不同粒径的生物絮团氨氮处理能力和营养成分组成

张扬¹,杨逸尊¹,陈晓庆¹,谭洪新^{1,2,3},罗国芝^{1,2,3}

1. 上海海洋大学, 上海市水产养殖工程技术研究中心, 上海 201306;

2. 上海海洋大学,农业农村部淡水水产种质资源重点实验室,上海 201306;

3. 上海海洋大学,教育部水产科学国际级实验教学示范中心,上海 201306

摘要:使用悬浮式生物反应器(suspended growth reactor, SGRs)研究了生物絮团粒径对絮团的硝化氨氮能力和同化 氨氮能力的影响。硝化作用条件下,未分筛组、粒径大于等于 50 µm 的絮团组(≥50 µm 组)和粒径小于 50 µm 的絮 团组(<50 µm 组)总氨氮(total ammonia nitrogen, TAN)去除速率分别为(1.33±0.01) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)、(1.62±0.04) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)和(1.64±0.06) mg TAN/(g TSS·h);同化作用条件下,三组的 TAN 去除速率分别为(2.83±0.08) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)、(3.34±0.12) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)和(3.52±0.12) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)。≥50 µm 组与<50 µm 组的 TAN 去 除速率、亚硝态氮(NO₂-N)、硝态氮(NO₃-N)和总氮(total nitrogen, TN)的最终浓度差异均不显著(P>0.05)。检测了溶 解性有机碳(dissolved organic carbon, DOC)、粗蛋白(crude protein)、总脂肪(crude fat)、氨基酸(amino acid)、脂肪 酸(fatty acids)、粗灰分(crude ash)、碳氮比(carbon to nitrogen ratio, C/N)、挥发性悬浮固体(volatile suspended solids, VSS)和活性污泥比好氧速率(specific oxygen uptake rate, SOUR)等指标,比较结果表明,絮团粒径对硝化氨氮、同化 氨氮效率没有显著影响,对絮团的营养价值有显著影响。

关键词: 絮团粒径; 异养同化; 自养硝化过程; 营养成分 中图分类号: S917 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1005-8737-(2020)03-0295-12

生物絮凝技术是利用优势生长的异养细菌, 通过同化作用,将氨氮转化成有机氮,使水体中 一些有机颗粒结合起来形成一种可被鱼类摄食的 生物絮团。在生物絮凝养殖中,残饵、粪便中蛋 白质的分解和鱼类的排泄造成了氨氮的积累^[1]。氨 氮的积累会直接影响养殖动物的生长,降低其存 活率^[2]。通常情况下,水体中氮素的去除主要是通 过微生物的硝化作用和同化作用^[3-5]。生物絮团不 但包含浮游生物、细菌、原生动物,还包含各种 颗粒有机体等^[6],同时絮团的颗粒大小通常不固 定,随曝气的强度大小以及液体渗透压的不同而 不同^[7-8]。通常认为养殖系统中稳定的生物絮团大 小为 50~1000 μm^[9]。粒径<48 μm 的絮团占絮团总 质量的 44.8%, 48~100 μm 和>100 μm 的絮团分别 占絮团总质量的 26%和 29.2%, 粒径<48 μm 的絮 团占主导地位^[10]。

在絮凝养殖中,生物絮团的粒径与被摄食 率、消化率和营养价值有关^[11]。研究表明,絮团粒 径的大小可能会影响硝化作用和同化作用^[12-14]。 但是目前关于硝化作用的絮团尺寸的结果尚存在 争议。有些学者通过研究不同的曝气类型对生物 絮团处理水质的影响,提出生物絮团的尺寸较小 对硝化过程没有影响^[15];但是另一些学者指出较小 的絮团尺寸甚至对硝化过程有负面影响^[16]。目前, 已有研究对活性污泥粒径的研究较多,粒径不仅 影响活性污泥的稳定性^[17],脱氮性能^[18],甚至还 影响活性污泥内部微生物的种群分布^[19-20]。国内 对生物絮团粒径的相关研究还较少,对于不同粒

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作者简介:张扬(1995-),男,硕士研究生,从事零交换水养殖系统研究.E-mail:klyzhangyang@163.com

通信作者:罗国芝,教授,从事水产养殖用水重复利用研究. E-mail: gzhluo@shou.edu.cn

径的絮团的营养成分的研究较少,而对于不同粒 径的絮团在处理氨氮前后的营养成分变化上也鲜 有关注。本实验研究了粒径在50μm及以上和50μm 以下的絮团的氨氮处理和营养组成方面的差异,旨 在为生物絮团养殖的运行工况提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验地点及设施

实验在封闭实验室内进行,反应器为1L的 实验室标准锥形瓶。两台电磁式空气泵(功率80W, 森森集团股份有限公司)进行曝气,在塑料水箱 (长97 cm,宽75 cm,高65 cm)内用加热棒(功率 500 W,森森集团股份有限公司)水浴加热,温度 (24.5±1.3) ℃。

1.2 实验设计与管理

实验开始前 100 d,使用淡水培育絮团,盐度 保持在 2 以内,在 3 个 150 L 养殖桶中培育至成 熟。每个桶中投入 150 g 磨碎的罗非鱼饲料,初始 总悬浮固体颗粒物(total suspended solids, TSS)为 1000 mg/L。培养期间除了补充因蒸发而散失的水 分,不换水。设立未分筛组、≥50 μm 组和<50 μm 组。留在 300 目筛网上的为≥50 μm 絮团,<50 μm 絮团静置沉降撇去上清液以提高 TSS。将三组调 整到相同的 TSS 水平。

每组 6 个锥形瓶, 只有后 3 个锥形瓶加入碳 源。未分筛组加入 1 L 原絮团, 为了模拟养殖过 程中较高的氨氮浓度, 以及保证实验周期, 按 10 mg/L 的浓度加入氯化铵晶体(66 mg)(所有组的氯 化铵浓度相同)(国药集团化学试剂有限公司, 分 析纯), 按 C/N 比为 20 加入碳源(416 mg)(所有组 的 C/N 相同)(一水葡萄糖, C₆H₁₂O₆·H₂O, 纯度≥ 99%, 含 C 量 36.0%, 西王药业有限公司生产); ≥50 μ m组和<50 μ m组加入 500 mL 实验水体, 加 入氯化铵晶体(33 mg), 加入碳源(208 mg)。

