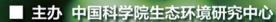
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向日葵秸秆生物炭强化 $Fe(III)/S_2O_8^2$ -体系降解苯甲酸

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摘要:二价铁离子活化过硫酸盐(PS)产生自由基可降解有机污染物,但体系中Fe(\blacksquare)/Fe(\blacksquare)循环速率较慢,成为制约降解效率的关键因素之一. 为提高反应体系效率,制备向日葵秸秆生物炭(SFBC),以苯甲酸(BA)为目标污染物,探究 SFBC 强化 Fe(\blacksquare)/S₂O₈² 体系降解 BA 的效果. SFBC 表征结果说明其具有孔隙结构,由无定形炭组成,表面有丰富的官能团及持久性自由基(PFRs). 考察了反应条件(pH、PS 浓度和 SFBC 投加量)对降解的影响,结果表明,SFBC/Fe(\blacksquare)/S₂O₈² 体系对 BA 降解效率明显高于Fe(\blacksquare)/S₂O₈² 及 SFBC 体系,在 SFBC = 2.0 g·L⁻¹、BA = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹、PS = 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹、Fe(\blacksquare) = 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹和 pH = 3.0 条件下,90 min 时 BA 降解率达 100.00%;自由基猝灭实验及电子顺磁共振光谱(EPR)实验表明,SO₄·和·OH共同参与 BA 降解并以SO₄·为主导;循环实验及实际水体影响说明 SFBC 具有较好地循环稳定性及实际应用性. 机制分析阐明 PFRs 和—OH 给出电子还原Fe(\blacksquare)生成Fe(\blacksquare),进而由Fe(\blacksquare)剂活化 PS 高效降解 BA.

关键词:向日葵秸秆生物炭; Fe(II)/S₂O₈²⁻体系; Fe(II)/Fe(II)循环; 降解; 苯甲酸

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Sunflower-Straw-Derived Biochar-Enhanced Fe(III) $/S_2O_8^{2-}$ System for Degradation of Benzoic Acid

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Abstract: Fe($\[I\]$) activation persulfate (PS) is an effective method of degradation of organic pollutants, but the undesirable Fe($\[I\]$)/Fe($\[I\]$) cycle has become a restrictive factor in the Fe($\[I\]$)/PS system. The effects of sunflower-straw-derived biochar (SFBC) on an Fe($\[I\]$)/S₂O₈² system and the subsequent degradation of benzoic acid (BA) in water were systematically investigated. The characterization results of SFBC showed that it has a porous structure, consists of amorphous carbon, and has an abundance of surface functional groups and persistent free radicals (PFRs). The effects of critical parameters, including the initial pH, PS concentration, and dose of SFBC were also investigated. The results indicated that the degradation rate of BA in the SFBC/Fe($\[I\]$)/S₂O₈² system was significantly higher than that in the Fe($\[I\]$)/S₂O₈² system and SFBC system. The degradation efficiency of BA reached 100.00% with SFBC, BA, PS, and Fe($\[I\]$) concentrations of 2.0 g·L⁻¹, 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹, and 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, respectively, an initial pH of 3.0, and a reaction time of 90 min. Free radical quenching experiments and EPR studies demonstrated that SQ₄⁻ and ·OH were involved in the SFBC/Fe($\[I\]$)/S₂O₈² system, and the SO₄⁻ was the main radical for the BA degradation. Reuse and real water matrix effects experiments suggested that SFBC had good stability and practical applicability. Mechanism analysis revealed that PFRs and-OH as the electron donor reacted with Fe($\[I\]$) to generate Fe($\[I\]$), which then activated PS for highly efficient oxidation of BA.

Key words: sunflower-straw-derived biochar; Fe(III)/S,0₈²⁻ system; Fe(III)/Fe(II) cycle; degradation; benzoic acid

苯甲酸(BA)广泛应用于化工、医疗和食品等领域,同时 BA 又是许多复杂芳香族有机物降解的中间产物之一,对生态环境及人体具有潜在的巨大危害^[1,2].由于 BA 含有苯环难以生物降解,传统的生物法很难去除^[3].目前对含 BA 废水的处理方法主要包括吸附、离子交换、絮凝、膜分离和化学氧化等^[4].其中基于过硫酸盐(PS)的高级氧化技术由于具有效率高、氧化能力强、能将多种有毒有机污染物氧化成无毒的水和二氧化炭等优点而成为国内外学者研究热点^[5].常温下 PS 较稳定,通常需要活化产生氧化能力更强的SO₄·(E⁶ 为 2.5~3.1 V)^[6]. PS 活化方法主要有过渡金属离子活化^[7]、热活化^[8]、碱活

