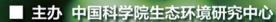
とう知库 Eco-Environmental Knowledge Web



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ISSN 0250-3301 CODEN HCKHDV HUANJING KEXUE



■出版科学出版社





2020

Vol.41 No.5 第41卷 第5期

採货箱泵 (HUANJING KEXUE)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第41卷 第5期 2020年5月15日

目 次

上海大与 PM 来源解析对比, 基于在线数据运用 3 种受体模型 ····································	9 7)
上海大气 PM _{2.5} 来源解析对比:基于在线数据运用 3 种受体模型	16.)
二次有机气溶胶壳对氯化钠核吸湿性的影响:基于单颗粒微观尺度 张淑佳,徐亮,郭新梅,黄道,李卫军(201	JO) 17)
一次有机气俗放光对氯化钠核吸碰性的影响: 差了早秋程减热尺度 ····································	17)
观区与县区小问至"几项里 \"账组ፓ行案付证对任"对付 "	20)
临沂市 PM _{2.5} 和 PM ₁₀ 中元素分布特征及来源解析 ····································	36)
西安市秋冬季市区与山区微生物气溶胶组成特征及来源	1 4)
北京市典型餐饮企业大气污染物排放符准 何万清,土大意,钟葭,衰薪,石宴车(205	50)
基于随机森林模型的中国 PM _{2.5} 浓度影响因素分析	57)
大气污染联合冶理分区视用下的中国 PM _{2.5} 天联天系时至少异特征分析 ··················· 杨又涛,寅意坤,魏东升,赵斌,彭焕华(206	56)
基于地-空观测数据的粤港澳大湾区大气污染调查及时空演变特征 王耀庭、梁加成、郑祚芳、李青春、李威、窦有俊(207	75)
龙子祠泉域岩溶地下水水化学特征及成因····································	37)
三峡水库总磷时空变化特征及滞留效应分析 唐小娅,童思陈,黄国鲜,许光祥,李丹(209	3 6)
三峡水库汛后蓄水期典型支流溶解氧与叶绿素 a 垂向分布特征 ························· 杨凡, 纪道斌, 王丽婧, 李虹, 李莹杰(210)7)
汉丰湖正式运行年水体营养盐分布特征 ····································	16)
白洋淀水体富营养化和沉积物污染时空变化特征 刘鑫, 史斌, 孟晶, 周云桥, 可欣, 王铁宇(212	27)
新安江水库悬浮颗粒物时空分布、沉降通量及其营养盐效应 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	37)
不同水文情景下高邮湖、南四湖和东平湖有色可溶性有机物的生物可利用性特征	
	1 9)
水源水库藻类功能群落演替特征及水质评价 李衍庆,黄廷林,张海涵,温成成,杨尚业,林子深,高欣(215	58)
人工强制混合对金盆水库水体藻类群落结构时空演替的影响 王晨旭,黄廷林,李楠,齐允之,徐金兰,司凡,张晗,路林超(216	56)
雄安新区-白洋淀冬季冰封期水体好氧反硝化菌群落空间分布特征及驱动因素	
	77)
分层型水库水体好氧不产氧光合细菌时空演替特征	,
	38)
大型通江湖泊有色可溶性有机物对不同水文情景的响应 郭燕妮,李元鹏,石玉,张柳青,周蕾,周永强,张运林,韩龙飞(219	
秦岭北麓河流夏季有色溶解有机物分布特征及影响因素 林子深,黄廷林,杨尚业,温成成,李衍庆,周石磊,宋选社(221	
长江下游支流水体中多环芳烃的分布及生态风险评估 贾天琪,雷荣荣,武小琳,倪涛涛,孙树睿,郭伟,刘文彬(222	
太湖水体中 NSAIDs 的时空分布规律和生态风险评价····································	29)
太湖水体中 NSAIDs 的时空分布规律和生态风险评价····································	39)
我国南方桉树人工林区水库沉积物污染物的分布特征及迁移规律 朱雅,李一平,罗凡,李荣辉,黄列,程一鑫,蒋裕丰(224	17)
基于连续监测的城市内河返里返皇机制初探.UI 南宁市一坑溪为例 ····································	57)
基于连续监测的城市内河返黑返臭机制初探:以南宁市二坑溪为例 ····································	54)
城市雨水径流中溶解性有机物的分子化学多样性	72)
方解石/氯磷灰石混合物添加对水体内源磷迁移转化的调控效应和机制	_ /
	R1)
一拍晓云,林建伟,詹艳慧,常明玥,吴俊麟,辛慧敏,黄良君(228) 不同环境条件下水铁矿和针铁矿纳米颗粒稳定性 王智巧,马杰,陈雅丽,翁莉萍,顾亚陶,李永涛(229) 向日葵秸秆生物炭强化 $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathbb{II})/\mathrm{S}_2\mathrm{O}_8^{2-}$ 体系降解苯甲酸 孙鹏,张凯凯,张玉,张延荣(230))2)
向日葵秸秆生物岩晶化F ₆ (Ⅲ)/S O ²⁻ 休玄降解苯甲酚)1)
非活化的过 <u>碎的</u> ,所以	10.)
非活化单过硫酸盐降解柳氮磺胺吡啶:动力学及机制 ··············丁曦,张学维,周润生,宋哲,严佳颖,周磊,修光利(231 贵州某规模化养猪场废水中抗生素的污染特征及去除效果 ····································	20.)
新型填料 A/O 生物滤池处理低碳氮比农村污水脱氮 赵远哲,杨永哲,王海燕,储昭升,常洋,董伟羊,闫国凯,王欢,李丛宇(232	20)
贫营养好氧反硝化菌株的脱氮特性及氮/碳平衡分析 文刚, 王彤, 黄廷林, 万琪琪, 曹瑞华, 寇莉青, 杨尚业(233	20)
连续流 SNAD 工艺处理猪场沼液启动过程中微生物种群演变及脱氮性能 ··· 秦嘉伟,信欣,鲁航,张萍萍,王露蓉,邹长武,郭俊元(234	
不同培养条件厌氧氨氧化颗粒污泥性质及微生物群落结构差异 姜滢,郭萌蕾,谢军祥,常尧枫,谢嘉玮,陈重军,沈耀良(235	
反硝化除磷耦合部分亚硝化-厌氧氨氧化一体式工艺的启动)0) 57)
土壤环境承载力评价体系构建与应用 李笑诺,丁寿康,陈卫平,王夏晖,吕斯丹,刘睿(237) <i>)</i> 72 \
盆域性生物炭的合成及对土壤重金属污染的钝化效果 ························ 王俊楠,程珊珊,展文豪,任强,马晓宇,王洋洋(238	! <i>3)</i> 21 \
磁性生物灰的盲成及对工壤里並属污染的現化双末 ************************************	31)
不同价态铬和土壤理化性质对大麦根系毒性阈值的影响 ····································	<i>10)</i>
不问价心铅和工块理化性质对人发根系母性阈值的影响 ····································	10) 16 \
长期撂荒恢复土壤团聚体组成与有机碳分布关系 ············ 王兴,钟泽坤,张欣怡,吴少君,卢绪巧,杨改河,任成杰,韩新辉(241) 施用生物炭对塿土土壤微生物代谢养分限制和碳利用效率的影响 ····································	10)
肥用土物灰的矮上土俵贩土物门坳介灯帐前和峽利用双竿的影啊 工程 电蓝扭 步星距 前速点 未焦焦 制共量 起电压 以原业/A/A	25.)
—————————————————————————————————————	23)
四門向来及爬用人種型が糸刃余四N ₂ U排放的影响)4) 15 \
缙云山森林植被类型对土壤产 N ₂ O 相关功能微生物的影响 王蓥燕,王富华,罗东海,吕盛,王子芳,高明(244	+3) == \
咸水滴灌对棉田土壤N ₂ O排放和反硝化细菌群落结构的影响))
有机质提升对酸性红壤氮循环功能基因及功能微生物的影响)8)
模拟酸雨对毛竹阔叶林过渡带土壤真菌结构及其多样性的影响 王楠,潘小承,王传宽,自尚斌(247	/ 6)
一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	25
2002 2012 左中国担地南北州市区地区区域区	35)
海洋沉积物中细菌 DNA 和 RNA 水平群落差异 ————————————————————————————————————	85) 96)



秦岭北麓河流夏季有色溶解有机物分布特征及影响因素

林子深1,2,黄廷林1,2*,杨尚业1,2,温成成1,2,李衍庆1,2,周石磊3,宋选社4

(1. 西安建筑科技大学环境与市政工程学院,陕西省环境工程重点实验室,西安 710055; 2. 西安建筑科技大学环境与市政工程学院,西北水资源与环境生态教育部重点实验室,西安 710055; 3. 河北科技大学环境科学与工程学院,河北省污染防治生物技术实验室,石家庄 050018; 4. 李家河水库管理有限公司,西安 710016)

