

(2004/5/22 2003/6/11)

(25,100,500)

/ 20

%93

/ 7.5

The Use of Local Lime as A Coagulant or A Coagulant Aid With Ferrous Sulfate For Synthetic Turbidity Removal From Water

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ABSTRACT

The local lime has been used as a coagulant and a coagulant aid with ferrous sulfate in turbidity removal for different level of initial synthetic turbidity (25,100,500) ntu. The study revealed that the lime can effectively be used alone as a coagulant with medium and high initial turbidity levels (100 and 500) ntu, And it revealed a better result when it used as a coagulant aid with ferrous sulfate at low initial turbidity limit 25 ntu with a dose of 20 mg/l with 7.5 mg/l of ferrous sulfate to get a removal of 93% of turbidity.

Regression analysis has been done and a mathematical model determined for the variables included in the study, and it found that the most important variable affect to turbidity removal is the initial turbidity followed by settling time then ferrous sulfate dose then lime dose.

(Land

(Decaying vegetation)

erosion)

()

(Coarse particles)

(Plain sedimentation)

(50 μ m)

(Hammer, 1977),(Tebbutt, 1998).

(Montgomery, 1985) ,(Kawamura, 1995).

.1

.2

.....

.3

.4

pH

(Kim et al., 1965)

(Ketchum and Weber, 1974)

(York and Drewry, 1974)

(COD)

(Carnduff, 1976)

(Quareshi and Mambery, 1985)

(Yasin, 1991)

:

.1

(1)

. (McCook and West, 1978)

: .2

/ (%55) Ca(OH)₂ . (%1)

: .3

(%99.9) FeSO₄. 7H₂O . (%1)

: .4

Hatch Laboratory Turbidimeter 2100A

.() NTU

WTW, pH 322

(Blade)

(Jar test)

(1000)

(2)

(6)

:

,) (Al-Layla and Middlebrooks, 1974) (Ammirthirajah, 1986) : .1

(1994

.¹⁻ (62) \ (100) .

.¹⁻ (15.8) (30) \ (40) .

. (30) .

. (500,100,25) .2

\ (25-2.5) .3

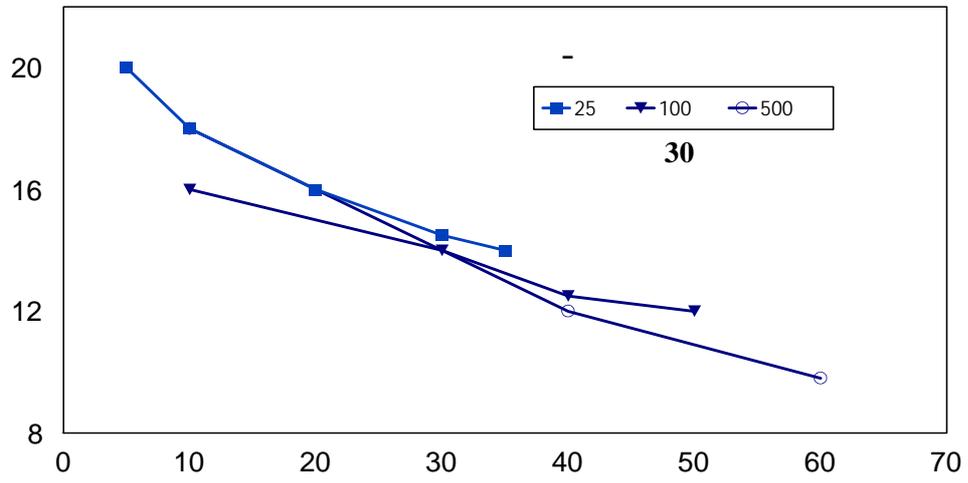
\ (60-5) .4

.5

.6

:
(2)

\ 10
 \ 40 (17.5,16,18)
 (500,100,25) (12,125,14.5)
 Ca^{++}
 (40,40,30) . (Kim et al., 1965)
 (500,100,25)
 (12,12.5,14.5)



:2

:

:

.1

(3)

(2.5,5,10)

\ (5)

25

(2.7,2.1 4.55)

(4.7,3.9,2.8)

.....

