生产性四级转盘生物膜活性的测定与分析

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摘要 本文以处理生物制品废水的生产性四级转盘的生物膜为材料,在监测转盘对废水污染指标(BOD,、CODer、挥发酚)降解性能的同时,测定了各级转盘生物膜的挥发性固体 (VS)、活性微生物数目 (AMN) 以及 TTC-脱氢酶活性 (TTC-DHA) 等活性参数,并分析讨论了 VS、AMN、TTC-DHA 与转盘级数的关系以及 TTC-DHA 与 VS 的相关性等问题。结果表明, TTC-DHA 可能将会成为测定转盘生物膜活性的有效参数。 关键词 生物转盘,生物膜活性,TTC-脱氢酶活性.

在污水生物处理技术中,生物转盘法具有承受负荷高、抗冲击负荷能力强、净化效率高、节能、运转费用低、操作简单和维护管理方便等优点。因此,近年来生物转盘法在国内外普遍受到重视。

一、材料与方法

(一) 试验装置及其性能

该试验装置为生产性四级生物转盘,直径 3m,玻璃钢材质盘板,每级由 60 片盘板组成。 其主要性能指标为: ① 转速 2 转/min; ②进水流量 3 02L/s; ③氧化槽内水温19—21℃; ④转盘进水水质: COD_{cr} 291.58 mg/L, BOD, 169.23 mg/L, 挥发 酚 12.08

mg/L, pH 值 6.55; ⑤四级转盘对主要污染 指标的去除率分别为: COD_c, 73.4%, BOD_s 81.3%, 挥发酚 96.4%.

(二) 检测指标与设备仪器

检测指标包括: ①生物膜厚度; ②生物膜密度;③生物膜挥发分;④生物膜内活性微生物数目 (AMN); ⑤ 生物膜 TTC-脱氢酶活性.

主要仪器设备: ①电热恒温水浴器; ② 电热恒温干燥箱;③茂福电阻炉;④生化培养 箱;⑤调速多用振荡器;⑥分析天平;⑦超净 工作台;⑧分光光度计;⑩离心机等。

(三) 生物膜的收集和样品制备

用于本试验的生物膜均是在停止转盘运行 5min 后立即刮取的。

- (1) 用于生物膜 微 生 物 分 离 计 数 和 TTC-DHA 测定的各级生物膜分别 用 洁 净 的载玻片刮取,并放人标有 I、II、III、IV 编号 的四个无菌平皿中。该平皿底部事先已铺上一层脱脂棉,并由滤纸覆盖,其中已吸足了无菌水,以保持生物膜的水分平衡。
- (2) 用于测定生物膜厚度的各级生物膜 采用"刮膜耙"刮取。该刮膜耙可在某一盘片 上的任何部位上快速地刮取一定面积的生物 膜。每级转盘大约刮取 50—60ml 生物膜,分

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别放人洁净的 100ml 烧杯中,并用塑料薄膜 扎口以防水分蒸发。再以同样的方法,分别 刮取 60—80ml 各级生物膜,以用于测定生物膜密度与生物膜挥发分。

(3) 用于测定 AMN 和 TTC-DHA 的生物膜,需要经过振荡处理以分散膜内微生物有机体,才可作为实验样品。制备实验样品时,首先称取 lg 生物膜放入盛有 99ml 无菌水的三角瓶中,再放入数粒玻璃珠,加胶塞扎紧后,置于振荡器上中速振荡 2h,即可。

(四)测定方法

1. 生物膜挥发性固体的测定

采用间接的方法测定生物膜挥发性固体 (VS).

(1) 膜厚度采用体积-面积折算法求得。由于刮取生物膜的面积是已知的,所以只要测出所刮取全部生物膜的体积,便可计算出生物膜的平均厚度,其计算公式为:

$$d(\mu \text{m}) = \frac{V}{S} \times 10^4 \tag{2}$$

式中, d——生物膜厚度(μ m),

V——生物膜体积 (ml 或 cm³),

S——刮取生物膜的面积 (cm^2) .

