

3 ~ 9 DO balance

가) Reaeration

DO deficit :  $D = C_y - C$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = -\frac{dC}{dt}$$

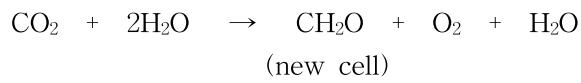
i ) '산소소비속도' ↑ 하면 '산소결핍속도'  $\frac{dD}{dt}$  ↑

ii)  $D \uparrow$  할수록 reaeration 속도 ↑

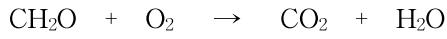
나) Algae photosynthesis

i ) at light

$h\nu$



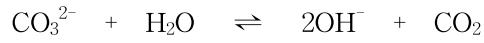
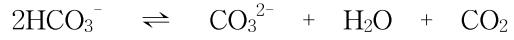
ii) no light (endogenous catabolism)



iii) Algae에 의한 DO 기여도는 time dependent

iv) 낮 pH ↑

밤 pH ↓



### 3 - 10 DO model

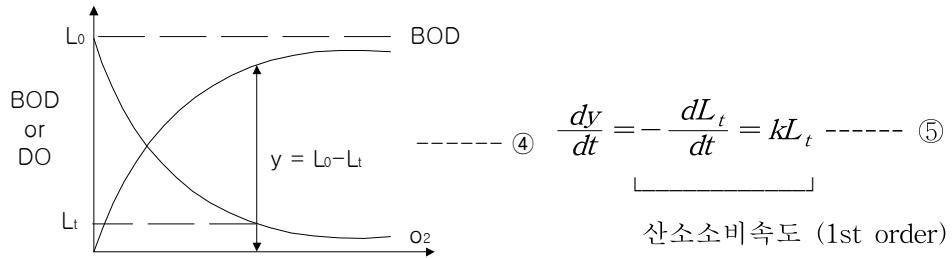
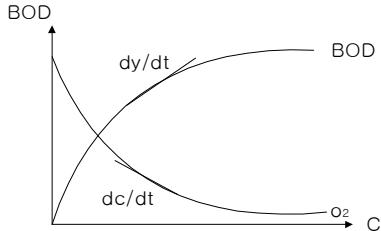
가) O<sub>2</sub> 소비속도

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{dc}{dt} \quad \text{----- ①}$$

from 산소결핍속도 ( $D = C^* - C$ )

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = -\frac{dc}{dt} \quad \text{----- ②}$$

$$\text{from ①②} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} \quad \text{----- ③}$$



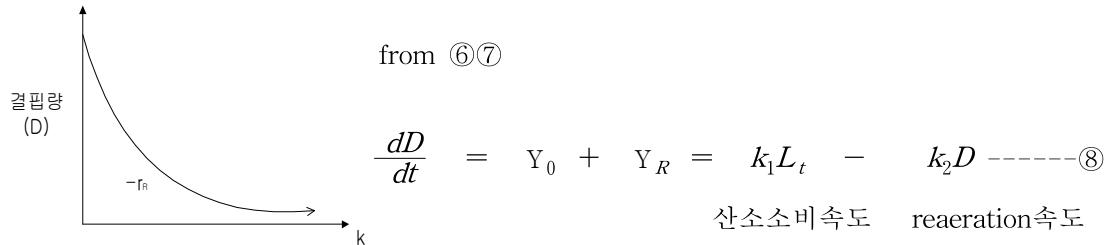
from ③⑤ 결핍속도 = 산소소비속도

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = kL_t \quad \rightarrow \quad Y_0 = k_1 L_t \quad \text{----- ⑥}$$

