

# 环境科学

(HUANJING KEXUE)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第39卷 第3期

Vol.39 No.3

**2018**

中国科学院生态环境研究中心 主办  
科学出版社 出版



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《环境科学》征订启事(979) 《环境科学》征稿简则(996) 信息(1022, 1064, 1293)

# 一体式絮体-超滤工艺去除腐殖酸效能与机制

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**摘要:** 近年来, 一体式吸附剂-超滤膜组合工艺以其效率高、膜污染程度低且占地面积小等优势逐渐在水处理中广泛应用。然而, 目前所用吸附剂多为颗粒型, 如粉末活性炭、碳纳米管、纳米铁等。不仅长期运行极易引起膜表面损伤, 且多数吸附剂成本较高。为有效克服上述问题, 以水处理中广泛应用的铝盐混凝剂水解絮体为吸附剂, 以天然水体中普遍存在的腐殖酸为目标污染物, 考察了松散且密度低的絮体直接注入膜池后腐殖酸的去除效率及膜污染行为。结果表明, 曝气方式、絮体注入频率及注入量均能不同程度地影响该组合工艺效能。与间歇曝气和一次性注入相比, 采用连续曝气且分批次注入时, 絮体在膜表面形成松散“保护膜”, 充分发挥了絮体作用, 腐殖酸去除效率较高, 膜污染程度显著降低。单独 HA 污染超滤膜时, 5 d 内跨膜压差急剧增至 74.8 kPa, 而连续曝气且每次 2 d 注入 5.4 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> 絮体运行 8 d 后跨膜压差仅增至 6.3 kPa。此时 HA 去除率为 73.3% (8 d), 远高于无絮体注入时 (5 d, 32.1%)。此外, 分批次注入絮体时仅有少量腐殖酸吸附于膜孔, 松散滤饼层为主要污染方式, 且单次注入量越大, 运行结束经水洗后膜表面平均孔径也越大。本研究表明一体式松散絮体-超滤膜组合工艺在水处理中具有潜在应用前景。

**关键词:** 超滤; 铝盐絮体; 一体式工艺; 腐殖酸; 去除机制

中图分类号: TU991.2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2018)03-1248-08 DOI: 10.13227/j.hjlx.201706137

## Removal Efficiency and Mechanism of Removal by Humic Acid of the Integrated Floc-ultrafiltration Process

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**Abstract:** In recent years, the integrated ultrafiltration (UF) membrane process has been widely used due to its high removal efficiency, slight membrane fouling, and small land use. However, a number of problems gradually occurred regarding the integrated UF process caused by the granular adsorbents used, such as powdered activated carbon, carbon nano-tube, nanoscale zerovalent iron, etc. Severe membrane surface damage was easily caused by these granular adsorbents after a long running time, and the cost of most adsorbents was very high. In this study, to effectively overcome these problems, cheap and loose aluminum hydrolyzed flocs were directly injected into the membrane tank in the presence of humic acid (HA), with the aim of investigating the removal efficiency of HA and the corresponding membrane behavior. The results showed that the removal efficiency of HA could be influenced by aeration mode, floc injection frequency, and floc dosage. Compared with intermittent aeration and one-time injection, a loose “protection membrane” layer was formed with continuous aeration and batch injections. Therefore, HA molecules were largely removed, leading to the dramatic alleviation of membrane fouling. The transmembrane pressure significantly increased to 74.8 kPa in the absence of flocs after running for 5 days, but that only increased by 6.3 kPa with continuous aeration and an injection frequency of once every 2 d (each addition consisted of 5.4 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> flocs) after running for 8 days. The removal efficiency of HA was 73.3% (8 d), which was much higher than in the absence of flocs (5 d, 32.1%). Additionally, only a few HA molecules were adsorbed onto the membrane pores with the batch injections, and a loose cake layer was the main fouling mechanism. With higher dosages of flocs injected each time, the average membrane pore diameter was larger after washing. Based on this excellent performance, this floc-integrated UF membrane technology indeed shows large application potential in water treatment.

