





# Study on the Operation Effect and MonitoringFrequency of Large-scale Constructed Wetlands大型尾水人工湿地运行效果及监测频率的研究

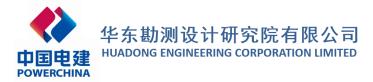
Siyuan Song

## **宋思**远

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## 01 Research Background 研究背景

Content

02 Operation Effect 运行效果

03 Monitoring Frequency 监测频率

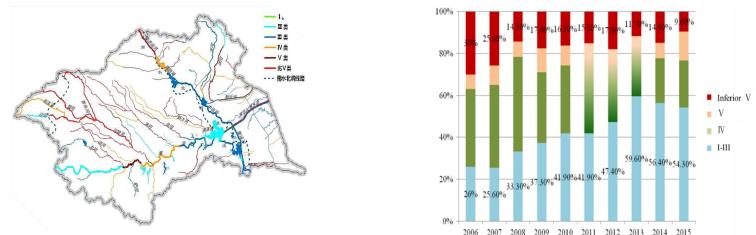
04 Research Prospect 研究展望



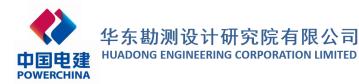


The action plan for the prevention and control of water pollution points out that "water environment protection is related to the vital interests of the people, the building of a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, and the realization of the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. At present, the problems of poor water environment quality, serious damage to water ecology, and many environmental hazards in some areas of China are very prominent, affecting and damaging the health of the people, and not conducive to the sustainable development of economy and society."

《水污染防治行动计划》指出:"水环境保护事关人民群众切身利益,事关全面建成小康社会,事关实现中华民族 伟大复兴中国梦。当前,我国一些地区水环境质量差、水生态受损重、环境隐患多等问题十分突出,影响和损害群众健 康,不利于经济社会可持续发展。"



(Data source: China environmental situation bulletin from 2006 to 2015 数据来源: 2006年至2015年中国环境状况公报)





生态环境部办公厅 国家发展和改革委员会办公厅 住房和城乡建设部办公厅<sup>文件</sup> 水利部办公厅

环办水体〔2021〕28号

#### 关于印发《区域再生水 循环利用试点实施方案》的通知

白沙区 古建市止太环接厅(局) 发展改革禾 住房和

Regional recycled water recycling is to build constructed wetland water purification and other engineering facilities at key nodes such as the downstream of key sewage outlets, river inlets into lakes (SEAS), and tributaries into the main stream according to local conditions, and further purify and improve the drainage after reaching the standard

"区域再生水循环利用是在重点排污口下游、河流入湖(海) 口、支流入干流处等关键节点因地制宜建设人工湿地水质净 化等工程设施,对处理达标后的排水进一步净化改善后……"

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顶 > 政策 > ↓	中央有关文件							合 收讀	题 2 留言
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				亮印发了《黄	可流域生态保			_	≪ ● ○ → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →

黄河污染表象在水里、问题在流域、根子在岸上。以汾河、湟水河、涑水河、无定河、延河、乌梁素海、东平湖等河湖为 重点,统筹推进农业面源污染、工业污染、域乡生活污染防治和矿区生态环境综合整治,"一河一策"、"一湖一策",加强 黄河支流及流域腹地生态环境治理,净化黄河"毛细血管",将节约用水和污染治理成效与水资源配置相挂钩。

#### 第一节 强化农业面源污染综合治理

因地制宣推进多种形式的适度规模经营,推广科学施肥、安全用药、农田节水等清洁生产技术与先进适用装备,提高化 肥、农药、饲料等投入品利用效率,建立健全禽畜类污、农作物秸秆等农业废弃物综合利用和无害化处理体系。在宁蒙河套、 资渭、青海湟水河和大通河、甘肃沿黄、中下游引黄灌区等区域实施农田退水污染综合治理,建设生态沟道、污水净塘、人工 湿地等氯、磷高效生态拦截净化设施,加强农田退水循环利用。 实行耕地土壤环境质量分类管理,集中推进受污染耕地安全利 用示范。推进农田残留地膜、农药化肥塑料包装等清理整治工作。协同推进山西、河南、山东等黄河中下游地区总氮污染控 制、减少对黄河入海口海域的环境污染。

