

PD-Anammox 系统处理城市污水的脱氮性能与 N₂O 排放特征研究

丁新春¹, 李佳蕾¹, 刘淑怡¹, 黄开龙^{1,2}, 王德朋^{1,*}, 张徐祥^{1,*}

(1. 南京大学 环境学院 水污染控制与资源绿色循环全国重点实验室, 江苏南京 210023;

2. 南京江岛环境科技研究院有限公司, 江苏南京 210019)

摘要: 为实现城市污水脱氮处理低碳高效的目标, 本研究构建了短程反硝化-厌氧氨氧化(PD-Anammox)耦合工艺, 系统评估了该工艺在同时处理初始进水与二沉池出水时的脱氮性能及 N₂O 排放特征, 并采用逆转录实时荧光定量 PCR 技术解析了 N₂O 生成与还原途径中关键功能基因的活性。研究结果表明, 当初始进水与二沉池出水混合体积比为 1:5 和 2:5 时, 耦合系统出水总氮浓度均稳定低于 8 mg/L, 平均去除率超过 69%, 其中 Anammox 途径对脱氮的贡献率高达 69.52%~75.12%。微生物群落分析显示, 随着城市污水比例的升高, 复杂碳源输入增加, 导致关键短程反硝化菌陶厄氏菌 *Thauera* 丰度显著下降, 而另一种潜在短程反硝化菌 *Denitratisoma* 成为优势菌群, 从而维持了系统的稳定脱氮性能。值得注意的是, 当初始进水比例较高时, 耦合系统的 N₂O 排放因子显著降低, 主要归因于溶解态 N₂O 浓度的明显下降。功能基因表达分析进一步揭示, 随着城市污水比例的升高, NO 还原酶基因 *qnorB* 表达上调 2.47 倍, N₂O 还原酶基因 *nosZ II* 表达上调 9.00 倍。研究表明, 由非典型反硝化菌携带的 *nosZ II* 酶具有较高底物亲和性, 可有效降低溶解态 N₂O 浓度, 实现 N₂O 排放的源头控制。本研究为城市污水生物处理领域同步实现高效脱氮与 N₂O 减排提供了新的技术策略。

关键词: 厌氧氨氧化; 短程反硝化; 氧化亚氮; 微生物群落; 功能基因表达

中图分类号: X172; X703 文献标识码: A

Nitrogen Removal Performance and N₂O Emission Characteristics in a PD-Anammox System for Municipal Wastewater Treatment

DING Xinchun¹, LI Jialei¹, LIU Shuyi¹, HUANG Kailong^{1,2},
WANG Depeng^{1,*}, ZHANG Xuxiang^{1,*}

(1. State Key Laboratory of Water Pollution Control and Green Resource Recycling, School of Environment, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210023, China; 2. Nanjing Jiangdao Institute of Environment Research Co., Ltd., Nanjing 210019, China)

Abstract: To meet the increasing demand for low-carbon and high-efficiency nitrogen removal in municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), this study developed a coupled system integrating partial denitrification and anaerobic ammonium oxidation (PD-Anammox). The system's nitrogen removal performance was systematically investigated for the simultaneous treatment of municipal wastewater and secondary effluent. In addition, the characteristics of nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions

收稿日期: 2025-08-11 修回日期: 2025-09-08 接受日期: 2025-09-09 DOI: [10.20078/j.eep.20250906](https://doi.org/10.20078/j.eep.20250906)

基金项目: 江苏省碳达峰碳中和科技创新专项资金资助项目(BE2022861); 国家自然科学基金青年基金资助项目(5210068)

第一作者: 丁新春(1985—), 男, 江苏张家港人, 硕士研究生, 主要研究方向为污水生物强化脱氮技术研究。

E-mail: 602023250008@smail.nju.edu.cn

*通讯作者: 王德朋(1991—), 男, 山东聊城人, 副研究员, 主要研究方向为污水生物脱氮技术与微生物学调控研究。

E-mail: dpwang@nju.edu.cn

张徐祥(1978—), 男, 安徽天长人, 教授, 主要研究方向为水环境高风险污染物识别与控制理论、技术与装备。

E-mail: zhangxx@nju.edu.cn

were evaluated, and reverse transcription quantitative real-time PCR (RT-qPCR) was employed to assess the activity of key functional genes involved in N₂O production and reduction pathways. The coupled system was operated under two different volumetric ratios of municipal wastewater to secondary effluent (1 : 5 and 2 : 5). Results demonstrated that, under both operating conditions, the total nitrogen concentration in the effluent consistently remained below 8 mg/L, meeting the stringent discharge standards of WWTPs. The system achieved an average nitrogen removal efficiency exceeding 69%. Notably, the contribution of the Anammox pathway to overall nitrogen removal ranged from 69.52% to 75.12%, indicating a reduced dependency on external organic carbon and oxygen. Microbial community analysis using high-throughput sequencing revealed that increasing the proportion of municipal wastewater introduced more complex carbon sources, which significantly reduced the relative abundance of the genus *Thauera*, a key microorganism associated with partial denitrification. In contrast, the genus *Denitratisoma*, a potential functional bacterium capable of metabolizing diverse carbon compounds, maintained or even enhanced its relative abundance. This suggests its crucial role in supplying stable nitrite to Anammox bacteria and thereby contributing to the overall resilience and stability of the system. A particularly noteworthy finding was the substantial reduction in N₂O emission factors at higher proportions of municipal wastewater. This reduction was primarily attributed to decreased dissolved N₂O concentrations rather than increased gas stripping. To further elucidate the underlying mechanisms, RT-qPCR was conducted to quantify the expression of key genes related to N₂O production and reduction. The results indicated that a higher municipal wastewater ratio significantly upregulated both the quinol-oxidizing NO reductase gene *qnorB* (by 2.47-fold) and the clade II N₂O reductase gene *nosZ* II (by approximately 9 -fold). Unlike the conventional *nosZ* I , *nosZ* II is commonly found in atypical denitrifying bacteria and exhibits a higher substrate affinity for N₂O, enabling efficient reduction of dissolved N₂O even at low concentrations. This gene expression pattern explains the observed suppression of N₂O accumulation, as enhanced *nosZ* II activity reinforces the final step of denitrification, converting N₂O to N₂. Overall, this study validates the PD-Anammox coupled system as an effective and sustainable approach for the concurrent treatment of municipal wastewater and secondary effluent, offering high nitrogen removal efficiency with minimized greenhouse gas emissions. By leveraging the functional flexibility of *Denitratisoma* and the high-affinity N₂O reduction capacity of *nosZ* II -harboring bacteria, the system achieves a synergistic balance between nitrogen removal and climate impact mitigation. These findings provide a novel technical pathway for the field of biological wastewater treatment to concurrently achieve high-efficiency nitrogen removal and N₂O mitigation.