化^[9]和光活化^[10]等,相比于其它活化方法,Fe(II)离子活化具有常温常压下反应、操作简便、廉价易得和无需外加能源等优点而被广泛关注^[11]. 然而,在 $Fe(II)/S_2O_8^2$ 体系中,Fe(II)快速消耗,而生成的Fe(III)很难被还原成Fe(III),因而造成大量Fe(III)累计,一方面产生大量含Fe(III)污泥,另一方面又降低了 $Fe(III)/S_2O_8^2$ 体系利用效率^[12,13]. 因此,通过促进Fe(III)向Fe(III)的转化,实现Fe(III)/Fe(III)循环,既

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可减少含三价铁污泥污染又可增加 SO_4 ·产量而实现对 $Fe(II)/S_2O_8^2$ 体系的强化.

促进Fe(Ⅲ)/Fe(Ⅱ)循环主要有加光、热和化 学还原剂的方法[14~17],这些方法虽然可有效促进 Fe(Ⅲ)/Fe(Ⅱ)循环,但由于需要外加能量和昂贵 化学药剂而限制了广泛应用. 近期研究表明,活性 炭[18]、炭纳米管[18]和水热炭[19]可以作为还原剂而 强化Fe(Ⅱ)/H,O,体系和Fe(Ⅲ)/H,O,体系降解 有机污染物. 然而,目前关于环境友好和廉价的生物 炭材料作为还原剂促进Fe(II)/Fe(II)循环的研究 较少,而以向日葵秸秆源生物炭为还原剂强化 Fe(Ⅲ)/S₂O₈²⁻体系降解水中苯甲酸的研究鲜见有 报道. 因此,本研究以向日葵秸秆为原料,采用慢速 热解法制备了向日葵秸秆生物炭(SFBC),分析了 SFBC 还原Fe(**□**),促进Fe(**□**)/Fe(**□**)循环而强 化Fe(Ⅲ)/S₂O₈²⁻体系降解水中苯甲酸,探讨了反应 条件(溶液初始 pH、PS 浓度和 SFBC 投加量)对降 解过程的影响,确定了反应体系主导自由基,解析了 SFBC 强化Fe(Ⅲ)/S₂O₈²⁻体系机制,评价了 SFBC 循 环稳定性及实际水体的影响,以期为 SFBC/ Fe(Ⅲ)/S₂O₈²⁻体系实际应用提供理论参考.

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料和试剂

向日葵秸秆采集于内蒙古巴彦淖尔地区农田; 过硫酸钠(PS;99%, Na₂S₂O₈)、苯甲酸(BA;99%, C₆H₅COOH)、硼氢化钠(99%, NaBH₄)和双氧水 (30%,H₂O₂)均购于国药集团化学试剂有限公司; 5,5-二甲基-1-吡咯啉-N-氧化物(DMPO;98%)购买 于 Sigma-Aldrich. 实验所用药品均为分析纯,实验用 水均为超纯水.

1.2 生物炭制备

1.2.1 生物炭制备

将收集到向日葵秸秆水洗烘干后,粉碎至粒径小于2.0 mm 的粉末.取3.0 g 粉末装于带盖瓷坩埚中,在氮气保护下以3℃·min⁻¹升温速率升温至450℃并保持2 h,自然冷却后研磨过100 目筛.之后,用超纯水清洗数次直至 pH 为中性,80℃条件下真空干燥12 h,制备得到的向日葵秸秆来源的生物炭标记为 SFBC.

生物炭浸出液制备:室温下,准确称取 0.10~g 生物炭加入到 50.0~mL 超纯水中,在 pH=3.0~条件下,磁力搅拌反应 90~min,用 $0.45~\mu m$ 滤膜过滤,收集的滤液即为生物炭浸出液.

1.2.2 还原处理和氧化处理生物炭

为探究生物炭表面官能团对反应体系的影响,

选用 NaBH₄ 为还原剂和 H₂O₂ 为氧化剂分别对 SFBC 进行处理. 将 0.5 g 上述制备的 SFBC 分散于 100 mL NaBH₄ (2.0 mol·L⁻¹) 或 H₂O₂ (5%) 溶液中,室温下磁力搅拌反应 12 h. H₂O₂ 氧化处理生物炭进一步水浴加热至 80°C,反应 4 h. 反应结束后,悬浮液离心分离,收集生物炭颗粒并用超纯水和甲醇清洗数次,最后 80°C 条件下真空干燥 12 h,制备得到的还原处理和氧化处理生物炭分别标记为 SFBC-NaBH₄ 和 SFBC-H₂O₂.

