Nitrogen removal with intermittent feed biofilm SBR

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ABSTRACT
Two laboratory-scale sequencing batch reactors (SBR) arranged in series were used to evaluate bioxidadon and nitrogen removal from a synthetic sewage consisting of acetic acid as the carbon source. Microprocessor based timer were used to control various phases in the SBR?s phases. This paper discusses the result of varying recycle ratio, returned mixed liquor, in bioxidation, denitrification and nitrification process in the modified SBR Generally, as the recycle ratio increased if was found to give a better the removal efficiency in terms of organic carbon and total nitrogen removal. The modified SBR, in general. shows promise as an effective treatment alternative to the conventional activated sludge process.