1.3 样品的采集

实验前测定活性污泥比好氧速率(specific oxygen uptake rate, SOUR)、TSS等指标。实验开始后,亚硝态氮(NO₂-N)、硝态氮(NO₃-N)和总氨 氮(total ammonia nitrogen, TAN)隔1h测一次,总氮(total nitrogen, TN)隔2h测一次。检测实验前

后的总脂肪、粗灰分、粗蛋白、脂肪酸、溶解性 有机碳(dissolved organic carbon, DOC)、水解氨基 酸和碳氮比。

1.4 水质指标测试方法

直接取实验水体测 TN(碱性过硫酸钾消解紫 外分光光度法), 0.22 μm 针头滤器(Collins MCE, 上海)过滤后测 TAN(水杨酸钠法)、NO₂-N(萘乙二 胺分光光度法)和 NO₃-N(硫酸肼还原法), 测定方 法按照《水和废水监测分析方法》(第4版)(2002 年)^[21]进行, TN 使用紫外可见分光光度计(上海 尤尼柯仪器有限公司, UV-2600型)测定, TAN、 NO₂-N 和 NO₃-N 使用全自动间断化学分析仪 (DeChem-Tech, 德国, Cleverchem 380 型)检测。

1.5 絮团指标测试方法

TSS 测量方法为称重法^[21], VSS 的测定参考 张晓娜^[22], SOUR 参考郝晓地等^[23]。粗灰分采用 现行国家标准 GB/T 6438-2007, 等同国际标准 ISO 5984:2002 ^[24-26]。粗蛋白和 C/N 比采用元素分 析仪(Elmenter Vario Max, 德国)测定其氮元素含 量^[27], 氮换算成蛋白质的平均系数为 6.25^[28]。DOC 使用多功能 C/N 分析仪(Multi N/C 2100, 德国)测 定。总脂肪的测定采用氯仿–甲醇法^[29]。参照 Griffiths 等^[30]的方法, 脂肪酸组成测定采用直接 甲酯化法。水解氨基酸测定参照 GB/T 5009.124– 2003^[31], 上机测定(日立, L-8800, 氨基酸分析仪)。

1.6 氨氮去除效率和氨氮去除速率计算公式

NH₄-N 去除效率计算公式:

 $R = 100\% \times (C_i - C_e)/C_i$

式中: *R*—NH₄⁺-N 的去除效率,%;*C*_i—初始的 NH₄⁺-N 质量浓度, mg/L; *C*_e—终末的 NH₄⁺-N 质量 浓度, mg/L。

NH₄⁺-N 去除速率计算公式:

$S = (C_i - C_e)/(T \times t)$

式中: *S*—NH₄⁺-N 的去除速率, mg TAN/g TSS·h; *C*_i—初始的 NH₄⁺-N 质量浓度, mg/L; *C*_e—终末的 NH₄⁺-N 质量浓度, mg/L; *T*—絮团的 TSS 浓度, mg/L; *t*—氨氮变化的时间, h。

1.7 数据统计分析

实验数据采用 Excel 软件进行结果统计,由 Origin、Adobe Illustrator 软件进行相关图表的绘 制。实验数值用平均值±标准差(x±SD)形式表示, 采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件对数据进行 ANOVA 单 因素方差分析, P<0.05 为差异性显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 实验期间的水质变化

不同组间的水质指标没有显著差异(表 1)。未 分筛组、≥50 µm 组和<50 µm 组的 SOUR 分别为 (5.798±0.56) mg(O₂)/(g MLSS·h)、(3.721±0.42) mg(O₂)/(g MLSS·h)和(7.597±0.75) mg(O₂)/(g MLSS·h),三组间差异显著(P<0.05)。

TAN 变化趋势如图 1a 所示。硝化作用条件下, 三组的氨氮去除效率分别达到 93.08%、96.78%和 98.53%;同化条件下达到 96.38%、93.58%和 98.30%。硝化作用条件下,三组的 TAN 去除速率 分别为(1.332±0.013) mg TAN/(g TSS·h), (1.615± 0.044) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)和(1.640±0.059) mg TAN/(g TSS·h);同化条件下,TAN 去除速率分别为 (2.827±0.081) mg TAN/(g TSS·h), (3.339±0.121) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)和(3.519±0.120) mg TAN/(g TSS·h)。 两种条件下,>50 μm 组和<50 μm 组的 TAN 去除 速率均没有显著差异(P>0.05),未分筛组与另外 两组有显著差异(P<0.05)。

硝化作用条件下, >50 μm 组和<50 μm 组 NO₂-N 顶峰浓度为(3.240±0.517) mg/L 和(2.540± 1.101) mg/L; 同化作用条件下, 三组的顶峰的浓 度分别为(2.383±0.102) mg/L、(1.903±0.293) mg/L 和(2.000±0.329) mg/L, 三组间差异不显著(P> 0.05)(图 1b)。

硝化作用条件下,>50 µm 组和<50 µm 组在实

	treatment groups before the beginning of the experiment
Tab. 1 T	The average, minimum and maximum of each water quality index in the six
表 1	实验开始前 6 个处理组中各水质指标的平均值、最小值和最大值

