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bt_第1部分

相似文献列表

文献名	复制比	是否引证
1. Technology Research on Bio-Hydrogen Production Wang Boa; wangbo@chinansc.cn; Liu Yongyea; Qiao Yahuaa; Yang Yanga; Shi Qiangb; Wan Weic; Wang Jianlongc - 《Procedia Engineering》 - 2012	2.1%(148字)	否
2. [IEEE 2011 5th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Engineering (ICBBE) - Wuhan, China (2011.05.10-2011.05.12)] 2011 5th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Engineering - Synchronous Removal of Nitrogen and Sulfur from Organic Wastewater by Anammox Bacteria Zhang, Xue-Hong; Lu, Xiao-Yan; Liu, Jie - 《》 - 2011	2.1%(147字)	否
3. Semi-continuous anaerobic digestion of extruded OFMSW: Process performance and energetics evaluation Mu, Lan; Zhang, Lei; Zhu, Kongyun; Ma, Jiao; Li, Aimin - 《Bioresource Technology》 - 2017	2.1%(143字)	否
4. New process for simultaneous removal of nitrogen and sulphur under anaerobic conditions Fdz-Polanco, Fernando; Fdz-Polanco, Maria; Fernandez, Neivy; Urueña, Miguel A.; Garcia, Pedro A.; et. al. - 《Water Research》 - 2001	1.9%(132字)	否
5. Synchronous Removal of Nitrogen and Sulfur from Organic Wastewater by Anammox Bacteria - 《》 -	1.9%(131字)	否

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原文内容	相似内容来源
1. conventional nitrification-denitrification. Besides, the low C/N ratio and the ammonia concentration are 50-100 times higher than that in municipal wastewater and also high concentrations of organic matter. All	1. In high NH ₄ -N wastewaters, the C/N ration is often quite low and the ammonia concentration is 50-100 times higher than that in municipal wastewater [1-3]. ——Chinese Journal of Chemical Engineering Zhou, Qin; Zhang, Guangming; Zheng, Xiang; Liu, Guohua- 《Biological treatment of high NH ₄ -N wastewater using an ammonia-tolerant photosynthetic bacteria strain (ISASWR2014)》 -2015 (是否引证: 否)
2. Using the lab-scale bioreactors, the processes which were optimized in experiments can be scaled up to a pilot level due to close observation.	1. extracellular metabolite production, solid-state fermentation, and biocatalytic processes in a controlled open system. Using the lab-scale bioreactors, the processes which were optimized in experiments can be scaled up to a pilot level. In turn,

