

再生水滴灌条件下灌水器生物堵塞的研究概况

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摘要: 滴灌是再生水灌溉中比较可靠的灌溉技术之一,能有效降低环境污染风险。再生水滴灌时灌水器易发生堵塞,进而影响滴灌系统的安全运行。因此,开展再生水滴灌条件下的灌水器堵塞研究是非常有必要的。本文在广泛搜集并分析文献的基础上,对目前国内外再生水滴灌条件下灌水器生物堵塞的研究概况进行了归纳总结。系统阐述了再生水滴灌条件下的灌水器堵塞原因,探究了生物堵塞的发生机理,总结了再生水滴灌系统灌水器防治生物堵塞的措施。最后,探讨了未来发展趋势。作为灌水器堵塞的主要类型之一,生物堵塞可以通过加氯、调节流速和滴灌频率等方式缓解,具体措施还应与实际相结合。

关键词: 滴灌; 再生水; 灌水器; 堵塞

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0 引言

【研究意义】近年来,我国用水效率得到了一定提升,用水结构也在不断优化^[1],尤其是喷微灌技术的不断推广缓解了我国农业水资源紧缺的局面。然而,人多水少、水资源时空分布不均始终是我国的基本国情,水资源形势依旧严峻。再生水是指废水或雨水通过适当的处理,其水质达到一定标准,可以满足某种使用需求,进而实现有益应用的水^[2]。世界范围内,利用再生水灌溉的历史由来已久,以色列^[3]、美国^[4-5]等国家的再生水灌溉技术起步较早、发展快速,目前居于世界前列。大力发展再生水灌溉,可实现废水的资源化利用,缓解我国水资源供需矛盾,推动灌溉农业的可持续发展。【研究进展】然而,再生水中往往含有颗粒杂质、化学离子、藻类、微生物、有机污染物等有害物质,这些组分之间会发生动态的相互作用,一定程度上增加了滴灌灌水器堵塞风险^[6]。为促进再生水滴灌技术的推广和应用,再生水滴灌条件下灌水器的堵塞问题一直是滴灌技术研究者关注的

重点之一,研究人员系统分析了滴灌灌水器中堵塞物质的形成机理,探寻灌水器抗堵塞的途径,希望通过技术措施避免灌水器的堵塞问题。【切入点】生物堵塞是再生水滴灌条件下灌水器堵塞的主要原因之一。

【拟解决的关键问题】在此背景下,本文对再生水滴灌条件下灌水器生物堵塞的相关研究进行了系统总结,并对未来的研究进行了展望,以期进一步丰富和发展再生水滴灌技术理论,为缓解灌水器堵塞问题提供参考。

1 再生水滴灌灌水器生物堵塞机理研究

灌水器堵塞状况因灌溉水源而异。藻类和细菌的生长是使用地表水滴灌时灌水器堵塞的主要问题,藻类的有机残留物通常小到足以通过灌溉系统的过滤器,使用地表水滴灌时,化学沉淀相对较少。地下水中通常含有大量矿物质,这些矿物质往往会沉淀并形成水垢。使用浅井水滴灌时堵塞问题多与细菌有关,而化学沉淀在深井中更加常见^[7]。

再生水与地表水、地下水有所区别,属于人工处理后的水。依据堵塞机制,再生水滴灌灌水器堵塞可分为物理、化学和生物堵塞3类^[8-11],这与其他水源条件下灌水器堵塞分类基本相同,但使用再生水进行滴灌时灌水器的堵塞程度往往会比使用其他水质更严重。

物理堵塞指的是水中悬浮颗粒造成的堵塞,再

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生水中带有的泥沙、塑料碎末、油污等物质均有可能造成灌水器的物理堵塞^[12-13]。与地表水及地下水相比,再生水中 Mg^{2+} 、 Ca^{2+} 等金属离子, HCO_3^- 、 CO_3^{2-} 、 SO_4^{2-} 等盐分离子的量明显更高,这些离子之间可能会发生相互作用,生成的化学沉淀会导致灌水器堵塞^[14-16]。再生水富含氮(N)、磷(P)、钾(K)等营养物质。一方面,这些可供作物生长利用的营养物质和微量元素有助于提高粮食产量^[17-19];另一方面,过量养分易形成化学沉淀,造成灌水器堵塞。生物堵塞是再生水滴灌中最常见的灌水器堵塞形式之一,主要是指再生水中的藻类、浮游动物、细菌等生物在滴灌系统中不断生长和繁殖,从而引起灌水器堵塞。生物堵塞往往与化学堵塞关系密切。有报道指出,即使水源中铁浓度较低,也会引起灌水器内细菌增殖^[20-21],在微生物的作用下, Fe^{3+} 与灌溉水源中的有机质会发生结合,形成更加稳定的沉淀物,使灌水器堵塞^[22]。Dosoretz 等^[23]总结了4种再生水引起灌溉设备堵塞的机制:①悬浮固体颗粒物堵塞狭窄的流道;②当可溶性盐的浓度高于饱和产物时,化学沉淀导致结垢;③可溶性或胶体有机大分子疏水相互作用引起的吸附;④生物膜的形成和藻类的生长。由此可以看出,使用再生水作为灌溉水源时灌水器的堵塞机制比较复杂,往往牵扯到物理、化学、生物层面的协同作用。

