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淄博市供暖前后 PM_{2.5}中多环芳烃及其衍生物污染特征、来源及健康风险

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摘要:大气中的多环芳烃(PAHs)及其衍生物是影响环境和威胁人类健康的全球性问题.为了研究淄博市 PM₂₅中 PAHs及其衍生物的污染特征、来源和健康风险,于2020年11月5日至12月26日期间采集 PM₂₅样品,使用气相色谱-质谱联用仪(GC-MS)分析 PM₂₅中的16种常规 PAHs、9种 NPAHs和5种 OPAHs的浓度,利用特征比值法和 PMF模型对其主要来源进行解析,并使用基于源解析结果的终生致癌风险模型(ILCR)评估了供暖前后 PAHs及其衍生物对成年男女的健康风险.结果表明,采样期间淄博市 PM₂₅中 \sum_{16} PPAHs、 \sum_{9} NPAHs和 \sum_{5} OPAHs浓度均值分别为:(41.61±13.40)、(6.38±5.70)和(53.20±53.47) ng·m⁻³,供暖后 3类 PAHs浓度明显增加,分别为供暖前的 1.31、2.04和5.24倍.采样期间**菌**(Chr)、苯并[a]芘(BaP)和苯并[a]蒽(BaA)为 pPAHs的优势组分,9-硝基蒽(9N-Ant)和2-硝基荧蒽+3-硝基荧蒽(2N-Flt+3N-Flt)为 NPAHs的优势组分,蒽醌(ATQ)和苯并 蒽酮(BZO)为 OPAHs的优势组分.煤和生物质燃烧混合源以及二次生成是采暖后 PM₂₅中 PAHs及其衍生物增长的主要来源.采样期间 BaP 毒性当量浓度(TEQ)为 14.5 ng·m⁻³,供暖后 TEQ 明显增加,约为供暖前的 1.2 倍.淄博市 PM₂₅中 PAHs及其衍生物对成年男性(1.06×10⁻⁵)和女性(9.32×10⁻⁶)均存在一定的潜在致癌风险.其中,汽油车、柴油车和煤炭/生物质排放的PAHs造成的健康风险更高.

关键词: PM₂₅;采暖季;母体多环芳烃(pPAHs);硝基多环芳烃(NPAHs);含氧多环芳烃(OPAHs);源解析;健康风险 中图分类号: X513 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2024)05-2558-13 DOI: 10,13227/j. hjkx. 202304200

Characteristics, Sources Apportionment, and Health Risks of PM_{2.5}-bound PAHs and Their Derivatives Before and After Heating in Zibo City

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Abstract: Atmospheric polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and their derivatives are a global problem that influences the environment and threatens human health. To investigate the characteristics, sources, and health risk assessment of $PM_{2,5}$ -bound PAHs and their derivatives, $PM_{2,5}$ were collected at an urban site in Zibo from November 5 to December 26, 2020, and the concentrations of 16 conventional PAHs, nine NPAHs, and five OPAHs in $PM_{2,5}$ were analyzed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Source apportionment of PAHs and their derivatives was conducted using diagnostic ratios and a PMF model, and the health risks of PAHs and their derivatives to adult men and women were evaluated using the source-dependent incremental lifetime cancer risk (ILCR) model. The results showed that the average concentrations of $\sum_{16} PPAHs$, $\sum_{9} NPAHs$, and $\sum_{5} OPAHs$ in $PM_{2,5}$ of Zibo City during the sampling period were (41. 61 ± 13. 40), (6. 38 ± 5. 70), and (53. 20 ± 53. 47) ng·m⁻³, respectively. The concentrations of the three PAHs increased significantly after heating, which were 1. 31, 2. 04, and 5. 24 times larger than those before heating. During the sampling period, Chr, BaP, and BaA were the dominant components of pPAHs; 9N-Ant and 2N-FIt + 3N-FIt were the dominant components of NPAHs; and ATQ and BZO were the dominant components of OPAHs. Source apportionment results showed that motor vehicles were the main source of PAHs and their derivatives in $PM_{2,5}$ before heating, whereas after heating, the main sources were the mixed source of coal and biomass combustion and secondary formation. The total BaP equivalent (TEQ) was 14. 5 ng·m⁻³ during the sampling period, and the TEQ increased significantly after heating, which was approximately 1. 2 times of that before heating. Assisted by the individual PAH source apportionment results, the ILCR of $PM_{2,5}$ -bound PAHs and NPAHs in Zibo City had a certain potential carcinogenic risk for adult males ($1. 06 \times 10^{-5}$) and females (9

Key words: PM_{2.5}; heating season; parent polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (pPAHs); nitrated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (NPAHs); oxygenated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (OPAHs); source apportionment; health risk assessment

近年来,随着各类污染控制措施的实施,我国 重点区域空气质量改善明显,但秋冬季以PM25为首 要污染物的重污染天气仍然时常发生.有研究表明 PM₂₅上附着的许多化学组分(如多环芳烃及其衍生

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物)会对人体造成严重危害[1].母体多环芳烃 (parent polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pPAHs)是一类具有 生物累积性以及致癌、致畸和致突变的持久性有机 污染物.多环芳烃衍生物,如硝基多环芳烃(nitrated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, NPAHs)和含氧多环 芳 烃 (oxygenated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, OPAHs)较 pPAHs 表现出更直接和更强的毒性,近 年来逐渐成为研究的重点.尽管多环芳烃衍生物的 浓度低于 pPAHs, 但它们对人体健康的影响往往更 为严重.NPAHs的硝基可以增强与DNA的结合能力, 从而增强致癌性.有研究表明2-硝基芴(2N-Flu)的 细胞毒性比其母体芴(Flu)高几个数量级^[2,3]. NPAHs 和OPAHs可以在细胞氧化还原过程中产生自由基, 对包括 DNA 在内的生物大分子造成氧化损伤,如 OPAHs中的ATO所诱导细胞内活性氧(ROS)要显著 高于其母体菌(Ant)^[4].因此开展 PAHs 及其衍生物浓 度特征研究和健康风险评价意义重大.

