



滨海湿地环境中微塑料表面性质及形貌变化

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摘要 海岸带湿地是微塑料的重要聚集区。目前,对海岸带真实湿地土壤环境中微塑料表面形貌和性质变化研究甚少。本研究选取我国北方温带的黄河口盐沼湿地和南方亚热带的北部湾红树林湿地,以聚苯乙烯发泡和聚乙烯薄膜为受试微塑料对象,通过原位土壤掩埋(地下暴露)和非掩埋(地上暴露)定位试验和定期采样,观察和分析微塑料表面形貌、官能团、比表面积和疏水性等变化,以揭示南北典型生物地理海岸带湿地环境微塑料表面性质及形貌变化特征。在形貌上,南方北部湾红树林湿地中发泡微塑料表面出现更多的凹坑和孔洞,地上暴露的发泡18个月后,表面发生脆化和易脱落现象,而地下暴露的未出现此现象;对于比表面积,黄河口盐沼湿地原位土壤掩埋发泡和薄膜的更高;对于羧基指数,黄河口盐沼湿地土壤环境中发泡和薄膜表面的增长速率更快,地上暴露的微塑料更容易老化;对于表面疏水性,南北两类湿地土壤中掩埋薄膜表面疏水性均降低。对于微塑料类型,发泡和薄膜型微塑料均以大孔和介孔为主,发泡表面形貌更易发生变化,但薄膜比表面积变化更大。可见,滨海土壤环境微塑料表面性质及形貌变化与湿地类型及条件、微塑料种类及其暴露方式和时间等多因素有关,但对这些变化的机理有待深入研究。综上,本研究可为我国海岸带环境微塑料表面微界面化学过程和环境行为研究及其风险管控提供科学依据。

关键词 微塑料, 盐沼, 红树林, 海岸带湿地, 定位试验, 表面变化

滨海湿地是微塑料的重要聚集区,因植被拦截作用,滨海湿地的微塑料丰度可高达无植被生长的光滩8倍以上^[1]。同时,湿地生态系统中植被和水循环模式能促进悬浮固体和微塑料的夹带、传输和沉积,使滨海湿地成为全球生态系统微塑料传播的枢纽^[2]。滨海湿地具有的较强海陆相互作用和复杂水文条件,可对微塑料表面形貌和性质变化产生独特且重要的影响,从而进一步影响其与环境污染物的复合及对海洋生物的

毒害作用,造成潜在的环境风险^[3-5]。因此,研究滨海湿地土壤环境中微塑料的表面变化具有重要意义。

研究表明,环境中的微塑料在光、热或生物等作用下,会导致其表面形貌和表面特性(颜色、比表面积、官能团等)发生改变^[6-9]。Ashton等人^[10]通过扫描电子显微镜观察到海洋环境中获取的树脂颗粒表面出现裂纹和微孔等特征。微塑料形貌的改变通常会影响其比表面积和孔隙度等性质。这些性质通常受微塑料的

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大小、形状和表面粗糙度影响^[11]。与原始商品微塑料相比,环境中风化后的微塑料表面粗糙度增加,比表面积和孔隙率增大^[12]。此外,微塑料表面会在紫外线等环境作用下导致分子链断裂,并与环境中的氧等元素结合形成含氧官能团。因此,微塑料表面官能团的变化可在基团上指示表面风化特征^[8,13]。Veerasingam等人^[6]在河口及其附近潮滩沉积物中发现树脂颗粒表面存在酯基和酮基,表明微塑料出现了某种程度的老化现象。除基团变化外,微塑料表面疏水性在环境中亦会发生变化。Lobelle和Cunliffe^[14]将聚乙烯薄膜暴露在2 m深的海港中,薄膜的疏水性随暴露时间增加而减弱,而亲水性显著增强(1~3周)。Tu等人^[15]通过近海水体暴露微塑料研究(1~19周)也得到类似的结果。然而,目前微塑料表面变化研究多停留在室内控制条件下的模拟研究,缺乏真实环境中长时间暴露下微塑料表面形貌和性质的系统连续变化过程,尤其是对不同生物气候带滨海湿地土壤环境中微塑料表面变化的研究尚未见报道,对微塑料表面变化是否存在地理环境的差异及其影响因素等问题也缺乏认识。

本研究选取我国北方温带的黄河口盐沼湿地和南方亚热带的北部湾红树林湿地,通过原位暴露微塑料样品和定期采样,观察和分析微塑料表面形貌、官能团、比表面积和疏水性等性质随暴露时间的变化过程,以期揭示跨纬度气候带、不同生物地理环境滨海湿地土壤中微塑料表面变化的过程及其差异,为认知海岸带环境微塑料表面环境行为及其风险提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 原位试验点位概况

本研究选择黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地两个典型点位进行微塑料原位暴露试验(表1)。黄河口

盐沼湿地位于东营市的黄河入海口处,北临渤海,年均降水量530~630 mm,年平均气温11.7~12.6°C,气候为暖温带季风气候,因海水淡水交汇而呈独特的水文条件,土壤含盐量高。北部湾红树林湿地位于防城港市珍珠湾红树林保护区内,南临南海,年降水量2500~2700 mm,年均温22.2°C,具有明显的亚热带海洋性季风气候特点,土壤有机质含量丰富,还原性强。分别选取黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地潮间带土壤环境为投放点,对应的典型植被类型分别为碱蓬(*Suaeda salsa*)和桐花(*Aegiceras corniculatum*)。两个投放点均设置地上暴露作为对照组。

