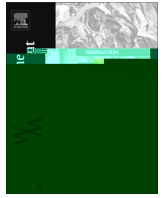




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Investigation of the nitrogen cycle in a wastewater treatment plant



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ABSTRACT

Biological nitrogen cycle (N-cycle) is a key process in wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). The N-cycle is a complex process involving the transformation of nitrogen (N) in the wastewater. The N-cycle is a key process in WWTPs, and it is essential to understand the N-cycle in order to optimize the treatment process. The N-cycle is a complex process involving the transformation of nitrogen (N) in the wastewater. The N-cycle is a key process in WWTPs, and it is essential to understand the N-cycle in order to optimize the treatment process. The N-cycle is a complex process involving the transformation of nitrogen (N) in the wastewater. The N-cycle is a key process in WWTPs, and it is essential to understand the N-cycle in order to optimize the treatment process.

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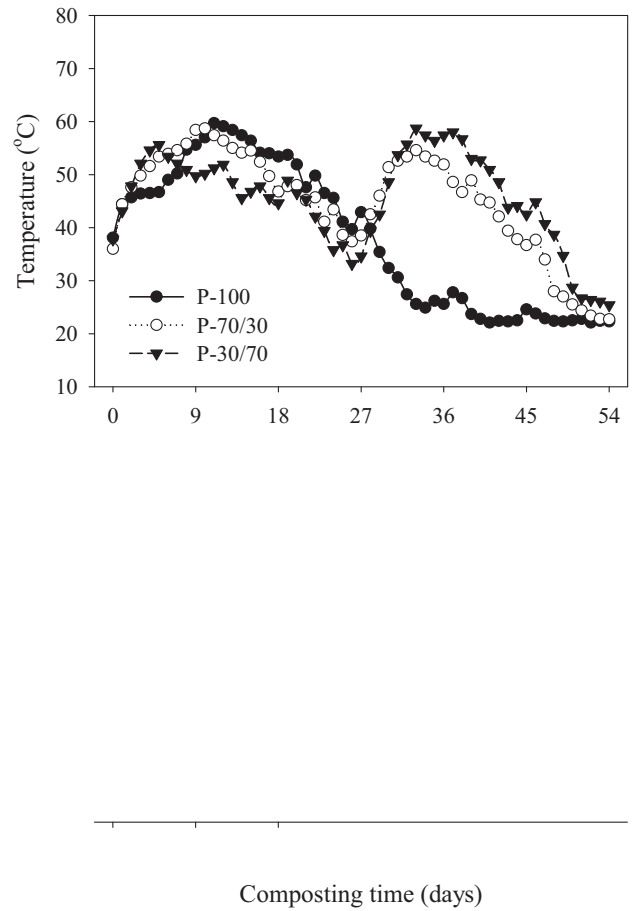
1. Introduction

The nitrogen cycle in wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) is a complex process involving the transformation of nitrogen (N) in the wastewater. The N-cycle is a key process in WWTPs, and it is essential to understand the N-cycle in order to optimize the treatment process. The N-cycle is a complex process involving the transformation of nitrogen (N) in the wastewater. The N-cycle is a key process in WWTPs, and it is essential to understand the N-cycle in order to optimize the treatment process. The N-cycle is a complex process involving the transformation of nitrogen (N) in the wastewater. The N-cycle is a key process in WWTPs, and it is essential to understand the N-cycle in order to optimize the treatment process.

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$$GI (\%) = \frac{S_{t+1} - S_t}{S_t} \times 100 \quad (1)$$



$N_{loss} (\%) = \frac{(N_{t+1} \times M_{t+1} - N_t \times M_t) / (N_t \times M_t)}{\times 100} \quad (2)$
 $C_{loss} (\%) = \frac{(C_{t+1} \times M_{t+1} - C_t \times M_t) / (C_t \times M_t)}{\times 100} \quad (3)$

2.4. Data analysis

All data were analyzed using SPSS 17.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, IL, USA). ANOVA was used to determine significant differences ($P < .05$). A Student's t -test was used to compare means ($P < .05$). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 17.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, IL, USA).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Temperature

The temperature profiles of the three treatments (P-100, P-70/30, and P-30/70) are shown in Figure 2. The temperature of the P-100 treatment increased rapidly, reaching a peak of approximately 60°C at day 18, and then gradually decreased to about 22°C by day 54. The P-70/30 treatment followed a similar pattern, peaking at 60°C around day 18. The P-30/70 treatment showed a delayed temperature increase, peaking at approximately 58°C around day 36, and then decreasing to about 22°C by day 54.

