

المنظمة العربية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم

# التلوث :

## المخاطر

# والحلول

تونس 2002

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dB (A)	$L_{EP},w$
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	$r'$
	$r$
$/$	$r$
<b>P</b>	$r_D$
$/ /$	$r_r$
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$/$	$S$
$^3$	$SA$
	$SDI$
$/$	$SLR$
<b>dB</b>	$SPL$
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<b>i</b>	$T_i$
	$T_o$
$/$	$T_o$



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97 78

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Electrophoresis

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**Hydrological cycle**

**2-1**

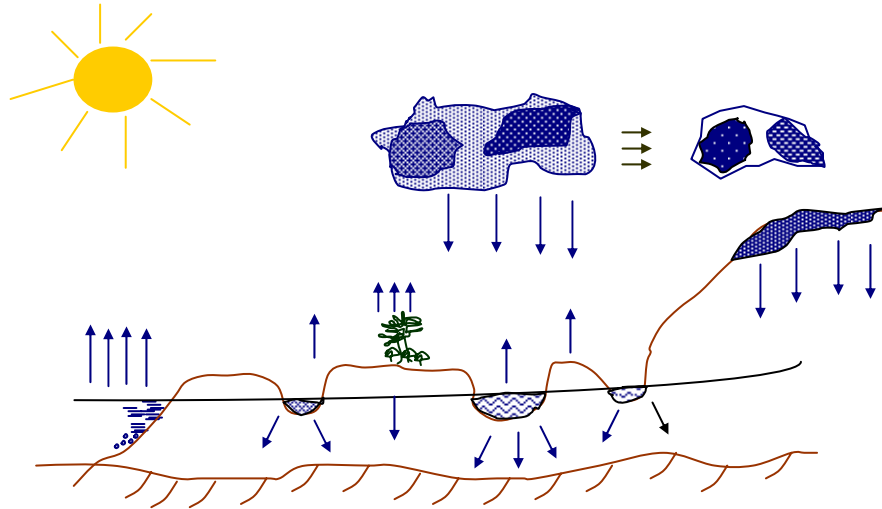


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3-1

:Surface water (

Groundwater: (

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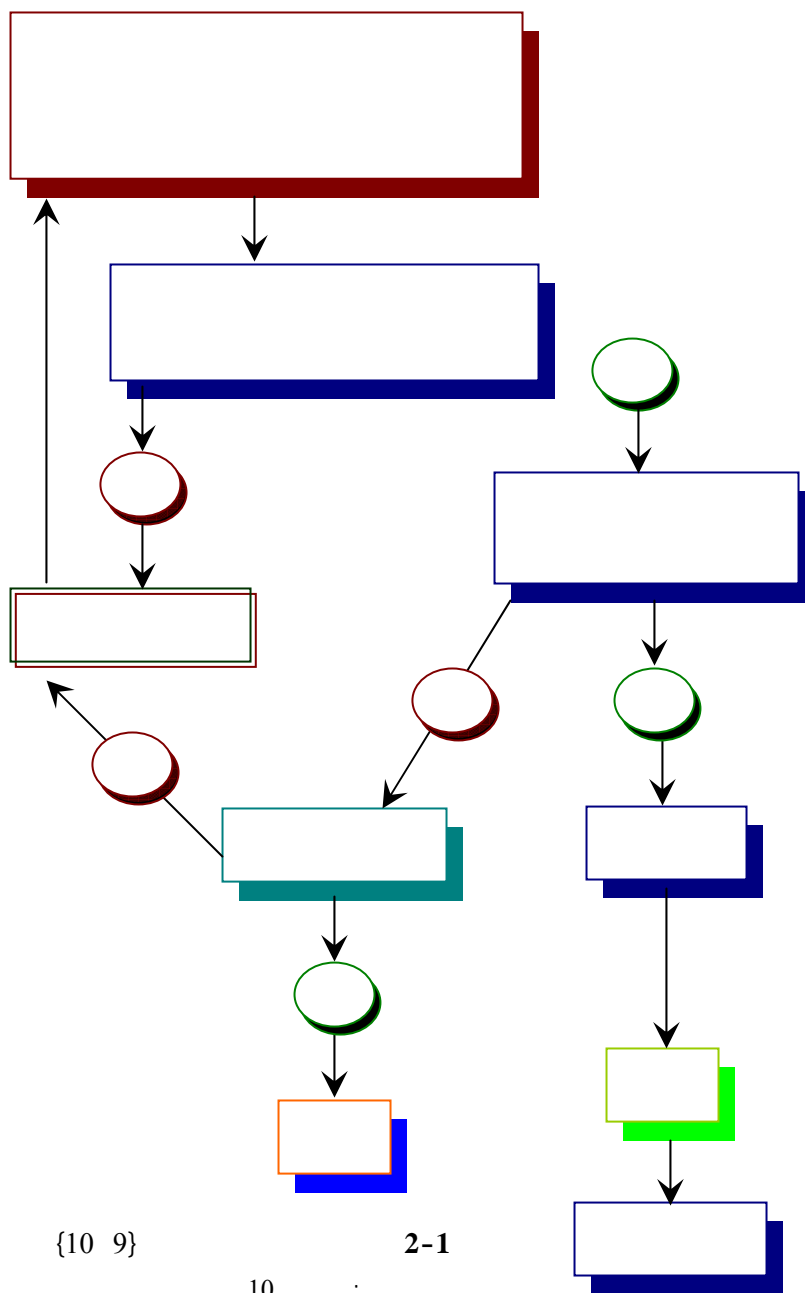
Reclaimed wastewater & Treated water (

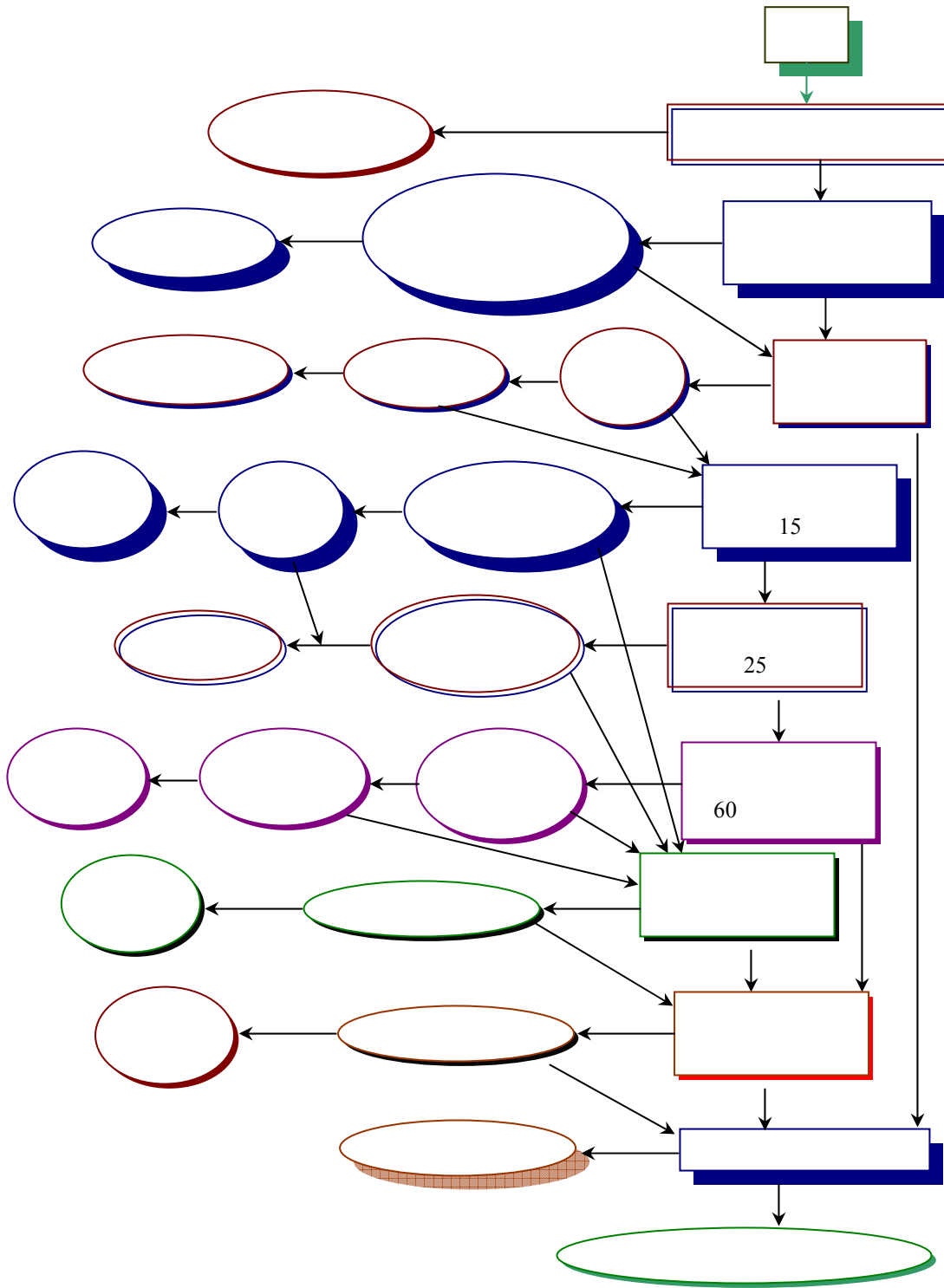
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Water source selection **4-1**

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**Solids Content**

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**Dissolved solids:**

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**Suspended solids:**

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**Fixed and volatile solids:**

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**Settleable solids:**

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68.6942	
68.7254	104
68.7049	550
100	

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$$68.7254 = +$$

$$68.6942 =$$

$$31.2 = 0.0312 =$$

$$/ = -3$$

$$. / 312 = 100 \div 1000 \times 31.2 =$$

: -4

$$68.7049 = +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 68.6942 = \\
 & / \quad 10.7 = \quad 0.0107 = \\
 & / \quad 107 = 100 \div 1000 \times 10.7 = \quad -5 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad = \quad -6 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad / \quad 203 = 107 - 310 =
 \end{aligned}$$

**Turbidity**

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Nephelometric turbidity method

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## Taste

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## Odour

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CH <sub>3</sub>	
H <sub>2</sub> S	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NHCH <sub>3</sub>	
CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	
(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S, CH <sub>3</sub> SSCH <sub>3</sub>	( )
CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N	
Algae	
CH <sub>3</sub> SH, CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SH Mercaptans	( )

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( Odour Threshold)

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**Colour**

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Nessler: ●

. Spectrophotometer ●

. Field kit ●

500 :

100 CoCl<sub>2</sub>

250

True ColourUnits (TCU)

500

5

15

Hazen.

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## Temperature

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(3-2 2-2 1-2)

$^{\circ}\text{C} = [5/9]*(\text{F} - 32)$	2-1
$^{\circ}\text{F} = [9/5*\text{C}] + 32$	2-2
$\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.16$	2-3

= C  
= F  
= K

2-2

19 - 116 80

:

: -1

(2-2) -2

oF = [9/5\*C] + 32

: ° 80 -3

$$F_{80} = [(9 \div 5) \times 80] + 32 = 176 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}.$$

: 2 1 -4

$$F_{116} = [(9 \div 5) \times 116] + 32 = 240.8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}.$$

$$F_{-19} = [(9 \div 5) \times (-19)] + 32 = -2.2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}.$$

### Conductivity

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.4-2

$$\text{TDS} = a * \text{EC}$$

2-4

:

= TDS

= a

= EC

### 3-2

$$\frac{2150}{6400} =$$

$$\frac{2688}{6400} =$$

$$a = \text{TDS}/\text{EC} = 2150 \div 2688 = 0.8$$

$$: 1$$

$$\text{EC}_2 = \text{TDS}_2/a = 6400 \div 0.8 = 8000 \text{ } /$$

$$\begin{array}{r} : \\ 4-2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{array}$$

### Salinity

$$:5-2$$

$$(\text{Salinity} = 0.03 + 1.805 \cdot \text{Chlorinity}) \quad 2-5$$

$$5-2$$

$$\times 1.805 + 0.03 =$$

$$(\text{ } / \text{ })$$

$$(\text{ } / \text{ })$$

$$.( \text{ } )$$

### Density

$$.6-2$$

$$\rho = m/V$$

$$2-6$$

$$.(\text{ }^3 / \text{ }) = \rho$$

$$.( \text{ } ) = m$$

$$.(\text{ }^3 ) = V$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\rho} \quad \text{7-2} \quad \text{2-7} \quad \text{°4}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right) \quad \text{1000} \quad \text{760}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right) = k$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right) = \rho$$

$$\gamma = \rho * g \quad \text{.8-2} \quad \text{2-8}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3} \right) = \gamma$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right) = \rho$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right) = g$$

$$\text{s.g.} = \rho / \rho_w \quad \text{(2-9)} \quad \text{.9-2}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right) = \rho$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right) = \rho_w$$

$$\text{= s.g.}$$

**Bulk modulus of elasticity**

$$E_V = - dP / (dV/V) = -dP / (\rho/d\rho) \quad \text{10-2} \quad \text{(2-10)}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \right) = E_V$$

$$\text{= dP}$$

$$\text{= dV}$$

$$10-2 \quad \frac{3}{\rho} = V$$

**( Rheological Properties for Fluids (Viscosity) )**

.11-2

$$F = \tau * A = - \mu * A * dv/dy \quad 2-11$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & = F \\ & \frac{2}{A} = \tau \\ & \frac{2}{A} = \tau \\ & = \frac{dv}{dy} \\ & \frac{2}{\mu} \times = \mu \end{aligned}$$

.12-2

$$v = \mu / \rho \quad 2-12$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & \frac{2}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{\rho} = v \\ & \frac{2}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{\rho} = \mu \\ & \frac{3}{\rho} = \rho \end{aligned}$$

( 1-2 ):

Newtonian fluids: (

:

Pseudoplastic •

Dilatant •

Bingham: Viscoplastic •

:

Thixotropic fluids: ■

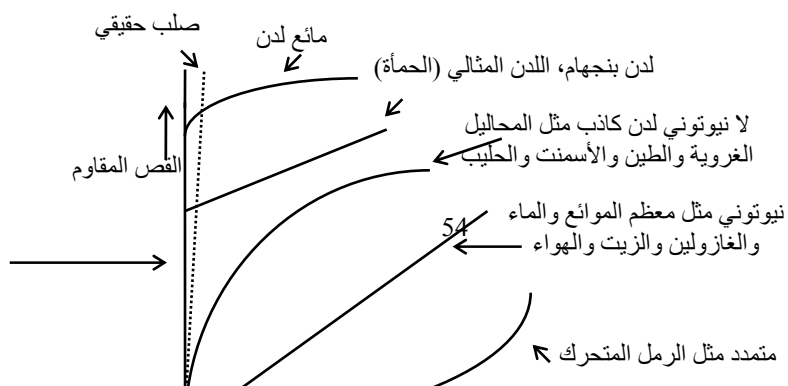
( )  
hysteresis

Rheopexy: Anti-thixotropy ■

{3,14,15,16}

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1-2



4-2

$$0.86 \text{ /}^2 \text{ } 4 \times 10 \times 4.5$$

:

: -1

$$v = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ /}^2 \text{ s.g.} = 0.86$$

$$\text{.}^3 \text{ / } 1000 \text{ -2}$$

$$\rho = 0.86 \times 1000 = 860 \text{ }^3 \text{ / } .$$

$$\text{.12-2 -3}$$

$$\mu = \rho * v = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 860 = 0.387 \text{ }^2 \text{ / } \times .$$

**: Moisture content**

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{14} 1

{17}

.13-2

13-2

$$100 \times ( \quad \div \quad ) =$$

:



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### Immiscible liquids

: 2-2 . d 2

$$2\pi r \sigma \cos\phi =$$

:

$$= r$$

/

$$= \sigma$$

$$= ( )$$

$$)$$

$$= \phi$$

(

140

$$g \pi r^2 h (\rho_1 - \rho_2) =$$

:

<sup>3</sup> /

$$= \rho_1$$

<sup>3</sup> /

(

$$= \rho_2$$

<sup>2</sup> /

$$= g$$

)

(

$$= h$$

.14-2

$$h = 2\sigma \cos\phi / ((\rho_1 - \rho_2)g r) = 4\sigma \cos\phi / ((\rho_1 - \rho_2)g D) \quad (2-14)$$

:

$$= D$$

### 5-2

20

1.5

:

$$.^\circ T = 20 \quad : h = 1.5 \quad -1$$

:<sup>o</sup>20

$$(1- ) \quad -2$$

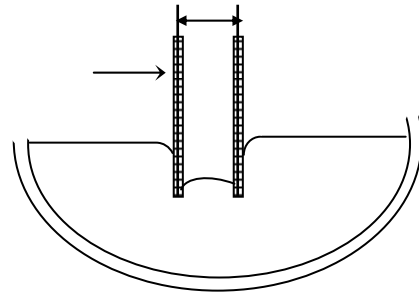
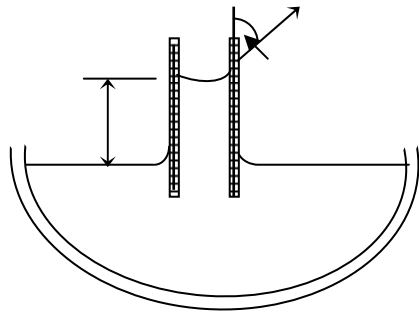
$$^3 / \quad (3)10 \times 9.789 = \gamma / \quad ^2-10 \times 7.87 = \sigma$$

: 19-2

-3

$$g^*h / \cos\phi \times \sigma \times 4 = D$$

$$19.8 = ^3-10 \times 1.5 \times ^3)10 \times 9.789) \div [( ) \times ^2-10 \times 7.87 \times 4] = D$$



2-2

**Radiation properties**

{.3,.4,.7,.9,.10}

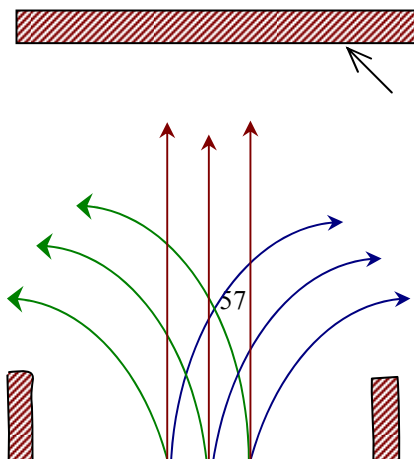
: (

: (

{.18} 50

: (

3-2



.( 10 )

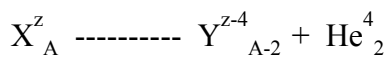
99 30

.( / <sup>8</sup> 10×3)

.15-2

2

4



15-2

:  
= X  
= Y  
= Z  
= A  
= He

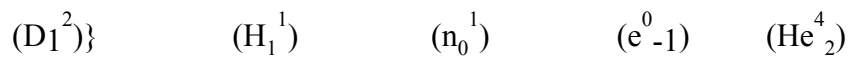
( )

.16-2

$$X_A^z \text{ ----- } Y_{A+2}^{z-4} + e^{0-1} \quad 16-2$$

$$: \\ ( \quad ) = e$$

: }



{27 4 3}

.17-2

$$E = mv^2 \quad 2-17$$

$$/ \quad / \quad \times \quad : \\ = E \\ = m \\ / \quad ^8 \quad 10 \times 3 = \quad = v$$

3-2

{3·4}

3-2

	28.1	Sr <sup>90</sup>	
	1.28 × 10 <sup>9</sup>	K <sup>40</sup>	
	218	Po <sup>3.05</sup>	
	4, 6	Br <sup>78</sup>	
	123	H <sup>3</sup>	
	2.48 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	U <sup>234</sup>	
	4.51 × 10 <sup>9</sup>	U <sup>238</sup>	
	5.3	Co <sup>60</sup>	
	5730	C <sup>14</sup>	
	30	Cs <sup>371</sup>	
	8	F <sup>13</sup>	
	14.3	P <sup>32</sup>	
	15	Na <sup>24</sup>	
	1600	Ra <sup>226</sup>	
	26.8	Pb <sup>214</sup>	
	24.1	Th <sup>234</sup>	

4 :

1986

30

.18-2

$$\text{Log } n_t/n_o = -k*t/2.303$$

$$k = 0.693/t_{1/2} \quad (19-2) \quad = n_0$$

$$= n_t$$

$$= k$$

$$= t_{1/2}$$

**6-2**

$$25 \quad 2 \quad 110 \quad 75$$

$$1.24 \quad .$$

:

$$25 = t_{1/2} \quad 2 = n_0 \quad -1$$

$$: k = 0.693 \div 25 = 0.02772 \quad 19-2 \quad -2$$

$$: \quad 18-2 \quad -3$$

$$\text{Log } n_t/n_0 = -kt/2.303 \quad \text{Ln } n_t/n_0 = -kt$$

$$n_{75} = n_0 \times e^{-kt \div 2.303} = 2 \times 10^{-0.02772 \times 75 \div 2.303} = 0.25$$

$$n_{110} = n_0 \times 10^{-kt \div 2.303} = 2 \times 10^{-0.02772 \times 110 \div 2.303} = 0.095$$

$$: \quad 1.24 \quad -4$$

=

$$= n_t = 2 - 1.24 = 0.76$$

$$t = -(\text{Log } n_t/n_0) \times 2.303 \div k = -(\text{Log } 0.7912) \times 2.303 / 0.02772 = 34.91 \text{ day}$$

**3-2**

**(pH value)**

( : )

.{3.5}

4

5.9

11

.{4}

HCl

: )

(

.20-2

$$\text{pH} = -\text{Log} [\text{H}^+] = \text{Log} (1/[\text{H}^+])$$

2-20

:

= pH

= [H<sup>+</sup>]

7

7

14

7

**7-2**

:

5.09

(

0.076

(

10.8

(

5.09 :

-1

:

-2

$$\text{pH} = -\text{Log} [\text{H}^+] = \text{Log} (0.076 + 1000) = 4.12$$

-3

$$\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 10.8$$

$$\text{pH} = 14 - 10.8 = 3.2$$

-4

**(Acidity)**

.7

**(Alkalinity)**

Buffering capacity

6.2

CaCO<sub>3</sub> / 5000 1000

**:(Chloride)**

:{3}

- 
- 
- 
- 

Cl<sup>-</sup>

/ 250

/ 1000

{3·6}



( )  
 Methemoglobinemia.

**(Hardness)**

(4-2 )

{19 4 3}

( )

4-2

$\text{HCO}_3^-$	$\text{Ca}^{++}$
$\text{NO}_3^-$	$\text{Fe}^{++}$
$\text{SO}_4^{--}$ ( )	$\text{Mg}^{++}$
$\text{Cl}^-$	$\text{Mn}^{++}$
$\text{SiO}_3^-$	$\text{Sr}^{++}$

( )

( )

3}

{10 9 8 7 6 4

.21-2

{6}

$$\text{Hard} = 2.497 * [\text{Ca}^{++}] + 4.118 * [\text{Mg}^{++}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ( / ) = \text{Hard} \\ & ( / ) = [\text{Ca}^{++}] \\ & ( / ) = [\text{Mg}^{++}] \end{aligned}$$

{13 10 4 3}

5-2

CaCO <sub>3</sub> /	
	75 -
	150 - 76
	175 - 151
	300 - 176
	300

d

.{6}

( )

Plumbosolvency)). )

Cardiovascular diseases.

( )

(Sodium adsorption ratio, SAR).

- 
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- 
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-

( / )

8-2

( / )		( / )	
57.6	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>--</sup>	40	Ca <sup>++</sup>
152.5	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	24.3	Mg <sup>++</sup>
	Cl <sup>-</sup>	11.5	Na <sup>+</sup>
12.4	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	17.52	Sr <sup>++</sup>

. / ( )  
 . ( )  
 . ( )

Bar diagram ( )  
 ( )

:  
 : -1  
 -2

.22-2  
 $C = C_0/EW$

:  
 / = C  
 / K = C<sub>0</sub>  
 = EW

.23-2  
 2-23  
 $EW = MW/Z$

:  
 ( 1- ) = MW  
 = Z

CaCO<sub>3</sub> / 2 / -3  
.24-2

$$(2-24) \quad / \quad =$$
$$50 = 2 \div (16 \times 3 + 12 + 40) =$$

CaCO <sub>3</sub> /	/			( )
100	2	40	20	Ca <sup>++</sup>
100	2	24.3	12.15	Mg <sup>++</sup>
20	0.4	17.52	43.8	Sr <sup>++</sup>
25	0.5	11.5	23	Na <sup>+</sup>
				( )
125	2.5	152.5	61	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
60	1.2	57.6	48	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>--</sup>
50	1	35.5	35.5	Cl <sup>-</sup>
10	0.2	12.4	62	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>

.25-2 -4

25-2 (                    +                    +                    ) =

CaCO<sub>3</sub> / 220 = 50×4.4 = /                    4.4 = 0.4 + 2 + 2 =

=

CaCO<sub>3</sub> / 125 = 50×2.5 = /                    2.5 =

CaCO<sub>3</sub> / 95 = 125 - 220 =                    -                    =

=                    :

-5

4.9 = 3.9 + Cl<sup>-</sup>

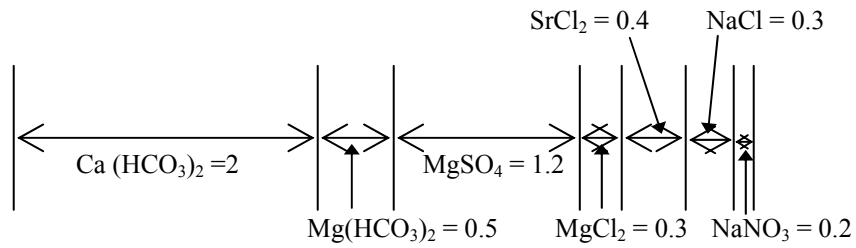
/                    1 =

CaCO<sub>3</sub> / 50 = 50×1 = / Cl<sup>-</sup>                    35.5 = 1 × 35.5

.8-2 -6

Ca <sup>++</sup>	Mg <sup>++</sup>	Sr <sup>++</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	
HCO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>--</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	
2	4	4.4	4.9	
2.5	3.7	4.7	4.9	

.8-2 -7



:

8-2

CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	100 =	/	2 =
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	25 =	/	.,5 =
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	60 =	/	1.2=
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	15 =	/	0.3 =
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	20 =	/	0.4 =
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	15 =	/	0.3 =
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	/	10 =	/	0.2 =

**(Dissolved oxygen)**

:

.26-2

$$C_g = P_g * MW / R_u * T \quad (2-26)$$

:

$$\left( \frac{^3}{/} \right)$$

$$= C_g$$

$$\left( \frac{^2}{/} \right)$$

$$= P_g$$

$$P_g = x_g * k_H \quad (2-27)$$

$$x_g = n_g / (n_g + n_w) \quad (2-28)$$

= x<sub>g</sub>

= k<sub>H</sub>

= n<sub>g</sub>

= n<sub>w</sub>

= R<sub>U</sub>

= T

$$\times / 8,3143 =$$

.29-2

$$C_s = k_D * C_g \quad (2-29)$$

:

(<sup>3</sup> / )

= C<sub>s</sub>

= k<sub>D</sub>

.30-2

$$C' = C_s * (P - p_w) / (760 - p_w) \quad (2-30)$$

:

) / )

P

= C'

) / )

= C<sub>s</sub>

) ) ( )

= P

.6-2

( )

= p<sub>w</sub>

{21 20 3}

6-2

		°
4.58	0.611	
6.54	0.0872	5
9.21	1.23	10
12.8	1.71	15
17.5	2.33	20
23.8	3.17	25
31.8	4.24	30

9-2

$t = 25$

$C' = 6.8$

$P = 620$

:

$C' = 6.8 \quad P = 620 \quad T = 25$  -1

$23.8 =$   $t = 25 =$   $6 - 2$  -2

:

$30 - 2$  -3

$$C_s \cdot (620 - 23.8) / (760 - 23.8) = 6.8$$

$$C_s = 8.4$$

### : Oxygen Demand (OD)

Biological Oxygen Demand - (

Permanganate Value (

Chemical Oxygen Demand (

(VI) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

### Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) -

{10 9 8 7 5 4 3}

- 
- 
- 
- 

( )

$t = 5$   $t = 20$

70 60

20

99 95



( )

{19 4}

( )

.31-2

$$dL/dt = -k'L \quad (2-31)$$

:  
= L  
= t  
= k'

.32-2

31-2

$$L_t/L_0 = e^{-k't} = 10^{-k_1 t} \quad (2-32)$$

t.

-

:  
= L<sub>t</sub>  
= L<sub>0</sub>  
=  
= k'

.33-2

=

$$k_1 = 0.4343 * k' \quad (2-33)$$

.34-2

$$BOD_t = L_0 - L_t = L_0 (1 - 10^{-k_1 t}) \quad (2-34)$$

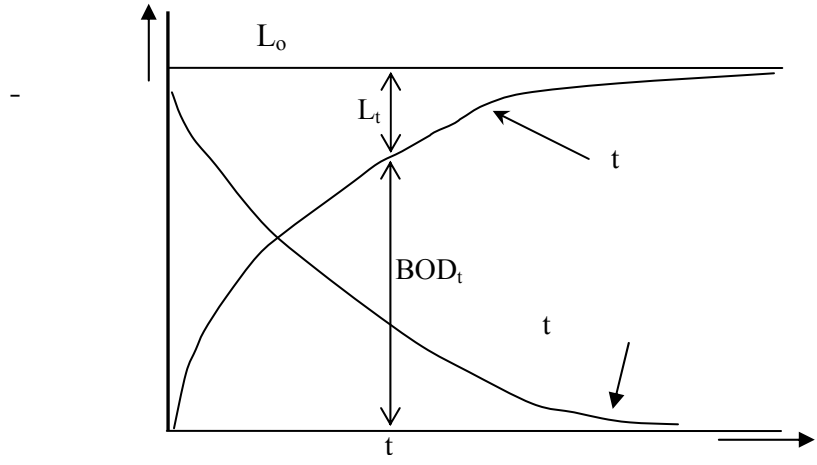
.35-2

-

$$BOD_5^{20} = L_0 (1 - 10^{-5 k_1})$$

-

4-2



4-2

10-2

$^{\circ}20$  / 450 5 -  
 - .(10 ) 0.11

. /  $BOD_5^{20} = 450$   $k_1 = 0.11$  / :  $t = 5$  -1  
 : -2

$$BOD_5^{20} = L_o (1 - 10^{-5k_1})$$

$$450 = L_o * (1 - 10^{-5 \times 0.11})$$

$$L_o = 626.6 / .$$

$$(k') (L_o)$$

(1-

.36-2

$$(k't(1 + k't/6)^{-3} e^{-k't})$$

$$BOD = L_o k't(1 + k't/6)^{-3} \quad (2-36)$$

.37-2

36-2

$$(t/BOD)^{1/3} = (k'L_o)^{-1/3} + ([k'^{2/3}]t/[6L_o^{1/3}]) \quad (2-37)$$

$$y = \frac{BOD}{k'} = L_0 \left( 1 - e^{-k't} \right)$$

38-2

37-2

$$y = a + bx \quad (2-38)$$

$$y = (t/BOD)^{1/3} \quad (2-39)$$

$$a = (k'L_0)^{-1/3} \quad (2-40)$$

$$b = k'^{2/3}/6L_0^{1/3} \quad (2-41)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{k'L_0^{1/3}} \quad b = \frac{k'^{2/3}}{6L_0^{1/3}}$$

$$k' = 6b/a \quad (2-42)$$

$$L_0 = 1/k'a^3 \quad (2-43)$$

44-2

37-2

$$(t/BOD)^{1/3} = (2.3k_1L_0)^{-1/3} + [k_1^{2/3}]t/[3.43L_0^{1/3}] \quad (2-44)$$

$$k_1 = 2.61b/a \quad (2-45)$$

$$(10) \quad k_1 =$$

$$L_0 = 1/(2.3k_1a^3) \quad (2-46)$$

7-2

{23 22 5 4 3}

7-2

SS /	COD /	BOD <sub>5</sub> /	
200	400	200	
300 - 200	700 - 400	350 - 200	
1000 - 300	1000 - 701	500 - 351	

1000	1000	750	
------	------	-----	--

{4 3}

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

11-2

-	
/	
82	1
126	2
151	3
164	4
172	5
175	6
178	7

.10

$(t/BOD)^{1/3}$

- (
- (
- (
- :
- .1
- .2
- .3

-	
/	
82	1
126	2
151	3
164	4
172	5
175	6
178	7

$$t \quad (t/\text{BOD})^{1/3} \quad .4$$

$$(b = 0.018888)$$

$$(a = 0.213004)$$

$$:k' \quad 42-2 \quad .5$$

$$k' = 6b/a$$

$$(e \quad ) 0.532 = k' :$$

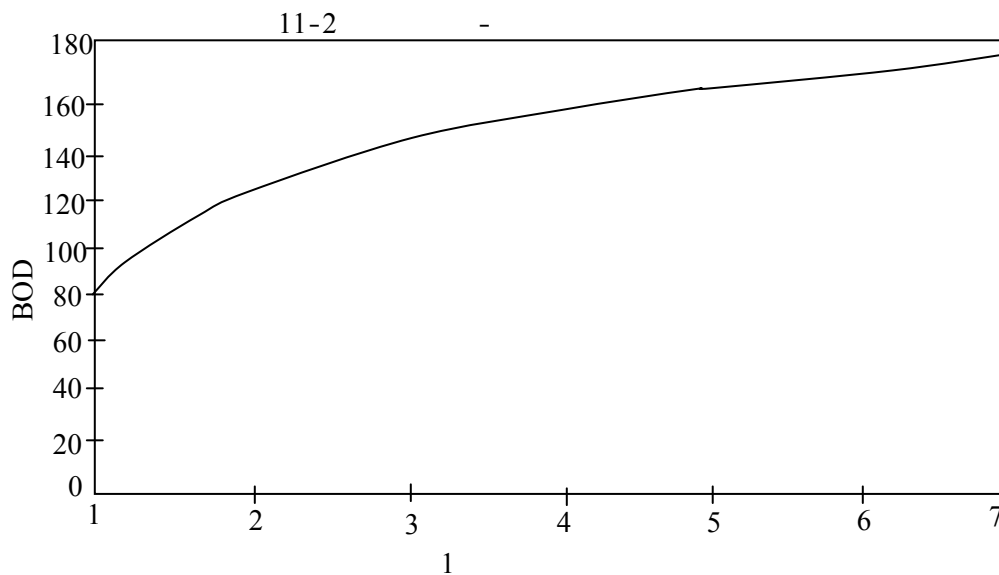
$$:L_0 \quad - \quad 43-2 \quad .6$$

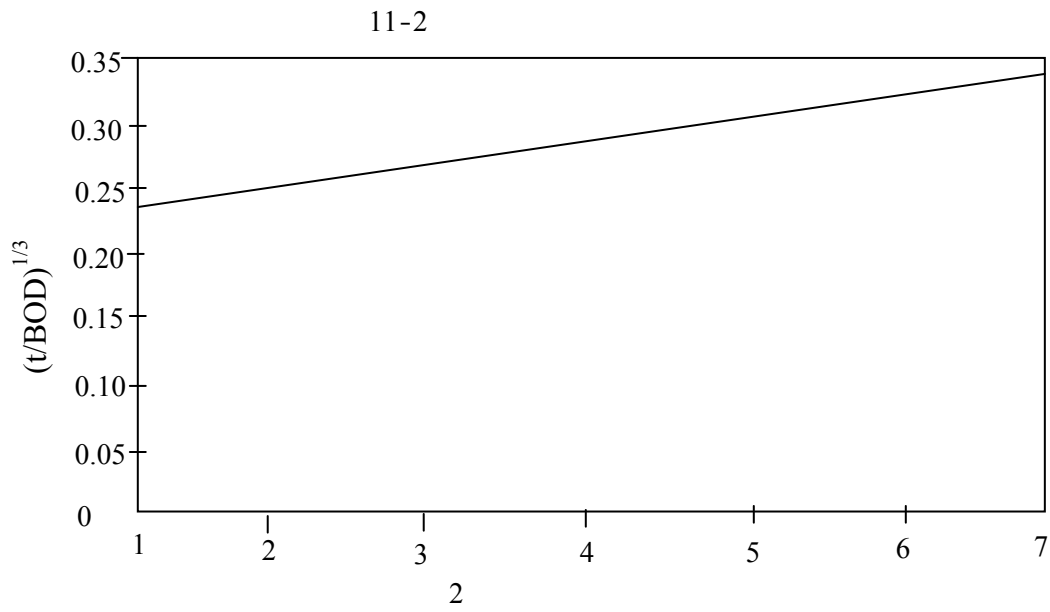
$$L_0 = 1/k'a^3$$

$$/ \quad 194.5 = L_0 :$$

$$k_1 = 0.434 k' \quad .7$$

$$(10 \quad ) k_1 = 0.231 :$$





### Chemical Oxygen Demand

(III)

.25

-  
{24 3} ( )

**(Dissolved gases)**

**(Nitrogen)**

{10 8 7 4 3}

: \_\_\_\_\_ (

: \_\_\_\_\_ (

(III \_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ (

(I) Nitrous

acid

)

:(V) \_\_\_\_\_ (

( - / 10  
. 6

### Biostmulants

**(Protein)**

( )

) ( )

(

20 20

Hydrolysis

{9 8 7 4 3}

Activated Sludge ( ) {4}  
 30 15  
 50 28 Digested Sludge  
 } .25.26 {15

**(Carbohydrates)**

( )  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )

**(Oil and grease)**

{27 3}



**(Phenols)**

( / ,001)

**(Trace elements)**

**(Flouride)**

**Biological & Bacteriological Characteristics:**

**4-2**

Animalia

Plantae

Protista.

:{9 4 3}

Saccharomyces

■

cerevisiae

(Lactobacilli. )

Colstridium aceto-

■

Citric acid

butylicum

Aspergillus niger  
Streptococcus hemolyticus  
Saccharomyces

Gluconic acid  
Streptokinase  
Invertas  
cervisiae.

- 

Streptomycin  
S. aureofaciens, S. rimousus.

Penicillium spp.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

: )

(  
: )

:

.(

Escherichia coli :

(enterococci) Fecal streptococci

.( <sup>6</sup> 10×50)

*Streptococcus faecalis*

( )

**5-2**

30

{28 3}

{31 30 28 27 4 3}

⋮  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Carbon tetrachloride

Trichloroethylene

)

Polychlorinated biphenol

Trichloroethylene

(PCB)

leachate

Sanitary landfill

: \_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_

Fibreglass

: \_\_\_\_\_

( )

Pyrite (FeS<sub>2</sub>)

: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethylene dibromide

\_\_\_\_\_

:

.

.

\_\_\_\_\_

(1.025 )

\_\_\_\_\_

)

)

(

(

)

(

{31 30 28 19 3}

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

:

:

{28}

{40-32 29 4} :

**6-2**

"

"

.164

"

"

"

.96

"

.32

"

" .65 " .14 "  
" .53 "  
" .41 "  
" .31 "  
" .12 "  
".32 "  
" .12

:  
(  
(  
(  
( : )  
(  
(  
(  
(  
(  
( )

(Deep ocean) (Continental shelf)  
(Open (Coastal ocean) : ocean).  
:



:

( )

:

(Yusho)  
(Itai-Itai) - (Polychlorinated biphenyls, PCB)

:

29 3}

{40-32

:\_\_\_\_\_

:\_\_\_\_\_

(Methyl mercury)

(Chisso)

1930

(Formaldehyde)

(Vinylchloride)

(Methyl mercury chloride).  
(Neurological poisoning).

1956

8-2

5                    8.4    6.5    (pH)

9

9    (pH)

{29 3}

:8-2

		) (	
	Daphnia magma	0.3	
	Daphnia magma	HCl 62	
	Daphnia magma	HNO <sub>3</sub> 107	
	Daphnia magma	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 88	
		5	
18-8	Gold fish	0.1	
	) Minnows (	513	
96-24	Gold fish	0.8	
	Daphnia magma	0.04	
	Daphnia magma	0.01	
	Microflora	0.01	( )
1.5-1	Gold fish	34	
133	) (Trout	25	
4 - 3	Gold fish	0.12-0.04	
		2 - 7 NH <sub>3</sub>	
99	Gold fish	10 H <sub>2</sub> S	
5	Trout	3	
	Daphnia magma	156 NaOH	
	Daphnia magma	52 Na <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	
		0.005	

29 :

(Tunicates) -

(DDT) . . .

)

: ( )  
 : ) ( )  
 ( ) ( )  
 ) : ( ) ( )  
 ( ) ( )  
 ( ) ( )

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{40-32 29 3}

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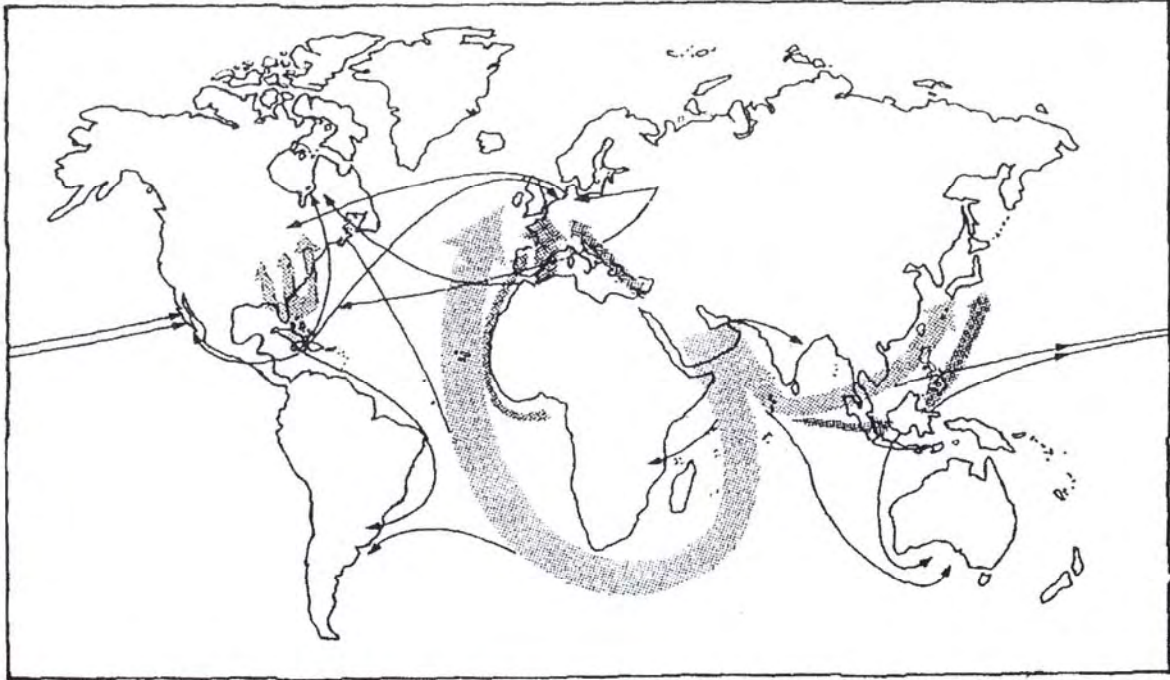
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...

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شكل 2-5 أهم طرق النقل البحري للنفط  
المصدر: مرجع 29 منشورة بإذن

( )

Pelagic diving birds

1967 (Torrey Canyon)

5-2

(Polycyclic Aromatic hydrocarbons)

9-2

{29 3}

:9-2

++++	++	++++	++++	
+++	+	-	++	
+++	+	-	+++	
++	-	++	( ) ++	
++++/++++	++	-	+++	
++++	++++	-	+	
	_/++	( ) +++		
-	-	+++	-	
-	-	+	+	
-	-	+++	++++	
-	-	-	+++	
++++	+++	+	+++	

:

		++++
		+++
		++
		+
		-

29

:

:{29 3}

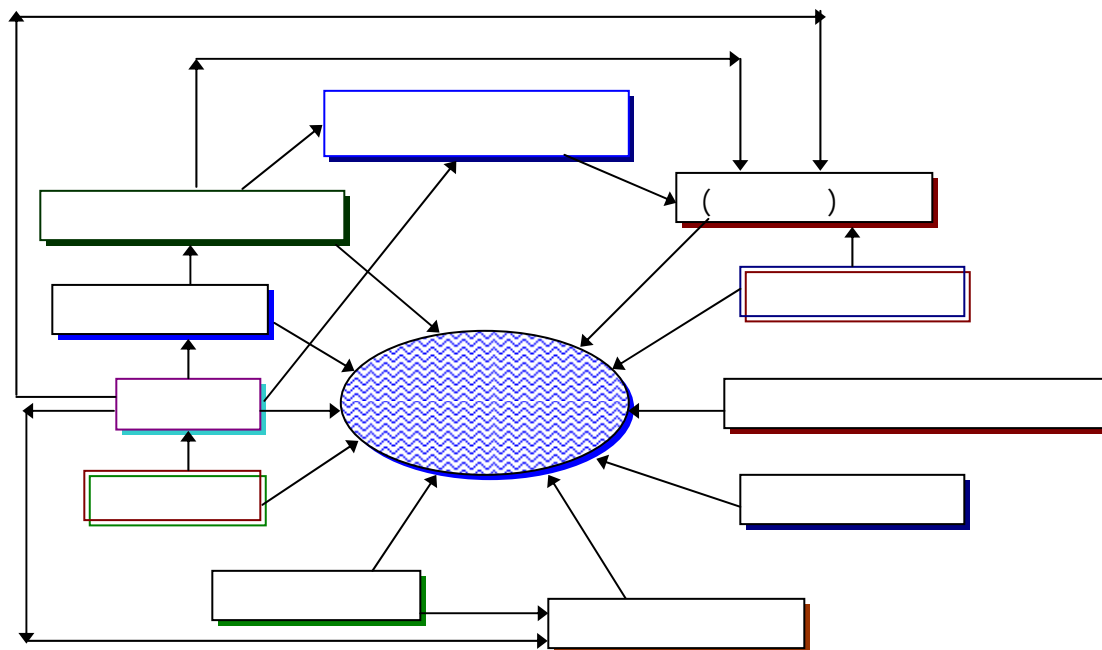
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6-2

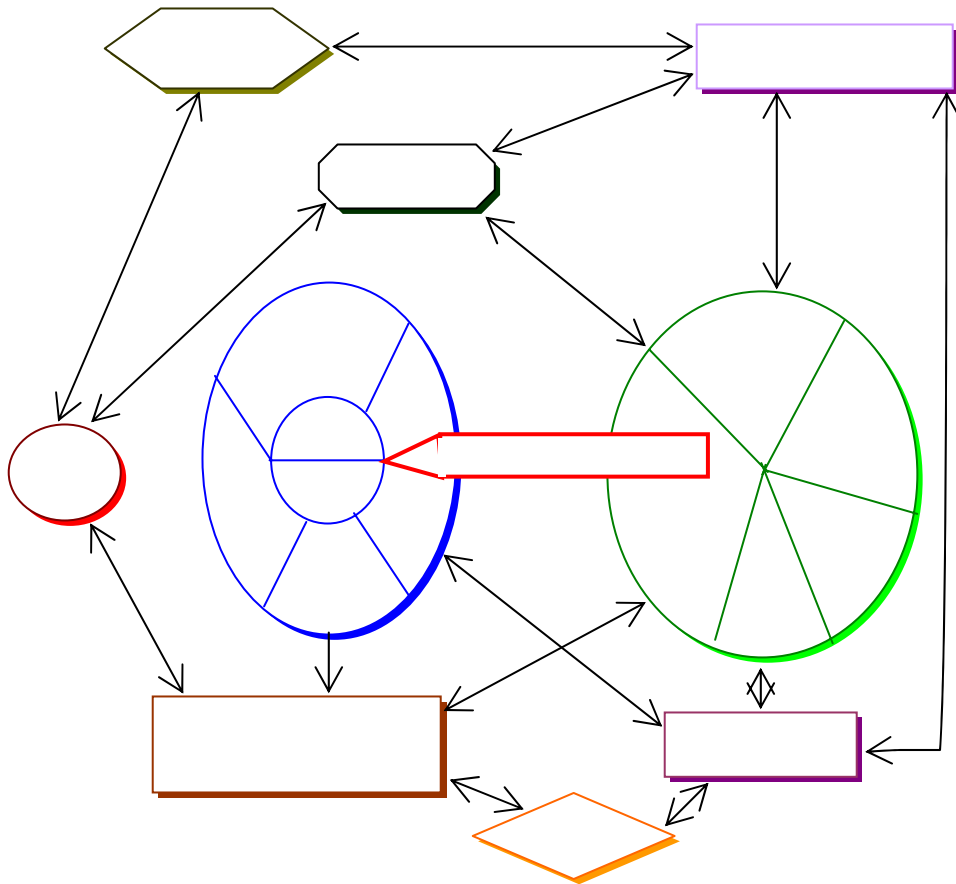


6-2

29 :

( )

7-2



7-2

29 :

**7-2**

1-7-2

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4

	.5
	.6
	.7
	.8
:	.9
( )	.10
	.11
	.12
	.13
	.14
	.15
	.16
	.17
	.18
	.19
°20	.20
	.21
	.22
	.23
	.24
	.25
	.26
	.27
	.28
	.29
	.30
	.31
	.32

.33  
.34  
.35  
.36  
.37

2-7-2

58- : .1  
 298.8 277.7 223.2 : °268 40.6 25.6 4.5 50 : ) .514.4 105 78 40.1  
 ( 541.2 313.8  
 $^2 / \quad ^6 10 \times 1.5 \quad ^3 876$  .2  
 $(^2 / \quad ^6 10 \times 12.1 : )$   
 $(^3 / \quad 7789.1 \quad 0.794 : )$  .3 / 794 .3  
 : .4

) $\tau$ (	(dv/dy / rad/s)
0	0
4	2
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Antony

1675

Hippocrates

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Van Leeuwen Hoek

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1854

John Snow

Budd

Filariasis.  
Germ Theory

Manson

1877

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Water-borne diseases \_\_\_\_\_ (

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*Leptospirosis*

*Enterviruses.*

Water-washed Diseases \_\_\_\_\_ (

( ) :

Tinea

( Ascariasis. )

Water-based diseases \_\_\_\_\_ (

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Guinea worm

Schistosomiasis

Guinea worm.

Filariasis ( )

Dracunculiasis

Water-related insect vector \_\_\_\_\_ (

)  
 Yellow fever ( Trypanosomiasis  
 Onchocerciasis ) *Aedes aegypti*  
 ( Malaria ) (Simulium)  
 Anopheles.

Infections primarily of devecive sanitation \_\_\_\_\_ (

Ascaris ( Roundworm ). ) Hookworm (Ankylostoma ) )  
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**3-3**

Enteric pathogens

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Foliage

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Gastrointestinal tract

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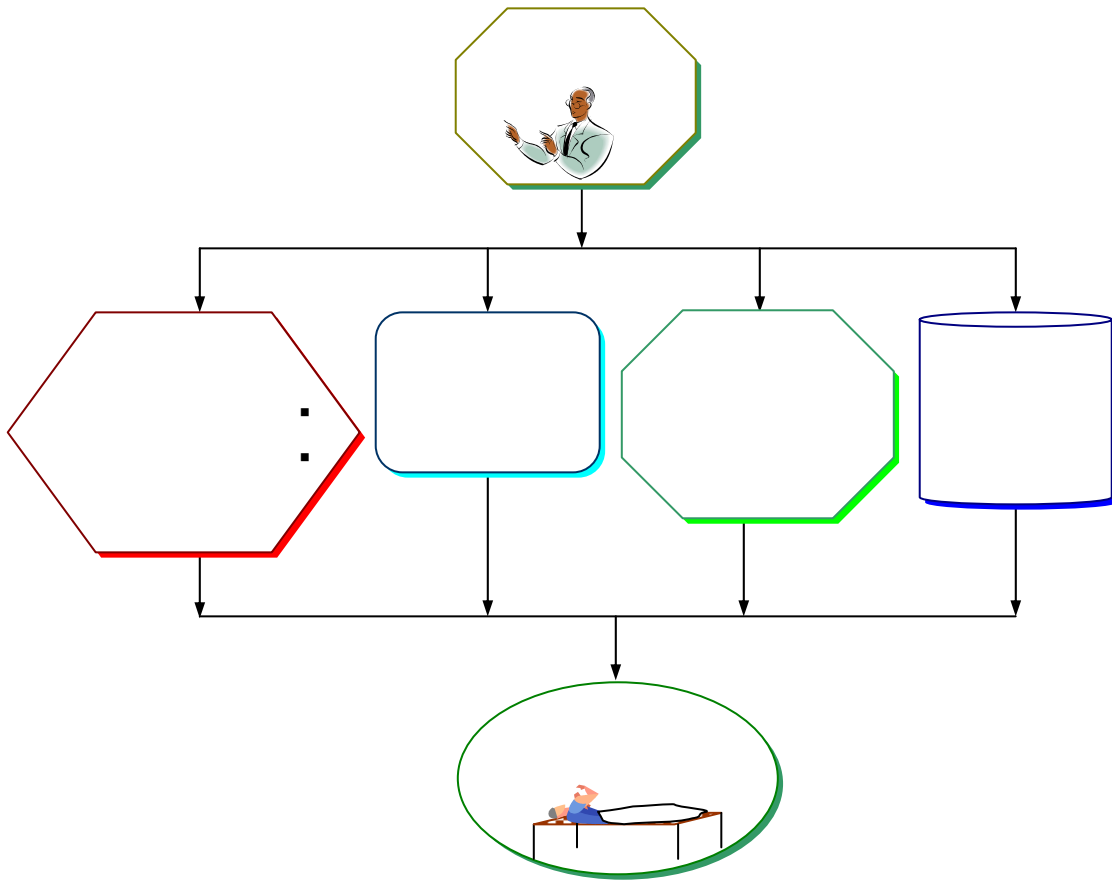
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Typhus.

