

Presentation On



WTP

01 – Basic

Prepared By

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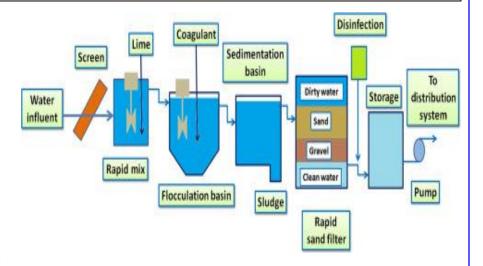
Introduction

Water Treatment is a process of

Removing Contaminants from Water

Process Including:

Physical Process
Chemical Process
Biological Process

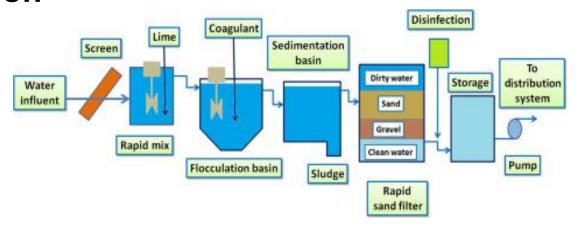




Introduction

Whole Processing Includes:

- 01. Screening
- 02. Aeration
- 03. Coagulation, Flocculation
- 04. Sedimentation
- 05. Filtration
- 06. Disinfection
- 07. Softening





Screening

Screening performed to Remove the Heavy Suspended Solid from Water

As like: Plants, Leaves, Stones, Debris etc.

Screening generally Adopted for treatment of Surface Water

Screening can be done by...

01. Coarse Screen

02. Fine Screen



Removal of any floating objects like leaves, branches, fishes, weeds etc. from water



Screening

Bar Screen Chamber

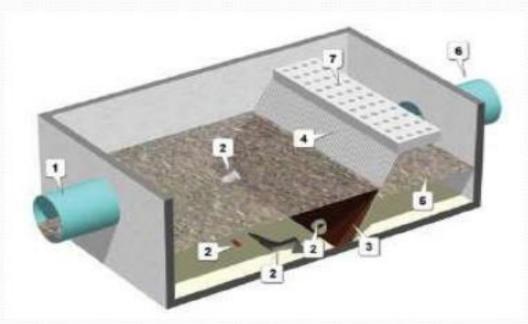


Figure 7: Bar Screen Chamber

- 1. Inlet Pipe
- 2. Debris
- 3. Sediments in Sewage Water
- 4. Grill
- 5. Screened Sewage
- 6. Outlet Pipe
- Platform with Weep Holes



Coarse Screen

Coarse Screen

In the form of Bar

Bar Size 10mm-25mm

Having Spacing of 2200mm (center to center)





Fine Screen

Fine Screen

In the form of Wire Cruss

Wire Cruss 10mm





Aeration

Aeration

Providing Air in the Water

Water must gets Intimate Contact of Air



Aeration Removes:

Undesirable Gases (CO2, H2S) Undesirable Organic Matter

Aeration provides helping to Proliferate Microbial Growth



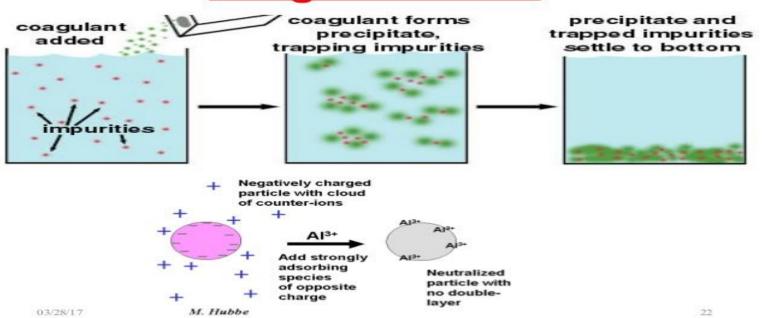
Coagulation

Coagulation

Destabilization of Colloids by Chemicals (Coagulant)

