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北京市冬季大气化石源 CO₂ 典型日变化的 ¹⁴C 示踪研究

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摘 要: 城市作为化石源 CO₂ (CO_{2ff}) 排放的热点区域, 获得其大气 CO_{2ff} 浓度的日变化特征对于深刻理解城市地区 CO_{2ff} 的时空变化规律, 进而制定合理的节能减排政策至关重要。本研究通过 AMS-¹⁴C 技术, 示踪了北京市冬季一个典型日变化事件中大气 CO_{2ff} 的变化过程, 并探讨了其影响因素。本次日变化事件中大气 δ¹³CO₂ 的值为 (-13.9±0.8) ‰ (-14.8‰—-12.7‰), Δ¹⁴CO₂ 的值为 (-151.6±51.3) ‰ ((-214.2±2.9) ‰—(-82.3±3.0) ‰), CO_{2ff} 浓度为 104.4±44.0 μL·L⁻¹ (168.6±2.7—52.1±3.2 μL·L⁻¹)。CO_{2ff} 浓度具有较大的日变化, 夜晚 CO_{2ff} 浓度明显高于白天, 主要是由于夜间大气混合层高度较低、供暖消耗更多的化石燃料以及在东南风条件下因北京不利的扩散条件而使 CO_{2ff} 聚积。此外, 在早晚高峰期间, 观察到由于交通流量增加引起的较高 CO_{2ff} 浓度。同期 PM_{2.5} 浓度相似的日变化过程进一步验证了本次 CO_{2ff} 观测结果的可靠性。

关键词: 化石源 CO₂; ¹⁴C 示踪; 北京; 日变化; 冬季

Tracing a typical diurnal variations in atmospheric fossil fuel CO₂ using radiocarbon during wintertime at an urban site in Beijing

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Abstract: Background, aim, and scope As the main greenhouse gas, how much of the increased atmospheric CO₂ derived from the fossil fuel emissions is not only an environmental issue, but also an important scientific question. Traditional statistical methods for estimating