#### 第三节 统筹推进城乡生活污染治理

加强污水垃圾、医疗废物、危险废物处理等城镇环境基础设施建设。完善城镇污水收集配套管网,结合当地流域水环境保 护目标精准提标,推进干支流沿线城镇污水收集处理效率持续提升和达标排放。在有条件的城镇污水处理厂排污口下游建设人 工湿地等生态设施,在上游高海拔地区采取适用的污水、污泥处理工艺和模式,因地制宜实施污水、污泥资源化利用。巩固提 升城市黑臭水体治理成效,基本消除县级及以上行政辖区建成区黑臭水体。做好"厕所革命"与农村生活污水治理的衔接,因 地制宜选择治理模式,强化污水管控标准,推动适度规模治理和专业化管理维护。在沿黄城市和县、镇,积极推广垃圾分类, 建设垃圾焚烧等无害化处理设施,完善与之衔接配套的垃圾收运系统。建立健全农村垃圾收运处置体系,因地制宜开展阳光堆 肥房等生活垃圾资源化处理设施建设。保障污水垃圾处理设施稳定运行,支持市场主体参与污水垃圾处理,探索建立污水垃圾 处理服务按量按效付费机制。推动冬季清洁取暖改造,在城市群、都市圈和城乡人口密集区普及集中供暖,因地制宜建设生物 质能等分布式新型供暖方式。





索引号	002482285/2021-01138	发布机构	省水利厅
公开方式	主动公开	公开范围	面向全社会
文号		有效性	

#### 浙江省水利厅 省美丽浙江建设领导小组"五水共治" (河长制) 办公室关于印发 2021年美丽河湖建设计划的通知

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The "five water co governance" (River director system) Office of the beautiful Zhejiang construction leading group in Zhejiang Province proposed that before discharging into rivers and lakes, artificial wetlands could be used everywhere to build a multi gradient ecological buffer zone to improve the water purification effect of the buffer zone. 浙江省美丽浙江建设领导小组"五水共治" (河长制) 办 公室提出在排入河湖之前各地可采用人工湿地等,构建多 梯度生态缓冲带,提高缓冲带水质净化效果。



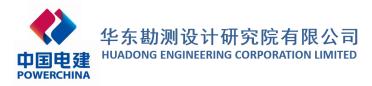
#### 生态环境高质量

环境就是民生、绿水就是美丽、蓝天也是幸福,要下大力气补齐拉长生态环境这个突出短板,把江苏建设得更加令人向往。一是以天蓝地绿水清为目标,下决心解决环境保护的突出问题。以推进"263"专项行动为抓手,全面实施生态河湖行动计划,坚持全民共治、源头治理,突出治气、治水、治土,全面整治城乡环境,有效防控环境风险。重点抓好治气,突出PM 2.5和臭氧浓度的"双控双减",提升群众蓝天幸福感。系统推进治水,夯实河长职责,水环

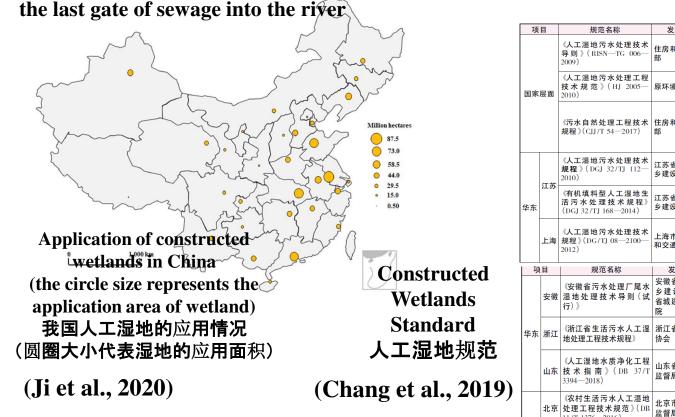
Louqinjian, former Secretary of Jiangsu provincial Party committee, "after the sewage treatment reaches the standard, it must be ecologically filtered through the wetland before it can enter the water system." 前江苏省省委书记娄勤俭: "污水处理达标后必须通 过湿地进行生态过滤,才能进入水系"

--(《群众》2018年01期)

Constructed wetland has important ecological and environmental value, and its role in the improvement of water environment and water ecology has been paid more and more attention. 人工湿地具有重要的生态环境价值, 在水环境和水生态改善方面的作用愈加受到人们重视。

