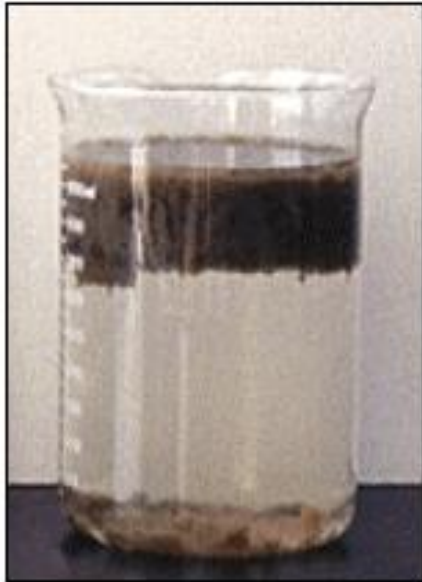


Environmental Conditions for Denitrification

- Denitrifying organisms present
- Zero or low dissolved oxygen
- Nitrate or nitrite present
- Organic carbon present

Denitrification



Reduction of nitrate to nitrogen gas



Nitrate

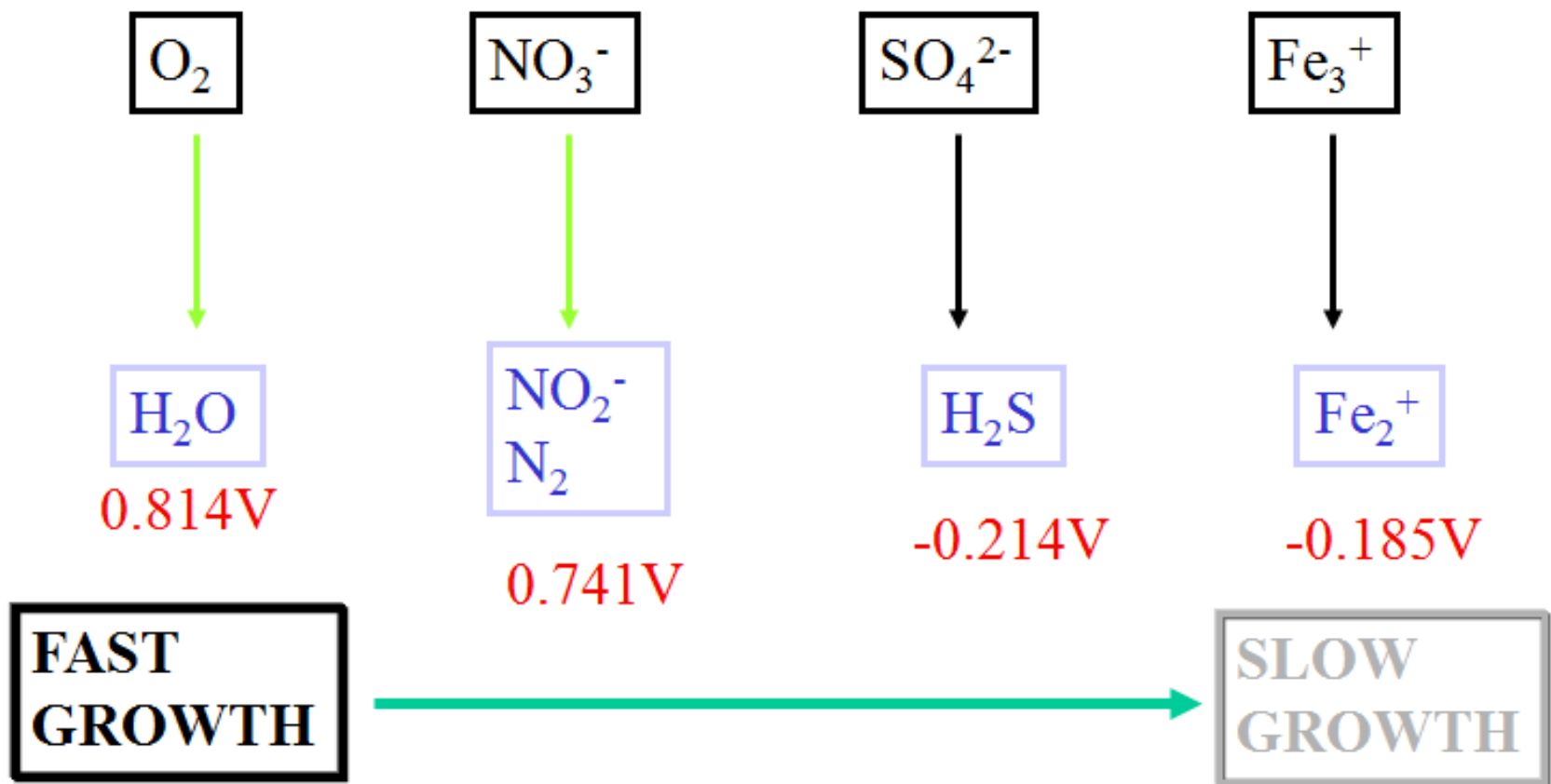
Nitrite

Nitrogen
Gas

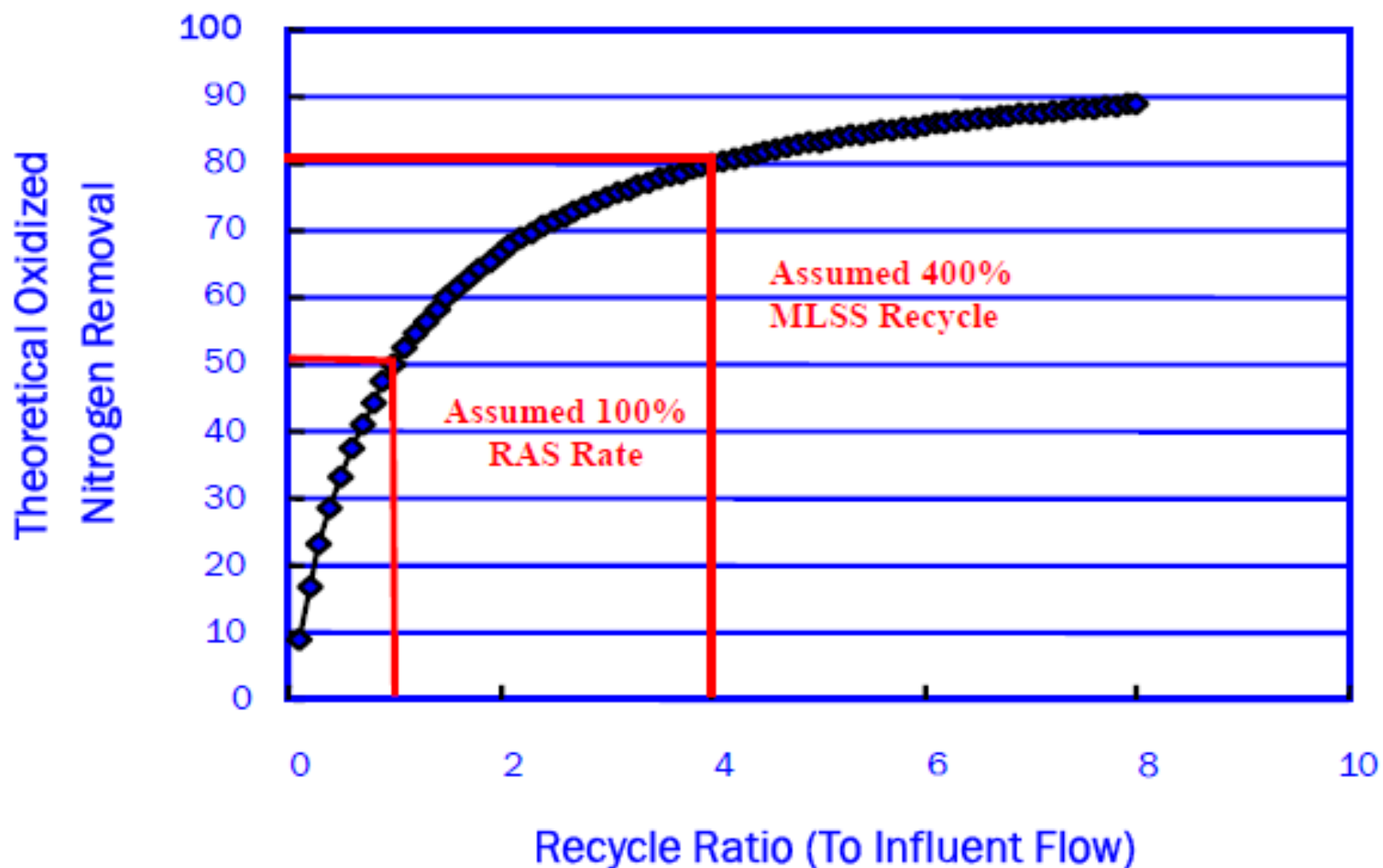
All within a single organism.