Keywords: Anammox; Partial Denitrification; Nitrous oxide; Microbial community; Functional gene expression

0 引言

由含氮污染物引起的水体富营养化已成为全球性的重大环境挑战^[1]。传统生物脱氮工艺(如硝化-反硝化)虽然应用广泛,但其能耗高、污泥产量高及对外部碳源的依赖等弊端,难以满足当前可持续发展的需求,推动研究者不断探索更经济、可持续的新型脱氮技术^[2]。厌氧氨氧化(Anammox)技术因其能耗低、污泥产率低和无需外加有机碳

源的优点,被视为极具潜力的污水处理技术^[3]。然而,Anammox 工艺高度依赖亚硝态氮(NO₂⁻-N)与氨氮(NH₄⁺-N)等基质。近期研究发现,在城市主流污水处理系统中,短程反硝化过程能够为Anammox 菌提供相应氮基质,从而实现短程反硝化与 Anammox 过程的耦合(Partial Denitrification & Anammox, PDA)^[4]。该耦合工艺利用污水中自身存在的或有限的外加有机物作为电子供体,将进水中的NO₃⁻-N 部分还原为NO₂⁻-N,为后续 Anammox

反应提供必需基质,从而实现主流污水高效经济的深度脱氮^[5]。

在PDA耦合系统中,碳源可利用性及其动态调控是影响短程反硝化效率以及整个系统脱氮性能与稳定性的重要因素^[6]。值得注意的是,当耦合系统中反硝化过程反应不完全时,可能伴随着温室气体氧化亚氮(N_2O)的排放^[7]。 N_2O 作为增温效应显著的温室气体,其排放量已成为评估脱氮工艺环境友好性与可持续性的新型核心指标,亟须深入研究并加以有效控制。

目前,PDA系统处理实际污水过程中关键运行参数(如进水基质构成)对脱氮性能及 N_2O 排放特征的综合影响研究仍显不足,以及其 N_2O 排放内在机制尚未明确^[8-12]。为此,本研究构建并运行了一套PDA耦合反应器,通过调控实际污水厂初始进水和二沉池出水的混合比例,并优化外加易降解碳源的投加策略,旨在系统揭示进水基质变化对耦合工艺脱氮性能、 N_2O 排放特征以及相关微生物群落结构的综合影响。同时,本研究将采用实时荧光定量PCR(qPCR)技术,全面解析反应器运行过程中 N_2O 产生和还原去除的关键功能基因表达活性,深入探究 N_2O 排放的内在机制。本研究结果将为PDA工艺在实际污水处理中的优化运行提供重要的数据支撑,并为实现污水处理厂的低碳运行策略提供新思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 反应器装置与运行参数

采用带有三相分离器的厌氧反应器作为运行装置,其尺寸为内径18 cm、高160 cm,有效容积为12.5 L,反应器材质为有机玻璃(图1)。反应器

设有保温水浴装置,调控温度保持在30 °C,控制进水水力停留时间(HRT)保持稳定在6 h,反应器内回流比设置为3:1。



图1 反应器及系统实物图

Fig. 1 Physical diagram of the reactor and system

本研究接种污泥来自实验室稳定运行的PDA反应器(接种量为1 L)和实际污水处理厂的缺氧池活性污泥(接种量为3 L)。反应器进水采用南京某污水处理厂的初始进水和二沉池出水,水质成分见表1。

本研究分析了2种初始进水和二沉池出水混合比例对PDA反应器运行的影响,体积比分别为1:5(第一阶段,1~20 d)和2:5(第二阶段,21~40 d)。鉴于初始进水和二沉池出水COD浓度较低,本研究利用乙酸钠作为外加碳源。同时,为保证功能菌群高效富集,额外补充5 mg/L氨氮与5 mg/L硝态氮,使最终反应器进水氮素总浓度维持在15~20 mg/L。本研究不同混合比配水水质指标见表2。

表1 实际污水水质指标

Table 1 Actual indicators of the sewage water quality

项目	COD/(mg·L ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ -N/(mg·L ⁻¹)	NO ₃ ⁻ -N/(mg·L ⁻¹)	NO ₂ ⁻ -N/(mg·L ⁻¹)	
初始进水	范围	55.8~70.3	11.10~15.80	1.2~3.4	0~0.30
	均值	63.2	13.50	2.5	0.10
二沉池出水	范围	1.6~3.2	0~0.26	7.1~7.3	0~0.02
	均值	2.4	0.10	7.2	0.01

