

# 植物去除室内挥发性有机物机理研究进展

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**摘要:** 挥发性有机化合物 (volatile organic compounds, VOCs) 是一类重要的环境污染物, 其主要室内来源是生物质燃烧、建材和家具的释放等, 部分有毒 VOCs 可引起白血病、肺癌、鼻咽癌等疾病, 因此受到广泛关注。植物去除 VOCs 作为一种生物修复技术具有低成本、高效率、可持续的特性, 具有很高的科学价值。介绍植物去除室内 VOCs 的研究现状和机理, 包括气孔和非气孔吸附、叶际微生物去除、根际微生物去除和生长介质微生物去除。部分室内 VOCs 可通过叶际去除, 另一部分可通过维管系统运输至根际去除。然而, 室内环境中 VOCs 去除效率影响因素较复杂, 需通过制定科学观测方案获得准确数据, 从而保证室内环境绿色可持续发展。

**关键词:** 植物; VOCs; 去除机理; 室内空气净化; 微生物

## Research and development on mechanism of removal of indoor volatile organic compounds by plants

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**Abstract:** *Background, aim, and scope* Owing to the rapid development of modernisation and urbanisation, living standards have gradually improved. However, the widespread use of high-energy-consuming indoor appliances and furniture has made indoor environments a primary environmental problem affecting human health. Sick building syndrome (SBS) and building-related illness (BRI) have occurred, and indoor air conditions have been extensively studied. Common indoor pollutants include CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (such as the formaldehyde and benzene series), NO<sub>x</sub> (NO and NO<sub>2</sub>), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). VOCs have replaced SO<sub>2</sub> as the “The Fourteenth Five-Year Plan” urban air quality assessment new indicators. Indoor VOCs can cause diseases such as cataract, asthma, and lung

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cancer. To protect human health, researchers have proposed several indoor air purification technologies, including adsorption, filtration, electrostatic dust removal, ozonation, and plant purification. However, each technology has drawbacks, such as high operating costs, high energy consumption, and the generation of secondary waste or toxic substances. Plant degradation of VOCs as a bioremediation technology has the characteristics of low cost, high efficiency, and sustainability, thereby becoming a potential green solution for improving indoor air quality. This study introduces the research status and mechanism of plant removal of indoor VOCs and provides an experimental basis and scientific guidance for analysing the mechanism of plant degradation of pollutants. **Materials and methods** This study reviews studies on the harm caused by indoor pollutants to human health and related sources, mainly investigating the degradation of indoor formaldehyde, BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) plant mechanisms, and research results. **Results** Plants can remove VOCs via stomatal and non-stomatal adsorption, interfoliar microbial, rhizosphere microbial, and growth media. Benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX) are adsorbed by pores, hydroxylated into fumaric acid, and then removed into CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O by TCA. Formaldehyde enters plant leaves through the stomata and epidermal waxy substances and is adsorbed. After the two steps of enzymatic oxidation, formic acid and CO<sub>2</sub> are generated. Finally, it enters the Calvin cycle and removes glucose and other nontoxic compounds. **Discussion** The non-stomatal degradation of VOCs can be divided into adsorption by cuticular wax and active adsorption by plant surface microorganisms. The leaf epidermal waxy matter content and the lipid composition of the epidermal membrane covering the plant surface play important roles in the non-stomatal adsorption of indoor air pollutants. The leaf margin of a plant is an ecological environment containing various microbial communities. The endophytic and inoculated microbiota in plant buds and leaves can remove VOCs (formaldehyde and BTEX). Formaldehyde can be directly absorbed by plant leaves and converted into organic acids, sugars, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O by microbes. Bioremediation of indoor VOCs is usually inefficient, leading to plant toxicity or residual chemical substance volatilisation through leaves, followed by secondary pollution. Therefore, plants must be inoculated with microorganisms to improve the efficiency of plant degradation of VOCs. However, the effectiveness of interfoliar microbial removal remains largely unknown and several microorganisms are not culturable. Therefore, methods for collecting, identifying, and culturing microorganisms must be developed. As the leaf space is a relatively unstable environment, the degradation of VOCs by rhizosphere microorganisms is equally important, and formaldehyde is absorbed more by rhizosphere microorganisms at night. The inoculation of bacteria into the rhizosphere improves the efficiency of plants in degrading VOCs. However, most of these studies were conducted in simulation chambers. To ensure the authenticity of these conclusions, the ability of plants to remove indoor air pollutants must be further verified in real situations. **Conclusions** Plant purification is an economical, environment-friendly, and sustainable remediation technology. This review summarises the mechanisms of VOC plant degradation and presents its limitations. Simultaneously, it briefly puts forward a plant selection scheme according to different temperatures, light, and specific VOCs that can be absorbed to choose the appropriate plant species. However, some studies have denied the purification effect of plants and proposed that numerous plants are required to achieve indoor ventilation effects. Therefore, determining the ability of plants to remove indoor VOCs requires a combination of realistic and simulated scenarios. **Recommendations and perspectives** Plants and related microorganisms play an important role in improving indoor air quality, therefore, the effect of plants and the related microorganisms on improving indoor air quality must be studied further and the effect of plants on indoor VOCs will be the focus of future research.

