

Excercise 1 | Anchorages

| Objective

How much concrete (mass and volume) is needed for a proper anchorage of a right-curved pipe under pressure ?

| Procedure

1) The resulting (pushing) force :

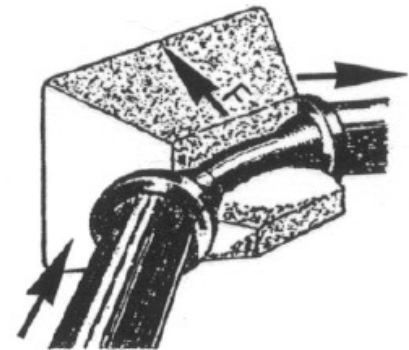
$$F = K p S$$

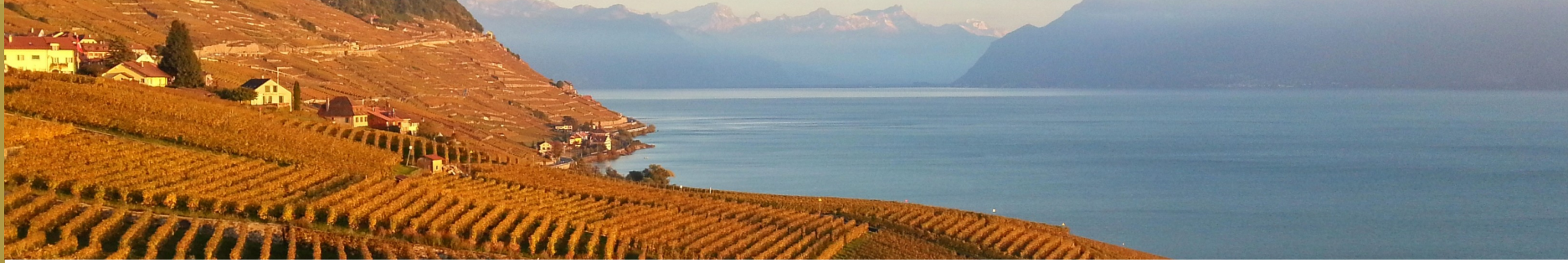
With :

$$K = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

2) Weight needed to avoid any slip :

$$\frac{F}{P} < 0.577$$





Exercise 2 | Drainage

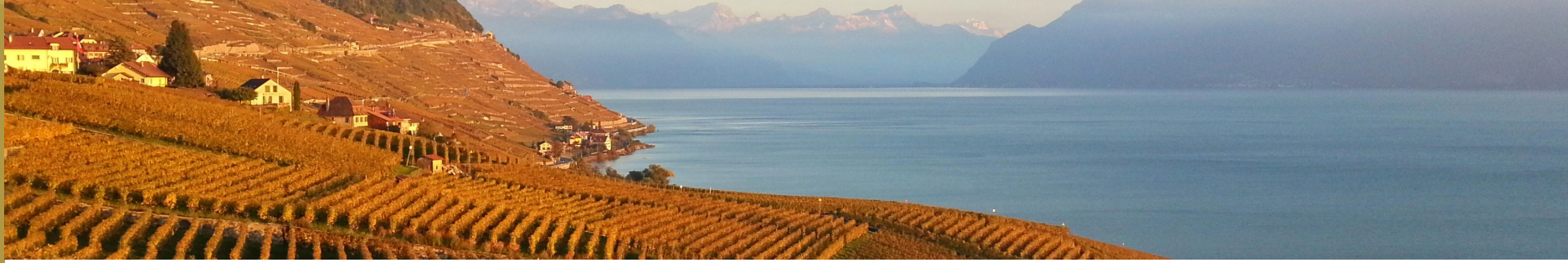
| Objective

Find the drains spacing under permanent and variable regime.
Finally determine the granulometry of the drain coating to avoid clogging.

| First step – Compute the effective rainfall

Consider :

- 1) A return period of 5 years
- 2) A slope of around 1-2 %
- 3) Medium to good hydraulic conditions (rather sandy soil)



