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新乡市大气 PM_{2.5} 中水溶性离子的污染特征、来源解 析及气象影响分析

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2. 洛阳市生态环境局新安分局,洛阳 471800) **摘要:**为探究新乡市大气 PM,5中水溶性无机离子(WSIIs)的污染演变、来源特征及其气象影响,利用 URG-9000 在线监测系统于

2022年1月(冬季)、4月(春季)、7月(夏季)和10月(秋季)对PM_{2.5}组分进行在线观测.结果表明,TWSIIs(总水溶性无机离子)与 PM_{2.5}的季节变化特征一致,季度ρ(TWSIIs)均值变化范围为19.62~72.15 μg·m⁻³,在PM_{2.5}中的占比超过66%,WSIIs是大气PM_{2.5} 的重要组分.年均NO₃/SO₄²⁻(质量浓度比)为2.11,且呈现逐年增加的趋势,移动源对二次无机气溶胶(SNA)的影响不容忽视,年 均[NH₄^{*}]/[NO₃⁻](量比)为1.95,说明农业源是大气中氮的主要贡献者.后向轨迹分析表明,在盛行东北风且风速较大时,PM_{2.5}中 Ca²⁺和Mg²⁺的浓度较高.低温高湿的气象条件下(*T*<8℃,RH>60%),SOR和NOR值均较高,更多的气态前体物SO₂和NO₂转化为颗 粒态的SO₄²⁻和NO₃.与SOR不同,在高温条件下(*T*>24℃),NOR并没有表现出高值特征,与高温条件下NH₄NO₃的分解有关.结合 PMF和后向轨迹分析,来自西北方向的气团所对应的扬尘源对WSIIs的贡献较大,观测站点周边区域的低空低速气团所对应的 二次硫酸盐以及二次硝酸盐和生物质源对WSIIs的贡献较大.

关键词: PM_{2.5}; 水溶性无机离子; 污染特征; 来源解析; 气象要素; 新乡 中图分类号: X513 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2024)03-1349-12 **DOI**: 10. 13227/j. hjkx. 202303265

Pollution Characteristics, Source Apportionment, and Meteorological Response of Water-soluble Ions in PM_{2.5} in Xinxiang, North China

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Abstract: Pollution variation, source characteristics, and meteorological effects of water-soluble inorganic ions (WSIIs) in PM_{2.5} were analyzed in Xinxiang city, Henan Province. PM_{2.5} samples and their chemical components were monitored online by using URG-9000 in four seasons: winter (January, 2022), spring (April, 2022), summer (July, 2022), and fall (October, 2022). The results showed that the TWSIIs had the same seasonal fluctuations as $PM_{2.5}$. The average seasonal concentrations of WSIIs ranged from 19. 62-72. 15 µg·m⁻³, accounting for more than 60% of PM_{2.5}, demonstrating that WSIIs were the major components of PM_{2.5}. The annual concentration value of NO₃⁻/SO₄²⁻ was 2. 11, which showed an increasing trend, suggesting predominantly mobile sources for secondary inorganic aerosols (SNA). Further, the molar concentration value $[NH_4^*]/[NO_3^-]$ was 1. 95, demonstrating that agriculture emissions were the dominant contributors to atmospheric nitrogen. Furthermore, the backward trajectory analysis showed that the concentrations of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} were higher when the northeasterly wind prevailed and the wind speed was high. High values of SOR and NOR were correlated with low temperatures and high relative humidity ($T < 8^{\circ}$ C, RH > 60%), demonstrating that more gaseous precursors were converted into sulfate and nitrate. At high temperatures ($T > 24^{\circ}$ C), there was no apparent high NOR value like that for SOR, mainly due to the decomposition of NH₄NO₃ at high temperatures. Finally, backward trajectories associated with the PMF-resolved results were used to explore the regional transport characteristics. The results illustrated that dust sources in the study areas were mainly influenced by air trajectories originating from the northwest regions, whereas secondary sulfate, secondary nitrate, and biomass sources contributed more to WSIIs when wind speed and altitude air masses were low in the area surrounding the observation site.

Key words: PM25; water-soluble inorganic ions; pollution characteristics; source apportionment; meteorological factors; Xinxiang

大气细颗粒物($PM_{2.5}$,空气动力学直径<2.5 μm) 在对流层大气环境中至关重要,其浓度达到一定程 度时会对气候变化^[1]、空气质量^[2,3]和人体健康^[4-6]造 成影响.尽管《大气污染防治行动计划》实施以来,我 国大部分地区空气质量得到了一定改善^[7], $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度 持续降低^[8,9],但京津冀及周边地区大气 $PM_{2.5}$ 污染依 然突出^[10].水溶性无机离子(water soluble inorganic ions, WSIIs)是 $PM_{2.5}$ 的重要组分,约占 $PM_{2.5}$ 质量的 30%~80%^[11-13].在 $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度持续下降的背景下, WSIIs的占比却呈现一定的升高趋势^[14],且在重污染 形成过程中,WSIIs尤其是SNA(secondary inorganic aerosol,包括NH₄⁺、NO₃⁻和SO₄²⁻)的作用十分重 要^[2,12,13,15,16].因此对大气PM_{2.5}中WSIIs的研究一直是

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学者关注的热点.

