

· 综 述 ·

氯代脂肪烃生物与非生物共促降解机制研究进展

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摘 要: 氯代脂肪烃 (Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, CAHs) 具有高毒性、高富集性、高环境残留的特点和致癌、致畸、致突变效应, 对人体健康和生态环境造成了严重危害。CAHs 降解是生物和非生物过程共同作用的结果, 存在多种交互作用, 明晰 CAHs 的生物与非生物共促降解机制对于强化 CAHs 污染场地修复具有重要意义。文中首先对 CAHs 降解方式进行了分类介绍, 按照还原脱氯、好氧共代谢和直接氧化三种方式总结了影响 CAHs 降解的典型生物与非生物降解因子。从共促降解的角度出发, 系统分析并提出了诱导降解机制和协同降解机制, 并对基于共促机制强化 CAHs 降解的工程应用与存在的技术局限进行了综述和分析, 最后对未来的发展方向进行了展望。

关键词: 氯代脂肪烃, 共促降解, 诱导降解机制, 协同降解机制

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Advances in biotic and abiotic mutual promoting mechanism for chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons degradation

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Abstract: Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (CAHs) with characteristics of high toxicity, biological accumulation and recalcitrance to degradation as well as carcinogenicity, teratogenesis and mutagenicity, are seriously harmful to human health and ecological environment. CAHs degradation depends on biotic and abiotic responses that exist diversified interactive effects, so it is important to clarify the mechanism of CAHs degradation via biotic and abiotic mutual promoting to significantly enhance the CAHs-contaminated site restoration. In this work, a series of pathways for CAHs degradation was first introduced and summarized as three means on reductive dechlorination, aerobic cometabolism and direct oxidation, and biotic and abiotic typical factors affecting CAHs degradation were concluded from these. Then, mechanisms of induced degradation and synergistic degradation were indicated from the perspective of mutual promoting degradation both with biotic and abiotic responses, and furthermore, the application and technical limitations of CAHs degradation enhanced via biotic and abiotic mutual promoting were reviewed and analyzed. Finally, the development of CAHs degradation technology in future was prospected.

Keywords: chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, mutual promoting degradation, induced degradation mechanism, synergistic degradation mechanism

氯代脂肪烃 (Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, CAHs) 是一类重要的有机溶剂, 广泛应用于机械制造、电子元件清洗和化学化工等过程。由于大规模生产和不当使用, CAHs 已成为世界各国工业化地区常见污染物。美国环保局曾对 39 个小城镇地下水供水水源进行检测, 结果表明, 在已处理和未经处理的地下水都发现了 11 种 CAHs, 检出率最高的是三氯乙烯 (TCE) 和氯仿 (CF), 分别为 36% 和 31%^[1]。德国 Bitterfeld 地区经过近百年的化学工业发展, 土壤和地下水受到了 CAHs 的严重污染, 涉及的土壤面积高达 25 km², 约有 2 亿 m³ 的地下水遭受污染^[2]。我国“水中优先控制污染物”中前 9 种均为 CAHs^[3]。且 CAHs 均具有“三致”(致癌、致畸、致突变) 效应或可疑“三致”效应, 严重威胁人类健康^[4]。因此, 采取有效方式去除该类污染物已引起环保领域的广泛关注。

CAHs 去除方式包括生物降解和非生物降解。生物降解可分为还原脱氯、好氧共代谢和直接氧化。还原脱氯降解是具有降解所有种类 CAHs 潜

力的修复方式^[5], 但还原脱氯降解以 CAHs 作为电子受体, 需要合适的电子供体, 研究表明丙酸盐、丁酸盐、乳酸盐、甲醇、乙醇、乙酸盐以及微生物发酵产生的 H₂ 是常见电子供体, 还原脱氯降解强度会受 Fe⁰ 等非生物降解因子的显著影响^[6]。好氧共代谢降解是 CAHs 降解的另一重要方式, 除全氯取代烃外, 其他 CAHs 均可通过好氧共代谢降解, 好氧共代谢降解可通过曝气和添加共代谢基质进行强化, 好氧共代谢降解中的酶主要为单加氧酶和双加氧酶。直接氧化降解过程中微生物直接以 CAHs 作为碳源和能源进行生长, 避免了因添加生长基质而引起的代谢副产物的产生^[7], 具有显著优势, 但目前只发现了一氯甲烷 (CM)、二氯甲烷 (DCM) 和氯乙烯 (VC) 等低氯取代的 CAHs 能被微生物直接氧化^[8], 因此如何通过其他方式使高氯取代物转化为低氯取代物是实现该方法的重要步骤。CAHs 的非生物降解分为化学氧化和化学还原, 化学氧化过程的非生物降解因子包括高锰酸钾和芬顿试剂等强氧化剂, 可将 CAHs

