

NAME

Abdul -Ali

ID

7884

SECTION

A

SEMESTER

6th

PROGRAM

CIVIL ENGG

Q. No 1
(Part-A)

Given data:-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Discharge (Q)} &= 7884 \text{ lit/sec} \\ &= \frac{7884}{1000} = 7.884 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Breadth (b)} = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean velocity (V)} &= 7884 - 220 \\ &= 7664 \text{ ft/sec} \\ &= 2336.58 \text{ m/sec} \end{aligned}$$

1- Height of Hydraulic Jump:-

We know that 'q' discharge per unit breadth

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \frac{Q}{b} \\ &= \frac{7.884}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$q = 0.9855 \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$$

Critical depth:-

$$\text{Formula } y_c = \left(\frac{(q)^2}{g} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{(0.9855)^2}{9.81} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$y_c = 0.462 \text{ m}$$

Critical velocity:-

We know

$$q = v y$$

$$v = q/y$$

$$v_c = q/y_c$$

$$v_c = \frac{0.9855}{0.462}$$

$$v_c = 2.133 \text{ m/sec}$$

Depth of water on upstream side:-

Discharge formula

$$Q = AV$$

$$Q = (bxy) \cdot v$$

$$y = \frac{Q}{v \cdot b} = y_1 = \frac{Q}{v \cdot b}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{7.884}{9.133 \times 8} \Rightarrow y_1 = 0.462 \text{ m}$$

By formula
water depth on downstream side

$$y_2 = \frac{-y_1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{y_1^2}{4} + \frac{2y_1 v_1^2}{g}}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-0.462}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{(0.462)^2}{4} + \frac{2(0.462)(9.133)^2}{9.81}}$$

$$y_2 = 0.463 \text{ m}$$

Difference in depths:-

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= y_2 - y_1 \\ &= 0.463 - 0.462 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta y = 0.001 \text{ m}$$

By Formula

$$Q_1 = Q_2$$

$$A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

$$(b_1 \cdot y_1) \cdot V_1 = (b_2 \cdot y_2) \cdot V_2$$

$$b \cdot y_1 \cdot V_1 = b \cdot y_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$y_1 V_1 = y_2 V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{y_1 V_1}{y_2}$$

$$= \frac{0.462 \times 2336.58}{0.463}$$

$$V_2 = 2331.53 \text{ m/sec}$$

Now $\Delta E = E_1 - E_2$

$$E_1 - E_2 = \left(y_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} \right) - \left(y_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} \right)$$

$$= \left(0.462 + \frac{(2336.58)^2}{2 \times 9.81} \right) - \left(0.463 + \frac{(2331.53)^2}{2 \times 9.81} \right)$$

$$= 278267.40 - 277065.88$$

$$E_1 - E_2 = 1201.52 \text{ m}$$

Power Dissipation in hydraulic Jump:-

Using formula

$$\Delta P = \rho g Q (E_1 - E_2)$$

$$= (1000)(9.81)(7.884)(1201.52)$$

$$\Delta P = 92928007.9 \text{ W}$$

$$\Delta P = 92928.0079 \text{ KW}$$



Q. No 1

(Part b)

Given data:-

channel width (b) = 4m

Discharge = $7884 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$

$$= \frac{7884}{(3.28\text{m})^3}$$

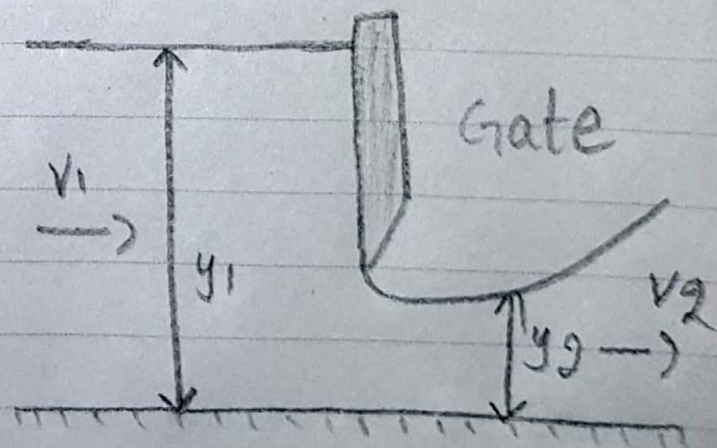
$$= 893.42 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$= 893.42 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