1.2 微塑料样品投放与采集

选取环境中常见的聚苯乙烯发泡(球状,直径4~5 mm)和聚乙烯薄膜(膜状,长和宽各5 mm)两种微塑料类型,各称取5 g装入尼龙网兜中(孔径200 μm),封口后放入不锈钢丝框(100 cm×50 cm×25 cm,孔径1 cm×1 cm)中,分别置于黄河口和北部湾湿地土壤中进行原位暴露试验,掩埋深度约25 cm。二者均设置地上暴露对照组试验,将装有微塑料样品的尼龙网兜暴露于空气中,受阳光照射。分别在暴露6、12、18和24个月收集样品,同时采集现场站点土壤和水体样品,低温保存运回实验室。

1.3 微塑料形貌观察与表面特征分析

(i) 微塑料表面形貌和附着物分析。将采集的聚苯乙烯发泡和聚乙烯薄膜样品用超纯水清洗2~3次,置于通风橱干燥。干燥后选取2~3份,固定于载样台表面的固体碳胶上。使用Hitachi E-1045型离子溅射仪作镀膜(Pt)处理,置于扫描电子显微镜(Hitachi S-4800型冷场发射扫描电镜, SEM, 日本)腔体中,观察样品的微观形貌和表面附着物,并结合能谱仪(HORIBA EX-350

表1 黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地原位暴露点位信息和暴露时间^{a)}

Table 1 Information and exposure time of *in-situ* exposure sites in the Yellow River Estuary salt marsh wetland and the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland

暴露区域	潮带位置	暴露方式	经纬度	植被类型	土壤氧化还原电位(mV)	土壤电导率(S m ⁻¹)	暴露时间(月)
黄河口	潮上带	地上暴露	118.9797°E, 37.7623°N	/	/	/	6, 12, 18, 24
	潮间带	地下暴露	119.1605°E, 37.7935°N	碱蓬(<i>Suaeda salsa</i>)	-38.4	4.49	6, 12, 18, 24
北部湾	潮上带	地上暴露	108.2414°E, 21.6198°N	/	/	/	6, 12, 18, 24
	潮间带	地下暴露	108.2414°E, 21.6198°N	桐花(<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>)	-99.0	2.23	6, 12, 18, 24

a) “/”表示无相关数据或信息

型),分析微塑料表面微域的元素组成^[13].采用原子力显微镜(AFM, MultiMode 8型, 美国)分析聚乙烯薄膜表面粗糙度.将样品平铺固定在云母片表面,将云母片固定在载样台上,悬臂夹中安装探针,设置扫描范围为20 nm×20 nm,使用轻敲(tapping)模式扫描并观察图像,并根据表面积和高度数据计算扫描区域的样品表面平均粗糙度(R_a).上述分析均设置新购买的商品塑料作为对照.

(ii) 微塑料表面官能团和羰基指数分析.微塑料表面官能团分析采用配备有iD7 ATR附件和金刚石晶体压片的傅立叶变换红外光谱仪(FTIR, Nicolet iS5, 赛默飞, 美国).选择中红外范围650~4000 cm^{-1} ,分辨率为4 cm^{-1} ,扫描速度为16次^[13],每组样品设置3个重复,每个样品重复测试2~3次.微塑料氧化程度用羰基指数表示,羰基指数采用面积法计算^[16,17].将所获得的微塑料表面红外光谱数据经校正后,通过计算羰基峰积分面积与参比峰积分面积的比值获得羰基指数(CI),羰基指数可用于指示并量化微塑料表面老化程度.计算公式为

$$CI = \frac{A_{C=O}}{A_{ref}}, \quad (1)$$

其中, CI 表示羰基指数, $A_{C=O}$ 表示校准后的羰基峰(1650~1740 cm^{-1})的积分面积, A_{ref} 表示校准后的参比峰(1400~1500 cm^{-1})的积分面积.

(iii) 微塑料孔隙度和比表面积分析.微塑料孔隙度分析使用压汞仪(AutoPore IV 9500, MK, 美国).将微塑料样品使用超纯水超声清洗30 min,重复3次,再用无水乙醇超声清洗30 min,重复3次,将清洗好的微塑料置于超净台中通风干燥.称取适量的样品(发泡类不少于0.01 g,薄膜类不少于0.04 g),置于压汞仪操作台中,测量孔径范围为0.003~1000 μm .微塑料样品的比表面积使用物理吸附仪(Quantachrome NovaWin, 美国)^[18],测试前的处理步骤与测量孔隙度样品处理一致,将不少于0.1 g的样品置于样品管中,50°C真空脱气6 h后上机测试.

(iv) 微塑料表面疏水性分析.微塑料样品表面疏水性使用接触角测定仪(Contact Angle System, OCA20, 德国)测定.接触角指示微塑料样品表面疏水性.操作步骤为:将洁净的不同处理组的微塑料样品(PE薄膜,3片)固定在载玻片上,置于接触角测定仪样品台中;使用微型注射器滴加2 μL 的水滴于微塑料表面,当水滴接触样品表示时开始计时,10 s后拍照固定^[19];通过SCA20软件

拟合分析静态水滴与微塑料表面的接触角(气、液、固三相交点处所作的气-液界面的切线,此切线在液体一方与固-液交界线之间的夹角).

(v) 数据分析与统计.数据分析与制图采用Microsoft Excel 2010,显著性差异分析采用SPSS Statistics 20 (IBM, Chicago, IL).

