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2022年8月成渝两地臭氧污染差异影响因素分析

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摘要:2022年8月成都和重庆呈现显著的臭氧(O₃)污染差异,成都O₃污染天高达20d,重庆无O₃污染天,本文从前体物排放水平和气象条件分析此差异的影响因素.结果表明:①成都52种挥发性有机物(VOCs)(包含26种烷烃、16种芳香烃和10种烯烃)的总体积分数(18.8×10⁻⁹)是重庆(6.6×10⁻⁹)的2.8倍,总O₃生成潜势(OFP=51.2×10⁻⁹)是重庆(2.0×10⁻⁹)的2.0倍,总·OH损耗速率(*L*_{.0H}=3.9s⁻¹)是重庆(2.3s⁻¹)的1.7倍.成都OFP前3是乙烯、间/对-二甲苯和异戊二烯;重庆OFP前3是异戊二烯、乙烯和丙烯.重庆仅烯烃对O₃的贡献率是60.7%,而成都烯烃和芳香烃的OFP分别是重庆的1.6倍和2.9倍.综上,成都VOCs总体积分数、大气光化学活性和O₃生成潜势均较重庆高.②成渝两地*L*_{.0H}排名第1均为异戊二烯,表明8月O₃污染生物源贡献显著,但生物源排放活性与温度存在响应关系,8月14~24日重庆高温(38.3℃)使得生物源排放活性下降,而成都温度(34.9℃)加剧了生物源排放活性、③重庆水平、垂直大气扩散条件整体优于成都,且成都受到了区域性污染传输的影响.

关键词: 0,污染; 影响因素; 传输轨迹; 前体物排放水平; 0,生成潜势

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Analysis of Influencing Factors of Ozone Pollution Difference Between Chengdu and Chongqing in August 2022

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Abstract: In August 2022, Chengdu and Chongqing showed significant differences in ozone (O_3) pollution. Chengdu had O_3 pollution days for 20 days, whereas Chongqing had no O_3 pollution days. In this study, we analyzed the influencing factors of this difference from the emission level of precursors and meteorological conditions. The results showed that: (1) the total mixing ratio of 52 VOCs (volatile organic compounds) (including 26 alkanes, 16 aromatics, and 10 alkenes) in Chengdu (18.8 × 10⁻⁹) was 2.8 times that of Chongqing (6.6×10^{-9}) , and the total O_3 formation potential (OFP) (51.2 × 10⁻⁹) was 2.0 times that of Chongqing (25.0 × 10⁻⁹). The •OH radical loss rate (L_{-OH}) (3.9 s⁻¹) was 1.7 times that of Chongqing (2.3 s⁻¹). The top three OFP in Chengdu were ethylene, *mp*-xylene, and isoprene, and those in Chongqing were isoprene, ethylene, and propylene. The contribution rate of alkenes to O_3 in Chongqing was 60.7%, whereas the OFP of alkenes and aromatics in Chengdu were 1.6 times and 2.9 times that in Chongqing. In conclusion, the total mixing ratio of VOCs, atmospheric photochemical activity, and O_3 formation potential of Chengdu were higher than those of Chongqing. (2) Isoprene was ranked first place in L_{-OH} in both Chengdu and Chongqing, indicating that the contribution of biogenic sources to O_3 pollution in August was significant. However, the biogenic source emission activity was in response to temperature. From August 14 to 24, the high temperature in Chongqing (38.3°C) decreased biogenic source emission activity, whereas the temperature in Chengdu (34.9°C) increased the biogenic sources emission activity. (3) The horizontal and vertical atmospheric diffusion conditions of Chongqing were better than those of Chengdu, and Chengdu was affected by regional pollution transmission.

Key words: 0, pollution; influencing factors; transmission track; precursor emission level; 0, formation potential

近年来,我国大气 PM_{2.5}(空气动力学直径 < 2.5 μ m 的颗粒物)浓度水平显著下降,夏季 O₃污染在城市环境空气质量中受到了广泛的关注^[1-3].对流层 O₃ 作为对人体健康有害的空气污染物^[4],在大气中由其关键前体物氮氧化物(NO_x)和 VOCs 通过复杂的和非线性的光化学反应产生^[5].成渝城市群位于四川盆地,四面环山,夏秋季发生高温干旱、降雨少、静风及弱风的天气概率较高^[6],大气边界层稳定度高于同纬度地区,污染物不易扩散^[7-9],也是成渝地区 O₃污染高发季节,O₃呈现区域性污染的态势^[10-12],因此成都和重庆是我国大气污染备受关注的地区之一.

