

高旭波, 潘振东, 龚培俐, 等. 微生物诱导碳酸盐岩沉淀过程及作用机理[J]. 中国岩溶, 2022, 41(3): 441-452.

DOI: 10.11932/karst20220311

微生物诱导碳酸盐岩沉淀过程及作用机理

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摘 要: 微生物诱导碳酸钙沉淀 (microbially induced calcium carbonate precipitation, MICP) 是一种在自然界中广泛存在的生物矿化过程。由于 MICP 具有反应速度快、环境条件要求低、应用范围广、温室气体减排效应显著等特点, 在地质、土木、水利、环境多个领域中广泛推广应用。文章在分析国内外相关研究成果的基础上, 归纳整理出反硝化过程、硫酸盐还原作用、尿素分解作用等多种微生物诱导下碳酸钙矿化途径和作用机制。以尿素分解菌为代表, 重点讨论微生物诱导碳酸盐沉淀过程中 pH、温度、离子浓度等环境因素对生成矿物晶型晶貌等方面的影响, 总结了 MICP 的环境应用机制, 即环境中的重金属元素通过替换作用替换矿化矿物中的 Ca^{2+} 或 CO_3^{2-} 从而被固定。MICP 作为一种简单高效的地质环境过程, 在生态环境修复领域具有广阔的应用前景。

关键词: 微生物诱导矿化; 碳酸钙沉淀; 微生物作用机制; 尿素分解菌; 重金属固定; 地质环境修复

中图分类号: X141; P593

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1001-4810 (2022) 03-0441-12 **开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):**



0 引 言

当前, 全球生态环境、地质环境形势十分严峻, 发展基于生物过程的地质环境修复技术是我国生态环境保护 and 绿色可持续发展的迫切需求。对于环境重金属修复, 传统的物理和化学修复方法, 如化学沉淀法、氧化还原法和理化吸附法等得到了广泛的应用。但传统的治理方法存在成本较高、能耗大、使用大量化学药品等缺点。生物法作为一种仿生工程, 具有绿色环保的特点。其原理是微生物通过自身的新陈代谢活动固定或降解环境中的污染物, 与电化学处理、离子交换、沉淀、反渗透、蒸发和吸附等物理化学方法相比, 生物修复方法具有成本更低, 效率更高等优点^[1-3]。其中, 微生物诱导碳酸钙沉淀过程已被证明可以有效地固定环境中的多种重金属, 降

低土壤和水体中的重金属浓度^[4]。其主要作用过程为, 微生物通过新陈代谢活动, 产生代谢产物 CO_3^{2-} , 并且在环境适宜的条件下, 与环境中的 Ca^{2+} 相互作用而形成了碳酸钙沉淀, 在形成碳酸钙的过程中固定环境中的重金属离子, 微生物代谢过程包括: 尿素分解、氨基酸氨化、反硝化、异化硫酸盐菌的还原、光合作用、甲烷氧化等^[5-9]。其中利用尿素还原菌分解尿素而诱导碳酸盐钙沉淀这一途径因具有过程简单、容易控制、短时间内就能产生大量的碳酸盐类沉淀等特点, 已被广泛用于重金属固定的研究中^[1-3]。近年来, 该领域研究涵盖了生物科学与无机化学、生物物理学和材料科学等多个学科交叉, 关于生物诱导矿化的研究及其在各个领域应用十分引人注目^[10], 特别是生物诱导矿化作用为环境修复提供了一种新的思路。

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目: 地下水系统中碳酸盐岩体系—砷相互作用研究(41877204); 国家自然科学基金青年基金项目: 人类活动影响下富钙高氟地下水中氟—钙拮抗的环境生物地球化学过程研究(41902265)

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收稿日期: 2022-01-30

1 微生物诱导下碳酸盐沉淀机制

碳酸钙的生物矿化主要有三种途径^[6,11]:

(1) 生物控制矿化过程 (Biologically Controlled Mineralization (BCM)): 所产生矿物的成核位置、组成成分以及矿物形态由微生物的代谢活动准确地控制, 如原生动物和软体动物的贝壳或珊瑚礁等。

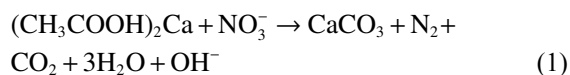
(2) 生物诱导矿化过程 (Biologically Induced Mineralization (BIM)): 微生物的各种代谢途径产生的代谢产物与环境中的离子之间的相互作用而生成间接沉淀, 如尿素分解菌水解环境中的尿素, 释放大量的 OH^- 以及 CO_3^{2-} , OH^- 提供了可生成碳酸钙的碱性环境, 释放的 CO_3^{2-} 与环境中的 Ca^{2+} 相结合生成碳酸钙矿物。

(3) 生物影响矿化 (Biologically Mediated Mineralization (BMM)): 该过程为有机基质与有机和/或无机化合物相互作用, 而不需要细胞外或细胞内的生物活性。

