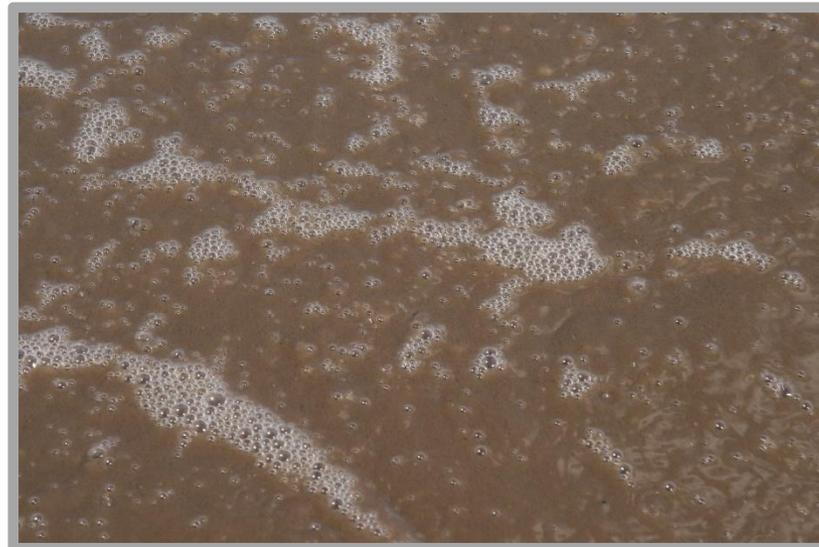
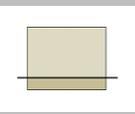


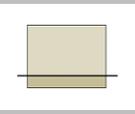
Das Schlammalter und seine Wirkung auf das Belebtschlammverfahren





- 1. Was ist das mittlere Schlammalter?**
- 2. Wie schwankt das Schlammalter von Tag zu Tag?**
- 3. Was ist ein aerobes Schlammalter?**
- 4. Wie wirkt das Schlammalter auf Nitrifikanten?**
- 5. Was behindert die Kontrolle des Schlammalters?**
- 6. Wie verändert sich Belebtschlamm mit dem Schlammalter?**
- 7. Wie verändern sich Bakterien mit dem Schlammalter?**





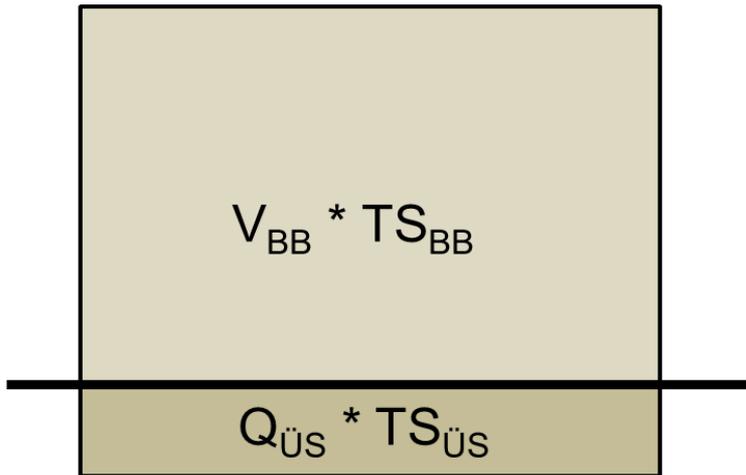
Mittlere Verweilzeit der Feststoffe in der biologischen Stufe

Feststoffmasse im Belebungsbecken

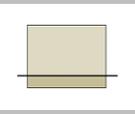


Feststoffabzug pro Tag

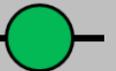
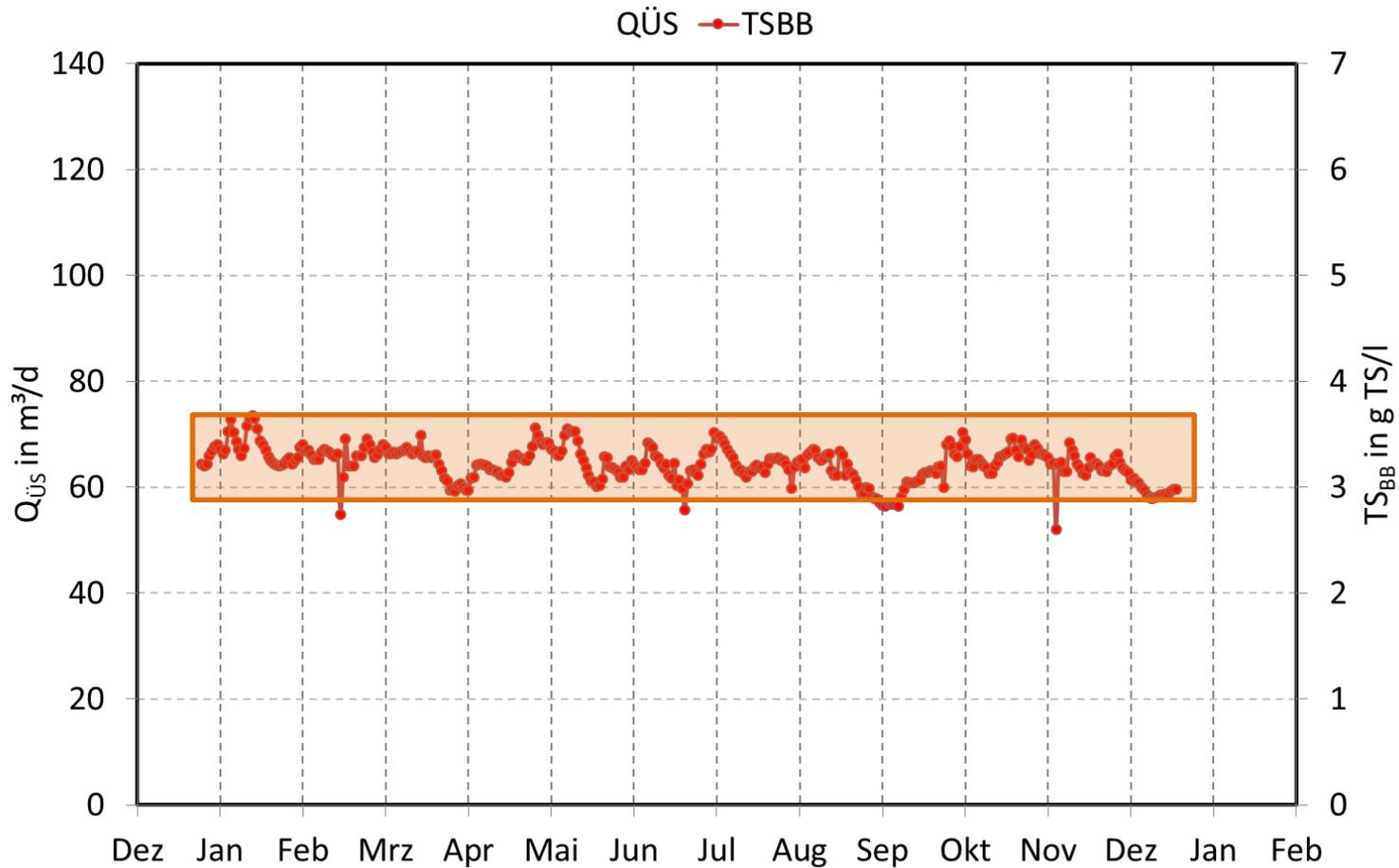
= Schlammalter

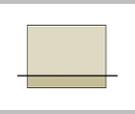


$$\frac{\text{m}^3 * \text{kg TS/m}^3}{\text{m}^3/\mathbf{d} * \text{kg TS/m}^3} = \mathbf{d}$$

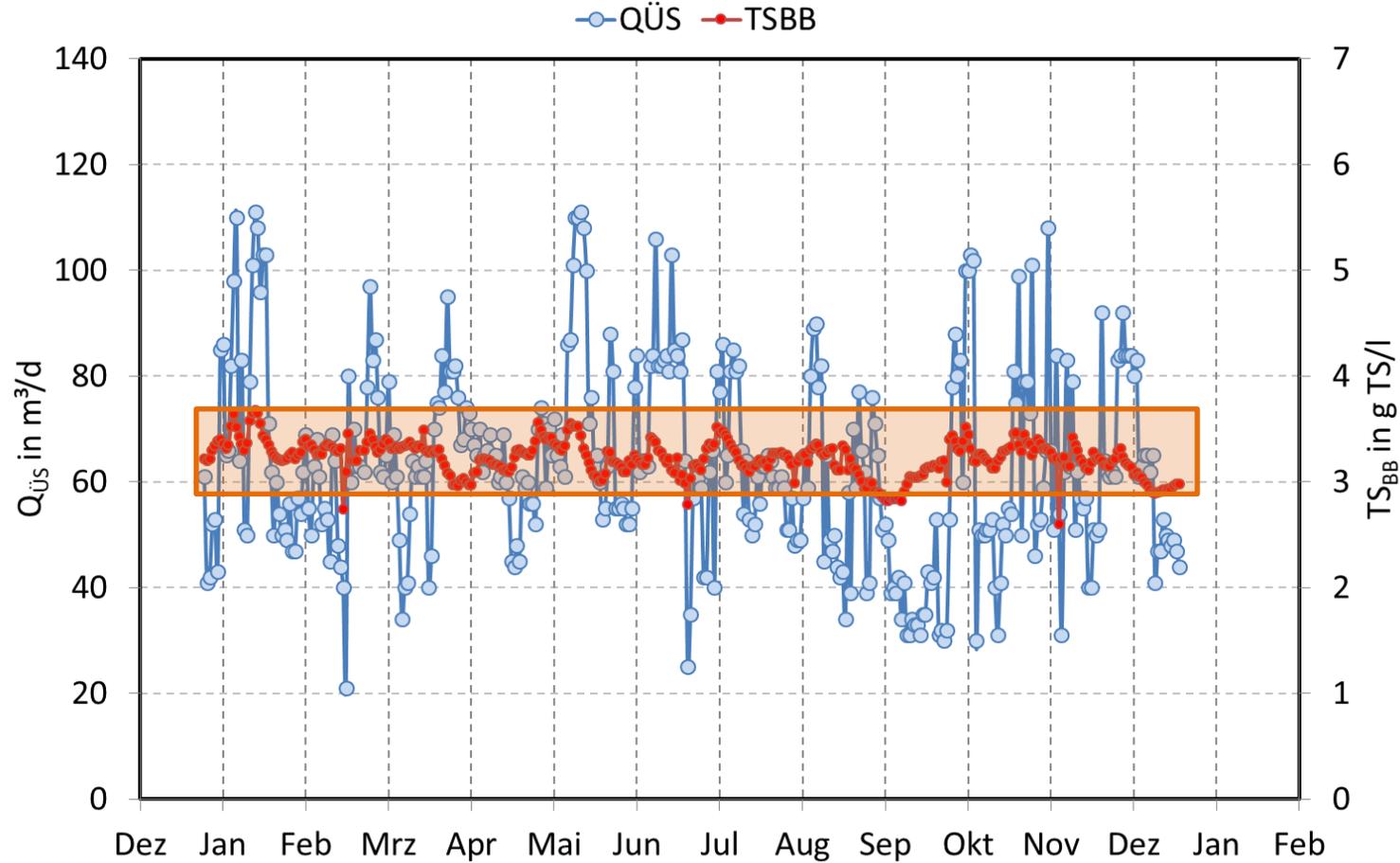


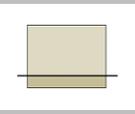
Auf welcher Basis wird $Q_{\text{ÜS}}$ festgelegt?



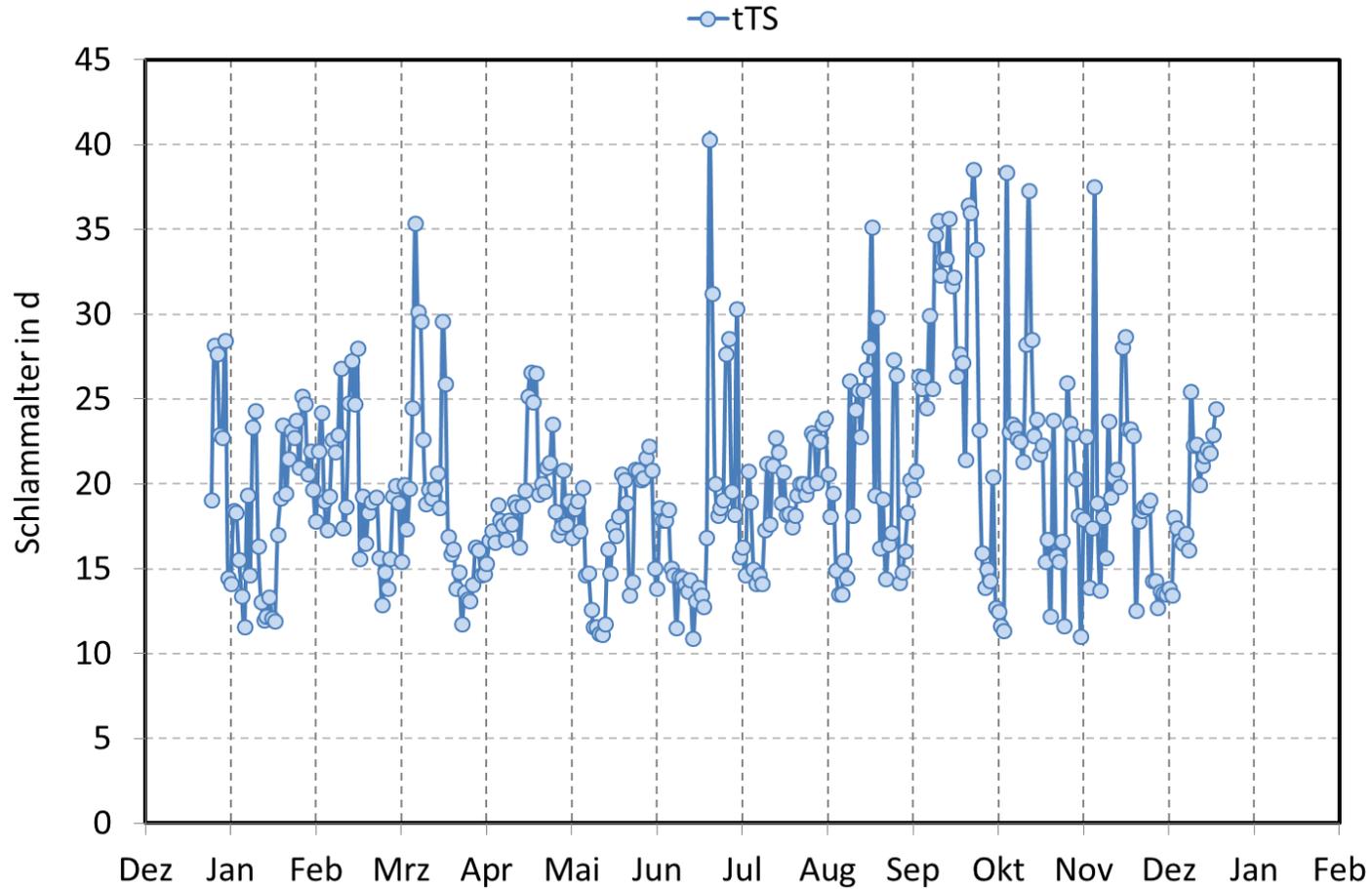


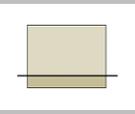
Auf welcher Basis wird $Q_{\text{ÜS}}$ festgelegt?



