

Hygienic Pit Emptying with Low Cost Auger Pump



Robert Borden

Tate Rogers

Francis de los Reyes III

Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering Dept.

North Carolina State University

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NC STATE UNIVERSITY

What happens when pits fill up?

Low Accessibility and Affordability



What is the problem?



http://www.livenewsbee.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/manual_scavenging-newsbee

Manual waste
extraction



<http://newsneteast.com/will-patna-drown-in-its-own-sh1t/>

Gates Foundation Request for Proposals

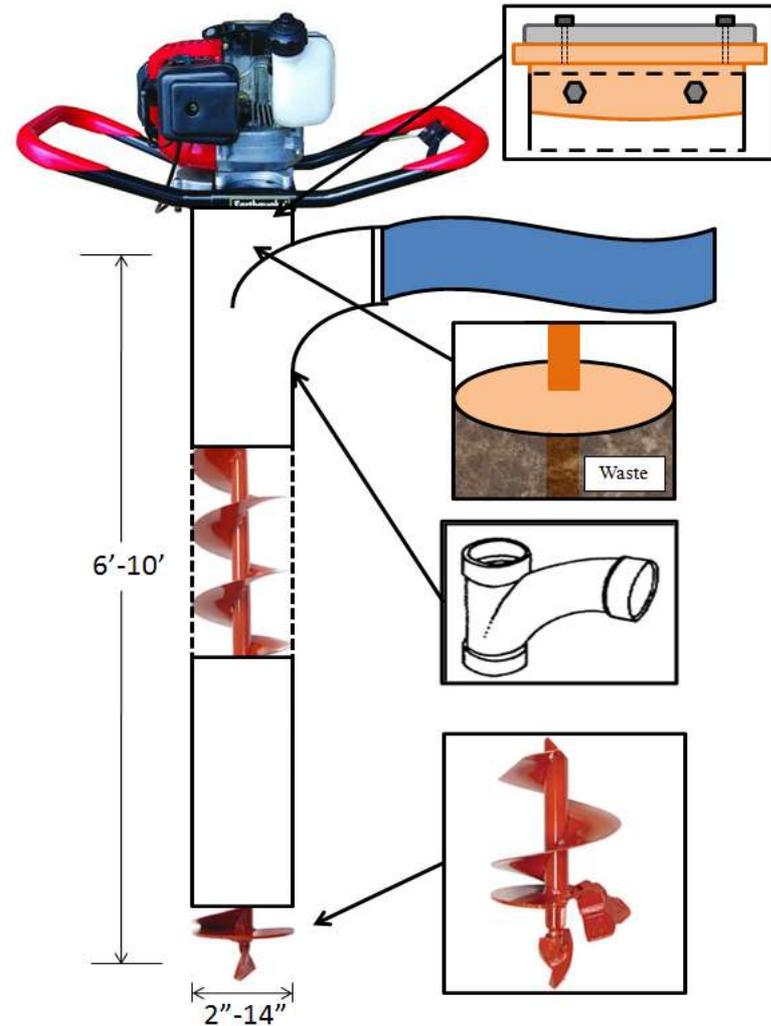
- ❖ More pits/day
- ❖ Hygiene
- ❖ Easy transport in narrow lanes
- ❖ 2 person-operation
- ❖ Heavy sludge/debris at bottom
- ❖ Affordable, robust, and locally available components.
- ❖ Low emptying costs per latrine



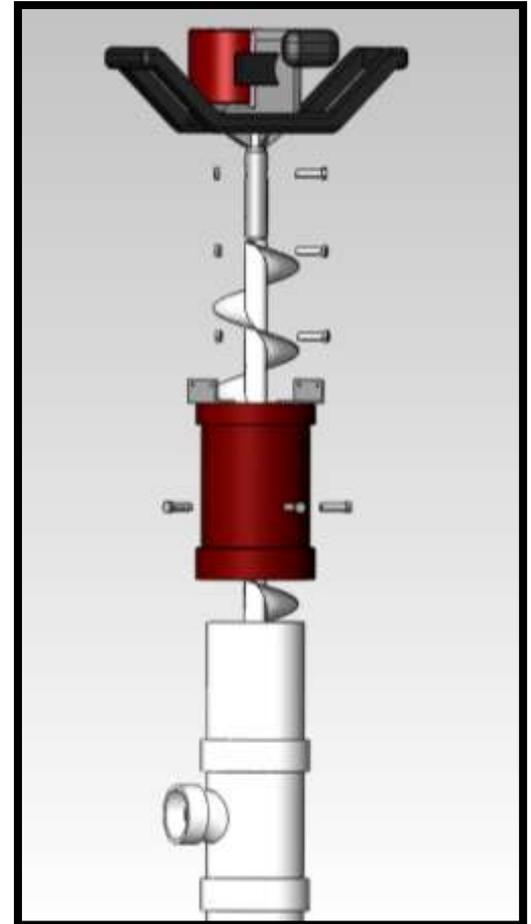
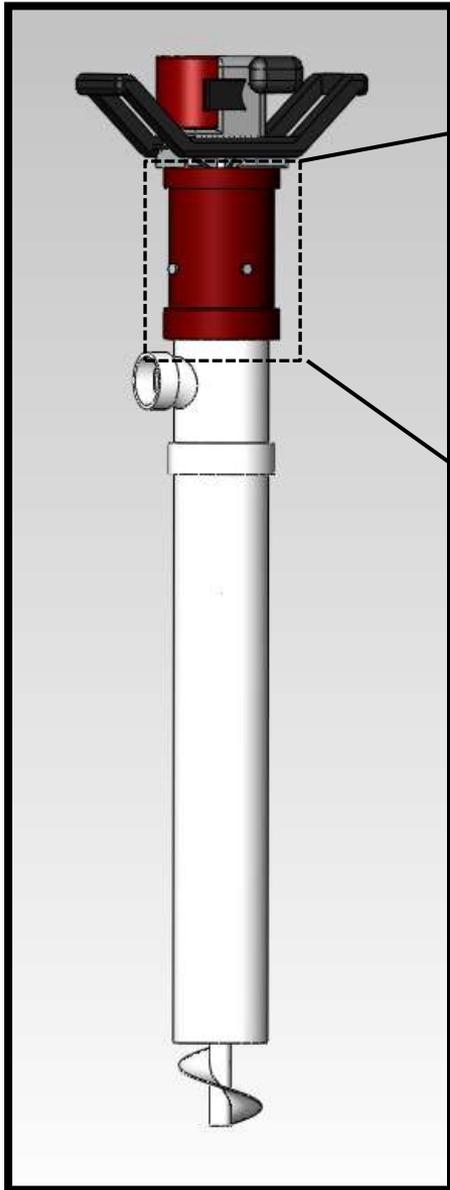
CE 480: Undergraduate Senior Design Course