- (2) 生物膜密度系指单位体积湿生物膜被烘干后的重量^{ti}。 其测定方法参照"水和废水标准检验法"中有关测定残渣的方法进行¹²。生物膜密度以 mg/cm³表示。
- (3) 生物膜挥发分的测定 取已烘干恒重的干膜物质大约 2g 左右于已恒重的 瓷坩锅中,精称后放入茂福电阻 炉内,于 550±50℃条件下灼烧 20min 至恒重。然后,根据灼烧减量计算出生物膜挥发分(以百分比表示)。

2. 生物膜内活性 微生物 数目 (AMN) 的测定

用无菌吸管吸取试验 样品 1ml 进行 稀释,然后按"平板菌落计数法"进行接种、培养和计数^[3]。 试验中,采用选择性培养基对生物膜中细菌、放线菌和霉菌的数目分别进行测定。

3. 生物膜 TTC-脱氢酶活性 (TTC-DHA) 的测定

检测生物膜 TTC-DHA 采用 Klapwijk 等(1974)所提出的 TTC-还原法^[6]。分析中,以 TTC (2,3,5-三苯基氯化四氮唑)为最终受氢体,以乳酸钙为基质。TTC-DHA 测定结果以每 g 生物膜挥发性固体每 h 所产生的三苯基甲 腊 (TF) 的 mg 数 表 示 (mgTF/gVS·h)。

二、结果与分析

(一) VS、AMN、TTC-DHA 与转盘级数的关系

1. VS 与转盘级数的关系

为了测定运行中各级转盘的生物量(即 VS),首先测定了各级转盘生物膜的厚度、密度以及挥发分(表 1)。然后,根据式(1),由实测数据和已知的各级转盘有效面积求得了各自的 VS(表 2)。

表 1 各級转盘生物膜厚度、密度及挥发分的 平均测定结果*

级 数指 标	1	2	3	4
生物膜厚度 (µm)	886.49	757.92	706.91	668.17
生物膜密度 (mg/cm³)	53.57	39.94	34.44	33.71
生物膜挥发分(%)	65.46	71.39	72.57	73.95

* 表中数据为 4 次测定的平均值,表 2、4 同表 1.

表 2 各级转盘生物膜 VS 的平均值

级数	1	2	3	4
VS(g)	25300.91	17588.69	14379.67	13552.51

运行中的四级生物转盘系统生物量的分

布是不均匀的。其中,第一级转盘生物量最 大,大约是第四级转盘生物量的1.9倍。而 日、各级转盘生物量的分布随级数的增加而 逐渐减少(表 2)。这种分布趋势是由各级转 盘氧化槽内污水中有机物浓度不同 决定的, 可以通过对实测数据的分析加以解释。由表 1可知,所测各级转盘生物膜的厚度与密度 均是随着转盘级数的增加而呈逐渐下降趋势 的,并目前两级的下降幅度较大,说明该运行 装置各级生物量的分布规律是由各级生物膜 厚度和密度分布的不均等性及其变化趋势决 定的。 如果把所求得的各级转盘生物膜 VS 以及表 1 中膜厚度与膜密度的实测数据对转 盘级数绘制曲线(图1),便会明显地反映出 它们彼此间具有一定的平行关系,说明各级 转盘生物膜 VS 的大小与膜厚度、膜密度 有 关.

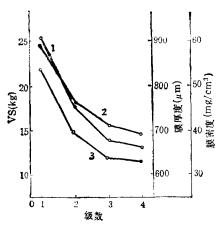


图 1 生物膜 VS、厚度、密度与级数的关系 1.VS 2.膜厚度 3.膜密度

在图 1 中,膜厚度曲线与膜密度曲线形状极为相似,说明两者之间具有相关性。在四级转盘系统中,它们均受氧化槽内有机物浓度的制约。生物膜厚度与水中有机物浓度成正比。水中有机物浓度越高,有机物所能扩散的深度越大,膜内微生物生长越旺盛,因此可以维持较厚的生物膜。对于串联的四级转盘系统来说,由于进水中的有机物是逐级被膜内微生物消化、吸收和利用的,所以各级被膜内微生物消化、吸收和利用的,所以各级

氧化槽内有机物浓度必然会依次降低,从而导致各级生物膜的依次减薄。

生物膜 VS 是转盘法净化污水 的 主 体. 如果设想把各级转盘上的生物膜全部刮人氧 化槽内,那么便可把生物膜 VS 折算成氧 化槽内的混合液浓度 (MLVSS), 见表 3.

