	Ultech
Name:	(8)
Roll No.:	A Owner of Symmiles and College
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.TECH/CE/SEM-7/CE-705/2012-13 2012 HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) Barrages constructed across alluvial rivers help in
 - a) controlling floods
 - b) restoring river regime
 - c) ensuring monsoon storage
 - d) all of these.
- ii) In a diversion headworks project, the canal head regulator is usually aligned
 - a) parallel to the barrage axis
 - b) perpendicular to the divide wall
 - c) parallel to the divide will
 - d) none of these.

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- iii) Barrage constructed across alluvial rivers help in
 - a) controlling flood
 - b) restoring river regime
 - c) ensuring monsoon storage
 - d) all of them.
- iv) In a barrage project, a divide wall is provided to
 - a) separate the lowest crest 'undersluice side' from the higher crest 'weir side'
 - b) separate the higher crest 'undersluice side' from the lower crest 'weir side'
 - c) keep the cross current s away from barrage side
 - d) serve none of these purpose.
- v) Bligh's theory, accounts IOr.
 - a) hydrostatic force only
 - b) hydrodynamic force only
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.
- vi) A gravity dam is subjected to hydrodysiama pressure , caused by
 - a) the rising of the reservoir when the flood wave enters into it
 - b) the rising wave in the reservoir due to high wind
 - c) the increase in the water pressure, momentarily caused by horizontal earthquake, acting towards the reservoir.
 - d) the increase in the water pressure, momentarily caused by horizontal earthquake acting towards the dam.

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- vii) River training works are done for training the flow of river. Which of the following does not come under the river training works carried on during the construction of a barrage?
 - a) Guide bunds
- b) Marginal bunds
- c) Canal head regulator d) Gryoynes.
- viii) The hydrodynamic pressure due to horizontal earthquake acceleration according to Von Karman formula acts at a distance of
 - a) $4H/3\pi$ above the base
 - b) $3H/4\pi$ above the base
 - c) $4H/3\pi$ below the top surface
 - d) $3H/4\pi$ below the top surface.
- ix) The term 'piping' used in connection with diversion structure on permeable soil is associated with
 - a) drainage of seepage water
 - b) measurement of uplift pressure
 - c) failure initiated by boiling
 - d) consolidation of foundation.
- x) If no downstream cutoff is provided, then the exit gradient calculated according to Khosla's theory is
 - a) infinity
 - b) a function of the effective head
 - c) unity
 - d) zero.

- xi) Phreatic line in seepage analysis is defined as the line on which the pressure is
 - a) greater than atmosphere
 - b) equal to atmosphere
 - c) less than atmosphere
 - d) varying.
- xii) When the seepage taken place through the body of earthen dam it loaded to
 - a) development of the pore pressure in the dam body
 - b) reduce in the shear strength of the dam
 - c) reduce in the shear stress of the dam
 - d) (a) & (b) both.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. What are the limitations of Bligh's Creep Theory for subsurface flow below a weir on permeable foundation? What are the fundamental aspects in which it differes from Khosla's Theory?
- 3. Explain the wave pressure distribution on the upstream face of a gravity dam. Determine the force exerted by the waves on the upstream face of a concrete gravity dam due to winds blowing with a velocity of 70 km/hr over a fetch of 80 km.
- 4. What are grout curtains? How do they affect the stability of a gravity dam?

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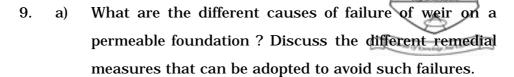
- 5. Sketch a neat diagram of a layout of a diversion head work and show the different components on it.
- 6. Why canal fall/drops are necessary in canal system? State the various types of falls long with sketches also state the suitability of each type.
- 7. What are the forces acting on a gravity dam? Briefly illustrate each of them.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 8. The particulrs of a concrete gravity dam resting over a rocky foundation are given below:
 - * RL of top of dam = 145.0 m
 - * Freeboard = 3 m
 - * Upstream face inclined at a slope of 0.25 (H): I (V) from RL 120.0 m up to the base.
 - * Downstream face sloped at 0.8 (H) : 1 (V) from RL 140.0 m up to the base.
 - * RL of base = 110.0 m.
 - * Top width = 6 m.
 - a) Calculate the forces acting on the dam due to self weight, hydrostatic thrust and uplift pressure.
 - b) Determine the stability of the dam when the reservoir is full.
 - c) Determine the stresses induced in the dam in reservoir full condition. 6 + 5 + 4



- b) A hydraulic diversion structure is founded on sand to withstand water of 4 m depth. The floor length is 22 m with two piles of depth 6 m and 8 m at the upstream and downstream ends respenctively. The structure is constructed at a distance of 6 m from the upstream end of the floor. The specific gravity of floor material is 2.24.
 - i) Calculate the average hydraulic gradient.
 - ii) Calculate the uplift pressures at distances of 6 m,12 m and 18 m from the upstream end of the floor.
 - iii) Find the thickness of the floor at these points.

$$(4+3)+(2+3+3)$$

- 10. a) What criteria would govern the selection of a gravity dam?
 - b) Briefly discuss the different conditions for drawing the flownet diagram.
 - c) Explain the differences between aqueduct and superpassage with neat sketch.
 - d) Briefly highlight on the function of a launching apron.

$$5 + 3 + 5 + 2$$



- 11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following . 3
 - a) Nearsity of cross Drainage Work
 - b) Divide well and their function
 - c) Undersluices and their function
 - d) Rockfill dam
 - e) Relif wells.
- 12. With the help of neat sketches illustrate :
- 3×5

- a) Ogee spillway
- b) Trough spillway
- c) Side channel spill way.