摘要:以秦岭北麓辋川河水体为研究对象,利用紫外可见吸收光谱、荧光光谱结合平行因子分析法解析了夏季辋川河水体有色溶解性有机质(CDOM)的组成结构,并探讨了水体有色溶解性有机质的来源,运用冗余分析法和 Pearson 相关性分析阐明了光学参数与水质参数的相关性.结果表明,①辋川河水体 CDOM 由类色氨酸组分 C1(245,300/335 nm)、短波类腐殖质组分 C2(240,320~340/405 nm)和长波类腐殖质组分 C3(270,350~370/470 nm)组成,其中组分 C1 与 C2 具有一定的同源性(r=0.859,P<0.001).②CDOM 吸收系数 $\alpha(355)$ 表明辋川河水体 CDOM 浓度处于较低水平,并且 $\alpha(355)$ 与 DOC 浓度相关性显著(r=0.850,P<0.001),这有利于建立 DOC 反演模型.③水体荧光指数 FI(2.36±0.20)、HIX(3.66±2.47)、BIX(1.56±0.82)和新鲜度指数($\beta:\alpha$)(1.33±0.62),以及光谱斜率比 $S_R(0.76\pm0.25)$ 表明,辋川河水体 CDOM 呈现强自生源、低腐殖化和非陆源的特征.④冗余分析结果表明类腐殖质组分(C2、C3)受藻类代谢和微生物作用影响,而类色氨酸组分(C1)与陆源输入有关,类色氨酸组分 C1 与 DTN 呈负相关关系,类腐殖质组分 C2 和 C3 与 TP、DTP 和 DOC 呈现正相关关系。本文阐明了夏季秦岭北麓河流水体有色溶解有机质的特征及影响因素,为秦岭流域水体治理提供理论依据.

关键词:秦岭流域;有色溶解有机物(CDOM);三维荧光光谱;紫外-可见吸收光谱;冗余分析(RDA)中图分类号: X522 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2020)05-2210-11 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 201909113

Distribution Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Chromophoric Dissolved Organic Matter in a Northern-Side River of the Qinling Mountains in Summer

 $LIN\ Zi-shen^{1,2}\ ,\ HUANG\ Ting-lin^{1,2\,*}\ ,\ YANG\ Shang-ye^{1,2}\ ,\ WEN\ Cheng-cheng^{1,2}\ ,\ LI\ Yan-qing^{1,2}\ ,\ ZHOU\ Shi-lei^3\ ,\ SONG\ Xuan-she^4$

(1. Key Laboratory of Northwest Water Resource, Environment and Ecology, Ministry of Education, School of Environmental and Municipal Engineering, Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, Xi'an 710055, China; 2. Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Environmental Engineering, School of Environmental and Municipal Engineering, Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, Xi'an 710055, China; 3. Pollution Prevention Biotechnology Laboratory of Hebei Province, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Hebei University of Science and Technology, Shijiazhuang 050018, China; 4. Lijiahe Reservoir Management Co., Ltd., Xi'an 710016, China)

Abstract: UV-visible absorption spectroscopy, fluorescence spectroscopy, and parallel factor analysis were used to analyze the composition of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in the waters of the Wangchuan River in summer, and the source of this CDOM was explored. The redundant analysis method and Pearson correlation were used to analyze the correlation between optical parameters and water quality parameters. The results showed that the CDOM of the Wangchuan River is composed of the tryptophanlike component C1 (245, 300/335 nm), the short-wave humus component C2 (240, 320-340/405 nm), and the long-wave humus component C3 (270, 350-370/470 nm), in which components C1 and C2 have some homology (r = 0.859, P < 0.001). CDOM absorption coefficient $\alpha(355)$ indicates that the CDOM concentration in the water body of the Wangchuan River is at a low level, and the correlation between $\alpha(355)$ and DOC concentration is significant (r = 0.850, P < 0.001), which is conducive to the establishment of a DOC inversion model. Water fluorescence index FI (2.36 ± 0.20), HIX (3.66 ± 2.47), BIX (1.56 ± 0.82), and freshness index (β : α) (1.33 ± 0.62), and the spectral slope ratio S_R (0.76 ± 0.25) indicate that the CDOM of the Wangchuan River has strong self-generated characteristics, weak humification characteristics, and more new CDOM. Redundancy analysis showed that the humic components (C2, C3) are affected by algae metabolism and microbial action, while tryptophan-like components (C1) are related to land-based input, and negatively correlated with dissolved total nitrogen. The humic components C2 and C3 are positively correlated with total phosphorus, dissolved total phosphorus, and dissolved organic carbon. This paper clarifies the characteristics and influencing factors of CDOM in the Qinling valley, and provides a theoretical basis for water body management in the Qinling valley. Key words: Qinling valley; chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM); three-dimensional excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy; UV-visible spectroscopy; redundancy analysis (RDA)

收稿日期: 2019-09-11; 修订日期: 2019-12-15

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(51979217);陕西省重点研发计划项目(2018ZDXM-SF-020, 2019ZDLSF06-01, 2019ZDLSF06-02)

作者简介: 林子深(1993~),男,硕士,主要研究方向为水源保护与水质改善, E-mail: lzs18764878700@163.com

^{*} 通信作者,E-mail:huangtinglin@ xauat. edu. cn

有色溶解有机物(chromophoric dissolved organic matter, CDOM) 也称黄质^[1],广泛存在于天然水体之中. CDOM 是溶解性有机物(DOM)的重要组成部分,其成分结构十分复杂,主要由类蛋白组分(类色氨酸和类络氨酸组分等)和类腐殖质组分(短波类腐殖质和长波类腐殖质)构成^[2]. 水体中 CDOM 主要来源于外源输入和浮游生物降解^[3], CDOM 在全球碳循环中扮演着重要的角色,也对水体污染物的迁移转化有着重要的影响^[4],一直是国内外在环境生态领域的研究重点.

三维荧光技术和平行因子分析法(EEMs-PARAFAC) 是目前分析 CDOM 的常用方法,结合紫 外可见吸收光谱(UV-Vis spectral),可以快速、精确 地解析水体 CDOM 的组分特征,并根据光学参数确 定 CDOM 来源[5~7]. 近年来,国内外对 CDOM 光谱 特征进行了大量的研究,水域范围主要集中在海 洋[8,9]、湖泊[10]和水库[11]等. 例如, 刘兆冰等[12]运 用紫外-可见光吸收光谱特征和三维荧光光谱分析 了不同海区的 CDOM 分布特征及影响因素,刘丽贞 等[13] 通过 EEMs-PARAFAC 解析了鄱阳湖 CDOM 的 荧光组分及其与氮磷营养盐的关系,方开凯等[14]利 用紫外-可见光吸收光谱分析了周村水库 CDOM 吸 收系数的空间分布特征及其与水质指标之间的相关 关系. 秦岭位于中国大陆板块的中心, 区域内有众多 河流,是中国许多重要河流的发源地.同时,作为南 水北调工程的主要水源地,秦岭水质直接影响南水 北调工程及周边省份的用水安全. 然而,国内对秦岭 地区的河流水体 CDOM 的研究鲜见报道.

本研究主要根据秦岭的辋川河夏季 CDOM 的吸收光谱参数和荧光光谱参数,阐明了秦岭地区夏季河流水体 CDOM 光学特征与来源,并通过冗余分析(redundancy analysis, RDA) 对水质参数与 CDOM 的光学特征参数进行分析,初步判断 CDOM 的主要影响因子,以期丰富秦岭地区水体 CDOM 的研究资料,并为秦岭地区水质研究和水资源管理提供科学依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区域与样品采集

辋川河(109°17′~109°36′E,33°51′~34°09′N)是灞河的第二大支流,源于秦岭北麓山区,全长56.7 km,流域面积534.1 km²,多年平均径流量2.24 亿 m³. 辋川河有东、西二源,东源是东采峪,长21 km,源于葛牌乡南的东沟南部,西北流至两河桥,与西源相汇;西源是西采峪,全长20 km,源于红门寺东南部,西北流至红门寺街,与南麓来水相汇后北

流,再汇印沟水至两河桥,与东源相汇,辋川河西北流至蓝田县城,西南汇入灞河.近年来当地政府大力发展旅游业,截止到2018年,辋川河流域内有农家乐171家,其中葛牌镇166家,全年接待旅客97~102万人次,大都集中于夏季,随着农家乐数量逐年增加,流域内水污染逐渐加重,水环境现状不容乐观.

于 2019 年 7 月对辋川河东、西采峪进行实地采样,分别采集 12 个和 13 个样品,采样点分布如图 1 所示. 样点布设原则是均匀分布东、西采峪中农家乐、畜禽养殖场和农村集中聚集区等可能存在的点源污染. 所有采样点采集 2 L 水样,置于保温箱中用冰块冰冻保存. 所有测定在采样结束后 2 d 内完成.

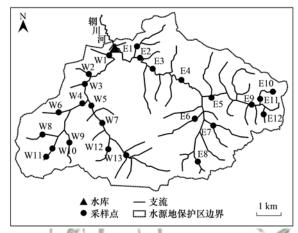


图 1 辋川河 CDOM 水样采样点分布示意

Fig. 1 Sampling sites of CDOM in the Wuangchuan River

1.2 样品测定

1.2.1 三维荧光光谱分析

采用 F-7000 荧光光谱仪(日本,日立)进行测定 荧光光谱,使用 1 cm 石英比色皿进行荧光扫描,以 150 W 氙灯为激发光源,光电倍增管负压设置为 700 V,激发与发射的狭缝跨度均为 5 nm,激发波长 (E_x) 扫描范围为 200 ~ 450 nm,发射波长 (E_m) 扫描范围为 250 ~ 600 nm,扫描速度为1 200 nm·min $^{-1}$. 扣除 Mili-Q 纯水三维荧光数据作为测定结果,再利用 Delaunnay 三角形内插值法修正去除拉曼峰散射和瑞利散射 $^{[15]}$.

