



4181 Anaerobik Arıtma Sistemlerinde Proses Tasarımı

3. Ders

NÜTRİYENTLER

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ANAEROBİK PROSESLER

Nütrientler,

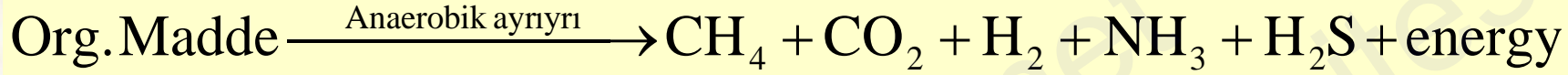


BİYOLOJİK ARITMA

Organik maddelerin formu;

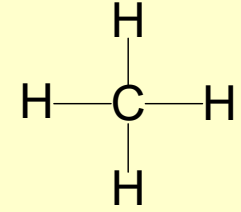
Doğadaki organik maddeler hangi formdadır?

$C_a H_b O_c ?_d ?_e ?_f ?_g$



Doğal gazdaki karbonun formu;

CH_4



Tablo Anaerobik arıtmada kirletici bileşenlerin giderimleri

Kirletici bileşen	Giderim
•Organik madde	Organik maddeler yüksek oranda giderilir, ancak, alıcı ortamlara deşarj etmek için post-aerobik arıtma gerekir.
•Azot ve fosfor	Giderilmez.
•Patojenler	İşletme sıcaklığı ve HBS arttıkça giderme verimi artar.
•Ağır metaller	Giderilmez.



Anaerobic treatment is relatively cheap because of its

- i. Low operating **costs**
- ii. Less **sludge production**
- iii. Low **space requirements**
- iv. High **biogas production**

Anaerobik biyoteknoloji uygulamaları, sadece kirlilik kontrolünde değil, aynı zamanda enerji üretimi ve değerli yan ürün elde edilmesi sebebiyle önemli bir arıtma prosesidir.

Anaerobik arıtma prosesinin avantajları

Less energy required: Anaerobic process requires less energy compared to aerobic process.

Less biological sludge production: As it involves less energy less biomass production occurs requiring less volume for storage.

Fewer nutrients required: Aerobic process needs more nutrients (as N, P, K) to treat industrial wastes. Their quantity is much less for anaerobic processes because less biomass is produced.

Higher volumetric loadings: Aerobic processes are designed for an organic loading of 0.5 to 3.5 kg COD/m³-d whereas it is 3.5 to 35 kg COD/m³-d for anaerobic processes.
(yüksek organik yük ↗ ∞ küçük reaktör hacmi ↘).



ANAEROBİK BİYOLOJİK ATIKSU ARITIMI

Anaerobik biyolojik prosesler, ilk olarak atıksu arıtma çamurlarının bertarafı için geliştirilmiş, sonraları yüksek konsantrasyonlarda organik madde içeren endüstriyel atıksuların arıtımı için uygulanmıştır. Bu metod, evsel atıksuların arıtımında da başarılı şekilde uygulanabilmektedir. Bu prosesleri başlıca iki gruba ayırmak mümkündür:

- **Askıda gelişen sistemler (suspended growth),**
 - Aşağı ya da yukarı akışlı dolgulu yatak
 - Genleşmiş yatak
 - Akışkan yatak
 - Yukarı akışlı çamur yatak (up-flow anaerobic sludge bed-UASB)
- **Yüzeyde tutunmuş (biyofilm) sistemler (attached growth)**
 - Tam karışım anaerobik reaktör (complete mix anaerobic reactor)
 - Anaerobik kontak reaktör

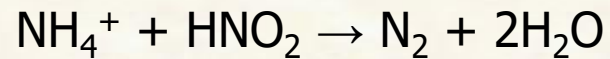
Bunların yanında, anaerobik prosesin diğer modifikasyonları spesifik endüstriyel atıkların ve çamurların arıtımında popülerlik kazanmaktadır.



High Protein- and Nitrogen-Containing Wastewater

ANAMMOX Prosesi

Proteins are not completely degraded during anaerobic treatment. The partial degradation of proteins produces amines that impart a foul smell. Little information exists on anaerobic degradation of amines (Verstraete and Vandevivere 1999). Similarly, nitrogen concentrations remain unchanged during anaerobic treatment, as reducing equivalents necessary for denitrification are removed. Thus, in anaerobic treatment, only the forms of nitrogen are changed; that is, organic nitrogen is simply transformed to inorganic ammonia or ammonium, depending on pH. However, recent findings suggest that NH_4^+ can be anaerobically oxidized to N_2 in the presence of NO_2^- , as shown by the following biochemical reaction:



The above process is commonly referred as *anaerobic ammonia oxidation* (ANAMMOX).



Waste Characteristics for Anaerobic Treatment

- organic strength (BOD, COD) + composition
- alkalinity
- pH (methanogenic range 6.8 – 7.4)
- inorganic nutrient content: BOD:N:P ratio (500~700:5:1)
- temperature
- potentially toxic materials
 - heavy metals
 - ammonia
 - common cations

Anaerobic Digesters faydaları

- Reduce Odors
- Reduce Pathogens
- Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Improve Water Quality
- Enhance Solid/Liquid Separation
- Provide Flexibility
- Produce Energy
- Provide Carbon Credits



Table Alto Grande Coffee Wastewater Characteristics Parameter

Parametre	Kons.	Birim
pH	4.2	
Alkalinity	46	mg/L CaCO ₃
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	11 200	mg/L
Total Solids	10 800	mg/L
Suspended Solids (TS)	1 590	mg/L
Volatile Suspended Solids (VSS)	1 550	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	100	mg/L
Total Phosphorous	30	mg/l

DEBİ?

Karakterizasyonda öne çıkan hususlar nelerdir?

Hangi parametre noksan?

Arıtma yöntemine karar vermek için hangi parametreler değerlendirilir?



Table Coffee Wastewater Characteristics in the Colombia Study (Arias and Nigiani, 1987)

Parametre	Kons.	Birim
pH	4.7	
Alkalinite		
İletkenlik	578	mhos/cm
Total Solids	741	mg/L
Suspended Solids (TS)	410	mg/L
Volatile Suspended Solids (VSS)	345	mg/L
Uçucu aistler	118	mg/l
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	15450	mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	6083	mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (T.O.C.)	310	mg/L
Total Nitrogen		
Total Phosphorous		

Karakterizasyonda öne çıkan hususlar nelerdir?

Hangi parametre noksan?

Arıtma yöntemine karar vermek için hangi parametreler değerlendirilir?

MOC parametresine göre değerlendirmede bu analiz yanlış mı?



Table 1: Characteristics of spent wash collected from S.S.K. Distilleries (Ltd.), Niphad, Nasik, Maharashtra.

Parametre	Kons.	Birim
pH	3.3-3.9	
Alkalinite		
TDS	70 000-78 000	mg/l
Total Solids	?9 000-10 000	mg/L
Sabit katılar	?25 000-30 000	mg/L
Volatile Suspended Solids (VSS)	?45 000-48 000	mg/L
Uçucu aistler		
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	90 000-130 000	mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	45 000- 60 000	
Cl-	5500-6000	
Sülfat	6000-6500	
Total Nitrogen		
Total Phosphorous		

Karakterizasyonda öne çıkan hususlar nelerdir?

Hangi parametre noksan?

Aritma yönemine karar vermek için hangi parametreler değerlendirilir?

Table Advantages and **disadvantages of the** anaerobic processes

Avantajları	Dezavantajları
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A substantial saving in operational costs as no energy is required for aeration; on the contrary energy is produced in the form of methane gas, which can be utilized for heating or electricity production.• The process can handle high hydraulic and organic loading rates. Thus, the applied technologies are compact.• The technologies are simple in construction and operation; so they are low cost.• The systems can be applied everywhere and at any scale as little if any energy is required, enabling a decentralized application.• The excess sludge production is low, well stabilized and easily dewatered so does not require extensive costly post treatment.• The valuable nutrients (N and P) are conserved which give high potential for crop irrigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for post treatment, depending on the requirements for effluent standards.• No experience with full-scale application at low/moderate temperatures???.• Considerable amount of produced biogas, i.e. CH₄ and H₂S remains in the effluent especially for low strength wastewater (sewage).• Produced CH₄ during anaerobic sewage treatment is often not utilized for energy production



Table Advantages and disadvantages of the anaerobic processes

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low production of solids about 3 to 5 times lower than that in aerobic processes• Low energy consumption, usually associated with an influent pumping station, leading to very low operational costs.• Low land requirements• Low construction costs• Production of methane, a highly calorific fuel gas• Possibility of preservation of the biomass, with no reactor feeding, for several months• Tolerance to high organic load• Application in small and large scale• Low nutrient consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anaerobic microorganisms are susceptible to inhibition by a large number of compounds.• Process start-up can be slow in the absence of adapted seed sludge• Some form of post-treatment is usually necessary• The biochemistry and microbiology of anaerobic digestion are complex and still require further studies• Possible general ion of bad odours, although they are controllable• Possible generation of effluents with unpleasant aspect• Unsatisfactory removal of nitrogen, phosphorus and pathogens



Tablo Havasız Biyoteknolojinin Olumlu Özellikleri (4)

- Proses stabilitesinin sağlanabilmesi
- Biyokütle atığının bertaraf maliyetinin düşüklüğü
- Besi maddesi sağlama maliyetinin düşüklüğü
- İnşa alanı gereksiniminin azlığı
- Enerjinin korunması ile ekolojik ve ekonomik fayda sağlaması
- İşletme kontrolü gereksiniminin minimize edilmiş olması
- Oluşan gazın hava kirlenmesi açısından kontrol edilebilir olması
- Köpük probleminin olmaması
- Havasız şartlarda biyolojik olarak parçalanamayan maddelerin parçalanabilmesi
- Atıksudaki mevsimsel değişikliklerde arıtmanın stabilitesinin sağlanabilmesi



Tablo Anaerobik Biyoteknolojinin Olumsuz Özellikleri (4).

