

1.9.15

Tuesday

lec - 1

Delwar Sir

Book :

Water supply Engineering - M.A. Aziz

lec - 2

Chap - 1

15.9.15

Tuesday

Objective :

- ① water must be safe and clean.
- ② যতটা দূরকার ততটা supply দিতে হবে, Quantity এর আরও no compromise.
- ③ consumer এর কাছে ~~এ~~ easily available হতে হবে.

□ Elements of water supply system :

২টা source থেকে পানি নেওয়া যায়, 1) surface 2) ground
quantity, quality & cost এর উপর depend করে source selection.

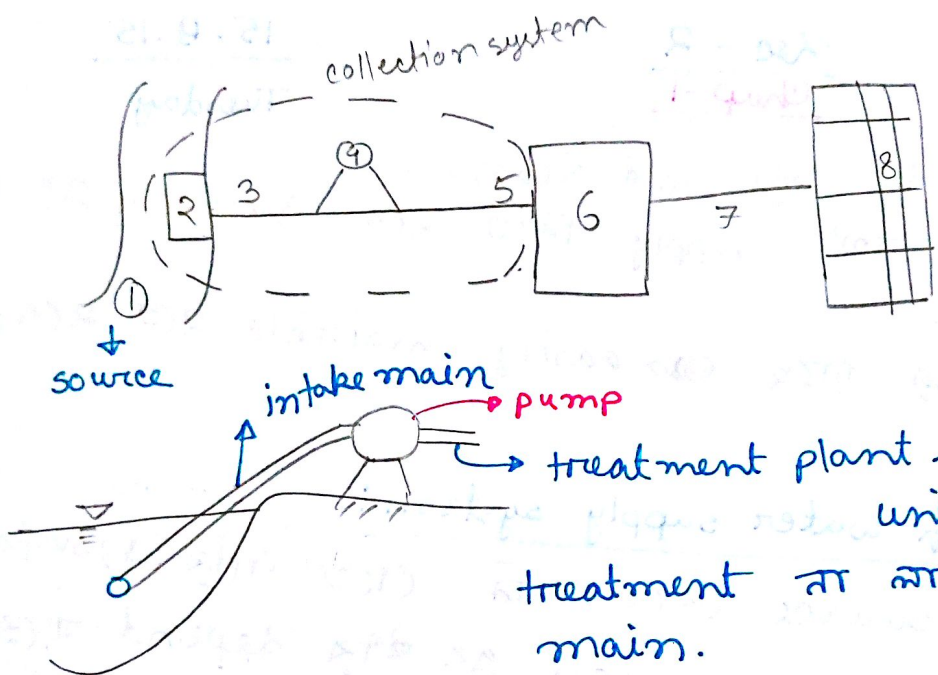
cost → collection cost, treatment cost, distribution cost

অবশ্যই জিনিস যেটায় খরচ করা হবে তাকে নিব,

collection এর পর impurities থাকলে treatment করবে.

Flowchart showing essential system of water distribution:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Source | 4. Pump | 7. Delivery main |
| 2. Intake | 5. Transmission main | 8. Distribution system |
| 3. Intake Main | 6. Treatment units | |



treatment plant এ গলে treatment unit
 treatment না লাগলে transmission main.

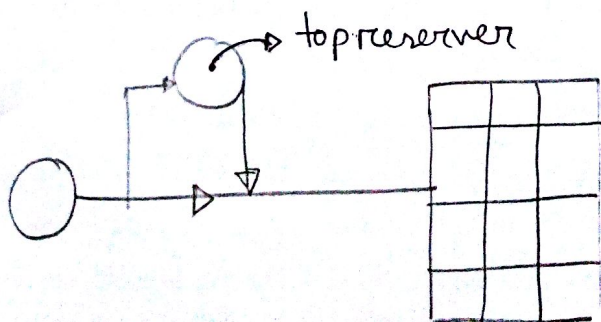
Distribution System:

Direct pumping হল no storage. No electricity, so no water. So নিজে চৌকাচা বাতায় store করত,

কুর্বিধি: no demand হলে waste হবে না।

অকুর্বিধি: Excess demand হলেও কাজি কর না।

Pump নই, no water.



pump থেকে কাজি top reservoir এ জকা হবে ফটা use করতে চাই জটা use করে

বাফিট top reservoir এ থাকবে, so, no wastage.

