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# 郑州市春季大气污染过程 VOCs 特征、臭氧生成潜势 及源解析

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摘要:利用GC5000 在线气相色谱仪于2018年4月15日~5月15日对郑州市城区环境大气挥发性有机物(VOCs)进行监测, 开展其污染特征、臭氧生成潜势(OFP)和来源解析研究. 结果表明, 监测期间, 郑州市春季 VOCs 平均体积分数为 40. 26× 10-°,非污染日和污染日 VOCs 平均体积分数分别为 35.82×10-°和 44.12×10-°,污染日相较非污染日增长 23%; VOCs 物种 对 OFP 的贡献表现为烯烃 > 芳香烃 > 烷烃 > 炔烃;源解析结果显示监测期间郑州市 VOCs 主要来源是 LPG 源(66.05%)、机 动车源(47.39%)、工业溶剂源(37.51%)、燃烧源(37.80%)和植物排放源(11.25%),且污染日的 LPG 源和植物排放源的贡 献率较非污染日增长 22.92% 和 68.50%.

关键词:春季; 臭氧; 挥发性有机物(VOCs); 臭氧生成潜势(OFP); 正交矩阵因子分解(PMF) 中图分类号: X511 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2020)06-2577-09 DOI: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 201911081

#### Ambient VOCs Characteristics, Ozone Formation Potential, Source and Apportionment of Air Pollution in Spring in Zhengzhou

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Abstract: Ambient volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were determined by GC 5000 online gas chromatography in the urban site of Zhengzhou from April 15 to May 15, 2018. Based on chemical composition analysis, in this study, the concentrations, ozone formation potential (OFP), and source apportionment were studied. The results show that the averaged volume fraction of VOCs in Zhengzhou during spring was  $40.26 \times 10^{-9}$ , which was 23% higher on polluted days (44.  $12 \times 10^{-9}$ ) than on non-polluted days (35.  $82 \times 10^{-9}$ ). The contribution of VOC species to OFP was in the order: alkenes > aromatics > alkanes > alkanes. The five factors identified by the PMF model were liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) volatilization sources (66.05%), motor vehicle exhaust sources (47.39%), industrial solvent sources (37.51%), fuel combustion sources (37.80%), and biogenic sources (11.25%). The contributions of LPG volatilization sources and biogenic sources on polluted days were higher by 22.92% and 68.50% than on non-polluted days, respectively.

Key words: spring; ozone; volatile organic compounds (VOCs); ozone formation potential (OFP); positive matrix factorization (PMF)

挥发性有机物 (volatile organic compounds, VOCs)是大气中普遍存在的一类有机污染物[1], VOCs来源复杂,种类丰富,且多具有毒性和致癌致 畸性[2~4],它具有较强的光化学反应活性,可以与氮 氧化物(NO,)反应生成臭氧(O,),是光化学烟雾的 重要前体物[5~7]. 大气 O3 污染防治的关键在于降低 前体物的排放,因此研究 VOCs 和 NO, 的来源是控 制环境污染的首要步骤. 大气中 NO, 主要来自燃烧 过程,而 VOCs 除受到燃烧排放的影响,还受到汽油 挥发、溶剂涂料使用、机动车排放、植被排放等的影 响[8]. 因此, VOCs 作为 O, 污染的重要前体物得到 了广泛的关注[9].

李斌等[10]、蔡长杰等[11]和徐慧等[12]分别对北 京市春夏季、上海中心城区和厦门冬春季进行了 VOCs 组成特征的研究,北京市共检测出 80 种 VOCs,包括烷烃、环烷烃、烯烃、芳香烃卤代烃、含氧 烃和杂环化合物,其中卤代烃种类最多;上海中心城 区的 VOCs 组成成分具体表现出烷烃 > 芳香烃 > 烯 烃:厦门冬春季城区和郊区大气中 VOCs 的平均体 积分数分别为 24.88×10<sup>-9</sup>和 11.27×10<sup>-9</sup>, 且均表 现为烷烃 > 芳香烃 > 烯烃. 杨笑笑等[13]、刘芮伶 等[14]和崔虎雄等[15]的研究显示,烷烃虽然浓度占 比大,但是其大气化学活性不强,臭氧生成潜势较 低,烯烃和芳香烃由于其化学活性强,臭氧生成潜势 较大. Baudic 等[16]、Bari 等[17]和 Lau 等[18]分别对巴 黎、阿尔伯塔省卡尔加里市中心、香港的 VOCs 来源 进行解析发现,道路交通排放是巴黎 VOCs 的主要

