

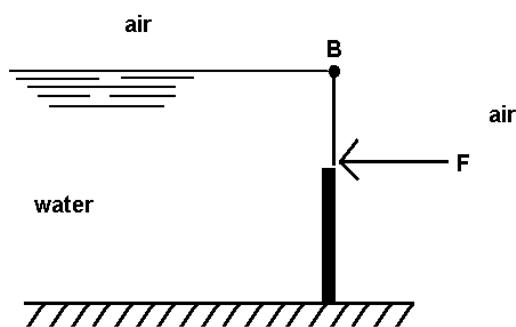
## TOPIC

Fluids – Section X – Question 9

## QUESTION

A gate is formed using a plate of dimension  $1\text{ m} \times 1\text{ m}$  hinged at point B as shown below. The force necessary to keep the gate from opening (in N) most nearly is

- (A) 3280
- (B) 4900
- (C) 6570
- (D) 9800



## HINTS

- Find the force of the water on the plate
- Find the center of pressure through which this force acts
- Equate the moments of the force of the water and the force  $F$  around point B

## SOLUTION

Since the pressure above the water surface and to the right of the gate is atmospheric at each location, its effect cancels and the pressure,  $P$  as a function of depth, is given by

$$P = \rho g y$$

where

$y$  is the distance downward into the water from the surface,

$\rho$  is the density, and

$g$  is the acceleration due to gravity.

For a vertical gate, the force  $F_w$  of the water on the submerged gate is then given by

$$F_w = \rho g y_c A$$

where

$A$  is the area of the gate, and

$y_c$  is the centroid of the area.

Since the gate is 1 m in length, the centroid of the area will be at a depth of 0.5 m and the gate area is  $1\text{ m}^2$ . The force of the water on the gate is thus

$$F_w = (9.8\text{ m/s}^2)(1000\text{ kg/m}^3)(0.5\text{ m})(1\text{ m}^2) = 4900\text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}^2 = 4900\text{ N}$$

However, the force of the water does not act through the centroid of the area but through the center of pressure. Since the pressure distribution on the gate is a triangle, the center of pressure will be one third the distance from the base of the triangle, or, in other words, at a depth of 0.67m.

Alternatively, for a *vertical* gate, the distance from the centroid of the area  $y_c$  to the center of pressure  $y_p$  is given (see study manual) by

$$y_p = y_c + \frac{I}{Ay_c}$$

where  $I$  is the second moment of inertia of the gate around its centroidal axis. For a rectangular gate of width  $b$  and length  $L$ ,

$$I = bL^3/12.$$

Thus

$$y_p = 0.5 + \frac{(1)(1)^3/12}{(1)(0.5)} = 0.67m$$

Equating the moments around the hinge at B

$$F_w y_p = FL$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} F &= F_w y_p / L \\ &= (4900N)(0.67m) / (1m) \\ &= 3283N \end{aligned}$$

## **ANSWER**

(A)

## **CONTRIBUTOR**

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