- i) gravity system ii) Direct pumping iii) pumping with storage

so last is best. বাফিট over head reservoir করা & পাঠি উন্নত হোক costly.

Chapter-4

Surface water collection and transportation :

water system করা যেত permanent হলে, so যেত গুণ
অল্প মাত্র system plant, so intake system ও গুণের
করা হবে.

river protection bank দিতে হবে

screen দি, 2-8 mesh per inch,
নাশলে জাল, other materials চলে
যাবে,

velocity of entrance of water in
mesh = 3-4 in/s

intake pipe এর design 3 to 4 ft per s

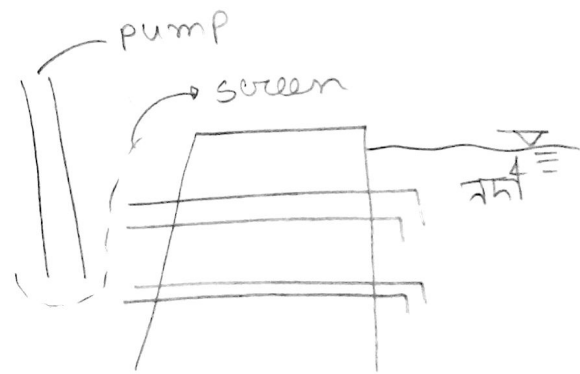


Fig-4.1, 4.2

so, $Q = VA$ supply করতে জানা যাবে
intake level surface থেকে 10-15 ft নিচে bottom থেকে
4-6 ft বেয়ে, নাশলে scum, bed matter সব চলে
যাবে.

Factors must be considered in designing & locating intake:

water level dry season এ কোম্পানি থাকে গুটী মধ্যে design.

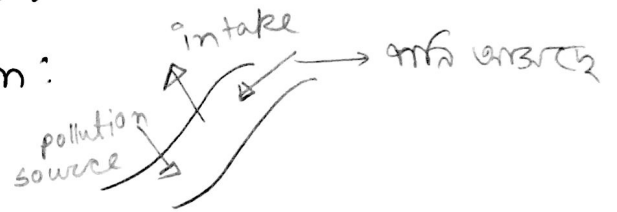
নদীর depth থেকে যেখানে, Navigation route থেকে দূরে রাখবে, জাহাজ নাহলে বাধা দিবে,

* Formation of shoals and bars:

Shoals হল জাহাজের বাঁক, এদের থেকে দূরে রাখবে

* Possible source of pollution:

pollution source downstream এ রাখবে, intake upstream এ



* সেরা route এ গাছ লাগানো হয় গুটী থেকে দূরে রাখবে.

* ~~source থেকে~~ external intake surrounding area external force নিতে পারে.

* Minor head losses consider করবে

* cost benefit ratio +ve হতে হবে.

* stand by pump রাখবে, extension থাকতে হবে.

lec-3

Transportation:

2 types of pipe

1) Gravity Pipe

2) Pressure Pipe

Water pipes mostly pressure pipe & normally main distribution pressure 50-60 psi.

In some cases it's upto 120 psi. Normal pipe line is parallel fire is also pipe with pressure 80-120psi. fire is also pipe with pressure $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pressure to flow water fast.

In foreign country hilly region is 200psi is used. brick pipe conduit water, steel pipe water is used. which can resist the pressure. Now mild steel can be used. Mostly PVC, UPVC & the newest HDPE high dense poly ethylene

Pipes should be smooth in interior to reduce friction. Friction is head loss & pump is affected. Materials of pipe should be corrosion free.

Causes of corrosion:

1) Pitting:

~~Main cause of ~ is elec~~ Corrosion is an electric action. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the material, so is the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the material deposition. Homogeneous material is pitting is not.

