



ISSN 0250-3301 CODEN HCKHDV
HUANJING KEXUE

- 主办 中国科学院生态环境研究中心
- ■出版科学出版社



2019

Vol.40 No.4 第40卷 第4期

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第40卷 第4期 2019年4月15日

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高爽、白霉、白岩、雷团团、土刚、李时海、陆朝阳、七娜、郝明亮、黄同峰(1575) 2015~2017年北京及近周边平房燃煤散烃及其污染排放遥感测算 起文意、李令军、鹿海峰、姜磊、张立坤、王新辉、邱昀(1594) 基于地基遥感的杭州地区气溶胶光学特性 齐冰、车慧正、徐婷婷、杜荣光、胡德云、梁卓然、马千里、姚杰(1604) 四川省人为源挥发性有机物组分清单及其臭氧生成潜势 周子航、邓也、谭钦文、吴柯颖、宋丹林、黄凤霞、周小玲(1613) 餐饮源挥发性有机物组成及排放特征 高雅琴、王红丽、许睿哲、景盛翱、刘跃辉、彭亚荣(1627) 广州番禺大气成分站一次典型光化学污染过程 PAN 和 O3 分析 邹宇、邓雪娇、李菲、殷长秦(1634) 北京市典型道路扬尘化学组分特征及年际变化 胡月琪、李萌、颜起、张超(1645) 南昌市扬尘 PM、中多环芳烃的来源解析及健康风险评价 于瑞莲、郑权、刘贤荣、王珊珊、敖旭、张超(1646) 现实工况下挖掘机尾气排放特征分析 马帅、张凯山、王帆、庞凯莉、朱怡静、李臻、毛红梅、胡宝梅、杨锦锦、王斌(1670) 雾。罐天人体平均呼吸高度处不同粒径气溶胶的微生物特性 杨唐、韩云平、李珠、《敬(1688) 支持向量机回归在臭氧预报中的应用 苏筱倩、安俊琳、张玉欣、梁静舒、刘静达、王鑫(1697) 基于中国电网结构及一线典型城市车辆出行特征的 PHEV 二氧化碳排放分析 郝旭、王贺武、李伟峰、欧阳明高(1705) 岩溶槽谷区地下河硝酸盐来源及其环境效应:以重庆龙风槽谷地下河系统为例 标准,生工工建、吴韦、彭学义、刘九维(1715) 胶州湾表层水体中邻苯二甲酸酯的污染特征和生态风险 刘成、孙翠竹、张哿、唐缭、邹亚丹、徐擎擎、李锋民(1726) 湛江湾沉积物中六六六(HCHs)、滴滴涕(DDTs)有机氯农药的分布特征与风险评估 张哿、唐缭、邹亚丹、徐擎擎、李锋民(1726) 湛江湾沉积物中六六六(HCHs)、滴滴涕(DDTs)有机氯农药的分布特征与风险评估 张哿、唐缭、邹亚丹、徐擎擎、李锋民(1726) 港位系化系统中,DOM 米偿特性及影响用表位任意、以为该准系表光,视镜明、陈法锦、于赤灵、李嘉诚、梁字钊、宋建中(1734)
内蒙古河套濯区不同盐碱程度土壤 CH。收収现律 物义柱,焦燕,物铭德,温息片(1950)水稻光合碳在植株-土壤系统中分配与稳定对施磷的响应 王莹莹,肖谋良,张昀,袁红朝,祝贞科,葛体达,吴金水,张广才,高晓丹(1957)土壤水分和温度对西南喀斯特棕色石灰土无机碳释放的影响 徐学池,黄媛,何寻阳,王桂红,苏以荣(1965)黄土丘陵区侵蚀坡面土壤微生物量碳时空动态及影响因素 覃乾,朱世硕,夏彬,赵允格,许明祥(1973)农用地土壤抗生素组成特征与积累规律 孔泉 是,张世文,爰起甲,胡青贵(1981)
  生物发酵制药 VOCs 与嗅味治理技术研究与发展 ··· 王东升,朱新梦,杨晓芳,焦茹媛,赵珊,宋荣娜,吕明晗,杨敏(1990)《环境科学》征订启事(1612) 《环境科学》征稿简则(1787) 信息(1663,1796,1833)
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生活污水与人工配水对好氧颗粒污泥系统的影响

