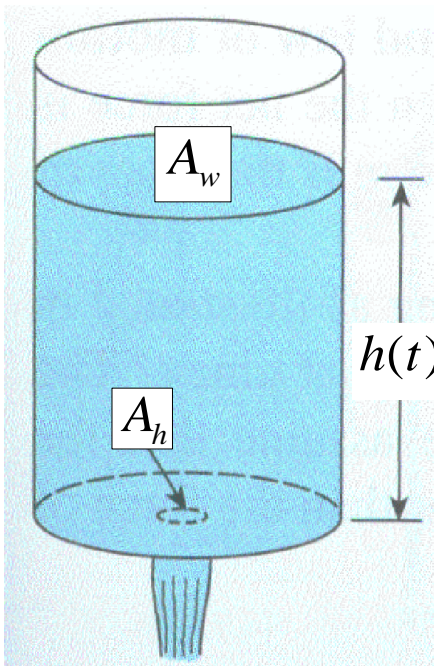


## Application: Flow of water from a tank

(see prob 13, p 88 and eqn (10), p 22)



Consider a cylindrical tank, initially filled to a height of  $h_0$ . Water runs out through a hole in the bottom of the tank. Find the height of the water level at any time instant  $t$ .

Let  $h = h(t)$  be the height of the water level at time  $t$ ,  $A_w$  the surface area of the water level,  $A_h$  the surface area of the hole, and  $g$  gravitational acceleration.

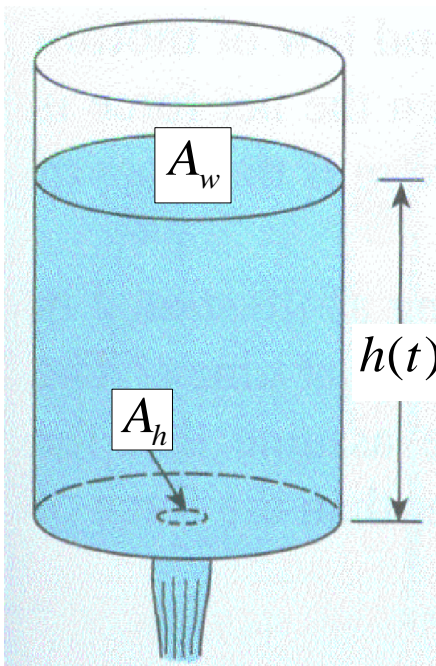
- Assumptions:
- Ignore friction and contraction of water at hole
  - Toricelli's law (page 21)

**Toricelli's law (page 21)**

Each water droplet squirts through the hole at the same velocity  $v$  it would acquire in falling freely (from rest) from a height  $h$

$$\Rightarrow v(h) = \sqrt{2gh}$$

Formulate: Let  $V = V(t)$  be the volume of the water in the tank at time  $t$



Water level drops  $\Delta h$   
in time  $\Delta t$

$$\Delta V = -(\sqrt{2gh} \cdot \Delta t) A_h$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{dV}{dt} = -A_h \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$V = A_w h$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{A_h}{A_w} \sqrt{2g} h^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{A_h}{A_w} \sqrt{2g} h^{1/2} = -\rho \sqrt{2g} h^{1/2}, \quad h(0) = h_0$$

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## Drainage of a cylindrical tank

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Tr 3

Solution: Integration factors will not work, since DE is non-linear

Therefore use separation of variables and show that:

$$h(t) = \left( h_0^{1/2} - \rho \sqrt{\frac{g}{2}} t \right)^2$$

The tank is empty when  $h = 0$ , therefore when

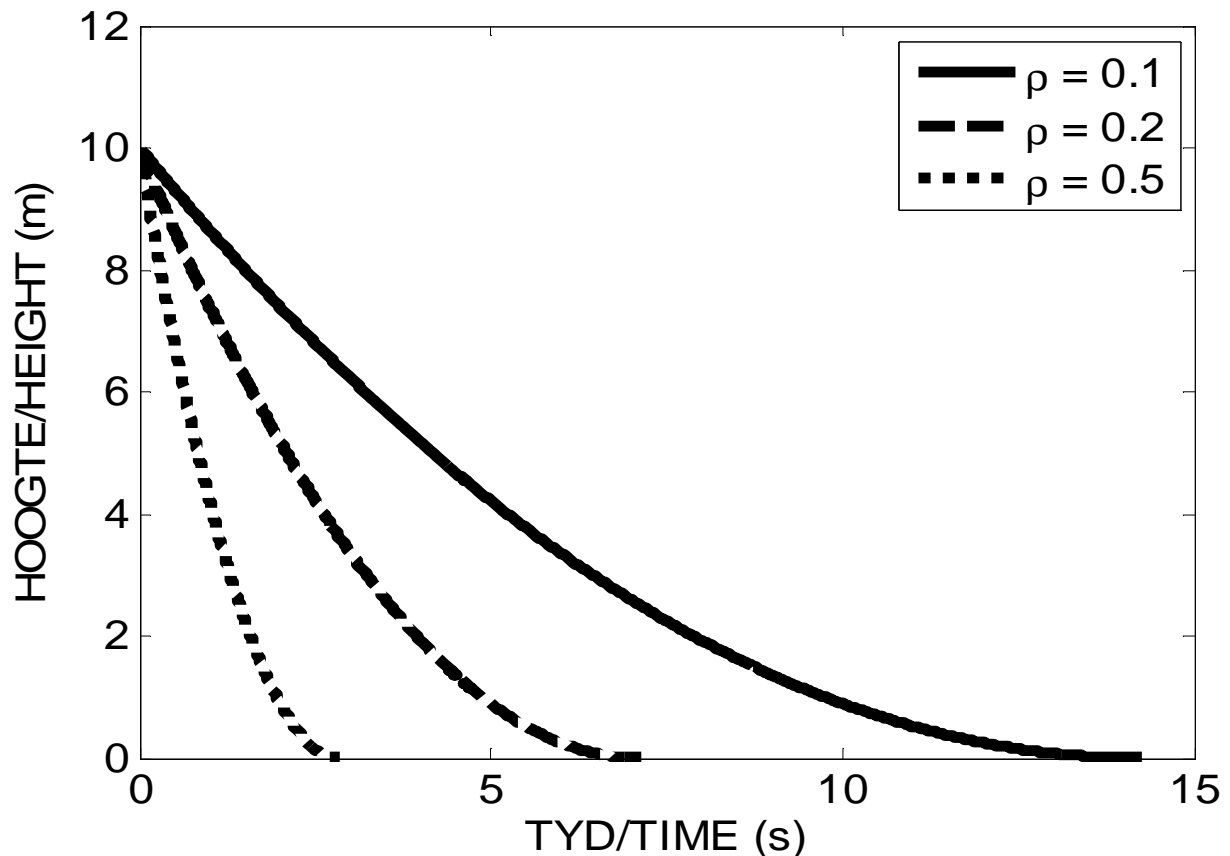
$$t = \frac{h_0^{1/2}}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$$

$$\text{Therefore: } t \in \left[ 0, \frac{h_0^{1/2}}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \right]$$

Show that the unit for  $\frac{h_0^{1/2}}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$  is seconds

Test: Suppose that the tank is entirely open at the bottom, then  $h_0 = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$  and  $t = \frac{h_0^{1/2}}{1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} \Rightarrow \rho = 1$

Example ( $h_0 = 10 \text{ m}$ ;  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ )



Graph for general case:

$\frac{dh}{dt}$  is always negative  $\Rightarrow$  graph is always decreasing

Show that  $\frac{d^2h}{dt^2} = \rho^2 g > 0 \Rightarrow$  concave upwards

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