

A REVIEW ON EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION, STORAGE & TREATMENT OF RAIN WATER FOR DRINKING PURPOSE AT ADYPU CAMPUS

Sahil Shaikh¹, Adnan Siddiqui², Ronald Francis³, Shreedhar Renuse⁴
Vishwajeet Kadlag⁵

*UG Students, Dept. Of Civil Engineering, Dr. D. Y. Patil of Engineering and Technology, Lohegaon Dist.
Pune, Maharashtra, India. ^{1,2,3,4}*

*Assistant Professor at Dept. Of Civil Engineering, Dr. D. Y. Patil of Engineering and Technology, Lohegaon
Dist. Pune, Maharashtra, India. ⁵*

Abstract: At the rate in which Indian population is increasing, it is said that India will surely replace China from its number 1 position of most densely populated country of the world after 2030. These will lead to high rate of consumption of most valuable natural resource Water" resulting in augmentation of pressures on the permitted freshwater resources. Ancient method of damming river and transporting water to urban area has its own issues of eternal troubles of social and political. In order to conserve and meet the daily demand of water requirement, Rain water harvesting is one of the best methods fulfilling the requirements. The technical aspects of this project are rainwater harvesting collected from rooftop which is considered to be the catchment area from SOET building of ADYPU campus. First of all, required data are collected that is catchment area & hydrological rainfall data. Water harvesting potential for the SOET building was calculated, and the tank capacity with suitable design is being considered. Volume of tank has been calculated with most appropriate method of estimation. Apt location of tank on the basis of hydrological analysis and Geographic Information System analysis was done in the campus.

Keywords-*Catchment Area , Rainwater harvesting, Hydrological rainfall.*

I INTRODUCTION

Though majority of the earth's surface is filled with water, the actual water available for human consumption is limited. Water is essential to all life forms on earth - human, animal and vegetation. It is therefore important that adequate supplies of water developed to sustain such life. Development of water supplies should, however, be undertaken in such a way as to preserve the hydrological balance and the biological functions of our ecosystems. As land pressure rises, cities are growing vertical and in countryside more forest areas are encroached and being used for agriculture. In India the small farmers depend on Monsoon where rainfall is from June to October and much of the precious water is soon lost as surface runoff. While irrigation may be the most obvious response to drought, it has proved costly and can only benefit a fortunate few. There is now increasing interest in the low cost alternative generally referred to as 'Rain Water

Harvesting' (RWH). Water harvesting is the activity of direct collection of rainwater, which can be stored for direct use or can be recharged into the groundwater. Water harvesting is the collection of runoff for productive purposes. Rain is the first form of water that we know in the hydrological cycle, hence is a primary source of water.

1.1 Objective

The objectives of this research can be summarized briefly as follows:

- To study the rainwater harvesting potential of ADYPU campus to conserve, preserve and use rainwater.
- To identify suitable design for harvesting system.
- To use most efficient and effective rooftop rainwater harvesting system at ADYPU campus.
- To study the treatment and filter unit to be applied.
- To augment ground water table and arrest ground water decline.
- To benefitiate water quality in aquifers.

AND ENGINEERING TRENDS

Following IS code will be used for designing of water tank.

- IS 3370(2009)
- IS 456-2000

II LITERATURE REVIEW

The basic objective of this chapter is to get inside into the previous findings so that it will help to know the gap in earlier studies and to justify the research problem selected by me for the study purpose. The extensive literature review was carried out by referring standard journals, reference books, I.S. Code and conference proceeding. The major work carried out by different researchers is summarized below:

2.1. Water scarcity : A major concern for citizens - Dr Bidyut jyoti gogoi – International journal of civil engineering & technology (IJCIET) – (2019)

The researcher wants to understand the gravity of water scarcity in India with a focus on north east India, the water sources utilized by inhabitants and the groundwater condition. The study is based on secondary research which probes on the literature published by various agencies. The data from the census 2011 is used for analysis and understanding the sources of water used by the people of the north east region.

2.2 “Design of Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting in Nimgaon village - Mr. Chetan Bangale, Mr. Chandradeep Patil – International research journal of engineering & technology (IRJET) (May 2018)

The technical aspect of this project is rainwater harvesting collected from rooftop which is considered to be catchment areas Nimgaon Tarfe Mhalunge, Junnar, Pune. The aim of this project is to collect and store that water and utilize the water by providing proper means of filtration. The project starts by collecting some important researches on rainwater harvesting and studied them.

