



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2021/2022**

COURSE NAME : HYDRAULICS

COURSE CODE : BFC 21103

PROGRAMME CODE : BFF

EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2022

DURATION : 3 HOURS

- INSTRUCTION
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS AN **ONLINE ASSESSMENT** AND CONDUCTED VIA **CLOSE BOOK**.
 3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **SEVEN (7) PAGES**

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- Q1** (a) List **TWO (2)** types of open channel. (2 marks)
- (b) Both viscous and gravitational forces affect flow regime of an open channel. Briefly explain how these two forces play important roles in open channel flow. (5 marks)
- (c) A 8.0 m wide \times 3.2 m high rectangular channel carries flow at depth of 3.0 m.
- (i) Determine top width, cross sectional area, wetted perimeter and hydraulic radius of the flow. (4 marks)
- (ii) Estimate cost to excavate the channel if length of channel is 200 m and price rate of excavation is RM 10/m³. (3 marks)
- (d) **FIGURE Q1(d)** shows a compound channel section with bottom slope of 0.0040 and side slope of 1 (horizontal) : 2 (vertical). If rate of flow is 25 m³/s, determine
- (i) Chezy's coefficient
- (ii) Velocity of flow
- (iii) State of flow based on Froude number (11 marks)
- Q2** (a) With aid of sketch, define specific energy curve. (2 marks)
- (b) Water flows in a compound channel shown in **FIGURE Q2(b)** at rate of 12 m³/s. The channel has a span of 6666.67 m with elevation difference of 10 m. If Chezy coefficient is 62 m^{0.5}/s, propose dimensions for most hydraulically-efficient section for the channel. (7 marks)
- (c) A trapezoidal channel with bottom width 3 m and side slopes 5(H) : 2(V) conveys 8 m³/s of flow. The channel rests on 0.32° ground surface lined with concrete at bottom and dressed stone in mortar on both sides (**TABLE Q2(c)**). If a 0.5 m-high weir is placed across the channel section, determine depth of flow above the weir. (8 marks)
- (d) If scenario in Question **Q2(c)** is added with constricted width of 3.5 m at surface of the channel,
- (i) Predict depths of flow that will occur before, on and after the constriction. (6 marks)
- (ii) Sketch all the conditions obtained from Questions **Q2(c)** and **Q2(d)(i)** in plan and elevation views. (2 marks)

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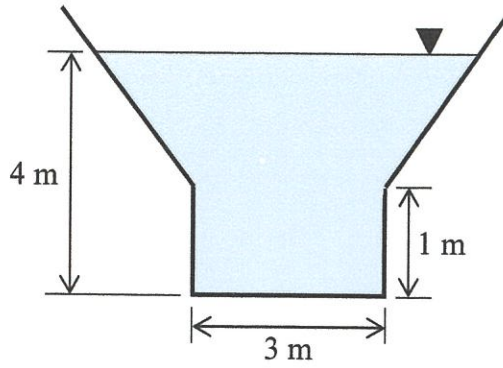


FIGURE Q1(d)

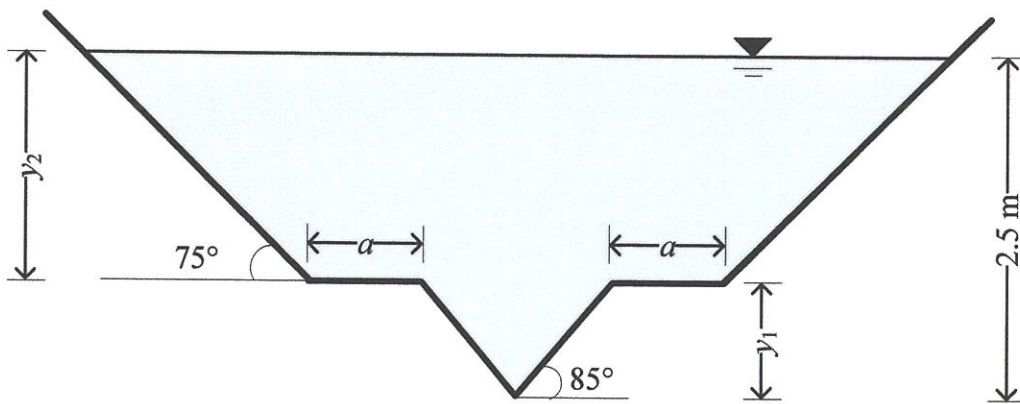
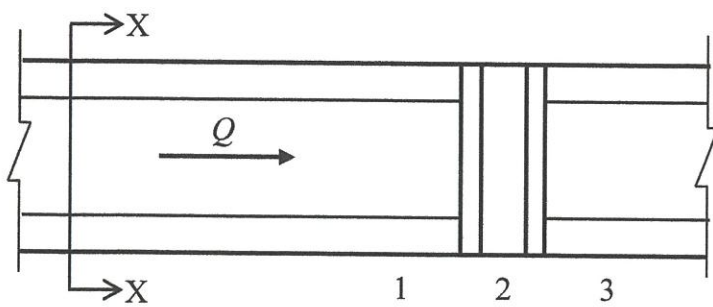
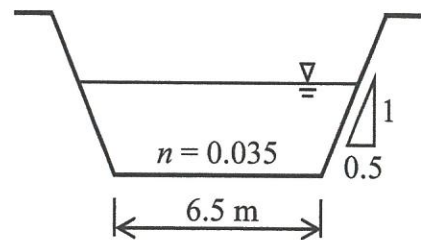


FIGURE Q2(b)



