

抗抑郁药物水体污染及其处理技术研究进展

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摘要: 随着药物和个人护理用品(PPCPs)在环境中的广泛使用,其对水体生态系统和人类健康的潜在威胁日益显著,抗抑郁药物因其高检测频率和持久性成为研究的热点之一。近年来,针对水体中抗抑郁药物污染的控制和去除,国内外学者提出了多种处理技术。系统综述了抗抑郁药物在环境水体中的迁移转化规律及其生态毒性,重点分析了常规水处理工艺的不足与高级氧化技术(AOPs)的最新研究进展,特别是UV/氯联合高级氧化工艺的应用潜力。综述发现,抗抑郁药物在自然环境中的降解效率较低,通过吸附、生物降解或光降解等途径仅能部分去除,而传统水处理技术如活性污泥法和臭氧氧化存在去除率低、副产物生成等问题。高级氧化技术通过产生高活性羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)和氯自由基($\cdot\text{Cl}$)实现高效降解,显示出显著优势。其中,UV/氯工艺凭借高效性和经济性,成为近年来研究的热点。研究表明,该工艺对典型抗抑郁药物的去除率可达95%以上,并能有效减少二次污染,但其在复杂水质条件下的适应性仍需进一步研究。梳理了UV/氯工艺的反应机理、自由基生成规律及主要影响因素,归纳了现有研究的技术瓶颈和改进方向,并提出了通过优化工艺参数、联合生物处理及拓展实际应用场景的建议,为饮用水处理和污水处理新型污染物控制提供科学参考。

关键词: 水处理技术; 高级氧化技术; UV/氯工艺; 抗抑郁药物; 新污染物

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Advances in Research on Antidepressant Contamination of Water Bodies and Treatment Technologies

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Abstract: The widespread use of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs, including antidepressants, etc.) has raised significant concerns about the impact on aquatic ecosystems and human health. Among these, antidepressants are particularly concerning due to their frequent detection, persistence in the environment, and potential harmful effects. Consequently, antidepressants have become a major research focus within the study of PPCPs. In recent years, various techniques have been proposed to address the challenge of controlling and removing antidepressant contaminants from water bodies. However, many of these methods face significant limitations. This review systematically examines the environmental fate and ecotoxicity of antidepressants in aquatic environments, highlighting the challenges posed by conventional water treatment methods, as well as the latest advancements in advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), particularly the UV/chlorine combined oxidation technology. Antidepressants degrade poorly in natural aquatic environments. Removal is often incomplete and depends on processes such as adsorption, biodegradation, or photodegradation. Conventional water treatment technologies, including activated sludge systems and ozonation,

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demonstrate limited efficacy in removing antidepressants and may even lead to the formation of toxic by-products. In contrast, advanced oxidation processes, which generate highly reactive hydroxyl radicals ($\cdot\text{OH}$) and chlorine radicals ($\cdot\text{Cl}$), have proven much more effective at degrading these contaminants. Among the various AOPs, the UV/chlorine process has gained significant attention for its ability to achieve high degradation efficiency at a reasonable cost. Studies have shown that the UV/chlorine process can effectively remove over 95% of commonly found antidepressants in water, significantly reducing the risk of forming toxic by-products. However, while the UV/chlorine process displays promising results, further research is needed to enhance its adaptability to complex water matrices. The presence of other contaminants or varying water quality conditions may impact the treatment performance. This review details the reaction mechanisms, free radical generation pathways, and key influencing factors involved in the UV/chlorine process. It also identifies technical challenges, such as optimizing reaction conditions, improving process efficiency, and minimizing the harmful by-product formation. Several strategies are proposed to overcome these limitations, including adjusting operational parameters, combining the UV/chlorine process with biological treatment methods, and exploring practical applications in real-world water treatment scenarios. These insights provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of research on the removal of antidepressants from water, offering a scientific foundation for improving drinking water treatment technologies and controlling emerging contaminants in aquatic environments.

