

SBR法处理中药废水的试验研究

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摘要 本研究采用SBR法处理中药废水。试验结果表明,在进水COD为1000—2500 mg/L内和曝气14 h条件下,出水COD在250 mg/L以下, BOD₅在100 mg/L以下, SS在100 mg/L以下,全部达到医药行业排放标准。本研究还对曝气过程中的脱氢酶变化规律进行了探讨。

关键词 SBR法, 处理, 中药废水。

延边敖东制药厂口服液生产车间的生产废水有机污染物浓度较高,污染受纳水体牡丹江流域,给以该流域为主要饮用水水源的下游各城镇的给水处理带来困难。笔者采用SBR(Sequencing Batch Reactor)法^[1],取得了处理敖东制药厂口服液生产废水的运行参数,为该厂废水处理提供了科学依据。

1 试验材料与方法

1.1 试验装置

反应器为塑料制成,有效体积10 L,反应器置于恒温水浴中,自动恒温。反应器底部设置2个微孔曝气头,以压缩空气为氧源。反应器设置3个排水口,分别可排出25%、37.5%和50%的处理上清液,试验装置如图1所示。

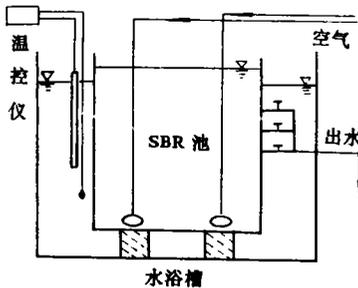


图1 试验装置示意图

1.2 试验废水及其水质

试验废水取自敖东制药厂口服液生产车间。该车间的生产废水主要为提取工段清洗水和精制工段清洗水,提取工段废水其COD浓度在500—800 mg/L之间, BOD₅/COD比值在0.43—0.58之间, SS为1400 mg/L左右。因为精制工段投入大量乙醇,从而使废水有机污

染物浓度大为提高。各股水汇流后,其混合废水COD在1000—2500 mg/L之间, BOD₅/COD比值升至0.77左右, SS为1900 mg/L左右, pH值为5.28—6.46,混合废水呈黄褐色透明状。

该厂现在每天排水8 h左右,生产规模扩大后,其排水为9.5 h左右,日排废水量40 m³,其余回用。

1.3 活性污泥的培养与驯化

考虑到实际工程的启动和废水的可生物处理性等问题,本研究采用城市综合污水处理厂污泥进行接种驯化。将处于回流段的污水处理厂污泥去除沉砂等后,取1 L置于反应器中,加入9 L COD为200 mg/L左右的提取工段废水,进行曝气培养,以后逐渐增加进水COD浓度,并控制温度在20℃。每日弃去3.5 L上清液,加入3.5 L原水,一周以后,发现投入的灰黑色污泥全部转化为黄褐色污泥,絮凝状态良好。之后正常进水,即每日弃去5 L上清液,加入5 L原水,至驯化20 d时检测,混合液30 min沉降比达到10, MLSS浓度已大于1 g/L,经12 h曝气, COD由进水的595 mg/L降至136 mg/L,生物相镜检发现有肾形虫、钟虫、轮虫等原、后生动物,至此视为培养与驯化结束。

2 试验结果与讨论

2.1 提取工段废水的处理

在培养和驯化完成后,直接向反应器投加提取工段废水,每天投加5 L,曝气13 h,其COD进、出水和去除率的历时变化(图2)表明,进水523—824 mg/L时,出水在200 mg/L以下, COD去除率73.4%—81.7%。

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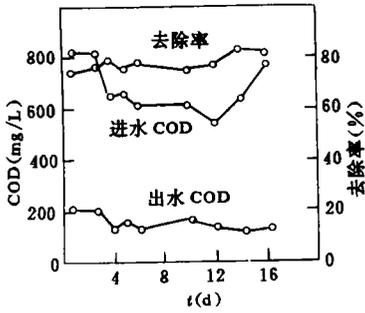


图2 COD进、出水浓度及其去除率历时曲线

几次测定结果还表明, MLSS浓度已升至2 g/L以上, 出水BOD₅浓度均在15 mg/L以下, 这说明在此条件下, 有机污染物的去除已达到较佳状态, 剩余的COD在此条件下已相对难于降解了。在每日多次进水的条件下, 不产生泡沫问题, 也无需补加营养物质。反应器内COD随曝气时间的变化(图3)表明, 曝气7 h以后, 出水COD浓度随时间的降低已比较缓慢。这是确定参数曝气时间的重要依据。