Typical Power Earth Auger



The Extraction Auger Design



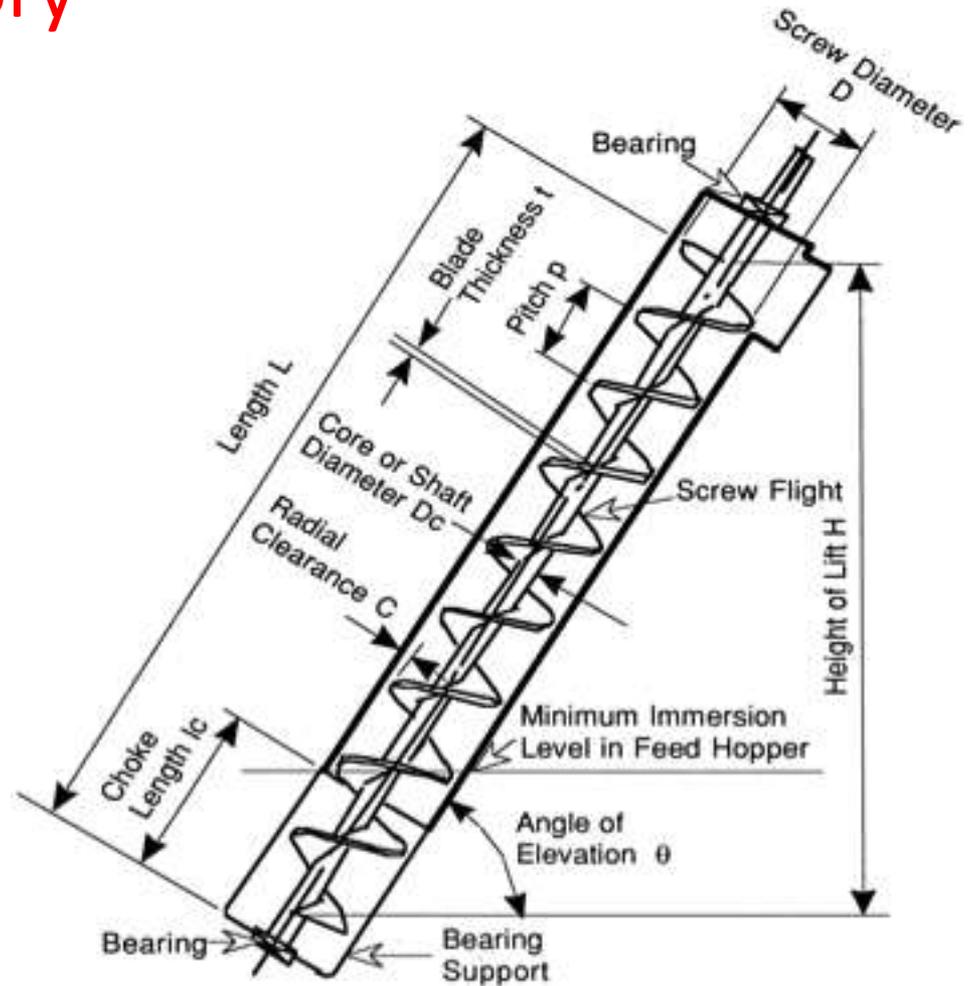
Screw Conveyor Theory

$$Q = \Gamma \omega D^3 \eta_V$$

where,

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{8} \left[\left(1 + 2 \frac{C}{D} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{D_i}{D} \right)^2 \right] \left[\frac{p}{D} - \frac{t_s}{D} \right]$$

D	screw diameter (m)
D_i	core or shaft diameter (m)
p	screw pitch (m)
ω	angular velocity of screw (rev/s)
C	radial clearance (m)
t_s	thickness of screw blade (m)



Roberts, A W. "The Influence of Granular Vortex Motion on the Volumetric Performance of Enclosed Screw Conveyors." Powder Technology 104(1999): 56-67. Web. Oct. 2011.