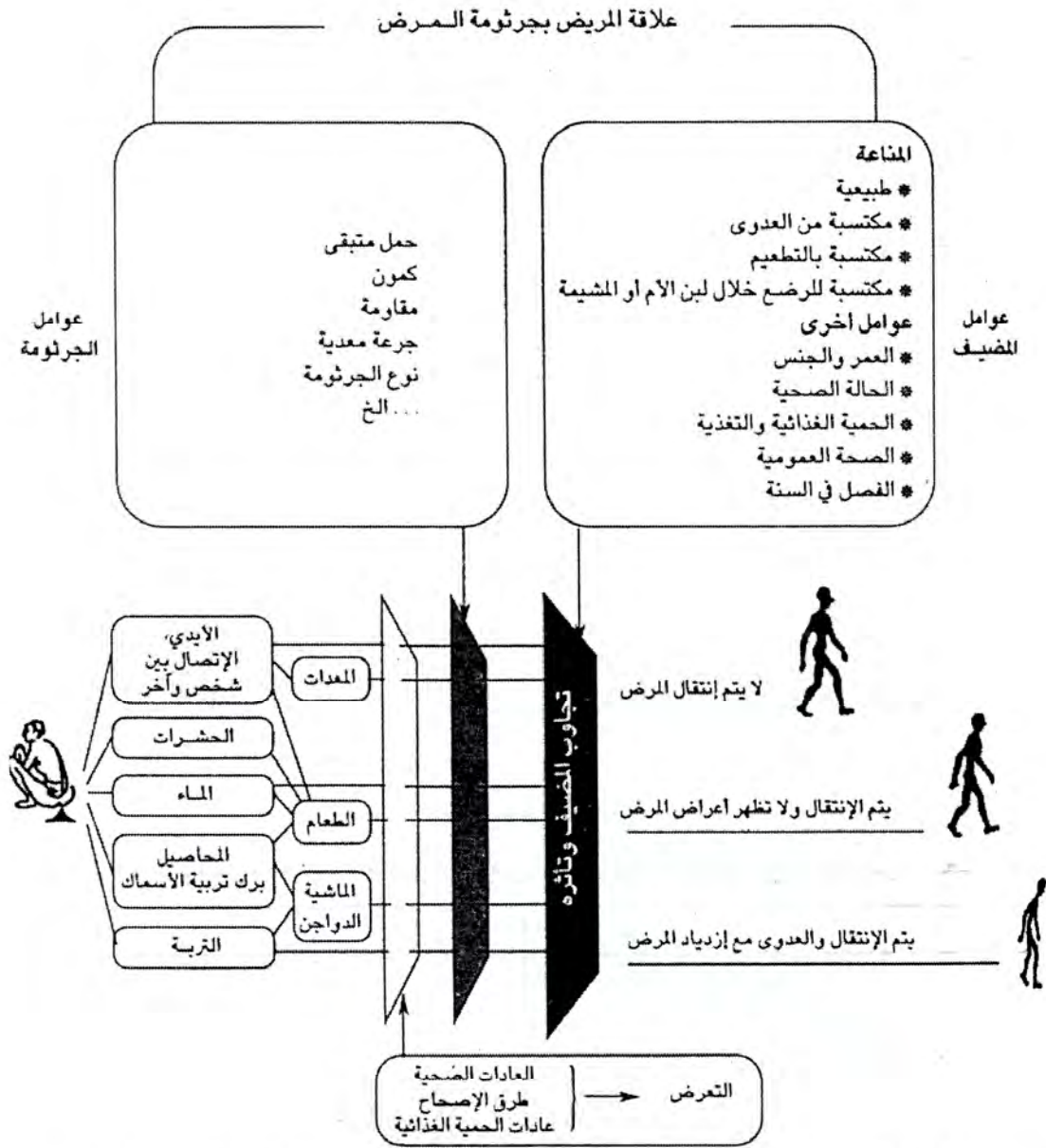
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شكل 2-3 العلاقة بين جرثومة المرض والمريض وبعض الطرق المتوقعة لإنتقال الأمراض ذات الصلة بالبراز  
المصدر: المرجع 10، منشور بإذن

\* IRCWD News December 1995.

\* Strauss, M. Health (Pathogen) considerations regarding the use of human waste in aquaculture. Paper presented at the 2nd Inter. Conf. on ecological engineering for wastewater treatment. Wädenswil, Switzerland, 18-22 Sept. 1995.

\* Strauss, M., Health implications of excreta & wastewater use, Hubei Environmental Sanitation Study, 2nd workshop, Wuhan, March 3-4, 1944.

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Lethal dose.

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Methemoglobinemia ) (	

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Distress.

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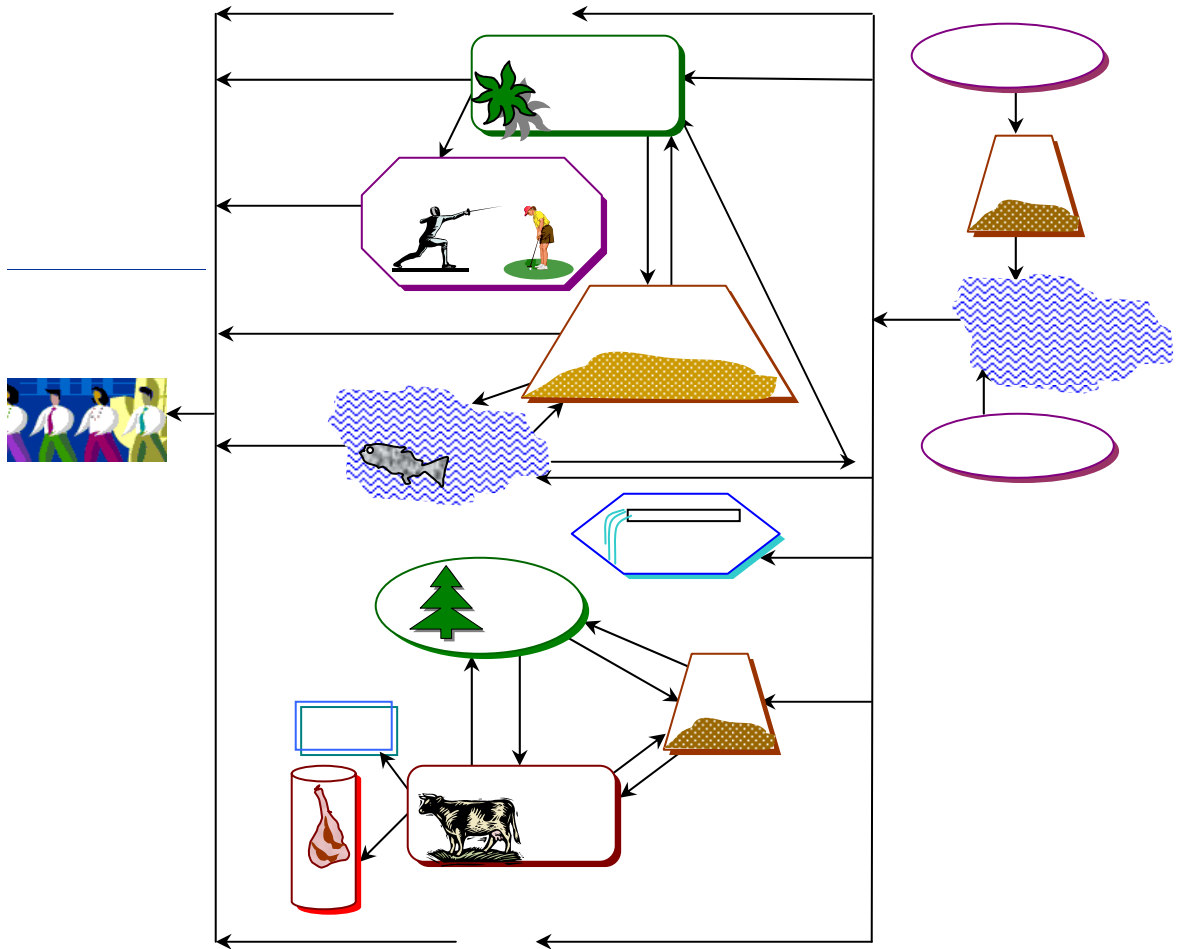
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Stomatitis

Biosphere.

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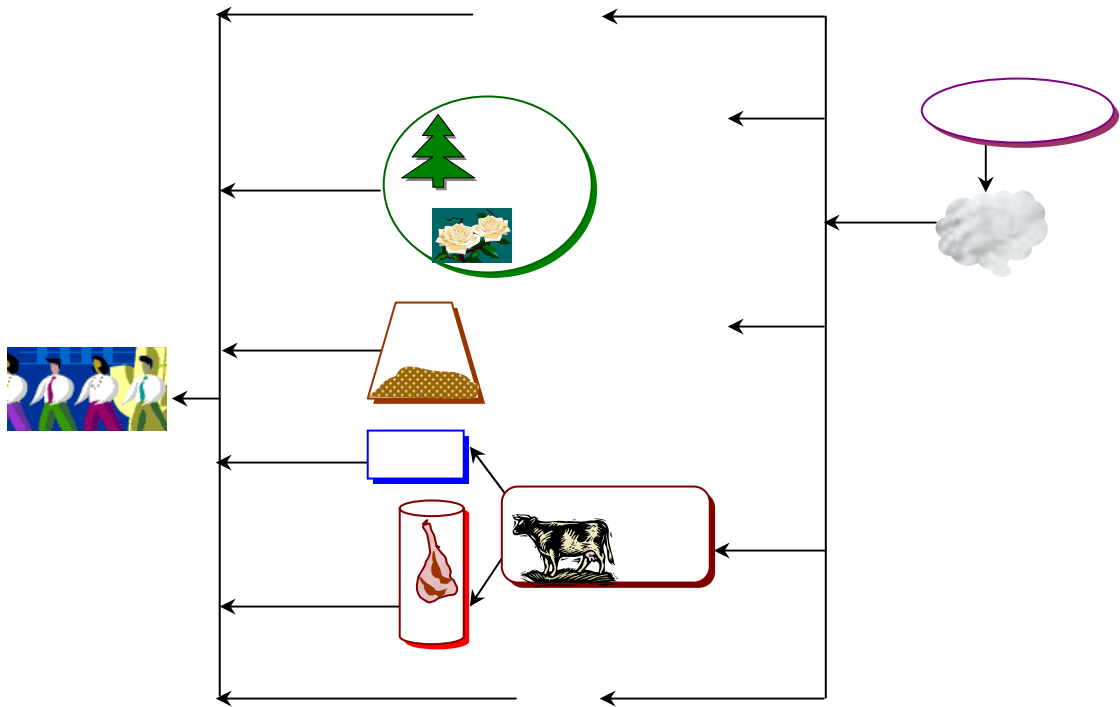
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Source: Kathren, R. L., Radioactivity in the Environment: Sources, Distribution & Surveillance, Harwood Academic Publishers, GmbH, 3<sup>rd</sup> Printing 1991. Reprinted by courtesy of the publisher, Harwood Academic Publishers, GmbH



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Source: Kathren, R. L., Radioactivity in the Environment: Sources, Distribution & Surveillance, Harwood Academic Publishers, GmbH, 3<sup>rd</sup> Printing 1991.  
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Hemorrhage

Leukemia

Hereditary effects.

Somatic effects

( Cataract )

)

Radioactive transformation.

( <sup>228</sup> Ra

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**Vectors**

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7-3

Simulium )

Anopheline mosquito

Culicine mosquito

Phlebotomine )

Tabanid

(blackfly

cyclops

Glossina fly

Tse tes fly

sandfly

Bulinus snails.

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	<b>Biomphalaria</b>	<b>Oncomelania</b>		
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Source: Birley, M.H., Guidelines for forecasting the vector-borne disease implications in the development of a water resource project. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNICHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for vector control (PEE).



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Reproduced by permission of WHO from: Environmental management for vector control.  
Fourth report of the WHO Expert Committee for Biology Control. Control: Geneva, WHO, 1980 (WHO TRS. No. 649)

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Dengue

*Arboviruses*

10-3

Leishmaniasis

Dracunculiasis

Malaria

Cutaneous L.

Visceral L.

*S. haematobium*

*S. mansoni*

Schistosomiasis

Trypanosomiasis.

*S. Japonicum*

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Source: Birley, M.H., Guidelines for forecasting the vector-borne disease implications in the development of a water resource project. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNICHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for vector control (PEE)

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Source: Birley, M.H., Guidelines for forecasting the vector-borne disease implications in the development of a water resource project. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNICHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for vector control (PEE)

Flea :

Endemic diseases

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Larvivorous fish

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Vector Screen :

repellents.

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( Chrysanthemum )

Organochlorine compounds (Chlorinated (

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Pyrethrin: (

Pyrethrum

) (

hydrocarbons)

HCH                      DDT                      Lindane                      Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

Organophosphate compounds (

Fenitrothion.                      Malathion  
Carbamate Compounds (

ALdicarb.                      Propoxur  
Pyrethroids compounds (

Pesticides

(Nematodes )

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: Naturalistic (Biological) vector control ( ) -2  
methods

Infection

Minnows )

Ferret)

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Cytoplasmic incompatibility

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100	Guinea worm
	Typhoid
	80
80	( Schistosomiasis )
80	( Trypanosomiasis )
80	Scabies
70	( Yaws )
70	
50	Trachoma )
50	( )
50	Amebiasis
50	( Dysentery )
50	( Tinea )
50	( Gastroenteritis
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40	Paratyphoid
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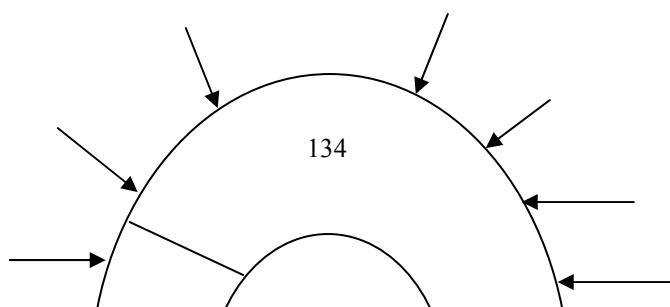
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Source: Birley, M.H., Guidelines for forecasting the rector-borne disease implications in the development of a water resource project.  
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Environmental Impact assessment.

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**10-3**



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Malaria.  
Minor

Schistosomiasis

Canals

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Polyvinyl

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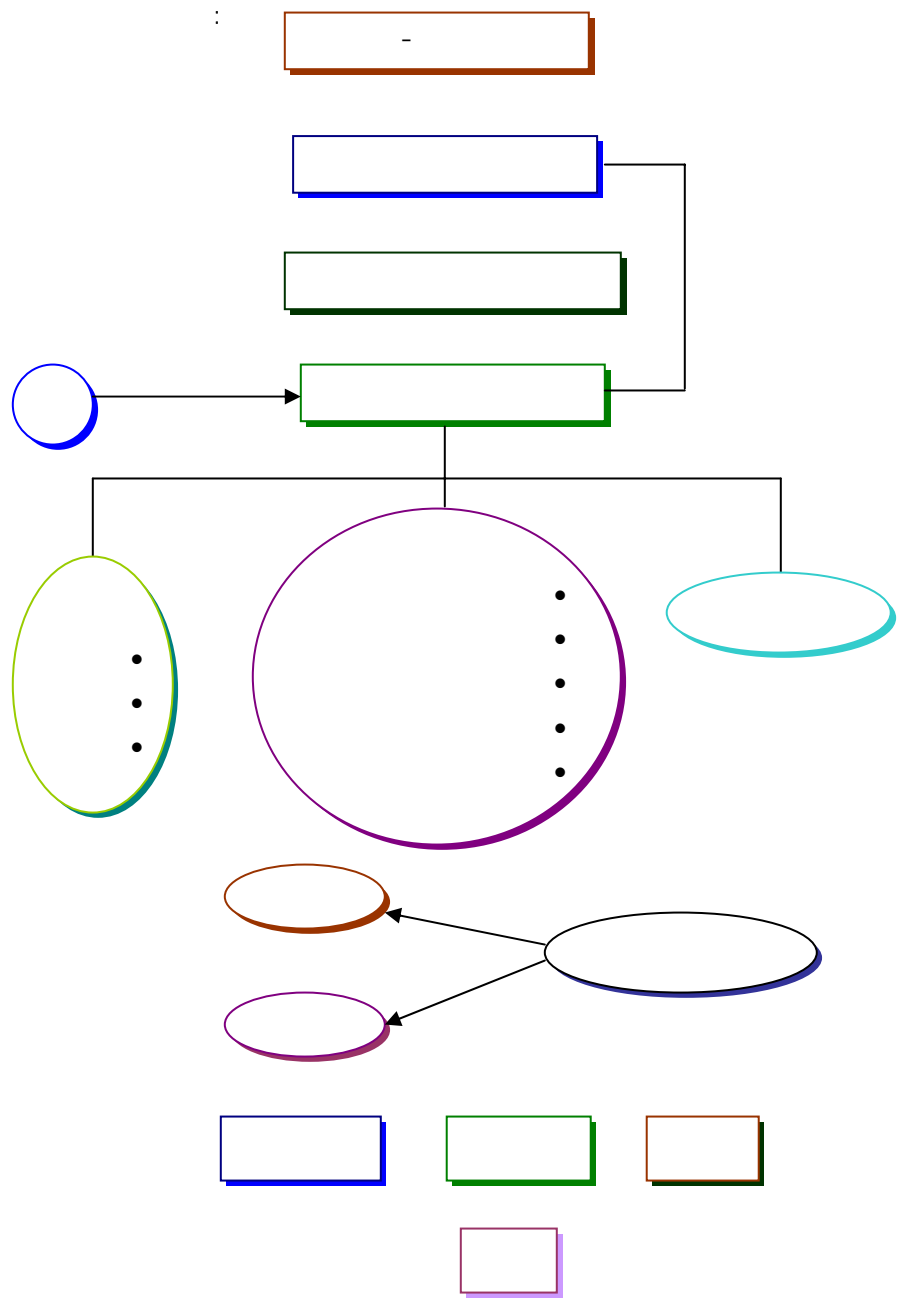
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Rowe, D.R. & Abdel-Magid, Handbook Wastewater Reclamation & Reuse, CRC Press/Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL, 1995

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)( Granuloma )

( Eczemas )

( Epidermophytosis

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) :

( ) Poliomyelitis

*Escherichia coli* ) (Hepatitis

Shigella Salmonella

*Entamoeba* ) ( ) ( -

*Giardia Lamblia* - *histolytica*

Nematode ) ) ( Giardia

*Trichuris* *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Ancylostoma (Hookworm ) *trichiura*

Taenia spp. Cestode Necator

Tapeworm.

8-3 20-3 19-3 18-3

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18-3

99.999 96	15	Salmonella
99.9	57 48	Mycobacterium
99.9 0		Amoebic cyst
76 0	98 72	Helminth ova
84 0	3	( )

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( %99.99 = <sup>4</sup>10 = 4 10 )

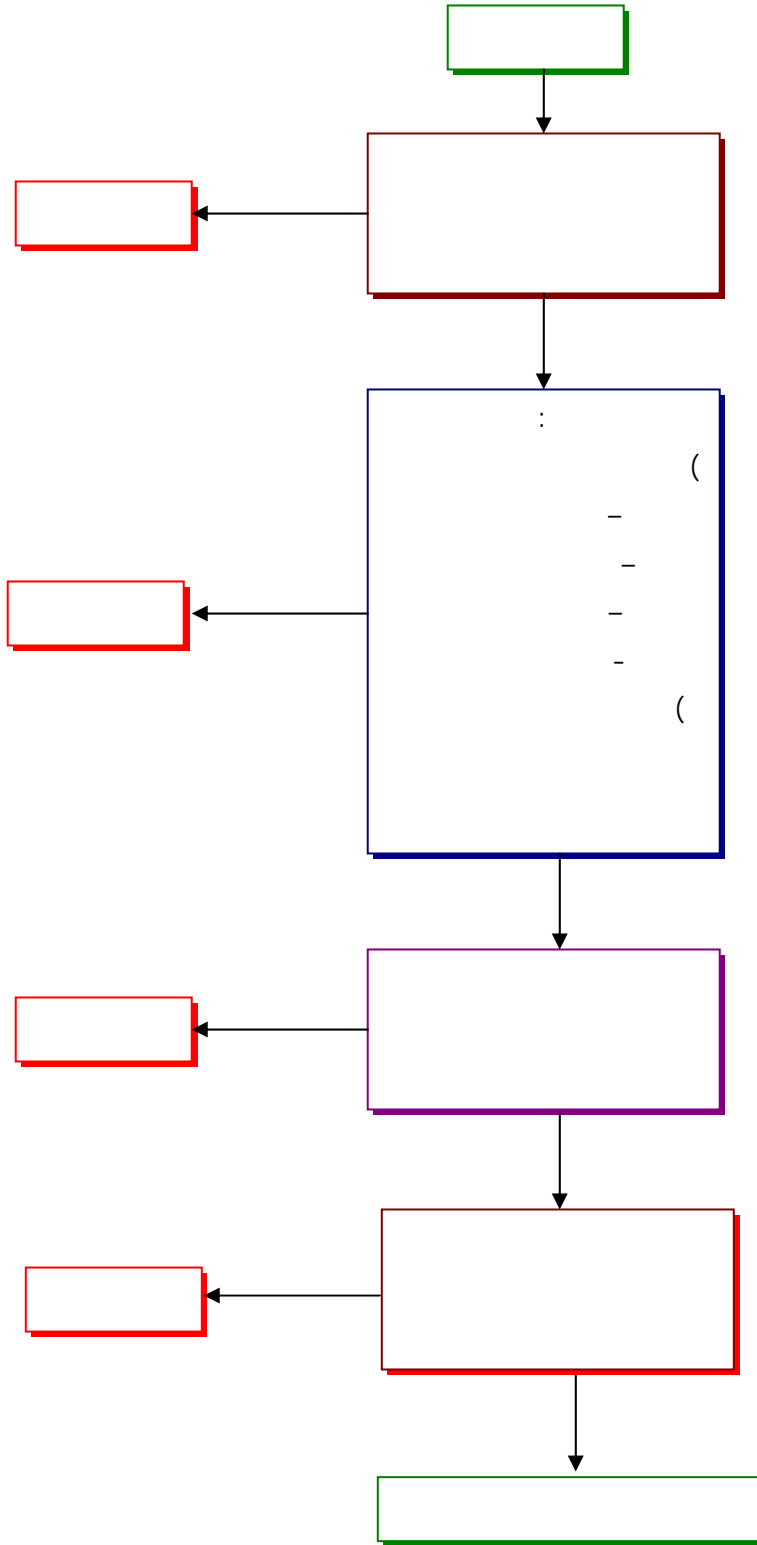
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Source: Health and the Environment. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1986, (EURO) Reports and Studies, No 100. Reprinted courtesy of the publisher WHO

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**1-4**

logos

hydro

.{1}

)

(

{3 2}

- o
- o
- o

( )

( )

( 2- 1 )

:

**2-4**

Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_

1-2

:



{2}

Wind: \_\_\_\_\_

Byys Ballot.

{2} "

Anemometer.

(1-4 ) Wind Vane

.1-4

$$u/u_0 = (z/z_0)^a \quad 4-1$$

$$( / z )$$

$$( / z_0 )$$

( )

.,6 .,1

:  
= u  
= u<sub>0</sub>  
= z<sub>0</sub>  
= a  
.7÷1

**1-4**

/ 4.62 4.2

7 3

$$: u_0 = 4.2 \quad z_0 = 3 \quad u = 4.62 \quad z = 7$$

:  
-1

1-4 a -2

$$u/u_0 = (z/z_0)^a$$

$$4.62 \div 4.2 = (7 \div 3)^a$$

$$0.11 = a$$

$$u/u_0 = (z/z_0)^a$$

$$4.2 \div u_0 = (3 \div 2)^{0.11}$$

$$. / 4.02 = u_0$$

⋮ \_\_\_\_\_

.2-4

$$e = P - P'$$

4-2

:  
= e  
= P  
= P'

( )

( )

( )

Relative

humidity.

3-4

{3}

$$h = 100 * e / e_s$$

4-3

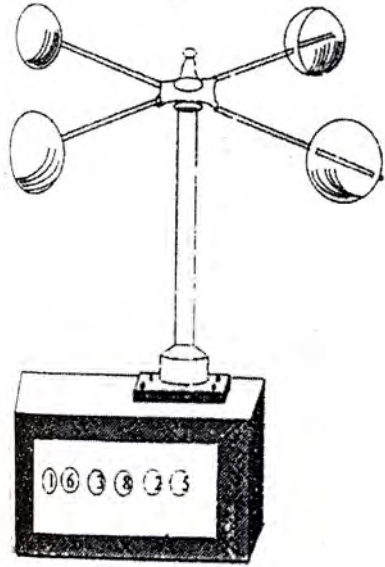
:  
(%) = h  
= e  
= e\_s

3 -

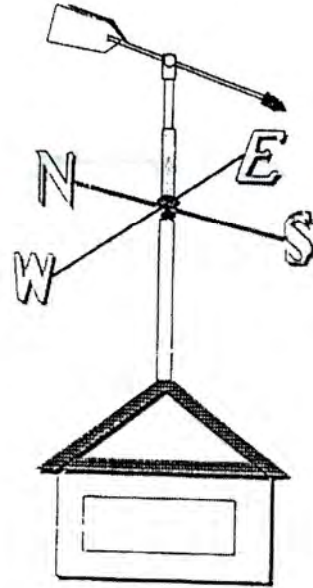
e\_s

Dew point.

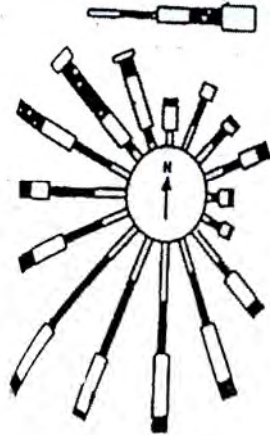
{3}



شكل 1-4 ب الأنيمومتر  
(مقياس سرعة الرياح)



شكل 1-4 ا جهاز دوارة الرياح  
(جهاز تعيين إتجاه الرياح)



شكل 1-4 ج مقياس سرعة الرياح  
منشور بإن من المصدر أتناه

Source : Vesilind, P.A., Peirce, V.J. & Weiner, R.F., Environmental Pollution & Control, Butterworth-Heinemann Pub., Boston, 1988. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of the publisher Butterworth-Heinemann Pub.

Psychrometer

Wet-bulb depression.

{3 2}

{3:4}

desiccant.

( Ether )

Psychrometer:

.4-4

$$e_w - e = g (t - t_w)$$

4-4

/ 3

$$0.584 = g$$

e

$$0.66 = g$$

e

{5}.

2-4

: .%94

°24

(

(



{3,4}

Dynamic or adiabatic cooling :



**: Types of precipitation**

Convective

Coventional precipitation

(  
precipitation:

Orographic precipitation:

(

Cyclonic precipitation :

(

Frontal :

.1

Warm front.

{7}. Cold front

Stationary front):

Non-frontal

.2

{6}

1-4

{3.6}	1-4
( / )	
2.5	
7.6 - 2.8	
7.6	

.2-4 Rain Gauge  
5

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Arithmetic mean: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
5-4

$P_{av} = \Sigma(P_i/n)$  (4-5)

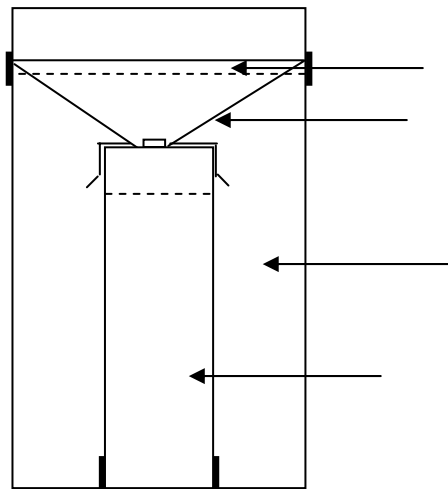
( )  
( ) i = P<sub>av</sub>  
= P<sub>i</sub>  
= n

3-4

( )	
231	
340	
332	
225	

$P_{av} = \Sigma (P_i/n)$       d

$P_{av} = (231 + 340 + 332 + 225) \div 4 = 282$



2-4

Thiessen Polygon method : \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

6-4



$$P_{\text{mean}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i} \quad 4-6$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\quad) \quad = P_{\text{mean}} \\ & (\quad)^i \quad = P_i \\ & (\quad)^2 \quad = A_i \\ & (\quad)^2 \quad = A \end{aligned}$$

4-4

( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

41 34 20 26

19.3 25.8 20.1 18.2

( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

P = 19.3   P = 25.8   P = 20.1   P = 18.2 : -1

<sup>2</sup> A = 41   A = 34   A = 20   A = 26

<sup>2</sup> 121 = 41 + 34 + 20 + 26 = -2

: -3

$$P_{\text{mean}} = (A_1/A)P_1 + (A_2/A)P_2 + \dots + (A_n/A)P_n$$

$$P_{\text{mean}} = (26 \div 121) \times 18.2 + (20 \div 121) \times 20.1 + (34 \div 121) \times 25.8 + (41 \div 121) \times 19.3 = 21$$

Isohyetal method: \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

{8}

.7-4

$$P_{\text{av}} = [A_1(P_1 + P_2)/2 + \dots + A_n(P_{n-1} + P_n)/2] / (A_1 + \dots + A_n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{A_i (P_i + P_{i+1})}{2} \right]}{\sum_{i=1}^N A_i}$$

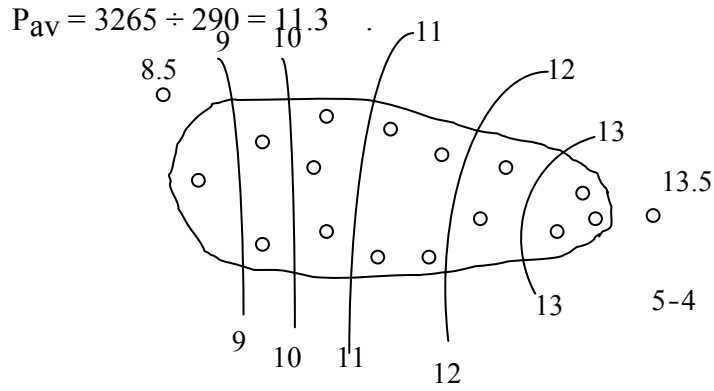
:

( A)	( )	8	
		9	
10		10	
20		11	
90		12	
100		13	
50		14	
20			
			:
			-1
			-2
			:

A(P1+P2)/2	1/2(P1+P2)	( A)	8
85	8.5	10	9
190	9.5	20	10
945	10.5	90	11
1150	11.5	100	12
625	12.5	50	13

270	13.5	20	
$\Sigma 290$		$\Sigma 3265$	14

$$P_{av} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{A_i (P_i + P_{i+1})}{2} \right]}{\sum_{i=1}^N A_i} \quad -3$$



( )  
%10 .1

.2  
%10  
{3,5} 8-4

$$P_X = (1/3)[(N_x/N_A)*P_A + (N_x/N_B)*P_B + (N_x/N_C)*P_C] \quad (4-8)$$

:  
= A,B & C  
x = P\_X  
= N

6-4

( )  
 35 65 80 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 510 420 640 870 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
 ( )

:

35 = P 65 = P 80 = P -1  
 = 510 N = 420 N = 640 N = 870 N  
 :8-4 ( ) -2

$$101 = \{(510 \div 35 \times 870) + (420 \div 65 \times 870) + (640 \div 80 \times 870)\} \times (3 \div 1) = P$$

Rainfall intensity and duration:

/

9-4

$$i = a/(t + b)$$

4-9

:

( / )

= i

120 5

( )

= t

= a,b

.10-4

$$i = c/t^n$$

4-10

:

= c,n

Rainfall intensity, duration and frequency:

.11-4

$$P = [(1.214 \times 10^5 / 600) \times Nt]^{0.282} - 2.54$$

4-11

:

$$N = 10/n \quad (\text{Depth } N) = P$$

$$= N$$

$$= n$$

$$( ) = t$$

$$.12-4 = i$$

$$i = 60P/t$$

4-12

$$( / ) = i$$

( / )

13-4

11-4

12-4

$$i = (60/T) * [(202.3 * NT)^{0.282} - 2.54]$$

4-13

**Evaporation & Transpiration :** \_\_\_\_\_

( )

{8}

:{3}

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- 
- 
- 
- 

3 2}

.{8}

{8 5

: .1

: .2

: .3

: .4

: .5

: .6

%1

%1

.1.3

3 1}

{8 5

:(3-4

) Evaporation Pan method

-1

- 
- 
-

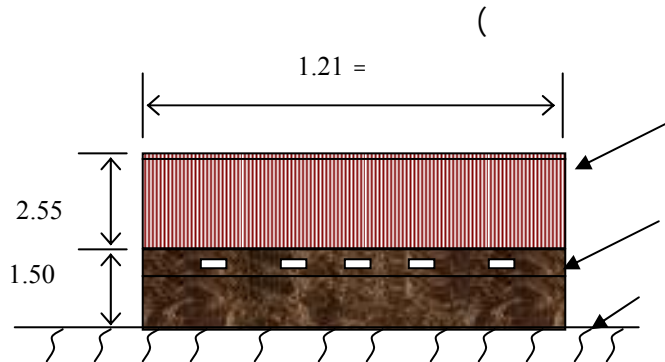
Storage Equation: \_\_\_\_\_ Water Budget approach (2)

(4-4 ) 16-4 15-4 14-4

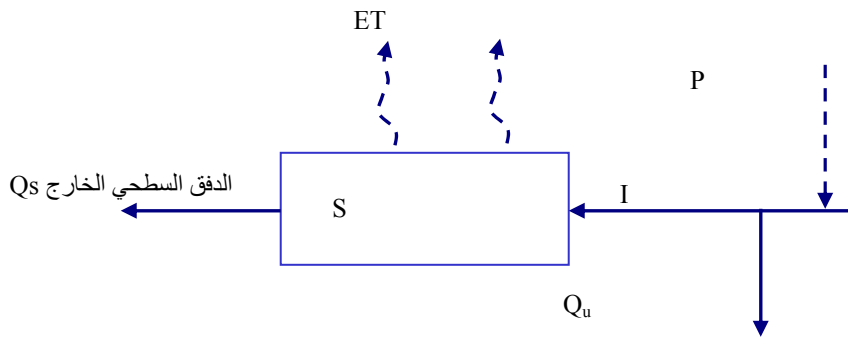
$$15-4 = 14-4 + 14-4 + 14-4 + 14-4 :$$

$$ET = P + I + Q_u + Q_s + S \quad 4-16$$

- :
- =
- = P
- = Q<sub>u</sub>
- = I
- = Q<sub>s</sub>
- = S



3-4



4-4

Mass Transfer method: \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

.17-4

EV = b(es - e) 4-17

- :
- = EV
- = es
- = e
- = b

Energy Budget method: \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

.18-4

EV = [Es - Er - Eb + Ev - Eo]/[ρL(1 + R)] 4-18

- :
- ( ) = EV
- = Es
- = Er
- = Eb
- = Ev
- = Eo
- = ρ
- = L
- = R

.19-4

Bowen

R = [0.61P(Tw - Ta)]/[1000(es - ea)] 4-19

- ( ) = P
- ( °) = Tw
- ( °) = Ta
- ( ) = es
- ( ) = ea



Empirical Formulae : \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

Aerodynamic relationships

.20-4

$$EV_a = C(e_s - e)f(u) \quad 4-20$$

( / )

( )

(t)

( )

( )

(t)

( )

:

$$= EV_a$$

$$= C$$

$$= e_s$$

$$= e$$

$$= f(u)$$

:

.21-4

$$EV_a = 0.35(e_s - e)(0.5 + 0.5u_2) \quad 4-21$$

(

:

( / )

$$= EV_a$$

( / )<sup>2</sup>

$$= u_2$$

(

.22-4

$$EV_a = 0.345(e_w - e)(1 + 0.25u_6) \quad 4-22$$

:

( / )

$$EV_a =$$

( )

$t_w$

$$= e_w$$

( )

$$= e$$

( / )

6

$$= u_6$$

Penman's Theory: \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

:

(

(

.24-4 .23-4

$$EV_o = [\Delta H + \gamma EV_a] / [\Delta + \gamma] \quad 4-23$$

$$EV_o = EV_1(t, n/D) + EV_2(t, R_A, n/D) + EV_3(t, n/D, h) + EV_4(t, u_2, h) \quad 4-24$$

:  
 =  $E V_o$   
 =  $D$   
 =  $H$   
 =  $E V_a$   
 =  $\gamma$   
 =  $e$   
 =  $t$   
 =  $n/D$   
 =  $R_A$   
 =  $h$   
 =  $u_2$

**Infiltration and Percolation:**

**3-4**

{3}

: .1  
 .2  
 ) .3  
 : : .4  
 ( ) ❖

❖  
 ( ) ( )  
 ( : ) : ❖  
 :

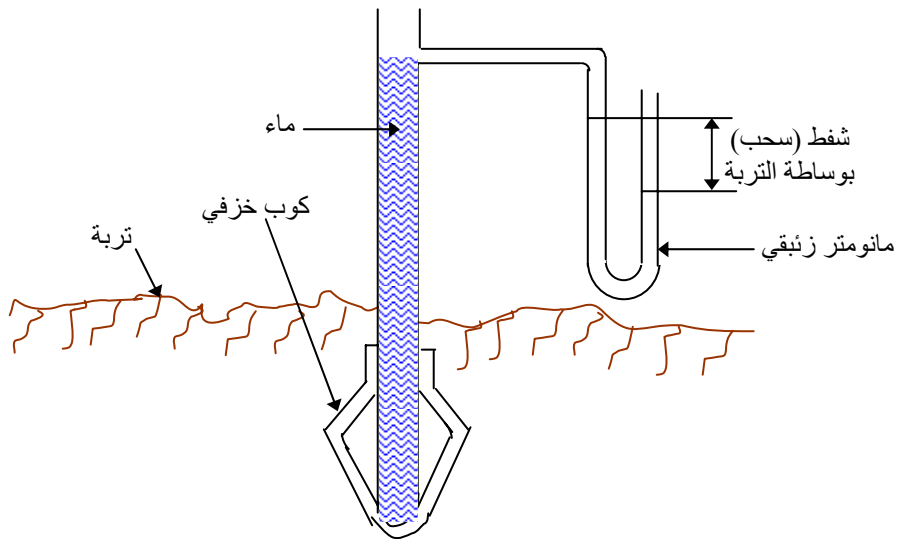
Water Shed  
 5-4

Infiltrometers: (

1  
 Rainfall Stimulators: ✓

Flooding Type: ✓

Hydrograph Analysis: (



شكل 5-4 جهاز قياس التسرب البسيط

**Infiltration Index:**

$\phi$  Index: \_\_\_\_\_ (

{8}

( )

7-4

57

( / )	( )
6	1
10	2
20	3
14	4
7	5

19

19=

7-4

:

-1

-2

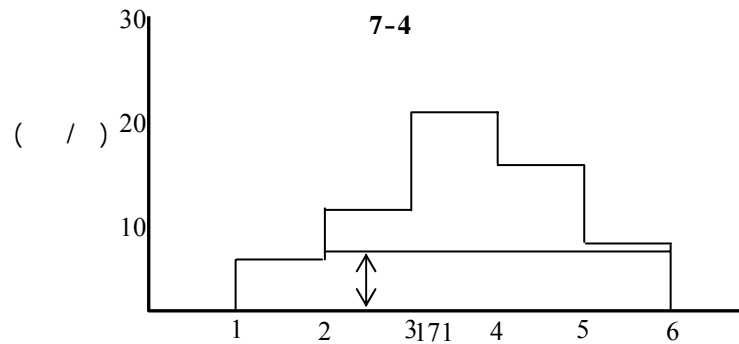
-3

=

=

$$1 \times (10 - \phi) + 1 \times (20 - \phi) + 1 \times (14 - \phi) + 1 \times (7 - \phi) = 19$$

$$/ = \phi = 8$$



{6}

W - Index: \_\_\_\_\_ (

.25-4

$$W = F/t_f = (P - Q - S)/t_f$$

4-25

:  
= W  
= F  
t = f  
= P  
= Q  
= S

W

W<sub>min</sub> Index: \_\_\_\_\_ (

W =

{8}

Antecedent Precipitation Index: \_\_\_\_\_ (

.26-4

$$I_t = I_o * k^t$$

4-26

:  
= I<sub>t</sub>  
= I<sub>o</sub>  
= k  
= t

( ) t

( )

.92

0.98

0.85

( )

**8-4**

4

5	4
4	6
2	8

$$(0.95 = k) \cdot \begin{matrix} 14 \\ 14 \end{matrix} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$: I_t = I_0 \cdot k^t \quad t = 1 \quad 0.95 = k \quad : I_t = I_0 \cdot k^t \quad \begin{matrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

k.

$$3.11 = {}^3(0.92) \times 4 = I_4 = \quad 4 = I_1 = \quad \begin{matrix} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{matrix}$$

$$8.11 = 5 + 3.11 =$$

$$6.87 = {}^2(0.92) \times 8.11 = I_6 = \quad \circ$$

$$10.87 = 4 + 6.87 =$$

$$10 = {}^1(0.92) \times 10.87 = I_8 = \quad \circ$$

$$12 = 2 + 10 =$$

$$7.3 = {}^6(0.92) \times 12 = I_{14} = \quad \circ$$

$$1.4 = {}^{13}(0.92) \times 4 = I_{14} = \quad -3$$

**Groundwater: 4 - 4**

( : ) ( : )  
Boundary Conditions.

			:
Hazen and	Darcy		Poiseuille
.27-4			
$v = k*i$	4-27		:
	( / )	=	= v
	( Hydraulic Gradient )		= k
			=
	28-4	=	= i
$i = d\phi/dl$	4-28		:
			= 1
		Potential Head.	= $\phi$
.29-4	Groundwater aquifer		
$Q = v*A$	4-29		:
	( <sup>2</sup> )	( / <sup>3</sup> )	= Q
			= A
		(v')	
30-4			
			31-4
	4-30	/	=
			:
$v' = v/n_e$	4-31		:
		( / )	= v'
		( / )	= v
		( )	= n <sub>e</sub>

## Confined Aquifer

.32-4

$$v_x = -k \cdot (d\phi/dx) \quad 4-32$$

:  
 ( ) x = v\_x  
 ( / ) = k  
 ( ) = \phi  
 ( ) = x

.33-4

$$q = -k H(d\phi/dx) \quad 4-33$$

:  
 ( / \beta ) = q  
 ( ) = H

:

Steady Flow State: (1)

.34-4

$$dq/dx = 0 \quad 4-34$$

.35-4      34-4      x      33-4

$$dq/dx = -kH(d^2\phi/dx^2) = 0 \quad 4-35$$

:

$$d^2\phi/dx^2 = 0 \quad 4-36$$

.37-4      36-4

$$\phi = bx + a \quad (4-37)$$

:  
 ( ) = \phi



= b a

$$37-4 \quad d(-v/k) = d\phi/dx \quad = x \quad = \phi \quad .38-4$$

$$\phi = -vx/k \quad 4-38$$

38-4

x.

### One-Dimensional Flow

Dupuit

$$d\phi/dl = d\phi/dx \quad ) \quad .1$$

$$( \quad ) \quad ( \quad d\phi \quad ) \quad .2$$

39-4

$$q = -kh(dh/dx) \quad 4-39$$

$$4-40. \quad = x \quad h = h_0 \quad 39-4$$

$$q = k(h_0^2 - h^2)/2x \quad 4-40$$

Parabolic form. 40-4

Unsteady Flow: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(S)

Specific Yield.

{3}

.41-4

$$\partial^2 h / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 h / \partial y^2 + \partial^2 h / \partial z^2 = (S/kH) * (\partial h / \partial t) \quad 4-41$$

:  
= H

41-4

{3·8}

Phreatic Surface

.42-4

$$q = - kH(dh/dx)$$

4-42

.43-4

x

42-4

$$dq/dx = - k[d^2 (h^2)/dx^2]/2$$

4-43

43-4

44-4

Continuity Equation

.45-4

$$dq/dx = 0$$

4-44

$$d^2 (h^2)/dx^2 = 0$$

4-45

46-4

N.

$$d^2 (h^2)/dx^2 = - 2N/k$$

4-46

:

= N

.47-4

46-4

$$h^2 = - Nx^2/k + ax + b$$

4-47

:

= b a

**9-4**

450

/ 0.3

1

85

(9-4

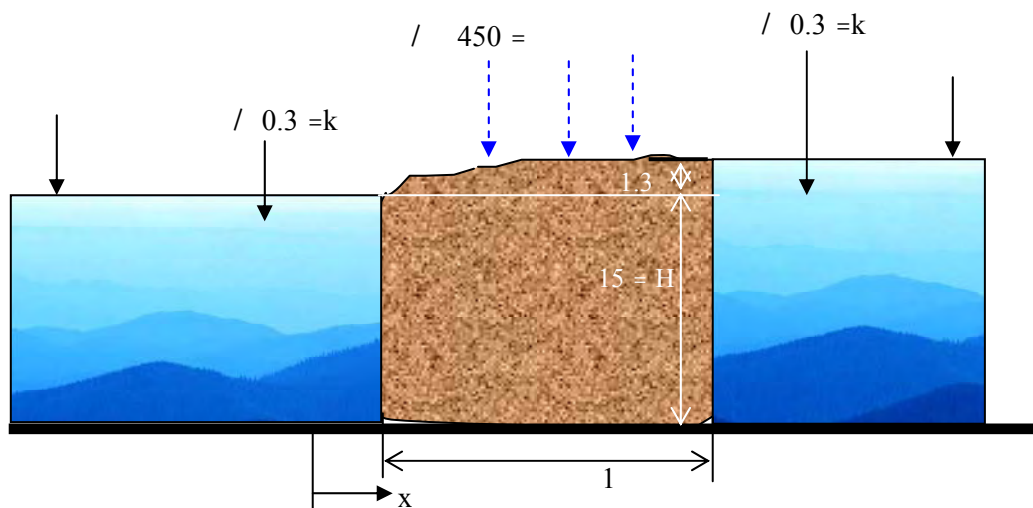
)

1.3

15

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 450 = \dots \quad \%85 = N = \dots \quad -1 \\
 & \cdot 15 = H \quad / 0.3 = k \quad 15 = h \quad 1000 = x \quad 16.3 = h \quad = x : \quad -2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad / 3^{-10} \times 1.05 = 365 \div 0.383 = \quad / 0.383 = 100 \div 0.45 \times 85 = = \\
 & \quad \quad \quad / 7.2 = 24 \times 0.3 = \quad / 0.3 = k \quad -3 \\
 & : h^2 = -Nx^2/k + ax + b \quad 1 \quad -4 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad a = 0.115 \quad b = 256 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad h^2 = -Nx^2/k + 0.115x + 256 : \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : q = -kh(dh/dx) \quad -5 \\
 & : dh^2/dx^2 = 2h(dh/dx) = -2Nx/k + 0.115 \quad 4 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : q = Nx - 0.058k \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 1000 = x \quad -6 \\
 & q = 1.05 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 - 0.058 \times 7.2 = 0.63 \quad / l^3 . \\
 & \quad \quad \quad = x \quad -7 \\
 & q = -0.058 \times 7.2 = -0.42 \quad / l^3 . \\
 & \quad \quad \quad / l^3 \quad 0.42 \quad \quad \quad / l^3 \quad 0.63 \quad -8
 \end{aligned}$$

9-4



:

Drawdown  
Transmissibility

(6-4)

Steady )  
Unconfined). Confined ) Unsteady)

2-4

{10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1}

**2-4**

( / <sup>3</sup> )		( )
500		15
1000	400	20
2000	800	25
3500	2000	30
5000	3000	35
7000	4500	40
10000	6500	50
17000	8500	60

**Surface runoff**

**5-4**

) Water Shed

Drainage Basin ( ( )

{3}

{8 3}

: .1

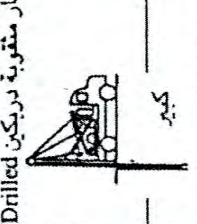
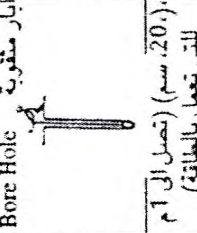
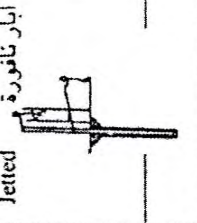
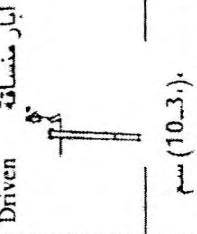
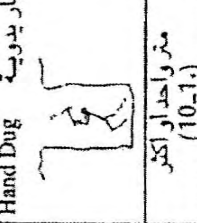
خندق تجميع مفتوح

إستخراج افقي

آبار جوفية ضحلة

إستخراج رأسي

آبار عميقة

Drilled	Bore Hole	Jetted	Driven	Hand Dug
آبار منقوبة دريكن	آبار منقوبة	آبار نافورة	آبار منساقطة	آبار يدوية
				
كبير	(20 سم) تصل إلى 1 م للتي تعمل بالطاقة عامة 15 متر، قد تصل إلى 30 متر	أكثر من 15 م	أكثر من 15 م سم (10-3)	متر واحد أو أكثر (1-10)
خوازيق حديد لتفادي انهيار الجدران	المثاقب الكهربائي المشغل يدويًا أو آليًا	يقطع إنسياب مائي للأسفل لوسعة عالية	يدوي، مطرق هائلة مطروقة هوائية أو sledge	يدوي
إنتاجية البئر متر مكعب/يوم مصفاة Screen	مشاكل الحفر للطبقات الرملية وطبقات الحصى	شباك مؤقتة خارجية	شباك خارجية للحماية والتقوية على الأقل لعمق 3 م أسفل السطح	تبطن بالخشب، خوازيق، خرصانة في داخل البئر لتقوية الجدران
موجودة أسفل الشباك (casing)	موجودة	موجودة	موجودة	7500 - 2500، منزلية أكثر من 500
الإستهلاك الكبير للصناعة والزراعة والبلديات	موجودة	موجودة	موجودة	-
الفرص	موجودة	موجودة	موجودة	لخدمات ماء الشرب بالمنازل القريبة
المشاكل والصعاب	موجودة	موجودة	موجودة	تلوث كبير

الاشكال من المصدر التالي

شكل 4-6 طرق إستخراج المياه الجوفية

Source : Cairncross, S. & Feachem, R. Environmental Health Engineering in the Tropics, John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, 2nd Edi., 1993. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of John Wiley & Sons. Ltd.

			:	.2
			:	.3
Direct				
		Base Flow		Flow
			:	)
	(		(	
		(Dilution Gauging)	(	:
		Velocity-area method		
		Current Meter		
		( Control Structures )		
Flumes	Weirs			
Chezy -				Culvert.
Lloyd -Davis		Rational Formula		Manning Formula
			-	48-4
$q = (1/n) A R_h^{2/3} s^{1/2}$		4-48		:
			( / <sup>3</sup> )	= q
			( 0.035 )	= n
			( <sup>2</sup> )	= A
	( )	/	= d	= R <sub>h</sub>
			( / )	= s
Peak Runoff.			50-4	49-4
$Q = C * i * A$		4-49		
$Q = 0.278 * C * i * A$		4-50		

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (50-4 \quad / \quad 49-4 \quad / \quad ) \quad = Q \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad = C \\
 & (50-4 \quad / \quad 49-4 \quad / \quad ) \quad = i \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad = A
 \end{aligned}$$

{3·8}

.1

Concentration Time of.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ( \quad ) \quad .2 \\
 = I \quad = Q \quad (I) \quad (Q)
 \end{aligned}$$

.3

.4

Frequency.

.5

.6

d

{6 3}

Radioactive

Salt Dilution

Salt Velocity

Tracers.

.51-4

$$q = [(c_t/c_e) - 1] \cdot q_t$$

4-51

:

$$= q$$

$$= c_t$$

$$= c_e$$

$$= q_t$$

3}

{8

:

Rating Curve

{10}

Stage

Water Level Elevation

{3}

Flow Duration Curve: \_\_\_\_\_ (

Cumulative Frequency

Ripple Diagram \_\_\_\_\_ Flow Mass Curve \_\_\_\_\_ (

:

52-4

S - Curve.