2. Acidity & Alkalinity:

Water acidic \uparrow . Alkaline \uparrow . Scaling
rate corrosion \uparrow , ~~corrosion~~

3. Sulphur compound:

$\sim \uparrow$ H_2S , H_2SO_4 (acid), so acidic rate & \uparrow .
waste water line \rightarrow it's very imp.

4. Biological Activity:

H_2O has bacteria. O_2 na shakle anaerobic
bacteria, ~~shakle~~ sulphur shakle \uparrow . Aerobic
condition \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow .
But we want bacteria free H_2O

5. Change of temp:

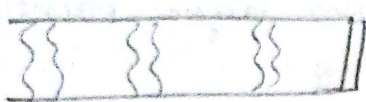
$T \uparrow$ \uparrow & faster

6. Velocity of flow:

usually line \rightarrow velocity $3-4 \text{ ft s}^{-1}$, ~~normal v~~ \uparrow \uparrow
 8 ft s^{-1} , $v \uparrow$ rate \uparrow

7. Cavitation:

Erosion (acid) rate, ~~shakle~~ localized current
generated and like pitting corrosion.



After collision more frequency
 १२ १२ collision रहे कहे गये,

so there are 4 phases. For water hammering there will be serious banging noise.

How to control water hammer:

Treatment plant 2 4 2 1

1) slowly bulb वक़े रउमर बुवदुग़ 2 1 2 1



upstream 2 compressed air chamber, so पाणि चेप्टे चेप्टे after thrust, so the force is released.

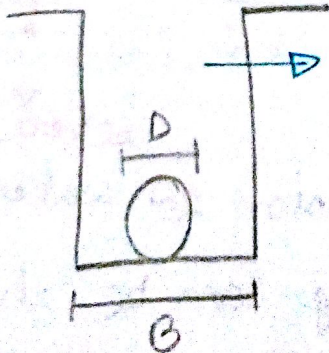
3. forces at bends & change of cross section:

Bending 2 force resist करेले रहे, एकदिके bend जाले एकदिके एक H₂O जरा outer side 2 छोटे किदू देमा रहे, जालेक time anchoring करे रहे,

4. Due to temp:

temp 4 metal expand, expansion co-ef 2 जालेक force जाले

5. backfill करेलाक

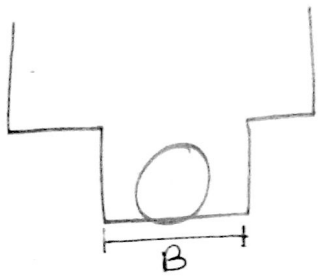


rigid pipe 2 pressure बेकि than flexible pipe.

width dia जाले 1-2 ft बेकि

$$B = D + (1 \sim 1.5 \text{ ft})$$

এর চেয়ে narrow B হলে ডায়ালন force $P = c \gamma B^2$
 ↑ rigid pipe
 $= c \gamma B D$
 flexible pipe
 অনেক নিচে pipe বসাতে হলে বড় width
 নিতে হয়, Then pressure $P = c \gamma D^2$
 স্পষ্ট width এ লক্ষ্য attention করতে না।



Trench প্রকার কাটা হলে width B.

বইয়ে table 4.1-4.2
 pipe এ concentrated, moving, distribution load গুলু জন্য
 co-eff দেয়া আছে, এটা C
 ৪ হলে যে fill করছি তার unit wt.

7) Joining Pipes:

pressure 50-60 psi, 120 3 20 400,

8) Anchoring: concrete block फिट्टा anchoring एत pipe pressure 2 3 4 5,

10) Pipe testing: 70 psi pressure फिट्टा pipe testing.

(CT)

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

3 objective:

1) To supply adequate quantity of H_2O with adequate pressure.

Developed country \odot H_2O 33 parallel fire line - 80 psi.

2) The system should be thoroughly reliable.

