

通过在线有氧呼吸测量实现 污水厂能效优化

Optimizing the Energy Consumption of the Aeration Processes by using Online Respiration Measurement

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内容概况 / Structure



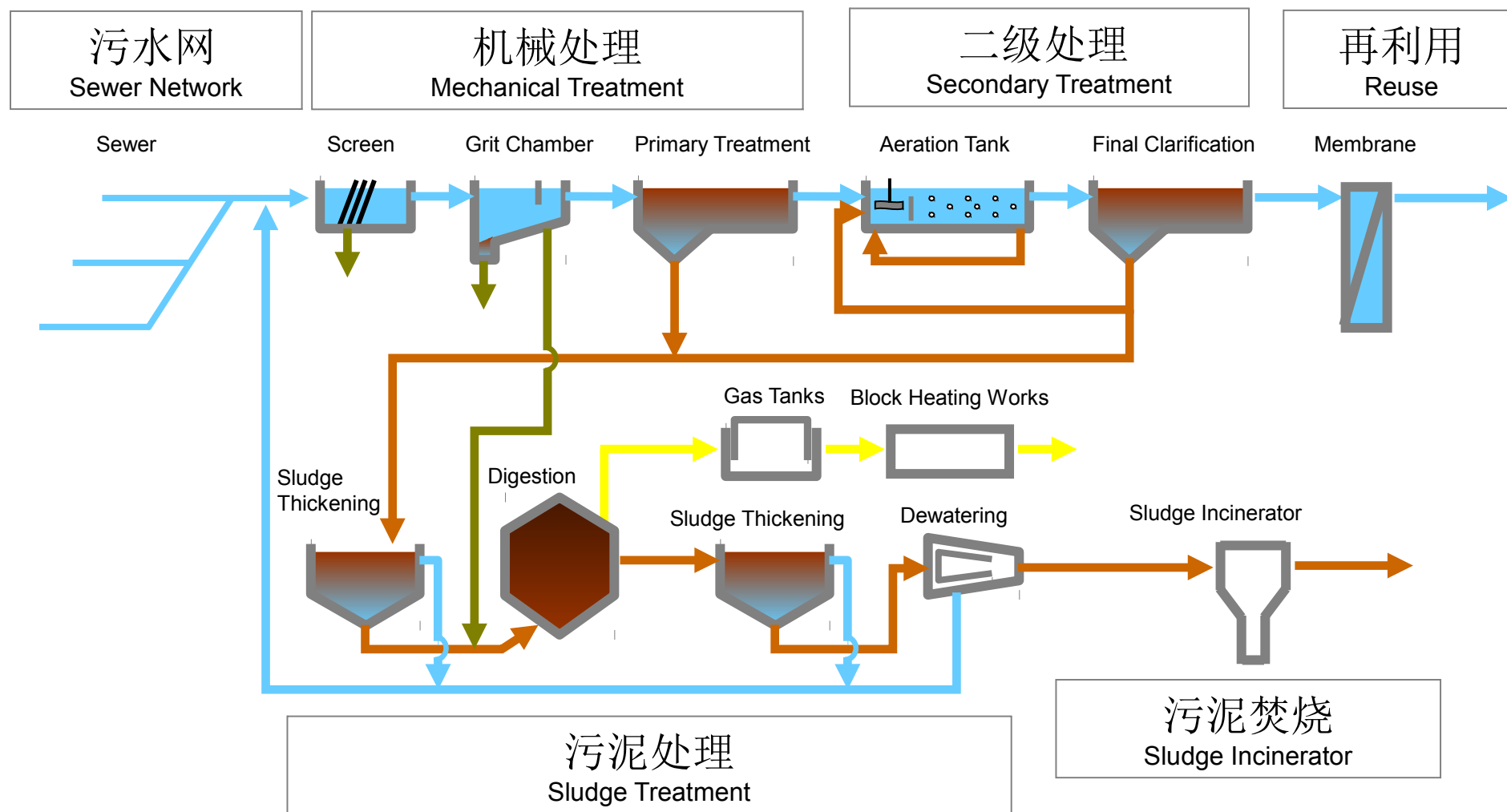
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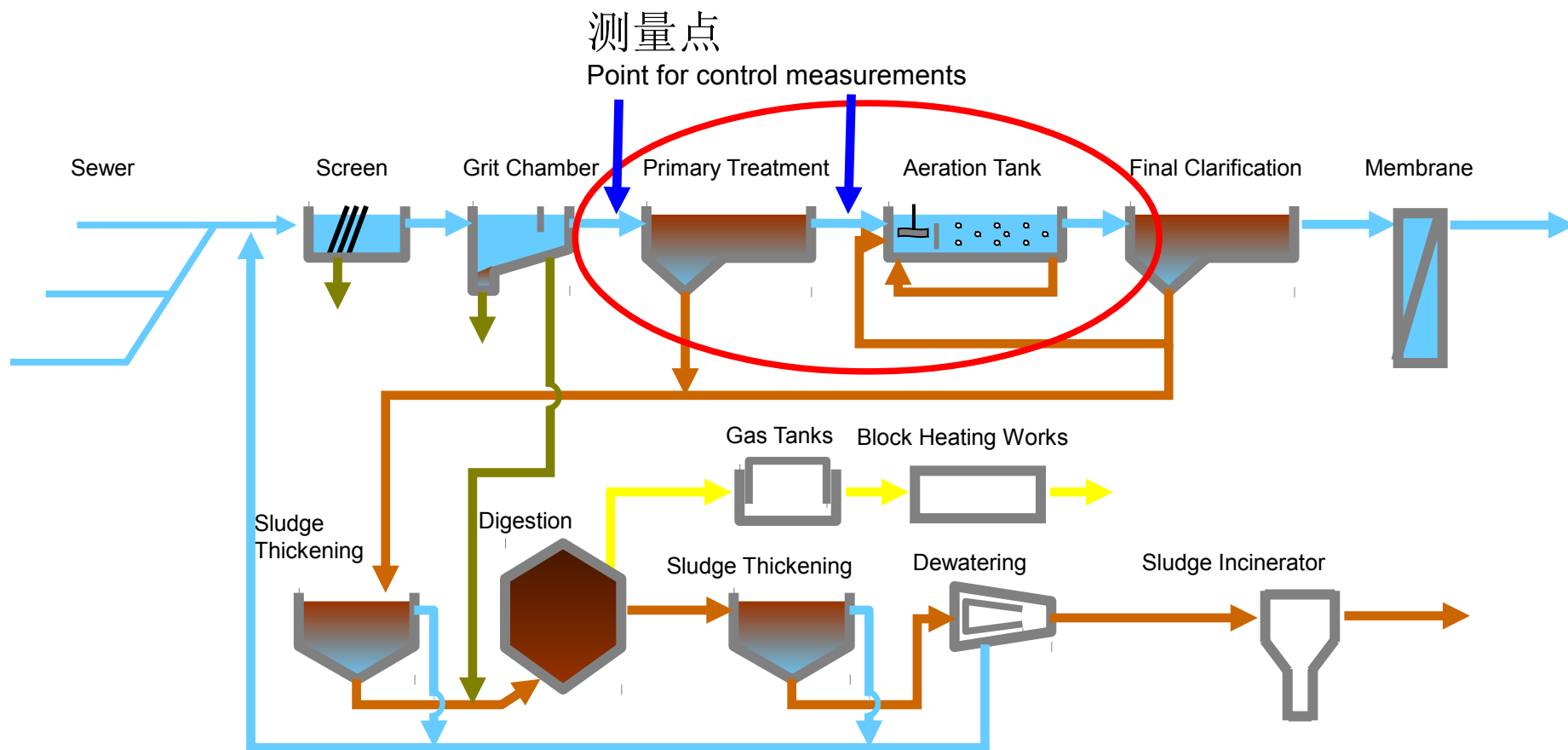
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1. 简介 / Introduction
2. 优化过程 / Optimizing the process
3. 两个优化策略 / Two optimizing strategies
4. 测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement
5. 最佳呼吸测量技术 / Respiration measurement technology
6. 污泥活性 / Sludge activity
7. 硝化干扰 / Nitrifying disturbance
8. 总结 / Summary