Keywords: Water treatment technology; Advanced oxidation technology; UV/Chlorine; Antidepressants; Emerging contaminants

0 引 言

三分陆地七分洋,水资源是全球最为普遍、最不可或缺的资源,是世界万物赖以生存的基础。然而随着经济的发展,全球人均用水量急剧升高,各类水体污染事件频发,水污染问题日益严重。近几十年来,各种药物在饮用水、地表水、地下水、污泥、土壤及水生生物体等环境介质中不断检出。

近年来,由于药品和个人护理用品(简称 PPCPs)大量生产和使用,使其作为一类新污染物引起了学者和公众的广泛关注。PPCPs 种类繁多,主要包括各种药用化学品(如抗生素、消炎药、镇静剂、降压药、避孕药和抗抑郁药)及个人护理用品(如化妆品、芳香剂、洗涤剂、牙齿护理用品)等^[1-2]。当人类或者动植物类使用药物之后,通过代谢、排泄等生物行为将 PPCPs 传递进入环境中,这是环境中 PPCPs 的主要来源。

随着现代社会的发展不断加快,人类生活压力日渐增大,患有失眠、焦虑、抑郁、躁狂等精神类疾病的人群也逐年增加,精神病药物的使用量逐年增大,这导致精神类相关药物逐渐成为环境

中 PPCPs 类污染物不可忽视的重要组成部分^[3]。精神类药物进入环境水体后,不仅会污染生态环境,还会通过食物链蓄积至人体内,破坏神经系统内的信号传递,影响人类的中枢神经系统。由于精神类药物对生态环境及人类健康存在危害,目前已经引起了世界各国的高度重视^[4]。

随着人们对于精神类药引发的环境污染问题和人类潜在危害认识的加深,人类开始加强高级氧化水处理技术的研究,以此改善水体中污染物的去除问题,增加水资源的循环利用。目前,生物处理技术是处理精神类药物最常用的方法。然而,由于精神类药物的生物降解、水解和光解性较差,单一的生物处理技术去除效果有限;臭氧、紫外光等化学处理技术虽能达到一定效果,但难以完全降解,且易产生副产物,造成二次污染^[5-7]。研究发现,通过 UV+催化剂、高级氧化技术(AOPs)+生物技术等不同工艺的有效结合,可以达到更好的净水效果^[8-12]。高级氧化技术如 UV/O₃、UV/H₂O₂ 和 UV/氯,通常能有效地处理精神类药物^[13-14]。相比之下,UV/氯工艺通过紫外线与氯的联合作用生成多种高活性自由基(如 $\cdot\text{OH}$ 、 $\cdot\text{Cl}$ 、 $\cdot\text{Cl}_2$),能够实现抗抑郁药物的高效去除。研究表明,在最优条

件下,UV/氯工艺对典型抗抑郁药物如阿米替林的去除率可达到95%以上,同时避免了臭氧法和传统氯化法易产生高毒性副产物的风险^[15]。因此,UV/氯工艺凭借其高效性、经济性和环境友好性,成为降解抗抑郁药物工艺中备受关注的高级氧化技术^[8-12, 15]。

1 饮用水中药品和个人护理品

抗抑郁药物进入环境的途径和其他 PPCPs 药物的迁移过程相同,药物从源头进入水体的主要

途径如图1所示。

1.1 农业用药

在家禽、家畜畜牧业和水产养殖过程含有药物的饲料,以及在养育过程中的排泄物等是医药类污染物进入水体的一个重要来源。以 PPCPs 为关键词,共检索到2620篇文献,农学类占255篇,其中滥用药物导致的耐药性问题以及后续处理不当导致的污染问题提及较多。近年来,有几百种水产业病害防治药品和大量人用及兽用抗菌类药物被广泛应用于水产育苗及养殖产业中。