Coagulation is essentially a Chemical Process

Coagulation aim

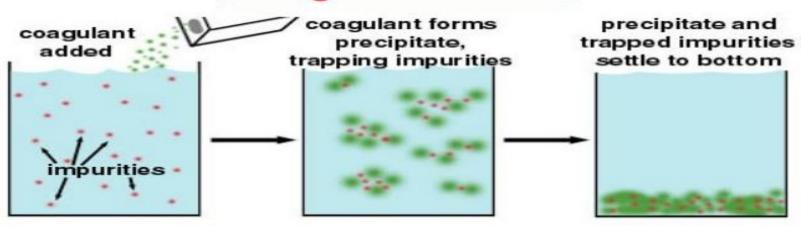


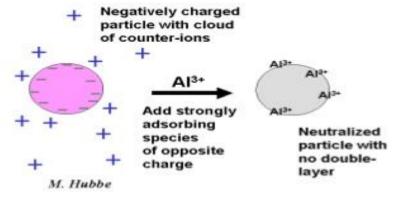


Coagulation Aim

Coagulation Aim

Coagulation aim





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Flocculation

Flocculation is a slow mixing or agitating process in which the de-stablished colloidal particles are brought into intimate contact in order to promote floc formation

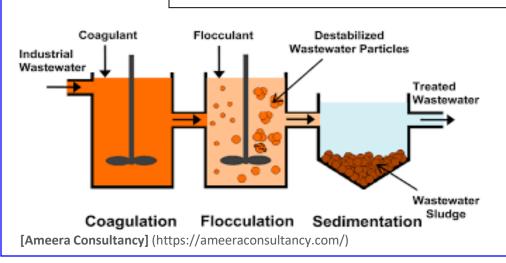
Rate of Flocculation Depends on:

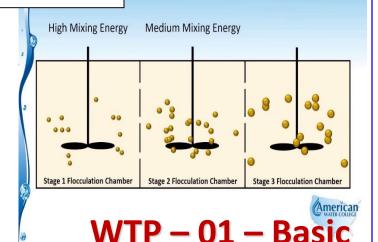
Types of amount of turbidity

Types of coagulant

Dosages of coagulant

Mean velocity gradient in basin







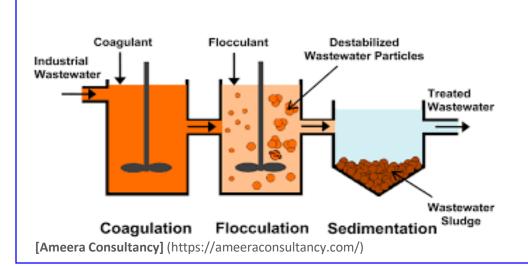
Flocculation

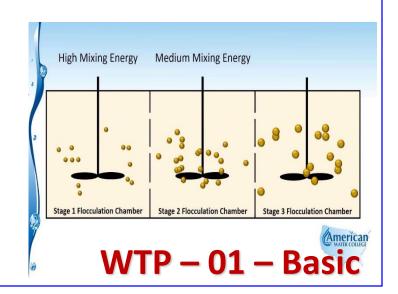
Flocculation is agglomeration of destabilized particles into a large size particles Known as flocs which can be effectively removed by sedimentation or flotation.

Flocculation performs to:

Naturalize Particles which are in Contact

Resulting in **Increasing** the **Particle Size**







Flocculation - Hydraulic

Horizontally Baffled Tank Flocculation

a. Mixing basin with baffle walls
 i. Horizontal or round end type:

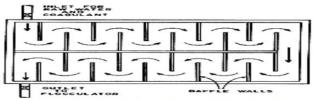
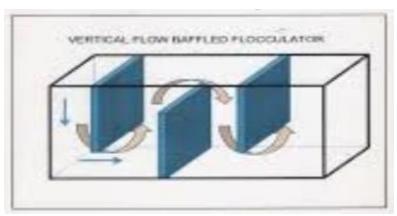


Fig 6.12 Horizontal or round type mixing basin (Source: Modi, 1998)



Vertically Baffled Tank Flocculation



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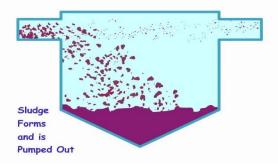
Sedimentation

Sedimentation

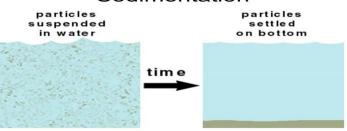
Removing Suspended particle from Water (having higher SG)

Suspended Particles could Not be Removed by Screening

Sedimentation



Sedimentation

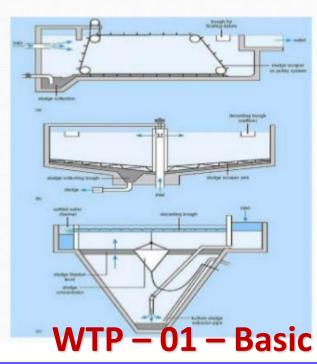


 Rachel Casiday, Greg Noelken, and Regina Frey, Washington University (http://wunmr.wustl.edu/EduDev/LabTutorials/Water/PublicWaterSupply/PublicWaterSupply.htm

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Shape of sedimentation tank

- Rectangular tank with horizontal flow.
- Circular tank with radial or spiral flow.
- Hopper bottom tank with vertical flow.