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the magnitude of $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ emissions incur some uncertainties, especially at regional scale. Radiocarbon (^{14}C), a unique tracer, can be used to distinguish between atmospheric $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ and CO_2 from other sources, and have been used to infer the spatio-temporal variations of atmospheric $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ in recent years. Cities as emission hotspots, the diurnal atmospheric $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ observation are important to the understanding of temporal atmospheric fossil fuel CO_2 ($\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$) variability, thus facilitating the mitigation strategies of $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ emissions in China. In this study, one typical diurnal atmospheric $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ observation was carried out at an urban site in Beijing, with the objective to trace the diurnal $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ variations, and to determine the factors influencing them. **Materials and methods** Beijing, a typical inland city, was selected in this study. It is the most central city in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan region, with a population of more than 20 million. The city is surrounded by mountains in the west and north and faces the North China Plain to the south. The air sampling site is located on the roof of a building at the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Haidian District. The site is located between the North 4th and 5th Ring roads, surrounded by dense office and commercial areas, residential districts, universities and parks. Air samples were collected in aluminum foil sampling bags every 2 hours from 8:00 am (local time) on 15th to 6:00 am (local time) on 16th in January, 2014. The CO_2 concentrations and $\delta^{13}\text{CO}_2$ in the air samples were measured using a Picarro G2131-I CO_2 Isotopic Analyzer (Picarro Inc., USA) with cavity ring down spectroscopy (CRDS). This equipment is highly linear and very stable, with very precise CO_2 measurements. Each sample was measured for 6 min, and only the average of the data from the last 4 min was used. The air samples in the bags were transferred to a high vacuum system with liquid nitrogen cold trap (-196°C) and ethanol-liquid nitrogen cold trap (-90°C) to get purified CO_2 , and then converted into graphite using the zinc-iron method. The ^{14}C levels of the air samples were measured using a 3 MV AMS in Xi'an, China, with a precision of 2‰–3‰ for ^{14}C measurement. The values of ^{14}C in the air samples were expressed as $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$, i.e., the per mil (‰) deviation from the absolute radiocarbon reference standard corrected by the convention of fractionation and decay. $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ concentrations were calculated according to the mass balance of CO_2 and ^{14}C . **Results** The CO_2 concentration in the diurnal event was $508.0 \pm 38.9 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, with high values at night. $\delta^{13}\text{CO}_2$ values were in the range of -14.8‰ – -12.7‰ , with an average of $(-13.9 \pm 0.8)\text{‰}$. They were lower than background $\delta^{13}\text{CO}_2$ value, due to the contribution of fossil fuel emissions. The $\delta^{13}\text{CO}_2$ values $(-13.1 \pm 0.3)\text{‰}$ in daytime were significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than those $(-14.5 \pm 0.3)\text{‰}$ at night. The average $\Delta^{14}\text{CO}_2$ value in this diurnal event was $(-151.6 \pm 51.3)\text{‰}$ ($(-214.2 \pm 2.9)\text{‰}$ – $(-82.3 \pm 3.0)\text{‰}$), with corresponding $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ concentration of $104.4 \pm 44.0 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($168.6 \pm 2.7 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ – $52.1 \pm 3.2 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$). $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ concentration showed high correlation with CO_2 , and contributed most of the offset of CO_2 compared to background CO_2 . These results indicated that the diurnal CO_2 variations were mainly resulted from the fossil fuel emissions. $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ concentrations showed distinct diurnal variations, with high values at night and low values in daytime. Small peaks of $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ concentrations were observed during the morning and afternoon rush hours, resulted from the emissions from transportation. **Discussion** The extremely high concentrations at that night resulted from the more fossil fuel consumption for heating and low vertical mixing height at night. Moreover, $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ was readily accumulated when wind direction turned from north to south at that night, because the city is surrounded by mountains in the west and north. Additionally, it is robust for our $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ record, which is indirectly validated by the similar variation trends for simultaneous $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations in Beijing. **Conclusions** Our data showed that the diurnal variations of atmospheric $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ in Beijing were controlled by a combination of emission sources, height of vertical mixing, wind direction and topography. **Recommendations and perspectives** This study provides an example to understand the temporal variational characteristics of atmospheric $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ and their influencing factoring in Chinese cities.

Key words: fossil fuel CO_2 ; radiocarbon tracing; Beijing; diurnal variation; wintertime

南极冰芯的记录显示,最近80万年以来大气CO₂浓度与温度同步变化(Lüthi et al, 2008)。近代工业革命以来,由于化石燃料的大量使用使得大气CO₂浓度由280 μL·L⁻¹上升到目前的400 μL·L⁻¹左右,全球温度上升了0.74℃(IPCC, 2007; GMD ESRL, 2014)。由此,国际社会普遍认为有很大可能性,全球变暖是由于化石源CO₂(CO_{2ff})等温室气体排放造成的(Rosa and Ribeiro, 2001; 丁仲礼等, 2009)。为了应对气候变暖,碳减排已成为了全球共识。作为CO₂的排放大国(Gregg et al, 2008)和《京都议定书》的缔约国,我国面临越来越大的国际减排压力。如何科学、准确、有效地评估我国目前大气CO_{2ff}排放现状,不仅是一个亟待解决的环境外交问题,而且是一个重要的科学问题(牛振川等, 2014)。

CO_{2ff}的排放量目前主要通过“自下而上”的统计方法获得,但这种方法存在一定的不确定性(3%—20%)(Marland et al, 2003; Gregg et al, 2008; Marland, 2008),尤其是在区域尺度,不确定性甚至可达50%(Ciais et al, 2010)。此外,排放到大气中的CO_{2ff}经过传输、扩散以及与生物圈和海洋等碳库交换后,通过统计方法难以获得大气中CO_{2ff}的实际浓度信息。而为了减缓大气CO₂浓度的增长,迫切需要一种直接的方法来厘清其增长中有多少CO₂来自化石燃料的燃烧。放射性碳同位素(¹⁴C)示踪是“自上而下”区分大气CO₂化石与非化石来源的有力工具。相对于¹⁴C的半衰期5730年(Godwin, 1962),化石燃料漫长的形成过程(通常几百万年以上)使其中的¹⁴C已经耗竭,因此,化石源和非化石源CO₂的¹⁴C组成差异可以为评估大气化石源CO₂的现状提供准确、有效的方法。

