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长江中游典型饮用水水源中药物的时空分布及风险评价 武俊梅,魏琳,彭晶倩,何鹏,施鸿媛,汤冬梅,吴振斌



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# COVID-19 管控期间气象条件变化对京津冀 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 浓度影响

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摘要: 2020 年初新冠肺炎疫情(COVID-19)暴发后,中国多地实施了严格的管控措施,导致污染物排放量明显下降. 但在减排实施的情况下,京津冀  $PM_{2.5}$ 等污染物浓度较过去 5 a 同期却明显增长,出现了两次  $PM_{2.5}$ 重度污染事件. 利用欧洲中心 ERA5 再分析资料分析发现,相对于过去 5 a,COVID-19 管控期间京津冀地区的气象场表现为偏高的相对湿度、偏低的边界层高度和边界层内异常的辐合上升运动,有利于颗粒物的吸湿增长和二次转化,不利于污染物垂直方向上的扩散. 此外,利用 WRF-Chem 模式开展敏感性试验发现,在京津冀中部地区气象场的变化导致 2020 年管控期间  $\rho(PM_{2.5})$  升高了  $20 \sim 55~\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,升高比例高达  $60\% \sim 170\%$ . 进一步利用过程诊断分析法得出,增强的气溶胶化学过程和不利的湍流扩散条件是 2020 年 EE COVID-19 管控期间 EE PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度升高的主要原因. 在当今减排的大背景下,边界层高度和相对湿度的变化可能成为预报预测京津冀地区 EE PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓事件的重要指标.

关键词:新冠肺炎疫情; PM<sub>2.5</sub>; 气象; 气溶胶; WRF-Chem 模式; 过程分析; 减排 中图分类号: X513 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2022)06-2831-09 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202109233

## Impacts of Changes in Meteorological Conditions During COVID-19 Lockdown on PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations over the Jing-Jin-Ji Region

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Abstract: The Chinese government triggered the immediate implementation of a lockdown policy in China following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to drastic decreases in air pollutant emissions. However, concentrations of  $PM_{2.5}$  and other pollutants increased during the COVID-19 lockdown over the Jing-Jin-Ji region compared with those averaged over 2015-2019, and two  $PM_{2.5}$  pollution events occurred during the lockdown. Using the ERA5 reanalysis data, we found that the Jing-Jin-Ji region during the COVID-19 lockdown was characterized by higher relative humidity, lower planetary boundary layer height, and anomalous updraft. These conditions were favorable for condensation and the secondary formation of aerosols and prevented turbulent diffusion of pollutants. Furthermore, we conducted sensitivity tests using the WRF-Chem model and found that  $\rho(PM_{2.5})$  increased by 20-55  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$  (60%-170%) over the middle region of Jing-Jin-Ji during the COVID-19 lockdown due to changes in meteorological conditions. Furthermore, the enhanced aerosol chemistry and unfavorable diffusion conditions were identified as the key factors driving increases in  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations during the lockdown. Planetary boundary layer height and relative humidity may become the important factors in forecasting  $PM_{2.5}$  pollution events over the Jing-Jin-Ji region under the background of emission reduction.

Key words: COVID-19; PM<sub>2.5</sub>; meteorology; aerosols; WRF-Chem model; progress analysis; emission reduction

大气气溶胶是指悬浮在大气中的液体或固体微粒,PM<sub>2.5</sub>是气溶胶中空气动力学直径小于 2.5 μm 的粒子<sup>[1~3]</sup>.气溶胶能通过散射和吸收太阳光、参与云的形成等影响地球系统辐射能量平衡<sup>[4~6]</sup>,对天气和气候产生影响. PM<sub>2.5</sub>等细颗粒物还能够进入肺泡,直接危害人体呼吸系统<sup>[7,8]</sup>,损害生命健康. 京津冀地区是我国重要的城市群之一,随着城市化和工业化进程的加速,该地区大气污染物排放量维持在高位,结合太行山和燕山山脉地形的叠加作用<sup>[9]</sup>,使得京津冀一直面临着严峻的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染问

题<sup>[10~13]</sup>. 2013 年以来,政府高度重视该地区颗粒物污染问题,相继出台了《大气污染防治行动计划》等多项措施,对颗粒物的治理取得了显著成效. 以北京为例, 生态环境部监测数据显示, 2020 年北京 $\rho(PM_{2.5})$ 为 38  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,相比于 2013 年的 89

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μg·m<sup>-3</sup>降低了57%,大气环境质量有了显著提升.

