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The Relationship between Operating Condition and Sludge Wasting of an Aerobic Suspension Sequencing Batch Reactor (ASSBR) Treating Phenolic Wastewater

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The Second BUiD Doctoral Research Conference



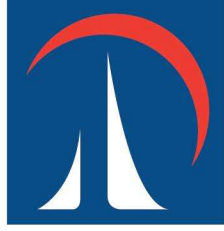
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Chief Editor: Prof. Ashly Pinnington
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The 2nd BUiD Doctoral Research Conference

BDRC 2016

The British University in Dubai, 14th May 2016

Conference Proceedings

Extended Abstracts and Conference Papers

Introduction

The Annual BUiD Doctoral Research Conference took place for the second year on the 14th of May 2016. The conference included submissions from both Doctoral and Masters students from the British University in Dubai and UAE based universities, including Manipal University and Heriot-Watt University. In addition, there were a large number of submissions from several UK based universities including universities from the UK Alliance. Students from Cardiff University, the University of Glasgow and Liverpool John Moores University participated and presented at the conference, as well as students from the University of Rome and Skolkovo (Moscow School of Management).

Over 100 students attended the conference, with 74 participating students from local and international universities. Keynote speaker, Professor Ghassan Aouad, President of Applied Science University in Bahrain, presented on the “Art and Science of doing a PhD.” Dr. Maureen Farrell from the University of Glasgow, one of BUiD’s UK associate universities, gave a second keynote speech in the morning on the topic of “Journeys with Children’s Literature: Research with impact.”

The conference included a range of themes from several disciplines to ensure that all students who are studying a wide range of doctoral research topics can participate in the conference. The themes adopted in this year’s conference included: Innovation, Sustainability, Business, Project Management, IT, Engineering, Law and Education.

Students from both BUiD and UK Associate universities reviewed papers to gain experience and practice for their future academic activities. Academics from the University of Glasgow and the University of Manchester were also present on the day to support the conference.

Six best paper awards were given to the best submissions, which included 2 from Education, 1 from Business & Law and 3 from Engineering & IT. This year, all participating students were given the option to decide whether or not to be included in the BDRC 2016 published conference proceedings.

BDRC 2016 Editors

Professor Ashly Pinnington, Dean of Research
ashly.pinnington@buid.ac.ae

Professor Halim Boussabaine, Head of Programme, Faculty of Engineering & IT
halim@buid.ac.ae

Dr. Abba Kolo, Associate Professor, Faculty of Business & Law
abba.kolo@buid.ac.ae

Dr. Solomon David, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Education
solomon.david@buid.ac.ae

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Table of Contents

BDRC 2016 Conference Programme.....	1
<i>Business Faculty Extended Abstracts and Conference Papers</i>	
Taxation in Islamic perspective. Profiles of social justice.....	4
Impact of cross border mergers and acquisition on Indian GDP.....	7
The relationship between work performance, satisfaction and personality similarities between employees and managers.....	8
Behavioral Finance in GCC financial market Overview, theories, and effects.....	12
<i>Education Faculty Extended Abstracts and Conference Papers</i>	
Youth Empowerment Towards Social Responsibility through Service-Learning Program: an Exploratory Analysis of a Private High School in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.....	30
A Study of Code Switching Occurrences in ESL Classes at the Tertiary Level in UAE.....	45
Undergraduate physiotherapy students' performance in theoretical and practical examinations: A correlational study to analyse the grades in a summative written examination and objective structured clinical examination.....	49
Benchmarking of Education Leaders' Technology Utilization A study of the attitudes of education leaders in using technology.....	64
Implementing the Inclusive Education Policy in Three RAK Primary Government Schools: An Investigation study.....	87
A Study on the Perceptions of UAE private Secondary School Mathematics Teachers on the Impact of CPD Program Improvement.....	118
The Effects of Optimal Phonics Instruction on the Reading Achievement of Arab Learners of English.....	124
The Story, the Child, and the Touchscreen: How Story Apps Tell Stories.....	147
The sociolinguistic functions of codeswitching in the Arabic religious discourse.....	152

Effects of Science Inquiry-based Professional Development (IBPD) on Teachers' Attitudes, Knowledge, and Practices in UAE..... 166

Factors that Influence Student Satisfaction in Higher Education Learning Environments... 168