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关键词:生活污水;人工配水;好氧颗粒污泥;序批式活性污泥反应器(SBR);脱氮除磷中图分类号: X703.1 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2019)04-1878-07 **DOI**: 10.13227/j.hjkx.201808111

Impact of Actual Domestic Sewage and Simulated Wastewater on an Aerobic Granular Sludge System

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Abstract: Sludge returned from the secondary sedimentation tank of a sewage treatment plant is inoculated into two sequencing batch reactors (SBR): R1 and R2. Simulated wastewater and actual domestic sewage are used as the influents of R1 and R2, respectively, in order to study the impact of the influent water quality on the formation at normal temperature (20-30°C) and the stable operation of the system when the temperature changes. The results show that both R1 and R2 start successfully with 25 d and 42 d, respectively. The average size of the aerobic granular sludge in R1 and R2 is 1200 μm and 750 μm when the sludge granules stabilize. The average concentrations of COD, TP, and TN in the R1 and R2 effluent are 22.53, 0.48, and 7.70 mg·L⁻¹ and 49.73, 0.49, and 14.55 mg·L⁻¹, respectively, with average removal rates of 90.60%, 90.34%, and 87.85% and 79.74%, 88.59%, and 79.25%. When the temperature drops to 5-16°C, the granular sludge in R1 disintegrates, the removal rates of COD and TP are basically unchanged, the average concentration of TN in the effluent increases to 29.03 mg·L⁻¹, the average removal rate decreases to 48.81%, and the denitrification performance is suppressed. The granular sludge in R2 remains stable; the average concentrations of COD, TP, and TN in the effluent are 14.31, 0.50, and 12.24 mg·L⁻¹, and the average removal rates are 92.42%, 93.37%, and 86.28% respectively. The effluent reaches the IA standard of the "Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant". Both the simulated wastewater and actual domestic sewage can cultivate aerobic granular sludge successfully, but the aerobic granular sludge in the domestic sewage is more compact in structure, effectively suppresses the expansion of filamentous bacteria when the temperature drops to 5-16°C, and is more resistant to changes.

Key words: actual domestic sewage; simulated wastewater; aerobic granular sludge; sequencing batch reactor (SBR); nitrogen and phosphorus removal

好氧颗粒污泥内部具有适合厌氧微生物生存的缺/厌氧区,能够实现硝化反硝化,同时具有良好的沉降性能、密实的结构、较高浓度的生物量、较强的耐冲击负荷和抵抗有毒有害物质的能力[1],近年来成为污水处理领域的研究热点之一.

国内关于好氧颗粒污泥的研究大多是在较高有机负荷的人工配水下进行^[2,3]. 然而, 用高 COD 浓度的人工配水培养成熟的好氧颗粒污泥在应用到我国实际生活污水时, 由于进水有机负荷的降

低,会抑制 EPS 分泌,导致颗粒污泥稳定性降低. 而后,有研究者用较低 COD 浓度的人工配水模拟 我国实际生活污水培养好氧颗粒污泥^[4],由于人 工配水系统与实际生活污水系统存在着很大的差 异,故其处理实际生活污水时会出现丝状菌膨胀、

收稿日期: 2018-08-13: 修订日期: 2018-11-05

基金项目: 北京市青年拔尖团队项目(2014000026833TD02)

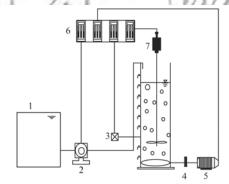
作者简介: 李冬(1976~), 女, 博士, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要研究 方向为水环境恢复理论及关键技术, E-mail: lidong2006 颗粒污泥解体的情况. 近年来,有研究者采用实际生活污水启动好氧颗粒污泥工艺^[5,6],但研究只针对好氧颗粒污泥的启动,并没有对其运行稳定性进行探究.

