

DOI:10.13476/j.cnki.nsbddqk.2021.0060

谢汶龙,田伟君,周建仁,等.南水北调东线工程山东段输水期南四湖硫酸盐源解析[J].南水北调与水利科技(中英文),2021,19(3):572-580,605. XIE W L, TIAN W J, ZHOU J R, et al. Analysis of sulfate apportionment during water diversion period in the Eastern Route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project in Shandong Province[J]. South-to-North Water Transfers and Water Science & Technology, 2021, 19(3): 572-580, 605. (in Chinese)

南水北调东线工程山东段输水期南四湖硫酸盐源解析

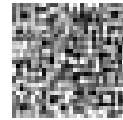
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摘要:为探明南水北调东线工程山东段输水期硫酸盐污染的来源,对南四湖及其周边河流的水化学基本性质进行测定,并结合硫、氧同位素技术,分析南四湖和其入湖河流的水化学以及硫酸盐质量浓度分布特征,计算南四湖各直接来源的贡献率并示踪南四湖流域硫酸盐的根本来源。研究表明:南四湖及其周边入湖河流水化学类型与地下水化学类型不同,南四湖 SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度自南向北逐渐增高,甚至南阳湖(NE)达到 631.50 mg/L;蒸发岩溶解硫酸盐对南四湖贡献率最大,达 52.18%,南阳湖硫酸盐直接来源主要是入湖河流携带,来自江苏的调水对南四湖硫酸盐贡献率仅 5.34%;南四湖周边入湖河道硫酸盐来源各有不同,主要是污水和蒸发岩溶解。

关键词:南四湖;硫酸盐;输水期;硫同位素值;氧同位素值

中图分类号:P342;X524 文献标志码:A 开放科学(资源服务)标志码(OSID):



南水北调东线工程自长江下游引水,输送至山东、河北和天津等地^[1-2]。在长期监测过程中,发现来自江苏的调水进入山东后,硫酸盐质量浓度迅速增加,甚至在南四湖达到 400 mg/L 以上,严重影响调水的使用质量。

不同来源的硫酸盐, $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的组成也不同,因此 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 广泛用于追踪硫酸盐的来源^[3-7]。Zhou 等^[8]对山东省淄博市洪山、寨里煤矿区附近的生活水井中的硫酸盐进行同位素分析,结果表明该区域内奥陶系灰岩水中的硫酸盐主要来自于大气降水。Tuttle 等^[9]利用 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的值确认加拿大河道中硫酸盐来源包括基岩风化、硫化铁氧化和有机硫分解。Cao 等^[10]利用硫、氧同位素技术发现,草海湿地地下水中的硫酸盐主要来源于硫化物氧化,湿地水中硫酸盐在雨季来源于地下水,而旱季则来源于雨水。

本文针对南水北调东线工程出现高质量浓度硫酸盐的现象,在南四湖及其周边入湖河流采样布点,测量水样的基本理化性质以及主要离子质量浓度。运用硫、氧稳定同位素技术研究南四湖及其周边河流 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的组成特征,探明该区域的硫酸盐的主要潜在来源,并结合该区域内的地质水资源分布情况,分析硫酸盐的迁移转化途径,为控制输水湖渠内硫酸盐质量浓度、保障供水水质安全提供数据支持。

1 研究区域概况

南四湖是南水北调东线工程的重要输水储蓄枢纽,该湖位于鲁西地区的济宁市微山县境内(北纬 $34^{\circ}27' \sim 35^{\circ}20'$,东经 $116^{\circ}34' \sim 117^{\circ}21'$),由南阳湖、独山湖、昭阳湖以及微山湖组成。南四湖流域地跨山东、河南、江苏、安徽等4省,共有53条河流汇入,

收稿日期:2020-03-12 修回日期:2020-05-22 网络出版时间:2020-06-23

网络出版地址:<https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/13.1430.TV.20200623.0928.006.html>

基金项目:国家科技支撑计划(2015BAB07B02)

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流域面积在1 000 km² 以上的河流高达9条^[11-12]。

在输水期间,东线工程调入南四湖的调水规模为200 m³/s。2018年12月中旬启动2018—2019年度调水韩庄运河段工程调水工作。调水经韩庄闸进入南四湖,并在南四湖最北端的南阳湖由京杭运河流出,最终在2019年5月逐步完成东线工程调水计划。



图1 南四湖采样图

Fig. 1 Location of sampling sites in Nansi Lake

采样容器使用聚乙烯桶及采样瓶,取样前采样容器用待测水样润洗3次,取湖泊中央及河流断面中间水样。用于阴离子测定及 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值测定的水样用聚乙烯桶收集,低温避光密封保存。用于阳离子测定的水样,用采样瓶收集并加入超纯硝酸酸化至 $\text{pH}<2$,避光密封保存。

2.2 样品的测试分析

2.2.1 水化学基本性质测定

在采样现场,利用GPS确定采样的地理坐标,使用便携式多参数分析仪(HQ-40D,哈希)测定水样的基本理化性质,主要包括pH值、电导率、水温等。在水样采集的当晚,使用酸式滴定法测定水样的碱度(以 HCO_3^- 计)。

