

SYED JAWWAD

7386

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING

Q # 1

Part - A

DATA:-

$$\text{Discharge} = 7386 \text{ lit/Sec}$$

$$= \frac{7386}{1000}$$
$$= 7.386 \text{ m}^3/\text{Sec}$$

$$\text{width of Apron} = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Mean Velocity} = 7386 - 220$$

$$= 7166 \text{ ft/Sec}$$

$$= \frac{7166}{3.28}$$

$$= \boxed{2184.75 \text{ m/Sec}}$$

Sol:-

3) Height of Hydraulic Jump:-

As "q" is discharge Per unit width

$$q = Q/b$$

$$q = \frac{7.386}{8}$$

$$\boxed{q = 0.923 \text{ m}^2/\text{Sec}}$$

As Critical Depth (y_c) is:-

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

$$= \left(\left(\frac{0.923}{9.8} \right)^2 \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= \boxed{0.44}$$

CRITICAL VELOCITY:-

$$As \quad Q = Vy$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{y}$$

$$V_c = \frac{Q}{y_c}$$

$$V_c = \frac{0.923}{0.44}$$

$$V_c = 2.09 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$As \quad V_1 > V_c$$

Super Critical flow

⇒ Water Depth on upstream side is :- (of Hydraulic Jump)

$$Q = AV$$

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

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

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

$$y_1 = \frac{7.386}{2.09 \times 8}$$

$$y_1 = 0.44 \text{ m}$$

By formula:-

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

$$= \frac{-0.44}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{(0.44)^2}{4} + \frac{2(0.44)(2.09)^2}{9.81}}$$

$$y_2 = -0.22 + 0.66$$

$$y_2 = 0.44 \text{ m}$$

=> Difference in Depth

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1$$

$$= 0.44 - 0.44$$

$$\Delta y = 0$$

As

$$\Delta E = E_1 - E_2$$

$$\text{Also } Q_1 = Q_2$$

$$A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

$$b_1 y_1 V_1 = b_2 y_2 V_2$$

$$b = b_1 = b_2$$

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

$$V_2 = \frac{y_1 V_1}{y_2} = \frac{0.44 \times 2184.75}{0.44}$$

$$V_2 = 2184.75 \text{ m/Sec}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E = E_1 - E_2$$

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

$$E_1 - E_2 = \left(0.44 + \frac{(2184.75)^2}{2(9.81)} \right) - \left(0.44 + \frac{(2184.75)^2}{2(9.81)} \right)$$

$$E_1 - E_2 = 243279.36 - 243279.36$$

$$E_1 - E_2 = 0 \text{ meter}$$

-> Power Dissipation in Hydraulic Jump:-

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

$$\Delta P = (1000)(9.81)(0)$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ W}$$

Q#1

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Part - B

Data:-

Channel width (b) = 4m

Discharge = 7386 ft^3/Sec

height of upstream side = 2.9m

∴ ∴ downstream side = 1.1m

Sol:-

1) Downwardstream Velocity:-

As Specific Energy is

$$E_1 = E_2$$

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

Also from Discharge

$$Q = AV$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{(2.9) v_1}{(1.1)}$$

$\Rightarrow v_2 = 2.63 v_1 \rightarrow$ Put in Equation

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow + \frac{5.91v_1^2}{2g} = +1.8$$

$$\Rightarrow 5.91v_1^2 = 1.8 \times 2 \times 9.81$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1.8 \times 2(9.81)}{5.91}}$$

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

Put in an Equation

$$v_2 = 2.63 (2.44)$$

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

TYPE OF FLOW USING FRAUD NUMBER

① ON STREAM SIDE:-

$$Fr_1 = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{g y_1}} = \frac{2.44}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 2.9}} = 0.45$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$Fr < 1$$

(Sub-critical flow)

② ON STREAM SIDE:-

$$Fr_2 = \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{g y_2}} = \frac{6.41}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 1.1}}$$

$$= 1.95$$

$$Fr > 1$$

(Super-critical flow)

Q # 2

PART # A

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DATA:-

DEPTH OF CHANNEL = 1.8m

Discharge = 7386 ft³/sec = $\frac{7386}{(3.28m)^3} = 209.35 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$

width of Channel = 66ft

P weir weight = ?

