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土壤水汽吸附曲线的模拟及其滞后效应*

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摘要 准确模拟土壤水汽吸附曲线对于研究土壤与水分子之间的相互作用机理及预测土壤中挥发性有机气体的运移有重要意义。选择了中国不同地区七种典型土壤, 评价了Guggenheim-Anderson-de Boer (GAB) 模型对水汽吸附和解吸曲线的模拟效果, 并就水汽吸附行为的影响因素、水分子与土壤颗粒的相互作用机制进行了讨论。结果表明, 对于七种供试土壤的水汽吸附和解吸曲线, GAB模型均方根误差小于 0.000 7, 决定系数大于0.995。相比土壤水汽解吸附过程, 水汽吸附过程土壤的单层吸附水含量较低, 而纯液态和单层吸附的水分子自由焓差较高。水汽吸附与解吸附过程中土壤单层水含量和滞后指数与有机碳含量呈极显著的正相关关系, 而与黏粒含量的相关性受矿物类型的影响。

关键词 GAB模型; 水汽吸附曲线; 滞后现象; 有机碳; 矿物类型; 黏粒含量

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土壤水汽吸附曲线是描述给定环境条件下土壤平衡水含量与水活度(或相对湿度)之间关系的曲线。因为水活度可通过开尔文方程直接转换为土壤水吸力, 所以水汽吸附曲线与高吸力条件下的土壤水分特征曲线相当^[1]。准确地模拟土壤水汽吸附曲线对于模拟一些土壤物理化学过程(如水汽扩散、有机组分的吸附和挥发^[2-4])以及预测土壤基本性质(如比表面积、黏粒含量和阳离子交换量(CEC)等^[5])非常有帮助。

近年来, 诸多用于描述固-气(如种子-水汽、木材-水汽等^[6-7])吸附体系的吸附模型开始被应用于土壤水汽吸附过程^[8]。Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) 模型因其对众多体系吸附行为的准确预测而被广泛应用^[9]。BET模型由于其基本假设(如: 吸附剂的表面是均匀的, 并且分子独立

地吸附至相邻位置^[10])的限制, 仅适用于水活度0.05~0.35的水汽吸附过程^[11]。当水活度过低或者过高时, BET模型无法准确地对固体吸附水汽的行为进行模拟^[12]。Guggenheim-Anderson-de Boer (GAB) 模型是BET模型的扩展, 其适用的水活度范围较BET模型更广, 可高达0.8^[13]。GAB模型被广泛应用于食品科学(如: 表征甘薯、苋菜籽水汽吸附等温线性质, 以便于设计干燥方案^[14-15])。近几年, 一些土壤科学家采用GAB模型研究了土壤的水汽吸附机理^[8, 16](如: 用GAB模型参数 k 值表征水汽分子与土壤颗粒的结合强度^[17]), 但这些研究并未涉及中国的典型土壤。GAB模型是否适合这些土壤? 影响这些土壤水汽吸附的主要因素是什么? 这些问题目前并不清楚。

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滞后现象是水汽吸附曲线的一个主要特征^[4], 通常表现为在同一水活度条件下, 解吸附过程的含水量要高于吸附过程。当发生滞后时, 吸附质在解吸方向上对固相具有更大的亲和力^[18]。此外, 土壤吸湿水含量可作为黏粒含量和阳离子交换量传递函数的输入变量, 但这些模型的精度会受到水汽吸附曲线滞后效应的影响^[19-20]。因此, 土壤水汽吸附曲线滞后效应的量化对于提高黏粒含量和阳离子交换传递函数的精度有重要意义。本研究选择了中国不同地区七种典型土壤, 测定了它们的水汽吸附曲线和解吸附曲线, 并评价了GAB模型的模拟效果, 提出一种新的量化绝对滞后效应的方法, 分析

了土壤理化性质与GAB模型各个参数、滞后效应的相关关系, 并对土壤水汽吸附行为的影响因素以及水分子与土壤颗粒之间的作用机理进行了讨论。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 供试土壤

本研究采用了7种不同的土壤样品, 样品的基本信息见表1。土壤机械组成采用吸管法测定, 样品测试前用双氧水去除有机质^[21]。土壤质地采用美国制确定。土壤有机碳采用外加热重铬酸钾容量法^[22]测定。

