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垃圾填埋水溶性有机物组成、演化及络合重金属特征

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摘要:采集不同填埋年限垃圾和渗滤液,提取制备水溶性有机物 (DOM),采用紫外光谱、荧光光谱及¹H-核磁共振,研究垃圾填埋 DOM 组成、演化及络合重金属特征. 结果表明,填埋初期 (<5 a) DOM 以脂肪族类物质为主,DOM 中芳香族物质随填埋进行含量降低,苯环结构上的羰基、羧基和羟基等随填埋进行不断减少;填埋中后期 (>5 a) DOM 以碳水化合物、有机胺等为主,随着填埋年限的延伸 DOM 中芳香性物质含量上升,苯环上羰基、羧基和羟基等官能团不断增加. 填埋产生的渗滤液原液 DOM 中同时含有 脂族类物质、碳水化合物、有机胺等,渗滤液经过厌氧-好氧和 MBR 处理后,碳水化合物和芳香族化合物含量相对增加,但小分子有机物和烷基链烃物质含量减少,脂肪链支链变短,分支增加. 垃圾填埋 DOM 通过含氮和含氧官能团络合金属 Zn 从而影响其分布,而对其他金属的分布影响较小.

关键词:填埋垃圾;渗滤液;水溶性有机物;组成演化;光谱

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Composition, Evolution, and Complexation of Dissolved Organic Matter with Heavy Metals in Landfills

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Abstract: Samples of wastes and leachates were collected from a landfill site and a leachate treatment plant [i.e., equalization basin, anaerobic zone, oxidation ditch, and membrane bioreactor (MBR) section]. Dissolved organic matter (DOM) was extracted from the wastes and leachates, and its composition, evolution, and complexation characteristics with heavy metals were studied using UV-Visible and fluorescence spectroscopy combined with H nuclear magnetic resonance. The aliphatic compounds were found to be the main substances in DOM in the fresh landfill wastes (<5 a), and the relative content of aromatics and substituent groups, i.e., carbonyl, hydroxyl, and carboxyl functional groups, decreased during the initial process. On the other hand, carbohydrates and organic amines were observed to be the main substances in DOM obtained from the intermediate and old landfill wastes (>5 a), and the relative content of aromatics and substituent groups (carbonyl, hydroxyl, and carboxyl functional groups) increased persistently during the process of organic matter humification. The aliphatics, carbohydrates, and organic amines all existed in DOM from the equalization basin Carbohydrates and aromatic compounds increased rapidly after the anaerobic, aerobiotic, and membrane treatment. However, low molecular weight organic matter and alkyl chain substances decreased during the leachate treatment process and the side chain of the aliphatics was shortened despite the increase in its content. The distribution of zinc in the wastes and leachates was influenced by the complexation with the nitrogen-and oxygen-containing functional groups, whose effect on other metals was not obvious.

Key words: municipal solid waste landfill; leachate; dissolved organic matter(DOM); composition and evolution; spectra

填埋具有操作简单、成本低等特点,因此成为目前最普遍的垃圾处理方式^[1].填埋场是能够稳定固体废物、有机质被逐渐降解的复杂生物系统^[2].生物稳定是评价填埋场长期环境影响的重要指标,该指标能够决定易被生物降解的有机物的分解程度^[3,4].然而在填埋场中也存在许多问题,大量的高含水率、高有机质的城市固体废物进入填埋场,在降解和稳定化过程中产生大量的矿化垃圾筛下物,其含有大量腐殖质类物质的腐殖土以及含有高浓度

溶质的废水——渗滤液[5,6].

垃圾填埋过程中,有机物只有溶解于水中,才能被微生物所利用,有研究表明^[7,8],微生物在气体与固体交界面的液膜中才具有活性,其分解有机质过

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物处理与资源化,E-mail;xiaoxmonkey@126.com * 通信作者,E-mail;hexs82@126.com 程是在垃圾颗粒表面一层薄薄的液态膜中进行的,因此水溶性有机物(dissolved organic matter, DOM)的变化更能说明垃圾填埋有机物降解和演化过程.水溶性有机物也是渗滤液中很重要的一类污染物,其占渗滤液总有机物的85%以上^[7].填埋 DOM 成分复杂,其组成和结构随着填埋年限的延伸而变化^[9,10].同时在填埋过程中,城市固体废物中的电池、金属块等物质里面的金属不断溶解进入填埋垃圾和渗滤液中,填埋水溶性有机物组成结构影响不同重金属的分布.

