

**HYDRAULIC MODELLING OF
BAFFLE CONFIGURATION ON THE REMOVAL
EFFICIENCY OF A RECTANGULAR
OIL/WATER SEPARATION TANK**

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OIL/WATER SEPARATION TANK**

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements.....	ii
Table of Contents.....	iii
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures.....	viii
List of Abbreviations	xiv
List of Symbols.....	xvi
Abstrak.....	xx
Abstract.....	xxii
 CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Problem statement	1
1.3 Motivation	3
1.3.1 Need for Design Development.....	4
1.3.2 Need for Physical Models.....	5
1.3.3 Need for Computational Model	5
1.4 Objective of the Study	6
1.5 Research Scope.....	6
1.6 Research Organization.....	8
 CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Gravity Separators Process.....	14
2.3 Gravity Separator Theory	15
2.4 Flow Pattern and Hydraulic Characteristic in Separation Tanks.....	23
2.4.1 Density Current.....	26

2.4.2	Short Circuiting and Circulation Zone.....	28
2.5	Hydraulic Retention Time (HRT).....	30
2.6	Inlet Flow.....	31
2.7	Velocity Profile	35
2.8	Design and Baffle Configuration.....	36
2.9	Measurement of FOG in Wastewater	40
2.10	Miscellaneous Studies	42
2.11	Summary.....	42

CHAPTER 3 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Dimensional Analysis.....	44
3.1.1	Buckingham II Theorem.....	45
3.2	Overview	48
3.3	Laboratory Experiments	50
3.4	Experimental Setup	53
3.4.1	Velocity Measurement Inside the Separator Tank.....	55
3.4.2	Best End Baffle Location (using clear water).....	63
3.4.3	Best Inlet Baffle Location (Using Clear water)	64
3.4.4	Best Inlet Baffle Height (Using Clear water).....	65
3.4.5	Best Angle of the Baffle (Using Clear water).....	66
3.4.6	Inlet Baffle Experimental Setup for Assessment Removal Efficiency Inside Separation Tank (Using Palm Oil with Water).....	67
3.5	Numerical Modelling Overview.....	80
3.5.1	Fluid Flow Governing Equation of Flow-3D [®]	84
3.5.2	Boundary Condition	93
3.5.3	System of Mesh.....	97
3.5.4	Drift Flux Model for Two-Component Flows.....	98

CHAPTER 4 - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Introduction	101
4.2	Experimental Assessment.....	102
4.2.1	Best Position of End Baffle.....	102
4.2.2	Best Position of Inlet Baffle.....	107
4.2.3	Best Height of Inlet Baffle.....	117

4.2.4	Best Angle of Inlet Baffle	121
4.3	Evaluation of Experimental Results	125
4.4	Computational Model of Oil/Water Separation Tank	127
4.4.1	One and Two Phase Flow Validation	131
4.4.2	Numerical Model and Experimental Comparison	132
4.4.3	Best End Baffle Location	135
4.4.4	Best Position of Inlet Baffle	139
4.4.5	Best Inlet Baffle Height	149
4.4.6	Best Angle of Inlet Baffle	153
4.4.7	Effect of Inlet Baffle on the Removal Efficiency of Separation Tank	161
4.5	Empirical Models for Design of Separator Tank	162
4.5.1	Scaling Effects on Flow Distribution of Oil/Water Separation Tank	165

CHAPTER 5 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1	Introduction	171
5.2	End Baffle Position.....	172
5.3	Inlet Baffle Position.....	173
5.4	Inlet Baffle Height	173
5.5	Inlet Baffle Angle	174
5.6	Efficiency and Geometric Design of Separation Tank.....	175
5.7	Recommendations for Future Research.....	176