pPAHs是化石燃料不完全燃烧的重要产物^[5,6], 其主要来自火山喷发和森林火灾等自然源以及化石 燃料、生物质燃烧、机动车排放和石油挥发等人为 源^[7,8]. PAHs衍生物除化石燃料燃烧直接排放外,也 可由 pPAHs 直接光解或由大气氧化剂(OH、NO3和 O₃)引发通过均相和非均相反应形成.已有研究表明 我国城市PAHs浓度表现出明显的季节性特征^[9], 季浓度偏高.除不利气象条件影响外,主要与冬季 取暖导致的一次排放增加有关^[10];此外,Sun等^[11] 研究表明冬季高湿的气象条件,利于 NPAHs 和 OPAHs生成.冬季高浓度PAHs会导致更大的健康风 险^[12].目前有关PAHs健康风险的研究多集中在美国 EPA优先控制的16种多环芳烃,针对PAHs衍生物 毒性和健康风险评价的研究较少,且主要集中在一 些大型城市^[11].不同来源的PAHs及其衍生物毒性存 在显著差异, Chen等^[13]的研究发现柴油车和二次生 成对 ∑NPAHs 浓度的贡献率分别为 27.3% 和 18.2%,但这两类源对终生致癌风险增量(ILCR)值 的贡献率分别为38.9%和25.6%. Sun等[11]的研究同 样表明基于源解析结果的风险评价更利于从保护人 类健康的角度制定具体的污染控制政策.

淄博市位于山东省中部,是一个工业发达的集 群城市,也是国内大气污染较为严重的城市之一. 近年来随大气污染防治措施的实施,淄博当地空气 质量有了很大改善,但仍然面临着严重的空气污染 问题,尤其是在冬季供暖期间.目前有关淄博环境 空气中PAHs及其衍生物的研究较少,且已有的研 究主要集中于 pPAHs^[14-16].考虑到淄博市冬季污染较 重,且供暖前后污染源排放强度的变化以及气象条件的改变会对PAHs及其衍生物的组成以及其对人体的毒性当量产生较大影响.因此,本文主要针对淄博市供暖前后PM25中PAHs及其衍生物的污染特征、来源解析及潜在健康风险开展研究,以期为控制淄博市大气PM25中PAHs及其衍生物提供有效的参考依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集

采样点布设在淄博市大气复合污染综合监测超 级站(118.14°E, 36.86°N)楼顶(距地面约12m), 具 体点位如图1所示.采样点北侧为村庄,南侧100m 和东侧480m处分别为齐鲁大道和鲁山大道,西侧 210 m 处有一加油站,除此之外,周边无明显工业 污染源,点位能够较好地代表淄博市大气污染状 况.于2020年11月5日至12月26日期间使用小流量 (16.7 L·min⁻¹)采样器(Derenda LVS,德国)采集 PM₂₅ 样品,每个样品采样时长为23h(09:00至次日 08:00). 其中, 2020年11月5日至12月4日期间为 连续采样,12月4~26日期间每隔2d采一个样品, 共获得37个有效样品.根据淄博市供暖时间,将采 样时间划分为供暖前(11月5~14日)和供暖后(11月 15 日至12月26日). 采样前石英滤膜(Φ47 mm, Pall, 美国)使用铝膜包裹放置在马弗炉中在550℃ 烘烤3h以去除有机组分.采样前后滤膜在恒温[(20 ±1)℃]恒湿[(50±5)%]条件下平衡24h后,使用百 万分之一自动称重天平系统(AWS-1型, 康姆德润 达,德国)进行称重.称重后滤膜放入滤膜盒,外部 用铝箔密封放置冰箱中于-20℃条件下保存直至 分析.

采样期间气态污染物 O₃、CO、SO₂和 NO₂数据 分别使用 Thermo Scientific 49i、48i、43i和 42i进行 测定,气象数据来自慧聚数据(http://hz.hjhj-e.com/ home).

1.2 样品分析

将1/4石英滤膜剪碎放入样品瓶中,加入20 mL 二氯甲烷超声提取20 min,将提取液收集到60 mL EPA棕色瓶中,重复3次.之后在(30±1)℃恒温水 浴中使用旋转蒸发仪(RE-52AA,上海亚荣生化仪 器厂)将提取液浓缩至5 mL左右,再使用正己烷转 置浓缩至大约1 mL.将浓缩提取液转移到Si/ Alumina-N固相萃取柱(Si/Alumina-N:400 mg/200 mg,3 mL)进行净化.净化过程分两步进行:首先用 20 mL正己烷淋洗(弃去流出液);随后,用70 mL正 己烷/二氯甲烷(1:1,体积比)洗脱,收集含有



图 1 采样点位示意 Fig. 1 Location of sampling site

pPAHs、NPAHs和OPAHs的提取物.样品洗脱液用 氮吹仪(RC-DCY-24SY,上海佐田)氮吹至近干,加 入内标,用正己烷/二氯甲烷(1:1,体积比)定容至 0.25 mL.将定容后的提取液转移到进样瓶中,上机 之前于-20℃条件下保存.

