

## Modeling Exercise 2 - Claire Wang

### Problem 1:

BOD at 0 km:

$$\text{BOD}_p = \text{BOD}_L(1-E) = 240 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times (1-0.45) = 132 \text{ mg/L}$$

Diagram showing flow rates and BOD concentrations:

```

    graph LR
      BODp["BODp  
Qp"] --> QF["Qp + Qs = QF"]
      Qs["Qs  
BODs"] --> QF
      QF --> BODF["BODF"]
  
```

$$Q_F = 7.5 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{d}} + 7.5 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{d}} = 8.25 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{d}}$$

$$\text{BOD}_p Q_p + \text{BOD}_s Q_s = \text{BOD}_F Q_F$$

$$\text{BOD}_F = \frac{(132 \text{ mg/L})(7.5 \times 10^5 \text{ L/d})}{8.25 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{d}}} = 12 \text{ mg/L}$$

BOD at 10 km:

$$u = 5 \text{ km/d} \rightarrow t = 2 \text{ d}$$

$$\text{BOD}_2 = \text{BOD}_0 e^{-kt} = (12 \text{ mg/L}) e^{(0.34 + 0.04 \text{ d}^{-1})(2 \text{ d})} = 5.6 \text{ mg/L}$$

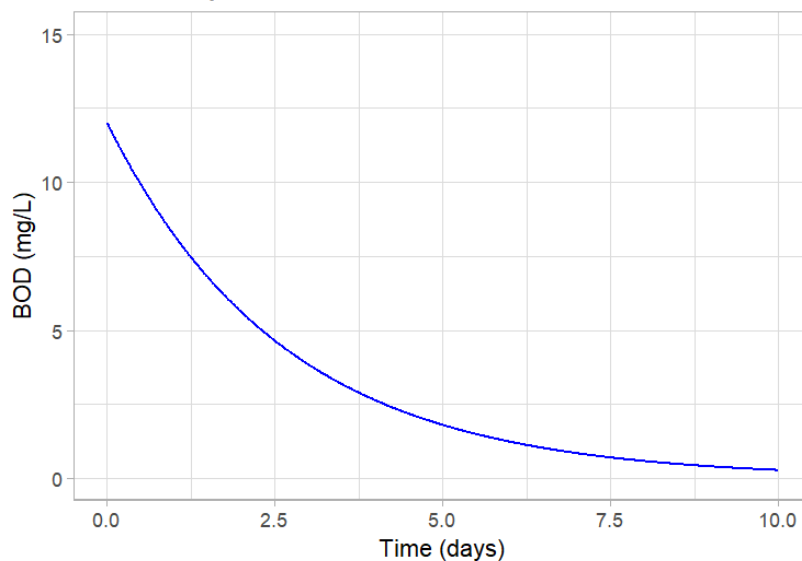
BOD at 20 km:

$$t = 4 \text{ d}$$

$$\text{BOD}_4 = (12 \text{ mg/L}) e^{(0.34 + 0.04 \text{ d}^{-1})(4 \text{ d})} = 2.6 \text{ mg/L}$$

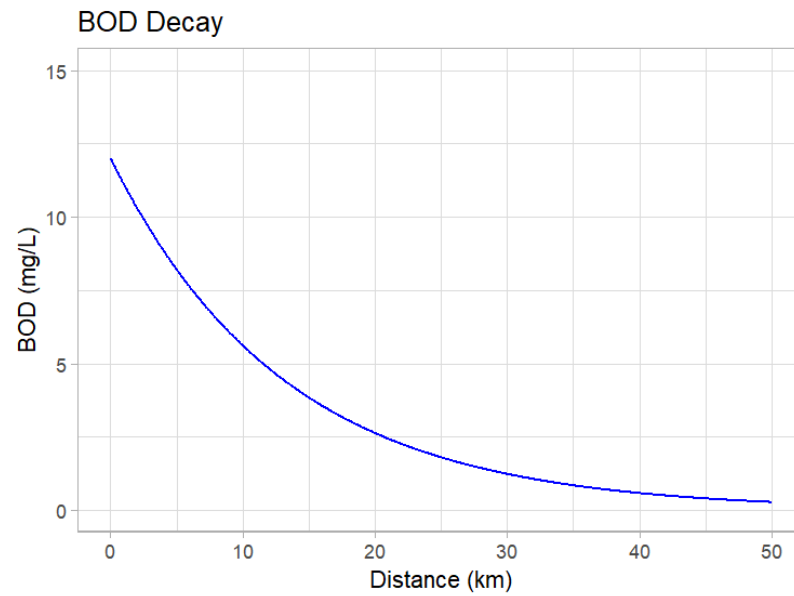
### Problem 2:

BOD Decay



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### Problem 3:



|    | time | BOD        | distance |
|----|------|------------|----------|
| 1  | 0    | 12.0000000 | 0        |
| 2  | 1    | 8.2063468  | 5        |
| 3  | 2    | 5.6119963  | 10       |
| 4  | 3    | 3.8378404  | 15       |
| 5  | 4    | 2.6245510  | 20       |
| 6  | 5    | 1.7948290  | 25       |
| 7  | 6    | 1.2274138  | 30       |
| 8  | 7    | 0.8393808  | 35       |
| 9  | 8    | 0.5740197  | 40       |
| 10 | 9    | 0.3925498  | 45       |
| 11 | 10   | 0.2684495  | 50       |

Yes, the code predicts almost the same values as the ones calculated.