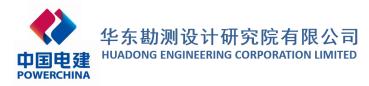




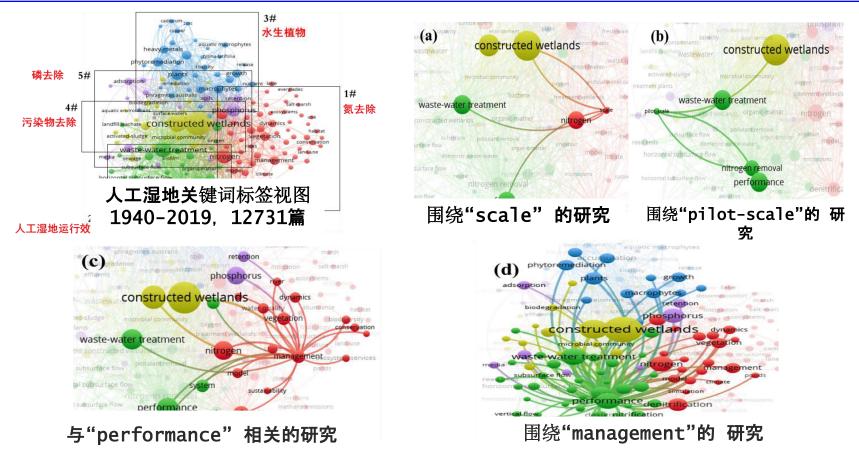


- It has been widely used in China, especially in the Huaihe River Basin已在全国广泛应用, 淮河流域应用较广
- From national to local, a series of engineering technical specifications从国家到地方,一系列的工程技术规范
- Lack of system management, operation and maintenance specifications缺少系统的管理运维规范

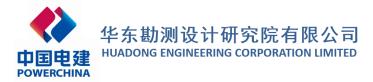
项目		规范名称	发布部门	适用范围	气候	
国家层面		《人工湿地污水处理技术 导则》(RISN—TG 006— 2009)	住房和城乡建设 部	适用于人工湿地污水系统的设计、施工 和运行管理。污水系统包括生活污水、 污水厂二级出水或具有类似性质的污水	国家出台规范未考虑	
		《人工湿地污水处理工程 技术规范》(HJ 2005— 2010)	原环境保护部	适用于城镇生活污水、城镇污水处理厂 出水及类似水质的污水处理工程,是目 前最常用参考规范	地区性气温差异, CJJ/ T 54 规程依据年平均 气温划分为三区:-	
		《污水自然处理工程技术 规程》(CJJ/T 54—2017)	住房和城乡建设 部	适用于规模≤10 000 m³/d 的城镇污水 和农村污水处理工程,适用于规模≤ 100 000 m³/d的城镇污水处理厂出水、受 有机涝污涂的地表水,以及具有类似水 质的其他污水处理工程	- 区气温 <8 ℃;二区气 温为 8 ~ 16 ℃;三区 气温 >16 ℃	
华东	江苏	《人工湿地污水处理技术 规程》(DGJ 32/TJ 112— 2010)	江苏省住房和城 乡建设厅	适用于规模 ≤2 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d 的生活污水, 以及规模 ≤10 000 m <sup>3</sup> /d 的城市污水处 理厂尾水处理工程	冬季一月气温为	
	江沙	《有机填料型人工湿地生 活	江苏省住房和城 乡建设厅	适用于农村、乡镇等小型、分散的有机填 料型人工湿地生活污水处理工程的设 计、施工、验收及运行管理	-1~7℃,全年平均 气温为13~16℃	
	上海	《人工湿地污水处理技术 规程》(DG/TJ 08—2100— 2012)	上海市城乡建设 和交通委员会	适用于上海市规划实施服务人口在3万 人以下的镇(乡)和村的新建、改建和扩 建的生活污水处理工程中人工湿地的设 计、施工验收及运行管理	冬季一月气温为1~8 ℃,全年平均气温为 17℃左右	
项	目	规范名称	发布部门	這用范围	气候	
	安徽	《安徽省污水处理厂尾水 湿地处理技术导则(试 行)》	安徽省住房和城 乡建设厅;安徽 省城建设计研究 院	适用于安徽省内排入封闭水体的污水厂 尾水处理	冬季一月气温为1~4 ℃, 全年平均气温为 14~17 ℃	
华东; - -	浙江	《浙江省生活污水人工湿 地处理工程技术规程》	浙江省环保产业 协会	适用于规模≤10 000 m³/d 的采用人工 湿地处理生活污水工程	冬季一月气温为3~9 ℃,全年平均气温为 15~18℃	
	山东	《人工湿地水质净化工程 技术指南》(DB 37/T 3394—2018)	山东省质量技术 监督局	适用于进水为微污染水体的人工湿地水 质净化工程,可作为山东省内新建、改建 和扩建人工湿地的设计、施工、运行管理 的技术依据	冬 季 一 月 气 温 为 -7~3 ℃, 全年平均 气温为11~14 ℃	
北	北京	《农村生活污水人工湿地 处理工程技术规范》(DB 11/T 1376-2016)	北京市质量技术 监督局	适用于农村生活污水或具有类似性质的 污水,包括餐饮业生活污水、日常生活污 水以及小型污水处理厂尾水处理工程	冬季 — 月 气 温 为 -8~2℃,全年平均 气温在12℃左右	
华北	天津	《天津市人工湿地污水处 理技术规程》(DB/T 29— 259—2019)	天津市城乡建设 委员会	适用于天津市城镇和农村污水处理(规 模 <1000 m <sup>3</sup> /d), 污水厂出水深度净化、 景观水体旁路处理、雨水径流污染处理 等人工温地工程或其他类似水质处理工 程	冬 季 一 月 气 温 为 -8~2℃,全年平均 气温为14℃	
	天津	理技术规程》(DB/T 29-		模≤1000 m³/d)、污水厂出水深度净化、 景观水体旁路处理、雨水径流污染处理 等人工湿地工程或其他类似水质处理工	-8~2℃,全年平均	