काम leakage शक्यता न, joining, anchoring, bulb bend एत कि शक्यता,

3) Economical शक्यता शक्यता, शक्यता design & operation एत cost कम शक्यता,

3 types of water distribution system:

1) Gravity system

2) Direct pumping

3) Pumping with storage Reservoir

1) Gravity :

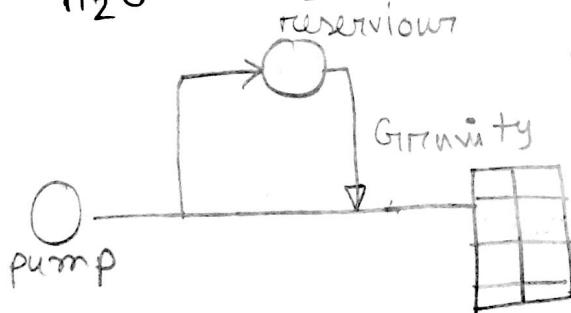
pump लागत न, no electricity. सबसे challenge - water source



2) Direct :

pump बंधू then कति नई, ऐसे peak hour में कति crisis, low usage हर में अच्छा.

3) Direct प्र prob solve प्र उतय pumping + gravity. wastage नर cause reservoir में. Electricity / pump न शकलत reservoir में. gravity प्र उतय H₂O. so it's ideal. But reservoir बनन & H₂O देखन देना costly.



disadvantage सबसे → costly.

This system modify कर सकते, प्रत्येक बाजार आलादा roof tank & underground reservoir. so cost प्र individually decided. probability underground reservoir में water contamination (बिना) है.

Methods of water supply : (it's a part of H_2O dist. system but the main " system is the 1st three)

- 1) continuous method
- 2) intermittent method

১) Dhaka এ কয়েক গুণ আরো "intermediate method" ছিল। অনেক অল্প H_2O পাওয়া যেত না, অনেক main pump থেকে illegally H_2O নেয়া, Then pressure কমে যায় & reservoir এ যায় না।

৩. continuous method is always better than intermittent.

৩. Advantage & disadvantage.

↓
* We always want H_2O , so continuous ভাল, But H_2O নাহলে, then we ব্যবস্থা না এখন না, এজন্য মধ্যম আকারে তখন পানি store ব্যবস্থা in non-supply hour. So প্রতি store এর জন্য ব্যক্তি কিনে, so economic বেগার, and এখানে contamination এর probability - বেশি।
continuous এ এ storage & contamination prob নাহলে

(ii) Intermittent এ H_2O রাখতে আকার, আকার না বুঝি না, পানি নাহলে দেখানো, so tap খুলেই বাধি to know, and others unintentionally জানে, ফলে tap খুলে বাধে, so direct wastage হয়।

(iii) Fresh H_2O আসলে normal tendency যে তখন stored H_2O ছিল (আর ফলে দেই, so wastage.

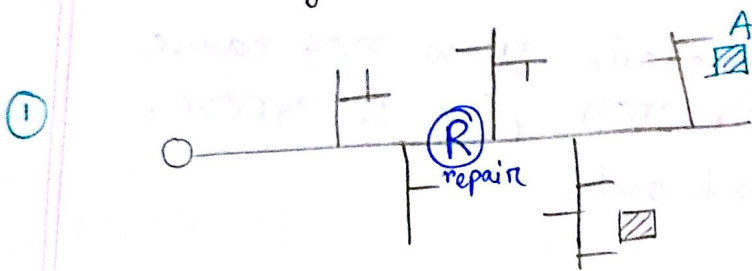
(iv) Non supply hrz e आगुत लागल severe damage.
con. रल damage रल,

(v) (2) एर जलम, vaccum create रल 4 toilet एर
foul gas ~~रु~~ sucked रल in pipe, no H₂O आगुत
time e e contaminated H₂O रल,
एर 5 रल एर एर continuous डल.

Lec-5

Layout of water distribution network

1. Dead end or branch or tree system
2. Gridiron or looped system
3. Ring or circular system
4. Radial system



Regular patterned road থাকলে সমস্যা, সুবিধা হল pipe & valve কাজ নাগবে, Design করা easy.

$Q = VA$ 3-4 ft/s

করা হয় সমস্যা বাধা বন্ধ হয়ে গেলে dead end creat হয়.