Engineering & IT Faculty Extended Abstracts and Conference Papers

The State-of-the-art E-Commerce and Start-ups Challenges in the UAE and the Gulf Region..... 171

Case Studies of Nationwide Unified Medical Records..... 181

The Future of Software Engineering in Healthcare: Visions of 2025 and Beyond..... 192

Critical Survey: National Unified Medical Record in UAE and the Concept of Interoperability 200

Demand of Telemedicine in the United Arab Emirates Federal Healthcare Organization..... 232

Electronic National Unified Medical Records and Application of Telemedicine..... 258

Industrial Wireless Sensor Networks for Wellhead Monitoring and Control Applications - A Case Study..... 270

The Feasibility of Applying Savings by Design Policy In Abu Dhabi-UAE..... 295

Exploring the role of Lean methodology as a tool for performance improvement in healthcare projects: an ethnographic case study in U.A.E 319

Critical Success Factors for the implementation of industry certificate projects in universities..... 322

Adaptation of Retrofit Strategies for Mass Housing Renewal and Urban Development in order to meet the Demands of Energy Consumption, Occupants' Behaviour and their Cross-Cultural Influences in Northern Cyprus..... 326

Detection of accident via sensors installed in roads..... 327

Multivariable control system for controlling Air gap of Maglev Train Suspension System.. 331

Investigating Project Managers' Learning Motivation for Project Management Technical Competence Development: An Adult Learner Approach.....	339
Success of the Projects with High Public Usage: The Role of Benefits in Global TOD Initiatives.....	362
The Financial risk management in the Governmental projects in Dubai.....	363
Approaches to Learning Adopted by Students of Architecture – A Classification.....	366
Effect of the supporting electrolyte concentration on energy consumption and defluoridation of drinking water in the electrocoagulation (EC) method	378
The Linear Elastic Analysis of Cold Mix Asphalt by Using Finite Element Modeling.....	386
Characterisation of Soft Soil Microstructure Stabilised With Binary Blending Using Two Waste Fly Ashes.....	401
Analysis of the Lateral Response of a Reinforced Concrete Pile Penetrated In Sand Soil Using Finite Element.v.....	406
The Relationship between Operating Condition and Sludge Wasting of an Aerobic Suspension Sequencing Batch Reactor (ASSBR) Treating Phenolic Wastewater.....	417
The Impact of Business Intelligence on Organization Performance.	424
Quantitative Analysis on Knowledge Sharing Motivators & Demotivators Inside SIEMENS Middle East.....	435
Strategic Implementation of quality in SMART Government in Dubai.....	460
Gas Turbine Propulsion For Heavy Vehicles.	475
Study of influent transfer inside filter media packed in a laboratory up-flow filtration regime.....	496
Project Adherence to the Planned Duration and its Relationship with Projects Critical Success Factors.....	507
The Effect of High Calcium Fly Ash Fineness on the Stiffness Modulus of a New Cold Asphalt Concrete for Binder Course Mixture.....	520