The research on CWs mainly focuses on five aspects, and the research on the multi-year operation performance, microbial community structure and operation management strategy of large-scale CWs is insufficient. CWs的研究主要围绕5个大的方向, 对大型CWs多年运行性能、微生物菌群结构和运行管理策略等





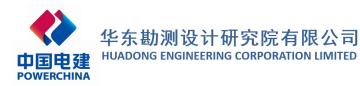


## 01 Research Background 研究背景

02 Operation Effect 运行效果

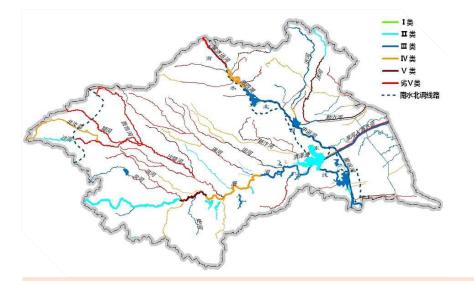
03 Monitoring Frequency 监测频率

04 Research Prospect 研究展望



## **02 Operation Effect**

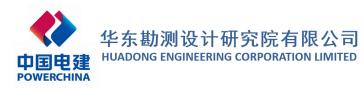






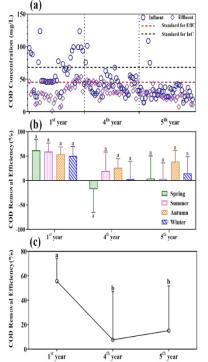
## Huaihe River Basin is the first of the "three rivers and three lakes" under national key management 淮河流域国家重点治理的"三河三湖"之首

Aerated pond + facultative pond + free water surface flow CWs+ ecological pond Covering an area of 55.58 hectares daily flow rate of 4 × 10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup> 曝气塘+兼氧塘+表面流人工湿地+生态塘; 占地55.58公顷 日均处理水量4万方



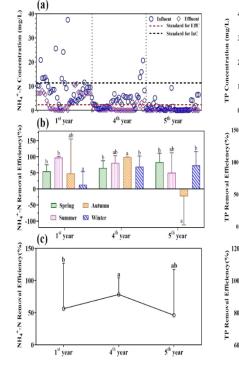
## **02 Operation Effect**



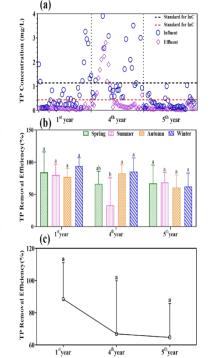


the small seasonal variation in COD removal might be the result of the combined effects of various mechanisms

COD去除率年间变化 小;各种机制共同作 用的结果



temperature and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N InC should be considered when evaluating the removal effect of CWs on NH4+-N 在评价人工湿地对氨 氮的去除效果时,需 要同时考虑温度和进 水负荷情况



