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不同用量竹炭对污泥堆肥过程温室气体排放的影响

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摘要:采用城市污泥为堆肥基质,设置 4 个堆肥处理,分别为添加 2.5% 竹炭(S1,占污泥的质量分数)、添加 5% 竹炭(S2)、添加 10% 竹炭(S3)和未添加竹碳(CK),研究城市污泥堆肥过程中温室气体的动态变化特征及添加不同用量竹炭的影响.结果表明, CH_4 排放主要在升温期和高温前期,占排放总量的 99.01%~99.81%.当竹炭添加量低于 5% 时, CH_4 排放量随添加量的增加而减少;竹炭添加量高于 5% 时,其排放量又明显增加. CO_2 排放集中在升温期和高温期,占排放总量的 75.65%~86.58%;添加竹炭可减少 3.37%~13.48%的 CO_2 排放,但处理间不存在显著差异 (P>0.05). N_2 O排放集中在升温期和降温腐熟期,添加竹炭能减少 16.37%~41.52%的 N_2 O排放,竹炭添加量越多,减排效果越好 (P<0.05). S1、S2 和 S3 处理 CO_2 排放当量 (以干污泥计)分别为 37.57、35.10 和 35.44 $kg\cdot t^{-1}$,比 CK 处理减少了 14.81%~20.41%.添加竹炭能降低污泥堆肥温室气体排放,其中,以 S2 处理的减排效果较为显著.

关键词:城市污泥; 堆肥处理; 竹炭; 温室气体; 排放特征

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Effects of Bamboo Biochar on Greenhouse Gas Emissions During the Municipal Sludge Composting Process

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Abstract: Effect of adding bamboo biochar into the compost at different dosages on greenhouse gas emissions was investigated by analyzing the dynamic characteristics of the process of municipal sludge composting with four different composts (S1: adding 2.5% bamboo biochar, S2: adding 5% bamboo biochar, S3: adding 10% bamboo biochar, CK: without bamboo biochar). The results showed that CH₄ emissions mainly occurred during the heating period and the beginning of the altithermal period, accounting for 99.01%-99.81% of the total emissions. When the added bamboo biochar is less than 5%, CH₄ emissions decrease with the increase in the amount of bamboo biochar. If it is more than 5%, CH₄ emissions will clearly increase. CO₂ emissions mainly occurred during the heating period and the altithermal period, accounting for 75.65%-86.58% of the total emissions. Adding bamboo biochar can reduce 3.37%-13.48% of the CO₂ emissions but there is no significant difference between the treatments (P > 0.05). N₂O emissions mainly occurred during the heating period and the rotten period. Adding bamboo biochar can reduce the emissions of N₂O; the more the amount of bamboo biochar, the less N₂O emissions (P < 0.05). The emission factors of CK, S1, S2, and S3 were 44.10, 37.57, 35.10, and 35.44 kg·t⁻¹ of dry sludge, respectively. S1, S2, and S3 showed 14.81%-20.41% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions owing to the addition of bamboo biochar, indicating that bamboo biochar can reduce the carbon emissions in the process of sludge composting.

Key words: municipal sludge; compost; bamboo biochar; greenhouse gas; emission characteristics

随着我国城市化进程的加快,污水处理规模连年增长,污泥产量也随之增加.据报道,我国污泥年产量已高达7000万t,包括3500万t城市污泥和3500万t工业污泥,而污泥处理处置和资源化利用率却不足50%^[1].2015年,我国新环境保护法和《水污染防治行动计划》的实施强调了污泥处理处置的迫切性.高温好氧堆肥因其成本低、时间短、有机物降解充分以及堆肥品质高等优点而被广泛用于污泥稳定化处理^[2],同时,由于污泥含有大量的

有机物质, 堆肥过程会排放大量的温室气体, 因而引起了国内外学者的广泛关注. 研究表明, 一些外源添加剂能有效降低好氧堆肥产生的温室气体排放. 如 Luo 等[3] 研究表明添加 10% 磷石膏会明显减