表1 供试土样理化性质

Table 1 Physicochemical properties of the soil samples tested

编号 ID	土壤类型 Soil type	采样地 ^⑥	砂粒	粉粒	黏粒	质地 Texture	有机碳 Organic carbon/(g·kg ⁻¹)
			Sand	Silt	Clay		
			(g·kg ⁻¹)				
1	潮土 ^①	北京市Beijing	965	19	16	砂土Sand	0.004
2	栗钙土 ^②	内蒙古武川县 ^⑦	859	88	53	壤砂Loamy sand	0.034
3	栗钙土 ^②	河北省张家口市 ^⑧	675	130	195	砂壤Sandy loam	0.098
4	潮土 ^①	河北省吴桥县 ^⑨	1: 81	637	182	粉壤Silt loam	0.048
5	褐土 ^③	山东省德州市 ^⑩	257	484	259	壤土Loam	0.096
6	黑钙土 ^④	黑龙江省阿城市 ^⑪	351	363	286	黏壤Clay loam	0.174
7	红壤 ^⑤	江西省鹰潭市 ^⑫	215	293	492	黏土Clay	0.030

①fluvo-aquic soil, ②chestnut soil, ③cinnamon soil, ④chernozem, ⑤red soil, ⑥Location of sampling site, ⑦Wuchuan City, Inner Mongolia, ⑧Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, ⑨Wuqiao County, Hebei Province, ⑩Dezhou City, Shandong Province, ⑪Acheng City, Heilongjiang Province, ⑫Yingtian City, Jiangxi Province

1.2 土壤水汽吸附和解吸曲线的测定

土壤水汽吸附曲线是描述给定环境条件下土壤平衡水含量与水活度之间关系的曲线, 其测定采用全自动水汽吸附仪 (Decagon Devices Inc., Pullman, WA, 美国)。称取约3.5 g过2 mm筛的风干土样平铺于空不锈钢杯, 闭锁样品室盖子开始测定。本研究采用DDI (动态露点等温线) 模式, 这种方法既不控制水分含量也不控制水活度, 而是给样品加湿或风干, 进而在加湿或风干过程中测定样品的水活度和质量。测定过程中采用冷镜露点传感器获得样品的水活度, 高精度的磁力天平测定样品的质量。实验过程中样品室内水活度范围控制在0.1~0.9之间, 温度为25℃。实验结束后土样在

105℃烘箱中烘8 h后称重, 计算不同水活度下土壤含水量。

1.3 GAB吸附模型

土壤水汽吸附和解吸实验数据采用GAB模型进行拟合^[23]:

$$M = \frac{M_0 C K a_w}{[(1 - K a_w)(1 - K a_w + C K a_w)]} \quad (1)$$

式中, M 表示土壤含水量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$; M_0 为土壤单层水汽吸附量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$; C 为描述纯液态和单层吸附的水分子自由焓差的能量常数; 参数 K 表示纯液态和单层以上层中水分子的自由焓差; a_w 为水活度。

本研究基于GAB模型的拟合结果, 提出采用水汽吸附和解吸曲线围成图形的面积 (A_H) 定量化供试土样水汽吸附曲线的滞后效应。

$$A_H = \int_{0.1}^{0.9} (M_d - M_a) da_w \quad (2)$$

式中, M_d 为土壤水汽解吸曲线的拟合函数; M_a 为土壤水汽吸附曲线的拟合函数。

1.4 模型误差评估

GAB模型对土壤水汽吸附过程的拟合效果采用决定系数 (R^2) 和均方根误差 (Root-mean-square error, RMSE) (式(3)) 以及平均相对偏差百分比 (E) (式(4)) 进行表征:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (O_i - P_i)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{O_i - P_i}{O_i} \right| \times 100 \quad (4)$$

式中, O_i 为实验测得的土壤含水量; P_i 为GAB模型给出的土壤含水量拟合值; n 为测定土壤含水量的数据点数目。

1.5 数据分析

使用SPASS 20.0对土壤理化性质与GAB模型拟合参数和滞后效应进行双变量的皮尔森(Pearson)相关分析, 其显著性采用两水平($\alpha=0.05$, $\alpha=0.01$)的T检验法进行检验, 使用SigmaPlot 12.5进行模型拟合与绘图。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 7种土壤水汽吸附过程

