International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)
E-ISSN: 2582-2160 ● Website: www.ijfmr.com ● Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Stability Analysis of Gravity Dam Using MATLAB Programming

Shaikh Mohamadamear Sameer

Student, College of Engineering, Ambejogai

Abstract:
Gravity dams are critical structures in civil engineering, designed to withstand the immense forces exerted by water pressure and gravity. Ensuring their stability is paramount to prevent catastrophic failures that could result in significant economic and environmental consequences. This study presents a comprehensive stability analysis of a gravity dam using MATLAB programming.
The analysis focuses on evaluating the structural integrity and safety factors of the dam under various loading conditions, including hydrostatic pressure and seismic forces. MATLAB's computational capabilities are utilized to perform rigorous numerical simulations, incorporating finite element analysis (FEA) and stability criteria assessments.
Key aspects of the stability analysis include the determination of critical failure modes such as sliding, overturning, and base pressure distribution. Through MATLAB programming, the study explores different dam geometries and material properties to assess their influence on overall stability.
Furthermore, sensitivity analyses are conducted to investigate the impact of uncertainties in input parameters on the dam's stability margins. This provides insights into potential weak points and allows for optimization of design parameters to enhance dam safety.
The findings contribute to the field of dam engineering by demonstrating the efficacy of MATLAB as a tool for advanced stability analysis. The methodology presented can aid engineers in making informed decisions during the design, evaluation, and retrofitting of gravity dams, ultimately ensuring their resilience against natural and operational challenges.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION
1.1 GENERAL
Gravity dams are vital infrastructural elements designed to withstand the complex forces imposed by water pressure and structural loads. The stability of these dams is paramount to ensuring public safety and the longevity of the structure itself. Traditional methods of stability analysis involve intricate calculations and simulations to predict the behavior of the dam under various conditions. In recent years, computational tools like MATLAB have revolutionized engineering practices by offering robust capabilities for numerical analysis and simulation. MATLAB's versatility allows engineers to model the behavior of complex systems such as gravity dams with greater accuracy and efficiency than ever before. This paper explores the application of MATLAB programming in the stability analysis of gravity dams, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of how computational tools can enhance traditional engineering methodologies. A gravity is that the dam factory-made from stone masonry, concrete and developed to hinder water through victimization solely the burden of the substance and its aversion against the

inspiration to hinder the horizontal force of water, its base is wider than the crest, wherever wide base helps to resist overturning and slippy , gravity dams area unit terribly tangled structures and endure many varieties of forces like static and dynamic in nature, usually during this work a non-overflow dam (koyna dam) that is one among the most important dams in geographic region whose height is 103m , base breadth is 70m many forces functioning on the dam structure which include vertical, horizontal and earthquake forces that area unit manually calculated at varied points (heel & toe) and considering same dimensions on matlab wherever equations area unit being created and calculative the forces that area unit functioning on dam, these equations will be accustomed calculate forces in 2 circumstances i.e. once the reservoir is empty and once the reservoir is full. The outcomes of this study contribute to advancing the understanding of gravity dam stability and validate MATLAB as a robust tool for conducting sophisticated engineering analyses. The methodology presented can assist engineers in making informed decisions during the design, evaluation, and maintenance phases of gravity dams, thereby ensuring their long-term safety and reliability. By delving into these aspects, this paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the integration of advanced computational tools in civil engineering practices. The insights gained from this research can potentially inform future advancements in dam design, maintenance, and risk assessment methodologies, thereby promoting safer and more sustainable infrastructure development.

1.2 FORCES THAT ACTS ON GRAVITY DAM

- Dam weight
- Pressure of water
- Uplift pressure
- Ice pressure
- Earth pressure
- Temperature variations
- Silt pressure
- Wave pressure
- Earthquake pressure
- Hydrodynamic pressure
- Wind pressure

1.3 Weight of the dam

The major resisting forces are dam body itself and its foundation. the essential load is that the burden that obstructs all the external forces that acts on dam. The forces that acts downward indicates the overall dam weight boards at the c/g of the dam. Gravity dams derive their stability from their own weight, which resists the overturning force exerted by the hydrostatic pressure. The mass of the dam itself, along with the foundation it rests upon, forms a counteracting force that prevents movement.

1.4 Pressure of water (P)

P is that the prime external force that acts on dam, it is assess by hydrostatic pressure diagram, the intensity is zero at high of the water surface. The pressure of water is most at the lowest and minimum at the highest.

1.4 Uplift pressure

It is the second major outside force that acts on dam owing to ooze, it happens as water oozing through the cracks Associate in Nursingd seams through dam body at the proximity surface b/w the dam and its foundation at the toe and base use in uplifts pressure at very cheap of the dam, by creating a emptying Chanel in b/w dam and its foundation, and by grouting of the muse. Water seeping beneath the dam can create uplift pressure, which reduces the effective weight of the dam and can lead to instability if not properly managed. Proper drainage and foundation design are essential to mitigate uplift pressures.

1.5 Ice pressure

In colder climates, ice formation and pressure can affect the stability of a gravity dam. Design considerations include ensuring the structure can withstand the additional load and potential movement caused by ice formation. In cold states from time to time ice might melts and expand wherever dam needs to face the inflated ice that exerts additional pressure, it action is linear beside the length of the dam. The magazine of this ice pressure ranges between250 to 1500 kn/m2 depends on things of setting, on different hand its 500kn/m2 for typical circumstances.

1.6 Silt pressure

If silt deposited at the height „h‟ abutting the upstream of the dam, its exerted pressure can be elected by Rankine‟s formula,

$P\ slit = \frac{1}{2} \lambda\ sub\ h^2\ Ka$ (acts at h/3 from base)
Where h is the height of silt deposited.

K_a is the coefficient of active earth pressure of silt = $(1-Sin\,\varphi/1+Sin\,\varphi)^2$
(*φ is the internal friction angle of soil*)

1.7 Wave pressure

Waves square measure originated on the upstream surface of reservoir by wind pressure which might produce a force towards the lower stream, wave pressure additionally rest on wave height h_w). The scoop intensity happens because of wave action could also be given as: Pw = 2.4 four however (acts at hw/2 meters higher than the stills water surface).

1.8 Earthquake Forces

Earthquakes can exert dynamic forces on a gravity dam, potentially causing it to vibrate or deform. These forces are critical considerations in regions prone to seismic activity and are typically analyzed using seismic design codes and response spectrum analysis. Earthquake causes waves that area unit practiced of shaking the surface upon that dam is resting or positioned, the capability of earthquake is up to transmit associate motion to the muse of the dam during which the waves area unit motion to. Earthquake waves could moves in many directions and for style motive it wants resolve in 2 parts i.e. vertical and horizontal parts

1.9 Vertical Acceleration

Vertical acceleration occurs in upward or in downward. In upward direction dams foundation will be hefted upward which increase the effective weight of the dam and rise in stress developed. In downward case foundation may try to move away in downward direction from the dam body.

1.10 Horizontal Acceleration (a_h)

Horizontal acceleration might reason the subsequent two forces .

1. Hydro dynamic Pressure: Horizontal acceleration stand-in near the reservoir causes a transitory surge in the water pressure, by way of the groundwork and dam hasten in the direction of the reservoir and the water struggles the effort owing to its inertias. This process exerts a pressure which is known as hydro dynamic pressure
2. Conferring to Zanger"s formula, hydrodynamic pressure is;

$Pe = Cm\ kh \cdot \gamma w \cdot H$ ....(1)

The resulting force due to this pressure is

$Pe = 0.726Cm\ kh \cdot \gamma w \cdot H^2$ ....(2)

Where; Cm = 0.735 (θ / 90°) is the max worth of force co-efficient for a given inestimable slope, θ is in degrees, which the upstream face makes with the horizontal, Kh is the portion of gravity adopted for horizontal acceleration, H is the total height of the dam.

The moment of this force concerning the bottom is given as: Me = $zero.412Pe$ · It is any such that if the upstream facet face is inclined that doesn't prolong to quite reservoir [*fr1] depth, it is taken as vertical. If slope extends to their quite [*fr1]

depth the general slope up to the complete height slope up to the complete height is taken where the slope is taken because the worth of θ within the equation higher than

1.10 Horizontal Inertia Force.

In accumulation to applying the hydraulics pressure applying hydraulic pressure, the horizontal acceleration produces associate inertia force into the dam body into the body of the dam. This force is caused so as to own the body and dam foundation along jointly portion. The made force direction are going to be conflicting to the acceleration imported by the earthquake since associate earthquake may impart either impart either the upstream or the downstream act, we've got to elect the direction of this force in our stability analysis of the dam structures in our stability analysis of dam in such the way it produce moistest un favorable effects below the thought-about scenario. Below reservoir empty scenario, earth quake forces create effects which could produce slight tension close the toes; and thence stability analysis for reservoir empty case could also be administered solely on the premise the dam weight by the ignoring the earth quake forces and keeping the section free from. Conversely, for the detailed style, these forces should be thought-about.

1.11

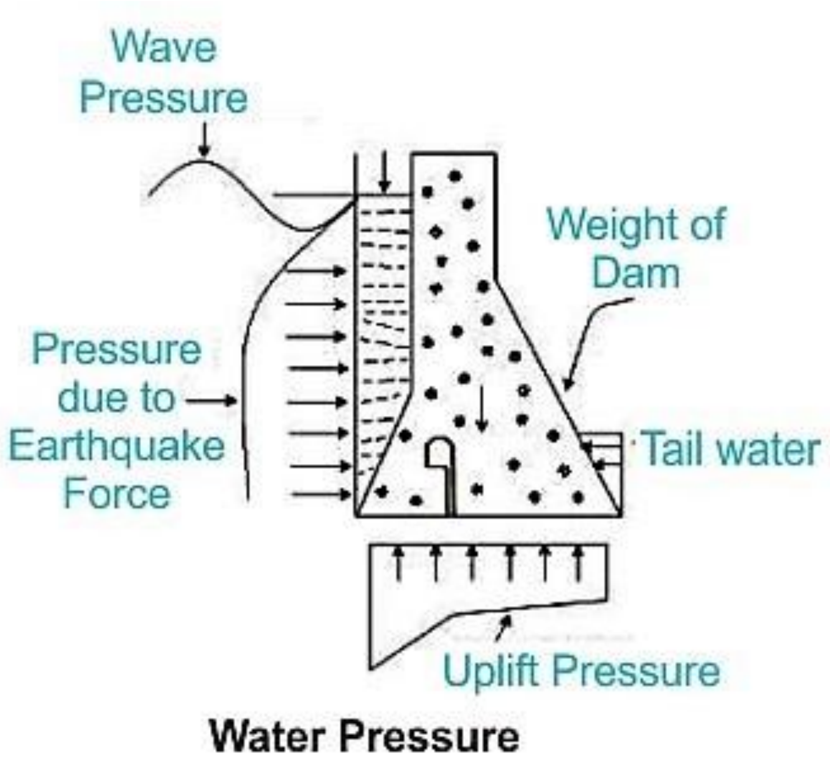


Fig.1 Forces that acts on dam

1.3 Design of concrete gravity dam sections

Concrete gravity dams are robust structures designed to resist the forces of water pressure, self-weight, seismic activity, and other external loads. The design of their sections involves careful consideration of several key aspects to ensure structural integrity and stability

Basically a gravity dam should fulfill the following standards:

1. It ought to be safe in contradiction of overturning on any horizontal at intervals the dam at the contact at intervals or with the inspiration.
2. The dam should be protected beside any slippy at the horizontal plane among the dam, at the exposure with the inspiration or on any Geographic's.

The particular phase should be in proportion such the suitable stresses in each the concrete and therefore the foundation mustn't surpass. Protection of the dam structure is to be inspected against conceivable loading, the classification is completed in terms of quality and for the proportional implication of the load. Crucial masses square measure recognized as universally applicable and of major crucial of the load.

1. Key loads are recognized as invariably application & of major implication of the load.
2. Subordinate load are usually voluntary and of lesser amount like sediment loads or thermal stresses due to the mass concreting.
3. uncommon masses square measure mapped out on the muse of forced common Relevance or taking low probabilities of incidence like mechanical phenomenon masses connected with unstable activity. Technically a concrete gravity dam its constancy from the forces of gravity of the material with in the sections and thus an equivalent. The gravity dam has acceptable weights therefore on hold out against the forces and therefore the overturning moment by the water applicable within the reservoir

behind it. Shifts the hundred soothe muse by cantilever exploit so sensible foundations square measure requirement for the gravity dam.

1.4 The forces which gives stability ti the dam includes:

1. Dam weight
2. Plunge of the tail water

1.5 The forces try to weaken the dam include:

1. Pressure of water in reservoir
2. Uplift pressure
3. Forces due to the waves
4. Pressure due to ice
5. Temperature stresses
6. Silt pressure
7. Seismic force
8. Wind pressure

1.6 The forces to be repelled by the gravity dam:

1 Forces like dam weight and pressure of water that square measure calculated Directly from the unit weight of material and fluid pressure properties.

2 Forces like uplift, ice pressure earthquake hundreds, pressure of silt and that S q u a r e measure supposed solely on the premise of supposition of various re liableness degree. In reality to access this force class, superior care ought to be taken and dependency sited on accessible information, expertise and discernment.

Each of these forces poses unique challenges to the design and construction of gravity dams. Engineers employ advanced analytical methods, including numerical simulations and physical modeling, to ensure that dams are designed to safely withstand these forces throughout their operational lifespan.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW
1.6 INTRODUCTION

IIT Kharagpur (2010), broadly categorized dams according to construction materials. The categorization is as follows:

1. **Embankment dams -** These are dams constructed of natural material scraped or procured from the proximity of a dam site.
2. **Earth-filled dams -** For constructing the majority of the dam this dam uses compressed soil. It's created basically by selecting out engineering soils targeted compressed orderly and effectively in skinny layers at a managed wetness content. This dam could also be similar wherever only 1 style of soil is out there and also the dam height is low or could also be outlined wherever over one style of soil material is employed. They're the foremost in-expensive style of dam and makes use of materials, sometimes accessible domestically, that don't need a high degree of process. However, thee dams are very exposed to erosion and need consistent taking care of. Also, soil mercantilism could also be essential if the soils within the space or not clay soils.

