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## 膨润土改性及其在缓释农药载体上的应用研究与展望

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**摘要:** 天然膨润土(Bentonite)是以蒙脱石为主要成分的黏土矿物, 因其具有较好的阳离子交换能力、吸附能力和比表面积等特点, 被广泛用于建筑材料、化妆品、有机污染物吸附和医药填料的成分, 而在农药缓释方面鲜有报道。基于此, 本文介绍了膨润土的结构特性, 综述了膨润土的改性及其对作为有益微生物、杀虫剂、除草剂以及杀菌剂等方面的应用, 分析了现阶段膨润土在农药载体应用中存在的问题, 并对膨润土在缓释农药方面的开发与利用提出了新的见解。

**关 键 词:** 膨润土; 改性; 缓释农药;  
杀虫剂; 杀菌剂; 除草剂

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## Research Progress on Bentonite Modification and Its Application in Slow Elease Pesticide Carriers

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**Abstract:** Bentonite, a clay mineral primarily composed of montmorillonite, is widely utilized in various industries such as building materials, cosmetics and organic pollutants adsorption due to its exceptional cation exchange capacity, adsorption capability, and specific surface area. However, there are few studies in the field of agricultural chemicals, especially in the slow release of pesticides. This paper provides an introduction to the structural characteristics of bentonite, reviews its modification and application as beneficial microorganisms, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides. Furthermore, this paper analyzes the current issues with the use of bentonite in pesticide carriers and proposes new insights for the development and utilization of bentonite in slow-release pesticides.

**Key words:** bentonite; modification; slow-release pesticides; pesticides; fungicides; herbicides

全球每年因植物病虫害引起的农作物损失约为 20%~40%<sup>[1]</sup>, 植物病害的有效防控依然依赖于农药的施用, 如杀菌剂、杀虫剂和除草剂。虽然农药有许多优点, 如高效、快速和方便, 但它对非靶标生物、生态环境和人类健康也会造成负面影响。此外, 大约有 90% 的农药在施用过程中或施用后, 会通过土壤淋溶、挥发等各种途径流失<sup>[2]</sup>, 降低了农药的利用率和效果。膨润土(Bentonite)具有较好的阳离子交换能力(CEC)、吸附能力和较大的比表面积, 其来源丰富、价格低廉, 是一种天然无污染的矿物材料<sup>[3]</sup>。因其结构特性, 当前国内外主要将膨润土及其改性复合材料用于工厂污水的净化、垃圾填埋场阻隔材料、土壤重金属吸附和建筑材料等。如 Kurzbaum 等<sup>[4]</sup>利用镧改性膨润土, 获得了对乳制品废水和生活污水中的磷酸盐有较好去除能力的复合吸附材料, 该复合材料相比膨润土本身, 吸附量更高、吸附速率更快。在建筑材料方面, 膨润土具有出色的吸附能力、极小的水力传导率和优异的比表面积。Dai 等<sup>[5]</sup>利用聚乙烯醇(PVA)改性膨润土, 增加了泥浆的流动性, 降低了浆料的渗透系数并提高了吸附能力, 从而增强了壁的截止性能。在重金属去除方面, 土壤有害重金属离子铜(Cu)、锌(Zn)、镍(Ni)、铬(Cr)、镉(Cd)和铅(Pd)对人体健康构成了潜在风险, 膨润土对重金属的最大吸附量从小到大依次为 Ni<Cr<Zn<Cd<Cu<Pb<sup>[6]</sup>。膨润土来源丰富、价格低廉, 具有广泛的应用价值, 而将其作为缓释农药的报道较少。如将膨润土制备具有缓释作用的农药, 需深入了解膨润土的基本结构和性质, 同时了解其改性方法和应用现状, 以便于缓释农药的精准控释。基于此, 本文介绍了膨润土的改性方法, 综述了膨润土作为有益微生物、杀虫剂、除草剂和杀菌剂的载体未来在农药开发与利用的应用前景和方向进行了展望。