氧化为无毒化合物；化学还原过程的非生物降解因子为以 Fe^0 为典型代表的还原剂，可将 CAHs 还原为低氯取代烃，再完全脱氯^[9]。CAHs 污染场地环境复杂，生物与非生物降解因子共存，明晰生物与非生物降解共促机制对 CAHs 污染场地修复意义重大。

采用生物降解对 CAHs 污染场地进行修复经济环保，但速率低并常伴有副产物的累积。非生物降解几乎没有生物降解所形成的典型中间产物，如 TCE 生物降解过程产生的二氯乙烯 (DCE) 和 VC^[10]，但处理费用高，易产生二次污染。单一处理方式难以实现 CAHs 经济、高效去除，当前联合生物与非生物过程强化 CAHs 污染场地修复成为主要趋势。Peale 等^[11]联合生物与非生物降解，不到一年，实现了污染场地 TCE 浓度由 11 000 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 下降到小于 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 。生物与非生物降解间存在多种交互作用，充分认识其共促降解机制对高效处理 CAHs 污染有重要意义。然而，目前仅有对 CAHs 在生物降解^[12-13]或非生物降解^[14-15]单独作用下的总结，以及对于一种 CAH 如 $\text{CF}^{[8]}$ 、四氯化碳 (CT)^[16]、TCE 等^[17]生物降解机制的论述，对于生物与非生物共促降解机制的分析和总结鲜有报道。据此，文中结合本课题组在甲烷氧化菌共代谢降解 CAHs 方面的研究进展，系统分析了生物与非生物共促降解机制，综述了基于共促降解机制联合生物与非生物过程强化 CAHs 降解所取得的进展，并简析了生物与非生物降解间存在的抑制作用，最后浅析了现有研究中存在的问题及未来的发展方向，以期对 CAHs 污染场的修复提供优化策略和理论指导。

1 CAHs 的生物和非生物降解概述

1.1 CAHs 的生物降解

好氧共代谢降解是在有氧条件下，微生物利用生长基质的同时合成加氧酶降解 CAHs 的过程。常见的酶为甲烷单加氧酶^[18]，产生甲烷单加

氧酶的甲烷氧化菌在自然界分布广泛，其中包括湿地、沼泽、农田、森林、城镇土壤、米稻田、地下水和垃圾填埋场等^[19]。直接氧化降解是微生物在有氧条件下，把 CAHs 作为唯一碳源和能源实现代谢的过程。与好氧共代谢降解相比直接氧化降解不需引入生长基质，避免了由生长基质引起的代谢副产物的生成，有很大的潜在优势。一般而言，只有含氯较少的 CAHs (含有一个或两个氯) 可以由微生物用作电子供体直接代谢。还原脱氯降解是微生物在厌氧条件下，以 CAHs 或生长基质为碳源和能源，通过直接代谢或共代谢的方式降解 CAHs 的过程。对于 CAHs 的还原脱氯降解，最典型的是四氯乙烯 (PCE) 的还原脱氯降解，其完整降解途径如图 1 所示。虽然 PCE 的还原脱氯降解最终产物是乙烯，但大量的菌属只能完成 PCE 到 DCE 的过程，截止目前，只发现特殊的脱卤拟球菌属 *Dehalococcoides* spp. 能够完成 PCE 到乙烯的还原脱氯降解过程^[12]。然而，*Dehalococcoides* spp. 对氧气非常敏感，且活性较低^[10]，所以 PCE 到乙烯的还原脱氯降解过程转化率很低，导致了大量中间产物的累积。

11 种典型 CAHs 在好氧共代谢、直接氧化和还原脱氯三种生物降解方式下的中间产物和最终产物如表 1 所示。氯甲烷 (CA)、1,2-二氯乙烷 (1,2-DCA)、顺-1,2-二氯乙烯 (cis-DCE) 等非全氯取代的 CAHs 在好氧、厌氧条件下均能被降解，目前只发现 CM、DCM 和 VC 等低氯取代烃能以直接氧化降解方式被微生物直接代谢。高氯取代的 CAHs 难以进行直接氧化降解，可进行好氧共代谢降解，如 CF、CT、1,1,1-三氯乙烷 (1,1,1-TCA)、TCE、PCE 等。全氯取代的 CAHs 在好氧条件下难以被降解，易进行还原脱氯降解，如 CT、PCE 等。当前，已报道的常见 CAHs 生物降解因子 (生物降解因子指能降解 CAHs 的微生物) 如表 2 所示。进行好氧共代谢降解的主要为假单胞菌属 *Pseudomonas*、红球菌属 *Rhodococcus*、甲基弯曲菌属 *Methylosinus*、