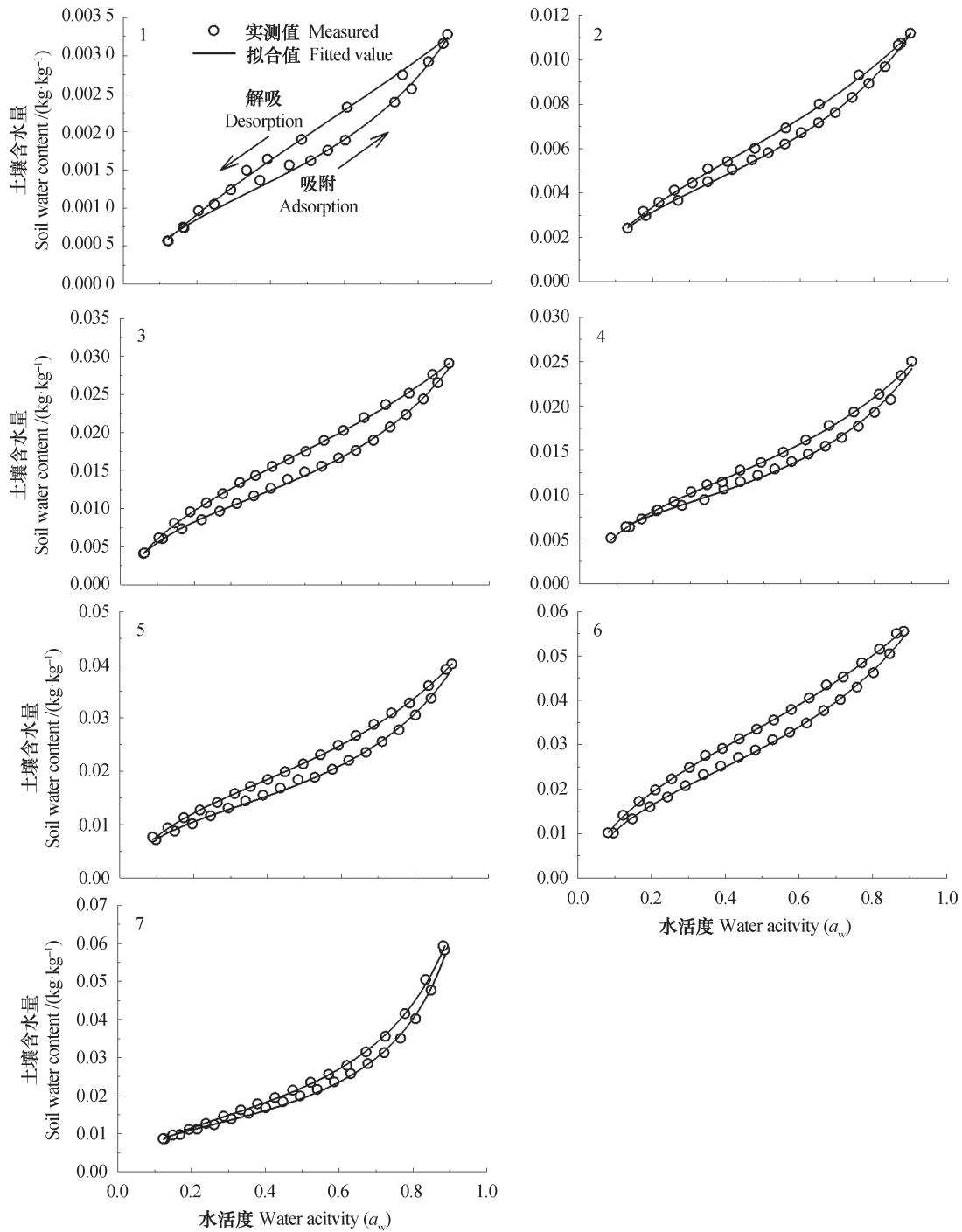
25℃下七种供试土样的水汽吸附曲线如图1所示。从图中可以看出, 七种供试土样的土壤含水量均随着水活度的增加而逐渐增大。1~7号土样含水量随水活度变化的范围分别为: 0.000 56~0.003 3、0.002 4~0.011、0.004 1~0.029、0.006 3~0.025、0.007 1~0.004 0、0.010~0.055、0.008 5~0.058 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 其中7号土样的吸附水含量变化幅度最大, 1号土样最小。本研究采用GAB模型对供试土样的水汽吸附曲线进行拟合, 结果见图1和表2。对于研究的七种土样, GAB模型模拟结果与实测结果之间的决定系数大

