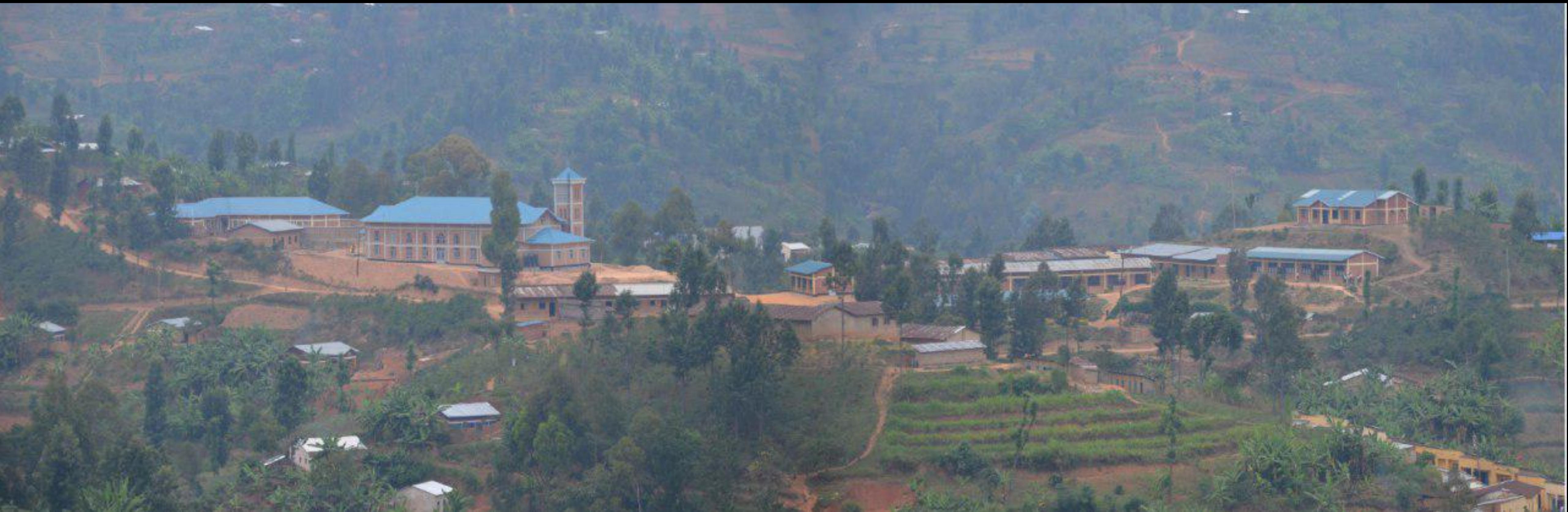


**MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS**

**GROUP B/S/X  
MODELING A WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

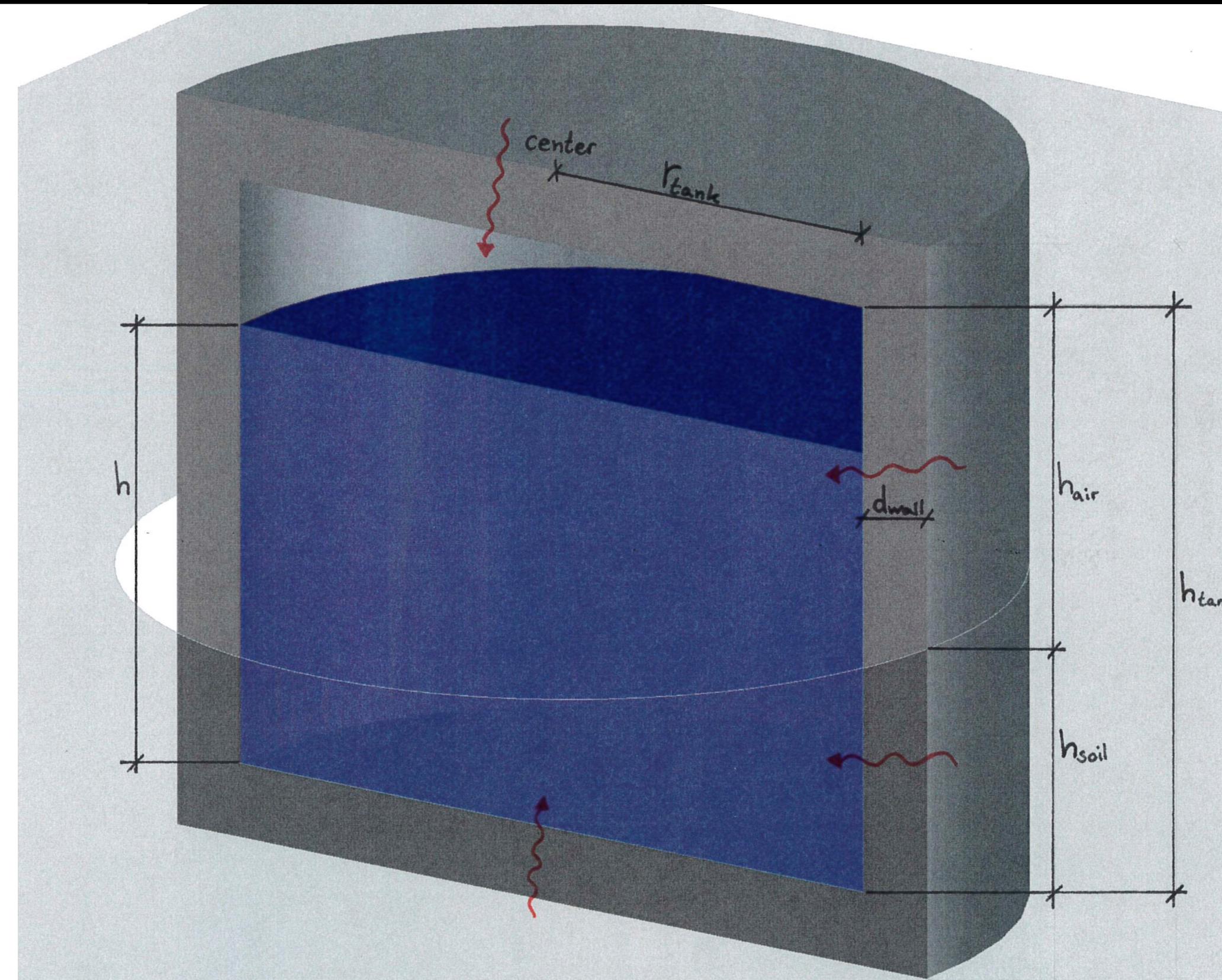
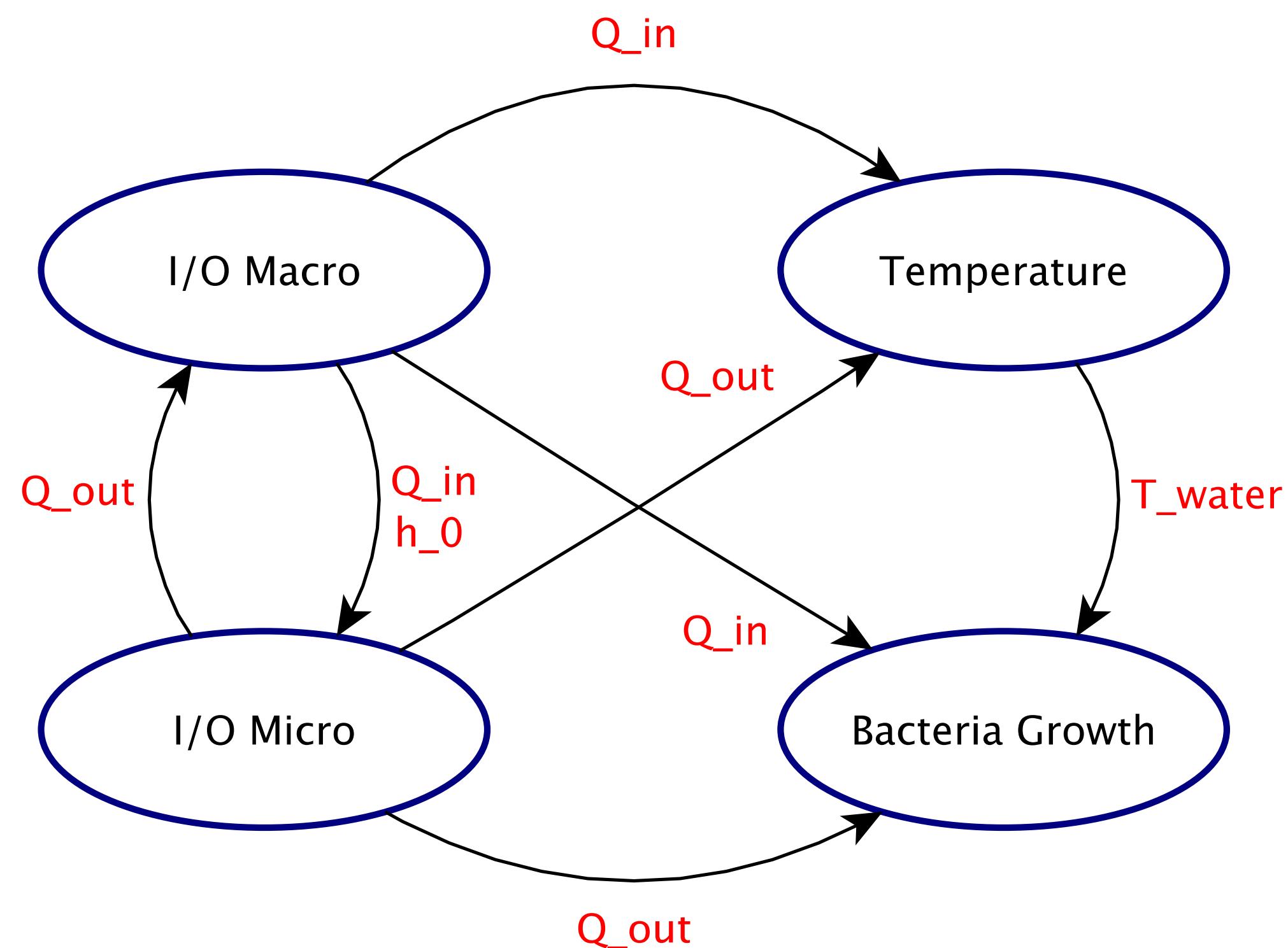
**ELISA ZSCHERPER | ISABELLE FITKAU | MARKUS SCHRÖDER | ROBERT EGEL**

# THE ENVIRONMENT: NYAMASHEKE - RWANDA



MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS  
GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# THE SYSTEM



MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# HIGH PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

