CSI Research Seminar Program

DATE
Thursday, 14 November 2013

TIME
12:30-1:30pm

VENUE
ATC 205, 2nd floor, ATC Building (cnr Burwood Road and John Street), Hawthorn campus, Swinburne University

12:30 - 12:40pm
Light lunch and drinks

12:45 - 1:00pm
Dr Shirley Gato-Trinidad (Lecturer, Water)
Title: Preliminary Analysis of the Cost Effectiveness of Rainwater Tanks Rebate Scheme in Greater Melbourne, Australia
Abstract: A preliminary analysis of the cost effectiveness of the rainwater tanks’ rebate scheme to the Victorian Government and to individual household owners who availed of this scheme was undertaken.
Using the data from Yarra Valley Water the water savings from different tank’s sizes were calculated from the households who installed the rainwater tanks and received rebates. Results show possible savings for those households who availed the scheme. Payback period for those with indoor plumbing are longer than those solely for outdoor purposes due to higher capital cost and operating costs even with higher rebates from the government compared with rainwater tanks solely for outdoor purposes.

1:00 - 1:15pm
Upendra Paudel (Part-time Masters candidate – commenced March 2013)
Title: Analysis of Rainwater harvesting system in Adelaide Metropolitan by using daily water balance model
Abstract: This research will analyse the historical rainfall data of ten different rainfall stations of Adelaide Metro by using a spreadsheet based water balance model. Observed rainfall data of each station will be categorized as a dry, average and wet year to get the representative value. For the design optimization of rain water tanks, a number of factors including roof area, rainfall, water demand, tank size, climate variability and rainfall loss will be considered.

1:15 - 1:30pm
Ram Sarker (PhD Candidate – commenced March 2013)
Title: Integrating End Uses of Water Modelling into Demand Forecasting
Abstract: Although residential water demand modelling has been considered in the last few decades, water demand model use for industrial areas has not yet been taken into full consideration. Therefore, a sophisticated water demand model that integrates end-use analysis, water restrictions, water conservation, climate factors and non-residential water use could be a powerful tool for managing long-term sustainable water management practices. Hence, development of a water Demand Model integrating the End-Uses of Water (DMEUW) is under discussion.

For more information
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