处有一块 3km² 的区域浓度大于 4μg/m³. 这些地区的浓度值已达年日平均一级标准的 1/5 强。就九江电厂的 3 期工程 SO,总排放量,对庐山年平均大气质量并不构成威协,但已达到大气质量标准值的 1/5—1/4。一年之中,夏季盛行偏南风,这时电厂烟云对庐山影响小,但庐山在夏季为旅游旺季,人口多,局地 SO。排放量大,这时应以控制局地排放为主。冬季偏北风频率较大,电厂烟云对庐山大气污染浓度的分担率也增大,这时庐山为冰雪复盖期,游人稀少,大多数植物处于休眠期,因此电厂烟云产生的实际危害要比浓度值上所表现的小些。此外,对年日平均而言,九江电厂第 III 期工程所产生的浓度约占总浓度的 1/3 多一点。

五、结 论

1.目前我国环境大气评价所通用的常规观测数 据基本能满足美国环保局 CTDM 模式的输入要求, 计算迅速,结果合理,该模式可在起伏地形的大气扩 散工作中推广使用。 2 由 CTDM 模式对九江电厂的 3 期高架源总排放计算结果表明,电厂产生的 SO, 年平均浓度值仅达庐山保护区大气质量一级标准的 1/5-1/4。但典型日平均浓度已基本达到一级标准限值,这种典型日多出现在冬季。在不利天气条件下,一次浓度可超过一级标准,其机率为 +.6%, 主要污染地带为东西两侧标高 300-700m 的半山腰林区,由绕流烟羽造成,这种污染天气多出现于冬半年。

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湖泊水质富营养化评价的模糊决策方法

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摘要 针对湖泊水质富营养化评价中各等级之间的模糊性,在充分考虑水质各污染因素权重大小的基础上,运用模糊综合评判方法建立了湖泊水质富营养化评价模型.并研究了我国 5 个主要湖泊的富营养化状况,和其它方法比较,取得了满意的结果.为湖泊水质富营养化评价提供了一种准确的、有效的决策方法.

关键词 富营养化;模糊综合评判;环境质量评价.

近年来,水质富营养化已成为一个世界性的问题而受到重视,各国学者对其进行了深入的研究,提出了水质富营养化评价和防治的多种数学模型"1-2",但至今仍没有一种统一的确定的评价模型.

基于水域水质富营养化程度各等级之间的模糊性,本文运用 Fuzzy 综合评判[3]方法对全国 5 个主要湖泊的水质状况进行评价,以探讨一种更科学的水质富营养化程度的决策方法。

一、实际背景

在评价模型中,选择总磷、耗**氧量、透**明度及总 氮为评价因素。湖泊水质评价参数实测数据'1'和水 质评价标准[4]分别如表1、表2所示。

二、模糊综合评价的方法及模型

1. 建立因素集、权重集、评价集

因素集 $U = \{ 总磷, 耗氧量, 透明度, 总氮 \}$

 $=\{u_1,u_2,u_3,u_4\}$

权重集 4 = {总磷,耗氧量,透明度,总氮}

 $= \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$

评价集 見 = {极贫营养,贫营养,中营养,富营

养,极富营养}

 $=\{b_1,b_2,b_3,b_4,b_5\}$

综合评价模型为

表 1	全国	5	个主要湖泊评	价:	多数的3	2.测数据
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湖泊	总磷 (μg/L)	耗氧量 (mg/L)	透明度 (m)	总氮 (mg/L)
杭州西湖	130	10.30	0.35	2.76
武汉东湖	105	10.70	0.40	2.0
青海湖	20	1.4	4.5	0.22
巢湖	30	6.26	0.25	1.67
複池	20	10.13	0.50	0.23

表 2 湖泊水质评价标准

评价参数	极贫营养	贫营养	中营养	富营养	极富营养
总磷 (μg/L)	<1	4	23	110	>660
耗氧量 (mg/L)	<0.09	0.36	1.80	7.10	>27.10
透明度 (m)	>37	12	2.4	0.55	<0.17
总氮 (mg/L)	<0.02	0.06	0.31	1.20	>4.60

$$\underline{B} = \underline{A} \circ \underline{R} = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5\}$$

式中, A 是因素集U 上的模糊子集; B 是评价结果;。 为 Z adeh 算子; R 是各因素评价结果组成的模糊关系矩阵, r i 表示 i 评价因素对 i 级水质的 隶属度,即

$$\vec{R} = \begin{bmatrix}
r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & r_{14} & r_{15} \\
r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & r_{24} & r_{25} \\
r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & r_{34} & r_{35} \\
r_{41} & r_{42} & r_{43} & r_{44} & r_{45}
\end{bmatrix}$$

