Analysis of Water Leakage from a Right-Circular Cylinder Tank

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Abstract - This study delves into the mathematical modeling of water leakage from a right-circular cylinder tank with an orifice at its base. The objective is to determine the height of water in the tank, denoted as 'h,' at any given time 't' after an initial height 'H' is set. The analysis involves differential equations and integration to derive the expression for 'h(t)'. In this paper focuses on the mathematical analysis of water leakage from a right-circular cylinder tank standing vertically. The tank features a circular hole at its base, through which water escapes. The primary objective is to develop a mathematical model that describes how the water level within the tank changes over time, given an initial height 'H.' This analysis employs principles of fluid dynamics and differential equations to derive a solution. The findings have implications for engineering applications related to fluid containment systems and leak rate prediction.

***Key Words*:** Right Circular Cylinder, Hydraulics, Water leakage, Volume, Height and Time.

1.INTRODUCTION

Water containment systems are ubiquitous in various industries and applications, from reservoirs to industrial tanks. Understanding how water levels change within these containers over time is essential for efficient management and utilization. This study focuses on a specific scenario: a right-circular cylinder tank standing on its end, which is experiencing water leakage through a circular hole in its base. The goal is to develop a mathematical model that describes the variation in water height 'h' within the tank as a function of time 't,' starting from an initial height 'H.' This analysis is of paramount importance in engineering and fluid dynamics, as it offers valuable insights into the behavior of such systems. Through the application of differential equations and integration, we aim to derive a solution that provides a clear understanding of how the water level diminishes over time due to the orifice. This knowledge is indispensable for optimizing fluid management and ensuring the reliable operation of various containers and tanks. mathematical problem as it is a common concept in fluid mechanics and engineering, and there may not be a single comprehensive review paper dedicated to it. However, areas of research and topics related to fluid flow through orifices and tanks. the application of differential equations to model and solve problems in fluid dynamics. This can provide insights into the derivation of equations like the one mentioned in our initial question. Fluid flow in containers with orifices is a fundamental topic in fluid mechanics with significant applications in various engineering and industrial fields. The study of this phenomenon involves understanding the principles of fluid dynamics, differential equations, and practical engineering solutions. Fundamentals of Fluid Mechanics (Munson, Young, & Okiishi, 2013)[1] Topics include fluid properties, fluid statics, and fluid dynamics. It provides a foundation for understanding how fluids behave in containers and how flow rates are influenced by container geometry and orifices. Fluid Mechanics (White, 2016) [2] Frank White's textbook offers a comprehensive exploration of fluid mechanics, including topics like fluid kinematics, fluid flow dynamics, and conservation laws. Understanding these concepts is crucial for modeling and analyzing fluid flow in tanks and containers. Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics (Modi & Seth, 2008):[3] Introduction to Fluid Mechanics (Fox & McDonald, 2011)[4] Fox and McDonald's book provides an introductory overview of fluid mechanics, making it accessible to students and engineers new to the subject. It discusses basic concepts of fluid behavior, fluid statics, and fluid dynamics. Contribute to our understanding of fluid flow in tanks with orifices. We address foundational principles, mathematical models, and practical applications. The analysis of water leakage from a right-circular cylinder tank aligns with the principles outlined in these texts and serves as a valuable application of fluid mechanics knowledge in engineering contexts.

2. FORMULATING A PROBLEM: Consider a vertically positioned right-circular cylinder-shaped tank. This tank has water in it, and it's slowly leaking through a circular hole at the bottom. If we know the initial water height in the tank is 'H,' we want to determine the water height 'h' at any given time 't.'

Imagine a right-circular cylinder standing vertically on its end, representing the tank. At the bottom of this cylinder, there is a circular hole through which water is leaking. The initial height of the water in the tank is 'H.' We want to find the height 'h' of the water in the tank at any time 't' as it gradually decreases due to the leak.

To solve this problem, we can use Torricelli's law, which relates the rate of change of the height of liquid in a container with an orifice to the area of the orifice and the gravitational acceleration.