1.3 生物炭表征

样品表面官能团用傅里叶红外光谱仪(FTIR, VERTEX 70 Bruker Germany)表征,SFBC 持久性自由基(PFRs)用电子顺磁共振光谱仪(EPR, EMXnano,Bruker,Germany)测定,晶体结构用 X 射线粉末衍射仪(XRD, Empyrean PANalytical B. V. Holland)表征,表面形貌用扫描电镜(FE-SEM, NANOSEM 450,FEI)表征.

1.4 降解实验

室温下,准确称取 0.10 g 生物炭加入到 50.0 mL 初始浓度为 10.0 mg·L⁻¹的苯甲酸溶液中,之后立即加入 0.5 mL 浓度为 200.0 mmol·L⁻¹ 的 PS 储备液和 0.5 mL 浓度为 100.0 mmol·L⁻¹ 的三氯化铁储备液,pH = 3.0,磁力搅拌下反应 90 min. 用 1.0 mL 注射器分别在 5、15、30、60 和 90 min 取出 1.0 mL 样品并用 0.22 μ m 滤膜过滤,滤液中立即加入 1.0 mL 甲醇(99%)猝灭反应,样品在 2 h 内测定苯甲酸含量及铁离子变化情况,计算降解率时,由实测的苯甲酸浓度乘以稀释倍数 2 再除以苯甲酸初始浓度 10.0 mg·L⁻¹得到. 所有实验均重复 3 次,最终数据取 3 次实验的平均值.

1.5 分析方法

苯甲酸测定采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC),仪器为 Shimadzu Japan,配置紫外检测器,操作条件为:分离柱为炭 18 柱(4.6 mm×150 mm, Agilent, USA),流动相为甲醇、水和三氟乙酸,配比为 60/40/0.1,流动相流速为 0.8 mL·min⁻¹,检测波长为 255 nm. Fe²⁺测定采用邻菲啰啉分光光度法,分光光度计为 Evolution 201, Thermo, USA. 总铁测定用电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS),设备为 EIAN DRC-e, Perkin Elmer, USA. 自由基检测采用 EPR, 仪器为 EMXnano, Bruker, Germany.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 向日葵秸秆生物炭的表征

SFBC 的比表面积和孔径数据如表 1 所示, 比表面积为 14. 3 $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 其中微孔面积为 5. 6 $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$;

总孔容积为 $0.010 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,其中微孔容积为 $0.003 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,以上数据说明 SFBC 含有较多的大孔,少量的微孔和中孔. SEM 图更是直观地证明了 SFBC 表面具有较多孔隙[图 1(a)]. SFBC 表面孔隙的产生

主要是由于向日葵秸秆原料在限氧条件下裂解,此时有机物质分解成二氧化碳和水分子等气体导致孔隙的形成^[20];制备的 SFBC 具有一定孔隙因而对污染物具有一定的吸附能力.

表 1 SFBC 比表面积和孔径

		0 0						ann a
able	1	Surface	area	and	pore	size	ot	SFBC

样品	$S_{ m BET}/{ m m}^2 \cdot { m g}^{-1}$	$S_{\rm mic}/{ m m}^2 \cdot { m g}^{-1}$	$V_{\mathrm{tot}}/\mathrm{m}^3\cdot\mathrm{g}^{-1}$	$V_{ m mic}/{ m m}^3\cdot{ m g}^{-1}$
SFBC	14.3	5. 6	0. 010	0.003

图 1(b)为 SFBC 的 XRD 图,在 24^{\circ}C和 44^{\circ}C分别 观察到两个对应于(002)和(101)碳衍射的宽峰,分别 反映了无序炭和结晶石墨结构^[21],表明 SFBC 是由无序炭组成.

图 1 (c) 为 SFBC 的 FTIR 图, 波长3 427、2 930、1 700、1 587 和 1 205 cm⁻¹ 的吸收峰分别对应于—OH、—CH₂、COOH 和/或 COOC、C — C 或酮中C—O、C—O—C 振动^[22],表明 SFBC 表面具有丰富的

官能团,这些官能团使 SFBC 具有较强的反应活性.

