

· 综 述 ·

典型固体废物中冶金微生物及其浸出机理研究进展

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摘 要: 典型固体废物(废电器、废电池、污泥、焚烧飞灰、废催化剂等)含有大量金属资源, 回收再利用的价值极高。微生物浸出典型固体废物受多因素影响。对不同微生物浸出金属的菌种筛选、浸出规律和机理的掌握, 有助于典型固体废物中金属资源的绿色高效回收, 可为我国“双碳”目标作出贡献。本文综述了从典型固体废物中浸出金属的各类微生物, 分析了冶金微生物的作用机制, 并展望了微生物冶金的应用前景, 以期微生物冶金技术在典型固体废物中的高效应用提供理论参考。

关键词: 固体废物; 金属; 生物浸出; 真菌; 细菌; 浸出机理

Microorganisms used for bioleaching of metals from typical solid wastes and their leaching mechanism: a review

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Abstract: Typical solid wastes contain many metal resources, which are worthy of recycling. The bioleaching of typical solid waste is affected by multiple factors. Green and efficient recovery of metals based on the characterization of leaching microorganisms and the elucidation of leaching mechanisms may contribute to the implementation of China's "dual carbon" strategic goals. This paper reviews various types of microorganisms used for leaching metals from typical solid wastes, analyzes the action mechanism of metallurgical microorganisms, and

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prospects the application of metallurgical microorganisms to facilitate the application of metallurgical microorganisms in typical solid wastes.

Keywords: solid wastes; metals; bioleaching; fungus; bacteria; leaching mechanism

随着经济的快速发展,全球每年产生近17-19亿t固体废物,且产生量逐年增加,尤其以电子废物、污泥、废催化剂及焚烧飞灰值得关注^[1]。电子废物中存在高浓度的铅、汞、镉、锌、铜、铝、镍、锡、铁等重金属和金、银、钯、铂、铑等贵金属,使电子垃圾成为一座“城市矿山”;污泥中富含金属、有机物以及大量病原体等难降解物质^[2];废催化剂中含有多种贵金属、重金属或稀土金属^[3];焚烧飞灰通常由发电厂中有机废物燃烧产生,主要含有元素Cu、Ni、V、Al、Fe、Zn、Co、Mn、Ca、Si和Mg^[4]。在不经处理的情况下直接处置此类废物时,金属会渗入土地或水体,造成严重污染^[5]。然而,其中有价金属是重要的可循环利用资源,具有较高的经济和社会价值。从固体废物中回收金属的传统技术主要有火法工艺、湿法工艺或两者的结合。然而,火法和湿法冶金工艺具有能耗大、成本高、易产生“二次污染”等问题,生物技术因其绿色、低成本的优点逐渐成为研究热点。生物浸出是一种湿法冶金技术,利用微生物增加固相物质(矿石/固体废物)中金属的溶解度^[6],集成了微生物学、分子生物学、冶金学、矿物学、电化学、固体物理理论等跨学科领域认识,助力对该生物过程的理解^[7]。生物浸出技术从最初应用于矿石中金属的提取^[8],逐渐运用到从其他固体废物中提取金属^[4],如污泥、电子废物、焚烧飞灰、废催化剂等^[9],以实现金属资源的有效回收。但由于当前尚不清楚各种微生物详尽的浸出机制及代谢原理,制约了生物浸出技术的大规模工业应用。本文针对生物浸出技术中冶金微生物及其浸出机理进行系统归纳,将为典型固体废物的绿色高效处置和金属回收提供科学参考,对生物技术回收

固体废物中金属的工业推广具有重要意义。

1 用于典型固体废物中金属浸出的自养微生物

冶金的自养微生物有好氧嗜酸性、化学合成营养供能的特点,多属细菌和古菌,普遍存在于酸性、富含硫化物的环境,能够通过Benson-Calvin循环固定碳^[10]。在固体废物浸出过程研究多为酸性硫杆菌属,包括硫氧化细菌和铁氧化细菌等。在易于获取的元素硫、黄铁矿或 Fe^{2+} 作为能源的情况下,微生物氧化无机硫化物和亚铁离子,产生硫酸和铁离子,用于从固体废物提取金属^[11-12]。然而,过量的有机化合物释放对自养菌的生长有抑制作用^[13]。由于自养微生物的研究较早,因此当前研究较为成熟。嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌(*Acidithiobacillus thiooxidans*)于1922年被分离出来,以元素硫的快速氧化而被熟知^[6]。1947年由Colmer和Hinkle首次从煤矿排水分离出嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌(*Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans*)^[14],其能加快 Fe^{2+} 和S氧化反应的速度,通过提高环境酸性或络合反应浸出金属离子。其生长的首选pH值在1.5-6.0范围内,生长温度范围为28-35℃,最佳温度约为30℃^[15]。它具有遗传多样性,根据DNA-DNA杂交模式将23个菌株分为7个亚组^[16]。另外,硫化叶菌(*Sulfolobus*)是金属浸出中最著名的自养古菌,例如金属硫化叶菌(*Sulfolobus metallicus*)、勤奋生金球菌(*Metallosphaera sedula*)和布氏酸菌(*Acidianus brierleyi*)^[17-18],它们具有专性好氧、嗜热嗜酸的特性,在80℃和pH 2-3左右具有最佳生长活性^[19-20],而细胞内的pH值保持在接近中性^[21](表1)。