Depth on upstream side = 2.9m

Depth on Downstream side = 1.1m

Sol:-



Downstream velocity:-From specific energy equation

Specific energy remains same on both streams.

$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

From discharge equation

$$Q = AV$$

$$Q = A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

$$(b_1 y_1) \cdot v_1 = (b_2 y_2) v_2$$

$$b = b_1 = b_2$$

$$b y_1 v_1 = b y_2 v_2$$

$$y_1 v_1 = y_2 v_2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{y_1 v_1}{y_2}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{2.9}{1.1} v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = 2.63 v_1$$

now put ' v_2 ' equation in Eq (1)

$$y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

$$2.9 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 1.1 + \frac{(2.63v_1)^2}{2g}$$

$$2.9 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 1.1 + \frac{6.91v_1^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{2(9.81)} - \frac{6.91v_1^2}{2(9.81)} = 1.1 - 2.9$$

$$+ \frac{5.91v_1^2}{19.62} = -1.8$$

$$\frac{5.91v_1^2}{19.62} = 1.8$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1.8 \times 19.62}{5.91}}$$

$$v_1 = 2.44 \text{ m/sec}$$

Put values in Eq (2)

$$v_2 = 2.44(2.63)$$

$$v_2 = 6.41 \text{ m/sec}$$

Type of Flow determination On upstream side

Using Froude number

$$F_{r1} = \frac{V_1}{\sqrt{g y_1}} = \frac{2.44}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 2.9}}$$

$$= 0.45$$

$$0.45 < 1$$

Sub-critical Flow
($F_r < 1$)

On Downstream side:-

$$F_{r2} = \frac{V_2}{\sqrt{g y_2}} = \frac{6.41}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 1.1}} = 1.95$$

$$1.95 > 1$$

Super-critical Flow
($F_r > 1$)

Q. No 2 (Part. A)

Given data:-

$$\text{Channel depth } (d) = 1.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Discharge} = 7884 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$= \frac{7884}{(3.28 \text{ m})^3}$$

$$= 293.42 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$= 293.42 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$\text{Width of channel } (b) = 66 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 66 / 3.28$$

$$= 20.1 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Weir height } (P) = ?$$

Sol:-

Using Discharge Formula

$$Q = AV$$

$$V = Q/A \Rightarrow V_1 = Q/A_1$$

$$V_1 = Q/b \times y$$

$$V_1 = \frac{293.42}{20.1 \times 1.8}$$

$$= \frac{293.42}{36.18}$$

$$V_1 = 8.11 \text{ m/sec}$$

Critical depth :-

$$y_c = \left(\frac{q^2}{g} \right)^{1/3}$$

where $q = Q/b$

$$= \frac{223.42}{20.1} = 11.11 \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$$