- Biyokütle gelişimi için uzun başlangıç evresinin gereksinimi
- Seyreltik atıksularda yeterli alkalitenin üretilmemesi
- Bazı durumlarda çıkış suyunda istenilen standart değerlerin sağlanamaması
- Seyreltik atıksuların arıtılması durumunda oluşan biyogaz miktarının az olması ve elde edilen enerjinin sistemi ısıtmaya yetmemesi
- Aşırı sülfatlı atıksularda koku probleminin olması
- Nitrifikasyonun mümkün olmaması
- Metanojenlerin toksit maddelere ve çevre şartlarına aşırı duyarlı olması
- Düşük sıcaklıklarda kinetik hızların daha da düşük olması
- Biyokütlenin maksimum aktivitesi için gerekli olan azot konsantrasyonunun daha fazla olması



Less Energy Requirement

Aerobic treatments are energy-intensive processes for the removal of organic matter, requiring 0.5–0.75 kWh of aeration energy for every 1 kg of COD removed (van Haandel and Lettinga 1994). Anaerobic treatments need no air/O₂ supply. The aeration energy requirement is calculated based on the following consideration: For the removal of 1 kg COD, 0.5–0.75 kg O₂ is required during a conventional aerobic treatment process. The higher end of the range can be explained by the O₂ requirement for endogenous respiration. The energy input for the transfer of O₂ into liquid for most aerators is in the order of 1 kWh/kg O₂.

The aeration energy requirement is:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 \text{ kWh}}{\text{kg O}_2} \times \frac{0.50 - 0.75 \text{ kg O}_2}{\text{kg KOI}} \\ &= 0.50 - 0.75 \text{ kWh/kg KOI} \end{aligned}$$

Compare the energy balance between aerobic and anaerobic processes for treating a food-processing wastewater with the following characteristics:

Wastewater flow rate : 37.85 m³/day

Wastewater soluble chemical oxygen demand : 10 000 mg/L

Influent temperature : 20 °C

The anaerobic reactor will be operated under mesophilic condition (35°C).

Anaerobic process:

(a) Energy generation from methane gas *kJ/day*

Methane yield = 0.35 m³/kg COD at STP

COD loading rate = 10 000 mg/L (10⁻⁶ kg/10⁻³ m³) × 37.85 m³/day = 378.5 kg COD/day

Total methane generation = 0.35 m³/kg COD × 378.5 kg COD/day
= 132.5 m³/day

The net heating energy content of methane = 35 846 kJ/m³ (at STP)

Thus, the total net energy content of methane = 35 846 kJ/m³ × 132.5 m³/day
= 4.75 × 10⁶ kJ/day



(b) Energy need for temperature increase from 20 to 35°C

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Heat energy needed} &= 37\,850 \text{ kg/day} \times ((35 - 20) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \times (4\,200 \text{ J/kg }^\circ\text{C}) \\ &= 2.38 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ/day}\end{aligned}$$

Aerobic process:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Aeration energy requirement} &= (0.75 \text{ kWh/kg COD}) \times (3,600 \text{ s/h}) \\ &\quad \times (378.5 \text{ kg COD/day}) \\ &= 1.02 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ/day}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Aeration energy requirement} &= (0.75 \text{ kWh/kg COD}) \times (3\,600 \text{ s/h}) \\ &\quad \times (378.5 \text{ kg COD/day}) \\ &= 1.02 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ/day}\end{aligned}$$

Energy	Anaerobic Treatment	Aerobic Treatment
Methane gas (kJ/day)	4.75×10^6	-
Energy for reactor heating (kJ/day)	-2.38×10^6	-
Aeration energy (kJ/day)	-	-1.02×10^6
NET	$+2.37 \times 10^6$	-1.02×10^6

Note : Anaerobic treatment provides a net energy gain, whereas aerobic process requires energy input. If the costs of sludge handling, treatment, and disposal are included in this calculation, **anaerobic process will result even higher net energy gain.**



NÜTRİYENTLER, ÇOĞALMA & PROSES PERFORMANSI



TABLE Final Electron Carrier Molecule, Energy Yield, and Cell (Sludge) Production
(The Microbiology of Anaerobic Digesters, p 36)

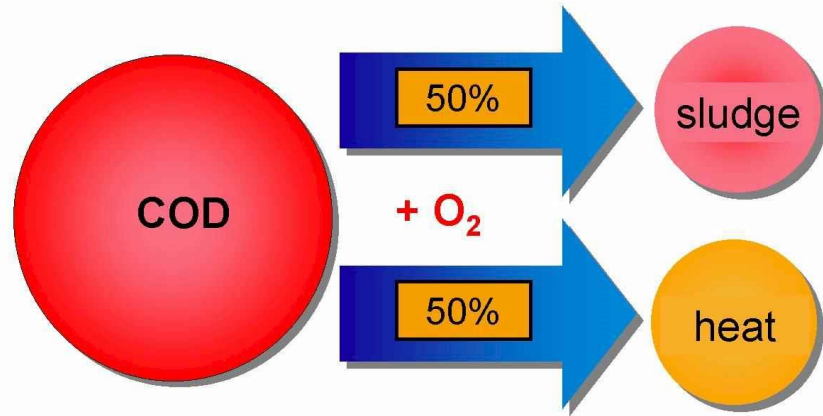
Nihai elektron alıcısı	Solunum formu	Enerji dönüşüm derecesi	Yield kgVSS/kgCOD
O ₂ (Oksidasyon) (ORP > +50 mV)	Aerobik ya da oksik	1	0.40-0.60
NO ₃ ⁻ (Denitrifikasyon) (- 50 < ORP < +50 mV)	Anaerobik ya da anoksik	2	0.40
SO ₄ ²⁻ (Sülfar ind.) (ORP < -50 mV)	Anaerobik: sülfat indirgenmesi	3	0.04-0.10
Organik Molekül (Alkol ve asit fermantasyonu) (ORP < -100 mV)	Anaerobik: karışık asitler ve alkoller	4	0.04-0.10
CO ₂ (Metan Ferm.) (ORP < -200 mV)	Anaerobik: metan fermantasyonu	5	0.02-0.04

TABLE Sludge Production or Yield (kg VSS/kg COD) for Volatile Acid-forming and Methane-forming Bacteria (The Microbiology of Anaerobic Digesters, p 50)

Bacterial Group	Yield (kg VSS/kg COD)
Volatile acid-forming bacteria	0.15
Methane-forming bacteria	0.03



COD Balance Aerobic



COD Balance Anaerobic

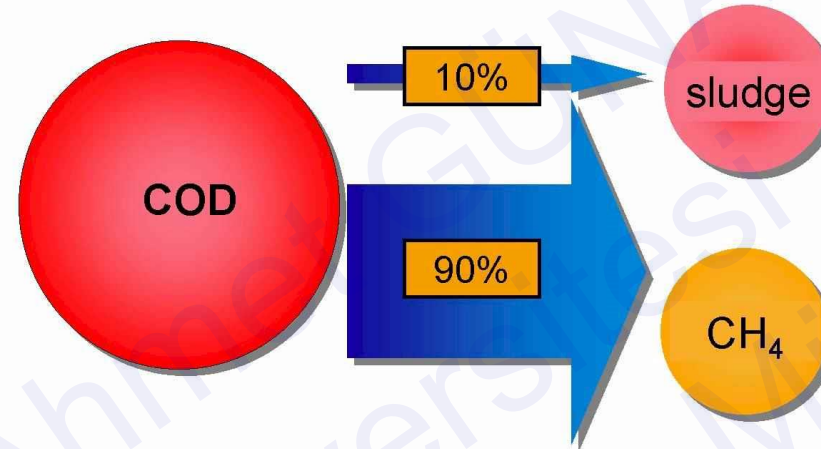


Figure Comparison of the COD balance during anaerobic and aerobic treatment of wastewater containing organic pollution