2.3 “Roof - Top rainwater harvesting system for official / multistoried building with reference to malda districts, WB - Dr. Suman Panigrahi – International journal of engineering research & application (IJERA) (January 2017)

The rain water harvesting is the simple collection or storing of water for the domestic or the agriculture purpose. The method of rain water harvesting has been into practice since ancient times. The method is simple and cost effective too. Malda district of West Bengal is

badly affected by Arsenic contamination in ground water. The present study finds its usefulness in developing awareness towards judicious use of water among masses and efficient ways to harvest roof top rain water resources at institutional / multistoried buildings in Malda district. A total of 10 residential building, 10 school building, 7 official building and 10 multistoried building (including flat) covering English bazar Municipality, Kaliachak, Gazole and Ratua block were selected to evaluate the potential towards rooftop rainwater harvesting.

2.4. “Rain water Harvesting For Residential Project Daulat Heights In Saswad - Yashodhan Arvind Jagtap – Journal NX – A Multidisciplinary peer journal (April 2018)

The main of this paper is to make efficient use of rainwater and adoption of newly launched concept of nature conversion. The system is actually built in saswad city, Maharashtra state of India. The cost of total project is Rs. 48060 and it can harvest 129600 liters of water.

2.5. Reliability Analysis of rainwater harvesting systems in southern Italy - Mr. Vincenza Notaro – ELSEVIER (2016)

The present study aims to analyse the reliability of a RWH system installed to supply water for toilet flushing purpose with reference to a single-family house in a residential area of Sicily (Southern Italy). Historical water consumption data were analysed to obtain a flushing water demand pattern. A water balance simulation of the rainwater storage tank was performed, and the yield-after spillage algorithm was used to define the tank release rule. The model's performance was evaluated using data from more than 100 different sites located throughout the Sicilian territory. This regional analysis provided results having practical applications, e.g. the identification of the optimal rainwater tank size and the annual system reliability curves as a function of mean annual precipitation. The uncertainty related to the regional model predictions was also assessed. Results showed that RWH systems can provide environmental and economic advantages in Sicily over traditional water supply methods. In particular, the regional analysis identified areas where the application of this system would be most effective.

III PROBLEM STATEMENT

- There is scarcity of water in all state of India due to increased need for water results in lower ground

water tables . Many piped water supply systems fail. The use of rainwater is a useful alternative.

- If all the rainwater from the roof is collected and given necessary treatment can be utilized for various purpose as per our convience.
- Due to water obtained from the rainfall, It reduces the load from local water distribution system.
- So we decided to use rainwater for drinking only.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The primary data was taken from a Literature survey targeted by web searches and review of e-books, manuals, codes and -journal papers. After review the problem statement is defined and the selected frame models are taken up for detail study and analysis purposes.

There are two method of rainwater harvesting-

- Surface runoff harvesting
- Roof top rainwater harvesting

We have adopted roof top rainwater harvesting

4.1. Roof top rainwater harvesting

It is a system of catching rainwater where it falls. In rooftop harvesting, the roof becomes the catchments, and the rainwater is collected from the roof of the house/building. It can either be stored in a tank or diverted to artificial recharge system. This method is less expensive and very effective and if implemented properly helps in augmenting the groundwater level of the area.

- DATA COLLECTION (measurement of catchment area, average rainfall in pune, no of students in college, water drunk by each person averagely)
- DATA ANALYSIS (Analysis of the collected data)
- DESIGN OF WATER TANK & TREATMENT METHOD USED IN IT. CALCULATION OF WATER TANK & OTHER THINGS (each and everything is calculated and fixed)
- Measurement sheet is written to finalise all the item. Rate analysis of listed items
- Conclusion of project. Limitation of design project Future scope of design project.

4.1.1. Components of roof top rainwater harvesting

1. **Delivery system gutters:** Channels all around the edge of a sloping roof to collect and transport rainwater to the storage tank. Gutters

can semi-circular or rectangular. Gutters are made up of locally available material plain galvanized iron sheet. Semi-circular gutters of PVC material can be readily prepared by cutting those pipes into two equal semi-circular channels. The size of the gutter should be according to the flow during the highest intensity rain. The way in which gutters are fixed depends on the house; it is possible to fix iron or timber into the walls, but for houses having wider eaves, some methods of attachment to the rafter is necessary.

- **Conduits:** Conduits are pipelines or drains that carry rainwater from the catchment or rooftop area to the harvesting system. Conduits can be of any material like polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or galvanized iron (GI), materials that are commonly available.

2. Filtration methods

- **Charcoal water filter :** A simple charcoal filter can be made in a drum or an earthen pot. The filter is made of gravel, sand and charcoal, all of which are easily available.

- **Sand filter :** Sand filter have commonly available sand as filter media. Sand filter are easy and inexpensive to construct. These filter can be employed for the treatment of water to effectively remove turbidity (suspended particles like silt and clay), colour and microorganisms.