研究表明,再生水滴灌条件下的灌水器堵塞与生物膜的形成和生长密切相关^[24-25]。李云开等^[26]对灌水器堵塞生物膜结构、组分变化特征进行了分析,得到了干物质质量(DW)、磷脂脂肪酸(PLFAs)和胞外聚合物(EPS)量与灌水器堵塞程度之间的“S形”曲线关系,得出生物膜的形成是诱发灌水器堵塞的根本原因之一。

灌水器中生物膜的形成主要受微生物附着、生长、脱落以及衰亡等过程的综合影响^[27-28]。微生物随灌溉水进入毛管后,会在灌水器内形成生物膜;同时,微生物不断新陈代谢,分泌具有粘附性的EPS,可吸附越来越多的微生物和固体悬浮物,导致生物膜不断生长,生物膜即使脱落仍可在灌水器流道内聚集为沉积物,导致灌水器堵塞。EPS是一组广泛的聚合物,以细胞外黏液的形式释放,高度附着在细胞表面或细胞周围,这使得EPS在微生物聚集体相互作用中扮演了重要角色^[29]。EPS可以捕获悬浮颗粒,进而构建出稳定的三维基质结构,为微生物细胞提供稳定的环境和对各种消毒措施的抵抗力,使得生物膜一旦建立就很难被消除。

Gamri 等^[30]使用人工合成废水开展了室内滴灌试验,系统装置的过滤精度为10 μm ,COD质量浓

度200 mg/L。室内3种滴头生物记录试验结果表明,3种滴头内均形成了由生物膜组成的沉淀物,与非压力补偿式滴头相比,压力补偿式滴头似乎对堵塞更为敏感,生物量的增长可能始于流速较低地区,然后逐步扩展到所有流动路径表面。生物膜的形成与水流速度呈正相关,营养物质的质量转移在生物膜的生长中起主要作用^[31]。

Zhou 等^[32]开展了再生水滴灌试验,采用微生物学检测方法,研究了7种滴头的生物膜附着特性,并分析了生物膜组分与滴头堵塞的定量关系。试验结果表明,随着再生水滴灌系统运行时间的不断增加,附着在滴头上的生物膜干质量DWs以及磷脂脂肪酸PLFAs逐渐增加,在不同时期增长速率呈“快-慢-快-慢”的趋势,滴头的相对流量(Dra)和均匀度(CU)则随着DWs、PLFAs的增加呈线性下降趋势,与此同时,随着细胞外多糖(EPO)、细胞外蛋白(EPR)和细胞外聚合物(EPS)的增加,Dra和CU呈线性下降趋势。PLFAs在生物膜中的多样性较低,但PLFAs量较高的生物膜堵塞程度较高。

2 再生水滴灌灌水器抗堵塞技术研究

2.1 通过改变微生物群落降低灌水器生物堵塞风险

Zhou 等^[33]在北京市昌平区北七家污水处理厂进行了再生水滴灌试验。试验水源为经循环活性污泥系统(CASS)处理后的再生水,采用了4种非压力补偿式滴灌带和5种非压力补偿式圆柱状滴灌带。以生物膜中的PLFAs为灌水器内微生物群落的标志物,研究了滴灌灌水器内微生物群落的动态变化及其对堵塞过程的影响。结果表明,微生物群落在灌水器堵塞过程中起着重要作用,通过生物方法可有效地控制灌水器堵塞;假单胞菌16:0是生物膜中最关键的细菌,可以利用拮抗原理找出拮抗细菌,然后得到其接种物,接种物用于再生水,则生物堵塞灌水器可在一定程度上恢复到出流状态。

2.2 再生水滴灌中加氯缓解灌水器的生物堵塞

控制微生物的生长可以有效缓解生物堵塞。氯的强氧化作用可以有效抑制微生物的生长繁殖甚至去除水中的微生物,防止生物膜的形成,从而有效减少堵塞,因此加氯被广泛用于防治灌水器的生物堵塞^[34-37],同时加氯也是控制微生物活动最经济的处理方法^[38]。早在1992年,以色列学者Ravina等^[39]就发现通过定期加氯处理可以确保污水滴灌系统的长期可靠运行。为了确定适宜的加氯方式,Song等^[40]采用CASS对再生水进行二次处理后进行滴灌试验,考察了3种常用灌水器的堵塞过程,并研究了灌水器堵塞物中微生物的动态变化。结果表明,生物膜组分与