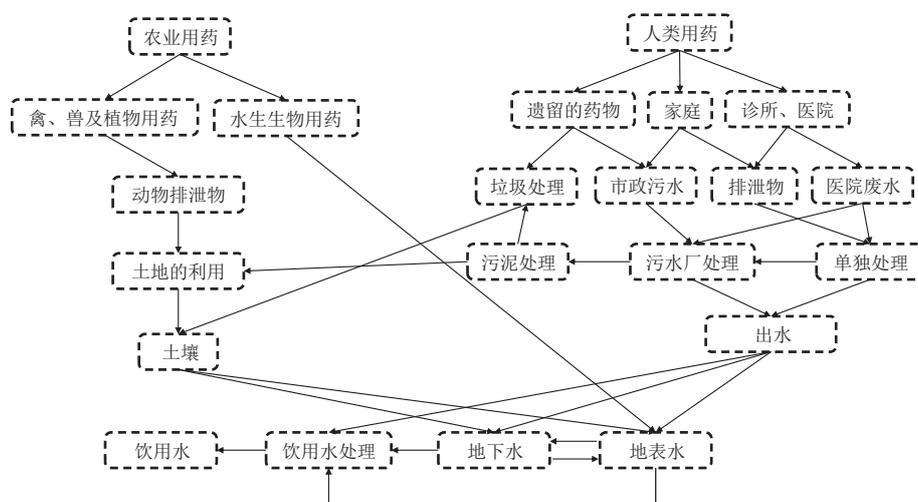


图1 PPCPs 药物进入饮用水中的主要途径

Fig. 1 Main routes of PPCPs entry into drinking water

1.2 人类用药

人类使用的大量药物直接或间接排入环境是水体中药物来源的主要途径。经人体摄入后,部分药物被代谢转换,剩余部分通过排泄进入污水处理系统。然而当前的水处理系统无法完全去除水体中的污染物^[16],因此污水处理厂是药物进入环境最后一个重要的汇合源。其次药物在临床实验或是因过期被直接排入环境中,也是环境中药物的一个来源^[17]。此外,各类实验室未按要求处理实验中的药物或是合成过程中的中间物质而直接排放至水体^[18],最后进入污水处理系统,造成环境污染事件。

2 抗抑郁药物的污染现状及研究现状

2.1 抗抑郁药物的环境水平

抑郁症在临床中又名抑郁障碍,是一种常见的以心境低落为特征的心理类疾病,在新冠疫情后,全球精神障碍疾病负担更加沉重^[19-20]。随着现代社会生活节奏不断加快,精神类抑郁患者不

断地增加,对抗抑郁药物的需求也水涨船高^[21]。

目前,在临床工作中应用的抗抑郁类药物按作用机制主要分为以下几类:单胺氧化酶抑制剂(MAOI)、三环类抗抑郁药(TCA)、选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(SSRIs)、选择性NA再摄取抑制剂(SNRI)、选择性5-羟色胺(5-HT)及NA双重再摄取抑制剂(SSNRI)等^[22]。当前文拉法辛、帕罗西汀、氟西汀、西酞普兰、舍曲林和阿米替林等药物是研究最为热门并且临床应用最为广泛的一线抗抑郁药物,见表1。其中,阿米替林(Amitriptyline, AMT)是一种典型的三环类抗抑郁药物,临床上被用于治疗焦虑性或激动性抑郁。阿米替林及其盐酸盐具体分子结构见表2。与其他抗抑郁药物相比,阿米替林因在环境中的高检测频率、较低的降解效率及显著的生态毒性而成为研究重点^[23-23]。因此,对其性质进行单独分析不仅能够帮助了解其迁移转化规律,还可为其在水处理中的降解提供科学依据。

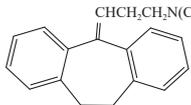
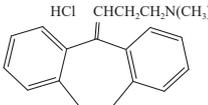
表 1 环境中典型抗抑郁药物的浓度^[23, 28, 30-37]

Table 1 Concentrations of typical antidepressants in the environment^[23, 28, 30-37]

抗抑郁药物	污水出水/ (ng·L ⁻¹)	环境地表水/ (ng·L ⁻¹)	鱼体/ (ng·g ⁻¹)
阿米替林	2.0~335.0	0.5~7.0	44.2
氟西汀	0.7 ± 0.1	21.4 ± 31.2	17.0~320.0
舍曲林	55.2	0.4 ± 0.1	545.0
西酞普兰	350.0 ± 40.0	11.5 ± 0.8	17.0~320.0
文拉法辛	2 010.0 ± 50.0	113.0 ± 5.0	14.0~200.0

表 2 阿米替林及其盐酸盐的基本理化性质

Table 2 Basic physicochemical properties of amitriptyline and its hydrochloride

化合物	阿米替林, AMT	盐酸阿米替林
分子式	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ N	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ ClN
相对分子质量	277.40	313.86
CAS 号	50-48-6	549-18-8
化学结构式		
半衰期	32~46 h	—

