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京津冀区域重污染期间 PM_{2.5} 垂直分布及输送

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摘要: 2016 年 12 月 17~19 日重污染期间,在天津市武清区高村开展车载系留气球颗粒物浓度垂直观测,并以观测数据为基础,计算了区域内 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输通量。结果表明重污染过程期间,大气混合层较低,约 200 m 左右, $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度垂直分布特征与混合层高度密切相关,混合层以下, $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度较高,垂直变化特征不显著,形成明显的污染层,混合层以上, $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度迅速降低并维持在降低水平。观测期间,粒径小于 1.0 μ m 颗粒物浓度较高,粒径大于 2.2 μ m 颗粒物浓度较低,近地层粒径为 0.777 μ m 颗粒物浓度最高。颗粒物浓度粒径谱分布与相对湿度和混合层高度相关,高湿度和低混合层下颗粒物浓度粒径谱分布较宽泛。观测期间, $PM_{2.5}$ 在西南方向上的传输通量最高,占总传输通量的 63.3%,其中 46~156 m 和 156~296 m 高度 之间 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输通量最高。近地面 300 m 内 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输主要以西南方向传输为主,300 m 以上传输方向较分散。

关键词:京津冀; 重污染; PM25; 垂直分布; 输送

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Vertical Distribution and Transport of PM_{2.5} During Heavy Pollution Events in the Jing-Jin-Ji Region

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Abstract: Based on vehicle-borne tethered balloon measurements, the vertical distribution of particulate matter (PM) concentrations were observed in Gaocun in the Wuqing District of Tianjin from December 17 to 19, 2016, during a period of heavy pollution. Using observational data, the transport flux of $PM_{2.5}$ in the Jing-Jin-Ji region was calculated. The results showed that the mixed layer was low at only 200 m during the heavy pollution period. The vertical distribution of $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations was closely associated with the heights of mixed layer whereby, below the mixed layer, $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations were higher. Vertical variation was insignificant, forming a district pollution layer. Above the mixed layer, $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations rapidly decreased and stabilized at low levels. During the observation period, higher concentrations of PM were found with particle sizes of less than 1.0 μ m, and lower concentrations were observed for particle sizes larger than 2.2 μ m. The size profiles of PM tallied with relative humidity and the height of the mixed layer. The size distribution was wider during periods of high humidity and with a lower mixed layer height. The greatest $PM_{2.5}$ transport flux was from the southwest, accounting for 63.3% of the total flux; the highest fluxes occurred at the heights of 46-156 m and 156-296 m. The dominant transport direction was southwest below 300 m, while the dominant transport direction was dispersed over 300 m.

Key words: Jing-Jin-Ji Region; heavy pollution; PM2.5; vertical distribution; transport flux

颗粒物是影响中国城市环境空气质量的首要污染物^[1],颗粒物在大气中的行为和环境效应不仅与颗粒物的水平浓度有关^[2~4],还与颗粒物垂直分布密切相关^[5~9],并且表现出明显的区域分布特征^[10~13].目前颗粒物的垂直分布的观测主要依托城市高层建筑物^[14~16]、气象塔^[17~19]、气球设备^[20~24]、飞机^[25~30]和雷达^[31~33]等进行,研究高度从几十m至1000m以上;颗粒物的相互影响方面,主要应用空气质量数值模型开展跨区域传输影响研究^[34~38],缺少以实际观测数据为基础的传输通量核算.京津冀区域是我国大气污染防治的 重点区域之一,近年来,以 PM_{2.5}为首要污染物的区域重污染天气频发,引发社会强烈关注,研究京津冀区域重污染期间 PM_{2.5}垂直分布及相互影

响,不仅可以为城市重污染应急方案的制定提供 科学依据,还可为京津冀区域大气污染联防联控 提供科学支撑.

1 材料与方法

1.1 观测场地

观测 场 地 选 择 在 天 津 市 武 清 区 高 村 (39.647°N,116.888°E),位于天津市西北偏中 区域,与北京市通州区及河北省廊坊市相邻(图

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1),是连接天津市、北京市和河北省的枢纽,观测场地周边为农田及绿地,无大型烟囱,5 km 范围内无工业污染源,为理想的京津冀区域传输观测场地.

