

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第45卷 第5期 2024年5月15日

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天津冬季两个典型污染过程高浓度无机气溶胶成因及 来源分析

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摘要:无机气溶胶是天津冬季霾天出现的主要成分,研究挑选了2020年1月污染天中两个典型的高浓度无机气溶胶(SIA)过程(CASE1和CASE2),利用观测数据和耦合了在线污染物来源追踪方法的大气化学传输模式NAQPMS综合探究了气象要素、区域输送和化学过程的影响.两个过程的 ρ (SIA)均值分别为76.8 µg·m⁻³和66.0 µg·m⁻³,硝酸盐浓度高于硫酸盐和铵盐,均为硝酸盐为主导的污染过程.气象条件影响了无机气溶胶的生成,CASE1过程 ρ (SIA) > 80 µg·m⁻³对应的温度和相对湿度区间分别是[2℃,4℃]和[50%,60%]、[80%,100%];CASE2过程对应的温度和相对湿度区间分别是[2℃,4℃]和[60%,70%].外来源对CASE1和CASE2过程SIA的平均贡献率为62.3%和22.1%,分别为区域传输主导和局地生成主导过程.CASE1本地排放对硝酸盐和硫酸盐的贡献分别为16.2 µg·m⁻³和8.2 µg·m⁻³,均高于外来源的贡献(31.7 µg·m⁻³和8.8 µg·m⁻³);CASE2过程本地排放对硝酸盐和硫酸盐的贡献分别为29.3 µg·m⁻³和25.1 µg·m⁻³,而外来源的贡献为8.1 µg·m⁻³和9.4 µg·m⁻³.这表明CASE1本地生成和外来源输送贡献造成硝酸盐高于硫酸盐浓度,而CASE2仅本地源造成硝酸盐浓度高于硫酸盐.两个污染过程气相氧化反应是无机气溶胶生成的首要来源,贡献率分别为48.9%和57.8%;非均相反应也是重要过程,对SIA的贡献率分别为48.1%和42.2%;液相反应的影响小.

关键词:无机气溶胶;气象因素;区域传输;化学过程;天津

中图分类号: X513 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2024)05-2581-15 DOI: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202306046

Source and Cause Analysis of High Concentration of Inorganic Aerosol During Two Typical Pollution Processes in Winter over Tianjin

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Abstract: Inorganic aerosol is the main component of haze days in winter over Tianjin. In this study, two typical high concentrations of secondary inorganic aerosol (SIA) processes, defined as CASE1 and CASE2, were selected during polluted days in January 2020 over Tianjin, and the effects of meteorological factors, regional transport, and chemical processes were comprehensively investigated combined with observations and numerical models (WRF-NAQPMS). The average SIA concentrations in CASE1 and CASE2 were 76. 8 μ g·m⁻³ and 66. 0 μ g·m⁻³, respectively, and the nitrate concentration was higher than that of sulfate and ammonium, which were typical nitrate-dominated pollution processes. Meteorological conditions played a role in inorganic aerosol formation. The temperature of approximately -6 - 0°C and 2 - 4°C and the relative humidity of 50%-60% and 80%-100% would be suitable conditions for the high SIA concentration (>80 μ g·m⁻³) in CASE1, whereas the temperature of approximately 2 - 4°C and the relative humidity of 60%-70% would be suitable in CASE2. The average contribution rates of external sources to SIA in the CASE1 and CASE2 processes were 62. 3% and 22. 1%, which were regional transport-dominant processes and local emission-dominant processes, respectively. The contribution of the local emission of CASE1 to nitrate and sulfate was 16. 2 μ g·m⁻³ and 8. 2 μ g·m⁻³, respectively, higher than that of external sources (31. 7 μ g·m⁻³ and 8. 8 μ g·m⁻³). the local contribution of CASE2 to nitrate and sulfate was 29. 3 μ g·m⁻³ and 25. 1 μ g·m⁻³, respectively, whereas the contribution from external sources was 8. 1 μ g·m⁻³ and 9. 4 μ g·m⁻³, respectively. The quantitative result indicated that local formation and regional transport resulted in higher nitrate concentration than sulfate in CASE1, in contrast to only local sources in CASE2. The gas phase reaction was the main source of inorganic aerosol formation, contributing 48. 9% and 57. 8% in CASE1 and CASE2, respectively,

Key words: inorganic aerosol; meteorological parameters; regional transport; chemical process; Tianjin

收稿日期: 2023-06-06;修订日期: 2023-08-08

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(42130513);中国气象局-南开大学大气环境与健康研究联合实验室开放基金项目(CMANKU202206)

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中国北方城市秋冬季仍频繁经历霾天气,无机 气溶胶(SIA)是导致大气污染形成的关键气溶胶^[1]. 此外,SIA会增加土壤酸度^[2],降低大气能见度^[3], 影响大气辐射平衡^[4].长期暴露在高浓度SIA的环境 中有损于人类寿命和公众健康^[5].因此,探究污染期 间SIA成因及来源具有重要意义.

无机气溶胶包含硫酸盐、硝酸盐和铵盐,主要 是直接排放到大气中的气态前体物 SO2和 NOx 经过一 系列氧化反应生成酸性物质,再与NH₃等碱性物质 发生中和反应生成的.前体物浓度是SIA组分生成的 首要因素[6].2014~2017年,由于煤炭燃烧的控制和 能源结构的优化,北京SO2排放快速减少,导致硫 酸盐浓度降低[7].北京地区这种"贫硫"条件是硝酸 盐浓度及其在 PM25中占比增加的重要原因^[8]. 1990~ 2005年期间NH₃排放量增加了90%,导致硝酸盐和 硫酸盐气溶胶浓度增加了约50%~60%^[9].SIA二次 生成的化学反应包括气相、液相和非均相反应,不 同反应的重要性有所不同.Liu等^[10]根据河南省2017 ~2018年的观测数据研究表明,均相和非均相过程 对硝酸盐的生成均起到重要作用,而非均相过程是 硫酸盐生成的主要过程.在冬季是SIA快速增长期, 非均相过程可能对华北地区二次无机气溶胶生成起 决定性作用^[11,12].然而,Lu等^[13]基于北京地区综合观 测试验发现,冬季霾污染期间大气氧化剂浓度高于 夏季,活跃和高效的光化学对二次污染物的形成至 关重要.