REFERENCES	177
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APPENDICES

Appendix A Buckingham Π theorem and steps

Appendix B Experimental Results

Appendix C Numerical Simulation

LIST OF PUBLICATION

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 2.1	Oil and grease concentrations in wastewater of selected industries	12
Table 2.2	Hydraulic characteristics of oil/water separator tanks (Matko et al., 1996)	23
Table 2.3	Results from standard method 5520B test with various oil types (Aziz, 2010)	41
Table 3.1	Types of laboratory experimental test	52
Table 3.2	Experimental studies of the effects of boundary proximity and velocity shear on Acoustic Doppler Velocimetry data in open channels (from Chanson, 2008)	62
Table 3.3	List of experiments for different inlet baffle locations in separation tank (using palm oil/water)	68
Table 4.1	Laboratory experimental tests for determination of best end baffle location	102
Table 4.2	Laboratory experimental tests for inlet baffle location	107
Table 4.3	Laboratory experimental tests for inlet baffle location mixed oil/water	112
Table 4.4	Inlet and outlet experimental results of oil concentration and removal efficiency	114
Table 4.5	Laboratory experimental tests for height of inlet baffle (clear water)	117
Table 4.6	Laboratory experimental tests for angle of inlet baffle	121
Table 4.7	Volume of circulation zone in different end baffle location d_e/L : (a) 0.46, (b) 0.61, (c) 0.76, and (d) 0.93	138
Table 4.8	Circulation volume percentage for different location of the inlet baffle	141
Table 4.9	Simulated kinetic energy in different inlet baffle positions in x/L sections	146
Table 4.10	Hydraulic parameters and geometric design of oil/water separation tank	163

Table 4.11	Mesh number for three cases of geometric of separation tank	166
Table 4.12	Volume of circulation zone for different flow rate with inlet baffle location $d_i/L=0.12$ and different geometric design	166

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 2.1	Sewer problems that arise due to wastewater quantity and quality	12
Figure 2.2	Force action on oil and grease droplet (Clark, 2009; Crittenden et al., 2012)	15
Figure 2.3	Drag coefficient for varying magnitude of Reynolds numbers (Crittenden et al., 2012)	18
Figure 2.4	Schematic for continuous quiescent floatation (Aziz, 2010)	20
Figure 2.5	Standard API gravity separation tank (Mohr and Jenks, 1998)	25
Figure 2.6	Sketch of flow pattern in rectangular separation tanks: (a) bottom density current, (b) surface density current (Taebi-Harandy and Schroeder, 2000)	27
Figure 2.7	General flow pattern trends as a function of flow rate and distributor (Rodríguez López et al., 2008)	34
Figure 2.8	Relationship between oil concentration and removal efficiency	38
Figure 3.1	Parameters in oil/water separation tank: (a) Cross section of separation tank; (b) Plan of the separation tank	46
Figure 3.2	Flow chart of experimental and numerical work	49
Figure 3.3	(a) Schematic diagram of the separator tank; (b) a plate of end and inlet baffle in the separator tank; (c) a plate of end and inlet baffle in the separator tank through operation	54
Figure 3.4	Electromagnetic flow meter	55
Figure 3.5	(a) ADV in rectangular separator tank; (b) Down-looking head of ADV with four receivers	56
Figure 3.6	ADV beams intersect each other 50 mm from the transmitter	57
Figure 3.7	Dimensional details of ADV (Nortek, 2004)	58
Figure 3.8	Location of experimental measurements points in: (a) End baffle location test; (b) Inlet baffle location test	59

Figure 3.9	Type of ADV in laboratory experiments (from Chanson, 2008)	60
Figure 3.10	Schematic view of different end baffle location in separation tank	63
Figure 3.11	Flow paths in the rectangular separation tank: (a) Without inlet baffle; (b) Inlet baffle at best location	64
Figure 3.12	Schematic view of different inlet baffle location in separation tank with end baffle 100 cm from the inlet of separation tank	65
Figure 3.13	Schematic view of different inlet baffle height in separation tank	66
Figure 3.14	Schematic view of different inlet baffle angle in separation tank	67
Figure 3.15	Schematic diagram of the separation tank in oil/water concentration measurement	69
Figure 3.16	Realistic view of inlet structure of the rectangular separator tank	70
Figure 3.17	Palm oil used in physical model	70
Figure 3.18	Oil/Water mixing tank (5% oil and 95% water)	71
Figure 3.19	Mixer and Masterflux pump system for deliver oil/water emulsion	72
Figure 3.20	(a) The instrument for taking sample without inlet baffle; (b) The instrument for taking sample with inlet baffle; (c) Saving sample in beaker at inlet of separation tank; (d) Saving sample in beaker at outlet of separation tank	74
Figure 3.21	Conical flask	75
Figure 3.22	(a) Separatory funnels; (b) 40/60 petroleum ether solvent	76
Figure 3.23	Lower layer released into the beaker	77
Figure 3.24	Separated layer pass through a filter paper	78
Figure 3.25	Evaporated contents in water bath at 70 ⁰ C	78
Figure 3.26	(a) Oven dry (b) Sartorius BSA224S scale with 0.1 mg precision used for gravimetric measurements	79
Figure 3.27	Small Element of fluid	85