## 1 膨润土结构与改性

膨润土在我国呈现分布广、易采掘、埋藏浅和品种齐全等特点, 其主要分布在广西省、新疆维吾尔自治区、内蒙古自治区、江苏省、河北省和山东省, 含量分别为 26.5%, 16.0%, 12.0%, 7.2%, 6.1% 和 5.5%<sup>[7]</sup>。天然膨润土是一种价格低廉、环境友好的吸附剂, 近年来主要被用于重金属和有机物的吸附与去除, 为了提高天然膨润土的吸附与去除能力, 可以用无机酸与有机酸、阳离子表面活性剂和无机金属卤化物与硝酸盐等对其进行改性。

### 1.1 膨润土的结构与性质

以蒙脱石为主要成分的膨润土(Bentonite)是一种六边形片状的水合铝硅酸盐矿物, 其化学公式为  $(\text{Na})_{0.7}(\text{Al}_{3.3}\text{Mg}_{0.7})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{20}(\text{OH})_4\text{nH}_2\text{O}$ <sup>[8]</sup>。膨润土基本结构(图 1)为 2 个外部硅氧( $\text{SiO}_2$ )四面体中间夹着 1 个铝氧( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ )八面体按照 2:1 的比例组成的纳米级层状结构<sup>[9]</sup>; 其片晶体层结构(厚度约为 1 nm)由共用的氧原子连接, 相邻层由范德华力和静电力结合在一起<sup>[10]</sup>。硅氧四面体中的  $\text{Si}^{4+}$  易被  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  置换, 铝氧八面体中的  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  易被  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  等较低价阳离子置

换,从而导致膨润土表面与内部空间离子不平衡,使其具有永久负电荷,而层状结构中可交换性阳离子( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ 等)的存在达到平衡,使其化学稳定<sup>[11]</sup>.自然界中天然膨润土主要以钙基型膨润土和钠基型膨润土2种类型存在<sup>[12]</sup>,因其具有较好的阳离子交换容量(CEC)、较大的比表面积、保水蓄水能力强、吸附能力强、成本低和生物相容性等特点,被广泛应用于钻井泥浆、防漏墙粘结剂、放射性废水净化剂、有机染料和重金属吸附剂等<sup>[13-17]</sup>.

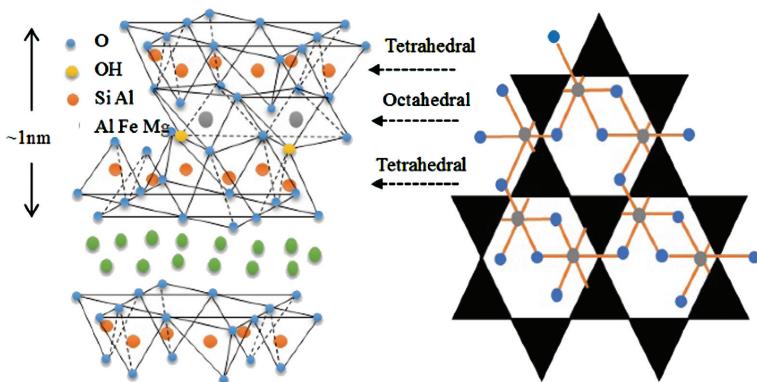


图1 膨润土的结构

## 1.2 膨润土的酸改性机理与应用

酸处理膨润土其实质是  $\text{H}^+$  与硅酸盐进行酸反应,从而使得酸电离出  $\text{H}^+$  与片层间的阳离子进行离子交换,同时  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  和  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  从八面体和四面体片上部分溶解,酸改性过程并未改变膨润土原先的基本结构和化学成分,而是减弱了层间作用力,层间距增大,碳酸盐或铁氧化物等杂质被去除,导致比表面积、孔隙率和气体吸附能力增加<sup>[18-19]</sup>.常见的酸改性剂包括无机酸和有机酸2大类,无机酸主要有盐酸(HCl)、硝酸(HNO<sub>3</sub>)和硫酸(H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>),有机酸主要有草酸(H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)、柠檬酸(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>)和腐殖酸等<sup>[20-23]</sup>.