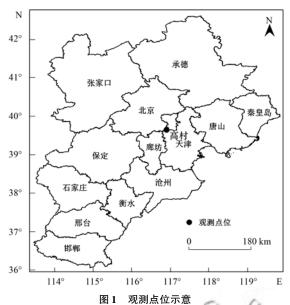


Fig. 1 Location of the observation station

1.2 观测仪器及观测时间

本研究使用中国电子科技集团公司第三十八研 究所车载系留气球开展垂直观测. 根据搭载仪器设 备的外形尺寸、采样要求和供电要求等设计系留气 球挂件, 观测仪器搭载在系留气球挂件上, 搭载仪 器安装震动和缓冲层, 防止仪器因空中气流而震动 过于激烈. 本研究在系留气球挂件搭载颗粒物观测 仪器为 APS-3321 监测仪; 采用激光云高仪(芬兰 Vaisala CL31) 观测混合层高度, Vaisala CL31 激光 云高仪采用脉冲二级管激光雷达技术,垂直或倾斜 向大气发射短而集中的激光脉冲,脉冲经过云、降 水或其他目标如气溶胶的散射后采集, 混合高度是 根据后散射廓线, 基于梯度方法计算得到的, 梯度 方法挑选出后散射系数负梯度的最大值作为混合层 层顶; 地面环境空气质量数据来自武清区环境空气 质量监测数据;气象数据来自天津市武清区观测站 (台站编号:54523), 观测时间为 2016 年 12 月 17、 18 和 19 日.

1.3 质量控制

仪器使用前使用质量流量计对其流量进行校准,为保证仪器升空和下降过程的稳定性,升空前使用压力可调环境模拟射流风洞(中国环境科学研究院)对 APS-3321 的流量随压力的变化进行校准,在升压降压的过程中, APS-3321 的流量均随压力的变化而平稳变化(图2),说明仪器在监测过程中状态稳定,监测数据可信.

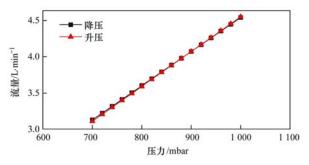


图 2 APS 3221 流量-压力测试

Fig. 2 Flow-pressure test of APS 3221

2 结果与讨论

2.1 环境空气质量状况及气象因素

2016年12月16~21日,天津市出现连续重污染天气过程,12月15日开始,武清区空气质量开始转差,12月16~21日出现连续重污染天气过程(图 3),12月18~19日为严重污染天气,环境空气质量指数(AQI)达300以上,12月22日空气质量好转,重污染过程结束.本次观测选择了整个污染过程中污染最为严重的12月17日、18日和19日,观测期间,武清区天气系统较稳定,平均相对湿度为92%,多数时段高达99%,地面平均风速为0.9㎡·s⁻¹(图 4),整体以西南风为主,最低混合层高度低于100㎡(图 5),垂直扩散条件极差,不利于污染物扩散.

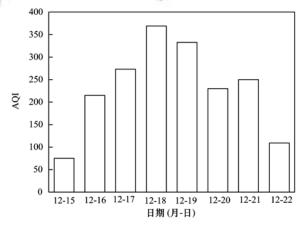


图 3 2016 年 12 月 15~22 日武清区环境空气质量

2.2 PM_{2.5}浓度垂直分布

观测期间,云高仪监测结果显示:12月17~18日中午,大气混合层分为两层结构,12月18日午后至19日,大气混合层为一层结构(图5).上升期间,从垂直分布上看(图6),近地层200 m以下 $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度垂直分布均匀,平均浓度高达537~543 μ g·m⁻³;200 m以上, $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度垂直分布呈现不同特征:12月17日 $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度呈现出明显两次降低过