{8 3}

$$V = \int_{t_2}^{t_1} (Q_t \times dt) = \sum_{t=t_2}^{t_1} (Q_t \times \Delta t)$$

4-52

:

= V

= Q



(7-4 )

Draft Line

( )

Draft Line

{4 3}

7-4

( ) ( ) .1

( ) .2

( ) ( ) .3

( ) .4

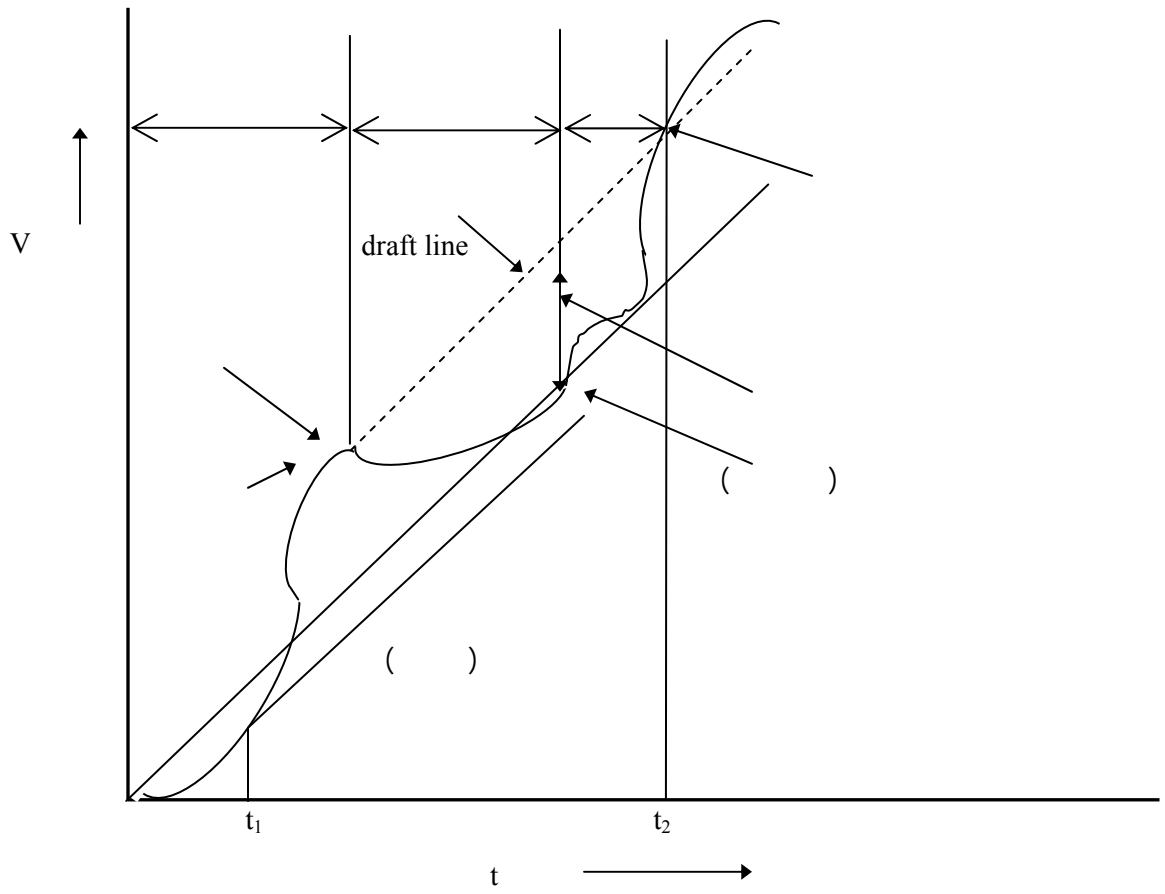
( ) ( ) .5

( ) 6- .6

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) 7- .7

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) .8

( ) ( )



7-4

10-4

180

:

( )	
10	
32	
25	
20	
13	
3	
1	
2	
12	
38	
56	
64	

$l^3$  180

:  
-1  
-2

)	)	
(	(	
10	10	
42	32	
67	25	
87	20	
100	13	
103	3	
104	1	
106	2	
118	12	
156	38	
212	56	
276	64	

2

( )

-3

.10-4

( )

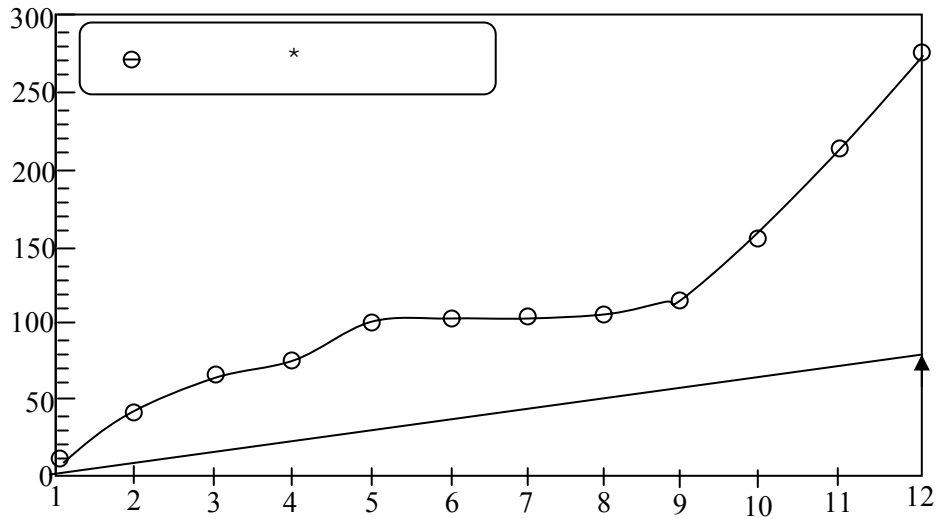
-4

$$10 \times 94.608 = \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) 365 \times \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) 24 \times \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) 60 \times \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) 180$$

-5

-6

$$10 \times 20 =$$



10-4

Hydrograph: \_\_\_\_\_ (

.53-4

Base Flow

$$Q_t = Q_a * e^{-\alpha t}$$

4-53

t

:  
=  $Q_t$   
=  $Q_a$   
= a  
= e

Unit Hydrograph

1

1

{ 8 3 }

{10}

{10}

11-4

4000

(  
(

:

$$Q_a \quad Q_t \quad : \quad -1$$

$$-2$$

$$Q_t = Q_a * e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$.2 \quad 1$$

$$(1) \quad 4000 = Q_a * e^{-8\alpha}$$

$$(2) \quad (4000/3) = Q_a * e^{-30\alpha}$$

$$2 \quad 1$$

$$\alpha = 0.05 : \quad \alpha$$

$$: \quad Q_a$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad -3$$

$$(4000/60) = Q_a * e^{-0.05*8}$$

$$/3 \quad 99.4 = Q_a$$

$$Q_t = 99.4 * e^{-0.05 t} : \quad -4$$

-5

$$Q_t = 99.4 * e^{-0.05 t} : \quad 4$$

$$Q_{90} = 99.4 * e^{-0.05*90}$$

$$/3 \quad 66.6 = /3 \quad 1.1 = Q_{90}$$

$$5 \quad -6$$

$$/3 \quad 0.7 = /3 \quad 0.012 = Q_{180}$$

**6-4**

**1-6-4**

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.10

.11

.12

.13

.14

.15

.16

.17

.18

$$i = a / (t + b)$$

.19

.20

.21

.22

.23



$$: EV_a = 0.35*(e_s - e)*(0.5 + 0.5u_2)$$

.24

.25

.26

.27

.28

.29

▪

▪

▪

.30

.31

.32

.33

: .34

.35

$$: Q = 0.278 CiA$$

.36

.37

: .38

(

(

(

**2-6-4**

10 4

.1

( / 3.11 : ) .

/ 4.1 3.5

: .%75

25.3

.2

(

(

(

( °20.6 6.05 18.2 24.2 : ) . ( 386 .3

( )	
350	
412	
381	

( 401 : ) . ( ) 6 .4

( <sup>2</sup> )	( )	
20	48	
40	30	
18	26	
50	-	
10	50	
26	33	

: ) .( ) 40 ( 51.5 .5

30 43 20 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 480 610 710 540 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
 ( 29 ) .

680 .6  
 1 90  
 -4 ) 1.5 / 0.5

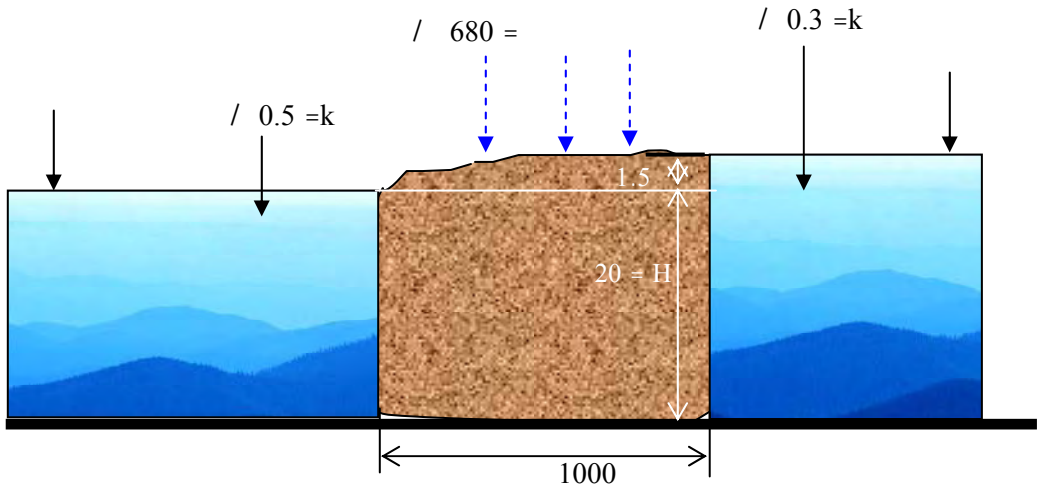


(9)

20

) : 1.2 - 0.5 / l<sup>3</sup>

9-4



7-4

.7

:

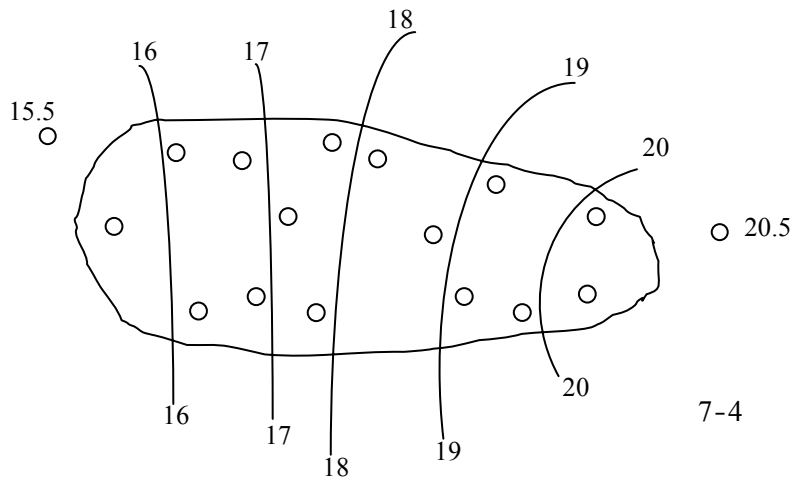
\_\_\_\_\_

( ) A ( )

\_\_\_\_\_

- 14 15
- 48 16
- 60 17
- 77 18
- 16 19
- 25 20
- 21

( : 17.9 )



115

.8

( / )	( )
10	1
18	2
20	3
30	4
15	5
10	6
8	7
4	8

( / 7: ) . 61

55

.9

:

60	5
50	7
20	12

(k = 0.88). ) .

17 ( )  
 17 ( )  
 ( 7.1 44.5 : )

.10

8000

:

)	
(	
7	
21	
15	
14	
10	
5	
1	
1	
4	
14	
26	
32	

15.5 : ) .

(

36

.11

20

(

(

( /<sup>3</sup> 2.7 Q<sub>t</sub> = 45.36\*e<sup>-0.046\*t</sup> : )

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" : {1} (68) (70) " (30) " (69) :

581 {1}

" :

588 {1}

" :

214 {1}

" :

221 {1}

" :

973 {1}

" :

{2}

128

(<sup>3</sup> 404)

**2-5**

CO<sub>2</sub>

H<sub>2</sub>S

(NH<sub>3</sub>

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5
- .6

( ) .7

.8

.9

.10

.11

**Physical Treatment Unit Operations**

**3-5**

( ) :

Screening (

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

:

{16-3}

1-5

( ) :

1-5

- Rack, bar,

- ( )

{4 3}

fixed screens

{4 3}	1-5
( )	( )
0.06    0.02	
20    1	
40    20	
400	

$H_0$

.1-5

H

$$H = (a_0/a)^2 * H_0$$

5-1

:  
= H  
=  $a_0$   
= a  
=  $H_0$

0.5

{5 3}

screenings

/ 0.5 0.3

/ 1 0.7

25 1

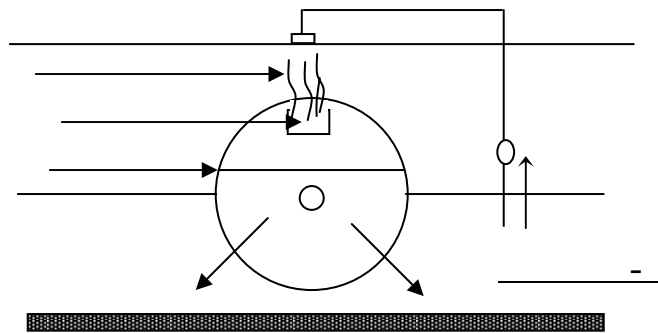
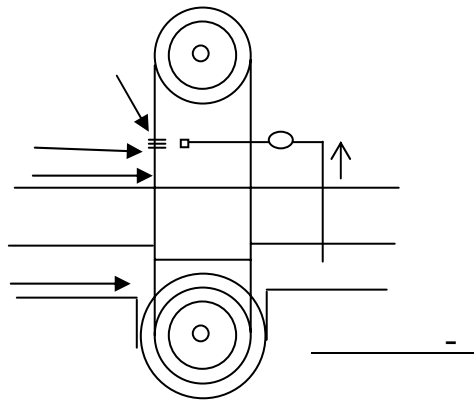
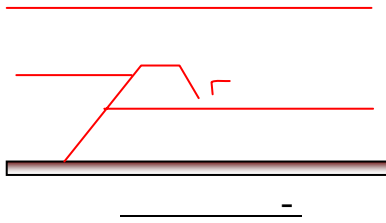


( )

( 1-5 )

( 1-5 ) Drum screen

5 2



{7 4 3}

1-5

4 :

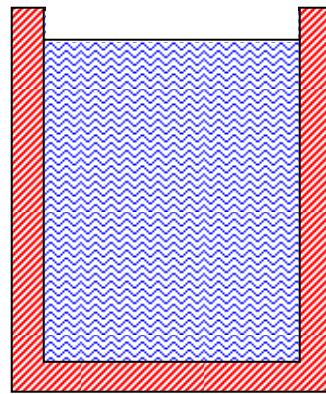
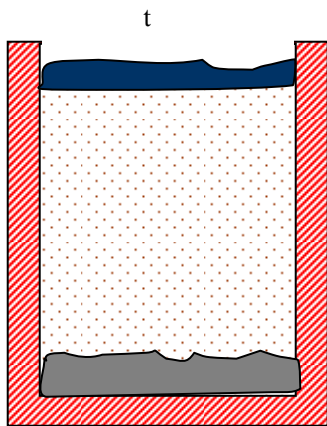
Sedimentation and Flotation (

( d ) ( )

Sedimentation tank

Scum

2-5



2-5

{3}

Sludge thickener.



{3}

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

( ... )

:

( )

:

( )

( )

( )

:

:

Discrete.

( )

{3}

✓

✓

( )

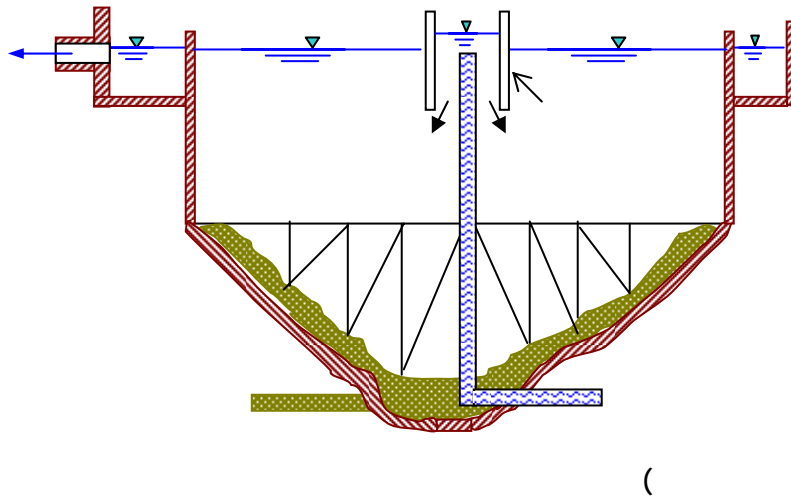
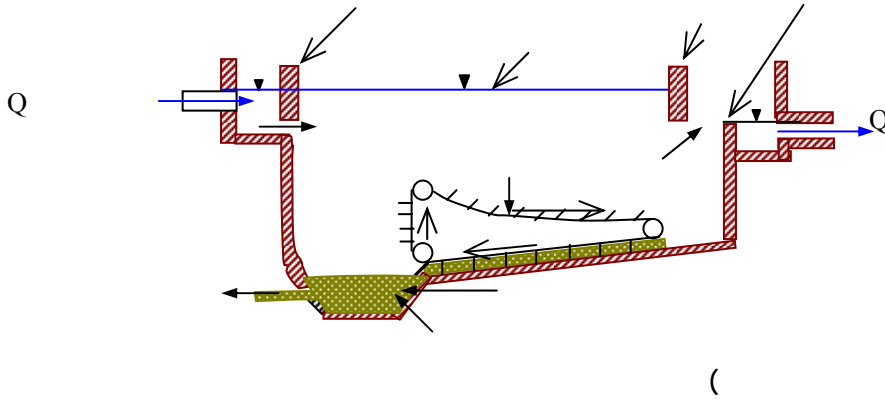
✓

{3,4}

{17 15 9-4}

{5 3}

{20-18 16 8 3} ( )



3-5

:

Discrete settling

:

Flocculent settling

Hindered settling

Compression settling.

) Discrete settling, Class I settling

)

:

(Hindered (zone) settling

)

:

( )

{13 3} 0.2

2-5

$$v'/v = (1 - C_v)^{4.65}$$

5-2

:

$$( / ) = v'$$

$$= v$$

$$( / ) = C_v$$

d

÷

=

= C<sub>v</sub>

Flocculant settling

Compression settling

: ( )

**Settling Theory for Class I settling (Discrete settling):**

.3-5

$$= ( \quad - \quad )$$

$$V \cdot g \cdot (\rho_s - \rho) = \rho \cdot C_D \cdot A \cdot (v^2 / 2).$$

5-3

:

(<sup>3</sup>)

$$= V$$

(<sup>2</sup> / )

$$g =$$

(<sup>3</sup> / )

$$= \rho_s$$

(<sup>3</sup> / )

$$= \rho$$

( )

$$= C_D$$

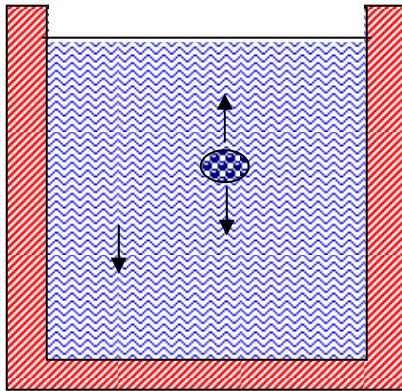
(<sup>2</sup>)

$$= A$$

( / )

$$= v$$

4-5



4-5

( )

.5-5

.4-5

$$C_D = 24 / Re$$

5-4

$$Re = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot d}{\mu} \quad (5-5)$$

: = C<sub>D</sub>  
= Re

.5-5 inertia

$$Re = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot d}{\mu} \quad (5-5)$$

: = Re  
= ρ  
= v  
= d  
= μ

.6-5

$$v = \frac{g \cdot d^2 \cdot (s.g. - 1)}{18 \cdot \nu} \quad (5-6)$$

: = v  
= g  
= d  
= s.g.  
= ν

7-5

$$10^4 > Re > 0 \quad (5-7)$$

.8-5

$$C_D = \frac{24}{Re} + \frac{3}{[Re]^{1/2}} + 0.34 \quad (5-8)$$

: = C<sub>D</sub>  
= Re

.9-5

$$v = \{[4g*d*(s.g. - 1)]/3* C_D\}^{1/2} \quad 5-9$$

.10-5

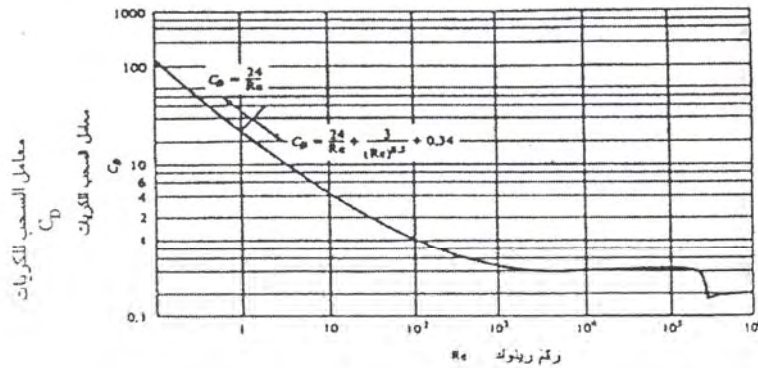
$$500 < Re < 10^4 \quad 5-10$$

.11-5  $0.4$

$$C_D = 0.4 \quad 5-11$$

.12-5

$$v = [3.3g*d*(s.g. - 1)]^{1/2} \quad 5-12$$



شكل 5-5 تغير معامل السحب للكريات مع رقم رينولد<sup>(14)</sup>

المصدر: مرجع 14، منشور باذن

1-5

0.055

1.3

° 20

:  
-1 : s.g. = 1.3 : d = 0.055 : T = 20 °



$$v = 1.011 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \quad (1 - ) \quad -2$$

$$v = g \cdot d^2 \cdot (s.g. - 1) / 18 \cdot \nu$$

$$v = [9.81 \times (0.055 \div 1000)^2 \times (1.3 - 1)] \div (18 \times 1.011 \times 10^{-6}) = 4.89 \times 10^{-4} \text{ / .} \quad -3$$

$$Re = v \cdot d / \nu$$

$$Re = (4.89 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.055 \times 10^{-3}) \div (1.011 \times 10^{-6}) = 0.027 \quad -4$$

0.5

$$\dots (6-5) \quad -1$$

$$(C_0) \quad -2$$

$$((h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n), (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)) \quad -3$$

$$v_1 = h_1 / t_1 \quad -4$$

$$(v_1) X_1 \quad -5$$

$$X_1 = C_1 / C_0 \quad 5-13 \quad -6$$

$$.14-5 \quad 7-5 \quad .7-5 \quad -7$$

$$X_T = 100 - X_o + \frac{1}{V_{so}} \int_0^{x_o} v \times dx \quad 5-14$$

$$.14-5 \quad \int_0^{x_o} v \times dx \quad 7-5$$

$$0.65 \quad ( \quad ) \quad -8$$

.0.85

1.5 1.25

{10}

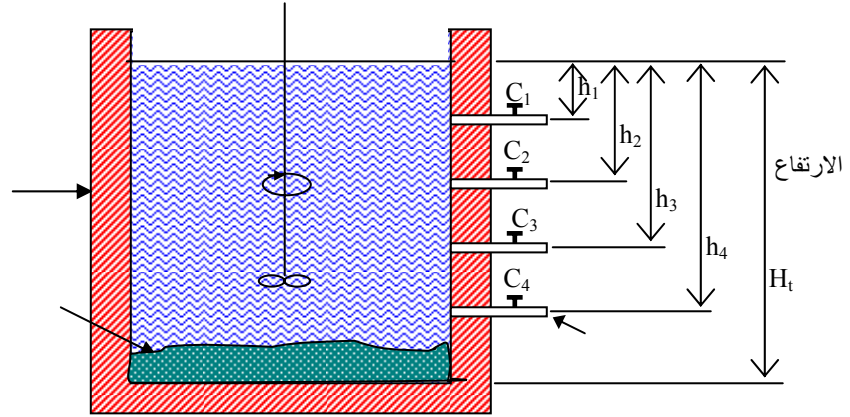
$v_{so}$  (

.15-5

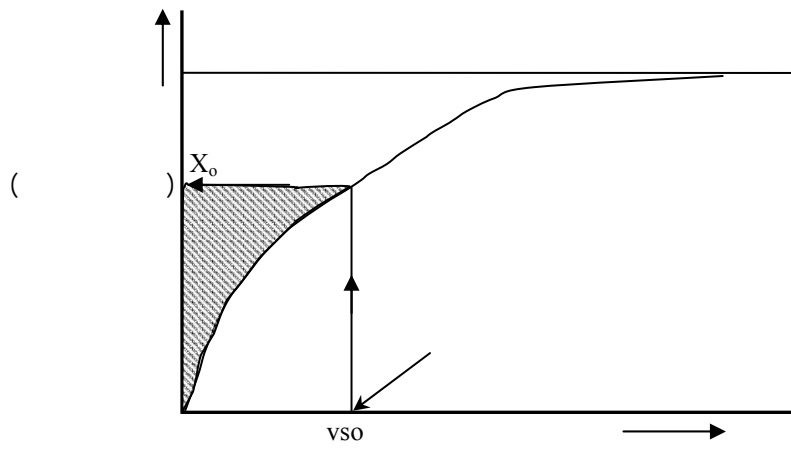
$h_T$ )

$$v_{so} = \frac{h_T}{t} = \frac{\left(\frac{V}{A}\right)}{\left(\frac{V}{Q}\right)} = \frac{V}{Q}$$

5-15



6-5



7-5

:2-5

18

12000

( / )	( )	( )
94	1	0.6
165	1.5	
201	2	
218	2.5	
226	3	
232	3.5	
236	4	
53	1	1.2
65	1.5	
94	2	
133	2.5	
165	3	
187	3.5	
201	4	
51	1	1.8
53	1.5	
59	2	
76	2.5	
94	3	
121	3.5	
145	4	

. / 250 ( (

18 = D /3 12000 = Q 4 =N : -1 -2

.16-5

.16-5

÷ =

)

17-5

- 100 = (

:

(%)	(%)	/		
62.4	37.6	0.167	1	0.6
34.0	66.0	0.111	1.5	
19.6	80.4	0.083	2	
12.8	87.2	0.67	2.5	
9.6	90.4	0.056	3	
7.2	92.8	0.048	3.5	
5.6	94.4	0.042	4	
78.8	21.2	0.333	1	1.2
74.0	26.0	0.222	1.5	
62.4	37.6	0.167	2	
46.8	53.2	0.133	2.5	
34.0	66.0	0.111	3	
25.2	74.8	0.095	3.5	
19.6	80.4	0.083	4	
79.6	20.4	0.5	1	1.8
78.8	21.4	0.333	1.5	
76.4	23.6	0.25	2	
69.6	30.4	0.2	2.5	
62.4	37.6	0.167	3	
51.6	48.4	0.143	3.5	
42.0	58.0	0.125	4	

-3

( ) ( )

.2-5

÷ q = -4

0.035 = ((60×60×24) ÷ 12000) =

A = (π/4)\*D<sup>2</sup> -5

254.5 = 18 × (4 ÷ 3.14) = A

v<sub>s</sub> = Q/A -6

0.138 = 10 × 1.38 254.5 0.035 = v<sub>s</sub>

X<sub>o</sub> / 0.138 -7

%49

-8

X<sub>T</sub> = 100 - X<sub>o</sub> +  $\frac{1}{v_{so}} \int_0^{x_0} v \times dx$ .

3-10×4.04

X<sub>T</sub> = 100 - 49 + (4.04×10<sup>-3</sup> ÷ 1.38×10<sup>-4</sup>) = 80 %.

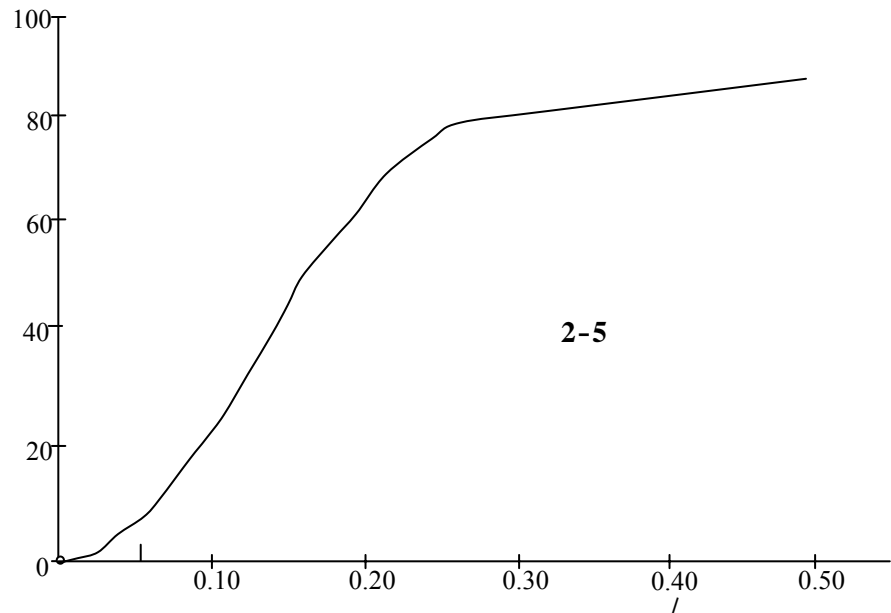
18-5

9-

(5-18)

C<sub>e</sub> = C<sub>o</sub>\*(1 - X<sub>T</sub>)

C<sub>e</sub> = 250 × (1 - 0.8) = 50



:3-5

25

$$13050$$

:

$$2 = h \quad 25 = d \quad /^3 \quad 13050 = Q : \quad -1$$

$$v_{SO} = Q/A : \quad -2$$

$$/ -4 \quad 10 \times 3.1 = / = v_{SO}$$

$$: t = V/Q = (pd^2/4) * h / Q \quad 3 -$$

$$1.8 = t = ((3.14 \times 25^2 / 4) \times 2) / 13050 = 0.075$$

:

: Turbulence (1)

580

2000

{3}

.19-5

$$Re = \rho * v_H / \mu = v_H * r_H / \nu$$

5-19

:

$$= Re$$

$$(\text{ } / \text{ }) = \rho$$

$$(\text{ } / \text{ }) = v_H$$

$$(\text{ }) = r_H$$

$$(\text{ } / \times \text{ }) = \mu$$

$$(\text{ } / \text{ }^2) = \nu$$

.20-5

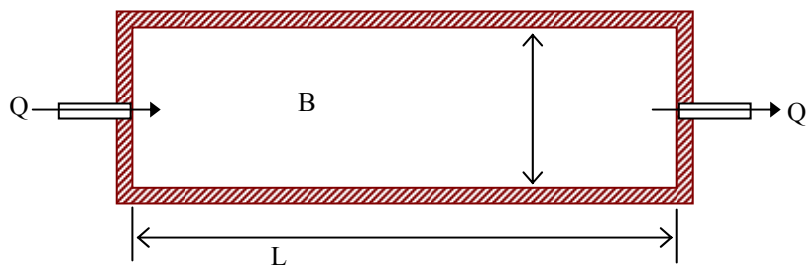
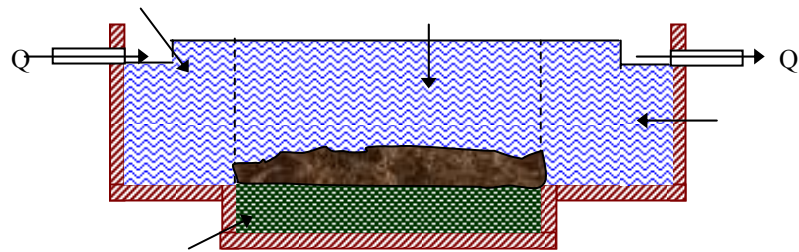
(8-5 )

$$v_H = Q/A = Q/B * h$$

5-20

( / )  
 ( /<sup>3</sup>)  
 ( <sup>2</sup>)  
 ( )  
 ( ) ( )

:  
 = v<sub>H</sub>  
 = Q  
 = A  
 = B  
 = h



8-5

$$r_H = A/w_p = Bh/(B + 2h)$$

21-5

5-21

(<sup>2</sup>)

( )

:

= r<sub>H</sub>

= A

( )

= w<sub>p</sub>

.22-5

$$Re = Q/v*(B + 2h)$$

5-22

20-5 19-5

23-5

15-5

$$v_s = Q/A = Q/BL$$

5-23

:

( )

= L

.24-5

21-5

$$Re = v_s*B*L/v*(B + 2h)$$

5-24

24-5 22-5

:

❖

❖

❖

❖

: Bottom scour ( ) (2)

)

Scour velocity.



( ) ( )

{3} .25-5

$$v_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{40}{3} \times (s.g. - 1) \times g \times d}$$

5-25

:

( / ) = v<sub>sc</sub>

( ) = s.g

( <sup>2</sup> / ) = g

( ) = d

{3} Baffles

Non-uniform velocity distribution and short-circuiting -3

( )

( )

{16 3}

Eddy

current

.26-5 Froude number

$$Fr = v_H^2 / g * r_H$$

5-26

:

= Fr

( / ) = v<sub>H</sub>

( <sup>2</sup> / ) = g

( ) = r<sub>H</sub>

.27-5

26-5

23-5 21-5 20-5

$$Fr = [Q^2 * (B + 2h)] / (g * B^3 * h^3) = [v_s^2 * L^2 * (1 + 2h/B)] / g * h^3 \quad 5-27$$

:

27-5

- 
- 
- 
- 

.28-5

{16}

$$Fr > 10^{-5}$$

5-28

**4-5**

. ° 20

20000

20

6 :

:

$$. ° 20 = T \quad /^3 \quad 20000 = Q \quad 2 = h \quad 20 = L \quad 6 = B : \quad -1$$

$$° 20 \quad (1 - ) \quad -2$$

$$/ ^2 \quad 6-10 \times 1.011 = v$$

$$r_H = Bh / (B + 2h) : \quad -3$$

$$1.2 = (2 \times 2 + 6) \div (2 \times 6) = r_H$$

$$v_H = Q / Bh \quad -4$$

$$/ \quad 0.0193 = (2 \times 6) \div [(60 \times 60 \times 24) \div 20000] = v_H$$

$$Re = v * r_H / \nu : \quad -5$$

$$22896 = (6 \times 10 \times 1.011) \div (1.2 \times 0.0193) = Re$$

2000

$$Fr = v_H^2 / g * r_H \quad -6$$

$$10 \times 3.1 = (1.2 \times 9.81) \div (0.0193) = Fr$$

10

**: Flocculent settling**

( )

( )

( )

:

( )

Isoconcentration lines.

{3} 29-5

$$R_T = (\Delta h_1 / h_t) * (R_1 + R_2) / 2 + \dots + (\Delta h_n / h_t) * (R_n + R_{n+1}) / 2 \quad 5-29$$

$$R_T = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\Delta h_i}{h_t} \right) \times \frac{(R_i + R_{i+1})}{2}$$

:

:

(%)

= R\_T

( ) i

= Δh\_i

= n

( )

= h\_t

**5-5**

:

$$/ 200 =$$

\*

:

$$( / )$$

\*

( / )				( )
( )				
1.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	
3	3	4	8	15
5	6	9	23	30
10	15	27	52	60
23	31	42	69	90
34	42	59	80	1220
39	48	65	85	135
44	54	71	90	150

1.6

(

75

(

:

t=75 h=1.6 / : C<sub>0</sub>=200

-1

-2

.5-5

h

75

-3

-4

$$R_T = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\Delta h_i}{h_t} \right) \times \frac{(R_i + R_{i+1})}{2}$$

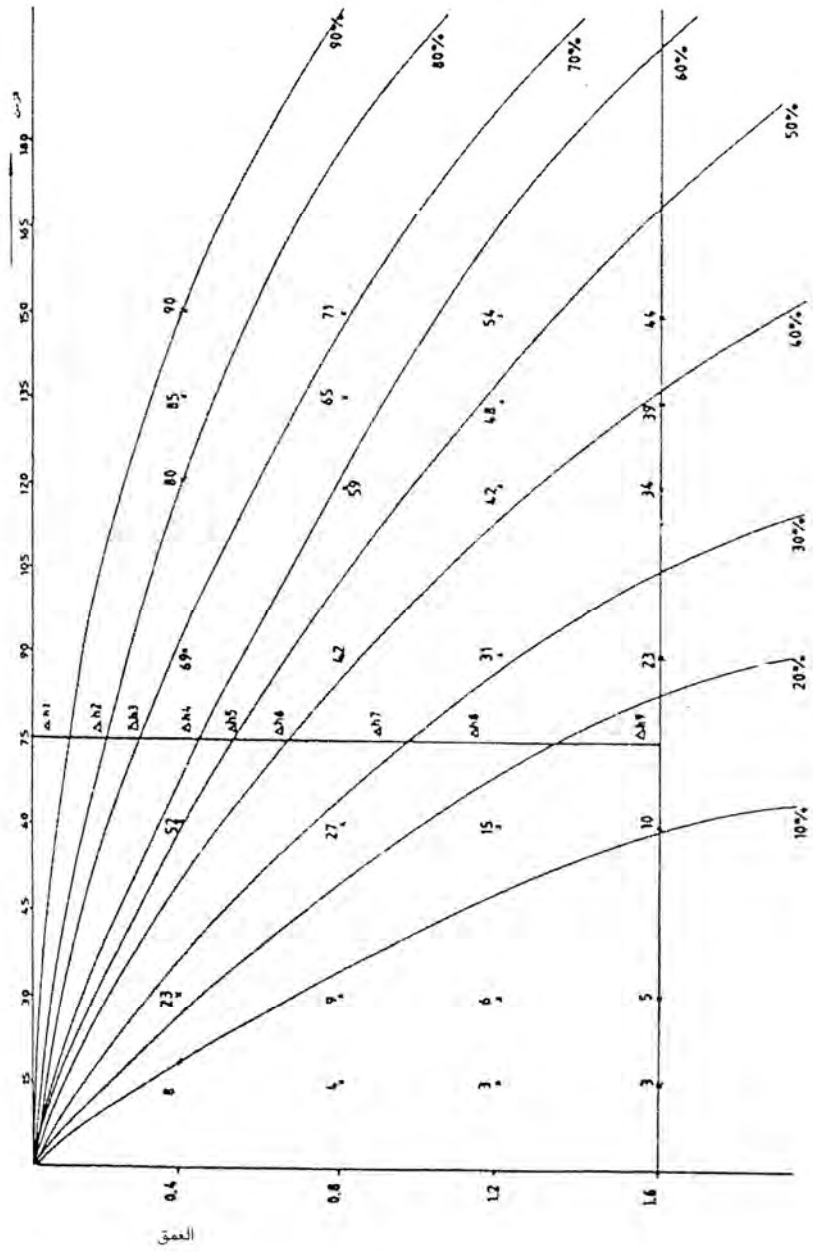
. R<sub>T</sub> = 43 %

-5

$$C_e = C_0 * (1 - R_T)$$

:

$$/ C_e = 200 \times (1 - 0.43) = 114$$



شكل حل مثال 5-5

**Flocculation and Coagulation** (

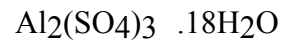
Fulvic acids.

: )

(

Coagulants

{3}

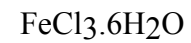
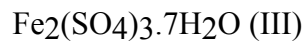


: \_\_\_\_\_ •



\_\_\_\_\_ •

(III) Chlorinated copperas  $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O + Cl_2, Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + FeCl_3$



)

\_\_\_\_\_ •

(

)

(

( ) :

Hydrophobic

Hydrophilic

Blood serum

{21 3}

·  
:  
:  
·

{22}

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

( 1 1 )  
( Brownian motion )

( Tyndall effect )

( )

( ) Electrokinetic  
Columbic forces

London-Van der Waal's forces.

9-5 {22}

Polarization.

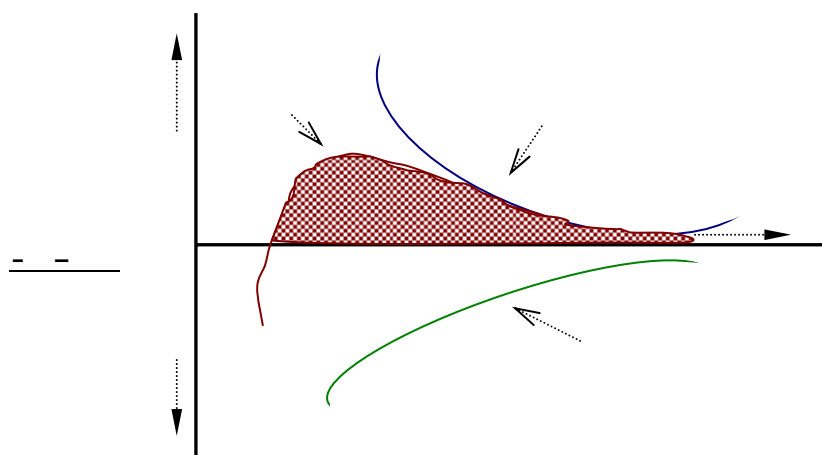
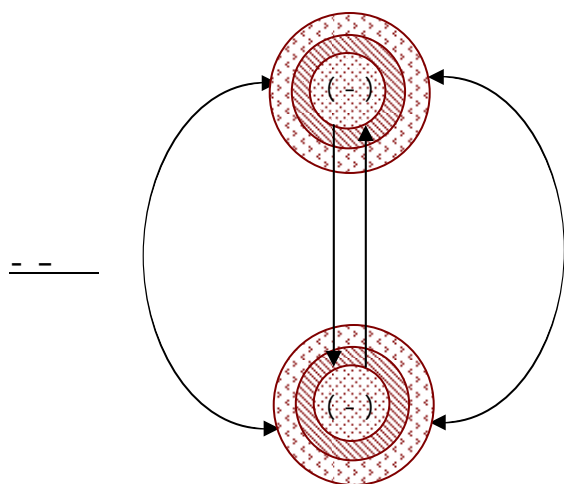
{22 3}

Electrophoretic mobility

Electrical double layer

Electrokinetic potential

Zeta potential.



{21 3}

9-5



10-5

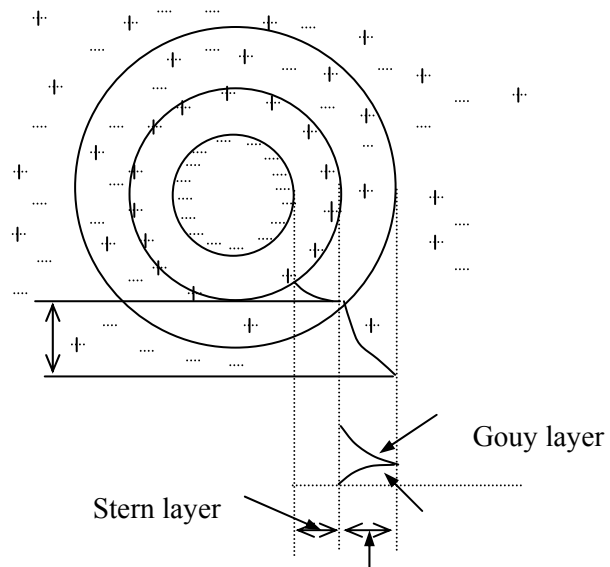
10-5

( )

12 11 3}

( )

{19



10-5

Stern layer.

Diffuse

layer.

.30-5

$$ZP = (4 * \pi * B * q^+) / D_1 \quad 5-30$$

( ) = ZP  
 Boundary layer = B  
 = q<sup>+</sup>  
 Dielectric constant = D<sub>1</sub>

{21 3} 31-5

$$U = (y * A) / (t * i * R_S) \quad 5-31$$

( × × / ) Electrophoretic mobility = U  
 ( ) t = y  
 (²) = A  
 ( ) = i  
 ( × ) = R<sub>S</sub>

.32-5

$$ZP = (4 * \pi * \mu * U) / D_1 \quad 5-32$$

(² / × ) = μ

60 30

$$\times \times / 4^{-10 \times 4} \quad 4^{-10 \times 2}$$

**Jar test**

Optimum dose

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

{24 23 14 12 8 3} :

( ) 6 .1

.2

( 100 ) .3

30 10 ( 70 20 ) .4

.5

.6

( )

2-5

{13 3}

2-5

7 4	
(8.5 ) 3.6 3.5	
(8.5 ) 6.5 3.5	(II)
(9 ) 7 3.5	(III)
8.5	(II)

Perikinetic

Orthokinetic flocculation.

flocculation

.33-5

$$I_{pk} = 8 \pi * C_{DM} * d * n^2$$

5-33

:  
= I<sub>pk</sub>  
= C<sub>DM</sub>  
= d  
= n

.34-5

$$I_{orth} = (4 * G * n^2 * r^3) / 3$$

5-34

:  
= I<sub>orth</sub>  
( ) = G  
= n  
( ) = r

{25 3} 35-5

$$w = \rho * C_D * (A * v^3 / 2)$$

5-35

:  
( / ) = w  
(<sup>3</sup> / ) = ρ  
= C<sub>D</sub>  
(<sup>2</sup>) = A  
( / ) = v

5 2

.36-5

$$G = (w/\mu * V)^{1/2}$$

5-36

:

$$\begin{aligned} & ( \quad ) = G \\ & ( \text{ }^2 / \times \text{ } ) = \mu \\ & ( \text{ }^3 ) = V \end{aligned}$$

<sup>5</sup>10×1    <sup>14</sup>10×1

G\*t

(    ) 60 30

(    )

{23 3}

t

**:6-5**

:

°20	
2	
/ 30	
40	
4000	

:

$$^3 4000 = V / 40 = G / 0.5 = 60 \div 30 = v_p \quad 2 = C_D \quad ^\circ 20 = \quad -1$$

$$^\circ 20 \quad (1 - ) \quad -2$$

$$^3 / \quad 998.2 = \rho \quad 2 / \times \quad ^3-10 \times 1.009 = \mu$$

$$w = \mu * G^2 * V : \quad -3$$

$$6.46 = 4000 \times ^2(40) \times ^3-10 \times 1.009 = w$$

$$/ 0.4 = 0.5 \times 0.8 = ( \quad ) \times 0.8 = \quad -4$$

$$A = (2w) / ( \rho * C_D * v^3 ) \quad : \quad -5$$

$$^2 \quad 101 = [ ^3(0.4) \times 998.2 \times 2 ] \div ( ^3 10 \times 6.46 \times 2 ) =$$

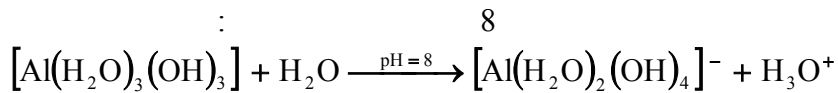
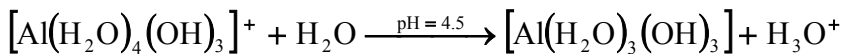
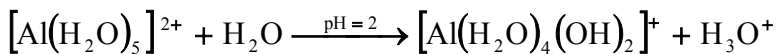
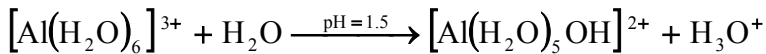
{17}.

{25 3}

{13 3}



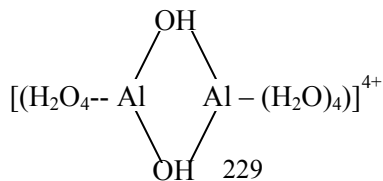
( Hydrolysis ) -2

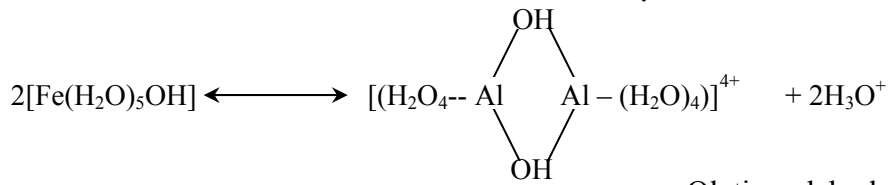
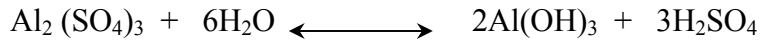


Polymerization: -3

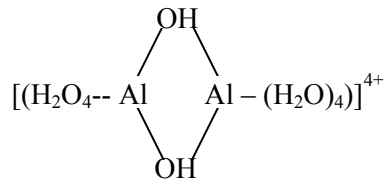


Polynuclear

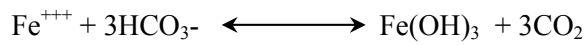
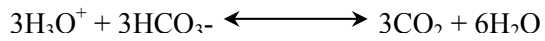
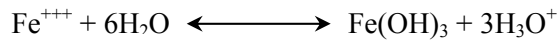




Olation, dehydration .



Oxolation, deprotonation .



Aeration (

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

{30 - 26 15 9 6 5 3} .

( )

( 11-5 )

)

(



- 
- 
- 

11-5

---

( )

.37-5

$$C_s = k_D * C_g$$

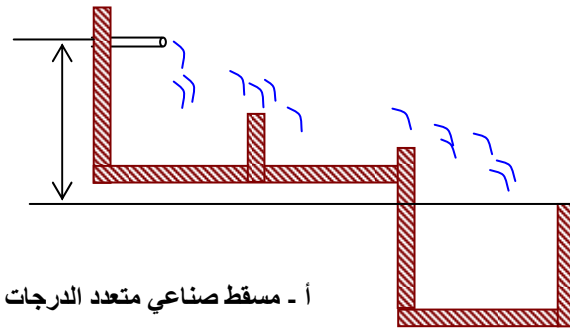
5-37

( / )

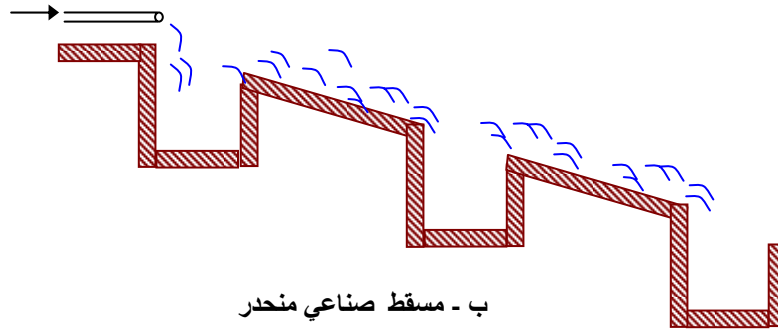
:  
= C<sub>s</sub>  
= k<sub>D</sub>  
= C<sub>g</sub>

( / )

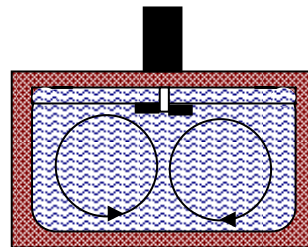
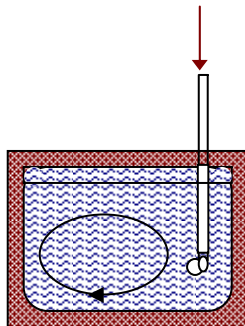
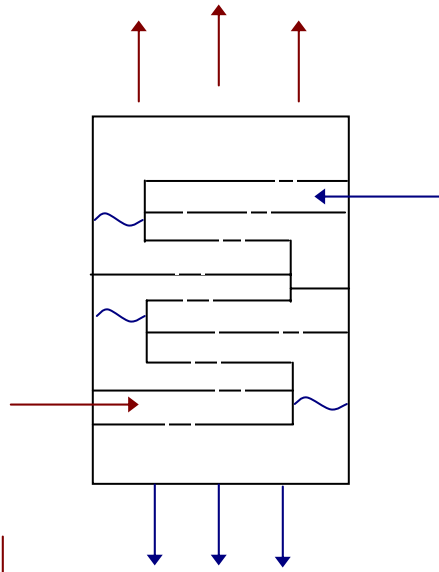
3-5



أ - مسقط صناعي متعدد الدرجات



ب - مسقط صناعي منحدر



{37 30 27 15 12 4 3}

11 - 5

38-5

$$C_g = P \cdot MW / R \cdot T$$

5-38

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} \right) & & = C_g \\
 & \left( \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right) & & = P \\
 & \left( \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \right) & & = MW \\
 & \left( \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{s}} \right) & & = R \\
 & \left( \text{K} \right) & & = T
 \end{aligned}$$

.39-5

38-5

Henry's law

39-5

$$C_s = k_H \cdot P$$

5-39

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} = \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{m}^3} \right) d & & = k_H \\
 & d & & 40-5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_H = k_D \cdot MW / R \cdot T$$

5-40

.41-5

Bunson law

$$C_s = k_b \cdot (MW \cdot P) / R \cdot T_0$$

5-41

.42-5

$$\begin{aligned}
 & & & = k_b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_b = k_D \cdot (T_0 / T)$$

5-42

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \frac{\text{K}}{\text{K}} \right) & & = k_b \\
 & \left( \frac{273.16}{\text{K}} \right) & & = T_0 \\
 & \left( \text{K} \right) & & = T
 \end{aligned}$$

Le Chatelier.

Van't Hoff's equation

.43-5

$$(k_D)_2 = (k_D)_1 * e^{\lambda(T_2 - T_1)} \quad 5-43$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ T_2 & = (k_D)_2 \\ T_1 & = (k_D)_1 \\ & = \lambda \end{aligned}$$

. 44-5

$$C_S = k_D * C_g / \varphi \quad 5-44$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & = \varphi \\ & \varphi \end{aligned}$$

{38 35 30 3}

**3-5**

k <sub>D</sub>						
30	20	10			/	
0.0179	0.02	0.0234	0.0288			
	0.763	0.943	1.3	33 -	17.03	
0.738	0.942	1.23	1.71	78 -	44.01	
0.0189	0.0195	0.0203	0.0214	253 -	2.016	
	2.87	3.65	4.69	62 -	34.08	
0.0306	0.0335	0.0344	0.0556	162 -	16.014	
0.0151	0.0166	0.0192	0.023	196 -	28.01	
0.0296	0.0337	0.0398	0.0493	183 -	32	
0.259	0.395	0.539	0.641	112 -	48	

20

20.948

101.3

$$101.3 = 0.20948 = \text{ } ^\circ 20 = T : -1$$

: 2-

$$T = 20 + 273.16 = 293.16$$

:  $^\circ 20$  3-5 -3

$$k_D = 0.0337$$

$$p_w = 2.33 \text{ } ^\circ 20 -4$$

$$: MW = 16 \times 2 = 32 : -5$$

: -6

$$x(P - p_w) = 0.20948 \times (101.3 - 2.33) \times 10^3 = 20732.2$$

$$: C_S = k_D * P * MW / R * T -7$$

$$C_S = 0.0337 \times 20732.2 \times 32 \div (8.3143 \times 293.16) = 9.2^3 /$$

$$k_H = k_D * MW / R * T -8$$

$$k_H = 0.0337 \times 32 \div (8.3143 \times 293.16) = 4.4 \times 10^{-4} /$$

$$k_b = k_D * (T_0 / T) : -9$$

$$k_b = 0.0337 \times 273.16 \div 293.16 = 0.0314$$

45-5

Fick's law

$$dm/dt = - D * A * (\partial c / \partial x)$$

5-45

:

$$= dm/dt$$

$$( /^2 ) = D$$

$$( ^2 ) = A$$

$$= \partial c / \partial x$$

$$= x$$

4-5

Penetration theory

Film theory

Surface renewal theory

{30 8 7}

{38 35 30 27 3}

4-5

$(\rho^2 \cdot 10)$			$\theta$ 20 101.3	/	
30	20	10			
2.26	1.68	1.3	1.98	44.01	
6.9	5.13	3.98	0.09	2.016	
1.9	1.41	1.09	1.54	34.08	
2.02	1.5	1.16	0.72	16.014	
2.2	1.64	1.27	1.25	28.01	
2.42	1.8	1.39	1.43	32	

.46-5

$$K = (C_e - C_o) / (C_s - C_o)$$

5-46

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{C_e - C_o}{C_s - C_o} \right) = K \\ & \left( \frac{C_e - C_o}{C_s - C_o} \right) = C_o \\ & \left( \frac{C_e - C_o}{C_s - C_o} \right) = C_e \\ & \left( \frac{C_e - C_o}{C_s - C_o} \right) = C_s \end{aligned}$$

.47-5

$$C_N = C_s - (C_s - C_o) \cdot (1 - K_n)^N$$

5-47

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{C_s - C_N}{C_s - C_o} \right) = K_n \\ & \left( \frac{C_s - C_N}{C_s - C_o} \right) = K_n \\ & \left( \frac{C_s - C_N}{C_s - C_o} \right) = N \end{aligned}$$

10

°20

45

:

$$5 = N = \quad \%45 = K \quad C_0 = 0.1 \times C_S \quad ° 20 = \quad : \quad -1$$

$$K = (C_e - C_0) / (C_S - C_0) : \quad -2$$

$$\%45 = 0.45 = ( \quad - C_S ) [ \quad (C_S \times 0.45) ] = K$$

$$: ° 20 \quad ( \quad ) 2 - \quad -3$$

$$C_S = 9.2 \quad / \quad .$$

:

-4

$$C_0 = 0.1 \times C_S = 0.2 \times 9.2 = 1.84 \quad / \quad .$$

$$: C_e = C_0 + K ( C_S - C_0 ) \quad -5$$

$$C_{eI} = 1.84 + 0.45 \times (9.2 - 1.84) = 5.152 \quad / \quad .$$

:

$$C_{eII} = 5.152 + 0.45 \times (9.2 - 5.152) = 6.974 \quad / \quad .$$

:

$$C_{eIII} = 6.974 + 0.45 \times (9.2 - 6.974) = 7.976 \quad / \quad .$$

:

$$C_{eIV} = 7.976 + 0.45 \times (9.2 - 7.976) = 8.527 \quad / \quad .$$

:

$$C_{eV} = 8.527 + 0.45 \times (9.2 - 8.527) = 8.83 \quad / \quad .$$

:

$$C_N = C_S - ( C_S - C_0 ) * ( 1 - K_N )^N$$

$$1.84 = C_0 \quad 0.45 = K_N \quad 5 = N :$$

:

$$C_N = 9.2 - (9.2 - 1.84) \times (1 - 0.45)^5 = 8.83 \quad / \quad .$$

Filtration (

(12-5 ) .