为了探究大气 PM25中 WSIIs 的污染演变规律、 区域传输路径及其来源特征,李佳琪等[17]探究了《大 气污染防治行动计划》实施后期成都大气 PM,、中 WSIIs 的季节变化及来源,发现 WSIIs 浓度呈现秋冬 季高春夏低的特点,且SNA是WSIIs的重要组分,占 比超过84%. 二次硝酸盐、二次硫酸盐、燃煤源、扬 尘源和生物质燃烧源被认为是 WSIIs 的主要来 源[18,19]. 后向轨迹是利用高空气象数据计算气团的传 输路径,研究污染物的区域传输特征^[20].风向玫瑰分 析则是结合近地面气象观测数据,并耦合高时间分 辨率的离子浓度数据探究风速风向对受体点组分浓 度的影响^[10]. Zang等^[21]通过污染物的风玫瑰分析得 出高浓度的Ca2+、Mg2+、K+、Cl-和Na+与当地盛行风向 有关,表现出明显的区域传输特征.耦合PMF模型和 后向轨迹以及风玫瑰分析方法并结合高时空分辨率 的组分数据,对特定站点WSIIs的来源特征进行深入 分析的研究相对较少.

目前,学者对我国 WSIIs 的观测研究主要集中 在京津冀^[20]、长三角^[22]、珠三角^[23]、汾渭平原和成 渝地区^[24]以及东北等地.新乡市作为"传输通道" 城市之一,其大气污染形式较为严峻,在生态环境 部发布的 2023 年 1 月全国 168 个重点城市空气质 量排名中,新乡市位列倒数(https://www.mee.gov. cn/). 有学者通过离线膜采样的方法分析了新乡市 2015 年及 2016 年冬季 WSIIs 的污染特征^[25],发现新 乡市 WSIIs 的来源主要是尘土、二次源、工业源和 化石燃料燃烧源,且相比于2015年,2016年 SNA 在 PM25中的占比上升了25.1%.但上述研究时间相对 久远,难以反映《大气污染防治行动计划》实施后期 及"总理基金"实施以来大气 PM25中 WSIIs 的污染 演变及其来源变化,且研究时间较短、采样分辨率 较低,缺少对 WSIIs 整体的污染特征及季节演变规 律的研究.

本研究利用高时间分辨率的在线气溶胶及气体 组分离子监测系统对新乡市2022年PM_{2.5}中WSIIs进 行观测分析,旨在:①探究WSIIs季节演变特征;②阐 明气溶胶的酸碱性及WSIIs的存在形式;③通过分析 WSIIs和气象要素之间的关系研究SNA的生成过程; ④使用PMF模型对WSIIs的来源进行解析,并结合后 向轨迹模型探究不同方向的气团对受体点离子组分 和来源的影响,以期为"减污降碳协同增效"新阶段 大气污染精准防控提供科学依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 观测站点

观测站点位于河南省新乡市生态环境局楼顶 (35.3031°N,113.9237°E,如图1),距离地面约为35 m,周边为居民区、商业区、政府办公楼和城市主干 道,附近1km范围内没有大型污染源,能够代表典型 城市环境,选择2022年的1、4、7和10月作为观测时 段,分别代表冬季、春季、夏季和秋季.





1.2 数据收集

采用气溶胶及气体组分在线离子色谱监测系 统(URG-9000, Thermo Fisher Scientific,美国)分析大 气 PM_{2.5}中 WSIIs,如 K⁺、Ca²⁺、Na⁺、Mg²⁺、NH⁺₄、Cl⁻、 NO⁻₃和 SO²⁻₄. 该设备由气体采集装置(URG)和离子 色谱分析系统组成,仪器采样流量为16.7 L·min⁻¹, 采样时间分辨率为1h,最低检出限为0.005 μg·m⁻³.本研究中PM_{2.5}、O₃、SO₂、NO₂和CO小时浓 度数据来源于市政府省控站点,距离水溶性无机 离子组分观测站点约为300m,风速(wind speed, WS)、风向(wind direction, WD)、相对湿度(relative humidity, RH)、降水量(precipitation)和温度(temperature, T)等地面气象观测数据来自于国家 气象科学数据中心(http://data.cma.cn/),时间分辨 率为1h.

离子样品采集及分析测试中,为保证分析结果的准确性,定期更换过滤头等配件及耗材,并对采样流量进行定期校准;每两个月重新配制阴阳离子标 准溶液,绘制阴阳离子标准曲线,保证其相关系数在 99.9%以上,以保证测试结果的准确性.

1.3 数据分析方法

1.3.1 硫氧化率(SOR)和氮氧化率(NOR)

硫氧化率(sulfur oxidation ratio, SOR)和氮氧化率 (nitrogen oxidation ratio, NOR)常被用来评估气态前体 物(SO₂和 NO₂)二次转化的程度^[26,27],较高的 SOR 和 NOR 说明 SO₂和 NO₂被氧化为二次无机盐的程度更 高.其计算公式如下^[28]:

$$SOR = \frac{\rho(SO_4^{--})/96}{\rho(SO_4^{--})/96 + \rho(SO_2)/64}$$
(1)
NOR = $\frac{\rho(NO_3^{--})/62}{\rho(NO_3^{--})/62 + \rho(NO_2)/46}$ (2)
式中, ρ 表示不同离子组分的质量浓度,

1.3.2 阴阳离子平衡

颗粒物酸碱度对人体健康、二次组分形成及周 边环境均有重要影响.阴阳离子电荷当量浓度比值 是决定颗粒物酸碱性的重要方法之一^[24,29],若阴离子 当量浓度(anion equivalent, AE)小于阳离子当量浓度 (cation equivalent, CE),则 PM_{2.5}呈碱性,反之则呈酸 性^[24,30]. AE和CE计算公式如下:

AE =
$$\frac{\rho(\text{Cl}^-)}{35.5} + \frac{\rho(\text{NO}_3^-)}{62} + \frac{\rho(\text{SO}_4^{--})}{48}$$
 (3)

 $CE = \frac{\rho(Na^{+})}{23} + \frac{\rho(NH_{4}^{+})}{18} + \frac{\rho(K^{+})}{39} + \frac{\rho(Mg^{2+})}{12} + \frac{\rho(Ca^{2+})}{20} (4)$

式中,c表示不同离子组分的质量浓度.