表2 不同混合比配水水质指标

Table 2 Water quality indicators for different ratios

阶段	混合比例	乙酸钠添加量/(mg·L ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ -N/(mg·L ⁻¹)	NO ₃ ⁻ -N/(mg·L ⁻¹)	COD/(mg·L ⁻¹)
第一阶段	1:5	32	4.4~7.1	11.1~14.0	35.6~40.9
第二阶段	2:5	22	6.1~8.0	9.9~13.0	34.8~39.7

1.2 实验设计与方法

反应器运行期间,每24 h采集出水,并使用孔径为0.45 μm的微孔过滤器过滤水样,统一于4 °C冷藏保存以备后续测定。水样中NH₄⁺-NH测定采用《水质 氨氮的测定 纳氏试剂分光光度法》(HJ 535—2009);NO₃⁻-N测定采用《水质 硝酸盐氮的测定 紫外分光光度法(试行)》(HJ/T 346—2007);NO₂⁻-N测定采用《水质 亚硝酸盐氮的测定 分光光度法》(GB 7493—1987);COD测定采用重铬酸盐法。待反应器运行稳定后,于每个阶段运行的最后一周,每隔24 h采集气态和溶解态N₂O。此外,阶段运行末期采集3个反应器污泥平行样品并分别保存,用于后续总DNA和总RNA的提取。

NH₄⁺-N去除效率(ARE, %)和TN去除效率(NRE, %)由LIU等报道的公式计算^[13];短程反硝化过程中硝酸盐-亚硝酸盐转化率(NTR)由CAO等报道的公式计算^[14];Anammox和全程反硝化对氮素去除的贡献率计算公式参考DU等报道^[4]。

1.3 N₂O采集、分析与计算方法

1.3.1 气态N₂O的采集

反应器完全密闭,产生气体汇聚于三相分离器,从上部出气口排出,于出气口连接气体采样袋进行气体收集。

1.3.2 溶解态N₂O的采集

采用顶空法将溶解的N₂O转化为气体样品并收集检测,然后通过亨利定律换算得到溶解N₂O的浓度。具体步骤为将30 mL反应器上清液与30 mL N₂密封于气密性注射器中,加入1 mL 1 mol/L的H₂SO₄以防止微生物反应。剧烈摇动5 min后,将注射器置于室温下静置1 h,将注射器上部的气体注入气体采样袋中保存待后续测定^[15]。

1.3.3 N₂O的测定方法

采用安捷伦7890B气相色谱仪测定N₂O,色谱柱为HayeSep Q填充柱6Ft 1/8。色谱条件为柱温箱60 °C,流量恒压模式275 kPa;火焰离子化检测器(FID)的检测条件为250 °C,空气流量450 mL/min,氢气流量45 mL/min,尾吹氮气流量25 mL/min;电子捕获检测器(ECD)的检测条件为300 °C,尾吹氩气流量5 mL/min。催化过程(镍催化剂)为375 °C,运行时间7.5 min。

1.3.4 N₂O浓度计算

$$C_L = C_G \left(\frac{\beta RT}{22.356} + \frac{V_G}{V_L} \right) \quad (1)$$

式中:C_L,平衡前液相中待测气体的浓度(mol·L⁻¹);C_G,平衡后气相中待测气体的浓度(mol·L⁻¹);β,待测气体的Bunsen溶解度(6.66 Pa⁻¹);R,气体常数(8.31 L·kPa·mol⁻¹·K⁻¹);T,绝对温度(K);22.356为N₂O气体的摩尔体积(L·mol⁻¹);V_G,注射器高纯氮气体积(L);V_L,注射器待测水样体积(L)。

$$EF_{N_2O} = \frac{E_{N_2O}}{L_{TNR}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

式中:EF_{N₂O},N₂O排放因子(%);E_{N₂O},N₂O每天产量(mg·d⁻¹);L_{TNR},总氮去除负荷(mg·d⁻¹)。

1.4 16S rRNA基因高通量测序与数据分析方法

污泥样品总DNA采用FastDNA Soil Kit(MP Biomedicals CA, USA)试剂盒提取,随后送至广东美格基因科技有限公司进行16S rRNA基因高通量测序。测序序列为V3~V4区域,上下游引物分别为338F和806R。利用QIIME2软件对原始序列数据进行质量控制和降噪处理,并以97%的相似度划分操作分类单元并提取代表性序列,随后代表性序列与Greengenes2数据库进行比对,获取物种分类信息。

1.5 RT-qPCR分析方法

污泥样品总RNA使用TransZol Up Plus RNA Kit(北京全式金生物技术有限公司)提取,并利用TAKARA试剂盒将提取的RNA反转录为cDNA。以cDNA为模板,采用SYBR Green方法,并使用QuantStudio[®] 3定量PCR仪分析功能基因的表达量。RT-qPCR的反应体系为20 μL,包括10 μL的2×Premix Ex Taq,0.5 μL的正反向引物(100 pmol/μL),20 ng的cDNA模板。RT-qPCR反应的引物信息见表3。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 氮的去除情况

本研究通过调整进水配比,考察了进水基质变化对PDA耦合工艺脱氮效能的影响。在第一阶段,采用初始进水与二沉池出水体积比为1:5的低负荷混合比,进水NH₄⁺-N与NO₃⁻-N平均浓度分别为4.84 mg/L和12.79 mg/L,出水NH₄⁺-N、NO₃⁻-N及NO₂⁻-N浓度则稳定在较低水平,分别为0.60、4.19及0.28 mg/L(图2(a))。3种氮素的总平均去除率达到71.3%(图2(b)),表明PDA耦合反应器成功启动并稳定运行。Anammox与全程反硝化对去除氮素的贡献率分别为69.52%和30.48%,说明PDA系统形成了以Anammox为主