আমি avg demand এ supply দিলে peak এ crisis থাকবে, so design peak demand হবে,

Peak = 2-3 x Avg demand. safe থাকতে হলে 3x Avg demand. অনেক অল্পস 2.5 times হবে হয়,

Q & V জানলে A calculate.

Head loss কত হবে " . 50-60 psi আরো pipe এ not < 20 psi

সবচেয়ে dead end বাদে, no contamination.
We want this system.

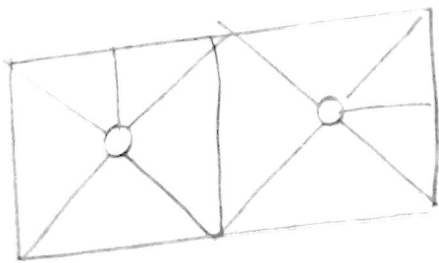
3) Ring / Circular System:



Main pipe perimeter \odot ,
Additional advantage to
loop is pressure distribution
equal হবে।

এখানে বড় ব্যাসের পাইপে বড়
pipe use করতে পারবে, diameter এর পরিধির \odot

4. Radial System:

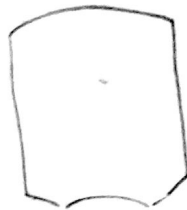
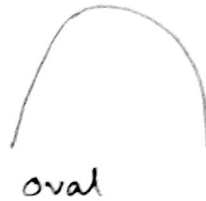
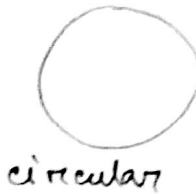


source সরাসরি, Direct H₂O
supply.
pipe লম্বায় \uparrow .
But quickly water supply
দিতে পারবে,

কোন tubewell or overhead reservoir ব্যতীতে এই
system ব্যতীত যাবে,
Adv. disadv. same as loop system.

lec-6

☐ Tanks:



Intz type

for moment $100/200$ million gallon capacity $100/200$ million gallon capacity

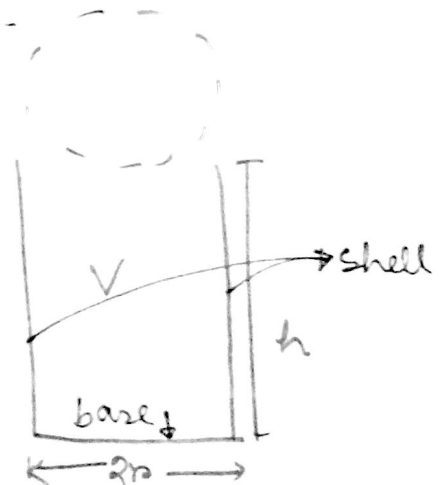
☐ Economic dimension of cylindrical tank:

Main parts base & shell

vol^m fixed

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

say per sft concrete cost for shell and base is same



Base of concrete vol^m cost, shell of shuttering cost ϕ .

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

base shell

$$= \pi r^2 + 2\pi r \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$$

max^m, min^m \Rightarrow 1st derivative = 0

2nd derivate +ve \Rightarrow min^m
-ve " max^m

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r - \frac{2V}{r^2} = 0 \quad [\text{for max}^m/\text{min}^m] \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dr^2} = 2\pi + \frac{4V}{r^3} \quad (+ve) \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

eqn (i) for min (we want min)

$$\text{from (i)} \Rightarrow 2\pi r = \frac{2V}{r^2} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi r^2 h}{r^2}$$

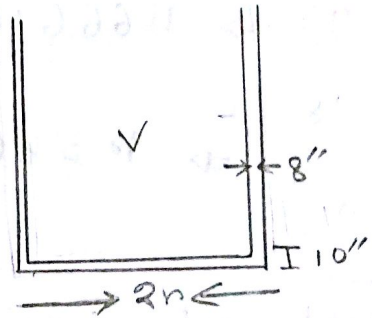
$$\Rightarrow r = h$$

[This is if per sqft concrete same for base & shell]

Case II:

concrete cost (base) = Tk 7000/cft

" " (shell) = Tk 8000/cft



$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$\text{Total cost} = C_1 + C_2$$