影响 O₃浓度既有内因本地排放源,也有外因不

利的气象条件,常利用物理-化学模型和监测数据研究 O₃污染成因.Li等^[13]利用观测数据结合全球气候-化学传输模型(GEOS-Chem)模拟发现甲醛光解产生 的自由基是驱动华北冬季2月O₃快速上升的主要机 制;Han等^[14]利用气相-色谱质谱(GC-MS)和质子转 移反应质谱仪(PTR-MS)监测发现珠三角地区含氧挥 发性有机物(OVOCs)是 VOCs 中体积分数较高的物

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种,对本地O₃生成贡献最大,甲醇为OVOCs中的主要 成分;Huang等^[15]利用后向轨迹模型(Hysplit)计算高 空气团传输轨迹,当存在高空干净气团且长距离传 输时,利于污染物的扩散,当以短距离传输为主时, 加重 0,污染程度;Tan 等^[16]为了解成都 VOCs 的来源, 利用苏玛罐采样和GC-MS离线分析28个不同类型的 站点,结果表明成都 VOCs 主要来源于机动车尾气和 溶剂源,而夏季生物源排放对O₃的贡献也相对较高; 徐锟等[17]利用长时间序列的气象监测数据发现,成 都夏季高温、低湿、强辐射气象条件下利于 0,的生 成;曹庭伟等[11]利用国控点监测数据对比分析川渝 15个城市,春末和夏季0,污染较严重,呈区域性污 染,且边界层较低的区域极易产生0,污染;李陵等[18] 发现在重庆 O₃污染期间 OVOCs 占比最高,体积分数 靠前物种是甲醛、乙烯和丙酮,三者之和占比超过 30%.

2022年8月成都和重庆呈现显著的O₃污染差 异,8月成都超标20d,重庆未一天超标(https://air. cnemc.cn:18007/).本文利用O₃污染时空特征、前体 物浓度水平、大气化学活性、O₃生成潜势、近地面气 象条件和高空气团传输轨迹及污染源潜在源区,分 析成都和重庆O₃污染差异的特征及其关键驱动因 素,以期为O₃污染科学防控提供决策参考.

1 材料与方法

1.1 采样地点

重庆采样地点位于重庆渝北区龙山小学教学楼 楼顶科研观测站(29.59°N,104.05°E),采样口离地面 约25 m;成都采样地点位于成都青羊区成都环科院 楼顶超级监测站(30.65°N,104.05°E),采样口离地面 约25 m.两个站点周围无明显建筑遮挡物,无规模以 上企业等,均位于集交通干道、商业和居民混合区, 是一个典型的城市站点.采样时间为2022年8月1 日至8月31日.

1.2 仪器设备信息及数据分析

在线 VOCs 数据获取:重庆利用杭州谱育公司生产的 EXPEC 2000 获得 116 种物质(本文仅使用其中52 种物种和成都进行对比分析)^[19,20],成都利用荷兰SYNSPRC 公司生产的 GC955-611/811 获得 52 种物种^[21,22],包含 26 种烷烃、16 种芳香烃和 10 种烯烃.重庆仪器的检测原理为 GC-FID/MS(气相色谱-火焰离子化检测器/质谱检测器),测量原理是样品气通过预处理浓缩富集,进入 GC 分离后通过 MS或 FID 进行测量,低碳(C₂ ~ C₅) VOCs 样品使用 FID 检测,其余组分,比如高碳(C₆ ~ C₁₂)和含氧 VOCs 使用 MS 检测.成都GC955-611/811 仪器采用了双通道检测系统,低碳烃

(C₂ ~ C₅)使用 FID 检测,高碳烃(C₆ ~ C₁₂)使用光电离 检测器(PID)进行检测.

重庆和成都的空气质量数据包括 NO₂(二氧化 氮)和O₃分别由美国赛默飞热电公司 i 系列气体监测 仪 42i和 49i测得.气象数据包括温度、湿度、风向和 风速,重庆由 Lufft WS502-WTB100气象仪获得,成都 由 WS600-UMB气象仪获得.边界层高度数据重庆由 安徽蓝盾光电子公司生产的 LG0-01 获得^[23,24],该仪 器基于差分吸收原理,根据气溶胶粒子浓度变化的 快慢,反映在激光雷达回波信号上,即回波信号的快 速衰减,通过查找衰减最快的高度,得出大气边界层 高度;成都边界层数据由北京怡孚和融公司生产的 EV-LIDAR-CAM获得.

