### **Fundamentals of Hydraulic Engineering Systems**

Fifth Edition

### **Chapter 2a**

Water Pressure and Pressure Forces



### **Pressure Concepts and Definitions**

Atmospheric Pressure: The weight of the atmospheric column of gases divided by the area upon which it acts. (At sea level and normal conditions:  $1.014 \times 10^5 \text{ N}/\text{m}^2(\text{Pa}) = 1 \text{ bar}$ )

Free Surface of Water: Water placed in a container seeks a horizontal surface minimizing its position (potential) energy. ("Water seeks its own level!")







### Pressure Variation in a Static Fluid (1 of 3)

Three holes are drilled in the container below. Will water shoot out the same distance? Why or why not?

**Concept:** All surfaces in a static fluid are subject to normal pressure forces, but not shear forces since there is no fluid motion. Recall that  $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I} \left( \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{d\mathbf{y}} \right)$ , but  $\left( \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{d\mathbf{y}} \right) = \mathbf{0}$ .

Note: Pressure varies with depth!





### Pressure Variation in a Static Fluid (2 of 3)

Figure 2.1 Hydrostatic pressure on a prism



Sum forces along the x-axis:

$$\sum F_x = P_A dA - P_B dA + \gamma L(dA) \sin\theta = 0$$



### Pressure Variation in a Static Fluid (3 of 3)

But  $L(\sin\theta) = h$ , thus simplifying

$$P_B - P_A = \gamma h$$
, or  $P_B = P_A + \gamma h$ 

If A and B are at the same elevation?

$$P_{B} = P_{A}$$

What if A is at the water surface?

$$(P_B)_{abs} = \gamma h + P_A = \gamma h + P_{atm}$$

Pressure gages measure pressure above or below atmospheric. Thus, **Gage Pressure:**  $P = P_{abs} - P_{atm} = \gamma h$ ; Also,  $h = P / \gamma$  (Pressure Head)

### **Surfaces of Equal Pressure**

Identify equal pressure surfaces (ES) in the figure below. Equal pressure surfaces must: **1) have same elevation 2) be the same liquid, and 3) be connected.** 

ES = equal pressure surface

NES = nonequal pressure surface



Figure 2.4 Hydraulic pressure in vessels

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### **Manometer Applications**

#### **Example Problem – Solve on White Board**

Find the pressure in the water pipe  $(P_A)$  if y = 8 cm, h = 6 cm, and M is mercury.



**Note**: Some people prefer the "swim-through" technique over the technique in the book.

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### **Differential Manometers**

#### **Example Problem – Solve on White Board**

Find the pressure in the water pipe A ( $P_A$ ) if  $P_b = 30 \text{ kPa}$ , y = 20 cm, h = 10 cm, and M is mercury. Note:  $1 \text{ kPa} = 1,000 \text{ N}/\text{m}^2$ 



**Note**: Some people prefer the "swim-through" technique over the technique in the book.

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### Hydrostatic Forces on Flat Surfaces (1 of 2)

Figure 2.9 Hydrostatic pressure on a plane surface



Find pressure on strip *dA* :

$$P = \gamma h = \gamma y(\sin \theta)$$

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### Hydrostatic Forces on Flat Surfaces (2 of 2)

Pressure force on strip *dA*?

 $dF = \gamma y(\sin \theta) dA$ 

**Pressure Force** on area AB?

$$F = \int_{A} \gamma y(\sin \theta) dA$$
  

$$F = \gamma(\sin \theta) \int_{A} y \, dA, \text{ but}$$
  

$$\int_{A} y dA = \overline{y} A(\text{first moment of area})$$
  

$$F = \gamma(\sin \theta) \overline{y} A = \gamma \overline{h} A(\text{see figure})$$

The location of this hydrostatic (pressure) force is:

 $y_p = [I_o/(A\overline{y})] + \overline{y}$  (location of CP or Center of Pressure) Purpose (of finding hydrostatic forces): Moment Calculations

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### Hydrostatic Force Example Problems (1 of 2)

- 1. A swimming pool is 75 ft long, 30 ft wide, and 5 ft deep. Find the hydrostatic force on the bottom of pool.
- 2. Find the force on the 30-ft-wide wall and its location.



### $F_{bottom} = 7.01 \times 10^5$ lbs $F_{wall} = 2.34 \times 10^4$ lbs; $h_p = 3.33$ ft



### Hydrostatic Force Example Problems (2 of 2)

3. Find the force (and its location) on a 2-ft-diameter coach's viewing port on the side of the pool.



$$F_{port} = 196 \text{ lbs}$$
  
 $h_p = 1.25 \text{ ft}$ 

Homework Problems:



### **Hydrostatic Force Applications**





# Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington and a typical water tower.

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