Figure 3.28	Forces on infinitesimally small, moving fluid element	85
Figure 3.29	Typical values of the VOF function near free surface (Barkhudarov, 2004)	88
Figure 4.1	Experimental x -velocity component for different end baffle location (d_e/L) at sections $x=20, 30, 45, 75, 90, 105, 122$ cm (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	104
Figure 4.2	Experimental z -velocity component of different end baffle location (d_e/L) at sections $x=20, 30, 45, 75, 90, 105, 122$ cm (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	106
Figure 4.3	Cross section of gravity separation tank with end and inlet baffles	108
Figure 4.4	Experimental x -velocity component for different inlet baffle locations (d_i/L) at sections $x=10, 25, 45, 60, 75,$ and 90 cm for inlet baffle height ($H_{ib}/H=0.24$) (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	110
Figure 4.5	Experimental z -velocity component of different inlet baffle location (d_i/L) at sections $x=10, 25, 45, 60, 75,$ and 90 cm for inlet baffle height ($H_{ib}/H=0.24$) (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	111
Figure 4.6	Oil removal efficiency for different baffle locations from the inlet to tank length ratios	114
Figure 4.7	Oil layer on the surface of the separation tank after test one case of inlet baffle structure	115
Figure 4.8	Top view before and after end baffle in oil/water separation tank	115
Figure 4.9	Distribution of oil/water emulsion at different time step at 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 50 sec from injection	116
Figure 4.10	Experimental x -velocity component of different inlet baffle height (H_{ib}/H) at sections $x=10, 25, 45, 60, 75,$ and 90 cm for inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	118
Figure 4.11	Experimental z -velocity component of different inlet baffle height (H_{ib}/H) at sections $x=10, 25, 45, 60, 75,$ and 90 cm for inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	120

Figure 4.12	Experimental x -velocity component of different inlet baffle angles at sections $x=10, 25, 45, 60, 75,$ and 90 cm for inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	122
Figure 4.13	Experimental z -Velocity component of different inlet baffle angles at sections $x=10, 25, 45, 60, 75,$ and 90 cm for inlet baffle location ($d_i/L =0.12$) (u_{in} is inlet velocity and z is transverse distance from the bed)	124
Figure 4.14	Research showing; (a) The curve is fitted to the 5 times measured velocity at section $x=90$ cm and; (b) The standard deviation of the x -velocity (z is transverse distance from the bed and u_{in} is inlet velocity)	126
Figure 4.15	Distribution of velocity measurement in x, z, y direction in separation tank at section $25, 45,$ and 75 cm: a) cross section; b) plan view	128
Figure 4.16	Experimental x -velocity value for different y -direction points in separation tank (a) $x=25$ cm; (b) $x=45$ cm; (c) $x=75$ cm (z is transverse distance from the bed and u_{in} is inlet velocity)	129
Figure 4.17	Comparison of x and z velocity components for the case end baffle at $d_e/L=0.76$ with $k-\varepsilon$ and RNG turbulence model (z is transverse distance from the bed and u_{in} is inlet velocity)	130
Figure 4.18	x -velocity profile for one and two phase flow models for end baffle height ($H_{eb}/H= 0.75$) at d_e/L of (a) 0.46 (b) 0.76	131
Figure 4.19	z -velocity profile for one and two phase flow models for end baffle height ($H_{eb}/H= 0.75$) at d_e/L of (a) 0.46 (b) 0.76	132
Figure 4.20	Comparison between experimental and simulated velocity component for end baffle in separation tank at $d_e/L=0.76$ (a) x -velocity component; (b) z -velocity component (z is transverse distance from the bed and u_{in} is inlet velocity)	133
Figure 4.21	Comparison between experimental and computational velocity component for end baffle and inlet baffle in separation tank at $d_i/L=0.12$ (a) x -velocity component; (b) z -velocity component (z is transverse distance from the bed and u_{in} is inlet velocity)	134
Figure 4.22	Standard deviation of x -velocity across the separator tanks with different end baffle locations	136

