

ID :- 7817

Sec 1- A

Subject :- Hydraulic Engineering

Assignment :- 1, 2, 3

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Assignment # 1 7817

Q1:- What is venturi flume?

Ans:-

A venturi flume is a critical-flow open flume with a constricted ~~flow~~ flow which causes a drop in the hydraulic grade line, creating a critical depth.

It is used in flow measurement of very large flow rates, usually given in millions of cubic units. A venturi meter would normally measure in millimeters, whereas a venturi flume measures in meters.

Measurement of discharge with venturi flumes requires two measurements, one upstream and one at the throat (narrowest cross-section). If the flow passes in a subcritical state through the flume. If the flumes are designed so as to pass the flow from subcritical to supercritical state while passing through the flume.

Q2:-

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Given Data-

Wide of channel = $b = 3\text{m}$

Discharge = $Q = 12\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$

Solution:-

Critical depth

Discharge per unit width

$$q = Q/b = \frac{12}{3}$$

$$q = 4\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$$

For rectangular channel

$$h_c = \left(\frac{q^2}{g} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{4^2}{9.81} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$h_c = 1.18\text{m}$$

⑤ Minimum Specific Energy

$$E_c = \frac{3}{2} h_c = \frac{3}{2} \times 1.18$$

$$E_c = 1.77\text{m}$$

⑥ The Alternate depth $E = 4\text{m}$

As $E > E_c$, There are two possible depth for a given specific energy

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$$E = h + \frac{V^2}{2g} \quad \text{where } v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{h}$$

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$$E = h + \frac{Q^2}{2gh^2}$$

$$4 = h + \frac{0.8155}{h^2}$$

$$h = 4 - \frac{0.8155}{h^2}$$

Iteration (from $h=4$) gives $h=3.948m$

So $h = \sqrt{\frac{0.8155}{4-h}}$

\Rightarrow iteration (from $h=0$) gives $h=0.4814m$

So Alternate depth are $3.95m$ & $0.4814m$

Assignment no 2

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Q1:-

Solution:-

As we know that

$$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gy}} = \frac{6 \text{ m/s}}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 0.1}}$$

$$Fr = 6.06 > 1$$

The Flow is supercritical

Alternate Depth:-

As we know that

$$E = y + \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$= 0.1 + \frac{6^2}{2 \times 9.81} = 1.935 \text{ m}$$

The alternate depth for $E = 1.935 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Fields } y_{\text{alternate}} = 1.93 \text{ m}$$

Q 2

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Given Data:-

$$\text{velocity} = v_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{depth} = y_1 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Elevation } \Delta z = 600 \text{ mm} = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{down step} = 15 \text{ cm} = 0.15$$

Solution:-

As we know that

$$E_1 = y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g}$$

$$E_1 = 3 + \frac{2^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$E_1 = 3.20 \text{ m}$$

Now

$$E_2 = E_1 - \Delta z$$

$$E_2 = 3.2 - 0.6$$

$$E_2 = 2.60 \text{ m}$$

also

$$E_2 = y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2gy_2}$$

$$2.60 = y_2 + \frac{6^2}{2 \times 9.81 \cdot y_2}$$

$$y_2 = 2.24 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1$$

$$\Delta y = 2.24 - 3$$

$$\Delta y = -0.76 \text{ m}$$

So water surface drop = 0.76 m

For a downward step of 15 cm or 0.15 m we have

$$E_2 = E_1 - \Delta z = 3.20 - (-0.15)$$

$$E_2 = 3.35$$

Now $y_2 = 3.17 \text{ m}$

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = 3.17 - 3, \Delta y = 0.17 \text{ m}$$

water surface rises 0.17 m

The maximum upstep possible before effecting upstream water surface level is for

$$y_g = y_c$$

$$y_c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{q^2}{g}}$$

$$y_c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6^2}{9.81}}$$

$$y_c = 1.54 \text{ m}$$

Q1-

Given Data:

$$y_1 = 3.6 \text{ m}, \quad y_2 = 0.9 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 3.9 \text{ m}$$

Solution:-

As we know that

$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Also

$$Q = A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

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

$$y_1 \cdot v_1 = y_2 \cdot v_2$$

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

$$v_2 = \frac{3.6}{0.9} \cdot v_1$$

$$v_2 = 4v_1 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Putting in eq (1)

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

$$3.6 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 0.9 + \frac{(4v_1)^2}{2g}$$

$$3.6 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 0.9 + \frac{16v_1^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2}{2g} - \frac{16v_1^2}{2g} = 0.9 - 3.6$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - 16v_1^2}{2g} = -2.7$$

$$\frac{15v_1^2}{2g} = 2.7$$

$$\sqrt{v_1^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2.7 \times 2(9.81)}{15}}$$

$$v_1 = 1.879 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$v_2 = 4v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = 4(1.879)$$

$$v_2 = 7.516 \text{ m/sec}$$

As

$$Q_1 = A_1 v_1 = b y_1 \cdot v_1$$

$$= 3.9 \times 3.6 \times 1.879$$

$$Q_1 = 26.38 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

① Froude Number At upstream side

$$Fr_1 = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{g y_1}} = \frac{1.879}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 3.6}} = 0.31 \text{ sub critical}$$

② Froude Number At downstream side

$$Fr_2 = \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{g y_2}} = \frac{7.516}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 0.9}} = 2.52 \text{ Super-critical}$$