

OPEN CHANNEL OVERFLOW DIVERSION STRUCTURES  
WITH SIDE WEIRS

By



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## ABSTRACT

Combined sewer systems are designed to bypass excess flows directly to the receiving water during rainstorm events. This is commonly achieved by means of diversion structures incorporating side spillways, oblique weirs or orifices.

The simulation of diversion devices by the EXTRAN Block of the Stormwater Management Model is examined. Results for the weir algorithm were not satisfactory. Therefore, a new procedure is written to compute the overflow and the water surface profile along the side weir. The hydraulics of flow over side weirs is reviewed in detail. The momentum approach is used in computing the water surface profile. The coefficient of discharge is estimated from a newly proposed relationship. A method for predicting the formation of a hydraulic jump along the weir section is derived from the momentum balance between the upstream and downstream side of the jump.

A computer program called OVRFLO3 is developed to compute the overflow and the water surface profile. Validation tests show good agreement with observations.

Finally, OVRFLO3 is adjusted to fit the SWMM package. The new Block is called SIDWEIR.

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## NOTATION

A	= cross sectional area of flow ( $m^2$ or $ft^2$ )
$A_o$	= cross sectional area of orifice ( $m^2$ or $ft^2$ )
a	= weir exponent; $3/2$ for transverse weirs and $5/3$ for side weirs
ALPHA	= velocity distribution correction factor
B	= width of channel (m or ft)
$B_w$	= width of channel at weir crest level (m or ft)
BETA	= momentum distribution correction factor
C	= discharge coefficient of side weir by Ackers
$C_o$	= discharge coefficient of orifice
$C_M$	= DeMarchi discharge coefficient of side weir
$C_w$	= discharge coefficient of side or transverse weirs
c	= height of weir crest above channel bed (m or ft)
D	= pipe or sewer diameter (m or ft)
d	= depth of flow in main channel (m or ft)
$d_c$	= critical depth of flow (m or ft)
$d_{c1}$	= critical depth of flow at the upstream end of side weir (m or ft)
$d_h$	= hydraulic depth of flow (m or ft)
$d_n$	= normal depth of flow (m or ft)
$d_{n1}$	= normal depth of flow at the upstream end of side weir (m or ft)
$d_{n4}$	= normal depth of flow at the downstream end of side weir (m or ft)

- $d_1$  = depth of flow at upstream end of side weir (m or ft)
- $d_{1c}$  = initial value of critical depth (m or ft)
- $d_{1n}$  = initial value of normal depth (m or ft)
- $d_4$  = depth of flow at downstream end of side weir (m or ft)
- $d_5$  = depth of flow at upstream end of hydraulic jump (m or ft)
- $d_6$  = depth of flow at downstream end of hydraulic jump (m or ft)
- $\bar{d}_5$  = vertical distance from water surface to centroid of section 5 (m or ft)
- $\bar{d}_6$  = vertical distance from water surface to centroid of section 6
- $d_0$  = pipe or sewer diameter in 'Chow's Tables (m or ft)
- $dB/dx$  = rate of change of channel width along side weir
- $dQ/dx$  = rate of change of main channel flow along side weir ( $m^2/sec$  or  $ft^2/sec$ )
- $E_s$  = specific energy of flow (m or ft)
- $E_w$  = total energy of flow referred to weir crest (m or ft)
- EPSI = pressure distribution correction factor
- $F$  = Froude Number
- $F_f$  = friction force in a short length of channel (Kg or lb)
- $F_1$  = Froude Number at upstream end of side weir
- $G_1$  = dimensionless term in Eq.(4.1)
- $g$  = gravitational acceleration ( $9.81 m/sec^2$  or  $32.2 ft/sec^2$ )
- $H$  = total energy of flow (m or ft)
- $h_1$  = depth of flow over side weir at upstream end (m

- or ft)
- $h_2$  = depth of flow over side weir at downstream end (m or ft)
- $h_L$  = head loss in sewer or channel (m or ft)
- $L$  = length of side weir (m or ft)
- $L_f$  = length of free surface flow in pipe (m or ft)
- $L_j$  = length of hydraulic jump (m or ft)
- $L_{max}$  = maximum length of side weir (m or ft)
- $N$  = parameter; 1.0 for metric units and 1.486 for english units
- $n$  = Manning's roughness coefficient
- $P_a$  = hydrostatic pressure force acting on section a (Kg or lb)
- $P_b$  = hydrostatic pressure force acting on section b (Kg or lb)
- $\text{PHI}$  = dimensionless function in depth of flow along side weir
- $Q$  = discharge in main channel ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $Q_o$  = discharge in main channel upstream of side weir ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $Q_r$  = discharge in main channel downstream of side weir ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $Q_s$  = discharge over side weir ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $Q_{sj}$  = discharge over side weir from hydraulic jump ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $Q_5$  = discharge at section 5 ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $Q_6$  = discharge at section 6 ( $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$ )
- $q$  = discharge per unit length of weir ( $\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$  or  $\text{ft}^2/\text{sec}$ )
- $R$  = hydraulic radius (m or ft)

$S_d$  = bed slope of downstream channel  
 $S_f$  = slope of friction line (m/m or ft/ft)  
 $S_o$  = bed slope of main channel  
 $T$  = water surface width (m or ft)  
 THETA = angle between channel bed and horizontal  
 $U$  = longitudinal component of velocity of spill flow  
 (m/sec or ft/sec)  
 $V$  = mean velocity in main channel (m/sec or ft/sec)  
 $V_1$  = mean velocity at upstream end of side weir (m/sec  
 or ft/sec)  
 $V_2$  = mean velocity at downstream end of side weir (m/  
 sec or ft/sec)  
 $V_5$  = mean velocity at section 5 (m/sec or ft/sec)  
 $V_6$  = mean velocity at section 6 (m/sec or ft/sec)  
 $W$  = parameter; 1 for one side weir and 2 for two side  
 weirs  
 $x$  = distance measured along side weir (m or ft)  
 $y_c$  = critical depth of flow in Chow's Tables (m or ft)  
 $Z$  = height of channel bed above datum (m or ft)  
 $Z_c$  = critical section factor ( $m^{2.5}$  or  $ft^{2.5}$ )  
 $Z_f$  = section factor ( $m^{2.5}$  or  $ft^{2.5}$ )  
 $Z_s$  = square of section factor ( $m^5$  or  $ft^5$ )  
 $z$  = side slope of trapezoidal section (1 vertical to  
 $z$  horizontal)

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Appurtenances of a Sewer System

##### 1.1.1 Introduction

Sewer Systems are essential to public health and welfare in all areas of concentrated population and development. Every community produces wastewater and is subject to stormwater runoff. Separate sanitary sewers are provided primarily to carry wastewater to a point of treatment, or sometimes to an outfall in a receiving water. Stormwater sewers conduct runoff to the nearest outfall, all in sufficient time to avoid damage and inconvenience. The combined sewer is a conduit that receives both wastewater and stormwater, at least under conditions of high runoff. Certain appurtenances are essential to the proper functioning of every system of storm or combined sewers. These include manholes, terminal cleanouts, service connections, inverted siphons, inlets, catch basins, junction chambers, outfalls tide gates, overflow and diversion structures.

##### 1.1.2 Definition of Terms

The following terms referred to in this dissertation are important.

Sewer : A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater.

Wastewater : The spent water of a community, including domestic, industrial, commercial and human wastewater.



Sanitary sewer : A sewer that carries liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, and industrial plants together with minor quantities of storm, surface and infiltrated groundwater.

Storm sewer : A sewer that carries storm runoff and surfacewater but excludes domestic wastewater.

Combined sewer : A sewer receiving both wastewater and stormwater.

Relief sewer : A sewer built to carry away flows in excess of the capacity of an existing sewer.

Outfall sewer : A sewer that receives wastewater from a treatment plant (or collecting system) and carries it to a point of final discharge.

CBD : Central Business District

CCB : Chedoke Creek Basin

CSO : Combined Sewer Outfall

DS : Diversion Structure

RCB : Redhill Creek Basin

STP : Sewage Treatment Plant

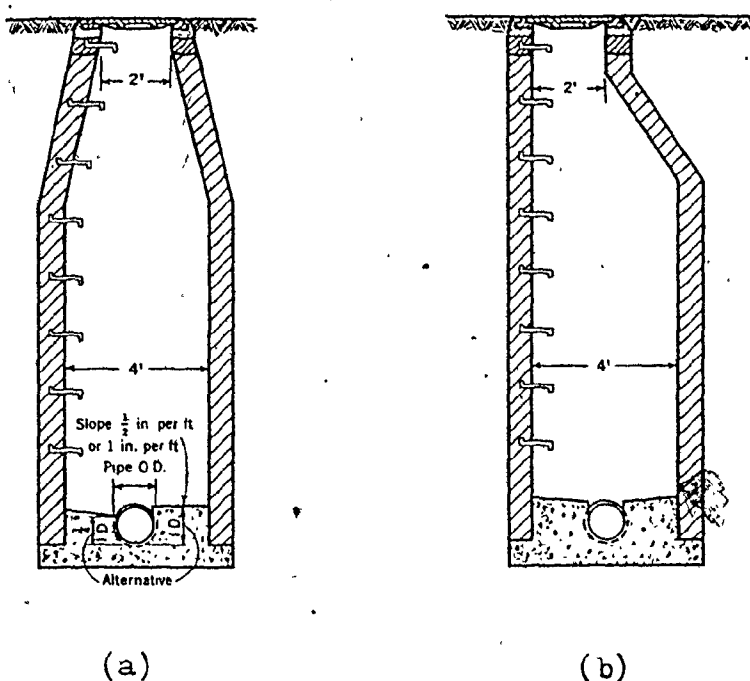
### 1.1.3 Elements of a Sewer System

For completeness, various elements of a sewer system are described here. Not all of these structures need to be explicitly modelled in a computer program to simulate an urban diversion system.

#### a- Manholes

A manhole is a structure which provides convenient

access to the sewer for observation and maintenance operations. Most manholes are circular with a minimum inside diameter of 4 ft, being maintained up to a conical section a short distance below the top as shown in Fig. (1.1a) and Fig. (1.1b).



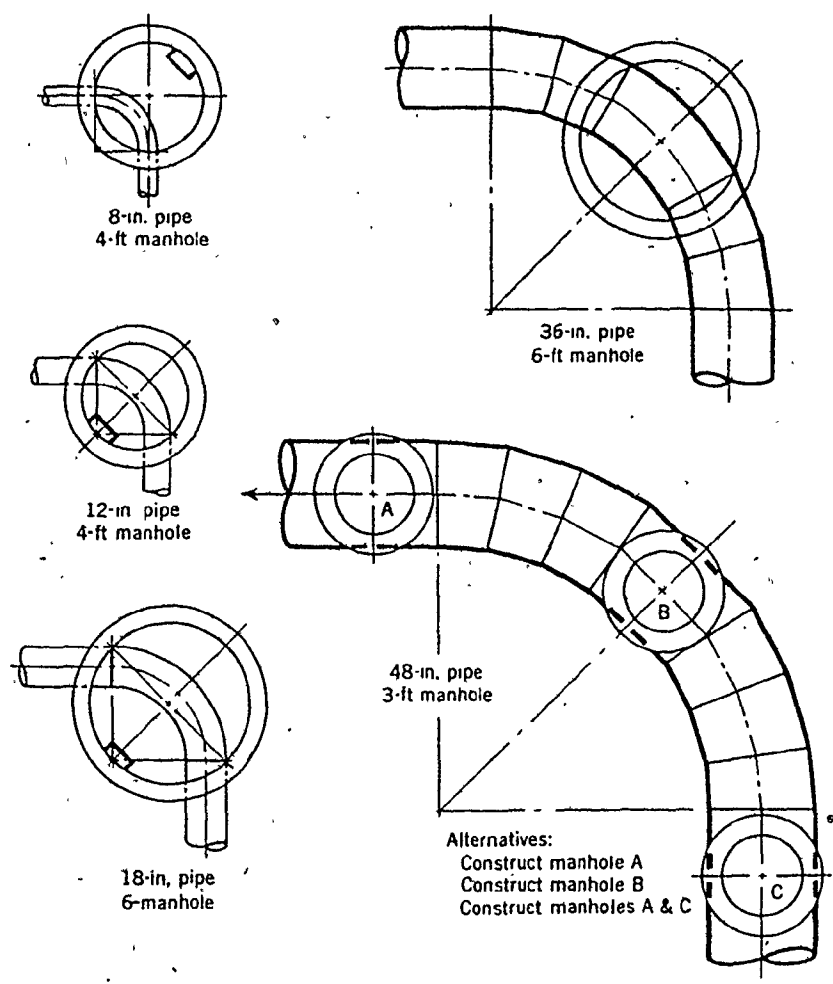
(Source : Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers, ASCE and WPCF, 1969)

Fig. (1.1)-Manholes

#### b- Bends

Particular care must be taken in construction of curved channels to accommodate bends. Some authorities recommend that the radius of the centre-line be three times the pipe diameter. Fig. (1.2) shows some of the possible designs for manholes on bends although it is not essential

that each bend be completed within a manhole.



(Source : Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers, ASCE and WPCF, 1969)

Fig. (1.2)-Manhole Placement for Various Types of Bends

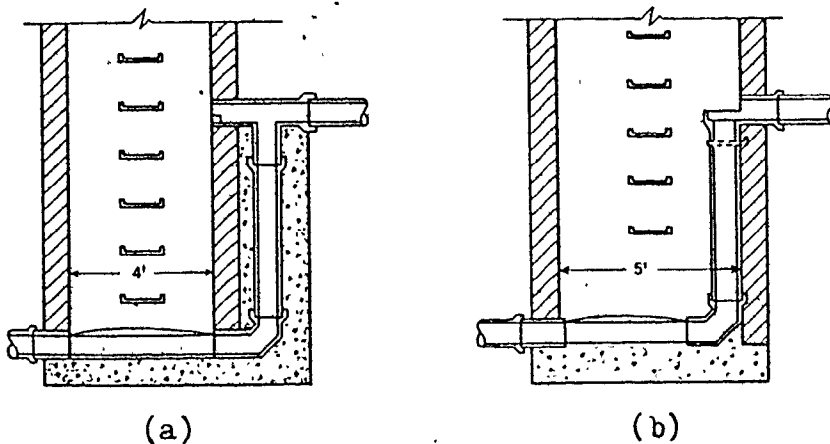
c- Junctions

On small sewers junctions are made in ordinary manholes, the branch line being curved into the main channel. Excessive widening of the main channel at the branch line

should be avoided. The invert of the branch line should be higher than the invert of the main channel where the two join.

d- Drop Manholes

If an incoming sewer is considerably higher than the outgoing sewer, a drop manhole should be constructed. Fig. (1.3a) shows a common but unsafe type. If the drop pipe blocks, flow spills out from the end of the pipe making the manhole dangerous for workmen. Fig. (1.3b) shows a better design where any stoppage in the drop pipe can be removed easily from the surface.

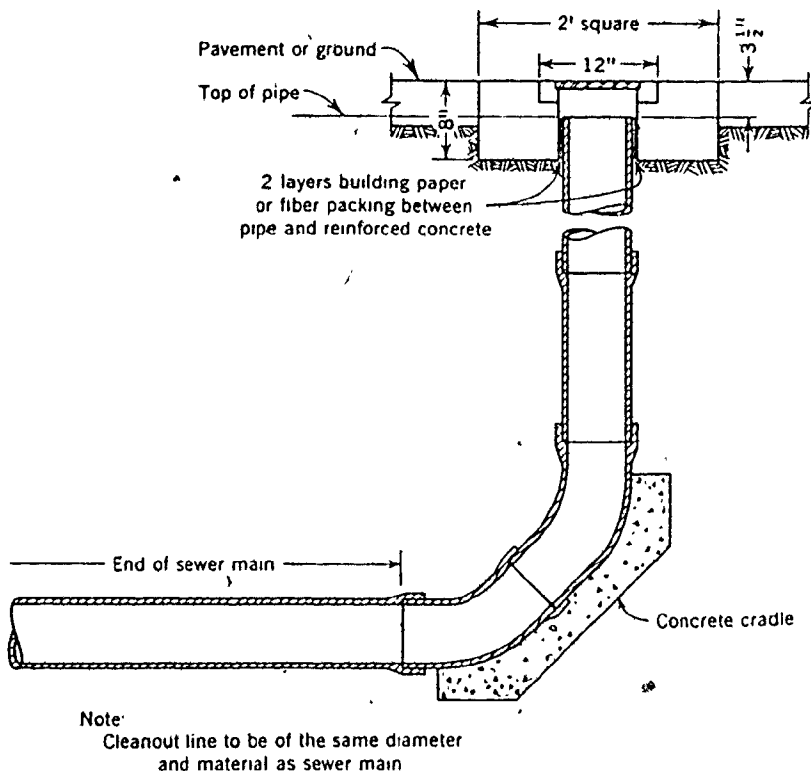


(Source: Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers, ASCE and WPCF, 1969)

Fig. (1.3)-Drop Manholes

e- Terminal Cleanout Structures

These are used at the ends of sewers. Their purpose is to provide a means for inserting cleaning tools, or an inspection light into the sewer as shown in Fig. (1.4).



(Source: Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers, ASCE and WPCF, 1969)

Fig. (1.4)-Terminal Cleanout Structures

f- Check Valves and Relief Overflows

Where the floor of a building is at an elevation lower than the top of the next upstream manhole on the sewer system, a stoppage in the main sewer can cause sewage to backflow into the building. This is a common problem with basements in Ontario. Double check valves may be specified for such cases although they frequently do not remain effective over a long period of time. Where overflow must occur from a manhole in the street at a designated point, a relief

device may be installed that encases a ball resting on a seat to close the end of a vertical riser but constructed so that the ball will rise and allow backflowing sewage to escape.

#### g- Stormwater Inlets

(1) Curb inlets have a vertical opening in the curb piece through which the gutter flow passes. They are called deflectors when equipped with diagonal notches cast into the gutter. The cross slope of the inlet is 1 in/ft to a distance of 3 ft from the curb line.

(2) A gutter inlet is a horizontal opening in the gutter covered by one or more grates through which the gutter flow passes.

(3) A curb and a gutter inlet acting as a unit is known as a combination inlet. A multiple inlet is made up of two closely spaced inlets acting as a unit. Fig. (1.5) shows different types of inlets.

#### h- Catch Basins

A catch basin is a form of grit chamber intended to retain the heavy debris which otherwise would be carried on into the sewer. It is usually cleaned at various intervals between storms.

#### i- Side-Overflow Weirs

Side overflow weirs are among the devices used for regulation of flow on combined sewers. There are several primary objectives which should be considered in the design

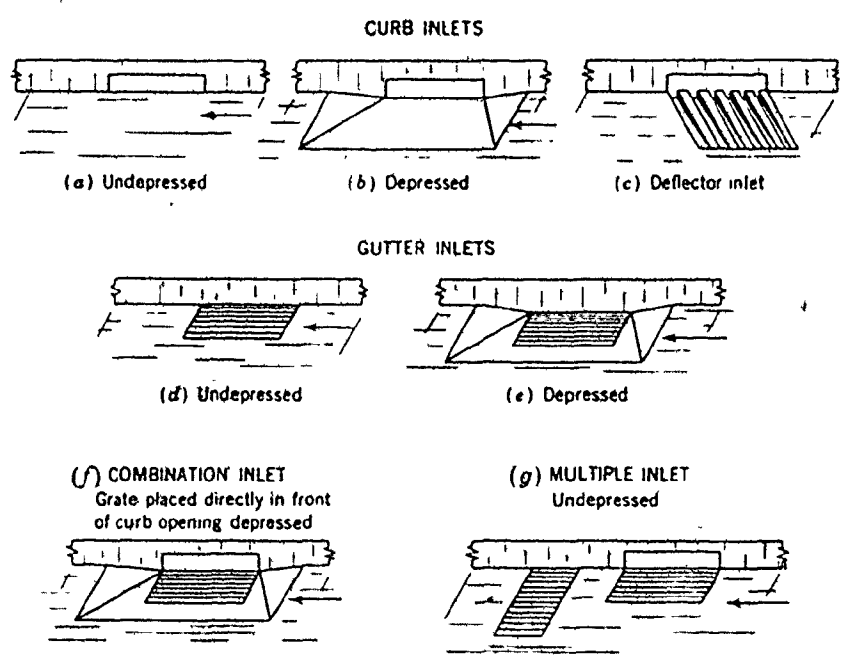
of overflow structures. These include:

- (1) The weir should not operate until a certain dilution is reached, preferably at least six times dry-weather flow.
- (2) The weir should be of sufficient capacity to avoid creating any obstruction to the free flow of stormwater through the incoming sewers.
- (3) During storm times the flow continuing on to the STP should not exceed the downstream sewer capacity, e.g., not greater than the minimum dilution above.
- (4) The overflow device should achieve some measure of control, the worse pollutant load proceeding for treatment and the least objectionable being by-passed.
- (5) The manhole and adjacent sewers must be entirely self-cleansing under all conditions.

Side weirs are constructed along one or both sides of the combined sewer. They divert excess flows during storm periods to the receiving waters or natural drainage courses. The crest of the weir is set at an elevation corresponding to the desired flow in the sewer. Fig.(1.6) illustrates the operation of a diversion (overflow) structure.

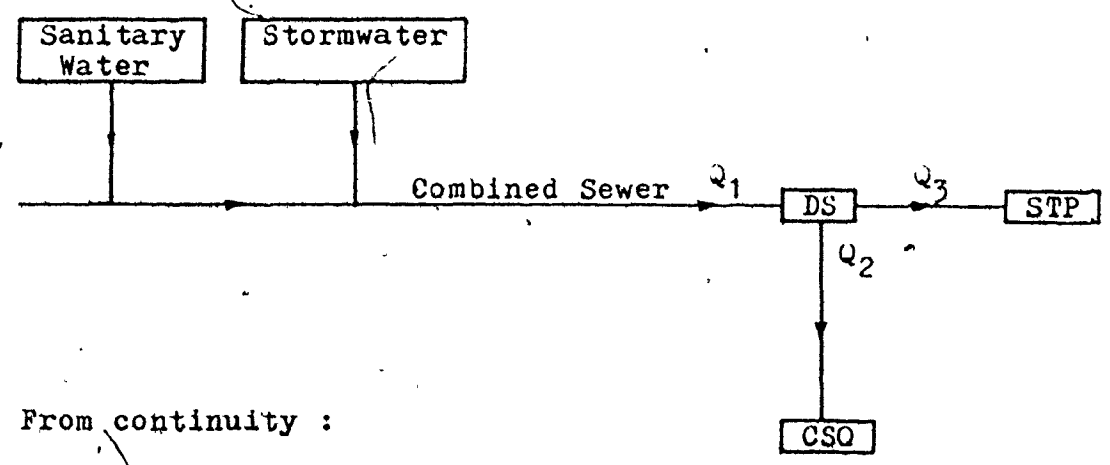
#### j- Others

Some other appurtenances and special structures used in a sanitary or stormwater system include house connections, siphons, overflow devices other than side weirs, backwater gates and outfalls.



(Source : Design and Construction of Sanitary and Storm Sewers, ASCE and WPCF, 1969)

Fig.(1.5)- Stormwater Inlets



From continuity :

$Q_1 = Q_2 + Q_3$

- (a) Dry Weather Flow Condition :  $Q_2 = 0$  ;  $Q_3 = Q_1$
- (b) High Flow Condition :  $Q_2 > 0$  ; (often  $Q_3 = 0$ ,  $Q_2 = Q_1$ )

Fig.(1.6)- Definition Sketch of the Study Problem



## 1.2 Study Problem

Clearly, the removal of excess water from the sewer network is important, and a widely used method is by means of side weirs. When the water level rises above the weir crest, flow is diverted from the channel. The side weir should be arranged such that dry weather flow proceeds to the STP, and in times of heavy rainfall most of the incoming flow passes over the weir to the CSO as shown on Fig. (1.6). The dangers of errors in the design of a side weir are obvious. In the case of open channels, overtopping will cause flooding and may, by scour, damage the channel. In sewers where side weirs are used to a great extent, surcharging of the downstream section can, and often does, occur, and the pressures so developed may cause damage to the sewer itself. A complete analytical solution of the equations governing the flow in side weir channels for an arbitrary DS geometry is not possible and, until quite recently, methods were based on empirical design data derived from experiments conducted over a limited range of the many variables involved.

However, relatively simple step computation procedures permit solutions for many shapes of cross section and for a wide range of variables. This does not imply that the underlying hydrodynamic equations of the problem have been rigorously solved. It is of great importance to explain flow behaviour in the region of the side weir and calculate

diverted flow for the different possible flow states upstream and downstream. A suitable computer program that can handle the problem properly is vital to any drainage model. It is also of great importance to study computer models that are currently widely used and see how well they handle this problem. One such model is the Stormwater Management Model (SWMM) developed in 1971 and gradually improved by several programming groups in the United States with some contributions from Canada. Computer results should of course be compared with observed data and other previous work in order to determine the reliability of the new technique.

### 1.3 Scope of the Problem

Diversion structures are widely used in Hamilton, where an efficiently operating sewer system has been considered essential. The city is subject to short duration high intensity thunderstorms in summer time, long duration low intensity storms in fall, infrequent hurricanes and snow in winter. Hamilton consists of three major drainage sectors namely the CCB, the CBD and the RCB as shown in Fig. (1.7). The CCB drains into Cootes Paradise, whereas the RCB drains into Windermere Basin. The CBD, which includes the older part of the city, drains directly into Hamilton Harbour. There are about 30 large overflow chambers in the Chedoke, whereas in the CBD there almost 75 large chambers. Figs. (1.8) to (1.10) show some typical overflow chambers in Hamilton.