于0.995, 均方根误差小于0.000 7, 且平均相对偏差小于10.19%。这些结果说明GAB模型可以很好地模拟供试土样的水汽吸附曲线。

GAB模型中参数 M_0 代表土壤单层水汽吸附量, 对应于土壤水汽吸附过程中 a_w 在0.20~0.21之间的土壤水含量, 这与文献中的报道一致^[24]。土壤有机质含量与土壤单层水汽吸附量表现出显著的正相关关系($r=0.92^{**}$, $P<0.01$) (表3)。有机质本身含有的亲水官能团(如羟基、酚类和羧基)可与水分子形成氢键而成为吸附中心^[25]。因此, 土壤有机质含量越高, 其水分子吸附点位越多, 水汽吸附能力也越强。土壤黏粒由于其本身硅氧四面体与八面体片的同晶替代、羟基中氢的置换以及颗粒边缘的断裂键等而带负电, 通过表面水合以及吸附在其表面的阳离子水合等方式吸附极性水分子^[26]。相关研究表明, 土壤吸湿水含量与土壤黏粒含量具有显著正相关关系^[27]。因此, 土壤中黏粒含量的高低也是影响土壤水汽吸附的一个重要因素。

但是, 相关性分析表明, 本研究土壤黏粒含量与土壤单层水汽吸附量并未表现出显著的相关关系($r=0.59$, $P>0.05$) (表3)。可能的原因是土壤水汽吸附过程不仅受土壤黏粒含量的影响, 还与有机质含量和土壤黏土矿物类型有关^[19, 27]。当去掉有机质含量较高的黑土(6号样品)和黏土矿物类型主要是1:1型的红壤(7号土样)后, 土壤黏粒含量与土壤单层水汽吸附量呈显著正相关关系($r=0.86^*$, $P<0.05$)。7号土样黏粒含量高达492 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 高出4号供试土样20%以上, 二者却表现出相似的土壤水汽吸附能力。这可能是因为以1:1型黏土矿物为主的7号土样缺少了层间的阳离子水合过程^[1]。

GAB模型中参数C是描述纯液态和单层吸附的水分子自由焓差的能量常数, 也是水分子与主要结合位点结合强度的量度。由表3可知, 参数C与供试土样的理化性质均未表现出显著的相关关系。一般而言, C越大, 单层中水分子与吸附位点结合的结合力越强, 单层分子与多层分子之间的焓差越大^[28]。Feng等^[29]用GAB模型对蒙脱石(2:1型)和高岭石(1:1型)对水汽吸附过程进行模拟得到的C值分别为26.19和61.92, 这说明不同类型的黏土矿物与水分子的结合力不同。由表2可知, 7



注：图中1~7表示土壤编号，详见表1。下同Note:1~7 in the figure means soil ID, details in Table 1. The same below

图1 应用GAB模型拟合七种供试土样的水汽吸附等温线

Fig. 1 Fitting of the water vapor adsorption isotherms of the seven types of soils with the GAB model

种土样的C值变化范围为8.4~24.7，这可能是供试土样所含黏土矿物类型不同，使得不同供试土样与水分子之间结合力的强度不同，从而导致了供试土样间大幅度的C值变化。

GAB模型中参数K表示纯液态和单层以上层

中水分子的自由焓差。从表3可以看出，参数K与供试土样的理化性质均未表现出显著的相关关系。由表2可知，七种供试土样的K值均小于1，这表明单层内的水分子较多层中的水分子结合更强^[17]。有研究表明，K值随吸附剂和水分子之间

