

图2 进水氨氮浓度为113 mg/L,一个反应周期中氨氮,亚硝态氮,硝态氮,COD的变化

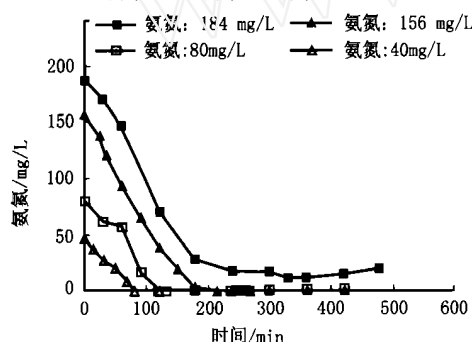


图3 不同进水氨氮浓度冲击下SBR法一个反应周期内氨氮的变化曲线

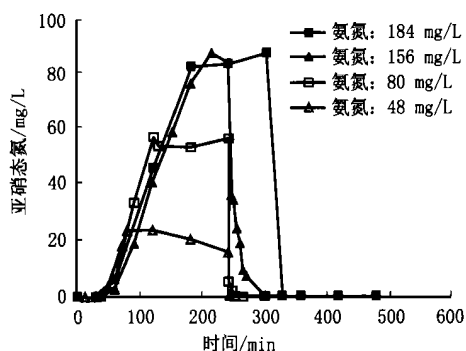


图4 不同进水氨氮浓度冲击下SBR法一个反应周期内亚硝态氮的变化曲线

统的稳定性;由于投加有机物的量一致,所以去除COD的时间都集中在20~25 min左右,进水氨氮浓度的增加或减少对去除COD的时间影响不多,而明显的使硝化反应的时间延长或缩短。当进水氨氮浓度分别为48 mg/L,80 mg/L,156 mg/L时,对应着硝化结束的时间分别为80 min,120 min,215 min,并且硝化进行的完全,氨氮并没有剩余,亚硝态

氮的产量分别为:23 mg/L,53 mg/L,86 mg/L。当进水氨氮浓度为184 mg/L时,在第240 min氨氮的去除已经停止,但是氨氮有17 mg/L的剩余,继续曝气氨氮并没有继续降低,这是因为这些对比试验除了初始投加的氯化铵的量不同以外其余条件均完全相同,由于投加了相同的 NaHCO_3 调节pH,对184 mg/L的氨氮而言,碱度不足,所以氨氮剩余,硝化反应没有继续。但在这次试验中:第30 min至第240 min共210 min内将160 mg/L(去除有机物结束时的氨氮含量)的氨氮降低至17 mg/L,去除率达89.4%,效率还是非常高的,而且此试验产生的亚硝态氮与进水混合液氨氮为156 mg/L时的试验的结果相近,这都是因为硝化没有进行到底的原因。

本试验系统的硝化速率为 $4.5 \sim 6.06 \text{ mgNH}_4^+ - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$,有机物去除速率为 $90 \text{ mgCOD}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$ 。进水氨氮浓度分别为48 mg/L,80 mg/L,113 mg/L,184 mg/L时,反硝化开始时的亚硝态氮分别为86 mg/L,82 mg/L,75 mg/L,55 mg/L,反硝化所耗费的时间分别为8 min,16 min,20 min,20 min,反硝化速率在 $21.6 \sim 32.3 \text{ mgNO}_2^- - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$ 之间,进水氨氮为156 mg/L时反硝化耗用的时间为55 min,这是因为反硝化投加的原水不足所致。由此可见,反硝化的速率也很快。不论从硝化还是从反硝化反应的角度而言,本SBR系统的效率都非常高。

2.2 投加原水对SBR法反硝化进程的影响

试验方案2:维持 $\text{MLSS} = 8000 \text{ mg/L}$,进水混合后COD和氨氮分别为450 mg/L和105 mg/L,磷足量,硝化过程结束后,投加啤酒原水进行反硝化。第一部分:分为3个试验,使混合液的COD分别为288 mg/L,192 mg/L和144 mg/L。第二部分:在混合液COD为144 mg/L的试验过程中,根据反应过程中pH的变化,在一定的时间再投加同样的原水量促进反硝化的结束。通过这两组试验考察投加不同原水投加量和投加方式对反硝化的影响,结果见图5,图6。

这三个试验在反硝化开始时亚硝态氮的浓度分别为:68.4 mg/L,74.6 mg/L,72.7 mg/L,分别经25 min,47.8 min和77 min反硝化都进行完全,反