B 由下式求得:

$$\underline{B} = b_i = \bigvee_{k=1}^4 (a_k \wedge r_{ij})$$

$$(k, i = 1, 2, 3, 4; j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$$

式中," Λ "表示两数中取小值,"V"表示两数中取大值,即

$$c \wedge d = \min(c,d)$$

 $c \vee d = \max(c,d)$

- 一般需要对 6; 进行归一化处理。
- 2.建立隶属函数,求模糊关系矩阵 R

根据水质分级标准,通过取线性函数来确定各级水的隶属函数,则有:

第一级(极贫营养), i=1, 其隶属函数为:

$$\mathbf{r}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & X_{i} \leq S_{ij} \\ A_{ij}(X_{i} - S_{i(j+1)}) & S_{ij} < X_{i} < S_{i(j+1)} \\ 0 & X_{i} \geq S_{i(j+1)} \end{cases}$$

式中, X_1 ——第i种因素的实测值:

 $S_{i(i+1)}$ — 第 i 种因素第 i + 1 级水的标准值; S_{ii} — 第 i 种因素第 i 级水的标准值;

A;i—为系数。现采用中值法确定,即取相邻两级水标准值的中值。中值对于相邻两级水的隶属度均为 0.5,且由于中值是相邻两级水标准值的中值,可以用相邻两级水标准值的均值来代替。于是,将中值与隶属度 0.5 代入

$$r_{ij} = A_{ij}(X_i - S_{i(j+1)})$$

中可求出 A_{ij} , 若 $(X_i - S_{i(i+1)}) > 0$, A_{ii} 取正值; $(X_i - S_{i(i+1)}) < 0$, A_{ii} 取负值;下同。则

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j+1)}}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{S_{i(j+1)} - S_{ii}}$$

第二级(贫营养), i= 2. 其隶属函数为:

$$r_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ X_i = S_{ij} \\ \frac{1}{S_{i,j} - S_{i(j-1)}} (X_i - S_{i(i-1)}) \\ \frac{1}{S_{i(j-1)} \leqslant X_i \leqslant S_{ij}} \\ \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j+1)}} (X_i - S_{i(j+1)}) \\ S_{ij} < X_i \leqslant S_{i(j+1)} \\ 0 \\ X_i < S_{i(j-1)}, X_i > S_{i(j+1)} \end{cases}$$

第三级(中营养), i=3. 其隶属函数为:

$$\mathbf{r}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ X_i = S_{ij} \\ \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j-1)}} & (X_i - S_{i(j-1)}) \\ S_{i(j-1)} \leqslant X_i < S_{ij} \\ \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j+1)}} & (X_i - S_{i(j+1)}) \\ S_{ij} < X_i \leqslant S_{i(j+1)} \\ 0 \\ X_i < S_{i(j-1)}, & X_i > S_{i(j+1)} \end{cases}$$

第四级(富营养), i=4。 其隶属函数为:

$$r_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ X_i = S_{ij} \\ \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j-1)}} & (X_i - S_{i(j-1)}) \\ S_{i(j-1)} \leqslant X_i < S_{ij} \\ \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j+1)}} & (X_i - S_{i(j+1)}) \\ S_{ij} < X_i \leqslant S_{i(j+1)} \\ 0 \\ X_i < S_{i(j-1)}, & X_i > S_{i(j+1)} \end{cases}$$

第五级(极富营养), j = 5. 其隶属函数为:

$$r_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ X_i \geqslant S_{ij} \\ \frac{1}{S_{ij} - S_{i(j-1)}} (X_i - S_{i(j-1)}) \\ S_{i(j-1)} < X_i < S_{ij} \\ 0 \\ X_i \leqslant S_{i(j-1)} \end{cases}$$

依据上述函数,分别求其相应各级富营养化程 度的隶属度r;;,并确定各湖泊的模糊关系矩阵 &,有

$$R_{\text{дай}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.96 & 0.04 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.84 & 0.16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.47 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.54 & 0.46 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $R_{\text{дай}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.06 & 0.94 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.82 & 0.18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.60 & 0.40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.76 & 0.24 \end{bmatrix}$
 $R_{\text{дай}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.16 & 0.84 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.22 & 0.78 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.36 & 0.64 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $R_{\text{дай}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.92 & 0.08 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.16 & 0.84 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.21 & 0.79 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.86 & 0.16 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\underline{R}_{\underline{m}\underline{m}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.16 & 0.84 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.51 & 0.49 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.87 & 0.13 \\ 0 & 0.32 & 0.68 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.确定各因素的权重