**Key words:** ultrafiltration; alum-based flocs; integrated process; humic acid; removal mechanism

近年来膜法净化理论和应用已成为饮用水净化领域的研究热点, 膜处理技术也被广泛应用于实际饮用水净化工程<sup>[1~5]</sup>, 但由天然有机物 (nature organic matter, NOM) 导致的膜污染仍是限制膜技术推广应用的主要瓶颈<sup>[6~10]</sup>。有研究表明, 通过预处理改变水中污染物表面性质及其存在形态, 可以

提高超滤对水中 NOM 的去除效率并有效减缓膜污

收稿日期: 2017-06-14; 修订日期: 2017-08-24

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划项目 (2016YFC0400802); 国家自然科学基金青年基金项目 (51608514); 中国科学院饮用水科学与技术重点实验室专项 (17Z03KLDWST)

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染<sup>[11~19]</sup>。截至目前,已研究了3种膜组合工艺:常规膜组合工艺、直接过滤膜组合工艺及一体式膜组合工艺。已有的研究表明,常规膜组合工艺可以较好地去除污染物,减缓膜污染,但占地面积大,排泥量多,且原水经混凝、沉淀单元后剩余小颗粒物易堵塞膜孔。对于直接过滤膜组合工艺而言,污染物经混凝处理后直接进入膜池,去除效率较高,且占地面积小。此外,进入膜池的颗粒粒径较大,不易吸附/堵塞膜孔,但膜池内大颗粒絮体极易沉淀,排泥量较大。

为有效解决常规膜组合工艺与直接过滤膜组合工艺出现的问题,近年来提出了将吸附剂与超滤膜直接联用的一体式组合工艺,试图在保证污染物去除效率的基础上更好地保护超滤膜,并取得了较好效果<sup>[20~26]</sup>。与常规膜组合工艺相比,一体式膜组合工艺无需混凝和沉淀单元,因而占地面积较小;与直接过滤膜组合工艺相比,一体式膜组合工艺是以曝气等方式将吸附剂预先“吸附”在膜表面,污染物经吸附和截留后不易沉淀,排泥量较小。因此,一体式膜组合工艺逐渐受到重视<sup>[22,23]</sup>。

以往关于一体式膜组合工艺的研究多以颗粒型吸附剂为主,如粉末活性炭、碳纳米管、纳米零价铁、铝颗粒氧化物、铁颗粒氧化物、磁性树脂等<sup>[27~30]</sup>。尽管污染物去除效果较好,但长期运行后存在吸附剂刮伤膜表面的风险。同时,部分吸附剂价格较高,且长期运行后,不易进行原位化学清洗。因此,有必要进一步探索合适的吸附剂及方法以提高一体式膜组合工艺效能。

截至目前,混凝工艺已经历了100余年,成为水处理工艺中最普遍且经济有效的方法。铝盐是水处理中常用混凝剂,主要是通过水解后松散絮体与颗粒凝聚包裹/吸附作用去除水中污染物。基于此,以天然水体中常见污染物腐殖酸为目标污染物,系统研究了松散且密度低的铝盐絮体直接注入膜池后腐殖酸的去除效率及膜污染行为,考察了曝气方式、絮体注入频率及注入量等因素对去除效率及膜污染行为的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

实验中所用试剂,如 $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{HCl}$ 、 $\text{NaOH}$ 均为分析纯,购自国药集团化学试剂有限公司(北京)。选取粉末状腐殖酸钠盐(HA, Aldrich, USA)来代表腐殖酸<sup>[21]</sup>。实验所用原水由自来水和HA配

置而成,其浓度为 $20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。原水性质如表1所示。

表1 原水各项理化指标

指标	参数
pH	$7.53 \pm 0.16$
温度/°C	$21.1 \pm 2.7$
浊度/NTU	$1.56 \pm 0.22$
电导率/ $\text{mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$	$93.3 \pm 5.1$
余氯/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	$0.5 \pm 0.1$
DOC/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	$8.82 \pm 0.31$
UV <sub>254</sub> / $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$0.386 \pm 0.008$

### 1.2 铝盐絮体配置

用去离子水配置400 mL氯化铝溶液,用 $1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  NaOH调节溶液pH至7.5,与自来水pH保持一致(7.37~7.69)。将上述配置好的溶液静置1 h,倒掉上清液,将铝盐絮体慢慢注入膜池。以往的研究表明,中性条件下约60%铝水解产物为絮体,因此铝盐絮体(以铝计,下同)含量为铝盐浓度的60%<sup>[31]</sup>。

### 1.3 膜组件工艺参数

实验所用的中空纤维超滤膜( $100 \times 10^3$ )购自天津膜天膜科技股份有限公司,材质为聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)。中空纤维超滤膜的平均孔径为 $25.4 \text{ nm} \pm 3.2 \text{ nm}$ (厂商提供),膜组件表面积为 $0.025 \text{ m}^2$ 。

