

之和, dB(A)。

$$\sum \Delta L_m = \Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2 + \Delta L_3 + \Delta L_4 + \Delta L_5 + \Delta L_6 + \Delta L_7 \quad (3)$$

1.2 单型道路(高架路或地面路)交通噪声等效声级

仅由车辆的声功率、车速、车种、车流量、车道所决定的等效声级为:

$$L_{eq} = 10 \lg \left[\sum_{ij} \frac{10^{0.1L_{w_{ij}}}}{2r_{ij}v_{ij}} \cdot Q_{ij} \right] \text{ dB(A)} \quad (4)$$

其中, $L_{w_{ij}} = 10 \lg \frac{W_{ij}}{W_{ref}}$ 为相应的声功率级 dB(A)。

式(4)中的各参数单位是: W_{ij} : W, $L_{w_{ij}}$: dB(A), r_{ij} : m, v_{ij} : m/s, Q_{ij} : 辆/s。

当采用惯用单位时,即 Q_{ij} 取辆/h, v_{ij} 取 km/h,其他单位不变,式(4)可表示为:

$$L_{eq} = 10 \lg \left[\sum_{ij} \frac{10^{0.1L_{w_{ij}}}}{2r_{ij}v_{ij}} \cdot Q_{ij} \right] - 30 \text{ dB(A)} \quad (5)$$

1.3 高架复合道路等效声级

由式(5)分别计算高架路上下两部分交通噪声在测点处产生的等效声级 $L_{eq_{上}}$ 、 $L_{eq_{下}}$,再考虑到高架结构形成的声屏障影区的影响及高架底部反射产生的修正而得到 $L_{eq_{上'}}$ 和 $L_{eq_{下'}}$,则测点处的等效声级为:

$$L_{eq_{总}} = 10 \lg (10^{0.1L_{eq_{上'}}} + 10^{0.1L_{eq_{下'}}}) - 30 + \sum \Delta L_m \quad (6)$$

2 修正量 $\sum \Delta L_m$ 的具体分析

2.1 路面纵坡度的修正 ΔL_1

由设计要求纵坡度 $< 2\%$,对于高架路上下路面,平均计, $\Delta L_1 < 0.5 \text{ dB(A)}$,引桥纵坡度 $= 2\%$,可取 $\Delta L_1 = 1 \text{ dB(A)}$ 。

2.2 路面平整度的修正 ΔL_2

设计的高架道路上下路面为普通光滑沥青路面,可知路面平整度的声级修正 $\Delta L_2 = 0$ 。

2.3 有限长路段的修正 ΔL_3

有限长路段可按式(7)给予修正

$$\Delta L_3 = 10 \lg \frac{\theta^\circ}{180^\circ} \quad (7)$$

实际上,长 8km 的高架路的最小平曲率半径为

1800m,在预测范围内(距路边 200m),除靠近高架路两端,可以认为 $\Delta L_3 = 0$ 。

2.4 车辆鸣喇叭的修正 ΔL_4

高架路上分快慢车道,只有超车时鸣喇叭,高架下两侧地面道路因车速低车流量小且留有人行道,所以修正量 ΔL_4 取 $0-2 \text{ dB(A)}$ 。

2.5 环境背景噪声的修正 ΔL_5

由环境本底调查可知,西-流段无车辆行驶时,环境背景噪声很低,在高架路建成后的环境区域也无其他高噪声源,故 $\Delta L_5 = 0$ 。

2.6 地面和大气吸收的修正 ΔL_6

通常,大气的声级吸收系数为 $1 \text{ dB(A)}/100 \text{ m}$;长草地为 $9 \text{ dB(A)}/100 \text{ m}$,短草地为 $2-5 \text{ dB(A)}/100 \text{ m}$,公路沿线地面覆盖物随季节和路段而异,可分别修正,这里暂平均取 $5 \text{ dB(A)}/100 \text{ m}$,则地面与大气吸收引起的声衰减为 $6 \text{ dB(A)}/100 \text{ m}$ 。在 $1-200 \text{ m}$ 距离内,略去声频率因素,则距声源 r 处的修正为:

$$\Delta L_6 = 0.06r \text{ dB(A)} \quad (8)$$

2.7 两侧建筑物和障碍物的修正 ΔL_7

对一排建筑物或障碍物,可按声屏障而加以修正;当建筑物为多排时,若第一排房屋占该地面积的 $(40-60)\%$,则附加衰减量 $\Delta L_7 = 3 \text{ dB(A)}$,若占地为 $(60-90)\%$ 时,附加衰减量 $\Delta L_7 = 5 \text{ dB(A)}$,以后每增加一排可得到 1.5 dB(A) 的附加衰减,但此项总修正不超过 10 dB(A) 。