1.3 质量控制与质量保证(QA/QC)

为保证数据准确性、有效性,观测期间采取严格的质量保证和质量控制措施,参考HJ1010-2018(环境空气挥发性有机物气相色谱连续监测系统技术要求及检测方法)中质控单元执行,利用Spectra/Linde标准气体进行 PAMS标样每周一次的空白和单点校准,80%以上的物质偏差在20%以内,经AQMS-200动态气体校准仪,利用高纯氮气将1×10°标气稀释成摩尔分数依次为0.5、2、4、6、8和10 nmol·mol⁻¹的标准气体进样,每个浓度分析3次来校准仪器,校准相关系数均大于0.99. 热电仪器通过零气和标准气体校准,采样期间零点漂移和跨度漂移测试结果范围均为±2%之间.0₃激光雷达也是进行零点校准,调整底噪和背景噪声平整度,使拟合斜率 < 10⁻⁵,计算饱和度或线性度,使得 R^2 >95%.

1.4 ·OH损耗速率和03生成潜势

利用•OH损耗速率(•OH loss rate, $L_{.0H}$)量化污染物在大气中的化学反应活性^[25,26]:

$$L_{\text{OH},i} = k_{\text{OH},i} \times [\text{VOC}]_i$$

式中, $L_{.OH,i}$ 表示物种i的·OH损耗速率, s^{-1} ; $k_{.OH,i}$ 表示 物种i与·OH的反应速率常数^[27], cm³·(molecule·s)⁻¹; [VOC]_i表示 VOC物种i的环境浓度,molecule·cm⁻³.

利用 VOCs 最大增量反应活性(MIR)量化 VOCs 的 O₃生成潜势(OFP)^[25.26]:

$$OFP_i = MIR_i \times [VOC]_i$$

式中,OFP_i表示物种i的O₃生成最大潜势,MIR表示物 种i的最大增量反应活性^[28],g·g⁻¹(以O₃/VOC计), [VOCs],单位为×10⁻⁹.

1.5 后向气团轨迹模型(Hysplit)和潜在来源贡献因子法(PSCF)

利用 Hysplit^[29]官网上(https://www.ready.noaa. gov/HYSPLIT.php)公布的气团轨迹数据,基于 Wang 等^[30,31]开发 MeteoinfoMap 软件中的 TrajStat 工具,采用 角距离轨迹聚类方法,模拟计算采样期间典型时刻 (00:00、03:00、06:00、09:00、12:00、15:00、18:00 和21:00)实时混合边界层中间高度的48h气团后向 轨迹.再利用 PSCF模型^[30,32]计算 O₃潜在源贡献分 析,该模型已广泛应用于识别监测点位大气污染物 高浓度时所对应的潜在来源区域^[33-36];PSCF值越大, 表明该网格区域对点位污染物浓度的影响越大.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 O₃污染时空特征

从空间分布上看,成都超标20d(1d重度),重庆

未一天超标.四川省 O_3 污染以成都为辐射中心,其中 川南 O_3 污染较重,如眉山超标 17 d(3 d 中度)、乐山 超标 14 d(1 d 中度),而紧挨重庆的川东北和川东南 区县,除达州和南充未一天超标,其余区县均超标 1 ~7 d(图 1).从时间上看,观测期间成都 O_3 -8h(指连 续 8 h平均浓度算术平均值的日最大 8 h平均,也称 8 h滑动平均)均值 161 μ g·m⁻³,高于国家环境空气质量 二级标准(160 μ g·m⁻³);重庆 O_3 -8h均值 118 μ g·m⁻³, 低于国家环境空气质量二级标准,但高于国家环境 空气质量一级标准(100 μ g·m⁻³, https://www.mee. gov. cn/,图 2).