表 3 RT-qPCR 引物信息
Table 3 Primer sequences for RT-qPCR

目的基因	引物
醌型NO还原酶基因(<i>qnorB</i>)	<i>qnorB</i> F: CGGGACTCTTATCTGGCTC <i>qnorB</i> R: GGTGGCGAACACTTCAAA
细胞色素c型NO还原酶基因(<i>cnorB</i>)	<i>cnorB</i> F: GATCATGGGTTGATGCTT <i>cnorB</i> R: GAGAAGATCGAGCCTACCCA
I型N ₂ O还原酶基因(<i>nosZ I</i>)	<i>nosZ</i> F: TTCACTGACAGGCCAGATCG <i>nosZ</i> R: ATGAAGAACTTGCCGTCGG
II型N ₂ O还原酶基因(<i>nosZ II</i>)	<i>nosZ</i> -II-F: AGGTTATCGTCCGCAGGAT <i>nosZ</i> -II-R: GAATCTGAGTCTTGTACCCG
NO歧化酶基因(<i>nod</i>)	<i>nod</i> F: GGTGTTCCCTGTTCTTGGC <i>nod</i> R: ACGAAGAAGAGCATGACCG

导、PD 协同参与的多样化脱氮路径, Anammox 在 PDA 系统中的氮素去除贡献率与文献报道一致^[16]。

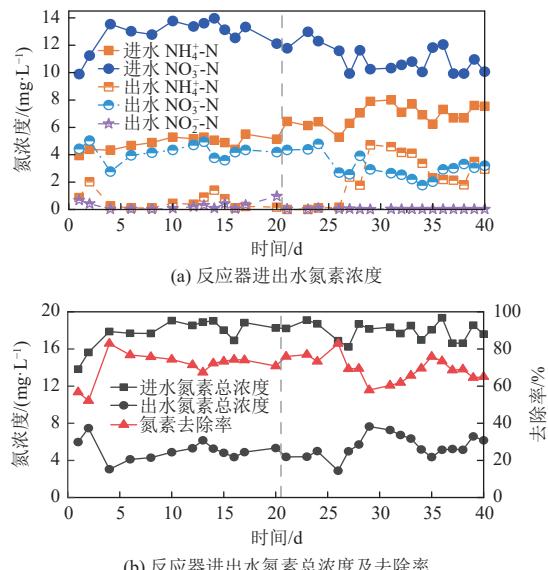


图 2 不同混合比阶段反应器运行效能

Fig. 2 Operational performance of the reactor at different mixing ratios

在第二阶段, 将初始进水与二沉池出水混合比提高至 2:5, 进水NH₄⁺-N 与NO₃⁻-N 平均浓度分别为 6.90 mg/L 和 11.00 mg/L。反应器出水NH₄⁺-N、NO₃⁻-N 及NO₂⁻-N 平均浓度分别为 2.37、3.08 及 0.028 mg/L。3 种氮素的总平均去除率下降至 69.40%。尽管 2 个阶段的 COD 初始浓度没有明显变化, 但是第二阶段乙酸钠浓度由第一阶段 32 mg/L 降低至 22 mg/L, 可利用碳源不足, 导致部分反硝化效率降低。Anammox 关键底物亚硝酸盐不足, 可能在一定程度上影响反应器中氮素的去除。如图 2 所示, 从第 26 天起出水氨氮浓度持

续升高, 进一步表明 Anammox 过程受到限制。此外, 整个过程中 Anammox 对氮素脱除的贡献率为 75.12%, 异养反硝化贡献率为 24.88%。由于 2 个阶段进水 COD 浓度均处于较低水平(34.8~40.9 mg/L), 氮素的组成变化并未改变 PDA 系统中氮去除的主要途径, 从而保证了耦合系统中长期稳定的脱氮性能^[17]。

2.2 N₂O 排放特征

在亚硝酸盐存在的情况下, 生物反硝化是产生 N₂O 的主要来源之一^[17-19]。反应器在 2 个阶段的 N₂O 排放特征如图 3 所示。2 个阶段气相 N₂O 浓度无显著差异(第一阶段平均 1.76 μg·L⁻¹, 第二阶段平均 2.07 μg·L⁻¹), 而溶解态 N₂O 平均浓度在第二阶段显著降低, 由 0.009 6 mg/L 降至 0.005 0 mg/L。综合气态与溶解态 N₂O 排放情况, 2 个阶段的 N₂O 排放因子为 0.044%~0.073%, 明显低于其他 PDA 系统(现有系统的 N₂O 排放因子范围为 0.220%~2.800%, 中位数为 1.430%)^[20], 这可能与进水水质^[21-22]和具体运行状态有关^[23]。此外, 第二阶段的 N₂O 排放因子从 0.073% 大幅降低至 0.044%。由于 Anammox 代谢过程不会产生 N₂O^[24], 第二阶段的低 N₂O 排放因子可能由全程反硝化过程还原去除。而且, 第二阶段 NTR 的显著下降削弱了亚硝酸盐对还原的抑制作用^[25]。综上, 当第二阶段全程反硝化过程更高效时, N₂O 同时被反硝化菌还原为氮气。

2.3 微生物群落结构变化

为揭示 2 个阶段反应器中微生物群落的结构特征, 对 2 个阶段污泥进行了 16S rRNA 高通量测序分析。变形菌门(Proteobacteria)、浮霉菌门(Planctomycetota)、拟杆菌门(Bacteroidota)、绿弯

