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...Dedicated To My Family

Present and Expecting...

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE	ii
DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE	iii
CERTIFICATE BY THE SUPERVISOR	iii
COPYRIGHT TRANSFER CERTIFICATE.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xvii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1 - 15
1.1 Transverse Hydraulic Structures.....	2
1.2 Earlier Research	9
1.3 Research Needs.....	10
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	10
1.5 Experimental Setup and Data Collection.....	11
1.6 Structural Conditions	12
1.7 Instruments.....	12
1.8 Limitations and Scope for Future Work	13
1.9 Organisation of Thesis	13
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	16 - 46
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Structural Integrity	23
2.3 Discharge Capacity of Piano Key Weir and its Comparison with Other Alternatives.....	25
2.4 Economic Aspects.....	35
2.5 PKW Aeration.....	38
2.6 Sediment Erosion and Transport Aspect.....	40
2.7 Field Applicability	44
2.8 Scope of Future Work.....	44
2.9 Summary and Conclusions	45
CHAPTER 3 NUMERICAL METHODOLOGY	47 - 55
3.1 Introduction.....	47

3.2 Mathematical model.....	48
3.3 Governing Equations	49
3.4 Boundary conditions	49
3.5 Discretization Error and Numerical Solution Strategy	50
3.6 Advantage of FVM Method Over Other Methods.....	52
3.7 Linearization Error and Deriving the System of Algebraic Equations	53
3.8 Verification and Validation of the Numerical Study	55
CHAPTER 4 NUMERICAL STUDY OF DISCHARGE-HEAD RELATIONSHIP OF PIANO KEY WEIRS FOR LOW HEADS	
56 - 71	
4.1 Introduction.....	56
4.2 Governing Equations	59
4.3 Three–Dimensional Numerical Model	61
4.3.1 Meshing and Boundary Condition.....	61
4.3.2 Numerical Algorithm.....	62
4.3.3 Verification of the Numerical Study	63
4.4 Results and Discussion	63
4.4.1 Head Discharge Relationship	63
4.4.2 Discussion on Discharge Coefficient	66
4.4.3 General Water Surface Profile Observations.....	66
4.4.4 Velocity Distributions.....	68
4.5 Conclusions.....	70
CHAPTER 5 EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY OF DISCHARGE CAPACITY AND SEDIMENT PROFILE UPSTREAM OF PIANO KEY WEIRS WITH DIFFERENT PLAN GEOMETRIES.....	
72 - 99	
5.1 Introduction.....	72
5.2 Experimental Setup.....	77
5.3 Numerical Setup.....	80
5.4 Results and Discussions.....	82
5.4.1 Discharge Coefficient	82
5.4.2 Sediment Profile and Self-Cleaning Capacity	85
5.4.3 Vertical Velocity Component 'v' for PKW with Different Plan Geometries	87
5.5 Conclusions.....	97

CHAPTER 6 STUDY OF FLOW OVER PIANO KEY WEIR OF DIFFERENT PLAN SHAPES WITH FREE AND PARTIALLY SUBMERGED OUTLET CONDITIONS	100 - 114
6.1 Introduction.....	100
6.2 Methods.....	103
6.2.1 Experimental setup	103
6.2.2 Numerical Setup	105
6.3 Results and Discussions.....	106
6.3.1 Discharge-Head Relationship of PKW Models.....	106
6.3.2 Observations Under Partial to Full Submergence of the Outlet of PKW..	109
6.4 Conclusions.....	113
CHAPTER 7 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE OF STUDY	115 - 119
7.1 Summary and Conclusions	115
7.2 Future Scope of the Study.....	118
REFERENCES	120-137
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	138
A. Papers Published in Journals	138
B. Book Chapter	138
C. Papers Published in Conferences	138
PERMISSIONS FOR REPRINT AND INCLUSION AS CHAPTER IN THESIS.....	140
1. ISH Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, TAYLOR & FRANCIS	140
2. WATER RESOURCES, SPRINGER	140
3. WATER RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT, SPRINGER.....	142
4. WATER SUPPLY, IWA PUBLISHING.....	144

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 1 Reasons of Dam Failure.....6

Table 1. 2 Notable Dam Failures in India.....7

Table 3. 1 Conservation of mass and momentum equations49

Table 4. 1 Dimension of the numerical model (All units in mm) (adapted from experiments by Tiwari and Sharma (2017a))..... 61