- :
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- :
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

:  
Diatomaceous Earth .

Mechanisms of filtration

:

:



1 0.01

{10}

{3}

10 2

$$N = 12Q^{1/2}$$

.48-5

5-48

{16}

( /<sup>3</sup> )

:  
= N  
= Q

.49-5

$$N = 15Q^{1/2}$$

5-49

10-5

225

10

$$f^2 f^3 10 = v_f \quad f^3 225 = Q : \quad -1$$

$$N = 12Q^{1/2} : \quad -2$$

$$3 = 0.5(60 \times 60 \div 225) 12 = N$$

$$( \quad ) \quad 4$$

$$A = Q / v_f \quad -3$$

$$2 \quad 540 = 10 \div 24 \times 225 = A$$

$$: \quad -4$$

$$A_n = A / (N - 1)$$

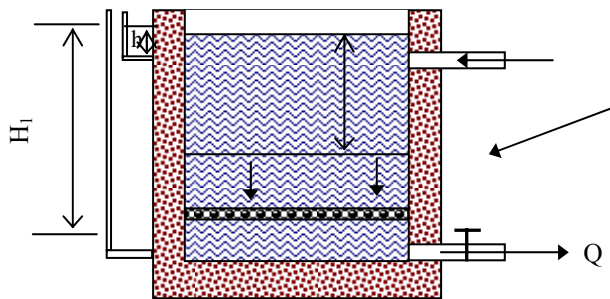
5-50

:

$$= A$$

$$= A_n$$

$$2 \quad 180 = (1-4) \div 540 = :$$



12-5

23 :

12-5

Carman Kozny equation.

Rose equation

$$: \text{-----} (1)$$

51-5

Darcy

$$h_l = fLv^2/2dg$$

5-51

:

$$() = h_l$$

$$= f$$

$$() = L$$

$$(l^2) = v$$

$$() = d$$

$$(l^2 /) = g$$

52-5

$$d = 4r_H$$

5-52

:

$$() = d$$

$$() = r_H$$

53-5

51-5

$$h_l = fLv^2/8 r_H g$$

5-53

.54-5

$$v_a = Q/A'$$

5-54

( / )

(<sup>2</sup>)

( /<sup>3</sup>)

:  
= v<sub>a</sub>  
= Q  
= A'

.55-5

$$v = v_a/e$$

5-55

( / )

( )

$$eV = \quad \times \quad =$$

(<sup>3</sup>)

:  
= v  
= e  
:  
= V

$$nV_p = (1 - e) V =$$

:  
= n  
= V<sub>p</sub>

$$\begin{aligned} nV_p/(1 - e) &= \\ e(nV_p/(1 - e)) &= \\ nA_p &= \end{aligned}$$

= A<sub>p</sub>

.56-5

$$r_H = e(nV_p/(1 - e))/(nA) = (e/(1 - e))(V_p/A_p)$$

5-56

57-5

$$V_p/A_p = d/6$$

5-57

.58-5

$$V_p/A_p = f(d/6)$$

5-58

:  
= f

5-5

{31 10 7 3}

5-5

0.73	Angular Sand
0.65	Crushed glass
0.28	Mica flakes
1	Spherical sand
0.89	Worn Sand

.59-5

57-5

$$r_H = (e/(1 - e))f(d/6)$$

5-59

:

$$h_l = E_1 L (1 - e) v_a^2 / \phi d e^3 g$$

5-60

61-5

$$E = (150(1 - e)/Re) + 1.75$$

5-61

5-62

$$\phi \rho v_a d / \mu =$$

= Re

= E

60-5

.63-5

$$d = 6\phi(V/A)_{av} \quad 5-63$$

$$d = 6\phi(V_{av}/A_{av}) \quad 5-64$$

:  
:  
=  $V_{av}$   
=  $A_{av}$

.65-5

$$h_1 = (EL(1 - e)v_a^2/6e^3g)(A/V)_{av} \quad 5-65$$

$$(6\phi)\sum\left(\frac{x}{d'}\right) \quad (A/V)_{av}$$

:  
( ) = x  
= d'

-5

$$dh_1/dL = ((1 - e)v_a^2/(\phi e^3g))(f/d') \quad 5-66$$

.66

.66-5

.67-5

$$h_1 = \left[ L \frac{(1-e)v_a^2}{\phi e^3g} \right] \sum\left(\frac{fx}{d'}\right) \quad 5-67$$

:  
( ) =  $h_1$   
( ) = e  
( / ) =  $v_a$   
( ) = L  
(<sup>2</sup> / ) = g  
( ) = d  
= f

$$h_f = (1.067 * C_D * v_f^2 * L) / (g * d * \phi * e^4) \quad 5-68$$

69-5

$$C_D = \left(\frac{24}{Re}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{Re}}\right) + 0.34$$

5-69

- ( / ) =  $v_f$
- ( ) =  $L$
- (<sup>2</sup> / ) =  $g$
- ( ) =  $d$
- ( ) =  $f$
- ( ) =  $e$
- ( ) =  $Re$

70-5

$$Re = \rho * v * d / \mu \quad 5-70$$

**11-5**

( )

0.5	0.6	0.6	( )
1.5	1.1	0.5	( )
1.4	2.1	2.65	
0.89	0.78	0.92	
50	46	50	(%)
240	240	240	$l^3$ )
			( $\times^2$
( ° 20)			

.2

:

$$0.5 = e \quad 0.92 = \phi \quad 3^{-10} \times 0.5 = D \quad 0.6 = L : \quad -1$$

$$0.46 = e \quad 0.78 = \phi \quad 3^{-10} \times 1.1 = D \quad 0.6 = L:$$

$$0.5 = e \quad 0.89 = \phi \quad 3^{-10} \times 1.5 = D \quad 0.5 = L$$

$$/ \quad 3^{-10} \times 2.78 = (60 \times 60 \times 24) \div 240 = : \quad -2$$

°20

$$1 - \quad -3$$

$$.3^{-10} / \quad 998.203 = \rho \quad 2 / \times \quad 3^{-10} \times 1.0087 = \mu : \quad -4$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$Re = \rho * v * d / \mu :$$

$$Re = 998.203 \times 2.78 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \div 1.0087 \times 10^{-3} = 1.37$$

$$C_D = (24 / Re) + (3 / [Re]^{1/2}) + 0.34 :$$

$$C_D = (24 \div 1.37) + [3 \div (1.37)^{0.5}] + (0.34) = 20.37$$

$$h_f = (1.067 * C_D * v_f^2 * L) / (g * d * \phi * e^4) :$$

$$h_f = 1.067 \times 20.37 \times (2.78 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 0.6 \div (9.81 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.92 \times 0.5^4)$$

$$. \quad 357 = \quad 0.357 =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$Re = \rho * v * d / \mu :$$

$$Re = 998.203 \times 2.78 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.1 \times 10^{-3} \div 1.0087 \times 10^{-3} = 3.024$$

$$C_D = (24 / Re) + (3 / [Re]^{1/2}) + 0.34 :$$

$$C_D = (24 \div 3.024) + [3 \div (3.024)^{0.5}] + (0.34) = 10$$

$$h_f = (1.067 * C_D * v_f^2 * L) / (g * d * \phi * e^4) :$$

$$h_f = 1.067 \times 10 \times (2.78 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 0.6 \div (9.81 \times 1.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.78 \times 0.46^4)$$

$$. \quad 131 = \quad 0.131 =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$Re = \rho * v * d / \mu :$$

$$Re = 998.203 \times 2.78 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \div 1.0087 \times 10^{-3} = 4.12$$

$$C_D = (24 / Re) + (3 / [Re]^{1/2}) + 0.34 :$$

$$C_D = (24 \div 4.12) + [3 \div (4.12)^{0.5}] + (0.34) = 7.64$$

$$h_f = (1.067 * C_D * v_f^2 * L) / (g * d * \phi * e^4) :$$

$$h_f = 1.067 \times 7.64 \times (2.78 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 0.5 \div (9.81 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.89 \times 0.5^4)$$

$$. \quad 39 = \quad = 0.039$$





: (

: (

:

1 0.5

( )  
( )

13-5

( )

( )

( ) ( ) ( )

( )

(14-5 )

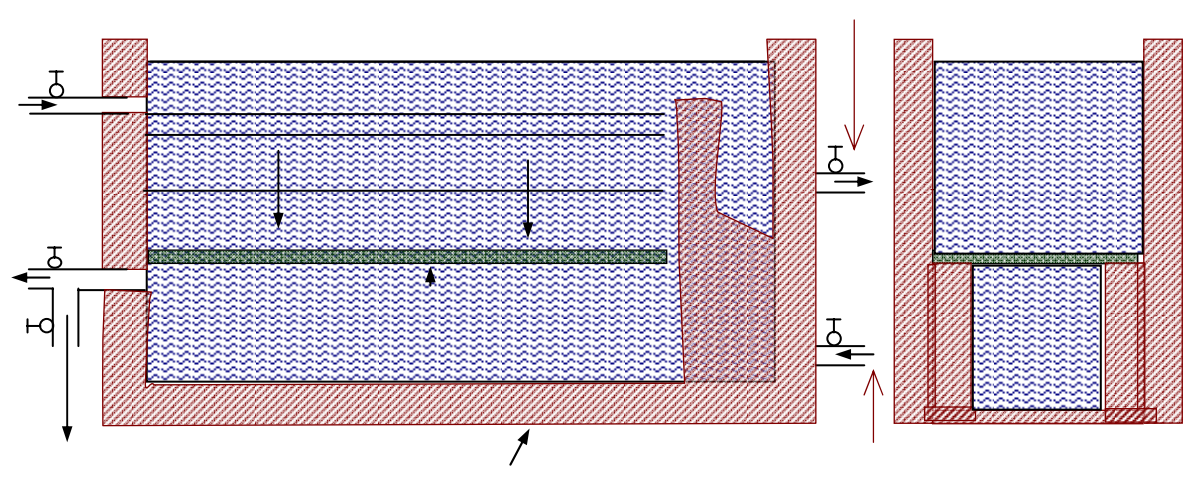
( )

Trough

( )

( ) ( )

( )

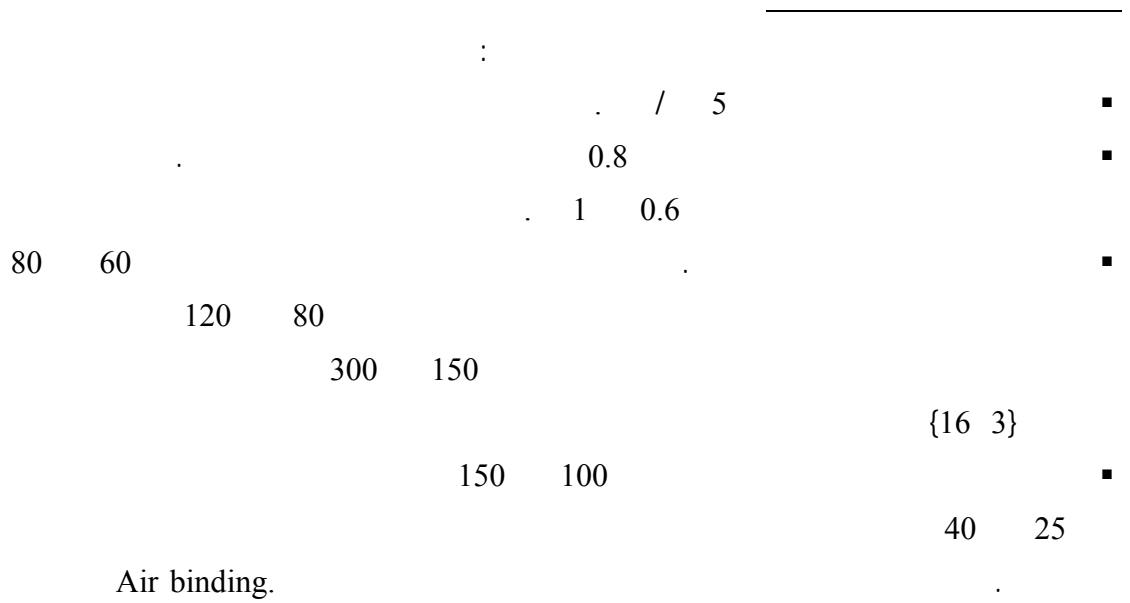


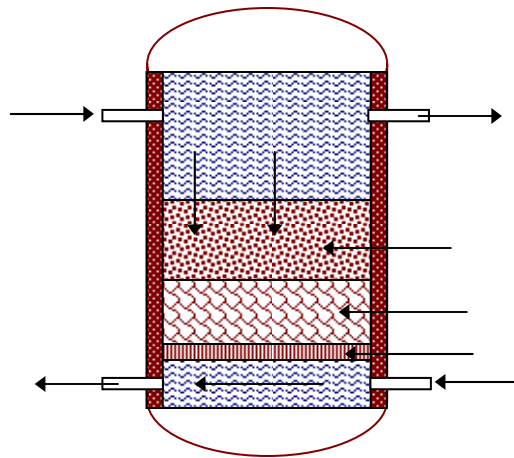
---

{3} :  
:(15-5 ) Pressure filters \_\_\_\_\_ -1

:(16-5 ) Upflow filters \_\_\_\_\_ -2

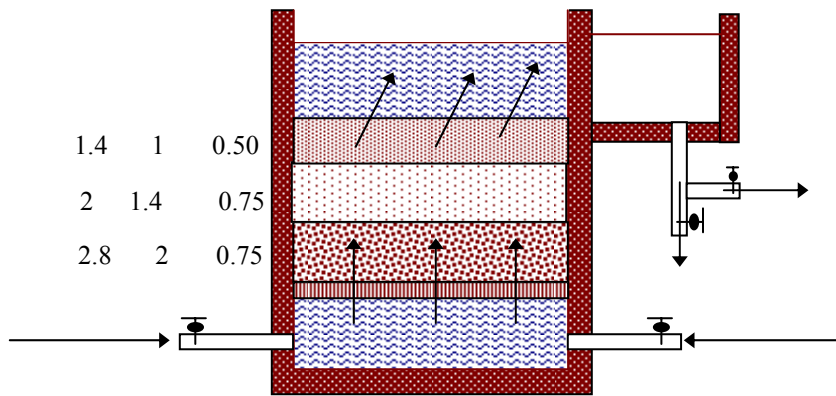
:(17-5 ) Multiple media filters \_\_\_\_\_ -3





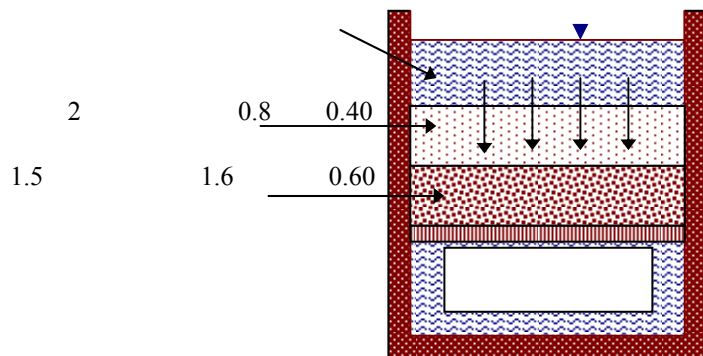
{35 25 20 3}

15-5



{35 20 16 3}

16-5



{35 20 16 3}

17-5

2 0.5

{3}

:



Under drainage system

.( )

:

Filamentous

( )

Bacterial

Schmutzdecke.

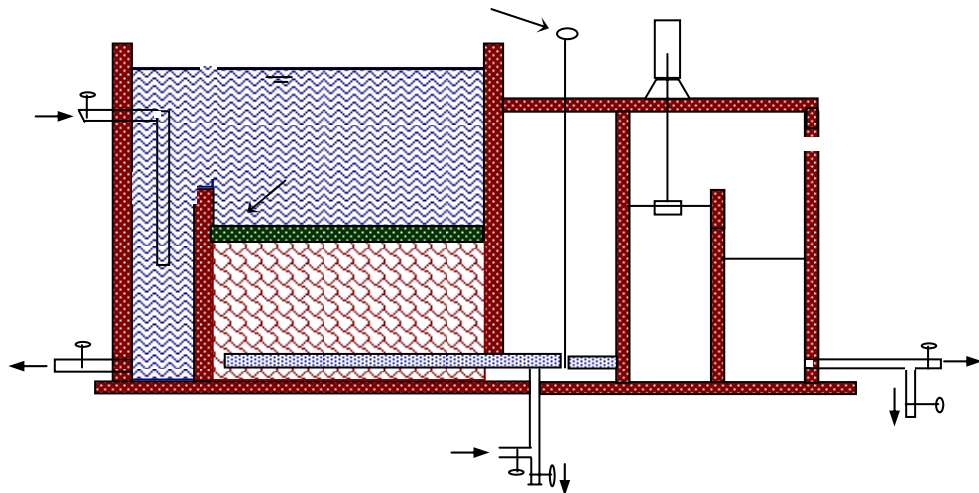
slime

Diatoms

Plankton

{3}

6-5



{32}

18-5

Source: Visscher, J., T., Paramasivam, R., Raman, A. & Heijnen, H., A., .Slow Sand Filtration for Community Water Supply< TP 24, IRC, The Huges, The Netherland. Reprinted & Translated by courtesy of the publisher IRC.

<p>(NTU15 )</p> <p>15 10</p> <p>0.2 0.1</p> <p>÷</p> <p>A/(N - 1) A/(N - 2)</p> <p>L = 2A*/√(N + 1)</p> <p>B = (N + 1)*L /2N</p> <p>0.35 0.15</p> <p>( 2.5) 5 3</p> <p>1.2 0.8</p> <p>1.5 1</p> <p>0.5</p> <p>15√Q</p> <p>) 24</p> <p>(</p> <p>60 20</p> <p>4 1.5</p> <p>2 0.5</p> <p>( )</p> <p>( )</p>	<p>15 10</p> <p>15 5</p> <p>÷</p> <p>(1- ) ÷</p> <p>3 0.4</p> <p>1.5 1.2</p> <p>3 0.6</p> <p>1.5 1</p> <p>12√Q</p> <p>) 24</p> <p>(</p> <p>72 12</p> <p>4 1.5</p> <p>( )</p>	<p>( / )</p> <p>( )</p> <p>C<sub>u</sub></p> <p>( )</p> <p>( )</p> <p>( )</p>
--	--	---

**Adsorption** (

Absorption

( )

( )

) (Physisorption)

( )

(

(Multilayer

adsorption).

Chemosorption)

)

(Monolayer adsorption).

Desorption.

:

( )



( )

{37 36}

- 
- 
- 
- 

Freundlich  
Freundlich

Brunauer-Emmett-Teller. Langmuir  
isotherm

$$(x/m) = k \cdot C^{1/n}$$

5-49

49-5

( )

( )

:

= x

= m

k, = n

= C

.50-5

49-5

$$\text{Log } (x/m) = \text{Log } k + (1/n)\text{Log } C$$

5-50

Log C    Log(x/m)

10    3

30    15

900

12-5

$n \ k$  (

$^2 / 50$

(

$^2 /$	( )
40.0	160
28.1	420
23.0	570
17.1	800
4.8	2000
2.1	3100

$^2 / 50 = C_0$  : -1

:  $x/m \ x$  -2

$(x/m)$ ( $^2 /$ )	$x$ $50 - C = (^2 / )$	$C ^2 /$	( ) <b>m</b>
0.0625	10.0	40.0	160
0.0521	21.9	28.1	420
0.0474	27.0	23.0	570
0.0411	32.9	17.1	800
0.0226	45.2	4.8	2000
0.0154	47.9	2.1	3100

) (x/m) ( ) -3

(

$$((x/m) = k * C^{1/n})$$

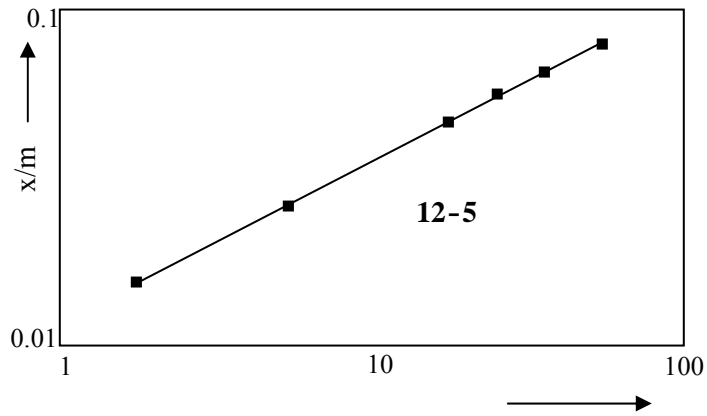
$$0.4721 = 1/n \quad 0.011 = k: \quad -4$$

-5

$$/ \quad 0.062 = 0.472(50) \times 0.011 = k \cdot C^{1/n}$$

100

6.2



7-5

{35 - 33 3}

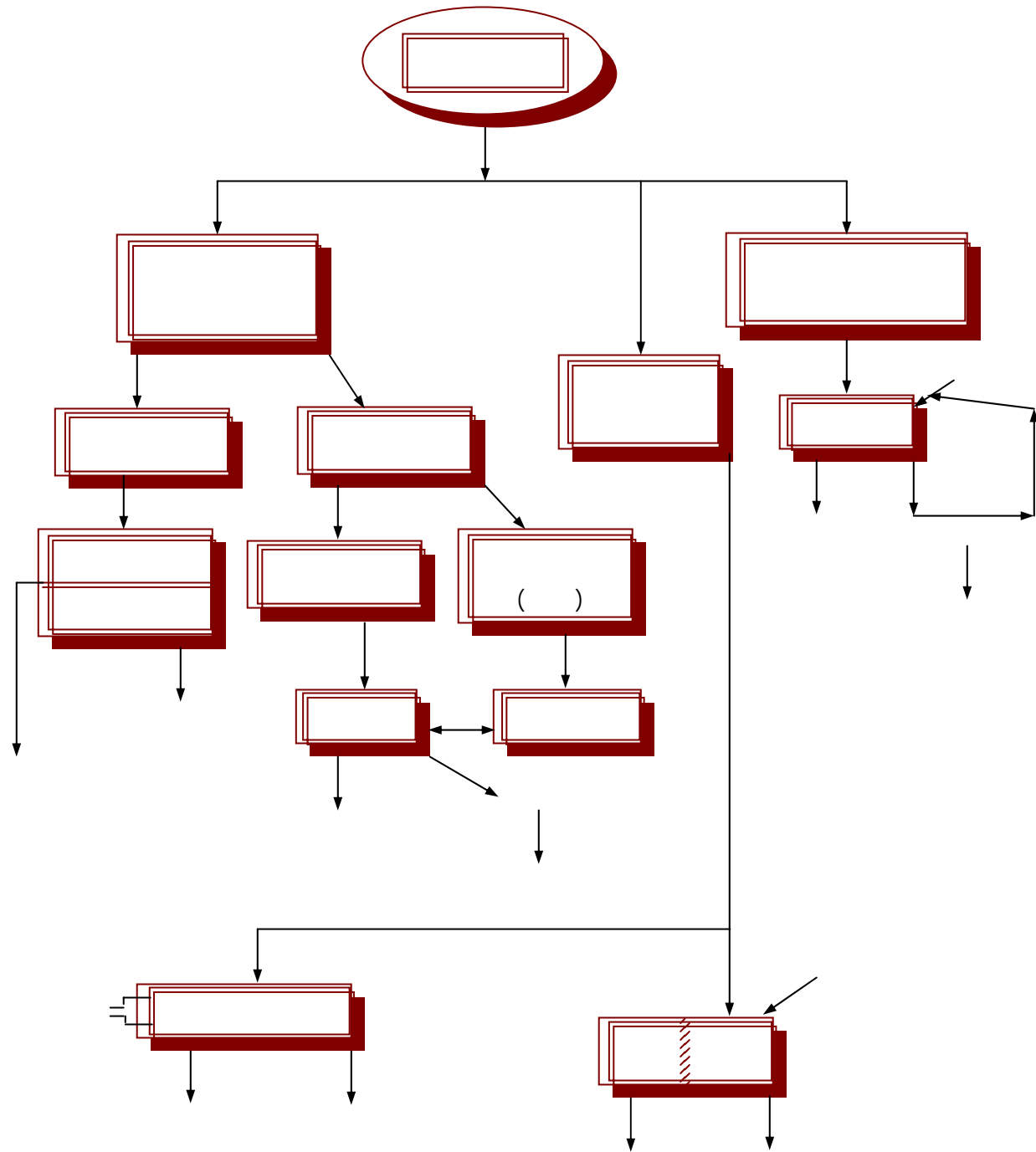
7-5

( / )	
50000	( )
35000	( )
12000 1500	Brackish water

⋮ \_\_\_\_\_

19-5

( )



{35 3}

19-5

20-5

21-5

21-5

.51-5

$$Q_i = U_i \cdot A_i \cdot \Delta T_i$$

5-51

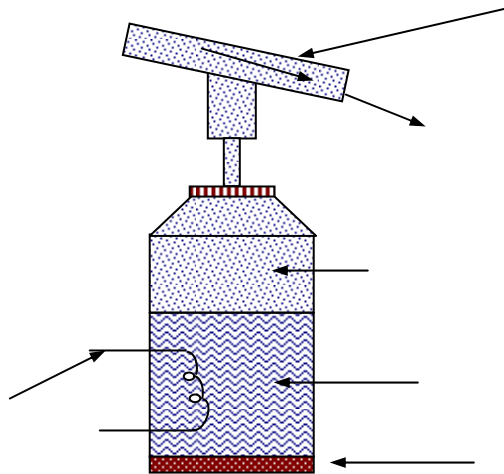
$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 & i. \quad = Q_i \\
 & i. \quad = U_i \\
 & i. \quad = A_i \\
 & \quad = \Delta T_i
 \end{aligned}$$

.52-5

$$DT_i = T_o - T_i$$

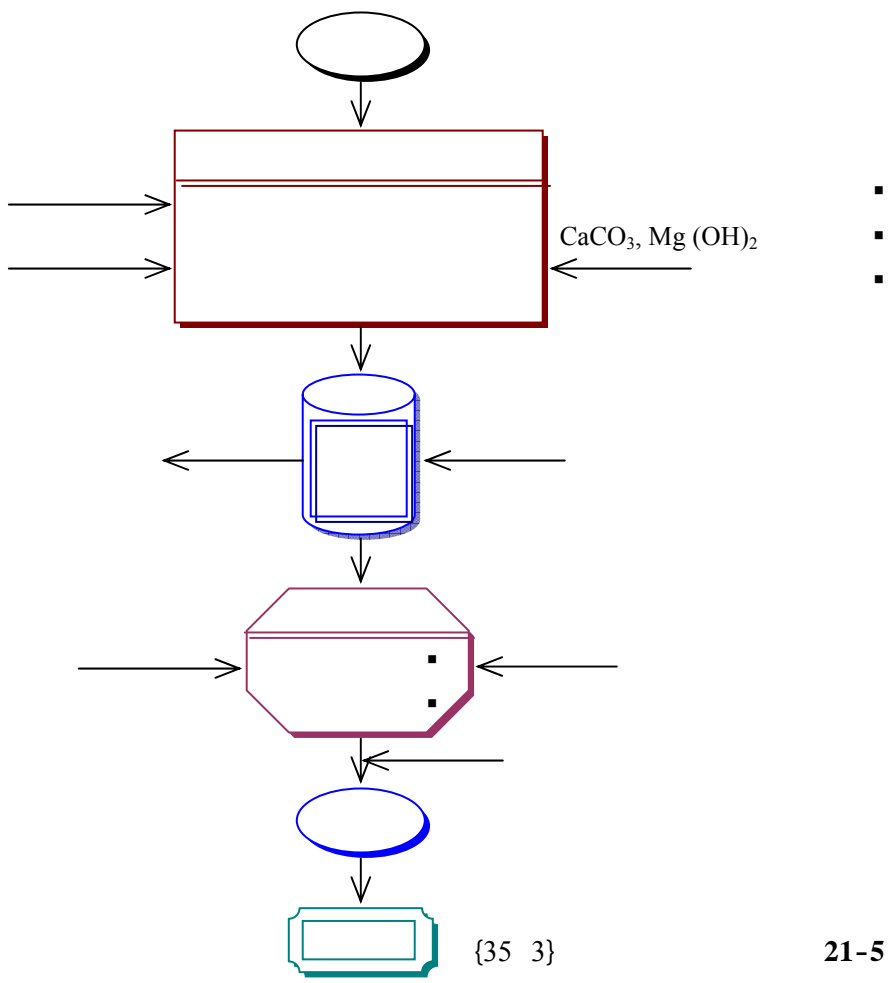
5-52

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 & \quad = T_o \\
 & i. \quad = T_i
 \end{aligned}$$



{35-33 3}

20-5



{35 3}

21-5

53-5

$$U_1 * DT_1 = c$$

5-53

:  
= c

53-5

**13-5**

2 : 3 : 5

° 110

° 55

:

$$2 : 3 : 5 = \frac{2}{3}U : \frac{3}{2}U : \frac{1}{1}U : \quad -1$$

:  
-2

$$° 55 = 55 - 110 = \Delta T = \Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2 + \Delta T_3$$

$$: U_1 * \Delta T_1 = c \quad -3$$

$$\Delta T_1 = C/U_1$$

2

$$(\Delta T_1 / DT) = (C/U_1) / (\Delta T_1 + \Delta T_2 + \Delta T_3) \quad .$$

:  $\Delta T$

$$(U_1/U_3) + (U_1/U_2) + 1 ] \div 1 = (\Delta T_1 / \Delta T)$$

:

$$° 10.6 = [(2 \div 5) + (3 \div 5) + 1 ] \div 55 = \Delta T_1$$

$$° 17.7 = [(2 \div 3) + 1 + (5 \div 3) ] \div 55 = \Delta T_2$$

$$° 26.6 = [1 + (3 \div 2) + (5 \div 2) ] \div 55 = \Delta T_3$$

:

( )

■

)

(

▪

( )

:

➤

➤

➤

➤

:

: Hard crystalline deposits

❖

:

❖

:

❖

:

CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

CaSO<sub>4</sub>·1/2H<sub>2</sub>O

CaSO<sub>4</sub>

3}

° 120

{35 – 33



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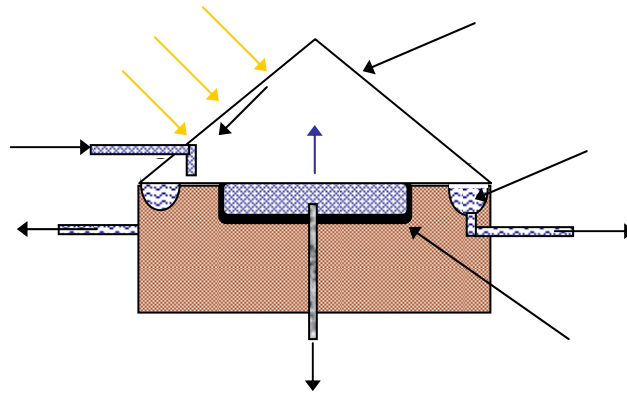
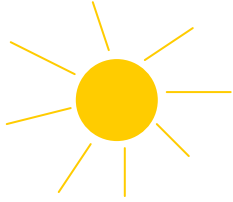
:  
 :  
 :  
 ( Tannin )  
 Sodium hexametaphosphate )  
 :( )  
 :  
 :  
 ( )  
 :

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

2-

22-5

- 
- 
-



( ) **Reverse osmosis**

3-

Osmos ( )

.23-5

( )

.( )

{3}

.54-5

$$P_{\text{osm}} = (RT/V) \cdot \ln(P_0/P)$$

5-54

$$\left( \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \right) 8.314 = \left( \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^3} \right) 0.082 =$$

$$0.018 =$$

:  
 =  $P_{osm}$   
 = R  
 = T  
 = V  
 =  $P_0$   
 = P

.55-5

$$R = P \cdot V / n \cdot T$$

5-55

:  
 ( ) = P  
 ( <sup>3</sup> ) = V  
 ( ) = n  
 ( ) = T

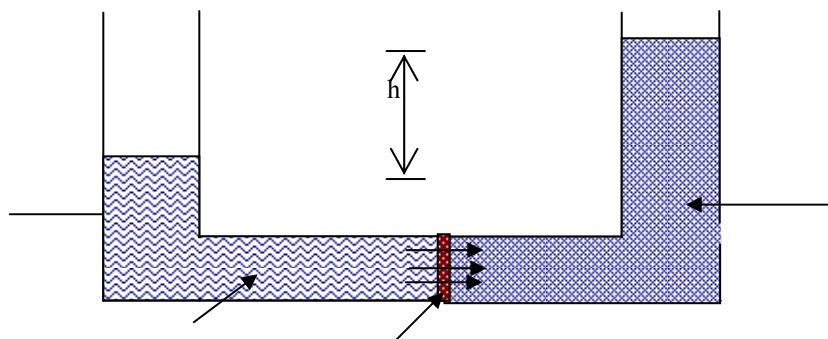
Rault's law

''  
''

54-5

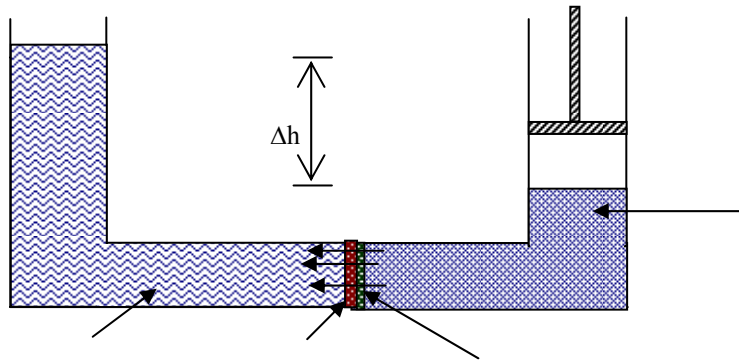
{38 35 3}

.56-5



{38 3}

23-5



35 {38 35 3} 23-5

Source: Rowe, D. R., Abdel-Magid, I., M., Handbook of Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse, CRC Press/Lewis Publishers, 1995. Reprinted by courtesy of the publisher. Copyright Lewis Publishers an imprint of CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida

$$P_{osm} = C \cdot R \cdot T$$

5-56

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ :} \\ & \text{ ( )} = P_{osm} \\ & \text{ (M )} = C \\ & \text{ ( } \times \text{ / } \times \text{ )} = R \\ & \text{ ( )} = T \end{aligned}$$

14-5

°25

.3.21

:

$$= P \text{ } ^{\circ}25 = T \text{ :} \quad -1$$

3 - °25

-2

$$. \quad 3.17 = P_0$$

: -3

$$. \quad 298.16 = 273.16 + 25 = T$$

-4

$$P_{osm} = (RT/V) \cdot \ln(P_0/P)$$

$$31.1 = (3.17 \div 3.21) \times (298.16 \times 8.314) = P_{osm}$$

. °22

( / )	
( )	
0.73	Mg <sup>++</sup>
0.8	Ca <sup>++</sup>
0.39	K <sup>+</sup>
0.46	Na <sup>+</sup>
( )	
1.22	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
2.88	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>=</sup>
0.75	Cl <sup>-</sup>
0.62	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>

° 22 = T : -1

÷ ( / ) = -2

(M)	( / )	
		( )
0.03	0.73	Mg <sup>++</sup>
0.02	0.8	Ca <sup>++</sup>
0.01	0.39	K <sup>+</sup>
0.02	0.46	Na <sup>+</sup>
		( )
0.02	1.22	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
0.03	2.88	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>=</sup>
0,021	0.75	Cl <sup>-</sup>

0.01	0.62	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	
(		)	-3

$$C = Mg^{++} + Ca^{++} + K^+ + Na^+ + HCO_3^- + SO_4^{=} + Cl^- + NO_3^- = 0.161$$

$$: P_{osm} = C * R * T \quad -4$$

$$3.9 = (22 + 273.16) \times 0.082 \times 0.161 = P_{osm}$$

( )

23-5

% .99

% .97

% .98

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Pretreatment.

- 
- 
- 

(Sequestering

agents)

(Hydrolysis)

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

Diatomaceous earth

57-5

( )

$$Q_w = -D_w * C_w * V_w (\Delta P - \Delta P_{osm}) / (R * T * t) \quad 5-57$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= Q_w \\ &= D_w \\ &= C_w \\ &= V_w \\ &= R \\ &= T \\ &= t \\ &= \Delta P \\ &= \Delta P_{osm} \end{aligned}$$

.58-5

57-5

$$Q_w = k * A * (\Delta P - \Delta P_{osm}) / t \quad 5-58$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= k \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

.59-5

$$Q_s = k_s * A * \Delta C_s / t \quad 5-59$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= Q_s \\ &= k_s \\ &= A \\ &= \Delta C_s \end{aligned}$$

:





60

35 25

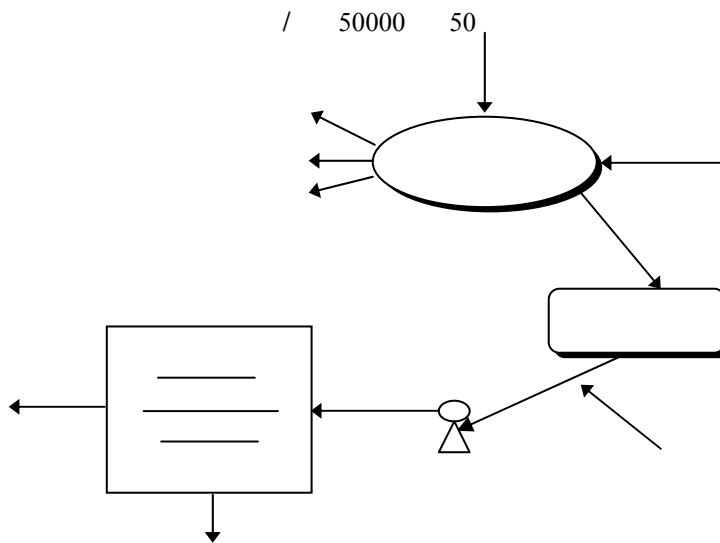
95

85

40

{35 33 3}

.60-5



{35}

24 -4

Source: Rowe, D. R., Abdel-Magid, I., M., Handbook of Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse, CRC Press/Lewis Publishers, 1995. Reprinted by courtesy of the publisher. Copyright Lewis Publishers an imprint of CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida

$$[i*(Eff_1 - Eff)] / (100*Far) = [C_{MD}*(C_O - C)] / B \quad 5-60$$

(%)  
 (%)  
 ( × 26.8 =)  
 = i  
 = Eff<sub>1</sub>  
 = Eff  
 = Far  
 = C<sub>MD</sub>

= C<sub>0</sub>  
 = C  
 = B

.61-5                      60-5                      = C

$$i_{\max} = (100 \cdot \text{Far} \cdot C_{\text{MD}} \cdot C_0) / [B \cdot (\text{Eff}_1 - \text{Eff})] \quad 5-61$$

:  
 = i<sub>max</sub>

:

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**16-5**

/ 1600

%80 =

%70 =

0.05 =

/<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>-5</sup> =

:

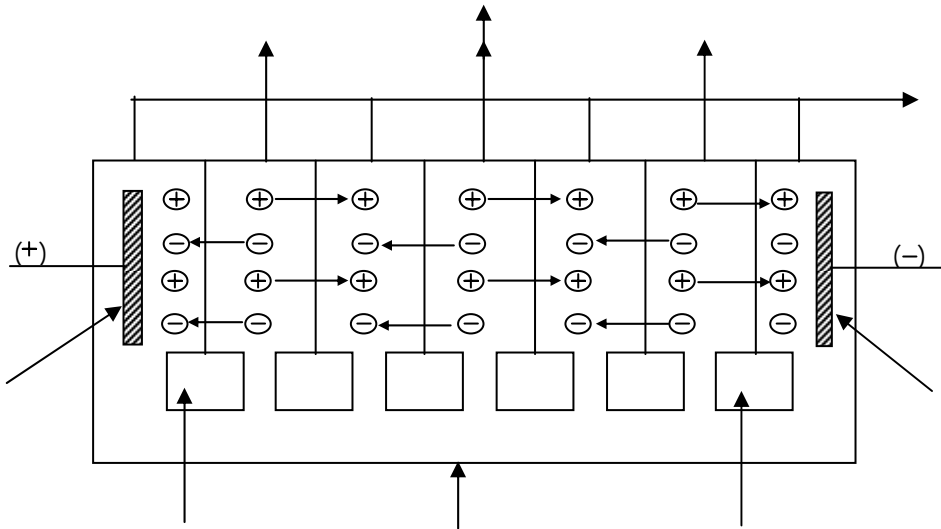
0.05 = B %70 = Eff %80 = Eff<sub>1</sub> / 1600 = C<sub>0</sub> = TDS : -1

/2 10<sup>-5</sup> = C<sub>MD</sub>

$$i_{\max} = (100 \cdot \text{Far} \cdot C_{\text{MD}} \cdot C_0) / [B \cdot (\text{Eff}_1 - \text{Eff})] \quad -2$$

$$(70-80) \times (0.005 \times 100) \div (3 / 3 - 10 \times 1600) \times ( / 2 \quad 5 - 10) \times ( / \quad 60 \times 60 \times 26.8) = i_{\max}$$

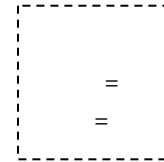
$$^2 / \times \quad 0.31 =$$



{35 3}

25-5

35 :



### Ion exchange resins

5-

12 10 3}

{40 35

{41 3}

( Greensand

zeolite

.) (

)

Aluminosilicates

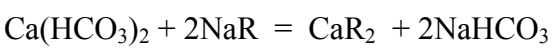
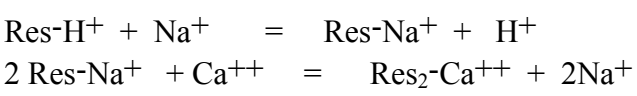
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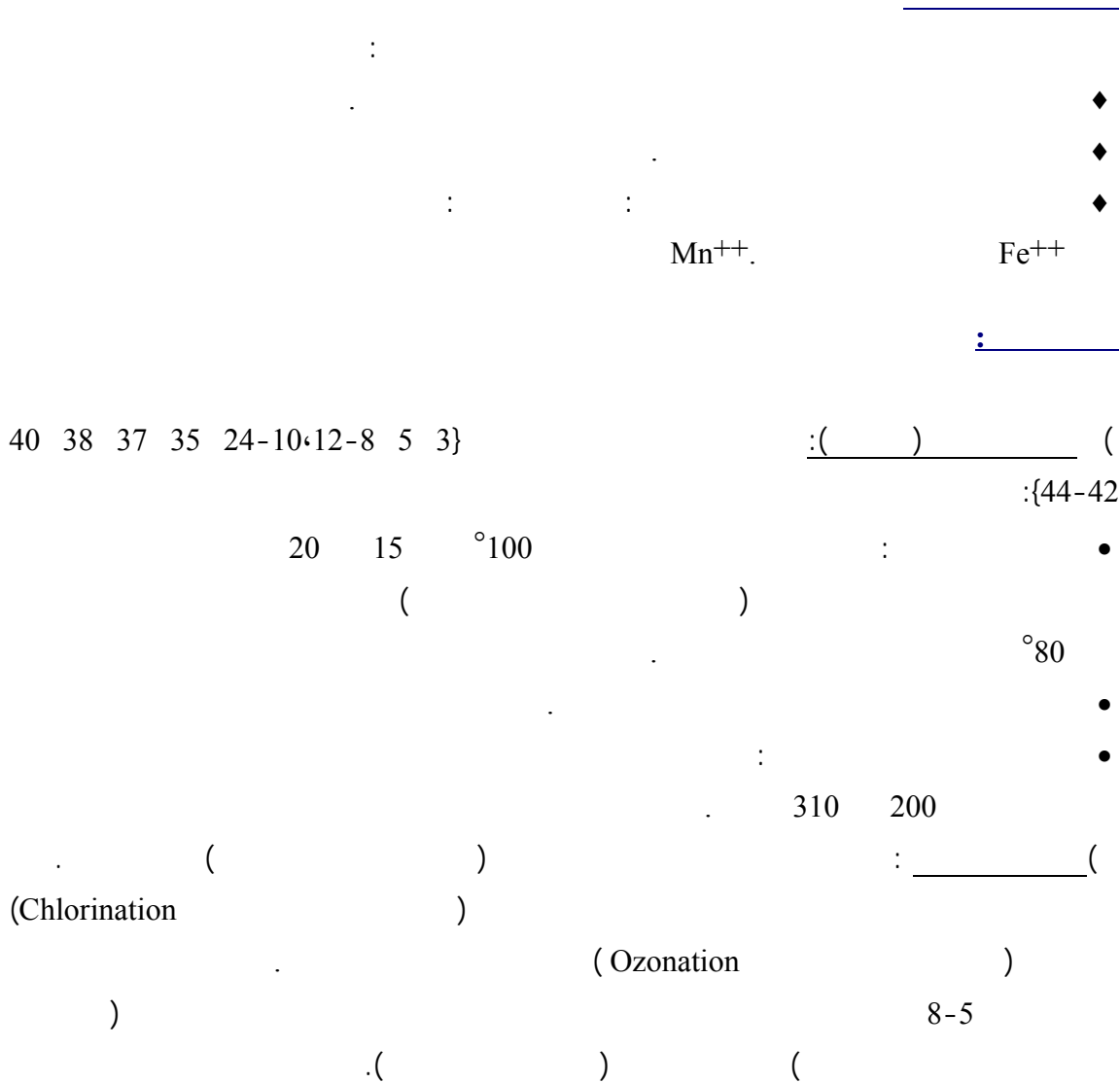
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{41 35 3}

**Disinfection 5 - 5**



{35 3}

8-5

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◆ ◆  ◆ ◆		■ ■ ■ ■  ■
◆ ◆  ◆ ◆		■ ■ ■  ■
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Electrolysis



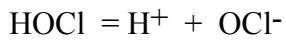
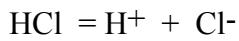
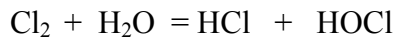
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Hypochlorous acid (HOCl) (I)

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Hydrochloric acid

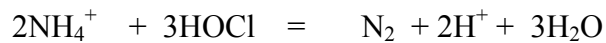
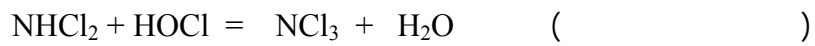
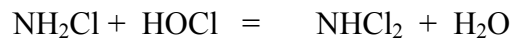
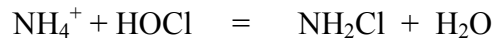


Available

HOCl (I)

9-5

chlorine.



.5.9

Fe<sup>++</sup>

(  
Mn<sup>++</sup>.

Trihalomethanes

(Chloroform

(Bromodichloromethane CHBrCl<sub>2</sub>)

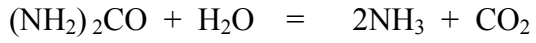
CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

(Bromoform CHBr<sub>3</sub>)

(Dibromochloromethane CHBr<sub>2</sub>Cl)

.22}

W



.( )

Breakpoint chlorination.

26-5

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:( ) ( ) (1)

:( ) ( ) (2)

Combined available chlorine.

:( ) ( ) (3)

HOCl

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:( ) ( ) (4)

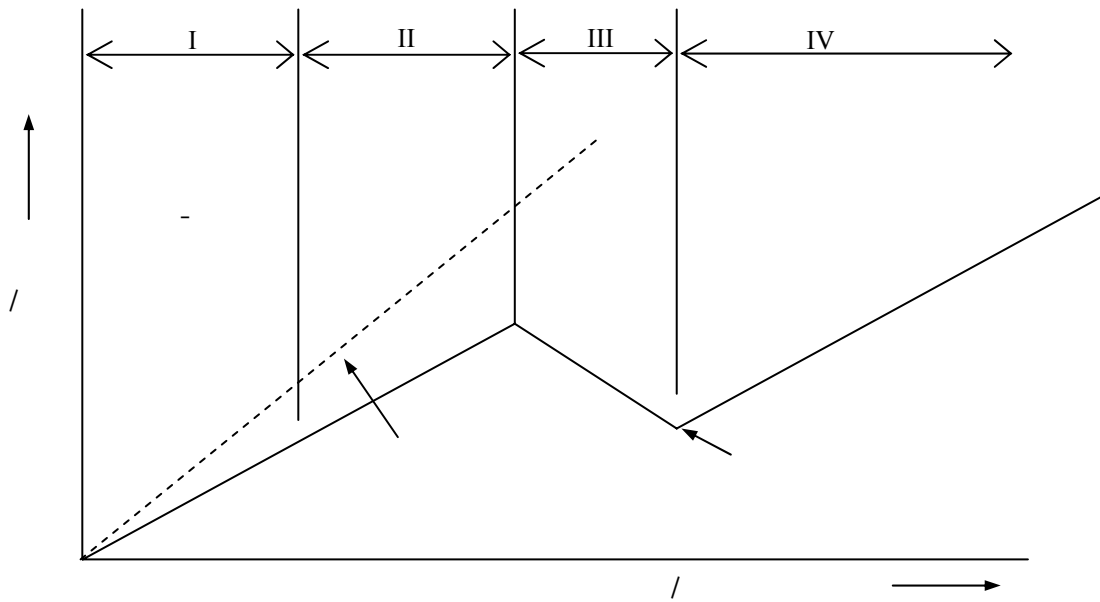
{35 14 3}

**9-5**

35 14 :

/ ( 60 )	/ ( 10 )	
1	0.2	6
1.5	0.2	7
1.8	0.4	8
1.8	0.8	9
	0.8	10
	1	10

{5 3}



{46 44 42 35 22 15 10 4 3}

26-5

: \_\_\_\_\_

-5

Chick's law

$$(dN/dt) = -k \cdot N$$

5-61

.61

:

t

= N

( )

= t

( )

= k

$$= : = = t \quad N_0 = N \quad :$$

61-5

.62-5

$$(N/N_0) = e^{-kt}$$

5-62

:

t.

= N

= N<sub>0</sub>

( )

= t

( )

= k

63-5

$$C^n \cdot t = k$$

5-63

( )

( / )

:  
= C  
= t  
= n, k

{35 12 10 3}

.64-5

$$\ln(t_1 / t_2) = [E' \cdot (T_2 - T_1)] / R$$

5-64

( )

( ) = t<sub>1</sub>, t<sub>2</sub>  
( ) Activation energy = E'  
t<sub>2</sub> t<sub>1</sub> = T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>  
× / 1 = = R  
× / × 0.082 =  
× / 8.314 =

10-5

{46 35}

10-5

( )	
8200	7.0
6400	8.5
12000	9.8
15000	10.7

17-5

0.04 . 99.999

.(10 )

:

0.04 = k % 99.999 = : -1

: t = -(1/k)\*log(N/No) -2

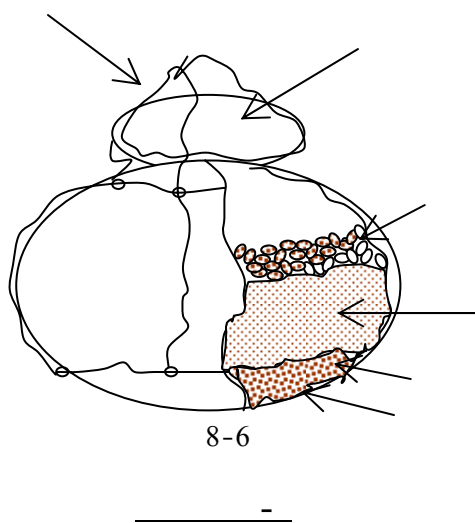
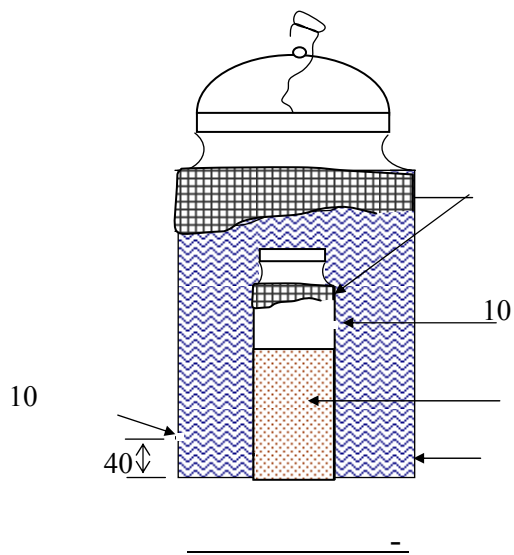
2.1 = 125 = [100 ÷ (99.999 - 100)] × (0.04 ÷ 1) - = t

.27-5

27-5

27-5

50



{47}

27-5

Source: Cairncross, S. & Feacham, R., Environmental Health Engineering in the Tropics, John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edi., 1993. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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: 1-6-5

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$$: v = \sqrt{\frac{4g.d.(s.g - 1)}{3C_D}}$$

$$C_g = \frac{P \times MW}{R \times T}$$

$$h_1 = \frac{E \times L(1-e) \times v^2}{\varphi \times d \times e^3 \times g}$$

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$$\frac{x}{m} = K \times C^{1/n} \quad : \quad .55$$

.56

.57

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-

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.60

$$P_{\text{osm}} = C \cdot R \cdot T \quad : \quad .61$$

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$$\frac{(\text{Eff}_1 - \text{Eff})}{100 \text{ Far}} = \frac{C_{\text{MD}}(C_o - C)}{B}$$

.65

.66

.67

.68

.69

.70

.71

.72

.73

$$C^n \times t = k \quad : \quad .74$$

.75

**2-6-5**

$$0.04 \quad 1.35 \quad .1$$

$$\left( \frac{\quad}{0.3} : \quad \right) \cdot \quad . \quad ^\circ 19$$

$$.3 \quad 14000 \quad .2$$

$$\cdot 1.5 \quad 22$$

$$\left( \frac{1.95}{0.2} : \quad \right) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \quad ^\circ 20 \quad .3$$

$$.1.08 \quad 0.8 \quad ( )$$

$$0.5 \quad ( ) \quad ($$

$$.1.1 \quad ( )$$

$$( ) \quad ($$

$$(\%55 \quad \%49 : \quad ) \cdot \quad ^\circ 25$$

.4

$$500 \quad . \quad ^\circ 18$$

$$18 \times 5 \times 1.5 :$$

$$\cdot (16348 \quad ^5-10 \times 3.7 : \quad )$$

.5

30000	
275	
/ 150	
8	
50	
1.5	
° 20	



200

14  
(%86 ) .