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来源,机动车尾气和挥发源贡献总和占 TVOC 总量的四分之一;阿尔伯塔省卡尔加里市中心大气 VOCs 受工业排放源、商业/住宅燃料燃烧和交通源影响较大;香港地区 VOCs 来源确定为 9 个因子,其中车辆排放、船舶废气和 LPG 排放是主要来源. 此外,我国天津<sup>[19]</sup>、广州<sup>[20]</sup>和太原<sup>[21]</sup>等地陆续做了 VOCs 的来源解析.

郑州市是河南省省会城市,是中国中部地区重要的中心城市之一,也是国家重要的综合交通枢纽. 随着经济的高速发展和城市化进程的加快,近几年来大气污染事件频发, O<sub>3</sub> 已经成为郑州市除 PM<sub>2</sub> 5 以外的第二大污染物,因此迫切需要对郑州市的 O<sub>3</sub> 污染问题进行研究. 分析郑州地区 VOCs 的组成和来源有助于深入了解本地 O<sub>3</sub> 污染问题的影响因素,从而针对性地制定有效的管控措施.

本研究选取了2018年4月15日~5月14日郑州市城区环境空气 VOCs 的连续在线监测数据. 开展本站点春季污染过程 VOCs 的时间变化特征和组分特征的研究,同时评估其臭氧生成潜势(ozone formation potential, OFP)和利用正交矩阵因子模型(positive matrix factorization, PMF)对 VOCs 进行来源解析,以期为郑州市春季大气环境 VOCs 和 O<sub>3</sub> 污染管控提供科学支撑.

### 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 监测地点及时间

VOCs 监测点位于郑州市金水区东明路与金水路交叉口向南 150 m 路西河南省监测中心站(如图1).周边配有医院、住宅和饭店等生活设施,监测点周围交通系统较为发达,属于成熟的城市中心.监测时间为2018 年 4 月 15 日~2018 年 5 月 15 日,为期30 d,监测周期较长,能较好反映郑州市春季大气污染特点.样品总数为720 份,去除有降水天气和机器故障的时间段,最终获得644 份有效样品(有效数据占比89.44%).



图 1 VOCs 采样点位示意

Fig. 1 VOCs sampling points

#### 1.2 监测仪器

采用德国 AMA 公司的 GC50000 在线气相色谱

仪,该系统是由两套采样系统和两套色谱柱系统组成,一套测量  $C_2 \sim C_6$  低沸点物种的 GC5000VOC(单极富集)色谱仪和一套测量  $C_6 \sim C_{12}$  高沸点物种的 GC5000BTX(两级富集)色谱仪,两套检测器均为氢火焰离子化检测器(FID);DIM200 稀释模块,主要用于校准配气,其他辅助气源包括用作零气和载气的高纯氮气,及高纯氢气.该仪器可监测 56 种挥发性有机物,包括29 种烷烃、10 种烯烃、16 种芳香烃和 1 种炔烃(乙炔),该仪器进行 24 h 连续采样,系统的分辨时间为 1 h. 仪器详细技术参数参见文献[22].

 $PM_{10}$ 、 $PM_{2.5}$ 、 $O_3$  、CO、 $SO_2$  、 $NO_2$  参数的监测均采用美国热电公司 i 系列的自动连续监测仪, $O_3$  是由 Thermo 49i 臭氧分析仪测定, $NO_2$  的测定是通过 Thermo 42i 化学发光法 NO- $NO_2$ -NO 分析仪完成,CO 是通过 Thermo 48i 红外吸收法 CO 分析仪测定,其他常规污染物的监测分别是由 Thermo 43i 脉冲荧光法  $SO_2$  分析仪和 Thermo Teom 1405 系列颗粒物分析仪完成. 仪器主要参数参见文献[23].

 $PM_{10}$ 、 $PM_{2.5}$ 、 $O_3$ 、CO、 $SO_2$ 、 $NO_2$  参数和气象数据如温度(T)、相对湿度(RH)、风速(WS)和风向(WD)等均来自郑州市国控空气质量自动监测站,距河南省监测中心站 2 km,因此能够较好反映河南省监测中心站的情况.