2 结果与讨论

2.1 微塑料表面形貌变化

微塑料表面形貌变化不仅受地理位置影响,还与微塑料类型以及暴露时间和暴露方式(地下和地上)有关.黄河口盐沼湿地地下暴露和地上暴露中发泡的表面形貌变化如图1所示,在暴露6个月后,黄河口盐沼湿地地下暴露和地上暴露发泡表面均出现较明显的凹凸和褶皱(图1(a), (e));暴露24个月后,发泡表面出现了更深的凹坑和孔隙(图1(d), (h)).与黄河口盐沼湿地相比,北部湾红树林湿地中发泡表面出现更多的凹坑和孔洞,且孔洞在暴露6个月时已经出现,并随着暴露时间呈增大趋势.北部湾红树林湿地地上暴露环境中发泡在暴露18个月后表面开始脆化、破损(图1(k)),在暴露24个月后表面破碎和脱落现象更严重(图1(l)),而地下暴露以及黄河口盐沼湿地地上暴露和地下暴露发泡并未出现该现象.推测这可能与温度和紫外辐射强度有关.北部湾红树林湿地(防城港)年平均气温(22.7°C)高于黄河口盐沼湿地(东营)年平均气温(13.5°C).光辐射是聚苯乙烯发泡表面化学老化的主要因素.随老化时间的增加,苯乙烯分子结构中氧元素含量会逐渐增加,结构中大分子断链,导致力学性能下降,发生破碎化^[20,21].两种湿地环境中的薄膜表面形貌变化程度直观上均较小,仅有少量的凸起和划痕,且形貌变化差异不明显(图2(a)~(p)).在相同暴露条件下,两种类型的微塑料表面形貌变化的差异可能与聚合物成分有关,与聚乙烯较稳定的饱和分子链相比,聚苯乙烯分子链中因含有苯环而不稳定,在外界环境作用下分子链更易断裂.为进一步观察薄膜表面形貌变化,以北部湾红树林湿地地上暴露24个月后的聚乙烯薄膜为例,通过原子力显微镜观察其表面微区形貌,对照原始薄膜表面粗糙度(R_a)为30.2±37.9 nm(图3(a)),暴露24个月后表面粗糙度(R_a)为69.5±97.2 nm(图3(b)),远高于原始样品粗糙度,且表面均匀性差.

由上可见,在土壤避光环境中的发泡和薄膜微塑

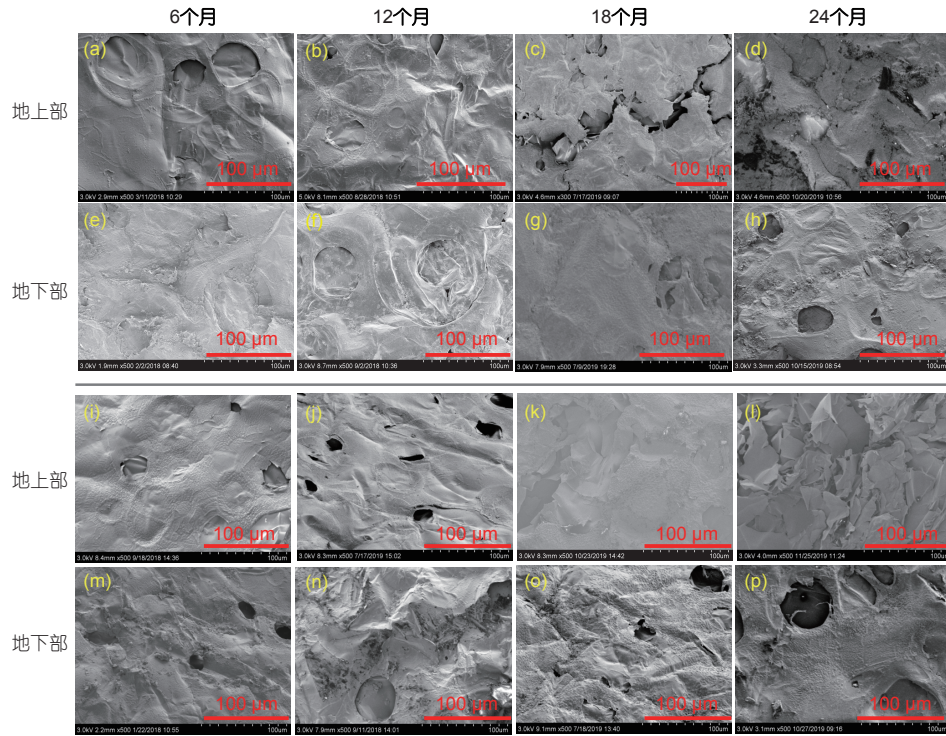


图 1 (网络版彩色)黄河口盐沼湿地(a)~(h)和北部湾红树林湿地(i)~(p)地上暴露和地下暴露环境中发泡(聚苯乙烯)表面形貌随时间变化
Figure 1 (Color online) Dynamic changes in the surface morphology of foams (PS) with exposure time at above-ground and underground soil environment in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland (a)~(h) and the Beibu Bay (i)~(p) mangrove wetland