Top view



Cross section X-X

FIGURE Q3

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TABLE 1

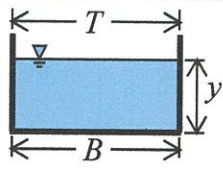
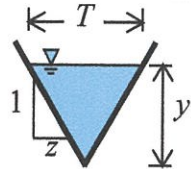
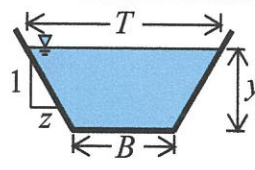
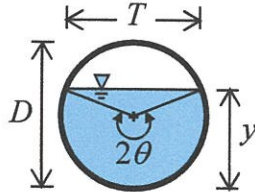
Section	Flow area A	Top width T	Wetted perimeter P
 <p>Rectangular</p>	By	B	$B + 2y$
 <p>Triangular</p>	zy^2	$2zy$	$2y\sqrt{1+z^2}$
 <p>Trapezoidal</p>	$By + zy^2$	$B + 2zy$	$B + 2y\sqrt{1+z^2}$
 <p>Circular</p>	$\frac{D^2}{8} (2\theta - \sin 2\theta)$	$D \sin \theta$	θD

TABLE Q2(b)

Cross section	Flow area A	Wetted perimeter P	Hydraulic radius R	Top width T	Hydraulic depth D
Trapezoid	$\sqrt{3}y^2$	$2\sqrt{3}y$	$\frac{y}{2}$	$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}y$	$\frac{3}{4}y$
Rectangle	$2y^2$	$4y$	$\frac{y}{2}$	$2y$	y
Triangle	y^2	$2\sqrt{2}y$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}y$	$2y$	$\frac{y}{2}$
Semicircle	$\frac{\pi}{2}y^2$	πy	$\frac{y}{2}$	$2y$	$\frac{\pi}{4}y$
Parabola	$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}y^2$	$\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}y$	$\frac{y}{2}$	$2\sqrt{2}y$	$\frac{2}{3}y$

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TABLE Q2(c)

Channel type	Manning's <i>n</i>
Concrete	
i. formed, no finish	0.013 - 0.017
ii. float finish	0.013 - 0.015
iii. gunite, wavy section	0.018 - 0.022
Concrete bottom, float finish, sides as indicated	
i. random stone in mortar	0.017 - 0.020
ii. cement rubble masonry, plastered	0.016 - 0.020
iii. dressed stone in mortar	0.015 - 0.017
iv. cement rubble masonry	0.020 - 0.025
v. dry rubble (rip-rap)	0.020 - 0.030
Metal	
i. smooth steel surface (unpainted)	0.011 - 0.014
ii. corrugated	0.021 - 0.030
Brick	
i. glazed	0.011 - 0.015
ii. in cement mortar	0.012 - 0.018
Wood	
i. planed, untreated	0.010 - 0.014
ii. plank with battens	0.012 - 0.018

TABLE Q4 (d)

Parameter	Inlet section	Outlet section
Gage pressure <i>p</i> (kPa)	74.7	553.1
Elevation above datum <i>z</i> (m)	2.49	4.36
Velocity of flow <i>V</i> (m/s)	3.13	5.23

TABLE Q4

Temperature <i>T</i> (°C)	Density ρ (kg/m ³)	Specific weight γ (N/m ³)	Dynamic viscosity μ (Ns/m ²)	Surface tension* σ (N/m)
0	1000	9810	1.75×10^{-3}	0.0756
10	1000	9810	1.30×10^{-3}	0.0742
20	998	9790	1.02×10^{-3}	0.0728
30	996	9770	8.00×10^{-4}	0.0712
40	992	9730	6.51×10^{-4}	0.0696
50	988	9690	5.41×10^{-4}	0.0679
60	984	9650	4.60×10^{-4}	0.0662
70	978	9590	4.02×10^{-4}	0.0644
80	971	9530	3.50×10^{-4}	0.0626
90	965	9470	3.11×10^{-4}	0.0608
100	958	9400	2.82×10^{-4}	0.0589

*In contact with air

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Equations sheet

$$Q = AV$$

$$q = yV$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{n} AR^{\frac{2}{3}} S_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Q = ACR^{\frac{1}{2}} S_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$D = \frac{A}{T}$$

$$\frac{A_c^3}{T_c} = \frac{Q^2}{g}$$

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

$$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gD}}$$

$$Re = \frac{VR}{\nu}$$

$$S_c = \frac{n^2 g A_c}{T_c R_c^3}$$

$$E_{\min} = \frac{3}{2} y_c$$

$$E = y + \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2}$$

$$E = y + \frac{q^2}{2gy^2}$$

$$A = (2\sqrt{1+z^2} - z)y^2$$

$$E_o = E_2 + H_2$$

$$E_o = E_{\min} + H_{\min}$$

$$E'_{1,3} = E_{\min} + H_2$$

$$\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8Fr_1^2} \right)$$

$$E_L = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)^3}{4y_1 y_2}$$

$$P_L = \rho g Q E_L$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{2g \left(H_1 - \frac{H_o}{2} \right)}$$

$$P = \gamma Q H$$

$$P = \frac{2\pi N}{60} T$$

$$H = \frac{p}{\gamma} + z + \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_i}$$

$$L_2 = 0.8y_2$$

$$\text{No. of blocks} = \frac{B}{(s+w)}$$

Block A	Block B	Block C
$h_1 = y_1$	$h_3 = (0.168Fr_1 + 0.63)y_1$	$h_4 = \left(\frac{Fr_1}{18} + 1 \right) y_1$
$s_1 = y_1$	$s_3 = 0.75h_3$	$z_4 = 2.0$
$w_1 = y_1$	$w_3 = 0.75h_3$	
	$t_3 = 0.2h_3$	
	$z_3 = 1.0$	

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