

# 焦化废水的一体化膜——序批式生物反应器处理

Study on Treatment of Coke Wastewater by Submerged Membrane Sequencing Batch Reactor (SMSBR)

李春杰 耿 琰 顾国维 (同济大学污染控制与资源化研究国家重点实验室,上海 200092) Li Chunjie Geng Yan Gu Guowei (State Key Laboratory of Pollution Control and Resource Reuse, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tongli University, Shanghai 200092)

摘要 采用一体化膜-序批式生物反应器(SMSBR)处理焦化废水,初步研究表明:在水力停留时间(HRT)为32.7h, 泥龄(SRT)为600d, 平均COD容积负荷为0.45kg/(m-a)的条件下,生物反应器上清液的COD难以降至160mg/L以下(平均为111.4mg/L),而通过膜的出水,COD可以稳定在100mg/L以下(平均为86.4mg/L),膜所截留的COD在后续的反应中得到进一步降解而未产生显著积累;在保证温度和碱度的情况下,出水NH,N浓度低于1mg/L;硝酸盐细菌比亚硝酸盐细菌对温度的冲击更敏感,从而引起出水NO2N的积累;系统在好氧反应阶段同时存在硝化和反硝化作用;膜分离对污泥的浓缩过程并未使剩余难降解有机物的去除得到强化,而膜污染速率在这一过程中表现较快。

关键词: 焦化废水 膜 序批式生物反应器 一体化膜——序批式生物反应器



处理焦化废水的研究。1996年10月在北京桑德环保产业集团公司完成两项实际工程项目的调试:(1)洛阳某染料厂的染料废水处理工艺的调试;(2)内蒙古东胜市某陶瓷厂煤气站的含酚废水处理工艺的调试。1998年4月~1998年7月,参与上海环境保护科学技术发展基金科研项目(沪环科-97-007)"高浓度有机废水膜生物处理技术研究和开发"。已在国内外期刊发表论文7篇。

1 引言

膜生物反应器(MBR)是通过膜分离来强化生物处理系统的一种组合工艺。本文选用一体化膜-序批式生

物反应器(SMSBR)处型焦化废水,主要考虑如下:

- (2) 与分置式 MBR 相比, 一体式组合方式运行能耗低, 且膜分离过程不对活性污泥循环剪切, 避免了由此引发的微生物活性降低的负面效应;
- (3) 序批式生物反应器可以一池实现硝化和反硝化的作用,运行简单,易于自动控制[2].

这种膜与 SBR 组合的 MBR 工艺在国内尚属首次研究。与传统 SBR 运行不同的是,本研究所用 SBR 去掉了沉淀期,而是在反应期结束后,在生物反应器边曝气的情况下通过膜进行间歇式排水。膜组件在生物反应器中的位置则根据所需HRT设定埋水深度,这与Yamamoto等[3]所用的 SBMR (Sequencing Batch Membrane Reactor)通过膜来排取上清液不同。

#### 2 试验概况

工艺流程如图1所示。



图1 试验流程图
Figure 1 Schematic diagram of laboratory
scale SMSBR

高等学校博士点基金项目, 编号: 522-0400-232009。

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运行周期设置为进水搅拌 6h(反硝化), 曝气反应 15h(硝化), 排水(曝气)2h, 闲置 1h, 周期共计 24h, 为与实际情况更加接近,采用连续进水方式,并同时 进行搅拌,以利用进水中有机物进行反硝化脱氮,因 此属于限制曝气运行方式[2]。此后进行曝气反应,一方 面实现对有机物的进一步降解,另一方面实现对 NH,-N 的硝化反应(该段投加 NaHCO,碱液以补充碱

在膜排水的过程中,继续对生物反应器进行曝气 以减少膜污染。本文 SBR 采用时间上的前置反硝化(即 先进行反硝化、后进行硝化)、一方面可避免后置反硝 化中碳源不足的问题,另一方面经过反硝化段有机负 荷得到降低,有利于硝化段对NH、N的转化。

试验接种污泥取自宝钢焦化厂 A/0 处理工艺中好 氧回流污泥、初始浓度为 3338mg/L、并先按 SBR 工艺 (HRT48h, 运行周期各段设置为: 进水搅拌 6h, 曝气反 应 16h, 沉淀 1h, 排水 0.5h, 闲置 0.5h) 驯化一个月, 然 后按照 SMSBR 工艺的运行方式启动运行。