 $n=3; \overline{x} \pm SD$

			处理组 trea	tment group		
水质指标 water quality index	未分筛絮团硝化 条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	未分筛絮团同化 条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	>50 µm 絮团硝化条件下 nitrification of >50 µm flocs	>50 μm 絮团同化条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	<50 µm 絮团硝化条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	<50 µm 絮团同化条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs
DO/(ma/I)	$8.21{\pm}0.23$ ^a	8.18±0.21ª	8.38±0.24 ^a	8.32±0.14 ª	$8.11{\pm}0.18$ ^a	8.33±0.15 ^a
DO/(mg/L)	7.98, 8.44	7.97, 8.39	8.14, 8.63	8.18, 8.46	7.93, 8.29	8.18, 8.48
т 汨 庄 /ᅇ	25.0±0.50 ª	25.0±0.50 ª	23.9±0.30 ª	24.0±0.30 ª	25.1±0.20 ª	$23.8{\pm}0.33$ a
1 価度/し	24.5, 25.5	24.5, 25.5	23.6, 24.2	23.7, 24.3	24.9, 25.3	23.2, 24.6
TAN/(8.38±0.16 ª	8.29±0.23 ª	8.70±0.17 ^a	7.90±0.31 ª	$8.48{\pm}0.31^{a}$	8.08±0.28 ª
TAN/(mg/L)	8.17, 8.57	8.00, 8.57	8.48, 8.89	7.48, 8.19	8.06, 8.79	7.69, 8.29
$MO^{-} M/(m - /L)$	$0.56{\pm}0.03^{a}$	$0.56{\pm}0.01^{a}$	0.76±0.08 ^a	$0.84{\pm}0.01^{a}$	0.35±0.02 ª	$0.50{\pm}0.05^{a}$
$NO_2-N/(mg/L)$	0.52, 0.59	0.03, 1.07	0.65, 0.83	0.73, 0.92	0.32, 0.38	0.57, 0.44
$MO^{-} M/(max/L)$	$5.16{\pm}0.28^{a}$	$5.61{\pm}0.65^{a}$	$6.42{\pm}0.59^{a}$	$6.24{\pm}0.46^{a}$	$4.57{\pm}0.18^{a}$	6.54±1.16 ^a
$NO_3-N/(IIIg/L)$	4.84, 5.52	4.99, 6.50	5.88, 7.23	5.67, 6.80	4.43, 4.82	5.03, 7.84
TNI/(m - II)	$488.75{\pm}11.15^{a}$	$501.33{\pm}18.48^{a}$	$507.58{\pm}28.37^{a}$	$522.42{\pm}12.26^{a}$	$485.00{\pm}10.99^{a}$	$500.67{\pm}14.06^{a}$
I N/(mg/L)	480.25, 504.50	476.25, 520.25	467.50, 529.00	513.25, 539.75	474.75, 500.25	487.00, 520.00
	72.6±0.5 ^a	$72.4{\pm}0.4^{a}$	$72.2{\pm}0.5^{a}$	72.5±0.3 ª	$72.8{\pm}0.6^{a}$	$72.9{\pm}0.7^{a}$
DOC/(mg/L)	72.0, 73.9	72.9, 72.6	71.1, 72.7	72.5, 72.8	72.2, 73.7	72.5, 73.0
	586±23ª	578±26 ^a	590±32 ª	585±37 ª	574±35 ª	580±31 ª
TSS/(mg/L)	560, 609	550, 604	558, 612	546, 622	537, 608	559, 601
VCC/(/L)	416.45±21.35 ^a	410.76±23.55ª	422.33±35.66ª	418.76±41.85 ^a	397.51±24.41 ^a	$401.67{\pm}24.67^{a}$
VSS/(mg/L)	396.10, 430.81	387.21, 430.31	396.72, 452.11	476.77, 446.90	375.67, 425.71	390.24, 421.66

注:同行数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P < 0.05).



图 1 三组 TAN、NO₂⁻N、NO₃⁻N和 TN 连续变化动态图 Fig. 1 Dynamic diagram of continuous changes of total ammonia nitrogen (TAN), nitrite nitrogen (NO₂⁻N), nitrate nitrogen (NO₃⁻N) and total nitrogen (TN) of the 3 different groups

验结束时的 NO₃-N 浓度为(23.110±4.074) mg/L 和 (20.290±5.582) mg/L;同化作用条件下,三组在实 验结束时的 NO₃-N 浓度分别为(12.930±0.560) mg/L、(12.063±3.472) mg/L、(14.370±3.264) mg/L,三组 间差异不显著(*P*>0.05)(图 1c)。

实验结束后,所有组的 TN 浓度均没有显著 差异(P>0.05)(图 1d)。

2.2 絮团组分指标

>50 μm组的C/N分别与另外两组有显著差异 (P<0.05),未分筛组和<50 μm 组没有显著差异 (P>0.05);<50 μm组粗蛋白含量显著多于另外两组 (P<0.05)(表 2)。实验后的C/N和粗蛋白含量如表 3 所示。>50 μm组 DOC 显著高于另外两组(P<0.05) (表 4)。硝化作用条件下的粗灰分含量显著高于同 化作用条件下(P<0.05)(表 5)。

2.3 絮团的水解氨基酸含量

实验前 17 种氨基酸含量如表 6 所示。未分筛 组中,Asp、Thr、Ser、Glu、Gly、Cys、Val、Ile、Leu、 Phe、His、Lys、Arg、Pro 和 Try 含量差异显著(P<0.05), Ala 和 Met 含量差异不显著(P>0.05)(表 7)。>50 μm 组与未分筛组相似,只有 Met 含量差异不显著 (P>0.05)。硝化作用条件下,<50 μm 组中大部分水 解氨基酸浓度均要高于同化作用条件下的处理组, 只有 Met 和 Try 含量差异不显著(P>0.05)。

2.4 絮团的脂肪酸与总脂肪含量

实验前所有实验组的总脂肪含量均没有显著 差异(P>0.05)(表 8);实验结束后,未分筛组内没 有显著差异(P>0.05),>50 μm 组和<50 μm 组内和 组间均没有显著差异(P>0.05)(表 9)。脂肪酸含量 的测定结果如表 10 和表 11 所示。

表 2 实验开始前絮团的碳氮比和粗蛋白含量 Tab. 2 The C/N ratio and crude protein content of flocs before the experiment