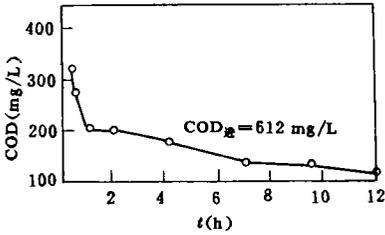


图3 COD浓度随曝气时间的变化

2.2 混合废水的处理

2.2.1 污染物去除效果

混合废水虽然BOD₅/COD比值较高, 但由于汇入乙醇较多, 致使氮、磷营养不足, 故按BOD₅:N:P = 100:5:1的比例补充了氮、磷, 此时pH值升至7。直接将混合废水以每天50%的投配量(即每日5 L)投入反应器中, 进行14 h曝气, 2 d后测定结果为进水COD 1605 mg/L, 出水COD 125 mg/L, 说明提取废水的活性污泥对混合废水是适应的。COD进、出水浓度及其去除率随时间的变化示于图4。由图4可见, 在进水1000—2500 mg/L, COD去除率处在84%—98%之间, 大多稳定在90%以上。COD出水始终低于200 mg/L, 达到了医药行业的废水排放标准。

与COD对应测定的BOD₅和SS结果表明, 出水BOD₅处于29—96 mg/L之间, 出水SS处于32—69 mg/L之间, 均低于医药行业排放标准。

2.2.2 冲击负荷、pH值及重金属离子的影响

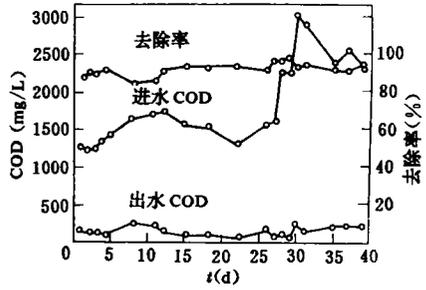


图4 进、出水COD及其去除率历时曲线

在3632 mg/L的冲击负荷下, 将pH值降至4.5, 运行数日, 其结果示于图5。由图5可见, 在维持较高进水COD浓度和在pH值及负荷的双重冲击下, 前5 d的出水COD始终低于300 mg/L, 5 d后降至200 mg/L以下。

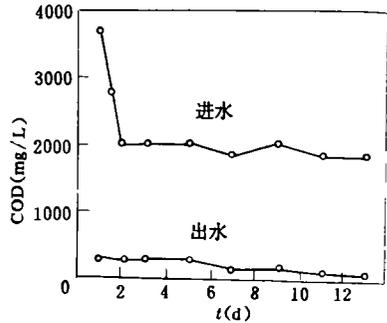


图5 COD和pH值双重冲击下的运行结果

本研究还一次性向反应器中投入100 mg/L的CuSO₄·5H₂O, 考察有毒重金属离子对本工艺的影响。试验结果表明, 在维持进水COD浓度在1852—2031 mg/L之间时, 运行5 d期间, 出水COD在111—177 mg/L之间, 100 mg/L的CuSO₄·5H₂O未对本工艺产生明显的不利影响。

2.2.3 运行参数的确定

测定不同进水COD浓度下, COD随曝气时间的变化, 其结果如图6所示。由图6中数据可见, 在进水COD为1106 mg/L和1222 mg/L时, 经4 h曝气, 可使COD分别降至132 mg/L和75 mg/L, 但当污泥因受pH影响而活性稍差时, 在进水COD为1852 mg/L条件下, 要经14 h曝气才使COD降至111 mg/L。参考前述运行结果, 曝气时间选为15 h, 这不仅可以保证在COD冲击负荷下和因环境条件变化而使得污泥活性降低时获得较好的出水水质, 还可降低剩余污泥量, 从而减少污泥处置的麻烦, 这对于小水量的废水生物处理工艺尤为重要。

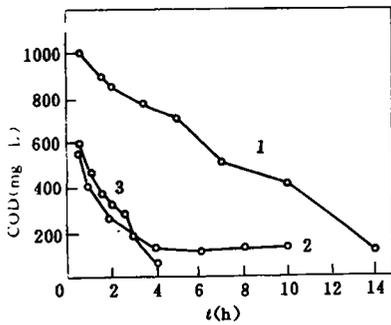


图 6 曝气时间与出水 ODC 的关系

1. $COD_{进}=1852 \text{ mg/L}$ 2. $COD_{进}=1106 \text{ mg/L}$
3. $COD_{进}=1222 \text{ mg/L}$