图 1(d)为 SFBC 的 EPR 图,反映出 SFBC 具有大量的持久性自由基,可归因于组成 SFBC 的苯环上含有大量的未成对离域 π 电子^[23]. 本研究 EPR 光谱的 g 值为 2.005 18,因而是以氧为中心的PFRs^[19]. PFRs 具有较强的反应活性,可能作为电子给体还原Fe(\blacksquare) 生成Fe(\blacksquare) 而强化Fe(\blacksquare) /PS 体系降解有机污染物.

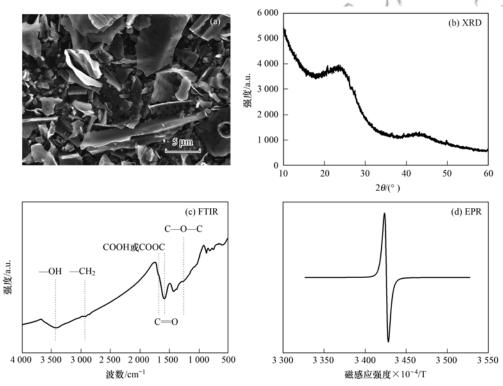


图 1 SFBC 扫描电镜图、XRD 图、FTIR 图和 EPR 图

Fig. 1 SEM, XRD, FTIR, and EPR spectra of SFBC samples

2.2 不同体系下苯甲酸的降解效率

在 SFBC 投加量为 2.0 g·L⁻¹, PS 和Fe(Ⅲ)浓度分别为 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹和 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0 条件下,探究不同体系下 BA 的降解效率. 如图 2 (a) 所示,反应 90 min 后,单独 PS 对 BA 无降解; PS/Fe(Ⅲ) 体系对 BA 降解率仅为 2.00%,表明 Fe(Ⅲ) 较难活化 PS;单独 SFBC 体系对 BA 去除率为 8.75%,说明 SFBC 对 BA 有一定的吸附作用,但 吸附去除率较低; SFBC/PS 体系对 BA 去除率为

7.39%,略低于单独 SFBC 对 BA 去除率,阐明 SFBC 很难直接活化 PS 降解 BA 且由于 PS 在 SFBC 的竞争吸附导致 SFBC 对 BA 的吸附去除略有下降; SFBC/Fe(\blacksquare)/PS 体系 90 min 时对 BA 降解率可达 100.00%,说明 SFBC/Fe(\blacksquare)可有效活化 PS 降解 BA,推测原因可能是 SFBC 还原 Fe(\blacksquare)生成 Fe(\blacksquare),实现Fe(\blacksquare)与Fe(\blacksquare)之间的循环,进而由 Fe(\blacksquare)活化 PS 产生自由基降解 BA.

为了论证 SFBC 对Fe(Ⅲ)还原,测定了不同体

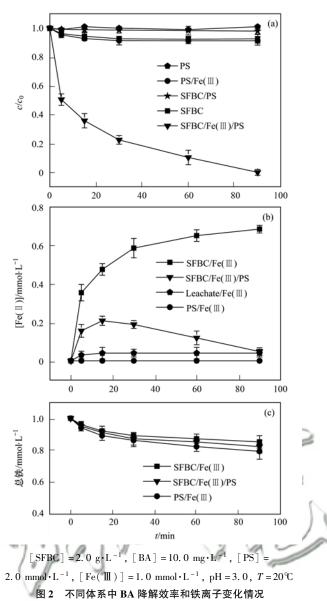
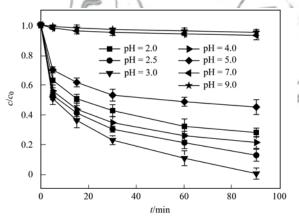


Fig. 2 Degradation efficiency of benzoic acid and variation in iron ion concentration in different systems

系中Fe(Ⅱ)生成量. 如图 2(b)所示,单独 SFBC/Fe(Ⅲ)体系中,随着反应时间的进行,Fe(Ⅱ)的生成量逐渐增加,在 90 min 时Fe(Ⅱ)浓度可达 0.69 mmol·L⁻¹,说明 SFBC 对Fe(Ⅲ)具有很强的还原能力,实现了Fe(Ⅲ)到Fe(Ⅱ)之间的循环;为了解释是 SFBC 本身还是 SFBC 浸出液对Fe(Ⅲ)具有还原能力,测定了 SFBC 浸出液中Fe(Ⅱ)产量,90 min时 Leachate/Fe(Ⅲ)体系中Fe(Ⅱ)产量仅为 0.04 mmol,此结果表明对Fe(Ⅲ)的还原主要是生物炭本身;SFBC/Fe(Ⅲ)/PS 体系中Fe(Ⅱ)产量随着反应的进行先增加后减少,这可解释为在反应前期 SFBC对Fe(Ⅲ)的还原速率大于Fe(Ⅱ)与 PS 反应的消耗速率因而导致了Fe(Ⅱ)的累计,而随着反应的进行SFBC 对Fe(Ⅲ)的还原速率小于Fe(Ⅱ)与 PS 反应的消耗速率因而表现为Fe(Ⅱ)总量的减少.

