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镧改性膨润土应用于自然水体的控磷效果及其水生态影响研究进展

刘 帅^{1,2} 沈 剑^{1,2,3} 汪金辉^{1,2} 迟莉娜^{1,2} 刘华基^{1,2} 封吉猛^{1,2,3} 王欣泽^{1,2,3*}

(1. 上海交通大学 环境科学与工程学院,上海 200240; 2. 云南洱海湖泊生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站,云南 大理 671000;
3. 上海交通大学云南(大理)研究院,云南 大理 671000)

摘要: 镧改性膨润土(LMB)因其对磷酸根有强亲和力,可控制湖泊内源磷释放,广泛应用于全球众多水体中。从LMB控制内源磷机理出发,研究了其在多个自然水体应用后的镧La和P在水体和沉积物中浓度、分布变化,及其水生态影响。分析表明,pH值、碱度、硬度、竞争性阴离子浓度和DOC浓度等理化性质共同决定着LMB钝化效果,风力及底栖生物扰动、湖泊形态、修复剂应用剂量以及水文气候等其他因素也会影响LMB修复的长期性。其次,LMB在低碱度、低硬度等水体可能存在La渗出风险,La是否会在食物链上生物富集仍需要更长时间的监测分析。综上,LMB在应用于自然水体前需全面了解目标水体水文地理环境、水体理化性质等,并在进行大量实验后预估其可能产生的风险。

关键词: 镧改性膨润土; 自然水体; 控磷; 水生态

Research on phosphorus control effect of lanthanum-modified bentonite applied to natural water bodies and its aquatic ecological impacts

LIU Shuai^{1,2}, SHEN Jian^{1,2,3}, WANG Jinhui^{1,2}, CHI Lina^{1,2}, LIU Huaji^{1,2}, FENG Jimeng^{1,2,3}, WANG Xinze^{1,2,3*}

(1. School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China;

2. National Observation and Research Station of Erhai Lake Ecosystem in Yunnan, Dali 671000, China;

3. Yunnan Dali Research Institute of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Dali 671000, China)

Abstract: Lanthanum-modified bentonite (LMB) is widely used to control the release of endogenous phosphorus in many water bodies worldwide due to its strong affinity to phosphate. In this paper, several field application cases of LMB at home and abroad were reviewed, and short-term and long-term water quality changes, ecological effects and long-term effectiveness of LMB after application were summarized, to provide references for the development of similar chemical covering materials and treatment of lake internal sources. Based on the mechanism of endogenous phosphorus control by LMB, this review discussed the concentration and distribution changes of lanthanum and phosphorus in water and sediment and their effects on water ecology after applying LMB in some natural water bodies. The analysis indicated that the effectiveness of LMB in immobilizing phosphorus is determined by the physicochemical properties of the water body, such as pH, alkalinity, hardness, concentration of competing anions, and DOC concentration. Additionally, factors like wind and benthic organism disturbances,

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第一作者:刘帅(1997-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向为水污染控制工程。liushuai@sjtu.edu.cn

*通信作者:王欣泽(1974-),男,博士,研究员,主要研究方向为水污染控制工程。xinzewang@sjtu.edu.cn

lake morphology, dosage of the remediation agent, and hydrological and climatic conditions can also affect the long-term efficacy of LMB remediation. Furthermore, there is a risk of lanthanum leaching in water bodies with low alkalinity and hardness, and whether lanthanum will be bioaccumulated in the food chain still requires further long-term monitoring and analysis. In conclusion, before applying LMB in natural water bodies, it is essential to comprehensively understand the hydrological and geographical environment of the target water body, as well as its physicochemical properties, and then estimate the potential risk through extensive experimentation.

