

## Exercise 2.1

## Water hammer

This document provides an outline for the solution of Exercise 2.1 provided in the book *Wave Propagation in Fluids*, author V. Guinot, Publisher ISTE.

## 1. Problem

Consider a horizontal pipe of cross-sectional area  $A$ , where the pressure waves propagate at the speed  $c$ . Friction is assumed to be negligible. The initial flow conditions are steady state conditions, with a pressure and velocity uniformly equal to  $p_0$  and  $u_0$  respectively.

A variation  $\Delta p$  in the pressure appears at the left-hand end of the pipe and propagates to the right at the speed  $c$  (Figure 2.22). As a consequence, a variation  $\Delta u$  appears in the flow velocity.

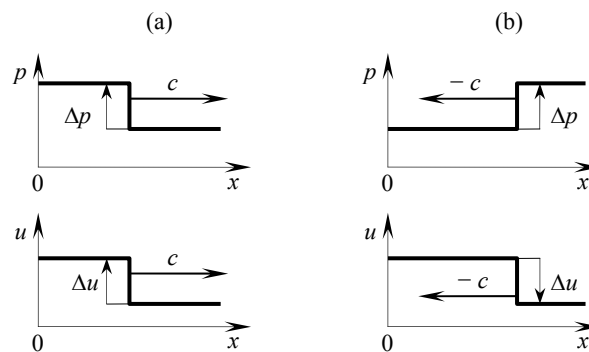
- 1) Show that  $\Delta p$  and  $\Delta u$  verify the following relationship

$$\Delta p = \rho c \Delta u \quad [2.233]$$

- 2) Assume now that the wave propagates from right to left. Show that the following relationship holds between  $\Delta p$  and  $\Delta u$

$$\Delta p = -\rho c \Delta u \quad [2.234]$$

These equations are called Joukowski's relationships.

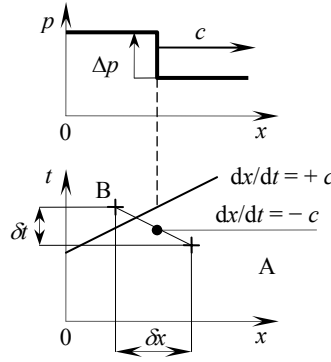


**Figure 2.22.** Propagation of a pressure and velocity variation in a pipe. Propagation from left to right (a), from right to left (b).

## 2. Solution

### 2.1. Question 1

The characteristic equations [2.82] are used across the pressure discontinuity. Since the pressure discontinuity moves at the celerity  $+c$ , the negative characteristic  $dx/dt = -c$  must be used (Figure 1). The characteristic  $dx/dt = -c$  connects the point A ( $p_0, Q_0$ ) to the point B ( $p_0 + \Delta p, Q_0 + \Delta Q$ ).



**Figure 1.** Using the characteristic form across a pressure wave.

The first equation [2.81] yields

$$p_0 - \rho c u_0 = p_0 + \Delta p - \rho c (u_0 + \Delta u) + \int_A^B \left( \frac{kc}{A} |u| + \rho g c \sin \theta \right) dt \quad [1]$$

The points A and B on each side of the discontinuity can be made arbitrarily close to each other. When the time and space intervals  $\delta t$  and  $\delta x$  between these two points tend to zero, equation [1] becomes

$$\Delta p = \rho c \Delta u \quad [2]$$

### 2.2. Question 2

The reasoning is exactly the same as in the previous question, except that the characteristic  $+c$  must be used instead of the characteristic  $-c$ .