

强化臭氧化在处理有机废水中的典型反应与应用

曲久辉

(中国科学院生态环境研究中心环境水化学国家重点实验室, 北京 100085)

摘要 采用 O_3 与其它物理化学过程联用的强化方法, 可以显著提高臭氧化处理废水的功能与效率, 降低臭氧消耗, 在多种高浓度有机污染废水的处理中表现出了明显的优越性.

关键词 强化臭氧化, 有机废水处理, 反应, 应用.

臭氧(O_3)及其相关的深度氧化过程(AOPs), 如 O_3/UV 等, 在废水处理中具有重要的应用潜力. 尽管 O_3 是一种强力化学氧化剂($E_0 = 2.07V$), 但分子态的臭氧对废水中的许多难降解有机污染物不能氧化去除或作用速度缓慢. 对这类有机物, 采取催化 O_3 化产生羟基自由基($\cdot OH$)或其它强化臭氧化的方法可以显著提高对废水的处理效果^[1].

1 典型的催化臭氧化方法

将 O_3 与其它物理化学过程联用, 可以加强臭氧化的作用效率. 目前, 除 UV 催化臭氧化外, 主要还有以下几种强化臭氧化方法.

(1) 生物臭氧化^[2] 生物处理可以在臭氧化前, 也可在其后. 由于生物处理对去除易生化降解有机物非常有效, 因而在臭氧化前进行生物处理可以减轻后续 O_3 处理负荷, 降低 O_3 消耗. 而在臭氧化后进行生物处理, 可以去除 O_3 作用过程产生的可生物降解的有机副产物.

(2) 催化臭氧化^[3] 采用 TiO_2 催化臭氧化, 将显著提高 O_3 对废水中有机污染物的去除效果. 比如, 经 O_3/TiO_2 处理, 可将废水中酸类有机污染物完全降解为 CO_2 , 并去除水中94%的COD, 分别比单独使用 O_3 和以 O_3/H_2O_2 处理效率提高了44%和64%.

(3) 生态净化臭氧化^[4] 通过土壤催化加速 O_3 分解, 可以有效提高臭氧化过程对工业废水的处理效率. 这种强化臭氧化过程发生在土壤表面, 因而不影响其它深度处理过程对水中有机物的去除, 具有催化和生态臭氧化的双重效果.

(4) γ -射线臭氧化^[5] 可以应用 O_3^- 电子射线处理实现这一过程. 这种方法可以使水中有机氯化物去除率高达95%. 尽管产生电子射线需要较高的能量, 但它

仅用相当于 O_3/UV 过程高压汞灯所需的1/4能耗即可产生比后者多得多的羟基自由基.

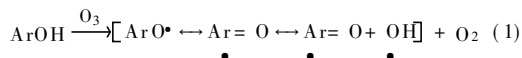
(5) 絮凝臭氧化 O_3 与化学絮凝联使用, 可以通过氧化、絮凝和吸附的协同作用提高对废水的综合处理效果.

2 O_3 及 O_3/UV 与废水中有机污染物的典型反应

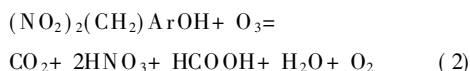
由于其强氧化性, O_3 及 O_3/UV 可与废水中的许多有机污染物发生反应^[1]. 这些反应的最主要特征是在光催化下产生 $\cdot OH$, 因而许多有机污染物可以被完全降解成为 CO_2 .

2.1 与酚类有机物的反应

研究表明^[6], 在水溶液条件下, O_3 可按式(1)所示的典型反应历程对废水中酚类有机污染物进行氧化降解. 由于羟基在苯环中为电子给予体, 所以 O_3 更容易进攻这一位置而产生不同的中间体和氧化还原形态.



式中 Ar 代表苯环. 整个反应历程表明, 酚氧自由基和羟基自由基的产生与作用是 O_3 对酚类物质氧化降解的最关键历程. 氧化反应的最终产物将取决于酚的种类、废水性质及其作用条件, 当然在水处理中最理想的情况是能够将其中的有机物完全降解为 CO_2 . 如2,4-二硝基甲基苯酚(DNMP)具有与 O_3 很高的反应活性, 因而在水中能被完全氧化降解为 CO_2 和无毒无害的低级酸^[7]:



O_3 与酚的反应速率与酚所带基团及其在苯环中的位置

方 法	色度去除率/ %	TOC 去除率%
O ₃	75	32
UV/H ₂ O ₂	47	85
O ₃ /UV/H ₂ O ₂	99	88

3.2 在造纸废水处理中的应用

采用常规的处理工艺无法去除造纸废水中的色度和有机氯化物,而单独臭氧氧化虽然能在一定程度上解决这一问题,但由于其造价昂贵难以在实际中推广应用.采用O₃/UV过程处理漂白废水的试验证明,在pH=2.2和紫外光的照射条件下,以15mg/L臭氧氧化无任何脱色效果,即使用32mg/L的O₃进行UV光催化氧化,也仅能去除水中极少量的色度^[32].采用O₃/H₂O₂强化处理,对碱性废液中色度去除率可达85%,对酸性废液色度可去除94%,而对最终废水的色度去除率可达50%.^[15]试验进一步发现^[25],虽然单独的生物处理不能满足造纸废水的处理要求,但生物处理与臭氧化联用,可以在保证处理水质达标的前提下降低O₃消耗,减少处理费用.采用化学絮凝与臭氧化技术联用也可以提高废水的处理效率^[27].当用O₃处理从生化处理厂排出的废水时,在臭氧化之前以铝盐或石灰进行絮凝处理,明显改善了对COD和色度的去除效果.比如用铝盐絮凝后臭氧化,可降低水中50%的COD,并去除全部色度.用强化臭氧化处理二次造纸废水也非常成功^[1].

3.3 在处理农药废水中的应用

将臭氧化与活性污泥联用处理含4种农药的有机废水,将其中的阿特拉津、氨基吡啶、米吐尔和对草快分别去除96%、99%、98%和80%,O₃与生物处理联用在实际废水处理中表现出了优异效能^[51].O₃/UV比单独臭氧化和UV过程更能有效地去除废水中的有机农药污染物.经60min的O₃/UV处理,可将含农药废水的COD去除99%以上^[52].虽然O₃/UV受水质、温度、TOC初始浓度的影响,但对农药废水中COD去除率一般在90%以上.

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The remediation methods of soil heavy metal contaminated were introduced and evaluated based on the international literature in the 1990's, which include solidification/stabilization, electrodynamics, thermal desorption, extraction and bioremediation etc..

Key words: soil contamination, remediation methods, heavy metal.

The Typical Reactions and Applications of Strengthened Ozonation for Treating Organic Polluted Wastewater. Qu Jiuhui (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, **18**(3), 1997, pp. 77_ 79

Ozone and strengthened ozonation technology have been studied and applied in wastewater treatment widely and successfully. Based on the summary on the current strengthened ozonation methods, this paper discusses the typical reactions and applications of strengthened ozonation to degrade organic contaminants in wastewater. It has been proved that the coupling of ozonation and other chemical physical processes can effectively improve the ability and efficiency of ozonation for wastewater treatment, and the consumption of O_3 will also be reduced. The process of strengthened ozonation does performance a very obvious advantage and good future in treating the wastewater containing concentrated organic contaminants.

Key words: strengthened ozonation, organic wastewater treatment, reactions, application.

Estimation of Aluminum Concentration in Natural Water. Li Jinhui, Tang Hongxiao (State Key Laboratory of Environmental Aquatic Chemistry, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, **18**(3), 1997, pp. 80—82

The geochemistry behaviors of aluminum in natural water are introduced. The approaches for predicting concentration of the Al^{3+} and

organic aluminum in natural water are summarized. According to the solubility product of minerals, experience formulas, and organic aluminum models with pH value, thermo-constants, and concentration of ligands, the estimation approaches of all species aluminum in natural water are put forward.

Key words: aluminum, organic aluminum, species, prediction, aquatic chemistry of acid rain.

Advances in Biological Treatment Processes of Antibiotic Production Wastewater. Yang Jun, Lu Zhengyu et al. (Dept. of Environ. Eng., Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084): *Chin. J. Environ. sci.*, **18**(3), 1997, pp. 83—85

The characteristics of ten kinds of antibiotic production wastewater and the aerobic and anaerobic processes for treating these effluents were reviewed. A combined process of the pretreatment-anaerobic-aerobic treatment with reliability and economy of operation were then suggested, and the function and available technology used in each process were analyzed. Finally, the focal points of the research such as hybrid reactors with high efficiency and low cost, biodesulphurization-denitrification process and anaerobic toxicity assay were proposed.

Key words: antibiotic production wastewater, biological treatment, pretreatment, anaerobic process, aerobic process.

Carbon Cycle in Natural Ecosystem in Russia. Zhang Chuanqing (College of Resource and Environment, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100094): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, **18** (3), 1997, pp. 86_ 87

Carbon cycle in natural ecosystem in Russia was summarized. Forest, tundra, peat-bog and soil organic matter are main carbon stocks. Green plant is a main CO_2 absorber, soil is a fundamental CO_2 source in natural ecosystem of Russia. Russian natural ecosystem is one of biggest CO_2 absorber & source on the Earth.

Key words: Russia, natural ecosystem, carbon cycle.