

UASB 反应器处理维生素 B₁₂淀粉混合废水的研究

杨景亮 刘翠英* 刘三学 郑自保 罗人明

(河北轻化工学院环境工程系, 石家庄 050018)

摘要 为考察厌氧技术处理维生素 B₁₂淀粉混合废水的可行性, 进行了采用 UASB 反应器处理该废水研究。结果表明, 在中温条件下, 当进水 COD 浓度为 10000—12000 mg/L 时, COD 容积负荷可达到 30 kg/(m³·d), COD 去除率为 80%, 容积产气率为 16.80 m³/(m³·d)。

关键词 UASB 反应器, 维生素 B₁₂淀粉混合废水, 废水处理。

UASB 反应器因具有结构简单、厌氧消化效率高等优点, 而被广泛地应用于多种工业有机废水的处理中^[1-2]。维生素 B₁₂的生产过程所排废水 COD 约 $(6-7) \times 10^4$ mg/L, 硫酸盐约为 3000 mg/L, 水质复杂, 处理难度大。国内外均未见有此种废水的治理报道。本研究根据生产实际, 采用 UASB 反应器, 在中温条件下, 对维生素 B₁₂废水和淀粉废水进行混合处理, 考察反应器的工况及效能, 对影响运行效果的因素进行分析。

1 材料与方法

1.1 工艺流程及设备

工艺流程见图 1。UASB 反应器由聚氯乙烯塑料管制成, 总高 1200 mm, 下部直径 65 mm, 上部直径 80 mm, 有效容积 3.6 L。反应器置于保温箱内, 电加热, 温度控制在 35±1℃。

1.2 接种污泥

接种污泥取自华北制药厂厌氧处理装置, 污泥最大比产甲烷速率为 86.4 ml/(g·d), 反应器污泥接种浓度为 18.6 g/L。

1.3 试验用水

废水取自康欣制药有限公司的维生素 B₁₂和淀粉生产车间, 根据 2 股废水的实际排放量, 按比例混合做为试验用水。水质: pH 值 = 4.5—

5.0, COD=10000—12000 mg/L, SO₄²⁻=700—800 mg/L。

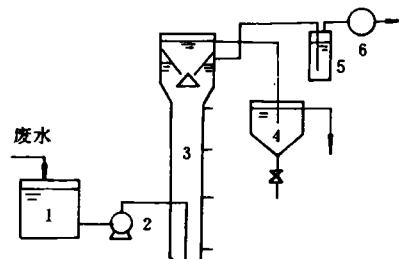


图 1 试验工艺流程图

1. 贮水槽
2. 计量泵
3. UASB 反应器
4. 沉淀池
5. 水封
6. 沼气流量计

1.4 分析项目及方法

pH 值: 采用 pH-2 型酸度计; COD: 重铬酸钾法; SO₄²⁻: 重量法; S²⁻: 碘量法; 碱度: 电位滴定法; VFA: 气相色谱法。

2 试验方法及结果

为了使接种污泥适应废水水质, 反应器 COD 启动负荷为 1.5 kg/(m³·d), 进水 COD 浓度在 4000—5000 mg/L, 经过 20 d 的运行, 反应器 COD 容积负荷达到 5.12 kg/(m³·d),

* 现在康欣制药有限公司工作

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COD去除率为94.8%。

为考察反应器在较高负荷条件下的运行性能,反应器进入负荷运行阶段。运行初期反应器进水量维持不变,负荷提高靠逐步增加进水COD浓度。当进水COD浓度升至10000 mg/L时,逐渐增大进水量来提高容积负荷。经过45 d的运行,COD容积负荷达到30 kg/(m³·d),

COD去除率为80%,产气率为16.80 m³/(m³·d),沼气中CH₄含量63%,CO₂32%。HRT由23.2 h缩短至8.9 h,运行结束时,反应器污泥浓度达到31.4 g/L,污泥最大比产甲烷速率为208.1 ml/(g·d),污泥床形成了颗粒污泥。

