

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**M. E. - SEMESTER – II • EXAMINATION – SUMMER • 2014****Subject code: 1721203****Date: 20-06-2014****Subject Name: Design of Canal Network and Regulation Work****Time: 02:30 pm - 05:00 pm****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** (a) Name different types of lining done on the channels. What are the factors that influence the choice of a particular type of lining? **07**
- (b) What is meant by regime of a river? Compare briefly the silt theories of Kennedy and Lacey. **07**

- Q.2** (a) Explain the term Outlet. What are the essential requirements of a good outlet? **07**
- (b) Design an irrigation canal by Lacey's theory for the following data: **07**
F.S.D = 14 m³/sec, $f = 1$, Side slopes $\frac{1}{2} : 1$ (Horizontal : Vertical), Coefficient of rugosity $N = 0.0225$

OR

- (b) An irrigation canal has been constructed with following parameters: **07**
Full supply discharge = 45 cumec
Bed width = 30 meter
Full supply depth = 1.8 meter
Side slopes = $\frac{1}{2} : 1$
Bed slope = 1 in 6600
Manning's $N = 0.0225$
Critical velocity ratio = 1
Check whether the section designed satisfies Kennedy's theory.

- Q.3** (a) State the different causes of failure of weirs founded on permeable soils with remedies. **07**
- (b) Design a concrete lined channel to carry a discharge of 200 cumec at a slope of 0.1 per 1000. The side slopes of the channel are 1.25 : 1 and N may be taken as 0.016 Velocity = 1.4 m/sec **07**

OR

- Q.3** (a) Explain Lane's weighted creep theory. **07**
- (b) Determine the most efficient cross-section of a trapezoidal canal to carry the water at the rate of 15 cubic meter per second. To prevent scouring the maximum velocity is not to exceed 1 meter/second. The side slope of the canal 2:1(Horizontal : vertical). Take $C = 60$, determine bed slope for the canal. **07**

- Q.4** (a) What corrections are required in determining seepage pressure by method of independent variables **07**
- (b) Two sheet piles of unequal length are provided at two ends below an impervious floor of 12 m length. Total head created on the floor is 2 m. Using Khosla's method of independent variables calculate uplift pressures at the junction of inner faces of both piles with the floor. Take upstream pile 3 m deep and downstream pile 4 m deep. **07**