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(%)								( )
89	85	78	70	52	41	10	5	50
71	66	57	43	24	14	6	3	100
59	54	43	28	12	8	4	2	150
120	110	90	70	50	40	20	10	
( )								

1.5

/ 190

( / 91 %52 )

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°20	
1.7	
/ 2016	
8000	
5100	
%75	:

).2 127 39 : ).

101.3

°20

.9

:

21

.( / 0.0314 / <sup>4-</sup>10×4.42 / 9.2 : ) .

) .10

8.1 ( ° 20  
45 10

.( 5 %39 : ) .

.<sup>3</sup> / 14 23 .11

.<sup>3</sup> / 10

. /<sup>3</sup> / 2500

0.032

(<sup>3</sup> / 6.3 : )

.12

/ 0.45 =

950 =

( 8.4 9 : )

0.2

1.2

.13

45

2.6

0.93

15

°20

.( 367 : )

0.25

1

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75

50

. 20

/ /

). / / 9400 : )

( )

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:

0.6	0.7	( )
45	(%)45	
1.3	0.5	( )
1.5	2.65	
0.8	0.85	
200	200	( $\times^2 /$ )
20		( ° )

666 963 : ( ) . ( )  
 (%31

.16

( <sup>2</sup> / )	( )
34.7	40
24.6	120
15.5	260
12.4	340
3.7	1000
1	2800

n k ( )  
<sup>2</sup> / 42 ( )  
 ( / 0.21 0.71 0.015 : )  
 ° 125 .17

.2.9 4.1  
 .( °44 : ) . ° 50  
 2.41 ° 20 .18

( 82 : ) .  
 °20 .19

( / )	
0.5	Mg <sup>++</sup>
0.6	Ca <sup>++</sup>
0.2	K <sup>+</sup>
0.4	Na <sup>+</sup>
	( )
1	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
2	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>=</sup>
0.6	Cl <sup>-</sup>
0.4	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>

.( 2.84 : ) .

30 . .20  
/ 50 .

( 94 : ) . 30

. 650000 . .21  
0.26 : ) . 4

.( /

. 99.9 .22  
) /0.05

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Eutrophication

{8} :

{8}

(43) "

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{8}

1-6

**1-6**

( / )	
1200 300	(BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>20</sup> ) - (N) (P)
300 100	
400 100	
90 20	
15 5	
200 50	

1-6

**Sources of wastewater**

**2-6**

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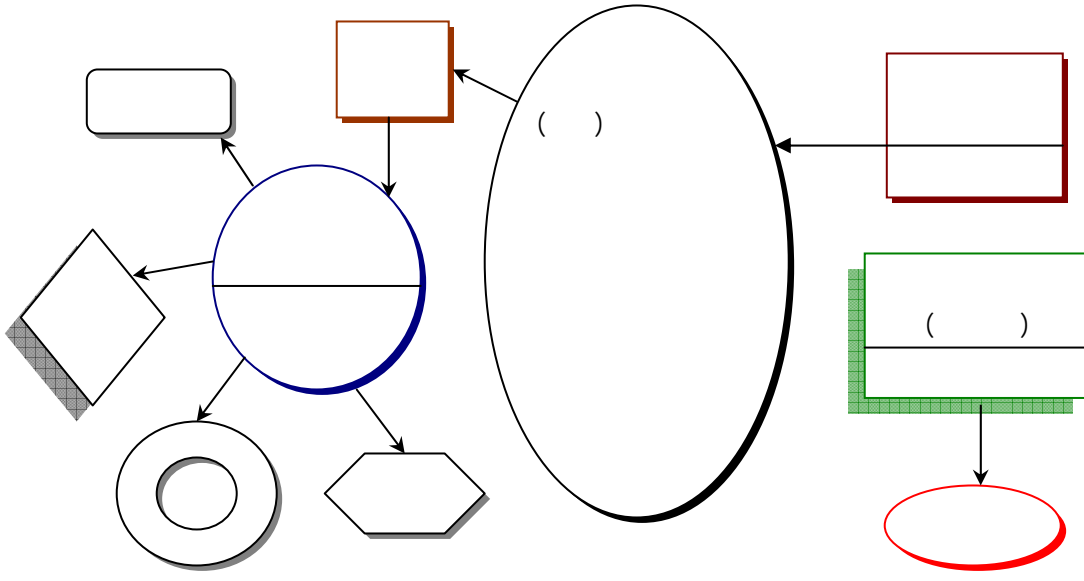
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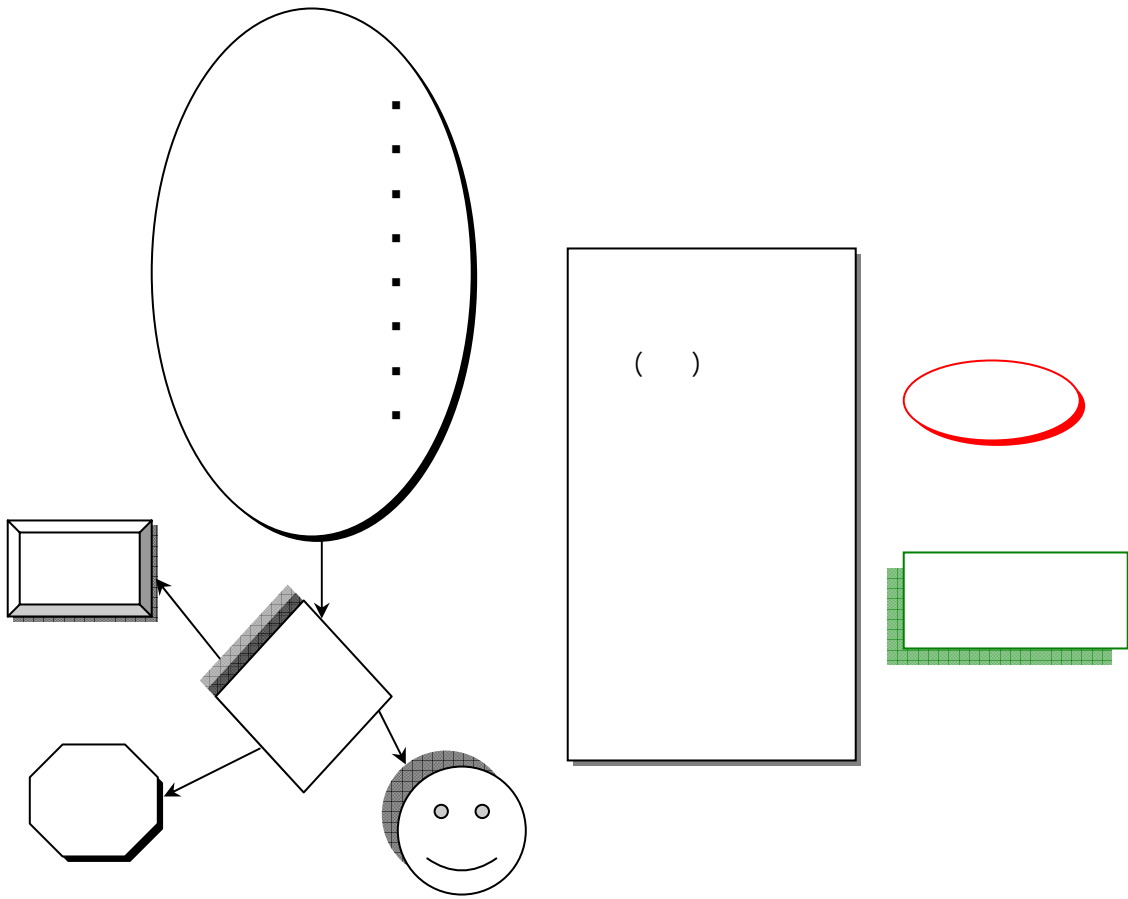
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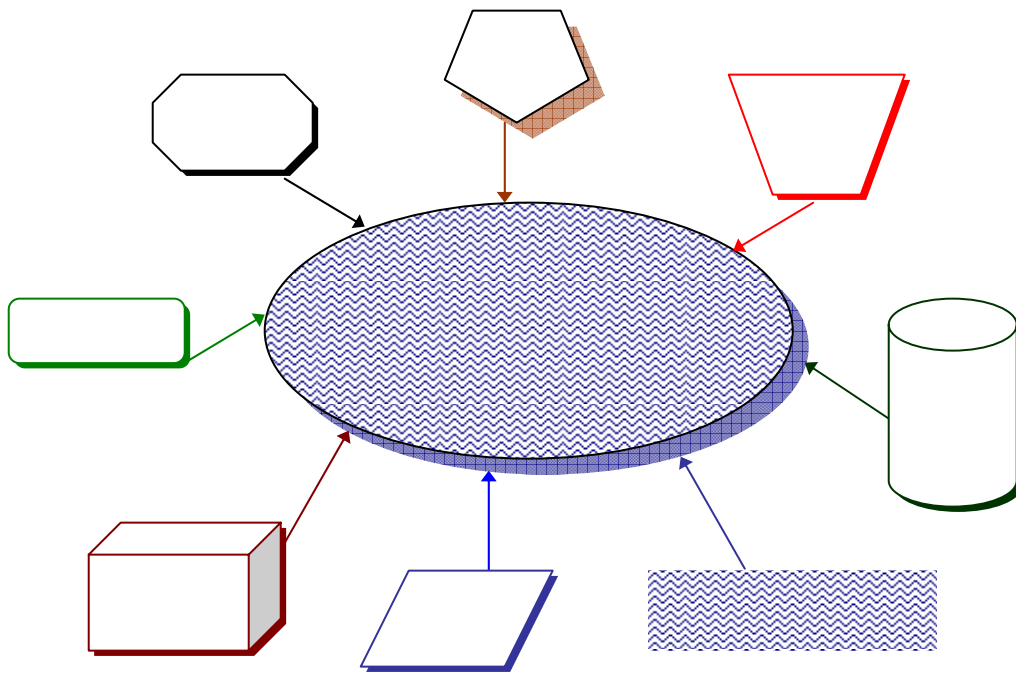


1-6



1-6

2-6



2-6

3-6

Dry Weather Flow

(DWF).

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{10} "

$$DWF = P \cdot Q + I_r + T_w + EV$$

6-1

:

( / )

= DWF

( )

= P

( / / )

= Q

$$\begin{aligned} & ( \quad / \quad ) & = I_r \\ & ( \quad / \quad ) & = T_w \\ & ( \quad / \quad ) & = EV \end{aligned}$$

30

50

.2-6

$$DWF = (80 \text{ to } 90 \%) * P * Q$$

6-2

**:1-6**

:

10000	
/ / 200	
30	
5	

$$T_w = EV = 0 \quad 5 = L \quad /^3 \quad 30 = I_r \quad / \quad / \quad 200 = Q \quad 10000 = P : \quad -1$$

$$: DWF = P * Q + I_r + T_w + EV : \quad -2$$

$$/^3 \quad 2150 = 0 + 0 + 5 \times 30 + ^3-10 \times 200 \times 10000 =$$

Population equivalent, PE.

Standard sewage.

-

:

- 
- 
-



3-6

$$PE = BOD_5 * Q / BOD_s$$

6-3

:

= PE

( / )

°20

-

= BOD<sub>5</sub>

( /<sup>3</sup> )

= Q

60

°20

-

= BOD<sub>s</sub>

-

-

80

{13 10 6}

**2-6**

8300

. / 240

-

:

$$. / ^3 10 \times 8.3 = / ^3 8300 = Q / 240 = BOD_5 : -1$$

$$/ 0.06 = - -2$$

$$PE = BOD_5 * Q / BOD_s . :$$

$$33200 = (^3 10 \times 0.06) \times (^6 10 \times 8.3 \times 3 - 10 \times 240) = PE :$$

**4-6**

{4 1}

:{12 11 6 4 3 2 1}

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**5-6**

Physical Unit Operations  
Bio-chemical forces. Unit Processes forces

) Physical treatment units: \_\_\_\_\_ .1

: ( Chemical treatment units: \_\_\_\_\_ .2

: Biological treatment units: \_\_\_\_\_ .3

) ( ) (

:( )

:

**6-6**

Grit Removal:

:

{13 6 1}

%50

/ 0.03

/ 0.3 ( )

10

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L/h = 10

6-4

( ) = h

( ) = L

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$$L/h = 25$$

6-5

.6-6

$$v = \sqrt{\left[ \frac{4g(\rho_s - \rho) \times d}{3C_D} \right]}$$

6-6

:

( / ) = v

(2 / ) = g

(3 / ) =  $\rho_s$

(3 / ) =  $\rho$

( ) = d

( ) =  $C_D$

.7-6

$$C_D = \frac{24}{Re} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Re}} + 0.34$$

6-7

( ) = Re

8-6

{14 3}

$$v_s = \sqrt{8b(s.g. - 1) \times g \times \frac{d}{a}}$$

6-8

:

( / ) ( ) =  $v_s$

{14} 0.06 0.04 ( ) = b

{14} 0.003 0.02 ( ) = a

(<sup>2</sup> / ) = g

( ) = d

---

:

$$B = 4.92 \frac{Q_{\max}}{d_{\max}}$$

/ 0.3  
9-6

9-6

( )

( /<sup>3</sup> )

( )

) 10

(

.2

25

### Standing wave flume

### Vertical throat

10-6

$$y = (2/3)*B$$

6-10

( )

.11-6

$$L = 18*d_{\max}$$

6-11

( )

( )

2-6

{15 9 8 6 3 2 1}

2-6

60	( )
30	( / )
2, 0	( )
65, 2	

3-6

0.5

30

(  
(  
(

:

$$0.5 = d_{\max} \quad 3 = \quad /^3 \quad 30 = Q_{\max} : \quad -1$$

$$B = 4.92 \frac{Q_{\max}}{d_{\max}} : \quad -2$$

$$4.92 = 0.5 \div (60 \div 30 \times 4.92) = B :$$

$$1.64 = 3 \div 4.92 =$$

$$y = (2/3) * B : \quad -3$$

$$1.09 = 3 \div 2 \times 1.64 = y :$$

$$L = 18 * d_{\max} : \quad -4$$

$$9 = 0.5 \times 18 = L :$$

7-6

{6 3 1}

◆  
◆  
◆  
◆

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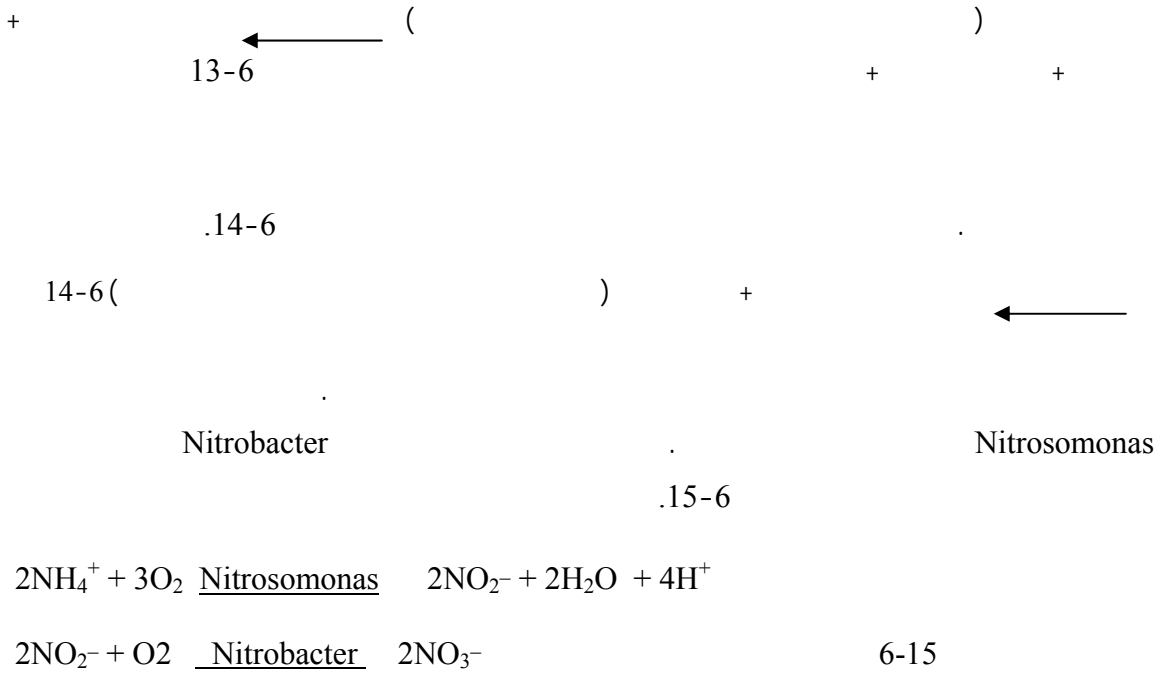
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12-6

$$12-6 \quad + \quad + \quad ( \leftarrow V \quad + \quad (IV)$$

.13-6

( )



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{16 6

Activated

Suspended Growth :

Waste stabilization pond

Oxidation ditch  
sludge  
Aerobic digestion.

Attached Growth :

Rotating Biological Contactors

Trickling filter :

1-7-6

**: Activated Sludge**

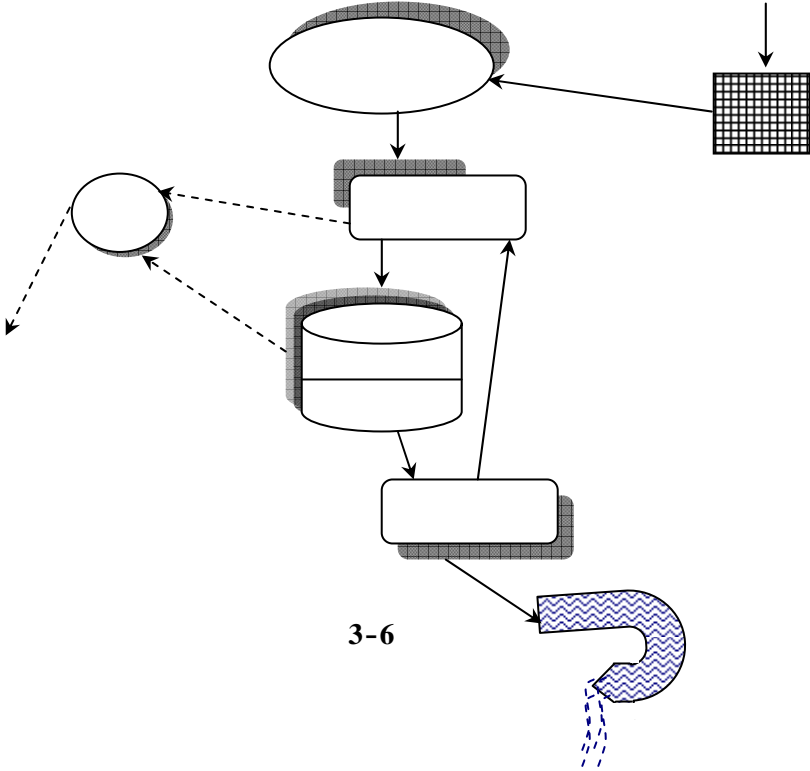
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(

Biomass

{17}



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\_\_\_\_\_:

{3}  
:(Bubble and Diffused Aeration ) .1  
( )

: Surface Aeration .2  
( )

\_\_\_\_\_:

( ) (Heterotrophic) .  
- -  
)

(

(Autotrophic).

)

.(

%2.5 2  
.6 5

(Stalked (4-6)) (Flagellates) (Free-swimming ciliates) (Rotifers) ciliates)

( ) 4 2 12 6 / 2

\_\_\_\_\_

Monod equation.

.16-6

$$\mu = \mu_{\max} \times \frac{S^*}{(k_s + S^*)}$$

6-16

( ) =  $\mu$   
 ( ) =  $\mu_{\max}$   
 ( / ) =  $k_s$   
 ( / ) =  $S^*$



$$0.4 = 2 \div 0.8 = \mu$$

$$\mu = \mu_{\max} \times \frac{S^*}{(k_s + S^*)} : \quad S^* \quad -3$$

$$S^* = \frac{\mu \times k_s}{(\mu_{\max} - \mu)}$$

$$/ \quad 0.7 = (0.4 - 1.1) \div (1.2 \times 0.4) = S^*$$

\_\_\_\_\_

:

8 4

/ 4000 2000

/ 2 1

( )

**Sludge age, Mean cell residence time, solids retention time, cell age:**

.17-6

$$[( \text{ / } ) \div ( \text{ / } ) ] =$$

$$SA = (V * MLSS) / q_w * SS \quad 6-17$$

:

$$( \text{ / } ) = SA$$

$$( \text{ }^3 ) = V$$

$$( \text{ / }^3 ) = q_w$$

$$( \text{ / } ) = SS$$

3-6

{9 6 3 2 1}

**3-6**

( )	
15 5	Contact stabilization
15 5	Conventional activated sludge
30 20	Extended aeration
10 5	High rate aeration
0.5 0.2	Modified aeration
15 5	Step aeration

**:( Mohlman Index ) Sludge volume index**

( ) "

30

18-6

$$SVI = V_s * 1000 / MLSS \quad 6-18$$

30

( / )

1000

= SVI

=  $V_s$

/ 1000 =

= MLSS

( / )

4-6

{9 6 3 2 1}

**4-6**

( / )	
40	
75 40	
120 76	
200 121	
200	Bulking

*Sphaerotilus natans*

fluffy.

1.3}

:{17



**5-6**

/ 2200

340

$$\begin{aligned}
 & / \quad 2200 = \text{MLSS} \quad 340 = V_s : \quad -1 \\
 : \text{ SVI} &= V_s \cdot 1000 / \text{MLSS} : \quad -2 \\
 & / \quad 155 = 2200 \div 1000 \times 340 = \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 4-6 \quad -3 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad . / \quad 200 \quad 120
 \end{aligned}$$

**:( Donaldson Index ) Sludge Density Index, SDI**

.19-6 100

SDI = 100/SVI

6-19

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ( \quad / \quad ) = \text{SDI} \\
 & ( \quad / \quad ) = \text{SVI}
 \end{aligned}$$

. 0.3 2

**6-6**

.5-6

$$\begin{aligned}
 & / \quad 2200 = \text{MLSS} \quad 340 = V_s : \quad -1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad -2 \\
 & / \quad 0.65 = 155 \div 100 = \text{SVI} \div 100 = \text{SDI}
 \end{aligned}$$

( )

**Food-to-microorganisms ratio, Sludg loading rate, Substrate loading:**

( F/M ÷ )

.21-6 20-6

Sludge Loading Rate

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \div ( \quad / \quad ) = \quad \div \\
 & \quad \quad \quad - \quad =
 \end{aligned}$$

20-6

$$\frac{F}{M} = \text{SLR} = \frac{W}{\text{MLSS} \times V} = \frac{L_i}{\text{MLSS} \times t} \quad 6-21$$

$$W = L_i * Q$$

:
   
F =
   
= M
   
= SLR
   
= W
   
  
  
= Q
   
= L<sub>i</sub>
  
= MLSS
   
= V

F/M

. {18 6 3 1} -

Volumetric Organic Loading Rate, VOL

$$VOL = Q * L_i / V$$

:
   
= VOL
   
= Q
   
= L<sub>i</sub>
  
= V

5-6

{15 9 2 1}      **5-6**

( )	
0.35    0.3	Conventional plants
0.2     0.05	Extended aeration
0.5     0.02	Step aeration



7-6

85

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \quad 20 \times 4 \times 3 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad / \quad 165 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad \quad / \quad 2000 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad ( \\
 & \quad \quad \quad ( \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (
 \end{aligned}$$

$$20 \times 4 \times 3 = V \quad / \quad 165 = \quad / \quad 2040 = 24 \times 85 = \quad / \quad 85 = Q : \quad -1$$

$$3 = n \quad / \quad 2000 = \text{MLSS}$$

$$720 = 3 \times 20 \times 4 \times 3 = \quad \times \quad = \quad -2$$

$$8.4 = \quad 0.35 = 2040 \div 720 = V \div Q = t = \quad -3$$

$$V \div Q * L_i = \text{VOL} = \quad -4$$

$$\times^3 / L_i \quad 0.47 = 720 \div [(^3 / )^{3-10} \times 165 \times ( / ^3 ) 2040]$$

$$\text{SLR} = Q * L_i / \text{MLSS} * V \quad :$$

$$\text{MLSS} \times \quad / L_i \quad 0.23 = (720 \times^{3-10} \times 2000) \div 2040 \times^{3-10} \times 165 =$$

8-6

144

7-6

$$/ \quad 144 = \text{SS} * q_w \quad / \quad 2000 = \text{MLSS} \quad ^3 \quad 720 = V : \quad -1$$

$$\text{SA} = V * \text{MLSS} / q_w * \text{SS} : \quad -2$$

$$10 = 144 \div ^{3-10} \times 2000 \times 720 =$$

{3}

8 4





( .... )

6-6

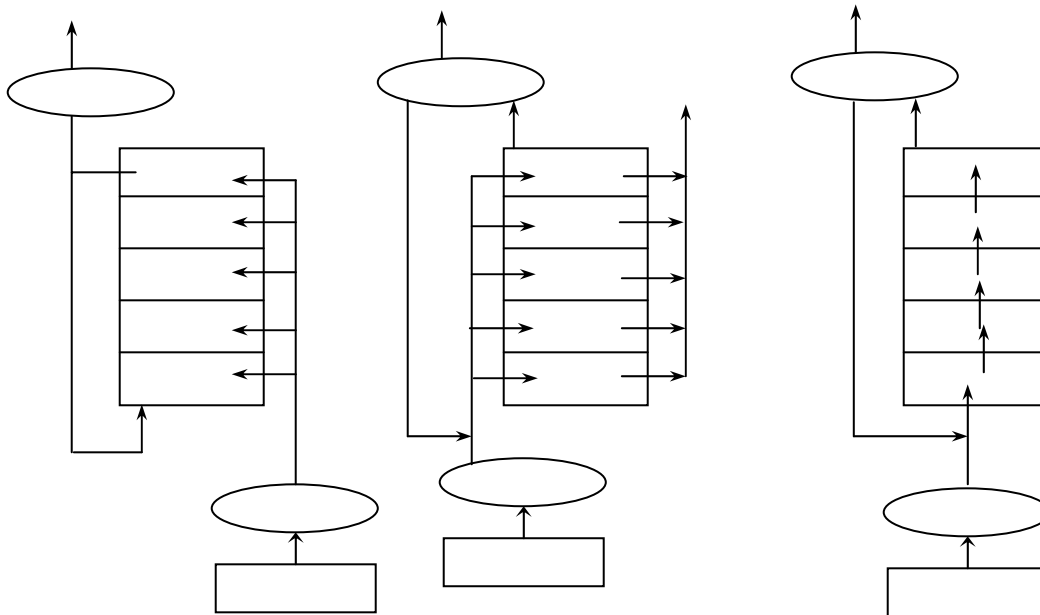
{19 18 9 6 3 2 1}

**6-6**

( / <sup>3</sup> L <sub>i</sub> / ) 700 500	
( ) 8 4	
( / ) 3000 1500	
( / MLSS / BOD ) 0.6 0.1	
( ) 10 5	
( ) 4 3	
7.5 6.5	
(%)95 85	-
( ) 3	

.5-6

7-6



{12 4 3 1}

321

**5-6**

7-6

(%)		
99 96	Coxsackie A-9	_____
90 76	Polio 1,2,3	
90	S. typhosa	_____
99 86	Cholera	
100 96	Tubercle bacilli	
97	Coliform	
96	Fecal streptococci	
71 53	parasites	
	Tape worm eggs	
	E. histolytica cysts	

2-7-6

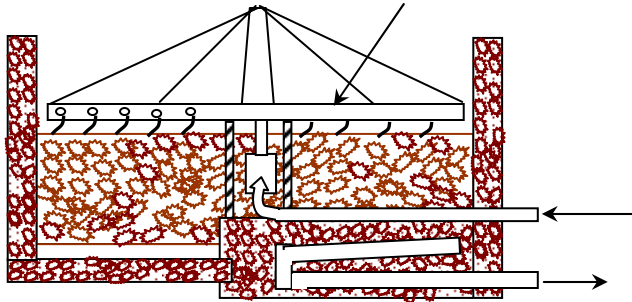
{16 1}

**Trickling Filter** (

.(6-6 )

:

- 
- 
- 
-



6-6

15 :

Source: Vesilind, P., A., Peirce, V., J., & Weiner, R., F., Environmental Pollution & Control, Butterworths-Heinemann, Newton, MA., 1988. Courtesy of the publisher Butterworths-Heinemann.

\_\_\_\_\_

(7-6 )

Sloughing.

( ) ( ) :

.24-6

$$HL = Q/A$$

6-24

$$(\text{ }^2 \text{ }^3)$$

$$(\text{ }^3)$$

$$(\text{ }^2)$$

$$= HL$$

$$= Q$$

$$= A$$

.25-6

$$OL = MLSS/V$$

6-25

$$(\text{ }^3 / \text{ })$$

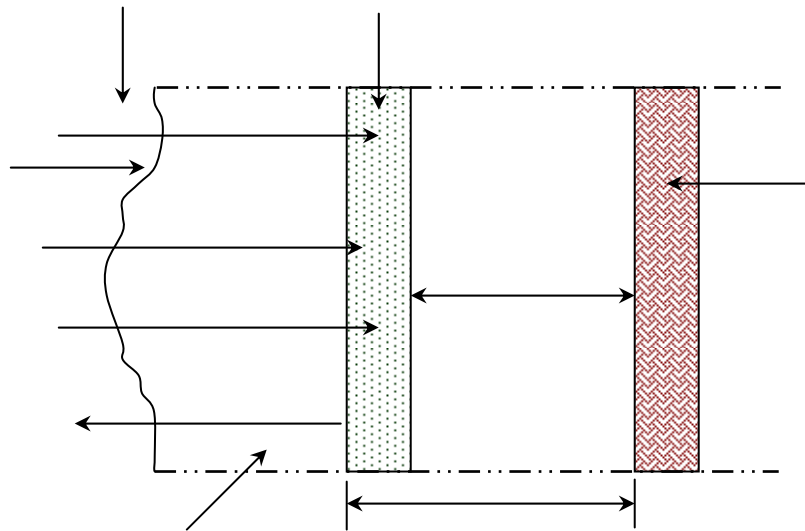
$$(\text{ } / \text{ })$$

$$(\text{ }^3)$$

$$= OL$$

$$= MLSS$$

$$= V$$



{11 6 3 1}

7-6

(8-6 )

Seeding





R = Q<sub>R</sub>/Q

.26-6  
6-26

( ) = R  
( β<sup>3</sup> ) = Q<sub>R</sub>  
( β<sup>3</sup> ) = Q

50  
6 4 3 1}

1000 50

300  
8-6 .{14

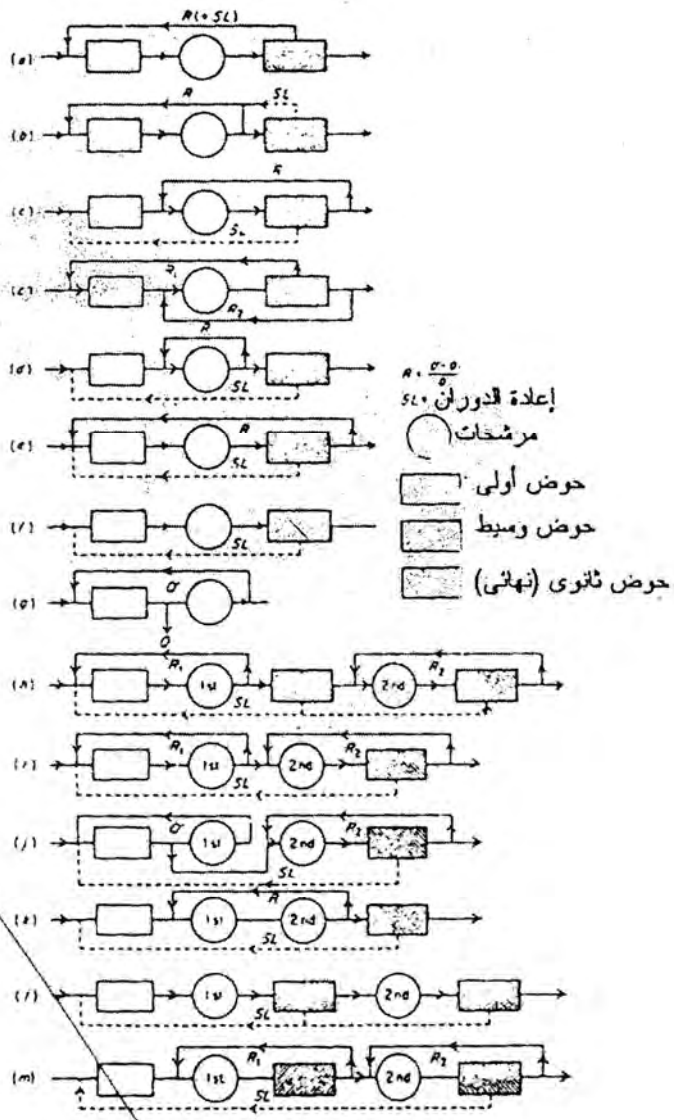


) ( )  
( )  
( )  
(9-6 )  
:  
( )



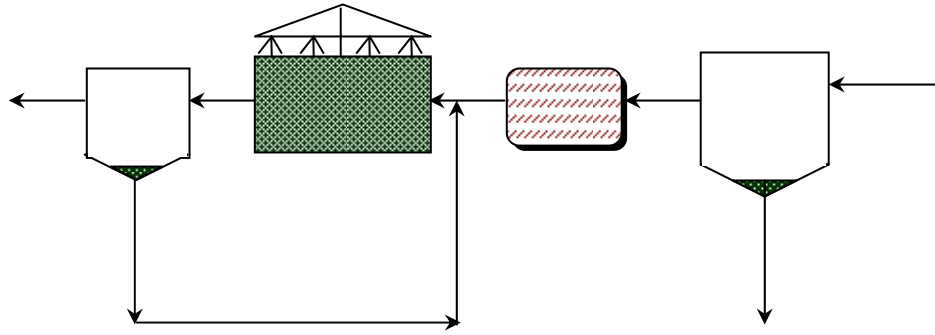
Dosing tank.



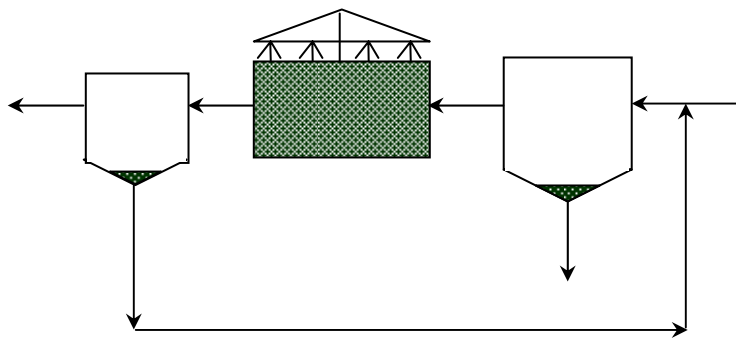


شكل 6-8 مخطط لمحطات مرشح نضيف وحيد المرحلة وذو المرحلتين

المصدر: المرجع 14، منشور بإذن



-



-

9-6

:-

-

**NRC:**

:



Secondary sedimentation tank

Elutriation tank.

$$E_1 = \frac{(L_i - L_e)}{L_i} = \frac{100}{\left[1 + 0.44 \sqrt{\frac{W_1}{V_1 F_1}}\right]}$$

6-27

.27-6

$$L_i * Q = W_1$$

6-28

.29-6

$$F_1 = (1 + r_1)/(1 + 0.1 * r_1)^2$$

6-29

$$r = Q_r / Q$$

6-30

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{. ( )} & = r \\ & \text{. ( } / ^3 \text{ )} & = Q_r \\ & \text{. ( } / ^3 \text{ )} & = Q \end{aligned}$$

31-6

$$E_2 = [(L_i - L_e)/L_i]^2 = 100 / [(1 + \{0.44(W_2/V_2 F_2)\}^{0.5} / (1 - E_1))] \quad 6-31$$

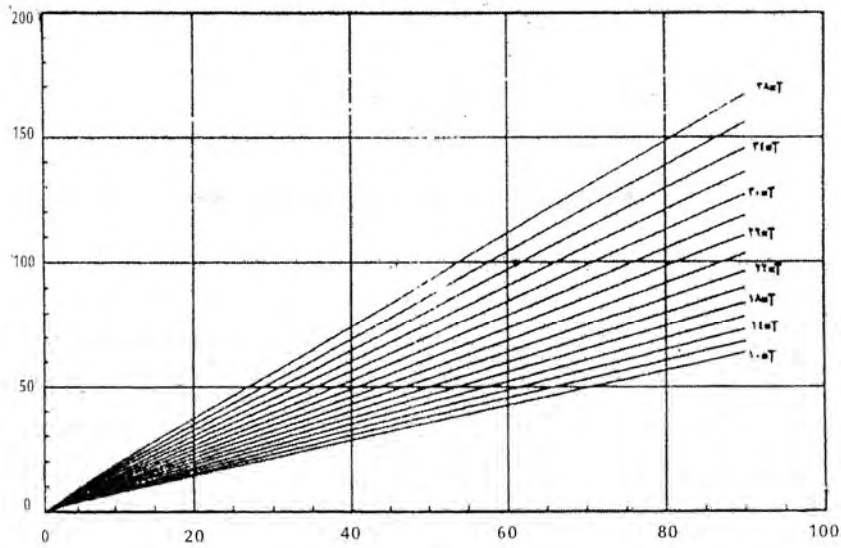
( / )  
 ( / )  
 ( / ) - = (L<sub>i</sub>\*Q)<sub>2</sub> = W<sub>2</sub>  
 (3 ) = V<sub>2</sub>  
 ( ) = F<sub>2</sub>

$$F_2 = \frac{(1 + r_2)}{(1 + 0.1 * r_2)^2}$$

6-32

(%) = E<sub>1</sub>

{14 6 3 1} 800



كفاءة مرشح النضيف عند درجة حرارة 20°

شكل 10-6

**Velz Formula:**

90

$$L_e = \frac{(L_i + r * L_e) e^{-kh}}{(1 + r)} \quad 6-33$$

.33-6

( / ) - = Le

( / ) - = Li

÷ = = r

= k

= 49

= 57

( ) = h

**Rankin Formula:**

.34-6

$$L_e = \frac{L_i}{(3 + 2r)} \quad 6-34$$

( / ) - = Le

( / ) - = Li

= r

$l^3 / .,7$

$\{21 \ 1\} / l^3 \ 3 \times 10 \times 244 \ 93$

**Rumpf Formula:**

.35-6

$$E = 93 - \frac{0.017 \times W}{V} \quad 35-6$$

(%) = E

$$\left( \frac{\text{BOD}}{V} \right) - = W$$

$$(\text{ }^3) = V$$

:

.36-6

$$E_T = 100 - 100 * [(1 - E_s)(1 - E_1)(1 - E_2)]$$

6-36

:

$$(\%35) - = E_T$$

$$- = E_s$$

$$- = E_1$$

$$(\%) = E_2$$

$$(\%)$$

(37-6)

10-6

$$E_T = E_{20} \times (\phi)^{T-20}$$

6-37

$$(\%)^{\circ T} = E_T$$

$$(\%)^{\circ 20} = E_{20}$$

$$(1.035) = \phi$$

### 9-6

:

$$3600 =$$

$$\% 35 =$$

$$/ / 12 =$$

$$/ 180 = 5 -$$

$$\% 68 =$$

$$1 \quad 5 =$$

$$1.5$$



Thickened settling

Hindered settling.

/ 50

/ 33 25

.. /  $\dot{V}^3$  370 120

8-6

{22 12 9 6 4 3 2 1}

8-6

40 10	4 1	( / $\dot{V}^3$ )
1 0.32	0.32 0.08	( $\dot{V}^3$ / )
2 1	3 1.5	( )
1 2 3 1		
10 6	4 2	( $\dot{V}^3$ 1000/ )
( )		
( ) 15	( ) 5	
BOD %80 60 % 30 10 % 30 20 % 80 60	BOD %90 75 % 30 10 % 40 20 % 90 75	( )

{4}

9-6


4 :

**Rotating Biological Discs (Contactors) : ((RBD-RBC)**

(

(11-6 )

3 1

- 
- 
-

Waste Stabilization Ponds

( )

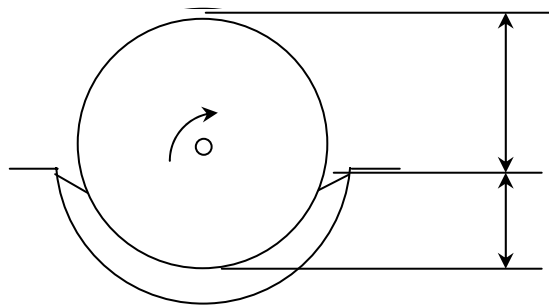
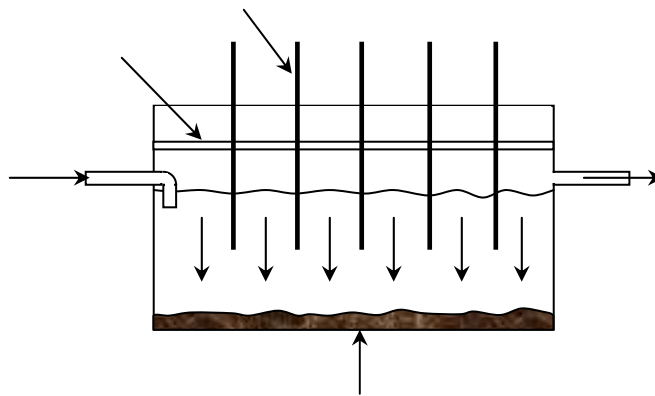
{4 1}

:

:

.( )

:



{13 4}

11-6

(Anaerobic Ponds): \_\_\_\_\_ (

10 5  
(

4 2  
)



(Facultative Ponds): \_\_\_\_\_ (

10

1

( )

1.5

:

12-6

( )

:

( )

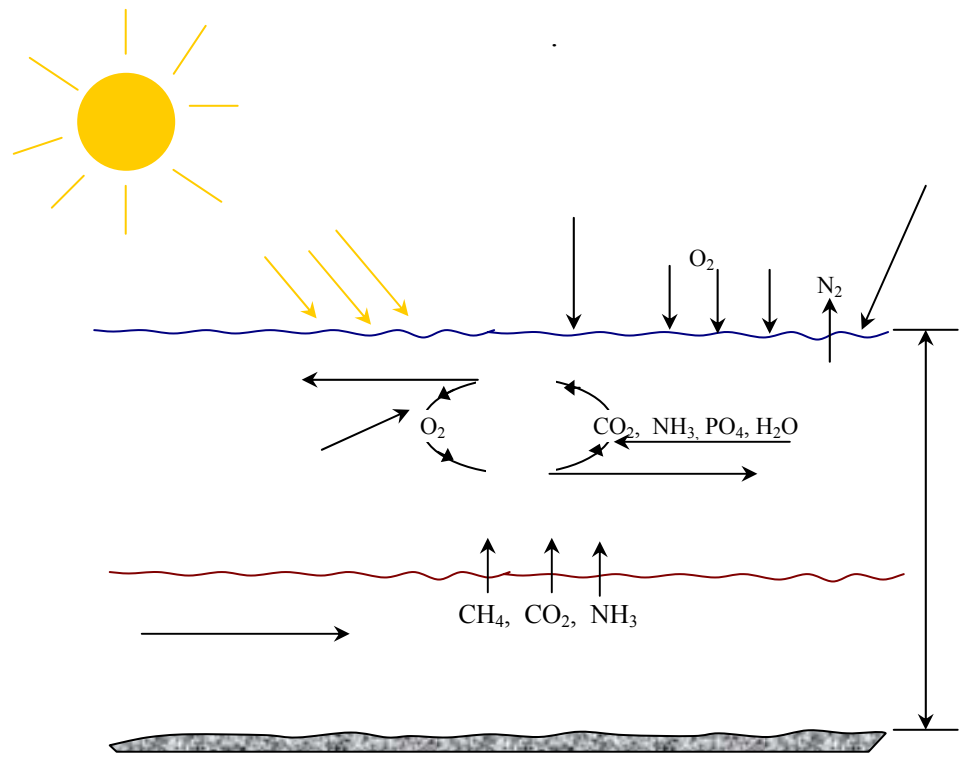
( )

( ) ( )

Symbiotic

( )

Relationship



{15 12 6 - 1}

12-6

.38-6

$$W_i = W_e + W_c$$

6-38

( / )

( / )

( / )

-

-

-

-

:

$$= W_i$$

$$= W_e$$

$$= W_c$$

$$Q \cdot L_i = Q \cdot L_e + V \cdot k_n \cdot L_e$$

6-39

( /<sup>3</sup> )

( / )

( / )

( / )

:

:

$$= Q$$

$$= L_i$$

$$= L_e$$

(<sup>3</sup>)

$$= V$$

$$= k_n$$

.40-6

$$L_e/L_i = 1/(1 + k_n \cdot V/Q) = 1/(1 + k_n \cdot t)$$

6-40

( )

:

$$= t$$

.41-6

(n)

$$L_e/L_i = 1/(1 + k_n \cdot t/n)^n$$

6-41

:

$$= n$$

**10-6**

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & / 200 = \dots \\
 / 0.26 = & \dots \\
 & \dots 17 = \dots \\
 & \dots 1.035 = \dots \\
 & \dots 1.1 = \dots / 35 = \dots \\
 & \dots : \\
 = (k_n)_{20} 1.035 = \phi \dots 17 = & \dots / 200 = L_i : \dots -1 \\
 \dots 1.1 = h / 35 = L_e \dots 0.26 & \dots \\
 (k_n)_{25} = (k_n)_{20} * (\phi)^{T-20} : & \dots 25 \dots -2 \\
 & \dots^{20-17} (1.035) \times 0.26 = (k_n)_{25} \\
 : L_e/L_i = 1/(1 + k_n*t) & \dots -3 \\
 (t \times 0.234 + 1) \div 1 = 200 \div 35 & \dots \\
 \dots 20.1 = t & \dots \\
 V = Q*t : & \dots -4 \\
 ^3 28949 = 24 \times 60 \times 1 \times 20.1 = V & \dots \\
 A = V/h & \dots -5 \\
 ^2 26317 = 1.1 \div 28949 = A & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

(Maturation (Polishing) Ponds ) (

10 5

.42-6

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_e/N_i = 1/(1 + k'*t) & \dots 6-42 \\
 & \dots : \\
 ( 100/ ) & \dots = N_e \\
 ( 100/ ) & \dots = N_i \\
 ( / ) & \dots = k'
 \end{aligned}$$

-6

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_e/N_i = 1/(1 + k'*t)^n & \dots 6-43 \\
 & \dots .43
 \end{aligned}$$



200

:  
:  
:  
•  
•  
•

: : .2

▪  
▪  
▪

.44-6

$$A = L \cdot Q / L_{\max}$$

6-44

:

(<sup>2</sup>)

= A

( / )

= L

( / )

= Q

( /<sup>2</sup> / )

= L<sub>max</sub>

.45-6

$$2T - 12 L_{\max} =$$

6-45

:

(<sup>o</sup>)

= T

.(10-6 )

{ 24}

10-6

( )	
( )	
( )	

24 :

10000



)

(11-6

{f 24}

**11-6**


f 24 :

)

(

12-6

.( )

{f 24}

**12-6**


f 24 :

13-6

{f 24}

**13-6**

12	2	
20	8	

f 24 :

14-6

{f 24}

**14-6**


f 24 :

15-6



{24 22 9 4 3 2 1}

15-6

10 - 5	1.5 - 1	4 - 2	( )
10 - 5	180 20	20 - 8	( )
1	3		
	20 - 8	12 - 2	( )
20	20	30	( °)
(1.4 - 0.7) -	-	-	
8 - 6.5	9 - 6.5	7.2 - 6.8	

**Sludge digestion**

**8-6**

- 
- 

{25 22}

Acid bacteria

:

Methanogenic bacteria.

- 
- 
- 
- 

{6 4 3 1}

( )

)

Anerobic Digestor

(13-6

Methane Formers

Gasification

6.5

{3 1}

7.5

10 8

7 6

**( Volumetric Gas Production )**

(

**Specific Yield**

)

{25} .46-6

$$V_{g_t} = \frac{\left[ Y_t \times VS \left( 1 - \frac{k_n}{t \times U_{s,max} - 1 + k_n} \right) \right]}{t}$$

( / <sup>3</sup> / <sup>3</sup> )

(

(<sup>3</sup> / )

( )

=

/ <sup>3</sup> )

( )

:

= Vg

= Yt

= VS

= kn

= t

= mmax

**12-6**

:

<sup>3</sup> / 98	
1.2	d
0.1	
26	t
/ <sup>3</sup> 0.5	
10	



{4}

16-6

6	7.6 6.6	
1000	2000	(CaCO <sub>3</sub> / )

4 :

17-6

{25 9 4 3 1}

17-6

2 0.3	( / <sup>3</sup> / )	
50 40	(%)	
1.5 0.2	( / 3 )	
5 2	( /3 / )	
40 30	(%)	
7.4 6.5		
3500 2000	( )	
90 30	( )	
0.17 0.1	( /3 )	
		(%)
70 65		
35 32		
35 30	(°)	

Sludge dewatering

9-6

6

{27 26 6 3 2 1}



leachate

: 1-9-6

:

**Drying Bed:** ( )

( )

6

(14-6 )

**: Pressure Filter**

(15-6 )

840 420

8 3

:

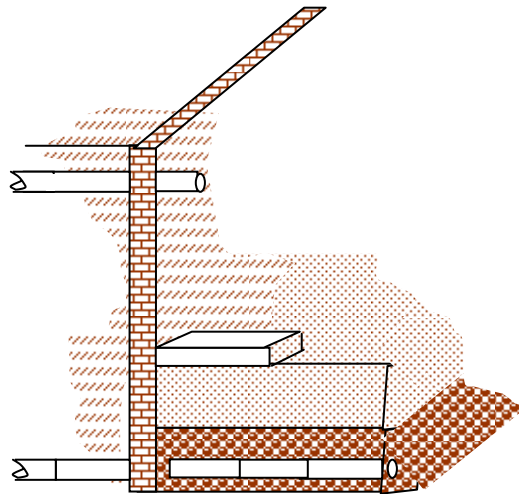
60 55



■  
■  
**Vacuum Filtration**

(16-6 )

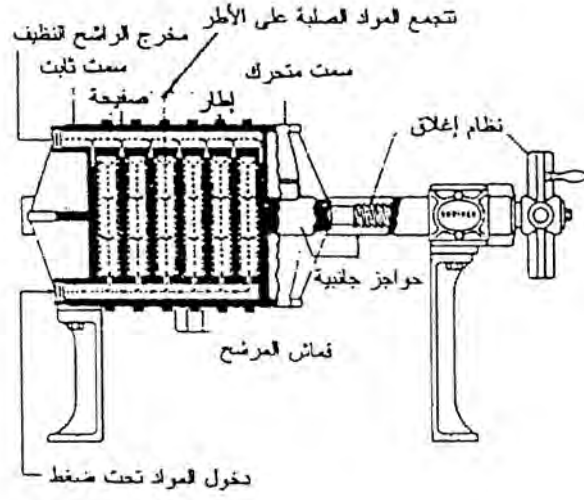
( )



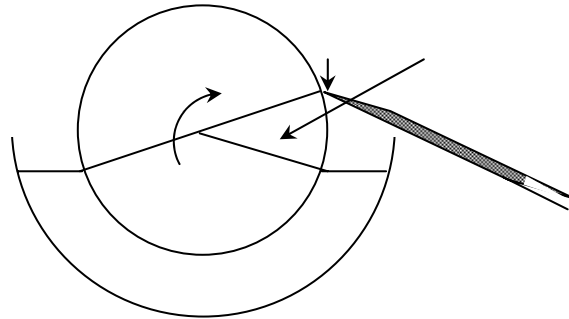
**14-6**

17 :

Source: Nathnson, J. A., Basic Environmental Technology: Water Supply, Water Disposal & Pollution Control. Courtesy of John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1987.



شكل 6-15 مرشح ضغط المكبس  
المصدر: المرجع 14، منشور بيان



{17 6 4 3 1}

16-6



## Centrifugation

Solvation

### Sludge Filtration 2-9-6

(Capillary Suction :  
 (Specific resistance to (Cracking time) Time (CST))  
 filtration).

17-6

.47-6

{29 - 26 9 6 4 3 1}

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{P \times A^2}{\mu \times (R \times C \times V + R_m \times A)}$$

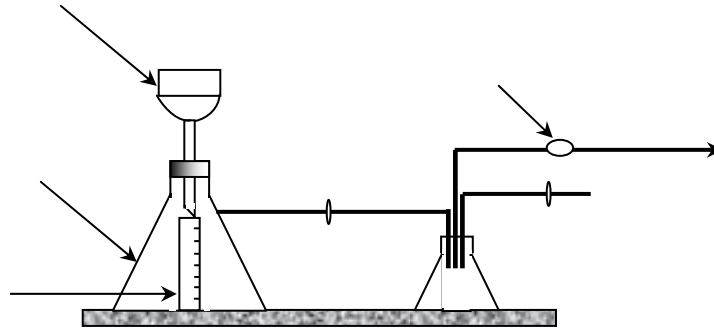
6-47

	:
(³)	= V
( )	= t
( ² / )	= P
(²)	= A
(² / × )	= m
( / )	= r
(³ / )	= C
( / )	= R <sub>m</sub>

.48-6

47-6

$$tV = \left( \frac{\mu \times r \times C}{2P \times A^2} \right) \times V + \frac{\mu \times R_m}{P \times A} \quad 48-6$$



{15 11 1}

17-6

.49-6

48-6

$$x = b \cdot t + a$$

6-49

b

V t/V

:  
= a,b  
a

$$b = \frac{\mu \times r \times C}{2P \times A^2}$$

6-50

$$a = \frac{\mu \times R_m}{P \times A}$$

6-51

.52-6

50-6

$$r = \frac{2b \times P \times A^2}{m \times C}$$

6-52

18-6

{9 3 1}

18-6

	( / )
	<sup>11</sup> 10
	<sup>14</sup> 10 <sup>11</sup> 10
	<sup>14</sup> 10

.53-6

$$r = r' * P * S$$

6-53

:

$$( \quad / \quad ) P$$

$$= r$$

$$= r'$$

$$( \quad ^2 / \quad ) = P$$

$$(1 \quad ) = s$$

.54-6

53-6

(6-54)

s.