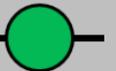
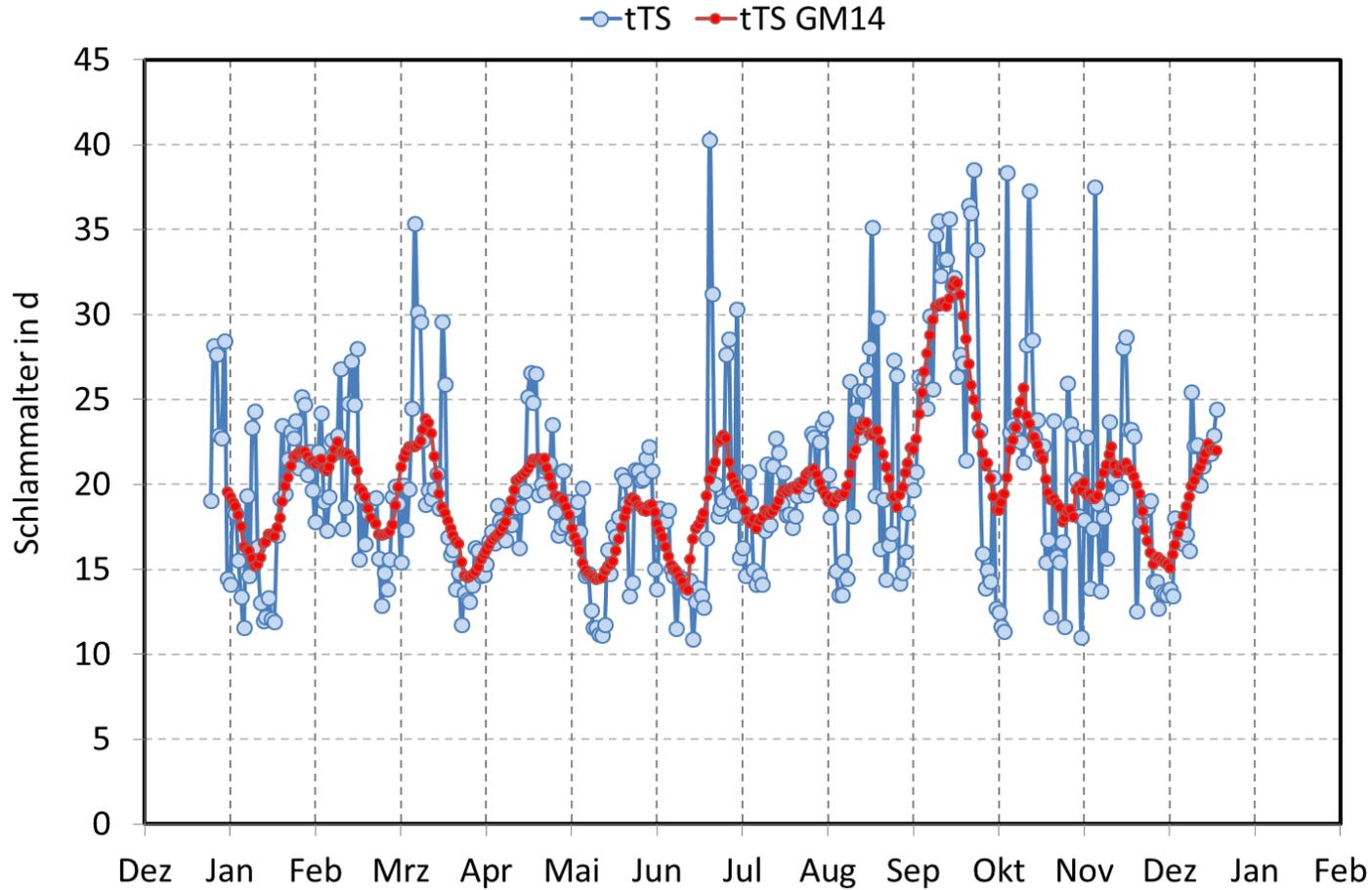


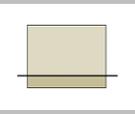
Kann das Schlammalter so stark schwanken?





Reicht ein gleitendes Mittel über 14 Tage?



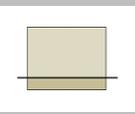


Zeitbilanz führt zu:

$$t_{TS,dyn} = t_{TS,gestern} + 1 - \frac{t_{TS,gestern} \times Q_{\ddot{U}S,heute} \times TS_{\ddot{U}S,heute}}{V_{BB} \times TS_{BB,heute}} = t_{TS,heute}$$

Imre Takács (2002)



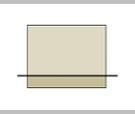


Zeitbilanz führt zu:

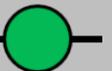
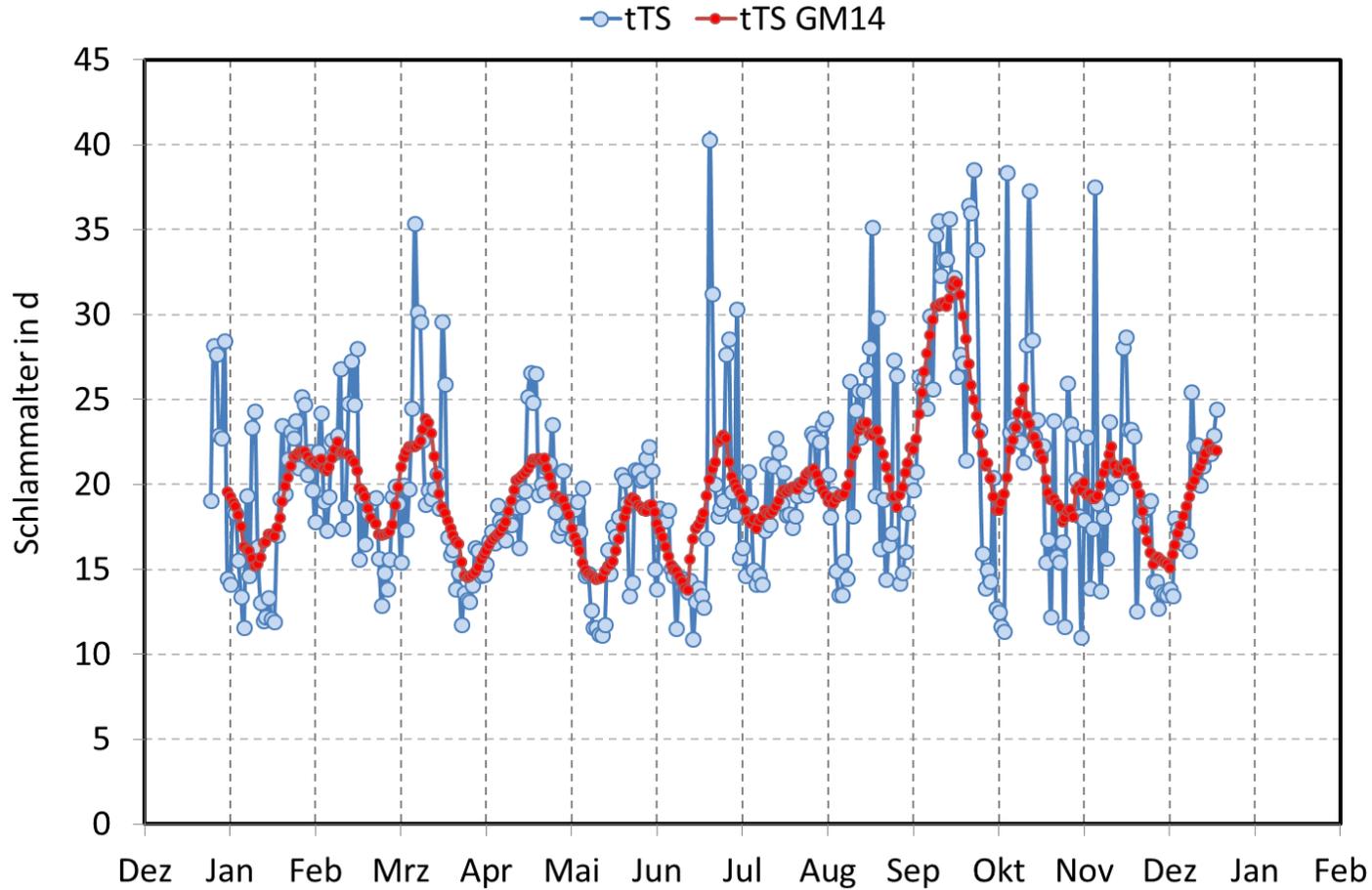
$$t_{TS,dyn} = t_{TS,gestern} + 1 - \frac{t_{TS,gestern}}{t_{TS,heute}}$$

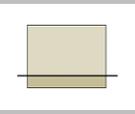
Imre Takács (2002)



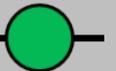
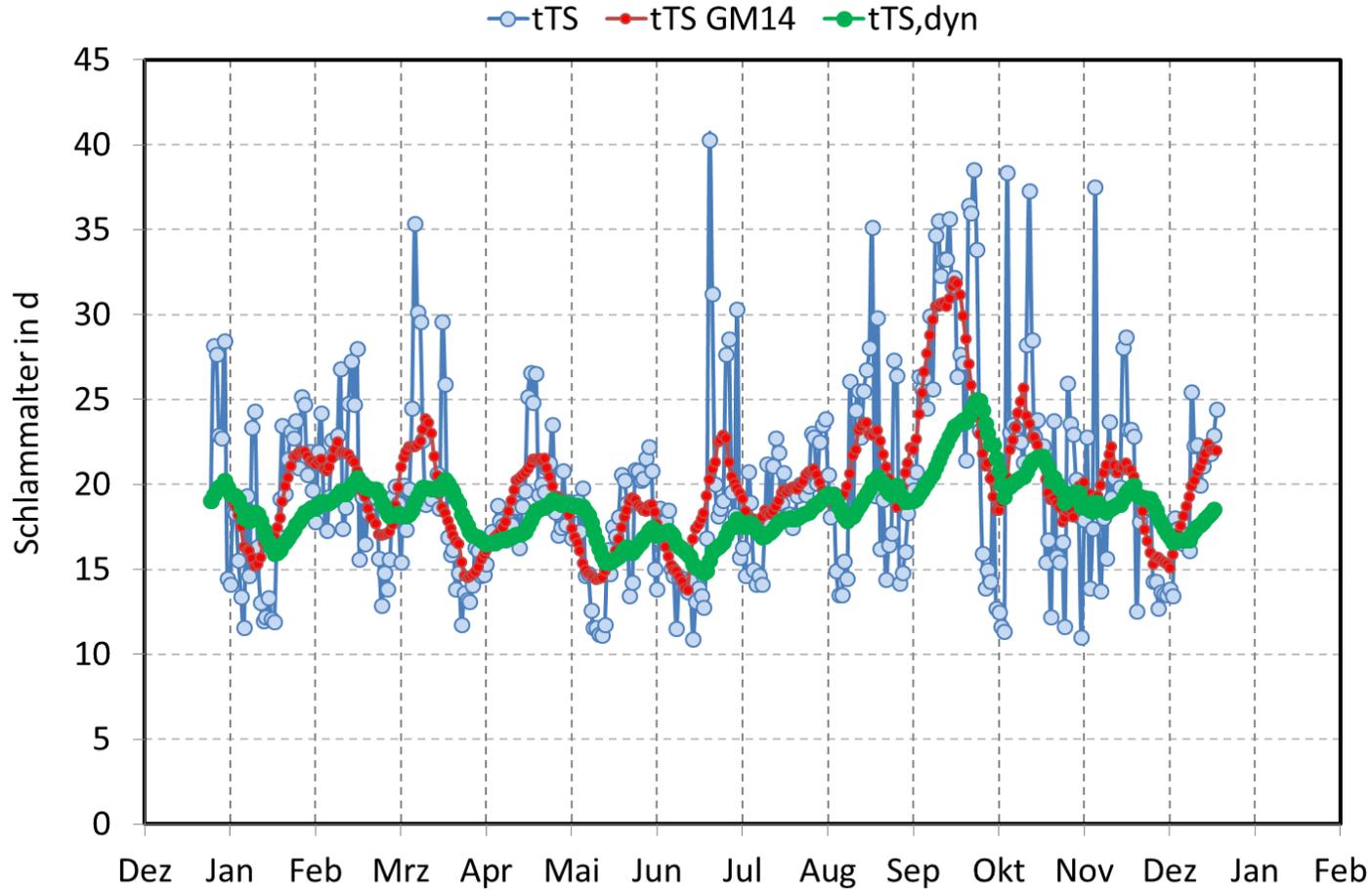


Reicht ein gleitendes Mittel über 14 Tage?