**Key words:** plants; VOCs; removal mechanism; indoor air purification; microorganism

近年来挥发性有机化合物 (volatile organic compounds, VOCs) 成为室内主要污染物 (Geiss et al., 2011; Ye et al., 2017; Heeley-Hill et al., 2021)。已报道的室内 VOCs 包括烷烃类、烯烃类、芳香烃类、卤烃类、醇类、醛类、酮类、醚类、酯类和含氧挥发性有机化合物 (oxygenated volatile organic compounds, OVOCs) 等, 蒽烯、烷基苯、脂肪醛 (如甲醛和乙醛)、苯、甲苯、乙苯和二甲苯 (BTEX) 等是室内最常见的 VOCs (Jenkin et al., 2008; Yang et al., 2009; Irga et al., 2013; Waring, 2014)。一些 VOCs 可在室内环境中氧化产生毒性更高的产物, 如: 甲醛、乙醛和二次有机气溶胶 (Jenkin et al., 2008; Waring, 2014)。长期暴露在甲醛和 BTEX 环境中对人体有致癌、致畸、致突变的作用, 它们已被列入美国国家环境保护局 (USEPA) 和我国生态环境部优先监测物质名单。

由于 VOCs 对人体健康存在危害, 多个国家/地区制定了 VOCs 室内空气质量标准。我国《GB/T 18883—2022, 室内空气质量标准》规定 8 h 室内 TVOC 的限值为  $0.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  (中华人民共和国国家市场监督管理总局和中华人民共和国国家标准化管理委员会, 2022); 香港地区 2019 年 7 月 1 日起实施的《办公室及公众场所室内空气质量管理指引》规定 8 h TVOC 浓度限值为  $200 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  (卓越级) 和  $600 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  (良好级); 美国 LEED 绿色建筑评估体系和 WELL 认证标准规定 TVOC 的限值为  $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  (赵越, 2019)。

然而, 多个室内空气质量研究显示我国室内个别 VOCs 含量超标现象较严重。2003 年冬、夏季, 我国 6 个城市的新建建筑分别有 66.58%、81.48% 的住户居室空气中甲醛浓度超过国家标准 ( $0.10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ) (姚孝元等, 2005)。2001 年环境监测总站对装修后的房屋室内 VOCs 进行了监测, 其中甲醛浓度范围为  $9.0\text{--}42500 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 苯系物 (苯、甲苯、乙苯、对-二甲苯、间-二甲苯、邻-二甲苯、三甲苯和苯乙烯) 浓度范围为  $156.7\text{--}1214.4 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  (Hao et al., 2014)。从 2002 年到 2004 年, 我国 1241 户翻新住宅的苯、甲苯和二甲苯浓度分别为  $124.04 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 、 $258.90 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  和  $189.68 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  (徐东群等, 2007)。

植物对室内空气质量有改善作用, 被称为植物修复作用 (蔡竟等, 2015; 王立岩, 2020)。由于植物修复是一种绿色、高效、低成本的室内

空气修复技术, 可降低人体暴露风险, 减少咳嗽和疲劳等不良症状, 改善人体健康状况, 同时有利于人们的心理健康 (Bringslimark et al., 2009; Thomsen et al., 2011), 因此受到广泛关注。早在 20 世纪 70 年代, 美国国家航空航天局 (NASA) 就开展了利用观赏性植物修复室内空气质量的模拟实验 (Wolverton et al., 1985), 部分植物物种在室内环境中具有净化空气的潜力, 可吸收空气中的 VOCs (甲醛、苯、三氯乙烯、甲苯、辛烷和  $\alpha$ -蒎烯等) 以及半挥发性有机物 (Yang et al., 2009)。国外已有研究表明, 绿萝 (*Epipremnum aureum*)、合果芋 (*Syngonium podophyllum*) 和吊兰 (*Chlorophytum comosum*) 在 6 h 内可去除  $2.27 \mu\text{g}$  甲醛 (Wolverton et al., 1984), 大王万年青 (*Dieffenbachia amoena*) 可在  $35 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  和  $90 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  的光照强度下去除  $0\text{--}1.2 \times 10^6 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  甲苯 (Porter, 1994), 水培和土培合果芋可在 7 d 去除  $79.87 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  苯 (Irga et al., 2013)。目前已经研究并鉴定了 60 多种可去除甲醛、60 种可去除苯、67 种可去除甲苯、15 种可去除二甲苯的植物 (Kvesitadze et al., 2006)。国内也有植物去除室内 VOCs 的相关研究 (闫红梅, 2016)。在常见的 73 种植物中, 13 种可去除 0.1%—9.99% 的苯, 17 种可去除 10%—20% 的苯, 还有 17 种可去除 20%—40% 的苯, 3 种可去除 60%—80% 的苯 (Liu et al., 2007)。在室内放入 25 种植物共采集 180 d 室内 BTEX, 苯从  $(7.91 \pm 3.72) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $(0.39 \pm 0.34) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 乙苯从  $(37.2 \pm 35.2) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $(1.4 \pm 0.5) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 二甲苯从  $(100.8 \pm 111.7) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $(2.8 \pm 0.7) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 邻二甲苯由  $(46.8 \pm 44.1) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $(2.1 \pm 0.9) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 而甲苯的平均浓度在  $(7.3 \pm 1.7) \text{--} (24.0 \pm 6.7) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  波动 (Dai et al., 2018)。

