

回灌型准好氧填埋场脱氮特性及加速 稳定化研究

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摘要 采用2个模拟填埋生物反应器,1号柱渗滤液简单回灌,2号柱为渗滤液回灌准好氧联合运行方式,研究了渗滤液回灌准好氧生物反应器填埋场的脱氮特性及加速垃圾稳定化特性。研究结果表明:渗滤液回灌准好氧填埋场具有很强的脱氮能力,2号柱由厌氧运行方式改为准好氧条件下,渗滤液中的氨氮和凯式氮浓度分别由最大值的3198 mg/L和3345 mg/L降低到第160 d的73 mg/L和81 mg/L,去除率分别为97.7%和97.6%,pH快速升高到8.0左右,COD浓度快速降低。渗滤液中溶解性有机物(DOM)分级结果表明,2号柱HA和FA含量的增加明显快于1号柱。2号柱DOM的三维荧光光谱特性发生了较大变化,荧光基团从60 d结构简单的类蛋白物质转变为95 d结构复杂的类胡敏酸和富里酸物质,而1号柱渗滤液DOM荧光基团一直是结构简单的类蛋白物质。结果表明回灌准好氧生物反应器填埋场的稳定化速度远快于简单回灌的生物反应器填埋场。

关键词 渗滤液 生物反应器填埋场 三维荧光光谱 溶解性有机物

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Nitrogen removal and accelerating the stabilization of waste in recirculated semi-aerobic bioreactor landfills

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Abstract Two simulated landfill bioreactors were established, in which column 1 was leachate recirculated only, column 2 was operated by leachate recirculated combining with semi-aerobic. The removal rate of ammonia nitrogen and accelerating the stabilization process of waste in bioreactor landfill were investigated. Results demonstrated that there was strong nitrogen removal ability in the semi-aerobic bioreactor landfill. When the operation mode was changed from anaerobic mode to semi-aerobic mode in the 60th day, the ammonia nitrogen and Kjeldahl nitrogen concentration was respectively dropped from 3198 mg/L and 3345 mg/L to 73 mg/L and 81 mg/L at 160 days. The removal rate respectively was 97.7% and 97.6%. pH was increased to about 8.0 and COD concentration of simulated bioreactor landfill column 2 was dropped quickly. The results of DOM fractionation showed that the content of humic-acid (HA) and fulvic-acid (FA) from column 2 leachates increased more fast than those of column 1. The three-dimensional excitation-emission matrix fluorescence spectroscopy (3DEEM) characteristic of dissolved organic matter(DOM) changed greatly, and fluorescence peak changed from protein-like fluorescence at 60 d to humic-like and fulvic-like fluorescence in column 2. But fluorescence peak of leachate DOM was protein-like fluorescence at 60 d and 95 d in column 1. Those indicated that the operation of leachate recirculated combining with semi-aerobic accelerate stabilization process.

Key words leachate; bioreactor landfill; three-dimensional excitation-emission matrix fluorescence spectroscopy (3DEEM); dissolved organic matter

卫生填埋是我国城市生活垃圾最常用的处理方法,而填埋过程产生的渗滤液和气体是周围环境的潜在污染源,对环境的影响将持续数十年。由此,各学者开始强调将垃圾填埋场作为生物反应器来运

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行以加快垃圾的降解和稳定化^[1~10],对渗滤液进行原位处理。但渗滤液回灌导致的大量氨氮积累^[11~14],水质变化大,低碳氮比增加了外排渗滤液生化处理的难度。好氧型生物反应器填埋场对垃圾的降解速度明显快于厌氧填埋场,目前在国外有许多中试和生产规模的试验相继开展^[3,16~20]。但需建强制通风设备,运行管理复杂,消耗较多的能源^[20]。近年来,一些研究者开始研究准好氧填埋技术^[21~29],准好氧填埋无需动力供氧,空气自然通入,使得填埋场内部存在好氧区域,有利于硝化反应和反硝化反应同时进行,使得渗滤液得到处理,同时加快垃圾的稳定化。国外有关填埋过程中渗滤液水溶性有机物(DOM)化学和光谱学特性也有部分报道^[30~33]。本文将渗滤液回灌和准好氧填埋结合起来,建立回灌型准好氧生物反应器填埋场,研究其对氮和有机物的去除特性,以及渗滤液能够全部被原位处理的运行方式,同时通过分析渗滤液中DOM分级含量的变化和三维荧光光谱(3DEEM)特性,探讨判断填埋场内部的稳定化程度的快速方法。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验装置