1.3.3 正交矩阵因子分解模型

正交矩阵因子分解模型(positive matrix factorization, PMF)是应用较为广泛的一种受体源解析模型^[31-34],其通过输入化学组分浓度和不确定度文件,并对每一个因子进行非负约束,基于最小二乘法原理确定不同污染源成分谱和贡献谱^[35,36].本研究采用US EPA PMF5.0对受体点 PM_{2.5}中离子组分的来源进行解析,数据的不确定度计算如式(5):

 $Unc = \begin{cases} MDL \times 5/6, & (con \leq MDL) \\ [(error fraction \times con)^2 + & (5) \\ (0.5 \times MDL)^2]^{1/2}, & (con > MDL) \end{cases}$

式中, Unc为离子组分的不确定度, error fraction为样

品组分误差,本研究中采用经验值10%^[37],con为样品 中离子组分的浓度,MDL为方法检出限.本研究将8 种离子浓度之和作为总变量,根据离子组分的信噪 比S/N和残差值将其分别设置为"strong"、"weak"和 "bad",并进行DISP和Bootstrap检验^[38].按照3~8个因 子数分别进行100次运行并计算目标函数Q值,并将 Q_{Tau}/Q_{Theo}与选择的因子个数进行作图,选择图中斜率 突变点附近的因子个数作为参考值^[39],对比现有研 究中的特征指纹图谱,并结合受体点周围实际污染 源信息,确定4个因子为最优解.分别令F_{peak}为±1.0、 ±0.5和0,对选定的4个因子进行旋转,确定取得Q_{Tae}/ Q_{Theo}最小值时的F_{peak}为最优解^[40].

1.3.4 NOAA HYSPLIT 后向轨迹模式

TrajStat软件是基于 NOAA 后向轨迹模式(hybrid single-particle Lagrangian integrated trajectory model, HYSPLIT)开发的用于分析污染物传输路径和潜在源区的计算模型^[41].本研究利用 Meteoinfo软件中 TrajStat插件探究了不同传输气团夹带的 PM_{2.5}中水溶性无机离子组分的污染特征和排放源的差异.气团轨迹计算开始的坐标为观测点的坐标,起始高度为距离地面 500 m,计算 48 h的后向气团轨迹^[10,42].模型使用 1°×1°的 NCEP/NCAR 再分析气象数据(ftp://arlftp. arlhq. noaa. gov/pub/archives/gdas1/),每小时计算一次气团轨迹,时间为 2022 年的 1、4、7 和 10 月 (对应观测时间).

2 结果与讨论

2.1 PM2.5及其离子组分污染特征

新乡市2022年不同季节PM, 及其水溶性无机 离子组分变化特征如表1所示.观测期间,年均 ρ(PM, 5)为(58.87±46.20)μg·m⁻³,是我国环境空气 质量二级浓度限值(GB 3095-2012,35 µg·m-3)的1.7 倍,低于本地区 2017~2018 年均 ρ(PM25) [(69.0± 46.3) μg·m⁻³)]^[26] 及 2019~2020 年 均 ρ (PM_{2.5}) [(66.25±35.73) µg·m⁻³]^[31],高于本地区 2021~2022 年均ρ(PM, 5)[(51.06±39.16) μg·m⁻³)]^[10]. 年均 ρ(WSIIs)为(40.41±29.40) μg·m⁻³,高于北京年均 ρ (WSIIs)[(31.7±30.1) µg·m⁻³, 2017~2018年]^[30]、重 庆[(28.8±20.3) µg·m⁻³, 2015~2016 年]^[24] 和成都 [(23.07 µg·m⁻³), 2018 年]^[43], 与郑州[(39.34± 21.56) µg·m⁻³, 2020~2021 年]^[29]相当.NO₃、NH₄和 SO₄⁻是主要的离子组分,其年均浓度分别为(18.53± 15.37)、(10.47±7.46)和(8.79±7.13) µg·m⁻³, 与本 地区 2017~2018 年离线观测结果相比^[26], NH₄⁺和 SO₄⁻ 的浓度变化不显著,而NO5的浓度增加了53%,这可 能因为离线观测中样品采集时间较长,硝酸盐分解

导致 NO₃ 的浓度过低,从而使离线 NO₃ 浓度低于在线 观测(本研究)的浓度^[26,44],另外由于机动车保有量的 增加,造成 NO₃ 排放量的增加也可能是导致 NO₃ 浓度 升高的原因之一^[8,24,45].

如表 1 所示, TWSIIs 的季节变化特征与 PM_{2.5}相 似, 最高值出现在冬季 ρ (TWSIIs)[(72.15±31.44) μ g·m⁻³], 最低值出现在夏季 ρ (TWSIIs)[(19.62± 9.82) μ g·m⁻³]. 除 Ca²⁺以外,其他所有离子最高浓度 均在冬季, 而最低值出现的季节有所不同.需要注意 的是, 夏季 SO₂的浓度是秋季的 0.8倍, 而 SO⁴⁻40浓 度和 SOR 值分别是秋季的 1.2倍和 1.3倍, 并且, 冬 季 SO₂的浓度是春季的 1.1倍, 而 SO⁴⁻40浓度和 SOR 值则分别是春季的 2.5倍和 1.7倍.SO₂和 SO⁴⁻40季 节差异反映了冬夏季较强的二次生成过程.夏季较 高的太阳辐射、温度和较高的 O₃浓度(如表 1)有利于 SO₂通过光化学反应(SO₂与·OH 的反应)生成硫酸盐, 而冬季较高的湿度(如表 1)则有利于 SO₂通过液相反 应生成硫酸盐^[16,24,26,30].

