进行检测. 该仪器对每次测量过程进行自动光学校正,并且定期通过蔗糖溶液和空白对比等方法对仪器进行校准,确保仪器正常运行和数据的可靠性,采样流量为 8 L·min<sup>-1</sup>,其 OC 和 EC 检测限分别为  $0.4 \mu g \cdot m^{-3}$  和  $0.2 \mu g \cdot m^{-3} [5.18,20]$ .

在线微量元素采样器为 Xact 625 多金属连续排放检测系统(PALL corporation 美国),该仪器通过滤带将空气颗粒物进行采集,同时使用流量计对样本流量进行监测,采集样品后,通过滤带的转动将金属颗粒物传送到检测器位置,测量方法主要采用 EPA 规定的 IO3.3 标准方法(XRF, X 射线光荧光分析)测量空气颗粒物中金属成分,该仪器可检测环境颗粒物中 23 种元素,分别为 K、Ca、V、Cr、Mn、Fe、Ni、Cu、Zn、Ga、As、Se、Pd、Ag、Cd、Ba、Hg、Pb、Au、Tl、Co、Sn 和 Sb. 其测量范围为 0~100 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>,其中 1h 最低检测限为 0. 135 ng·m<sup>-3</sup>,为保证数据的正常,需要定期对该仪器进行气密性实验、流量校准、空白实验、以及滤波器的校准<sup>[5,18]</sup>.

#### 1.3 正定矩阵因子分析法

正 定 矩 阵 因 子 分 析 法 (positive matrix factorization, PMF) 是 一 种 多 变 量 因 子 分 析 方 法 [21,22],该方法将样本数据矩阵  $X(n \times m)$  分解为两个矩阵,分别为源成分谱矩阵  $F(k \times j)$  和源贡献矩阵  $G(j \times i)$ , $E(i \times j)$  为样本的观测值与模拟值之间的残差矩阵,具体表示方法如下:

$$X = GF + E \tag{1}$$

通过寻求最小目标函数 Q 的值,确定污染源成分谱矩阵 F 和污染源贡献矩阵 G,达到目标解析结果.

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (e_{ij}/\sigma_{ij})^{2}$$
 (2)

式中,  $e_{ij}$ 为第 i 个样本数据中第 j 个组分观测值与模拟值的残差,  $\sigma_{ij}$ 为第 i 个样本数据中第 j 个组分不确定性[23,24].

#### 1.4 其他数据来源

本文 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 质量浓度、气态污染物(NO<sub>2</sub> 和 SO<sub>2</sub>)及气象参数(温度、湿度、风向、风速等)等数据均来自太原市国控点空气质量监测站,采样仪器均为美国 Thermo 公司,具体仪器型号为:美国热电

公司 Model 5030 (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)、Model 42i (NO<sub>2</sub>)和 43i (SO<sub>2</sub>)、WS500-UMB (气象参数).

#### 2 结果与讨论

## 2.1 大气污染特征及气象条件的影响

为了研究不同污染条件下太原市大气污染特征,根据  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度范围分类,划分为清洁天 ( $PM_{2.5}$  < 75  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ) 和 污 染 天 ( $PM_{2.5} \ge 75$   $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ),不同污染条件下  $PM_{2.5}$ 、气态污染物及气象参数情况详见表 1.

表 1 不同污染条件下 PM<sub>2.5</sub>、气态污染物及气象参数

Table 1  $\ \ PM_{2.\, 5}$  , gaseous pollutants, and meteorological

parameters under different pollution conditions

类型	清洁天	污染天
PM <sub>2.5</sub> /μg·m <sup>-3</sup>	42. 11	239. 92
$SO_2/\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$	58. 77	222. 18
$NO_2/\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$	39. 63	89. 35
温度/℃	-1.02	1. 58
相对湿度/%	32. 47	49. 50
风速/m·s <sup>-1</sup>	2. 68	0. 69

图 1 为观测期间 PM<sub>2.5</sub>质量浓度、气态污染物及气象参数时间变化序列. 从中可知, 太原市城区

 $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度范围为 14 ~ 781 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>,均值为 146.87 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>,污染天  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度均值为 239.92 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>,为清洁天  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度的 5.70 倍,约为我国《环境空气质量标准》(GB 3095-2012)二级标准(75 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>)限值的 3.20 倍.气态污染物中  $SO_2$  和  $NO_2$  污染天浓度分别为 222.18 μg·m<sup>-3</sup> 和 89.35 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>,是清洁天的 3.78 和 2.25 倍,相关性分析表明, $SO_2$  和  $NO_2$  浓度变化趋势与  $PM_{2.5}$ 较为一致( $R^2$  为 0.82 和 0.83,P < 0.01), $SO_2$  主要来源于机动车排放和化石燃料燃烧等,说明观测期间  $PM_{2.5}$ 可能受燃煤、机动车尾气及工业排放影响较大[6.9].