在综合评判中,考虑到各因素对水质富营养化 程度的影响不同,应根据其在水质中的作用大小分 别给予不同的权重. 现根据因素污染贡献率计算方 法求各因素的权重,其计算公式如下:

$$A_i = X_i/\bar{S}_i$$

式中, X:---第:种因素的实测值;

 \bar{s}_i ——第 i 种因素各级标准值的平均值,

 A_i ——第i种因素的权重。

对上式进行归一化处理,得:

$$A_{i} = \frac{X_{i}/\bar{S}_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}/\bar{S}_{i}}$$

将各因素的实测值和标准值代人上式,便可求 得各污染因素的权重值。计算结果列于表 3。

4. 综合评判的计算

由 Fuzzy 综合评判模型 $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{L}$,依据最大最小原则求其复合运算,并将评价结果进行归一化,得各湖泊的评价集为

$$E_{\text{Min}} = 4 \circ R$$

$$= (0.18, 0.32, 0.008, 0.50) \circ$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.96 & 0.04 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.84 & 0.16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.47 & 0.53 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.54 & 0.46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (0,0,0,0.50,0.46)$$

经归一化后得最终评价结果

$$B_{\text{max}} = (0, 0, 0, 0.52, 0.48)$$

同理。

$$B_{\pm iii}$$
 = (0,0,0.20,0.51,0.29)
 $B_{\pm iii}$ = (0,0.32,0.68,0.0)
 $B_{\pm iii}$ = (0,0,0.18,0.64,0.18)
 $E_{\pm iii}$ = (0,0.08,0.08,0.43,0.41)

根据最大隶属原则,判定:

- (1) 杭州西湖 隶属于第四级(富营养)的程度 为 0.52,隶属于第五级(极富营养)的程度为 0.48. 因其隶属于富营养化程度最大,故判定杭州西湖的 水质属于富营养;
- (2) 武汉东湖 隶属于三级(中营养)、四级(富营养)、五级(极富营养)的程度分别为 0.20、0.51、0.29。 因其隶属于富营养化程度最大,武汉东湖的



表 3	全国5个湖泊各污染因素权重计算结果	:
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湖泊	总 磷	耗氧量	透明度	总氮
杭州西湖	0.18	0.32	0.008	0.50
武汉东湖	0.17	0.39	0.01	0.43
青海湖	0.13	0.21	0.47	0.19
巢湖	0.08	0.35	0.01	0.56
滇池	0.07	0.80	0.03	0.10

表 4 全国 5 个湖泊富营养化评价结果比较

湖泊	Fuzzy 综合评判法	Fuzzy-Grey 评定法[5]	灰色聚类法	评分统计法
杭州西湖	富营养	富营养	极富营养	极富营养
武汉东湖	富营养	富营养	富营养	富营养
青海湖	中营养	贫中营养	贫中营养	贫中营养
巢湖	富营养	富营养	富营养	中富营养
演池	富营养	富营养	富营养	中富营养

水质属于富营养;

- (3) 青海湖 因其隶属于中营养的程度 0.68 大于贫营养的程度 0.32, 故青海湖的水质属于中营养;
- (4) 巢湖 隶属于四级的程度 0.64 最大,所以 巢湖的水质为富营养;
- (5) 滇池 由评价集可知, 滇池水质隶属于富营养化的程度 0.43 最大, 故其水质为富营养化。

由评价集还可以看出,Fuzzy 综合评价的优点 还在于它给出了湖泊水质隶属于各级富营养化的隶 属度,这对于我们正确、全面掌握湖泊水质富营养化 现状、变化趋势以及实施科学地管理是有帮助的.

各种评价方法的结果比较列于表 4。

三、结 语

运用 Fuzzy 综合评价方法进行湖泊的富营养 化程度评价,能够较客观地反映水质状况。 而运用 灰色理论方法,一方面往往由于信息不完全或信息 中含有不甚明确的灰元,就需要对监测数据进行分

析、综合和统计等,以增加信息的白化程度,这样就会丢失一部分信息;另一方面也不能反映各污染因素对水质富营养化程度贡献的大小。模糊综合评价方法在充分考虑到水质富营养化各等级之间的模糊性(包括人们对其认识的模糊性),以及各污染因素权重的大小之外,通过建立合适的隶属函数,刻画出各污染因素相应于各级富营养化程度的隶属度。此方法弥补了灰色理论的不足,方法简便,并宜适用于计算机编程运算,是解决水域水质富养化程度评价的一种有效方法。

