

畜禽养殖粪水酸化贮存及氮素减损增效研究进展

张冬丽, 张朋月, 沈玉君, 丁京涛*

(1. 农业农村部规划设计研究院 农村能源与环保研究所, 北京 100125; 2. 农业农村部资源循环利用技术与模式综合性重点实验室, 北京 100125)

摘要: 畜禽粪水酸化贮存能够有效调控粪水贮存中微生物、环境与氮素间的作用关系, 实现粪水氮素的减损增效, 是一种具有广泛应用前景的关键技术。该研究系统综述了粪水酸化贮存中氮素的迁移转化机理, 比较评价了常见酸化剂和不同酸化贮存工艺的应用效果, 分析了酸化贮存技术对粪水氮素减损增效的影响。梳理总结得到: 粪水酸化存储中氮素的迁移转化机制主要包括有机氮矿化、铵态氮固持、无机氮转化的抑制及硝化 3 个关键环节, 可以依靠改变微生物作用和化学平衡状态实现氮素的减损; 与其他酸化工艺相比, 长期酸化工艺具有酸化效果更加稳定、应用范围较为广泛等优势; 粪水酸化技术能够大幅降低 NH_3 排放, 以及部分 N_2O 的排放, 进而提高粪肥还田后土壤肥效, 但不合理的酸化贮存技术及施用方式也会降低粪水肥效, 甚至引起二次污染; 未来应重点从氮素迁移转化路径的定量分析、复合酸化剂的开发、粪肥施用效果及风险的评估应对等方面进行深入研究。

关键词: 酸; 肥效; 畜禽粪水; 氮素减损

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0 引言

随着畜禽养殖业规模化发展, 粪水处理成为限制养殖场发展的重要因素^[1], 相对固体粪便而言, 液态粪水处理难度大, 更易导致环境污染。据统计, 中国畜禽养殖粪污年产生量约 30.5 亿 t, 其中养殖过程产生的粪水量大、分散, 更容易导致面源污染^[2]。目前, 贮存发酵被认为是一种实现养殖粪水无害化、资源化的处理方式, 能够利用粪水中的氮、磷、钾等元素, 同时对部分有害微生物进行灭活, 既能促进物质循环又能提升废弃污染物的经济价值^[3]。然而, 在传统的粪水贮存发酵工艺中, 容易产生氨气 (NH_3)、硫化氢 (H_2S) 等臭气以及氧化亚氮 (N_2O)、甲烷 (CH_4) 等温室气体, 不仅造成粪肥产品肥效的降低, 还会造成 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 浓度上升等一系列环境问题^[4-6]。

近年来, 随着畜禽粪水排放规模的进一步增大以及生态环境保护要求的持续提高, 粪水酸化技术逐渐成为

粪污臭气控制研究和应用的关键技术^[7-9]。畜禽粪水酸化贮存技术能够通过改变粪水 pH 值, 实现系统中 NH_4^+ 和 NH_3 间平衡关系的调节, 进而减少粪水贮存及农田施用中氨气等气体排放, 提高粪水贮存中养分固持率^[10-12]。粪水酸化贮存技术已在国外得到较多的发展和应用, 例如以浓硫酸酸化贮存粪水技术已在丹麦、瑞典等国普遍推广, 丹麦有 12%~20% 的粪水采用酸化处理^[13-14]。

在 2021 年 8 月全国畜牧总站印发的《规范畜禽粪污处理降低养分损失技术指导意见》中, 粪水酸化技术已成为治理粪污氨挥发的主推技术, 同时也被纳入《“十四五”全国畜禽粪肥利用种养结合建设规划》。但总体来看, 中国对于粪水酸化贮存的研究尚处于起步阶段, 有待进一步系统、深入研究。本文系统阐述了当前畜禽养殖粪水酸化贮存技术研究进展, 并展望了其应用前景, 以期为中国畜禽养殖粪水资源化、无害化利用技术研发应用提供理论和数据支撑。