Lab Testing

Design Variables

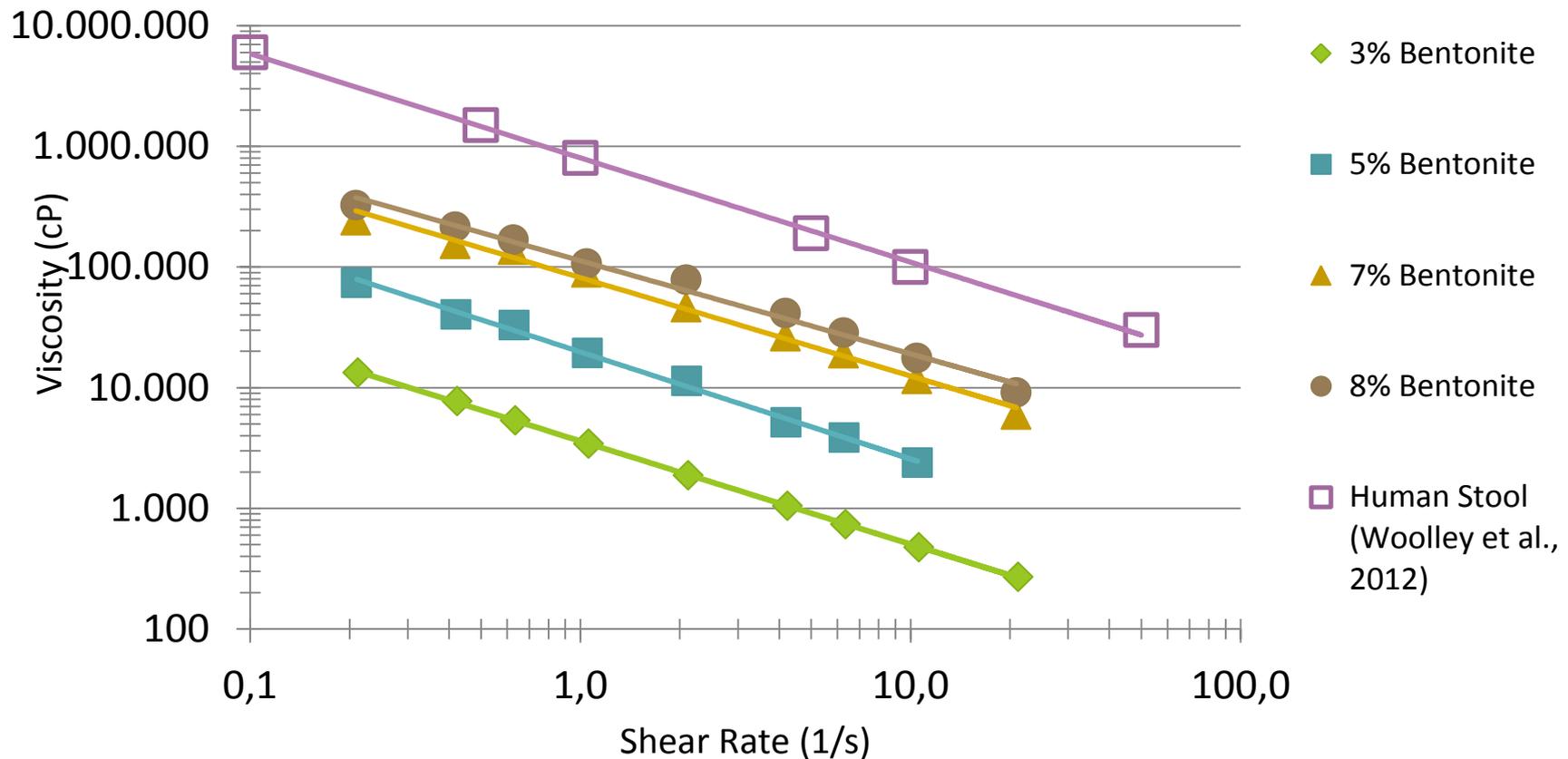
- ❖ Electric Motor for rotational speed control
- ❖ Vertical Orientation
- ❖ Variables:
 - ❖ Submergence
 - ❖ Choke length
 - ❖ RPM
 - ❖ Auger Length
- ❖ Data collection:
 - ❖ Auger RPM
 - ❖ Flow Rate
 - ❖ Pressure throughout lift



