ANNEX IX STUDY ON OVERHEAD TANK CAPACITY

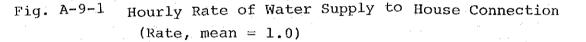
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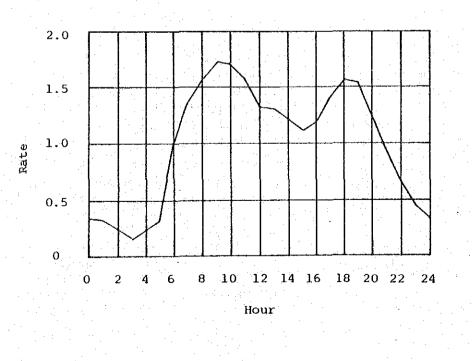
ANNEX IX Study on Overhead Tank Capacity

1. Hourly Change in Water Delivery

Since no data on hourly change in water delivery in Bangladesh are available, Data for Japan were used as a base for estimation.

(a) Hourly change in water supply to house connection Data for Japan cannot be used as they are since the living environment and customs in Bangladesh are different from those in Japan. Major differences in the living environment are the use of electric washing machine, flush toilet, hot bath, etc. In order to adjust for these differences, data for the year around 1955, when the diffusion rates of these facilities were still low, will be used. The following figure presents the hourly changes in water consumption when the daily mean water consumption is set at 1.0.





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(b) Hourly change in water supply to public post

As no data are available on the public posts because although they did exist at one time immediately after the World War II, they no longer exist today. The following therefore is an estimate.

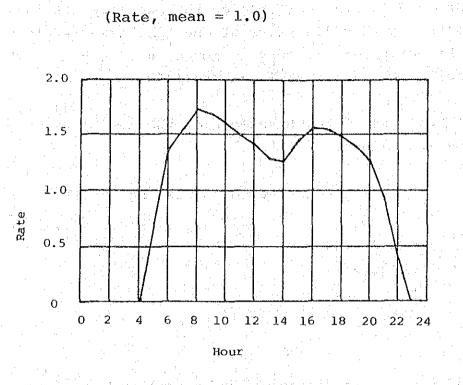
An example of the breakdown of the use of water would be as follows:

Drinking, cooking, dish washing, house cleaning

	10.5	l/man-day
Laundering	5.0	
Ablutions	17.5	
Head flush	2.5	
Others	4.0	
Total	39.5	

Of these, laundering would be done at the place of water tap but for other uses, water would probably be carried into each house. Also, water for meal and dish washing would probably be filled into vessels one or two hours before meal. Accordingly, the morning peak consumption would be smaller and the morning and evening peak hours earlier by one or two hours than in the case of house connections. During night, the water filled in vessels would be used while tap water would hardly be used. In order to be on the safe side, the maximum hourly ratios in the morning and evening were assumed to be the same as in the case of house connections.

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Ratio of Hourly Maximum Water Consumption to Daily Maximum Water Consumption

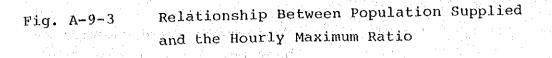
Since no data are available on the hourly maximum ratio in Bangladesh, the following is our best estimate based on the data for Japan.

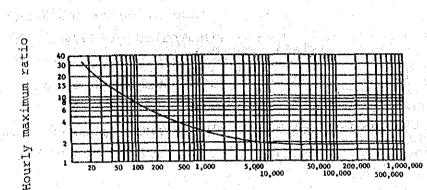
(a) House connection

2.

The relationship between the population supplied and the hourly maximum ratio would be as illustrated below.

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Population supplied

The hourly maximum ratio (α) is obtained as follows.

1) The hourly maximum water consumption is calculated for α obtained from Fig. A-9-3.

$$Q_{\rm H} = \alpha \times \frac{q_{\rm O}}{24} \times p$$

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2) Simultaneous tap opening water volume (Q₁) is calculated.

$$Q_1 = q_1 \times N^{0.47!}$$

- 3) a If $Q_{\rm H} < Q_1$, then $Q_{\rm H}$ is the hourly maximum water consumption.
 - b If $Q_H > Q_1$, then Q_1 is the hourly maximum water consumption.
 - In the above, p : Estimated population supplied (in persons)

q_o: Maximum water consumption per head per day (%/man-day) q₁: Volume of water used per tap (in %/min. 17 %/min. for a øl3 mm tap) N : Total number of taps

The following is the hourly maximum water consumption calculated for Narayanganj Town which has the Largest population.

1)
$$a = 1.7$$
 as per Fig. A-9-3.

 $Q_{\rm H} = 1.7 \times 113.7 \ \ell/{\rm man-day} \times 470,000 \ {\rm men} \times 0.5$ = 31.544 $\ell/{\rm min}$.

2)
$$Q_1 = 17 \ \ell/\min. x = 1,938 \ \ell/\min.$$

Since Q_H Q_1 , Q_1 would be the hourly maximum water consumption, but the difference between Q_H and Q_1 is far too large. This is judged to indicate that the instance in Japan is not applicable to Bangladesh where the family size is large at 11 on average and where there is only one tap for each house connection.

In view of the foregoing, it would be better to obtain Q_{μ} from the hourly maximum ratio.

(b) Public post

For public post, $Q_{\rm H}$ shall be obtained from the hourly maximum ratio, too.

(c) Hourly maximum ratio for the total volume of water supply

When the hourly maximum ratio for the total volume of water supply is obtained from the hourly changes in water delivery, the results was $\alpha' = 1.71$ as per Table A-9-1. Since this is quite close to $\alpha' = 1.7$ obtained from Fig. A-9-3, it was decided to adopt the distribution of water delivery in (1) above.

Table A-9-1 Hourly Maximum Ratio for the Total Volume of Water Supply

		ιpp⊥γ		(per pe	rson)
	House	connection	Pub	lic post	
Hour	Ratio	Water Volume (x 90 £)	Ratio	Water Volume (x 34 £)	Total
0	0.33	37.5	Ö	0	37.5
1	0.24	27.3	ere en en el	0	27.3
2	0.19	21.6	· 0	0	21.6
3	0.14	15.9	0	0	15.9
4	0.12	13.6	1 • 0 •	Ó	13.6
5	0.31	35.2	0.70	23.80	59.0
6	0.98	111.4	1.33	45.22	156.6
7	1.33	151.2	1.54	52.36	203.6
8	1.57	178.5	1.72	58.48	237.0
9	1.72	195.5	1.68	57.12	252.6
10	1.69	192.2	1.60	54.40	246.6
11	1.56	177.4	1.49	50.66	228.1
12	1.34	152.4	1.40	47.60	200.0
13	1.29	146.7	1.28	43.52	190.2
14	1.22	138.7	1.26	42.84	181.5
15	1.10	125.1	1.45	49.30	174.4
16	1.17	133.0	1.56	53.04	186.0
17	1.39	158.0	1.54	52.36	210.4
18	1.56	177.4	1.50	51.00	228.4
19	1.54	175.1	1.40	47.60	222.7
20	1.25	142.1	1.25	42.50	184.6
21	0.91	103.5	0.91	30.94	134.4
22	0.62	70.5	0.39	13.26	83.8
23	0.43	48.9	0	0	48.9
Average	1.00	113.7	1.00	34.00	147.7

Hourly maximum ratio $\alpha' = \frac{211.92}{124.00}$ 1.71 -----

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3. Review on the Capacity of Overhead Tank

On the basis of numerical values obtained up to the preceding paragraph, studies were made on whether around the clock water supply is possible with the capacity equivalent to 20% of the daily maximum consumption on two cases, one for the target year of 1990 and the other for the scheduled year of completion of 1989.

For the target year of 1990, two cases of operating hours of pump were assumed, one of which is between 7:00 and 22:00 and the other between 6:00 and 21:00; and for 1989, between 7:00 and 22:00. In every case, pump will be operated 15 hours a day.

The calculated results (Tables A-9-3 through A-9-5) are summarized as tabulated below.

	Conditions	Findings
1990 :	Overhead tank capacity 20 % (of daily maximum water consumption), 15 hours a day operation (between 7:00 and 22:00)	Water supply will be cut off. Prior to starting operation at 7 a.m., the quantity of water stored will become slightly short (equivalent to 0.4 minute of thruput)
	Overhead tank capacity 20%, operating hours 15 hours a day (between 6:00 and 21:00 6:00 and 21:00)	Water supply will not be cut off. Although small, water will still be left in the tank prior to start operating at 6 a.m. (equivalent to 0.2 minute of thruput)
1989 :	Overhead tank capacity 20%, 15 hours a day operation (between 7:00 and 22:00)	Water supply will not be cut off. Remaining water in storage will be equivalent to 6.7 minutes of thruput)

Table A-9-2 Summary of Results

4. Determination of the Capacity of Overhead Tank

As a result of the foregoing study in which the overhead tank capacity was assumed to be equivalent to 20 % of the daily maximum water consumption and the pump to be operated 15 hours a day, around the clock water supply is believed to be perfectly possible in 1989 and almost possible in the target year of 1990. As for 1991 and later years, around the clock water supply is possible by extending the operating hours of pump.

Accordingly, the overhead tank capacity shall be 20% of the daily maximum water consumption.

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Calculation Table Table A-9-4

Narayanganj 1990 20% RESERVOIR QUANTITY: OPERATION HOUR FROM: POPULATION SUPPLIED: NAME OF CITY:

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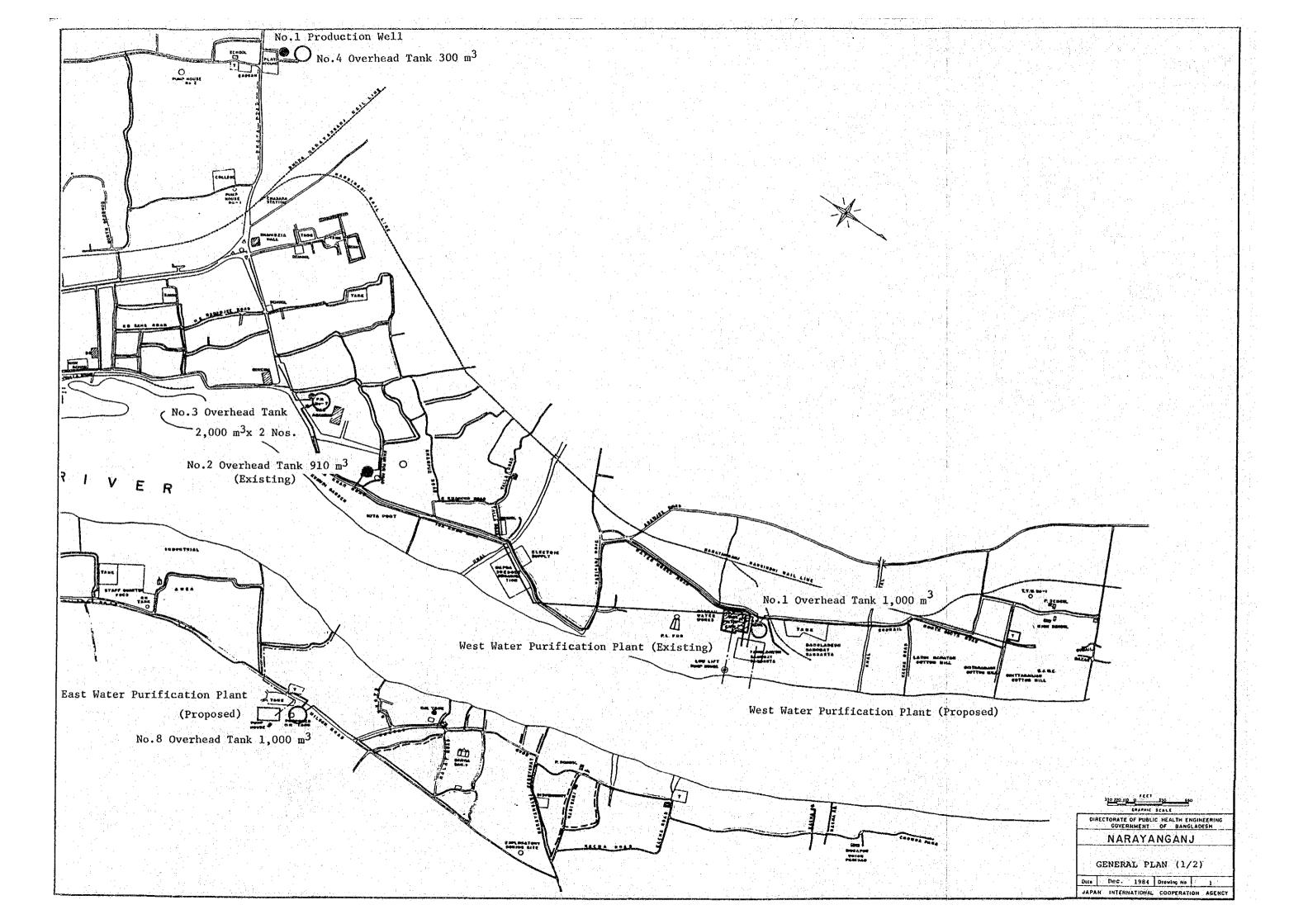
Table A-9-5