表 1 用于典型固体废物中金属浸出的微生物类型及特征

Table 1 Types and characteristics of microorganisms used for metal leaching in typical solid wastes

Microorganism	pH range	Oxidation capacity		Temperature (°C)	Nutrition category	References
		Fe ²⁺	S ₀			
<i>Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans</i>	1.8–2.0	+	+	30	Autotrophic	[6]
<i>Leptospirillum ferrooxidans</i>	1.5–3.0	+	–	28–30	Autotrophic	[7]
<i>Acidithiobacillus thiooxidans</i>	2.0–2.8	–	+	28–30	Autotrophic	[14]
<i>Sulfolobus</i>	0.9–5.8	+	+	70–85	Ecotrophic	[19]
<i>Sulfobacillus thermosulfidooxidans</i>	1.5–5.5	+	+	20–60	Ecotrophic	[27]
<i>Leptospirillum ferriphilum</i>	1.3–1.8	+	–	30–37	Autotrophic	[28]
<i>Acidithiobacillus caldus</i>	1.0–4.0	–	+	32–52	Autotrophic	[28]
<i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i>	–	–	–	–	Ecotrophic	[47]
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	–	–	–	37–42	Ecotrophic	[48]
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	–	–	–	25–35	Heterotrophic	[50]
<i>Streptomyces albidoflavus</i>	5.0–7.0	–	–	–	Heterotrophic	[52]
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	–	–	–	30	Heterotrophic	[54]
<i>Acremonium</i> sp.	–	–	–	25–28	Heterotrophic	[62]
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	–	–	–	37	Heterotrophic	[63]
<i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	4.0–7.5	–	–	–	Heterotrophic	[64]
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	–	–	–	25–30	Heterotrophic	[65]
<i>Phanerochaete chrysosporium</i>	–	–	–	28	Heterotrophic	[68]

+: Indicates oxidation capacity; -: Indicates no relevant data in the literature.

微生物能够从多种电子废物中浸出金属,例如废印刷电路板(printed circuit boards, PCB)、废阴极射线管玻璃中荧光粉、废 SIM 卡、废电池等。在电子废物生物浸出中嗜酸硫氧化细菌和铁氧化细菌应用最为广泛。Fu 等^[22]研究嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌在槽式搅拌反应器从粗粒废印刷电路板中浸出铝,发现初期零价铝以化学浸出为主,后期以 Fe³⁺和 H⁺的生物浸出机制为主。Hong 等^[23]研究嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌选择性浸出金属受 pH、温度和浸出时间的影响,由于钝化和电流耦合

作用降低废物中 Cu 的回收率。Xin 等^[24]以硫为能源物质,用嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌和嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌混合培养浸出废锂离子电池中的钴、锂。酸溶作用导致锂的溶出,Fe²⁺将不溶性 Co³⁺还原为可溶性 Co²⁺释放出来,且与微生物的能源类型无关。有一些推测认为废镍镉电池和锂离子电池的生物浸出可能部分导致硫代谢的中间化合物(如亚硫酸盐和硫代硫酸盐)的还原释放^[25-26]。除了这两种细菌之外,嗜热微生物也可用于生物浸出操作。Rodrigues 等^[27]研究表明

使用嗜热硫氧化硫化杆菌 (*Sulfobacillus thermosulfidooxidans*) 能够从废印刷电路板中提取铜。Xia 等^[28]研究发现中等嗜热菌(嗜铁钩端螺旋菌(*Leptospirillum ferriphilum*)和喜温嗜酸硫杆菌(*Acidithiobacillus caldus*))浸出废印刷电路板中的金属效果较好。与中温菌相比,中等嗜热菌的浸出率更高。Ghassa 等^[29]利用将废铁作为还原剂和营养物质,使用中等嗜热细菌在废锂离子电池中提取镍、钴、锂。另外,Rizki 等^[30]首次将耐硫脉古菌属(*Acidiplasma* sp. Fv-Ap)浸出印刷电路板,通过微生物 Fe^{3+} 再生和 Eh (490–545 mV) 控制实现了 Au 的最大浸出率,并减少实际消耗。

