

Q1
A. Ans

Jet Ratio: It is defined as ratio of mean diameter of Pelton wheel to diameter of jet (d). It is denoted by M .

$$M = \frac{D}{d}, \text{ (12 for most cases)}$$

(2) Number of buckets on a runner is given by,

$$Z = 15 + \frac{D}{2d} = 16 + 0.5M$$

(3) Number of Jet: It is obtained by dividing the total rate of flow through the turbine by rate of flow of water through a single jet.

B. Momentum equation is used to analysis the hydraulic jump:

1. Due to high turbulence and shear action of the water there is considerable loss of energy in the jump between section 1 and 2.

2. In view of the high energy loss, the nature of water is difficult to estimate, the energy equation cannot be applied to section 1 and 2 to relate the various parameters.

3. In such situations, we use momentum equation in analysis of hydraulic jump.

Expression:

1. Consider a horizontal frictionless and rectangular channel. Considering unit width of the channel, the momentum equation can be written as

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho y^3 - \frac{1}{2} \rho y_2^3 = \rho_2 \rho g y_2 - \rho_1 \rho g y_1$$

$\rho_2 = \rho_1 = \rho$ and by continuity equation
 $q = \text{discharge per unit width} = v_1 y_1 = v_2 y_2$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} y_2^3 - \frac{1}{2} y_1^3 \right) = \frac{2q^2}{g} \left(\frac{1}{y_1} - \frac{1}{y_2} \right)$$

i.e., $y_1 y_2 (y_2 + y_1) = \frac{2q^2}{g} \frac{2y_2^3}{y_1}$

2. On non-dimensionalizing, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{y_2}{y_1} \left(1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1} \right) =$

$$= \frac{q^2}{g y_1^3} = \frac{F_1^2}{y_1}$$

Where, $F_{r1} = \text{Froude number of the approach flow}$
 $= \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{g y_1}}$

3. Solving for (y_2/y_1) yields, $\frac{y_2}{y_1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{1 + 8F_1^2})$

4. This equation is relates the ratio of the sequent depths (y_2/y_1) to the initial Froude number F_{r1} in a horizontal, frictionless, rectangular channel is known as the Belanger momentum equation.

5. For high value of F_{r1} , say $F_{r1} > 8.0$ the sequent depth ratio is,

$$\frac{y_2}{y_1} \approx 1.41 F_{r1}$$

6. Similarly, in terms of F_{r2} , $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{1}{2} (-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8F_{r2}^2})$ *