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7758

SECTION B

Submitted to: Engr. Adeed Khan

Hydraulic Structures

Assignment

Ans

"Stage discharge relationship for a concrete rectangular box weir?"

Given Data?

Width = 1.4m

Height = 0.9m

Length = 26m

Slope = 1:1000

Manning's $n = 0.013$ Square edged entrance, $k_e = 0.5$

Range = 0-3m

"Solution"

 $H/D < 1.4m$ $H < 0.9m$

Discharge is given by $\left[\frac{2}{3} \right]$

$$Q = 2.99 Y_0 \left[1.2 Y_0 / 1.2 + 2 Y_0 \right]^{2/3} - A$$

Y_0 (cm)	Q (m^3/s)	Y_c (m)
0.3	0.299	0.166
0.6	0.785	0.317
0.9	1.330	0.451

By putting values of $e\%$ we will get the corresponding discharge.

$$Q_1 = 2.92(0.3) \left[\frac{1.2(0.3)}{1.2 + 2(0.3)} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$= 0.299 \text{ m}^{3/5}$$

$$Q_2 = 2.92(0.6) \left[\frac{1.2(0.6)}{1.2 + 2(0.6)} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$= 0.785 \text{ m}^{3/5}$$

$$Q_3 = 2.92(0.9) \left[\frac{1.2(0.9)}{1.2 + 2(0.9)} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$= 1.330 \text{ m}^{3/5}$$

"Critical depth"

$$y_c = \left(\frac{q^2}{g} \right)^{1/3} \quad \text{--- "A"}$$

$$q = \frac{Q}{B} \quad \text{--- "B"}$$

By Putting values in eq B

$$q_1 = \frac{Q_1}{B} = \frac{0.299}{1.4} = 0.213$$

$$q_2 = \frac{Q_2}{B} = \frac{0.785}{1.4} = 0.561$$

$$q_3 = \frac{Q_3}{B} = \frac{1.330}{1.4} = 0.95$$

Now by Putting values in eq A

$$y_{c1} = \left(\frac{q_1^2}{g} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{(0.213)^2}{9.81} \right)^{1/3} = 0.166m$$

$$y_{c2} = \left(\frac{q_2^2}{g} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{(0.561)^2}{9.8} \right)^{1/3} = 0.317m$$

$$y_{c3} = \left(\frac{q_3^2}{g} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{(0.95)^2}{9.81} \right)^{1/3} = 0.451$$

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At the inlet every a short reach

$$H = y_0 + \frac{v^2}{2g} + k_2 - \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$v_1 = 1.1428 \text{ m/s}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= y_0 + \frac{v^2}{2g} + k_2 \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= 0.3 + \frac{(1.142)^2}{2(9.81)} + 0.5 \left(\frac{(1.142)^2}{2(9.81)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \boxed{0.399 \text{ m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2 &= 0.06 + \frac{(1.142)^2}{2(9.81)} + 0.5 \left(\frac{(1.142)^2}{2(9.81)} \right) \\ &= \boxed{0.699 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_3 &= 0.9 + \frac{(1.142)^2}{2(9.81)} + 0.5 \left(\frac{(1.142)^2}{2(9.81)} \right) \\ &= \boxed{0.999 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

X_0 (m)	H (m)	Q ($m^3 s^{-1}$)
0.3	0.399	0.299
0.6	0.699	0.785
0.9	0.999	1.330
Orifice > 0.9 "1.2 D"	1.08 \rightarrow	1.477 By interpolation

"9"

$$H/D \geq 1.4$$

"9" ; For orifice flow,

$$Q = C_d (1.4 \times 0.9) [2g(H - D/2)]^{1/2}$$

$$Q = 0.62 (1.4 \times 0.9) [2(9.81)(1.08 - \frac{0.9}{2})]^{1/2}$$

$$Q = 2.746 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

The following results are obtained

H (m)	$2 \text{ (m}^3\text{/s)}$	$Y_0 \text{ (m)}$
1.08	2.746	> 0.9

\Rightarrow no orifice flow exists

"b" For pipe flow the energy equation gives,

$$H + S_0L = D + h_2$$

where,

$$h_1 = K_e \frac{v^2}{2g} + (v_n)^2 \frac{L}{R^{4/3}} + \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

Thus,

$$Q = 2.08 (H - 0.57)^{1/2}$$

During rising stages the boxed flows full from $H = 1.08 \text{ m}$ and during falling stages the flow becomes free-surface flow when $H = 0.999 \text{ m}$

The following table summarizes the result:

H (m)	Q (m ³ /s)	Type of flow
Rising stages		
0.399	0.299	Open channel
0.699	0.785	Open channel
0.999	1.330	Open channel
1.080	1.477	Pipe flow
2.000	2.487	Pipe flow
3.000	3.242	Pipe flow
Falling stages		
2.000	2.487	Pipe flow
1.080	1.477	Pipe flow
0.999	1.330	Pipe flow
0.699	0.785	Open channel
0.399	0.299	Open channel

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LOADS ON BRIDGE Foundation

Due Securing :-

Maximum amount of load to case failure in foundation. The fall out can not be expected due to inadequate bearing capacity but by securing and leading of motor joints of well foundation. The increased moments due to M.B.G. loading would. Great more bending stress in the string resting in the cap and setting in the junction. In the event of failure of well foundation the well cap made of stone masonry would be joint in bending.

Mechanics And working

A significant amount of work has been conducted on bridge span. Such thought can be classified into two major categories.

- ① Science
- ② Engineering

Engineering Mechanics

The engineering mechanics of bridge foundation is based on its connection teaching.

The 6 No of bars are driven to the well and cemented to the well cap and Pile by double bars would be become such some have opinion that even in the event of failure of well the double bars amount to well cap upto ~~height~~ ^{height} of 1.70m above the well top would give rise to a lot of friction and prevent the Pile from developing friction would generate when there is normal chain perpendicular to the moment of Pile.