

การคำนวณระบบบำบัดน้ำเสีย

ชนิด บ่อดักไขมัน, Anaerobic Filter(A/F) และ Activated Sludge Process

- การคำนวณบ่อดักไขมัน

กำหนด 1. Flow rate of influent = $4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$

2. Detention time $> 30 \text{ min}$

จากสมการ $Q = \frac{V}{t}$

ปริมาตรถัง Grease Trap ที่ 1 และ 2 มีปริมาตรรวม = 4 m^3

แทนค่าลงในสมการ $4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} = \frac{4 \text{ m}^3}{t}$

$\therefore t = 0.888 \text{ day} = 21.33 \text{ hr} > 30 \text{ min}$

- การคำนวณ Anaerobic Filter (A/F)

กำหนด 1. Wastewater flow rate = $4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$

2. Hydraulic retention time = 12 hr

3. BOD Removal efficiency = 60%

4. BOD influent = 750 mg/l

Volume of A/F required = $(4.5 \times 12)/24$

= 2.25 m^3

Select $\phi = 1.8 \text{ m}$, $L = 1.3 \text{ m}$, free board = 0.3 m

Effective Volume of A/F = $2.95 \text{ m}^3 > 2.25 \text{ m}^3$ (OK)

Check Detention time = $(2.95 \times 24)/4.5$

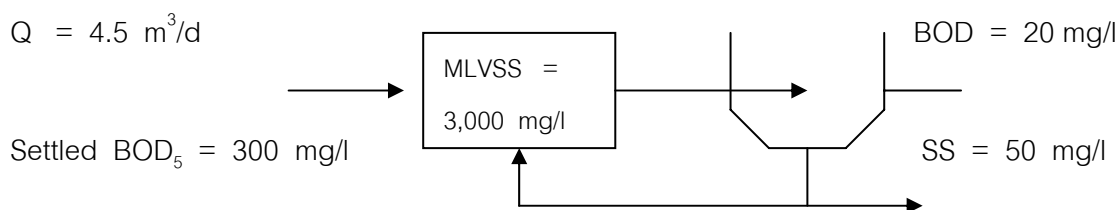
= $15.733 > 12 \text{ hr}$ (OK)

BOD outlet from filter = $750 \times \frac{(100 - 60)}{100}$

= 300 mg/l

● การคำนวณระบบเติมอากาศ(Activated Sludge Process)

- กำหนด
1. Effluent BOD_5 = 20 mg/l
 2. Settled wastewater BOD_5 = 300 mg/l
 3. Flow rate of influent = 4.5 m³/d
 4. Mixed Liquor Volatile suspended Solid = 3,000 mg/l (MLVSS)
 5. Return Sludge Concentration = 10,000 mg/l (SS)
 6. $\frac{MLVSS}{MLSS} = 0.8$
 7. Effluent Suspended Solid Concentration = 50 mg/l
 8. Recirculation ratio (α) = 0.7



$$\frac{Q_r}{Q} = 0.7$$

เนื่องจากกำหนด Effluent BOD_5 มาให้ ซึ่งรวมทั้ง BOD_5 ในรูป Soluble และ BOD_5 ของ Biological Solid จึงต้องหา BOD_5 Effluent ในรูป Soluble ดังนี้

1. Estimate the Concentration of Soluble BOD_5 in the Effluent using the following relationship :

$$\text{Effluent } BOD_5 = \text{influent Soluble } BOD_5 \text{ escaping treatment} + BOD_5 \text{ of effluent biological Solid}$$

- 1.1 คำนวณหา BOD_5 of effluent biological Solid จาก

$$BOD \text{ at any time, } t = \text{Ultimate } BOD (1 - 10^{-kt})$$

k = is a rate constant bass on this equation for a k equal to 0.1 perday

t = 5 day

แทนค่า

$$*BOD_5 = BOD_L (1 - 10^{-0.1 \times 5})$$

* จาก Water and wastewater Technology,
Third Edition หน้า 73

$$BOD_5 = 0.683772 BOD_L$$

$$\frac{BOD_5}{BOD_L} = 0.68$$

a. Common Value for domestic waste, 68 percent of the Ultimate Carbonaceous BOD is excreted after five days.

