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ภาควิชานวัตกรรม

ตัวอย่างการคำนวณ

ตัวอย่างที่ 1 การคำนวณหาค่า Correlation coefficient (R), Standard error of coefficient (σ_b) และรูปสมการเส้นตรง ซึ่งได้มาจากการคำนวณระหว่างค่า COD และ BOD ของน้ำทึบออกจาก Filter ที่ใช้ตัวกลางขนาด 1" - 2" Gravel

1. Ordinary Least Square Method

COD X	BOD Y	X^2	Y^2	XY
49	12	2401	144	588
45	11	2025	121	495
51	12	2601	144	612
47	13	2209	169	611
52	14	2704	196	728
55	14	3025	196	770
61	17	3721	289	1037
62	16	3844	256	992
66	19	4356	361	1254
54	16	2916	256	864
63	18	3969	324	1134
56	17	3136	289	952
$\Sigma X = 661$	$\Sigma Y = 179$	$\Sigma X^2 = 36907$	$\Sigma Y^2 = 2745$	$\Sigma XY = 10037$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Slope, } b &= \frac{\sum XY - (\sum X \sum Y/N)}{\sum X^2 - [(\sum X)^2/N]} \\
 &= \frac{10037 - [(661)(179)/12]}{36907 - [(661)^2/12]} \\
 &= \frac{177.084}{496.917} \\
 &= 0.356
 \end{aligned}$$

Intercept,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\sum Y - b \sum X}{N} \\
 &= \frac{179 - (0.356)(661)}{12} \\
 &= -4.713 \\
 \therefore Y &= 0.356 x - 4.713
 \end{aligned}$$

Correlation Coefficient, R

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2] [N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{12(10037) - (661)(179)}{\sqrt{[12(36907) - (661)^2] [12(2745) - (179)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{2125}{2315.33} \\
 &= 0.92
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Analysis of Variance Method

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$\sum y^2 = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n}$$

$$\sum xy = \sum XY - \frac{\sum X \sum Y}{n}$$

$$\sum x^2 = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{\sum y^2 - b \sum xy}{n - 1 - k}, \quad k = 1$$

$$= \frac{\sum y^2 - b \sum xy}{n - 2}$$

$$\sigma_b^2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sum x^2}}$$

เมื่อ σ_n^2 = Residual variance

$b \sum xy / d.f.$ = Regression variance

$\sum y^2 / d.f.$ = Total variance

σ_b = Standard error of coefficient

d.f. = Degree of freedom

$$\therefore b = 0.356, \quad a = -4.713$$

$$\sum y^2 = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{n}$$

$$= 2745 - \frac{179^2}{12} = 75$$

$$\sum x^2 = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}$$

$$= 36907 - \frac{661^2}{12} = 497$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum xy &= \sum XY - \frac{\sum X \sum Y}{n} \\ &= 10037 - \frac{661 \times 179}{12} = 177.08\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_n^2 &= \frac{\sum y^2 - b \sum xy}{n-2} \\ &= \frac{75 - 0.356 \times 177.08}{12-2} = 1.196\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_b' &= \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sum x^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1.196}{497}} = 0.049\end{aligned}$$

ตัวอย่างที่ 2 การคำนวณหาค่า Reaction Rate Constant "K" ของนำทิ้ง
จากโรงกำจัดน้ำโสโครก หัวข่าว ของการเคมีแห่งชาติ
จากหนังสือ Water and Waste Water Technology ของ MARK J. HAMMER
ได้ใช้สูตรในการหาค่าของ "K" ดังนี้

$$K = 2.61 \frac{B}{A}$$

เม็ด

K = Reaction Rate Constant, per day

A = Intercept of the line on the ordinate
axis

B = Slope of the line

ตารางที่ 35 แสดงค่า Values of BOD_5 for Consecutive 7 Days

Time Days	BOD_5 mg.l^{-1}	$\left[\frac{\text{Time}}{BOD_5} \right]^{1/3}$
1	42	0.287
2	76	0.297
3	100	0.310
4	115	0.326
5	127	0.340
6	134	0.355
7	142	0.366

