

复合垂直流构建湿地基质酶活性与污水净化效果

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摘要: 构建湿地是 20 世纪 70 年代兴起的处理污水的生态工程, 由于其具有建造、运行和日常管理费用低廉, 处理效果稳定, 且适用面广, 越来越受到世界各国的重视。这种污水处理技术在发展中国家有着十分广泛的应用前景。本文研究与揭示了复合垂直流构建湿地基质中的磷酸酶和脲酶活性及与污水净化效果的关系: ①不同类型湿地基质酶活性不同, 甚至不同月份的酶活性也不相同。②不同深度基质中的酶活性是不相同的。③基质磷酸酶的活性与复合垂直流构建湿地对污水中总磷(TP)、无机磷(IP)以及化学需氧量(COD_c)的去除率有很显著的相关关系。④脲酶的活性与凯氏氮(KN)的去除率相关性极显著。这些为利用酶活性强度作为评价净化效果和挑选合适湿地植物的指标提供了理论依据。

关键词: 磷酸酶; 脲酶; 净化效果; 相关性; 复合垂直流构建湿地

The Correlation Between the Substrate Enzymatic Activities and Purification of Wastewater in the Integrated Vertical Constructed Wetland

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Abstract: China is a country suffering water scarcity, with serious water pollution and water resource waste. Constructed wetlands as an ecological engineering to treat wastewater were prevailed since 1970s, and are increasingly used to treat domestic sewage, industrial wastewater and agricultural runoff in recent decades. This wetland treatment process has been obtaining international interests and applications due to its low maintenance and operation costs, and high removal capacity for water pollution control. By utilizing constructed wetland, the investment and cost for waste water treatment is just about 1/10~1/2 of those of traditional wastewater treatment plants, but its water quality of outflow can reach even above the second level wastewater treatment standard. Constructed wetland is a very potential wastewater treatment technology in developing countries.

Many papers on the mechanisms of constructed wetland treating wastewater have been reported in the past few years. The common theory is that substrate; wetland plants and microorganisms mainly conduct wastewater purification. Substrate enzyme is a kind of biocatalyst, and it can promote chemical reaction of

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organic compounds in the substrate. The exist of substrate enzymes is due to the results of the activities of substrate microorganisms, animals and plant roots. Substratum enzymes play very important role in the processes of many important biochemical reactions, such as formation and decomposition of humus, hydrolysis and transformation of residues of organic compounds, plants and microorganisms, and oxidation-reduction reactions. Among them, phosphatases and urease are the most important in material transform. Phosphatases can make hydrolysis of organic phosphates easier. The enzymatic activities of urease in the wetlands are obvious related to the number of microorganisms, contents of organic material and total nitrogen.

The substrate activities of phosphatase and urease, together with removal rates of total phosphorus (TP), inorganic phosphorus (IP), total nitrogen (KN), BOD_5 , COD_{Cr} , TSS in the integrated vertical flow constructed wetland (IVCW) were measured. Colorimetric analysis was adapted to measure the substrate enzymatic activities, traditional methods were used to measure the physico-chemical parameters. The results were as follows: (1) Substrate enzymatic activities of different wetlands were different, even in different months they were different. It probably indicated that purification ability of different wetland plants was variant, and it was very necessary to choose wetland plant species in order to achieve ideal treatment performances. (2). Substrate enzymatic activities in the different layers were different. The result can be used to improve the structure of constructed wetland. (3). There was significant correlation between activities of phosphatases in the substrate and removal rates of TP ($r=0.8923$), IP ($r=0.9903$) and COD_{Cr} ($r=0.9472$). It probably proved that activities of phosphatase in the substrate were important factor in the removal of TP, IP and COD_{Cr} . (4) There was significant positive correlation between activities of urease in the substrate and removal rates of KN ($r=0.9634$). It probably indicated that activities of urease in the substrate were responsible for removal of KN in the constructed wetlands. In general, all these conclusions will give reference to future researches on utilizing substrate enzymatic activities as evaluating purification efficiency and choosing ideal wetland plant species.