C_1 = cost of base

C_2 = " " shell

$$= \pi r^2 \frac{10}{12} \times 7000 + 2\pi r h \times \frac{8}{12} \times 8000$$

$$C = \pi r^2 \frac{10}{12} \times 7000 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{V}{\pi r^2} \times \frac{8}{12} \times 8000$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dC}{dr} = 2\pi r \frac{10}{12} \times 7000 + \frac{16}{12} \times 8000 \times (-r^{-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dn} = 11666.6 \pi r - \frac{V}{r^2} \times 10666.67 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2c}{dn^2} = 11666.6 \pi \frac{d}{dr} + 10666.67 V \times 2 r^{-2-1}$$

$$= 11666.6 \pi + \frac{2V}{r^3} \times 10666.67$$

$$= 11666.6 \pi + \frac{2 \pi r^2 h}{r^3} \times 10666.67 \quad (+ve \text{ min})$$

$$\therefore 11666.6 \pi r = \frac{\pi r^2 h \times 10666.67}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{64}{70} \times h$$

If $V = 1$ million gallon

$$(1) \Rightarrow 11666.6 \pi r = \frac{106 \text{ gallon} \times 10666.67}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 66.26$$

$$\boxed{1 \text{ cft cft} = 6.24 \text{ I.G} = 7.48 \text{ U.S G}}$$

^{imperial}
 $1 \text{ I.G} = 10 \text{ lb}$
 $1 \text{ U.S G} = 8.34 \text{ lb}$

Water distribution network Analysis/ Design

- 1) Method of supply
2) Distribution system
- } এর দেয় design depend করে.

supply continuous হলে pipe dia যা হবে 6hr supply
হলে pipe dia \uparrow হবে হবে.

3) Water demand: Fire fighting, industrial, domestic

4) Design flow : consider করে average flow এর 3 times.
এক peak demand satisfy করে, $3 \times \text{Avg flow}$.

5) Formula used : একটি কোন method এর formula use করে.

6) Diameter : 1st \rightarrow assume then correction. Assump.
Based on velocity of flow $v = 3-4 \text{ ft/s}$.

7) Contour map of the area : (কারণ, উচ্চ, নিম্ন)

8) Detailed map : বাড়ি ঘরে এর map

9) Future demand / Design period:

It depends on 2 factors 1) Material of the pipe
2) Fund available

design period \uparrow হলে dia \uparrow , flow \uparrow . But 100 yrs এর জন্য

design করানো কঠিন, so not useful.

requirement fill করতে হবে domestic, industrial, fire

10) Head loss: Pressure drop 50-60, 20 psi and velocity \downarrow so $h_L \downarrow$.

Methods used are (Hardy cross method imp.)

$H \propto Q$ head loss \propto flow
 flow \uparrow then $H \uparrow$

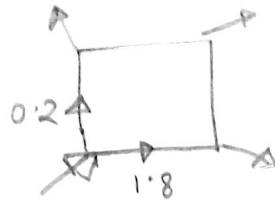
$H = KQ^x$, x varies from 1.7-2.2

If we use Hazen William $\rightarrow x = 1.85$

Hardy cross is for condition:

i) $\sum \text{inflow} = \sum \text{outflow}$

ii) \sum head loss in any closed loop must be 0



$\therefore \sum H = \sum KQ^x = 0$

$Q = \underbrace{Q_a + \Delta}_{\text{assumed}} \rightarrow \text{correction}$

$\sum H = \sum K(Q_a + \Delta)^x = 0$

$= \sum KQ_a + \sum xKQ_a^{x-1} \Delta + \frac{(x-1)x}{2} \sum KQ_a^{x-2} \Delta^2 + \dots = 0$

Δ correction, so small, higher powers smaller

$\therefore \Delta = - \frac{\sum KQ_a^x}{x \sum KQ_a^{(x-1)}} = - \frac{\sum H}{\sum H/Q}$

Disadvantage প্রকৌশল, Complete close loop না হলে এটা apply করা যায় না,

[Math করতে হবে]