จากรูปที่ 21 แสดงค่าความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง Time กับ $\left[\frac{\text{Time}}{BOD_5} \right]^{1/3}$
เพื่อหาค่า A และ B

$$\begin{aligned} \text{หาก } A &= 0.268 \\ B &= \frac{0.0145}{1.00} = 0.0145 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore K &= 2.61 \times \frac{0.0145}{0.268} \\ &= 0.141 \text{ day}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

குப்பி - 21 — இதனங்களை மறிந் Reaction Rate Constant "K"

$\left[\frac{\text{Time}}{\text{BOD}_5} \right]^{1/3}$

0.38

$$K = 2.61 \times \frac{0.0145 / 1.0}{0.268}$$

$$= 0.141 \text{ day}^{-1}$$

0.36

0.34

0.32

0.30

0.28

0.26

0.0145

1.0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Time - Days

Φ

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○

○

○

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Time - Days

ตัวอย่างที่ ๓ Derivation of an empirical mathematical model ซึ่งมี
แบบมาจากการ first order reaction เกี่ยวกับ performance ของ
Trickling filter สามารถเขียนเป็นสูตรของ ECKENFELDER
ดังนี้

$$\text{เมื่อ } \frac{L_e}{L_i} = \text{Percent BOD}_5 \text{ removal}$$

L_e = Effluent concentration, mg.l⁻¹

L_i = Influent concentration, mg.l⁻¹

e = Napherian base "e"

K_s = Removal rate constant

A_v = Specific surface area, $\text{m}^2 \text{m}^{-3}$

D = Filter depth, m.

Q_s = Hydraulic surface loading, $\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-2} \text{day}^{-1}$

n = Constant relative to specific surface and configuration of packing

เราคำนวณหาค่าของ K_s และ n ตามวิธีการของ ECKENFELDER โดยใช้รูปที่ 11, 22, 23, 24 และตารางที่ 19, 36

สำหรับ Medium 1" - 2" Gravel filter โดยใช้รูปที่ 11, 22, 23 และตารางที่ 36 จากรูปที่ 22 ໄດ້

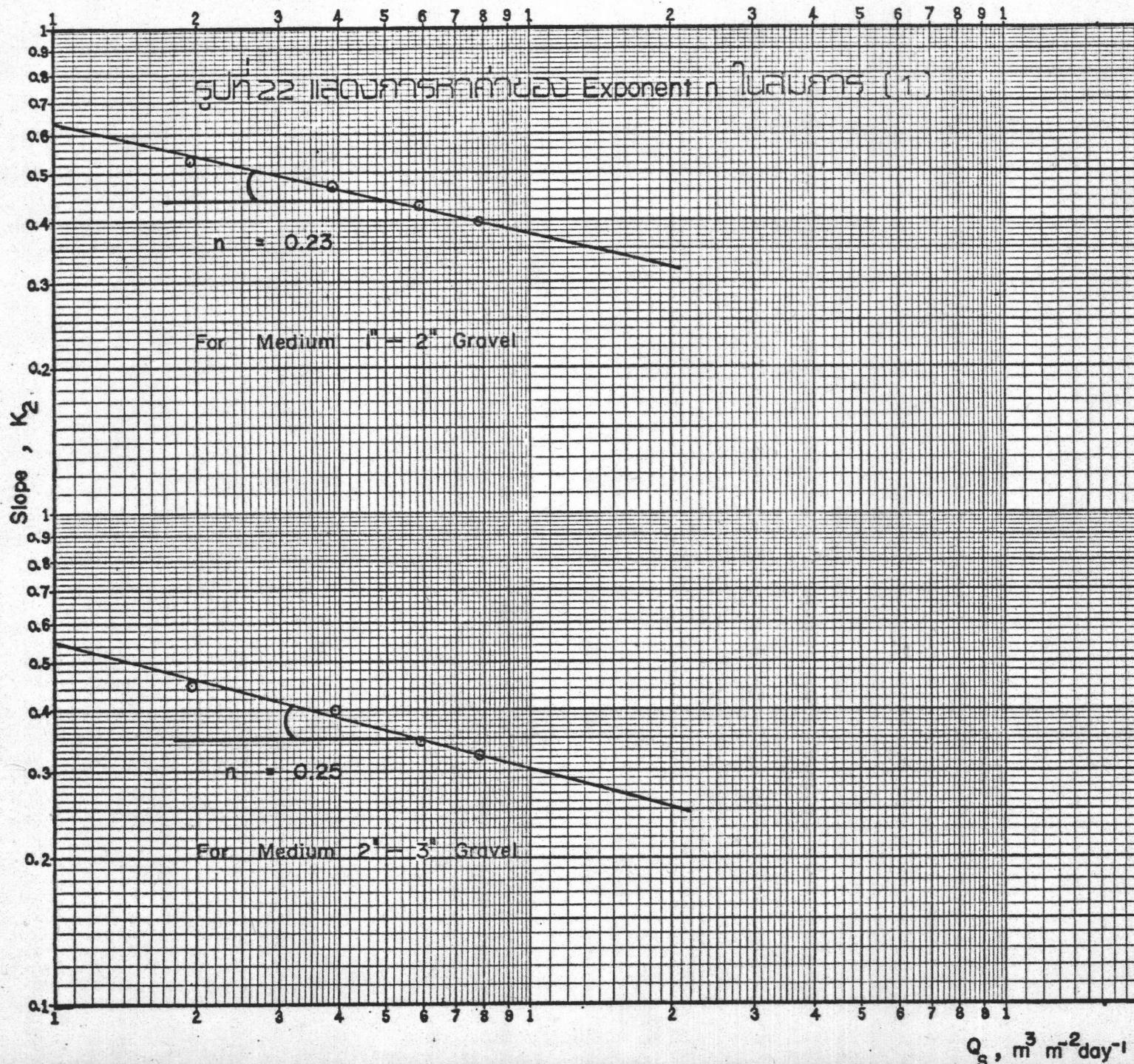
$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{\log 0.52 - \log 0.44}{\log 5 - \log 2.4} \\
 &= \frac{-0.2839 - (-0.3565)}{0.6989 - 0.3802} \\
 &= 0.23
 \end{aligned}$$