Key words: phosphatase; urease; purifying effects; correlation; Integrated Vertical Constructed Wetland (IVCW)

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构建湿地是 20 世纪 70 年代才蓬勃兴起的一种处理污水的方式。由于其具有建造、运行和日常管理费用低廉,处理效果稳定,且适用面广,除处理城镇生活污水外,也能广泛应用于农业、畜牧业、食品、矿山等工农业废水的处理,越来越受到世界各国的重视^[1,2]。

构建湿地基质在污水净化过程中发挥了极为重要的作用。其中基质酶,特别是磷酸酶和脲酶,在物质转化过程中起着非常重要的作用。虽然关于构建湿地净化污水的机制研究已经有不少报道,但主要集中于湿地植物的气体代谢、微生物学、植物生理生态、水力动力学等^[3~5]方面,构建湿地基质酶学方面的研究国内外尚不多见^[6]。

本试验通过对复合垂直流构建湿地基质中磷酸酶和脲酶活性的测定及其与污水中 KN、TP、IP、TSS、 BOD_5 及 COD_{Cr} 去除率的相关性分析,研究利用酶活性作为评价净化效果和挑选合适湿地植物的指标的可能性。

1 材料和方法

1.1 复合垂直流构建湿地结构

实验构建湿地中试系统位于武汉市中国科学院水生生物研究所内,系统采用目前国际上较为先进的复合垂直流流程结构设计。其中下行流池深 60~65cm,上行流池深 55cm,卵石层深 20cm。水力负荷为 1200mm/d。至实验时为止,该系统已高效运行近 3a 时间。在湿地中,分别在下行流池和上行流池中栽种了

美人蕉(*Canna indica*)和石菖蒲(*Acorus calamus*)。湿地植物生长状况良好,已完全遮盖基质表面,根系发达,生物量很大。湿地基质选用了不同粒径的砾石和砂土特别组配而成。湿地进水来源于武汉东湖茶港排污口附近,构建湿地进水水质各项参数如表1所示。复合垂直流构建湿地结构如图1所示,其中图中箭头表示污水流动方向。

表1 构建湿地中试系统进水参数(平均值)

Table 1 Parameters of inflow of the MSP (Mean values)

指标 Index	温度 Temperature (℃)	pH	电导 ED (μs/cm)	电位 Eh (mv)	溶氧 DO (mg/L)	COD _{cr} (mg/L)	BOD ₅ (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	KN (mg/L)	TP (mg/L)
进水 Inflow	21.2 (8.0)	7.9 (0.7)	347 (52)	18.2 (40.6)	3.4 (1.6)	22.3 (8.4)	4.4 (1.2)	1.9 (2.9)	4.6 (2.4)	0.36 (0.17)