1 粪水酸化贮存中的氮素迁移及其减损特征

1.1 粪水酸化贮存中的氮素迁移

粪水是粪便与尿液的混合物, 含有丰富的氮素等养分 (见表 1)^[15-18], 适宜在经过贮存发酵后还田进行资源化利用。然而, 粪水中的尿酸、尿素以及未分解的蛋白质等氮素载体在好氧降解、水解或矿化作用下使粪水含有大量铵态氮, 极易释放出 NH_3 , 造成氮素养分的损失, 成为限制养殖粪水资源化利用的难点之一^[19-22]。在粪水

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作者简介: 张冬丽, 博士, 工程师, 研究方向为农业废弃物资源化利用技术研发。Email: dongliustb@126.com

*通信作者: 丁京涛, 高级工程师, 研究方向为农业废弃物资源化利用与环境保护技术研发。Email: dingjingtao@163.com

酸化贮存过程中，氮循环在很大程度上依赖复杂的化学生物作用。粪水中氮素的形态以有机氮和铵态氮为主，其总和占粪水中总氮质量分数的 97%以上。因此，分析其氮素迁移机制，主要可以归纳为有机氮的矿化、铵态氮的固持、无机氮转化的抑制及硝化 3 个关键环节（见图 1）。

表 1 养殖粪水中主要物质含量

Table 1 Content of main substance in animal slurry

理化性质 Physicochemical properties	生猪粪水 Pig effluent	奶牛粪水 Cow effluent
pH 值 pH value	6.3-8.1	7.1-7.5
含固率 Solid content/%	0.3-12.3	1.7-6.5
COD Chemical oxygen/(mg·L ⁻¹)	1 000-46 800	920-25 000
BOD5 Five day biochemica demand/(mg·L ⁻¹)	300-6 000	198-7 042
铵氮 Ammonium nitrogen/(mg·L ⁻¹)	130-1 780	40-500
粪大肠菌群数 Fecal coliform count/(mg·L ⁻¹)	1.8×10 ⁵ -5.4×10 ⁵	1.98×10 ⁸

1) 有机氮的矿化。向粪水中添加酸化剂后，少量硫酸分解了粪水底泥中部分大颗粒有机物，使之悬浮于粪水中提高了粪水中有机氮的含量。在酸性条件下，粪水中的有机氮通过好氧/厌氧微生物的矿化作用向铵态氮转化，另一部分有机氮则通过水解作用转化为氨基酸，并在脱氨基的作用下生成铵态氮^[23-24]。2) 铵态氮的固持。酸化工艺作用下，硫酸等酸化剂与铵态氮结合生成能够长期稳定固持的铵盐。3) 无机氮转化的抑制及硝化。有研究表明^[25-27]，粪水酸化能够有效抑制粪水中微生物活性，通过浓硫酸酸化后粪水中耗氧率、硫酸盐还原率均明显降低，这可能是由于酸化粪水中含有高浓度的短链挥发性脂肪酸，它们作为细胞膜电位的解耦剂，抑制了微生物的代谢。因此，酸化抑制了有机氮向无机氮素的转化，微生物活性的降低使得粪水中存在一定量过剩的溶解氧，这部分溶解氧被硝化细菌利用，也使得粪水中硝态氮含量逐渐升高，亚硝态氮含量不断降低。

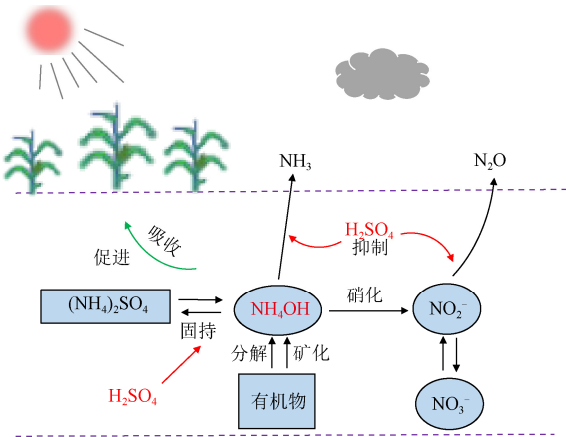


图 1 畜禽养殖粪水酸化贮存及其氮素减损增效示意图
Fig.1 Schematic of promotion of nitrogen loss reduction during acidification storage of animal slurry

