

Original Research

Effects of Hydraulic Retention Time (HRT) and Packing Height on the Performance of Homemade Ceramsite-Soil Constructed Wetland for Rural Domestic Wastewater Treatment

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Abstract

In this study, homemade ceramsite-soil filler (system A) and a simple soil filler (system B) were applied in vertical upflow constructed wetlands, and their performance in the treatment of rural domestic wastewater were investigated under various HRTs and packing heights. Optimum performance was reached at a HRT of 6.4 d in both systems. The average removal rates of ammonia nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$), total nitrogen (TN), and total phosphorus (TP) in system A were as high as 90.78, 86.04, and 90.15%, respectively, which were 0.94, 2.21, and 10.62% higher than those in system B. The TN and $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ removal efficiencies of both systems decreased with shorter HRTs, whereas the TP removal efficiency was almost not affected. Along the inlet direction, with increasing packing height, the pollutant removal capacity gradually decreased, and the $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ removal efficiencies in the bottom layers (0-145 mm) of system A and B were 55.88 and 50.22%, respectively, with $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ volumetric loads of 8.63 and 7.76 $\text{g}/(\text{m}^3\cdot\text{d})$. System A contained more nitrifying genera at the genus level, mainly including *Stenotrophomonas*, *Sphingomonas*, and *Acinetobacter*. The addition of ceramsite resulted in a higher treatment efficiency and resistance to hydraulic shock loading.

Keywords: HRT, packing height, ceramsite, constructed wetland, rural domestic wastewater

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Introduction

In China, the annual production of rural domestic wastewater is about 8 billion m³, but the current sewage treatment infrastructure is inadequate. Throughout the country, 96% of the villages have no drainage pipes and sewage treatment systems [1], resulting in the direct discharge of sewage and, consequently, the deterioration of surface water quality [2]. Constructed wetlands (CWs) represent sewage treatment systems that integrate physical, chemical, and biological reactions [3]. Compared with other wastewater treatment approaches, treatment in such wetlands has the advantages of low technical requirements, strong sustainability, high nutrient removal rates, and low operating costs [4-6]. Although CWs take up large areas [7], they can be designed flexibly according to the amount of sewage; alternatively, they can be decentralized in accordance with aesthetic characteristics of a landscape. Constructed wetlands are particularly suitable for the treatment of rural wastewater with unstable quantity.

HRT is one of the important operation parameters of a CW system and related to the contact degree of sewage and wetland. To improve the performance of CWs, different procedures have been used, with the aim to optimize the HRT. For example, the removal rates of NH₄⁺-N, NO₃⁻-N, and phosphate increase with increasing HRTs [8-11]. However, an excessively prolonged HRT results in a large occupied area and, in some cases, in system failure. Different reactor configurations and influent substrates may result in different suitable HRTs. Therefore, the optimal HRT of a system is important to reduce the area occupied by CWs and to achieve maximum pollutant removal rates. In this sense, it is of great practical significance to explore the suitability of the HRT for CWs with new filler material.

The filler material plays a crucial role in CWs as it is the matrix in which most biochemical reactions occur. In recent years, there have been numerous reports on the development and application of conventional (gravel, zeolite, and biochar, etc.) and new filler materials (sponge iron, plastic, and solid waste, etc.) [12-15]. To further reveal the removal efficiency and purification mechanisms in CWs, it is important to investigate various pollutant concentrations at different packing heights. Xia et al. (2020) have investigated the changes in pollutant concentrations at different packing heights in a vertical downflow constructed wetland and showed that the top aerobic zones play a major role in the removal of COD, NH₄⁺-N, and TP [16]. In the upflow constructed wetland developed by Wang et al., due to

abundant nutrients in the influent and high microbial reproduction, most TP was removed at the bottom layer (0-30 cm), with removal rates of up to 50% [17].