伯克氏菌属 *Burkholderia*、埃希氏菌属 *Escherichia*、劳尔氏菌属 *Ralstonia*、亚硝化单胞菌属 *Nitrosomonas* 等 7 个属，其中最主要为 *Pseudomonas*。这些微生物通过产生单加氧酶或双加氧酶，如甲烷单加氧酶、甲烷双加氧酶、氨单加氧酶、甲苯单加氧酶、甲苯双加氧酶、烯烃单加氧酶、丁烷单加氧酶等^[18]，将 CAHs 催化降解。目前发现的可实现直接氧化降解的菌属较少，主要为不动杆菌属 *Acinetobacter*、芽孢杆菌属 *Bacillus*、无色杆菌属 *Achromobacter*、克雷伯氏菌属 *Klebsiella*、*Pseudomonas* 等 5 个属，相关分子生物学过程的研究并不多见。能进行还原脱氯降解的主要为 *Dehalogenimonas*、*Dehalospirillum*、*Dehalobacter*、地杆菌属 *Geobacter*、肠杆菌属 *Enterobacter*、*Desulfitobacterium*、

Dehalococcoides 等 7 个属，其中 Dehalo-菌为主要脱卤微生物。Maymó-Gatell 等^[20]首次分离出能使 PCE 完全脱氯的菌株产乙烯脱卤拟球菌 *Dehalococcoides ethenogenes* strain 195，其 *tceA* 基因表达产生的脱卤素酶能够介导 VC 脱氯。氯代乙烯的完全脱氯依赖于还原脱卤同源基因（包括 *pceA*、*tceA*、*vcrA* 和 *bvcA*）的存在^[21]，但酶活性与基因表达之间的关系尚未得到充分的认识。

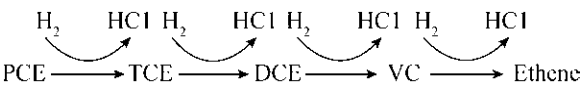


图 1 PCE 的完整还原脱氯降解途径示意图^[22]
Fig. 1 Completely reductive dechlorination degradation of PCE^[22].

表 1 典型 CAHs 在不同生物降解方式下的降解产物
Table 1 Degradation products of typical CAHs under different biodegradation manners

Types of CAHs	Aerobic cometabolism degradation		Direct oxidation degradation		Reductive dechlorination degradation	
	Intermediate products	Final products	Intermediate products	Final products	Intermediate products	Final products
CM	Methanol ^[23]	CO ₂ ^[23]	No report	CO ₂ ^[23]	No report	CH ₄ ^[8]
DCM	CO, formaldehyde ^[24]	CO ₂ ^[24]	No report	CO ₂ ^[25]	CM ^[8]	CH ₄ ^[8]
CF	Trichloromethanol, dichloroformaldehyde ^[26] , formic acid ^[27]	CO ₂ ^[26]	No report	No report	DCM, CM ^[8]	CH ₄ ^[8]
CT	No report	No report	No report	No report	CF, DCM, CM ^[16]	CH ₄ ^[16]
CA	Ethanol, acetic acid ^[28]	CO ₂ ^[28]	No report	CO ₂ ^[28]	No report	Ethane ^[28]
1,2-DCA	2-Chloroacetaldehyde, 2-chloroethanol, 2-Chloroacetic acid, glycolic acid ^[29]	CO ₂ ^[29]	No report	CO ₂ ^[28]	CA, VC ^[30]	Ethylene ^[30] , ethane ^[28]
1,1,1-TCA	2, 2, 2-Trichloroethanol ^[31]	CO ₂ ^[29]	No report	No report	1,1-DCA, CA ^[28] , 1,1-DCE, VC ^[32]	Ethane ^[28]
VC	No report	CO ₂ ^[10]	Epoxy vinyl chloride ^[10]	CO ₂ ^[10]	No report	Ethylene ^[10]
cis-DCE	No report	CO ₂ ^[10]	No report	CO ₂ ^[10]	VC ^[10]	Ethylene ^[10]
TCE	Epoxy trichlorethylene ^[26] , trichloroacetaldehyde ^[33] , dichloroacetic acid, glyoxylic acid, formic acid ^[18] , trichloroacetic acid, trichloromethane ^[33]	CO ₂ ^[10]	No report	No report	cis-DCE, VC ^[10]	Ethylene ^[10]
PCE	No report	No report	No report	No report	TCE, cis-DCE, VC ^[10]	Ethylene ^[10]

