

A note on new velocity distribution for wide rivers

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Introduction

The theory of turbulent flow was first proposed by Osborne Reynolds and was subsequently developed by Prandtl and Von Karman, introducing certain simplified assumptions. Prandtl assumed not only a linear relationship between the mixing length and the wall distance in the boundary layer but also extended it up to the centre line of the pipe which appears to be somewhat an unreasonable assumption. Von Karman made the assumption that the mixing length is a function of the velocity distribution only. This assumption leads to the singularity that the derivative of the velocity with respect to the wall distance does not vanish at the centre line where the velocity is maximum, as in the case of Prandtl's theory.

A. Zagustin and K. Zagustin [1] have recently given an analytical solution for turbulent flow in pipes, which is free from the above mentioned assumptions. Their solution is based on a new concept of "balance of pulsation energy". This solution, when compared with some experimental results in pipes, fits better than Prandtl's and Von Karman's equations [1]. However, this solution has not been applied to problems in open channels where the flow situation is somewhat different from that in pipes. In this note, the velocity distribution formula for wide rivers obtained by this new concept is verified with field data. An expression for determining the Manning's roughness coefficient 'n' is derived using this new velocity distribution and compared with the existing expressions and the values of 'n' computed from field data.

Verification of the velocity distribution

A. Zagustin and K. Zagustin [1] had derived the formula for velocity distribution in pipe flow as

$$\frac{U-u}{v^*} = \frac{2}{k} \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{3/2} \quad (1)$$

where U is the maximum velocity at the centre line of the pipe, u the velocity at a distance r from the centre line, v^* is the usual friction velocity and k is a universal constant. The maximum velocity U may be eliminated from equation (1) using the condition that at a distance y_0 from the bed, the velocity is zero. It is usual to assume $y_0 = h/30$ where h is the roughness height in feet [2]. Using this condition, the velocity distribution formula given by equation (1) is rewritten for open channel flow as:

$$u = \frac{2v^*}{k} \left\{ \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{30H-h}{30H} \right)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{H-y}{H} \right)^{3/2} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where H is the depth of flow and y is the distance measured from the bed of the channel.

To verify equation (2), some typical data from the ones reported in the Geological Survey Professional Paper 462-B [3] for the reaches of the Rio Grande near Bernallilo, Socorow and Bernardo are chosen. For a given depth of flow at a given section the first term on the right side of equation (2) is a constant and hence, equation (2) will

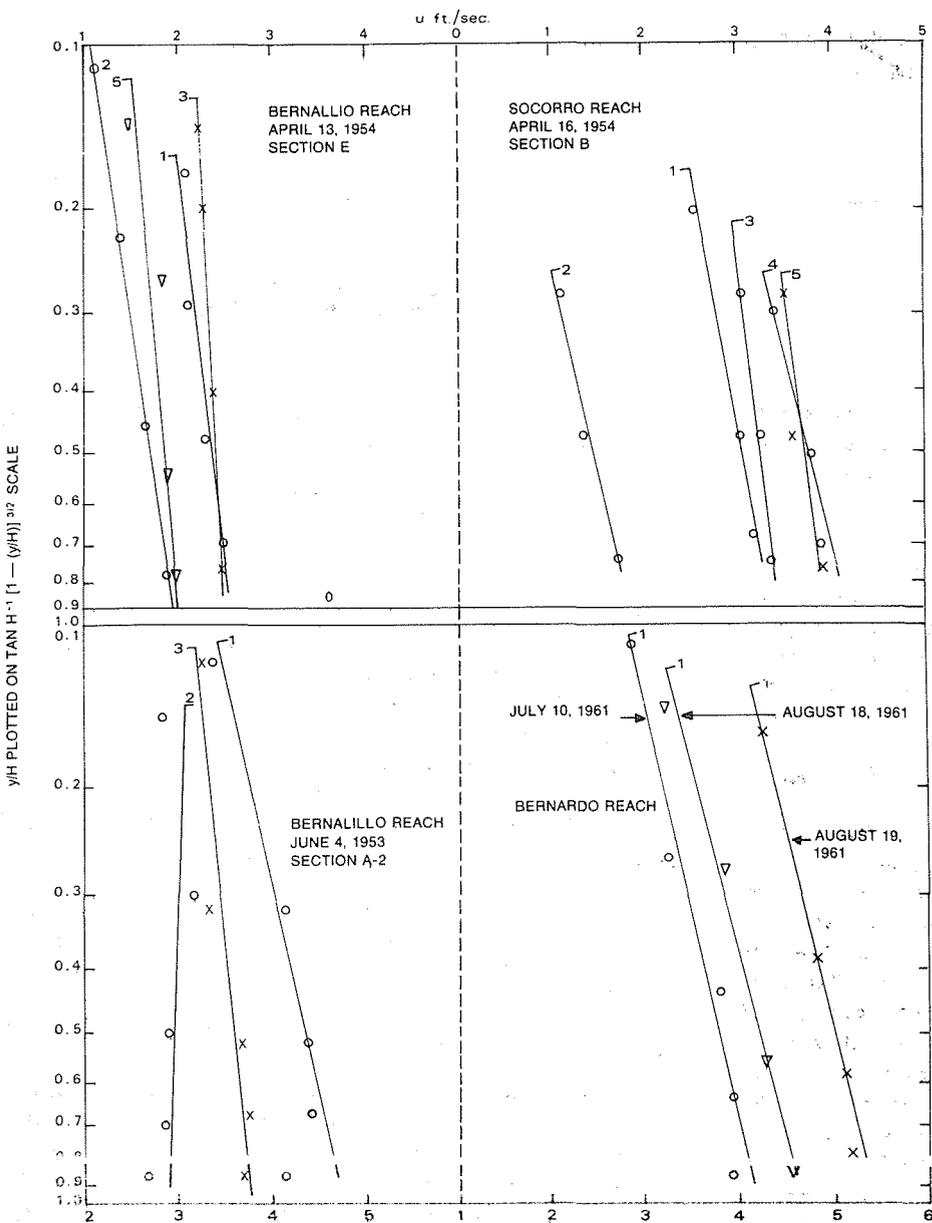
plot as a straight line between u and $\tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{H-y}{H} \right)^{3/2}$