其中, 微生物诱导碳酸钙沉淀过程 (microbially induced calcium carbonate precipitation, MICP) 作为一种主要的生物诱导矿化作用, 在海水和沉积物、淡水和土壤的各种环境中十分常见^[11]。由于 MICP 在自然过程中的广泛存在和应用潜力, 近年来受到了广泛的关注。天然环境中尿素分解、氨基酸氨化、反硝化、异化硫酸盐菌的还原作用、光合作用、甲烷氧化等是主要的微生物代谢诱导矿化 (MICP) 作用。

1.1 反硝化作用

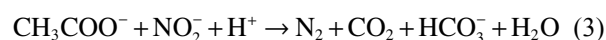
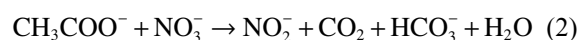
微生物通过反硝化过程产生碳酸钙的反应方程式如下:



在微生物反硝化作用过程中, 有机物利用硝酸根作为最终的电子受体发生氧化反应是 MICP 发生的主要原因: 硝酸根与氢离子反应消耗了环境中的氢离子, 生成了碳酸根, 增加了液相中 CaCO_3 的饱和度 (SI), 创造了有利于生物诱导 CaCO_3 沉淀的环境条件, 此时, 环境中存在的 Ca^{2+} 将会在碱性条件下与 CO_3^{2-} 相结合, 生成碳酸钙矿物^[11]。

反硝化菌施氏假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas stutzeri*) 的模拟反应表明, 反硝化细菌矿化生成碳酸钙的过程分为两个阶段, 即 NO_3^- 还原生成 NO_2^- , 以及 NO_2^-

进一步还原生成 N_2 ($\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NO}_2^- \rightarrow \text{N}_2$)^[12]



在第一阶段中, 硝酸根被还原成亚硝酸根的同时生成了碳酸氢根 (Eq. 2), 生成的亚硝酸根在第二反应阶段再与氢离子反应生成氮气并且生成更多的碳酸氢根 (Eq. 3)。过程中第二反应阶段中消耗了 H^+ , 提高了环境中的 pH, 更有利于碳酸钙的形成, 因此沉淀大多发生在第二阶段, 概念模型如图 1。

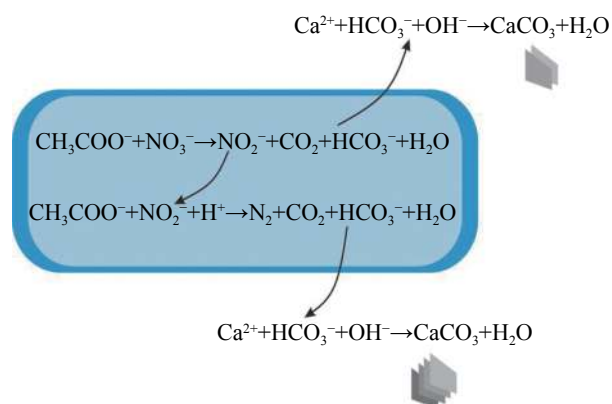
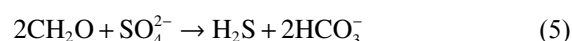
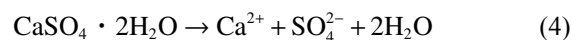


图 1 反硝化诱导碳酸钙沉淀

Fig. 1 Calcium carbonate precipitation induced by denitrification

1.2 硫酸盐还原

在富含有机物、钙和硫酸盐的厌氧环境中, 硫酸盐还原菌 (SRB) 通过异化硫酸盐还原过程, 可以诱导出生成次生碳酸钙矿物图 2。该反应过程通常从石膏的溶解开始 ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CaSO}_4$), 释放大量的游离态的 Ca^{2+} (Eq. 4), 环境中存在的 SRB 消耗有机物, 反应生成硫化物和二氧化碳, 使环境中 pH 升高, 进而影响溶液饱和度 (SI, Eq. 5)。SRB 表面可以作为碳酸盐的成核位点, 两个阶段的反应产物钙离子和碳酸根离子在细菌表面结合生成了碳酸钙 (Eq. 6)^[13-14]。概念模型如下:



此外, 脱硫弧菌 (*Desulfovibrio*) 还可以通过溶解-沉淀和扩散等过程形成碳酸钙。细菌还原硫酸盐时, 石膏 (CaSO_4) 释放出的钙离子与重碳酸根发生反应, 生成方解石沉淀 (Eq. 7)^[15]。

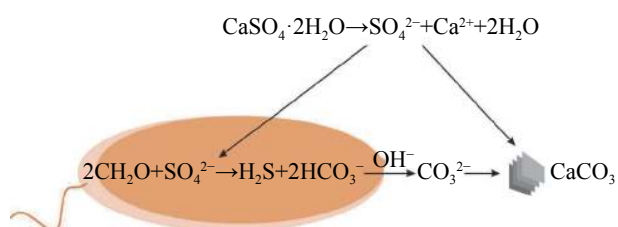


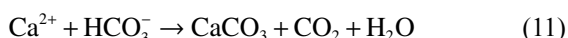
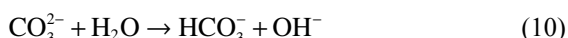
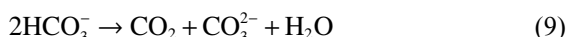
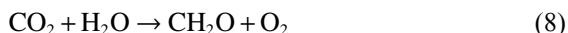
图 2 硫酸盐还原诱导碳酸钙沉淀