通过对气象参数分析可知,清洁天风速为 2. 68 m·s<sup>-1</sup>,而污染天风速仅为 0. 69 m·s<sup>-1</sup>,污染天气大气基本处于静稳状态,导致大气污染物扩散条件变差,进而加重大气污染程度<sup>[2]</sup>.清洁天和污染天相对湿度分别为 32. 47% 和 49. 50%,相对湿度的增加有利于环境空气中 SO<sub>2</sub>、NO<sub>2</sub>等气态前体物的二次转化,促进颗粒物的吸湿增长和 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度升高<sup>[25]</sup>.

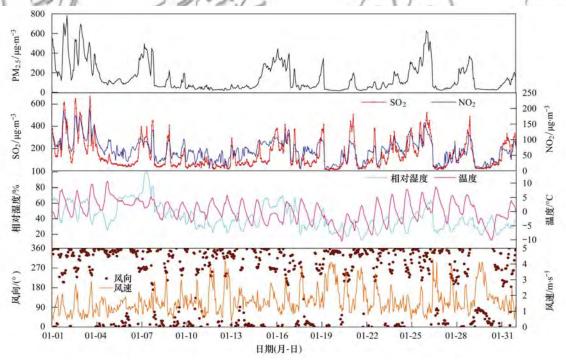


图 1 PM<sub>2.5</sub>、气态污染物及气象参数时间变化序列

Fig. 1  $\,$  Time series of  $PM_{2.5}$ , gaseous pollutants, and meteorological parameters

## 2.2 PM<sub>2.5</sub>中化学组分变化特征

观测期间太原市城区  $PM_{2.5}$ 中水溶性离子、碳组分和微量元素质量浓度均值分别为 71. 43、34. 35 和 4. 54  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,分别占  $PM_{2.5}$ 的 48. 64%、23. 39% 和 3. 09%,具体各化学组分质量浓度情况如表 2 所

示. 可以看出, $SO_4^{2-}$ 、 $NO_3^{-}$ 、 $NH_4^{+}$  、 $Cl^{-}$ 、OC、EC 质量浓度明显高于其他组分,是大气  $PM_{2.5}$ 中的主要化学组分. 观测期间  $SO_4^{2-}$ 、 $NO_3^{-}$  和  $Cl^{-}$  质量浓度分别占水溶性离子浓度总和的 34. 59%、23. 42% 和 12. 68%,OC 和 EC 分别占  $PM_{2.5}$  质量浓度的

17.71%和 5.68%,与国内其他城市(如北京<sup>[26]</sup>、天津<sup>[27]</sup>、南京<sup>[28]</sup>等)同期观测结果对比,太原市城区  $SO_4^{2-}$ 和  $Cl^-$ 在水溶性离子中占比明显高于其他城市,而  $NO_3^{-}$ 在水溶性离子中占比相对要低,且  $NO_3^{-}/SO_4^{2-}$ 比值为 0.78,说明观测期间太原市城区燃煤源对大气  $PM_{2,5}$ 贡献较为突出.

#### 表 2 太原市城区 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 中各化学组分质量浓度

Table 2 Mass concentration of the chemical components

in PM2 5 in Taiyuan urban area

in PM <sub>2.5</sub> in Taiyuan urban area					
类型	组分	月均值	清洁天均值	污染天均值	
水溶性离子/μg·m <sup>-3</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> -	24. 71	6. 11	43.03	
	$NO_3^-$	16. 73	4. 91	28.30	
	$NH_4^+$	17. 01	4. 52	29.40	
	Cl -	9.06	2. 72	15. 28	
	Na +	0.93	0.42	1.44	
	$Mg^{2+}$	0. 25	0. 21	0. 29	
т₩ АП /\   - 3	EC	8. 34	2. 67	12.56	
碳组分/µg·m <sup>-3</sup>	OC	26.01	9. 94	40.38	
- /	K	1.84	0.60	3.03	
	Ca	0.62	0. 52	0.71	
	$\operatorname{Cr}$	0.04	0. 03	0.05	
	Mn	0.10	0.05	0.15	
	Fe	1. 16	0.82	1.49	
	Ni	0.01	0. 01	0.01	
/ 1 / 1	Cu	0.04	0. 01	0.07	
微量元素/µg·m <sup>-3</sup>	Zn	0.38	0. 10	0.66	
1 6	As	0.03	0.01	0.06	
	-Se	0.02	0. 01	0.03	
C- PAV	Ag	0.01	0.00	0,01	
RVII	Cd	0.01	0. 01	0.01	
1.01	Ba	0.09	0.04	0. 15	
( )	Hg	0.01	0.00	0.01	
1	Pb	0.17	0.04	0. 29	

