

马铃薯淀粉生产废水处理絮凝试验 Flocculation Experiment on Potato Starch Wastewater

谢安 李树君 林亚玲 杨炳南 杨延辰 段俊兆

中国农业机械化科学研究院

关键词: 马铃薯淀粉 废水 阳离子聚丙烯酰胺 聚合氯化铝

摘要: 将阳离子聚丙烯酰胺与聚合氯化铝复配用以处理马铃薯淀粉生产废水, 并对影响其絮凝效果的各种因素进行了综合分析。通过正交试验, 得到该处理方法的最佳絮凝工艺为: 阳离子聚丙烯酰胺用量为0.1%, 聚合氯化铝用量为0.2%, 废水pH值为9.0时, COD去除率达56.24%。 Polymerization aluminum chloride (PAC) and cationic polyacrylamide (CPAM) were used to treat potato starch wastewater. The cleaning efficiency of the chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the wastewater was also studied by changing the experimental conditions. In the orthogonal test, the optimal conditions were as follows: PAC addition 0.2%, CPAM addition 0.1%, and reaction pH value 9.0. The removal rate of COD was 56.24%.

[查看全文 \(请使用Adobe Acrobat 6.0版本浏览\)](#) [返回首页](#)

[引用本文](#)