Filtration

Removing the Fine Suspended Particle from Water

Process of Passing Water through the Granular Beds

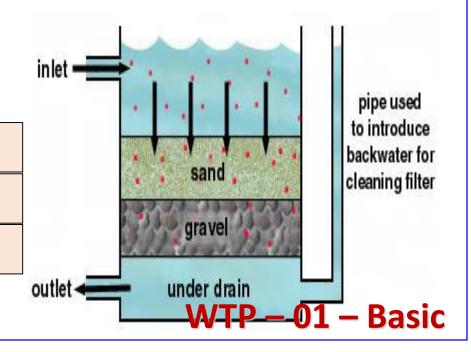
Also Remove organic matter, microbes, minerals etc.

Types of Filtration

Slow Sand Gravity Filter

Rapid Sand Gravity Filter

Rapid Pressure Sand Filter





Slow Sand Gravity Filters

Treatment for Raw Water to Portable Water

Typically **01 – 02 meters Deep**

Periodically cleaning by removing, cleaning, replacing the upper few inches of biologically active sand

Slow sand filter (SSF)

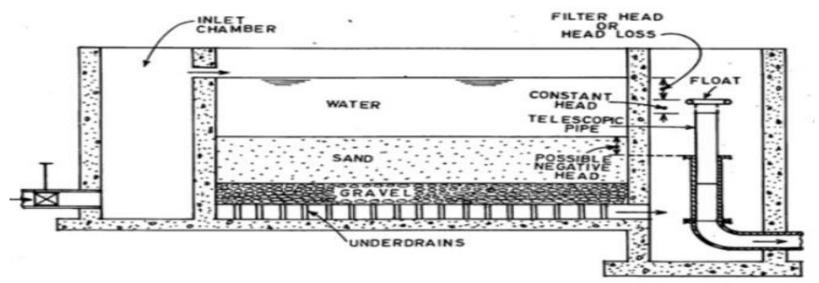


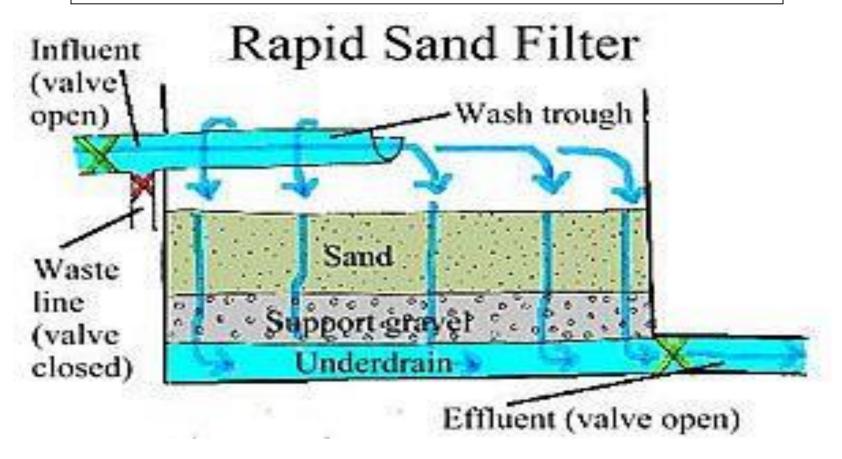
Fig 6.19 Section of slow sand filter (Source: Modi, 1998)