1. 简介 / Introduction



1. 简介 / Introduction



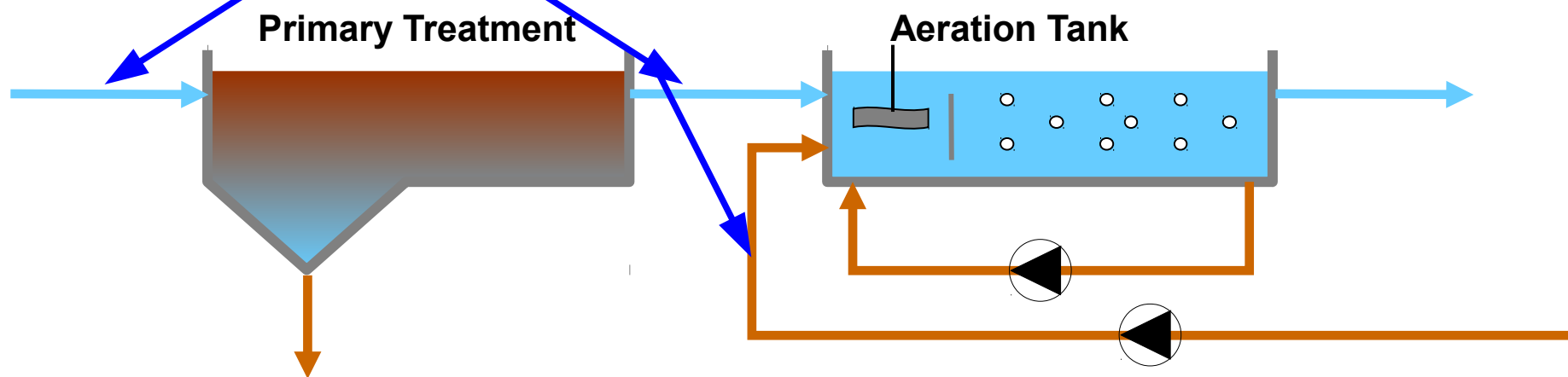
2. 过程优化 / Optimising the Process



要点 Important to know:

- Incoming load
 - 流量 Flow
 - 呼吸率 (BOD) Respiration (BOD)
 - COD, TN
 - 污泥活性 Sludge activity
- Incoming disturbance
 - 毒性 Toxicity

or



3. 两大优化策略 / Two Optimising Strategies



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1. 负荷稳定 Constant load rate

保持稳定的负荷 Keep the load rate stable
(BOD or COD * m³/min = kg/m³/min) => constant

→ 曝气及污泥回用在稳定的条件下进行

Aeration and sludge return can run at stable condition (rates)

→ 可以使 泵和曝气机在最好的环境下使用，从而节省用电

Best working point for pumps, blowers => saves electricity=money

2. 用已知的负荷率控制曝气和污泥回用

Controlling the aeration

and sludge return by knowing the **load rate**

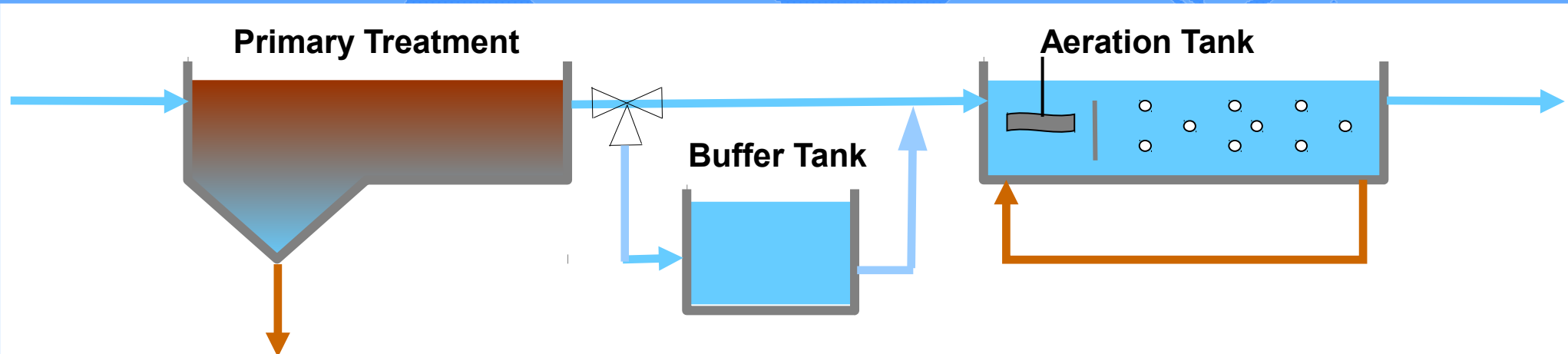
3. 两大优化策略 / Two Optimising Strategies



1. 负荷稳定 / Constant Load Rate

- 缓冲池 Buffer tanks or buffer capacity necessary
 - 专业缓冲池 Special buffer tanks
 - 预处理 Pre-treatment (basin)
 - 雨水池 Rain-storage tanks can be used
- 测量流量，呼吸率，污泥活性以及 COD, TN 或硝化毒性

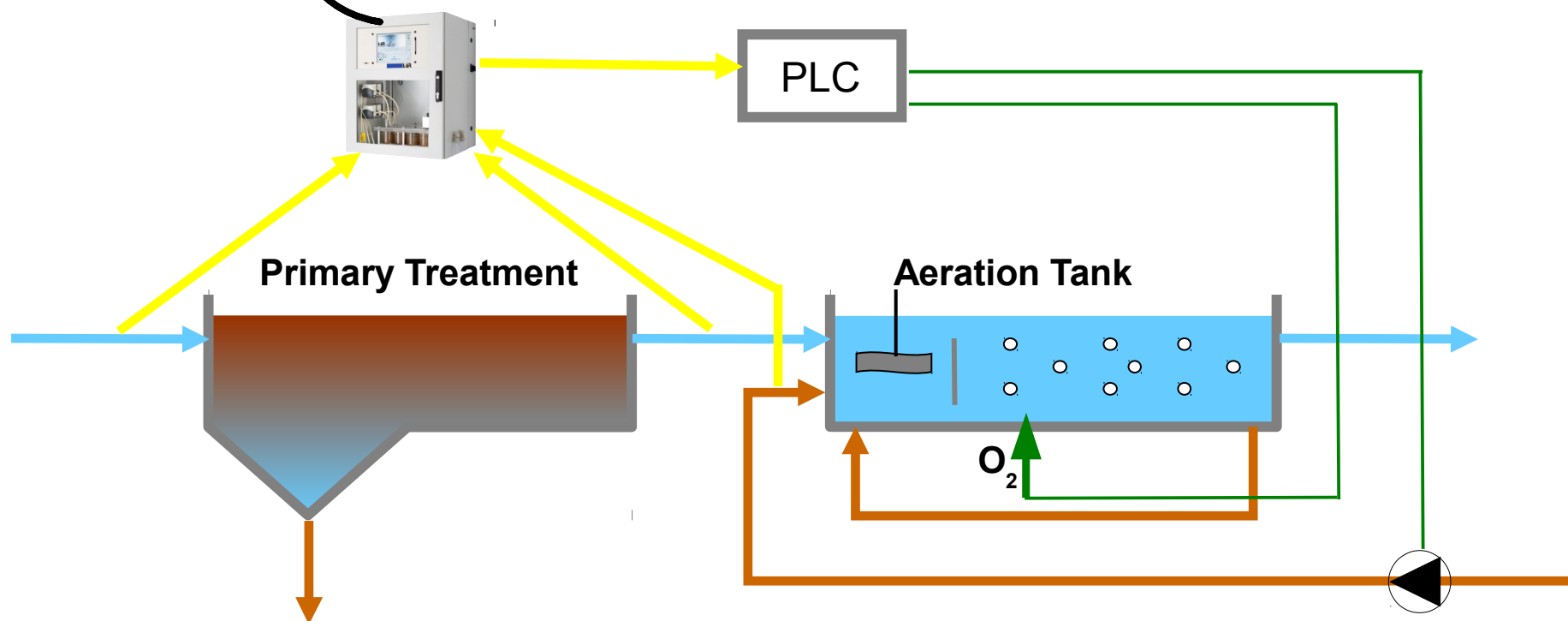
Measuring flow, respiration and sludge activity
Additionally COD, TN or Nitrification-Toxicity



3. 两大优化策略 / Two Optimising Strategies

2. 通过负荷率来控制曝气 / Controlling Aeration by Load Rate

- 流量 Flow
- BOD
- 污泥活性 Sludge activity
- COD
- 毒性 Toxicity



4. 呼吸测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement



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有机物生化降解处理 Biological treatment for organic degradation:

BOD 减少 reduction and $\text{NH}_4^+ \rightarrow \text{NO}_3^-$ (Nitrification)

Nitrification simplified:



4. 呼吸测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement



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不测量呼吸率的原因

Respiration measurement is not in common use because:

- 缺乏可靠的呼吸率测量方法（氧气消耗率）

lacking of reliable respiration Measurement (oxygen uptake rate)

- Missunderstanding in using BOD for this purpose in the past

- 传统 BOD 测量太慢 Typical BOD measurements is not fast enough

4. 呼吸测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement

过程控制中的呼吸测量

process

Respiration (BOD) measurement for controlling the



Respiration (BOD)

■ 在线呼吸（耗氧量）

On-line respiration (oxygen uptake rate)

■ 含碳有机物和氨氮氧化过程中的需氧量

Oxygen demand for carbonaceous organics and NH_4^+ oxidation
 $\text{mg O}_2 / \text{l} * \text{min}$