荧光指数(FI)用于表征 CDOM 中腐殖质组分的来源,FI 值是 E_x = 370 nm 时, E_m 在 470 nm 与520 nm 处的荧光强度比值^[16]. 该值大于 1.8 时,代表微生物活动引起的自生来源越强. CDOM 腐殖化程度常用腐殖化指标(HIX)来表征^[17],在 E_x = 254 nm 时, E_m 在 435 ~ 480 nm 荧光强度积分值和 300 ~ 345 nm 荧光积分值之比得到 HIX 值. 水体 CDOM 自生源特征采用自生源指标(BIX)来反映,BIX 值是 E_x = 310 nm 时, E_m 在 380 nm 和 430 nm 处的荧光强

度比值,其值大于 0.8 时说明 CDOM 主要以生物来源为主^[13]. 新鲜度指数 (β : α) 反映了新产生的 CDOM 在整体 CDOM 中的比例^[18], β : α 值是在 E_x = 310 nm 下, E_m 为 380 nm 处荧光强度与 420 ~ 435 nm 区间最大荧光强度的比值.

1.2.2 荧光强度的计算

平行因子分析模型解析出的是各成分的相对荧光强度(scores),各成分的荧光强度 I_i 按照以下公式计算 I_i 29:

 $I_i = \operatorname{Score}_i \times E_{xi}(\lambda_{\max}) \times E_{mi}(\lambda_{\max})$ 式中, Score_i 代表第 i 种成分的相对荧光强度; $E_{xi}(\lambda_{\max})$ 代表第 i 种成分激发负载的最大值; $E_{mi}(\lambda_{\max})$ 代表第 i 种成分发射负载的最大值. 总荧光强度 I_{Tot} 和荧光组分占总组分比例 P_i 按照以下公式计算:

$$I_{\text{Tot}} = \sum_{1}^{i} I_{i}$$

$$P_{i} = I_{i}/I_{\text{Tot}}$$

1.2.3 CDOM 吸收光谱分析

水样采用 Whatman GF/F 膜(0.22 μm)过滤,避免水体中悬浮物的影响. 采用 DR 6000 紫外分光光度计(美国 HACH 公司)进行测定,以 Mili-Q 水为空白,用 1 cm 石英比色皿在 200~800 nm 范围内测定吸光度 OD(λ). 采用如下公式计算 CDOM 的吸收系数:

$$\alpha'(\lambda) = 2.303 \cdot D(\lambda)/r \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \alpha'(\lambda) - \alpha'(700) \cdot \lambda / 700 \tag{2}$$

式中, $\alpha'(\lambda)$ 为未经过散射校正过的波长为 λ 处的吸收系数, $\alpha(\lambda)$ 为经过散射校正过后的波长为 λ 处的吸收系数(\mathbf{m}^{-1}); λ 为波长(\mathbf{nm});r 为光程路径(\mathbf{m}).

由于 CDOM 浓度无法定量测定, 只能定性分析. 国内外常采用波长 $350^{[20]}$ 、 $355^{[21]}$ 或 375 $nm^{[22]}$ 等处的 CDOM 吸收系数来表征 CDOM 浓度. 本文采用 CDOM 在 355 nm 处的吸收系数 $\alpha(355)$ 表征 CDOM 的浓度.

光谱斜率 S 值的确定: CDOM 吸收光谱从紫外到可见波长随波长的增加呈指数衰减规律,一般用如下公式进行表示:

 $\alpha(\lambda) = \alpha(\lambda_0) \exp[S(\lambda_0 - \lambda)]$ (3) 式中, λ_0 为参照波长(nm),一般选取 440 nm;S 为指数函数曲线光谱斜率(μ m⁻¹),本研究采用最小二乘法对短波段 275~295 nm 和长波段 350~400 nm 之间的波段进行拟合,得到光谱斜率 $S_{275-295}$ 和 $S_{350-400}$,两者比值为光谱斜率比 S_R .

1.2.4 水质指标分析

本文测定采用过硫酸钾氧化-紫外分光光度法、

钼锑抗分光光度法、紫外分光光度法和纳氏试剂光度法分别测定总氮(TN)、总磷(TP)、硝氮 (NO_3^--N) 和氨氮 (NH_4^+-N) ,采用高锰酸盐法测高锰酸盐指数,水样经灼烧过后的 Whatman GF/F 膜 $(0.45 \mu m)$ 过滤,将过滤好后的水样置于 TOC-L-CPN 总有机碳分析仪(日本,岛津)测定 DOC 浓度.

1.3 数据处理分析

数据处理和图表绘制采用 Microsoft Excel 2016、ArcGis10.3 和 Origin 2017 软件; PARAFAC 分析在 Matlab 2014a 软件进行. 采用 SPSS 23.0 软件进行 Pearson 相关性分析(P < 0.001 表示极显著相关,P < 0.05 表示显著相关)和单因素 ANOVA 方差分析(ANOVA,P < 0.001 表示极显著差异,P < 0.05 表示显著差异,P > 0.05 表示无差异),采用 Canoco5.0 软件进行冗余分析(RDA)分析.

2 结果与分析

2.1 水质参数特征

对东采峪 12 个采样点和西采峪 14 个采样点水 质状况分析可知(图2),东、西采峪 TN 浓度平均值 分别为 2.84 mg·L⁻¹和 2.55 mg·L⁻¹, 东、西采峪无 差异性(ANOVA, P = 0.260), 但均超标严重, 属于 劣 V 类水质, DTN 变化趋势与 TN 相同; TP 浓度较 低,东、西采峪 TP 浓度分别在 0.016 ~ 0.070 mg·L⁻¹和 0.027 ~ 0.090 mg·L⁻¹之间,属于国家 I 类~Ⅱ类水体,TP占比以 DTP 为主,东、西采峪 TP 浓度和 DTP 浓度均无差异;东、西采峪NH, -N浓度 差异显著(ANOVA, P < 0.001), 东采峪NH, +-N浓度 平均值为 0.023 mg·L⁻¹, 西采峪为 0.076 mg·L⁻¹, NH4-N浓度均处于国家 I 类水体;东采峪高锰酸盐 指数在 1.16~1.87 mg·L⁻¹之间,平均值为 1.53 mg·L⁻¹,与西采峪浓度差异较大(ANOVA, P < 0.001), 西采峪高锰酸盐指数平均值为 2.25 mg·L⁻¹; 东、西采峪 DOC 浓度均值分别为 1.56 mg·L⁻¹和 2.06 mg·L⁻¹, DOC 浓度差异性显著 (ANOVA, P < 0.05). 综上所述, 辋川河水体总氮污 染严重,其余水质指标均处于优良状态.

2.2 三维荧光光谱及组分特征

通过 PARAFAC 模型对秦岭北麓水体 CDOM 的三维荧光光谱进行解析,最终解析出 3 个荧光组分,这 3 个荧光团组分特征、激发和发射波长荷载见图 3.

从图 3 中可以看出,组分 C1 存在两个明显的激发波长 245 nm 和 300 nm,最大发射波长在 335 nm处,反映的是类蛋白组分中的类色氨酸基团,通常来源于藻类降解或者生活污废水排放^[23]; C2 组分

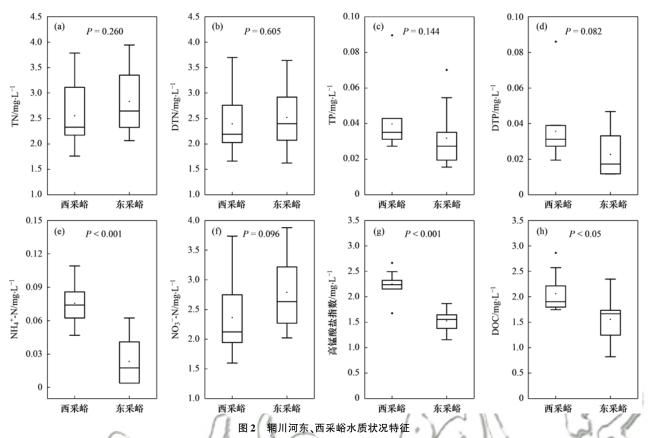


Fig. 2 Characteristics of water quality in Dongcaiyu and Xicaiyu of the Wuangchuan River

(240,320~340/405 nm) 具有两个激发峰,一个发射峰,代表小分子类腐殖质,被认为是微生物作用短波类腐殖质^[24];组分 C3(270,350~370/470 nm) 也具有两个激发峰,一个发射峰,主要代表长波类腐殖质^[25],以陆源为主,也有自生源,在森林和湿地中大量存在^[26].

