

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (CIVIL ENGINEERING) FIFTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER - 2023

SUBJECT: ADVANCED WATER & WASTE WATER TREATMENT (CE/5/T/505C)

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 100

Instructions: Answer any five questions.

Sl. No.	Question	Marks																					
1	<p>A) Determine the value of k, K_s, μ_{max}, Y, K_d using data from a bench scale activated sludge reactor w/o recycling. In each case initial BOD is 350 mg/l.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Final BOD</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>24</td> <td>46</td> <td>39</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HRT (days)</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>B) Derive the Michaelis-Menten equation in connection with enzyme kinetics.</p>		1	2	3	4	5	6	Final BOD	10	20	24	46	39	53	HRT (days)	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1	[13+7]
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2	Design a two stage Trickling filter to treat a domestic sewage of flow 18 MLD having influent BOD ₅ is 300 mg/l and desired effluent BOD strength is as per Indian standard. Also design the distribution system for the first stage TF. No need to design the under-drainage system. Assume any relevant data if needed.	[20]																					
3	Design a conventional activated sludge process with a flow of 45000 m ³ /day, influent BOD ₅ is 300 mg/l, TSS is 450 mg/l, Minimum and maximum temperature is 18°C and 32°C respectively. Primary sedimentation tank BOD and SS removal efficiency is 40% and 70% respectively. Suspended Solid concentration in primary and secondary sludge is 35 Kg/m ³ and 10 kg/m ³ . Total BOD ₅ and SS in the treated effluent should be ≤ 25 mg/l and ≤ 20 mg/l respectively. Assume $Y = 0.5$ and $K_d = 0.06 \text{ day}^{-1}$. Assume sludge age is 7 day. Assume any relevant data if needed.	[20]																					
4	Design a tube settler module of square cross section with following data: Average design flow: 260 m ³ /hr; Cross-section of square tubes: 50 mm × 50 mm; Length of the tubes: 1 m; Thickness of the tube: 1.5 mm; Angle of inclination of the tube with horizontal: 60°; Dia of particle to be removed 100% is 0.04 mm; Specific gravity of particles: 2.65; Kinematic viscosity: 1.055 centistoke Also compare size and retention time for a rectangular tank with same efficiency.	[20]																					
5	<p>A) Find the terminal velocity at 20°C of spherical particle of 1.1 mm diameter, 2.65 specific gravity. Flow is 10 MLD and kinematic viscosity at 20°C is 1.01 centistoke.</p> <p>B) Discuss electrical double layer theory in context of colloidal stability in water.</p>	[15+5]																					

[Turn over

<p>6</p>	<p>A) The analysis of a hard water shows the following compositions: Free carbon-di-oxide:4 mg/l; Alkalinity: 65 mg/l; Non-carbonate hardness: 92 mg/l; Total magnesium: 15 mg/l;</p> <p>Assume that it is possible to remove all but 35 mg/l of carbonate hardness with lime and that the treated water is to have a total hardness of 80 mg/l. Determine the amount of hydrated lime and soda required for treatment per million liters of raw water.</p> <p>B) Discuss with necessary equation: De-mineralisation process of water softening.</p>	<p>[11+9]</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>A) Well water containing some coliform organisms is to be irradiated by UV light ($\lambda=2573$), as it flows through a channel of 3.0 m length and 0.6 m wide at a depth of 7.62 cm, if 30 germicidal lamp is located above the channel, so that average intensity at the water surface = $610 \mu\text{watt}/\text{cm}^2$. At what rate (MLD) can the water be made to flow through the channel to obtain 99.9997% removal of coliform organism. Given: coefficient of absorption at well water is 0.0561 cm^{-1}. 1 watt= 14.34 calorie/min.</p> <p>B) At 20°C the partial pressure (saturated) of chloroform CHCl_3 is 18 mm of mercury in a storage tank. Determine the equilibrium concentration of chloroform in water assuming that gas and liquid phases are ideal. Assume that heat absorbed in evaporation of 1 mole of gas from solution at 20°C and a total pressure of 1 atm is 4000 kcal/kmol and empirical constant J is 9.10.</p>	<p>[10+10]</p>