Fig. 2 Calcium carbonate precipitation induced by sulfate reduction



1.3 光合作用

光合作用是在水环境中生物诱导矿化生成碳酸钙主要机理。在有氧环境中, 蓝藻和微藻是水环境中主要的光合微生物, 这些光合微生物利用水环境中的 CO_2 (Eq. 8) 合成自身所需的营养物质。光合微生物产生碳酸钙沉淀主要机理是 HCO_3^- 和 CO_3^{2-} 的平衡交换 (Eq. 9), 光合作用消耗 CO_2 , 促使 HCO_3^- 分解生成更多的 CO_3^{2-} (Eq. 9)。同时 HCO_3^- 也可以通过细胞膜扩散, 并经细胞质中碳酸酐酶 (CA) 催化分解成 CO_2 以及 OH^- , 生成的 OH^- 通过细胞膜泵出细胞, 导致 pH 升高。较高的 pH 进一步促进碳酸平衡向 CO_3^{2-} 浓度增加的方向转移, 有利于 CO_3^{2-} 与水环境中 Ca^{2+} 结合生成碳酸钙 (Eq. 11) (Eq. 12) [6,16-17]。



根据上述反应过程构建概念模型 (图 3) [17]。由于水环境中呈现碱性, 光合作用吸收碳发生在生物体的同一侧, 光合速率、水生化学和生物周围边界层

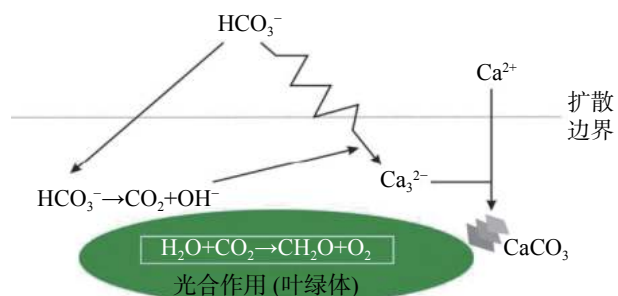


图 3 光合作用概念模型图

Fig. 3 Conceptual model diagram of photosynthesis

内的扩散作用决定了 CaCO_3 过饱和水平和钙化速率。

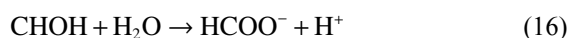
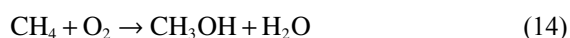
在无氧条件下, 反应的电子受体为硫化氢时, 反应过程中不产生氧气, 而是生成了单质硫 (Eq. 13), 反应过程中消耗 CO_2 , 从而影响了碳酸根与碳酸氢根的平衡 (Eq. 9), 促进碳酸盐的沉淀 (Eq. 11)。



1.4 甲烷氧化

在海洋和淡水沉积物中, 无论是氧化环境还是还原环境, 甲烷氧化菌都可以通过自身代谢过程诱导生成碳酸盐矿物。

在好氧环境下, 氧气和甲烷在细胞膜上将甲烷转化为甲醇 (Eq. 14), 产生的甲醇转化为甲醛 (Eq. 15), 并在细胞内进一步转化为甲酸 (Eq. 16), 溶解的甲酸处于平衡状态 (Eq. 17), 甲烷氧化菌再利用甲酸脱氢酶将甲酸氧化为 CO_2 (Eq. 18), 在碱性条件下, CO_2 转化为 CO_3^{2-} 并与环境中的 Ca^{2+} 结合形成碳酸盐沉淀 (Eq. 19) [18-20]。



在厌氧的环境下, 产甲烷菌将二氧化碳和氢气转化为甲烷, 产生的甲烷以硫酸根离子为电子受体氧化产生碳酸根离子, 生成 HS^- 以及 HCO_3^- (Eq. 20)。生成的碳酸氢根与水环境中的 Ca^{2+} 结合生成碳酸钙沉淀及 CO_2 (Eq. 21), 其概念模型如图 4 [21]。

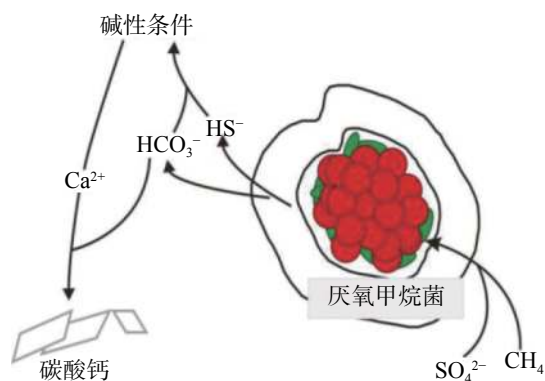
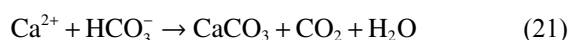


图 4 甲烷氧化概念模型图 [13]

Fig. 4 Conceptual model diagram of methane oxidation [13]