 $n=3; \overline{x} \pm SD$

协理组 treatment aroun	絮团指标 flocs index		
处理组 treatment group —	C/N	粗蛋白/% crude protein	
未分筛硝化作用条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	5.15±0.11ª	$34.04{\pm}4.33^{b}$	
未分筛同化作用条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	$5.29{\pm}0.15^{a}$	35.12 ± 3.96^{b}	
>50 μm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 μm flocs	$5.39{\pm}0.16^{b}$	32.99±4.12 ^b	
>50 μm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	5.45 ± 0.12^{b}	33.21 ± 3.30^{b}	
<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	$4.99{\pm}0.17^{a}$	38.23 ± 4.45^{a}	
<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs	$5.08{\pm}0.16^{a}$	$37.02{\pm}4.17^{a}$	

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same column indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

表 3 实验结束后絮团的碳氮比和粗蛋白含量 Tab. 3 The C/N ratio and crude protein content of flocs at the end of the experiment

 $n=3; \overline{x} \pm SD$

协理组 treatment group	絮团指标 flocs index		
处理组 treatment group	C/N	粗蛋白/% crude protein	
未分筛硝化作用条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	$4.68{\pm}0.15^{\circ}$	40.98±2.33ª	
未分筛同化作用条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	4.95 ± 0.11^{b}	41.28±4.13ª	
>50 μm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 μm flocs	4.96 ± 0.12^{b}	40.81±2.05ª	
>50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 µm flocs	$5.12{\pm}0.14^{a}$	41.56±3.45 ^a	
<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	$4.57{\pm}0.09^{\circ}$	41.87±3.66 ^a	
<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs	$5.01{\pm}0.08^{a}$	42.76±3.47ª	

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same column indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

表 4 实验结束后絮团的 DOC 浓度 Tab. 4 The DOC concentration of flocs at the end of the experiment

 $n=3; \overline{x} \pm SD$

处理组 treatment group	DOC/(mg/L)
未分筛硝化作用条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	147.60±14.17 ^b
未分筛同化作用条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	146.43±4.34 ^b
>50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 µm flocs	198.40±28.10ª
>50 μm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	227.43±23.83ª
<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	156.73 ± 26.27^{b}
<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs	131.00±13.81 ^b

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same column indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

表 5 实验开始前后粗灰分含量

Tab. 5 The crude ash content before the experiment and at the end of the experiment

%; n=3; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

你理想 treatment group	实验开始前 before the experiment	实验结束后 the end of the experiment
处理组 treatment group	粗灰分 crude ash	粗灰分 crude ash
未分筛硝化作用条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	34.15±4.77 ^a	31.00±2.33ª
未分筛同化作用条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	$30.12 \pm .5.12^{a}$	26.72±5.13 ^b
>50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 µm flocs	28.30 ± 4.75^{a}	27.65 ± 3.89^{b}
>50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 µm flocs	30.21 ± 2.30^{a}	24.60 ± 4.45^{b}
<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	30.60 ± 4.45^{a}	30.55 ± 3.16^{a}
<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs	$31.02{\pm}4.17^{a}$	24.20 ± 4.11^{b}

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same column indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

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表 6 实验前 17 种氨基酸含量 Tab. 6 The contents of 17 kinds of amino acids before the experiment

mg; n=3; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

mg; n=3; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

	处理组 treatment group					
氨基酸	未分筛硝化作用	未分筛同化作用	>50 µm	>50 µm	<50 µm	<50 µm
amino acid	条件下 nitrification	条件下 assimilation	硝化作用条件下	同化作用条件下	硝化作用条件下	同化作用条件下
	of flocs without	of flocs without	nitrification of	assimilation of	nitrification of	assimilation of
-	screening	screening	>50 µm flocs	$>50 \ \mu m$ flocs	<50 µm flocs	<50 µm flocs
Asp	1.45 ± 0.11^{b}	1.43 ± 0.15^{b}	1.48 ± 0.11^{b}	$1.46{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$1.95{\pm}0.22^{a}$	$1.90{\pm}0.27^{a}$
Thr	$0.70{\pm}0.12^{b}$	$0.68{\pm}0.11^{b}$	$0.72{\pm}0.15^{b}$	$0.70{\pm}0.16^{b}$	$0.91{\pm}0.19^{a}$	$0.95{\pm}0.21^{a}$
Ser	$0.54{\pm}0.09^{\text{b}}$	$0.55{\pm}0.08^{\text{b}}$	$0.54{\pm}0.09^{b}$	$0.53{\pm}0.11^{b}$	$0.68{\pm}0.10^{a}$	$0.71{\pm}0.12^{a}$
Glu	$1.49{\pm}0.08^{\circ}$	$1.45{\pm}0.10^{\circ}$	1.63 ± 0.11^{b}	$1.60{\pm}0.15^{b}$	$2.09{\pm}0.25^{a}$	$2.13{\pm}0.20^{a}$
Gly	$0.95{\pm}0.07^{b}$	$0.92{\pm}0.06^{b}$	$0.89{\pm}0.06^{\circ}$	0.85±0.13°	$1.14{\pm}0.12^{a}$	$1.10{\pm}0.16^{a}$
Ala	$1.05{\pm}0.15^{\circ}$	$1.07{\pm}0.14^{\circ}$	1.11 ± 0.16^{b}	1.15 ± 0.12^{b}	$1.30{\pm}0.15^{a}$	$1.33{\pm}0.12^{a}$
Cys	$0.09{\pm}0.02^{a}$	$0.07{\pm}0.03^{a}$	$0.06{\pm}0.01^{b}$	$0.05{\pm}0.01^{b}$	$0.04{\pm}0.02^{b}$	$0.05{\pm}0.01^{b}$
Val	0.77±0.11°	$0.75{\pm}0.10^{\circ}$	$0.84{\pm}0.10^{b}$	$0.82{\pm}0.16^{b}$	$1.02{\pm}0.08^{a}$	$1.05{\pm}0.06^{a}$
Met	$0.02{\pm}0.01^{\circ}$	$0.01{\pm}0.01^{\circ}$	$0.13{\pm}0.02^{b}$	$0.15{\pm}0.01^{b}$	$0.16{\pm}0.02^{a}$	$0.17{\pm}0.01^{a}$
Ile	$0.47{\pm}0.07^{\circ}$	$0.49{\pm}0.08^{\circ}$	$0.50{\pm}0.09^{b}$	$0.52{\pm}0.13^{b}$	$0.65{\pm}0.12^{a}$	$0.60{\pm}0.23^{a}$
Leu	$0.87{\pm}0.13^{b}$	$0.85{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$0.91{\pm}0.18^{b}$	$0.88{\pm}0.21^{b}$	$1.15{\pm}0.19^{a}$	$1.19{\pm}0.21^{a}$
Tyr	$0.36{\pm}0.09^{\text{b}}$	$0.35{\pm}0.08^{b}$	$0.36{\pm}0.09^{b}$	$0.34{\pm}0.11^{b}$	$0.52{\pm}0.11^{a}$	$0.50{\pm}0.13^{a}$
Phe	$0.58{\pm}0.11^{\circ}$	$0.55{\pm}0.09^{\circ}$	$0.61{\pm}0.07^{b}$	$0.65 {\pm} 0.12^{b}$	$0.85{\pm}0.12^{a}$	$0.89{\pm}0.15^{a}$
His	$0.85{\pm}0.17^{b}$	$0.87{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$0.89{\pm}0.11^{b}$	$0.91{\pm}0.10^{\rm b}$	$1.27{\pm}0.18^{a}$	$1.22{\pm}0.20^{a}$
Lys	$0.49{\pm}0.07^{\circ}$	$0.51{\pm}0.12^{\circ}$	$0.57{\pm}0.10^{b}$	$0.59{\pm}0.11^{b}$	$0.71{\pm}0.17^{a}$	$0.75{\pm}0.16^{a}$
Arg	$0.53{\pm}0.12^{\circ}$	$0.50{\pm}0.15^{\circ}$	$0.62{\pm}0.11^{b}$	$0.59{\pm}0.15^{b}$	$0.77{\pm}0.23^{a}$	$0.79{\pm}0.21^{a}$
Pro	$0.56{\pm}0.15^{b}$	$0.59{\pm}0.17^{b}$	$0.57{\pm}0.12^{b}$	$0.59{\pm}0.14^{b}$	$0.70{\pm}0.17^{a}$	$0.74{\pm}0.13^{a}$