3. **Concrete dams -** Use of mass concrete in dams made started because of simplicity of construction and to match tough to grasp styles, like having a waste weir inside a dam body. Mass concrete will be created stronger by the utilization of additives like scum, pulverized fuel ash so as to cut back temperature activated issues or to steer away from undesirable cracking and total value of the project.
   Concrete dams represent significant engineering achievements, balancing the need for water resource management with environmental considerations and safety requirements. Their design and construction involve advanced engineering principles and technologies to create structures that provide reliable water storage and management solutions for communities and industries worldwide.

1.7 Types of concrete dams include:

1. Arch dams – These kinds of dams have important quantity of upstream curvature Associate in Nursingd have confidence an arched action on the bridge ends through that of the water masses is passed onto the walls of the stream vale.
   Constructed using large blocks or monoliths of concrete poured in situ (on-site) or precast and assembled on-site. They require extensive foundation preparation to ensure stability against uplift and sliding forces.
2. Buttress dams – These types of dams comprise of an uninterrupted upstream face backed up at regular intermittently by buttress walls and the downstream side.
   The spaces between buttresses are typically filled with earth or concrete to complete the dam structure. Buttress dams are suitable for sites where the foundation is not strong enough to support a gravity dam or where a curved arch dam is not feasible.
3. Gravity dams - A gravity dam is the one which rely upon completely on its own weight for balance and support. It might be manufactures of masonry or concrete of masonry or of concrete.
   Constructed using reinforced concrete, arch dams require precise engineering to manage internal stresses and ensure the structural integrity of the arch shape. They are often built in locations where the natural topography supports such a design.

2.3 Other classifications of dams include

1. Based on function and use

Storage dams (or conservation) dams: These square measure dams ready-made to remain surplus flood water throughout the season where there is a massive flow at intervals the watercourse to be build use of later throughout the quantity oncethere is ablated at intervals the flow of watercourse flow at intervals the water course. The water unbroken at intervals the water body formed at intervals the upstream is utilized for a numeral of motives, like facility, hydropower and irrigation

2. Diversion dam:

A diversion dam is factory-made for the explanation for resurrect the extent of water and direct watercourse water into an off-taking canal (or a conduit) or a conveyance system wherever it should be used as run-off watercourse electricity theme, irrigation or water system.

3. Hydraulic design:

Overflow dams: An over flow dam is originated to act as associate degree overflow structure. The excess water that can't be preserved within the water body is permissible to travel higher than the crest of the overflow dam that turns as a waste weir. The overflow dam is created of a substance like masonry cement concreteor masonry that doesn't erode/scour by the overflowing water action.

Non-overflow dams: a non-overflow dam is meant in order that there's no flow higher than it. Surplus water isn't permissible to flow over the highest of the dam and a dissimilar conduit far from the body of the dam is given to throw out the excess flood water.

4. Scope And Objectives

Here a two dimensional stability analysis of the dam that square measure having most Height of 103 meter is finished first by victimization the gravity of procedure of study that could be a balanced analysis methodology. several forces acts on the body of dam that has horizontal and vertical earthquake forces square measure discovered and conjointly the stresses square measure studied manually at dissimilar points, i.e. at toe and heel. the strain found over every techniques is tabulated and square measure connected for the accuracy of manual calculation. Dam foundation reservoir crossing is abandoned and conjointly the dam is probable to be. Dam foundation reservoir intersection is abandoned and conjointly the dam is foretold to be mounted at the lowest. Inertia forces evoke thanks to act caroused by earth quake, and these accelerations square measure thought-about fraction of PEAK GROUND ACCELRATION(PGA)and square measure place into the dam. The material is supposed to be elastic, isotropic. The worst things for earthquake forces quire measure thought-about and a couple of case i.e. Empty reservoir and full reservoir things square measure supposed of.

5. Gravity Method Stability Analysis

The initial examination of gravity dams are going to be done simply by separating a typical crosswise of the dam. This division is supposed to perform individually of the connecting section. where in different words, the dam is contemplated to be made up of form of cantilevers of unit dimension each, that act individually of each different. this opportunity of freelance functioning of each section takes no notice of the action of beam inside the dam. If the vertical sloping joints of the dam do not appear to be stuffed or inputted on, this supposition is closely true. therefore for wide formed valleys, where transverse joints do not appear to be ultimately stuffed, this supposition is type of contented . but simply just in case of slender fashioned valleys where transverse joints unit of measurement sometimes inputted and so the full span of the dam monolithically as associate exclusive body, this supposition could embody sizable mistakes. In such cases, initial vogue are often done by gravity technique and unequivocal final vogue are often permissible out by three dimensional ways. the soundness analysis of a dam section is accepted resolute check the safety and security with relevance.

- Rotation and overturning
- Translational and sliding
- Overstress and material failure

6. Gravity method is based on beam theory and is applicable if the following suppositions are satisfied:

- The dam is gave the impression to be created from sort of cantilevers, each of that's 1m thick and every of that acts autonomous of the opposite.
- No loads are moved to the abutments by beam action.
- The foundation and therefore the dam behaves as one unit i.e., the joint existence glorious.

- The materials within the foundation and dam body area unit undiversified and isotropous Stresses developed in the foundation and dam body are within elastic limits.
- No motion of the foundations is caused in line for to conversion load.
- Little apertures created at intervals the body of the dam do not have an impact on the common distribution of stresses which they entirely turn out restricted outcome.

7. Westergaard(1933)- Presented an man oeuvre to see regarding the linear response of the dam-reservoir theme by variety of plenty that area unit another to the dam body. The method, that is usually applied in second analysis, treats the dam as a firm structure on a firm foundation and assumes that the fluid mechanics result on a rigid dam is admire the mechanical phenomenon force succeeding from a mass circulation another on the dam body.

8. Chopra, A.K. (1980)- Offered a simplified analysis technique for dynamic study of concrete gravity which contain merely the basic vibration means in scheming the look forces. In his study, the gravity dam is taken into account as two-dimensional finite part system, the reservoir as AN infinite zero in the upstream direction with constant depth, and therefore the foundation as a finite part system. This simplified technique may be fittingly employed in preliminary style of huge gravity dams or within the final style of little dams. During this technique the interface effects between the versatile dam and reservoir are concerned, however dam foundation interfaces are unnoticed.

9. Leclerc et. al. (2002) - the main varieties and association of CADAM, a laptop package that has been established for the static and seismic stability estimations of concrete gravity dams. CADAM relies on the gravity methodology mistreatment rigid body symmetry and beam system to execute stress analysis, reckon crack lengths, and safety factors.

10. IS 1893-1984-

Conditions for earthquake impervious design of structures, recommends the subsequent techniques for the purpose of earthquake forces on concrete gravity dams;

- Seismic coefficient method (for the dams to 100m ht)
- Response spectrum method(for dams of height larger than100m)

1.8 MODELING

The stability of the dam can be examined in the various steps:

- Observe unite dam length
- Workout the enormousness &direction of the all vertical forces acting on the Sam and their alg sum i.e. $\sum V$.
- Likewise workout all the horizontal and there alg sum i.e. $\sum H$
- Calculate the lever arm of all the forces about the toe.
- Calculate the moment of all marines almost the toes and find out the alg sum of all those moments sum of all those moments, i.e. $\sum M$
- Obtain the location of the resultant force by determining its distance from the toe. $X = \sum M/\sum V$
- Obtain the eccentricity (e) of the resultant by $= B/2\text{-}X$

It must be less than B/6 in order to make sure that there is no tension is developed anywhere in the dam.

- Determine the minimum and maximum normal stresses at heel and toe
  $Pmax/min= /\sum V/B(1\pm 6e/B)$ ……(3)

- Define the max normal stresses i.e. principle stresses at the heel using
  $\sigma\ attoe = Pv sec2 \propto -(P' - Pe')\ tan 2 \propto$ …….(4)

- Where, Pv is that the intensity of traditional pressure at base of the dam, P' is the intensity of pressure on the downstream face exerted by tail water, Pe' is that the hydraulics pressure exerted by tail water throughout associate degree earthquake moving towards reservoir.
  $\propto$ is the angle made by downstream face and vertical
  $\sigma\ atheel = Pv \cdot sec\ 2\varphi - P' + Pe'\ tan\ 2(14)\ \tau = (Pv - P')\propto$ ….(5)
- Where, φ is the angle made by upstream face and vertical (They should not out do maximum allowable values).
- Determine the safety factor against overturning.
  $F.S.\ O = \sum MR/ Mo$
  $\sum MR$ is the summation of stabilizing moment and $\sum V$ is the summation of Overturning moment.
  The factor of safety against overturning (F.S.O.) usually varies from 1.5 to 2.
- Define the F.S against sliding, using sliding factor as:
  $S.F.F. = \mu \sum V/\sum$
- Define the F.S against Sliding, using sliding factor as:
  $S.F.F. = \mu \sum V/\sum$

Where, $\mu \sum V$ is that the shear confrontation and $\sum V$ is that the total vertical force; μ is that the continual of friction between the incentive and dam, that varies from zero.65-0.75;
and which can differs from zero.65 - 0.75; and $\sum V$ is that the all over external horizontal forces in low dam a, the security against slippery should be checked for friction solely, however in high gravity dams, for efficient precise styles, the joint shear strength, that is Associate in Nursing supplementary shear resistance, should even be inspected. If this shear confrontation of the joint is scrutinized, then the eq of for issue of safety against slippery that is decorous by shear friction issue (S.F.F.) become: $S.F.F. = (\sum V+Bq)/\sum W$ herever, letter is that the avg shear strength of the joint which can varies from regarding 1400 KN/m2 for poor rocks to regarding 4000 KN/m2 perpetually rocks.

2.5 For the stability analysis using gravity method two cases are considered

- Reservoir empty case
- Reservoir full case

2.6 Material use:-

Young's Modules	31027 Mpa
Poisson's ratio	0.15

Density	25.5 KN/m3
Compressive initial yield stress	13 Mpa
Compressive ultimate stress	24.1 Mpa
Tensile failure stress	2.90 Mpa

2.7 Reservoir Empty: Case 1

In empty reservoir, the many forces acting worked out area unit in Table a pair of with mention to Fig. 2. Horizontal earthquake forces acting towards upstream area unit thought of. Stability is examined for 2 sub-cases i.e.

- When the vertical earthquake forces are additive to the dam weight.
- When vertical earthquake force is subtractive to the dam weight.
- (A worth of zero.1g to 0.15g is often ample for the high dams in unstable zone for horizontal unstable constant (Garg2013). we tend to assume a worth of zero.1g as horizontal and zero.05g for vertical unstable coefficients severally.)

2.8 Reservoir Full: Case 2

Horizontal earthquake stirring within the direction of the reservoir manufacturing upstream acceleration and making horizontal inertia forces within the direction of downstream is taken into account because it is that the worst case for this example. Also, a vertical earthquake stirring downward and generating forces upward, i.e., subtractive to the dam weight is examined. Full uplift pressure is inspected. it's supposed that there's no tail water within the downstream face. Fig. two shows the many forces working on the dam during this circumstance. Magnitude and moment of those forces regarding the toe ar listed in Table three. Alphabetic character is that the hydraulics pressure, its magnitude and moment caused by it's calculated from Zanger‟s formula.

- According to Zanger‟s formula
- hydrodynamic pressure is; $(Pe = Cm\, kh \cdot \gamma w \cdot H)$ ……(7)
- Resultant force due to this pressure is
- $P_e = 0.726\, C_m\, k_h\, \gamma_w\, H^2$ ……(8)
- Where; C_m= zero.735(θ/ ninety °) is that the most price of pressure co-efficient for a given constant slope, θ is that the angle in degrees, wherever the upstream face makes with the horizontal is that the angle in degrees, that the upstream face makes with the horizontal, kh is that the fraction of gravity adopted for horizontal acceleration, H is that the total height of the dam.
- $P_e = 0.735 \times 0.1 \times 9.81 \times 91.75 = 66.15$ KN/m2 …(9)
- $P_e = 0.726 \times 66.15 \times 91.75 = 4406.3$ K N …(10)

$M_e = 0.412 P_e . H$ …..(11)

$M_e = 0.412 \times 4406.3 \times 91.75 = 166562.54$ KN.m …..(12)

2.9 Koyna Dam

The Koyna Dam is a notable concrete gravity dam located in the state of Maharashtra, India. It holds significance not only for its size and engineering but also for its role in water resource management and hydroelectric power generation.

Which is one among the biggest dams in geographical region whose height is 103m, base dimension is 70m, many forces performing on the dam structure that encompass vertical, horizontal and earthquake forces that square measure manually calculated at varied points (heel & toe) and considering same dimensions on Matlab wherever equations square measure being created and calculative the forces that square measure performing on dam, these equations will be wont to calculate forces in 2 cases

- When the reservoir if empty
- When the reservoir is full

Importance and Impact

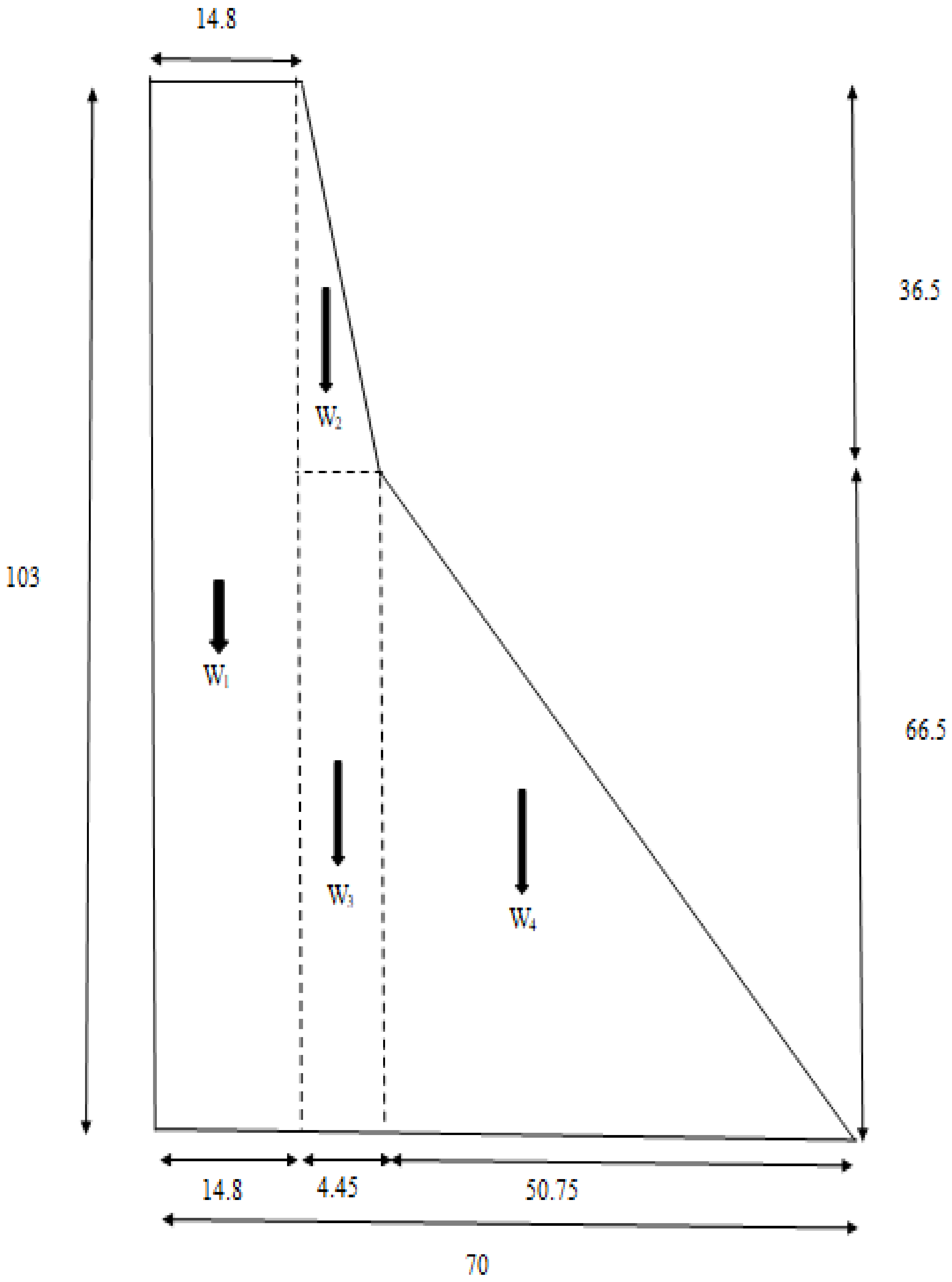
- Water Resource Management
- Hydropower Generation
- Tourism and Recreation