1.5 尿素分解

相比于其它 MICP 机理, 尿素分解菌具有在短时间内产生高浓度碳酸钙的优势。在该过程中, 1 mol 尿素在尿素分解菌作用下水解成 1 mol 氨基甲酸和 1 mol 氨 (Eq. 22), 氨基甲酸可以自发分解产生氨和碳酸 (Eq. 23)。反应中生成的氨发生水解, 生成 OH^- ,

使水环境 pH 升高, 促使碳酸的水解平衡不断的向生成碳酸根的方向移动 (Eq. 24), 产生大量的碳酸根离子, 与环境中存在的钙离子反应, 在过饱和状态下形成碳酸钙沉淀 (Eq. 28)^[22]。此外, 细菌表面存在的负离子有利于钙离子的吸附, 因此细胞表面以及其胞外聚合物可以作为碳酸钙的沉淀位点 (Eq. 29)^[11,23-24]。尿素分解菌诱导生成碳酸钙沉淀示意如图 5。

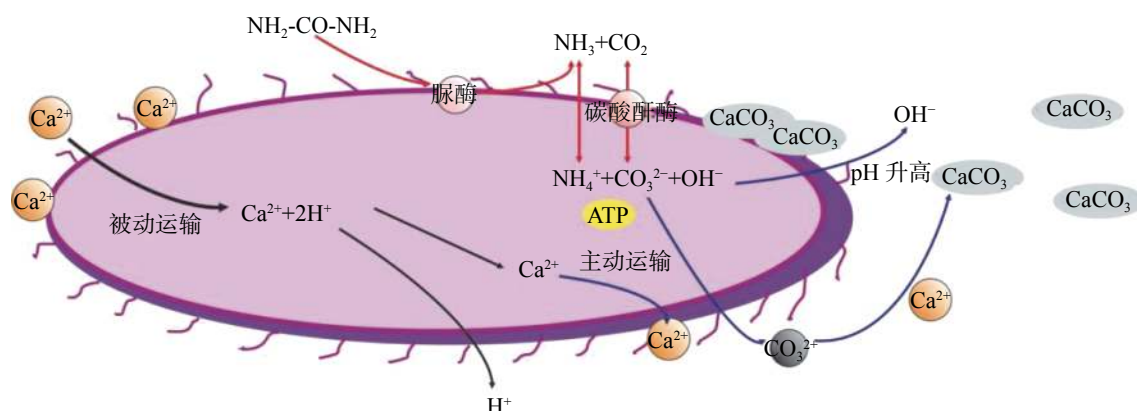
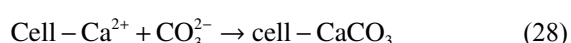
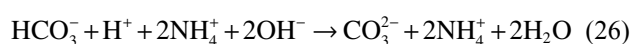
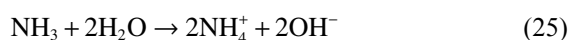
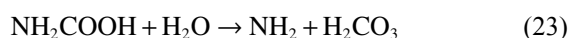


图 5 尿素分解菌诱导生成碳酸钙概念模型图

Fig. 5 Conceptual model diagram of calcium carbonate induced by urea decomposing bacteria



2 尿素分解菌诱导碳酸盐沉淀的影响因素

如前所述, 微生物可以通过多种途径生成碳酸钙。其中, 尿素分解菌具有不依赖额外营养物质快速生成 CO_3^{2-} 的特点, 得到了广大科技工作者的广泛关注。利用尿素分解菌修复环境已成为了当前微生物地质环境领域广为应用的技术之一, 微生物矿化作用受到钙源、温度、pH 条件、离子浓度等多种关键因素的影响^[22]。

2.1 钙源

微生物诱导沉淀的首要问题是生化沉积过程。由于这个过程涉及到将可溶性钙源转化为不溶性碳酸钙, 因此钙源的类型至关重要。钙源不同, 生物诱

导碳酸盐沉淀的形态、晶体尺寸、形貌以及沉积速率等方面都会有所不同。Xu 等人^[25]研究了两种不同类型的钙源——乳酸钙和硝酸钙对尿素溶菌矿化沉淀的影响, 利用 X 射线衍射分析证实沉积的 CaCO_3 都为方解石, 但通过动力学研究表明, 在沉积速率方面, 有微生物参与的乳酸钙的沉淀速率是硝酸钙的两倍以上。并且当钙源不同时, CaCO_3 晶体尺寸和形貌有所不同, 硝酸钙沉积物为球形、层状颗粒, 粒径小于 50 μm , 乳酸钙沉积物多为不规则致密的块状或菱形晶体, 粒径较大, 晶体表面印迹长 2~4 μm , 宽 0.7 μm 。Achal 等^[26]做了类似的研究, 他们分析了四种不同的碳源 (氯化钙、氧化钙、醋酸钙和硝酸钙) 对 MICP 过程中的影响, 结果表明, 当用氯化钙作为碳源时, 矿物主要晶型为方解石, 但同时含有少量文石和球霏石晶体。Amiri 等^[27]认为以硝酸钙为钙源时, 生成的矿物晶型主要为文石而不是方解石, 而以氯化钙为钙源时, 则生成的主要以方解石为主。