负荷运行阶段的试验结果及逐日变化情况见表1。

表1 负荷运行试验结果

运行期 /d	进水 COD/mg·L ⁻¹		出水 COD /mg·L ⁻¹	COD 去除率 /%	COD 容积负荷/kg·(m ³ ·d) ⁻¹		沼气溶积产气率 /m ³ · (m ³ ·d) ⁻¹	HRT /h
	范围	均值			范围	均值		
1—14	4059—10000	7105	497.4	93.0	4.25—10.27	7.50	2.87	23.2
15—21	10000—12900	11686	583.0	95.0	11.58—15.41	13.40	5.30	21.0
22—35	9712—11960	10672	747.0	93.0	16.92—23.75	18.59	7.73	14.0
36—40	11960—12058	12038	1178.9	90.2	25.12—28.50	26.76	12.74	10.8
41—45	10150—12030	11180	2202.5	80.3	30.12—30.33	30.23	16.80	8.9

3 结果分析

3.1 容积负荷

容积负荷是厌氧反应器运行过程中主要的控制参数,它直接反映了基质与微生物之间的平衡关系。在一个拥有一定微生物量的反应器中,若保持一定的COD去除率,微生物降解有机物有一个限度,反应器的运行负荷必须控制在该限度之内,才可保证反应器的正常运行。超过这个限度,将引起反应器运行状况恶化。

容积负荷对反应器运行状况的影响可分为2种情况。一是当HRT恒定时,COD浓度变化对运行工况的影响,在负荷运动初期,反应器进水维持在3.7 L/d左右,由表1可见,从第1至14运行日,进水COD浓度由4000 mg/L逐步提高到10000 mg/L,达到混合废水的COD浓度,COD容积负荷由4.25 kg/(m³·d)提高到10.27 kg/(m³·d),COD去除率稳定在93.0%左右,其它出水指标也均正常。二是当进水浓度不变时,HRT对运行状况的影响,当反应器进水浓度达到实际废水水质后,为进一步考察高负荷下反应器的运行工况,进水COD浓度维持在10000—12000 mg/L,负荷的提高

靠逐步增加进水量,即缩短HRT来实现,由表1得HRT与COD去除率关系曲线,见图2。

由图2可见,运行过程中,HRT由21.0逐渐缩短到10.8 h,COD容积负荷由13.40 kg/(m³·d)提高到26.76 kg/(m³·d),COD去除率均在90%以上。当HRT缩短到8.9 h时,

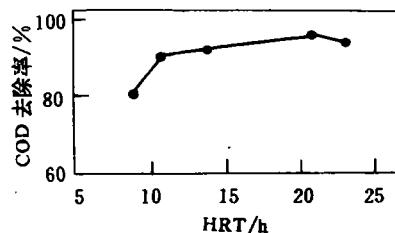


图2 HRT与COD去除率关系曲线

COD容积负荷达到30 kg/(m³·d),COD去除率下降至80%,出水pH值为7.1左右,VFA为450—480 mg/L,反应器运行仍然正常。本试验没有再缩短HRT以增加反应器的负荷,反应器运行工况无法进一步探讨,但由试验结果看,HRT已基本达到最低限度,如继续缩短HRT,必会对反应器运行效果产生不利影响。

由表1可得容积负荷与COD去除率的关系曲线见图3。由表1、图3可见,当COD容积负荷在26 kg/(m³·d)以内时,COD去除率均保

持大于 90%，且随负荷增加 COD 去除率没有明显变化。如控制反应器 COD 去除率为 80%，COD 容积负荷最高可达到 $30 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{d})$ 。

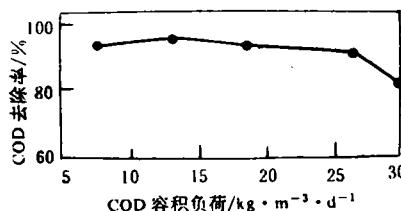


图 3 容积负荷与 COD 去除率关系

3.2 碱度和 pH 值

厌氧体系中，碱度表明了反应体系的缓冲能力。如碱度低，体系的缓冲能力小，VFA 的变化对体系的 pH 值影响较大。因此，足够的碱度是维持厌氧体系 pH 值基本稳定的保证。在厌氧消化过程中，维持 2000 mg/L 以上的碱度和 300—500 mg/L 的 VFA 是正常的^[3]。甲烷菌生长、繁殖最适宜 pH 值为 6.8—7.2，超出 6.6—7.6 这个范围，消化效果明显变差。因此，应保持反应体系在中性、偏碱性状态下运行。