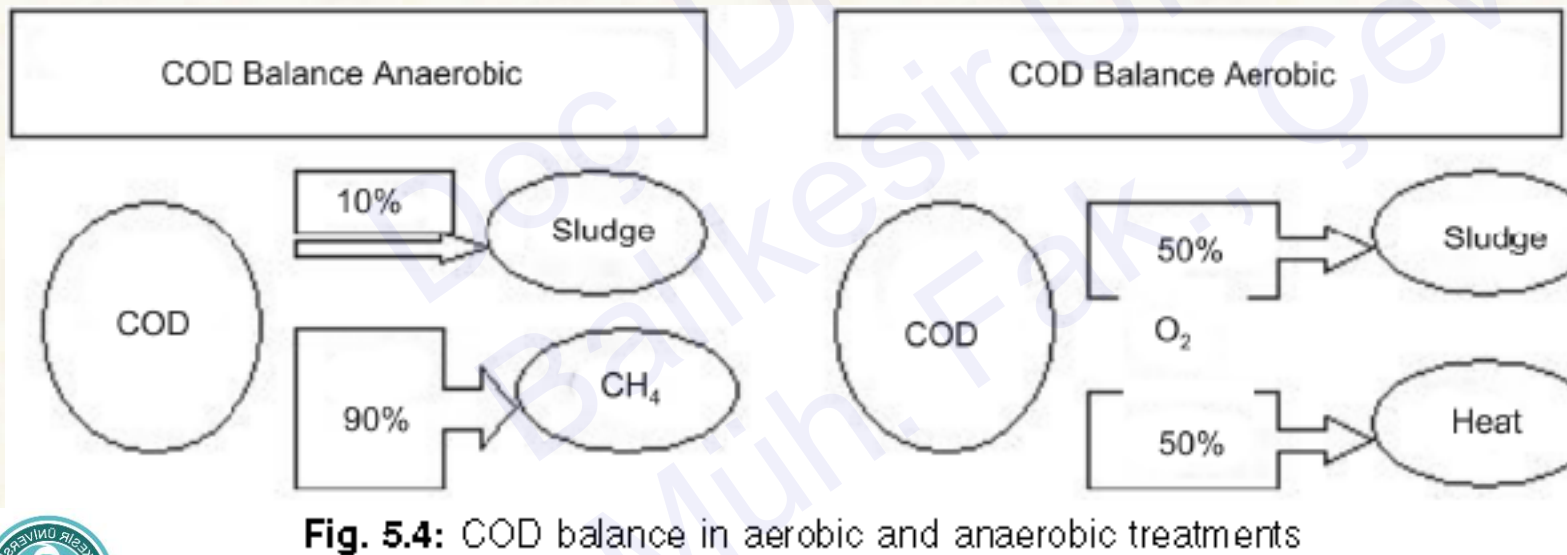


Fig. 5.4: COD balance in aerobic and anaerobic treatments

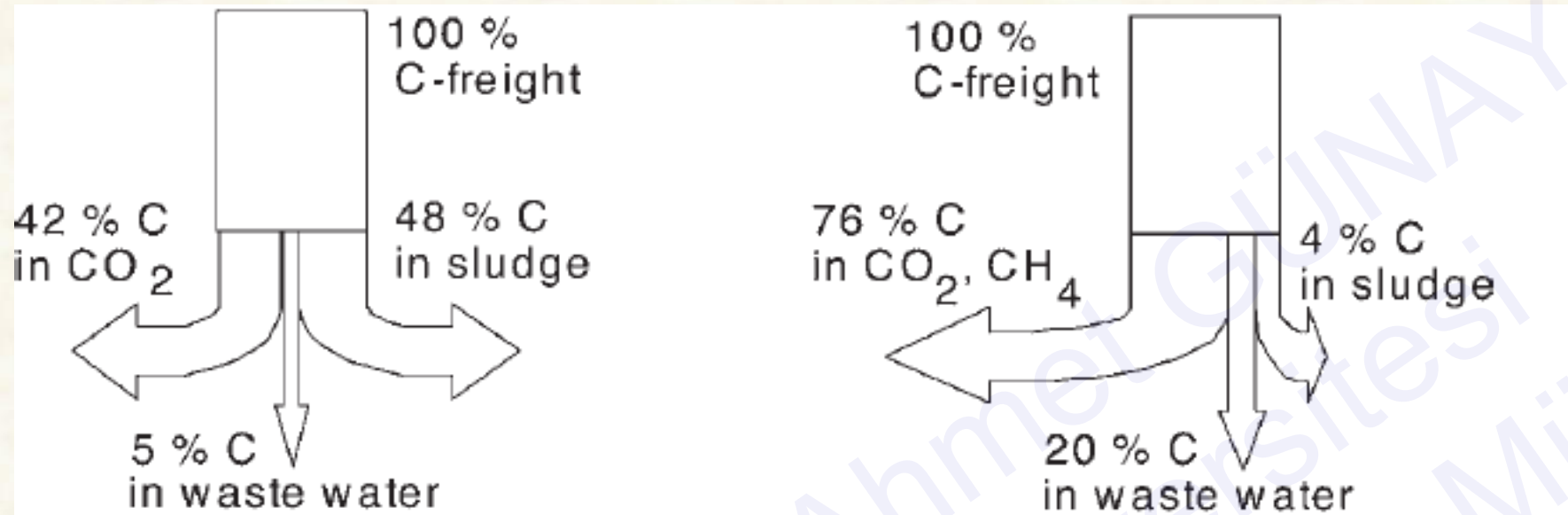


Figure 4.1 Biomass degradation with aerobic (left) and anaerobic (right) processing.⁵⁴⁾

Biomass with **low** yield coefficient ($Y \sim 0,05$ gVSSS/gCOD)

e.g. Degradation of **volatile fatty acids**

COD:N:P=1000:5:1

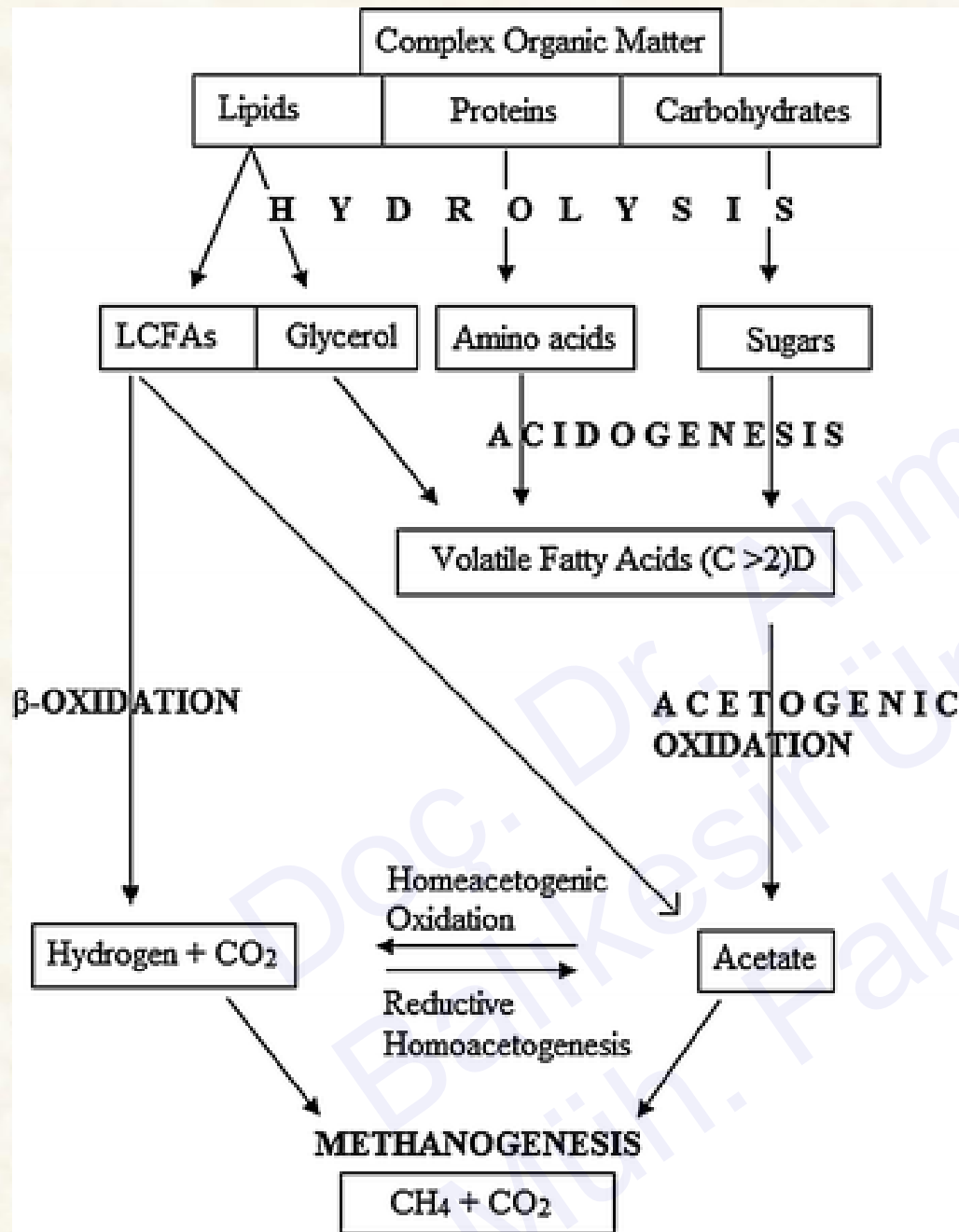
C:N:P = 350:5:1

Biomass with low **high** coefficient ($Y \sim 0,15$ gVSSS/gCOD)

e.g. Degradation of **carbohydrates**

COD:N:P=350:5:1

C:N:P = 130:5:1



Anwar Ahmad, Rumana Ghufra,
Zularisam Abd. Wahid
Bioenergy from anaerobic degradation of lipids
in palm oil mill effluent, [Reviews in
Environmental Science and Bio/Technology](#),
December 2011, Volume 10, [Issue 4](#), pp 353–
376

Tab. 1. Carbon Flow during Aerobic Degradation in an Activated Sludge System under a) Saturating or b) Limiting Substrate Supply^a and during Anaerobic Degradation

(A) Aerobic degradation:

(a) Saturating substrate supply = high-load condition

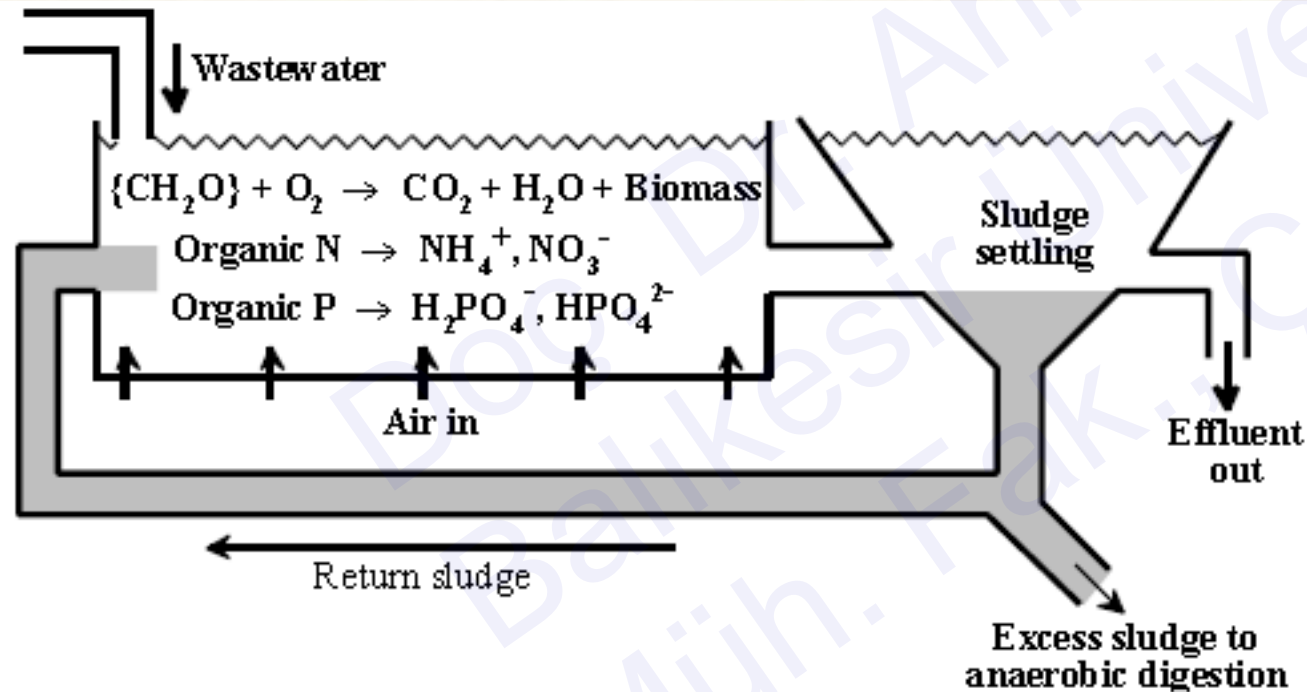
1 Unit Substrate Carbon → 0.5 Units CO₂ Carbon + 0.5 Units Cell Carbon