注: 同行数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P < 0.05).

表 7 实验后 17 种氨基酸含量 Tab. 7 The contents of 17 kinds of amino acids after the experiment

处理组 treatment group 未分筛硝化作用 未分筛同化作用 >50 µm >50 µm <50 µm <50 µm 氨基酸 条件下 nitrification 硝化作用条件下 同化作用条件下 硝化作用条件下 同化作用条件下 条件下 assimilation amino acid of flocs without of flocs without nitrification of >50 assimilation of nitrification of assimilation of µm flocs $>50 \ \mu m$ flocs <50 µm flocs <50 µm flocs screening screening 1.51±0.21^b 0.46 ± 0.21^{aa} 0.32±0.12^{bb} 0.07±0.02^{cc} 2.05±0.24ª $0.63 \pm 0.16^{\circ}$ Asp $0.79{\pm}0.14^{\text{b}}$ $0.21{\pm}0.06^{\text{bb}}$ Thr $0.99{\pm}0.15^{a}$ $0.37{\pm}0.04^{\circ}$ $0.27{\pm}0.05^{aa}$ $0.13{\pm}0.03^{\rm cc}$ $0.16{\pm}0.03^{\text{bb}}$ Ser $0.76{\pm}0.12^{a}$ 0.59±0.11^b $0.28{\pm}0.09^{\circ}$ $0.20{\pm}0.07^{aa}$ $0.10{\pm}0.02^{cc}$ $0.43{\pm}0.08^{\text{bb}}$ Glu 2.11 ± 0.27^{a} 1.80±0.22^b 0.92±0.15° $0.77{\pm}0.14^{aa}$ 0.24 ± 0.07^{cc} Gly 1.26±0.21ª 1.00±0.25^b $0.46{\pm}0.11^{\circ}$ $0.33{\pm}0.04^{aa}$ $0.25{\pm}0.07^{bb}$ $0.16{\pm}0.07^{cc}$ Ala 1.57±0.17^a $1.58{\pm}0.21^{a}$ 0.62 ± 0.08^{b} $0.51 \pm 0.15^{\circ}$ $0.30{\pm}0.13^{\text{aa}}$ $0.23{\pm}0.11^{bb}$ Cys $0.17{\pm}0.02^{a}$ 0.09 ± 0.04^{b} 0.09 ± 0.01^{b} $0.03{\pm}0.01^{\circ}$ $0.03{\pm}0.02^{\circ}$ $0.16{\pm}0.06^{a}$ Val 1.19±0.17^a 0.95 ± 0.19^{b} $0.44{\pm}0.12^{\text{c}}$ $0.34{\pm}0.06^{aa}$ 0.23±0.10^{bb} $0.14{\pm}0.03^{\rm cc}$ Met $0.10{\pm}0.03^{a}$ $0.10{\pm}0.03^{\text{a}}$ 0.05 ± 0.02^{b} 0.04 ± 0.01^{b} $0.01{\pm}0.01^{\circ}$ $0.01{\pm}0.01^{\circ}$ Ile $0.75{\pm}0.11^{a}$ 0.55±0.12^b $0.27{\pm}0.04^{\rm c}$ $0.22{\pm}0.03^{aa}$ 0.14 ± 0.04^{bb} $0.11{\pm}0.02^{\rm cc}$ 1.33±0.23ª 1.03 ± 0.20^{b} $0.50{\pm}0.12^{\rm c}$ $0.37{\pm}0.07^{aa}$ 0.25±0.06^{bb} $0.15 {\pm} 0.04^{cc}$ Leu 0.44 ± 0.13^{b} $0.22{\pm}0.02^{\circ}$ $0.15{\pm}0.04^{aa}$ 0.12 ± 0.07^{bb} 0.10 ± 0.03^{bb} Tyr $0.50{\pm}0.14^{a}$ $0.36{\pm}0.07^{\circ}$ $0.26{\pm}0.07^{aa}$ $0.21{\pm}0.05^{\text{bb}}$ $0.15 {\pm} 0.08^{\rm cc}$ Phe $0.95{\pm}0.16^{a}$ 0.71 ± 0.16^{b} His $1.22{\pm}0.09^{a}$ $0.41{\pm}0.04^{\text{b}}$ $0.23{\pm}0.04^{\circ}$ $0.09{\pm}0.01^{aa}$ $0.15{\pm}0.03^{\text{bb}}$ $0.03 {\pm} 0.01^{\rm cc}$ Lys $0.72{\pm}0.12^{a}$ $0.51{\pm}0.09^{b}$ $0.25{\pm}0.10^{\circ}$ $0.17{\pm}0.04^{aa}$ $0.13{\pm}0.02^{\text{bb}}$ $0.07 {\pm} 0.02^{\rm cc}$ $0.81{\pm}0.21^{a}$ $0.65{\pm}0.08^{b}$ $0.29{\pm}0.03^{\circ}$ $0.23{\pm}0.05^{aa}$ $0.12{\pm}0.01^{\text{bb}}$ $0.09 {\pm} 0.01^{cc}$ Arg Pro $0.84{\pm}0.15^{\rm a}$ $0.61{\pm}0.14^{\text{b}}$ $0.26{\pm}0.05^{\circ}$ $0.20{\pm}0.03^{aa}$ $0.01{\pm}0.01^{\rm cc}$ $0.04{\pm}0.01^{bb}$