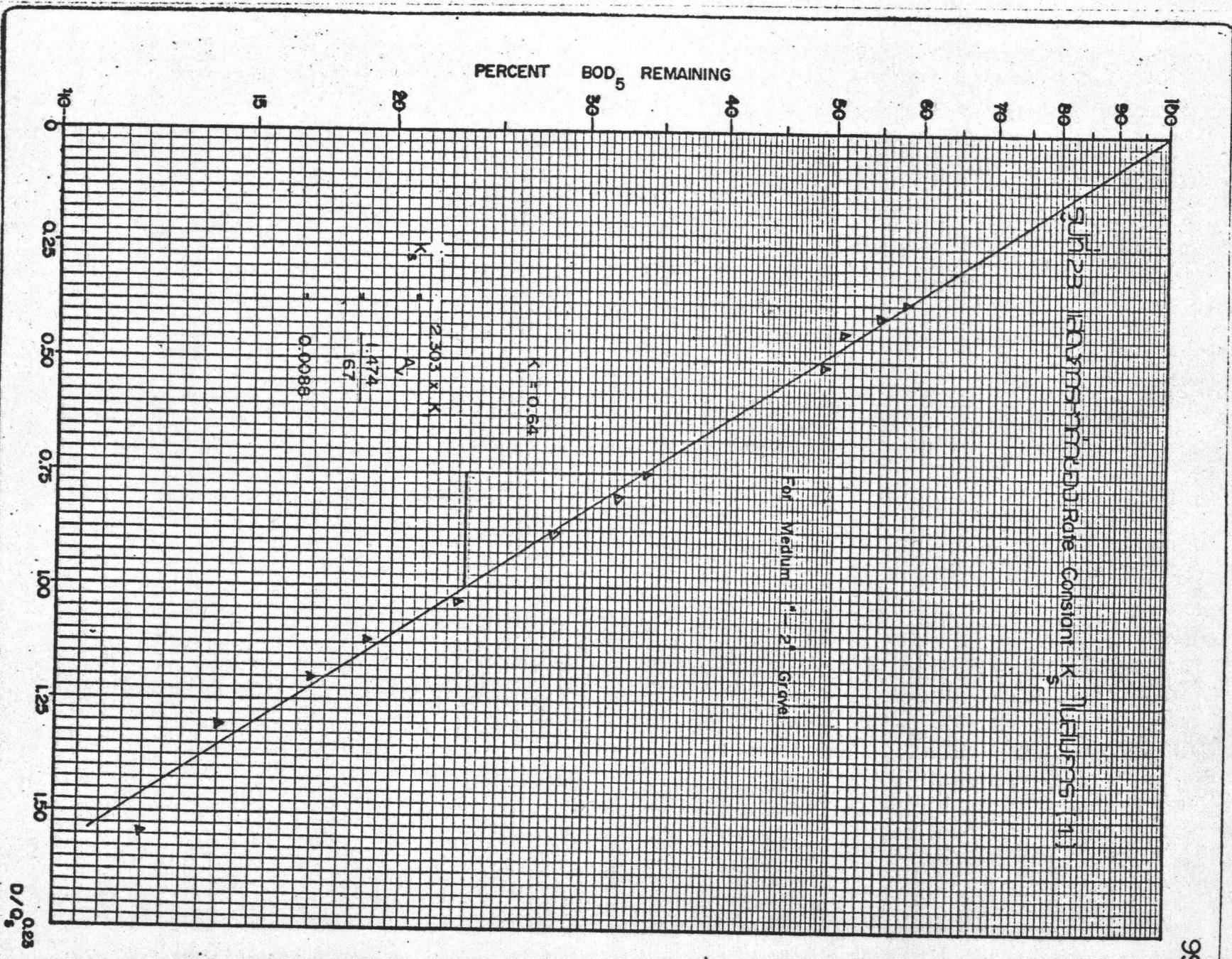
ตารางที่ 36 แมสคงทารางการคำนวณหาค่าของ "K_S"