Role of electron acceptors; rate of biodegradation



N-Removal Depends on Nitrate Recycle





Denitrification Summary

Benefits

- Removes nitrogen
- Removes organic carbon
- Produces alkalinity
- Serves as a selector

Environmental Conditions

- Presence of denitrifying organisms
- Presence of nitrates
- Presence of readily biodegradable organic carbon
- Absence of dissolved oxygen

Aeration Tank

Oxic Tank

Overflow

Anoxic Tank





Figure 3.4 Surface aeration in **activated sludge** treatment plants creates aerosols which contain high amount of microorganisms. This poses a health risk to treatment plant employees and in some cases to neighbors (photo: D. Brdjanovic)

Mechanical Aerators



Fixed aerator



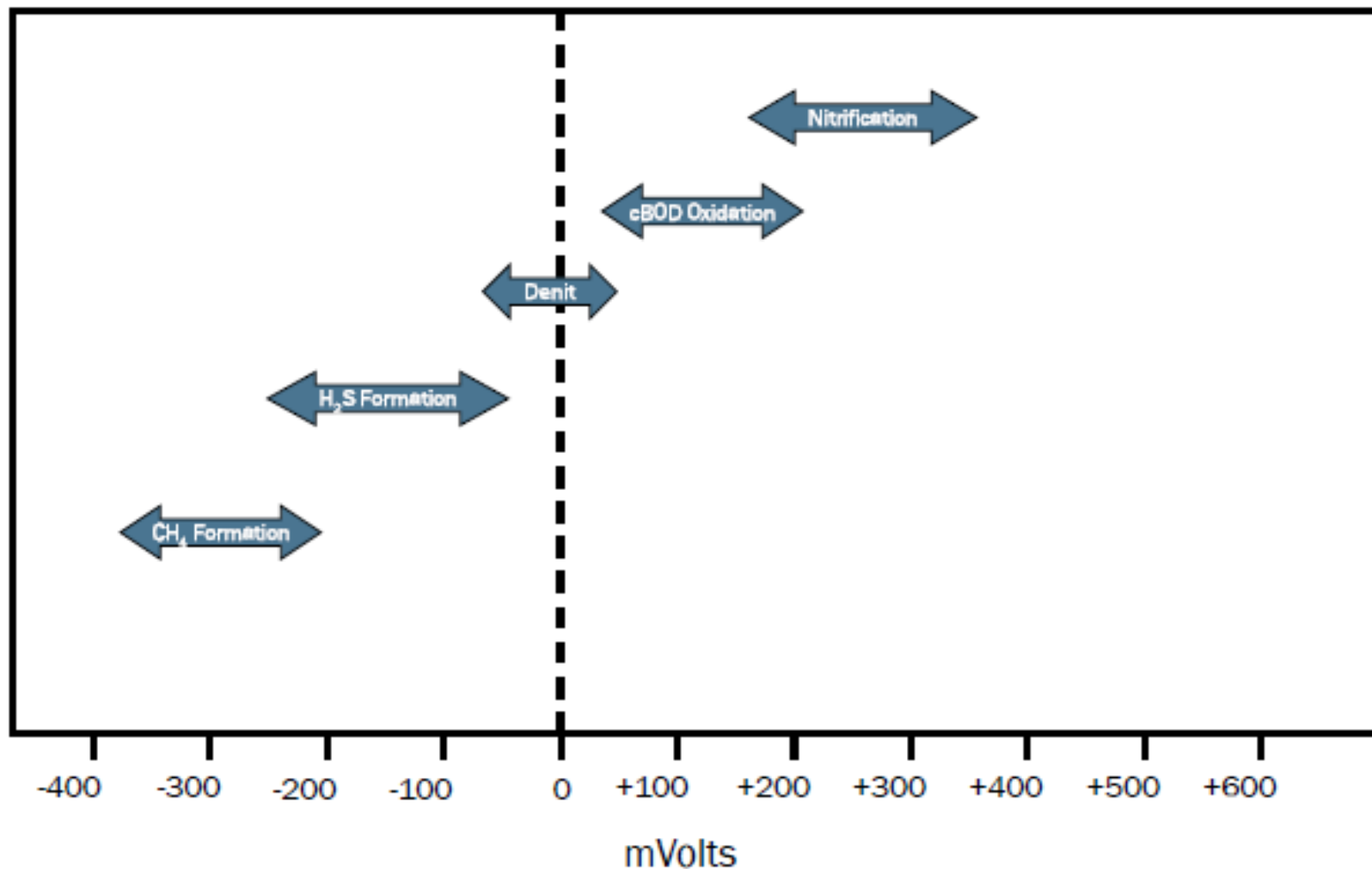
Floating aerator



Turbine aerator



Biological impacts on ORP



ORP Control

(Goronzy, 1992)

Process	Range, mV	e ⁻ Acceptor
cBOD oxidation	+50 to +200	O ₂
Poly-P production	+40 to +250	O ₂
Nitrification	+150 to +350	O ₂
Denitrification	-50 to +50	NO ₃ ⁻
Poly-P breakdown	-40 to -175	NO ₃ ⁻ , SO ₄ ⁼
Sulfide formation	-50 to -250	SO ₄ ⁼
Acid formation	-40 to -200	Organics
Methane formation	-200 to -350	Organics