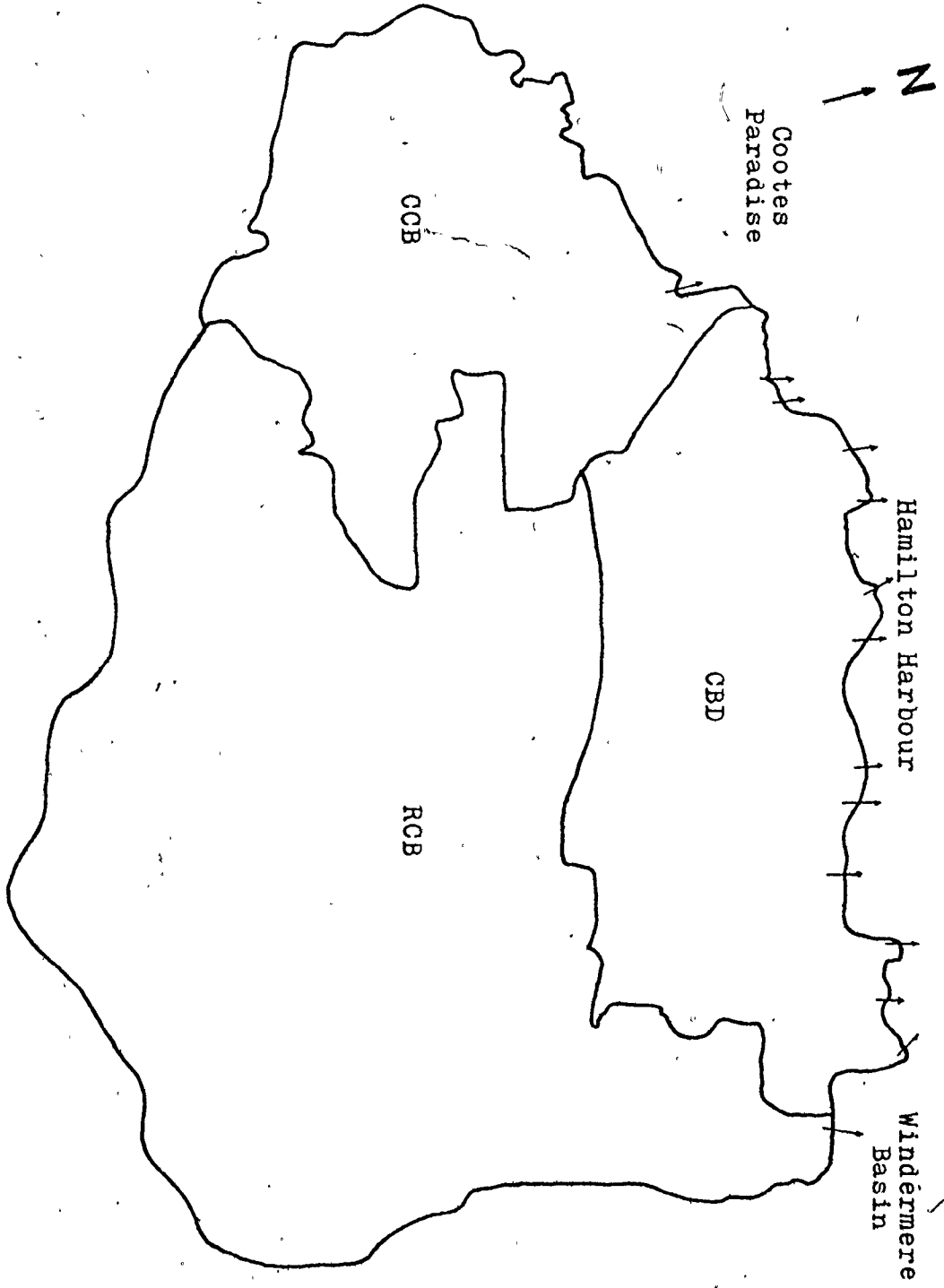
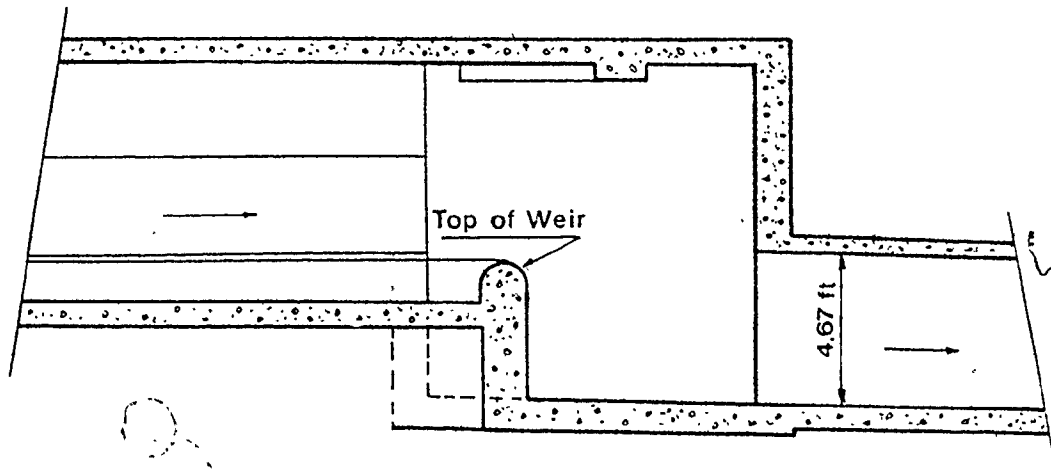
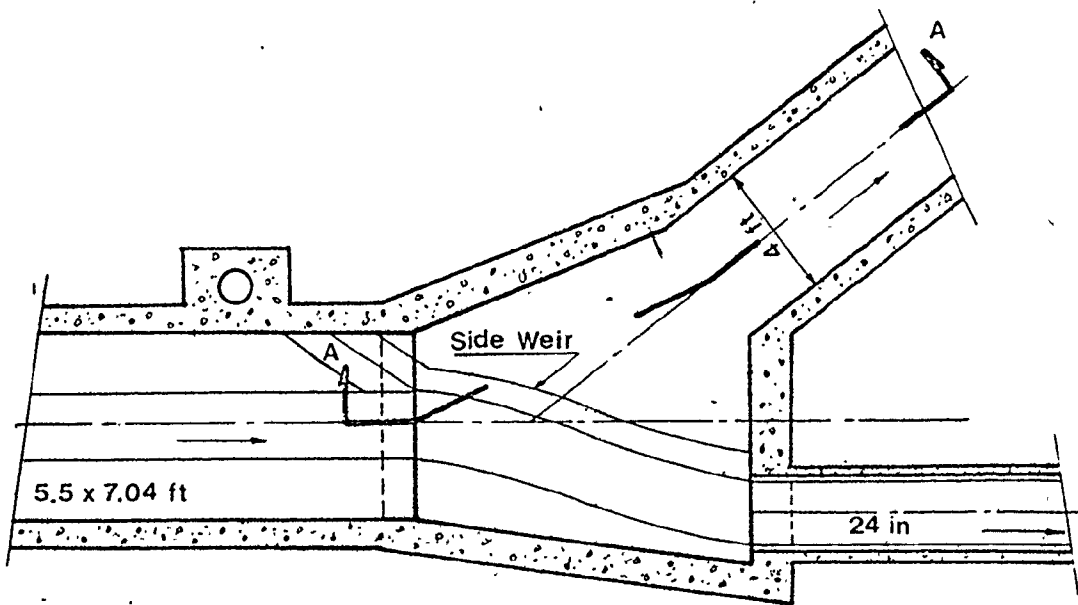


Fig.(1.7) - Major Drainage Sectors in the City of Hamilton



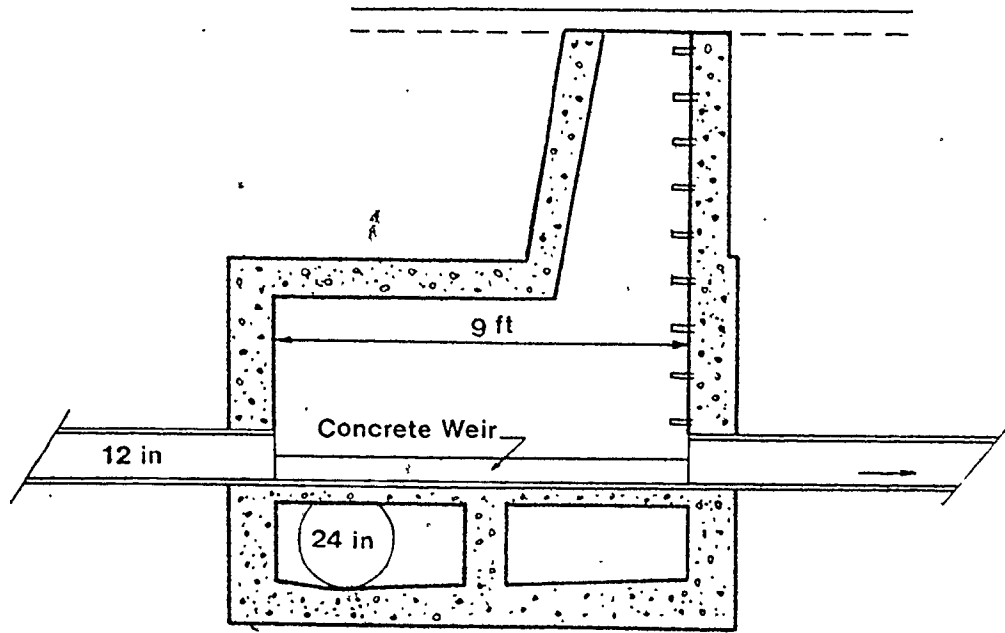
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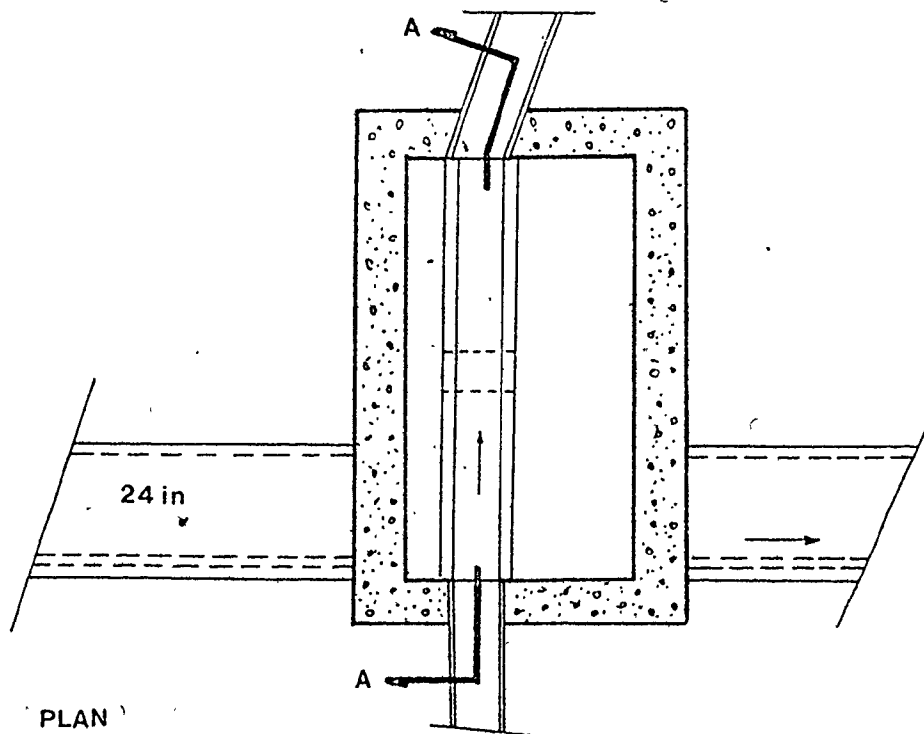
PLAN

(Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Engineering Department)

Fig.(8.1) Details of Overflow Chamber on Sterling St. at STA 0+00



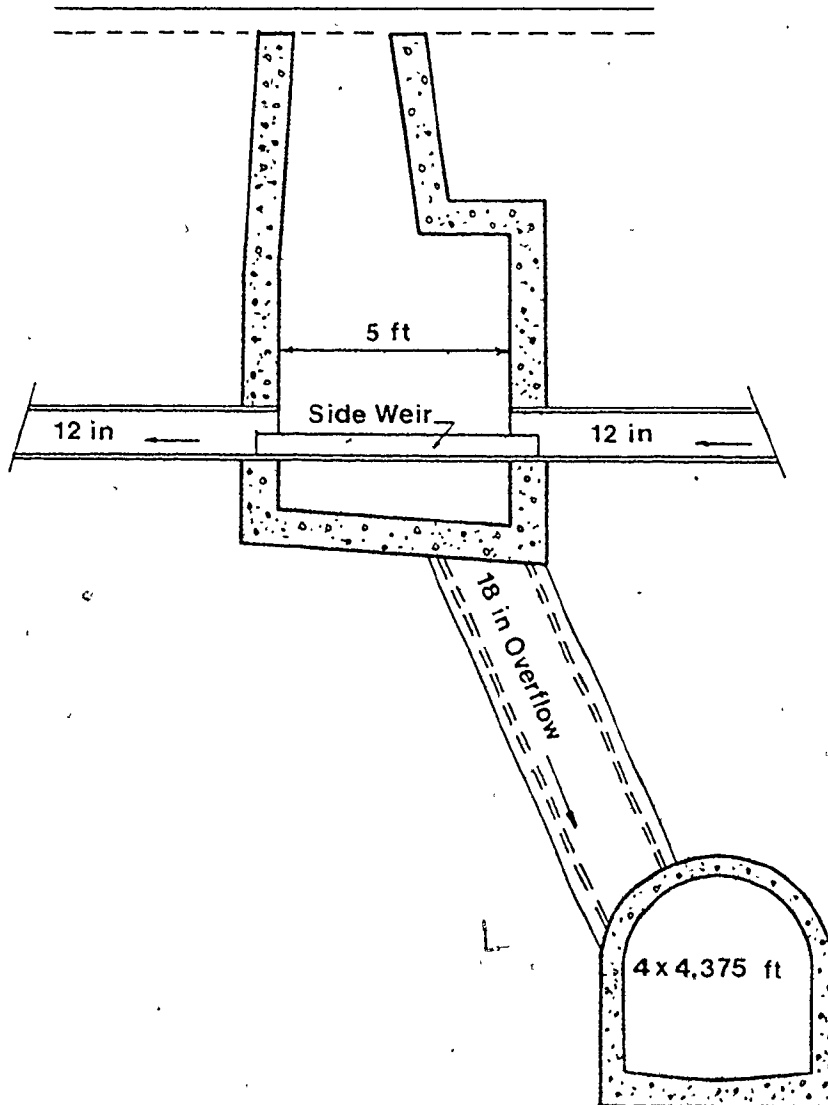
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PLAN

(Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Engineering Department)

Fig.(1.9) Details of Overflow Chamber on the Corner of Duns-  
mere Rd. and St. Clair Ave.



SEC. ELEVATION

(Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Engineering Department)  
Fig.(1.10) Details of Overflow Chambers on Dunsmere Rd. from  
Connaught Ave. to Spadina Ave.

#### 1.4 Purpose of the Study

This study is a part of a joint study implemented on the urban drainage system in the city of Hamilton by McMaster University, the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Engineering Department and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. The purpose of the present study is to formulate a model of the Hamilton urban drainage system in order to estimate annual loadings to the harbour receiving water of the different pollutants including suspended solids, BOD<sub>5</sub>, Nitrogen, Phosphate and Coliforms.

The McMaster University group, headed by Dr. Wm. James, has covered several aspects of the problem. James and Robinson (1980) have recently examined the interactive design using microprocessors communicating with large scale batch-oriented packages at remote mainframes. James, Drake and Shtifter (1980) developed a kinematic storm model called THOR to produce rainfall hyetographs. El-Zawahry (1980) wrote an algorithm for sediment deposition and resuspension, and applied to the Chedoke Creek. Meanwhile, Shivalangaiah (1981) is using SWMM-STORAGE/TREATMENT Block to evaluate pollutional loads from stormwater and Henry (1981) is studying the feasible alternative solutions to the problem. Further publications on the project are also available (James, 20,21,22,23).

## CHAPTER II

### SIMULATION OF FLOW DIVERSIONS BY THE EXTRAN BLOCK (SWMM)

#### 2.1 Introduction

SWMM is the joint effort of several programming groups in U.S.A. with some contributions from Canada, see (17,18). The basic structure of SWMM consists of several main models blocks including RUNOFF, TRANSPORT, EXTENDED TRANSPORT, STORAGE/TREATMENT and RECEIVE. The RUNOFF Block produces hydrographs and pollutographs at inlet manholes resulting from a rainfall hyetograph distributed evenly over a subcatchment area. The TRANSPORT and/or EXTRAN Block is used to represent the physical works that convey the surface runoff hydrographs and pollutographs, which form the input to this block, from the inlet manholes to the point of discharge. This point may be a storage treatment facility or a receiving water. The inlet flows are modified by combination with flows from other drainage areas and by any dry weather flow in the system. The flows are attenuated during their passage through the pipe network to an extent depending on the capacity of the system and the function of in-system storage. The output from the TRANSPORT and/or EXTRAN Block may be routed to the storage units. These units are specified by simple regular geometries with various alternative inlet and outlet controls. It is recommended that the EXTRAN Block be used when surcharging effects are im-

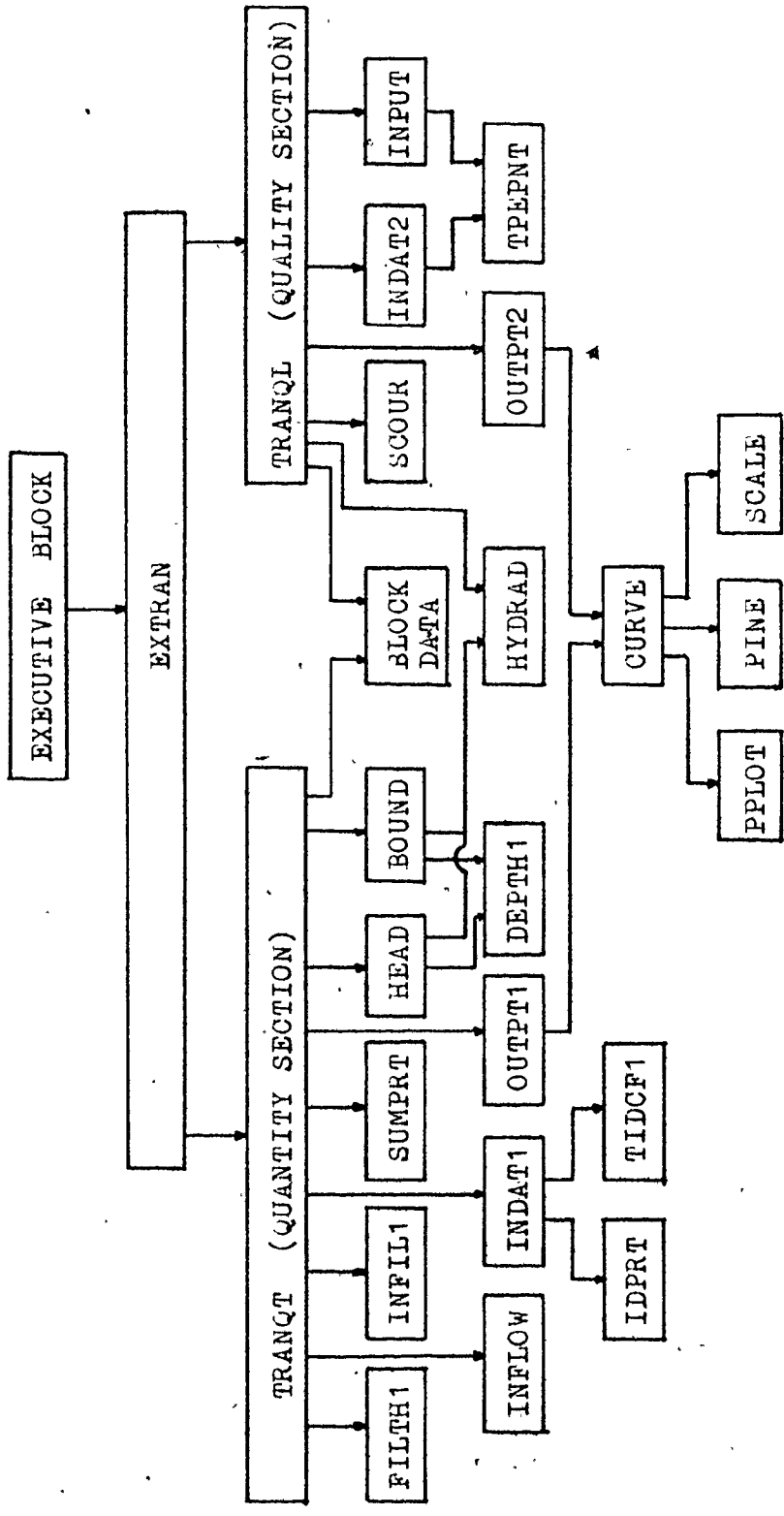


portant. The resulting hydrographs and pollutographs can form the input to the RECEIVE Block.

The structure of the EXTRAN Block is presented in Fig.(2.1). Each box in the figure represents a subroutine of the block. Boxes from which arrows are drawn represent the calling routines. As noted in Fig.(2.1) the EXTRAN Block consists of two sections, the quantity section and the quality section, which may be simulated together or separately. In the quantity section the time history of conduit flows and velocities and junction depths are generated to describe the sewer system flow regime in response to a storm event. In the quality section the time history of the pollutant concentrations (mg/l) and mass emission rates in (lb/sec) at each node are generated from the hydraulic solution provided by the quantity simulation. It is understood that the quality section code is unreliable at this time (1981). A discussion of the modeling approach employed in the water quantity section is presented first, followed by a set of verification tests on some of the flow regulation devices such as outfalls, orifices and weirs.

## 2.2 Modeling Approach of the Quantity Section of EXTRAN

The quantity section uses a link-node description of the sewer system which facilitates discretization of the drainage system. Links transmit flow from node to node. Properties associated with the links are roughness, length, cross-sectional area, hydraulic radius and surface width,



(Source: Stormwater Flow Routing TRANS and EXTRAN Blocks of SWMM, McMaster Univ., Feb./March, 1979)

Fig.(2.1)- Structure of the EXTRAN Block (SWMM)

The last three properties are generally functions of the instantaneous depth of flow. Length may also be a function of flow (adverse flow). The primary dependent variable in the links is the discharge,  $Q$ , which is time dependent. In a given time interval, it is assumed that  $Q$  is constant in the link, while velocity and the cross-sectional area of flow, or depth, are variable in the link. Thus the flow condition in the link is both non-uniform and unsteady. Infiltration is not added along the pipe and so flow is not spatially varied in the link. Nodes are the storage elements of the system and correspond to manholes or pipe junctions in the physical system. The variables associated with a node are volume, head and surface area. The primary dependent variable is the head,  $H$ , which is assumed to be changing in time but constant throughout any one time increment. Inflow, such as inlet hydrographs, and outflow, such as weir diversion, take place at the nodes of this conceptual sewer system. The volume of the node at any time is the water volume in the manhole plus the volume in the several half-pipe lengths connected to any one node. The change in nodal volume during a given time step,  $\Delta t$ , forms the basis of head and discharge calculations.

### 2.3 Verification Tests

In model verification, it is imperative to use specific conditions for which the model response could be exactly predicted if the model is structured as intended. Verification tests are not conducted by comparisons of model responses with those of the actual modeled system; rather comparisons between model responses and theoretically anticipated results are made in as many cases as possible for which this is known, see (16,23).

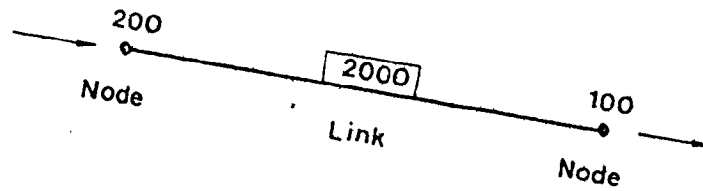
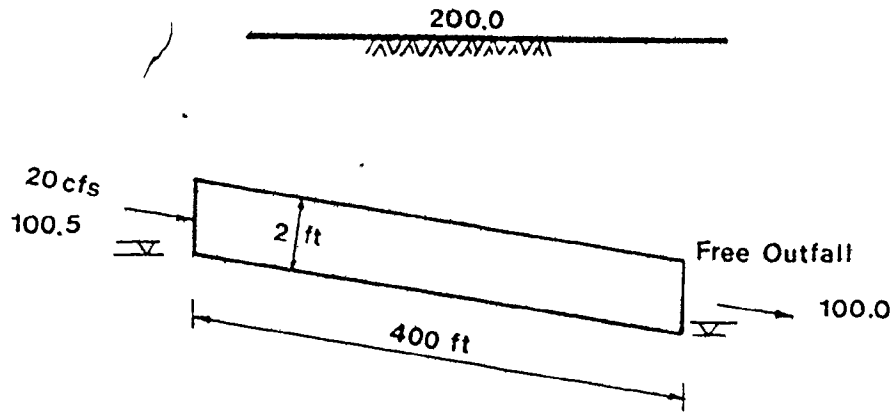
In this chapter, verification tests are classified into 3 groups. Each group concerns a certain control device and includes several tests on that device. Those groups are:

Group A - Outfalls

Group B - Orifices

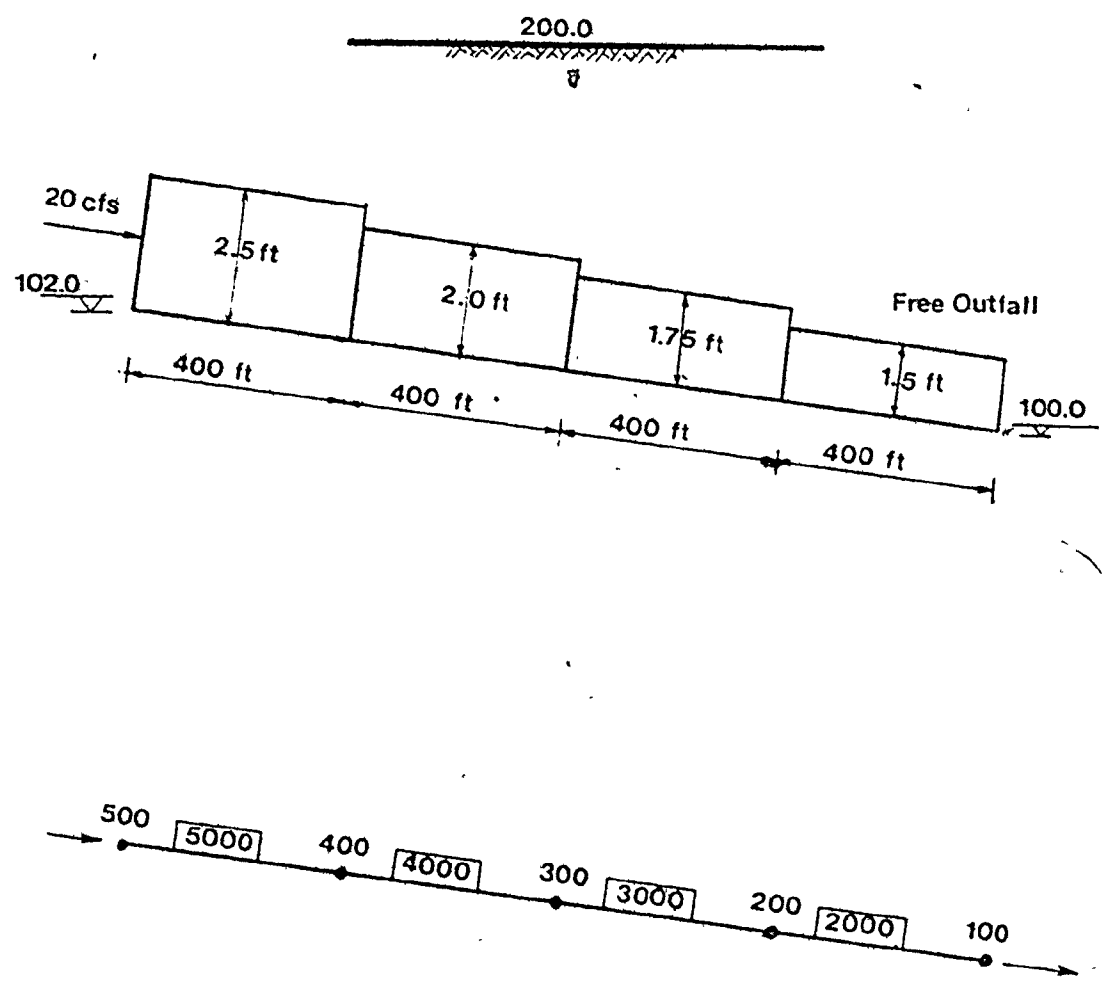
Group C - weirs

Figs.(2.2) to (2.9) illustrate all the cases tested. Each figure contains a schematic of the physical case and its conceptual representation in EXTRAN. Table (2.1) presents a list of the tests and the purpose of each.