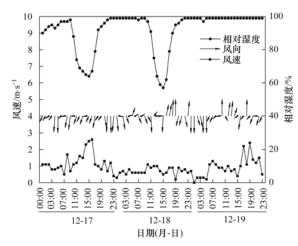


图 4 观测期间武清区地面气象数据

Fig. 4 Meteorological data for the Wuqing District during the observation period

程, 在 300~400 m 左右, PM_{2.5}浓度随高度的升高 而降低, 由 530 μg·m⁻³降至 320 μg·m⁻³; 高度 400 ~600 m, PM25浓度随高度的升高基本保持稳定, 浓度在 320~345 µg·m⁻³波动; 650~750 m, PM_{2.5} 浓度随高度的升高迅速降低,由 345 µg·m⁻³降至 29 μg·m⁻³; 800 m 以上, PM_{2.5}在 24~15 μg·m⁻³波 动,基本维持稳定. 12 月 18 日、19 日观测过程中 PM_{2.5}浓度垂直分布相似, 200~400 m 高度处均出 现 PM, 、浓度迅速降低, 400 m 以上, PM, 、浓度较低 并保持基本稳定. PM,,浓度垂直分布特征与大气 混合层分布密切相关, 12 月 17 日观测期间, 近地 层混合层高度为 200 m 左右, 第二层大气混合层高 度为200~650 m, 对应不同的混合层高度, PM, 5浓 度呈现明显两次降低过程. 200 m 以内为第一层混 合层高度,400~600 m接近第二层混合层高度,这 两种高度处 PM2.5浓度保持稳定; 300~400 m 第一 层和第二层混合层的连接高度,PM_{2.5}浓度随高度的升高而降低;650 m以上 PM_{2.5}浓度迅速降低.12月18日、19日观测过程均出现一层混合层,高度在200 m以下,所以 PM_{2.5}浓度在200~400 m高度处出现明显的降低过程,之后保持基本稳定.下降期间 PM_{2.5}浓度垂直分布与上升期间基本相似,随着大气混合层高度发生变化,混合层以上,PM_{2.5}浓度较低并基本保持平稳,进入混合层以内,PM_{2.5}浓度迅速增加并在混合层底部保持稳定.

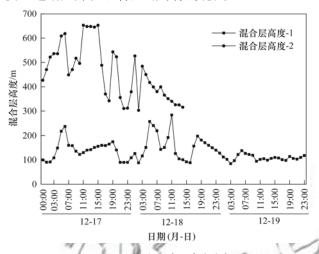


图 5 观测期间混合层高度分布
Fig. 5 Vertical distribution of the mixed layer during
the observation period

2.3 PM, 浓度粒径谱垂直分布

观测期间, PM_{2.5}浓度粒径谱分布如图 7 所示, 粒径小于 1.0 μm 颗粒物浓度较高, 粒径大于 2.2 μm 颗粒物浓度较低. 从垂直分布上看, PM_{2.5}浓度 粒径谱分布与 PM_{2.5}浓度分布相似, 与大气混合层 分布相关. 12 月 17 日存在明显的分层分布, 300 m 以下, 粒径为 0.835 μm 以下的颗粒物浓度较高,

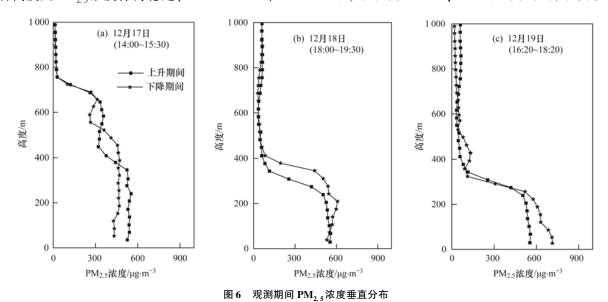


Fig. 6 Vertical distribution of PM2.5 concentrations during the observation period

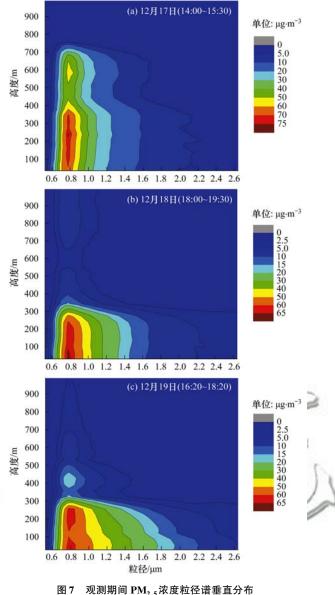


Fig. 7 Vertical distribution of the PM_{2.5} size profile during the observation period