研究表明,超过70%的CO_{2ff}排放集中在城市区域(Duren and Miller, 2012)。因此,作为CO_{2ff}排放的热点区域,城市大气CO_{2ff}的现状应引起足够的重视,尤其是对其日变化的研究。作为人类活动最密集的区域,城市大气CO_{2ff}在多种因素的作用下,其日变化更加剧烈。而开展城市大气CO_{2ff}日变化的研究,可以快速判别CO_{2ff}的排放源和影响因素,进而服务于政府制定准确、合理的节能减排措施。目前,一些研究通过直接的¹⁴CO₂的观测(Zondervan and Meijer, 1996; Takahashi et al, 2002)或者CO与CO_{2ff}比值(Levin and Karstens

2007; Turnbull et al, 2015)对城市大气CO_{2ff}的日变化进行了研究。作为CO_{2ff}的排放大国,我国目前尚缺乏城市大气CO_{2ff}的日变化观测。基于此,本研究于2014年1月通过¹⁴C-AMS技术对北京市一个典型CO_{2ff}日变化事件进行了示踪,以此探讨冬季大气CO_{2ff}的日变化过程 and 影响因素,来揭示城市大气CO_{2ff}的时空变化规律和服务政府节能减排措施制定。

1 采样与分析方法

1.1 采样地点

本文在北京市开展CO_{2ff}的观测研究。北京市是京津冀城市群的重要代表,位于华北平原西北边缘,其西部是太行山余脉的西山,北部是燕山山脉的军都山。北京市的气候为典型的北温带半湿润大陆性季风气候,夏季高温多雨,冬季寒冷干燥。北京是中国的政治、文化、科教和国际交往中心,同时还是中国的区域经济中心和重要的交通枢纽。目前北京市的常住人口超过2千万,人类活动所排放的大量化石燃料燃烧产物以及不利的地理扩散条件使北京市成为研究大气CO_{2ff}变化规律的典型内陆样本城市。

采样点(40.01° N, 116.35° E)位于北京市海淀区中国科学院生态环境研究中心一科研楼顶(15 m),周边区域主要为住宅、商业、办公、高校和公园等,是北京市城市点的典型代表。该地点位于北四环和五环之间,离绕城高速和京藏高速的直线距离超过1 km,离交通干道500 m和街道100 m以上,周边无直接污染源。

1.2 采样时间与方法

本次样品采集从2014年1月15日早上8:00开始,每隔2小时采集1次样品,一直到次日早上6:00结束,以此作为冬季日变化的典型代表。采样前先用当地空气冲洗5 min,然后将气体样品通过气泵采集到5 L铝箔气袋(中国,大连德霖)内,开关阀门时屏住呼吸,采样时气袋远离操作者,并记录采样时相关的气象参数信息。然后将气袋包装后迅速送回实验室进行相关分析。

1.3 样品CO₂浓度和δ¹³CO₂的分析方法

样品CO₂浓度由Picarro G2131-i型CO₂碳同位素分析仪(Picarro公司,美国)测定。Picarro采用光腔衰荡光谱技术(CRDS),具有线性好、精度高的优点(Crosson, 2008; Chen et al,