国外对于植物去除室内空气污染物机理已开展一些研究, 但仍有许多空白, 而我国目前鲜少开展这类研究。现有的研究表明, 气孔吸附和表面沉积可作为 VOCs 的吸收途径, 去除效率取决于气孔数量和表皮结构 (Jen et al., 1995), 其余的 VOCs 从叶片转移到茎和根部, 进而被植物相关地下微生物去除 (Yang et al., 2009)。无菌土壤培养基也可去除室内 VOCs (Wolverton and McDonald, 1983), 并将其经过生物去除代谢生成  $\text{CO}_2$  和  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Ugreshelidze et al., 1997; Collins et al., 2000; Howsam et al., 2001; Peck and

Hornbuckle, 2003)。但至今仍缺乏机理研究, 所以研究人员对这一去除过程的分析较为保守。

本文综述了植物对室内 VOCs 去除的室内观测研究进展, 并调研了国内外植物去除室内甲醛、BTEX 的机理及研究成果, 包括: (1) 气孔吸附和非气孔吸附、(2) 叶际微生物去除、(3) 根际微生物去除和(4) 生长介质微生物。以期为分析植物去除污染物机理提供实验基础和科学指导, 并为开展进一步研究指明方向。

## 1 植物对 VOCs 去除的室内观测研究进展

### 1.1 居室中植物去除 VOCs

由于各研究中室内环境差异大, 因此在室内环境中植物去除 VOCs 效果差异较大。有研究调查了两年间植物对家庭环境的影响, 结果发现: 在第一年由于植物的放置, 甲醛浓度在不通风期间从  $72.0 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $33.7 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 在通风期间从  $70.6 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $10.7 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 。第二年不管通风状态如何, 甲苯和乙苯的浓度不受植物布局的影响 (Lim et al., 2009)。除了实验周期较长会影响研究结果, 建筑环境的差异也会对结果造成影响。分别在新建筑和老旧建筑中采集室内 VOCs 样品, 发现放置植物后, 新建办公室甲醛浓度从  $80.8 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $66.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 甲苯浓度从  $275 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $106 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 老旧办公室的苯浓度从  $7.20 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  降至  $1.96 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 而无论通风情况和建筑年代如何, 乙苯和二甲苯的浓度均没有明显变化 (Kim et al., 2011)。可见植物去除污染物的效果可能会因为室内环境的复杂, 如排放源和光照条件复杂等而不能准确判断其效果。因此, 在未来研究中, 应在排放源和光源等其他条件固定的情况下, 进行单一条件测试, 并采集多个平行样品, 获得准确的植物去除污染物数据。

### 1.2 静态舱中植物去除 VOCs

目前大多数植物去除 VOCs 的机理研究采用模拟实验舱的方法 (Wolverton et al., 1985; Wolverton et al., 1989; Dela Cruz et al., 2014)。实验一般在封闭室内静态微环境实验装置中进行, 静态舱的材质一般为玻璃, 目的是为了观察植物状态。培养方式为水培时, 大都使用离体叶片进行试验, 土培时将整盆植株放入静态舱, 两种情况都要密封植物地下部分避免生长介质影响 VOCs 去除效率。实验步骤均是在装置中注入一定

浓度的污染物, 使光照强度、温度和相对湿度保持平衡, 测试植物对 VOCs 的去除效率。

不同植物对 VOCs 的去除效率有很大差异。例如: 洋常春藤 (*Hedera helix*)、菊花 (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*)、万年青 (*Dieffenbachia compacta*) 和绿萝在  $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  甲醛熏蒸下的去除率分别为 88%、84%、96% 和 94% (Aydogan and Montoya, 2011)。植物不同组织对室内 VOCs 的去除效率也不同。例如: 雪铁芋 (*Zamioculcas zamiifolia*) 气孔对苯、甲苯、乙苯和二甲苯的去除率分别为 80%、76%、75%、73%, 角质层对它们的去除率分别为 20%、23%、25% 和 26% (Sriprapat and Thiravetyan, 2013)。为了进一步解释这些现象, 需深入探讨室内 VOCs 对植物生理特性的影响。

### 1.3 电子显微镜分析室内 VOCs 对植物的影响

采用扫描电子显微镜 (scanning electron microscope, SEM) 分析, 可获得模拟实验舱条件实验中植物叶片的表层结构特征, 通过 SEM 分析发现植物表皮组织结构对室内空气 VOCs 具有良好的截留作用。例如: 天鹅绒铁兰 (*Tillandsia velutina*) 的叶片毛状体作为一个物理屏障可以截留甲醛 (Li et al., 2015); 甲醛熏蒸 12 h 后, 有毛状体的植株甲醛浓度从  $1060 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  下降到  $546.67 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 下降了 48.42%, 而无毛状体植株仅下降了 22.51%, 叶表面绒毛越多, 单位叶面积越大, 去除甲醛能力越强 (Jin et al., 2013)。同时, SEM 分析还可观察到室内空气中 VOCs 对植物气孔的生理特性也有较大影响。Li et al. (2021) 发现三种吊兰在 37.5% 甲醛溶液中熏蒸 7 d 后气孔长度增加了 19.77%, 宽度减少了 28.66%, 甲醛可使气孔开度变小甚至部分关闭。

通过透射电子显微镜 (transmission electron microscope, TEM) 分析可进一步观测植物细胞在 VOCs 熏蒸下的生理特性变化。研究表明甲醛熏蒸后对植物叶绿体有一定损害, 天鹅绒铁兰表皮被甲醛处理后, 植株叶片出现了轻微的黄化和漂白现象, 说明甲醛胁迫下叶片中的叶绿素损失明显, 同时天鹅绒铁兰吸收甲醛的能力变弱 (Li et al., 2015)。洋常春藤的叶绿体在  $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  甲醛熏蒸 5 h 后结构松散无序, 两层膜受损或消失 (Jin et al., 2013)。除了甲醛外, 二甲苯也可造成植物叶绿体损伤, 低浓度的二甲苯气体使雪铁芋叶绿体发生微小变化, 高浓度的二甲苯气