表 3 生物膜 VS 折算成的槽内 混合液浓度 (MLVSS)

 转盘级数	1	2	3	4
MLVSS (mg/L)	4768.8	3315.2	2710.3	2554.4

表 3 中各级转盘的混合 液 浓度 差异较大,特别是第一级明显地高于后三级。这种生物浓度分配的不均衡性,决定了各级转盘净化效率上的差异性。在转盘法处理废水中,大部分有机物质之所以在第一级或前几级被去除就是这个缘故。另外,生物转盘这之所以净化效率高,是由于它的生物量大效由其生物膜 VS 折算成的生物浓度较高决定的。仅以表 3 的第一级为例,它的混合液浓度大约是传统活性污泥法的 2—3 倍。

2. AMN 与转盘级数的关系

对实验样品进行镜检得知,各级转盘生物膜所包括的微生物类群较多,主要有细菌、放线菌、霉菌、球衣细菌、原生动物和后生微小动物等。检测结果表明,在上述微生物类群中,占绝对优势的是细菌,其次是放线菌和霉菌。各级生物膜的每8干重内含有细菌的数目在10°个以上,放线菌和霉菌也都在10°个以上(表4)。根据生态学上的多样性原理来看,组成生态系生物种类越多,则生态系越稳定,说明该试验装置的生物膜性能是稳定的。

级数微生物	1	2 ,	3	4
细菌	2.7×10°	3.5×10°	3.4×10°	3.0×10°
放线菌	3.0×10 ⁸	4.0×10ª	2.5×108	2.3×10 ⁸
等	5.0×108	3.5×108	3.4×108	3.2×10 ⁸

虽然单位重量干膜所含的主要微生物数目在级间差异不大,但如果把各级转盘的生物膜总量联系起来,那么各级之间某类微生物的数量差异还是明显的。比如,第一级生物膜台有活细菌的总数为1.0×10¹⁴个;而第二、三、四级则分别为8.6×10¹³个、6.7×10¹³个、5.5×10¹³个。可见,各级生物膜的活性细菌数目也是随着级数的增加而依次减少的。

3. TTC-DHA 与转盘级数的关系

测定结果表明,生物膜的 TTC-DHA 在四级转盘系统中的分布是不均衡的,如同 VS和 AMN一样,TTC-DHA 总量也是随着转盘级数的增加而依次减少的(图 2)。

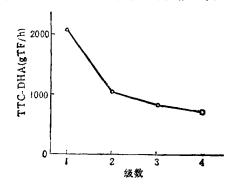


图 2 生物膜 TTC-DHA 总量与级数的关系

在四级转盘系统中,TTC-DHA 逐级减少是由各级氧化槽内有机物浓度差异决定的。因为运行中的四级转盘系统可以看作是稳态的生物降解过程,其酶促反应速度与基质浓度有关,因此各级氧化槽内有机物浓度的不同,不但决定了各级生物膜的VS和AMN,而且也限制了它们的TTC-DHA。

总之,VS、AMN 以及 TTC-DHA 在生产性四级转盘系统中的分布及其与转盘级数的关系是一致的。这不但说明了 VS、AMN、TTC-DHA 分别能够从不同角度上反映出各级转盘的生物量,均可作为转盘生物膜的活性参数,而且也在某种程度上揭示了转盘净化污水的生化本质问题。

(二) TTC-DHA 与 VS 的相关性

对所测生物膜 TTC-DHA 与 VS 的实验数据进行回归分析的结果表明,在四级转盘系统中,TTC-DHA 与 VS 的线性关系良好,且显著相关(r=0.992),见图 3。

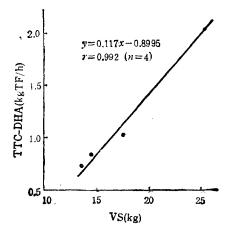


图 3 生物膜 TTC-DHA 与 VS 的关系

图 3 说明,各级生物 膜 TTC-DHA 的 总量与它们的 VS 总量成正比例关系,即 生物膜 VS 总量越大,TTC-DHA 总量越多. 这与活性污泥中微生物浓度(即污泥浓度)越大,其生化活性越高是一致的.

