

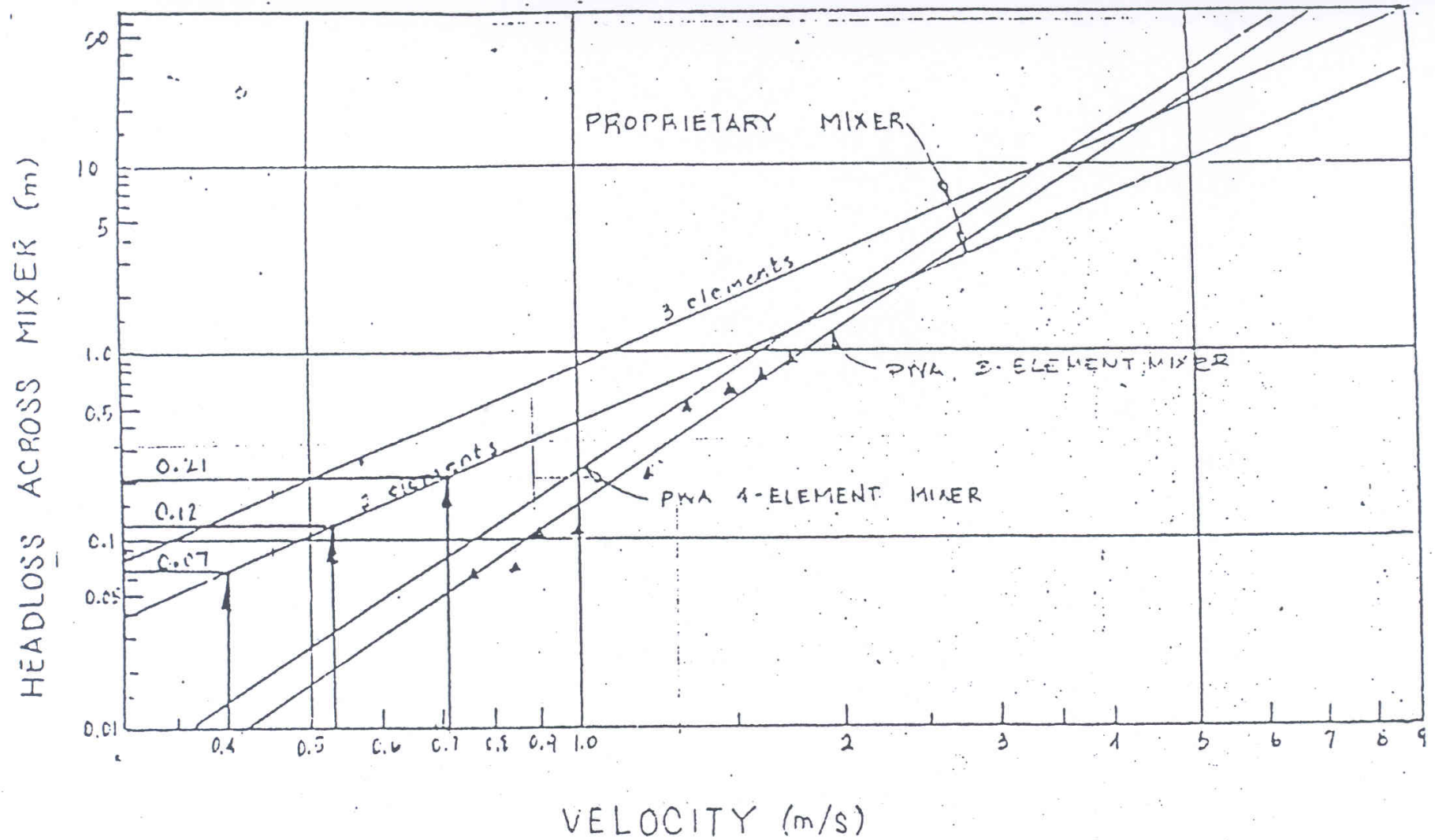
การออกแบบระบบทวนเร็วแบบ Static Mixer(PWA)
สำหรับโรงงานผลิตน้ำประปาขนาด 5,000 ลูกบาศก์เมตรต่อวัน

โดย นายพงศ์ศักดิ์ สมภาไพโรสถกิจ

Design Criteria

$$350 < Gxt < 1,700 \quad (\text{Kawamura})$$

$$1S < t < 5S$$



1. PWA Static Mixer Design

1.1 Raw Water Pipe

Design Flow (Q Design)	=	5,000	m ³ /day
Velocity in Pipe	=	1.8 - 2.0	m/s (Kawamura)
Use	=	1.8	m/s

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Pipe Diameter (D)} &= \sqrt{\frac{4Q}{\pi v}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 5,000}{3.14 \times 1.8 \times 3600 \times 24}} \\ &= 0.2023751 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Use Pipe Diameter (D)} = 0.2 \text{ m.} = 8 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Acture Velocity} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= 1.8420711 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Rapid Mixing = Hydraulic Type

Type = Static Mixer

Design Criteria

- Detention Time = 1 - 3 sec

- G - Value = 500 - 700 sec⁻¹

- GT = 350 - 1500

1.3 Calculation

Theory : Rule of Thumb - estimateing the Length of one element is to designated the length as 1.5 - 2.5 times the pipe diameter the base on this criteria,the length of one element is in the range of 3 - 5 ft (Kawamura, page no. 88)

- 2 stage = 2 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter(m)} \times 2(\text{element}) - 0.5 \times \text{Diameter(m)}$$