#### 1.3 质量保证与质量控制

观测过程中执行严格的质保质控,以确保监测数据的准确性和有效性.主要包括:①监测前使用美国 EPA 认可的 PAMS 标气进行仪器跨点校准,并进行5点线性验证,使相关系数在0.9以上;②每周进行日常维护,开展单点校准和峰窗漂移校准,并修正数据;③每日均有专人进行数据三级审核与确认.

## 1.4 臭氧生成潜势(OFP)

大气 VOCs 是生成  $O_3$  的重要前体污染物, 臭氧生成潜势(OFP)可以衡量不同 VOCs 物种对臭氧生成的相对贡献 [24]. 其数值是某 VOCs 物种的大气环境浓度 与 其 最 大 增 量 反 应 活 性 ( maximum incremental reactivity, MIR)的乘积:

$$OFP_i = MIR_i \times [VOC]_i$$
 (1)

式中, OFP<sub>i</sub> 表示某种 VOC 生成臭氧的最大值; [VOC]<sub>i</sub> 是第 i 种 VOC 的环境值; MIR<sub>i</sub> 是第 i 种 VOC 的最大增量反应活性 cm<sup>3</sup>·(mol·s)<sup>-1</sup>. 本文采用 Carter<sup>[25]</sup>研究的 MIR 系数.

### 1.5 PMF 受体模型介绍

正矩阵因子分解法(positive matrix factorization, PMF)是由芬兰赫尔辛基大学的 Paatero 教授在 1993 年提出的多元统计分析方法<sup>[26]</sup>. 该模式已经广泛应用于大气环境悬浮颗粒物及挥发性有机物的源解析

方面[27,28]. 其基本原理是将受体矩阵 (X) 分解为源成分谱矩阵 (F) 与贡献率矩阵 (G) 以及残差矩阵 (E):

$$x_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{p} g_{ik} f_{ij} + e_{ij}$$
 (2)

式中, $x_{ij}$ 为第j个样本中的第i个物种, $g_{ik}$ 是第k个源中的第i种, $f_{kj}$ 是第k个源对第j个样本的贡献,p是需要解析的因子数, $e_{ij}$ 为残差. PMF模型的主要目标是计算目标函数Q的最小值,目标函数如公式(3)所示:

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{e_{ij}}{u_{ii}} \right)$$
 (3)

式中,n 为物种数量,m 为样本数量, $e_{ij}$ 和  $u_{ij}$ 为数据点的误差估计. 通过反复迭代运算, 使 Q 达到最小值.

在使用 PMF5.0 模型进行源解析前,首先,剔除 掉平均值在检出限以下的物质,把低于检出限的物质浓度替换为 1/2 倍检出限,缺失数据用中位浓度替换,低于检出限物质不确定度替换为 5/6 倍检出限,浓度高于检出限的物质其不确定度计算方法见公式(4).

unc =  $\sqrt{(c \times \text{RSD})^2 + (0.5 \times \text{MDL})^2}$  (4) 式中, unc 表示物种不确定度; c 表示物种浓度; RSD 表示相对标准偏差; MDL 表示物种检出限.

#### 2 结果与讨论

#### 2.1 VOCs 体积分数的时间变化特征

图 2 是监测期间 TVOCs、 $O_3$ 、 $NO_2$ 、 $SO_2$  和  $PM_{2.5}$ 的时间序列图. 依据《环境空气质量标准》( GB 3095-2012) 规定臭氧 8 h 二级浓度限值为 160  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,超过 160  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ 即为  $O_3$  浓度超标,根据此标准将监测期间划分为"污染日"和"非污染日",共计 16 d 污染日,14 d 非污染日. 数据缺失的时间点以空白断开.