In this context, we explored the pollutant removal performance and interspecific interactions in a vertical-flow constructed wetland (VFCW) with a homemade ceramsite-soil filler. The effects of different HRTs on pollutant removal and the distribution of pollutant removal were described and analyzed. The microbial communities along the vertical direction in both systems were analyzed using 16S rRNA gene sequencing, with the aim to determine the effect of homemade ceramsite on the microbial community structure. It is hoped that this study will provide reliable technical support for the treatment of rural domestic wastewater in constructed wetlands.

Materials and Methods

Materials

We used domestic sewage from a drainage well in a residential district of Guangzhou as influent; the composition of this sewage is shown in Table 1. The ceramsite was prepared by an optimized combination of drinking waterworks sludge, coal fly ash, clay and glass powder. Specific preparation methods are described in the earlier literature of this research group [18]. The soil was obtained from Nansha Wetland Park in Guangzhou, southern China (22°37'04"N, 113°38'23"E). After 4 months of cultivation, mature *Bruguiera* plants (about 30 g/plant) of the same size were selected and transplanted into the CW system. The plants were obtained from Huangpu Flower Market in Guangzhou, southern China (23°07'10"N, 113°27'46"E).

CW Configuration and Operation

Fig. 1 shows the dimensions and structure of the CW. The system was built of organic glass with diameter × height of 19 × 45 cm. Total effective volume and effective water volume were 12.3 and 6.3 L, respectively, and the experiment was partitioned into Group A and Group B. The filler in A was a homogeneous mix of wetland soil and homemade ceramsite at a volume ratio of 1:1; in the control (Group B), we used wetland soil. The planting density of both groups was 3 plants/0.12 m². There were five sampling ports, and the heights from the bottom (serial number) were 8.0 (A1, B1), 14.5 (A2, B2), 21.0 (A3, B3), 27.5 (A4, B4), and 34.0 (A5, B5) cm, respectively. For uniform water

Table 1. Experimental influent water quality.

Water quality index	NH ₄ ⁺ -N (mg·L ⁻¹)	TN (mg·L ⁻¹)	TP (mg·L ⁻¹)	TOC (mg·L ⁻¹)	DO (mg·L ⁻¹)	Temperature (°C)	pH
Numerical value	44.96±5.80	68.45±11.53	11.36±2.35	29.53±13.45	2.20±0.28	16~22	6.7~8.3

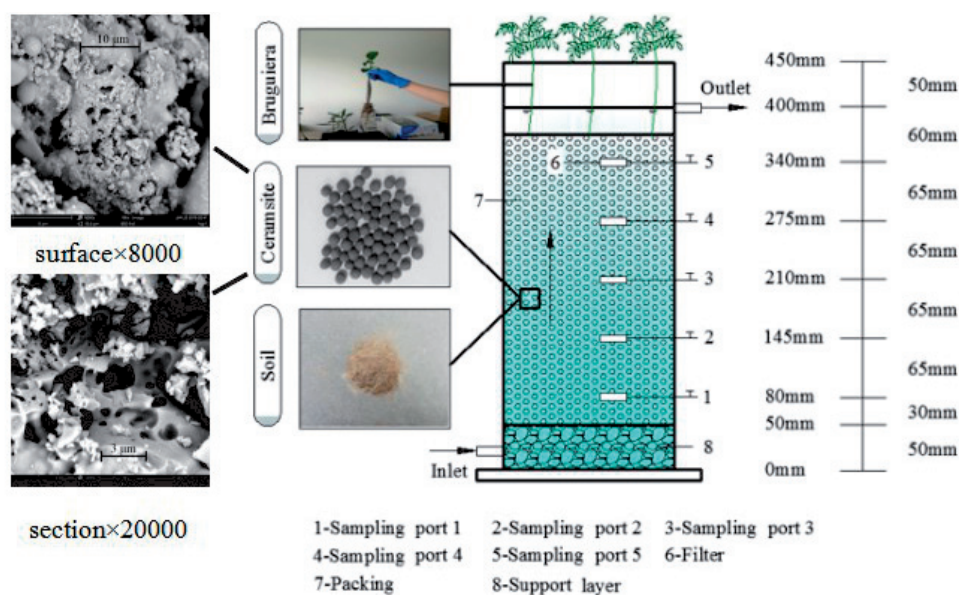


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the CW system.

distribution and to inhibit short flow, a 5-cm gravel (diameter of 9-12 mm) supporting layer was placed at the bottom of the column. The water level was kept at a height of 3 cm above the top of the filler.