In conclusion, the Koyna Dam stands as a testament to India's engineering capabilities and plays a vital role in water management, hydroelectric power generation, and regional development in Maharashtra. Its construction and operation have had a profound impact on the local economy, environment, and infrastructure development in the region.

Fig. 1. Koyna Dam

International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)
E-ISSN: 2582-2160 ● Website: www.ijfmr.com ● Email: editor@ijfmr.com

2.9.1 Fig 2: Reservoir empty condition (dimensions in meter



Name of force	designation	Magnitude of Force(KN)		Lever arm about toe(m)	Moment about toe anticlockwise(+)in(KN-m)
		Vertical forces(KN) (+)↓ (-)↑	Horizontal forces toward u/s(+Ve)		
Wt. of the dam	W_1	(+) 14.8x103x25.5 =38872	-------------------	62.6	+2433387
	W_2	(+)$\frac{1}{2}$x4.45x36.5x2525= 2071	----------------	53.7	+111213
	W_3	(+)66.5x4.45x25.5= 7546	----------------	53.9	+399183
	W_4	(+)$\frac{1}{2}$x50.75x66.5x25.5 =43030	----------------	33.8	+1454414
		$\sum V_1$=91519	----------------		$\sum M_1$=4398196
Upward vertical earthquake forces		$\sum V_2$=0.05$\sum V_1$ =0.05x91519 =4576			$\sum M_2$ =0.05$\sum M_1$ =0.05x4398196 =219910
Horizontal earthquake forces	0.1W_1	-------------------	=0.1x38872=3887	51.5	-200180
	0.1W_2	-------------------	=0.1x2071=207	78.66	-16283
	0.1W_3	-------------------	0.1x75546=755	33.25	-25104
	0.1W_4	-------------------	0.1x43030=4303	22.16	-95354
			$\sum$H=9154		$\sum M_3$= -336921
Uplift pressure	U	$\frac{1}{2}$x900x70= -31500		46.7	$\sum M_4$= -1471050
Horizontal hydrodynamic pressure	P_e=	---------------	Calculated separately earlier		
			=(-)4406.3 $\sum H_2$= -4406.3		$\sum M_5$= -166562.54
Hydro static pressure	P	---------------	$\frac{1}{2}$x900x91.75=41287.5 $\sum H_2$= -41287.5	30.6	-1263397.5 $\sum M_6$= -1263397.5

2.9.2 TABLE-2: Forces acting on dam in reservoir empty case:

International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)

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2.9.3 Table3- Forces acting on the dam in reservoir full case

Name of force	designation	Magnitude of Force(KN)		Lever arm about toe(m)	Moment about toe anticlockwise(+)in(KN-m)
		Vertical forces(KN) (+)↓ (-)↑	Horizontal forces toward u/s(+Ve)		
Wt. of the dam	W_1	(+) 14.8x103x25.5 =38872	-------------------	62.6	+2433387
	W_2	(+)$\frac{1}{2}$x4.45x36.5x2525= 2071	----------------	53.7	+111213
	W_3	(+)66.5x4.45x25.5= 7546	----------------	53.9	+399183
	W_4	(+)$\frac{1}{2}$x50.75x66.5x25.5 =43030	----------------	33.8	+1454414
		$\sum V_1$=91519	----------------		$\sum M_1$=4398196
Upward vertical earthquake forces		$\sum V_2$=0.05$\sum V_1$ =0.05x91519 =4576			$\sum M_2$ =0.05$\sum M_1$ =0.05x4398196 =219910
Horizontal earthquake forces	0.1W_1	-------------------	=0.1x38872=3887	51.5	-200180
	0.1W_2	-------------------	=0.1x2071=207	78.66	-16283
	0.1W_3	-------------------	0.1x75546=755	33.25	-25104
	0.1W_4	-------------------	0.1x43030=4303	22.16	-95354
			$\sum$H=9154		$\sum M_3$= -336921
Uplift pressure	U	$\frac{1}{2}$x900x70= -31500		46.7	$\sum M_4$= -1471050
Horizontal hydrodynamic pressure	P_e=	----------------	Calculated separately earlier		
			=(-)4406.3 $\sum H_2$= -4406.3		$\sum M_5$= -166562.54
Hydro static pressure	P	----------------	$\frac{1}{2}$x900x91.75=41287.5 $\sum H_2$= -41287.5	30.6	-1263397.5 $\sum M_6$= -1263397.5

2.5.6-Table 4: Stress results for reservoir empty case (Mpa)

Empty Reservoir and vertical earthquake acting upward			
Manual results		**Matlab results**	
Tension at heel	tension at toe	Tension at heel	tension at toe
$2.769x10^3$	155.02	$2.755x10^3$	-140.48
Empty Reservoir and vertical earthquake acting upward			
Manual results		**Matlab results**	
Stress at heel	Stress at toe	Stress at heel	Stress at toe
0	255	0	-230

Reservoir Full condition			
Manual results		Matlab results	
Stress at heel	Stress at toe	Stress at heel	Stress at toe
1.94	-0.36	1.73	-0.007

CHAPTER 3
METHODOLOGY: MATLAB
3.1 INTRODUCTION:

Matlab is a special purpose programming language and it is stands for Matrix Laboratory, it is a superior tenacity computer sequencer raised to execute engineering and scientific calculations. It ongoing as a platform design to achieve matrix mathematic but progressively it has grown to a flexible computing method which is capable of solving fundamentally any practical problem, Matlab is referred as a high level language because as compared to assembly level language which is also known as low level programming languages like C and C++, matlab offers a very powerful and sophisticated package. In this part, the study of numerical modeling is carried out by using the software Matlab. The objective of this study is to examine the conduct of the gravity dam.

- Matlab is a software design level taken into consideration particularly for engineers and scientists. The middle of Matlab is the Matlab language, a matrix-primarily based totally language allowing the finest herbal look of computational mathematics. Using Matlab we are able to examine files, data, domesticate algorithms, make fashions and applications.The language, apps, and in-constructed math capabilities assist you to unexpectedly discover numerous tactics to reach at a solution.
- Matlab charges you proceeds your opinions from exploration to creating with the aid of using deploying to business enterprise programs and entrenched devices.
- Matlab could be a software system for doing statistical working out. It became at first intended for fixing algebra compassionate problems the occupation of matrices. It’s judgment springs from MATrix LABoratory.
- Matlab has afterward remained dilated and presently has in-constructed tenacities for locating troubles wanting records analysis, sign process, improvement, and more than a few of different|and numerous different} different forms of medical computations. It conjointly includes features for 2-D and 3D pix and animation.
- The command window is where you'll give Matlab its input and view its output.

- The workspace shows you all of your current working variables and other objects.
- The history shows you all commands you used in command window.
- The Publishing supervisor for Matlab scripts (M-files) . to save lots of & run the m-file press 'F5' and to uncluttered the corrector with a brand new or previous m-file use the command open file_name

3.2 ADVANTAGES OF MATLAB

- Matlab syndicates the modeling visualization and computation in user friendly way.
- For matlab aseparate matlab complier presented,this is the compiler which can assemble a matlab software package to a true executables code that runs more rapidly than any interpreted code.
- Matlab derives with the all-encompassing archive of pre-defined functions and makes it easy for programmer.
- Matlab provide independent platform.

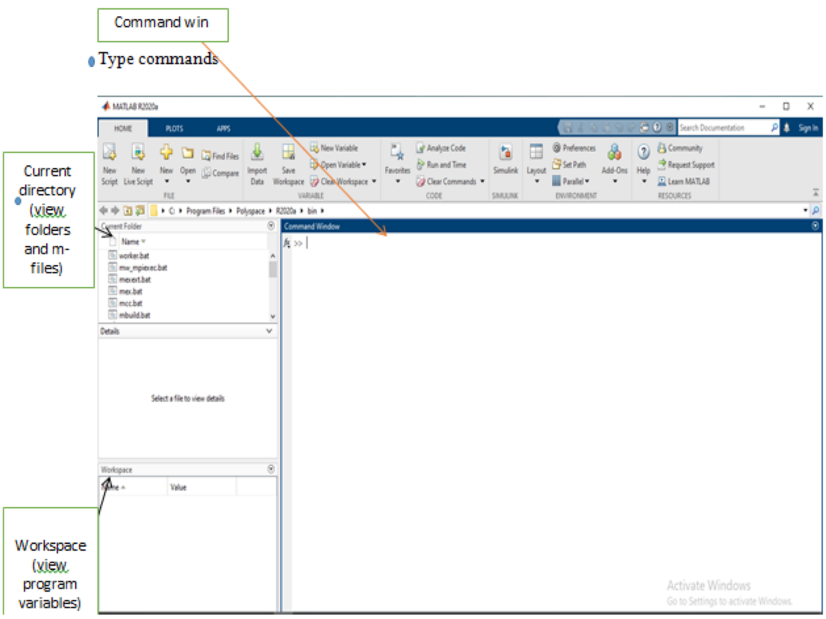
In summary, MATLAB's strengths lie in its ease of use, extensive functionality, numerical computing capabilities, and widespread adoption across various disciplines. These advantages make it an indispensable tool for professionals, researchers, and educators seeking to solve complex problems efficiently and effectively.

3.3 MATLAB APPLICATIONS

- It assist to get real time simulation and report compeers.
- Analysis of measurement and test can be done.
- Matlab finds extensive applications Artificial intelligence, machine learning and Data Analytics.

In summary, MATLAB's broad range of applications and toolboxes makes it an indispensable tool for engineers, scientists, researchers, and educators across diverse disciplines. Its capabilities in numerical computation, data analysis, simulation, and visualization contribute significantly to advancing research, innovation, and problem-solving in various fields.

3.4 MATLAB ENVIROMENT



3.5 PRE DEFINED FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION NAME	PURPOSE
Inv(A)	Inverse of matrix A
det(A)	Determinate of matrix A
rank(A)	Rank of Matrix A
Disp(A)	Display matrix A
Sort(A)	Sorts elements of matrix in ascending order
Min(A)	Returns min of A
Max(A)	Returns max of A

3.2 MATLAB HELP

For help, command description etc use Fl or following commands:

- help *command_name*
- help win *command_name*
- doc *command_name*
- helpdesk *command_name*
- demo *command_name*
- look for *keyword* (search unknown command)

3.3 Some Useful commands.

- **What- List all m-files in current directory**
- **dir/Is- List all files in current directory**
- **type test- Display test.m in command window**
- **delete test- Delete test.m**
- **cd/chdir- Change directory**
- **pwd- Show current directory**
- **which test- Display directory path to 'closest test.m**
- **who- List known variables**
- **whos- List known variables plus their size**
- **clear-Clear variables from workspace**
- **clc- Clear the command window**

3.4 MATLAB & Matrices

- MATLAB treats all variables as matrices. For our purposes a matrix can be thought of as an array, in fact, that is how it is stored.
- Vectors are special forms of matrices and contain only one row OR one column.
- Scalars are matrices with only one row AND one column.

3.5 Variable Names

- Variable names ARE case sensitive

- Variable names can contain up to 63 characters (as of MATLAB 6.5 and newer). One can use namelengthmax command to verify it.
- Variable names must start with a letter followed by letters, digits, and underscores.
- MATLAB variables are defined by assignment. There is no need to declare in advance the variables that we want to use or their type.

Example
- x=1; % Define the scalar variable x
- y=[1 2 3] % row vector
- z=[1;2;3] % column vector
- A=[1 2 3:4 5 6;7 89] % 3x3 matrix
- Whose % List of the variables defined
- Note: terminate statement with semicolon (:) to suppress output.

3.6 Special Variables

Ans	Default variable name for results
Pi	Value of л
Eps	Smallest incremental number Infinity
Inf	Infinity
NaN	Not a number eg. 0/0
ij.li.1j	imaginary unit i, i.e. square root of -1
realmin	The smallest usable positive real number
realmax	The largest usable positive real number

3.7 Other symbols.

>>	prompt
. . .	continue statement on next line
	separate statements and data
%	start comment which ends at end of line
;	(1) suppress output
	(2) used as a row separator in a matrix
:	specify range

3.8 Relational Operators

MATLAB supports six relational operators.