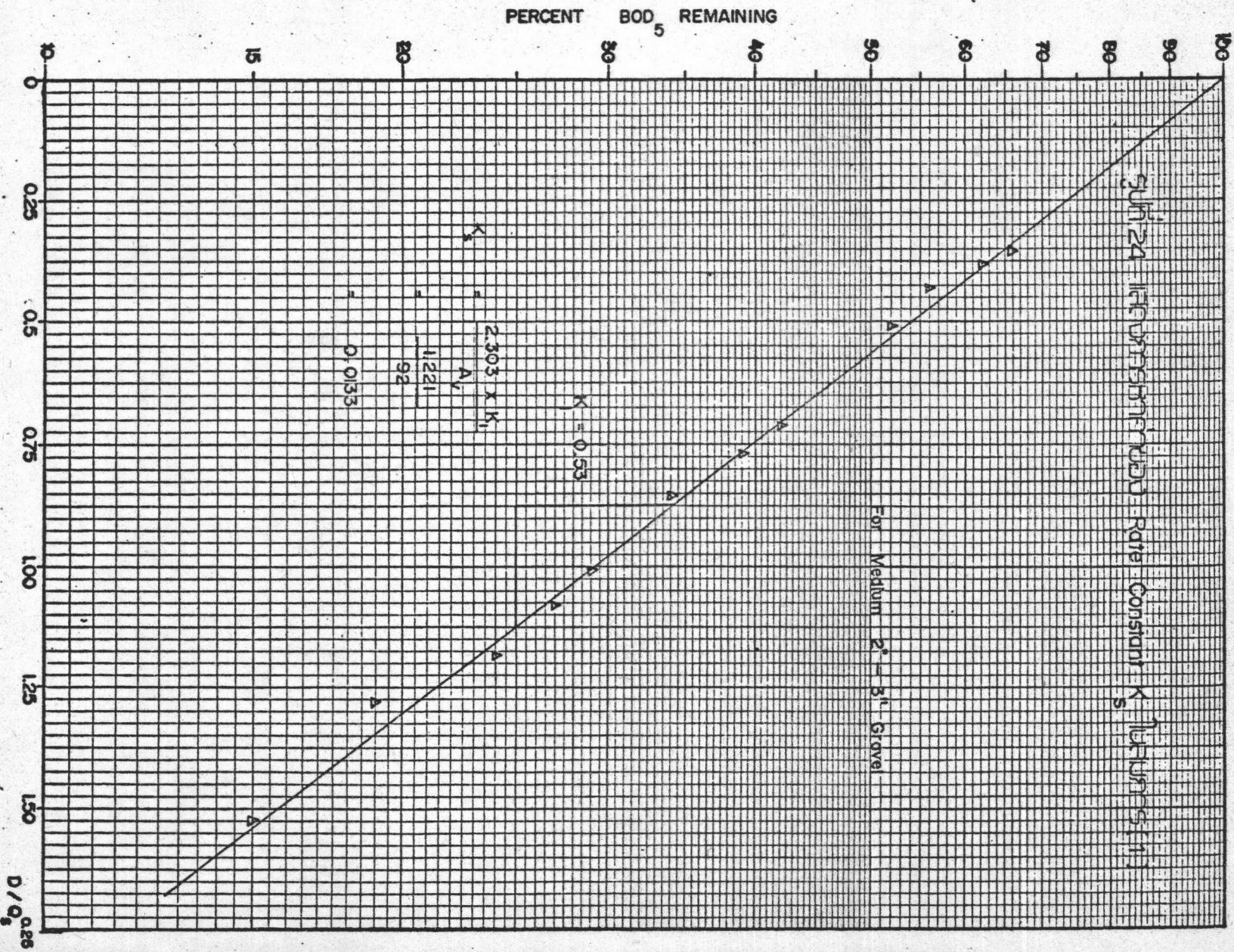
Depth m.	Q_S $m^3 \cdot m^{-2} day^{-1}$	$Q_S^{0.23}$	$Q_S^{0.25}$	$D/Q_S^{0.23}$	$D/Q_S^{0.25}$	% BOD ₅ Remaining	
						Medium 1"-2" Gravel	Medium 2"-3" Gravel
0.6				0.515	0.508	49	52
1.2	1.944	1.165	1.181	1.030	1.016	23	29
1.8				1.545	1.524	12	15
0.6				0.439	0.427	51	56
1.2	3.888	1.366	1.404	0.878	0.855	28	34
1.8				1.318	1.282	14	19
0.6				0.400	0.386	55	62
1.2	5.832	1.500	1.554	0.800	0.772	32	39
1.8				1.200	1.158	17	24
0.6				0.374	0.359	58	66
1.2	7.776	1.603	1.670	0.748	0.718	34	42
1.8				1.123	1.078	19	27