近年来,多种抗抑郁药物在全球众多国家的水环境中被检测出来。CHEN 等^[23]在杭州污水厂进出水中检测出 5 种抗抑郁药物,其中氟西汀浓度为 0.30~4.25 ng/L、舍曲林浓度为 0.6~1.5 ng/L、西酞普兰浓度为 0.6~7.6 ng/L、丙咪嗪浓度为 0.6~1.5 ng/L 及文拉法辛浓度为 21~87 ng/L。LAJEUNESSE 等^[24]检测出 2009—2010 年加拿大污水厂中氟西汀、舍曲林及西酞普兰浓度分别为 60~100、8.1~16.0、113~326 ng/L。GOLBAZ 等^[25]于德黑兰南部城市污水处理厂中检测出舍曲林浓度为 0.34~0.58 ng/L,文拉法辛浓度为 34.80~238.23 ng/L。PAÍGA 等^[26]在河流中检测到氟西汀、文拉法辛和西酞普兰等多种抗抑郁药物。除了自然水体,在土壤沉积物、水生生物的体内也曾检测出抗抑郁药物。AZNAR 等^[27]在西班牙的农田中检测出阿米替林的浓度为 98.0~105.1 ng/g。RAMIREZ 等^[28]在美国五大河流域的鱼体内发现舍曲林浓度高达 545 ng/g,另外还检测出其他几种 PPCPs。NOZAKI 等^[29]在亚洲地区 3 个国家的地表水和鱼体内均检测出抗抑郁药物。因此,环

境中抗抑郁药物的遗留问题不容忽视,其对水体的污染问题亟待解决。

表 1 列出不同环境介质中典型抗抑郁药物的浓度^[23, 28, 30-37]。由表可得,通过蓄积和循环等作用,抗抑郁药物在环境中的浓度在 ng/L~mg/L 之间,在鱼体内也达到了 ng/g~μg/g。其中,阿米替林作为典型的三环类抗抑郁药物,因其使用广泛、检测频率高以及对生态环境的潜在危害(如影响水生生物的生长和繁殖)而备受关注^[27, 38]。此外,研究表明阿米替林在水体中的降解效率较低,通常需要更复杂的去除手段^[39]。

2.2 抗抑郁药物的自然衰减

抗抑郁药物在环境中的迁移转化主要包括吸附作用、降解作用以及生物的蓄积富集作用,不考虑其自然衰变、水解等过程。环境中有毒有害物质的自然反应主要是太阳光的光降解以及环境中生物蓄积降解。如抗抑郁药物等精神类药物,口服进入人体后,因其化学结构中均含有亲水基团,易在排出体外后进入水环境中,被生物逐步吸收降解^[35, 40-41]。尽管抗抑郁药物在环境中可以通过光降解、生物蓄积等方式发生自然衰减,但研究发现,这些自然过程的降解速率有限,且常受环境条件的限制,大量药物难以完全去除^[40]。

对于环境中抗抑郁药物的光降解行为,CHEN 等^[42]模拟太阳光降解阿米替林及其活性代谢产物,发现无明显效果,但在添加腐殖酸后,去除效果明显提升。FINČUR 等^[43]利用太阳光辐射光催化 ZnO 和 TiO₂ 等金属氧化物对盐酸阿米替林降解,发现光催化具有较好的去除效果,能够有效地去除盐酸阿米替林。HÖRSING 等^[44]发现西酞普兰在 UV 作用下 5 min 后去除效率为 85%,添加 Fe²⁺后提升至 90%。对于抗抑郁药物的生物作用,PHAN 等^[45]利用陶瓷滤膜生物反应器对阿米替林有较高的去除效率。VELÁZQUEZ 等^[46]研究氟西汀在不同菌群中的去除作用,发现异养微生物的去除率最高,可达 85%。METCALFE 等^[47]发现由于城市污水处理系统中存在活性污泥等生物质,抗抑郁药物的去除率可达 40%。此外,吸附作用是环境中抗抑郁药物自然去除的一条重要途径,各类抗抑郁药物的物化性质不尽相同,自然环境中活性污泥、膨润土、底泥等吸附剂对于底物的吸附能力也各不相同。有些吸附剂因其表面具有活性基团,可以去除水体中的可溶性药物,减少环境风险。目前发现二氧化硅及其衍生物、活性