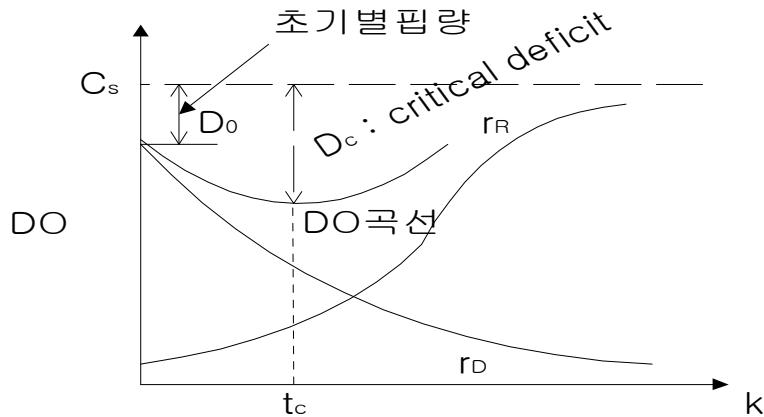
나) O<sub>2</sub> addition rate

$$Y_R = -k_2 D \quad \text{----- ⑦} \quad (\text{1st order})$$

$k_2$  : reaeration rate constant



\* Oxygen Sag curve



$$L_t = L_0 e^{-k_1 t} \quad \text{--- ⑨}$$

$$\text{from ⑧⑨} \quad \frac{dD}{dt} + k_2 D = k_1 L_0 e^{-k_1 t} \quad \text{--- ⑩}$$

first differential eq  $\frac{dy}{dx} + py = a$

i)  $p = 상수$ ,  $a = f(x)$

ii)  $\exp [\int p dx]$ 를 양변에 곱한다.

$$D = \frac{k_1 L_0}{k_2 - k_1} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) + D_0 e^{-k_2 t} \quad \text{--- ⑪}$$

\* 최대 산소 결핍량 ( $D_c$ )

$$\text{at } t = t_c, \quad D = D_c, \quad \frac{dD}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{from ⑩} \quad 0 + k_2 D_c = k_1 L_0 e^{-k_1 t_c}$$

$$D_c = \frac{k_1}{k_2} L_0 e^{-k_1 t_c} \quad (D_c : \text{critical deficit})$$

\*  $D = D_c$  일 때의 time ( $t_c$ )

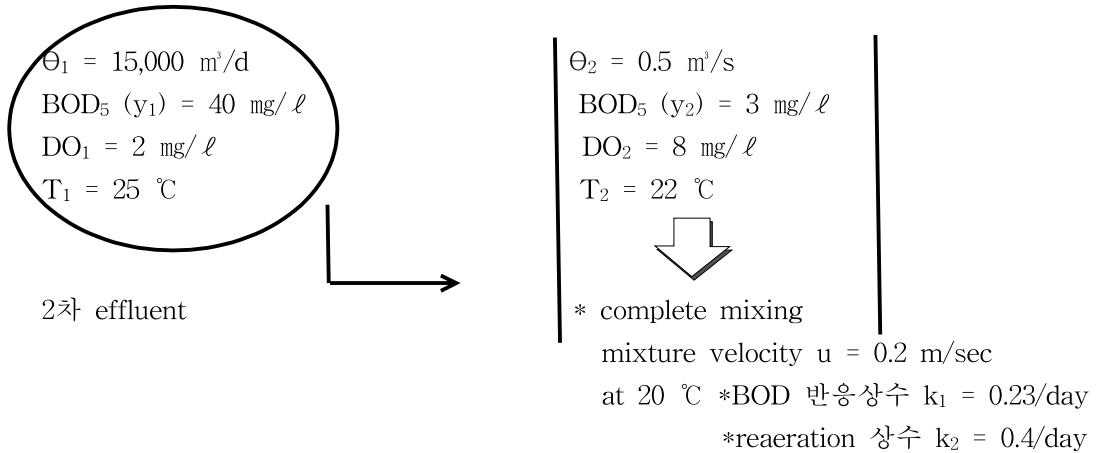
$$\text{from ⑪} \quad \frac{dD}{dt} = 0$$