(b) Limiting substrate supply = low-load condition

1 Unit Substrate Carbon → 0.7 Units CO₂ Carbon + 0.3 Units Cell Carbon

(B) Anaerobic degradation:

1 Unit Substrate Carbon → 0.95 Units (CO₂ + CH₄) Carbon + 0.05 Units Cell Carbon



Şekil Aktif çamur prosesi

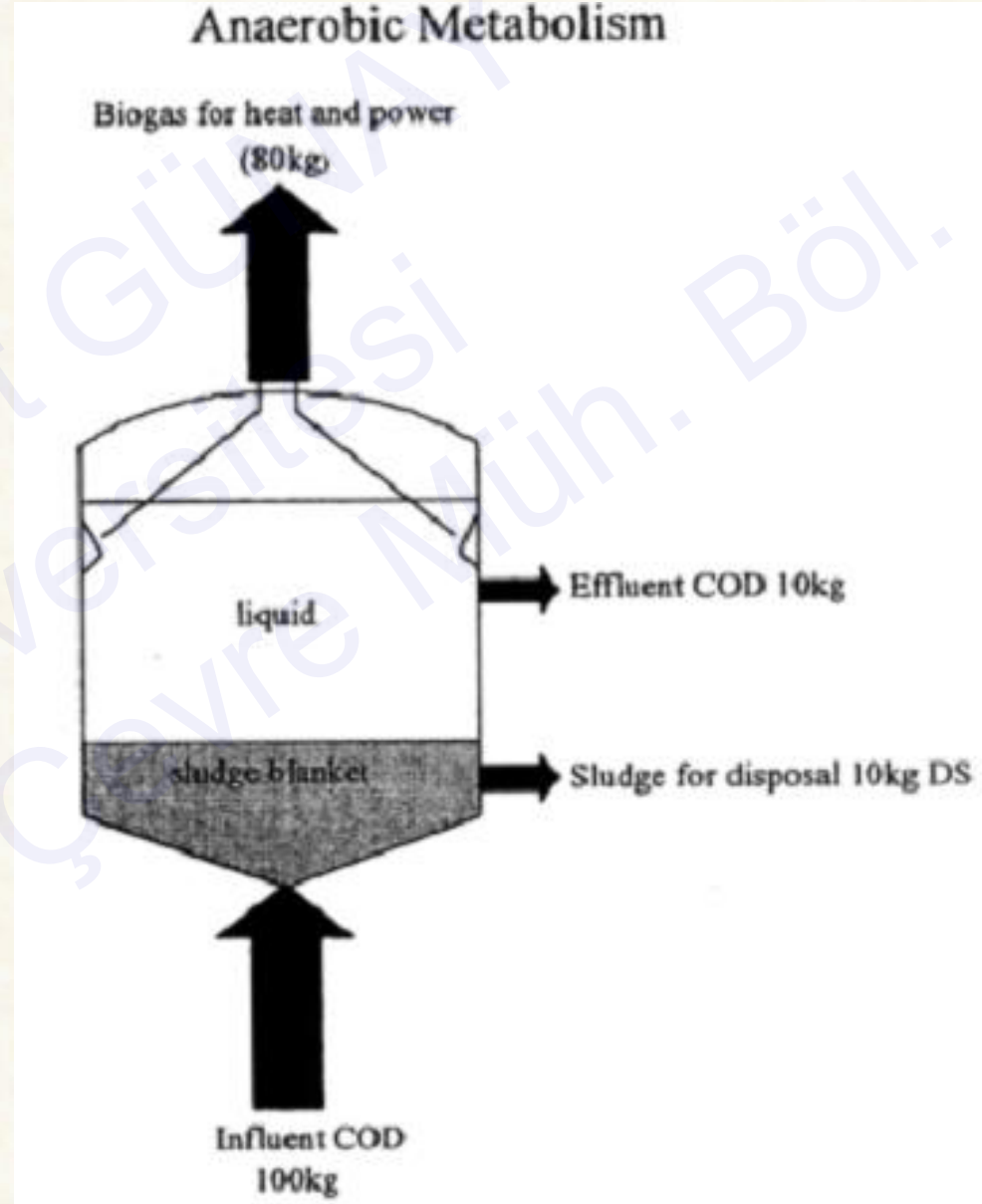
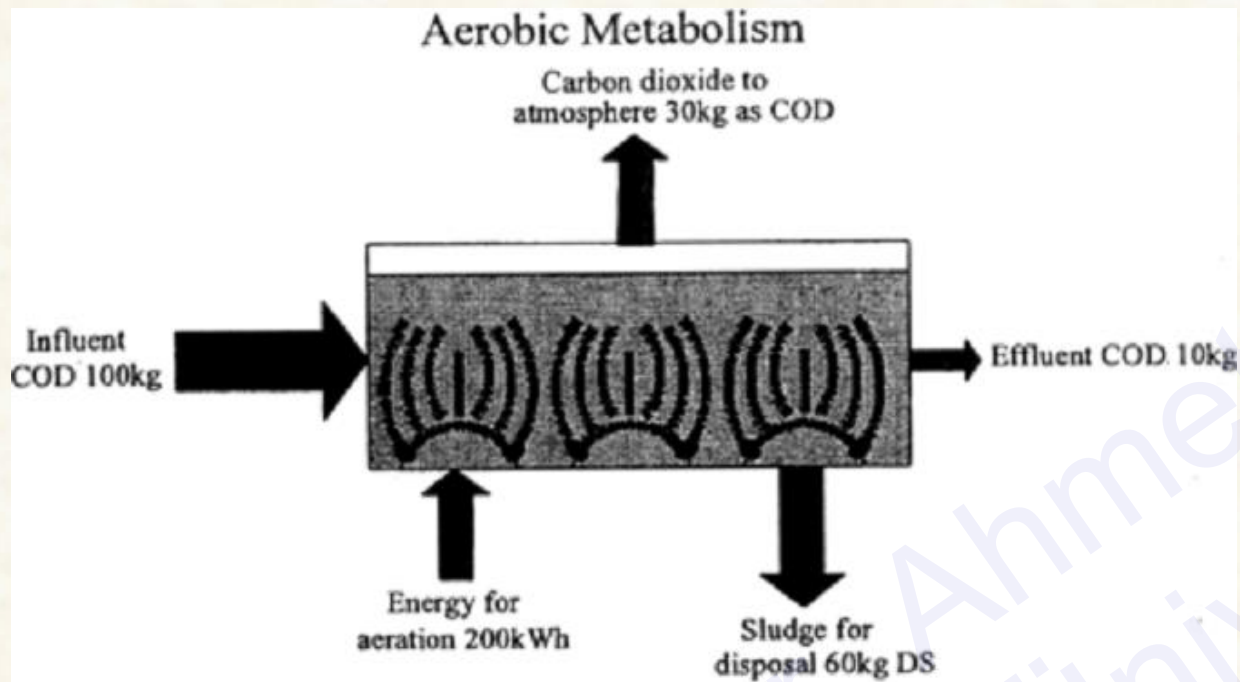


Fig. Comparison of mass balance of carbon utilization in aerobic and anaerobic processes (Wheatley et al. 1997).

BIOLOGY OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT (2nd Edition) Gray NF 737