Less Than	<
Less Than or Equal	<=
Greater Than	>
Greater Than or Equal	>=
Equal To	==
Not Equal To	-=

3.9 Math & Assignment Operators

Power ^ or ^ a^b or a.^b

Multiplication * or * a.*b or a.*b
Division / or a/b or a/b
Or \ or \ b\a or b\a
NOTE: 56/8=8\56
-(unary)+(unary)
Addition + a+b
Subtraction - a-b
Assignment = a=b (assign b to a)

3.10 MATLAB Logical Operators

MATLAB supports five logical operators.
not/~ element wise/scalar logical NOT
and/ & element wise logical AND
or/| element wise logical OR
&& logical (short-circuit) AND
|| logical (short-circuit) AND

3.11 Logical Functions

MATLAB also supports some logical functions
xor (a, b) exclusive or
any(x) retums 1 if any element of x is nonzero
all(x) retums 1 if all elements of x are nonzero
isnan(x) retums 1 at each NaN in x
isinf(x) retums 1 at each infinity in x
finite(x) returns 1 at each finite value in x
find(x) find indices and values of nonzero elements

3.12 M-Files

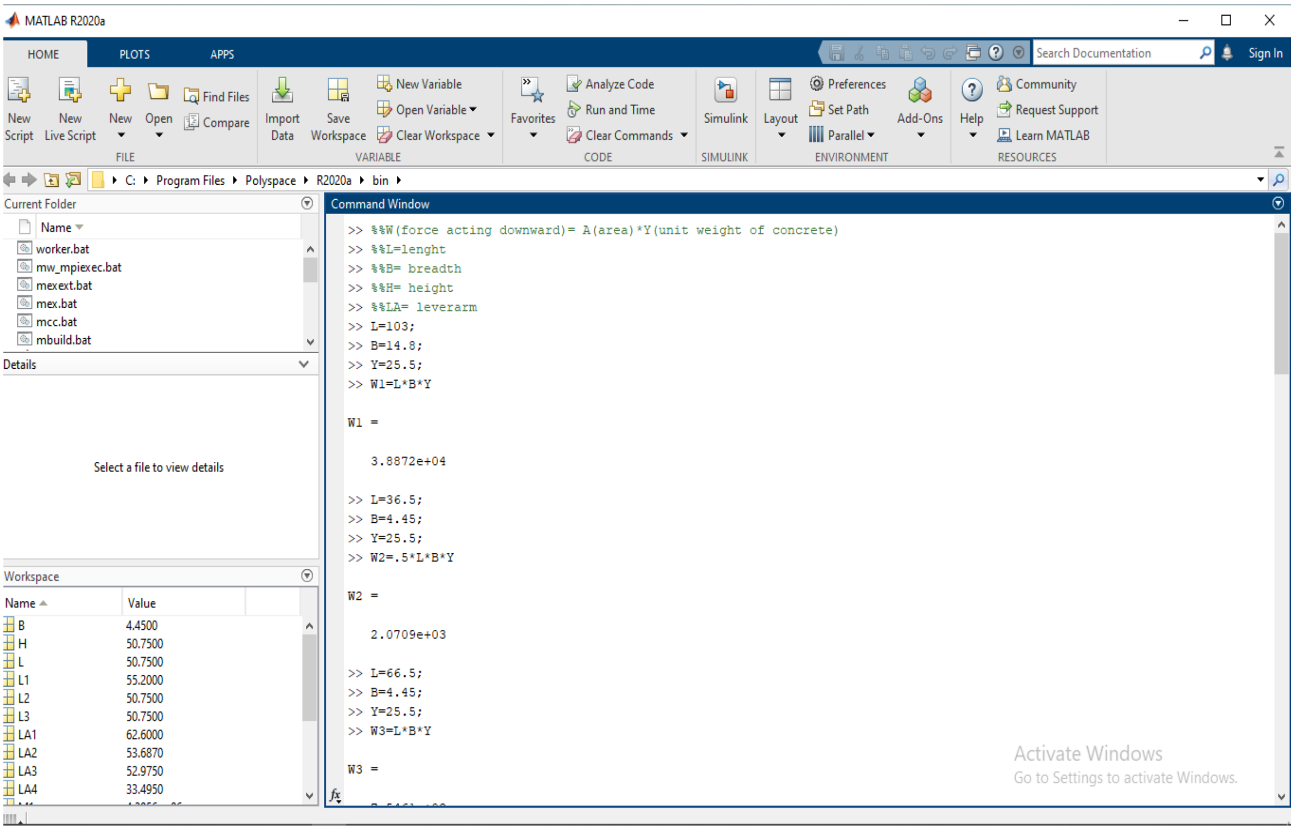
An M-file might be used as a script, i.e. file consist set of statements
In additional, one use M-files to write function, in this case the file starts with function definition like:
Function y = f(x)
Function [u,y]=f(x,y,z)
File name and the name of function in the file are usually identical, however while they are different, MATLAB use file name to call function.
If you add additional function in same M-file, it considered sub-function and might be called from inside the M-file only. Only the first function might be called from outside.

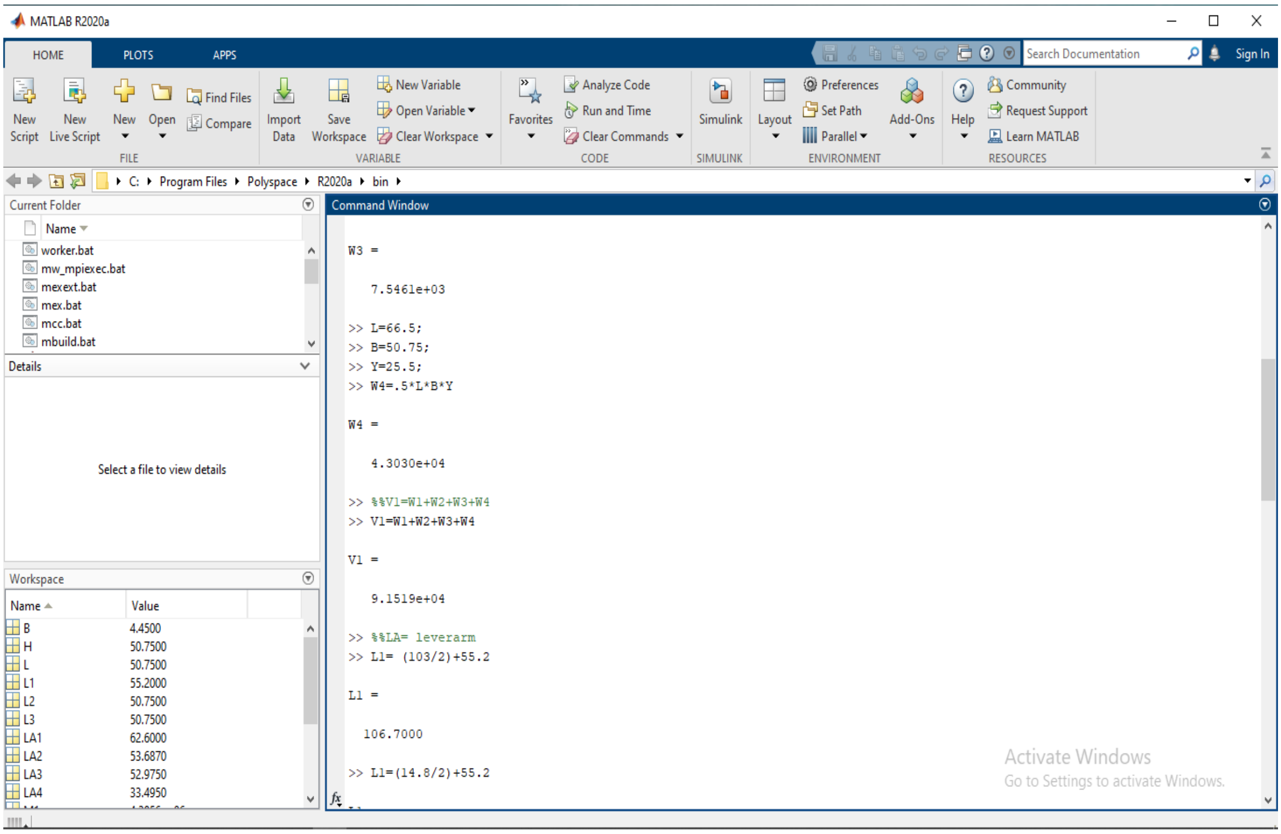
3.13 Saving Results

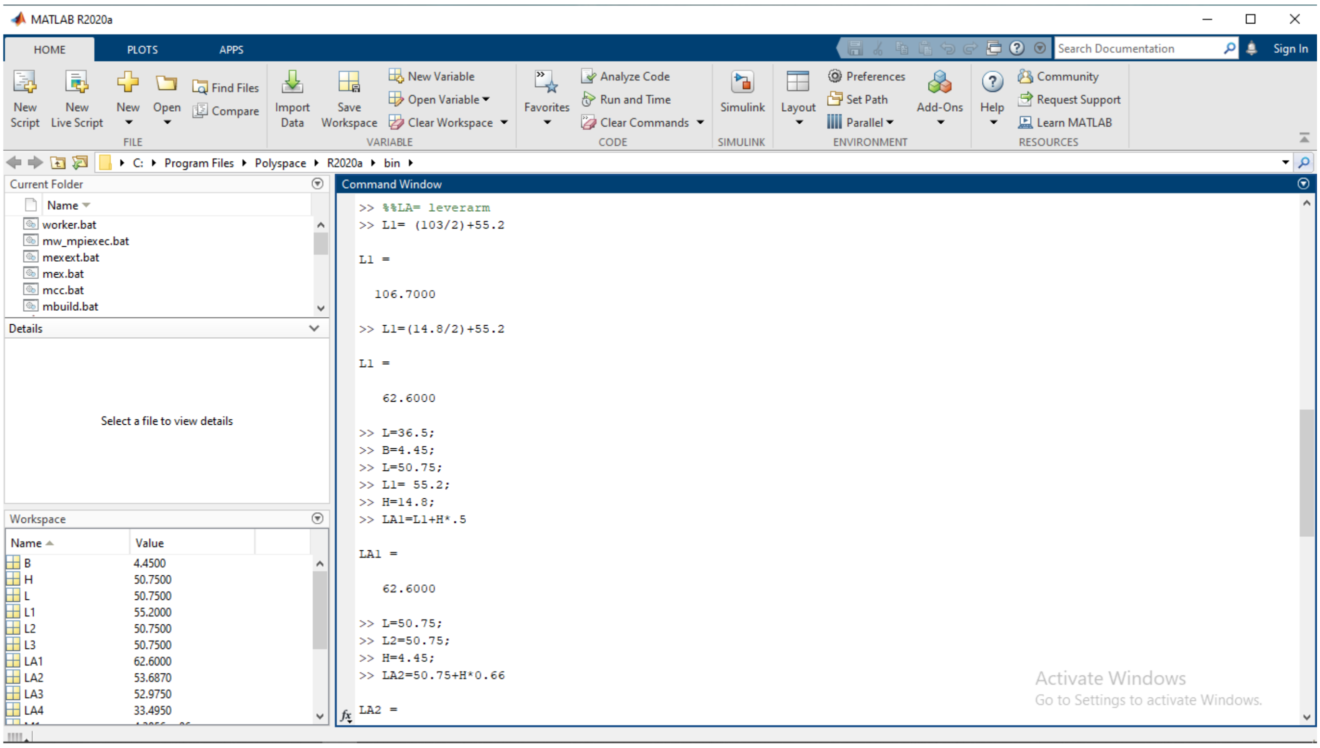
We can save all our results for future reference.
The command
Diary 'FileName'
Saves all output to command window into the FileName.txt file until this option
is Turned off by the command

Diary off
The following commands save & load the entire workspace into the file MyMatFile.mat
save 'MyMatFile'
load 'MyMatFile'
save 'x.mat' x % save a specific variable
saving in ASCII format:
x = (-1:0.4:1)'; y = sin(x*pi)
var = [x y]   % double-column
save 'my_sin.dat' -ASCII -double var %Save in 16-digit ASCII format