将各个采样瓶和采样桶中水样经过0.45 μm 醋酸纤维滤膜过滤后,再各自稀释10倍,用于阴阳离子(K^+ 、 Na^+ 、 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 、 Cl^- 、 SO_4^{2-} 、 NO_3^-)质量浓度的测定。测试仪器为离子色谱仪(ICS-3000,

2 材料与方法

2.1 样品采集及预处理

在2019年1月共采17个水样(图1)。另外,通过南四湖周边的地质调查,明确该地区的典型硫酸盐矿物为石膏并在当地大型石膏矿场采集石膏样品,以测定石膏内硫酸盐的硫氧同位素。

DIONEX),测试精度在 $\pm 5\%$ 。

2.2.2 硫、氧同位素测定

从采样桶中各取1 L水样于烧杯中,用6 mol/L HCl将其酸化至 $\text{pH}<2$,然后加入过量质量分数10%的 BaCl_2 溶液以确保水样中的 SO_4^{2-} 以 BaSO_4 的形式完全沉淀,并静置过夜。将石膏样品研磨成粉末,将其溶于质量分数10%的NaCl溶液中24 h,然后用0.45 μm 醋酸纤维滤膜进行过滤。滤液用质量分数25%的HCl溶液酸化至 $\text{pH}<2$,加入过量质量分数10%的 BaCl_2 溶液以确保滤液中的 SO_4^{2-} 以 BaSO_4 的形式完全沉淀并静置过夜。用0.45 μm 的醋酸纤维滤膜过滤并收集 BaSO_4 沉淀,用去离子水不断清洗沉淀物,去除沉淀中 Cl^- 并用 AgNO_3 溶液检测清洗液,直至无白色沉淀生成。最后,将沉淀物放置烘箱,在60 $^\circ\text{C}$ 干燥24 h。

使用连续流同位素质谱仪(CF-IRMS, GV Instrument)测定 BaSO_4 沉淀中的 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和

$\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值, $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的分析精度分别优于 $\pm 0.2\%$ 和 $\pm 0.5\%$ 。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 水化学特征

3.1.1 基本理化性质

南四湖流域内地表水的 pH 值变化范围为 7.67~8.52,平均值为 8.17,呈弱碱性。南四湖内 pH 值都大于 8,最大值出现南阳湖(SW);周边河流中除蟠龙河及老万福河以外,其他河流 pH 值也都大于 8,最大值出现在万福河。地下水 pH 为 7.02,

呈中性,与研究区域地表水 pH 值相差较大。南四湖流域地表水电导率的变化范围为 768~1 967 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$,平均值为 1 272 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ 。南四湖各子湖电导率由南到北逐渐增加,最大值出现南阳湖(SW);南四湖周边河流的电导率在空间上的变化与南四湖类似,微山湖和昭阳湖的周边河流电导率较低,而南阳湖河流电导率普遍较高,最高电导率出现在老万福河。地下水的电导率为 1 988 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$,远高于地表水电导率(表 1)。在输水期间,南四湖及其周边河流的 pH 值和电导率与研究区域内地下水存在较大差异,说明地下水对南四湖的水质影响可能较小。

表 1 南四湖流域水化学指标
Tab. 1 The hydrochemical data in the Nansi Lake basin

样品号	地点	经纬度	温度/ C	pH	电导率/ ($\mu\text{s} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)	SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	$\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ / ‰	$\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ / ‰
S ₁	韩庄闸	N 34°35'14.8", E 117°23'8.9"	3.2	8.22	820	142.06	7.54	8.00
S ₂	蟠龙河	N 34°45'39.6", E 117°11'38.1"	4.3	7.76	992	350.14	7.99	8.97
S ₃	城郭河	N 34°57'38.8", E 116°58'43.1"	4.0	8.11	1 011	263.02	7.87	8.87
S ₄	昭阳湖	N 35°00'29.1", E 116°53'53.4"	4.3	8.14	768	170.49	11.78	8.60
S ₄	独山湖	N 35°04'33.6", E 116°50'59.4"	3.8	8.05	367	194.66	14.63	9.88
S ₆	白马河	N 35°08'28.0", E 116°41'42.0"	1.8	8.47	1 448	477.82	9.47	9.32
S ₇	东鱼河	N 34°59'56.5", E 116°43'57.5"	3.5	8.10	1 474	381.17	7.60	9.17
S ₈	地下水	N 35°18'43.2", E 116°42'2.7"	16.2	7.02	1 988	286.42	5.51	5.24
S ₉	泗水河	N 35°18'19.0", E 116°43'47.0"	2.6	8.13	1 185	309.65	4.62	6.27
S ₁₀	南阳湖 (NE)	N 35°16'2.3", E 116°37'59.6"	2.7	8.42	1 001	631.50	14.10	9.45
S ₁₁	老运河	N 35°19'59.4", E 116°37'13.2"	5.9	8.19	1 144	559.69	14.42	9.51
S ₁₂	洗府河	N 35°20'7.7", E 116°37'13.2"	4.8	8.19	1 191	229.61	11.07	8.04
S ₁₃	洙水河	N 35°15'34.6", E 116°33'19.8"	3.7	8.19	1 794	288.23	10.77	11.74
S ₁₄	洙赵新河	N 35°12'21.8", E 116°34'45.8"	4.7	8.25	1 886	671.32	14.55	11.81
S ₁₅	万福河	N 35°10'3.5", E 116°35'11.1"	2.6	8.52	1 650	445.71	12.84	11.13
S ₁₆	南阳湖 (SW)	N 35°06'24.5", E 116°39'4.6"	3.5	8.40	1 150	273.19	12.86	9.43
S ₁₇	老万福河	N 35°05'13.9", E 116°37'40.6"	3.5	7.67	1 967	524.67	13.55	10.09