在无机酸改性中,盐酸最常用于对膨润土进行改性,改性后的吸附性能和表面积均有所提高<sup>[24]</sup>.活性度大小直接反映酸改性膨润土的性能大小,然而不同的酸浓度对改性膨润土结构影响不同,低浓度下,改性膨润土的活性度随酸的浓度增加而增加,而高浓度下,改性膨润土的活性度随酸的浓度增加而降低,其原因可能是低浓度下、半径小的  $\text{H}^+$  与半径大的可交换阳离子发生交换并未破坏其结构,而随着酸浓度的增加,层间距过多的阳离子被置换出来,从而导致其晶体结构解体<sup>[25]</sup>.Angkawijaya 等<sup>[26]</sup>发现硫酸活化膨润土过程中(图2),过量  $\text{H}^+$  能够使膨润土表面的硅醇基团进一步质子化,产生了带正电荷的基团,质子化基团通过静电相互作用促进了Pi的吸附.与无机酸不同,有机酸分子中含有羧基(-COOH)官能团,该官能团能够更好的螯合重金属,提高膨润土的吸附能力<sup>[27]</sup>.此外,腐殖酸改性的膨润土与尿素联合施用能显著减轻土壤  $\text{NH}_3$  挥发和  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  排放引起的氮损失,从而提高植物对氮肥利用效率,促进植物的生长<sup>[28]</sup>.