在理论上讲,污水处理系统中的生物量越大,生化活性越高,对废水中有机物的去除率也就越高。如果把各级转盘对其进水 BOD,的平均去除率与各自生物膜的比脱氢酶活性(STTC-DHA)或 VS进行回归分析,便会得到与理论上一致的结论(图 4)。 VS、STTC-DHA 与废水中 BOD,平均去除率均达到显著相关水平,而且后者优于前者。说明在反映转盘生物膜活性方面,TTC-DHA 比 VS更有效。

另外,经过回归分析得知,TTC-DHA与活性细菌数目或与细菌、放线菌、霉菌总数之间的相关性,均未达到显著水平(前者r=0.779, n=4),后者r=0.889, n=4),说明生物膜 TTC-DHA 检测的对象,不仅是细菌,而且还要包括放线菌、霉菌甚至球衣细菌等。因此,在转盘生物膜活性测定中,可以

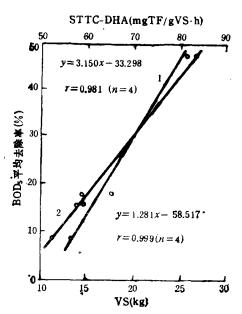


图 4 STTC-DHA、VS 与 BOD, 平均去除率的关系 1. VS 2. STTC-DHA

把 TTC-DHA 检验看作是一种具有广义 性的测定技术。

三、结 论

1. 对于生产性四级转盘的微生物 总量,

可以通过测定生物膜的挥发性固体 (VS)、活性微生物数目 (AMN) 以及 TTC-DHA 等活性参数求得。

- 2. 在四级转盘系统中, VS、AMN 以及 TTC-DHA 的分布是不均衡的。 总的说来, 它们均随着转盘级数的增加而依次降低,这 是污水在多级转盘中逐级净化的生化基础。
- 3. 生物膜 TTC-DHA 与 VS 显著相关 (r = 0.992),并且它们均与进水中 BOD,的 平均去除率相关,但比较而言,TTC-DHA 优于 VS. 因此,TTC-DHA 可能将会成为测定转盘生物膜活性的有效参数。至于如何才能有效地将 TTC-DHA 测定技术应用于废水的生物转盘处理中,很多问题尚待研究。

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煤粒度和煤浆浓度对微生物法煤炭脱硫的影响

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摘要 本文探讨了煤粒度和煤浆浓度对微生物脱硫的影响。实验结果表明,煤粒度越小,煤的脱硫率越高,小于 0.054mm粒径的煤样(煤浆浓度 10%),微生物在 12 天时间内,可脱除44.1%左右的硫,使煤的总含硫量从2.55%降到 1.425%;浓度为 10%的煤浆(粒径 0.073—0.088mm)脱硫效果最好,微生物在 12 天时间内,可脱除 38.9%左右的硫,使煤的总含硫量从 2.55%降到 1.558%。从而确定出微生物法煤炭脱硫工艺的最佳粒径要求和煤浆浓度条件。

关键调 煤粒度,煤浆浓度,微生物法煤炭脱硫.

煤炭中一般都含有约 0.3-5% 的硫,主要以黄铁矿 (FeS_2) 形式存在。 煤炭直接燃烧或加工利用时,大部分硫转化为 SO_2 非人

大气,造成严重的环境污染.煤炭脱硫方法很

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Abstracts

Chinese Journal of Environmental Science

Study on Decolorization of Dyeing Wastewater by Mixed Bacterial Cells Immobilized in Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Liu Zhipei. Yang Huifang, Jia Shengfeng (Institute of Microbiology, Academia Sinica, Beijing): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

In preparing mixed decolorizing bacterial cells immobilized in polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) for decolorizational treatment of dyeing wastewater, the optimum concentrations of PVA and cells were 12% (w/v) and 2% (w/v), respectively, pH Value had little influence on the cell immobilization course. The immobilized cells of mixed decolorizing bacteria were similar to the native cells for their function of decolorization of dyeing wastewater. The optimum temperature and pH were 30-40°C and 7.0, respectively. The highest decolorizing activity and thermal stability were observed at pH ranging from 6.0 to 8.9 and temperature ranging from 25°C to 40°C. In the course of one month continuous decolorizational treatment of dyeing wastewater, the retention time of wastewater was found to be less than 3.0 hours and decolorization rate reached 70-80%.