气象因素也是影响二次无机组分生成的关键因 子.温度可以影响无机气溶胶的非均相生成, N₂O₅ 被气溶胶表面摄取的能力与温度存在着明显的反相 关关系^[14].在高密度水汽存在时, NO₂在海盐气溶胶 表面上的非均相反应速率加快^[15].Zhao等^[16]的研究 发现,雾-霾日相对湿度升高促进SO₂的液相氧化反 应的发生.北京地区冬季污染期间,硫酸盐浓度在 低相对湿度呈下降趋势,在高相对湿度下显著增 加,增长率为0.81 μg·(m³·h)⁻¹,而硝酸盐在高、低 相对湿度下生长速率相似^[17].目前定性分析气象要 素对无机气溶胶影响的研究较多,而评估高浓度无 机气溶胶与重要气象因子的量化关系较少^[18].

此外,区域输送也会造成城市大气污染的发生 以及无机气溶胶浓度的快速增长.在冬季重霾事件 中,外来源地成为北京和上海污染过程的关键因 素,贡献率分别为60%^[11]和45%^[19].Yang等^[20]的研 究结果表明,局部化学转化不能完全解释短时间内 二次无机气溶胶浓度的快速增加,而区域传输对高 浓度二次无机气溶胶的贡献至关重要.后向轨迹模 式是研究污染物区域输送常用工具之一,原理简

单,且易操作,结果较为直观^[21].大气化学传输模 式能够模拟大气污染物的三维时空演变特征,从物 理和化学机制上解析污染成因和来源,是科学研究 和管理决策的重要工具.基于大气化学传输模式的 源追踪法也是区域输送研究的重要方法.与后向轨 迹模式相比, 它可以同时定量评估不同标记源区对 多种大气污染物的浓度贡献.目前,国内外常见的 如CAMx模式中的在线颗粒物源识别技术 PSAT^[22], CMAQ耦合的 ISAM 模块^[23]、NAQPMS 中在线污染物 来源追踪方法^[24]等. Wang等^[25]利用WRF-CAMx研究 北京两类污染事件时发现,局地排放对两个污染过 程累积阶段 PM25分别起到降低和增加的作用,对两 类事件 PM25浓度的平均贡献率为 47.3% 和 77.1%. Lu 等[26]利用耦合了在线污染物来源追踪方法的 NAQPMS 探究了 2014年1月武汉 PM25时间演变成因 发现,华北平原地区污染气团的远距离输送是导致 武汉 PM25浓度急剧上升的驱动因素. Wang 等[27]基于 CMAQ模式量化了河北省二次无机气溶胶来源,结 果发现,石家庄、邢台和邯郸二次无机组分总浓度 的外来源贡献率分别为40.9%、62.0%和59.1%. Wang 等^[28]解析了上海市秋季一次污染过程细颗粒物 及其组分来源,结果表明,与元素碳相比,区域输 送对3类无机盐的贡献更大.外来源输送对长三角地 区硝酸盐贡献率甚至达到60%~98%^[29].

天津是京津冀城市圈的工业城市,其拥有的石 化、能源、装备、轮船航运和石油开采等重工业产 业向大气中排放大量的大气污染物,导致过去十几 年间频繁发生霾污染事件,特别是冬季^[30],污染期 间二次无机离子是PM₂₅的关键组分^[31,32].前期涉及天 津地区细颗粒物/无机气溶胶的研究大多围绕污染特 征、行业来源^[30,32-35]及区域来源^[36,37]等.然而,天津 污染过程期间无机气溶胶区域来源及形成机制仍需 要大量的综合性研究.2020年1月,天津共经历15 个污染天,本研究挑选了其中典型高浓度无机气溶 胶过程,结合观测数据分析和数值模拟,综合分析 气象因素、区域传输和化学过程对无机气溶胶生成 的影响,以期为理解霾天气关键组分成因提供科学 依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 观测数据

2020年1月天津市主要的气象要素逐时数据,包括地面2m温度、2m相对湿度、10m风向和10m风速来自天津市气象局,用于验证数值模式模拟的气象场时空分布特征,分析气象条件对无机气溶胶浓度演变过程的影响.为探究 PM25各组分特征,评

估大气化学传输模式模拟能力,也获取了2020年1 月天津 PM_{25} 及其组分,包括有机碳(OC)、元素碳 (EC)、硫酸盐(SO₄⁻)、硝酸盐(NO₃⁻)、铵盐(NH₄⁺) 和 HONO逐时数据.

采样点位于天津市津南区南开大学大气环境综 合观测站(38°59'40"N, 117°20'06"E),采样时间为 2020年1月1~31日.采用在线离子色谱仪(AIM-URG9000D, URG Corporation)对 PM25 中水溶性离子 的质量浓度进行监测.该仪器主要采用水蒸气喷射 采样技术的气体/气溶胶自动采样装置(AIM)和离子 色谱系统(ICS-1100)组成.该系统具有较低的检出限 (0.001 μg·m⁻³). 本实验所用标准溶液均为优级纯, 每月重新配制标准溶液,绘制的标准曲线相关系数 除 NH4⁺ 外, 均大于 99.9% (NH4⁺ 相关系数大于 99.5%). 定期检查 AIM 系统采样口处的流量(3 L·min⁻¹). 采用聚光科技有限公司生产的在线 OC/EC 分析仪(OCEC-100)对有机碳和元素碳进行在线监 测,该仪器是根据 OC 和 EC 在不同温度下的氧化顺 序对其进行分离,并基于热光透射法和热光反射法 的基本原理进行测量.数据质量控制主要包括检查 采样数据连续性和数值大小,基于天津地区前期研 究, 判断大气污染物浓度数值大小是否处于正常范 围,对存疑数据结合PM25时间序列进行核实等方法 对数据进行质量控制.