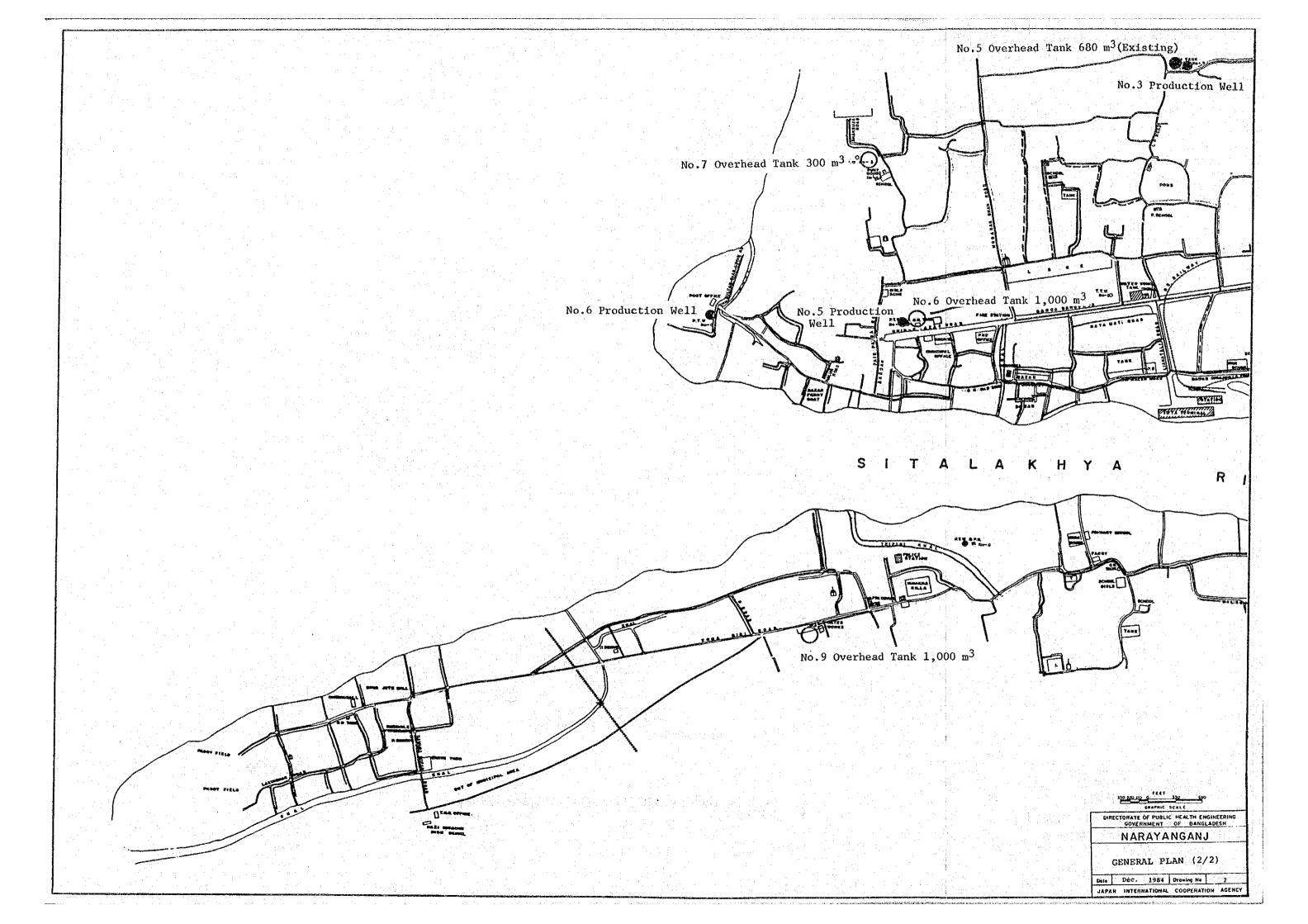
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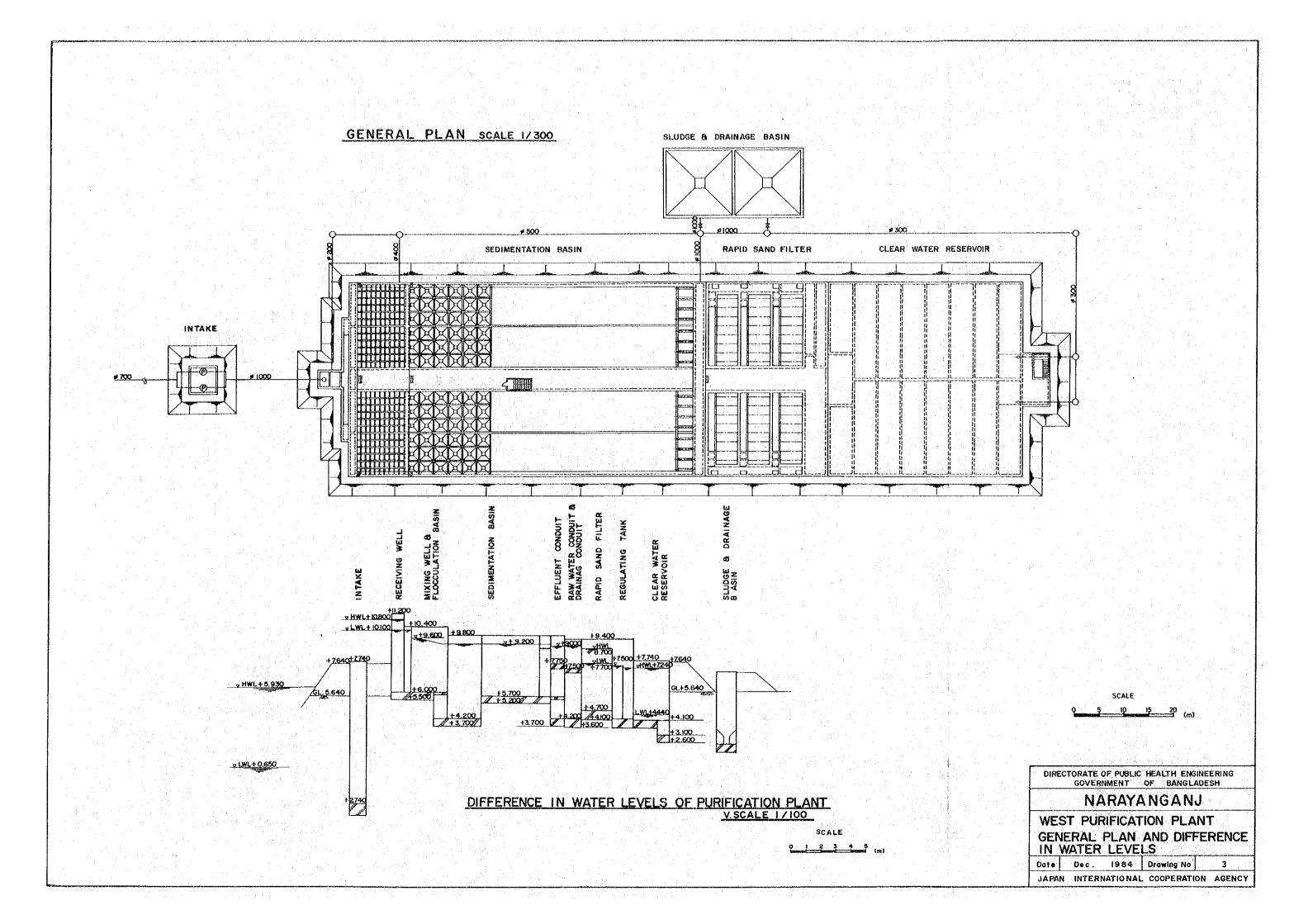
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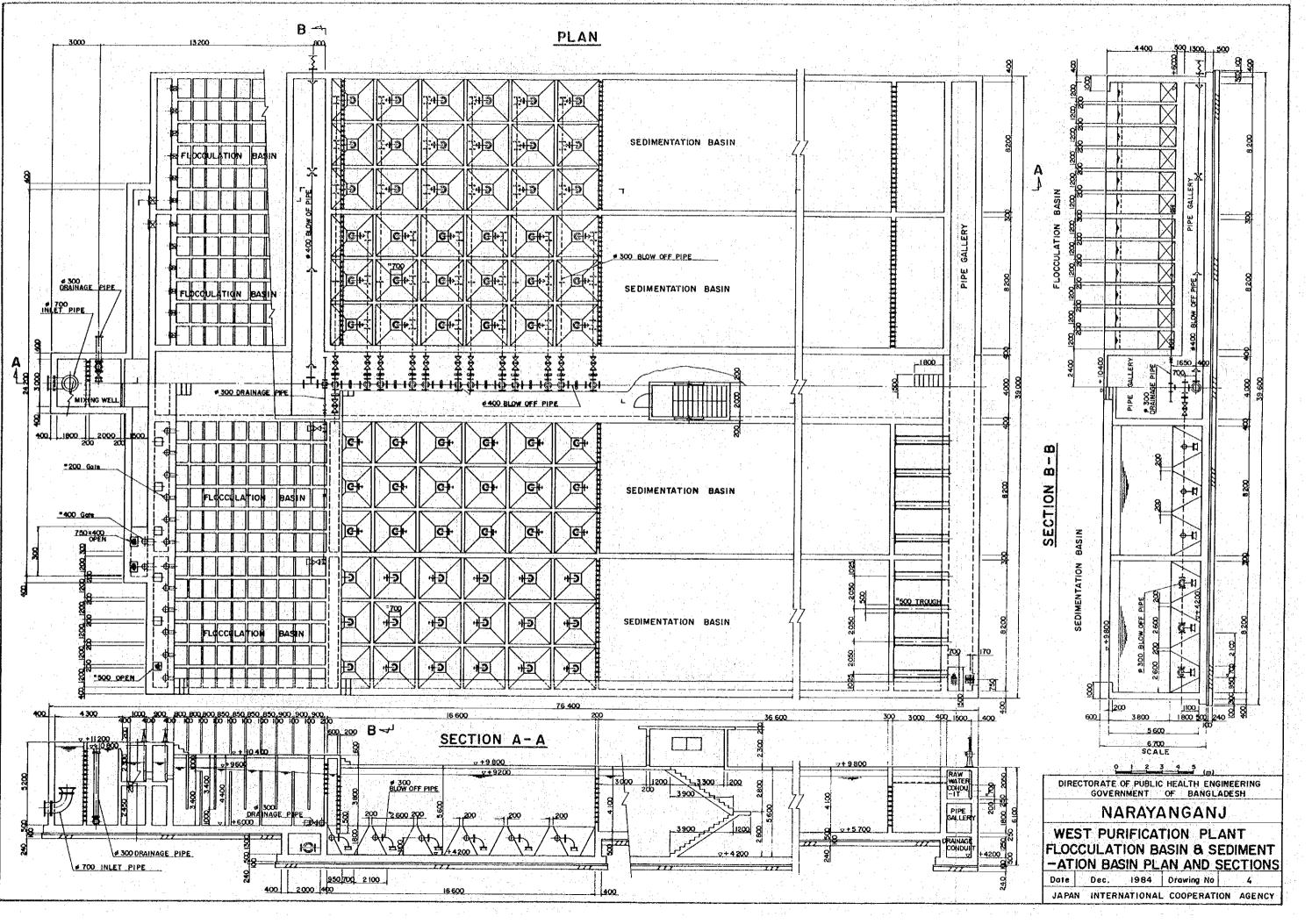