No seasonal variations, still exhibited effective TP removal, even after several years of operation 去除率不存在季节变 化:运行条年后

化;运行多年后, HZ-CW仍然表现出有 效的TP去除

- □ After year's operation
- HZ-CW still existed good pollutant RE ;
- The 4th and 5th year of operation
- The average COD RE were 7.6% and 15.14%, respectively
- ✓ The average NH₄<sup>+</sup>-N RE were 78.33% and 46.04%, respectively
- ✓ TP RE remained high at 66.86% and 64.68%
- O 经过多年的运行:
- / HZ-CW仍表现出较好的污染物去 除效率;
- □ 运行的第4年和第5年:
- ✓ COD 的平均去除率分别为7.6%和 15.14%;
- ✓ NH<sub>4</sub>+-N 的平均去除率分别为 78.33%和46.04%;
- ✓ TP 的平均去除率保持在66.86%和 64.68%的高水平

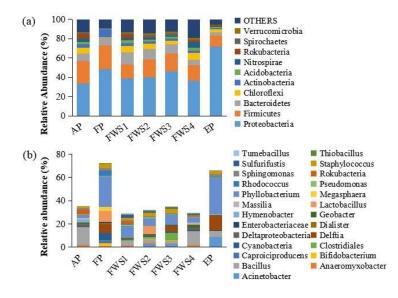
(Song et al., 2023)



**02 Operation Effect** 



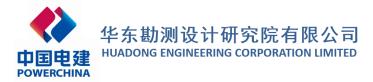
#### **The Bacterial Communities Diversity and Composition**



#### 表 4-2 HZ-CW 各工艺硝化菌属和聚磷菌属。

ą	Comments		Relative Abundances (%).
ę	Genus.e <sup>3</sup>	$AP \phi$	FP@ FWS1 FWS2 FWS3 FWS4 EP@ @
AOB 🖉	unidentified_Nitrosomonadac eae+	0.178~	0.0260.2870.171 0.222+0.593 0.036+ <sup>°</sup>
ę	Nitrosomonas	0.013	0.0110.0070.0070.008+0.00500.002++
NOB₽	unidentified_Nitrospirae&	0.107	$0.003 0.114 0.200^{\circ} 0.173^{\circ} 0.135^{\circ} 0.014^{\circ} $
c,	unidentified_Nitrospiraceae&	0.104	$0.021 0.045 0.035^{\text{.}} 0.007^{\text{.}} 0.034^{\text{.}} 0.030^{\text{.}}\text{.}\text{,}$
÷	Candidatus_Nitrotoga~	0.042	$0.002 0.022 0.013^{\cdot} 0.010^{\star}  0.019^{\cdot} 0.003^{ 4, \circ}$
Anammox	Candidatus_Anammoximicro <sup>4</sup> bium=	0.026	0.0000.0200.043 0.026 0.026 0.005 ¢
÷	unidentified_Brocadiales+	0.000	$0.000 0.000 0.001 \cdot 0.002 * 0.018 \cdot 0.000 \text{ for } 0.0000 \text{ for } 0.00000 \text{ for } 0.000000 \text{ for } 0.00000  for $
PAOse	Candidatus_Brocadia↔	0.001	$0.001 0.007 0.000\cdot 0.002\! \ast \! 0.071\! \cdot 0.000 \! \epsilon_{\ast}$
÷	Thiothrix↔	0.000	$0.001 0.002 0.009^{\cdot} 0.002^{\star} 0.001^{\cdot} 0.000^{\star} {}^{\circ}$
÷	Microlunatus 🖉	0.000	$0.0000.0010.001\cdot0.003\!\ast0.000\cdot0.001\!\ast\!\!\ast^{0}$

- The high richness and diversity of microbial communities in the CWs indicate the greater adaptability in pollutants removal, and the CWs has greater potential for elimination of emerging contaminants
- Ammonia oxidizing organisms (AOMs) presented much higher relative abundance (0.43%-0.79%) in aerated pond (AP) and 4 free water surface flow CWs (FWS1-FWS4) than those of anammox bacteria, indicating the dominant role of nitrification in NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N removal.
- The two typical phosphorus accumulating organisms (PAOs) in STPs, were not observed in all the samples in CWs, suggested that adsorption and filtration was the primary TP removal mechanism
- ➤ CWs中微生物群落的高丰富度和多样性表明其在 去除污染物方面具有更大的适应性
- ▶ 硝化作用在NH<sub>4</sub>+-N去除中起主导作用
- 磷的去除主要依靠吸附、过滤和其他物化过程, 而非强化生物除磷过程 (Song et al., 2023)