基于此,本实验采用两组 SBR 反应器(R1、R2),通过控制相同的曝气量、运行时间等因素,在 R1、R2 反应器中接种污水处理厂回流污泥,分别以人工配水和实际生活污水为进水,以进一步明晰水质条件对好氧颗粒污泥启动的影响;启动成功后稳定运行时,研究温度变化对颗粒稳定性及同步去除碳、氮、磷性能的影响,以期为好氧颗粒污泥工艺运用于实际生活污水提供理论基础.

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验装置与运行方式

本实验采用两组 SBR 反应器(R1、R2),反应器高径比均为3:1,有效容积为18 L. 反应器材料为有机玻璃,顶部进水,通过时控开关控制进水、搅拌、曝气、出水. 用鼓风机进行底部曝气,用转子流量计控制曝气流量.



1. 进水箱; 2. 蠕动泵; 3. 出水; 4. 气体流量计; 5. 鼓风机 6. 进水、出水、搅拌、曝气时序控制器; 7. 搅拌机

图 1 SBR 反应器装置示意

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the SBR reactor

反应器每天运行 4 个周期,每个周期 6 h,分为:进水 10 min, 厌氧 80 min, 好氧 210 min, 沉淀(30~3) min(沉淀时间在颗粒培养阶段逐渐由 30 min 递减至 3 min, 颗粒成熟之后保持 3 min), 排水 10 min, 剩余时间闲置,反应器换水比为 75%.运行过程中对 pH 不做控制,控制曝气流量为 1.50 L·min⁻¹,运行温度变化如表 1 所示.

表 1 反应器运行温度

Table 1 Operating temperature of the reactor

Tubic 1	peratung temperature of the reactor
时间/d	运行温度/℃
0 ~ 56	20 ~ 30
57 ~ 78	5 ~ 16
79 ~ 138	18 ~ 23

1.2 水质与接种污泥

接种污泥为北京市某污水处理厂二沉池回流污泥,MLSS 为3 518 mg·L⁻¹. R1 进水为人工配水,碳源为丙酸钠,COD 浓度为(250 ±30) mg·L⁻¹;氮源为硫酸铵,NH₄⁺-N浓度为(45 ±5) mg·L⁻¹、磷源为磷酸二氢钾,TP 浓度为(6.50 ±0.50) mg·L⁻¹;R2 进水为生活污水,取自北京工业大学家属区化粪池的实际生活污水.人工配水及生活污水主要水质组分见表 2.

表 2 人工配水和生活污水水质组分/mg·L-1

Table 2 Composition of the simulated wastewater and actual domestic sewage/mg \cdot L $^{-1}$

指标	人工配水水质参数	生活污水水质参数
NH ₄ -N	45 ± 5	45 ± 10
COD	250 ± 30	250 ± 65
TP	6.5 ± 0.5	6. 5 ± 1
		7 AN IN

1.3 分析项目及方法

NH₄⁺-N、NO₂⁻-N、NO₃⁻-N、MLSS、MLVSS、SV₃₀等指标均采用国家规定的标准方法测定^[7]; COD 和 TP 采用 5B-3B COD 多参数快速测定仪; pH、DO 及温度的测定采用 WTW pH/Oxi340i 便携式多参数测定仪; 污泥中 EPS 的提取采用热提取法,多糖测定采用苯酚硫酸法,蛋白质测定采用考马斯亮蓝法^[8,9]; 颗粒粒径测定采用 Mastersize 2000型激光粒度分析仪,颗粒形态观察使用 Hitachi S4300 电子显微镜; 颗粒化启动成功分析方法^[10]: 污泥颗粒平均粒径大于 340 μm.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 不同水质条件对好氧颗粒污泥形成及形态结构的影响