P (Log P)

$$\text{Log } r = s * \text{Log } P + \text{Log } r'$$

r (Log r)

**13-6**

:

20	15	10	8	7	5	1	( )
50.5	41	30	25	22.5	17	4	( )

$$^2 / \times \quad ^3 - 10 \times 1.1$$

60

$$\cdot \quad 7 \quad 1$$

$$^3 / \quad 60$$

:

$$60 = P$$

$$: \quad -1$$

$$\cdot \quad 7 = D \quad ^3 / \quad 60 = C \quad ^2 / \times \quad ^3 - 10 \times 1.1 = \mu$$

$$: \quad t/V \quad -2$$

1200	900	600	480	420	300	60	( )
50.5	41	30	25	22.5	17	4	( )
23.76	21.95	20	19.2	18.67	17.65	15	÷ $^3 - 10 \times = ( \quad / \quad ) (t/V)$

:

13-6

V t/V -3

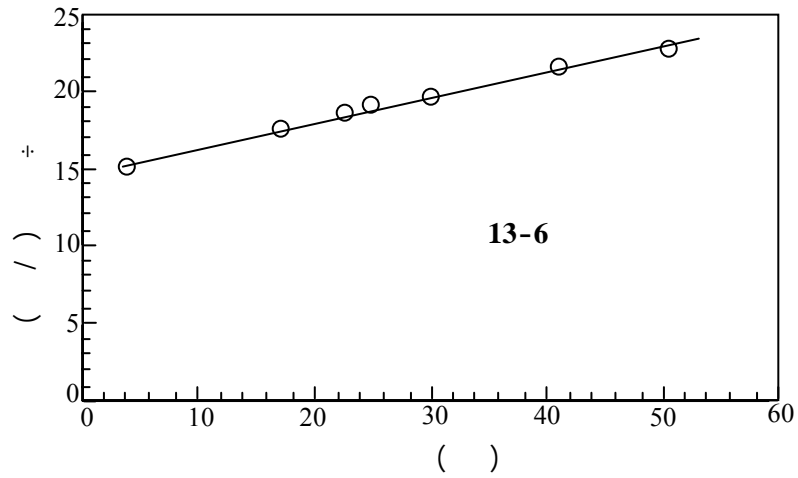
$$6 / {}^{11}10 \times 1.86 = b$$

$$r = 2b * P * A^2 / \mu * C : -4$$

$$/ {}^{16}10 \times 6.5 = (60 \times 3 - 10 \times 1.1) \div 2 \left( \frac{0.07 \times 0.07 \times \pi}{4} \right) \times 3 \times 10 \times 60 \times {}^{11}10 \times 1.86 \times 2 = r$$

18-6

-5



14-6

:

( / )	( )
${}^{14}10 \times 9$	290
${}^{14}10 \times 14$	580
${}^{14}10 \times 22$	1170
${}^{14}10 \times 29$	1758
${}^{14}10 \times 36$	2344

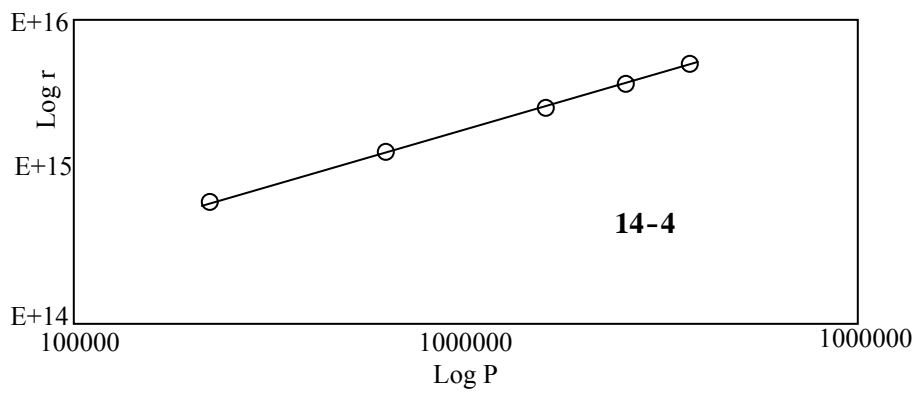
:

.1

P	r
5.462398	14.954243
5.763428	15.146128
6.0681859	15.342423
6.2450189	15.462398
6.3699576	15.556303

$$14-6 \quad (P) \quad (r) \quad -2$$

$$0.66 = s \quad 0.66$$



Centrifugation 3-9-6

$$55-6$$

$$.(18-6) \{15 \ 6 \ 3\}$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{\Sigma_1} = \frac{Q_2}{\Sigma_2}$$

6-55

$$(\rho^3)$$

$$:$$

$$= Q_1$$

$$(\rho^3)$$

$$= \Sigma_1$$

$$= Q_2$$

$$= \Sigma_2$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{v^2 \times V}{g \times \text{Ln}\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)}$$

.56-5 S

6-56

( / ) Rotational velocity of bowl ( )

(<sup>3</sup>)

(<sup>2</sup> / )

( )

( )

:

= Σ

= v

= V

= g

= r<sub>1</sub>

= r<sub>2</sub>

.57-6

Bowl speed

6-57

$$v = 2\pi \omega / 60$$

:

( / )

= v

( rpm )

= ω

.58-6

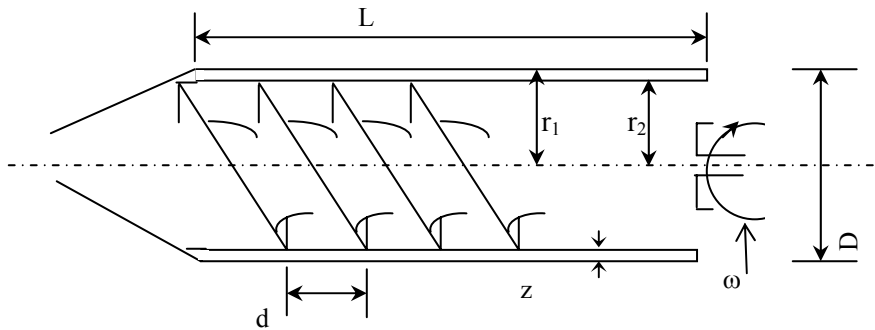
$$V = 2\pi \times \frac{r_1 + r_2}{2} \times (r_2 - r_1) \times L$$

6-58

:

( )

= L



{15 6 3}

18-6

-6

$$\frac{W_1}{b_1} = \frac{W_2}{b_2}$$

6-59

.59

( / )

( / )

:  
= W<sub>1</sub>  
= b<sub>1</sub>  
= W<sub>2</sub>  
= b<sub>2</sub>

.60-6

$$\beta = \Delta v * d * n * \pi Z * D$$

6-60

( / ) conveyor

( ) scroll pitch

( )

( )

( )

:  
= β  
= Δv  
= d  
= n  
= Z  
= D

**10-6**

:

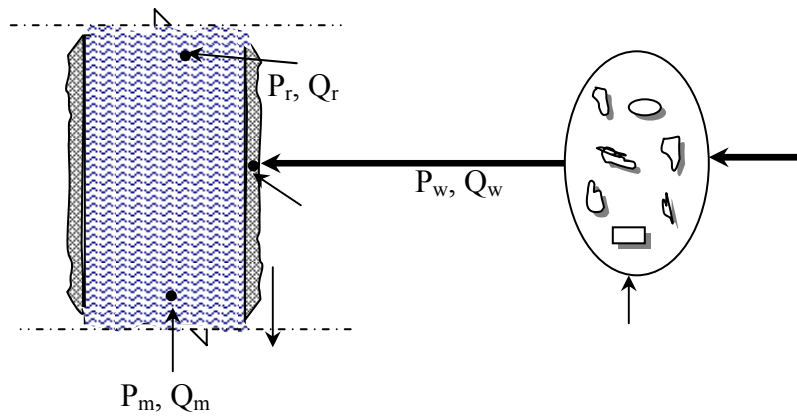
(

)

**Dilution**







19-6

15-6

$$\frac{1}{2.5} \cdot \frac{1}{47} \left( \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = Q_r \quad / \quad 2.5 = P_r \quad / \quad 47 = P_w \quad \frac{1}{195} = Q_w : \quad -1$$

$$Q_m = Q_w + Q_r : \quad -2$$

$$P_w \cdot Q_w + P_r \cdot Q_r = P_m \cdot Q_m : \quad -3$$

$$60 \times 16 \times 2.5 + 195 \times 47 = 1155 \times P_m :$$

$$/ \quad 10 = P_m :$$

**: Streeter & Phelps oxygenation model**

.63-6

$$r_r = k''*(c_s - c)$$

6-63

:  
= r\_r  
k'' =  
= c\_s  
= c

e ( )  
( / )  
( / )

O'Conner & Dobbins equation

k''

.64-6

{21 4 2 1}

$$k'' = 294 \times \frac{\sqrt{C_{MD} \times v}}{h^{1.5}} k''$$

6-64

:  
= C\_MD  
= v  
= h

( l^3 )  
( / )  
( )

.65-6

C\_MD

$$(C_{MD})_T = (C_{MD})_{20} * (T_C)^{T-20}$$

6-65

:  
= (C\_MD)\_T  
= (C\_MD)\_20  
= T\_C  
= T

T  
(4-10\*1.76 ) °20  
(1.037 )  
( °)

.66-6

k''

$$(k'')_T = (k'')_{20} * (T_C)^{T-20}$$

6-66

:  
= (k'')\_T  
= (k'')\_20  
= T\_C  
= T

( ) T  
( ) °20  
(1.024 )  
°

BOD<sub>5</sub>

.67-6

$$r_D = -k' \cdot L$$

6-67

:  
= r<sub>D</sub>  
= k'  
= L

( )

( / )

.68-6

$$L = L_0 \cdot e^{-k't}$$

6-68

:  
L<sub>0</sub>=  
= t

( / )

( )

.69-6

67-6

68-6

$$r_D = -k' \cdot L_0 \cdot e^{-k't}$$

6-69

.70-6

{2·3·5·6·30}

$$L_m = \frac{\pi \times (10^{-2} \times L_0) \times T_c \times VS \times (5 + 160 \times VS) \times \sqrt{t}}{1 + 160 \times VS}$$

6-70

:  
= L<sub>m</sub>  
= L<sub>0</sub>  
VS =  
= t

(<sup>2</sup> / )

( / )

BOD<sub>5</sub><sup>20</sup>

(<sup>2</sup> / )

( )

$$T_c = \frac{BOD_5^T}{BOD_5^{20}} \quad .71-6 \quad = T_c$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{°T}}{\text{°20}} \right) \quad 6-71 \quad BOD_5^T = BOD_5^{20}$$

$$\frac{d(OX)}{dt} = k' \times L - k'' \times OX \quad 72-6 \quad 6-72$$

$$\left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad = OX$$

$$\left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad = k'$$

$$\left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad = k''$$

$$\left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad \left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \quad = L$$

{6 4 3 2 1} :

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

$$OX_t = \frac{k' \times L_o}{k'' - k'} \times (e^{-k't} - e^{-k''t}) + (OX_o \times e^{-k''t}) \quad 72-6 \quad .73-6 \quad ( \quad = t) \quad OX_o \quad 6-73$$

$$\left( \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) t \quad = OX_t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ( \quad / \quad ) & & = OX_0 \\
 & & ( \quad ) & = k' \\
 & & ( \quad ) & = k'' \\
 & ( \quad ) \quad (x) & & = t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$( \quad )$$

{3}

72-6

.74-6

$$OX_c = \frac{k' \times L_0 \times e^{-k't_c}}{k''}$$

6-74

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ( \quad / \quad ) & & : \\
 & & ( \quad / \quad ) & = OX_c \\
 & & ( \quad ) & = L_0 \\
 & ( \quad ) & & = k' \\
 & & & = t_c \\
 & & ( \quad ) & = k''
 \end{aligned}$$

t 73-6

.75-6

$$t_c = \frac{1}{k'' - k'} \times \text{Ln} \frac{k''}{k'} \times \left( 1 - \frac{OX_0}{L_0} \times \frac{k'' - k'}{k'} \right)$$

6-75

$$\begin{aligned}
 & & ( \quad ) & : \\
 & & & = t_c \\
 & & ( \quad ) & = k'' \\
 & ( \quad ) & & = k'
 \end{aligned}$$

( / )

( / )

=  $Ox_0$   
=  $L_0$

.76-6

$$X_c = t_c * v$$

6-76

:

( )

=  $X_c$

( )

=  $t_c$

( / )

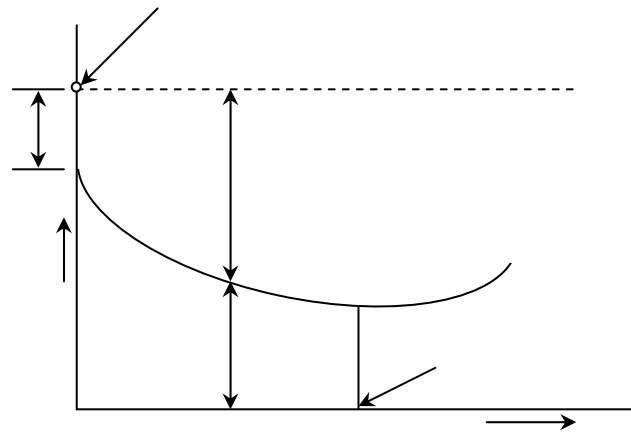
=  $v$

20-6

.20-6

Oxygen sag curve

:



20-6

:

%95	3	( / )
160	40	( /3 )
500	-	( / )
8	50	( / )
20	30	( ° )
2.4	-	( )
0.3 = °20		(e ) k'

-1

-2

-3

-4

-5

-6

-7

:

-1

-2

$$T_m \cdot Q_m = T_r \cdot Q_r + T_w \cdot Q_w :$$

$$T_w \quad T_r \quad T_m$$

$$Q_w \quad Q_r \quad Q_m$$

$$T_m = \frac{T_r \times Q_r + T_w \times Q_w}{Q_r + Q_w} : T_m$$

$$° 22 = (160 + 40) \div (160 \times 20 + 40 \times 30) = T_m$$

$$DO_m = [DO_r \cdot Q_r + DO_w \cdot Q_w] / [Q_r + Q_w] :$$

-3

$$2 - \quad ( °20)$$

$$/ \quad 9.2 = C_s =$$

$$\therefore / \quad 8.74 = 9.2 \times (100 \div 95) = \bullet$$

$$/ \quad 7.592 = [160 + 40] \div [160 \times 8.74 + 40 \times 3] = DO_m \quad -4$$

$$BOD_m = [BOD_r \times Q_r + BOD_w \times Q_w] / [Q_r + Q_w]$$

$$/ \quad 16.4 = L = [160 + 40] \div [160 \times 8 + 40 \times 50] = BOD_m \quad -5$$

$$/ \quad 8.8 = \quad 2 -$$

$$= OX_o$$

$$/ \quad 0.4 \quad 8.8 - 9.2 = OX_o$$

$$t_c = \frac{1}{k'' - k'} \times \ln \frac{k''}{k'} \times \left( 1 - \frac{OX_o}{L_o} \times \frac{k'' - k'}{k'} \right) : \quad -6$$

$$(k')_T = (k')_{20} * (T_c)^{T-20} : \quad -22 \quad ($$

$$0.31 = 20 - 22 (1.024) \times 0.3 = 22(k')$$

$$: \quad -22 \quad ($$

$$(C_{MD})_T = (C_{MD})_{20} * (T_c)^{T-20}$$

$$/ \quad 4 - 10 \times 1.893 = 20 - 22 (1.037) \times 4 - 10 \times 1.76 = 22(C_{MD})$$

$$k'' = 294 * (C_{MD} * v)^{0.5} / h^{1.5} :$$

$$0.41 = 1.5 \quad 2.4 \div 0.5 \left( (3600 \div 500 \times 4 - 10 \times 1.893) \times 294 = k'' \right)$$

$$: \quad -22 \quad ($$

$$L_o = L / (1 - e^{-k't})$$

$$L_o \quad -22 \quad 0.31 = k' \quad / \quad 16.4 = L :$$

$$/ \quad 20.82 = (5 \times 0.31 - e^{-1}) \div 16.4 = L_o$$

$$t_c = \frac{1}{k'' - k'} \times \ln \frac{k''}{k'} \times \left( 1 - \frac{OX_o}{L_o} \times \frac{k'' - k'}{k'} \right) :$$

$$[ \{ (0.31 \div (0.31 - 0.41) \times (20.82 \div 0.4)) - 1 \} \times (0.31 \div 0.41) ] \times (0.31 - 0.41) \div 1 = t_c$$

$$\therefore \quad 2.73 =$$

$$X_c = t_c * v : \quad -7$$

$$32.8 = 24 \times 500 \quad 2.73 = X_c$$

$$: \quad -8$$

$$OX_t = \frac{k' \times L_o}{k'' - k'} \times (e^{-k't} - e^{-k''t}) + (OX_o \times e^{-k''t})$$



$$e^{2.73 \times 0.41} \times 0.4 + (e^{2.73 \times 0.41} - e^{2.73 \times 0.32}) 7.92 \times [(0.31 - 0.41) \div 0.31] = OX_t$$

$$/ 6.75 =$$

$$/ 2.05 = 6.75 - 8.8 =$$

{6 2}

- 
- 
- 

21-6

.77-6

$$C = W \times \frac{1 - e^{-\beta t}}{\beta \times V} + C_o \times e^{-\beta t} \quad 6-77$$

( $\beta /$  )

78-6

79-6

( $\beta /$  ) t =

- :
- = C
- = W
- =  $\beta$
- = V
- =  $C_o$
- = t

$$W = Q_r \cdot C_r + Q_w \cdot C_w \quad 6-78$$

( $\beta$  )

( $\beta /$  )

( $\beta$  )

( $\beta /$  )

- :
- = W
- =  $Q_r$
- =  $C_r$
- =  $Q_w$
- =  $C_w$

$$\beta = (1/t) + k' \quad 6-79$$

:

= t

( / ) e

k =

77-6

.80-6

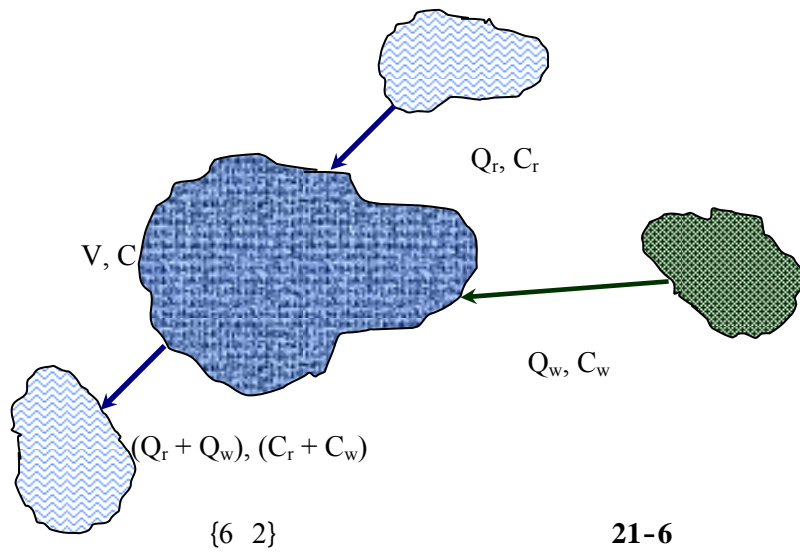
$$C_e = W/(\beta * V)$$

6-80

:

(<sup>3</sup> / )

= C<sub>e</sub>



17-6

<sup>3</sup> 2.5

. / 3

<sup>3</sup> 4000

$$.^3 4000 = V \quad 1 = t_{1/2} \quad / \quad 3 = C_w \quad /^3 0.042 \quad 60 \div 2.5 = Q_w : \quad -1$$

$$W = Q_r * C_r + Q_w * C_w : \quad W \quad -2$$

$$/ \quad 10800 = / \quad 0.125 = 3 * 0.042 + 0 * 0 = W$$

$$t = V / (Q_r + Q_w) : \quad -3$$

$$1.11 = (24 * 60 * 0.042 + 0) \div 4000 = t$$

$$L_t = L_0 * e^{-kt} : \quad -4$$

$$L_0 \div 2 = L_0 \times e^{-1 \cdot k} : \quad L_t = L_0 \div 2 : \quad 1$$

$$0.693 = k$$

$$\beta = (1/t) + k' = : \quad \beta \quad -5$$

$$/ 1.593 = 0.693 + (1.11 \div 1) = \beta$$

$$C_e = W/(\beta \cdot V) : \quad -6$$

$$. / \quad 1.7 = (4000 \times 1.593) \div 10800 =$$

**11-6**

**1-11-6**

.1

.2

.3

.4

$$DWF = P \cdot Q + I_r + T_w + EV : \quad .5$$

.6

.7

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.22

	.23
	.24
	.25
	.26
	.27
	.28
	.29
	.30
	.31
	.32
	.33
	.34
	.35
	.36
$L_e = [(L_i + r * L_e) e^{-kh}] / (1+r) :$	.37
	.38
	.39
	.40
	.41
	.42
	.43
	.44
	.45
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	.47
	.48

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.51

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**2-11-6**

: (1

/ / 274	
40	
5000	
10	
	( / <sub>3</sub> 1775 )

6200 (2

.(36683 ) / 355 -



$$.( / 0,69 / 146 : ) . \quad ( \quad ) \quad (9)$$

$$. / 325 = 5$$

$$. 200 =$$

$$. /^3 2,5 =$$

$$. 150 =$$

$$. 650 = \quad =$$

$$: \quad . 1,6 =$$

- .i
- .ii
- .iii

$$.(%62 / 41 %56: ) . ^\circ 23$$

$$90 \quad (10)$$

$$70 \quad 30 \quad - \quad / \quad 175$$

$$. \quad 2,1$$

$$:$$

$$. ( \quad )$$

$$. ( \quad )$$

$$. ( \quad )$$

$$.(^3 / / BOD \quad 0,83 \quad /^2 /^3 10 \quad 17 \quad ^3 \quad 455 : \quad ) \quad (11)$$

$$5100 =$$

$$\%35 =$$

$$/ \quad 300 =$$

$$/ \quad 150 = \quad 5 \quad -$$

$$\%60 =$$

$$1 \quad 4 =$$

$$1,7$$

$$. (%74 \quad 4,4 : \quad ) . \quad ( \quad )$$

. 2,4 14 (12)  
 . / ( ) - /<sup>3</sup> 3000  
 - ( ) /<sup>3</sup> 4  
 .( / 156: ) . / 40  
 14 ( ) (13)  
 .1,035 °20 /0,4  
 .(%13 ) . °25 - ( )  
 ( )  
 .( 24 ) . °10  
 : (14)

/ 185	-
85	
° 12	
° 20 /0,3	
1,035	
/ 50	-
1,4	

.(3 17267 )

: (15)

/ / 160	
6000	
/ / 54	5 -
/0,5	20
/ 60	-
15	

.(3 10547 )



$9,5$  (16)  
 $0,6$  %99  
 $(3\ 1568\ 165)$   
 $200$   $1,1$  (17)  
 $42$   $54$   $5$   
 $14^\circ$  %84  
 $20$   
 $(7 / 41 / 0,98)$   
 $120$   $5$  (18)  
 $1,2$   $10$   $100$   
 $0,4$   
 $( / 40 )$  (19)

30	25	20	15	10	7	5	( )
46,5	39,6	32,5	25,1	17,2	12,3	8,9	( )

$2 / \times$   $3-10 \times 0,9$   $65$   
 $7$   $1$  %4  
 $( / 10 \times 2 )$  (20)

( / )	( )
$^{14}10 \times 5$	290
$^{14}10 \times 10$	580
$^{14}10 \times 20$	1170
$^{14}10 \times 30$	1758
$^{14}10 \times 40$	2344

.(0,99 )

%4

(21)

20

48	25	( )
35	15	( )
4500	5000	( )
4,5	2,5	( )
10	5	( )
1	1	
4450	4950	( )

.( / 3 168 )

- / 3 5 (22)

/ 3 20 . / 60

.( / 12 )

: (23)

2,1	0,4	( / <sup>3</sup> )
7		( / )
20	40	°
1,5		( )
	( / ) 2	
	30	( / )
.( ( ) 0,4= °20 (e )		

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.5

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 .( / 7,1 15 1,49 / 0,5 / 4,8 23,2 )  
 / 1,8 3 3250 (24  
 30 /3 100  
 .( / 0,7 ) .

**12-6**

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  - b. Designing a system of two or three stabilization ponds, Technical Note No. SAN.2.D.6.
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  - d. Constructing mechanically aerated lagoons, Technical Note No. SAN.2.D.7.
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**1-7**

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(2-7 )

{3 2 1}

**1-7**




<p>— —</p> <p>— —</p> <p>— —</p>	<p>Taeniasis</p>	<p>(Roundworm)</p> <p>) Ancylostoma duodenale</p> <p>(Hook worm)</p> <p>Necator americanus</p> <p>(Hook worm)</p> <p>Taenia saginata</p>
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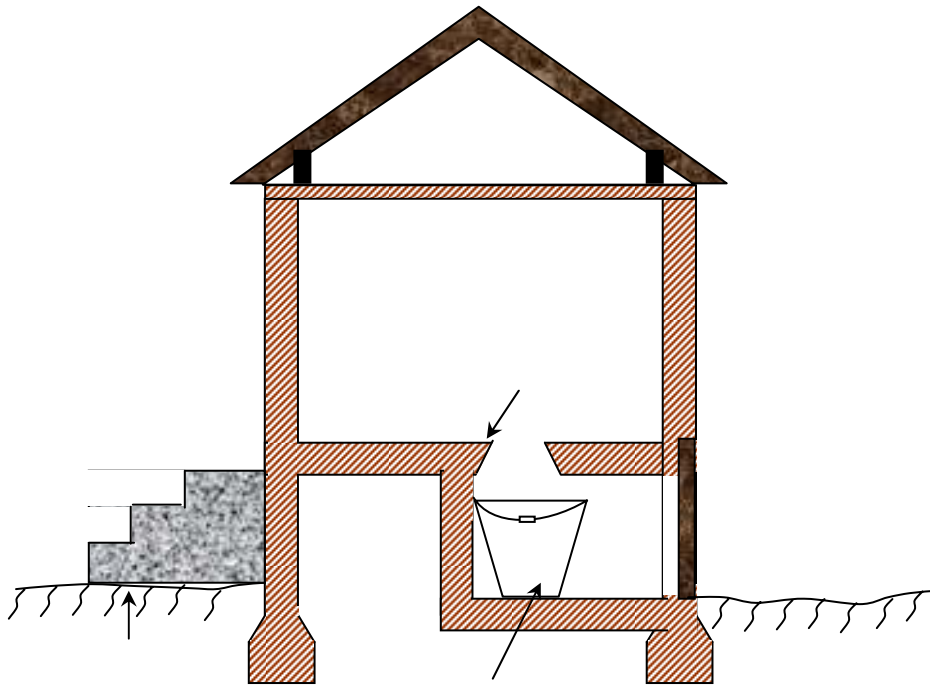
**Latrine system**

**2-7**

**Bucket latrine**

(1-7 )

( )



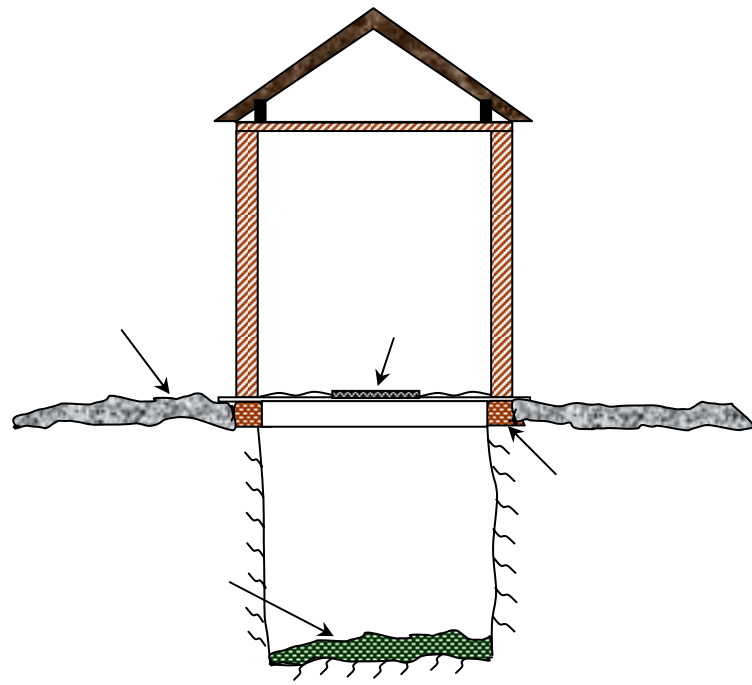
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1-7

**Pit latrine**

(2-7)

Hookworm



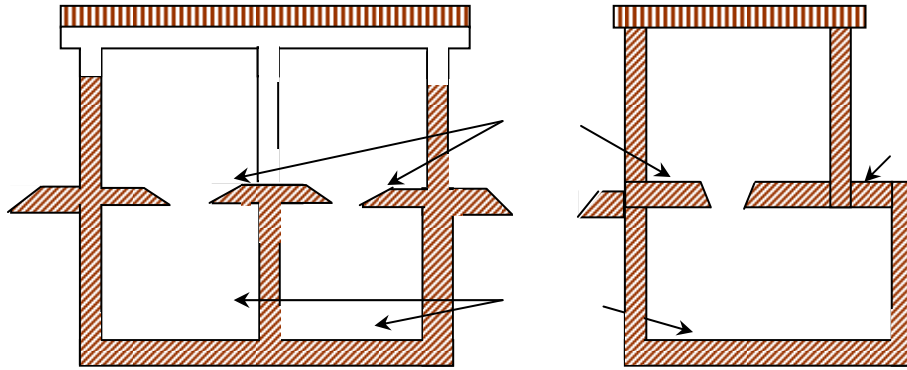
2-7

**Compost latrine**

(3-7)

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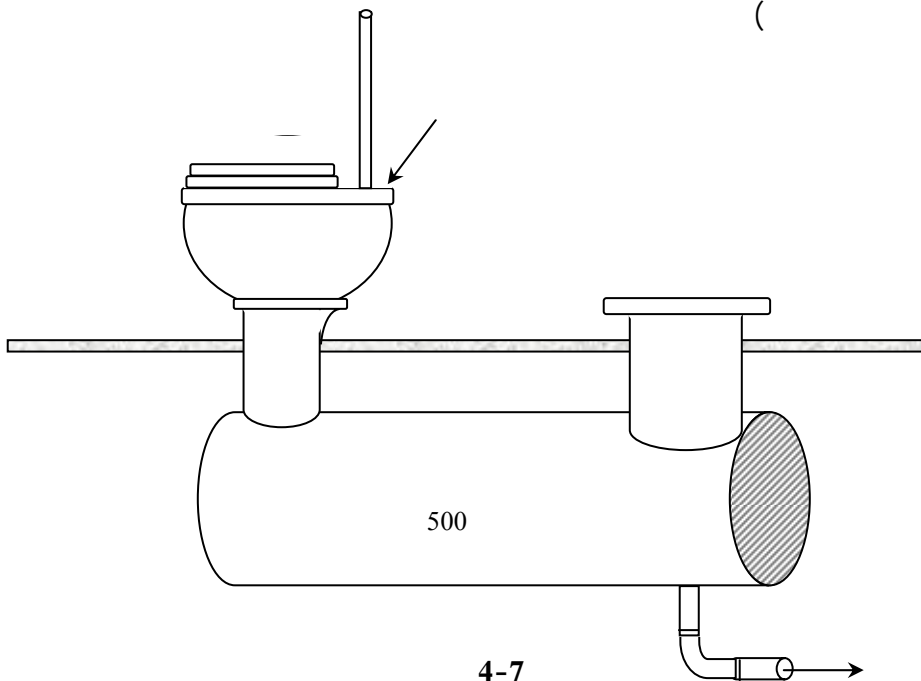


3-7

**Chemical latrine**

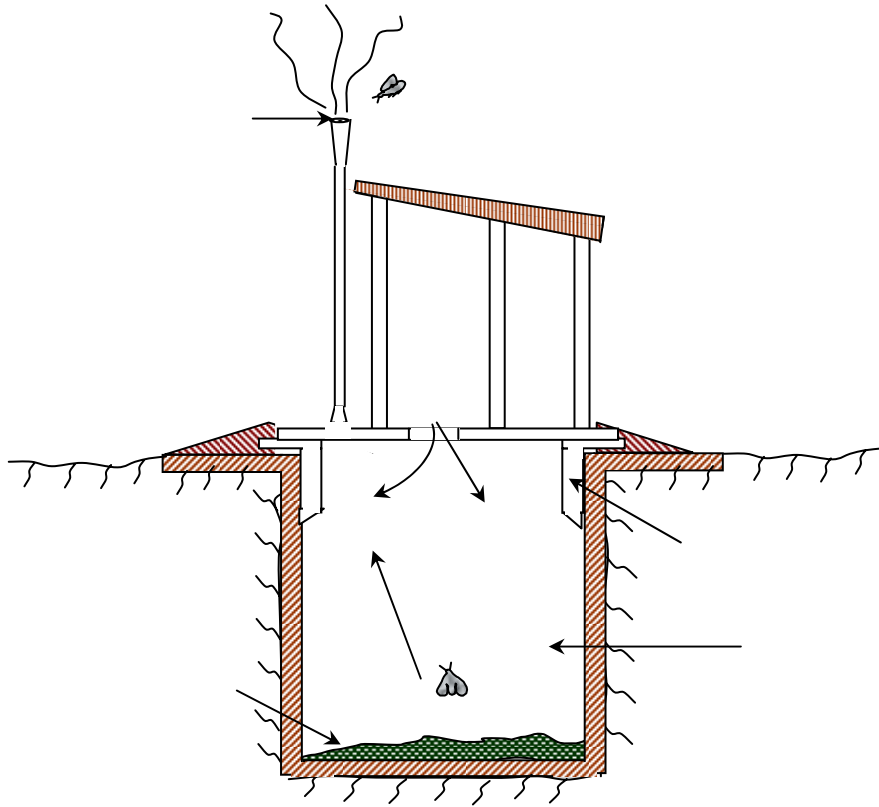
(4-7 )

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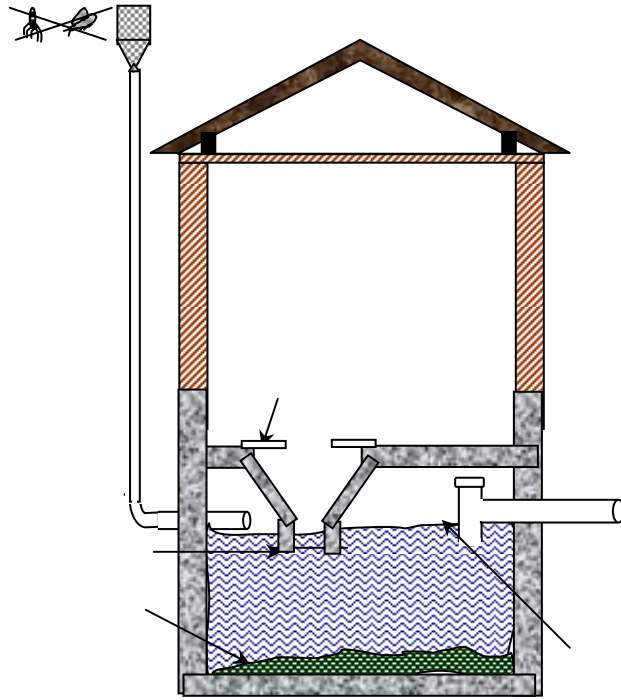
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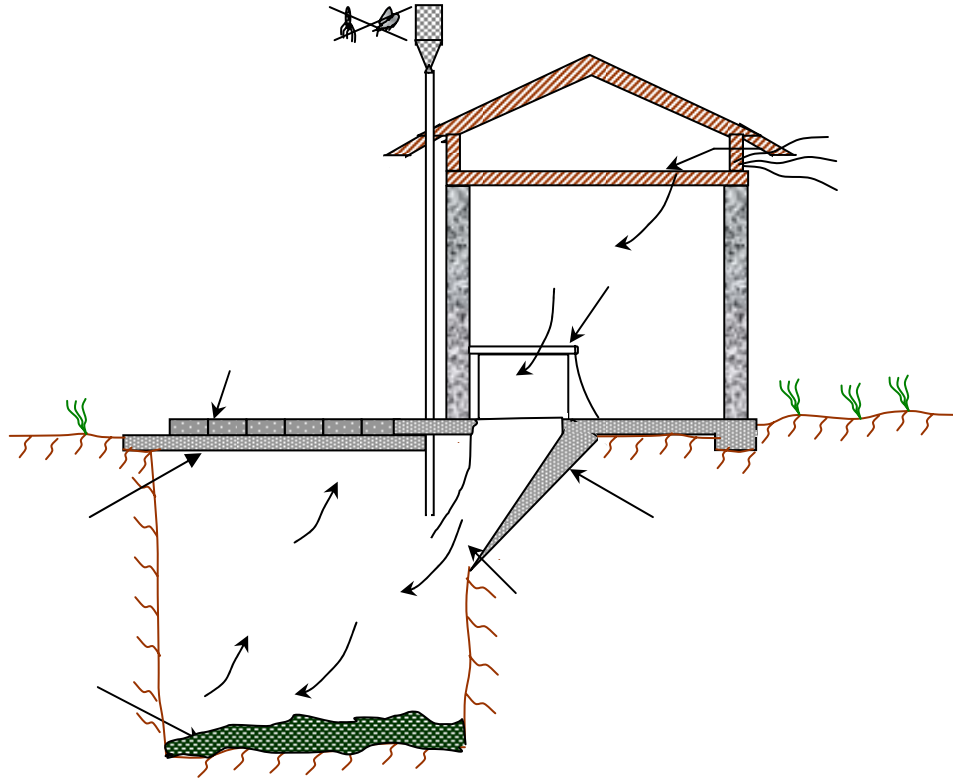
(6-7 )



6-7

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(7-7)



7-7

**Septic Tanks ( )**  
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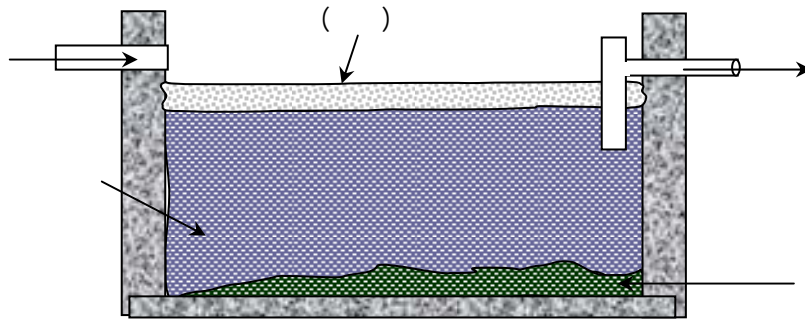
**3-7**

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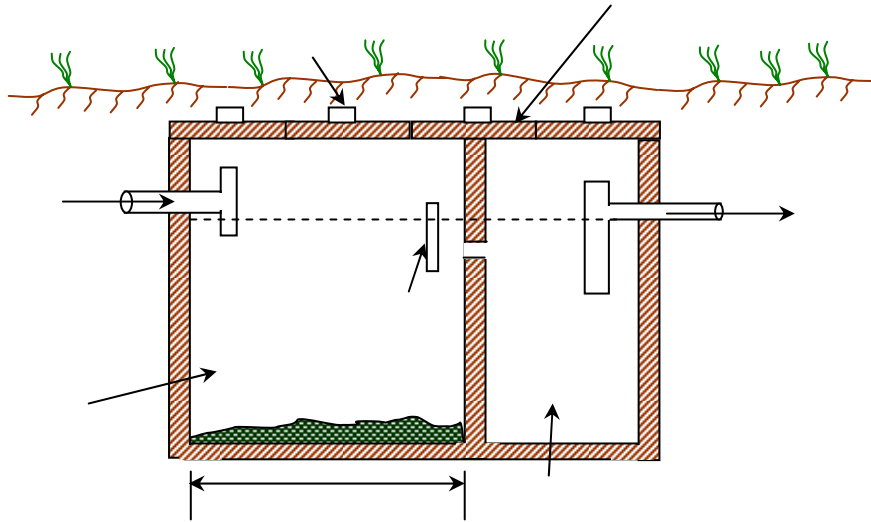
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$$V = Q \cdot t$$

7-1

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.( )<sup>3</sup>

= V

.( /<sup>3</sup>)

= Q

.( )

= t

.{8 4 2}

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80

3-7

{9 4 1} 2-7

$$V = 180 \cdot P + 2000$$

7-2

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.( )

= V

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= P

Garbage grinders

.{10 9 4} 3-7

$$V = 250 * P + 2000$$

7-3

3-7

( )	( )	( )	( )
1.1	0.7	1.5	1100
0.9	0.9	1.8	1500
1.2	0.9	1.8	1900
1.2	1.1	2.3	2800
1.2	1.2	2.7	3800
1.2	1.2	3.4	4700
1.2	1.5	3.2	5700
1.2	1.5	4.3	7600
1.2	1.8	4.4	9500
1.2	1.8	5.2	11000
1.5	1.8	4.9	13000
1.5	2.2	4.9	15000
1.5	2.2	5.9	19000
1.5	2.4	6.2	23000
1.5	2.4	7.3	26000
1.8	2.4	7.0	30000
1.8	2.4	8.5	38000

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{4,9,10}4

$$V = 90 * P + 2000$$

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: Vents

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3	1.5	
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60	30	
3	3	
30	15	
30	15	

{11 10 8 7 4 2 1}

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150 100

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1.2 1.1

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3 2

o

L = (2 or 3)\*B

7-5

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.()

= L

.()

= B

.6-7

L<sub>1</sub> = 2L/3

7-6

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.() ( )

= L<sub>1</sub>

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= L

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**:1-7**

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$$12 = P \quad -1$$

$$V = 180 \cdot P + 200 \quad -2$$

$$2000 + 180 \times 12 = V \quad -3$$

$$1.2 \quad -3$$

$$L = 2.5 \cdot B \quad -3$$

$$A = V/h \quad -3$$

$$B^2 \times 2.5^2 \cdot 3.47 = 1.2 \div 3 \cdot 10 \times 4160 = A \quad -3$$

$$1.18 = B \quad -3$$

$$2.94 = 1.18 \times 2.5 = L \quad -3$$

$$:0.1 \quad -4$$

$$+ \quad \times \quad =$$

$$1.49 = 1.2 + 2.94 \times 0.1 =$$

$$+ \quad = \quad -5$$

$$1.87 = 0.3 + 0.075 + 1.49 =$$

$$= \quad 20 + 0.075 + 0.3 = \quad -6$$

$$0.62 = 1.2 \times 0.2 + 0.075 + 0.3$$

$$= \quad 40 + 0.075 + 0.3 = \quad -7$$

$$0.86 = 1.2 \times 0.4 + 0.075 + 0.3$$

$$L_1 = 2L/3 \quad -8$$

$$1.96 = 3 \div 2.94 \times 2 = L_1 \quad -8$$

**4-7**

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(2-7 ) .

Absorption fields ( )

$$Q = 204 * t^{0.5}$$

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(<sup>2</sup> / / )  
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= Q  
= t

( ) Percolation test

{14 13 12 7 5 4 1} :

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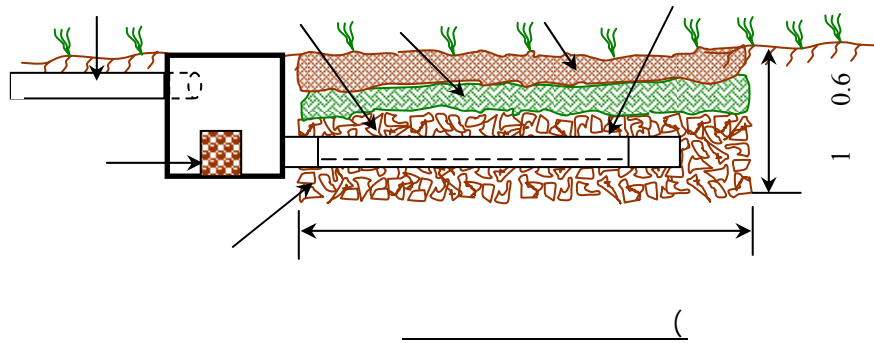
(10-7 )

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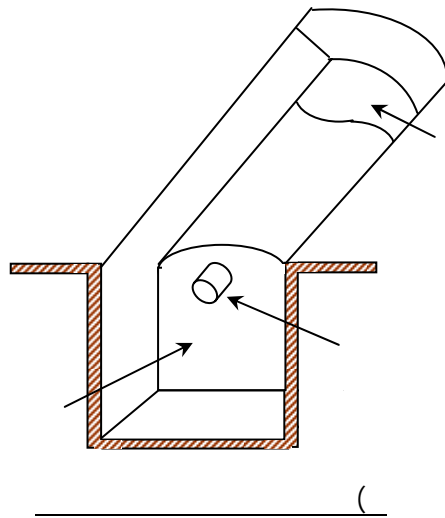
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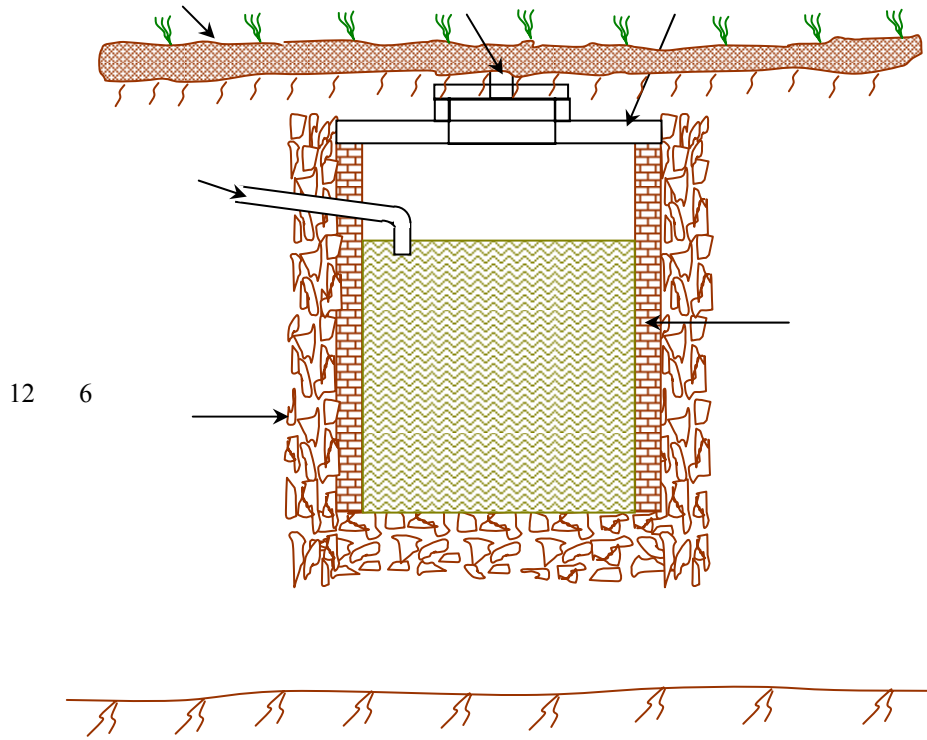
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$$. \quad \beta^2 / 10 = i \quad / \quad 105 = Q \quad 8 = P : \quad -1$$

$$. \quad 840 = 105 \times 8 = \quad -2$$

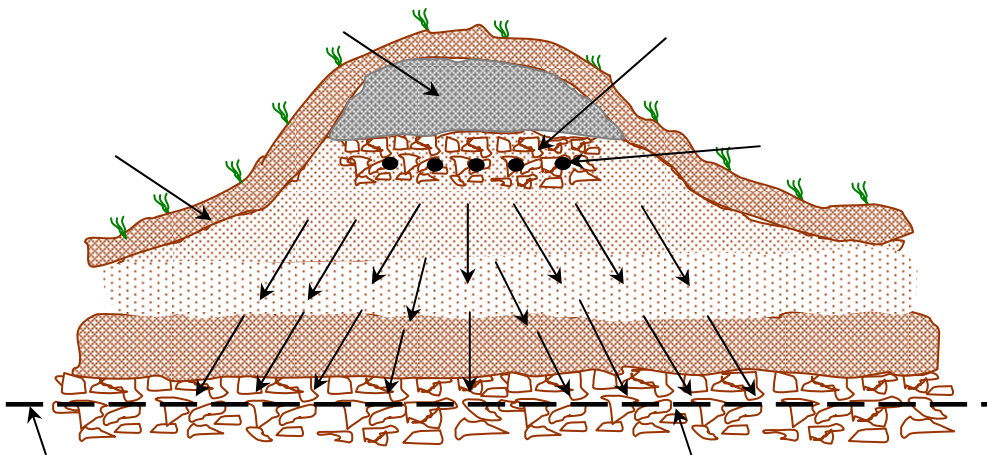
$$\div \quad = \quad -3$$

$$^2 \quad 84 = 10 \div 840 =$$

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$V = 90P + 2000$  :

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  - a. Designing Septic Tanks, Technical Note No. SAN.2.D.3.
  - b. Designing Non-conventional absorption disposal systems, Technical Note No. SAN.2.D.8.
  - c. Constructing, operating and maintaining surface absorption systems, Technical Note No. SAN.2.C.1.
  - d. Constructing, operating and maintaining non-conventional absorption systems, Technical Note No. SAN.2.C.8.
  - e. Operating and maintaining septic tanks, Technical Note No. SAN.2.O.3.
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<p>— —</p> <p>— —</p> <p>— —</p>	<p>Taeniasis</p>	<p>) Ancylostoma duodenale (Hook worm)</p> <p>Necator americanus (Hook worm)</p> <p>Taenia saginata</p>
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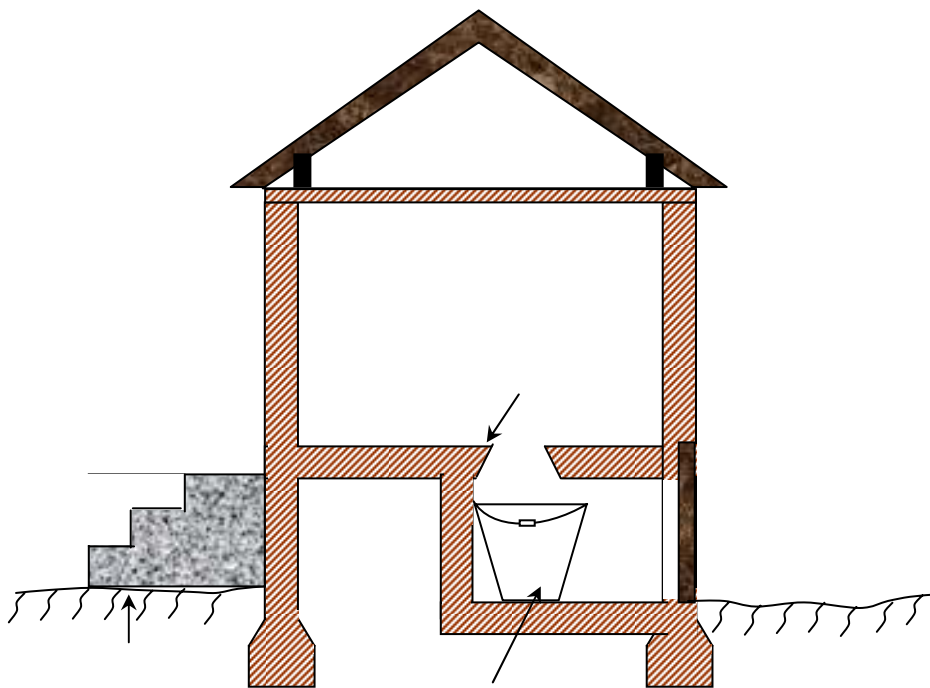
**Latrine system**

**2-7**

**Bucket latrine**

(1-7 )

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1-7

**Pit latrine**

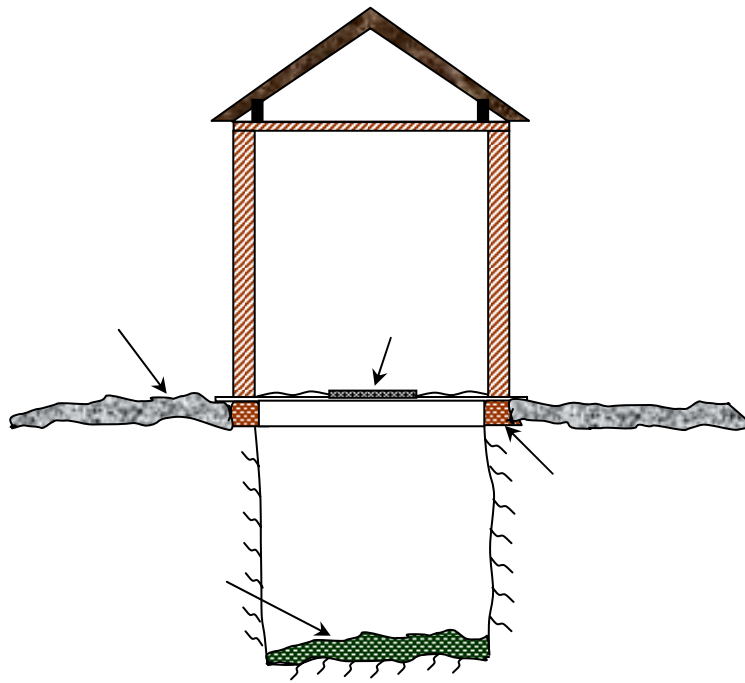
(2-7)

Hookworm

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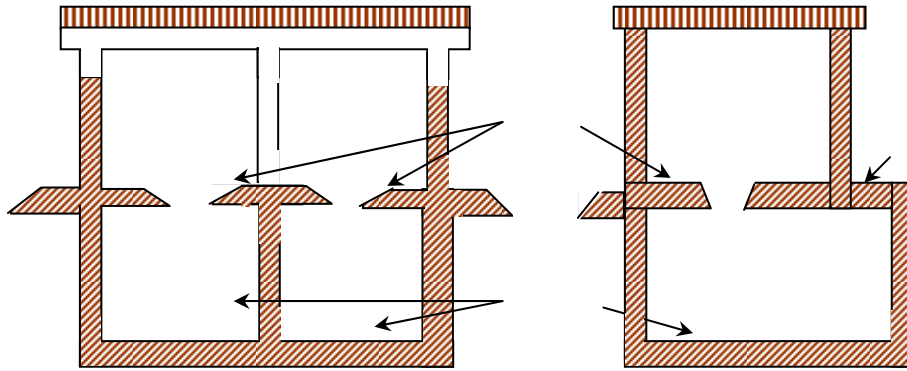