Table 5. 1 Properties of sand used in the study..... 78

Table 5. 2 Geometric parameters of PKWs 80

Table 5. 3 PKW plan types and discharges for experimental study of sediment carriage property 86

Table 5. 4 Locations of various study points for the two PKW geometries 89

Table 5. 5 Study at three critical points for different discharges and various plan geometries 92

Table 6. 1 Geometric parameters of PKWs 105

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1 (a) The PKW system at the EDF Goulours dam in France. (Author and source: Frederic Laugier, EDF) (b) Upstream view of PKW at Goulours Dam, France during construction (courtesy of M. Leite Ribeiro)	16
Figure 2. 2 Swaraa-Kuddu Hydroelectric Project Thana, Solan, HP (Source Innovante Water Solutions Pvt. Ltd & Dr. Nayan Sharma)	17
Figure 2. 3 Spatial location of Saint-Marc and Raviege Dam PKW	18
Figure 2. 4 Elevated views of the weir from the valve tower and spatial location of PKW (Courtesy of Scottish Water and Google Earth)	18
Figure 2. 5 Spatial Location of Tzaneen Dam PKW (Ref: Google Earth)	19
Figure 2. 6 Spatial Location of Loombah Dam (Australia) PKW (Ref: Google Earth)	20
Figure 2. 7 Under construction and constructed PKW at Van Phong Dam (Vietnam)	20
Figure 2. 8 PKW at Giritale Reservoir.....	21
Figure 2. 9 Fundamental parameters of a Piano key weir.....	22
Figure 2. 10 Different Types of PKW	23
Figure 2. 11 Hydraulic aspects over PKW flow for (a) free (b) submerged weir flow (adapted from Kabiri-Samani and Javaheri (2012)).....	29
Figure 2. 12 Hydraulic performance of reference designs adapted from Lempérière et al. (2011).....	31
Figure 2. 13 Rating curves of the three different models A1, B1, C1 and comparison with a linear Creager (adapted from Ouamane (2011))......	31
Figure 2. 14 Hydraulic data and saving of PKW”A” and PKW “B”(adapted from Lempérière and Ouamane (2003).	33
Figure 2. 15 Discharge per unit width q of a PKW compared to an ogee crested weir – PKW: $P = P_i = P_o = 2\text{m}$ and $L/W = 5$; Ogee crested weir: design head=2m, CS =0.494(adapted from Erpicum et al. (2013)).....	33
Figure 2. 16 Economical optimizations with constant water level (left) and constant spillway length (right) (adapted from Lempérière and Vigny (2011)).	37

Figure 3. 1 Overview of Black Box Model (Courtesy of A Hands-on Introduction to Engineering Simulations (edX) by Dr.Rajesh Bhaskaran)	48
Figure 3. 2 Boundary condition of mathematical models.....	50
Figure 3. 3 Numerical solution strategy (Courtesy of A Hands-on Introduction to Engineering Simulations (edX) by Dr.Rajesh Bhaskaran)	52
Figure 3. 4 FVM vs. FEM Models (Courtesy of A Hands-on Introduction to Engineering Simulations (edX) by Dr. Rajesh Bhaskaran).	53
Figure 3. 5 Algorithm for iterative solution (Courtesy of A Hands-on Introduction to Engineering Simulations (edX) by Dr.Rajesh Bhaskaran)	54
Figure 3. 6 Steps of numerical solution (Courtesy of A Hands-on Introduction to Engineering Simulations (edX) by Dr.Rajesh Bhaskaran)	54
Figure 4. 1(a) Half PKW model for numerical study (b) Finer mesh for PKW	59
Figure 4. 2(a) Residuals for the numerical study at a discharge (Q) of 4700cm ³ /s (b) Head discharge relationship between the experimental and numerical model & (c) Discharge coefficient vs. h/P plot using Eq. 7.....	65
Figure 4. 3(a) Nappe profile over the crest of PKW for a discharge of 10600 cm ³ /s (b) Water flow profile for a discharge of 10600 cm ³ /s.....	67
Figure 4. 4(a) Longitudinal velocity (u) for three different discharges at X1 and Z1 (b) Longitudinal velocity (u) for three different discharges at X2 and Z1.	69
Figure 5. 1 (a) Geometric parameters of an RPKW, (b) Trapezoidal PKW nomenclature & (c) A single TPKW unit plan in terms of the net decrease in the developed length (L).....	74
Figure 5. 2 Experimental setups for (a) free flow and (b) sediment carriage study & (c) Experimental Layout of Lab.....	79
Figure 5. 3 (a) Plot between head at the crest of the weir (h)(cm) vs. r values for different plan geometries of PKW (b) Discharge (Q) vs. head at the crest (h) for different plan geometries of PKW & (c) C vs. h/P for PKW with different plan geometries.	83