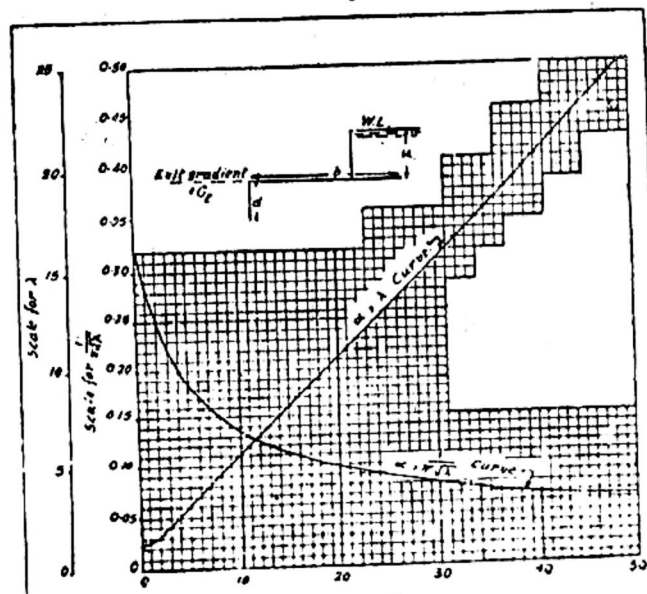
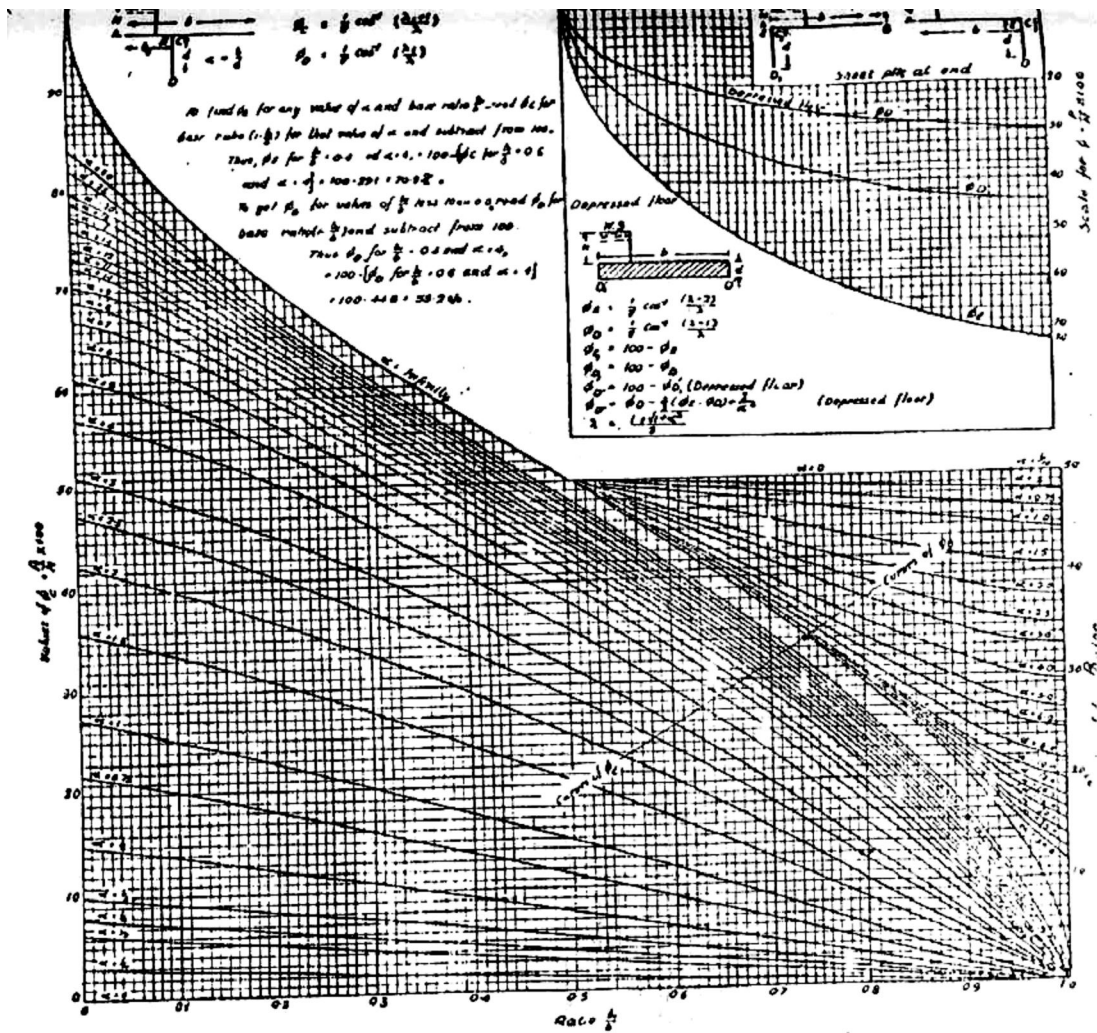
OR