炭、氧化铝和硅胶等吸附质均可与多种有机化合物发生吸附-解析过程^[48-49]。CALISTO 等^[50]研究发现商业活性炭和非活性炭可对卡马西平、帕罗西汀和奥西泮等 3 种精神类药物有效吸附。COSTA 等^[51]发现在淡水沉积物和污水污泥中有抗抑郁药残留,而沉积物中淤泥和黏土的存在对吸附过程影响较大。STYRISHAVE 等^[52]发现 SSRI 类药物在厌氧活性污泥的作用下,主要通过吸附过程将目标污染物从厌氧活性污泥系统中去除,其他水解和光解作用占比较低。

2.3 抗抑郁药物的环境危害

抗抑郁药物残留物质不仅持续存在于水体中,还会通过累积作用进一步扩散,从而对生态系统及生物健康造成显著危害^[53]。抗抑郁药物通过人体吸收代谢之后进入水环境中,不仅导致水体中有机物含量增加,还会造成水体污染恶化程度加重,对生物具有一定的毒性作用,干扰水生生物生长、发育和繁殖^[53-54]。GONZALEZ REY 等^[55]发现选择性血清素再摄取抑制剂(SSRI)氟西汀通过抑制抗氧化酶的活性以及破坏神经递质的传递功能使得贻贝失去繁殖能力。KELLNER 等^[38]通过将三棘刺鱼置于环境浓度的西酞普兰溶液中培养 3 周,发现三棘刺鱼的进食被抑制,从而影响其生长发育。此外,ANTONOPOULOU 等^[56]把海洋物种、海洋细菌和人类淋巴细胞放置于含帕罗西汀的营养液中进行培养和生物毒性测定,发现帕罗西汀对所有藻类都有毒性影响,此外还导致人体细胞发生死亡。抗抑郁药物在环境中难以通过生物作用去除,容易在环境中循环累积,通过食物链逐级富集在生物体内,最终对人类的身心健康造成潜在的危害^[2]。当前对于抗抑郁药物的生物富集研究较少,PATERSON 等^[57]在青鳉鱼体内发现氟西汀、诺氟西汀并且长期存在。BROOKS 等^[58]在鱼体内检测到氟西汀、舍曲林、去甲氟西汀和去甲舍曲林。CALDARA 等^[59]发现三环类抗抑郁药物阿米替林与去甲替林的混合培养,对白色念珠菌和其他念珠菌的生长抑制效果更明显。WU 等^[60]还发现阿米替林、氟西汀和米安色林对鱼类早期发育过程中多种生物过程和基因表达有影响,并且有协同作用。抗抑郁药物不仅会影响人体肠道^[61],还有可能导致细胞癌变^[62]。

环境水体中的抗抑郁药物会对生态区域内的生物安全和人类健康造成较大的危害。因此,对水体中抗抑郁药物的去除进行研究,不仅对于该

类物质生产和使用具有一定的指导意义,而且对于饮用水的净化再生有着里程碑的意义。

3 典型抗抑郁药物的去除控制技术

污水处理厂的一级处理对废水中抗抑郁药物的去除效果较为有限,利用活性污泥法和生物膜法的二级生物处理工艺对抗抑郁药物的去除效率仅为 30%,在其他二级工艺处理的去除率也差强人意。LESTER 等^[63]利用活性污泥法对医疗废水进行处理,结果发现对于抗抑郁药物文拉法辛和西酞普兰的去除效率均小于 5%。因此,污水厂中常规的水处理工艺并不能有效去除抗抑郁药物。虽然三级处理的去除效果比深度处理较差,但污水厂去除抗抑郁药的主要机制是污泥吸附而非好氧或缺氧反应,这将导致抗抑郁药最终随着剩余污泥进入环境^[64]。

近年来,YUAN 等^[65]研究了北京 3 家污水处理厂对抗抑郁药物的去除情况,结果发现出水中的西酞普兰含量甚至比进水高。经研究发现,这是由于在不同污水处理厂利用生物进行处置,微生物酶导致药物降解,从而发生负转移,这表明传统的水处理方法在去除抗抑郁药物方面较为有限。