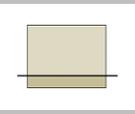




Dynamisches Schlammalter auf Basis einer Zeitbilanz



Aerobes Schlammalter

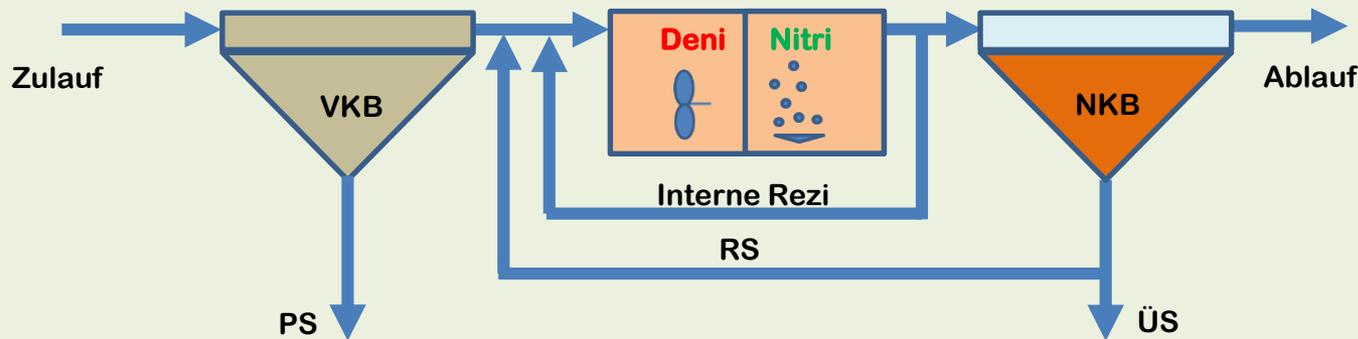


Schlammalter = **20 d** **unbelüftet** | **belüftet** Aerobes Schlammalter

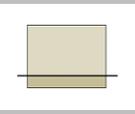
Volumen BB = 2.000 m³ **1000 m³** | **1000 m³** $\frac{1000 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ m}^3 + 1000 \text{ m}^3} = 0,50 \times 20 \text{ d} = \mathbf{10 \text{ d}}$

Volumen BB = 2.000 m³ **1300 m³** | **700 m³** $\frac{700 \text{ m}^3}{1300 \text{ m}^3 + 700 \text{ m}^3} = 0,35 \times 20 \text{ d} = \mathbf{7 \text{ d}}$

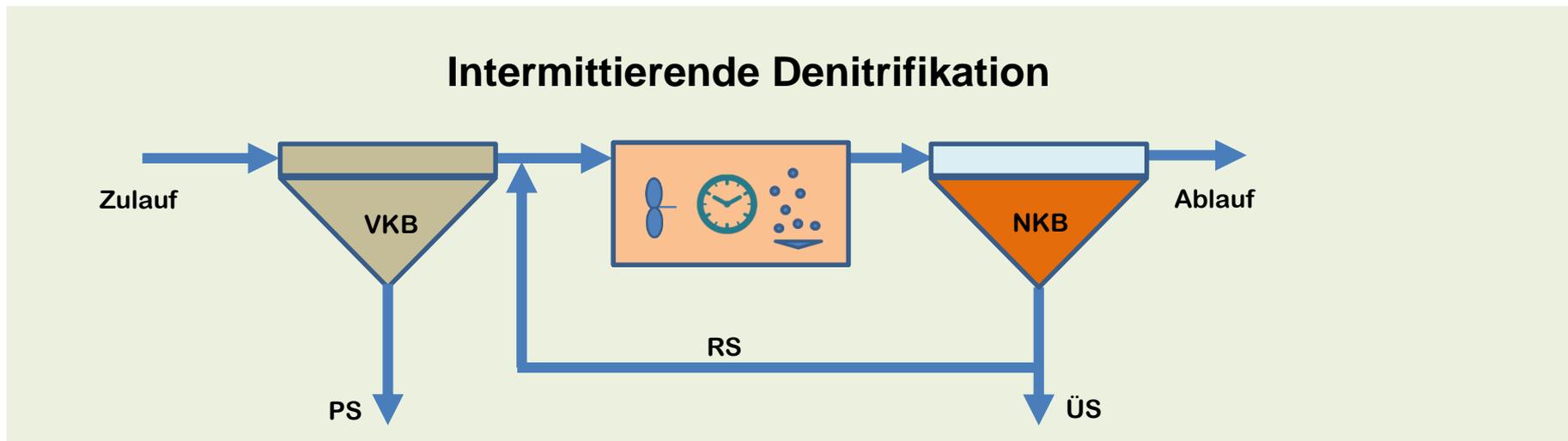
Vorgeschaltete Denitrifikation



Aerobes Schlammalter



| Schlammalter = 20 d | unbelüftet belüftet | Aerobes Schlammalter |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Volumen BB = 2.000 m ³ | 12 h 12 h | $\frac{12 \text{ h}}{12 \text{ h} + 12 \text{ h}} = 0,50 \times 20 \text{ d} = 10 \text{ d}$ |
| Volumen BB = 2.000 m ³ | 15 h 9 h | $\frac{9 \text{ h}}{15 \text{ h} + 9 \text{ h}} = 0,37 \times 20 \text{ d} = \underline{\underline{7,5 \text{ d}}}$ |

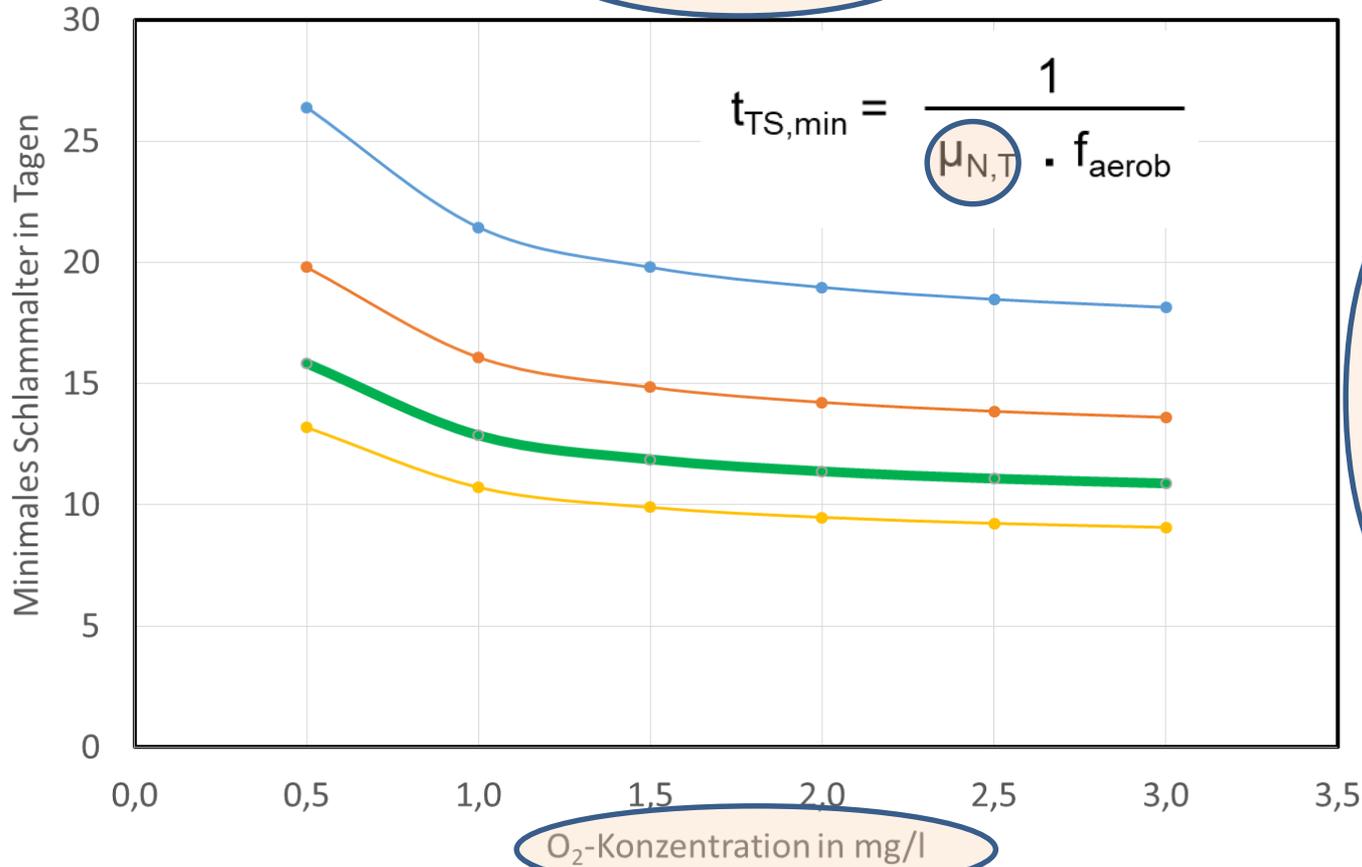


Minimales Schlammalter für Nitrifikation



Alkalinität – pH-Wert !!!

Temperatur 10°C



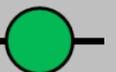
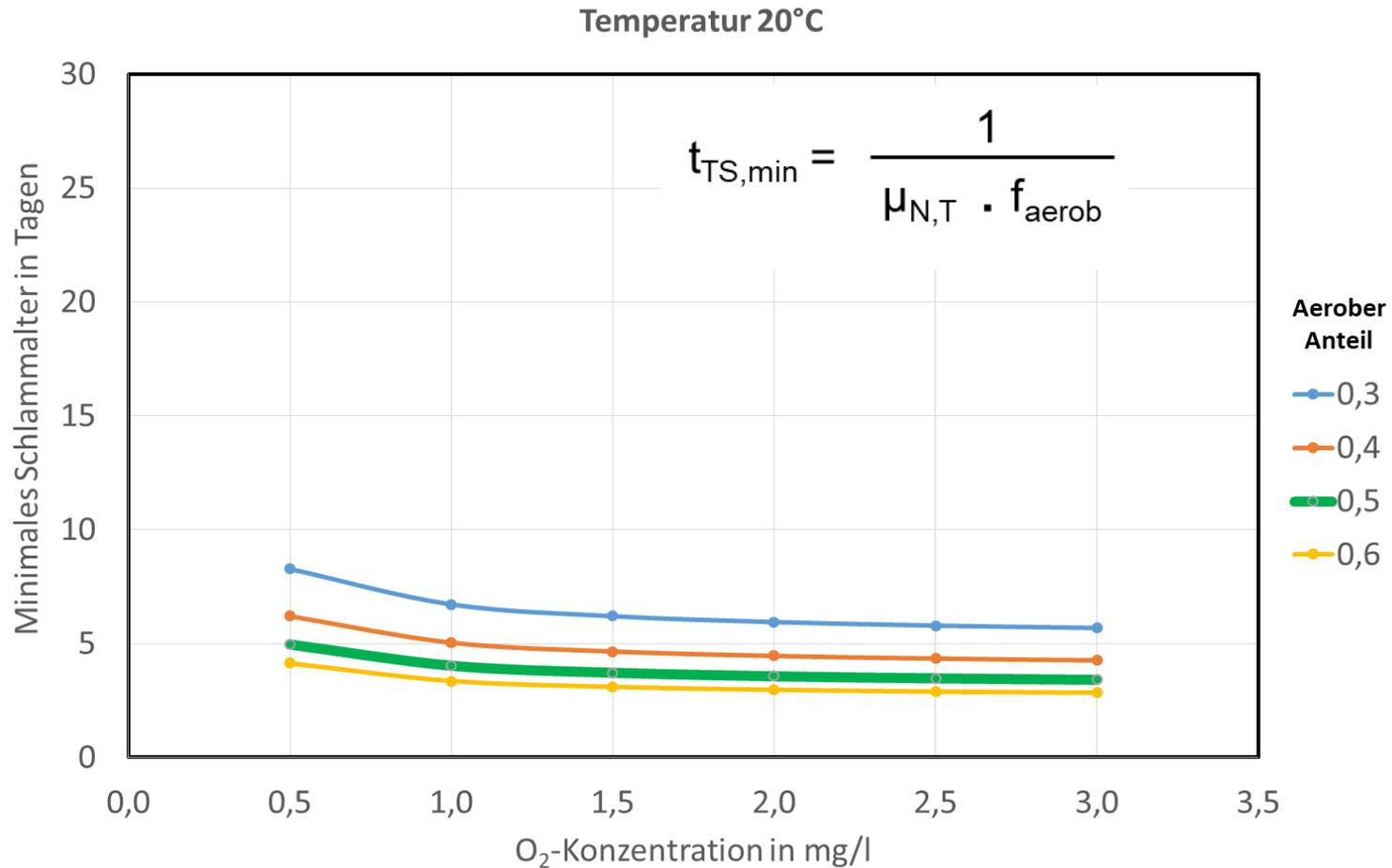
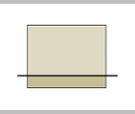
Aerober Anteil

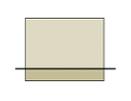
- 0,3
- 0,4
- 0,5
- 0,6

| | |
|--|--------|
| $\frac{1000 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ m}^3 + 1000 \text{ m}^3}$ | = 0,50 |
| $\frac{700 \text{ m}^3}{1300 \text{ m}^3 + 700 \text{ m}^3}$ | = 0,35 |

