

# 应用脸谱图与地积累指数法综合评价 沉积物中重金属污染的研究

赵智杰 贾振邦

(北京大学城市与环境学系,北京 100871)

张宝权 赵丽华 蔡巧玲 张艾华

(本溪市环境监测站,辽宁本溪 117021)

**摘要** 本文根据沉积学原理和重金属的环境化学特性及国际上新发展的重金属污染评价方法与多变量图表示法——脸谱图相结合,对本溪市河段河道沉积物中重金属的污染状况及不同重金属的积累程度进行了综合性的评价研究。本研究的特点在于从脸谱图上可以直观地看出各河段不同重金属的地积累程度和污染情况。结果表明,太子河本溪市河段河道沉积物中重金属污染是严重的,必须采取相应的治理措施。

**关键词** 脸谱图,重金属污染,沉积物,地积累指数。

太子河位于辽宁省东南部,全长 464km,是本溪、辽阳、鞍山地区工农业生产和人民生活用水的重要水源。而严重的是太子河每年接纳大量的废水和污水。在废水中除了含有大量的酚、氰、油等污染物外,还含有多种重金属。目前,太子河河水已呈黑褐色,市区段鱼虾几乎绝迹。为了查清太子河沉积物中重金属的污染程度,我们对太子河本溪市河段进行了全面调研,并应用沉积学原理及国际上新发展的重金属评价方法和多变量图表示法——脸谱图,对沉积物中重金属的污染情况进行了评价研究。

## 1 实验部分

### 1.1 研究方法

国内外大量的研究表明,通过各种途径排入水体的重金属污染物绝大部分均迅速地由水相转为固相,即迅速地转移至悬浮物和沉积物中。悬浮物在被水流搬运过程中,当其负荷量超过其搬运能力时,便逐渐转变为沉积物。另外,在受重金属污染的水体水相中重金属含量很少,而且随机性很大,随排放状况与水利条件不同,含量分布往往没有规律。但在沉积物中重金属容易得到积累,并表现出较明显的含量分布规律。由于“沉积物可以反映水系状况”,“沉积物是水环境重金属污染的指示剂”<sup>[1]</sup>,因此,在确定河流、湖泊中

所发生的复杂的水化学相互作用时,对沉积物的研究会发挥关键作用<sup>[1]</sup>。

### 1.2 布点采样与分析

本地区河流基本上属于山区河流,河水流速较快,河床多为砾石和细砂等粗颗粒物组成,而重金属污染物主要富集在水流滞缓区的细颗粒物中。根据这一规律,尽可能在监测断面附近选择流速相对滞缓和有较多细颗粒物质的沉积区采样。

为反映当前污染状况,仅采集沉积物表层 0—5cm 厚的样品。样品在室温条件下自然风干、研碎。由于沉积物粒度组成不同将对样品重金属测定值产生很大影响,因此,为使各个样品的测定值具有可比性,本项研究进行了粒度校正,均筛取  $<50\mu\text{m}$  的样品进行分析测定。采样点分布图见图 1。

Cu, Zn, Cd, Pb, 采用原子吸收分光光度法测定, Hg 采用冷原子荧光光度法测定, As 采用新银盐法测定。

## 2 脸谱图及评价方法

### 2.1 脸谱图

以往进行数据处理时,人们通常利用平面图

<sup>[1]</sup> 1993 年 3 月 4 日收到修改稿



式中,  $X_{ij}$  为变换后作图用数据;

$Y_{ij}$  为第  $i$  个样本第  $j$  个变量的数据;

$Y_0$  为第  $j$  个变量所代表元素的粘质沉积岩中的地球化学背景值;

$a_j, b_j$  为作图数据区间的上下限;

$Y_{\min j}, Y_{\max j}$  为所有样本中第  $j$  个变量的最小值与最大值。

为了更加直观地在脸谱图上表示出样本中各个污染元素含量的大小, 本文对文献[3]的内容进行了改动, 脸谱图由 15 个变量构成, 其中 7 个部位加以固定。实际作图时脸谱图中各变量的意义及采用的计算公式见表 1。

### 2.2 评价方法

在本研究中应用德国海德堡大学沉积物研

究所的 Muller 教授提出的一种研究水环境沉积物中重金属污染的定量指标即地积累指数 (Index of Geoaccumulation)<sup>(4)</sup>;

$$I_{\text{geo}} = \log_2 \frac{C_n}{(K \times B_n)}$$

式中,  $C_n$  是指在元素在底质沉积物中的含量 (实测值);