整个监测期间,VOCs 与 NO<sub>2</sub>、SO<sub>2</sub>、PM<sub>2.5</sub>的变化 趋势基本类似,而与 O<sub>3</sub> 的变化呈负相关关系. 具体 来看,VOCs 的浓度(体积分数,下同)波动较大 12.6 ×10<sup>-9</sup> ~ 154.1 × 10<sup>-9</sup>, 平均浓度为 40.26 × 10<sup>-9</sup>. VOCs 浓度呈夜间高白天低的特点,早晚浓度峰值 分别出现在 4 月 27 日 06:00 和 5 月 1 日 18:00,伴随着出现的是高浓度的 NO<sub>2</sub> 和低浓度的 O<sub>3</sub>,极小值 出现在 5 月 4 日15:00. 早晨交通、工业等人类活动 频繁,使 VOCs 和 NO<sub>2</sub> 浓度增加迅速;随着紫外辐射 和温度升高,O<sub>3</sub> 前体物的化学反应活性增强,反应 消耗使前体物浓度逐渐下降;傍晚光化学反应逐步 减弱,且随着交通晚高峰出现,VOCs 和 NO<sub>2</sub> 浓度急 剧上升;夜间温度下降,大气边界层下降,前体物浓 度得到积累,维持在较高水平.

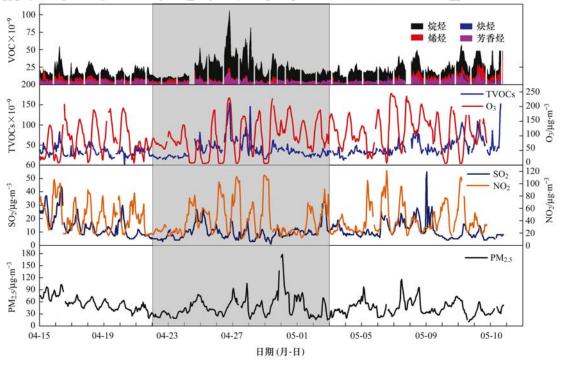


图 2 VOCs、NO<sub>2</sub>、O<sub>3</sub>、SO<sub>2</sub>和 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度时间序列

Fig. 2 Time series of VOCs,  $NO_2$ ,  $O_3$ ,  $SO_2$ , and  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations

图 3 显示了监测期间风向(WD)、风速(WS)、 温度(T)和湿度(RH)的时间变化序列. 监测期间以 西北和西南风向为主导,平均风速  $1.56 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,平均相对湿度 63.68%,平均温度 21.9%,温度变化维

持在10~30℃之间,属于典型的春季气候特点,表1 是非污染日和污染日气象参数的统计数据. 污染日 期间温度高,太阳辐射强,光化学反应强度增大,导 致生成的 O, 浓度升高;高相对湿度有利于 O, 干沉 降作用的发生,而且紫外辐射作为光化学反应的重 要条件之一,在水汽的作用下会因为消光机制发生 衰减,所以污染日往往伴随着低湿条件;气压较低, 风速较小,有利于污染物的积累聚集.这与奇奕 轩[29]的研究结论一致.

#### 表 1 非污染日和污染日的气象参数1)

Table 1 Meteorological parameters for non-pollution

days and pollution days

	, ,	
气象条件	非污染日 (样品数 = 1 680)	污染日 (样品数 = 1 920)
温度/℃	19.54 ± 4.16	24.26 ± 3.66
RH/%	$69.94 \pm 16.09$	$57.42 \pm 15.33$
风速/m·s <sup>-1</sup>	$2.02 \pm 1.26$	$1.79 \pm 0.95$
气压/hPa	$1\ 001.41 \pm 5.81$	999.68 ± 4.52