1.2 粪水酸化贮存的氮素减损路径

粪水酸化贮存中氮素的损失途径主要是 NH₃ 的产生和散逸。粪水为微生物提供了一种复杂的环境条件，不

仅具有好氧微生物所需的环境，同时亦为厌氧微生物提供了所需的生存环境，因此，结合粪水酸化贮存中的氮素迁移机制的相关研究结论，粪水中氮素形态转化及氮素损失的调节，主要是通过改变微生物作用和化学平衡状态来实现。其分别对应了 2 种氮素减损的技术路径，一是添加酸化剂降低粪水 pH 值以改变粪水中 NH₄⁺与 NH₃ 的动态平衡，促进 NH₄⁺生成，以减少粪水中溶解 NH₃ 的排放；二是通过降低粪水 pH 值使微生物活性下降，降低粪水中有机物的矿化作用，进而减少 NH₃ 的产生及排放^[28]。

1.3 粪水酸化贮存与传统工艺的差异

与传统粪水贮存发酵工艺相比，粪水酸化贮存能够稳定固持粪水中的 NH₄⁺，体现了氮素减损的比较优势^[29]。在传统养殖粪水贮存发酵工艺中，粪水一般是以自然静置贮存为主，表层粪水以好氧发酵为主，但深层粪水则以厌氧发酵为主。而在粪水酸化贮存发酵中，酸化后的粪水所提供的效应离子不会被降解及转化（易分解有机物及硝酸除外），能够稳定的固持粪水中的 NH₄⁺，使粪水中被固持的 NH₄⁺长期的贮存于粪水中（图 2）。

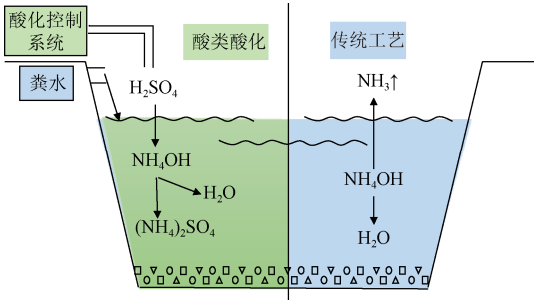


图 2 粪水酸化贮存与传统工艺对比示意图

Fig.2 Schematic of comparison between the acidification storage and traditional storage technology of animal slurry

综合已有研究^[21-29]，虽然酸化粪水一定程度上抑制了粪水中微生物对含氮有机物的矿化作用，但其也使氮素固持效率有了显著提高，进而减少氮素损失和氨气排放。酸化环境下一定量过剩溶解氧促进粪水中微生物的硝化作用，使粪水中硝态氮含量升高。总的来看，酸化技术使粪水贮存中总氮、铵态氮、硝态氮含量升高，氨气排放、亚硝态氮含量降低，故酸化粪水对提高粪水养分固持率，减少环境污染具有重要意义。

2 不同粪水酸化贮存工艺的比较评价

2.1 不同类型酸化剂

粪水酸化剂目前主要有 3 种类型^[10,30]。第一种是强酸类，主要有浓 H₂SO₄、HNO₃ 和 H₃PO₄ 等，其中浓 H₂SO₄ 以其低廉的价格应用最广，强酸酸化剂用量少，但粪水酸化后 pH 稳定性差，且酸类具腐蚀性，对设备和安全操作要求较高，其作用方式为酸与粪水中的氨水反应生成相对更稳定的铵盐和水，降低了铵氮向氨气的转化。其中硫酸以价格便宜，用量少等优势可用于中国农村粪水的酸化。但其购置、存储、管理过程繁琐，故建议在农村地区推广以磷酸为主的酸化剂。

第二种是水解呈酸性的盐类,主要有明矾、过磷酸钙、氯化铝、硫酸铝等物质。此类酸化剂水解后一般生成碱性沉淀物与酸,酸与氨水反应生成铵盐和水,此类酸化剂酸化效果相对较稳定,但投加量相对酸类酸化剂较多,其应用经济效益及环境效益是该工艺的主要考量因素^[9]。