Figure 4.23	Computed velocity vectors for different end baffle position (d_e/L): (a) 0.46, (b) 0.61, (c) 0.76, and (d) 0.93	137
Figure 4.24	Computed streamlines for different end baffle position d_e/L : (a) 0.46, (b) 0.61, (c) 0.76, and (d) 0.93	138
Figure 4.25	Standard deviation of x -direction velocity across the separator tanks with different inlet baffle locations ($d_i/L=0.04, 0.12, 0.15, 0.23, 0.30$, and no inlet baffle)	140
Figure 4.26	x -direction velocity contours for inlet baffle in separation tank at (a) $d_i/L=0.04$ (b) $d_i/L=0.12$ (c) $d_i/L=0.15$ (d) $d_i/L=0.23$ (e) $d_i/L=0.30$ and (f) No inlet baffle	142
Figure 4.27	z -direction velocity contours for inlet baffle in separation tank at (a) $d_i/L=0.04$ (b) $d_i/L=0.12$ (c) $d_i/L=0.15$ (d) $d_i/L=0.23$ (e) $d_i/L=0.30$ and (f) no inlet baffle	143
Figure 4.28	Computed streamlines for inlet baffle cases (a) $d_i/L=0.04$ (b) $d_i/L=0.12$ (c) $d_i/L=0.15$ (d) $d_i/L=0.23$ (e) $d_i/L=0.30$ and (f) no inlet baffle	144
Figure 4.29	Computational results, comparing no inlet baffle case (f) and inlet baffle at $d_i/L=0.12$ case (b) at section (x/L) = 0.08, 0.2, 0.46, and 0.58	147
Figure 4.30	Kinetic energy contour for cases $d_i/L=0.12$ case (b) and no inlet baffle case(f)	148
Figure 4.31	Standard deviation of x -direction velocity across the separator tanks with different inlet baffle height ratio ($H_{ib}/H=0.24, 0.28, 0.33$, and 0.38)	149
Figure 4.32	Computed vectors and streamlines for different inlet baffle height H_{ib}/H for inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) a) 0.24 b) 0.28 c) 0.33 d) 0.38 (x is longitudinal distance from beginning of inlet slot, z is transverse distance from the bed)	151
Figure 4.33	Circulation volume percentage for different inlet baffle height size $H_{ib}/H=0.24, 0.28, 0.33$, and 0.38	152
Figure 4.34	Standard deviation of x -direction velocity across the separator tanks with different inlet baffle angle = $45^0, 60^0, 90^0, 120^0$, and 135^0	154

Figure 4.35	Computed streamlines for different angle of inlet baffle a) 45^0 b) 60^0 c) 90^0 d) 120^0 and e) 135^0 at inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) and inlet baffle height ($H_{ib}/H=0.24$) (x is longitudinal distance from beginning of inlet slot, z is transverse distance from the bed)	156
Figure 4.36	Circulation volume percentage for different inlet baffle angle of 45^0 , 60^0 , 90^0 , 120^0 , and 135^0	157
Figure 4.37	Computed velocity vectors for different angle of inlet baffle a) 45^0 b) 60^0 c) 90^0 d) 120^0 and e) 135^0 at inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) and inlet baffle height ($H_{ib}/H=0.24$) (x is longitudinal distance from beginning of inlet slot, z is transverse distance from the bed)	159
Figure 4.38	Computed contour of kinetic energy for different angle of inlet baffle a) 45^0 b) 60^0 c) 90^0 d) 120^0 and e) 135^0 at inlet baffle location ($d_i/L=0.12$) and inlet baffle height ($H_{ib}/H=0.24$) (x is longitudinal distance from beginning of inlet slot, z is transverse distance from the bed)	160
Figure 4.39	Oil removal efficiency at various inlet baffle location (d_i/L) for end baffle Location $d_e/L=0.76$, inlet baffle height $H_{ib}/H=0.24$, and angle of inlet baffle $=90^0$	161
Figure 4.40	Relationship of inflow rate with length and inlet baffle location in separator tank	164
Figure 4.41	Simulated velocity streamline of different geometric design with inlet baffle location $d_i/L=0.12$ for flow rate cases of 1) 2 L/s 2) 0.35 L/s 3) 11.3 L/s	167
Figure 4.42	Computed contour of kinetic energy at different geometric design at inlet baffle location $d_i/L=0.12$ for flow rate cases at 1) 2 L/s 2) 0.35 L/s 3) 11.3 L/s	169
Figure 4.43	Standard deviation of x -velocity across the separation tanks with different inlet baffle locations in case prototype 3 (P3)	170