<p>3.was collected from the municipal wastewater Shenyang Southern Sewage Treatment Plant-China. The volatile suspended solid (VSS) of the seed sludge was 3.0 g L⁻¹. Besides the consortia of Anammox granular sludge (</p>	<p>—Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology Tikhomirova T. S.; Taraskevich M. S.; Ponomarenko O. V. - 《The role of laboratory-scale bioreactors at the semi-continuous and continuous microbiological and biotechnological processes》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>1.6 L denitrification sludge from a CSTR reactor. The volatile suspended solid (VSS) of the seed sludge was 3.0 g L⁻¹. Synthetic wastewater: Inorganic synthetic wastewater including ammonium and sulfate was the main source for the microorganisms as well as trace elements that were introduced as the influent to the reactor. Ammonium and sulfate were added at a molar ratio</p> <p>—Water Science and Technology Zhang, Dandan; Cui, Li; Wang, Hui; Liang, Jiyan- 《Study of sulfate reducing ammonium oxidation process and its microbial community composition》-2019 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. Dalian, China. The volatile suspended solid (VSS) of seed sludge was 3.133.1±0.4 g/L. 1322.2 Experimental procedure: 1332.2.</p> <p>—Bioresource Technology Mu, Lan; Zhang, Lei; Zhu, Kongyun; Ma, Jiao; Li, Aimin- 《Semi-continuous anaerobic digestion of extruded OFMSW: Process performance and energetics evaluation》-2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>3.70 mg-NO₃-N L⁻¹, 1500 mg L⁻¹ NaHCO₃, 20 mg L⁻¹ NH₄Cl and 4 mg K₂HPO₄·3H₂O-P L⁻¹. The volatile suspended solid (VSS) of the seed sludge was 3.5 g L⁻¹. 2.2 Synthetic wastewater Inorganic synthetic wastewater containing ammonium, nitrate and sulfide,</p> <p>—Bioresource Technology Liu, Chunshuang; Zhao, Dongfeng; Yan, Laihong; Wang, Aijie; Gu, Yingying; Lee, Duu-Jong- 《Elemental sulfur formation and nitrogen removal from wastewaters by autotrophic denitrifiers and anammox bacteria》-2015 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>4. The EMBR was inoculated with 3 L of activated sludge from a wastewater treatment plant. The initial volatile suspended solid (VSS) of sludge was about 5 g L⁻¹. The synthetic wastewater was mixed based on the mineral medium described by (</p> <p>—Environmental Engineering Science Tao, Yu; Gao, Da-Wen- 《Impact of Ecological Factors on Anaerobic Ammonia-Oxidizing Bacteria Enrichments》-2012 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>5.1877-7058©2012 Published by Elsevier Ltd. doi:10.1016/j.proeng.2012.08.010:54 Wang Bo et al./ Procedia Engineering 43(2012)53-58:2. Materials and methods: The digested sludge collected from a primary anaerobic digester at Beijing Gaobeidian Sewage Treatment Plant (China) was used as the seed sludge. The volatile suspended solid (VSS) of the sludge was 11.8 g/L. Batch tests were conducted in 150 mL glass bottles.</p> <p>—Procedia Engineering Wang Boa; wangbo@chinansc.cn; Liu Yongyea; Qiao Yahuaa; Yang Yanga; Shi Qiangb; Wan Weic; Wang Jianlongc- 《Technology Research on Bio-Hydrogen Production》-2012 (是否引证: 否)</p>
<p>4.anaerobic flasks under followed anaerobic conditions. The flasks were incubated for 48hr at 30±2°C on a rotary shaker at 120 rpm.</p>	<p>1. cerevisiae under aseptic conditions. The flasks were incubated on a rotary shaker at 30°C for 120 hr. At the end of the incubation periods the required determinations were carried out.</p> <p>—Agricultural and Biological Chemistry Abou-Zeid, Abou-Zeid A.; Abd El-Fattah, Ahmed F.; Farid, Mohamad A.- 《Utilization of Waste Products of Dehydrated Onion Industry for Production of Fodder Yeast》-1979 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. each containing 50 ml of peptone-casitone-yeast extract medium (Salama et al., 1981). The inoculated flasks were incubated on a rotary shaker for 24 hr at 30°C. These actively-growing cultures were used as inoculum source (5%)</p> <p>—Tropical Pest Management Salama, H. S.; Foda, M. S.; Sharaby, A.- 《A proposed new biological standard for bioassay of bacterial insecticides vs. <i>Spodoptera</i> spp.》-1989 (是否引证: 否)</p>

bt_第2部分

相似文献列表

文献名	复制比	是否引证
1.Biological conversion pathways of sulfate reduction ammonium oxidation in anammox consortia Zhen Bi;Deqing Wanyan;Xiang Li;Yong Huang - 《环境科学与工程前沿(英文)》 - 2020	10.6%(779字)	否
2.Comparison of sulfate-reducing and conventional Anammox upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactors	2.2%(162字)	否

Rikmann, Ergo; Zekker, Ivar; Tomingas, Martin; Vabam?e, Priit; Kroon, Kristel; Saluste, Alar; Tenno, Taavo; Menert, Anne; Loorits, Liis; dC Rubin, Sergio S.C.; Tenno, Toomas - 《Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering》 - 2014		
3.Application of anaerobic ammonium-oxidizing consortium to achieve completely autotrophic ammonium and sulfate removal Sitong Liu; Fenglin Yang; Zheng Gong; Fangang Meng; Huihui Chen; Yuan Xue; Kenji Furukawa - 《Bioresource Technology》 - 2008	2.2%(160字)	否
4.Isolation and identification of bacteria responsible for simultaneous anaerobic ammonium and sulfate removal Jing Cai; JianXiang Jiang; Ping Zheng - 《Scientia Sinica Chimica》 - 2010	2.2%(158字)	否
5.Study of sulfate reducing ammonium oxidation process and its microbial community composition Zhang, Dandan;Cui, Li;Wang, Hui;Liang, Jiyan - 《Water Science and Technology》 - 2019	2.1%(156字)	否