体使叶绿体肿胀和受损, 导致雪铁芋对二甲苯的吸收能力变弱。因此光合作用细胞器的损坏可能会降低植物对有机污染物的去除效率 (Sriprapat et al., 2014)。

## 2 植物去除室内 VOCs 的途径和机理

### 2.1 气孔和非气孔吸附

植物可以通过叶际和根际两部分去除 VOCs, 叶际去除途径包括气孔吸附 (Irga et al., 2018) 和非气孔吸附 (Ugreshelidze et al., 1997) 以及叶片微生物吸附。植物可直接通过气孔吸附 VOCs, 而通过非气孔去除 VOCs 的途径是表皮角质层蜡吸附 (Moeckel et al., 2008), VOCs 也可与空气反应在叶片表面生成二次污染物 (Wolverton et al., 1985)。角质层蜡主要是由长链脂肪酸及其各种衍生物 (包括烷烃、醇、醛、酮、酸和酯) 构成的物质 (Eglinton and Hamilton, 1967), 碳氢化合物的亲油基团很容易被表皮角质层蜡吸收, 并在角质层中积累, 叶片的正面可吸收空气中的苯和甲苯, 表明角质层对芳香烃具有渗透性。

有研究已分析植物叶际去除 BTX (苯、甲苯和二甲苯) 和甲醛的机理: BTX 被叶片气孔和表面角质层蜡吸收后, 苯和甲苯开环生成黏康酸, 二甲苯开环生成 3-甲基-2-丁烯醛。然后经过羟基化生成富马酸进入三羧酸循环 (TCA) 进而生成 CO<sub>2</sub> 和 H<sub>2</sub>O (Ugreshelidze et al., 1997; Kvesitadze et al., 2006)。甲醛进入植物叶片后经过两步酶促反应氧化生成甲酸, 进一步生成 CO<sub>2</sub>, 最后进入卡尔文循环生成葡萄糖和其他无毒化合物 (图 1) (Giese et al., 1994; Hanson and Roje, 2001; Kim et al., 2008; Song et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2014; Sun et al., 2015)。

室内 VOCs 的去除效率受到气孔数量的影响 (Sriprapat et al., 2014)。光照条件下甲醛、苯和甲苯的去除效率高于在黑暗中, 是因为气孔在光照下是开放的, 而在黑暗中是关闭的 (Yoo et al., 2006; Kim et al., 2008; Treesubsuntorn and Thiravetyan, 2012)。然而景天酸类植物的气孔只在夜间开放, 白天关闭, 将其从光照条件移到暗环境, 对甲醛、苯和正己烷的去除效率没有影响甚至有轻微提高, 说明不同种类植物的气孔对 VOCs 的作用不能一概而论 (Sriprapat and Thiravetyan, 2013)。

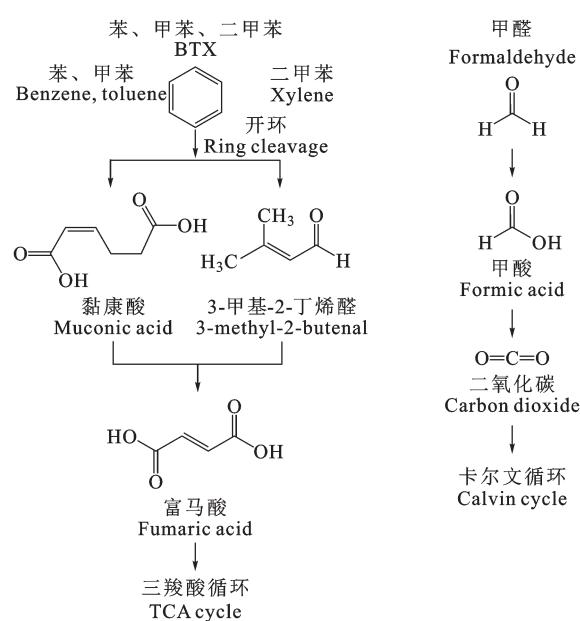


图 1 植物去除 BTX 和甲醛的途径  
(引自 Kim et al. (2018))

Fig. 1 Removal of BTX and formaldehyde by plants  
(from Kim et al. (2018))