1.2 大气化学传输模式及输入数据

研究采用中国科学院大气物理研究所开发的嵌 套网格空气质量模式 (nested air quality prediction modeling system, NAQPMS)^[38], 其空间结构为三维 欧拉输送模型,采用地形追随坐标作为垂直坐标, 可以同时模拟 PM₁₀、 PM₂₅、 SO₂、 NO_x、 CO、 O₃ 和 NH₃等多种污染物.NAQPMS包含污染物排放、平流 输送、湍流扩散、干湿沉降、气相、液相及非均相 反应等多种物理和化学过程.其中,干沉降的模拟 采用Wesely阻力模型^[39,40],湿沉降和液相化学采用 了基于 RADM 的模式改进方案^[41],气相化学采用 CBM-Z碳键反应机制^[42],该机制具有134个核心化 学反应.对于气溶胶过程,NAQPMS使用气溶胶热 力学模块 ISORROPIA1.7 来处理硫酸盐、硝酸盐和 铵盐的气粒分配和热力学平衡[43]. 为考虑气体和气 溶胶之间的相互作用,NAQPMS考虑了14种化合物 和28种非均相反应, 气溶胶介质包括硫酸盐、黑 碳、沙尘和海盐等^[4]. 输入 NAQPMS 模式的气象数 据由 WRF3.9 (weather research and forecasting model version3.9) 提供^[45]. WRF 是由美国的 National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) 和 National Center for Atmospheric Research(NCAR)等多家机构联合开

发和维护的中尺度数值天气预报系统.WRF模式提供了主要包括长波RRTM^[46]/短波辐射模块Gorddard方案^[47]、陆面过程Noah方案^[48]、积云对流Grell3d方案^[49]、边界层湍流Mellor-Yamada-Janjic方案^[50]和Lin云微物理^[51]等一系列物理机制和参数化方案.

WRF设置双层嵌套模拟区域(D01和D02),D01 包含东亚大部分地区,D02涵盖中国地区,水平分 辨率分别为15km和5km,垂直方向共20层.WRF 模拟方案采取运行36h,取后24h模拟数据作为 NAQPMS气象驱动场的模拟方式,其初始条件和边 界条件由NCEP/NCAR 提供的1°×1°再分析资料 (FNL)提供.NAQPMS的化学边界条件由全球大气化 学传输模式 MOZART 提供^[52,53],前15d模拟作为 NAQPMS的 spinup时间.此外,输入NAQPMS的排 放清单包括 HTAPv2.2 全球人为源清单^[54]、GFED4 生物质燃烧排放清单^[55,56]、MEGAN-MACC生物VOC 源排放清单^[57]等,涉及SO₂、NO_x、CO、NMVOC(非 甲烷挥发性有机化合物)、NH₃、PM₁₀、PM₂₅、BC、 OC和CO₂等多物种的排放.

为量化天津地区 SIA 的区域来源,本研究采用 耦合在 NAQPMS 中的在线污染物来源追踪方法量化 标记出的污染源区对目标城市多种大气污染物的贡 献^[24,58],分析区域传输对所研究地区污染物浓度的 影响.这一方法能够同时考虑排放、物理(包含平 流、扩散和对流等)和化学等多种大气过程,计算 得到不同区域对目标城市一次和二次气溶胶浓度的 贡献.污染物根据省市行政区进行划分,每一个定 义的源地的贡献在模块中是正值.基于地理位置, 计算了 5 个定义区域(见图 1),包括天津、河北+北 京、山东、河南及其它地区排放对天津 SIA 浓度的 贡献.

1.3 数值模式验证与评估

为综合评估 WRF-NAQPMS 的模拟能力,首先 对比观测的和模拟的 2 m 温度(T2)、2 m 相对湿度 (RH2)、10 m 风速(WS10)小时数据(如图 2),计算 相关系数(*R*)、均方根误差(RMSE)、平均偏差 (MB)和平均误差(ME),见公式(1)~(4):

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sin(i) - \overline{\sin} \right] \left[\operatorname{obs}(i) - \overline{\operatorname{obs}} \right]}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sin(i) - \overline{\sin} \right]^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\operatorname{obs}(i) - \overline{\operatorname{obs}} \right]^{2}}}$$
(1)
RMSE = $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sin(i) - \operatorname{obs}(i) \right]^{2}}$ (2)

$$MB = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[sim(i) - obs(i) \right]$$
(3)



图 1 在线污染物追踪方法标记的源区 Fig. 1 Tagged source regions used by an online source-tagging module

$$ME = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| sim(i) - obs(i) \right| \qquad (4)$$

式中, sim为模拟值, obs为观测值, n表示有效数 据对.结果发现, WRF对温度模拟效果最好, 整个 研究时段温度小时观测值和模拟值的日变化较为一 致, 相关系数达到0.92, 平均偏差为-0.8℃, 均方 根误差为2.2℃; 其次是相对湿度, 观测和模拟值的 相关系数为0.73,模式整体表现稍有低估,主要是 在一些个别高湿时段.WRF对风速略有高估,平均 偏差为1.2 m·s⁻¹,均方根误差为1.7 m·s⁻¹,但整体上 能再现风速的时间演变,相关系数达到0.5,特别在 较强风速时段.因此,WRF在本研究模式设置下对 天津地区主要气象要素具有较好的模拟性能,可为 NAQPMS提供稳定可靠的气象数据.



图 2 观测的和模拟的 2 m 温度(T2)、2 m 相对湿度(RH2)和 10 m 风速(WS10)时间序列对比 Fig. 2 Comparison of observed and simulated 2 m temperature (T2), 2 m relative humidity (RH2), and 10 m wind speed (WS10)

其次,如图3所示的无机气溶胶对比结果发现, 观测和模拟的硫酸盐、硝酸盐和铵盐随时间呈现出较 为一致的趋势,模式对铵盐的模拟效果最好,相关系数为0.73,平均偏差和平均误差均最小,分别为-3.7

μg·m⁻³和7μg·m⁻³,略有低估.同样,NAQPMS也能 较好地再现硝酸盐和硫酸盐的时间演变特征,相关系 数分别为0.67和0.61,平均偏差分别为5.3μg·m⁻³和 1 μg·m⁻³,模式略有高估.整体上,NAQPMS对两次 典型污染过程的无机组分都有较好的模拟性能,为本 研究追踪无机气溶胶的来源提供可靠的数据基础.