Lab Testing

Simulant Waste: Bentonite Clay

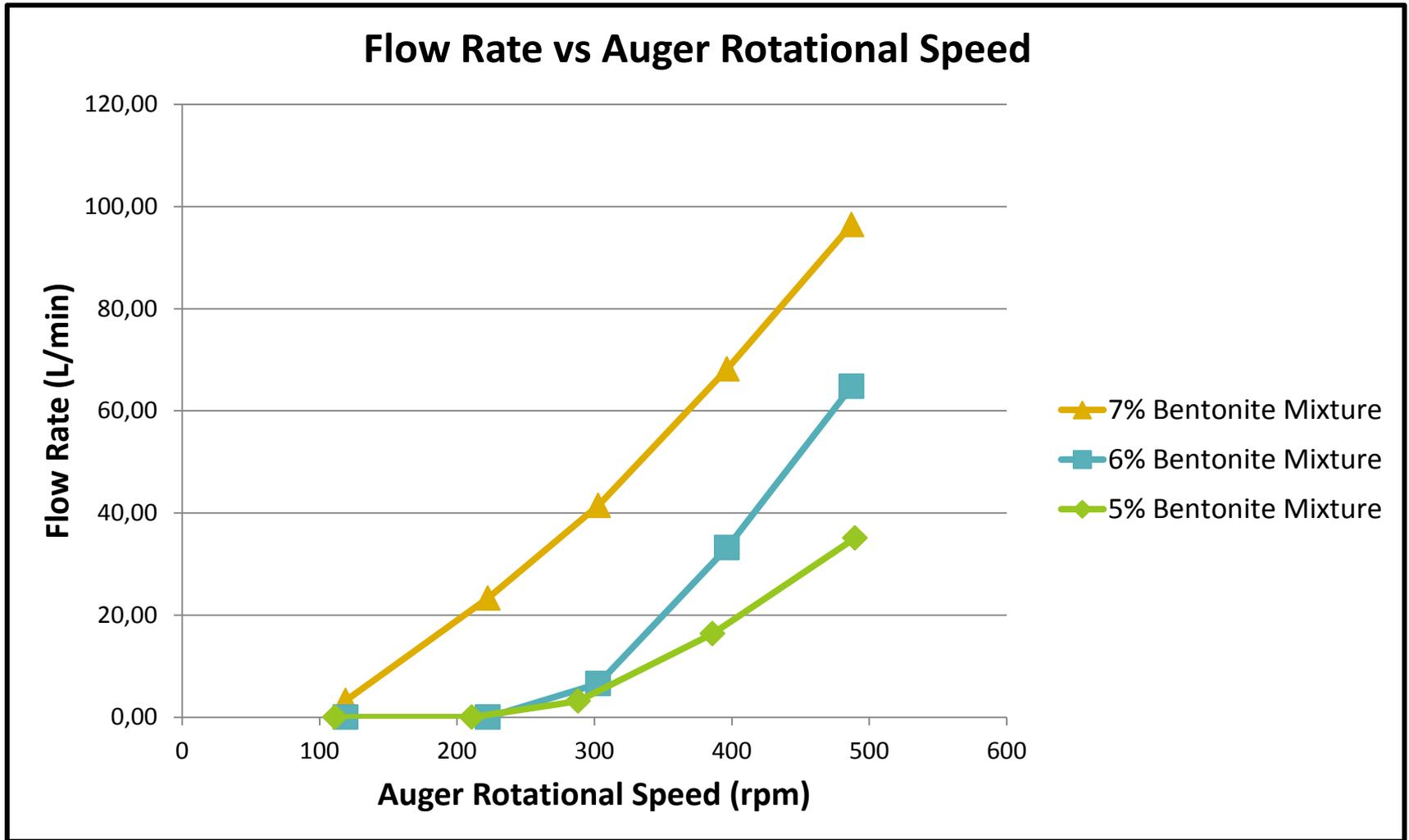
Comparison of Human Stool and Simulated Waste (Bentonite Clay)



Viscosity vs. shear rate for human stool (Woolley et al., 2012) and simulated waste (varying concentrations of bentonite clay)