2010)。CO₂ 的测量精度为 0.1 μL·L⁻¹。每个样品测试 6 分钟, 为减少因换样给仪器带来的死体积影响, 仅后 4 分钟的测试数据用于 CO₂ 浓度计算, 将 ¹²CO_{2dry} 和 ¹³CO_{2dry} 的浓度相加得到样品的 CO₂ 浓度。同时, 计算后 4 分钟样品 δ¹³C 的平均值, δ¹³C 的定义为:

$$\delta = \left[\frac{(^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_{\text{sample}}}{(^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_{\text{std}}} - 1 \right] \times 1000 \quad (1)$$

1.4 样品 ¹⁴C 分析方法

将气袋内的气体缓慢释放到真空纯化系统后, 通过低温液氮冷阱 (-196°C) 和液氮 + 酒精冷阱 (-90°C) 将样品纯化后, 再经 Zn-Fe 法 (Slota et al, 1987) 将纯化的 CO₂ 还原成石墨, 压靶后在西安加速器质谱中心的 3 MV 多核素分析用加速器质谱仪 (Accelerator mass spectrometer, AMS) (HVEE, 荷兰) 上进行 ¹⁴C 测定, ¹⁴C 测量的精度在 3‰ 左右, 并用 AMS 得到的 δ¹³C 进行 Δ¹⁴C 的分馏校正。

样品 ¹⁴C 的含量通常用 Δ¹⁴C 表示, 其定义为 (Stuiver and Polach, 1977):

$$\Delta^{14}\text{C} = \left[\frac{(^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_{\text{SN}}}{(^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_{\text{abs}}} - 1 \right] \times 1000\text{‰} \quad (2)$$

(¹⁴C/¹²C)_{SN} 是指样品经过 δ¹³C 分馏校正和放射性衰变校正后的 ¹⁴C/¹²C 的比值, (¹⁴C/¹²C)_{abs} 是指绝对国际放射性碳标准的 ¹⁴C/¹²C 的比值。

1.5 CO_{2ff} 浓度的计算方法

将大气 CO₂ (CO_{2obs}) 分为本底 CO₂ (CO_{2bg})、化石源 CO₂ (CO_{2ff}) 和自然源 CO₂ (CO_{2natural}) 三部分, 根据 CO₂ 和 ¹⁴C 质量平衡得到公式 (3) 和 (4) (Levin et al, 2003; Rakowski et al, 2008):

$$\text{CO}_{2\text{obs}} = \text{CO}_{2\text{bg}} + \text{CO}_{2\text{natural}} + \text{CO}_{2\text{ff}} \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{obs}} \text{CO}_{2\text{obs}} = \Delta_{\text{bg}} \text{CO}_{2\text{bg}} + \Delta_{\text{natural}} \text{CO}_{2\text{natural}} + \Delta_{\text{ff}} \text{CO}_{2\text{ff}} \quad (4)$$

由公式 (3) 和 (4) 得到 CO_{2ff} 的计算方法如下:

$$\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}} = \frac{\text{CO}_{2\text{obs}}(\Delta_{\text{obs}} - \Delta_{\text{bg}})}{\Delta_{\text{ff}} - \Delta_{\text{bg}}} - \frac{\text{CO}_{2\text{natural}}(\Delta_{\text{natural}} - \Delta_{\text{bg}})}{\Delta_{\text{ff}} - \Delta_{\text{bg}}} \quad (5)$$

公式 (5) 中等号右边的第二项 (β) 可以写为:

$$\beta = \frac{\text{CO}_{2\text{natural}}(\Delta_{\text{natural}} - \Delta_{\text{bg}})}{\Delta_{\text{ff}} - \Delta_{\text{bg}}} \quad (6)$$

一些研究表明, β 主要来自异养呼吸, 如果 β 项被简化, 将使 CO_{2ff} 的计算冬季被低估 0.2—0.3 μL·L⁻¹, 夏季被低估 0.4—0.8 μL·L⁻¹ (Turnbull et al, 2006, 2009; Miller et al, 2012); 且 β 项在北半球陆地系统比较稳定 (Turnbull et al, 2009), 因此在本研究中采用此 β 校正。