表2 GAB模型拟合参数

Table 2 Fitting parameters of the GAB model

编号 ID	吸附方向 Adsorption direction	$M_0/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1})$	C	K	R^2	RMSE	E
1	吸附Adsorption	0.001 2	8.4	0.731	0.996 9	0.000 1	10.19%
	解吸Desorption	0.002 8	4.6	0.412	0.997 5	0.000 1	2.65%
2	吸附Adsorption	0.004 4	10.0	0.703	0.999 2	0.000 1	1.33%
	解吸Desorption	0.006 0	7.5	0.583	0.998 9	0.000 1	1.76%
3	吸附Adsorption	0.010 4	12.3	0.729	0.998 6	0.000 3	1.90%
	解吸Desorption	0.016 5	8.9	0.553	0.999 7	0.005 0	0.91%
4	吸附Adsorption	0.008 1	24.7	0.745	0.994 8	0.000 4	2.22%
	解吸Desorption	0.010 7	12.8	0.653	0.999 3	0.000 2	1.29%
5	吸附Adsorption	0.012 2	14.7	0.775	0.997 6	0.000 4	1.95%
	解吸Desorption	0.017 2	10.3	0.664	0.999 7	0.000 2	0.82%
6	吸附Adsorption	0.023 0	10.1	0.682	0.998 5	0.000 5	1.54%
	解吸Desorption	0.031 4	9.4	0.559	0.999 6	0.000 3	0.67%
7	吸附Adsorption	0.011 2	18.3	0.908	0.997 4	0.000 7	2.72%
	解吸Desorption	0.014 2	9.7	0.866	0.999 0	0.000 5	1.29%

注: M_0 : 土壤单层水汽吸附量; C: 描述纯液态和单层吸附的水分子自由焓差的能量常数; K: 表示纯液态和单层以上层中水分子的自由焓差; R^2 : 决定系数; RMSE: 均方根误差; E: 平均相对偏差。下同 Note: M_0 stands for soil monolayer water vapor adsorption capacity; C for energy constant describing free enthalpy difference between pure liquid water molecules and single-layer water molecules; K for free enthalpy difference between pure liquid water molecules and single layer water molecules; R^2 for decision coefficient; RMSE for root mean square error; and E for average relative deviation in percentage. The same below

表3 土壤理化性质与GAB模型拟合土壤水汽吸附和解吸过程参数的相关系数

Table 3 Correlation coefficient between soil physico-chemical properties and GAB model fitted parameters during soil water vapor adsorption and desorption processes

吸附方向 Adsorption direction	模型参数 Model parameter	砂粒 Sand	粉粒 Silt	黏粒 Clay	有机碳 Organic carbon
吸附 Adsorption	M_0	-0.70	0.60	0.59	0.92**
	C	-0.23	0.03	0.43	-0.16
	K	-0.44	0.16	0.69	-0.40
解吸 Desorption	M_0	-0.71	0.64	0.55	0.95**
	C	-0.52	0.40	0.50	0.35
	K	-0.60	0.30	0.80*	-0.06

注: *表示两个变量在0.05水平(双侧)上显著相关; **表示两个变量在0.01水平(双侧)上显著相关 Note: * indicates that the two variables are significantly correlated at the 0.05 level (both sides); ** indicates that the two variables are significantly correlated at the 0.01 level (both sides)

的相互作用强度的增加而增加^[17]。从表2可以看出, 以1:1型黏土矿物为主的7号土样的K值最高($K=0.91$), 其余以2:1型黏土矿物为主的供试土样K值相对恒定(0.73 ± 0.03), 这可能是1:1型黏土矿物更小的比表面积使得水分子与吸附点位

之间的相互作用更强导致的^[15]。

2.2 7种土壤水汽解吸过程

25℃下七种供试土样的水汽解吸曲线如图1所示, 图1中曲线为GAB模型拟合结果。由图可知, 七种供试土样的土壤含水量均随着水活度的下降而

逐渐减小。同一水活度下供试土样解吸过程的土壤含水量均高于吸附过程, 这说明土壤水汽吸附过程存在滞后效应。

本研究采用GAB模型对供试土样的水汽解吸曲线进行拟合, 结果见图1和表2。GAB模型对七种土样的预测结果和实测结果之间的决定系数大于0.997, 均方根误差小于0.000 5, 这说明GAB模型可以很好地模拟供试土样的水汽解吸曲线。