通过清洁天与污染天对比发现, 污染天 SO<sub>4</sub>-、 NO; 和 NH, 质量浓度分别为清洁天其质量浓度的 7.04、5.76 和 6.51 倍, 清洁天和污染天三者质量 浓度之和(SNA)在 PM<sub>2.5</sub>中占比分别为 36.89% 和 41.99%. 污染天 Cl 质量浓度均值(15.28 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>)明显高于清洁天 Cl<sup>-</sup>质量浓度均值(2.72 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>). 清洁天和污染天 Cl<sup>-</sup>质量浓度在水溶性 离子总和中分别占比为 13. 25% 和 12. 57%, Cl<sup>-</sup>作 为燃煤源的特征组分, 说明太原市城区受燃煤影响 较大[19]. 清洁天总碳(total carbonaceous, TC)组分 在 PM2.5中占比(29.96%) 明显高于污染天总碳组 分在 PM,5中占比(22.07%),说明清洁天碳组分对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>贡献高于污染天,由 OC 和 EC 浓度均值变化 来看,污染天 OC 和 EC 质量浓度分别为清洁天的 4.06 和 4.70 倍, 污染天 EC 在 TC 中占比 (23.72%) 高于清洁天 EC 在 TC 中占比 (21.20%), 而污染天 OC 在 TC 中占比(76.28%) 较清洁天小(78.80%),表明污染天碳气溶胶一次 排放源贡献增大,该结果与沙丹丹等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究结果一致.

对于 SO<sub>2</sub> 和 NO<sub>2</sub> 等气态前体物的二次气溶胶转化情况,可通过硫的氧化速率(SOR)和氮的氧化速率(NOR)来反映,其数值越高,说明二次转化程度越高<sup>[30]</sup>.具体计算公式如下:

$$SOR = c(SO_4^{2-})/[c(SO_4^{2-}) + c(SO_2)]$$
 (3)

NOR =  $c(NO_3^-)/[c(NO_3^-) + c(NO_2)]$  (4) 式中, c 表示浓度,单位为 $mol \cdot m^{-3}$ . 计算结果显示,污染天 SOR(0.12) 和 NOR(0.19) 明显高于清洁天 SOR(0.08) 和 NOR(0.09),说明污染天二次转化程度更高,可能是污染天  $SO_4^{-2}$  和  $NO_3^{-1}$  增幅较大的重要原因<sup>[6]</sup>. 结合 SOR、NOR 与气象参数(相对湿度和温度)相关性分析,发现相对湿度对 SOR 和 NOR 的相关性最为显著( $R^2$  为 0.70 和 0.59, P <0.01),说明相对湿度可能会影响  $SO_2$  和  $NO_2$  的二次转化,且非均相反应在二次污染物形成过程中的作用更强<sup>[31]</sup>.

#### 2.3 相关性分析

## 2.3.1 水溶性离子间相关性分析

为了探究观测期间二次气溶胶的主要存在形 式,对离子间相关性进行分析[19].有研究表明,大 气中二次气溶胶存在形式主要包括(NH<sub>4</sub>),SO<sub>4</sub>、 NH4HSO4、NH4NO3和NH4Cl等,由其挥发性可知, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 挥发性最小, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl 挥发性最高. 因 此, 假设  $NH_4^+$  首先与  $SO_4^{2-}$  结合, 过量  $NH_4^+$  与 NO<sub>3</sub> 和 Cl<sup>-</sup>结合, 且当过量 NH<sub>4</sub> 与 SO<sub>4</sub> 反应时, SO<sub>4</sub> 存在形式以(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 为主<sup>[19,32~34]</sup>. 图 2 分 别为 NH<sub>4</sub> 与 SO<sub>4</sub> 、SO<sub>4</sub> + NO<sub>5</sub> 相关性曲线, 从中 可以看出, 清洁天与污染天  $NH_4^+$  与  $SO_4^{2-}$  、  $SO_4^{2-}$  + NO; 相关性斜率均大于1, 表明大气中 NH, 与 SO<sup>2-</sup> 和 NO<sub>3</sub> 形成化合物后表现仍有剩余, 剩余 NH4 则可能与 Cl - 继续反应, 因此, 判断太原市城 区清洁天与污染天二次气溶胶存在形式均以 (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 和 NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> 为主. 另外, 清洁天离子间 相关性曲线斜率均大于污染天, 说明清洁天较污染 天  $NH_4^+$  更为充足, 并且污染天  $SO_4^{2-}$  和  $NO_3^-$  的增 长速率较 NH4 更快.