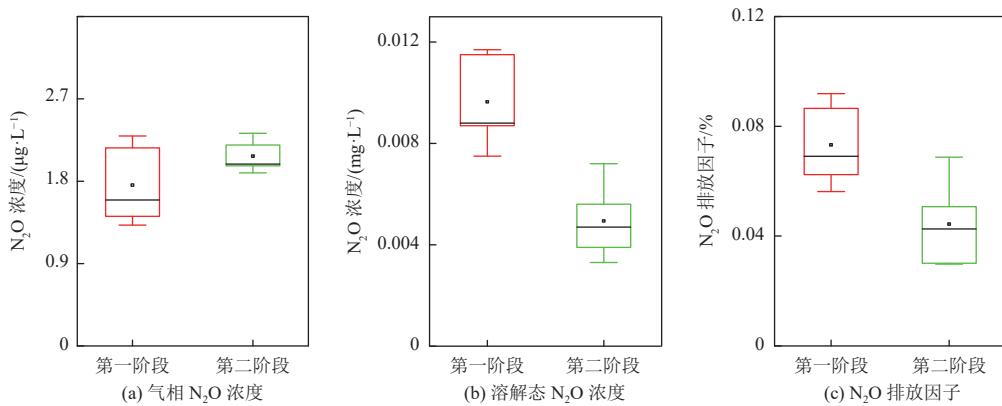


图 3 不同混合比阶段 N₂O 排放特征

Fig. 3 Emission characteristics of N₂O emissions at different mixing ratios

菌门(Chloroflexi)和髌骨菌门(Patescibacteria)是反应器中主要类群(图 4(a)),这与其他文献报道的PDA 系统基本一致^[10, 26-27]。其中,浮霉菌门丰度由 6.30% 显著上升至 16.52%($P<0.05$),变形菌门和拟杆菌门的丰度分别从 42.72% 和 16.89%(第一阶段)下降到 29.24% 和 15.28%(第二阶段)。门水平群落组成的变化可能与自养细菌的死亡和异养细菌的增殖有关^[27-29]。第二阶段初始进水比例增加,可能会引入更多复杂碳源,因而水体环境不再适合变形菌门和拟杆菌门中优势反硝化菌的生存^[30]。

在属水平(图 4(b)),2 个阶段反应器中微生物检测出 2 个厌氧氨氧化属^[31]: *Candidatus Brocadia*(丰度由 3.31% 提高至 5.17%)和 *Candidatus Jettenia*(丰度由 0.71% 提高至 3.09%),其丰度显著增加。这表明在第二阶段,Anammox 过程仍是主导的脱氮途径,该结果与 Anammox 对氮素脱除有更高的贡献率相一致。同时,隶属于变形菌门的反硝化菌属陶厄氏菌(*Thauera*)和 *Denitratisoma*被检出,但二者的演变模式存在显著差异。陶厄氏菌属的相对丰度从 17.88% 骤减至 2.53%,而 *Denitratisoma* 的相对丰度则从 5.12% 上升至 7.59%。研究表明,陶厄氏菌属的多个菌株在 PDA 系统中能够促进NO₂⁻-N 的积累^[32-33],从而导致了第一阶段出水中NO₂⁻-N 浓度较高。同时,乙酸钠更利于陶厄氏菌属的高效富集^[30],当第二阶段乙酸钠添加量降低时,可利用碳源的减少导致陶厄氏菌属丰度显著降低。鉴于本研究中反应器脱氮效率并未受到明显影响,短程反硝化过程可能由细菌 *Denitratisoma* 完成。已有研究发现, *Denitratisoma* 能够为 Anammox 菌提供NO₂⁻-N 基质^[34],而且该反硝化菌能够降解多种复杂的有机

碳源,从而在第二阶段展现出竞争优势。本研究反应器中固氮螺菌属(*Azospira*)丰度由 3.64% 上升至 4.84%,该物种能够高效还原 N₂O^[35],从而降低第二阶段的 N₂O 排放因子。

2.4 关键功能基因表达特征

为了深入解析 PDA 系统在 2 个阶段中 N₂O 排放差异的潜在原因,本研究采用 RT-qPCR 方法对 N₂O 产生和还原代谢过程中关键功能基因的转录水平进行了定量分析(图 5)。结果显示,与第一阶段相比,第二阶段 N₂O 生成相关基因 *qnorB* 的表达量显著上调 2.47 倍($P<0.05$),而另一关键功能基因 *cnorB* 的表达量无显著差异($P>0.05$)。已有研究表明,典型反硝化菌大多利用 *cnorB* 还原 NO^[36], *qnorB* 仅存在于真菌的硝酸盐呼吸过程^[37]。因此,复杂有机碳源作为电子供体时,促使微生物转向依赖醌的电子传递途径,从而可能促进反硝化还原 NO 产生 N₂O。此外, *qnorB* 基因表达显著上调可能是反硝化菌对环境中 NO 浓度升高的直接响应,快速高效地清除积累的 NO 以避免被毒害^[38]。因此,另一种 NO 解毒途径 *nod* 基因(将 NO 直接歧化为 N₂ 和 O₂)表达量明显下调,同时有助于 N₂O 的减排^[39]。

由于第二阶段总体 NO 还原过程的增强,N₂O 排放量显著下降,N₂O 还原关键基因 *nosZ I* 和 *nosZ II* 的表达量均呈现显著的上调。其中, *nosZ II* 的表达量显著上调 9.00 倍,揭示 PDA 系统中 N₂O 主要通过 *nosZ* 基因分支 II 途径还原为氮气,为 PDA 系统实现 N₂O 深度减排的关键途径。研究表明,携带 *nosZ II* 基因的微生物主要为非传统型反硝化菌^[40-41],这类微生物能够利用复杂的有机碳。因而,反应器第二阶段有机碳源的变化可能促进了特定的 N₂O 还原途径。此外,已有研