表 2 常见的生物降解因子

Table 2 Common biotic degradation factors

Types of biodegradation	Biotic degradation factors (microorganisms)	References
Aerobic cometabolism degradation	<i>Rhodococcus aetherovorans</i> BCP1	[34]
	<i>Pseudomonas cepacia</i> G4	[35]
	<i>Methylosinus trichosporium</i> OB3b	[36]
	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> F1	[37]
	<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> G4	[38]
	Recombinant <i>Escherichia coli</i>	[33]
	<i>Pseudomonas mendocina</i> KR1	[36]
	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> W619	[39]
	<i>Ralstonia pickettii</i> PKO1	[40]
	<i>Nitrosomonas europaea</i>	[41]
Direct oxidation degradation	<i>Acinetobacter species</i>	[42]
	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	[42]
	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	[42]
	<i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i>	[42]
	<i>Klebsiella</i>	[42]
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	[42]
Reductive dechlorination degradation	<i>Dehalogenimonas lykanthroporepellens</i>	[43]
	<i>Dehalospirillum multivorans</i>	[44]
	<i>Dehalobacter restrictus</i>	[45]
	<i>Geobacter lovleyi</i>	[46]
	<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>	[47]
	<i>Desulfitobacterium</i> sp. strain PCE1	[48]
	<i>Dehalococcoides ethenogenes</i> strain 195	[20]

1.2 CAHs 的非生物降解

非生物降解是 CAHs 去除的另一重要途径, 研究表明大多数环境均存在 CAHs 的非生物降解因子^[14], 已报道的可实现 CAHs 非生物降解的因子如表 3 所示。根据氧化还原特性非生物降解因子可分为还原剂和氧化剂, 还原剂主要包括 Fe^0 、 Zn^0 和多种天然铁矿物。Ferrey 等^[49]研究了一个磁铁矿 (Fe_3O_4) 丰富的地下水污染源, 污染物包括 cis-DCE 和 1,1-DCE。在实验室中测定的

cis-DCE 的一级反应速率常数为 $113.15\text{--}835.85\text{ d}^{-1}$, 1,1-DCE 为 500.05 d^{-1} 。高压灭菌的土壤与环境土壤具有相同的降解速率, 表明脱氯活性是非生物的。多项研究^[50-51]表明 FeS 能有效脱除多种 CAHs (包括 PCE、TCE、CT 等) 中的氯。Lee 和 Batchelor^[52]发现 PCE、DCE 和 VC 与黄铁矿 (FeS_2) 反应具有良好的脱氯速率。现有研究最多的 CAHs 的氧化剂为高锰酸钾、芬顿试剂和过硫酸盐。

在厌氧条件下也能产生 Fe_3O_4 。

通过诱导降解机制促进 CAHs 降解的过程如图 2 所示。CAHs 污染场地中 SRB、趋磁细菌或异化还原细菌的存在将有助于 CAHs 的修复，因此在无 CAHs 直接代谢微生物的污染场地中，也可通过外源添加该类诱导微生物实现 CAHs 的去除。

2.2 协同降解机制

协同降解机制促进 CAHs 降解的过程如图 3 所示。与诱导降解机制通过微生物诱导产生非生物降解因子作用于 CAHs 不同，协同降解机制通过生物降解因子和非生物降解因子（主要为 Fe^0 ）共同作用于 CAHs 实现联合降解。利用该机制已开发了强化 CAHs 污染场地修复的药剂，其中一种药剂 EHC[®] 由缓释碳源、 Fe^0 颗粒和营养物质组成。缓释碳源和营养物质可作为 CAHs 降解微生物的生长基质，促进 CAHs 的生物降解。 Fe^0 颗粒可非生物降解 CAHs，避免了生物降解过程典型