Cl⁻、NO₃、NH⁺和K⁺的季节变化趋势与PM₂₅一致 (如表1). NO, 的季节浓度均值变化幅度最大(最高值 为最低值的5.2倍),明显高于其前体物NO,的变化 幅度(2.6倍),因此,NO3的季节变化可能主要是由气 象要素的变化引起,而不是污染物排放量的差异所 引起的,例如,高温下由于NH4NO3的挥发性导致夏季 NO; 的浓度较低^[24,46]. 不同季节 CI⁻的变化幅度相对较 大(最高值为最低值的4.3倍),燃煤源是Cl-重要的 排放源[47],由于新乡市冬季采暖污染物的排放量相 对较大[48,49],因此污染物排放和气象条件可能是影响 CI⁻的季节变化的主要原因.同样,NH⁺和K⁺的季节浓 度变化较大,最高值分别为最低值的3.6倍和4.0 倍. 有研究表明,NH,的排放主要来自于氮肥利用和 畜禽养殖^[47,50],在春夏季浓度较高,但夏季由于高温 和频繁降水导致颗粒物中NH₄的浓度较低.冬季大 量排放的酸性气体(SO,和NO,等)更有利于NH,向 NH4的转化,促进了颗粒相NH4的生成[24].同时,有研 究表明,非农业氨的排放是大气中NH。的重要来源, 例如有学者认为大气中燃烧排放的 NH, 被严重低估 了[51],在城市地区,机动车、工业源及燃料燃烧等非 农业源同样是大气 NH, 的重要贡献源^[52,53], 在早高峰 时期机动车对NH,的贡献率达40%^[54].本研究中的观 测站点位于新乡市中心城区,因此,本地区大气NH, 浓度的季节变化同样受到非农业氨排放的影响.以 上因素共同导致了新乡市 PM25 中 NH4浓度冬季高夏 季低的季节变化特征.K⁺是生物质和燃煤源的示踪 物,冬季采暖及不利的气象条件导致了K*浓度最高, $\rho(K^{+})$ 为(0.72±0.31) µg·m⁻³, 与本地区 2017~2018年

冬季相比 $\rho(K^*)[(1.9\pm1.1) \mu g \cdot m^{-3}]^{[26]}$,其浓度下降 了 62.1%.新乡市作为"2+26"传输通道城市,近年来 散煤及"散乱污"企业治理、生物质燃烧的严格管控 使得本地区冬季 K^* 浓度大幅下降^[31].与其他元素不 同, Ca^{2*} 浓度最高值出现在春季 $\rho(Ca^{2*})[(0.61\pm0.30)$ $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}]$,其作为扬尘源的示踪组分^[31,38,55,56],春季主 要受到来自于内蒙古、新疆等西北地区沙尘的影 响^[26],导致其春季浓度较高.

2.2 阴阳离子平衡、离子组分存在形式及 SNA来 源特征

图 2 为观测期间 PM, 5 中阴离子当量(AE)与阳离 子当量(CE)散点图.从中可知,4个季节中AE与CE 之间存在较强的相关性(R²>0.90),说明NO₃、NH₄、 SO²⁻、Cl⁻、Ca²⁺、K⁺、Na⁺和 Mg²⁺是 PM₂,中的主要离子 组分^[24,29]. AE/CE年均值(即图2中年均值回归曲线的 斜率)为0.91,说明了新乡市PM,,总体上呈现弱碱 性.此外,不同污染程度[57],不同粒径[58],不同季节[24] 均能影响 PM2.5 的酸碱性. 如图2所示, 秋季 AE/CE的 值(1.01)接近1.0,冬季(0.95)、春季(0.88)和夏季 (0.84)都<1.0,因此秋季气溶胶呈现偏中性或弱酸性 (需要注意的是,PM2.5中少量的CO3-、HCO3等离子本 研究并未考虑在内). 春夏季 AE/CE 的值较低,可能 与气温较高且农业活动频繁导致大气中较高的NH。 排放有关. 另外, PM2, 中还有些未监测的阴离子(如 CO_3^2 、HCO₃和 C₂O₄²⁻)也可能是导致其 AE/CE 的值较 低的原因[24].

不同区域之间由于其污染演变特征的差异,导 致颗粒物中二次离子组分的结合方式有所差别.富 NH₄⁺条件下, SNA 主要以(NH₄), SO₄、NH₄NO₃和 NH₄Cl 形式存在;在NH4*浓度不足的条件下,NH3首先与 H,SO₄结合形成非挥发性的NH₄HSO₄或(NH₄),SO₄,多 余的NH,再进一步中和HNO,或HCI,形成具有挥发 性的 NH4NO3 和 NH4Cl^[24]. 如图 3(a) 所示, 不同季节 $[NH_4^*] 与 [SO_4^{2-}] 相关性有所不同(决定系数 R²)$ 0.532~0.830),回归方程的斜率都>2.0,说明了有足 量的 NH_{1}^{*} 中和 SO_{4}^{2-} ,二者的存在形式为 $(NH_{4})_{2}SO_{4}$.从 图 3(b)可以看出,4个季节[NH₄]与2[SO₄²⁻]+[NO₃] 的相关性更高(R²为0.893~0.963),除了秋季以外, 回归方程的斜率均高于1.0,说明了春、夏和冬季 (NH₄)₂SO₄和NH₄NO₃是WSIIs的主要存在形式.而在 秋季,过量的NO;可能以HNO,或者KNO,、Ca(NO,), 和 Mg(NO₃)₂等形式存在.同样,在图 3(c)中,春季和 冬季[NH₄]和2[SO₄²⁻]+[NO₅]+[Cl⁻]回归曲线的斜率 均<1.0,主要是由于缺少足够的阳离子中和阴离子. 对比图3中春季和秋季的回归曲线的相关性,春秋季 过量的Cl⁻可能以KCl、MgCl,和CaCl,的形式存在.综

