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SBR无厌氧段实现生物除磷

摘要点击 95 全文点击 26 投稿时间: 2007-7-12 最后修改时间: 2007-8-30

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中文关键词 SBR 多β羟基烷酸盐 聚磷

英文关键词 <u>SBR</u> <u>poly-β-hydroxyalkanoates(PHA)</u> <u>poly-phosphate</u>

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中文摘要

研究了SBR在模拟城市生活污水处理中的除磷效果. 结果表明,SBR在进水后未经过传统除磷理论认为所必须的厌氧段而直接好氧曝气,废水中磷的浓度仍下降较快. 在曝气时间为4 h,进水COD 浓度为400 mg \bullet L⁻¹左右,反应过程中pH值7.0±0.2时,进水中TP浓度由15~20 mg \bullet L⁻¹降到1 mg \bullet L⁻¹以下,磷的去除效率达到90%以上. 反应过程中传统的储能物质多 β -羟基烷酸盐(PHA)基本保持不变且含量较低(PHA浓度在5 mg \bullet L⁻¹左右),聚合磷酸盐(聚磷)在4 h好氧阶段呈先下降后上升的趋势(好氧开始时聚磷含量为83.034 mg \bullet g⁻¹,好氧1h时污泥中聚磷含量为79.980 mg \bullet g⁻¹,好氧结束时聚磷含量为83.086 mg \bullet g⁻¹),在0.5 h沉淀和3.5 h静置期内聚磷没有明显的水解现象. 此研究表明在无厌氧段、无PHA合成而直接好氧曝气,聚磷菌亦能将废水中磷酸盐合成聚磷,通过排除富磷污泥而达到除磷目的,这和传统的理论与研究有所区别.

英文摘要

The performance of phosphorus removal with a sequencing batch reactor was investigated by simulated municipal wastewater. The experimental results showed that phosphorus removal could be achieved in sequencing batch reactor without anaerobic phase, which was conventionally considered as a key phase for phosphorus removal. Phosphorus concentration in the effluent was 1.0 mg \cdot L⁻¹ below after 4 h aeration, during which pH was 7.0 \pm 0.2. Which indicated the removal rate of phosphorus was above 90% when the COD and phosphorus concentration of influent were about 400 mg \cdot L⁻¹, 15-20 mg \cdot L⁻¹, respectively. Intracellular storage of poly-phosphate (poly-P) was increasing in the aeration after decreasing in first hour aeration (the content of poly-P was 83.034 mg \cdot g⁻¹ at the beginning of aerobic phase, 79.980 mg \cdot g⁻¹ in first aeration and 83.086 mg \cdot g⁻¹ in end), but the energy storage poly- β -hydroxyalkanoates (PHA) was constant nearly and the content was very low(PHA concentration was about 5 mg \cdot L⁻¹). The researches indicated that phosphate could be transformed to poly-P by poly-phosphate-accumulating organisms without anaerobic zone and PHA, biological phosphorus removal was obtained by removing sludge with rich phosphorus, and this phenomenon could not be explained by conventional theory.

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