第三种是易分解有机物,目前以葡萄糖和蔗糖研究较多^[10,31]。这类物质主要是通过向粪水中投入大量的易分解有机物,促进微生物快速增长,待粪水中的溶解氧不足以供给微生物进行呼吸作用时,粪水中的厌氧微生物大量繁殖,厌氧的呼吸作用将有机物分解为乳酸,通过乳酸与氨水反应生成乳酸铵和水。在粪水贮存后期,随着易分解有机物的厌氧降解,粪水中的有机酸会逐渐转化为甲烷,失去酸化效果。此方法投入量较大,成本偏高,会产生酸性臭气,并吸引蛾蠅等飞虫,引发二次污染,实际应用较少。

2.2 不同类型酸化方式

按照酸化场所,粪水酸化方式主要有养殖舍内长期酸化、贮存池中长期酸化和施用短期酸化 3 种方式^[10,32-33]。粪水酸化施用方式对酸化存储过程中氮素损失量影响显著^[34-35]。

1) 养殖舍内长期酸化是指粪水在养殖舍内酸化后,随粪沟流入酸化处理罐,再添加酸化剂,进行酸化,同时增加曝气并不断搅拌以减少酸化过程中气泡的产生,酸化后的粪水一部分回流至养殖舍,一部分进入粪水储罐或粪水贮藏池。此方法的优点在于粪水酸化后有利于进行固液分离,同时收集的粪水能够在贮存及施用过程中的各个阶段均能起到减少 NH_3 的挥发作用,进入贮存设施的粪水一般不再进行酸化,进入养殖舍收集系统的粪水会注入新的粪水,并再次进入酸化系统酸化,如此循环可使酸化效果更稳定,此种酸化技术目前应用最广; 2) 贮存池中长期酸化是指粪水在贮存池中进行酸化,向贮存池中投入酸化剂并辅以不断搅拌。此方法在酸化过程中会产生大量的气泡,增加管理风险,另外,如果贮存时间较长,为了防止氨挥发作用增强,需要根据情况再次酸化; 3) 施用短期酸化是指在粪水农田施用之前,向施肥罐车中添加酸化剂,通过罐车搅拌机混合均匀进行酸化,主要降低粪水还田施用阶段 NH_3 的挥发,提高氮素利用率^[36]。

3 酸化贮存对粪水氮素减损增效影响

3.1 对氨气排放的影响

粪水酸化能够有效抑制粪水的碱性环境以及其中的微生物活性^[25],同时灭活粪水中部分有害微生物及致病菌^[17],从而通过化学生物作用降低 NH_3 的排放。研究表明粪水酸化可以降低 15%~77% 的 NH_3 排放(见表 2),其中沈玉君等^[37]研究成果表明酸化牛粪水至 pH 值为 6.0 可减少粪水贮存初始阶段 31.3%~54.0% 的氨气排放; DAI^[38]等利用硫酸(H_2SO_4)酸化技术,可减少猪场污水和牛粪水 50% 以上的 NH_3 排放。

酸化贮存对粪水氮素减损效果与酸化剂用量和酸化

剂类型等因素密切相关^[39]。郜斌斌等^[12,40]的研究亦表明粪水酸化可大幅降低粪水中的 NH_3 排放,同时 NH_3 的排放随酸化 pH 的降低而不断降低; REGUEIRO 等^[41]研究发现在粪水中添加明矾也能起到类似的减排效果,同时也能促进磷(P)的增溶、提效,但其作用效果弱于常见强酸酸化剂。然而,目前大部分酸化粪水的 pH 值通常会控制在 5.1 以上,以使粪水酸化后酸碱度能够逐渐恢复至中性或弱碱性。主要原因是当酸化 pH 值过低时,可能会导致粪水长期贮存后仍呈酸性,不利于后期的还田利用,也增加了酸化工艺成本^[42]。