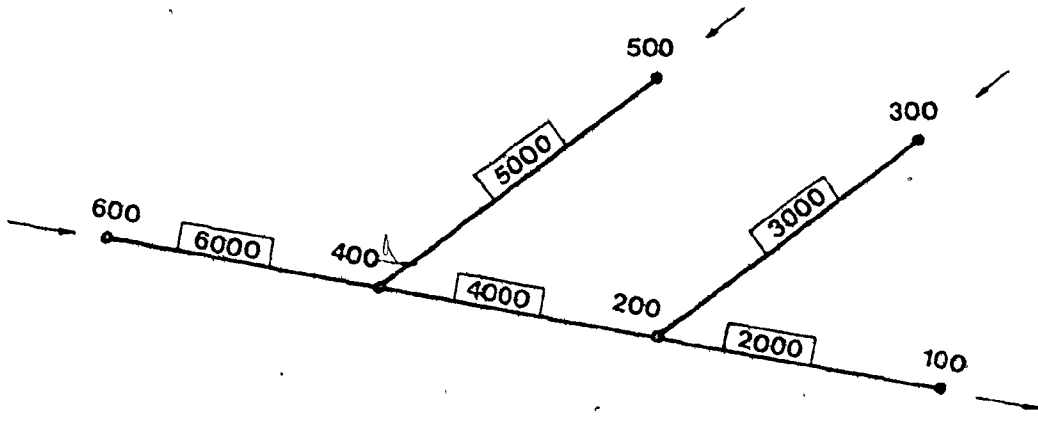
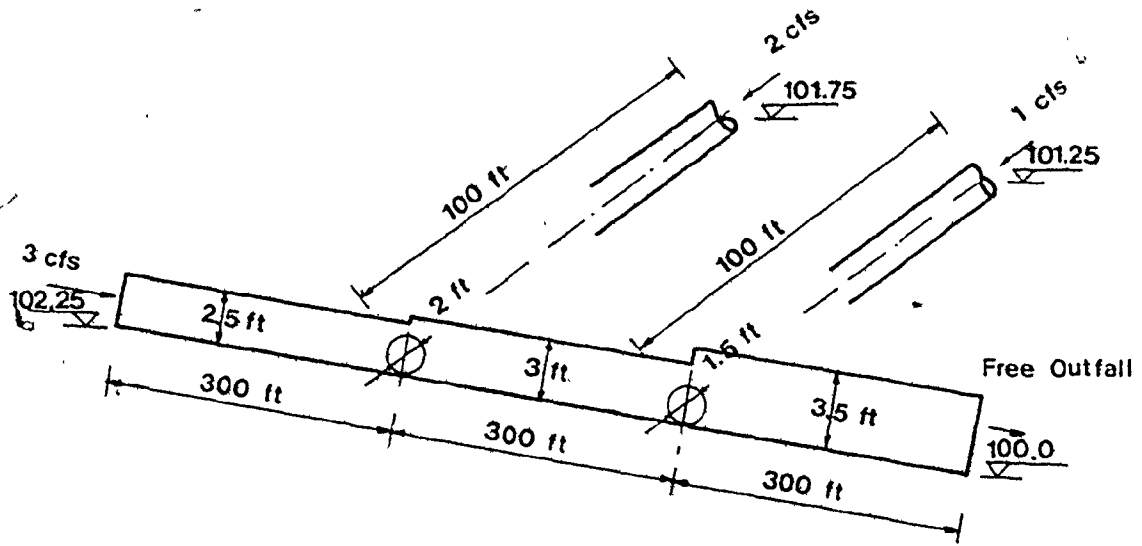
SINGLE PIPE

Fig.(2.2) Representation of Test No. 1A



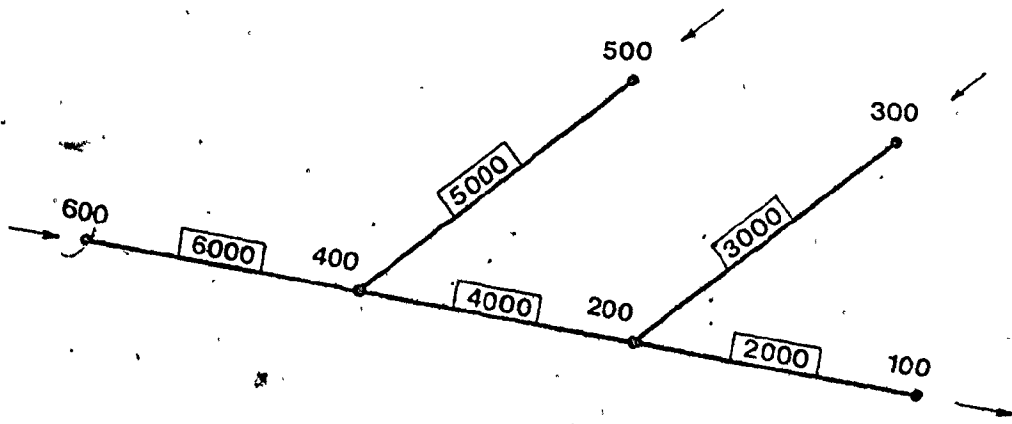
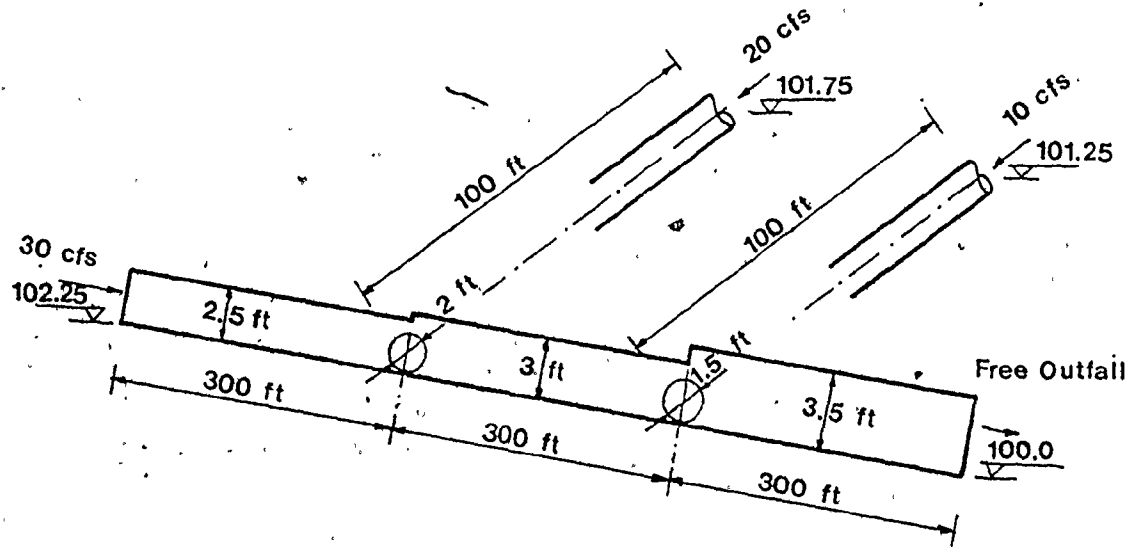
CONTINUOUS PIPES

Fig.(2.3) Representation of Test No. 2A



SIMPLE NETWORK

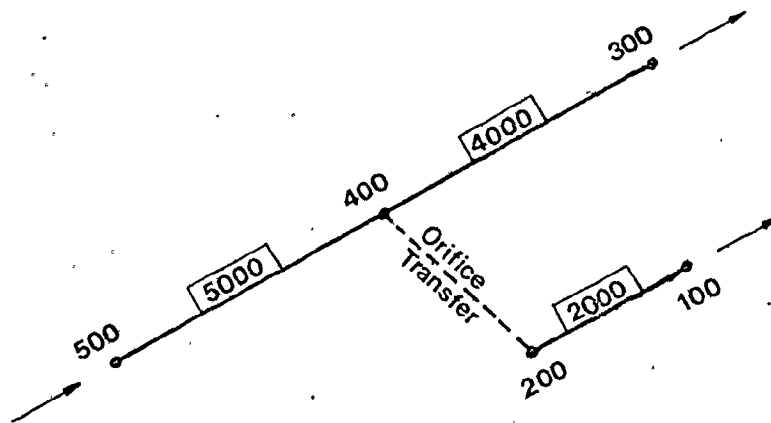
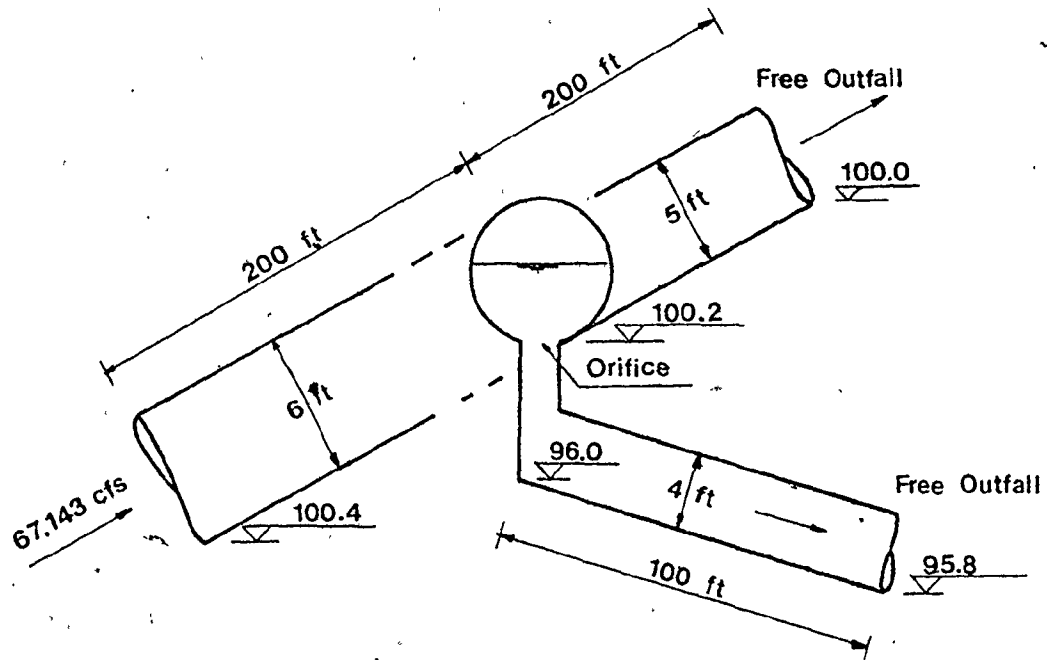
Fig.(2.4) Representation of Test No. 3A



SIMPLE NETWORK

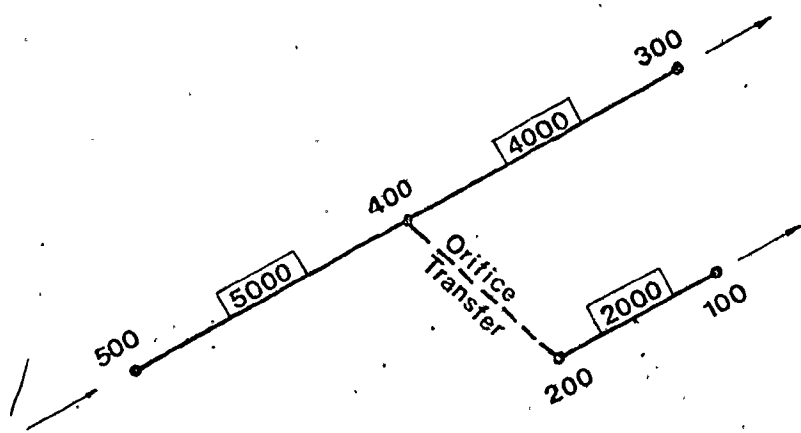
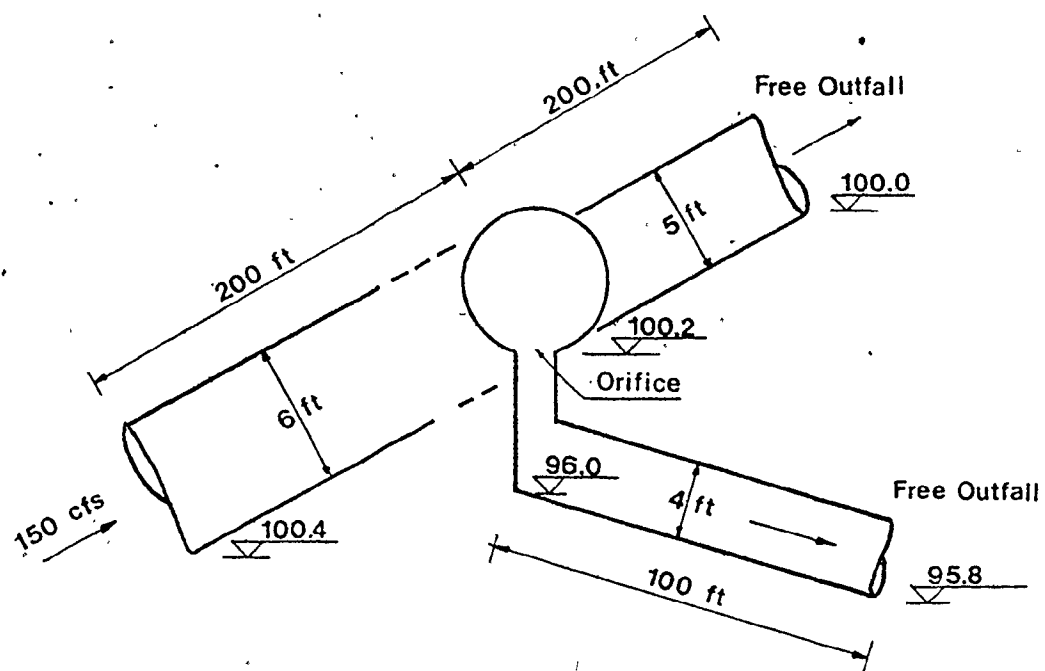
Fig.(2.5) Representation of Test No. 4A





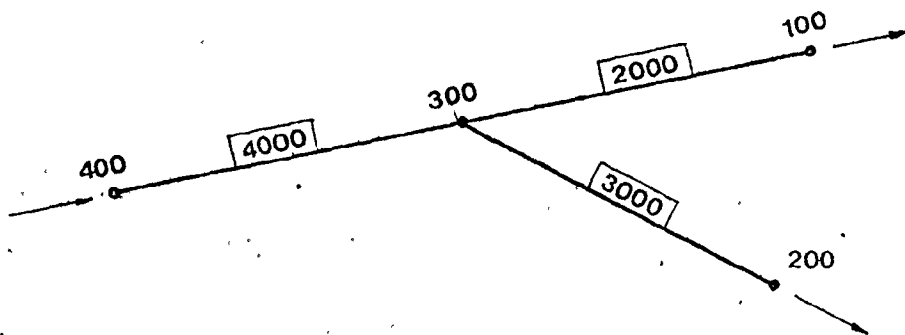
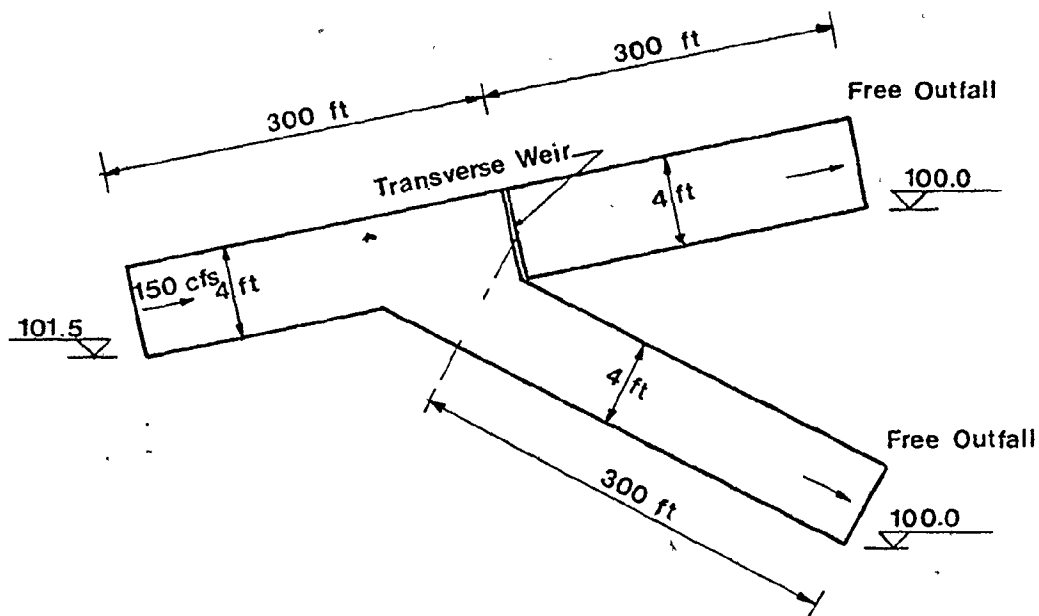
ORIFICE DIVERSION

Fig.(2.6) Representation of Test No. 1B



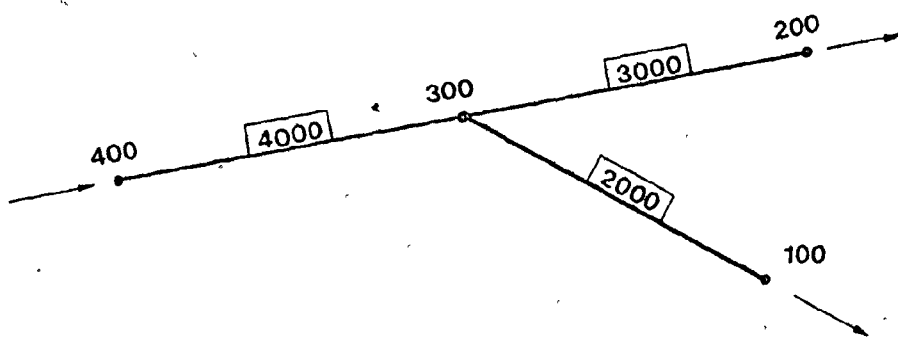
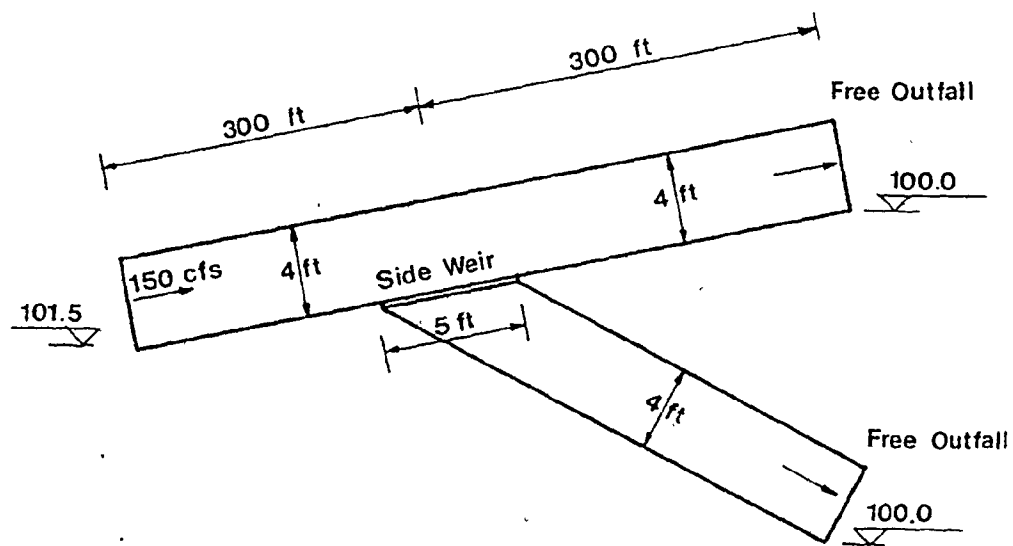
ORIFICE DIVERSION

Fig.(2.7) Representation of Test No. 2B



TRANSVERSE WEIR DIVERSION

Fig.(2.8) Representation of Test No. 1C



SIDE WEIR DIVERSION

Fig.(2.9) Representation of Test No. 2C

Test No.	Condition	Data File
1A	Free Outfall Single Pipe Flowing Under Pressure	HS1EXDA
2A	Free Outfall Continuous Pipes Flowing Under Pressure	HS2EXDA
3A	Free Outfall Simple Network - Free Water Surface	HS3EXDA
4A	Free Outfall Simple Network - Pressure Flow	HS4EXDA
1B	Orifice Diversion Structure Free Water Surface in Pipe	HS1EXDB
2B	Orifice Diversion Structure Pressure Flow in Pipe	HS2EXDB
1C	Weir Diversion Structure Transverse Weir	HS1EXDC
2C	Weir Diversion Structure Side Weir	HS2EXDC

Table(2.1) List of Verification Tests on the EXTRAN Block

### 2.3.1 Group A - Outfalls

The EXTRAN Block simulates both weir outfalls and free outfalls. Either type may be protected by a tide gate. A weir outfall is a weir which discharges directly to a pipe ending in a free outfall (Section 2.3.3). The free outfall is simply an outfall without a weir which discharges to a receiving water body under given backwater conditions. The

free outfall may be truly free if the elevation of the receiving water is low enough or it may consist of a backwater condition. In the former case, used in the next four tests, the water depth at the free outfall is taken as critical or normal, whichever is less. If a backwater exists, the receiving water elevation is taken as the water surface elevation at the free outfall.

Figs.(2.10) and (2.11) show the hydraulic and energy grade lines (HGL and EGL) as calculated by hand and computed by EXTRAN for tests No.1A and 2A respectively. All the hand calculations of test group A are attached in Appendix (A.1).

### 2.3.2 Group B-Orifice Diversions

The orifice is completely characterized by its full cross-sectional area,  $A_o$ , and by a discharge coefficient,  $C_o$ . The value of the discharge coefficient depends upon the type of opening and the length of the orifice tube. It is prespecified as input data along with the cross-sectional area of the orifice. The discharge through the orifice is then computed with the standard orifice equation:

$$Q_o = C_o \cdot A_o \sqrt{2gh} \quad \dots(2.1)$$

where  $g$  is the gravitational constant and  $h$  is the head of the orifice.

All the hand calculations of test group B are attached in Appendix (A.2).

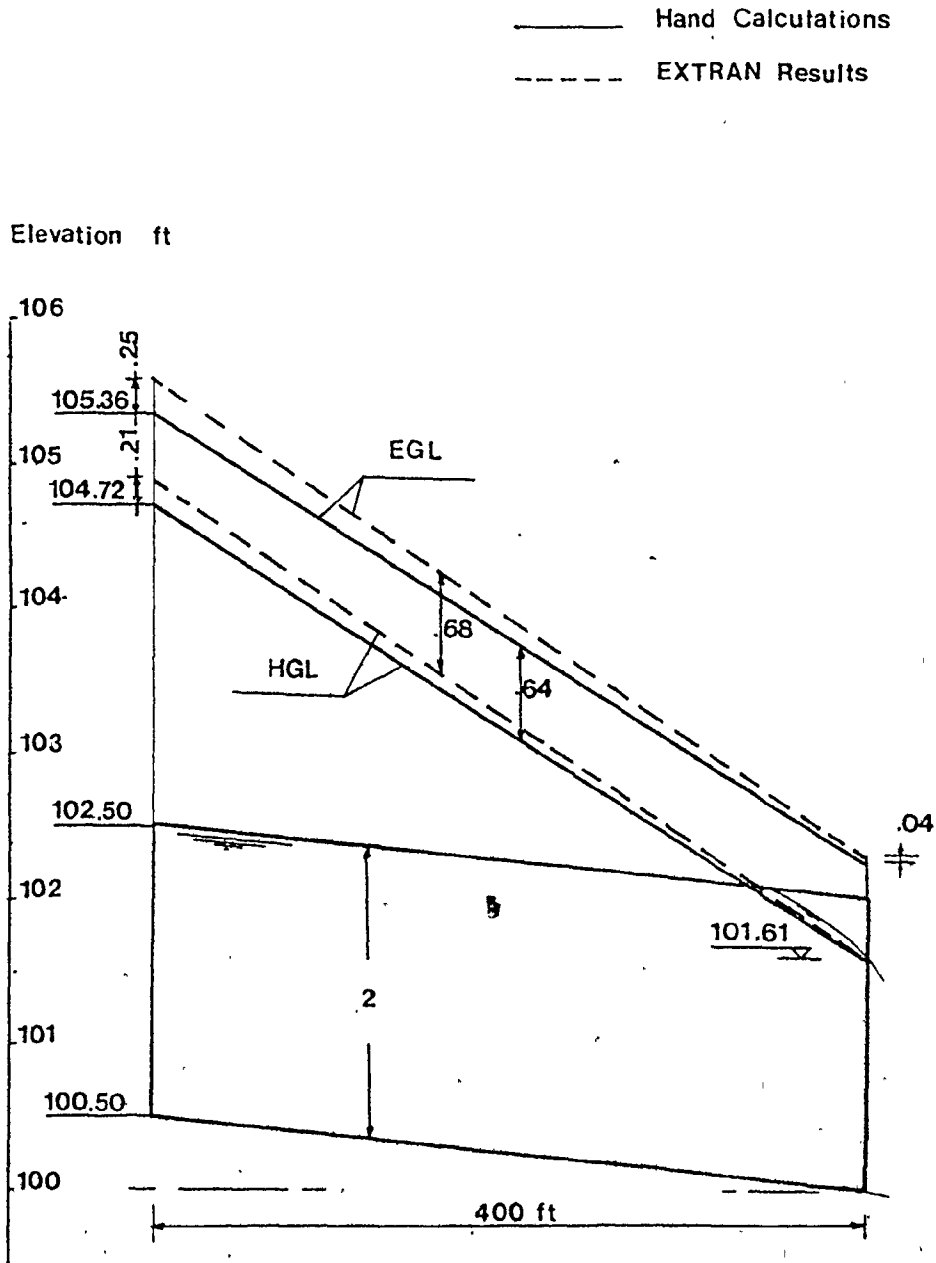


Fig.(2.10) Results of Test No. 1A

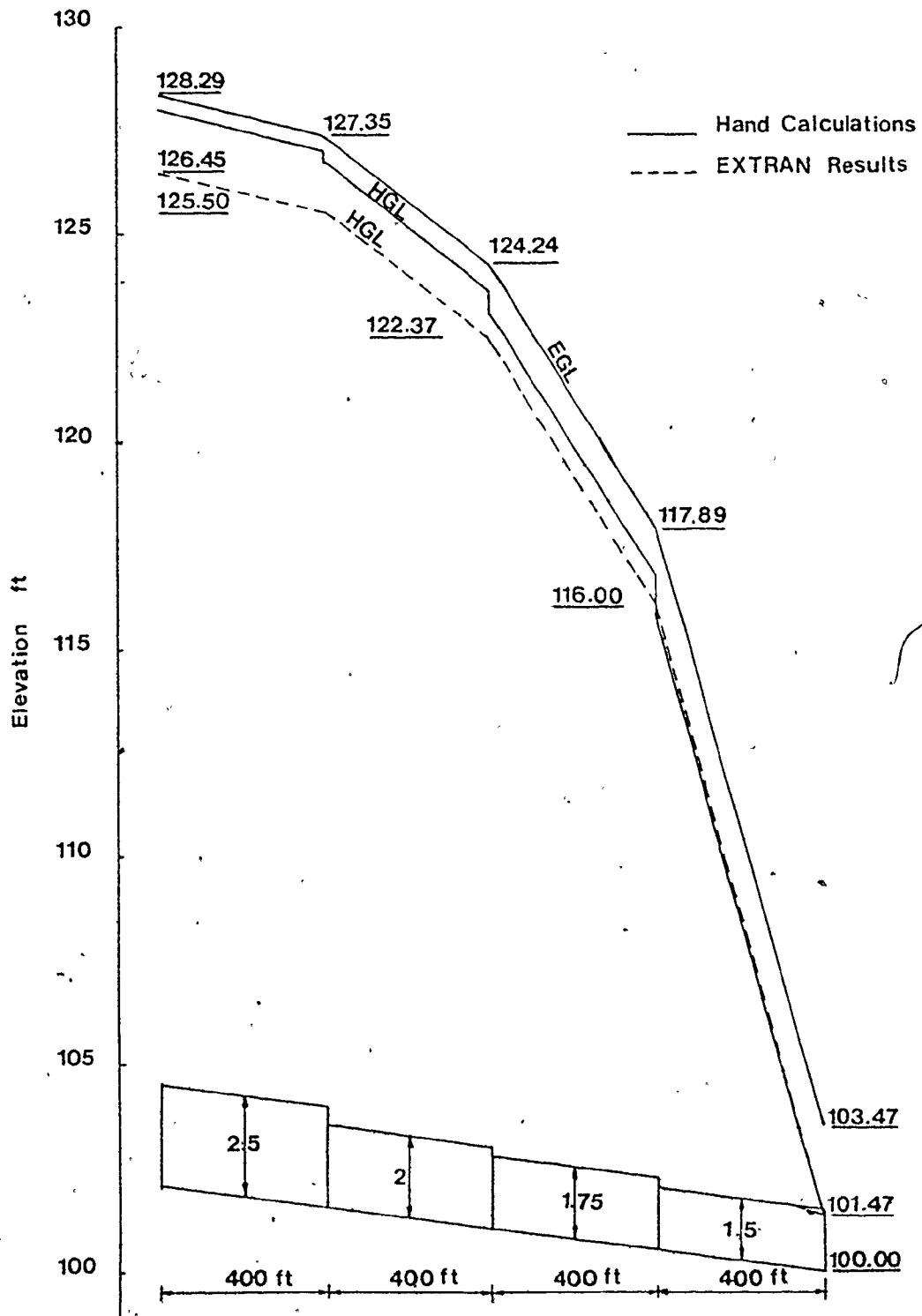


Fig.(2.11) Results of Test No. 2A



### 2.3.3 Group C - Weir Diversion Structures

Weir diversions provide relief to the combined sewer system during periods of storm runoff. Flow over a weir is computed by the equation:

$$Q_s = C_w L \left( \left( h + \frac{v^2}{2g} \right)^a - \left( \frac{v^2}{2g} \right)^a \right) \quad \dots(2.2)$$

where  $C_w$  = discharge coefficient

$L$  = weir length

$h$  = driving head on the weir

$v$  = approach velocity

$a$  = weir exponent;  $3/2$  for transverse weirs and  $5/3$  for side weirs

The magnitude of flow over the transverse weir is checked in Test No.1C whereas that over the side weir is checked in Test No.2C.

All the hand calculations of test group C are attached in Appendix (A.3).

### 2.4 Results and Discussion

Tables (2.2) and (2.3) summarise these results.

The following observations can be made.

- (i) EXTRAN keeps the system balanced in terms of equating the sum of inflows to the sum of outflows, until the system is under pressure when the numerical scheme tends to become unstable. }
- (ii) The error in computing velocities in conduits with very low flows may reach 51%.

(iii) The error in the free flow orifice discharge is only 5.20%. It could not be evaluated for pressure flow.

(iv) The expression used for describing the flow over weirs, Eq.(2.2) does not seem to be applied correctly by the program. Calculated errors of 46% were obtained.

From the above observations, one may conclude that simulation of weir diversions in SWMM-EXTRAN does not appear to be sufficiently accurate and the program could benefit from a new procedure for side weirs.

Test No.	% error in computing		
	Continuity	Depth at node 100	Velocity in conduit 2000
1A	0.0	-0.25	-3.125
2A	0.0	-2.25	0.16
3A	0.0	0.68	-1.69
4A	Unbalanced System		

Table (2.2) Summary of Results of Test Group A.

Test No.	% error in computing		
	Continuity	Flow through orifice	Flow over weir
1B	0.02	5.20	—
1C	0.0	—	42.43
2C	0.0	—	46.40

Table (2.3) Summary of Results of Test Groups B and C.

CHAPTER III  
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Type and State of Flow

The flow of water in a conduit may be either open channel flow or pipe flow. Open channel flow must have a free surface whereas pipe flow has none, since the water must fill the whole conduit. The flow in a closed conduit is not necessarily pipe flow. It must be classified as open channel flow if it has a free surface. The storm sewer, or the combined sewer, which is a closed conduit, is generally designed for open channel flow because the flow in the sewer is expected to maintain a free surface most of the time.

Flow in an open channel incorporating a side weir is described as spatially varied or discontinuous flow. It is also steady and nonuniform. Steady flow means that the depth and velocity of flow do not change or can be assumed constant during the time interval under consideration at a certain position. Nonuniform flow means that velocity and depth change with respect to position. Spatially varied flow means that the discharge is nonuniform along the channel, i.e. discharge decreases along the side weir. Varied flow may be further classified as either rapidly or gradually varied. Flow is rapidly varied if the depth changes abruptly over a comparatively short distance, otherwise, it is gradually

varied.

The behaviour of flow in a side weir open channel is governed basically by the effects of gravity and viscosity relative to the inertial forces. It is also affected by the surface tension.

The effect of gravity upon the state of flow is represented by a ratio of inertial forces to gravity forces. This ratio is given by the Froude Number:

$$F = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gd_h}} \quad \dots(3.1)$$

where the hydraulic depth  $d_h$  is defined as the cross sectional area of the water normal to the direction of flow in the channel divided by the width of the free surface. When  $F$  is equal to unity or  $V = \sqrt{gd_h}$ , the flow is said to be critical. If  $F$  is less than unity, or  $V < \sqrt{gd_h}$  the flow is subcritical and often described as tranquil. If  $F$  is greater than unity, the flow is supercritical and usually described as rapid.