有研究表明填埋垃圾和渗滤液 DOM 成分复杂^[9,10],结构性质存在差异,随填埋年限的延伸发生变化.垃圾填埋初期 DOM 主要是类蛋白物质,而填埋中后期主要是类腐殖质物质^[11].渗滤液 DOM 初期易降解有机物多,可进行生物处理,而中后期含腐殖酸类物质,可生化性变差^[12],需要进行化学预处理,提高其可生化性^[13],随后可以通过膜进行处理^[14].先前的研究大多针对于填埋 DOM 不同填埋时期的物质组成,而综合分析填埋 DOM 组成、演化及络合重金属特征,明晰物质转化过程优化填埋场调控以达到无害化处置,在国内外研究中鲜见报道.

填埋 DOM 的组成、结构及性质演变可通过光谱手段来表征. 芳香性和不饱和化合物有强烈的紫外吸收 [15~17]; 荧光光谱能够分析具有荧光特性的有机物 [18,19]. 核磁共振 (NMR)可以定量分析出混合组分中不同的功能性基团 [20]. 因此本文采用紫外、荧光光谱以及 H-NMR 相结合表征垃圾填埋过程以及渗滤液处理过程 DOM 芳香性物质含量及结构变化,阐明填埋水溶性有机物对不同金属分布的影响,揭示垃圾填埋 DOM 组成、演化及络合重金属特征,以期为填埋场的无害化、稳定化及资源化提供理论基础.

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集与预处理

样品采集于北京某垃圾填埋场,初期填埋垃圾自填埋场表层开始每隔2m取湿垃圾,分为0~2、2~4、4~6m,依次编号为TS、TZ及TX;填埋中后期从填埋场表层开始每隔2m取矿化垃圾,分为0~2、2~4、4~6、6~8、8~10、10~12和12~14m,依次编号为K2、K4、K6、K8、K10、K12、K14.手工剔除垃圾中的金属、塑料、木块以及石块等废物,通过四分法采集一定质量的典型样品,混合均匀后装入自封袋中.垃圾渗滤液采集于填埋场渗滤液

处理车间的调节池、厌氧区、氧化沟及膜生物反应器(MBR)处理出水,依次编号为YYJS、YY、YHG和MBR. 样品采集完毕后24h内带回实验室放于4℃冰箱保存.

1.2 DOM 提取与制备

称取不同填埋时期垃圾样品,以样品质量与超纯水体积比为 1:5(g:mL)加入超纯水,在转速 200 $r\cdot min^{-1}$ 水平振荡提取 4 h,将填埋垃圾和渗滤液样品在 4% 转速为 $12\,000\,r\cdot min^{-1}$ 离心机中离心 20 min,取上清液过 $0.45\,\mu m$ 滤膜后,所得溶液即为 DOM. 提取制备的填埋 DOM 在 TOC 仪(德国 Jena 公司 Multi N/C 2100 型)测定 DOM 浓度(以水溶性 有机碳 DOC 表示).

1.3 SUVA₂₅₄和 E₂₅₃/E₂₀₃测定

测定填埋 DOM 在 254、253 和 203 nm 下的吸光度值,然后计算单位浓度有机质在 254 nm 下测得的吸光值乘以 $100^{[21]}$,即为 SUVA₂₅₄; 计算 253 nm 与 203 nm 下吸光值的比值,即为 E_{253}/E_{203} .