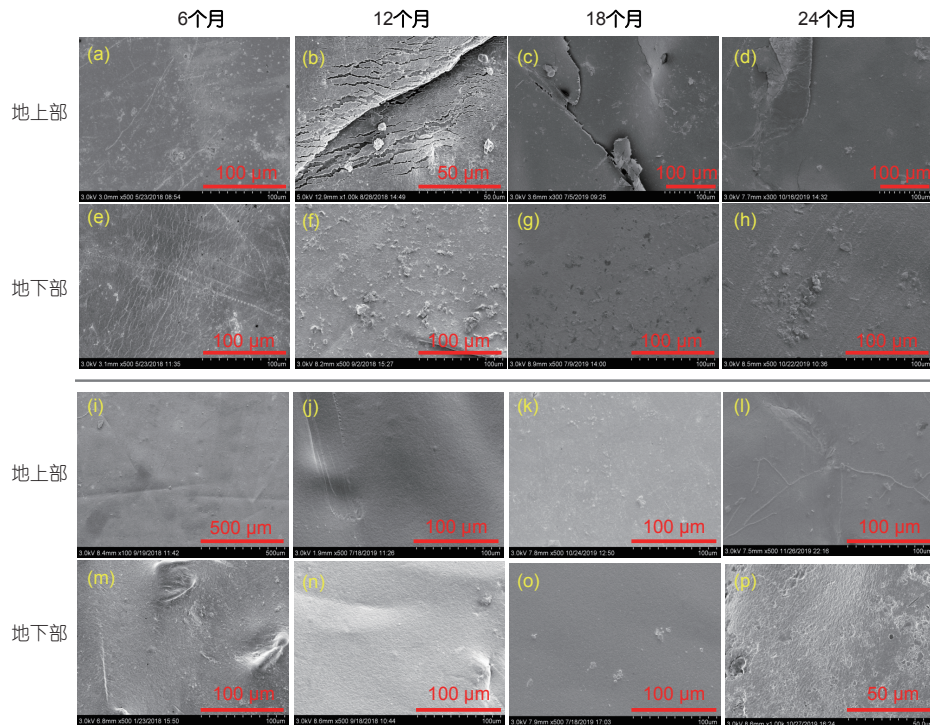


图 2 (网络版彩色)黄河口(a)~(h)和北部湾(i)~(p)地上暴露和地下暴露环境中薄膜(聚乙烯)表面形貌随时间变化
Figure 2 (Color online) Dynamic changes in the surface morphology of films (PE) with exposure time at above-ground and underground soil environment in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland (a)~(h) and the Beibu Bay (a)~(h) mangrove wetland

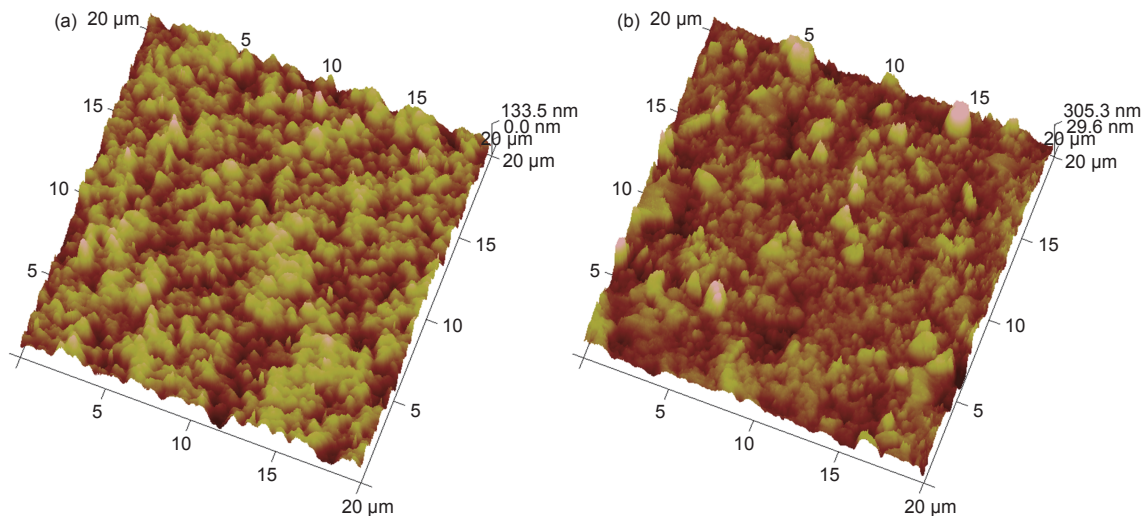


图3 北部湾红树林湿地区域地上暴露环境暴露0(a)和24个月后(b)的聚乙烯薄膜表面原子力显微镜照片
Figure 3 Surface image of the polyethylene film after 0 (a) and 24 months (b) of exposure in the above-ground environment in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland

料表面形貌发生不同程度的变化(图1(e)~(h), (m)~(p); 图2(e)~(h), (m)~(p)), 主要原因是潮汐等作用引起的颗粒摩擦^[5,22], 如硅铝等矿物的移动(图4(a), (c), (d)). 此外, 北部湾红树林湿地土壤环境为强还原性环境, 在该环境下暴露的微塑料表面发现了大量的硫铁矿物团聚体(Fe-S), 以结核状或片状聚集体存在(图4(b)), 还原性硫和铁的存在会引起聚合物链断裂^[23], 导致微塑料发生破损. 另外, 土壤中生物或微生物作用也可能是导致微塑料表面形貌变化的原因之一, 如土壤动物的啃食和微生物降解影响等^[15,19,24]. 有关海岸土壤环境中微塑料表面形貌变化作用机制未来仍需进一步研究.

2.2 微塑料比表面积和孔隙度变化

暴露在环境中的各类微塑料表面形貌发生变化后, 会引起孔隙和比表面积的变化. 以暴露24个月后的样品为例, 表2所示为黄河口和北部湾地区地上暴露和地下暴露环境中发泡和薄膜微塑料的比表面积变化特征. 与原始对照样品相比, 两个地区的薄膜比表面积($12.01 \pm 1.34 \sim 13.58 \pm 0.57 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$)是初始对照薄膜样品($1.94 \pm 0.00 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$)的6~7倍; 发泡比表面积($2.97 \pm 0.05 \sim 4.15 \pm 0.74 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$)是初始对照样品($1.01 \pm 0.00 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$)的3~4倍. 可见, 微塑料进入海岸环境后其比表面积变大, 且不同形貌类型微塑料比表面积变化程度具有差异, 薄膜(膜状)比表面积变化程度高于发泡(球状), 这与Chubarenko等人^[25]研究结果一致. 以薄膜为主, 进一步分析其表面孔径分布(表3), 薄膜表面以大孔(孔径