中间产物的产生，如 TCE 生物降解过程产生的 DCE 和 VC (DCE 和 VC 的毒性更强)^[10]，减少了生物降解过程中间产物对微生物的毒副作用，促进了 CAHs 的完全降解。缓释碳源可在厌氧条件下发酵产生有机酸，有机酸可消耗 Fe^0 与 CAHs 反应过程中产生并累积于 Fe^0 表面的 OH^- ，从而加速 Fe^0 表面进行的脱氯反应。从而更多的反应在 Fe^0 表面进行。EHC[®] 通过多种协同作用，把物理、化学和生物过程结合起来创造了一个还原性很强（氧化还原电位 $< -550 \text{ mV}$ ）的环境，从而强化 CAHs 的快速和完全脱氯^[63]。另一种由表面活性剂、 Fe^0 颗粒、植物油和水组成的乳化零价铁^[64] (Emulsified zero-valent iron, EZVI) 也已被报道，其照片及原理如图 4 所示。EZVI 能有效降解 CAHs 是由于：1) 乳液颗粒的外部油膜具有类似于 CAHs 的疏水性质，所以乳液与 CAHs 可混溶，增加了接触面积；2) Fe^0 的非生物降解；3) EZVI 乳液中油和表面活性剂的存在增强了生物降解。

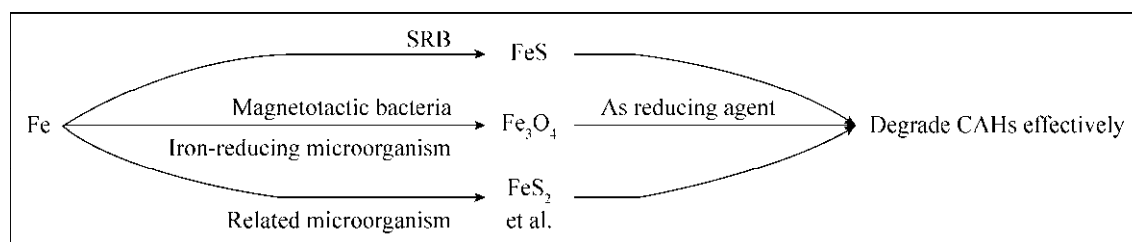


图 2 CAHs 的诱导降解机制示意图

Fig. 2 The schematic of CAHs degradation via induced mechanism.

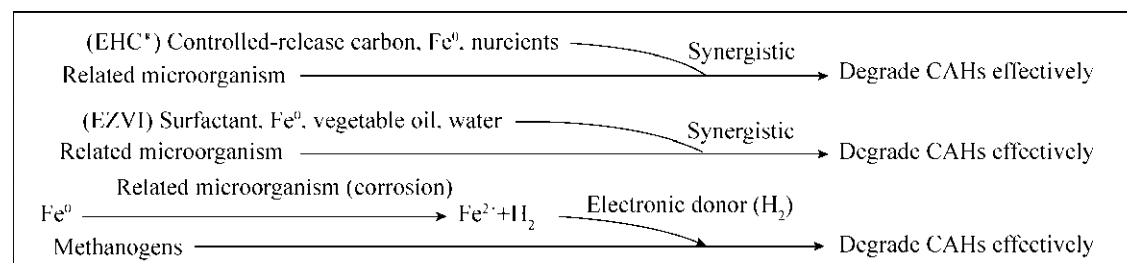


图 3 CAHs 的协同降解机制示意图

Fig. 3 The schematic of CAHs degradation via synergistic mechanism.

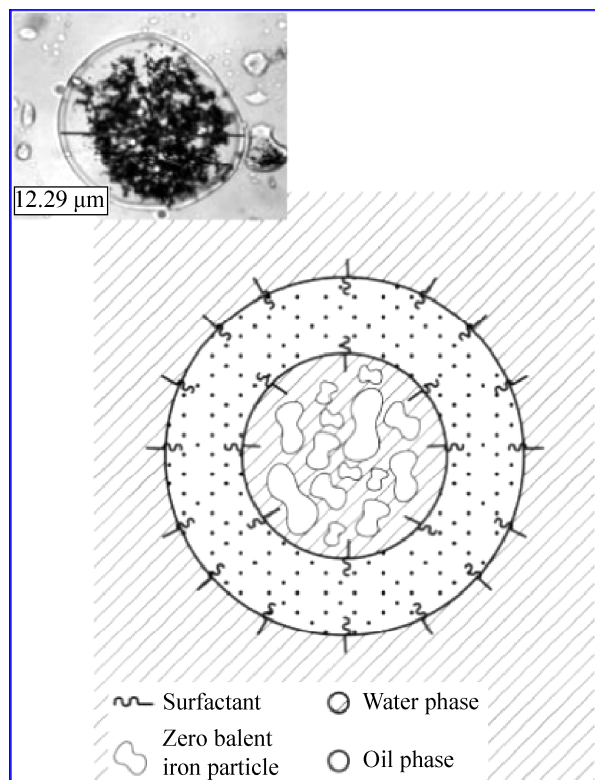


图 4 EZVI 的照片及原理图^[64]