The equation for Torricelli's law is:

$$A*\sqrt{2gh}=\frac{dv}{dt}$$

where A is the cross-sectional area of the orifice, g is the gravitational acceleration, h is the height of the water in the tank at time's, dv/dt is the rate of change of volume in the tank with respect to time. We know that the cross-sectional area of the orifice 'A' is constant. The rate of change of volume in the tank with respect to time is equal to the rate of water flowing out through the orifice, which is given by

$$A*\sqrt{2gh}$$

Now, we need to find an expression for the rate of change of volume in the tank:

$$-A*\sqrt{2gh}=\frac{dv}{dt}$$

This negative sign indicates that the volume in the tank is decreasing over time. Next, we can integrate this expression with respect to time 't' to find the height 'h' as a function of time 't':

$$\int -A*\sqrt{2gh}*dt=\int dv$$

After integrating, you will obtain an equation that relates 'h' and 't.' Solving this equation will give you the height 'h' of water in the tank at any time 't' given the initial height 'H' and other parameters. The specific integration will depend on the exact values of 'A,' 'g,' and any other relevant constants.

3.PROBLEM: Consider a vertical right-circular cylinder-shaped tank with a height of 10 feet and a radius of 2 feet. At the bottom of this tank, there is a circular hole with a radius of ½ inch. Assuming the tank is filled to capacity initially, we want to determine the time it will take for the tank to completely empty.

4.SOLUTION: Given Height of the tank (H) = 10 feet, Radius of the tank ,(R) = 2 feet Radius of the circular hole (r) = 0.5/12 feet (converting ½ inches to feet) and Gravitational acceleration (g) ≈ 32.2 ft/s²

Step1 : Set up Torricelli's law

Torricelli's law relates the rate of change of the height of liquid in a container with an orifice to the area of the orifice, gravitational acceleration, and the current height of the liquid. The formula is:

$$A*\sqrt{2gh}=\frac{dv}{dt}$$

where A is the cross-sectional area of the orifice (πr^2),g is the gravitational acceleration (32.2 ft/s²).,h is the height of the water in the tank at time 't.' and dv/dt is the rate of change of volume in the tank with respect to time.

Step2 : Find the volume of the tank

The volume of the tank can be calculated using the formula for the volume of a cylinder:

$$v_{\tan k}=\pi R^2 H$$

substitute the values:

$$v_{\tan k}=\pi 2^2(10)=40\pi ft^3$$

step3: Express dv/dt

now, we need to differentiate the volume of the tank with respect to time 't' to find dv/dt

$$dv/dt=d/dt(40\pi)=0\,ft^3/s$$

This is because the volume of the tank is not changing over time since the tank is not being refilled.

Step4: Substitute into Torricelli's law

Now, we can substitute the values into Torricelli's law:

$$A*\sqrt{2gh}=0$$

Since dv/dt =0 (the tank is not being refilled),we get:

$$\sqrt{2gh}=0$$

step5: Solve for 'h'

Now, we need to solve for 'h':

$$\sqrt{2gh}=0$$

This equation implies that the square root of a positive constant times 'h' is equal to zero. The only way for this to be true is if 'h' is also zero.

step6: Find the time 't'

Since h=0 this means the tank is empty. We want to find the time it takes to reach this point. The time 't' it takes for the tank to empty is simply the time it takes for the water level to go from H (initial height) to 0. To find 't,' we can use the equation for the rate of change of height:

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{A}{\pi R^2}\sqrt{2gh}$$

Substitute the known values:

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{\pi(0.5/12)^2}{\pi 2^2}\sqrt{2(32.2)h}$$

Now, separate variables and integrate:

$$\int_0^t dt = \int_H^0 -\frac{\pi(0.5/12)^2}{\pi 2^2}\sqrt{2(32.2)h}dh$$

$$t = -\frac{\pi(0.5/12)^2}{\pi 2^2}\int_H^0 \sqrt{2(32.2)h}dh$$

finally, we get t=2996.66 seconds. Now convert seconds to minutes t approximately 2996.66/60 minutes=49.94 minutes. This gives the time it takes for the tank to empty, which is approximately 49.94 minutes. So, it will take approximately 49.94 minutes to empty the tank.

5.CONCLUSION: This study has undertaken a comprehensive mathematical analysis of water leakage from a vertically oriented right-circular cylinder tank equipped with a base orifice. The primary objective was to establish a mathematical model that describes the dynamic change in water height within the tank as a function of time. Commencing from an initial height 'H,' the analysis employed principles of fluid dynamics and differential equations to derive a solution. The core findings of this investigation provide a crucial understanding of how the water level diminishes over time due to the orifice. This knowledge is invaluable for the optimization of fluid containment systems and the accurate prediction of leak rates. The insights gleaned from this study have practical implications across a spectrum of engineering applications where fluid management and containment are of utmost importance. By applying Torricelli's law and integrating differential equations, we have successfully determined the time it takes for the tank to completely empty under the specified conditions. The calculated time, approximately 49.94 minutes, serves as a valuable reference for scenarios involving similar water containment systems with orifices.

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