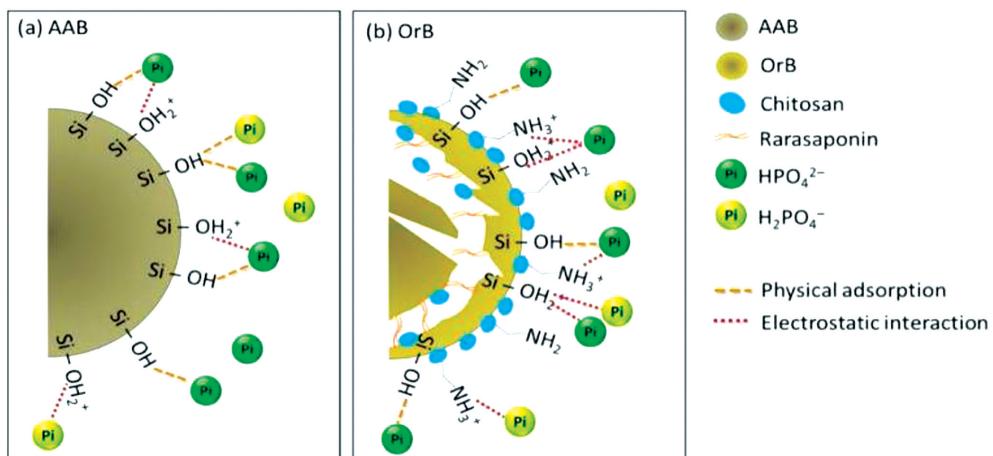


图2 硫酸改性膨润土(AAB)和壳聚糖改性膨润土(OrB)对磷的吸附机制

### 1.3 膨润土的有机改性机理与应用

膨润土有机改性的本质是将有机物或有机官能团取代其片层结构中的水分子或可交换阳离子，从而形成以共价键、偶合键、离子键或以范德华力结合的有机改性膨润土<sup>[29]</sup>。常见的有机改性剂包括十二烷基苯磺酸钠(SDBS)、十六烷基三甲基溴化铵(CTAB)、十八烷基苄基二甲基铵(SMB3)、十八烷基二甲基苄基氯化铵(ODMBA)、六癸基三甲基溴化铵(HDTMA)、十二烷基三甲基溴化铵(DDTMA)和苄基三甲基溴化铵(BTMA)等<sup>[30-34]</sup>。膨润土层间阳离子与有机阳离子进行交换，可使天然膨润土改性为疏水亲油的有机膨润土，改性后的膨润土层间距增大，层间存储空间增大，且对有机污染物吸附性更强<sup>[35]</sup>。对于酸性染料吸附性大小，有机膨润土受到表面活性剂烷基链长的影响，碳链长度越长其吸附能力越强，而比表面积对吸附性没有影响<sup>[36]</sup>。在土壤重金属去除与吸附方面，有机膨润土与不同的重金属离子作用机制不同，Cu<sup>2+</sup>和Cd<sup>2+</sup>主要通过阳离子交换，Hg<sup>2+</sup>是物理吸附和分配，Cr<sup>3+</sup>和As<sup>3+</sup>分别通过特定的吸附和静电吸引<sup>[37]</sup>。有机改性膨润土多用于水体中工业有机染料、工业废气(甲苯、环己烷、二甲苯和丙酮混合物)、石油和石化领域污染物，以及垃圾填埋场的渗滤液的吸附(有机污染物、卤代烃、氨、悬浮固体、无机盐和重金属等)<sup>[38-41]</sup>。

### 1.4 膨润土的无机改性机理与应用

利用Na<sup>+</sup>、Fe<sup>3+</sup>、Al<sup>3+</sup>和Mg<sup>2+</sup>等金属离子的卤化物、硝酸盐等作为改性剂对膨润土进行改性是膨润土无机改性通用方式，其电离的金属阳离子能够平衡膨润土表面的负电荷<sup>[42]</sup>。无机改性膨润土的吸附性能与负载改性剂的量和性质有关，低负载量下，改性膨润土吸附能力随着负载量的增加而增强，反之负载量过高时，金属团簇能够堵塞吸附剂的孔隙通道，进入活性位点，从而降低了吸附剂的吸附能力<sup>[43]</sup>。Yang等<sup>[44]</sup>发现碳酸钠(Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)改性膨润土对Pb<sup>2+</sup>吸附是通过离子交换、静电吸引、表面羟基官能团捕获和化学沉淀。具有磁性、催化作用的改性剂对膨润土进行改性，能够更好的提高膨润土的吸附性能。CuFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>改性膨润土能够有效的去除煤气中Hg<sup>0</sup>，其机理是CuFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>增加了膨润土的活性位点，催化Hg<sup>0</sup>转化为Hg<sup>2+</sup>和颗粒状的汞[Hg(P)]<sup>[45]</sup>。

负载金属阳离子(Cu<sup>2+</sup>，Zn<sup>2+</sup>和Ag<sup>+</sup>)的无机改性膨润土除吸附性能提高外，还具有一定的抑菌、除臭和催化作用。Pajarito等<sup>[46]</sup>用ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O对膨润土进行改性，获得的锌改性膨润土通过控制释放Zn<sup>2+</sup>对黄体分枝杆菌和水稻稻瘟病菌产生抑菌作用，同时还可以减少天然生橡胶(NR)产生的难闻气味。用AgNO<sub>3</sub>改性的膨润土，具有较好的抑菌作用和催化作用，能

够对孔雀石绿(MG)染料进行催化氧化,也对污水、污泥中新分离的细菌(ISO SS)和大肠杆菌(*E. coli*)有较好的抑菌活性<sup>[47]</sup>.

## 2 膨润土及其复合材料作为农药载体的研究现状

农药作为现代农业的投入品,在植物病虫草害防控、提高农作物产质量、维持全球粮食安全等方面扮演着不可替代的角色<sup>[48]</sup>.然而,传统农药剂型存在利用率低、非靶向、高残留等缺点,并且需过量施用才能达到防治效果,且施用后仅有0.1%农药能够到达靶标生物,99.9%的农药经土壤淋溶、挥发、喷雾漂移、径流、微生物降解及残留在农作物表面,最终进入环境<sup>[49]</sup>.残留的农药可在土壤、水体、大气和农作物中被发现,然后富集到农产品、动物和水产品中,最终危害人类健康<sup>[50]</sup>.为此,开发具有生物可降解、环境响应性(pH值、温度、光照等)、活性成分稳定性高和生物相容性的环境友好型纳米材料来作为化学农药的载体,可以降低农药的危害、残留并提高农药的药效<sup>[51-52]</sup>.膨润土是一种来源丰富、低成本、无毒、多孔和表面积大的潜在农药载体,常用于微生物菌剂、杀虫剂、杀菌剂和除草剂的吸附载体,具有较好的开发和应用价值.