2.2 环境温度

温度是影响尿素分解菌诱导生物碳酸盐沉淀的关键因素^[28-30]。尿素分解菌生成沉淀过程的最佳温度主要取决于细菌生长和代谢的适宜温度, 通常都

在 20~40 °C 之间^[31-34]。Armstrong 等^[28]从岩石洞穴中分离出四株尿素分解菌(*Sporosarcina pasteurii* WJ-4、*Sporosarcina pasteurii* fwzy14、*Sporosarcina pasteurii* WJ-5、*Sporosarcina pasteurii* fwzy14), 发现在 25 °C 到 30 °C 范围内时, 脲酶活性最大。这一温度范围在自然环境中是很常见的, 这也意味着优化的 MICP 工艺可以在自然环境中实现工程应用。

2.3 pH 条件

微生物生长环境的 pH 不仅在诱导微生物形态变化、激发其分泌酶、影响其稳定性等方面起着重要作用, 而且也影响着碳酸钙的沉淀过程。pH 通过影响 HCO_3^- 、 CO_3^{2-} 、 NH_4^+ 等离子浓度从而改变沉淀速度, 而沉淀速度直接决定了矿物晶体的大小, 沉淀速度越快晶体越小^[28]。虽然不同种类细菌的最佳活性所需的 pH 各不相同, 但尿素分解菌诱导碳酸盐沉淀的最佳 pH 范围在中性到弱碱性之间, 因此这也是生成碳酸盐所需的 pH 条件^[32-33]。

2.4 离子浓度

在非生物环境碳酸钙生长过程中, 阳离子的存在可以改变碳酸钙的晶型、晶貌、晶体大小以及沉淀量^[35-37]。在生物成矿过程中亦存在类似的现象, 如尿素分解诱导碳酸钙沉淀的过程中, 低浓度的镁离子显著促进了文石的形成, 提高了碳酸钙沉积率, 且晶粒的平均直径更大^[38]。高浓度的 Cr^{6+} 同样促进了文石以及球霏石的生长, 抑制方解石的生成^[34]。除了 Mg^{2+} 、 Cr^{6+} 之外, Andrew 等^[39]发现 Sr 离子通过对晶体生长位点的影响延缓了方解石的沉淀速率, 进而影响碳酸钙晶体的大小。此外, Ni^{2+} 浓度显著影响着尿素分解菌诱导生成碳酸钙行为^[40], 研究发现, 在加入 Ni^{2+} 后生物成因碳酸钙的沉淀量急剧增加, 溶液中 Ni^{2+} 浓度为 $100 \text{ } \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, 沉淀量最高。随着 Ni^{2+} 浓度升高至 $500 \text{ } \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, 碳酸钙沉淀量反而大幅降低, 当 Ni^{2+} 浓度达到 $1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时, 则没有碳酸钙沉淀生成。

3 MICP 的环境应用及作用机制

尿素分解菌通过分解尿素来诱导生成碳酸盐, 具有过程简单、容易控制、短时间内就能产生大量碳酸盐类沉淀等特点, 在环境修复领域已经得到了广泛的关注。与传统的处理方法相比, 该过程降低

了能源和材料消耗, 副产物减少, 提高了经济效益, 更具环保性的特点^[1,41]。在微生物诱导矿化沉淀的过程中, 环境中的重金属元素或直接与 CO_3^{2-} 反应形成碳酸盐沉淀, 或通过替换 CO_3^{2-} 达到固定的效果。已有研究表明, 在天然环境中, 较高浓度的 HCO_3^- 会通过竞争性吸附影响沉积物中重金属浓度^[42]。目前, 根据重金属被固定的过程以及形成的产物, 可以将重金属的固定过程分为两大类: 共沉淀作用和置换作用^[34,43]。

3.1 共沉淀作用

替换 Ca^{2+} 等阳离子型矿化示意图如图 6, 尿素分解菌在脲酶的参与下分解尿素生成 CO_3^{2-} 、 OH^- , 创造了有利于碳酸盐沉淀的环境和条件。细菌细胞通过其表面的负电荷吸附重金属阳离子 M。尿素分解产生的 CO_3^{2-} 在微生物表面与被吸附的阳离子反应生成矿物沉淀($\text{M}_x\text{Ca}_{1-x}$) CO_3 而被固定。

目前, 该类型的重金属元素主要包括 Cd、Ni、Pb、Zn、Cu 等(表 1)。从表 1 中数据可知, 各重金属的最高固定率分别可达 97.15%、99%、98.80%、94.83% 以及 97%, 同时, MICP 过程所用微生物以芽孢杆菌属居多, 该类细菌水解尿素速率相比于其它细菌效率更高。利用芽孢八叠球菌类细菌对 Cd 元素以及 Zn 元素的固定率分别达到了 97.15% 以及 94.83%。Zhu 等^[47]利用蜡样芽孢杆菌 NS4 固定某蓄电池厂工业土壤中的 Ni^{2+} , 利用 MICP 过程使土壤中总镍含量由 $900 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 降至 $38 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。同时, Li 等^[48]利用分离出蜡样芽孢杆菌对水体中的 Ni 元素进行固定实验, 固定效率都在 88%~99% 之间, 证明蜡样芽孢杆菌对土壤以及水体中的 Ni 元素都具有较好的固定效果。