表 2 粪水酸化后氨气排放情况
Table 2 NH_3 emission from slurry acidification

粪水类型 Slurry type	pH 值 pH value	废气控制效果 Control effect of exhaust gas	参考文献 Reference
牛粪水 Cow effluent	6.0	减少粪水贮存初始阶段 31.3%-54.0% 的 NH_3 排放	[37]
猪粪污 Pig waste	<6	NH_3 排放量降低 70%	[7]
猪粪污 Pig waste	5.5	NH_3 排放量降低 40.2%	[40]
猪粪污 Pig waste	6.0	NH_3 排放量降低 50%	[38]
	5.8	NH_3 排放量降低 62%	
	5.5	NH_3 排放量降低 77%	
猪粪水 Pig effluent	5.1	NH_3 排放降低了 18.81%	[42]
牛粪污 Cow waste	6.5	氨的潜在损失降低 15%。	[39]

3.2 对 N_2O 气体排放的影响

粪水酸化贮存中, N_2O 主要来自氮素降解过程的反硝化阶段,已有研究^[37]表明,酸化会抑制粪水中有有机物的降解,故理论而言酸化后的粪水在贮存中含氮有机物的降解率会下降,导致粪水中的铵氮生成量下降,且酸化剂的加入会降低铵氮向硝氮的转化率,从而进一步降低硝氮向 N_2O 的转化,故酸化粪水理论上也会显著抑制粪水中 N_2O 的排放量^[43-46]。HUSTED 以及 WANG 等学者^[39-40]的研究均表明,粪水酸化会显著降低酸化粪水贮存期间 CH_4 、 N_2O 等温室气体的排放量,虽然在粪水酸化阶段排放量会显著升高,主要是由于酸化阶段搅拌扰动粪水导致的,并非添加酸化剂导致的。此外,李路路等^[42,47]的研究表明酸化粪水会抑制 N_2O 的排放,同时李路路还发现酸化沼液会提升 2.59 倍,但酸化沼液对 CO_2 的排放量计划无影响。综上酸化粪水可以有效降低粪水贮存期间温室气体的排放。

3.3 对粪肥还田后土壤肥效的影响

国内外已有研究发现,粪水酸化后还田可以提高土壤中 N、P 等有效态养分含量,对作物生长具有重要意义(见表 3)。酸化粪污不仅可以降低贮存期粪污中氨气的排放^[28],提高粪水中无机盐成分,在酸化粪污施用到农田后也能够有效提高作物产量。FANGUEIRO 等^[48]通过向具有高有机质含量的石灰性壤土和低有机质含量的酸性砂土中施入酸化的粪污,土壤中的 NH_4^+ 在施入后的 30 d 内明显大于添加未酸化粪污的处理,可以看出施入酸化处理的粪污可以使土壤中的 N 以 NH_4^+ 的形式停留在土壤中,降低土壤中 NH_3 挥发的损失。SØRENSEN^[13,49]等的研究也表明向农田施入酸化后的粪污能够明显降低土壤中 NH_3 的挥发,同时其表明施入酸化的粪污的农田

中 CH₄ 的累积排放量也显著下降, FROST 等^[50]的研究表明施入酸化粪污的土壤相对施入未酸化粪污的土壤其氨挥发损失降低了 85%, 提高了黑麦草对 NH₄⁺ 的利用率, 同时也明显提升了该土壤上种植黑麦草的干物质产量, 同样, 也有研究^[51]表明土壤表面施入酸化后的粪污能够有效减少土壤 N 损失, 促进作物对 N 的吸收。FANGUEIRO 等^[52]最新研究再次表明在燕麦播种 0 和 8 d 后的土壤表面单独施用酸化猪粪水或与尿素联合使用均能有效降低 NH₃-N 的排放, 尿素和酸化猪粪水联合应用还进一步提高了尿素的使用效率。

表 3 粪污酸化贮存及施用肥效特征
Table 3 Acidification storage and fertilizer efficiency characteristics of of animal slurry