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Rapid Sand Filters

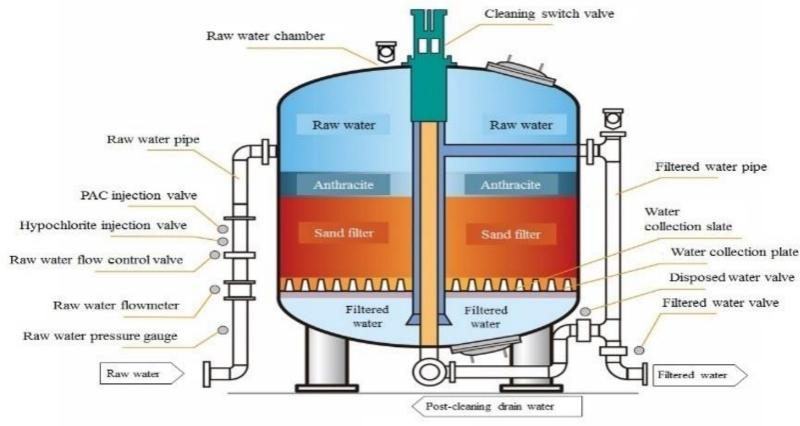
Removal of Large Suspended Particles





Rapid Pressure Sand Filters

Removal of Large Suspended Particles





Types of Treatment Process

SN	Types of Treatment	Treatment Unit	Unit Name	Impurities Removed
01	Physical Treatment	Physical	Screening	Large submerge & floating matter
		Physical	Grit Chamber	Grit
		Physical	Clarifiers	Silt, sand and other heavier matter
02	Chemical Treatment	Chemical	Chemical Reactor	Dissolved Chemicals
03	Biological Treatment	Biological	Trickling Filter	Dissolved Organic Chemicals
		Biological	Activated Carbon	
		Biological	Digester	
		Biological	Rotating Biological Contactors	



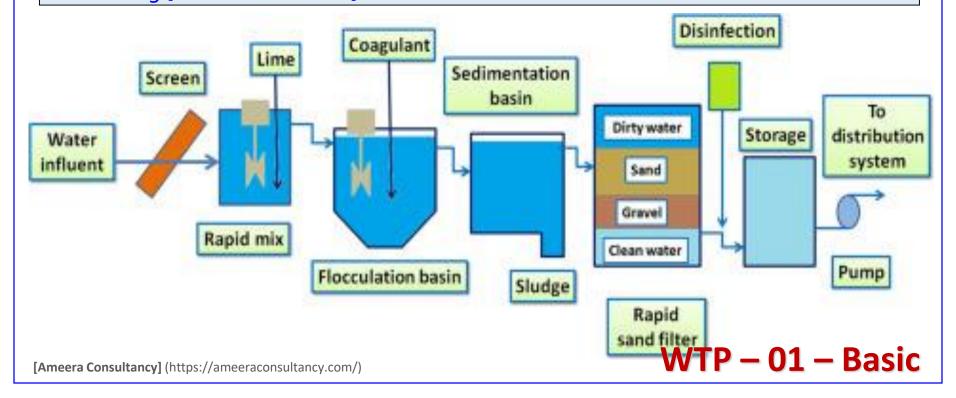
Disinfection

Disinfection

Chlorination, ozone, ultraviolet light, and chloramines = **Primary Methods for Disinfection**.

KMnO4, photocatalytic disinfection, nano-filtration, and chlorine dioxide... Can also be Used

Common Methods: UV, chlorine, unscented bleach and chloramines, distillation, ozonation and boiling [at the time of crisis]

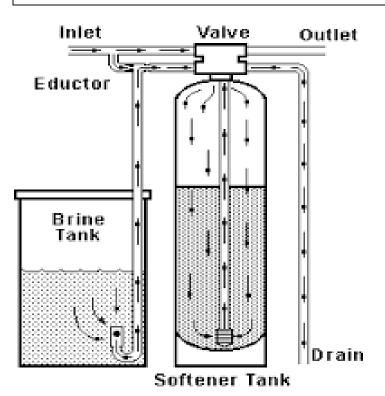


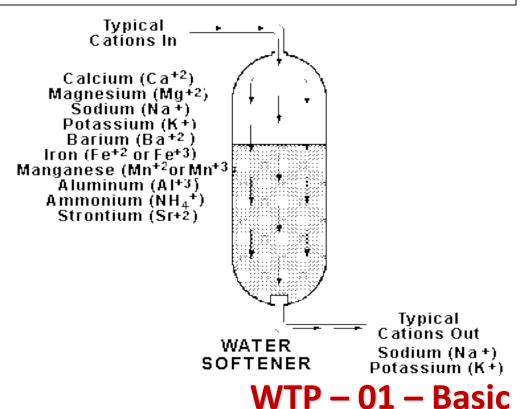


Softener

Softener

The aim of softener is to remove hardness from water. Hardness caused by the presence of high concentrations of dissolved minerals, specially calcium and magnesium which are treated through Ion-Exchange. Basically, an ion-exchange resin is placed on the softener tank. Ion-Exchange resin removes calcium, magnesium and other minerals from water.





