

PART B — (5 × 13 = 65 marks)

11. (a) Calculate the water requirement at the 60th year for a city having growth following logistic curve with the following data. Population at t=0 year is 35000, Population at the 20th year = 180000, Population at the 40th year is = 340000. Assume per capita water requirement as per CPHEEO standards. (13)

Or

- (b) Explain the important characteristics of surface water and ground water. (13)

12. (a) Describe the function of intake structure, and construction of any two intakes. (13)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the types of water distribution networks and its suitability with a neat sketch. (13)

13. (a) By applying the principle of sedimentation calculate the detention time, average flow velocity and overflow rate of a sedimentation tank having a size of 5m wide, 16m long, 3m water depth. (13)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast 'slow sand' and 'rapid sand filter'. (13)

14. (a) Discuss the types of hardness and describe any two technology used to remove hardness. (13)

Or

- (b) Explain any one method of defluoridation, and Iron and Manganese removal. (13)

15. (a) Describe the requirements of water distribution network and explain its components. (13)

Or

- (b) Explain the systems and types of plumbing. (13)

PART C — (1 × 15 = 15 marks)

16. (a) Illustrate a conventional water treatment system with a flow chart and explain the purpose of each. (15)

Or

- (b) Calculate the size of a conveying main by any two methods to transport water from the source to a city, situated at a distance of 10km away with a loss of head of 20m. The maximum daily demand for water is 90 MLD with a schedule pumping hours of 16 in a day. Take coefficient of friction as 0.012 for Weisbach model and $C_H=130$ for Hazen's formula. Assume coefficient for any other methods if used to solve. (15)