东海陆架近岸区SO²-扩散 通量的初步研究

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前 言

研究化学物质的扩散通量对于了解沉积物和上覆水体之间物质的迁移、交换及其量 的动态关系是很重要的。这方面的工作大体说来是从七十年代开始的〔1-4〕

东海陆架测区地处长江口外,地形比较开放,海底多属泥质或泥质粉砂区,部分地 区下伏有残留砂,因此底质多样,且其中还居留着底栖动物,尤以多毛类为主。由于它 们的活动可能对SO4^{*}通量有制约性的影响。

为了研究陆架 测 区 SOT通量的扩散移动特点及其量的各种关 系 本 文 依 据 SOT通



•夏季站位 。秋季站位 •夏季兼秋季站位

图 1 沉积物和间隙水取样站

Fig. 1 Sampling stations of sedimentary interstitial water

量的梯度估测法结果探讨了这些通量的地区性和季节性特点;还探讨了这些通量与底栖 动物扰动量的联系。测区的主要站位见图 1 。

通过研究得到如下几方面的结果: 1.夏季东海陆架近岸测区的 SO4"通 量是从沉积 物扩散向上覆水体的负通量; 秋季,由于长江淡水影响的减小和消失,一些站 SO4"通 量的扩散方向作了根本的变换,即向下指向底部沉积物的正通量。2.靠近长江口的G8140 和、G8003、G8005等泥质站SO4"的通量较高,而位于 此区 东北的G8129、G8009、G 8001等砂质站SO4"的通量较低; 3.SO4"通量与底栖动物密度表现反相关的关系。

调查分析方法和材料来源

用大型箱式取样器取得不扰动的沉积物样品,再分别以直径为15和7.5厘米的塑料 圆筒取副样,同时观察岩芯的颜色、层理、粒度特征和容易鉴别的小动物等等。

分层取样是将虹吸吸去上覆水的沉积物副样放在氮气套袋中进行的,接着把取入去 污塑料离心管中的沉积物样品在套袋中盖紧螺帽,然后用离心机在6000转/分的转速下 离心间隙水。

把离心的间隙水和吸出的上覆水样用0.40μ孔径Nuclepore滤膜的过滤器 过滤,部 分滤液作酸化保存,另一部分滤液作现场项目测定。

SO₄ 的资料是用BaSO₄重量法测定的,其精度≪0.5毫克分子/升;为了保证SO₄ 资料的可靠性,同时以Pb容量法的结果作检查。二者基本一致。酸挥发性硫化物用比色法测定,根据其含量范围相对误差为20-40%。

结果和讨论

1.SO₄ 通量的扩散特点

目前关于化学物质扩散通量的估测方法至少有三种:即直接的上覆水 培 育法^[6]; 间隙水和上覆水之间化学物质的浓度梯度法(亦称梯度法)^[5];缺氧的沉积物培育法^[7]。 本文引用的 SO₄^{*}通量的估测方法是依据梯度法进行的。此法主要是根据表层间 隙 水与 上覆水之间 的 SO₄^{**}梯度($\frac{\partial C}{\partial Z}$ | Z = 0)和沉积物中 SO₄^{**}扩散系数 Ds的 乘积 来求通 量的。公式的建立是以菲克(Fick)第一定律为基础,通 过Goldhaber, et al (1974), Berner, R.(1976b), Goldhaber, et al (1977)^[5]的应用而建立起 来的,该公式 表达如下:

$$F = -\phi Ds \left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial Z} \mid Z = 0 \right) \dots (1)$$

式中o一 沉积物的孔隙度;

D_s——沉积物中SO₄"的扩散系数;

度;

Z----沉积层的深度(垂直座标);

 $D_s = \phi^2 D_o; D_o \longrightarrow 海水中离子的扩散系数[8];$

假设浓度的梯度变化近似于直线,则可以将(1)式再加以简化处理,这样便可以得 到:

现将公式(1)和(2)所估测的 SO4^{*}通量结果列表1。从表1可见、夏季(6-8) 月在东海陆架近岸测区G8001、G8003、G8005、G8025、G8140等 站穿过 底部 界面的 SO4^{*}通量^{*}显负值,即其扩散的方向是从沉积物指向上覆水体的。而秋季(11月)的一 些站如 G8103、G8104、G8110等等、其 SO4^{*}通量的扩散方向和夏季的 正好 相反,即 从沉积物一水界面往下指向下伏的沉积物。