Lec - 8

1] Pump and pumping M/C :

overhead reserzion এ pump দরকার,

fire fighting এ ডাব্বা pump দরকার,

Deep tub well এ pump used. 1) low lift pump → ৩৫ মিটার

এজন্য,

2. High lift pump : pump থেকে delivery অনেক উৎসে,

3. Booster pump : water treat করে অনেক দূরে supply

দিয়ে, so intermediate position এ H বাড়তে ~ used.
cause সৌদ্রাতে সৌদ্রাতে H / pressure কমে যায়।

* যখন pump দরকার তার ১/৩ stand by রাখতে হবে,

pump design, capacity etc জানতে হবে,

1) Centrifugal pump:

characteristic curve ଅଟେ of each pump.
for centrifugal pump the curve is:

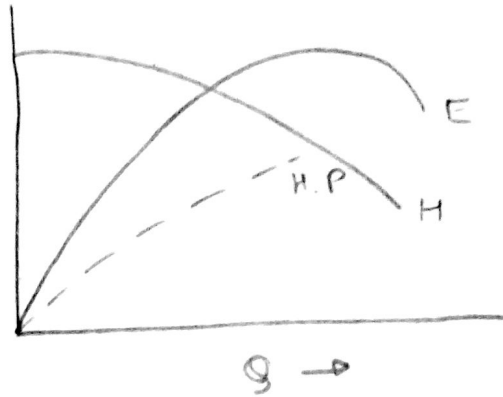
Q ↑ H ↓

After a point Efficiency (E)
ଓଡ଼ା ଯାଏ ନା,

Q ↑, Horse power ↑

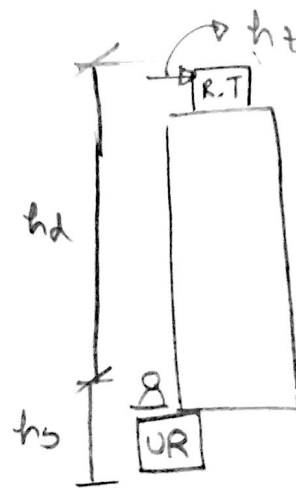
Head

$$hp = \frac{H \times Q}{3960} \rightarrow \text{flow in gpm}$$



h_s = suction head
(below pump)

h_d = delivery head
(above pump to TR)



h_t → min^m pressure
ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଅଟେ
(tank ଓ pipe
ପୁରାତା ବା pressure
ଏ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଉପରେ)

frictional head loss ଅଟେ,

$$h_f = f \cdot L / D \cdot v^2 / 2g$$

pump ଏ friction ଅଟେ ସମସ୍ତ head loss.

* pipe dia variable ଅଟେ ବାଟରେ, bend ଅବଶ୍ୟକ କାଟେ
(h_m), minor head loss.

$$\therefore H = h_s + h_d + h_f + h_m + h_t$$

↑ psi
↑ terminal head loss

$$h_m = 1 - 2 \text{ psi}$$

$$h_t = 5 \text{ psi (minimum)}$$

কোন fixture এ minimum pressure 5 psi লাগবে,
 So high rise building এর top floor pressure কম, so
 $h_f \propto D^4$, so $h_f \downarrow$.

$$\boxed{1 \text{ psi} = 2.46 \text{ ft}} \rightarrow \text{convert psi to ft.}$$

* suppose inhabitant 200 person.
 per head water consumption = 60 gpd

$$\therefore Q = 200 \times 60 = 12000 \text{ gpd}$$

pumping duration = 2 hrs

$$\therefore Q = \frac{12000}{2 \times 60} = 100 \text{ gpm}$$

Then H, suppose hp লাগবে 5.

Efficiency for design $E = 60\% - 70\%$.

$$\text{সুতরাং } \boxed{\text{BHP} = \frac{hp}{E} = \frac{HQ}{3960E}}$$

সেরা আউটবাক তার nearest higher one কিনবে,

$h_f = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^2}{2g}$, pipe মত সূত্রান friction এর ব্যক্তি,

so $f \uparrow$.

$$v = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

gravity flow রলে এই formula

① Gravity flow rates analysis

$$V = C \sqrt{RS} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{slope} \\ \rightarrow \text{hydraulic radius} \end{array} \right\} \text{Chavez formula}$$

[Fig 6.1 → in MA Aziz]

[Chap → 1, 4, 5, 6, 9]

water safety plant → ITN

lec - 9

Water safety plan

Distribution system 4 parts. 4 parts 2 treatment.

source (source) safety

collection → no leakage allowed

Treatment plant (factory), But H₂O 4 (more) than capacity. So

H₂O " proper (not)

Underground reservoir in distribution system contaminated.