滴头堵塞程度呈线性关系,抑制微生物生长是控制滴头堵塞最有效的方法之一,低浓度、长时间的加氯处理对再生水滴灌下的灌水器堵塞的控制效果最好。宋鹏等^[41]在污水处理厂利用循环活性污泥法工艺,开展了再生水滴灌灌水器堵塞试验,研究了冲洗毛管、加氯、加氯结合冲洗毛管3种技术对灌水器抗堵塞效果的影响。结果表明加氯措施配合毛管冲洗,既能通过加氯抑制灌水器中微生物生长,又能利用毛管冲洗促进灌水器内部的堵塞物质脱落并被冲刷出灌水系统,加氯措施配合毛管冲洗是控制灌水器内部生物膜形成与防生物堵塞的有效措施。

加氯是常见的处理灌水器堵塞的方法,然而加氯处理是否能使土壤中养分不均衡从而影响作物的生长和产量,或者是否会对土壤造成污染,也是需要考虑的一个重要问题。栗岩峰^[42]开展了田间滴灌试验,评估加氯对灌水器堵塞和土壤养分的影响。结果表明,再生水滴灌时,加氯可有效防止灌水器堵塞。同时加氯使植株吸氮量显著降低,进一步加剧了硝态氮在土壤表层的累积;加氯处理浓度低于50 mg/L、频率低于2周1次时,会对作物氮素吸收产生一定的抑制作用,且不会对作物生长造成明显的不利影响。

2.3 通过调节流速减缓灌水器侧壁生物膜生长

生物膜的形成是一个动态过程,在附着、生长、分离和衰变过程中具有不同的方式,导致生物膜的表面形貌特征复杂。在最初的快速生长阶段之后,附着在再生水滴灌系统分支中的生物膜的生长逐渐达到了稳态,之后生物膜与滴灌管系统分离,然后沉积在灌水器中,从而导致灌水器堵塞。总而言之,灌水器内的水动力特性是生物堵塞的重要影响因素,不同滴头流道边界的水力特性会影响生物膜的空间结构和微生物的积累。多数研究表明,流体速度通过改变剪切力、浊度和营养物运输来影响生物膜的生长^[43-48]。Li等^[49]和李贵兵等^[50]认为流体速度和生物膜厚度之间存在单峰关系,且生物膜平均厚度与流速的关系符合指数规律。干管和分干管中的流速通常较大,生物膜生长困难;相比之下,支管管径较小,且水流速度由前到后不断减小,生物膜生长更容易从滴灌系统中脱离,当使用再生水滴灌时,应对支管的这些区域进行定期冲洗。生物膜的形成及发展过程与管径大小有关,Oliver等^[51]的研究印证了这一观点,与具有较长入口段和窄间距翅片的滴头相比,配备较短入口段和宽间距翅片的滴头具有更好的抗堵塞性能,流量较大的灌水器在系统中受到更大的剪切力,表现出更好的抗堵塞性能。

2.4 通过调节滴灌频率降低灌水器堵塞风险

滴灌频率对作物生长、土壤水分、养分和盐分

的迁移过程有重要影响。一些研究证明,不同的灌溉频率会明显改变作物产量和水分利用效率(WUE)^[52-53]。以往研究多关注灌溉频率与作物产量和品质之间的相关性,较少考虑其对滴灌系统运行性能的影响。关于不同灌溉频率对滴灌滴头堵塞程度和灌水器内部生物膜生长的影响的报道并不多见。

Zhou等^[54]以无压力补偿的柱状滴头为研究对象,开展了不同滴灌频率下灌水器堵塞试验。结果表明,滴灌频率越高,Dra和Cu的波动期越短,严重堵塞和完全堵塞的滴头数量随着滴灌间隔的缩短而增加。滴头堵塞通常首先发生在侧向末端,然后向中部和首部转移。低频灌水处理下滴头堵塞发生的时间较早,但高频灌水处理下滴头的整体堵塞程度较严重,选用合适的灌溉频率对控制滴头堵塞有明显作用。

