



# MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MANIPAL

(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)

## MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**\*\*\*THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH (CIVIL ENGINEERING)**

**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, NOV 2022**

**WATER SUPPLY ENGINEERING (CIE 2155)**

**TIME: 3 HRS.**

**MAX. MARKS: 50**

**Note: 1. Answer all questions.**

**2. Any missing data may be suitably assumed.**

Q. N O	QUESTION	MAR KS	CO	BL												
1A	The population data of a town are given below. Estimate the expected population in the year 2030 and 2040 by geometric increase method. <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>1980</td><td>1990</td><td>2000</td><td>2010</td><td>2020</td></tr><tr><td>Population</td><td>94,000</td><td>1,10,000</td><td>1,45,000</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>2,50,000</td></tr></table>	Year	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Population	94,000	1,10,000	1,45,000	2,40,000	2,50,000	4	CO1	4
Year	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020											
Population	94,000	1,10,000	1,45,000	2,40,000	2,50,000											
1B	Differentiate between i) Wet intake and dry intake structures. ii) Gravity and pressure conduits	3	CO1	2												
1C	Explain the significance of e-coli and chlorides analysis in water used for domestic purposes	3	CO2	2												
2A	Design a circular sedimentation tank working for water treatment to supply 3.2 million litres of water to the town. The detention period in each of the tank is 4 hrs and depth of the water in the tank is 3m. Also, determine the dimensions of a rectangular sedimentation tank for same quantity and calculate its overflow rate in m <sup>3</sup> /day/m <sup>2</sup> .	4	CO3	4												
2B	Describe the purposes of screening and aerators in water treatment plant.	3	CO3	2												
2C	Determine the quantity of alum required in order to treat 10 million liter of water/ day at treatment plant, where 9 ppm of alum dose is required. Also determine amount of CO <sub>2</sub> gas which will be released per	3	CO3	3												

	litre of water treated. (molecular weight: Al -27, S-32, O-16, H-1, C-12). $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \downarrow + 6\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ <p style="text-align: center;">Al. hydroxide ppt.</p>			
<b>3A</b>	Enumerate the differences between slow sand and rapid sand filters.	4	CO4	2
<b>3B</b>	Describe the process of i) Disinfection using chlorine ii) Defluoridation by Nalgonda technique.	3	CO4	2
<b>3C</b>	Explain with a neat sketch the Electrodialysis method used for desalination of water.	3	CO4	2
<b>4A</b>	Describe briefly the method of removing permanent hardness by demineralization and regeneration process with chemical equations.	4	CO4	2
<b>4B</b>	Explain super chlorination, double chlorination and dechlorination process of disinfection.	3	CO4	3
<b>4C</b>	Differentiate between i) Intermittent and continuous water supply ii) Pumped and gravity distribution system	3	CO5	2
<b>5A</b>	Explain breakdown storage, balancing storage and the functions of distribution reservoir.	4	CO5	2
<b>5B</b>	Explain the features, advantages and disadvantages of radial system of water distribution system with neat sketch and mention its suitability.	4	CO5	2
<b>5C</b>	Explain the working of Baylis Turbidity meter.	2	CO2	2