如图 2(c)所示,溶液中总铁浓度随着反应的进行逐渐降低,这可能是因为少量Fe(Ⅲ)沉淀及铁离子被 SFBC 吸附所导致的.

2.3 反应体系初始 pH 的影响

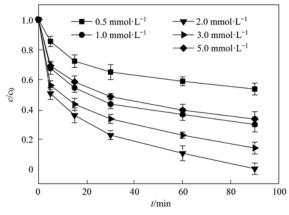


[SFBC] = 2. 0 g·L⁻¹, [BA] = 10. 0 mg·L⁻¹, [PS] = 2. 0 mmol·L⁻¹, [Fe(\mathbb{H})] = 1. 0 mmol·L⁻¹, T = 20°C

图 3 不同初始 pH 对 BA 降解效率影响 Fig. 3 Effects of initial pH on BA oxidation

2.4 过硫酸盐浓度的影响

不同 PS 浓度对 BA 降解的影响如图 4 所示, PS 浓度从 0.5 mmol·L⁻¹增大到 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹时, 90 min 内 BA 降解率由 46.55%增大到 100.00%;而当 PS 浓度从 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹增大到 5.0 mmol·L⁻¹时, BA 降解率反而由 100.00%降低至 66.72%.数据表明,在一定浓度范围内增加 PS 的量有利于 BA 降解,可解释为随着 PS 量的增加,活化 PS 产生的 SO₄·量增加,进而增加了 BA 的降解效率;但当 PS 浓度增大到一定量时,继续增加 PS 的量会抑制 BA 的降解,原因可能为过量的 PS 会淬灭SO₄·及短时间内累积大量的SO₄·会产生自身猝灭反应^[24],如式(1)和(2)所示.因此,以下实验选用 PS 浓度为 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹.



[SFBC] = 2.0 g·L⁻¹, [BA] = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, [Fe(Ⅲ)] = 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0, T = 20℃ 图 4 不同浓度 PS 对 BA 降解效率影响

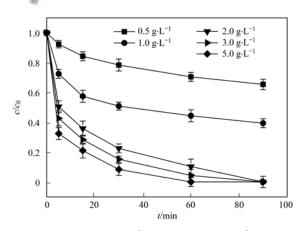
Fig. 4 Effects of PS concentration on BA oxidation

$$S_2O_8^{2-} + SO_4^{-} \longrightarrow SO_4^{2-} + HS_2O_8^{-}$$
 (1)

$SO_4^- \cdot + SO_4^- \cdot \longrightarrow S_2O_8^{2-}$ (2)

2.5 SFBC 投加量的影响

SFBC 投加量对 BA 降解影响如图 5 所示,当投加量为 0.5、1.0、2.0、3.0 和 5.0 g·L⁻¹时,90 min BA 降解率分别为 34.61%、60.62%、100.00%、100.00%和 100.00%,BA 降解速率随着 SFBC 投加量增加而增大,说明增大 SFBC 投加量会提供更多活性位点还原Fe(Ⅲ)生成Fe(Ⅱ),进而由Fe(Ⅱ)活化 PS 产生更多自由基降解 BA. SFBC 投加量由 2.0 g·L⁻¹增大到 5.0 g·L⁻¹时,BA 降解速率增加远没有由 0.5 g·L⁻¹增大到 2.0 g·L⁻¹时显著,表明当 PS 用量一定时限制了更多自由基的产生.考虑到 SFBC 利用效率问题,确定 2.0 g·L⁻¹为最佳浓度.