$$y_c = \left(\frac{(11.11)^2}{9.81} \right)^{1/3}$$

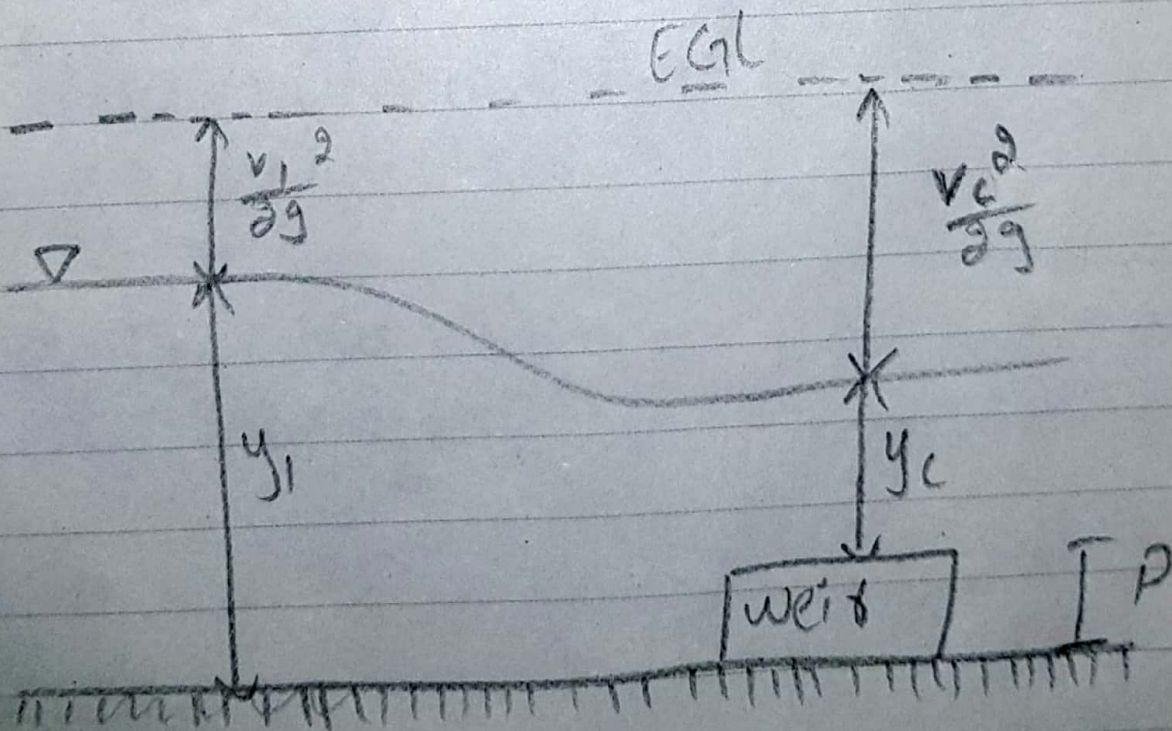
$$y_c = 2.32 \text{ m}$$

$$V = \sqrt{gy}$$

$$V_c = \sqrt{gy_c}$$

$$V_c = \sqrt{9.81 \times 2.32}$$

$$V_c = 4.77 \text{ m/sec}$$



$$\frac{v_1^2}{2g} + y_1 = \frac{v_c^2}{2g} + y_c + P$$

$$\frac{(6.17)^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 1.8 = \frac{(4.77)^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 2.32 + P$$