虽然减排措施的实施使得京津冀地区 PM<sub>2.5</sub>等污染物浓度大幅降低,但近年来秋冬季 PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染事件仍有发生<sup>[14~16]</sup>.在新冠肺炎疫情(COVID-19)暴发初期(2020年1月底至2月),因交通管制和居家隔离等政策的影响,污染物的交通源排放量和工业源排放量相比疫情前期有大幅下降<sup>[17~19]</sup>,二氧化氮(NO<sub>2</sub>)等 PM<sub>2.5</sub>前体物柱浓度下降 40% 左右<sup>[20]</sup>.然而,在此期间京津冀地区依然出现重度污染事件,PM<sub>2.5</sub>和臭氧(O<sub>3</sub>)浓度较疫情发生前有明显升高<sup>[21~23]</sup>.有研究结果认为相比于减排的影响,极端不利的气象条件可能是导致疫情期间 PM<sub>2.5</sub>等二次污染物浓度升高的主要原因<sup>[24~27]</sup>.但以上研究仅定量分析了气象条件变化对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度的影响,并没有阐明气象因素具体影响的物理化学过程原理,对于预报预测此类污染事件仍有一定不足.

本研究将以 COVID-19 期间京津冀地区发生的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染过程为例,基于大气成分观测数据、气象 再分析资料和数值模式的过程诊断分析法,定量分析气象条件的变化对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>物理和化学过程的影响,进而提炼出影响较大的物理化学过程和相对应的气象因子,以期为从天气尺度和气象的角度上预报预测减排背景下 PM<sub>2.5</sub>汽染事件的发生提供依据.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 大气污染物浓度和气象再分析资料

本文使用的京津冀地区大气污染物浓度数据来自中国环境监测总站(http://www.cnemc.cn/)公开发布的城市空气质量小时值,包含了PM<sub>2.5</sub>、NO<sub>2</sub>、SO<sub>2</sub>和O<sub>3</sub>等大气成分,站点涵盖了京津冀地区13个城市,位置如图1所示.气象再分析资料使用的是第五代欧洲中期天气预报中心大气再分析全球气候数据(ERA5,https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/),时间分辨率为1h,空间分辨率为0.25°×0.25°,研究中使用的气象要素包括地面气温、地面相对湿度、海平面气压、位势高度和风场等.利用ERA5再分析资料,可以获得2020年新冠肺炎疫情防控期间气象场相比于过去5a(2015~2019年)的变化特征.

#### 1.2 WRF-Chem 模式设置

本研究中使用由 NOAA/ESRL/GSD 开发的 WRF-Chem (https://ruc. noaa. gov/wrf/wrf-chem/) 大气化学模式<sup>[28,29]</sup>来讨论气象条件对京津冀地区 疫情期间 PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染事件的影响. 采用的模式版本为 3.7.1,模拟区域为 27.5°~44.2°N, 100.3°~124.7°E,水平分辨率为 15 km,垂直方向有 30 层,

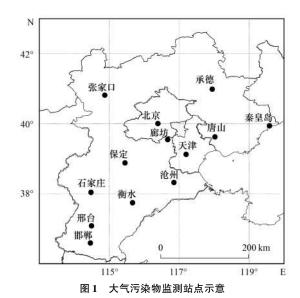


Fig. 1 Locations of atmospheric pollutant monitoring stations

包含了京津冀所在华北平原地区. 气象初始条件和边界条件使用的是 NCEP/FNL 大气再分析资料 (https://rda. ucar. edu/datasets/ds083. 2),水平分辨率为 1°×1°,时间分辨率为 6h. 模式中采用的主要物理参数化方案包括 YSU 边界层方案<sup>[30]</sup>, RRTMG长波和短波辐射方案<sup>[31]</sup>, Purdue Lin 云微物理方案<sup>[32]</sup>及 Grell 3D 积云参数化方案<sup>[33]</sup>等. 气相化学和气溶胶方案分别使用的是 CBM-Z<sup>[34]</sup>和 MOSAIC分8 档的方案<sup>[35]</sup>. 以往的研究表明,气溶胶的辐射效应对污染期间的气象场和污染物浓度有明显的反馈作用<sup>[36-38]</sup>,因此模拟试验中还考虑了气溶胶的直接和间接辐射效应.