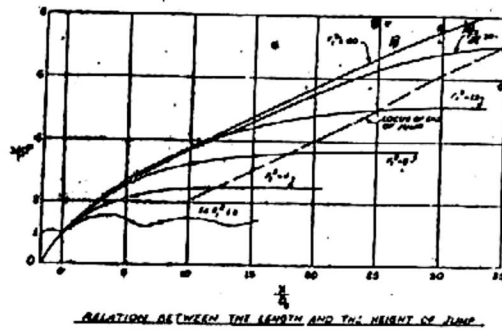
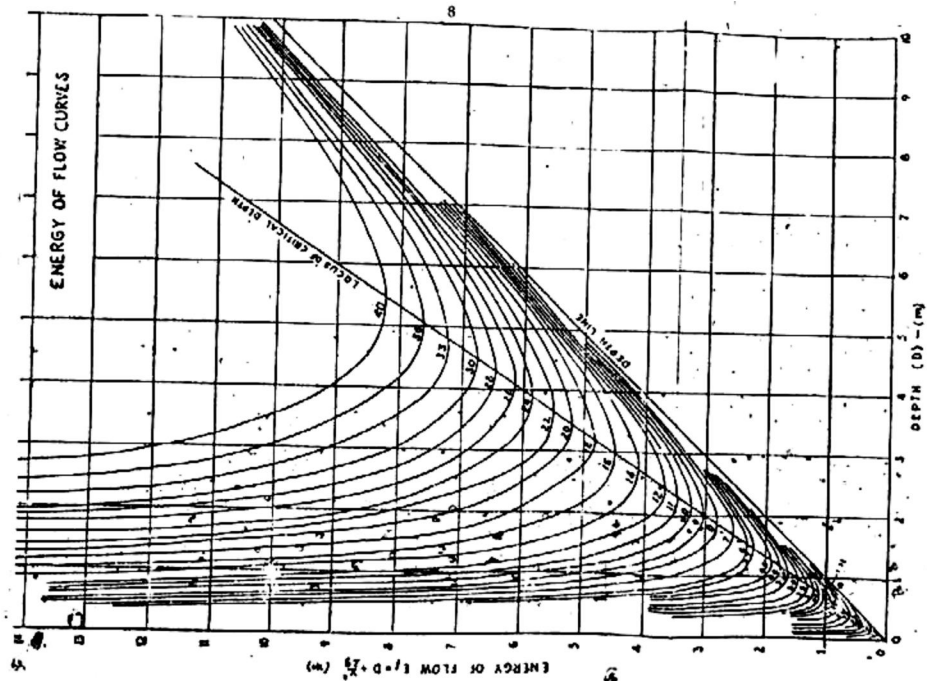
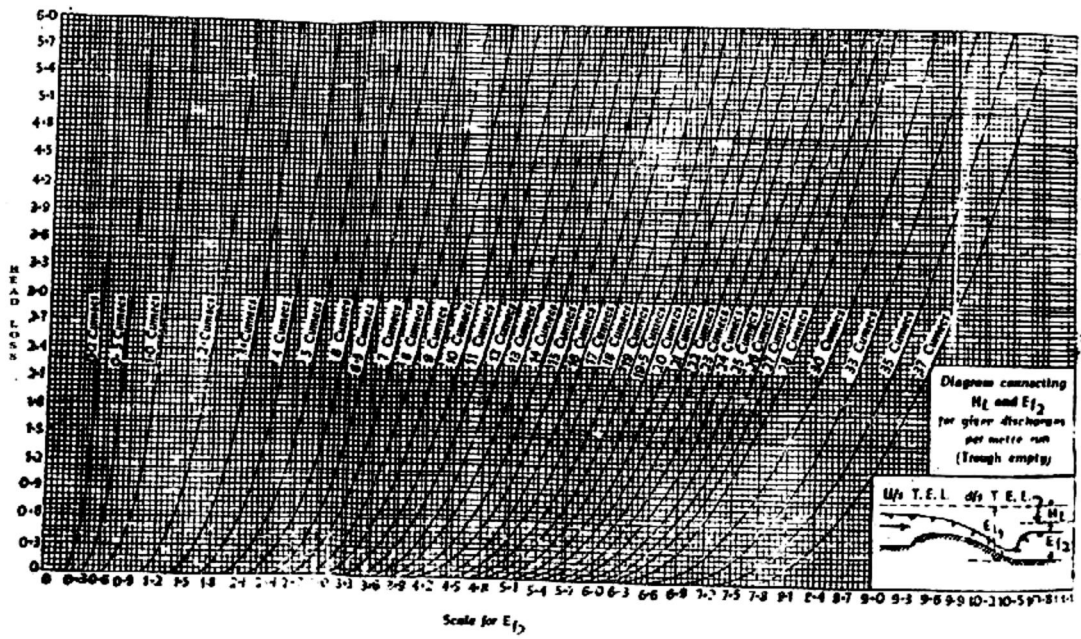
- Q.4** (a) State the design criteria for Head Regulator and explain the same by giving neat figure. **07**

- (b) A horizontal apron of 16 m length a sheet pile is provided at 12 m distance from the upstream end. The sheet pile is of 4 m depth. The weir on the floor stores water upon 3 m height. Calculate uplift pressures at both faces of the sheet pile just below the floor and also at lower end of the sheet pile. **07**
- Q.5 (a)** Distinguish between: **07**
 (i) Aqueduct and Siphon aqueduct,
 (ii) Siphon aqueduct and super passage.
- (b) Design a straight glacis fall on the branch canal with following particulars: **07**
 Full supply discharge $\frac{u/s}{d/s} = 14.5$ cumec
 Full supply level $\frac{u/s}{d/s} = \frac{40.00}{39.10}$
 Full supply depth $\frac{u/s}{d/s} = 1.40$ m
 Bed width of canal $\frac{u/s}{d/s} = 9.2$ m
 Permissible exit gradient = 1/7
 Calculate (1) crest dimensions (2) cistern dimension (3) Cut-off .

OR

- Q.5 (a)** What is the necessity of canal falls? Discuss different factors for selecting the location of a fall. **04**
- (b) Design a siphon aqueduct with the following data: **10**
 (1) Canal :
 Discharge 20 cumec
 Bed width 18 m
 Depth of water 1.30 m
 Bed level 250 m
 (2) Drainage:
 High flood discharge 200 cumec
 High flood level 250.70 m
 Bed level 248.50
 General ground level 250.00 m
 Calculate: (1) drainage water way .(2) canal water way (3) head loss and bed level at different sections (4) transitions





HYDRAULIC JUMP & ENERGY DISSIPATION