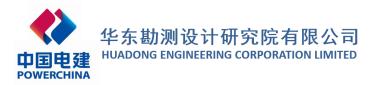


## 01 Research Background 研究背景

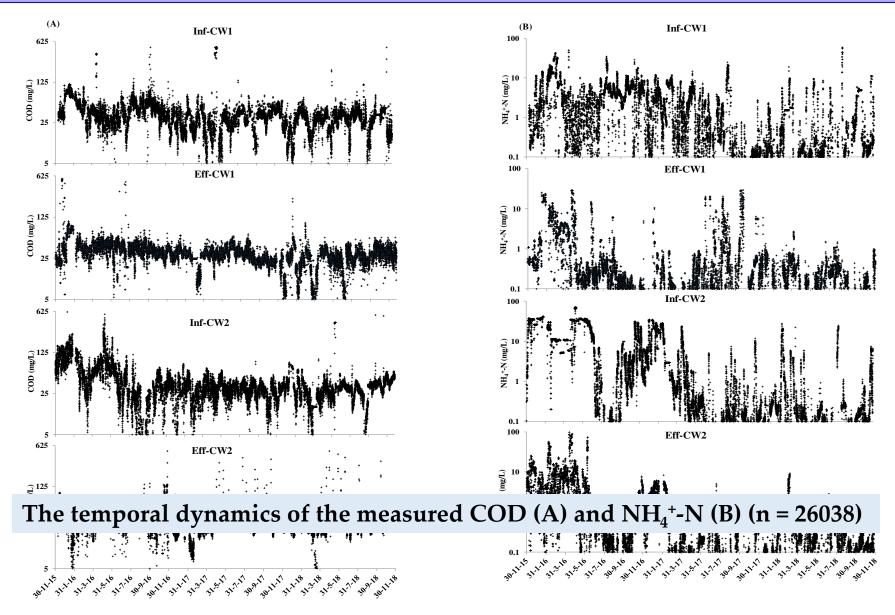
02 Operation Effect 运行效果

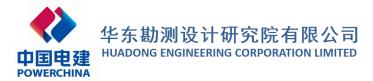
**03 Monitoring Frequency** 监测频率

04 Research Prospect 研究展望











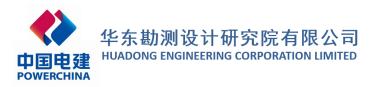
$$CV_m = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times |x_{t1} - x_{t2}|}{(x_{t1} + x_{t2}) + c} \times 100$$

 $CV_m$ — the modified coefficient of variation, to evaluate the short-term temporal variability  $CV_m$ —即修正变异系数,研究某一取样频率下获得值的动态变化情况;

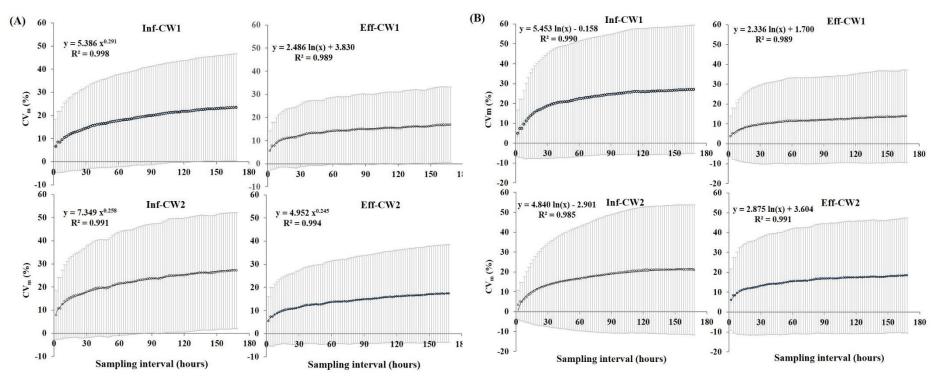
$$VR = \frac{|\overline{x}_{SI-t} - \overline{x}|}{\overline{x}} \times 100$$