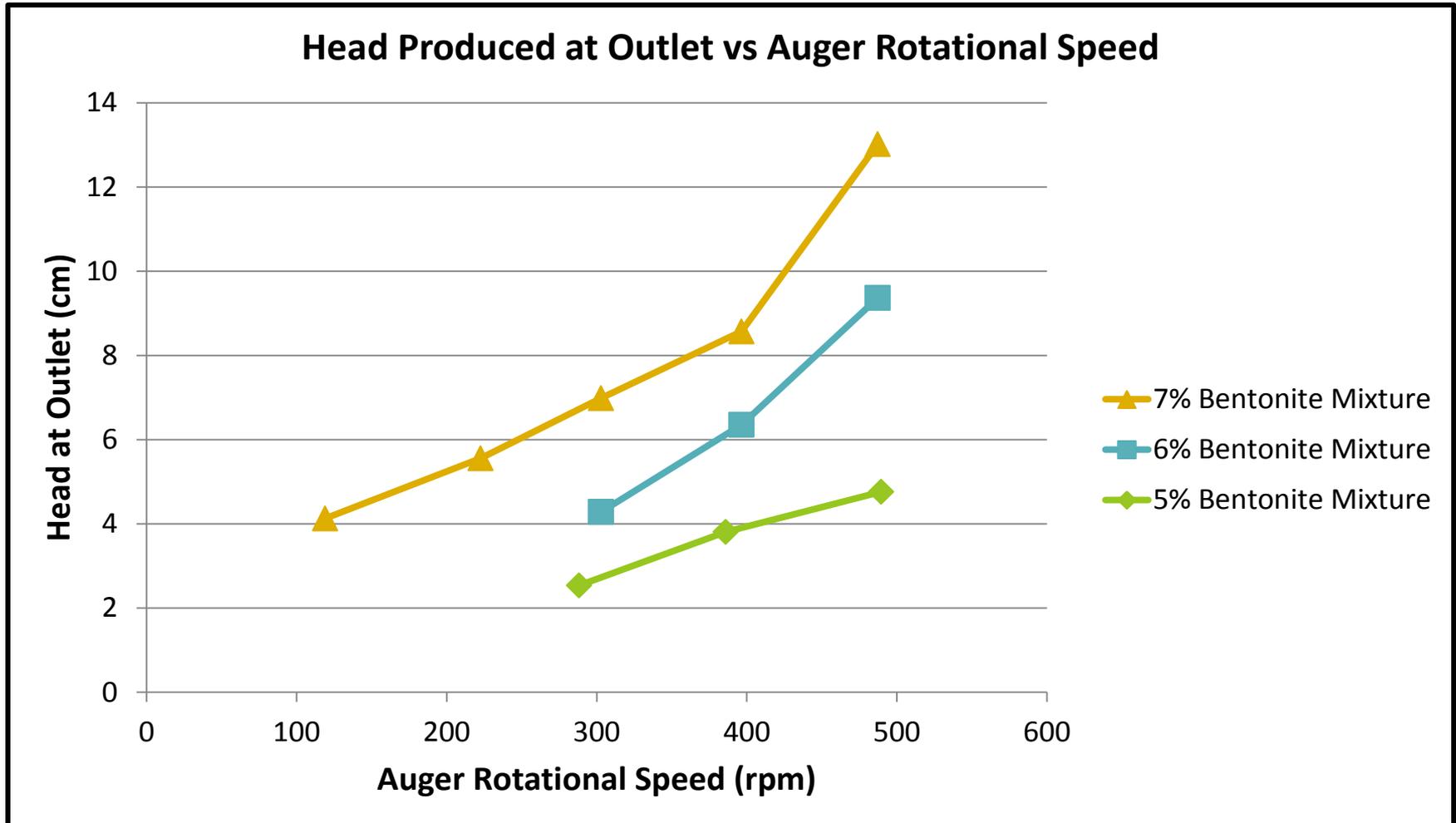
Lab Testing

Results



Flow rates produced for varying auger rotational speeds at 22.5% submergence with three concentrations of simulated waste.

Lab Testing Results

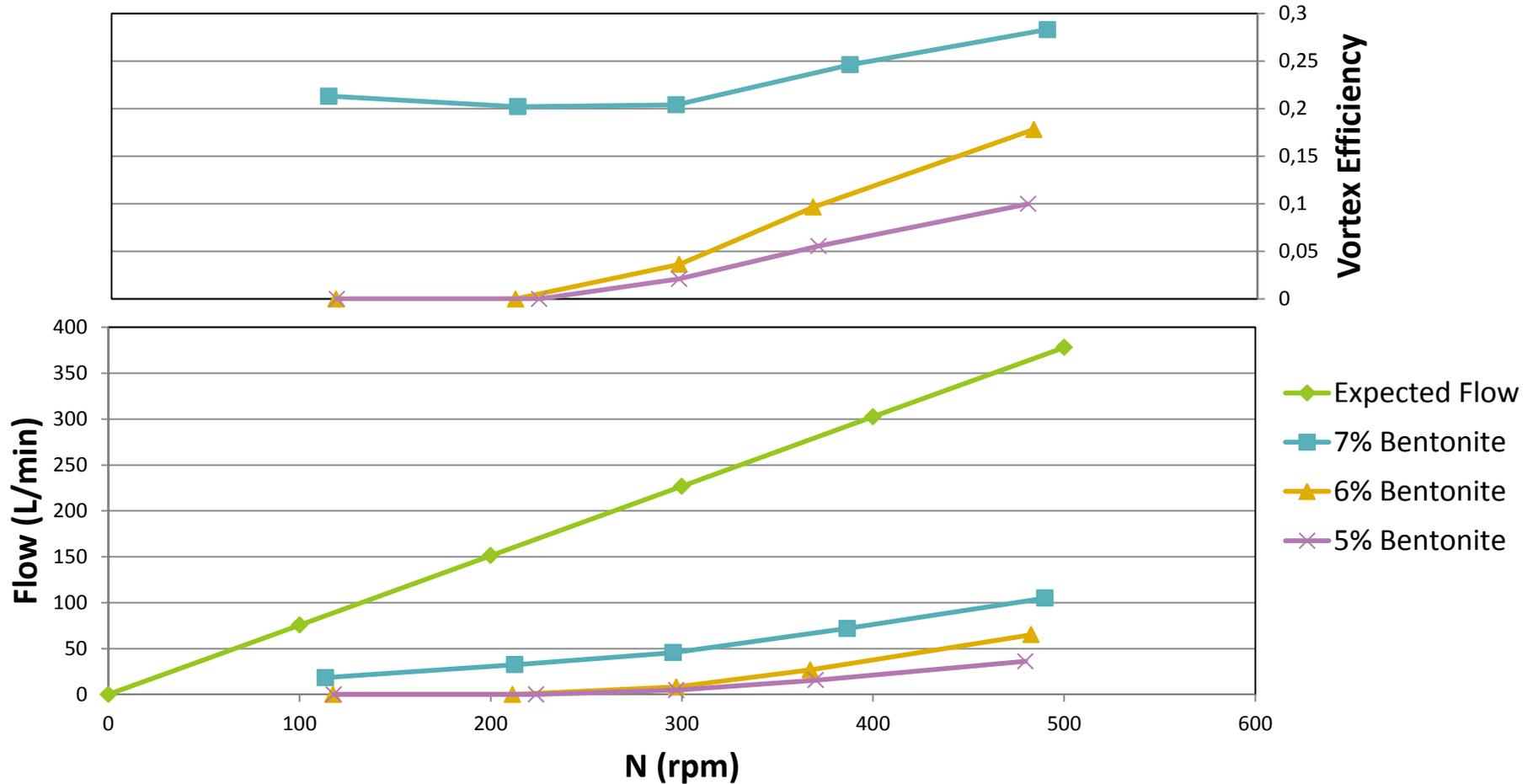


Head produced at outlet for varying auger rotational speeds at 22.5% submergence with three concentrations of simulated waste.