从污泥中生物浸出金属受到多种条件的影响,如底物、温度、硫浓度、固体含量和溶解氧。污泥主要是通过铁氧化细菌和硫氧化细菌进行浸出,铁氧化细菌比硫氧化细菌有更高的浸出率。Li 等^[31]研究表明随着溶解氧(dissolved oxygen, DO)的增加,酸性硫杆菌的相对丰度增强。Chen 等^[32]从污泥中分离出嗜酸硫化杆菌、喜温嗜酸硫杆菌和嗜热硫氧化硫化杆菌进行金属浸出,增加接种量显着提高嗜热硫氧化细菌的生长细胞数量。Fang 等^[33]发现污泥中溶解性有机物(如甲酸、乙酸、丙酸和丁酸等单羧酸类有机酸、葡萄糖、淀粉和柠檬酸),显著抑制了嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌的亚铁氧化和嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌的硫氧化。Wang 等^[34]在厌氧消化污泥中富集了以氨氧化细菌为主的耐酸微生物菌群,在氨氧化驱动下酸化至 pH 为 2.0。Zhang 等^[35]从电镀废水和污泥中分离出混合菌株,包括嗜酸氧化亚铁酸硫杆菌、嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌、嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌、嗜铁钩端螺旋菌、喜温嗜酸硫杆菌、硫化杆菌属 (*Sulfobacillus* sp.) TPY、嗜热双歧杆菌 (*Ferroplasma thermophilum*), H^+ 促进污泥中铜、镍、锌的释放,其主要存在于酸溶和铁锰氧化物

结合组分中,而铬的释放主要取决于微生物、 H^+ 和 Fe^{3+} 的作用。此外,生物浸出过程中金属释放受界面转移和跨固体膜层扩散的影响。由此可知从污泥中浸出金属的微生物主要是混合菌群,且浸出效果比单一微生物要好。Zeng 等^[36]使用硫氧化菌群浸出污泥中高达 96.84% 的铬,其中嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌起主要作用,而部分土著异养细菌在铬生物浸出中起辅助作用,应进一步研究异养微生物在生物浸出中的贡献。

细菌作用和较高温度都会促进废催化剂中金属键的分解,并导致溶液中金属的浸出增加^[37-38]。Srichandan 等^[39]用中等嗜热细菌从废炼油厂石油催化剂中浸出金属,发现浸出效果与催化剂的粒径无关。Bharadwaj 等^[40]研究嗜热布氏酸菌(*Acidianus brierleyi*)浸出废加氢催化剂,在浸出前焦化去除废加氢催化剂的挥发性杂质,将金属硫化物氧化成金属氧化物。随着 Mo 氧化物、Ni 硫酸盐和硫化物的溶解度升高,焦化废催化剂的生物浸出率越高,其中微生物代谢物在浸出过程中起重要作用。Ishigaki 等^[41]研究用硫氧化细菌和铁氧化菌浸出焚烧飞灰,表明混合菌种对飞灰的耐受性较好。在混合培养物中铁氧化还原与硫酸盐相结合,增强了金属浸出;随着亚铁适当增加,铬、铜和砷的浸出率提高。因此,在生物浸出过程中探究浸出机制时,除了明确微生物细胞的作用,还需要考虑外在因素对浸出机制的影响。

2 用于典型固体废物中金属浸出的异养微生物

固体废物生物浸出所用的异养微生物有细菌和真菌,包括曲霉菌属、青霉菌属、酵母菌、氧化细菌等,其中真菌主要是曲霉菌属和青霉菌属^[6],而最常用的异养细菌是芽孢杆菌属和假单胞菌属。微生物在异养浸出中产生的常见浸出剂

是有机配体,例如草酸盐、丙二酸盐、柠檬酸盐和琥珀酸盐^[42],这些有机酸或络合剂可从含金属的固体废物中溶出金属,当以贵金属为目标时,通常使用氰化细菌,其中紫色色杆菌和巨大芽孢杆菌的研究前景广阔。

在电子废物中,细菌、真菌和酵母等微生物群的多样性使得实际应用的微生物种属丰富。青霉属和曲霉属是用于 PCB 中金属回收的主要真菌种类。Chatterjee 等^[43]从工业区污染土壤中分离出匿名曲霉(*Aspergillus nomius*) JAMK1 浸出废电池,发现微生物主要通过生物富集和生物吸附作用吸收重金属。Marappa 等^[44-45]将弗兰氏克菌(*Frankia* sp.)用于浸出废印刷电路板中金和其他贵金属。Jagannath 等^[46]使用不动杆菌属(*Acinetobacter* sp.)浸出废印刷电路板的铜,主要是由胞外酶和代谢物起到浸出作用。参与电子废物浸出的多种产氰菌可以释放次级代谢物,如紫色色杆菌(*Chromobacterium violaceum*)、荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)、铜绿假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)、巨大芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus megaterium*)、嗜热脂肪芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus stearothermophilus*)等。Li 等^[47]研究发现紫色色杆菌在生长期消耗溶解氧进行细菌呼吸,使 DO 迅速下降,抑制金浸出。补氧后,7 d 内浸金效率显著提高。Pradhan 等^[48]首次将铜绿假单胞菌与紫色色杆菌联合用于电子废物的生物浸出,比混合菌种具有更高的浸出能力。这主要是由于该混合菌株对金属毒性的耐受力更高,与电子废物形成稳定金属配合物,释放次级代谢物进行金属浸出^[49]。相比提高微生物的生长活性,利用混合产氰细菌可以获得更高的金属生物浸出率。Karwowska 等^[50]研究发现枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*) PCM 2021、蜡状芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*) PCM 2019 和酸性硫杆菌属(*Acidithiobacillus* sp.)联用,在 pH 6-8 条件下,

