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中国边缘海  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  地球化学行为  
及其应用

Geochemical behaviors of  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  and their  
application in the China marginal seas

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## 摘要

本研究通过对北部湾湾口、南黄海、东海、南海北部海域进行的共计 10 个航次的调查、采样及分析，对海水中  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  和  $^{210}\text{Po}$  活度浓度的时空分布特征进行研究，并利用模型估算出  $^{210}\text{Po}$  的清除迁出速率、停留时间、垂向迁出通量以及 POC 输出通量。得到主要结果如下：

- 1) 北部湾溶解态和总  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  活度浓度春、夏季较高、冬季低，颗粒态刚好相反，春、夏季低于秋、冬季。溶解态和总  $^{210}\text{Po}$  活度浓度秋季最低，其余三个季节变化较小，但夏季各层次之间活度浓度变化比较明显；颗粒态  $^{210}\text{Po}$  活度浓度秋季最高，冬季最低，春、夏季居中，且二者相接近。各站位近底层溶解态  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  活度浓度随离岸距离的增加而增加，颗粒态  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  活度浓度随离岸距离的增加而减小。多数站位总态  $(^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb})_{\text{A.R.}}$  ( $T^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{A.R.}}$ ) 随深度增加而增加， $T^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{A.R.}}$  在不同季节呈现不同的分布趋势，但因受径流、水体混合等因素的影响，其变化没有明显的规律性。
- 2) 在北部湾湾口海域，稳态清除模型得到的  $^{210}\text{Po}$  输出通量比非稳态模型更为合理。由此计算出  $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  的停留时间和 POC 的输出通量，其中 H17 站和 H12 站的 POC 输出通量于春、夏两季较高，H14 站在冬、春两季较高，离岸最远的 J82 站则为春、秋两季较高。
- 3) 在南黄海和东海海域，陆坡区中层水体  $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  活度浓度的分布明显受到黑潮水的影响。陆架区颗粒态是  $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  的主要存在形式，而陆坡区则以溶解态为主。夏季期间，各相态  $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  活度浓度在不同深度变化较大。秋、冬季时，由于水体混合作用强烈，在不受黑潮水影响的站位上， $^{210}\text{Po}$  和  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  活度浓度在整个水柱中分布较为均匀。
- 4) 在南黄海和东海海域，由非稳态模型计算的结果显示，2006.07-2007.01 期间， $^{210}\text{Po}$  的清除、迁出速率和输出通量均要小于 2007.01-2007.11 期间的结果，停留时间则较长。由  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  不平衡估算得到的 POC 输出通量介于 -258.99-2379.08 mmolC/m<sup>2</sup>/a 之间，2006.07-2007.01 期间同一站位的 POC 输出通量低于 2007.01-2007.11 期间的结果。
- 5) 在南海北部海域，溶解态  $^{210}\text{Po}$  活度浓度占总  $^{210}\text{Po}$  的比例呈现由近岸到外海增加的特征，与颗粒物浓度的空间变化有关。

6) 溶解态  $^{210}\text{Po}$  平均停留时间略低于溶解态  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  的平均停留时间, 而颗粒态  $^{210}\text{Po}$  平均停留时间与颗粒态  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  平均停留时间接近或更长。在清除迁出过程中, 清除过程所导致的  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  分馏效应不明显, 但迁出过程可导致  $^{210}\text{Po}$ 、 $^{210}\text{Pb}$  的明显分馏。

**关键词:** 中国边缘海;  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  不平衡; 颗粒动力学; 停留时间; 季节变化

## Abstract

Activity concentrations of  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{210}\text{Po}$  in China marginal seas, including the Beibu Gulf, the southern Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the northern South China Sea, were determined. The spatial and temporal distribution of them was depicted. The scavenging and removal rates, residence times, removal flux of  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and POC export flux were calculated by steady-state (SS) and non-steady-state (NSS) models. The major results we obtained were as follows:

- 1) In the Beibu Gulf, dissolved and total  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  activity concentrations were higher in spring and summer than those in fall and winter. The seasonal pattern of particulate  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  was opposite to that of dissolved  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ . The dissolved and total  $^{210}\text{Po}$  activity concentrations were the lowest in fall, while particulate  $^{210}\text{Po}$  activity concentrations were the highest in fall and the lowest in winter. Dissolved  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  at the bottom layer in most stations increased with distance from the shore, while particulate  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  decreased. Total  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  activity ratios increased with increasing depth, and showed different trends in different seasons at most stations.
- 2) Removal fluxes of  $^{210}\text{Po}$  estimated by SS model were more reasonable than those by NSS model in the Beibu Gulf. POC export fluxes derived by  $^{210}\text{Po}-^{210}\text{Pb}$  disequilibria were the highest in spring.
- 3) In the southern Yellow Sea and the East China Sea,  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{210}\text{Po}$  activity concentrations at the mid-layer in the slope region were significantly affected by Kuroshio waters. The particulate  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was the dominate phase in the shelf while dissolved form dominated in the slope. The activity concentrations of  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  varied largely with depth in summer, while little vertical variations at stations without the influence of Kuroshio in fall and winter due to the enhanced water mixing.
- 4) In the southern Yellow Sea and the East China Sea, the scavenging and removal rates and removal fluxes of  $^{210}\text{Po}$  during summer to winter were lower than those during winter to fall by NSS model, while the residence times of  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was opposite. The POC export fluxes estimated from  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  disequilibria ranged from -258.99 to 2379.08 mmolC/m<sup>2</sup>/a, with a lower flux from summer to winter than that

from winter to fall.

5) In the northern South China Sea, the proportions of dissolved  $^{210}\text{Po}$  to total  $^{210}\text{Po}$  increased from the inshore to the deep basin, indicating the effect of the particle concentrations.

6) The mean residence time of dissolved  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was slightly lower than that of  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  in the northern South China Sea, while the mean residence time of particulate  $^{210}\text{Po}$  was close to or longer than that of  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ . There was no significant fractionation between dissolved  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  during scavenging process, but a significant fractionation between particulate  $^{210}\text{Po}$  and  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  was observed during removal process.

**Key words:** China marginal seas;  $^{210}\text{Po}/^{210}\text{Pb}$  disequilibria; particle dynamics; residence time; seasonal variation

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