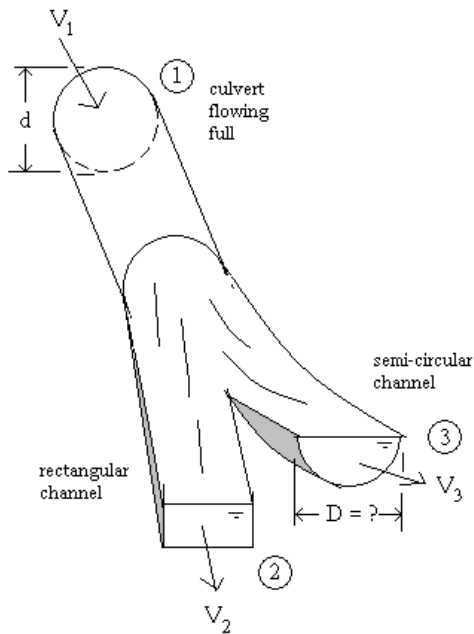


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[1]. A culvert with a diameter  $d = 2\text{-ft}$ , flowing full (section 1), carries water at a speed  $V_1 = 2.5\text{ ft/s}$ . The culvert then splits into two open-channel flows. One of the channels is rectangular (section 2) with a width  $B = 1.5\text{ ft}$ , a depth  $y = 0.5\text{ ft}$  and carries water flowing at a speed  $V_2 = 1.5\text{ ft/s}$ . The second open channel (section 3) has a semi-circular cross-section of diameter  $D$  and carries water at a speed  $V_3 = 2.0\text{ ft/s}$ . Determine the diameter  $D$  of the semi-circular cross-section.

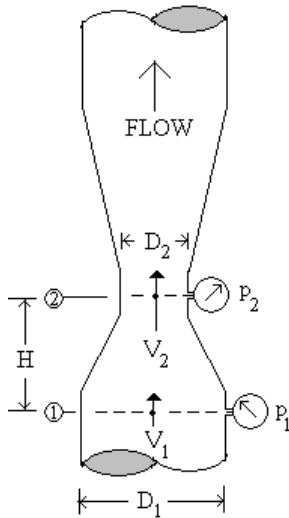


Solution:  $D =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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[2]. A Venturi meter is installed in a vertical pipe as shown in the figure below. The flowing fluid is water (specific weight,  $\gamma = 62.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ ) and the flow is vertically upwards. The diameters of the pipe and of the Venturi meter's throat are  $D_1 = 12 \text{ in}$ , and  $D_2 = 9 \text{ in}$ , respectively. Bourdon manometers attached at sections 1 and 2 show readings of  $p_1 = 42 \text{ psi}$ , and  $p_2 = 30 \text{ psi}$ . The manometers are separated by a vertical distance  $H = 36 \text{ in}$ . Assuming no friction losses in the system, calculate the water discharge through the Venturi meter.

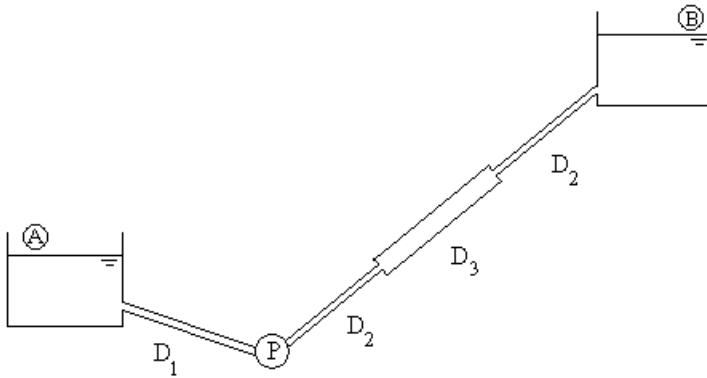


Solution:  $Q =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

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[3]. For the system shown below, with  $D_1 = 9$  in,  $D_2 = 6$  in, and  $D_3 = 18$  in, determine the power provided by the pump (in *hp*) if the elevations of the free surface in reservoirs A and B are *50 ft* and *200 ft*, respectively. The pump is located at elevation *10 ft*, and the discharge through the system is *2.0 cfs*. The friction losses in the pipe upstream of the pump add up to *8 ft* while those in the pipe downstream of the pump add up to *10 ft*. Neglect all minor losses (expansions, contractions, etc.) except the discharge loss into reservoir B. The flowing fluid is water (specific weight  $\gamma = 62.4$  lb/ft<sup>3</sup>).



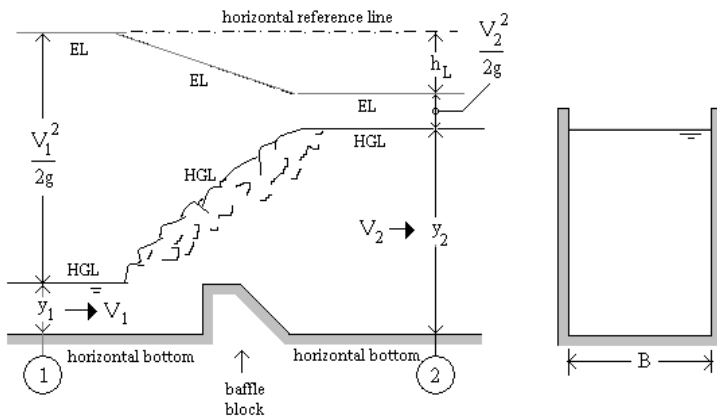
Solution: Pump power,  $P =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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[4]. A hydraulic jump in a rectangular channel of width  $B = 3 \text{ ft}$  is triggered by a baffle block as shown in the figure below. Determine the force (magnitude and direction) that the flow exerts on the baffle block if the flow depth at sections 1 and 2 are  $y_1 = 1 \text{ ft}$  and  $y_2 = 4 \text{ ft}$ , respectively, and the energy head lost in the jump is  $h_L = 2.5 \text{ ft}$ . The specific weight of water is  $\gamma = 62.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ .

Use page 5 of the exam to complete calculations if needed.



Solution:  $F =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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[5] continued...