



“Gheorghe Asachi” Technical University of Iasi, Romania



EFFECT OF INFLUENT C/N AND C/P RATIOS ON NUTRIENTS REMOVAL INVESTIGATED VIA CHEMICAL AND MICROBIAL ANALYSES IN A NOVEL BNR-IC PROCESS

Haiming Zou^{1,2}, Xiwu Lu^{2*}, Abualhail Saad^{2,3}

¹Department of Resource and Environment, Anhui Science and Technology University, Donghualu Road, Fengyang 233100, PR China

²School of Energy and Environment, Southeast University, Sipailou Road, Nanjing 210096, PR China

³Department of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Basrah, Basra, Iraq

Abstract

This work describes the variations in nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) removal performances and bacterial population dynamics in response to different influent C/N and C/P ratios in a novel BNR-IC process combining biological nutrients removal (BNR) with induced crystallization (IC). A good nutrients removal performance was achieved at 7.8 of C/N ratio and 23.3 of C/P ratio, where P and TN removal efficiencies were 94.0±2.4% and 90.5±4.3%, respectively. Moreover, significant changes of microbial community structure were found with the variations of influent C/N and C/P ratios. Increasing influent C/N and C/P ratios favored the development of DPAO, thus enhancing the TN and P removal efficiencies and causing a decrease in microbial community biodiversity. However, excessive P load in the influent strongly influenced the P removal performance when C/N ratio was maintained at appropriate levels. PCR-DGGE showed that microbial populations in sampled sludge were classified into five different phylum or class (*Alpha-*, *Beta-*, and *Gammaproteobacteria*, as well as *Firmicutes*, *Actinobacteria*).

Keywords: denitrifying polyphosphate accumulating organisms, enhanced biological phosphorus removal, nutrients removal, polymerase chain reaction-denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis, wastewater treatment

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