

Environmental Eng.

UPSC

Water supply : Predicting demand of water impurities	CE-241
Intake of water design, Water Treatment	CE-441
Sewerage system	CE-241
Sewerage characteristic, BOD, COD, DO	CE-441
Sewerage Treatment	CE-441
Solid Waste Eng	CE-241
Environmental pollution, Air pollution, EIA, Pollution Controls.	CE-241

GATE

Air pollution
Municipal Solid Waste
Water and Wastewater Eng.

Syllabus :-

Water

- * Wastewater characteristic, Biochemical kinetics, self purification of stream.
 - * Basic concept of physical, chemical, physicochemical and biological unit and processes for wastewater treatment.
 - * Conventional Treatment of water, aeration, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtrations and disinfection.
 - * Primary Treatment of Wastewater screening, Grit separation
 - * Secondary Treatment of Wastewater, Principal of aerobic and anaerobic biological treatment.
- Various aerobic biological treatment units :-
- Trickling filter's, Artificial
 - Waste stabilizer pond, Aerated Lagoon's.

Pollution & Contamination :-

Designated best use of Water :- (Central Pollution Control board : 2019)

1. Drinking Water resource ^{use} without Treatment. - PH, DO, BOD.
2. Irrigation. - Osmosis, Boron.
3. Drinking Water source with all conventional treatment.
4. Wildlife. (Non human uses).
5. Control Waste Discharge.

Primary Water Quality Criteria.

- 1) Amount of Dissolved O_2 , $\frac{\text{max}}{\text{Solubility of } O_2} = 14.6 \text{ mg/l}$ 8-9 - In normal water.
- 2) PH \rightarrow 6.5 to 8.5
- 3) Solubility
14.61 - Max
8-9 - medium
less than 4
- 3) B.O.D. (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

Property of water in Irrigation :-

Osmosis

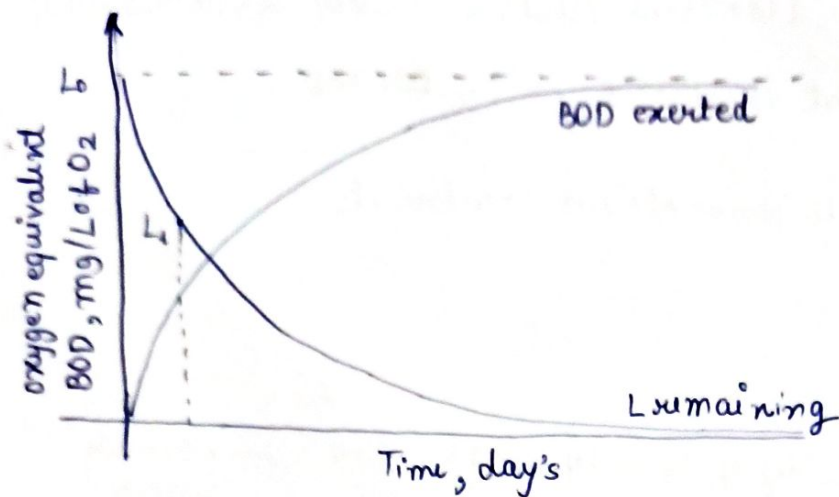
- * Pure Water Goes to Impure Water.
- * It Depends on salt concentration.
- * TDS

Table 5.1 - Contaminantes.

Table 5.2 -

Primary Treatment	(sedimentation of filtration)
secondary Treatment	(Removal of colloidal and dissolved contaminants)
Tertiary Treatment	(Removal of N and P)
Advanced Treatment	(specific requirements)

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)



$$\frac{dL_t}{dt} = -KL_t$$

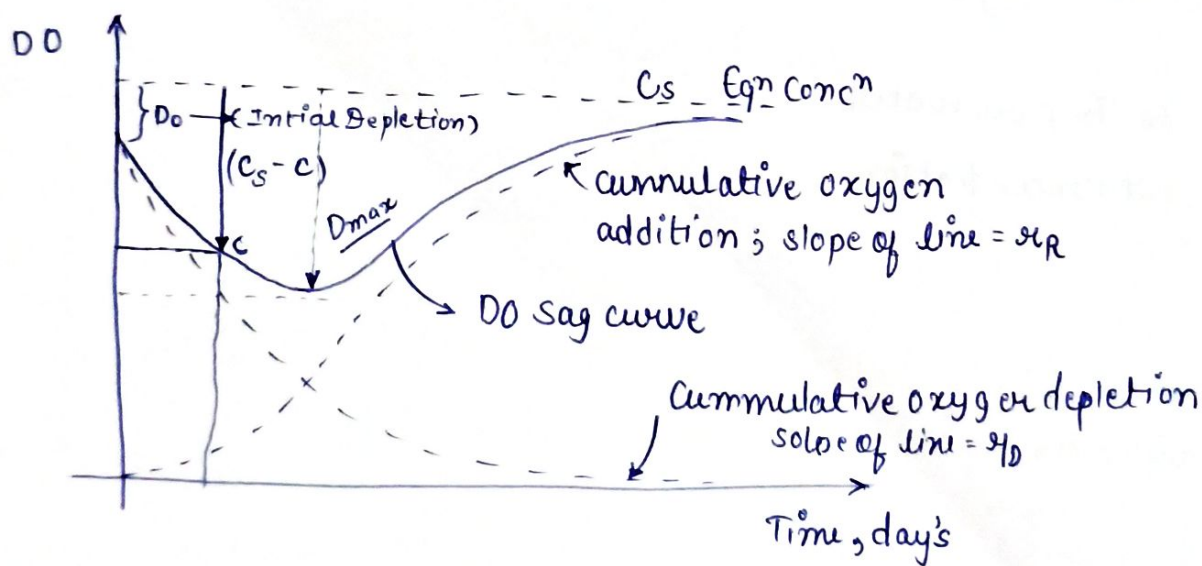
$$\int_{L_0}^{L_t} \frac{dL_t}{L_t} = \int_{t=0}^t -k dt$$

$$L_t = L_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$y_t = \text{BOD exerted} = L_0 - L_t$$

$$y_t = L_0 - L_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$y_t = L_0 (1 - e^{-kt})$$



$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{dc}{dt} \quad (D = C_s - c) \star$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} \quad \because C_s \text{ is generally constant.}$$

$$\star \quad \frac{dD}{dt} = k_1 L_1 - k_2 D$$

$$\star \quad D = \frac{k_1 L_0}{k_2 - k_1} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) + D_0 e^{-k_2 t}$$

Critical Deficit,

$$\star \quad D_c = \frac{k_1}{k_2} L_0 e^{-k_1 t_c}$$

$$\star \quad t_c = \frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \ln \left[\frac{k_2}{k_1} \left(1 - D_0 \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_1 L_0} \right) \right]$$