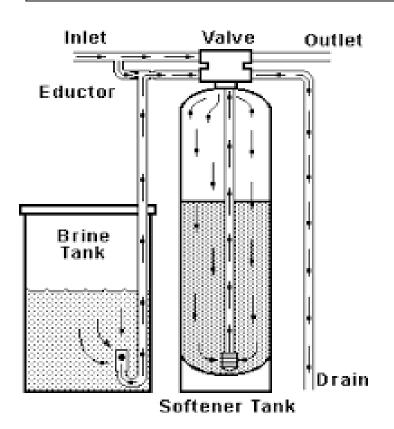
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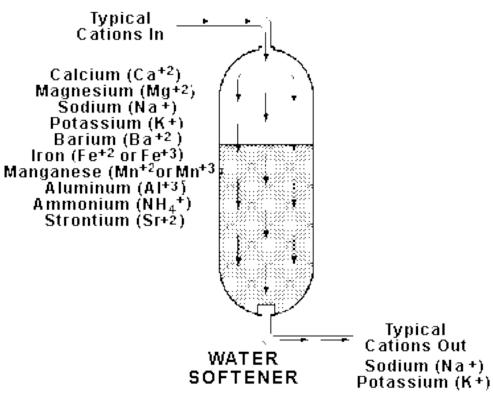


Softener Regeneration

Softener Regeneration

Water **Softener Regeneration** is the process through which the water softener **Flushes out the minerals it catches from the hard water**. So, it can continue to soften new water as it comes through.



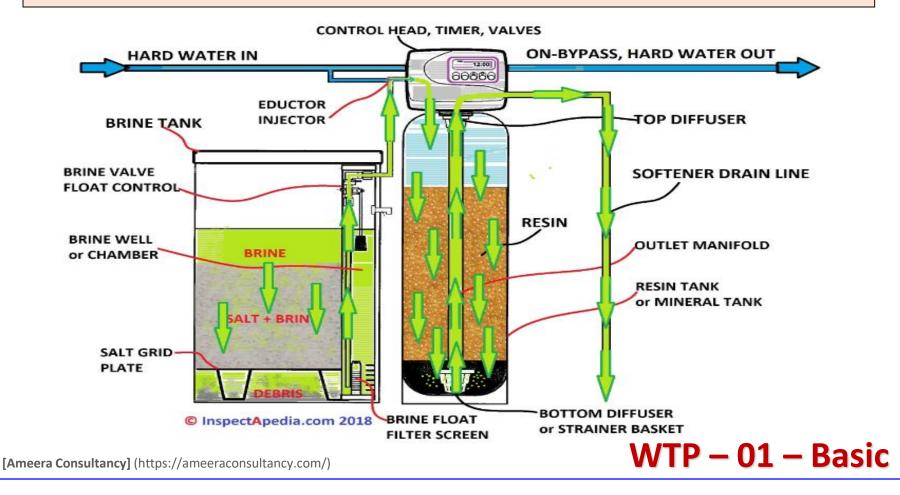




Softener Regeneration

Softener Regeneration

When Hard Water passes through water softener, calcium and magnesium-ion are **Replaced with Sodium Ions**.

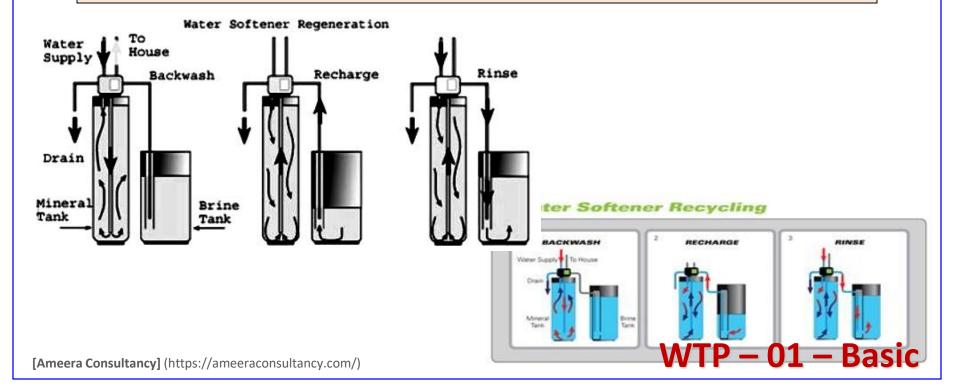




Softener Regeneration Process

Softener Regeneration Process

- A **Brine Water** [strong salt water] is prepared.
- **Brine Solution** use to **Flow through the Resin Tank**. The resin beads get rinsed & exchanging of sodium ions with hardness particle is accomplished. [This is done in a backwash process.]
- Brine solution and hard water minerals then **Finally Flushed from the Tank**.





Any Question...!?





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