Fig. 3 Comparison of hourly observed and simulated nitrate (NO_3^{-}) , sulfate (SO_4^{27}) , and ammonium (NH_4^{+}) concentrations

2 结果与讨论

2.1 两个过程 SIA 浓度变化特征

基于地面观测数据,天津2020年1月月均 $\rho(PM_{2.5})值为99.2 \mu g \cdot m^{-3},远超过PM_{2.5}环境空气质量$ $二级标准(日均值 > 75 \mu g \cdot m^{-3}),也高于2018年$ $(56.55 \mu g \cdot m^{-3})和2019年(97.51 \mu g \cdot m^{-3})同期PM_{2.5}浓$ $度水平^{(32]}.<math>\rho(SIA)$ 月均值为36.1 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$, 是 $\rho(OC)$ 月 均值(7.4 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$)的4.9倍, $\rho(SIA)$ 最高日均值和小 时值分别为105.1 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ 和132.1 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$.SIA中硝酸 盐浓度最大, $\rho(NO_{3}^{-})$ 月均值为18.2 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$,是 $\rho(SO_{4}^{2-})(9.2 \mu g \cdot m^{-3})$ 和 $\rho(NH_{4}^{+})(8.7 \mu g \cdot m^{-3})$ 月均值的 2倍.根据表1中显示的已有的研究结果,2017年1 月,天津硫酸盐េ症酸盐,导致天津在冬季月份由 硫酸盐污染转变为硝酸盐污染,这主要是2017年开 始中国北方"2+26"城市大力实施"代煤工程"所 导致的^[59].

将 PM₂₅日均浓度超过 75 μg·m⁻³定义为污染天, 2020年1月天津共出现 15个污染天,为保证更多的

表1 2017~2020年1月天津 $PM_{2.5}$ 无机组分浓度/ $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$

Table 1	Concentrations	of inorganic	aerosol	species
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in PM	_{2.5} in January	from 2017 to	2020/µg•m ³	
日期(年-月)	$ ho(\mathrm{SO}_4^2)$	$ ho(\mathrm{NO}_3^-)$	$\rho(\mathrm{NH_4^{+}})$	文献
2017-01	24.62	22.27	15.06	[59]
2018-01	5.00	9.99	9.21	[30]
2019-01	5.59	11.5	7.57	[30]
2020-01	9.20	18.18	8.71	本研究

样本量,将连续3d及以上污染天设定为一 过程, 2020年1月共有3个过程, 选择SIA浓度均值 最高的两次1月15~19日,1月26~28日作为本研 究分析过程, CASE1和CASE2时段划分见图4.根据 表2观测数据统计情况, CASE1污染天持续5d, ρ(SIA)均值更高,为76.8 μg·m⁻³; CASE2 持续3 d, $\rho(SIA)$ 均值为 66.0 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$, CASE1 中 SIA 各组分绝 对浓度均高于CASE2. p(SIA)日均和小时峰值分别为 105.1 µg·m⁻³和 132.1 µg·m⁻³, 出现在 CASE1 的 1 月 17日. 两个过程中ρ(NO₃⁻)分别为 37.0 μg·m⁻³和 31.4 μg·m⁻³,浓度最高,其次为ρ(SO₄²⁻),分别为21.0 μg·m⁻³和19.6 μg·m⁻³, NH₄⁺浓度最低.此外, CASE1 过程 $\rho(NO_2)$ 为71.5 µg·m⁻³,是CASE2(49.6 µg·m⁻³) 的 1.4 倍, $\rho(SO_2)$ 和 $\rho(NH_3)$ 均值分别为 7.9 μ g·m⁻³和 13.5 μg·m⁻³,略低于 CASE2 过程的两种气体浓度 (8.7 μg·m⁻³ 和 14.4 μg·m⁻³). 综上, 与 CASE2 相比, CASE1污染过程持续时间长,无机气溶胶总量及其 各组分浓度更高,但主要前体物中只有NO₂浓度更 高, SO₂和 NH₃浓度略低. 这表明前体物不是高浓度 无机气溶胶的决定性因素,二次无机组分的生成存 在强的非线性特征.

图4显示了两个过程风场、相对湿度和PM₂₅组 分及气体随时间的演变(污染物不连续处为观测数 据缺省),CASE1过程前期(1月15日),在近地面弱 风控制下,SIA浓度呈现波动式快速增加的趋势;1 月16~17日为污染过程稳定期,SIA总量保持高浓 度值;1月18~19日,较强西南风和高湿条件

表2 天津两个污染过程 SIA 及各组分、前体物浓度和气象要素特征

Table 2 General information of SIA, SIA components, precursor concentration, and meteorological elements in the two polluted processes over Tianjin

计组				$\rho/\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$				T2/°C	DU2/0/	WS10
过程 Sl	SIA	SO_4^{2-}	NO ₃ ⁻	${\rm NH_4}^+$	SO_2	NO_2	NH ₃	12/ C	КП2/%	$/m \cdot s^{-1}$
CASE1	76.8	21.0	37.0	19.0	7.9	71.5	13.5	-2.7	70.3	1.5
CASE2	66.0	19.6	31.4	15.0	8.7	49.6	14.4	0.3	75.3	1.0

(>80%)持续控制下,SIA浓度逐渐下降,持续性较 强西南风多数情况下受大尺度系统控制;1月19日 夜间至20日凌晨,在干燥的强西南风转强北风的驱 动下,污染过程结束.整个过程硫酸盐、硝酸盐和 铵盐随时间的变化基本一致,硝酸盐浓度均高于其 它两种无机气溶胶,特别是在污染维持阶段,差值 可达5~25 μg·m⁻³.NO₂和SO₂在SIA快速增加之前(1 月14日)已出现并持续保持高浓度水平,为污染过 程无机气溶胶的快速生成提供前体物.