### 3.1 Literature Review - Side Weirs

The hydraulic behaviour of side-weirs has received considerable interest since the beginning of the century. However, a large number of the studies were empirical in nature. In 1905, Parmley derived the relation:

$$L = \frac{B_w \cdot V}{1.67} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{h_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{h_1}} \right) \quad \dots(3.2)$$

where  $L$  = Length of weir

$B_w$  = Width of stream at weir crest level

$V$  = Mean velocity of flow in channel

$h_1$  and  $h_2$  are the depths of flow over the weir at the upstream and downstream ends respectively.

Eq.(3.2) has the disadvantage that the length  $L$  tends to infinity as the downstream head  $h_2$  decreases. It is generally accepted that for  $h_2 = 1/16$  ft, the relation becomes:

$$L = \frac{Bw.V}{1.67} \left( 4 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{a_1}} \right) \quad \dots(3.3)$$

In 1917, Engels published the results of extensive tests he had carried out on a large-scale model. Using rectangular channels, he conducted tests with the following limits:

Channel width	:	0.67 to 6.56 ft
Length of crest	:	1.64 to 32.8 ft
Main channel velocity	:	1.75 to 1.90 ft/sec

Engels observed that the depth of water was drawn down from its normal value some distance upstream of the weir to a minimum value at the upper end of the weir, and steadily increased along the weir to a maximum at the lower end of the weir (profile A, Fig.(3.1)). From his experiments Engels derived the formula:

$$Q_s = 3.32 L^{0.85} (d_2 - c)^{1.67} \quad \dots(3.4)$$

where  $Q_s$  is the discharge over the weir;  $c$  is the height of the weir crest and  $d_2$  is the downstream depth of water; both dimensions measured from the channel bottom. Engels also carried out some work on the discharge over side weirs when

the channel width is gradually reduced along the length of the weir. From these tests he obtained the formula:

$$Q_s = 3.32 L^{0.9} (d_2 - c)^{1.60} \quad \dots(3.5)$$

Coleman and Smith (1923) produced three formulae, the first two being applicable especially to the model on which they carried out their experiments and the third one is generally known as the Coleman and Smith formula and is applicable to normal-size sewers. These formulae are:

$$L = 29.06 B^{1.4} h_1^{0.513} \quad \dots(3.6)$$

$$Q_s = 1.67 B L^{0.72} h_1^{1.645} \quad \dots(3.7)$$

$$L = 0.548 B V h_1^{0.13} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{h_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{h_1}} \right) \quad \dots(3.8)$$

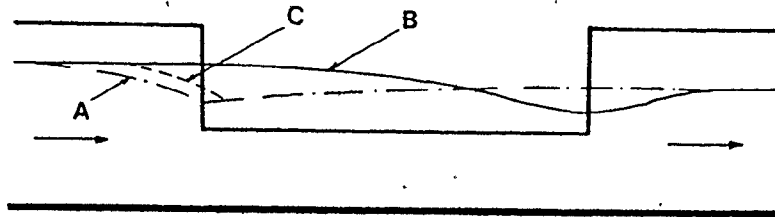
In all cases they observed a falling profile along the length of the weir, with an increase in depth beyond the end of the weir (profile B, Fig. (3.1)).

Babbit carried out a series of tests on two circular pipes with diameters of 18 and 24 in using weir lengths from 16 to 42 in. He observed that the profile along the weir was, for all tests, falling as shown by profile B, Fig. (3.1) i.e. the same as that observed by Coleman and Smith. The formula that Babbit evolved was for the length of weir crest necessary to reduce the depth from  $d_1$  to  $d_2$ . The formula is:

$$L = 2.30 V_1 D \log_{10} \left( \frac{d_1 - c}{d_2 - c} \right) \quad \dots(3.9)$$

where  $V_1$  is the velocity of flow at the upstream end of weir

and  $D$  is the pipe diameter.



- A : Engels  
 B : Coleman and Smith  
 C : Tyler, Carollo and Steyskal

Fig.(3.1) - Water Surface Profiles

Nimmo (1928) presented a paper in which he developed a theoretical approach to the problem. He considered the general case of a sloping channel, with the width and the slope of the sides varying from section to section. Taking two sections across the channel a distance  $dx$  apart; the change in momentum over length  $dx$  minus the momentum lost in the overflowing water must equal the sum of external forces. From this, he obtained an equation for the slope of the water surface  $\frac{dd}{dx}$ . Taking the simplified case of a rectangular channel of constant width, this reduced to:

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = \frac{S_o - S_f - \frac{Q}{gA^2} \frac{dQ}{dx}}{1 - Q^2 T / (gA^3)} \quad \dots(3.10)$$

where  $S_o$  = Slope of channel bed

$S_f$  = Slope of friction line

$\frac{dQ}{dx}$  = Rate of change of flow in main channel

T = Water surface width

Nimmo applied his theory to a practical case. and, despite a curved inlet, high velocities, and standing waves upstream of the weir, he obtained a computed discharge of 370 cfs against a measured value of 360 cfs.

Tyler, Carollo, and Steyskal (1929) discussed in some detail the results of previous workers, and carried out further tests on side weirs with and without baffles. They found that a profile was obtained similar to that obtained by Engels, but with the point of minimum depth a little way along the weir (profile C, Fig. (3.1)).

DeMarchi (1934) published a theory developed from the assumption of constant total energy along the weir. He made the following assumptions:

- (i) Conditions of steady flow exist.
- (ii) The weir is situated in an infinitely long channel of uniform cross section.
- (iii) The weir crest is parallel to the channel bed.
- (iv) At certain distance upstream and downstream of the weir, flow in the channel is uniform.
- (v) The discharge over any given length of the weir can be calculated from the normal weir formula namely:

$$\frac{dQ}{dx} = -\frac{2}{3} C_M \sqrt{2g} (d-c)^{1.50} \quad \dots(3.11)$$

in which  $C_M$  is the DeMarchi discharge coefficient.



(vi) The total-energy line remains parallel to the bed of the channel. This means that the theory is confined to short weirs, or to those where the depth of water in the channel does not change appreciably.

DeMarchi showed that 3 possible profiles existed:

(i) If the channel bed slopes steeply, producing uniform supercritical flow upstream of the weir, the resultant profile is as shown in Fig. (3.2a). The weir has no effect in the upstream direction because the flow is supercritical. Along the length of the weir there is a gradual reduction in depth as explained previously, and beyond the weir the depth increases as the flow is retarded, tending asymptotically to the normal depth.

(ii) For channel of low slope giving uniform subcritical flow some distance upstream of the weir, the effect of the weir is felt in the upstream direction only, see Fig. (3.2b). Downstream of section 3-3 the depth will be the normal depth corresponding to the flow  $Q_r$  remaining in the channel. Along the length of the weir there will be a gradual increase in depth (since the flow is subcritical), and upstream of 1-1 the depth will tend asymptotically to the normal depth for the initial flow  $Q_0$ .

(iii) If the weir crest is below the critical depth corresponding to the initial flow  $Q_0$  and the weir is long, then the reduction in depth at sections progressively farther upstream of section 3-3 will lead to a depth less

than the critical depth. This will cause the flow to become supercritical, and thus lead to the profile shown in Fig.(3.2c). Finally, DeMarchi derived the following equations:

$$L = \frac{B}{C_M} \left( \text{PHI}\left(\frac{d_2}{E_S}\right) - \text{PHI}\left(\frac{d_1}{E_S}\right) \right) \quad \dots(3.12)$$

$$Q_r = B d_2 (2g(E_S - d_2))^{0.50} \quad \dots(3.13)$$

where  $\text{PHI}(d/E_S)$  is a depth function and  $E_S$  is the total energy referred to channel bed, or specific energy.

Fig.(3.3) shows the curves that DeMarchi developed and used in solution. Knowing  $c/E_S$  and  $d/E_S$ , one can obtain  $\text{PHI}(d/E_S)$ . If the discharge and type of flow (and thus  $d/E_S$ ) are known at one end of the weir, then Eq.(3.12) can be used to find  $d/E_S$  at the other end. This in turn will give flow at the end of the weir  $Q_r$ , using Eq.(3.13).

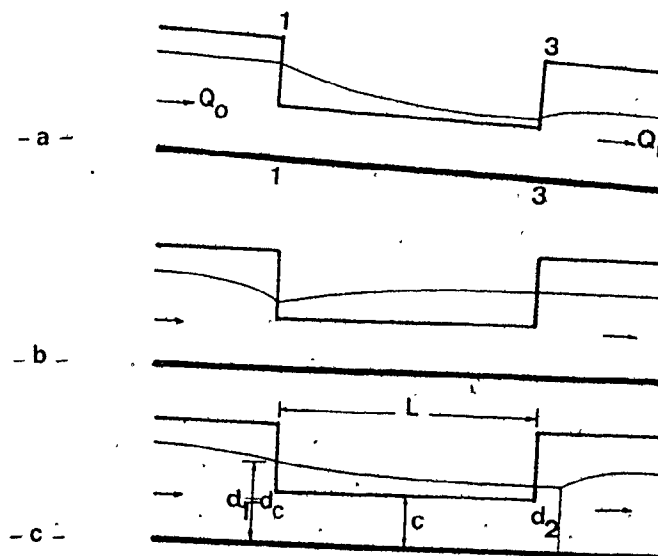


Fig.(3.2)- Water Surface Profiles by DeMarchi

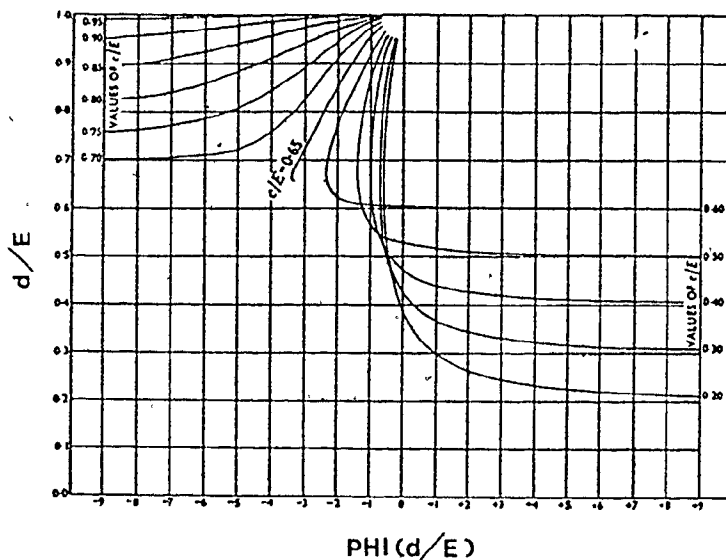


Fig. (3.3)-Curves Developed by DeMarchi

Gentilini (1938) carried out a series of experiments designed to follow up the work of DeMarchi. He obtained quantitative confirmation of the theory for tranquil flow, with marked difference between theory and practice for shooting flow.

A symposium of four papers on Side Weirs was reported in 1957. These Papers were presented by Ackers, Allen, Collinge and Frazer. Ackers revealed the disadvantages of Coleman and Smith's Theory. They were as follows:

- (1) The velocity is assumed constant although it varies along the side weir.
- (2) The velocity is not readily determined.
- (3) The Theory applies only to rectangular channels with

constant width.

Ackers developed "The Profile Method" to calculate the water surface profile along the side weir in rectangular channels in case of falling profile only assuming constant energy, along the side weir. The general equation for the water surface profile was

$$Ch^{3/2} = -\frac{dB}{dx} (h + c)V + B ((h + c)\frac{g}{V} \cdot \frac{EPSI}{ALPHA} - V)\frac{dh}{dx} \quad ..(3.14)$$

where:

C = Discharge coefficient of weir = 3.33

ALPHA = Velocity distribution coefficient = 1.40

EPSI = Pressure distribution coefficient = 0.80

Substituting for C, ALPHA and EPSI, he obtained the design empirical formula:

$$L = 2.03 B (5.28 - 2.63 c/E_w) \quad ..(3.15)$$

where  $E_w = \frac{V^2}{2g} + EPSI.h$

= total energy referred to weir crest; see Fig.(3.4)

this gives  $5.40 < L < 9.6$  ft

and  $0.20 < c/E_w < 1.0$

Allen conducted a series of experiments on side weir of lengths 9.25, 12, 15 and 18 inches in steel pipe 7 feet in length overall and 6 inch internal diameter. He confirmed that the average velocity increases along the side weir because of the drawdown effect caused by the weir. He also correlated the experimental results with a simple theory and reached a formula for the maximum weir length,

$L_{\max}$ :

$$L_{\max} = C_w \cdot D \quad \dots(3.16)$$

where  $C_w = (1/C)^{3/2}$

$$= (3.33 D/B_w)^{3/2} \quad \dots(3.17)$$

where  $B_w$  is the breadth of water at the weir crest level and  $D$  is the pipe diameter.

Collinge carried out his experiments with four principal aims in view. These were:

- (i) Determination of water surface profiles.
- (ii) Examination of the application of the DeMarchi Theory.
- (iii) Studying the effects of velocity of flow in the main channel on the weir coefficients.
- (iv) Determination of the movement of the bed load.

Some of his results were:

- (i) There is agreement with the profile observed by DeMarchi (Fig.(3.2b)) until the Froude Number at the upstream end of the weir  $F_1$  is 0.98.
- (ii) Over a wide range of flow much of bed load in the channel is carried over to an area near the upstream edge of the weir, and, under suitable conditions, it can be carried over the weir.

Frazer determined five cases for the flow along a side weir in a prismatic channel, see Fig.(3.5). These are:  
Case (1) : Critical condition at the entrance with super-critical flow in the weir section, falling profile along

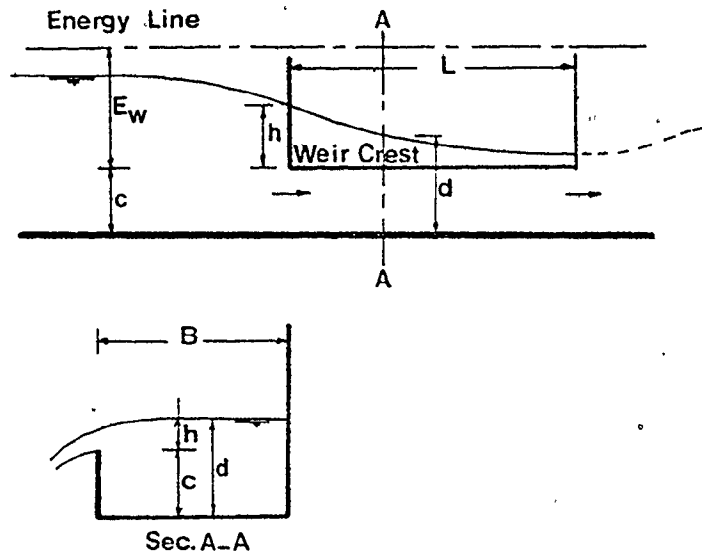


Fig.(3.4) Theoretical Water Profile by Ackers

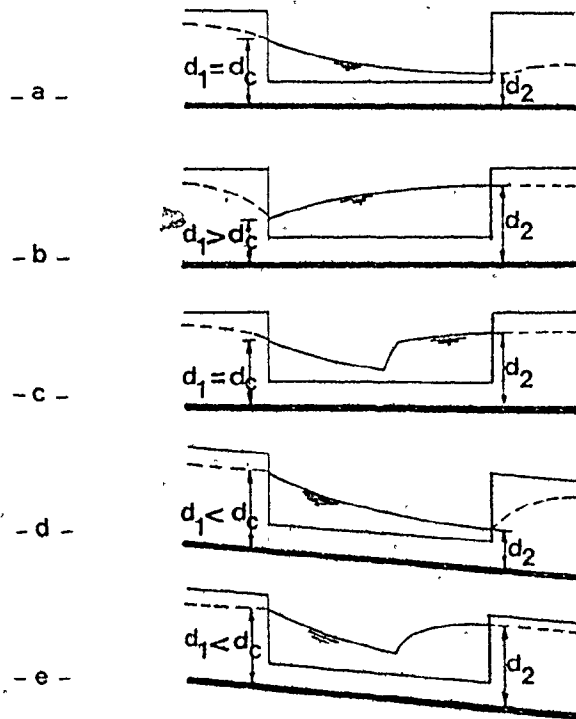


Fig.(3.5) Water Surface Profiles by Frazer

the weir as shown in Fig.(3.5a).

Case (2) : Depth of flow greater than critical at the entrance with subcritical flow in the weir section, rising profile along the weir, as shown in Fig.(3.5b).

Case (3) : Case (1) flow at the beginning of the weir section followed by a hydraulic jump, and case (2) after the jump with less specific energy, as shown in Fig.(3.5c).

Case (4) : Depth of flow less than critical at the entrance with supercritical flow in the weir section, falling profile along the weir, as shown in Fig.(3.5d).

Case (5) : Case (4) flow at the beginning of the weir section followed by a hydraulic jump, and case (2) after the jump with less specific energy, as shown in Fig.(3.5e).

Frazer's experimental investigations were focused on the first three cases only, with an attempt to derive a pair of correlations for each case, one being quantity and depth of flow and the other quantity and length of weir. It is noteworthy that Frazer attempted to analyse the third case, hydraulic jump in the weir section, which is the most difficult case from both experimental and analytical point of view.

Some of his notes on this case were:

(i) As with a hydraulic jump in a normal open channel, two types of jump were noted, the undular jump and the surface roller type.

(ii) The presence of a jump in the weir section has no

effect on the flow before the jump.

(iii) The position of the jump is conditioned by the downstream channel characteristics.

In 1973 Smith developed a computer program to calculate the flow over the side weir by means of iterative procedures. The differential equation of the water surface profile is based on the assumption of constant energy along the side weir less the frictional losses. From this assumption, Smith derived the differential equation of the water surface profile:

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = \frac{S_o - S_f - \text{ALPHA} \frac{Q}{gA^2} \frac{dQ}{dx}}{1 - \text{ALPHA} \cdot Q^2 / (gA^3)} \quad \dots(3.18)$$

which is similar to Nimmo's equation, Eq.(3.10), when ALPHA equals one.

It was believed that the assumption of a constant energy line (excluding the effects of friction) was generally valid until 1976 when El-Khashab found a considerable difference between the total energy line (less estimated friction) and the observed total energy line based on adding  $\text{ALPHA} \frac{V^2}{2g}$  to the mean water surface elevation, see Fig.(3.6). This difference is due to the fact that at any section along the side weir, the longitudinal component of velocity of the spill flow, U, is greater than the mean velocity, V, in the side weir channel. The new approach adopted by El-Khashab, which is based on the momentum equation, is discussed in Section (3.3).



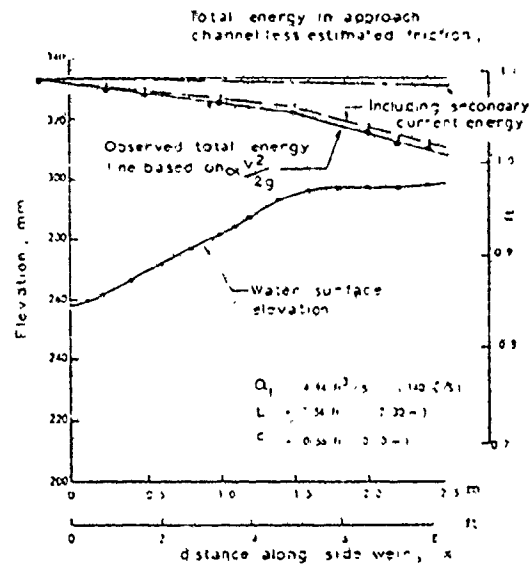


Fig.(3.6)- Energy Variation Along Side Weir

### 3.3 Differential Equation of Water Surface Profile

Considering two sections  $\Delta x$  apart as in Fig.(3.7) with discharges  $Q$  and  $(Q + \Delta Q)$  respectively at sections a and b, the momentum equation parallel to the channel invert can be written:

Rate of change of momentum - Momentum loss due to discharge over the side weir

= Sum of external forces

i.e.

$$\text{BETA} \cdot \text{RHO} \cdot (Q + \Delta Q) \cdot (V + \Delta V) - \text{BETA} \cdot \text{RHO} \cdot Q \cdot V - \text{RHO} \frac{dQ}{dx} \Delta x U$$

$$= P_a - P_b + w \sin(\text{THETA}) - F_f$$

...(3.19)

where  $P_a$  and  $P_b$  are the hydrostatic pressure forces acting

on the cross sectional areas of a and b. For small  $\Delta x$ ,  $P_a - P_b = -\text{RHO} \cdot g A \Delta d$ ; where RHO is the density,  $\Delta d$  is the difference in depth of flow between the two sections and A is the average cross sectional area between a and b. The weight of water in length  $\Delta x$  is  $w = \text{RHO} \cdot g A \Delta x$ . THETA is the angle that the invert makes with the horizontal and  $S_o$  is the invert slope =  $\sin(\text{THETA})$ , i.e.,  $w \sin(\text{THETA}) = \text{RHO} \cdot g A S_o \Delta x$ . BETA is the momentum coefficient due to nonuniform velocity distribution;  $F_f$  is the friction force in the length  $\Delta x = \text{RHO} \cdot g A S_f \Delta x$ ; where  $S_f$  is the slope of energy line.

Substituting for  $P_a - P_b$ ,  $w \sin(\text{THETA})$  and  $F_f$  and dividing by  $\text{RHO} \cdot g A$ , Eq.(3.19) may be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{BETA}}{gA} (Q \Delta V + \Delta Q V + \Delta Q \Delta V) - \frac{dQ}{dx} \frac{U \Delta x}{gA} \\ = -\Delta d + S_o \cdot \Delta x - S_f \cdot \Delta x \quad \dots(3.20) \end{aligned}$$

The term  $\Delta Q \Delta V$  can be neglected in Eq.(3.20). Dividing by  $\Delta x$  and letting  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{dQ}{dx} + \text{BETA} \frac{V}{g} \frac{dV}{dx} = S_o - S_f - \frac{V}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx} \text{BETA} + \frac{U}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx} \quad \dots(3.21)$$

$$\text{but } \frac{dQ}{dx} = \frac{d(AV)}{dx} = V \frac{dA}{dx} + A \frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$\text{thus } \frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{1}{A} \left( \frac{dQ}{dx} - V \frac{dA}{dx} \right)$$

Substituting for  $\frac{dV}{dx}$  in Eq.(3.21) gives:

$$\frac{dQ}{dx} + \text{BETA} \frac{V}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx} - \text{BETA} \frac{V^2}{gA} \frac{dA}{dx} = S_o - S_f - \text{BETA} \frac{V}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx} + \frac{U}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx}$$

Collecting terms,

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = S_o - S_f - \frac{1}{gA} (2 \cdot \text{BETA} \cdot V - U) \frac{dQ}{dx} + \text{BETA} \frac{Q^2}{gA^3} \frac{dA}{dx} \quad \dots (3.22)$$

which is the general differential equation for the water surface profile along the side weir location in the main channel. Depending upon the value of  $\frac{dA}{dx}$ , the final expression for  $\frac{dd}{dx}$  can be derived for either prismatic or tapering channels.

### 3.3.1 Tapering channels

In this case, the main channel breadth decreases uniformly along the side weir and the cross sectional area, A, becomes a function of both the geometry of the section and its location along the side weir.

From Fig.(3.7), the area of a rectangular or trapezoidal section is given by:

$$A = (B + zd)d - \frac{1}{2} z(d - c)^2$$

where the side slope z is zero in case of rectangularity.

Differentiate w.r.t. B,

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial B} = d$$

Differentiate w.r.t. d,

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial d} = B + 2zd - z(d - c)$$

= T

Since  $A = f(B, d)$

$$\text{then } \frac{dA}{dx} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial B} \frac{dB}{dx} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial d} \frac{dd}{dx}$$

$$= d \frac{dB}{dx} + T \frac{dd}{dx}$$

Substituting for  $\frac{dA}{dx}$  in Eq.(3.22),

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = \frac{S_o - S_f - \frac{1}{gA} (2 \cdot \text{BETA} \cdot V - U) \frac{dQ}{dx} + \text{BETA} \frac{V^2 d}{gA} \frac{dB}{dx}}{1 - \text{BETA} \cdot Q^2 T / (gA^3)} \quad \dots(3.23)$$

The expression for the area of flow in a pipe with free surface is:

$$A = \frac{D^2}{4} \cos^{-1} \frac{D-2d}{D} + \frac{1}{2} (2d-D) (Dd-d^2)^{1/2}$$

where D is the pipe diameter. Differentiate w.r.t. D,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial D} &= \frac{D^2}{4} (-1) \left(1 - \left(\frac{D-2d}{D}\right)^2\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{2d}{D^2}\right) + \frac{2D}{4} \cos^{-1} \frac{D-2d}{D} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} (2d-D) \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) (Dd-d^2)^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{2} (-1) (Dd-d^2)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Collecting terms,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial D} &= \frac{D}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{D-2d}{D} - (Dd-d^2)^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{D}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{D-2d}{D} - \frac{T}{2} \quad \dots(3.24) \end{aligned}$$

Differentiate w.r.t. d,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial d} &= \frac{D^2}{4} (-1) \left(1 - \left(\frac{D-2d}{D}\right)^2\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{-2}{D}\right) + \frac{1}{4} (2d-D) (D-2d) (Dd-d^2)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (2) (Dd-d^2)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Collecting terms,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial d} &= 2(Dd-d^2)^{1/2} \\ &= T \end{aligned}$$

Since  $A = f(D, d)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } \frac{dA}{dx} &= \frac{\partial A}{\partial D} \frac{dD}{dx} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial d} \frac{dd}{dx} \\ &= \frac{\partial A}{\partial D} \frac{dD}{dx} + T \frac{dd}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting for  $\frac{dA}{dx}$  in Eq.(3.22),

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = \frac{S_o - S_f - \frac{1}{gA} (2 \cdot \text{BETA} \cdot V - U) \frac{dQ}{dx} + \text{BETA} \frac{V^2}{gA} \frac{\partial A}{\partial D} \frac{dD}{dx}}{1 - \text{BETA} \cdot Q^2 T / (gA^3)} \quad (3.25)$$

where  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial D}$  is given by Eq.(3.24) and  $\frac{dD}{dx}$  is the rate of change of diameter along the side weir.

### 3.3.2 Prismatic Channels

In this case the channel breadth is constant, that is,  $\frac{dB}{dx} = 0$  (Eq.(3.23)) and  $\frac{dD}{dx} = 0$  (Eq.(3.25)). Both equations will reduce to:

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = \frac{S_o - S_f - \frac{1}{gA} (2 \cdot \text{BETA} \cdot V - U) \frac{dQ}{dx}}{1 - \text{BETA} \cdot Q^2 T / (gA^3)} \quad \dots(3.26)$$

which is applicable to any prismatic triangular, rectangular, trapezoidal or circular channel.

### 3.4 DeMarchi Discharge Coefficient $C_M$

The coefficient of discharge is important in estimating the overflow. Yet no relationships to evaluate the discharge coefficient for a given flow condition are available.