3 高架复合道路构成的噪声分析

3.1 高架道路声影区的声衰减

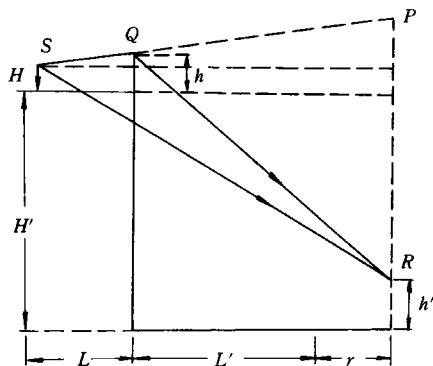


图3 高架路声影区示意图

3.1.1 声影区的划分

由图 3 可知,设车辆声源高度为 H ,等效取 $H=0.5\text{m}$,护栏高 h ,高架路面净高 H' ,地面路边到高架路边的水平距离 L' ,各车道中心线到高架路边由远及近的距离依次为 L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4 ,以 L 代表之。由图 3 可知测点高度 h'_0 :

$$h'_0 = H + H' + (L + L' + r) \cdot (h - H)/L \quad (9)$$

当 $h' > h'_0$ 时,测点处于“声照区”,当 $h' < h'_0$ 时,测点处于声影区,故 h'_0 可称为“临界高度”。对于路边附近区域的高层建筑,低层可能 $h' < h'_0$,高层 $h' > h'_0$;对道路附近地面,按测量要求测点高度 $h' = 1.2-1.5\text{m}$,处于声影区中。同一幢楼的各层噪声级可能不同,低层可能在声影区内,高层在声照区内。若以距路边 30m 的红线为界,由式(9)计算并考虑到高架路中央隔离带隔板的高度,可得到高架路上面各车道在红线处声影区和声照区的分界高度 $h'_{01}, h'_{02}, h'_{03}, h'_{04}$ 的声级值,如图 4 所示。以居民楼每层高 3m 计,可知,底层处于所有车道噪声声影区内,低中层处于 1、3 车道噪声的声照区和 2、4 车道声影区,高层处于所有高架车道噪声的照射区内。其余以道边不同地面距离的测点声级计算,以此类推。

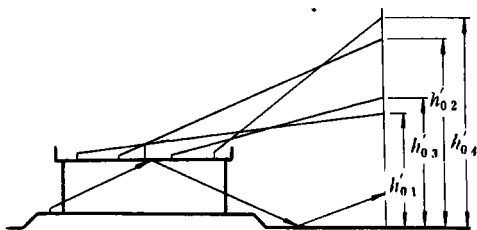


图 4 距路边 30m 处高层建筑受声示意图

3.1.2 声影区内声级的衰减

对于每一车道的车流而言、可视为线声源;高架路中间隔离板和路边护栏,除路两端外,一般可视为无限长声屏障。无限长线声源,无限长声屏障的声衰减可由式(10)求得:

$$\Delta L_A =$$

$$\begin{cases} 10\lg\left[\frac{3\pi\sqrt{1-t^2}}{4\arctg\sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}}}\right]\text{dB(A)} & (t \leq 1) \quad (10) \\ 10\lg\left[\frac{3\pi\sqrt{t^2-1}}{2\ln(t+\sqrt{t^2-1})}\right]\text{dB(A)} & (t \geq 1) \quad (11) \end{cases}$$

式中, $t = 40f\delta_0/3C$ $C=340.6\text{m/s}$ $f_s=400\text{Hz}$
当 $\delta_0 \leq 0.064\text{m}$ 时采用式(10),当 $\delta_0 \geq 0.064\text{m}$ 时,采用式(11)。

3.2 测点与各车道中心线的距离

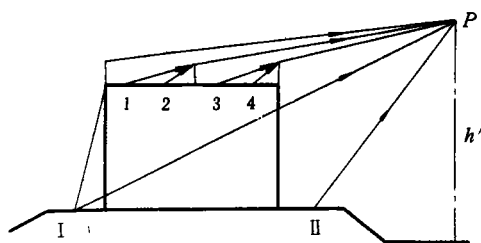


图 5 高架复合道路各车道声线传播示意图

如图 5,根据设计数据可分别求出测点 P 与各车道中心线的距离,其高架路上面者以 r_1, r_2, r_3 和 r_4 表示,高架路下者以 r_1, r_1 表示。

