

模拟串联垂直流人工湿地去除重污染河水中氮的研究

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摘要:利用在温室内构建的串联垂直流人工湿地模拟装置净化北京市清河污染河水, 研究2种水力负荷、3个串联级数、有无植物等对湿地除氮效果的影响。5个多月的运行结果表明:在进水总氮(TN)浓度平均 $12.36\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 氨氮浓度平均 $5.92\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时, TN去除率在水力负荷为 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 时明显高于 $0.4\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 时;串联级数对氮去除有一定影响, 1级柱与3级柱系统间存在显著差异($P<0.05$), 多级柱系统间无差异($P>0.05$);植物显著影响除氮, 有-无植物系统间存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。总体上, 水力负荷为 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 时, 有植物3级柱系统的TN、氨氮的去除率最高, 其中氨氮去除率高达85.74%, 出水平均浓度 $0.43\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 达地表Ⅱ类水质标准。

关键词:串流垂直流人工湿地;河水;氮;水力负荷;植物

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Nitrogen Removal from Heavily Polluted River Water by a Series of Simulated Vertical-Flow Constructed Wetlands

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Abstract: Constructed wetland is a cost-effective technique to treat contaminated water. Here a series of simulated vertical-flow constructed wetlands(four groups of three stage columns, each column measuring 90 cm in height, 9.5 cm in diameter, and packed with gravels of particle size from 4.4 to 26.4 mm in a height of 80 cm) planted with *Phragmites communis* were developed to treat water from Qinghe River of Beijing under greenhouse conditions. Effects of two hydraulic loads, three stages of series connection and vegetation on nitrogen removal rates were observed for 144 days. The influent water contained total nitrogen(TN) $3.42\sim17.99\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, with an average of $12.36\pm4.65\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, and ammonia nitrogen $0.91\sim9.89\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, with an average of $5.92\pm3.34\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. The TN removal rates were significantly higher under hydraulic load of $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ than under $0.4\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$. The TN removal rates also had significant difference between one stage and three stage column systems($P<0.05$), but had no difference in multistage column systems($P>0.05$). The presence of hydrophytes significantly promoted nitrogen removal($P<0.05$). Overall, the three stage column system with hydrophytes under hydraulic load of $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ had the highest removal rate of TN and ammonia nitrogen, in which the ammonia nitrogen removal rate was 85.74%, and the average ammonia nitrogen in the effluent was $0.43\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, below the grade-Ⅱ standard of surface water. Considering the removal efficiency and actual costs, two stage column systems with hydrophytes would be recommended.

Keywords: series vertical-flow constructed wetlands; river water; nitrogen; hydraulic load; hydrophyte

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人工湿地是20世纪70年代从德国开始发展的污水处理技术,具有污染物去除能力强、耐冲击负荷、氮磷去除率高、投资及运行费低、维护简便等优点,在多种水质净化方面已有成功应用^[1]。湿地在净化生活污水方面已有较多研究及工程应用,而用于处理污染河水的研究起步较晚,近几年渐增^[2-6]。本研究通过在温室内构建串联垂直流人工湿地模拟装置,重点研究水力负荷、串联级数、植物种植对其去除清河河水中氮的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验模拟装置

为减少外界气温波动对实验的影响,将串联式垂直流模拟湿地系统(图1)置于温室中。由4组三级单元柱构成,分别为1、2、3、4号。1号的第三根柱子,2号的第二、第三根柱子栽种芦苇(种植密度6株/柱)。该系统的12个有机玻璃柱尺寸相同,直径95 mm,高900 mm,各级柱间高差5 cm;柱内填充砾石和米石,底层砾石粒径26.4±7.2 mm,高150 mm;主体层米石粒径4.4±1.5 mm,高650 mm,两层基质的平均孔隙率为42.5%。

1.2 实验方案

取回的北京清河河水置于原水桶,经蠕动泵泵入连续运行装置。有无植物单元从左到右依次设置0.4和0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹两种水力负荷,对应水力停留时间

分别为0.96 d、1.92 d(1级柱),1.92 d、3.84 d(2级柱),2.88 d、5.76 d(3级柱)。通过试验研究水力负荷、串联级数及有/无植物对该系统去除河水中氮的效果的影响。共设13个取样点,于原水桶及各级柱底部取水样,取样频率为6 d 1次。