1.4 荧光光谱 A₄/A₁ 测定

使用日立公司生产的荧光分光光度计(Hitachi F-7000)测定三维荧光光谱. 三维荧光光谱扫描时激发波长(excitation wavelength, E_x)固定在 254 nm,发射波长(emission wavelength, E_m)的扫描范围为 280 ~ 550 nm,荧光光谱扫描间距 5 nm,扫描速度 240 nm·min⁻¹,PMT 电压为 700 V. 计算发射波长 435 ~ 480 nm 范围荧光区域积分与 300 ~ 345 nm 范围内荧光区域积分的比值 [22].

1.5 核磁共振氢谱分析

使用 300 MHz 频率的 Bruker-AV500 光谱(Bruder GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany) 测定填埋 DOM 样品¹H-NMR 谱. 接触时间为 4 s, 延迟时间 2 s, 谱线宽度 2 Hz, 化学位移以四甲基硅烷的共振作为标准峰^[23~26].

2 结果与讨论

2.1 填埋 DOM 紫外和荧光光谱分析

有机质芳香性分析有多个表征指标,本研究中选用 $SUVA_{254}$ 、 A_4/A_1 和 E_{253}/E_{203} 这 3 个指标. 填埋 DOM 中最难降解的是带有苯环的木质素类物质,因此选取表征有机质芳香性组分含量的 $SUVA_{254}$ 指标^[27],其值越大,表明芳香性组分越多. 在填埋过程中, DOM 发生腐殖化过程,形成腐殖质,腐殖质的合成程度的一个重要指标就是腐殖化程度,而 A_4/A_1 比值广泛用于表征有机质腐殖化程度,其值越大,表明腐殖化程度越大. 在填埋

DOM 降解以及腐殖化过程中,苯环上存在取代基的变化,因此选用表征芳环上取代基的取代程度和取代基种类的 E_{253}/E_{203} 指标,其值越大表明取代

基中羰基、羧基、羟基等含量较高;其值越小,表明取代基主要为脂肪链^[28~30]. 各参数计算结果如表1所示.

表 1 不同深度填埋垃圾 DOM 和填埋渗滤液 DOM 紫外参数

Table 1 Abundance of UV-Vis characteristic parameters of DOMs extracted from landfills at different depths and leachates

指标	垃圾填埋初期 DOM				垃圾填埋中后期 DOM						填埋渗滤液 DOM ^[35]			
1日7小	TS	TZ	TX	K2	K4	K6	K8	K10	K12	K14	YYJS	YY	YHG	MBR
SUVA ₂₅₄ / L•(mg•m) ⁻¹	0. 23	0. 17	0.05	0. 97	1. 54	1.04	1. 36	0. 90	1. 26	1. 30	1. 27	2. 18	2. 6	3. 41
A_4/A_1	0.51	0.63	0.79	3.69	10. 23	6.06	4. 59	4.71	7. 16	5. 53	2. 36	3.05	10. 2	9. 59
E_{253}/E_{203}	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.02	0. 27	0.47	0.44	0.03	0.10	0.49	0. 24	0. 26	0. 19	0. 2