CASE2 过程高浓度 SIA 时段,近地面大气基本 处于相对湿度 > 60% 条件下,风速小,风向为偏北 风和南风交替出现,多变的风向易产生局地辐合风 场,不利于大气污染物的扩散.CASE2 前期(1月25 ~ 26 日),ρ(SIA)逐渐升高形成第一个峰值,为 104.7 μg·m⁻³,随后 SIA 浓度短时下降后再缓慢增加,于1月28日06:00形成次峰值,浓度为102.7 μg·m⁻³,CASE2后期(1月28~30日)SIA浓度缓慢下降,污染过程结束.与CASE1相似,3种无机气溶胶变化趋势基本一致,硝酸盐整体高于硫酸盐和铵盐.但CASE2过程SIA第一个峰值时刻,硫酸盐浓度最高.较清洁时段(例如1月的20日和24日),CASE2过程中NO₂在微小波动中整体保持高浓度水平;SO₂呈现日变化特征,每日日间出现峰值,主要受工业排放规律的影响,这与CASE1存在区域性阶段不同,侧面体现了CASE2的局地性特征.两个过程EC浓度差异不大,但CASE2过程OC浓度较高,且变化趋势与SIA更为一致,也成为PM₂₅污染的重要组分.



图 4 天津风场、相对湿度、无机气溶胶总量(SIA)及各组分、SO₂、NO₂、有机碳(OC)和元素碳(EC)小时值时间演变 Fig. 4 Hourly variation in wind, relative humidity, SIA, SIA components, SO₂, NO₂, OC, and EC over Tianjin

进一步了解天津冬季两个无机气溶胶总量及其 各组分、主要气象要素的日变化特征,如图5所示. SIA总量与其各组分日变化规律基本保持一致,但 CASE1和CASE2之间存在差异.CASE1过程11:00 SIA与3类气溶胶同步出现一个明显峰值,这可能主 要与日间排放的大量前体物气相氧化有关.午后无 机气溶胶浓度下降,16:00出现最低值,这是由于 午后温度升高,相对湿度降低,风速增加至16:00 达到峰值,转好的边界层内扩散条件促使污染物浓 度下降.16:00至夜间SIA浓度整体呈现逐渐上升趋 势,夜间高浓度无机气溶胶除受较低的边界层高 度影响外,气体的非均相转化至关重要,这与北 京地区冬季霾过程的结论较为一致^[60]. CASE2 过 程,SIA 出现弱的双峰值现象,分别出现在 10:00 和 17:00,直接导致日间 SIA 浓度高于夜间.前一 峰值出现的原因与 CASE1 相似,受边界层高度和 气体的气相过程的影响大,午后转好的扩散条件 未能有效降低 SIA 浓度,后一峰值的形成主要与前体物的气相转化有关.CASE2 温度、相对湿度和风速趋势与 CASE1 基本一致,但波动更小,风速小于 CASE1,大气条件更趋于静稳,局地性更强. 硫酸盐和铵盐与 SIA 日变化一致,硝酸盐浓度自 凌晨至 17:00 均保持稳定趋势,于18:00 与其它组分同步下降.



根据上述分析, SO₂和 NO₂是无机气溶胶污染形 成的必要条件,但不是决定性因素.而NH₃是影响硫 酸盐和硝酸盐存在形式及浓度的重要碱性气体, NH3通常会优先与大气中的气态H2SO4结合生成 (NH₄)₂SO₄或NH₄HSO₄,或是NH₃直接在酸性颗粒物 表面反应形成 NH4+[61], 富余的 NH3再与 HNO3和 HCl 反应,形成NH4NO3和NH4Cl.为了解两个过程NH4+ 对SO₄⁻和NO₅的中和程度,图6比较了NH₄⁺摩尔浓 度与(2SO₄²+NO₃)摩尔浓度在两个过程的相关性.发 现两者之间存在很好的线性相关关系,相关系数R 在两个过程均接近1, 拟合斜率都超过1, 分别为 1.03 和 1.12, 大气中含有充足的 NH₃能够完全中和 H₂SO₄和HNO₃, 硫酸盐和硝酸盐均以(NH₄)₂SO₄和 NH4NO3的形式存在,即天津在冬季处于富氨的条件 下,与贫氨条件相比,会生成更多的硝酸盐,硫酸 铵化学性质稳定,而硝酸铵生成NH₃和HNO₃是一个 可逆反应,主要受温度的影响,高温条件下,硝酸 铵易于分解;在冬季这种低温条件下则倾向以颗粒 态硝酸铵的形式存在^[62].此外,两个过程 $\rho(HNO_3)$ 均 值低,分别为1.01 µg·m⁻³和0.39 µg·m⁻³,也印证了

生成的 H_2SO_4 和 HNO_3 几乎被完全中和的这一结论. 但是,研究显示富氨环境有利于 SO_2 的非均相氧化 过程,从而促进 SO_4^2 -的持续生成^[63],这或可解释两 个过程中 SO_2 浓度仅仅是 NO_2 浓度的 11% 和 17.5%, 但硫酸盐浓度可以达到硝酸盐的 56.8% 和 62.4% 这 一情形.

2.2 气象因子对两个过程高浓度 SIA 的影响

基于公式(5)和公式(6)计算出硫氧化率(sulfur oxidation rate, SOR)和氮氧化率(Nitrogen oxidation rate, NOR),评估两个过程SO₂和NO₂分别转化为硫酸盐和硝酸盐的能力:

$$SOR = \frac{c[PSO_4]}{c[PSO_4] + c[SO_2]}$$
(5)

$$NOR = \frac{c [PNO_3]}{c [PNO_3] + c [NO_2]}$$
(6)

式中, c为污染物的量浓度, SOR和NOR值越高表示SO₂和NO₂越高的氧化效率,意味着大气中生成更多二次无机气溶胶^[64].两个过程SOR值相差不大,分别为0.69和0.72,高于北京在相对湿度在70%~80%这一范围内的均值0.34^[65],和北京在霾天内





SOR为0.24和0.29^[66,16],天津在2020年冬季污染过 程硫酸盐具有更高的生成能力.两个过程的NOR均 值分别为0.33和0.38,基本为同过程SOR的一半, 硫酸盐生成能力显著高于硝酸盐.