SEMI-LOGARITHMIC
2 CYCLES X 70 DIVISIONS







จากข้อที่ 23 ได้

$$K_1 = \frac{\log 23.5 - \log 16.25}{0.25}$$

$$= \frac{1.3711 - 1.21108}{0.25}$$

$$= 0.64$$

$$K_s = \frac{2.303 K_1}{A_v}$$

$$= \frac{2.303 \times 0.64}{167}$$

$$= 0.0088$$

สีหิน Medium 2" - 3" Gravel filter โดยใช้ข้อที่ 11, 22, 24
และตารางที่ 36

จากข้อที่ 22 ได้

$$n = \frac{\log 0.55 - \log 0.46}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{-0.2596 - (-0.3372)}{0.3010}$$

$$= 0.25$$

จากข้อที่ 24 ได้

$$K_1 = \frac{\log 34 - \log 25}{0.25}$$

$$= \frac{1.5315 - 1.3979}{0.25}$$

$$= 0.53$$

$$K_s = \frac{2.303 K_1}{A_v}$$

$$= \frac{2.303 \times 0.53}{92}$$

$$= 0.0133$$

สำหรับ Medium 1" - 2" Gravel filter มีสูตรดังนี้

$$\frac{L_e}{L_i} = e^{-0.0088 A_v D / Q_s^{0.23}}$$

และสำหรับ Medium 2" - 3" Gravel filter มีสูตรดังนี้

$$\frac{L_e}{L_i} = e^{-0.0133 A_v D / Q_s^{0.25}}$$

ประวัติผู้เขียน

ទី១

นายวิพุฒ เจ้านันทน์

การศึกษา

สำเร็จได้รับปริญญาวิทยากรรัมศากสตรบัณฑิต สาขาวิศวกรรมเครื่องกล
จากมหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ เมื่อปีการศึกษา 2515

สถานที่ทำงาน

การประเมินครุภัณฑ์