人为排放清单使用的是清华大学研发的 MEIC 排放清单(http://meicmodel. org/),主要的污染物包括  $SO_2$ 、 $O_x$ 、 $NH_3$ 、CO、BC、OC、挥发性有机物 (VOCs)和一次  $PM_{2.5}$ .本研究使用 2016 年清单,并根据 Zheng 等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究结果对各排放物种进行订正来表示 2020 年污染物排放量,2016 年污染物排放量和调整比例分别如表 1 和表 2 所示.

基于以上模式设置共设计了两组试验: EXP\_2020 模拟的时间段为 2020 年 1 月 21 日至 2 月 17 日,其中前 2 d 为模式 spin-up 时间,只取 2020 年 1 月 23 日至 2 月 17 日结果,此时间段为新冠肺炎疫情暴发初期管控措施最严格时段,在文中定义为COVID-19 管控期间; EXP\_2016 模拟的时间段为2016 年同期(2016 年 1 月 21 日至 2 月 17 日). 两组试验均采用相同的修订后的 2020 年排放清单. 这里只选取了 2016 年为代表年份,主要原因有:①提高计算运行效率;②以过去 5 a(2015~2019 年)为参照,采用较早年份能够较明显区分出减排和气象的影响.③2015 年 1 月 23 日至 2 月 17 日期间未包含

农历春节假期,与 2020 年结果相比不能剔除烟花爆 竹的影响,因此挑选了相近的 2016 年作为对照年 份. 通过 EXP\_2020 与 EXP\_2016 的对比结果,得到 气象条件的变化对污染物浓度的影响.

#### 表 1 京津冀各省市 2016 年 2 月污染物排放量/t

Table 1	Emissions of atmos	spheric pollutants	in Februar	y 2020 over the	Jing-Jin-Ji region/t
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各省市	$SO_2$	$NO_x$	NH <sub>3</sub>	BC	OC	VOCs	一次 PM <sub>2.5</sub>
北京	4 506	22 136	2 029	764	2 747	38 220	7 209
天津	12 430	29 295	2 362	1 315	2 186	41 829	7 302
河北	82 828	139 272	30 952	11 289	19 339	130 525	60 246

#### 表 2 京津冀各省市 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间各污染物排放量相较于 2016 年的减排比例 $^{1)}/\%$

Table 2 Emission reduction ratios of atmospheric pollutants during COVID-19 in 2020 over the Jing-Jin-Ji region compared with those in 2016/%

各省市	$SO_2$	$\mathrm{NO}_x$	$\mathrm{NH}_3$	BC	OC	VOCs	一次 PM <sub>2.5</sub>
北京	-70	- 27	-46	-48	-41	- 42	-48
天津	-62	- 34	-23	-56	-52	- 51	-46
河北	- 58	-41	- 18	-58	-47	- 37	-49

1)减排比例 = (2020 年排放量 - 2016 年排放量)/2016 年排放量×100%

#### 1.3 过程诊断分析法

本研究参照 Chen 等<sup>[38]</sup>开发的 WRF-Chem 在线过程诊断分析法,通过一次模拟试验可以定量解析出一个时间步长内不同的物理化学过程对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化的影响. 这些过程包括输送(TRAN)、排放(EMIS)、湍流扩散和干沉降(VMIX)、湿清除(WETP)、气相化学(GASC)、云化学(CLDC)和气溶胶化学(AERC)等主要物理化学过程. 通过对比EXP\_2020 和 EXP\_2016 试验中以上诊断量的差异,可以得出气象条件变化对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度影响中各个过程的贡献.