气象因子影响硫酸盐和硝酸盐的生成能力,图7显示了两个过程温度/相对湿度与SOR/NOR的关系.CASE1过程SOR随相对湿度先缓慢增加后快速增加,转折点大致在RH=60%.而NOR在RH<50%时随着相对湿度的增加而降低,RH>50%,NOR随

之增加, RH在40%~60%范围内不利于硝酸盐的生成.而温度在-10~0°C范围内对应较高的SOR和NOR,可分别达到0.8和0.4以上.CASE2过程SOR随相对湿度的增加而增加,但与CASE1不同的是,增加幅度减小,转折点在RH=70%;而高SOR(>0.8)对应在-5~5°C温度范围内.NOR与CASE1差异较大,随相对湿度持续降低,较高的NOR值(>0.4)对应[0°C,10°C]温度区间和[40%,60%]相对湿度区间.





温度和相对湿度条件会影响硫酸盐和硝酸盐的 生成能力,但两个过程的SOR和NOR差异不大,进 一步量化气象参数对高浓度无机气溶胶的关系,可 以为优化大气化学传输模式中理化过程参数化方案 中气象约束条件、大气污染统计预报、无机气溶胶的烟雾箱试验提供参考^[18].由于硫酸盐和硝酸盐分别与相同温度和相对湿度区间的趋势基本一致,此 处不再一一列举.如图8显示的基于观测数据统计方

图8 CASE1和CASE2过程无机气溶胶(SIA)在不同温度和相对湿度区间的箱式图 Fig. 8 Relationship between SIA concentrations and temperature (T2), relative humidity (RH2) in CASE1 and CASE2

法构建的不同温度和相对湿度区间与SIA浓度的箱 式图,结果发现,CASE1过程SIA浓度随温度变化 存在两个峰值, $\rho(SIA) > 80 \mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ (高浓度)对应 [-6℃,0℃]和[2℃,4℃]两个温度区间.随着相对 湿度的增加, SIA浓度整体上呈现上升趋势, 但在 [50%, 60%]以及[80%, 100%]两个区间对应高浓 度 SIA. CASE2 过程,在不同温度区间中 SIA 存在一 个峰值,对应着温度区间为[2℃,4℃].与CASE1有 所不同, CASE2 过程 SIA 随着相对湿度的增加呈现 先增加后降低的趋势, SIA浓度峰值处于[60%, 70%]相对湿度区间.两个过程温度和相对湿度阈值 的差异将在 2.3 节阐释. 此外,这一结果与 Han 等[18] 的研究结论有所差异,2013年1月北京地区相对湿 度越高,无机气溶胶浓度越高;硫酸盐和硝酸盐随 着温度的变化基本呈现正态分布的态势,温度在-4 ~-6°C之间更适宜硫酸盐和硝酸盐的二次生成.这

表明不同城市前体物排放、 气象特征和大 氧化性 都可能是导致结果不同的原因.

2.3 区域传输对两个过程高浓度 SIA 的影响

基于污染特征分析,两个过程风场存在区域性 和局地性的差异,可能会导致SIA的主导来源不同, 利用NAQPMS耦合的在线污染物追踪方法量化了周 边地区对天津两个污染过程SIA及硫酸盐、硝酸盐 浓度的贡献,见表3和图9.结果发现,CASE1过程, 天津 SIA 以外来源均为主导,贡献率为 62.3%,日均 贡献率最大值达到75.6%,发生在1月18日.外来源 中北京和河北地区的贡献率最大,为57.6%;本地 排放平均贡献率为37.7%,范围在24%~58%之间, 仅在1月17日本地贡献最大. 整个过程在SIA 快速增 加和快速下降阶段,来自北京和河北地区污染物的 区域输送是主要来源.与CASE1不同,CASE2是本 地排放占主导的污染过程,平均贡献率为77.9%,



Table 5	Contribution rates and co	incentration contribution o	1 SIA, sunate and intrate	e over franjin nom me	source regions in Cr	ISET and GASE2
过程	项目	天津	北京-河北	山东	河南	其它
	SIA	37.7(29.3)	57.6(44.8)	1.2(0.9)	0.1(0.1)	3.5(2.7)
CASE1	SO_4^{2-}	48.1(8.2)	47.1(8.0)	0.7(0.1)	0.0(0.0)	4.1(0.7)
	NO_3^-	33.7(16.2)	62.6(30.0)	1.3(0.6)	0.1(0.0)	2.2(1.1)
	SIA	77.9(73.7)	17.9(16.9)	0.1(0.1)	0.0(0.0)	4.1(3.9)
CASE2	SO_4^{2-}	72.8(25.1)	18.5(6.4)	0.0(0.0)	0.0(0.0)	8.8(3.0)
	NO ₃ ⁻	78.4(29.3)	19.6(7.3)	0.1(0.0)	0.0(0.0)	2.0(0.7)

1)括号外的数字表示贡献率,单位为%;括号内的数字表示浓度贡献,单位为µg·m-3



日最高贡献率为88.5%,发生在1月28日.外来源中 也是北京和河北贡献率最大,均值为17.9%,最大 贡献率为28.5%,出现在1月26日.综上,根据天津 地区的SIA的主导来源可以将CASE1和CASE2分别 划分为本地源主导型和外来源主导型污染过程.两 个过程 SIA 在快速上升和下降阶段,外来源贡献增加;在 SIA 稳定期间,本地排放贡献增加.此外,京 津冀地区的总贡献率在两个过程均已超过 95%,这 表明城市圈内部排放是首要来源,大气污染防控的 重点可以聚焦到京津冀城市圈内.



图 9 不同源区对天津地区 SIA 浓度贡献率及 SIA 日均浓度时间变化

Fig. 9 Daily average contribution rate of SIA over Tianjin from potential source regions and daily average concentration of the observed SIA

为厘清天津地区两个过程不同阶段 SIA 的三维 输送机制,图 10 和图 11 显示了 CASE1 和 CASE2 在 不同污染发展阶段 SIA 及水平风场的空间分布和垂 直分布特征.CASE1 在 1 月 15~16日,京津冀北部 地区盛行较强北风,污染气团向天津输送,北风风 速自北向南逐渐减小的分布态势(风速辐合)将导致 传输来的和本地生成的气溶胶在天津地区发生积 聚,使得 SIA 浓度快速升高.该时段本地排放和外来 源输送的贡献率分别为 39.8% 和 49.9%,促成了污 染的形成.在垂直高度上,同样是在偏北风控制下 自北向南的输送路径,SIA 在天津地区 400 m高度不 存在高浓度中心.1月18日,河北南部产生更高浓 度的SIA,在西南风的驱动下向天津输送,导致外 来源输送贡献增加,贡献率达到73.0%;在垂直方 向上,天津西部地区500m高度以下以西南风和偏 西风为主,污染物来源与地面保持一致.1月19日, 京津冀地区均在较强西北风的控制下,区域性污染 天气得到缓解,天津SIA浓度快速降低,外来源贡 献占主导,贡献率为54.7%.

