

改性纳米黑碳应用于钝化修复重金属污染土壤中的问题探讨

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摘要:通过有关文献资料调研,综述纳米黑碳在钝化修复污染土壤中的应用,分析其应用于钝化修复重金属污染土壤时尚待弄清的几个问题。结果表明:(1)由于纳米黑碳是疏水的非极性吸附剂,选择纳米黑碳作为土壤重金属钝化修复剂时,需对其进行氧化改性,以进一步提高其钝化能力。目前常用的氧化剂为氧化性无机酸、酸性高锰酸钾、双氧水、臭氧等,强烈的氧化过程,会破坏纳米黑碳微孔结构,一定程度上降低其吸附量。(2)为了明确其应用的可能性和适用范围,需揭示改性纳米黑碳对土壤中重金属的钝化机理及其影响因素。土壤CEC、pH、重金属离子的性质等可能是影响改性纳米黑碳对土壤中重金属吸附性能的主要因素。(3)充分利用改性纳米黑碳在土壤修复中的有益作用的同时,还需考虑其可能存在的生态环境负面效应,研究其在土壤中的径流迁移、渗漏等,明确其污染地表水和地下水的可能性,研究其生物效应和将吸附钝化后的纳米黑碳从土壤中移除的可能性,明确其潜在的生态环境风险。

关键词:纳米黑碳;表面改性;土壤;重金属

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Discussion on Application of Modified Nano-particle Black Carbon for the Remediation of Soil Heavy Metals Pollution

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Abstract: In this paper, application of modified nano-particle black carbon for the remediation of soil heavy metals pollution was summarized and several scientific problems needed to be discussed. Firstly, nano-particle black carbon, as a nonpolar and hydrophobic sorbent, needs to be modified with oxidizing agents to improve its absorption characteristic of heavy metals. Oxidizing agents most in use were inorganic oxy-acids, KMnO₄, H₂O₂ or O₃. The microporous surface structure of nano-particle black carbon could be damaged in intense oxidation reaction and the adsorption capacity of heavy metals could be decreased. Secondly, absorption mechanism and influence factors should be illuminated to verify the feasibility and scope of application of modified nano-particle black carbon for the remediation of soil heavy metals pollution. The soil pH, CEC and the properties of heavy metals might be mainly effect factors. Finally, making full use of advantage of modified nano-particle black carbon for the remediation of soil heavy metals pollution, its possible negative effects to ecological-environment systems should be considered. It was necessary that the transference of modified nano-particle black carbon with surface runoff and soil water leaching needed to research to determine the feasibility of surface water and groundwater pollution. The biological effect of modified nano-particle black carbon in soils and removal from soils should be studied to confirm its ecological-environment risks.

Keywords: nano-particle black carbon; surface modified; soil; heavy metals

随着我国经济日益增长,工业生产规模不断扩大,土壤这一人类赖以生存的资源所承受的压力越来

越大。土壤重金属污染已成为我国污染面积最广、危害最大的环境问题之一^[1–3]。我国受重金属污染的耕地面积超过2 000万hm²,约占耕地面积的1/5^[4]。在我国140万hm²灌区中,有64.8%的土地遭受重金属污染,其中轻度污染占46.7%,中度污染占9.7%,严重污染占8.4%^[5]。我国每年产出重金属污染的粮食约1 200万t^[6],在调查的24个省(市)320个重点污染区

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中,有60.6万hm²的大田农作物超标,占调查总面积的20%,其中80%以上是重金属含量超标,尤其是Pb、Cd、Cu、Hg及其复合污染最为突出^[7]。如何有效地修复重金属污染土壤,维持土地的可持续利用,已成为亟待解决的问题。

纳米材料由于其巨大的比表面积、高的活性点位以及优良的光电性能,在改善环境方面已被美国纳米技术行动列为8个交叉领域之一^[8],其在污染治理领域具有广阔的应用前景^[9]。自20世纪80年代末以来,纳米材料在环境保护、污染控制和减量、能源开发与保护等方面的作用逐渐受到人们关注^[10]。Chang等^[11]在应用纳米零价铁修复多环芳烃污染土壤取得了很好效果;纳米TiO₂在光催化降解染料和有机废水方面也显示出很好的应用前景^[12~13];中国科学院南京土壤研究所通过纳米铁治理重金属污染土壤的探索性试验证实了其降低重金属有效性的效果,并发现纳米铁颗粒掺杂Pd后,效果更明显,能在很短的时间内将土壤中95%的Cr⁶⁺还原成Cr³⁺;张美一等^[14]发现,稳定后的零价Fe、Fe₂S、Fe₃O₄纳米颗粒,尤其是Fe₃O₄,能十分有效地降低土壤中砷的生物可利用性和滤出性,进而减轻砷的潜在毒害作用。但是到目前为止,基于纳米材料治理污染土壤的研究仍十分缺乏。