The 2nd BUiD Annual Doctoral Research Conference 2016

8:30 – 9:00	Registration								
9:00-9:15	Welcome and Introduction								
9:15 - 10:15	Keynote Presentation: “The Art and Science of Doing a PhD.” <i>Prof. Ghassan Aouad, President of Applied Science University (ASU), Bahrain.</i>								
10:15 - 11:00	Keynote Presentation 2: “Journeys with Children’s Literature: Research with impact.” <i>Dr. Maureen Farrell, University of Glasgow, UK.</i>								
Session	Time	Auditorium Engineering & IT <small>Chair: Prof. Halim Boussebaine</small>		CR1 Full Research Proposal Closed Session <small>Chair: Prof. Ashly Pinnington</small>		CR 2 Education <small>Chair: Dr. Solomon David</small>		CR3 Engineering & IT <small>Chair: Prof. Bassam Abu-Hijleh</small>	
		Presenter	Discussant	Presenter	Discussant	Presenter	Discussant	Presenter	Discussant
1 11:15 - 13:15	11:15 – 11:35	Ibrahim Nasser (BUID)	Eyad Megdadi (BUID)	Shireen Chaya (BUID)		Roeia Thabet (BUID)	Doaa Mostafa (BUID)	Hamdy Elsayed (BUID)	Shaikha Abdool (BUID)
	11:35 – 11:55	Eyad Megdadi (BUID)	Ibrahim Nasser (BUID)	Samih Yehia (BUID)		Doaa Mostafa (BUID)	Roeia Thabet (BUID)	Alya Harbi (BUID)	Shaikha Abdool (BUID)
	11:55 – 12:15	Noha Amer (BUID)	Jimoh Kareem (SKEMA)	Mohamed AlDhanhan i (BUID)		Senthilnath an Ramakrish nan (BUID)	Ashok Iyer (Cardiff University)	Alya Harbi/ Shaikha Abdool (BUID)	Hanadi AlSuwaidi (BUID)
	12:15 – 12:35	Jimoh Kareem (SKEMA)	Noha Amer (BUID)	Fatma AlHashimi (BUID)		Heba Daraghmeh (BUID)	Lara Abdallah (BUID)	Hanadi AlSuwaidi (BUID)	Hamdy Elsayed (BUID)
	12:35 – 12:55	Muna Ali (BUID)	Maitha AlHameli (BUID)	Nawfal Ghani (BUID)		Khawla Al-Shehi (BUID)	Rania Amaireh (BUID)	Alia Marjan (BUID)	Evgeny Plaksenkov (SKOLKOVO)
	12:55 – 13:15	Maitha AlHameli (BUID)	Muna Ali (BUID)	Ebtihal Al-Tamimi (BUID)		Lara Abdallah (BUID)	Heba Daraghmeh (BUID)	Evgeny Plaksenkov (SKOLKOVO)	Alia Marjan (BUID)

13:15 – 14:15 Lunch & Prayers

Session	Time	Auditorium Engineering & IT Chair: Prof. Julian Dow		CR 1 Business & Law Chair: Dr. Abba Kolo		CR 2 Education Chair: Dr. Lang Wanphet		C3 E-Sessions Chair: Student Organizing Committee	
		Presenter	Discussant	Presenter	Discussant	Presenter	Discussant	Presenter	Discussant
2 14:15 – 16:35	14:15 – 14:35	Alya Harbi (BUiD)	Shaikha Abdool (BUiD)	Rajesh Pai (Manipal University)	Nada Rabie (BUiD)	Mohammed Assaf (BUiD)	Hannah Wilson (Liverpool John Moores University)	Khalid Hashim (Liverpool John Moores University)	Ameer Jebur (Liverpool John Moores University)
	14:35 – 14:55	Shaikha Abdool (BUiD)	Alya Harbi (BUiD)	Gabriele Capogna (University of Rome)	Ruslan Ibraev (SKOLKOVO)	Yan Zengh (University of Glasgow)	Susanne Abou Ghaida (University of Glasgow)	Hayder Shanbara (Liverpool John Moores University)	Anmar Dulaimi (Liverpool John Moores University)
	14:55 – 15:15	Shaikha Abdool (BUiD)	Alya Harbi (BUiD)	Christine Unterhitzenberger (Liverpool John Moores University)	Nadia Mohammed (BUiD MBA)	Susanne Abou Ghaida (University of Glasgow)	Yan Zengh (University of Glasgow)	Hassnen Jafer (Liverpool John Moores University)	Ali Al-Attabi (Liverpool John Moores University)
	15:15 – 15:35	Ala'a Abuhejleh (BUiD)	Bertug Ozarisoy (Cardiff University)	Nada Rabie (BUiD)	Rajesh Pai (Manipal University)	Nesrin Tantawy (BUiD)	Fatema Huzefa (BUiD)	Ameer Jebur (Liverpool John Moores University)	Khalid Hashim (Liverpool John Moores University)
	15:35 – 15:55	Issam Ezzeddine (Heriot-Watt University)	Marwan Abu Ebeid (Heriot-Watt University)	Ruslan Ibraev (SKOLKOVO)	Gabriele Capogna (University of Rome)	Fatema Huzefa (BUiD)	Nesrin Tantawy (BUiD)	Anmar Dulaimi (Liverpool John Moores University)	Hayder Shanbara (Liverpool John Moores University)
	15:55- 16:15	Shireen Chaya (BUiD)	Sundus Sherief (BUiD)	Nadia Mohammed (BUiD MBA)	Christine Unterhitzenberger (Liverpool John Moores University)	Hannah Wilson (Liverpool John Moores University)	Mohammed Assaf (BUiD)	Ali Al-Attabi (Liverpool John Moores University)	Hassnen Jafer (Liverpool John Moores University)
	16:15 – 16:35	Bertug Ozarisoy (Cardiff University)	Sundus Sherief (BUiD)					Ali Al-Zeyadi (Liverpool John Moores University)	Christine Unterhitzenberger (Liverpool John Moores University)
	Session	Time	Auditorium Education Chair: Dr. Lang Wanphet		CR 1 Full Research Proposal Closed Session Chair: Prof. Paul Gardiner		CR 2 Full Research Proposal Closed Session Chair: Prof. Julian Dow		CR3 Engineering & IT Chair: Prof. Halim Boussebaine
3 16:35 – 18:15	16:35– 16:55	Rania Amaireh (BUiD)	Khawla Al-Shehi (BUiD)	Ayesha Al Janahi (BUiD)		Bhavana Nair (BUiD)		Ashok Iyer (Cardiff University)	Sundus Sherief (BUiD)
	16:55 – 17:15	Auditorium Engineering & IT Chair: Dr. Lang Wanphet		Sulaiman Shebli (BUiD)		Lolowa AlMarzoqi (BUiD)		Nawal Rashed Al Hassani (BUiD)	Christine Unterhitzenberger