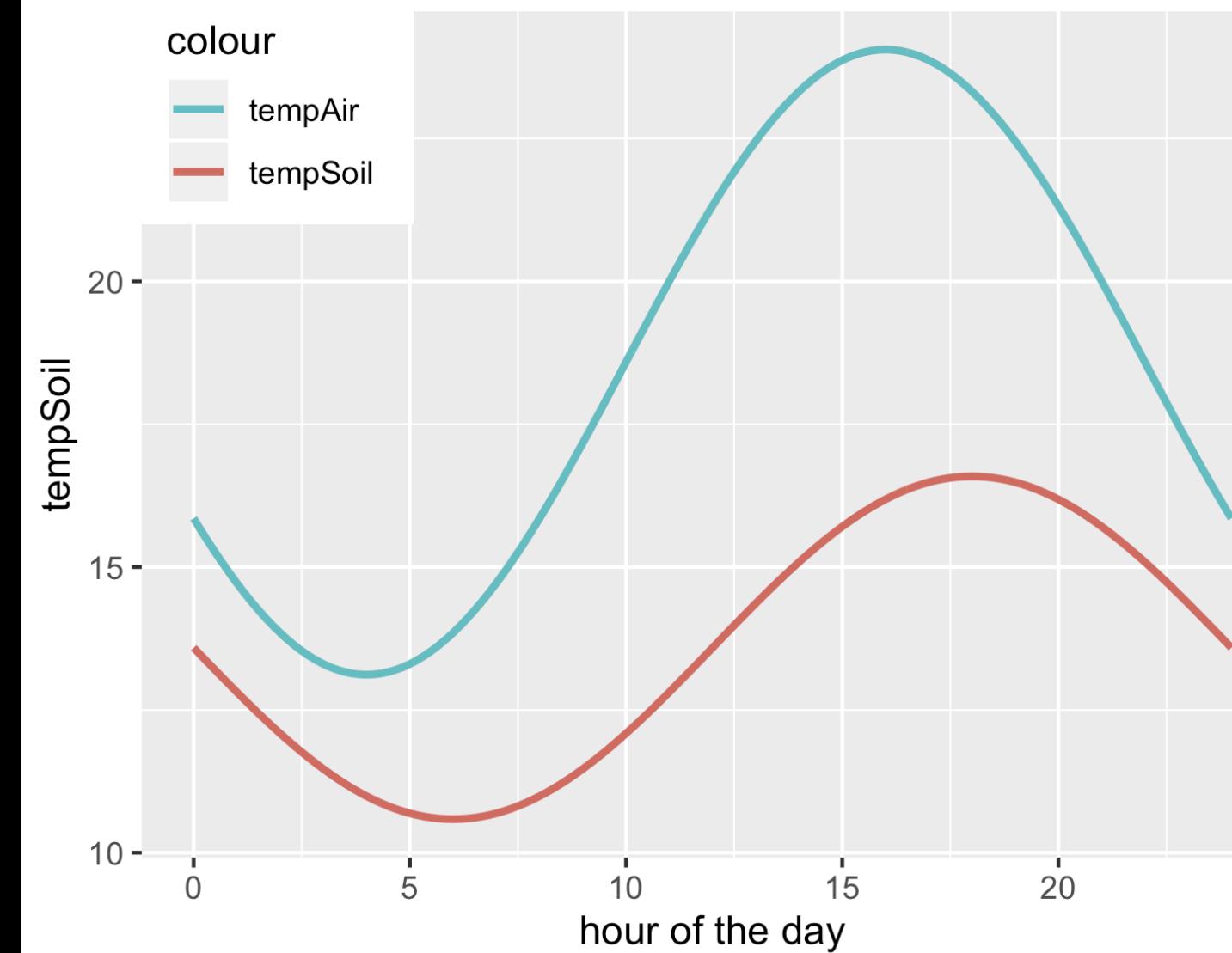
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Extent</b>
provide enough water for each individual within school time	bottles filled on a school day	1	> 2500
provide healthy water	bacteria concentration	num/m <sup>3</sup>	< 25 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>
provide a pleasant drinking temperature	temperature	°C	max. 17°C

MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

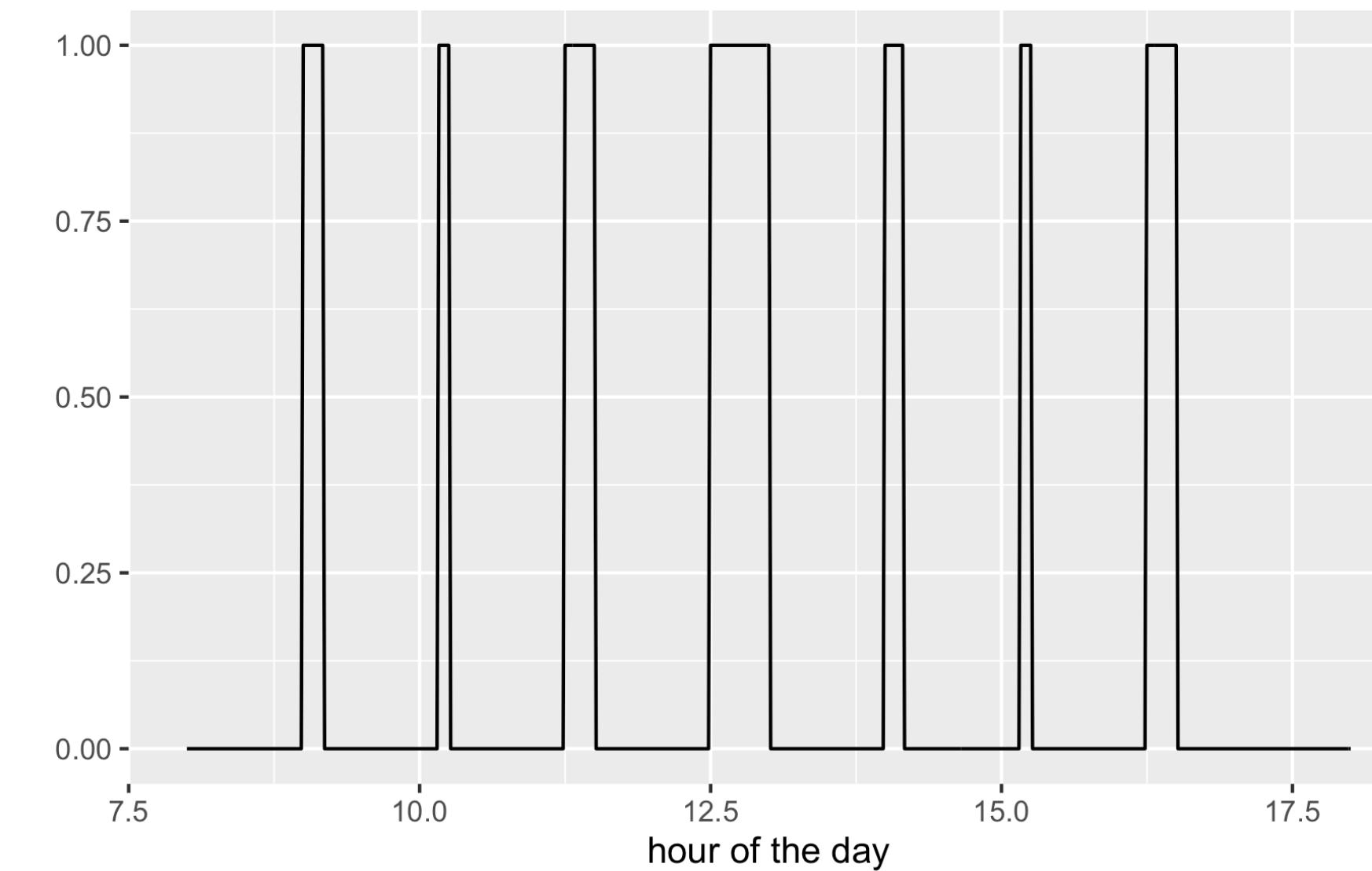
GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# DYNAMIC INPUTS