铜、镉和锌具有较高的浸出率,且通过曝气和提高温度可提升浸出效果。Rozas 等^[51]从海洋海绵细胞中分离出芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus* sp. Hyhel-1),其释放的多肽不仅参与金属铜的浸出,还有助于细胞吸收铜离子转化为纳米颗粒。Kaliyaraj 等^[52]从白蚁巢中分离的耐金属微白黄链霉菌(*Streptomyces albidoflavus* TN10)浸出印刷电路板中的金属,发现该细菌在 72 h 内可回收不同的金属(Al 66%、Ca 74%、Cu 68%、Cd 65%、Fe 42%、Ni 81%、Zn 82%、Ag 56%、Pb 46%)。Cai 等^[53]从活性污泥中富集以嗜酸硫杆菌属和钩端螺旋菌属为主的新型菌群,携带了更多适应逆境和产生能量的基因,使浸出周期缩短约 50%,显示出从废锂离子电池或其他富含有机物的环境中回收金属有巨大潜力。

在污泥生物浸出中 Nikfar 等^[54]用黑曲霉(*Aspergillus niger*)浸出电镀污泥中的 Cr 和 Ni,1 d 达到了最大的浸出率。Gu 等^[55]发现有机酸(乙酸和丙酸)是有机物厌氧消化的正常代谢产物,对嗜酸氧化硫杆菌的生长和从污泥固相中溶解金属构成不利条件,Cu 和 Cr 浸出滞后分别为 6 d 和 7 d。继而 Gu 等^[56]研究显示,有机酸对生物浸出污泥中金属具有抑制作用,而从污泥中分离的头状芽生裂殖酵母(*Blastoschizomyces capitatus*) Y5 可以利用乙酸和丙酸作为唯一碳源,消除有机酸对嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌的抑制作用,同时揭示了异养微生物与化学自养铁氧化菌之间存在共生关系,其中前者消耗抑制性有机酸,为铁氧化菌的增殖创造有利条件。Zhou 等^[57]将半乳糖霉菌属(*Galactomyces* sp.) Z3 和酸性硫杆菌属共接种浸出污泥,将浸出时间缩短 4.5 d,其中半乳糖霉菌属消除了有机酸对酸性硫杆菌的抑制作用,嗜酸氧化硫杆菌产生的胞外聚合物加速了硫氧化速率。

Aung 等^[58]使用黑曲霉浸出废催化裂化催化剂的金属,表明真菌在从废催化剂中提取金属方面起到重要作用。Muddanna 等^[59]用黑曲霉浸出废催化裂化催化剂中的 Al、Ti、V, 浸出机制主要是酸解作用,黑曲霉分泌的柠檬酸占主导作用,其生长速率、有机酸产量、金属浸出效率均随固体密度的增加而降低。Das 等^[60]研究 3 株曲霉菌(黑曲霉、臭曲霉(*Aspergillus foetidus*)和炭黑曲霉(*Aspergillus carbonarius*))对废催化剂中铝的生物浸出,臭曲霉浸出铝的效率最高为 88.43%。Gholami 等^[61]用黑曲霉和青霉属从废炼油催化剂中回收 Al、Co、Mo、Ni。Gomez 等^[62]从尾矿中分离出枝顶孢霉属(*Acremonium* sp.)与青霉属(*Penicillium* sp.)产生的代谢物作为废催化剂金属回收的浸出剂。在废催化剂中用嗜酸细菌生物浸出废催化剂回收金属时,Mo 的提取率较低。而 Vyas 等^[63]将大肠埃希氏菌(*Escherichia coli*)浸出废加氢催化剂中 Mo,使用热预处理降低了碳沉积的阻力,而代谢物与金属形成复合物导致 Mo 提取增加。Mo 生物浸出率从 72%提高到 96%。Gomez 等^[64]从矿区和沉积物中分离出苏云金芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus thuringiensis*)、巨大芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus megaterium*)和其他芽孢杆菌属,发现其在处理固体工业废物方面具有潜在的用途。Karim 等^[65]用荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)和巨大芽孢杆菌产生氰化物作为次级代谢物,与废汽车催化剂中铂族金属形成水溶性复合物,进而提取出铂、钯和铑金属。Azevedo 等^[66]将解脂耶氏酵母(*Yarrowia lipolytica* IM-UFRJ50678 发酵培养液在 50 °C 下浸出废催化裂化催化剂中稀土元素,获得了 La、Ce、Nd 的回收率分别为 53%、99%、99%。由此可见,近年来生物浸出已经从传统重金属、类金属增加了贵金属和稀土金属的浸出。