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Abstracts

Chinese Journal of Environmental Science

pp. 68-73

This paper introduces several common high sulfate-containing organic wastewater and analyses the detrimental effect of sulfate on anaerobic biological treatment. This includes the first inhibiting effect of sulfate-reducing bacteria on the anaerobic fermentation and the second inhibiting effect of hydrogen sulfide, the reduction product of sulfate, on the methane-producing bacteria. The main factors which determine the extent of the effect of sulfate on the anaerobic treatment, such as COD/SO4(II) and heavy metal ion concentration of the wasterwater to be treated. and pH of digestive juice, anaerobic sludge concentration etc., were discussed. It is found that COD/SO4(II) of the wastewater is the key factor. Several methods for treatment of this kind of wastewater were also reviewed.

Key Words: Sulfate, Anaerobic treatment, Inhibition.

Environmental Organism Investigation and Environmental Quality Assessment of Intakes of Yangtze River, The Second Water Source of Shanghai. Zhao Lihua, Yao Gendi, Guo Luji, Zheng Liexun, Jiang Xinpo, Zhang Min (Shanghai Fisheries Research Institute), Yang Hequen (Shanghai Fisheries University): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 12(5), 1991, pp. 74-78

The environmental quality of two water intakes in the Yangtze River, the second water source of Shanghai was assessed by using the phase-dividing method of aquatic organisms and saprobe system. Two sampling stations. Liuhe and Langgang, both located on the southern shore of the Estuary of Yangtze River were selected. Investigations of phyto- and zooplankton were conducted at inshore (5 meters deep) and offshore (10 meters deep and upper, lower layers) sections of the stations in low water (Feb. to March) and high water (July) period of 1989, respectively. Results of synthetic assessment showed that these two intakes belonged to B-mesosaprobic Zone, within the area of clean zone. However, the environmental quality of Langgang station is comparatively better than that of Liuhe station; off-shore better than inshore; flood tide of high water period better than the ebb. It was also found that the water quality in low water period at Liuhe station is better than that in high water period, but at Langgang station, the situation is quite the contrary. The water quality was mainly influenced by the flow from the adjacent rivers, by the sewage discharges from Shanghai and by the flowing direction changes of sewage during flood and ebb tide. These reflected the complexity of the estuary environment.

Key Words: Yangtze water intake, environmental organism, assessment of water quality.

A Survey on the Background Contents of

15 Rare Earth Elements in Chinese Soil. Wei Fusheng, Liu Tingliang, Teng Enjiang and Rui Kuisheng (China National Environmental Monitoring Center, Beijing): Chin. j. Environ. Sci., 12(5), 1991, pp. 78—82

863 soil samples were collected from 41 kinds of Chinese soils and the contents of 15 rare earth elements in the soil samples were determined. The REE patterns and their fractions in Chinese soils were discussed and their midvalues, arithmetic means, geometric means, standard deviations and the range values with the confidence level of 95% were given. The differences of REE contens in 41 kinds of soil and in 34 districts were also discussed.

Key Words: Chinese soils, rare earth clements, background contents.

Prediction of Pollution Effect of Jiujiang Power Station on Lushan Natural Reserve Area—A Study on the Application of Complex Terrain Diffusion Model (CTDM). Xu Dahai, Pan Zaitao (Academy of Meteorological Science, State Meteorological Administration), Liu Zulan, Wu Wanyou (Institute of Meteorology, Jiangxi Meteorological Bureau): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 12 (5), 1991, pp. 83—88

By using the complex terrain diffusion model enacted by EPA of the United States in November 1987, the possible pollution effect of sulfur dioxide form the first, second phases and the third phase, which is under construction, of Jiujiang Power Station on Lushan Natural Reserve Area is estimated. The computation shows that CTDM is versatile and convenient to apply. The distribution of SO₂ concentration resulting from airflow both passing over and turning around the mountain body is well diffined and reasonable.

Key Words: diffusion model, SO2 pollution.

The Fuzzy Decision Method of Water Quality Nutrition Evaluation of Lakes. Cao Bin, Song Jianshe (The Second Artillery Engineering Institute, Xi'an): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 12(5),1991, pp. 88-91

In the light of the fuzzy characteristic among grades of water quality nutrition evaluation in lakes and on the basis of fully considering the weights of water quality pollution factors, the water quality nutrition evaluation model of lakes was established by applying the fuzzy, composite assessment. The nutrition levels of five major lakes in our country were studied with a more satisfactory result compared with other methods. Thus, an accurate and effective decision method has been provided for water quality nutrition evaluation of lakes.

Key Words: water quality nutrition, environmental quality evaluation, fuzzy composite.