采样点 CDOM 各个组分的相对含量如图 4 所示,除个别采样点组分占比差异较大,其余采样点水体 CDOM 组分所占比例大体相同,其中类色氨酸占比最多,在 13.2%~83.9%之间,平均占比 41.4%;短波类腐殖质占比范围为 10.0%~42.2%,平均占比 29.1%;长波类腐殖质所占比重介于 6.1%~45.1%,平均占比 29.5%.

从东、西采峪各组分所占比例分析可知,东采峪C1组分占比均值为38.5%,而西采峪占比为44.1%,西采峪C2和C3组分占比均值分别为27.6%和28.3%,东采峪C2和C3占比均值分别为27.6%和30.7%;C2与C3组分东、西采峪相差不大,而西采峪类色氨酸所占比例比东采峪高,这可能是由于西采峪人口密集区域和养殖场比较多,如学校(W3和W4)和养殖场(W9、W11和W12),在这些采样点类色氨酸组分占比都比较高,类色氨酸一般来源于生物活动^[27],而有研究报道^[28],在人类活动频繁、污染严重的水体中,陆源输入也是类色氨酸的重要来

源之一,这与本文的研究结果一致.

網川河流域 CDOM 总荧光强度和各组分荧光强度空间分布如图 5 所示,图 5(a)看出东、西采峪总荧光强度分布并无差异(ANOVA,P=0.093),西采峪部分采样点 C1 荧光强度明显较大[图 5(b)],与之前论述相一致,C1 组分代表类蛋白组分的类色氨酸基团,部分采样点强度较大是由于生活污废水排放导致.C2 和 C3 的荧光强度均在东采峪表现出从上游到下游递减的现象,可能是由于东采峪上游居住人口较少,外源输入较少导致,在西采峪 C2 和 C3 荧光强度并没有此现象.此外,东、西采峪 C1 荧光强度差异不大(ANOVA,P=0.123),从图 5(c)和图 5(d)看出 C2 和 C3 组分在东、西采峪荧光强度差异较大(ANOVA,P<0.05),这表明东、西采峪植被覆盖率以及耕地面积的不同对类腐殖质组分分布产生了一定的影响.

通过对辋川河水体 CDOM 的 3 个荧光组分进行相关性分析,研究荧光组分之间的共性特征. 从表 1 看出 C1 和 C2 存在正相关关系,而与 C3 相关性不显著,这说明短波类腐殖质组分 C2 在来源上与 C1 组分相似,具有一定的内源特征. 作为传统的类腐殖质组分 C2 和 C3,具有一定的同源性.

2.3 CDOM 吸收光谱分析

东、西采峪各采样点的 CDOM 吸收光谱趋势呈

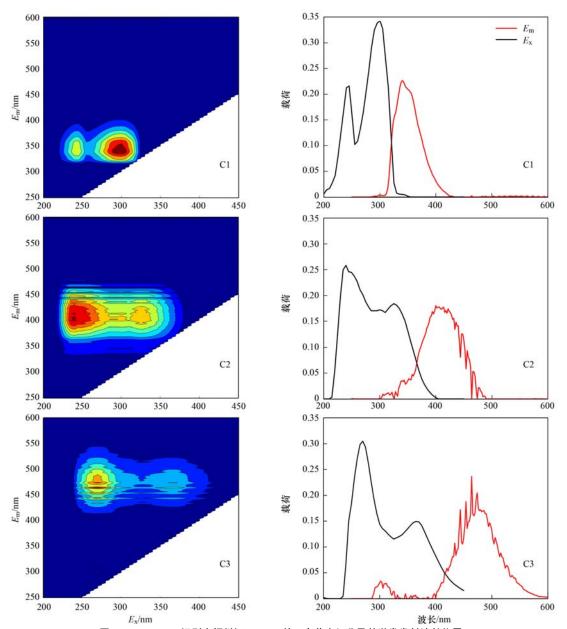


图 3 PARAFAC 识别出辋川河 CDOM 的 3 个荧光组分及其激发发射波长位置

Fig. 3 PARAFAC recognizes the three fluorescent components of CDOM of the Wuanchuan River and their excitation-emission wavelength positions

表 1 辋川河水体 3 个荧光组分的相关系数1)

Table 1 Correlation coefficient of three fluorescent components in the water body of the Wuangchuan River

	in the water body of the whangeman rever				
	C1	C2	C3		
C1	1	0. 859 **	0. 362		
C2		1	0. 715 **		
С3			1		

1)*表示在 0.05 显著水平下显著相关; **表示在 0.01 显著水平下极显著相关

现出高度的一致性(图 6),从可见光谱到紫外光谱呈现降低的趋势,在 400 nm 之后基本为 0,在 200 ~ 400 nm 波段呈现指数增加的趋势.

辋川河水体 CDOM 吸收系数 $\alpha(355)$ 的平均值 为 (1.93 ± 1.27) m⁻¹,波动范围为 $(0.23 \sim 7.13)$ m⁻¹

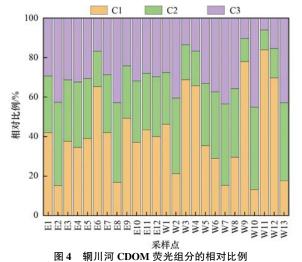


Fig. 4 Relative proportion of CDOM fluorescent components in the Wangchuan River

N

总荧光强度/A.U.

13 740

C1荧光强度/A.U.

11 527

N

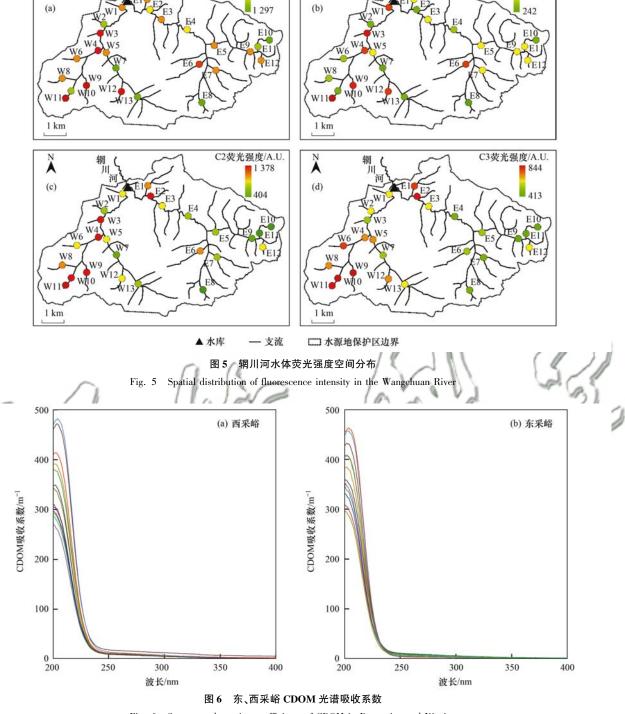


Fig. 6 Spectrum absorption coefficients of CDOM in Dongcaiyu and Xicaiyu

(表 2),低于周村水库(3.94 m^{-1})^[29]和太湖(4.51 m^{-1})^[30],略高于洱海(1.67 m^{-1})与拉什海(1.95 m^{-1})^[31],由此可见辋川河水体 CDOM 浓度处于较低水平.

辋川河水体 CDOM 浓度分布存在一定的空间 差异 [图 7(a)],其中西采峪 CDOM 吸收系数 $\alpha(355)$ 的平均值为(2.50±1.41) m^{-1} ,东采峪平均值为(1.31±0.68) m^{-1} ,东采峪 CDOM 吸收系数 $\alpha(355)$ 呈现从上游到下游逐渐增加的趋势,而西采

峪没有类似趋势,东、西采峪 CDOM 吸收系数 α(355)差异较大(ANOVA, P<0.05). 对比α(355)与 DOC 空间分布[图7(b)]可以发现其空间分布相似,将α(355)与 DOC 进行线性回归,发现二者存在显著的正相关关系(图8). 张运林等^[32]的研究发现利用 CDOM 浓度反演 DOC 浓度应该建立在特定的区域和季节基础上. 因此本研究认为在夏季利用遥感探测辋川河水体 CDOM 浓度反演 DOC 浓度可行性较高.