使用 GC-MS(Agilent 7890B GC-5977B MSD, 美 国Agilent公司)分析提取液中的萘(Nap)、苊(Acy)、 苊烯(Ace)、芴(Flu)、菲(Phe)、蒽(Ant)、荧葱 (Flt)、芘(Pyr)、苯并(a)蒽(BaA)、菌(Chr)、苯并 (b) 荧 蒽 (BbF) 、 苯 并 (k) 荧 蒽 (BkF) 、 苯 并 (a) 芘 (BaP)、茚并(1,2,3-cd)芘(IcdP)、二苯并(a,h)蒽 (DahA)和苯并(g,h,i)花(BghiP)共计16种 pPAHs, 3-硝基菲(3N-Phe)、9-硝基菲(9N-Phe)、9-硝基蒽 (9N-Ant)、2-硝基荧菌+3-硝基荧菌(2N-Flt + 3N-Flt)、3-硝基联苯(3N-BIP)、1-硝基芘(1N-Pyr)、7-硝基苯(a)菌(7N-BaA)、6-硝基菌(6N-Chr)、6-硝基 苯并(a)芘(6N-BaP)共计9种NPAHs,以及1-萘甲醛 (NAP-1-ALD)、9-芴酮(9-FO)、蒽醌(ATQ)、苯并 蒽-7,12-二酮(BaAQ)、苯并蒽酮(BZO)5种 OPAHs. 色谱柱型号为DB-5MS(30 m, 0.25 mm, 0.25 μm, 美国 Agilent 公司). 其中, pPAHs分析所用电离源为 电子电离(EI)源,具体分析升温程序详见张蕾等[17] 的研究: NPAHs和 OPAHs的分析采用负化学电离 (NCI)源,色谱柱分析的仪器条件详见高玉宗等^[18] 的研究.

样品前处理及分析过程中均进行了严格的质量 控制与质量保证,上机测定时每10个样品为一组, 每组样品设置1个空白样,实验室空白样品中PAHs 及其衍生物含量均低于样品含量的10%.在上机测试 过程中,所有物质的标准曲线回归系数均大于0.99. PAHs空白加标回收率测定中,替代物的回收率为 64.35%~106.99%,平均回收率为76.95%;常规 PAHs的加标回收率为68.52%~127.94%,平均回收 率为79.71%,衍生物的加标回收率为61.25%~ 135.96%,平均回收率为93.08%.常规PAHs检出限 范围为0.03~0.10 ng·m⁻³,NPAHs和OPAHs检出限 为0.2~10.11 pg·m⁻³,样品中未检出的污染物浓度均 按0统计分析.

1.3 PMF模型

正 定 矩 阵 因 子 分 解 法 (positive matrix factorization, PMF)是目前应用较为广泛的源解析方法之一^[19],主要通过数学统计方法定量解析不同因子对污染物浓度的贡献.PMF将数据分解成源贡献(*G*)和因子谱(*F*)两个矩阵,利用样品的浓度和不确定度数据进行加权使得目标函数*Q*最小化来获得结果,*Q*的计算公式如下:

$$\boldsymbol{Q} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left[\frac{\boldsymbol{x}_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{p} \boldsymbol{g}_{ik} \boldsymbol{f}_{kj}}{\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}} \right]$$
(1)

式中, **Q**为累积残差, *i*为样品数, *j*为测定的组分 种类; *p*为PMF 模型解析的因子数; *f*为每个源的成 分矩阵; *g*为样品中每种污染物的贡献矩阵; *u_{ij}*为 样品中组分的不确定性.

本文采用美国 EPA PMF 5.0 模型分析了淄博市 2020年供暖前后 PM₂₅中 pPAHs、NPAHs和 OPAHs的 来源.PMF模型需要组分浓度值和不确定度两个文 件^[20].当浓度小于或等于方法检测限(MDL)时,不确 定度(Unc)使用 5 / 6的 MDL表示;当浓度大于 MDL 时,Unc则使用公式(2)开展计算:

Unc =
$$\sqrt{(\text{Error fraction} \times \text{Concentration})^2 + (0.5 \times \text{MDL})^2}$$

(2)

1.4 健康风险评价

PAHs的致癌风险通常使用 BaP毒性当量(BaP_{eq}) 浓度表示^[7].本文中毒性当量因子(TEFs)参考 Chen 等^[13]和 Nisbet等^[21]的研究.根据公式(3)计算 PM₂₅中 PAHs 及其衍生物的总 BaP_{eq}(TEQ).

$$TEQ = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \times TEF_i$$
(3)

式中, c_i为 PAHs 单体浓度, TEF_i为 PAHs 单体相对于 BaP 毒性当量因子的比值.

各年龄阶段人群的每日吸入暴露水平(E)计算如下:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\text{TEQ}_i \times \text{IR} \times t)$$
 (4)

式中, t为日暴露时间(对于城市地区的成人,一天 内相当于室外环境每天8h); TEQ_i为第*i*种 PAHs的 BaP当量浓度(ng·m⁻³); IR为呼吸速率(m³·d⁻¹)[成年 男性为(19.0 ± 4.14) m³·d⁻¹, 成年女性为(14.2 ± 0.63)m³·d⁻¹].

根据公式(5)计算了淄博市人群吸入 PAHs引起的终生癌症风险增量(ILCR)

ILCR = SF × E × EF × ED × CF/(BW × AT) (5)
式中, SF 为 BaP 呼吸致癌斜率因子[平均值为 3.14 (kg·d)·mg⁻¹]; E为每日吸入暴露水平(ng·d⁻¹); EF 为暴露频率(120 d·a⁻¹); ED 为暴露持续时间(a)(成人为 43 a); CF 为换算因子(10⁻⁶ mg·ng⁻¹); BW 为体重(kg)[成年男性(67.1±11.4)kg, 成年女性(57.3±9.70)kg]; AT为致癌物的平均寿命(25 550 d).