Lab Testing

Results

Rotational Speed vs. Flow Rates and Vortex Efficiency



Flow rates and corresponding vortex efficiencies produced for varying auger rotational speeds at 32.5% submergence with three concentrations of simulated waste.

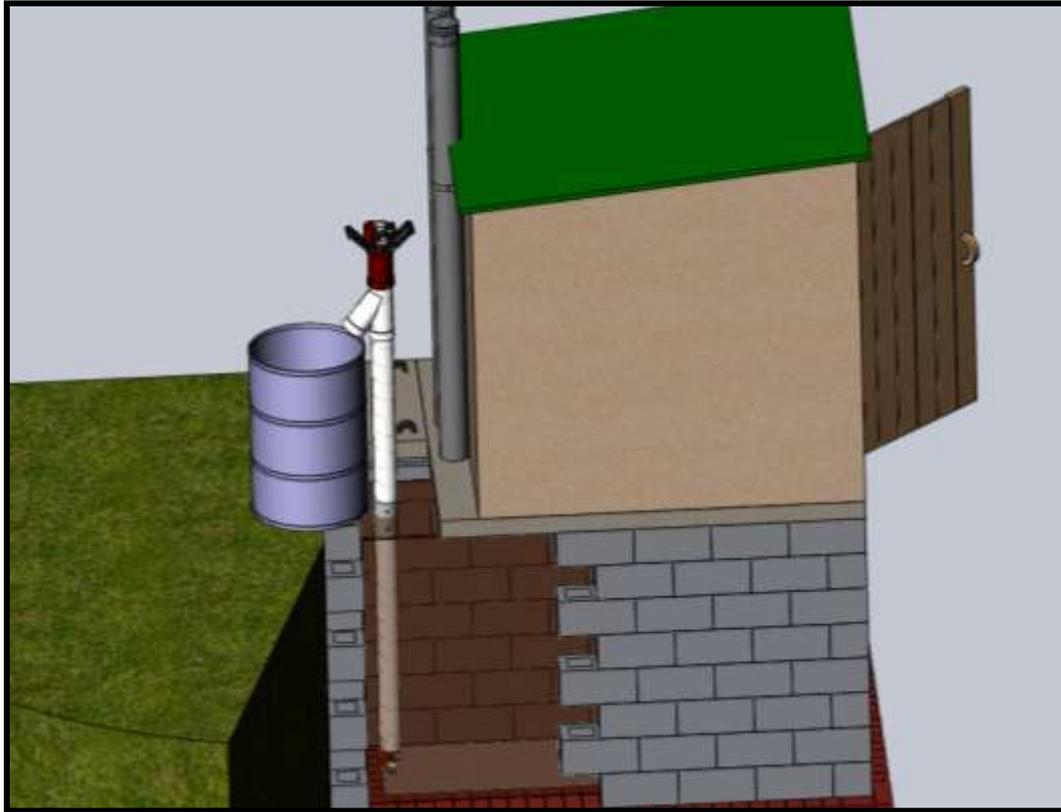
Lab Testing

Results

- ❖ Flow Rate and Outlet Pressure increase with viscosity and rotational speed.
- ❖ **Flow rates of over 50 Liter/ min (13 gpm)** at typical gas engine speed (300 rpm).
- ❖ Submergence has small effect on flow rate.
- ❖ Pressure produced at outlet is minimal, so waste cannot be pumped uphill.
- ❖ **The Extraction Auger can empty a 1 m³ pit in less than 30 minutes.**



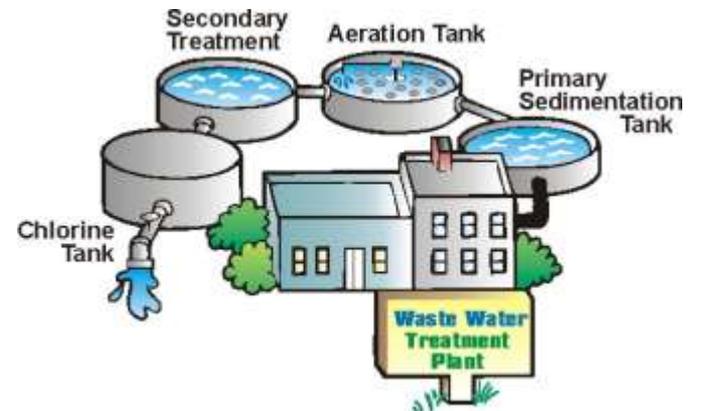
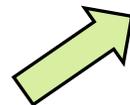
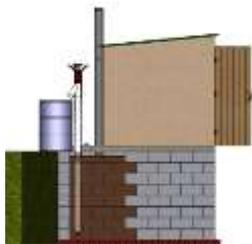
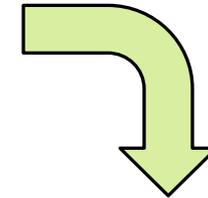
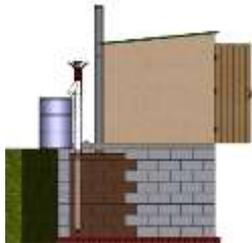
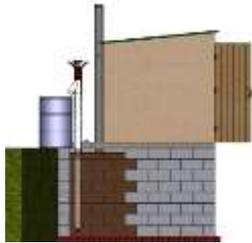
Extraction Auger Scenario