与单菌株培养相比, 混合菌体表现出更高的生长速率、脲酶活性和对重金属的抗性, 同时也具有相当高的重金属生物修复能力。如 Kang 等^[50]利用绿芽孢杆菌、沙棘绿杆菌、阴沟肠杆菌混合菌种进行 Cd 元素的固定试验, 固定率达到了 85%, 这可能是在高重金属水平下, 细菌细胞密度较高所导致的。

除细菌外, 具有尿素分解能力的真菌同样可以通过 MICP 过程来固定重金属元素。Qian 等^[52]从污泥中分离得到的真菌青霉菌(*Chrysogenum* CS1)对 Pb 的固定率达到了 98.8%。Dhami 等^[53]从洞穴中分离出的真菌 *Fusarium* sp. UF8 以及 *Aspergillus* sp.

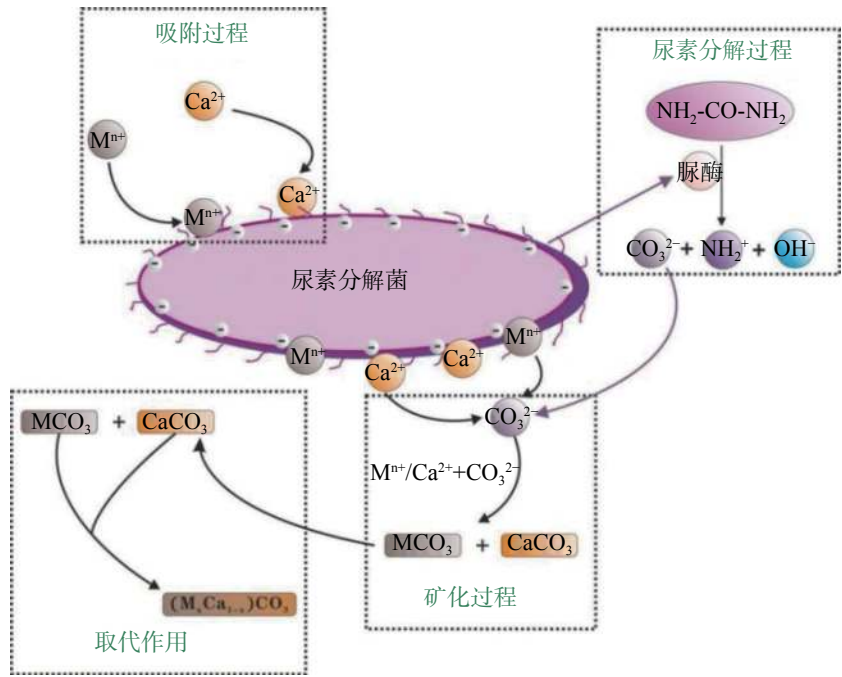


图 6 阳离子型矿化过程示意图
Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of cationic mineralization process

表 1 脲素分解菌 MICP 固定阳离子型重金属表
Table 1 Cationic heavy metals fixed by urea decomposing bacteria MICP

重金属类型	细菌名称	固定率/%	文献
Cd	贪铜菌属	80.10	[44]
	芽孢杆菌属	72.64	
	芽孢杆菌属	76.70	
	芽孢杆菌属	73.40	
	贪铜菌属	53.30(土壤)	
	芽孢杆菌属	35.33(土壤)	
	芽孢杆菌属	42.54(土壤)	
	芽孢杆菌属	53.80(土壤)	
	嗜根寡养单胞菌	71.30	[45]
	孟氏假单胞菌	71.30	
	八叠球菌	97.15	
	蜡样芽孢杆菌	60.72	[46]
	绿芽孢杆菌	85.40	[45]
	沙棘绿杆菌		
	阴沟肠杆菌		
Ni	蜡样芽孢杆菌	95.78(土壤)	[47]
	球孢子孢菌	88~99	[48]
	巴氏芽孢八叠球菌UR53	88~99	
	巴氏芽孢八叠球菌UR31	88~99	
	蜡样芽孢杆菌UR41	88~99	
Pb	芽孢杆菌	26	[49]
	嗜根寡养单胞菌(A323)	96.25	[45]
	孟氏假单胞菌(C113)	95.93	
	阴沟肠杆菌	60	[50]
	蜡样芽孢杆菌	85	[51]

续表 1

重金属类型	细菌名称	固定率/%	文献
Pb	产黄青霉(真菌)	98.80	[52]
	镰刀菌(真菌)	48	
	曲霉菌(真菌)	34	
Zn	嗜根寡养单胞菌	63.91	[45]
	孟氏假单胞菌	73.81	
	八叠球菌	94.83	
Cu	考克氏菌	97	[54]
	考克氏菌	95(土壤)	
	巴氏芽孢杆菌	10	
	贪铜菌	97.7	[56]