实验采用2个有机玻璃柱,柱高1.2 m,内径200 mm,填埋柱有效容积31.4 L,上部设回灌水箱,外部包1 cm厚聚氨酯硬泡保温材料,下部设置出水口和回灌水箱相连,准好氧填埋柱下部设通风管,见装置示意图1。

1.2 垃圾与装填

新鲜垃圾取自垃圾车刚卸下垃圾,经过初步分拣去除塑料袋和大块无机废物,运回实验室后进一步分拣混合,取样进行垃圾组成分析,其中:厨余(70.3 ±8.3)%;纸(10.2 ±2.1)%;塑料(8.1 ±1.9)%;织物(1.2 ±0.6)%;金属(0.2 ±0.1)%;其他(1.0 ±0.2)%。实验柱下部填入10 cm厚的砾石,防止出水口堵塞,对照填埋柱(简称1号柱)和准好氧填埋柱(简称2号柱)分别装填17.33 kg垃圾,垃圾装入后上部填入10 cm厚的细砾石,上部加布水器,加上密封盖。

1.3 运行方式

1号柱为对照柱,只有简单渗滤液回灌,2号柱在实验开始前2个月内渗滤液简单回灌,2个月后打开通风管的阀门,模拟准好氧填埋,渗滤液回灌频率为2 d一次,1号柱是每2 d打开填埋柱下部阀

门,将填埋柱内渗滤液全部放空,2号柱渗滤液连续排入回灌水箱,用蠕动泵将水箱里的渗滤液全部回灌至填埋柱内,每6 d模拟降雨一次,模拟降雨量300 mL。试验在恒温室内进行,温度控制在(33 ±2)°C。

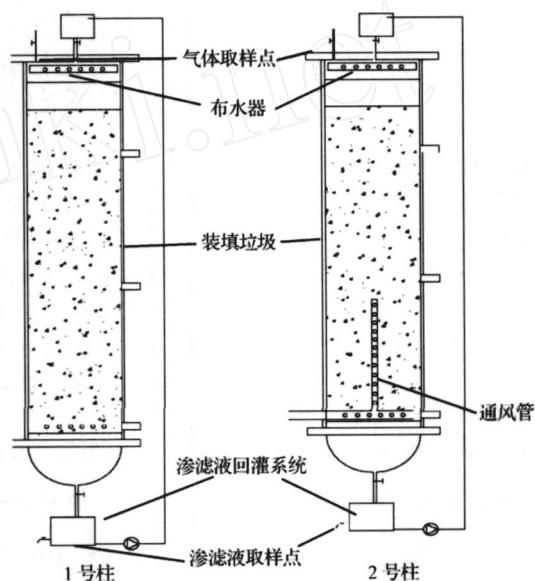


图1 模拟填埋实验装置图

(1号柱:渗滤液简单回灌;2号柱:回灌型准好氧填埋柱)

Fig 1 Schematic diagram for simulated anaerobic and semi-aerobic reactors

1.4 采样与分析方法

每次在蠕动泵开启回灌之前,打开取样点阀门,取样分析,每2 d取样一次。氨氮(纳氏试剂光度法)、凯式氮(蒸馏滴定法),COD(快速密闭催化消解法)、BOD₅(稀释接种法)、pH(Sartorius PB-10型pH计)。按照文献报道的方法^[34~36]将DOM分离为胡敏酸(HA)、富里酸(FA)和亲水性有机物(HyI)3个组分。

DOM的三维荧光光谱测定:渗滤液在4,12 000 r/min下离心20 min,上清液过0.45 μm的滤膜,滤液中的有机物即为DOM,测定其有机碳含量(SH MADZU TOC-5000型TOC测定仪),采用Perkin Elmer Luminescence Spectrometer LS50B荧光光谱分析仪测定DOM的三维荧光光谱,发射和激发单色器的扫描速度均为1 200 nm/min,发射单色器狭缝宽度10 nm,激发单色器狭缝宽度10 nm。荧光激发谱从200 nm扫描到480 nm,荧光发射光谱从200 nm扫描到600 nm。三维荧光光谱采用等高线的形式表示,X坐标轴表示发射波长,Y坐标轴表示