沉降性能较差时污泥沉降比(SV%)随沉淀时间的变化,其结果如图 7 所示。由图 7 中污泥的沉降趋势可见,在污泥沉降 1—2 h 区间,沉降速度仍然较大,为工程上安全起见,沉淀时间选为 2 h。

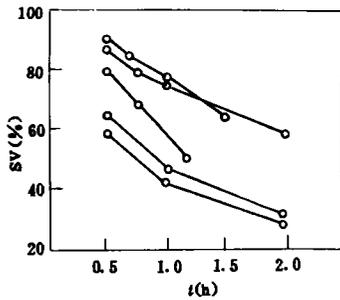


图 7 污泥沉降比随沉淀时间的变化

通过上述试验结果,结合废水水量和排放特点,确定实际工程的运行参数为:进水 10 h,曝气 15 h,沉淀 2 h,排水 1 h。

2.2.4 体系脱氢酶活性

脱氢酶活性是表征生物污泥活性的重要指标^[3],比 MLVSS 更能直接反映污泥的生化活性。对不同曝气时间下的混合液脱氢酶活性、污泥内源脱氢酶活性和相应的 COD 降解过程进行考察结果如图 8 所示。当将 COD 为 1222 mg/L 的废水以 50% 的投配量一次投入曝气池后(此时混合液 COD 浓度为 662 mg/L),污泥的内源脱氢酶活性虽然只有 2.5 mg TF/(L·h),但混合液总活性马上升至 110 mg TF/(L·h),并在 3 h 曝气时间内,始终维持在 103—119 mg TF/(L·h)之间。这说明驯化菌群即便在较高的废水浓度下也不产生抑制,相反,却可刺激体系的生化活性迅速提高,进入正常的代谢状

态。在曝气 3 h 至 4 h 区间,总活性从 114 mg TF/(L·h) 锐降至 34 mg TF/(L·h),对应的 COD 由 193 mg/L 降至 75 mg/L。总活性的迅速降低与良好的处理水质形成了对应关系。笔者认为,这一过程中的总脱氢酶活性是实际生化反应驱动力的表征,总活性愈大,生化反应的驱动力愈大,基质降解速度愈快。但如何量化,尚需进一步研究。从图 8 中的污泥内源脱氢酶变化可见,在 SBR 法的限制曝气过程中,污泥自身活性总体上经历了一个由低至高、再由高至低的过程,基质伴随此过程进行了有效的生物降解。

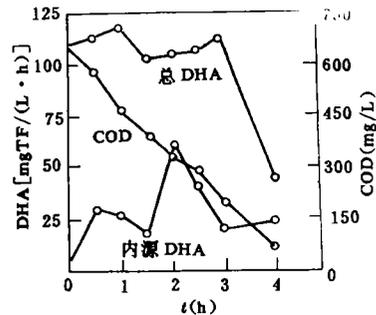


图 8 脱氢酶活性变化和 COD 降解过程曲线

3 小结

SBR 法适合敖东制药厂口服液生产车间废水的水质、水量和排放特点。试验结果表明,在进水 COD 1000—2500 mg/L 范围内,经 14 h 曝气,出水 COD、BOD₅ 和 SS 浓度均低于医药行业排放标准。确定工程运行参数为:进水 10 h,曝气 15 h,沉淀 2 h,排水 1 h。

试验结果还表明,本工艺对 COD 冲击负荷、pH 值变化和有毒重金属离子都有一定的抵抗能力。

以城市综合污水处理厂的活性污泥作为种源,直接用中药废水驯化,驯化速度快而效果好,在工程启动上是一种切实可行的办法。

通过试验,笔者认为,SBR 系统的总脱氢酶活性是其生化反应驱动力的表征,总脱氢酶活性愈高,生化反应速度愈快;可以推论,当总脱氢酶活性降到最低点或稳定段时,将伴有良好的出水水质,此水质基本是该废水在边界条件下最大可生物处理程度的标志。

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to fluidize easily in the reactor. The treatment system can resist the loading fluctuation and possess high dehydrogenase activity.

Key words: fluidized, biofilm, treatment, phenolic wastewater, carrier.

Development of a New Type Dispelling Smoke Silencer of Diesel Engine. Zeng Defang (Turbine College, Wuhan University of Science and Technology of Traffic, Wuhan 430063); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 63–64

This paper introduces a kind of method of making a new type dispelling smoke silencer of diesel engine. The method includes adding a kind of solution which can clean the end gas of diesel engine to the bottom of the old silencer of diesel engine. The end gas of diesel engine can be both cleaned and silenced by passing through the dispelling smoke silencer. A comparison of new silencer with the old one under the same condition on the type 135 diesel engine has shown that the dispelling smoke silencer can reduce 80% of smoke and 14.1% of noise (from 99 dB to 85 dB).