试验用膜为 PVDF 中空纤维膜, 孔径 0.15 u m, 膜 面积 0.22m<sup>2</sup>。为减少膜污染,采用了间歇式排水方式, 抽吸 10min, 停 5min。试验用水取自某焦化厂调节池的 出水,水质指标及工艺运行参数如表1所示。

#### 表 1 试验期间工艺运行参数及水质指标

Table 1 Operational parameters of SMSBR

平均VLR"	SRT	HRT	COD	NH, N	TKN	TN	рН
[kg(COD)/m <sup>3</sup> d]	(d)	(h)	(mg/L)			pII	
0.45	600	32.7	436 ~ 731.7	241.4 ~ 264.6	291 ~ 403	344.3 ~ 453	6.85 ~ 7.29

<sup>1)</sup> VLR: 容积负荷

#### 3 试验结果与分析

#### 3.1 污泥浓度及比活性的变化

在膜排水前取污泥混合液测定污泥浓度, 系统运 行中污泥浓度的变化如图 2 所示。由图 2 可见, 随污 泥浓度的不断增高,以混合液挥发性悬浮固体 (MLVSS)与混合液悬浮固体(MLSS)的比值所表达 的污泥比活性保持在80%以上,表明系统具有较高的 活性。

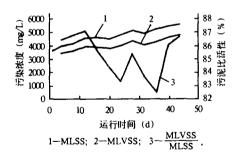


图 2 污泥浓度及活性的变化 Figure 2 Variation of activated sludge concentration and activity

#### 3.2 对 COD 的去除效果

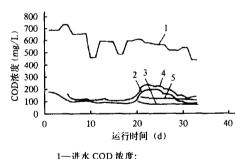
系统在运行周期各段对 COD 的去除效果如表 2。 由表2可见,缺氧段利用碳源进行反硝化的过程中可 代谢一半的进水有机物,这有利于后续硝化反应的进 行。

系统进出水COD变化历程如图 3 所示。

表 2 系统各段对 COD 的去除'(mg/L) Table 3 COD removal in each stage of operational schedule

进水	缺氧出水	膜出水	总去除率(%)	
580.4	268.3(53.8%)	89(30.9%)	84.7	

#### 1) 括号中表示去除率。



1-- 讲水 COD 浓度;

2一膜出水COD浓度;

3—扣除 NO<sub>2</sub>-N 后膜出水COD浓度;

4--- 上清海COD沈度:

5—扣除 NO<sub>1</sub>-N 后上清液 COD 浓度。

图 3 进出水 COD 浓度的变化

Figure 3 Variation of COD in influent and effluent

由于系统运行周期为 1d, 因此图中横坐标以运行 天数代表周期数。由图 3 可见, 系统运行的前 5d, 由于 进水容积负荷较 SBR 驯化时提高, 膜出水 COD(曲线 2)浓度高于 100mg/L, 但迅速回落; 5~20d 稳定在 100mg/L以下, 20~30d 由于受到温度的冲击(混合 液温度由 23℃突降至 20.5℃), 硝化不彻底, 使出水 NO<sub>2</sub>-N大量积累,导致膜出水 COD 高于 100mg/L,但 呈逐步回落之势, 若扣除 NO2-N 所占比例, 膜出水 COD 仍稳定在 100mg/L 以下(曲线 3); 30d 以后温度 回升, NO<sub>2</sub>-N 的积累消除, 膜出水 COD 恢复以前水平, 曲线 3 的平均 COD 值为 86.4mg/L. 而膜排水前取污 泥混合液经滤纸过滤(消除悬浮物的影响,以便与膜出 水比较)所得上清液 COD 的变化过程与膜出水相同 (曲线4和5),但难以降至100mg/L以下,曲线5的平 均 COD 值为 111.4mg/L, 两者之差反映了膜对部分 COD 的截留作用。令人关心的是、所截留的这部分 COD 能否在后续的反应中被进一步降解,图 4 曲线是 这一差值的变化过程,总的来看有微弱的上升,但这一 上升不排除其它因素(如温度、泥龄)的影响。后期(第 20d 以后)这一差值的变化表现得较为稳定, 因此可以 初步得出结论:

膜对 COD 的去除有一定的贡献, 而所截留的这部分 COD 可以在后续的反应中被进一步降解。

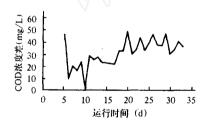


图 4 上清液与膜出水 COD 之差的变化
Figure 4 Variation of differences of COD between influent and effluent

另外, SMSBR中膜分离的过程也是对污泥的浓缩过程, 图 5 为排水过程中出水 COD 的变化。表明随着污泥浓度的增高, 出水 COD 并未表现出下降趋势, 说明污泥浓缩的过程难以实现对剩余难降解有机物的强化作用。

#### 3.3 对 NH<sub>3</sub>-N 及 TN 的去除效果

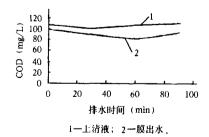
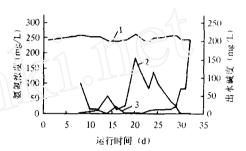


图 5 排水期间膜出水 COD 浓度的变化 Figure 5 Variation of COD in permeation during drawing period

系统进出水 NH<sub>3</sub>·N 的变化如图 6 所示。在前 20d, 硝化过程未受温度的影响,但其去除效果与投加的碱量有关,表现为与出水的剩余碱度有关。图中当剩余碱度大于 23.5mg/L 时,出水 NH<sub>3</sub>·N 浓度远低于 1mg/L (平均 0.26mg/L)。20~30d时,硝化过程受到温度的影响,最先做出反应的是硝酸盐细菌,因为在温度突降的最初 2d 中,NH<sub>3</sub>·N 的去除效果仍很好,但 NO<sub>2</sub> N 开始严重积累(见图 3),之后亚硝酸盐细菌也受到抑制,出水 NH<sub>3</sub>·N 变差。第 30d 后,温度有所回升,NH<sub>3</sub>·N 去除效果变好(出水浓度平均为 0.15mg/L)。



1- 进水复氮; 2-出水碱度; 3-出水氨氮

图 6 进出水 NH, N 浓度及出水碱度的变化 Figure 6 Variation of NH, N in influent/effluent and alkalinity in effluent

系统各段 TN 的去除见表 3。结果表明, 尽管反硝 化段是去除 TN 的主体阶段, 但好氧反应阶段也对 TN 的去除有相当的贡献, 证明在好氧段实现了同步硝化 和反硝化作用。原因可能在于, 一方面较高污泥浓度下存在厌氧微环境<sup>[4]</sup>, 另一方面, 由缺氧段转至好氧段后 初期还存在一定的反硝化作用(即时间上的置后)。在本研究的运行条件下, 系统对TN的去除率较低, 原因是在本研究的运行周期下, 为了维持较高的容积负荷, 排水量远大于一般的 SBR 工艺(排水量高于有效容积的 2/3), 因此大量的 NO<sub>3</sub>-N 被排放, 使反硝化阶段的负荷较低。在后续的研究中将考虑改变运行条件以进一步提高对 TN 的去除率。

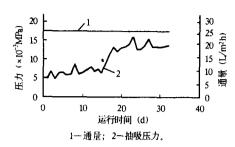
表 3 系统各阶段对 TN 的去除"( mg/L) Table 3 Removal of TN in each stage of operational schedule

进水	反硝化出水	膜出水	总去除率(%)	
344.3	263.0(23.6%)	215.7(13.8%)	. 37.4	

1) 括号表示去除率。

#### 3.4 膜组件运行情况

运行期间膜通量及压力的变化如图 7 所示, 由于



#### 图 7 膜通量及压力的变化

Figure 7 Variation of flux and suction pressure

是恒流过滤,运行中膜通量几乎恒定在 26L/m²·h,而压力的变化随运行时间总体上呈上升趋势, 20d 后且在温度的影响下有较大的增长。SMSBR 工艺中膜组件的运行特点不同于连续流一体式 MBR 工艺,即膜是集中在排水期运行,所需通量大,膜污染的速度也就越快,这也是 SMSBR 工艺的不足之处。

本研究由于试验装置所限,每日在排水结束后将髮组件从反应器中取出并用少量係化废水(进水)清洗膜表面所附带的污泥,以便于进水搅拌的运行。因此对于SMSBR工艺中膜组件的运行情况还需进一步考察。

#### 4 结论

4.1 SMSBR 依靠生物反应器本身难以使出水 COD 降

至 100mg/L 以下, 而通过膜的截留作用可以使其稳定在 100mg/L 以下, 但膜所截留的这部分 COD 在后续的反应中可被进一步降解, 而无显著积累现象.