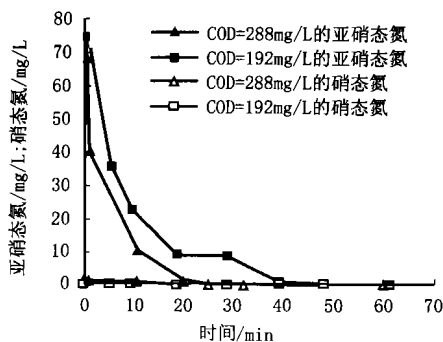


图5 初始投加不同浓度的啤酒原水为有机碳源的反硝化进程

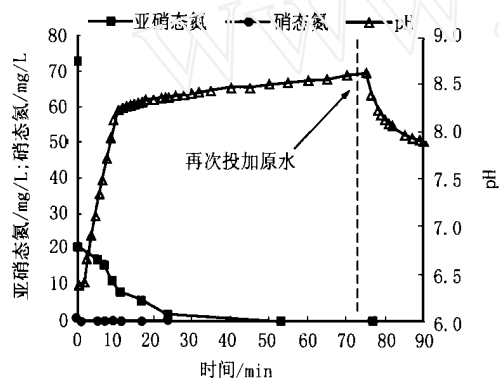


图6 初始投加啤酒原水 COD = 144 mg/L 进行反硝化的进程曲线(在反应过程第 74 min 又投加相同量的啤酒原水促进反硝化的结束)

硝化率接近 100 % ,足量原水的反硝化速率为 $22.4 \text{ mgNO}_2^- - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$,反硝化速率与效率都比硝化高很多。但是从 1,2 号试验的对比可知,碳源只有达到了一定的数量,反硝化的速度才能不受限制,亦即碳源不成为限制因素,当低于这个量时,异养菌利用完易于生物降解的有机物后,就得利用细胞物质进行内源呼吸反硝化,其速率就会大幅度下降。为了解决这种现象可以根据反应过程中 pH 的变化来判断反应进行的程度,再投加碳源以促进反硝化的结束,这就是第 3 组试验的内容:反应开始时投加啤酒废水使 COD 为 144 mg/L,反应开始,pH 快速上升,但是当反应进行至第 12 min 时快速可生物降解的物质基本利用完毕,微生物只能利用体内贮存的碳源进行反硝化,表现在 pH 的变化上就是 pH 上升的速率减慢,所以当反应进行至第 74 min 时,为了使反应结束促进 pH 曲线出现拐点又增加了相同量的啤酒废水,投加废水 3 min 之后反应即

告结束,pH 不断下降,这是因为反硝化进行完毕,异养菌厌氧发酵产酸的结果。从这 3 组试验可以得知一定要投加足量的原水碳源,这样不仅可以顺利脱氮还可以处理废水。

2.3 投加甲醇和乙酸钠作为有机碳源进行反硝化

试验方案 3:维持污泥浓度 MLSS = 8 000 mg/L,投加足量的甲醇和乙酸钠进行反硝化,比较两种外碳源以及他们与投加原水对反硝化速率的影响。并且投加甲醇的试验分作:偶尔和长期使用甲醇进行反硝化。试验结果见图 7,图 8。

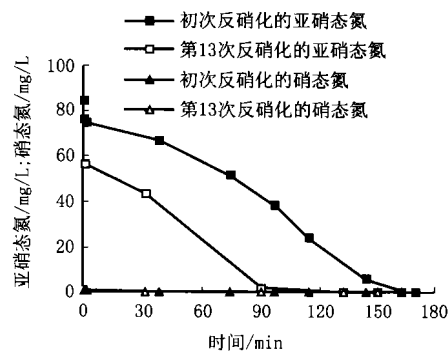


图7 以充足甲醇(COD 为 540 mg/L)为有机碳源的反硝化过程

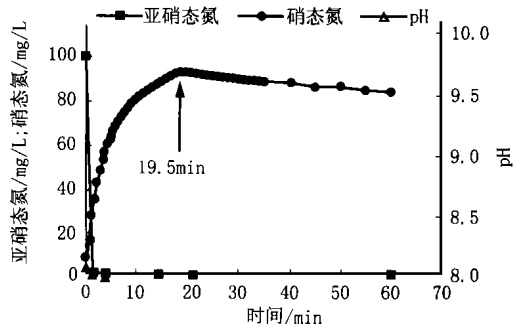


图8 亚硝态氮为 101 mg/L;不经驯化在反硝化开始就投加足量的乙酸钠(COD = 239 mg/L)进行反硝化的进程曲线

初次和第 13 次用甲醇进行反硝化的试验,在反应开始时亚硝态氮的浓度分别为 84 mg/L,76 mg/L,这两次试验分别进行了 162.5 min 和 132 min,其速率分别为: $3.88 \text{ mg}/\text{NO}_2^- - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$ 和 $4.32 \text{ mg}/\text{NO}_2^- - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$,用甲醇进行反硝化,经过一定时间驯化,反硝化速率提高了 11 %。