2 结果与讨论

2.1 PAHs及其衍生物浓度特征

图 2 中给出了采样期间淄博市 PM₂₅ 中 16 种 pPAHs、9 种 NPAHs 和 5 种 OPAHs 的浓度日均值, 在整个采样期间,淄博市 PM₂₅浓度日均值介于 34 ~ 283 μ g·m⁻³之间,平均值为(86±50) μ g·m⁻³.采 样期间 \sum_{16} pPAHs、 \sum_{9} NPAHs 和 \sum_{5} OPAHs 的浓 度均值分别为(41.61±13.40)、(6.38±5.70)和 (53.20±53.47)ng·m⁻³. \sum_{5} OPAHs 水平与 \sum_{16} pPAHs 相当, \sum_{9} NPAHs浓度水平比 \sum_{16} pPAHs低1个数 量级.与国内其他城市相比,淄博市供暖前后 PM₂₅中 pPAHs浓度与石家庄采暖前后浓度均值相 似(40.65 ng·m⁻³)^[22],低于北京采暖期(78 ng·m⁻³)^[10]、哈尔滨冬季(215 ng·m⁻³)^[23]和西安采 暖期(127 ng·m⁻³)^[24]等北方供暖城市,高于广州 (10.47 μ g·m⁻³)^[25]、宁波(29.44 ng·m⁻³)和南京 (23.82 ng·m⁻³)^[26]等南方城市,表明供暖对中国北 方城市 pPAHs 浓度的重要贡献. 淄博市 NPAHs 的 浓度在北方城市处于中间水平,高于北京 $(\sum_{10}$ NPAHs, 0.78 ng·m⁻³)^{10]}、哈尔滨 $(\sum_{16}$ NPAHs, 2.35 ng·m⁻³)^{23]}和济南 $(\sum_{16}$ NPAHs, 2.26 ng·m⁻³)^{27]}, 低于兰州 $(\sum_{12}$ NPAHs, 8.6 ng·m⁻³)^{28]}和太原 $(\sum_{18}$ NPAHs, 9.1 ng·m⁻³)^{29]};淄博市 \sum_{5} OPAHs 浓度 则是显著高于济南 $(\sum_{5}$ OPAHs, 7.88 ng·m⁻³)^{27]}、兰州 $(\sum_{8}$ OPAHs, 8.88 ng·m⁻³)^{30]}、天津 $(\sum_{5}$ OPAHs, 9.36 ng·m⁻³)^{18]}和珠江三角洲农村地区 $(\sum_{6}$ OPAHs, 8.85 ng·m⁻³)^{31]},北方城市 OPAHs 主要来自煤炭、木 柴和秸秆等固体燃料燃烧排放,表明采样期间淄博 市受燃煤和生物质燃烧源的影响较大.此外,采样 期间 BaP浓度日均值范围在 3.43~11.37 ng·m⁻³之间, 明显超出国家日均二级标准限值(2.5 ng·m⁻³), 需要 引起重视.

为对比分析供暖对 PAHs 及其衍生物浓度的影 响,分供暖前(阶段 I)和供暖后(阶段 VI)对3类 PAHs浓度及组成进行对比分析.如图2和表1所示, 供暖后 PM₂₅中 ₁₆ pPAHs、 ₂₉ NPAHs 和 ₅ OPAHs 的浓度均值分别为: (44.46 ± 14.93)、(7.40 ± 6.41) 和(68.10±56.68) ng·m⁻³,较供暖前浓度[(33.92± 2.08)、(3.63 ± 1.09)和(12.99 ± 3.40)ng·m⁻³]明显增 加,且OPAHs增加幅度大于 NPAHs和 pPAHs.供暖 后 PAHs 及其衍生物浓度上升的原因,一方面是由于 供暖期间供暖锅炉运行、居民家庭散煤及生物质燃 烧增加,导致PAHs排放增加;另一方面供暖后气温 降低, 逆温现象发生频率增加, 不利于污染物的垂 直扩散,且风速变小(表2),水平扩散条件减弱,导 致 PAHs 浓度上升.对比供暖前后 $\sum pPAHs / \sum PAHs$, $\sum NPAHs / \sum PAHs$ 和 $\sum OPAHs / \sum PAHs$ 值 发 现 , 供 暖 后 ∑pPAHs/∑PAHs 和 ∑NPAHs/∑PAHs 较供暖 前有所降低, 而 **DPAHs**/ **DPAHs**显著增加, 再 次说明供暖后 OPAHs 增长更为显著. 有研究表明 OPAHs的产生主要与固体燃料燃烧和机动车排放相 关^[32],说明供暖后燃烧源和机动车排放的贡献增加.

根据 PAHs 及其衍生物浓度增长幅度不同将供 暖后时期划分为4个阶段(阶段Ⅱ~阶段V).其中, 11月15~23日期间(阶段Ⅱ)PAHs及其衍生物浓度 水平波动不大且与供暖前接近;11月24~29日期 间(阶段Ⅲ)OPAHs和NPAHs浓度上升明显,分别 是阶段Ⅱ的9倍和2倍左右;11月30日至12月14 日期间(阶段 Ⅳ) OPAHs 和 NPAHs 浓度下降明显, 分别为阶段 Ⅲ的 51% 和 66%; 12月 17~26日期间 (阶段 V) OPAHs 和 NPAHs 浓度再次出现明显上升 趋势,分别为阶段 Ⅳ的 3 倍和 4 倍左右;各个阶段 浓度出现明显差异可能与源排放强度以及气象条 件变化有关.对比各阶段 PAHs 浓度水平发现(图 2),与供暖前(阶段 I)相比,阶段 Ⅱ期间 3 类 PAHs 浓度未发生明显变化,但 3 类 PAHs 在 PM₂₅中 的质量占比均有所增加(表 1),说明供暖后 PAHs 排放是呈增加趋势的,阶段 Ⅱ浓度水平较低主要 是此阶段出现明显降水,降水对多环芳烃及其衍 生物浓度湿沉降作用明显;且阶段 Ⅱ能见度大于 其他阶段,反映出该阶段扩散条件较好.阶段 Ⅲ期 间 3 类 PAHs 浓度 呈 大 幅 增 长 趋 势, pPAHs、 NPAHs 和 OPAHs 的浓度均值分别是阶段 I 的 1.7、 2.3 和 8.5 倍, 三者在 PM₂₅中占比分别为阶段 I 的 1.6、2.4 和 8.8 倍,说明阶段 Ⅲ中 PAHs 衍生物特别 是 OPAHs 排放增加显著.与阶段 I 相比,阶段 Ⅳ中 pPAHs 和 NPAHs 浓度略有增加, OPAHs 浓度和 ∑OPAHs/PM₂₅增加显著(分别增加 3.3 倍和 4.1 倍).与阶段 I 相比,阶段 Ⅴ中 NPAHs 和 OPAHs 浓 度增加幅度明显高于其他阶段(分别增加 4.5 倍和 10.8 倍),且∑NPAHs/PM₂₅增幅也高于其他阶段 (增加 2.6 倍).总体来看,阶段 Ⅲ~阶段 Ⅴ期间, 衍生物浓度增加显著,NPAHs 和 OPAHs 除来自机 动车、燃煤源和生物质燃烧源排放外,二次生成 同样有较大贡献,说明阶段 Ⅲ~阶段 Ⅴ期间机动 车、燃煤、生物质燃烧源排放增加,同时衍生物 二次转化生成增多.