阶段 Stage	粪水类型 Slurry type	肥效特征 Fertilizer efficiency characteristics	参考文献 Reference
贮存 阶段 Storage stage	猪粪污	酸化粪污可明显降低粪污贮存中氨气的排放, 提高铵氮含量, 在酸化前期能够促进粪污中有效磷的增溶	[18]
	猪粪污	酸化后的粪污具有较高的导电性, 同时溶解的无机盐分较高, 碳水化合物水解加快, 微生物产酸、产甲烷和硫酸盐还原减慢。	[44]
农田施用 阶段 Farmland application stage	牛粪污	土壤中的 NH ₄ ⁺ 在施入后的 30 d 内明显大于添加未酸化粪污的处理	[48]
	猪、牛粪污	向农田施入酸化后的粪污能够降低土壤中 NH ₃ 的挥发, 同时并未影响土壤矿质氮的释放	[13]
	牛粪污	向农田施用酸化粪污可降低 88% 的氨排放, 提高作物氮素利用率, 此外还降低了 N ₂ O 和 CH ₄ 的累计排放量。	[49]
	牛粪污	酸化粪污种植的牧草的土地氨挥发不足未酸化粪污的 15%, 作物增产 166%	[50]
	牛粪污	土壤表面施入酸化后的粪污能够有效减少氮素损失, 促进作物对 N 的吸收, 抑制 NH ₃ 的排放	[51]

3.4 对农田环境的影响

酸化后的粪水还田后可以提高土壤肥效, 但不合理的酸化贮存技术及施用方式会降低粪水肥效, 甚至引起二次污染^[53-56]。主要原因是粪水中有大量以铵氮为主的盐分, 向粪水添加酸化剂会使铵盐形态更加稳定, 虽然降低了氨气排放, 但却增加了粪水盐分含量, 盐含量升高是粪水酸化还田的难点之一。

正如 COCOLO 等^[57]研究表明, 酸化后粪水固液分离出的干物质含量降低了 10%~50%, 这主要是由于粪污中部分固体物质在酸性条件下以无机盐的形式溶出。HJORTH 等^[58]发现粪水中的无机沉淀物在酸性条件下溶解, 使可溶性磷和可溶性钙、镁含量增加, 粪水电导率增加。

另外, 也有研究者发现不科学的酸化还田技术会带来土壤酸化问题, 如 FANGUEIRO 等^[59]将粪污酸化至 pH 值为 5.5 短期存放后进行试验, 研究结果表明长期施用酸化后的粪污可能会导致土壤 pH 值降低。

HJORTH 等^[58]也发现类似现象, 使用浓硫酸作为酸化剂会使土壤 pH 值降低。对于酸化粪水还田引起的盐分过高问题, 现有研究尚未提供系统解决方案^[60-61]。而对

于土壤酸化问题, 部分学者研究提出延长粪水贮存时间等缓解路径。如丁京涛等^[62-64]发现随着储存时间的推移, 还田前的粪污将呈中性乃至碱性, 不足以对农田 pH 及其土壤肥效产生影响。因此科学的粪水酸化还田技术可有效减少粪水酸化对土壤的副作用。同时, 结合中国农村环境和农田自然禀赋情况以及粪水酸化存储技术特征, 分析认为中国农村地区应采取养殖舍内长期酸化的酸化工艺, 待酸化粪水存储足够长时间后还田利用。

4 结论与展望

粪水酸化贮存技术是一种成本低、操作简单的粪水资源化利用技术, 能够有效减少粪水贮存及农田施用过程 NH₃ 的挥发损失, 提高粪水肥效, 同时粪水酸化贮存还田可有效减少养分流失, 对促进中国种养循环、发展生态农业具有重要的意义。目前, 欧美等发达国家对粪水酸化贮存及施用技术的研究较多, 在国内仍处于初始探究阶段, 相关机理与技术研究存在许多不足。尤其是粪水酸化存储过程中 NH₃ 和 N₂O 排放规律尚不清楚, 粪水酸化存储过程 NH₃ 和温室气体产排微生物驱动机制和协同减排的系统研究相对缺乏, 科学经济的酸化技术工艺、应用标准研究依然不足。