3 讨论

围绕再生水滴灌下灌水器的生物堵塞问题,研究者们开展了广泛的研究,分析了再生水滴灌灌水器生物堵塞的发生机理,同时也总结了多种灌水器抗堵塞技术。尽管如此,目前研究尚存在较多不足。由于涉及学科交叉及试验测试费用昂贵等问题,目前对灌水器内微生物群落的研究报道不多,在未来可深入研究微生物群落变化对灌水器生物堵塞的影响,进一步引入更精密的方法,如高通量测序检测方法,对整个堵塞过程中微生物群落的变化进行更全面、更详细的分析。在研究加氯对灌水器生物堵塞的影响时,加氯技术对不同再生水处理工艺和不同类型滴头的适用性需要进一步研究,对作物产量和品质、土壤环境健康等的潜在影响和风险也需要进一步研究。在研究滴头流速对再生水滴灌系统侧壁生物膜生长和表面形貌的影响时,有必要综合运用现代分子生物学技术分析侧支生物膜内微生物群落结构,研究短、中、长期侧支生物膜内微生物群落结构的动态变化。在研究滴灌频率对再生水滴头堵塞的影响时,使用不同区域或不同处理工艺的再生水,同样的滴灌频率对滴头堵塞的影响是否相同仍有待研究,同时应进一步结合作物试验,设置更多的灌溉频率梯度,以获得更精准的再生水滴灌频率。

近年来,滴灌水肥气热集成技术得到了快速发展,滴灌施肥、滴灌加气和灌热等技术不断得到推广应用,这些滴灌集成技术对根系土壤环境的优化、作物产量品质的提高等有重要影响。如果将来再生水滴灌时运用这些集成技术,届时灌水器堵塞规律出现何种变化仍值得关注。

再生水滴灌时,灌水器堵塞严重影响着滴灌系统的安全高效运行。因此,探明灌水器堵塞机理,构建

适宜的灌水器防堵塞技术体系,对再生水滴灌技术的发展至关重要。未来建议进一步融合灌排工程学、生物学、数理统计等相关学科知识,运用现代化的测试分析方法,不断强化灌水器生物堵塞方面的研究,保障滴灌系统安全运行,促进再生水滴灌技术的发展。

4 结论

1) 再生水滴灌时,生物膜的形成是诱发灌水器堵塞的根本原因之一。生物膜的形成主要受到微生物附着、生长、脱落以及衰亡等过程的综合作用,一旦形成很难消除。

2) 建议利用拮抗原理找出拮抗细菌,进而改变灌水器内微生物群落,降低灌水器生物堵塞风险。

3) 加氯是常见的处理灌水器堵塞的方法,但向再生水中加氯对作物和土壤的影响需进一步研究。

4) 再生水滴灌时选用合适的流速和滴灌频率可以有效降低灌水器堵塞。

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Biological Clogging of Emitters in Drip Irrigation Using Reclaimed Water: A Review

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Abstract: Drip irrigation has been increasingly used not only for watering cash crops but also for stable crops in water-scarcity regions. One common problem in drip irrigation is emitter clogging, especially when using reclaimed water which is rich in nutrients and microbes. This paper reviews the recent development in biological clogging of the emitters, including its cause and mitigation. It is based on literature review of the extensive publications over the past decades. We review the current research situation both nationally and internationally and outline the cause of the clogging when using reclaimed water for irrigation, especially the underlying mechanisms. We also review the measures for anti-clogging the emitters. From these, we discuss the potential development in this area, including remediation of biological clogging using chlorination, adjusting flow rate and drip irrigation frequency, and the applications of these specific measures to different regions and situations.

Key words: drip irrigation; reclaimed water; emitter; clogging

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Analyzing Static Spray Characteristics of Variable Spray System of Centrifugal Nozzle

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Abstract: 【Objective】 This paper is to investigate experimentally the static spray characteristics of variable spray systems of centrifugal nozzles. **【Method】** A centrifugal nozzle variable spray test system was constructed by using a diaphragm pump, a high-precision turbine flowmeter, a solenoid valve and a centrifugal nozzle. Its static spray characteristics were studied for the nozzle flow rate in the range from 1.5 L/min to 13 000 r/min. For each nozzle flow rate, we measured the water droplet sizes and deposition distribution of the droplets using water-sensitive paper and droplet collection devices, respectively. **【Result】** With the increase in centrifugal nozzle flow rate, the size of droplets decreased. The deposition amount of fog droplets in the 0.5 m proximal to nozzle decreased first and then increased showing a double-peak pattern, with the deposition amount increased in the second peak more than in the first peak. With the increase in the centrifugal nozzle flow rate, the peak value on the left side of the distribution center of the droplet deposition decreased, and the peak value on the left side skewed towards the droplet distribution center. The peak value on the right side remained unchanged, while the peak value on the right side moves away from the droplet distribution center. **【Conclusion】** The rotating speed of the centrifugal nozzle has a significant influence on sizes and deposition distribution of the water droplets. Reasonably controlling the droplet size to improve the uniformity of the droplet deposition distribution is a key to improving pesticide utilization and reducing its leaching to the environment.

Key words: centrifugal nozzle; variable rate application; pulse width modulation

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