1 纳米黑碳在污染土壤修复中的应用

黑碳(Black Carbon)是生物体或化石原料的挥发分在不完全燃烧或高温热解时转化成的,是气态过程的产物^[15~16]。通常情况下形成的黑碳表面积为(89±2)m²·g⁻¹;直径30~50nm,密度1.8~2.0g·cm⁻³;元素组成为C(87%~92.5%)、H(1.2%~1.6%)、O(6.0%~11%);具有芳香族化合物的结构特性,有许多羧基、酚羟基、羰基等含氧功能团^[17~18]。因此,黑碳属于多孔性芳香族化合物结构的纳米材料,具有较强的从环境中吸附物质的能力。

目前普遍认为黑碳是有机污染物的超强吸附剂。它能够强烈吸附多环芳烃^[19]、多氯联苯^[20]、多氯代二苯并二恶英、多氯代二苯并呋喃和多溴联苯醚^[21]、农药敌草隆^[22]、3-氯酚^[23]和菲^[24]等各种有机污染物。Yang和Sheng^[25]用小麦和水稻秸秆焚烧而成的黑碳,对敌草隆的吸附效率是普通土壤的400~500倍。龚兵丽等^[26]发现黑碳对废水中亚甲基蓝染料的吸附等温线能较好地吻合Langmuir和Freundlich吸附等温方程,吸附为熵推动的吸热过程,更倾向于发生多层吸附。黑碳对重金属也有一定的吸附作用。吴成等^[27]发现黑

碳能够强烈吸附Hg²⁺、As³⁺、Pb²⁺和Cd²⁺,且对Pb²⁺最大吸附量远大于对其他几种重金属。Qiu等^[28]将麦草和稻草秸秆燃烧形成的黑碳与商业活性碳比较发现,黑碳对Pb²⁺的吸附能力更强,而且随着pH值的升高而显著增加。目前对于黑碳的超强吸附能力仅限于基础研究,利用它的这一特性去修复被污染的环境(沉积物、水体和土壤)正处在探索阶段。

越来越多的研究证实纳米材料具有一定的生物毒性^[29],金属及氧化物纳米材料抑菌作用研究已逐渐开展^[30~34]。虽然碳纳米材料质量轻,有可能经空气到达人的肺部,可对环境和生物的安全性带来一定的影响,但已有研究表明黑碳在土壤中普遍存在,其占土壤总有机碳的4%(2%~13%)左右^[35],目前的研究还没有发现其对种子发芽、植物生长产生毒害作用^[36],只有过量的黑碳会抑制植物对土壤养分的吸收^[37]。若将纳米黑碳应用于钝化修复污染土壤,由于其具有强吸附能力,且在土壤中普遍存在,与目前所研究的金属及氧化物纳米材料相比,无疑是环境友好的,因而具有广阔的前景。

2 纳米黑碳应用于重金属污染土壤修复尚待弄清的几个科学问题

任何一项技术在对其机理没有足够认识之前总是不成熟的,改性纳米黑碳成功地应用于土壤环境修复之前必须弄清以下几个科学问题。

2.1 纳米黑碳改性方法对其重金属吸附性能的影响

黑碳是疏水性的非极性吸附剂,对非极性有机物具有较强的亲和力,而对极性物质的吸附性较弱。已有研究表明,黑碳对Pb²⁺的最大吸附量远小于矿物和腐植酸^[38~39]。通过氧化改性调节表面酸性基团含量,可明显增强其对Pb²⁺、Cr³⁺等极性较强的物质的吸附^[40~41],减弱对极性较弱的有机物质的吸附^[42]。黑碳经HNO₃氧化改性后,C=C和O-H官能团明显增多,且新引进了O=C-OH、C-O和CNO等官能团,在pH3~8之间Zeta电位由-20mV降低到-60mV,更利于对带正电荷物质的吸附^[43~44]。经H₂SO₄改性的黑碳对As⁵⁺最大吸附量可达62.52mg·g⁻¹^[45]。王汉卫^[46]在土壤中分别添加1%、3%、5%用HNO₃改性的纳米黑碳后,土壤有效态Cu分别降低了47.26%、72.01%、80.89%,有效态Zn分别降低了3.00%、17.71%、43.61%。