### 2.2 叶际微生物去除

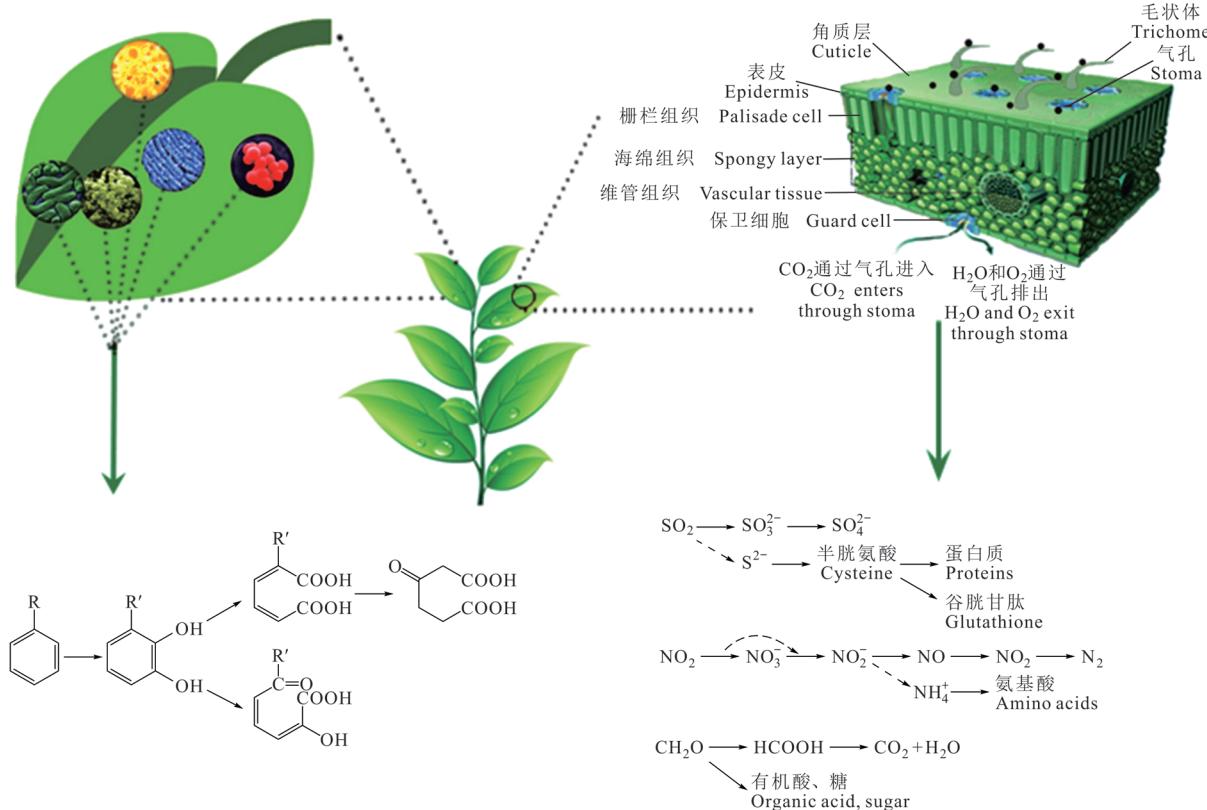
植物的叶际是一个含有多种微生物群落的生态环境, VOCs 可通过植物体内的微生物来去除 (Mercier and Lindow, 2000)。VOCs 被植物识别后与水解酶结合, 然后与糖、氨基酸、有机酸或有机肽进行生物结合, 最后从细胞质中去除, 沉积在液泡中 (Ugreshelidze et al., 1997)。

Schmitz et al. (2000) 利用<sup>14</sup>C 标记法观察了绿萝和垂叶榕 (*Ficus benjamina*) 叶片对甲醛的吸收、转运和代谢过程, 证实了上述理论。在光照条件下, 甲醛分别经过植物自身包含的甲醛脱氢酶和甲酸脱氢酶这两种酶参与的两步酶促反应, 将其转化为 CO<sub>2</sub>、有机酸和氨基酸、糖和 H<sub>2</sub>O, 其中能鉴定出的有机物包括苹果酸、乙醇酸盐和富马酸盐 (图 2)。

但部分植物去除室内 VOCs 的效率仍较低, 这导致植物毒性或残留化学物质通过叶片挥发进而造成二次污染, 此时需要通过给植物接种相关微生物来提高植物去除 VOCs 的效率 (Barac et al., 2004)。例如: 给叶子花 (*Bougainvillea buttiana*) 表面喷洒细菌增强植物活性, 提高了二甲苯的去除效率 (Sangthong et al., 2016), 去除二甲苯产生的代谢产物有: 顺丁烯二酸、反丁烯二酸、对甲苯醛、丁二酸、丙酸、二羟基丙酮、

2,3-丁二乙酸、二氢苯并呋喃、2,6-二甲氧基苯酚、4-羟基-3,5-二甲氧基苯甲酸、苯甲醛、十八胺、丙二醇、1-丙胺、3-甲基-2-丁烯醛 (Gibson et al., 1974; Jørgensen et al., 1995; Schnoor et al., 1995; Rylott and Bruce, 2009; Sangthong et al., 2016) (图 3)。一些从植物根部分离出来的微生物寄生在叶片表面也能提高 VOCs 去除效率, 例如: 蜡样芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus cereus* ERBP) 能够定殖在雪铁芋叶片表面, 在蜡样芽孢杆菌接种液浸泡 1 min 的雪铁芋, 在  $24.56 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  的甲醛熏蒸下, 可在 72 h 达到 78% 的去除效率, 而未接种蜡样芽孢杆菌的雪铁芋其甲醛去除效率为 65% (Khaksar et al., 2016)。蜡样芽孢杆菌作为一种具有促进植物生长的功能性非本地原生定植体,