2 结果与分析

2.1 本底点大气 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 值

本底点 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 值对 CO_{2ff} 的计算结果影响较大, 最佳的本底点应为自由对流层, 但在自由对流层开展长期观测有一定的难度, 因此常用高山本底点来代替自由对流层 (Turnbull et al, 2009)。目前最新公开发表的 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 本底数据是 2011 年的 Jungfraujoch 站 (Levin et al, 2013), 约为 37‰; 但缺乏公开发表的 2014 年 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 本底值。基于本底站 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 的值每年下降约 5‰ (Graven et al, 2012), 本文选用 22‰ 作为 2014 年的本底值。但值得注意的是, 由于高山本底点受当地或区域化石源排放的影响, 其 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 值与自由对流层会有 2‰—3‰ 差别, 这会给 CO_{2ff} 的计算结果带来 0.8 μL·L⁻¹ 左右的误差。

2.2 大气 CO₂ 浓度的日变化

本次日变化事件中, 观测点大气 CO₂ 浓度的日均值为 508.0±38.9 μL·L⁻¹。大气 CO₂ 浓度从 10:00 的最低值 476.1 μL·L⁻¹ 变化到 04:00 的最高值 535.1 μL·L⁻¹; 夜晚大气 CO₂ 浓度要比白天高约 60 μL·L⁻¹; 且白天大气 CO₂ 浓度在 08:00 也较高 (476.1 μL·L⁻¹)。大气 CO₂ 浓度具有较大日变化, 下文将对造成其变化的因素进行分析。

2.3 大气 δ¹³CO₂ 的日变化

本次日变化事件中, 大气 δ¹³CO₂ 值的变化范围为 -14.8‰—-12.7‰, 均值为 (-13.9±0.8)‰, 显著高于瓦里关本底点的大气 δ¹³CO₂ 值 (-8.5±0.2)‰ (GMD ESRL, 2014)。较低的城市大气 δ¹³CO₂ 值主要是由于 ¹³C 更“贫化”(平均值约 -28‰) 的化石燃料大量使用造成的。且白天的 δ¹³CO₂ 值 (-13.1±0.3)‰ 显著 (p<0.05) 高于晚上 (-14.5±0.3)‰, 这可能跟夜晚取暖使用更多的化石燃料有关。

2.4 大气 CO_{2ff} 浓度的日变化

如图 1a 所示, 采样点大气 Δ¹⁴CO₂ 的变化范围为 (-214.2±2.9)‰—(-82.3±2.5)‰, 均值

为 $(-145.8 \pm 51.3) \%$ 。将样品 $\Delta^{14}\text{CO}_2$ 值和 CO_2 浓度、本底 $\Delta^{14}\text{CO}_2$ 值以及 β 校正代入公式(5)得到样品 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度。采样点大气 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度的日均值为 $104.4 \pm 40.0 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,变化范围为 52.1 — $168.6 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。与瓦里关本底大气 CO_2 浓度 $(399.6 \pm 4.2 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$ (GMD ESRL, 2014)相比, $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度占新增大气 CO_2 浓度的 $(93.6 \pm 4.5) \%$;且 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度和大气 CO_2 浓度高度相关($R^2=0.99$, $p<0.01$),这表明采样点大气 CO_2 浓度的日变化主要是由于化石源排放造成的。