Table 1 Seasonal v	ariation in PM _{2.5} , meteorol	ogical parameters,	gaseous pollutants, and	WSIIs at Xinxiang	
参数	冬季	春季	夏季	秋季	年均值
<i>T/°</i> C	1.10±2.89	16.84±5.80	26.76±3.67	14.47±5.33	14.78±10.26
RH/%	76.83±23.83	63.89±22.45	87.97±16.28	69.33±22.25	74.60±23.20
$WS/m \cdot s^{-1}$	2.58±1.70	2.62±1.86	1.68±1.20	1.88 ± 1.52	2.19±1.64
降水量/mm	17.20	8.60	349.30	28.30	403.40
$ ho(O_3)/\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$	34.18±31.03	82.43±48.59	97.27±46.06	58.58±44.34	68.02±49.25
$ ho(\mathrm{SO}_2)/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	11.90±5.57	11.23±4.54	6.61±1.50	8.70±3.08	9.67±4.53
$ ho(\mathrm{NO}_2)/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	37.65±16.07	29.46±19.10	14.69±9.56	33.74±19.42	28.99±18.66
$ ho(\mathrm{CO})/\mathrm{mg}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	1.36±0.89	0.69 ± 0.96	0.79±1.83	0.81±0.51	0.91±1.18
$ ho(PM_{2.5})/\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$	108.19±50.04	42.20±20.45	22.15±10.64	57.39±34.10	58.87±46.20
$ ho(\mathrm{Ca}^{2+})/\mathrm{\mu g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	0.42±0.26	0.61±0.30	0.40 ± 0.32	0.42 ± 0.24	0.46±0.29
$ ho(\mathrm{Mg}^{2^+})/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	0.06±0.05	0.06 ± 0.06	0.03±0.06	0.06 ± 0.04	0.05 ± 0.05
$ ho(\mathrm{K}^+)/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	0.72±0.31	0.35±0.21	0.18±0.14	0.56±0.36	0.46±0.34
$ ho(\mathrm{NH}_4^+)/\mathrm{\mu g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	19.22±7.88	8.08±4.07	5.30±2.58	9.06±4.81	10.47±7.46
$ ho(\mathrm{Na}^{*})/\mu\mathrm{g}\!\cdot\!\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	0.60 ± 0.21	0.44±0.33	0.29±0.27	0.23±0.17	0.39±0.29
$ ho(\mathrm{SO}_4^2)/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	16.11±9.44	6.53±3.61	6.54±3.24	5.60±3.39	8.79±7.13
$ ho(\mathrm{NO}_3^-)/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	32.81±14.94	13.29±9.30	6.27±5.19	21.11±14.36	18.53±15.37
$ ho(\mathrm{Cl}^{-})/\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^{-3}$	2.77±1.32	0.93±0.80	0.65 ± 0.47	1.03±0.81	1,36±1.24
$ ho(SUM)/\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$	72.15±31.44	30.26±16.28	19.62±9.82	38.06±22.13	40.41±29.40
NO ₂ /SO ₂ (质量浓度比)	3.16	2.62	2.22	3.88	3.00
NO ₃ /SO ₄ ²⁻ (质量浓度比)	2.04	2.04	0.96	3.77	2.11
[NH ₄]/[NO ₃](量比)	2.02	2.09	2.91	1.48	1.95
SOR	0.47	0.28	0.40	0.30	0.38
SOR	0,39	0.25	0.24	0.32	0.32
1)SUM表示8种水溶性无机离子浓度总	和 //		6 3		Nº N
	11/11/01	0	1818 1	1	

表1 新乡市 PM_{2.5}及其离子组分、气态污染物和气象参数季节分布特征¹⁾



上,冬季和夏季离子组分的存在形式主要是 (NH₄)₂SO₄、NH₄NO₃和NH₄Cl,秋季离子的存在形式可 能是 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ 、 NH_4NO_3 、 HNO_3 、 KNO_3 、 $Ca(NO_3)_2$ 、 Mg(NO₃)₂、KCl、MgCl₂和CaCl₂等,春季离子的存在形 式可能为(NH₄)₂SO₄、NH₄NO₃、HNO₃、KCl、MgCl₂和 CaCl₂等.

根据清单的研究结果,SO₄⁻的前体物SO₅主要来 自于燃煤的排放(固定源),城市地区NO₂(NO₃的前体

物)主要来自于机动车的排放^[47,49], NO3 / SO4 值常用 来评估移动源和固定源对颗粒物中SNA生成的相对 贡献^[24,58].本研究中年均NO⁻₄/SO²₄为2.11,高于本 地区 2015 年冬季(0.81)[25]、2016 年冬季(0.99)[25]、 2017年(1.21)^[59]、2017~2018年(1.46)^[26]和2019年 冬季(1.68)^[42],说明移动源对颗粒物中SNA的贡献 越来越突出. NO₃ / SO₄² 呈现逐年增加的趋势, 与已 有研究的结果一致^[24,58]. 这与近年来机动车保有量的 快速增加以及大气污染防治行动(重污染天气应急 减排、单双号限行、"散乱污"治理和划定"禁煤区" 等)减少了SO2的排放有关.根据MEIC清单的研究结 果,相比2010年,2017年中国及河南省SO,的排放量 分别下降了 62.2% 和 76.2% (http://meicmodel.org. cn),SO,排放量的逐年降低导致了颗粒物中SO₄⁻浓 度的下降.研究区域新乡市机动车的保有量由2016 年的84万辆增加到2019年115万辆[60],增加了大气 中NO_x的排放量.此外,气象条件可以通过影响气态 污染物的化学转化过程进而改变 NO₃ / SO₄²⁻,导致其 比值呈现出明显的季节变化特征.如表1所示,NO3/ SO²⁻为秋季最高(3.77),夏季最低(0.96),其变化幅 度远高于 NO₂/ SO₂(2.22~3.88),因此,不同季节 NO₃