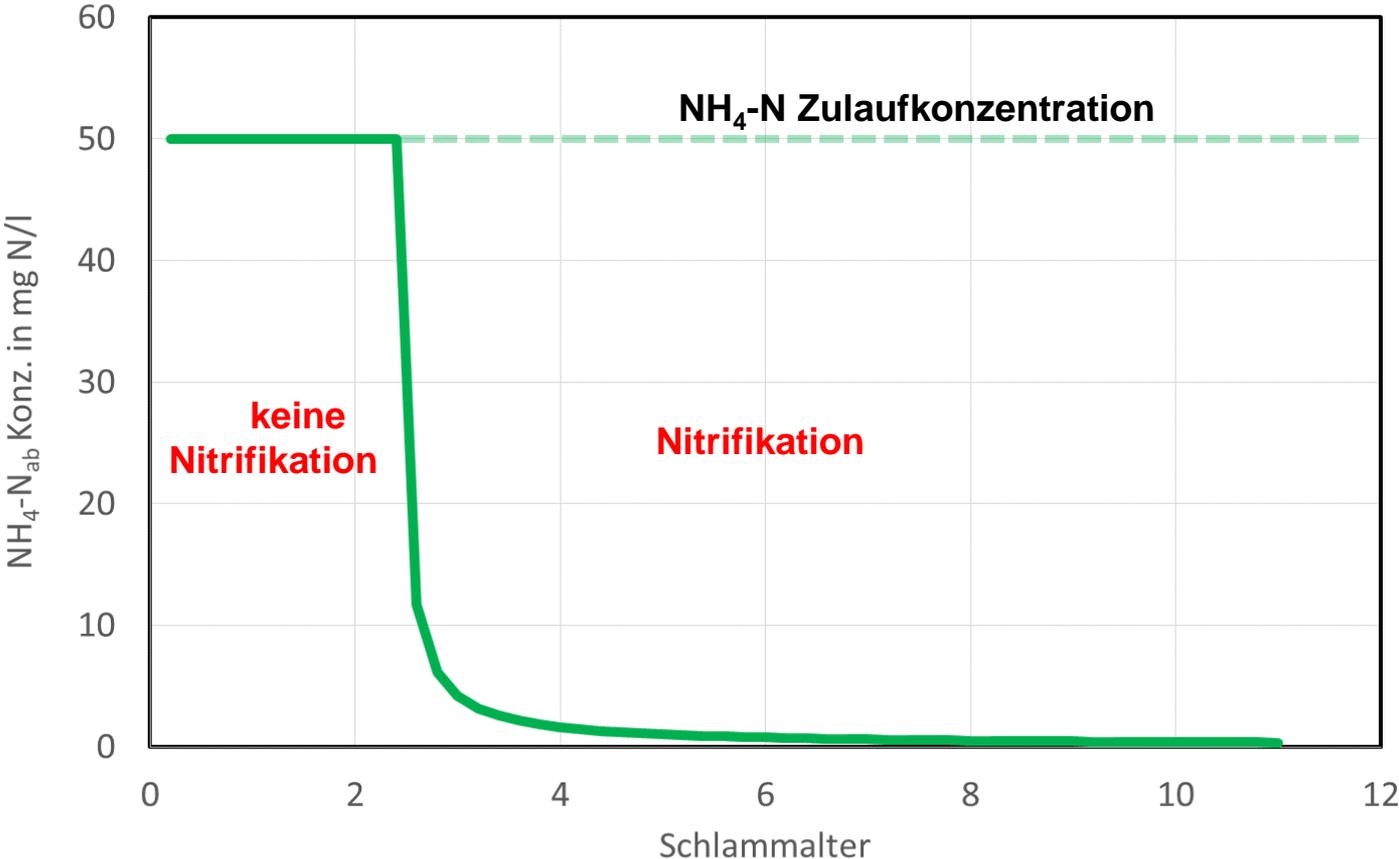


Minimales Schlammalter für Nitrifikation

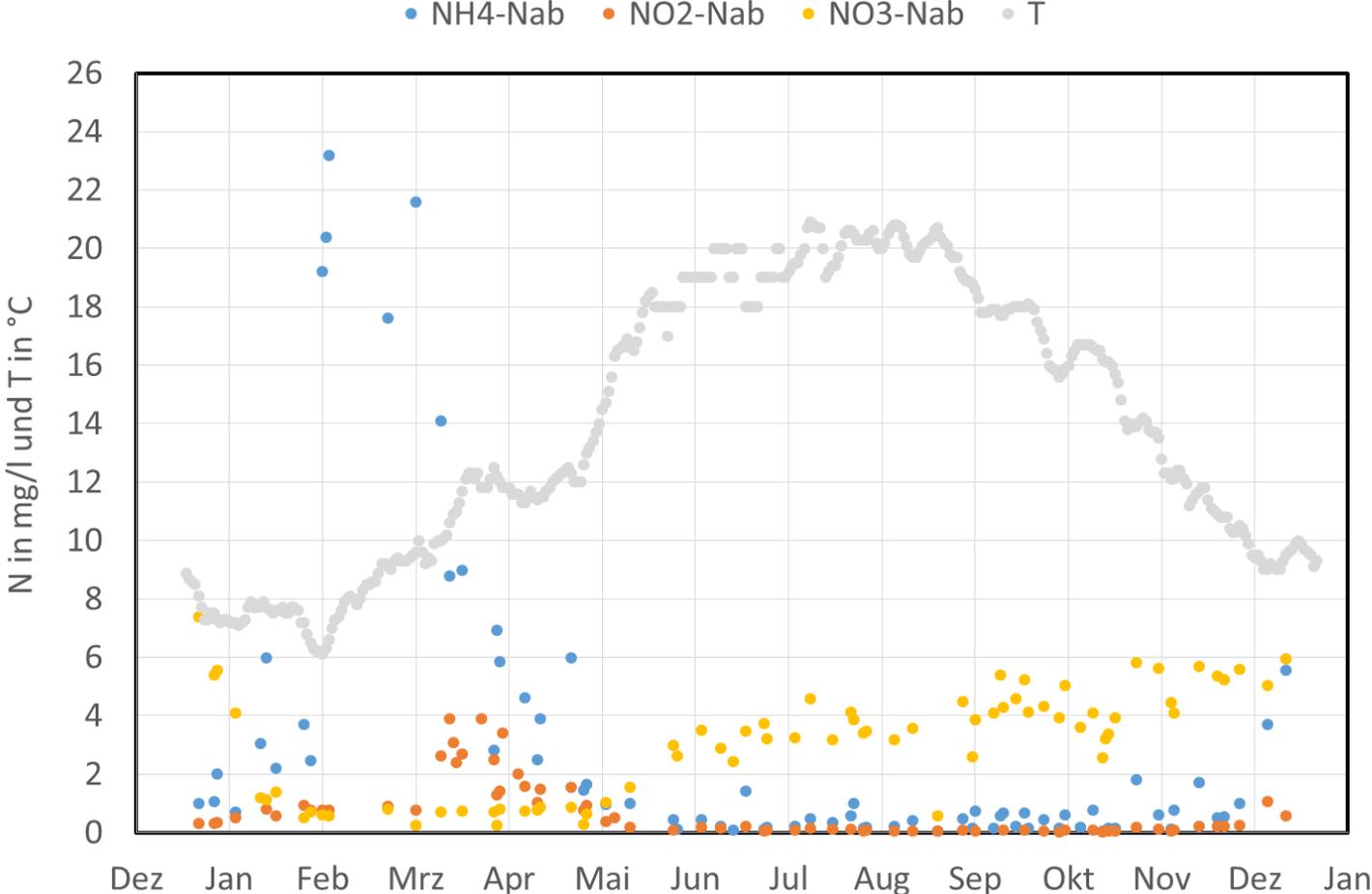
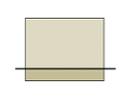




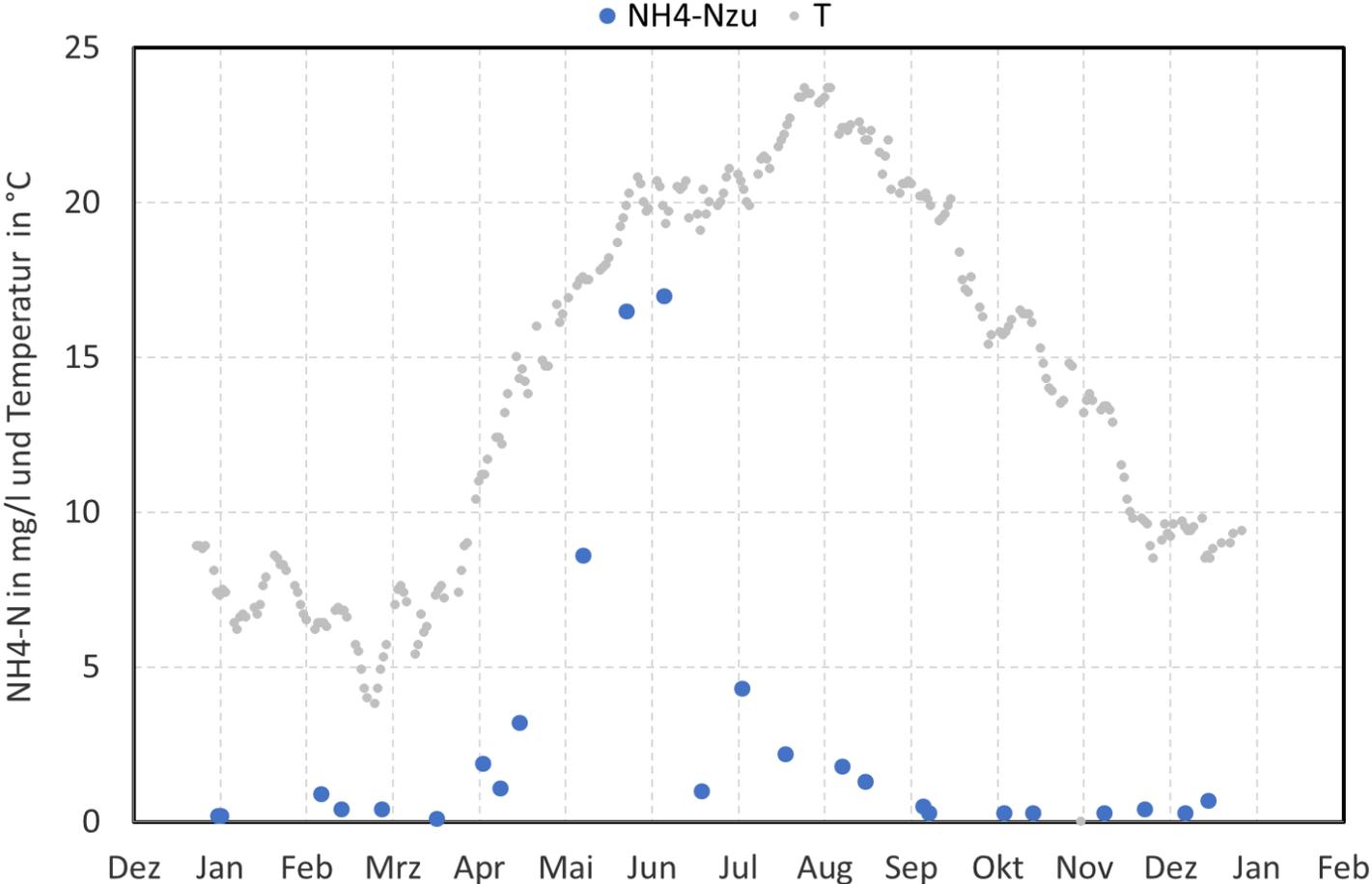
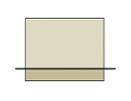
NH₄-N-Ablaufkonzentration bei 20°C

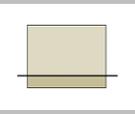


Minimales Schlammalter für Nitrifikation



Minimales Schlammalter für Nitrifikation

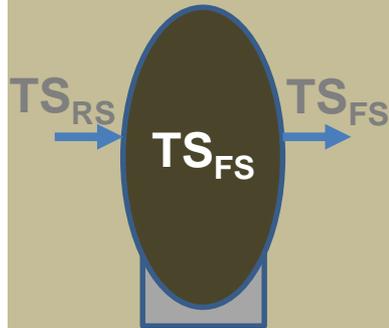




Faulung

$$\text{HRT} = t_{\text{TS}}$$

$$20 \text{ d} = 20 \text{ d}$$



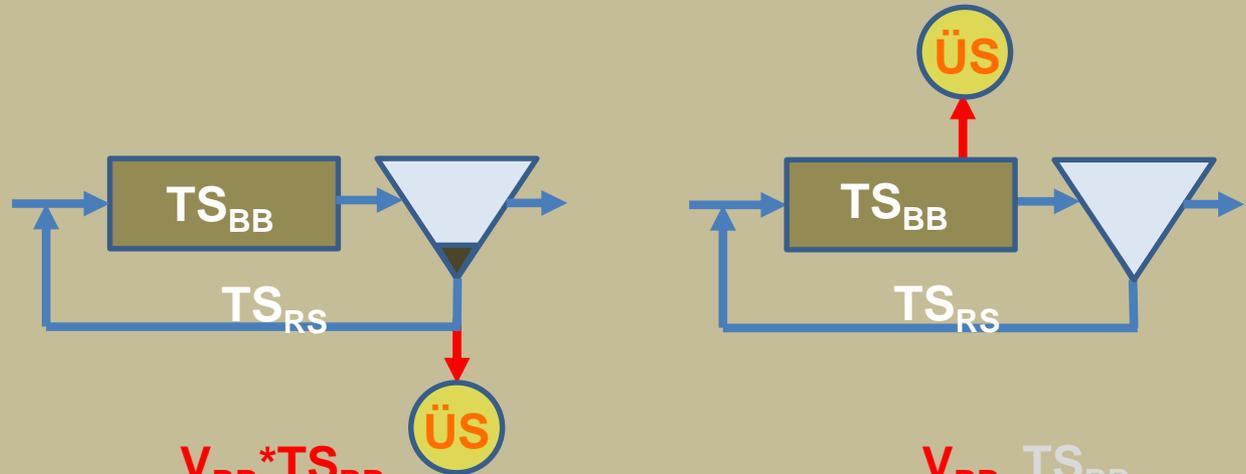
$$t_{\text{TS}} = \frac{V}{Q_{\text{in}}}$$

hydraulisch

Biologische Stufe mit Biomasserückhalt

$$\text{HRT} \ll t_{\text{TS}}$$

$$1 \text{ d} \ll 20 \text{ d}$$



$$t_{\text{TS}} = \frac{V_{\text{BB}} * \text{TS}_{\text{BB}}}{Q_{\text{ÜS}} * \text{TS}_{\text{ÜS}}}$$

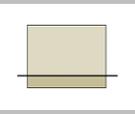
$$t_{\text{TS}} = \frac{V_{\text{BB}}}{Q_{\text{ÜS}}} \frac{\text{TS}_{\text{BB}}}{\text{TS}_{\text{BB}}}$$