R1、R2 分别以人工配水和实际生活污水为进水,接种污水处理厂普通絮状活性污泥,采取逐渐缩短沉淀时间的方式培养好氧颗粒污泥。R1、R2分别在第 20 d、35 d 时,出现细小颗粒,如图 2 所示,分别历时 25 d、42 d 后,颗粒污泥的平均粒径达到 340 μm,好氧颗粒污泥工艺启动成功。颗粒污泥稳定后,其平均粒径分别达到1 200 μm、750μm。有研究表明进水有机负荷是好氧颗粒污泥形成的重要影响因素[11~13],有机负荷较低,微生物生长速率减慢,不利于颗粒化。人工配水中的有机物易被微生物吸收利用,而实际生活污水水质成分复杂,由易生物降解物质、慢速生物降解物质和溶解性惰性物质组成,其中,溶解性惰性物质包含不可生物降解的 COD 组分[14],生活污水中能被微生物利用的有机负荷较人工配水少,故 R2 相对 R1 污

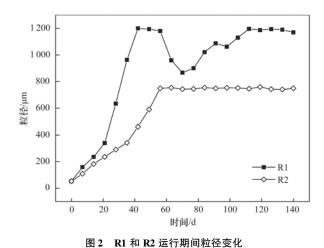


Fig. 2 Variation in the particle size during the operation of R1 and R2

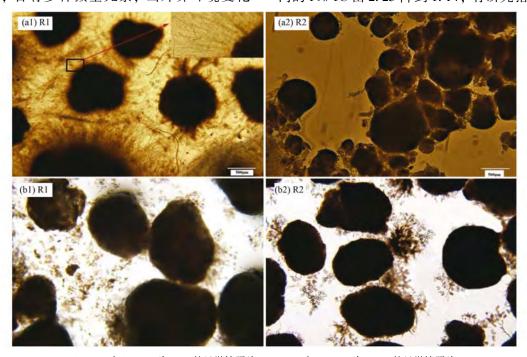
泥颗粒化时间较长.

分别在 5~16℃条件下(第 70 d)和 R1、R2 中颗粒性能和形态稳定(第 130 d)时,对 R1、R2 中的好氧颗粒污泥进行显微镜观察.如图 3 所示,在第 70 d,R1 内颗粒污泥表面存在大量丝状菌,而 R2 内颗粒污泥表面丝状菌较少,分析原因为:温度较低(5~16℃),R1 反应器内微生物可利用的有机负荷较高,丝状菌膨胀,导致颗粒污泥解体,而实际生活污水成分复杂,其中的溶解性惰性物质包含不可生物降解的 COD 组分^[14],微生物可利用的有机物较少,抑制了丝状菌的生长^[15],故 R2 反应器内的颗粒污泥系统能够保持稳定;实际生活污水水质成分复杂,含有多种微量元素,当外界环境变化

时,实际生活污水培养成熟的好氧颗粒污泥表现出良好的抗冲击能力,能够抵御温度降低带来的不利影响.颗粒形态稳定时(第130 d),R1 中好氧颗粒污泥粒径较 R2 中大,分析原因为实际生活污水中微生物可利用的有机负荷较少,颗粒内部的浓度梯度较小,基质渗透力较小^[16],有机物难以深入颗粒内部,限制了颗粒粒径的增大.

胞外聚合物(EPS)主要由蛋白质(PN)和多糖 (PS)组成,在污泥颗粒化过程中具有重要作 用[17,18]. 如图 4 所示, PN、PS 在颗粒污泥启动阶段 (0~25 d和0~42 d)整体呈上升趋势, R1、R2 内 的 PN 含量(以 MLSS 计)分别由初始的 64.12 mg·g⁻¹、65.98 mg·g⁻¹ 增加到最大值 123.65 mg·g⁻¹、122.19 mg·g⁻¹, PS 含量分别由初始的 26.08 mg·g⁻¹、26.59 mg·g⁻¹增加到最大值64.89 mg·g⁻¹、62.13 mg·g⁻¹. PS 越高, 污泥表面亲水性越 强[19], PN 增加, 污泥疏水性增强, 细菌之间的黏附 性能也随之增加^[20],有利于颗粒污泥的形成. R1 中 微生物可利用的有机负荷较高, 刺激微生物产生更 多的 EPS[21], 故颗粒形成时间较短. 在实验进行的 第57~78 d, 由于室内温度较低(5~16℃), R1 中 PN 含量减少至 51. 15 mg·g⁻¹,细胞表面的疏水性减 弱,不利于微生物相互黏附,颗粒解体,而生活污水 中含有一定的蛋白质,与颗粒污泥接触时可被絮凝 吸附[22], 故 R2 中 PN 含量受温度影响较小.