Figure 5. 4 Comparison of experimental and numerical study results for (a) RPKW (b)TPKW6 (c)TPKW13.....	85
Figure 5. 5 (a) Sediment profiles for RPKW at Q1 discharge, (b) TPKW 6 at Q1 discharge, (c) Comparison of sediment profile between RPKW and TPKW 6 for Q1 discharge, (d) Comparison of sediment profile between RPKW and TPKW 6 for Q2 discharge & (e) Comparison of sediment profile between RPKW and TPKW 6 for Q3 discharge	88
Figure 5. 6 Vertical velocity component 'v' vs. 'Y' at different locations for three different discharges for RPKW & TPKW6	96
Figure 5. 7 Vertical velocity component ('v') at all locations for RPKW and TPKW6 for different discharges	97
Figure 5. 8 (a) High degree of sediment uplift near the start of the inlet key and (b) Sediment passage beginning under the upstream overhang near the lateral crest	97
Figure 6. 1 Models used in the experimental study (a) RPKW (b) TPKW9 & (c) Experimental setup.....	104
Figure 6. 2 (a) Comparison of an experimental and numerical study of discharge vs. head at the crest for RPKW (b) Comparison of an experimental and numerical study of discharge vs. head at the crest for TPKW9 & (c) Comparison of experimental discharge vs. head at the crest for RPKW and TPKW9	108
Figure 6. 3 Comparison of experimental discharge vs. head at the crest for RPKW with that of a linear weir (b) Comparison of experimental discharge vs. head at the crest for TPKW9 with that of a linear weir.....	110
Figure 6. 4 Different stages in submergence of the outlet of RPKW	112
Figure 6. 5 Continuous water film in PKWs under partial submergence	113

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED

B	:	Upstream-Downstream lateral crest length of PKW
B_b		Base length
BCs		Boundary Conditions.
B_i	:	Downstream (inlet key) overhang crest length
B_i/ B_o	:	Length of downstream/upstream cantilever overhang
B_o	:	Upstream (outlet key) overhang crest length
C	:	Numerical coefficient for head discharge relationship
C_d	:	Coefficient of Discharge under free-flow condition
C_s	:	Coefficient of discharge under submerged flow condition
d	:	Sand grain diameter (mm)
g	:	acceleration of gravity (m^2/s)
H	:	Water head at sufficient distance upstream of PKW (upstream flow depth measured relative to the weir crest) (m)
h	:	average water head at middle of the lateral crest of PKW (m)
L	:	Total developed length along the overflowing crest axis (m)
P	:	Vertical height of PKW (m)
P_i	:	Height of inlet of PKW(m)
PKW	:	Piano Key Weir
Q	:	Discharge (L/s)
R^2	:	Coefficient of determination
Re	:	Reynolds number
Relative ratio	:	Increased discharge ratio (Q_{PKW}/Q_W)

(r)

RMSE	:	Root Mean Square Error
RPKW	:	Piano Key Weir with a rectangular plan
TPKW6,	:	Piano Key Weir with a trapezoidal plan and $\alpha = 6, 9 \text{ \& } 13$ degrees
TPKW9 and		
TPKW13		
T_s	:	Sidewall thickness
u	:	Stream wise Velocity
V	:	Velocity (m/s)
v	:	Velocity Component of Velocity(V) along vertical direction (Y) (m/s)
W	:	Width of channel (m)
W_e	:	Weber number
W_i	:	Inlet key width (sidewall to sidewall)
W_i/W_o	:	Inlet/Outlet Key width ratio
W_o	:	Outlet key width (sidewall to sidewall)
X	:	Axis for Stream wise Direction (m)
Y	:	Axis for Transverse Direction (m)
y	:	Instantaneous depth from bed (In vertical plane)
Z	:	Coordinate along transverse direction (m)
Z	:	Axis for Vertical Direction
z	:	Relative Depth
α	:	Angle between the lateral crest and the longitudinal direction in the direction of flow (degrees)
ρ	:	Density of Water