激发波长,等高线之间的荧光强度间隔50个单位。

2 结果与分析

2.1 氮的去除特性

图2为渗滤液氨氮和凯式氮浓度的变化过程。厌氧条件下,两填埋柱渗滤液氨氮浓度在填埋初期均迅速升高,在40 d后基本保持稳定,主要是因为在填埋初期填埋场内部主要以氨化细菌和淀粉分解菌为多,而渗滤液中氨氮和凯式氮主要来自于垃圾中的蛋白质的水解过程,当渗滤液中氨氮浓度达到一定浓度对氨化细菌的氨化作用产生抑制,由于厌氧条件下氨氮是稳定的,造成回灌过程中的氨氮积累^[37],因此,1号柱渗滤液氨氮和凯式氮浓度始终保持较高的浓度。

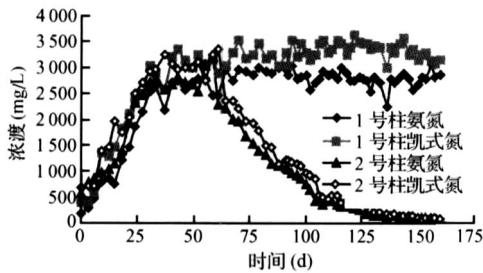


图2 氨氮和凯式氮浓度变化

Fig. 2 Variation of ammonia nitrogen and Kjeldahl nitrogen concentration

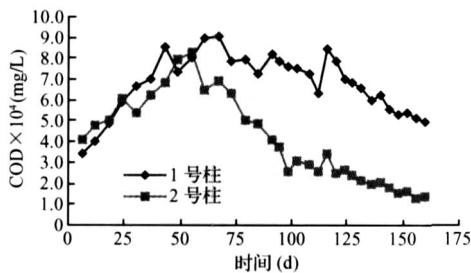


图3 COD浓度变化

Fig. 3 Variation of COD concentration

2号柱在60 d时运行方式改为准好氧后,氨氮和凯式氮浓度在短暂缓慢下降后迅速下降,因为通过自然通空气造成填埋柱内存在好氧环境,促进了硝化细菌的生长,对氨氮进行硝化,一部分硝酸盐氮在填埋柱内存在厌氧环境内进行反硝化,另一部分硝酸盐氮通过渗滤液回灌在厌氧区进行反硝化。渗滤液中的氨氮和凯式氮浓度分别由最大值的3 198 mg/L和3 345 mg/L降低到第160 d的73 mg/L

和81 mg/L,去除率分别为97.7%和97.6%。实验结果表明回灌型准好氧填埋场具有较强的原位脱氮能力,避免了排放的渗滤液在场外需要处理,降低了填埋场的运行费用。已有研究者^[38]报道通过自然通风(半好氧填埋/准好氧填埋)或者通过强制曝气,可以降低渗滤液的氨氮和有机物浓度,实现原位脱氮和降低渗滤液的有机负荷。在填埋后期渗滤液中有机碳主要为腐殖酸类,结构复杂,难以降解,下文另有论述,准好氧填埋场在原位脱氮过程中可以充分利用渗滤液中易降解的有机物作为碳源,避免了回灌型填埋场后期氨氮大量积累,碳源不足,难以有效生物脱氮问题。

2.2 准好氧对垃圾稳定化进程的影响

1号柱和2号柱在实验开始后,渗滤液COD浓度逐渐升高,在65 d和55 d达到最大值,分别为90 240 mg/L和82 600 mg/L,然后开始降低,1号柱的COD浓度下降缓慢(图3),主要是有机物的水解酸化造成有机酸积累,pH值上升缓慢(图5),抑制了产甲烷菌的活性,减缓了垃圾的稳定化进程和渗滤液中有机物的降解。2号柱在60 d运行方式由厌氧改为准好氧后,pH快速上升,最后维持在8.0左右,COD快速下降,说明在准好氧的条件下,氧气的输入和pH的升高,构成了好氧和厌氧区,同时增强了微生物的活性,减少了酸度值对厌氧垃圾层中产甲烷细菌的抑制,加速了有机物的降解和垃圾的稳定化。从渗滤液中 BOD_5/COD 也可以看出(图4),准好氧填埋柱渗滤液的可生化性下降较快。图6,图7为两填埋柱渗滤液DOM的分级组分的变化。在实验过程中,1号柱渗滤液DOM中胡敏酸(HA)和富里酸(FA)的含量变化较小,主要以亲水性有机物为主(hydrophilic),而2号柱渗滤液DOM中胡敏酸(HA)和富里酸(FA)的含量分别由实验进行到2个月时的1.4%和10.2%增加到6个月时的16.1%和38.5%。表明渗滤液中大分子有机物增多,主要为腐殖酸^[39~45](HS,包括HA和FA),难以生物降解,Zouboulis等^[46]的研究也表明生物预处理后仍存在相当数量的难生物降解物质,主要由腐殖酸构成。渗滤液可生化性的降低,说明填埋柱内的垃圾稳定化程度增加,因此,可以得出准好氧条件下易降解有机物降解速度较快,加速了垃圾的稳定化。