3.1.2 硫酸盐质量浓度分布特征

南四湖硫酸盐质量浓度范围介于 170.49~631.50 mg/L,平均值为 317.46 mg/L,自南向北呈现质量浓度逐渐增大的趋势,在南阳湖(NE)达到最大值(表 1)。周边河流的硫酸盐质量浓度变化与南四湖类似,自南向北硫酸盐质量浓度也逐渐增大。河流硫酸盐质量浓度范围介于 142.06~671.32 mg/L,平均值为 386.92 mg/L。大部分河流的硫酸盐质量浓度均超过我国 GB 5749—2006 饮用水标准(250 mg/L)。另外,来自江苏的调水(韩庄闸)在周边河道有最低硫酸盐质量浓度值,这表明在输水期南四湖高质量浓度硫酸盐可能是由山东境内的因素造成的。

南四湖硫酸盐质量浓度分布与周边入湖河流具

有明显正相关性。在输水期间,南阳湖(NE)周边河流硫酸盐质量浓度都普遍较高,包括泗河、老运河、洙水河及洙赵新河等(图 1),特别是洙赵新河,硫酸盐质量浓度高达 671.32 mg/L,这可能是导致南阳湖(NE)的硫酸盐质量浓度高达 631.50 mg/L 的重要原因(表 1)。这一结果表明,入湖河流可能是南四湖高硫酸盐质量浓度的主要因素。

3.1.3 水化学类型

南四湖地下水的水化学类型为 $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-HCO}_3^-$ - Cl^- 型(图 2)。受碳酸盐岩风化影响的水体的水化学组分会靠近 $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Mg}^{2+}$ 线^[15],因此地下水可能受到碳酸盐岩风化的影响。南四湖的水化学类型为 $\text{Na}^+\text{-SO}_4^{2-}\text{-HCO}_3^-$ 型和 $\text{Na}^+\text{-SO}_4^{2-}\text{-Cl}^-$ 型

(图2)。南四湖周边入湖河流的水化学类型与南四湖相似。蒸发岩溶解及硅酸盐风化会导致水体的水化学组分偏向 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ 线^[13], 所以南四湖及周边河流可能是受蒸发岩溶解或硅酸盐风化