如表 1 所示,填埋 DOM 中存在大量芳香性物 质,并且苯环上存在不同种类取代基. 填埋初期 DOM 样品 SUVA,54随着填埋深度的增加显著降低, 由 0. 23 L·(mg·m) -1下降到 0. 05 L·(mg·m) -1. 垃 圾填埋分为5个阶段,初始调整阶段、过渡阶段、酸 化阶段、甲烷发酵阶段和成熟阶段[31]. 在初始调整 阶段,垃圾携带大量的氧气,有机质在微生物好氧作 用下剧烈降解[32],降解程度随着填埋深度增加而增 大,故填埋初期 SUVA₂₅₄值即芳香性组分的含量随 着深度的增加而减小;填埋中后期 DOM 样品 SUVA₂₅₄随着填埋深度的增加呈上升趋势,由 0.97 L·(mg·m)⁻¹上升到 1.30 L·(mg·m)⁻¹, 当填埋进 入中后期,结构简单的有机物质被微生物完全降解 后,微生物就开始利用大分子难降解的木质素并产 生水溶性芳香族结构物质(醌、苯酚等),芳香族结 构物质与氨基酸缩合形成腐殖质,开启了腐殖化进 程,并随着填埋年限的延伸腐殖化进程增强[38],腐 殖质含量逐渐升高[33],故填埋中后期 SUVA,54值总 体呈增加趋势. 有前期研究显示[34],渗滤液经过厌 氧处理后 SUVA₂₅₄值由调节池的 1.27 L·(mg·m)⁻¹ 增加到 2.18 L·(mg·m)⁻¹,氧化沟处理过后 SUVA₂₅₄值进一步由 2.18 L·(mg·m) ⁻¹ 增加到 2.6 L·(mg·m)⁻¹,经过 MBR 处理过后,SUVA₂₅₄值仍呈 上升趋势,增加到 3.41 L·(mg·m) -1. 厌氧处理过 程中小分子有机质在缺氧的条件下被降解, 芳香性 物质含量相对增加,故该值增加;渗滤液在氧化沟 处理过程中进行好氧分解,小分子有机质被进一步 降解,难降解的大分子物质几乎不被分解,芳香性物 质含量相对增加,故该值增加; 膜处理过程中大分 子有机质相较于小分子有机质更容易被去除,残留 更难处理的芳香性物质,芳香性物质含量相对增加, 故该值增加. 表明渗滤液 DOM 经过处理过后芳香 性呈持续增加趋势, 芳香族化合物相对含量逐渐增 加,化合物的稳定性提高,后期对有机物的处理难度

增大.

如表 1 所示,填埋初期和渗滤液 DOM 的 A_4/A_1 值都呈显著上升趋势,表明填埋过程中腐殖化在不 断进行. 填埋过程中,小分子物质逐渐被降解,难降 解、含苯环的大分子有机物能够与氨基酸结合形成 腐殖质类物质,开启腐殖化进程,并随着填埋年限的 延伸持续增加, 芳香性腐殖质类物质含量逐渐增加. 前期研究表明[34],随着渗滤液处理的进行,该值呈 上升趋势,但到 MBR 处理时却比氧化沟处理略微下 降,表明经过厌氧和氧化沟处理 DOM 腐殖化程度 增加,但随后的 MBR 处理降低了其腐殖化程度. 厌 氧和氧化沟处理过程首先降解小分子有机物,因此 渗滤液 DOM 中难降解的大分子有机物相对含量增 多. 而 MBR 处理包括好氧生物处理和膜过滤,好氧 生物处理降解小分子,膜过滤主要功能是去除大分 子有机物[35],两者共同作用的结果导致膜处理后 DOM 芳香性低于氧化沟处理后 DOM,表明芳香族 化合物的去除主要来自于 MBR 处理.

如表 1 所示填埋初期 DOM 样品 E_{253}/E_{203} 呈明显的下降趋势,表明样品 DOM 中苯环类化合物上取代基中羰基、羧基和羟基等官能团不断降解矿化成二氧化碳,而脂肪链取代基不断增多;而填埋中后期 DOM 的该值总体呈上升趋势,表明样品 DOM 随着腐殖化进程,腐殖质类物质逐渐合成,苯环类化合物上的脂肪链不断地氧化分解,降解成羰基、羧基和羟基等官能团;渗滤液 DOM 处理过程中该值基本不变,表明该过程中几乎不存在苯环类化合物的取代基降解取代过程.

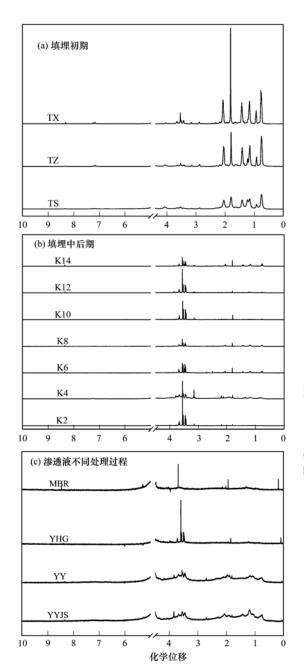
2.2 填埋 DOM 氢谱分析

填埋 DOM 的 1 H NMR 图谱如图 1 所示,填埋初期在化学位移(δ) 0.5 ~ 2.5 ppm 处存在明显的尖锐信号峰,而在化学位移 3.0 ~ 4.0 ppm 处信号峰不明显,填埋中后期在化学位移 3.0 ~ 4.0 ppm 处存在明显的尖锐信号峰,而在化学位移 0.5 ~ 2.5 ppm 处