进一步分析图 4 可得, 外界环境温度降低, R1内的 PN/PS由 2.25降到 1.14, 有研究指出 PN/PS



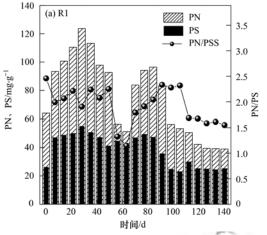
(a1)R1 和(a2)R2 为 70 d 的显微镜照片,(b1)R1 和(b2)R2 为 130 d 的显微镜照片

图 3 R1 和 R2 反应器中颗粒污泥的显微镜照片

Fig. 3 Optical microscopy images of granules in R1 and R2

对颗粒污泥稳定性有一定的影响^[23], PN/PS 越大, 颗粒污泥稳定性越好. 故温度降低时, R1 反应器内颗粒污泥表面出现丝状菌, 颗粒的稳定性变差. 系统稳定之后, R1 和 R2 中颗粒污泥的 PN/PS 分别平均为 1.50 和 2.00, 生活污水培养成熟的颗粒污

泥较稳定,利于长期稳定运行.同时有研究指出 PN/PS 值正比于颗粒污泥的沉降性能^[24].生活污水培养的颗粒污泥 PN/PS 值高于由配水培养的颗粒污泥,故生活污水培养的颗粒污泥的沉降性能优于由人工配水培养的颗粒污泥.



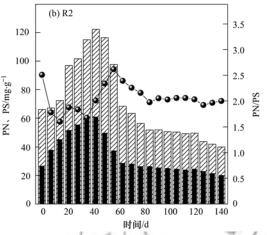


图 4 R1 和 R2 反应器中 PN、PS 和 PN/PS 值的变化

Fig. 4 Variation of the PN, PS content, and PN/PS ratio in R1 and R2

- 2.2 好氧颗粒污泥系统去除污染物性能
- 2.2.1 R1、R2 系统的 COD 及 TP 的去除性能 如图 5 所示, R1 反应器在整个运行阶段进

负荷较稳定,有机物能够有效被微生物降解和吸收,COD能够得到有效去除,出水COD浓度均在50 mg·L⁻¹以下,COD去除率达到90%以上.R2 反

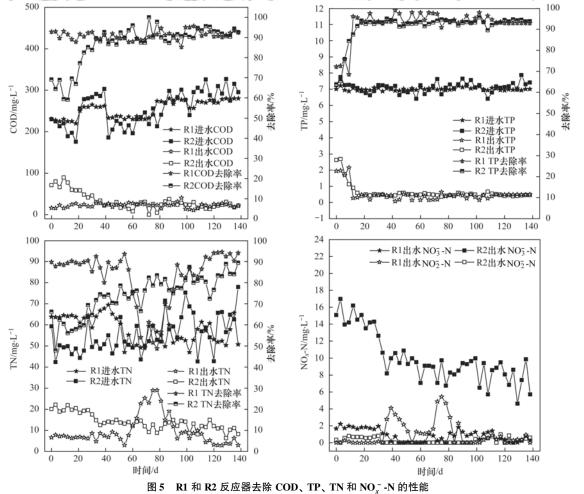


Fig. 5 Variation of the COD, TP, TN, and NO, -N concentration and removal efficiency in R1 and R2

应器在启动期的前 20 d,污泥处于培养驯化阶段,出水 COD 浓度在 50 mg·L⁻¹以上,这是因为 R2 反应器的进水为实际生活污水,进水 COD 浓度波动较大且部分有机物不易被微生物降解,污泥适应反应器内环境需要的时间较长.随着反应运行,微生物逐渐适应进水水质条件,出水 COD 浓度降低到50 mg·L⁻¹以下.