的影响。

南四湖与周边地下水的水化学类型差别显著, 却与周边入湖河流相似, 这表明南四湖的补给可能主要是河流汇入, 而非地下水补给。

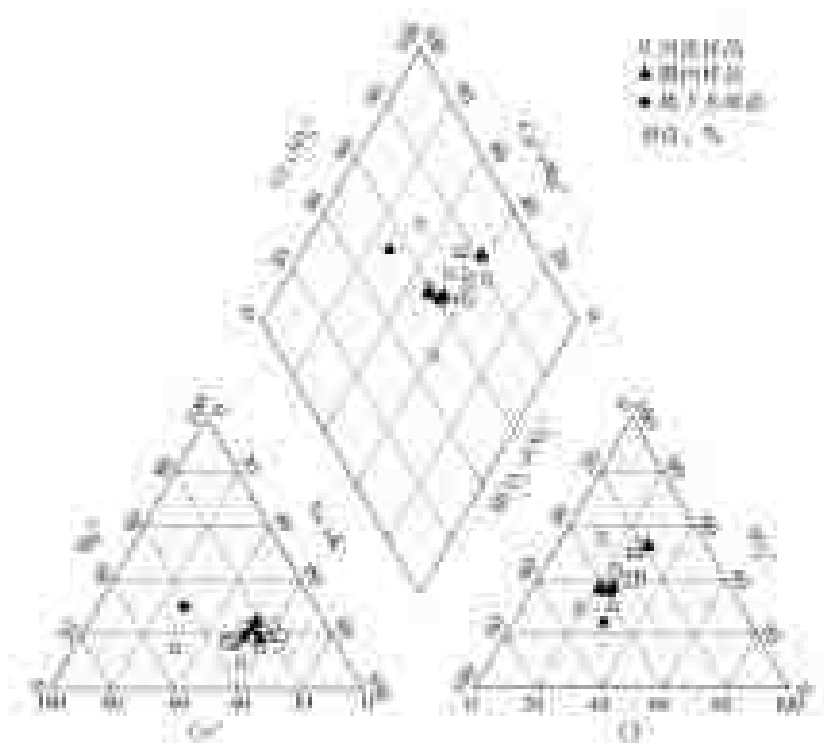


图2 南四湖流域 Piper 图

Fig. 2 Piper ternary diagram of sampling in Nansi Lake basin

3.2 硫酸盐中硫氧同位素特征

南四湖内 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 与 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值范围分别为 $11.78\text{‰} \sim 14.63\text{‰}$ 和 $8.6\text{‰} \sim 9.88\text{‰}$ 。南四湖周边入湖河流中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值的变化范围为 $4.62\text{‰} \sim 14.55\text{‰}$ 和 $6.27\text{‰} \sim 11.81\text{‰}$ (表1)。南四湖内 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值的变化范围比河流小, 且普遍集中在高值区域, 这反映南四湖内 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值普遍比周边河流高; $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$

值的特征与 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值类似, 但是南四湖内 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值主要集中在中间区域, 这说明南四湖内 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值比较稳定(图3)。结合 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 与 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值的变化规律, 说明河流硫酸盐的潜在来源比南四湖复杂。地下水中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 与 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值分别为 5.51‰ 和 5.24‰ , 与南四湖相差较大。另外测得石膏矿 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 与 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值分别为 15.70‰ 和 15.17‰ 。

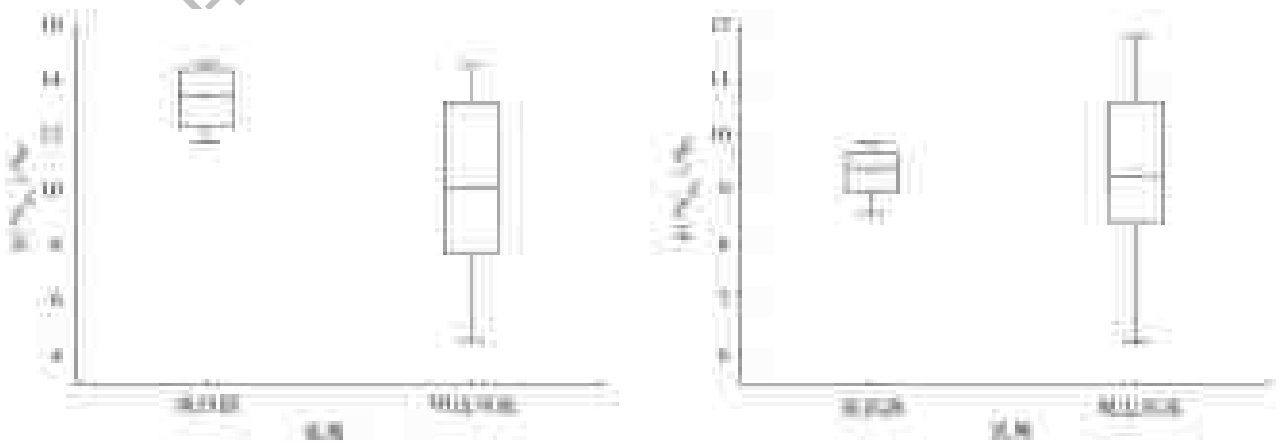


图3 南四湖流域 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 与 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 箱线图

Fig. 3 The boxplots of $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ and $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ values in Nansi Lake basin

3.3 南四湖流域硫酸盐来源分析

3.3.1 南四湖硫酸盐的来源

南四湖硫酸盐潜在来源主要包括大气沉降、硫化物氧化、蒸发岩溶解、地下水携带、入湖河流携带以及人类污水排放等活动^[14-16]。Zhang 等^[17]统计

了全球诸多区域污水废水中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值的范围,本文再结合 Krouse 等对各硫酸盐来源的硫氧同位素研究^[18],得到不同硫酸盐来源的硫氧同位素特征,进行整理后得到图 4,图中各方框代表不同的硫酸盐来源末端。