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少猪粪和秸秆混合堆肥过程中的 CH』和 NH、的排 放量. Wang 等[4] 发现添加芦苇秆和沸石的堆肥预 处理结合蚯蚓处理技术能有效减少鸭粪中温室气体 的排放. Yang 等[5]研究认为在餐厨垃圾中添加膨 松剂可明显减少 CH₄、N₂O的排放. Lehmann^[6]的研 究表明生物质炭农用是提高土壤肥力、减少温室气 体排放的新途径. 陈是吏等[7]研究发现添加过磷酸 钙和双氰胺可以显著减少污泥堆肥 CH。和N,O排 放. Chowdhury 等[8]用不同调理剂进行禽畜粪便堆 肥,发现堆体温室气体排放当量大小为生物质炭 < 塑料软管 < 木片. 目前, 有关堆肥过程温室气体排 放的研究多集中在畜禽粪便、农业废弃物等固体废 物,而有关城市污泥堆肥过程中温室气体排放特征 以及添加生物质炭对碳排放的影响研究还较少. 竹 炭作为生物质炭的一种,具有性质稳定、孔隙结构 丰富、比表面积大和吸附能力强等优点. 因此, 本 文在课题组前期研究[9]的基础上,进一步分析添加 不同用量竹炭对城市污泥堆肥过程 CH₄、CO,和 N,O排放的影响,以期为进一步开展污泥堆肥处理 处置碳减排研究提供基础数据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

本试验于2015年10月11日~11月24日在西南大学试验大棚中进行,以50kg城市污泥为堆肥基质,12.5kg稻草为调理剂,分别添加0、2.5%、

5%和10%(占污泥的质量分数)的竹炭,即CK(污 泥: 稻草 = 100: 25)、S1(污泥: 稻草: 竹炭 = 100: 25: 2.5)、S2(污泥: 稻草: 竹炭 = 100: 25: 5)和 S3(污泥 : 稻草: 竹炭 = 100: 25: 10), CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理 初始物料总量分别为 62.50、63.75、65.00、67.50 kg, 各混合堆体基本性质见表 1. 堆体物料充分混 合后,放入课题组自制堆肥箱[9],堆肥箱有效尺寸 为 0.90 m × 0.45 m × 0.71 m(长×宽×高), CK、 S1、S2 和 S3 处理堆体初始体积相差不大, 分别约 为 0. 273、0. 275、0. 277、0. 282 m³. 整个试验过程 中采取强制通风 + 人工翻堆的方式进行好氧堆肥. 通风系统采用时间控制,设置通风/关闭为20 min·h⁻¹, 通风量为 0.1 m³·(min·m³)⁻¹. 前 2 周每 周翻堆2次,随后每周翻堆1次.整个堆肥过程持 续 44 d, 期间不额外补充水分. 城市污泥取自于重 庆市某污水处理厂的脱水污泥,稻草来源于西南大 学试验农场(剪碎至2~3 cm), 竹炭为市面贩售.

1.2 样品采集与分析

1.2.1 气体采集与分析

气体样品采集采用静态暗箱法,堆肥第1周每天采样,此后分别在堆肥第9、10、14、20、25、30、37、44 d采集样品.采样时间固定在采样日上午08:00~09;00.采样箱由箱体和底座两部分组成,箱体为不透明的PVC塑料柱体,箱体内径39 em,高30 em.采样时,将箱体置于底座凹槽中,并用纯水液封,以隔绝箱体内外气体交换.用60 mL聚丙

表 1 不同调理剂堆肥混合体的基本性质

Table 1 Basic properties of the composts mixed with different conditioners

1 60			I			
名称	总质量/kg	体积/m³	含水率/%	pН	TN/g⋅kg ⁻¹	TOC/g·kg ⁻¹
原污泥	_	_	81. 02	8. 11	28. 44	301. 67
竹炭	_	_	11. 47	9. 80	6. 95	_
稻草	_	_	11. 28	6. 83	20. 36	356. 53
CK	62. 50	0. 273	68. 45	7. 85	25. 30	318. 43
S1	63. 75	0. 275	66. 71	7. 89	25. 11	335. 67
S2	65.00	0. 277	67. 58	8. 10	25. 22	358. 65
S3	67. 50	0. 282	65. 41	8. 17	25.06	371. 24