1) 表内数据为平均值 ± 标准差

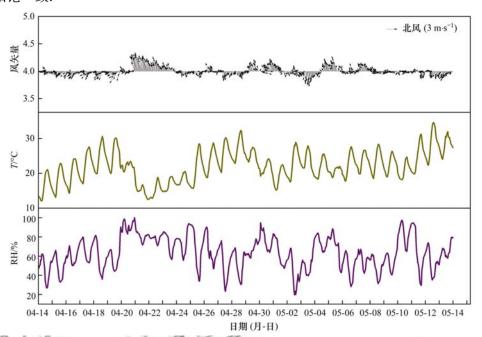


图 3 风向、风速、温度和湿度的时间序列

Fig. 3 Time series of wind direction, speed, temperature, and relative humidity

监测期间 VOCs 各组分浓度变化如表 2. 非污染 日郑州市的 VOCs 混合比例较低,平均值为 35.82 × 10<sup>-9</sup>,各组分浓度水平依次为烷烃(21.42×10<sup>-9</sup>) (59.80%)、烯烃(7.16×10<sup>-9</sup>)(19.99%)、芳香烃 (4.61×10<sup>-9</sup>)(12.87%)和炔烃(2.62×10<sup>-9</sup>) (7.31%);污染日 VOCs 平均浓度为 44.12 × 10<sup>-9</sup>, 较非污染日增加23.17%,各组分浓度水平依次为烷 烃(26.85×10<sup>-9</sup>)(60.86%)、烯烃(8.44×10<sup>-9</sup>) (19.13%)、芳香烃(5.72×10<sup>-9</sup>)(12.96%)和炔烃 (3.11×10<sup>-9</sup>)(7.05%).由上可知,非污染日和污 染日 VOCs 各组分浓度水平均以烷烃 > 烯烃 > 芳香 烃>炔烃,说明非污染日和污染日的 VOCs 来源基 本一致. 不同点在于污染目的烷烃和芳香烃分别增 长 25. 35% 和 24. 08%. 这可能是由于污染日机动车 活动更为频繁,使得大气中的烷烃类物种增多.且进 人5月,温度升高,加快了芳香烃类物质的挥发.因 此,机动车源、LPG源可能是造成郑州市污染日O。 浓度超标的主要原因.

表 2 污染日和非污染日 VOCs 化学组分浓度(体积分数)×10-9

Table 2 Concentrations of VOCs chemical components on pollution days and non-pollution days × 10<sup>-9</sup>

MOG // ¥	非污染日(*	<b>洋品数 = 300</b> )	污染日(柞	<b>羊品数 = 344</b> )
VOC 分类	浓度范围	平均值±标准差	浓度范围	平均值±标准差
烷烃	8.84 ~119.92	21.42 ± 12.35	8.26 ~ 131.85	26.85 ± 15.42
烯烃	2.61 ~35.87	$7.16 \pm 3.94$	1.45 ~ 31.61	$8.44 \pm 5.29$
炔烃	0.05 ~ 8.73	$2.62 \pm 1.62$	0.02 ~ 16.12	$3.11 \pm 2.24$
芳香烃	0.06 ~ 16.18	$4.61 \pm 2.09$	$0.05 \sim 18.10$	$5.72 \pm 3.01$
TVOCs	14.50 ~ 152.45	$35.82 \pm 16.69$	12.58 ~ 154.13	$44.12 \pm 22.49$

非污染日和污染日浓度排名前十的 VOCs 物种 见表 3. 非污染日依次是乙烷(21.47%)、丙烷 (10.47%)、乙烯(9.20%)、乙炔(7.04%)、正丁烷 (6.84%)、正戊烷(5.89%)、异戊烷(4.56%)、甲苯 (3.74%)、异丁烷(2.95%)和环戊烷(2.75%),累计占 TVOCs 的 74.91%; 污染日依次是乙烷(22.88%)、丙烷(11.08%)、乙炔(7.05%)、乙烯(6.98%)、正丁烷(6.84%)、环戊烷(4.91%)、异丁烷(4.52%)、甲苯(3.74%)、顺-2-丁烯(3.27%)和异戊二烯(2.92%),累计占 TVOCs 的74.19%.不同污染阶段浓度排名前10的物种基本一致,在污染日,乙烷、丙烷、乙炔和异戊二烯的

浓度分别增长 26.13%、25.38%、18.70% 和84.29%.浓度排名靠前的丙烷是 LPG 源的主要组分 $^{[30]}$ ,说明郑州市春季大气环境污染可能主要与 LPG 源有关;另外,郑州市春季大气环境的优势物种主要是  $C_4$ 、 $C_5$  的烷烃和烯烃;其次,污染日异戊二烯浓度增长最大,说明在污染日伴随着温度升高,有利于植物排放异戊二烯,这也可能是造成污染日  $O_3$  超标的原因之一.