UF3, 对 Pb 的固定率分别为 48% 以及 34%。

3.2 置换作用

水环境中的部分重金属元素可以形成络合阴离子, 如亚砷酸根等, 会以类质同像置换方式取代 CaCO_3 中的 CO_3^{2-} , 使得重金属离子掺入矿物结构而被固定(图 7)。

目前, 通过该机制固定的重金属元素主要为 As、Cr 等(表 2)。Yamamura 等^[62]利用芽孢杆菌探究了 As^{5+} 以及 As^{3+} 的相互转化机制, 认为尿素分解菌可用于砷污染土壤的生物修复。Tripti 等^[57]从高砷地区分离出耐砷细菌地衣芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus licheniformis* DAS-2, 探究了不同价态砷和初始浓度下砷的生物矿化效率。Cr 元素与 As 元素类似, 在环境中通常以六

价以及三价的形态存在, Qian 等^[52]利用从污泥中分离的产黄青霉菌来固定土壤中的六价铬, 固定率最高可达到 95.30%。同步辐射检测表明, CrO_4^{2-} 主要是通过置换作用占据了方解石中的 CO_3^{2-} 位置。

4 总 结

利用生物矿物修复土壤或水体重金属污染的生物矿化机理包括: 生物控制矿化、生物介导矿化、生物诱导矿化。而微生物诱导矿化过程的成因机制包括细菌反硝化、硫酸盐还原、尿素分解等。利用尿素分解诱导矿物沉淀具有能够快速生成 CO_3^{2-} , 并且只依赖于一种酶——脲酶, 不需要额外的营养用来长期维持细菌活性的特点而受到科研人员的广泛

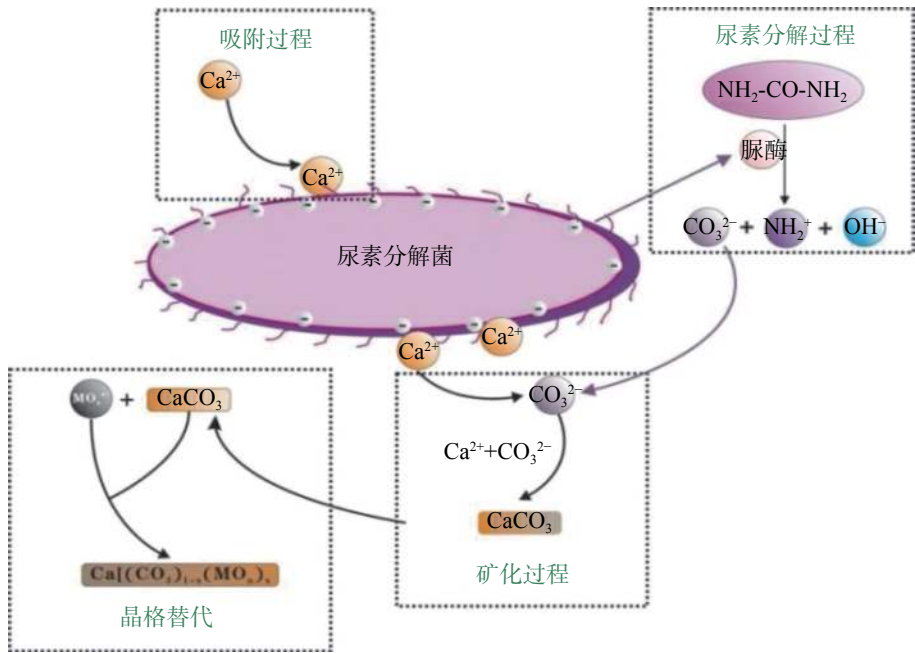


图 7 重金属置换矿化过程示意图

Fig. 7 Schematic diagram of heavy metal replacement mineralization process

表 2 MICP 固定阴离子型重金属表
Table 2 Table of anionic heavy metals fixed by MICP

(类)重金属类型	细菌名称	固定率	文献
As	地衣芽孢杆菌	100%(As ⁵⁺)初始浓度3 mmol·L ⁻¹ 60%(As ⁵⁺)初始浓度5 mmol·L ⁻¹ 35%(As ⁵⁺)初始浓度7 mmol·L ⁻¹	[57]
		100%(As ³⁺)初始浓度1 mmol·L ⁻¹ 95%(As ³⁺)初始浓度3 mmol·L ⁻¹ 58%(As ³⁺)初始浓度5 mmol·L ⁻¹	
	芽孢八叠球菌	96.6%(土壤)	[58]
	地衣芽孢杆菌	生成1 053 mg/kg的固相(不加Mg) 生成1 381 mg/kg的固相(加Mg)	[59]
Cr	产黄青霉菌(真菌)	95.30%	[52]
	芽孢杆菌	98%	[60]
	表皮葡萄球菌	76.80%	[61]

关注。

微生物分解尿素诱导矿物沉淀过程很大程度上受到环境因素的影响,如 pH、温度、离子浓度等,已有大量研究表明通过控制(或改变)环境因素会对微生物的生长、固体沉淀速率、矿物类型等多方面产生影响。