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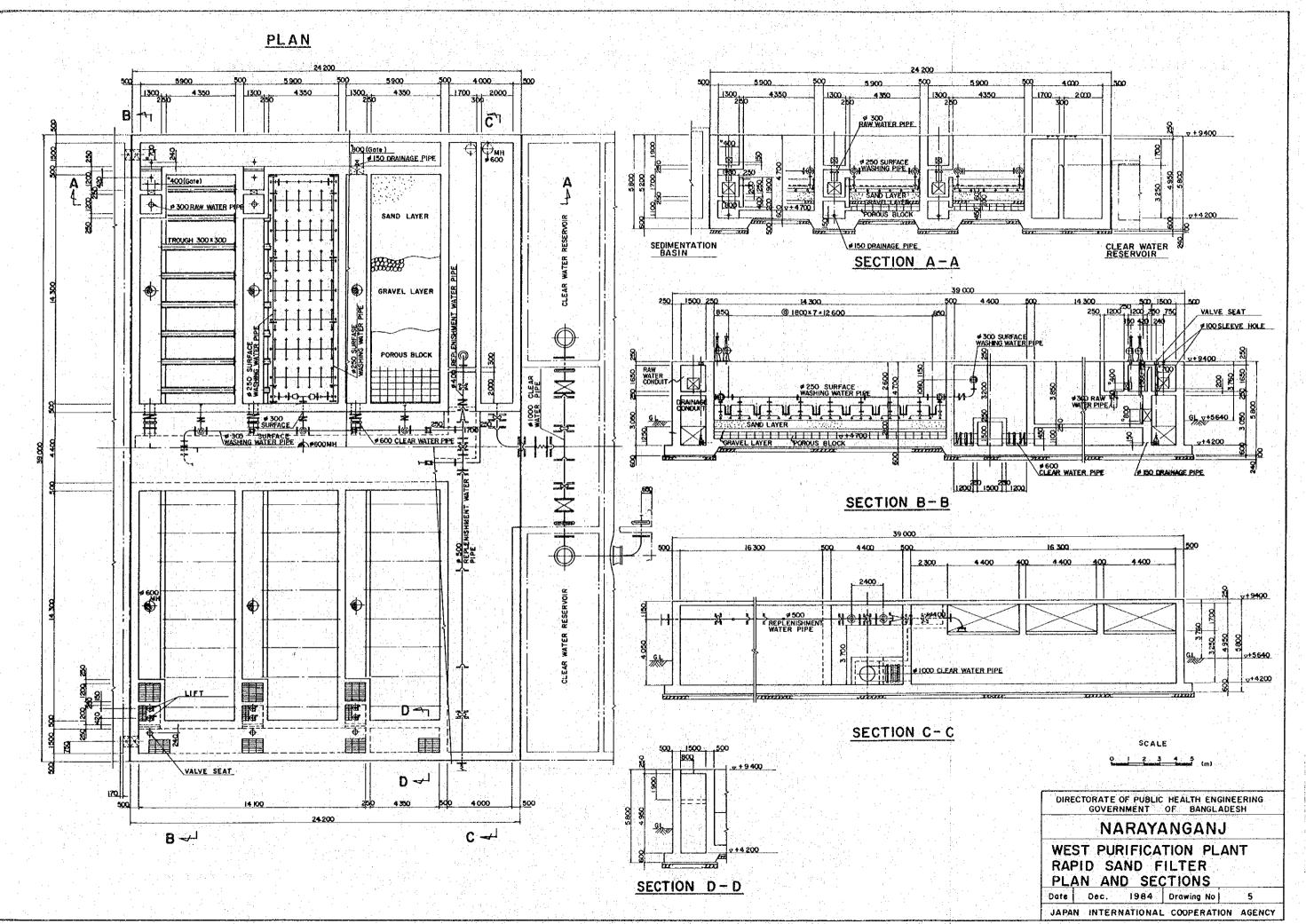
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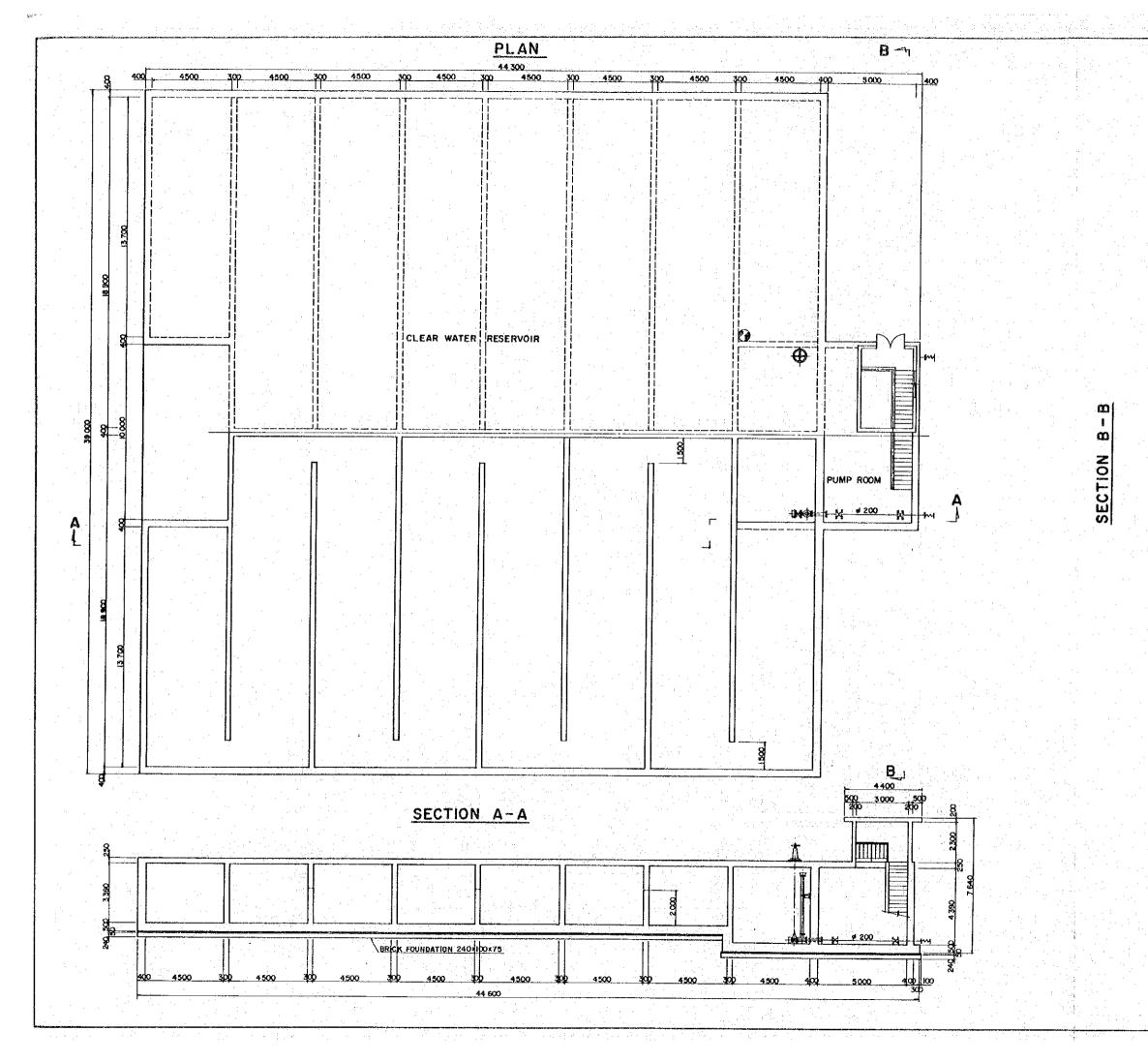


