



# 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. NO	QUESTION	MARKS	CO												
1A	<p>The population statistics pertaining to a town are given below. Estimate the population in 2036 by arithmetic increase and geometric increase methods.</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Population</td></tr><tr><td>1980</td><td>70000</td></tr><tr><td>1990</td><td>100000</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>150000</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>200000</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>240000</td></tr></table>	Year	Population	1980	70000	1990	100000	2000	150000	2010	200000	2020	240000	4	CO1
Year	Population														
1980	70000														
1990	100000														
2000	150000														
2010	200000														
2020	240000														
1B	Differentiate between i) Canal intake and river intake structures ii) Roto dynamic and displacement pumps.	3	CO1												
1C	Explain the significance of turbidity and nitrates in terms of quality of water	3	CO2												
2A	A rectangular sedimentation tank is to handle 10 million liters/day of raw water. A detention basin having width as 1/3 of length is proposed to trap all particles larger than 0.05 mm in size. Assume specific gravity of 2.65 for the particles at 20° C temperature, velocity of flow as 0.2 m/minute and depth of tank is 3m, compute the basin dimension and calculate detention time.	4	CO3												
2B	What are the objectives of aeration? How does aeration work?	3	CO3												

<b>2C</b>	<p>13mg of copperas is consumed with lime at a coagulation basin, per litre water. Determine the quantity of copperas and quick lime required to treat 9.5 million litres of water. Molecular weight: Fe -55.85, S-32, O-16, H-1, C-12, Ca-40.</p> $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 + \text{Fe(OH)}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 100px;">Copperas</span> <span style="margin-right: 100px;">Hydrated lime</span> <span>Ferrous hydroxide</span> </p>	3	CO3
<b>3A</b>	Explain the working of pressure filter with a neat sketch. What are its advantages over slow sand filter?	4	CO4
<b>3B</b>	Explain the reverse osmosis method with neat sketch used for desalination of water.	3	CO4
<b>3C</b>	Explain any two operational troubles in rapid gravity filters. Also explain the purpose of wash water trough and under drainage system in rapid sand filters	3	CO4
<b>4A</b>	With the help of a neat graph explain the different phases involved in achieving breakpoint chlorination.	4	CO4
<b>4B</b>	Explain lime soda process and different units required for it.	3	CO4
<b>4C</b>	Explain the characteristics and suitability of any three types of pipe material used in water distribution system.	3	CO5
<b>5A</b>	Explain the four different methods used in detecting leakage in water supply pipes.	4	CO5
<b>5B</b>	Explain the features of ring type of water distribution system with neat sketch and mention its advantages and disadvantages over other distribution system.	4	CO5
<b>5C</b>	Explain the working of Jacksons Turbidity meter	2	CO2