Keywords: lanthanum modified bentonite (LMB); natural water; phosphorus control; aquatic ecology

0 引言

富营养化湖泊治理问题一直以来是全球关注热点,通常在集水区控源截污后,利用化学手段辅助去除营养盐,可达到快速恢复水质的效果^[1,2]。迄今为止,包括氧化物和氢氧化物形式的铁(Fe)和铝(Al)在内的化学物质已被广泛用于湖泊中的磷控制^[3-7]。地质工程材料,如镧改性膨润土(lanthanum modified bentonite, LMB)也受到越来越多关注,其对水体修复效果及影响也被大量研究。LMB 具有对 PO_4^{3-} 强选择吸附能力,并且可形成稳定化合物,被用来修复各类高营养负荷水体,但由于不同水体天然环境及理化性质各异,其施用效果及水生态影响也有所差别。因此,除实验室评估外,在天然水体中的应用效果和生态影响更需要全面归纳总结。本文综述了国内外多项 LMB 实地应用案例,对其应用后短期和长期水质变化、生态影响及长期有效性进行总结,以期为类似化学覆盖材料开发及湖泊内源治理提供参考。

1 LMB 成分及内源磷控制机理

LMB 是一种由澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织(CSIRO)开发的镧(La)改性黏土产品,能够有效降低水体中磷浓度,并使沉积物中磷失活^[8],于 20 世纪 90 年代末被开发出并应用到全球各富营养化湖泊。商业化的 LMB 为 Phoslock[®],已被广泛应用在各类水体,根据官网提供的数据,1 t Phoslock[®] 可结合 34 kg PO_4^{3-} (11 kg P)^[9]。施用方法是将毫米级颗粒态材料与水混匀成泥浆,然后尽可能均匀喷洒在水面上。投加方式可分为一次性投加(可钝化水体磷和沉积物活性层中可释放磷)和分阶段投加(初始剂量可钝化水体磷及沉积物顶部 4 cm 内可释放磷,持续监测后制定下一次投放剂量)。也有少部分实际案例是以粉末态直接平铺在沉积物-水界面。

LMB 制备机制是在膨润土层状结构中通过阳离子交换掺入稀土 La(约占 5%^[10-13])。镧氧化物具有较高的零电荷,对磷有很强的亲和力,是 LMB 吸附磷的主要成分^[14,15]。当 P 与 La 反应时,初时会形成一

种高度不溶解的 $\text{La-P-H}_2\text{O}$ 矿物,随着时间的推移, $\text{La-P-H}_2\text{O}$ 矿物逐渐转变为 La-P 矿物。已知的磷酸镧晶体以是否含水作为区分依据,化学式分别为 $\text{LaPO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($n \leq 3$) 和 LaPO_4 ^[15-18],两者晶体结构不同, $\text{LaPO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($n \leq 3$) 为六方晶系,沿 c 轴一维通道内含水分子,而 LaPO_4 则具有更紧凑的单斜晶系结构^[15]。后者比前者溶解度更低,具有更高的稳定性,更能牢固地结合 PO_4^{3-} ^[16,17,19]。有研究表明,如腐殖酸(HA)等溶解有机碳(DOC)的存在不会改变镧磷酸盐晶相结构^[15,20]。

从大多数目前已发表的研究中可知,LMB 控制内源磷的机制包括吸附和形成沉淀 2 种。由于 LMB 的主体成分为膨润土,其中黏土矿物^[21](蒙脱石等)由外侧的 2 个四面体层和中间的八面体薄片组成^[22],这种类似三明治的特殊结构可以高效吸附 PO_4^{3-} ,因此许多研究将 PO_4^{3-} 去除视为吸附现象^[23]。在研究大量实验数据后还发现,利用 Langmuir 等温线模型可以模拟并估计最大 PO_4^{3-} 吸附能力。此外,最常被熟知的去除 PO_4^{3-} 机制为 La^{3+} 与其形成 LaPO_4 沉淀及其水合形式^[23],且形成的 La-O-P 内球络合物溶解度低较稳定,是 LMB 去除 PO_4^{3-} 的主要机理^[24]。从分子角度看,预期 $n(\text{La}) : n(\text{P})$ 为 1:1,但在实际应用取样检测后发现,其值通常 >1,表明并非所有 La 都与 P 结合^[15]。这与水体中存在竞争性阴离子和配体(如 Cl^- 、 NO_3^- 、 F^- 、 SO_4^{2-} 、 SO_3^{2-} 、 HCO_3^- 、 SiO_4^{4-} 和 Br^-)有关,其会与 PO_4^{3-} 竞争 La^{3+} 活性位点,但即使竞争离子摩尔浓度高于 PO_4^{3-} 的情况下,LMB 对 PO_4^{3-} 同样具有高选择性^[12,25-27]。也有实验测得 $n(\text{La}) : n(\text{P}) < 1$,Dithmer 等^[15]推测是 La 结合了多个 PO_4^{3-} 。另外,Reitzel 等^[11]从纯 LMB 进行顺序提取得到了较高浓度的 BD-Fe(22.2 mmol/m²)。这表明 LMB 基质中可能含有 Fe,在有氧条件下结合 PO_4^{3-} ,在还原条件下从其中释放 PO_4^{3-} 。Meis 等^[13]的实验现象结果与此一致。