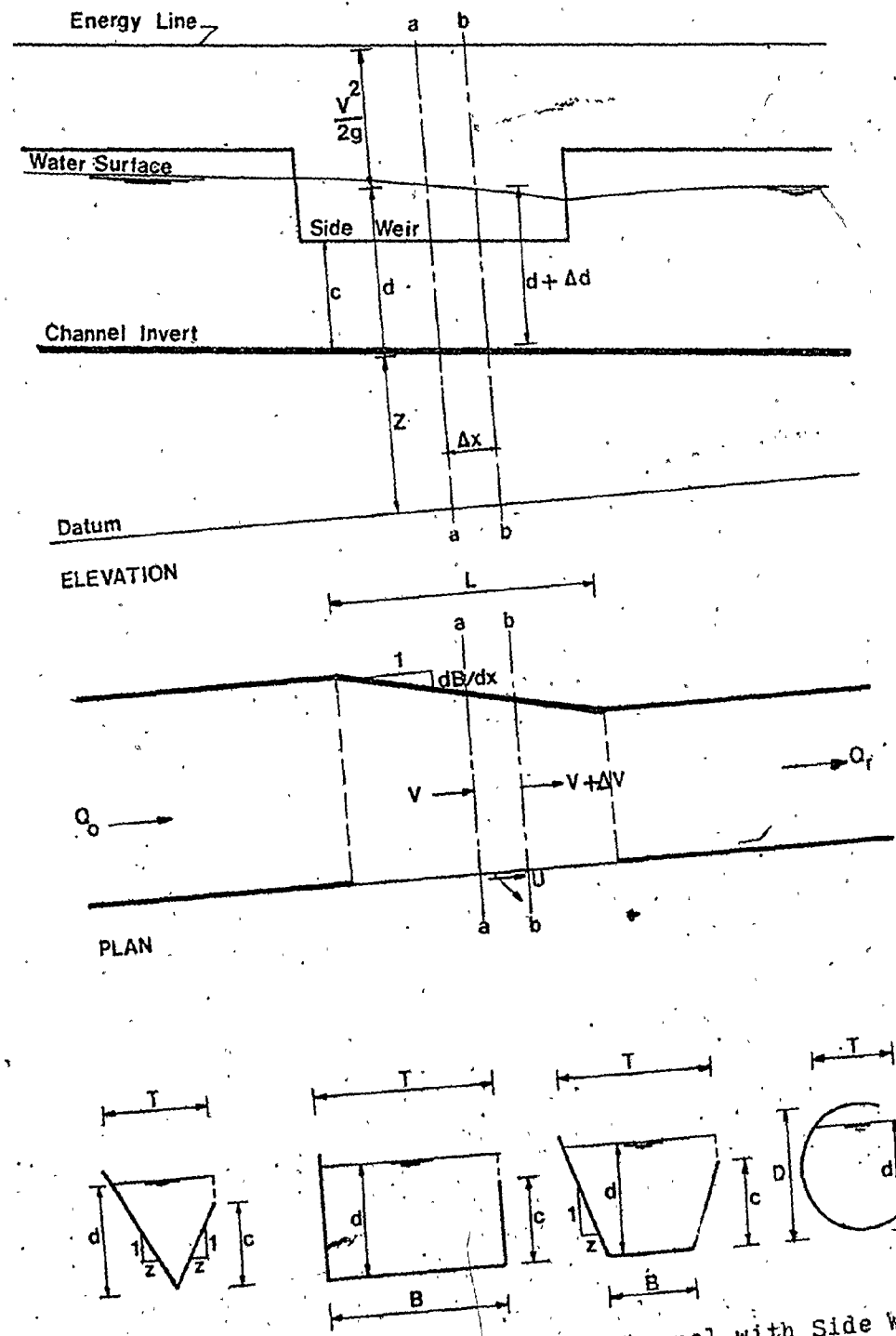


Fig.(3.7) Definition Sketch of a Channel with Side Weir

### 3.4.1 Historical Review

Collinge (1957) related  $C_M$  to the Froude Number  $F_1$  at the upstream end of the side weir and recommended an average value for  $C_M$  of 0.616 for  $F_1$  less than 0.95 and greater than 1.15. Frazer (1957) conducted a large number of experiments and finally proposed values of  $C_M$  ranging from 0.424 to 0.647 for subcritical flow in the main channel and from 0.806 to 0.555 for supercritical flow. In 1972, Subramanya and Awasthy gave special emphasis to defining the variation of the DeMarchi coefficient  $C_M$  for a rectangular, prismatic, horizontal, frictionless channel. The formula for the discharge over the side weir unit length is given by Eq.(3.11). A total of 200 experiments conducted on two horizontal channels resulted in the following conclusions.

(i) The variation of the DeMarchi coefficient  $C_M$  with the Froude Number  $F_1$  at the upstream end of the side weir, for subcritical flow is given by the equation:

$$C_M = 0.611 \left( 1 - \left( \frac{3F_1^2}{F_1^2 + 2} \right) \right)^{1/2} \quad \dots(3.27)$$

(ii) For supercritical flow and  $F_1 > 2$ , the variation is:

$$C_M = 0.36 - 0.08 F_1 \quad \dots(3.28)$$

Fig.(3.8) shows such variations.

### 3.4.2 Proposed Relationships

Before stating these relationships, which are based on Subramanya's experimental work, it is important to mention the following points:

- (i) If  $F_1$  takes any value between 1.0 and 2.0 the Subramanya relations do not apply.
- (ii) If  $F_1$  takes values between 0.6 and 1.0, the Subramanya  $C_M$  will range between 0.45 and 0.0, values that seem to be impractical.
- (iii) Between  $F_1 = 0.6$  and 1.0 the Subramanya relations are not supported by any experimental points.
- (iv)  $C_M$  should increase as  $F_1$  decreases from 1.6 to 1.0.

Therefore, it was seen convenient to suggest four expressions to complete the range of  $F_1$  as shown in Fig. (3.9). These expressions are:

$$C_M = 0.611 \left( 1 - \left( \frac{3F_1^2}{F_1^2 + 2} \right) \right)^{1/2} \quad F_1 < 0.60 \quad \dots(3.29)$$

$$C_M = 0.45 - 0.06 (F_1 - 0.6) \quad 0.60 \leq F_1 < 1.0 \quad \dots(3.30)$$

$$C_M = 0.950 \left( 2 - \left( \frac{3F_1^2}{F_1^2 + 2} \right) \right)^{1/2} \quad 1.0 \leq F_1 < 1.8 \quad \dots(3.31)$$

$$C_M = 0.362 - 0.018 (F_1 - 1.8) \quad F_1 \geq 1.8 \quad \dots(3.32)$$

### 3.5 Relationships for the Forward Velocity Component U of the Spill Flow

All the terms of Eq.(3.26) can be evaluated by means of a computer program except for the forward component of



flow velocity going over the side weir  $U$  along the channel direction. In order to develop the program, a relation is required between the velocity  $U$  and some other hydraulic parameters which can be measured or calculated directly.

Before considering the relations derived by El-Khashab, the following important points should be mentioned.

- (i) The ratio of the discharge spilling over the weir  $Q_s$  to the discharge upstream of the weir  $Q_1$  is an important factor governing the flow along the weir and affects the ratio and relations between the other hydraulic parameters; e.g. the flow along the weir for  $Q_s/Q_1 = 0.25$  is different in behaviour when  $Q_s/Q_1 = 0.75$ .
- (ii) From the flow patterns of the velocity vector  $V$  and the forward velocity component along the weir  $U$ , it is obvious that for  $Q_s/Q_1$  greater than 0.5, the variation of the velocity  $U$  along the weir crest is a function of the velocity at the upstream end of the weir,  $V_1$ . Fig.(3.10b) presents the relation between the ratios  $(d-c)/(d_1-c)$  and  $V_1/U$ .
- (iii) The velocity  $U$  decreases along the side weir in the downstream direction. Also, proceeding downstream along the weir, the spill flow decreases.
- (iv) For subcritical flow when the ratio of  $Q_s/Q_1$  is less than 0.5; due to the large amount of water flowing in the main channel, it was found that the velocity  $U$  at any section along the weir depends to a large extent on the mean velocity at that section,  $V$ . The velocity  $U$  decreases along

the weir crest in the downstream direction in a similar way to the reduction in the mean velocity  $V$ . Fig.(3.10a) presents the relation between the ratios  $d/c$  and  $U/V$ .

(v) For supercritical flow, from the flow patterns along the weir length, it is apparent that  $U$  is a function of the mean velocity at any section along the weir,  $V$ . The increase of the velocity  $U$  compared with the velocity  $V$  is nearly constant along the weir length, and this increase depends on the condition of the control section at the upstream end of the weir. It was found that it could be related to  $F_1$ , the Froude Number at the upstream end of the weir. See Fig.(3.11).

Table (3.1) presents a summary of the relationships that El-Khashab derived by means of curve fitting to the data points shown in Figs.(3.10) and (3.11).

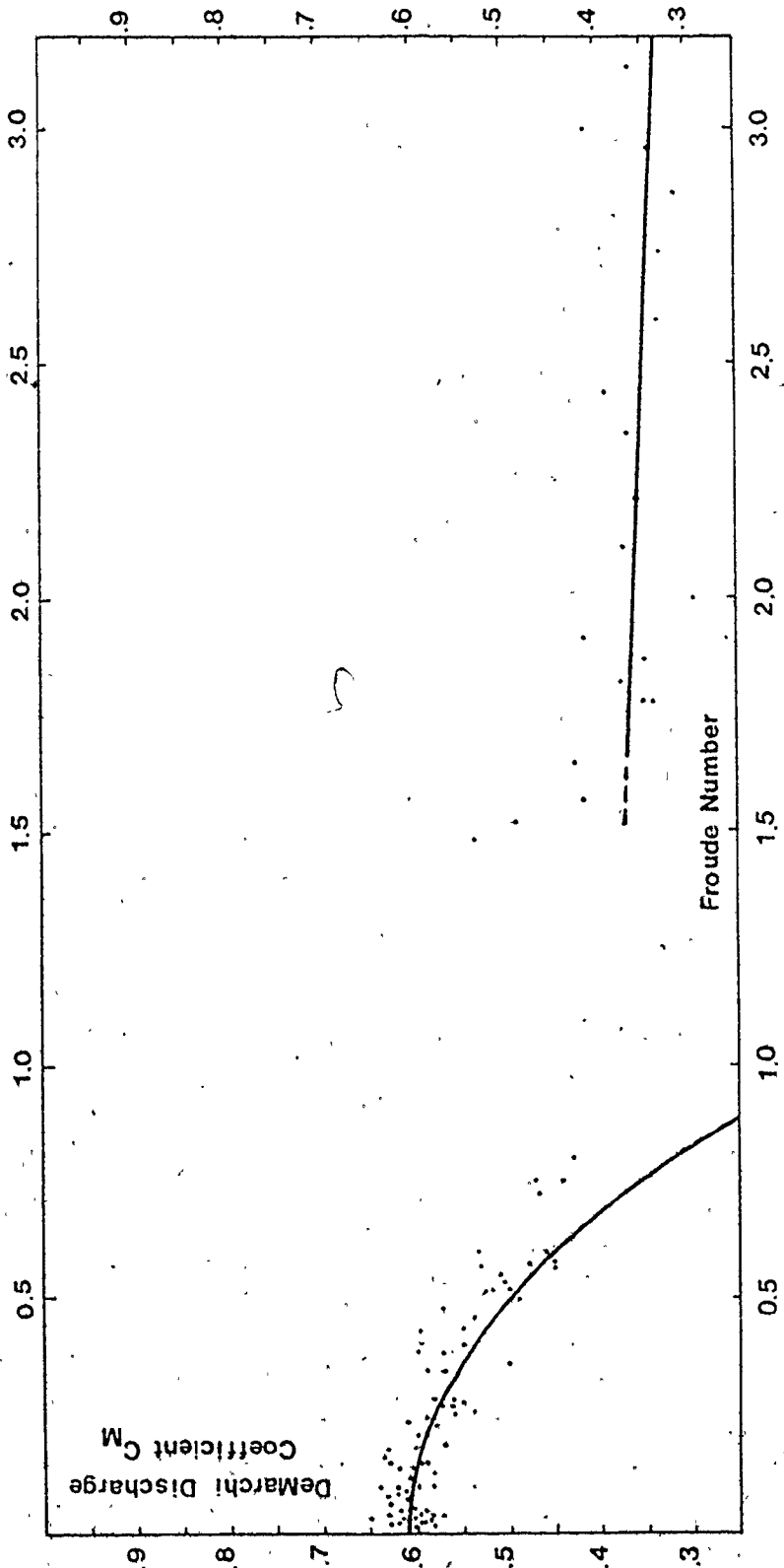


Fig.(3.8) Variation of DeMarchi Discharge Coefficient  $C_M$  with the Froude Number

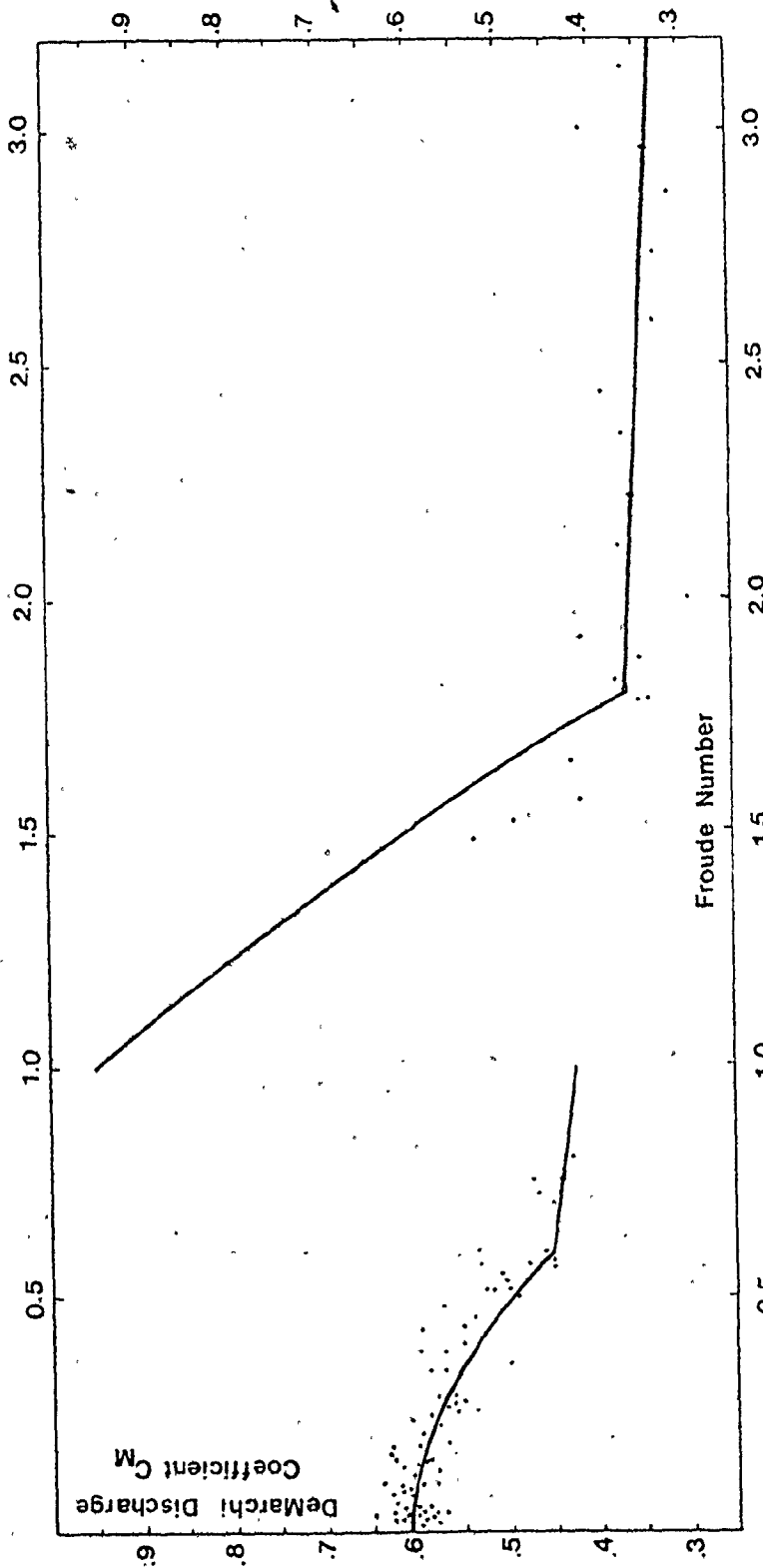


Fig.(3.9) Proposed Relationships for DeMarchi Discharge Coefficient  $C_M$

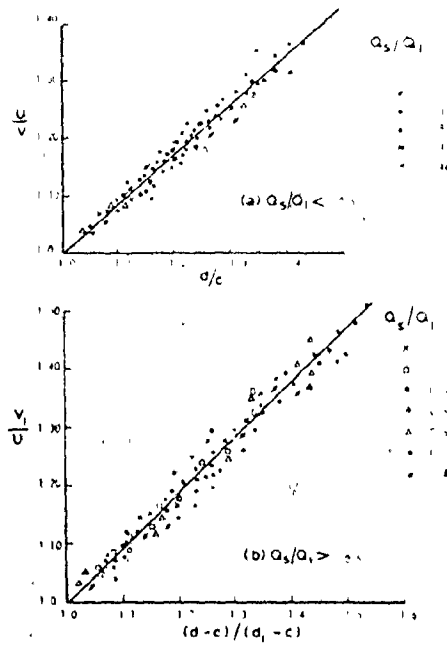


Fig.(3.10) Relationships for Spill Flow Forward Velocity - Subcritical Flows

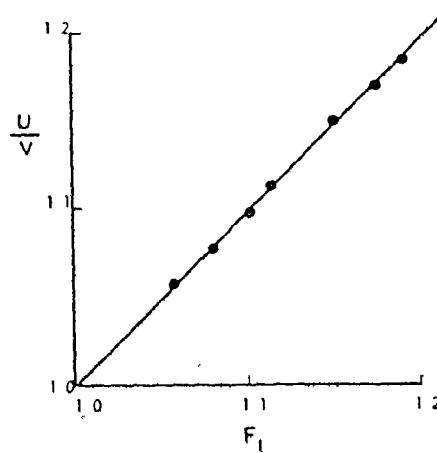


Fig.(3.11) Relationships for Spill Flow Forward Velocity - Supercritical Flows

Approach Channel	Along Side Weir	$Q_s/Q_1$	Relationship
Subcritical	Subcritical	less than 0.50	$U = 0.91 \frac{d}{c} V$
Subcritical	Subcritical	more than 0.50	$U = 1.08 \frac{d_1 - c}{d - c} V_1$
Subcritical	Supercritical	—	$U = F_1 \cdot V$
Supercritical	Supercritical	—	$U = V$

Table(3.1) Relationships for Spill Flow Forward Velocity Component

### 3.6 Hydraulic Jump

It is important to know where a hydraulic jump will form. If the jump forms in the downstream channel, there will be no effect on the computation methods presented in earlier sections. If the jump forms along the side weir, the actual overflow will be greater than the computed one. Therefore, the formation of hydraulic jump must be predicted in order to decide whether or not the computed overflow is correct. The method of prediction developed in this study is based on these assumptions:

- 1- The necessary condition for a hydraulic jump to form is that the flow should be supercritical upstream of the jump and subcritical downstream of it.
- 2- The sufficient condition for the formation of jump is that the backwater curve AB should cross the curve of depths CD conjugate to profile EF as shown in Fig.(3.12). The point of intersection G is the upstream end of the jump.
- 3- The length of the jump,  $L_j$ , is six times its height, i.e.

$$L_j = 6 (d_6 - d_5) \quad \dots(3.33)$$

where  $d_5$  and  $d_6$  are the depths of water at the upstream and downstream ends of the jump respectively.

- 4- The water surface profile along the hydraulic jump is a straight line (HI in Fig.(3.12)). The slope of this line is  $1/6$ .

#### 3.6.1 General Momentum Equation

Considering two sections, (5-5) and (6-6), at the

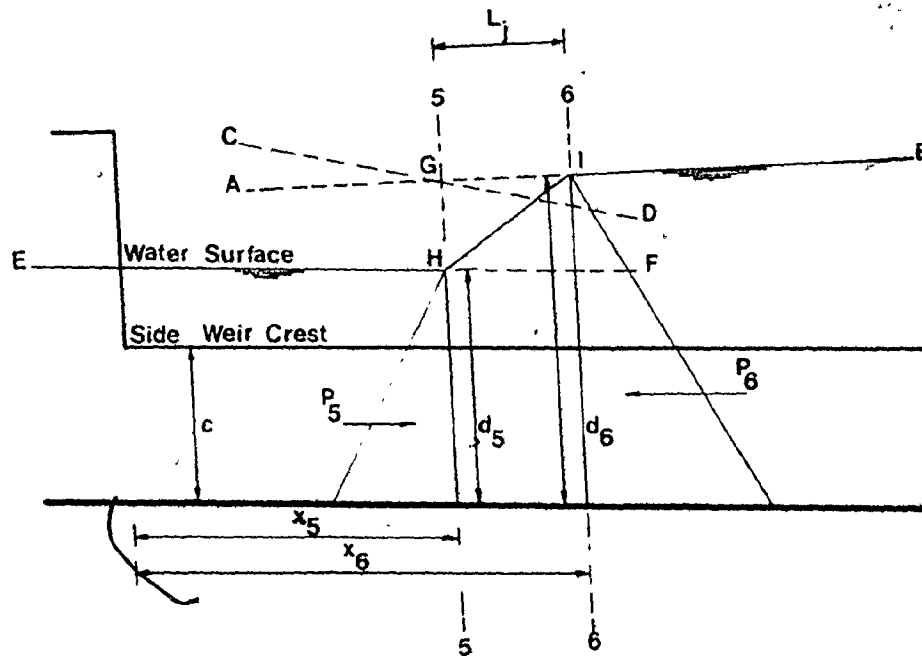


Fig.(3.12) Hydraulic Jump in a Channel with Side Weir

upstream and downstream end of the hydraulic jump with discharges  $Q_5$  and  $Q_6$  respectively, the momentum equation parallel to the channel invert can be written:

Rate of change of momentum - Momentum loss due to discharge over the side weir = Sum of external forces

i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BETA} \cdot \text{RHO} \cdot Q_6 V_6 - \text{BETA} \cdot \text{RHO} \cdot Q_5 V_5 - \text{RHO} \cdot Q_{sj} U \\ = P_5 - P_6 + w \sin(\text{THETA}) - F_f \quad \dots(3.34) \end{aligned}$$

where  $P_5$  and  $P_6$  are the hydrostatic pressure forces acting



on the cross sectional areas of 5-5 and 6-6,

$$P_5 = \text{RHO} \cdot g \cdot A_5 \bar{d}_5 \quad \dots(3.35)$$

where  $\bar{d}_5$  is the vertical distance from the water surface to the centroid of section (5-5).

Similarly,

$$P_6 = \text{RHO} \cdot g \cdot A_6 \bar{d}_6 \quad \dots(3.36)$$

From the continuity equation,

$$Q_6 = Q_5 + Q_{sj}$$

Substituting for  $P_5$ ,  $P_6$  and  $Q_6$  in Eq.(3.34), neglecting the terms  $w \sin(\text{THETA})$  and  $F_f$ , assuming  $\text{BETA} = 1.0$  and dividing through by  $\text{RHO}$ , Eq.(3.34) becomes:

$$Q_5 V_5 + g A_5 \bar{d}_5 = Q_5 V_6 + (V_6 + U) Q_{sj} + g A_6 \bar{d}_6 \quad \dots(3.37)$$

which is the general momentum equation for a hydraulic jump forming along a side weir in a channel of any shape. The velocities  $V_5$  and  $V_6$  may be replaced by  $Q_5/A_5$  and  $Q_6/A_6$  respectively. The spill flow forward velocity component,  $U$ , is obtained from Table (3.1). All that is now required is to derive an expression for  $Q_{sj}$ , the total overflow along the jump, in order to solve Eq.(3.37) and obtain the conjugate depth  $d_6$ .

### 3.6.2 Overflow Along the Hydraulic Jump

Referring to Eq.(3.11), the overflow per unit length is given by:

$$\frac{dQ}{dx} = \frac{-2}{3} C_M \sqrt{2g} (d-c)^{1.5}$$

From Fig.(3.12),

$$\frac{d-d_5}{x-x_5} = \text{slope of the line HI}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$d-d_5 = \frac{1}{6} (x-x_5)$$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{dQ}{dx} = \frac{-2}{3} C_M \sqrt{2g} \left( \frac{1}{6} (x-x_5) + d_5-c \right)^{1.5}$$

The total overflow  $Q_{sj}$  between sections (5-5) and (6-6) becomes:

$$Q_{sj} = \int_{x_5}^{x_6} \left( \frac{dQ}{dx} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x_5}^{x_6} \frac{-2}{3} C_M \sqrt{2g} \left( \frac{1}{6} (x-x_5) + d_5-c \right)^{1.5} dx$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3} C_M \sqrt{2g} \frac{6}{2.5} \left( \left( \frac{1}{6} (x_6 - x_5) + d_5 - c \right)^{2.5} - (d_5 - c)^{2.5} \right)$$

$$\text{But } x_6 - x_5 = L_j$$

$$= 6 (d_6 - d_5)$$

Substituting for  $x_6 - x_5$ ,

$$Q_{sj} = \frac{-2}{3} C_M \sqrt{2g} \frac{6}{2.5} \left( (d_6 - c)^{2.5} - (d_5 - c)^{2.5} \right)$$

$$= - 2.2627 C_M \sqrt{g} \left( (d_6 - c)^{2.5} - (d_5 - c)^{2.5} \right)$$

... (3.38)

CHAPTER IV  
COMPUTER PROGRAM OVRFLO3

4.1 Introduction

The computer program developed in this study is based on a program first developed in 1973 by K.V.H. Smith (OVRFLO1) and based on the assumption that the total energy in a side weir channel remains constant, apart from friction losses. In 1976, the program was modified by El-Khashab (OVRFLO2) when he discovered that at any section along the side weir, the longitudinal component of velocity of the spill flow is greater than the mean velocity in the side weir channel as previously shown in Section (3.5). The difference between these velocities was taken into account in the new program, called OVRFLO3. Given the geometry of the main channel and side weir, the water surface profile along the side weir and the spill flow  $Q_s$  can be computed for each incident flow  $Q_o$  in the upstream channel. Table (4.1) shows the main modifications introduced in the newly developed program.

In this Chapter, a complete description of the control logic and the subroutines is presented, followed by a set of verification tests. Six subroutines are called by the control logic, namely DCRIT, DNORM, WSP, ENDCONT, DCONJ, and COEFF.

	OVRFLO1	OVRFLO2	OVRFLO3
Approach for Water Surface Computation	Constant energy less friction	Momentum balance	Momentum balance
Main Channel Section	Rectangular Trapezoidal	Rectangular Trapezoidal	Rectangular Trapezoidal Triangular
Channel Bed Along Side Weir	Prismatic Tapering	Prismatic	Prismatic Tapering
Coefficient of Discharge	Assumed	Assumed	Computed

Table (4.1) Comparison Between the Programs

#### 4.2 Modes of Flow and Control Points

The classification of flow types can be seen in broad terms from the general equation for the water surface profile. Referring to Eq.(3.26) which is valid for prismatic channels (i.e.  $dB/dx = 0$ ),

$$\frac{dd}{dx} = \frac{S_o - S_f - (2 \cdot \text{BETA} \cdot V - U) \frac{1}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx}}{1 - \text{BETA} \cdot Q^2 T / (gA^3)} = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \quad \dots(4.1)$$

In normal cases the invert and friction slope terms are much smaller than the term in  $dQ/dx$  and for a general appreciation of the flow situation they may be neglected.

Considering first a channel in which the width remains constant and assuming  $BETA = 1$  in the following discussion, the numerator  $G_1$  in Eq.(4.1) is positive. Therefore,  $dd/dx$  will be positive if:

$$1 - Q^2T/(gA^3) > 0$$

$$1 - F^2 > 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } F < 1$$

where  $F$  is the Froude Number. Hence there will be a rising profile along the weir if the flow is subcritical. Similarly,  $dd/dx$  will be negative (a falling profile along the weir) if the flow is supercritical.

There are six possible flow profiles to consider, as shown in Fig.(4.1).

#### 4.2.1 Case (1): Subcritical Profile Throughout

If the main channel bed slope is mild and the side weir height is greater than the critical depth for the flow at the upstream end of the side weir, then it is impossible for the flow to draw down to critical depth. Flow will be subcritical throughout with a rising profile along the weir, Fig.(4.1a).

#### 4.2.2 Case (2): Subcritical/Supercritical Profile

If the side weir height is less than the critical depth, the flow will draw down to the critical depth a short distance upstream of the weir approximately  $L/10$ , Fig.(4.1b). The water depth at the upstream end of the weir will be less than critical depth. The ratio  $d_1/d_c$  at upstream end is

found to range experimentally from 0.90 to 0.97. An average value of 0.93 is used here. The condition necessary for critical flow is  $F = 1$ . Accordingly,

$$1 - Q^2 T / (gA^3) = 0 \quad \dots(4.2)$$

At a critical depth control point, by Eq.(4.2), the denominator  $G_2$  in Eq.(4.1) is zero. Such a point therefore represents a singularity in that both  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  must be simultaneously zero if the water surface slope is to remain finite. In the approach channel just before the side weir, the numerator of the slope term is:

$$G_0 = S_0 - S_f \quad \dots(4.3)$$

since other terms in numerator of Eq.(4.1) are equal to zero. Just downstream of the start of the side weir, the numerator of the slope term is:

$$G_1 = S_0 - S_f - (2V - U) \frac{1}{gA} \frac{dQ}{dx} \quad \dots(4.4)$$

If for the given discharge in the approach channel, the critical depth  $d_c$  is found, Eq.(4.2) is automatically satisfied. For the depth  $d_c$ ,  $G_0$  and  $G_1$  may be evaluated. On a mild slope,  $G_0$  will be negative. Therefore, if  $G_1$  is positive a control will exist at the upstream end of the side weir because the numerator  $G_1$  of Eq.(4.1) passes through zero at this point.

However, if  $G_1$  is negative, the flow on the weir should remain subcritical.

#### 4.2.3 Case (3): Subcritical/Supercritical Profile and Hydraulic Jump

The conditions of this case are similar to those of case (2) except that the hydraulic jump forms along the side weir, see Fig.(4.1c). The formation of hydraulic jump is predicted by comparing the normal depth at the downstream end,  $d_{n4}$ , to the maximum conjugate depth obtained along the side weir,  $d_{6max}$ . If  $d_{6max}$  is greater than  $d_{n4}$ , then a hydraulic jump will form along the weir and its upstream end is defined by the point where the backwater curve from the downstream channel crosses the curve of depths conjugate to the supercritical profile as previously explained in Section (3.6).

#### 4.2.4 Case (4): Supercritical Profile Throughout

In this case, the flow in the approach channel is supercritical and it will draw down as a supercritical flow along the weir (falling profile), starting from the normal depth of flow in the approach channel. In the downstream channel, the profile will rise to normal depth as shown in Fig.(4.1d).

#### 4.2.5 Case (5): Supercritical Profile and Hydraulic Jump

This is similar to case (4) conditions with mild bed slope in the downstream channel. The normal depth  $d_{n4}$  and the conjugate depth  $d_6$  at the downstream end are compared. If  $d_{n4} > d_6$ , then a hydraulic jump will form along the weir and the flow will be subcritical after the jump, see

Fig.(4.1e).