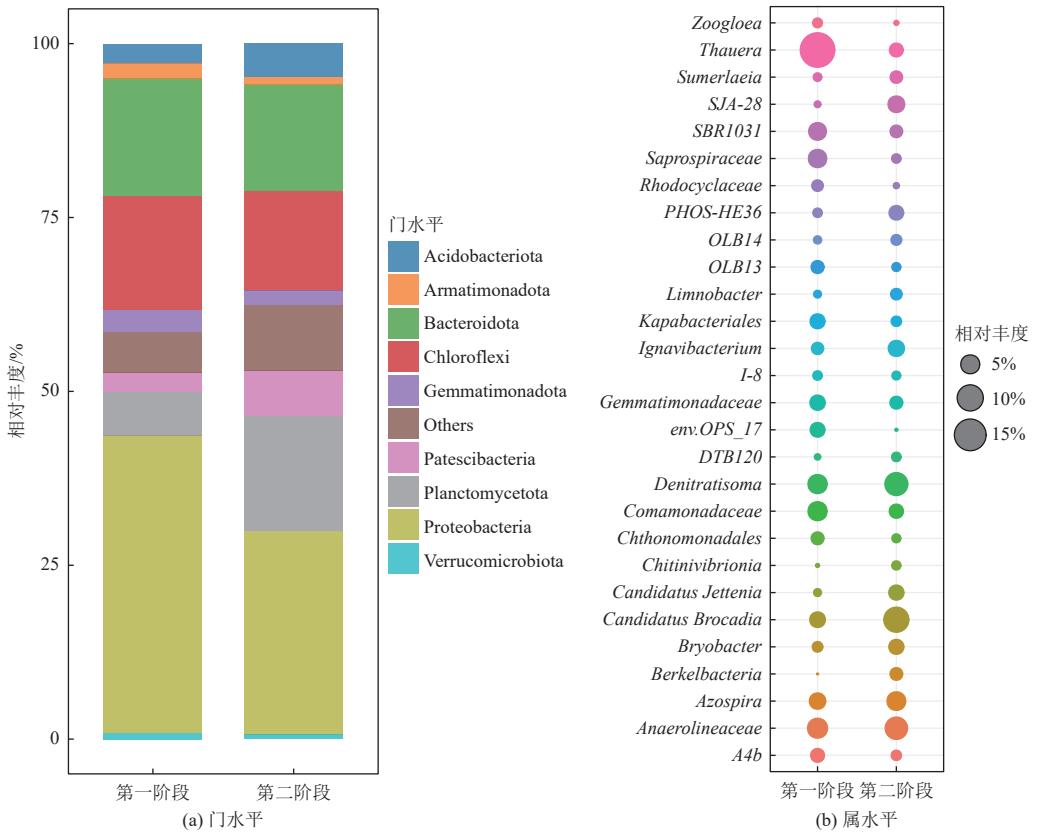


图 4 不同混合比例阶段门水平和属水平微生物群落结构变化

Fig. 4 Changes in microbial community structure at the phylum and genus levels at different mixing ratios

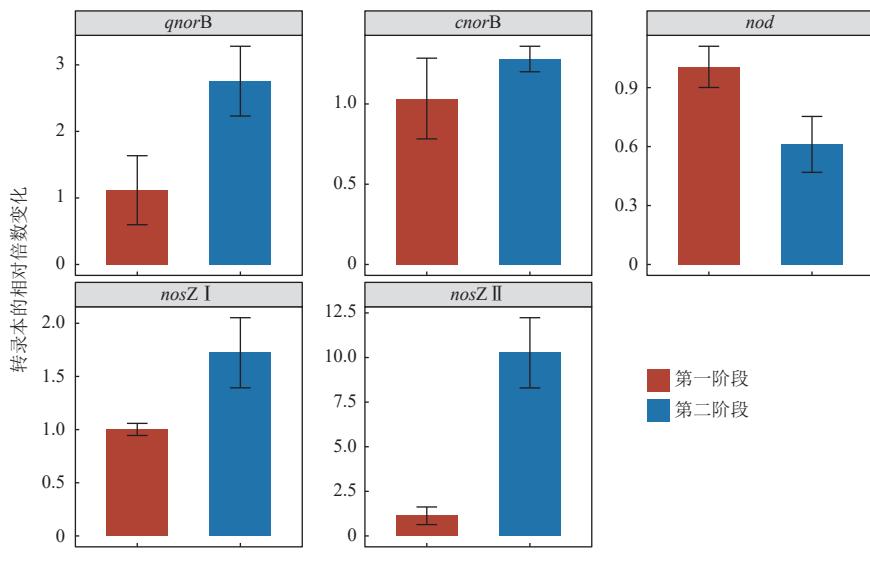


图 5 不同混合比例阶段关键功能基因表达情况

Fig. 5 Expression of key functional genes at different mixing ratios

究发现 *nosZ II* 型功能酶具有更高的 N₂O 亲和力与还原效率^[42], 有效降低细胞中 N₂O 浓度, 从而维持 PDA 系统的低 N₂O 排放因子。综上, 在第二阶段, N₂O 主要通过 *qnorB* 途径生成, 但被高效表达的 *nosZ* 基因(尤其是 *nosZ II*)迅速还原, 最终实现了系统 N₂O 低水平排放。