1.3 分析方法

TN用碱性过硫酸钾-紫外分光光度法测定;氨氮用纳氏试剂光度法测定^[7]。统计分析用SPSS 17.0。

2 结果与讨论

运行期进水TN浓度为3.42~17.99 mg·L⁻¹,平均12.36±4.65 mg·L⁻¹,pH值为7.82~8.48,溶解氧含量为3.12~7.38 mg·L⁻¹,平均4.69±1.24 mg·L⁻¹,氨氮浓度为0.91~9.89 mg·L⁻¹,平均5.92±3.34 mg·L⁻¹,占47.90%,其他氮的存在形式主要是硝氮、亚硝氮,分别占21.20%、11.89%。进水COD_{Mn}浓度为6.85~19.02 mg·L⁻¹,平均11.07±3.64 mg·L⁻¹,水力负荷、植物、串联级数对TN、COD_{Mn}去除效果的综合影响见表1。

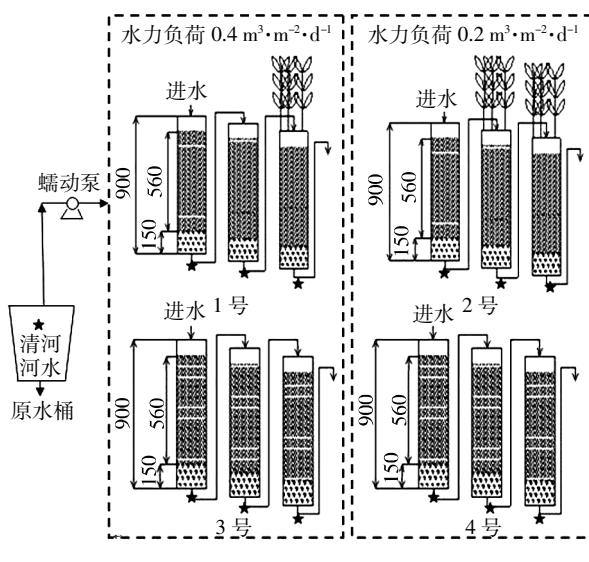
2.1 水力负荷对除氮效果的影响

在水力负荷为0.4 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹和0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹条件下,有/无植物3级柱系统进出水TN浓度及去除率变化见图2(a)、图2(b),有植物3级柱出水TN平均浓度分别为6.94 mg·L⁻¹、3.36 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率分别为44.38%、69.19%;无植物3级柱出水TN平均浓度分别为9.36 mg·L⁻¹、7.63 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率分别为23.44%、38.20%。氨氮浓度及去除率变化见图3(a)和图3(b),有植物3级柱出水氨氮平均浓度分别为0.69 mg·L⁻¹、0.43 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率分别为80.87%、85.74%;无植物3级柱出水氨氮平均浓度分别为1.75 mg·L⁻¹、0.86 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率分别为66.08%、72.01%。

可见,无论装置有无植物,0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时系统TN、氨氮去除率都高于0.4 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹,这与文献^[8]的结果一致。水力负荷0.4 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,系统进水流量大,污水在装置内停留时间短,导致生化反应和微生物环境下的吸附吸收不充分,降低处理效果^[9]。水力负荷0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时,污水在装置内停留时间延长,利于硝化反硝化更完全,植物吸收和基质吸附更充分,脱氮效果更好^[10-11]。

2.2 串联级数对除氮效果的影响

因湿地模拟装置在水力负荷为0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时的去除效果好于0.4 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹,故分析0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时串联级数对除氮的影响。有/无植物系统各级柱进



图中★为采样点,尺寸单位为mm

★ for sampling points in the figure, size unit in mm

图1 试验模拟装置

Figure 1 Device for simulation experiment

表1 水力负荷、植物、串联级数对湿地TN、COD_{Mn}去除效果的影响Table 1 Effects of hydraulic loads, hydrophytes, and series column number on TN and COD_{Mn} removal efficiency of water