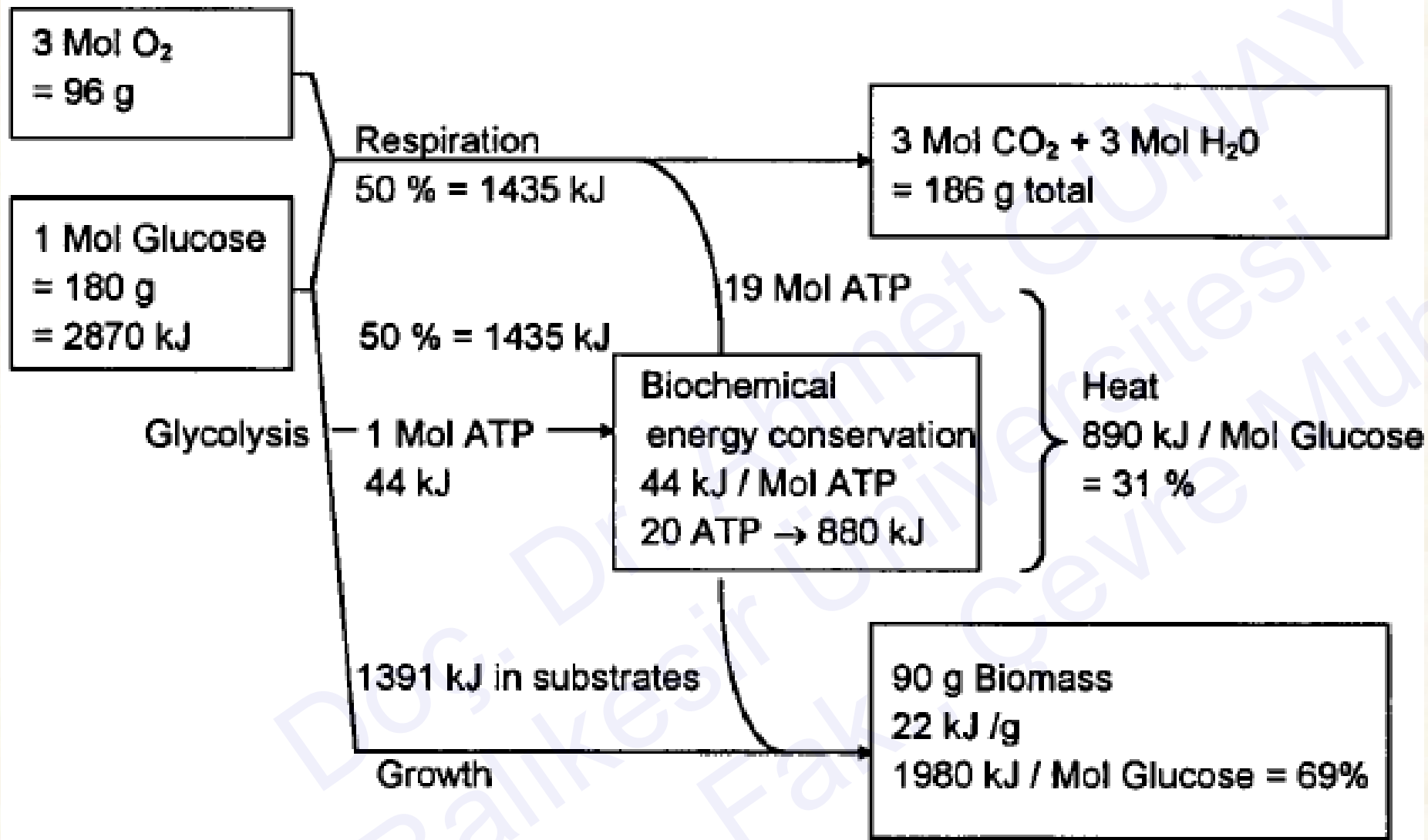


Fig. 1. Mass and energy dissipation during glucose respiration at pH 7.

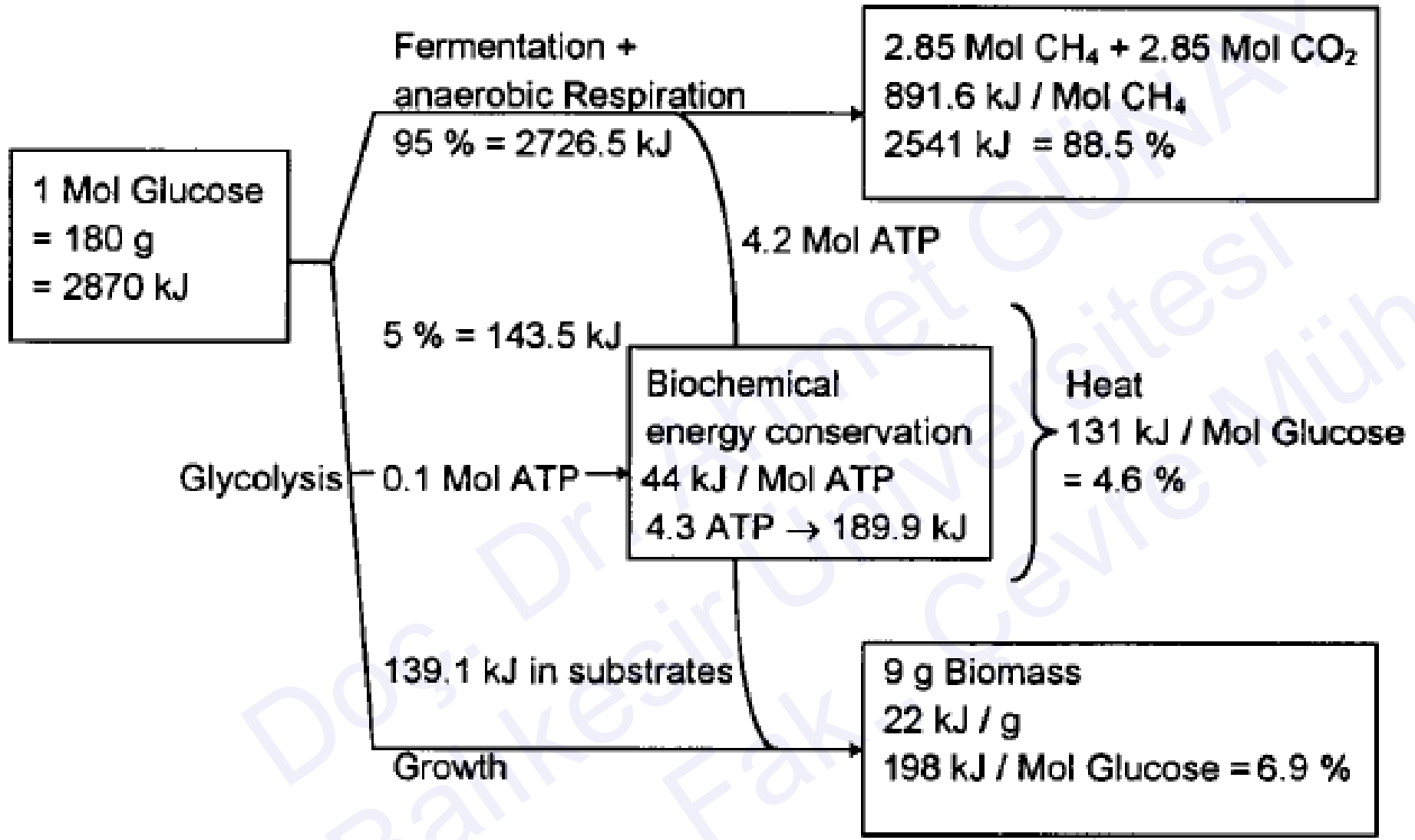


Fig. 2. Mass and energy dissipation during anaerobic glucose fermentation at pH 7.

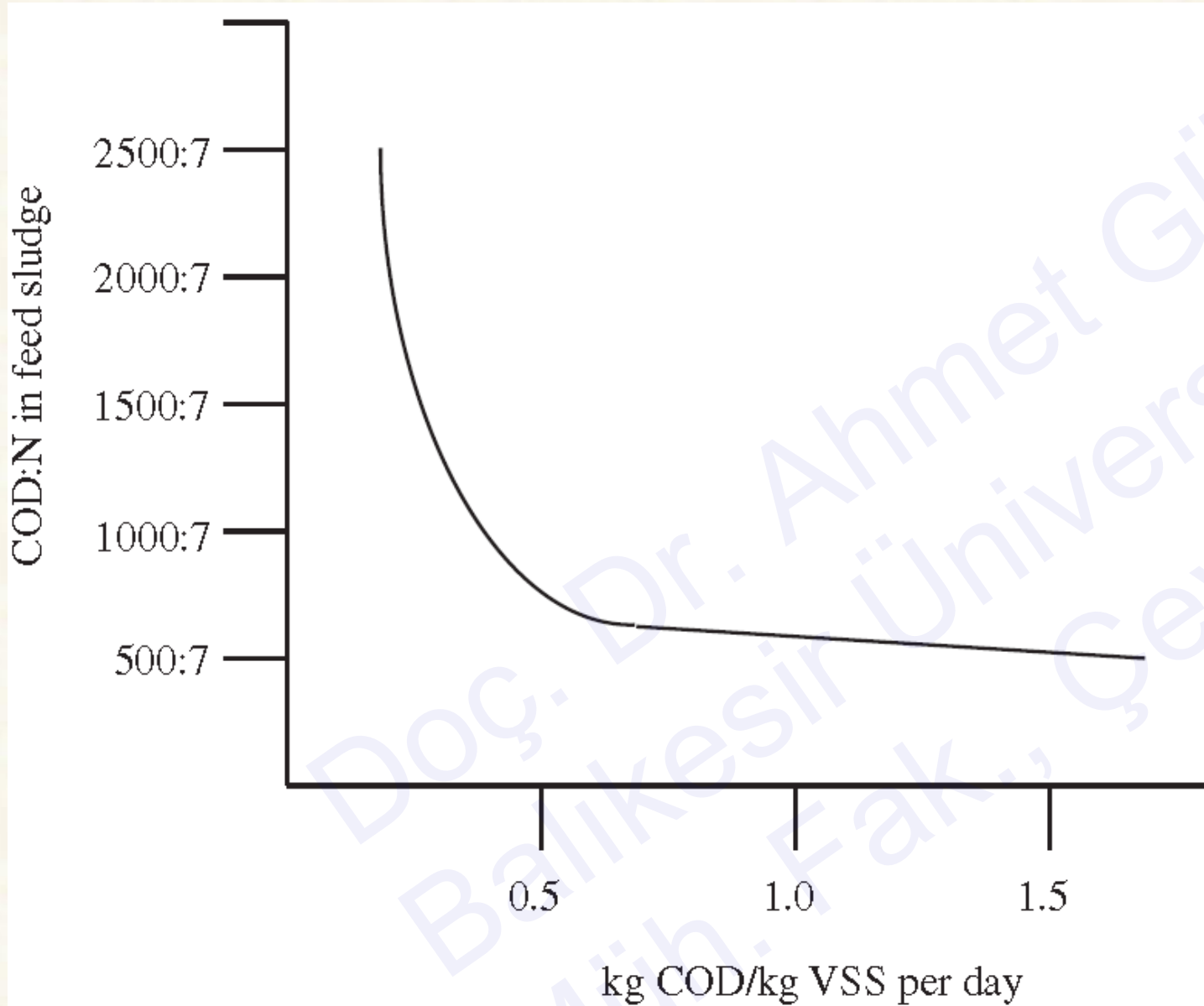


Figure Nutrient needs of an anaerobic digester are determined by the loading or the **COD:N** and **COD:P** in the feed sludge. With increasing COD loading there is a corresponding increase in nutrient needs for nitrogen and phosphorus.