但是,强氧化改性会使其微孔系结构遭破坏,过渡孔系增多,吸附性能明显降低;缓和的氧化则可以

使表面含氧基团增多,孔隙结构变化不大,吸附性能也变化不大。采用氧等离子体处理既可以引入含氧基团又能保持其表面积和孔隙结构不变^[47]。因此,弄清不同的改性方法,氧化改性前后纳米黑碳的形貌结构、带电特性、分子基团及其对重金属的吸附性能和吸附机理,这不仅是该项技术成功推广应用的理论基础,也是今后纳米黑碳钝化剂商品化的技术支撑。

2.2 改性纳米黑碳对不同土壤、不同重金属的钝化机理及其影响因素

一般认为,无机钝化剂通过其对重金属的吸附、氧化还原、拮抗或沉淀作用,降低重金属的活性^[48]。有机钝化剂通过其对重金属的络合或螯合、吸附、截留等作用,影响重金属的生物有效性^[49]。

(1) CEC一定程度上决定着其对重金属离子的吸附容量^[50]。Liang 等^[51]认为,土壤中黑碳的存在可大大提高土壤的 CEC。而吴成等^[27]从玉米秸秆燃烧物中提取的黑碳的 CEC 仅为 $0.15 \text{ cmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,远低于土壤一般矿物。改性纳米黑碳对土壤 CEC 的影响未见报道。看来改性黑碳是否通过提高土壤 CEC 增加阳离子交换吸附,从而钝化土壤中重金属的机理有待证实。

(2) 土壤 pH 与土壤中重金属的活性密切相关^[52]。有研究^[46]发现,改性纳米黑碳的施加会降低红壤和黄棕壤的 pH,当添加量为 5% 时,黄棕壤 pH 降低幅度(1.09)大于红壤(0.81)。Cheng 等^[53]在对未改性黑碳研究中也得到同样结论。而土壤 pH 的降低不利于重金属的钝化。或许改性纳米黑碳并不是通过改变土壤 pH 的机理来钝化重金属的。

(3) 重金属性质也影响其吸附。一般离子水化热越大,越不易与吸附剂表面位反应^[50]。黑碳对 Hg^{2+} 、 As^{3+} 、 Pb^{2+} 和 Cd^{2+} 的最大吸附量为 $\text{Pb}^{2+} > \text{As}^{3+} > \text{Hg}^{2+} > \text{Cd}^{2+}$ ^[41]。王汉卫^[46]在红壤和黄棕壤施加改性纳米黑碳发现其对 Cu^{2+} 的钝化能力远大于 Zn^{2+} 。这预示着改性纳米黑碳对重金属的钝化能力,不仅可能与土壤类型、纳米黑碳的性质有关,还可能与重金属种类有关,当然施用技术和农田措施等也不容忽视^[54]。另外,一般认为黑碳是惰性的^[55-57],氧化机理不大可能适用于重金属钝化。

黑碳这一类富碳贫氮的生物质燃烧产物,具有高度的芳香环分子结构^[17-19]。经氧化改性后,增加了表面含氧官能团和电负性^[43-44]。那么,改性纳米黑碳对重金属的络合或螯合、吸附、截留等作用是否是重金属钝化的重要机理?至今没有人用具体数据对此加以证实,只是根据其所含有的化学基团而做出的推测。因

此,弄清改性纳米黑碳对不同土壤、不同重金属的钝化能力及其影响因素,揭示其对土壤中重金属的钝化机理,是确定改性纳米黑碳钝化修复重金属污染土壤适用范围的理论依据。

2.3 改性纳米黑碳的土壤环境行为

目前,纳米材料土壤环境行为方面的研究,多集中于通过实验室模拟试验,探索其穿透土层进入或污染地下水的潜力^[58]。研究的纳米材料包括零价铁^[59-60]、 C_{60} ^[61]、 TiO_2 ^[62]、 SiO_2 ^[63] 和铝^[64]等。杨士卫^[65]研究表明,纳米铁悬浮液在 10~40 cm 土柱中的贯穿率分别为 33%、19.3% 及 8.2%,纳米铁颗粒随距离被滞留的衰减系数 k 为 $0.096 \text{ } 3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 。Lecoanet 等^[66]发现,水溶性的羟基富勒烯以及单壁碳纳米管在多孔介质中迁移能力比胶态 C_{60} 聚集体更强。纳米材料在土壤孔隙环境中的迁移扩散能力与纳米材料的颗粒大小^[59]、表面电荷及亲水性^[59-60]等有关;纳米材料在砂土中的穿透性能大于壤土和黏土^[67],且穿透性能随土壤中可溶性有机碳含量增加而增加^[62]。

