7.4 CE0713 – Hydraulics of Open Channels

(1) **GENERAL**

SCHOOL	ENGINEERING	SCHOOL			
ACADEMIC UNIT	CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE				
COURSE CODE	CE0713		SEMESTER	7	
COURSE TITLE	Hydraulics of	Open Channels			
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits			WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS	
			4	4	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).					
COURSE TYPE general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development	Specialization	Course			
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	Fluid Mechanics (CE0430)				
	Hydraulics (CE0520)				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and	Greek				
EXAMINATIONS:					
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO	Νο				
ERASMUS STUDENTS					
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://eclass.uniwa.gr/courses/CIV206/				
(012)			- 1		

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

- Consult Appendix A
- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course, the student,

will have understood the principles governing the flow of fluids with a free surface ("flow in open ducts")

will have understood the equations of mass and linear momentum, as applied to the modeling of onedimensional flows in free surface conductors (St. Venant equations) will be able to calculate basic hydraulic quantities (pressure, flow, static and dynamic pressure, total hydraulic energy, energy losses due to viscous friction, etc.) of typical one-dimensional free surface flow problems

will be able to apply the 3 basic balances (mass, energy, linear momentum) in solving different problems in free surface flows.

will have understood the phenomenology of free surface flows e.g. differences between slow and rapidly changing flows (SVF / RVF), hydraulic jumps, characteristic curves (falling, rising, etc.), and the categorization of the type of flows as a function of characteristic numbers e.g. Froude number (sub-critical flows) or Reynolds (laminar or turbulent flows)

will be able to design and dimension simple ducts for uniform flow with free surface

will be able to study and solve flow control problems in upgrades / descents, overflows, gates, change of pipe cross section, etc.

will be able to calculate the distribution of flow depth in conditions of permanent non-uniform flow along straight lines with or without abrupt change of inclination

be able to judge the operation of existing plumbing and propose improvement measures

will have acquired the necessary background knowledge for application in specialized flow problems in open pipelines of either technical sections (canals, canals) or natural sections (natural riverbed channels, ditches, rivers, etc.)

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?;.

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology Adapting to new situations

Adapting to new situations Decision-making Working independently Team work Working in an international environment Working in an interdisciplinary environment Production of new research ideas Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology Adapting to new situations Decision-making Working independently Team work Working in an international environment Working in an interdisciplinary environment Production of new research ideas

The course aims that the student acquires - practice the following general skills:

• Search for, analysis of, and synthesis of data and information, implementing appropriate technologies

- Decision-taking
- Independent work Team work Working in an international / interdisciplinary environment
- Project planning and management
- Proact free, creative and inductive thinking

(3) SYLLABUS

Overview

• Differences between flow in "closed pipes" (flow under pressure) and flow in "open pipes" (flow with free surface).

- Smooth and turbulent flow in open pipes
- Velocity distribution
- Differential equations of unstable flow in open conductors
- One-dimensional flow with free surface
- Equations St. Venant (continuity & motion)
- Empirical relationships (resistance grade average velocity) Manning and Chezy
- Examination of special flow cases
- Stable uneven flow, with and without lateral flow etc.
- Stable uniform flow and applications. Optimal cross sections. Complex cross sections.

Special action

- The specific energy flow depth curve.
- Critical flow, analytical properties and applications
- Critical speed and wave transmission speed
- Froude number
- Flow analysis based on specific energy, flow type control constructs (critical, hypocritical, supercritical)
- Uneven flow in open pipes of any cross section
- Overview and extension of flow equations to rectangular channels
- Longitudinal sections (profiles / profiles) of the free surface of the water
- Qualitative analysis of the uneven flow equation, rise / fall curves
- Mild slope, M curves
- Steep slope, S curves
- Critical slope, C curves
- Horizontal bed, H curves
- Negative slope, curves A.
- Complex long surface free water profiles
- Methods for calculating non-uniform flow
- Direct intergration
- Stepwise integration
- Applications of linear momentum balances in one-dimensional flows with free surface
- General equations
- Study of hydraulic jump in channels of rectangular cross section
- Hydraulic jumps on inclined channels
- Hydraulic jumps in channels with abrupt change of cross section (descents, steps, section widening)

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Face-to-face in-class teaching. When needed, distance teaching (synchronous/asynchronous)				
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	Use	e of I.C.T. in Teaching and Student C	Communication		
TEACHING METHODS The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc. The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non- directed study according to the principles of the ECTS		Activity	Semester workload		
		In Class (/Distance) Teaching	52		
		Literature Study	38		
		Exercises / Paradigms	15		
		Project assignment / Essay	15		
		Course total	120		
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION Description of the evaluation procedure	Language of evaluation: Greek				
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice		Written examination, 2,5-hours			
		Problem solving, Multiple choice test, Questions and Answers,			
questionnaires, short-answer questions, open- ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation,	Wr	Written Essay / Project			
laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art	The evaluation criteria are announced to the students well before				
interpretation, other		the examination; weights per subject /exercise are explicitly			
Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.	indicated.				

The examination results (including total / partial grading) are			
announced on the web. Students may require to have access to their			
tests, they may ask for clarifications on mistakes, grading etc.			

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Greek Bibliograpghy:

- 1. Τερζίδης Γεώργιος Α. Μαθήματα υδραυλικής, Τόμος 3, Εκδόσεις Ζήτη, 1985
- Γ. ΝΟΥΤΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, Γ. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΔΟΥΛΟΥ, ΤΗΛ. ΠΑΠΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΑΔΗΣ, ΥΔΡΑΥΛΙΚΗ ΑΝΟΙΚΤΩΝ ΑΓΩΓΩΝ, Εκδόσεις Φούντας, 2010
- ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΥΔΡΑΥΛΙΚΗΣ ΚΛΕΙΣΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΟΙΚΤΩΝ ΑΓΩΓΩΝ, Εκδόσεις Γκότσης, 2018
- 4. Κατσιφαράκης Λ. Κωνσταντίνος, Μόνιμες ροές με ελεύθερη επιφάνεια, Εκδόσεις Κυριακίδη, 2017

Foreign Bibliography:

- 1. M. Hanif Chaudhry "Open-Channel Flow" [electronic resource: https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9780387301747], Springer, 2008
- H.Chanson "The Hydraulics of Open Channel Flow: An Introduction Basic principles, sediment motion, hydraulic modelling, design of hydraulic structures" 2nd Ed. 2004, Elsevier
- 3. VenTe Chow "Open Channel Hydraulics" 1959 Mc Graw Hill