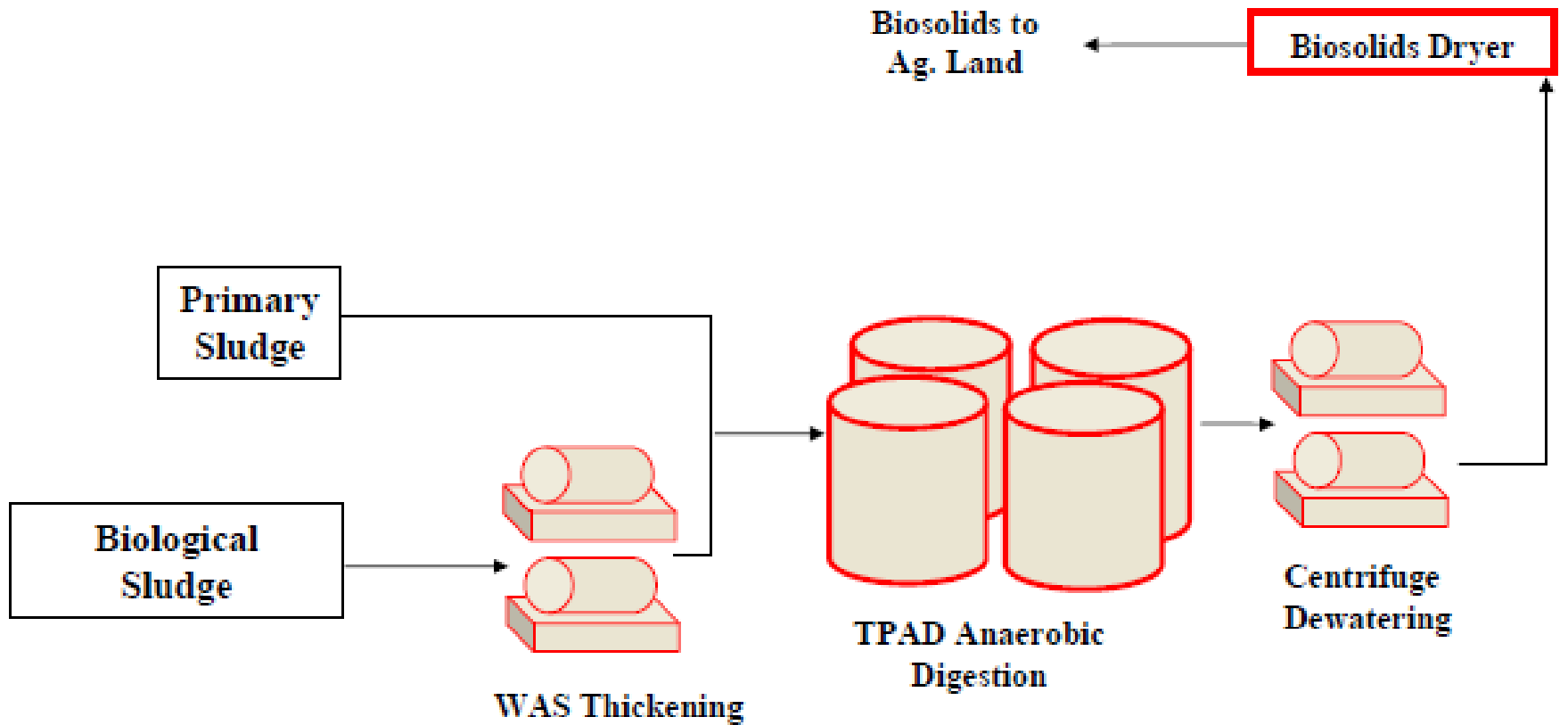
Drying

- **%18** **%90**
**Drying Sludge Means Big
Volume Reduction**
-