### 1.4 实验装置及方法

本实验装置如图1所示。原水经高位水箱到达恒位水箱(用浮球阀控制相应液面),之后进入膜池

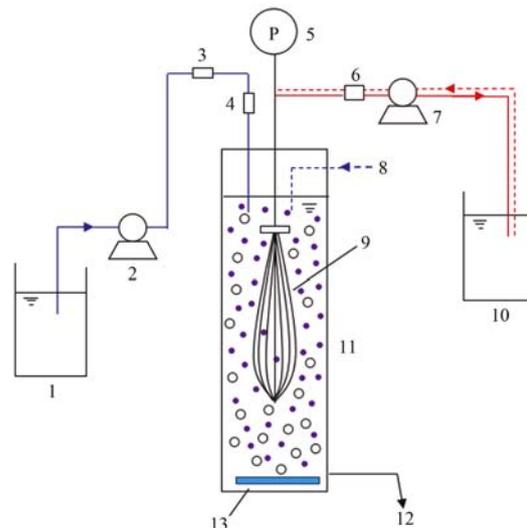


图1 实验装置示意

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the experimental set up

(外径 5 cm, 内径为 4 cm, 高 80 cm). 超滤膜采用浸没式, 絮体从膜池顶部慢慢注入. 过滤通量恒定为  $20 \text{ L} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$ , 原水在膜池中的水力停留时间为 30 min. 膜清洗方式采用气/水反冲洗, 每 30 min 反洗一次, 反洗时间为 1 min, 反洗水流速为  $40 \text{ L} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$ , 采用膜池底部曝气, 曝气量为  $0.01 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$  [32]. 因原水中含有余氯(表 1), 为避免长期运行过程中微生物的生长, 运行时间共计 11 d. 运行期间不排泥.

### 1.5 分析方法

#### (1) 凝胶渗透色谱分析

通过凝胶色谱(GPC, Agilent Technologies, USA; TSK gel; G3000PWXL; 柱子型号: S0127; 柱温:  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ; 检测器:  $\text{UV}_{254}$ )检测 HA 浓度和相应分子量分布峰值, 去除率由相应峰面积计算得到.

#### (2) 扫描电子显微镜(SEM)分析

运行结束后, 取 2 cm 清洗前后膜丝, 通过扫描电子显微镜观察(JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan)膜表面形貌.

#### (3) 絮体粒径及膜表面孔径分析

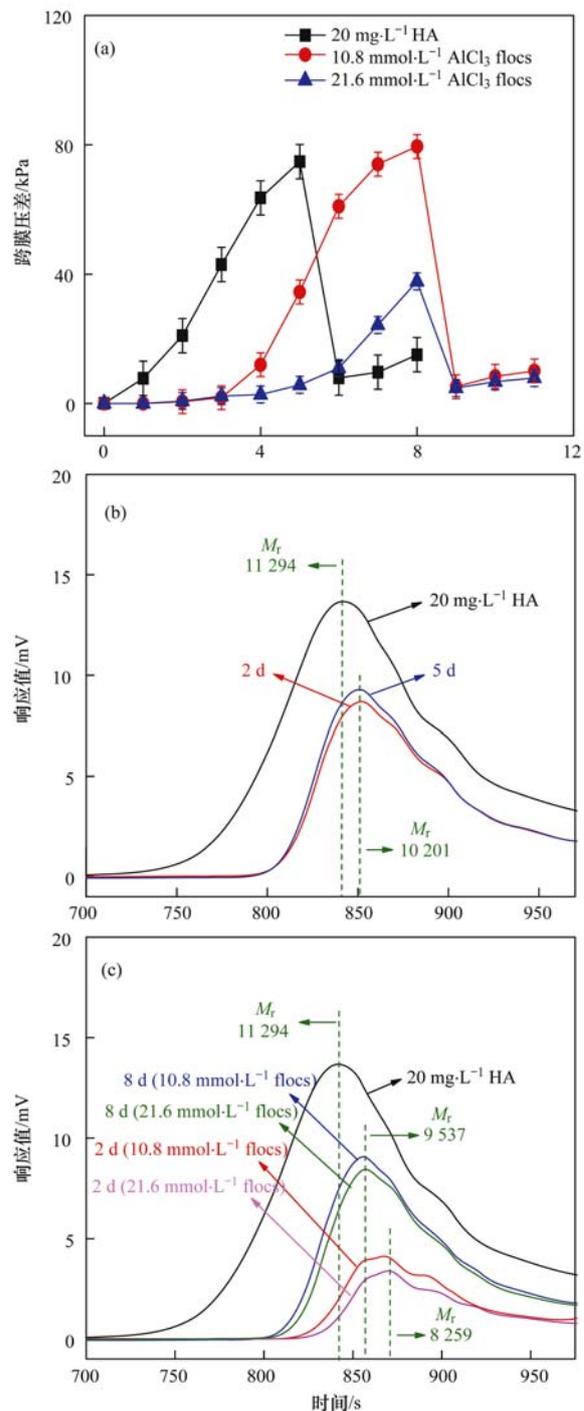
通过激光粒度仪(Mastersizer 2000, UK)测定膜池内絮体粒径. 通过 ImageJ software 软件分析膜污染前后 SEM, 进一步考察清洗后超滤膜平均孔径的变化.