烯注射器采集箱体内气体 50 mL,每间隔 3 min 采集 1 次,共采集 4 次.气样采集后立刻带回实验室用日本岛津 GC-2014 气相色谱仪进行测定,定量分析检测 CH_4 、 CO_2 和 N_2 O浓度,结合色谱峰面积和标气浓度计算出样品中各气体浓度,从而得出气体排放通量(F)和累积排放量(Q),计算公式如下:

$$F = h \cdot \frac{\Delta c}{\Delta t} \times \frac{M \times 273}{22.41 \times \left(273 + \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}\right)} \times 60$$

$$Q \, = \, A \, \times \, \sum \Delta F_i t_i$$

式中,F 为气体排放通量, $mg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$;h 为静态箱的高度,m; $\Delta c/\Delta t$ 为单位时间内气体样的浓度变化值;M 为 1 mol CH_4 、 CO_2 或 N_2 O 对应的 C 或者 N 的摩尔质量, $g \cdot mol^{-1}$; $273/\left(273 + \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}\right)$ 为绝对温度的校正系数; T_1 、 T_2 分别为采集第一个、最后一个样品时采样箱内的气体温度, \mathbb{C} ;Q 为气体累积排放量, $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$;i 为取样次数;t 为相邻两次测

定的时间间隔, h: A 为表面积, m^2 .

1.2.2 固体样品采集与分析

采用剖面法采集第1、3、6、9、14、20、25、 30、37、44 d的固体样品. 采样时, 将表层、中层、 下层样品混合均匀, 用四分法获取样品 500 g 并存 放于自封袋中. 样品带回实验室后, 部分置于冰箱 冷藏,用于测定堆体基本性质;部分样品风干并研 磨过筛, 用于测定总氮(TN)和总有机碳(TOC)等.

1.3 数据分析

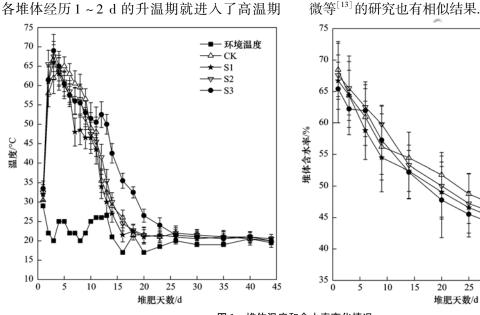
试验数据用 EXCEL、SPSS 19.0 和 ORIGIN 8.5 进行数据整理和图表分析.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 堆体基本性质

2.1.1 温度和含水率变化特征

各堆体经历1~2 d的升温期就进入了高温期



35 40 20 25 30 堆肥天数/d

(50℃以上), CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理高温持续时间

分别为7、5、8、12 d, 最高温度分别为65、66、67.5

和69℃(图1). 添加竹炭有利提高堆体温度, 这与

Chen 等[10]的研究结果一致. 李丽劼[11]的研究表明 添加3%竹炭可延长高温期,而孙文彬[12]的研究发

现添加竹炭会缩短高温期, 且高温持续时间随添加

量的增大而减小. 这是由于竹炭富含多种微量元素,

可为微生物提供营养物质,促进有机物质降解产热,

其持水性和吸附性也能减少堆体水分蒸发散热:同

时, 竹炭又具有丰富的空隙结构, 有利于气体内外交 换,促进堆体通风散热. 堆体含水率整体呈下降趋势

(图1), CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理含水率分别下降了

20.85%、29.15%、26.05%和26.16%. 竹炭能增大 堆肥物料孔隙度,促进空气流通;其自身微孔结构也

为堆体水分散失提供了通道,从而加快堆体脱水,刘

图 1 堆体温度和含水率变化情况

Fig. 1 Changes in temperature and moisture content during sludge composting

2.1.2 TOC 和 TN 变化特征

堆体 TOC 含量均呈持续下降趋势(图2). 堆肥 前25 d, 微生物活性强, 迅速将可溶糖、有机酸和 淀粉等分解成 CO₂ 和水[14], 并大量挥发, 堆体 TOC 明显减少,占总损失量的 77.40%~96.72%. 此后, 微生物开始利用纤维素、半纤维素和木质素 等较难分解物质[15,16], 堆体 TOC 含量缓慢下降并 趋于稳定. 堆体腐熟后, CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理堆 体物料总量分别降为 41.32、40.75、39.13 和 38.98 kg, 各堆体 TOC 损失率分别为 62.66%、 68.73%、68.66%和71.53%.添加竹炭增加了堆 体有机碳损失, 但处理间不存在显著差异(P>

0.05), 这与孙文彬[12]的研究结果相似. 在整个堆 肥过程中, TOC 含量表现为 CK < S1 < S2 < S3, 添 加竹炭会增加堆体的有机碳源,且随竹炭添加量的 增大而增加.

