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Carbon and nutrient removal from centrates and domestic wastewater using algal-bacterial biofilm bioreactors

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ABSTRACT

The mechanisms of carbon and nutrient removal in an open algal-bacterial biofilm reactor and an open bacterial biofilm reactor were comparatively evaluated during the treatment of centrate and domestic wastewater. Comparable carbon removals (>80%) were recorded in both bioreactors, despite the algal-bacterial biofilm supported twice higher nutrient removals than the bacterial biofilm. The main carbon and nitrogen removal mechanisms in the algal-bacterial photobioreactor were assimilation into algal biomass and stripping, while stripping accounted for most carbon and nitrogen removal in the bacterial biofilm. Phosphorus was removed by assimilation into algal-bacterial biomass while no effective phosphorous removal was observed in the bacterial biofilm. Carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus removals of $91\pm3\%$, $70\pm8\%$ and $85\pm9\%$, respectively, were recorded in the algal-bacterial bioreactor at 10 d of hydraulic retention time when treating domestic wastewater. However, the high water footprint recorded (0.5-6.7 1 m⁻² d⁻¹) could eventually compromise the environmental sustainability of this microalgaebased technology. Download English Version:

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