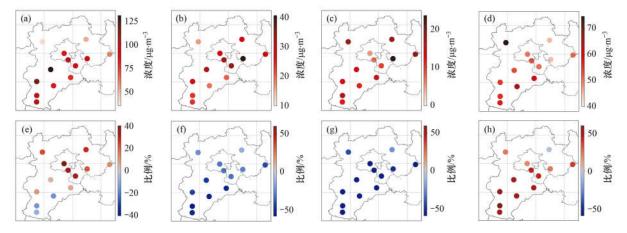
#### 2 结果与讨论

#### 2.1 PM25等污染物浓度的变化特征

图 2 是 COVID-19 管控期间京津冀地区  $PM_{2.5}$ 、 $NO_2$ 、 $SO_2$  和  $O_3$  浓度分布及与过去 5 a(2015~2019年)同期的相差比例. 从中可以看出,该期间京津冀

 $\rho(PM_{2.5})$ 的平均值范围为 35~130  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,浓度高值出现在京津冀中部唐山-廊坊-保定-石家庄沿山一带.  $\rho(NO_2)$  的高值分布与  $PM_{2.5}$ 基本一致,范围为 15~40  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ . 北京及周边  $\rho(SO_2)$  明显低于京津冀北部和南部城市,说明燃煤产业在京津一带排放量相对较小. 对于  $O_3$  来说,其空间分布与  $PM_{2.5}$  和  $NO_2$  相反,京津冀中部为浓度低值区,体现了  $O_3$  + NO 的滴定反应在其中的影响. 与过去  $S_4$  高 同期值相比,  $S_4$  COVID-19 管控期间京津冀中北部  $S_4$  PM  $S_4$  次度值明显偏高,尤其是在北京-廊坊-天津一带,偏高比例为  $S_4$  27%~41%,而在京津冀南部地区则是偏低  $S_4$  8%~15%.  $S_4$  的变化则呈现和  $S_4$  PM  $S_4$  有反的特征,即京津冀南部地区较过去  $S_4$  和 显偏高,北部偏高比例略低.

COVID-19 期间中国实施了严格的防疫措施, 交通和工业排放量大幅降低. 清华大学 MEIC 排放清单结果表明, 相较于 2016 年, 2020 年 COVID-19



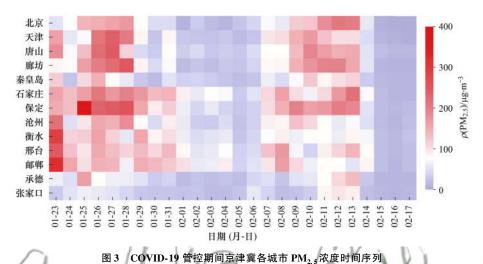
(a)~(d)表示 PM2.5、NO2、SO2和O3浓度分布; (e)~(h)表示与2015~2019年同期相比变化比例

图 2 京津冀地区各城市 COVID-19 管控期间大气污染物浓度分布及与 2015~2019 年同期相比变化比例

Fig. 2 Spatial distributions of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub> mass concentrations during COVID-19 lockdown and relative differences between concentrations during COVID-19 and those during the same periods in 2015-2019 over the cities of the Jing-Jin-Ji region

期间京津冀地区  $SO_2$ 、 $NO_x$ 、VOCs 和一次气溶胶等排放量分别下降了  $58\% \sim 70\%$ 、 $27\% \sim 41\%$ 、 $37\% \sim 51\%$  和  $46\% \sim 49\%$  (表 2),这种降低也表现在观测到的  $NO_2$  和  $SO_2$  浓度上(图 2). 虽然有部分研究表明,不平衡的  $NO_x$  和 VOCs 减排比例可以导致大气氧化性的增加,进而提升  $O_3$  和二次气溶胶的浓度<sup>[21,39]</sup>,但从天气尺度上来说,污染事件的发生依然与气象条件的变化密不可分.

图 3 给出了 COVID-19 管控期间京津冀各城市  $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度时间变化特征. 可以看出,在 1 月 23 日至 2 月 17 日期间,共有 2 次污染过程. 过程 1 为 1 月 23 ~ 30 日,前期浓度高值集中在京津冀南部城市,后期延伸至中北部,保定为此次过程期间  $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度最高地区,1月 25 日 $\rho(PM_{2.5})$ 为366  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,达到严重污染等级. 因为 1 月 25 日正值中国农历大年初一,烟花爆竹燃放可能对保定周边污染产生一定影



