

几种常见被动采样技术在水环境中研究进展

汪盼盼¹, 王静², 刘铮铮², 陈金媛¹

(1. 浙江工业大学环境学院,浙江 杭州 310014, 2. 浙江省环境监测中心,浙江 杭州 310015)

摘要:总结了半透膜被动采样器(SPMDS)、极性有机化合物整合采样器(POCIS)、化学捕收器(Chemcatcher)和硅橡胶被动采样器(Silicon rubber)几种常用被动采样器的结构组成、应用模型、原理、样品的前处理、影响因素及应用范围,指出几种被动采样技术应用上存在的问题,并对其应用前景进行总结和展望。

关键词:被动采样技术;SPMDS;POCIS;化学捕收器;SR 被动采样器

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Research Progress in Several Common Passive Sampling Techniques in Water Environment

WANG Pan-pan¹, WANG Jing², LIU Zheng-zheng², CHEN Jin-yuan¹

(1. College of Environment, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310014, China; 2. Zhejiang Province Environmental Monitoring Center, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310015, China)

Abstract: Several commonly used passive sampling techniques were summarized in this paper, including semipermeable membrane devices (SPMDS), polar organic chemical integrative sampler (POCIS), a chemical catcher named Chemcatcher, and Silicon rubber sampler. The device structure, model, principle, sample pretreatment, influence factors and application range of each of the technique were summarized, and technical issues was pointed out during current application. Future applications was summarized prospected.

Key words: Passive sampling technology; SPMDS; POCIS; Chemcatcher; Silicon rubber

传统采样方法,即主动采样,为瞬时采样技术,反映的是某一时刻污染物的浓度。该种采样方法获得的结果往往缺乏代表性^[1],对一些紧急污染事件无法做到及时采样和追踪^[2];对于痕量污染物采样体积大,并不断重复分析,数据随机性大,不利于了解水体痕量污染物的污染现状及污染趋势。而极性有机化合物(POCs)、疏水性有机物(HOCs)等由于其持久性,难以在环境中完全去除^[3-4],在水体中常以痕量甚至超痕量形式存在,并对水生生物和人体健康产生影响。该类污染物难以通过主动采样实现有效监测。而被动采样技术作为一种累积采样方法,则可以实现对水体中痕量污染物的采集、检测、分析,并作出全面的健康风险评价,在水环境监测中的应用越来越广泛。

现对水体中几种常用的被动采样装置的结构组成、应用模型、原理、样品的前处理、影响因素及应用范围等进行介绍,并阐述各项被动采样技术的应用前景及存在的问题,以期为水体中痕量有机污

染物样品采集方法的选择提供参考。

1 SPMDS

1.1 SPMDS 的组成

SPMDS (semipermeable membrane devices),是由Huckins等^[5]于1990年提出的一种半透膜被动采样器,主要由一层中性脂质薄膜和填充着三油酸甘油酯的低密度聚乙烯(LDPE)管(厚约75~90 μm)组成。SPMDS采样设备长30~90 cm,宽约2~5 cm,但也有一些是长<20 cm的小设备,具体根据采样的需要选择^[6-7]。

1.2 SPMDS 采样模型及原理

利用SPMDS富集的化学反应动力学模型(CRK模型)可以推算出目标污染物在水环境中的

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作者简介:汪盼盼(1992—),男,在读硕士研究生,研究方向为环境监测。

平均浓度^[7]:

$$C_w = \frac{C_s}{V_s K_{sw} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{R_s t}{V_s K_{sw}}\right) \right]}$$

式中: C_w 为水环境中目标污染物的质量浓度, ng/L; C_s 为SPMDs中目标污染物在吸附剂上的质量比, ng/g; V_s 为采样体积, L; K_{sw} 为目标物在吸附相-水相中的分配系数, cm³/cm³; R_s 为采样速率, L/d; t 为采样时间, d。

1.3 SPMDs 的前处理以及样品提取

采集样品后的SPMDs置于密封盒中, -20℃贮存,带回实验室。使用轻柔刷(尼龙刷)除去SPMDs装置表面的杂物后,将SPMDs浸泡在稀盐酸中,清洗表面去除盐和其他杂质后,依次用超纯水和丙酮冲洗,再用异丙醇冲洗脱水。之后在180℃下,先用125~150 mL正己烷透析18 h,再用125~150 mL正己烷透析6 h,收集并合并两次的透析液,氮吹至1 mL,通过SEC(凝胶柱)净化,GC-MS/MS进行检测^[6]。