#### 4.2.6 Case (6): Supercritical Profile and Hydraulic Jump in Downstream Channel

In this case, the normal depth  $d_{n4}$  is less than the depth  $d_6$  conjugate to the supercritical profile at the downstream end. Therefore, the flow will be supercritical along the weir and the hydraulic jump will form in the downstream channel as shown in Fig.(4.1f).

In all cases it is desirable to compare the normal depth of flow  $d_{n1}$  at the upstream end of the weir with the height  $c$  of the weir. If  $d_{n1}$  is less than  $c$ , the computation can be terminated. In addition, the condition of flow in the channel downstream of the weir needs to be considered. For a subcritical profile, case (1), the depth of flow at the downstream end of the side weir depends on the type of control which is incorporated in the downstream channel. The assumption by many investigators that this is determined by "normal" depth of the downstream flow is not necessarily correct.

#### 4.3 Control Logic for Modes of Flow

The control logic is shown in the flow diagram in Fig.(4.2), arranged so as to investigate a number of cases in sequence. After the usual preliminaries of reading in data etc., appropriate subroutines calculate the critical and normal depths of flow in the approach channel. If the normal depth of flow is not substantially greater than the



height of the weir ( $d_n > 1.1c$  is used here), a statement is printed to this effect. Otherwise, the program is directed to modes (C), (B) or (A) as shown in Fig.(4.2). Additionally, for mode (B) a check is made to see whether  $Q_1$  is positive and if this is not so the calculation is redirected to a subcritical profile. In cases (B) and (C) all that is now required is a routine calculation of a supercritical water profile followed by a calculation of the normal and conjugate depths of flow in the downstream channel. The procedure adopted for a subcritical profile, mode (A), is that a value for  $d_4$  is assumed,  $Q_4$  calculated from the characteristics of the downstream channel and then a back-water curve is computed to position 1.  $Q_1$  is then compared with the actual flow in the approach channel  $Q_0$  and the procedure is repeated using different values of  $d_4$  until  $Q_1$  and  $Q_0$  agree sufficiently accurately.

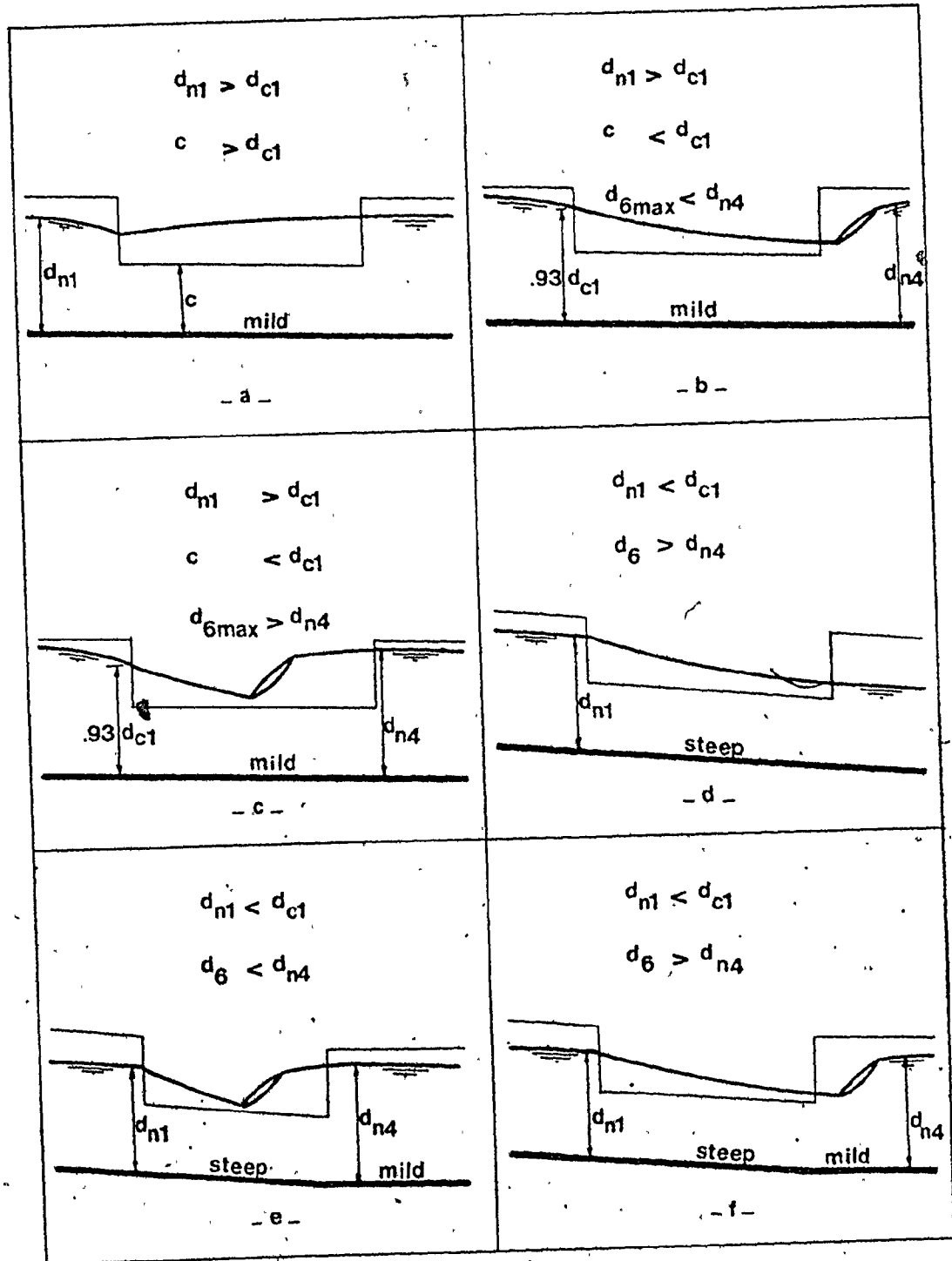
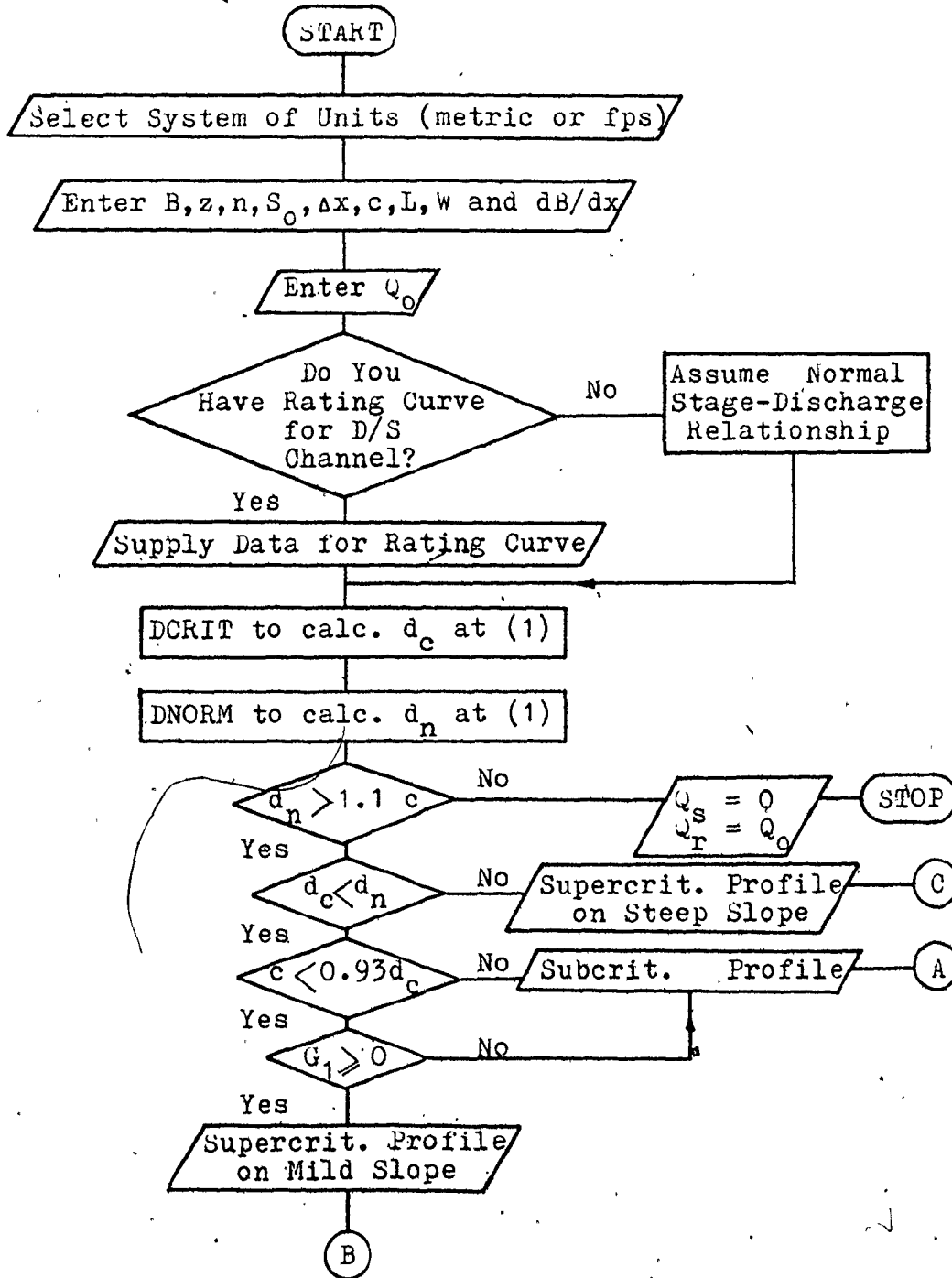
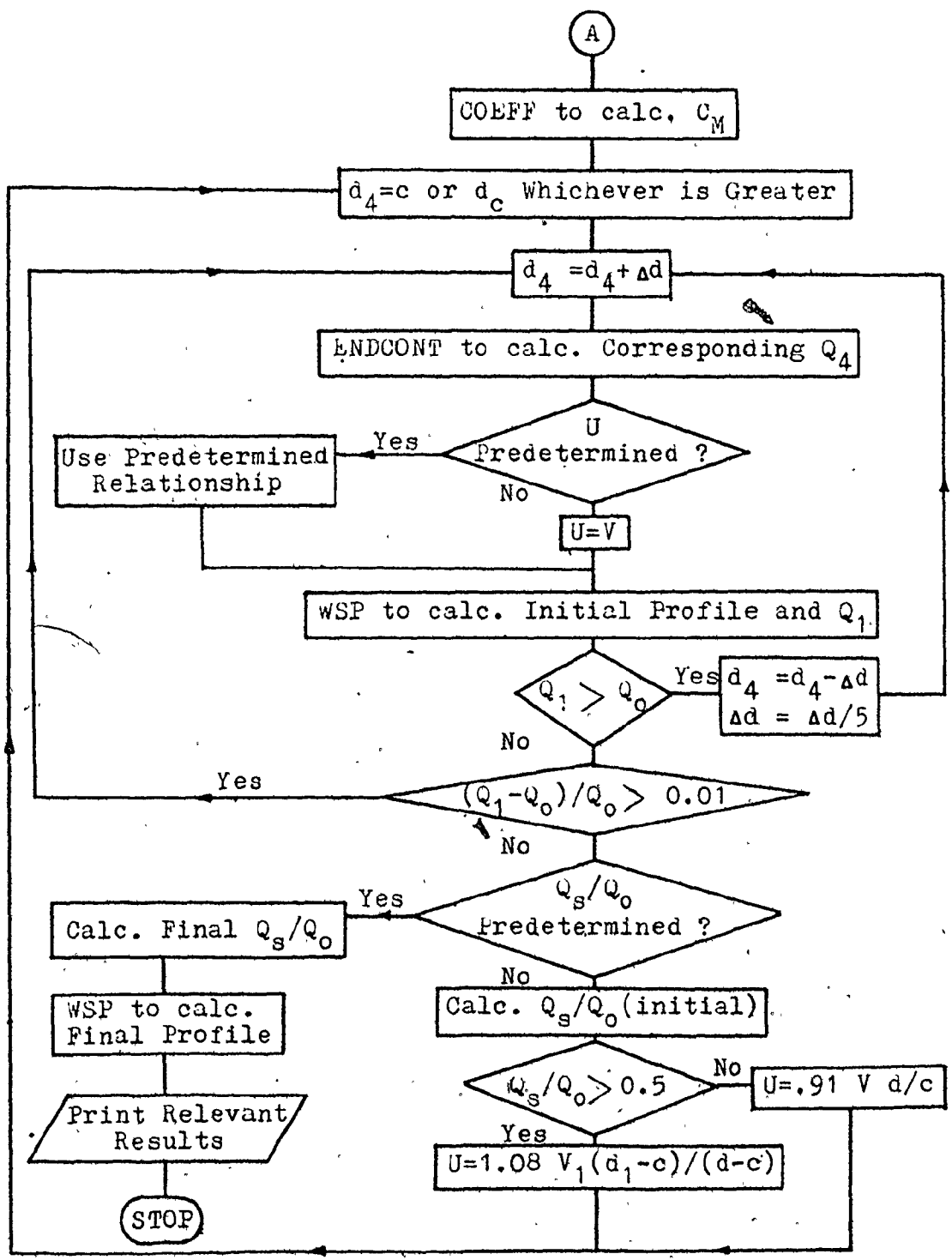
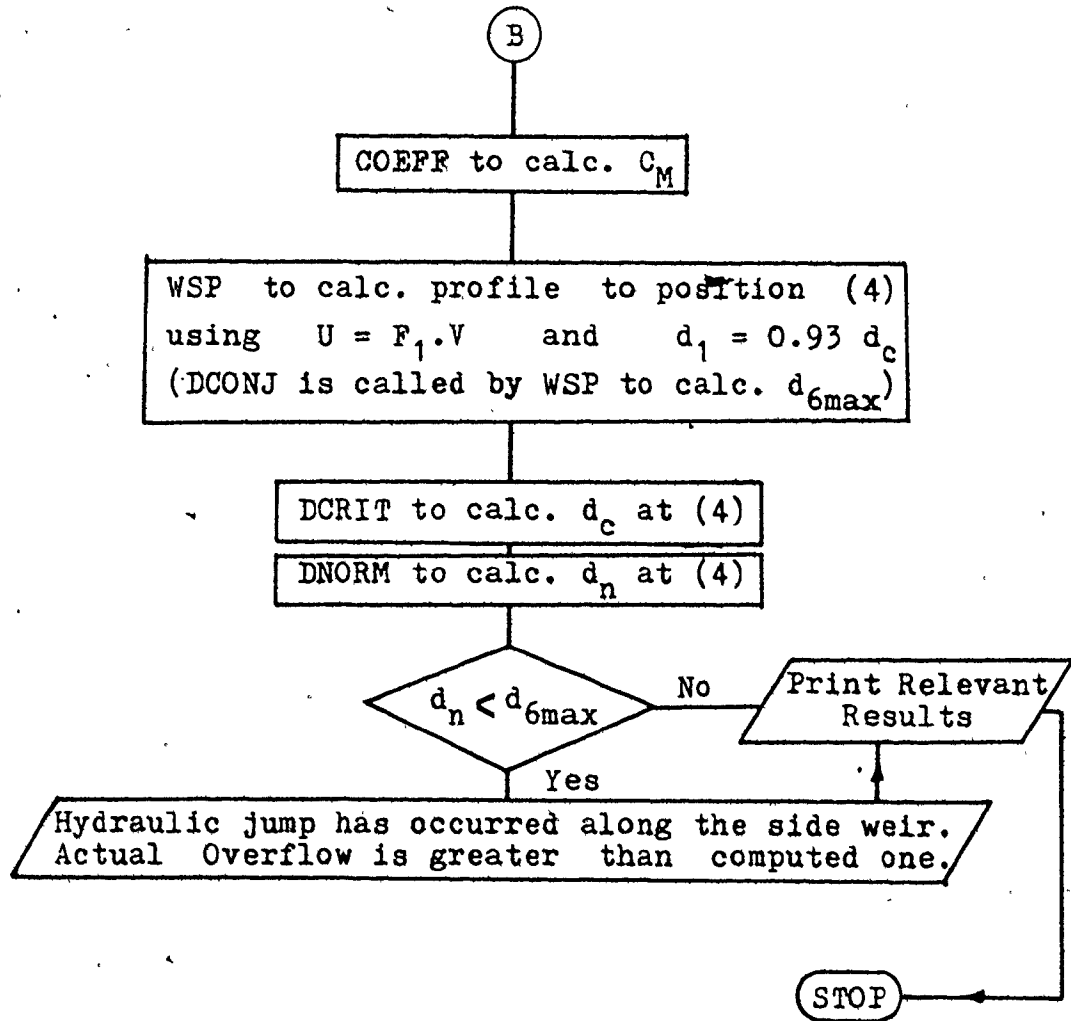


Fig.(4.1). Various Flow Profiles in a Channel with Side Weir







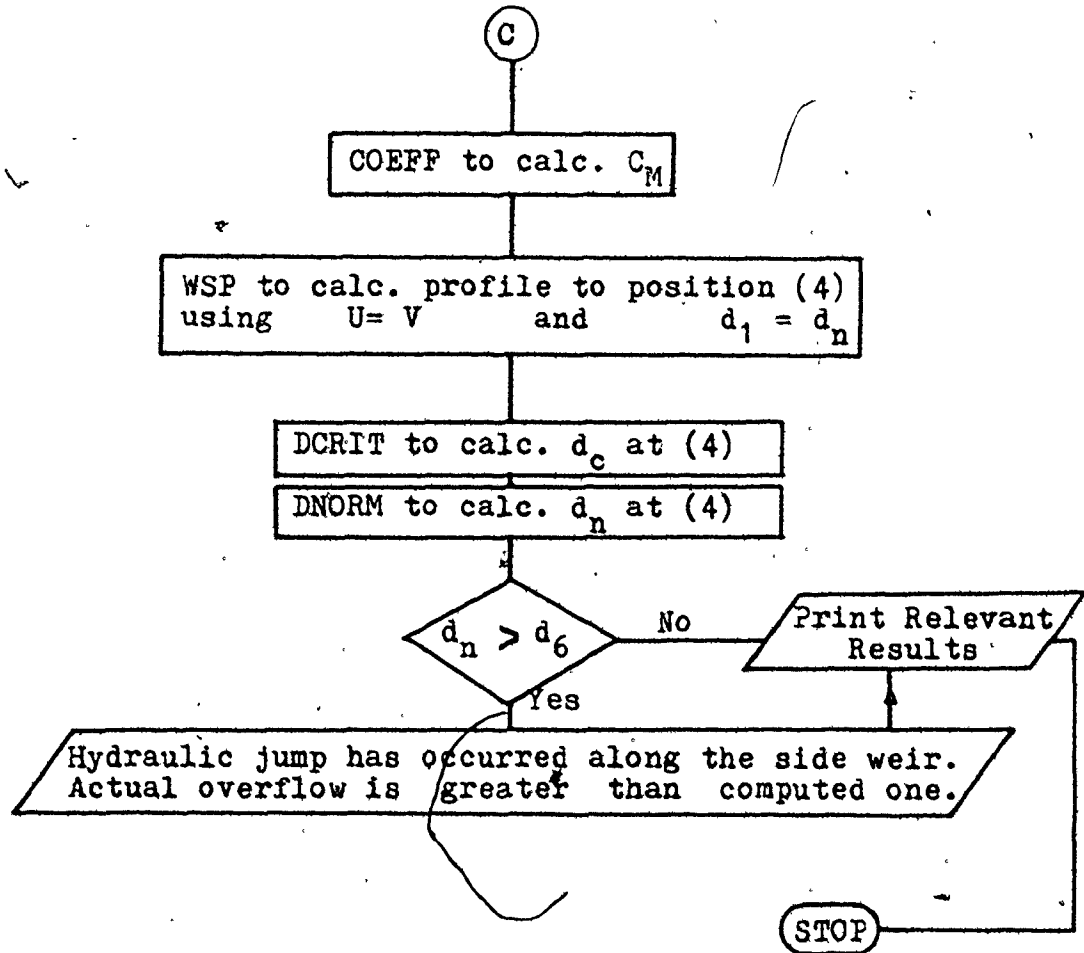


Fig.(4.2) Flow Diagram of Control Logic

#### 4.4 Description of Subroutines

##### 4.4.1 Subroutine DCRIT

This subroutine estimates the critical depth of flow for a given geometry of a rectangular, trapezoidal or triangular section. The technique for trapezoidal section is based on assuming an initial value of critical depth, calculating the square of the section factor  $Z_s$  and then comparing it with the constant  $Q^2/g$ . Otherwise, the critical depth can be obtained for rectangular section from:

$$d_c = (Q^2/gB^2)^{1/3} \quad \dots(4.5)$$

For trapezoidal section, the initial value of critical depth  $d_{1c}$  is obtained from Eq.(4.5). The square of the section factor is then calculated.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_s &= \frac{A^3}{T} \\ &= \frac{A^3}{B+2zd} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(4.6)$$

$Z_s$  and  $Q^2/g$  are then compared and the difference between them is considered a function of critical depth. The root of this function is sought by means of the gradient method as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference between } Z_s \text{ and } Q^2/g &= f(d_c) \\ f(d_c) &= A^3/T - Q^2/g \\ d_{2c} &= d_{1c} - f(d_c)/f'(d_c) \end{aligned} \quad \dots(4.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } f'(d_c) &= \frac{d}{dd} (A^3/T - Q^2/g) \\ &= \frac{3A^2}{T} \cdot \frac{dA}{dd} - \frac{A^3}{T^2} \cdot \frac{dT}{dd} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(4.8)$$

$$\text{But } dA = T dd$$

$$\frac{dA}{dd} = T$$

$$\text{Also } T = B + 2zd$$

$$\frac{dT}{dd} = 2z$$

Substituting for  $dA/dd$  and  $dT/dd$  in Eq.(4.8),

$$f'(d_c) = 3A^2 - 2zZ_s/T \quad \dots(4.9)$$

The flow diagram of this subroutine is presented in Fig.(4.3).

#### 4.4.2 Subroutine DNORM

The normal depth of flow is calculated at both upstream and downstream ends of the side weir. The technique is similar to that used in subroutine DCRIT, based on assuming an initial value of normal depth, calculating the conveyance  $(\frac{N}{n} \cdot A \cdot R^{2/3})$  and comparing it with the constant  $(Q/S_o^{1/2})$ . The initial value of normal depth  $d_{1n}$  is obtained by assuming a very wide rectangular section where  $B \gg d$ ,  $A = Bd$  and  $P = B + 2d = B$ . Thus  $R = A/P = B$

Recall Manning's Equation

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{N}{n} A R^{2/3} S_o^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{N}{n} B d^{2/3} S_o^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$



Collecting terms,

$$d = (Qn/(BNS_0^{1/2}))^{0.60} \quad \dots(4.10)$$

where  $Q$  is the normal discharge,  $N= 1.0$  for Metric units and 1.486 for English units,  $S_0$  is the bed slope, and  $n$  is the Manning's roughness coefficient. The conveyance of the section and the constant are then calculated.

$$\text{conv} = \frac{N}{n} AR^{2/3} \quad \dots(4.11)$$

$$\text{const} = Q/S_0^{1/2} \quad \dots(4.12)$$

$\text{conv}$  and  $\text{const}$  are then compared and if they are not equal a new value of normal depth  $d_{2n}$  is obtained from the relation:

$$d_{2n} = d_{1n} \left( \frac{\text{const}}{\text{conv}} \right)^{1/2} \quad \dots(4.13)$$

It should be noted that as the ratio  $\text{const}/\text{conv}$  tends to unity  $d_{2n}$  tends to  $d_{1n}$  until finally  $d_{2n} = d_{1n}$  when the ratio  $\text{const}/\text{conv}$  is unity.

For triangular section, the normal depth is obtained directly from the relation:

$$d_n = \left( \frac{Q \cdot n \cdot 2^{2/3} (1+z^2)^{1/3}}{N z^{5/3} S_0^{1/2}} \right)^{3/8} \quad \dots(4.14)$$

which is derived from Manning's Equation. Fig.(4.4) shows the flow diagram of this subroutine.

#### 4.4.3 Subroutine WSP

A procedure for calculating the water surface profile must form the basic element of the program. The procedure described by Prasad (1970) is adopted here with the

use of the appropriate expression for  $dd/dx$  given by Eq. (4.1). Briefly restated, if the flow profile is described by  $d = f(x)$ , then the depth at position  $i+1$  may be calculated approximately from the depth at position  $i$  by the following iterative procedure:

- 1- Compute  $(\frac{dd}{dx})_i$  from Eq.(4.1) in which  $d_i$  is given either as an initial condition or from a previous calculation.
- 2- Assume  $(\frac{dd}{dx})_{i+1} = (\frac{dd}{dx})_i$  as a first approximation.
- 3- Calculate an approximate value of  $d_{i+1}$  from the equation

$$d_{i+1} = d_i + 0.5 \left( \left( \frac{dd}{dx} \right)_i + \left( \frac{dd}{dx} \right)_{i+1} \right) \Delta x \quad \dots(4.15)$$

using the value of  $(\frac{dd}{dx})_{i+1}$  from steps 2 or 4

- 4- Compute a new value of  $(\frac{dd}{dx})_{i+1}$  from Eq.(4.1) using the approximate value of  $d_{i+1}$  obtained in step 3.
- 5- If the new value of  $(\frac{dd}{dx})_{i+1}$  is not sufficiently close to the previously assumed value in step 2, repeat step 3 through 5. Otherwise, advance the solution by one integration step.

In the program, Eq.(4.15) is written as follows:

$$d_{i+1} = d_i + 0.5 \text{ SIGN} \left( \left( \frac{dd}{dx} \right)_i + \left( \frac{dd}{dx} \right)_{i+1} \right) \Delta x \quad \dots(4.16)$$

where the value of SIGN is -1 for computation in an upstream direction and +1 for computation in a downstream direction. The value of SIGN is set by the main program.

For supercritical flow, the control section is upstream of the side weir beginning with the starting depth  $d_1 = 0.93 d_c$ , where the 0.93 is the average value of the

ratio  $d_1/d_c$ . Near the region of critical flow, the spacing between sections is reduced to one-fifth of the spacing normally used. The term  $dQ/dx$  is evaluated from the weir formula given in Eq.(3.11). The flow diagram of this subroutine is shown in Fig.(4.5).

#### 4.4.4 Subroutine ENDCONT

The depth discharge relationship in the downstream channel is provided to the program in the form of data points. For a given depth of water, the corresponding discharge is estimated by means of Lagrange polynomial using 4 data points: the preceding and the following 3 data points as shown in Fig,(4.6a). Forsythe, Malcolm and Moler explained this type of nonlinear interpolation. The Lagrange polynomials are  $(l_j(x), j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$  of degree  $n$  with the property that,

$$l_j(x_i) = 1 \quad \text{if } i = j$$

$$l_j(x_i) = 0 \quad \text{if } i \neq j$$

It is easy to see that the  $n^{\text{th}}$  degree polynomial that satisfies these conditions is:

$$l_j(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{j-1})(x - x_{j+1}) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_j - x_0)(x_j - x_1) \dots (x_j - x_{j-1})(x_j - x_{j+1}) \dots (x_j - x_n)} \quad (4.17)$$

Each factor in the numerator makes  $l_j(x_i)$  zero for some  $i \neq j$ , while for  $i = j$ , corresponding factors in the denominator normalise the result so that  $l_j(x_i) = 1$ . The polynomial  $l_j(x) y_i$  takes on the value  $y_i$  at the point  $x_i$

and is zero at all points  $x_i (i \neq j)$ . The interpolating polynomial of degree  $n$  which passes through the  $(n+1)$  points  $(x_i, y_i)$  is given by:

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n l_j(x) \cdot y_j$$

For  $n = 3$  i.e. 4 data points

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x) = & \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)y_0}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)(x_0-x_3)} + \\
 & \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)y_1}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)} + \\
 & \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_3)y_2}{(x_2-x_0)(x_2-x_1)(x_2-x_3)} + \\
 & \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)y_3}{(x_3-x_0)(x_3-x_1)(x_3-x_2)} + \dots (4.18)
 \end{aligned}$$

Referring to Fig.(4.6a), one can set up the following relations:

$$x_0 - x_1 = -\Delta x$$

$$x_0 - x_2 = -2\Delta x$$

$$x_0 - x_3 = -3\Delta x$$

and

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\Delta x} = t$$

$$\frac{x-x_1}{\Delta x} = \frac{x-x_0-\Delta x}{\Delta x} = t-1$$

Similarly,

$$\frac{x-x_2}{\Delta x} = t-2$$

$$\frac{x-x_3}{\Delta x} = t-3$$

Substituting in the polynomial gives:

$$y(x) = \frac{-1}{6} y_0(t-1)(t-2)(t-3) + \frac{1}{2} t(t-2)(t-3) y_1 \\ - \frac{1}{2} t(t-1)(t-3) y_2 + \frac{1}{6} t(t-1)(t-2) y_3 \quad \dots(4.19)$$

Collecting terms of  $t$ ,  $t(t-1)$  and  $t(t-1)(t-2)$  results in:

$$y(x) = y_0 + t(y_1 - y_0) + \frac{1}{2} t(t-1)(y_0 - 2y_1 + y_2) \\ + \frac{1}{6} t(t-1)(t-2)(y_3 - y_0 + 3y_1 - 3y_2) \quad \dots(4.20)$$

Applying this form of polynomial, the discharge  $Q(d)$  at any point is given by:

$$Q(d) = Q_0 + t(Q_1 - Q_0) + \frac{1}{2} t(t-1)(Q_0 - 2Q_1 + Q_2) \\ + \frac{1}{6} t(t-1)(t-2)(Q_3 - Q_0 + 3Q_1 - 3Q_2) \quad \dots(4.21)$$

where  $Q_0, Q_1, Q_2$  and  $Q_3$  are data points that correspond to  $d_0, d_1, d_2$  and  $d_3$  respectively, and  $t = (d-d_0)/\Delta d$  provided that the point  $(d, Q)$  lies between  $(d_0, Q_0)$  and  $(d_1, Q_1)$  as shown in Fig.(4.6b).

