



寒区河流冰体中污染物融出对水质的影响

Effects of polluted ice thawing on water quality in cold area

DOI :

中文关键词: [冰封期](#) [水动力水质模型](#) [污染冰体](#) [河冰融化](#) [二次污染](#)英文关键词: [icebound season](#) [hydrodynamics and water quality model](#) [polluted ice](#) [ice melting](#) [secondary pollution](#)

基金项目:中国环境管理干部学院博士科研启动基金(B201405);中国环境管理干部学院院级课题(2014009);河北省社会科学基金项目(HB14GL006);河北省科技计划项目(13454222)

作者

[孙少渠^{1,2},肖伟华²,于翔¹,王浩²](#)

单位

[1. 中国环境管理干部学院,河北秦皇岛066004;2. 中国水利水电科学研究院,北京100038](#)

摘要点击次数:153

全文下载次数:194

中文摘要:

以松花江水污染事件为例,通过污染物在冰2水相的分配实验,确定出冰体冻结的硝基苯污染物质浓度为原水样浓度的6.2%~13.4%。在此基础上,利用前期开发的冰封期水动力水质模型,得出松花江干流2.5 km 长度江段冰体融化释放污染物质导致水体硝基苯浓度增加了0.02~0.025 ug/L。进一步推算结果表明,融冰导致松花江末端同江段面硝基苯浓度增加上限为12.5 ug/L,不会对水质造成重大影响。建立在冰2水相分配实验基础上的冰封期水质模拟,能够简单、快速的分析寒区河流污染冰体融化导致的二次污染问题。

英文摘要:

Taking the pollution incident in the Songhua River as an example, the experiments of pollutant distribution in ice and water phases were performed to determine that the nitrobenzene concentration under icing conditions is 6.2 to 13.4% of that in the original water samples. On the basis, the developed hydrodynamics and water quality model during the icebound season was applied, which suggested that nitrobenzene concentration increases by 0.02 to 0.025 ug/L in the 2.52km long main stream of the Songhua River due to the effects of nitrobenzene from ice melting. Furthermore, it showed that nitrobenzene concentration increases by a maximum value of 12.5 ug/L caused by the ice melting in Tongjiang section in the end of the Songhua River, which would not affect water quality significantly. The water quality simulation based on the experiments of pollutant distribution in ice and water phases can analyze the secondary pollution problems caused by polluted ice melting in cold regions simply and quickly.

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)