2.3 渗滤液DOM三维荧光光谱变化

三维荧光光谱法能够获得激发波长和发射波长同时变化时的荧光强度信息,并且能够揭示水中

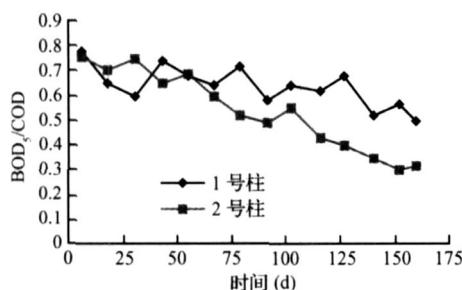
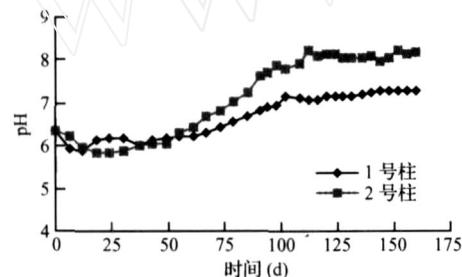
图 4 BOD₅/COD 比值变化Fig. 4 Variation of BOD₅/COD value

图 5 pH 变化

Fig. 5 Variation of pH from simulated reactors

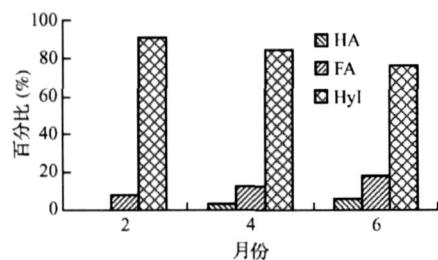


图 6 1号柱渗滤液 DOM 分级组分的变化

Fig. 6 Variation of DOM fractions in leachate sample collected from column 1

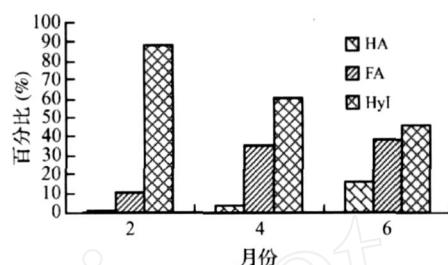


图 7 2号柱渗滤液 DOM 分级组分的变化

Fig. 7 Variation of DOM fractions in leachate sample collected from column 2

有机物的分类情况,荧光分析法显示了它高度的灵敏性、选择性,在一些水质监测中得到应用^[47, 48]。通过对渗滤液的三维荧光光谱特性的分析研究,可以实现对渗滤液中溶解性有机物的分类测定,鉴别填埋的不同时期,渗滤液中溶解性有机物的成分变化,结合渗滤液 COD、BOD 浓度和 DOM 分级组分的变化,可以为填埋垃圾的腐熟程度的分析与评价提供理论依据和应用参考。

图 8、图 9 为 1号柱和 2号柱渗滤液 60 d 时 (a) 和 95 d 时 (b) 渗滤液 DOM 三维荧光光谱 (3DEEM),从中可以看出 1号柱渗滤液中 2个时间段内出现的荧光峰都为类蛋白物质,与芳氨基酸结构有关^[49~52],而 2号柱在 60 d 时渗滤液 DOM 出现的荧光峰为类蛋白物质,在运行方式改为准好氧后第 35 d 时,出现荧光峰为类胡敏酸和类富里酸物质,与腐殖质结构中的羧基和羰基有关^[49]。