CASE2过程在1月25日,受天津以北地区较强 东北风的影响,外来源为主导来源,贡献率为 50.7%,以京津冀北部地区的贡献为主,该阶段与



Fig. 10 Spatial distribution of SIA concentration and wind field in different stages of CASE1 and CASE2

CASE1相似.1月26日,随着系统北风的逐渐减弱, 天津本地贡献率增加(56.7%),成为主导来源.在 污染维持阶段,整个京津冀地区地面基本处于静风 状态,在垂直方向上,天津地区800m以下高度同 样为弱风条件,本地排放贡献进一步增加,贡献率 达到88.5%.在污染过程后期,京津冀地区的污染气 团受海上清洁气流的清除作用得以缓解,天津地区 地面和上层大气在东北风的驱动下,SIA浓度自东 向西逐渐降低.但该阶段与CASE1不同的是,本地 排放仍是SIA的主导来源,贡献率为51.9%,主要是 因为东北风相对CASE1后期西北风风力弱,导致外 来源贡献小.

结合图2、图4、图9和图10, 阐释2.2节高浓

度 SIA 对应的温度和相对湿度区间在两个过程的差 异.CASE1过程高浓度 SIA 对应的温度区间比 CASE2 多一个低温范围,为[-6℃,0℃],主要发生在 CASE1污染稳定期(1月16日),在冷的弱西北风的 影响下,北京和河北的大气污染物向天津地区输 送,贡献率为49.9%,再加上局地生成造成无机气 溶胶浓度逐渐上升.CASE1过程高浓度 SIA 对应的相 对湿度区间比 CASE2多一个的高湿时段,为[80%, 100%],主要发生在污染过程后期(1月18日),在 高湿的西南风的控制下,更多的北京和河北地区排 放向天津输送造成的高浓度 SIA.这一结果体现了区 域输送导致两个过程高浓度 SIA 对应的温度和相对 湿度条件的差异.



图 11 两个污染过程不同阶段 SIA 及水平风场沿纬度 39% /N 的垂直分布特征

Fig. 11 Vertical distribution of SIA concentration and horizontal wind at latitude 39°6'N in different stages of CASE1 and CASE2

具体分析不同源地排放对天津硫酸盐和硝酸盐 的贡献情况(表3).两个过程中硫酸盐和硝酸盐的关 键来源与SIA保持一致.CASE1期间,外来源输送是 天津硫酸盐和硝酸盐的关键来源(贡献率 > 50%), 其中北京和河北的贡献率最大,分别为47.1%和 62.6%,本地排放贡献率分别为48.1%和33.7%. CASE2过程,本地贡献占主导,硫酸盐和硝酸盐贡 献率分别为72.8%和78.4%,此外,北京和河北的 贡献率均 < 20%. 无机组分绝对浓度贡献结果显示, 两个过程本地排放对天津 $\rho(NO_3^-)$ 的贡献分别为16.2 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ 和 29.3 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$,均高于对天津 $\rho(SO_4^{2-})$ 贡献 (8.2 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ 和 25.1 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$),外来输送对 $\rho(NO_3^-)$ 贡 献分别为31.7 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ 和 8.1 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$,对 $\rho(SO_4^{2-})$ 贡献 为8.8 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ 和 9.4 $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$,这表明CASE1本地生成 和外来源输送共同造成硝酸盐高于硫酸盐浓度,而 CASE2 仅本地源造成硝酸盐浓度高于硫酸盐.此外, 基于统计结果发现,两个过程京津冀地区对天津硫 酸盐的平均贡献率分别为95.2%和91.2%,而对硝 酸盐分别为96.4%和98.0%,略高于硫酸盐,这可 能是因为硫酸盐寿命更长(1~2周)^[67],化学稳定性 高,而硝酸盐中重要成分硝酸铵在较强光照条件下 容易分解成 HNO₃和 NH₃,不利于长距离长时间 输送.

2.4 不同化学反应对两个过程 SIA 生成的影响

不同化学反应对两个过程 SIA 生成的影响可能存 在差异,借鉴 Lu 等^[68]的研究思路,基于 NAQPMS, 利用敏感性试验方法直接和间接地量化了液相、非 均相和气相过程对无机气溶胶浓度的影响,分别为 $c_{Aqueous}$ 、 c_{Hetero} 和 c_{Cas} ,计算见公式(7)~(9):

 $c_{Aqueous} = c_{Base} - c_{noAqueous}$ (7) $c_{Hetero} = c_{Base} - c_{noHetero}$ (8) $c_{Gas} = c_{noAqueous} + c_{noHetero} - c_{Base}$ (9) 式中, c_{Base} 表示 NAQPMS基准模拟得到的无机气溶胶 浓度, $c_{noAqueous}$ 和 $c_{noHetero}$ 分别为关闭 NAQPMS模式中液 相过程和非均相过程模拟得到的无机气溶胶浓度, 两个过程的试验结果如图 12,平均状态下气相过程 是无机气溶胶生成的首要来源,在CASE1和CASE2 过程中贡献率分别为48.9%和57.8%;其次是非均 相过程,对SIA的贡献率分别为48.1%和42.2%;液 相过程的贡献小,但CASE1过程液相过程影响 (3.0%)稍大于CASE2(0.01%).