Sol:-

$$\text{As } Q = AV$$

$$V = Q/A \Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{A} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{b \cdot y}$$

$$V = \frac{209.35}{20.1 \times 1.8} = \boxed{5.78 \text{ m/sec}}$$

Critical Depth

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

$$\text{As } q = Q/b \Rightarrow \frac{209.35}{20.1} = 10.41 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$y_c = \left(\frac{(10.41)^2}{9.81} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\boxed{y_c = 2.22 \text{ m}}$$

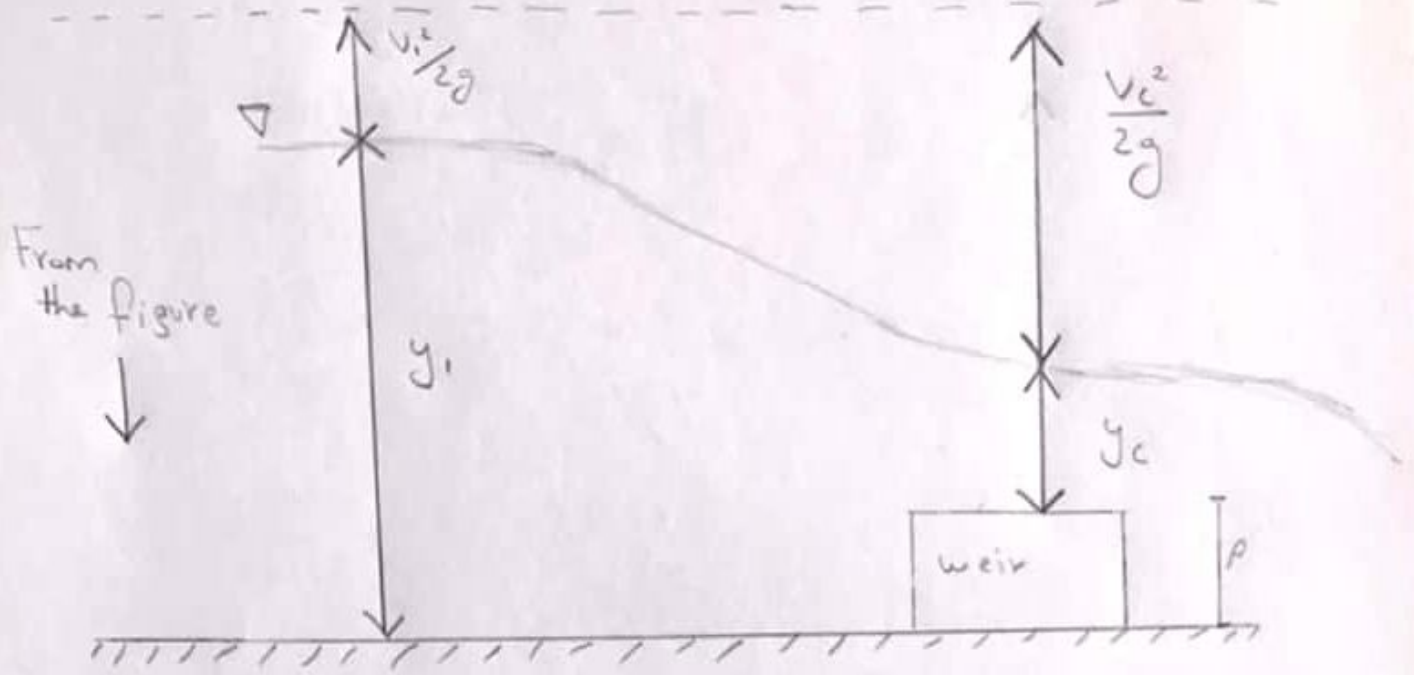
$$V = \sqrt{gy}$$

$$V_c = \sqrt{g y_c}$$

$$V_c = \sqrt{9.81 \times 2.22}$$

$$\boxed{V_c = 4.66 \text{ m/Sec}}$$

EGL



$$\frac{V_1^2}{2g} + y_1 = \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + y_2 + P$$

$$\frac{(5.78)^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 1.8 = \frac{(4.66)^2}{2.981} + 2.22 + P$$

$$\frac{33.40}{19.62} + 1.8 = \frac{21.71}{19.62} + 2.22 + P$$

$$3.5 = 3.32 + P$$

$$3.5 = 3.32$$

$$P = 0.18$$

The weir should have height of 0.18m measured from the channel bed.