在固定重金属方面,主要通过共沉淀或置换作用达到固定重金属的目的。利用 MICP 过程修复环境重金属对比传统的修复方法具有明显的优势,并且对环境中常见的重金属污染元素,如砷、镉、铜等,都有较好的固定转化率,因此利用 MICP 过程处理水体或土壤中的重金属已经成为当下的研究热点。但微生物的生长代谢受环境条件限制,因此在应用方面,对环境条件要求较为严苛,所以在今后的研究里,应更多的关注环境条件对于微生物生长代谢以及对环境中重金属的转化率的影响,以便实现 MICP 修复环境更广泛的应用。

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Process and mechanism of microbial induced carbonate precipitation

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Abstract At present, the global ecological environment and geological environment situation is very serious. For environmental heavy metal remediation, traditional physical and chemical remediation methods have been widely used, but the traditional remediation methods have disadvantages such as high cost, high energy consumption, and the use of a large number of chemicals. As a kind of bionic engineering, the principle of biological method is that microorganism fix or degrade pollutants in the environment by microbial metabolic activity. Compared with the traditional physical and chemical methods, biological repair method has lower cost, higher efficiency, and the advantages of green environmental protection, which has been repeatedly proved that can effectively reduce the concentration of heavy metals in the soil and water. Biological mineralization is a kind of biological method, and its main mechanisms include: (1) biologically controlled mineralization; (2) biologically mediated mineralization; (3) biologically induced mineralization, in which Microbially Induced Calcium Carbonate Precipitation (MICP) is one of the main biologically induced mineralization. It is very common in various environments of seawater and sediment, fresh water and soil, and it is a biological mineralization process that exists widely in nature. At the same time, the process has the characteristics of fast reaction speed, low requirements for environmental conditions, wide application range and significant greenhouse gas emission reduction effect, so that it has been widely concerned and popularized in many fields of geology, civil engineering, water conservancy and environment. The research in this field covers the intersection of biological science and inorganic chemistry, biophysics and materials science, etc. The research on biologically induced mineralization and its application in various fields are very remarkable, especially the biologically induced mineralization provides a new idea for environmental remediation. The microbial-induced precipitation of calcium carbonate has been proved for many times to effectively reduce the concentration of heavy metal elements in the environment, and its main action process is as follows: microorganisms produce metabolite CO_3^{2-} through metabolic activities, and interact with Ca^{2+} in the environment to form calcium carbonate precipitation under appropriate environmental conditions, and fix heavy metal ions in the environment during the formation of calcium carbonate.

Based on the analysis of relevant research results at home and abroad, this paper summarizes the pathway and mechanism of calcium carbonate mineralization induced by various microorganisms, such as denitrification process, sulfate reduction and urea decomposition. In the process of mineralization induced by urea decomposing bacteria, urea is hydrolyzed into carbamate and ammonia under the action of urea decomposing bacteria, and then carbamate spontaneously decomposes to produce ammonia and carbonic acid. The ammonia generated in the reaction hydrolyzes and generates OH^- , which increases the pH of the water environment and causes the hydrolysis balance of carbonic

acid to move towards the direction of generating carbonic acid, resulting in a large number of carbonic acid ions, which react with the calcium ions existing in the environment and form calcium carbonate precipitation in the supersaturated state. Compared with other MICP mechanisms, urea decomposition process has the advantage of not relying on additional nutrients and producing high concentration of calcium carbonate in a short period of time, so it has attracted more attention and research.

It is important to note that minerals induced by microbial mineralization are influenced by environmental factors. In this paper, represented by urea decomposers, the effects of environmental factors such as calcium source, ambient temperature, pH condition and ion concentration on minerals produced by MICP were discussed. The following conclusions are summarized: (1) calcium source affects the morphology, crystal size and morphology of carbonate precipitation and mineral deposition rate; (2) The optimum temperature for the formation and precipitation of urea decomposing bacteria mainly depends on the optimum temperature for bacterial growth and metabolism, which is usually between 20 °C and 40 °C; (3) pH influences the plasma concentrations of HCO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} and NH_4^+ to change the precipitation rate, which directly determines the size of mineral crystals; (4) The presence of other ions in the environment, such as Mg, Ni and Sr, will affect the formation of minerals.

Finally, the effects and mechanisms of MICP on reducing the concentration of heavy metal elements in various environments are summarized in this paper. Research show that the process of calcium carbonate induced by urea decomposition can effectively reduce the concentration of heavy metals in the environment, and the fixation rate of copper, cadmium, zinc and other elements is above 90%. The mechanism of action is mainly divided into two kinds, for the heavy metal element like Cu^{2+} , Pb^{2+} and Zn^{2+} , they are fixed by forming precipitation directly with CO_3^{2-} or replacing calcium ions in calcium carbonate, while for As and Cr, they will form complex anions such as arsenate in water environment, and will be fixed by substituting carbonate ions from calcium carbonate into the solid. As a simple and efficient geological environment process, MICP has broad application prospects in the field of ecological environment remediation.

Key words microbial-induced mineralization, precipitation of calcium carbonate, generation mechanism of microorganisms, urea decomposing bacteria, fixation of heavy metal, remediation of geological environment

(编辑 张玲)