因此, 针对现有研究中存在的不足, 未来应重点从以下几方面深入研究: 1) 采用同位素示踪等新型生化手段, 结合定量 PCR 技术, 探明粪水存储过程中含氮气体的产排规律, 摸清粪水存储过程中的氮素迁移转化路径; 2) 以复合酸化剂等作为研发重点, 系统研究不同酸化剂、酸化方式对粪水的酸化效果, 筛选出成本低、效果好的酸化剂, 明确不同酸化剂、pH、贮存时间、贮存方式对粪水养分含量的影响效果及作用机制, 进而确定科学合理的酸化技术工艺; 3) 研究酸化后粪水的农田施用效果及环境风险, 分析酸化粪水施用后对土壤理化性质、土壤生物群落及酶活性、农作物生长及产量、养分淋溶损失、氨气及温室气体排放等变化特性, 制定粪水酸化还田技术标准, 规范粪水还田方式与施用量, 减少环境风险; 4) 在明确酸化机理及工艺参数的基础上, 开展适用于中小型养殖场的粪水酸化贮存装备研发, 同时要充分考虑相关酸化设备与设施的耐腐蚀性能, 强化国内酸化贮存技术的推广应用。

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Progress in the mechanism for the promotion of nitrogen loss reduction during the acidification storage of animal slurry

ZHANG Dongli, ZHANG Pengyue, SHEN Yujun, DING Jingtao*

(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 Technologies and Models for Cyclic Utilization from Agricultural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Beijing 100125, China)

Abstract: Acidification storage of animal slurry is one of the key technologies to effectively regulate the relationship between microorganisms, environment, and nitrogen for the high reduction of nitrogen loss and efficiency in animal slurry. This review aims to systematically investigate the nitrogen migration and transformation during the acidified storage of animal slurry in recent years. Three acidifiers were used, including the strong acid, hydrolyzed acidic salt, and easily decomposed organic matter. Three types of acidizing storage were then selected, namely long-term, medium, and long-term acidizing in the storage pool and short-term acidizing in the application. Finally, the economic cost and application effectiveness were comparatively evaluated in this case. More importantly, a systematic analysis was performed on the reduction of nitrogen losses and enhancement of fertilizer effectiveness, according to the technical route in the acidification storage. Furthermore, future research directions were addressed to identify the shortcomings of existing technologies for the acidified storage of animal slurry. Specifically, the nitrogen migration and transformation in the acidification storage process of animal slurry were divided into organic nitrogen mineralization, ammonium nitrogen fixation, inhibition of inorganic nitrogen conversion, and nitrification. Two reasons were attributed to reducing the nitrogen loss in the acidification storage of animal slurry. The addition of acidifiers was one way to change the dynamic balance of NH_4^+ and NH_3 by lowering the pH of animal slurry, in order to promote the formation of NH_4^+ while reducing the emission of dissolved NH_3 in animal slurry. The microbial activity decreased with the decreasing pH and mineralization of organic matter in animal slurry, thus reducing the production and emission of NH_3 . The acidification storage of animal slurry reduced the NH_3 emissions by 15%-77%. The degradation rate of nitrogenous organic compounds decreased with the addition of acidifiers, leading to the lower production of ammonium nitrogen. And the conversion rate of ammonium nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen was also reduced, thus further reducing the conversion of nitrate nitrogen to N_2O . To sum up, the nitrogen losses were reduced to alter the microbial action and chemical equilibrium state. In addition, the long-term acidizing process presented more stable acidizing and a wider application range during the application, compared with the medium and long-term acidizing in the storage pool and the short-term acidizing. The acidification storage of animal slurry can be expected to stabilize and retain NH_4^+ in the animal slurry. Therefore, acidification and returning to the field can improve the content of effective nutrients (such as N and P) in the soil for the high efficiency of soil fertility. However, the low efficiency of manure fertility and the secondary pollution can also be found in the unreasonable acidification storage and application in practice. It is a high demand for the quantitative analysis of nitrogen migration and transformation pathways in the process of fecal water storage, the complex acidifiers, and the post-acidification animal slurry in agricultural fields. The assessment and response to environmental risks can be launched for the research and development of acidification storage equipment in the future.

Keywords: acids; fertilizer efficiency; animal slurry; nitrogen loss reduction