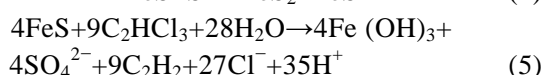
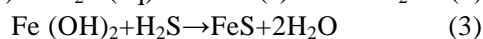
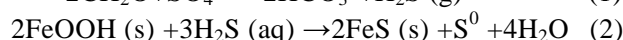
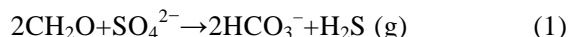
Fig. 4 The schematic and photograph of EZVI^[64].

协同降解机制的另一方式是非生物降解因子产生电子供体,用于强化 CAHs 的还原脱氯降解。Bouwer 和 Mccarty^[65]研究发现,产甲烷菌能够通过氢解或水解作用来脱除 CAHs 中的氯。Novak 等^[66]在研究产甲烷菌时,发现在其富集培养物中加入 Fe^0 后,CT、CF 的降解程度和降解速率明显增强,其原因如下:1) Fe^0 本身与 CAHs 的反应;2) 在 Fe^0 到 Fe^{2+} 的腐蚀过程中产生 H_2 , H_2 可作为电子供体增强产甲烷菌的活性。

3 基于共促降解强化 CAHs 污染控制的应用

CAHs 实际污染场地的修复往往非常复杂,总结了联合生物与非生物过程强化 CAHs 降解的研究,并结合共促降解机制进行了分析。如表 4 所示, Kennedy 开发了生物地球化学还原脱氯 (Biogeochemical reductive dechlorination, BiRD)

技术^[67],其原理是利用诱导降解机制强化 CAHs 降解。BiRD 技术可以分为 3 个阶段:生物硫酸盐还原阶段、地球化学矿物形成阶段和脱氯阶段。生物硫酸盐还原阶段只需添加含有足够 SO_4^{2-} 的可溶性不稳定有机物(不需要添加 SRB,因为 SRB 在大多数环境中普遍存在),然后 SRB 氧化有机物产生硫化氢 (H_2S)。地球化学阶段是 FeS 的形成阶段, H_2S 可与自然界中大量存在的 $\text{Fe}(\text{III})$ 和 $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ 氧化物/氢氧化物(如针铁矿、 $\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$) 反应形成 FeS ,随后 FeS 可以转化为 FeS_2 ,最后自发进行脱氯反应。式 (1)–(5) 为反应过程方程式。



Kennedy 等用 BiRD 在一个氯代烯烃污染场地进行了现场试验,结果表明,修复在注射后几周开始,不到一年 PCE、TCE 和 DCE 降解率高达 95% 以上^[68]。

Peale 等用 EHC[®]和 KB-1[®](一种厌氧菌剂,包括 *Dehalococcoides ethenogenes*) 成功修复了一个 TCE 污染场地,不到一年 TCE 浓度由 11 000 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 下降到小于 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ ^[11]。Quinn 等用 EZVI 处理受 TCE 污染的土壤和地下水,结果表明,90 d 内,6 个土壤取样点中 4 个 TCE 浓度显著降低 (>80%),地下水中所有深度 TCE 浓度均显著下降 (57%–100%)^[64]。Aulenta 等^[71]在产甲烷菌富集培养物中加入 Fe^0 ,发现 CT 和 CF 脱氯速率和程度明显增强,其中巴氏甲烷八叠球菌 *Methanosarcina barkeri* 单独作用时 CT 和 CF 的一阶速率常数分别为 2.13 ± 0.30 和 0.39 ± 0.14 , Fe^0 单独作用时 CT 和 CF 的一阶速率常数分别为 4.74 ± 0.15 和 0.21 ± 0.13 ,共同作用时 CT 和 CF 的一阶速率常数分别为 9.84 ± 1.09 和 0.76 ± 0.43 。SRB 诱导产生的

