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Section

A

Subject

Hydraulic Engineering

Semester

6th

Assignment

01, 02 & 03

Submitted to

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## Assignment #01.

### Question 01.

Venture Flume:- A venture flume is a critical open flume with a constricted flow which causes a drop in the hydraulic grade line, creating a critical depth.

- ↳ It is used in flow measurement of very large flow rate, usually given in millions of cubic units.
- ↳ A venturi meter would normally measure in millimeter, where as a venturi flume measure in meter
- ↳ Measurement of discharge with the venturi flume require the measurements one upstream and one at the throat. It the flow passes in subcritical state through the flume.
- ↳ If the flume are designed so as to pass the flume from subcritical to supercritical state while passing through at the flume.



# Assignment 01.

## Question 02

Given data:-

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

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

Solution:-

a => critical depth

Discharge per unit width

$$q = Q/b = 12/3$$

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

For rectangular channel.

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

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

b => Minimum Specific Energy  $E_c = ?$   
For rectangular channel

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  The Alternate Depth  $E = 4m$

Q3  $E > E_c$ , There are two possible depths for a given specific energy

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  Iterative (From  $h=4$ ) Given  $h = 3.948m$

So

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

1 iteration (From  $h=0$ ) Given  $h = 0.4814m$

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



## Assignment 02

Question 01.

Solution: → For Froude number.

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

$$Fr = 6.06 > 1$$

So the flow is Super Critical.

Alternate depth

As we know that

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

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

$$\boxed{y_{\text{alt}} = 1.935 \text{ m}}$$



# Assignment 02

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## Question 02

Given Data :-

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

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

$$\text{Elevation } \Delta z = 60 \text{ cm} = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Down step} = 15 \text{ cm} = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

Sol :-

As we know that.

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

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

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

Also

$$E_2 = E_1 - \Delta z$$

$$E_2 = 3.2 - 0.6$$

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

q

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

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

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

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1$$

$$\Delta y = 2.24 - 3$$

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

water surface drop = 0.16 m

→ For down step of 1.5 m or 0.15 m

where

$$E_2 = E_1 - \Delta z$$

$$E_2 = 3.20 - (0.15)$$

$$\boxed{E_2 = 3.35 \text{ m}}$$

Now  $y_2 = 3.17 \text{ m}$

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = 3.17 - 3$$

$$\boxed{\Delta y = 0.17 \text{ m}}$$

So water surface rises 0.02 m

→ Minimum up step possible before affecting upstream water surface

$$y_2 = y_c$$

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

$$y_c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{62}{9.81}}$$

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

## Assignment 03

### Question 01.

Given Data :-

Depth of water at upstream  $y_1 = 3.6 \text{ m}$   
" " " " at downstream  $y_2 = 0.9 \text{ m}$

width of sluice gate =  $b = 3.9 \text{ m}$

Sol:-

As we know that

Specific energy on both side are same

So  $E_1 = E_2$

Therefore

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

Also by discharge formula

$$Q = A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

$$b_1 y_1 v_1 = b_2 y_2 v_2$$

$$b = b_1 = b_2$$

$$y_1 v_1 = y_2 v_2$$

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

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

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



Putting the value of  $v_2$  in eq (1)

$$y_1 = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = y_2 + \frac{(4v_1)^2}{2g}$$

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

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

$$15v_1^2 = -2.7 \times 2g$$

$$v_1 = 1.878 \text{ m/sec}$$

Now putting this value in eq (2)

$$v_2 = 4v_1$$

$$v_2 = 4(1.878)$$

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

Also

$$Q_1 = A_1 v_1$$

$$Q_1 = 0.9 \times v_1 = 3.9 \times 3.6 \times 1.878$$

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

$$Q_2 = A_2 v_2$$

$$Q_2 = 0.9 \times v_2 = 3.9 \times 0.9 \times 7.516$$

$$Q_2 = 26.38 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

(7)

Froude number at upstream side:-

By formula

$$Fr_1 = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{gy_1}} = \frac{1.278}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 3.6}}$$

$$\boxed{Fr_1 = 0.31 < 1}$$

It is sub critical flow

Froude number at downstream side:-

$$Fr_2 = \frac{v_2}{\sqrt{gy_2}}$$

$$Fr_2 = \frac{7.516}{\sqrt{9.81 \times 0.9}}$$

$$Fr_2 = 2.52$$

$$Fr_2 > 1$$

It is super critical flow