Bankar 等^[67]从石油污染海水中分离出解脂

耶氏酵母(*Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3589)浸出发电厂焚烧飞灰,发现细胞产生柠檬酸和胞外蛋白质,并在焚烧飞灰表面形成生物膜。相比于金属 Zn、Ni、Cu 和 Cr,生物浸出 Cu 效果最好(59.41%)。Park 等^[68]研究表明可以使用熊蜂生假丝酵母(*Candida bombicola*)、黄孢原毛平革菌(*Phanerochaete chrysosporium*)和弯曲隐球菌(*Cryptococcus curvatus*)从发电厂焚烧飞灰中浸出微量元素和稀土元素,As 和 Mo 的浸出效率最高,分别为 80.9%和 79.5%;熊蜂生假丝酵母对金属浸出效果最好。Ramanathan 等^[69]从填埋场采集样品并分离本土嗜碱嗜盐细菌(*Alkalibacterium* sp.) TRTYP6,其遗传特征揭示了厚壁菌门的优势,在 pH 为 8.0–12.5 时生长,对焚烧飞灰具有耐受性并选择性生物浸出 52% 的铜。此外,部分微生物的生长特征见表 1。

3 典型固体废物中生物浸出金属的机制

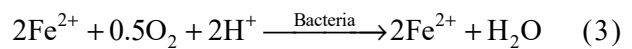
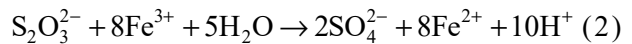
比较基因组学研究已经确定了生物浸出微生物的独特适应机制。比较 3 种酸性杆菌(嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌、嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌和喜温嗜酸硫杆菌)的基因组,确定了每种电子转移途径的代谢和调节模型,包括 CO₂ 固定、三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA cycle)、硫氧化/还原、铁氧化、铁同化、群体感应、氢氧化、鞭毛形成、趋化性和固氮^[70]。微生物细胞染色体、质粒或转座子上的基因编码对各种金属离子有特异抗性,在固体废物的金属环境中进化出一系列的金属离子抗性机制,以耐受高浓度或有毒的金属离子^[71]。在原核微生物中,金属的耐受机制的有几种类型,通过改变细胞膜通透性或调节转运来限制金属离子进入细胞;在细胞内螯合金属并将高毒性金属转化为低毒性金属离子;由特

定的离子将多余金属离子转运至细胞外;通过特定酶的作用促进金属离子解毒成毒性较小的形式,降低细胞成分对金属离子的敏感性^[72]。pH 值稳定几乎是微生物所有生理活动的先决条件,保障在细胞中进行正常的代谢反应,需要在质子流入和泵送/消耗之间取得动态平衡^[73]。然而,即使在恶劣的环境条件下,大多数细菌和古菌也可将其细胞 pH 值维持在比外部 pH 较窄的范围内,主要是外部 pH 影响酶活性、反应速度、蛋白质稳定性、核酸结构和其他生物分子,一定程度决定了细胞质或细胞内的 pH^[74]。同时细胞质膜保护细胞内容物免受环境的影响,其中含有负责代谢物运输以及信号传导和能量转导的蛋白质^[75]。

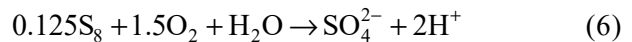
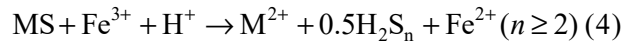
3.1 典型固体废物中自养细菌浸出金属的机制

最初,直接浸出和间接浸出被认为是针对自养细菌(如嗜酸菌)浸出金属的主要机制^[8,76],即直接酶作用和间接 Fe³⁺氧化作用,但由于没有明确电子转移数据证明该机制,后来被接触浸出和非接触浸出的机制所替代,并逐渐成为共识^[6,77]。接触浸出主要是微生物通过分泌的胞外聚合物附着在金属硫化物表面,促进电子转移,得到金属离子;非接触浸出是在微生物的作用下氧化 Fe²⁺生成 Fe³⁺,利用 Fe³⁺为金属硫化物氧化提供电子生成 Fe²⁺和金属离子,以此循环作用。由于金属硫化物的矿物学和环境中的地球化学条件不同,主要是 pH 值和氧化剂影响中间硫化物的形成^[78]。金属硫化物从典型固体废物中溶解时,嗜酸性自养微生物(如嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌和嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌)与氧化剂共同参与中间硫化物的降解,如图 1 中生物化学反应遵循两条途径:硫代硫酸盐途径和多硫化物途径^[79]。

硫代硫酸盐途径:



多硫化物途径:



在典型固体废物的接触浸出中,细菌分泌的胞外聚合物与金属硫化物的表面接触,通过胞内特异性氧化酶系统直接氧化金属硫化物,同时产生 H⁺,然后降低浸出系统的 pH 值,还原电位增加并产生可溶性硫酸盐。在这种情况下,典型固体废物中的金属逐渐从有机物结合状态转变为游离离子状态。非接触浸出利用酸性硫杆菌属的代谢物来溶解典型固体废物中的金属,从低价态氧化到高价态,并利用这些高价金属离子氧化低价硫化物。在此过程中,浸出系统的 pH 值降低且氧化还原电位增加,金属的形态发生变化,从典型固体废物中释放出来。