$B_n$  是指粘质沉积岩 (普通页岩) 中的背景值,  $Cu: 45.0$   $Cd: 0.40$   $Pb: 34.0$   $Zn: 118.0$   $Cr: 62.0$   $As: 13.0$   $Hg: 0.35$  (mg/kg);

$K$  是常数为 1.5 是考虑到造岩运动可能会引起背景值的变动。

地积累指数共分 7 级 (0—6 级)。

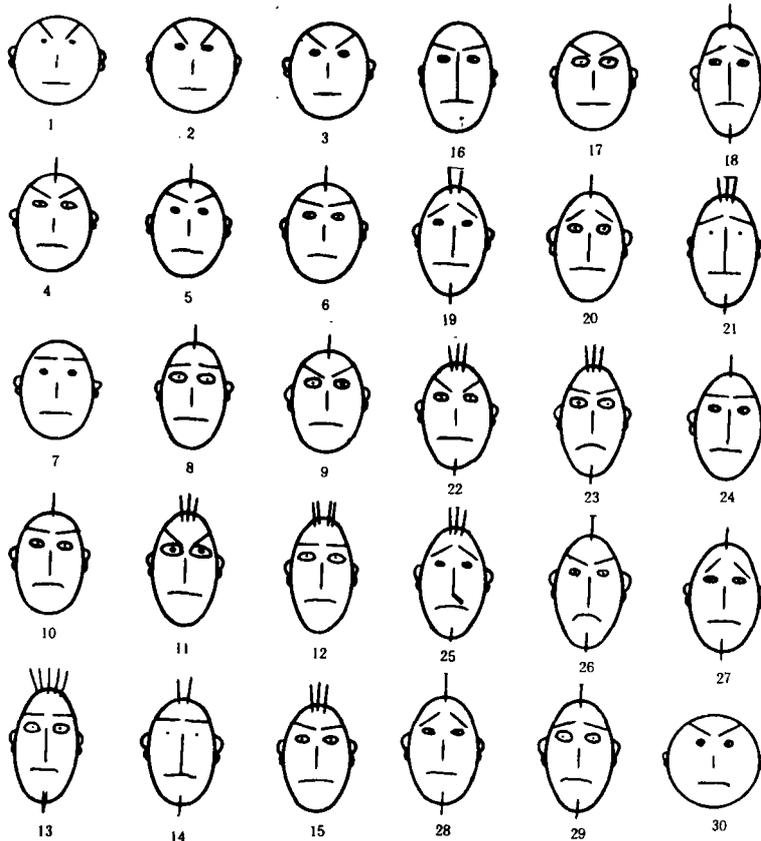


图 2 各采样点脸谱图

关于地积累指数分级原则和污染程度的关系, Muller 与国际自来水设备协会(International Association of Waterworks)在 Rhine 河流域的水质分类指数进行了比较,见表 2。

表 2 IAWR 水质指数与 Rhine 河沉积物重金属  $I_{geo}$  的相互比较

IAWR 指数	IAWR 水质 污染程度	沉积物 指数( $I_{geo}$ )	地积累 指数分级
4	极强	>5	6
3-4	强-极强	>4-5	5
3	强	>3-4	4
2-3	中-强	>2-3	3
2	中	>1-2	2
1-2	无-中	>0-1	1
1	无	<0	0

### 3 结果与讨论

对太子河本溪市区段的 29 个采样点采集的样本进行了 7 种污染元素的分析测定,表 3 是根据测定结果和  $I_{geo}$  指数公式而求出的各采样点各种重金属的地积累指数即分级结果。

图 2 是对原始数据根据地积累指数法进行数据处理后绘制的脸谱图。第 1—29 个脸谱图代表 29 个采样点的重金属积累状况,第 30 个脸谱图是根据 Muller 提出的普通页岩地球化学背景值所绘制的标准脸谱。