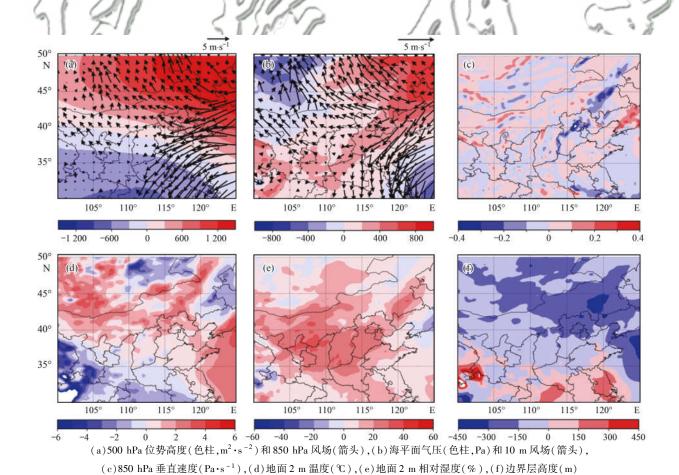


图 4 2020 年过程 1 期间(01-23~01-30)各气象要素相较于 2015~2019 年同期均值的差值 Fig. 4 Comparisons of meteorological variables during episode 1 (01-23-01-30) in 2020 with those averaged over 2015-2019

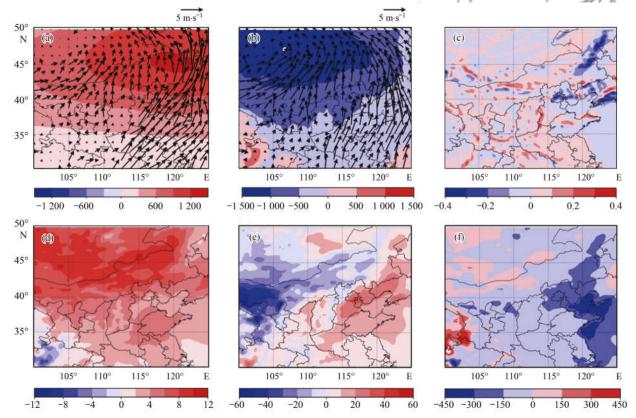
响. 过程 2 为 2 月 7 ~ 13 日,污染地区主要集中在北京及周边的京津冀中部地区,北部张家口、承德和南部邯郸、邢台及衡水等地污染程度较轻. 过程 2 期间  $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度值较过程 1 明显降低,京津冀中部城市大部分时段  $\rho(PM_{2.5})$ 在  $100~200~\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ .

#### 2.2 污染事件中气象场的变化特征

针对 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间京津冀地区 发生的两次污染过程分析了气象场的变化特征(图 4 和图 5). 图 4 中显示相较于 2015 ~ 2019 年同期均值, 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间京津冀地区高空处于 500hPa 位势高度正距平南侧,地面处于异常反气旋环流的底后部,有异常的偏东风,地面 2 m 气温较过去 5 a 同期略偏高 0 ~ 2℃. 受偏东风影响,地面 2 m 相对湿度较过去则有明显升高,达 20% ~ 30%,低层高湿的环境有利于颗粒物吸湿增长 和二次转化[40]. 2020 年边界层高度也较过去 5 a 明显降低,

尤其是在中北部地区降低高达 150~300 m,边界层内的垂直速度也在该地区有明显降低 (0.1~0.4 Pa·s<sup>-1</sup>),存在异常的辐合上升运动,综合表明过程1期间有不利的垂直扩散条件,有利于污染物在边界层内堆积.

图 5 中显示,相比于 2015 ~ 2019 年同期,过程 2 期间京津冀地区高空也处于位势高度正距平南侧,地面处于异常的气旋前部弱气压场控制中,低层以异常的东南风为主,有利于  $PM_{2.5}$ 及其前体物在山前堆积.地面 2 m气温偏高 0 ~ 4℃,略高于过程 1.和过程 1 相似的是,过程 2 也存在地面相对湿度偏高 (10%~40%),中北部地区边界层高度偏低(150~300 m)和垂直速度偏低(0.1~0.4 Pa·s<sup>-1</sup>)的情况,变化幅度也和过程 1 相似. 这表明两污染过程期间的气象条件都有利于颗粒物的吸湿增长和二次转化,且不利于垂直方向的扩散.