不经驯化在反硝化开始就投加足量的乙酸钠进行反硝化,其反应开始的亚硝态氮为 101 mg/L,在

反应进行至第 19.5 min 就完成了反硝化,其反应速率为 $38.86 \text{ mgNO}_2^- - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$ 。

在试验中发现,用原水和乙酸钠进行反硝化时会出现系统对碳源和亚硝态氮的非常明显的吸附作用,其原因是系统在 0~30 min 内 COD 就已经基本去除完全,在漫长的硝化反应过程中,异养菌对食物的摄取处于非常饥饿的状态,所以投加原水这种系统非常熟悉的物质,异养菌会马上利用水中的溶解氧以及化合态的氧(硝态氮和亚硝态氮)将其吸附,用甲醇和内源呼吸碳源进行反硝化就没有这么明显(见图 7、图 9)。图 8 中虽然亚硝态氮被活性污泥吸附,但是反硝化并未进行完全而是在不断进行,表现在环境参数 pH 上就是反硝化不断产生碱度,系统 pH 不断上升。在第 19.5 min pH 开始不断下降,指示反硝化已经进行完毕。用乙酸钠进行反硝化反应结束的时间就是按照 pH 产生转折点的时间来计算的。

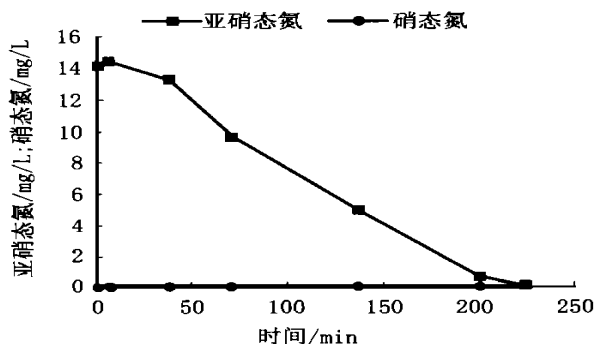


图9 MLSS = 7 128 mg/L,亚硝态氮 = 14 mg/L 时
内碳源反硝化的进程曲线

2.4 内源呼吸碳源反硝化

试验方案 4:维持混合液 MLSS 在 7 000 mg/L 左右,进行内源呼吸碳源反硝化的试验,结果见图 9。

反硝化开始时亚硝态氮为 14 mg/L,反硝化菌利用活性污泥自身氧化出的有机物进行反硝化反应,通过 224 min 反应才结束,其速率为 $0.534 \text{ mgNO}_2^- - \text{N}/(\text{gMLSS} \cdot \text{h})$,是这几种碳源中最慢的。建议反硝化时,一定要投加一定量的碳源以提高效率。

虽然众所周知甲醇通常作为反硝化的碳源,但这种方法毕竟属于投加药剂法,其长期运行费用是可观的。本研究的一个重要发现是:以啤酒废水作

为碳源的反硝化速率明显地高于以甲醇作为外加碳源的反硝化速率:前者是后者的 5.19~5.77 倍。其原因是: SBR 法进行脱氮,曝气搅拌交替运行,兼性细菌占的比例很大,这些细菌在好氧条件下已经适应于以很容易降解的啤酒废水为底物,所以在缺氧的条件下自然很容易接受啤酒废水作为反硝化时的碳源和能源。尽管甲醇也是易于降解的,但是对于这些以啤酒废水为底物的兼性细菌来说,可能是陌生的。这个现象给我们一个重要启示:对于易降解废水的生物脱氮处理,应当首先考虑以原废水作为有机碳源进行反硝化。

虽然啤酒原水,甲醇,乙酸钠都是易降解的物质,但试验结果表明乙酸钠反硝化的速率是啤酒原水和甲醇反硝化速率的 1.73 倍和 8.99~10.01 倍,这是因为兼性细菌在利用啤酒废水进行反硝化的过程中首先要将高分子的糖类等物质转化成乙酸、甲酸、丙酸等低分子有机酸等最易降解的有机物,然后才利用的,乙酸钠是低分子有机酸中性盐,所以与啤酒废水相比,用乙酸钠反硝化速度最快。虽然乙酸和甲醇都是快速易生物降解的 COD,但甲醇必须转化成乙酸等低分子有机酸才能被微生物利用,所以出现了利用乙酸盐中性溶液比用甲醇进行反硝化速度快很多的现象。