2 水质和生态影响

2.1 水体游离镧(FLa)浓度

将 La 加入膨润土基质中的原因是游离 La³⁺可能会对受纳湖泊中的动物产生毒性^[28,29]。研究人员证实,在施用 LMB 时会向水体中释放 FLa^[29],因此对于 LMB 应用后水体 FLa 浓度探究关乎水生态安全。

Spears 等^[29]对欧洲 16 个经过 LMB 处理的湖泊进行了综合分析,调查了各湖水中施用 LMB 后的 FLa 浓度,发现过滤后 FLa 与湖水碱度之间存在很强的负相关性,当碱度增加时,FLa 浓度较低,Reitzel 等^[12,30]的研究也表明了这一点。对丹麦湖泊中的水进行研究发现,与硬水相比,LMB 在软水中的表现更好,Reitzel 等^[12]发现,除 PO₄³⁻ 外,其他水中共存氧阴离子(如 SO₄²⁻、CO₃²⁻、NO₃⁻、HCO₃⁻)的存在成为干扰因素,可能与 PO₄³⁻ 竞争结合到 La 上^[31]。CO₃²⁻ 的存在导致 pH 值升高,从而导致 PO₄³⁻ 去除率降低^[32]。为此可利用 DLVO(Derjaguin-Landau Verwey-Overbeek)理论^[33,34]作出合理解释,LMB 的主要成分是膨润土(含有蒙脱石黏土矿物),其基质边缘包含许多由离子取代所造成的负电荷^[35]。此外,黏土矿物边缘的氢氧化物基团也会导致黏土颗粒带负电荷,悬浮在高 pH 值水中的黏土比悬浮在低 pH 值水具有更多的负电荷基团^[36]。黏土颗粒的总负电荷吸引溶液中的阳离子,形成 1 个带阳离子的 Stern 层^[36],低阳离子浓度将导致较厚的双电子层,排斥力较范德华力更大,导致黏土悬浮液的分散^[33],La 从黏土中浸出。在硬水湖中,溶液电导率很高,Ca²⁺ 可有效降低膨润土的负电荷,从而产生更薄的双电子层。在这种情况下,范德华引力比排斥力强,使粒子聚集,从而阻止了 La 从黏土基质中浸出分散^[30]。

Lürling 等^[27]发现:与不含 HA 的对照组相比,在含有 HA 的纯净水中培养 LMB 会导致 FLa 数量增加。La 与 HA 之间会通过络合作用形成络合物^[30,37],并且通过阳离子和水形成架桥连接^[38],从膨润土基质中提取并“溶解”La。水分子的偶极性质允许带正电的氢键与黏土和 HA 上的负位点结合,从而形成 HA-黏土络合物^[38]。这些结果得到了 Dithmer 等^[27]的进一步支持,在 DOC 和 HA 存在下,短期 P 吸附量减少,可能 DOC 和 HA 在黏土颗粒周围形成物理屏障,使 La 核心不易被 P 接近,或者直接与 La 作用从而阻碍 P 吸附。Reitzel 等^[30]也研究得出富含 DOC 和 HA 的软水湖泊经 LMB 处理后 FLa 浓度会升