难降解制药废水的处理是国内外废水处理领域的热点和难点。研究者们对绿色、高效、经济处理方法的开发和尝试数不胜数,基于原有的水处理技术提出了很多改进方法。研究趋势开始从传统的水处理技术向高级氧化技术和新型水处理技术扩展。不同方法对抗抑郁药物的去除率见表 3。

3.1 化学处理法

3.1.1 传统化学处理法

药物在废水中的传统化学处理主要是氯化、臭氧氧化和紫外辐射。氯作为一种高效的氧化性物质被广泛用于污水处理过程中。通常是在水中投入次氯酸钠,其在水中可以产生游离态的氯,有机物会与游离态的氯发生反应,不同类型的有机污染物与游离氯发生不同程度的反应,或生成含氯化合物,或被降解^[85]。氯作为氧化剂不具有普遍性,只针对某些污染物有较强的去除效果。

O₃ 是氧的同素异形体,在水中的氧化还原电位为 0.07 V,具有强氧化能力和脱色杀菌能力,通过反应产生的羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)将有机污染物更有效地分解或者矿化,甚至能彻底地转化为无害无机物,如 CO₂ 和 H₂O 等小分子^[86]。O₃ 氧化有机

表 3 不同水处理技术对抗抑郁药物的去除效率

Table 3 Antidepressant removal efficiency by different water treatment technologies

处理技术	操作条件	药物	去除效率	参考文献		
生物处理	水力停留时间11.9 h; 流速为0.37 m ³ /s 厌氧连续搅拌反应器中反应24 d	抗抑郁类	40%	[47]		
		氟西汀	<55%	[66-68]		
		氟伏沙明	<32%	[68]		
		西酞普兰	<80%	[68]		
		舍曲林	<50%	[68]		
	生物活性炭	10~20 g/m ³ 活性炭	多种抗抑郁药物	>80%	[69]	
	生物膜	膜生物反应器	阿米替林、氟西汀	24%~68%	[70]	
			阿米替林	可以吸附去除	[71]	
	化学处理	臭氧	2×10 ⁻³ g/L	氟西汀	>70%	[72]
			7×10 ⁻⁴ g/L	阿米替林	有降解	[73]
电催化臭氧		42 mg/L	文拉法辛	去除	[74]	
加氯法		2 mmol/L	氟西汀	<30%	[72]	
		4 mmol/L	文拉法辛	>50%	[75]	
		0.1~2.0 mmol/L	西酞普兰	有降解	[76]	
UV法		10~120 min	氟西汀	60%~97%	[77-78]	
UV/Cl ₂		0.033~33g/L	阿米替林	>55%	[79]	
UV/过硫酸盐		5×10 ⁻⁶ ~15×10 ⁻⁶ mol/L	阿米替林	>80%	[80]	
掺硼金刚石(BDD)电化学氧化		1 μmol/L	文拉法辛	>80%	[39]	
TiO ₂ /O ₃		15 min	氟西汀	有降解	[81]	
UV/高铁酸钾		10~30 min	阿米替林	50%~90%	[82]	
UV/H ₂ O ₂ 法		2 mmol/L	阿米替林	30%~99%	[83]	
UV/Fe ²⁺ 法		0.5 mmol/L	阿米替林	20%~55%	[83]	
UV	120 min	阿米替林	>78%	[84]		
芬顿(Fenton)	0~0.1 mmol/L Fe ²⁺	阿米替林	40%~80%	[83]		

物分为 2 种形式:一种是直接与 O₃ 接触进行反应,这种反应是缓慢并且是有选择性的,因为 O₃ 只能与一些官能团快速反应;另外一种是有有机物与 O₃ 分解产生的高活性·OH 发生快速反应。HÖRSING 等^[44] 研究西酞普兰在中性水溶液中通入臭氧处理 30 min 后减少 80%。MENDEZ ARRIAGA 等^[82] 在黑暗中利用 O₃ 进行氟西汀的去除动力学分析及溶解性有机碳(DOC)分析,研究发现 O₃ 能够有效降解目标污染物,但体系中 DOC 仅减少 25% 左右。