其中粒径为 0.777 μm 颗粒物浓度最高,为 72 μg·m⁻³;600 m左右,粒径为 0.777 μm 的颗粒物浓度出现第二个峰值,为 52 μg·m⁻³;12 月 18 日, PM_{2.5}浓度主要集中在近地层 300 m 以下,粒径为 0.777 μm 颗粒物浓度在 100 m 以下最高,达 66 μg·m⁻³;12 月 19 日,粒径为 0.777 μm 颗粒物浓度在 250 m 以下最高,为 62 μg·m⁻³.从 PM_{2.5}浓度粒径谱分布上看,12 月 17 日粒径谱分布较集中,主要在 1.2 μm 以下;12 月 18 日、19 日粒径谱分布较宽泛,分别集中在 1.4 μm、2.0 μm 以下,这可能与颗粒物的吸湿增长及相互碰撞有关.12 月 17 日观测期间,近地层相对湿度高达 99%,小粒径颗粒物通过吸湿增长变为粒径较大的颗粒物;同时,与 12 月 17 日相比,12 月 18 日、19 日观测

期间混合层高度更低,近地层颗粒物间碰撞更为明显,小粒径颗粒物通过碰撞变为粒径较大的颗粒物.

2.4 PM2.5 传输影响

 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输通量为单位时间内通过某一垂直截面上 $PM_{2.5}$ 的质量 $^{[39]}$,单位为 $g \cdot s^{-1}$,计算公式如下:

$$S = \int_{0}^{H} LCV dz$$

式中,C 为 $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度,本研究为不同高度处 $PM_{2.5}$ 观测浓度(μ g·m⁻³); V 为该高度边界网格内水平风速(m·s⁻¹,来自 WRF 模型输出数据); L 为武清区与北京、河北的边界长度(km),dz 为垂直高度微单元(m).本研究的传输通量(图 8)指不同方向上通过边界向观测地区的输送量,未考虑观测地区

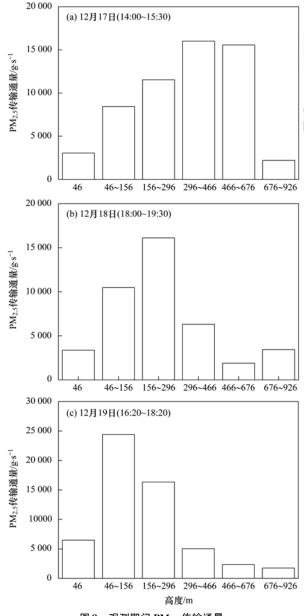


图 8 观测期间 PM_{2.5} 传输通量

Fig. 8 PM_{2.5} transmitted flux during the observation period

通过边界向外的输出量. 观测期间 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输通量 如图 8 所示. 从传输总量上看, 12 月 17 日 296~466 m 和 466~676 m 高度之间传输通量基本相当,分别为16 006. 2 g·s⁻¹和15 564. 6 g·s⁻¹;12 月 18 日 156~296 m 高度之间传输通量最高,为16 104. 7 g·s⁻¹;12 月 19 日 46~156 m、156~296 m 高度处传输通量较高,分别为24 404. 3 g·s⁻¹和16 360. 0 g·s⁻¹.

整个观测期间,不同方向上 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输如图 9 所示,西南方向上传输通量最高,为 97 980.1 $g \cdot s^{-1}$,占总传输量的 63.3%;其次东北方向,为 40 794.5 $g \cdot s^{-1}$,占总传输通量的 26.4%;东南方向传输通量为16 006.2 $g \cdot s^{-1}$,占总传输量的 10.3%,重污染观测期间未发现来自西北方向上的传输.