高。此外,Dithmer 等^[15]研究表明,DOC 和 HA 的负面影响可以随着时间延长降低,而且 DOC 和 HA 不干扰 La-P 键,这表明 DOC 和 HA 主要干扰与带负电的黏土相关的阳离子。此外,高碱度和高 DOC 在水体里同时存在时,CO₃²⁻ 与 La 的络合能力更强,从而最大限度减少 HA 的影响^[39]。最近,Zhi 等^[40]研究发现,La 的释放量取决于溶液的 pH 值、HA/FA(富里酸)的值及其浓度。

尽管多项湖泊试验研究表明,在投加 LMB 后 3 个月内水体中 FLa 会恢复至正常值,底层水在 12 个月内实现恢复^[29],并且没有检测到直接毒害作用,但由于 LMB 在低碱度及低硬度水体应用后安全性低,溶解性 La 在水体里被沉淀后形成的复合物在生物体内的富集和沿食物链的动向也需要关注,这需要在修复措施实施前后对所应用水体进行全面跟踪调查。值得注意的是,van Oosterhout 等^[41]的研究提到厌氧条件下可能会增加 La 向上层水体的释放,但确切机制尚未确定。因此,短时间内氧化还原条件的改变是否会增加 La 逸出程度仍需进一步探究。

2.2 沉积物镧(TLa)浓度及分布

Dithmer 等^[42]在对 LMB 应用后的 10 个湖泊沉积物中 La 浓度变化进行整理时发现,大部分 La 分布在沉积物上部 10 cm 左右,并且部分湖泊水深较深处沉积物中回收到的 TLa 超过了理论投加量^[43],考虑其可能是由于湖泊地形使 LMB 从水浅向水深处水平迁移,或在投加 LMB 时未均匀分布。但也有其他湖泊呈现沉积物中 La 在垂直方向上分布总体均匀,这也许是因为距离施用 LMB 时间较短,在短期内受到扰动干扰,悬浮颗粒物一直处于再悬浮和再沉积过程中^[44]。Yasseri 等^[45]报告,风漂和内流可能影响 LMB 的空间分布,即使在深水湖中也会自然发生,深水区(水深在 10 m 以下)沉积物也可能因为内流运动而重新悬浮^[46]。生物扰动(如鱼类和摇蚊幼虫)可能会影响沉积物内部的迁移过程^[41],这表明在一段时间内 LMB 从表层沉积物迅速转移到了深层沉积物中,与 Meis 等^[13,47]和 Reitzel 等^[11]的研究结果一致。La 垂向位移会受到风力驱动沉积物再悬浮^[48],及摇蚊、扇贝、底栖杂食鱼类^[49]及其他底栖生物^[50]混合行为的影响。同时由于 LMB 向深处迁移,可能会使稳定性磷也随着 LMB 的迁移而重新分布^[41,51]。

LMB 在水体沉积物上垂直水平迁移过程,会影响在整个湖泊范围内施用 LMB 控制沉积物 P 释放的

效果。例如,浅水区沉积物受到风力驱动或底栖动物扰动影响,被运往深水区,这也可以解释全湖区可溶性活性磷(SRP)出现释放量不同现象,La集中区域因其固定稳定态P量多,其SRP释放量普遍低^[43]。因此为确保投加LMB后的长期有效性,LMB的施用剂量应基于悬浮频率高的沉积深度来估计,这存在地区特异性。施用LMB时间与沉积物垂向混合位移之间相关性需进一步讨论。