数值单位为μg·m⁻³ 图 2 2022年8月成渝城市群 O₃-8h 污染特征 Fig. 2 Pollution characteristics of O₃-8h in CCUA in August 2022

- 2.2 VOCs变化特征
- 2.2.1 VOCs体积分数

表1总结了观测期间重庆和成都污染物的浓度

水平,成都52种VOCs的总体积分数(18.8×10°)明 显高于重庆(6.6×10°). 烯烃和芳香烃是大气化学 活性较高的物种^[26],而成都烯烃(2.6×10°)和芳香 烃(3.0×10⁻⁹)分别是重庆的1.9倍和2.7倍;烷烃来 源复杂且大部分活性不高^[37],成都烷烃(13.2×10⁻⁹) 是重庆的3.2倍.成都VOCs各组分从高到低排序为 烷烃(70.3%)、芳香烃(15.9%)和烯烃(13.8%),体 积分数排名前3为乙烷(4.4×10⁻⁹)、丙烷(2.8×10⁻⁹) 和正丁烷(1.6×10⁻⁹),累计占比为39.4%;重庆和成 都组分占比相似,占比最大均为烷烃(61.8%),其次 烯烃(21.2%)和芳香烃(17.0%),排名前3为乙烷 (0.9×10⁻⁹)、异戊烷(0.7×10⁻⁹)和正丁烷(0.5× 10⁻⁹),累计占比为49.3%.由此可见,成都和重庆高 体积分数组分主要以低碳数的 VOCs 为主, C₂ ~ C₅的 烷烃主要来源于机动车尾气和汽油蒸发^[37,38], 且观测 期间成渝总 VOCs 的时序趋势和峰值时间与 NO₂相似 (图 3), 机动车尾气影响显著.异戊二烯通常作为生 物源示踪物^[39], 8月1~13日重庆异戊二烯(0.6× 10⁻⁹)较成都高(0.4×10⁻⁹), 但8月14~24日重庆异戊 二烯浓度较8月14日前显著下降, 约70.9%, 而成都 异戊二烯浓度上升约31.5%, 8月14~24日成都异戊 二烯是重庆的1.4倍(图3); 生物源活性差异可能也 是成渝两地O₃污染差异成因之一.

	表1	观测期间重庆和成都O	和NO	浓度水平以及VOC	s体积分数
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Table1	Concentration levels of	O_3 and NO_2 and the m	ixing ratio of VOCs in Cl	ongqing and Chenge	lu during the observati	on period
位置	$ ho(O_3) / \mu g \cdot m^3$	$ ho(\mathrm{NO}_2)$ / $\mu\mathrm{g}\cdot\mathrm{m}^3$	φ (烷烃)×10 ⁻⁹	φ(烯烃)×10 ⁻⁹	φ (芳香烃)×10 ⁻⁹	φ(异戊二烯) ×10 ⁻⁹
重庆	81.1±24.7	16.9±10.3	4.1±3.1	1.4±0.8	1.1±0.6	0.5±0.2
成都	111.4±42.0	23.9±9.2	13.2±5.0	2.6±0.7	3.0±1.4	0.4 ± 0.2



图 3 观测期间重庆和成都的温湿度、风速风向、O₃、NO₂、TVOCs和异戊二烯时间序列变化 Fig. 3 Temperature and humidity, wind speed and direction, O₃, NO₂, TVOCs and isoprene time series in Chongqing and Chengdu during the observation period

2.2.2 日变化规律

图 4 比较了重庆和成都 O₃、NO₂和 VOCs 各组分的日变化趋势,成渝两地 O₃均呈现单峰态势,NO₂呈

双峰态势.从 VOCs 各组分上看,成都呈现夜间高、 日间低和双峰的特征,表明夜间存在一次源,而日间 低是受到大气氧化反应的影响.而重庆 VOCs 在

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08:00~10:00有明显的峰值,与NO₂日变化时间同步,是交通源所致;重庆夜间NO₂浓度峰值较成都高, 也是日最大值,这可能与夜间大货车运行有关.芳香 烃作为主要的人为源非甲烷挥发性有机物 (NMHCs),成都芳香烃在04:00~12:00维持在较高 水平,除早高峰交通源贡献外,还受到了溶剂使用源 的影响,这与Tan等^[16]的研究结果相似,而在重庆主 要是来源于机动车尾气^[18].异戊二烯主要由生物源 在日间排放,在10:00~11:00排放速率达到最高,迅 速升高接近日最高值,与O₃的日变化趋势相似.

2.2.3 L.OH和 OFP

成都总OFP为51.2×10⁻⁹,其中烷烃、烯烃和芳香烃的OFP分别为10.9×10⁻⁹、24.6×10⁻⁹和15.7×10⁻⁹;总 $L_{.oH}$ 为3.9 s⁻¹,烷烃、烯烃和芳香烃的 $L_{.OH}$ 分别为0.5、2.5和0.9 s⁻¹.重庆总OFP为25.0×10⁻⁹,烷烃、烯烃和芳香烃的OFP分别为4.4×10⁻⁹、15.2×10⁻⁹和5.4×10⁻⁹;总 $L_{.OH}$ 为2.3 s⁻¹,烷烃、烯烃和芳香烃的 $L_{.OH}$ 分别为0.2、1.8和0.3 s⁻¹.对比结果显示成都的大气光化学活性更强,O₃生成潜势也更高;OFP显示成都烯烃和苯系物的占比分别达48.1%和30.1%,而重庆仅烯烃就占比60.7%.