$$3.74 = 3.47 + P$$

$$P = 0.27 \text{ m}$$

Q. No 2
(Part b)

Given data:-

Breadth (b) = 2.8 m

Depth (d) = 1.5 m

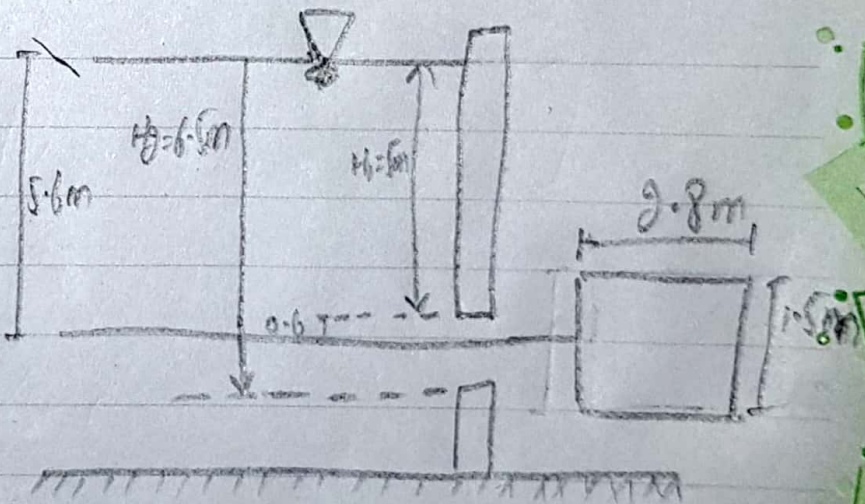
$H_1 = 5 \text{ m}$

$H_2 = 5 \text{ m} + 1.5 \text{ m} = 6.5 \text{ m}$

$H = 5 \text{ m} + 0.6 \text{ m}$
 $= 5.6 \text{ m}$

$C_d = 0.78$

Sol:-



Discharge through submerged portion:-

$$Q_1 = cd \times b (H_2 - H_1) \times \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$= 0.78 \times 2.8 (6.5 - 5.6) \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 5.6}$$

$$Q_1 = 20.60 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

~~Q1 =~~

Discharge through free portion:-

$$Q_2 = \frac{2}{3} cd \times b \sqrt{2g} \times [H^{3/2} - H_1^{3/2}]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (0.78) \times 2.8 \sqrt{2 \times 9.81} \times [5.6^{3/2} - 5^{3/2}]$$

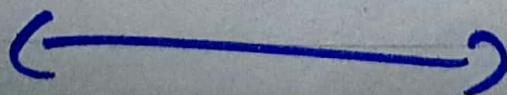
$$Q_2 = 13.36 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

Total discharge

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

$$= 20.60 + 13.36$$

$$Q = \del{20.60} 33.96 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$



Q. No 3
(Part - A)Given data:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_1 &= R - 220 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 7884 - 220 \\
 d_1 &= 7664 \text{ mm} \\
 d_2 &= R + 3000 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 7884 + 3000 \\
 d_2 &= 10884 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_1 &= 7884 \text{ mm} = 7.884 \\
 A_1 &= \frac{\pi}{4} (d_1)^2 \\
 &= \frac{3.14}{4} (7.884)^2 \\
 &= 48.79 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_2 &= \frac{\pi}{4} (d_2)^2 \\
 &= \frac{3.14}{4} \left(\frac{10884}{1000} \right)^2 \\
 &= 92.99 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = AV$$

$$V = Q/A$$

$$V_1 = Q/A_1$$

$$= \frac{0.95}{$$

~~48.79~~

$$V_1 = \frac{0.95}{48.79} = 0.019 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$v_2 = Q/A_2$$

$$= \frac{0.95}{92.99} = 0.010 \text{ m/sec}$$

Formula of sudden enlargement

$$h_c = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{48.79}{92.99}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{(0.019 - 0.010)^2}{2 \times 9.81}\right)$$

$$h_c = 9.32 \times 10^{-7}$$

Power loss due to sudden enlargement

$$P = \rho g Q h_c$$

$$= 1000 \times 9.81 \times 0.95 \times 9.32 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 0.0086 \text{ W}$$

Pressure in smaller pipe:-

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h_c$$

Page 15

$$\frac{P_1}{1000 \times 9.81} + \frac{(0.019)^2}{2 \times 9.81} = \frac{P_2}{1000 \times 9.81} + \frac{(0.010)^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 9.32 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{9810} + 1.83 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{8684 + 5.09 \times 10^{-6} + 9.32 \times 10^{-7}}{9810}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{9810} = 0.885 + 0.00000509 + 0.000000932 - 0.0000183$$

$$\frac{P_1}{9810} = 0.8849$$

$$P_1 = 0.8849 \times 9810$$

$$P_1 = 8680.86 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Q. No 3 (Part B)

we describe first specific energy

A specific energy is a factor which can be used in open channel to explain the definition of super-critical, sub-critical & critical flow.