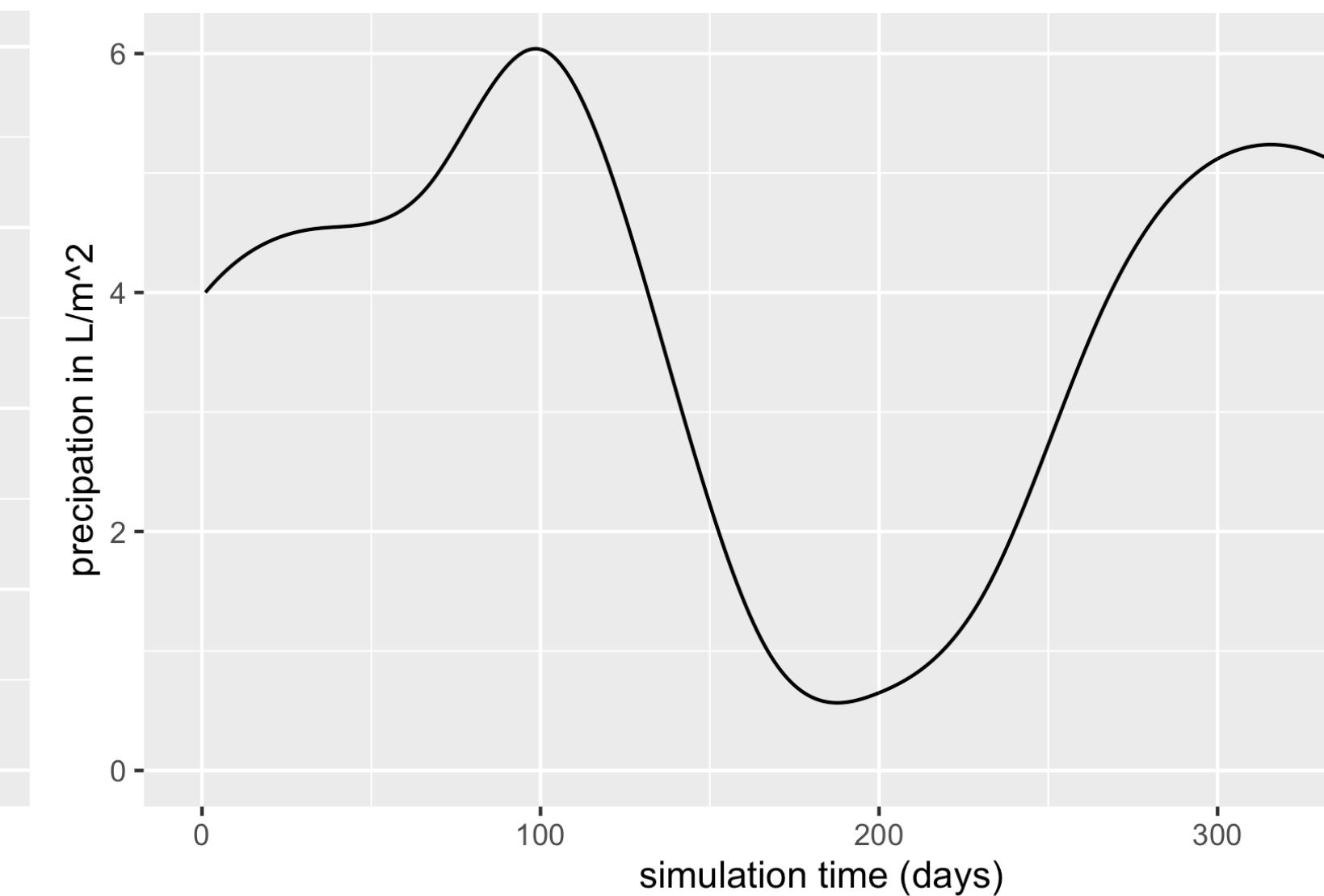
Temperature curves over the day



Is water drawn from the system? (binary, school time schedule)



Rain precipitation curve over the year



MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } V > 2 * h_{tank} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{tank} \wedge dV > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } V < 0 \wedge dV < 0 \\ Q_{in,rain}(t) \cdot A_{roof} - Q_{out} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{\pi r_{tank}^2} \quad \frac{dQ_{out}}{dt} = g \cdot n_{taps} \cdot \pi r_{taps}^2 (2g(h+z))^{-1/2} \frac{dh}{dt} \quad \frac{dn_{bottles}}{dt} = \frac{Q_{out}}{V_{bottles}}$$