*()内为标准差 The content in the brackets is SD

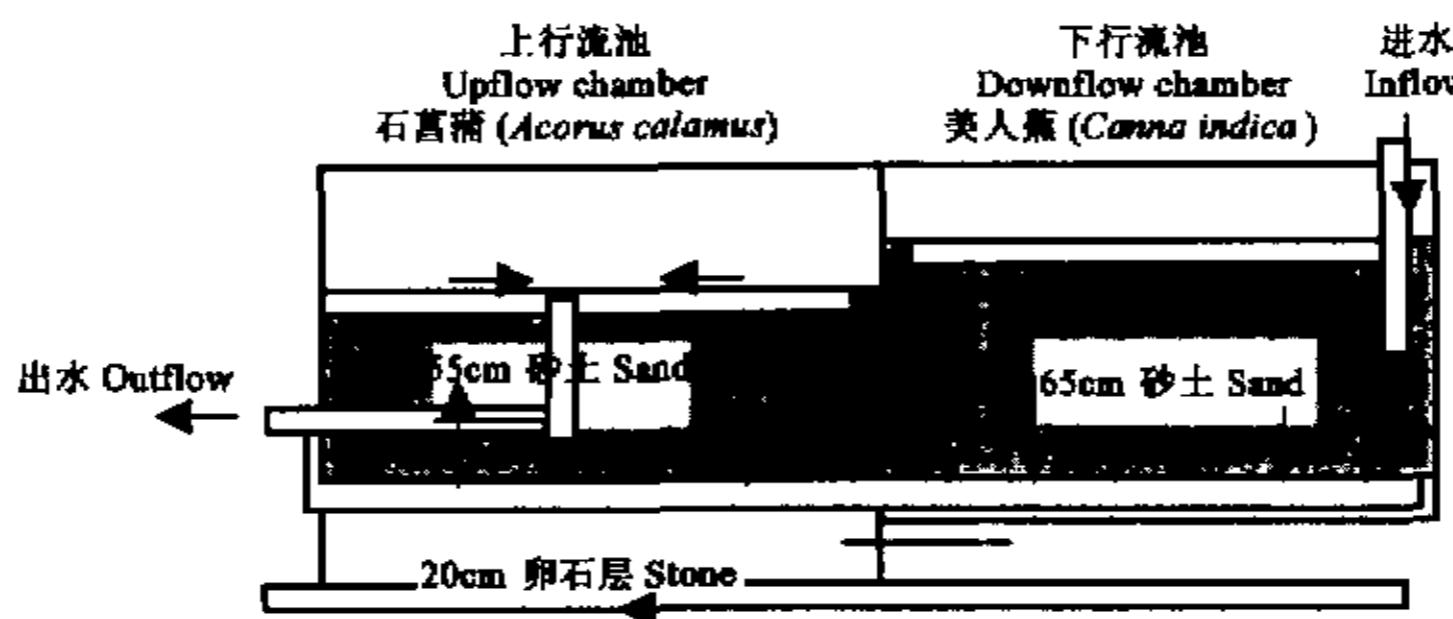


图1 构建湿地系统结构示意图

Fig. 1 A schematic diagram of the integrated vertical constructed wetland (IVCW) system

1.2 基质酶活性的测定

基质磷酸酶和脲酶活性的测定按照文献[7,8]的方法进行,其中基质磷酸酶采用磷酸苯二钠法,脲酶采用奈氏比色法。具体方法为:在复合垂直流构建湿地中试基地的上下行流池中分别选择几个代表性的位点,在基质不同深度(5cm, 15cm, 25cm)处分别取样,然后把这些土样充分混匀,从中称取5g新鲜基质样品,分别经处理后在37℃下培养2h和48h,再经过滤、显色,分别在波长为660nm和460nm时测量其光吸收值。与标准曲线对照,计算出其酶活性。除特别指明外,文中均指基质深度为5cm处的基质酶活性。

1.3 理化指标的测定

在测定上述指标的同时,对复合垂直流构建湿地进出水的常规理化指标TSS、BOD₅、COD_{cr}、总氮(KN)、总磷(TP)、无机磷(IP)等按照文献(9)进行测定。

2 结果和分析

2.1 复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶和脲酶的活性

3~7月份分别测定了复合垂直流构建湿地下行流池中和上行流池基质中的磷酸酶和脲酶活性,结果如表2,表3所示。

由表2可以看出,在试验中,复合垂直流构建

表2 复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶和脲酶的活性

Table 2 Enzymatic activities of the substrate in IVCW

样品 Samples	时间(月) (Month)	磷酸酶 Phosphatase μg phenol/(5g·h)	脲酶 Urease μg(NH ₃ ·N)/(d·g)
下行流池 Downflow chamber	3	83.3	646.2
	4	16.7	528.3
	5	33.3	1037.7
	6	66.7	359.4
	7	16.7	1495.3
上行流池 Upflow chamber	3	66.7	24.5
	4	116.7	1745.3
	5	116.7	146.2
	6	16.7	28.3
	7	66.7	334.9

湿地中下行流池和上行流池基质的磷酸酶和脲酶活性是不同的,这可能说明不同的湿地植物其净化能力是不相同的,而且同一种植物其对于不同污染物的净化效果也不相同。同时,不同月份的基质酶活性也不相同,特别是脲酶的活性,月与月之间最高相差20余倍。这可能说明湿地植物的净化能力受到湿地其它条件的影响,如何优化湿地的运行条件十分重要。

由表3可见,复合垂直流构建湿地基质中,不仅不同植物其基质酶活性不相同,甚至不同深度基质的酶活性也是不相同的。除下行流池基质中的磷酸酶外,总的来说离基质表层越近,其基质酶的活性越强。有的上下层之间相差甚至近十倍。这可能说明湿地对污水的净化主要集中在湿地的近表层,下层由于缺少氧气、阳光以及其它营养物质而导致其酶活性很小,微生物的活动相应较少。

2.2 复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶活性与磷的去除率

4~7月份复合垂直流构建湿地中基质磷酸酶与同期的总磷(TP)和无机磷(IP)的去除率变化见表4。

由表4可以看出,复合垂直流构建湿地中磷酸酶活性及其对磷的去除率在4~7月份之间变化很大,经相关性分析,发现基质磷酸酶活性与TP($r=0.8923$)以及IP($r=0.9903$)的去除率之间的存在显著相关性,特别是与IP之间,其相关性极为显著。这说明在复合垂直流构建湿地净化污水的过程中,特别是磷的去除过程中,微生物和基质酶发挥了重要作用。这与其他作者关于基质进行的物理化学反应可能是复合垂直流构建湿地去除污水中总磷含量的主要途径的结论相吻合^[10~12]。