七种供试土样水汽解吸曲线的GAB模型中参数 M_0 值 ($M_0=0.002\ 8\sim 0.031\ 4$) 均高于水汽吸附曲线的 M_0 值 ($M_0=0.001\ 2\sim 0.023\ 0$), 这可能是供试土样水汽解吸过程中存在的滞后现象导致水活度在0.20~0.21之间对应的土壤含水量偏高所致。如表3所示, 土壤理化性质与土壤水汽解吸过程参数 M_0 和吸附过程参数 M_0 的相关性表现出一致性: 土壤有机碳含量与参数 M_0 有极显著的正相关关系 ($r=0.95^{**}$, $P<0.01$); 在去除有机质含量偏高的6号供试土样和以1:1型黏土矿物为主的7号供试土样后, 黏粒含量与参数 M_0 也表现出显著的正相关关系 ($r=0.88^*$, $P<0.05$); 二者相关性均高于水汽吸附过程。

七种供试土样水汽解吸曲线的C值 ($C=4.6\sim 12.8$) 均小于吸附曲线C值 ($C=8.3\sim 24.7$), 这与文献报道一致^[30]。这种趋势表明虽然吸附过程中可用的吸附位点较少, 但与解吸过程相比, 这些吸附位点具有更大的结合能^[31]。由表3可知, 供试土样的C值与土壤理化性质均未表现出显著的相关关系。

七种供试土样水汽解吸曲线的K值均小于吸

附曲线K值, 这说明吸附过程土样表面吸附的水分子间相互作用小于解吸过程^[1]。供试土样黏粒含量与解吸过程K值表现出显著的正相关关系 ($r=0.80^*$, $P<0.05$), 而与吸附过程K值无显著的相关关系 ($r=0.69$, $P>0.05$) (表3), 这可能与土壤—水分子的相互作用路径有关。

2.3 土壤水汽吸附滞后效应

供试土样在测定的水活度范围内, 同一水活度下水汽解吸附过程中的土壤水含量均高于吸附过程, 表现出明显的滞后效应 (图1)。水汽吸附的滞后效应可在许多化学结构不同的材料上观察到^[32]。通常不同材料因其性质的差异而对水汽吸附滞后效应表现出不同的影响, 这在水汽吸附曲线上表现为滞后环大小和形状的不同^[18, 33]。本研究通过求算供试土样水汽吸附曲线滞后环的面积来量化其滞后效应, 命名为滞后指数 (A_H)。 A_H 值越大代表滞后效应越明显。1~7号供试土样水汽吸附滞后指数分别为0.000 2、0.000 4、0.002 0、0.000 9、0.002 2、0.003 0和0.001 9, 其中, 1号供试土样滞后指数最小, 6号供试土样最大。

土壤黏粒含量和有机质是影响土壤水汽吸附的两个重要因素^[19]。因此, 本研究分析了供试土样滞后指数与土壤黏粒和有机碳之间的相关性。结果表明, 供试土样有机碳与 A_H 表现出显著的正相关关系 ($r=0.86^*$, $P<0.05$) (图2), 这与文献中报道的一致^[33]。土壤有机质含量对滞后现象的影响常归因于其共价键和氢键的作用^[34]。Globus和Neusypina^[35]认为土壤黏粒含量高的土壤通常表现出更大程度的滞后现象。本研究中的7号供试土样黏粒含量远超其他土样 (表1), 但

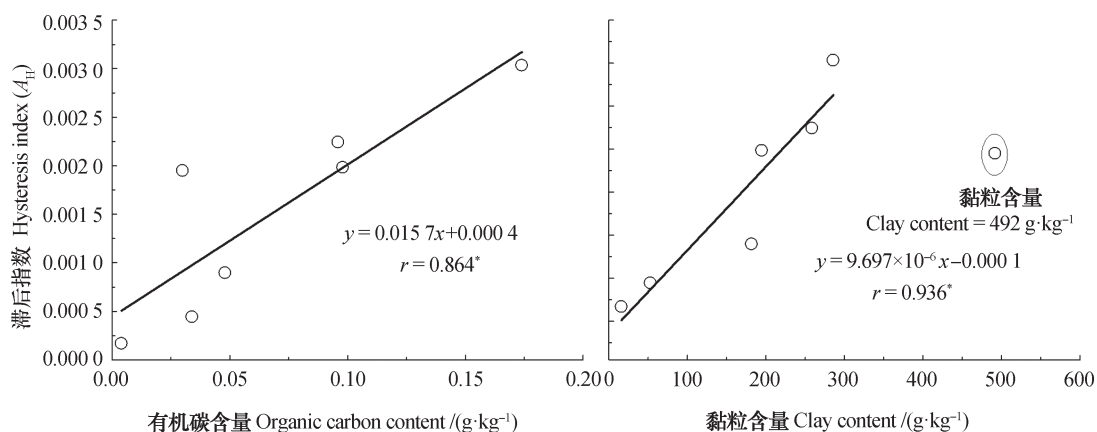


图2 七种供试土样水汽吸附滞后指数与其理化性质的关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between hysteresis index of water vapor adsorption and soil physicochemical properties in the seven types of soils