2-7

**Compost latrine**

(3-7)

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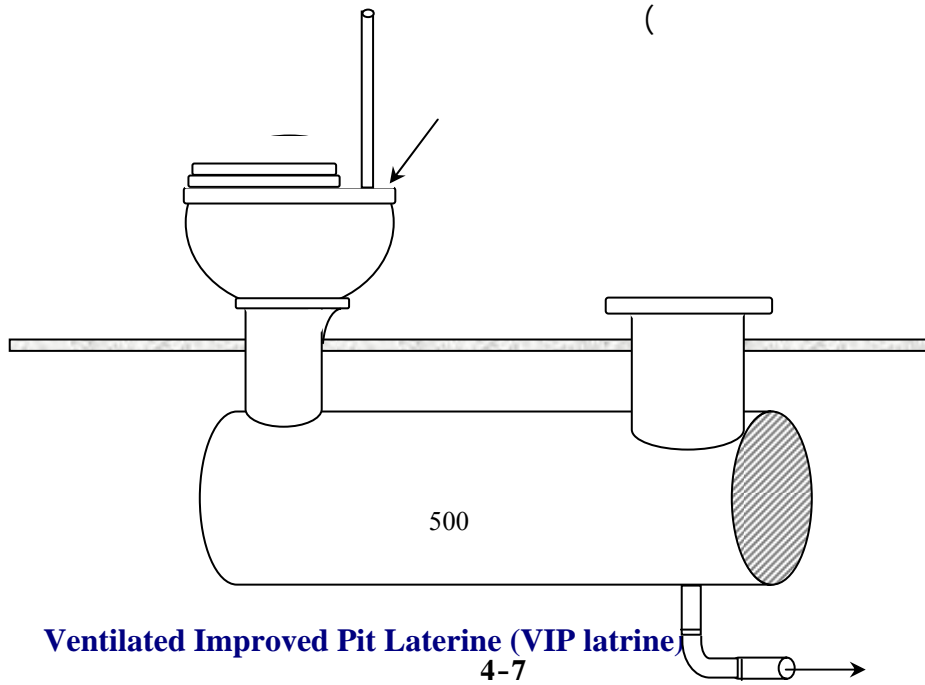


3-7

**Chemical latrine**

(4-7 )

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**Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP latrine)**

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Culex pipiens

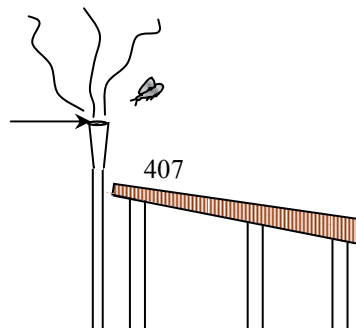
(Filariasis )

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Expanded polystyrene beads

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{6 4 1} 20





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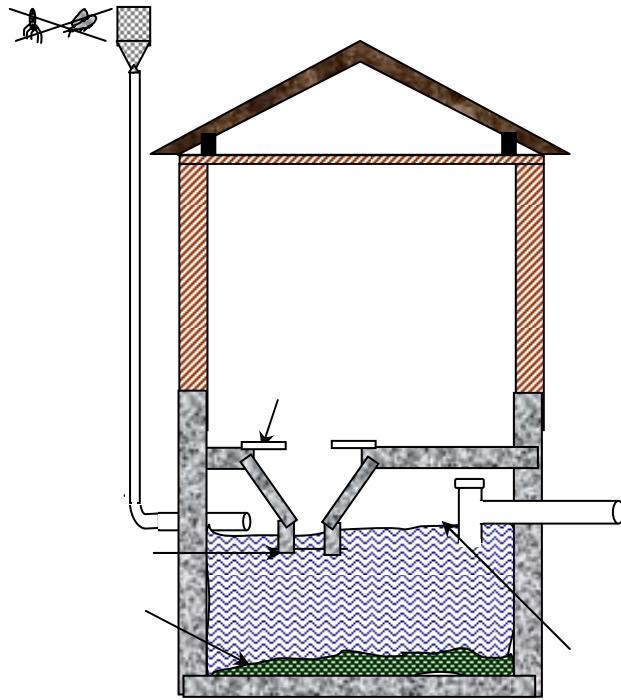
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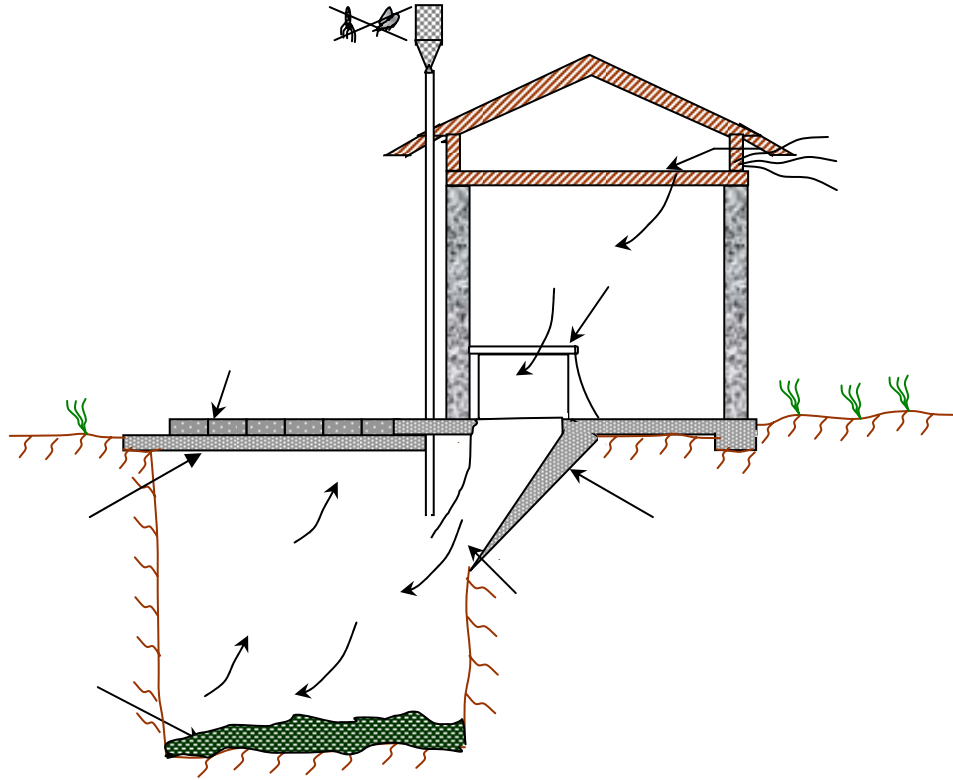


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**Septic Tanks ( )**  
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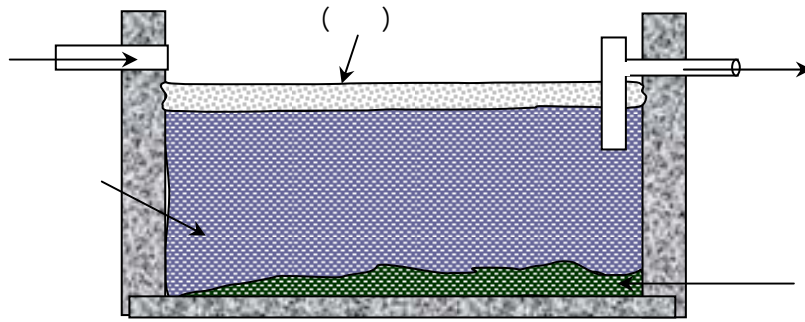
**3-7**

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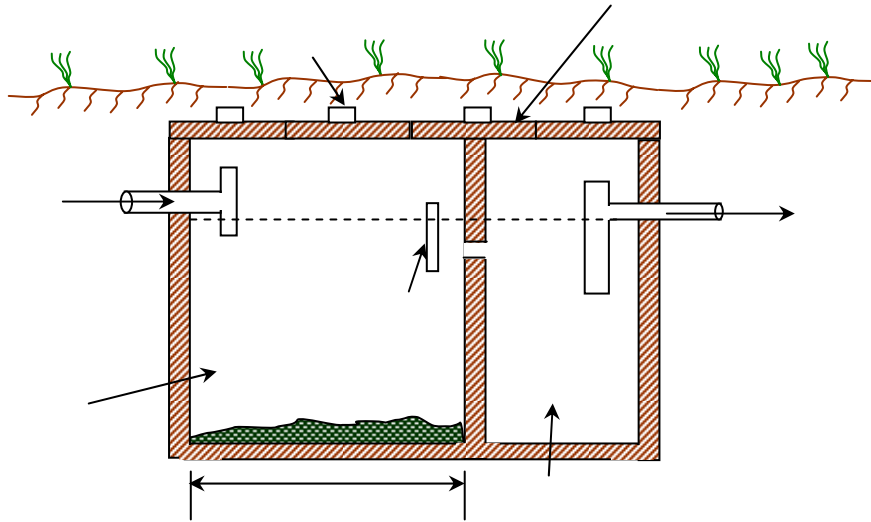
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9-7

.1-7

$$V = Q * t$$

7-1

.(<sup>3</sup>) = V  
 .( /<sup>3</sup>) = Q  
 .( ) = t

.{8 4 2}

20 80

3-7

{9 4 1} 2-7

$$V = 180 * P + 2000$$

7-2

.( ) = V  
 .( ) = P

Garbage grinders

.{10 9 4} 3-7

$$V = 250 * P + 2000$$

7-3

3-7

( )	( )	( )	( )
1.1	0.7	1.5	1100
0.9	0.9	1.8	1500
1.2	0.9	1.8	1900
1.2	1.1	2.3	2800
1.2	1.2	2.7	3800
1.2	1.2	3.4	4700
1.2	1.5	3.2	5700
1.2	1.5	4.3	7600
1.2	1.8	4.4	9500
1.2	1.8	5.2	11000
1.5	1.8	4.9	13000
1.5	2.2	4.9	15000
1.5	2.2	5.9	19000
1.5	2.4	6.2	23000
1.5	2.4	7.3	26000
1.8	2.4	7.0	30000
1.8	2.4	8.5	38000

a7 :

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{4,9,10}4

$$V = 90 * P + 2000$$

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: Vents

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3	1.5	
30	15	
60	30	
3	3	
30	15	
30	15	

{11 10 8 7 4 2 1}

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150 100

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1.8

1.2 1.1

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.5-7

3 2

o

L = (2 or 3)\*B

7-5

:

.()

= L

.()

= B

.6-7

L<sub>1</sub> = 2L/3

7-6

:

.() ( )

= L<sub>1</sub>

.()

= L

20

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**:1-7**

. 12

:

$$12 = P \quad -1$$

$$V = 180 \cdot P + 200 \quad -2$$

$$2000 + 180 \times 12 = V \quad -3$$

$$1.2 \quad -3$$

$$L = 2.5 \cdot B \quad -3$$

$$A = V/h \quad -3$$

$$B \times 2.5^2 \cdot 3.47 = 1.2 \div 3 \cdot 10 \times 4160 = A$$

$$1.18 = B \quad -3$$

$$2.94 = 1.18 \times 2.5 = L$$

$$:0.1 \quad -4$$

$$+ \quad \times \quad =$$

$$1.49 = 1.2 + 2.94 \times 0.1 =$$

$$+ \quad = \quad -5$$

$$1.87 = 0.3 + 0.075 + 1.49 =$$

$$= \quad 20 + 0.075 + 0.3 = \quad -6$$

$$0.62 = 1.2 \times 0.2 + 0.075 + 0.3$$

$$= \quad 40 + 0.075 + 0.3 = \quad -7$$

$$0.86 = 1.2 \times 0.4 + 0.075 + 0.3$$

$$L_1 = 2L/3 \quad -8$$

$$1.96 = 3 \div 2.94 \times 2 = L_1 \quad -8$$

**4-7**

{4}

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(2-7 ) .

Absorption fields ( )

$$Q = 204 * t^{0.5}$$

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7-7

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(<sup>2</sup> / / )

= Q

( ) Percolation test

25

= t

{14 13 12 7 5 4 1} :

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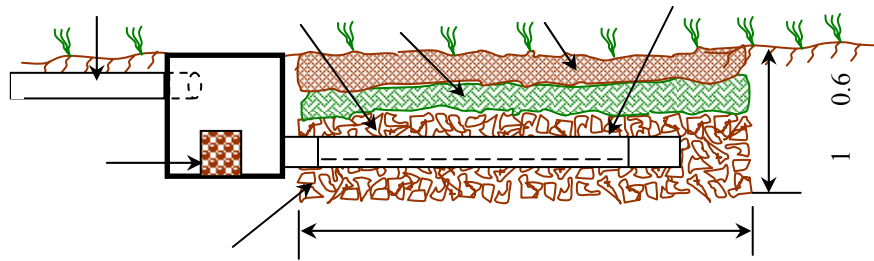
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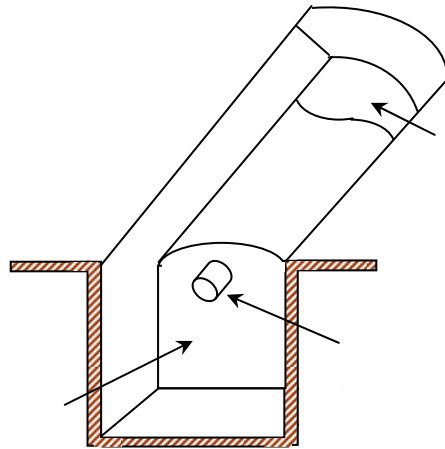
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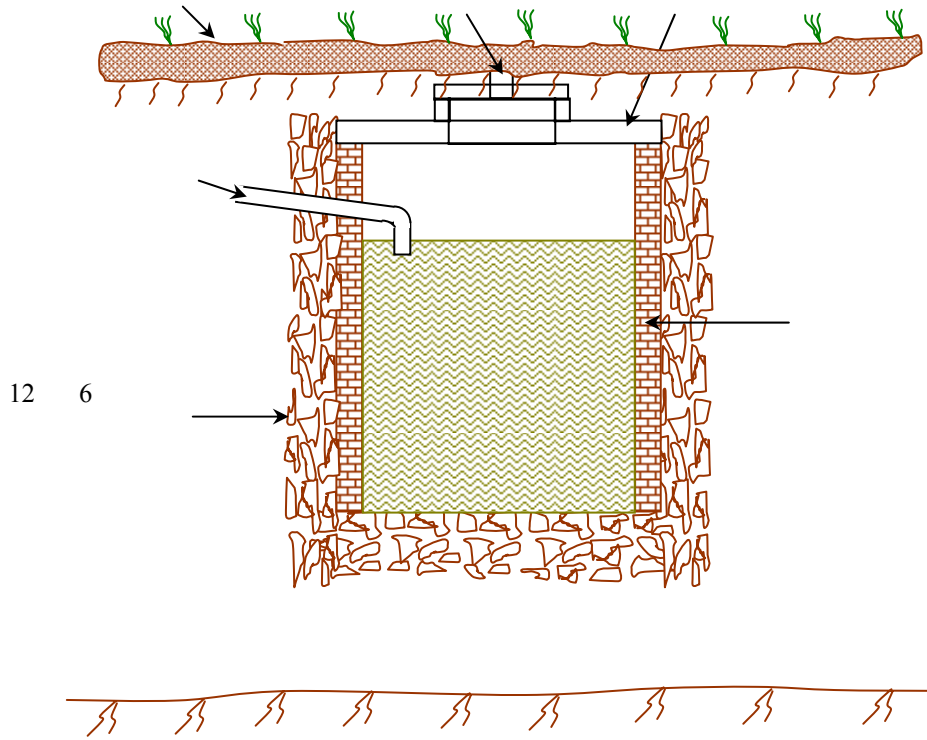
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{4 3} :

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$$. \quad P^2 / 10 = i \quad / \quad 105 = Q \quad 8 = P : \quad -1$$

$$. \quad 840 = 105 \times 8 = \quad -2$$

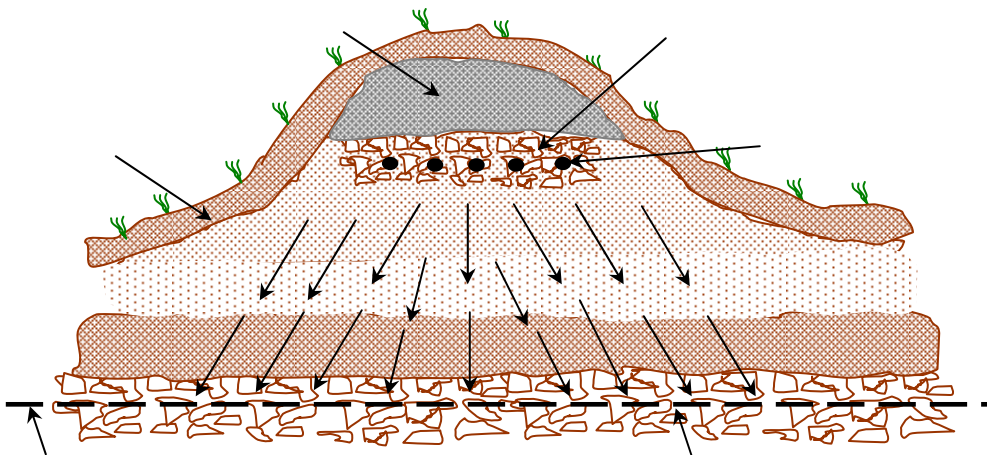
$$\div \quad = \quad -3$$

$$^2 \quad 84 = 10 \div 840 =$$

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$V = 90P + 2000$  :

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1. Cairncross, S., and Fescham, R., "Environmental Health Engineering in the Tropics: An Introductory Text" 2<sup>nd</sup> Edi., John Wiley and Sons, Chechester, 1993.
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  - f. Designing Septic Tanks, Technical Note No. SAN.2.D.3.
  - g. Designing Non-conventional absorption disposal systems, Technical Note No. SAN.2.D.8.
  - h. Constructing, operating and maintaining surface absorption systems, Technical Note No. SAN.2.C.1.
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23. Nathanson, J.A., Basic Environmental Technology: Water Supply, Waste Disposal and Pollution Control, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1986.



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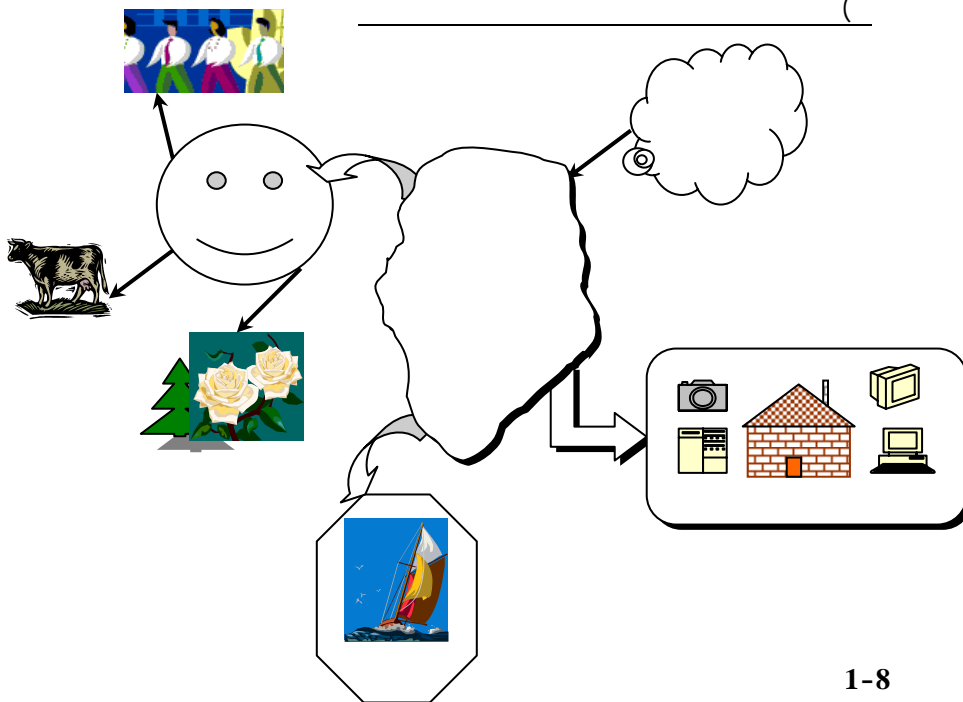
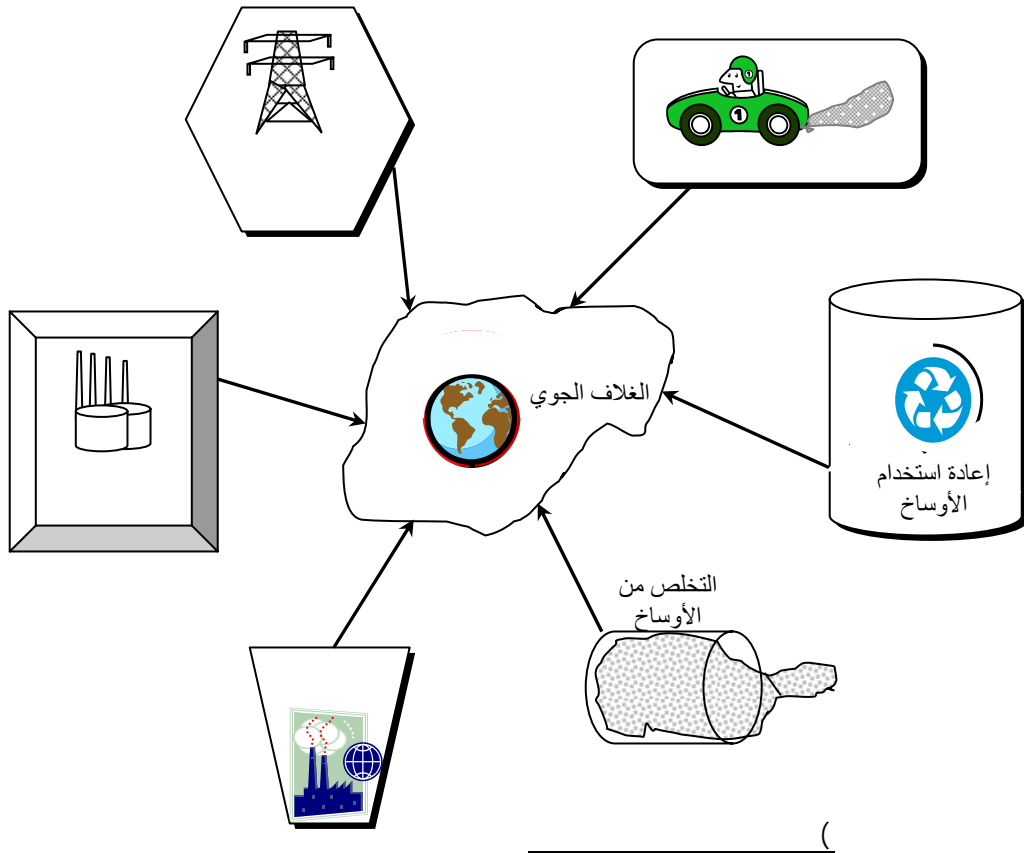
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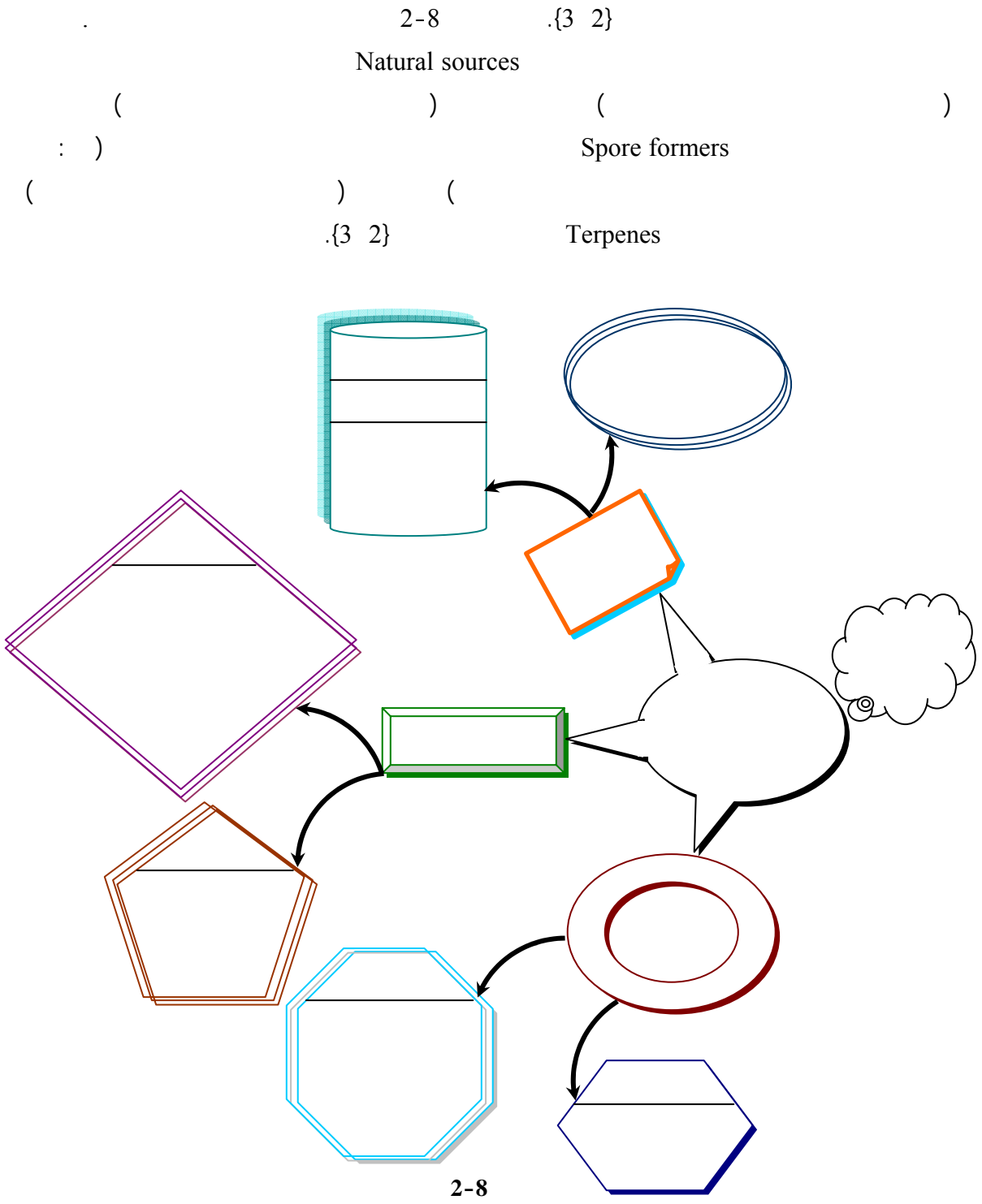
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HC. NO<sub>x</sub> SO<sub>x</sub> :  
 (Hydrolysis ) Photochemical reactions  
 {3 2} (PAN) :

: ) ( ) Particulate  
 ( )  
 ( ) ( ) Dust

Smoke {3 2} 10000 1  
 ( : )  
 Fumes {3 2} 1 .5  
 ( )

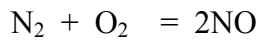
.,3 .,03  
 Mist  
 : )  
 fog 10 (IV

( : )  
 .  
 .  
 .( )  
 : ) :  
 ) ( (

Nitrogen oxides :

NO

:



NO<sub>2</sub>.

) NO<sub>2</sub>

(

( )

. / ...5

/ 3 2

(

)

Smog

:

:

{5 2}

: \_\_\_\_\_

10  
3 2 )

(

/ 200 . / 25

{6 5 2}

**: Sulfur oxides**

Sulfurous



H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> acid

. / .,03

{6 5 2}

**: Hydrogen sulfide, H<sub>2</sub>S**

( )

.( ) VI

(Apnoea).

(Hyperpnoea)

(Asphyxia)

{5 4 3 2}



: Carbon monoxide, CO

( )

:

:

:

/ 30

2-8

.(

)

{7 5 2}

**2-8**

	( / )
	100
	500 400
	700 600
	1200 1000
	2000 1500
	4000

5

:

4 3 2}

:{7 5

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( ) : •  
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 3-8 : •

{6 5 2}

3-8

/ 0.25 0.15	
..1	/

5 :

{15}

: •  
 :

. / .,1  
(2,4-D) -2·4

48

( )

: Acid rain

"  
" (84) "  
" (32) "  
" (82) "  
" (74) "  
" (40) "  
" (173) "  
" : (58)  
" (24) "  
: {16} 477 ( ) 1255

NO<sub>x</sub>.

SO<sub>2</sub>

VI

( )

.5.6

. Acid Rains

:

:

{6 2}

( )

( )

( )



:

- )  
(

- Limpet

Biota

.{2}

## Hydrogenation

.{8 6 5 4 3 2}

### Ozone, O<sub>3</sub> :

:

/ .,1

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

( )

) .

. / .,4

.{3} (

:

( 40 20)

)

( Stratosphere )

(

242

( 320 )

(N<sub>2</sub>O) I

70 60

.{9 3 2}

Stratopause

.{2.9}

Aerosol

CFCl<sub>3</sub> CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> )

propellants

.{9}

2.5

1978

( Green house effect )

.{10}

3 2

.{8}

8 7 2} :

. Fossil fuel

{10

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

)

.(

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

**4-8**

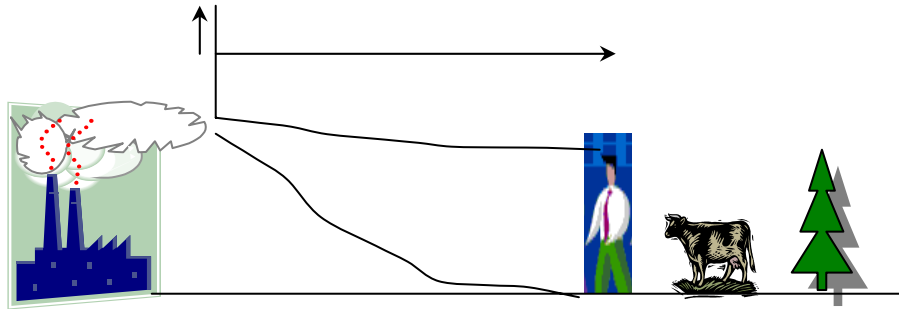
.3-8

Recipient

:

( )

{9 2}.



**3-8**

:{9 8 2}

( ) Isobars

Plume

{8}

( Puff )

{9}

)

(

{8} Lapse rate of temperature

{11 2}

\_\_\_\_\_

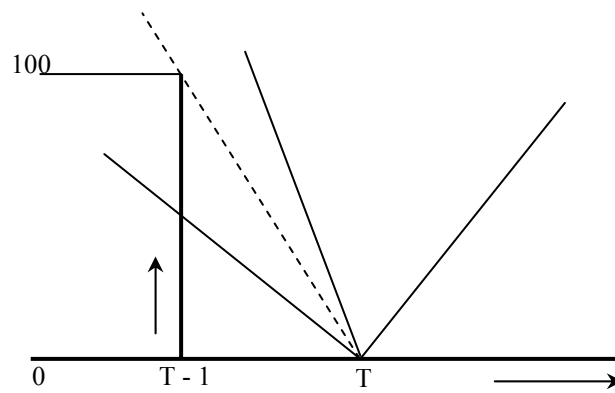
### Dry adiabatic lapse rate

4-8

### Prevailing lapse rates

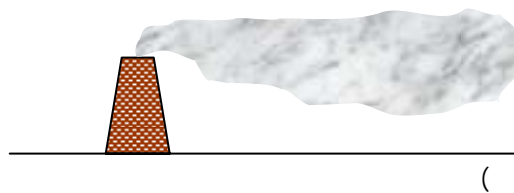
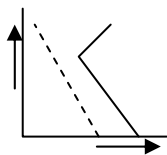
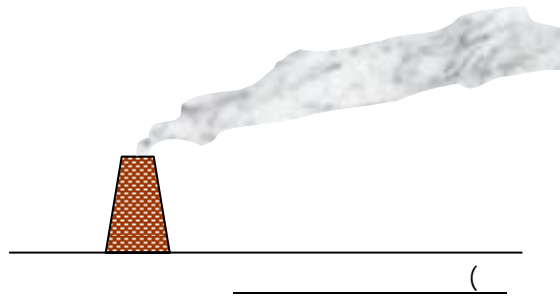
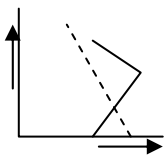
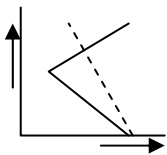
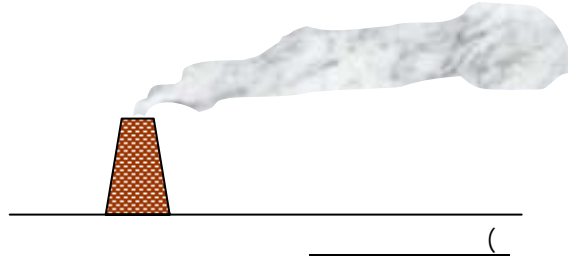
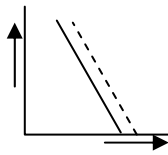
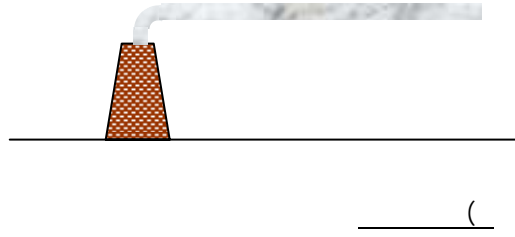
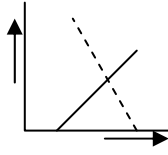
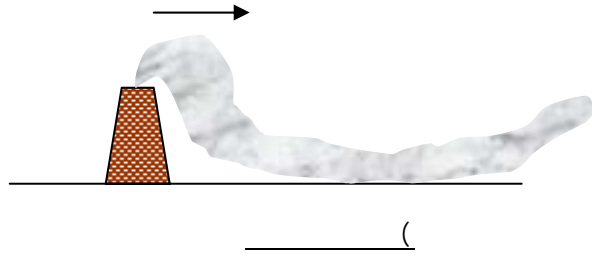
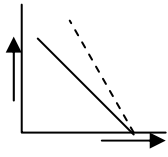
{10 2}

- .1 : Neutral lapse rate
- .2 : Super adiabatic lapse rate
- .3 : Subadiabatic lapse rate
- .4 : Inversion
- .5 : Fumigation
- .6 : Looping plume



4-8





( ) <sup>440</sup>

5-8

( Smoke trails )

5-8



:  
)

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( )

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- 
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.{9}

.{15}

.{15 3 2}

Gaussian.

( ) ( )  
: {11 10 2} . {11}

. Steady state ( $dC/dt = 0$ )



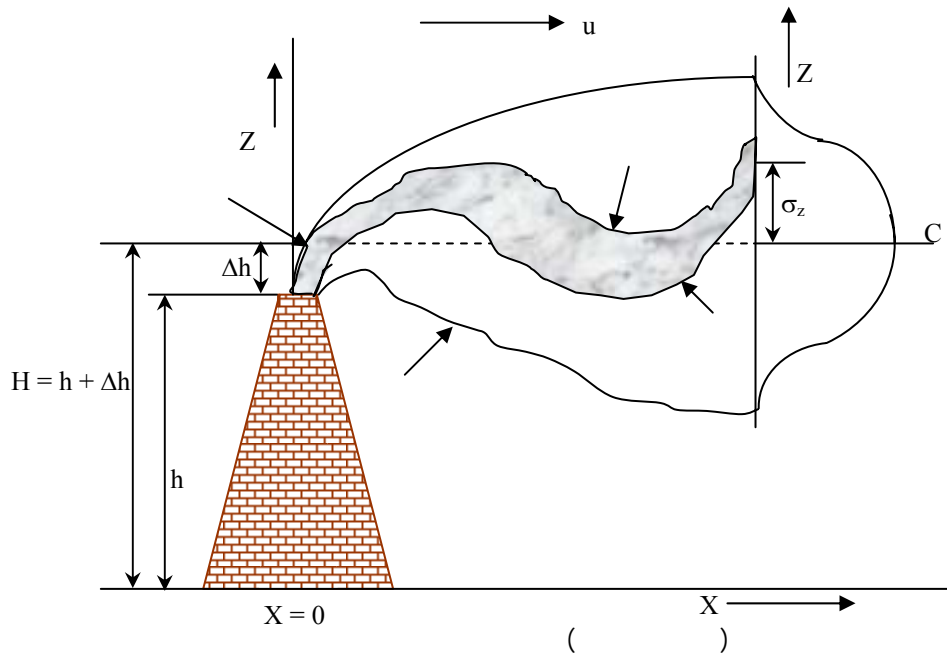
1-8

6-8

(x)

20

. {11 10 9 7 3 2}



6-8

$$C(x, y) = \frac{Q}{\pi u \sigma_y \sigma_z} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2} \times e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{y}{\sigma_y} \right)^2} \quad 8-1$$

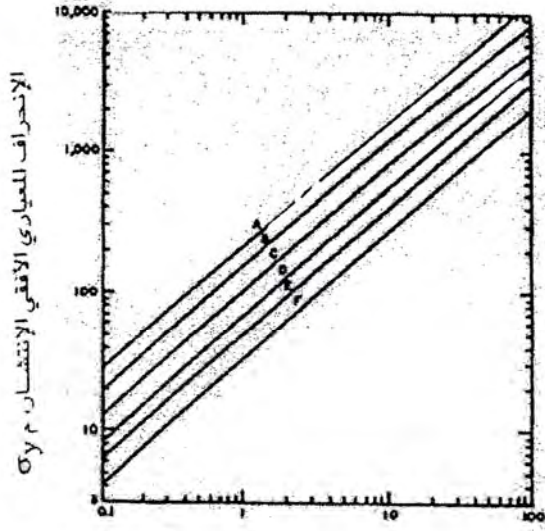
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{(x, y)} \\ & \frac{(7-8)}{(7-8)} \quad \frac{(x)}{(x)} \\ & \frac{(7-8)}{(7-8)} \quad \frac{(x)}{(x)} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & : \\ & = C(x, y) \\ & = (x, y) \\ & = Q \\ & = u \\ & = \sigma_y \\ & = \sigma_z \\ & = H \end{aligned}$$

$$H = h + \Delta h \quad 2-8 \quad 8-2$$

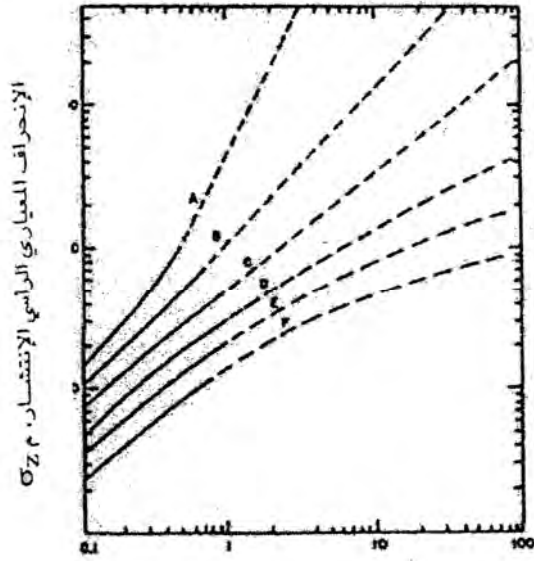
$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & = H \\ & = h \\ & = \Delta h \\ & = y \\ & = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{v_s d}{u} \left[ 1.5 + (2.68 \times 10^{-2} P) \frac{T_s - T_a}{T_s} \times d \right] \quad 8-3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & = \Delta h \\ & = v_s \\ & = d \\ & = u \\ & = P \\ & = T_s \\ & = T_a \end{aligned}$$



المسافة x أدنى إتجاه الرياح، كلم



المسافة x أدنى إتجاه الرياح، كلم

- A = غير مستقر جدا
- B = متوسط عدم الإستقرار
- C = نسبيا غير مستقر
- D = محايد
- E = نسبيا مستقر
- F = متوسط الإستقرار

شكل 7-8 معامل إنتشار الريشة

Source : Vesilind, P.A., Peirce, J.J. & Weiner, R., Environmental Engineering, Butterworths, Boston, 1988

(A) . (F) (A)  $\sigma_z$   $\sigma_y$   
(D) (B) .  
(C)

(F)

E

4-8

{11 10 9 8 3 2}

4-8

					10 ( / )
F	E	B	A - B	A	2
E	D	C	B	A - B	3 2
D	D	C	B - C	B	5 3
D	D	D	C - D	C	6 5
D	D	D	D	C	6

:

= B

= A

= C

.(

)

= D

= F

= E

1-8

140	
0.8	
/ 460	
°170	
/ 175	
°18	
110	

:

$\div 175 =) / 175 = u \quad 0.8 = d \quad ( / 7.67 = 60 \div 460 =) / 460 = v_S : \quad -1$

$110 = P \quad ^\circ 18 = T_a \quad ^\circ 170 = T_S \quad ( / 2.92 = 60$

$T_k = T + 273.16 : \quad -2$

$$443.16 - 273.16 + 170 = T_s$$

$$291.16 = 273.16 + 18 = T_a$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{v_s d}{u} \left[ 1.5 + \left( 2.68 \times 10^{-2} P \right) \frac{T_s - T_a}{T_s} \times d \right] : \quad -3$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{7.67 \times 0.8}{2.92} \left[ 1.5 + \left( 2.68 \times 10^{-2} \times 110 \right) \frac{443.16 - 291.16}{443.16} \times 0.8 \right]$$

$$4.85 = \Delta h$$

$$H = h + \Delta h : \quad -4$$

$$144.85 = 4.85 + 140 = H$$

**2-8**

$$1250 \quad 1-8$$

7

:

$$T_a - 170 = T_s \quad / \quad 175 = u \quad 0.8 = d \quad / \quad 460 = v_s \quad / \quad 1250 = Q : \quad -1$$

$$110 = P - 18 =$$

$$(D). \quad 4-8 \quad -2$$

$$= y$$

$$D \quad 7 \quad 6-8 \quad -3$$

$$400 = \sigma_y$$

$$115 = \sigma_z$$

$$: \quad -4$$

$$\underline{C(x,y) = \frac{Q}{(\rho u_s v_s)} \left[ \exp\left(-2\left(\frac{H}{s_z}\right)^2\right) \right] \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{y}{s_y}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$C(x,y) = \frac{1250}{(1.2 \times (175 \div 60) \times 400 \times 115)} \exp\left(-\frac{(144.85 \div 115)^2}{2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{(0 \div 400)^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= 1.34$$

**5-8**

( )

:



20

0.1

.{3 2}

.{8 2}

**6-8**

8-8

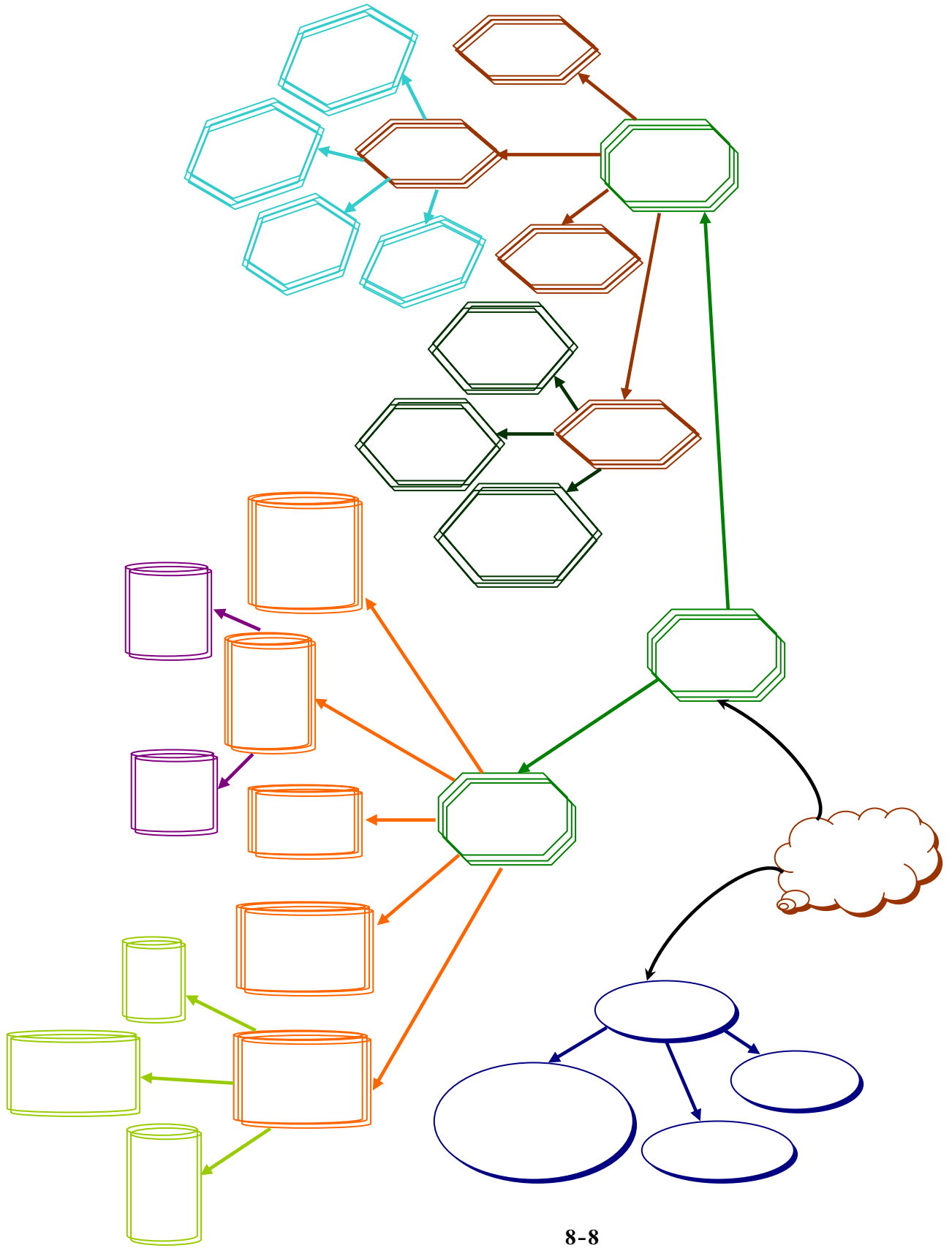
:

:

9-8

0.1

0.1



8-8

\_\_\_\_\_ (

:  
:  
:  
( )

**Gaseous pollutants**

1-

( ) SO<sub>x</sub> : NO<sub>x</sub>  
{3}  
{8 2}

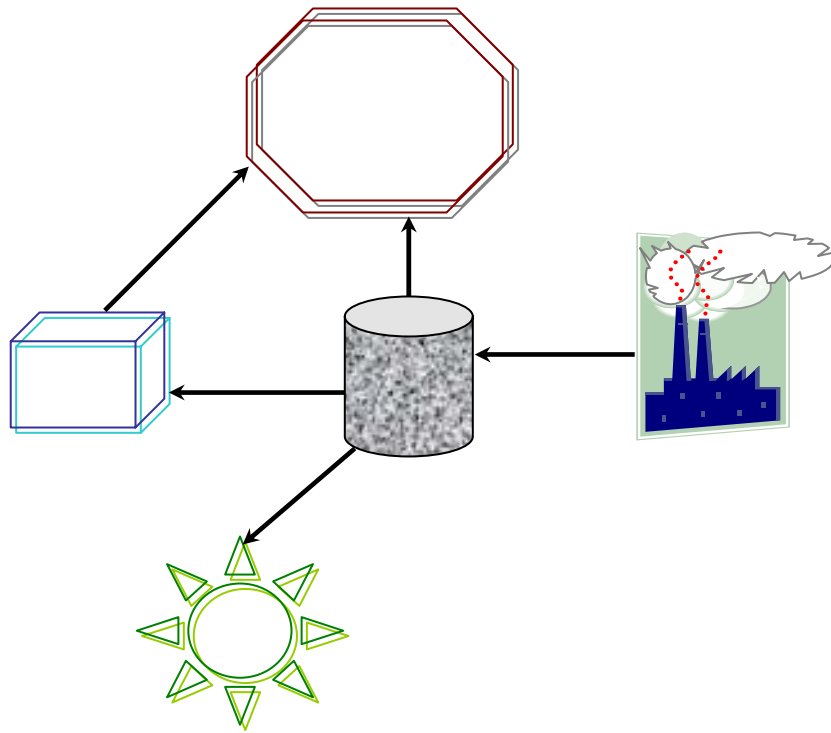
.( )  
( )

**Adsorption processes**

5-8 {3}

{13 8 3 2} **5-8**

( )	
	( ) Bauxite
	Bone char
	Fuller's earth
	( )



9-8

:{13 2}

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- 

(Absorption devices (Scrubbing)( )

h

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.{13}

:{13 3 2}

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o

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- 
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.( )

6-8

{4 3 2}

6-8

SO <sub>2</sub>	( )

**Combustion or Incineration**

( )

( )

:

{3}

:

Direct flame combustion :



( )

:Thermal combustion (after burner) )



Catalytic combustion :



**Condensation**

( )

{3}

:

{13}

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

**Particulate contaminants**

2-

:

( : )

**Gravitational settling chambers**

{8}

{15}

{3}

10-8

{10}

100

:4-8

{8}

$$E = 100 * [ 1 - \exp(-g*d_p^2 * \rho_p * L / 18 * \mu * u * h)]$$

8-4

:

(%)

= E

(<sup>2</sup> / )

= g

( )

= d<sub>p</sub>

(<sup>3</sup> / )

= ρ<sub>p</sub>

( )

= L

(<sup>2</sup> / × )

= μ

$$\left( \frac{1}{u} \right) = \frac{h}{u} = \frac{h}{u} = \frac{h}{u}$$

**3-8**

160	
/ 40	
63	
<sup>3</sup> / 2100	
3.5	
1.2	

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{2100} &= \rho_p \cdot \frac{63}{E} \left( \frac{1}{0.67} = \frac{60}{40} \right) \quad \frac{1}{40} = u \quad 160 = T \quad -1 \\ & \quad \cdot 1.2 = h \quad 3.5 = L \\ & \quad : \quad 4 - \quad 160 \quad -2 \\ & \quad \frac{2}{\times} \quad 5^{-10 \times 2.42} = \mu \\ E &= 100 * [1 - \exp(-g \cdot d_p^2 \cdot \rho_p \cdot L / 18 \cdot \mu \cdot u \cdot h)] : \quad -3 \\ & \quad [ \{ (1.2 \times (60 \div 40) \times 5^{-10 \times 2.42 \times 18}) \div (3.5 \times 2100 \times d_p^2 \times 9.81) - \} \exp -1 ] \times 100 = E \\ & \quad \cdot \quad 69 = d_p : \end{aligned}$$

**:Centrifugal collectors**

{3 2}

**cyclone:**

10

{15}

Standard single barrel

-11-8

cyclone.

{10 9 8 3 2} 5-8

$$d_{50} = \sqrt{\frac{9\mu B}{2\pi N u_i (\rho_p - \rho_g)}}$$

8-5

( ) ( 50

) 50

:  
= d<sub>50</sub>

( × )

= μ

( )

= B

( )

= N

( / )

= u<sub>i</sub>

(<sup>3</sup> / )

= ρ<sub>p</sub>

{10}

(<sup>3</sup> / )

= ρ<sub>g</sub>

.6-8

4 {10}

$$N = (\pi/H) * (2L_1 + L_2)$$

8-6

( )

:  
= N

( )

= H

( )

= L<sub>1</sub>

( )

= L<sub>2</sub>

(d<sub>50</sub>) 50

.7-8

-11-8

$$E = 100 / (1 + (d_{50}/d)^2)$$

8-7

(%)

:  
= E

( ) ( 50

) 50

= d<sub>50</sub>

( )

= d

.8-8

$$\Delta P = \frac{3950 \times K \times Q^2 \times p \times \rho}{T}$$

8-8



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ :} \\ & (\quad) = \Delta P \\ & = K \\ & (\quad) = P \\ & (\quad) = \rho \\ & (\quad) = T \end{aligned}$$

**4-8**

$$36 \quad 4 \quad 0.5$$

$$^{\circ} 400 \quad / \quad 350 \quad .^3 / \quad 1400$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad / \quad 350 = u_i^3 / \quad 1400 = \rho_p \quad 36 = d \quad 4 = N \quad 0.5 = B \quad : \quad -1$$

$$\quad .^{\circ} 400 = T \quad ( \quad / \quad 5.83 = 60 \div 350$$

$$\quad : \quad ^{\circ} 400 \quad 4 - \quad -2$$

$$.^3 / \quad 0.52 = \rho_g \quad .^2 / \quad .^5 - 10 \times 2.32 = \mu$$

$$d_{50} = \sqrt{\frac{9\mu B}{2\pi Nu_i (\rho_p - \rho_g)}} \quad : \quad d_{50} \quad -3$$

$$d_{50} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 2.32 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.5}{2 \times \pi \times 4 \times \frac{350}{60} \times (1400 - 0.52)}}$$

$$22.6 = d_{50}$$

$$1.6 = \quad 22.6 \div \quad 36 = d_{50} \div d \quad -4$$

$$1.08 = d_{50} \div d \quad -10-8 \quad E \quad -5$$

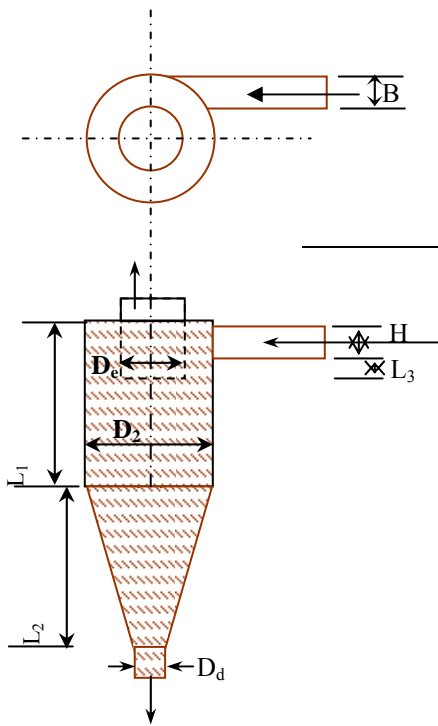
$$. \% 72 = E$$

$$E = 100 / (1 + (d_{50}/d)^2) \quad : \quad -6$$

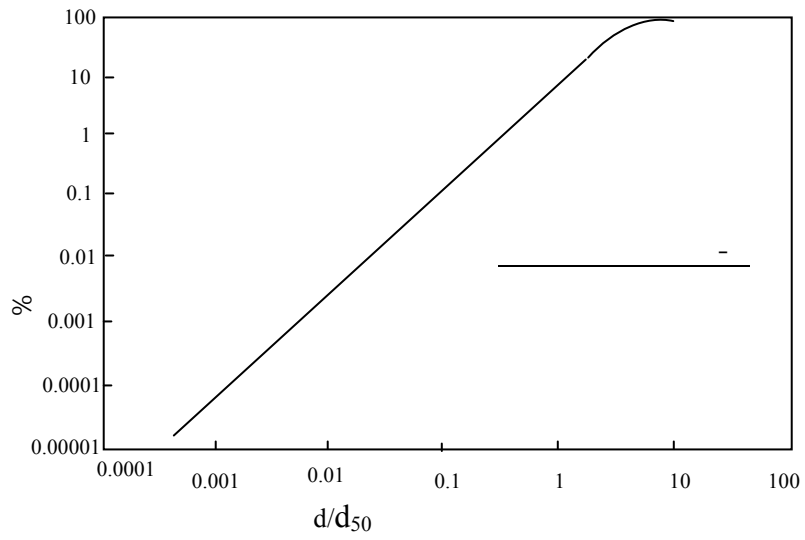
$$. \% 72 = (2(36 \div 22.6) + 1) \div 100 = E :$$

**Dynamic precipitators**

{3 2}



- $L_1 = 2D_2 :$
- $L_2 = 2D_2 :$
- $D_e = D_2/2 :$
- $H = D_2/2 :$
- $B = D_2/4 :$
- $D_d = D_2/4 :$
- $L_2 = D_2/8 :$



{11 9 8 2 1}

11-8

( )

**Filters (Fabric and fibrous mat collectors or Baghouse filters)**

Vacuum cleaners.