表 3 各采样点重金属污染元素的地积累指数及其分级

$I_{geo}$ /分级	Cu	Cd	Pb	Zn	Cr	As	Hg
1	-0.90/0	-2.85/0	-1.51/0	-0.49/0	-1.58/0	-2.07/0	-2.31/0
2	-0.09/0	-2.84/0	0.72/0	-0.04/0	-1.44/0	-2.06/0	-1.05/0
3	-0.45/0	-2.60/0	-0.76/0	0.23/1	-1.44/0	-1.82/0	-0.62/0
4	0.56/1	-1.28/0	-0.14/0	-0.05/0	-1.54/0	-1.60/0	0.24/1
5	1.01/2	-1.90/0	-0.13/0	0.11/1	-1.29/0	-1.56/0	-1.18/0
6	1.04/2	-1.15/0	-0.37/0	0.04/1	-1.34/0	-1.27/0	-0.27/0
7	0.14/1	-2.13/0	0.24/1	0.15/1	-1.32/0	-0.95/0	-1.37/0
8	0.81/1	-1.02/0	0.70/1	1.30/2	-1.49/0	-0.86/0	1.53/2
9	0.26/1	-1.61/0	0.73/1	1.43/2	-1.42/0	-1.66/0	1.14/2
10	0.71/1	-2.36/0	1.98/2	1.35/2	-2.25/0	-1.19/0	0.64/1
11	4.95/5	-0.93/0	2.00/2	1.98/2	-1.64/0	-1.84/0	3.31/4
12	6.65/6	1.36/2	2.09/3	1.20/2	-1.18/0	-0.91/0	1.88/2
13	7.31/6	-1.14/0	4.36/5	0.88/1	-0.18/0	-0.93/0	1.68/2
14	2.57/3	-0.30/0	6.08/6	2.26/3	-0.91/0	-0.95/0	-4.79/0
15	3.83/4	-1.03/0	0.88/1	1.68/2	-1.27/0	-1.25/0	0.99/1
16	0.19/1	1.03/2	8.20/6	-0.54/0	-2.86/0	-1.33/0	-0.09/0
17	-0.20/0	-2.40/0	0.15/1	0.54/1	-1.11/0	-1.66/0	1.20/2
18	1.01/2	0.53/1	5.32/6	1.57/2	-0.78/0	-0.44/0	-0.23/0
19	2.77/3	-0.55/0	3.63/4	1.09/2	-0.53/0	-0.22/0	-0.71/0
20	0.59/1	0.35/1	3.16/4	2.77/3	-1.27/0	-0.22/0	0.63/1
21	5.01/6	-0.20/0	7.61/6	1.31/2	-1.04/0	-0.54/0	-2.91/0
22	4.23/5	-0.94/0	0.44/1	0.66/1	-0.93/0	-1.81/0	0.71/1
23	5.44/6	2.46/3	1.62/2	1.57/2	-0.86/0	-1.39/0	1.67/2
24	0.63/1	0.66/1	4.94/5	1.40/2	-1.12/0	-1.17/0	-0.34/0
25	5.01/6	1.49/2	1.36/2	1.77/2	-0.93/0	-0.21/0	-0.96/0
26	1.29/2	3.22/4	3.13/4	3.03/4	-0.79/0	-1.38/0	-0.28/0
27	1.37/2	0.73/1	0.88/1	1.25/2	-0.94/0	0.02/1	0.42/1
28	1.45/2	-0.07/0	1.79/2	1.90/2	-1.00/0	-0.11/0	0.40/1
29	1.40/2	1.42/2	1.79/2	2.20/3	-1.00/0	-0.63/0	1.25/2

将每个样品的脸谱图(图 2)与其测定数据 Cd、Pb、Zn、Cr、As、Hg 的地积累指数与污染程度进行对比可以看出,每个样点的地积累特征和污染情况都表征在其相应的脸谱图上,重金属 Cu、耳朵大小、胡子长短、眉毛角度、眼睛大小加以表

示。其中脸型宽窄用以表示这 7 个元素的地积累指数的平均值。

(1)从图 2 中可以很直观地看出各采样点的各种重金属的相对污染程度。第 1 个脸谱是太子河上游的清洁区,可以作为对照点。如第 12、13 个脸谱的头发最多,表明这两个样点 Cu 污染最严重;第 26 个脸谱的嘴角最低,表明该样点 Cd 污染最严重;同样可以看出,第 16、21 号采样点的 Pb 污染最严重;第 26 号采样点 Zn 污染最严重;第 11 号采样点 Hg 污染最严重;Cr、As 在本地区污染不严重,各采样点 Cr、As 浓度变化不明显。

(2)除从脸谱上直观地看出各采样点不同重金属相对污染程度外,还可以与表 3 对照,表现出各重金属积累程度分级。如第 12、13 采样点(脸谱图)中,Cu 积累指数为 6 级,而 Hg 积累指数为 2 级。