 BOD_5

= cBOD

实验室结果
需要 5-7 天Lab result
after 5/7 days

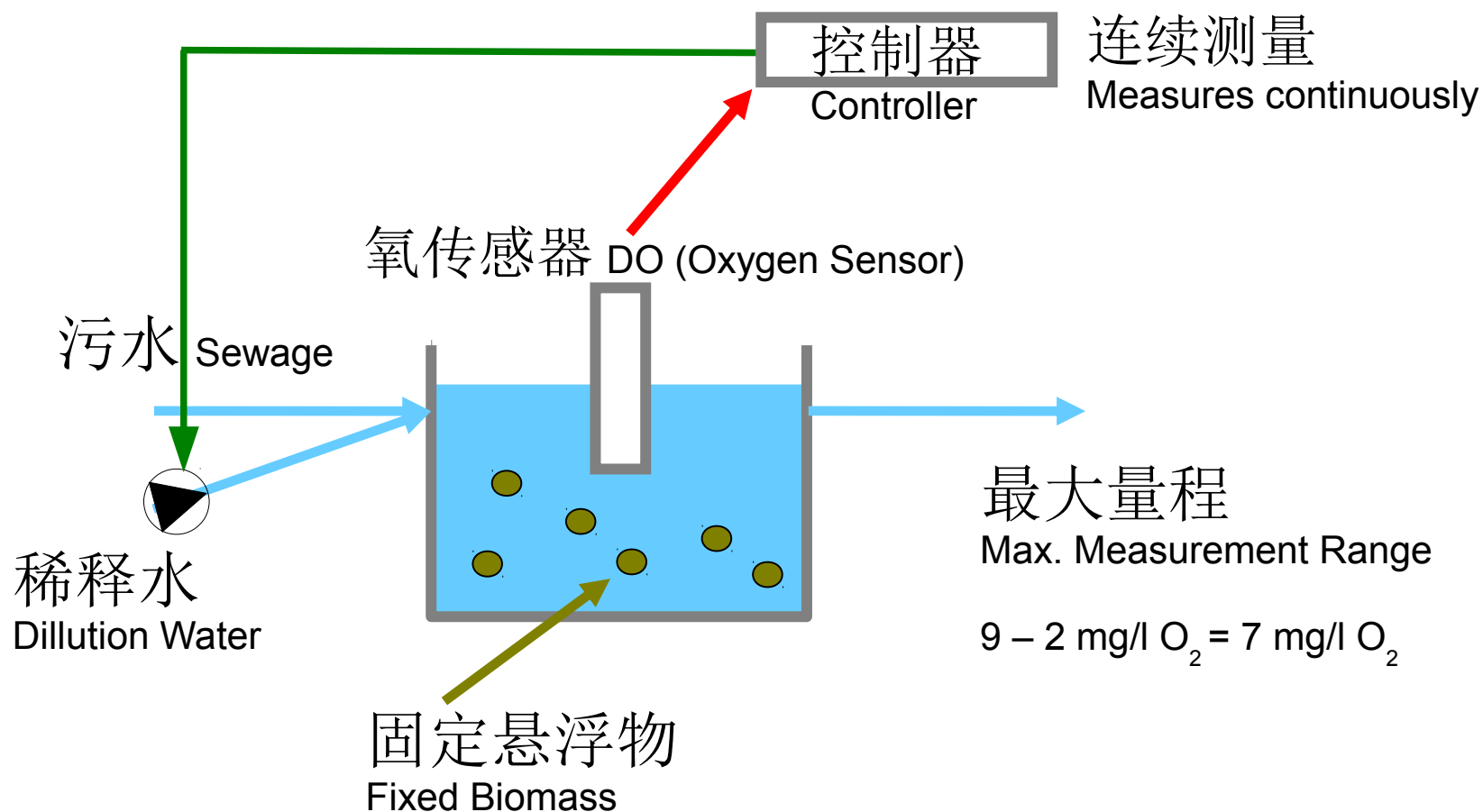
碳

Carbonaceous BOD

无 NH_4^+ 氧化without biological oxygen demand for NH_4^+ oxidation
 $\text{mg O}_2 / \text{l}$

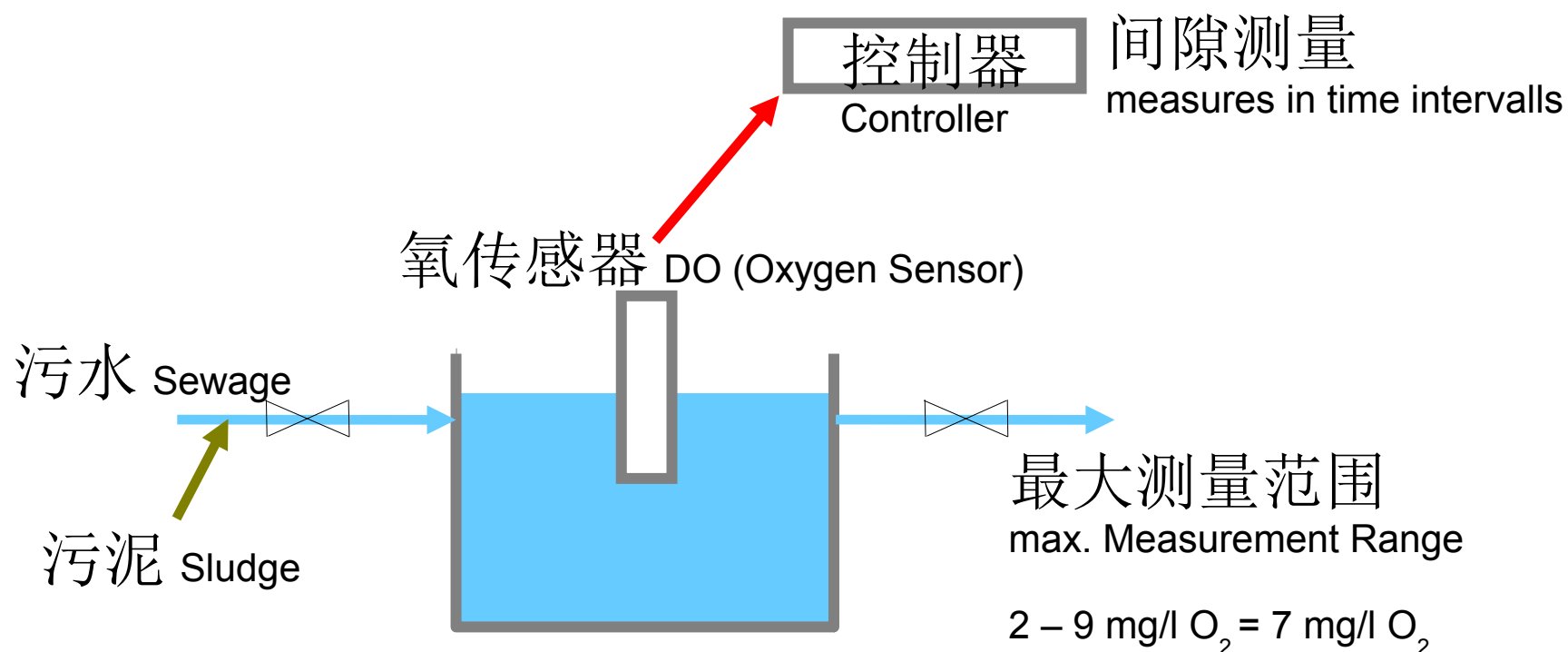
4. 呼吸测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement

典型的测量 / Typical measurement for uptake rate



4. 呼吸测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement

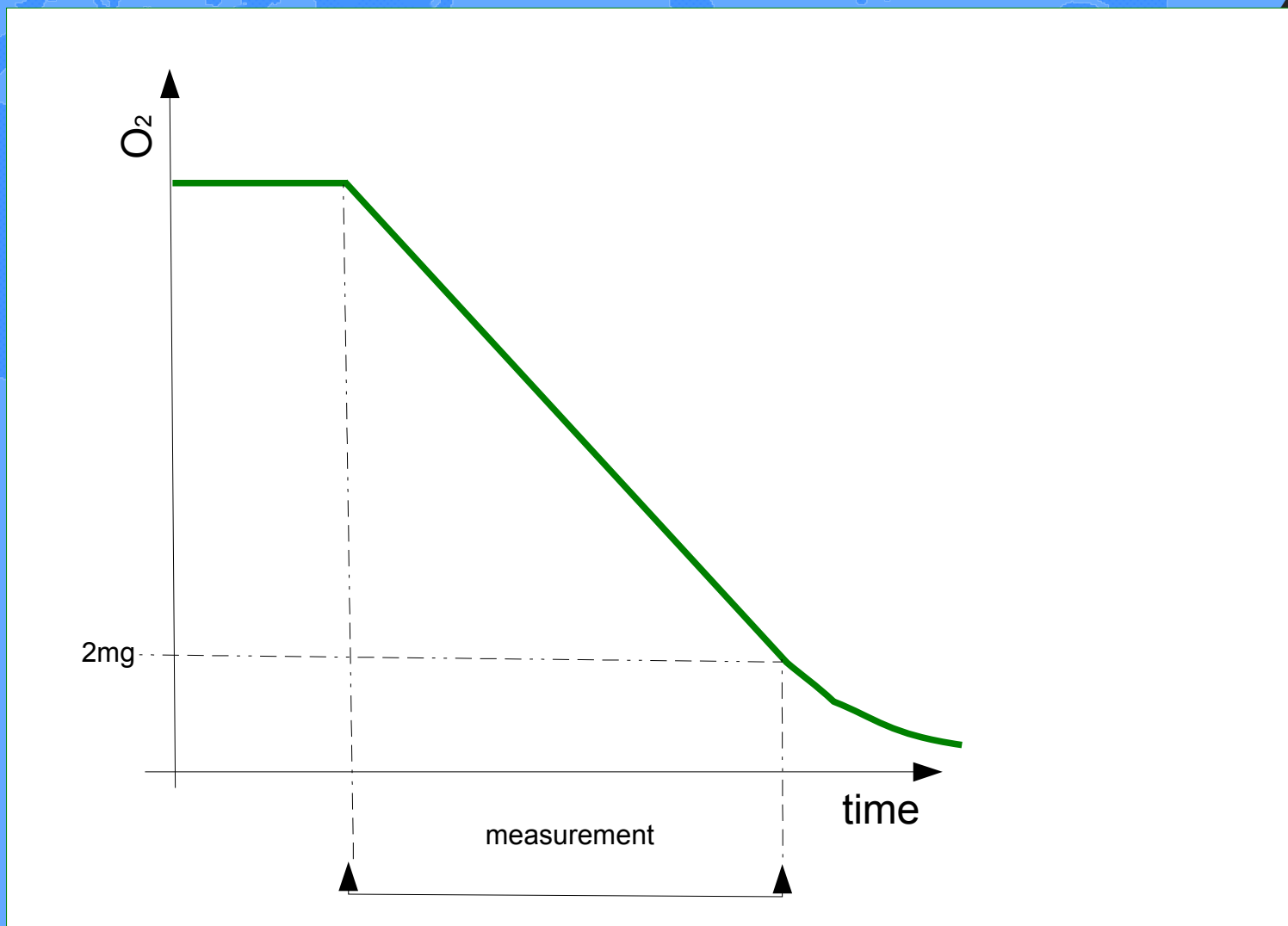
Batch type



4. 呼吸测量的重要性 / Importance of respiration (BOD) measurement

Batch type

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5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology



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不合适的测量方法 / Bad example:

使用传感器测量 / Using DO – Sensors

- DO 测量范围有限 measurement range of DO sensors is limited
- 传感器的污染 sensor contamination → 维护 maintenance
- 溶氧电极 electrochemical DO
 - 对于部分化学物质不敏感 sensitive against a range of chemicals:
只能持续工作数天 sometimes they last just 1 – 2 days

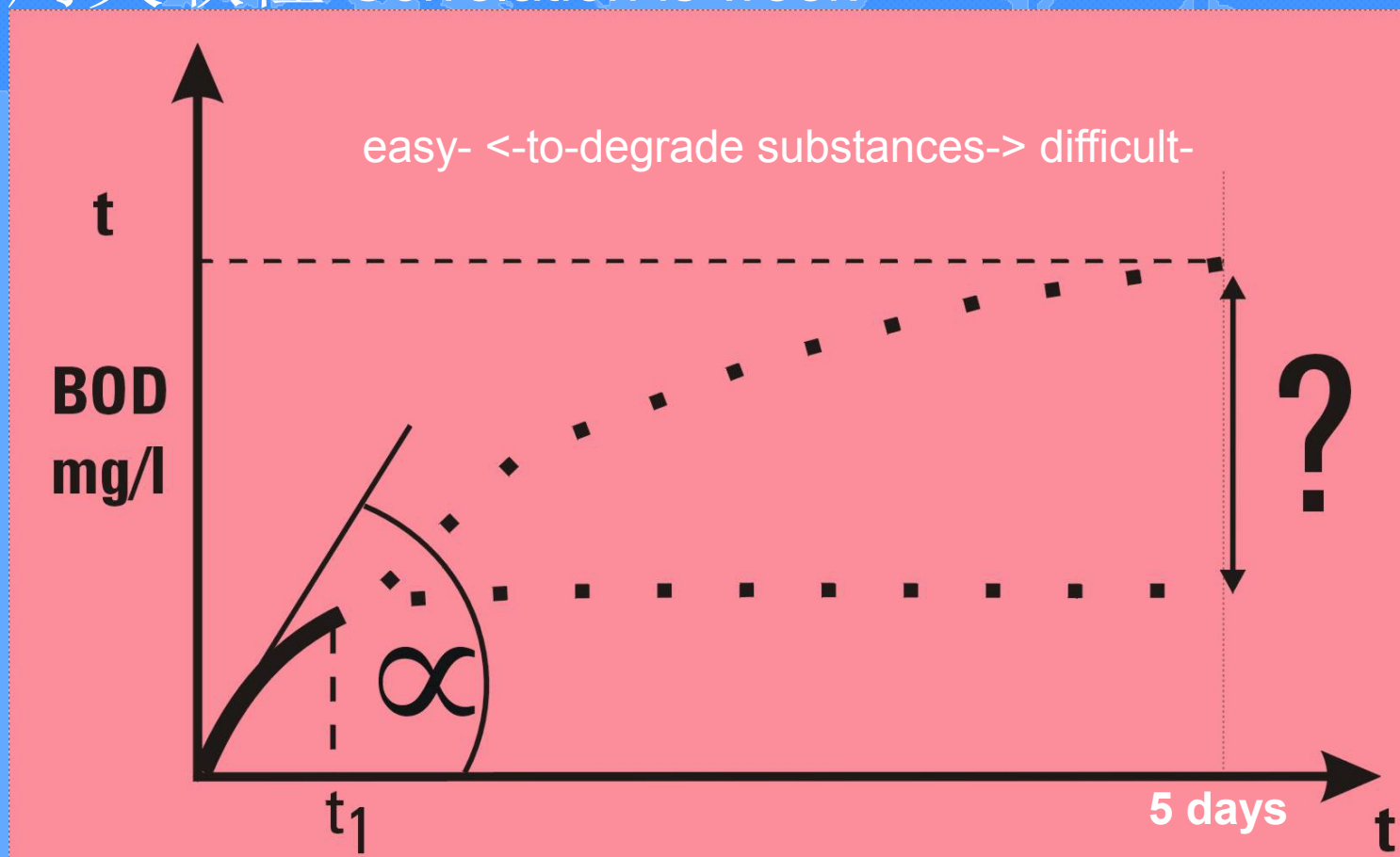
5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology



不合适测量方法 / Bad example:

使用传感器测量 / Using DO – Sensors

一周关联性 Correlation is weak



典型 Typical:
BOD 300 mg/l
or higher

真实的测量
范围 DO –
measurement
real range
only
5-7 mg/l

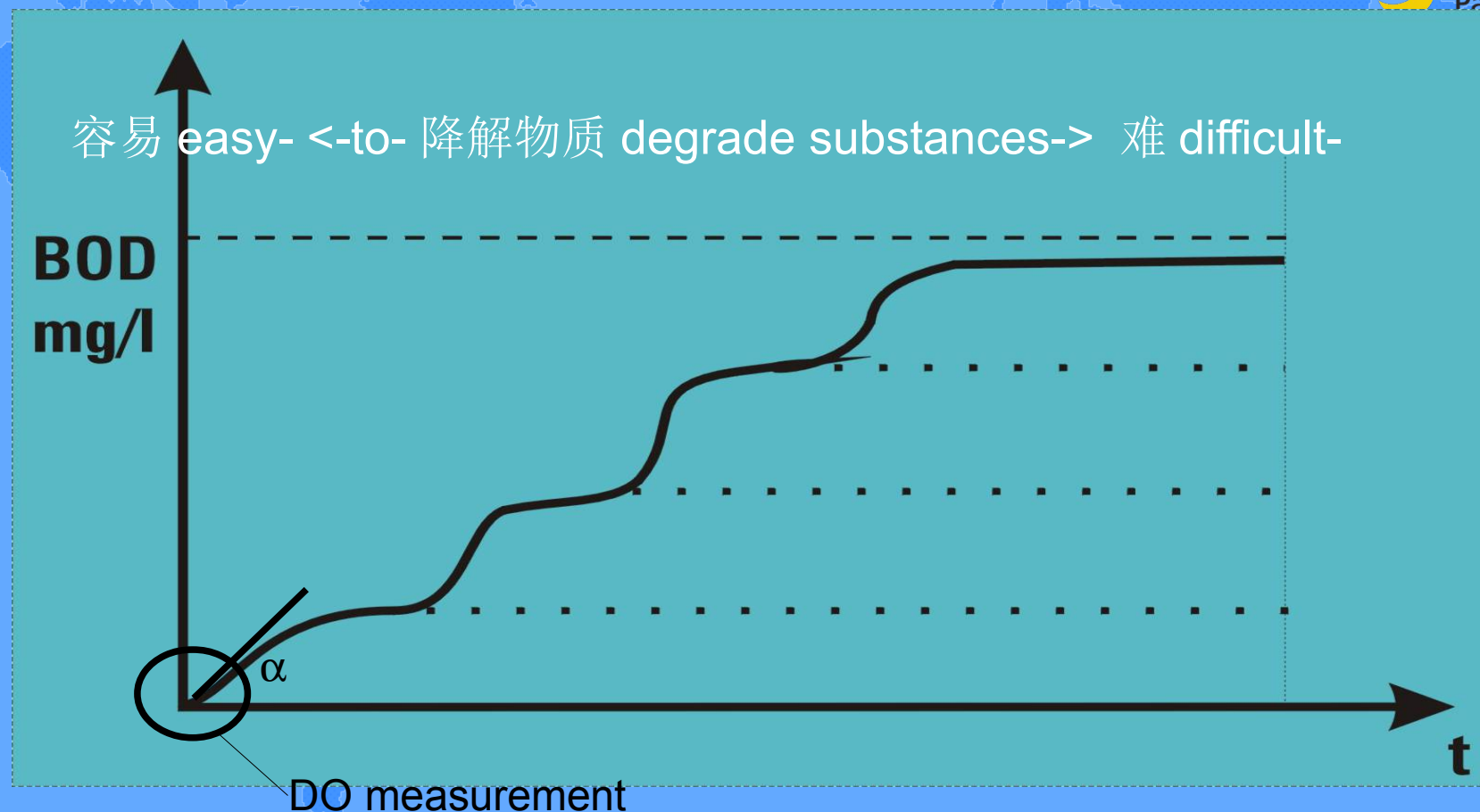
5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology

