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SEVENTH SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE EXAMINATION JUNE 2009

CE 04 702—DESIGN OF HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES

(2004 admissions)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions.

- I. (a) What are the methods adopted to reduce uplift in masonry dams?
 - (b) What is meant by "Low dam"?
 - (c) How does the practical profile of a low gravity dam differs from that of theoretical one and why?
 - (d) Distinguish clearly between non-modular and semi-modular outlets. Give examples.
 - (e) How to select the location of site for a canal escape?
 - (f) Describe with neat sketches the different types of canal escapes, that may be constructed on modern and projects.
 - (g) Under what conditions of drainage and canal crossings are syphons provided?
 - (h) What are different types of cross drainage works that are necessary on a canal alignment.

 $(8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ marks})$

II. Design a regulator-cum road bridge with following data:

Canal upstream:

Full supply discharge: 25 cumecs Bed width 17 metres Bed level +30.00Full supply depth 2.25 m F.S.L. +32.00Top level of bank + 33.00 The right bank 5 m wide Left bank 2 m wide

Canal D/S:

F.S.D. : 21 cumecs

Bed width : 17 metres

Bed level : + 30.00

F.S. Depth : 2.00 m

F.S.L. : + 31.75

Top level of bank : + 32.75 m

Turn over

Top width of banks are same as those one u./s side.

The regulator carries a roadway single lane designed for IRC loading class 'A'. Provide char free board of one meter above FSL for the road bridge.

Good foundation soil is available at + 29.00. Ground level at site + 32.00.

£	a Edwards		(30 marks)
Draw:			
(i)	Half sectional elevation.		(10 marks)
(ii)	Half plan at top and half at foundation.	₩ 10	(10 marks)
(iii)	Section through regulator vent.	B 20	(10 marks)