\ (10)

(Ca⁺⁺)

(Dentel, 1991).

\ 7.5

: .2

(100)

(3)

\ (10)

(2.2 3.2 3.8)

\ (10 2.5,5)

(2.5 3.4 4.1)

(7.5)

: .3

(500)

(3)

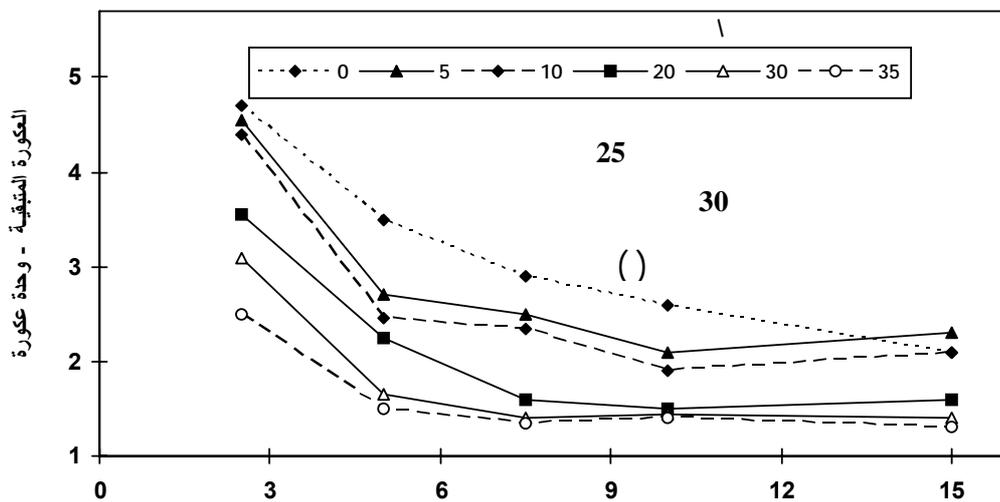
\ (25 15 5)

