

Kurdistan Region Government Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Erbil Polytechnic University



## Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue 2022-2023 **Erbil Technical Engineering College College/Institute Civil Engineering** Department **Module Name Hydraulic Structures** Module Code **HYS 701 Technical Diploma** Bachler x Degree **High Diploma** Master PhD 7<sup>th</sup> Semester Qualification **B.SC Scientific Title** Engineer **ECTS (Credits)** 6 Module type **Prerequisite** Assist. Core Х Weekly hours 4 hrs (4) hrs. Class (162) Total hrs. Workload Weekly hours (Theory) (0) hr. Class (0) Total hrs. Workload Weekly hours (Practical) 15 Number of Weeks Lecturer (Theory) Assist. Prof. Basil Younus Mustafa basil.mustafa@epu.edu.iq E-Mail & Mobile NO. N/A Lecturer (Practical) N/A E-Mail & Mobile NO. N/A Websites

Course Description	The course serves as an introduction to the field design of hydraulic structures. This unit intends to provide basic information by application of basic hydraulic principles and engineering tools in the process of engineering analysis and design. Various forces acting on hydraulic structures are introduced in a unified framework and procedure to design the main body, crossing structures, outlet works, energy dissipation and diversion works of a hydraulic structure.			
Course objectives	The course will focus on explaining the background of the hydraulic structures. This module designed to provide a basic knowledge of hydraulic structures design for the final class civil engineering students. It provides students the ability to solve engineering problems of hydraulic structures in open channels and rivers by application of basic hydraulic principles and engineering tools in the process of engineering analysis and design. Students will gain experience by solving problem assignments throughout the semesters.			
Student's obligation	<ol> <li>Students should attend the class in order to understand and participate during teaching sessions; otherwise, the lecturer will not be responsible to re- repeat the lecture.</li> <li>Student absent list will be submitted to the civil engineering department weekly or monthly.</li> <li>Students will need to submit the required homework, reports, seminars and/or any other assignments requested by the lecturer in time and in accurate method.</li> </ol>			

The different types of teaching-learning materials are, video TLMs, textbooks, overhead projector, Power Point slides, computers and other reading materials.

## Required Learning Materials

Other Reading Materials: The other reading materials are referred to articles, documents, reports, assignments, projects, newspapers, magazines and books.

Evaluation	Task		Weight (Marks)	Due Week	Relevant Learning Outcome	
	Paper Review					
	Assignments	Homework	10%	4,6,10,11	1,2,3,4	
		Class Activity	2%	1-12	1-4	
		Report	8%	6	1,2,3,4	
		Seminar	8%	10	1,2,3,4	
		Essay				
		Project				
	Quiz		8%	4,6,8,11	1,2,3,4	
	Lab.		N/A			
	Midterm Exam		24%	7-8	1-3	
	Final Exam		40%	13-15	1-4	
	Total		100%			
Specific learning outcome:	10tal100%By the end of the course, students should be able to1- Analyse and design of hydraulic structures using relevant code ofpractice. Apply the basic design principles to engineering design practiceand it develops the ability to determine energy losses and flow capacityof basic hydraulic structures.2- Apply the basic design principles to engineering design practice and itdevelops the ability to design weirs and barrages on rivers for waterdiversion into canals and other head work structures required for riverswater diversion like gates, wing walls, fish laddersetc.					