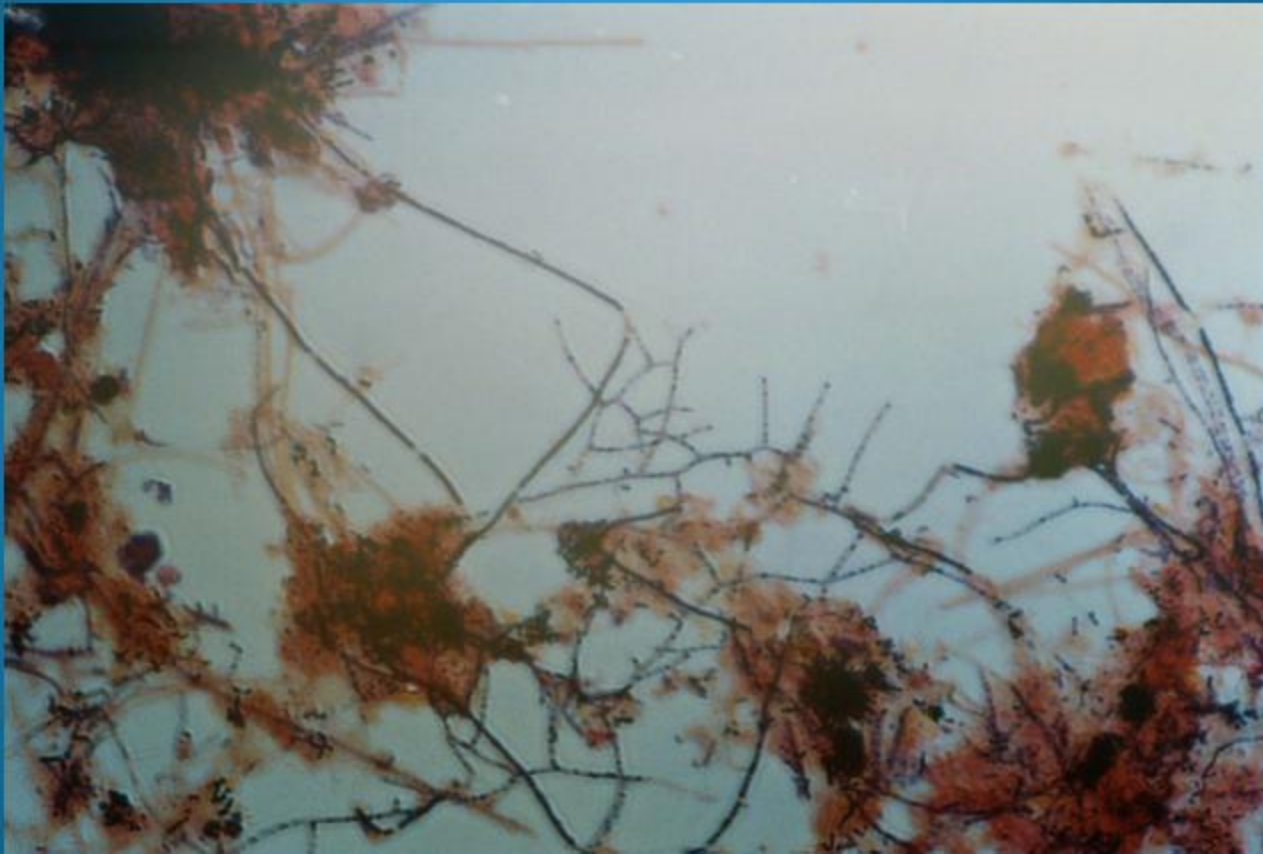


Thermal Dryer





Nocardia





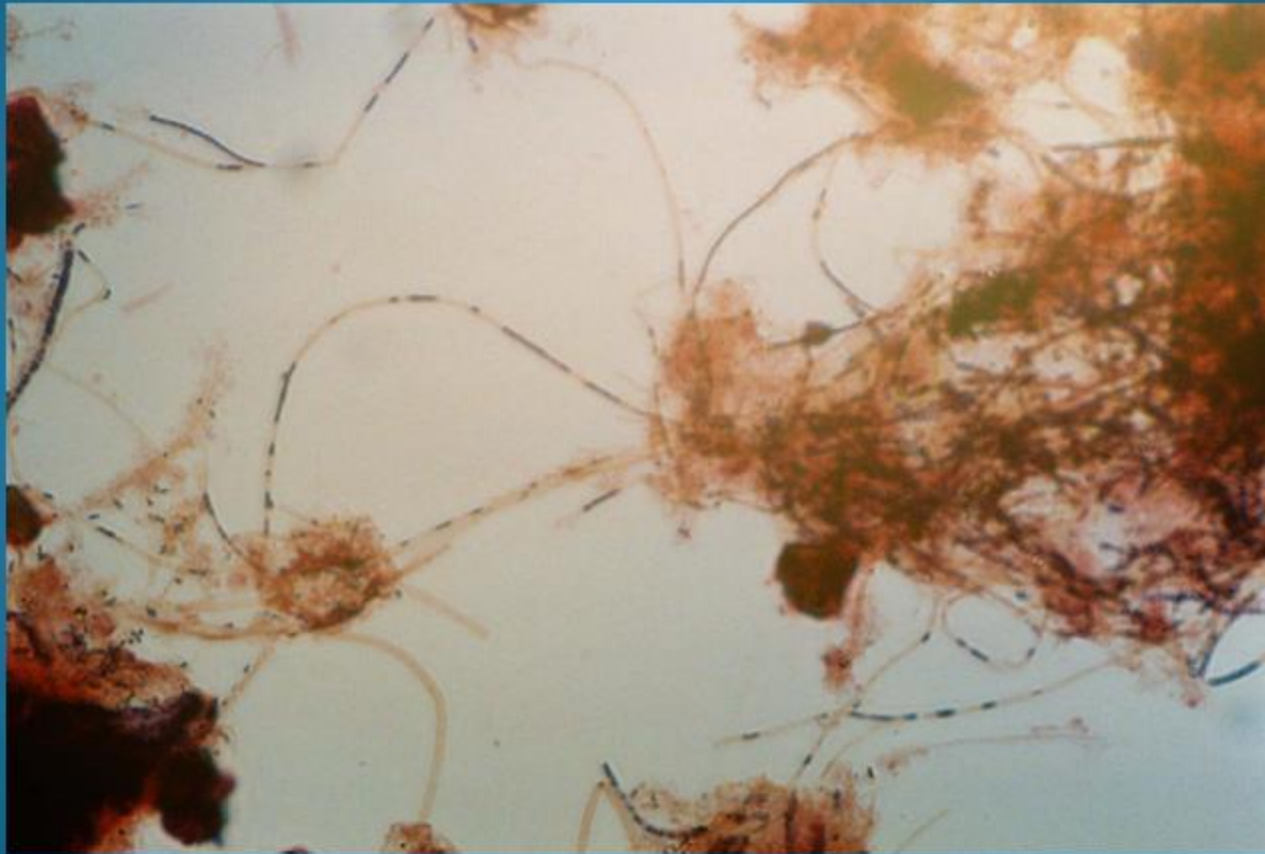