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

↓

critical time

example 3-3 Applying the BOD sag curve



100km 까지 DO profile을 구하시오

<sol>

i ) at mixing point

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 = 0.67 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{BOD}_5 = \frac{y_1 Q_1 + y_2 Q_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} = 12.4 \text{ mg/ℓ}$$

$$\text{BOD}_u (y_u) = L_0 = \frac{y}{1 - \exp(-k_1 t)} = \frac{12.4}{1 - \exp\{(-0.23)(5)\}} = 18.2 \text{ mg/ℓ}$$

$$\text{DO} = \frac{\text{DO}_1 Q_1 + \text{DO}_2 Q_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} = 6.3 \text{ mg/ℓ}$$

$$T = \frac{T_1 Q_1 + T_2 Q_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} = 22.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

ii ) temperature의 외한  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ 의 보정

from eq (2-23)  $k_T = k_{20} \Theta^{(T-20)}$

⑦  $k_1$ 의 경우  $\Theta = 1.047$

⑧  $k_2$ 의 경우  $\Theta = 1.016$

$$k_1 = 0.23 \times 1.047^{(22.8 - 20)} = 0.26/\text{day}$$

$$k_2 = 0.4 \times 1.016^{(22.8 - 20)} = 0.42/\text{day}$$

iii) 22.8 °C에서 saturated DO (C<sub>s</sub>)

from Appendix C-3

T(°C)	O <sub>2</sub> 의 Henry's constant (104 atm.mol fraction)
20°C	4.01
30°C	4.75
22.8°C	4.217

$$X_{O_2} = \frac{P_{O_2}}{H_{O_2}} = \frac{0.21}{4.217 \times 10^4} = 4.9 \times 10^{-6} \quad \text{----- ①}$$

$$X_{O_2} = \frac{n_{O_2}}{n_{O_2} + n_{Hg}} \quad \text{----- ②}$$

$$\text{from ①② } 1 \ell \text{ 가} \xrightarrow{\text{4.9} \times 10^{-6}} \frac{n_{O_2}}{n_{O_2} + 55.6 \text{ gmol}/\ell}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{O_2} &= 2.77 \times 10^{-4} \text{ gmol}/\ell \left[ \frac{32 \times 10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{gmol}} \right] \\ &= 8.7 \text{ mg}/\ell \end{aligned}$$

iv) initial O<sub>2</sub> deficit D<sub>0</sub>

$$D_0 = 8.7 - 6.5 = 2.2 \text{ mg/l}$$

v)  $t_c = \frac{1}{k_2 - k_1} \ln \left[ \frac{k_2}{k_1} \left( 1 - D_0 \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_1 L_0} \right) \right] = 2.5 \text{ day}$

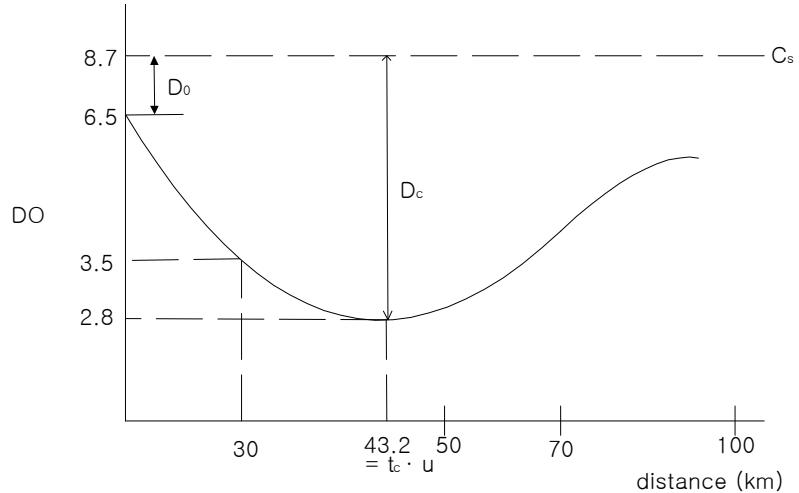
$$D_C = \frac{k_1}{k_2} L_0 e^{-k_1 t_c} = 5.9 \text{ mg/l}$$