试验用水 pH 值为 4.5—5.0，偏酸性。但废水的碱度在 1800 mg/L 左右，且属 HAC-AC 缓冲体系，运行过程中，反应体系的碱度一直维持在 2400—2600 mg/L，碱度增加的原因主要是废水中的 SO_4^{2-} 是一种潜在碱度物质，硫酸盐还原菌将 SO_4^{2-} 还原为 S^{2-} 产生碱度，且每还原 0.5 mol SO_4^{2-} 产生 1 mol 碱度^[4]。因此，即使反应器在 COD 高负荷 ($30 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{d})$) 条件下运行时，pH 值仍为 7.1 左右，VFA 小于 500 mg/L，未出现酸化现象。

3.3 SO_4^{2-} 、 S^{2-} 的抑制问题

从 SO_4^{2-} 对厌氧消化抑制作用来看，至少包括以下 2 个方面^[5]，一是由于硫酸盐还原菌和产甲烷都可利用乙酸和 H_2 产生的基质竞争性抑制作用；二是 SO_4^{2-} 还原的最终产物溶解性硫

化物对甲烷菌的毒害作用。研究结果表明^[6]：当废水中 $\text{COD}/\text{SO}_4^{2-} \geq 10$ 时，可用厌氧法稳定处理，COD 与 SO_4^{2-} 比值越小，反应器承受负荷越小，竞争抑制越明显。硫化物可破坏产甲烷菌的细胞功能，使其数量减少，关于硫化物的抑制浓度，因试验条件不同，所见报道相差较大。最初的研究结果为^[7]：厌氧消化承受的最大 S^{2-} 浓度为 200 mg/L，其中 H_2S 浓度为 50 mg/L。本试验用水 $\text{COD}/\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 约 15 左右，经测试反应体系中 S^{2-} 浓度为 80—110 mg/L，均小于所见报道的限值，运行中也无出现抑制现象。

4 结论

(1) 在中温条件下，采用 UASB 反应器处理维生素 B₁₂淀粉混合废水，进水 COD 浓度为 10000—12000 mg/L，COD 容积负荷可达到 $30 \text{ kg}/(\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{d})$ ，COD 去除率为 80%，HRT 为 8.9 h，容积产气率为 $16.8 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{d})$ 。

(2) 废水的 pH 值为 4.5—5.0，碱度为 1800 mg/L 左右，不进行调节，可保证反应器在较高负荷条件下运行。

(3) 废水的 $\text{COD}/\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 约为 15，反应体系中 S^{2-} 浓度为 80—110 mg/L，对厌氧消化未出现抑制现象。

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the specific activities of ^{45}Ca are 39 532 cpm/g in skin, 38 116 cpm/g in skeleton, 25 495 cpm/g in gill and 1 651 cpm/g in muscle respectively after exposed to pH 7.10 (control) for 96 h. Compared with the control, the specific activities of ^{45}Ca decline about 81.07% in skin, 84.41% in skeleton, 80.11% in gill and 5.88% in muscle after exposed to pH 4.70 without aluminum. Under the condition of pH 4.70 with the addition of aluminum (1.0 mg/L), the specific activities of ^{45}Ca decline about 89.87% in skin, 88.83% in skeleton, 86.17% in gill and 26.47% in muscle respectively. The effects of acid rain on the calcium metabolism in fish were discussed.

Key words: low pH, aluminum, ^{45}Ca , uptake, *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*.