2.2 PAHs及其衍生物环数分布及分子组成

PAHs环数分布与当地PAHs的排放源特征紧密 相关^[33,34].对比供暖前后pPAHs环数分布发现(图3), 供暖后(阶段 Ⅵ)4环PAHs占比较供暖前(阶段 Ⅰ)明 显增加,2~3环PAHs占比明显减小;供暖后4个阶 段与供暖前对比发现,供暖后阶段 Ⅱ环数分布与供 暖前基本一致;阶段 Ⅲ和阶段 Ⅴ环数分布类似,较 供暖前4环占比明显增加,2~3环占比明显降低; 阶段 Ⅳ期间4环占比有所增加,2~3环占比有所下 降,处于中间水平;不同阶段环数分布不同,说明 各阶段源排放贡献可能发生了变化.总体来看,在 阶段Ⅲ和阶段V期间,4环和6环pPAHs均有不同程 度的增长.Gao等^[33]研究表明4~5环pPAHs主要来 自煤炭和生物质燃烧的贡献,6环主要来自机动车 尾气排放的贡献^[34],说明阶段Ⅲ~阶段V期间煤炭 和生物质燃烧源对pPAHs的贡献增加.

如图 4 所示,观测期间, BaA 和 BaP 为占比最高的 pPAHs,分别占 \scale{p} pPAHs 的 15% 和 12%;

表1 供暖前后不同阶段 PM_{2.5}中 PAHs 及其衍生物浓度¹⁾

、衍生物污染特征、来源及健康风险	

		Т	able1 Concentration	is of PAHs and their	derivatives in PM	_{2.5} before and after hea	ating	
类别	组分	环数	供暖前(阶段 I)	供暖后(阶段VI)	阶段Ⅱ	阶段Ⅲ	阶段N	阶段V
	Nap	2	2.62 ± 0.28	2.33 ± 0.74	2.31 ± 0.47	1.95 ± 0.28	2.62 ± 1.00	2.33 ± 0.75
	Acy	3	2.01 ± 0.06	1.82 ± 0.17	1.87 ± 0.14	1.88 ± 0.20	1.70 ± 0.12	1.83 ± 0.11
	Ace	3	0.77 ± 0.50	0.54 ± 0.38	0.34 ± 0.16	0.29 ± 0.11	0.83 ± 0.45	0.78 ± 0.24
	Flu	3	1.32 ± 0.14	1.23 ± 0.22	1.24 ± 0.18	1.22 ± 0.26	1.22 ± 0.17	1.27 ± 0.29
	Phe	3	2.35 ± 0.31	2.46 ± 0.50	2.28 ± 0.52	2.65 ± 0.36	2.55 ± 0.31	2.42 ± 0.71
	Ant	3	3.29 ± 0.10	3.15 ± 0.15	3.22 ± 0.08	3.12 ± 0.19	3.07 ± 0.14	3.22 ± 0.05
	Flt	4	2.63 ± 0.29	3.82 ± 1.66	2.39 ± 0.25	4.63 ± 1.2	3.37 ± 0.43	6.74 ± 0.88
nPAHs	Pyr	4	2.63 ± 0.24	3.74 ± 1.58	2.40 ± 0.25	4.65 ± 1.37	3.27 ± 0.37	6.31 ± 0.84
primo	Chr	4	1.00 ± 0.43	4.57 ± 4.35	0.96 ± 0.76	8.78 ± 5.26	3.45 ± 0.83	8.61 ± 2.08
	BaA	4	5.01 ± 0.21	6.64 ± 2.36	5.00 ± 0.37	8.84 ± 3.29	5.85 ± 0.38	8.62 ± 0.89
	BbF	5	1.27 ± 0.65	1.44 ± 0.98	0.66 ± 0.16	2.37 ± 1.10	1.12 ± 0.20	2.43 ± 0.61
	BkF	5	1.18 ± 0.11	1.85 ± 0.87	1.18 ± 0.14	2.69 ± 0.99	1.55 ± 0.18	2.73 ± 0.52
	BaP	5	3.96 ± 0.19	5.15 ± 1.77	3.84 ± 0.33	6.97 ± 2.02	4.44 ± 0.38	6.79 ± 1.09
	IcdP	6	2.64 ± 0.23	3.50 ± 1.20	2.59 ± 0.30	4.06 ± 0.97	3.14 ± 0.33	5.41 ± 1.09
	BghiP	6	0.14 ± 0.12	1.21 ± 1.29	0.15 ± 0.16	2.19 ± 1.43	0.49 ± 0.26	2.25 ± 0.93
	DahA	5	1.18 ± 0.04	1.23 ± 0.12	1.19 ± 0.05	1.29 ± 0.12	1.18 ± 0.12	1.37 ± 0.10
	$\sum pPAHs$	_	33.92 ± 2.08	44.46 ± 14.93	31.54 ± 2.57	57.59 ± 14.86	39.84 ± 3.29	63.12 ± 7.51
	3N-Phe	3	0.19 ± 0.02	0.27 ± 0.22	0.18 ± 0.02	0.28 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.02	0.57 ± 0.42
	9N-Phe	3	0.20 ± 0.04	0.34 ± 0.35	0.19 ± 0.01	1 PH	0.22 ± 0.03	0.73 ± 0.50
	9N-Ant	3	0.44 ± 0.19	2.61 ± 2.83	0.46 ± 0.26	3.36 ± 0.84	1.75 ± 0.45	8.05 ± 2.88
	2N-Flt+ 3N-Flt	4	0.91 ± 0.53	2.32 ± 2.23	0.74 ± 0.38	2.48 ± 0.67	1.81 ± 0.40	6.68 ± 2.40
NPAHs	3N-BIP	2	0.17 ± 0.00	0.19 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.02
1	1N-Pyr	4	0.24 ± 0.02	0.32 ± 0.26	0.25 ± 0.06	0.28 ± 0.00	0.20 ± 0.00	1.08 ± 0.00
91	7N-BaA	4	0.30 ± 0.11	0.65 ± 0.53	0.34 ± 0.11	0.81 ± 0.24	0.44 ± 0.11	1.55 ± 0.72
11	6N-Chr	4	71/	0.59 ± 0.57	0.19 ± 0.00	51-09	l – .	1.00 ± 0.00
23	6N-BaP	5	1.39 ± 0.81	1.04 ± 0.71	0.72 ± 0.21	1.09 ± 0.24	0.92 ± 0.30	1.94 ± 1.37
R	NPAHs	12	3.63 ± 1.09	7.40 ± 6.41	2.90 ± 0.66	8.28 ± 1.47	5.48 ± 0.68	20.07 ± 6.88
7.	NAP-1-ALD	2	0.48 ± 0.05	0.54 ± 0.14	0.43 ± 0.08	0.59 ± 0.12	0.58 ± 0.16	0.61 ± 0.07
	9-FO	3	1.39 ± 0.40	2.34 ± 0.94	1.32 ± 0.15	2.76 ± 0.55	2.61 ± 0.48	3.46 ± 0.90
OPAHs	ATQ	3	4.66 ± 1.69	23.62 ± 20	4.02 ± 1.73	36.98 ± 16.59	20.33 ± 6.42	54.22 ± 3.01
	BaAQ	4	1.90 ± 0.81	5.78 ± 4.64	1.79 ± 0.73	8.09 ± 1.83	4.51 ± 1.31	13.83 ± 4.29
	BZO	4	4.57 ± 1.60	35.83 ± 32.7	5.42 ± 1.7	61.75 ± 25.18	28.2 ± 7.67	80.59 ± 25.83
	\sum OPAHs	_	12.99 ± 3.40	68.10 ± 56.68	12.98 ± 3.5	110.17 ± 42.04	56.23 ± 11.73	152.71 ± 31.57
Σ	PAHs	—	50.55 ± 12.66	119.96 ± 24.98	47.42 ± 11.86	176.04 ± 41.6	101.55 ± 21.15	235.9 ± 55.25
1	PM _{2.5}	—	86	86	60	95	95	111
$\sum pPA$	$AHs/PM_{2.5}$	—	0.047%	0.064%	0.061%	0.075%	0.062%	0.057%
\sum NP.	AHs/PM _{2.5}	_	0.005%	0.010%	0.005%	0.012%	0.009%	0.018%
$\sum OP_{-}$	AHs/PM _{2.5}	_	0.018%	0.091%	0.024%	0.159%	0.092%	0.138%
∑pPAH	Is/∑PAHs	_	0.67	0.37	0.67	0.33	0.39	0.27
\sum NPAH	Hs/∑PAHs	_	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.09
∑opai	Hs∕∑PAHs	—	0.26	0.57	0.27	0.63	0.55	0.65
∑NPAH	ls/∑pPAHs	_	0.11	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.32
∑оран	ls/ DpPAHs	_	0.38	1.53	0.41	1.91	1.41	2.42