(a)500 hPa 位势高度(色柱,  $m^2 \cdot s^{-2}$ )和850 hPa 风场(箭头), (b)海平面气压(色柱, Pa)和10 m 风场(箭头),

(c) 850 hPa 垂直速度(Pa·s<sup>-1</sup>),(d)地面 2 m 温度(℃),(e)地面 2 m 相对湿度(%),(f)边界层高度(m)

图 5 2020 年过程 2 期间 (02-07~02-13) 各气象要素相较于 2015~2019 年同期均值的差值

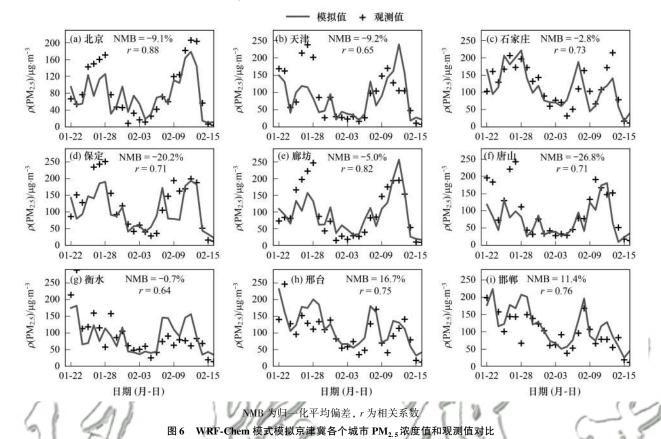
Fig. 5 Comparisons of meteorological variables during episode 2 (02-07-02-13) in 2020 with those averaged over 2015-2019

#### 2.3 气象场变化对 PM2.5浓度的影响

本文利用 WRF-Chem 模式讨论了气象场的变化对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度的影响. 共设计了两组试验,采用相同的排放源,但气象场的时间段分别选取 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间(EXP\_2020)和 2016 年同期(EXP\_2016),两组试验的对比结果即为气象场的变

化对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度的影响. 通过模拟结果和观测数据的对比,发现模式能较好地模拟出京津冀 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化特征(图 6). 在主要城市中,模式能够再现两次主要污染过程,观测值和模拟值的相关系数(r)达到 0.64~0.88. 除邢台和邯郸等南部城市外,大部分城市模拟结果均对

PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度有一定低估,归一化平均偏差(NMB)绝对 值在30%以内.对于中北部城市来说,这种低估主 要产生在1月23~30日的过程1期间,可能和模式中没有考虑烟花爆竹燃放有关.



Comparisons between observed and WRF-Chem simulated  $PM_{2.5}$  mass concentrations over the cities of the Jing-Jin-Ji region

#### 2.4 过程诊断分析结果

通过对比 EXP\_2020 和 EXP\_2016 的模拟结果 发现,相比于 2016 年, COVID-19 管控期间气象条 件更不利于污染物扩散. 这种不利的气象条件主要 出现在北京、天津和唐山等京津冀中部地区. 气象 场的变化导致  $\rho(PM_{2.5})$  升高了 20~55  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,升高比例高达  $60\% \sim 170\%$  (图 7). 模拟得到的气象条

件影响较大区域和图 2 中观测到的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化较大区域基本一致,但变化比例前者高于后者,一方面表明不利的气象条件大大促进了 COVID-19 管控期间 PM<sub>2.5</sub>等污染物浓度的升高,另一方面也体现了减排对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度降低造成了一定影响.

针对气象条件影响较大的京津冀中部地区(39°~41°N,115°~118°E),本研究利用 WRF-Chem 过

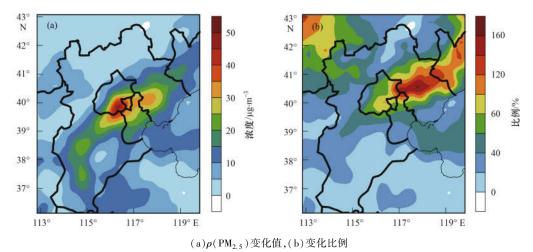


图 7 相比于 2016 年, 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间气象条件变化对京津冀地区 PM2.5浓度的影响(EXP\_2020 与 EXP\_2016)

Fig. 7 Impacts of changes in meteorology between COVID-19 lockdown and the same period in 2016 on PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass concentrations over the Jing-Jin-Ji region (EXP\_2020 vs. EXP\_2016)

