

# **FACULTY OF ENGINEERING**

## DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING

## FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT

# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A SOLAR POWERED WATER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

CASE STUDY: BUSITEMA HALLS, BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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# **DEDICATION**

We dedicate this report to our Parents, our dear lectures, fellow students and friends.

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the Almighty God who has given us life to reach this milestone in our Academic journey.

Sincere thanks to our fellow students and other lectures for their continuous generous support.

Special thanks to our supervisors Mr. Ologe Hector Daniel and Mr. Badaaza Mohammed for their continuous guidance towards the development of this idea.

May the good Lord bless you!

DECLARATION

I SIMERA DISON MOLSON, OBONYO RYAN, BAALE JOHN CYRSTOM, hereby declare that this final year project is our own research work and has not been previously submitted to any institution of higher learning for any kind of award to be achieved.

SIMERA DISON MOLSON SIGNATURE: Shuftry 22/02/24 DATE:

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PPROVAL

This is to certify that this final project proposal has been written under the guidance of our supervisor and it is to be handed over to the Department of Water Resources Engineering Busitema University.

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# Contents

DEDICATION	ON	ii
ACKNOWI	LEDGEMENT	iii
APPROVAI	L	iv
DECLARA	TION	v
Contents		vi
LIST OF TA	ABLES	vii
LIST OF FI	GURES	vii
1 CHAP	ΓER ONE	1
1.1 IN	TRODUCTION	1
1.1.1	BACKGOUND	1
1.1.2	PROBLEM STATEMENT	4
1.1.3	OBJECTIVES	4
1.1.4	JUSTIFICATION	5
1.1.5	SCOPE	5
2 CHAPT	ΓER TWO	6
2.1 LI	TERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1.1	Water Transmission Main	6
2.1.2	Water demand	7
Solar P	umping	8
2.1.3	Water and water distribution systems	9
3 CHAPT	ΓER THREE	11
3.1 MI	ETHODOLOGY	11
3.1.1	METHODOLOGY FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE ONE: TO CONDUCT A	
WATEI	R RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	11

	3.1.2	METHODOLOGY FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE TWO: TO DESIGN AND	
	CONST	TRUCT A SOLAR POWERED WATER TRANSMISSION MAIN	20
	3.1.3	METHODOLOGY FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE THREE: TO CONSTRUCT	
	AND T	EST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOLAR POWERED WATER	
	TRANS	SMISSION MAIN	26
4	СНАРТ	TER FOUR	32
2	1.1 RE	SUTS	32
	4.1.1	RESULTS FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE ONE	32
	4.1.2	RESULTS FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE TWO	38
	4.1.3	Distribution network layout	40
	4.1.4	RESULTS FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE THREE	40
5	CONCI	LUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42
LIS	ST OF TA	ABLES	
Tal	ole 1 Pop	ulation Projection	34
Tal	ole 2 Wat	er Demand Projection	35
Tal	ole 3 Tota	l Water Demand	36
Tal	ole 4 Sum	nmary	37
LIS	ST OF FI	GURES	
Fig	gure 1 sho	owing spatial patterns of large cities in water-scarce areas (cities with population	
abo	ove 10 mi	llion in 2016 were labeled) (He Chuyang, 2021)	2
Fig	gure 2 Gra	aph showing the national trends of metered water production by NWSC over the	
pre	vious fin	ancial years (UBOS, 2021).	3
Fig	gure 4 Tot	al dynamic Head	25

#### 1 CHAPTER ONE

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1.1 BACKGOUND

Water has been a major issue on the international agenda for several decades as the most essential resource for life (Mancosu, Noemi, 2015).

The world is rapidly urbanizing. From 1950 to 2020, the global population living in cities increased from 0.8 billion (29.6%) to 4.4 billion (56.2%) and is projected to reach 6.7 billion (68.4%) by 2050. Water scarcity, where demand exceeds availability, is a key determinant of water security and directly affects the health and wellbeing of urban residents, urban environmental quality, and socioeconomic development (He Chuyang, 2021).

The LIN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly SDG11 Sustainable Cities and

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG11 *Sustainable Cities and Communities* and SDG6 *Clean Water and Sanitation*, may be compromised as a result of urban water scarcity, which is predicted to worsen in the future (He Chuyang, 2021).

The concept of water resources includes qualitative socio-economic and environmental dimensions in addition to its quantitative and physical dimensions. There are two categories of water resources: those that are renewable and non-renewable water resources. Deep aquifers, which have a negligible replenishment rate on a time scale relevant to humans, are regarded as non-renewable water resources, in contrast to groundwater and surface water, such as the average annual flow of rivers (Mancosu et al., 2015).

The lack of freshwater is increasingly seen as a global systemic problem. Due to a failure to account for the seasonal variations in water availability and consumption, previous global water scarcity assessments, which measure water shortage annually, have overestimated actual water scarcity. According to research, two-thirds of the world's population (4.0 billion people) experience severe water scarcity for at least one month of the year and half a billion people in the world face severe water scarcity all year round (Islam & Susskind, 2015).

Freshwater scarcity is now clearly posing a threat to the continued advancement of human society due to a steadily rising demand over the past few decades. The World Economic Forum lists water crises as the greatest global risk in terms of potential impact according to one of its

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