运行到第57 d 后,温度开始降低,R1 反应器内的颗粒污泥出现丝状菌膨胀,颗粒污泥解体的情况,虽然颗粒污泥受温度影响出现解体的现象,但是 COD 仍然能够得到有效去除,去除率保持在90%以上,这是由于丝状菌对有机物有良好的降解能力.相比于R1 反应器,R2 反应器中并没有出现丝状菌膨胀和颗粒污泥解体的情况,处理效果一直保持稳定,这说明生活污水启动的颗粒污泥对于温度的改变具有更强地适应能力,更好地稳定性.

R1、R2 系统在启动初期的除磷能力较差,出水 TP 浓度在 1 mg·L⁻¹以上,在系统运行 10 d 后,出水 TP 浓度降低到 0.50 mg·L⁻¹以下,去除率稳定在 90% 左右,此后,R1、R2 系统除磷能力均能稳定在较高水平,获得了良好的除磷效果.

2.2.2 R1、R2 系统的脱氮性能

如图 5 所示, R1 反应器从颗粒污泥启动到颗 粒成熟稳定时, 脱氮性能良好, TN 平均去除率均 保持较高水平, 出水 TN 平均浓度均在 10 mg·L-1 以下. 但是当室内温度较低时(5~16℃), 反硝化 菌不适应低温条件,活性受到抑制,导致系统脱氮 性能降低, 出水 TN 平均浓度升高至 29.03 mg·L⁻¹, 平均去除率从 87.85% 降低到 48.81%. 由于 R1 反应器中微生物可利用的有机负荷充足, 且反硝化菌受温度抑制,因此导致丝状菌有所增 殖,颗粒污泥膨胀. 温度升高后,丝状菌生长得到 有效抑制, 反硝化作用增强, 出水 TN 平均浓度逐 渐降低为 6.13 mg·L⁻¹, 去除率达到 90% 以上, 脱 氮性能得到恢复. 在启动初期, R2 中污泥处于培养 驯化阶段, 出水 TN 平均浓度为 19.72 mg·L⁻¹, 平 均去除率为60.08%.颗粒稳定后,R2中好氧颗粒 污泥系统出水 TN 平均浓度降低至 14.55 mg·L⁻¹ 去除率达到 79.25%. 温度降低时, 出水 TN 浓度基 本没有变化, TN 去除率能够达到 86.28%. 温度变 化对 R2 反应器内的颗粒污泥并没有明显影响.

综上所述, 由于人工配水水质成分单一, 培养

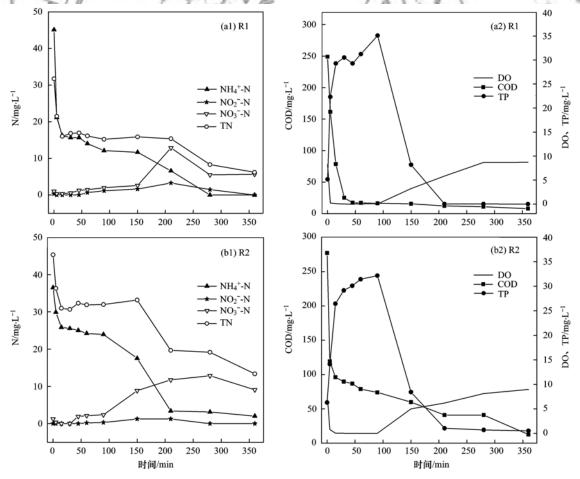


图 6 R1 和 R2 反应器中典型周期(128 d)内各污染物浓度变化

Fig. 6 Variation of the concentrations of pollutants during one cycle (128 d) in R1 and R2