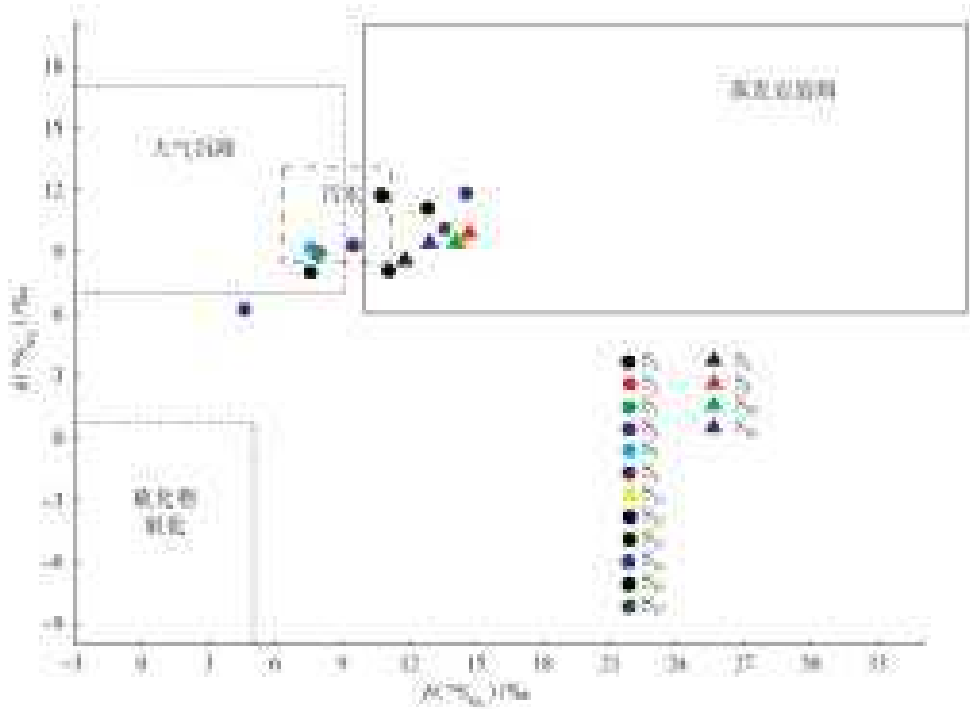


图 4 南四湖流域硫酸盐来源末端图

Fig. 4 The end source of sulfate in Nansi Lake basin

从图 4 可以看到,所有湖泊样品(S_1 、 S_5 、 S_{10} 及 S_{16})中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的测量值不在大气沉降末端。另外,中国酸雨区多集中在西南、华中以及华东沿海地区,研究区域内的酸沉降行为较少^[19-20]且输水期处于旱季降雨量少,因此大气沉降可能对南四湖硫酸盐质量浓度影响较小。南四湖 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 和 $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值也均不在硫化物矿物氧化末端内,说明硫化物氧化可能不是南四湖硫酸盐的潜在来源(图 4)。蒸发岩溶解是自然水体中硫酸盐的重要来源之一^[21-22],在图 4 中湖内点全都位于蒸发岩溶解末端,因此蒸发岩溶解可能是南四湖硫酸盐的潜在来源。此外南四湖当地政府严禁污水直排入南四湖,污水主要由周边河流携带进入南四湖。

3.3.2 南四湖内硫酸盐各直接来源贡献率

硫酸盐溶解于水中后,除了硫酸盐还原菌的影响外,其同位素组成在自然水体中很难改变^[23]。硫酸盐还原菌是一种厌氧微生物,它们能把硫酸盐还原成硫化物,硫酸盐质量浓度以及硫同位素的组成特征将发生改变,呈现出 SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度低、 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值高的现象。因此,硫酸盐还原菌会掩盖

硫酸盐来源的信息^[24]。但是南四湖内 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值与 SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度并无明显相关性(图 5)。另外,南四湖是浅水湖泊且长期保持高溶解氧特征^[25],很难产生厌氧环境。因此,在南四湖内可以忽略硫酸盐还原菌对 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值的影响。

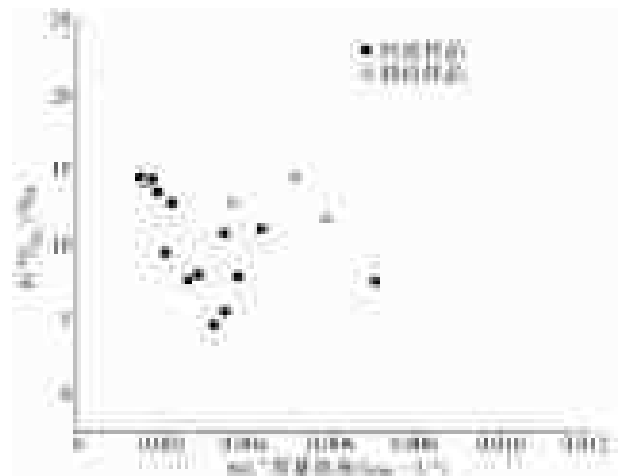


图 5 南四湖流域内 SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度与 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 关系

Fig. 5 Diagram for $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ vs SO_4^{2-} water samples in Nansi Lake basin

Li 等^[26]利用自然水体 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的组成,计算出

在雨季嘉陵江的硫酸盐来源于硫化物氧化,贡献率达到 56%,而在旱季,硫酸盐则来自工业污水,贡献率高达 49%。因此,利用 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 组成可以对硫酸盐直接来源贡献率进行计算。

由 3.1 可得,地下水的基本理化性质以及水化学类型均与南四湖及其周边河流存在明显差异,因此地下水补给不是南四湖的主要补给来源,即地下水携带硫酸盐对南四湖的影响可以忽略。另外,经 3.3.1 分析可以得到,在输水期大气沉降(降水)以及硫化物氧化不是南四湖硫酸盐的潜在来源。综上所述,南四湖硫酸盐的直接来源主要是蒸发岩溶解及各入湖河流携带。