### 2.3.2 OC 与 EC 相关性分析

OC 主要来源于直接排放的一次有机碳和经过 化学反应生成的二次有机碳(SOC),而 EC 则主要 来源于化石燃料等不完全燃烧的一次排放,其相关 性大小可用于判断二者是否具有同源性<sup>[35,36]</sup>.由图 3 可以看出,清洁天 OC 与 EC 相关性( $R^2 = 0.766$ ) 高于污染天相关性( $R^2 = 0.69$ ),且当 OC 质量浓度

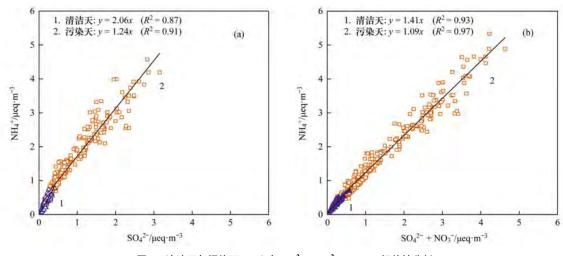


图 2 清洁天与污染天  $NH_4^+$  与  $SO_4^{2-}$  、  $SO_4^{2-} + NO_3^-$  相关性分析

Fig. 2 Analysis of the correlation between NH<sub>4</sub> and SO<sub>4</sub> and between NH<sub>4</sub> and SO<sub>4</sub> + NO<sub>3</sub> on clean and polluted days

高于 50 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>时,相关系数  $R^2$  为 0. 17,当 OC 质量浓度高于 60 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>时, $R^2$  为 0. 06,说明污染天 OC、EC 来源更加复杂,这与以往其它研究结果相似<sup>[36]</sup>.有研究表明,当碳气溶胶中存在 SOC 的生成时(OC/EC > 2),可能会影响 OC 与 EC 的相关性,本研究中清洁天和污染天 OC/EC 比值分别为 4. 70 和 3. 37,表明清洁天和污染天均存在二次有机碳生成的可能性<sup>[36,37]</sup>.基于 OC/EC 最小比值法对 SOC 进行估算<sup>[38]</sup>,为减小计算误差,对 OC/EC 比值大小进行排序后,选取比值最小的前 5% 所对应的 OC 和 EC 值做相关性分析,取其斜率作为 OC/EC 最小比值,结果显示,污染天 SOC 质量浓度(16. 21 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>),明显高于清洁天(3. 75 μg·m<sup>-3</sup>),说明污染天 SOC 的显著增长可能是影响 OC 和 EC 相关性较差的重要原因.

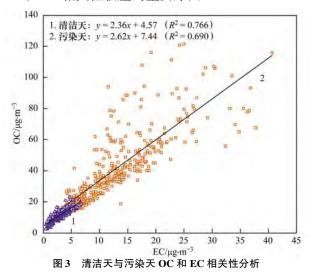


Fig. 3 Analysis of the correlation between OC and  $\,$  EC on clean and polluted days

#### 2.4 PM25来源解析

本研究基于在线观测的颗粒物组分数据,采用

PMF 5.0 定量解析不同污染源对  $PM_{2.5}$ 贡献,将样品矩阵(560×23)及对应组分不确定度矩阵输入模型,多次运行后,确定污染源类别. 运行结果显示,实测  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度与计算  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度相关性较高(斜率为 0.998, $R^2=0.98$ ),且  $Q_{\text{目标值}}/Q_{\text{理论值}}=1.02$ ,说明本次源解析结果是合理的.

PMF 解析 PM, 5源成分谱如图 4 示, 依据不同 特征组分对 5 种因子进行来源识别. 因子 1 中以 NO, 、EC 源贡献较高, NO, 和 EC 主要来源于机动 车尾气的排放,而 NO3 主要来源于 NOx 的二次转 化[39,40],因此,判断因子1为机动车源;因子2中 Cl-、EC、OC、Cu、Zn、As 和 Se 源贡献较高, 通常 Cl<sup>-</sup>可作为燃煤排放的特征组分<sup>[41]</sup>, 另外 As 和 Se 也可作为燃煤标识元素[40,41],因此,判断因子2为 燃煤源;因子3中以Mg2+、Ca、Ag和Cd源贡献较 高, 其中 Mg<sup>2+</sup>、Ca 为典型扬尘特征组分<sup>[19,42]</sup>, 判 断因子 3 为扬尘源;因子 4 中以 $SO_4^2$ 、 $NO_3$ 、 $NH_4^4$ 等二次离子贡献突出,表现为明显的二次源特 征[14],判断因子4为二次源;因子5中以Cr、Ni、 Fe、Mn 源贡献较高, Cr、Ni、Fe、Mn 主要来源于人 为排放,其中 Cr、Ni、Mn 被认为与金属制造业有  $\dot{\xi}^{[42]}$ ,而 Fe、Mn 常被认为来源于炼钢工业 $^{[43]}$ ,因 此,将因子5识别为工艺过程源.综上所述,识别 2017年1月太原城区 PM,5主要污染源为:机动车 源、燃煤源、扬尘源、二次源和工艺过程源.