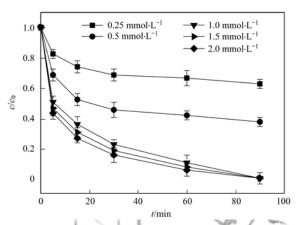
[BA] = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, [PS] = 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹, [Fe(Ⅲ)] = 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0, T = 20℃ 图 5 不同浓度 SFBC 投加量对 BA 降解效率影响

Fig. 5 Effects of SFBC concentration on BA oxidation

2.6 Fe(Ⅲ)浓度的影响

不同Fe(Ⅲ)浓度对 BA 降解的影响如图 6 所示, BA 降解速率随着Fe(Ⅲ)浓度增大而增大,说明

增大Fe(\blacksquare)浓度会加速其与 SFBC 的反应,因而产生更多Fe(\blacksquare),进而促进 BA 的降解. Fe(\blacksquare)浓度由 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹增大到 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹时,BA 降解速率增加远没有由 0.25 mmol·L⁻¹增大到 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹时显著,表明当 SFBC 用量一定时限制了更多Fe(\blacksquare)的产生. 考虑到Fe(\blacksquare)利用效率问题,确定 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹为最佳实验浓度.

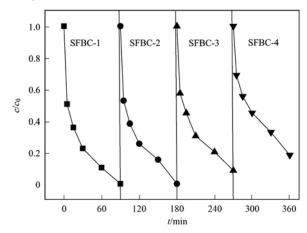


[SFBC] = 2.0 g·L⁻¹, [BA] = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, [PS] = 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0, T = 20°C 图 6 不同浓度[Fe(III)]对 BA 降解效率影响

Fig. 6 Effects of [Fe(III)] concentration on BA oxidation

2.7 SFBC 循环利用性

催化剂的循环稳定性是评价其能否实际应用的重要指标之一,因此,收集反应后的向日葵秸秆生物炭,用去离子水清洗数次,80℃真空烘干后进行循环实验.如图7所示,反应90 min后4次循环实验中苯甲酸的降解率分别为100.00%、100.00%、91.57%和81.79%.虽然苯甲酸的降解率随着SFBC使用次数的增加有所降低,但4次循环时降解率仍高达80.00%以上,表明,SFBC具有较好的稳定性,可以重复使用.降解率降低的原因可能为:



[SFBC] = 2.0 g·L⁻¹, [BA] = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, [PS] = 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹, [Fe(Ⅲ)] = 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0, T = 20℃ **图 7 SFBC** 重复使用情况

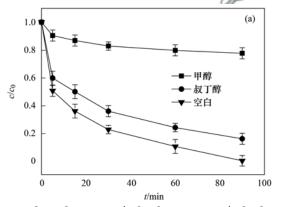
Fig. 7 Recyclability of SFBC in the SFBC/PS/Fe(III) system

①BA的降解中间产物及 SO_4^{2-} 残留在 SFBC 表面及 孔道内,占据了 SFBC 上的活性位点,导致与Fe(II) 反应的活性位点减少;② SFBC 还原 Fe(II) 生成 Fe(II)时,导致 SFBC 表面性质发生变化,减少了 SFBC 上的活性位点.

2.8 反应体系主导自由基的确定

活化 PS 可产生 $SO_4^{-\cdot}$, $SO_4^{-\cdot}$ 可进一步与 H_2O 反应生成 · OH,因此,在 SFBC/PS/Fe(III) 体系中 $SO_4^{-\cdot}$ 和 · OH都可能是 BA 降解的活性自由基. 为了确定反应体系中主导自由基,选用 MeOH 为 $SO_4^{-\cdot}$ [$k=1.1\times 10^7 \text{L}\cdot (\text{mol}\cdot \text{s})^{-1}$]和 · OH[$k=9.7\times 10^8 \text{L}\cdot (\text{mol}\cdot \text{s})^{-1}$]猝灭剂,TBA 为 · OH[$k=6.0\times 10^8 \text{L}\cdot (\text{mol}\cdot \text{s})^{-1}$]猝灭剂,在猝灭剂与 PS 摩尔比1 000/1条件下,进行猝灭实验 [25]. 结果如图 8(a) 所示,90 min 时在 MeOH 和 TBA 体系中 BA 降解抑制率分别为 77.54%和 15.87%. 表明 $SO_4^{-\cdot}$ 和 · OH共同参与 BA 降解反应,且 $SO_4^{-\cdot}$ 为反应体系中主导自由基.

