

的排放通量, g/kg, g/kg, mg/kg; 在 100 a 时间尺度上 CH₄ 和 N₂O 的 CO₂ 当量转换系数分别为 28 和 265。

氨气排放速率计算公式如下:

$$f = \frac{C \cdot V_i - 126}{A - t} \times 10^{-3} \quad (3)$$

式中 f 为氨气排放速率, mg/(d·m²); C 为测定的样品离子浓度, mg/L; V_i 为酸吸收液样品体积, mL; 126 为酸吸收液样品的稀释倍数; A 为静态箱底面积, m²; t 为采样时长, h。

1.6 数据处理

采用 Excel 2016、Origin 2018 和 Surfer 12 进行牛粪好氧堆肥分层试验的数据处理分析和图表绘制。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 腐熟度指标分析

各处理的温度变化如图 2a 所示。温度总体呈迅速升高, 随后逐渐降低。堆肥初期, 微生物活动剧烈, 堆体内有机物被快速降解释放大量的热量, 使得温度迅速升

高, T1、T2、T3、T4 处理最高温度分别为 67.70、70.13、63.12、67.18 °C, 高温期 (>55 °C) 持续时间分别为 11、11、4、13 d, 各处理均符合畜禽粪便堆肥技术规范^[15]。未翻抛处理 T1、T3 在堆肥初期温度达到最高, 并在整个堆肥过程中持续降低, T3 在覆膜条件下比 T1 处理降温慢; 经翻抛的 T2、T4 处理在第 15、26、35、46、52、59、65 天出现升温, 且无膜覆盖的 T2 降温较快。堆肥中后期, 各处理温度缓慢降低, 直至堆体温度趋于环境温度。

图 2b 为堆肥过程中 pH 值的变化。各处理 pH 值变化呈现先迅速升高后快速降低, 二次升高后缓慢降低。随着堆肥的进行, T1、T2 处理均在第 2 天急剧升高并达到峰值, T3、T4 处理在第 3 天达到峰值, pH 值分别为 10.03、10.29、10.33 和 10.14。在堆肥的第 3 天, 除 T3 处理略有上升外其他处理均明显下降。第 15~30 天, 除 T2 外其他处理均逐渐上升后趋于平稳。堆肥结束时, T1~T4 处理的 pH 值分别为 8.67、8.56、8.96 和 8.79, 未覆膜处理的 pH 值较低。堆肥结束时 4 个处理的 pH 值均符合腐熟度标准^[16] (pH 值 < 9)。