The temperature profiles of the three treatments (P-100, P-70/30, and P-30/70) are shown in Figure 2. The temperature of the P-100 treatment increased rapidly, reaching a peak of approximately 60°C at day 18, and then gradually decreased to about 22°C by day 54. The P-70/30 treatment followed a similar pattern, peaking at 60°C around day 18. The P-30/70 treatment showed a delayed temperature increase, peaking at approximately 58°C around day 36, and then decreasing to about 22°C by day 54.

3.2. CO₂ emissions

The CO₂ emissions of the three treatments (P-100, P-70/30, and P-30/70) are shown in Figure 3. The CO₂ emissions of the P-100 treatment increased rapidly, reaching a peak of approximately 4.8 g CO₂/g VS at day 18, and then gradually decreased to about 0.5 g CO₂/g VS by day 54. The P-70/30 treatment followed a similar pattern, peaking at 4.8 g CO₂/g VS around day 18. The P-30/70 treatment showed a delayed CO₂ emission increase, peaking at approximately 4.8 g CO₂/g VS around day 36, and then decreasing to about 0.5 g CO₂/g VS by day 54.

2004). As shown in Figure 3, the total CO₂-C (Table 2). D

CO ₂ -C	114.1	P-100	94.6	A-100
	81.5	P-30/70	85.4	A-30/70

D

P-100, P-70/3, P-30/70, A-100, A-70/30, A-30/70	22.5, 20.6, 19.9, 25.5, 23.9	23.6
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CO₂-C

1216, 1116, 1078	P-100, P-70/30, P-30/70
37.9%, 34.8%	33.6%

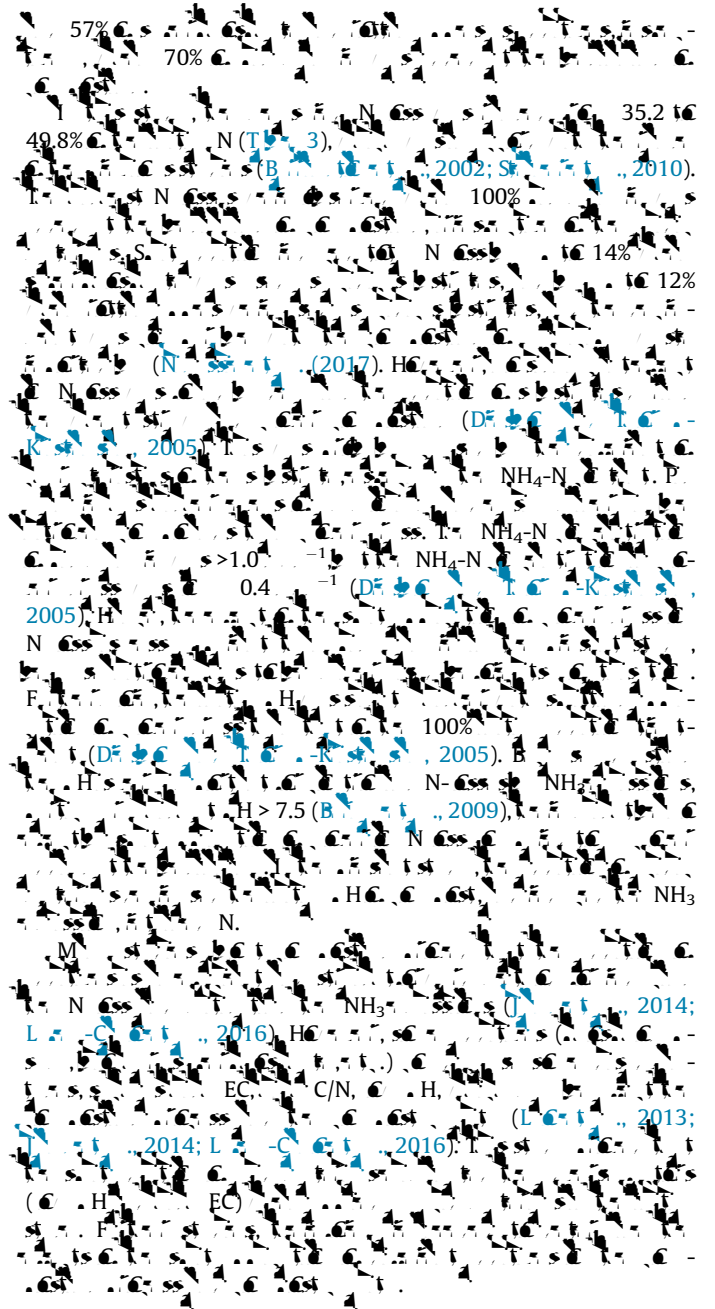
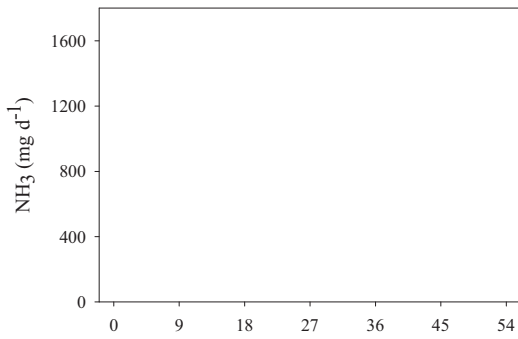
C (Table 2). Mean C (1254, 1172, 1156) (39.1%, 36.5%, 36%)