水力负荷/m ³ ·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹ Hydraulic load	柱系统出水 Column system effluent	总氮浓度/mg·L ⁻¹ Total nitrogen concentration	总氮去除率/% Total nitrogen removal efficiency	COD _{Mn} 浓度/mg·L ⁻¹ COD _{Mn} concentration	COD _{Mn} 去除率/% COD _{Mn} removal efficiency
0.4	有植物 3 级 Three stages with hydrophytes	6.94±3.39	44.38±15.19	3.72±1.18	64.36±12.68
0.4	无植物 3 级 Three stages without hydrophytes	9.36±3.77	23.44±14.92	4.28±0.73	59.11±8.95
0.4	无植物 2 级 Two stages without hydrophytes	8.72±3.47	27.39±15.94	4.75±1.06	54.87±10.57
0.4	无植物 1 级 One stage without hydrophytes	10.08±3.70	16.80±10.26	4.28±1.46	47.51±21.58
0.2	有植物 3 级 Three stages with hydrophytes	3.36±2.51	69.19±19.93	3.42±1.18	67.28±12.02
0.2	无植物 3 级 Three stages without hydrophytes	7.63±3.53	38.20±16.15	4.15±0.50	59.04±13.61
0.2	有植物 2 级 Two stages with hydrophytes	3.70±2.19	65.75±19.26	3.84±0.69	63.05±9.63
0.2	无植物 2 级 Two stages without hydrophytes	8.43±3.51	30.12±16.72	4.35±1.05	57.47±16.11
0.2	无植物 1 级 One stage without hydrophytes	9.15±3.47	23.96±13.84	5.02±0.59	51.39±12.64

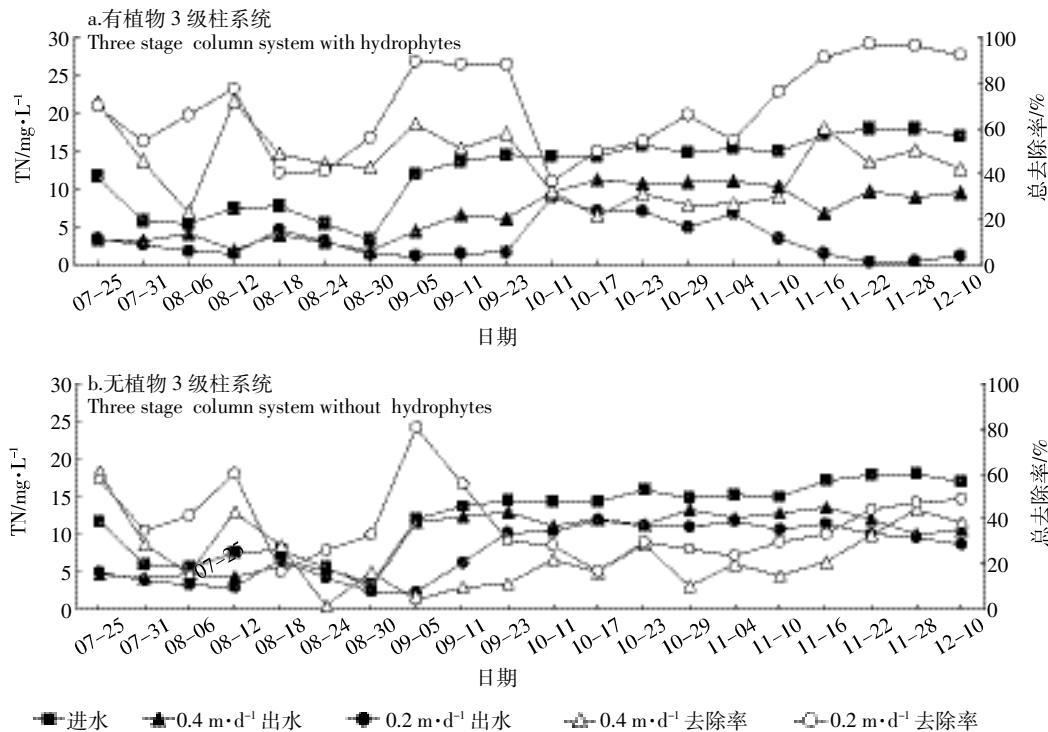
图2 0.4 m·d⁻¹和0.2 m·d⁻¹条件下3级柱系统进出水TN浓度及去除率变化

Figure 2 Variation of TN concentration and removal efficiency in three stage column system under hydraulic loads of 0.4 m·d⁻¹ and 0.2 m·d⁻¹