程诊断析法解析了各个物理化学过程对 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 的影响(图 8). 结果表明, 2020 年 COVID- 19 管控期间由气象条件造成的 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度的变化主要来自于气溶胶化学(AERC)、湍流扩散(VMIX)和直接输送(TRAN)过程,湿清除(WETP)、云内液相过程(CLDC)和气相化学(GASC)过程则影响较小. 如图 8 所示, EXP\_2020 和 EXP\_2016 相比,气溶胶化学(AERC)的日均差异值为 7.2 μg·(m³·d)⁻¹,说明2020 年疫情期间的气象条件相比于 2016 年更利于气溶胶的二次生成过程. 先前的观测研究发现,COVID-19 期间京津冀及周边城市中 PM<sub>2.5</sub>主要成分为二次颗粒物(包含硫酸盐、硝酸盐、铵盐和二次有机气溶胶),且其浓度和占比均较疫情前期有明显增长<sup>[21,41,42]</sup>. 2. 2 节中提到,COVID-19 期间相对

湿度较前期有明显升高(图 4 和图 5),这会促进  $SO_2$ 等在云雾液滴中的非均相化学反应和二次粒子 吸湿增长  $[^{43}-^{45}]$ . 湍流扩散 (VMIX)的日均差异值也 为正值  $[3.3 \ \mu g \cdot (m^3 \cdot d)^{-1}]$ ,且主要出现在夜间时 段,这和 2.2 节中偏低的边界层高度及边界层内异常的辐合上升相对应,表明 2020 年夜间边界层垂直扩散条件较 2016 年同期更为不利. 最大的负值来自于 直接输送(TRAN)的影响,达到  $-9.0 \ \mu g \cdot (m^3 \cdot d)^{-1}$ ,说明 2020 年气象条件导致的  $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度的升高不是来自于区域外的直接输送. 从气象的角度综合来看,偏高的相对湿度、偏低的边界层高度及边界层内异常的辐合上升使得气溶胶化学过程增强,湍流扩散条件变差,这是造成 2020 年 COVID-19 期间  $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度升高的重要原因.

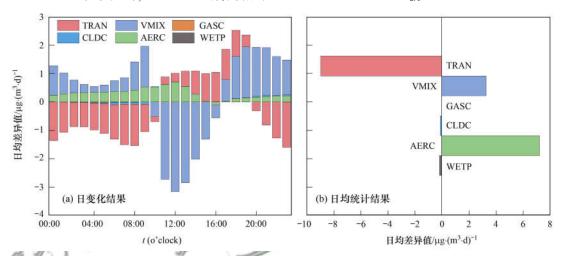


图 8 相比于 2016 年, 2020 年 COVID-19 管控期间气象条件对 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度的影响中各个过程的差异值(EXP\_2020 与 EXP\_2016) Fig. 8 Differences between PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass concentrations due to changes in meteorology during COVID-19 lockdown and the same period in 2016 using progress diagnostic analysis(EXP\_2020 vs. EXP\_2016)

#### 3 结论

- (1)在 2020年 COVID-19管控期间虽然污染物排放量大幅削减,但京津冀地区  $PM_{2.5}$ 等污染物浓度较过去 5 a 同期却明显增长,出现了两次  $PM_{2.5}$ 污染事件,分别在 1 月 23 ~ 30 日(过程 1)和 2 月 7 ~ 13 日(过程 2).
- (2)在两次污染过程期间,相较于过去5 a 同期,2020年管控期间气象场表现为偏高的相对湿度、偏低的边界层高度和边界层内异常的上升运动,有利于颗粒物的吸湿增长和二次转化,不利于污染物垂直方向上的扩散.
- (3)模式模拟结果表明,京津冀中部地区气象场的变化导致 2020 年管控期间  $\rho(PM_{2.5})$  升高了 20~55  $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$ ,升高比例高达 60%~170%. 通过利用过程诊断分析法得出增强的气溶胶化学过程和不利的湍流扩散条件是 2020 年疫情管控期间  $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度

升高的重要因素. 这也进一步表明,在当今减排的大背景下,边界层高度和相对湿度的变化可能是预报预测该地区 PM<sub>2.5</sub>污染事件的重要指标.

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