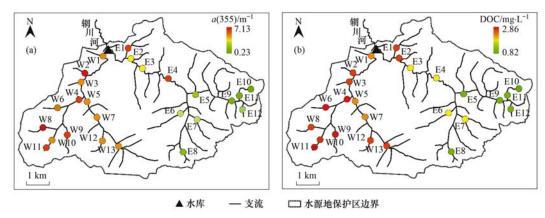


图 7 辋川河 α(355)与 DOC 浓度空间分布

Fig. . 7 Spatial distribution of $\alpha(355)$ and DOC concentration in the Wuangchuan River

表 2 辋川河水体 CDOM 吸收光谱指数与 DOC 浓度

Table 2 CDOM absorption spectrum index and DOC

	Table 2 of our absorption spectrum mack and boo						
concentration in the Wuangchuan River							
. ,			S_{r_0}	DOC			
$/\mathrm{m}^{-1}$	$/\mu m^{-1}$	$/\mu m^{-1}$	~ R	/mg·L ⁻¹			
2.30	14. 10	18.50	0.76	1. 98			
1.73	14. 10	19.30	0.73	1. 75			
1.61	14. 90	17. 90	0.83	1.71			
2. 53	11.40	10.60	1.08	2. 35			
1. 27	16. 50	19.00	0.87	1.64			
1.50	13. 20	20. 80	0.63	1. 72			
1.50	13.80	17. 50	0. 79	1.67			
1.15	13. 90	21. 10	0.66	1.49			
0.46	15. 50	70. 10	0. 22	1.00_			
0. 23	15. 40	29.40	0.52	0.82			
0.46	12. 00	33. 30	0.36	0.88			
0. 92	14. 80	38. 40	0.39	1.66			
/1.84	12. 10	18. 40	0.66	1.80			
3.45	11. 50	8. 20	1.40	2. 57			
1.84	13. 70	16. 60	0.83	1. 78			
2. 30	14. 30	15.80	0.91	2. 36			
1. 84	14. 30	17.60	0.81	1.75			
2.07	14. 20	17.00	0.84	2.01			
1.84	13.60	18.90	0.72	1.78			
7. 13	7. 00	5. 50	1. 27	2. 86			
2.30	11.70	18. 10	0.65	2.06			
1.84	15. 40	19. 20	0.80	1.80			
2.30	12. 40	18.50	0.67	2. 21			
	concer $\alpha(355)$ /m ⁻¹ 2. 30 1. 73 1. 61 2. 53 1. 27 1. 50 1. 15 0. 46 0. 23 0. 46 0. 92 1. 84 2. 30 1. 84 2. 07 1. 84 7. 13 2. 30 1. 84	concentration in the V $\alpha(355)$ $S_{275-295}$ $/m^{-1}$ $/\mu m^{-1}$ 2. 30 14. 10 1. 73 14. 10 1. 61 14. 90 2. 53 11. 40 1. 27 16. 50 13. 20 1. 50 13. 80 1. 15 13. 90 0. 46 15. 50 0. 23 15. 40 0. 46 12. 00 0. 92 14. 80 1. 84 12. 10 3. 45 11. 50 1. 84 13. 70 2. 30 14. 30 1. 84 14. 30 2. 07 14. 20 1. 84 13. 60 7. 13 7. 00 2. 30 11. 70 1. 84 15. 40	concentration in the Wuangchuan I α(355) $S_{275.295}$ $S_{350.400}$ /m ⁻¹ /μm ⁻¹ /μm ⁻¹ 2. 30 14. 10 18. 50 1. 73 14. 10 19. 30 1. 61 14. 90 17. 90 2. 53 11. 40 10. 60 1. 27 16. 50 19. 00 1. 50 13. 20 20. 80 1. 50 13. 80 17. 50 1. 15 13. 90 21. 10 0. 46 15. 50 70. 10 0. 23 15. 40 29. 40 0. 46 12. 00 33. 30 0. 92 14. 80 38. 40 1. 84 12. 10 18. 40 3. 45 11. 50 8. 20 1. 84 13. 70 16. 60 2. 30 14. 30 15. 80 1. 84 13. 60 18. 90 7. 13 7. 00 5. 50 2. 30 11. 70 18. 10 1. 84 15. 40	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

3 讨论

W12

W13

3.1 CDOM 来源解析

1.84

1.84

13.10

14.10

16.60

18.30

0.79

0.77

1.90

1.89

水体中 CDOM 来源常采用荧光指数(FI)、腐殖化指数(HIX)、自生源指标(BIX)和新鲜度指数(β:α)来表征[33].本研究结果表明[图 9(a)],辋川河水体的 FI 值介于 1.84~2.76 之间,平均值为 2.36,东、西采峪 FI 值差异不明显,由此可以看出各采样点 CDOM 主要来源于生物代谢. 辋川河的 HIX 值介于 0.48~9.32 之间,平均值为 3.66,有研究表明[34],HIX 值小于 4 时,表明 CDOM 腐殖化程度越低,自生源特性越强,说明辋川河水体兼具腐殖化特

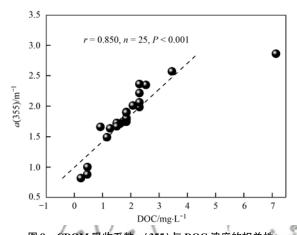


图 8 CDOM 吸收系数 α(355)与 DOC 浓度的相关性 Fig. 8 Linear regression between CDOM absorption

rig. 8 Linear regression between CDOM absorption coefficient $\alpha(355)$ and DOC concentration

征和自生源特征,但自生源特征较强. 从图 9(b)可以看出,夏季辋川河的 BIX 值介于 0.81~4.15 之间,均值为 1.56,高于鄱阳湖 $(0.92)^{[35]}$,这说明辋川河新生自生源 CDOM 较多,外源输入较少,浮游生物降解导致的内源输入是辋川河水体 CDOM 的主要来源. 辋川河水体 β : α 介于 0.73~3.33 之间,平均值为 1.33 [图 9(c)],说明水体新生的 CDOM 极多,表明水体生物活性较高,内源特征极为明显.

除了以上表征 CDOM 荧光特性的常用指标外,Helms 等^[36] 的研究发现发现,指标 S_R ($S_{275-295}/S_{350-400}$)也可以对 CDOM 来源进行判别,其认为 S_R > 1 为陆源, S_R < 1 为非陆源. 辋川河水体 $S_{275-295}$ 和 $S_{350-400}$ 分别为 (13. 48 ± 1. 86) μ m ⁻¹ 和 (20. 98 ± 12. 02) μ m ⁻¹ (表 2),因此 S_R 均值为 0. 76,表现出非陆源特征. 其中采样点 E4,W2 和 W8 的 S_R 较大,观察发现这 3 个采样点的 $S_{275-295}$ 均较小,根据陈雪霜等^[37]的研究发现, $S_{275-295}$ 值越小,CDOM 分子量越大,采样点 E4,W2 和 W8 都具有较高的 CDOM 吸收系数 α (355),这可能是由于采样点附近居住居民较多,大量生活污废水排入河流,这与 3 个采样点解析

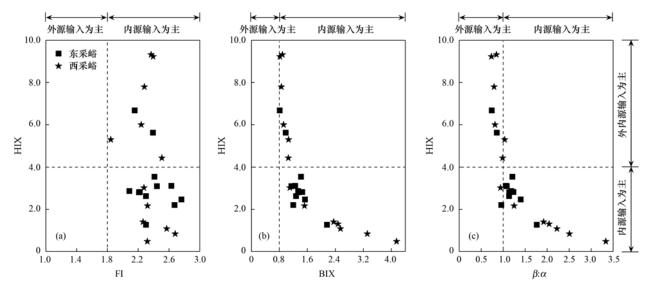


图 9 辋川河 CDOM 样本的 FI-HIX、BIX-HIX 和 β : α 分布

Fig. 9 FI-HIX, BIX-HIX, and β : α distributions of CDOM in the Wangchuan River

出来的荧光组分一致.

2018 年以来,西安市政府对秦岭水源地水质进行严格监控,按照水源地保护规范要求,蓝田县政府在辋川河流域内实施退出种养殖业,并实施测土配方施肥和有机肥替代化肥工程. 因此根据本研究结果表明,辋川河水体在夏季具有极强的自生源特征,水中生物活动频繁,新生 CDOM 占比最多,腐殖化特征较弱,这与辋川河流域水质现状相一致,说明辋川河流域内的外源污染基本得到有效控制.

3.2 CDOM 与水质参数相关性

为了阐明 CDOM 光学特征参数与水质参数之间的关系,本研究将荧光组分 C1、C2、C3 和 CDOM 吸收系数 α(355)作为一组数据矩阵,将水质参数作为另一组数据矩阵,通过 Canoco5.0 软件进行 RDA 分析,确定 CDOM 荧光参数与水质参数的关系.将原始光学参数和水质参数数据进行 lg(x+1)转换,使 CDOM 光学特征参数与水质参数呈正态分布,并消除偏相关系数 0.8 以上和膨胀因子大于 20 的水质因子,最后采用 999 次的蒙特卡罗检验来验证变量的显著性[38].

从 CDOM 荧光组分、α (355) 和水质参数的 RDA 分析结果看出(图 10),辋川河第一和第二排序轴特征值分别为 0.248 和 0.098. 其中 C2、C3 组分与 α (355) 的夹角很小,说明它们之间的相关性很强. C2 与 C3 组分反映的是外源输入组分,但有研究表明^[39],浮游植物在生长过程中也会产生类腐殖质荧光,如前所述辋川河水体 CDOM 具有极强的自生源特征,CDOM 多来自于内源,这表明辋川河水体 CDOM 组分中的类富里酸和腐殖酸组分可能来源于藻类降解或微生物作用.