The field data plotted in Fig. 1 verifies the new velocity distribution. From the intercepts and the slopes of the lines, it is possible to find the values of k , h and v^* . It may be noted from the figure that for higher values of y/H , the deviations of the observed points from the theoretical line are pronounced as seen for Bernallilo reach; this may be attributed to the following reasons: All the velocity distribution equations for open channel flow were derived under the assumption that they follow the same law of distribution as in pipe flow in one half of its depth. According to this assumption, the maximum velocity for open channel flow should occur at the free surface, which corresponds to the centre line of the pipe. However, in practice, the position of the maximum velocity is lowered

from the free surface due to cross currents. Hence, a discrepancy between the actual observed velocity and its theoretical value occurs in the neighbourhood of the free surface. This kind of discrepancy occurs also for the proposed velocity distribution equation.

Determination of Manning's 'n'

To use the Manning's formula for finding the mean velocity of flow, the predetermined value of 'n' is necessary. The value of 'n' can be estimated from the velocity distribution as follows. Previously Langbein [4], Boyer [5] and Ven Te Chow [2] have analytically determined the value of



1/ Verification of the new velocity distribution law (eq. 2).

is based on Prandtl's and Von Karman's laws of velocity distribution [6]. The same procedure will be used in this case also. Assuming the mean velocity V to be the average of the velocities at heights of $y = 0.8 H$ and $y = 0.2 H$ which gives a fairly correct value [7] and using equation (2), we get

$$V = \frac{v^*}{2k} \left\{ 2 \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{30H-h}{30H} \right)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1}(0.8)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1}(0.2)^{3/2} \right\} \quad (3)$$

From the Chezy's formula, $V = c \sqrt{RS}$ and from the definition of the friction velocity, $v^* = \sqrt{gRS}$, one gets

$$V/v^* = C/\sqrt{g} \quad (4)$$

where C is the Chezy's constant, R is the hydraulic radius of the section, S is the friction slope and g is the acceleration due to gravity. Comparing Manning's formula

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

and the Chezy's formula, the value of C is obtained in terms of n , and taking $R \approx H$ for a wide channel, equation (4) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{V}{v^*} = \frac{1.486}{n \sqrt{g}} H^{1/6} \quad (5)$$

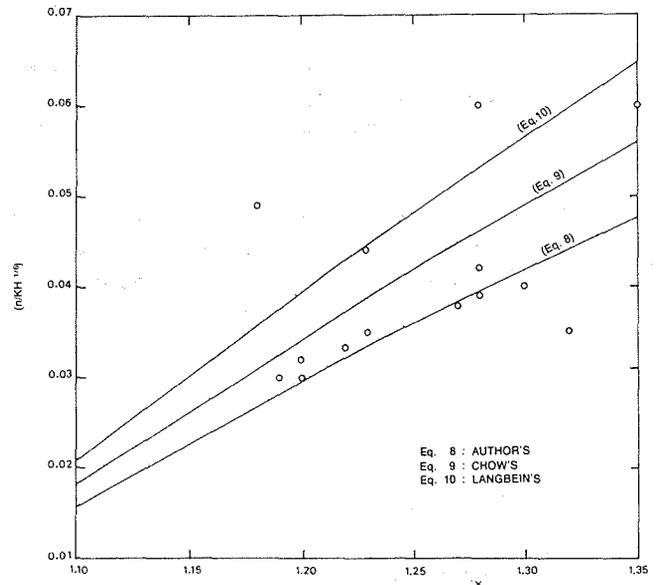
Combining equations (3) and (5) leads to

$$\frac{1.486 H^{1/6}}{n \sqrt{g}} = \frac{1}{2k} \left\{ 2 \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{30H-h}{30H} \right)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1}(0.8)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1}(0.2)^{3/2} \right\} \quad (6)$$