出水TN浓度及去除率变化见图4、图5。

可见,无论装置有无植物,3级柱系统TN去除率都高于2级柱和1级柱,因为1级柱系统内水力停留时间(HRT)短,生化反应不充分,不利于除氮。有植物2级、3级柱出水TN平均浓度分别为3.70 mg·L⁻¹、3.36 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率分别为65.75%、69.19%;无植物1级、2级、3级柱出水TN平均浓度分别为9.15 mg·L⁻¹、8.43 mg·L⁻¹、7.63 mg·L⁻¹,平均去除率分别为23.96%、30.12%、38.20%。有植物3级柱系统TN去除

率最高,说明HRT的延长及植物吸收利于提高除氮效果。另外,帖靖玺^[12]等用二级串联人工湿地处理污水的研究表明,一级湿地对氨氮、TN和TP的处理效果随进水氮、磷浓度的变化而波动较大,而二级湿地出水中氨氮、TN和TP的浓度相对稳定,表明串联湿地在提高去除率的同时也利于维持系统处理效果的稳定性。

进水TN以氨氮为主,氨氮在湿地中迁移、转化和降解是TN去除率变化的主要原因。由图6可见,

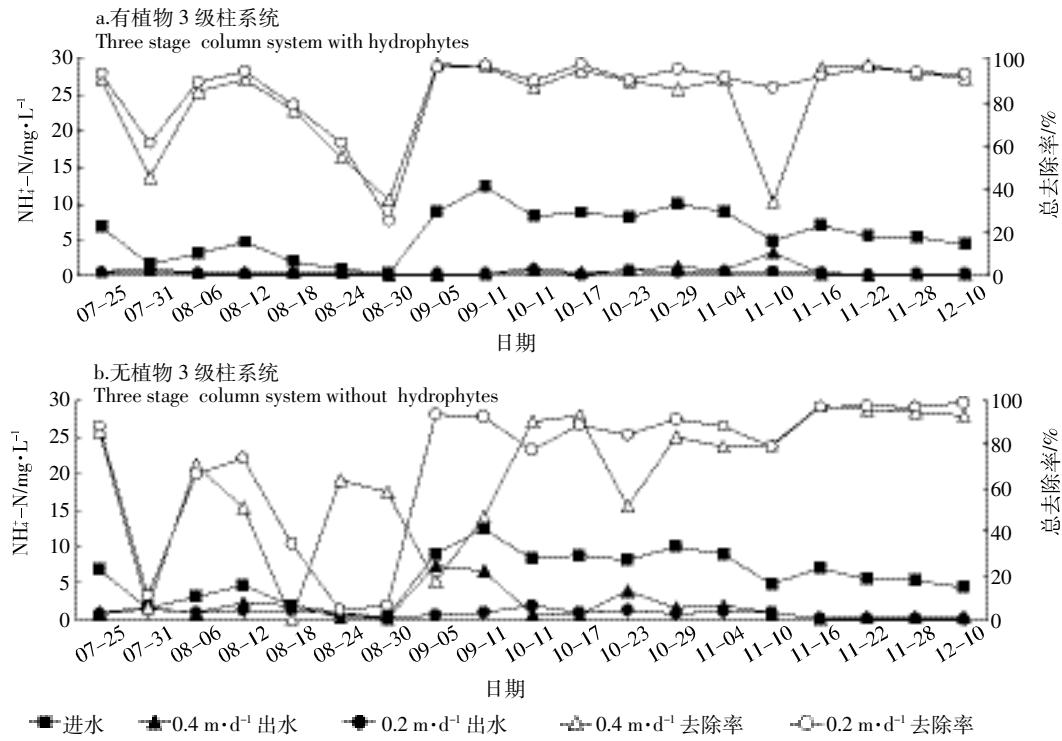
图3 0.4 $\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 和 0.2 $\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 条件下3级柱系统进出水氨氮浓度及去除率变化

Figure 3 Variation of ammonia concentration and removal efficiency of three stage column system under hydraulic load of $0.4 \text{ m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ and $0.2 \text{ m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$