DOM 成分比较复杂,包括腐殖酸、富里酸、有机酸和碳水化合物^[53, 54],其荧光特性包含了与结构、官能团、构型、非均质性、分子内与分子间的动力学

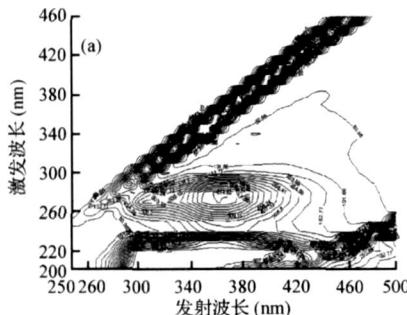
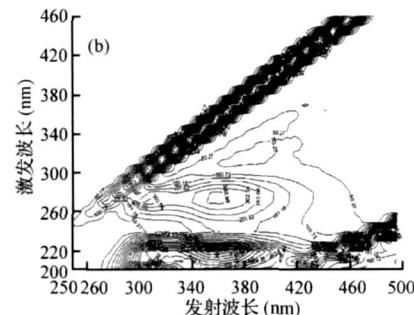


图 8 1号柱 60 d 时 (a) 和 95 d 时 (b) 渗滤液 DOM 荧光光谱

Fig. 8 3D fluorescence contour plots of DOM of column 1



leachate in sixtieth day (a) and ninety-fifth day (b)

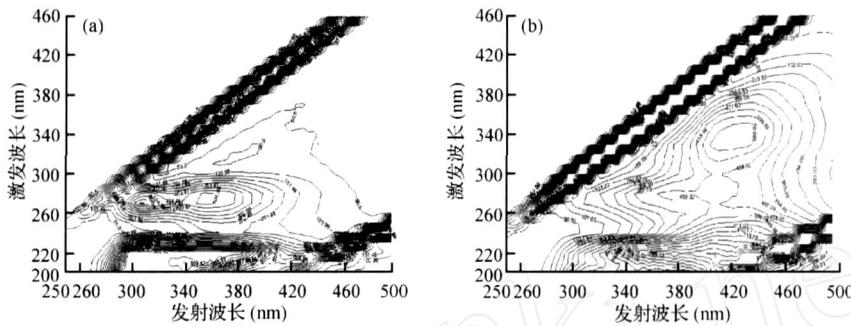


图 9 2号柱 60 d时 (a)和 95 d时 (b)渗滤液 DOM 荧光光谱

Fig 9 3D fluorescence contour plots of DOM of column 2
leachate in sixtieth day(a) and ninety-fifth day(b)

特征等有关信息。2个填埋柱渗滤液中 DOM 的三维荧光特性表明,1号柱渗滤液中有机物主要为结构简单的类蛋白物质,在 35 d的时间内性质基本没有变化,反映了 1号柱垃圾的腐熟程度低,稳定化速度慢。

而 2号填埋柱在运行方式改为准好氧前后的 35 d时间内,渗滤液中 DOM 荧光特性发生了很大变化,荧光基团从结构简单的类蛋白物质转变为结构复杂的类腐殖酸物质,已有研究表明填埋后期渗滤液中有机物主要为难降解的腐殖酸类^[30,32,33],说明准好氧填埋柱的腐熟程度高,稳定化速度大大快于简单回灌的填埋场。另外,实验结果表明,可以通过分析渗滤液中 DOM 的三维荧光光谱特性,结合渗滤液 COD、BOD 和 DOM 分级组分的检测,来反映填埋场垃圾的稳定化程度,为判断填埋场垃圾稳定化程度提供了快速检测方法。

3 结 论

(1)回灌型准好氧填埋场可以对渗滤液中氨氮进行原位去除,到实验结束时去除率为 97.7%,避免了排放的渗滤液在场外需要处理,降低了填埋场的运行费用。

(2)在由厌氧运行方式改为准好氧条件下,pH 快速升高到 8.0左右,COD 浓度快速降低,DOM 中胡敏酸(HA)和富里酸(FA)的含量增加明显快于对照柱,表明准好氧填埋加速了有机物的降解和垃圾的稳定化。

(3)准好氧渗滤液 DOM 的三维荧光光谱特性发生了较大变化,荧光基团从结构简单的类蛋白物质转变为结构复杂的类腐殖酸物质,而对照柱渗滤液 DOM 荧光没有变化,荧光基团只是结构简单的

类蛋白物质,准好氧填埋柱的腐熟程度高,稳定化速度大大快于简单回灌的填埋场。

(4)可以通过分析渗滤液中 DOM 的三维荧光光谱特性,结合渗滤液 COD 和 BOD₅/COD 值以及 DOM 组分分级,来反映填埋场垃圾的稳定化程度,为判断填埋场垃圾稳定化程度提供了快速评价方法。

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