3.14 Calculation of forces using Matlab

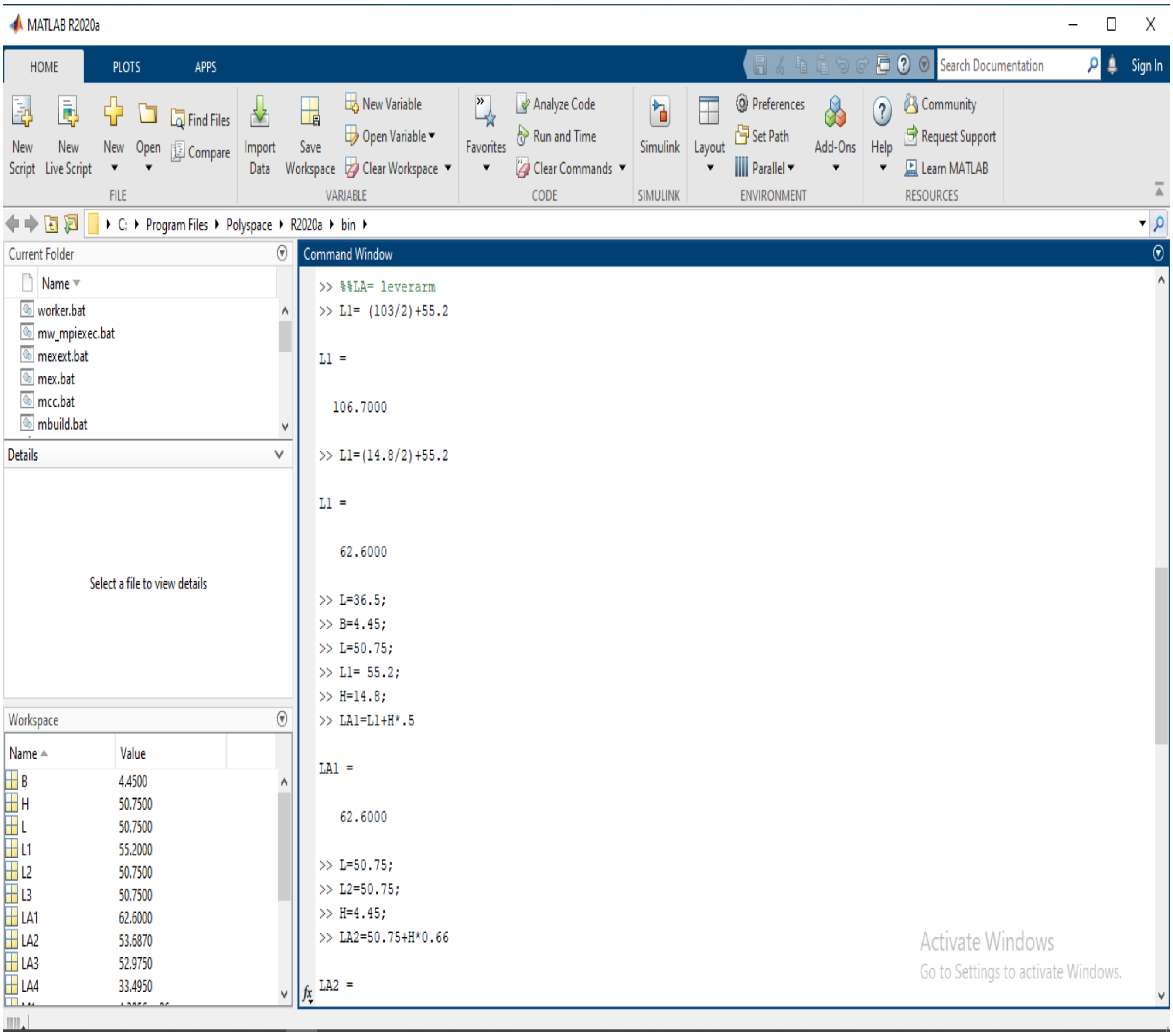


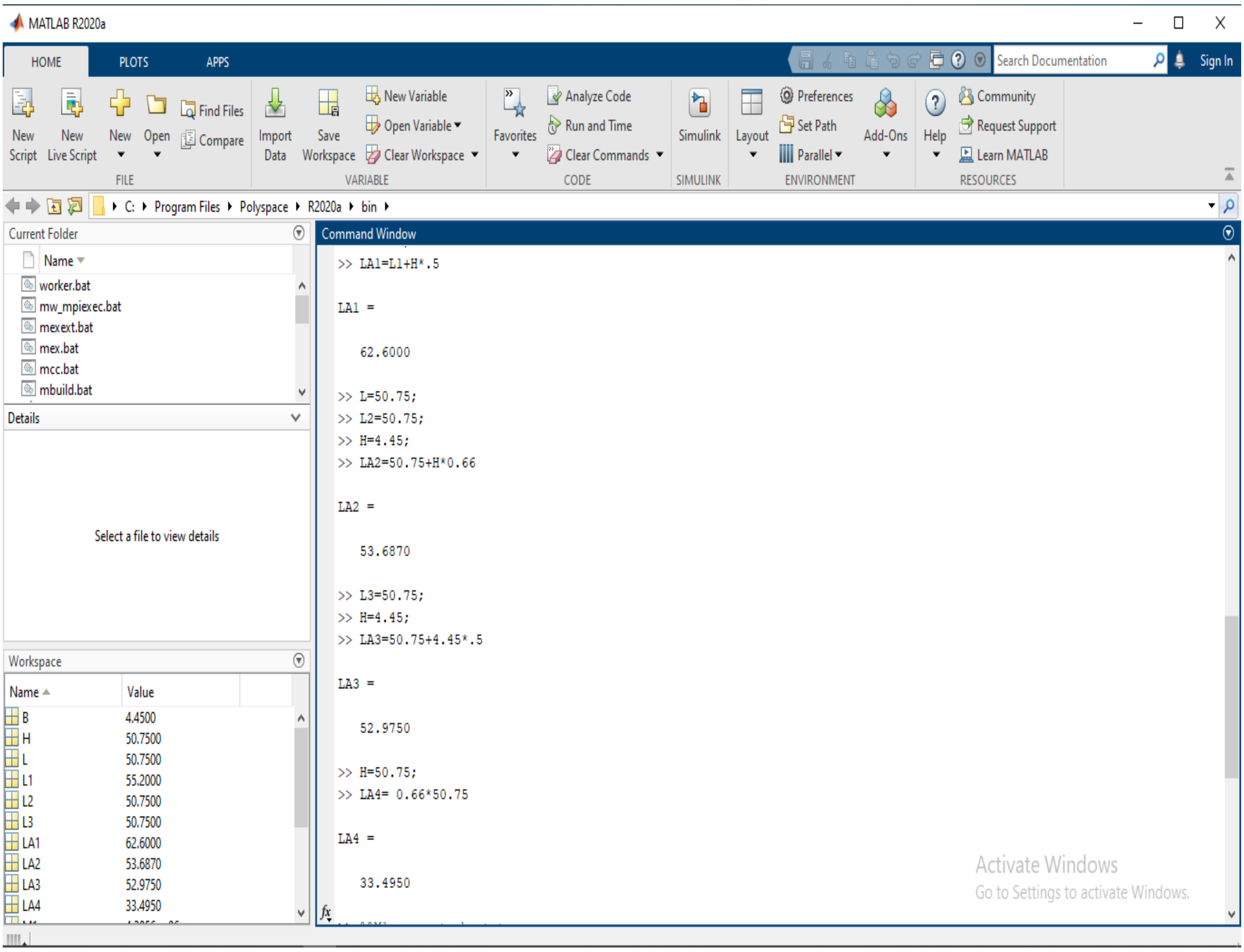

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
W3 =
7.5461e+03
>> L=66.5;
>> B=50.75;
>> Y=25.5;
>> W4=.5*L*B*Y
W4 =
4.3030e+04
>> %%V1=W1+W2+W3+W4
>> V1=W1+W2+W3+W4
V1 =
9.1519e+04
>> %%LA= leverarm
>> L1= (103/2)+55.2
L1 =
106.7000
>> L1=(14.8/2)+55.2
Workspace
Name
Value
B
4.4500
H
50.7500
L
50.7500
L1
55.2000
L2
50.7500
L3
50.7500
LA1
62.6000
LA2
53.6870
LA3
52.9750
LA4
33.4950

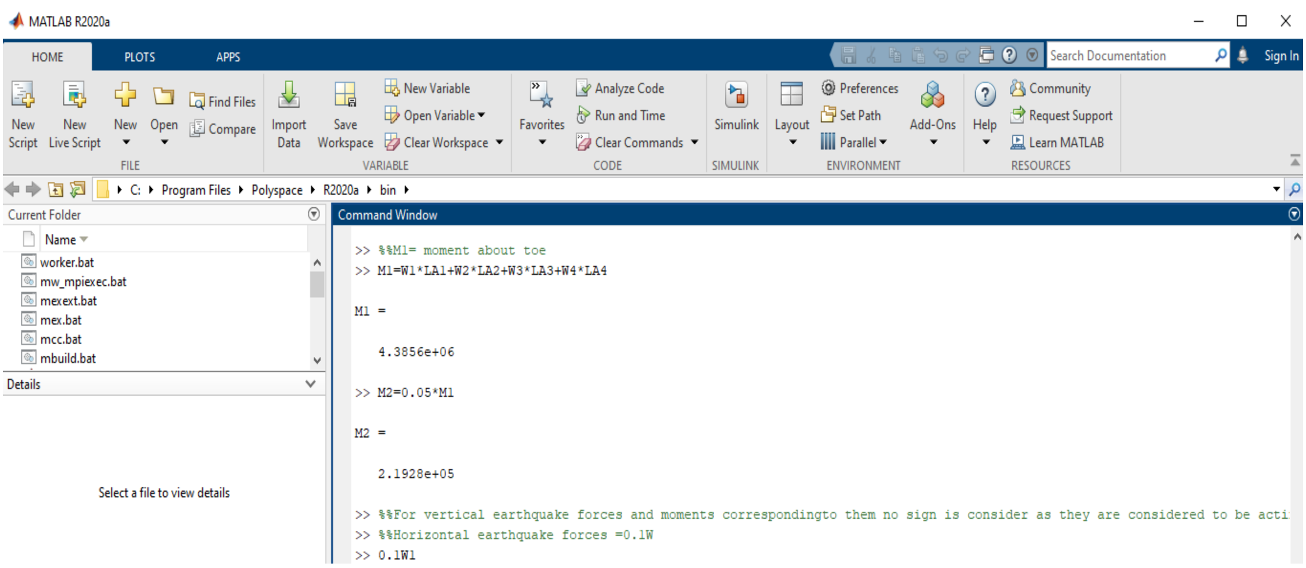

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> %%LA= leverarm
>> L1= (103/2)+55.2
L1 =
106.7000
>> L1=(14.8/2)+55.2
L1 =
62.6000
>> L=36.5;
>> B=4.45;
>> L=50.75;
>> L1= 55.2;
>> H=14.8;
>> LA1=L1+H*.5
LA1 =
62.6000
>> L=50.75;
>> L2=50.75;
>> H=4.45;
>> LA2=50.75+H*0.66
LA2 =
Workspace
Name
Value
B
4.4500
H
50.7500
L
50.7500
L1
55.2000
L2
50.7500
L3
50.7500
LA1
62.6000
LA2
53.6870
LA3
52.9750
LA4
33.4950

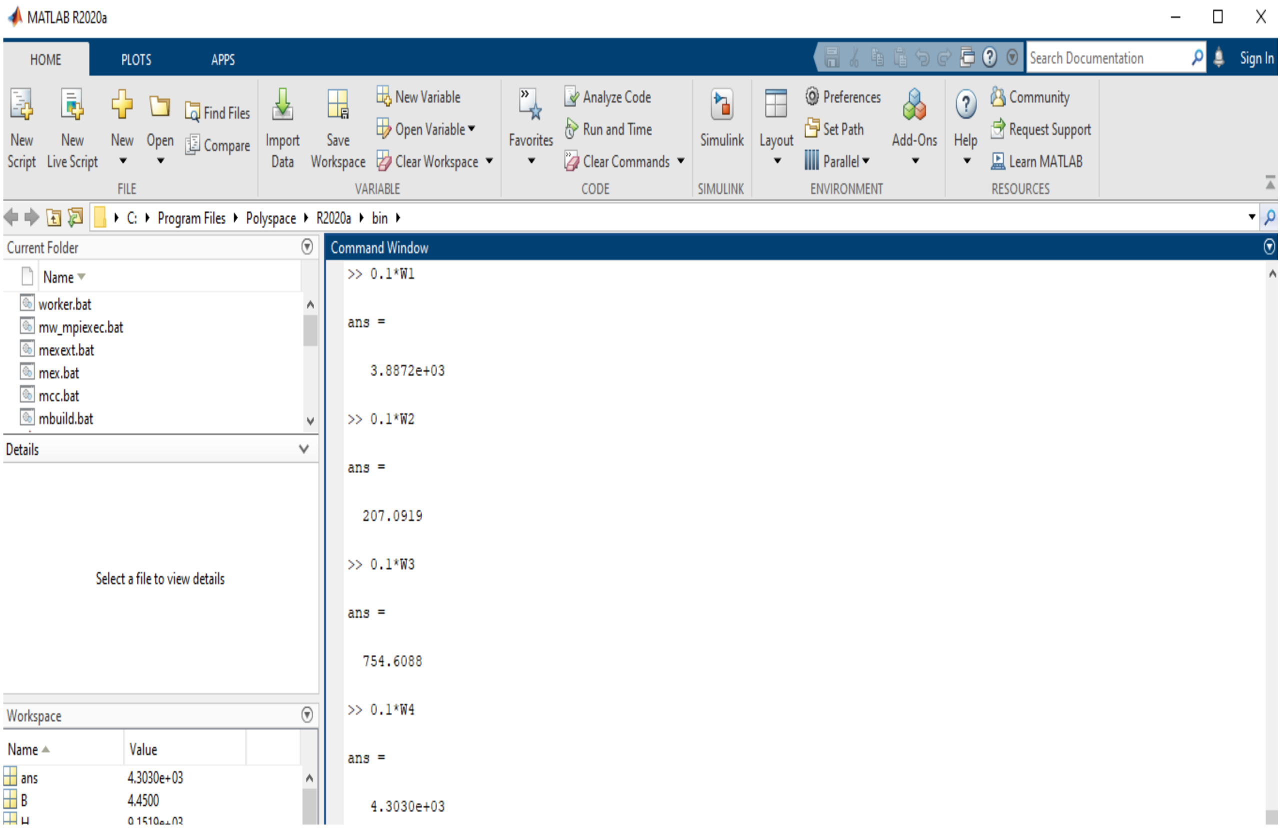
International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)

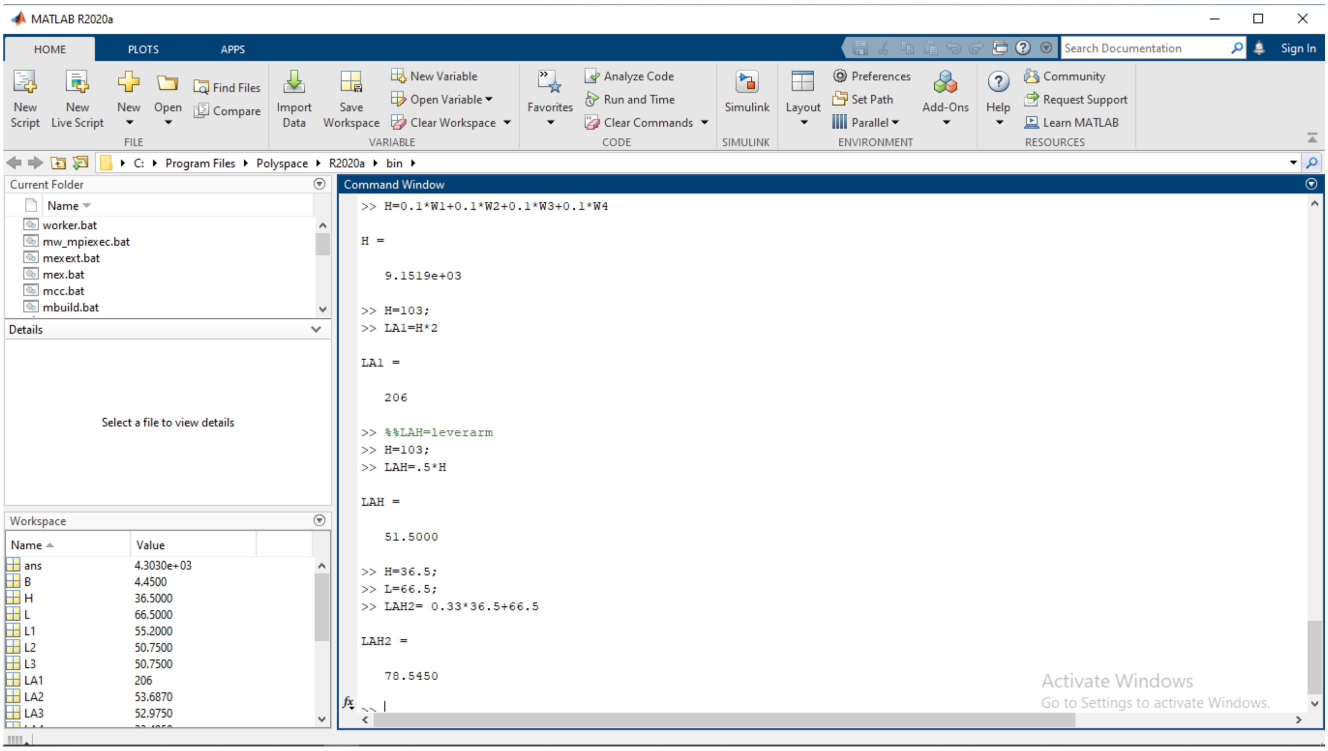
E-ISSN: 2582-2160 ● Website: www.ijfmr.com ● Email: editor@ijfmr.com