可能替代植物本身去除空气中甲醛, 然而前提是应进行有效观察以确保接种的内生菌与其非原生宿主的相容性。此外, 将具有适当去除能力的洋葱伯克霍尔德菌 G4 (*Burkholderia cepacia* G4) 的 pTOM 甲苯去除质粒导入黄羽扇豆的洋葱伯克霍尔德菌 (*B. cepacia* L.S.2.4) 中, 得到的重组菌株去除甲苯效果显著, 使得植物毒性降低, 通过叶片挥发到空气中的污染物减少了 50%—70% (Barac et al., 2004)。然而, 叶际是一个相对恶劣的环境, 缺乏营养, 水分和辐射较大 (Kinkel, 1997), 叶际微生物的去除效果在很大程度上仍然存在未知领域, 而且许多微生物是不可培养的, 应开发收集、鉴定和培养更多微生物的新方法 (Wei et al., 2017)。



中间部分代表植物的地上部分。右图是放大的叶片横截面示意图, 叶表面毛状体可以过滤颗粒物 (PMs), 叶片将  $\text{SO}_2$ 、 $\text{NO}_2$  和  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  去除为简单的有机化合物、氨基酸或蛋白质。左图是具有微生物的叶片, 微生物可将 VOCs (如苯系物) 转化为毒性较小或无毒的化合物 (引自 Wei et al. (2017))。

The middle panel represent an aerial part of a plant. Right panel shows a magnified schematic cross section of a leaf where leaf surface and trichomes can retain particulate matter (PMs) and stomata adsorb or absorb PMs as well as how leaves can assimilate  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , and  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  to simple organic compounds, amino acids, or proteins. The left panel depict a magnified leaf surface with bacteria, which can biodegrade or transform volatile organic compounds to less toxic or nontoxic ones like benzene and its derivatives that can be degraded through Ortho pathway or Meta pathway (from Wei et al. (2017)).

图 2 叶际去除机理  
Fig. 2 A schematic illustration of phyllosphere

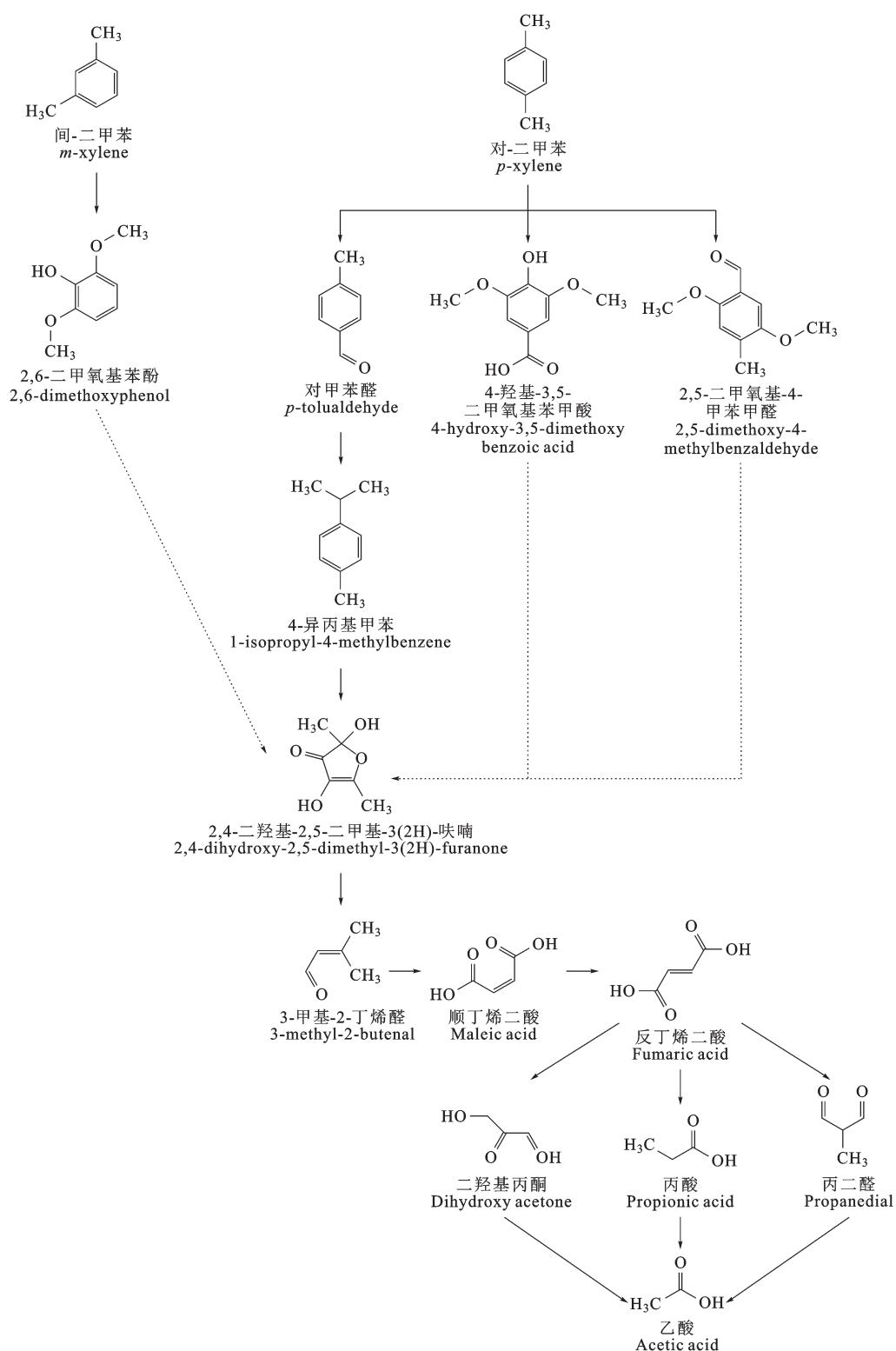


图3 叶子花去除二甲苯异构体的机理(引自 Sangthong et al. (2016))

