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Section A

Submitted To Engr. Adeed  
Khan

Subject Hydraulic Structure

Q 1) Part (a)

Ans

A reservoir is an artificial lake or large fresh water body. Reservoir is generally used to store a large supply of water for use in several purposes.

Mainly there are three types of reservoir.

- A) Valley-dammed reservoir
- B) Bank-side reservoir
- C) Service reservoir

In above three the most economical reservoir is service reservoir because there is no need of diversion of any natural body.

Its frame construction is also easy as compared to valley dammed reservoir and Bank Side reservoir.

Service reservoir also gives suitable pressure for the distribution system and also reduce the pressure fluctuations.

It also gives a steady or different phased out.

Q No 1 (b)

Ans.

Rock fill embankment dam is suitable in hilly areas because:

It consists over 50% rock fill material which are more stronger than earth fill embankment dam.

The structure are more effective because the force of the water from hilly areas sloping hits the impervious zone and is transferred to the packed transition zone where water can slowly begin to filter through the dam.

It is easy to construct in hilly areas because the material (Rocks) is easily available in hilly areas.

Rock fill embankment dam it can bear the pressure of water coming from the hill areas.

## Q No 2

## Different type of spillways.

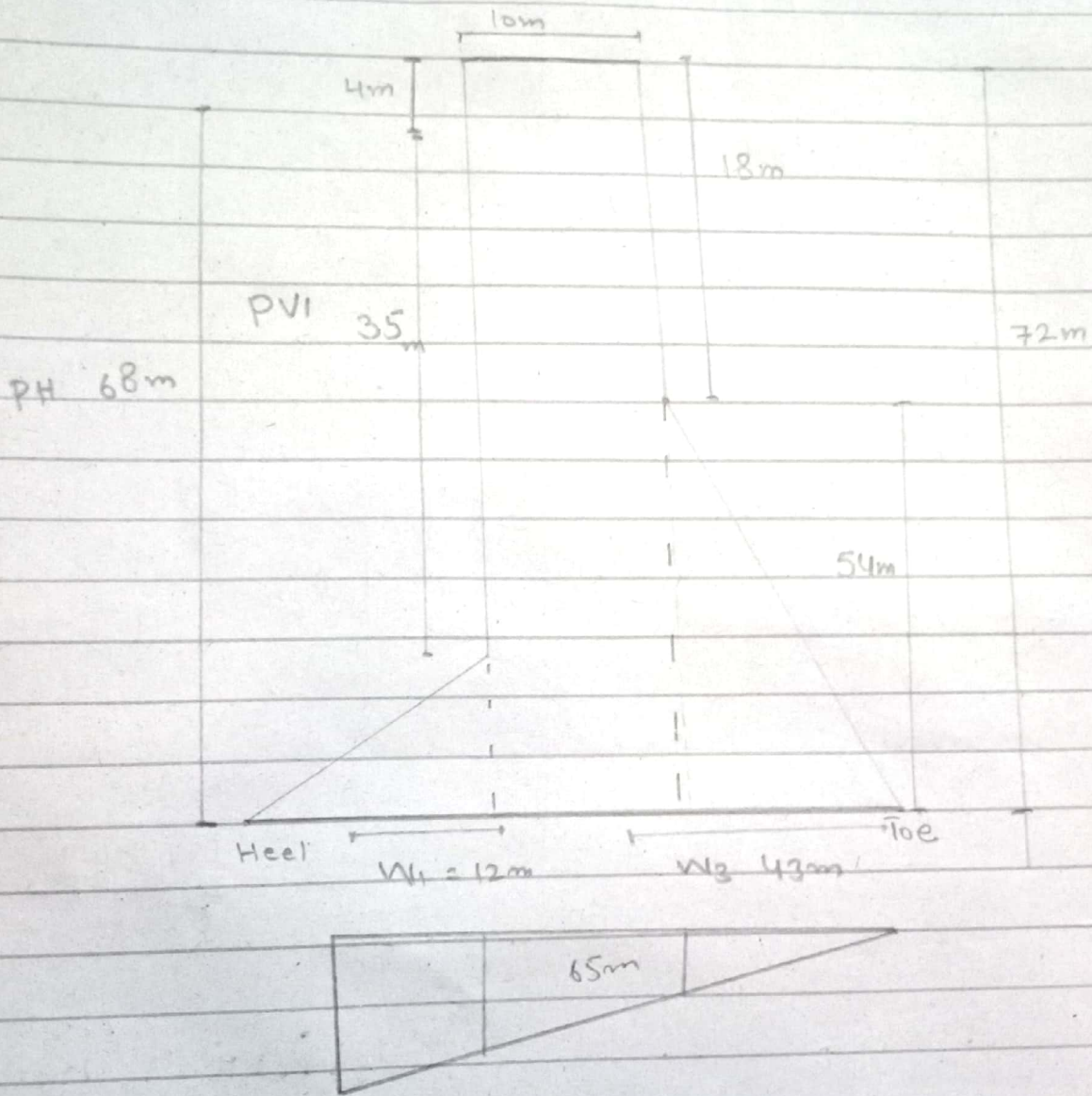
- A) Strength drop spill way
- B) ogee spill way
- C) Shaft spill way
- D) siphon spill way
- E) Labyrinth spill way
- F) Chute spill way
- G) Side channel spill way