ค่า BOD Ultimate หาจากปฏิกิริยา



$$113 \quad 5(32)$$

Cell

$$1 \quad 1.42$$

* BOD_L of one mole of cell is equal to 1.42 time the Concentration of Cell

** แต่ 65 percent is biodegradable (Domestic wastewater) ในช่วงแรกก่อน 5 วัน

Bacteria จะมีขบวนการ metabolism สูง เกิดการย่อยสลายทางชีววิทยาสูง

$$BOD_L = 1.42 \times 0.65 \times VSS(\text{mg/l})$$

* หมายเหตุ 1.42 mg = O_2 consumed/mg Cell oxidized

แต่ BOD มาจาก VSS ไม่ใช่ SS

$$\text{จากข้อกำหนด} \quad \frac{MLVSS}{MLSS} = 0.8$$

$$\text{Effluent Suspended Solid} = 50 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$MLVSS = 0.8 \times 50 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$= 40 \text{ mg/l}$$

แทนค่าลงในสมการ BOD_L

$$\therefore BOD_L = 1.42 \times 0.65 \times 40$$

$$= 36.96 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{จาก } BOD_5 &= 0.68 BOD_L \text{ (} BOD_5 \text{ ในที่นี้คือ } BOD_5 \text{ of effluent biological Solid)} \\
 &= 0.68 \times 36.92 \text{ mg/l} \\
 &= 25.1056 \text{ mg/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

* จากหนังสือ Wastewater Engineering , Third Edition หน้า 335

** จากหนังสือ Water and Wastewater Technology , Third Edition หน้า 80-81
แทนค่าในสมการ

$$\text{Effluent } BOD_5 = \text{influent Soluble } BOD_5 \text{ escaping treatment} + BOD_5 \text{ of effluent biological Solid}$$

$$20 \text{ mg/l} = \text{influent Soluble } BOD_5 \text{ escaping treatment} + 25.1056$$

$$\therefore \text{influent Soluble } BOD_5 \text{ escaping treatment} = -5.1056 \text{ mg/l}$$

ได้ค่าติดลบ เป็นไปไม่ได้ เข้าใจว่า BOD_5 effluent ที่กำหนด เป็น BOD_5 ของ influent Soluble BOD_5 escaping treatment การที่ได้ค่าติดลบ อาจเกิดจาก ค่า Effluent Suspended Solid Concentration ที่กำหนดมีค่าสูง ทำให้การคำนวณค่า BOD_5 ที่อยู่ในรูปของ biological Solid สูงไปด้วย

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Design ที่ } 1. \text{ influent } BOD_5 &= 300 \text{ mg/l} \\
 2. \text{ effluent } BOD_5 &= 20 \text{ mg/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2 The overall Plant efficiency is

$$E_{\text{overall}} = \frac{(S_0 - S)}{S_0} \times 100$$

Where :

$$S_0 = \text{influent } BOD_5 = 300 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$S = \text{influent } BOD_5 = 20 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore E_{\text{overall}} &= \frac{(300 - 200)}{300} \times 100 \\
 &= 93\%
 \end{aligned}$$

2. คำนวณหาค่า θ_c (mean cell residence time) จากสูตร

$$S = \frac{k_s (1 + \theta_c k_d)}{\theta_c (Yk - k_d) - 1}$$

$$\text{Random ค่า } k = 2 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

$$k_s = 60 \text{ mg/l } BOD_5$$

$$y = 0.4 \text{ mg VSS/mg } BOD_5$$

$$k_d = 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

โจทย์กำหนด Effluent $\text{BOD}_5 = 20 \text{ mg/l}$ แทนค่าลงในสมการ

$$20 \text{ mg/l} = \frac{60 \text{ mg/l} (1 + \theta_c \times 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1})}{\theta_c (0.4 \text{ mg VSS/mg BOD}_5 \times 2 \text{ d}^{-1} - 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1}) - 1}$$

$$20 = \frac{60(1 + \theta_c \times 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1})}{\theta_c (0.8 - 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1}) - 1}$$

$$\theta_c (\text{d}^{-1}) 0.74 - 1 = 3 + 0.18 \text{ d}^{-1} \theta_c$$

$$0.74 \theta_c (\text{d}^{-1}) = 4$$

$$\theta_c = \frac{4}{0.56}$$

$$\theta_c = 7.142 \text{ day}$$

3. หาขนาดของถัง Reactor (Volume of the aeration) จากสูตร

$$X = \frac{\theta_c Y(S_o - S)}{\theta_c (1 + k_d \theta_c)}$$

Where

$$X = \text{MLVSS ในถัง Reactor} = 3,000 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$Y = 0.4 \text{ mg VSS/mg BOD}_5 \sim \text{จากข้อ 2}$$

$$K_d = 0.06 \text{ day}^{-1} \sim \text{จากข้อ 2}$$

$$\theta_c = 7.142 \text{ day}$$

แต่ The mean hydraulic of reactor time (θ_c) for the reactor ได้จาก

$$\theta_c = \frac{V_r}{Q}$$

where

$$V_r = \text{Volume of the reactor (m}^3\text{)}$$

$$Q = \text{Q จาก Flow rate of influent}$$

$$= 4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \text{ (ไม่ทำ Q จาก Return sludge)....}$$

$$\text{โจทย์กำหนด } S_o = 300 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$S = 20 \text{ mg/l}$$

.....