Denoting the ratio $\frac{u_{0.8}}{u_{0.2}}$ by x where $u_{0.8}$ is the velocity at $y = 0.8H$ and $u_{0.2}$, the velocity at $y = 0.2H$, equation (2) is rewritten as

$$x = \frac{\tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{30H-h}{30H} \right)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1}(0.2)^{3/2}}{\tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{30H-h}{30H} \right)^{3/2} - \tanh^{-1}(0.8)^{3/2}} \quad (7)$$

Eliminating $\tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{30H-h}{30H} \right)^{3/2}$ from equations (6) and (7), the value of n is obtained as



2/ Comparison of the values of Manning's 'n'.

$$\frac{n}{KH^{1/6}} = \frac{x-1}{3.09(x+1)} \quad (8)$$

The corresponding expressions for n which are obtained from Ven Te Chow's result [2] based on Prandtl's velocity distribution and from Langbein's result [4] based on Von Karman's velocity distribution are given in equations (9) and (10) respectively, as

$$\frac{n}{KH^{1/6}} = \frac{x-1}{2.71(x+0.95)} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{n}{KH^{1/6}} = \frac{x-1}{2.30(x+1)} \quad (10)$$

The curves of equations (8), (9) and (10) are plotted together with the points computed from the field data reported in references [3, 5]. The points are based on the average value of x computed from the velocity profiles taken at a section. K is assumed to be 0.4 and n was computed from the Manning's formula. It may be seen from Fig. 2 that equation (8) based on the new velocity distribution fits better than the other two equations based on the conventional laws of velocity distribution. It may be mentioned that a narrow range of values of x has been considered in Fig. 2 to be in compliance with the values which are actually obtained in practice. It may be further stated that the Boyer's equation [5] for the value of n based on Prandtl's velocity distribution law plots practically over the curve given by equation (9) and as such, it is not shown in Fig. 2.

Conclusions

1. The new velocity distribution law for pipes proposed by A. Zagustin and K. Zagustin based on the concept of "balance of pulsation energy" holds good even for flows in wide rivers.
2. The new velocity distribution yields a better value for the Manning's roughness coefficient n than the Prandtl's and Von Karman's laws of velocity distributions.

Notations

C	Chezy's Constant
g	Acceleration due to gravity
H	Depth of flow
h	Height of roughness
K	Universal constant
n	Manning's roughness coefficient
R	Hydraulic radius
r	Distance from the axis of the pipe
r_0	Radius of the pipe
S	Friction slope
U	Maximum Velocity at the pipe axis
u	Velocity at any distance
V	Mean velocity of flow
v^*	Friction velocity
x	Dimensionless ratio
y	Variable distance

References

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ARRSENIEV, * On the Velocity Distribution in the Mouth of a River. JENKINS - Conservation Form of the Momentum Equation in a General Curvilinear Coordinate System. 5- ZABUSKY, N.J., J. L. JONES, M. I., AND ROBERTS, K.V., 1979: Conrour dynamics for. On the velocity. Let us consider an exact solution for the velocity distribution in the mouth of a river, obtained by Anseniev (1983, 1984, 1988), It can be wrirren as. $v = \frac{r}{r + e^{zr}}$. New-York, San Francisco, Toronto, London: McGraw-Hill, 560pp. which incorporal.e the pressure ($p = -\rho r$, r , and Ox). In these rivers, except the Belyj Shingar River, the flow velocity is very low, almost absent; only the Belyj Shingar River due to passing through the steep slope of the Avniga Upland has a pronounced flow throughout the growing season. The drainage basins of the small rivers are characterized by varying degrees of disturbance (Ivicheva & Filonenko, 2017): with the proximity to the city, the share of forests decreases and the share of open territories increases. Note: rivers and sampling sites are listed in Table 1; asterisk (*) marks new species reported for the territory of the Vologda Region; numbers denote the abundance of species: 1 - sporadic, 2 - common, 3 - dominant. Macrophytes. In the phytoplankton of the rivers, among species with known geographical distribution, a. c. Vertical Velocity Distribution; Power Law Exponent; Natural Rivers; Field Measurement; Flow Resistance. Share and Cite: H. Lee, C. Lee, Y. Kim, J. Kim and W. Kim, "Power Law Exponents for Vertical Velocity Distributions in Natural Rivers," Engineering, Vol. 5 No. 12, 2013, pp. 933-942. doi: 10.4236/eng.2013.512114. ISO, "Hydrometry-Measuring River Velocity and Discharge with Acoustic Doppler Profilers," International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, Switzerland, ISO/TS 24154, 2005. [2]. Riverine plastic transport remains understudied, especially in areas that are expected to contribute most to global plastic emissions into the ocean (12). A better understanding of pathways and transport mechanisms of plastic waste to and within rivers and the global distribution of riverine plastic emissions into the ocean is a prerequisite to developing effective prevention and collection strategies. Previous attempts to estimate the distribution of global riverine emissions of plastic into the ocean (10, 11) relied on empirical indicators representative of waste generation inside a river basin. However, a wider distribution of emission points in this study led to a new ranking of top contributing rivers, where the Pasig in the Philippines is now the most polluting river.