- ▶ VR : To obtain the average or overall performance in a certain period, the variation rate (VR) was calculated to quantify the variation of the average COD or NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N using a certain SI in a certain period from the average COD or NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N using the hourly SI data VR—某一监测频率下获得数据的平均值,与1h间隔时数据平均值的变化率;
- ▶ VR<sub>a</sub>: the average variation rate at a certain SI 其中VRa是指某一监测频率下,变化率的平均值;
- VRm: the maximum variation rate at a certain SI
  VRm是指某一监测频率下变化率的最大值。

#### CVm、VRa和VRm均以 2015.11.10-2018.11.28间的监测数据为基础进行计算。

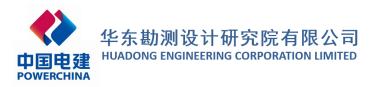




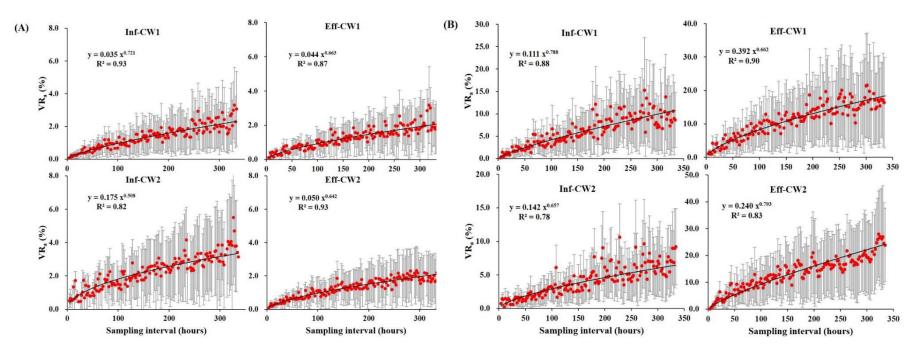


The relationships between the sampling interval (SI) and the variation between the two sampling times in the modified coefficient of variation (CVm) for monitoring the temporal dynamics of COD (A) and NH4+-N (B) (n = 26,038) 不同采样间隔下CV值的变化情况(A)COD数据, (B) 氨氮数据 (n=26038)

 $CV_m$  value shows an increasing trend with the extension of sampling interval (SI), that is, long SI would produce large data fluctuations  $CV_m$ 值**随着取**样间隔(SI)的延长均呈现增长趋势,即长的SI会产生较大的数据波动。





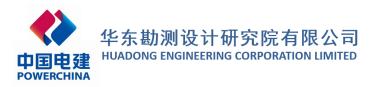


The relationships between the sampling intervals (SIs) and the average variation rates (VRa) for the evaluation of the three-year average performance of COD (A) and NH4+-N (B) between 10 No-vember 2015 and 28 November 2018.

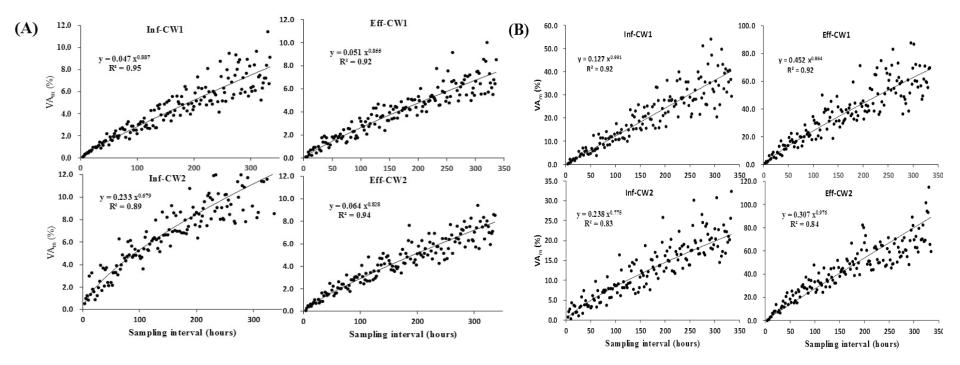
**不同取**样间隔下平均变化率的变化情况((A)COD、(B) NH<sub>4</sub>+-N, 采用 2015.11.10-2018.11.28间的数据)

With the extension of SI, the  $VR_a$  value shows an increasing trend, that is, the longer the SI, the greater the average difference between the average value of the sampled data and the average value of the real value (when SI=1H).