成熟的好氧颗粒污泥抗冲击性能较差,温度降低至 5~16℃时,丝状菌膨胀导致颗粒污泥解体,系统脱氮性能变差;由于实际生活污水中有机物成分复杂且浓度波动大,微生物吸收利用缓慢,形成颗粒污泥需要的时间较长. Liu 等^[25]的研究表明,生长速率较慢的好氧颗粒污泥具有结构密实、稳定性好的优点,生活污水培养成熟的好氧颗粒污泥形成速度慢于人工配水培养的好氧颗粒污泥,因此具有更强的抗冲击负荷能力,稳定性更强,在温度降低时,能够抵御环境变化带来的影响,保持颗粒结构稳定,获得良好的出水水质.

2.2.3 典型周期内污染物浓度变化

图 6 为 R1、R2 在第 128 d 的一个典型周期内 NH₄ -N、NO₂ -N、NO₃ -N、TN、COD、TP、溶解氧 (DO)的浓度变化. 厌氧阶段, R1、R2 反应器内的 DO 浓度在 0.02 mg·L⁻¹以下, 好氧阶段, R1、R2 中 DO 缓慢增加, 最终稳定在 8 mg·L-1左右, 反应 器内具有良好的 A/O 运行环境. R1 中 COD 浓度在 厌氧阶段下降较快, 在前 30 min 已经基本消耗, COD 由 250 mg·L⁻¹降至 25. 12 mg·L⁻¹. R2 反应器 进水为生活污水,在厌氧阶段,由于有机物成分复 杂,微生物可快速利用的有机碳源较少,所以降解 速度较慢, COD 由 275.19 mg·L-1 降至 90.44 mg·L-1; 在好氧阶段, 反硝化作用消耗有机碳源, COD 浓度逐渐降低至 24.58 mg·L⁻¹, COD 得到去 除. 在厌氧末期, R1 释磷较多, 反应器内的 TP 浓 度为 35.09 mg·L⁻¹, 而 R2 反应器内的 TP 浓度为 32.18 mg·L⁻¹. 导致释磷量不同的主要原因为生活 污水中含有慢速生物降解物质和溶解性惰性物质等 不利于聚磷菌利用的有机物, 在厌氧阶段不能够完 全降解,降低了释磷量. 在周期实验出水中, R1、 R2 出水均未检测到NH₄ -N、NO₂ -N, 出水NO₃ -N 浓度分别为 5.65 mg·L⁻¹、9.67 mg·L⁻¹,产生这种 现象的原因为,稳定运行时,R1 中颗粒污泥粒径较 R2 大, 由于好氧颗粒污泥内部存在一个"缺氧区", 粒径越大,颗粒污泥内部的缺氧区越大[26,27],这为 反硝化菌提供了良好的生存环境,提高了反硝化能 力, 因此 R1 反应器内NO, -N的出水效果更好.

3 结论

(1)以人工配水和实际生活污水为进水的两组反应器分别历时 25 d、42 d 启动成功,颗粒污泥稳定后,平均粒径分别可达 1200 μ m 和 750 μ m,R1、R2 内出水 COD、TP、TN 的平均浓度分别为 22. 53、0. 48、7. 70 $\mathrm{mg}\cdot\mathrm{L}^{-1}$ 和 49. 73、0. 48、14. 55 $\mathrm{mg}\cdot\mathrm{L}^{-1}$,去除率为 90. 60%、90. 34%、87. 85% 和 79. 74%、

- 88.59%、79.25%. 出水水质均满足《城镇污水处理厂污染物排放标准》—级 A 标准.
- (2)温度较低时(5~16℃),R1 内颗粒污泥解体,COD 和TP 的去除能力基本不变,但出水TN 平均浓度为 29.03 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率为 48.81%,系统脱氮性能被抑制;R2 运行稳定,出水 COD、TP、TN 平均浓度仍能达到《城镇污水处理厂污染物排放标准》一级 A 标准.生活污水培养成熟的好氧颗粒污泥结构密实,稳定性好,抗冲击能力强.

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