从图 5 可知,成都 L_{.on}、OFP 和 VOCs 体积分数排 放前 10 的物种都包括乙烯、甲苯、间/对-二甲苯和 1-己烯,而重庆都包括异戊二烯、乙烯、甲苯和间/对-二甲苯.成都和重庆 L_{.on} 排名第 1 均为异戊二烯,成 都异戊二烯(1.0 s⁻¹)的 L_{.on} 占比为 26.0%,而重庆仅 异戊二烯(1.2 s⁻¹)的 L_{.on} 就占比 50.9%.成都 L_{.on} 排 名前 10 中,7 种烯烃累计占比为 59.3%,3 种芳香烃 累计占比为 15.6%.重庆 L_{.0H} 排名前 10 中,6种烯烃 累计占比为 74.5%,3种芳香烃累计占比为 8.3%和 1 种烷烃占比为 1.4%.成都 OFP 前 3(乙烯、间/对-二 甲苯和异戊二烯)累计占比为 37.8%,重庆 OFP 前 3 (异戊二烯、乙烯和丙烯)累计占比为 44.5%.与 L_{.0H} 形成对比的是,成都 OFP 前 10 中,6 中烯烃累计占比 为 42.9%,3 种芳香烃累计占比为 24.2%和 1 种烷烃 占比为 3.8%;重庆 OFP 前 10种,5 种烯烃累计占比为 56.0%,3 种芳香烃累计占比为 16.1%和 2 种烷烃累 计占比为 6.5%,表明烯烃在成渝两地 L_{.0H}和 OFP 占 主导地位.综上,成渝应重点管控烯烃排放源,但芳 香烃对成都 0₃生成的影响也不可忽略,芳香烃不仅 对 0₃生成潜势大,也对二次气溶胶的生成有着较强 的优势^[40].

2.2.4 特征比值

利用特征比值法初步分析成渝大气 VOCs 来源 差异.成都C₃~C₆烷烃之间的相关性较好(r²为0.6~ 0.9),丙烷和丁烷是液化石油气(LPG)的主要成分, 也是成都体积分数较高的物种,成都丙烷/异丁烷 (2.9)和丙烷/正丁烷(1.9)与 LPG 排放比(分别为3~ 7和2~4)相似^[44],而重庆分别为1.4和0.7,表明成 都液化石油气使用率高于重庆.当甲苯/苯(T/B)小于 1时,燃煤或生物质影响更大^[41];T/B小于2.机动车尾 气为主要贡献源;T/B大于5,被认为受工业、溶剂源 等影响明显.异戊烷/正戊烷(I/N)在0.56~0.80之间 时,燃煤贡献占主导^[42];I/N在2.2~3.8之间时机动 车尾气占主导;I/N在1.8~4.6之间时溶剂源占主 导^[43,44].重庆和成都T/B分别为1.7和2.7,这表明重



图 4 观测期间重庆和成都 O₃、NO,和 VOCs 日变化趋势对比

Fig. 4 Comparison of diurnal variation trends of O₃, NO₂ and VOCs between Chongqing and Chengdu during the observation period

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庆主要受机动车尾气的影响大;重庆I/N为2.5,成都 浓 I/N为5.3,表明成都受机动车尾气和溶剂源的共同 超

2.3 近地面气象条件和高空气团传输

影响.