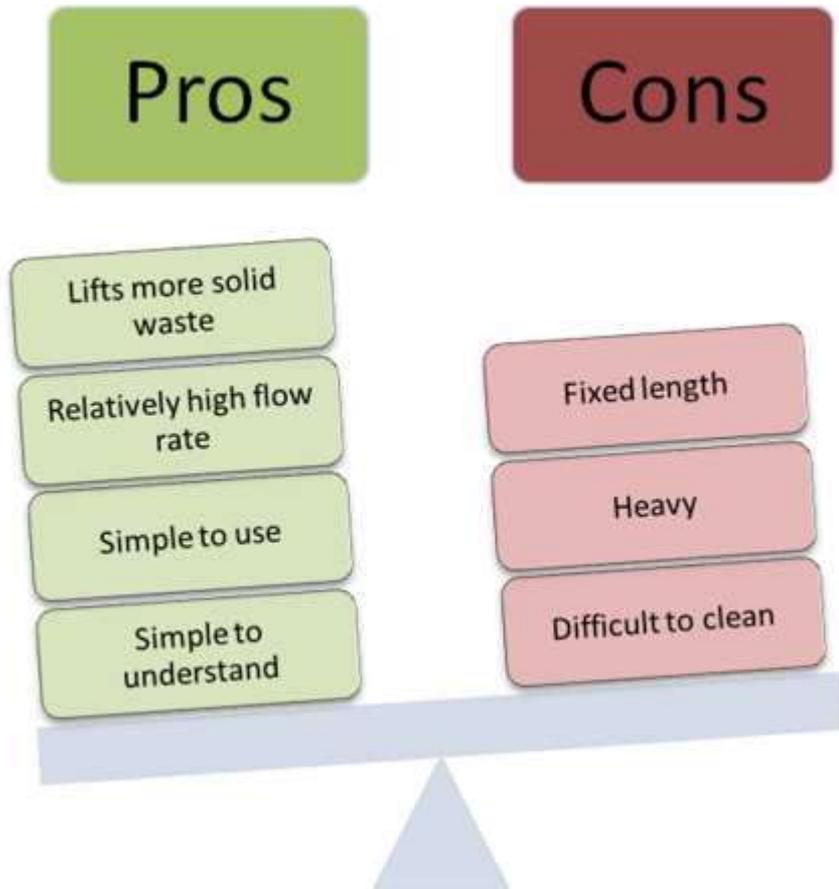
Extraction Auger Schematic



A Sanitation Collection and Treatment Scenario



Current Pit Screw Auger Technology

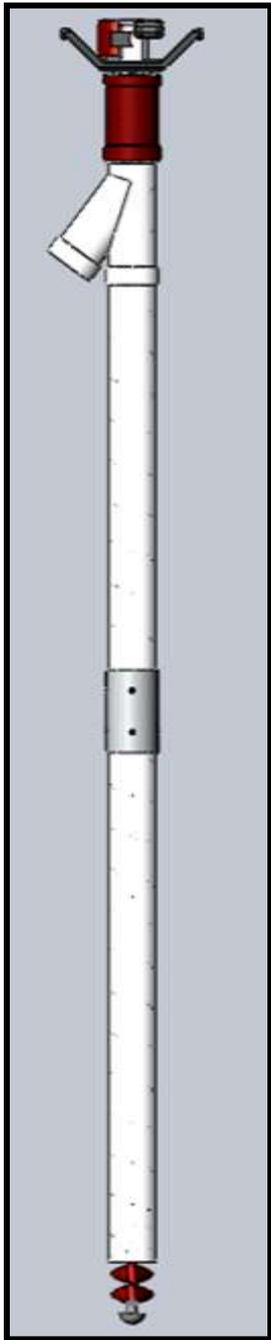


Still, D., O'Riordan, M. (2012) Tackling the Challenges of Full Pit Latrines Volume 3: The development of pit emptying technologies, Report to the Water Research Commission

