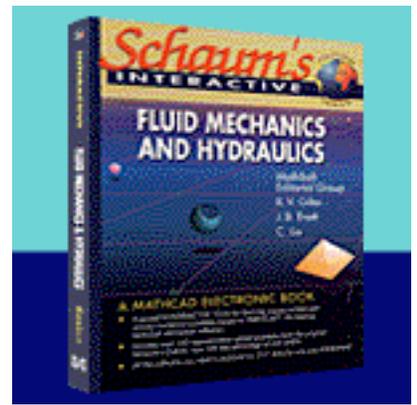


Schaums Interactive Outline Series: Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulics



Platform: Windows

Includes the Mathcad Engine; requires 4 MB hard disk space

Available for ground shipment

The more than 120 problems and related material in this Electronic Book are designed to supplement standard textbooks in fluid mechanics and hydraulics. The student can explore fundamentals and gain intuition about how various parameters affect the solutions to problems. Physics and engineering educators will find a comprehensive selection of laboratory and homework exercises in Mathcad, with plenty of room for creativity and expansion. Practicing engineers will find detailed solutions to many practical problems and resource information. With the Mathcad Engine built-in you get the benefits of a "live" interface so you can change variables and let Mathcad calculate the results for you. And, the appendices of physical properties and coefficients are a useful addition

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Mathcad - [Fluid Mechanics: Trapezoidal Channel]

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Optimal Dimensions for a Trapezoidal Channel

For a given cross-sectional area and slope, determine the best dimensions for a trapezoidal channel. $A := 2 \text{ ft}^2$ $\theta := 45 \text{ deg}$

Examination of the Chezy equation $Q = A C \sqrt{R S}$ indicates that the rate of flow through this channel will be a maximum when the hydraulic radius is a maximum.

From the geometry of the channel the hydraulic radius is given by $R(y)$:
Therefore, the hydraulic radius is a maximum when

$$y_{\max} := 1 \text{ ft} \quad \dots \text{ initial guess}$$
$$y_{\max} := \text{root} \left(\frac{d}{d y_{\max}} R(y_{\max}) \cdot y_{\max} \right)$$
$$y_{\max} = 1.046 \text{ ft}$$

$R(y) := \frac{A}{\frac{(A - y^2 \cdot \tan(\theta))}{y} + 2 \cdot y \cdot \sec(\theta)}$

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Given cross-sectional area and slope, use the Chezy equation to optimize the dimensions for a trapezoidal channel.

Topics include: Properties of Fluids, Hydrostatic Force on Surfaces, Buoyancy and Flotation, Dimensional Analysis and Hydraulic Similitude, Fundamentals of Fluid Flow in Conduits, and Open Channels, Measurement of Flow and Fluids, Forces Developed by Moving Fluids, and much more.

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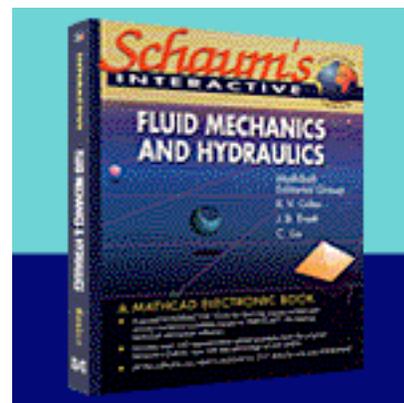


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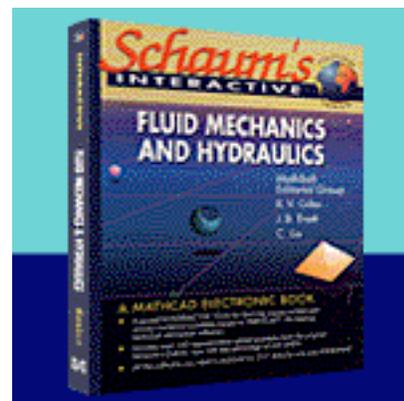


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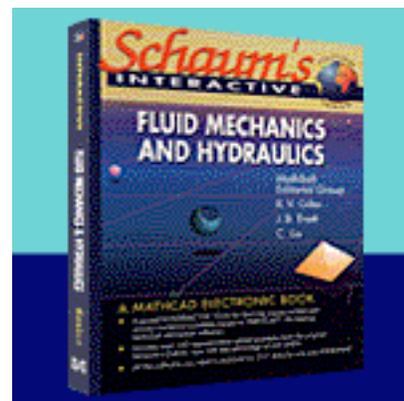