FeS、硫还原泥土杆菌 *Geobacter metallireducens* 诱导产生的 Fe_3O_4 可强化 CAHs 降解 *Dehalococcoides* spp.、*Dehalococcoides ethenogenes*、*Dehalobacter*、*Methanosarcina barkeri*、甲烷八叠球菌 *Methanosarcina thermophila*、甲烷丝菌 *Methanosaeta concilliis* 等微生物能与非生物因子产生共促降解机制 (表 4)。本课题组在生活垃圾填埋场覆盖土降解 CAHs 方面开展了大量研究,发现除甲烷外还有多种底物和多种属微生物参与了 CAHs 生物降解,铜离子等非生物因子会显著影响生物降解 CAHs 的活性^[69]。这些研究表明联合生物与非生物降解可显著提高对 CAHs 的降解能力,在未来污染物的原位修复中具有重大的应用潜力。

除了共促降解机制外,CAHs 联合降解还可能存在抑制作用 (图 5)。还原脱氯降解可通过提供电子供体来强化脱氯微生物^[70],但微生物也可以使用其他的末端电子受体^[70-71]。根据热力学评

价,末端电子受体顺序为 $\text{O}_2 > \text{硝酸盐} > \text{Mn (IV)} > \text{Fe(III)} > \text{CAHs} > \text{硫酸盐} > \text{CO}_2/\text{乙酸盐}$ ^[46,72-73]。 O_2 和硝酸盐存在时,CAHs 的还原脱氯降解被完全抑制,Fe(III) 还原和硫酸盐还原常与脱氯同时发生,因此这些末端电子受体可能竞争电子供体^[71,74-75]。Paul 等^[76]研究表明,不良结晶的 Fe(III) 会抑制 TCE 的还原脱氯降解,而结晶良好的 Fe(III) 如针铁矿或赤铁矿没有抑制效果。如式 (5) 所示,在 CAHs 的非生物降解过程会产生 Fe(III),BiRD 技术中需要加入硫酸盐,同时自然界中也存在许多 Fe(III) 和硫酸盐,从而竞争可用电子供体,进而抑制 CAHs 生物降解。化学氧化常用于 CAHs 污染场地,但氧化剂会抑制微生物活性并显著影响其群落结构^[77]。相比于氧化 CAHs,化学氧化可能先氧化其他有机物,从而导致土著微生物缺乏碳源^[78],进而抑制 CAHs 的生物降解。在实际污染场地的修复中,应利用生物与非生物的共促降解机制,并尽量避免抑制作用的出现。

表 4 联合生物与非生物过程强化 CAHs 降解的研究

Table 4 Study on degradation of CAHs by the combination of biotic and abiotic processes

Technology or reagent	Abiotic factors	Microorganism	Types of degradation mechanism	Types of CAHs	Result	References
BiRD	FeS (SRB induced production)	SRB	Induced	PCE, TCE, DCE	Less than a year, PCE, TCE and DCE degradation rate of up to 95% or more.	[68]
NTR	Fe_3O_4 (<i>Geobacter metallireducens</i> induced production)	<i>Geobacter metallireducens</i>	Induced	CT	The mineral-mediated (abiotic) reaction was estimated to be 60–260-fold faster than the biotic reaction throughout the incubation period.	[79]
NTR	Carboxymethylcellulose (stabilizer), nanoscale Fe^0	<i>Dehalococcoides</i> spp.	Synergistic	PCE, TCE, CF	The abundance of <i>Dehalococcoides</i> spp. immediately increased by 1 order of magnitude, distinctly higher CAHs degradation occurred when compared to control wells.	[80]
EHC [®]	Controlled-release carbon, Fe^0 , nutrients	KB-1 [®] (<i>Dehalococcoides ethenogenes</i>)	Synergistic	TCE	Less than a year, TCE concentration decreased from 11 000 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to less than 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$.	[11]

待续

续表 4

EZVI	Surfactant, Fe ⁰ , vegetable oil, water	Indigenous microorganism	Synergistic	TCE	Significant reductions in TCE soil concentrations (>80%) were observed at four of the six soil sampling locations within 90 days of EZVI injection. Significant reductions in TCE groundwater concentrations (57% to 100%) were observed at all depths targeted with EZVI.	[64]
NTR	Fe ⁰	<i>Dehalobacter</i>	Synergistic	CF	CF transformation and DCM formation was up to 8-fold faster and 14 times higher, respectively, when a <i>Dehalobacter</i> -containing enrichment culture was combined with Fe ⁰ compared with Fe ⁰ alone.	[81]
NTR	Fe ⁰ , H ₂	Isolated from the landfill of Dover Air Force Base	Synergistic	TCE	Rapid formation and degradation of cis-DCE was observed in reactors containing cells plus Fe ⁰ or H ₂ as a bulk reducing agent. High levels of VC were formed and very similar profiles were obtained in the Fe ⁰ plus cell and H ₂ plus cell reactors, but not in Fe ⁰ -only reactors.	[82]
NTR	Fe ⁰	<i>Methanosarcina barkeri</i> , <i>Methanosarcina thermophila</i> , <i>Methanosaeta concillii</i>	Synergistic	CT, CF	The rate and extent of carbon CT and CF dechlorination were enhanced when a methanogenic enrichment culture and Fe ⁰ were incubated together.	[66]

Notes: NTR represent non-technology or reagent.