The Removal of Some Organic Pollutants in Rapid Infiltration Treatment System of Waste Water. Wu Yongfeng et al. (China University of Geosciences, Environmental Science Department, Beijing, 100083): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 60—62

The removal of some organic pollutants trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, trichlorothylene, benzene and toluene in rapid infiltration treatment system of waste water have been simulated in large scale soil columns. The three kinds of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons were rapidly removed from influent concentration of 2000—6000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ to effluent concentration of less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$. The removal effects of benzene and toluene depended on the flooding time. In the early part of flooding period, benzene and toluene could be removed rapidly from influent concentration of 1000—1700 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ to effluent concentration of less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$. With the increase of flooding time, the removal effect became lower and lower until the effluent concentration of benzene and toluene almost equal to the influent concentration.

Key words: rapid infiltration, chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons simulated test.

Study on the Treatment of Wastewater from the Production Processes of Vitamin B₁₂ and Starch by Using UASB Reactor. Yang Jingliang et al. (Dept. of Environ. Eng., Hebei Institute of Chemical Technology and Light Industry, Shi jia zhuang 050018): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 63—65

In Order to research the feasibility of treating wastewater from the production processes of vitamin B₁₂ and starch by anaerobic process, the study on treating the wastewater by UASB reactor was made. The results indicated that the volumetric loading of COD was 30 kg/(m³·d), removal rate of COD was 80% and volumetric producing gas rate was 16.80 m³/(m³·d) when influent concentration of COD was 10^4 — 1.2×10^4 mg/L.

Key words: upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor, mixed wastewater of vitamin B₁₂ and starch.

Spectrophotometric Method for the Simultaneous Determination of Phenols and Aromatic Amines in Sewage with 4-AAP. Li Meirong and Yuan Cunguang et al. (Dept. of Chemical Enginee ring, University of

Petroleum, Shandong, 257062): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 66—68

A modified spectrophotometric method of determination for phenols and aromatic amines of sewage was described. It was found that the peak ranges of phenols were 500—540 nm and that of aromatic amines were 530—480 nm using 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AAP) with potassium hexacyanoferrate and ammonium peroxydisulfate in the medium of pH 5.5 HCl-(CH₂)₆N₄. Phenols of 0.1—30 mg/L and aromatic amines of 0.008—3.0 mg/L were determined simultaneously by spectrophotometry without pre-disillation and extraction. Lower than that 0.3 mg/L of sulphide and co-oil in sewage have no interference with determination of phenols and aromatic amines. The interference of Cu²⁺ and Fe³⁺ could be removed by EDTA masking. The recovery for phenols and aromatic amines were 98%—105% and 95%—105%, respectively. The sensitivities samples of 10 phenols and 13 aromatic amines were studied.

Key words: spectrophotometry, 4-aminoantipyrine, phenols, aromatic amines.

Pretreatment and Detection of Organophosphorus Pesticide Residue in Environmental Sample. Liu Feng et al. (Institute of Environmental Science of Suzhou, 215004): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 69—70

Detection of methamidophos, dimethoate and parathion-methyl pesticide residue by FPD, NPD and ECD can be accurately determined. Extraction of solid sample into methanol aqueous solution solvent and direct aqueous solution injection not only simplify pretreatment steps but also with enough accuracy. Addition standard recovery rate of soil samples was in range of 93%—98%. The detection limits of dimethoate in water sample were 0.05 mg/L for FPD, 0.001 mg/L for NPD and 0.002 mg/L for ECD, respectively.

Key words: organophosphorus pesticide residue, methanol aqueous solution, direct aqueous solution injection, determination.

Study on the Overall Control Plan of SO₂ Emission from Small and Mid-scale Coal Combustors in Liuzhou City. Xu Kangfu et al. (Dept. of Environ Eng., Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 71—73

Toward the SO₂ emission control technology developed in China for small and mid-scale coal combustors, a research was carried out on the technology perfection and cost-effectiveness analysis, and a practical overall plan for SO₂ emission abatement in Liuzhou city was presented. This plan can ensure the fitness of briquette combustion-rent sulfur and fluidized-bed combustion desulfurization by means of mixing for the high sulfur content low heating value coal and can improve the depth of desulfurization by utilizing the excessive base material and innovating the current wet collection device.

Key words: coal-combustion pollution, SO₂ emission control, desulphurization cost, desulphurizatioen overall control plan.