不合适的测量方法 / Bad example:

使用传感器测量 / Using DO – Sensors



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5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology

最佳技术 / Best Technology: 模拟处理 Miniature Treatment Plant

污水（恒定量）
Sewage (constant flow)

污泥
Sludge

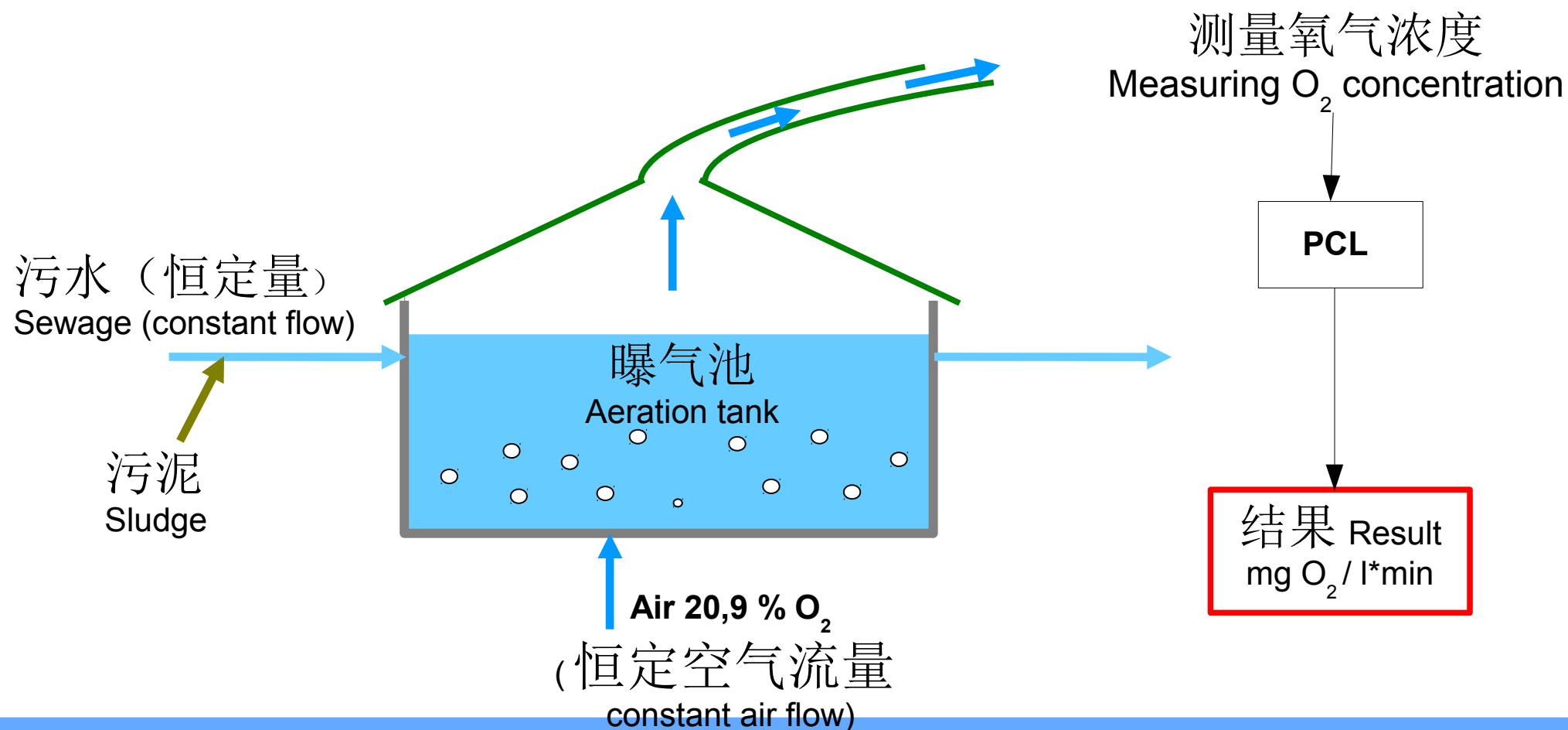


Air 20,9 % O₂
(恒定空气流量
constant air flow)

5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology

最佳技术 / Best Technology:

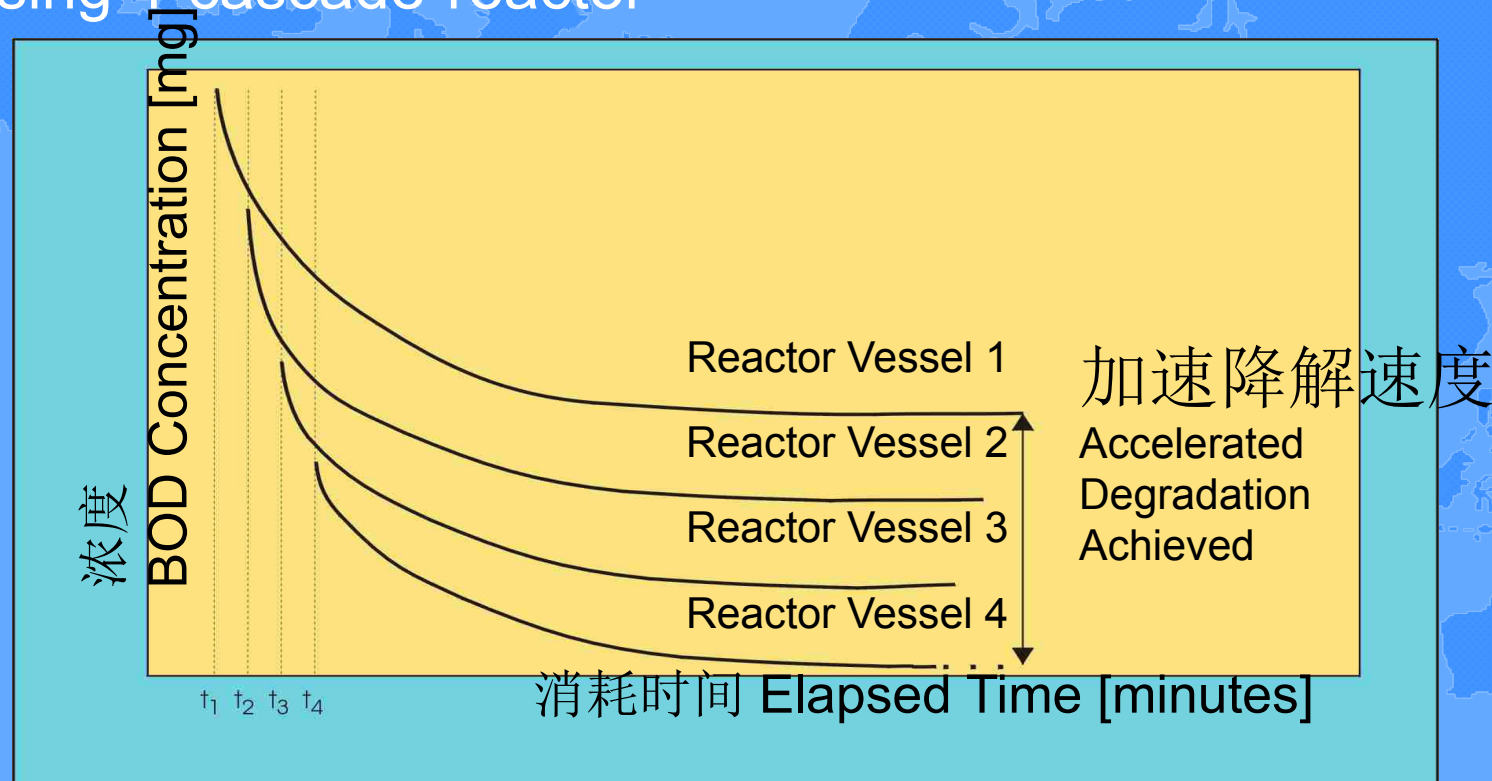
模拟处理 Miniature Treatment Plant



5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology

最佳技术 / Best Technology:

1. 使用 4-级 - 反应器以减少测量时间 Using 4-cascade-reactor



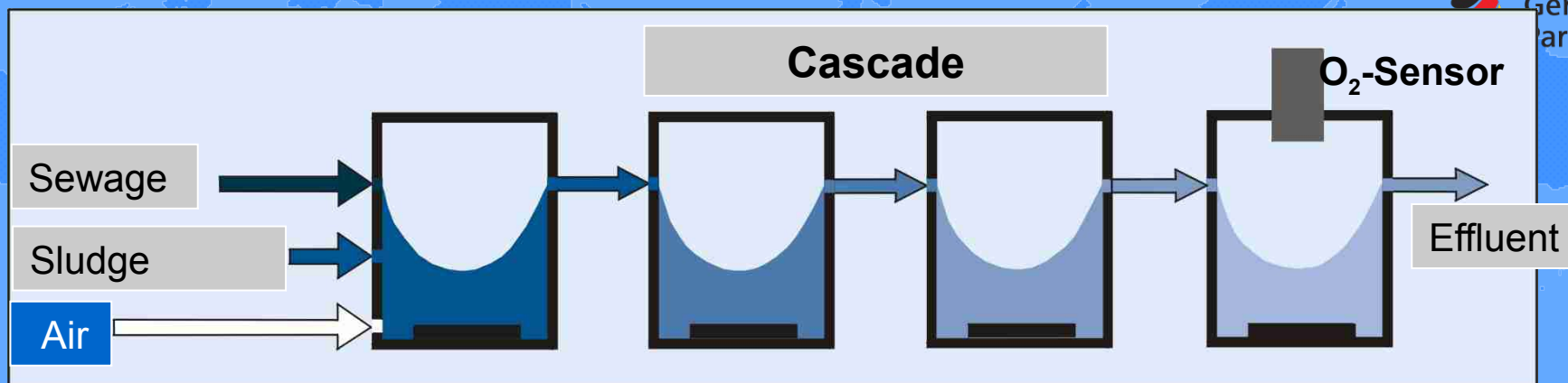
2. 控制反应器中水温至 35°C

Control the water temperature inside the reactor (cascade) to approx. 35 °C

5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology

最佳技术 / Best Technology:

模拟处理 Miniature Treatment Plant



3. 测量空气中的氧气消耗量 Measuring O₂ reduction in air

4. 15-30 分钟就可以得到准确的结果

Response-time 15 to 30 minutes with excellent results

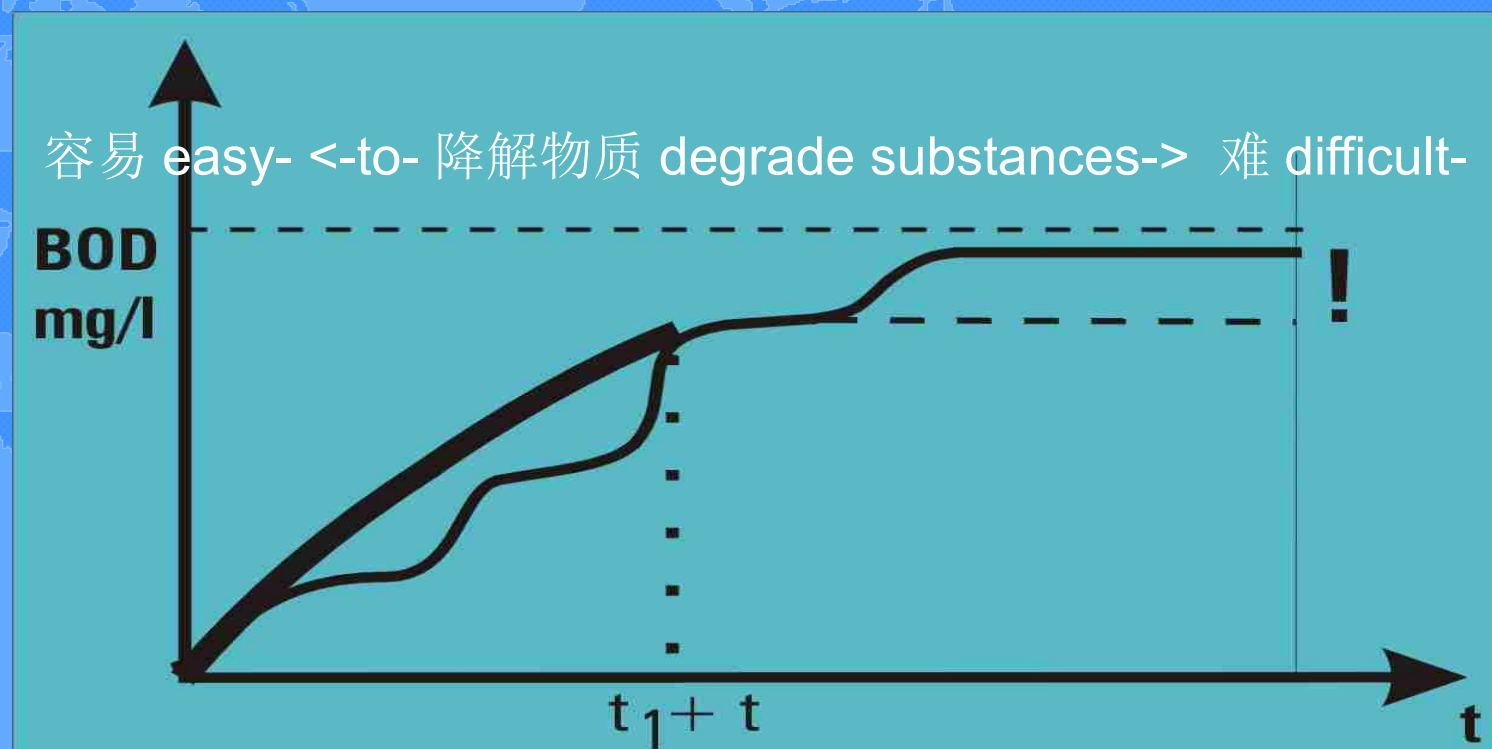
依据工厂生化悬浮物 based on the plants biomass

5. 呼吸技术测量 / Respiration measurement technology

最佳技术 / Best Technology:

模拟处理 Miniature Treatment Plant

呼吸率
Respiration



与实际相符

Good correlation to real value

6. 污泥活性 / Sludge activity



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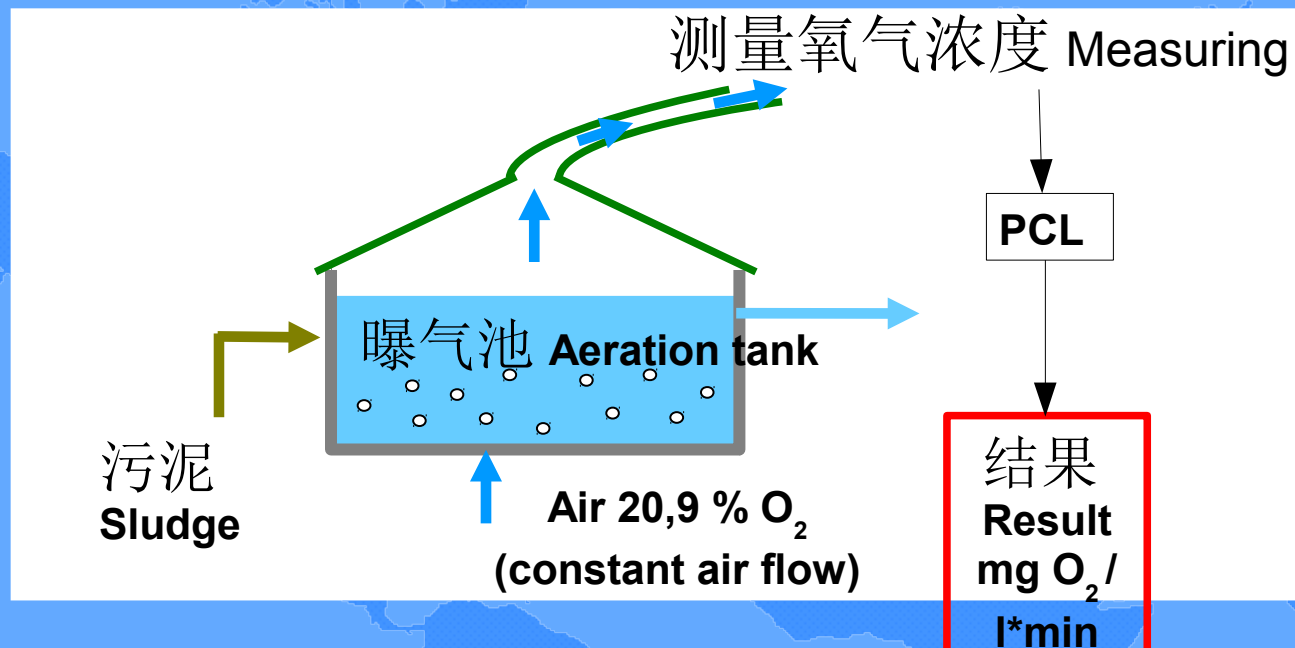
- 改变污泥活性 Sludge activity changes
- 曝气过程中需要足够的活性污泥
Aeration process needs sufficient amount of biomass
- 抽取污泥过程需要耗电
Pumping process of the sludge consumes electricity