通量方向随季节发生变换的原因主要在于长江淡水季节性稀释影响下底部界面上下 SO4^{*}浓度分配关系的变换。即夏季受稀释的海底上覆水SO4^{*}浓度低于表层问隙水SO4^{*} 浓度值,秋季由于淡水的退缩,上覆水SO4^{*}浓度重新升高并恢复到甚至高过表层间隙水 SO4^{*}浓度(在沉积物表层还原性因素增强的影响下)。对此,笔者已另文¹)讨论。

2. 夏季(6-8月) SO4 通量的地区特点

表1 测区底部界面附近SO4"梯度通量· (毫克分子/米2·天)

Table 1 SO₄⁼ gradient fluxes near the bottom interface of the studying area

	夏			季	(6-	8月)			秋季(11月)			
G8001	G8003	G8005	G8009	G8010	G8011	G8025	G8129	G8140	G8103	G8104	G8110	G8105
-2.0	-25.6	-17.1	-4.8	-27.5	-1.6	-19.3	-4.6	-30.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0

注:*负值表示SO_"通量的扩散方向是从沉积物指向上覆水体的;而正值则表示相反的扩散方向,并不表示数学含义。

根据表1中所列的SO4^{*}通量值可以归纳出SO4^{*}通量的地区特点。较高的SO4^{*}通量 出现在测区西南靠近长江口这一三角形区域内,其中如G8140、G8005、G8025 等站 都群聚在31°N纬度线上,从31°N往北SO4^{*}高通量区域东移的范围缩小,到31°15′N, 则高通量测站只有G8003站。这些较高的SO4^{*}通量站大体上与散落在近岸测区东北部的 G8011、G8009和G8001等低通量区域划分开。

3.夏季测区穿过沉积物一水界面的SO4 通量和砂质含量以及底栖类密度的关系

从图 2 可见低通 量站G8001、G8009、G8011等,其 沉积物砂质含量(80%左右) 和 底 栖 动 物 密 度(>3000 个/米²)都 很高;与此相反,G8005、G8025、G8140、

1)王成厚"东海陆架边岸区底部界面附近的SO4-"海洋学报,1986,2期

G8003等高SO4^{*}通量站 沉积物 砂质 含量(<60%)和底栖动物(多毛类等)密度(<2500个/米²)则是很低的。这些现象表明 SO4^{*}通量和后二者之间有反相关的对应关系(图 3)。





Fig. 2 The relationship among so_4 fluxes and sandy content of sediment as well as the density of benthic faunas in studying area in summer

测区沉积物中的泥质成分主要来自大陆风化产物,它们伴同长江淡水一起入海,颗粒较大的陆源碎屑在入海以前已下落殆尽,随着淡水影响的减弱泥质成分的沉积量也相应地减少。因此,可以根据沉积物中泥质成分的多少来判断淡水对该地区影响的程度。 在G8140、G8003、G8005等站,泥质成分较高,这意味该地区接受的淡水影响较强; 而在G8001、G8009、G8011等砂质站由于淡水影响极微,因此沉积下来的泥质成分也 就大大减少,沉积物中砂质含量相对增多,联系到前述淡水稀释与SO4"通量的正关 系,所以这种稀释与砂质含量的关系就必然反映到后者与SO4"通量的关系上。

SO4^{*}通量与底栖动物密度呈反相关的原因在于:底栖动物灌溉¹⁾自己洞穴的扰动 作用愈强,引起上覆水(夏季SO4^{*}浓度较低)与SO4^{*}浓度较高的表层间隙水之间混合 也愈加充分,从而缩小了界面上下的SO4^{*}浓度梯度以及梯度法估测的SO4^{*}通量。因





- Fig. 3 The correlation between SO₄⁻ fluxes with the density of benthic faunas (a) and with the sandy content of sediment (b) in studying area in summer
- 此,底栖类密度愈大、其扰动作用---般愈强,SO₄⁼梯度通量也就愈加降低。 本文所用的资料除部分来自作者的实验测定外,其它均由李丽霞、董永庭、 Demaster, D.J.,钱江初、洪家珍、史君贤、龚云楚等提供。

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¹⁾底栖灌溉作用:底栖动物为了取得氧气和食物供给常常吸泵上覆水通过自己的洞穴,这样活动谓之(Goldheber, et.al., 1977)。

A STUDY ON SO4⁻ DIFFUSION FLUX IN SHORE OF THE EAST CHINA SEA CONTINENTAL SHELF

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Abstract

The SO_4^{2-} concentration in interstitial water and overlying water is analysed and examined with the gravity method and the volumetric method respectively. The results of both methods are consistent with each other. The gradient method is mainly used for measuring diffusion flux of SO_4^{2-} . This method is based on Fick's first law, and proposed by referring to the use of SO_4^{2-} gradient flux in the studies made by Goldhaber, et al. (1974), Berner (1976) and Goldhaber, et al. (1977). The equation is $F = \phi Ds (dc/dz) z = 0$, and may be simplified as $F = -\phi Ds \Delta c/\Delta z$ to measure SO_4^{2-} flux similarly.

According to the data of SO_4^{2-} gradient flux, some problems have been disccussed in the following aspects:

1. The SO_4^{2-} concentration in the overlying water is lower than that in the surficial interstitial water significantly under the influence of the Changjiang River dilute water in the nearshore studying area in summer (June-August). The seasonal negative SO_4^{2-} flux diffusing up to the overlying water is produced thereby. In the fall, the SO_4^{2-} concentration in the overlying water increases to or even beyond its concentration in the surficial interstitial water without the fresh water influence of the Changjiang River in the nearshore area mentioned above. In addition, the SO_4^{2-} concentration in the surficial interstitial water is slightly lower than that in summer with the Eh value decreasing and the density of SO_4^{2-} reduction bacteria increasing in the autumn sediment. Therefore, the SO_4^{2-} flux acrossing sediment-water interface is mostly transforming into positive flux which diffuses down to sediment in the fall in the nearshore studying area. 2. The regional distribution characteristics of negative $SO_4^{2^-}$ flux acrossing sediment-water interface is significant in the nearshore studying area in summer, the higher $SO_4^{2^-}$ fluxes occur in the triangular region which is located in the southwest of the nearshore studying area(Fig.4), such as stations G8140, G8003, G8005, G8025, etc., and lower $SO_4^{2^-}$ fluxes occur in the northeast of the nearshore studying area, such as stations G8009, G8001, G8011, etc., These characteristics seem to be related to sediment types because the former are generally muddy stations, and the latter are generally sandy stations. So there is a negative correlation between $SO_4^{2^-}$ fluxes crossing sediment-water interface are significantly

relative to disturbance of benthonic faunas because the higher density of benthonic faunas is in the sandy station in which the SO_4^{2-} flux is lower.

Therefore, the negative correlation between SO_4^{2-} flux and the density of benthonic faunas is revealed (Fig. 5 a). The reason of this relationship is that the lower density of benthic faunas occurs in muddy stations and the higher density occur in sandy stations(Fig. 4), in which more benthonic species exist and benthonic disturbance is more powerful, surely resulting in more mixing between the overlying water with lower SO_4^{2-} concentration and surficial interstitial water with higher SO_4^{2-} concentration through benthonic irrigation. Thus the gradient of SO_4^{2-} concentration and SO_4^{2-} flux measured by the gradient method are reduced near the interface thereby.

The results are as follows:

1. The SO_4^{2-} fluxes crossing sediment-water interface are seasonal negative fluxes diffusing from sediments up to overlying water column in the nearshore area of the East China Sea continental shelf in summer. The main reason is that the Changjiang River fresh water seasonally dilutes SO_4^{2-} in overlying sea water of the nearshore sea bottom.

2. There is an obvious correlation among SO_4^{2-} flux crossing sedimentwater interface, region and sediment types. The main reason of this correlation is that the bentonic disturbance influenced by dilute fresh water restricts the SO_4^{2-} concentration in overlying water and surficial interstitial water.