信号峰不明显. 表明填埋初期,填埋 DOM 多为脂肪 族类物质,而填埋中后期以含氮、含氧官能团物质 为主[36,37]. 填埋初期,环境中存在大量氧气,进行物 质降解,因此以脂肪族类物质形式存在;进入填埋 中后期,腐殖化进程开启,合成腐殖质类物质,含氮、 含氧官能团物质增加. 调节池中渗滤液在化学位 移 0.5~2.5 ppm 以及 3.0~4.0 ppm 处均存在明 显的尖锐信号峰,填埋场中不断产生的新渗滤液 与已经存在的老渗滤液混在一起,成分复杂,脂肪 族类物质和含氮、含氧官能团物质共同存在;经 过厌氧处理后的渗滤液化学位移并没有显著变 化,厌氧过程中由于缺氧,物质降解程度较低;氧 化沟处理后渗滤液化学位移 0.5~2.5 ppm 处的 信号峰强度明显降低,表明氧化沟处理过后,小分 子物质被分解,脂肪族类物质减少; MBR 处理过 后化学位移 3.0~4.0 ppm 处的信号峰强度明显 降低,表明 MBR 处理过后,含氮、含氧官能团物质 主要是大分子的碳水化合物和蛋白质物质通过膜 被过滤掉,其含量降低.

含氢基团丰度如表 2 所示,各组分都在 3 个主要区域的化学位移处呈现强度不等的尖锐信号峰,依次为 $0.5 \sim 3.1$ ppm、 $3.1 \sim 5.5$ ppm 和 $5.5 \sim 10.0$ ppm. 其中化学位移 $0.5 \sim 3.1$ ppm 处的共振吸收中,化学位移 $0.5 \sim 1.0$ ppm 处归属于多支链脂肪族结构和聚亚甲基链的末端甲基中 H 的吸收,即为 γ -H; 化学位移 $1.0 \sim 1.9$ ppm 段出现的信号峰归属于脂肪族结构中亚甲基 H 的吸收,即为 β -H; 化学位移 $2.0 \sim 2.8$ ppm 主要归属于与各官能团连接的脂肪族,即为 α -H $[^{36,37}]$. 化学位移 $3.1 \sim 5.5$ ppm 处的共振吸收主要源于连接到氧(或氮)碳上的 H(主要为碳水化合物、有机胺、含甲氧基类物质)与脂环族 H 的吸收 $[^{37}]$,化学位移 $5.5 \sim 10.0$ ppm 处的共振吸收源于芳香结构中的 H 的贡献 $[^{38}]$.

垃圾填埋初期和中后期过程中,随着填埋深度的增加,脂类 H 和芳香族 H 的相对含量总体都呈上升趋势,而烷氧基 H 的相对含量总体呈下降趋势,填埋初期 n 值总体呈下降趋势,而填埋中后期却呈上升趋势.结果表明在垃圾填埋过程中,小分子量物质例如醋酸盐(1.93 ppm)、丙酸盐(1.23 ppm,2.38 ppm)、乳酸盐(1.33 ppm)和琥珀酸盐(2.43 ppm)^[20,36]以及芳香族化合物含量增加,而糖类等碳水化合物含量减少^[40],且填埋初期烷基链烃物质含量减小,支链变短,分支增加,而填埋中后期烷基链烃物质含量增加,支链变长,分支减少合成的腐殖酸



(a)填埋初期; (b)填埋中后期; (c)渗滤液不同处理过程 图 1 填埋垃圾 DOM 样品¹ H-NMR 图谱

Fig. 1 ¹H-NMR spectra of DOM extracted from landfills

类物质分子量增加,结构更复杂,与2.1节中紫外和 荧光光谱分析结果一致,在填埋初期微生物进行剧 烈的有氧呼吸,碳水化合物水解成小分子有机酸,且 随着填埋年限的延伸,进入填埋中后期木质素水解^[41,42],开启腐殖化进程,合成具有芳香性的腐殖 质类物质.