1)PM2.5浓度单位为μg·m⁻³,PAHs及其衍生物浓度单位为ng·m⁻³,比值无量纲;"一"表示相关数据缺失或未检出

NPAHs中占比最高的组分为9N-Ant(25%)、2N-Flt+

3N-Flt(28%)和6N-BaP(23%); OPAHs中以ATQ和

整 体 而 言 , 供 暖 后 $\sum_{{}_{16}} pPAHs \ \sum_{{}_{9}} NPAHs$ 和 表2 不同供暖阶段气象参数及气态前体物浓度

Table 2	Mataorological	paramotors and	concentrations	of gas	nollutions at	different	hosting	poriode
Table 2	Meteorological	parameters and	concentrations	or gas	ponutions at	amerent	neating	perious

					840	P			
阶段	温度 / ℃	湿度 / %	风速 / m·s ⁻¹	降水量 /mm	能见度 /km	NO ₂ 浓度 / µg·m ⁻³	SO ₂ 浓度 / µg•m ⁻³	CO浓度 / mg·m ⁻³	O ₃ 浓度 / μg·m ⁻³
Ι	11.1	60	1.46	0	8.62	54	24	0.57	41
Ш	8.1	81	1.34	46.2	8.92	42	14	0.98	26
Ш	2.4	74	1.01	0	6.99	47	33	1.69	12
IV	-0.3	69	0.94	2	8.37	41	28	1.75	13
V	0.6	58	1.44	0	4.5	16	5	1.46	5



∑₅ OPAHs浓度及其在 PM₂₅中的占比均明显增加, 其中 Chr、7N-BaA、9N-Ant、2N-Flt+3N-Flt 和 BZO 的增加幅度最为明显(见表 1). Chr主要来自煤炭燃 烧和柴油车的贡献^[12, 35], BZO 与煤炭等固体燃料燃 烧有关^[36]. 从图 4 中可以看出,阶段 II ~ 阶段 V 期间 Chr和 BZO 浓度和占比均较供暖前(阶段 I)明显增 加,表明供暖后燃煤和机动车对 PAHs生成贡献均 有所增加.同时,9N-Ant和 2N-Flt + 3N-Flt 占比也明 显增加,说明供暖后二次生成对 PAHs 衍生物的贡 献增加^[37]. 以上分析表明,供暖后燃煤、机动车和 二次生成对 PAHs 及其衍生物的贡献均明显增加, 且以阶段 III 和阶段 V 的贡献增加最为明显.