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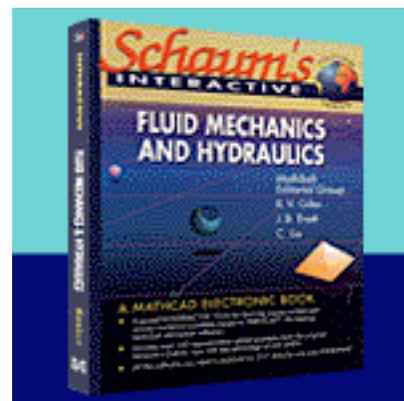


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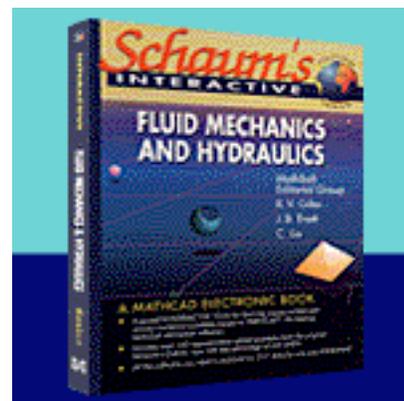


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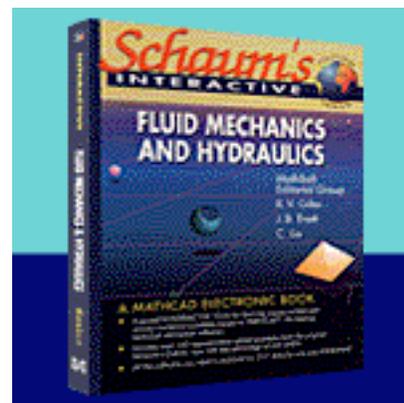


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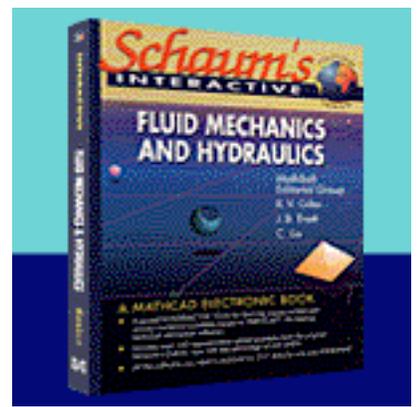
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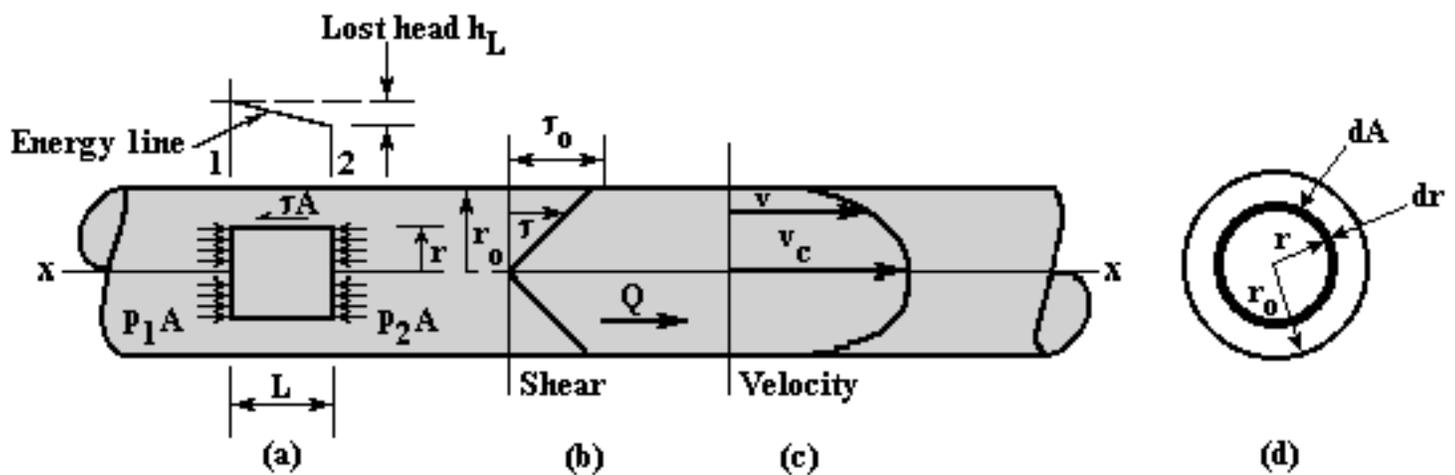