注:同行数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

表 8 实验开始前絮团总脂肪含量

Tab. 8 The total fat content of flocs before the experiment %; n=3; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

	, ,
处理组 treatment group	总脂肪 total crude fat
未分筛硝化作用条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	$2.92{\pm}0.17^{a}$
未分筛同化作用条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	2.91±0.23ª
>50 μm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 μm flocs	$2.94{\pm}0.27^{a}$
>50 μm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	2.89±0.17 ^a
<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	$2.44{\pm}0.23^{b}$
<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs	2.50±0.20 ^b

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

表 9 实验结束后絮团总脂肪含量 Tab. 9 The total fat content of flocs after the experiment

 $\%; n=3; \overline{x} \pm SD$

处理组 treatment group	总脂肪 total crude fat
未分筛硝化作用条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	2.21±0.13ª
未分筛同化作用条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	$1.68 {\pm} 0.10^{b}$
>50 μm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 μm flocs	1.23±0.25 ^b
>50 μm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	$1.47{\pm}0.25^{b}$
<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	1.34±0.21 ^b
<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs	0.99±0.25°

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

	表 10	实验前絮团脂肪酸含量
Tab. 10	The contents	of flocs fatty acids before the experiment

%; n=3; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

	处理组 treatment group					
脂肪酸 fatty acid	未分筛硝化作用 条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	未分筛同化作用 条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	>50 μm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 μm flocs	>50 μm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs
C14:0	_	_	$2.45{\pm}0.51^{a}$	$2.58{\pm}0.44^{a}$	$2.13{\pm}0.32^{b}$	$1.98{\pm}0.37^{b}$
C15:0	_	_	$5.04{\pm}1.15^{b}$	$4.85{\pm}1.26^{b}$	$8.57{\pm}2.19^{a}$	$8.94{\pm}1.21^{\texttt{a}}$
C16:0	33.38±3.12ª	32.09±4.11ª	$23.43{\pm}2.09^{\text{b}}$	$21.81{\pm}2.11^{b}$	$22.50{\pm}3.10^{b}$	$21.70{\pm}2.44^{b}$
C16:1n7	_	_	$6.57{\pm}1.11^{a}$	$7.90{\pm}2.15^{a}$	$7.76{\pm}1.25^{a}$	$8.06{\pm}2.36^{a}$
C17:0	_	_	_	_	5.82±2.12 ^a	$6.64{\pm}1.77^{a}$
C18:0	16.80±3.17ª	$18.56{\pm}4.21^{a}$	$10.86{\pm}1.16^{b}$	11.22 ± 2.12^{b}	$11.90{\pm}1.15^{b}$	10.31 ± 2.12^{b}
C18:1n9t	16.28 ± 3.02^{a}	$17.91{\pm}3.41^{a}$	$13.51{\pm}2.10^{b}$	14.06 ± 3.16^{b}	10.83±2.48°	11.12±2.36°
C18:1n9c	22.75 ± 2.17^{b}	$21.70{\pm}3.19^{b}$	$23.55{\pm}4.12^{ab}$	$25.38{\pm}4.71^{a}$	$24.42{\pm}4.02^{\mathtt{a}}$	25.19±3.11ª
C18:2n6c	$10.78{\pm}1.11^{a}$	$9.75{\pm}1.24^{a}$	$8.22{\pm}1.09^{\mathrm{b}}$	$7.45{\pm}1.13^{\rm b}$	6.07±1.12°	6.01±1.23°
C20:4n6	_	_	$6.36{\pm}0.18^{a}$	$4.74{\pm}0.21^{a}$	_	_

注:同行数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

3 讨论

3.1 不同絮团粒径对氮素转化的影响

硝化作用条件下,>50 μm 组和<50 μm 组在氮 素转化上差异不显著。此结果与 Carvalho 等^[32] 和 Vlaeminck 等^[14]不同,由于氨氧化细菌(AOB) 和亚硝酸盐氧化细菌(NOB)分布不均匀,较小的 絮团粒径会阻碍硝化反应。Lara 等^[15]的研究表明, 随着絮团粒径的减小,硝化反应会被抑制甚至停止,造成氨氮的积累,认为较小的粒径不利于硝化细菌菌落的形成,进而影响硝化作用,但是Lara等^[15]结论的准确性有待进一步证实,因为该研究中使用的絮团可能并未完全成熟,而本研究的絮团是经过长期培养的,没有出现氨氮的积累,而且硝化反应也没有被抑制。硝化作用又与硝化细菌在絮团中的分布有关,硝化细菌在絮团中按