In practical engineering applications, on the premise that the effluent quality meets the discharge standard, the pursuit of the shortest possible HRT can effectively save costs and operating expenses. Previous studies have shown that maximum pollutant removal efficiency can be achieved at the HRT of 4-15 days [9]. Therefore, 6.4, 3.5, and 1.5d were chosen as the experimental HRTs in this study, in an attempt to find shorter HRTs and investigate the metabolism of pollutant degradation. It may provide technical reference for the optimisation of the process. The experiment was run for 71 days in three phases: days 1-20 for the first phase (HRT = 6.4 d), days 21-45 for the second phase (HRT = 3.5 d), and days 46-71 for the third phase (HRT = 1.5 d). During the experiment, the outside ambient temperature was kept constant at 25°C through a central air conditioning system.

Analytical Methods

Samples were taken at the inlet and outlet every 5 days and at each sampling outlet on day 11. To determine $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TP levels, we used standard methods [19]; TN was determined by a TOC/TN analyzer (TOC-L CPH CN200, SHIMADZU, Japan). A portable DO meter (STARTER-300D, OHAUS, USA), a pH meter (STARTER-300D, OHAUS, USA), and a thermometer were used to determine the DO, pH, and temperature values, respectively, of the influent water.

Microbial Community Analysis

At the end of the experiment, the biofilms of both reactors at the sampling ports 1, 3, and 5 (lower layer:

A1, B1, middle layer: A3 and B3, upper layer: A5 and B5) were analyzed to determine the microbial community. Total DNA extraction was performed using HiPure Soil DNA Kits (Magen, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene was amplified by PCR using the primers 515F and 806R (515F: 5'-GTGCCAGCMGCCGCGGTAA-3', 806R: 5'-GGACTACHVGGGTWTCTAAT-3') [20]. Two groups of samples were sequenced with the Illumina Hiseq reactor by Beijing Novogene Biological Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China).

Results and Discussion

Effects of HRT on Nitrogen Removal

The variations in effluent nitrogen concentration in both systems and at different HRTs are shown in Fig. 2 (a-b). In both systems, effluent N concentrations increased with shorter HRTs, similar to the levels of $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$. Compared with system B, system A showed a better nitrogen removal performance.

At a HRT of 6.4 d, the average removal rates of $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN in system A were 90.78 and 86.04%, which were 0.94 and 2.21% higher than those in system B. Both systems maintained high levels of nitrogen removal performance. On the one hand, in both systems, the microorganisms had sufficient time to interact with nitrogen. On the other hand, atmospheric reoxygenation and oxygen delivery by plant roots resulted in higher DO levels for nitrifying bacteria. The nitrogen removal rate decreased to the minimum value on day 31 (HRT of 3.5 d) in the second phase, most likely because of the increase in influent nitrogen and organic load, intensifying the competition for DO between nitrifying bacteria and heterotrophic bacteria. When the HRT was