根据往年南水北调东线工程水质监测的硫酸盐质量浓度分布,发现有 3 个区域在各自区域内硫酸盐质量浓度比较稳定,因此为方便计算各硫酸盐直接来源的贡献率,将南四湖划分为 3 个大区域,分别为昭阳-微山湖区(ZWSL)、独山湖区(DSSL)、南阳

湖区(NYSL),并假定在这 3 个区域内溶解硫酸盐混合均匀。另外,根据硫酸盐直接来源的空间分布,将各个大区域内相邻两个来源在湖内的混合区单独划分为一个小区域,且假定在各个小区域内硫酸盐硫同位素值稳定不变。泗水河位于鲁西地区石膏盐分布的边界地带,包括泗水河及其西南方向区域内石膏盐矿产丰富,而泗水河东北方向地区(NYSL 大部分湖域)的石膏盐矿产稀少^[27]。因此在 ZWSL、DSSL 以及 NYSL 的泗水河入湖口,蒸发岩溶解是硫酸盐直接来源之一,而在 NYSL 其他区域直接来源都是入湖河流。ZWSL、DSSL、NYSL 这 3 个大区域分别各自划分成 3 个、2 个和 4 个小区域。ZWSL 和 DSSL 内的小区域分别是各河道入湖口区域,NYSL-1 为泗水河入湖口区域,NYSL 其他小区域则为相邻径流入湖口的混合区域(图 6)。每个小区域的 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 值都为每个小区域所对应湖内点的 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的值。

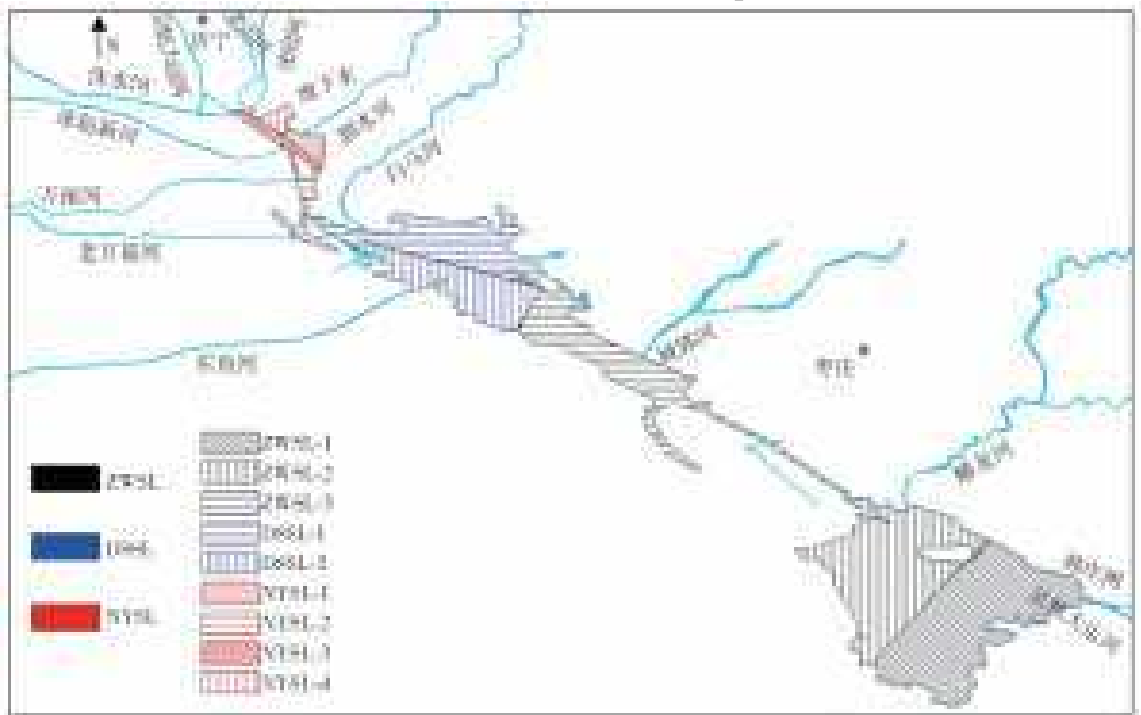


图 6 南四湖区域划分

Fig. 6 The dividing area in Nansi Lake

南四湖硫酸盐各直接来源的贡献率通过以下公式进行计算

$$\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{湖}}) = \delta(^{34}\text{S}_i)A + \delta(^{34}\text{S}_j)B \quad (1)$$

$$A + B = 100\% \quad (2)$$

$$\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{湖}}) = \delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{石膏}})C + \delta(^{34}\text{S}_k)D \quad (3)$$

$$C + D = 100\% \quad (4)$$

式中:其中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{湖}})$ 是湖中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的值; $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_i)$ 、 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_j)$ 和 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_k)$ 是来自不同河道携带的 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$

值; $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{石膏}})$ 是石膏中 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ 的值(15.70‰); A、B、C、D 都代表贡献率。