### 2.1 有益微生物吸附载体

有益微生物菌剂具有绿色、安全和较好的生物相容性的优点,其开发与利用受到载体结构与功能特性的影响.对于膨润土来说,通常是以未经过酸改性、有机改性和无机改性的膨润土作为有益微生物载体.研究表明,细菌在载体上的固定能力取决于载体表面与细菌细胞之间的初始粘附力,其吸附过程包括4个步骤:①细菌向载体表面大量聚集;②细菌对载体表面的初始粘附;③从可逆黏附到不可逆黏附的粘结强化;④形成稳定的生物膜.此外,细胞和载体的物理化学性质及环境的化学性质被认为在固定化过程中起主要作用,固化能力与载体中Mg<sup>2+</sup>含量、表面电荷性和微生物本身性质有关<sup>[53]</sup>.Bejarano等<sup>[54]</sup>证实了膨润土可作为植物促生菌*Paraburkholderia phytofirmans*(PsJN)的潜在载体,pH值5.5~9的缓冲溶液对PsJN吸附性大小随着pH值升高而逐渐减弱,另外,载体的表面电位大小对细菌的吸附固定有一定的影响,即表面电位越大,其对细菌的吸附量就越大.Li等<sup>[55]</sup>制备的疏水性硬脂酸能够较好的负载*Raoultella planticola* Rs-2(革兰氏阴性菌,EPS产生弱)和*Bacillus subtilis* SL-44(革兰氏阳性菌,EPS产生强)2种有益菌,相比之下,对革兰氏阳性菌有更强吸附作用,其吸附机理为酸碱疏水相互作用,而非Lifshitz-范德华力和静电相互作用.

### 2.2 杀虫剂的缓释

膨润土通常以复合物材料形式作为杀虫剂的载体,其原理是利用膨润土极强的吸附性和较大的比表面积特点,以及复合材料自身的特性.如响应碱性刺激释放<sup>[56]</sup>;通过溶液插层法制备改性淀粉-有机膨润土复合材料,该复合材料对莠去津有较高的包封率,且在水中能够持续控释释放莠去津<sup>[57]</sup>.海藻酸盐是一种水溶性多糖,在溶液中容易与二价阳离子(Ca<sup>2+</sup>和Mg<sup>2+</sup>)进行交联,以产生水凝胶,被广泛用作农药控制释放的复合载体<sup>[58-60]</sup>;通过溶胶-凝胶途径制备膨润土/海藻酸钠纳米复合材料,并以菲克扩散的方式对吡虫啉杀虫剂进行控释释放,且释放量随着膨润土增加先增加后减少<sup>[61]</sup>.另外,膨润土通过阳离子表面活性剂改性获得有机改性膨润土,使得膨润土在层间距中形成有机相用于容纳更多的杀虫剂,从而对杀虫剂进行控释释放<sup>[62]</sup>.