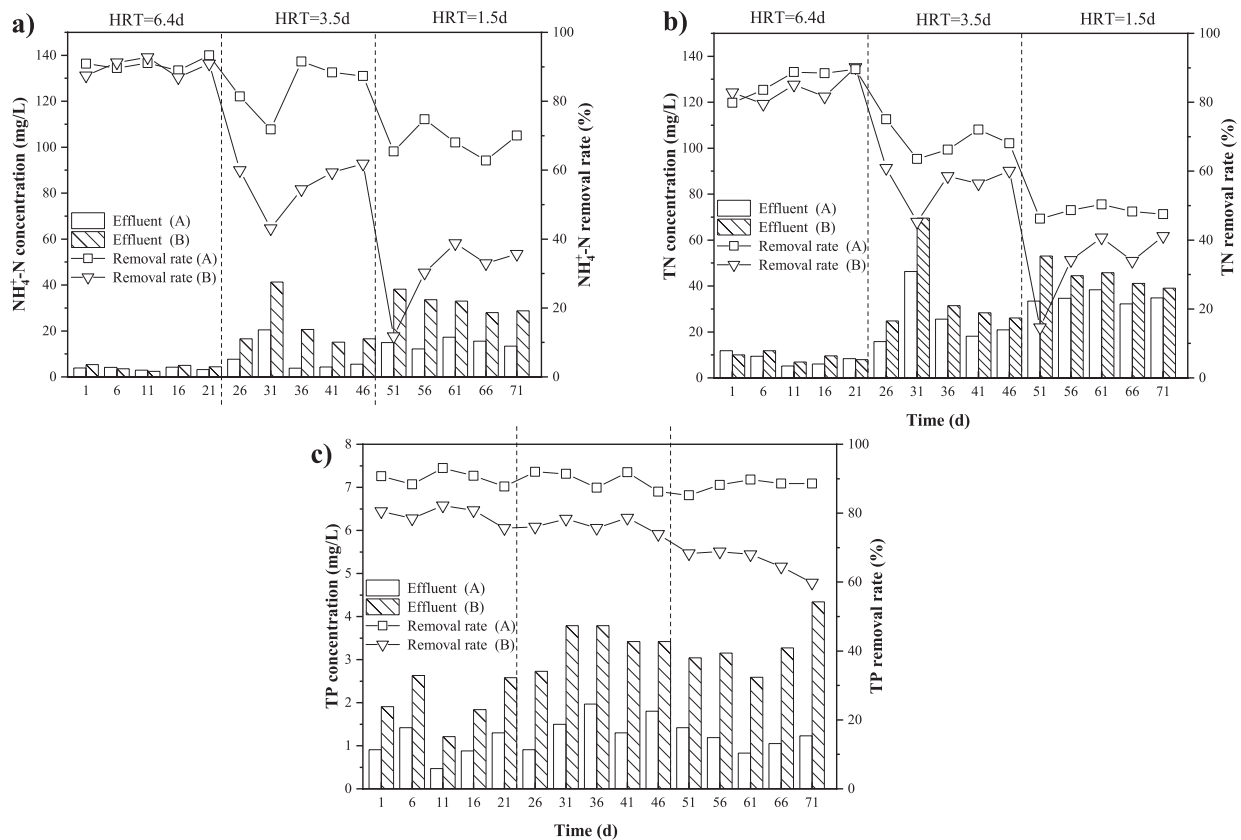


Fig. 2. Pollutant removal ability of system A and B under different HRTs: a) $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$; b) TN; c) TP.

1.5 d, the $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN removal rates decreased to about 70 and 50% in system A and to 30% in system B. When the HRT was shortened, organic load and the scouring of the water flow increased, but the reaction time for microorganisms was reduced. Heterotrophic bacteria began to compete for DO with nitrifying bacteria, and nitrification was therefore inhibited, resulting in decreased nitrogen removal.

According to Fig. 2 (a-b), the nitrogen removal performance of system A, containing the homemade ceramsite filler, was more stable and efficient, especially under the condition of a low HRT. The reasons were as follows: on the one hand, the rich pore structure of ceramsite (Fig. 1) facilitates and enhances microbial attachment and multiplication; on the other hand, the homemade ceramsite, with a high silica-aluminate content (Al_2O_3 : 24.31%, SiO_2 : 39.53%), strengthened the physical adsorption and ion exchange of nitrogen compared with the soil filler, which further promoted the mechanism of filler-microbial synergistic adsorption-degradation [16, 21].

Effects of HRT on TP removal

Fig. 2c) shows the variations in TP removal from both systems at different HRTs. At HRTs of 6.4, 3.5, and 1.5 d, the average TP removal rates of system A were 90.15, 89.79, and 88.08%, respectively, which were 10.62, 13.27, and 22.19% higher than those of system B.

Based on the experimental data, system A maintained a stable and efficient P removal performance despite the increased TP concentration in the influent at a HRT of 3.5 d. System A had a better impact load resistance than system B, especially at low HRTs.