表 3 非污染日和污染日浓度最高的前 10 种 VOCs 组分

Table 3	Top 10 VOCs compo	nents with the highest co	oncentration on non-no	llution days and pollution days
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非污染日 (样品数 = 300)	平均值×10 <sup>-9</sup>	浓度贡献/%	污染日 (样品数 = 344)	平均值×10 <sup>-9</sup>	浓度贡献/%
乙烷	8.00 ± 3.86	21.47	乙烷	10.09 ± 5.19	22.88
丙烷	$3.90 \pm 3.88$	10.47	丙烷	$4.89 \pm 0.50$	11.08
乙烯	$3.42 \pm 2.28$	9.20	乙炔	$3.11 \pm 2.24$	7.05
乙炔	$2.62 \pm 1.62$	7.04	乙烯	$3.08 \pm 2.50$	6.98
正丁烷	$2.55 \pm 5.33$	6.84	正丁烷	$3.02 \pm 3.08$	6.84
正戊烷	$2.2 \pm 24.96$	5.89	环戊烷	$2.17 \pm 2.20$	4.91
异戊烷	$1.70 \pm 2.66$	4.56	异丁烷	$1.99 \pm 3.33$	4.52
甲苯	$1.39 \pm 0.75$	3.74	甲苯	$1.65 \pm 1.14$	3.74
异丁烷	1.11 ±0.62	2.95	顺-2-丁烯	$1.44 \pm 1.22$	3.27
环戊烷	1.03 ± 1.50	2.75	异戊二烯	$1.29 \pm 2.03$	2.92

### 2.2 VOCs 臭氧生成潜势及关键组分识别

图 4 描述了非污染日和污染日 VOCs 各组分的 浓度占比和 O, 生成潜势占比. 非污染目 VOCs 浓度 贡献水平依次是烷烃(59.81%)、芳香烃 (12.87%)、烯烃(7.32%)和炔烃(7.32%).OFP 贡 献水平依次是烯烃(47.30%)、芳香烃(35.30%)、 烷烃(16.45%)和炔烃(0.95%);污染日对 VOCs 浓度贡献占比最高的是烷烃(60.86%),其次是烯 烃(19.13%)、芳香烃(12.9%)和炔烃(7.05%).在 对 OFP 的分析中发现,和非污染日相似,OFP 贡献 最高的是烯烃(48.76%),其次是芳香烃(34.07%) 和烷烃(16.29%),最后是炔烃(0.87%).观测期间 VOCs 物种对 OFP 的贡献表现出烯烃 > 芳香烃 > 烷 烃>炔烃,烷烃化合物 VOCs 浓度占比最高,但化学 反应活性低,故对 OFP 的贡献较小;烯烃化合物浓 度占比较高,而且所含的碳碳双键化学反应活性强, 因此对 OFP 的贡献最大; 芳香烃化合物浓度占比不 高,但化学反应活性强,对 OFP 的贡献也非常明显. 总之,影响此次监测时段 O, 生成主要是烯烃和芳香 烃,对二者的削减能够有效控制郑州市春季 O, 污染.

表 4 列举了非污染日和污染日对 OFP 贡献最大的前 10 种化学组分. 非污染日排名前 10 的是乙烯、间/对-二甲苯、顺-2-丁烯、甲苯、异戊二烯、丙烯、反式-2-丁烯、邻-二甲苯、间-甲乙苯和异戊烷,总贡献达 67. 18%;污染日排名前十的是顺-2-丁烯、异戊

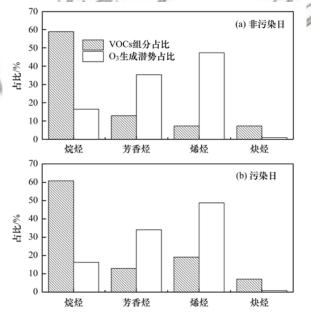


图 4 非污染日和污染日大气 VOCs 各组分占比和 臭氧生成潜势占比

Fig. 4 Percentage of ambient VOCs groups and its OFP during non-pollution days and pollution days

二烯、间,对-二甲苯、乙烯、甲苯、丙烯、环戊烷、顺式-2-戊烯、间-甲乙苯和反式-2-丁烯,总贡献达68.72%.与体积分数不同,VOCs 物种对 OFP 贡献排名前十中占比最多是烯烃和芳香烃,烯烃主要以 $C_2 \sim C_5$  为主,芳香烃以 $C_6 \sim C_8$  为主.污染日和非污染日又有所不同,污染日顺-2-丁烯、异戊二烯、间/对-二甲苯和甲苯分别增长40.72%、44.95%、