细菌氧化硫/亚铁形成 Fe³⁺/SO₄²⁻是从典型固体废物中浸出金属的重要阶段,该过程是氧化还原循环系统,其中其主要作用的是铁硫代谢。铁代谢通路的电子转移通过逆电势梯度和顺电势梯度并行传递到细胞内^[80]。在嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌中逆电势梯度转移途径是 Fe²⁺氧化为 Fe³⁺ 释放的电子与细胞外膜蛋白(cytochrome c, Cyc2)结合,然后通过铜蓝蛋白(rusticyanin, Rus)和细胞色素 C 氧化酶(cytochrome c, Cyc1)传递给 O₂ 并与质子泵偶联。顺电势梯度转移途径是与 Cyc2 结合的电子经过 Rus 和细胞色素 C 氧化酶(CycA1),然后电子通过 bc₁ 复合物(bc₁ complex)在醌池和 NADH 脱氢酶作用下还原^[81-83]。亚铁氧化酶是电子传递途径的受体,通过(Fe₄S₄)²⁺与(Fe₄S₄)³⁺之间相互转化传递电子^[84-85]。硫代谢通路先从硫化物被硫化物-辅酶 Q 氧化还原酶(sulfide quinone oxidoreductase, SQR)氧化为 S⁰,

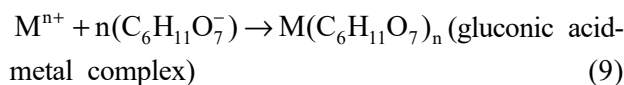
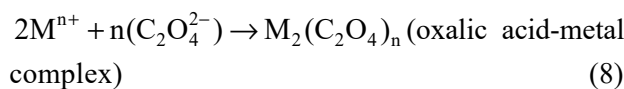
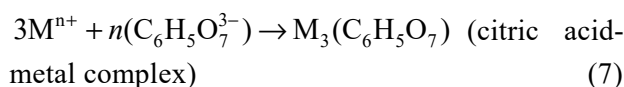
然后由硫双加氧酶(sulfur dioxygenase, SDO)、亚硫酸盐氧化还原酶[SO (sulfite oxidase)、SOR (sulfur oxygenase reductase)]氧化为硫酸盐。其中电子通过醌池(quinol pool, QH₂)直接转移到末端氧化酶(bd、bo₃)或者通过 bc₁ 复合物、细胞色素 C (CycA2)或高氧化还原电位铁硫蛋白(high potential iron-sulfur protein, HiPIP)传递到细胞色素 aa₃ 氧化酶(aa₃ oxidase), 最终 O₂ 与质子偶联生成水, 为细胞生长提供能量。同时, 质子传递至 NADH 氧化还原酶(NADH complex I), 将 NAD⁺ 还原为 NADH, 且透过细胞内膜进行质子的转运。然而, 当前研究对嗜酸氧化硫杆菌中的电子转移知之甚少, 其只有硫氧化途径, Yin 等^[86]研究发现外膜中的元素硫(S₈)被激活并作为硫醇结合的硫烷硫原子(R-S-SnH)转运到周质中。然后, R-S-SnH 在 SDO、连四硫酸水解酶(tetrathionate hydrolase, TetH)和硫氧化蛋白(sulfur oxidizing protein, Sox)系统发挥其功能的周质中被进一步氧化。涉及 SQR 和 TQO 的细胞质膜是电子转移的第 3 个区域。在细胞质中, 含硫代谢物被一系列酶催化最终产生硫酸盐。

3.2 典型固体废物中异养细菌和真菌浸出金属的机制

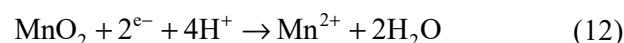
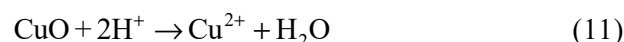
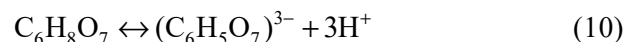
异养细菌和真菌在生长过程中利用有机化合物(如葡萄糖、蔗糖、甜菜糖蜜、果糖和淀粉水解物)作为能量来源, 产生多种不同浓度的有机酸、氨基酸和其他代谢物。有机酸与金属相互作用的主要机制是酸解、络合、氧化还原、生物积累和形成螯合物等^[87]。这些机制在青霉菌属和曲霉属中观察到^[88]。有机酸的酶促反应发生在两个膜结合的细胞区室, 即细胞质和线粒体。通常产生的有机酸可分为两类: 通过简单氧化从糖中提取的有机酸(葡萄糖酸), 以及通过三羧酸循环(TCA 循环)产生的有机酸(柠檬酸、草酸和苹果酸)^[89]。葡萄糖向葡萄糖酸的转化由葡萄糖

氧化酶介导, 而柠檬酸生物合成涉及糖酵解和 TCA 循环。葡萄糖或蔗糖首先进入细胞质, 并在糖酵解途径中转化为丙酮酸。丙酮酸羧化酶在胞浆中产生的草酰乙酸被转运到线粒体中, 在线粒体中与乙酰辅酶 A 结合生成柠檬酸, 柠檬酸也被转运到细胞外。通过丙酮酸脱氢酶的脱羧得到线粒体中的乙酰辅酶 A^[4], 如图 1 所示。