Key words: mixed decolorizing bacteria, polyvinylalcohol (PVA), immobilized cells, decolorization of dyeing wastewater.

Effect of Plant Hormone "802" on the Performance of Water Hyacinth in Cool Tolerance and Pollution Control. Huang Daobing (Changde Environmental Monitoring Station), Qiu Changqiang, Sun Xingxiang, Zhou Yuanxiang(Institute of Hydrobiology, Academia Sinica): Chin. J. Environ. Sci.. 13(1), 1992, PP.

To sprinkle plant hormone 802 on the leaves of water hyacinth can improve its performance in cool to-lerance and pollution removal. Puffy concentration of 802 on the leaves should be around 100ppm. However 802 can not improve the limit of low temperature tolerance of water hyacinth and, as a result, the water hyacinth will still die of frostbite at the temperature below 5°C.

Key words: water hyacinth (eicnhornia crassipes), plant hormone 802.

Controlling Algal Overgrowth with Chemical Methods. Lan Zhiwen, Zhao Ming, Yin Chengqing (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Academia Sinica): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

Using enclosure ecosystem bags, the control of algal overgrowth with chemical methods is studied in eutrophic Chaohu Lake. The results show that 0.20—0.30mg/1 of total Cu can effectively control the overgrowth of Microcystis bloom. Iron salt, as synergist, can greatly enhance the effects of copper algicide.

Key words: microcystis bloom, algicide, synergist, enclosure ecosystem.

Research on the Technique of Stoachastic Mixed Data Evaluation. Jiang Lin, Wu Zhishan, Zhao Tong (Beijing Municipal Research Institute of Environmental Protection): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

It is very important to deal with qualitative and quantitative information together in the evaluation of alternative plans, such as urban and environmental plans. In this paper, a new method, the technique of stoachastic mixed data evaluation is illustrated. In this method, the qualitative information is classified into three different types and all the types are described by mathematical formulas and treated by using random generator according to these formulas. Then, treated qualitative information is conbined with the quantitative information to evaluate the alternatives. This new method improves the mixed data evaluation techniques which are only able to deal with partial qualitative informatrion—ordinal information. At last, a case study is given,

Key words: quantitative information, qualitative information, ordinal information, stoachastic mixed data evaluation.

Graphic Design and Programming in Regional Environmental Management Information System. Li Jiangfeng, Cheng Shengtong, Situ Wei, Zheng Bolin (Department of Environmental Engineering, Tsinghua University): chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

Graphic management is one of the important and necessary parts of REMIS. On the basis of analysis of REMIS graph demands, this paper summarizes the functions of graphic system and puts forward the design principles and programming environment. It also illustrates the methods and steps of the function realization on personal computers.

Key words: REMIS, environmental graph management, computer graphics.

Determination and Analysis of Activities of the Biological Film of a Productive Four-Stage Rotating Biological Contractor. Zhou Chunsheng, Liu Changsong (Jilin Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

Active parameters such as Volatile Solid (VS), Active Microorganism Number (AMN) and TTC-Dehydrogenase Activity (TTC-DHA) of the biological film of a four-stage rotating biological contractor (RBC), which was used in the treatment of waste water from the production of bioproducts, was determined, while degradation characteristics of RBC for waste pollution targets (BOD₅ COD and Volatile Phenols) being monitored. The relationship between VS, AMN and TTC-DHA and stages as well as the correlation between TTC-DHA and VS were also analysed and discussed. Results show that TTC-DHA would

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most probably become an efficient parameter in determining RBC biological film activities.

Key words: rotating biological contractor (RBC), biological film activity, TTC-dehydrogenase activity.