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Calculating Shear Stress, Shear Velocity, Average Velocity and Friction Velocity

Statement

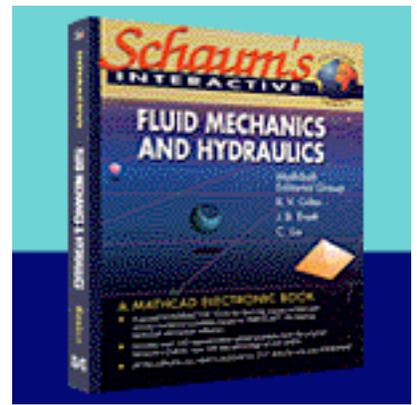
Determine (a) the shear stress at the walls of a pipe with diameter d when water flowing causes a measured head loss of h_L in a length L of the pipe, (b) the shear stress at distance R from the centerline of the pipe, (c) the shear velocity, (d) the average velocity for a friction factor f , and (e) the ratio v/v_{fric} .



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System Parameters

Pipe diameter:

$$d := 12 \cdot \text{in}$$

Pipe radius:

$$r_0 := \frac{d}{2}$$

Head Loss:

$$h_L := 15 \cdot \text{ft}$$

Length over which h_L is measured:

$$L := 300 \cdot \text{ft}$$

Radius at which shear stress is to be calculated:

$$R := 2 \cdot \text{in}$$

Friction factor:

$$f := 0.050$$

Specific weight of water:

$$\gamma := 62.4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

Density of water:

$$\rho := \frac{\gamma}{g}$$

Solution

(a) Using the results of Solved Problem 8.3, when $r = r_0$ the shear stress at the wall is

$$\tau_0 := \frac{\gamma \cdot h_L \cdot r_0}{2 \cdot L} \quad \tau_0 = 5.4166710^{-3} \text{ psi}$$

(b) Since t varies linearly from centerline to wall,

$$\tau := \frac{R}{r_0} \cdot \tau_0 \quad \tau = 1.80556 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ psi}$$

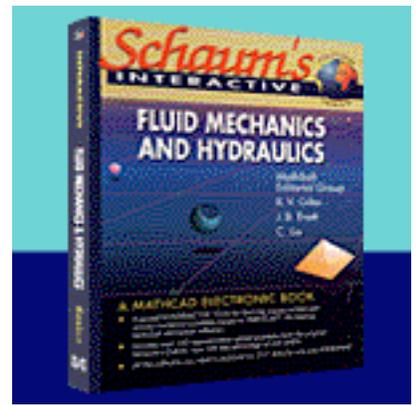
(c) The equation for shear velocity (or friction velocity) from Chapter 8 is

$$v_{\text{fric}} := \sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho}} \quad v_{\text{fric}} = 0.634 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}}$$

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(d) Using the Darcy-Weisbach formula (see Chapter 8), the average velocity V can be determined:

$$h_L = f \cdot \left(\frac{L}{d}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g}\right)$$

Solving for V yields

$$V := \sqrt{\frac{d \cdot g \cdot 2 \cdot h_L}{f \cdot L}} \quad V = 8.02 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}}$$

(e) From the following two equations,

$$\tau_0 = \mu \cdot \frac{v}{y} \quad v = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

we obtain (by eliminating μ)

$$\tau_0 = v \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v}{y} \quad \frac{\tau_0}{\rho} = v \cdot \frac{v}{y}$$

But, from Chapter 8, the S=shear velocity v_{fric} is defined as

$$v_{\text{fric}}^2 = \frac{\tau_0}{\rho}$$

Therefore, by substitution and rearrangement:

$$v_{\text{fric}}^2 = v \cdot \frac{v}{y} \quad \frac{v}{v_{\text{fric}}} = \frac{v_{\text{fric}} \cdot y}{v}$$

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