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 间歇曝气与絮体一次性注入时膜污染情况和机制分析

跨膜压差可以直观地反映膜污染情况, 考察了曝气方式和絮体投加方式对膜污染地影响. 为降低能耗, 首先考察了铝盐絮体一次性注入及间歇曝气引起的膜污染. 此时, 曝气仅在反冲洗时运行, 以考察经自然沉降后残余在膜池内的铝盐絮体减缓超滤膜污染的效能. 图 2 表明, 无絮体注入时, 膜污染程度较高, 5 d 内跨膜压差上升至  $74.8 \text{ kPa}$ . 这是由于 HA 相对分子量分布较广(几千至几十万), 小分子 HA 很快吸附于膜孔, 随着运行时间的增加, 大分子 HA 在超滤膜表面形成较致密的滤饼层, 最终引起严重膜污染 [33]. 运行结束后, 将膜组件取出, 用自来水清洗膜表面后, 跨膜压差迅速降低至  $7.9 \text{ kPa}$ , 表明致密滤饼层是腐殖酸引起膜污染的主要原因.

膜池内絮体粒径为  $128 \mu\text{m} \pm 17 \mu\text{m}$ , 远大于超滤膜孔径( $25.4 \text{ nm} \pm 3.2 \text{ nm}$ ), 且絮体松散, 因此 8



(a) 跨膜压差变化; (b) 无絮体注入时 HA 浓度及相对分子量随时间变化; (c) 絮体一次性注入时 HA 浓度及相对分子量随时间变化

图 2 间歇曝气条件下参数的变化

Fig. 2 Variation of parameters with intermittent aeration

d 内由絮体本身引起的跨膜压差可忽略不计. 当一次性注入  $10.8 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  铝盐絮体时, 由于间歇曝气, 少量絮体残留于膜池, 部分 HA 被吸附/截留, 降低了 HA 分子到达膜表面的概率. 因此, 短时间内(3 d)跨膜压差几乎无变化, 但随着运行时间的

增加,一方面间歇曝气导致大量絮体逐渐沉积于膜池底部,另一方面絮体随时间发生老化<sup>[34]</sup>,吸附效能降低.因此,运行4 d后,跨膜压差急剧增加,第8 d时跨膜压差已增至79.5 kPa.提高絮体投加量( $21.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )后,虽然能延缓跨膜压差增长,但膜污染依然严重,运行8 d后跨膜压差增加至37.8 kPa.

凝胶色谱表明,单独HA污染超滤膜时,运行2 d后HA去除率为36.5%,运行5 d时HA去除率略降低,为32.1%.随着HA分子的去,HA相对分子质量峰值从11 294降低至10 201(5 d)[图2(b)].当间歇曝气且絮体一次性注入时,HA去除率略有增加.絮体注入量越大,HA去除率越高.一次性注入 $21.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 絮体且运行2 d时,HA去除率高达75.2%.随着絮体吸附饱和及老化,HA去除率逐渐降低,运行8 d时HA去除率降低至38.3%.HA相对分子质量峰值分别降低至8 259(2 d)和9 537(8 d)[图2(c)].