$t_c$  일 때의 distance (x) = u · t<sub>c</sub> = 0.2 (m/s)(2.5 day) = 43.2 km

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

distance (x)	$t=(u/x)$ (day)	D (결핍량) (mg/l)	DO ( $C_s - D$ )
0	0	2.2	6.5
20	1.16	5.1	3.4
43.2	2.5	5.9	2.8
70	4.3	5.2	3.5
100	5.8	4.1	4.6

vii) DO profile



\* oxygen sag curve의 해석

i ) critical deficit 의 position & magnitude

$$= f(k_1, k_2, L_0, D_0, u)$$

ii)  $t_c$ 는  $k_1, k_2$ 에 강하게 의존

iii)  $D_c$ 는  $L_0$ 에 강하게 의존

\* Limitations of the oxygen sag curve

→ detailed water - quality survey에 의한 다음 stream condition을 예측 할 수 있다.

1) BOD variables

i ) BOD source 가 하나라고 가정 하였기에 부정확

ii )  $k_1$ 에 포함되지 않은 oxygen demand

· Algae respiration in the absence of sun light

· nitrification

· presence of sludge deposit

→ BOD ↑ 시킨다

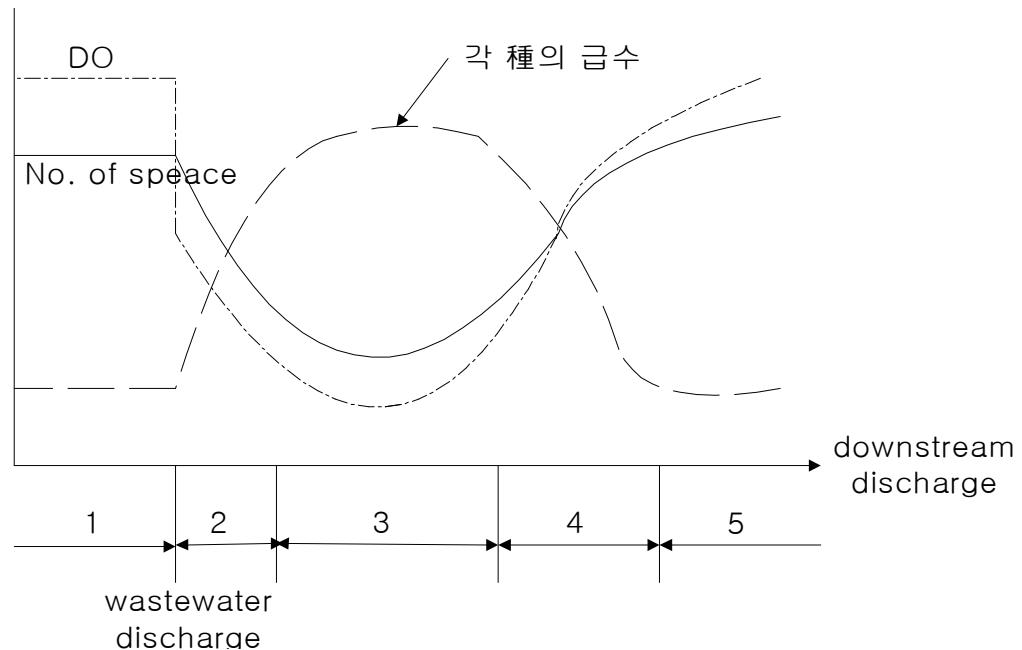
2) reaeration variables

i ) algae photosynthesis

ii ) river channel이 steady-state로 가정

→  $k_2$ 는 flow characteristics에 의해 세분화 되어야 한다

### 3 - 11 Organic discharge & stream ecology



		physical 특성	chemical	biological
2	Degradation	• turbidity ↑	• DO ↓ ( $C_s$ 의 40%까지)	• bacteria, protozoa mold 우세
3	active Degradation	• 탁도 더욱 ↑ • scum 형성 • septic condition	• DO ↓ 후 ↑ ( $C_s$ 의 0~40%) • 혐기성 소화 gas 발생	• 혐기성 미생물 수 peak
4	Recovery	• turbidity ↓	• nitrite, nitrate 생성	• protozoa appear
5	clean water	• 자연조선으로 회복	• DO is close to saturation	