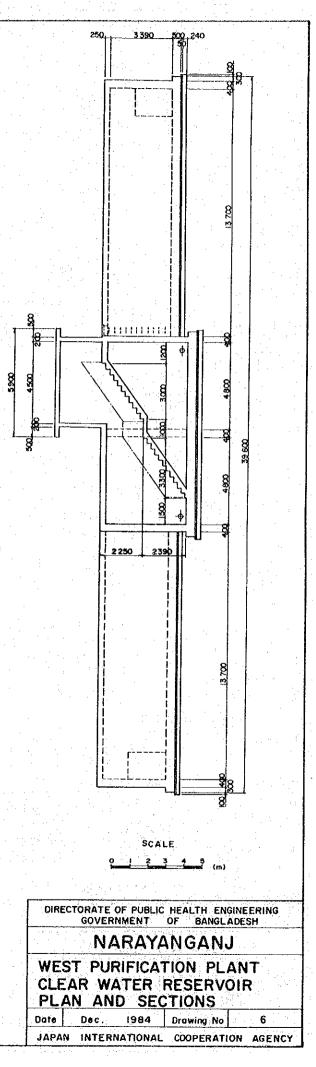


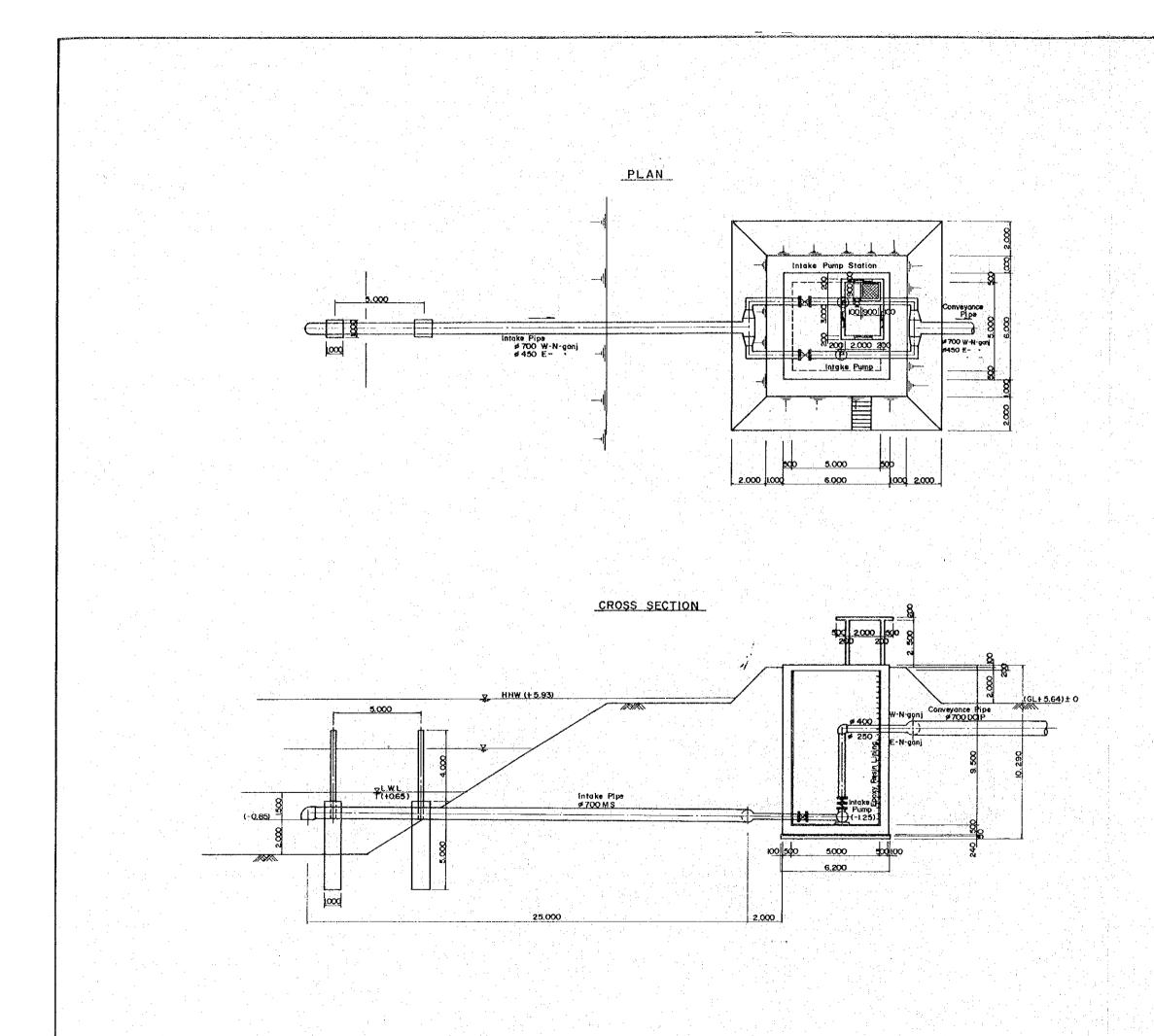






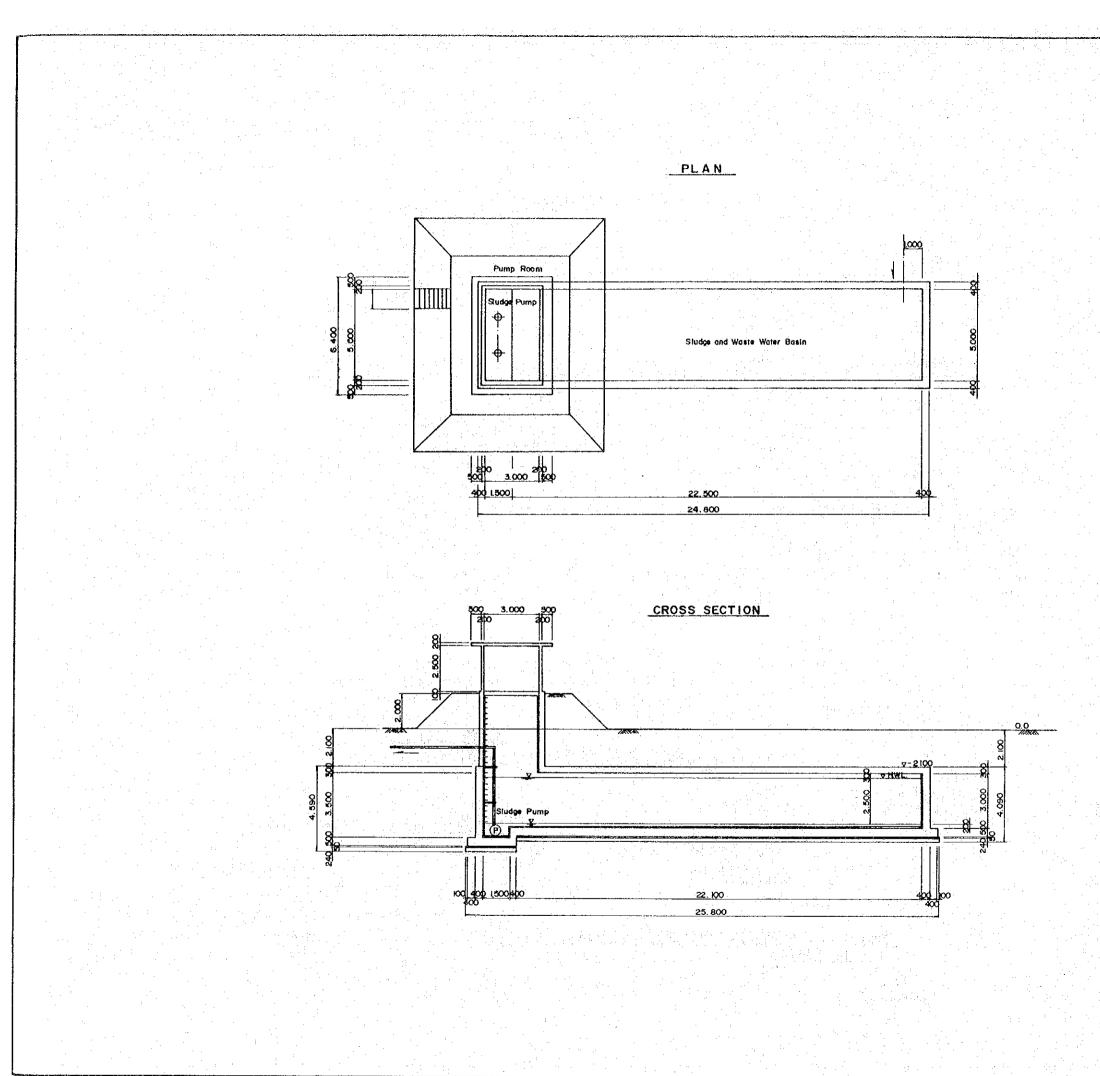




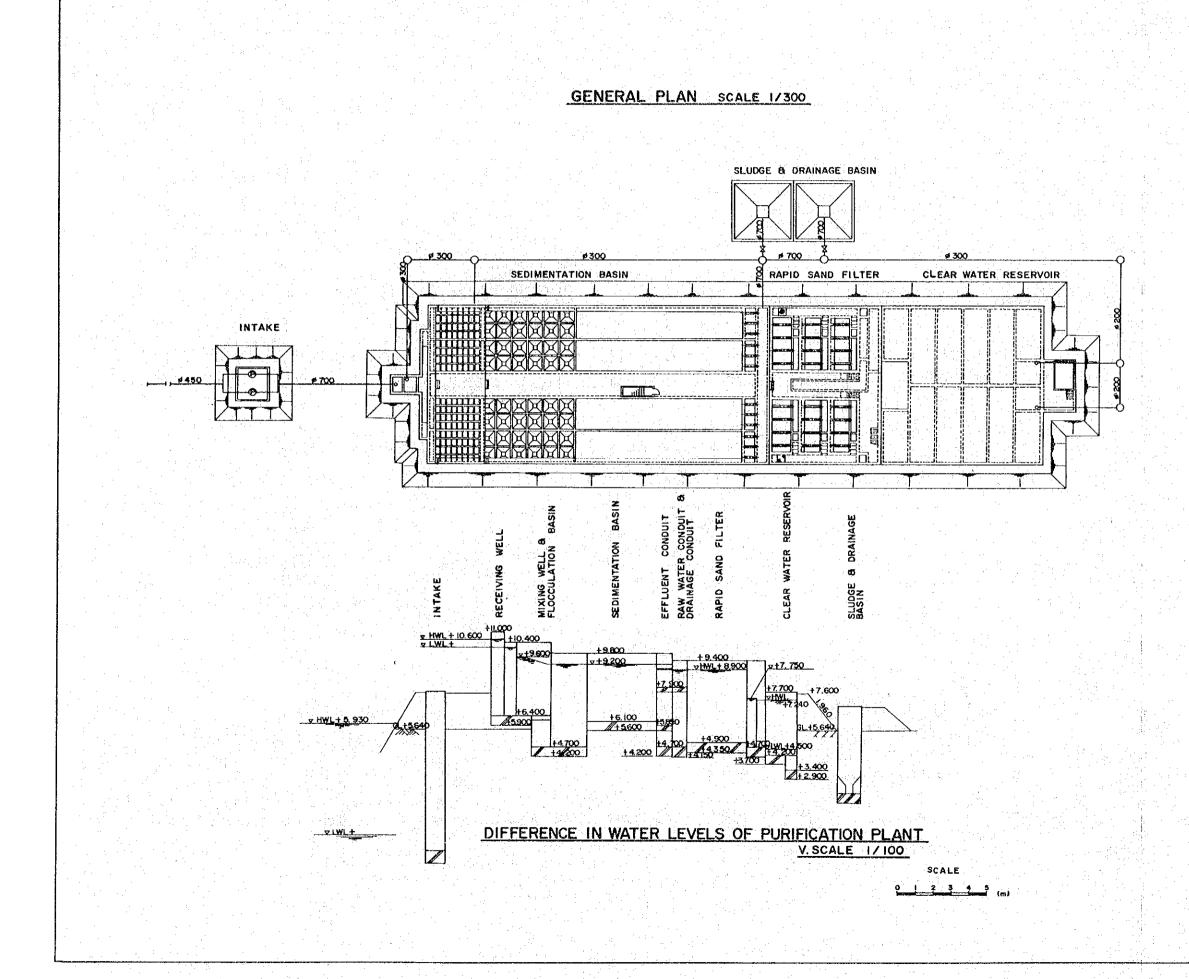


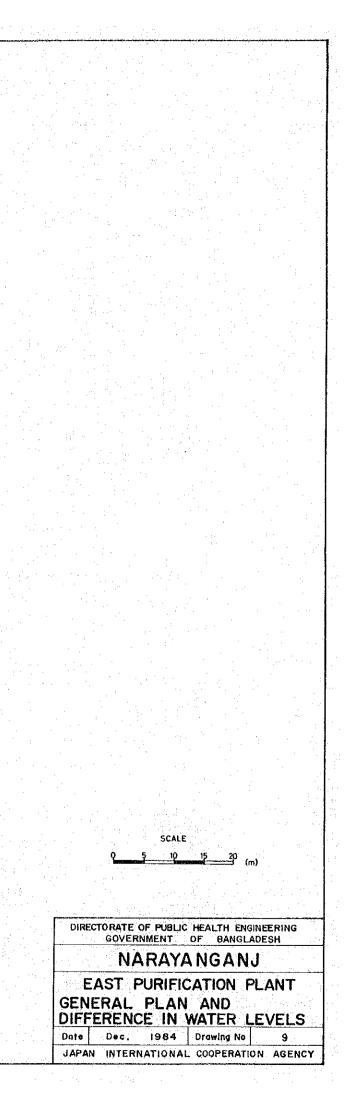
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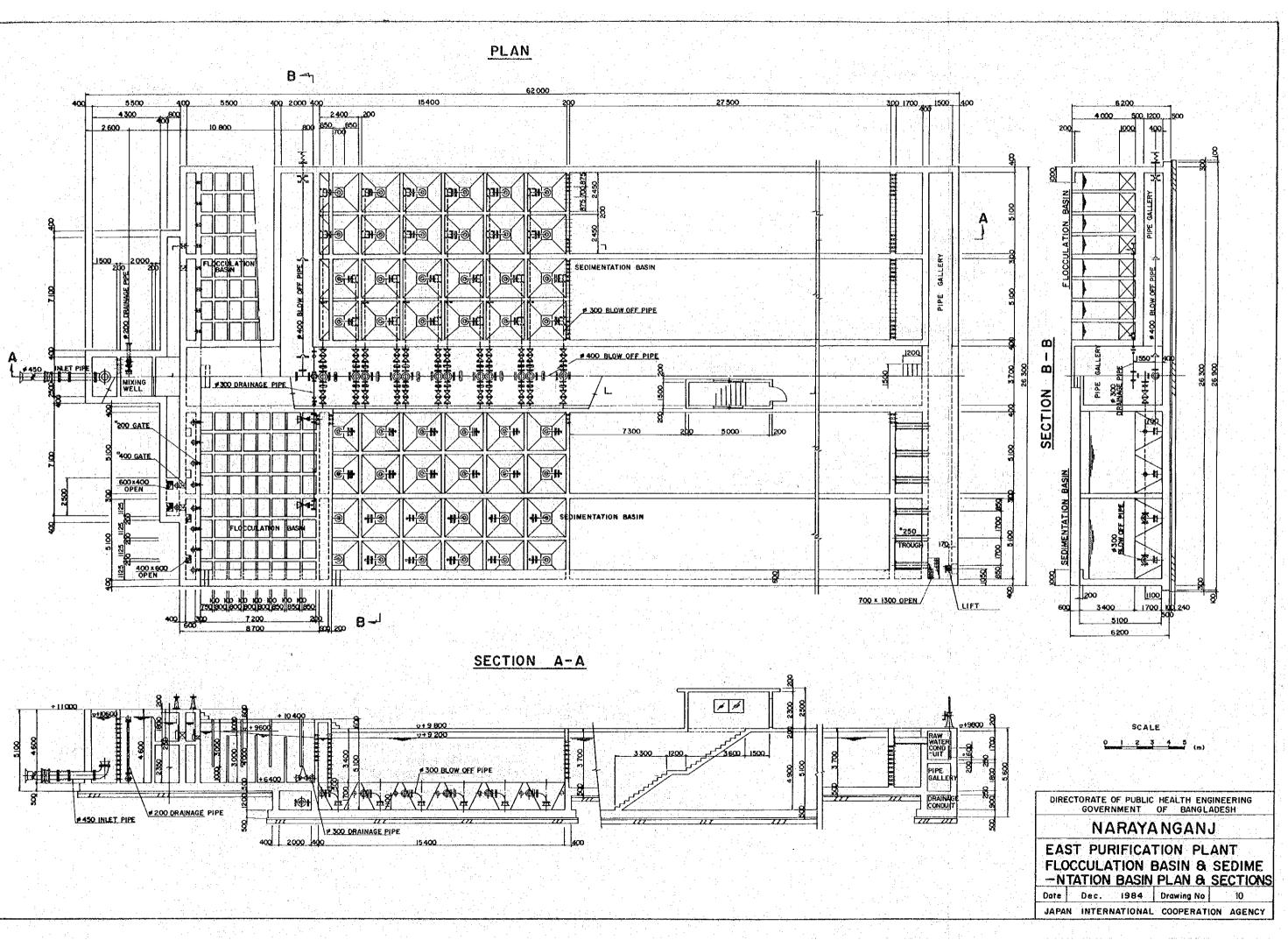