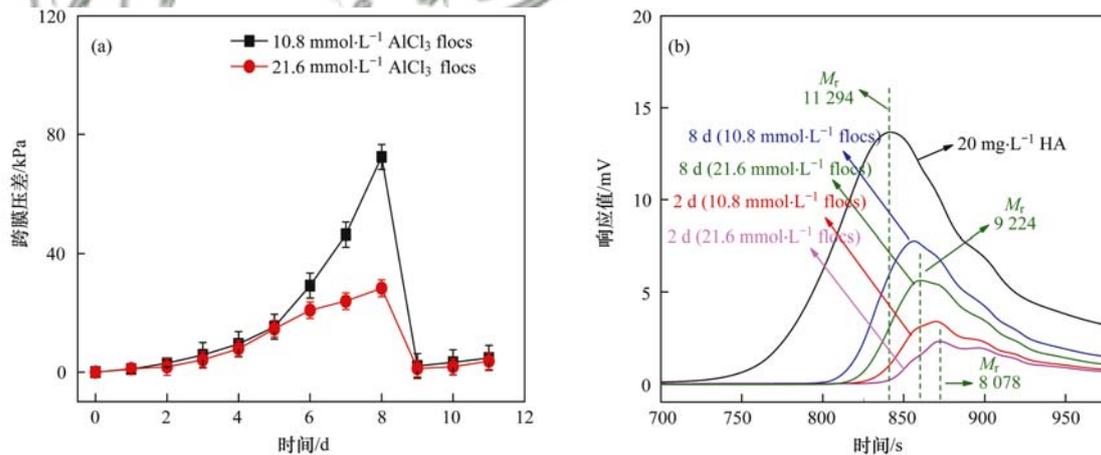
## 2.2 连续曝气与絮体一次性注入时膜污染情况和机制分析

由于间歇曝气并不能有效地减缓膜污染.因此,进一步考察了膜池底部连续曝气时膜污染程度(图3).首先研究了连续曝气时HA对膜污染的影响,发现当HA存在且连续曝气( $0.01 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )时,运行5 d后跨膜压差增至73.9 kPa,与未曝气时几乎无差别[图2(a)].由此可以看出,连续曝

气并不能有效减缓HA对超滤膜的污染.

从图3可以看出,与间隙曝气相比,膜池底部连续曝气时跨膜压差也呈现短时间内增长缓慢,长期运行时增长迅速的特点.虽然连续曝气使得絮体充分悬浮于膜池,但随着运行时间增加,絮体仍发生老化,活性降低.同时,部分絮体吸附于膜表面形成滤饼层,内层絮体无法发挥作用.因此,与间隙曝气相比,连续曝气时膜污染程度虽有所减缓,但程度较低,尤其絮体注入量较低时.从图3(a)可知,一次性注入 $10.8 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 絮体后,运行8 d后跨膜压差升高至72.4 kPa(间歇曝气时为79.5 kPa).增加絮体投加量(一次性注入 $21.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )后,大部分HA被吸附/截留.因此8 d后跨膜压差进一步降低,为28.3 kPa(间歇曝气时为37.8 kPa).此时,用自来水清洗膜表面后,跨膜压差均显著降低,分别为2.1 kPa( $10.8 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )和1.2 kPa( $21.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),表明滤饼层仍为导致膜污染的主要原因.

进一步地研究表明,当连续曝气且一次性注入絮体时,HA去除率较间歇曝气且一次性注入时增加[图2(b)和图2(c)].絮体注入量越大,HA去除率越高.一次性注入 $21.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 絮体且运行2 d时,HA去除率高达83.1%.随着絮体吸附饱和及老化,HA去除率逐渐降低.运行8 d时HA去除率降低至为58.8%.HA相对分子质量峰值分别降低至8 078(2 d)和9 224(8 d)[图3(b)].



(a) 跨膜压差变化; (b) 絮体一次性注入时 HA 浓度及相对分子质量随时间变化

图3 连续曝气条件下参数的变化

Fig. 3 Variation of parameters with continuous aeration

## 2.3 连续曝气与絮体分批次注入时膜污染情况及机制分析

### 2.3.1 跨膜压差(TMP)变化

由2.1和2.2节可知,由于絮体老化或未能充

分发挥絮体作用,因此无论采用间歇曝气一次性注入或连续曝气一次性注入,运行8 d后膜污染程度仍较严重.为充分发挥絮体作用,进一步考察了连续曝气且分批次注入絮体时跨膜压差变化(图4).

从图4可以看出,每次注入 $2.7\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (4次共计 $10.8\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )和 $5.4\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (4次共计 $21.6\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),膜污染程度显著降低.运行8d后,跨膜压差仅分别增长至 $8.1\text{ kPa}$ [图4(a)]和 $6.3\text{ kPa}$ [图4(b)],远低于间歇曝气一次性注入和连续曝气一次性注入.这是由于:与一次性注入絮

体相比,分批次注入不仅能有效避免絮体吸附于膜表面无法发挥作用,尤其内层絮体,同时能保证絮体活性,避免因絮体老化发生板结等现象<sup>[34]</sup>,吸附HA效能较高.因此膜污染程度显著降低.此外,每次增加注入量时,HA分子进一步被吸附,膜污染程度随之减缓[图4(b)].

