

Self-purification of streams

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-self-purification of streams

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Self purification of river

Derive Streeter-Phelps equation for oxygen sag analysis. The rate of deoxygenation depends upon the amount of organic matter remaining L_t , to be oxidized at any time t , as well as temperature T at which reaction occurs. Due to settled solids anaerobic decomposition may take place.

Self purification of river

SS contribute largely to BOD will be removed by settling and hence downstream water quality will be improved.

THE BACTERIAL SELF

In small current, the solid matter from the wastewater will get deposited at the bed following decomposition and reduction in DO.

THE BACTERIAL SELF

The rate of reoxygenation depends upon: i Depth of water in the stream more for shallow depth. Conversely, gases evolved in the water by chemical and biological processes may be transferred from the water to the atmosphere. This rate is faster at higher temperature and low at lower temperature.

THE BACTERIAL SELF

This process is known as deoxygenation. The transformations leading to stream water self-purification take place spontaneously. Rate of Oxidation: Due to oxidation of organic matter discharged in the river DO depletion occurs.

Self Purification of Natural Water Systems

Also, as the activity of microorganisms is more at the higher temperature, hence, the self-purification will take less time at hot temperature than in winter. ADVERTISEMENTS: In suspension, solids increase turbidity and the reduced light penetration may restrict the photosynthetic activity of plants, inhibit the vision of aquatic animals, interfere with feeding of aquatic animals that obtain food by filtration, and be abrasive to respiratory

structures such as gills of fish. The major physical processes involved in self-purification of water courses are dilution, sedimentation and re-suspension, filtration, gas transfer and heat transfer.

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