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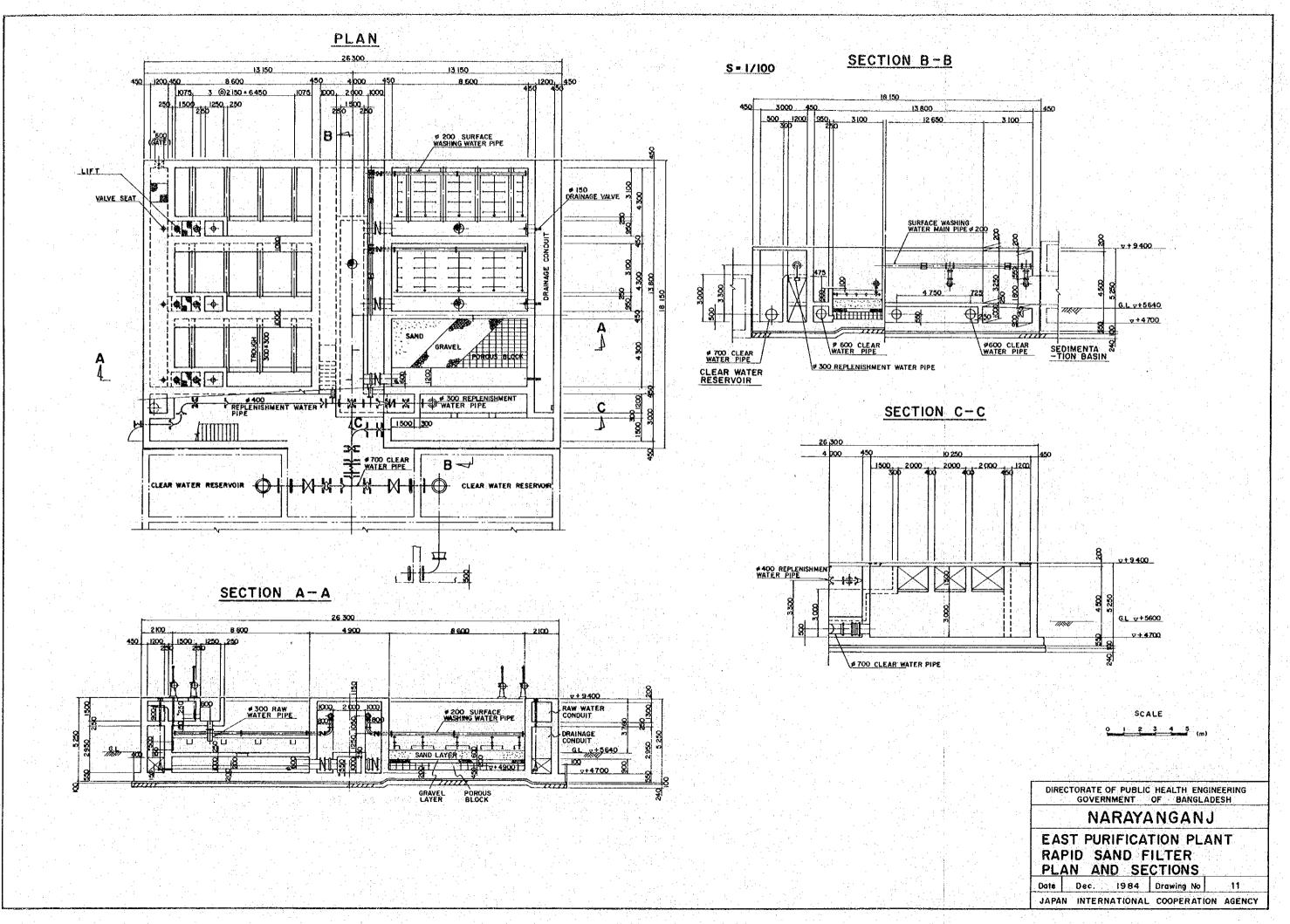


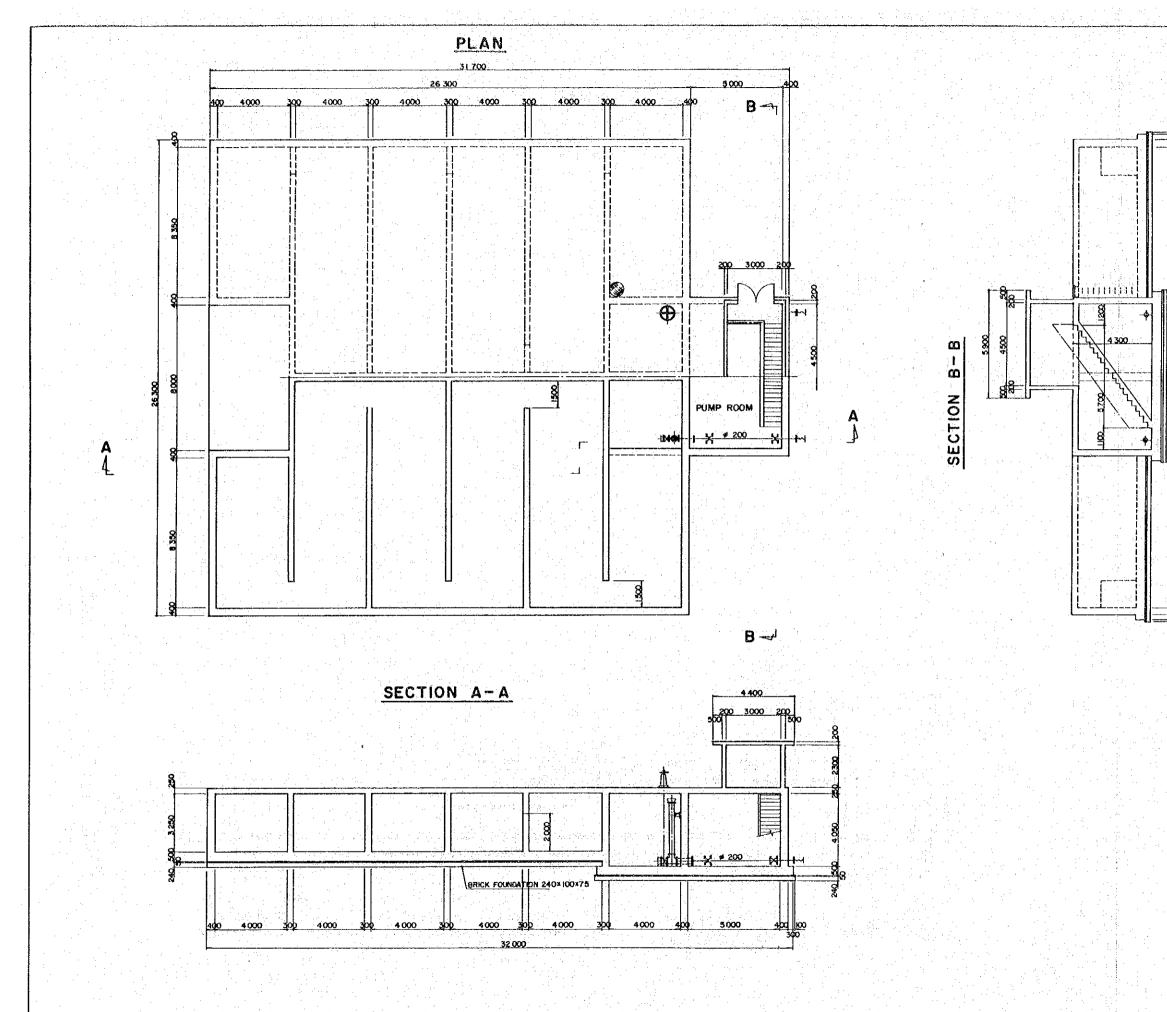
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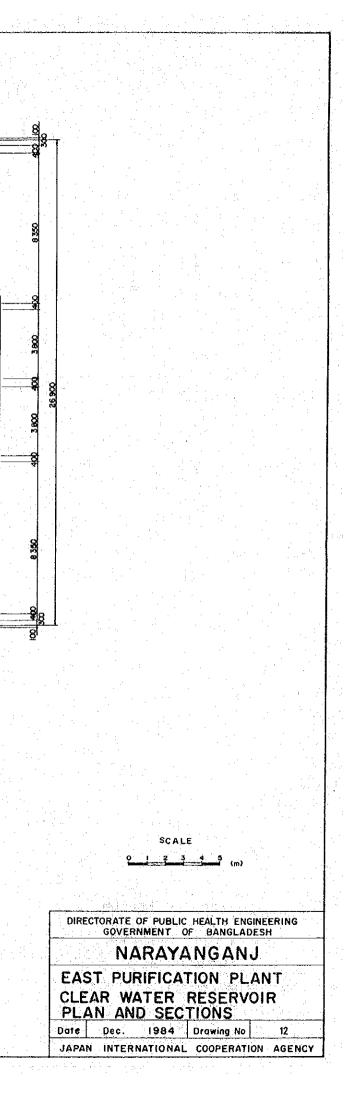


