能源和环境工程

膜生物反应器对水源水中微量二氯酚的去除

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通过实验室小试,研究了一体式膜生物反应器(MBR)对微污染湖水中的微量2,4-二氯酚(2,4-DCP)的去 除效果。64 d的连续试验证实,当进水2,4-DCP浓度在2~200 μg·L-1时,MBR对2,4-DCP的平均去除率达936%。出 水2,4-DCP浓度平均为428 ug•L-1,满足《城市供水水质标准》的要求。同时采用间歇试验对MBR去除2,4-DCP的 机理进行了研究,证实生物作用在2, 4-DCP的去除中起主要作用,MBR对2, 4-DCP的去除符合零级动力学过程,降解<mark>▶复制索引</mark> 速率常数为106 μg·L-1·min-1。此外,试验证实MBR对DCP的去除是基于二级基质原理,而向反应器内投加葡萄 糖并不能促进MBR对2,4-DCP的去除。

饮用水处理 微污染地表水 膜生物反应器 2.4-二氯酚 关键词 分类号

Removal of trace 2,4-dichlorophenol in drinking water source by membrane bioreactor

扩展功能

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Abstract

In this bench-scale test, a membrane bioreactor (MBR) was investigated for the removal of trace 2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DCP) from surface water with slight pollution. Sixty four days of continuous test proved that when the concentration of 2,4-DCP in the raw water fluctuated between 2—200 μg·L-1, averaged removal efficiency reached 936% And the averaged 2,4-DCP concentration in the treated water was 428 µg·L-1, which could meet the Sanitary Standard for Drinking Water Quality issued by the Ministry of HealthAt the same time, intermittent tests were carried out to study the 2,4-DCP removal mechanisms in MBRIt was concluded that biological degradation played a major role in 2,4-DCP removal by MBR It was found that biodegradation of 2,4-DCP followed zero-order kinetics with a rate constant of 106 μg·L-1·min-1Besides, it was confirmed that secondary substrate utilization was the mechanism that allowed effective biodegradation of 2,4-DCP by MBR, however dosing glucose into the raw water could not improve the biodegradation.

Key words drinking water treatment; micro-polluted surface water; membrane bioreactor; 2 4dichlorophenol

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