" " clean (water) (line) & line 3 clean (water)

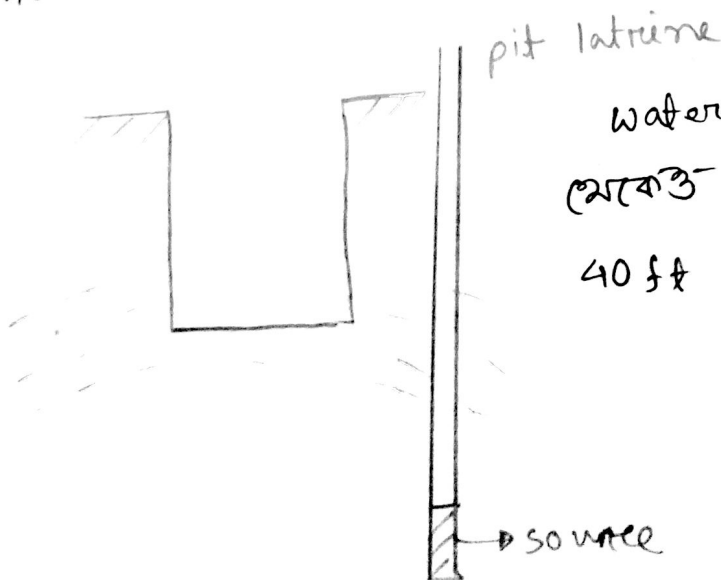
laundry,

⇒ How to make water safe:

contamination (water) (supply) as supply

distance (water)

□



pit latrine

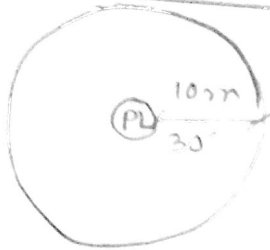
water is flowing. (water) (contamination)

40 ft (distance) (water)

source

Fig 1

criteria for safe H₂O:



1) PL এর 30' radius এর বাইরে tubewell করতে হবে, so no contamination & safe source.

2) 30' এর বাইরে কোনো source থাকবে নিচে নিচে হবে (Fig 1), but still not fully safe.

3) Suppose 30' এর tubewell কমান্ডে যেখানে iron 10mg/L. But it is not acceptable, cause allowable limit 0.3mg/L. যদিও bd-তে 5mg/L পর্যন্ত allow করে,

1st source Fe = 10mg/L

As = 0.01mg/L

2nd source Fe = 0.8mg/L

As = 0.1mg/L

1st ~~2nd~~ source safer. As Arsenic is more dangerous than iron. Bd-তে allowed (0.05mg/L), world (0.01mg/L)

Arsenic থাকলে iron থাকবে, iron removal easy and if iron removed then mostly As is also removed.

Water Safety Plan

☐ Objective:

- Monitoring
- Analysis
- Evaluation

* System description:

Monitoring માં યત્ન manpower બાંહે નાવકા.

☐ Risk assessment imp

* Hazard identification:

⊛ બાકા લેખનાક બાકા tubewell 2 arsenic તરે, but બાકા બાકા બાકા, so continuous monitoring કરવે રહવ.

Risk Score:

High risk રત્તે water supply ધિરે ના,
moderate " alternate source ઠિતુ કરવ.

⊛ General approach to risk analysis માં 3 ઠે slide imp.
slide 5,6,7.

⊛ Data રત્તે ઠિતુ, likelihood, severity assess કરવે રહવ
& કવ ઠે assess કરવનાક રત્તે રહવ.

Objective , flowchart - 6 imp

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ pg 13-20 - ଆକାଶଚାରୀ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ।