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乙酸/丙酸作为 EBPR 碳源的动力学模型研究(Ⅲ)——模型的应用

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摘要:采用基于 SCFAs 代谢的动力学模型,模拟了不同碳源类型和不同 m(P)/m(COD) 对聚磷菌(PAO) 和聚糖菌(GAO) 竞争的影响. 结果表明,以乙酸作为唯一碳源时,EBPR 中的微生物种群结构基本保持反应器初始状态的生物组成,PAO 或 GAO 都无法取得明显的竞争优势. 但是,在进水中添加丙酸有利于 PAO 成为优势微生物,当丙酸占总酸的质量分数达到 33% 以上时,EBPR 趋于稳定. 当 m(P)/m(COD) <0.01 时,即使丙酸作为 EBPR 的碳源,GAO 仍占(PAO+GAO) 总量的 95% 以上. 为了使 PAO 占有优势,进水 m(P)/m(COD) 应该控制在 0.04 ~0.10 之间.

关键词:聚磷菌;聚糖菌;动力学模拟;竞争;优势菌属

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Kinetic Model of Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Removal with Mixed Acetic and Propionic Acids as Carbon Sources (III): Model Application

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Abstract: The kinetic model based on SCFAs metabolism was applied for the prediction of phosphorus-and glycogen-accumulating organisms (PAO and GAO) competition with different carbon sources and m(P)/m(COD) ratios. When acetic acid was used as the sole carbon source, the biomass compositions were almost the same as those before cultivation, and neither PAO nor GAO could be outcompeted from EBPR. However, increasing propionic acid in the influent helped PAO to be the predominance organism, and EBPR performance kept excellent when the ratio of propionate to mixed acids (acetate + propionate) was higher than 0. 33. It also found that the m(P)/m(COD) ratio should be kept at 0. 04-0. 10 to avoid phosphorus became a limiting factor for PAO growth. This was because at low m(P)/m(COD) ratios, such as 0.01, GAO would take up 95% of the total (PAO + GAO) biomass.

Key words: phosphorus accumulating organisms (PAO); glycogen accumulating organisms (GAO); kinetic simulation; competition; predominance biomass

建立动力学模型[1] 的目的不仅仅在于模拟PAO和GAO的代谢过程,更重要的是模拟和预测不同条件下PAO-GAO的竞争关系,为生物除磷工艺的优化和稳定运行提供指导.为了预测外界条件变化对PAO和GAO的影响,本研究以表1作为SBR工艺的初始条件,其中进水中丙酸比例如式(1)所示(mol·mol⁻¹,以C计),模拟了运行60d后PAO和GAO生物量的分布关系.模拟过程中,忽略静置阶段微生物的自溶;由于PAO和GAO的竞争使好氧pH不确定而无法模拟pH对PAO好氧吸磷的抑制作用,因此采用全程控制pH为7.0的控制方式;此外,除非特别指出,模型参数选择均采用本研究已确定的数值[2].SBR中PAO和GAO占(PAO+GAO)的质量分数如式(2)所示(g·g⁻¹,以

COD 计).

$$f_{\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}} = \frac{n_{\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}}}{n_{Z\overline{\text{M}}} + n_{\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}}} \tag{1}$$

$$f_{\text{PAO}} = \frac{X_{\text{PAO}}}{X_{\text{PAO}} + X_{\text{GAO}}} \tag{2}$$

$$f_{\text{GAO}} = \frac{X_{\text{GAO}}}{X_{\text{PAO}} + X_{\text{GAO}}}$$

1 碳源类型对 PAO-GAO 竞争的影响

图 1 表示了不同碳源条件对 PAO-GAO 竞争的

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表 1	模拟	SRR	运行的	ጎ ሕጠ፣	始冬	件

Table 1	Initial	parameters	for t	he	simulation	of	SBR	process

参数	初始条件
X_{PAO} , X_{GAO} (以COD计)/mg·L ⁻¹	1 000
$X_{\rm PP}/X_{\rm PAO}$ (以COD计)/g·g ⁻¹	0.32
$X_{\text{GLY, P}}/X_{\text{PAO}}$ (以COD计)/g·g ⁻¹	0.18
$X_{\text{GLY, G}}/X_{\text{GAO}}(\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \)/g \cdot g^{-1}$	0.4
$X_{\text{PHA, P}}$, $X_{\text{GLY, G}}(\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	5
进水 SCFAs 浓度(以 COD 计)/mg·L ⁻¹	200
进水 SOP 浓度(以 P 计)/mg·L ⁻¹	20
pH	7.0
溶解氧/mg·L ⁻¹	6
污泥龄/d	8
温度/℃	20
运行方式	每天运行3个周期,每周期包括2h 厌氧和3h 好氧

影响. Lopez-Vazquez 等^[3]建议,当系统中的 PAO (或 GAO)占(PAO + GAO)的 60%以上时,则认为 PAO(或 GAO)占有优势;当 PAO(或 GAO)都无法达到(PAO + GAO)60%以上时,则认为 PAO 和 GAO 在系统中并存而且存在竞争关系. 由图 1 可以看出,当碳源为纯乙酸时,运行 60 d 后反应器中的 PAO 无法取得明显的竞争优势,虽然 $f_{PAO} > f_{GAO}$,但是这种微弱的优势很容易被外界环境变化(如高温)打破^[3~10],使 GAO 取得竞争优势而造成 EBPR系统恶化,这与 Lopez-Vazquez 等^[3]的研究结果类似. 随着丙酸摩尔分数(以 C 计)的增加,系统中PAO 的含量也逐渐增加,当 f_{PAO} 超过 60%而占据主导地位,预示 EBPR 反应器运行稳定,系统除磷能力进一步增强,这在课题组之前的研究中得以验证^[11,12].

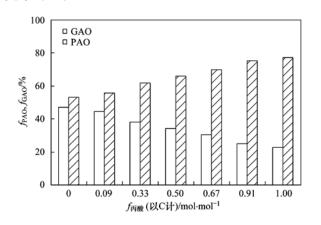


图 1 模拟不同碳源比例对 PAO-GAO 竞争的影响

Fig. 1 Simulation the effect of propionate to SCFAs ratios on the PAO-GAO competition

2 m(P)/m(COD)比对 PAO-GAO 竞争的影响

大量研究表明,m(P)/m(COD)比例高有利于

富集 PAO^[13, 14]. 在保持进水 COD 为 200 mg·L⁻¹的条件下,改变进水中 SOP 的含量,使 m(P)/m (COD) 依次为 0.10、0.05、0.04、0.025、0.02、0.01 这 6 种比例,模拟反应器运行 60 d 过程中 PAO 和 GAO 的竞争状况. 图 2 给出了部分不同进水酸比例、不同 m(P)/m (COD) 比对 PAO-GAO 竞争的影响. 可以看出,无论碳源为乙酸、混合酸还是丙酸,当进水 m(P)/m (COD) 为 0.01 时,60 d 后反应器中 GAO 的含量可以达到 95%以上. 这说明,通过降低进水中的磷含量,可以培养出纯度很高的GAO.

当 *m*(P)/*m*(COD) 为 0.02 时,虽然随着丙酸含量的增加,反应器中 PAO 仍可以在短时间(20 d)内取得竞争优势,但是随着时间的增加,PAO 仍将被洗出、GAO 最终取得竞争优势.

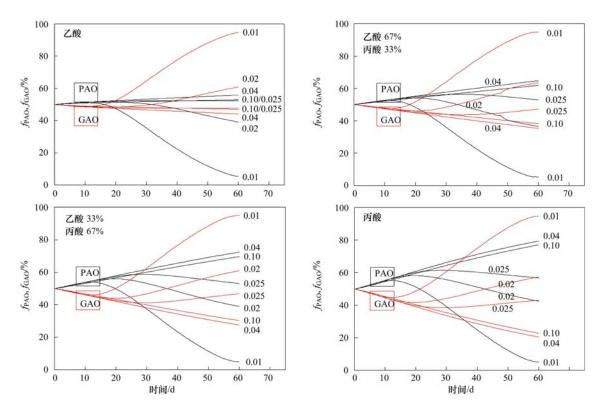
当m(P)/m(COD)为 0. 025 时,以乙酸作为碳源的反应器中 PAO 与 GAO 都无法成为系统的优势菌属,分别维持在 52% 和 48% 左右. 在其它反应器中,随着丙酸的增加,PAO 可在短时间内占总微生物量的 60%以上,但是当时间超过 30 d,PAO 比例又出现下降的趋势,60 d 后丙酸反应器中 PAO 比例下降到 57% 左右. 这说明当m(P)/m(COD)低于0. 025 时,无论以乙酸、混合酸还是丙酸作为碳源,EBPR 都不稳定. Ren 等[15] 在m(P)/m(COD) = 0. 033、乙酸作为碳源、温度为(14 ± 1) $\mathbb C$ 的条件下,发现 PAO 占生物量的 40% 左右,这与本研究中的模拟数据接近.