°275

-8 )

.{8}

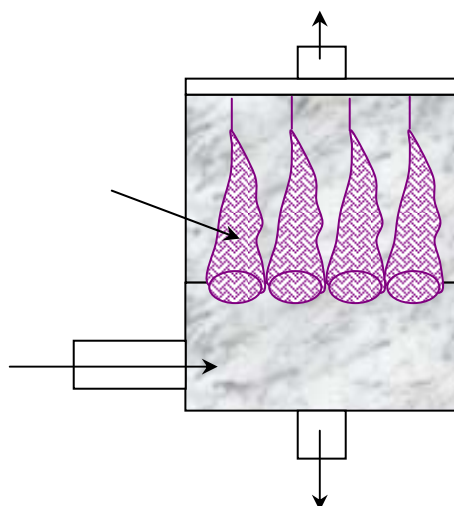
( )

.{12}

.{15}

99

0.3



( )

12-8

**( Wet collectors (Scrubbers) )**

)

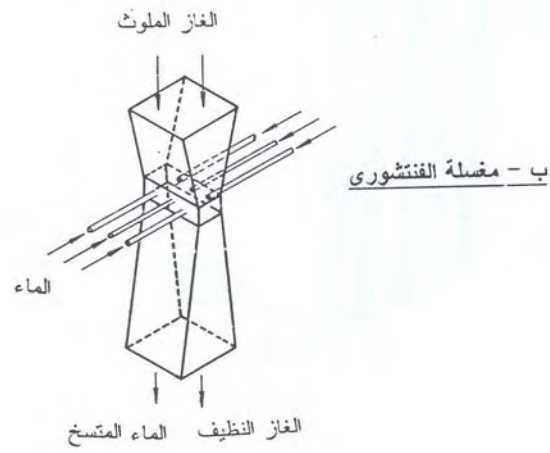
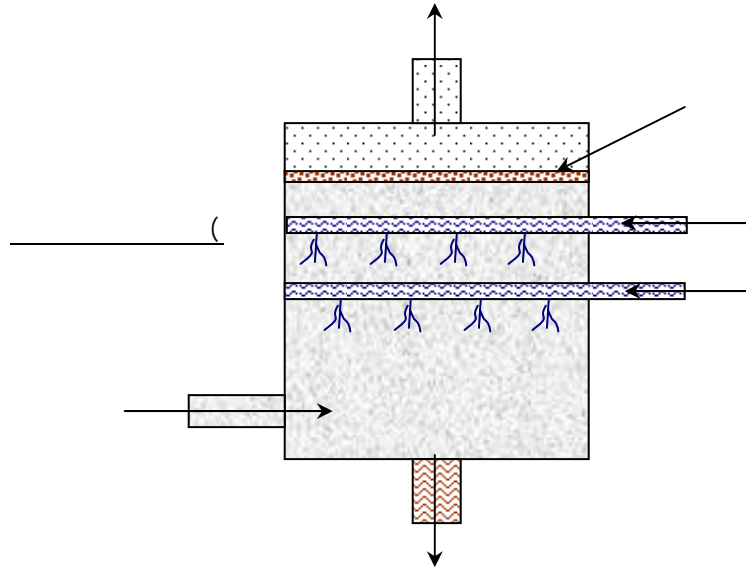
. Slurry

(13-8 )

(13-8

.{10}

.{10 2} 5



شكل ٨-١٣ رسم تخطيطي لبعض المجمعات والمغاسل الرطبة

### Electrostatic precipitators

30 )

.{15}

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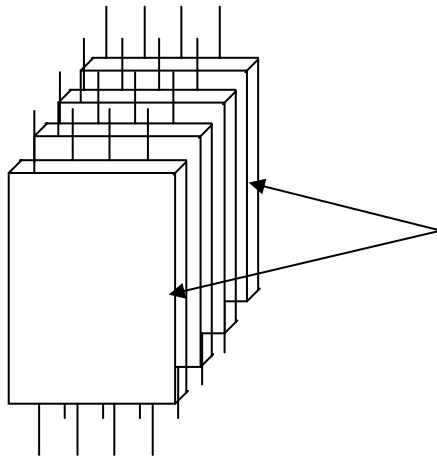
100

)  
1.5

.({15} °815

14-8

.{9 2}



14-8

$$E = 100(1 - e^{-Aw/Q})$$

( )

$$w = a \cdot dp$$

$$\{9 \ 2 \ 1\} / 0.2 \quad 0.03$$

$$\cdot /^3 \ 5$$

$$\cdot \quad 0.5 \quad / \ 0.1$$

$$\cdot \%96 = E$$

$$E = 100(1 - e^{-Aw/Q}) :$$

$$E = 100(1 - e^{-Aw/Q}) :$$

.9-8

8-9

(%)

(<sup>2</sup>)

Drift velocity

( /<sup>3</sup>)

.10-8

8-10

( /)

( )

( /)

( /<sup>3</sup>)

:

= E

= A

= w

= Q

= w

= dp

= a

**5-8**

96

:

$$0.5 = dp \quad / \ 0.1 = w \quad /^3 \ 5 = Q : \quad -1$$

-2

$$(5^{5 \times 0.1} - 1)100 = 96$$

$$^2 \ 161 = A$$

**Mobile sources**

-

:{10 2}

•

(Carburetor )  
•  
•  
•  
Crankcase  
Exhaust NO<sub>x</sub>  
15-8

( Manifold )  
60  
{10}

Tune up {2:3}

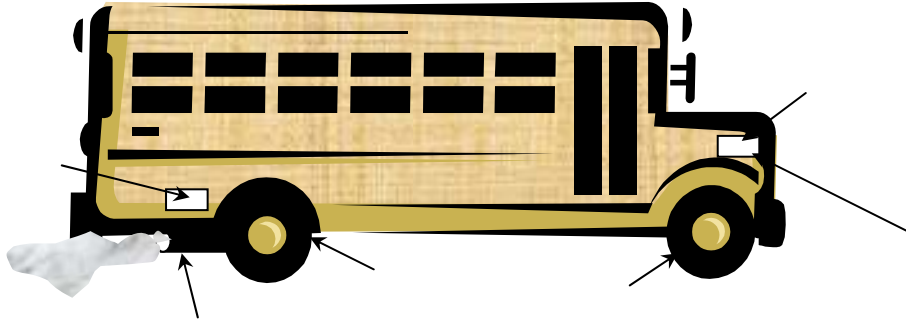
{2}. ( )

)  
(

{14 2}

...

:



15-8

7-8

1-7-8

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

(

(

(

.7

.8





- .30
- .31
- .32
- .33
- .34
- .35
- .36
- .37
- .38
- .39
- (
- (
- (
- (
- (

**2-7-8**

:

.1

/ 20	
°200	
100	
1.5	
80	
°20	
/ 12	

( 106.8 : )

3

3

.2

:

/ 8	

180	
150	
1.3	
90	
°20	
/ 5	

(<sup>3</sup> / 759 : )

1.6×3 .3

3600 160 / 2 °300

(%79 : ) .

2.4 60 . 140 .4

(%87 : ) . 11 <sup>3</sup> / 1600

: .5

<sup>3</sup> 8	
/ 0.4	
% 75	
1	

<sup>2</sup> 28 : ) . 98 ( ( <sup>2</sup> 50

- .1992 3-1 " " .1
- .1995 " " .2
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- .1997 9-1 " " .16

**1-9**

{1} Sound  
1500 / 340  
/ 5000 /

: {2}  
➤  
➤  
➤  
➤

{3} Noise  
:

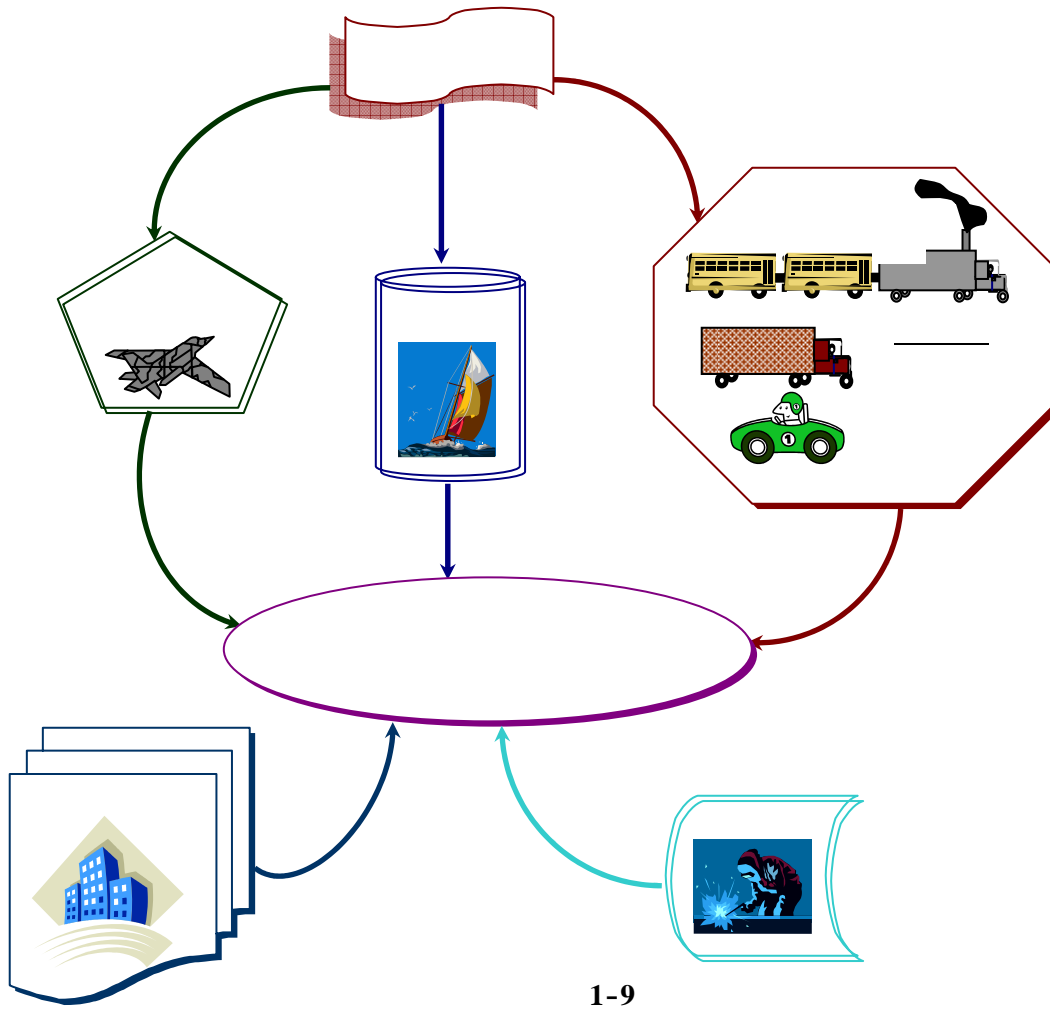
( ) 1-9  
( )  
(

**2-9**

{4}  
( Hertz ) 20.000 20

Intra Sounds

{4} Ultra Sound



1-9

{3 2}

{2}

Acoustical.

20

Travelling

wave

{4}

Wave length

Frequency

Speed of propagation

Amplitude

( )

( )

C = l \* F

1-9

9-1

{2\*3}

:

( / )

= C

( )

= 1

(

)

= F

**:1-9**

3

60

:

60 = F / 3000 = C : -1

1 = C/F : -2

50 = / 60 ÷ / 3000 = 1 :

**3-9**

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(67) "

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(94) "

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(83) "

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(73)

" (41) "

" (40) "

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(4) "

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6 5 4 2 1}

:{7



Temporary threshold Shift.

threshold Shift Permanent

L



Irritability.

( )



L



( )





20 Presbycusis (Presbycusia) : •

3000

( : ) •

•

•

Tinnitus .1

Tinnitus aurium ♦

Nervous Tinnitus ♦

Non vibratory Tinnitus ♦

Vibratory Tinnitus ♦

Paracusis .2

Speech misperception .3

: ) .4

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(

**Decibel scale 4-9**

130) ( )

.(

) 1

%26

.( <sup>12</sup>10 (

{4}

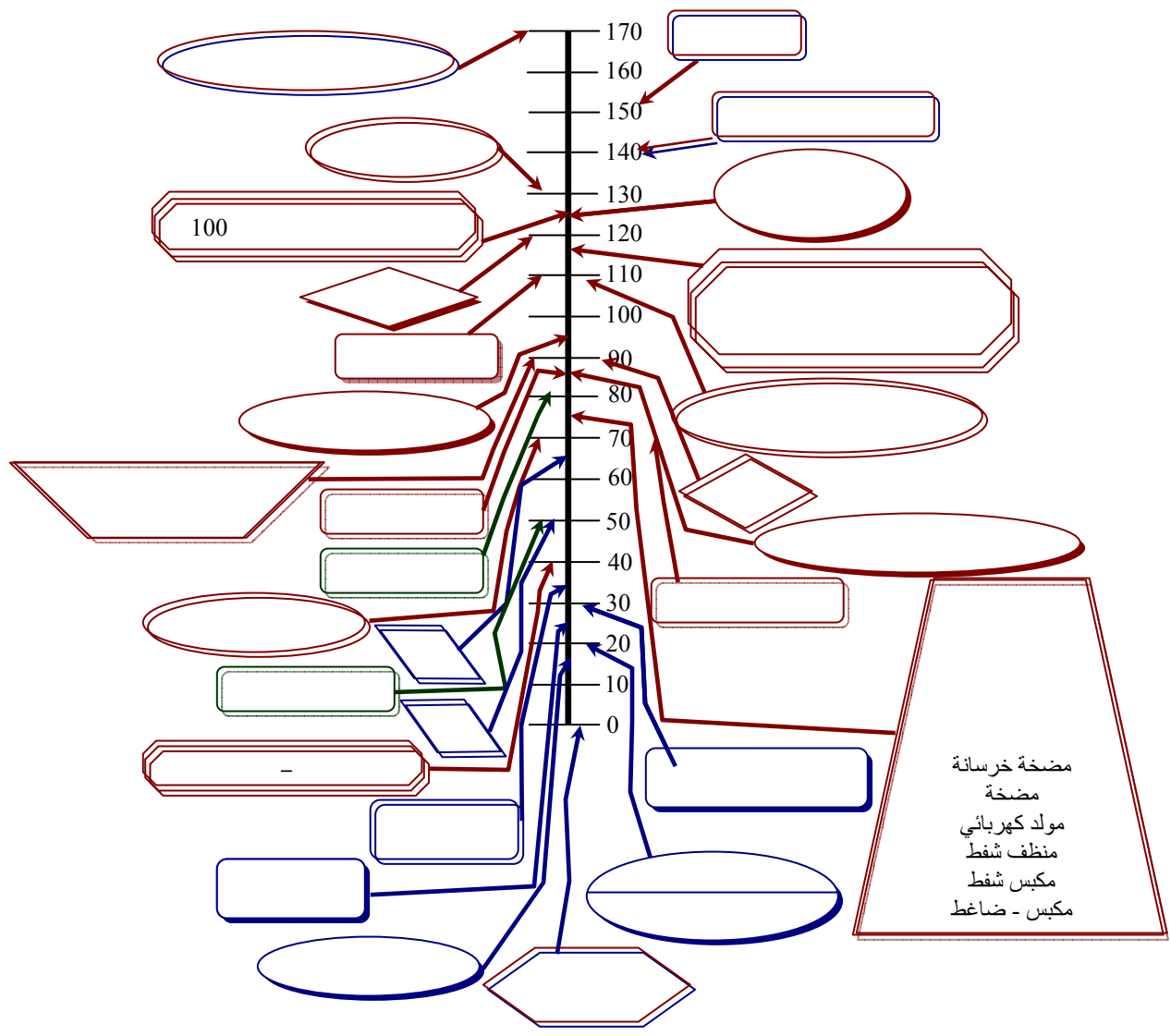
{2}

( )

{8 3 1}

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2-9



{7 6 5 3 2}

2-9

$$SPL = 20 \log \left( \frac{P}{P_{ref}} \right) \quad (9-2)$$

$$\left( 10^{-6} \times 20 \right) \left( \dots \right) = P_{ref}$$

**:2-9**

$$SPL = 20 \log \left( \frac{P}{P_{ref}} \right) :$$

$$106 = (10^{-6} \times 20 \div 4) \times 20 = :$$

-9

$$SPL = 10 \log \left( \sum_{i=1}^N 10^{\frac{SPL_i}{10}} \right) \quad (9-3)$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

**:3-9**

96 88 54 90

$$96 = SPL_4 \quad 88 = SPL_3 \quad 54 = SPL_2 \quad 90 = SPL_1 :$$

$$SPL = 10 \log \left( \sum_{i=1}^N 10^{\frac{SPL_i}{10}} \right) :$$

$$dB \ 29.1 = (10^{9.6} + 10^{8.8} + 10^{5.4} + 10^9) \times 10 = SPL :$$

Weber & Fechner law.

( )

.4-9

{9 3 1}

$$SWL = 10 \text{ Log } (W/W_0)$$

9-4

:

( )

$$= SWL$$

( )

$$= W$$

( )

$10^{-12}$

( )

( )

$$= W_0$$

Daily personal noise exposure Level

.5-9

( $L_{EP,d}$ )

$$L_{EP,d} = 10 \log \left[ \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_e} \frac{P_A(t)}{P_{ref}} dt \right]^2$$

9-5

:

( )

$$= L_{EP,d}$$

$$= T_e$$

( 8 )

$$= T_0$$

( ) A

$$= P_A(t)$$

(  $10^{-6} \times 20$  )

$$= P_{ref}$$

$L_{EP,W}$

{1} 6-9

$$L_{EP,W} = 10 \log \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^N 10^{0.1(L_{EP,d}_i)} \right]$$

9-6

:

(( A ) dB (A) )

$$= L_{EP,W}$$

(dB (A))

$$= (L_{EP,d})_i$$

$$= N$$

**:4-9**

dB (A) 79 94 70 84 77 80

= (LEP,d)5 70 = (LEP,d)4 84 = (LEP,d)3 77 = (LEP,d)2 80 = (LEP,d)1 : -1  
 79 = (LEP,d)6 94

$$L_{EP,w} = 10 \log \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^N 10^{0.1(LEP,d)_i} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( 10^{7.9} + 10^{9.4} + 10^{7.0} + 10^{8.4} + 10^{7.7} + 10^{8.0} \right) \times (5 \div 1) \quad 10 = L_{EP,w} \\
 & \text{dB (A).} \quad 87.7 =
 \end{aligned}$$

7-9 {7}

$$SLP_B = SLP_A - 10 \text{ Log } (D_B/D_A) \quad (9-7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_A &= SLP_A \\
 D_B &= SLP_B
 \end{aligned}$$

**:5-9**

dB (A). 91 3  
dB (A).86

$$\begin{aligned}
 86 = SLP_B \quad 91 = SLP_A \quad 3 = D_A : & \quad -1 \\
 SLP_B = SLP_A - 10 \text{ Log } (D_B/D_A) : & \quad -2 \\
 : & \quad 1 \\
 (3 \div D_B) \times 10 = 86 & \\
 9.5 = D_B &
 \end{aligned}$$

{10 3}

( Microphone ) : \_\_\_\_\_ (

Condenser microphone.

( )

Weighting network: \_\_\_\_\_ (

( )

.3-9

(3-9 ) (A)

(C)

85 55

(B)

(C) .{10} dB 385

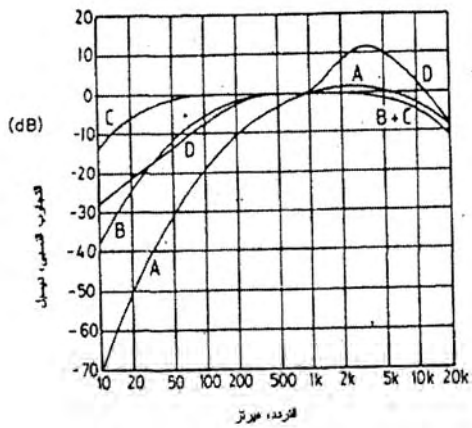
(D)

(A)

[

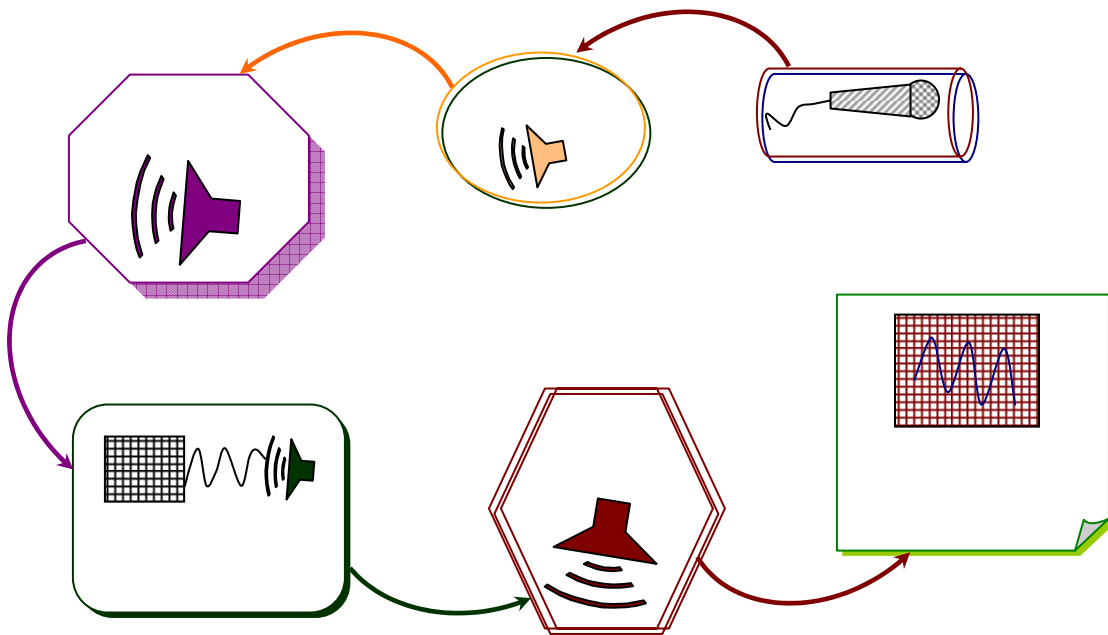
Sound level metre: \_\_\_\_\_ (

(4-9 ) .



شكل 9-3 منحنيات مستوى الصوت  
المصدر: المرجع 1، منشور بيزن

Source : Anderson, J.S. & Bratos-Anderson, M., Noise & its Measurement, Analysis, Rating & Control. Avebury Technical, Hants, England, 1993. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of the publisher Avebury Technical.



4-9

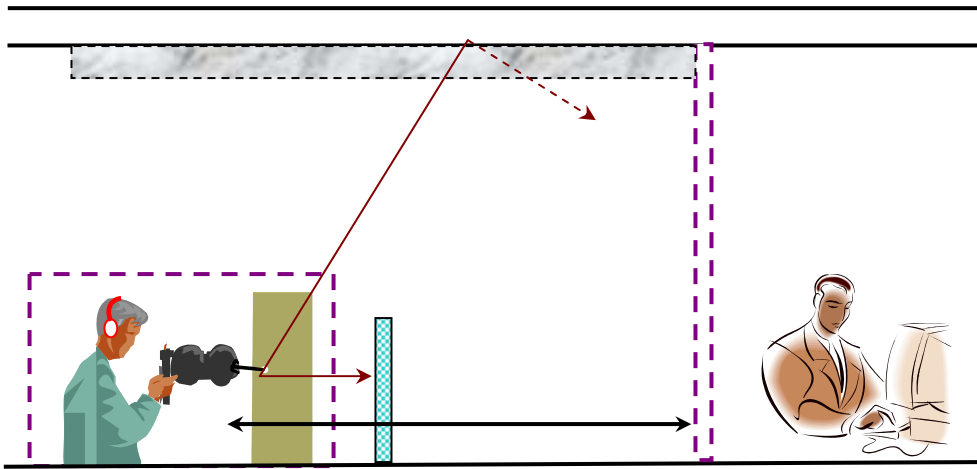
Acoustic shielding {2}

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5-9



شكل 5-9 أمثلة لبعض طرق التحكم في الصوت

المصدر: المرجع 9، منشور بإذن

Source: Sound Research Laboratories, Noise Control in Industries, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edi., E. & F. N. Spon, An Imprint of Chapman & Hall, London, 1991. Translated & reprinted by courtesy of SRL Sound Research Laboratories Ltd.

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### Sound insulation

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### Silencers

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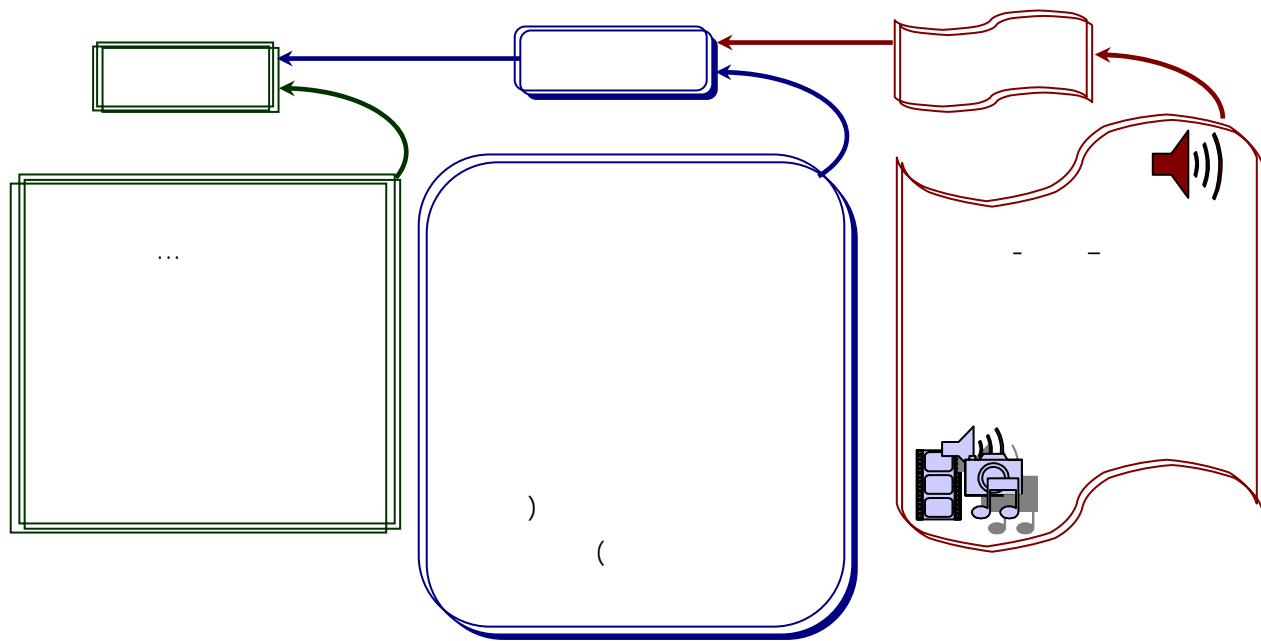
Dissipative silencer: .1

( Muffler) Acoustic filter Reactive silencer .2

)

{6} (

6-9



{8 5}

6-9

8 :

Source: Crocker, M. J., Kessler, F. M., Noise Control Engineering, CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Vol. II, 1982

7-9

1-7-9

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.2

.3

.4

: .5

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

.6

$$L_{EP,d} = 10 \log \left[ \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_s} \frac{P_A(t)}{P_{ref}} dt \right]^2$$

	.7
	.8
	.9
	(
	(
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	.10
	.11
<b>2-7-9</b>	
. dB (A)72 98 84 67 55 80 :	.1
	( dB 98 : )
. 60 80	.2
	( / 4.8 : )
( dB109.5 ) . 6	.3
(A)dB 93 78 40 60 100	.4
: ) .	
	(( (A)dB100.8
20 (A)dB 89 3	.5
	(( (A)dB80.8 : )

**8-9**

1. Anderson, J.S. and Bratos-Anderson, M., Noise and its Measurement, Analysis, Rating and Control, Avebury Technical, Hants, England, 1993.
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**1-10**

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- ◆
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- ◆
- ◆

1-10

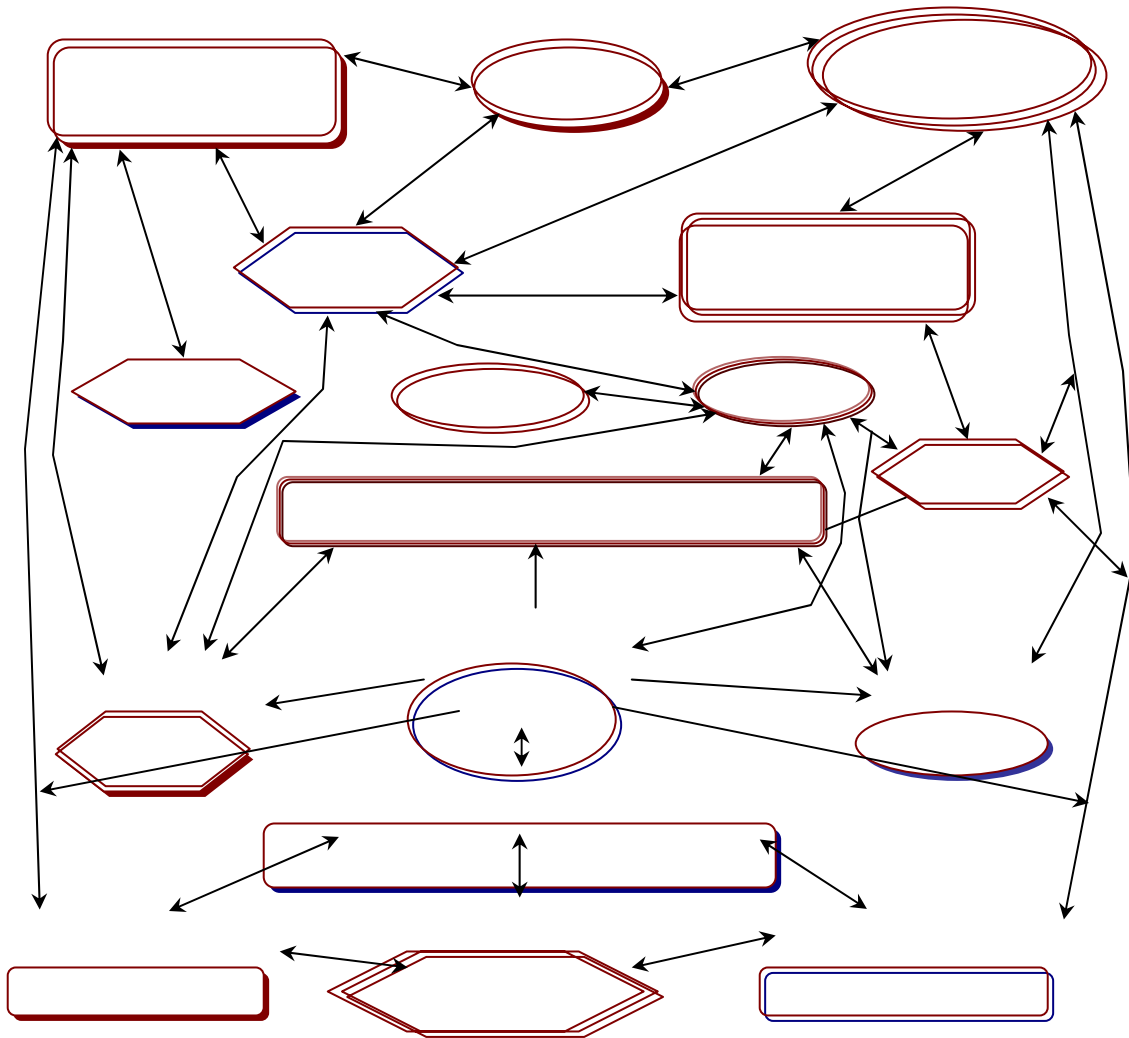
**2-10**

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1-10

1-2-10

1-10  
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{4 3 2 1}

1-10

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0.01		0.005
0.001		0.7
0.07		0.3
0.02		0.003
50	(NO <sub>3</sub> -)	0.05
3	(NO <sub>3</sub> -)	2
0.01		0.07
		1.5

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

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	20	
	30	2 1
	2000	1,1,1
	5	_____
	30	1,1
	50	2 1
	70	
	40	

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500  
300  
20  
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1000  
300  
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0.6

(3)

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2  
30  
20  
0.03

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9  
20  
20  
20

# 0.5

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8  
25  
200

100  
100  
60  
200

50  
100

90  
100  
1

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5 NTU

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1.5  
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0.1	(Pb)
0.01	(Se)
0.05	(As)
0.01	(Cd)
0.05	(CN)
0.001	(Hg)

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( / )

0.8	(F)
45	(NO <sub>3</sub> )

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( / )

( / )

1500	500	
1.5	0.05	(Cu)
1.0	0.1	(Fe)
. / 250	/ 30	(Mg)

. / 150

0.5	0.05	(Mn)
15	5.0	(Z)
200	75	(Ca)
600	200	(Cl)
400	200	(SO <sub>4</sub> )
0.002	0.001	( )
500	100	(CaCO <sub>3</sub> )
9.2 6.5	8.5 7	

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. / 0.5 0.2

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100 10  
( 100 ) %95 (

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100 10 (

**3-10**

{3}

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**1-3-10**

2.2 23

*Coliform organisms*

100

100

. Unrestricted irrigation

100

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*Faecal coliforms*

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3-10

{21}

**3-10**

( / )	( / )	
0.75	500	
1.5 0.75	1000 500	
3 1.5	2000 1000	
7.5 3	5000 2000	

4-10

{25 24 4}

**4-10**

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20	( / )
8.5 6	( / )
20	5
2	0.1
0.5	0.1
0.05	0.01
1	0.1
5	0.05
5	0.2
15	1
20	5
10	5
2	0.2
0.02	0.02



1	0.1
10	2
10	0.2

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5-10

{7 6}

{7 6 3}

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II

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				II	III

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200				*
			100	*

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400	10	1000
150	10	1000
30	15	1000
1	0.1	10
3	0.1	20
75	3	300
5	0.15	50
300	15	3000

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{8} (	/ )	
(8-10 )		
20	15	( 20 5) -
200	150	
30	15	
2000	1500	
2700	2000	( / )
10	10	( ) (SAR)
9 6	9 6	( )
5	5	( )
0.1	0.1	( )

2	1	( )
0.3	0.1	( )
1	0.5	( )
0.01	0.01	( )
650	650	( )
0.05	0.05	( )
0.05	0.05	( )
1	0.5	( )
0.1	0.05	( )
2	1	( )
5	1	( )
0.2	0.1	( )
0.07	0.07	( )
150	150	( )
0.5	0.1	( )
0.001	0.001	( )
0.05	0.01	( )
0.1	0.1	( )
10	5	( )
50	50	( )
10	5	( ) - ( )
0.5	0.5	( )
0.002	0.001	( )
30	30	( )
0.02	0.02	( )
0.01	0.01	( )
300	200	( )
40	40	( )
0.1	0.1	( )
0.1	0.1	( )
5	5	( )
1000	200	( 100 )
1 >	1 >	( 100 )

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(7-10 )

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**2-3-10**

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100 /23

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0.01

0.05

0.15

2

0.2

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0.05

0.1  
 0.01  
 5  
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 0  
 0.01  
 0.1  
 10  
 9 5  
 10  
 10

-  
 (NO<sub>3</sub>-)  
 (NO<sub>2</sub>-)  
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**3-3-10**

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{23 22 4}

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100 /2.2      100 /2.2  
60              30              ( / )

8.3   6.5              10              ( / )  
8.3   6.5

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35   15              ( °)  
5              1

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**4-3-10**

11-10

{25 23 4}

**11-10**

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/ 12  
8.5 6.5  
/ 1

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/ 0.1  
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25 3} (Ambient air conditions )

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{28}

.{29}

:

Tolerable range



(Acceptable range )



Desirable range



:{28 3}

Ambient air quality standards

.1

Emission standards:

.2

Criteria pollutants

**Pollutant standards index PSI**

**1-6-10**

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.12-10 -  
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 12

{30 28 3}

**12-10**

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-	-		100 51
			199 101
			299 200
			399 300
			400

2-6-10

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13-10

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13-10

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<sup>3</sup> / 0.05

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<sup>3</sup> / 0.05

: -4

<sup>3</sup> / 0.03

<sup>3</sup> / 0.05

: -5

: -6

<sup>3</sup> / 0.05

: -7

<sup>3</sup> / 0.2

<sup>3</sup> / 0.1

<sup>3</sup> / 0.1

<sup>3</sup> / 0.02

/ 1

<sup>3</sup> / 0.03

/ 3

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<sup>3</sup> / 0.2

<sup>3</sup> / 0.1

<sup>3</sup> / 0.2

<sup>3</sup> / 0.05

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$^3 / 0.1$

: -9

$^3 / 0.03$

/ 3

$^3 / 0.05$

: -10

$^3 / 0.1$

$^3 / 0.1$

$^3 / 0.05$

: -11

$^3 / 0.1$

% 0.5

% 95

5

: -12

$^3 / 0.1$

%12

: -13

$^3 / 0.001$

14-10

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**14-10**

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35	40	45
40	45	50
45	50	55

50	55	60
70	70	70

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{32} 15-10

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50	55	60
55	60	65
55	60	65
55	60	65
60	65	70

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{32} 16-10

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( )

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35	40	45
40	45	50
45	50	55
50	55	60
60	70	70

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" 899 551 {36}

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**7-10**

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Active metals										Transition metals										Nonmetals																																																					
1A	2A			3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A	9A	10A	11A	12A	13A	14A	15A	16A	17A	18A	19A	20A	21A	22A	23A	24A	25A	26A	27A	28A	29A	30A	31A	32A	33A	34A	35A	36A	37A	38A	39A	40A	41A	42A	43A	44A	45A	46A	47A	48A	49A	50A	51A	52A	53A	54A	55A	56A	57A	58A	59A	60A	61A	62A	63A	64A	65A	66A	67A	68A	69A	70A	71A	
1 H 1.0079	2 He 4.00260	3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.01218	5 B 10.81	6 C 12.011	7 N 14.0067	8 O 15.9994	9 F 18.998403	10 Ne 20.179	11 Na 22.98977	12 Mg 24.305	13 Al 26.98154	14 Si 28.0855	15 P 30.97376	16 S 32.06	17 Cl 35.453	18 Ar 39.948	19 K 39.0983	20 Ca 40.078	21 Sc 44.9559	22 Ti 47.88	23 V 50.9415	24 Cr 51.996	25 Mn 54.9380	26 Fe 55.847	27 Co 58.9332	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.546	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.61	33 As 74.9216	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.904	36 Kr 83.80	37 Rb 85.4678	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.9059	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.9064	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.9058	46 Pd 106.42	47 Ag 107.8682	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.69	51 Sb 121.75	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.9045	54 Xe 131.29	55 Cs 132.9054	56 Ba 137.33	57 La 138.9055	58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.9077	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.36	63 Eu 151.96	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.9254	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.9304	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.9342	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174.967			
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra 226.0254	89 Ac 227.0278	90 Th 232.0381	91 Pa 231.0359	92 U 238.0289	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (260)	104 Unh (262)	105 Uuh (262)	106 Uub (263)	107 Uuq (263)	108 Uur (263)	109 Uus (266)	110 Uuq (266)	111 Uuh (266)	112 Uub (266)	113 Uut (266)	114 Uuq (266)	115 Uur (266)	116 Uus (266)	117 Uub (266)	118 Uut (266)	119 Uuq (266)	120 Uur (266)	121 Uus (266)	122 Uub (266)	123 Uut (266)	124 Uuq (266)	125 Uur (266)	126 Uus (266)	127 Uub (266)	128 Uut (266)	129 Uuq (266)	130 Uur (266)	131 Uus (266)	132 Uub (266)	133 Uut (266)	134 Uuq (266)	135 Uur (266)	136 Uus (266)	137 Uub (266)	138 Uut (266)	139 Uuq (266)	140 Uur (266)	141 Uus (266)	142 Uub (266)	143 Uut (266)	144 Uuq (266)	145 Uur (266)	146 Uus (266)	147 Uub (266)	148 Uut (266)	149 Uuq (266)	150 Uur (266)	151 Uus (266)	152 Uub (266)	153 Uut (266)	154 Uuq (266)	155 Uur (266)	156 Uus (266)	157 Uub (266)	158 Uut (266)	159 Uuq (266)	160 Uur (266)

The larger and smaller labels reflect two different numbering schemes in common usage.

شكل ش - 1 الجدول الدوري للعناصر

(Manahan, S.E., Fundamentals of Environmental Chemistry. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, 1993. Courtesy of the publisher CRC Press, Inc.)

جدول ج-1  
بعض الخواص الطبيعية للماء

منشور بإذن من المصدر التالي

Van der Leeden, F. ; Troise, F.L. & Todd, D.K., The water encyclopedia, 2nd Edi., Lewis Pub., Chelsea, 1991

التوتر السطحي $\sigma = 10^{-2}$ نيوتن / متر	الوزن النوعي كيلو نيوتن / متر مكعب	درجة اللزوجة الكينماتكية $\nu = 10^{-6}$ متر مربع / ث	درجة اللزوجة الكينماتكية $\mu = 10^{-3}$ نيوتن * ث / متر مربع	الكثافة كجم / مكعب	درجة الحرارة (مئوية)
7,56	9,807	1,792	1,792	999,8	صفر
7,54	9,807	1,674	1,674	999,9	2
7,51	9,808	1,568	1,568	1000	4
7,49	9,807	1,519	1,519	999,9	5
7,48	9,807	1,473	1,473	999,9	6
7,46	9,807	1,429	1,429	999,9	7
7,45	9,806	1,388	1,378	999,8	8
7,43	9,805	1,348	1,348	999,7	9
7,42	9,805	1,31	1,31	999,7	10
7,41	9,804	1,274	1,274	999,6	11
7,39	9,803	1,24	1,239	999,5	12
7,38	9,802	1,207	1,206	999,4	13
7,36	9,801	1,176	1,175	999,2	14
7,35	9,8	1,146	1,145	999	15
7,33	9,799	1,117	1,116	998,9	16
7,32	9,795	1,089	1,087	998,8	17
7,31	9,793	1,062	1,06	998,6	18
7,29	9,791	1,036	1,034	998,4	19
7,28	9,789	1,011	1,009	998,2	20
7	9,779	0,898	0,895	997,1	25
7,12	9,765	0,804	0,8	995,7	30
7,04	9,749	0,725	0,721	994,1	35
6,96	9,731	0,661	0,656	992,2	40
6,88	9,711	0,605	0,599	990,2	45
6,79	9,69	0,556	0,549	988,1	50
6,71	9,666	0,513	0,506	985,7	55
6,62	9,642	0,477	0,469	983,2	60
6,53	9,616	0,444	0,436	980,6	65
6,44	9,589	0,415	0,406	977,8	70
6,35	9,56	0,39	0,38	974,9	75
6,26	9,53	0,367	0,357	971,8	80
6,17	9,499	0,347	0,336	968,6	85
6,08	9,467	0,328	0,317	965,3	90
5,99	9,433	0,311	0,299	961,9	95
5,89	9,399	0,296	0,284	958,4	100

\* Van der Leeden, F. ; Troise, F.L. & Todd, D.K., The water encyclopedia, 2nd Edi., Lewis Pub., Chelsea, 1991.

\* Munson, B.R., Young, D.F., & Okiishi, T.H., Fundamentals of fluid mechanics, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1991.

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جدول ج-2

قيم تركيز التشبع للأوكسجين الذائب في الماء والمعرض لمياه مشبعة بهواء  
يحتوي على 20,9% أوكسجين وتحت ضغط يعادل 760 ملم زئبق

الفروق لكل 100 ملجم كلوريد	كمية الكلوريد الذائب في الماء (ملجم/لتر)				درجة الحرارة (مئوية)
	20000	10000	5000	صفر	
0,017	11,3	13	13,8	14,6	صفر
0,016	11	12,6	13,4	14,2	1
0,015	10,8	12,3	13,1	13,8	2
0,015	10,5	12	12,7	13,5	3
0,014	10,3	11,7	12,4	13,1	4
0,014	10	11,4	12,1	12,8	5
0,014	9,8	11,1	11,8	12,5	6
0,013	9,6	10,9	11,5	12,2	7
0,013	9,4	10,6	11,2	11,9	8
0,012	9,2	10,4	11	11,6	9
0,012	9	10,1	10,7	11,3	10
0,011	8,8	9,9	10,5	11,1	11
0,011	8,6	9,7	10,3	10,8	12
0,011	8,5	9,5	10,1	10,6	13
0,01	8,3	9,3	9,9	10,4	14
0,01	8,1	9,1	9,7	10,2	15
0,01	8	9	9,5	10	16
0,01	7,8	8,8	9,3	9,7	17
0,009	7,7	8,6	9,1	9,5	18
0,009	7,6	8,5	8,9	9,4	19
0,009	7,4	8,3	8,7	9,2	20
0,009	7,3	8,1	8,6	9	21
0,008	7,1	8	8,4	8,8	22
0,008	7	7,9	8,3	8,7	23
0,008	6,9	7,7	8,1	8,5	24
0,008	6,7	7,6	8	8,4	25
0,008	6,6	7,4	7,8	8,2	26
0,008	6,5	7,3	7,7	8,1	27
0,008	6,4	7,1	7,5	7,9	28
0,008	6,3	7	7,4	7,8	29
0,008	6,1	6,9	7,3	7,6	30

Source : \* Hammer, M.J., Water & Wastewater Technology, 2nd Edi., Wiley, New York, 1986  
 \* Steel, E. W. & McGhee, T.J., Water Supply & Sewerage, McGraw-Hill International Book Co., London, 1984, 7th reprinting.  
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جدول ج-3

ضغط بخار الماء المشبع بدلالة الحرارة

المصدر: منشور بإن

Wilson, E.M., Engineering Hydrology, Macmillan Education, 3rd Edi., Houndmills, 1983

ضغط البخار المشبع (ملم زئبق)										درجة الحرارة (متوية)
0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	
									2,15	10-
2,17	2,29	2,21	2,22	2,24	2,26	2,27	2,29	2,3	2,32	9-
2,34	2,36	2,38	2,4	2,41	2,43	2,45	2,47	2,49	2,51	8-
2,53	2,55	2,57	2,59	2,61	2,63	2,65	2,67	2,69	2,71	7-
2,73	2,75	2,77	2,8	2,82	2,84	2,86	2,89	2,91	2,93	6-
2,95	2,97	2,99	3,01	3,04	3,06	3,09	3,11	3,14	3,16	5-
3,18	3,22	3,24	3,27	3,29	3,32	3,34	3,37	3,39	3,41	4-
3,44	3,46	3,49	3,52	3,54	3,57	3,59	3,62	3,64	3,67	3-
3,7	3,73	3,76	3,79	3,82	3,85	3,88	3,91	3,94	3,97	2-
4	4,03	4,05	4,08	4,11	4,14	4,17	4,2	4,23	4,26	1-
4,29	4,33	4,36	4,4	4,43	4,46	4,49	4,52	4,55	4,58	0-
4,89	4,86	4,82	4,78	4,75	4,71	4,69	4,65	4,62	4,58	0
5,25	5,21	5,18	5,14	5,11	5,07	5,03	5	4,96	4,92	1
5,64	5,6	5,57	5,53	5,48	5,44	5,4	5,37	5,33	5,29	2
6,06	6,01	5,97	5,93	5,89	5,84	5,8	5,76	5,72	5,68	3
6,49	6,45	6,4	6,36	6,31	6,27	6,23	6,18	6,14	6,1	4
6,96	6,91	6,86	6,82	6,77	6,72	6,68	6,54	6,58	6,54	5
7,46	7,41	7,36	7,31	7,25	7,2	7,16	7,11	7,06	7,01	6
7,98	7,93	7,88	7,82	7,77	7,72	7,67	7,61	7,56	7,51	7
8,54	8,48	8,43	8,37	8,32	8,26	8,21	8,15	8,1	8,04	8
9,14	9,08	9,02	8,96	8,9	8,84	8,78	8,73	8,67	8,61	9
9,77	9,71	9,65	9,58	9,52	9,46	9,39	9,33	9,26	9,2	10
10,45	10,38	10,31	10,24	10,17	10,1	10,03	9,97	9,9	9,84	11
11,15	11,08	11	10,93	10,86	10,79	10,72	10,66	10,58	10,52	12
11,91	11,83	11,76	11,68	11,6	11,53	11,75	11,38	11,3	11,23	13
12,7	12,62	12,54	12,46	12,38	12,96	12,22	12,14	12,06	11,98	14
13,54	13,45	13,37	13,28	13,2	13,11	13,03	12,95	12,86	12,78	15
14,44	14,35	14,26	14,17	14,08	13,99	13,9	13,8	13,71	13,63	16
15,38	15,27	15,17	15,09	14,99	14,9	14,8	14,71	14,62	14,53	17
16,36	16,26	16,16	16,06	15,96	15,96	15,76	15,66	15,56	15,46	18
17,43	17,32	17,21	17,1	17	16,9	16,79	16,68	16,57	16,46	19
18,54	18,43	18,31	18,2	18,08	17,97	17,86	17,75	17,64	17,53	20
19,7	19,58	19,46	19,35	19,23	19,11	19	18,88	18,77	18,65	21
20,93	20,8	20,69	20,58	20,43	20,31	20,19	20,06	19,94	19,82	22
22,23	22,1	21,97	21,84	21,71	21,58	21,45	21,32	21,19	21,05	23
23,6	23,45	23,31	23,19	23,05	22,91	22,76	22,63	22,5	22,27	24
25,08	24,94	24,79	24,64	24,49	24,35	24,2	24,03	23,9	23,75	25
26,6	26,46	26,32	26,18	26,03	25,89	25,74	25,6	25,45	25,31	26
28,16	28	27,85	27,69	27,53	27,37	27,21	27,05	26,9	26,74	27
29,85	29,68	29,51	29,34	29,17	29	28,83	28,66	28,49	28,32	28
31,64	31,46	31,28	31,1	30,92	30,74	30,56	30,38	30,2	30,03	29
33,52	33,33	33,14	32,95	32,76	32,57	32,38	32,19	32	31,82	30

جدول ج-4 خواص الهواء على الضغط الجوي القياسي  
101325 باسكال

درجة اللزوجة		الوزن النوعي نيوتن / م <sup>2</sup>	الكثافة كجم / م <sup>3</sup>	درجة الحرارة م <sup>°</sup>
الكينماتيكية م <sup>2</sup> /ث	الديناميكية نيوتن * م / م <sup>2</sup>			
5-10 x 1,01	5-10 x 1,57	15,5	1,58	50-
5-10 x 1,04	5-10 x 1,54	14,85	1,51	40-
5-10 x 1,16	5-10 x 1,61	13,68	1,4	20-
5-10 x 1,24	5-10 x 1,67	13,2	1,34	10-
5-10 x 1,32	5-10 x 1,71	12,67	1,29	0
5-10 x 1,36	5-10 x 1,73	12,45	1,27	5
5-10 x 1,41	5-10 x 1,76	12,23	1,25	10
5-10 x 1,47	5-10 x 1,8	12,01	1,23	15
5-10 x 1,51	5-10 x 1,82	11,81	1,2	20
5-10 x 1,56	5-10 x 1,85	11,61	1,18	25
5-10 x 1,6	5-10 x 1,86	11,43	1,17	30
5-10 x 1,63	5-10 x 1,88	11,09	1,14	35
5-10 x 1,69	5-10 x 1,91	11,05	1,13	40
5-10 x 1,79	5-10 x 1,95	10,88	1,11	50
5-10 x 1,89	5-10 x 2	10,4	1,06	60
5-10 x 1,99	5-10 x 2,04	10,09	1,03	70
5-10 x 2,09	5-10 x 2,09	9,81	1	80
5-10 x 2,19	5-10 x 2,13	9,54	0,97	90
5-10 x 2,29	5-10 x 2,17	9,28	0,95	100
5-10 x 2,51	5-10 x 2,26	8,82	0,9	120
5-10 x 2,74	5-10 x 2,34	8,38	0,85	140
5-10 x 2,97	5-10 x 2,42	7,99	0,81	160
5-10 x 3,2	5-10 x 2,5	7,65	0,78	180
5-10 x 3,4	5-10 x 2,51	7,32	0,75	200
5-10 x 3,7	5-10 x 2,61	7,02	0,72	220
5-10 x 4	5-10 x 2,7	6,75	0,69	240
5-10 x 4,2	5-10 x 2,72	6,5	0,66	260
5-10 x 4,5	5-10 x 2,82	6,26	0,64	280
5-10 x 4,84	5-10 x 2,98	6,04	0,62	300
5-10 x 6,34	5-10 x 3,32	5,14	0,52	400
5-10 x 7,97	5-10 x 3,64	4,48	0,46	500
5-10 x 9,75	5-10 x 3,9	3,92	0,4	600
5-10 x 11,7	5-10 x 4,21	3,53	0,36	700

المصدر : عصام محمد عبد الماجد، الهندسة البيئية، دار المستقبل للنشر والتوزيع، 1995

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\* Blake, L.S. Edi., Civil engineer's reference book, Butterworths, London, 1986.