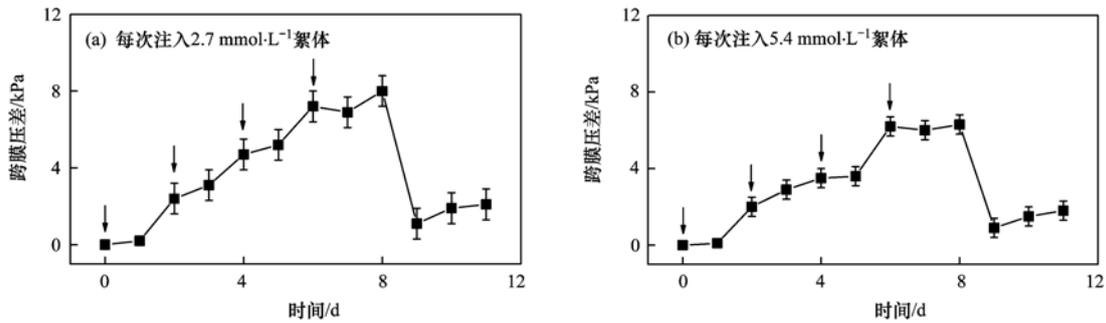


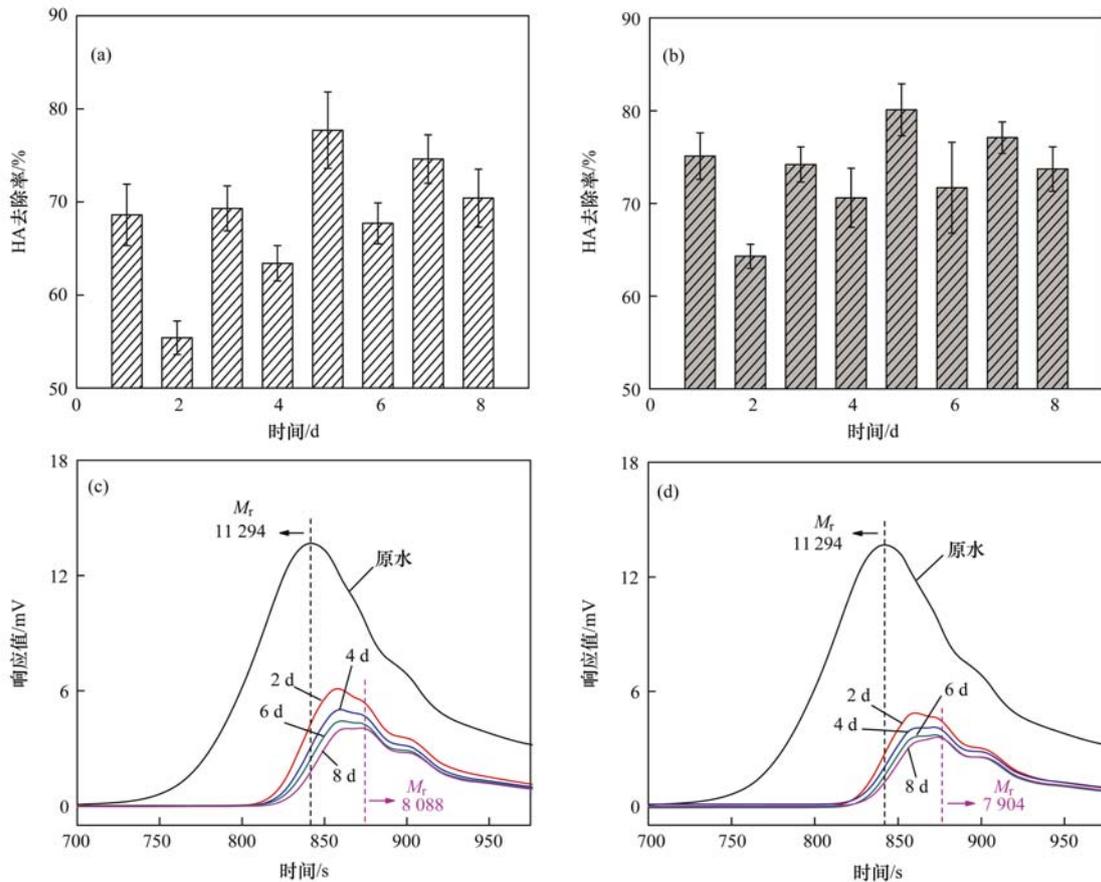
图4 连续曝气与絮体分批次注入时跨膜压差变化

Fig. 4 Variation of TMP with continuous aeration and batch injection of flocs

### 2.3.2 HA去除率及相对分子质量分布峰值变化

进一步考察了HA去除率及相应相对分子质量变化.从图5可知,不论每次注入 $2.7\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 或 $5.4\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 絮体时,HA去除率随运行时间均呈

现波浪式,即注入絮体后第1d HA去除率较高,第2d去除率降低.这是因为絮体刚注入时活性最强,在短时间内会吸附大量HA分子,HA去除率升高,但随运行时间增加,部分絮体吸附饱和,使得膜池



(a)和(c)每两天注入 $2.7\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 絮体;(b)和(d)每两天注入 $5.4\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 絮体

图5 HA去除率及HA相对分子质量分布峰值随时间的变化

Fig. 5 Variation of the removal efficiency of HA and peak value of the HA MW distribution as a function of time

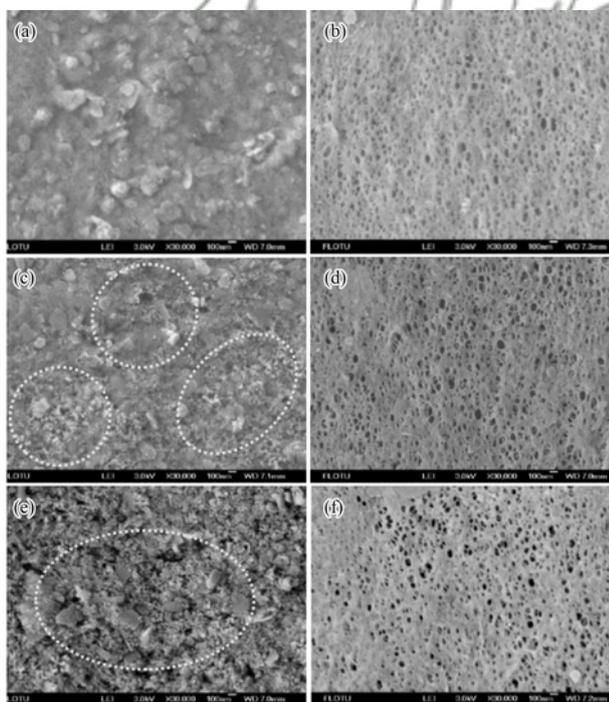