3.3 高架路背面声反射的修正

高架路下两侧的车辆行驶噪声因高架路背面反射而加强,如图 4 所示,这部分的修正量从实测知在 $1-1.5\text{dB(A)}$ 左右,主要对近场有影响(若高架路正下面通车,其影响更明显)。

3.4 高架路两端互通立交桥的噪声

该路段两端互通立交桥形式各异,匝道多且 3 层立体交叉,行驶车辆在此分道转向、上下桥时车速变化大,声场状况复杂,理论上可由上述有关各式计算而得到不同测点处的声级值,但十分繁杂。经分析,互通立交桥噪声分布有如下特点:立交处车速限制在 $30-40\text{km/h}$,使单车辐射声级比高架路上面下降 $8-10\text{dB(A)}$;又因匝道上车辆分流而车流量减小(据测,匝道上车流量低于主道上的 $1/20$),匝道坡度 $< 4\%$,匝道为一上一下的双向匝道,坡度修正叠加结果近似为 0,匝道交通噪声低于主道 10dB(A) 以上,匝道有限长的修正量虽对匝道噪声有影响,但匝道噪声在叠加中仍可忽略其影响。实测结果与此分析一

致。综上分析,立交桥主道上噪声比远离立交桥的路段噪声低 5—8dB(A)。

4 车流量高峰小时的声级修正

通常噪声预测值以每小时平均车流量计。按道路设计规范,一般昼间车流量为日车流量的 90%,夜间为 10%,高峰小时车流量为日车流量的 10%,(西-流段各年份昼间为 87%)。由此可得出昼间、夜间、高峰小时车流量比为(0.9/16): (0.1/8): 10%。因此高峰小时期间内交通噪声比昼间增加 2—3dB(A),取其平均修正量为 2.5dB(A)。

5 综合计算结果

对于西-流段高架复合道路,规划设计部门提供的各年份车流量和车种比见表 1 和表 2。该高架路设计车速 100km/h,系指高架路上面内车道(2、3 车道)车速;外车道车速较低,大量统计表明,取 70—80km/h 较适宜;地面车速已知取 50km/h。

表 1 西-流段高架路上面与下面昼夜车流量¹⁾

年份	昼夜总车流量 (辆/d)		车流量(辆/h)			
			昼间		夜间	
	上	下	上	下	上	下
1995	6390	2891	372	168	56	25
2000	8753	3826	509	222	76	33
2005	11116	4760	648	277	97	42
2010	13478	5693	784	331	118	50
2015	15834	6626	921	385	138	58

1)上,高架路上面 下,高架路下面,即地面道路上

表 2 西-流段 行驶车辆车种比

车 种	重型车	中型车	轻型车	小客车
车种比(%)	23.9	35.2	26.3	14.6

根据上述各预测参量所提供的数据及对各种修正量的分析和估算,利用前述有关各式,分别计算西-流段高架路上面道边和高架下地面道边及不同距离的地面测点声级值,其结果见表 3,其中 3 组空间分布值见表 4。模拟测试结果与理论计算值基本符合。表 5 为实地类比测量数据。

表 3 西-流高架复合道路交通噪声声级预测(dB(A))

年份	评价量 (dB(A))	桥 上 桥 边	离桥下路边距, r(m)					
			0	10	20	50	100	200
1995	L_a	76.7	69.2	65.0	63.8	61.3	57.1	49.1
	L_n	68.3	60.7	56.6	55.4	52.9	48.8	40.7
	L_{dn}	77.3	69.8	65.6	64.4	61.8	57.7	48.7
2000	L_a	78.0	70.4	66.3	65.1	62.6	58.5	50.4
	L_n	70.0	62.2	58.1	56.9	54.6	50.4	42.4
	L_{dn}	76.6	71.1	67.0	65.8	63.4	59.2	51.5
2005	L_a	79.1	71.4	67.2	66.1	63.7	59.5	51.5
	L_n	70.9	63.1	59.0	57.9	55.5	51.4	43.4
	L_{dn}	79.8	72.0	67.9	66.8	64.4	60.2	52.2
2010	L_a	79.9	72.2	68.0	66.9	63.5	60.3	52.3
	L_n	71.6	64.0	59.8	58.6	56.2	52.1	44.0
	L_{dn}	80.5	72.9	68.7	67.5	65.1	61.0	52.9
2015	L_a	80.6	72.8	68.7	67.5	65.2	61.0	52.9
	L_n	72.3	64.6	60.4	59.3	56.9	52.7	44.7
	L_{dn}	81.2	73.5	69.3	68.2	65.8	61.6	53.6