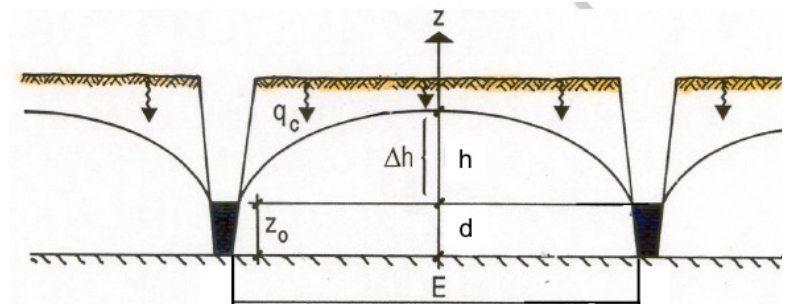
| Second step – Compute the drain spacing under permanent regime

Hooghoudt's analogy

$$E^2 = \frac{8 K h d}{q_c} + \frac{4 K h^2}{q_c}$$

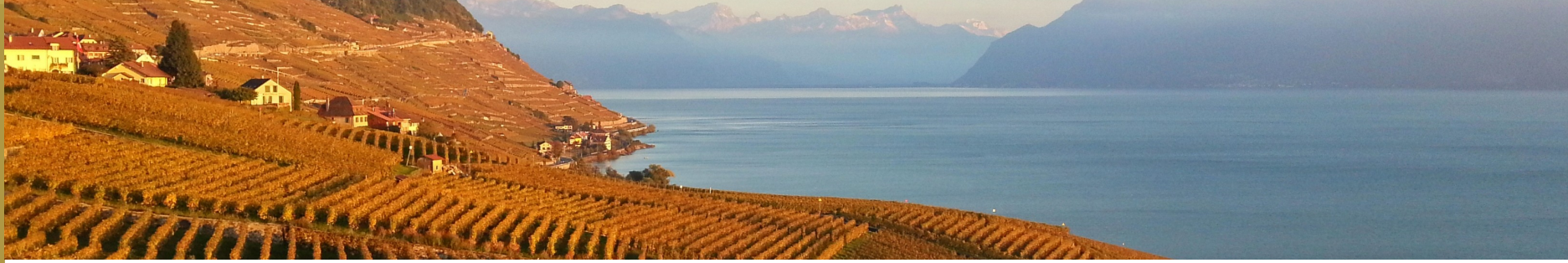
With :

$$d = \frac{D}{\frac{8D}{\pi E} \ln \frac{D}{u} + 1} \quad \text{If } D < E/4 \quad \text{or} \quad d = \frac{\pi E}{8 \ln \frac{E}{u}} \quad \text{If } D > E/4$$



Compute d and E with one of the formulas and check if the condition is valid.

Hint : useful information in p. 13-21, Lecture 12 on moodle



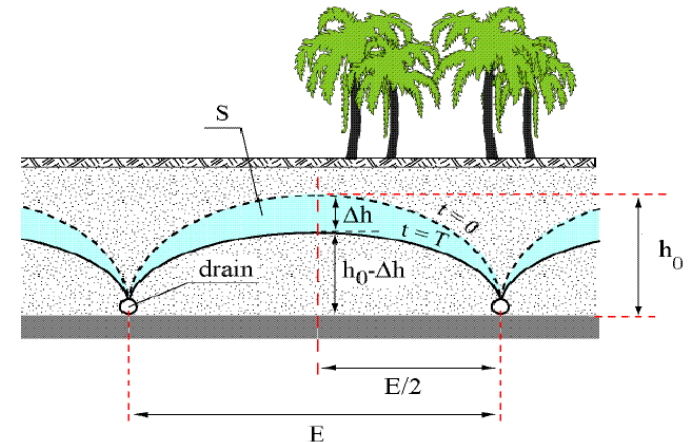
Third step – Compute the drain spacing under drying up regime

Glover-Dumm's equation

$$E^2 = \frac{\pi^2 K T d}{\mu} \left[\ln \left(1.16 \frac{h_0}{h_0 - \Delta h} \right) \right]^{-1}$$