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原文内容	相似内容来源
<p>1. All liquid samples were filtrated by a 0.45μm membrane before analysis.</p>	<p>1. including HS⁻, S₂⁻ and H₂S(aq), was measured by the methylene blue method according to the Standard Methods (APHA,2005). All liquid samples were filtrated by a 0.45μm membrane before analysis.</p> <p>——Water Science and Technology Zhang, Dandan; Cui, Li; Wang, Hui; Liang, Jiyan- 《Study of sulfate reducing ammonium oxidation process and its microbial community composition》 -2019 (是否引证: 否)</p>
<p>2.The most noticeable result here is the substantial decrease of ammonium with little sulfate conversion during the whole process.</p>	<p>1. conversion of ammonium increased and approached to 40.51 mg-N/L-d while sulfate conversion was close to zero. The most striking result here is the substantial decrease of ammonium with little sulfate conversion during the entire cultivation. From day 10, the average ammonium conversion was 43.15±5.92 mg-N/L.</p> <p>——《环境科学与工程前沿(英文)》 Zhen Bi; Deqing Wanyan; Xiang Li; Yong Huang- 《Biological conversion pathways of sulfate reduction ammonium oxidation in anammox consortia》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)</p>
<p>3. Some studies [13,22] reported partial re-oxidation of sulfur or sulfide in to sulfate via sulfur-utilizing denitrification/denitritation and explained how less sulfate reduction occurred than assumed, as shown in Eq.(12):</p>	<p>1. The phenomenon of nitrate consumption instead of sulfate in Batch6 was as consistent with this principle. Some studies (Rikmann et al.,2012; Li et al.,2009) reported partial re-oxidation of sulfur or sulfide into sulfate via sulfur-utilizing denitrification/denitritation and explained how less sulfate reduction occurred than assumed, as shown in Eq.(8):$5SO_4^{2-} + 6NO_3^- + 2H_2O = 5SO_4^{2-} + 3N_2 + 4H^+$(8)It could be that sulfate was less or rarely converted in experiments.</p> <p>——《环境科学与工程前沿(英文)》 Zhen Bi; Deqing Wanyan; Xiang Li; Yong Huang- 《Biological conversion pathways of sulfate reduction ammonium oxidation in anammox consortia》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. S-compounds and organics (primarily humic matter), resulting in a significantly higher removal ratio of NH₄⁺ than it can be concluded on the basis of the extent of the SO₄²⁻ reduction. The high NH₄⁺ removal ratio can be attributed to re-oxidation of elemental sulfur or sulfide into SO₄²⁻ taking place via sulfur-utilizing denitrification/denitritation. Presence of denitrifying sulfur-oxidizing Sulfurimonas denitrificans DSM 1251 and Sulfide-oxidizing bacterium N9-1 in the seeding sludge provided the evidence that at SRAO was occurring independently and was not a result of two separate processes—sulfate reduction</p> <p>——Biodegradation Ergo Rikmann; Ivar Zekker; Martin Tomingas; Taavo Tenno; Anne Menert; Liis Loorits; Toomas Tenno- 《Sulfate-reducing anaerobic ammonium oxidation as a potential treatment method for high nitrogen-content wastewater》 -2012 (是否引证: 否)</p>
<p>4.It could be that sulfate was less or rarely converted in experiments. Therefore, it is speculated that sulfate conversion involves heterotrophic sulfate reduction coupled with sulfide-utilizing denitrification. Also</p>	<p>1. as shown in Eq.(8):$5SO_4^{2-} + 6NO_3^- + 2H_2O = 5SO_4^{2-} + 3N_2 + 4H^+$(8)It could be that sulfate was less or rarely converted in experiments. Therefore, it is speculated that sulfate conversion involves heterotrophic sulfate reduction coupled with sulfide-utilizing denitrification. 5 Conclusions: In this study, SRAO phenomena occurred only with high amounts of inoculant biomass under normal anaerobic condition (DO:0.2[^] DO <0.5 mg/L). However, in other experimental conditions, SRAO phenomena did not occur by using the same anammox consortia. There</p>

——《环境科学与工程前沿(英文)》Zhen Bi; Deqing Wanyan; Xiang Li; Yong Huang-《Biological conversion pathways of sulfate reduction ammonium oxidation in anammox consortia》-2020 (是否引证: 否)

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