几种处理 TN 含量总体呈下降趋势(图 2), CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理 TN 损失率分别为 65.01%、 71.23%、69.93%和71.92%、添加竹炭能减少堆 体氮素总量, 但处理间不存在显著差异(P> 0.05). 堆体氮素损失主要发生在升温期和高温期, 在高温高碱性环境下,有机碳矿化,有机氮分解的 NH, 大量挥发, 部分水溶性氮随渗滤液流失[17]; 同 时,由于堆体供氧不均,硝态氮在缺氧条件下反硝

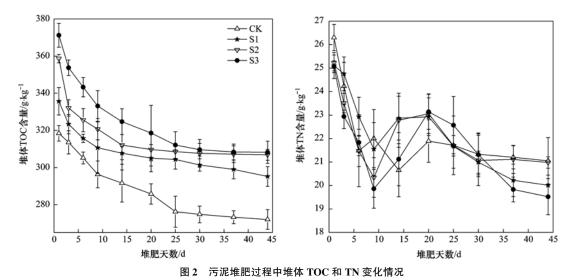


Fig. 2 Changes in total organic carbon and total nitrogen during municipal sludge composting

化形成 NO, 挥发[18], 从而造成氮素损失.

2.2 CH₄ 排放特征

堆体 CH_4 排放通量总体呈下降趋势(图 3),堆肥初期,曝气量不足,堆体内部局部厌氧,产甲烷菌快速分解可溶性脂、有机酸和蛋白质等有机物质,产生大量 CH_4 气体,与易建婷等^[9]和 Fukumoto等^[19]的研究结果类似,CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理 CH_4 最大排放通量分别为 751.51、1024.18、1326.62 和 477.07 mg· $(m^2\cdot h)^{-1}$. 随着堆体温度的快速上升,堆体 O_2 的消耗速率高于补充速率,堆体供氧不足,氧化还原电位下降;再加上 CO_2 的排放增大了堆体内的厌氧区域,进一步促进了 CH_4 排放^[20]. 堆肥后期,堆体内可降解碳源逐渐减少,温度降至室温,堆体 O_2 含量增加,厌氧环境得以改善^[19],堆体 CH_4 排放速率降低并趋于稳定.

CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理 CH₄ 累积总排放量分别为 20.89、18.32、17.78 和 21.29 g·m⁻²(图 3),处理间无显著差异(P>0.05). 堆体 CH₄ 排放主要集中在堆肥前 5 d,占总排放量的 99.01% ~ 99.81%;5 d 后,CH₄ 排放变化不明显. 陶金沙等^[21]用不同剂量生物质炭进行猪粪堆肥,发现生物质炭可显著降低 CH₄ 排放量,且随生物质炭添加量的增大而依次减少. 在本试验中,当竹炭添加量低于 5% 时,添加量越多,堆体 CH₄ 排放量越少;S1、S2 处理CH₄ 排放量分别比 CK 减少了 12.30% 和 14.89%. 这是由于竹炭孔隙度高,改善了堆肥的通风供氧能力和通气条件,能吸附 CH₄ 和持留水分,减少堆体 CH₄ 排放^[22]. 但当竹炭添加量高于 5% 时,CH₄ 排放量又明显增加,S3 比 S2 增加了 19.74%. 李丽

劼^[11]的研究也发现添加竹炭(3%)可促进碳素代谢,显著提高堆体 CH₄ 排放. 这可能是由于竹炭可为微生物提供较大表面积的多孔性疏水环境,改善微生物的附着性能,有利于微生物的繁殖和生长. 同时,竹炭富含多种营养成分和微量元素,能加快微生物的生长速率,改变其群落结构和数量. Pietikäinen 等^[23]和 Steiner 等^[24]的研究发现生物炭能够显著提高微生物群落多样性及生物学活性,黄向东^[25]也发

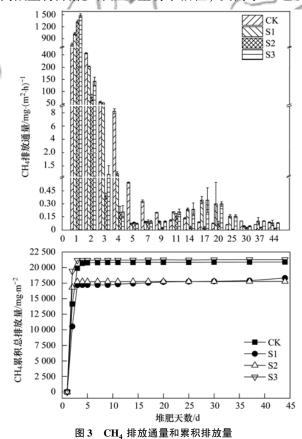


Fig. 3 Fluxes and accumulative emissions of CH₄

现添加 3%、6% 和 9% 竹炭处理的微生物群落多样性指数(Shannon 指数)均高于对照组. 本试验中,由于 S3 处理组竹炭添加量较大,为微生物的生长提供了 更多的营养元素,可能增加了中温型和嗜热型产甲烷菌的数量,提高了产甲烷菌对碱性、高温环境的适应能力,从而促进堆体 CH_4 产生 [12,26].