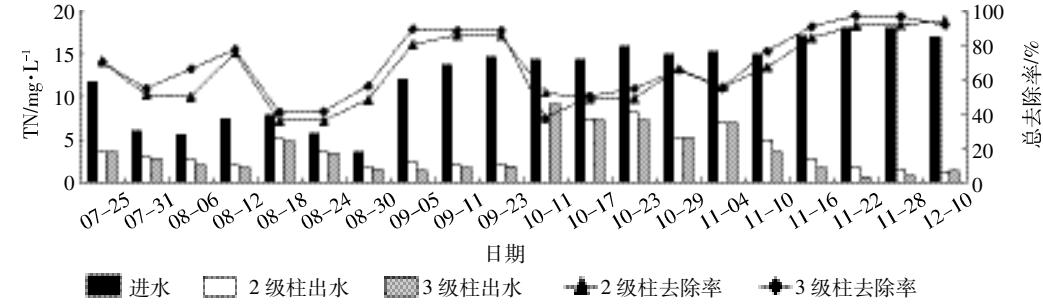


图4 有植物2级、3级柱系统进出水TN浓度及去除率变化

Figure 4 Variation of TN concentration and removal efficiency in two- and three- stage column systems with hydrophytes

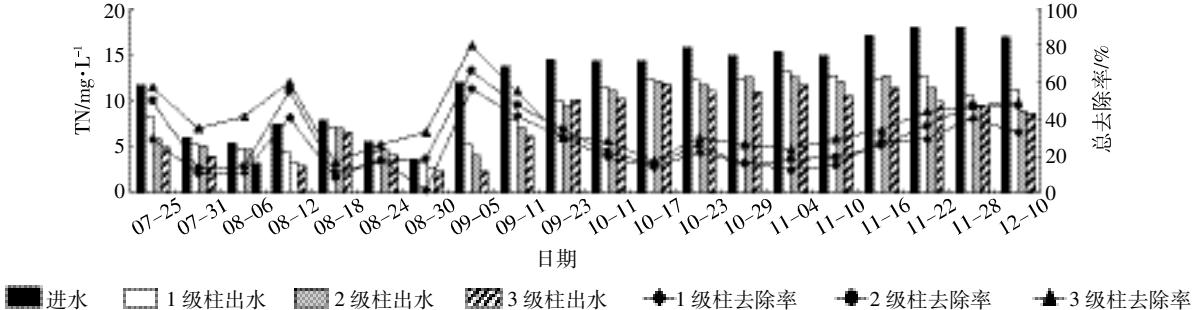


图5 无植物1级、2级、3级柱系统进出水TN浓度及去除率变化

Figure 5 Variation of TN concentration and removal efficiency in one-, two- and three- stage column systems without hydrophytes

有植物3级柱系统氨氮去除率高达85.74%，出水平均浓度 $0.43 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ，达地表水Ⅱ类水标准。湿地内的

硝化菌将 NH_4^+ 氧化为 NO_2^- ，进一步氧化为 NO_3^- 。由于植物根系泌氧和大气复氧，保证湿地的好氧微环境促

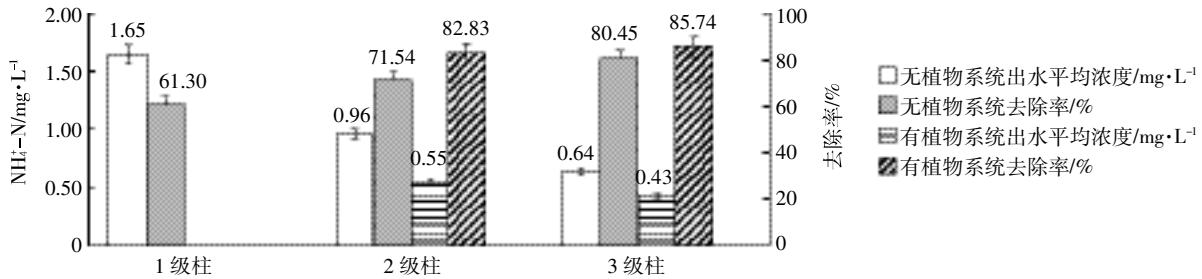


图 6 各级柱系统出水氨氮浓度及去除率

Figure 6 Variation of ammonia concentration and removal efficiency in effluents from different stage column systems

进硝化反应。垂直流湿地在充氧的水表面或植物根系的好氧微环境以下区域可形成缺氧或厌氧的基质层，促进反硝化脱氮顺利进行。反硝化所需碳源主要源于水体中高浓度有机质直接积累和腐败的植物残体^[13]，该湿地接纳的清河河水C/N比小于1，属缺碳系统，因湿地已运行一年多，芦苇凋落物和腐烂根系的分解均可提供可溶性碳源，另植物光合作用分泌的有机物及湿地内部填料缓慢释放出的碳源可被微生物利用，促进反硝化反应。研究显示硝化菌最佳pH值为7.0~8.6，反硝化最佳pH值为7~8^[1]，该湿地pH值为7.82~8.48，有利于微生物的硝化反硝化。