- 4.2 在保证温度和剩余碱度的情况下, 系统出水 NH<sub>3</sub>-N 远低于 1mg/L; 硝酸盐细菌比亚硝酸盐细菌更易受温度的冲击, 从而引起出水 NO<sub>2</sub>-N 的积累。
- 4.3 系统在好氧反应阶段同时存在硝化和反硝化作用。
- 4.4 SMSBR 中用膜分离对污泥的浓缩过程没有对剩余难降解有机物的去除起到强化作用, 而膜污染速率较快。

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责任编辑 钟月华 (收到修改稿日期: 2000-09-08)

#### 全国首个"环保110"在上海率先开通

针对当前环保行政执法和环境管理与群众投诉不相适应的状况,上海市环保局经过4个多月的筹建,投入600多万元资金,运用先进的信息传递系统建成的上海市环保应急热线(即"环保110")于2000年12月28日正式开通试运行。环保应急热线的电话号码目前为62863110,今后将简化为63110("绿色110"的谐音)。

环保应急热线的职责范围是: 受理和组织在全市范围内发生的重大污染事故; 受理对排污单位污染物非法排放的举报, 如偷排、直排等; 受理和处理由环境问题引起的可能造成社会不稳定的事件; 协助有关部门处理可能对环境造成影响的重大事件; 其他需到现场快速处理的环境污染问题。环保应急热线可 24 小时接受上述范围内的全市群众的投诉; 市和区、县环保部门原公布的环保投诉电话仍继续受理投诉。

环保应急热线以市和区、县环保局环境监理所执法人员为处理投诉的基本队伍,市环保局设立环保应急热线中心,各区县和市局有关直属单位设立分中心。市环保应急热线中心受理全市范围内的投诉电话,处理重大的跨地区的污染事故和纠纷;各区、县分中心受理本辖区内的污染事故、纠纷的投诉。环保应急热线中心和分中心采用多种方式。标保应急热线专用车辆装有卫星定位系统(GPS)、导航地理信息系统(GIS)、450M 无线集群通话系统、互联网接入等综合热线系统。确保全市连网,两级互动,按职能和区域,力求在最快的时间内到达现场及时处理。

据悉,这也是全国环保系统中首个"环保110"应急热线。

(本刊记者 魏正明)

# Screening Genotoxicity of Environmental Samples by Short Term Biological Test System

Zhao Huaqing Chen Xiaoqian
(Shanghai Academy of Environmental Sciences,
Shanghai 200233)

In this study, the genotoxicity on 7 chemicals and 8 environmental samples were detected by strain T9171, photobacterium phosphoreum T3, sp. dark mutant and vicia-micronucleus test (VAMCN). A new Short Term Biological test system which comprised photobacterium phosophoreum dark mutant test and VAMCN was rapid, simple and high sensitivity. In screening genotoxicity of environmental samples, it is an extraordinarily valuable too!

Key words: Genotoxicity

Photobacterium (dark mutant) test Vicia-micronucleus test

### Study on Sorption Behaviours of Phenol and Benzene to Anion Organobentonite

Su Yuhong Zhu Lizhong
(Dept of Environmental Science, Zhejiang University,

Hangzhou 310028)

Study on sorption behaviors of phenol to anion organobentonites have been conducted. The sorption properties, mechanism and influence factors of phenol and the sorption mechanism of benzene to anion organobentonites were discussed. The results indicated that organic carbon content of anion organobentonites were 10 ~ 38 times more than that of original bentonite. The sorption capacities of phenol to anion organobentonites could be affected by acidity, salinity, temperature and concentration of anionic surfactant solution. The fit temperature of action was 25 ~ 45℃. Sorption isotherms of phenol and benzene to anion organobentonites were linear, contribute to partition. They were related to the properties of organic compound and anionic surfactant, as well as the modified conditions.

Key words: Organobentonite Anionic surfactant
Organic compound Sorption Partition

#### Study on Cleaner Production of Soap-producing Technique

Wen Zhangjun
(Lah. of Molecular Oil & Fat, Dept. of Applied Chemistry, USTC, Hefei 230026)

A new two-stage soap-producing technique which first utilized triglycerides interestification with lower alcohols, in the absence of water, to produce fatty acid ester and glycerine, and then saponified the fatty acid ester to produce soap powder was presented. In the lab scale the yellowish white powder soap has been made. This design met the requirements of green designing and did no harm to environment with shortened productive cycle and less energy. The technique is able to take the place of traditional soap-producing technique.