Q # 2

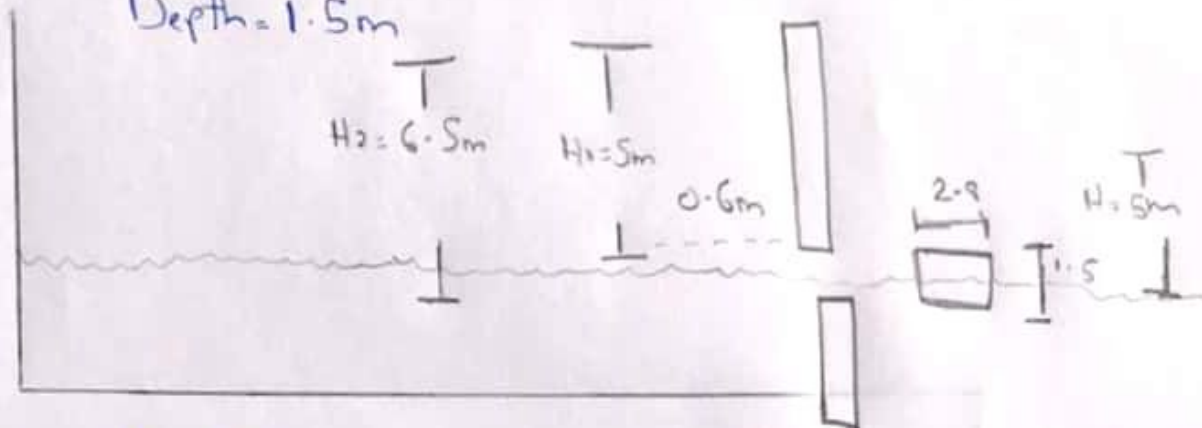
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Part - B

Given:-

width = 2.8m

Depth = 1.5m



$$H_1 = 5\text{m}$$

$$H_2 = 6.5\text{m}$$

$$H = 5.6$$

$$C_d = 0.7789$$

Solution:-

Submerged Portion:-

$$Q_1 = C_d \times b \times (H_2 - H) \times \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$Q_1 = 0.77 \times 2.8 (6.5 - 5.6) \times \sqrt{2(9.8)(5.6)}$$

$$Q_1 = 20.32 \text{ m}^3/\text{Sec}$$

Free Portion:-

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

$$Q_2 = \frac{2}{3} (0.77) \times (2.8) \sqrt{2(9.8)} \times [5.6^{3/2} - 5^{3/2}]$$

$$Q = 13.18 \text{ m}^3/\text{Sec}$$

$$\text{Total} = Q + Q_2$$

$$Q = 20.32 + 13.18$$

$$Q = 33.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

Q₃
PART - A

(11)

DATA:-

$$\begin{aligned}d_1 &= R - 200 \text{ mm} \\ &= 7386 - 200 \\ &= 7186 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d_2 &= R + 3000 \\ &= 7386 + 3000 \\ &= 10386 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{FLOWRATE (Q)} = 0.9 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pressure in large pipes} &= R + 800 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 7386 + 800 \\ &= \boxed{8186 \text{ N/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

Sol:-

1:- Loss of Head Due To Sudden ENLARGEMENT

$$d_1 = 7186 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \frac{7186}{1000}$$

$$\boxed{d_1 = 7.186 \text{ m}}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} (7.18)^2$$

$$= \boxed{40.46 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$d_2 = 10386 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \frac{10386}{1000}$$

$$d_2 = 10.386 \text{ m}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} (10.386)^2$$

$$= 84.67 \text{ m}^2$$

As $Q = AV$

$$V = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0.95}{40.46}$$

$$= 0.023 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$V_2 = Q/A_2$$

$$= \frac{0.95}{84.67}$$

$$= 0.011 \text{ m/sec}$$

By formula of Sudden Enlargement

$$h_c = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right) \times \frac{(V_1 - V_2)^2}{2g}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{40.46}{84.67}\right)^2 \times \frac{(0.023 - 0.011)^2}{2 \times 9.8}$$

$$= (0.27) \times (1.44 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$h_c = 1.9836 \times 10^{-6}$$

B) Power loss due to Sudden Enlargement (13)

$$P = \rho g Q h_e$$

$$= (1000)(9.8)(0.95)(1.98 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$P = 0.0187 \text{ W}$$

c) Pressure in the Smaller Pipe

By Bernoulli's Equation

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

$$\frac{P}{1000 \times 9.8} + \frac{(0.023)^2}{2 \times 9.81} = \frac{(8186)^2}{(1000 \times 9.81)} + \frac{(0.011)^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 1.98 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{P}{9800} + 2.69 \times 10^{-5} = 0.835 + 0.16 \times 10^{-6} + 1.98 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P_2 = 0.835 - 2.69 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$P_1 = 0.834 \times 9800$$

$$P_1 = 8182.73 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Q#3

(14)

PART-B

First we define Specific Energy as

"Specific Energy is a parameter that can be used to clarify the meaning of Super Critical, Sub-Critical, ~~of~~ Critical flow in an open channel".