虽然臭氧氧化法处理有机污染物效果较好,但臭氧产生效率低,制备成本高,利用率偏低,运

行费用较高。除此之外,臭氧氧化技术还可能产生溴酸盐等臭氧氧化副产物,具有致癌和致突变性,使出水安全性仍存在一定风险。目前认为传统的氯化、臭氧氧化、紫外辐射等污水去除工艺存在氧化能力不足,并且在进行反应时普适性较低等缺点。

3.1.2 电化学氧化法

电化学氧化法可以使目标物被氧化,从而分解成更容易去除的物质,然后通过正极吸收对应的离子,并利用电极直接或间接地将有机物或无机物进行氧化除去,使目标污染物转化为无毒无害的小分子物质,达到去除的目的。朱玉莹^[81] 利

用掺硼金刚石薄膜阳极氧化抗抑郁药物文拉法辛,在 120 min 内使文拉法辛溶液 TOC 的去除率超过 80%。电化学氧化对微量有机污染物的去除效果较好,但是其能力受阳极材料的影响,并且有副作用^[87-88]。此外,利用 BDD 电化学氧化/氯协同去除抗抑郁药物文拉法辛,去除效率超过 90%。

3.1.3 高级氧化处理法

高级氧化法是当前水处理中最为常见的一种方法,与其他传统水处理方法相比,高级氧化法具有以下特点^[89]:(1)产生大量活性较强的·OH,其氧化能力仅低于氟,·OH 作为反应的中间产物,可以引起后续的链式反应;(2)·OH 不经选择直接与废水中的污染物反应,将有机物降解为 CO₂、H₂O 及无害化盐类,不产生二次污染;(3)由于这是一个物理化学过程,易控制以满足处理的需要,甚至可以降解 10⁻⁹ 级的污染物;(4)可以单独处理,也可与预处理、生化处理等其他处理工艺配套使用,降低处理成本。

高级氧化技术(AOPs)主要有 H₂O₂ 氧化、芬顿氧化、UV/H₂O₂、UV/O₃、UV/氯、光催化氧化等^[90]。UV/H₂O₂ 联合处理氯氮平和氟西汀时,去除效率可达 85% 以上,而且所需时间较短,但是运行成本较高且依赖于 H₂O₂ 供给^[79]。UV/氯法通过紫外光和氯化物的联合作用生成多种高活性自由基(如·OH、·Cl、·Cl₂)。相较于其他方法,表现出以下优势:高效性,对多种抗抑郁药物的去除率普遍较高,如阿米替林的去除率可达 95% 以上^[39];成本较低,结合已有的氯消毒设施,仅需增加紫外光源即可实现;减少副产物,相比臭氧氧化和 UV/H₂O₂ 法,UV/氯法的副产物种类更少且毒性较低。因此,近年来 UV/氯法受到越来越多的关注。尽管如此,其在复杂水质条件下的稳定性和适用性仍需进一步研究。HÖRSING 等^[44]利用 UV/芬顿氧化降解西酞普兰,实验发现,当添加 14 mg/L 的 Fe²⁺时,目标污染物的去除效率能达到 90%。与常规的饮用水处理工艺相比,基于 UV 组合的高级氧化技术虽具有高效、普适性强、氧化彻底等优点,但也存在氧化剂和催化剂消耗大、易受水质影响、运行成本高、二次污染等缺陷。这些缺点使得 AOPs 的实际应用受到一定的限制。

3.2 生物处理法

3.2.1 活性污泥处理法

活性污泥是最早使用在水处理过程中的工艺,通过利用活性污泥进行好氧、厌氧处理,有效

去除污水中的氮、磷、有机物等。许多研究表明^[51],活性污泥处理工艺通过污泥进行吸附和生物降解,对新型微量有机污染物有一定的去除效果。

3.2.2 生物降解处理法

生物降解一般指微生物通过有氧或者无氧呼吸分解有机物质的过程。相关研究^[91]已经证明污水处理厂对药物处理效率有限,混凝-沉淀对药物去除没有显著影响。污水处理的主要过程是生物降解。BARAZESH 等^[92]对污水处理厂中安定的去除效率进行研究,发现安定药物在 4 种处理工艺中的去除率分别为 16%~18%(有氧)、53%~76%(有氧/厌氧)、18%~32%(厌氧/有氧)、83%(有氧/厌氧/有氧/厌氧),将光化学(UV)处理与生物降解结合后,药物的去除率能达到 99.99%。