中悬浮的有效絮体减少, 因而 HA 去除率降低.

随着絮体不断注入, HA 平均去除率增加. 每次注入  $2.7 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  絮体, 运行 8 d 后 HA 去除率为  $70.4\% \pm 3.1\%$ , 8 d 内平均去除率为  $68.4\% \pm 4.1\%$  [图 5 (a)]; 每次注入  $5.4 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  絮体, 运行 8 d 后 HA 去除率仅略有升高 ( $73.7\% \pm 2.4\%$ ), 8 d 内平均去除率为  $73.3\% \pm 4.9\%$  [图 5 (b)]. 尽管注入絮体的量加倍, 但 HA 平均去除率仅略有上升. 可能的原因为 HA 进入膜池后到达膜表面的时间较短 (水力停留时间为 0.5 h), 即使注入大量絮体, 仍然不能完全吸附/截留 HA.

由于 HA 相对分子质量分布较大, 从几千至几十万<sup>[33,35]</sup>. 因此, 随着 HA 的去除, 进一步考察了进出水 HA 相对分子质量峰值的变化. 从图 5 (c) 可以看出, 运行 8 d 后, 每次注入  $2.7 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  絮体时, 出水中 HA 相对分子质量分布的峰值从 11 294 逐渐下降到 8 088; 每次注入  $5.4 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  絮体时, 由于腐殖酸去除率增加, 因此出水中 HA 相对分子质量分布的峰值进一步降低至 7 904 [图 5 (d)].

