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两种微藻胞外分泌物与NO2¯、NO3¯对2,4-D光解的影响型

Influence of two microalgae extracellular organic matters, NO₂ and NO₃ on photodegradation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

关键词: 微藻胞外分泌物 <u>光解</u> 2,4-D NO₂- NO₃-

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摘要:在模拟太阳光照射下,利用旋转式光化学反应装置,研究了海水小球藻(Chlorella vulgaris)和新月菱形藻(Nitzschia closterium)的胞外分泌物(EOM),以及 分别在NO₂ 或(和)NO₃ 共存条件下对2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸(2,4-D)光解的影响实验结果表明,2,4-D在海水小球藻和新月菱形藻EOM及分别在NO₂、NO₃ 共存下的 光解过程均符合准一级动力学反应·研究发现,2,4-D的光解速率随海水小球藻和新月菱形藻EOM浓度的增加而减小,表明这两种微藻EOM可抑制海水中2,4-D的光解:当 在徽藻EOM溶液中分别加入不同浓度的NO2或NO3后,徽藻EOM对 2,4-D 光解的抑制作用减弱,且随着NO2和NO3浓度的增加,2,4-D光解速率明显增加,特别是 当微藻EOM与NO2或NO3三者共存时,可进一步促进2,4-D的光解.

Abstract: The photolysis of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) was investigated in Chlorella vulgaris or Nitzschia closterium extracellular organic matter (EOM) solutions, and the influence of coexistence with NO₂ and NO₃ was also studied in seawater using a rotary photochemical reaction device under the simulated solar light irradiation. The experimental results showed that the photolysis process of 2,4-D was accorded with the pseudo first order kinetics equation both in Chlorella vulgaris or Nitzschia closterium EOM and in the coexistence solutions with different concentrations of NO2 and NO2. It has been found that the photolysis rate constant of 2,4-D decreased with the increasing concentration of Chlorella vulgaris or Nitzschia closterium EOM, which indicated that these two species of microalgae EOM could inhibit the 2,4-D photolysis. However, when NO2 or NO3 was added in the microalgae EOM solution, the photolysis rate constant of 2,4-D increased, which indicated that the inhibition of microalgae EOM decreased with the increasing concentration of NO2 or NO3. Especially, the photolysis rate constant of 2,4-D could be further promoted under the coexistence of microalgae EOM with higher concentration of NO₂* and NO₃*.

Key words: extracellular organic matter; photodegradation; 2 4-D; NO₂-; NO₃-

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