									(Liverpool John Moores University)
	17:15 – 17:35	Fuad Al Attar (BUID)	Ibrahim Nasser (BUID)	Yacoub Petro (BUID)		Fatima Abazar (BUID)		Marwan Abu Ebeid (Heriot-Watt University)	Issam Ezzeddine (Heriot-Watt University)
	17:35 – 17:55	Fuad Al Attar (BUID)	David Kantro (BUID)	Sundus Sherief (BUID)		Nooreya Alobeidli (BUID)		Hoor Riadh (BUID)	Aseel Hussein (BUID)
	17:55 – 18:15	David Kantro (BUID)	Fuad Al Attar (BUID)	Jumah Al Mazrouei (BUID)		Reena Rajivan (BUID)		Huda Al Suwaidi (BUID)	Christine Unterhitzenberger (Liverpool John Moores University)
18:15		Awards Ceremony & Farewells							

The Relationship between Operating Condition and Sludge Wasting of an Aerobic Suspension Sequencing Batch Reactor (ASSBR) Treating Phenolic Wastewater

*Ali W. Alattabi, PhD student, Department of Civil Engineering,
Liverpool John Moores University, UK*

Clare B. Harris, PhD Student, Department of Civil Engineering

Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Rafid M. Alkhaddar, PhD Student, Department of Civil Engineering

Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Ali Alzeyadi PhD Student, Department of Civil Engineering

Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Abstract

Petroleum refinery wastewater (PRW) can be considered as one of the most significant sources of aquatic environmental pollution. It consists of oil and grease along with many other toxic organic pollutants. In recent years, a new technique has been implemented using different types of membranes and sequencing batch reactors (SBRs) to treat PRW. SBR is a fill-and-draw type sludge system which operates in time instead of space. Many researchers have optimised SBRs' operating conditions to obtain maximum removal of undesired wastewater pollutants. This technique has gained more importance mainly because of its essential flexibility in cycle time. It can handle shock loads, requires less area for operation and is easy to operate. However, bulking sludge or discharging floating or settled sludge during the draw or decant phases occur with some SBR configurations, which is a problem in the SBR system. The main aim of this study is to develop an innovative design for the SBR, optimising the process variables to result in a more robust and efficient process. Several experimental tests will be developed to determine the removal percentages of chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), phenol and nitrogen compounds from synthetic PRW. Furthermore, the dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, temperature and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) of the SBR system will be monitored online to ensure that there is a good environment for the microorganisms to biodegrade the organic matter effectively.

Keywords: Hydraulic retention time, Petroleum refinery wastewater, Phenol, Sequencing batch reactor.

Introduction

Petroleum refinery wastewater (PRW) is a refractory wastewater containing organic and inorganic constituents, and complex aromatics [1]. Crude oil consists of suspended solids, organic and inorganic compounds containing salts, and water-soluble metals. To remove contaminants, crude oil undergoes a

desalting process using large quantities of water; however, the desalting process might cause plugging, corrosion and fouling of equipment [2]. In general, compounds in PRW consist of dispersed and dissolved oil, and dissolved formation minerals [3], [4]. Oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons such as BTEX, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and phenol [2], while dissolved formation minerals are inorganic compounds, which consist of anions and cations including heavy metals [2]-[5].