具体解析不同反应对硫酸盐和硝酸盐的影响, 两个过程硫酸盐生成的关键过程均为气相氧化过 程,贡献率相当,分别为86.5%和86.8%.其中,起 核心作用的气相反应主要是SO₂被·OH等自由基的氧 化反应,见公式(10),这一结果在前期的观测研 究中也得到了证实,冬季大气中同样存在大量的 自由基和氧化剂,促进二次无机气溶胶的光化学 生成^[13].其次是非均相过程,贡献率分别为12.7% 和13.5%,主要来源于SO₂被吸附到多种气溶胶表 面,转化为硫酸盐的反应;公式(11)为间接反应 为非均相形成的HONO在日光条件下产生·OH自由 基,促进SO₂的气相氧化反应.非均相化学在硫酸 盐生成中的重要作用已在大量的研究中得到证 实[12.69]. 两个过程中, 硝酸盐的关键过程是非均相 和气相过程, CASE1 非均相反应为首要来源, 贡 献率为55.3%,主要由N2O5在气溶胶表面的非均相 水解反应生成,见公式(12);气相过程的贡献率 为41.2%,主要与公式(13)这一反应有关,光照条 件下,NO₂被·OH氧化产生HNO₃,HNO₃被碱性气 体中和产生颗粒态硝酸盐.CASE2中,气相过程为 首要来源,贡献率为53.0%,非均相反应贡献率略 低,为47.0%.两个过程中液相过程对硫酸盐和硝 酸盐的作用均较小,这一结果与Lu等^[68]研究的结 论一致,主要是因为冬季北方城市云水含量较少, 导致无机气溶胶的液相反应影响小.但CASE1过程 的液相过程影响大于 CASE2,两个过程 $\rho(O_3)$ 观测 值分别为15.0 µg·m-3和33.9 µg·m-3, CASE1中更低 的 0,浓度可能对应更弱的太阳辐射和更多的云水 量,从而有利于液相反应的发生.



图 12 液相、非均相和气相过程对天津 CASE1和 CASE2 过程无机 气溶胶总量、硫酸盐和硝酸盐的贡献率

Fig. 12 Contribution rate of aqueous, heterogeneous and gas-phase process on SIA, sulfate, and nitrate in CASE1 and CASE2 over Tianjin

两个过程不同氧化反应对硫酸盐和硝酸盐浓 度贡献的时间序列如图 13(此处不再展示两个过 程之外的时间段),整体上两个过程中无机气溶 胶总量贡献最大的是气相过程,对ρ(SIA)贡献分 别为 30.1 μg·m⁻³和 56.1 μg·m⁻³,但在 1月 18 日和 1月 27 日个别时段,非均相过程成为首要来源, 对ρ(SIA)最大贡献可达到 167.7 μg·m⁻³.具体而言, 硫酸盐的关键来源是气相反应,整个时段气相过 程的贡献均高于非均相和液相过程.在两个过程 的时间序列中,硝酸盐的首要化学过程并不一 致,非均相过程为首要反应主要发生在 CASE1 过 程中 1月 18 日和 CASE2 过程 1月 26 日凌晨、1月 27 日,结合图 4 中 SIA 与相对湿度的时间演变,3 个时段均对应持续数小时至一天的高湿环境 (RH2 > 60%),高密度水汽条件可以加快NO₂在气 溶胶表面上的非均相反应速率^[15].而液相反应对 整个研究时段硫酸盐和硝酸盐浓度的影响较小.



图 13 液相、非均相和气相过程对天津 CASE1和 CASE2 过程无机气溶胶总量、硫酸盐和硝酸盐浓度贡献时间序列 Fig. 13 Hourly variation in concentration contribution of aqueous, heterogeneous, and gas-phase process on SIA, sulfate, and nitrate in CASE1 and CASE2 over Tianjin

3 结论

(1)天津市 2020年1月共出现15个污染天,挑选 两个高浓度无机气溶胶的典型污染过程(CASE1和 CASE2),利用观测数据和耦合了在线污染物来源追 踪方法的大气化学传输模式NAQPMS分析了气象因 子、区域输送和化学过程对无机气溶胶生成的影响. CASE1和 CASE2 过程污染天分别持续5 d 和 3 d, $\rho(SIA)$ 均值为76.8 μ g·m⁻³和66.0 μ g·m⁻³,硝酸盐浓度 均高于硫酸盐和铵盐,是典型的硝酸盐主导的污染 过程.无机气溶胶受气象因子的影响,CASE1在 $\rho(SIA) > 80 \mu$ g·m⁻³对应温度区间为[-6°C,0°C]和 [2°C,4°C],相对湿度区间为[50%,60%]和[80%, 100%];CASE2过程的温度范围为[2°C,4°C],相对 湿度范围为[60%,70%].

(2)CASE1和CASE2过程,外来源对天津SIA的 平均贡献率分别为62.3%和22.1%,分别为区域传 输主导和局地生成主导过程.三维SIA浓度与风场显 示,两个过程400m高度以下不同高度的传输路径 基本保持一致,外来源主要为北京和河北地区,但 不同风向导致两个过程不同阶段来向不完全相同. 两个过程本地排放对天津 $\rho(NO_3^-)$ 的贡献分别为16.2 μ g·m⁻³和29.3 μ g·m⁻³,均高于对 $\rho(SO_4^{2-})$ 贡献(8.2 μ g·m⁻³和25.1 μ g·m⁻³);外来输送对 $\rho(NO_3^-)$ 贡献为8.8 μ g·m⁻³和9.4 μ g·m⁻³,这表明CASE1本地生成和外来 源输送贡献造成硝酸盐高于硫酸盐浓度,而CASE2 仅本地源导致硝酸盐浓度高于硫酸盐.

(3)大气化学传输模式中液相、非均相和气相 过程敏感性试验表明,两个污染过程气相氧化反应 是无机气溶胶生成的首要来源,贡献率分别为 48.9%和57.8%;其次是非均相过程,贡献率分别为 48.1%和42.2%.CASE1过程中硫酸盐的主要来源是 气相氧化,贡献率为86.5%,但硝酸盐为非均相过 程,贡献率为55.3%.CASE2过程与之不同,硫酸盐 和硝酸盐的首要化学过程均为气相过程,贡献率分 别为86.8%、53.0%.持续性高湿环境(BH2>60%)有 利于氮氧化物在气溶胶表面上的非均相反应.相比 之下,液相过程对无机气溶胶的贡献小.

致谢:感谢国家重大科技基础设施项目"地球系 统数值模拟装置"提供支持.

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