随着渗滤液处理的进行,脂类 H 的化学位移值和 n 值总体都呈下降趋势,其中经过厌氧处理后下降趋势明显,经过氧化沟和 MBR 处理后变化不大,

而烷氧基 H 和芳香族 H 的相对含量总体都呈上升 趋势,结果表明在渗滤液处理过程中小分子物质 以及烷基链烃物质含量减少,物质结构支链变短, 分支增加,不饱和度增加,主要发生在厌氧处理阶 段,而碳水化合物和芳香族化合物含量增加,与 2.1 节中紫外和荧光光谱分析结果一致,表明渗滤液经过处理过后其 DOM 芳香性增加并且渗滤液有机物中的多糖类物质含量增加,提高了渗滤液的可生化性,能够有效降解渗滤液中难降解的物质.

表 2 不同深度填埋垃圾 DOM 和填埋渗滤液 DOM 样品 1 H NMR 光谱中含氢基团的丰度 1)

Table 2	Abundance of H-containing groups in	¹ H NMR spectrum of the DOMs extracted from landfills at different depths and leachates
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项目		化学位移 δ/ppm								脂类 H	烷氧基 H	芳香族 H
		0.5 ~1	1 ~ 1.9	1.9 ~ 3.1	3.1~4.4	5 ~ 5.5	5.5~8	8 ~ 10	- n	$(0.5 \sim 3.1 \text{ ppm})$	$(3.1 \sim 5.5 \text{ ppm})$	(5.5 ~ 10.0 ppm)
	TS	21. 24	47. 73	15. 09	14. 4	0. 39	0.89	0.04	5. 10	84. 06	14. 79	0. 93
初期	TZ	26. 23	46. 32	17. 59	8. 22	0.11	1.49	0.03	4. 63	90. 14	8. 33	1. 52
791	TX	22. 89	46. 51	19. 18	9. 94	0.01	1. 13	0.33	4. 22	88. 58	9. 95	1. 46
	K2	2. 81	3. 62	5. 5	52. 24	2. 01	3. 17	0.64	2. 00	11. 93	54. 25	3. 81
	K4	6. 27	19. 94	20.02	52. 39	0.4	0.88	0.09	2. 20	46. 23	52. 79	0. 97
中	K6	9. 24	26. 95	12.96	48. 39	0.38	1.35	0.75	3.55	49. 15	48. 77	2. 10
后	K8	9.64	29.77	15. 2	42.64	0.45	1.58	0.73	3.38	54. 61	43. 09	2. 31
期	K10	5.43	12.52	5. 4	72. 76	1. 25	2. 36	0. 27	3.99	23. 35	74. 01	2. 63
	K12	5.4	11.51	6. 32	71. 3	0. 94	3. 35	1. 19	3. 39	23. 23	72. 24	4. 54
	K14	12. 4	31. 12	14. 22	38. 55	0.66	2. 12	0. 93	3. 77	57. 74	39. 21	3. 05
渗	YYJS	10. 31	20.7	5. 54	49. 22	5. 66	7. 15	1.43	5. 98	36. 55	54. 88	8, 58
	YY	3.5	8. 79	10. 33	60. 98	6. 45	8. 29	1.67	2.08	22. 62	67. 43	9. 96
滤 液	YHG	5. 18	8. 1	10. 3	57. 23	8. 83	8. 64	1.72	2. 12	23. 58	66. 06	10.36
1100	MBR	5.71	8. 79	11.9	22. 59	39. 48	9. 55	1. 98	2.06	26. 40	62. 07	11.53