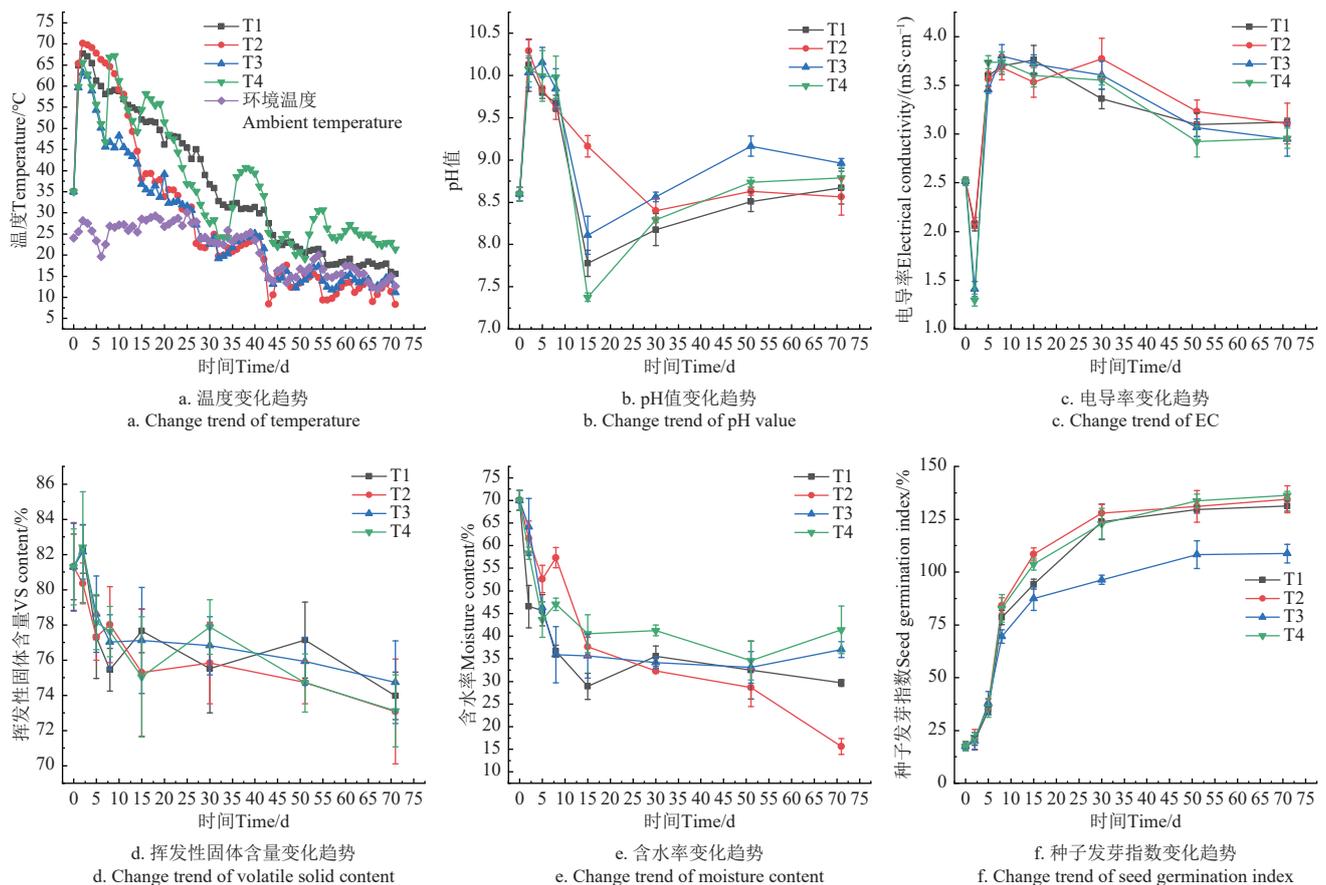


图 2 堆肥腐熟度指标变化

Fig.2 Changes of maturity indexes of composting

不同处理挥发性固体 (volatile solid, VS) 的变化如图 2d 所示。在整个堆肥过程中, 伴随着有机物的分解和 NH₃ 的挥发, T1~T4 处理的 VS 从初始的 81.29% 分别下降到 73.96%、73.10%、74.74% 和 73.11%。

堆肥过程中各处理 EC 值变化如图 2c 所示, 总体呈先急剧下降后升高, 随后缓慢降低。T1~T4 处理的 EC

值均在第 2 天降到最低, 分别为 2.09、2.09、1.30 和 1.41 mS/cm。在堆肥的第 3~10 天所有处理均大幅升高, 随后 EC 值缓慢降低, 并且在堆肥后期, 部分无机盐被合成大分子物质, 并转化为腐殖质。一般认为腐熟物料的 EC < 4 mS/cm。堆肥结束, 各处理 EC 值分别为 3.09、3.11、2.95 和 2.96 mS/cm, 均达到腐熟要求^[17]。

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Effects of different processes on gas emission during composting of cow manure

SHAO Haochen^{1,2,3}, YI Shujuan³, SHEN Yujun^{1,2}, MENG Haibo^{1,2}, DING Jingtao^{1,2}, CHENG Hongsheng^{1,2}, ZHOU Haibin^{1,2}*, ZHANG Dongli^{1,2}

(1. *Institute of Energy and Environmental Protection, Academy of Agricultural Planning and Engineering, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Beijing 100125, China*; 2. *Key Laboratory of Technology and Model for Cyclic Utilization from Agricultural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Beijing 100125, China*; 3. *College of Engineering, Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University, Daqing 163319, China*)

Abstract: Composting manure is one of the most important ways to treat livestock manure in China. Large-scale breeding is an ever-increasing high demand for animal products, particularly with the rapid development of animal husbandry. A large number of discharged livestock manure has posed a serious risk to environmental protection. Composting has been widely used as an efficient technology for the resource utilization of manure. But there is some CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and NH₃ emission in the period of composting. The loss of material nutrients can reduce the fertilizer efficiency of compost products, leading to secondary pollution and the global greenhouse effect. The current treatment of cattle manure cannot fully meet the large-scale production, due to the simple composting in the low-scale of beef cattle farms. This study aims to explore the emission regularity and greenhouse effect of different composting treatments on greenhouse gases and ammonia. A 71 d experiment was also conducted on cattle manure composting in the Miyun District of Beijing, China. Cattle manure and corn stalks were selected as the raw materials. Four treatments were set (static composting, T1; composting + turning, T2; composting + film mulching, T3; turning + film mulching, T4). The results showed that the highest temperatures of T1, T2, T3 and T4 were 67.70°C, 70.13°C, 63.12°C, and 67.18°C, respectively, while the duration of high-temperature period (> 55°C) was 11, 11, 4 and 13 days, respectively. The initial moisture content of the four experimental groups was 70.01%, indicating a downward trend on the whole, especially in the high-temperature period. On the 14th day, the moisture contents of each treatment decreased by 30.92%, 29.25%, 35.94%, and 35.94% respectively. In the middle period of composting, the moisture contents of T1 and T4 treatments rebounded and increased, but they were still decreasing on the whole. At the later stage of composting, the moisture contents of each treatment were 29.66%, 15.63%, 37.05% and 41.38%, respectively, with decrease rates of 57.63%, 77.67%, 47.08%, and 40.89%, respectively. The germination indexes of the four treatments were 131.33%, 134.49%, 108.76%, and 136.24%, respectively, which all met the maturity requirements of compost products (≥70%). The turning promoted the temperature rise of the pile from the index of temperature and maturity. Both T2 and T4 treatments showed that the secondary temperature rose on the second day of turning. The heat preservation of the pile was improved by covering it with plastic film. All four treatments had rapidly raised the temperature for the high temperature to kill the harmful bacteria, thus making the pile harmless. The tipping point was beneficial to the emission of CO₂, N₂O and NH₃, according to the gas emission. The plastic film mulching also inhibited the generation of N₂O. The warming potentials of the four treatments were 23 573.33, 25 048.34, 18 826.63, and 24 680.09 g/(d·m²), respectively, at the end of composting. The warming potential of the T3 treatment was the lowest, while the emission reduction rate was 20.14%, compared with the T1 treatment. Therefore, T3 treatment can be expected to effectively reduce the warming potential to the maturity of compost products. This finding can provide technical guidance to optimize the practice selection of composting in small and medium-sized farms.

Keywords: manure; composting; ammonia; greenhouse gas; warming potential