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Migration and transformation of heavy metals at solid/water interface in Beiyunhe River 投稿时间: 2011-08-03 最后修改时间: 2011-09-05

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中文摘要:

分析测定了6种元素(Cr、Co、Mn、Cu、Pb、Zn)在北运河水系10个采样点水体和表层沉积物中的含量和形态分布,利用SPSS 19.0统计软件对重金属在不同形态中的含量进行相关性分析。结果显示,北运河下游重金属污染程度高于上游; Cr、Cu、Pb、Zn在底泥可提取态中所占比例相当高,多数采样点都超过10.0%。所研究的重金属多数在底泥Fe-Mn结合态与悬浮物、可交换态、硫化物和有机质结合态均存在相关性; Mn是北运河地化循环中最为活跃的元素。

英文摘要:

Six elements (Cr, Co, Mn, Cu, Pb and Zn) in water and top sediment at 10 sites from the Beiyunhe River were analyzed to obtain the metal contents and species patterns in this region. The SPSS 19.0 software was used to analyze the correlation between concentrations in different species of heavy metals. The results showed that the contamination extent of heavy metals in the upstream was heavier than that in the downstream Extractable fractions of Cr, Cu, Pb and Zn were extremely high and exceeded 10.0% at most sites. For most heavy metals studied, close correlations were found between Fe-Mn oxides and suspended solids, exchangeable fraction, sulfides and organic matter fraction. Mn was the most active element in local geochemical recycle of Beiyunhe River.

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