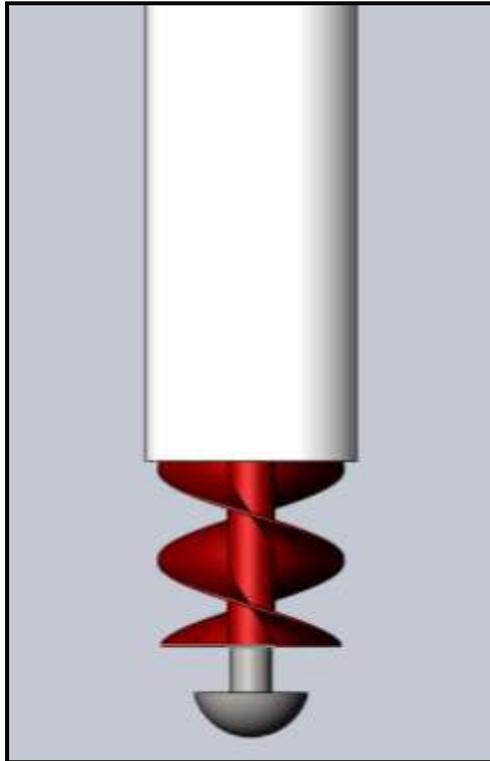
Improving the Extraction Auger

Fixed Length

- ❖ Auger and Pipe extensions available
- ❖ 1.2 m (4ft) lengths



Extraction Auger Modifications

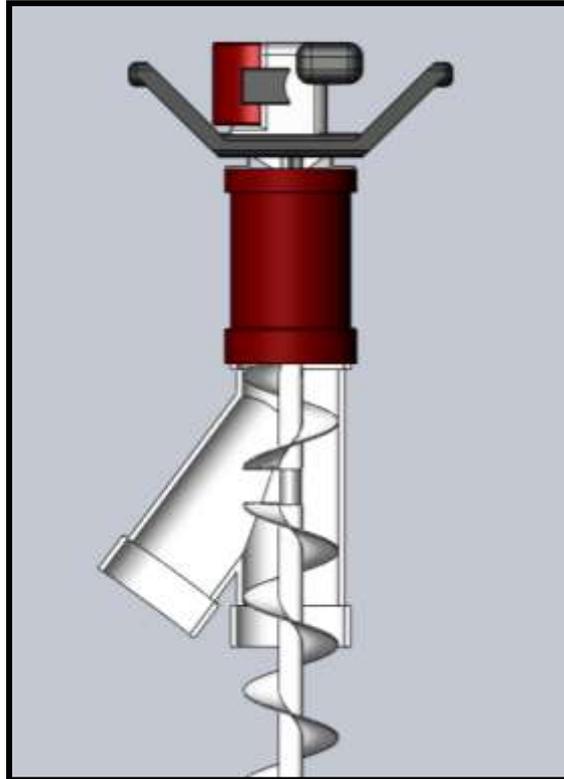
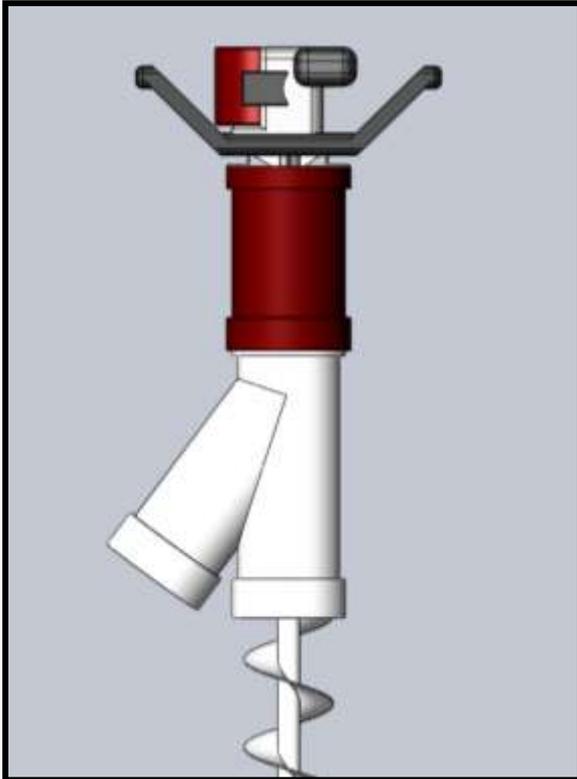


Heavy

- ❖ ~ 25 – 40 kg
- ❖ Free standing once in pit
- ❖ Plastic Auger and Pipe

Metal Support
Piece

Improving the Extraction Auger



Difficult to Clean

- ❖ HDPE Auger
- ❖ Reversible drive

Compaction near top

- ❖ Wye fitting
- ❖ Reverse flighting

The Extraction Auger's Current Status



- ❖ **Ready** for Wet Latrines with small amounts of Rubbish in Early 2013.



- ❖ Dry Pits?
- ❖ High trash content pits?

Next steps

- Alterations to Current Design
- Partnerships

We are looking for Partnerships with organizations to facilitate:

- ❖ **Field testing in selected regions (Early 2013)**
 - Data collection
- ❖ Eventual implementation of Extraction Auger in these regions
- ❖ Setup of local business or integration into current system



Extraction Auger Survey

3 ways to take the survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/ExtractionAuger>

Send email to rcborden@ncsu.edu

Paper copies

[SURVEY PREVIEW MODE] Extraction Auger Survey - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?PREVIEW_MODE=DO_NOT_USE_THIS_LINK_FOR_COLLECTION&sm=BaN%2bdNPBoOsbjF52nyFLv22BJJ

Google Search Tate Rogers

Extraction Auger Survey

Current Waste Disposal Practices

1. Fraction of population (in project area) who primarily use waste systems connected to a central sewer system:

- 0 – 20%
- 20 – 40%
- 40 – 60%
- 60 – 80%
- 80 – 100%
- do not know

2. Fraction of population (in project area) who primarily use pit latrines, cess pits, septic tanks, or other system that will require emptying:

- 0 – 20%
- 20 – 40%
- 40 – 60%
- 60 – 80%
- 80 – 100%
- do not know

3. Fraction of population who primarily practice open defecation:

- 0 – 20%
- 20 – 40%
- 40 – 60%
- 60 – 80%
- 80 – 100%
- do not know

4. Are any facilities currently available for safe treatment and disposal of pit contents?

- yes
- no

85%