Ogee spill way is generally more efficient in a condition where freezing point of water is less than 10 degree centigrade because the down stream profile of the spillway is made to coincide with the shape of the lower nappe of the free falling jet from the sharp crested weir. In this shape the lower nappe is similar to a projectile and hence down stream surface of the ogee spillway will follow parabolic path where "O" is the origin of parabola.

Ogee spill way is also best for this condition because in this temperature the head is maximum and when spill way runs with maximum

head the overflowing water just  
follows the curve profile of  
the spillway and there is no  
gap between the water spill  
way surface so discharge  
is maximum.

Q3: Design The gravity dam by assuming uplift pressure.



$\gamma_c = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$  Assume Unit Weight for concrete  
 $\gamma_w = 10 \text{ kN/m}^3$  Assume Unit Weight for Water

Forced And Moment calculation

Forces	Forced Formulas	F <sub>V</sub> (KN)	F <sub>H</sub> (KN)	L <sub>Cent</sub> (m)	M <sub>H</sub>	M <sub>0</sub>
W <sub>1</sub>	( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) x L x W x $\gamma_w$	4752		57.0	270864	
W <sub>2</sub>	L x W x $\gamma_w$	17280		48.0	829440	
W <sub>3</sub>	( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) x L x W x $\gamma_w$	27864		28.67	798268	
P <sub>1</sub>	( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) x L x W x $\gamma_w$	1980		61.0	120780	
P <sub>V2</sub>	L x W x $\gamma_w$	4200		59.0	247800	
P <sub>u</sub>	( $-\frac{1}{2}$ ) x L x W x $\gamma_w$	-22100		43.33		957666.67
P <sub>w</sub>	( $-1\frac{1}{2}$ ) x L x W x $\gamma_w$		-23120	22.67		524053
		Σ 33976	+23120		2267652	1481720

### For Factor of Safety Against Tension

Condition  $\rightarrow e < B/6 = \frac{65}{6} = 10.83 \text{ m}$

Eccentricity of the resultant force.

$$e = \frac{B}{2} - \bar{x} \quad : \bar{x} \text{ location of resultant force from Toe}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma M_y - \Sigma M_o}{\Sigma F_y} = \frac{2267652 - 1481720}{33976}$$

$$\bar{x} = 23.13$$

So

$$e = \frac{65}{2} - 23.13$$

For safe against Tension

$$\text{Condition } e < \frac{B}{6} = \boxed{9.37 < 10.83}$$

So It is safe in Tension.

For Factor of Safety Against Stress

Condition  $\rightarrow \gamma_{\text{net}} > 0$

$$\gamma = \left( \frac{\Sigma FV}{B} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{6e}{B} \right)$$

$$\gamma = \left[ \frac{33976}{65} \right] \left( 1 + \frac{6(9.37)}{65} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\gamma_{\text{net}} = 974.71432 \text{ KN/m}^3}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{net}} = \left( \frac{\Sigma FV}{B} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{6e}{B} \right)$$

$$\gamma_{\text{net}} = \left( \frac{33976}{65} \right) \left( \frac{1 - 6(9.37)}{65} \right)$$



$$\gamma_{\text{neel}} = 70.70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

As per condition  $\gamma_{\text{neel}}$ , Will be greater than zero

$$\gamma_{\text{neel}} > 0$$

$$70.70 > 0$$

So it is safe in stress (ok)

For Factor of Safety Against Overturning

$$\text{Condition} \rightarrow \left( \frac{\sum M_R}{\sum M_O} \right) > 2$$

$$- \frac{\sum M_R}{\sum M_O} \Rightarrow \frac{2267652}{1481720}$$

$$= \boxed{1.53 < 2}$$

So as per condition it is not safe in overturning (Not OK)

Now

$$\sum M_R \leq \sum M_O$$

$$\sum M_R = 2267652$$

$$\sum M_O = 1481720$$

So  $\sum M_R > \sum M_O$  then it is safe (OK)

# Fov Factor of Safety Against Sliding

$$\text{Condition} \rightarrow \left( \frac{(l \Sigma F_v + Bw)}{\Sigma F_H} \right) > 1$$

$$w = 1400$$

$$l = 0.7 \quad (0.65 \text{ to } 0.75)$$

$$= \frac{(0.7 \times 33976) + (65 \times 1400)}{+23120}$$

$$= 4.96 > 1 \quad \text{Safe OK}$$

So it is conclude from  
 Condition that it is safe  
 Sliding (OK)