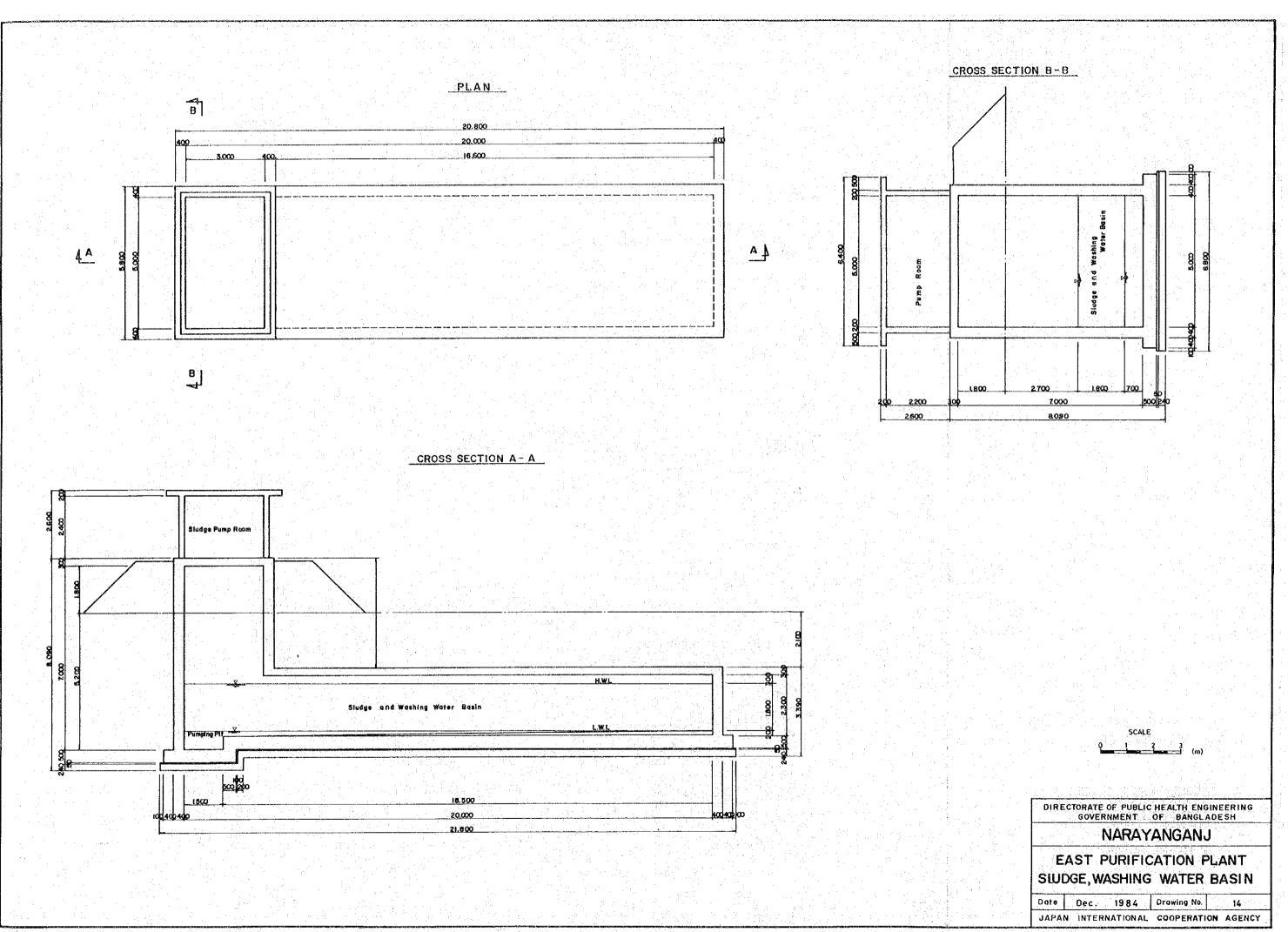




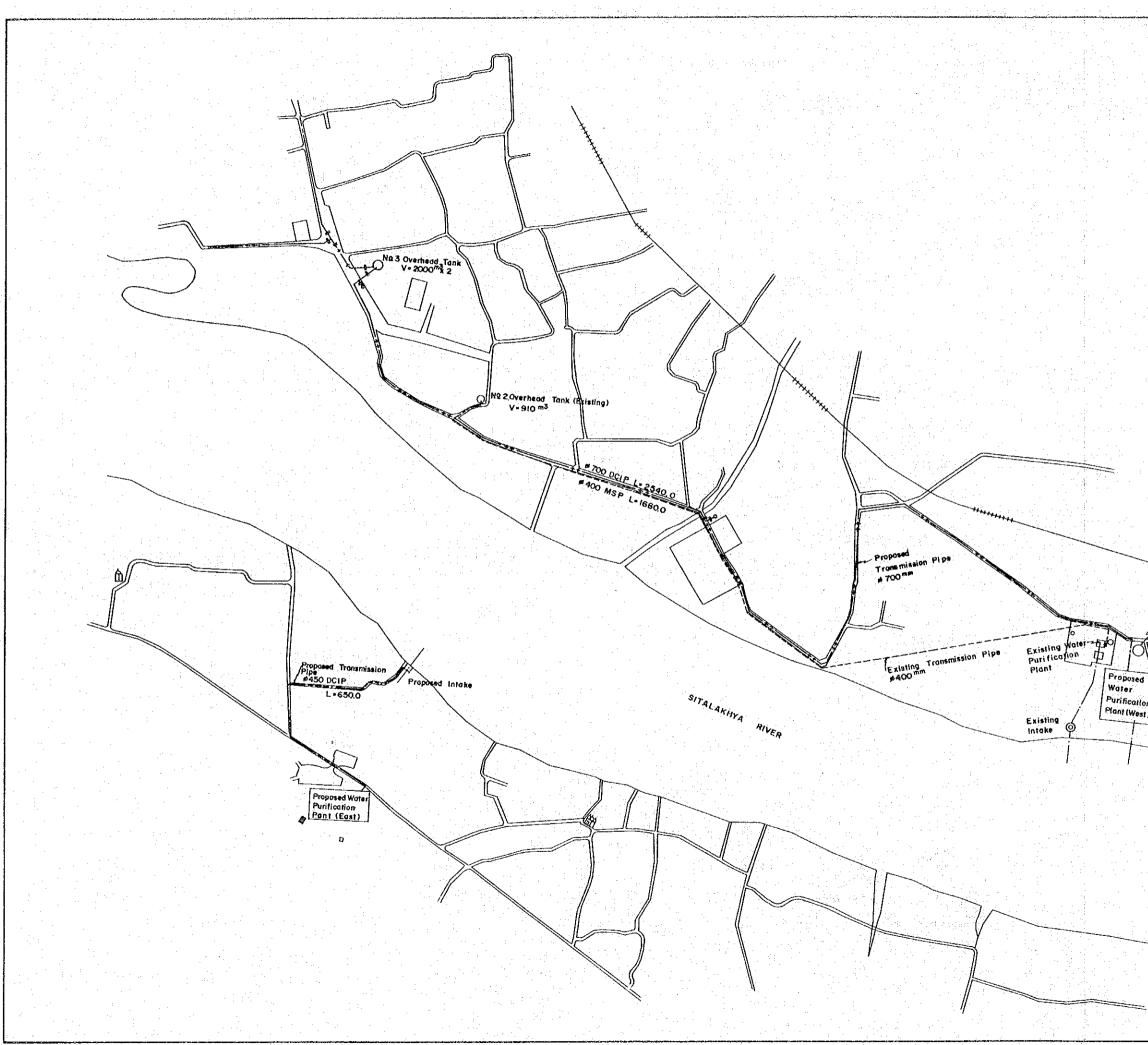




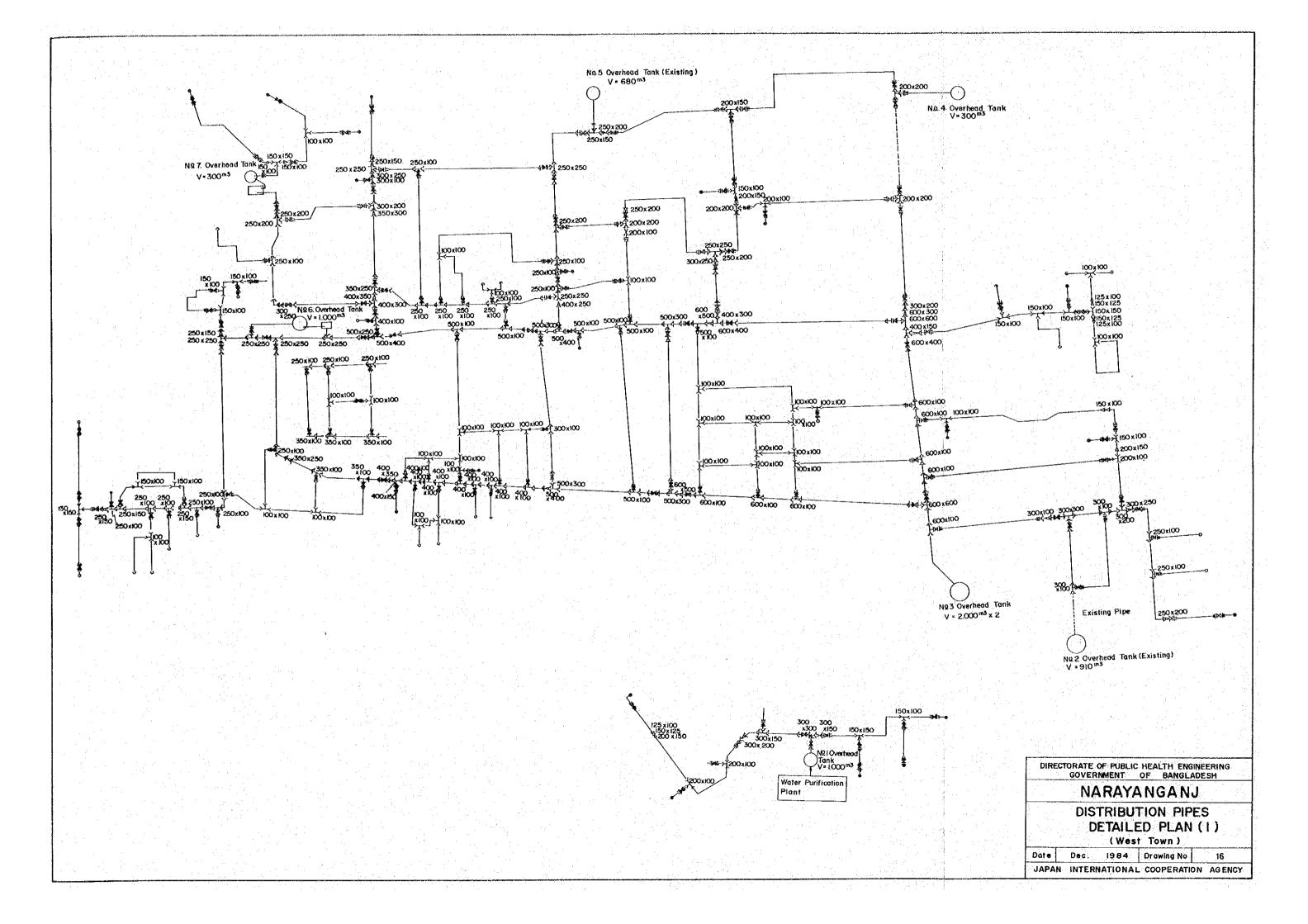


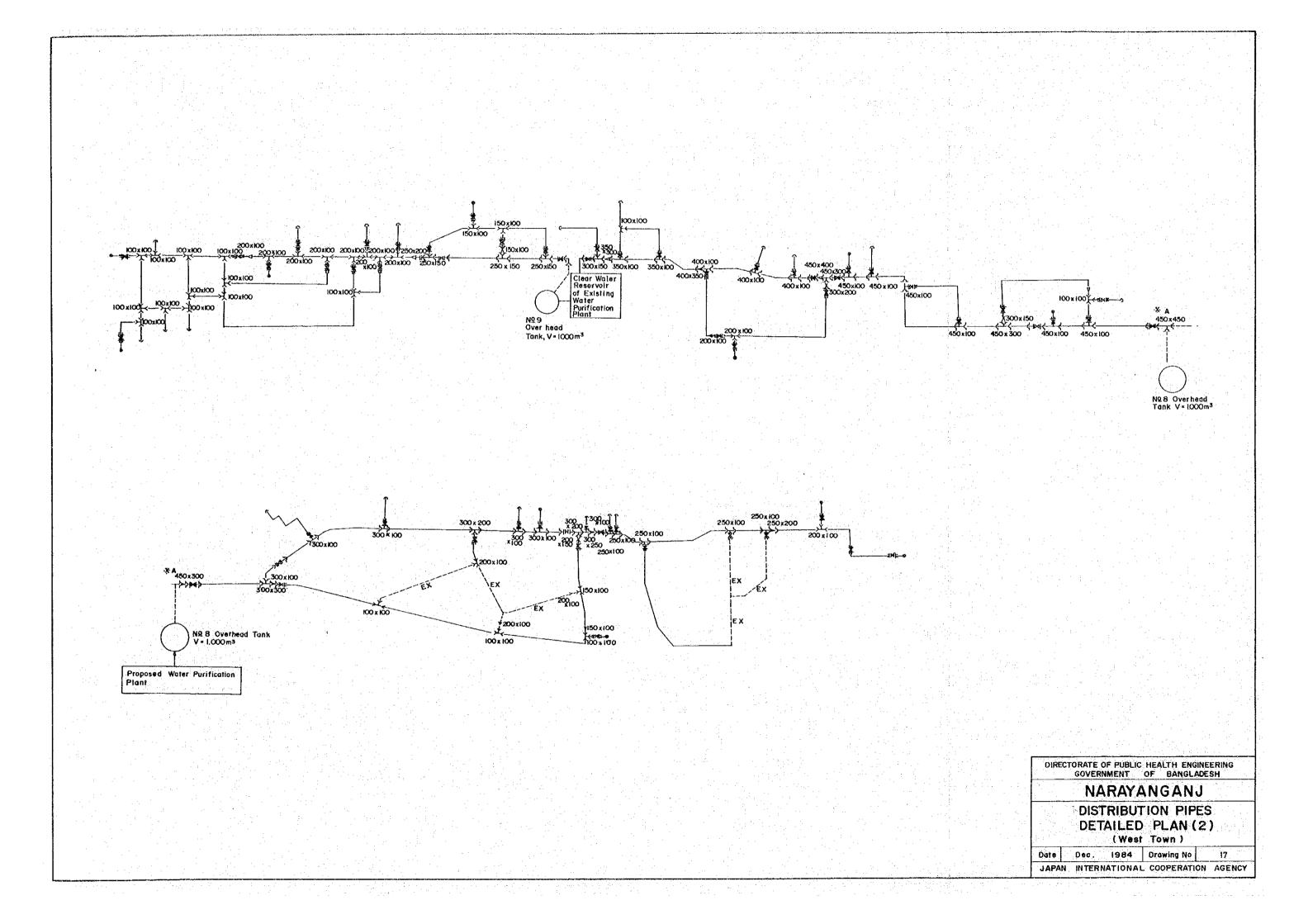


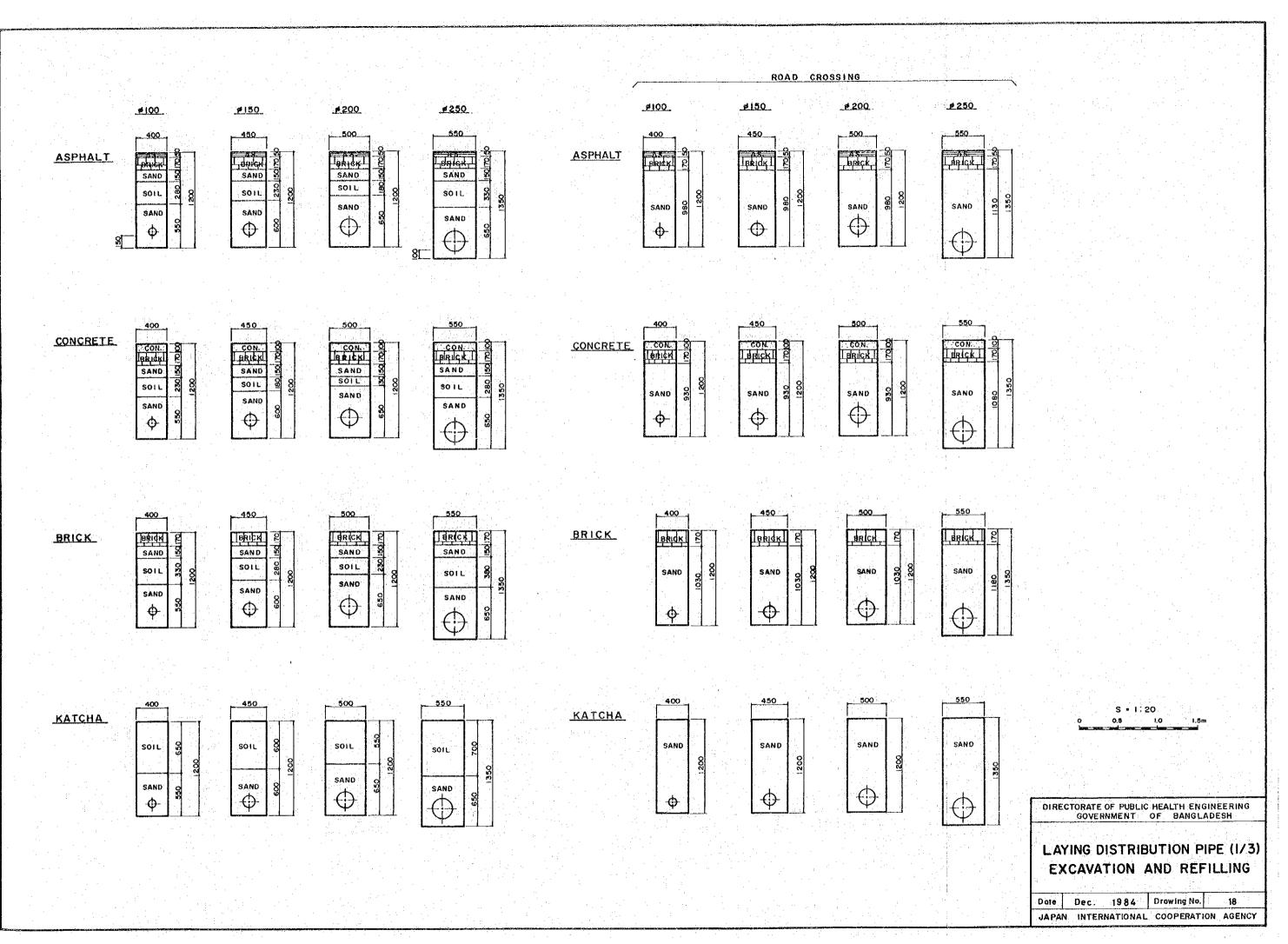
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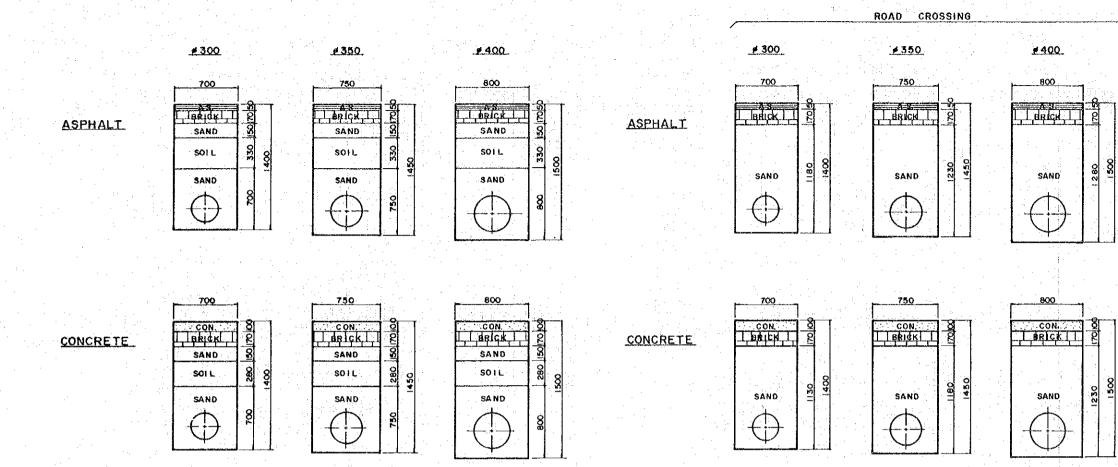
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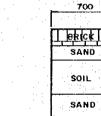
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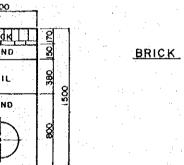


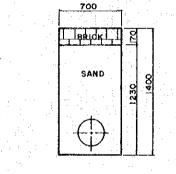


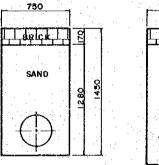
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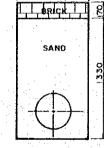