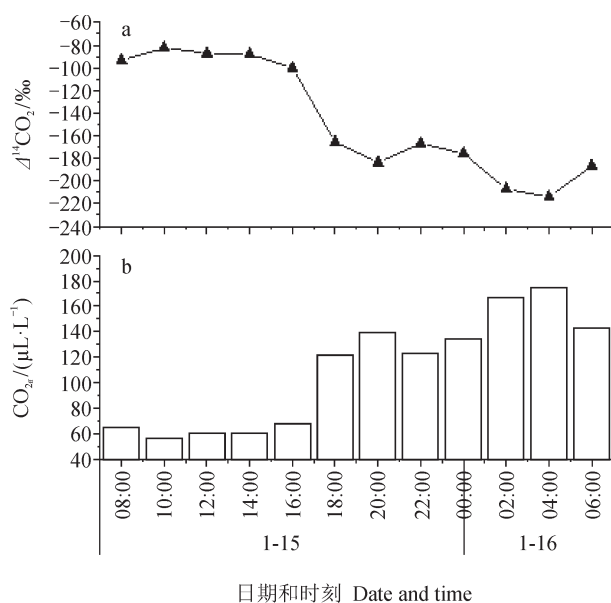


图1 北京市冬季大气 $\Delta^{14}\text{CO}_2$
(a)和 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ (b)的典型日变化状况
Fig.1 One typical $\Delta^{14}\text{CO}_2$
(a) and $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ (b) diurnal variations during wintertime in Beijing

$\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度的日变化如图1b所示,白天 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度相对比较平稳,在08:00时 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度较高,这可能跟早高峰时机动车尾气排放有关;10:00时 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度略低,这可能跟化石排放源活动减弱和日出后大气混合层升高有关。18:00时 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度显著增长,这可能与晚高峰时机动车尾气排放和大气混合层高度降低有关。夜晚 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度显著高于白天,约是其2倍,这主要是由于夜间大气混合层高度较低,使排放的 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 不易扩散;且冬季夜晚较低的气温需消耗更多的化石燃料来供暖。此外,采样日北京市由白天的西北风转向了夜晚的东南风,而北京市为北部和西部山脉包围所形

成的簸箕型地形,当为东南风向时,污染物易聚积,加剧夜晚大气 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度的升高趋势。

限于¹⁴C较高的分析成本,本次日变化事件仅在北京市的一个采样点开展观测工作。那么,此采样点观测到的数据是否具有代表性,是否受到局地排放源的影响以及是否反映了整个北京市此次日变化的真实状况?为此,我们分析了北京市同期大气 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 浓度的变化状况(图2), $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 浓度为北京市8个站点的平均值。进行 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 浓度分析的原因是基于化石源排放是北京以及我国众多城市 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 的重要来源(白春礼等, 2014), $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 的变化应与 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 相关联。从图2可以明显地看出,北京市同期大气 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 浓度与大气 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 具有相似的变化规律,这间接地验证了本文 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 观测结果的可靠性。

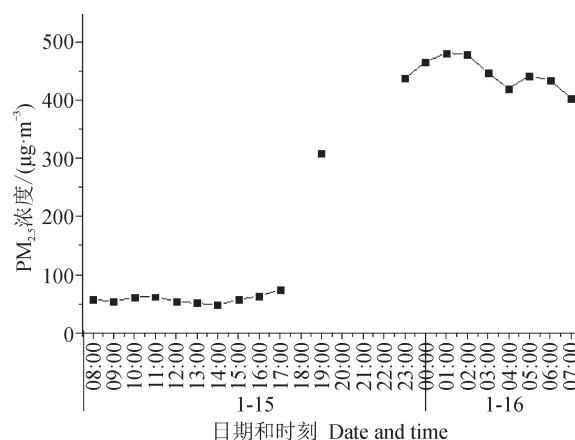


图2 同期北京市大气 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 浓度的变化状况
(数据来自 <http://www.aqistudy.cn/>)
Fig.2 The hourly $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations on a typical wintertime diurnal event in Beijing
(Data is obtained from the website: <http://www.aqistudy.cn/>)

3 结论

本次北京市冬季典型日变化观测结果表明, $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度具有明显的日变化过程。早晚高峰可观测到 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度升高;夜晚 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 浓度急剧增长与夜间大气混合层高度较低、供暖消耗更多的化石燃料以及东南风向有关。值得一提的是,本次事件中观测到风向改变对城市大气 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 日变化的影响。本文在北京市初步的观测结果为进一步认识城市大气 $\text{CO}_{2\text{ff}}$ 的时空变化规律和影响因素做出了前期有益的探索。

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