ASCE Student Chapter							
	AY 24 - 25						
S.No	EVENT	DATE	GUESTS/ PARTICIPATIONS				
1	Filed Visit to Srisailam and	22 nd &23 rd August,	III/IV B. Tech students (70)				
	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	2024					
2	CIVILIZE 2K24	26th & 27th	All Year Students				
		September, 2024	Faculty Coordinator: Dr.Y.Suma				
3	3rd "Sri B.V. Krishna Rao						
	Endowment Lecture" on the topic	24 th Is many 2025	III/IV & I/IV B. Tech students (150)				
	"Structural Health Monitoring:	24 January 2025					
	Field to Laboratory"						

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING V R SIDDHARTHA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Event	Srisailam Dam & Nagarjuna Sagar Dam Field Trip
Date	22/08/2024 & 23/08/2024
Beneficiaries	Final year UG (70 Students)
Faculty	Mr.B.Venkat Rao, Mrs. Y.Suma,
Description	The field trip began on the 23rd night. We arrived at the Srisailam checkpoint on the morning of the 24th at around 5AM, but we had to wait until we were allowed to enter because it is a forest and no one is allowed to enter or exit the checkpoint until the sun rises. As soon as we arrived at the accommodation area, we checked into our rooms and had breakfast there.
	Day 1 our schedule was that we would first visit the Lord Shiva shrine before moving on to the Srisailam Right Power Plant to observe the turbine and hydropower generating processes, lastly visiting the dam as well as the drainage gallery. Before entering the power house, we went to the model room where each aspect of the dam was described. Everything went according to plan. Below is a discussion of further Srisailam dam information.
	The dam was constructed in a deep gorge in the Nallamala Hills in between Kurnool and Nagarkurnool districts, 300 m (980 ft) above sea level. It is 512 m (1,680 ft) long, 145 metres (476 ft) maximum height and has 12 radial crest gates. It has a reservoir of 616 square kilometres (238 sq mi). Project has an estimated live capacity to hold 178.74 Tmcft at its full reservoir level of 885 feet (270 m) MSL. Its gross storage capacity is 6.116 cubic kms (216 tmc ft). The minimum draw down level (MDDL) of the reservoir is at 705 feet (215 m) MSL from its river sluice gates and corresponding dead storage is 3.42 Tmcft. The left bank underground power station houses 6×150 megawatts (200,000 hp) reversible Francis-pump turbines for pumped-storage operation (each Turbine can pump 200 cumccs) and the right bank semi underground power station houses 7×110 megawatts (150,000 hp) Francis-turbine generators.Srisailam right main canal (SRMC) is constructed with 44,000 cusecs capacity at Srisailam reservoir level of 269.22 metres (883 ft) MSL with nearly 235 Tmcft total storage capacity.
	Day 2 our schedule wasstarting to Nagarjuna Sagar Dam on 24 th morning at around 7AM. We stopped for lunch before continuing on to Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, where we went to the left power house and learned about the hydropower producing process. The crest gates were opened as we were slowly relocating, Six gates were opened in total, and the view wasspectacular. Later we have started back and reached around 3 AM. Below is a discussion of further Nagarjuna Sagar dam information.
	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is a masonry dam across the Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar which straddles the border between Nalgonda district in Telangana and Palnadu district in Andhra

Pradesh. The dam provides irrigation water to the Nalgonda, Suryapet, Krishna, NTR, Bapatla, Eluru, Palnadu, Khammam, West Godavari, Guntur, and Prakasam districts along with electricity generation.

The dam created a water reservoir with gross storage capacity of 11.472 billion cubic metres (405.1×109 cu ft), its effective capacity is 6.92 cubic kms or 244.41 Tmcft. The dam is 490 feet (150 m) tall from its deepest foundation and 0.99 miles (1.6 km) long with 26 flood gates which are 42 feet (13 m) wide and 45 feet (14 m) tall. It is jointly operated by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was the earliest in a series of large infrastructure projects termed as "modern temples" initiated for achieving the Green Revolution in India. It is also one of the earliest multi-purpose irrigation and hydroelectric projects in India.

The hydroelectric plant has a power generation capacity of 815.6 MW with 8 units (1x110 MW+7x100.8 MW). First unit was commissioned on 7 March 1978 and 8th unit on 24 December 1985. The right canal plant has a power generation capacity of 90 megawatts (120,000 hp) with 3 units of 30 megawatts (40,000 hp) each. The left canal plant has a power generation capacity of 60 megawatts (80,000 hp) with 2 units of 30 MW each. The tail pond is under advanced stage of construction to put to use the pumped storage features of 7 x 100.8 MW units.