Mechanisms of TP removal in CWs include plant uptake, microbial degradation, filler adsorption, and chemical precipitation [22, 23]. The TP removal rate of the system A was stable and remained high under different HRTs, mainly due to the adsorption and deposition of P by the filler. Previous studies have found that fillers rich in iron and aluminum can achieve high P removal properties. On the one hand, Al^{3+} and Fe^{3+} form insoluble precipitates with P, while on the other hand, P is adsorbed to $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ colloids [24, 25]. In this study, the proportions of Al^{3+} and Fe^{3+} (Al_2O_3 : 24.31%, Fe_2O_3 : 3.85%) in homemade ceramsite raw materials were relatively high, resulting in a higher P removal performance. At the end of the experiment, compared with system A, the TP removal rate of system B decreased, indicating that system A had a higher adsorption capacity for P.

Pollutant Removal at Different Packing Heights

We divided the two systems into bottom (inlet-sampling port 2), middle (sampling port 2-sampling port 4), and top (sampling port 4-outlet) parts along the inlet depth. When the HRT was 6.4 d, the changes

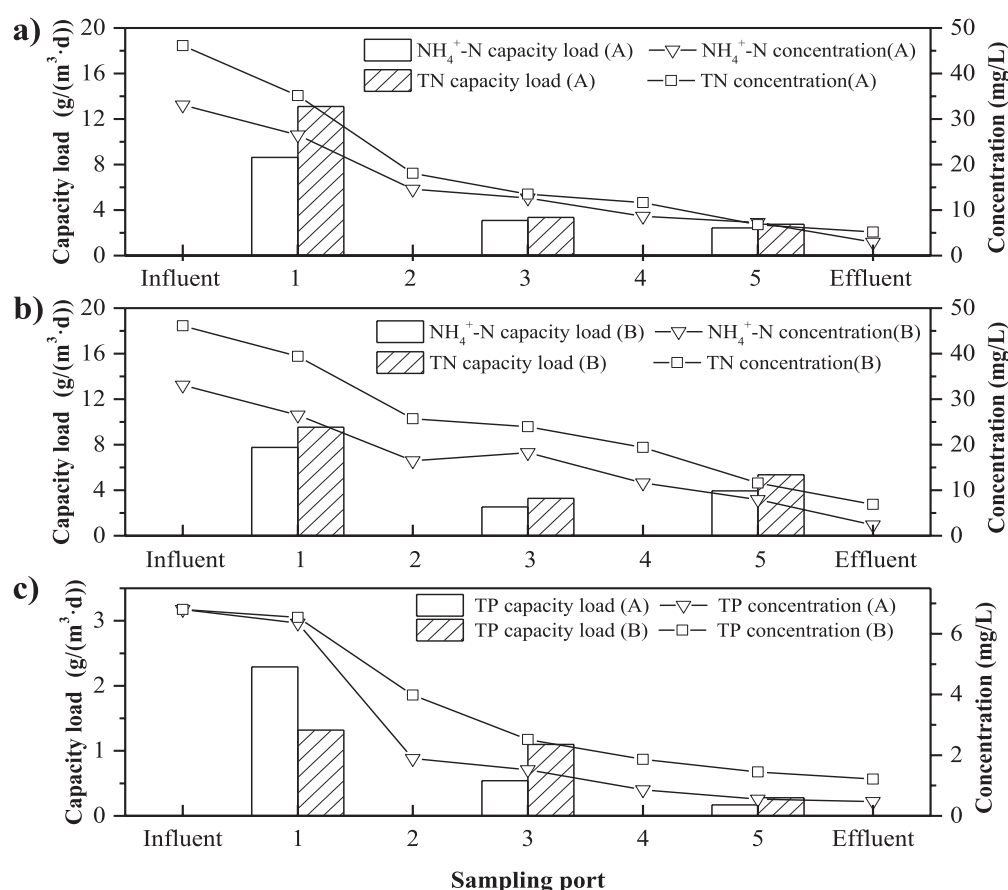


Fig. 3. Pollutant concentration of system A and B under various heights: a) $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN in system A; b) $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN in system B; c) TP.