2.3 水体生物可利用磷(SRP)浓度

1) DOC影响。

Spears等^[52]整理了18个LMB处理过的湖泊数据,研究地表水总磷(TP)、SRP和叶绿素a(Chl-a)等指标,结果表明各湖泊数据具有特异性。但从整体性而言,各湖泊在施用前24个月和施用后24个月相比,TP中位值下降非常明显,尤其是秋季和冬季^[53,54]。SRP浓度在这2个季节下降也非常明显,各湖泊中下降浓度与溶解有机质(DOM)浓度呈正相关。DOC、LMB和SRP之间相互的物理化学作用可驱动各湖泊在施用后的反应^[52],这与Lürling等^[37]的研究结果一致,其利用实验室实验和化学标示模型探讨了DOC、La和SRP之间的关系,DOC充当配位供体与膨润土络合作用形成直径数微米的颗粒^[55],干扰了LMB去除P效率。DOC也可通过羧基/酚类官能团吸附重金属,从而与P竞争吸附位点^[56,57]。Zhang等^[24]探讨了HA、牛血清蛋白(BSA)、海藻酸钠(SA)对LMB吸附磷酸盐的影响,发现只有HA对其吸附影响最大。La和HA形成了La-HA复合物,HA的O—C=O键与PO₄³⁻竞争La^[15,20,37,27]。尽管HA阻碍了吸附剂的孔隙,但LMB仍能与磷酸盐保持良好的结合能力。可能会在吸附过程中形成La-P-HA三元复合物,以保持HA的吸附量^[58-60]。Wang等^[61]提到藻类衰亡分解会引起沉积物水界面溶解氧降低,并且释放的藻源性有机质与P竞争吸附位点,但长期来看,藻类分解缓慢释放的P仍会被LMB吸附。Dithmer等^[27]测试了来自丹麦16个湖泊的水和孔隙水中天然DOC对P结合能力的影响。虽然DOC对湖水中的P结合有直接的负面影响,但随着时间的推移,这种影响会减少^[24],并且DOC并不会影响已经形成的PO₄³⁻结合比例。不同湖泊之间DOC的含量和特性(即高分子量、高色度、同源与低分子量、低色度、自源DOC化合物^[62])各不相同,因此LMB与DOC之间的物理化学相互作用的强度和

形式也可能不同。湖泊流域大气沉降^[63]、入湖河流铁化合物含量^[64]、湖泊氧化还原条件^[64]、当地水文地质条件^[65]等都可能影响DOC含量及质量变化。因此DOC作为限制LMB性能的一个重要因素,需要在更多背景下分析。由于各湖泊中C/P摩尔比不同,有研究提出通过降低DOC浓度,减弱La-DOC相互作用来提高LMB对PO₄³⁻去除率^[20,40],例如添加氧化剂将Fe(Ⅱ)氧化成Fe(Ⅲ)提高PO₄³⁻去除率的同时,通过絮凝作用提高DOC的去除率^[66-68]。

2)pH值和碱度影响。

实验室研究结果表明,在pH值为5~7时,LMB的吸收效率最高,当pH值>9时,吸收能力下降^[69,70]。Zamparas等^[71]发现LMB对H₂PO₄⁻的亲和力最大。Reitzel等^[11,12]发现与pH值为7的实验组相比,pH值升高到9会减少LaPO₄·nH₂O形成,因此时La羟基化程度增加^[70]。Kong等^[72]用高分辨率探测器和薄膜扩散梯度探针评估在上覆水pH值不同下,一维和二维的可溶性和不稳定磷沉积剖面变化,发现水体pH值的升高会导致SRP和不稳定P浓度显著增加,无机磷和有机磷含量大幅变化,并且酸性条件有利于LMB发挥效果。此外,光照充足及温度适宜藻类生长的夏季不建议施用LMB,这是因为藻类生长导致pH值升高,此时LMB钝化效果减弱^[28]。

关于pH值对于实际水体中LMB去除磷酸盐的影响报道并不多,也没有pH值直接影响磷酸盐去除效果的记录,但水体碱度与pH值有一定天然关系,因此可以将碱度与pH值结合分析其对LMB封存SRP的影响。