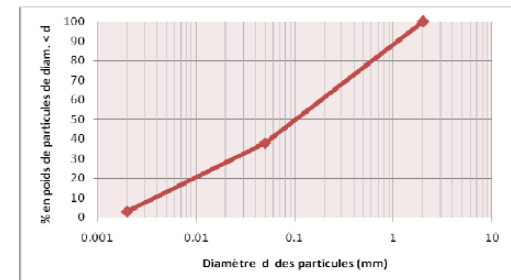
With :

$$d = \frac{D}{\frac{8D}{\pi E} \ln \frac{D}{u} + 1} \quad \text{If } D < E/4 \quad \text{or} \quad d = \frac{\pi E}{8 \ln \frac{E}{u}} \quad \text{If } D > E/4$$

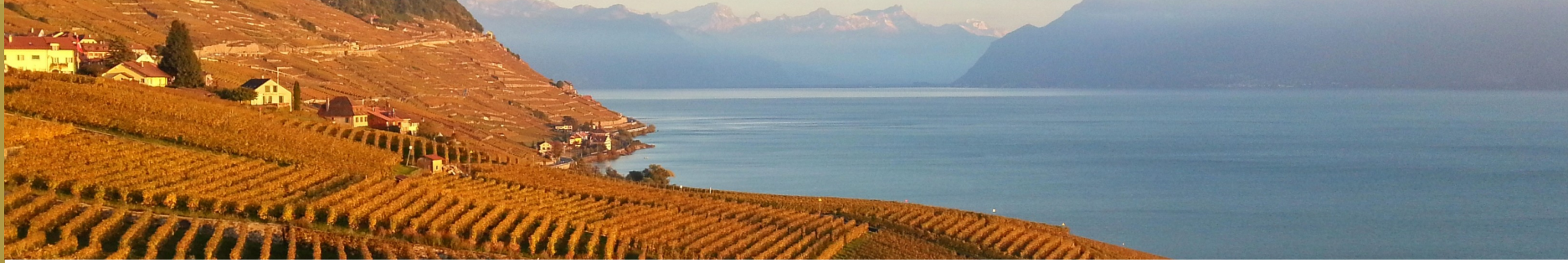


Forth step – Determine the granulometry of the coating

Plot the granulometry curve and determine the drain category



Hint : useful information in p. 13-21, Lecture 12 on moodle



Exercise 3 | Water table under a house

Objective

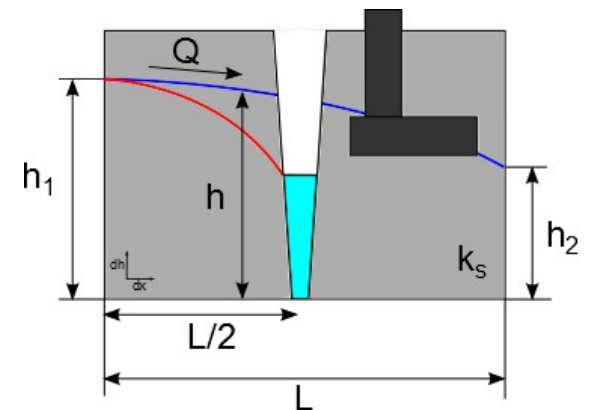
Compute the design flow rate of a draining trench in the case of an unconfined aquifer.

Procedure – From Darcy's formula

Steps:

1. Integrate on dh and dx
2. Compute the flow rate q per unit width
3. Compute the flow rate Q over width b

$$q = -k_s h \frac{dh}{dx}$$



$h_1 = 10\text{m}$
 $h_2 = 8\text{m}$
 $L = 1000\text{m}$
 $b = 500\text{m}$
 $k_s = 0.002 \text{ m/s}$

— without trench
 — with trench



Assignment 5 | Hand-in

| Deadline



December 31th, 23



| You can hand-in...

- A scan of your hand written computations, results, discussion
- A **commented** code (Matlab/R)
- A **pdf** report with the computations, results, discussion