in nutrient concentrations along the influent depth of systems A and B are shown in Fig. 3. The pollutant concentrations in both systems decreased with increasing packing height. Most of the nitrogenous substances were removed in the bottom layer, with $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN removal rates of 55.88 and 60.80%, respectively, in system A and 50.22 and 44.29% in system B; these values were significantly higher than those in the middle (17.95 and 13.96% in system A, 14.69 and 13.68% in system B) and top layers (17.24 and 13.99% in system A, 27.86 and 27.12% in system B). The nitrogen volumetric load rates in both systems showed similar trends. The ammonia and total nitrogen volumetric load rates were 8.63, 3.09, 2.44, and 13.10, 3.35, 2.76 $\text{g}/(\text{m}^3\cdot\text{d})$ for system A and 7.76, 2.53, 3.94, and 9.54, 3.29, 5.35 $\text{g}/(\text{m}^3\cdot\text{d})$ for system B, respectively. These results may be explained by the filler interception and the adsorption of influent organic matter, leading to high organic matter contents in the filler layer and, consequently, co-adsorption of organic matter and organic nitrogen in the influent. On the other hand, nitrification, denitrification, and simultaneous nitrification and denitrification (with a small amount of DO in the influent) may have occurred at the bottom layer, effectively removing nitrogenous substances. This was verified by the microbial community structure.

The TP removal efficiency was also highest (72.21 and 41.47% for A and B) at the bottom of the systems. Overall, the TP removal rate in system A (93.09%) was 10.88% higher than that in system B, most likely because ceramsite contains large amounts of aluminum and iron, and the hydrolyzed products produce large amounts of flocs, increasing phosphorus removal performance [25].

Packing Performance

A combination of physical, chemical, and biological methods have been used to remove pollutants (including filtration, adsorption, and biodegradation) [26]. The physical and purification properties of homemade ceramsite and other fillers previously studied are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Based on the results, the homemade ceramsite showed better physical properties (Fig. 1, porosity and specific surface area were $5.24 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and 45.0%, respectively) and purification properties ($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$, TN, and TP removal rates were 90.78, 86.04, and 90.15%, respectively), which are closely related to the composition of the ceramsite and the firing conditions (sintering temperature and time).

Like solid wastes such as fly ash, waste brick, and titania-containing blast furnace slag, homemade

Table 2. Comparison of physical properties of different ceramsite.

Raw Material	Specific surface area / (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	Porosity (%)	Component proportion (%)		References
			Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	
Coal fly ash, waterworks sludge, and oyster shell	-	-	21.48		[27]
-	-	31.3	16.23	7.84	[21]
-	2.17	-	-	-	[28]
Bentonite, red mud, and pine sawdust	-	-	13.95	-	[29]
Drinking-water treatment sludge and clay	4.85	52.0	-	-	[30]
-	2.62	44.5	-	-	
Sewer pipe sediments, river bed sediments, urban water supply treatment sludge, and wastewater treatment plant excess sludge	0.50	-	8.84	35.78	[31]
Coal fly ash, drinking waterworks sludge, clay and glass powder	5.24	45.0	24.31	3.85	This study

Table 3. Comparison of purification performance of CW with different fillers.

Filler	Influent concentration (mg/L)	Removal performance			References
	Removal rate (%)	NH ₄ ⁺ -N	TN	TP	
Composite fillers (sand and Ti-bearing blast furnace slag)	Influent	40.07±8.26	54.2±12.55	4.24±0.87	[32]
	Removal rate	77.54	70.77	98	
Composite fillers (sand and stone)	Removal rate	77.22	60.63	96	
Composite fillers (sand and the converter steelmaking slag)	Removal rate	59.23	53.02	98	
Waste brick	Influent	7.11-12.31	9.54-15.48	1.24-2.03	[23]
	Removal rate	72.10	56.53	91.55	
Composite fillers (soil, bamboo charcoa, and gravelstone)	Influent	38-97	59-134	3.4-13.9	[33]
	Removal rate	About 75	69.2	69.2	
Composite fillers (soil, limestone, and gravelstone)	Removal rate	-	50.1	55.2	
Composite fillers (ceramsite and gravel)	Influent	7.14-20.13	21.49-34.27	1.2-3.20	[34]
	Removal rate	53.1	45.1	69.6	
Composite fillers (gravel, ceramsite, zeolite, and red soil)	Influent	4.74	25.55	13.39	[35]
	Removal rate	73	76	72	
Shale ceramisite	Influent	49.3	53.9	5.41	[28]
	Removal rate	64.9	47.2	27.46	
Composite fillers (ceramisite and soil)	Influent	44.96±5.80	68.45±11.53	11.36±2.35	This study
	Removal rate	90.78	86.04	90.15	