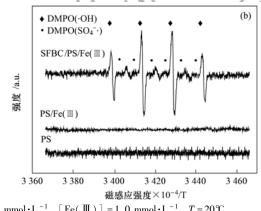
为进一步确认反应体系中产生的自由基,选用



DMPO 为 SO_4^{\cdot} 和·OH捕获剂,利用 EPR 鉴定自由基种类. 如图 8(b) 所示,在 SFBC/PS/Fe(\blacksquare) 体系中捕获到了典型 DMPO(SO_4^{\cdot}) 和 DMPO(·OH) 特征信号,表明 SO_4^{\cdot} ·和·OH是反应体系中的活性物种. DMPO(·OH) 的信号强度比 DMPO(SO_4^{\cdot} ·)信号强度更强,可归因于形成的 SO_4^{\cdot} ·加合物 [DMPO(SO_4^{\cdot} ·)]被 H_2O 快速亲核取代而形成·OH加合物 [DMPO(·OH)]) [26],因此,虽然反应体系中 SO_4^{\cdot} ·为主要活性物种,但 DMPO(SO_4^{\cdot} ·)信号比 DMPO(·OH) 弱.

2.9 SFBC 强化Fe(**II**)/S₂O₂ 体系降解 BA 机制

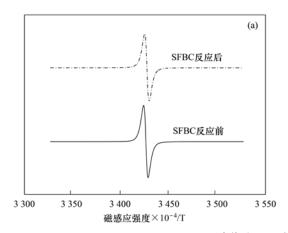
生物炭上 PFRs 具有较高反应活性,可以作为电子给体与氧化剂反应. 为了论证 PFRs 的作用,比较了 SFBC 反应前后的 EPR 图谱. 如图 9(a)所示, SFBC 反应后的 EPR 峰明显小于反应前的 EPR 峰,自旋单电子数量由反应前的 7.816 × 10¹⁷个减少到反应后的 7.265 × 10¹⁷个,说明 SFBC 上的 PFRs 参与了反应,即 PFRs 给出电子还原 Fe(Ⅲ)生成



 $[SFBC] = 2.0 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, [BA] = 10.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, [PS] = 2.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, [Fe(\color{M})] = 1.0 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, T = 20 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \\ [DMPO]_0 = 0.16 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, n_{\text{MeOH}}/n_{\text{PS}} = 1000/1, n_{\text{TBA}}/n_{\text{PS}} = 1000/1$

图 8 自由基猝灭剂对 BA 降解影响和 EPR 图谱

Fig. 8 Effect of radical quencher on BA oxidation in the PS/Fe(\blacksquare)/SFBC systems and EPR spectra of DMPO(\cdot OH) and DMPO(\cdot OQ $_{4}$ \cdot) during the PS activation in the Fe(\blacksquare)/SFBC systems



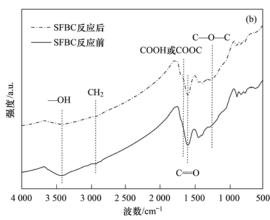


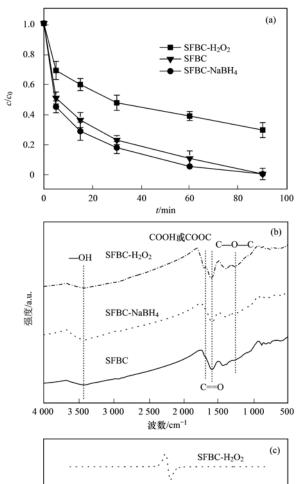
图 9 反应前后 SFBC 的 EPR 谱图和红外谱图

Fig. 9 EPR and FTIR spectra of SFBC before and after reaction

Fe(Ⅱ),进而由Fe(Ⅱ)活化 PS 产生SO₄·和·OH自由基降解 BA.

除了 SFBC 上 PFRs 作用外, SFBC 表面—OH 官能团同样起着重要作用. 图 9(b)表明, 3 427 cm⁻¹处—OH 振动峰反应后明显减少,由此证明 SFBC 表面—OH 与 Fe(\blacksquare) 反 应,使 Fe(\blacksquare) 还 原 生 成 Fe(\blacksquare),进而强化 SFBC/Fe(\blacksquare)/S₂O₈²⁻体系. 此结论也与 Qin 等^[19]的研究结果相一致.