between certain anions and cations

/ SO₄⁻ 的值与二次无机气溶胶的形成过程有关.冬季、春季、夏季和秋季的 SOR 分别为 0.47、0.28、 0.40 和 0.30, NOR 分别为 0.39、0.25、0.24 和 0.32 (表 1). NO₃⁻ / SO₄⁻ 夏季最低主要是由于夏季较高的 SOR 和较低的 NOR. 冬季由于较高的湿度促进了气 态污染的非均相化学反应,导致冬季 SOR 和 NOR 最 高.秋季 NO₂ / SO₂值最高(3.88),为夏季的 1.75倍, 而秋季 SOR 为夏季的 0.75倍, NOR 为夏季的 1.33 倍,因此秋季 NO₃ / SO₄⁻远高于夏季.

有研究指出[NH₄]/[NO₃]可以用来区分大气中 氮主要来自于农业源还是机动车和工业源^[61].当 [NH₄]/[NO₃]<1.0时,说明机动车和工业源对于大气 NH₃排放比农业源(畜禽养殖和氮肥利用)更重要,反 之亦然.根据MEIC清单的研究结果,2017年全国农 业源NH₃排放量为961.2万t,工业和交通源排放量为 34.8万t(http://meicmodel.org.cn).本研究中,年均 $[NH_4^*]/[NO_3^*]值为1.95,说明农业源是大气氮的主要$ $贡献者.此外,<math>[NH_4^*]/[NO_3^*]值具有明显的季节变化$ 特征.如表1所示, $[NH_4^*]/[NO_3^*]值最高出现在夏季$ (2.91),其次为春季(2.09)、冬季(2.02)和秋季 (1.48).夏季较高的NH₃排放量可能是导致 $[NH_4^*]/[NO_3^*]值最高的原因之一,例如河南省2020年$ 7月NH₃的排放量是1、4和10月(对应本研究的月份)的1.28~1.82倍(http://meicmodel.org.cn).

2.3 气象影响

2.3.1 风速风向影响

图4展示了新乡市大气PM2.5中WSIIs与当地风 速风向的关系,由图4(a)~4(c)可知,SNA在受东北风 和西南风的影响时浓度较大. 当盛行东北风且风速 为4~7 m·s⁻¹时, SNA的浓度最高, 说明其受到东北方 向污染物传输的影响. 当风速<2 m·s⁻¹时, SO₄²⁻的浓 度相对较小,说明其受观测点周边区域影响相对较 小,可能是由于观测站点位于市中心位置,受本地区 燃煤源排放的SO2的影响较小.CF作为燃煤源的示踪 组分,其受风速风向的影响与SO₄-类似,主要受到东 北和西南方向污染物传输的影响.有研究表明,扬尘 中的过渡金属能够促进SO2向SO2-的转化[13,15.27,62], Ca2+和 Mg2+作为扬尘源的示踪组分[26,31,38],在盛行东 北、西南风且风速较大时(>8 m·s⁻¹),其浓度较高图4 (e)~4(f). 来自于东北方向的高速气流夹带着沙尘和 污染物在传输过程中促进了气态前体物 SO,向颗粒 态 SO4-的转化,进一步证实了在东北风影响下 Ca2+和 Mg^{2+} 的浓度最高.与SO₄²⁻不同,在风速<2 m·s⁻¹时, NO₃的浓度出现相对高值,且在西北风、西南风和东 南风影响下,NO;的浓度与风速成反比,说明了本地 排放和积累可能是导致其浓度较高的原因之一.站 点周边为城市主干道,机动车排放NO,是导致其浓度 较高的原因之一. 如图4(g)所示,在4~6 m·s⁻¹东北风 和4~6 m·s⁻¹西南风的影响下 K⁺的浓度较高,该方向 生物质及化石燃料燃烧可能是该地区 K⁺的重要来 源.Na⁺同样受到东北及西南方向污染物传输的影响 图4(h),本研究中,Cl⁻和Na⁺的比值约为3.5,远高于 海水中二者的比值(1.8)[21],说明海洋气溶胶并不是 本地区 CI-和 Na⁺的主要来源,扬尘及化石燃料燃烧可 能是本地区 Na⁺的重要来源.

2.3.2 相对湿度和温度的影响

不同气象条件(例如温度和湿度)能够显著影响 气态污染物的转化过程,从而改变颗粒物中SNA的







浓度^[2,3,16,27].图5展示了不同湿度和温度下WSIIs的 浓度演变特征.SNA(SO₄²⁻、NO₃和NH₄)的浓度与RH 和*T*具有明显的相关性,当温度低于16℃时,SNA的 浓度随着RH的增加而增加图5(e)~5(g),说明了较 高的相对湿度促进了气态前体物(如SO₂和NO₂等)向 颗粒物的转化.然而,当温度高于20℃时,随着RH的 增大,SNA的浓度有减小的趋势.这可能是由于以下 原因引起的:①温度较高时,人为源污染物的排放减 少及有利的扩散条件导致了气态前体物的浓度较 低,限制了SNA的生成;②当湿度较高时,降水较多, 能够有效地清除颗粒物,导致SNA的浓度较低;③高 温条件下易挥发的NH₄NO₃和NH₄Cl将更多地向气态 转变,从而抵消了高湿条件下SNA的生成.如图5(a)