If the rating curve for the downstream channel is

supplied to the program, then "normal" conditions will be assumed and the discharge  $Q(d)$  is calculated from Manning's equation. Fig.(4.7) shows the flow diagram of this subroutine.

#### 4.4.5 Subroutine COEFF

This is subroutine to calculate the DeMarchi coefficient of discharge  $C_M$ . As previously described in Section (3.4), there are four relationships adopted in the computation. Depending on the magnitude of the Froude Number at the upstream end of the weir, the program uses the appropriate relationship. The flow diagram shown in Fig.(4.8) illustrates the procedure.

#### 4.4.6 Subroutine DCONJ

Since the program will not compute the overflow accurately if a hydraulic jump forms along the weir, it is important to predict the formation of jump. The method developed in Section (3.6) is used here. As illustrated in the flow diagram, Fig.(4.9), the conjugate depth  $d_6$  can be estimated by means of simple iterative procedure, given the depth of flow  $d_5$  and the discharge  $Q_5$  at a point along the weir. The main channel section may be triangular, rectangular or trapezoidal.

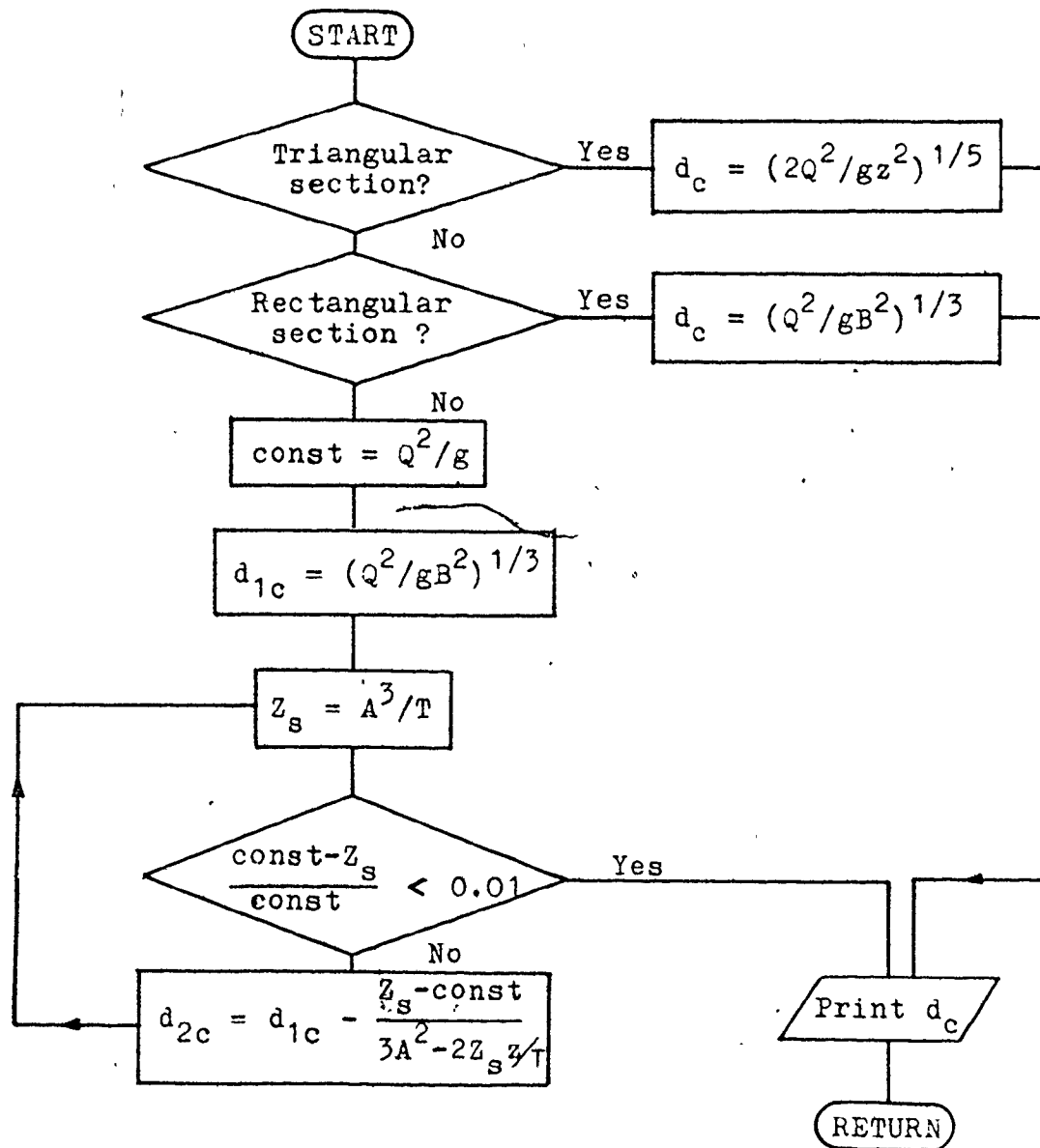


Fig.(4.3) Flow Diagram of Subroutine DCRIT

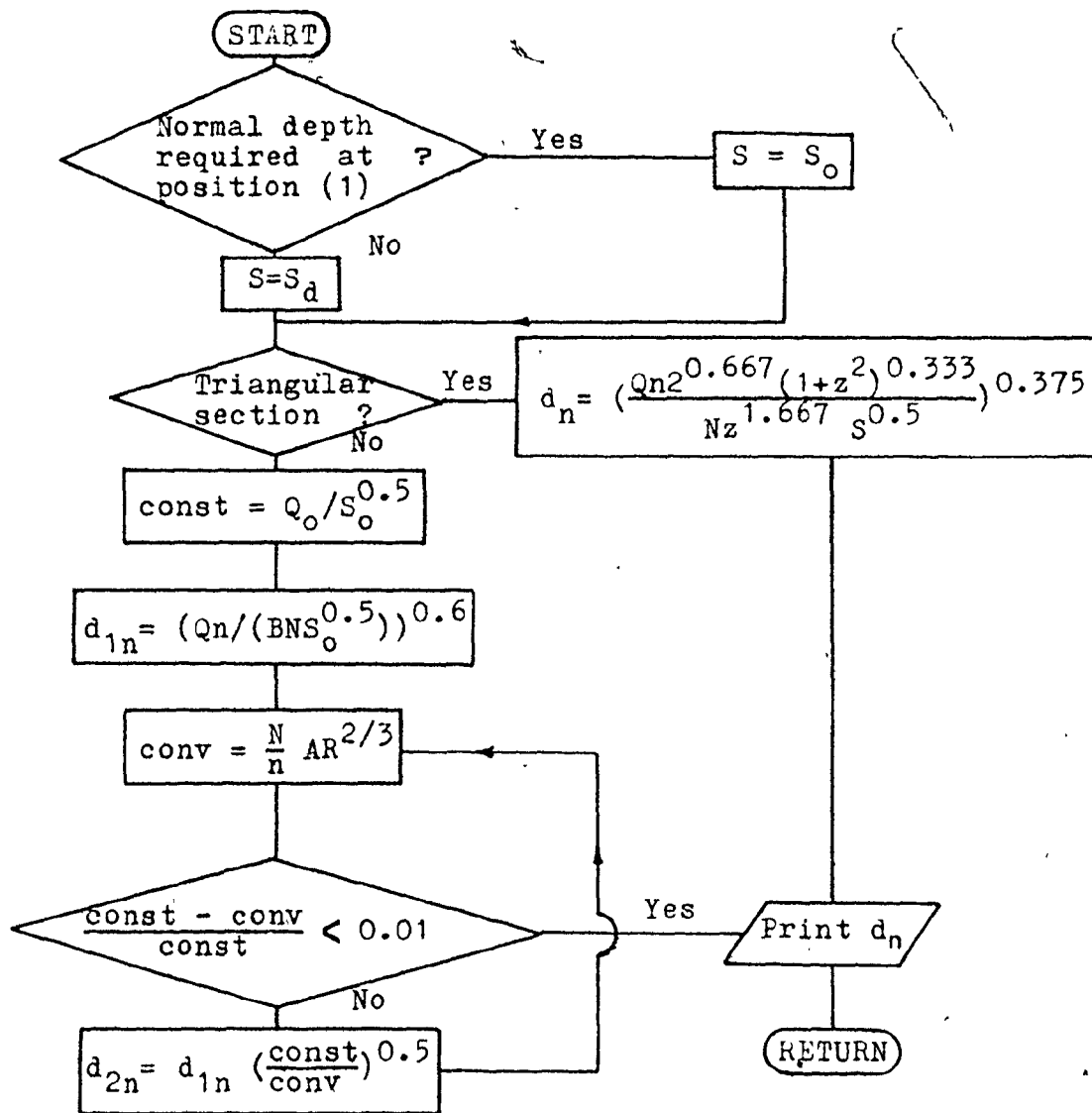


Fig.(4.4) Flow Diagram of Subroutine DNORM



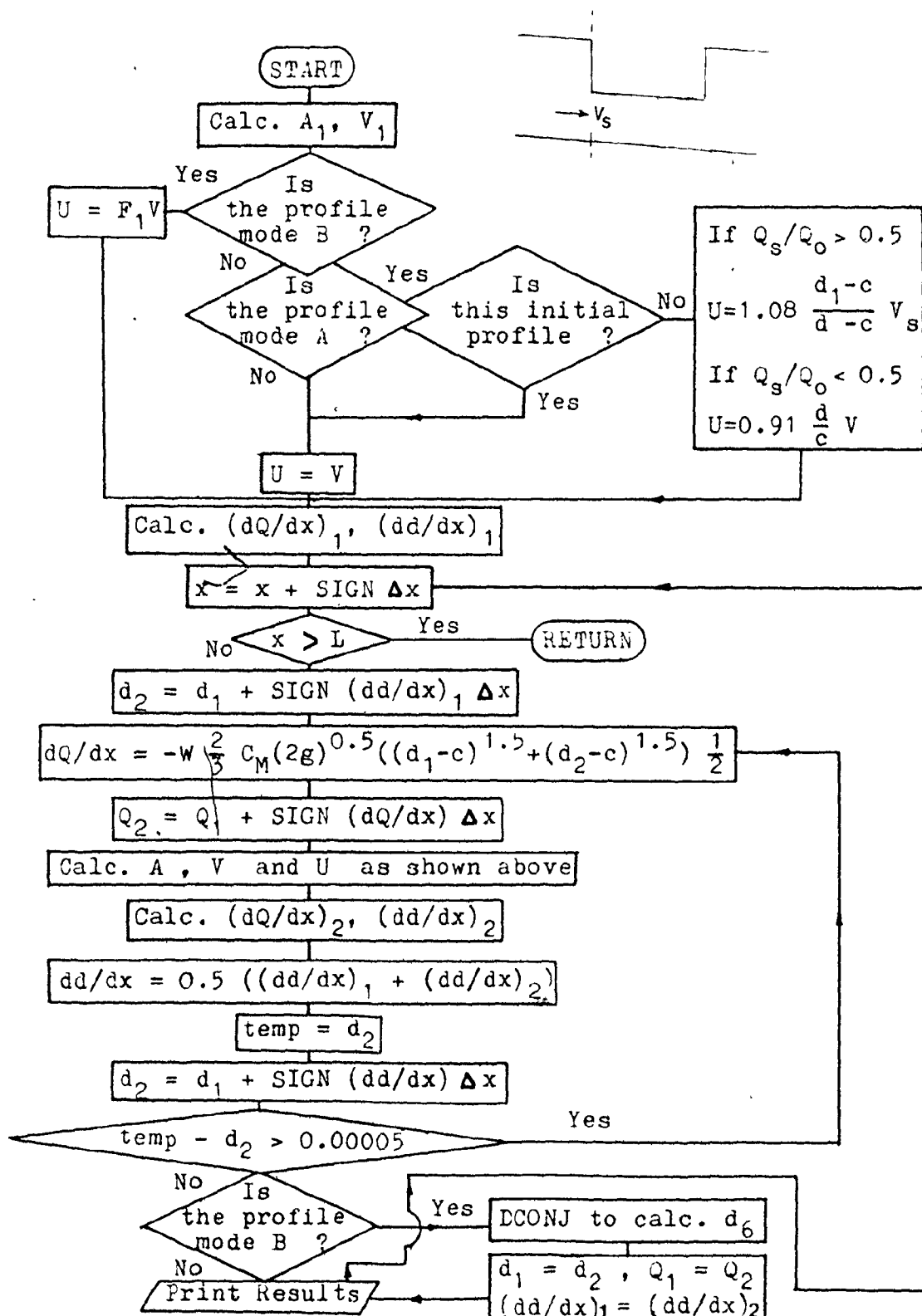
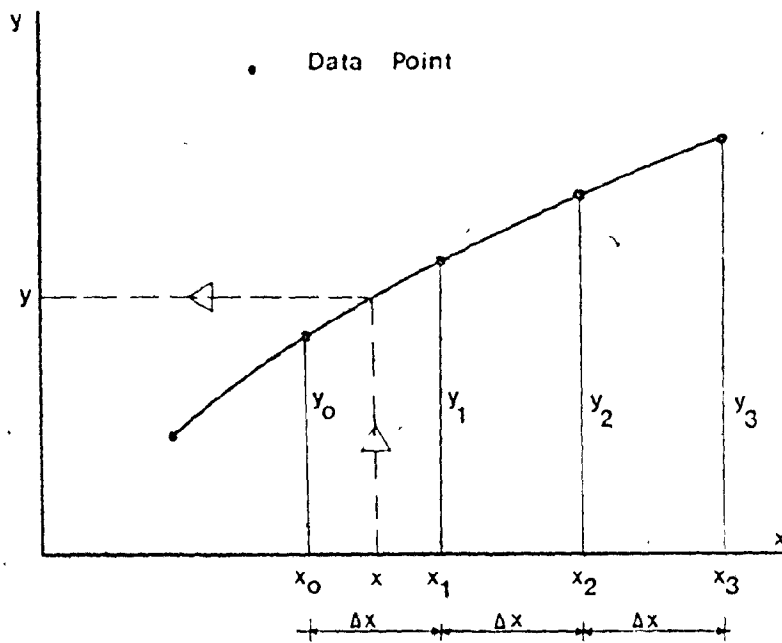
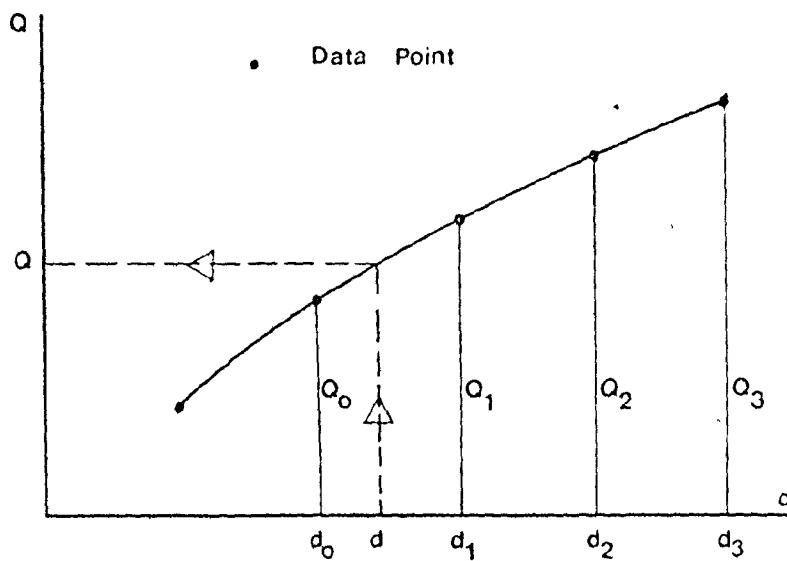


Fig.(4.5) Flow Diagram of Subroutine WSP

Fig.(4.6a) Nonlinear Interpolation for  $y$ Fig.(4.6b) Nonlinear Interpolation for  $Q$

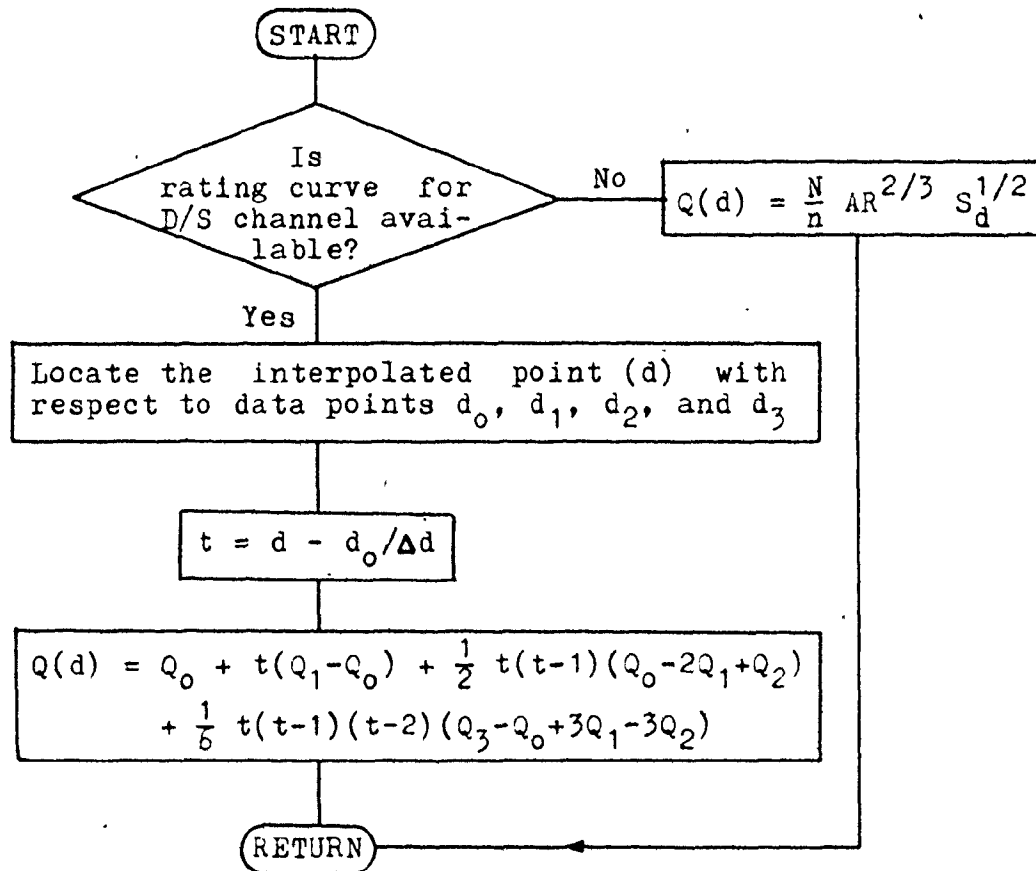


Fig.(4.7) Flow Diagram of Subroutine ENDCONT

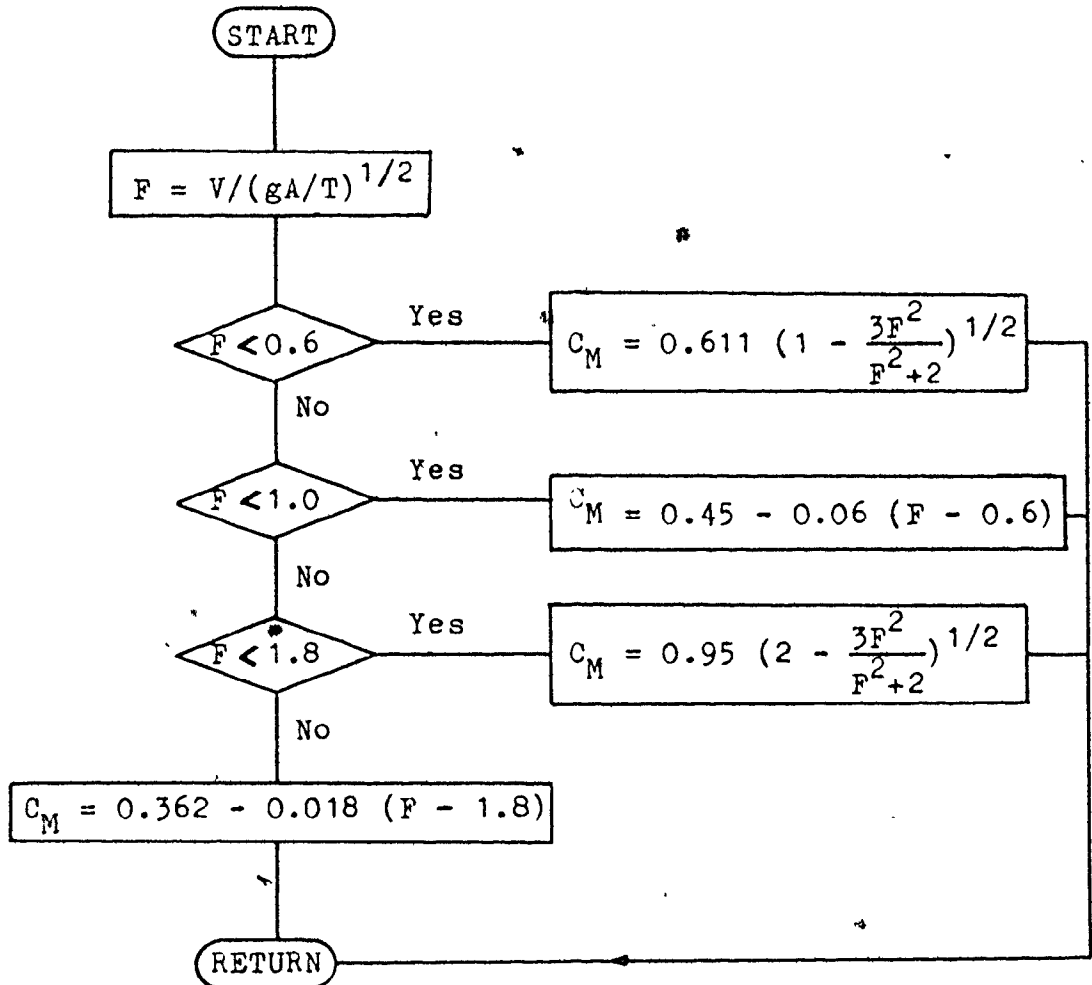


Fig.(4.8) Flow Diagram of Subroutine COEFF

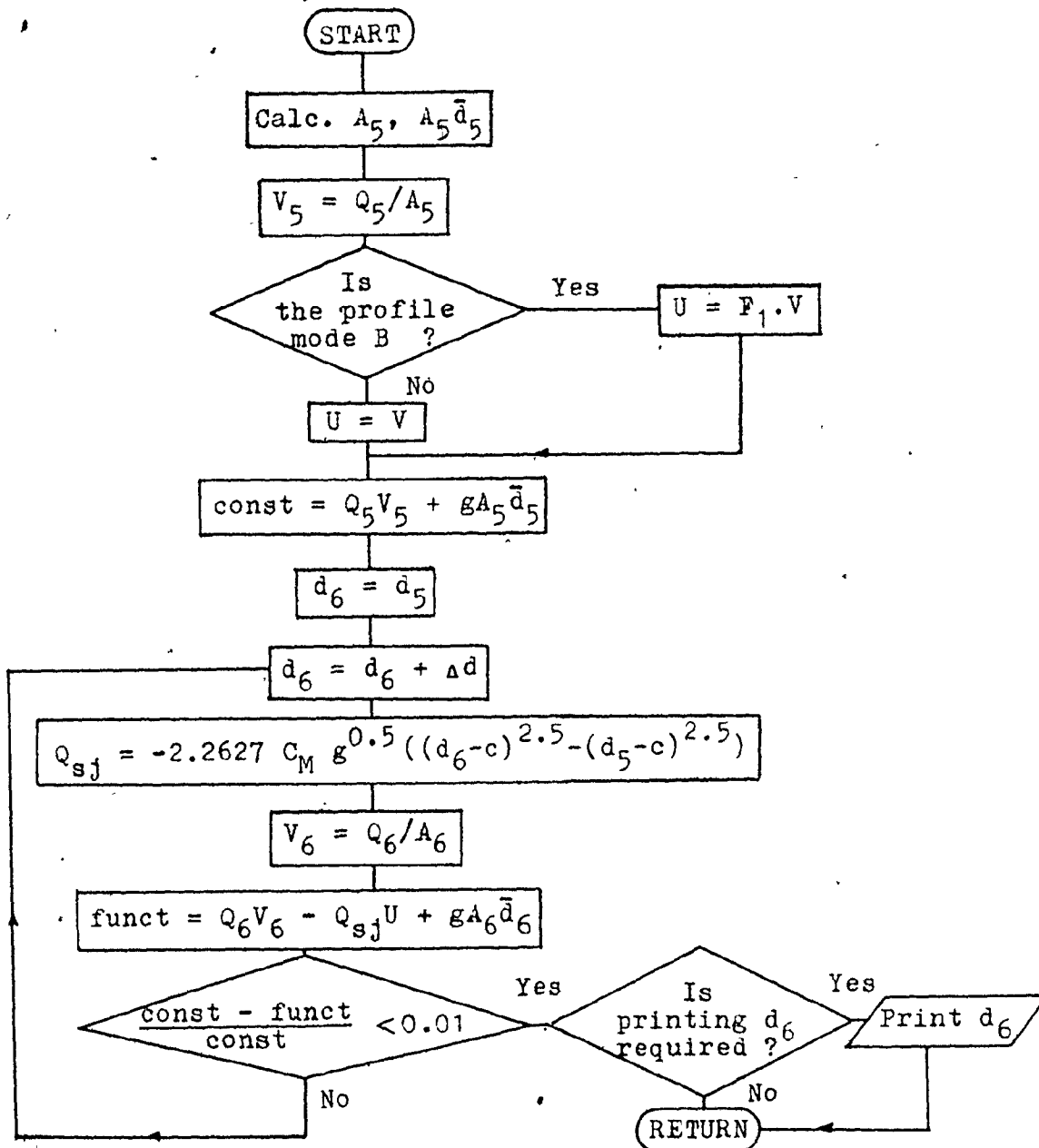


Fig.(4.9) Flow Diagram of Subroutine DCONJ

CHAPTER V

PROGRAM VALIDATION

5.1 Water Surface Profile

El-Khashab (1975) carried out a series of experiments to plot the water surface profile along the side weir. He used a prismatic rectangular channel 0.455 m wide with an average Manning's  $n$  of 0.012. The height of weir crest above the channel bed,  $c$ , varied from 0.10 to 0.25 m and the weir length,  $L$ , from 1.2 to 2.3 m. Table (5.1) presents the detailed data of 9 tests used here to verify the water surface profile computed by OVRFL03. As can be seen from Figs. (5.1) to (5.9), the computed profiles are acceptable. The computer results are presented in Appendix E.

