两种生物膜反应器对黄河微污染水处理

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摘要 通过 MBBR 工艺和陶粒生物滤池预处理黄河中下游微污染黄河水的对比试验研究,发现陶粒生物滤池和移动床生物膜反应器对 COD_M的去除效果接近,但前者对 UV₂₄、三氯甲烷前体物和叶绿素 a 的去除效果均远远高于后者。陶粒生物滤池对氨氮的去除效果略高于移动床生物膜反应器,陶粒生物滤池出水中的亚硝酸盐氮浓度也较低。 关键词 移动床生物膜反应器 陶粒生物滤池 预处理 黄河水

0 引言

移动床生物膜反应器 (moving bed biofilm reactor, MBBR) 是为解决流化床需使载体流化和淹没生物滤池需定期反冲洗和更换曝气器的复杂操作而发展起来的[1-3]。该工艺对有机物具有良好的去除率,并可用于生活污水脱氮除磷,适合于设计小型污水处理厂或改造已有的超负荷运转的活性污泥系统,很具有发展和应用前景,但国内外尚未见运用 MBBR 工艺处理微污染原水的研究报道。陶粒生物滤池 (bio-ceramic filter, BF) 是我国处理微污染原水一种研究较多的生物膜反应器、但尚未见其处理黄河原水的研究报道。

黄河中下游汾河、涑水河、渭河和伊洛河等入黄 支流污染物排放量大,直接影响黄河中下游郑州等大

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中城市饮用水水源水质。因此,本研究的主要目的是利用 MBBR 工艺和陶粒生物滤池进行黄河中下游微污染黄河水预处理的对比试验研究,为将来可能兴建的以黄河为水源的生物预处理工程提供一定参考。

1 试验设备与分析方法

1.1 试验设备

两级串联式 MBBR 工艺如图 1 所示,每个反应器面积为 1 m^2 ,有效工作容积为 3 m^3 。所用填料为 LT型悬浮空心球(直径为 100 mm,孔隙率约为 87 %),其密度接近于 1 g/cm³,比表面积为 360 m^2 /m³,填料装填体积为 50 %。进水流量为 4 m^3 /h,总气水比为 0. 25 1 (每个反应器进气量都为 0. 5 m^3 /h),每个反应器中的溶解氧浓度维持在 5 mg/L 以上。排泥周期为 5 d。

陶粒生物滤池工艺如图 2 所示,滤柱为有机玻璃加工而成,高 3 m,直径 0.5 m。陶粒粒径 2~5 mm,填

(3) 缺氧段采用 SBR 的运行方式时,分别以亚硝氮和硝氮为主的硝化液进行反硝化,在 COD_G/NO_X 3.84 的情况下,以亚硝氮为主的反硝化比以硝氮为主的反硝化节省约 33.4 %的碳源,而且反硝化更加彻底、反应速率更快。

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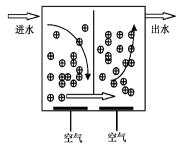


图 1 两级串联式 MBBR 组合工艺结构示意图

料层高度 2 m,进水流量 1 m³/h,气水比 0.25 1,反应器出水中的溶解氧浓度维持在 5 mg/L 以上。试验原水为郑州市柿圆水厂进厂水(黄河河水经过 2 次沉砂后通过明渠引入)。在本研究之前两种生物膜反应器已经挂膜成熟并已稳定运行了约 4 个月。在整个试验研究期间原水水温为 5~15 。

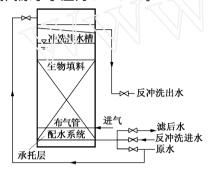


图 2 陶粒生物滤池结构示意图

1.2 分析方法

试验过程中测定的主要常规水质项目有 COD_{Mn}、氨氮、亚硝酸盐氮、DO、pH、藻类、叶绿素 a 等常规分析项目,其测定方法都采用标准分析方法^[4]。而 UV₂₅₄和三氯甲烷生成潜力等非常规分析项目依据文献[5]所述方法测定。

2 试验结果与讨论

2.1 两种生物膜反应器对有机物去除研究

图 3 反映了两种生物膜反应器对 COD_{Mn} 的去除情况,可以看出,原水中 COD_{Mn}为 3. 32~4. 81 mg/L (平均值为 4. 19 mg/L),两种生物膜反应器对 COD_{Mn}的去———MBBR出水———MBBR去除率