	3- Apply the basic design principles to engineering design practice and it					
	develops the ability to design canal and road crossing structures.					
	4- Obtaining information about the types of dams and storage works, and					
	planning.					
Course References:	<ul> <li>Key references:         <ol> <li>Theory and design of irrigation structures, II, by R.S. Varsheny &amp; S.C. Gupta.</li> <li>Irrigation &amp; water power engineering, by B.C. Punma &amp; Pande Lal.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Useful references:         <ol> <li>Small earth dams by USBR</li> <li>Earth and earth rock fill dams, by lames L. Shorard</li> </ol> </li> </ul>					
	2- Earth and earth rock init dams, by James L. Sherard					
<b>Course topics (Theory)</b>		Week	Learning Outcome			
Ch.1: Introduction		1	1			
Ch.2: Hydraulic structures on permeable foundation and seepage						
problems: Seepage, Causes of failure of hydraulic structures, Design			1			
of impervious floor for sub-surface flow.						
Ch.3: Hydraulic Jump & Energy Dissipaters		3	1			
Ch.4-1: Canal Head works. Barrage Design criteria.		4, &5	2			
Ch.4-2: Design of Vertical drop Weir		6	2			
Ch.5: Canal Regulators: Design of Main Canal Head Regulator		7	2			
Ch.6: Canal Crossing Structures: Design of Culverts		8, &9	3			
Ch.7: Storage Works, Reservoir planning, Dams and types of the dams		10	4			
Ch.8: Gravity dams, Forces acting on gravity dam, Stability requirement of gravity dams, and Elementary profile of a gravity dams		11, &12	4			
Ch.9: Embankment dams, Earth dams or earth fill dams, Rock-fill dams.			4			
Practical Topics N/A		Week	Learning Outcome			

## **Questions Example Design**

Ex. A vertical drop weir is to be designed on a river, having the following data: Design Q =  $280 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ , HFL in the river before construction = 367m, pond level = 366.5 m, river bed level = 363.5 m, waterway width = 40m, allowable afflux =1m, silt factor (f) = 1, safe GE=1/5, retrogression = 0.5m, and the specific gravity of the concrete =2.24. Design, The crest wall level and dimensions.

Answer:  $q_{avg}$  (average discharge intensity) =  $\frac{280}{40}$  = 7 m<sup>3</sup>/s/m Scour depth, R =  $1.35 * (\frac{q_{avg}^2}{\epsilon})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.35 * (\frac{7^2}{1})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4.94 \text{ m}$ and  $V = \frac{q}{R} = \frac{7}{4.94} = 1.417 \text{ m/s}$ , then  $\frac{V^2}{2g} = \frac{1.417^2}{2*9.81} = 0.1 \text{ m}$ DS HFL = River HFL before construction = 367 m US HFL = DS HFL + Afflux = 367+ 1 = 368 m US TEL = US HFL  $+\frac{V^2}{2g}$  = 368 + 0.1 = 368.1 m DS TEL = DS HFL  $+\frac{V^2}{2\pi}$  = 367 + 0.1 = 367.1 m Actual DS HFL = 367 - 0.5 = 366.5 m US bed level = river bed level = 363.5 m q = C He  $^{3/2} \Rightarrow$  for weir  $q_{act} = q_{avg} \Rightarrow 7 = 1.7 * He^{3/2} \Rightarrow He = 2.57 m$ Crest level of the weir = US TEL-He = 368.1 - 2.57= 365.53 m Pond level at US of the weir = 366.5 m Pond level is higher than crest level of the weir this difference will be controlled by crest shutter: Height of crest shutter (S) = pond level – crest level= 366.5 - 365.53 =0.97m Height of weir crest wall (H) = crest level – US floor bed level = 365.53 – 363.5= 2.03 m Top width of the crest wall (a) will the greatest of the followings  $a = \frac{H_e}{\sqrt{G_e}} = \frac{2.57}{\sqrt{2.24}} = 1.717m$  ,  $a = \frac{3*2.57}{2*2.24} = 1.721$  m, and a = S + 1 = 0.97 + 1 = 1.97mProvide a = 2 m.  $M_0 = \frac{\gamma_w * d * H^2}{2}$ , d = water head over crest = US HFL – Crest level = 368 – 365.53 = 2.47 m  $M_0 = \frac{1*2.47*2.03^2}{2} = 5.089$  tom. m  $M_{r} = \left\{ \frac{\gamma_{w} * H * (G_{s} - 1)}{6} \right\} * \left\{ B^{2} + a * B - a^{2} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1 * 2.03 * (2.24 - 1)}{6} \right\} * \left\{ B^{2} + 2 * B - 2^{2} \right\}$  $M_r = 0.4195\{B^2 + 2B - 4\}$ 



**Professor in Civil Engineering**