6 结论

(1)高速高架复合道路交通噪声因道路交通构成的特殊性,在道路两侧附近空间形成复杂的声场,其环境区域内的居民虽住同一幢楼而层次

不同,所受到的噪声影响也不同。

(2)高架复合道路交通噪声由式(5)、式(6)等决定,这是由上下两交通道路的噪声并考虑诸影响因素修正而合成的结果,式(5)、式(6)既适用于大车流量也适用于小车流量的情形。

表 4 西-流段高架复合道路交通噪声空间分布预测(dB(A))

离路边 距离(m)	离地面 高度(m)	1995			2000			2005			2010			2015		
		L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}
20	1.2	65.0	56.6	65.6	66.3	58.3	67.1	67.4	59.2	68.1	68.2	59.9	68.8	68.8	60.7	69.5
20	4.2	66.5	58.1	67.1	67.8	59.7	68.5	68.8	60.7	68.5	69.6	61.4	70.3	70.3	62.0	70.9
20	7.2	68.0	59.6	68.6	69.4	61.4	70.2	70.4	62.3	71.1	71.3	62.9	71.9	71.9	63.6	72.5
20	10.2	68.6	61.1	69.6	70.9	62.9	71.7	71.7	63.8	72.5	72.8	63.7	73.1	73.5	65.2	74.1
20	13.2	71.8	64.1	72.6	72.9	64.9	73.7	74.0	65.8	74.7	74.8	66.5	75.3	75.5	67.2	76.1
20	16.2	71.5	64.1	72.5	72.8	64.8	73.6	73.9	65.6	74.5	74.7	66.4	75.3	75.4	67.1	76.0
30	1.2	62.9	54.5	63.5	64.2	56.3	65.0	65.3	57.1	66.0	66.1	57.8	66.7	66.7	58.5	67.4
30	4.2	64.4	56.0	65.0	65.7	57.6	67.6	66.4	58.6	67.4	67.5	59.3	68.2	68.2	59.9	68.8
30	7.2	65.9	57.5	66.5	66.3	59.3	68.1	68.6	60.2	69.0	69.2	60.8	69.8	69.8	60.5	70.4
30	10.2	67.0	59.5	67.0	69.3	61.3	70.1	70.1	62.2	70.9	71.2	62.1	71.5	71.9	63.6	72.5
30	13.2	70.0	62.5	71.0	71.3	63.3	72.1	72.4	64.2	73.1	73.2	64.9	73.8	73.9	65.6	74.5
30	16.2	69.9	62.5	70.9	71.2	63.2	72.0	72.3	64.0	72.9	73.1	64.8	73.7	73.8	65.5	74.4
50	1.2	59.7	51.3	60.3	61.0	53.0	61.8	62.1	53.9	62.8	62.9	54.6	63.5	63.5	55.3	64.2
50	4.2	61.2	52.8	61.8	62.5	54.4	63.2	63.5	55.4	64.2	64.3	56.1	65.0	65.0	56.7	65.6
50	7.2	62.7	54.3	63.3	64.1	56.1	64.9	65.1	57.0	65.8	66.0	57.6	66.8	66.6	58.3	67.2
50	10.2	63.8	56.3	64.8	66.1	58.1	66.9	66.9	59.0	67.7	68.0	58.9	68.3	68.7	60.4	69.3
50	13.2	67.2	59.7	68.2	68.5	60.5	69.3	69.6	61.4	70.3	70.3	62.1	71.0	71.1	62.8	71.7
50	16.2	67.1	59.7	68.1	68.4	60.4	69.2	69.5	60.2	70.1	70.3	62.0	70.9	71.0	62.7	71.6

表 5 西-流段高架复合道路交通噪声计算值与类比实测值比较(dB(A))

离地面高度(m)		1.2			4.2			7.2			10.2			13.2			
相应居民楼层		一			二			三			四			五			
评 价 量		L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	L_d	L_n	L_{dn}	
桥上桥边	实测							75.2	66.8	75.8							
	计算							76.7	68.3	77.3							
离桥下路边距离	20	实测	65.0	56.6	65.6												
		计算	65.9	57.6	66.5												
	25	实测	63.9	55.6	64.5	66.5	57.1	66.7				57.8	60.3	68.8	70.5	63.0	71.5
		计算	64.8	56.2	65.2	67.7	57.6	67.1				58.1	60.5	69.0	71.1	64.0	72.2
	30	实测	64.9	56.8	65.6				65.9	57.5	66.5						
		计算	63.7	55.3	64.4				66.8	58.5	67.4						
	50	实测	59.7	52.3	60.5												
		计算	61.2	52.8	61.8												

(3)本预测模型中,推出两侧空间声影区和声照区的分界线高度 h' 的关系式,可预测到同一座高层建筑不同楼层受噪声污染的程度,为防噪措施提供更具体的科学依据。同时指出,在高架路上面两道边的护栏加装声屏障加大声影区,是防噪最有效的措施之一。

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Abstracts

Chinese Journal of Environmental Science

terms of the ratio of the concentration of dissolved ion (mg/L) to the activated sludge (kg VS/L).