The traditional treatment methods for refinery wastewater are physicochemical, mechanical and biological [6]. One of the alternatives to the conventional activated sludge process is a sequencing batch reactor (SBR). The SBR is an activated sludge process (ASP) wastewater treatment technology. It has been successfully used in the treatment of both industrial and municipal wastewater [7]. In addition, the SBR is a fill-and-draw type sludge system which operates in time instead of space. In a single tank, the SBR performs equalisation, neutralisation, biological treatments and secondary sedimentation via a timed control sequence [8]. The USEPA state that the SBR operation system has five basic operating modes – Fill, React, Settle, Draw and Idle [9]. Mainly due to its unique single tank design and ease of use in industry, the uptake of SBR technology has increased over recent years. Many researchers have optimised its operating conditions to obtain maximum removal of undesired wastewater compounds. The difference between the SBR system and a conventional activated sludge system is that the SBR includes all treatment units in a single tank, while, in the latter, these units require separate basins.

Hydraulic retention time (HRT) is one of the most significant parameters in biological treatment as it can affect the degree of treatment of the important pollution parameters. Leong et al. [10] stated that, via SBR, complete phenol removal has been reached with a 12-hour cycle. In addition, Thakur, Deo Mall and Srivastava [11] studied the effect of HRT and filling time on simultaneous biodegradation of phenol, resorcinol and catechol. The results showed that an increase in HRT from 0.625 d to 1.25 d caused an increase in the COD, phenol, resorcinol and catechol removal efficiencies.

Moreover, Thakur, Srivastava and Mall [12] used SBR to reduce the organic matter present in petroleum refinery wastewater; a variation of HRT (0.56-3.33d) was used under instantaneous fill mode, and the results showed that the removal efficiency of COD and TOC was 77% and 79% respectively. Furthermore, in another study [13], SBR with periodic HRT showed better performance than SBR with long HRT.

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between HRT and sludge characteristics in the modified SBR system by studying different HRTs (8, 12, 18 and 24 hrs) and determine its impact on sludge characteristics and effluent quality.

Materials and methods

Experimental set-up of SBR

In this research, four identical reactors will be used in the SBR system, R1, R2, R3 and R4. Each has a 5L capacity. All of the reactors will be filled with 3-4L of synthetic wastewater containing undesirable chemicals, and 1-2L of bacteria (biomass) will be added to each reactor for biological wastewater treatment. The treatment reactors will be equipped with four electronic sensors (probes) to measure the

parameters of pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP). The configuration of one of the four SBR reactors used in this research is shown in Fig. 1.

The system will operate within (8-24) hours HRT, and the samples will be taken and analysed from the treatment reactors (R1, R2, R3 and R4) for influent and effluent respectively.