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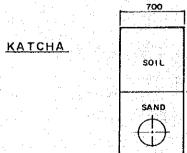
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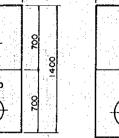


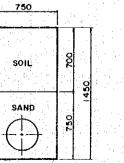


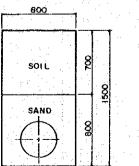


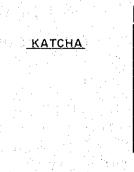


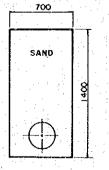


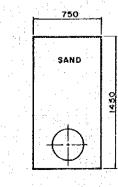


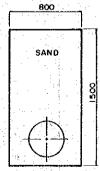




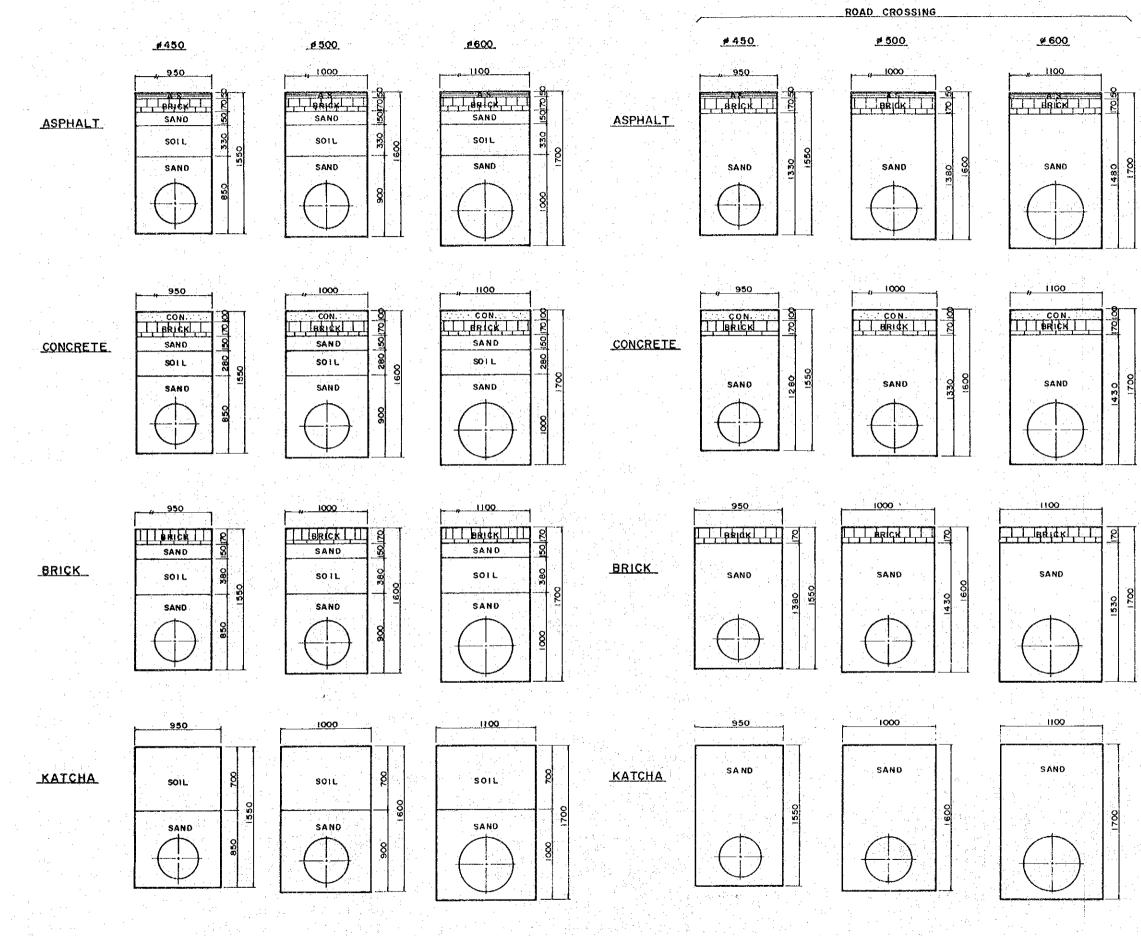




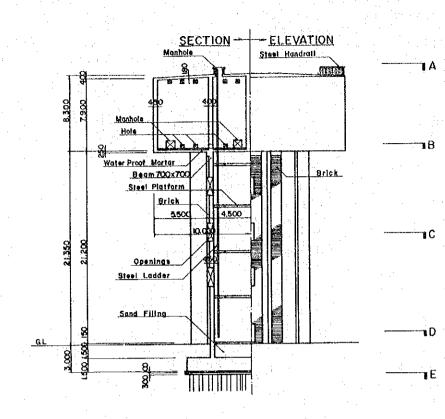


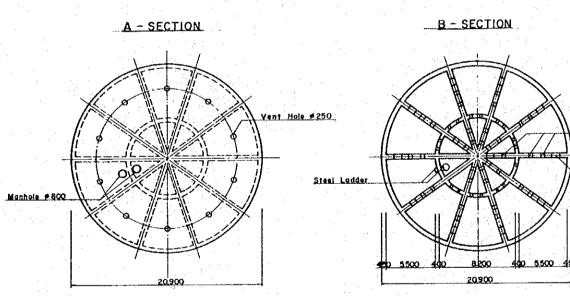


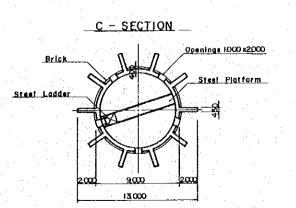
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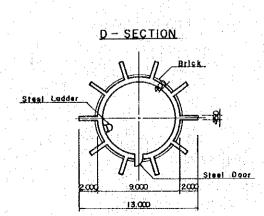