จะได้สมการใหม่

$$V_r = \frac{\theta_c Q Y (S_0 - S)}{X (1 + K_d \theta_c)}$$

$$V_r = \frac{7.142 \text{ (d)} \times 4.5 \text{ (m}^3/\text{d)} \times 0.4 \text{ (mg/VSS/mg BOD}_5\text{)} \times (300 \text{ mg/l} - 20 \text{ mg/l)}}{3,000 \text{ mg/l} (1 + 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1} \times 7.142 \text{ d})}$$

$$V_r = 3,599.568 / 4,285.56$$

$$V_r = 0.839929 \text{ m}^3$$

4. คำนวณหา Detention time

$$\text{จาก } Q = \frac{V}{t}$$

$$t = \frac{V}{Q}$$

$$= \frac{0.839929 \text{ m}^3}{4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}}$$

$$= 0.18665 \text{ d}$$

$$= 4.4796 \quad (\text{OK})$$

5. คำนวณหา Sludge Production rate on a mass basis

5.1 The Observed Yield is

$$Y_{\text{obs}} = \frac{Y}{1 + K_d \theta_c}$$

Where

$$Y = 0.4 \text{ mg VSS/mg BOD}_5$$

$$K_d = 0.06 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

$$\theta_c = 7.142 \text{ day}$$

แทนค่า

$$Y_{\text{obs}} = \frac{0.4}{1 + 0.06 \times 7.142}$$

$$= 0.28$$

5.2 The Biomass production rate is (P_x)

$$P_x = Y_{\text{obs}} Q (S_0 - S) \times (10^3 \text{ g/ug})^{-1}$$

$$Q = 4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$$

$$P_x \text{ biomass production} = 0.28 \times 4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times (300 \text{ mg/l} - 20 \text{ mg/l}) \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^6 \text{ mg}} \times 1,000 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$= 0.3528 \text{ kg VSS/day}$$

6. คำนวณหา Oxygen requirement per day จากสูตร

$$O_2 \text{ (Kg/d)} = \frac{Q(S_0 - S) \times (10^3 \text{ g/Kg})^{-1}}{f} - 1.42 P_x$$

Where f = conversion factor for Coverting BOD_5 to BOD_L = 0.68

แทนลงในสมการ

$$O_2 = \frac{4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} (300 - 20) \text{ mg/l}}{0.68} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^6 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{\text{m}^3} - 1.42 \times 0.3136 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{d}}$$

$$= 1.4076 \text{ kg/d}$$

$$O_2 \text{ requirement} = 1.4076 \text{ kg/d}$$

$$= 1.4076 \text{ kg/d}$$

Check O_2 requirement จาก

$$O_2 = (1-1.2) \times Q \times C$$

$$=$$

$$1. \text{ Oxygen requirement ที่ } = QC$$

$$= 4 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{d}} \times 300 \text{ mg/l} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^6 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ l}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$= 1.2 \text{ kg/d}$$

$$2. \text{ Oxygen requirement ที่ } = 1.2 QC$$

$$= 1.2 \times 4 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{d}} \times 300 \text{ mg/l} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^6 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{\text{m}^3} \times 4 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{d}}$$

$$= 1.44 \text{ kg/d}$$

Oxygen requirement ที่หาได้อยู่ใน Range (OK)

7. คำนวณหา Volume of air requirement

Assuming that the oxygen-transfer efficiency that aeration equipment to be used is 10% -ให้ Safety factor = 2 Should be used to determine that actual design Volume for sizing the blowers

(a) The Theoretical air requirement, assuming that air constant (อากาศ 100% มี $O_2 = 23.2\%$) = 23.2% Oxygen by weight, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{จาก Standard air has a specific weight of } 0.075 \text{ lb/ff}^3 \text{ หรือ } 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= \frac{1.4076 \text{ kg/day}}{1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.232} \\ &= 5.0561 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \\ &= 5.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Determine the actual air requirement at on 10% transfer efficiency

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5.06}{0.1} \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \\ &= 50.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \frac{\text{day}}{24 \text{ hr}} \times \frac{\text{hr}}{60 \text{ min}} \\ &= 0.35 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \end{aligned}$$

(c) Determine the design air requirement

$$\begin{aligned} \text{กำหนด Safety factor} &= 2 \\ &= 2 \times 0.35 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \\ &= 0.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \approx 70 \text{ l/min} \end{aligned}$$

8. Check the air Volume using the actual value determined in step 7b

(a) Air requirement per unit volume :