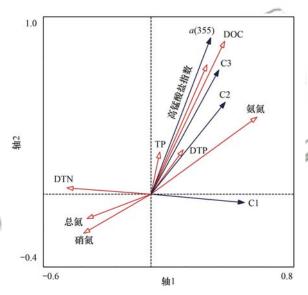


图 10 辋川河 CDOM 光学特征参数与水质参数的冗余分析 Fig. 10 Redundancy analysis of CDOM optical characteristic parameters and water quality parameters in the Wangchuan River

通过 RDA 图和皮尔逊相关性分析可发现(表3),C1 组分与 DTN 呈现负相关关系,该结果与王涛等[40]研究夏季高原河流的结果相似. 大量研究发现[41],不同水体中 DOC 与 CDOM 总能呈现正相关关系,这与本文的研究结果一致,尽管本研究发现C1 荧光强度与 DOC 和高锰酸盐指数均无相关性(P=0.227,P=0.300),但 C2 和 C3 荧光强度与 DOC 和高锰酸盐指数相关性显著,这说明 C1 可能与高锰酸盐指数未氧化的物质有关,而 C2 和 C3 组分则是组成辋川河水体 DOC 的主要部分. 此外图 10 显示 α(355)、C2 和 C3 组分与 TP 和 DTP 呈正相关关系,而与总氮相关性不明显,这表明在辋川河流域尽管氮污染严重,但 CDOM 与磷的迁移转化密切相关,因此也可通过类腐殖质组分反映水体 TP 状况.

表 3 CDOM 光学特征参数与水质参数相关性分析1)

Table 3	Correlation between ontica	l characteristic n	parameters of CDOM	and water quality parameter

_	参数	TN	DTN	TP	DTP	NO ₃ -N	NH ₄ -N	高锰酸盐指数	DOC
-	α(355)	0.070	0. 161	0.060	0. 136	0. 014	0. 364	0. 666 **	0. 850 **
	C1	-0. 223	-0.251 *	0.084	0. 161	-0.268	0. 389	0.300	0. 227
	C2	0. 394	-0.323	0. 226	0. 248	0.462	0. 528 **	0. 485 *	0. 499 *
	C3	0.452	-0.270	0.370	0.370	0. 534	0. 661 **	0. 638 **	0. 717 **

1) *表示在 0.05 显著水平下显著相关; **表示在 0.01 显著水平下极显著相关

4 结论

- (1)运用 PARAFAC 模型解析出辋川河水体中CDOM 可分为类色氨酸组分 C1 (245,300/335 nm),微生物作用的短波类腐殖质 C2 (240,320~340/405 nm)和长波类腐殖质 C3 (270,350~370/470 nm),通过相关性分析发现,组分 C1 与组分 C2 呈正相关关系,二者具有同源性,而 C1 与 C3 相关性不显著.
- (2)通过 CDOM 吸收光谱分析发现,夏季辋川 河水体 CDOM 浓度处于较低水平,CDOM 吸收系数 α(355)与 DOC 浓度相关性显著,这使得在夏季辋 川河流域利用 CDOM 浓度反演 DOC 浓度具有可行性.
- (3) 荧光指数 FI、HIX、BIX 和新鲜度指数(β : α),以及光谱斜率比 S_R 分析表明,辋川河水体 CDOM 具有明显的自生源特征,新生 CDOM 占比较多,腐殖化特征弱,说明辋川河水体外源污染得到有效遏制.
- (4) RDA 的结果表明夏季水体荧光组分 C2 和 C3 受藻类降解和微生物作用影响,类色氨酸组分 C1 与 DTN 呈现负相关,与 DOC 相关性不显著,而类腐殖质组分(C2、C3)与 TP、DTP 和 DOC 呈正相关关系.

参考文献:

- [1] Jiang T, Wang D Y, Wei S Q, et al. Influences of the alternation of wet-dry periods on the variability of chromophoric dissolved organic matter in the water level fluctuation zone of the Three Gorges Reservoir area, China [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2018, 636: 249-259.
- [2] 赵夏婷,李珊,王兆炜,等. 黄河兰州段水体中有色溶解性有机质组成、空间分布特征及来源分析[J]. 环境科学,2018,39(9):4105-4113.

 Zhao X T, Li S, Wang Z W, et al. Composition, spatial distribution characteristics and source analysis of chromophoric dissolved organic matter in the Lanzhou reach of the Yellow River [J]. Environmental Science, 2018, 39(9):4105-4113.
- [3] Arvola L, Leppäranta M, Äijälä C. CDOM variations in Finnish Lakes and rivers between 1913 and 2014 [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 601-602: 1638-1648.
- [4] Huang M, Li Z W, Luo N L, et al. Application potential of biochar in environment: insight from degradation of biocharderived DOM and complexation of DOM with heavy metals [J].

- Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 646: 220-228.
- [5] Peng S W, He X W, Pan H W. Spectroscopic study on transformations of dissolved organic matter in coal-to-liquids wastewater under integrated chemical oxidation and biological treatment process[J]. Journal of Environmental Sciences, 2018, 70: 206-216.
- [6] 朱爱菊, 孙东耀, 谭季, 等. 亚热带河口陆基养虾塘水体 CDOM 三维荧光光谱平行因子分析[J]. 环境科学, 2019, **40** (1): 164-171.
 - Zhu A J, Sun D Y, Tan J, et al. Parallel factor analysis of fluorescence excitation emission matrix spectroscopy of CDOM from the mid-culture period of shrimp ponds in a subtropical estuary [J]. Environmental Science, 2019, 40(1): 164-171.
- [7] Huang M, Li Z W, Huang B, et al. Investigating binding characteristics of cadmium and copper to DOM derived from compost and rice straw using EEM-PARAFAC combined with two-dimensional FTIR correlation analyses [J]. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2018, 344: 539-548.
- [8] Andrew A A, Del Vecchio R, Subramaniam A, et al. Chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean: optical properties and their relation to CDOM structure and source [J]. Marine Chemistry, 2013, 148: 33-43.
- [9] 孙语嫣, 白莹, 苏荣国, 等. 长江口及邻近海域春夏季有色溶解有机物时空分布特征及主要影响因素[J]. 环境科学, 2017, 38(5): 1863-1872.
 - Sun Y Y, Bai Y, Su R G, et al. Assessment of the spatial-temporal distribution characteristics and main affecting factors of chromophoric dissolved organic matter in spring and summer at the Changjiang Estuary and adjacent areas [J]. Environmental Science, 2017, 38(5): 1863-1872.
- [10] Yao X, Zhang Y L, Zhu G W, et al. Resolving the variability of CDOM fluorescence to differentiate the sources and fate of DOM in Lake Taihu and its tributaries [J]. Chemosphere, 2011, 82 (2): 145-155.
- [11] 殷燕, 吴志旭, 张运林, 等. 新安江水库夏季 CDOM 吸收光谱特征及来源分析 [J]. 中国环境科学, 2014, **34**(12): 3207-3214.
 - Yin Y, Wu Z X, Zhang Y L, *et al.* Absorption characteristics and sources analysis of CDOM in Xin'anjiang Reservoir in summer [J]. China Environmental Science, 2014, **34** (12): 3207-3214
- [12] 刘兆冰,梁文健,秦礼萍,等. 渤海和北黄海有色溶解有机物(CDOM)的分布特征和季节变化[J]. 环境科学, 2019, **40** (3): 1198-1208.
 - Liu Z B, Liang W J, Qin L P, et al. Distribution and seasonal variations of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in the Bohai sea and the north Yellow sea [J]. Environmental Science, 2019, 40(3): 1198-1208.
- [13] 刘丽贞,黄琪,吴永明,等. 鄱阳湖 CDOM 三维荧光光谱的平行因子分析[J]. 中国环境科学,2018, **38**(1): 293-302.

- Liu L Z, Huang Q, Wu Y M, et al. Fluorescent characteristics of CDOM in Poyang Lake analyzed by three-dimensional excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy and parallel factor analysis [J]. China Environmental Science, 2018, 38(1): 293-302.
- [14] 方开凯, 黄廷林, 张春华, 等. 淮河流域周村水库夏季 CDOM 吸收光谱特征、空间分布及其来源分析[J]. 湖泊科 学, 2017, **29**(1): 151-159.
 - Fang K K, Huang T L, Zhang C H, *et al.* Summer absorption characteristics, spatial distribution and source analysis of CDOM in Zhoucun Reservoir in Huaihe Catchment[J]. Journal of Lake Sciences, 2017, **29**(1): 151-159.
- [15] Zepp R G, Sheldon W M, Moran M A. Dissolved organic fluorophores in southeastern US coastal waters; correction method for eliminating Rayleigh and Raman scattering peaks in excitationemission matrices[J]. Marine Chemistry, 2004, 89 (1-4): 15-36
- [16] Cory R M, Miller M P, McKnight D M, et al. Effect of instrument-specific response on the analysis of fulvic acid fluorescence spectra [J]. Limnology and Oceanography: Methods, 2010, 8(2): 67-78.
- [17] Ohno T, Fernandez I J, Hiradate S, et al. Effects of soil acidification and forest type on water soluble soil organic matter properties [J]. Geoderma, 2007, 140(1-2): 176-187.
- [18] Fellman J B, Hood E, Spencer R G M. Fluorescence spectroscopy opens new windows into dissolved organic matter dynamics in freshwater ecosystems: a review[J]. Limnology and Oceanography, 2010, 55(6): 2452-2462.
- [19] 闫丽红,陈学君,苏荣国,等. 2010 年秋季长江口口外海域 CDOM 的三维荧光光谱-平行因子分析[J]. 环境科学, 2013, **34**(1):51-60.
 - Yan L H, Chen X J, Su R G, et al. Resolving characteristic of CDOM by excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy combined with parallel factor analysis in the seawater of outer Yangtze Estuary in autumn in 2010[J]. Environmental Science, 2013, 34(1): 51-60.
- [20] 石玉, 周永强, 张运林, 等. 太湖有色可溶性有机物组成结构对不同水文情景的响应[J]. 环境科学, 2018, **39**(11): 4915-4924.
 - Shi Y, Zhou Y Q, Zhang Y L, et al. Response of chromophoric dissolved organic matter composition to different hydrological scenarios in large eutrophic Lake Taihu [J]. Environmental Science, 2018, **39**(11): 4915-4924.
- [21] 黄廷林,方开凯,张春华,等. 利用 UV-vis 及 EEMs 对比冬季完全混合下两个不同特征水库溶解性有机物的光学特性 [J]. 环境科学,2016,37(12):4577-4585.