2.3 来源解析

2.3.1 特征比值

多环芳烃的诊断比值被广泛用于定性判断多环 芳烃的来源.具有相似物理化学性质的多环芳烃之 间的比值可用于最大限度地减少因多环芳烃组分之 间的化学反应、挥发性和溶解性差异而引入的误 差. Ant / (Ant + Phe)、Flu / (Flu + Pyr)、BaA / (BaA + Chr)和 IcdP / (IcdP + BghiP)是最常使用的4组值. 供暖前后的各阶段4组特征比值散点图如图5(a)和5 (b)所示.由Ant/(Ant + Phe)和Flu/(Flu + Pyr)值可 以看出[图5(a)],采样期间PAHs主要来自汽油排 放和燃烧源的贡献.从BaA/(BaA + Chr)和 IcdP / (IcdP + BghiP) 值可以看出 [图 5(b)],采样期 间几乎所有散点都位于煤炭/生物质燃烧区域,只 有 11 月 29 日的 BaA / (BaA + Chr) 落在了石油源. 对 比不同阶段的比值范围发现尽管各阶段比值所对应 源类相同,但阶段Ⅲ和V的比值明显小于阶段Ⅳ、 阶段 Ⅰ和阶段 Ⅱ,分析其原因主要是 Phe、Pyr、Chr 和BghiP浓度明显增加所致,并且在11月29日增加 最为显著.Phe和Chr通常是煤炭燃烧的特征指示物, 而 Pyr 和 BghiP 与机动车尾气排放相关. 比值分析结 果表明,淄博市供暖前后 PM25 中 pPAHs 主要来自燃 煤/生物质燃烧以及机动车尾气排放,且供暖后燃



煤和生物质燃烧源的贡献明显增加. 衍生物与其母体 PAHs 的比值可以用来判断 NPAHs和OPAHs是否存在二次生成^[38],本文选择了 9N-Ant / Ant、2N-Flt + 3N-Flt / Flt、9-FO / Flu和 ATQ / Ant来定性分析二次生成的贡献[图 5(c)和 5 (d)].对比发现阶段Ⅲ~阶段Ⅴ期间,衍生物与母体 的比值明显高于阶段Ⅰ和阶段Ⅱ,一方面可能与衍 生物的一次排放增加有关,另一方面与衍生物的二 次生成增强有关.Chen等^[13]研究结果中9N-Ant / Ant、9-FO / Flu和 ATQ / Ant的值分别为 0.13、4.46 和 5.38,远高于直接燃烧排放中的相关比值^[39-41], 从而表明大气中发生了强烈的二次反应.本文阶段 Ⅲ~阶段Ⅴ期间9N-Ant / Ant和ATQ / Ant的值(0.59 和 5.9)高于上述研究,说明阶段Ⅲ~阶段Ⅴ期间淄 博市 PAHs衍生物二次生成反应明显增强.

2.3.2 PMF源解析结果

将15种pPAHs、8种NPAHs和5种OPAHs浓度 和不确定度纳入PMF 5.0模型,解析确定了PM₂₅中 多环芳烃及其衍生物的来源.由图6的因子谱图可以 看出,因子1中Nap、Flu、DahA、BaP、BbF、 3N-Phe、9N-Phe、NAP-1-ALD和9-FO的占比较高,

其中Nap、BaP、BbF、3N-Phe和9N-Phe是汽油车尾 气的典型示踪剂[37,42].因此,该因子被确定为汽油车 尾气源.因子2中9N-Ant、2N-Flt+3N-Flt、9-FO和 ATQ等衍生物组分的占比较高, 9N-Ant和 2N-Flt+ 3N-Flt是大气中二次形成的特征指示物种^[37],并且 有研究表明9-FO、ATQ均与二次形成有关^[43].因此, 因子2被识别为二次生成源.因子4中Ace、Nap、 Flu和Acy等低分子量多环芳烃占比较高,低环多环 芳烃被认为是原油和石油产品挥发的常见标志 物^[44,45],另有研究表明Ace的高贡献与石油有关^[46], 因此将因子4归为石油挥发源.因子5中Chr、BbF和 BkF占比较高,其次是Pyr、Flt和BaA,Chr、BbF和 Flt常被作为煤炭和生物质燃烧的典型示踪物^[12,47]; 此外,该因子中NPAHs和OPAHs占比也较高,有研 究表明 OPAHs 主要来自固体燃料燃烧排放.综上, 将因子5确定为煤炭/生物质燃烧源.因子6中Ant、 DahA、BaA和BaP占比较高,其次为Phe、Flu、Flt 和 Pyr, 三环多环芳烃多与重型车辆排放有关^[48], Fla和Pyr也常被作为柴油车排放的指示物^[49], Masih 等^[50]研究指出 BaP 的高占比与柴油车相关. 另外, 1N-Pyr在因子6中占比较高,有研究表明它是柴油



车排放的典型示踪物^[51].因此,将因子6识别为柴油 车尾气源.因子3中占比较高的组分为2N-Flr+3N-Flr、3N-Phe、7N-BaA和BaAQ,因无法识别其具体 来源,将其归为其他源.PMF结果表明,采样期间 以煤炭/生物质燃烧源的贡献最大(36.4%),其次是 二次生成(21.3%)和机动车(占比为27.1%,其中, 汽油车占比为13.9%,柴油车占比为13.2%).