ZWSL、DSSL 内小区域以及 NYSL-1 内硫酸盐来源贡献率利用式(3)和(4)进行计算,NYSL 其它区域则利用式(1)和(2)计算。将 NYSL 大区每条河流计算得出的贡献率除以 12, DSSL 大区内每条河流贡献率计算所得贡献率分别除以 6, ZWSL 大区内各河流及调水计算所得贡献率除以 9,结果见表 2。

表 2 南四湖硫酸盐各直接来源贡献率
Tab. 2 Contribution rates of sulfate from each direct source in Nansi Lake

来源	$\delta(^{34}\text{S}\text{SO}_4)/\text{‰}$	子湖 $\delta(^{34}\text{S}\text{SO}_4)/\text{‰}$	贡献率/%
江苏调水	7.54	11.78	5.34
蟠龙河	7.99	11.78	5.65
城郭河	7.87	11.78	5.56
白马河	9.47	14.63	2.86
东鱼河	7.60	14.63	2.20
泗水河	4.62	14.10	1.20
老运河	14.42	14.10	7.54
洸府河	11.07	14.10	0.80
洙水河	10.77	14.10	1.21
洙赵新河	14.55	14.10	7.12
万福河	12.84	12.86	8.10
老万福河	13.55	12.86	0.24
蒸发岩溶解(总)	15.70		52.18

南四湖硫酸盐来源主要是蒸发岩溶解,贡献率高达 52.18%。河流携带硫酸盐的贡献率也不容忽视,尤其是洙赵新河、老运河和万福河,这 3 条河流对南四湖硫酸盐贡献率总和高达 22.76%。在南阳湖,这 3 条河流携带硫酸盐的贡献率远远大于蒸发岩溶解。江苏调水中携带硫酸盐对南四湖的贡献率仅 5.34%。

3.3.3 南四湖入湖河道硫酸盐分析

白马河位于污水末端,东鱼河、蟠龙河和城郭河位于大气沉降与污水的重合区域(图 4)。城郭河流经滕州市工业区,周边部分中小企业的污水排入城郭河,对城郭河水质造成严重影响;马燕华等^[28]曾测定枣庄市硫酸盐的污染情况,污废水通过自然渠道进入蟠龙河,其中市政污水的 SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度高达 357.60 mg/L,输水期蟠龙河 SO_4^{2-} 的质量浓度为 350.14 mg/L,与枣庄市政污水排放质量浓度相似;东鱼河流域大多以农业种植业为主,汇入了许多周边未经处理的农业和养殖业的污废水,水体污染严重,且输水期正是旱季,降水少。因此,上述 4 条河流硫酸盐的主要来源可能都是人类活动造成的污废水。

从图 4 可以发现,在输水期间,尽管老运河、洸府河、老万福河和万福河水质也受到污水的影响^[11-12],但这些河流的硫酸盐的主要来源却都是蒸发岩溶解。洙水河位于蒸发岩溶解末端与污水末端的重合区域,说明洙水河的硫酸盐受到蒸发岩溶解和污水的双重影响。泗水河不在任何一个末端,来源比较复杂,主要可能受大气沉降和硫化物氧化的影响。来

自江苏调水的硫酸盐主要来源于大气沉降,同时也可能受污水影响。

由于南四湖硫酸盐主要来源于自然输入(蒸发岩溶解),因此为降低南四湖硫酸盐质量浓度,保障输水水质,不仅需要采取“河长制”控制入湖河道硫酸盐,而且更需要根据受水方的需水量制定合理的硫酸盐处理措施。

4 结 论

(1)输水期间,南四湖流域地表水都呈弱碱性,地下水呈中性。南四湖 SO_4^{2-} 质量浓度自南向北逐渐增高,最高达 631.50 mg/L。地下水水化学类型为 $\text{Ca}^{2+}-\text{HCO}_3^- - \text{Cl}^-$ 型,主要受到碳酸盐风化影响;南四湖及其周边河流的水化学类型是 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{Cl}^-$ 型和 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{HCO}_3^-$ 型,主要受到蒸发岩溶解及硅酸盐风化的影响。

(2)蒸发岩溶解硫酸盐对南四湖的贡献率高达 52.18%。但南阳湖硫酸盐来源则主要是河流携带,特别是洙赵新河、老运河和万福河,对南阳湖硫酸盐的贡献率远远高于蒸发岩溶解。来自江苏的调水对南四湖硫酸盐贡献率仅为 5.34%。

(3)对入湖河道而言,污水汇入是白马河、城郭河、蟠龙河及东鱼河的主要硫酸盐来源;洙赵新河、万福河、老万福河、洸府河和老运河硫酸盐的主要来源均为蒸发岩溶解;而洙水河硫酸盐则受到污水与蒸发岩溶解的共同影响。

(4)根据输水期南四湖流域硫酸盐来源解析,构建合理的硫酸盐防控体系。对待贡献率高的河流应采取“河长制”责任到人,另外在调水使用前应该采取合理的处理措施。

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Analysis of sulfate apportionment during water diversion period in the Eastern Route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project in Shandong Province