>50 nm)和介孔(孔径2~50 nm)为主, 未发现微孔(孔径<2 nm). 与原始对照样品相比, 暴露24个月后薄膜的大孔比例(体积比)降低, 介孔比例增加, 表明微塑料在环境中主要以增加介孔的形式改变比表面积. 比较黄河口和北部湾两种地理区域, 暴露于黄河口的微塑料比表面积和孔隙率略高于北部湾地区. 例如, 黄河口地上暴露中的发泡比表面积高于北部湾地上暴露发泡样品, 这可能是由于在暴露24个月后, 北部湾地上暴露中发泡表面发生剥落现象, 导致其比表面积降低(图1(l)). 这种剥落现象也将造成众多更细小的老化微塑料进入环境中, 增加环境污染物载体效应和生物摄食几率, 带来潜在的环境风险问题^[12,26~28]. 对于地下暴露环境而言, 黄河口的发泡和薄膜比表面积均高于北部湾地区, 推测这可能与两个区域的土壤性质有关, 未来需进一步探究. 环境中微塑料比表面积增大、表面孔隙度和粗糙性增加, 将改变其与环境污染物或病原微生物的复合作用与机制, 增加生态环境风险^[12,27,29,30]. 同时, 微塑料与污染物/微生物形成的复合体能改变微塑料的浮力密度, 进而改变其在环境中的沉降与归趋^[31~33], 间接地影响着环境中微塑料的空间分布及其源汇关系.

2.3 微塑料表面羰基指数变化

红外光谱分析表明, 环境中微塑料表面的多种官能团会随着时间推移发生变化. 其中, 羰基指数是表征微塑料样品表面老化程度的重要指标^[6,7]. 通过羰基指数分析可知(图5), 不同暴露环境下的两种微塑料表面

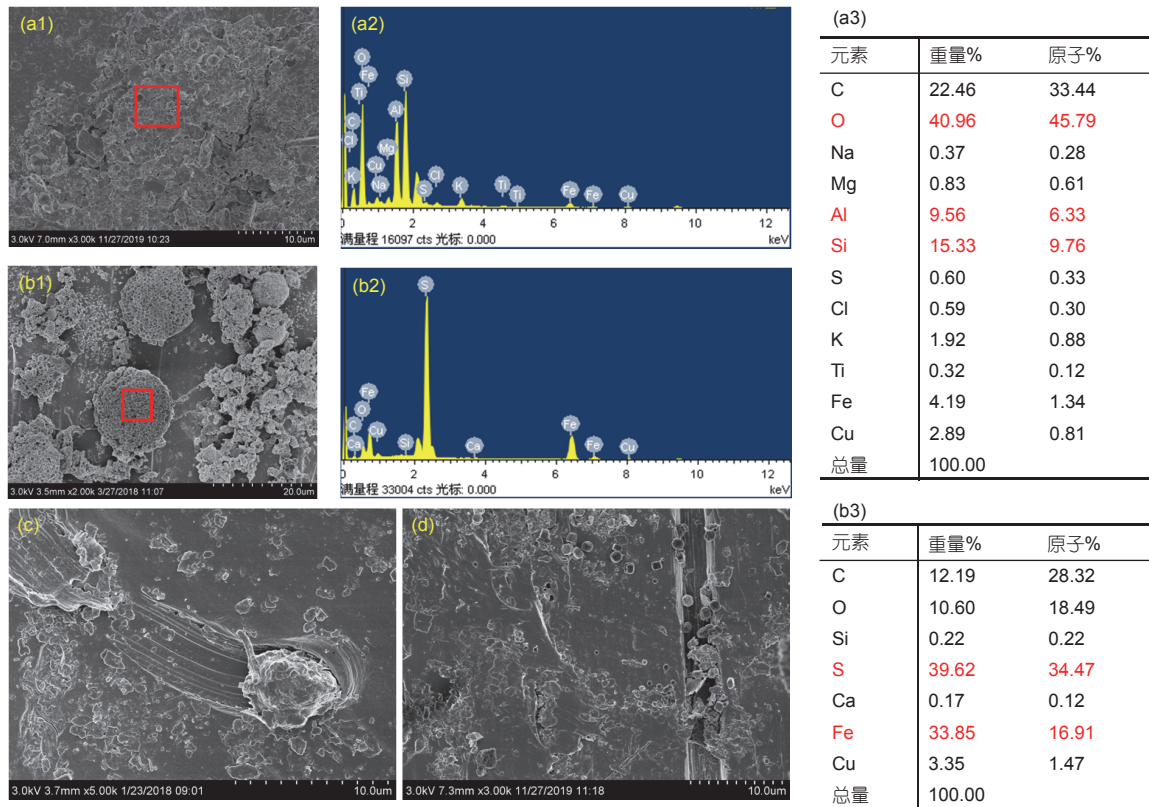


图 4 试验区湿地土壤环境中微塑料表面附着矿物及其元素组成。(a1) 硅铝矿物电子显微镜照片；(a2) 硅铝矿物能谱图；(a3) 硅铝矿物元素组成；(b1) 硫铁矿物电子显微镜照片；(b2) 硫铁矿物能谱图；(b3) 硫铁矿物元素组成；(c) 附着颗粒在微塑料表面产生划痕；(d) 微塑料表面孔隙中的附着颗粒

Figure 4 Minerals attached to the surfaces of microplastics in the underground soil environment from both experimental areas. (a1) Image of a silicon-aluminum mineral; (a2) the energy spectrum of a silicon-aluminum mineral; (a3) the elemental composition of the silicon-aluminum mineral; (b1) the image of a pyrite mineral; (b2) the energy spectrum of a pyrite mineral; (b3) the elemental composition of the pyrite mineral; (c) the scratches caused by the attached particles on the surface of the microplastic; (d) the attached particles in the micropores on the surface of the microplastics

表 2 黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地发泡和薄膜暴露24个月后的比表面积(m²g⁻¹)^a

Table 2 Specific surface areas of microplastics in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland and the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland after 24 months of exposure (m²g⁻¹)