ceramsite made of clay, waterworks sludge, and fly ash can be effectively used in sewage treatment.

Microbial Community Structure

The process of biological wastewater treatment is closely related to the microbial community structure

[36,37]. In CW systems, the stability of wastewater treatment can be improved with a higher microbial diversity [38]. The physicochemical properties of the wetland filler affect the gene expression of attached microorganisms, thus influencing biofilm formation and community structure. Therefore, it is of great significance to explore the microbial community

Table 4. Alpha diversity index of microorganisms.

Sample name	A1	A3	A5	B1	B3	B5
Observed species	4613	3966	3974	2705	2354	3224
Shannon	10.532	9.272	9.62	8.667	7.75	9.257
Chao1	5157.896	4425.672	4520.995	3067.799	2674.25	3597.826
Ace	5362.065	4698.264	4785.649	3270.39	2879.386	3754.283
Goods coverage	0.979	0.981	0.98	0.986	0.988	0.985

structure in different fillers systems (here, A and B) for optimizing CW fillers.

At the level of 97% similarity, the alpha diversity indices of samples A and B were obtained as shown in Table 4, and the number of species followed the order A1>A5>A3>B5>B1>B3. Both Ace and Chao1 indices followed the order A1>A5>A3>B5>B1>B3, where as order of the Shannon index was A1>A5>A3>B5>B1>B3. Databased on these data, total species number and diversity were higher in system A than in system B; the microbial community was more stable in system A.

The relative abundance distribution of species at the genus level (top 30) is shown in Fig. 4. The genera of nitrifying bacteria included *Stenotrophomonas*, *unidentified Nitrospiraceae*, *unidentified Nitrosomonadaceae*, *Sphingomonas*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Acinetobacter* [39-41]. The proportions of nitrifying

bacteria in each filler layer of CW followed the order A1 (6.189%)>A3 (5.885%)>B5 (4.698%)>B1 (2.587%)>B3 (2.322%)>A5 (0.879%). Overall, compared with system B, system A had more nitrifying bacterial genera and, therefore, a higher nitrogen removal performance. As in both systems, plant size, packing volume, and influent were similar, we infer that the mixture of ceramsite and soil may have facilitated the diffusion of influent oxygen (A1), plant reoxygenation (A3), and the mass transfer of pollutants. Both nitrification occurrence and nitrifying bacterial content were higher in A3 than in A5, indicating that the plant root reoxygenation may be higher than that of the atmosphere, which also occurs in CWs with surface flow and horizontal subsurface flow [42]. In addition, *Stenotrophomonas*, *Pseudomonas*, *Acinetobacter*, and *Sphingomonas* are aerobic denitrifiers, enabling simultaneous nitrification