3 结论

(1) SBR 法经过充分的驯化,其硝化和反硝化的速率都非常高,证明应用 SBR 法脱氮是非常高效,非常值得推广应用的工艺。

(2) 在本试验条件下,乙酸钠的反硝化的速率远高于啤酒原水和甲醇,啤酒原水的反硝化速率高于甲醇,内源呼吸碳源反硝化速率最低。并且只有投加足量的碳源,反硝化才不会受到限制。

(3) 最高的反硝化速率得自最易降解的碳源。反硝化投加的碳源以经济、快速为指标,本试验结果表明如果原水是易生物降解的物质,应首先考虑投加足量原水进行反硝化,这样即可以完成反硝化还可以处理废水。

▲作者通讯处:150090 哈尔滨工业大学二区 861 信箱

电话:(0451) 2339805 6282443 6282182

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anaerobic baffle reactor (zeolite carrier of size 20 micron was inside) and a SBR facility. The present study focused on the design feature and operating results of wastewater treatment. The operating results showed that the treatment effect was fair and stable. The inlet COD was around 3 000 mg/L, and that for the effluent was lower than 100 mg/L. Also the problems raised in operation were summarized.

On Sand-Protecting Measures for Water Intake Structures Zhang Liangcheng (48)

Abstract : As a result of water loss and soil erosion and the collapse of normal water-sand balance in water bodies caused by natural and human activities, it is difficult more and more to solve the sand-protecting problems for water intake structures. Effective sand-protecting measure is a pivotal question for a water intake structure anyway. A new way to solve the technical difficulties for water intake structure in sediment-laden water bodies has been developed on practice and is presented in this paper.

Effects of Carbon Sources and Dosages on the Denitrification Rate in SBR Process Gao Jingfeng et al (55)

Abstract : Research to investigate the effect of different carbon sources and dosages on the removal rate of organic compounds and the courses of nitrification and denitrification in SBR process treating beer wastewater was conducted. Four carbon sources were examined. They were beer wastewater, sodium acetate, methanol and endogenous carbon source.

Experimental Study on Hydraulic Design of Artificial Waterfall Wang Jinghua et al (59)

Abstract : The experimental study on the hydraulic design of artificial waterfall was done to disclose the correlativity between the jet and hydraulic factors such as the flowrate, and also to determine the respective hydraulic parameters for design. A function to determine the length of a nappe formed on the top of a broad-crest weir and the specific flowrate through this weir has been given.

Wastewater Treatment of General Hospital Huang Qiming (68)

Abstract : Process composed of preset hydrolytic acidification, bio-contact oxidation and disinfection was adopted to treat wastewater discharged from a general hospital. The design and performance are presented in this paper. The watched operating data showed that it was effective and stable. All the measurands of the effluent were good enough to meet the requirement of grade I in the national wastewater discharge standard (GB8978 - 96). This facility with high-level automation was easy to operate and manage.

Techno-Economic Analysis of Direct Drinking Water System Nan Fuying (71)

Abstract : The development of direct drinking water system domestic and abroad is presented and discussed from technical and economic aspects. All investigations have proved that this system is feasible recently for real estate development. Also it is necessary for the growing standard of living in this country.

Quality Control of PVC-U Pipeline Installation Liu Yuanyou et al (78)

Abstract : A field quality investigation to examine the installation of PVC-U drainage pipeline in a high-rise building was conducted jointly by the designers and constructors. The main factors affecting installation quality were found by a permutation diagram and the reasons that caused these failures were analyzed by causality analysis methods. Finally an appropriate way and some consolidated measures were given to deal with these problems.

On Pipe Material Selection for Water Conveyance Line of Big and Medium Capacity Cheng Jinxun (81)

Abstract : Recently, various pipe materials with respective advantages and shortcomings are applied for water conveyance lines of big and medium capacities. For more higher quality and lower investment in water line constructions, new pipes are expected anytime. In this paper, a new one called expanding molded flexible bell and spigot jointed steel pipe is presented.

Development of Remote Monitoring System for Urban Pumping Station Li Qifei (91)

Abstract : A referential model to develop remote monitoring system for urban pumping stations has been proposed. This will be helpful to implement centralized monitoring and control on the operation of pumping stations, especially for these stations with dated equipment and low automation and message levels in this country. The structure configuration, the development consideration, the objects and arrangements of field control, the design of control center, the communication between central host to substations and design instruments and software for urban pumping remote control system are described in detail. Also the available benefit of the remote control system is discussed.