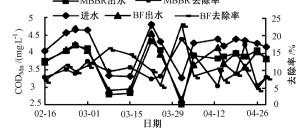


图 3 两种生物膜反应器对 COD_{Mn}的去除

除效果接近(平均去除率都为10.4%)。

图 4 反映了两种生物膜反应器对 UV₂₅₄ 的去除情况,可以看出,原水中 UV₂₅₄ 为0.069 2 ~ 0.159 2(平均值为0.119 0),陶粒生物滤池对 UV₂₅₄ 的去除效果(平均去除率为 16.4 %)远远高于移动床生物膜反应器对 UV₂₅₄的去除效果(平均去除率为 8.4 %)。陶粒比表面积大,表面粗糙,又具有微孔结构,生物很容易附着生长,滤池单位容积有较高的生物量。此外,陶粒上的生物膜的生物絮凝作用与陶粒层的截留作用也能去除水中的悬浮和胶状有机物,因而陶粒生物滤池能发挥较好的生物吸附作用。而移动床生物膜反应器内填料处于流化状态,生物膜的生物絮凝作用与填料的截留作用较弱,对 UV₂₅₄的生物吸附作用也较差。

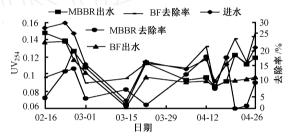


图 4 两种生物膜反应器对 UV₂₅₄的去除

饮用水氯化消毒后可能产生多种消毒副产物,其中三氯甲烷是研究和报道较多的一种消毒副产物。三氯甲烷生成潜力间接代表了水中三氯甲烷前体物的多少。UV₂₅₄不但与水中的有机物含量有关,而且与三卤甲烷的前体物也有好的相关性。由表1可知,陶粒生物滤池对三氯甲烷前体物的去除效果(平均去除率为38.3%)远远高于移动床生物膜反应器对三氯甲烷前体物的去除效果(平均去除率为23.2%)。

表 1 两种生物膜反应器对三氯甲烷前体物的去除率

日期	进水/(µg L ^{- 1})	MBBR/%	BF/ %
2004-04-05	37.8	49.5	52.3
2004-04-22	30.4	14. 5	43.8
2004-04-26	19.8	5.6	18.7

在除藻研究中,藻类去除率是衡量除藻效果的一项重要指标。一般认为叶绿素 a 是间接衡量藻类生物量的较理想指标。水样在处理前后,藻类监测通常采用显微计数和叶绿素 a 两种方法^[6]。

表 2 和表 3 分别反映了两种生物膜反应器对藻 类和叶绿素 a 的去除情况。由表 2 和表 3 可知,两种 生物膜反应器对藻类去除效果优劣不明显,但陶粒生物滤池对叶绿素 a 的去除效果高于移动床生物膜反应器对叶绿素 a 的去除效果,这说明生物预处理对藻类和叶绿素 a 的去除机制可能不同,因而用何种藻类监测方法来衡量生物预处理工艺对藻类的去除效果以及生物预处理的除藻机理尚是一个需进一步深入研究的问题[7]。

表 2 两种生物膜反应器对藻类的去除率

 日期	进水/(万个 L-1)	MBBR/%	BF/ %
2004-04-22	341	12.9	35. 2
2004-04-29	221	47. 1	24. 4

表 3 两种生物膜反应器对叶绿素 a 的去除率

日	期	进水/(µg L - 1)	MBBR/%	BF/%
2004-	04-22	3.31	7.6	19. 9
2004-	04-29	2. 19	15. 1	38.8

2.2 两种生物膜反应器对氮去除研究

图 5 反映了两种生物膜反应器对氨氮的去除情况,可以看出,原水中氨氮为 0.15~0.76 mg/L (平均值为 0.41 mg/L),移动床生物膜反应器对氨氮的去除效果(平均去除率为 54.8%)略低于陶粒生物滤池对氨氮的去除效果(平均去除率为 61.5%)。如图 6 所示,移动床生物膜反应器出水中的亚硝酸盐氮浓度也高于陶粒生物滤池出水中的亚硝酸盐氮浓度。这可能是由于:陶粒比表面积大,表面粗糙,又具有微孔结构,有利于世代周期长的硝化细菌(亚硝酸细菌和硝酸菌)附着生长;而 LT 型悬浮空心球虽然表面积大,但孔隙率很大(约为 87%),在移动床生物膜反应器处于流化状态,硝化细菌附着受外界因子干扰较大[8]。

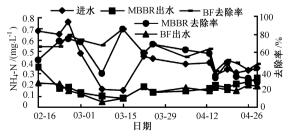


图 5 两种生物膜反应器对氨氮的去除

3 结论

本研究进行了利用移动床生物膜反应器和陶粒

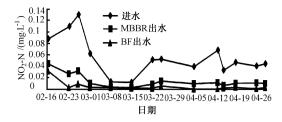


图 6 两种生物膜反应器对亚硝酸盐的去除

生物滤池预处理黄河中下游微污染黄河水的对比试验研究,结果表明,两种生物膜反应器对 COD_{Ma} 的去除效果接近(平均去除率都为 10.4%),而陶粒生物滤池对 UV₂₅₄的去除效果(平均去除率为 16.4%)远远高于移动床生物膜反应器对 UV₂₅₄的去除效果(平均去除率为 8.4%)。两种生物膜反应器对藻类去除效果优劣不明显,但陶粒生物滤池对叶绿素 a 和三氯甲烷前体物的去除效果均高于移动床生物膜反应器、移动床生物膜反应器对氨氮的去除效果(平均去除率为 54.8%)略低于陶粒生物滤池对氨氮的去除效果(平均去除率为 54.8%)。移动床生物膜反应器出水中的亚硝酸盐氮浓度高于陶粒生物滤池出水中的亚硝酸盐氮浓度。