### 2.3 除草剂的缓释

吸附材料的化学结合位点是衡量其吸附性能的重要因素,较少的化学结合位点会影响其吸

附效率<sup>[63]</sup>。膨润土的有机改性是提高其化学结合位点有效方法,为此,常将有机膨润土用作除草剂的吸附控释载体。其吸附释放行为与层状结构中改性剂(表面活性剂)堆积密度和膨润土的层间距有关,层状结构中的改性剂堆积密度越大,除草剂扩散越慢,当膨润土层间距增加时,便有利于除草剂的释放,这会降低堆积密度对除草剂的影响,最终达到控释释放的效果<sup>[64-66]</sup>。膨润土吸附除草剂过程是自发、放热过程<sup>[67]</sup>,并且吸附过程分为2个阶段<sup>[68]</sup>:①快速吸附过程。吸附速率随着改性剂碳链长度和负载量的增加而加快,该过程主要发生在改性膨润土表面。②内扩散控制过程。吸附速率随着改性剂碳链长度和负载量和长度的增加而减慢,该过程主要发生在改性膨润土的层间中。施运生制备了2种改性膨润土,其中HTMA-膨润土吸附作用最强,且通过疏水相互作用吸附丙草胺,与原药相比,有机膨润土显著减缓了药剂的释放<sup>[68]</sup>。

#### 2.4 杀菌剂的缓释

农药制剂中活性成分释放越慢,其药效持续时间就越长,制备能够持续释放活性成分的载药系统一直以来都是研究的重点。Singh等<sup>[69]</sup>比较了高岭土和膨润土作为杀菌剂福美双(二硫代氨基甲酸酯类)载体的控释效果,发现膨润土控释农药释放速率要慢于高岭土,且释放不遵循Fick扩散。刘彦辉等<sup>[70]</sup>利用浸渍吸附法制备了恶霉灵缓释药剂,该药剂随着膨润土负载表面活性剂量的增加,吸附量先增大后减小,且释放速率与温度有关,当温度越高时,其释放速率越快。此外,有机改性膨润土能够吸附杀菌剂,降低其粒径大小和表面张力,从而达到协同增效作用。例如,水乳剂螺环菌胺中加入有机膨润土后,降低了本身的粒径大小,使得粒径分布变窄,从而改善了水乳剂的稳定性<sup>[71]</sup>。将有机膨润土、己唑醇和助剂物理混合,成功制备了5%己唑醇水悬浮剂,该悬浮剂有较好的悬浮性和稳定性<sup>[72]</sup>。有机膨润土对杀菌剂吸附量还受体系中pH值大小和杀菌剂本身性质的影响,低酸性环境下(pH值<3)有机农药吸附量低,而碱性环境下(pH值>10)仅有碱性多菌灵吸附量增加,酸性农药甲萘威、克百威和甲基对硫磷有分解现象,其吸附率降低<sup>[73]</sup>。

### 3 应用展望

开发环境友好、持续释放的农药是植物病害防控的重要措施,然而具有缓释作用的农药制备工业较为复杂、成本较高,而且不能够智能释放。另外,通过化学结合制备的载体产率低,其次很少研究者根据植物病原菌特性来开发具有靶向型缓释农药,大多都是从材料领域、医学领域的成果中加以改进。另一方面,具有缓释作用的农药载体,如二氧化硅纳米颗粒、纳米凝胶和MOF材料,这些材料应用成本高,而且农药的负载率低,实际应用中会造成大量的农药流失,造成不必要的环境污染。

膨润土是一种具有较大的比表面积和较强的吸附能力的材料,在农药剂型加工和病虫草害防控领域具有较好的应用前景。然而,膨润土的开发与应用不能局限于本身材料的特性,还要考虑膨润土改性的应用,具体表现在:①根据应用环境的不同,开发具有响应特定的pH值、温湿度、光照、磁场及酶活性的智能控释农药载体;②根据防治的对象(病虫草害)不同,进行靶向改性,开发具有诱集、吸附性靶标生物的缓释农药;③根据施用方式和防控特点的不同,进行剂型改性,开发可以进行叶面喷施、灌根、窝施、涂抹等方式的缓释农药,以便于实际应用;④根据农药分子的性质(酸碱性)不同,对膨润土进行有机酸性改性或碱性改性,制备与农药相同酸碱性的农药载体,避免负载后农药的有效成分分解。因此,未来可以将膨润土及其改性复合材料应用于农药的靶向释放,特别是应用于土传病害的防控。

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