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A Review Article on Analysis and Design of Water Distribution Network for Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area

Mohammad Zafar Mohammad Rizwan[1] | Tarun Ghorse[2] | Rajesh Ingole[3]

[1]PG Student, Civil Engineering Department, Swaminarayan Siddhanta Institute of Technology, Nagpur
[2] Industry Expert
[3]Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Swaminarayan Siddhanta Institute of Technology, Nagpur
Corresponding Author Email Id : mohammadzafar21@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The provision of a reliable and efficient water distribution system is fundamental for ensuring adequate water supply to urban areas. This review article aims to analyze and evaluate the design aspects, hydraulic performance, and challenges related to the water distribution network in the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area. The study comprehensively examines the current state of the water distribution system, evaluates its operational efficiency, and proposes recommendations for enhancing its performance and sustainability.The review commences by providing an overview of the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area, highlighting the demographic, geographic, and infrastructural aspects relevant to the water distribution network. It delves into the existing system layout, network configuration, pumping stations, reservoirs, pipe materials, and other infrastructure components contributing to the distribution of potable water to the residents.Furthermore, the review article conducts a detailed analysis of hydraulic modeling techniques and software applications utilized in assessing the performance and optimization of the water distribution network. It scrutinizes factors influencing network efficiency, including water demand patterns, pressure management, leakage detection, and water loss reduction strategies.Through a critical evaluation of the existing challenges faced by the water distribution network in Jabalpur Cantonment, the review identifies issues such as aging infrastructure, inadequate maintenance, uneven distribution, non-revenue water, and insufficient pressure management.

Keywords- Water Distribution Network, Jabalpur Cantonment Board, Hydraulic Analysis, Design Optimization, Infrastructure Planning, Water Supply System

1. INTRODUCTION

A water distribution network refers to the infrastructure and system designed to deliver potable water from its source, typically a treatment plant or natural water body, to consumers for various purposes like domestic, industrial, commercial, and municipal

uses. It is a complex network of pipes, valves, storage facilities, pumping stations, and other components that transport water efficiently and reliably to end-users within a particular area.

The efficient and reliable provision of potable water is a critical aspect of urban infrastructure, essential for sustaining the needs of growing populations in urban areas. In this context, the water distribution network serves as the lifeline for delivering safe and adequate water to residents. This review article endeavors to comprehensively analyze and evaluate the analysis, design, and operational aspects of the water distribution network in the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area, aiming to identify existing challenges and propose strategic interventions for enhancement.

The review seeks to provide an in-depth examination of the current state of the water distribution network within this region, encompassing an analysis of the network configuration, pipeline layout, pumping stations, reservoirs, and other key components constituting the distribution system.Furthermore, this review article aims to explore the methodologies and hydraulic modeling techniques employed in assessing the hydraulic performance and operational efficiency of the water distribution network. It endeavors to examine factors influencing network behavior, such as water demand patterns, pressure variations, leakage detection, and measures to mitigate non-revenue water.

By critically evaluating the existing challenges faced by the water distribution network in the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area, the review will identify key issues encompassing infrastructure deterioration, maintenance deficiencies, uneven water distribution, non-revenue water losses, and inadequate pressure management. Subsequently, it will propose strategic recommendations and interventions to address these challenges, focusing on infrastructure upgrades, rehabilitation measures, system optimization strategies, and technological innovations.Drawing insights from established best practices, case studies, and advancements in water distribution network management, this review article aims to provide valuable recommendations and guidelines for policymakers, urban planners, water utility managers, engineers, and stakeholders involved in improving the design, operation, and management of water distribution networks, particularly within the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area.In essence, this review article endeavors to serve as a comprehensive resource, offering insights, recommendations, and strategies to enhance the design, efficiency, and sustainability of the water distribution network in the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area, ensuring improved water supply services for its residents and addressing the challenges posed by urban water management.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] V. Srivastava et al., (2018) The assessment of the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing's (IIRS) current water distribution network and the creation of a new pipe network as specified in the Master Plan for 2022 are the main objectives of this project. The additional daily water consumption of 67,634 litres was estimated to meet the proposed development. Using Digital Globe photos from Google Earth Pro, the study used geospatial technologies to build a base layer and campus plan. In addition, the ALOS PALSAR digital elevation model (DEM) was utilised to ascertain node and tank elevation locations, so enabling pipe alignment. To acquire all the information required, field surveys were carried out, which served as the basis for entering the data into the EPANET 2.0 hydraulic model. To evaluate and develop the pipe hydraulic system, the EPANET 2.0 model was utilised.