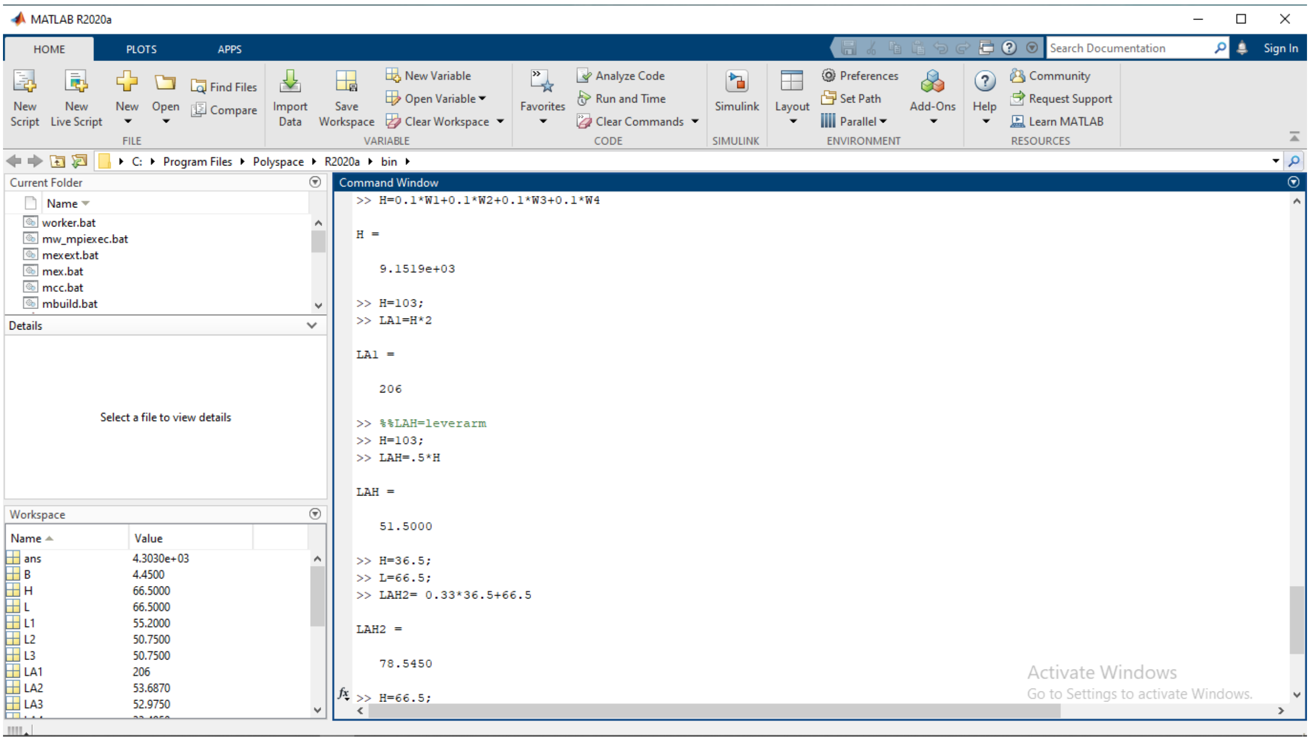


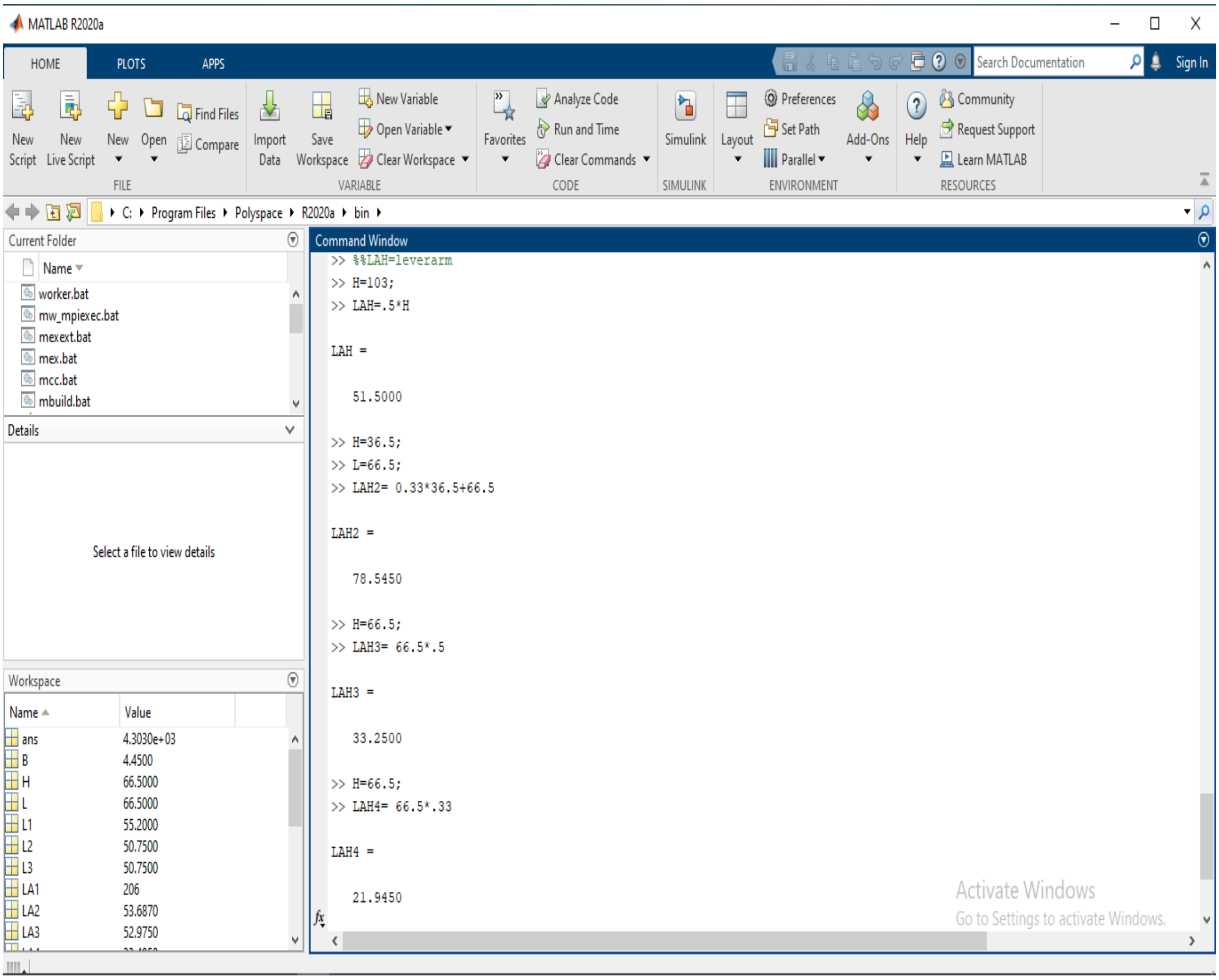

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> LA1=L1+H*.5
LA1 =
62.6000
>> L=50.75;
>> L2=50.75;
>> H=4.45;
>> LA2=50.75+H*0.66
LA2 =
53.6870
>> L3=50.75;
>> H=4.45;
>> LA3=50.75+4.45*.5
LA3 =
52.9750
>> H=50.75;
>> LA4= 0.66*50.75
LA4 =
33.4950
Workspace
Name
Value
B
4.4500
H
50.7500
L
50.7500
L1
55.2000
L2
50.7500
L3
50.7500
LA1
62.6000
LA2
53.6870
LA3
52.9750
LA4
33.4950
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

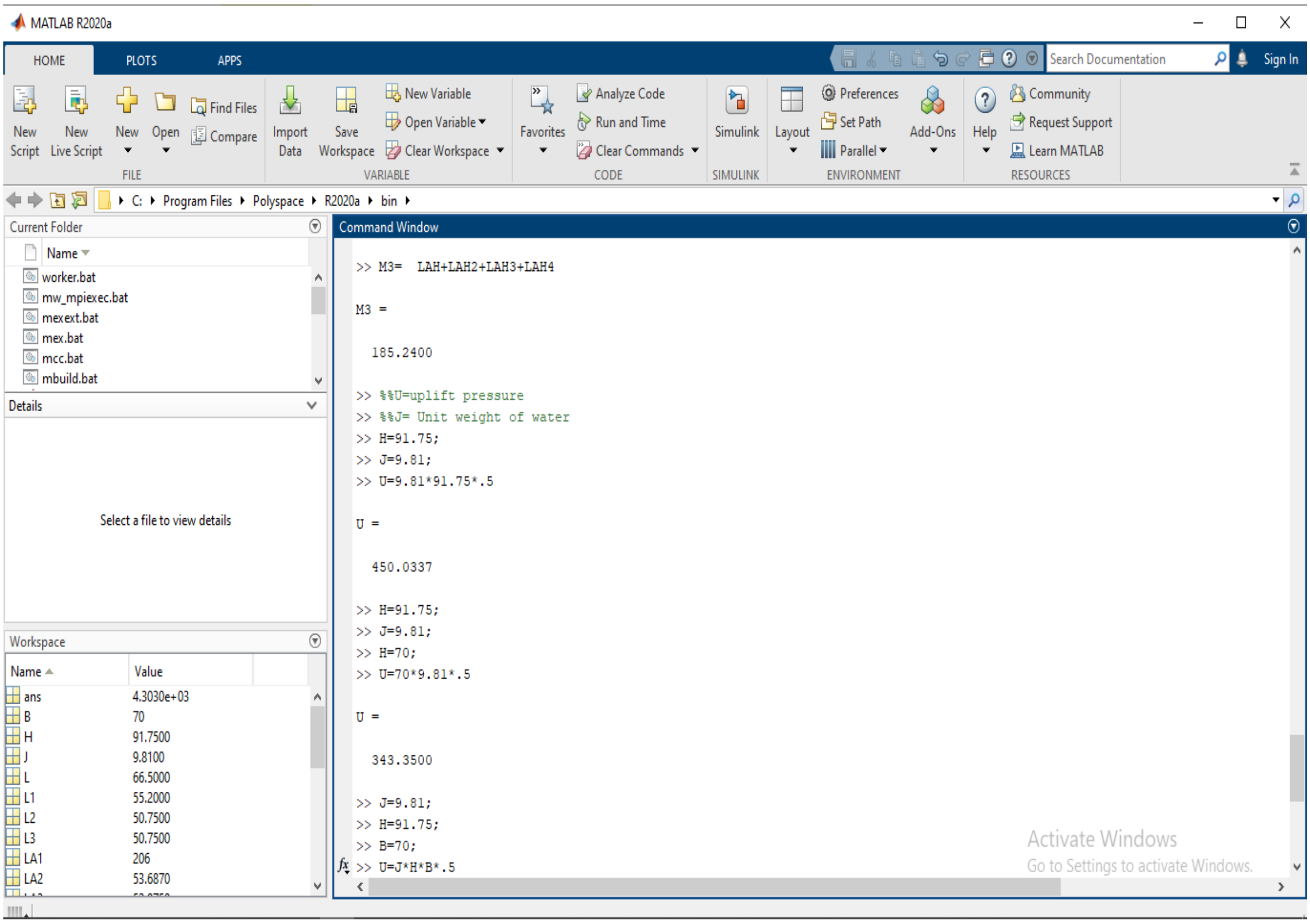

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> %%M1= moment about toe
>> M1=W1*LA1+W2*LA2+W3*LA3+W4*LA4
M1 =
4.3856e+06
>> M2=0.05*M1
M2 =
2.1928e+05
>> %%For vertical earthquake forces and moments correspondingto them no sign is consider as they are considered to be acti
>> %%Horizontal earthquake forces =0.1W
>> 0.1W1

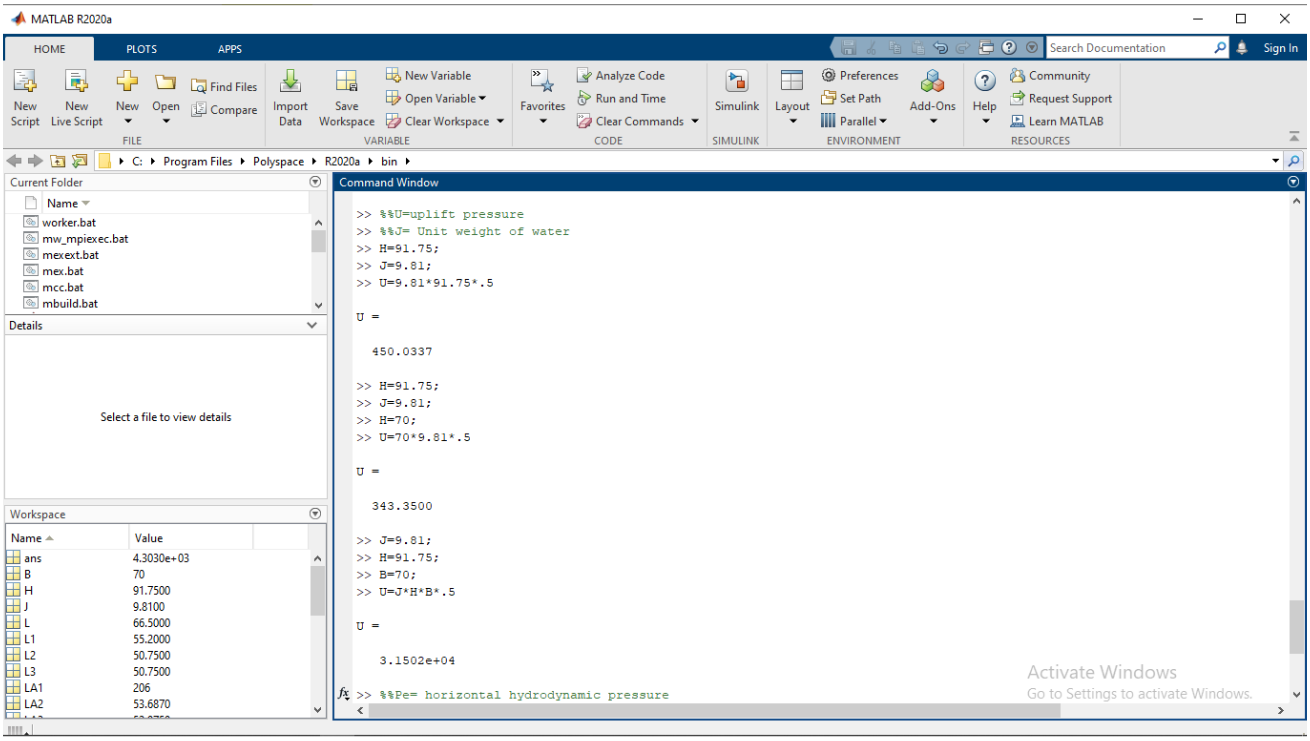

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> 0.1*W1
ans =
3.8872e+03
>> 0.1*W2
ans =
207.0919
>> 0.1*W3
ans =
754.6088
>> 0.1*W4
ans =
4.3030e+03
Workspace
ans 4.3030e+03
B 4.4500