2.3 植物对除氮的影响

当水力负荷为0.4和0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时，有/无植物3级柱系统进出水TN浓度及去除率变化见图7(a)和图7(b)。0.4 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时，有/无植物3级柱出

水TN平均浓度分别为6.94 mg·L⁻¹、9.36 mg·L⁻¹，平均去除率分别为44.38%、23.44%；0.2 m³·m⁻²·d⁻¹时，有/无植物3级柱出水TN平均浓度分别为3.36 mg·L⁻¹、7.63 mg·L⁻¹，平均去除率分别为69.19%、38.20%。

可见，在该两种水力负荷下，有植物系统的TN去除率都明显高于无植物系统，说明植物显著影响系统除氮。金卫红等^[14]研究表明在处理污染河水的湿地中植物(芦苇)吸收TN占湿地TN总去除量的46%，植物吸收是湿地的重要脱氮途径^[15~16]。植物在除氮过程中，不但直接将氮作为营养物，根区还可为硝化及反硝化提供适宜环境^[17]。植物吸收的氮主要是铵态氮和硝态氮，也包括一些小分子含氮有机物，如尿素和氨基酸等，芦苇的NO₃⁻-N吸收速率约0.5 g·m⁻²·a⁻¹^[1]。研究表明有植物系统的亚硝化菌和硝化菌数量均高于无植物系统；植物光合作用产氧，部分输至根区，使

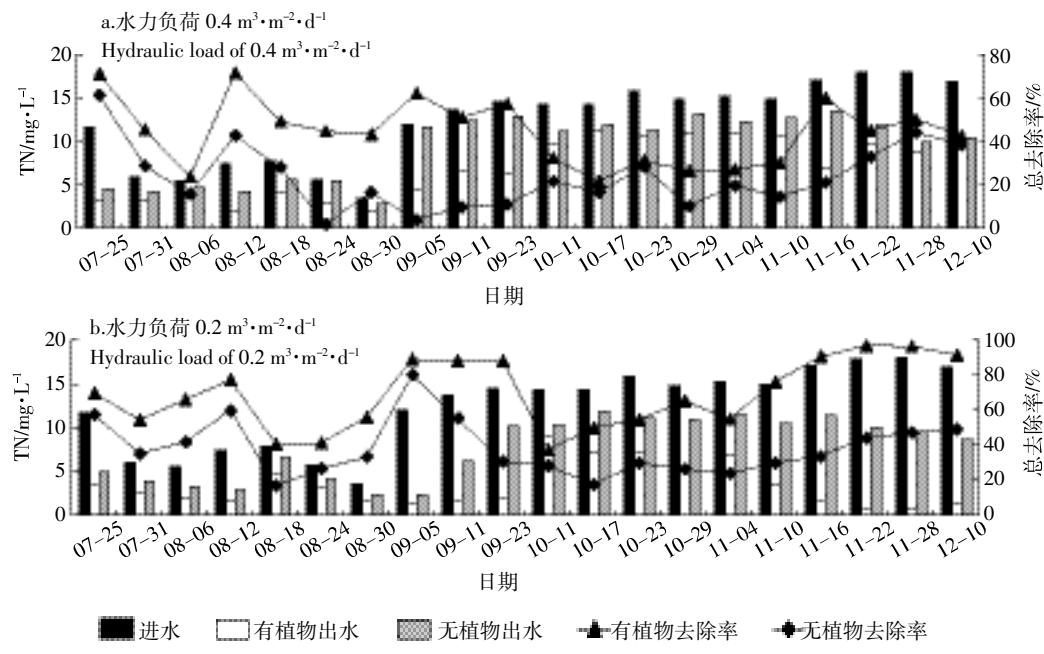


图 7 有-无植物 3 级柱系统进出水 TN 浓度及去除率变化

Figure 7 Variation of TN concentration and removal efficiency of three stage column system with and without hydrophytes

根系周围依次形成好、缺、厌氧环境,可为好、厌氧微生物大量存在提供各自适宜生境,利于同步硝化反硝化作用;另外,湿地植物根系的生长可增强基质疏松度和水力传输,间接增强湿地系统氨氮挥发^[18-19]。