TABLE Elementary Composition of Bacterial Cells (Dry Weight)

Element	Approximate Percent Composition
Carbon	50
Oxygen	20
Nitrogen	12
Hydrogen	8
Phosphorus	2
Sulfur	1
Potassium	1
Others	6

Nutrientler

1. K_2HPO_4
2. NH_4Cl
3. $CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
4. $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$
5. $FeCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$
6. $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$
7. H_3BO_3
8. $ZnCl_2$
9. $CuCl_2$
10. $Na_2MoO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$
11. $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$
12. $NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$
13. Na_2SeO
14. $NaHCO_3$

Influent COD = 10 000 mg/l

Treatment efficiency = 80%

COD removed = 8 000 mg/l

Biomass growth ($0.1 \times 8,000$) = 800 mg VSS/l

Nitrogen required (0.12×800) = 96 mg/l

Phosphorus required (0.02×800) = 16 mg/l



Table Chemical composition of the methanogenic microorganisms

Makronütrientler		Mikronütrientler	
Element	Konsantrasyon g/kg VSS	Element	Konsantrasyon mg/kg VSS
Nitrogen	65	Iron	1 800
Phosphorus	15	Nickel	100
Potassium	10	Cobalt	75
Sulfur	10	Molybdenum	60
Calcium	4	Zinc	60
Magnesium	3	Manganese	20
		Copper	10

TABLE Significant Nutrient Needs for Anaerobic Digesters

Nutrient	Micronutrient	Macronutrient	Minimum Recommended (% of COD)
Cobalt	X		0.01
Iron	X		0.2
Nickel	X		0.001
Nitrogen		X	3–4
Phosphorus		X	0.5–1
Sulfur	X		0.2

Table 13.3 Nutrient requirements for anaerobic treatment

Element	Requirement mg/g COD	Desired Excess Concentration mg/l	Typical Form for Addition
Macronutrients			
Nitrogen	5–15	50	NH ₃ , NH ₄ Cl, NH ₄ HCO ₃
Phosphorus	0.8–2.5	10	NaH ₂ PO ₄
Sulfur	1–3	5	MgSO ₄ · 7 H ₂ O
Micronutrients			
Iron	0.03	10	FeCl ₂ · 4 H ₂ O
Cobalt	0.003	0.02	CoCl ₂ · 2 H ₂ O
Nickel	0.004	0.02	NiCl ₂ · 6 H ₂ O
Zinc	0.02	0.02	ZnCl ₂
Copper	0.004	0.02	CuCl ₂ · 2 H ₂ O
Manganese	0.004	0.02	MnCl ₂ · 4 H ₂ O
Molybdenum	0.004	0.05	NaMoO ₄ · 2 H ₂ O
Selenium	0.004	0.08	Na ₂ SeO ₃
Tungsten	0.004	0.02	NaWO ₄ · 2 H ₂ O
Boron	0.004	0.02	H ₃ BO ₃
Common Cations			
Sodium		100–200	NaCl, NaHCO ₃
Potassium		200–400	KCl
Calcium		100–200	CaCl ₂ · 2 H ₂ O
Magnesium		75–250	MgCl ₂

SOURCE: Speece, 1996.

1_Environmental
Biotechnology-Principles
and Applications Bruce E
Rittmann Perry L
McCarty, p 596



According to Lettinga et al. (1996), the minimum nutrient requirements can be calculated by the following expansion:

$$N_r = S_0 \times Y \times N_{\text{bac}} \times \frac{\text{TSS}}{\text{VSS}} \quad \left(\frac{\text{TSS}}{\text{VSS}} = 1.14 \right)$$

N_r : nutrient requirement

S_0 : concentration of influent COD (g/L)

Y : yield coefficient g VSS/g COD

N_{bac} : concentration of nutrient in the bacterial cell (g/g VSS)

TSS/VSS = total solids volatile solids ratio for the bacterial cell (**usually 1.14**)

Domestic sewage generally presents all appropriate types of nutrients in suitable concentrations, thus providing an ideal environment for the growth of microorganisms, with no limitations for the anaerobic digestion process. A possible exception is the availability of **sufficient iron in sludge generated in domestic sewage treatment**, which may limit the methanogenic activity. On the other hand, industrial effluents are more specific in composition and may require a nutrient supplementation for an ideal degradation.

The following nutrients, in decreasing order of importance, are necessary for the nutritional stimulation of methanogenic microorganisms: nitrogen, sulfur phosphorus, iron, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, selenium, riboflavin and vitamin B12.

ÖRNEK

Calculate the nitrogen and phosphorus requirements of an anaerobic treatment system in the following characteristics:

- **type of substrate: carbohydrate**
- **concentration of the influent substrate; $S_0 = 0.350$ g COD/L**
- **yield coefficient: $Y = 0.15$ g VSS/g COD**
- **TSS/VSS ratio of the bacterial cell: 1.14**
- **concentration of nutrients in the bacterial cell: 0.065 g N/g TSS; 0.015 g P/g TSS**



Solution:

- **Calculation of the nitrogen requirement**

$$\text{Nr-N} = 0.350 \text{ g COD/L} \times 0.15 \text{ g VSS/g COD} \times 0.065 \text{ g N/g TSS} \times 1.14 \text{ g TSS/g VSS}$$

$$\text{Nr} = 0,0039 \text{ g N/L (3,9 mg N/L)}$$

- **Calculation of the phosphorus requirement;**

$$\text{Nr-P} = 0.350 \text{ g COD/L} \times 0.15 \text{ g VSS/g COD} \times 0.015 \text{ g P/g TSS} \times 1.14 \text{ g TSS/g VSS}$$

$$\text{Nr} = 0,0009 \text{ g P/L (0,9 mg P/L)}$$

Determination of KOI:N:P ratio;

$$0.350 \text{ g COD/L} : 0.0039 \text{ g N/L} : 0.0009 \text{ g P/L}$$

$$350 : 3.9 : 0.9 \cong 350 : 4 : 1$$

Temel besi elementlerinin ortamda bir miktar fazla bulunması tercih edilir.



Of note is the biomass yield per mole of ATP, which totals 10.5 g volatile suspended solids (VSS) for both aerobic and anaerobic processes (Henze and Harremoes 1983). However, when considering the metabolic processes of microorganism, the total aerobic ATP generation is 38 mol, while the anaerobic ATP generation is only 4 mol ATP/mol glucose. This results in a significantly lower biomass yield for the anaerobic treatment process compared to the aerobic process.

Anaerobic degradation of organic matter is accomplished through a number of metabolic stages in a sequence by several groups of microorganisms. This differs from the aerobic treatment process, in which such synergistic relation does not exist. The yield coefficient of acid-producing bacteria is significantly different from that of methane-producing bacteria.

The aerobic treatment process gives a fairly constant yield coefficient for biodegradable COD **irrespective of the type of substrates**. Some common yield coefficients for different processes are presented in Table. For an anaerobic system, the yield coefficient depends not only on COD removed but also on the types of substrates being metabolized. Table 1.5 shows the yield coefficients of anaerobic systems under different substrate conditions.

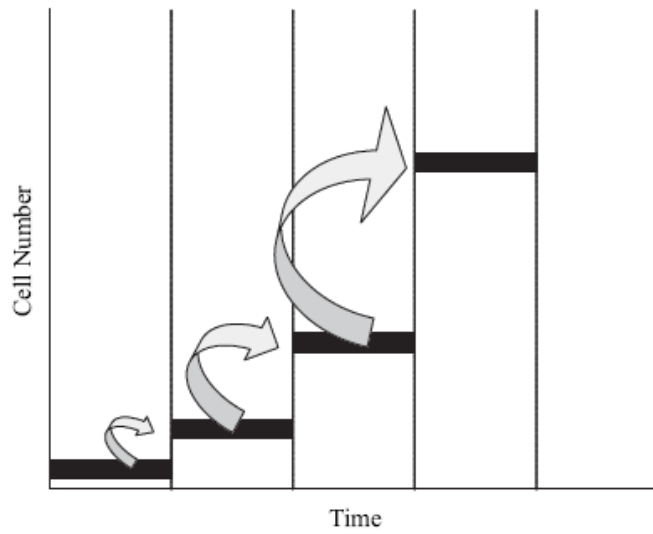


Figure 11.20 Theoretical stair-stepped batch bacterial growth curve.