Key words: Cleaner production Soap-producing industry

Grease chemical industry Structural design Wastewater from chemical industry

#### Study on Treatment of Coke Wastewater by Submerged Membrane Sequencing Batch Reactor (SMSBR)

Li Chunjie Gen Yan Gu Guowei

(School of Environmental Science and Engineering,

Tongji University, Shanghai 200092)

The submerged membrane sequencing batch reactor (SMSBR) was used to treat coke wastewater. The result during the first month showed that: (1) the COD of supernatant in bioreactor was always above 100mg/L, and the COD in membrane permeation could below 100mg/L steadily. This proved that the membrane could seem some organics. There was no sign that the COD in the bioreactor was accumulated, which implied that the organics stemmed were decomposed in the next period; (2) concentration of NH<sub>3</sub>-N in effluent mainly depended on the alkalinity when temperature was moderate. When the excess alkalinity in effluent was above  $\Sigma 3.5$  mg/L, concentration of NH<sub>3</sub>-N

in effluent could below 1mg/L.

Key words: Coke wastewater Membrane

Sequencing batch reactor Submerged membrane squencing batch reactor

# Treatment of Dye Intermediate Wastewater with Countercurrent Washing Technique

Feng Xiaoxi Gu Yinyu Wu Xikang
(Research Institute of Environmental Engineering,
East China University of Science and Technology,
Shanghai 200237)

The concentration of sulfuric acid (20%) in wastewater discharged from 4-acitamido-2-aminoanisole production could be enhanced to 30-40%, the wastewater could be utilized in other product manufacturing, So zero discharge was achieved. Both bench and production scales test showed that the yield of production was increased from 81.0% to 85.1%, the quality of product met or even over the Standards (O/32022INCB02-91).

**Key words:** Countercurrent washing Dye intermediate

Nitration wastewater Sulfuric acid wastewater

Product yield

### Treatment of Cassava Starch Wastewater with Flocculation

Cen Chaoping
(School of Chemical Engineering, South China University
of Technology, Guangzhou 510641)

Tests of flocculation for treating cassava starch wastewater has been conducted. The results showed that the imported synthetic polyelectrolytes flocculants produced better effect. When they were used, the  $COD_{cr}$  removal efficiency exceeding 60%, maximum  $COD_{cr}$  removal efficiency was 99.3%, total solids removal efficiency exceeding45%, maximum total solids removal efficiency was 66.8%, the optimal pH for flocculation was  $7.0 \sim 8.5$ , optimal flocculants dose was  $2 \sim 6 \text{mg/l}$ , lime dose for adjustment of pH value was  $0.25 \sim 0.5 \text{kg/t}$ , the chemicals cost didn't exceed 0.3 RMB/M³, the moisture content in the sediment was

about 92%, which was dewatered easily. Therefore, flocculation is an effective pre-treatment technique for cassava starch wastewater.

Key words: Flocculation Cassava starch wastewater
Wastewater treatment

### Application of Modified Waste Styrofoam to Water Treatment

Fan Zhanqiang

(School of Paper &. Environmental Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510461) Xia Zhixin Zhu Youchun

(Dept of Environmental and Resources Engineering, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 510090)

Sulfonic sodium polystyrene (NaPSS), a water soluble macromolecule polymer, was made of waste styrofoam under suitable conditions. Flocculation of NaPSS was very well, it could increase sedimentation rate about 30% ~ 60%, showed by the coagulating experiments on 3 different industrial wastewater. It could be substituted for the existing product PAM.

Key words: Waste styrofoam Flocculant
Reclamation of wastes Water treatment
Water coagulation

# Relation Between Environmental Management and Check and Ratification of Total Water Pollutant Discharge Amount

Yang Yufeng Yang Chunwei Fu Guowei (Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084)

Systematical analysis on the information interrelation consisted in the different administrative levels and all of total pollutant discharge amount check and ratification, pointed out that the city should be the most basic checking object, expatiated the incomplete information issues in the course of total pollutant discharge amount checking under present regulations of environmental monitoring and management, identified that the part of pollutant amount information can not acquire by