Fig. 3 Proposed three isomers of xylene degradation pathway by *B. buttiana* (from Sangthong et al. (2016))

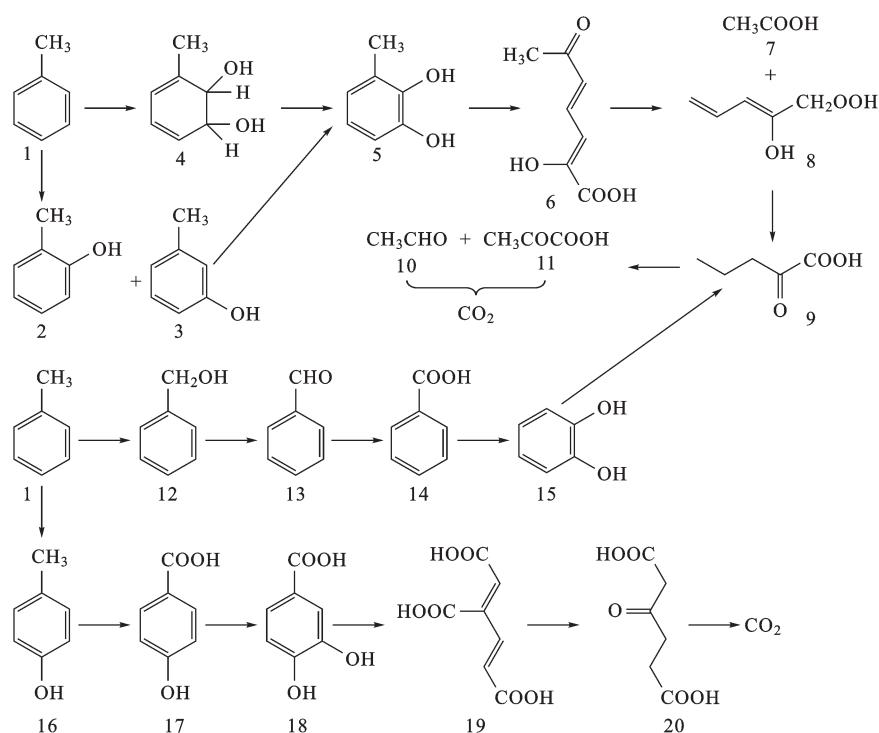
### 2.3 根际微生物去除

有研究表明 VOCs 可通过维管系统输送至植物根部被根际微生物去除。植物根际去除是利用

根际圈菌根真菌、专性或非专性细菌等微生物的去除作用来转化有机污染物，降低或彻底消除其生物毒性，从而达到有机污染土壤修复的目的（孙

瑞莲, 2006)。植物的根际微生物可去除甲醛和苯系物。在夜间, 92% 的甲醛是被根际微生物而不是被植物地上部分去除, 其中 90% 的甲醛去除是由于植物根际微生物和根系的作用, 而不是土壤的吸附作用 (Kim et al., 2008)。将白网纹草 (*Fittonia verschaffeltii* var. *argyroneura*) 和球兰 (*Hoya carnosa*) 暴露于甲苯中 2 个月, 然后从植物根际分离出了 42 种可去除甲苯的细菌, 其去

除 VOCs 途径分为两种, 一种是双加氧酶攻击发生在芳环上, 称为 tod (toluenedioxigenase) 途径; 另一种是单加氧酶攻击甲基取代基, 称为 tol (toluenemonooxygenase) 途径 (Zhang et al., 2013)。苯只能通过 tod 途径代谢, 但甲苯和二甲苯可能会通过 tod 或 tol 途径氧化 (Tsao et al., 1998) (图 4), 这些细菌分离物也可被引入其他室内植物的根际中, 来增强它们去除甲苯的潜力。



1: 甲苯, 2: 邻甲酚, 3: 间甲酚, 4: 2,3-二氢-2,3-二羟基甲苯, 5: 3-甲基邻苯二酚, 6: 2-羟基-6-氧代庚-2,4-二烯酸酯, 7: 醋酸盐, 8: 2-氧代戊-4-烯酸盐, 9: 4-羟基戊酸盐, 10: 乙醛, 11: 丙酮酸盐, 12: 苯甲醇, 13: 苯甲醛, 14: 苯甲酸, 15: 儿茶酚, 16: 对甲酚, 17: 对羟基苯甲酸酯, 18: 3,4-二羟基苯甲酸, 19: 3-羧基-顺式, 顺式黏康酸盐, 20: 2-己二酸酮 (引自 Davey and Gibson (1974)、Collins et al. (2002))。

1: toluene, 2: *o*-cresol, 3: *m*-cresol, 4: 2,3-dihydro-2,3-dihydroxytoluene, 5: 3-methylcatechol, 6: 2-hydroxy-6-oxo-hepta-2,4-dienoate, 7: acetate, 8: 2-oxopent-4-enoate, 9: 4-hydroxy-pentanoate, 10: acetaldehyde, 11: pyruvate, 12: benzylalcohol, 13: benzaldehyde, 14: benzoic acid, 15: catechol, 16: *p*-cresol, 17: *p*-hydroxybenzoate, 18: protocatechuate, 19: 3-carboxy-cis,cis-muconate, 20: 2-keto adipate (from Davey and Gibson (1974), Collins et al. (2002)).