3 结 论

本研究通过调控 PDA 系统进水基质, 系统考察了处理实际初始进水和二沉池出水的脱氮性能、N₂O 排放特征及其潜在的排放机制。主要结论如下:

(1) 在初始进水和二沉池出水不同混合比例(1:5和2:5)下,系统均能维持69%以上的氮素去除率,且Anammox贡献率超69%。在第二阶段增加实际初始进水的比例,有利于反硝化菌还原N₂O,从而降低溶解态N₂O浓度。

(2) PDA系统进水基质变化显著影响微生物群落组成,其中关键反硝化菌陶厄氏菌属丰度显著下降,另一种反硝化菌 *Denitratisoma* 丰度上升。

(3) 第二阶段中复杂有机碳源刺激NO还原酶基因 *qnorB*(2.47倍)和N₂O还原酶基因 *nosZⅡ*高水平表达(9.00倍)。同时, *nosZⅡ*基因表达量的激增促进了PDA系统中N₂O的低水平排放。

本研究证实,通过优化进水碳源策略,可在维持PDA系统高效脱氮的同时,显著削减温室气体N₂O的排放,为污水生化处理领域实现脱氮降碳协同增效提供了新思路。

参考文献(References):

- [1] BEUSEN A H W, BOUWMAN A F, VAN BEEK L P H, et al. Global riverine N and P transport to ocean increased during the 20th century despite increased retention along the aquatic continuum[J]. *Biogeosciences*, 2016, 13(8): 2441–2451.
- [2] XU Shaoyi, WU Xiaolong, LU Huijie. Overlooked nitrogen-cycling microorganisms in biological wastewater treatment[J]. *Frontiers of Environmental Science & Engineering*, 2021, 15(6): 133.
- [3] WITKABEL P, ABENDROTH C. A systematic literature review of microbial anammox consortia in UASB/EGSB-reactors[J]. *Chemosphere*, 2024, 367: 143630.
- [4] DU Rui, CAO Shenbin, PENG Yongzhen, et al. Combined partial denitrification (PD)-anammox: A method for high nitrate wastewater treatment[J]. *Environment International*, 2019, 126: 707–716.
- [5] DU Rui, CAO Shenbin, WANG Shuying, et al. Performance of partial denitrification (PD)-ANAMMOX process in simultaneously treating nitrate and low C/N domestic wastewater at low temperature[J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2016, 219: 420–429.
- [6] ZHANG Meilan, LI Kaiyi, WANG Panliang, et al. Comparative insight into the effects of different carbon source supplement on antibiotic resistance genes during whole-Run and short-cut nitrification-denitrification processes[J]. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2023, 30(30): 74742–74753.
- [7] CAO Shenbin, CHENG Ziyi, KOCH K, et al. Municipal wastewater driven partial-denitrification (PD) aggravated nitrous oxide (N₂O) production[J]. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 2024, 434: 139916.
- [8] SHAHID A, KHAN A Z, MALIK S, et al. Advances in green technologies for the removal of effluent organic matter from the urban wastewater[J]. *Current Pollution Reports*, 2021, 7(4): 463–475.
- [9] LI Yuancheng, GUO Chuling, ZHANG Siyu, et al. Nanoplastics impacts on *Thiobacillus denitrificans*: Effects of size and dissolved organic matter[J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2023, 328: 121592.
- [10] DU Rui, CAO Shenbin, LI Xiangchen, et al. Efficient partial-denitrification/anammox (PD/A) process through gas-mixing strategy: System evaluation and microbial analysis[J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2020, 300: 122675.
- [11] WU Yiling, ZHANG Xingxing, CHEN Junjiang, et al. Effective utilization of refractory dissolved organic matters in domestic sewage allows to enhanced nitrogen removal by integrated fermentation, nitrification, denitrification and anammox process[J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2022, 354: 127227.
- [12] WANG Limei, HONG Yiguo, GU Jidong, et al. Influence of critical factors on nitrogen removal contribution by anammox and denitrification in an anammox-inoculated wastewater treatment system[J]. *Journal of Water Process Engineering*, 2021, 40: 101868.
- [13] LIU Yonghong, QIU Shuangxue, WANG Ning, et al. Study on rapid start-up and stable nitrogen removal efficiency of carrier enhanced continuous flow PD/a granular sludge system[J]. *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*, 2023, 11(6): 111268.
- [14] CAO Shenbin, WANG Shuying, PENG Yongzhen, et al. Achieving partial denitrification with sludge fermentation liquid as carbon source: The effect of seeding sludge[J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2013, 149: 570–574.
- [15] CAO Xiwei, ZHOU Xin, XUE Mi, et al. Evaluation of nitrogen removal and N₂O emission in a novel anammox coupled with sulfite-driven autotrophic denitrification system: Influence of pH[J]. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 2021, 321: 128984.
- [16] CAO Shenbin, DU Rui, PENG Yongzhen, et al. Novel two stage partial denitrification (PD)-Anammox process for tertiary nitrogen removal from low carbon/nitrogen (C/N) municipal sewage[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2019, 362: 107–115.
- [17] 常根旺, 杨津津, 李绍康, 等. 短程反硝化耦合厌氧氨氧化强化脱氮工艺研究与应用进展 [J]. *环境工程技术学报*, 2022, 12(5): 1519–1527.

