

·施工、材料与设备·

改进型复合碱式氯化铝在处理含油废水中的应用*

杨永哲 王志盈 王晓昌

提要 依据协同增效原理,在聚合氯化铝的制备过程中引入 $\text{Fe}^{(3+)}$,使 $\text{Al}^{(3+)}$ 和 $\text{Fe}^{(3+)}$ 发生共聚合,得到改进型复合碱式氯化铝。间歇溶气气浮试验结果表明:影响改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能的主要因素是碱化度 B ,其次是铁铝摩尔比和投量。现场试验结果表明:与聚合氯化铝相比,改进型复合碱式氯化铝是一种更为有效的用于溶气气浮法处理含油废水工艺的破乳剂。

关键词 改进型复合碱式氯化铝 破乳 溶气气浮 含油废水处理 碱化度

0 前言

铝盐是水处理混凝技术中最为广泛应用的无机盐类混凝剂,碱式氯化铝是20世纪六七十年代开发推广的水处理混凝剂,它是介于三氯化铝和氢氧化铝之间的水解产物,是一种多盐基性多价电解质,具有良好的混凝性能,适用于较宽的pH和温度范围。形成的矾花密度较小(对气浮操作是有利的),但是矾花松散易碎(不能很好满足气浮操作中矾花与气泡附着时剪切力的要求)。

铁盐和铝盐一样也是广泛应用的无机盐类混凝剂,它具有水解速度快,形成的矾花密实(可以满足气浮操作中矾花与气泡附着时剪切力的要求),粒径小,但密度较大(对气浮操作是不利的)。

为了制备适应性更好、效能更高的多用混凝剂(破乳剂),拟通过取铝、铁混凝剂各自对气浮操作有利之处,改善碱式氯化铝的混凝性能。

目前,较多采用以下2种方法改进碱式氯化铝的混凝性能:其一,在聚合铝的制造过程中引入一种或一种以上的阴离子,从而一定程度上改变聚合物的形态结构及分布^[1~2]。其二,依据协同增效的原理将聚合铝与一种或超过一种的其他物质(包括有机的或无机的)复合而制得一种新型高效混凝剂^[2~4]。

因此,在选择改进碱式氯化铝性能的技术路线时,拟依据协同增效原理在制备碱式氯化铝的过程中引入 $\text{Fe}^{(3+)}$,使 $\text{Al}^{(3+)}$ 与 $\text{Fe}^{(3+)}$ 发生共聚合。

1 制备方法及控制参数的选择

* 国家环保总局科技发展项目(97107)。

1.1 制备方法

将 AlCl_3 与 FeCl_3 按一定摩尔比混合,配制成一定浓度的水溶液,在加热、快速搅拌的条件下,以不同的碱化剂制得不同碱化度、不同配比的碱式氯化铝。

1.2 控制参数的选择

在溶气气浮法处理含油废水的破乳操作中,主要考虑用混凝剂水解产物的压缩双电层、吸附电中和作用使乳化油脱稳。水解与凝聚动力学研究表明^[5~6]:在混凝过程中,铝盐水解反应与其电中和/吸附脱稳作用大致是同步进行的,即在快速混合阶段完成的。因此,铝盐水解产物的存在形态对含油废水的破乳操作是至关重要的。

然而,铝盐水解涉及到反应平衡、水解动力学过程和反应速度等问题。不同投量,不同水质条件,水解产物会有所不同。但在一定条件下,铝离子的水解是经过一系列的中间过程水解度由低向高过渡最终达到平衡的过程。这一过程往往很短,在一般情况下,讨论水解平衡比讨论反应速度更有意义。在水处理工艺过程中,铝系混凝剂中主要发挥作用的是 $\text{Al}_{13}\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_{24}^{7+}$,当以压缩双电层、吸附电中和为目的时,往往希望铝盐的水解产物以 $\text{Al}_{13}\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_{24}^{7+}$ 为主。