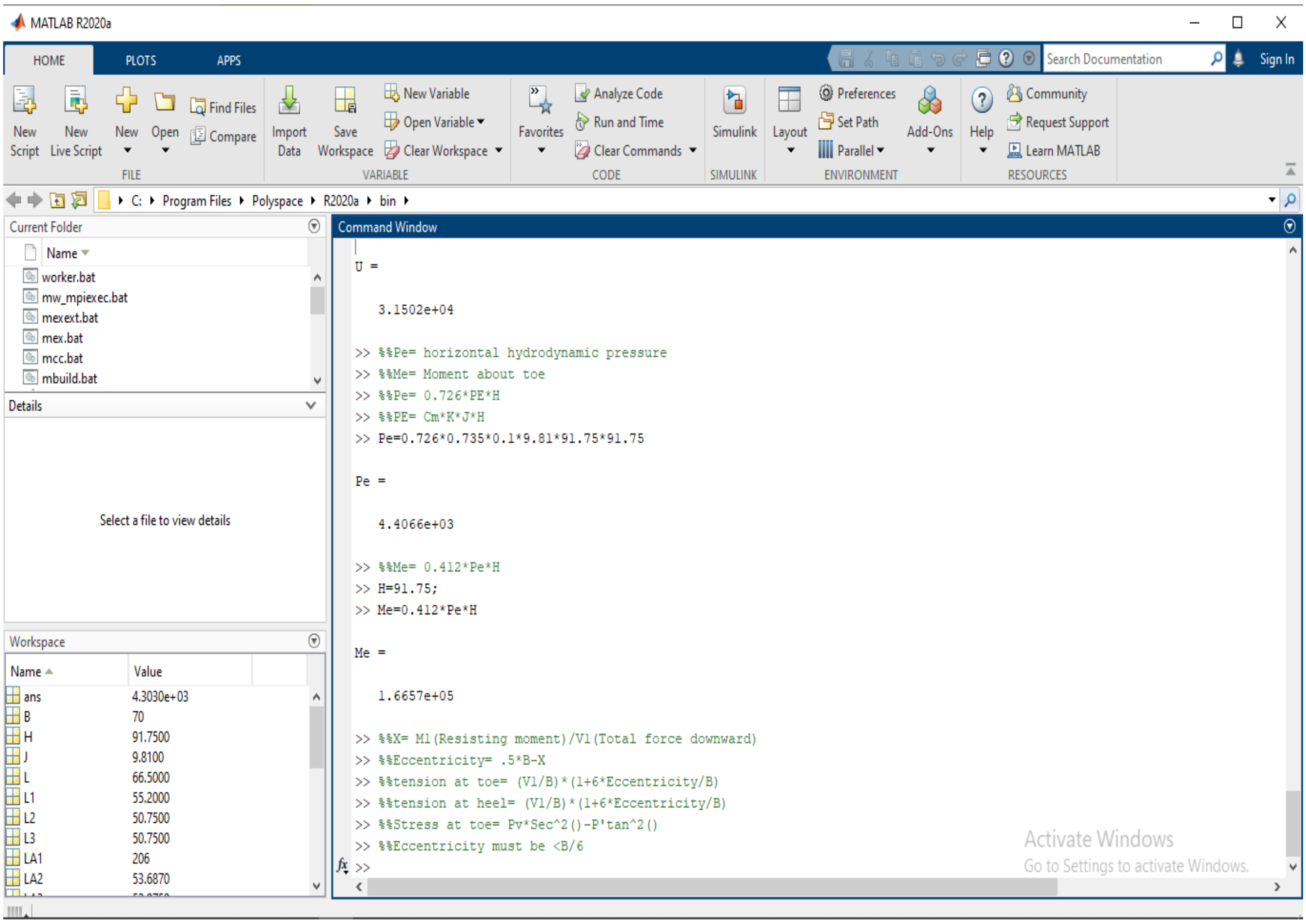

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> H=0.1*W1+0.1*W2+0.1*W3+0.1*W4
H =
9.1519e+03
>> H=103;
>> LA1=H*2
LA1 =
206
>> %%LAH=leverarm
>> H=103;
>> LAH=.5*H
LAH =
51.5000
>> H=36.5;
>> L=66.5;
>> LAH2= 0.33*36.5+66.5
LAH2 =
78.5450
Workspace
ans 4.3030e+03
B 4.4500
H 36.5000
L 66.5000
L1 55.2000
L2 50.7500
L3 50.7500
LA1 206
LA2 53.6870
LA3 52.9750

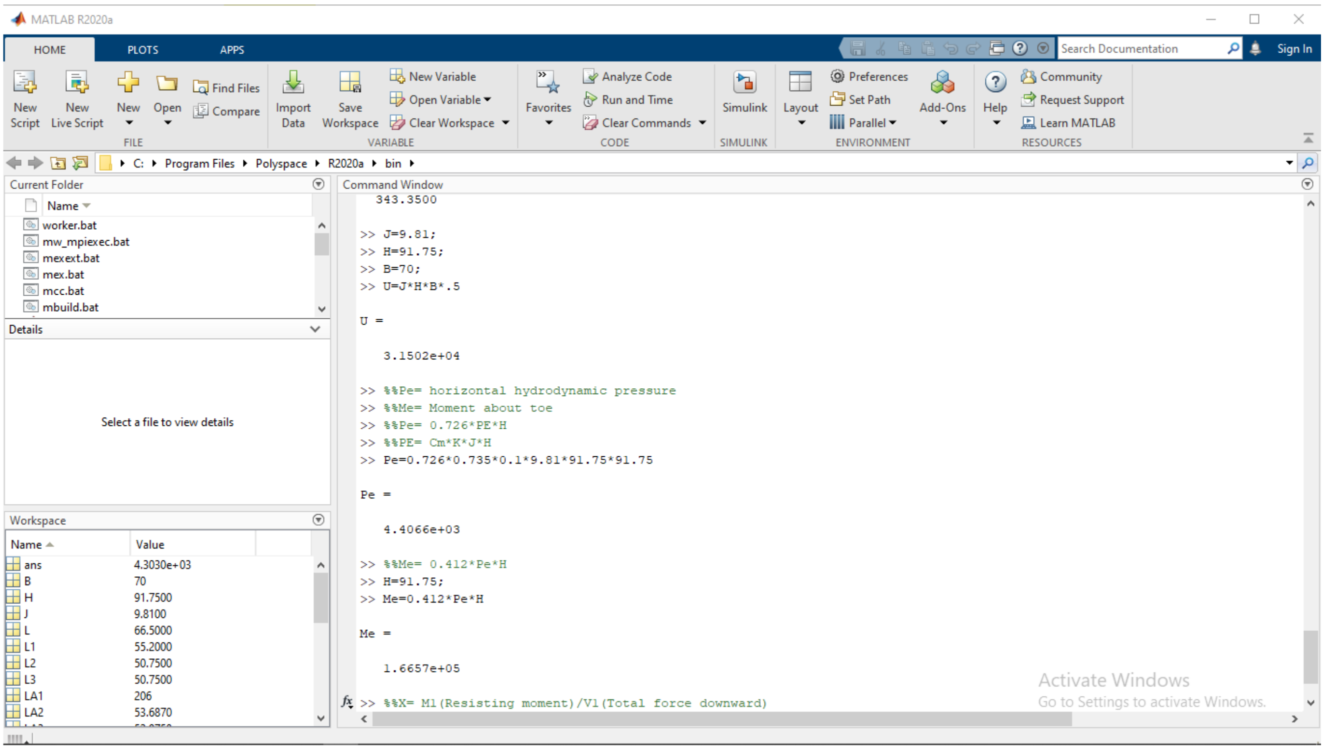

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> H=0.1*W1+0.1*W2+0.1*W3+0.1*W4
H =
9.1519e+03
>> H=103;
>> LA1=H*2
LA1 =
206
>> %%LAH=leverarm
>> H=103;
>> LAH=.5*H
LAH =
51.5000
>> H=36.5;
>> L=66.5;
>> LAH2= 0.33*36.5+66.5
LAH2 =
78.5450
>> H=66.5;

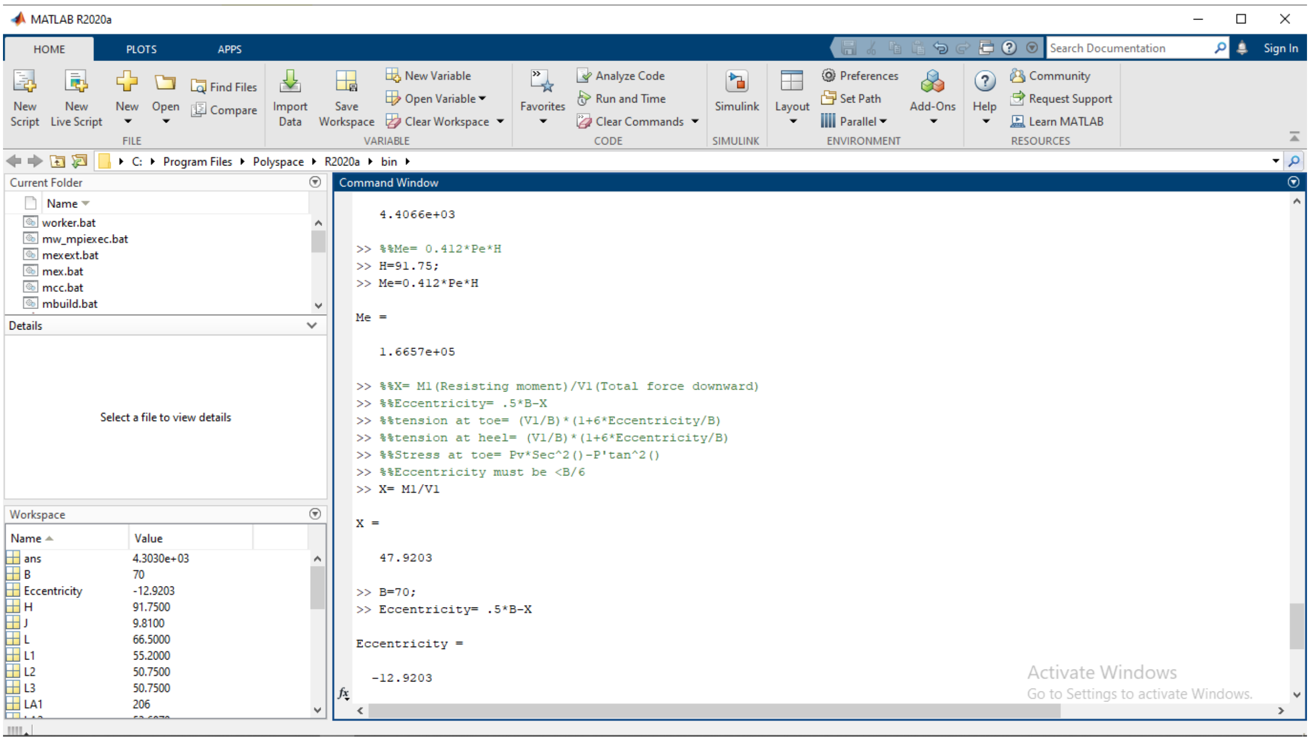

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> %%LAH=leverarm
>> H=103;
>> LAH=.5*H
LAH =
51.5000
>> H=36.5;
>> L=66.5;
>> LAH2= 0.33*36.5+66.5
LAH2 =
78.5450
>> H=66.5;
>> LAH3= 66.5*.5
LAH3 =
33.2500
>> H=66.5;
>> LAH4= 66.5*.33
LAH4 =
21.9450