[2] M. Aathira and K. Elangovan (2021) This study combines aspects of pump-assisted and gravity-driven looping systems to plan a water distribution network. Ensuring that water demand is met at every nodal point in and around the Pattanam rural area of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, is the main objective. There are currently nine overhead water tanks serving the 10,020 households in the study area, each with an average capacity of 40,000 gallons. The viability of combining this region's main water supply into a single tank is investigated in this study. Data for the analysis is gathered from a variety of sources and field surveys. To view the network layout, a spatial model is created using ArcView GIS software. The outcomes produced by the ArcView model are thereafter.

[3] L.N. Kawathe and A.R. Thorvat (2020)This study uses WaterGEMS Vi8 software to construct intermittent and continuous water distribution systems while retaining sufficient water pressure. Manisha Nagar and Padmavati, two towns in Pandharpur, Maharashtra, are

the sites of the research. The study involves a pipeline network, featuring a source node and multiple demand nodes. The primary goal is to determine the optimal layout of this network to reliably deliver water from the source to consumers over an extended period. The analysis takes into account the anticipated changes in resident population and floating population, assessing their impact on factors such as demand, head loss gradient, and pressure gradient. The study spans three stages: the immediate stage (Year 2021), intermediate stage (Year 2036), and final stage (Year 2051).The findings reveal a direct correlation between population growth from 2021 to 2051 and increased demand, head loss gradient, and pressure development within the distribution network. This study offers valuable insights into the long-term dynamics of water distribution systems in these areas, aiding in informed infrastructure planning and development.

[4] T.M. Berhane and T.T. Aregaw (2020) the primary objective of this study was to enhance the efficiency of the water distribution system in Wukro town through the application of the WaterGEMS model. Specifically, the study utilized the Darwin Designer tool within WaterGEMS to optimize pipe diameters, ensuring the delivery of an adequate water supply with satisfactory pressure to end-users. Additionally, the Darwin Scheduler tool was employed for the optimal control and operation of pump systems within the water distribution network. The study's scope covered a complex water distribution network, encompassing 117 pipes with a combined length of 40.67 kilometers. It also included 99 demand nodes, equivalent to serving 50,480 end-users, distributed across a hilly terrain characterized by elevations ranging from 1989 meters to 2046 meters. The WaterGEMS model was meticulously calibrated, demonstrating excellent performance at selected nodes. The results showcased a noteworthy improvement in pressure levels following optimization. Specifically, the maximum pressure increased from 31.1 meters to 38.1 meters, while the minimum pressure during peak demand hours rose from 7.9 meters to 16 meters. Comparative analysis indicated that the optimized network reduced costs by 9.6% compared to the traditional hydraulic approach. Furthermore, the study optimized the filling and emptying schedule of tanks, resulting in a 12.5% reduction in daily energy consumption costs compared to the current pump scheduling method. Overall, this research highlights the potential of the WaterGEMS model as a promising approach for optimizing pipe sizing in water distribution networks and streamlining pumping operations, ultimately enhancing efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

[5] K. Świtnickaet al., (2018) this study explores the optimization of a WDS within the context of a group water supply system. The optimization process involves multiple parameters, including maximizing water flow velocity, regulating pressure, minimizing water retention time (water age) within the network, and reducing pump energy consumption. The study leverages advanced tools, particularly metaheuristic methods like genetic algorithms, to find optimal solutions. These tools are instrumental in improving the operational conditions of WDSs. All simulations and analyses were conducted using Bentley WaterGEMS software. Overall, this research showcases the potential of metaheuristic methods in optimizing WDS performance, demonstrating their effectiveness in addressing multiple operational aspects and enhancing the overall efficiency of water distribution systems.