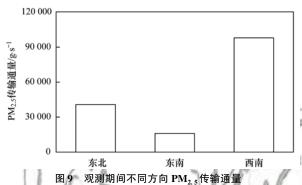


Fig. 9 PM_{2.5} transmitted flux from different directions during the observation period

不同高度之间 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输通量存在差异(图 10), 46~156 m 高度之间和 156~296 m 高度之间 $PM_{2.5}$ 传输通量最高,分别为 43 318.6 g·s⁻¹ 和 43 998.6 g·s⁻¹,分别占总传输通量的 28.0%和

28. 4%;其次是 296~466 m 和 466~676 m 高度之间,传输通量分别为 27 359. 1 g·s⁻¹ 和 19 800. 5 g·s⁻¹,分别占总传输通量的 17. 7% 和 12. 8%;地面 46 m 高度下的传输通量较低,为 12913. 0 g·s⁻¹,占总传输通量的 8. 3%;高空 676~926 m 高度处的传输通量最低,为7 391. 0 g·s⁻¹,仅占总传输通量的 4. 8%.

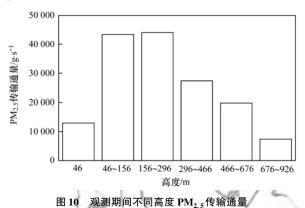


Fig. 10 PM_{2.5} transmitted flux from different heights the during the observation period

从不同高度各方向 PM_{2.5} 的传输通量看(图 11), 46 m、46~156 m 和 156~296 m 高度之间 PM_{2.5}传输通量在西南方向上最高,其次是东北方向; 296~466 m 高度之间东南方向上 PM_{2.5}传输通量最高; 466~676 m 高度之间东北方向上 PM_{2.5}传输通量最高; 高空 676~926 m 高度之间西南方向上 PM_{2.5}传输通量最高. 总之,观测期间近地面 300 m 内 PM_{2.5}传输主要以西南方向传输为主,约占 300 m 总传输通量的 64.8%,300 m 以上传输方向较分散.

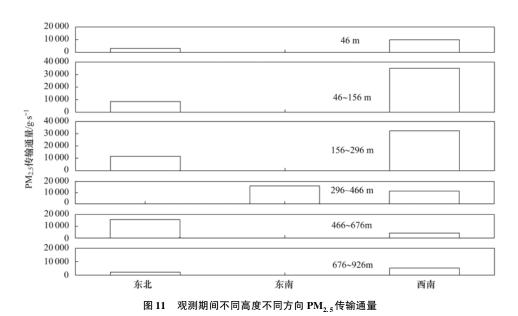


Fig. 11 PM_{2.5} transmitted flux from different heights and directions during the observation period

3 结论

- (1)重污染过程期间,大气混合层较低,约200 m 左右,PM_{2.5}浓度垂直分布与混合层高度相关,混合层以下,PM_{2.5}浓度较高,垂直变化特征不显著,形成明显的污染层,混合层以上,PM_{2.5}浓度迅速降低并维持在降低水平.
- (2)从颗粒物浓度粒径谱分布上看,观测期间, 粒径小于1.0 μm 颗粒物浓度较高,粒径大于2.2 μm 颗粒物浓度较低,近地层粒径为0.777 μm 颗粒 物浓度最高.颗粒物浓度粒径谱分布与相对湿度和 混合层高度相关,高湿度和低混合层下颗粒物浓度 粒径谱分布较宽泛.
- (3)PM_{2.5}传输通量存在显著的风向分布特征, 观测期间西南方向传输通量最高,占总传输通量的 63.3%,其次是东北方向,占总传输通量的 26.4%.
- (4)不同高度处颗粒物传输通量存在差异,46~156 m 高度之间和156~296 m 高度之间 PM_{2.5}传输通量最高,分别占总传输通量的28.0%和28.4%,其次是296~466 m 和466~676 m 高度之间,分别占总传输通量的17.7%和12.8%.
- (5)不同高度颗粒物传输通量的风向分布存在差异,近地面 300 m 内 PM_{2.5} 传输主要以西南方向传输为主,占 300 m 总传输通量的 64.8%,300 m 以上传输方向较分散.

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