2.3 复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶活性与BOD₅、COD_{Cr}及TSS的去除率

4~7月份复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶与同期的BOD₅、COD_{Cr}及TSS去除率变化见表5。

表4 复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶活性与磷的去除率
Table 4 The activities of phosphatase and removal rates of phosphorus in the IVCW

月份 Month (月)	磷酸酶 Phosphatases $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{phenol}/(5\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$	TP去除率 Removal rate of TP (%)	IP去除率 Removal rate of IP (%)
4	133.3	88.5	84.8
5	150.0	82.1	88.6
6	83.3	68.9	41.9
7	83.3	68.9	41.9

* n = 6, r_{0.05} = 0.795, r_{0.01} = 0.886

表3 复合垂直流构建湿地基质中各层磷酸酶和脲酶的活性

Table 3 Substrate enzymatic activities of different layers in IVCW

样品 Samples	深度(cm) Depth	磷酸酶 Phosphatases $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{phenol}/(5\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$	脲酶 Urease $\mu\text{g}(\text{NH}_3\text{-N})/(d \cdot g)$
下行流池 Downflow chamber	上层(5) Up layer	43.3(30.3)	813.4(455.7)
	中层(15) Middle layer	40.0(32.5)	442.9(448.3)
	下层(25) Down layer	76.7(27.9)	84.9(53.7)
上行流池 Upflow chamber	上层 Up layer (5)	76.7(41.8)	455.9(731.8)
	中层(15) Middle layer	70.0(69.1)	351.5(699.8)
	下层(25) Down layer	46.7(46.3)	70.5(98.4)

表5 复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶活性与BOD₅、COD_{Cr}及TSS的去除率
Table 5 The activities of phosphatase and removal rates of BOD₅, COD_{Cr} and TSS in the IVCW

月份 Month	磷酸酶 Phosphatase $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{phenol}/(5\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$	BOD ₅ 去除率 Removal rate of BOD ₅ (%)	COD _{Cr} 去除率 Removal rate of COD _{Cr} (%)	TSS 去除率 Removal rate of TSS (%)
4	133.3	84.4	58.4	79.1
5	150.0	98.6	67.4	77.9
6	83.3	99.5	39.1	73.9
7	83.3	88.9	48.2	86.3

* n = 6, r_{0.05} = 0.795, r_{0.01} = 0.886

经过相关性分析,发现复合垂直流构建湿地基质磷酸酶活性与COD_{Cr}的去除率呈现极显著的相关性,相关系数r为0.9472,但基质磷酸酶活性与BOD₅($r=-0.0521$)及TSS($r=-0.1959$)去除率不存在显著相关性,这说明可以把湿地基质磷酸酶的活性作为评价其净化COD_{Cr}效果的一个重要评价指标,从而有可能建立一套准确快捷的评价系统。

2.4 复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶活性与污水中氮的去除率

4~7月份复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶的活性与同期氮的去除率变化见表6。

表 6 复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶活性与氮去除率

Table 6 The substrate activities of urease and removal rates of nitrogen in the IVCW

月份 Month	脲酶 Urease $\mu\text{g}(\text{NH}_3\text{-N})/(\text{d} \cdot \text{g})$	KN 去除率 Removal rate of KN (%)	NH ₄ -N 去除率 Removal rate of NH ₄ -N (%)	NO ₃ -N 去除率 Removal rate of NO ₃ -N (%)	NO ₂ -N 去除率 Removal rate of NO ₂ -N (%)
4	2273.6	76.1	90.6	—341.1	86.0
5	1184.0	60.4	91.9	—1689.5	94.0
6	387.7	82.5	94.9	—36.0	88.8
7	1830.2	60.5	100.0	—83.0	91.8

* n = 6, r_{0.05} = 0.795, r_{0.01} = 0.886

经过相关性分析,发现复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶活性与 KN 的去除率呈现极显著的相关性,相关系数 r 高达 0.9634。这说明在复合垂直流构建湿地净化污水的过程中,KN 的去除主要是以基质中相关微生物和酶的降解为主,脲酶可能可以作为判定复合垂直流构建湿地净化污水效能的一个重要指标。同时由表 2 发现美人蕉和石菖蒲类型湿地基质中的脲酶活性差别很大,美人蕉湿地基质的脲酶活性较高,而石菖蒲湿地基质的脲酶活性较低,说明不同的湿地植物其去除污水中氮的能力是不同的,这为用脲酶作为挑选合适湿地植物以及湿地植物的优化组合,提供了重要的科学依据。

