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<u>SEC : C</u>

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# QUESTION NO "1" PART (A)

# <u>ANSWER</u>

## Reservoirs

A natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use, especially water for supplying a community, irrigating land, furnishing power, etc.

OR

A receptacle or chamber for holding a liquid or fluid

# **Economical Reservoir**

Service reservoir is the most economical because it is entirely man made. Its frame construction is easy as no need of any natural water body diversion. It also requires small space.

#### **QUESTION NO"1" PART (B)**

### <u>ANSWER</u>

There are two types of embankments.

Earth-fill embankment

Rock-fill embankment

The most suitable embankment for hilly areas is <u>Rock-fill</u> <u>embankment</u> because of the following reasons:

- It contains about 50% or more rock-fill materials of the total volume of constituents thus can be easily available in hilly areas and are economical because of minimizing of transport charges.
- Similarly it is constructed on hard rock type foundation which can be easily available in hilly areas as well as rock forms best foundation material which are free from faults, seams of soft shals or clay etc.

#### **QUESTION NO "2"**

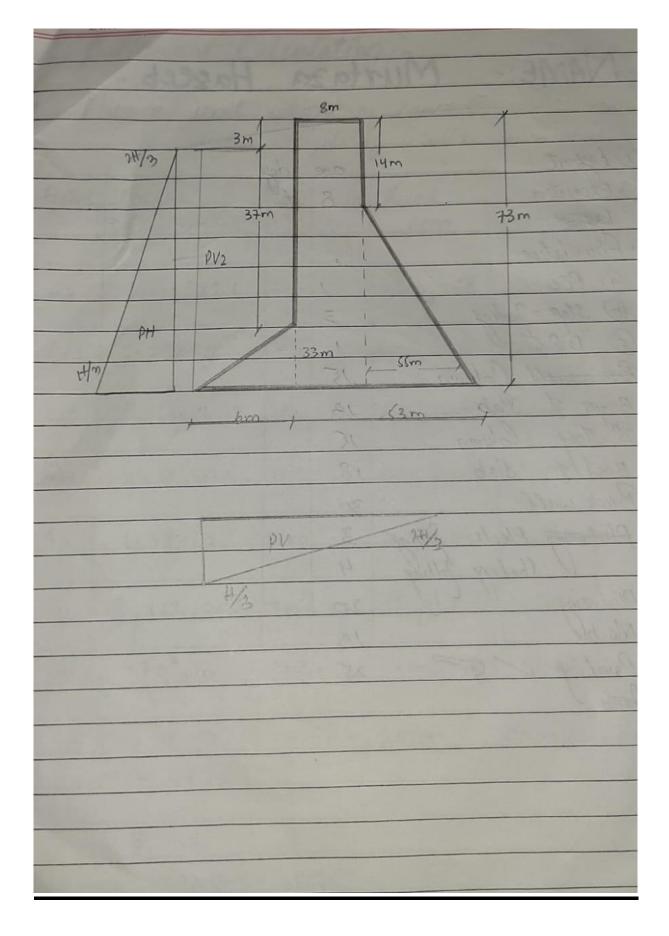
#### **Types of Spillways**

Different types of spillways are as follows:

- 1. Straight Drop Spillway
- 2. Ogee Spillway
- 3. Shaft Spillway
- 4. Chute Spillway.
- 5. Side Channel Spillway
- 6. Siphon Spillway
- 7. Labyrinth Spillway

In a condition where freezing point of water is less than -10 degree centigrade in winter the most efficient spillway is chute spillway because chute spillway disposed water from upstream to the downstream through a steeply sloped open channel, So that the flow will be very fast the flowing water pressure will be high and will be in supercritical condition that will dissipate energy from the falling water, energy dissipaters are also provided in this type of spillway thus the temperature of water will go high and it will not allow water to freeze and stop. So the water will move freely and this cold area also and this type of spillway as the water flow from steeply channel so that the kinetic energy will take place and increase the temperature of water.

# QUESTION NO "3" SOLUTION



Moment Calculation :-Assume unit weight of concrete ut = 24 Krd/m<sup>3</sup> unit weight of meater Tw = 10 Knd/m<sup>3</sup> FORCES FORCES FH Herer NV NAO FU CALLUCATION Aem 63+6 = 65 154440 2376 1/2×6× 33×24 1N1 SSt 3/ = 59 826944 4/2 3x73x24 14016 1/2 KiSKS9x24 38140 SSR 3/2=36.67 1427929.8 412 PVI 5 × 6833×10 63+2×6 = 69 66330 990 63+ 6/= 66 PV2 6x37x10 146520 2220 69×2 = 46 110700 Pu -15 X 69×70×10 -24150 -70°×10 ·70x1/2=233 570860 -24500 DH 2FH = 24500 2M1=262216.2 2FV = 34392 2mo= 1681750 e= B/2 - 2 x = 2622163.8-1681750 34392  $\bar{u} = 27.34m$ 

Condition :ec B/6 ec 69/6 7.16 LII'S OK size > Theel 70  $\frac{v}{B} = \frac{\varepsilon F v \left( 1 \pm \frac{6e}{-B} \right)}{B}$  $\frac{\gamma = \frac{\varepsilon Fv}{B} \left( \frac{1+6e}{B} \right) = \frac{34392}{69} \left( \frac{1+6(7-16)}{69} \right)}{69}$ 8 = 808.76 KN/m2 Theel = EFU (1-6e) = B (B) 34392 1 -6 (7.16) 69 69 Theel = 133.10 KN/m2 Theel 70 ok safe-SMT 72 => EME = 2622163.8 1631750.0 = 1.56 \$ 2 Not saft 7 EM87 EM0 2622163.771681750.0 0K safe

C = 69/ - 27-34 c= 7-16 m 112FV + BX9 >1 EFN 0.75 x 34392 + 69× 1400 24,60 4.99 71 Die Safe