1) $n = (\gamma/3 + \beta/2)/(\alpha/2) + 1$, n 值越大表明烷基链烃物质含量越大, 且支链越长, 分支越少 $^{[39]}$, 化学位移 (δ) 0.5 ~ 1.0 ppm 即为 γ -H; δ 1.0 ~ 1.9 ppm 即为 β -H; δ 2.0 ~ 2.8 ppm 即为 α -H $^{[36,37]}$

2.3 相关性分析

2.3.1 光谱参数相关性分析

为了揭示填埋过程中不同光谱参数的相互关 系,本研究对上述填埋 DOM 各种不同光谱参数进 行了相关性分析,结果如表 3 所示. 填埋 DOM 的 SUVA₂₅₄、A₄/A₁、烷氧基 H 3.1~5.5 ppm 和芳香族 H 5.5~10.0 ppm 这 4 个参数呈显著的正相关, $SUVA_{254}$ 表征芳香性物质, A_4/A_1 表征腐殖化进程, 腐殖化程度越高,合成的具有芳香性类腐殖质物质 含量越高; 化学位移 δ 3.1 ~ 5.5 ppm 以及 δ 5.5 ~ 10.0 ppm 值表示具有含氮、含氧官能团的烷氧基和 芳香族物质,因此上述4个参数都与芳香性物质有 关,因此之间存在很高的显著正相关性. 上述 4 个 参数均与脂类 H 0.5~3.1 ppm 呈显著的负相关性, 脂类H体现微生物有氧呼吸降解产物小分子物质 的含量,填埋 DOM 处于降解过程,而上述 4 个参数 均与腐殖化过程,合成芳香性物质正相关,因此脂类 H 0.5~3.1 ppm 与上述4个参数呈显著的负相关. 而上述 4 个参数与 E233/E203 均未达到显著水平,这 可能是 E_{253}/E_{203} 除了与填埋DOM结构有关外,还与 其他条件参数有关,例如 pH、氧化还原电位和离子 强度等[17,43]. n值反映脂肪族物质含量,因此其与

表 3 光谱和氢谱参数相关性分析1)

Table 3 Correlation analysis of ¹H NMR spectrum

i	1.3	and spectral p	arameters	1
١	项目	SUVA ₂₅₄	A_4/A_1	E_{253}/E_{203}
~	0. 5 ~ 3. 1 ppm	- 0. 645 *	- 0. 570 *	0. 050
	3. 1 \sim 5. 5 ppm	0. 667 * *	0. 650 *	0.063
	5. 5 ~ 10. 0 ppm	0. 769 * *	0. 377	0. 011
	n	-0.617 *	-0. 673 * *	-0.055

1)n = 14; *表示显著性水平为 0.05,即 P < 0.05 水平; **表示显著性水平为 0.01,即 P < 0.01 水平,下同

脂类 H $0.5 \sim 3.1$ ppm 呈显著的正相关性,而与 $SUVA_{254}$ 和 A_4/A_1 呈显著的负相关性.

2.3.2 填埋 DOM 影响重金属分布相关性分析

填埋 DOM 主要通过含氧官能团(如酚羟基、羧基等)与重金属发生络合作用^[44],而填埋 DOM 对不同重金属的分布影响不尽相同.为了探究填埋 DOM 影响了哪些重金属的分布,本研究对填埋 DOM 各种不同参数和重金属浓度进行了相关性分析,计算结果如表 4 所示. 脂类 H 0.5~3.1 ppm 与 Zn 浓度呈显著的负相关,烷氧基 H 3.1~5.5 ppm 与 Zn 浓度呈显著的正相关,而其他参数对于重金属浓度相关性未达到显著性水平. 说明 Zn 的分布可能受填埋 DOM 中小分子量物质例如醋酸

盐(1.93 ppm)、丙酸盐(1.23, 2.38 ppm)、乳酸盐(1.33 ppm)和琥珀酸盐(2.43 ppm)以及碳水化合物影响,而这些物质对其他重金属的分布影响较小,其中填埋 DOM 可能通过上述物质中的含氧官能团络合重金属 Zn 影响其分布,脂肪族结构不存在含氧官能团,不能与 Zn 产生络合作用,烷氧基结构存在含氧官能团可以通过络合 Zn 影响其分布.