和 5(b)所示, Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺与 T和 RH 的关系呈现出相似的变化特征, 当 RH<70%时, 其浓度较高; 当 RH>70%时, 浓度较低. Ca²⁺和 Mg²⁺是扬尘源的示踪组分, 在高湿条件下, 降水的冲刷及颗粒的湿沉降导致其浓度较低^[21,26]. CF和 K⁺主要来自于燃煤和生物质燃烧, 当 7<8°C时, 二者的浓度较高, 这可能与冬季燃煤和生物质燃烧, 当 *T*<8°C时, 二者的浓度较高, 这可能与冬季燃煤和生物 质燃烧的排放有关^[26]. 另外, 与 CF不同, K⁺在温度较高时(*T*>20°C)仍然显示出比较高的浓度特征, 说明生 物质燃烧在不同季节均会对颗粒物的离子浓度产生 影响.

为了进一步探究气象要素对于SNA生成的影响,计算了不同季节及不同气象条件下SOR和NOR 值,结果如图6所示.图6(a)中SOR有两部分高值区



Fig. 5 RH and T dependence of mass concentration of WSIIs

域,一个位于低温高湿的气象条件下(T<8℃,RH> 60%),与SO²-高浓度区域相吻合图5(f);另一个为T >24℃且RH>45%时,SOR值同样较高.有研究表明, 不同的气象条件将会影响气态 SO, 向颗粒态 SO²⁻的 转化过程^[27,63]. 低温高湿条件下,有利于气态SO,在 颗粒物表面的溶解,从而通过非均相化学反应促进 二次硫酸盐的形成.同时,在低温的气象条件下,气 态 SO₂ 的 浓 度 较 高,冬季 ρ (SO₂) 为 (11.90±5.57) μg·m⁻³,(表1),进一步促进了非均相反应的进行,导 致了冬季 SOR 值最高. 另外, SO₄⁻还可以通过气态 SO,在·OH和O,条件下发生均相化学反应生成^[64],该 反应与温度的变化密切相关^[13,27,65],由于·OH氧化气 态 SO,转化为硫酸盐的反应与温度呈正相关,因此, 夏季 SOR 值同样较高, 而春秋季较低图 6(c). 如图 6 (b)所示,较高的NOR值出现在低温高湿的环境中(T <8℃且RH>60%),可能与硝酸盐的液相氧化过程有 关^[63]. 与 SOR 不同, 高温条件下(T>24℃), NOR 并没 有表现出高值特征,可能的原因是高温条件下易挥 发的NH4NO3分解抵消了气态NO2气相氧化过程.

- 2.4 水溶性离子组分来源追踪
- 2.4.1 PMF来源解析

PM_{2.5}中WSIIs不同源贡献和不同组分的质量浓度及其在各个因子中的占比如图7和图8所示,从中可知:因子1中Ca²⁺和Mg²⁺载荷较大,分别占其总浓度的86.7%和60.6%,其通常被认为是来自于建筑扬尘、土壤扬尘、道路扬尘及远距离传输的沙尘^[20,26],因此该因子被识别为扬尘源.由于沙尘中同样含有

高负载的 Ca²⁺和 Mg²⁺,因此本研究中扬尘源包括了远距离传输的沙尘.因子 2为燃煤源,该类源的特征组分为高负载的 Cl⁻⁽86.7%),Cl⁻通常被认为是燃煤源的示踪组分^[44],因此该类排放源被识别为燃煤源.因子 3 中载荷较高的组分是 SO₄²⁻⁽80.1%)和 NH₄⁺(43.6%),气态前体物 SO₂和 NH₃在大气中发生化学反应生成硫酸盐,因此,因子 3 被判定为二次硫酸盐.因子 4 中的特征组分为 NO₃⁻⁽73.8%)、NH₄^{*(}43.5%)和 K⁺⁽57.1%),气态前体物 NO₃可与大气中的 NH₃反应 生成 NH₄NO₃,K⁺则主要在生物质燃烧过程中产生,因此,因子 4 被定义为二次硝酸盐和生物质源.

图 8 为不同季节及全年不同污染源类的占比图, 由图可知,扬尘源、燃煤源、二次硫酸盐及二次硝酸 盐和生物质源对WSIIs年均贡献率分别为5.0%、 11.1%、35.7%和48.2%.二次硝酸盐和生物质源对 WSIIs的贡献最大,其次为二次硫酸盐,有学者对成 都^[43]和沈阳^[66]等城市 PM_{2.5}中离子的来源进行了研 究,证实了二次硝酸盐的占比最高,该结论与近年来 硝酸盐的占比远超过硫酸盐相一致(2.1节).不同季 节WSIIs来源有所区别[图8(a)~8(d)],二次硫酸盐 在夏季的贡献率(57.6%)高于其他季节(17.9%~ 40.4%),这与夏季硫酸盐的快速生成有关(2.2节和 2.3节). 燃煤源对 WSIIs 的贡献,冬季最高(13.1% 与采暖季较大的煤炭燃烧量有关[10,26,31]. 与其他源的 季节变化特征不同,扬尘源在春季的占比最高 (9.9%),明显高于其他季节(2.3%~9.5%),与春季较 高的风速[(2.62±1.86) m·s⁻¹,表1]有关.另外,观测



Fig. 6 Relationship between SOR and NOR with temperature and relative humidity and the variation characteristics in different seasons

'/µg·m^{−3} 2.0

浓度/

1.5

1.0

0.5

0

5

(a) 因子1: 扬尘源

(b) 因子2: 燃煤源

100

80 献率/%

60

40

20 ΉK

100

80

60

0

□ 浓度

贡献率

.