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADV	Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter
APHA	American public health association
API	America petroleum institute
BOD	Oxygen demand
CFD	Computational fluid dynamics
CEBL	Clear water end baffle location
CIBL	Clear water inlet baffle location
C.W.B	Clear water without inlet baffle
CIBH	Clear water inlet baffle height
CIBA	Clear water inlet baffle angle
EPA	United states Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European union
FAVOR	Fractional area volume obstacle representation
FLOSS	Flow simulator for separators
FOG	Fat, oil, and grease
GIT	Grease interceptor traps
HRT	Hydraulic retention time
LDA	Laser Doppler Anemometry
OIBL	Oil/water inlet bafflr location
O.W.B	Oil/water without inlet baffle
PDA	Phase doppler anemometry
RANS	Reynolds-averaged navier–stokes

Re	Reynolds number
RNG	Renormalization-group
SD	Standard deviation
SG	Specific gravity
SNR	Signal strength
SSOs	Sanitary sewer overflows
TSS	Total suspended solids
TLEN	Turbulent length scale
VOF	Volume of fluid

LIST OF SYMBOLS

A	Cross section area of the tank
A_d	Cross sectional area of the droplet
A_x	Area of fraction for flow in the x direction
A_z	Area of fraction for flow in the z direction
a	Acceleration of the droplet
C	Concentration of oil
C_{in}	Inlet oil concentration
C_{out}	Outlet oil concentration
$C_{(oil)}$	Concentration of oil in inlet slot
$C_{(oil)F}$	Concentration of oil in main flume
$C_{(oil)p}$	Concentration of oil in emulsion pipe
CNU	Constant parameter
C_d	Drag coefficient
$CDIS1, CDIS2, CDIS3$	Dimensionless user-adjustable parameters
$Diff$	Diffusion of dissipation
D_d	Droplet diameter
d_e	End baffle distance
d_i	Inlet baffle distance
d_{oil}	Palm oil diameter
E	Empirical roughness parameter
ε_T	Turbulent energy dissipation
F	Force balance
F_b	Buoyant force

F_g	Gravitational force
F_d	Drag force
Fr	Froude number
Fr_{in}	Froude number at the inlet slot
f	Volume fraction of the continuous phase
f_x, f_z	Viscous accelerations
g	Gravity acceleration
G_x, G_z	Body accelerations
G_T	Buoyancy production
H	Depth of water
H_{in}	Height of inlet opening
H_{ib}	Inlet baffle height
H_w	Height of weir
H_l	Distance from the tank bottom to the inlet opening
L	Length of oil/water separator tank
L_P	Length of the separation tank prototype
L_m	Length of the separation tank model
k	Von Kármán constant
K_T	Turbulent kinetic energy
$k-\varepsilon$	Kinetic energy
μ	Dynamics viscosity
m	Mass of droplet
n	Dimensional variables
p	Instantaneous total pressure
P_T	Turbulent kinetic energy production

ρ_o	Palm oil density
ρ	Fluid density
ρ_d	Density of droplet
ρ_w	Density of water
ρ_f	Constant
$\bar{\rho}$	Volume-weighted average density
Q	Flow rate
Q_F	Discharge of main flume inlet slot in separation tank
Q_p	Flow rate of oil/water emulsion injected
R_p	Average particle radius
u	Fluid velocity components in x direction
u_i	Instantaneous velocity
u_{in}	Inlet velocity
u_τ	Wall-friction velocity
u_*	Local shear velocity
u_r	Relative velocity
\bar{u}	Volume average velocity
V_d	Volume of droplet
V_F	Volume of fractional
V_s	Initial sample volume in liter
V_m	Velocity of the model
V_p	Velocity of prototype
ν	Kinematic viscosity
ν_t	Terminal velocity
ν_H	Horizontal velocity

ν_k	Diffusion coefficient
W	Width of the separation tank
w	Fluid velocity components in z direction
w_{sx}	Wall shear stress in x -direction
w_{sz}	Wall shear stress in z -direction
y^+	Dimensionless wall distances
θ	Inlet baffle installation angle
δ_{ij}	Kronecker-delta
δx	Side of fluid element in x -direction
δy	Side of fluid element in y -direction
δz	Side of fluid element in z -direction
σ_{ij}	Total stress tensor causes internal forces
γ_{ij}	Strain rate
u', v', w'	Velocity fluctuation (turbulent) in different direction
τ_w	Wall shear stress