Young Sludge Foam



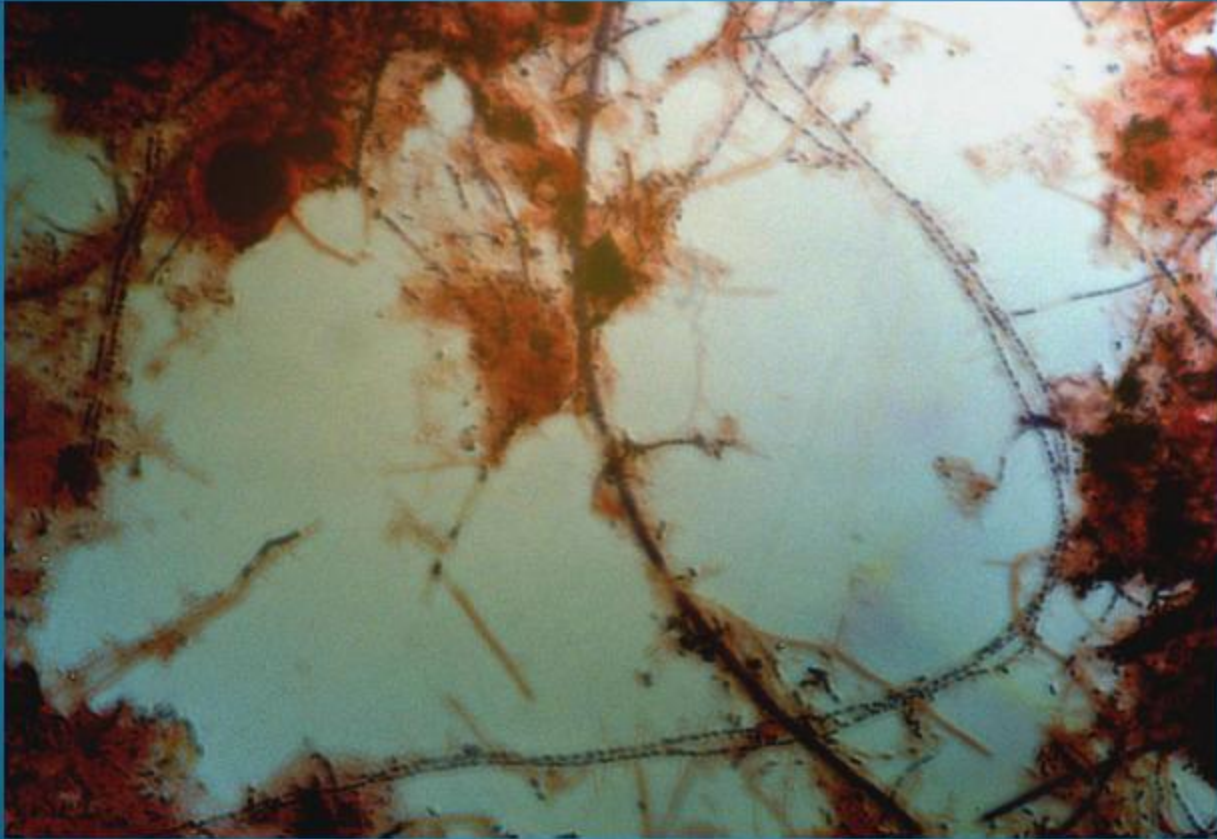


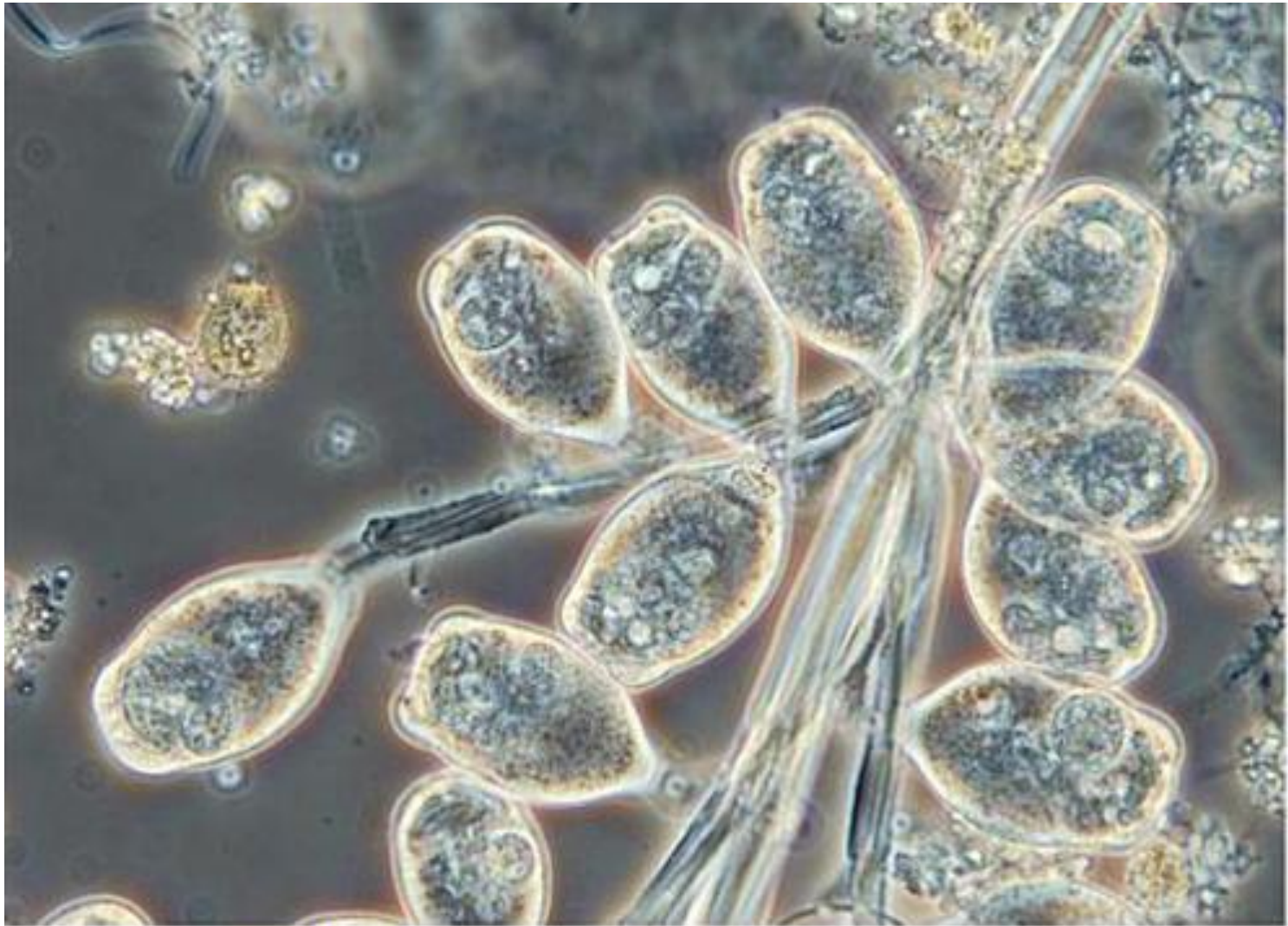
Figure 3-3 Detergents in high concentrations create problems to a wastewater treatment plant operator (photo: M. Henze)

Microthrix parvicella



Filaments 1851 and 0041





Colony of protozoa in an **activated sludge** ecosystem: (photo: D. Brdjanovic)