越来越多的研究证实纳米材料具有一定的生物毒性^[29],已开始被认为是一类潜在的新型污染物,金属及氧化物纳米材料抑菌作用研究已逐渐开展^[30-34]。近年来,由于碳纳米材料应用广、质量轻,有可能经空气到达人的肺部,其对环境和生物的安全性也被人们注意。研究的碳纳米材料包括 C_{60} ^[68-69]、MWCNTs^[70-71]、SWCNTs^[72]、黑炭^[36]等。相对而言,目前纳米材料的环境行为和生物毒理效应研究多集中在水、大气环境中,涉及的研究对象包括水生生物、动物、人体等,对土壤环境中微生物及植物毒理效应的研究十分缺乏,只有零星的报道。如 Lin 和 Xing^[35]报道了 MWCNTs 对黑麦草、萝卜等 6 种植物种子的发芽和根伸长没有抑制作用。Lin 等^[73]认为碳纳米材料(包括 SWCNTs, MWCNTs 和 C_{70})能够被水稻吸收、转运并可以转移到下一代。刘世杰和窦杰^[36]发现了黑碳可以减少养分淋失,作用效果依次为 $\text{NH}_4^+ > \text{K}^+ > \text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{NO}_3^-$,且当黑碳用量低于 4% 时能够促进玉米对养分的吸收,超过 4% 时会有抑制作用。

虽有迹象表明占土壤总有机碳 4%(2%~13%)左右的黑碳^[74],在自然界中可能存在土壤微生物降解作用^[75]。但是通常认为黑碳是惰性的,一般情况下会发生物理迁移,而不会发生明显的化学变化,受光化学反应和微生物作用很小^[55-57]。Cheng 等^[53]在室内短期的培养试验中已发现黑碳可发生氧化作用。

但是,纳米黑碳经氧化改性后引入大量含氧官能

团,降低了表面电负性^[43-44],进入土壤后穿透、截留、扩散以及沉积作用如何?能否发生明显的生物、化学、光化学降解?生物毒性如何?至今尚未得知。有研究表明,加入表面活性剂或者官能团,增加其亲水性,可降低其在多孔介质中的附着效率,增加迁移性^[66]。前人对其他纳米材料在多孔介质中的行为及影响因素所做的有意义探索,有助于人们提高对纳米材料土壤环境行为的认识,并为研究改性纳米黑碳的土壤环境行为和生物效应提供方法和理论上的借鉴。因此,弄清改性纳米黑碳进入土壤后穿透、截留、扩散、沉积作用,明确其穿透土层进入或污染地下水的可能性,揭示其在土壤中的生物、化学转化过程及其影响因素,是明确改性纳米黑碳在土壤中的生物效应、改性纳米黑碳中重金属的释放规律、改性纳米黑碳潜在环境风险的大小等的理论依据。

2.4 吸附后的改性纳米黑碳在土壤中移除的可行性

目前,重金属污染土壤钝化修复技术中,无论施用哪种钝化剂,最终吸附了污染物的钝化剂都留在土壤中,当环境条件改变后,钝化剂吸附的重金属也会重新释放^[76]。土壤中改性纳米黑碳吸附的重金属在特定的条件下是否会重新释放出来而成为定时“炸弹”?知之甚少。除了研究其氧化稳定性、吸附稳定性和释放规律外,最安全的方法就是将吸附后的钝化剂从土壤中彻底移除。

但是,钝化剂从土壤中移除受制于两个因素:一是钝化剂必须定位集中施入,才有可能移除,因而可能影响吸附钝化效果;二是土壤中重金属必须能够迁移到钝化剂表面,才有可能发生钝化作用,而大多数研究者认为除砂质土壤外重金属在土壤中的移动性很小^[77]。但 Camobreco 等^[78]则推测,由于田间土壤的高度非均一性,当灌溉和降雨时,有相当数量的水分可迅速通过大孔隙,包括生物孔穴、裂隙和植物根孔形成的优势流,可促使重金属的迁移。章明奎^[79]的研究已证实了此观点。就第一个限制因素而言,改进钝化剂的剂型和施用方法,且不影响钝化剂的钝化效果是关键;就第二个限制因素而言,通过改善土壤环境条件,促使重金属迁移是关键。解决了上述问题,才能扩大该技术的应用范围(中、重度污染土壤修复),消除环境问题隐患,使该技术有突破性的发展。

综上,选择对重金属具有强吸附能力,且在土壤中普遍存在的纳米黑碳作为土壤重金属钝化修复剂,需对其进行氧化改性,以进一步提高其钝化能力。揭示其对土壤中重金属的钝化机理,以明确其应用可能

性和适用范围的理论前提。在充分利用改性纳米黑碳在土壤修复中的有益作用外,还需考虑其可能存在的生态环境负面效应,研究其土壤环境行为、生物效应及从土壤中移除的可能性,降低潜在的环境风险。为重金属污染土壤的钝化修复提供一条经济、实用、环境友好的新的技术思路。

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