über TS-Fracht

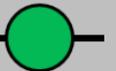
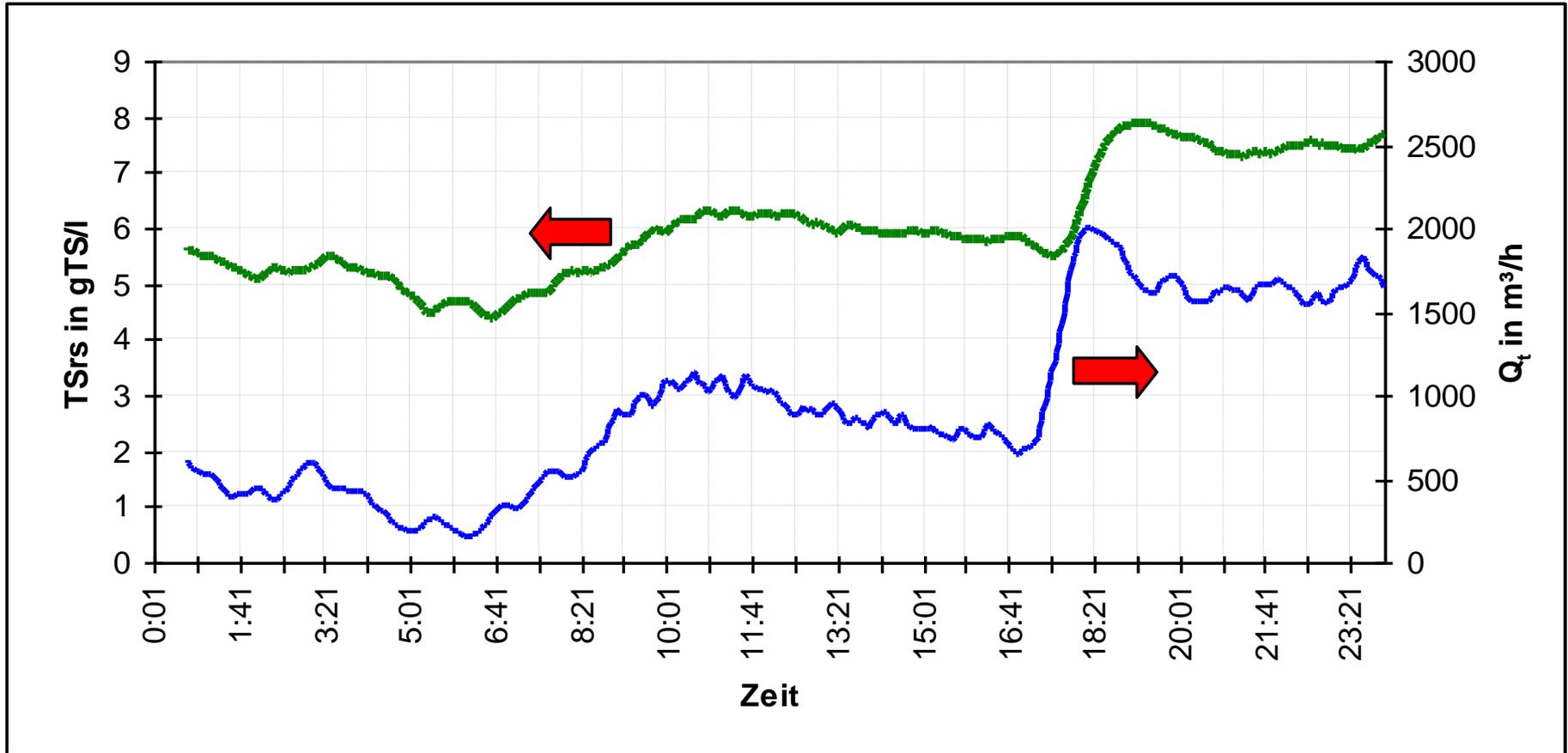
hydraulisch

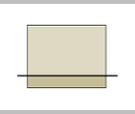
t_{TS} = Schlammalter, HRT = Hydraulische Aufenthaltszeit, RS = Rohschlamm, FS = Faulschlamm



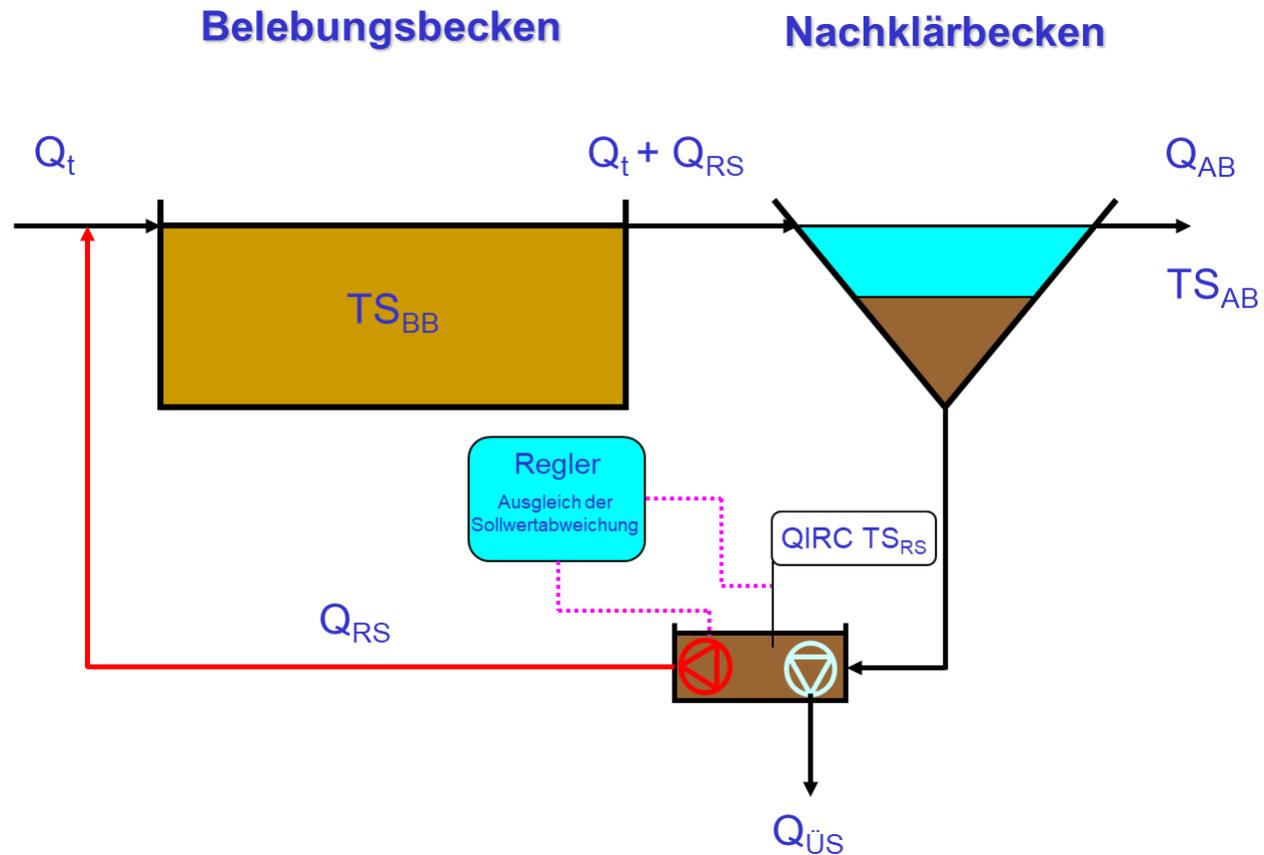


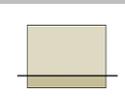
Problem: Schwankungen von TS_{RS}



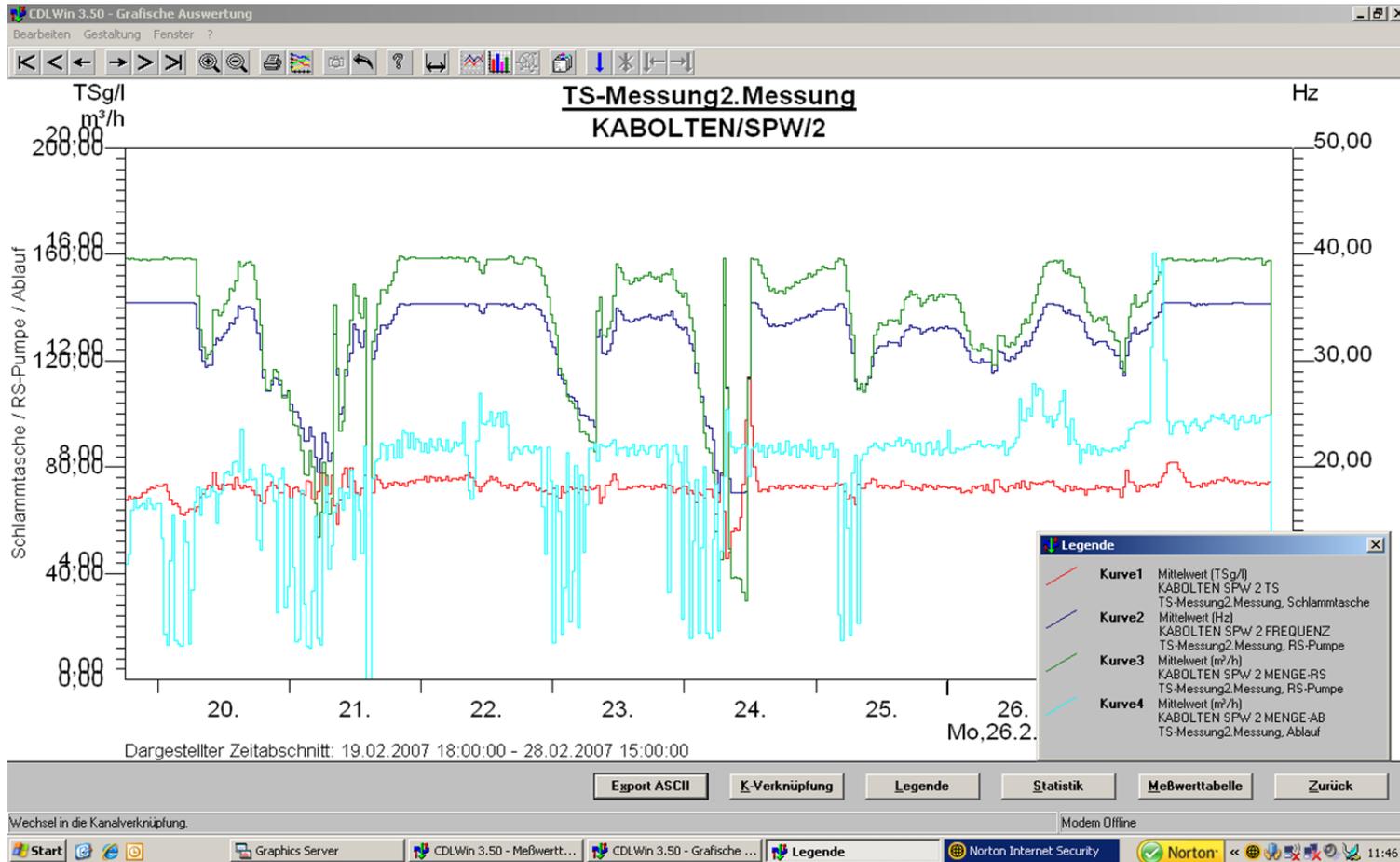


Lösung: Regelung der RS-Pumpe nach Sollwert TS_{RS}

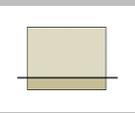




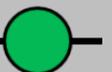
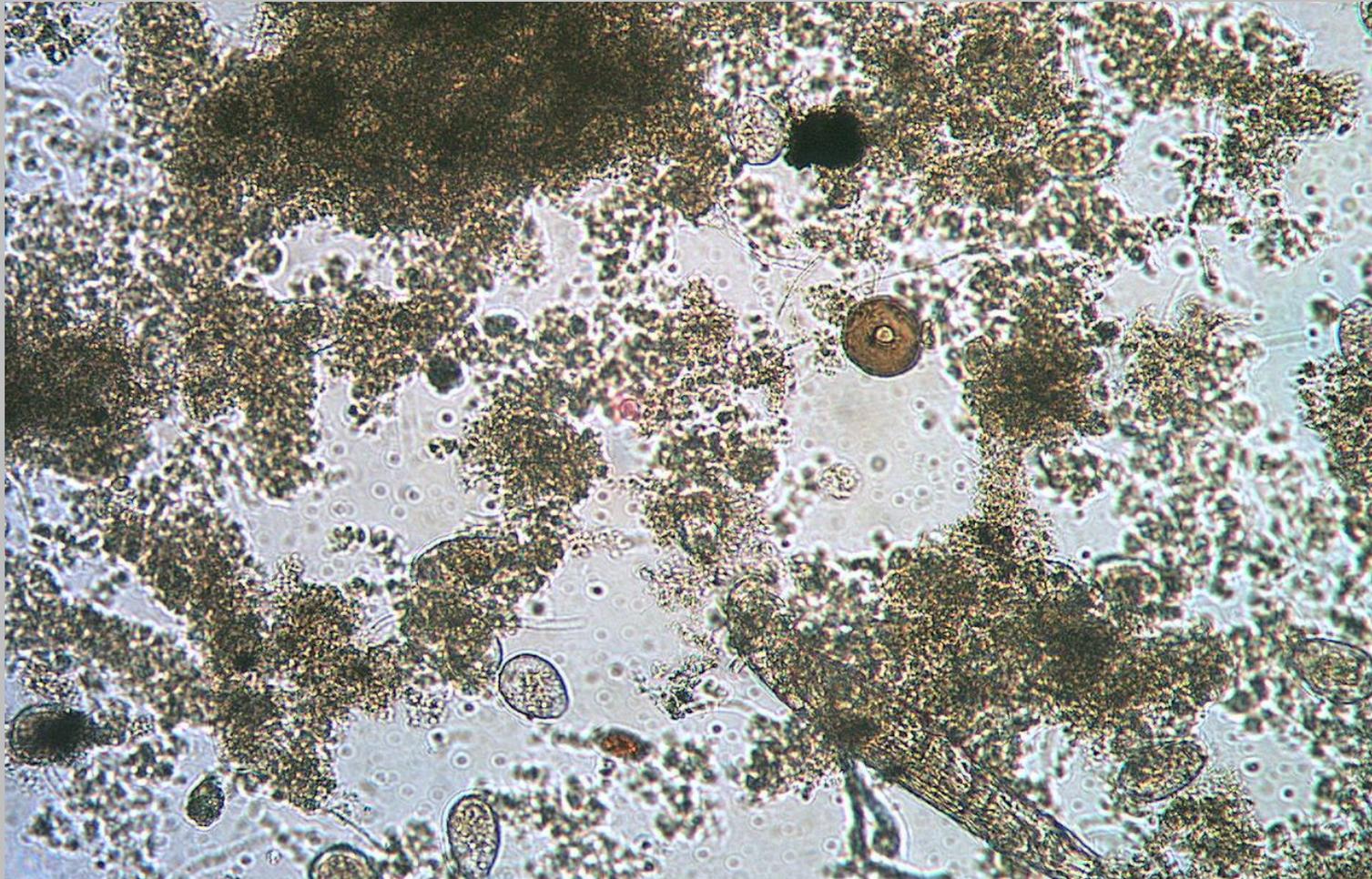
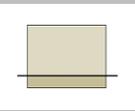
Das Ergebnis: TS_{RS} = konstant, trotz erheblicher Schwankungen im Zulauf