位置	微塑料类型	原始对照	地上暴露	地下暴露
黄河口	发泡	1.01±0.00 ^D	3.50±0.70 ^{B, C}	4.15±0.74 ^B
	薄膜	1.94±0.00 ^{C, D}	13.50±0.45 ^A	13.14±2.18 ^A
北部湾	发泡	1.01±0.00 ^D	2.97±0.05 ^{B, C, D}	3.22±0.30 ^{B, C}
	薄膜	1.94±0.00 ^{C, D}	13.58±0.57 ^A	12.01±1.34 ^A

a) 字母A-D代表显著性差异水平, 相同字母表示差异不显著, 不同字母表示差异显著, P=0.05

表 3 黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地地下暴露环境中薄膜暴露24个月后的孔径分布

Table 3 Pore size distribution of microplastics in the underground soil environment of the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland and the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland after 24 months of exposure

位置	孔隙率	大孔(>50 nm)(体积比%)	介孔(2~50 nm)(体积比%)	微孔(<2 nm)(体积比%)
原始对照	1.0	91.3	8.7	0.0
黄河口	64.9	82.2	17.8	0.0
北部湾	48.9	87.0	13.0	0.0

羰基指数均随暴露时间呈上升趋势。比较黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地两种生物地理环境, 黄河口

盐沼湿地下暴露发泡和薄膜表面羰基指数增长速率高于北部湾红树林湿地地下暴露环境(图5(b), (d), (f),

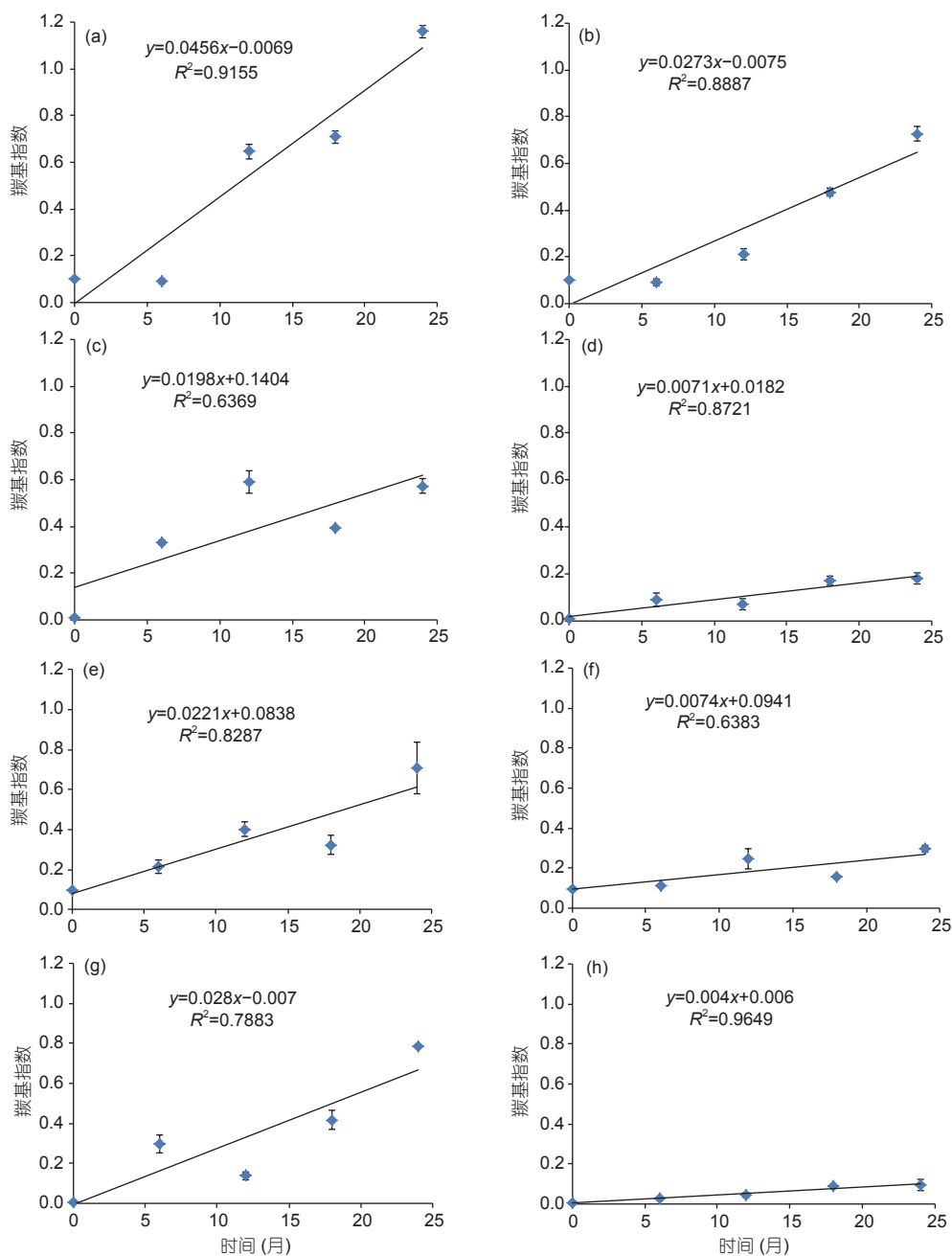


图5 (网络版彩色)黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地微塑料(发泡和薄膜)表面羰基指数随时间变化。(a) 发泡, 黄河口盐沼湿地地上暴露; (b) 发泡, 黄河口盐沼湿地地下暴露; (c) 薄膜, 黄河口盐沼湿地地上暴露; (d) 薄膜, 黄河口盐沼湿地地下暴露; (e) 发泡, 北部湾红树林湿地地上暴露; (f) 发泡, 北部湾红树林湿地地下暴露; (g) 薄膜, 北部湾红树林湿地地上暴露; (h) 薄膜, 北部湾红树林湿地地下暴露