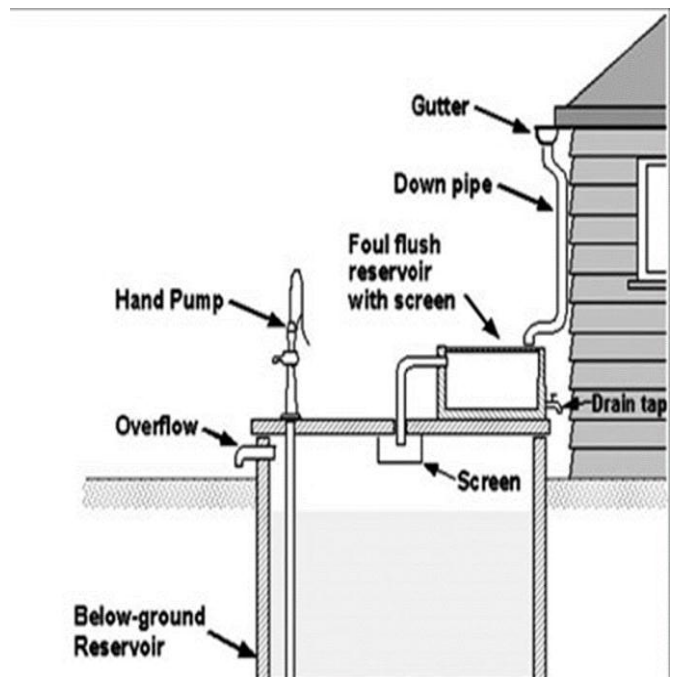


Fig1., COMPONENT IN RWH

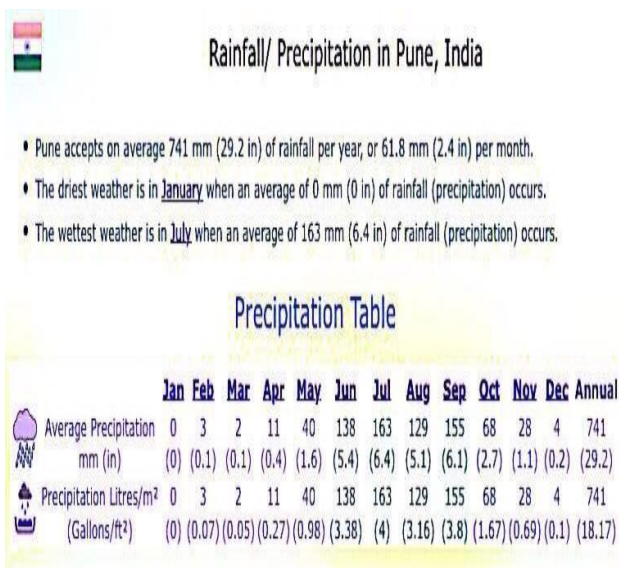
4.2. Study area



In this paper design of RWH System for the proposed location at ADYPU campus. Therefore as much as possible we have included and considered SOET terrace only.

4.3. RAINFALL DATA COLLECTION

The latitude of Pune, Maharashtra, India is 18.516726, and the longitude is 73.856255. Pune, Maharashtra, India is located at India country in the Cities place category with the gps coordinates of 18° 31' 0.2136" N and 73° 51' 22.5180" E.



The Pune lies on 562m above sea level Pune is influenced by the local steppe climate. In Pune, there is little rainfall throughout the year. According to Köppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as BSh. The average annual temperature in Pune is 25.0 °C | 77.0 °F. The annual rainfall is 741 mm | 29.2 inch.

V FUTURE SCOPE

- This mechanism need man power in future whole system can be automated.
- This mechanism has its limits and in future big construction and larger amount of water can be collected effective by better options and latest technology.
- It is expensive in future better plan and more high tech equipment can do better work in less space and less amount of money but there working will be much better than current planned system.

VI CONCLUSION

- The rain water will comes at terrace frist (catchment area)
- From terrace (catchment area) water will pass from multiple mess . By this water will get filtered.
- Then at ground floor water is passed from percolation tank.
- There all germs and bacteria will killed and water will be pured . Percolation tank will act as sand filter.
- After that water will pass to store in different tanks.
- As per requirement water is again sent at terrace by pumping, at terrace there is one more clean water tank from that tank the water is sent to coolers at each floor, and at every water cooler there is separate RO filter by this process not a single bacterium will sustain in water.
- The final product now is ready for drinking purpose and it can pass highly configure tests which are used to rate water quality commercially.
- This project life calculated that is least 50 years & its construction cost can recover in less than 1 month of span, the main benefit of this project is it will be workable for whole years because our college is in pune, here rain occur in nov – dec also rather than rainy season.

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