



(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

**PAPER ID : 197404**

Roll No.

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## B. Tech.

### (SEM. IV) THEORY EXAMINATION, 2014-15 WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT ENGINEERING

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**NOTE :** Attempt all questions, suitably assume the missing data.

1 Attempt any four parts of the following: 5×4=20

- (a) Discuss the sources and impacts of turbidity.
- (b) A sample of water from a surface stream is analyzed for the common ions with the following results:

$$\text{Ca}^{++} = 90 \text{ mg/L} \qquad \text{Cl}^{-} = 80 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Mg}^{++} = 20 \text{ mg/L} \qquad \text{HCO}_3^{-} = 320 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Na}^{+} = 70 \text{ mg/L} \qquad \text{SO}_4^{--} = 120 \text{ mg/L}$$

- (i) What is % age error in the cations balance?
- (ii) Draw a bar diagram for the water.
- (c) The 5-d 20 °C BOD of a wastewater is 212 mg/L. What will be the ultimate BOD? What will be the 10 days BOD? If the sample had been incubated at 30 °C what would the 5 day BOD have been? Use  $K_{20} = 0.23 \text{ d}^{-1}$ .

- (d) A city must treat about  $12000 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$  of water flocculating particles are produced by coagulation and a column analysis indicates that an overflow rate of  $20 \text{ m/d}$  will produce satisfactory removal at a depth of  $3.20 \text{ m}$ . Determine the size of the required settling tank with neat sketch.
- (e) Explain Break point chlorination and Super chlorination.
- (f) How are suspended solids measured? Also define Threshold Number (TON).

2 Attempt any four parts of the following:  $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Discuss the construction and working of a rapid sand filter.
- (b) Design the approximate dimensions of a set of rapid gravity filters for treating water required for a population of 40,000, the rate of supply being  $135 \text{ ltr/capita per day}$ . The filters are rated to work  $4500 \text{ ltrs per hour per sq.m}$ . Assume data not given.
- (c) Write advantages and disadvantages of multi media filters.
- (d) Chlorine usage in the treatment of  $18,000 \text{ cubic meter per day}$  is  $9 \text{ kg per day}$ . The residual after  $10 \text{ min}$ . contact is  $0.20 \text{ mg/l}$ . Calculate dosages in milligrams per litre and chlorine demand of water.
- (e) Differentiate between carbonaceous and non carbonaceous hardness of water.
- (f) Explain Aeration mechanism.

- 3 Attempt any two parts of the following:  $10 \times 2 = 20$
- (a) With a neat sketch explain ion exchange process of water softening.
  - (b) Explain Reverse Osmosis process for desalination.
  - (c) Explain physical adsorption with respect to Freundlich isotherm.
- 4 Attempt any two parts of the following:  $10 \times 2 = 20$
- (a) Using Geometrical increase method predict the population of a town for 2031 and 2041 with the following census records :

Year	1991	2001	2011
Population	2,50,000	4,90,000	7,40,000
  - (b) Explain simons non recording rain gauge with neat sketch.
  - (c) Discuss the "Logistic Curve Method" for determining the future population of a locality.
- 5 Attempt any two parts of the following:  $10 \times 2 = 20$
- (a) Compare the merits and demerits of the continuous and intermittent system of water supply.
  - (b) Design the diameter of cast iron pipe required for the distribution system of a part of a small city of population 10,000. Assume rate of supply and terminal pressure etc.
  - (c) Write short notes on :
    - (i) Water meter
    - (ii) Drain valve
    - (iii) Air valve
    - (iv) Manhole.