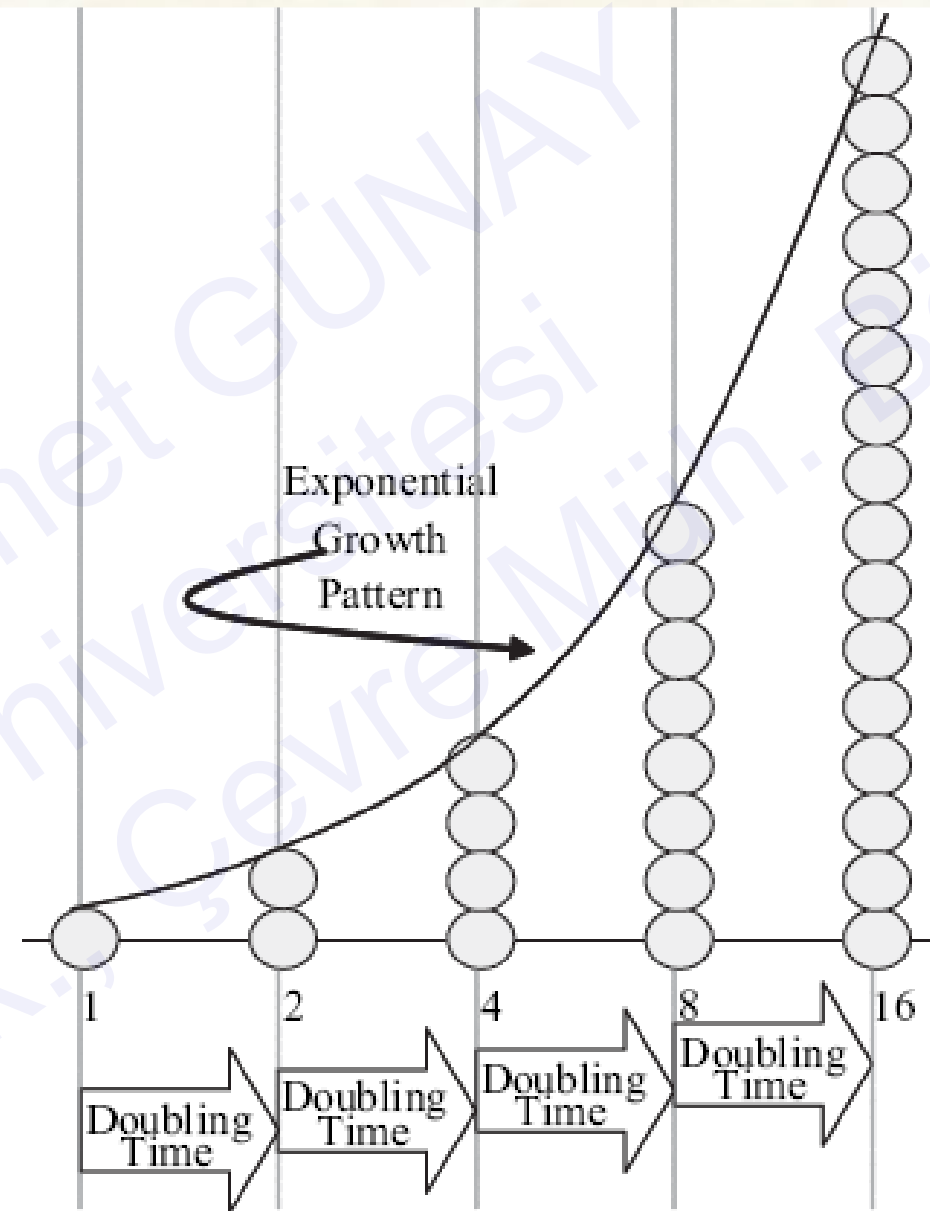


Figure 11.18 Theoretical microbial growth schematic.

TABLE Approximate Generation Times of Important Groups of Wastewater Bacteria

Bacterial Group	Function	Approximate Generation Time
Aerobic organotrophs	Floc formation and degradation of soluble organics in the activated sludge and trickling filter processes	15–30min
Facultative anaerobic organotrophs	Floc formation and degradation of soluble organics anaerobic in the activated sludge and trickling filter processes, hydrolysis and degradation of organics in the digester	15–30min
Nitrifying bacteria	Oxidation of NH_4^+ and NO_2^- in the activated sludge and trickling filter processes	2–3 days
Methane-forming bacteria	Production of methane in the anaerobic digester	3–30 days

Table Yield coefficients.

Process	Yield Coefficient (kg VSS/kg COD)	References
Acidogenesis	0.15	Henze and Harremoes (1983)
Methanogenesis	0.03	
Overall	0.18	
Anaerobic filter (mixed culture)	0.18	Young and McCarty (1969)
Anaerobic treatment process	0.05–0.15	van Haandel and Lettinga (1994)

Carbohydrate and protein have relatively high yield coefficients, as the two groups of microorganisms (acidogens and methanogens) are involved in the metabolism of the substrates to methane.

Table Yield coefficients with different substrates

Source: Pavlostathis and Giraldo-Gomez (1991).

Types of Substrates	Yield Coefficient (Y) (kg VSS/kg COD)
Carbohydrate	0.350
Protein	0.205
Butyrate	0.058
Fat	0.038
Hydrogen	0.038
Propionate	0.037
Acetate	0.032



The optimum environmental conditions for anaerobic treatment are as follows

- a) Two optimum temperatures levels for anaerobic treatment have been reported, one in the mesophilic range from 29.4 to 37.8 °C, and the other in the thermophilic range from 48.9 to 57.2°C. Although treatment proceeds much more rapidly at thermophilic temperatures, the additional heat required to maintain such temperatures may offset the advantage obtained.**
- b) The anaerobic conditions must be maintained because small quantities of oxygen can be detrimental to the methane-formers and other anaerobic organisms involved.**
- c) The bacteria in the anaerobic process requires nitrogen, phosphorus, and other materials in trace quantities for optimum growth.**
- d) Anaerobic treatment can proceed quite well with pH varying from about 6.6 to 7.6, with an optimum range of about 7.0 to 7.2. Beyond these pH limits, the process can proceed, but with less efficiency. At a pH below 6.2, the efficiency drops rapidly, and the acidic conditions inhibit the growth of methane bacteria.**
- e) The waste to be treated must be free of toxic materials.**

ANAEROBİK BİYOLOJİK ATIKSU ARITIMI

Son zamanlarda gelişen prosesler;

- Kesikli (doldur-boşalt) reaktör (sequencing batch reactor-SBR)
- Anaerobik lagün
- Membran biyoreaktör

Pratikte çoğu atıksuyun anaerobik arıtımından sonra aerobik arıtma gelir. Kuvvetli endüstriyel atıksular için, anaerobik arıtma konvansiyonel aerobik arıtmaya göre daha ekonomik sonuç vermektedir. Ancak, anaerobik arıtmadan sonra elde edilen su kalitesi genellikle zayıftır ve yüksek konsantrasyonlarda organik madde ve askıda katı madde içerir. Anaerobik arıtma bir ön arıtma prosesi olarak değerlendirilir. Bu ön arıtmanın amaçlarından biri de anaerobik arıtmadan sonra gelen post-aerobik arıtma biriminin oksijen ihtiyacını azaltmak ve çamur oluşumunu minimize etmektir. Aerobik arıtmadan sonra KOİ, TOK ve BOİ cinsinden arıtma standartları ancak sağlanabilir. Eğer atıksudan Azot ve fosfor parametrelerinin de giderilmesi isteniyor ise bu durumda nitrifikasyon ve denitrifikasyon proseslerinin tatbik edilmesi gerekir.

Anaerobik arıtma sezonluk atıksu debileri için genellikle uygun değildir.

The principal factors affecting the rate of anaerobic digestion of a wastewater are anaerobic conditions (ORP), good mixing for intimate bacteria/substrate contact, temperature, pH and alkalinity, presence of toxic substances, nutrients, trace metals, solids retention time, volatile solids, loading rate and hydraulic retention time.

Anaerobic treatment has many advantages over aerobic process. The most important advantages are

- **Much lower electrical power demand especially for highly concentrated effluents.**
- **Lower nutritional demand.**
- **Production of energy rich biogas.**
- **Lower sludge production.**
- **The biological sludge may be stored during relatively long shutdown periods without a serious deterioration.**



Table Comparisons of Anaerobic and Aerobic Technologies (MQ77962)

		Aerobic technology	Anaerobic technology
Ç e v r e s e l Ş a r t l a r	Oxygen	Oksijenli ortam gerekir.	No need for oxygen
	pH	6.5 - 9.0	6.6 -7.8
	Sıcaklık	Treatment efficiency is best at temperature of 20-30°C. Can treat rather cold wastewater. No elevated temperatures needed.	Treatment efficiency is best at temperature of 30 - 35°C or 50 - 60°C. Can treat warm wastewater. it has requirement for elevating temperature of treated wastewater.
	Organik yük	Best for lower concentrations of organic matter in the wastewater.	Best for medium and high concentrations of organic matter in the wastewater.
	Toxicant	Toxic components are often acceptable. It does not require long - term acclimation.	Toxic components must be acclimated for long term. After that, toxic components can be degraded using anaerobic technologies.
	Nutrients	High nutrient requirement. Theoretically, COD: N: P = 100:5:1	Lower nutrient requirement. Theoretically, for low loading (Y=0.05 g VSS/g KOİ) C:N:P=330:5:1 and KOİ:N:P=1000:5:1 for high loading. for high loading (Y=0.15 g VSS/g KOİ) C:N:P=130:5:1 and KOİ:N:P=350:5:1 for low loading.



Table Comparisons of Anaerobic and Aerobic Technologies (devamı)

	Aerobic technology	Anaerobic technology
Proses	High quality effluent can be obtained through proper design.	High quality effluent can be obtained only following an additional aerobic post- treatment (polishing).
	N- and P- are removed simultaneously.	No significant N- and P-removal.
	Clogging danger when using carrier medium	No clogging danger from sludge production
	Large land requirement	Less land needed. The reactor can be housed.
	Possible odor problems, or high volumes of waste air to be treatment	No odor problems and waste air in case of systems using closed tanks.
Yan ürün	High excess sludge produced that is difficult to dewater	Very small surplus sludge growth that is relatively easy to dewater. Valuable biogas – methane produced that is useful for additional energy.
Maliyet	Relatively low investment cost	Relatively higher investment costs
	High maintenance costs.	Low maintenance costs
	High operating fees for: Aeration (povver), nutrients (N, P), excess sludge disposal. Small plant is feasible.	Low operating fees. Requires low power consumption, no or little nutrient requirements. Little surplus sludge disposal, small plant is less economical.

ANAEROBİK ARITMA İLE İLGİLİ TEMEL HUSUSLAR

- Yüksek konsantrasyonlarda organik madde içeren atıksuların arıtımında –gerek biyogaz olarak enerji elde edilebilmesi, gerekse çamur oluşumunun düşük olması sebebiyle - anaerobik prosesler tercih edilir.
- Aynı tür organik maddelerin hem anaerobik hem de anaerobik ayrışmaya karşı direnci yaklaşık olarak aynıdır. Ancak, anaerobik proses daha yavaş gerçekleşir.
- Düşük konsantrasyonlarda organik madde içeren atıksular – işletme maliyeti yüksek ve çamur oluşumu fazla olmasına rağmen, düşük kirletici konsantrasyonlarında yüksek işletme stabilitesi sebebiyle - aerobik olarak arıtılır.
- Anaerobik istemlerin inşa maliyeti aerobik sistemlerden fazladır, ancak, işletme maliyetleri aerobik sistemlerden düşüktür.

Biyogaz üretimi;



Şeklindedir.



In the wine industry, fermentation usually takes place in stainless steel tanks, which are equipped with refrigeration. Fermentation is a temperature sensitive process; raising or lowering the temperature of the process will impact the overall flavor and character of the wine. Many components of wine are volatile compounds, which would evaporate at high temperature. Winemakers control the temperature of fermentation to keep or remove certain compounds that affect the wines' flavor and aroma.