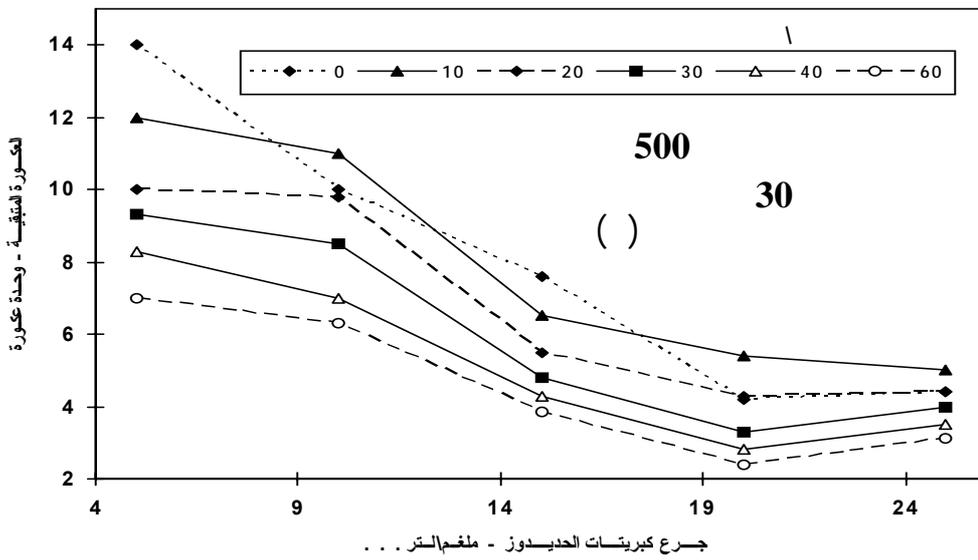
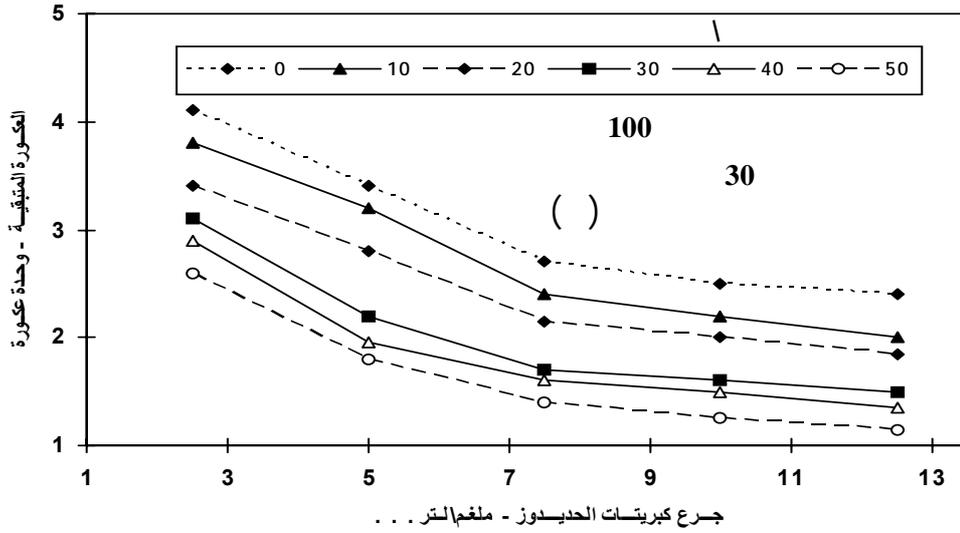
\ (10)

(4.4 7.6 14)

(5 6.5 12)

\ (20)





: 3

() (4)

(500 100 25)

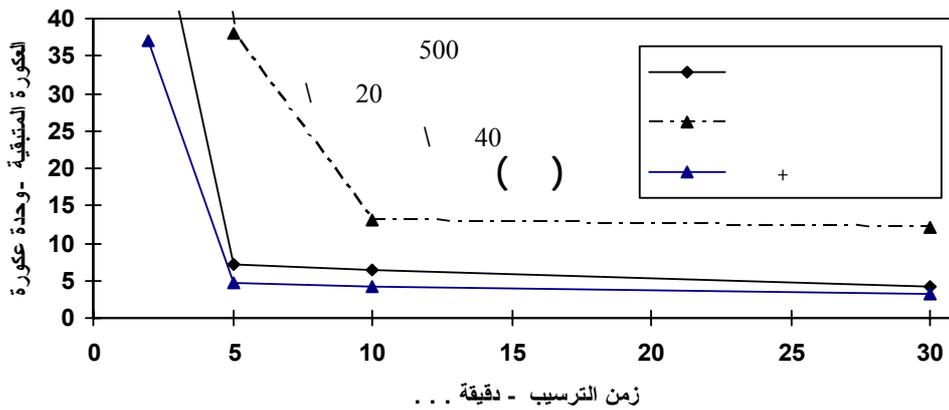
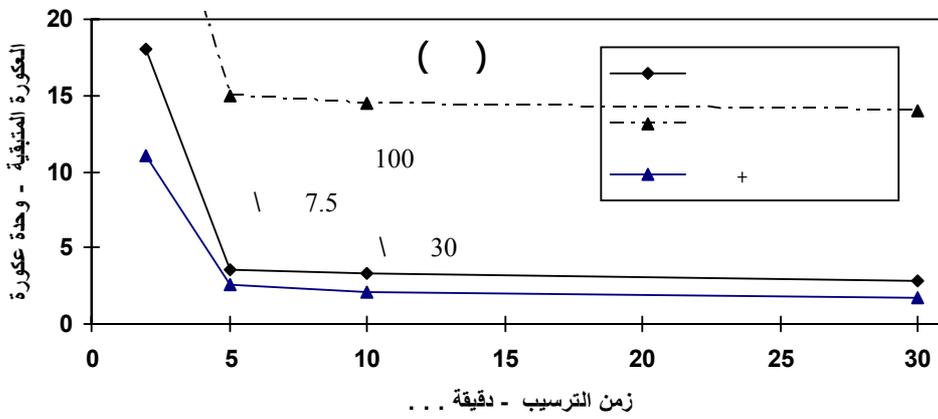
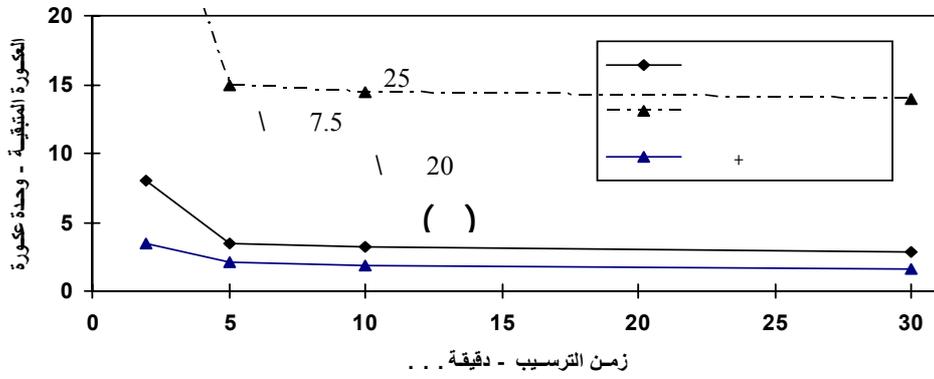
25)