表 11 实验后絮团脂肪酸含量 Tab. 11 The contents of flocs fatty acids after the experiment

%; n=3; $\overline{x} \pm SD$

	处理组 treatment group					
脂肪酸 fatty acid	未分筛硝化作用 条件下 nitrification of flocs without screening	未分筛同化作用 条件下 assimilation of flocs without screening	>50 μm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of >50 μm flocs	>50 μm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of >50 μm flocs	<50 µm 硝化作用条件下 nitrification of <50 µm flocs	<50 µm 同化作用条件下 assimilation of <50 µm flocs
C14:0	-	_	$2.94{\pm}0.51^{\text{a}}$	3.50±1.21ª	_	_
C15:0	_	_	$6.30{\pm}1.10^{a}$	$4.30{\pm}1.26^{\text{b}}$	_	_
C16:0	$32.54{\pm}2.01^{b}$	$32.88 {\pm} 3.22^{b}$	26.57±4.12°	29.94±5.23°	$34.06{\pm}3.02^{a}$	35.98±4.41ª
C16:1n7	_	_	$4.91{\pm}0.79^{a}$	5.74±1.13ª	_	_
C17:0	_	_	_	_	_	_
C18:0	21.02±3.19ª	$16.42{\pm}2.78^{\circ}$	$13.28{\pm}1.09^{aa}$	$13.67{\pm}1.31^{aa}$	$18.24{\pm}2.17^{b}$	$20.76{\pm}2.12^{a}$
C18:1n9t	16.25±2.11ªa	14.14±2.09°	$13.09{\pm}1.67^{aa}$	$15.18{\pm}2.29^{b}$	$14.96{\pm}2.42^{b}$	$12.80{\pm}1.35^{aa}$
C18:1n9c	21.24±3.17ª	$10.80{\pm}1.24^{\circ}$	18.79 ± 3.11^{b}	22.20±4.22ª	19.93±2.38 ^a c	$22.82{\pm}4.34^{a}$
C18:2n6c	$8.95{\pm}1.32^{\circ}$	25.75±4.65ª	11.99±2.11 ^b	$0.72{\pm}0.15^{aa}$	12.81 ± 2.43^{b}	7.64±1.27°
C20:4n6	_	_	$2.12{\pm}0.52^{b}$	$4.75{\pm}1.44^{a}$	_	_

注: 同行数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异(P<0.05).

Note: Different superscripts of the same row indicate significant differences between groups (P<0.05).

照溶解氧的梯度分布的。本研究结果可以解释为 不同粒径的絮团可能在硝化细菌分布上没有显著 差异,硝化细菌与环境或者其他微生物群落相互 作用的方式上可能也没有差异。

同化作用条件下, ≥50 μm 组和<50 μm 组在 氮素转化上差异不显著,与 Carvalho 等^[32]和 Hong 等^[33]得出的结论相同,此现象可解释为碳 源的加入使异养细菌快速生长,弥补了不同粒径 絮团在细菌分布上的不均匀。经对比,本实验同 化作用条件下没出现明显的 NO₂-N 积累,可能是 因为添加的氮源较少。

在本研究中, 絮团粒径对硝化反应和同化反 应没有显著影响。但是未分筛组的氮素转化能力 与另外两组有较明显区别, 猜测分筛可能对絮团 产生了影响, 魏燕杰^[34]指出分筛增强了生物絮团 中的微生物活性, 并提高了絮团的沉降性。

3.2 不同粒径对絮团营养指标的影响

絮团的粗蛋白含量一般在 38.5%~57.4%, 粗脂 肪在 20%~35%, 灰分<20%, 能量在 20~25 kJ/g^[14]。 本研究结果表明, <50 μm 组的粗蛋白含量显著高 于≥50 μm 组。此结果与 Ekasari 等^[10, 35]两次实验 的研究结论不同, ≥50 μm 组的粗蛋白含量显著 高于<50 μm 组的粗蛋白含量显 聚合物(EPS)的分解可能是造成粗蛋白显著差异 的原因^[36],且粗蛋白含量与培养絮团所用的原料 有关^[37-38]。<50 μm 组的所有氨基酸含量均显著高 于≥50 μm 组,此结果与 Ekasari 等^[10]的研究结果 类似,都缺乏蛋氨酸,但是本实验富含的氨基酸 种类相对更多一些,推测原因很可能是用来培育 絮团的原料不同,也可能是优势微生物群落存在 差异。粗灰分含量在 28.30%~34.15%,这与 Tacon 等^[39]使用不同底物培养絮团投喂南美白对虾 (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)的结果,Azim 等^[40]的结果 和 Ju 等^[41]的结果基本一致。Crab 等^[40]的结果 和 Ju 等^[41]的结果基本一致。Crab 等^[40]的结果 和 ht草芽孢杆菌的絮团粗灰分显著高于未接种。 Tacon 等^[39]指出,生物絮团中较高的粗灰分含量 与不溶性氧化物和混合硅酸盐的存在有关。

结果表明, <50 µm 组的总脂肪含量显著少于 ≥50 µm 组, 与 Ekasari 等^[10, 35]两次实验的研究结 果相同, Wilén 等^[36]指出 EPS 的分解也会影响总 脂肪的含量。对比粗蛋白的结果,可以发现 EPS 并不是唯一影响粗蛋白和总脂肪含量的因素,还 应该与优势菌属有关。Azim 等^[43]指出絮团粗脂肪 含量为 3.23%, n-3 PUFA 含量只占脂肪总量的 1.38%, n-6 PUFA 为 25.81%。本研究结果表明, 不 同粒径的絮团在部分脂肪酸含量上存在显著差异, Kaneda^[44]将此现象解释为絮团的脂肪酸含量受细 菌生长阶段、底物供应(短链脂肪酸)和去饱和酶 的影响。Moi 等^[45]的研究表明细菌中不饱和脂肪 酸的比例与温度有关,低温会刺激更高的不饱和 脂肪酸的产生。粒径不同可能影响了絮团内微生 物群落的组成,Abd Elrazak等^[46]、Kurihara等^[47] 和 Petrie 等^[48]的研究表明生物絮团中脂肪酸含量 和种类受絮团中微生物的组成和生长状态的影响。