微生物能够大量产生以更高的效率提取金属离子的代谢物^[89]。有机酸中的每一种与金属离子之间导致络合物形成的反应如下式所示^[90]:



例如印刷电路板中的铜与柠檬酸的反应^[91]通常可表示为:



3.3 典型固体废物中氰化微生物浸出金属的机制

产氰微生物主要有细菌(如紫色色杆菌和某些假单胞菌)和少数真菌分泌两种不同的代谢物, 有机酸作为初级代谢物(草酸、柠檬酸、葡萄糖酸), 而氰化物作为次级代谢物, 在早期稳定生长期甘氨酸氧化脱羧形成^[92]。然而, 金属溶解和水溶性氰化物复合物的形成是通过结合化学和微生物原理进行的^[93]。产氰微生物产生氰化物不仅取决于碳源, 还取决于培养基中的氨基酸如甘氨酸, 甘氨酸是生成氰化氢的代谢前体, 氰化氢的碳来自甘氨酸的亚甲基碳; 通过甘氨酸氧化脱羧产生氰化物促进金属溶解^[94], 如图 1 所示。金属氰化物由一个/多个氰化物离子

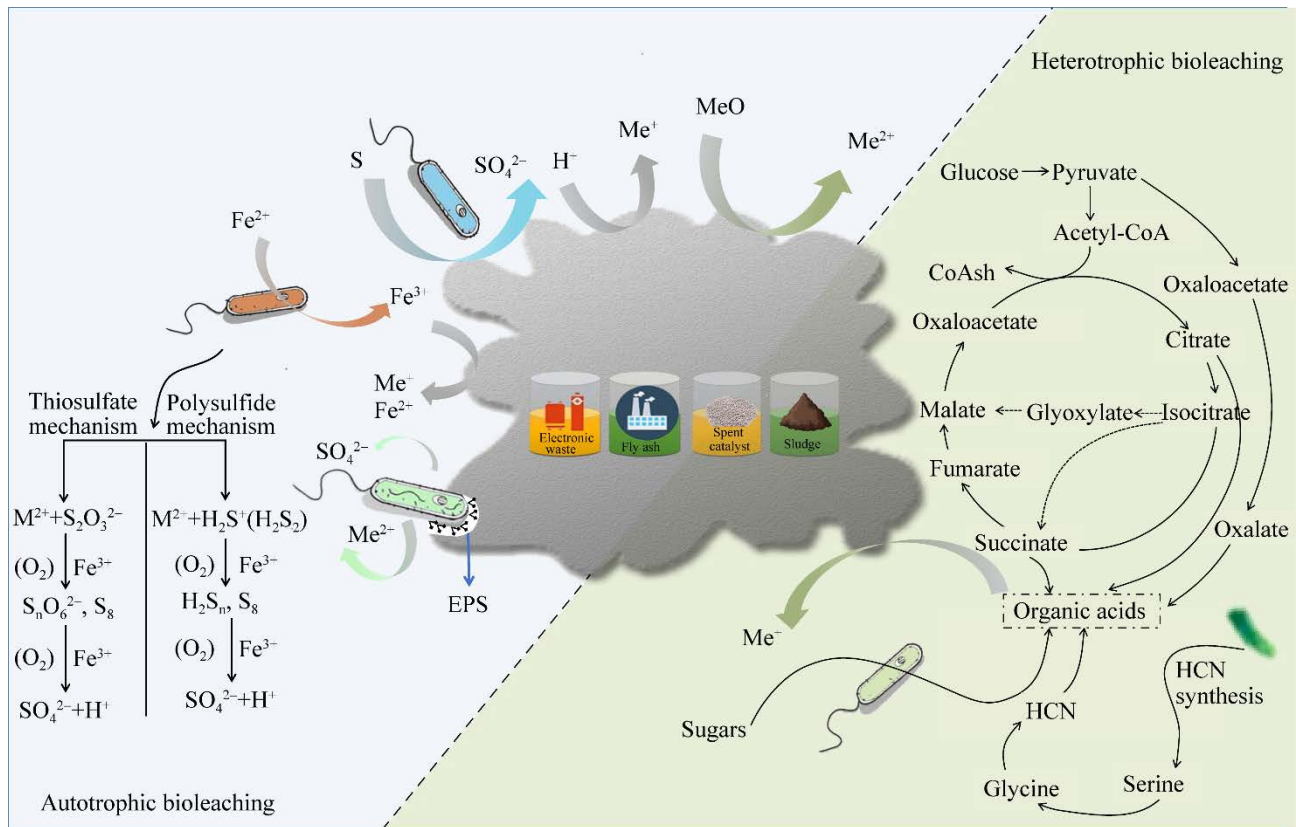
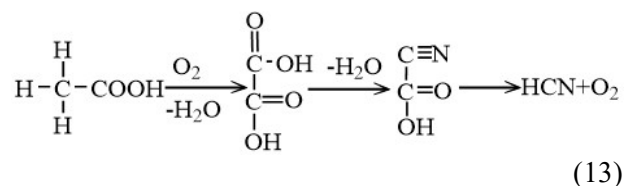


图 1 典型固体废物中生物浸出金属的机制^[95-97]

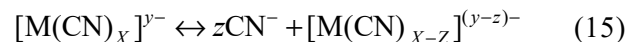
Figure 1 Mechanism of bioleaching metals from typical solid wastes^[95-97].