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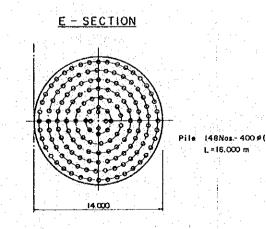






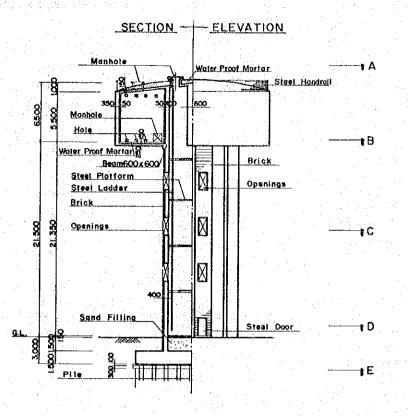
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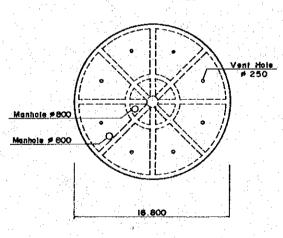
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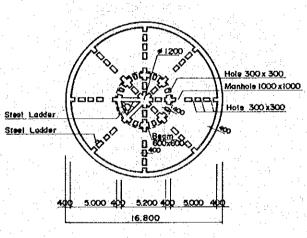
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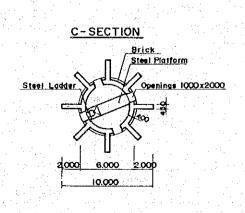


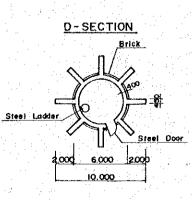
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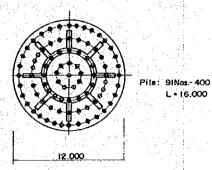


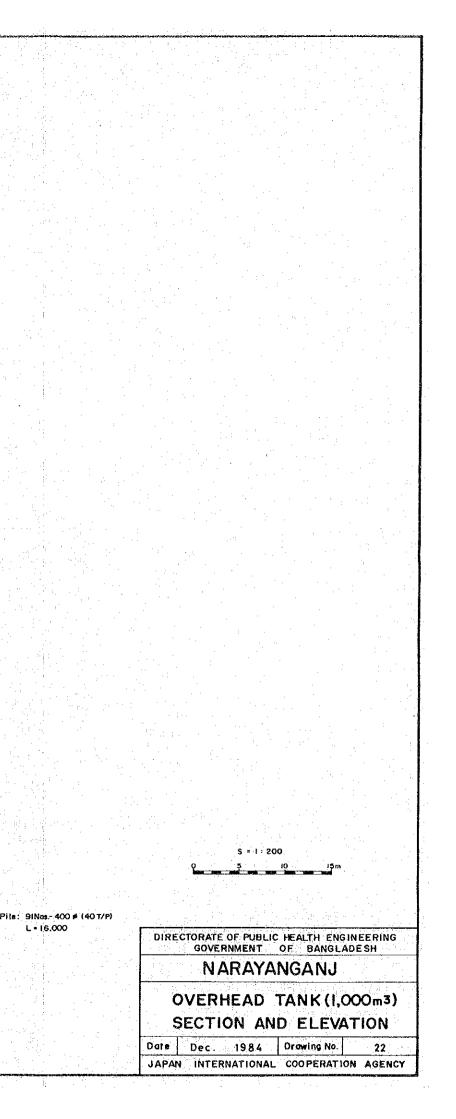


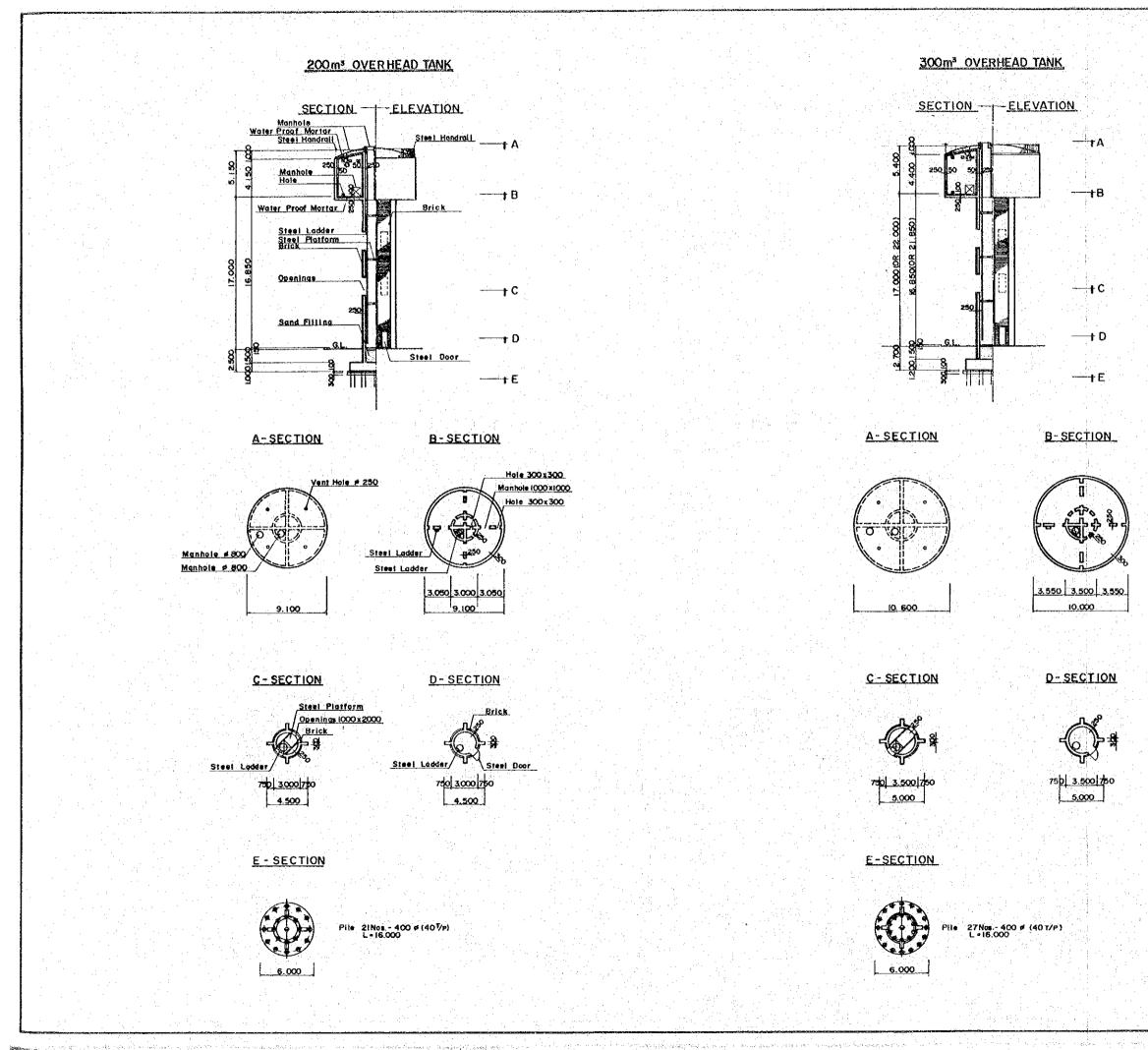


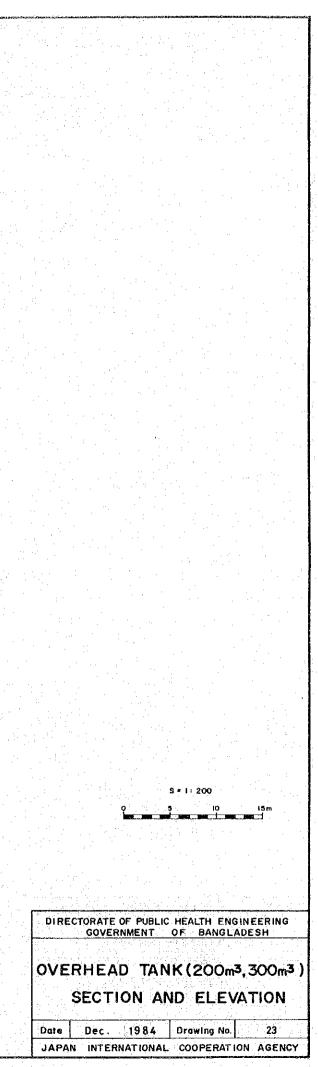


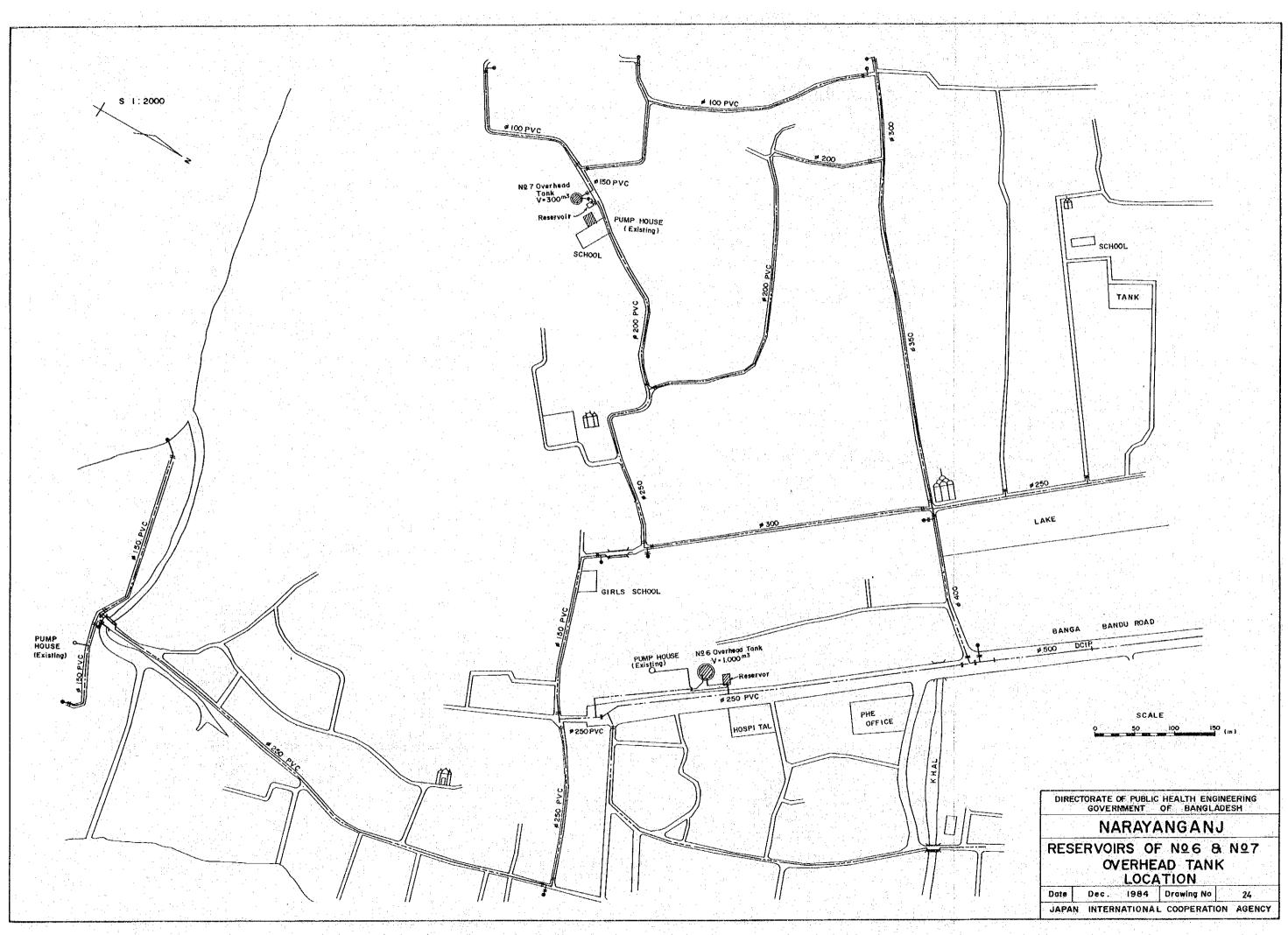
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