该生拥护党的路线、方针、政策，热爱祖国和人民，政治立场坚定，能够自觉同不良思想作斗争。平时关心时事[1]政治和社会热点，能积极学习党的基本知识和理论，努力提高自己的政治理论水平。  
在学习上，该生学习目标明确，学习态度端正，有良好的学习习惯。成绩优异，专业基础扎实。通过大学生英语六级[2]考试和全国计算机四级考试，在校期间曾三次获得国家励志奖学金。  
生活中，该生主动关心同学，乐于助人，积极为老师和同学服务，工作受到老师同学的一致好评。通过实践锻炼了自己的人际交往能力、语言表达能力等。能认真完成老师交办的工作，群众基础良好。  
综上所述，该生在校期间综合表现良好，未受到过校纪校规处分。亦未发现其参加非法宗教活动和非法组织。

The following values have no corresponding Zotero field:  
SR 1  
A3 刘红年  
PB 南京大学  
CL 硕士  
DS CNKI

[1] H. Liu等, 《A paradox for air pollution controlling in China revealed by “APEC Blue” and “Parade Blue”》, *Sci. Rep.*, 卷 6, 期 1, 页 34408, 9月 2016, doi: 10.1038/srep34408.

[2] K. Walsh和I. G. Watterson, 《Tropical Cyclone-like Vortices in a Limited Area Model: Comparison with Observed Climatology》, *J. Clim.*, 卷 10, 期 9, 页 2240–2259, 1997, doi: 10.1175/1520-0442(1997)0102.0.CO;2.

A series of strict emission control measures were implemented in Beijing and surrounding regions to ensure good air quality during the 2014 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit and 2015 Grand Military Parade (Parade), which led to blue sky days during these two events commonly referred to as “APEC Blue” and “Parade Blue”. Here we calculated Multi-Axis Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (MAX-DOAS) and Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) NO2 and HCHO results based on well known DOAS trace gas fitting algorithm and WRF-Chem model (with measured climatology parameter and newest emission inventor) simulated trace gases profiles. We found the NO2 columns abruptly decreased both Parade (43%) and APEC (21%) compared with the periods before these two events. The back-trajectory cluster analysis and the potential source contribution function (PSCF) proved regional transport from southern peripheral cities plays a key role in pollutants observed at Beijing. The diminishing transport contribution from southern air mass during Parade manifests the real effect of emission control measures on NO2 pollution. Based on the ratios of HCHO over NO2 we found there were not only limited the NO2 pollutant but also suppress the O3 contaminant during Parade, while O3 increased during the APEC.

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在2014年亚太经合组织（APEC）峰会和2015年盛大阅兵（Parade）期间，北京及周边地区实施了一系列严格的排放控制措施，以确保良好的空气质量，这导致了这两个通常被称为“APEC蓝”和“阅兵蓝”的活动期间的蓝天日。在这里，我们基于众所周知的DOAS痕量气体拟合算法和WRF化学模型（具有测量的气候学参数和最新的排放发明者）模拟的痕量气体剖面，计算了多轴差分光学吸收光谱（MAX-DOAS）和臭氧监测仪器（OMI）NO2和HCHO结果。我们发现，与这两个事件之前的时期相比，Parade（43%）和APEC（21%）的NO2柱突然减少。反向轨迹聚类分析和潜在源贡献函数（PSCF）证明了来自南方外围城市的区域迁移在北京观测到的污染物中起着关键作用。游行期间南方气团输送贡献的减少表明了排放控制措施对NO2污染的真实影响。根据HCHO与NO2的比值，我们发现在Parade期间，HCHO不仅限制了NO2污染物，而且抑制了O3污染物，而在APEC期间，O3增加了。