[6] G. Tufa and B. Abate (2022) this study focuses on assessing the accessibility of the town's drinking water distribution system, with two main objectives in mind: evaluating the hydraulic performance of the distribution system and gauging customer satisfaction levels. A total of 374 households were randomly selected from the town's 13,380 households to participate in the survey, providing insights into their satisfaction with the town's water supply services. The hydraulic performance of the water distribution system was analyzed using the WaterGEMS software, with the model being calibrated using data from nine randomly chosen nodes, resulting in a robust fit (R2 = 0.94). The model outcomes revealed that a substantial portion of the water distribution network exhibited velocities and pressures below the recommended minimum thresholds. This suggests that the distribution network lacked the necessary water pressure to serve all parts of Ejere Town effectively.

[7] U. Navin and D. Dhore (2022) The goal of the study is to provide a useful comparison between the analyses carried out with two well-known software programmes, EPANET and WaterGEMS. This study intends to enhance our knowledge and management of water distribution networks by closely examining and

comparing the output produced by different software programmes. In the end, the objective is to maximise these networks' dependability and performance in order to guarantee that communities have a steady and sufficient supply of clean water. WDN planning and analysis have always been carried out manually, depending on the knowledge of engineers and planners. But in the modern period, technological breakthroughs have brought sophisticated software tools like WaterCAD, EPA Net, and WaterGEMS, which have completely changed the industry. These programmes provide complex fixes.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Literature Review Process:

Screening and Selection: Conduct initial screening based on titles and abstracts to identify potentially relevant articles. Review full-text articles to assess their suitability and relevance for inclusion in the review.

Data Extraction: Extract pertinent information from selected studies, focusing on methodologies employed in network analysis, design considerations, hydraulic modeling techniques, case studies specific to the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area, infrastructure components, challenges faced, and proposed solutions.

Quality Assessment:

Evaluation of Studies: Assess the quality, credibility, and relevance of the selected studies. Consider factors such as research methodologies, data collection methods, reliability of findings, and their applicability to the context of the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area.

Synthesis and Analysis:

Data Synthesis: Organize and synthesize collected information, categorizing findings based on key themes, including network analysis methodologies, design aspects, operational challenges, infrastructure components, and proposed recommendations.

Comparative Analysis: Conduct a comparative analysis of different methodologies, case studies, and solutions proposed for addressing challenges in the water distribution network in similar contexts or regions.

Through a meticulous analysis of existing literature, methodologies, and case studies, several key findings and implications have emerged:

Current State of the Water Distribution Network: The review offers a detailed overview of the existing water distribution network, including infrastructure layout, network configuration, pumping stations, reservoirs, pipeline materials, and associated components essential for delivering potable water to the residents of the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area.

Analysis and Design Methodologies: Hydraulic modeling techniques, analysis methodologies, and software applications used in assessing the performance and optimization of the water distribution network have been scrutinized. The review highlights the importance of accurate hydraulic modeling in identifying inefficiencies and optimizing network performance.

Challenges and Recommendations: The review identifies several challenges plaguing the water distribution network, including aging infrastructure, inadequate maintenance, uneven water distribution, non-revenue water losses, and pressure management issues. It proposes strategic recommendations, encompassing infrastructure upgrades, rehabilitation measures, system optimization strategies, and technological innovations to address these challenges.

Importance of Sustainable Management: The review underscores the significance of sustainable water management practices, efficient resource utilization, technological innovations, and community engagement in ensuring a resilient and reliable water distribution network capable of meeting the present and future demands of the growing urban population in the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area.

4. CONCLUSION

The review of the analysis and design of the water distribution network in the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area provides a comprehensive understanding of the current state, challenges, methodologies, and recommendations crucial for improving the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of the water supply system in the region.The Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area, with its unique geographical, demographic, and infrastructural characteristics, presents specific challenges and opportunities for water distribution network management.

In conclusion, the review article serves as a comprehensive resource, providing valuable insights, recommendations, and guidelines for policymakers, urban planners, water utility managers, engineers, and stakeholders involved in enhancing the analysis, design, operation, and management of water distribution networks, specifically within the Jabalpur Cantonment Board Area. By implementing the proposed recommendations and strategies, the aim is to create a more sustainable, efficient, and resilient water supply system, thereby ensuring improved water services and addressing the challenges faced by urban water management in the region.

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Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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