2.3 CO, 排放特征

堆肥前2d,温度适宜,微生物活动强烈,有机

物大量分解,堆体 CO_2 排放速率立即达到最大, CK_1 $S1_2$ $S2_2$ $S3_2$ $S4_2$ $S4_2$

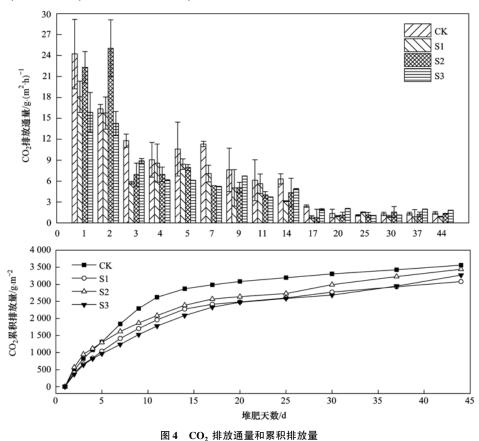


Fig. 4 $\,$ Fluxes and accumulative emissions of ${\rm CO}_2$

CK、S1、S2和S3处理CO₂累积排放量分别为3.56、3.08、3.44和3.27kg·m⁻²(图4),CO₂排放主要集中在堆肥前3周,占总排放量的75.65%~86.58%,这是因为堆肥初期有机物充足且微生物活动强烈.与CK相比,试验组CO₂排放量分别降低了13.48%、3.37%和8.15%,表明添加竹炭堆肥在一定程度上减少堆体CO₂排放,但各处理CO₂排放量无显著差异(P>0.05).陶金沙等^[21]添加小麦秸秆生物质炭进行猪粪堆肥,结果显示猪粪与生物质炭的比例分别为5:1和2.3:1时,CO₂排放总量较对照处理显著降低了20.21%和41.10%,且添加量越多,其CO₂排放量越少;严慧霞^[27]研究也发现添加生物质炭能降低堆体CO₂的排放速率.而

Mukherjee 等^[28]认为生物质炭的多孔性可以提高堆体 O₂ 供应,促进好氧微生物分解有机物而产生 CO₂;同时,生物质炭可促进矿化易分解碳向 CO₂ 转化,从而增加 CO₂ 排放,与本研究略有差异. 这可能是由于竹炭中含有较多的稳定态有机化合物,难以被微生物降解,同时,竹炭自身含有大量碳素,能固定堆体部分 CO₂,降低堆体微生物的可利用性碳源^[21]. 另一方面,竹炭比表面积大,吸附能力强,能吸附某些微生物或酶,使其失活或钝化,抑制堆体 CO₂ 产生^[29].

2.4 N,O排放特征

堆体 N_2O 排放主要集中在升温期和降温腐熟期(图 5). 堆体形成后,立即产生并排放大量 N_2O ,

CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理分别为 21.86、19.85、 13.01 和 11.04 mg·(m²·h)⁻¹. 随后 2 周, N₂O排 放通量持续下降并保持低水平状态. 3 周后, N₂O 排放通量又显著增加. 堆肥初期, 部分物料处于 缺氧和厌氧状态, 在反硝化作用下产生大量N,O, 并随着温度的增加而不断逸出. 此后, 高温高碱 性环境改变了反硝化菌群的丰富度, 氮素代谢受 到抑制^[30], 堆体N₂O排放通量急剧下降. 但由于 堆肥表面氧气充足, 温度湿度适宜, 硝化细菌可 继续发挥硝化作用;同时,堆体内存在局部厌氧 区域, 反硝化细菌能将 NO_{x}^{-} -N 转化成 $N_{y}O^{[31]}$, 再 加上升温期残留的N2O, 因此高温期堆体N2O仍有 排放且保持低水平排放速率. 腐熟期, 堆体温度 降低, 堆体内部氧气分布不均, 微生物同时发生 好氧硝化和厌氧反硝化作用, 堆体N2O排放通量 增加.