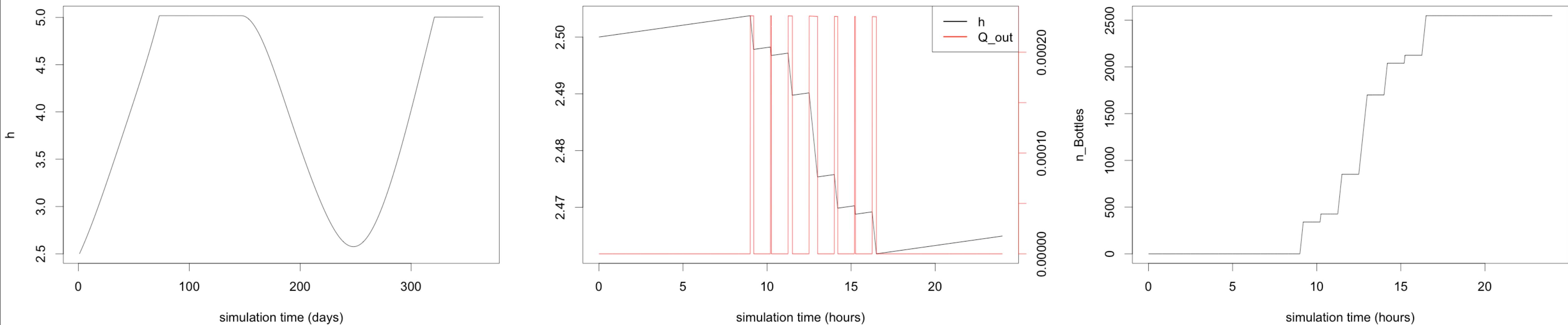
$$\frac{dT_{water}}{dt} = \frac{T_{soil} - T_{water}}{R_{ia,bottom} \cdot c_{i,bottom}} + \frac{T_{soil} - T_{water}}{R_{ia,side,soil} \cdot c_{i,side,soil}} + \frac{T_{air} - T_{water}}{R_{ia,side,air} \cdot c_{i,side,air}} + \frac{T_{air} - T_{water}}{R_{ia,top} \cdot c_{i,top}} + \frac{Q_{in}T_{in}dt + VT_{water} - Q_{out}T_{water}dt}{Q_{in}dt + V - Q_{out}dt} \cdot \frac{1}{dt} - \frac{T_{water}}{dt}$$

$$dc = \left[ \left( \frac{Q_{in}c_{in}dt + Vc - Q_{out}cdt}{Q_{in}dt + V - Q_{out}dt} \right) + \left( k_{20}Q_{10}^{(T_{water}-T_{20})/10}c \right) dt \right] - c$$

MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

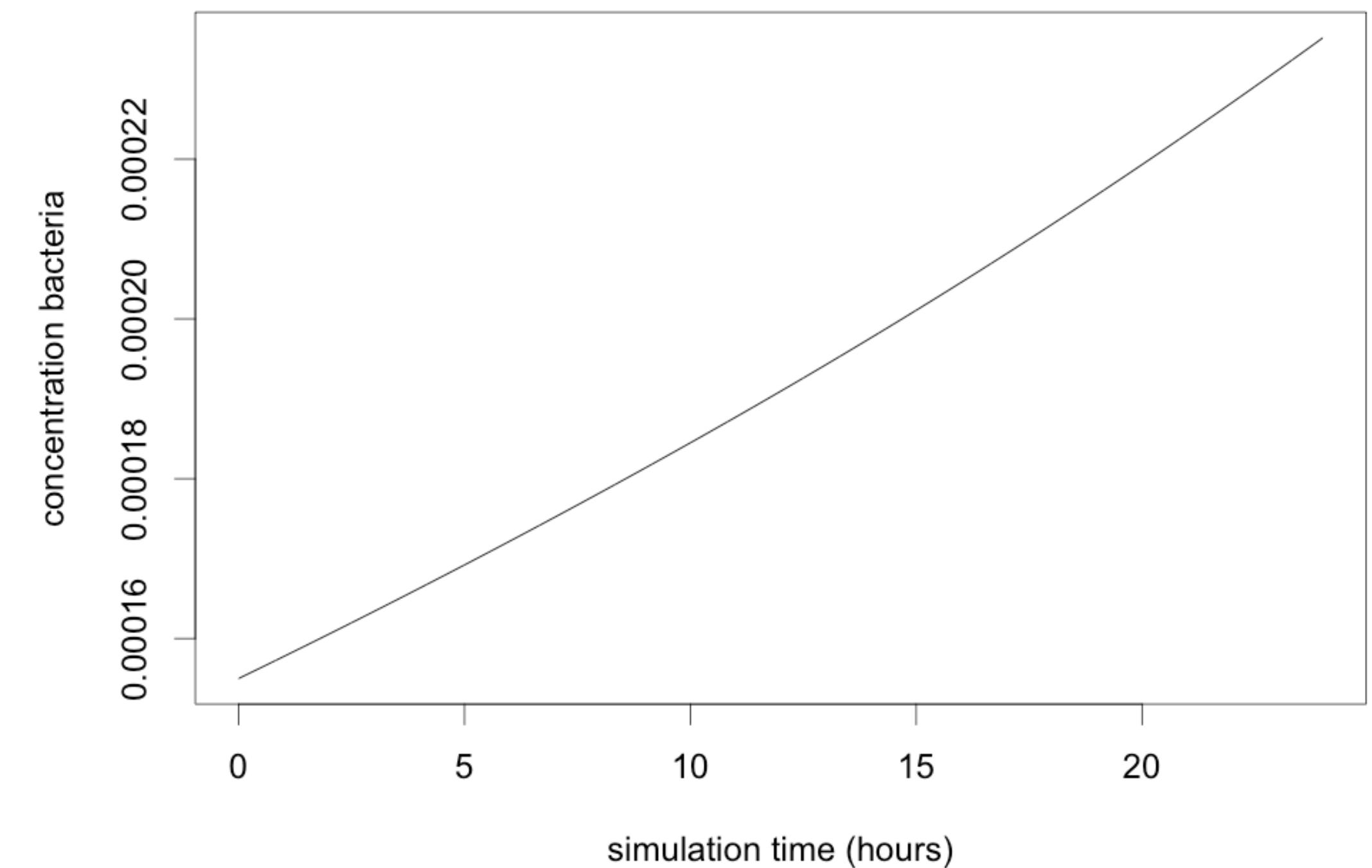
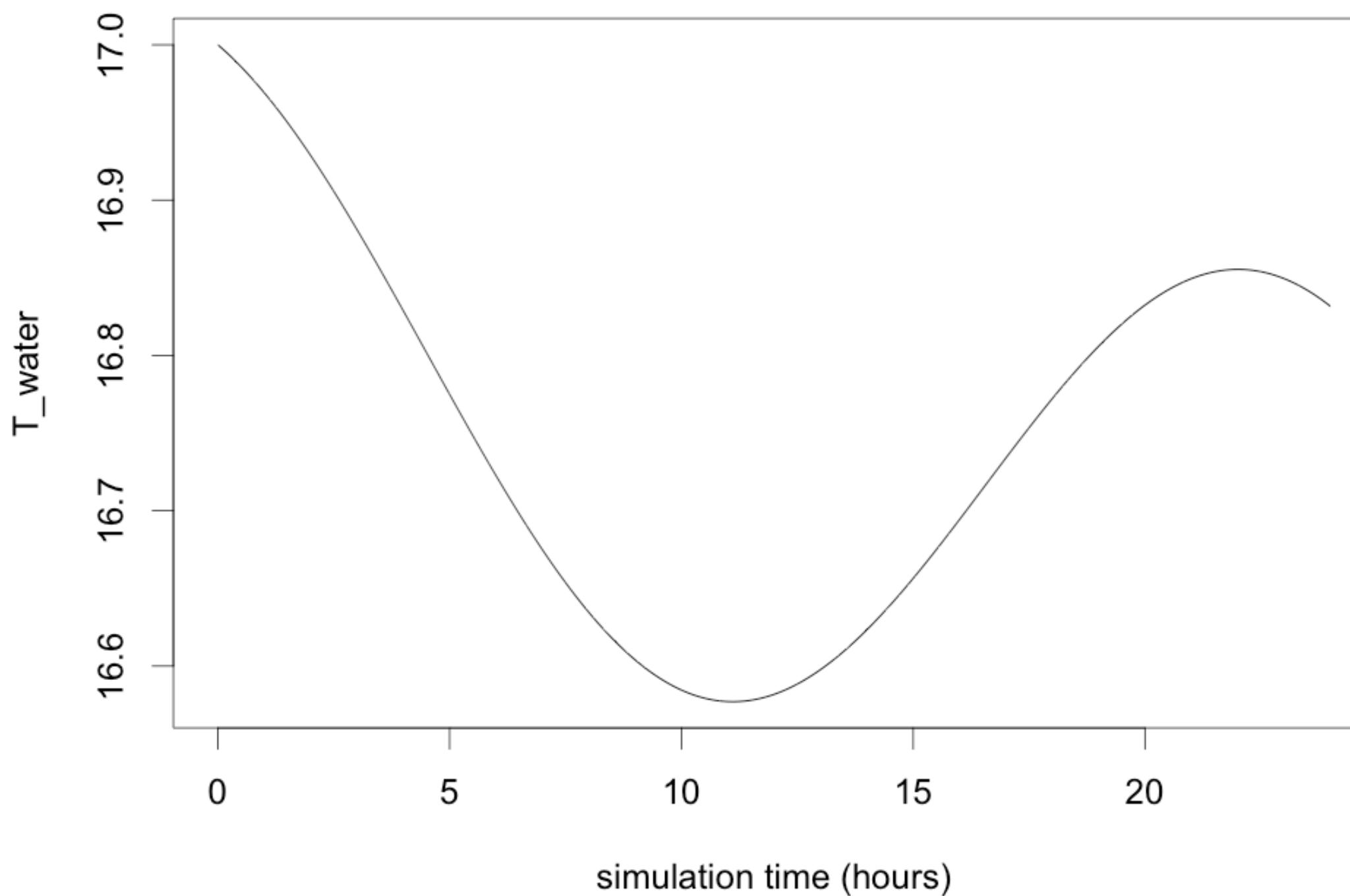
# SYSTEM BEHAVIOR



MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

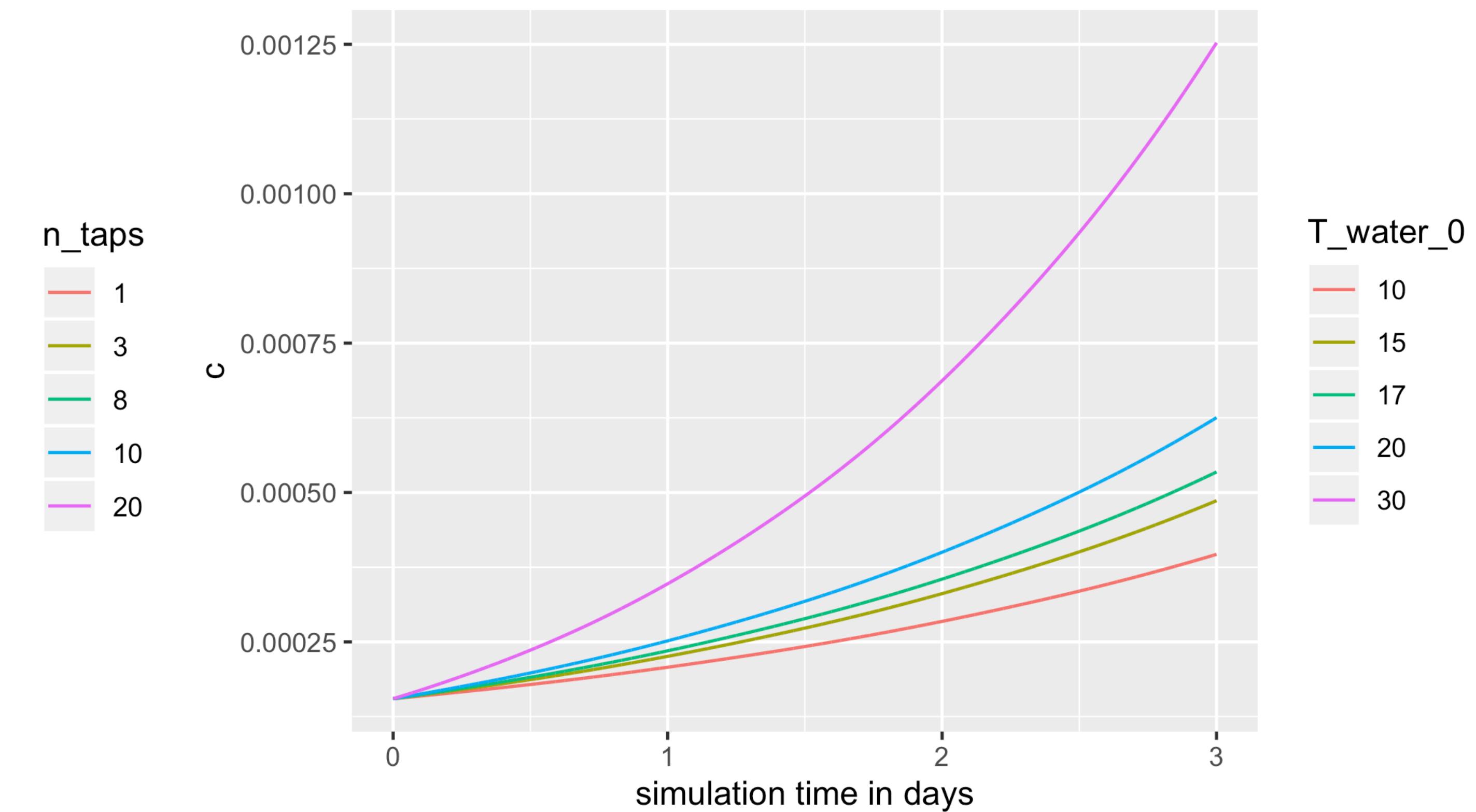
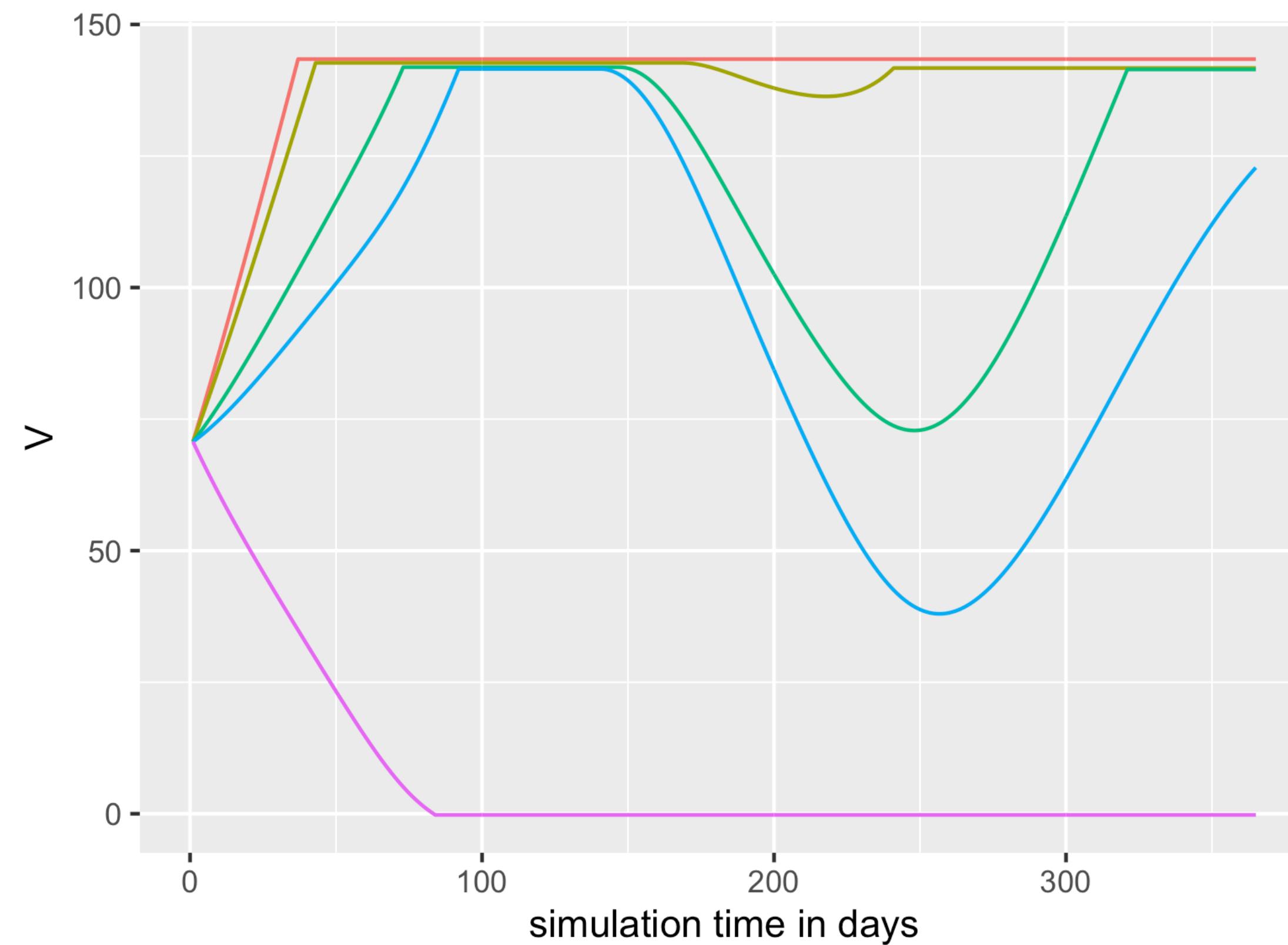
# SYSTEM BEHAVIOR



MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# SYSTEM BEHAVIOR

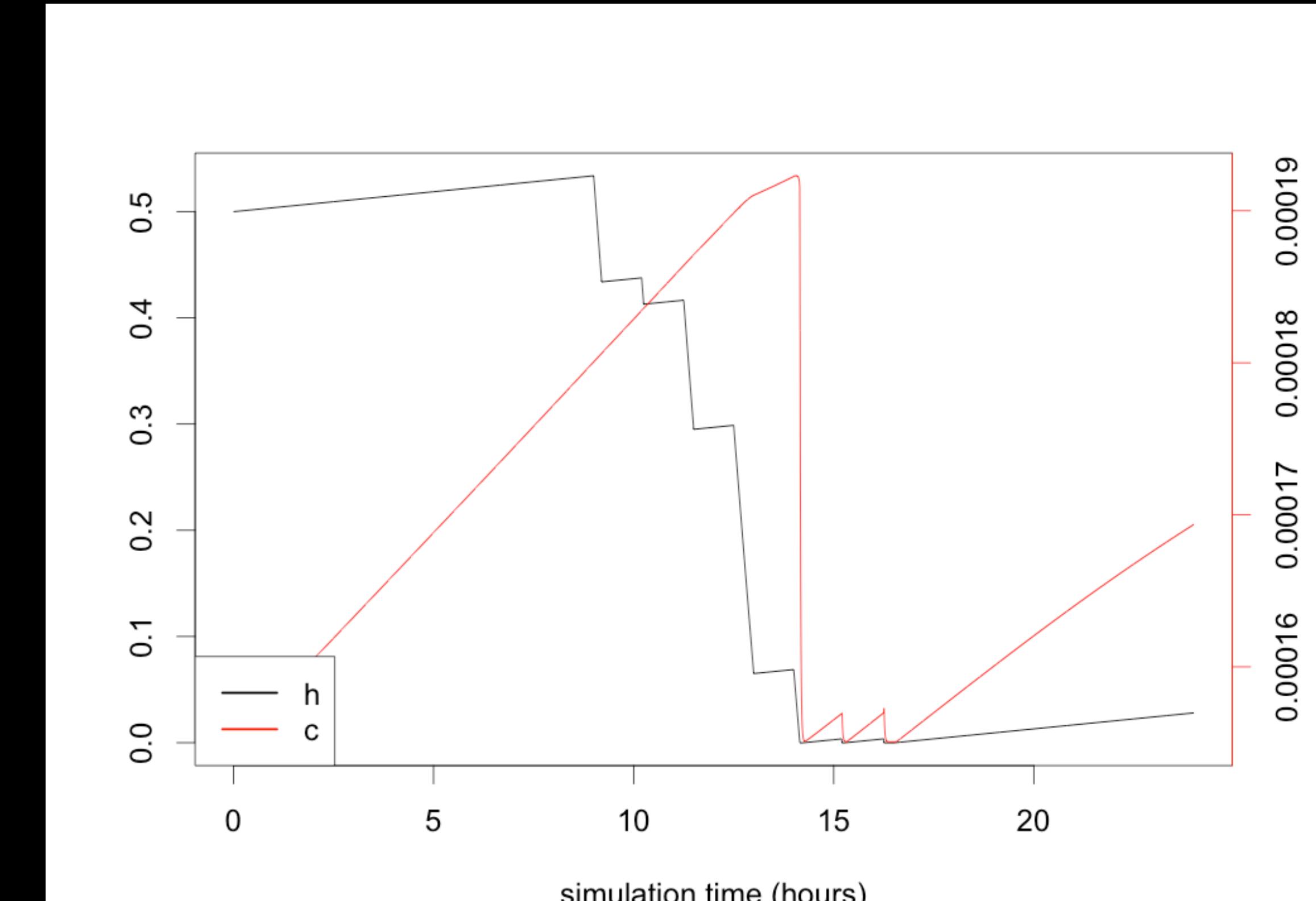


MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# LIMITS OF THE SYSTEM

- ✗ ONLY ONE CISTERNS INSTEAD OF MULTIPLE IN THE ORIGINAL PLAN
- ✗ DETERMINISTIC RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE
- ✗ SIMPLIFIED SCHEDULE
- ✗ OUTFLOW WITHOUT PAUSES IN SCHOOL BREAKS
- ✗ SOLAR FLUX IS NEGLECTED
- ✗ NO BACTERIA ACCUMULATION ON THE MATERIAL



MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS

GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT

# DISCUSSION OF RESULTS & HPC

- ✓ MORE THAN 2500 BOTTLES CAN BE DRAWN EACH DAY
- ✓ DRINKING TEMPERATURE IS REACHED IN THE LONG TERM
- ✓ BACTERIA CONCENTRATION LIMIT OF  $25 * 10^{-4}$  IS REACHED EVERY COUPLE DAYS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

MULTI-PHYSICS APPROACHES FOR MODELING CIVIL SYSTEMS  
GROUP B/S/X | ELISA | ISABELLE | MARKUS | ROBERT