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Abstract: China is facing with water shortages, and the per capita water resources of China are below the global average. Therefore, to solve the problem of water shortages in the northern region, the Chinese government launched the South-to-North Water Diversion Project (SNDP) in 2002. The Eastern Route Project (SNWD-ERP) is an integral part of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project. The SNWD-ERP diverts water from the lower reaches of the Yangtze River to Shandong and Hebei Provinces, and Tianjin municipality with a complex hydraulic system of interconnected lakes, rivers, and canals, which provides important guarantees for the socio-economic development of the northern region. Nansi Lake (NSL) which is located in Shandong Province, China, is an important storage hub for the SNWD-ERP. Since the SNWD-ERP has officially been in operation, it was found that the concentrations of sulfate rapidly increased after water transfer from Jiangsu Province to Shandong Province, especially in NSL, where the sulfate concentrations reached 400 mg/L. This was a huge impact on the water quality of the SNWD-ERP. After sulfate was dissolved in the water, it was stable and easy to accumulate in the water body. Excessive sulfate concentration not only limited the use of water transfer but also had adverse effects on the human body. Therefore, accurately identifying the source of sulfate in lakes and channels and related biogeochemical processes are important conditions for protecting and managing water resources.

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more serious, especially in the pre-release stage, where the pre-release period was short and large.

(3) Due to the "precision" water level control of the improved stage-wise trial-and-error method and the full utilization of the adjustable flood control storage capacity, the peak reduction rate was 16.2%, which was better than the 14.3% peak reduction rate produced by the original stage-wise trial-and-error method, and the peak reduction rate was increased by 13.3%.

To address the poor performance of the original stage-wise trial-and-error method applied to reservoirs with low regulation capacity under weekly regulation, an improved stage-wise trial-and-error method was proposed, which had the following advantages compared with the original one:

(1) It could better adapt to the characteristics of reservoirs with small storage and low regulation capacity. It may overcome the shortcoming that the upper and lower limits of reservoir storage capacity and discharge capacity were frequently broken in the original one, which brought a good stability performance to the algorithm.

(2) The calculation principle of the improved stage-wise trial-and-error method was simple, and the segmentation iteration process was complete and clear. A reasonable and operability operation solution could be easily obtained.

(3) The case study in Fuchunjiang Reservoir proved that the improved stage-wise trial-and-error method achieved good application results in the flood control operation.

Key words: flood control of reservoirs; optimal operation; the principle of maximum flood peak reduction; improved stage-wise trial-and-error method

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To ascertain the source of sulfate pollution during the water diversion period in the SNWD-ERP in Shandong province, monitoring points in NSL and its surrounding rivers and groundwater distribution were sampled to analyze the characteristics of hydrochemical and sulfate concentration distribution in NSL. The $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$ value was used to calculate the contribution rate of each direct source in the diversion water period, and combining with the $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$ value to explore the sources of sulfate in NSL and the major sources of sulfate in inflowing rivers in the diversion water period. The variety rules of sulfate sources in NSL are analyzed to search for the potential sources of sulfate pollution and appropriate treatment techniques were investigated to reduce sulfate concentration and ensure the safety of water supply, and provide data support in the SNWD-ERP.

The main result were as follows: (1) in the diversion water period, the pH of NSL and its inflowing rivers was alkaline, and groundwater was neutral. The sulfate concentration in NSL gradually increased from south to north, even as high as 631.50 mg/L in the Nanyang sub lake (NE). The main water types of NSL were $\text{Na}^+ - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{Cl}^-$ and $\text{Na}^+ - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{HCO}_3^-$, which was mainly affected by carbonate weathering. But the water types in groundwater were $\text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{Cl}^-$, which was mainly affected by the dissolution of evaporite salt and the weathering of silicate. (2) Evaporite dissolution has the largest sulfate contribution rate in NSL, reaching 52.18%. But the direct source of sulfate in Nanyang sub lake was mainly carried by rivers, especially Zhuzhaoxin River, Old Canal, and Wanfu River. The contribution rate to Nanyang Lake sulfate was much higher than that of evaporite dissolution, and contribution rate of water transfer in NSL from Jiangsu was only 5.34%. (3) For the inflowing river, sewage inflow was the main source of sulfate in the Baima River, Chengguo River, Panlong River, and Dongyu River, and the main sulfate source in Zhuzhaoxin River, Wanfu River, Old Wanfu River, Guangfu River, and Old Canal were evaporite dissolution, while the Zhushui River sulfate was affected by both sewage and evaporite dissolution. (4) Based on the analysis of the source of sulfate in the Nansi Lake basin during the water transfer period, a reasonable sulfate prevention and control system was constructed. For rivers with a high contribution rate, the "river chief system" should be adopted to assign responsibility to people, and reasonable treatment measures should be taken before the water is transferred and used.

Key words: Nansi Lake; sulfate; diversion water period; $\delta(^{34}\text{S}_{\text{SO}_4})$; $\delta(^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SO}_4})$