浓度/µg·m⁻³ 贡献率/% 4 3 40 2 1 20 . . 0 0 100 16 浓度/μg·m⁻³ 贡献率/% (c) 因子3: 二次硫酸盐 80 12 60 8 . 40 . 4 20 0 0 100 20 浓度/µg·m⁻³ (d)因子4: 二次硝酸盐和生物质源 80 ⁸⁰ 60 紫禅 40 禅 15 10 20 ΗE 50 0 0 SO_4^{2-} Mg^{2+} N03⁻ SUM Ca^{2+} HI4 Na^+ 5 SUM 表示 8 种水溶性无机离子之和 图 7 整个观测期间 PM, 中水溶性无机离子 PMF 源解析成分谱 Fig. 7 PMF source profiles for WSIIs in PM2.5 throughout the study period in Xinxiang

站点虽然位于我国东部,但春季依然能受到新疆和 内蒙古等地区沙尘的影响[26,31]

2.4.2 气团轨迹分析

图9给出了整个观测期间气团后向轨迹聚类分 析的结果,表明观测站点明显受到区域和长距离传 输的气团的影响.从中可知,有超过34%的气团(C2) 来自于河北和河南省北部地区,该气团可能携带了 大量的污染物(如颗粒物及其气态前体物)[67],这些 传输气团携带的颗粒物及其气态前体物在输送过程 中形成的二次气溶胶抬高了受体点ρ(PM, 5)(58.80 μg·m⁻³,图9). 在该气团的影响下,SO²⁻的占比最高 (22.5%),高于其他气团(20.4%~21.7%).来自于河 南中西部地区的气团C1占该地区轨迹数的28.9%,

在该气团影响下,受体点 PM25的浓度最高(72.58 μg·m⁻³),表明经过河南省中西部地区(洛阳和郑州) 的气团可能对该采样点的空气质量有较大的影响. 如图9所示,气团C4来自于江苏省并经过安徽省和 河南省东南部,占轨迹总数的16.26%,其 $\rho(PM_{3})$ 为 (55.44 μg·m⁻³),相对较高.在所有气团中,ρ(PM₂₅) 最低的是气团 C3(13.08%, 40.10 µg·m-3), 该气团来 源于空气质量较为干净的蒙古地区,为高空高速气 流,同时较大的风速有利于污染物的扩散,导致其 PM, 浓度最低. 气团 C5(7.18%)来自于我国内蒙古 呼伦贝尔大草原并经过辽宁山东到达受体点,该气 团移动速度相对较快,为研究区域带来了相对干净 的空气, ρ(PM_{2.5})为42.64 μg·m⁻³.

不同气团影响下,PM25中WSIIs的组分特征和来 源贡献有所不同.如图9所示,来自于观测站点周边 区域的低空低速气团(气团C1和气团C2)中三次硫 酸盐以及二次硝酸盐和生物质源对WSIIs的贡献较 大,分别为36.2%、48.4% (气团C1)和39.2%、 45.5%(气团 C2),同时,WSIIs中 SO₄⁻和 NO₅占比相 对较高, 21.7%、45.8% (气团 C1)和 22.5%、45.4% (气团 C2),该结论与 Huang 等^[20]对京津冀地区的研 究结果一致.这主要归因于周围重污染区域排放的 大量气态前体物(NH₄、NO₂和SO₂等)在静稳的气象 条件下通过复杂的大气化学反应生成了较多的SNA, 显著增加的 SNA 提高了下风向受体点的 PM, 家 度^[68]. 另外,气团C3来自于远距离的传输,携带了大 量的扬尘,其扬尘源对采样点PM,,中WSIIs浓度的贡 献率为10.5%,明显高于其他气团中扬尘对WSIIs的 贡献率(4.3%~5.9%),同时,WSIIs中Ca2+(1.8%)和 Mg²⁺(0.22%)的占比也显著高于其他气团中的占比 $(Ca^{2+}: 1.0\% \sim 1.1\%; Mg^{2+}: 0.11\% \sim 0.18\%).$







图 9 整个观测期间 48 h 后向气团轨迹分析及相应气团下水溶性无机离子的占比和来源 Fig. 9 The 48 h backward trajectories of air masses and the corresponding average source contributions and component ratios of WSIIs during the entire study period

3 结论

(1)新乡市 2022 年 ρ (TWSIIs)为(40.41±29.40) μ g·m⁻³, SNA(NO₃⁻、NH₄⁺和SO₄²⁻)是主要的离子组分. 年均NO₃⁻/SO₄²⁻为2.11,且呈现逐年增加的趋势,移 动源是SNA的重要贡献者.年均[NH₄⁺]/[NO₃]为 1.95,说明农业源是大气中氮的重要贡献者.

(2)SO⁴ 主要通过两种方式生成,高温条件下(T >24°C)气态SO₂更容易通过光化学反应生成SO⁴;而 低温高湿条件下(T<8°C,RH>60%),SO₂则通过液相 化学反应生成二次硫酸盐.同时,低温高湿也促进了 NO₂通过液相化学反应转化成硝酸盐颗粒.

(3)不同源类的季节变化特征较为明显,冬季燃 煤源、春季扬尘源和夏季二次硫酸盐的贡献较为突 出.来自于观测站点周边区域(河北省以及河南省北 部和中西部地区)的低空低速气团所对应的二次硫 酸盐以及二次硝酸盐和生物质源对WSIIs的贡献较 大;来自于西北方向气团对应较高 Ca²⁺和 Mg²⁺占比和 较大的扬尘源贡献.

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