(3)从图 2 中还可以清楚地看出,各采样点的综合地积累程度也就是污染程度。例如,第 13 个脸型最长,说明该点的地积累级别最高,属极强污染。此外,第 11、12、21、23、和 26 号点也属极强污染。第 14、15、16、18、19、20、22、25、和 29 号采样点属强污染;第 2—10 号点及 27、28 号点属无污染—中污染。

(4)第 1 和第 30 个脸谱基本相似,说明太子河本溪市区段上游(清洁区)沉积物中重金属含量接近全球普通页岩的地球化学背景值。

### 4 结论

(1)太子河本溪市区段河道沉积物中重金属污染是很严重的,其污染河沟的顺序是:合金沟、溪湖沟、彩屯煤泥沟(属极强污染),二焦、张家沟(属强-极强污染),二钢直排口、平山沟、千金沟、卧龙沟、崔东沟(属中-强污染),牛心台沟(属无-中污染)。

(2)太子河本溪市区段河道沉积物中重金属污染程度的顺序为:Cu、Pb、Hg、Cd、As、Zn、Cr。

致谢 参加本项研究的还有杨立庄、周丽琼、刘艳花、王飞跃、周华、于澎涛、贺云刚,本研究得到陈静生先生的指导,在此一并感谢。

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## 全球大气中温室气体增长

据世界资源 1992-1993 年最新汇集资料,全球大气中二氧化碳浓度已从工业革命前的 275ppm 增至 1989 年的 354ppm,目前每年增加 1.7ppm,年增长率为 0.4%。甲烷从工业革命前的 0.7ppm 增至 1989 年的 1.7ppm,目前每年增加 12.3ppb,年增长率为 0.7%。CFC-12 和 CFC-11,完全为人工物质,工业革命前尚未出现,目前的浓度分别达 0.47ppb 和 0.28ppb,并且每年

仍以 0.025ppb 和 0.010ppb 的速率增加,年增长率分别达 5.3% 和 3.4%。氧化亚氮从工业革命前的 280ppb 增至 1989 年的 306ppb,现在年增加 0.6ppb,年增长率为 0.2%。此外,对流层的臭氧目前已达 35ppb。

永生摘译自 World Resources.  
1992-1993: 205

## 世界人均排放温室气体量

1989 年,全世界人均加热设施排放 CO<sub>2</sub> 量为 2.96 公吨。根据《世界资源》对全世界人均排放 CO<sub>2</sub>, 甲烷和 CFC 等温室气体的测算与排序,石油生产国阿联酋、卡塔尔位居榜首,分别为 15.7t 和 12.4t,因为他们生产石油耗能多,也排出较多的甲烷;卢森堡位居第三,为 10.5t;象牙海岸和巴林其次。美国排序第六,人均年排温室气体 9.8t,为中国人的 8.7 倍,印度人的 14 倍,也是真正的排放大国。澳大利亚和加拿大紧随其后,分别为

9.8t 和 8.8t。前苏联排序 14 位,人均排放 6.4t。德国人为 6.1t,日本人为 6t。新兴中等发达国家如新加坡人和马来西亚人,分别排在 21 和 25 位,排放量分别为 5.7t 和 5.6t。全世界有 44 个国家人均年排放温室气体量达到 4t 以上。

永强,摘译自 World Resources.  
1992-1993: 209-210

Based on the property of the banknote printing effluent studied, the polysulfone blend hollow fiber membrane with single skin was chosen. The technical parameters of ultrafiltration, such as operating pressure, current velocity, temperature and cleaning reagent, procedure were determined. The results show that when the process operated at an enter pressure of 0.17MPa, recycle feed temperature of about 40°C and a current velocity of about 2.7m/s, the flux could be 50-60L/m<sup>2</sup>·h. Normally the permeate rate can be restored better only through a simple cleaning with the permeate. When the permeate rate ca was declined significantly, a chemical cleaning would be necessary to be taken at a temperature below 70°C. The cleaning period was at least 7 days.

**Key words:** hollow fiber membrane, printing banknote effluent, ultrafiltration, wastewater recycle.

**Treatment of High Concentration Copper-COD Wastewater.** Zhang Zhongyan et al. (Shanghai University of Technology): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 14(4), 1993, pp. 37-41

A combined chemical coagulation-biological fluidized bed process has been used to investigate the treatment of wastewater in which the concentrations of copper and COD are 1700-3800mg/L and 3900-5400 mg/L, respectively. The relations between the copper and COD removal rates and the technical conditions of the process, such as retention time, load in influent water, the ratio of gas to water etc. for the fluidized bed, pH and coagulant dosages etc. for coagulation process, have been determined. The results show that the above combined process is the effective one for high concentration copper-COD wastewater. Under the optimum conditions, the copper and COD concentrations in the effluent can be less than 0.82 mg/L and 180 mg/L respectively, and the total removal rates can be obtained of up to 99.97% for copper and 95% for COD.