Fermentation converts the sugars in wine grapes, generally glucose and fructose, into alcohol and carbon dioxide by Eq. 1



This reaction will progress until most of the sugars are converted into ethanol. As can be seen, the reaction is exothermic - necessitating the use of refrigeration to control the temperature of the process. Yeast is the organism used to drive the fermentation process, and the most common strain used is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. As fermentation occurs, the ethanol will accumulate, until the alcohol concentration ultimately becomes rate limiting or toxic to the yeast.

Bu reaksiyonda açığa çıkan etilalkoldeki karbonun değeri kaçır?



ÖRNEK

340 m³/gün debili bir fermantasyon endüstrisi atıksularının karakterizasyonu aşağıdaki gibidir.

- BOİ₅=5 700 mg/l
- TKN=15 mg/l
- T-P=5 mg/l

Atıksu arıtma tesisi üniteleri içerisinde, biyo-reaktörlere ilave olarak, pH nötralizasyon ünitesinin, nütrient ilave etme ünitesinin, dengeleme tankının ve ızgaranın yer alması gerekmektedir.

a) 220 mg/l BOİ₅ deşarj limitini sağlayacak atıksu arıtma tesisi akım şemasını çiziniz (Proses, **anaerobik+erobik** olarak seri şekilde tasarlanacaktır).

b) Atıksuyun % 80 verimle **anaerobik** (mikrobiyal dönüşüm oranı: **0,15**) + **% 85 erobik** (mikrobiyal dönüşüm oranı: **0,40**) arıtımı için ilave nütriente ihtiyaç duyulup duyulmadığını kontrol ettikten sonra, nütrient ilavesi gerekli ise nütrient ihtiyacını **kg N/gün** ve **kg P/gün** cinsinden hesaplayınız (mikrobiyal kütle, biyokütle, hem erobik hem de anaerobik bakteriler için biyokimyasal formül: **C₅H₇NO₂P_{0,1}** (**C:12; H:1; N:14; O:16; P:31**))

ÇÖZÜM

$$C_5H_7NO_2P_{0.1} = 116,1 \text{ g / mol}$$

$$N = \frac{14}{116,1} = 0,121 = \%12,1$$

$$P = \frac{3,1}{116,1} = 0,027 = \%2,7$$



Ham atıksuda $BOI_5=5700$ mg/l

Aritılmış Atıksuyun BOI_5 konsantrasyonu= 220 mg/l

Toplam verim= $96,1\%$

Bu yüksek arıtma verimi tek kademe aerobik veya anaerobik arıtma ile ekonomik olmaz.

Proses verimi **1. Anaerobik (%80) + 2. Aerobik (%85)** olsun.

1. Anaerobik

Arıtma verimi=%80 ve $Y=0,15$

- Anaerobik arıtma girişi BOI_5 kons.=**5700 mg/l**
- Anaerobik arıtma çıkışı BOI_5 kons.=**1140 mg/l** ($0,2 \times 5700$)
- Giderilen BOI_5 konsantrasyonu=**4560 mg/l** ($5700-1140$ ya da $5700 \times 0,8$)
- Giderilen BOI_5 yükü=**1550,4 kg/gün** ($4,560 \times 340$)

Çamur miktarı=232,6 kg/gün ($1550,4 \times 0,15$)

$$N = 0,121 = \%12,1$$

$$P = 0,027 = \%2,7$$

Anaerobik için gerekli miktarlar	Atıksudaki mevcut miktarlar	Noksan (ilave edilmesi gereken)
$N=0,121 \text{ kg/kg} \times 232,6 \text{ kg/gün} = \mathbf{28,07 \text{ kg/gün}}$	$N=0,015 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 340 \text{ m}^3/\text{gün} = \mathbf{5,1 \text{ kg/gün}}$	22,97 kg/gün
$P=0,027 \text{ kg/kg} \times 232,6 \text{ kg/gün} = \mathbf{6,20 \text{ kg/gün}}$	$P=0,005 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 340 \text{ m}^3/\text{gün} = \mathbf{1,7 \text{ kg/gün}}$	4,51 kg/gün



2. Aerobik

85% Arıtma verimi $Y=0,4$

- Aerobik arıtma girişi BOI_5 kons.=**1140 mg/l**
- Aerobik arıtma çıkışı BOI_5 kons.=**171 mg/l** ($1140 \times 0,15$)
- Aerobik arıtmanın BOI_5 yükü= **387,6 kg/gün** ($1,140 \times 340$)
- Giderilen BOI_5 konsantrasyonu=**969 mg/l** ($1140-171$)
- Giderilen BOI_5 yükü= **329,5 kg/gün** ($0,969 \times 340$)

Çamur miktarı=131,8 kg/gün ($0,40 \times 329,5$)

- **N ihtiyacı=15,90 kg/gün** ($0,121 \times 131,8$)
- **P ihtiyacı= 6,21 kg/gün** ($0,027 \times 131,8$)

$$N = 0,121 = \%12,1$$

$$P = 0,027 = \%2,7$$

KABUL: Anaerobik havuza verilen nütrientlerin %50'si aerobik üniteye gelsin

Aerobik için gerekli miktarlar	Atıksudaki mevcut miktar (Anaerobik havuza verilen nütrientlerin %50'si aerobik üniteye gelsin)	Noksan (ilave edilmesi gereken)
$N=0,121 \text{ kg/kg} \times 131,8 \text{ kg/gün} = \mathbf{15,90 \text{ kg/gün}}$	$N=28,07 \text{ kg/gün} \times 0,50 = \mathbf{14,04 \text{ kg/gün}}$	1,87 kg/gün
$P=0,027 \text{ kg/kg} \times 131,8 \text{ kg/gün} = \mathbf{6,21 \text{ kg/gün}}$	$P=6,20 \text{ kg/gün} \times 0,50 = \mathbf{3,11 \text{ kg/gün}}$	3,11 kg/gün

TABLO: Anaerobik arıtmanın nütrient ihtiyacı

	Ham atıksudaki miktar	Anaerobik için gereken miktar	Noksanlık (ilave edilmesi gereken)	Aerobik ünite girişi
N, kg/gün	5,10	28,07	22,97	14,04
P, kg/gün	1,70	6,20	4,51	3,11
N, mg/l	15,0	82,6	67,6	41,3
P, mg/l	5,0	18,3	13,3	9,14

TABLO: Aerobik arıtmanın nütrient ihtiyacı

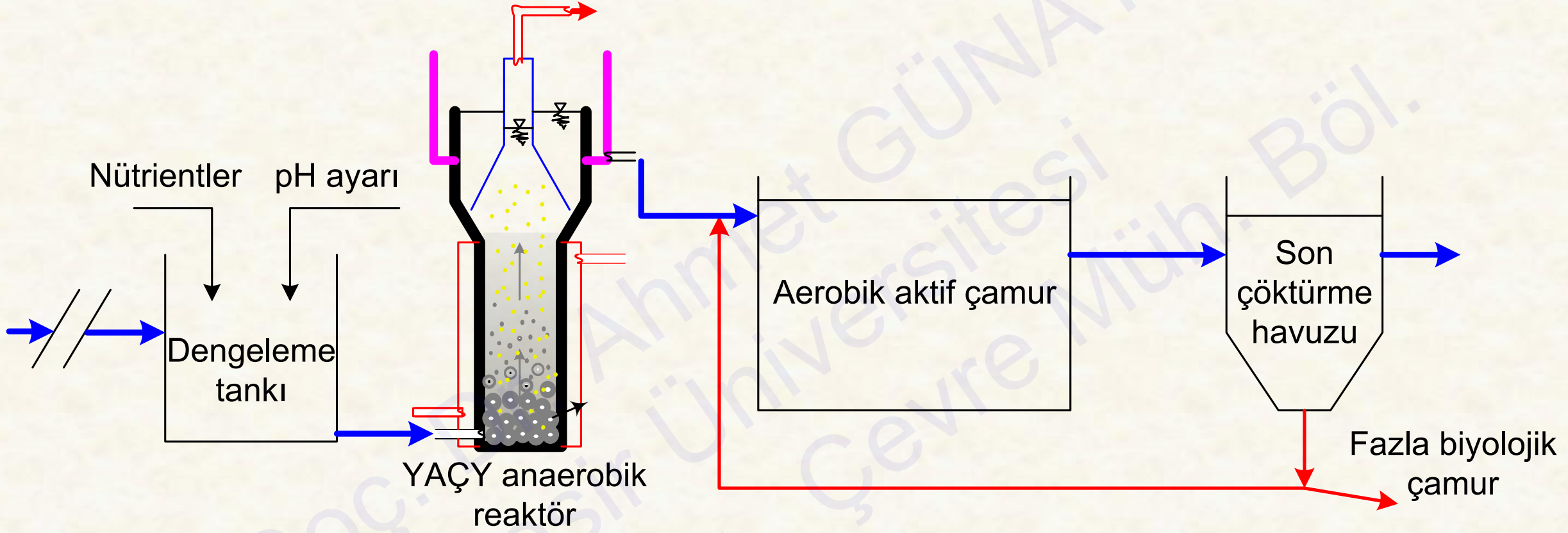
	Aerobik giriş (mevcut)	Aerobik için gereken miktar	Noksanlık (ilave edilmesi gereken)
N, kg/gün	14,04	15,09	1,87
P, kg/gün	3,11	6,21	3,11
N, mg/l	41,3	46,8	5,50
P, mg/l	9,14	18,3	9,14

TABLO: Biyolojik arıtmanın toplam nütrient ihtiyacı

	Mevcut	Anaerobik için ilave	Aerobik için ilave	Toplam	Toplam takribi
N, kg/gün	5,1	1,87	22,97	24,84	30
P, kg/gün	1,7	3,11	4,51	7,62	10
N, mg/l	15,0	5,50	67,6	73,06	80
P, mg/l	5,0	9,14	13,3	22,42	30

Atıksuya bu makro nütrientlerin dışında diğer mikronütrientlerin de ilave edilmesi gerekebilir. Başlıca mikronütrientler, konsantrasyon sırasına göre; Fe, Ni, Co, Mo, Zn, Mn, Cu olarak sayılabilir.





ŞEKİL Atıksu arıtma akım şeması