图7中给出了供暖前后不同阶段各类源对PAHs 及其衍生物的贡献率.柴油车(26.3%)和汽油车 (25.7%)是供暖前(阶段 I)的主要排放源;与供暖 前相比,供暖后初始阶段(阶段 II)仍以柴油车 (35.9%)和汽油车(19.7%)的贡献为主,但燃煤/生 物质源的贡献率有所上升(增加3.7%).阶段 III 和阶 段 V 期间,燃煤/生物质燃烧源显著增加,为贡献 最大的源,贡献率分别为55.7%和65.0%;此外, 二次生成的贡献率也呈明显增加趋势,较阶段 I分 别增加了6.2%和19.3%.而在阶段 IV期间,则以二次 生成的贡献最高(39.0%),主要是阶段 IV期间低温 高湿的气象条件(12月1~2日期间湿度高、温度低) 促进了有机气溶胶的二次生成^[52];阶段 IV燃煤/生 物质源的贡献明显高于阶段 I,反映出供暖的影 响.总体来看,供暖后(阶段 II~阶段 V)受居民取 暖影响,煤炭/生物质燃烧源明显增加,成为贡献 最大的源(42.8%);此外,供暖后低温高湿的气象 条件更利于衍生物的二次生成,导致二次生成的贡 献率也较高(23%).

2.4 健康风险评价

PAHs及其衍生物具有极强的致癌性,通常使用 BaPeq表示其毒性,由于目前研究中仅有部分 NPAHs的 TEF,因此本文只选取了16种 pPAHs和已知 TEF 值的3种 NPAHs参与 BaPeq计算,并计算了基于源解析结果的各类源的 TEQ(表3).采样期间 TEQ 为14.5 ng·m⁻³,供暖后 TEQ 较供暖前明显增加,约为供暖前的1.2倍;其中,以阶段 III 的 TEQ 增加最为显著.各类源的 TEQ 由高到低依次为:柴油车(30.3%)>汽油车(27.4%)>燃煤/生物质燃烧源(18.3%)>石油挥发(9.5%)>二次生成(7.8%)>其他源(6.7%),说明机动车和煤炭/生物质燃烧是毒性的主要来源.

美国 EPA 将致癌风险划分为:可接受风险水 平(ILCR $\leq 10^{6}$)、潜在致癌风险($10^{6} < ILCR \leq 10^{4}$) 和较高的致癌风险(ILCR $> 10^{4}$)^[53].淄博市供暖前 后 PM₂₅中 pPAHs 和 NPAHs 通过呼吸暴露途径对成 年男性(1.06×10^{5})和女性(9.32×10^{6})均存在一定



Fig. 7 Source contributions to PM2.5-bond PAHs and their derivatives by PMF at different heating periods

的潜在致癌风险.成年男性和女性基于源解析结 果的 ILCR 结果与 TEQ 的源分配结果相似,汽油 车、柴油车和煤炭 / 生物质燃烧源排放的 PAHs 及 其衍生物对成年男性和女性存在一定的潜在致癌 风险,而其余 3类源的 ILCR 值则处于可接受健康 风险.

采样期间, 燃煤/生物质燃烧源和二次生成对 PAHs及其衍生物质量浓度的贡献率为38%和22%, 而对 ILCR 的贡献率仅为 18% 和 8%; 汽油车和柴油 车对质量浓度贡献率分别为 14% 和 13%, 而对 ILCR 的贡献率明显增加(分别为 27% 和 30%).这主要是 因为强毒性组分(即 TEF 值高的物种, 如 BaP)主要 由机动车排放贡献.汽油车、柴油车和燃煤/生物质 燃烧源对 ILCR 值的贡献占主导地位,基于此在今后 的大气环境治理中应加强这些源的管控, 从而可以 更好保护人体健康.

	表 3	基于源解析结果的 PAHs 及其衍:	生物的 TEQ 和 ILCR ¹⁾
2	C	1 1 TEO LUCD CDM	I IDAIL I.I. I.I.

	Table5 Source	dependent 1 EQ and	11.C.R 01 1 M _{2.5} D0	nu i Ans anu men	uenvatives	
项目	汽油车	二次生成	其他源	石油挥发	燃煤 / 生物质	柴油车
TEQ (占比 / %)	2.0 (27.4)	0.6 (7.8)	0.5 (6.7)	0.7 (9.5)	1.4 (18.3)	2.3 (30.3)
成年男性ILCR×10 ⁻⁶	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	3.2
成年女性ILCR×10 ⁻⁶	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	2.8

1) TEQ单位为 $ng\cdot m^{-3}$,括号中为各类源排放的PAHs及其衍生物的TEQ在 \sum TEQ中的占比

3 结论

(1) 淄博市供暖前后 PM₂₅中 pPAHs、NPAHs 和 OPAHs 浓度均值分别为(41.61 ± 13.40)、(6.38 ± 5.70)和(53.20 ± 53.47) ng·m⁻³,供暖后浓度明显高于 供暖前,且以 OPAHs浓度增加更为明显,说明供暖 后燃烧源和机动车尾气源的贡献增加.此外,采样 期间 BaP 浓度日均值(3.43 ~ 11.37 ng·m⁻³之间)存在 明显超标现象,说明当地 BaP 污染严重.

(2)供暖后4环PAHs占比明显高于供暖前,且 以供暖后阶段Ⅲ和阶段V期间增加最为显著,主要 与煤炭和生物质燃烧源排放增加有关.供暖后优势 组分Chr、7N-BaA、9N-Ant、2N-Flt+3N-Flt和BZO 浓度明显增加,表明供暖后燃煤、机动车和二次生 成对PAHs及其衍生物的贡献增加明显.

(3)特征比值法和 PMF 源解析结果表明,淄博 市供暖前 PM₂₅中的 PAHs 及其衍生物主要来源于机 动车排放(52.0%),而供暖后则主要来自煤炭/生物 质燃烧源(42.8%)和二次生成(23.0%)的贡献.

(4) 基于源解析的 TEQ 表明,柴油车、汽油车 和煤炭 / 生物质燃烧源是淄博市 PM₂₅中的 PAHs 及其 衍生物 TEQ 的重要来源,分别贡献了 TEQ 的 30.3%、 27.4% 和 18.3%. 源相关的 ILCR 结果表明淄博市供暖 前后 PM₂₅中的 PAHs 及其衍生物对成年男性(1.06 × 10⁻⁵) 和女性(9.32 × 10⁻⁶)均存在一定的潜在致癌 风险.

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