### 2.3.3 SEM 分析

SEM 能直观地反映膜表面形貌, 考察了分批次



无絮体注入时运行 8 d 后超滤膜清洗前 (a) 和清洗后 (b); 每次注入  $2.7 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  铝盐絮体时, 运行 8 d 后超滤膜清洗前 (c) 和清洗后 (d); 每次注入  $5.4 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  铝盐絮体时, 运行 8 d 后超滤膜清洗前 (e) 和清洗后 (f)

图 6 连续曝气与絮体分批次注入时膜表面分析

Fig. 6 Membrane surface analysis with continuous aeration and batch injection of flocs

注入铝盐絮体运行 8 d 后, 超滤膜表面清洗前后的变化 (图 6). 当无絮体注入时, HA 分子在膜表面形成致密滤饼层 [图 6 (a)], 引起严重膜污染. 经自来水清洗后, 部分膜孔清晰可见 [图 6 (b)]. 分批次注入絮体后 (絮体粒径  $128 \mu\text{m} \pm 17 \mu\text{m}$ ), 大量 HA 分子被絮体吸附, 因此滤饼层较疏松, 且膜表面部分絮体可见 [图 6 (c) 黄色标注区域]. 随着分批次注入絮体量的增加, 滤饼层更疏松且膜表面更易观测到絮体 [图 6 (e) 黄色标注区域]. 将上述超滤膜用自来水清洗后, 大量膜孔清晰可见, 表明此时 HA 堵塞膜孔的概率非常小, 进一步证明了松散滤饼层为主要污染机制.

利用 ImageJ software 软件分析相应 SEM 图<sup>[36,37]</sup>. 结果表明无絮体注入时, 清洗后膜表面平均孔径为  $15.0 \text{ nm} \pm 3.1 \text{ nm}$ . 随着絮体的分批次注入, 降低了 HA 分子到达膜表面的概率. 絮体投加量越大, 经水洗后相应膜平均孔径也越大. 每次注入  $2.7 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  絮体时, 运行 8 d 后膜表面平均孔径增至  $18.7 \text{ nm} \pm 1.8 \text{ nm}$ ; 每次注入  $5.4 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  絮体时, 运行 8 d 后膜表面平均孔径增至  $21.9 \text{ nm} \pm 2.6 \text{ nm}$  (图 7).

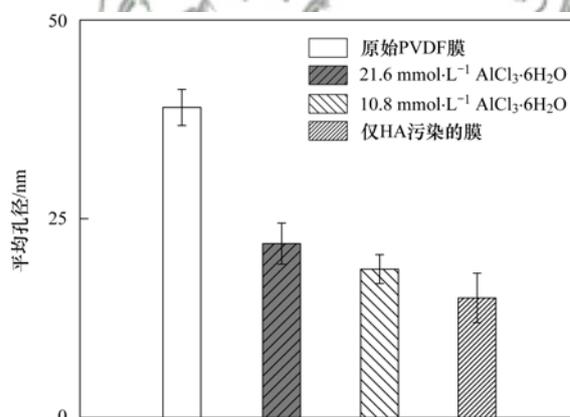


图 7 运行 8 d 后超滤膜清洗后膜平均孔径

Fig. 7 Average membrane pore diameter after washing following an 8 day operation

## 3 结论

(1) 曝气方式、絮体投加方式及絮体投加量等对 HA 去除及跨膜压差等有不同程度地影响. 间歇曝气及一次性投加时均不能充分发挥絮体作用, 大量 HA 分子仍能在膜表面形成致密滤饼层, 导致严重膜污染.

(2) 相比间歇曝气, 连续曝气可以避免絮体沉积在膜池底部, 使絮体充分悬浮于膜池内, 形成一层“保护膜”, 充分发挥絮体的吸附作用, 提高絮

体利用率。相比一次性注入,采用分批次注入时絮体能更好地维持活性,絮体效能较高,能高效吸附/截留 HA,膜污染程度显著降低。

(3)采用分批次注入时,单次絮体注入量越大,HA 去除效率越高,HA 分子到达膜表面的概率越低。此时松散滤饼层为主要污染机制,经水洗后膜表面孔径清晰。与无絮体注入相比,分批次注入时少量 HA 分子吸附于膜孔,且单次注入絮体量越大,经水洗后膜平均孔径也越大。

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Stabilization Effects of Fe-Mn Binary Oxide on Arsenic and Heavy Metal Co-contaminated Soils Under Different pH Conditions	FEI Yang, YAN Xiu-lan, LI Yong-hua	(1430)
Concentration and Distribution of Novel Brominated Flame Retardants in Human Serum from Three Chinese Cities	WANG Qing-hua, YUAN Hao-dong, JIN Jun, <i>et al.</i>	(1438)