基于源解析结果,太原市城区不同污染水平下各类污染源对  $PM_{2.5}$ 的贡献情况如图 5 所示. 从中可以看出,清洁天  $PM_{2.5}$ 主要污染源为燃煤源(22.79%)、机动车源(22.15%)和扬尘源(21.11%),而污染天主要污染源为二次源(35.06%)、燃煤源(30.19%)和机动车源

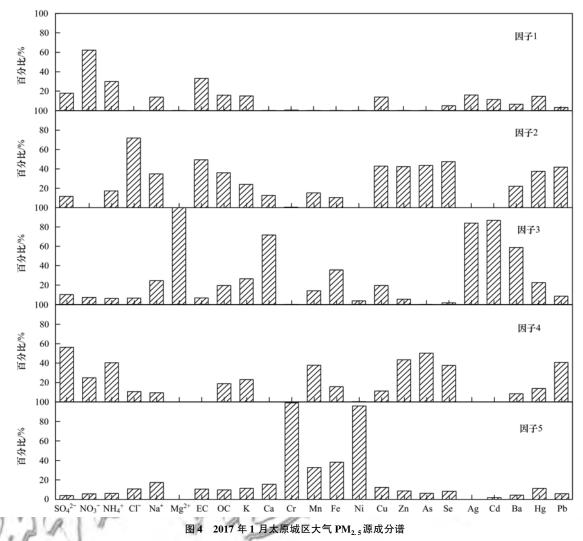


Fig. 4 Sources profiles of PM<sub>2.5</sub> during January 2017 in Taiyuan urban area

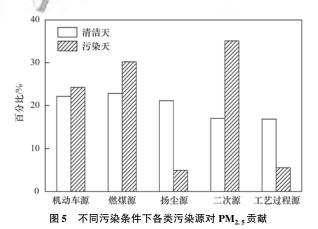


Fig. 5 Sources contributions of  $PM_{2.5}$  under different pollution conditions

(24.25%),通过对比发现,污染天二次源对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 贡献显著增加,说明二次颗粒物是造成污染天 PM<sub>2.5</sub>上升的重要因素,主要原因可能是不利的气象条件及较强的非均相反应作用造成一次排放的 SO<sub>2</sub>、NO<sub>2</sub> 转化为二次颗粒物的速度加快导致.污染天燃煤源对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 贡献较清洁天增长显著,而清

洁天和污染天机动车源对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 贡献变化不明显,表明太原市城区静稳天气条件下燃煤源排放的污染物积累后对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 影响更大. 低风速可能是导致污染天扬尘源对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 贡献低于清洁天对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 贡献的主要原因. 工艺过程源在污染天对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 的贡献远低于清洁天,反映了污染天采取的应急措施对降低工业污染源直接排放的影响是有效的. 因此,针对降低太原市污染天的污染程度,应在加强太原市污染天机动车和燃煤等一次排放源管控的基础上,更应该注意对二次源前体物的控制.

### 3 结论

(1)2017 年 1 月太原城区  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度均值为 146.87  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,其中污染天  $PM_{2.5}$ 质量浓度均值高达 239.92  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,为清洁天的 5.70 倍,约为我国《环境空气质量标准》(GB 3095-2012)二级标准(75  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ )限值的 3.20 倍,说明观测期间太原城区  $PM_{2.5}$ 汽染较为严重.

(2) SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>、NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>、NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>、Cl<sup>-</sup>、OC 和 EC 均为

- $PM_{2.5}$ 中主要化学组分, $SO_4^{2-}$  和  $Cl^-$ 质量浓度分别 占水溶性离子浓度总和的 34.59% 和 12.68%,明 显高于北京、天津、南京等城市,观测期间  $NO_3^{-}/SO_4^{2-}$  比值为 0.78,说明太原市城区燃煤源对大气  $PM_{3.5}$ 贡献较为突出.
- (3)污染天硫的氧化速率(SOR)和氮的氧化速率(NOR)分别为 0.12 和 0.19, 明显高于清洁天硫的氧化速率(0.08)和氮氧化速率(0.09), 说明污染天二次转化程度更高; 清洁天和污染天二次气溶胶主要存在形式均为(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>、NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>; 污染天OC 和 EC 同源性低于清洁天二者同源性, 污染天SOC(16.21 µg·m<sup>-3</sup>)的显著增长可能是影响其同源性的重要因素.
- (4) PMF 解析结果表明,污染天二次源(35.06%)、燃煤源(30.19%)和机动车源(24.25%)较清洁天分别增长18.03%、7.39%和2.10%,表明太原市城区污染天在管控机动车和燃煤等一次排放源的基础上,更应该注意对二次源前体物的控制.