值得一提的是,Kang等^[73]利用疏浚、LMB、铝改性沸石和FeCl₂控制内部养分,发现LMB应用后除沉积物中钙结合态磷大量增加外,在沉积物岩心释放实验时出现铝改性沸石和FeCl₂处理后的岩心溶解性无机氮(DIN)通量为负,但LMB处理后的岩心DIN通量为正的现象,怀疑产品本身有浸出DIN可能。van Oosterhout等^[74]实验时发现每1kg LMB向超纯水中释放223mg NH₄⁺。但Reitzel等^[11]在实验室与天然水体分别投加LMB时得到不同结果,实验室纯水实验时可看到NH₄⁺释放,但在实验湖水中投加没有明显NH₄⁺增加,把该现象归因于当地湖水碱度较高。低碱度、低硬度^[11]可能会造成LMB基质中杂质NH₄⁺的释放,也许是由LMB在软水中的分散度大于Ca²⁺浓度高的硬水所致^[30]。Zeller等^[75]在约旦

湖实验时同样观察到在投加 LMB 后一段时间内 NH_4^+ 浓度增加,因此不排除 LMB 释放的 NH_4^+ 可能会随湖水化学成分(尤其是碱度)的变化而变化。

2.4 沉积物磷形态分级

关于 LMB 在湖床沉积物中的磷结合效率, Reitzel 等^[11]在对施用过 LMB 后的丹麦富营养化湖泊沉积物岩心进行 P 和 La 连续提取时发现,沉积物中铁锰结合态磷浓度降低,而酸溶解态磷浓度增加,并且大多数 La 存在于盐酸提取物或残留提取物中。 Liu 等^[26]对中国一条人工河开展试点实验,在 LMB 投加 1 年后,河床沉积物中 P 失活率达到 31%。 Meis 等^[13]在苏格兰克拉托水库进行的实验结果表明,施用 LMB 28 d 后,上部 8 cm 处的沉积物 La 含量和上部 2 cm 沉积物中的残余磷组分显著增加,其他沉积物 P 组分没有明显差异;并且在实验室条件下,对吸附饱和 LMB 进行磷分级提取时,测得约 21% 结合磷对释放敏感,因此在浅水湖泊中,还原环境或 pH 值在 5~9 的条件下,约 79% 的结合磷维持稳定^[13]。 Meis 等^[47]对 Loch Flemington(英国)施用 LMB 前后收集的沉积物磷形态分级进行对比,发现施用 12 个月后与施用前相比钙结合态磷随时间明显增加,这表明 LMB 通过增加沉积物中永久结合磷的质量来影响沉积物磷的释放,并且预估施用的 La 量足以结合顶部 4 cm 处约 25% 的不稳定磷。在 Lake Laguna Niguel(美国加利福尼亚州)的沉积物中^[77],沉积物中的磷组分在处理前和处理后 3 个月之间存在显著差异,可溶性、可还原性、可溶性和有机磷组分减少,金属氧化物、磷灰石和残余磷组分显著增加,磷组分明显转向生物利用率较低的形式。最新研究表明,生物扰动对磷形态分级有极大影响, Yin 等^[78]通过室内试验探究发现,强烈的生物扰动可以使沉积物中的黏土垂直运动,短期生物扰动对黏土处理沉积物的磷控制效率影响不大,但 120 d 后,约 50% 的活性磷在 4~6 cm 的沉积物层中减少。

2.5 水生态影响

1) 浮游植物。

Yamada-Ferraz 等^[79]实验结果表明,初期 LMB 应用引起絮凝和沉降等过程会造成水体中层浮游植物丰度降低,投加 25 d 后,浮游植物密度增加,但群落结构发生了变化,蓝藻在水体表层、中层和沉积物—水界面分别减少了 77%、87% 和 99%,而绿藻和裸藻生物量增加。Meis 等^[80]分别对 Loch Flemington(英

国)加入 LMB 之前 10 个月和之后 20 个月的浮游植物群落进行监测,发现处理后第 1 个季度浮游植物量明显减少,第 2 个季度开始蓝藻相对减少,甲藻和绿藻增加。Bishop 等^[77]报告称,在 Lake Laguna Niguel(美国加利福尼亚州)进行 LMB 处理后的 6 个月内,蓝藻大量减少,而硅藻和绿藻增加。