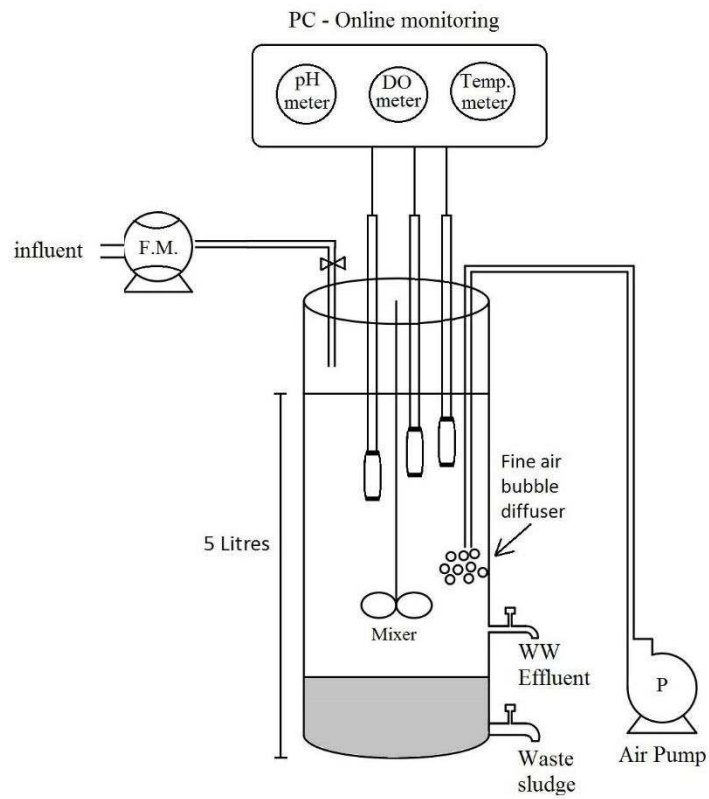
Synthetic wastewater

The synthetic wastewater contains a mixture of chemicals, as shown in Table 1. The wastewater will be changed daily for each reactor with the mentioned concentrations. It is expected that the added chemicals will have a strong effect and lead to changes in the water quality. The bacteria will start their activities when the aeration and chemicals are available.

The bacteria (biomass) are a mixed culture of sewage-activated sludge, which will be brought from Liverpool Wastewater Treatment Works, Sandon Docks, Liverpool, UK.

Research methodology

The flow shown in Fig. 2 describes the methodology of sampling and testing water quality parameters. It will start by taking the sample from the reactors after adding the synthetic wastewater and analysing phenol, BOD, COD, ammonia-nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$), nitrate-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) and nitrite-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$). After adding the synthetic wastewater to the treatment reactors, the LabVIEW software will start to record the DO, pH, temperature and ORP data and save it to the computer. After completing the treatment of each reactor, an effluent sample should be taken and analysed again to find the removal rates of phenol, BOD, COD, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and $\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$, and to find the sludge volume index (SVI) and mixed liquor suspended solid (MLSS) to study the sludge characteristics and to evaluate the SBR system.



R1
 15 cm dia x 35 cm H
 working volume 5L

Fig. 1 The configuration of R1, one of the identical laboratory SBRs (R1, R2, R3 and R4)

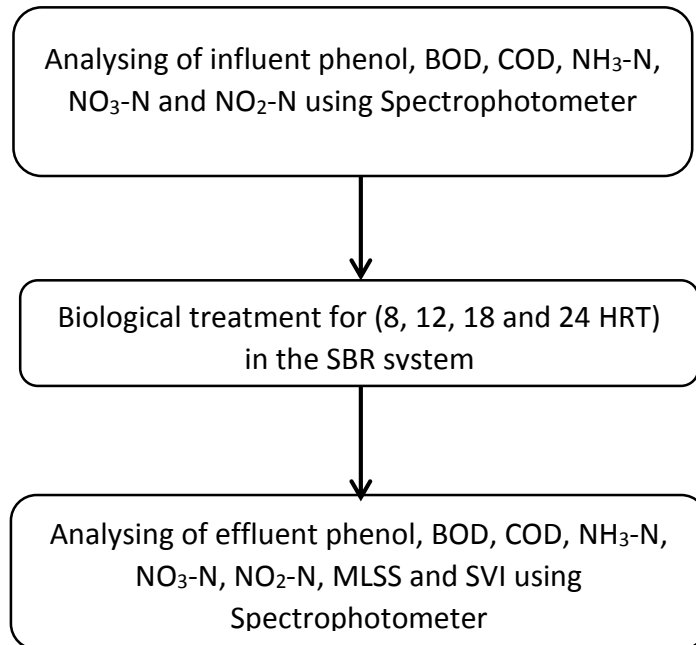


Fig. 2 The methodology for sampling and testing water quality parameters

Expected results

This research project expects to save the operation costs and improve the sludge characteristics as well as to enhance the effluent quality by finding the relationship between the operating conditions and sludge characteristics, and its impact on the treatment efficiency of PRW.

Table 1: Compositions of the synthetic wastewater

Chemicals	Compositions of the synthetic wastewater
Glucose, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	500 mg/l
Magnesium Sulphate Heptahydrate, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	5 mg/l
Sodium Bicarbonate, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	200 mg/l
Monobasic Potassium Phosphate, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	5.7 mg/l
Ammonium Chloride, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	25 mg/l
Phenol, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	20 – 2000 mg/l
Calcium Chloride Dihydrate, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	0.15 mg/l
Acetone Hexahydrate, Sigma-Aldrich, UK	1.5 mg/l

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