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# **HUANJING KEXUE**

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Vol. 40 No. 4 Apr. 15, 2019

## **CONTENTS**

Characteristics of Carbonaceous Aerosol Pollution in PM <sub>2.5</sub> in Xi'an  Chemical Composition Characteristics and Source Apportionment of PM <sub>2.5</sub> During Winter in Taiyuan  Seasonal Variation and Source Analysis of Water-soluble Inorganic Ions in Fine Particulate Matter in Zhengzhou  Elemental Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Atmospheric PM <sub>2.5</sub> in a Suburb of Zhuhai City  Impact of a Dust Event on the Size Distribution of Metal Elements in Atmospheric Aerosols at a Coastal Region and over the Ocean  CALPUFF Modeling of the Influence of Typical Industrial Emissions on PM <sub>2.5</sub> in an Urban Area Considering the SOA Transformation  Variation in Pollutant Concentrations and Correlation Analysis with the Vegetation Index in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei  Estimation of Coal Consumption and the Emission of Related Contaminants in the Plain Area Around Beijing During 2015-2017  Column-integrated Aerosol Optical Properties Determined Using Ground-based Sun Photometry Measurements in the Hangzhou Region  Speciated VOCs Emission Inventory and Ozone Formation Potential in Sichuan Province  Characterization of Volatile Organic Compounds from Cooking Emissions  Analysis of Peroxyacetyl Nitrate and Ozone During a Typical Photochemical Pollution Process at the Panyu Atmospheric Composition S	YANG Yan, et al. (1537) YAN Guang-xuan, ZHANG Jing-wen, LEI Hao-jie, et al. (1545)  YANG Guang-xuan, ZHANG Jing-wen, LEI Hao-jie, et al. (1545)  YANG Yi-hong, JIA Yan, BIAN Guo-jian, et al. (1553)  JIN Tong-jun, QI Jian-hua, XI Zi-yan, et al. (1562)  Mechanism GAO Shuang, BO Xin, MA Yan, et al. (1575)  SUN Shuang, LI Ling-jun, ZHAO Wen-ji, et al. (1585)  ZHAO Wen-hui, LI Ling-jun, LU Hai-feng, et al. (1594)  QI Bing, CHE Hui-zheng, XU Ting-ting, et al. (1604)  ZHOU Zi-hang, DENG Ye, TAN Qin-wen, et al. (1613)
Characteristics and Interannual Variation of Chemical Components in Typical Road Dust in Beijing  Sources Analysis and Health Risk Assessment of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in the PM <sub>2</sub> Fraction of Fugitive Dust in Nanchar	
Methods and Application of Road Fugitive Dust Emission Factor Localization  Characterization of Tailpipe Emissions from in-use Excavators  Microbial Properties of Different Size Aerosols at Human Average Respiratory Height During Fog-haze Days  Modification and Performance Tests of Visibility Parameterizations for Haze Days  Application of Support Vector Machine Regression in Ozone Forecasting  Analysis of PHEV CO <sub>2</sub> Emission Based on China's Grid Structure and Travelling Patterns in Mega Cities  Sources of Nitrate in Groundwater and Its Environmental Effects in Karst Trough Valleys; A Case Study of an Underground River Syst	FAN Shou-bin, YANG Tao, WANG Kai, et al. (1664)  MA Shuai, ZHANG Kai-shan, WANG Fan, et al. (1670)  YANG Tang, HAN Yun-ping, LI Lin, et al. (1680)  ZHAO Xiu-juan, LI Zi-ming, XU Jing (1688)  SU Xiao-qian, AN Jun-lin, ZHANG Yu-xin, et al. (1697)  HAO Xu, WANG He-wu, LI Wei-feng, et al. (1705)
Pollution Characteristics and Ecological Risk Assessment of Phthalate Esters (PAEs) in the Surface Water of Jiaozhou Bay  Distribution Characteristics and Ecological Risk Assessment of Organochlorine Pesticides in Sediments of Zhanjiang Bay	JAN Shi-hui, JIANG Yong-jun, ZHANG Yuan-zhu, et al. (1715) LIU Cheng, SUN Cui-zhu, ZHANG Ge, et al. (1726) · PENG Shi-yun, PENG Ping-an, KONG De-ming, et al. (1734)
Analysis of the Optical Properties and Factors Influencing DOM in an Ecological Purification System; A Case Study of Yanlong Lake i Analysis of the Relationship Between Dissolved Organic Matter (DOM) and Watershed Land-use Based on Three-dimensional Fluores	cence-Parallel Factor (EEM-PARAFAC) Analysis
Analysis of the Characteristics of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Emissions from Agricultural Non-point Sources on Hanfeng Lake Basin	e RZWOM Model ·····
Spatial Distribution Characteristics of Nutrients and Chlorophyll A in the Lancang River Basin Under Cascade Reservoirs  Nutrient Distribution of Overlying Water in Tidal Marshes in Five Estuaries and Bays of the Fuzhou Region in Autumn  Distribution and Environmental Risk of Pharmaceutically Active Compounds in the Traditionally Agreeus Phase of Effhent-receiving F	CHENG Bao, WANG Xue, MA Jin-chuan, et al. (1779) HE Lu-lu, YANG Ping, TAN Li-shan, et al. (1788)