2) 浮游动物。

膨润土细颗粒物体积的增加同样影响浮游动物及底栖动物群落结构^[79]。Oosterhout 等^[74]在实验室测试了 LMB 对轮虫 (*Brachionus calyciflorus*) 种群增长的影响,发现悬浮黏土可能会影响浮游动物的生存,包括枝角类浮游动物,因为这些生物摄食不区分食物和黏土颗粒。根据 Lürling 等^[81]的观点,藻类附着并随大颗粒 La-P 络合物沉淀,由此降低了食物供应,间接导致枝角类种群增长率降低。在另一项生物毒性研究中,LMB 和聚合氯化铝(PAC)的添加引起浮游动物食物浓度降低,进而显著降低了实验室水蚤存活率。这也是应用 LMB 处理后 Lake Rauwbraken(荷兰)中水蚤短暂消失的原因^[74]。

3) 底栖动物。

Reitzel 等^[11]使用摇蚊幼虫 (*Chironomus plumosus*) 进行生物扰动实验时,指出摇蚊幼虫行为活动不受到 LMB 的影响,甚至通过生物灌溉扩大了沉积物接触 O_2 的表面积,从而促进沉积物对磷的吸收。但据 Wood 等^[82]所述,细悬浮固体的沉积和更牢固沉积物的产生可能会改变底质组成,影响呼吸和摄食活动,从而对其他底栖无脊椎动物产生负面影响。在这种情况下,只有在形成的致密层上沉积数厘米的沉积物后,底栖生物群落才会恢复。

4) 水生植物。

Spears 等^[52]对 18 个 LMB 处理过的湖泊进行水质和大型水生植物影响分析,结果表明在施用 LMB 后 6 组数据显示水生植物种类普遍增加,从施用前 24 个月的中位数 5.5 种增加到施用后 24 个月的 7.0 种,数据可查的 4 个湖泊水生植物最大定植深度也普遍增加,从施用前的中位数 1.8 m 增加到施用后的中位数 2.5 m。但作者也表示这些生态影响对于不同湖泊具有环境特异性。

5) 毒性研究。

根据 Stauber 等^[83]报道,La 浸出浓度的毒性阈值,急性为 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,慢性为 820 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,72 h 毒性测试中 La 对彩虹鱼幼鱼和藻类无毒害作用。Afsar

等^[84]在报告中对大量急性和慢性生态毒性试验进行了总结,敏感生物对 LMB 或 La 溶液反应差异很大。实验室与天然水体得到的毒性结果不同,天然水体检测到的 LMB 对敏感生物毒性较小,这与其理化性质使毒性降低有关。例如,在新西兰奥卡雷卡湖中鳟鱼的肝脏和胰腺检测到 La 积累,但对鱼类健康没有明显负作用。多项研究也表明 La 可在不同的水生物种中积累^[28,85-88],包括大型底栖无脊椎动物^[89-92]和鱼类内脏^[87,93]。这些毒性研究同样证实,La 虽然在生物体内积累,但没有明显的毒副作用^[94],并且不会限制大型水生植物的生长^[28,29,95]。尽管如此,仍需要对应用 LMB 后 La 的归趋进行更长期跟踪调查,以便更充分地了解其生物累积潜力,尤其是在不同营养级之间的潜力^[28,88,89]。

多个天然水体原位试验后,可以将 LMB 投加对水生态影响在时间尺度上分为短期影响和长期影响。浮游植物群落结构和功能对水生态系统代谢至关重要^[96],LMB 应用干扰了原水生态群落的丰富度。膨润土分散在水体中,短时间内浊度增加,且膨润土颗粒的絮凝沉淀作用造成藻类等浮游植物显著减少,进而影响浮游动物种群丰度,同时也会影响鱼类呼吸,造成幼鱼死亡^[97]。长期来看,LMB 投加使生物可利用 P 减少会造成藻类生长受阻,蓝藻等有害藻类丰度下降,硅藻、甲藻、绿藻等增加,大型水生植物种类及定殖深度上升,这对于水生态修复来说是有利的。但 LMB 中浸出 La 浓度过高会在短期内造成敏感生物死亡^[79],是否造成更长期的生物累积需要追踪调查。