表 2 是观测期间成都和重庆的气象参数,重庆温 度高于成都,湿度较成都低,可能会影响生物源 VOCs 的排放^[45]. O₃与温度呈非线性关系,温度是影响对流 层瞬时 O₃生成速率多重因素中的主要天气变 量^[46-48].因 O₃仅在白天光化学反应生成,选取 07:00 ~ 19:00的数据^[15],利用非线性拟合发现随温度上 升、湿度下降(重庆 r² = 0.88,成都 r² = 0.75,图6),O₃ 浓度明显呈先升后降的趋势.当重庆(r² = 0.49)温度 超过 39.1℃和湿度低于 39.3%时 0₃浓度开始下降; 当成都(r² = 0.70)温度超过 37.3℃和湿度低于 48.4%时 0₃浓度开始下降.8月14~24日成渝两地 异戊二烯浓度存在差异,期间成都异戊二烯呈上升 趋势,而重庆异戊二烯呈下降趋势(图3),生物源排 放活性与温湿度存在响应关系^[45].对比此期间成渝 两地的温湿度发现,期间成都温度 34.9℃,湿度 51.8%,未达到成都 0₃浓度下降的温湿度环境;重庆 温度 38.3℃,湿度 33.1%,接近重庆 0₃浓度下降的温 湿度环境.因此,8月成渝生物源活性存在差异可能 是由不同的温湿度环境所造成,温湿度也是影响成 渝O₃污染存在差异的成因之一.

重庆边界层高度(2.2 km)是成都(0.7 km)的3.1 倍,这表明重庆的垂直大气扩散条件较成都好(表 2).利用 HYSPLIT 和 PSCF 计算高空气团传输轨迹和

> 表 2 观测期间成都和重庆的气象数据 Table 2 Meteorological data of Chengdu and Chongqing during the observation period

位置	温度/℃	湿度/%	风速/m·s ⁻¹	边界层/km
重庆	35.9 ± 4.0	41.1±11.7	0.7 ± 0.2	2.2±0.7
成都	31.7±4.3	61.8±12.6	1.2±0.8	0.7±0.3

O₃潜在源贡献水平(图7),总体来看,重庆水平大气 扩散条件较成都好.观测期间重庆以中长距离传输 为主,来自贵州和云南的气团占比约57.0%,上风向 大气污染源分布较少,大气扩散条件较好;PSCF显示 O₃高值点出现在綦江和巴南方向的轨迹上(24.4%). 成都以短距离传输为主(58.1%),轨迹较短,且"回旋" 轨迹占比8.9%,PSCF显示O₃高值点主要出现在川南 气团(42.0%)和德阳(16.7%)回旋气团上,成都气团 传输轨迹与川渝O₃空间分布的结果相似(图1),成都 上风向的川南城市群和成都平原城市群大气污染源



图6 重庆和成都O₃与温湿度的非线性关系





Fig. 7 Main transmission trajectories and potential contributions of O3 pollution over Chongqing and Chengdu during the observation period

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分布比较密集^[33],致使成都周边存在O₃区域性污染的 态势.因此,重庆较成都垂直和水平大气扩散条件好, 是导致夏季成渝两地O₃污染差异的成因之一.

3 结论

(1)观测期间成都 VOCs 的总体积分数(18.8×10⁻⁹)明显高于重庆(6.6×10⁻⁹),成都和重庆高体积分数物种均以低碳数 VOCs 为主,优势组分也均为烷烃;成都体积分数前3为乙烷、丙烷和正丁烷,累计占比为39.4%;重庆体积分数排名前3为乙烷、异戊烷和正丁烷,累计占比为49.3%.

(2)成都总OFP(51.2 × 10⁻⁹)是重庆(25.0 × 10⁻⁹)的2.0倍,*L*_{.OH}(3.9 s⁻¹)是重庆(2.3 s⁻¹)的1.7倍, 表明成都的大气光化学活性更强,O₃生成潜势也更高.成渝两地*L*_{.OH}排名第1均为异戊二烯,成都OFP 前3是乙烯、间/对-二甲苯和异戊二烯,重庆前3是异 戊二烯、乙烯和丙烯,表明夏季O₃污染生物源贡献显 著,烯烃是两地O₃污染主要贡献源,但芳香烃对成都 的影响也不可忽略.此外,成都C₃~C₆烷烃之间的相 关性较好,丙烷/丁烷的比值与LPG 排放比相似,且烷 烃日变化峰值与 NO₂同步,表明成都 VOCs受机动车 尾气的影响显著.T/B和 I/N 显示重庆主要受机动车 的影响,而成都受机动车和溶剂源的共同影响.

(3)气象条件的差异导致成渝两地生物源活性 不同,8月14~24日重庆平均温度38.3℃使得生物源 排放活性有所下降.重庆边界层高度(2.2 km)是成 都(0.7 km)的3.1倍;重庆高空气团以中长距离传输 为主,成都以短距离传输为主,轨迹较短且有"回 旋",总体上看,重庆水平和垂直大气扩散条件均较 成都好.

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HUANJING KEXUE

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