PEMODELAN HIDRAULIK TATARAJAH SESEKAT KEATAS KECEKAPAN PENYINGKIRAN UNTUK TANGKI PEMISAHAN MINYAK/AIR

ABSTRAK

Pembuangan lemak, minyak dan gris ke dalam sistem retikulasi menyebabkan penyumbatan saluran paip dan limpahan pembentungan pembersihan. Rekabentuk tangki pemisahan minyak/air berdasarkan graviti digunakan dengan meluas di dalam unit rawatan. Penggunaan sesekat di dalam tangki pemisahan dan penilaian kesannya keatas kecekapan hidraulik adalah suatu bidang yang mencabar yang dijalankan oleh penyelidik. Kajian ini melibatkan penilaian kesan lokasi sesekat hujung, lokasi sesekat masuk, ketinggian sesekat masuk dan sudut pemasangan sesekat masuk ke atas corak aliran dan kecekapan penyingkiran tangki pemisah minyak/air menggunakan ujian makmal dan penyelakuan berangka. Meterhalaju Akustik Doppler (ADV) digunakan untuk mengukur medan halaju di dalam tangki pemisahan minyak/air di dalam makmal dengan tatarajah sesekat yang berlainan jenis untuk menentukan susuk halaju. Ujian makmal dijalankan untuk mengukur kecekapan penyingkiran tangki pemisahan minyak/air dengan berlainan tatarajah sesekat masuk. Penyelakuan berangka termasuk corak aliran dan ciri-ciri hidraulik tangki pemisahan minyak/air dengan tatarajah sesekat yang berlainan dijalankan untuk menentukan lokasi sesekat hujung dan sesekat masuk, ketinggian sesekat masuk dan sudut sesekat masuk. Hasil keputusan ujian makmal dan penyelakuan berangka menunjukkan, lokasi sesekat hujung $d_o/L = 0.76$, lokasi sesekat masuk $d_i/L = 0.12$, nisbah ketinggian tenggelam sesekat masuk $H_{ib}/H = 0.24$, dan sudut sesekat masuk 90° , mencapai

kecekapan penyingkiran yang maksima. Tatarajah sesekat tersebut menyebabkan isipadu zon sirkulasi dan tenaga kinetik yang minima, keseragaman susuk halaju yang tinggi, maka itu kecekapan penyingkiran yang tinggi di dalam tangki pemisahan minyak/air. Rumus untuk menentukan kecekapan penyingkiran berdasarkan lokasi sesekat masuk diperolehi daripada keputusan ujian makmal.

HYDRAULIC MODELLING OF BAFFLE CONFIGURATION ON THE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY OF A RECTANGULAR OIL/WATER SEPARATION TANK

ABSTRACT

The particular release of fat, oil, and grease (FOG) into collection systems ultimately brings about the blockage of conduits and subsequent sanitary sewer overflows. Designing oil and water rectangular separation tank due to gravitation is extensively applied in treatment units. Using baffles in separation tanks and measuring its effects on hydraulic efficiency is a challenging subject that researchers have investigated. In this study, the effects of end baffle location, inlet baffle location, inlet baffle height, and inlet baffle angle installation on the flow pattern and removal efficiency of oil/water separation tanks are investigated using experimental test and numerical simulation. The velocity field in the laboratory separation tank with various types of baffles configuration was measured by Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV) to determine the velocity profile. In addition, experimental tests are conducted to measure the removal efficiency of separation tanks equipped at different inlet baffle. Numerical simulation, including the modelling of flow pattern and hydraulic characteristics of separation tanks with different baffle configurations, was performed to determine the best end and inlet baffle location, height of inlet baffle and angle of inlet baffle. Based on the results of experimental tests and numerical models, end baffles location $d_e/L=0.76$, with an inlet baffle position $d_i/L=0.12$, inlet baffle submersible depth ratio $H_{ib}/H= 0.24$, and inlet baffle angle

installed at 90^0 , achieve the highest removal efficiency. This configuration produced minimum circulation zone volume and kinetic energy, the most uniform velocity profiles, and thus highest removal efficiency in the separation tank. Finally a formula to determine the removal efficiency as a function of inlet baffle location is obtained from laboratory test results.