测量污泥活性的原因 Reasons to measure sludge activity

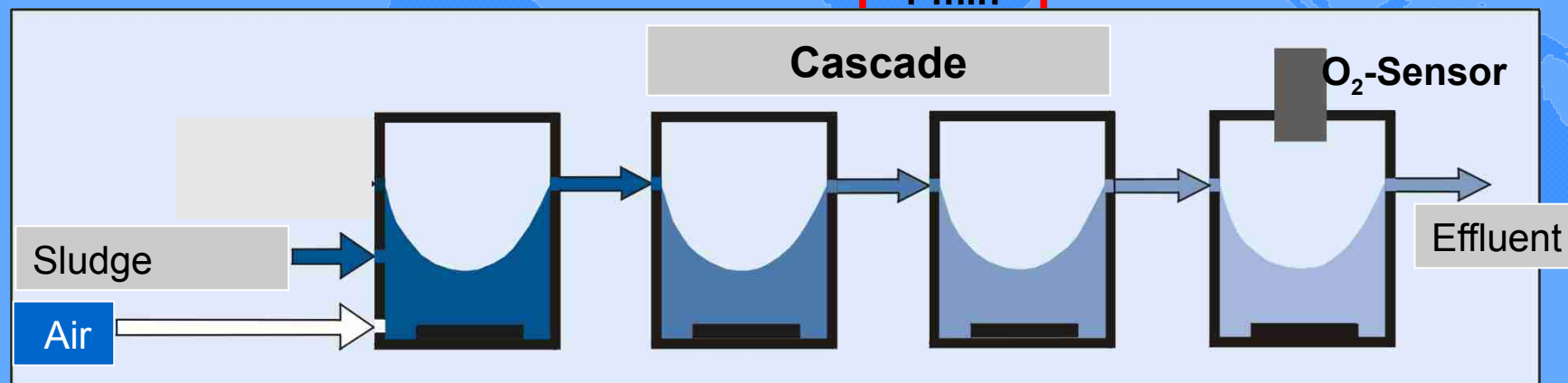
- 控制和优化污泥回流 Control and optimize the sludge return

6. 污泥活动 / Sludge activity

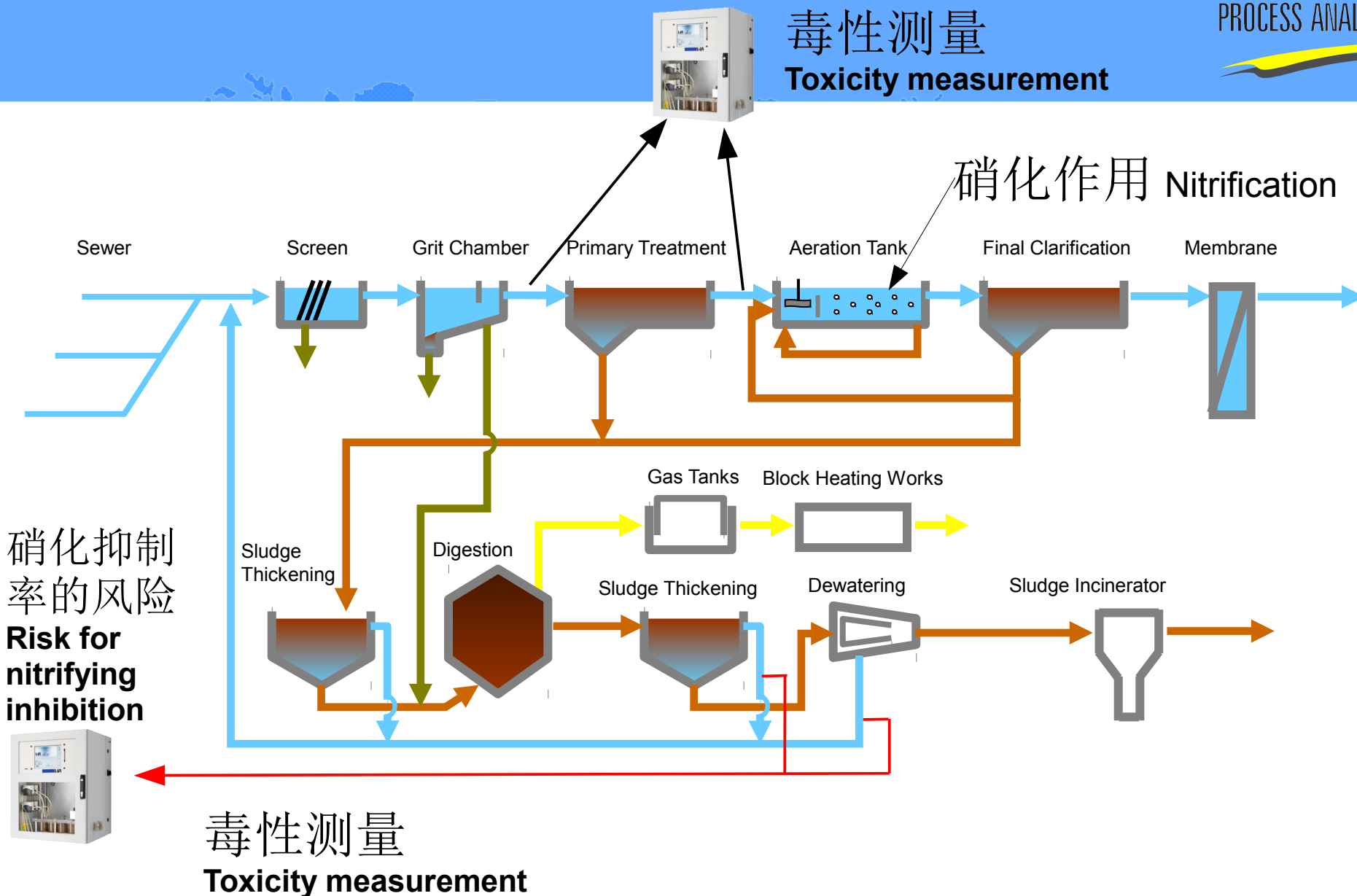
测量污泥活性 / Measurements for sludge activity



or



6. 污泥活动 / Sludge activity



7. 硝化干扰 / Nitrification Disturbance

如何使用硝化菌测量毒性

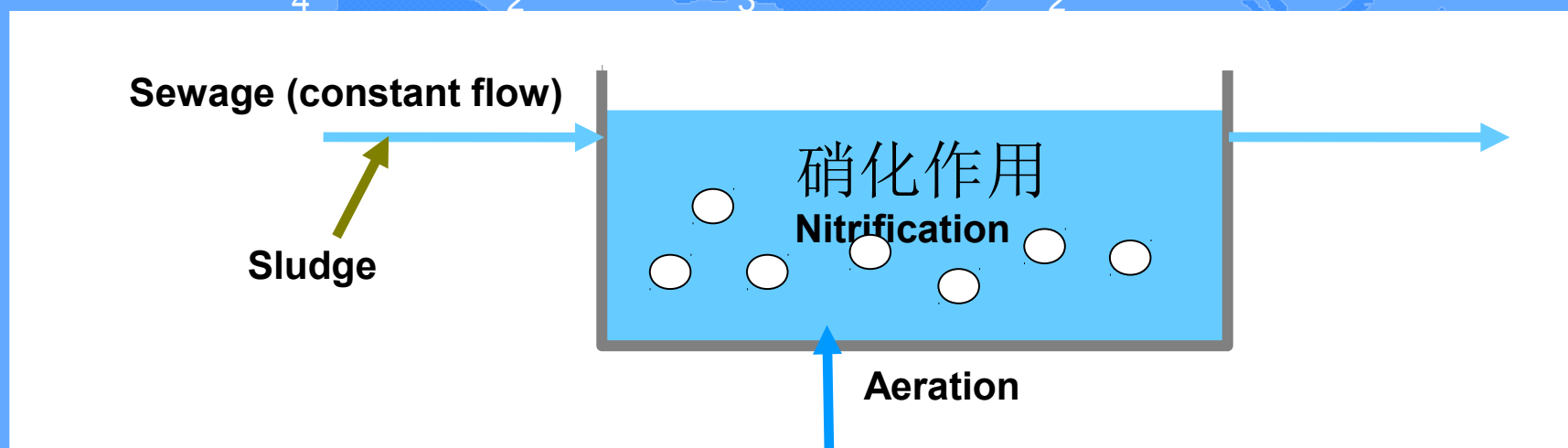
Measurement of Toxicity to the Nitrifying Bacteria