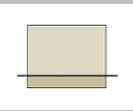
Zusammensetzung von Belebtschlamm



Zusammensetzung von Belebtschlamm



Zusammensetzung von Belebtschlamm

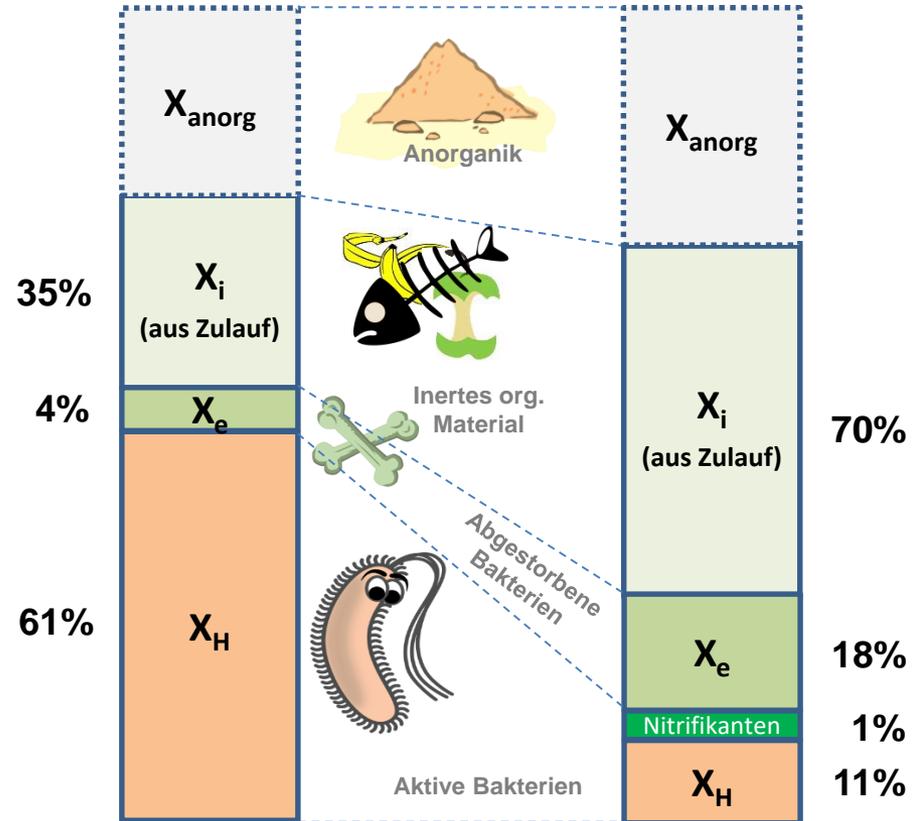


$t_{TS} = 2 \text{ d}$

GV = 77%

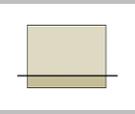
$t_{TS} = 70 \text{ d}$

GV = 63%



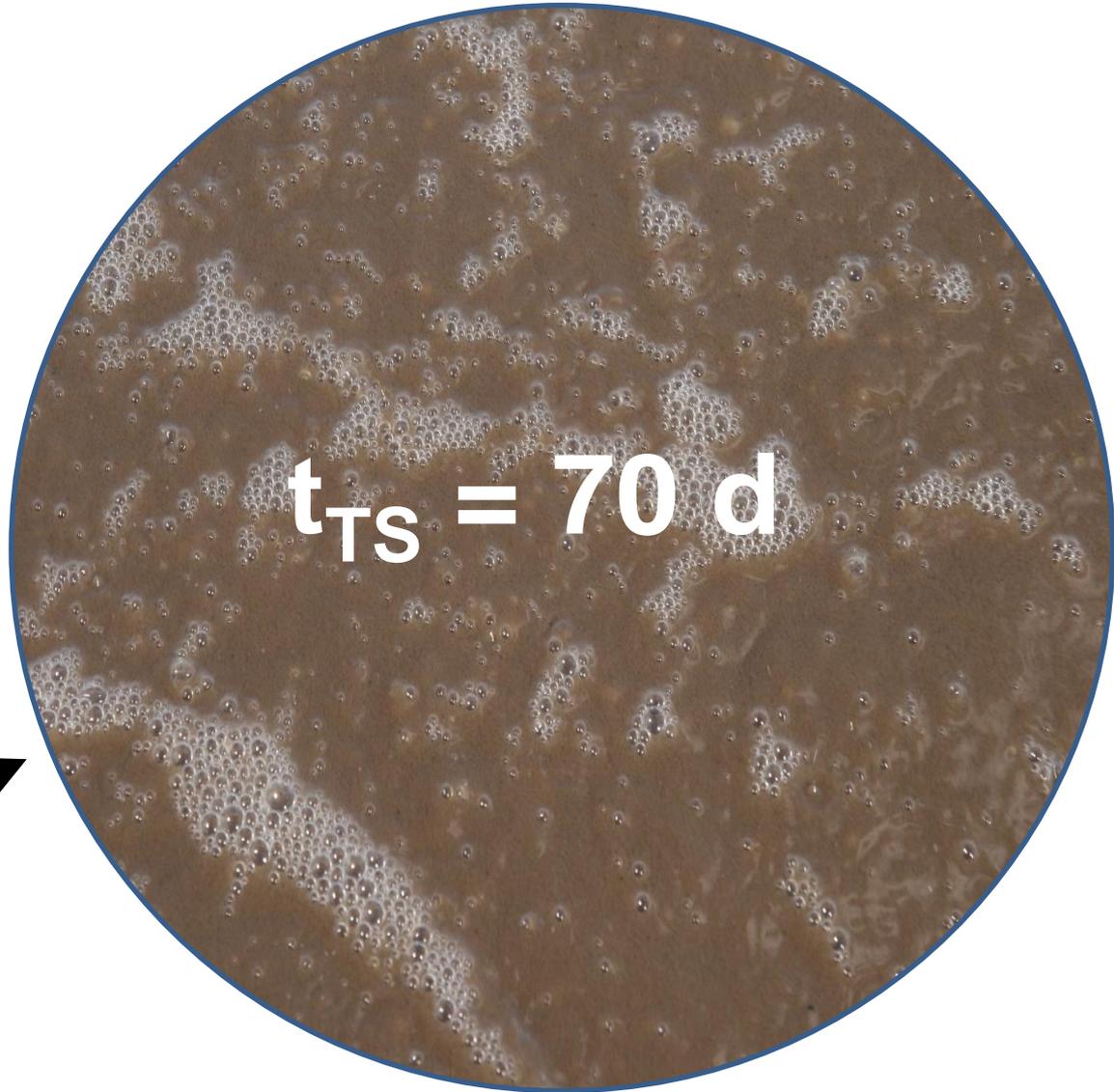
X = Partikuläre Bestandteile - **H** = Heterotroph - **i** = inert - **e** = endogen (endprodukt der Bakterien)



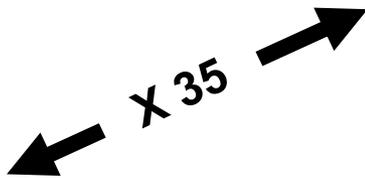


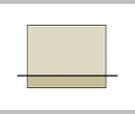
Gesamte Biomasse

$t_{TS} = 2 \text{ d}$



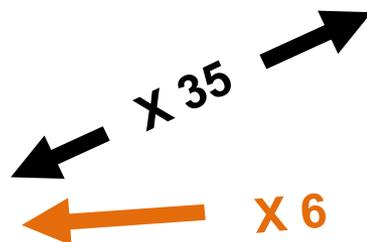
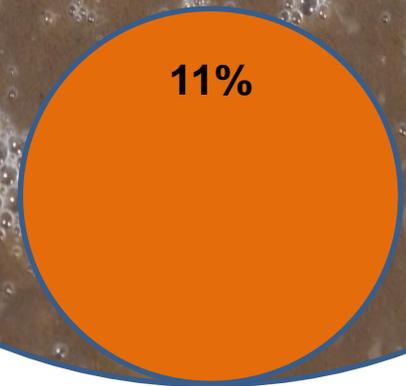
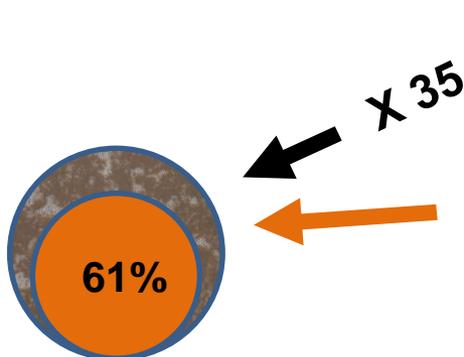
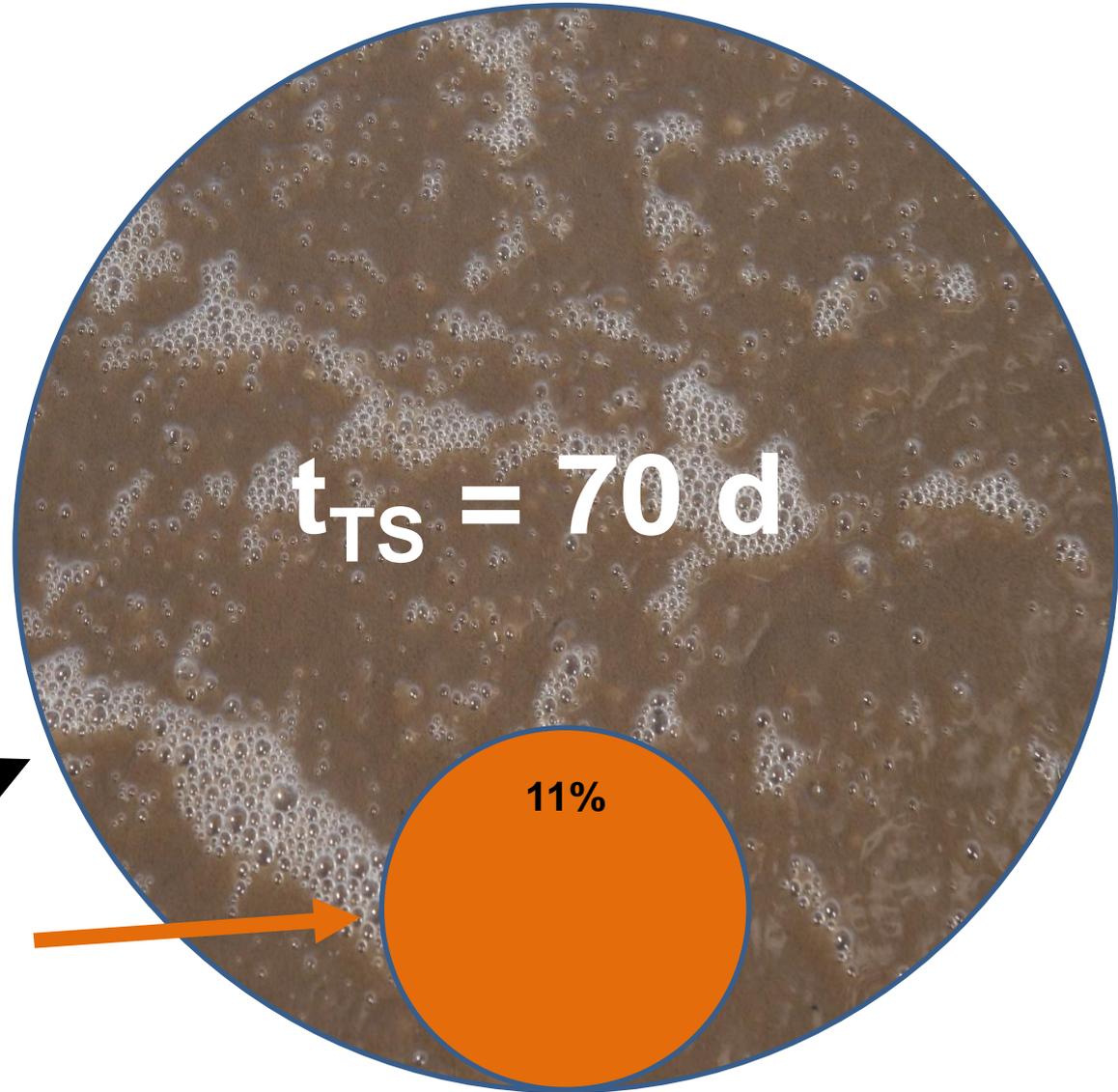
$t_{TS} = 70 \text{ d}$