1.4 SPMDs 采样速率 R_s 的影响因素

一般用 R_s 表示SPMDs采样器对污染物的采样情况。不同污染物的 R_s 除和自身的理化性质有关(最主要为 K_{ow})^[8],还受环境因素的影响,主要有温度、湍流、pH值、膜污染等。Huckins等^[9]研究表明,在一定时间内,目标污染物的 R_s 随时间增加而增大,随后会达到吸附平衡,处于饱和状态。在一定时间内, R_s 随湍流度及流速增大而增大^[10],膜污染会降低 R_s ^[11]。但也有不同的结论,如Chang等^[12]研究表明, R_s 不随温度和流速的变化而变化。

获取目标物的 R_s 是估计被动采样体积的前提,目前尚无法准确计算,一般通过实验室静态模拟、实验室动态模拟、现场模拟等方式推算。

1.5 SPMDs 的应用

SPMDs采样过程中溶解相和气态相中的细小污染物微粒进入LDPE的气孔中,从而实现截留。SPMDs可以采集监测中等极性到非极性的有机污染物($\text{Log}K_{ow} > 3.0$)^[6],也可以采集 $1.0 < \text{Log}K_{ow} < 3.0$ 的一些化合物,但相对其他采样设备,此时不能体现该采样设备的特点和优势^[13]。SPMDs开发以来,主要用于水体中疏水性有机污染物的采样富集,包括多环芳烃(PAHs)^[14]、多氯联苯(PCBs)^[15]、有机氯农药(OCPs)^[16]、除草剂^[17]、多氯二苯并二噁英(PCDDs)和多氯二苯并呋喃(PC-

DFs)^[18]等。Karacik等^[19]研究证实用SPMDs采样监测水体中的PAHs、PCBs、OCPs更能真实代表水体中有机物的浓度。Jungkim等^[20]的研究表明应用SPMDs采样测得PCBs和PBDEs同系物的结果与主动采样测得的结果具有较好的相关性,相关系数 R^2 分别为0.7451和0.9987,说明SPMDs能替代主动采样技术监测一些疏水性或亲脂性有机污染物。SPMDs的不足则是无法采集金属离子、有机酸及极性大的有机污染物^[13]。

2 POCIS

2.1 POCIS 的组成

极性有机化合物整合采样器(Polar organic chemical integrative sampler, POCIS)是Alvarez在1999年提出的一种被动采样技术^[21]。POCIS是由两个不锈钢圆形垫圈,夹封两层微孔膜,两层微孔膜之间填充固相吸附剂,并且通过三个螺帽来固定不锈钢圈形成的一种采样装置^[22]。

2.2 POCIS 的材料选择

POCIS微孔膜的材质会影响POCIS的 R_s 以及采样成本,因而选择合适的POCIS微孔膜十分重要。POCIS微孔膜要根据不同目标污染物的吸附情况及不同膜在采样环境中受到的污染情况进行选择。Kingston等^[23]研究提出PS膜(聚砜膜)对极性有机化合物具有适用性,而Alvarez等^[22]研究证实PES膜(聚醚砜膜)的采样速率更高,受生物污染的程度更低,采样寿命更长。因此,现在POCIS采样中一般都用PES膜。

两膜之间的固相吸附材料也是POCIS的重要组成部分,Alvarez等人^[22]研究出两种固相吸附剂,质量比8:2的聚苯乙烯-二乙烯苯树脂和碳吸附质,对应Pesticide-POCIS采样器,适合农药和合成激素等极性物质的吸附;多聚相二乙烯苯结合极性基团形成的Oasis HLB吸附剂,对应Pharmaceutical-POCIS采样器^[24],适合一些强极性药物的吸附。对于这两种POCIS吸附剂,Mazzella等^[25]研究认为Pharmaceutical-POCIS吸附除草剂的性能比Pesticide-POCIS更好,而Li等^[26]则认为Pesticide-POCIS的吸附率更高。一般来说,Pharmaceutical-POCIS由于具有低毒性等特点,比Pesticide-POCIS更有优势。此外,其他的吸附剂如离子交换树脂,包括Oasis MAX^[27]、Oasis MCX^[28]、Strata XAW^[29],也有一定的应用。但目前

主要还是用 Oasis HLB 作为 POCIS 的固相吸附剂。

2.3 POCIS 采样模型及原理

POCIS 采样富集过程遵循动力学第一方程^[22]:

$$C_s = C_w \frac{K_u}{K_e} C_w K_{sw}$$

动力采样阶段受环境因素影响, K_u 远大于 K_e , 吸附相中污染物浓度和累积时间有关, 故: $C_s = C_w K_u t$, 引入 R_s 得:

$$C_s = \frac{C_w R_s t}{M_s}$$

式中: C_s 为 POCIS 固相吸附剂中目标污染物的吸附质量比, ng/g; C_w 为水中目标污染物的质量浓度, ng/L; M_s 为吸附相的质量数; K_u 和 K_e 为吸收和解吸速率常数, L/(g · d); K_{sw} 为目标物在吸附相 - 水相中的分配系数, cm³/cm³; t 为时间, d。