有报道指出 $NaBH_4$ 可以将生物炭上羰基 (C = O)还原生成-OH, H_2O_2 可以氧化去除生物炭上表面 $-OH^{[27]}$. 为了进一步确认 SFBC 表面官能



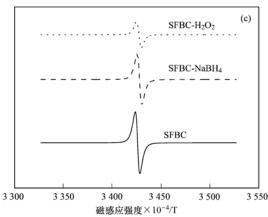


Fig. 10 BA degradation efficiency in different systems, FTIR and EPR spectra of SFBC-NaBH $_4$ and SFBC-H $_2$ O $_2$

团及PFRs作用,采用NaBH。和H。O,分别对SFBC 进行处理. 不同处理方式对 BA 降解效率为: SFBC-NaBH₄ > SFBC > SFBC-H₂O₂ [图 10(a)],说明 NaBH₄ 处理炭使降解 BA 效果变好而 H,O, 处理炭 使降解 BA 效果变差. 由红外谱图可知, 相比于原始 SFBC, NaBH₄ 处理可使 C = O 振动峰减弱而—OH 振动峰增强, H,O, 处理可使—OH 振动峰减弱[图 10(b)], 表明 NaBH₄ 处理可部分还原 C = 0 为 —OH, 而 H,O, 处理可部分去除—OH. EPR 结果显 示,相比于原始SFBC, NaBH, 处理吸收峰略有下降, 而 H₂O₂ 处理吸收峰明显下降 [图 10 (c)],表明 NaBH₄ 处理对 PFRs 影响不大而 H₂O₂ 处理会明显 减少 PFRs 的数量. 以上讨论进一步说明 SFBC 上的 PFRs 和—OH 共同还原Fe(Ⅲ) 生成Fe(Ⅱ),实现 Fe(II) / Fe(II) 循环, 之后由 Fe(II) 活化 PS 产生 自由基降解 BA,基于此,提出反应的机制(图 11).

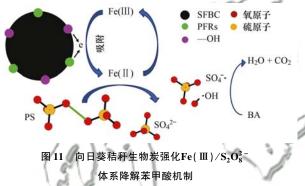
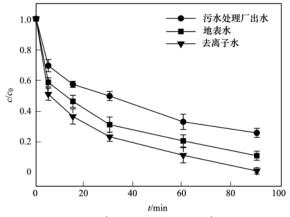


Fig. 11 Schematic diagram for SFBC-enhanced degradation of BA in SFBC/Fe(III)/S₂O₈²⁻ system

2.10 实际水样的影响

为了探讨在实际水体中 SFBC 应用的可行性,分别选取地表水和生活污水处理厂二级处理出水,考察在不同水体中 SFBC 强化Fe(\mathbb{II})/ $S_2O_8^2$ 体系降解苯甲酸性能. 如图 12 所示,虽然与去离子水体系



[SFBC] = 2.0 g·L⁻¹, [BA] = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, [PS] = 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹, [Fe(Ⅲ)] = 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0, T = 20℃ **图 12** 实际水样对 **BA** 降解影响

Fig. 12 BA oxidation in real surface water and wastewater

比较,两种实际水体均对苯甲酸降解起到一定的抑制作用,但仍可达到 75.00% 以上的降解率,表明 SFBC/Fe(\square)/S₂O₈²体系是一种具有实际应用前景的方法.实际水体对苯甲酸降解起到抑制作用的原因可解释为:①实际水体中含有的有机物可与SO₄·反应,进而降低苯甲酸降解率;②实际水体中含有的HCO₃ 、Cl⁻和 NO₃ 等离子可以作为SO₄·猝灭剂而抑制 BA 的降解.

3 结论

- (1) 向日葵秸秆生物炭可还原 Fe(Ⅲ) 生成 Fe(Ⅱ),实现 Fe(Ⅲ)/Fe(Ⅱ)循环而强化 Fe(Ⅲ)/ S₂O₈²-体系降解苯甲酸. SFBC = 2.0 g·L⁻¹, BA = 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, PS = 2.0 mmol·L⁻¹, Fe(Ⅲ) = 1.0 mmol·L⁻¹, pH = 3.0 条件下, 90 min 时 BA 降解率达 100.00%.
- (2)SO₄·和·OH共同参与BA降解,且以SO₄· 为主导;向日葵秸秆生物炭具有良好的循环稳定性 且受实际水体影响较小.
- (3)向日葵秸秆生物炭上 PFRs 和—OH 是其强 化Fe(Ⅲ)/S₂O₈²⁻体系的根本因素.

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2019年11月19日,中国科技论文统计结果发布会在北京举行,会议公布了"百种中国杰出学术期刊" 获奖名单.《环境科学》连续18次荣获"百种中国杰出学术期刊"称号."百种中国杰出学术期刊"是根据中国科技学术期刊综合评价指标体系进行评定.该体系利用总被引频次、影响因子、基金论文比、他引总引比等多个文献计量学指标进行统计分析,对期刊分学科进行评比,其评价结果客观公正,为我国科技界公认,并具有广泛影响.

HUANJING KOEXUE

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