Burford 等^[49]和 Kuhn 等^[50]指出生物絮团的营 养成分的种类和含量与其微生物种类和胞外聚合 酶有关。絮团粒径会影响生物絮团的营养价值, 可能对微生物群落组成影响较大, Ju 等^[51]的研究 表明生物絮团中的优势微生物群落(如叶绿素、硅 藻或细菌)的不同会导致生物絮团的粗蛋白、粗脂 肪和粗灰分等含量的差异。

3.3 硝化作用条件下和同化作用条件下对不同 粒径的絮团的营养指标的影响

不同条件对不同粒径的絮团的粗蛋白含量没 有显著影响,这个结果与程丽妹等^[52]的研究结果较 为相似,可能因为絮团的培养过程较为相近。Yan 等^[53]指出生物絮团中的EPS可以吸附水中较多的 无机氮,由于采用元素分析仪来测定氮素含量, 不排除可能将EPS吸附的无机氮也换算成了粗蛋 白含量。

两种处理条件下,不同粒径的絮团氨基酸含 量都出现了下降,此结果与 Schneider 等^[54]和李 莉等^[55]得出的在养殖废水中异养细菌生物量的 增加能提高蛋白保留量和减少营养物质流失的结 论并不相符。推测原因可能是本实验结束后游离 细菌的含量增加,带走了絮团中的氨基酸。硝化 作用条件下的粗灰分含量均显著高于同化作用条 件下,此结果与 Schneider 等^[54]和李莉等^[55]的结 果相同,此结果可解释为同化作用条件下的絮团 生长更迅速,但并没有补充不溶性氧化物和混合 硅酸盐等物质,粗灰分含量出现下降。在本实验 中,不同条件下可能对≥50 μ m 组和<50 μ m 组的 优势菌属产生了影响,Abd Elrazak 等^[46]、Kurihara 等^[47]和 Petrie 等^[48]的研究表明不同优势菌群会影 响脂肪酸的种类和含量。Burford 等^[49]和 Kuhn 等 ^[50]的研究结果表明, 絮团的营养成分与其微生物 种类和胞外聚合酶有关, Xu 等^[56]指出不同碳氮比 也会影响生物絮团的营养价值。

4 结论

粒径大小对氨氮的硝化和同化效率没有显著 影响,对生物絮团的营养组成有显著影响。粒径 较大的絮团总脂肪含量可能更高,而粒径较小的 絮团粗蛋白含量可能更高。应该进一步探究絮团 粒径对微生物组成的影响,从而了解它们对氮素 转化和营养组成的影响,以明确通过调节絮团的 粒径大小来改变絮团的营养组分的可行性。

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Ammonia nitrogen treatment capacity and nutrient composition of bioflocs with different particle sizes

ZHANG Yang¹, YANG Yizun¹, CHEN Xiaoqing¹, TAN Hongxin^{1, 2, 3}, LUO Guozhi^{1, 2, 3}

- 1. Shanghai Aquaculture Engineering Technology Research Center, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China;
- Key Laboratory of Freshwater Aquatic Germplasm Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China;
- 3. International Experimental Teaching Demonstration Center for Aquatic Science, Ministry of Education, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China

Abstract: In this study, suspended growth reactors (SGRs) were used to evaluate the effect of floc particle size on nitrification and assimilation capacity. In bioflocculation, there are flocs of various sizes; the size of the bioflocculation is affected by the aeration intensity and the osmotic pressure and the size of the floc is adjusted to achieve the strongest water treatment capacity. Therefore, the differences between flocs of different sizes and their role in water treatment are worth exploring. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of floc particle size on assimilation, nitrification, and nutrient values. Three treatment groups were set up; the <50 µm particle size group, the >50 µm particle size group, and the unscreened group. Under nitrification conditions, the total ammonia nitrogen (TAN) removal rates of the unscreened group, $>50 \ \mu m$ group, and $<50 \ \mu m$ group were (1.33±0.01) mg TAN/(g TSS \cdot h), (1.62±0.04) mg TAN/(g TSS \cdot h), and (1.64±0.06) mg TAN/(g TSS \cdot h), respectively; under assimilation conditions, the TAN removal rates of the three groups were (2.83 ± 0.08) mg TAN/(g TSS·h), (3.34 ± 0.12) mg TAN/(g TSS·h), and (3.52 \pm 0.12) mg TAN/(g TSS·h), respectively. There were no significant differences in the TAN removal rates, nitrite nitrogen ($NO_2^{-}N$), nitrate nitrogen ($NO_3^{-}N$), and total nitrogen (TN) between the >50 μ m and the <50 μ m group (P>0.05). We also measured the dissolved organic carbon (DOC), crude protein, crude fat, amino acids, fatty acids, crude ash, carbon to nitrogen ratio (C/N), volatile suspended solids (VSS), specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR), and other indicators. The total fat content was higher in the $>50 \mu m$ group and the crude protein content was higher in the <50 µm group. Our results showed that the floc particle size had no significant effect on the nitrification and assimilation reactions; under different reaction conditions, the floc particle size affected the nutritional value of bioflocculation and it also affected greatly the microbial community composition. Our results also showed that sieving might have had some effect on the flocs. This effect was greater than the influence of the different floc particle sizes. Sieving may have enhanced the microbial activity in or changed the morphology of bioflocculation. However, structural changes in bioflocculation require further verification. We conclude that the particle size had no significant effect on the nitrification and assimilation reactions and had a significant effect on the nutritional value of bioflocculation. This study has the potential to effect changes on the management of biological flocculation systems. The effects of floc size on microbial composition, nitrogen conversion, and nutrient composition should be studied further.

Key words: floc size; assimilation; nitrification; nutritional value Corresponding author: LUO Guozhi. E-mail: gzhluo@shou.edu.cn