2.4 POCIS 的前处理以及样品提取

2.4.1 POCIS 的活化

PES 膜使用前用 200 mL 甲醇冲洗 2 min, 400 mL 超纯水冲洗 10 min。组装好的 POCIS 盘用 200 mL 含 0.1% (V/V) 氨水的甲醇溶液浸泡后, 依次用 20 mL 甲醇和 40 mL 超纯水各冲洗 10 min。活化好的 POCIS 用铝箔纸密封 4 °C 保存。

表 1 近几年 POCIS 在水环境监测中的应用

分析物	基质	暴露时间	采样材料	检测设备	年份	参考文献
农药	地表水	14 d	200 g Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm)	UHPLC - MS	2015	[38]
APIs(镇痛药, 抗惊厥, 抗抑郁药等).农药	地表水	30 d	200 g Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm)	LC - MS/MS	2015	[39]
兽用抗生素、β - 兴奋剂、	地表水	22 ~ 52 d	200 g Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm), 暴露面积 41 cm ²	HPLC - MS/MS	2015	[40]
极性农药和代谢产物	地表水	14 d	200 mg Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm)	UHPLC - (Q) - TOF	2015	[41]
非甾体抗炎药 (NSAIDs)	地表水	15 d	200 mg Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm), 暴露面积 45.8 cm ²	LC - MS/MS	2015	[42]
除草剂	地表水	28 d	200 mg Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm), 暴露面积 41 cm ²	LC - MS/MS	2014	[43]
抗雄激素药、杀真菌剂、阻燃剂、医药品	地表水	14 d	200 mg Oasis HLB, 200 mg 80:20 (W/W) Isolute ENV + :, (Ambersorb 1500 /S - X3), PES 膜	RP - HPLC、GC - MS LC - QTOF/MS	2014	[44]
兴奋剂(甲基异丙胺)	污水	27 d	200 mg Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm), 暴露面积 41 cm ²	HPLC - MS/MS	2014	[45]
敌草隆	海水	14 d	200 mg Oasis HLB, PES 膜 (0.1 μm)	LC - MS/MS	2014	[46]

POCIS 是一种极性综合采样器, 是被开发作为一种类生物富集有机物的装置^[33]。POCIS 弥补了 SPMDs 无法监测评估水样中极性污染物 ($\text{Log}K_{ow} < 4$) 的不足。POCIS 目前已在各种水体中应用, 包

2.4.2 POCIS 样品提取

回收 POCIS 中的吸附剂, 转移至 6 mL 活化过的 SPE 小柱(填充少量 20 μm 的玻璃纤维, 用于防止回收的吸附剂的流失), 依次用 6 mL 含 0.1% (V/V) 氨水的甲醇溶液和 6 mL 甲醇洗脱, 收集淋洗液, 氮吹至 0.5 mL, 加超纯水定容至 1 mL, HPLC - MS/MS 进行检测。

2.5 POCIS 采样速率 R_s 的影响因素及应用

2.5.1 R_s 的影响因素

同 SPMDs 被动采样器一样, POCIS 的 R_s 目前尚无法通过参数准确计算, 一般通过实验室模拟、现场模拟等方式推算。影响 POCIS 采样速率 R_s 的环境因素与 SPMDs 差异不大, 主要有流速^[22]、温度^[30]、膜污染^[31]、pH 值和温度^[28]等。除此之外, R_s 还受到 POCIS 中微孔膜和填充吸附材料以及污染物自身理化性质(如 $\text{Log}K_{ow}$ 值)的影响^[28]。史晓东^[32]通过实验室动态试验研究了盐度、流速及目标物理化性质对磺胺类、大环类脂类、氯霉素类抗生素 R_s 的影响, 研究发现, 盐度和流速对 R_s 有显著影响, 高盐度高流速时 R_s 与 $\text{Log}K_{ow}$ 存在正相关关系, 而且流速对 R_s 的影响比盐度更大。

2.5.2 POCIS 的应用

近几年 POCIS 的其他应用见表 1。

括废水、饮用水、河湖等水体中^[34]。在污染物监测方面的应用主要有药品和个人护理用品 (PPCPs)、内分泌干扰物 (ECDs)、极性农药和除草剂等污染物的监测^[31]。Stephone 等^[35]的研究表明, POCIS