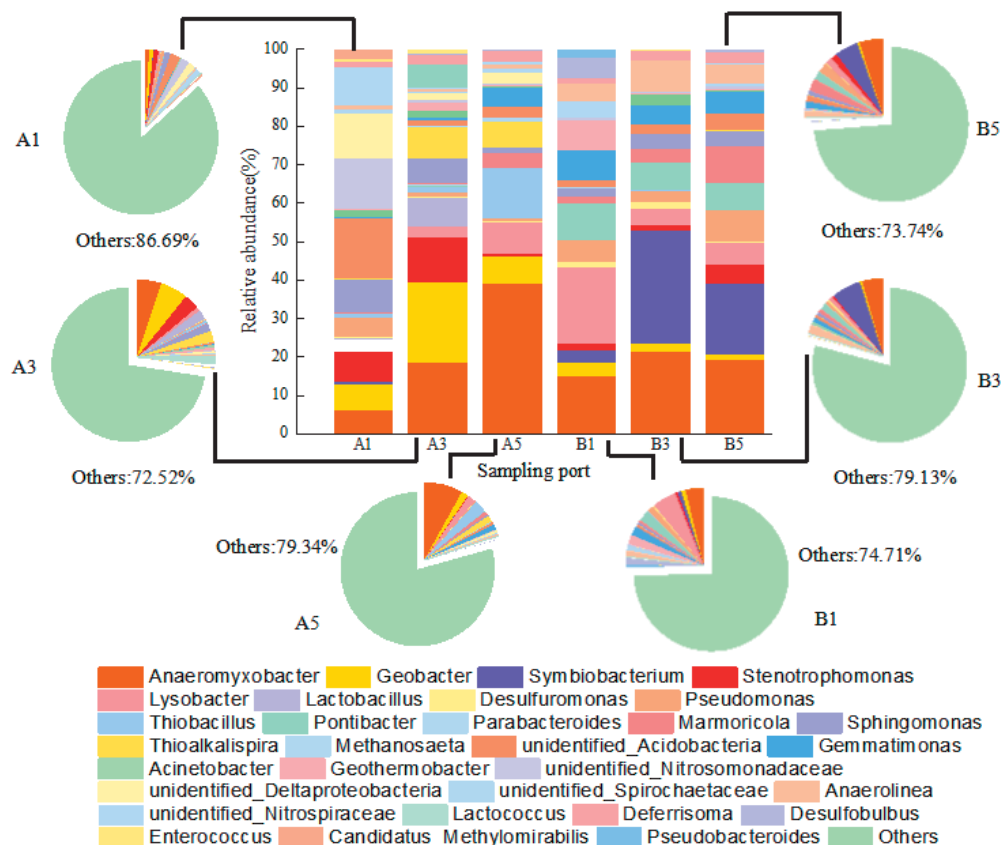


Fig. 4. Bacterial communities (top 30) revealed by 16S rRNA gene Hiseq sequencing at the genus level.

and denitrification [39, 43]. The middle layer of system A (A3: 7.972%) and the top layer of system B (B5: 4.606%) had higher amounts of denitrifying bacteria. The presence of autotrophic denitrifying bacteria (*Thioalkalispira*) as well as *Candidatus Methyloirabilis* and *Anaeromyxobacter anaerobicus*, which can use nitrite and nitrous nitrogen as electron acceptors, also promotes denitrification in such systems [44-46]. The proportion of the polyphosphorous bacterium *Gemmatimonas* was higher in system B (4.466%) than in system A (1.255%), whereas the actual TP removal rate showed the opposite pattern, indicating that the P removal performance of the ceramsite-soil filler was mainly physicochemical [47].

Conclusions

1. At longer HRTs, the removal efficiencies for $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN in both CW systems were good; removal performance decreased with shorter HRTs. When the HRT was short, the $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and TN removal performances in the ceramsite-soil filler wetland were significantly higher than those in the soil filler wetland. The addition of homemade ceramsite enhanced microbial degradation and increased adsorption performance.

2. The TP removal efficiency of both CW systems was not affected by HRT, and the main mechanism of P removal was the adsorption of P through the physical and chemical interaction of ceramsite and soil. Under various HRTs, the TP removal efficiency of the ceramsite-soil filler wetland was significantly higher than that of the soil wetland system.

3. With increasing packing height, the concentrations of pollutants ($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$, TN, and TP) in both systems decreased, and most of the pollutants were removed at the bottom layer of the systems (0-145 mm).

4. In terms of microbial community structure and genus level, compared with the soil filler wetland, the ceramsite-soil filler wetland had a higher diversity and more nitrobacteria genera, which were more prominent in the bottom layer.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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