图 4 微生物去除甲苯的途径  
Fig. 4 Bacterial metabolism of toluene

接种内生细菌菌株可改善植物去除 VOCs 的能力 (Germaine et al., 2006)。例如: 接种木糖氧化无色杆菌 F3B (*Achromobacter xylosoxidans* F3B) 有助于提高植物对甲苯胁迫的耐受性, 保持叶片叶绿素含量稳定, 大幅提高 VOCs 的去除效率 (Ho et al., 2013)。用可去除甲苯的恶臭假单胞菌 TVA8 (*Pseudomonas putida* TVA8) 接种杜鹃 (*Azalea*

*indica*) 来提高甲苯去除效率, 接种后的杜鹃去除  $339.17 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  的甲苯所需时间从未接种的 75 h 降至 27 h (De Kempeneer et al., 2004)。将培养出的菌群接种到室内的瓜栗 (*Pachira aquatica*)、印度榕 (*Ficus elastica*) 和合果芋中, 然后注入一定量的甲苯, 与未接种的植物相比, 接种细菌对苯和甲苯的去除效果更为显著 (Chun et al., 2010)。

## 2.4 生长介质微生物去除

植物地下部分除了根际外, 生长介质也可吸收室内 VOCs。植物生长的介质中存在可去除室内 VOCs 的微生物, 且大部分来自于盆栽植物基质中的微生物, 随着微生物的繁殖, 其吸收化学物质的能力还会加强 (Wolverton et al., 1984)。植物和土壤微生物可从室内环境中去除苯 (Orwell et al., 2004)。水培生长介质中的微生物也具有去除室内污染物的潜力 (Wood et al., 2002; Sawada and Oyabu, 2008; Aydogan and Montoya, 2011)。例如: 水培基质中的原生菌群能够去除苯 (Irga et al., 2013)。杨树 (*Populus*) 可以从水培基质中去除三氯乙烯和四氯化碳, 其去除机理可简单解释为: 使用水培法可以更好地控制根瘤菌的生长, 或向基质中添加已知能去除 VOCs 的微生物, 来刺激根瘤菌去除 VOCs (Shang et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2002)。

土培和水培植物均具有减少室内 VOCs 和 CO<sub>2</sub> 的能力 (Irga et al., 2013), 不同培养基生长的植物对 VOCs 的去除效率不同。绿萝对甲醛、甲苯和二甲苯的去除效率受到生长培养基类型的影响, 使用盆栽土壤、生长水 (支持植物生长超过一年的水) 和自来水进行研究, 结果表明使用盆栽土壤种植的植物去除效率最高, 这可能是由于水培植物微生物数量较少, 导致去除 VOCs 的能力降低, 室内空气质量得不到改善 (Sawada and Oyabu, 2008)。然而对比水培和土培植物对污染物去除效率的研究仍较少, 且没有给出深入解释。

## 3 结论与展望

植物修复技术是指利用植物及其相关微生物清除室内空气污染物, 是一种经济、环保和可持续的修复技术。本文主要总结植物去除室内 VOCs 的机理, 并提出其局限性。植物去除室内空气中 VOCs 的研究从叶际到根际, 从被动积累到主动吸收, 从植物自身到接种微生物, 从土培到水培, 从居室室内环境到静态舱中都有涉及。污染物通过叶片气孔和非气孔吸附去除, 部分污染物经过角质层到达维管系统, 与光合产物一起转运到根部去除。关于植物去除机理研究仍存在许多空白: (1) 目前大部分研究主要局限于甲醛、苯、甲苯、乙苯和二甲苯这几种室内 VOCs, 但空气中包含的 VOCs 种类较多, 不同地区也存在一定差异, 因此关注

植物去除多种室内 VOCs 具有重要意义; (2) 国外研究通常使用小型密封箱、单块植物模块以及高浓度污染物, 很少进行空间体量下的研究, 其实验结果难以推至真实的建筑环境中, 缺乏模拟实验与居室室内采样实验相结合的研究, 且未给出植物布设和植物数量需求方案, 人们依旧不清楚室内应放多少盆植物能达到最好的去除室内污染物的效果, 未来可根据居室中 VOCs 浓度水平进行模拟实验, 在电子显微镜下观察 VOCs 对植物的影响, 通过比例计算真实环境中植物布设方案, 为居民布设室内植物提供可行性建议; (3) 植物去除室内 VOCs 机理研究大多处于现象描述阶段, 得出的许多结论都基于多种假设, 与实际情况不符, 适用范围有限, 有待进一步深入研究和验证; (4) 因采样周期较长、室内环境难控制等因素, 导致植物或通风对室内 VOCs 的去除效果不明显, 为进一步解决这些问题还需更精准地控制影响因素。总之, 有机污染物从叶片表面进入植物体内, 需经过气孔, 或者经由覆盖在表皮细胞上的角质层渗透吸收, 或在叶片细胞内代谢, 或经过植物内部的特殊运输系统被分配到其他部位去除, 接种微生物有利于提高植物去除 VOCs 效率, 植物及其相关微生物对改善室内空气质量具有重要作用, 未来应开展更多植物学、微生物学研究, 探究植物的光合作用和呼吸作用的机理, 利用更全面的分析方法进一步研究植物去除甲醛的途径, 同时筛选出净化污染能力强的植物和微生物种类, 因此还有必要进一步研究植物如何在体内转运代谢 VOCs。

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