ABSTRACT

A systematic approach has been undertaken in the present study comprising an experimental and numerical study of flow around Piano Key Weir. Piano Key Weir is a new, improved form of labyrinth weirs, and a review of Piano Key Weir (PKW) has been presented in the Literature Survey. The review study compares PKW in its hydraulic superiority to its counterparts. It focuses on many critical factors like economy, aeration requirements, structural integrity, different plans of PKW, sediment carrying capacity and self-cleaning ability.

The preliminary step of the present study investigates the hydraulic advantage of Piano Key Weir compared to the rectangular weir in an open channel. The present study then investigates the use and validation of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) for modeling Open Channel flows over complex hydraulic structures such as PKW. Small discharges with the entire range of head to height ratio h/P from 0.035 to 0.1 have been studied where 'h' is not the total head upstream of PKW but the head measured at the crest of PKW. The numerical results have been validated with experimental results from the literature. Since the discharge is minimal, surface tension force has been incorporated in the numerical model. The numerical model is a half PKW unit model with the same geometrical parameters as the experimental setup and compares the head obtained from CFD studies on the ANSYS platform with that of the literature. Investigation of water surface profile and velocity profile near the upstream portion of PKW has also been carried out. The results show that CFD simulations can reproduce flow depths near PKW with reasonably good accuracy.

Focussing on shape optimization, it is imperative to study the performance of different shapes of PKW to know which shape offers more hydraulically and cost-effective

advantages over other shapes. Much research has been done on rectangular plan-form, while other plan-forms warrants attention. Extensive laboratory investigations have been carried out to study the head-discharge relationship of Piano Key Weirs (PKWs) of different plan shapes for the same no. of repeating cycles of PKW unit and same upstream-downstream crest length in open channel flow of fixed channel width.

The first flume of smaller width (40 cm) has been utilized for head reduction study and the sediment carrying capacity upstream of PKW. The study combines the experimental and numerical study of discharge capacity and sediment carrying capacity of the different plan geometries of PKW. The experimental study of the discharging capacity of PKW has been carried out at eighteen discharge points for three plan geometries of PKW. A numerical study using ANSYS FLUENT has also been carried out at five discharges and compared with the experimental results.

Velocity distribution around hydraulic structures such as Piano Key Weir can be essential for efficiency improvement and local mechanism development. Sediment profile in the channel has been studied at three discharges experimentally for two types of PKWs: RPKW and TPKW6, all for free-flow conditions. An investigation of the vertical velocity profile upstream of PKW has been studied with the numerical model. Critical areas have been identified upstream of PKW where the vertical velocity component ('v') is highest. This distribution around Piano Key Weir is substantive in understanding local transport mechanisms helping the sediments pass over the weir. The study examines the head discharge relationship, velocity distribution and sediment profiles in the approach flow domain of Piano Key Weir of different plan shapes.

The study shows PKW with a rectangular plan (RPKW) to be more hydraulically efficient than TPKWs with six-degree and thirteen-degree lateral crest variations

(TPKW6 & TPKW13). The range of mean longitudinal velocity has happened to be increasing as moved away from the Piano Key Weir. Velocity distribution in the YZ plane is highly nonlinear. The study also shows RPKW to be more self-cleaning in nature than its trapezoidal counterpart (TPKW6). Numerical study shows a close resemblance to the experimental results with errors well within permissible limits implying its greater use in ascertaining complex flows around hydraulic structures.

The second flume, which is 0.984 m wide, has been utilized again to study the head discharge relationship and the effect of outlet submergence in the discharging capacity of PKWs with rectangular (RPKW) and trapezoidal plan (TPKW). RPKW and TPKW 9 have been studied with this second flume. A total of ten to thirteen experimental discharges were tested on each plan geometry. A numerical study using ANSYS-FLUENT has also been carried out for all the plan geometries for both flumes and validated by experimental results. The tailgate was closed to render the PKW's outlet from partial to fully submerged conditions. The effect of these submerged outlets was studied for any changes in the head over the crest of PKW. The study finds that under partial to complete submergence of PKW outlets, both PKW units' discharging capability remains unchanged.