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Abstract It is examined that the effects of circumfluence ratio ,hydraulic retention time and volume loading rate on treating urban sewage by modified expaned granular sludge bed(ECSB). The results show that the effluent COD_{filt} of modified ECSB is decreased as circumfluence ratio increasing and hydraulic retention time decreasing ,however ,effluent SS , COD_{filt} and COD_{Cr} are increased evidently when hydraulic retention time is lower than 2 h. As compared with unmodified ECSB ,effluent COD_{Cr} of modified ECSB is decreased by 26.7 mg/L and COD_{filt} is decreased by 17.8 mg/L ,while SS is also decreased by 66.3 mg/L. The modified ECSB and unmodified ECSB became unstable when volume loading rate increased abruptly; however , modified ECSB can recover from impact easier than unmodified ECSB.

Keywords ECSB, municipal sewage, volume loading rate and impact

Abstract As the requirements of phosphorous removal and denitrification in wastewater treatment, and there are some shortcomings in inner circulated three-phase biological fluidized bed, we designed and developed a kind of biological fluidized reactor of aerobic anoxic integrated high efficiency separation (BRAIH). A kind of unique cellular structure is used in aerobic fluidized area of BRAIH. When volume of BRAIH is increased, and height of BRAIH is not added, height diameter ratio of fluidized area (H/D) can be ensured. While solid and liquid separation based on sedimentation on inner circulated fluidized bed can not ensure water quality of effluent, coupling of circulated fluidized reactor and high efficiency air floatation can reduce suspended solid (SS) of effluent. Aerobic area and anoxic area are together in BRAIH, and through air lifting can realize backflow of aerobic area effluent, so BRAIH can achieve denitrification and part phosphorous removal. By treatment of municipal wastewater, it is proved that BRAIH can effectively resist impact load and remove organic substance.

Keywords aerobic anoxic integration ,high efficiency separation ,biological fluidization ,air floatation and carrier separator

Abstract A production wastewater contains lots of organic compounds and inorganic salts, and especially it has isothiazoline ketone and sulfide, which are harmful to the bacteria disposing the wastewater. The ratio of BOD to COD_C is smaller. Therefore it is very difficult to decompose by conventional biochemical treatment technologies. Making use of the wastewater disposing project of oxidation microelectrolysis membrane bioreactor can get a good operation. And the indexes of the effluent can meet the national emission standard.

Keywords oxidation, micro-electrolysis, membrane bioreactor, isothiazoline ketone and sulfide

Abstract As to the characteristics of landfill leachate and some problems in the traditional process of biologic nitrogen removal, combined with research conditions at the present both at home and abroad, it is put forward a new process that can treat landfill leachate with shortrange nitrification denitrification. The nitrite accumulation and ammonia removal rate have been performed steadily by controlling average dissolved oxygen concentrations of 2.0 mg/L and temperature of (30 \pm 2) in the nitrifying activated sludge reactor, and nitrite accumulation rate [NO] -N/(NO] -N + NO] -N) and ammonia removal rate can be maintained at 83 % and 85 %, respectively. The results of the experimentation indicate that as compared with traditional process of biologic nitrogen removal, the process has obvious higher sludge load rate, lower oxygen consumption and carbon requirement as well as a higher efficiency and velocity of denitrification, and so it has a higher TN removal rate accordingly.

Keywords biologic nitrogen removal ,landfill leachate ,low C/N and short-range nitrification denitrification

Abstract COD_{Mn} removal by bio-ceramic filter was similar to that by moving bed biofilm reactor, however, the former process demonstrated a much higher removal efficiency of UV_{254} , chloroform precursors and chlorophyll a (Chla). Bio-ceramic filter also had better ammonia removal rate and nitrite in its effluent was lower.

Keywords moving bed biofilm reactor ,bio ceramic filter , pretreatment and Yellow River water

Abstract Hydrodynamic cavitation is a new technique in wastewater treatment. The degradation of rhodamine B has been studied on a hydrodynamic cavitation set up using multiple hole orifice plates. The experimental results showed that rhodamine B is really decomposed by hydrodynamic cavitation. There are the optimal geometric parameters and operating conditions in the system and the degradation rate of rhodamine B increases with decreasing the value of the modified cavitation number.