\ (20)
 (3.5, 2.1, 1.75, 1.6)
 (8, 3.5, 3.2, 3)

(100
 \ (7.5)

(2, 5, 10, 30)

(5)



: 4

(Stepwise multiple regression analysis)

(Lim) () (T₂)

St (T₁) (Fe)
 R² (Standard Error) (2)
 (0.75) (0.22)
 (%25) (%75)
 (□) (t) (3)
 (□) (t)

(St) (T₁) (Lime) (Fe)
 :1

3.2	3.6	9.6	9	NTU
7.95	8.08	8.06	8.07	pH
200	200	214	224	CaCO ₃ \
46.5	47.5	52	54.5	\ Ca ⁺⁺
18.8	18.3	18.8	19.8	\ Mg ⁺⁺

:2

R ²			
0.36	15.5	T ₂ = 17.72 - 0.879 Fe - 0.177 Lim - 0.518 St + 0.059 T ₁	1
0.553	1.25	$\sqrt{T_2} = 4.628 \sqrt{Fe} - 0.225 \sqrt{Lim} - 0.516 \sqrt{St} + 0.187 \sqrt{T_1}$	2
0.754	0.22	log T ₂ = 0.754 - 0.426 log Fe - 0.396 log Lim - 0.561 log St + 0.659 log T ₁	3

.....

□ t :3

(3) :		
t	□	**
*23.4	0.78	T ₁
*18.5 -	0.54 -	St
*8.6 -	0.27 -	Fe
*8.5 -	0.25 -	Lim

. %95

*

**

() = T₁

() = T₂

() = St

(\) = Fe

(\) = Lim

:

.1

\ (40) (500,100)

(25)

.2

\ (20) (25)

\ (7.5)

\ (7.5·7.5·20)

.3

(25·100·500)

\ (20·30·40)

(500)

5

(T₂)(T₁)

:

(Lim)

(Fe)

(St)

(T₂)

(0.754

0.22

)

$$\log T_2 = 0.754 \log \text{Fe} + 0.426 \log \text{Lim} + 0.396 \log \text{St} + 0.659 \log T_1$$

.1994

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