CO₂-C (11.4 22.5%)

(29.6 48.9%)

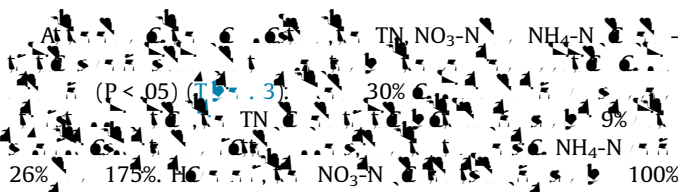
N (2014) (2017).

CO₂-C (P < .01).

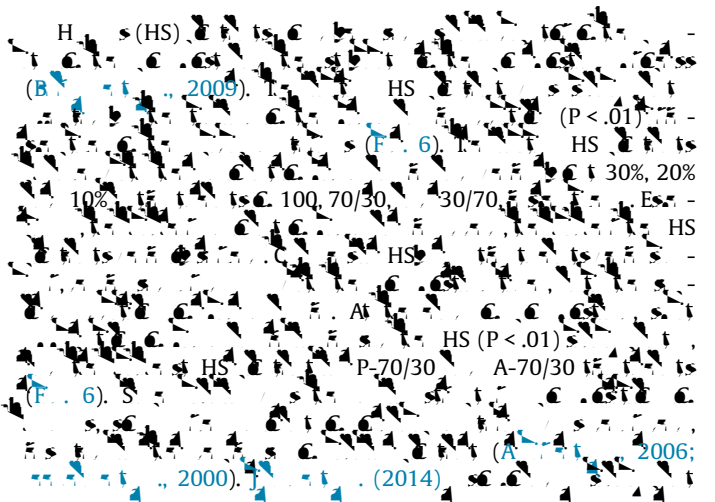


2013), NH_3 (P < .001), (J, 2014).

3.4. Nitrogen change and N loss



3.5. HS contents

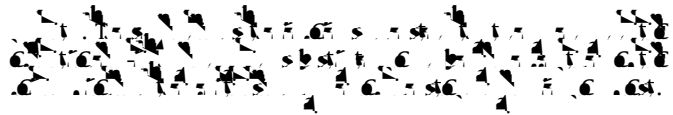


HS TOC HS TOC
 P-100, P-70/30, A-100, A-70/30 P-30/70 A-30/70
 30/70. EC (5.2 S⁻¹) (T_{0.3})
 (B
 , 2009).

GI P-30/70 EC (5.2 S⁻¹) (T_{0.3})
 GI 80% 80%

3.6. GI
 GI
 NH₃ (S⁻¹) (1981), B
 NH₃ (S⁻¹) (2004), GI
 9 (F. 7),
 (L. 2012). GI

4. Conclusion
 GI
 NH₃



Acknowledgements

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