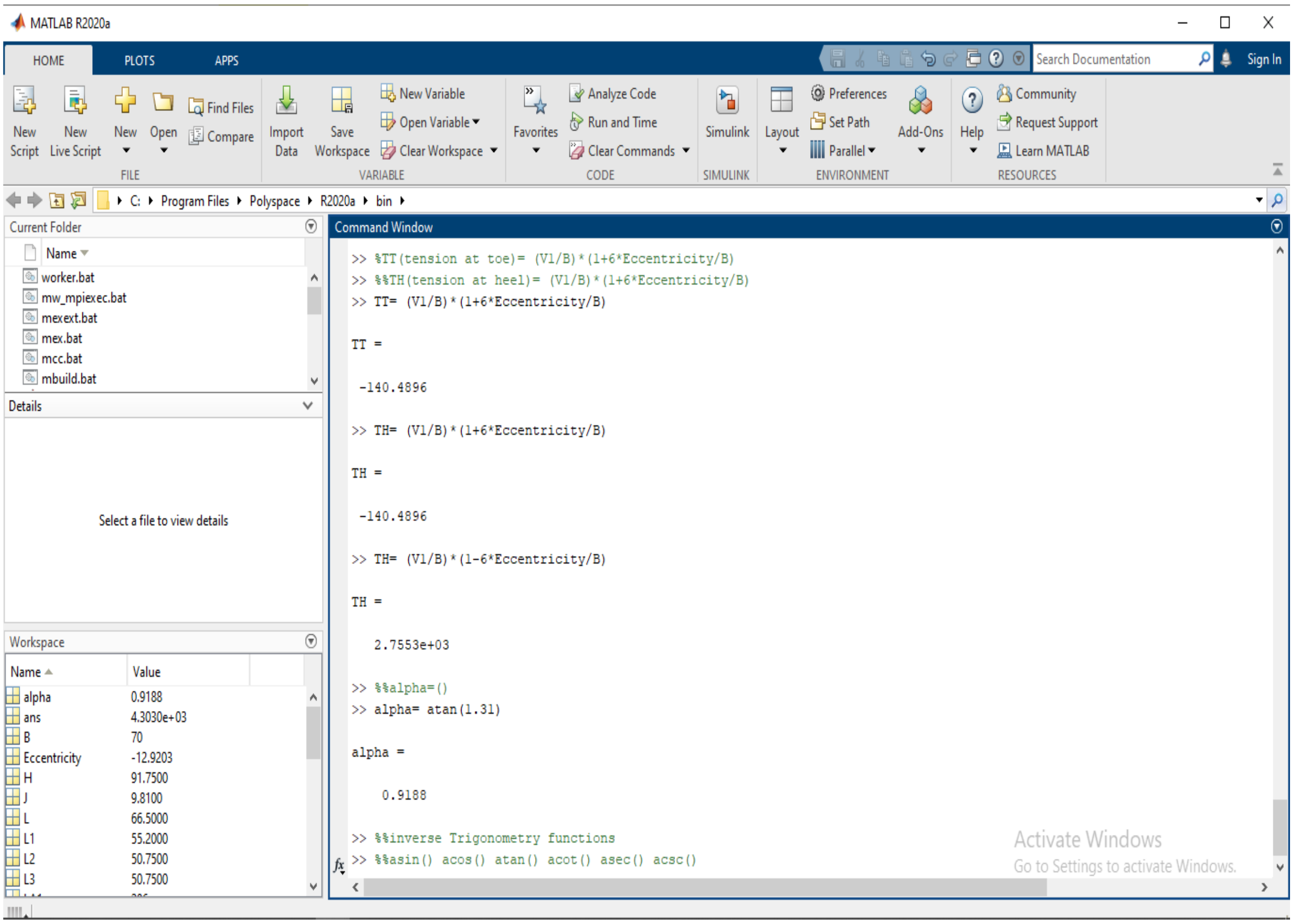

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> M3= LAH+LAH2+LAH3+LAH4
M3 =
185.2400
>> %%U=uplift pressure
>> %%J= Unit weight of water
>> H=91.75;
>> J=9.81;
>> U=9.81*91.75*.5
U =
450.0337
>> H=91.75;
>> J=9.81;
>> H=70;
>> U=70*9.81*.5
U =
343.3500
>> J=9.81;
>> H=91.75;
>> B=70;
>> U=J*H*B*.5

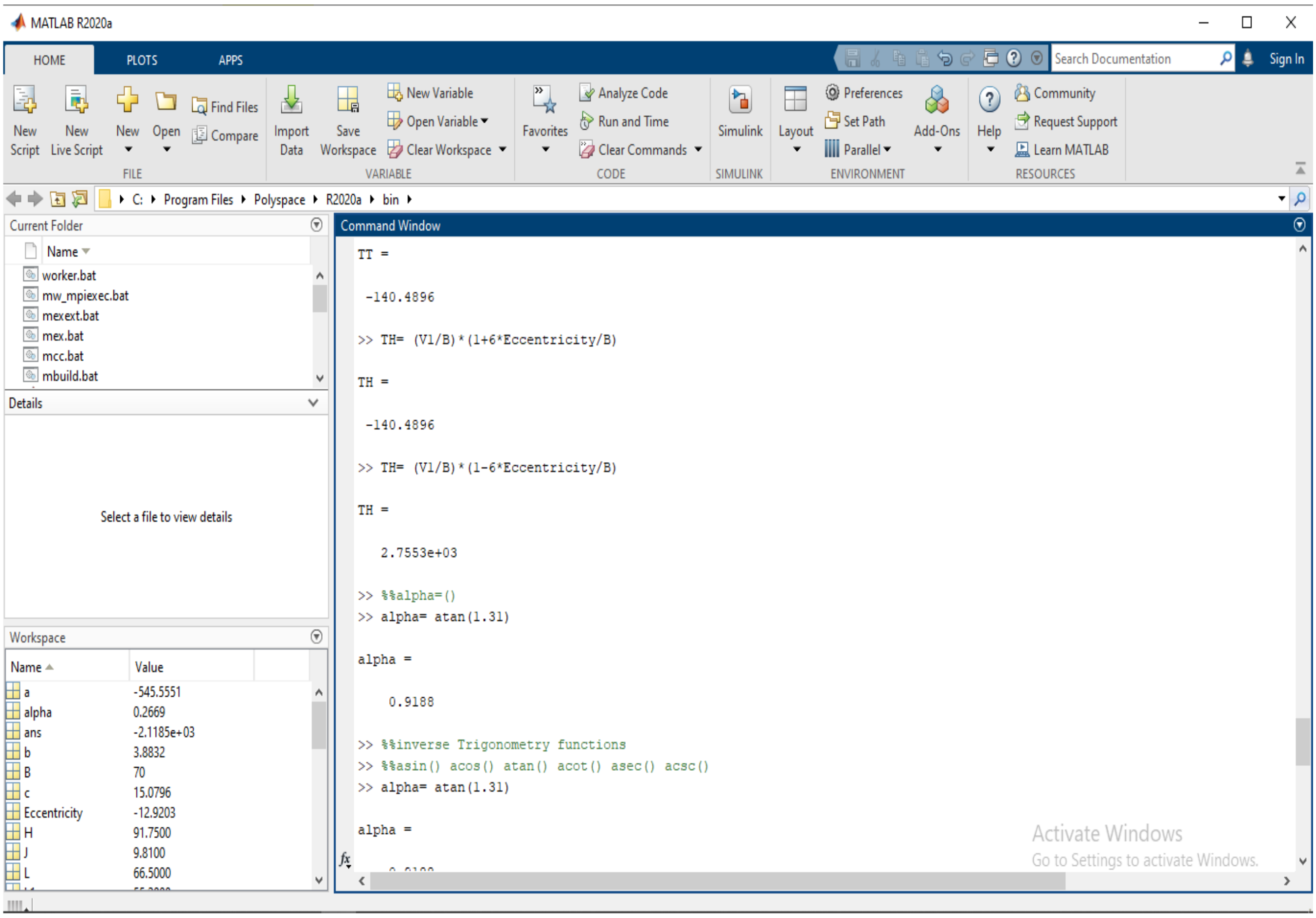

MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> %%U=uplift pressure
>> %%J= Unit weight of water
>> H=91.75;
>> J=9.81;
>> U=9.81*91.75*.5
U =
450.0337
>> H=91.75;
>> J=9.81;
>> H=70;
>> U=70*9.81*.5
U =
343.3500
>> J=9.81;
>> H=91.75;
>> B=70;
>> U=J*H*B*.5
U =
3.1502e+04
>> %%Pe= horizontal hydrodynamic pressure


MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
U =
3.1502e+04
>> %%Pe= horizontal hydrodynamic pressure
>> %%Me= Moment about toe
>> %%Pe= 0.726*PE*H
>> %%PE= Cm*K*J*H
>> Pe=0.726*0.735*0.1*9.81*91.75*91.75
Pe =
4.4066e+03
>> %%Me= 0.412*Pe*H
>> H=91.75;
>> Me=0.412*Pe*H
Me =
1.6657e+05
>> %%X= M1(Resisting moment)/V1(Total force downward)
>> %%Eccentricity= .5*B-X
>> %%tension at toe= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
>> %%tension at heel= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
>> %%Stress at toe= Pv*Sec^2()-P'tan^2()
>> %%Eccentricity must be <B/6
Workspace
ans 4.3030e+03
B 70
H 91.7500
J 9.8100
L 66.5000
L1 55.2000
L2 50.7500
L3 50.7500
LA1 206
LA2 53.6870


MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
343.3500
>> J=9.81;
>> H=91.75;
>> B=70;
>> U=J*H*B*.5
U =
3.1502e+04
>> %%Pe= horizontal hydrodynamic pressure
>> %%Me= Moment about toe
>> %%Pe= 0.726*PE*H
>> %%PE= Cm*K*J*H
>> Pe=0.726*0.735*0.1*9.81*91.75*91.75
Pe =
4.4066e+03
>> %%Me= 0.412*Pe*H
>> H=91.75;
>> Me=0.412*Pe*H
Me =
1.6657e+05
>> %%X= M1(Resisting moment)/V1(Total force downward)


MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
4.4066e+03
>> %%Me= 0.412*Pe*H
>> H=91.75;
>> Me=0.412*Pe*H
Me =
1.6657e+05
>> %%X= M1(Resisting moment)/V1(Total force downward)
>> %%Eccentricity= .5*B-X
>> %%tension at toe= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
>> %%tension at heel= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
>> %%Stress at toe= Pv*Sec^2()-P'tan^2()
>> %%Eccentricity must be <B/6
>> X= M1/V1
X =
47.9203
>> B=70;
>> Eccentricity= .5*B-X
Eccentricity =
-12.9203
Workspace
Name Value
ans 4.3030e+03
B 70
Eccentricity -12.9203
H 91.7500
J 9.8100
L 66.5000
L1 55.2000
L2 50.7500
L3 50.7500
LA1 206


MATLAB R2020a
Command Window
>> %TT(tension at toe)= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
>> %%TH(tension at heel)= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
>> TT= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
TT =
-140.4896
>> TH= (V1/B)*(1+6*Eccentricity/B)
TH =
-140.4896
>> TH= (V1/B)*(1-6*Eccentricity/B)
TH =
2.7553e+03
>> %%alpha=()
>> alpha= atan(1.31)
alpha =
0.9188
>> %%inverse Trigonometry functions
>> %%asin() acos() atan() acot() asec() acsc()
Workspace
Name Value
alpha 0.9188
ans 4.3030e+03
B 70
Eccentricity -12.9203
H 91.7500
J 9.8100
L 66.5000
L1 55.2000
L2 50.7500
L3 50.7500



3.15 KEEPING TRACK OF YOUR WORK SESSION

Where file name may any discretional named decided on. The perform diary is beneficial id you'd wish saved lots of an entire Matlab sessions. They have save all the inputs and out puts as they are seems with in the matlab window. Once you wish to prevent the recording, enter diary off. If you wish to start out recording once more, entered dairy on. The file which is created could be a straightforward document. It would be open if by the associate degree editor or a data processing program & emended to get rid of extraneous materials, or toor feature you comment. You can use the perform sort to look at the diary file otherwise you will edit in a very text editor or print. This command is beneficial, for instance within the method of making ready a prep or workplace submission.

3.16 GETTING THE HELP

To view the net documentation, choose Matlab facilitate from facilitate mentor or Matlab facilitate directed within the command window the popular methodology is to use the assistance Browser. The Help Browser is started by choosing the? Icons from the desktop tool bar. On the opposite hand, data concerning any command is accessible by typewriting <<help command

Other way to urge assistance to be used the looks foe command. The look for command differs from the assistance command. the assistance command searches for a precise perform name match, while the look foe while the look for command searches the fast outline info in every perform for a match. for instance, suppose that we have a tendency to were searching for a perform to require the inverse of a matrix. Since Matlab doesn't have a perform named inverse, the command facilitate inverse can turn

out nothing. On the opposite hand, the command look for inverse can produce careful info, which incorporates the perform of interest, inv.
<<lookfor command

Note – on this specific times of our studies, it's vital to emphasize one main purpose. Because Matlab may be a Brobdingnagian program; it's not possible to hide all the main points of every perform onebyone. However we are going to provide you with data the way to get facilitate. Here square measure some examples
<< help sqrt

CHAPTER 4

4.1 Results and Discussions:

The maximum worth of stress happens at the heel that's 255 and could be a compressive stress just in case of reservoir empty condition. Moderately tensile stress is generated at the downstream face that's two.75x1. As obtained in manual calculations, that the resultant of forces lies close to the heel and compressive and tensile stresses generate at the heel and toes severally. it's been discovered that the direction of vertical earthquake force doesn't have outstanding rule out the strain distribution results however the utmost displacement at the crest is somewhat lesser if this force acts upward. In reservoir empty condition the direction of horizontal earthquake force is condemnatory if it acts towards upstream face since it'll cause overturning of the dam as an entire. In reservoir full condition compressive stress generates at the toe and tensile stress at the heel, it additionally has been noted that stress distribution pattern is somewhat dissimilar for manual
Summarize the key findings and implications discussed in the results and discussions section. Highlight the significance of using MATLAB programming for stability analysis of gravity dams and reinforce the validity of the computational approach in modern engineering practices.
This structure allows you to systematically present your findings, compare them with traditional methods, discuss their implications, and provide a cohesive conclusion. Make sure to include relevant figures, tables, and graphs generated from MATLAB simulations to support your discussions effectively.
Stability analysis of gravity dams is crucial in ensuring their safety against various loading conditions. Using MATLAB for this purpose allows for efficient computation and visualization of results.
Summarize the key findings of your stability analysis, emphasizing the safety and reliability of the gravity dam under various loading conditions. Highlight any novel insights or contributions from your MATLAB programming approach to the analysis.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 CONCLUSION

Establishing this work establishes a benefaction to the study of concrete gravity dams in addition on escalating the judgment of the sector of stress in these structures once subject to varied static and dynamic masses. to the current finish, a study of the most styles of masses and the way they act on gravity dams was carried in addition as, creating a program within the framework of Matlab. This created it probable to search out masses and stresses in concrete gravity dams submitted to numerous assortment of static and dynamic masses (earthquakes). The Matlab code written for analyzing the steadiness of the dam was tested to be correct because the results obtained from Matlab matched specifically

thereupon of assorted issues chosen from completely different textbooks. The Matlab code inscribed was terribly effective and extremely time saving and it will be applied to any dam. The Matlab code written works for gravity dam to search out the forces functioning on it to check the steadiness of the dam.
The stability analysis of gravity dams using MATLAB programming has provided valuable insights into the structural behavior and safety considerations under different loading scenarios. This study aimed to assess the structural integrity and stability of a gravity dam through rigorous numerical simulations and analysis.
In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of computational tools like MATLAB in evaluating the stability of gravity dams comprehensively. By leveraging advanced simulation capabilities, we can effectively analyze, optimize, and ensure the safety of critical infrastructure like gravity dams in engineering practice.

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