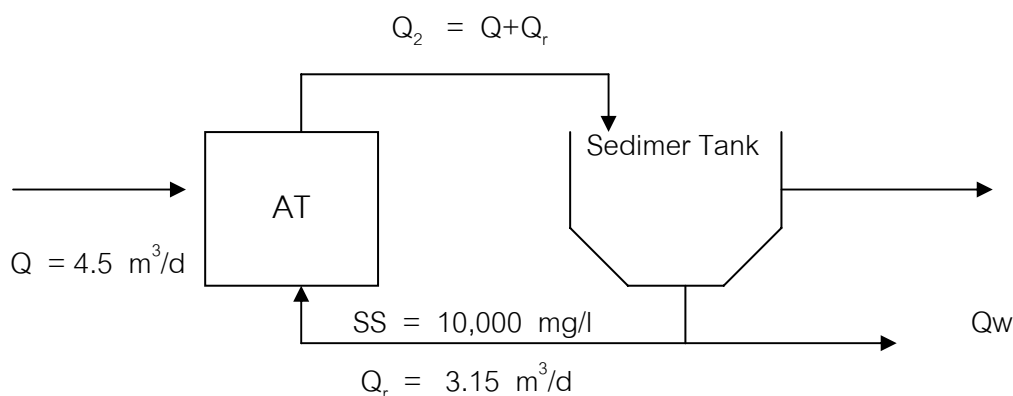
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{50.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}}{4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}} \\ &= 11.24 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

For diffused-air aeration, the amount of air used has community ranged from 0.5 to 2 $\text{lt}^3/\text{gallon}$ (3.75 to $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$)

(b) Air requirement per kilogram to BOD_5 removed :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{50.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}}{(300 - 20) \text{ mg/l} \times 4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^6 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ l}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= \frac{50.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}}{1.12 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 40.1587 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg BOD} \end{aligned}$$

9. จากระบบ แสดงระบบ Activated Sludge Process



โจทย์กำหนด Recirculation ratio (∞)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{Q_r}{Q} &= 0.7 \\ Q_r &= 0.79 \\ &= 0.7 \times 4.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \\ &= 3.15 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \\ \therefore Q_r &= 3.15 + 4.5 \\ &= 7.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \end{aligned}$$

แต่จาก Mass balance around reactor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aeration VSS Concentration} &= 3,000 \text{ mg/l} \\ \text{Return VSS Concentration} &= 0.8 \times 10,000 \text{ mg/l} \left(\frac{\text{MLVSS}}{\text{MLSS}} 0.8 \right) \\ &= 80,000 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

Mass balance

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma Q_1 &= \Sigma Q_2 \\ (Q + Q_r) \times 3,000 \text{ mg/l} &= Q_r \times 80,000 \text{ mg/l} \\ 3,000 Q + 3,000 Q_r &= 80,000 Q_r \\ 3,000 Q &= 77,000 Q_r \\ \frac{Q_r}{Q} &= 0.6 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

10. คำนวณหา final Clarifier Volume

The Design information for Secondary Clarifier , Settling following air activated – Sludge (excludig extended aeration)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Assume : overflow rate} &= 1,100 \text{ gallon/ft}^2 \cdot \text{d} \\ &= 44.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d} \text{ (gallon/ft}^2 \cdot \text{day} \times 0.040 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Depth of Tank} = 2 \text{ m}$$

จากสูตร

$$\text{overflow rate} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } Q &= \text{flow เข้าถึง final Clarifier} \\ &= 7.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \text{surface Area}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{แทนค่า } A &= \frac{7.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}}{44.77 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d}} \\ &= 0.1708 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Volume Tank} &= 0.1708 \times \\ &= 0.3417 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

11. Check F/M ratio

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F/M ratio} &= \frac{\text{BOD (mg/l)} \times \text{flow (m}^3/\text{d)}}{\text{MLVSS (mg/l)} \times V_r \text{ (m}^3)} \\ &= \frac{300 \text{ (mg/l)} \times 4.5 \text{ (m}^3/\text{d)}}{3,000 \text{ mg/l} \times 0.7466 \text{ m}^3} \\ &= 0.6027 \text{ per day (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

12. Check Volumetric loading

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volumetric loading} &= \frac{\text{BOD (mg/l)} \times \text{flow (m}^3/\text{d)}}{V_r \text{ (m}^3)} \\ &= \frac{300 \text{ (mg/l)} \times 4.5 \text{ (m}^3/\text{d)}}{0.7466 \text{ m}^3} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^6 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ l}}{\text{m}^3} \\ &= 1.8081 \frac{\text{kg BOD}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{day}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1.8081 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{d}} \times \frac{2.2046 \frac{\text{lb BOD}}{\text{kg}}}{\frac{\text{ft}^3}{2.877 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3}} \\
 &= 0.114681 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3 \cdot \text{d}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ft}^3}{1000 \text{ ft}^3} \\
 &= 114.681 \text{ lb}/1,000 \text{ ft}^3 \cdot \text{d} \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

เป็นแบบ Complete Mix Activated Sludge