硝化作用 Nitrification:

- 氨氧化成硝酸盐

Oxidation of ammonia into nitrate

- 反应方式



7. 硝化干扰 / Nitrification Disturbance



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毒性物质可能导致的后果

Consequence by exposure Nitrifying-Inhibitors (Toxicity)

- 对化学品敏感硝化菌

Nitrifying bacteria are very sensitive against harmful chemicals

- 有害物质抑制硝化反应

Many harmful substances inhibit nitrifying activity

- 低浓度：范围 0.01-10 毫克 / 升

Low concentration, range 0,01 – 10 mg/l as example

Take 1 mg/l \rightarrow 1 g/ m³, 1 kg/ 1000 m³

7. 硝化干扰 / Nitrification Disturbance



毒性物质可能导致的后果

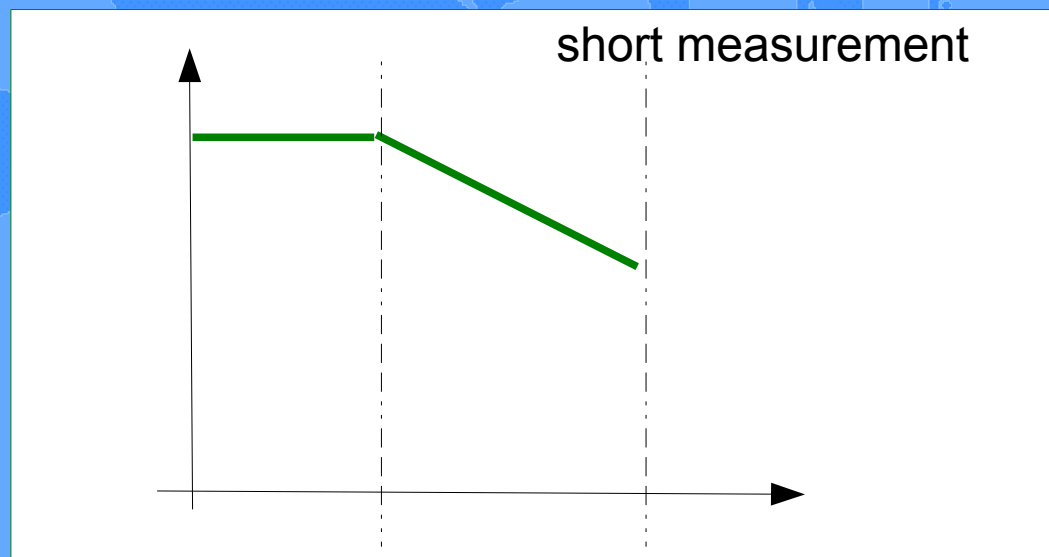
Consequence by exposure Nitrifying-Inhibitors (Toxicity)

- 增加曝气？只会增加能量，没有帮助！
Increasing the aeration?
Only waste more energy. Doesn't help.
- 唯一的办法？去除硝化抑制物！
The only way:
Keep Nitrifying inhibition substances **out!**
- 如何了解到？测量，并且及时测量即可！
How do you know?
Measure it constantly and early enough!

7. 硝化干扰 / Nitrification Disturbance

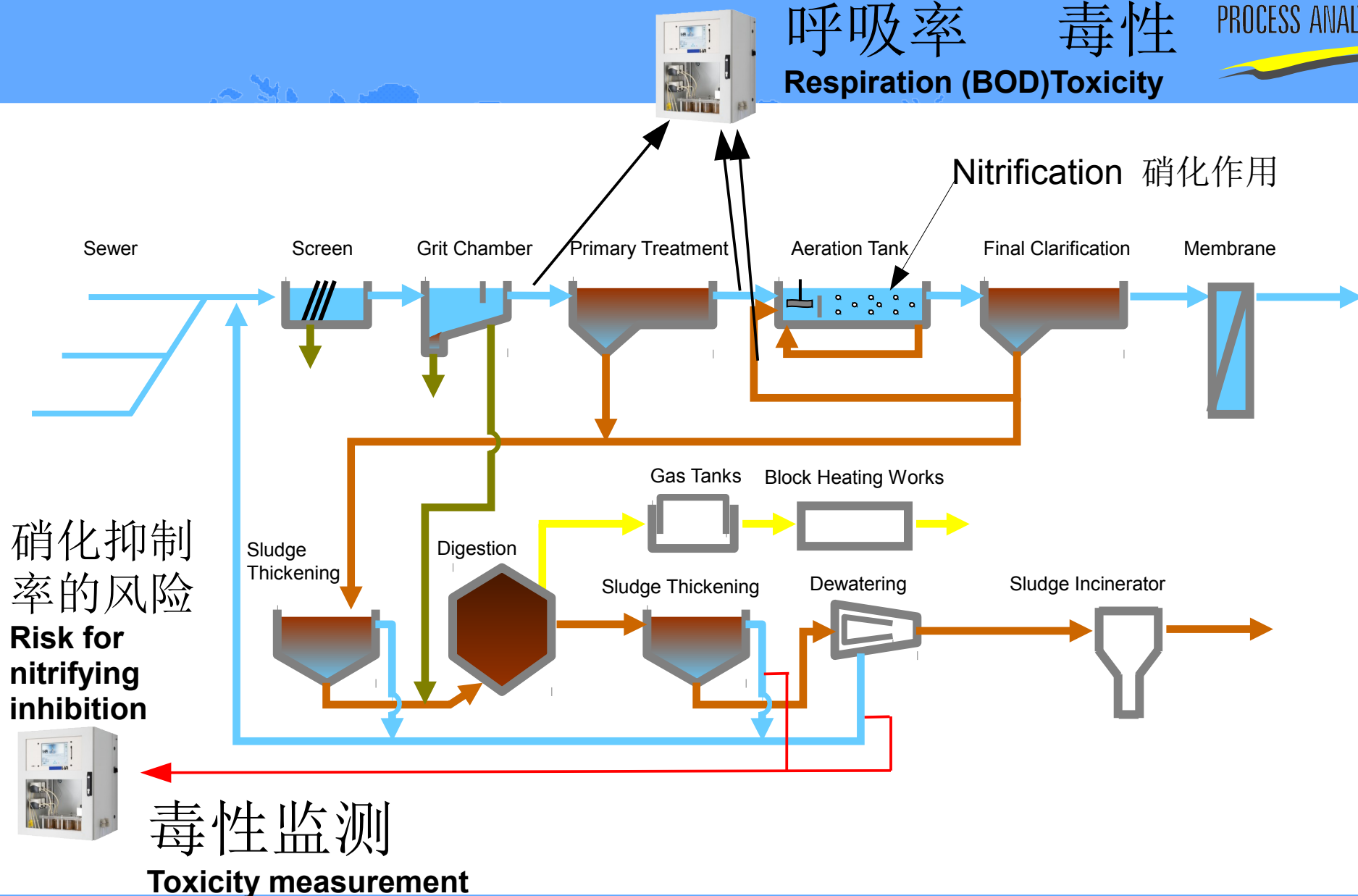
如何测试毒性 / How to Measure the Nitrifying Toxicity?

- 快速相应是重要的
Fast uptake rate measurement is important
- 溶氧电极可以适用
here DO – sensors can be suitable
- 光学溶氧电极传感器：与其它化学法相比更加精确测量
but, only the "optical" DO Sensors:
- low on "matrix" effects with other chemicals



8. 总结 / Summary

呼吸率 毒性
Respiration (BOD) Toxicity



8. 总结 / Summary



1. 呼吸测量能够节省能量，意味着节省费用
Respiration measurement enables **energy=money** saving
2. 污泥活性测量的重要性
Measurement of sludge activity is important
3. 防止有毒化学品对硝化菌的抑制
Protection of the nitrifying bacterias against harmful chemicals (inhibitors) is necessary
4. 通过恒定负荷策略优化处理
Optimization through constant load strategy
5. 调节氧化曝气达到最佳需求
Adjust the O_2 - blowers and pumps to the optimal O_2 - demand
6. 怎样的分析仪适用
What analysers are available and serve these purposes?



BioMonitor®

在线呼吸测量

On-line Respiration (BOD)

- 测量范围 BOD: 1-200,000 mg/l
- 测量单位mg/l Respiration in mg/l
- 高降解率 High degradation
- 反应时间3至60分钟
Response time from 3 to 60 min
- 污泥的活性 Sludge activity
- 采用工厂自身活性污泥 using plants own biomass



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在线毒性 On-line Toxicity



NitriTox[®]

- 测量范围: 0-100% Toxicity: 0-100 %
- 反应时间小于5分钟 Response time < 5 min
- 毒性监测 Toxicity monitoring
- 消化菌具有自我再生功能
Self-regenerating culture of nitrifying bacteria
- 高灵敏度 Highest sensitivity
- 无记忆效应 No memory effects
- 低维护成本 Low operation cost



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谢谢
Thank you

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