虽然基质脲酶的活性与湿地对 KN 的去除率呈显著正相关,但相关性分析发现基质脲酶活性与 NH₄-N(r = -0.0782)、NO₃-N(r = 0.0564)以及 NO₂-N(r = -0.2837)去除率相关性并不明显。

2.5 复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶活性与 BOD₅、COD_C 及 TSS 的去除率

4~7 月份复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶与同期的 BOD₅、COD_C 及 TSS 的去除率变化见表 7。

经过相关性分析,发现复合垂直流构建湿地中脲酶活性与构建湿地对污水中的 BOD₅(r = -0.9366)、COD_C(r = 0.4498) 及 TSS(r = 0.6731) 的去除率均不呈现显著的相关性。其主要原因可能是,进入复合垂直流构建湿地污水中氮的含量都不很高。从测定的数据看,进水中总氮的含量最高只有 19.233mg/L,最低只有 3.116mg/L。进水中 NH₄-N、NO₃-N 以及 NO₂-N 的含量就更低了。推测可能是因为在复合垂直流构建湿地处理的污水中含氮有机污染物在总有机污染物中所占比例不大,所以导致脲酶活性与 BOD₅、COD_C 以及 TSS 去除率相关性都不明显。

表 7 复合垂直流构建湿地基质脲酶活性与 BOD₅、COD_C 及 TSS 的去除率Table 7 The substrate activities of urease and removal rates of BOD₅, COD_C, and TSS in the IVCW

月份 Month	脲酶 Urease $\mu\text{g}(\text{NH}_3\text{-N})/(\text{d} \cdot \text{g})$	BOD ₅ 去除率 Removal rate of BOD ₅ (%)	COD _C 去除率 Removal rate of COD _C (%)	TSS 去除率 Removal rate of TSS(%)
4	2273.6	84.4	58.4	79.1
5	1184.0	98.6	67.4	77.9
6	387.7	99.5	39.1	73.9
7	1830.2	88.9	48.2	86.3

* n = 6, r_{0.05} = 0.795, r_{0.01} = 0.886

3 讨论

复合垂直流构建湿地净化污水的机理近年来已有不少报道,目前较为一致的看法是:污水的净化主要是基质、水生植物和微生物共同作用的结果^[3,13~15]。研究发现复合垂直流构建湿地在处理污水时,起主要作用的因素是基质微生物及其酶的活动,特别是植物根区附近的微生物和酶的活动。

本试验研究了复合垂直流构建湿地基质中的磷酸酶和脲酶活性,以及同期湿地的污水净化效果,为研究利用酶活性强度作为评价净化效果和挑选合适湿地植物的指标提供了理论依据。研究发现湿地基质磷酸酶的活性与污水中 TP、IP 以及 COD_C 的去除率呈现显著性相关,说明了基质酶在含磷化合物降解过程中起到重要作用。这也意味着基质磷酸酶的活性可以作为评价湿地去除 TP、IP 以及 COD_C 效果的重要指标。脲酶活性与 TN 的去除率具有极显著的正相关性。脲酶活性与 BOD₅、COD_C 以及 TSS 的去除率相关性不太明显,这可能是因为总污染物中含氮有机物的百分比相对较低造成的。由于脲酶的活性与基质的微生物含量、有机物质含量、全氮和速效氮含量成正相关^[8],研究中又发现脲酶的活性与复合垂直流构建湿地

污水中 KN 的去除率具有显著的正相关性,所以可以把复合垂直流构建湿地基质中脲酶的活性作为复合垂直流构建湿地去除污水中含氮污染物效果的一个主要指标。又由于不同的湿地其基质中磷酸酶和脲酶活性相差很大,这说明在以后选择种植合适的湿地植物时可以把基质酶的活性作为一个重要的参考因素,通过对它们基质酶的测定,从中挑选出去除污染物能力强的植物,从而有可能建立起快速高效的衡量湿地去除效果和湿地植物优化组合的模式体系。

4 结论

- (1) 不同类型湿地其基质酶活性是不相同的,甚至不同月份的酶活性也不相同。
- (2) 不同深度基质中的酶活性是不相同的。
- (3) 基质磷酸酶的活性与复合垂直流构建湿地对污水中总磷(TP)、无机磷(IP)以及化学需氧量(COD_{cr})的去除率有很显著的相关关系。
- (4) 基质脲酶的活性与构建湿地凯氏氮(KN)的去除率相关性极显著。

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