Education trip to Srisailam Dam & Nagarjuna Sagar Dam for Final year students has been organized such that they can gain knowledge regarding construction of a dam and how hydro power can be generated. Students have witnessed opening of the crest gates as well as gained practical knowledge of the theoretical subjects (Water Resources Engineering and Irrigation Structures) which is being taught in this semester from this field trip.

Photos

SRISAILAM HI	E. PROJECT Salient	Features.
HYDROLOGY RIVER	SPILLWAY MAX. DESIGNED DI3CHARGE	VOLTAGE

Salient Features of Srisailam Dam



Students at Srisailam Dam Model Room



Students listening about Srisailam dam model at Model Room



Students at Srisailam Dam right power house



AEE explaining the Drainage Gallery to the Students



Students at Nagarjuna Sagar Dam Left Power House



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING V R SIDDHARTHA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Event	Civilize 2K24 National Level Fest				
Date	September 26th& 27th, 2024.				
Beneficiaries	All Year Students, Faculty Coordinators: Dr.Y.Suma				
Highlights	neficiariesAll Year Students , Faculty Coordinators: Dr.Y.SumaghlightsThe Civilize 2K24 National Level Fest showcased a diverse array of events, including Bridge IT Seismic Table, and the E-Poster Presentation, which provided students from various colleges the opportunity to apply their skills and knowledge in innovative ways. In Bridge IT, participants formed teams to construct a bridge using materials like wooden sticks and glue, testing their engineering, physics, and mathematical skills. The challenge required then to build a bridge capable of supporting a vehicle's weight, within a limited timeframe. This even emphasized teamwork, creativity, and the practical application of theoretical concepts. The Seismic Table event tested students' structural engineering knowledge by having them design and build structures that could withstand simulated earthquakes. Using materials such as wooder sticks and straws, teams created structures that were evaluated based on load-bearing capacity and resistance to seismic activity. This event fostered critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration.The E-Poster Presentation offered another platform for students to showcase their research and creativity which was organized under ASCE student chapter. Participants designed digital poster: on various civil engineering topics, effectively communicating their ideas, findings, and innovations. This event highlighted students' ability to present complex concepts clearly and concisely, honing their skills in visual communication and research presentation. Overall, Civilize 2K24 provided a rewarding experience for students to demonstrate their talents collaborate and the preaction incide a rewarding experience for students and enceptione.				
Photos					
Student expla	aining the E-poster to the judges				





Student explaining the E-poster to the judges



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING V.R. SIDDHARTHA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING SIDDHARTHA ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(An Institution Deemed to be University) (Under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956) Kanuru, Vijayawada – 520007, AP. <u>www.vrsiddhartha.ac.in</u>

Event	3rd "Sri B.V. Krishna Rao Endowment Lecture" on the topic "Structural Health Monitoring: Field		
	to Laboratory"		
Data	24th January 2025		
Date	24th January 2025		
Beneficiaries	Third year and first students (150)		
Highlights	 Prof. Chandra Kishen shared his expertise and provided a comprehensive overview of Structural Health Monitoring (SHM), emphasizing the "how and why" of SHM and its importance in ensuring the durability and safety of infrastructure. Prof. Chandra Kishen also shared his real-world experiences, highlighting two significant projects: Pamban Bridge: He detailed his work on monitoring the health of the bridge by analyzing various parameters. His systematic approach to SHM ensured the bridge's longevity and safety. Bangalore Flyover: He described the issue of corroded iron strands in precast blocks. To address this, he suggested and implemented a solution involving the application of four protective coating layers on the strands, effectively mitigating corrosion. This innovative solution is still being employed in ongoing work to enhance the flyover's structural integrity. The event, organized in memory of Sri B.V. Krishna Rao (1932–1999), brought together faculty members, students, and professionals. It served as a platform to commemorate Sri B.V. Krishna Rao's contributions to civil engineering while inspiring attendees to pursue advancements in SHM. The lecture was widely appreciated for its relevance and depth, especially as it bridged practical field combinetions with a utting adapted practical field combinetions and the strands. 		
	to the speaker and participants by the organizing committee		
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Prof. JM Chandra kishen explaining the presentation



Honourable Dignitaries on the dais



Felicitation to the guest Prof. JM Chandra Kishen