- CHANG Genwang, YANG Jinjin, LI Shaokang, et al. Research and application progress of partial denitrification coupled with anammox for enhanced denitrification[J]. *Journal of Environmental Engineering Technology*, 2022, 12(5): 1519–1527.
- [18] WANG D, WANG Q, LALOO A E, et al. Reducing N₂O emission from a domestic-strength nitrifying culture by free nitrous acid-based sludge treatment[J]. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 2016, 50(14): 7425–7433.
- [19] CASTRO BARROS C M, RODRÍGUEZ CABALLERO A, VOLCKE E I P, et al. Effect of nitrite on the N₂O and NO production on the nitrification of low-strength ammonium wastewater[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2016, 287: 269–276.
- [20] LIU Shuang, WU Fan, GUO Mingzhu, et al. A comprehensive literature mining and analysis of nitrous oxide emissions from different innovative mainstream anammox-based biological nitrogen removal processes[J]. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 2023, 904: 166295.
- [21] DING Xiangwei, WEI Dong, GUO Wenshan, et al. Biological denitrification in an anoxic sequencing batch biofilm reactor: Performance evaluation, nitrous oxide emission and microbial community[J]. *Bioresource Technology*, 2019, 285: 121359.
- [22] LI Hongjing, CHEN Xiurong, CHEN Yingguang. Effect of the addition of organic carbon sources on nitrous oxide emission in anaerobic-aerobic (low dissolved oxygen) sequencing batch reactors[J]. *Frontiers of Environmental Science & Engineering in China*, 2010, 4(4): 490–499.
- [23] CHEN Xueming, YUAN Zhiguo, NI Bingjie. Nitrite accumulation inside sludge flocs significantly influencing nitrous oxide production by ammonium-oxidizing bacteria[J]. *Water Research*, 2018, 143: 99–108.
- [24] KARTAL B, MAALCKE W J, DE ALMEIDA N M, et al. Molecular mechanism of anaerobic ammonium oxidation[J]. *Nature*, 2011, 479(7371): 127–130.
- [25] HIGHTON M P, BAKKEN L R, DÖRSCH P, et al. Nitrite accumulation and impairment of N₂O reduction explains contrasting soil denitrification phenotypes[J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2022, 166: 108529.
- [26] ZHANG Zhengze, CHENG Yafei, ZHU Bingqian, et al. Achieving completely anaerobic ammonium removal over nitrite (CAARON) in one single UASB reactor: Synchronous and asynchronous feeding regimes of organic carbon make a difference[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2019, 653: 342–350.
- [27] LIN Lan, LUO Zibin, ZHANG Yanlong, et al. Partial denitrification-anammox granular sludge domesticated from high-strength anammox granules and the high-efficiency performance in treating low-nitrogen wastewater[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2023, 477: 147281.
- [28] AKABOCI T R V, GICH F, RUSCALLED A M, et al. Assessment of operational conditions towards mainstream partial nitritation-anammox stability at moderate to low temperature: Reactor performance and bacterial community[J]. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2018, 350: 192–200.
- [29] LAWSON C E, WU Sha, BHATTACHARJEE A S, et al. Metabolic network analysis reveals microbial community interactions in anammox granules[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2017, 8: 15416.
- [30] LU Huijie, CHANDRAN K, STENSEL D. Microbial ecology of denitrification in biological wastewater treatment[J]. *Water Research*, 2014, 64: 237–254.
- [31] OSHIKI M, SATOH H, OKABE S. Ecology and physiology of anaerobic ammonium oxidizing bacteria[J]. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2016, 18(9): 2784–2796.
- [32] LIU Binbin, MAO Yuejian, BERGAUST L, et al. Strains in the genus *Thauera* exhibit remarkably different denitrification regulatory phenotypes[J]. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2013, 15(10): 2816–2828.
- [33] DU Rui, CAO Shenbin, ZHANG Hanyu, et al. Flexible nitrite supply alternative for mainstream anammox: Advances in enhancing process stability[J]. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 2020, 54(10): 6353–6364.
- [34] FAHRBACH M, KUEVER J, MEINKE R, et al. *Denitratisoma oestradiolicum* gen. nov., sp. nov., a 17β-oestradiol-degrading, denitrifying *betaproteobacterium*[J]. *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology*, 2006, 56(7): 1547–1552.
- [35] PARK H J, KWON J H, YUN J, et al. Characterization of nitrous oxide reduction by *Azospira* sp. HJ23 isolated from advanced wastewater treatment sludge[J]. *Journal of Environmental Science and Health, Part A*, 2020, 55(12): 1459–1467.
- [36] LI Shengjie, PANG Yunmeng, JI Guodong. Increase of N₂O production during nitrate reduction after long-term sulfide addition in lake sediment microcosms[J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2021, 291: 118231.
- [37] BRAKER G, TIEDJE J M. Nitric oxide reductase (norB) genes from pure cultures and environmental samples[J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2003, 69(6): 3476–3483.
- [38] HENDRIKS J, OUBRIE A, CASTRESANA J, et al. Nitric oxide reductases in bacteria[J]. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Bioenergetics*, 2000, 1459(2-3): 266–273.
- [39] ZHU Baoli, WANG Jiaqi, BRADFORD L M, et al. Nitric

- oxide dismutase (*nod*) genes as a functional marker for the diversity and phylogeny of methane-driven oxygenic denitrifiers[J]. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2019, 10: 1577.
- [40] YOON S, NISSEN S, PARK D, et al. Nitrous oxide reduction kinetics distinguish bacteria harboring clade I NosZ from those harboring clade II NosZ[J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2016, 82(13): 3793–3800.
- [41] REN Yi, NGO H H, GUO Wenshan, et al. Linking the nitrous oxide production and mitigation with the microbial community in wastewater treatment: A review[J]. *Biore-source Technology Reports*, 2019, 7: 100191.
- [42] NÉMETH D D, WAGNER RIDDLE C, DUNFIELD K E. Abundance and gene expression in nitrifier and denitrifier communities associated with a field scale spring thaw N₂O flux event[J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2014, 73: 1–9.