3.3 其他处理法

3.3.1 活性炭吸附法

吸附法是一种利用吸附去除废水中污染物的方法。活性炭是最常用、最为有效的一种吸附剂,其可以有效地降低废水的色度和 COD。目前,活性炭已商品化,用于吸附处理水中难降解物质。颗粒活性炭(GAC)和粉状活性炭(PAC)是当今市面上比较常见、使用较为广泛的活性炭。二氧化硅对双氯芬酸和丁酚具有良好的吸附性能,不易被活性炭吸附,可将活性炭与二氧化硅结合,以此来提高去除效果。

3.3.2 生物膜反应器法

生物膜反应器是膜分离技术与生物处理的高效结合,近年来,生物膜反应器在工业和城市废水处理中得到了广泛的应用。膜处理技术主要有微滤(MF)、超滤(UF)、纳滤(NF)和反渗透(RO)。朱安娜等^[93]进行了纳滤膜分离林可霉素废水的实验研究,结果表明,该方法不仅可以降低林可霉素对废水中微生物的抑制作用,而且可以回收林可霉素。污泥龄是影响生物膜反应器去除新污染物效率的一个重要因素。

4 UV/氯工艺在饮用水中的应用

紫外线照射消毒和氯消毒是当今饮用水水厂中使用最为广泛的一种消毒方式,归因于其操作简单、价格低廉,并且能够有效地灭活饮用水中的细菌和病原菌等微生物。基于 UV 的高级氧化技术,如 UV/H₂O₂、UV/PMS 和 UV/氯等,因其能够在反应过程中产生大量活性物质,能够去除水体中的微量有机物而被开始广泛研究。在基于 UV+

到了验证,这为进一步探讨工艺优化提供了可靠依据。

5 结论与展望

本文通过对抗抑郁药物污染及其水处理技术的综述,揭示了水体中抗抑郁药物的降解机制、去除技术的现状及其应用潜力。研究表明,抗抑郁药物在自然水体中的降解效率较低,传统的水处理技术(如活性污泥法、臭氧氧化)往往无法有效去除该类污染物,且容易产生二次污染。相比之下,高级氧化技术(AOPs),尤其是UV/氯联合工艺,因其产生高活性自由基(如·OH和·Cl)而能显著提高抗抑郁药物的降解效率。研究结果显示,UV/氯工艺能在较短时间内实现对典型抗抑郁药物如阿米替林95%以上的去除率,并且未产生明显有毒副产物,证明其在水处理中的应用潜力,但在某些复杂水质条件下,处理效果会受到干扰,导致降解效率降低。此外,UV/氯工艺在实际应用中的经济性、反应条件的优化以及长期运行稳定性仍需进一步研究。因此,针对复杂水质下该工艺的适应性问题及可能出现的副产物生成,仍需进一步研究。

与先前研究相比,本综述强调了UV/氯联合工艺在处理抗抑郁药物污染方面的高效性,填补了现有文献中对该工艺在实际应用中的评估不足。本文系统评估了UV/氯工艺的综合性能,特别是在水质复杂性和经济性方面的优势。

未来的研究应侧重以下几个方面:首先,进一步优化UV/氯工艺的反应参数,探讨不同水质条件下的反应动力学和自由基生成机制,以提升其普适性和稳定性;其次,研究UV/氯工艺与其他技术(如生物处理、吸附技术)结合的效果,寻找更加经济和高效的多技术联用方案;再次,加强UV/氯工艺在实际水处理中的示范应用,特别是在饮用水和工业废水中的适应性和可行性;最后,继续对抗抑郁药物及其他药物类污染物在水中的长期环境影响进行监测和风险评估,为未来的水环境管理和政策制定提供数据支持。UV/氯工艺有望成为处理抗抑郁药物及其他微量有机污染物的有效技术,并为全球水污染治理提供更为可靠的解决方案。

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