Influence of Coal Size and Pulp Concentration upon Microbial Desulfurization of Coal. Li Lei, Zhang Xing (China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

On the basis of experiments, this paper discusses the influence of coal size and pulp concentration upon microbial desulfurization of coal. Experimental results show that the smaller the coal size is, the higher the coal desulfurization rate will be. When the coal size is smaller than 0.054mm (coal pulp concentration is 10%), 44.1% of the sulfur in the coal can be removed in 12 days, thus reducing the total sulfur content of the coal from 2.55% to 1.425%. The optimum pulp concentration for coal desulfurization is 10%. Under this condition (coal size is 0.073—0.088mm), the microorganism can remove about 38.9% of the sulfur in the coal in 12 days, thus reducing the total sulfur content of the coal from 2.55% to 1.558%.

Key words: coal pulp concentration, coal desulfurization, Microbial desulfurization of coal.

Research of Ferrite Coating on Neutralization Precipitation Sludge. Tu Pingguan (Dept. of Biology, Tsinghua University, P. R. China), H. Abe (NEC Environmental Engineering Co., Japan), Y. Tamaura (Dept. of Chemistry, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan): Chin. J. Environ. Sci. 13 (1), 1992, PP.

The method of ferrite coating on neutralization precipitation sludge (NPS) was studied, Ferrite coating on NPS is influenced by various elements, such as total amount of FeSO₄, 7H₂O adding reaction temperature, pH value, air velocity, oxidation-reduction potential and frequency of FeSO4.7H2O added. Lowre amount of FeSO4.7H2O added makes the results of coating worse. High reaction temperature is detrimental to the localization of Mn. However low reaction temperature is unfavourable for the coating of Cd, Cu and Zn. Low air velocity results in slow. reaction rate which is not beneficial to coating, The coating reaction would be difficult to control at pH lower than 9. ORP has little influence on coating for the experimental conditions. The higher the frequency of FeSO4. 7H2O addition is, the better the results of coating would be. In this experiment, complete ferrite film was found to be formed on the surface of small NPS particles. Through this kind of disposal process, heavy metal ions will no longer leach out from NPS under weak acidic conditions.

Key words: ferrite coating, heavy metal ions, neutralization precipitation sludge.

An Investigation of Noise Sources and Me-

asure of Noise Control in the City Underground Buildings. Chen Yanxun. (Chongqing Institute of Architecture and Engineering. Chongqing): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13(1), 1992, PP.

This paper presents some measurement data on the noise sources in the underground buildings, including blower rooms, pump rooms and generator rooms of diesel engine, discusses requirements of sound environment in different city underground buildings, and gives an analysis on the measurement data of underground constructions of airsound insulation.

Key words: underground building, noise source, noice control. sound insulation.

The Application of Linear-Schematic Method to the Analysis of Watermass Tracing Experiment Data in River. Guo Jianqing. (Farm-Land Irrigation Research Institute of MWR): Chin. J. Environ. Sci. 13(1), 1992, PP.

A linear equation can be deduced by changing, properly, the analytic representation reflecting the variation of tracer's concentration in water mass tracing experiment under the condition that the first-order reaction rate constant (K1) is not equal to zero. Only the original observed data are included in the independent and dependent variables of the equation and three parameters (K1, D, U) are included in the linear constant. Thus, after knowing two constants by using linear-schematic method or linear-regression method, the other parameters can be obtained if either K1 or U is known.

Kew words: Water mass tracing, linear schematic analysis.

A New Method for the Treatment of NO_x Containing Waste Gas. Yu Longxing (Department of Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Second Polytechnic University): Chin. J. Environ. Sci., 13 (1), 1992, pp.

In this artical, a new method for treating NOx containing waste gas generated from the process of oxalic acid production by starch method is introduced. Firstly, the oxidative extent of NOx gas is raised using air as oxidant. Then it is absorbed with water and 13% dilute nitric acid is formed. Secondly, the acid is used as an absorbent which is repeatedly sprayed over the NOx containing waste gas under the presence of catalyst, thus resulting in 41% nitric acid. The acid can be recovered as a material for the production of oxalic acid with "starch method". Through discussions on the factors which influence the effect of absorbent spray, such as temperature and concentration of the spraying absorbent, the velocity of spray, and the variety and the sizes of the particles of the catalysts, the optimum conditions of the process are defined.

Key words: NO_x waste gas, absorption of NO_x gas.