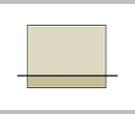


-  Gesamte Biomasse
-  Aktive Biomasse

$t_{TS} = 2 \text{ d}$

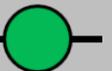
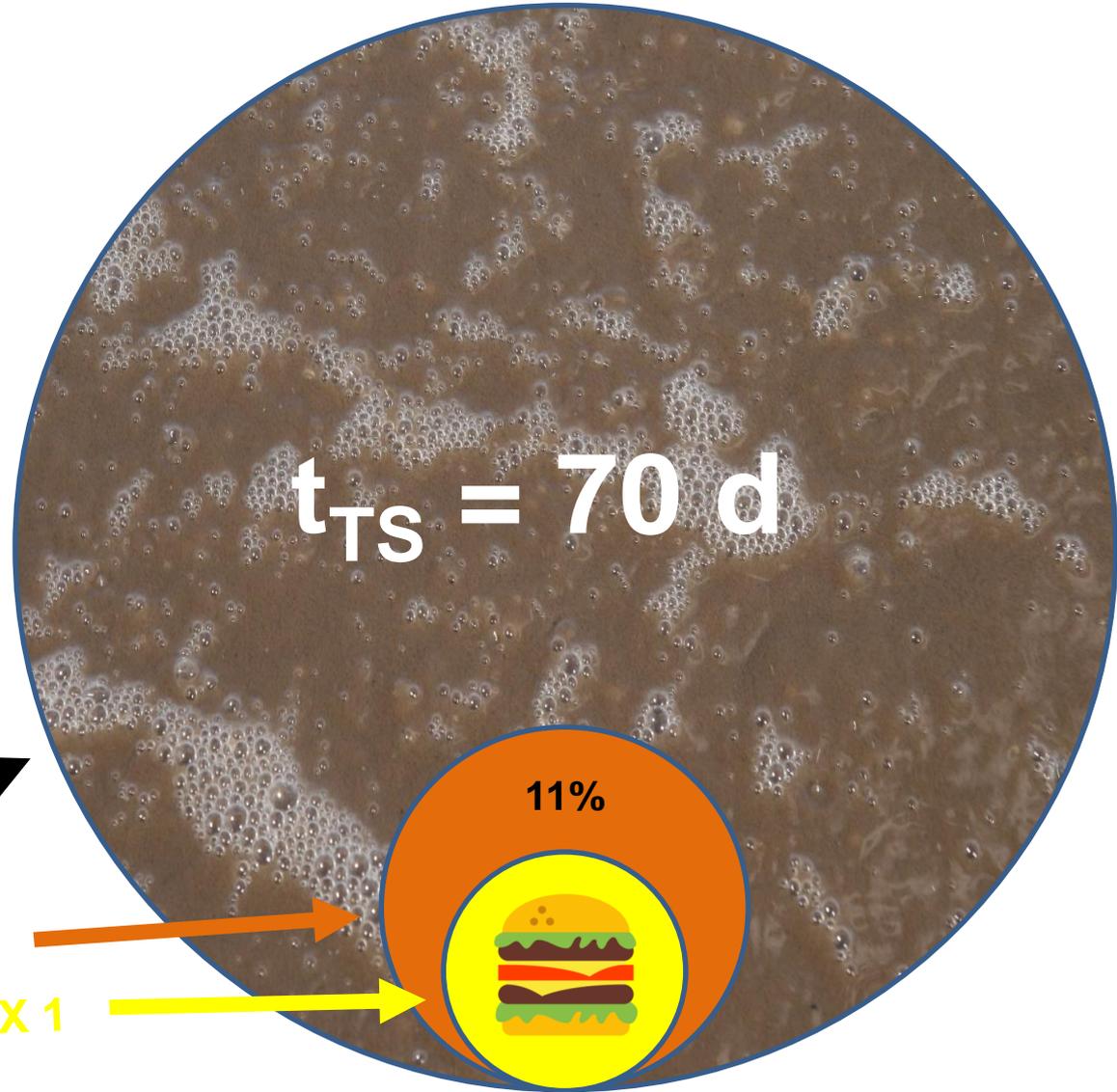


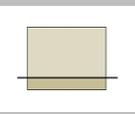
Belastungsparameter - Schlammalter



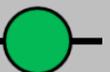
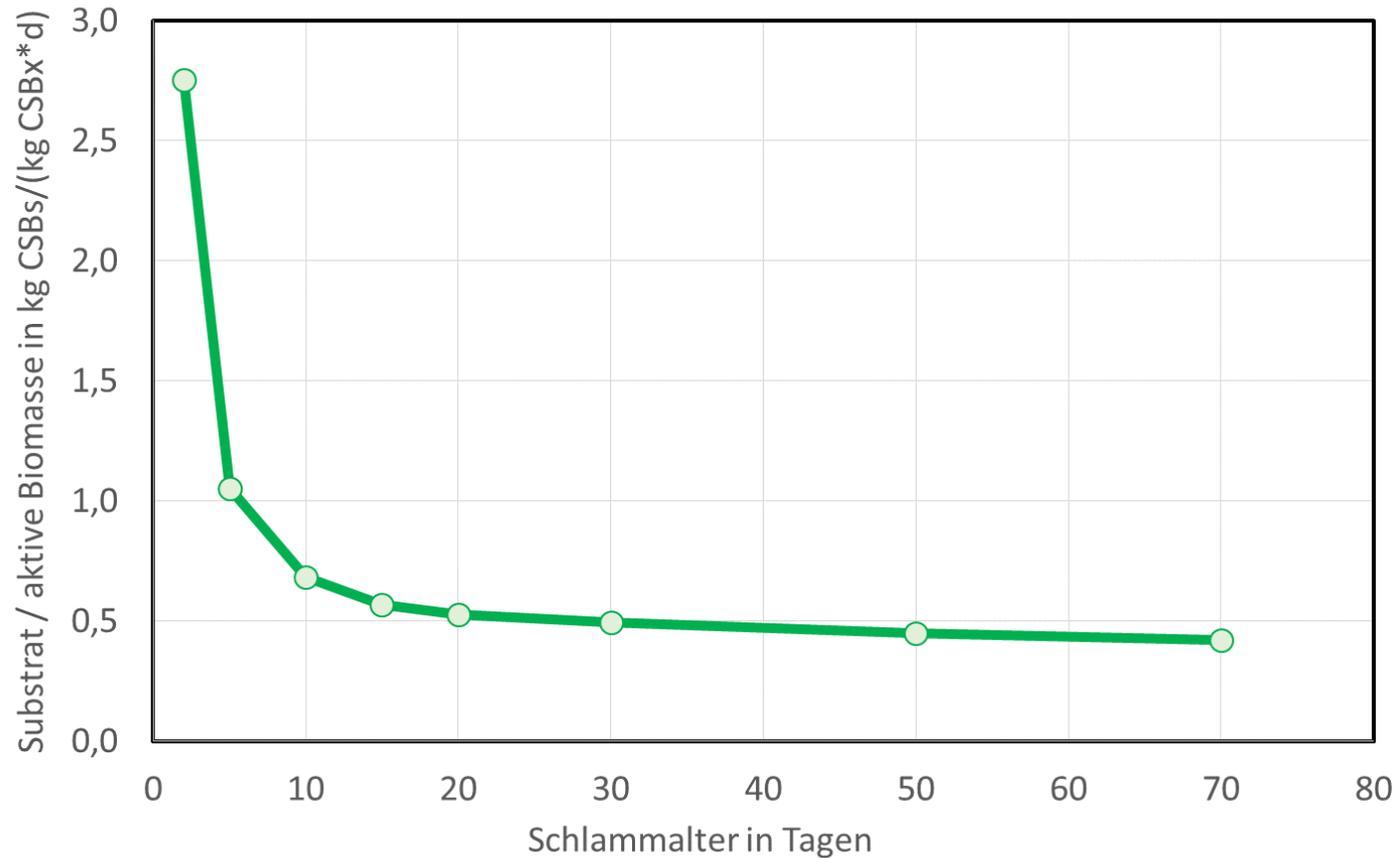
-  Gesamte Biomasse
-  Aktive Biomasse
-  Substrat

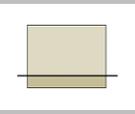
$t_{TS} = 2 \text{ d}$



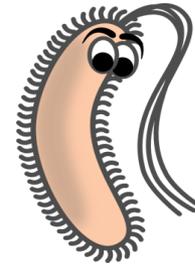
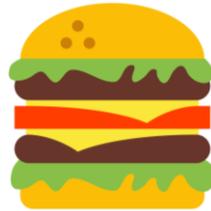


Schlammbelastung = individuelles Nahrungsangebot



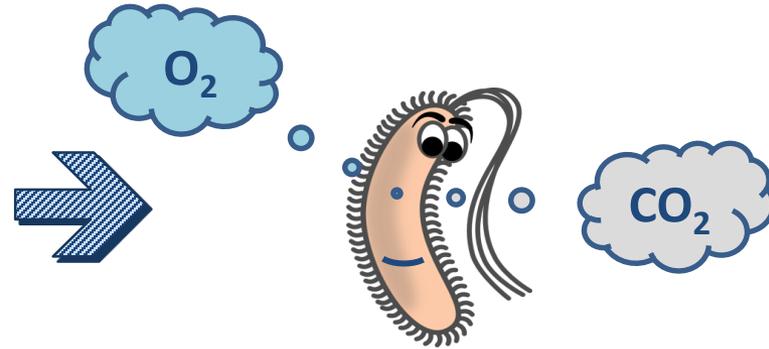


Was passiert wenn:



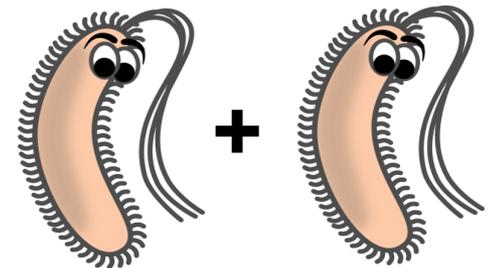
dann

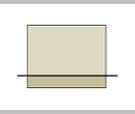
35% Oxidation (Atmung)
(1-Y)



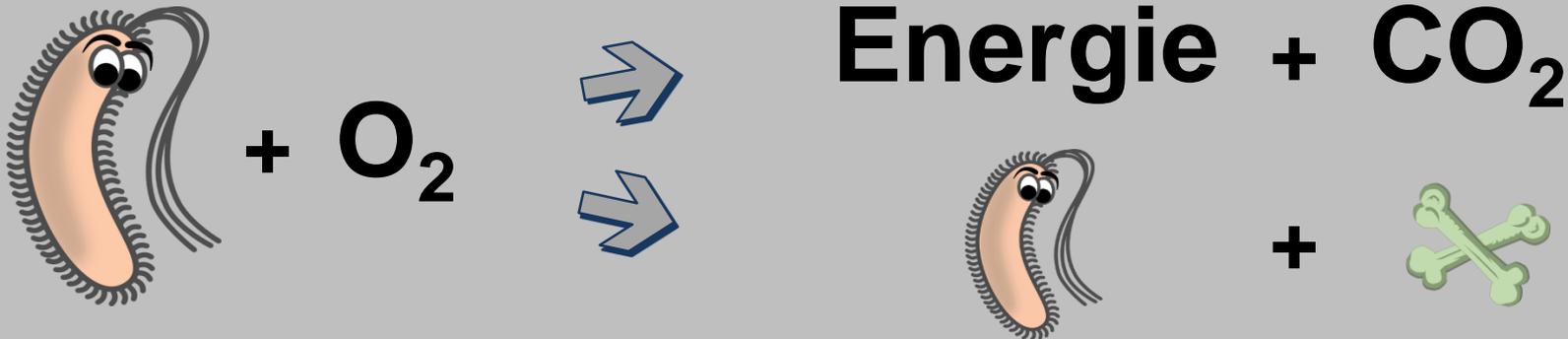
und

65% Biomasseaufbau
(Y = 0,65 = Ertragskoeffizient)



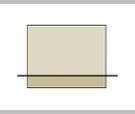


- **Aktivität und Masse von Heterotropher Biomasse wird täglich um 24% reduziert**
- **Hauptursache ist endogene Atmung zur Aufrechterhaltung lebensnotwendiger Zellfunktionen**
- **aber auch Fraß, Infektion und Lysis tragen zum Absterben bei**