 Huang T L, Fang K K, Zhang C H, et al. Optical characteristics of dissolved organic matter from two different full mixed reservoirs in winter based on UV-vis and EEMs [J]. Environmental
- [22] Ou H S, Wei C H, Deng Y, et al. Principal component analysis to assess the composition and fate of impurities in a large riverembedded reservoir: Qingcaosha Reservoir [J]. Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts, 2013, 15(8): 1613-1621.

Science, 2016, 37(12): 4577-4585.

- [23] 高凤, 邵美玲, 唐剑锋, 等. 城镇流域水体-沉积物中溶解性 有机质的荧光特性及影响因素: 以宁波市小浃江为例[J]. 环境科学, 2019, **40**(9): 4009-4017.
 - Gao F, Shao M L, Tang J F, et al. Fluorescence characteristics and influencing factors of dissolved organic matter (DOM) in water and sediment of urban watershed: a case study of Xiaojia river in Ningbo city[J]. Environmental Science, 2019, 40(9):

- 4009-4017.
- [24] Zhou Y Q, Shi K, Zhang Y L, et al. Fluorescence peak integration ratio $I_{\rm C}\colon I_{\rm T}$ as a new potential indicator tracing the compositional changes in chromophoric dissolved organic matter $[\ J\]$. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 574; 1588-1598.
- [25] Carstea E M, Baker A, Bieroza M, et al. Characterisation of dissolved organic matter fluorescence properties by PARAFAC analysis and thermal quenching[J]. Water Research, 2014, 61: 152-161.
- [26] Yamashita Y, Cory R M, Nishioka J, et al. Fluorescence characteristics of dissolved organic matter in the deep waters of the Okhotsk Sea and the northwestern North Pacific Ocean[J]. Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography, 2010, 57(16): 1478-1485.
- [27] Wang Y, Zhang D, Shen Z Y, et al. Characterization and spacial distribution variability of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in the Yangtze Estuary [J]. Chemosphere, 2013, 95: 353-362.
- [28] 周倩倩, 苏荣国, 白莹, 等. 舟山渔场有色溶解有机物 (CDOM)的三维荧光-平行因子分析[J]. 环境科学, 2015, **36**(1): 163-171.
 - Zhou Q Q, Su R G, Bai Y, et al. Characterization of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in Zhoushan fishery using Excitation-Emission Matrix spectroscopy (EEMs) and Parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC) [J]. Environmental Science, 2015, 36(1): 163-171.
- [29] 周石磊、张艺冉、黄廷林、等、基于 UV-vis 及 EEMs 解析周 村水库夏秋季降雨不同相对分子质量 DOM 的光谱特征及来源[J]、环境科学、2019、40(1): 172-184.

 Zhou S L, Zhang Y R, Huang T L, et al. Spectral characteristics and sources of dissolved organic matter with different relative molecular weight from rainwater from summer and autumn in the Zhoucum Reservoir based on UV-Vis and EEMs [J]. Environmental Science, 2019, 40(1): 172-184.
- [30] 张运林,秦伯强,马荣华,等. 太湖典型草、藻型湖区有色可溶性有机物的吸收及荧光特性[J]. 环境科学,2005,26 (2):142-147.
 Zhang Y L, Qin B Q, Ma R H, et al. Chromophoric dissolved organic matter absorption characteristics with relation to fluorescence in typical macrophyte, Algae Lake zones of lake
- [31] 张运林,张恩楼,刘明亮.云南高原湖泊有色可溶性有机物和颗粒物光谱吸收特性[J].湖泊科学,2009,**21**(2):255-263

Taihu[J]. Environmental Science, 2005, 26(2): 142-147.

- Zhang Y L, Zhang E L, Liu M L. Spectral absorption properties of chromophoric dissolved organic matter and particulate matter in Yunnan Plateau lakes [J]. Journal of Lake Sciences, 2009, 21 (2): 255-263.
- [32] 张运林,秦伯强. 梅梁湾、大太湖夏季和冬季 CDOM 特征及可能来源分析[J]. 水科学进展,2007,18(3):415-423.

 Zhang Y L, Qin B Q. Feature of CDOM and its possible source in Meiliang bay and Da Taihu Lake in Taihu Lake in summer and winter[J]. Advances in Water Science, 2007, 18(3):415-423
- [33] 刘堰杨,秦纪洪,刘琛,等. 基于三维荧光及平行因子分析的川西高原河流水体 CDOM 特征[J]. 环境科学, 2018, 39 (2): 720-728.
 - Liu Y Y, Qin J H, Liu C, *et al*. Characteristics of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in rivers of western Sichuan Plateau based on EEM-PARAFAC analysis [J]. Environmental Science, 2018, **39**(2): 720-728.

- [34] 陈雪霜, 江韬, 卢松, 等. 三峡库区消落带水体 DOM 不同分子量组分三维荧光特征[J]. 环境科学, 2016, **37**(3): 884-892
 - Chen X S, Jiang T, Lu S, et al. Three-dimensional fluorescence spectral characteristics of different molecular weight fractionations of dissolved organic matter in the water-level fluctuation zones of Three Gorges Reservoir areas[J]. Environmental Science, 2016, 37(3): 884-892.
- [35] Birdwell J E, Engel A S. Characterization of dissolved organic matter in cave and spring waters using UV-Vis absorbance and fluorescence spectroscopy[J]. Organic Geochemistry, 2010, 41 (3): 270-280.
- [36] Helms J R, Stubbins A, Ritchie J D, et al. Absorption spectral slopes and slope ratios as indicators of molecular weight, source, and photobleaching of chromophoric dissolved organic matter[J]. Limnology and Oceanography, 2008, 53(3): 955-969.
- [37] 陈雪霜, 江韬, 卢松, 等. 典型水库型湖泊中 CDOM 吸收及 荧光光谱变化特征: 基于沿岸生态系统分析[J]. 环境科学, 2016, 37(11): 4168-4178.
 - Chen X S, Jiang T, Lu S, *et al.* Spectral characteristics of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (DOM) from a typical reservoir lake from inland of Three Gorges Reservoir areas: In the view of riparian ecosystem analysis [J]. Environmental Science, 2016, 37(11): 4168-4178.

- [38] 邵田田, 李柳阳, 王涛, 等. 辽河流域河流秋季 CDOM 光学 特性及影响因素研究[J]. 环境科学学报, 2018, 38(4): 1558-1568.
 - Shao T T, Li L Y, Wang T, et al. CDOM optical characteristics and influences factors affected on them for rivers in Liaohe River watershed in autumn[J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2018, 38(4): 1558-1568.
- [39] 任保卫,赵卫红,王江涛,等. 胶州湾围隔实验中溶解有机物三维荧光特征[J]. 环境科学,2007,28(4):712-718.

 Ren B W, Zhao W H, Wang J T, et al. Three-dimensional fluorescence characteristic of dissolved organic matter in marine mesocosm experiment in Jiaozhou Bay, China[J]. Environmental Science, 2007,28(4):712-718.
- [40] 王涛, 邵田田, 梁晓文, 等. 夏季高原河流 CDOM 光学特性、组成及来源研究[J]. 环境科学学报, 2019, 39(3): 668-678.
 Wang T, Shao T T, Liang X W, et al. Optical characteristics,
 - wang 1, Snao 1 1, Liang X w, et al. Optical characteristics, composition and sources of colored dissolved organic matter in plateau rivers in summer [J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2019, 39(3): 668-678.
- [41] Spencer R G M, Butler K D, Aiken G R. Dissolved organic carbon and chromophoric dissolved organic matter properties of rivers in the USA[J]. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2012, 117(G3): G03001.