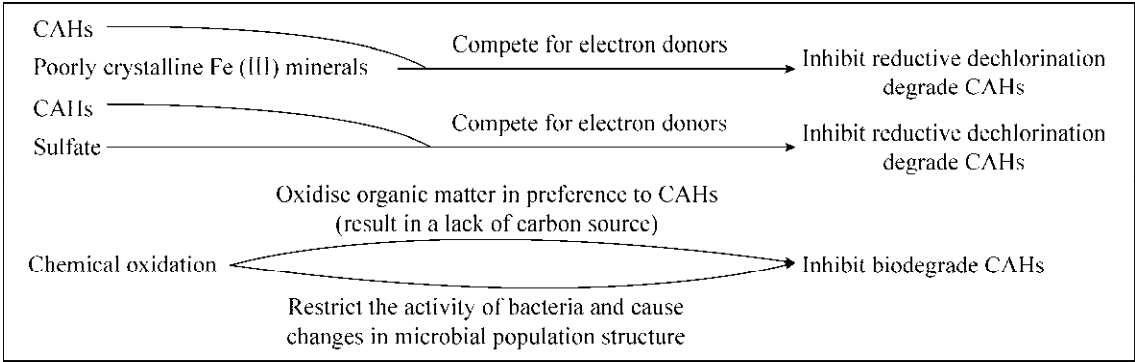


图 5 CAHs 的抑制作用示意图
Fig. 5 The schematic of the inhibition of CAHs degradation.

4 总结与展望

本文简介了 CAHs 的生物降解和非生物降解, 系统分析并提出了 CAHs 生物与非生物的共促降解机制, 包括诱导降解机制和协同降解机制, 综述了基于共促降解强化 CAHs 污染控制的应用, 并简析了 CAHs 生物与非生物降解可能存在的抑制作用。目前, 对于 CAHs 降解的研究基本只限于生物或非生物单独作用时 CAHs 的降解机理、降解途径、降解情况等, 且其中多数只研究了一种 CAH, 而污染场地几乎都是多种污染物共同作用下的污染。此外, 国内大多数研究都是在实验室进行的模拟实验, 在实际污染场地进行的原位研究并不多见。因此, 未来研究中需要利用 CAHs 生物与非生物的共促降解机制来更加关注以下几个方面: 1) 联合生物与非生物过程强化 CAHs 降解, 如开发与 EHC[®]和 EZVI 类似的能与生物降解协同作用的新药剂, 鉴定能与非生物因子产生共促降解机制的相关微生物, 明晰共促降解机理等; 2) CAHs 的生物降解、非生物降解与其他污染物降解的相互作用; 3) 多种污染物共同作用下的降解机理、降解途径、降解情况等; 4) 实际污染场地的降解情况, 从而指导污染场地的修复。

附: 缩略词索引

BiRD: 生物地球化学还原脱氯, Biogeochemical reductive dechlorination

CA: 氯乙烷, Chloroethane

CAHs: 氯代脂肪烃, Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons

CF: 三氯甲烷, Chloroform

cis-DCE: 顺-1,2-二氯乙烯, cis-1,2-dichloroethene

CM: 氯甲烷, Chloromethane

CT: 四氯化碳, Carbon tetrachloride

DCA: 二氯乙烷, Dichloroethane

DCE: 二氯乙烯, Dichloroethene

DCM: 二氯甲烷, Dichloromethane

EZVI: 乳化零价铁, Emulsified zero-valent iron

KB-1[®]: 一种厌氧菌剂, Dehalococcoides ethenogenes

NTR: 非技术或药剂, Non-technology or reagents

PCE: 四氯乙烯, Perchloroethylene

SRB: 硫酸盐还原菌, Sulfate-reducing bacteria

TCA: 三氯乙烷, Trichloroethane

TCE: 三氯乙烯, Trichloroethylene

VC: 氯乙烯, Vinyl chloride

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