5.55 Determine the magnitude of the horizontal component of the anchoring force required to hold in place the sluice gate shown in Fig. 5.55. Compare this result with the size of the horizontal component of the anchoring force required to hold in place the sluice gate when it is closed and the depth of water upstream is 10 ft.

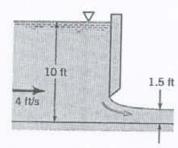


FIGURE PS.55

This analysis is similar to the one of Example 5.15. The control volumes of Fig. E 5.15 are appropriate for use in solving this problem. When the sluice gate is closed (see Figs. E 5.15 a and E 5.15 c) application of the X direction component of the linear momentum equation leads to

$$R_{x} = \frac{1}{2} g H^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(62.4 \frac{16}{44^{3}}\right) \left(104t\right)^{2} = \frac{3120}{4t} \frac{16}{4t}$$

When the sluice gate is open (see Figs. E 5.15b and E 5.15d) application of the x direction component of the linear momentum equation leads to

The exit velocity uz may be expressed in terms of the inlet velocity u, with the conservation of mass equation as follows

$$u_z = u_j \frac{H}{h}$$

Thus

$$R_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \delta H^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \delta h^{2} - F_{f} + \rho u_{i}^{2} H - \rho u_{i}^{2} \frac{H^{2}}{h}$$

Assuming F is negligibly small, we obtain

$$R_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(62.4 \frac{16}{ft^{3}} \right) (10ft)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(62.4 \frac{16}{ft^{3}} \right) (1.5ft)^{2} + \left(1.94 \frac{slugs}{ft^{3}} \right) (4 \frac{ft}{5}) (10ft) (10ft$$

Thus it takes considerably less force to hold in place the sluice gate when it is opened as compared to when it is closed.