Figure 5 (Color online) Dynamic changes in carbonyl index on the surfaces of the microplastics (foams and films) with exposure time in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland and the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland. (a) Foams exposed above-ground in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland; (b) foams exposed underground in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland; (c) films exposed above-ground in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland; (d) films exposed underground in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland; (e) foams exposed above-ground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland; (f) foams exposed underground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland; (g) films exposed above-ground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland; (h) films exposed underground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland

(h)), 这与二者的微塑料比表面积比较结果一致。从二者土壤环境理化性质上分析, 黄河口盐沼湿地土壤氧化还原电位为 -38.4 mV, 高于北部湾红树林湿地土壤氧化还原电位(-99.0 mV), 表明北部湾红树林湿地形成了更强的还原性土壤环境, 且黄河口盐沼湿地土壤环境的含盐量(电导率 4.49 S m^{-1})高于北部湾红树林湿地土壤环境(电导率 2.23 S m^{-1})。低还原性和高盐土壤环境条件会导致微塑料分子链更易断裂, 有利于与氧分子结合形成羰基官能团, 加速老化^[34]。在滨海植被湿地生态系统中, 不同类型植被会产生土壤特征上的差异, 间接地影响微塑料表面性质。例如, 在红树林生态系统中, 红树的数量、种类、密度、分布以及种群结构都直接影响着土壤中的硫含量, 而土壤的氧化状态、硫含量及硫化物的种类和分布影响着微塑料表面形貌或官能团产生^[23,35]。在黄河口, 碱蓬的生长能对盐碱土起到改善土壤孔隙度、提供氧气含量和脱盐等作用^[36-39], 从而间接地影响了土壤中微塑料的表面官能团等性状变化。在两种生物地理区域环境中, 地上暴露环境中的发泡和薄膜表面羰基指数和增长速率(图5(a), (c), (e), (g))高于地下暴露(图5(b), (d), (f), (h))。例如, 在暴露24个月后, 北部湾地区地上暴露薄膜表面羰基指数为 0.79 ± 0.01 (图5(g)), 而地下暴露中的羰基指数仅为 0.10 ± 0.03 (图5(h)), 两者的羰基指数相差约8倍。可见, 光氧条件是影响环境中发泡和薄膜表面羰基基团形成的重要因素。滩涂上暴露于空气中的微塑料更容易老化, 而对于迁移至地表以下、尤其是水下沉积物中的微塑料, 因低氧化环境作用和光屏蔽效应, 降解效率低, 从而延长其在环境中的留存时间^[40]。比较聚苯乙烯发泡和聚乙烯薄膜两种类型的微塑料, 聚苯乙烯发泡羰基指数变化快于聚乙烯薄膜, 表明聚苯乙烯发泡在环境中老化速度较快。聚苯乙烯分子链中含有不饱和键(苯环), 易受光热作用发生氧化并破碎, 这可能是导致海岸带地区(尤其是发泡型材料大量使用的养殖等地区)发泡型微塑料污染较高的主要原因^[41,42]。未来需进一步深入研究微塑料表面次生官能团(如羰基)的产生及其与微塑料的环境暴露时间的关系, 为指示环境微塑料寿命、污染量化及其源分析提供新依据。

2.4 微塑料表面疏水性变化

暴露在环境中的微塑料表面发生老化后, 还会导致其表面疏水性发生变化。图6以薄膜微塑料表面接触角的变化为例, 分析了不同环境暴露条件下微塑料疏

水性的变化特征。如图所示, 各环境条件下薄膜表面接触角总体均呈下降趋势。比较两种生物地理区域, 二者的薄膜表面接触角变化无显著性差异(ANOVA, $P>0.05$)。原始对照组薄膜样品表面接触角为 $98.8^{\circ}\pm 2.0^{\circ}$, 属于疏水性表面($>90^{\circ}$), 而在黄河口地上暴露环境中暴露6个月后, 其表面接触角 $88.6^{\circ}\pm 8.1^{\circ}$, 变为亲水性表面($<90^{\circ}$), 且随着暴露时间的增加, 接触角变小, 亲水性增强(图6(a))。地下暴露环境中的薄膜表面接触角波动较大, 但总体呈减小趋势, 亲水能力增强(图6(b))。北部湾红树林湿地环境中薄膜在暴露6个月后其表面接触角小于 90° (地上暴露 $82.9^{\circ}\pm 4.0^{\circ}$, 地下暴露 $89.8^{\circ}\pm 4.5^{\circ}$), 呈亲水性, 且地下暴露环境薄膜接触角略高于地上暴露, 随着暴露时间增加, 前者接触角下降程度低于后者(图6(c), (d)), 但二者无显著性差异(配对 T 检验, $P>0.05$)。总体上看, 环境中的薄膜表面接触角随暴露时间呈减小趋势, 表明疏水性降低, 亲水性增强。微塑料表面由疏水性转变为亲水性的现象可能是由于环境中非极性的微塑料在生物或化学作用下, 表面产生了极性基团, 增加了微塑料的亲水性^[44]。环境中微塑料表面疏水性的改变, 将影响其表面微生物附着和污染物复合能力^[43,44]。例如, 微塑料表面疏水性降低会改变微塑料表面微生物群落结构^[43], 从而能间接影响微域土壤或水体生态环境, 未来应重点关注。

3 小结

不同生物地理海岸环境中微塑料表面的风化特征、过程和程度与光照、土壤性质、植被、暴露时间和微塑料类型等多种因素有关。随着暴露时间增加, 黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地环境中微塑料表面形貌均发生了显著变化, 发泡和薄膜两种类型微塑料的表面出现了孔洞、脆化甚至脱落等现象。地上部暴露的微塑料表面形貌变化主要受光照的影响, 而地下部土壤暴露的微塑料表面形貌变化则主要与颗粒摩擦等作用有关。土壤环境中微塑料表面的官能团变化(羰基指数)速率主要取决于生物地理海岸的土壤环境条件。黄河口盐沼湿地发泡型微塑料比北部湾红树林湿地发泡更易风化, 地上暴露比地下暴露的微塑料更易破碎, 聚苯乙烯发泡比聚乙烯薄膜更易分解。存在于实际环境中的微塑料表面会由疏水性向亲水性转变。未来应加强不同生物地理海岸带湿地环境中微塑料表面形貌、官能团和疏水性变化及其对微生物附着过程和复合污染的影响机制研究。