根据 $\text{Al}_{13}\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_{24}^{7+}$ 形成的水解反应式:



可以计算 OH^- 与 Al^{3+} 的摩尔数之比值,即

$$\frac{[\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{Al}^{3+}]} = \frac{28}{13} = 2.15^{[7]}$$

这一结果为人们获得高性

能混凝剂提供了线索:控制一定的 $\frac{[OH^-]}{[Al^{3+}]}$ (即碱化度B),可以得到所需要的水解产物。

根据以上讨论,控制参数选碱化度(B),其控制范围为2.15左右。由碱化度定义,用所测得改进型复合碱式氯化铝 $[OH^-]$ 与 $[Al^{3+}] + [Fe^{3+}]$ 的摩尔数之比表示:

$$B = \frac{[OH^-]}{[Al^{3+}] + [Fe^{3+}]}$$

其中 $[OH^-]$ 可由酸碱滴定法测得, $[Al^{3+}]$ 和 $[Fe^{3+}]$ 用EDTA滴定法确定。

2 改进型复合碱式氯化铝的配比及除油性能试验

2.1 最佳配比试验

影响改进型复合碱式氯化铝的除油性能的因素主要有:碱化度(B),铝铁比(Al/Fe),投量及聚合时选用的碱化剂^[8]等。采用4因素、3水平正交试验,通过间歇溶气气浮试验(见图1)确定影响改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能的主要因素,试验结果见表1。

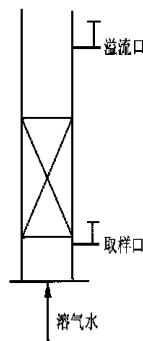


图1 间歇溶气气浮试验装置示意

试验结果表明:

(1)影响改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能的主要因素是碱化度,其次为铝铁比和投量,碱化剂种类影响最小。

(2)初步可以确定处理延河主要流域采油废水的改进型复合碱式氯化铝的最佳条件为:碱化度B=2.0,配比Al/Fe=5/5,其处理最佳投量为100mg/L。

(3)碱化剂种类不是影响改进型碱式氯化铝除油性能的主要因素,但是值得注意的是:以CaO为碱制备的碱式氯化铝,其除油性能优于其他碱化剂得到的改进型复合碱式氯化铝。

表1 改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能正交试验结果

水平因素 试验号	碱化度 B	Al/Fe	投量	碱化剂	除油效率 /%
1	1	1	1	1	61.77
2	1	2	2	2	62.68
3	1	3	3	3	63.21
4	2	1	2	3	65.69
5	2	2	3	1	80.84
6	2	3	1	2	69.76
7	3	1	3	2	76.95
8	3	2	1	3	67.11
9	3	3	2	1	62.37
k _{i1}	190.67	204.98	199.34	201.63	
k _{i2}	227.55	193.59	214.15	202.53	
k _{i3}	193.09	212.74	197.82	207.15	
k _{i1}	47.67	51.25	49.84	50.41	
k _{i2}	56.89	48.40	53.54	50.63	
k _{i3}	48.27	53.19	49.46	51.79	
极差	8.22	4.79	4.08	1.38	

注:原水含油140.23 mg/L,pH=7.15。

2.2 实际废水试验

用改进型复合碱式氯化铝对延河流域采油废水进行试验。

图2所示为投量100 mg/L时,不同碱化度,不同Al/Fe对改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能的影响。

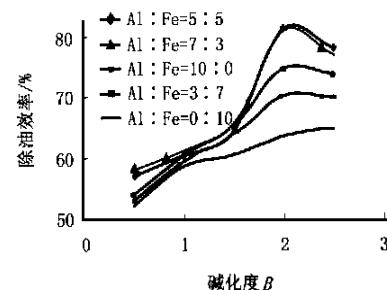


图2 不同碱化度、不同铝铁比对改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能的影响

图3所示为碱化度B=2.0,Al/Fe=5/5时,投量对复合碱式氯化铝除油性能的影响。

通过图2,图3分析可知:

(1)以上试验结果进一步确定了复合碱式氯化铝用于溶气气浮法处理含油废水工艺中的最佳条件为:碱化度B=2.0,Al/Fe=5/5,投量为100 mg/L。

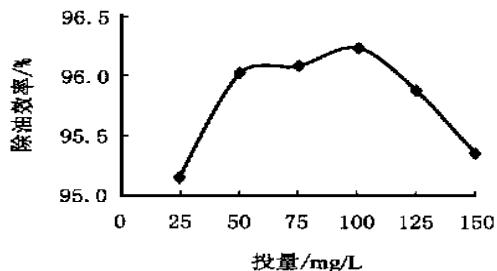


图3 改进型复合碱式氯化铝的投量对除油性能的影响

(2) 改进型复合碱式氯化铝的除油性能优于碱式氯化铝。

2.3 现场动态试验

拟通过现场动态试验进一步验证和比较改进型复合碱式氯化铝的除油性能,以获得其推广应用所必需的试验支持。

试验过程中主要考虑混合反应时凝聚、絮凝、气浮三个过程对加药顺序、混合强度、反应时间的要求,使pH调节剂、无机混凝剂、有机破乳剂分别在反应器三个不同位置加入;混合部分平均速度梯度 $\text{J}_m = 500 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $T = 30 \text{ s}^{[9]}$, $\text{J}_T = 1.5 \times 10^4$ 。参考Matsui Y.等人的试验数据^[10],反应部分平均速度梯度 $\text{J}_m = 2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $T = 160 \text{ s}$,上部2/3体积装有填料,空隙率0.68。

溶气气浮的主要工艺条件及运行参数见表2。

表2 主要工艺条件及运行设计参数

项 目	参 数
溶气压力/ kPa(表压)	196~450
溶气时间/ min	2~20
溶气效率/ %	70~80
空气饱和系数	0.7~0.8
溶气罐过流密度/ m ³ / (m ² ·h)	0.3
气固比/ L/ kgSS	18~53
气浮分离时间/ min	60~70
气浮柱表面负荷/ m ³ / (m ² ·h)	4.44

动态试验原水来源于陕西延安川口选油站含油废水,浓度为146.30~183.40 mg/L,pH=6.72。溶气压力198~450 kPa。每个工况连续处理历时12 h,流量70~100 L/h,稳定出水后,除油效率历时变化情况见图4。结果表明,改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能优于碱式氯化铝,且在达到同样最佳处理效果条件下,前者较后者的投药量少20%左右。

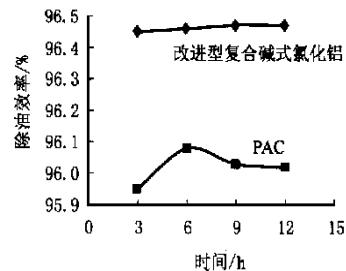


图4 现场动态试验结果

3 结论

(1) 确定了影响改进型复合碱式氯化铝的主要因素是碱化度、铝铁比和投量,这一结果为选择用适合的矿渣、煤矸石、工业废弃物生产改进型复合碱式氯化铝提供了初步试验资料和要求。

(2) 改进型复合碱式氯化铝用于溶气气浮法处理含油废水工艺时,其最佳碱化度为2.0,铝铁比为5.5。

(3) 现场动态试验结果表明:改进型复合碱式氯化铝除油性能优于碱式氯化铝,在达到同样最佳处理效果条件下,前者较后者节省投药量20%左右,因而产生的浮渣量相对较少,运行费用相对较低。

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作者通讯处:710055 西安建筑科技大学环境与市政工程学院
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Water Quality Fluctuation and Biological Pretreatment of Luanhe River Water Diverting to Tianjin City*Ji Min et al (37)*

Abstract : The water quality alteration of the diverting Luanhe River water was discussed and the application of bio-contact oxidation to remove the pollutants in slight polluted water was researched. The removing capability and the effect of operating condition on the purification were examined. The experimental datas show that this method is more effect to remove COD_{Mn}, turbidity, ammonia nitrogen and algae and is adaptive in wider range of the raw water quality fluctuation.