从图7可见,装置运行前期,TN去除率随进水浓度升高而升高,因进水浓度越高,湿地单位面积上污染负荷越高,湿地平均利用率越高,去除率越大^[20]。10月,有植物系统TN去除率降低,与此时芦苇收割有关;伴随割后芦苇生长,平均TN去除率仅有所回升,因TN去除还受水力负荷、碳源、溶解氧、温度及pH值等的影响。

水中氨氮与硝氮可被植物吸收以合成植物蛋白等有机氮,并经植物收割去除^[21]。通常湿地硝化/反硝化是最主要除氮机理,pH值小于7.5时,氨挥发可忽略。pH值在9.3以上时,氨挥发很显著。在进水负荷低、气候、植物物种和收割频率与时机适宜时,植物收割可能成为主要除氮途径^[11]。

2.4 TN去除效果差异性分析

2.4.1 水力负荷、有-无植物3级柱系统间去除效果差异性分析

方差分析结果(表2)显示:不同水力负荷间、有/

无植物3级柱系统TN去除率差异极显著($P<0.05$)。对于同一水力负荷条件下,水力负荷为 $0.4\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 或 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 时,有-无植物3级柱系统TN去除率均存在极显著差异($P<0.05$)。 $0.4\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 有植物3级柱系统与 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 无植物3级柱系统间TN去除率无差异($P>0.05$)。

2.4.2 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 有/无植物各级柱系统间去除效果差异性分析

方差分析结果(表3)显示:水力负荷为 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 时,有植物2级与3级柱系统间TN去除率无差异($P>0.05$);无植物1级与2级、2级与3级柱系统间TN去除率无差异($P>0.05$);无植物1级与3级柱系统间TN去除率存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。

3 结论

(1)水力负荷对除氮有显著影响,不同水力负荷间有/无植物3级柱系统TN去除率存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。

(2)串联级数对氮去除有影响。有/无植物多级柱系统间无差异($P>0.05$),无植物1级与3级柱系统间存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。

表2 水力负荷、有-无植物3级柱系统间TN去除率方差分析

Table 2 One-Way ANOVA of TN removal efficiency of three stage column system under hydraulic loads and hydrophytes

项目 Project	P	差异性 Differences
0.4·d ⁻¹ 有植物3级柱-0.2·d ⁻¹ 有植物3级柱 Three stage column system with hydrophytes at hydraulic load of 0.4·d ⁻¹ v.s. 0.2·d ⁻¹	0.000	极显著 Significant differences
0.4·d ⁻¹ 有植物3级柱-0.4·d ⁻¹ 无植物3级柱 Three stage column system at hydraulic load of 0.4·d ⁻¹ with hydrophytes v.s. without hydrophytes	0.000	极显著 Significant differences
0.4·d ⁻¹ 有植物3级柱-0.2·d ⁻¹ 无植物3级柱 Three stage column system with hydrophytes at hydraulic load of 0.4·d ⁻¹ v.s. three stage column system without hydrophytes at hydraulic load of 0.2·d ⁻¹	0.245	无 No significant differences
0.4·d ⁻¹ 无植物3级柱-0.2·d ⁻¹ 无植物3级柱 Three stage column system without hydrophytes at hydraulic load of 0.4·d ⁻¹ v.s. 0.2·d ⁻¹	0.006	极显著 Significant differences
0.2·d ⁻¹ 有植物3级柱-0.2·d ⁻¹ 无植物3级柱 Three stage column system at hydraulic load of 0.2·d ⁻¹ with hydrophytes v.s. without hydrophytes	0.000	极显著 Significant differences

表3 $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 有/无植物各级柱系统间TN去除率方差分析

Table 3 One-Way ANOVA of TN removal efficiency of each stage column system with and without hydrophytes under condition of $0.2\text{ m}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$

项目 Project	P	差异性 Differences
有植物2级柱-无植物3级柱 Two stage column with hydrophytes v.s. three stage column with hydrophytes	0.531	无 No significant differences
无植物2级柱-无植物3级柱 Two stage column without hydrophytes v. s. three stage column without hydrophytes	0.143	无 No significant differences
无植物1级柱-无植物2级柱 One stage column without hydrophytes v. s. two stage column without hydrophytes	0.263	无 No significant differences
无植物1级柱-无植物3级柱 One stage column without hydrophytes v. s. three stage column without hydrophytes	0.011	显著 Significant differences

(3)植物对除氮有显著影响。

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