表现出的滞后效应 ($A_H=0.0019$) 却远小于6号土样 ($A_H=0.0030$)。Lu 和Khorshidi^[36]的研究表明, 怀俄明州蒙脱石(2:1型)的滞后效应是佐治亚州高岭石(1:1型)的8倍, 说明2:1型黏土矿物对滞后效应的贡献高于1:1型黏土矿物。本研究的7号土样主要以1:1型非膨胀的黏土矿物为主, 1~6号土样矿物类型主要以2:1型膨胀性黏土矿物为主, 所以7号样品 A_H 小于6号土样可能是由于黏土矿物类型不同造成的。除去七号样品, A_H 与黏粒含量呈极显著的正相关关系 ($r=0.94^{**}$, $P<0.01$)。因此, 在黏土矿物类型差别不明显的条件下, 土壤水汽吸附的滞后效应随黏粒含量的增加而增大。

3 结 论

七种供试土样的水汽吸附和解吸附曲线可以很好地用GAB模型进行模拟。水汽吸附和解吸附过程中GAB模型参数的大小顺序一致。相比土壤水汽解吸附过程, 水汽吸附过程土壤的单层吸附水含量较低, 而纯液态和单层吸附的水分子自由焓差较高。土壤单层吸附水含量和滞后指数与有机碳含量呈极显著的正相关关系, 然而土壤单层吸附水含量和滞后指数与黏粒含量之间的相关性受土壤矿物类型的影响。影响土壤水汽吸附的因素主要包括黏粒含量、有机质含量和黏土矿物类型。

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Simulation and Hysteresis Effect of Soil Water Vapor Sorption Isotherm

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Abstract 【 Objective 】 The isotherm of soil water vapor adsorption is one of the basic hydraulic characteristics of soil. Simulating the isotherm accurately is of great significance to studying mechanism of the interaction between soil and water molecules and predicting migration of volatile organic gases in soil. 【 Method 】 In this study, seven typical soils of different regions of China were collected for determination of water vapor sorption isotherms with vapor sorption analyzer, separately, in lab. During the process, the water activity of the sample was controlled with the range of 0.1 ~ 0.9, and temperature was at 25 °C. Then the GAB (Guggenheim-Anderson-de Boer) model was used to evaluate effect of the simulation of water vapor sorption isotherms, and its performance was evaluated by root mean square error and determination coefficient. Factors influencing factors of water vapor adsorption behavior and mechanism of the interaction between water molecules and soil particles were discussed. 【 Results 】 For simulation of water vapor adsorption and desorption curves of the seven types of soils investigated, the root mean square error of the GAB model was lower than 0.000 7, while the determination coefficient was higher than 0.995. Compared with the soil water vapor desorption process, the monolayer water adsorption during the water vapor adsorption process was quite lower, but the molecules free enthalpy of pure liquid water and single-layer adsorbed water was rather high. Monolayer water content during the adsorption and desorption processes and hysteresis index were ultra-significantly and positively related to the organic carbon content. Monolayer water content was higher during the desorption process ($M_0 = 0.002\ 8 \sim 0.031\ 4$) than during the adsorption process ($M_0 = 0.001\ 2 \sim 0.023\ 0$) in the seven types of soils. The relation of monolayer water content with clay content was affected by type of soil mineral. And no significant relationships were observed between soil physico-chemical properties (such as organic carbon content, clay content and so on) and other GAB model parameters (for instance, C , K) during the adsorption and desorption process. 【 Conclusion 】 The GAB model is proved to be able to accurately describe water vapor adsorption and desorption processes in the investigated soils. Soil water vapor sorption capacity is highly affected by soil organic carbon content, clay content and type of soil mineral. Hysteresis occurred in all the investigated soils, and varies with soil physico-chemical properties.

Key words GAB model; Water vapor adsorption curve; Hysteresis; Organic carbon; Mineral type; Clay content

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