Key words: anaerobic system, heavy metal, zinc.

Analysis and Prediction on the Traffic Noises from an Elevated Express Compound Highway. Chen Ziming, Lu Deming et al. (Dept. of Physics, Qingdao University of Oceanography, Qingdao 266003); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 15(2), 1994, pp. 24—28

Based on a section of the Jinan-Qingdao Express Highway in the suburbs of Qingdao City which is a typical compound highway of elevated structure, an analysis has been made on the relationship between its traffic noises and the factors involved. A mathematical model has been also established for predicting the traffic noises from an elevated express compound highway. It is found that the theoretical calculations based on this model are generally coincident with the actually simulated measurements.

Key words: elevated express compound highway, insonified zone, peak volume hour, running noise of a single vehicle.

Influence of Different Carbon Sources on Denitrification. Xu Yatang. (Dept. of Environmental Science, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200062); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 15(2), 1994, pp. 29—32

In a suspended sludge system, the rates of denitrification and carbon uptake can follow a zero-order reaction when the carbon supply was from an unlimited, single kind of carbon source at a suitable pH and temperature. It was found that a mixed volatile fatty acid (VFA) C-source resulted in a higher rate of denitrification than any of the individual VFA C-sources which formed the mixed one. Of the VFAs, acetate gave the highest rate of denitrification. The VFAs gave a higher rate of denitrification than their corresponding alcohols. The means of reducing the carbon consumption and the cost of treatment in a denitrification system had been also discussed.

Key words: biological denitrification, suspended sludge, carbon source, rate of denitrification, C-uptake rate.

Simulation of Thermal Structure and Evaporation for Lakes. Congzhi Zhou et al. (Teaching and Research Section for Water & Heating Logistic Engineering University, Chongqing 630041); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 15(2), 1994, pp. 33—37

An one-dimensional eddy diffusion model was used

for prediction of the annual vertical temperature profile and evaporation rate of a lake. The governing equation was a non-linear heat transfer equation assuming horizontal homogeneity. No lake-specific fitting of the parameters of the model was necessary. Eddy diffusivities were computed with Richardson Number. The heat exchange at the water surface was formulated by the energy balance approach, and the bottom of the lake was considered to be insulated. The governing equation was solved by finite difference. Computation was made for Lakes Colorado City and Calhoun. Quantitative and qualitative agreement between computed and measured temperature profiles was very good, with an error of less than 2°C. The computed annual evaporation capacity approached the one measured and the difference between them was only 5% of the measurement value.

Key words: lake, thermal structure, evaporation.

Promoting the Electrolysis Efficiency of a Bipolar Electrolyser by Adding a Coated Activated Carbon. Zhou Kanghan, Zhou Ding. (Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150006); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 15(2), 1994, pp. 38—40

It has been found that improving the conditions of contact between particles in a bipolar electrolyser is a key to promoting its electrolysis efficiency. Such an improvement has been achieved by adding a coated activated carbon to the electrolyser and the satisfactory results were obtained. With a Proper formulation, the addition of a coated activated carbon at a ratio of 100 : 30 allowed the electrolysis efficiency to increase from 130% to 245% and a stable, uniform distribution could be kept during an operation for about 300h.

Key words: electrolysis efficiency, bipolar electrolyser, coated activated carbon.

Ozone Layer Depletion, Aerosol Pollution and Solar UV-B Radiation at the Ground. Wang Shaobin (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 15(2), 1994, pp. 41—44

Ozone layer depletion and aerosol pollution have an influence on the solar ultraviolet radiation reaching the ground. A computation indicates that the radiation amplification factor (RAF) for a DNA damage varies from 2.3 to 4.2 when a reduction in column ozone goes from 1% to 30%. Since the industrial revolution, the daily UV-B radiation in urban and rural areas has decreased by about 45% and 10%, respectively, that can be attributed to aerosol pollution. The computed UV-B radiation due to the ozone reduction in Beijing shows an increasing