当 *m*(P)/*m*(COD) 为 0.04 时,纯乙酸反应器中 PAO 依然维持在 52% 左右.但是,随着丙酸含量的增加,PAO 渐渐取得明显的竞争优势,丙酸含量越高,PAO 成为优势菌属的所需的时间越短.然而,在

碳源组分一定条件下,继续增加 m(P)/m(COD), 既不能提高 PAO 取得竞争优势的速度,也不能改善微生物的分布状况,过高的 m(P)/m(COD)甚至将减小 PAO 的比例. 这表明,在增强生物除磷系统中,m(P)/m(COD)维持在 $0.04 \sim 0.10$ 有利于 PAO 的生长.

从图 2 中还可以看出,在 m(P)/m(COD) > 0.025 且乙酸作为碳源的 EBPR 系统中, PAO 和

GAO 基本维持反应器初始状态的生物比例,任何一种微生物都无法取得明显优势. 只有在外界环境改变(如温度降低/升高、m(P)/m(COD)比例非常低等)的条件下,才能打破乙酸作为碳源的 EBPR 中的生物群落平衡,使其中一种微生物成为优势菌属. 但是,当进水中含有一定量的丙酸,假设运行环境不发生变化,从理论上来说,只要运行足够长的时间,可以使系统中 PAO 含量超过 >80%.



图中数值代表 m(P)/m(COD); 乙酸图中 0. 10/0. 025 表示当 m(P)/m(COD) 为 0. 10 和 0. 025 时, 曲线几乎重合图 2 预测 m(P)/m(COD) 比对 PAO-GAO 竞争的影响

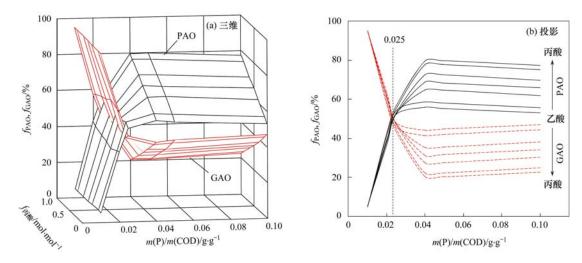
Fig. 2 Simulation the effect of influent m(P)/m(COD) ratios on the PAO-GAO competition

图 3 为不同 m(P)/m(COD) 下运行 60 d 后反应器中的微生物分布状况,从中可以更直观地比较 m(P)/m(COD) 和碳源组成对 PAO-GAO 竞争的影响. 由图 3 可以看出,当丙酸含量较低时,EBPR 中PAO 很难取得竞争优势;随着丙酸含量的增加,系统中 PAO 的比例也逐渐增加.

由图 3 还可以看出,m(P)/m(COD) = 0.025 是EBPR 能否成功运行的关键比例. 当 m(P)/m (COD) < 0.025 时, PAO 很容易被洗出, GAO 迅速取得竞争优势. 当 m(P)/m(COD) = 0.04 时,最有利于 PAO 的生长. 继续增加 m(P)/m(COD) 比例, PAO 比例反而略有下降,这可能是因为 PAO 无法获得充足的碳源所致.

3 结论

- (1)当 EBPR 系统中 PAO 和 GAO 数量相当而 且以乙酸作为唯一碳源时, PAO 较难取得优势,但 随着丙酸比例的提高, PAO 将逐渐增加并占据主导 地位.
- (2)当 *m*(P)/*m*(COD) < 0.02 时, PAO 将被洗出, GAO 最终取得竞争优势. 当 *m*(P)/*m*(COD)为 0.01 时, GAO 甚至可以占细菌总量的 95% 以上.
- (3)当 m(P)/m(COD) = 0.025 时,无论以乙酸、混合酸还是丙酸作为碳源,PAO 和 GAO 都无法成为优势菌属.
 - (4) 当 m(P)/m(COD) > 0.04 时,随着丙酸含



投影图中依箭头方向依次为由乙酸→混合酸→丙酸,即n(丙酸)/n(SCFAs)的摩尔比依次为0%、9%、33%、50%、67%、91%、100%(以 C 计)

图 3 模拟 m(P)/m(COD) 比运行 60 d 后系统中微生物分布的三维图及投影图

Fig. 3 The 3D-surface plot and projection graph of biomass fraction after 60 d running at different m(P)/m(COD) ratios

量的增加,PAO 渐渐取得明显的竞争优势,丙酸含量越高,PAO 成为优势菌属的所需的时间越短.

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