Effects of a Green Roof on Stormwater Regulation and Cost-benefit Analysis  Ultrasonically Activated Persulfate Degrades Typical Odors in Water  Metal Organic Framework MIL-53(Fe) as a Photocatalyst for Visible-light Catalytic Reduction of U(VI) in Aqueous Solution	LI Jun-sheng, YIN Hai-wei, KONG Fan-hua, et al. (1803) SUN Xin, SUN Jie, LI Peng-fei, et al. (1811) YAN Zeng-yuan, XI Hai-ling, YUAN Li-yong (1819)
Effects and Differences of the Release of Dissolved Organic and Inorganic Phosphorus in Different Sediments Covered by Different Mat	··· CONC lia-jian NI Zhao-kuji XIAO Shang-bin <i>et al.</i> (1826)
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals  Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesis	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834) CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842) LI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849) s of Sulfate Wastewater
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals  Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesi  Pollutant Removal Performance and Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microaleae Membrane	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834)  CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842)  LI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849)  Sof Sulfate Wastewater  HUANG Shao-fu, YE Jie, ZHOU Shun-gui (1857)
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesi  Pollutant Removal Performance and Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microalgae Metaloge Pre-precipitation of Sewage-SNAD Granular Sludge Process Test  Impact of Actual Domestic Sewage and Simulated Wastewater on an Aerobic Granular Sludge System  Nitrogen Removal Performance of a Sulfur/Pyrite Autotrophic Denitrification System  Nitrogen Removal by Heterotrophic Nitrifying Bacterium Pseudomonas putida YH and Its Kinetic Characteristics	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834)  CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842)  HI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849)  Sof Sulfate Wastewater  HUANG Shao-fu, YE Jie, ZHOU Shun-gui (1857)  Membrane Reactor  MA Hang, LI Zhi-peng, LIU Feng, et al. (1865)  LI Dong, CUI Ya-qian, ZHAO Shi-xun, et al. (1871)  LI Dong, WANG Ying-qiao, LI Shuai, et al. (1878)  THOU Ya, MAI Wen-ning, LIANG Jia-wei, et al. (1885)  WANG Xu-hui, YANG Lei, REN Yong-xiang, et al. (1892)
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals  Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesi  Pollutant Removal Performance and Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microalgae Merceprecipitation of Sewage-SNAD Granular Sludge Process Test  Impact of Actual Domestic Sewage and Simulated Wastewater on an Aerobic Granular Sludge System  Nitrogen Removal Performance of a Sulfur/Pyrite Autotrophic Denitrification System  Nitrogen Removal by Heterotrophic Nitrifying Bacterium Pseudomonas putida YH and Its Kinetic Characteristics  Effect of Sludge Retention Time and pH on the Denitrifying Phosphorus Removal Process  Microbial Community of Granular Sludge in an ANAMMOX-EGSB Reactor Under Saline Conditions  Effect of Intracellular Carbon Source (PHA) Storage on the Mixed Growth Microbial Community Resistance to Low Temperature  Contents and Forms of Phosphorous in the Municipal Sewage Sludge of China  Contamination Characteristics and Safety Risk Assessment of Perflurorinated Alkylated Substances in Aquatic Products from Guangzhou	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834)  CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842)  LI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849)  s of Sulfate Wastewater