HUANJING KOEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 41 No. 5 May 15, 2020

CONTENTS

CONTENTS		
Comparison of Three Receptor Models for Source Apportionment of PM _{2.5} in Shanghai; Using Hourly Resolved PM _{2.5} Chemical Composition Data		
Impact of Differents in the Concentrations of Ozone on the Chemical Composition of Single Particles WU Meng-xi, CHENG Chun-lei, HUAN	G Bo, et al. (20	006)
Influence of Secondary Organic Coating on Hygroscopicity of a Sodium Chloride Core; Based on Mircro-scale Single Particle Analysis ZHANG Shu-jia, XU Liang, GUO Xi		017)
Comparative Analysis of Pollution Characteristics of Carbonaceous Aerosol Components in the Atmosphere Between Urban and Suburban Areas		
LI Xin-yue, ZHANG Kai-shan, DENG	Lin-li, et al. (20	026)
Distribution Characteristics and Source Apportionment of Elements Bonded with PM _{2,5} and PM ₁₀ in Linyi LU Ping, ZHAO Xue-yan, YIN Ba		
Characteristics and Sources of Microbial Aerosols in Urban and Mountainous Areas in Autumn and Winter in Xi'an, China		044)
Pollution Characteristics of Cooking Fumes, Particulates, and Non-methane Hydrocarbons in the Exhaust of Typical Beijing Restaurants		
HE Wan-qing, WANG Tian-yi, SHA	O Xia, et al. (20	050)
PM _{2.5} Concentration Influencing Factors in China Based on the Random Forest Model		J57)
Spatio-temporal Variation of PM _{2,5} Related Relationships in China from the Perspective of Air Pollution Regional Linkage Control and Prevention		
YANG Wen-tao, HUANG Hui-kun, WEI Dong	sheng, et al. (20	066)
Characteristics of Spatial and Temporal Evolution and Investigation of Air Pollution in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Based on Ground-Space Observation Data		
WANG Yao-ting, LIANG Jia-cheng, ZHENG Zu	o-fang, et al. (20	075)
Hydrochemical Characteristics and Formation Causes of Ground Karst Water Systems in the Longzici Spring Catchment "TANG Chun-lei, ZHENG Xiu-qing, LIA!"	NG Yong-ping (20	087)
Tempo-spatial and Retention Analysis of Total Phosphorus in the Three Gorges Reservoir	o-xian, et al. (20	096)
Vertical Distribution Characteristics of Dissolved Oxygen and Chlorophyll a in Typical Tributaries During the Impoundment Period of the Three Gorges Reservoir		
YANG Fan, JI Dao-bin, WANG I	i-jing, et al. (21	107)
Spatial-temporal Distribution of Nutrients in Hanfeng Lake After Official Operation FU Shi, NI Jiu-pai, HE Bir		
Spatio-temporal Variations in the Characteristics of Water Eutrophication and Sediment Pollution in Baiyangdian Lake		
Spatial-temporal Distribution of Suspended Solids and Its Sedimentation Flux and Nutrients Effects in Xin'anjiang Reservoir, China		
SHI Peng-cheng, ZHU Guang-wei, YANG We	en-bin, et al. (21	137)
Bioavailability Characteristics of Chromophoric Dissolved Organic Matter in Lake Gaoyou, Lake Nansi, and Lake Dongping Under Different Hydrological Scenarios		
ZHANG Liu-qing, SHI Yu, LI Yuan	-peng, et al. (21	149)
Succession Characteristics of Algae Functional Groups and Water Quality Assessment in a Drinking Water Reservoir LI Yan-qing, HUANG Ting-lin, ZHANG Ha		
Effect of Artificial Mixing on Temporal and Spatial Succession of Algae Community Structure in Jinpen Reservoir		
Spatial Distribution Characteristics and Driving Factors of Aerobic Denitrification Bacterial Community Structure from Baiyangdian Lake in Xiong'an New Area During the Winter I	,	100)
ZHOU Shi-lei, SUN Yue, YUE Ge-	cheng et al. (21	177)
Spatial and Temporal Succession Characteristics of Aerobic Anoxygenic Photosynthesis Bacteria in a Stratified Reservoir ZHANG Hai-han, WANG Yan, HUANG Ti		
Response of Chromophoric Dissolved Organic Matter Dynamics to Different Hydrological Scenarios in the Two Largest Freshwater Lakes Connected to the Yangtze River	-	100)
Response of Chromophonic Dissolved Organic Matter Dynamics to Different rydrological Scenarios in the 1wo Largest Freshwater Lakes Connected to the Tanguze River GUO Yan-ni, LI Yuan-peng, Sl	III V at al. (21	100 \
		190)
Distribution Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Chromophoric Dissolved Organic Matter in a Northern-Side River of the Qinling Mountains in Summer LIN Zi-shen, HUANG Ting-lin, YANG She		210)
		210)
Distribution, Sources, and Risk Assessment of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Tributary Waters of the Lower Reaches of the Yangtze River, China JIA Tian-qi, LEI Rong-rong, WU Xi	1: /	221)
JIA Han-qi, LEI Kong-rong, W. U. A. H. L. H. L.	ao-lin, et al. (22	221)
Temporal and Spatial Occurrence of NSAIDs in Taihu Lake and Relevant Risk Assessment LIAN Jie, LI Yi-fei, WANG Xiao		
Occurrence and Ecological Risk of Eight Typical PhACs in Surface Water and Its Impact on Daphnia magna		
Distribution Characteristics and Migration Rules of Pollutants in Sediments of Reservoirs with Eucalyptus Plantation, Southern China		
Mechanism of Urban Black Odorous Water Based on Continuous Monitoring: A Case Study of the Erkeng Stream in Nanning LI Yong-xin, WANG Wei, H.		
Relationship Between Source-Sink Landscape Pattern and Antibiotics in Surface Water in Peri-urban Watershed		
Molecular Chemo-diversity of the Dissolved Organic Matter Occurring in Urban Stormwater Runoff		272)
Regulating Effect and Mechanism of Calcite/Chlorapatite Mixture Addition on Transformation and Transport of Phosphorus in Sediments		
BAI Xiao-yun, LIN Jian-wei, ZHAN Ya	.n-hui, <i>et al</i> . (22	281)
Stability of Ferrihydrite and Goethite Nanoparticles Under Different Environmental Conditions		
Sunflower-Straw-Derived Biochar-Enhanced Fe(\mathbb{II})/S $_2$ 0 $_8$ $^-$ System for Degradation of Benzoic Acid	G Yu, et al. (23	301)
Non-activated Peroxymonosulfate-Induced Degradation of Sulfasalazine: Kinetics and Mechanism Investigations DING Xi, ZHANG Xue-wei, ZHOU Run-	sheng, et al. (23	310)
Pollution Characteristics and Removal Effects of Antibiotics in Wastewater from Large-Scale Pig Farms in Guizhou	-liang, et al. (23	320)
Nitrogen Removal in Low-C/N Rural Sewage Treatment by Anoxic/Oxic Biofilter Packed with New Types of Fillers ZHAO Yuan-zhe, YANG Yong-zhe, WANG H.	ai-yan, et al. (23	329)
Nitrogen Removal Performance and Nitrogen/Carbon Balance of Oligotrophic Aerobic Denitrifiers	ng-lin, et al. (23	339)
Bacterial Community Shifts and Nitrogen Removal Characteristics for a SNAD Process Treating Anaerobic Digester Liquor of Swine Wastewater (ADLSW) in a Continuous-Flow B		
Reactor (CFBR)	Hang, et al. (23	349)
Characteristics of ANAMMOX Granular Sludge and Differences in Microbial Community Structure Under Different Culture Conditions JIANG Ying, GUO Meng-lei, XIE Jun-	xiang, et al. (23	358)
Start-up of an Integrated Process of Denitrifying Phosphorus Removal Coupled with Partial Nitritation and Anaerobic Ammonium Oxidation		
CHEN Ya, YIN Wen, ZHANG Xin	g-xing, et al. (23	367)
Construction and Application of an Evaluation System for Soil Environmental Carrying Capacity		
Synthesis of Magnetic Biochar and Its Application in the Remediation of Heavy-Metal-Contaminated Soils		
Remediation of Heavy-Metal-Contaminated Soil by EGTA Washing Enhanced with Reduction Solubilization ZHANG Jin-yong, ZHU Yu-ting, WANG Min		
Toxicity of Chromium to Root Growth of Barley as Affected by Chromium Speciation and Soil Properties		
Effect of Fertilizer Reduction and Biochar Application on Soil Nitrogen Loss in Purple Upland WANG Shu, WANG Zi-fang, LO!		
Relationship Between the Composition of Soil Aggregates and the Distribution of Organic Carbon Under Long-Term Abandoned Restoration		.00)
WANG Xing, ZHONG Ze-kun, ZHANG	Xin-vi et al (24	416)
Effects of Biochar Application on Soil Microbial Nutrient Limitations and Carbon Use Efficiency in Lou Soil WANG Qiang, GENG Zeng-chao, XU Cher		
N ₂ O Emissions from Tea Plantations with Sorghum Intercropping and Application of Big Urea Pills		
Effects of Different Forest Vegetation Types on Soil Nitrogen-Related Microbial Communities and Functions in Jinyun Mountain WANG Ying-yan, WANG Fu-hua, LUO Doi Nitrogen Order Enjoying and Depitrifying Restorial Communities as Affected by Drip Injection with Soline Water in Cotton Fields		
Nitrous Oxide Emission and Denitrifying Bacterial Communities as Affected by Drip Irrigation with Saline Water in Cotton Fields GUO Hui-nan, MA Li-juan, HUANG Z		
Effect of Organic Matter Promotion on Nitrogen-Cycling Genes and Functional Microorganisms in Acidic Red Soils	Imam 1 / 04	
Effects of Simulated Acid Rain on Soil Fungi Diversity in the Transition Zone of Moso Bamboo and Broadleaf Forest WANG Nan, PAN Xiao-cheng, WANG Chuan		
	ie-zhu, et al. (24	485)