VR<sub>a</sub>值随着取样间隔(SI)的延长均呈现增长趋势,即SI越长,取样数据的平均值与真实值均值 (SI=1h时)的平均差异越大。







The relationships between the SF and the maximum variation rate (VRm) in COD (A) and NH4+-N (B) using all the data from 2016 to 2018 with the hourly SF data 取样间隔与最大变化率之间的关系 ((A) COD、(B)NH<sub>4</sub>+-N)

With the extension of SI, the  $VR_a$  value shows an increasing trend, that is, the longer the SI, the greater the average difference between the average value of the sampled data and the average value of the real value (when SI=1H).

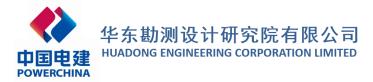
VR<sub>m</sub>值随着取样间隔(SI)的延长均呈现上升趋势,即SI越长,取样数据的平均值与真实值均值(SI=1h时)的最大差异越高。





	CC	DD	NH <sub>4</sub> +-N		
	5%	10%	5%	10%	
CVm	1.19h	11.92h	4.51h	30.73h	
VRa	526.5h	1401.7h	66.3h	139.3h	
VRm	110.1h	233.5h	26.8h	50.5h	

- to meet the needs of monitoring the dynamic change of data and annual effect evaluation at the same time, hourly and 4 h SI were recommended for COD and NH4+-N evaluation, respectively
- when it is necessary to consider the operation and maintenance costs at the same time, 11 h and 30 h SIs were proper for COD and NH4+-N evaluation, respectively.
- ▶ 对COD、NH<sub>4</sub>+-N的监测频率分别设为1h和4h,可以满足对处理污水处理厂尾水人工湿地 COD、NH<sub>4</sub>+-N变化的实时评估;
- ▶ 对COD、NH<sub>4</sub>+-N的监测频率分别设为11h和30h,可以满足对处理污水处理厂尾水人工湿地 COD、NH<sub>4</sub>+-N变化的年度评估





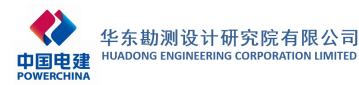


## 01 Research Background 研究背景

## 02 Operation Effect 运行效果

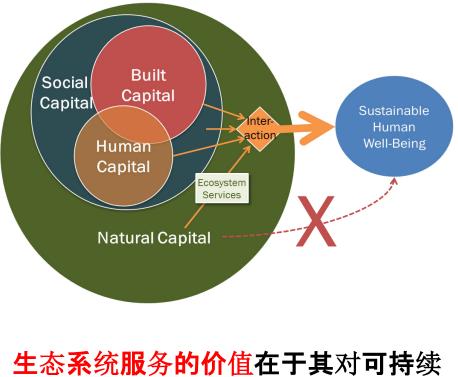
## 03 Monitoring Frequency 监测频率

04 Research Prospect 研究展望



**04 Research Prospect** 





## **E态系统服务的价值在于其**对可持约 人类福祉的贡献

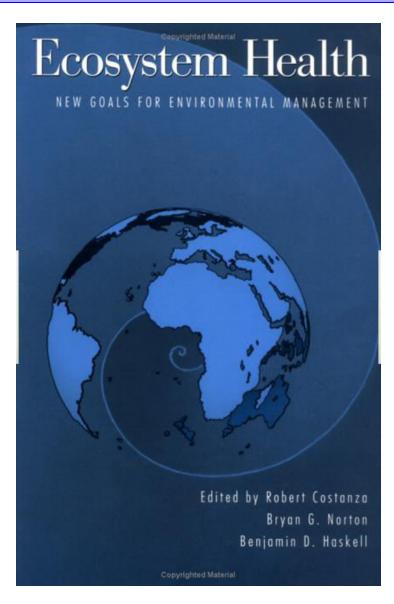


From: Costanza, R., R. de Groot, P. Sutton, S. van der Ploeg, S. Anderson, I. Kubiszewski, S. Farber, and R. K. Turner. 2014. Changes in the global value of ecosystem services. *Global Environmental Change* 26:152-158.



**04 Research Prospect** 





"An ecological system is healthy and free from "distress syndrome" if it is stable and sustainable—that is, if it is active and maintains its organization and autonomy over time and is resilient to stress."

from Costanza, R., B. Norton, and B. J. Haskell (eds). 1992. Ecosystem health: new goals for environmental management. Island Press, Washington DC.







## Thanks for your attention