Key words: diesel engine, dispelling smoke silencer, noise, end gas of diesel engine.

A Study on Treatment of Traditional Chinese Medicine Wastewater by SBR Process. Han Xiangkui et al. (Jilin Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute, Changchun 130021); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 65–67

Experimental results showed that at the concentration range of COD in influent from 1000 mg/L to 2500 mg/L, effluent COD can be reduced to less than 250 mg/L, BOD₅ and SS less than 100 mg/L. These levels conform to discharge permission standard of pharmaceutical wastewater. The variation behavior of dehydrogenase during the process of aeration is also discussed in this paper.

Key words: SBR process, wastewater treatment, traditional Chinese medicine wastewater.

Dioxins in Stack Ash from PCBs Incinerator. Ke Jiang et al. (Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences, CAS, Beijing 100085); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 68–71

The PCDD/Fs in stack ash from a experimental incinerator for destruction of PCBs waste have been determined by ¹³C isotope HRGC/HRMS method. Seventeen 2, 3, 7, 8-substituted toxic dioxins congeners were quantitatively measured. The TEQ value of the stack ash is 47.2 ng/g.

Key words: stack ash, PCBs, dioxins.

Releasing of PAHs from Coal-ash in Seawater. Fu Yunna and Liu Yiwen (Inst. of Mar. Environ. Prot., SOA, Dalian 116023); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 72–74

Releasing of PAHs from coal-ash in seawater was determined by fluorescence spectrophotometer. The amounts of PAHs from coal-ash soaked before and after in seawater were also analysed by reversed high performance liquid chromatography with UV or fluorescence detectors. The results show that the static state releasing and adsorption

of PAHs from coal-ash in seawater are reversible, releasing of PAHs is pool, and PAHs in the fine coal-ash dumped into sea from heat and power plant have little effect to the marine environment.

Key words: coal-ash, PAHs, releasing, seawater.

Spectrophotometric Determination of Anionic Surfactants in Water with Bromocresol Green and Cetylpyridinium Bromide. Wang Yongsheng et al. (Hengyang Medical College, Hengyang 421001); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 75–77

In this paper a spectrophotometric method has been developed for the determination of anionic surfactants in water with bromocresol green (BCG) and cetylpyridinium bromide (CPB). Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (SDBS) and sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) were determined at 614 nm and pH range of 5.5–9.0. In the concentration range of 0–80 μg/10 ml for SDBS and 0–75 μg/10 ml for SDS, both of them obey Beer's law in the presence of 86 μg CPB. The apparent molar absorptivities are 2.9 × 10⁴ L·mol⁻¹·cm⁻¹ for SDBS and 3.1 × 10⁴ L·mol⁻¹·cm⁻¹ for SDS. The proposed method has been applied to the determination of anionic surfactants in river water and wastewater. The average recovery of environmental water samples was 99.3% and the relative standard deviation was less than 3.0%.

Key words: anionic surfactants, bromocresol green, cetylpyridinium bromide, spectrophotometry.

Photometric Determinations of Nickel and Copper in Wastewater by Reversed Flow Injection Analysis. Wang Peng et al. (Department of Applied Chemistry, Harbin Institute of Technology, 150006); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 78–79

The new wastewater monitoring system by use of reversed flow injection spectrophotometry has been developed with injection of different reagents to produce similar color compounds by chemical reactions. The system has been used to simultaneous determination of nickel and copper in wastewater. The detection frequency of the method is 60 samples h⁻¹, the minimum detection limits are 0.03 μg Ni ml⁻¹ and 0.04 μg Cu ml⁻¹ respectively.

Key words: environmental monitoring, flow injection analysis, nickel, copper.

Acidification Models and Their Application to the Determination of Critical Load for Acid Deposition. Xie Shaodong et al. (Dept. of Environ. Eng., Tsinghua Univ., Beijing 100084); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(1), 1996, pp. 80–84

This paper briefly discusses different models developed abroad in the study of precipitation effects to predict the long-term effects of acid deposition on soil, surface water, ground water and lakes in the past ten years. The basic methods to establish these models and the principles to apply them to the determination of critical load for acid deposition are presented based on through comparisons and analyses.

Key words: acidification model, critical load, acid deposition, acid rain.