- 3 stage = 3 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 3(\text{element}) - \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 4 stage = 4 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 4(\text{element}) - 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 5 stage = 5 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 5(\text{element}) - 2.0 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 6 stage = 6 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 6(\text{element}) - 2.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 7 stage = 7 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 7(\text{element}) - 3.0 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 8 stage = 8 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 8(\text{element}) - 3.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 9 stage = 9 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 9(\text{element}) - 4.0 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

$$\text{Try Static Mixer Diameter} = 300 \text{ mm.} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Use 2 stage} = 2 \text{ element}$$

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m) \times 2(\text{element}) - 0.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m)$$

$$\therefore \text{Static Mixer Length (L)} = 0.75 \text{ m.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Actual Velocity} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= 0.819 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Detention Time (t)} = 0.9160884 \text{ sec.}$$

∴ Bring Actual velocity to Find Head loss from PWA Graph

∴ Head Loss Across Static Mixer = 0.25 m.

$$\rho_L = 997.1 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0.000895 \text{ kg/m.s (N.s/m}^2) \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

Theory

$$G = \sqrt{\frac{h_f x g x \rho}{\mu x t}}$$

$$= 1727.0052 \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad \text{too high}$$

$$Gxt = 1582.0895 \quad \text{too high}$$

Try Static Mixer Diameter = 400 mm. = 16 in

Use 2 stage = 2 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter(m)} \times 2(\text{element}) - 0.5 \times \text{Diameter(m)}$$

∴ Static Mixer Length (L) = 1 m.

∴ Actual Velocity = $\frac{Q}{A}$
= 0.461 m/s

∴ Detention Time (t) = 2.1714688 sec.

∴ Bring Actual velocity to Find Head loss from PWA Graph

∴ Head Loss Across Static Mixer = 0.08 m.

$$\rho_L = 997.1 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0.000895 \text{ kg/m.s (N.s/m}^2) \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

Theory

$$G = \sqrt{\frac{h_f x g x \rho}{\mu x t}}$$

$$= 634.54224 \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$Gxt = 1377.8887 \quad \text{OK}$$

1. PWA Static Mixer Design

1.1 Raw Water Pipe

Design Flow (Q Design)	=	5,000	m ³ /day
Velocity in Pipe	=	1.8 - 2.0	m/s (Kawamura)
Use	=	1.8	m/s

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Pipe Diameter (D)} &= \sqrt{\frac{4Q}{\pi v}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 5,000}{3.14 \times 1.8 \times 3600 \times 24}} \\ &= 0.2023751 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Use Pipe Diameter (D)} = 0.2 \text{ m.} = 8 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Acture Velocity} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= 1.8420711 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Rapid Mixing = Hydraulic Type

Type = Static Mixer

Design Criteria

- Detention Time	=	1 - 3	sec
- G - Value	=	500 - 700	sec ⁻¹
- GT	=	350 - 1500	

1.3 Calculation

Theory : Rule of Thumb - estimateing the Length of one element is to designated the length as 1.5 - 2.5 times the pipe diameter the base on this criteria,the length of one element is in the range of 3 - 5 ft (Kawamura, page no. 88)

- 2 stage = 2 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter(m)} \times 2(\text{element}) - 0.5 \times \text{Diameter(m)}$$

- 3 stage = 3 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 3(\text{element}) - \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 4 stage = 4 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 4(\text{element}) - 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 5 stage = 5 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 5(\text{element}) - 2.0 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 6 stage = 6 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 6(\text{element}) - 2.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 7 stage = 7 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 7(\text{element}) - 3.0 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 8 stage = 8 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 8(\text{element}) - 3.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

- 9 stage = 9 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 9(\text{element}) - 4.0 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

$$\text{Try Static Mixer Diameter} = 250 \text{ mm.} = 10 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Use 3 stage} = 3 \text{ element}$$

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 3(\text{element}) - \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

$$\therefore \text{Static Mixer Length (L)} = 0.875 \text{ m.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Acture Velocity} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= 1.179 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Detention Time (t)} = 0.7422013 \text{ sec.}$$

∴ Bring Actual velocity to Find Head loss from PWA Graph

∴ Head Loss Across Static Mixer = 1 m.

$$\rho_L = 997.1 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0.000895 \text{ kg/m.s (N.s/m}^2) \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

Theory

$$G = \sqrt{\frac{h_f \times g \times \rho}{\mu \times t}}$$

$$= 2848.0866 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ too high}$$

$$G \times t = 2113.8535 \text{ too high}$$

1. PWA Static Mixer Design

1.1 Raw Water Pipe

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Use	=	1.8	m/s

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Pipe Diameter (D)} &= \sqrt{\frac{4Q}{\pi v}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 5,000}{3.14 \times 1.8 \times 3600 \times 24}} \\ &= 0.2023751 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Use Pipe Diameter (D)} = 0.2 \text{ m.} = 8 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Acture Velocity} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= 1.8420711 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Rapid Mixing = Hydraulic Type

Type = Static Mixer

Design Criteria

- Detention Time	=	1 - 3	sec
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- 4 stage = 4 element

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 4(\text{element}) - 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

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$$\text{Try Static Mixer Diameter} = 250 \text{ mm.} = 10 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Use 4 stage} = 4 \text{ element}$$

$$\text{Static Mixer Length} = 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.) \times 4(\text{element}) - 1.5 \times \text{Diameter}(m.)$$

$$\therefore \text{Static Mixer Length (L)} = 1.125 \text{ m.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Actual Velocity} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= 1.179 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Detention Time (t)} = 0.9542588 \text{ sec.}$$

∴ Bring Actual velocity to Find Head loss from PWA Graph

∴ Head Loss Across Static Mixer = 0.5 m.

$$\rho_L = 997.1 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0.000895 \text{ kg/m.s (N.s/m}^2) \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

Theory

$$G = \sqrt{\frac{h_f \times g \times \rho}{\mu \times t}}$$

$$= 2283.5495 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ too high}$$

$$G \times t = 2179.0971 \text{ too high}$$