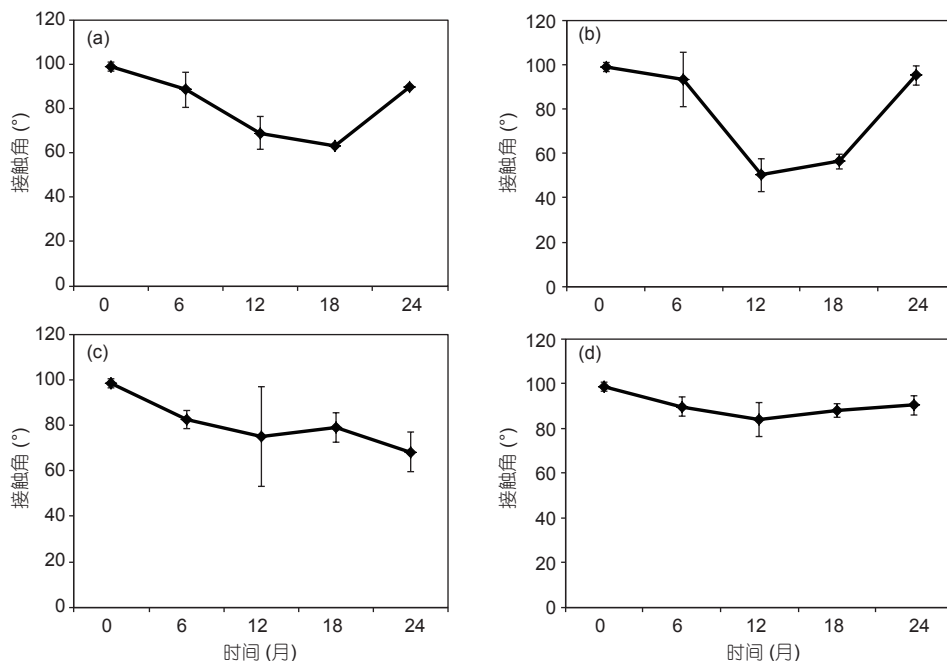


图6 黄河口盐沼湿地和北部湾红树林湿地微塑料(薄膜)表面疏水性随时间变化。(a) 黄河口盐沼湿地地上暴露; (b) 黄河口盐沼湿地地下暴露; (c) 北部湾红树林湿地地上暴露; (d) 北部湾红树林湿地地下暴露

Figure 6 Dynamic changes in hydrophobicity on the surface of the microplastics (films) with exposure time in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland and the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland. (a) Films exposed above-ground in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland; (b) films exposed underground in the Yellow River Estuary saltmarsh wetland; (c) films exposed above-ground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland; (d) films exposed underground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland

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Summary for “滨海湿地环境中微塑料表面性质及形貌变化”

Surface properties and changes in morphology of microplastics exposed *in-situ* to Chinese coastal wetlands

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Coastal wetlands are key areas of accumulation of microplastics. However, until now only a few studies have focused on the surface properties and morphological changes in microplastics in the real coastal wetland environment. Here, two typical biogeographic coastal soils, the Yellow River Estuary salt marsh wetland in the temperate zone and the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland in the subtropical zone, were selected for study. Polystyrene foams and polyethylene films were used and exposed within two coastal wetlands sites through *in situ* soil burial (underground exposure) and surface placement (above-ground exposure). The samples were sampled after 6, 12, 18 and 24 months of exposure to reveal the characteristics of the surface properties and morphological changes in microplastics in typical wetlands from the southern and northern biogeographic coastal zones. The surface morphology, microstructures and attached materials were observed using scanning electron microscopy using an energy dispersive spectrometer. Surface properties of the microplastics, i.e. the surface roughness, specific surface area, pore size distribution, functional groups and hydrophobicity, were analyzed by using atomic force microscopy, a surface area analyzer, a mercury porosimeter, Fourier transform infrared spectrometry and a contact angle meter. The surface morphology of the polystyrene foams in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland exhibited more pits and holes than those in the Yellow River Estuary salt marsh wetland. The polystyrene foams exposed above-ground in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland showed embrittlement and exfoliation after 18 months, while those exposed underground did not show such features. The specific surface areas of the polystyrene foams and the polyethylene films in the Yellow River Estuary salt marsh wetland were higher than those in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland. The pore distributions on the surfaces of the two microplastic types mainly comprised macropores and mesopores. However, the porosity of the polyethylene film in the Yellow River Estuary salt marsh wetland was slightly higher than in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland. The porosities in both regions were higher than in the original control samples. In terms of carbonyl index, rates of change in the Yellow River Estuary salt marsh wetland were higher than those in the Beibu Bay mangrove wetland. The surface hydrophobicity of the polyethylene film in the two regions declined with increasing exposure time. The changes in surface morphology of the polystyrene foams were more rapid than those in the polyethylene films, but the degree of change in specific surface area of the polyethylene films was greater than in the case of the polystyrene foams. It can be concluded that the surface properties and changes in morphology of microplastics in the coastal soil environment are related to multiple factors including the types and conditions of the wetlands, types of microplastics, exposure mode and exposure time. However, the specific mechanisms of these surface changes require further study. In summary, this study provides a scientific basis for research on the chemical processes of the micro-interfaces on the microplastic surfaces and environmental behavior and risk assessment of microplastics in the Chinese coastal zone.

microplastics, salt marsh, mangrove, coastal wetland, *in situ* experiment, surface changes

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