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CMC-膨润土交联固定镰刀菌反应器对对氯苯酚废水的降解特性型

4-Chlorophenol removal in a bioreactor using CMC-Bentonite gel immobilized Fusarium sp.

关键词: 固定化微生物 镰刀菌 对氯苯酚 CMC-膨润土交联

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摘要:采用CMC-膨润土交联方法固定镰刀菌,研究了其固定方法对4-CP废水的降解效果,考察了固定化生物反应器间歇与连续运行处理4-CP废水的降解性能.结果表明,CMC-膨润土包埋固定镰刀菌对4-CP的降解速率最大;反应器间歇运行时,4-CP的降解率随其初始浓度增加而有所下降,浓度高于50 mg·L⁻¹的4-CP降解过程基本上遵循零级反应动力学;当反应器连续运行12 h,停留时间6 h时,浓度50 mg·L⁻¹的4-CP被完全降解.

Abstract: An innovative CMC-bentonite gel immobilized *Fusarium* sp. was prepared and the removal rate of 4-chlorophenol by a bioreactor containing *Fusarium* sp. immobilized by various methods was investigated. The performance of the bioreactor was investigated at different hydraulic residence times (HRT) for various concentrations of 4-chlorophenol in wastewater, using both batch-recirculation and continuous flow operation. The 4-chlorophenol degradation rate for CMC-bentonite gel-immobilized *Fusarium* sp. was higher under the same conditions than three other tested immobilization methods and free cells. The removal rate decreased with increasing initial concentration of 4-chlorophenol in the bioreactor in batch-recirculation mode. A series of zero-order reaction equations are proposed to describe the biodegradation kinetics of 4-chlorophenol at high concentration in the bioreactor. In a series of bioreactor continuous flow experiments, the overall removal rate remained at about 100% after operation for 12 h with an initial concentration of 4-chlorophenol of 50 mg·L⁻¹ and an HRT of 6 h.

Key words: immobilized microorganism Fusarium sp. 4-chlorophenol CMC-bentonite gel

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