**Key words:** chemical coagulation, fluidized bed, copper, organic wastewater, wastewater treatment.

**Observation and Analysis on the Radiative Effects of the Lanzhou Winter Urban Smog Layer.** Su Wenyong et al. (Department of Atmospheric Science, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730001): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 14(4), 1993, pp. 42-47

In winter, there is a dense smog layer over Lanzhou city. In this paper, use the radiative and sonde data obtained in December 1990 at Lanzhou University and at the top of the South-mountain which is 625 m high to analyse and calculate the radiative effects of the smog layer. The Lanzhou urban smog layer is characterized by a high turbidity coefficient and a low wave length exponent, and decreases the solar radiation significantly. The average heating rate of the smog layer is 6.16 °C/d with maximum turbidity coefficient. The smog layer has different extinction to different wave intervals and has a strongest extinction to the visible part. The smog layer causes the counter radiation reaching Lanzhou surface 5.2% more than that of the South-mountain, total incoming radiation is 5.6% less than that of the South-mountain, and surface radiation balance is 67.8% less than that of the South-mountain. The existence of the smog layer increases the stability of the urban boundary layer.

**Key words:** urban smog layer, short-wave heating, long-wave cooling rate, extinction coefficient, surface radiation balance.

**Application of the Face Graph and Geo-accumulation Index**

**Method to the Comprehensive Assessment of Pollution by Heavy Metals in Sediment.** Zhao Zhijie et al. (Department of City and Environmental Science, Peking University, Beijing 100087): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 14(4), 1993, pp. 48-52

Based on the sedimentation principles and environmentally chemical characteristics of heavy metal, and using internationally new methods on heavy metal pollution assessment with multi-variable graph expression—face graph, a synthetical assessment study has been made on the state of heavy metal pollution and geo-accumulation of heavy metals in Taizi river sediment in Benxi reach. The results indicated that the state of heavy metal pollution of Taizi river in Benxi reach is very serious, and appropriate counter measures should be taken.

**Key words:** multi-variable graph—face graph, heavy metal pollution, geo-accumulation index.

**Study on Arsenic Speciation in the environment.** Wang Chunxu, Li Shengzhi et al. (Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang 050016): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 14(4), 1993, pp. 53-57

Different arsenic species in soils, sea waters, marine organisms and urine are determined by using the hydride generation-electrothermal quartz furnace-atomic absorption spectrometry. The results indicates that the inorganic arsenic is a major part of arsenic in soils and As(V) is major part of inorganic arsenic. Methylated arsenic species is important in sea waters and urine. Moreover MMAA and DMAA are significant fractions in marine organisms.

**Key Words:** electrothermal quartz furnace; Atomic absorption spectrometry; arsenic species.

**A Study on the Natural Mineral Manganese Catalytic Oxidation Process for the Treatment of Sulfur-bearing Wastewater.** Chen Tianhu, Wang Jiaquan. (Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230009): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.* 14(4), 1993, pp. 58-61

A cheap natural mineral manganese was used as a catalyst to catalytically oxidate sulfur-bearing wastewater at the ambient temperature and pressure. When the wastewater has a sulfur concentration of 100-400mg/L, and is treated in a 10L reactor at pH 9-10, with an air flow of 0.1m<sup>3</sup>/h and a catalyst dose of 100-150mg/L for 4 hours, the removal of sulfur from wastewater reaches 94%-98%. As compared with the similar process without catalyst, the present process has a reduced air volume and time for aeration, about 30% reduction in energy consumption, and about 20% reduction in treatment cost. The results show that Using this King of cheap natural mineral manganese as a catalyst to catalytically oxidate sulfur-bearing wastewater is an effective method.

**Key words:** natural mineral manganese, catalytic oxidation, sulfur-bearing wastewater.

**An Anaerobic Reactor for the treatment of Organic Wastewater Containing High Suspended solids.** Shen Lixian et al. (Beijing Municipal Research Institute of Environmental Protection, Beijing 100037): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 14(4), 1993, pp. 62-65

The reactor used in this study combined the features of UASB and two-phase digestion reactors. Acidification, methanogenesis digestion and settling clarification are effectively integrated in one reactor. The return mixing by produced biogas and the liquid is achieved and no energy and equipment are needed. The problems