#### 表 4 非污染日和污染日 OFP 最高的前 10 种 VOCs 组分

Table 4 Top 10 VOCs components with the highest OFP on non-pollution days an
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非污染日	OFP/µg·m <sup>-3</sup>	占比/%	污染日	OFP/μg·m <sup>-3</sup>	占比/%
乙烯	38. 63	12. 65	顺-2-丁烯	51. 32	13. 01
间/对-二甲苯	33. 47	10. 96	异戊二烯	41. 42	10. 50
顺-2-丁烯	30. 42	9. 96	间/对-二甲苯	39. 63	10. 05
甲苯	23. 02	7. 54	乙烯	34. 59	8. 77
异戊二烯	22. 80	7. 46	甲苯	27. 21	6. 90
丙烯	17. 82	5. 84	丙烯	18. 99	4. 82
反式-2-丁烯	11. 83	3. 87	环戊烷	16. 19	4. 10
邻-二甲苯	9. 93	3. 25	顺式-2-戊烯	14. 99	3. 80
间-甲乙苯	9. 35	3.06	间-甲乙苯	13. 56	3. 44
异戊烷	7. 91	2. 59	反式-2-丁烯	13. 15	3. 33
前10个物种加和	205. 18	67. 18	前10个物种加和	271. 05	68. 72
TVOCs	305. 44	100	TVOCs	394. 40	100

15.54%和18.20%,说明异戊二烯、顺-2-丁烯、间/对-二甲苯和甲苯这些物种对污染日 OFP 的贡献较大.总之,郑州市春季大气污染可能与 LPG 源和机动车尾气以及植物源排放有关.

#### 2.3 PMF 模型来源解析

对输入到 PMF 模型的物种的选取通常遵循以下 3 个原则:①选取相关性较高的物种,例如丙烷

和丁烷;②排除具有较高光化学反应活性的单体化合物(植物排放源指示物异戊二烯除外,用于辨别自然来源);③选取典型的污染源的指示物,比如汽车尾气排放的标识物乙炔.最终,将决定系数 R < 0.45 的 25 种物质剔除,余下22 320个样本输入 PMF模型,并依据信噪比、残差范围将剩余 31 种 VOCs物种划分为"强"、"弱"和"差".由于 PMF模型未提

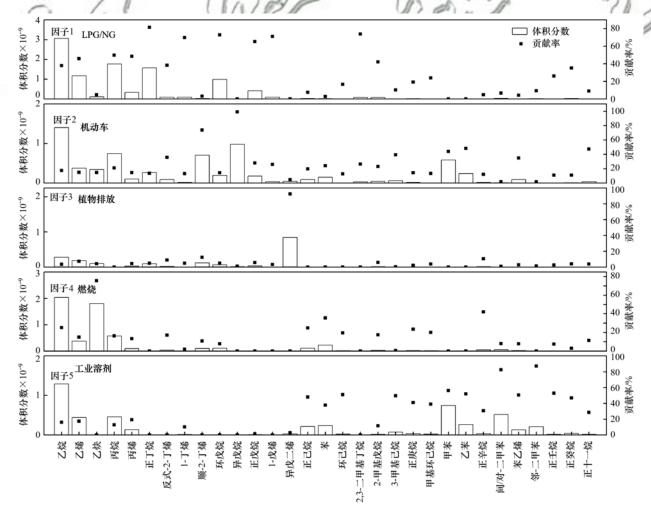


图 5 各因子中 VOCs 物种浓度及对各因子的贡献

Fig. 5 Concentrations and contributions of VOCs species for each factor

供确定因子个数的方法,本文选取方法参照文献[31].多次运行使解析结果的残差数值大部分在-3.0~3.0之间;随着因子数的调整,计算结果趋于稳定,最终确定为5个因子.

因子 1 贡献率较高的物种主要是  $C_2 \sim C_3$  的低碳烷烃,其中正丁烷和顺-2-丁烯,以及一定量的乙烷、丙烷和丙烯含量较为丰富. 低碳烷烃来自于未燃烧燃料的排放,乙烷是天然气(NG)的重要组分,丙烷是液化石油气(LPG)/NG 最主要的组分 $^{[32]}$ . 正丁烷是 LPG 挥发的典型示踪物 $^{[33]}$ . 因此,因子 1 被识别为 LPG/NG 挥发源.