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals  Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesi  Pollutant Removal Performance and Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microalgae Mercopercipitation of Sewage-SNAD Granular Sludge Process Test  Impact of Actual Domestic Sewage and Simulated Wastewater on an Aerobic Granular Sludge System  Nitrogen Removal Performance of a Sulfur/Pyrite Autotrophic Denitrification System  Nitrogen Removal by Heterotrophic Nitrifying Bacterium Pseudomonas putida YH and Its Kinetic Characteristics  Effect of Sludge Retention Time and pH on the Denitrifying Phosphorus Removal Process  Microbial Community of Granular Sludge in an ANAMMOX-EGSB Reactor Under Saline Conditions  Effect of Intracellular Carbon Source (PHA) Storage on the Mixed Growth Microbial Community Resistance to Low Temperature  Contents and Forms of Phosphorous in the Municipal Sewage Sludge of China  Contamination Characteristics and Safety Risk Assessment of Perflurorinated Alkylated Substances in Aquatic Products from Guangzhor Characteristics of the Dissolved Nitrous Oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O) Concentrations and Influencing Factors in a Representative Agricultural Headwa	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834)  CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842)  LI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849)  s of Sulfate Wastewater
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals  Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesi  Pollutant Removal Performance and Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microalgae Metalogenesis of Actual Domestic Sewage and Simulated Wastewater on an Aerobic Granular Sludge System  Nitrogen Removal Performance of a Sulfur/Pyrite Autotrophic Denitrification System  Nitrogen Removal by Heterotrophic Nitrifying Bacterium Pseudomonas putida YH and Its Kinetic Characteristics  Effect of Sludge Retention Time and pH on the Denitrifying Phosphorus Removal Process  Microbial Community of Granular Sludge in an ANAMMOX-EGSB Reactor Under Saline Conditions  Effect of Intracellular Carbon Source (PHA) Storage on the Mixed Growth Microbial Community Resistance to Low Temperature  Contents and Forms of Phosphorous in the Municipal Sewage Sludge of China  Contamination Characteristics and Safety Risk Assessment of Perflurorinated Alkylated Substances in Aquatic Products from Guangzhou Characteristics of the Dissolved Nitrous Oxide (N2O) Concentrations and Influencing Factors in a Representative Agricultural Headwa CH4 Uptake in Different Saline-alkaline Soils in Hetao Irrigation District, Inner Mongolia  Allocation and Stabilization Responses of Rice Photosynthetic Carbon in the Plant-Soil System to Phosphorus Application  Effect of Soil Moisture and Temperature on the Soil Inorganic Carbon Release of Brown Limestone Soil in the Karst Region of Southwe	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834)  CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842)  LI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849)  s of Sulfate Wastewater
Phosphate Removal Using Rice Husk Biochars Modified with Lanthanum Hydroxide  Characteristics and Heavy Metal Adsorption Performance of Sewage Sludge-derived Biochar from Co-pyrolysis with Transition Metals  Adsorption, Reclaim, and Regeneration of Cd by Magnetic Calcium Dihydrogen Phosphate Nanoparticles  Effect of Hematite on the Inhibition of Hydrogen Sulfide Formation and Its Mechanism During Anaerobic Digestion and Methanogenesi  Pollutant Removal Performance and Membrane Fouling Characteristics in Marine Aquaculture Wastewater Treatment by a Microalgae Merceprecipitation of Sewage-SNAD Granular Sludge Process Test  Impact of Actual Domestic Sewage and Simulated Wastewater on an Aerobic Granular Sludge System  Nitrogen Removal Performance of a Sulfur/Pyrite Autotrophic Denitrification System  Nitrogen Removal by Heterotrophic Nitrifying Bacterium Pseudomonas putida YH and Its Kinetic Characteristics  Effect of Sludge Retention Time and pH on the Denitrifying Phosphorus Removal Process  Microbial Community of Granular Sludge in an ANAMMOX-ECSB Reactor Under Saline Conditions  Effect of Intracellular Carbon Source (PHA) Storage on the Mixed Growth Microbial Community Resistance to Low Temperature  Contents and Forms of Phosphorous in the Municipal Sewage Sludge of China  Contamination Characteristics and Safety Risk Assessment of Perflurorinated Alkylated Substances in Aquatic Products from Guangzhou  Characteristics of the Dissolved Nitrous Oxide (N2O) Concentrations and Influencing Factors in a Representative Agricultural Headwa  CH4 Uptake in Different Saline-alkaline Soils in Hetao Irrigation District, Inner Mongolia  Allocation and Stabilization Responses of Rice Photosynthetic Carbon in the Plant-Soil System to Phosphorus Application	XU Run, SHI Cheng-hao, TANG Qian, et al. (1834)  CHEN Tan, ZHOU Ze-yu, MENG Rui-hong, et al. (1842)  LI Yu-jiao, YANG Zhi-min, CHEN Yu-cheng, et al. (1849)  s of Sulfate Wastewater