为了探究不同金属之间是否互相影响,进而是 否会影响填埋 DOM 络合重金属作用,本研究对不 同金属浓度进行相关性分析,计算结果如表 5 所示,根据戈尔德施密特元素分类法,将元素分为 5 类:亲铁元素、亲硫元素、亲氧元素、亲气元素以及有机元素.本研究中 Cr、Ni 和 Pb 属于亲铁元素, Cu 和 Zn 属于亲硫元素, Mn 属于亲氧元素^[45,46],可见不同种类的金属之间存在显著相关性,但不同金属之间的相关性与金属类别没有很好的规律,这可能是因为填埋场中环境复杂,生活垃圾来源广泛,各种金属来源不同,因此针对于不同金属之间的相互影响还有待于进一步的研究.

表 4 光谱和氢谱参数与重金属浓度相关性分析

Table 4	Correlation analy	rsis of ¹ H	I NMR spec	etrum, spectra	d parameters.	and heav	metal concentrations
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			······································	Parameters	,		
项目	Cd	Cr	Cu	Mn	Ni	Pb	Zn
SUVA ₂₅₄	-0.049	-0.236	-0.132	-0.337	-0.151	-0.168	0. 227
A_4/A_1	-0.006	-0.041	0.003	-0.121	0.068	0.018	0. 124
E_{253}/E_{203}	-0.328	- 0. 065	-0.201	0.009	0.409	-0.383	-0.357
0. 5 ~ 3. 1 ppm	-0.434	-0.186	-0.435	-0.026	-0.115	-0.431	-0.750 * *
3. 1 ~ 5. 5 ppm	0. 2	0.074	0. 247	0.042	0. 133	0. 374	0. 565 *
5. 5 ~ 10. 0 ppm	-0.053	- 0. 436	-0.256	-0.498	-0.47	-0.275	0.301
n	-0.328	-0.141	-0. 292	0. 179	-0.04	-0.109	-0.459

表 5 不同重金属浓度相关性分析

		Table 5 C	orrelation analysis of d	lifferent heavy n	netal concentrations	0.74	4668
0	Cd	Cr	11/00	Mn	(Nil)	Pb	Zn
Cd	1111) 0	3185		/ 1 0	Ĩ	1-1
Cr	0. 726 * *	10 8	OVE		10/23	1	10 3 E
Cu	0. 870 * *	0. 843 * *	11 4/ 1		(100)		1
Mn	0. 425	0. 707 * *	0. 553 *) I	13/2	1	1
Ni/	0. 376	0. 740 * *	0. 621 *	0. 775 * *	W I	3	
Pb	0. 543 *	0. 740 * *	0. 794 * *	0. 648 *	0. 530	1	
Zn /	0. 773 * *	0. 593 *	0. 791 * *	0.304	0. 269	0. 719 * *	1

3 结论

- (1)填埋初期 DOM 以脂肪族类物质为主,填埋中后期 DOM 以碳水化合物、有机胺等为主.填埋初期碳水化合物水解成小分子有机酸,苯环类化合物上以脂肪链取代基为主;进入填埋中后期,木质素水解,开启腐殖化进程,合成具有芳香性的腐殖酸类物质,苯环类化合物上的脂肪链不断的氧化分解,降解成羰基、羧基和羟基等官能团.
- (2)渗滤液原液和经过厌氧处理后,DOM 中脂肪族类物质、碳水化合物和有机胺共同存在,经过氧化沟和 MBR 处理后,渗滤液 DOM 中以碳水化合物和有机胺为主.填埋渗滤液经过处理后,小分子物质以及烷基链烃物质含量减少,而碳水化合物和芳香族化合物含量增加,脂肪链支链变短,分支增加.

(3) 填埋 DOM 通过含氮和含氧官能团络合重 金属 Zn 从而影响其分布,而对其他金属的分布影响 较小.

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	HUANG Jian-hui, LIN Wen-ting, XIE Li-yan, et al. (3979)