Technology and Equipment of Oil Field Wastewater Treatment*Sun Rongquan et al (41)*

Abstract : The oil-bearing wastewater treatment process and structures are presented for an oil field. By continuous treatment of inclined plate oil separation tank, filter and ultra-filter, the concentration of the treated fluid decreased from 2 100~2 300 mg/L and 1 300~1 500 mg/L to 1.64 mg/L and 64 mg/L for oil content and COD respectively. The effluent of the treatment facility could be reused.

Treatment of Dairy Processing Wastewater*Ma Sanjian et al (47)*

Abstract : UASB + TF process composed of upward anaerobic sludge bed and trickling filter was adopted to treat dairy processing wastewater. The investment and operating expenses of this process are low. The treatment effect of it is high. Under the condition when hydraulic retention time = 12 h for UASB and organic load = 0.4 kg/(m³·d) for TF, the COD level is decreased from 1 000 mg/L to 60~80 mg/L for inlet and effluent respectively. The effluent is reused as cooling water for refrigerating machine.

Physico Biological Treatment of Garage Wastewater*Liu Shaogen et al (53)*

Abstract : The phosphorus wastewater and high concentrated organic wastewater are pre-treated separately by lime and coagulating sedimentation-air floatation methods. The pre-treated effluents are mixed with other wastewater and introduced into the comprehensive treatment facility with capacity of 50 m³/h. When the inlet wastewater with COD and PO₄³⁻ strengths in the inlet are in 300~600 mg/L and 3~5 mg/L respectively, effluent with COD and PO₄³⁻ levels less than 100 mg/L and 0.5 mg/L respectively was obtained after the coagulation, sedimentation, biological treatment and filtration, which is good enough to meet the national wastewater discharge standard.

Problems on Centralized Dual Supply System of Drinking Water in Residential Quarters*Zhou Hucheng (59)*

Abstract : The recent water quality status of municipal water supply in this country, the current available water quality standard on dual water supply and common water purification processes for dual water supply are presented. On this basis the operating management model and water price of dual water supply are discussed.

Gas Fire System Design for the Metro Line 2 in Guangzhou*Jiang Qin et al (67)*

Abstract : In the first phase construction of the Metro Line 2 in Guangzhou, INERGEN was adopted as fire distinguish agent for the Gas Fire System. The reason of this adoption is explained and discussed and the design and systematic control of this system are described on the basis of collected references.

Application of Improved Basic Composite Aluminum Chloride for Oil-Bearing Wastewater Treatment*Yang Yongzhe et al (76)*

Abstract : Improved Basic Composite Aluminum Chloride (BCAC) can be obtained in preparation of poly-aluminum chloride, if Fe() is added for co-polymerization of Al() and Fe(). This is a more effect chemical on the synergism principle. Experiment of batch dissolved air floatation shows that the key factors which influences the oil removing capacity of BCAC are the alkalinity and the mol ratio of Fe/Al and the dosage of the chemical. Field run examination shows that improved BCAC is more effective than the poly-aluminum chloride in oil-bearing wastewater treatment as a de-emulsification agent.

Field Capacity Testing of Wastewater Pumping Station*Li Ju (84)*

Abstract : The input power of motor and shaft power of pump are key measurements in field test of pumping stations. The three-phase active power converter is preferential for the measurement of input power and remote strain dynamometer is suitable to measure the shaft power. This tester has higher accuracy than the slip-ring dynamometer and it is easy to operate in field-testing.

Automation Design of Guanlanhe Wastewater Treatment Project*Chen Weifan et al (86)*

Abstract : The design of an automation system for Guanlanhe Wastewater Treatment Project in Shenzhen city is presented. Issues related to practical application of automatic system for big-capacity WTP under preconditions to save fundamental investment and to decrease operating expenses are discussed.