因子2的特点是顺-2-丁烯、正戊烷、异戊烷、甲苯、乙苯、苯乙烯和正十一烷这些物种较为丰富.异戊烷的源贡献为98.76%,异戊烷是用于提高汽油的辛烷值和质量,是典型的汽油挥发的示踪剂<sup>[34,35]</sup>. 甲苯的源贡献为43.90%,甲苯是汽油溶剂和提高辛烷值的汽油添加剂<sup>[36]</sup>,烯烃类物种比例高也是我国油品的一个主要特点<sup>[37]</sup>.这些芳烃与其他燃烧示踪剂(即乙炔)之间的相关性较差.因此,因子2被识别为机动车尾气排放源.

因子3主要是由异戊二烯物种贡献率较高.源贡献达到92.32%.在采样点周围,存在大量的居民区和商用住宅,绿化面积较大,随着进入5月,气温和光照增强,异戊二烯的排放显著增加,是植物排放源的标

志性物质[38]. 因此,因子3被识别为植物排放源.

因子 4 的特征污染物主要是以乙炔、丙烯和苯为主. 在因子 4 中, 乙炔和丙烯的贡献率分别是76.37%和13.26%, 乙炔和丙烯是燃烧源典型的示踪物质<sup>[39]</sup>. 与此同时, 苯的源贡献达到了35.53%, 河南作为农业大省, 苯可能来自农作物秸秆的燃烧. 因此, 因子 4 被识别为燃烧源.

因子 5 贡献率较高的物种主要是苯、甲苯、乙苯、间-二甲苯、邻-二甲苯、2-甲基戊烷和 3-甲基己烷. 其中苯系物和 2-甲基戊烷是有机溶剂的主要成分,工业溶剂挥发的过程中会挥发出大量的芳香烃<sup>[40,41]</sup>. 其次高链烷烃在第 5 个因子中占比都比较高,说明此排放源与工业溶剂、化工合成相关. 因此,因子 5 被识别为工业溶剂源.

图 6 是 5 个因子在非污染日和污染日的 VOCs 贡献百分占比. 在非污染日, LPG(29.63%) > 机动车(26.02.%) > 工业溶剂(20.68%) > 燃烧(19.48%) > 植物排放(4.19%);在污染日, LPG(36.42%) > 机动车(21.37%) > 燃烧(18.32%) > 工业溶剂(16.83%) > 植物排放(7.06%). 污染日的 LPG源较非污染日增长22.92%. 因此, LPG源是郑州市春季大气环境中 VOCs 的主要来源,春季温度升高,光照充足,液化石油气挥发量增多,有利于光化学反应的进行,使大气环境污染加重.

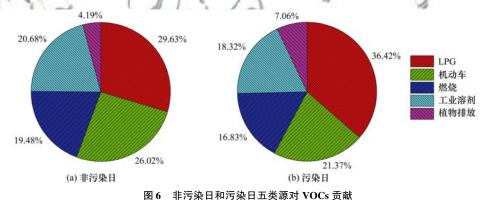


Fig. 6 Contributions of five factors to VOCs on non-pollution days and pollution days

#### 3 结论

- (1)监测期间,郑州市春季 VOCs 平均浓度为40.26×10<sup>-9</sup>,污染日和非污染日 VOCs 平均浓度分别为44.12×10<sup>-9</sup>和35.82×10<sup>-9</sup>,污染日相较非污染日增长23%.组分构成显示,观测期间非污染日和污染日 VOCs 物种构成均表现出烷烃>烯烃>芳香烃>炔烃.
- (2) 观测期间 VOCs 物种对 OFP 的贡献表现出 烯烃 > 芳香烃 > 烷烃 > 炔烃, 烯烃以  $C_2 \sim C_4$  为主, 芳香烃以  $C_6 \sim C_8$  为主. 污染日的异戊二烯、顺-2-丁

烯、间/对-二甲苯和甲苯对 OFP 的贡献分别增长81.60%、68.64%、18.41%、18.28%,对烯烃和芳香烃的削减应该能够有效控制郑州市春季大气环境中0、生成.

(3)监测期间,郑州市 VOCs 主要来源依次为: LPG/NG 挥发源、机动车源、工业溶剂源、燃烧源、植物排放源,且污染日 LPG 源较非污染日增长22.92%,郑州市在春季应加强对 LPG 使用和机动车的管控.

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# **HUANJING KOEXUE**

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