能够有效地监测热带水体中 PHACs、ECDs 的 TWA 浓度, 在湍流状态下有着更高的采样速率, 但 POCIS 不适合相对分子质量较低的化合物的采样。Harman 等^[36]的研究显示, POCIS 采样器用于长期监测违禁药物的成本效益低, 并且可以克服传统采样设备抽样缺乏代表性的问题。近年, POCIS 在 PFCs(全氟化合物)的监测上也有一定进展^[29]。Kaserzon 等^[37]研究用改性 POCIS (600mg Strata XAW 作为吸附剂, 是一种弱阴离子交换树脂) 采样测得全氟羧酸和全氟磺酸盐 2 种 PFCs 浓度与主动采样测得浓度相关性良好, 相关系数 $R^2 = 0.92$ 。

3 其他的被动采样技术

3.1 Chemcatcher

Chemcatcher, 又叫化学捕收器, 是 Kingston 等^[23]人在 2000 年提出的, 其主体结构主要由主体盘、扩散层(可选)、接受相组成。目前, 发展出 3 种 Chemcatcher 装置:(1) 两个 PTFE(聚四氟乙烯)材料支撑接受相, 并且接受相在 20mm 的深腔中^[47]; (2) 由两个 PC(聚碳酸酯)材料封存接收相, 并且空腔深度减少至 7 mm^[48]; (3) 由两个 PTFE 材料封存接收相, 接受相在空腔深度只有 2 mm。空腔深度减少可以提高 R_s , 同时采样器对流速和湍流等环境因素的影响更加敏感^[49]。一般情况下, 位于空腔中的接收相有 4 种: C18、SDB - RPS(反相磺化苯乙烯 - 二乙烯基苯的聚合物)、SDB - XD(苯乙烯 - 二乙烯苯)以及 Chelating Emporedisks(亚氨基二乙酸螯合 Empore 盘)^[23,48]; 保护接收相, 控制外界干扰的扩散层的膜也有 4 种:PES、PS、LDPE 和 CA 膜(醋酸纤维素膜)^[23,29]。Chemcatcher 在非极性有机化合物(PAHs、PCBs、PBDEs 等)、极性有机化合物(除草剂、杀虫剂、药品等)以及无机物采样方面有着广泛的应用。

3.2 Silicone rubber

Silicone rubber, 又叫硅橡胶被动采样器, 简称 SR 被动采样器。Smedes 等^[50]研究用的 SR 被动采样器由圆柱支撑主框架, 内部挂 3~6 个硅橡胶膜($5.5\text{ cm} \times 9.0\text{ cm}$, 膜厚约为 0.5 mm), 整个采样膜表面积约为 100 cm^2 。在采样过程中, 可以根据需求, 使用更大表面积的膜。SR 被动采样器适合疏水性有机物($\text{Log}K_{ow}$ 在 3~8 范围)的监测。Rusina 等人^[51]研究表明, SR 被动采样器的传质阻力和 K_{pw} (聚合物 - 水分配系数)比 SPMDs 和 Che-

matcher 更低, SR 更符合流体动力学理论, 采样效果更好, 有取代传统疏水性被动采样装置的趋势。

4 结论与展望

被动采样技术的发展, 对监测环境中痕量污染物的研究具有重要意义。被动采样设备种类较多, 文中提到的只是较常用的几种。这些采样设备各有特色, SPMDs 适用于疏水性有机物采样, POCIS 适用于极性有机物的采样, Chemcatcher 则可用于无机物包括一些金属离子的采样。总之, 被动采样技术在采样过程中更具灵活性和代表性, 能及时应对各种环境中的紧急污染情况。

被动采样技术也存在着诸多的问题。主要表现为:(1)一种采样设备仅适用于某一类理化特性污染物的采样, 无法较全面地监测水体污染物; (2)被动采样设备的 PRCs 校准物选择困难, 要充分考虑其是否具有代表性以及 PRCs 在校准过程中受环境干扰带来的误差等情况; (3)缺少被动采样的相关规范及标准; (4)各种环境因素对被动采样过程的影响机理尚不清楚; (5) R_s 数据资料匮乏, 有关不同水体目标物 R_s 的文献很少。

目前, 被动采样在我国仍处于起步阶段, 在实际环境监测工作中的应用还不够广泛。PRCs 校准物的优化选择以及利用 PRCs 校正实验在实验室模拟水样、现场模拟来推算各种水样采样速率 R_s 仍是被动采样技术有待完善的难点。针对不同水样及不同目标污染物, 选择合适的被动采样器(如 POCIS)中的固定吸附剂也是被动采样技术发展的一个重点。

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