和金属原子组成。氰化物是通过甘氨酸的氧化脱羧反应形成的反应^[98]:



生物浸出过程中, 氰化物具有水溶性和稳定性, 为氰化微生物浸出许多金属和类金属发挥了重要作用(如 Ag、Au、Pt、Pd、Ti、Fe、Co、Ni、Cu、Zn、V、Cr、Mn、Ge、Mo 和 Cd)^[99]。金属氰化物配合物的水溶性受金属、温度和 pH 值的影响。当金属离子 A 被重金属离子取代时, 形成水溶性低的氰化物配合物, 从而形成含有氨、水、氮氧化物、卤化物和硫化物等混合氰化物配合物。而大多数含碱金属

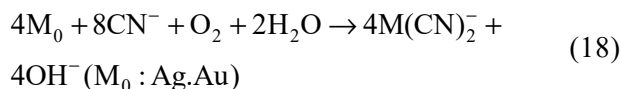
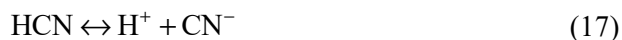
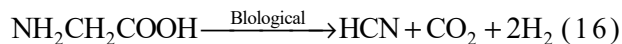
或碱土金属的氰化物配合物是高度水溶性的, 它们能够形成过渡金属氰化物络合物, 通过进一步解离释放氰化物离子^[100]。



其中 A 是碱、碱土或重金属, M 通常是过渡金属。

产氰微生物的氰化被认为遵循间接浸出机制, 涉及两个阶段, 即在 HCN 合成酶(HCN synthesis)的代谢活性下由相关酶产生 HCN, 以及氰化物离子与金属的反应^[101]。其中生物氰化物形成可溶性二氰酸盐金属配合物^[95]。而氰化氢催化是通过 *hcnABC* 操纵子编码的 HCN 合成酶进行的, 其产生的 4 个电子传递到终端电子受

体,形成氰化物来浸金,可以写成如下式^[102-103]:



4 总结与展望

目前,生物浸出固体废物的自养微生物多为嗜酸性细菌和古菌属;异养微生物有部分细菌和真菌,包括氰化微生物。固体废物中的金属硫化物在嗜酸性自养微生物与 Fe^{3+} 氧化剂共同作用下,主要经过硫代硫酸盐途径和多硫化物途径浸出金属离子。异养细菌和真菌在生长过程中产生有机酸,经过酸解、络合、氧化还原、生物积累和形成螯合物等反应与金属相互作用。氰化微生物浸出贵金属效果较好,通过有机酸氧化脱羧产生氰化物促进金属溶解。到目前为止,在不同的介质下,嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌浸出的代谢模型不明确,尚无法控制其代谢途径进行大规模浸出。嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌的硫氧化系统研究尚不完善,涉及硫氧化的一些基因,如 *sor* 基因,需要通过生物化学实验进一步验证^[86],探究涉及硫氧化机制的关键代谢酶的特征^[104]。

本课题组通过多级驯化的方法,提高了嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌和嗜酸氧化硫硫杆菌对金属的耐受性,提高菌种对金属的去除能力^[105]。在 20 mA 直流稳定电压作用下,提高微生物的氧化还原能力,从而为嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌创造更加适宜的生存环境^[106]。此外,研究发现通过机械活化、石墨烯催化、低温煅烧等预处理方法能够提高微生物从电子废物中浸出金属的效果;运用改性电极增强了嗜酸氧化亚铁硫杆菌的代谢能力,加速电子转移^[107-110]。

结合课题组前期研究成果,未来的研究有以

下几方面值得进一步重点探讨:(1) 微生物的代谢产物对整个浸出过程有促进或抑制作用,然而其产量不高。未来可以构建代谢工程菌株,探究不同浸出条件下微生物的代谢情况,进一步揭示细菌与环境的相互作用机制以及细胞间信息传递的机制,并为微生物在工业和环境应用中的调控提供指导。(2) 微生物通过直接或间接浸出固体废物中金属,细胞的信号传导作用尚不明确,如生物膜胞外聚合物(extracellular polymeric substances, EPS)的产生和异质性的调节机制,涉及到生物膜与其中细胞的资源分配。(3) 极端微生物可以适应复杂多变的生活环境,如嗜酸菌。当前已经分析了更多的嗜酸菌基因组序列,但潜在的耐酸成分待确定。同样,未来针对真菌或氰化微生物,可以通过高通量测序寻找存在的特定基因,利用转录组学和蛋白质组学工具,发现或确认潜在关键功能基因。(4) 预测微生物之间的相互作用以及确定微生物对环境信号(如能量来源、氧气和营养限制)的反应特征。

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