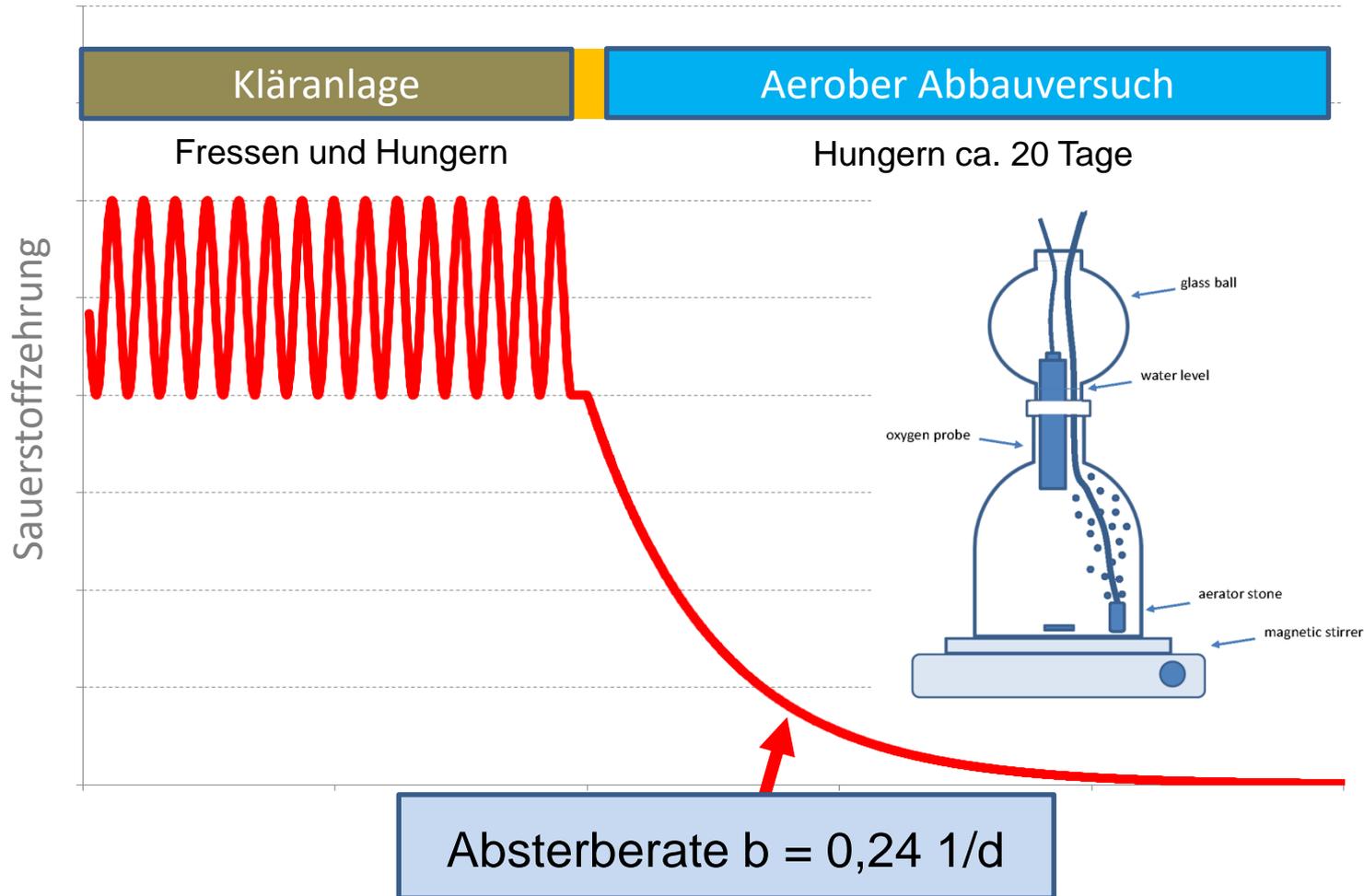


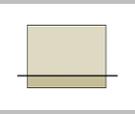
Erhaltungsenergie = Endogen Atmung



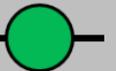
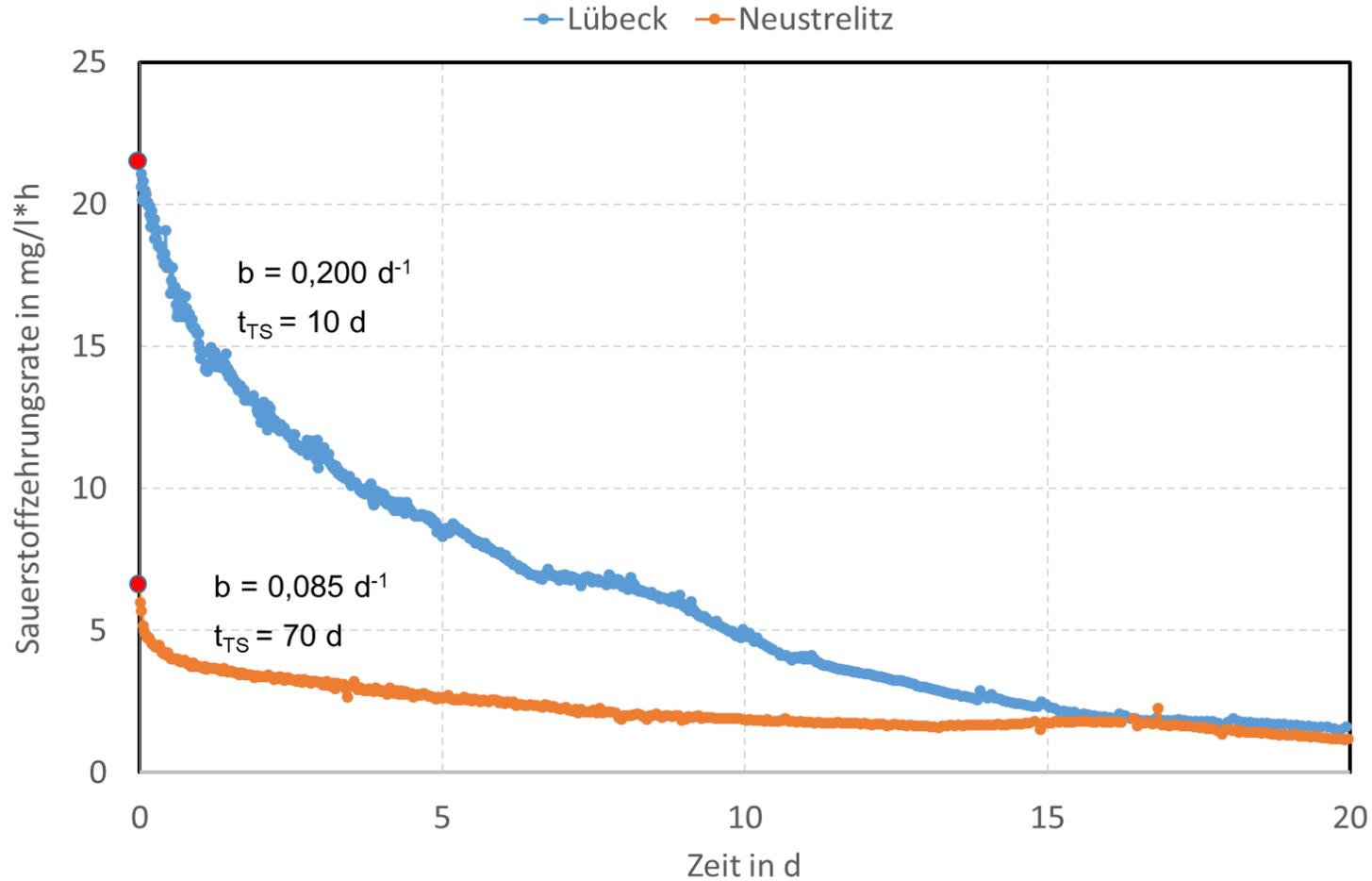


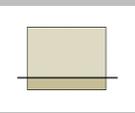
Aerober Abbauversuch





Aerober Abbauversuch





Dominant bei:

+ Biologisches Wachstum von Bakterien

↓ t_{TS}

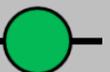
- Absterben von Bakterien

↑ t_{TS}

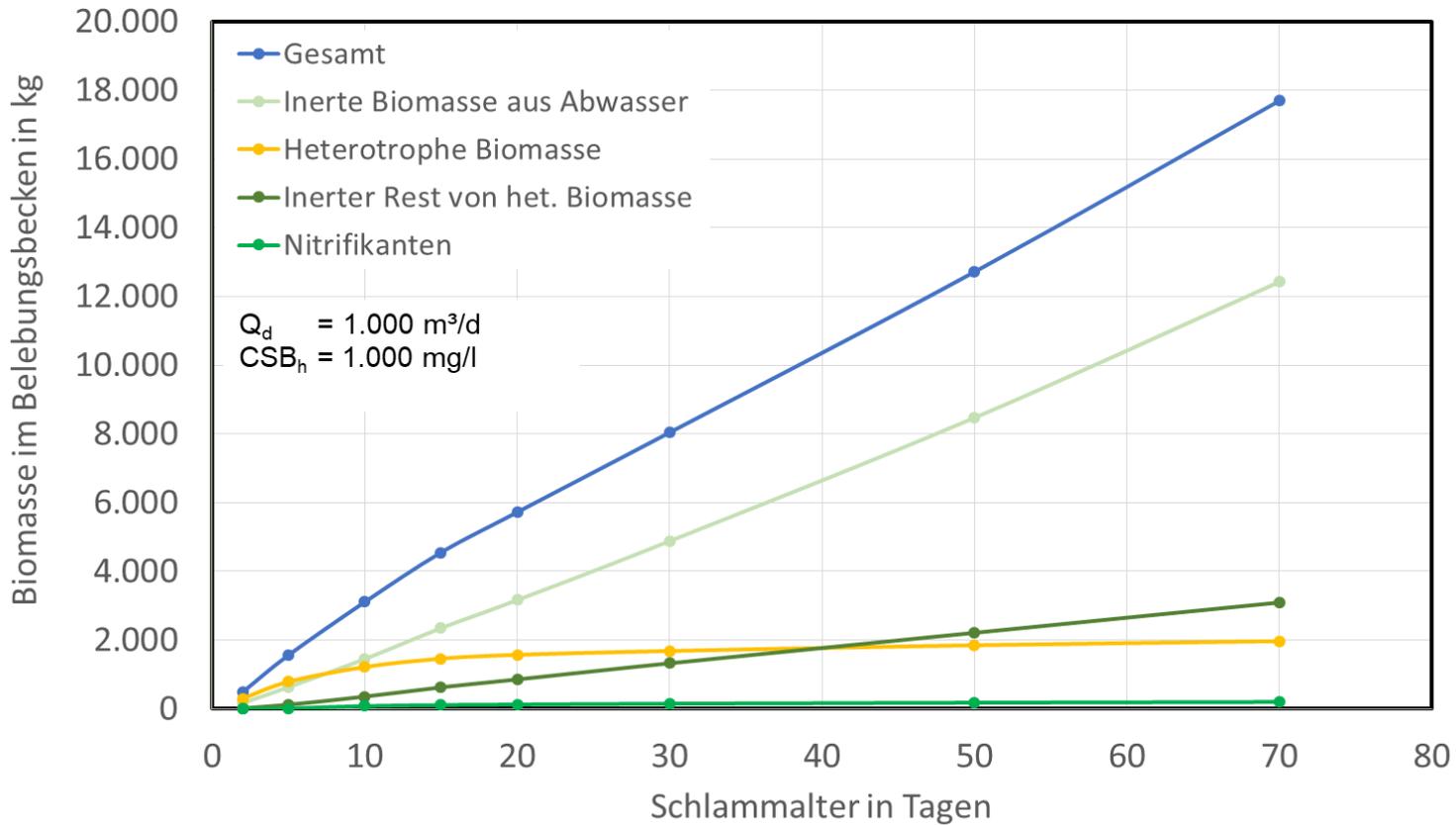
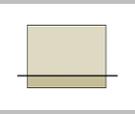
+ Akkumulation inerter Feststoffen aus Zulauf

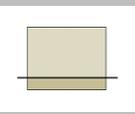
↑ t_{TS}

= Schlammwachstum

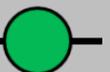
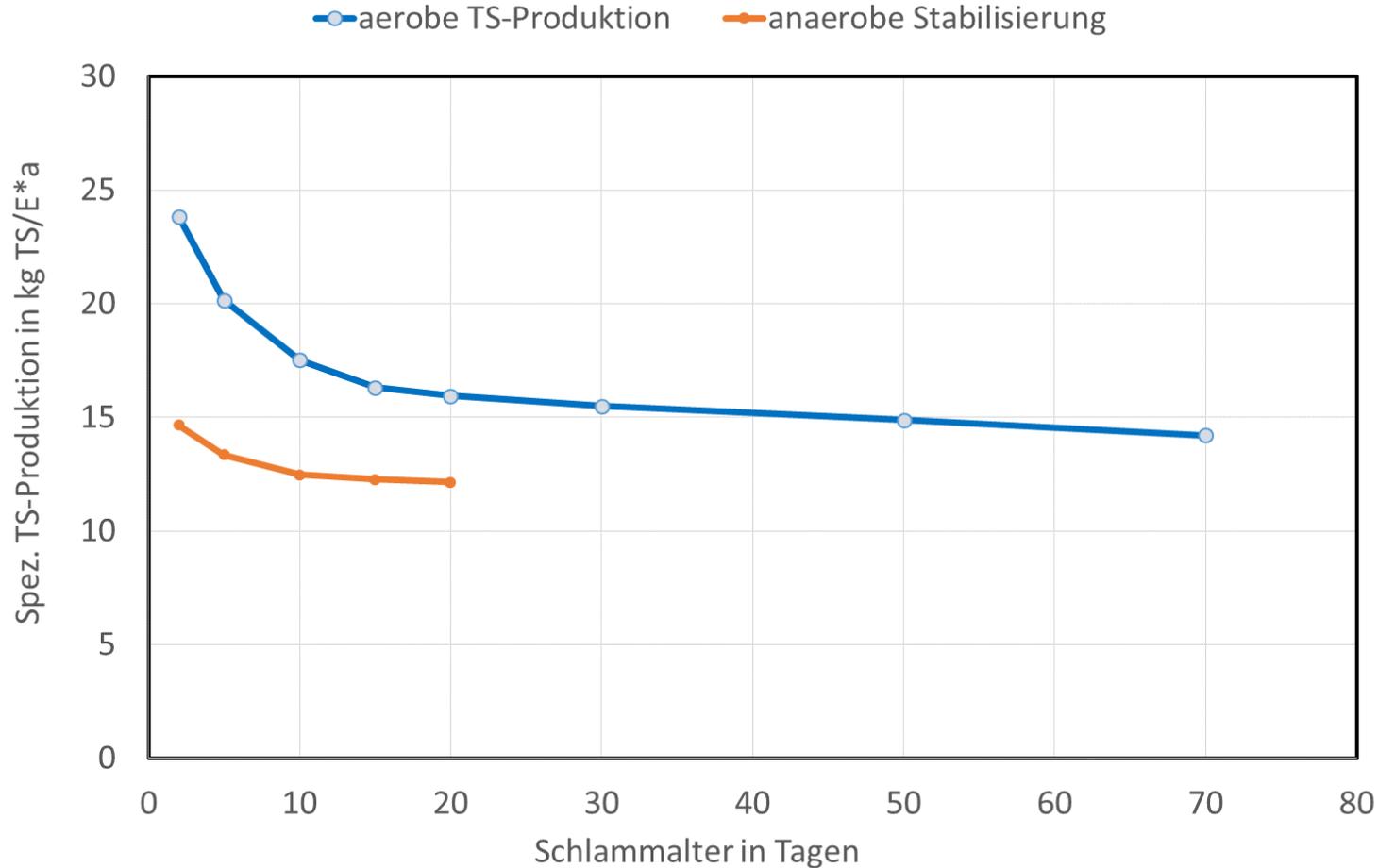


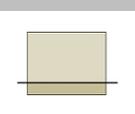
Schlammwachstum





Schlammproduktion in Abhängigkeit vom Schlammalter





Schlammalter:

2 d

70 d

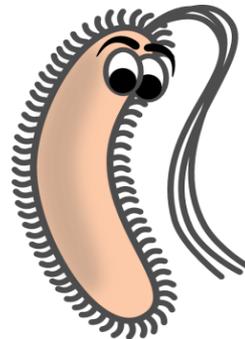
Eukaryoten

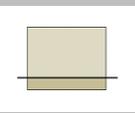
(mit Zellkern)



Prokaryoten

(ohne Zellkern)

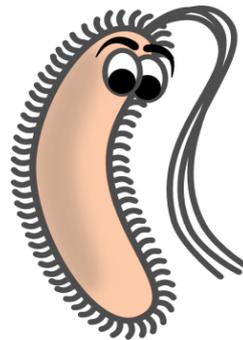




Schlammalter:

2 d

70 d



Größe:

5 μm

0,5 μm

Zellmembran:

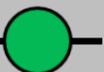
10 nm

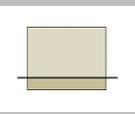
0,5 nm

Ribosomen:

10.000

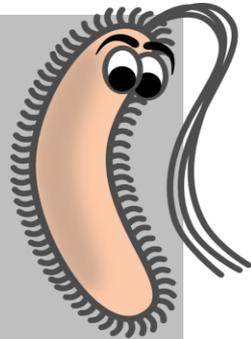
1.000



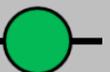


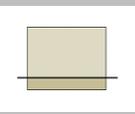
= Überlebensstrategie

↓ t_{TS} – hohe Wachstumsrate und Absterberate

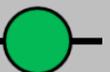


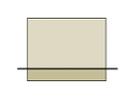
↑ t_{TS} – niedrige Wachstumsrate und Absterberate





- **Das minimale Schlammalter garantiert die Nitrifikation**
- **Keine Angst vor niedrigem Schlammalter, da Anteil aktive Biomasse sehr hoch**
- **Sehr hohes Schlammalter bedeutet sehr niedriger aktiver Anteil der Biomasse, aber große Schlammmasse**
- **Hohes Schlammalter bedeutet geringe Schlammproduktion und hoher Energieverbrauch für die Belüftung der Belebungsbecken**





Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| INGENIEURBÜRO FRIEDRICH | Besuchen sie uns auf unserer neuen Website |
|----------------------------|---|

www.ibf-thiox.de