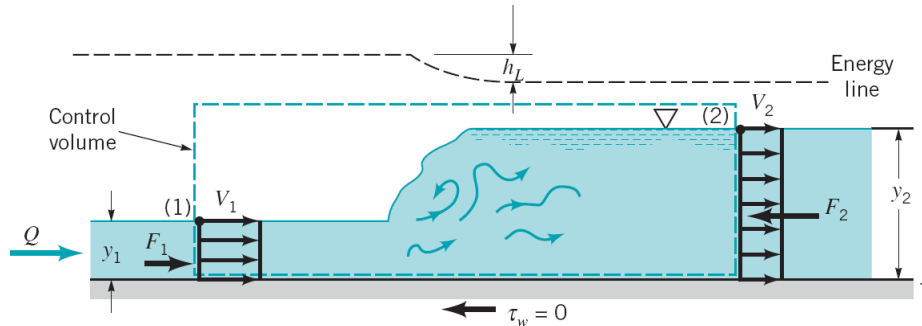


NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Fluids-ID \_\_\_\_\_

Quiz 6. A high-speed channel flow ( $V_1, y_1$ ) may “jump” to a low-speed, low-energy condition ( $V_2, y_2$ ). The pressure at sections 1 and 2 is approximately hydrostatic, and wall friction is negligible. Find (a)  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  using the continuity and momentum relations and (b) head loss  $h_L$  using energy equation if  $y_1 = 0.2$  m,  $y_2 = 1.0$  m, and channel width  $b = 10$  m. ( $\rho_{\text{water}} = 998$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>)



Solution:

(a) x-momentum equation:

$$\bar{p}_1 A_1 - \bar{p}_2 A_2 = V_1(-\rho V_1 A_1) + V_2(\rho V_2 A_2)$$

$$\text{Continuity equation: } V_2 = \frac{A_1}{A_2} V_1 = \frac{y_1 b}{y_2 b} V_1 = \frac{y_1}{y_2} V_1$$

Then,

$$\left(\gamma \frac{y_1}{2}\right)(b y_1) - \left(\gamma \frac{y_2}{2}\right)(b y_2) = -\rho(b y_1) V_1^2 + \rho(b y_2) \left(\frac{y_1}{y_2} V_1\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma b}{2} y_1^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)^2\right] = \rho b y_1 \left(\frac{y_1}{y_2} - 1\right) V_1^2$$

$$\frac{\rho g b}{2} y_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) = \rho b \frac{y_1^2}{y_2} \left(1 - \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) V_1^2$$

$$V_1^2 = \frac{g y_2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)$$

$$\text{Thus, } V_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2} y_2 \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}{2} \times 1.0 \text{ m} \times \left(1 + \frac{1.0 \text{ m}}{0.2 \text{ m}}\right)} = \mathbf{5.42 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{y_1}{y_2} V_1 = \frac{0.2 \text{ m}}{1.0 \text{ m}} \times 5.42 \text{ m/s} = \mathbf{1.08 \text{ m/s}}$$

October 31, 2007

(b) Energy equation (along free surface):

$$\frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + y_1 = \frac{p_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + y_2 + h_L$$

Since  $p_1 = p_2 = p_{atm}$ 

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore h_L^\ddagger &= \frac{1}{2g}(V_1^2 - V_2^2) + (y_1 - y_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} \times (5.42^2 - 1.08^2) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + (0.2 - 1.0) \text{ m} = \mathbf{0.64 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

**Note:**

† Froude number

$$Fn_1^2 = \frac{V_1^2}{gy_1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_2}{y_1} \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)$$

$$Fn_2^2 = \frac{V_2^2}{gy_2} = \frac{1}{gy_2} \left(\frac{y_1}{y_2} V_1\right)^2 = \left(\frac{y_1}{y_2}\right)^3 \frac{V_1^2}{gy_1} = \left(\frac{y_1}{y_2}\right)^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_2}{y_1} \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_1}{y_2} \left(1 + \frac{y_1}{y_2}\right)$$

‡ Head loss

$$\begin{aligned} h_L &= \frac{1}{2g}(V_1^2 - V_2^2) + (y_1 - y_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ y_1 \left( \frac{V_1^2}{gy_1} \right) + y_2 \left( \frac{V_2^2}{gy_2} \right) \right] + (y_1 - y_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ y_1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_2}{y_1} \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) - y_2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_1}{y_2} \left(1 + \frac{y_1}{y_2}\right) \right] + (y_1 - y_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{y_2}{y_1} (y_1 + y_2) - \frac{y_1}{y_2} (y_2 + y_1) \right] + (y_1 - y_2) \\ &= \frac{(y_1 + y_2)^2 (y_2 - y_1)}{4y_1y_2} + (y_1 - y_2) \quad \because y_2^2 - y_1^2 = (y_2 + y_1)(y_2 - y_1) \\ &= \frac{(y_2 - y_1)^3}{4y_1y_2} \end{aligned}$$