3 LMB 长期有效性

影响 LMB 长期有效性的因素有许多,其中环境因素导致沉积物的重新混合、快速堆积和粒径分配影响地质工程修复效率和长期性^[82]。风力扰动和生物扰动是影响沉积物再分配的重要因素。风引起的风浪在浅层湖泊中会造成水体内部悬浮物的快速运动,以及沉积物水界面的快速混合、重新悬浮再沉淀。尽管风力扰动导致沉积物悬浮会对地质工程材料的修复有影响,但可以确定的是,无论风强大小,LMB 加入均可以固化表层沉积物,并且有效降低水柱中 SRP 浓度,但修复效率会随着再悬浮次数的增加而降低^[98]。同样地,有研究显示生物活动也会干扰修复效果,造成 P 从沉积物释放到水柱中^[11,99]。例如铜锈环棱螺 (*Bellamya aeruginosa*)

在沉积物中运动,将材料掩埋并将其混合到沉积物中,从而影响修复剂的寿命^[100]。底栖鱼类和底栖大型无脊椎动物等扰动会打破下部水体化学动态平衡^[101]并破坏 P 吸附材料覆盖层,长此以往营养物质被释放,水质变差^[102]。

湖泊形态、修复剂应用剂量、投加方式以及水文气候等其他因素会使得各湖泊间修复效果差异很大^[49,103],并且会影响修复剂施用后的长期性。研究表明,施用修复技术处理后的湖泊,深水湖泊比浅水湖泊维持健康营养状态时间更长。以铝盐修复为例,维持 TP 含量持续降低的时间,较深湖泊可达 21 年,较浅湖泊平均 5.7 年^[49],整体平均可维持约 11 年。富营养化湖泊 Lake De Kuil(荷兰)在 2009 年使用 FeCl₃ 和 LMB 组合方法处理后,虽然在 2010—2011 年冬季爆发藻华,但与之前相比蓝藻生物量有所下降,并且该湖维持了至少 6 年的中营养化状态^[104]。Dithmer 等^[42]总结了 10 个应用 LMB 后的湖泊,量化了其沉积物 SRP 释放通量及 P 结合能力,认为 LMB 修复效果根据投加量可维持 2~9 年。Spears 等^[52]2016 年整理了 18 个湖泊在 LMB 处理 2 年后的水质和生态响应,发现这些湖泊在处理 2 年后 TP 仍维持下降水平。另外,有研究表明极端高温也会影响 LMB 修复效果,高温会将营养物质锁定在生物 P 循环内,从而减少化学 P 循环部分^[105]。

为提高修复效率和维持长期有效性,出现越来越多 LMB 掺杂其他复合材料共同应用于湖泊修复的相关技术,例如 LMB 与化学试剂结合 (PAC^[106,107]、FeCl₃^[104]、CaO^[108]、Ca(NO₃)₂^[109]等) 形成大体积絮状物或改变沉积物水界面氧化还原状态,与沉水植物结合^[110-112]来降低生物扰动的影响等^[113]。Xu 等^[114]将 La 与 Al 共沉淀制备的 La/Al-氢氧化物复合材料 (LAH),在 pH 为 4.0 和 8.5 下,LAH(5.3% La) 的最大 PO₄³⁻ 吸附量分别为 76.3, 45.3 mg/g, 分别是市售 LMB(Phoslock[®], 5.6% La) 的 8.5 倍和 5.3 倍。另外还有更多的新兴含 La(Ⅲ) 材料被开发出并应用于富营养化水体的治理^[23,32]。

对多个国家湖泊和水库应用 LMB 工程后基本情况进行了整理,详见表 1。可看出:在 LMB 工程应用后,大部分自然水体水质向好,短期可维持 TP 浓度下降趋势,但长期来看,水体 TP 仍有上升的可能,甚至超过投加之前 TP 浓度。例如德国 Silbersee 湖在 LMB 应用 8 年后,水体 TP 浓度升高,与德国

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