堆肥前 25 d, N_2 O累积排放量较小(图 5), 25 d 后, N_2 O排放量显著上升. 堆肥后期, 堆体供氧能力增强, 氧化还原电位升高, NO_3^- -N和 NO_2^- -N含量增加, 促进 N_2 O产生[32]; 再加上降温腐熟期持续时间长, 因此 N_2 O排放总量较大. CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处

理 N_2O 排放量分别为 1.71、1.43、1.27 和 1.00 g·m⁻²,各处理间存在显著差异(P<0.05).与 CK 相比,S1、S2 和 S3 处理分别减少了 16.37%、25.73%和41.52%,表明添加竹炭会显著减少堆体 N_2O 的排放,且竹炭添加量越多,堆体 N_2O 排放量 越少.这可能是由于竹炭能增强堆体的通气供氧能力,改善堆体内的厌氧环境,抑制反硝化作用;同时,还能吸附一定量的 NH_3 、 NH_4^+ 和 NO_3^- ,减少 N_2O 的转化和排放 [33].

2.5 温室气体综合增温效应

为了更加准确地反映堆体温室气体综合增温效应,采用 IPCC 2014 年第 5 次会议报告的温室气体增温潜势表示方法(CO₂ 不计入其内)进行温室效应核算,CK、S1、S2 和 S3 处理 CO₂ 排放当量(以干污泥计)分别为 44.10、37.57、35.10 和 35.44 kg·t⁻¹(表 2). 陶金沙等^[21]的研究表明添加生物质炭的量越大,猪粪堆肥过程中温室气体的排放量越小.本试验中,S1、S2 和 S3 处理 CO₂ 排放当量分别比 CK 减少了 14.81%、20.41% 和 19.64%,添加竹炭有利于堆肥过程中的温室气体减排,其中,以 S2 处理的碳减排结果最好.

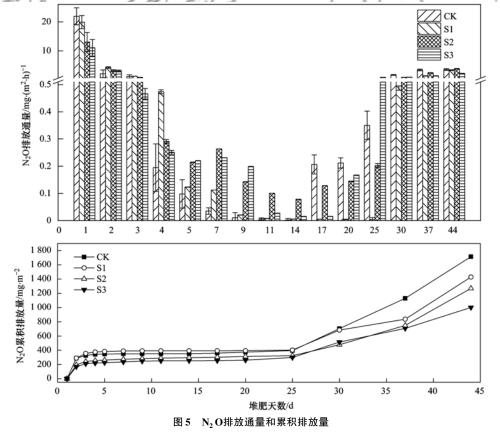


Fig. 5 Fluxes and accumulative emissions of N2 O

表 2 污泥堆肥温室气体排放估算

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Table 2	Emissions of	t greenhouse.	gases	during	municipal	sludge	composting

试验处理 -	CH_4			N_2 O	CO ₂ 排放当量(以 CO ₂ eq/干污泥计) /kg·t ⁻¹		
	排放量 /g·m ⁻²	排放因子(以干污泥计) /kg·t ⁻¹	排放量 /g·m ⁻²	排放因子(以干污泥计) /kg·t ⁻¹	$\mathrm{CH_4}$	N_2 O	合计
CK	20. 89	0. 892	1.71	0. 073	22. 29	21. 80	44. 10
S1	18. 32	0.780	1.43	0.061	19. 51	18.06	37. 57
S2	17. 78	0.759	1. 27	0. 054	18. 97	16. 14	35. 10
S3	21. 29	0. 909	1.00	0. 043	22. 72	12. 73	35. 44

3 结论

堆体 CH_4 排放主要集中在升温期和高温前期,当竹炭添加量低于 5% 时, CH_4 排放量随添加量的增加而减少;高于 5% 时, CH_4 排放量又明显增加. CO_2 主要在升温期和高温期排放,添加竹炭可减少3.37% ~13.48% 的 CO_2 排放. N_2O 集中在升温期和降温腐熟期排放,添加竹炭能显著降低 N_2O 排放,竹炭添加量越多,减排效果越好. CK_1 S2和 S3 处理 CO_2 排放因子(以干污泥计)分别为44.10、37.57、35.10和 35.44 kg·t⁻¹,添加竹炭可减排温室气体 14.81% ~20.41%.

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