Test No.	$Q_0$ ( $m^3/sec$ )	$c$ (m)	$L$ (m)	$S_0$	$S_d$ Downstream
1V	0.083	0.25	2.3	0.0010	0.00017
2V	0.087	0.25	2.3	0.0010	0.00034
3V	0.096	0.20	2.3	0.0012	0.00012
4V	0.120	0.20	2.3	0.0015	0.00072
5V	0.0848	0.20	1.2	0.0015	0.00017
6V	0.250	0.17	2.3	0.0015	0.0015
7V	0.200	0.17	2.3	0.0015	0.0015
8V	0.1196	0.10	2.3	0.0010	0.0010
9V	0.154	0.10	2.3	0.0010	0.0010

Table(5.1) Data of Validation Tests of Water Surface Profile

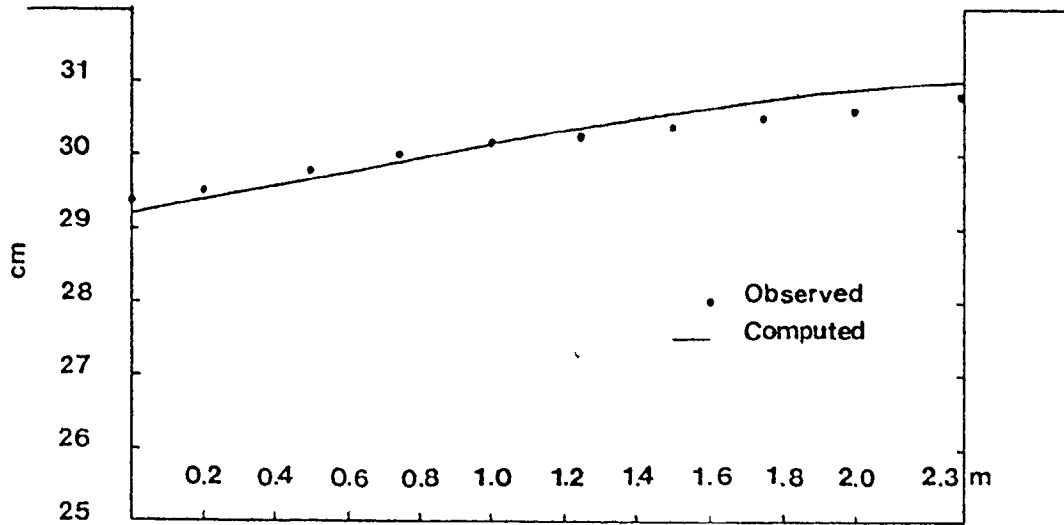


Fig.(5.1) Results of Test No.1V

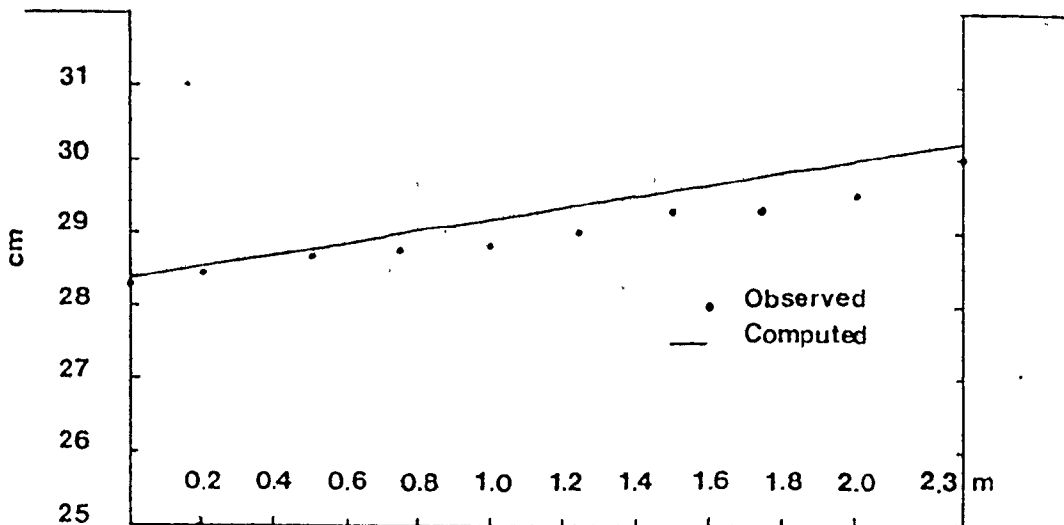


Fig.(5.2) Results of Test No.2V

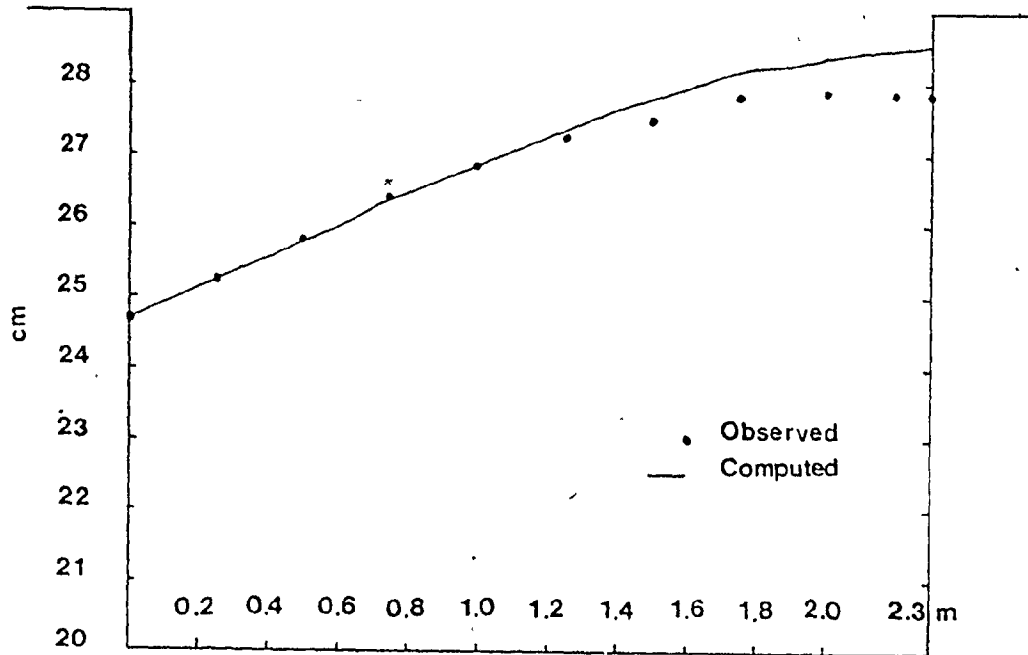


Fig.(5.3) Results of Test No.3V

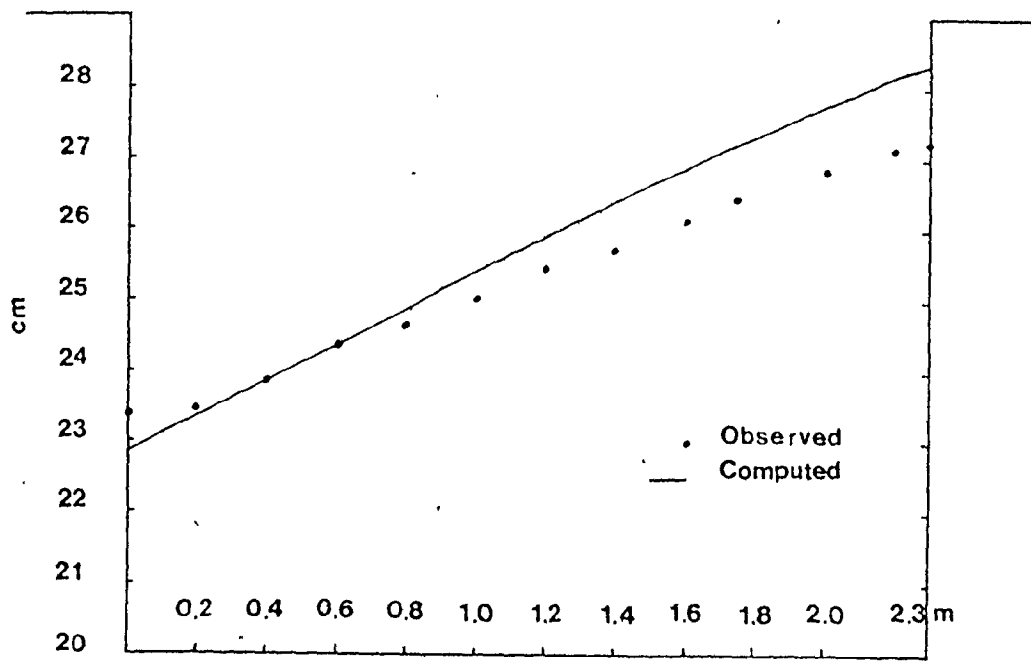


Fig.(5.4) Results of Test No.4V



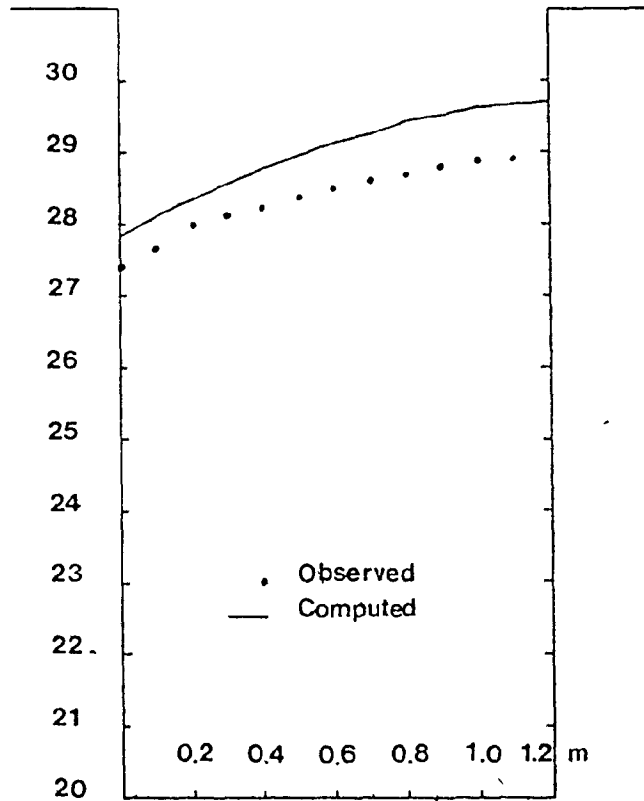


Fig.(5.5) Results of Test No.5V

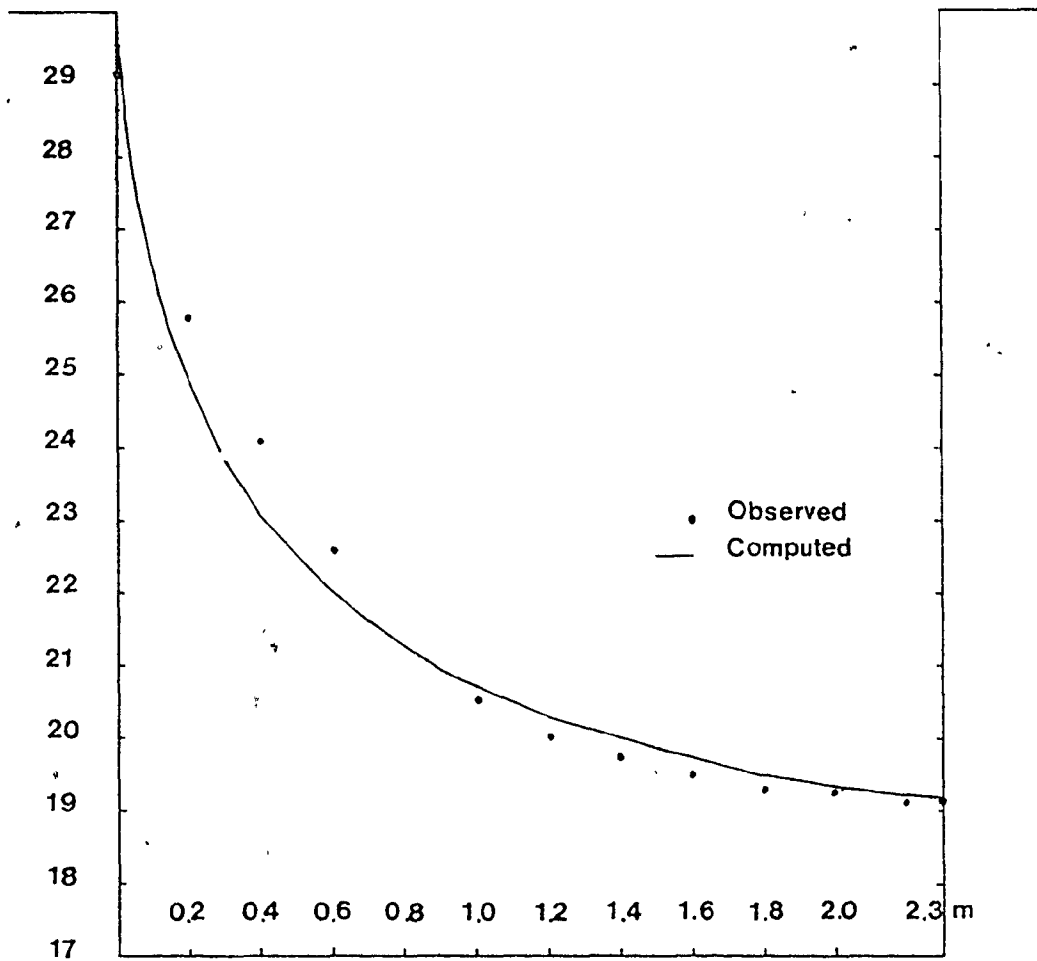


Fig.(5.6) Results of Test No.6V

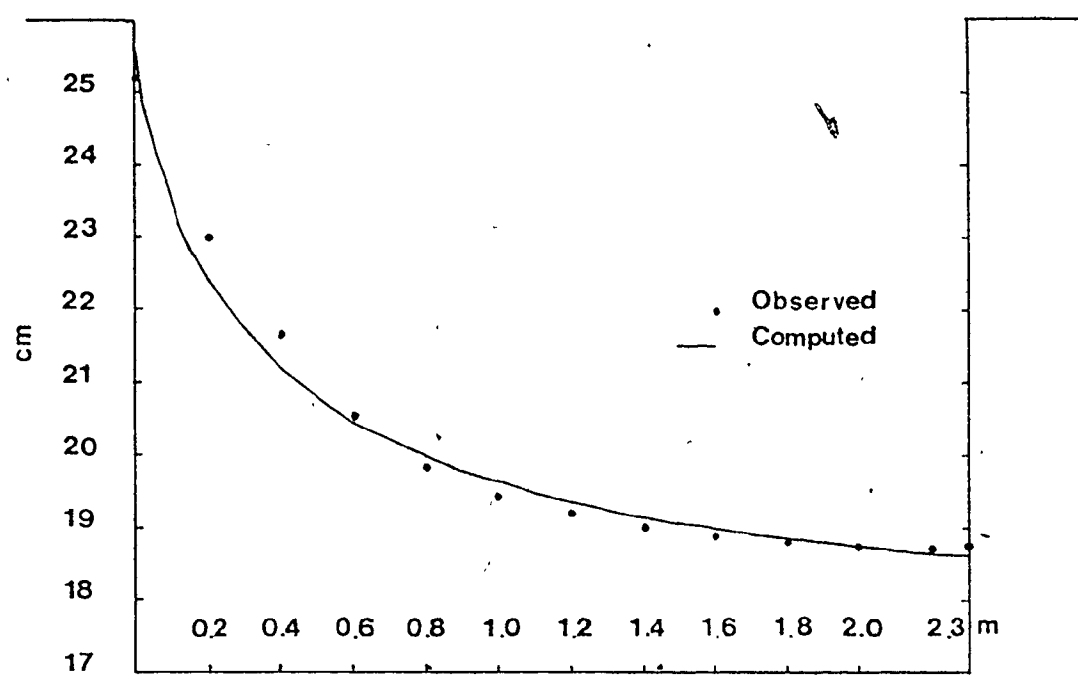


Fig.(5.7) Results of Test No.7V

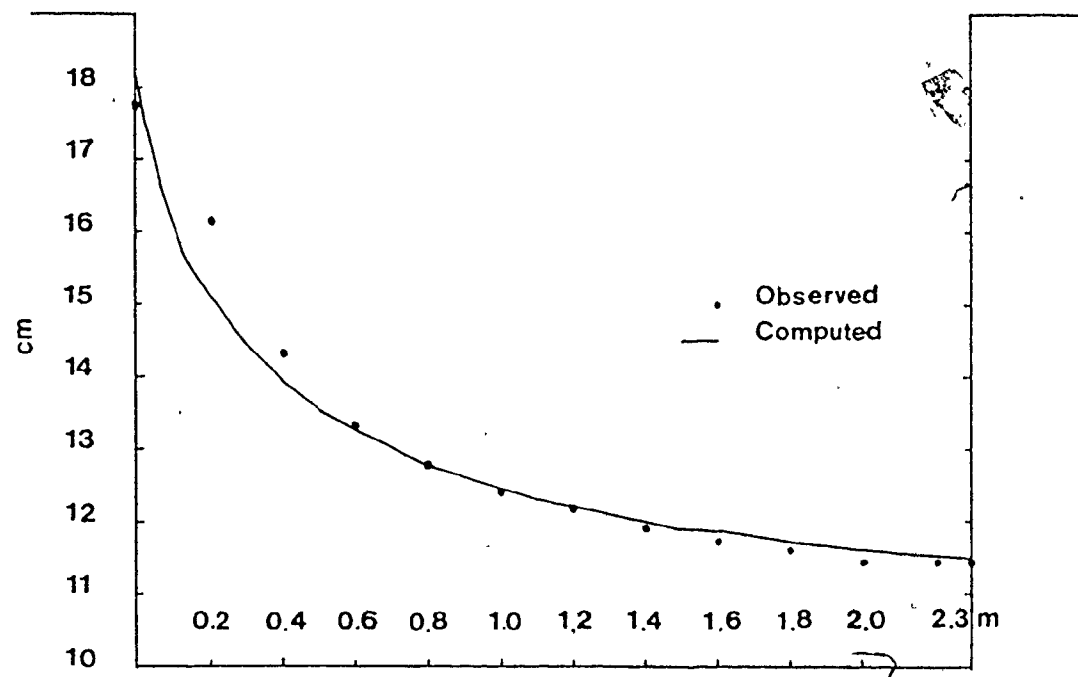


Fig.(5.8) Results of Test No.8V

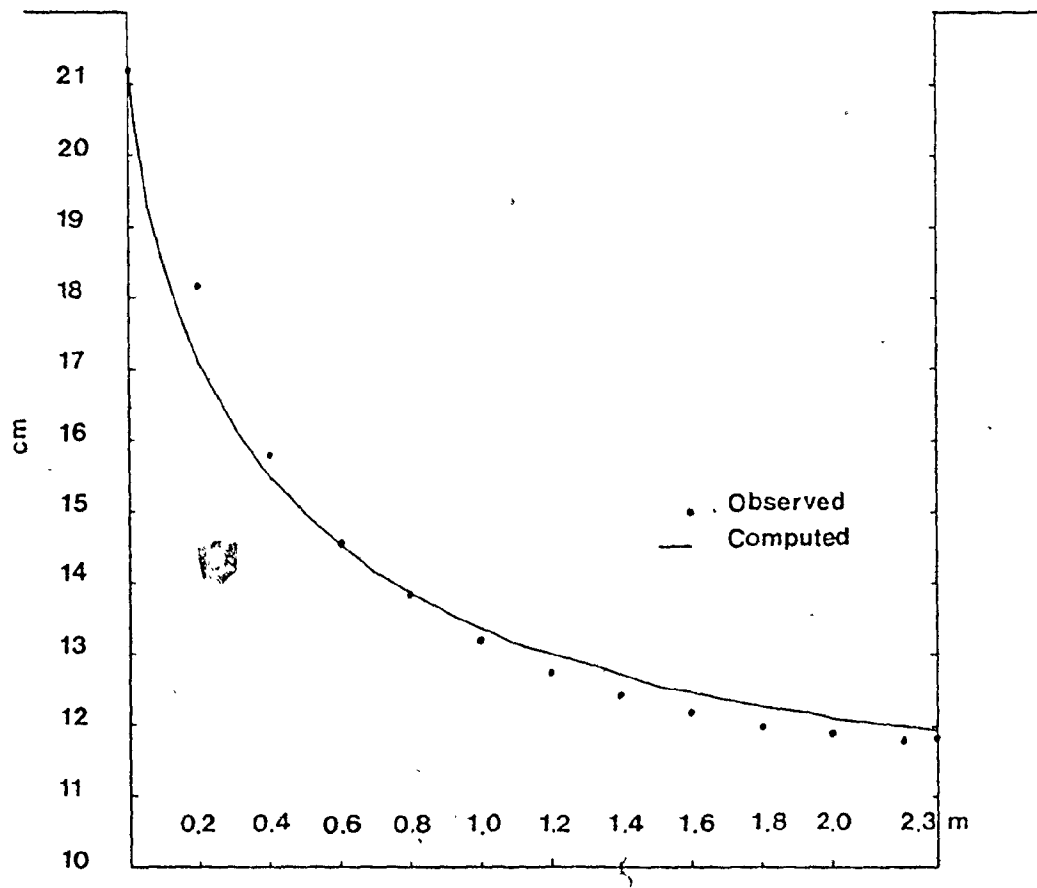


Fig.(5.9) Results of Test No.9V

## 5.2 Spill Flow

Another series of tests was carried out by El-Kashab to measure the discharge over the side weir,  $Q_s$ , see Table (5.2). The observed and computed ratios  $Q_s/Q_o$  of the Spill Flow  $Q_s$  to the approach channel flow  $Q_o$  were compared for each test and found to be accurate. Results of these tests are presented in Table (5.3) and Appendix E as well.

Test No.	$Q_o$ ( $m^3/sec$ )	$c$ (m)	$L$ (m)	$S_o$	$S_d$
10V	0.116	0.20	2.3	0.0012	0.00036
11V	0.128	0.10	2.3	0.0015	0.00150
12V	0.116	0.10	2.3	0.0015	0.00150
13V	0.130	0.10	1.2	0.0015	0.00150

Table (5.2) Data of Validation Tests of Spill Flow

Test No.	$Q_s/Q_o$	
	Computed	Observed
10V	0.52	0.49
11V	0.27	0.27
12V	0.25	0.23
13V	0.22	0.20

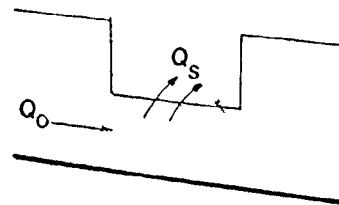


Table (5.3) Results of Validation Tests of Spill Flow

### 5.3 Comparison Between OVRFLO3, SWMM-EXTRAN and Observations

Although the verification tests on the EXTRAN Block of SWMM did not produce good results, it is useful to test both programs under the same conditions and compare their results to measured data. This will permit a decision on which program to use to model side weirs.

Olsson and Svensson (1979) conducted a series of experiments to measure the overflow from a channel with side weir for different flow situations upstream and along the side weir. The experiments were classified into 3 groups according to the flow profile along the weir. These groups are:

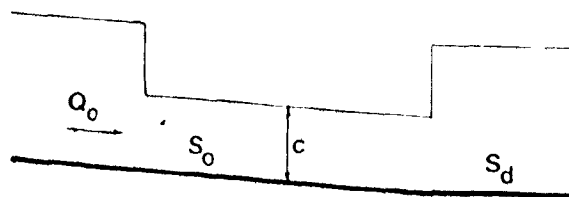
- Group A - Supercritical profile on steep slope
- Group B - Subcritical profile
- Group C - Supercritical profile on mild slope

The main channel measured 0.15 m wide, 0.33 m high and 7.3 m long. The height of the weir crest varied from 0.0515 to 0.10 m whereas the weir length was kept constant at 0.57 m in all tests. The average value of Manning's n was 0.01. Table (5.4) shows the data of 17 tests used for comparing computed results to measurements in terms of the ratio  $Q_r/Q_o$  of the residual flow in the downstream channel  $Q_r$  to the flow in the approach channel  $Q_o$ . The discharge coefficients given in Table (5.4) were not used in OVRFLO3 since they are computed by the program. However, those values were used in EXTRAN since they were recommended by

Olsson and Svenssen. Results of these tests are given in Table (5.5) and it can be easily seen that OVRFLO3 produces results that are much closer to observations. The input and output files for EXTRAN are presented in Appendices B and C respectively, and those for OVRFLO3, in Appendix E.

Group	Test No.	$Q_0$ ( $m^3/sec$ )	$c$ ( $m$ )	$S_0$	$S_d$	$C_w$
A	1	0.0360	0.1000	0.0177	0.0177	0.40
	2	0.0450	0.1000	0.0200	0.0200	0.40
	3	0.0410	0.0515	0.0650	0.0650	0.35
	4	0.0160	0.0515	0.0515	0.0105	0.45
	5	0.0215	0.0515	0.0209	0.0209	0.40
	6	0.0180	0.0515	0.0138	0.0138	0.40
	7	0.0290	0.0515	0.0392	0.0392	0.40
B	8	0.0113	0.10	0.0017	0.0002	0.55
	9	0.0105	0.10	0.0013	0.0001	0.55
	10	0.0125	0.10	0.0020	0.0001	0.55
	11	0.0115	0.10	0.0020	0.0003	0.55
	12	0.0155	0.10	0.0030	0.0003	0.55
	13	0.0115	0.10	0.0016	0.0002	0.55
C	14	0.0480	0.1000	0.001	0.001	0.45
	15	0.0500	0.0515	0.009	0.009	0.45
	16	0.0290	0.1000	0.002	0.002	0.45
	17	0.0205	0.0515	0.001	0.001	0.45

Table (5.4) Data of Comparison Tests





Group	Test No.	% ( $Q_r/Q_o$ )		
		Computed		Observed
		OVRFLO3	EXTRAN	
A	1	90	98	90
	2	86	97	87
	3	91	99	90
	4	80	96	81
	5	88	97	86
	6	82	97	83
	7	91	98	90
B	8	37	85	41
	9	28	86	24
	10	25	84	16
	11	45	85	48
	12	38	80	35
	13	37	85	35
C	14	73	72	71
	15	53	83	58
	16	86	81	86
	17	70	72	68

Table (5.5) Results of Comparison Tests



## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION

#### 6.1 SIDWEIR Block of SWMM

SWMM is one of few urban runoff models widely used in Canada and U.S.A. Therefore, it is helpful to modify the current SWMM in such a way that it makes use of the new program OVRFLO3 in calculating the spill flow in a channel with side weir. This has been achieved by creating a new block in SWMM, called SIDWEIR, that includes the main OVRFLO3 program and its six subroutines. OVRFLO3 was adjusted to accept a set of input flows (i.e. inflow hydrograph) and produce two arrays, the spill flow and the depth at the upstream end of the side weir. These arrays are then stored on the disc file specified by the EXECUTIVE Block of SWMM. When using the EXTRAN Block at a side weir node, all necessary input stored on the disc file is read knowing the depth at the upstream end of the weir, the corresponding spill flow is estimated by simple interpolation. The SWMM user modeling side weirs at some nodes of the network follows this procedure:

- 1- Specify the disc file on which the output of SIDWEIR Block will be stored.
- 2- Call SIDWEIR Block in the same manner as any other block of SWMM.
- 3- Enter all the relevant data for running the SIDWEIR Block.

4- Call ENDPGRAM or EXTRAN Block. If ENDPGRAM is called, save the disc file specified in step 1 for future use. If EXTRAN is called, it will automatically use the information stored on the disc file specified in step 1 in order to calculate the spill flow from the channel where the side weir is located, providing that the appropriate I/O units are properly specified in the EXECUTIVE Block.

## 6.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be drawn from this study:

(i) Side weir diversion flow in the EXTRAN Block of SWMM is not accurately modelled. The expression used for describing the flow over weirs, Eq.(2.5), does not seem to be applied correctly by the program. Moreover, computed results showed considerable deviation from observations.

(ii) Program OVRFL03 provides a satisfactory alternative for computing the overflow and the water surface profile along the side weir. The program is applicable to channels of rectangular, triangular or trapezoidal section. The coefficient of discharge is automatically computed by the program using newly proposed relationships. The formation of a hydraulic jump along the weir section is checked by means of a prediction method developed by the writer in Section (3.6). Satisfactory results were obtained when the computed profile and the overflow were compared to laboratory observations.

(iii) Simulation problems involving side weirs may now be modelled using the new block of SWMM namely SIDWEIR. This block, when given a set of inflows, will produce a rating curve relating the depth at the upstream end of the weir to the overflow. This rating curve is then used by EXTRAN to estimate the overflow at the side weir node knowing the depth at its upstream end.

### 6.3. Suggestions for Further Research

As in most research programs, the writer found problems not anticipated at the outset. These problems are suitable topics for further research:

- (i) Derive a computational procedure for calculating the overflow from a hydraulic jump along the side weir. Experimental work would be necessary to support the derived computational procedure.
- (ii) Elaborate the SIDWEIR Block to handle transverse weirs and oblique weir diversion structures. Ultimately produce a special diversion structure block.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

## HAND CALCULATIONS OF SWMM-EXTRAN VERIFICATION TESTS

A.1 Group A - Outfalls

Test No. 1A-Free Outfall  
Single Pipe Flowing Under Pressure

Data: Input data are shown in Fig.(2.2) and listed in data file HS1EXDA in Appendix B.

(i) Continuity Check

Total input flow at node 200 and outflow at node 100 is 20 cfs; continuity is satisfied.

(ii) Flow Depth at Outlet (node 100)

At the outlet of a system, the depth of flow is critical. The condition for critical depth is:

$$z_c = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{g}} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{32.2}}$$

$$= 3.525$$

$$d_o^{2.5} = (2.0)^{2.5}$$

$$= 5.657$$

$$\frac{z_c}{d_o^{2.5}} = 0.6231$$

From Tables of Chow, (A.7),

$$\frac{y_c}{d_o} = 0.803$$

Thus  $y_c = 1.606$  ft

This is the depth of flow at node 100

(iii) Velocity Check in Conduit 2000

$$\text{At node 400 } \frac{R}{d_o} = 0.30426$$

$$\text{Thus } R = 0.609 \text{ ft}$$

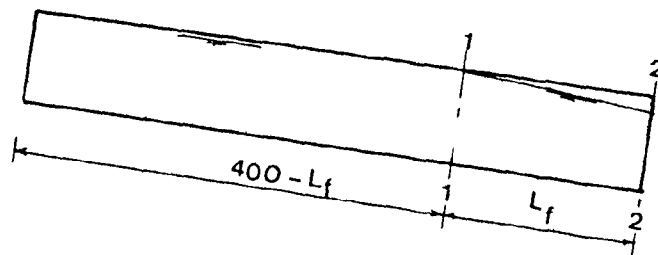


Fig.(A.1) Average Velocity in Conduit 2000

$$\text{At node 100 } \frac{A}{d_o^2} = 0.676$$

$$\text{Then } A = 2.704 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{20}{2.704} = 7.397 \text{ fps}$$

From Fig.(A.1), the pipe is full upstream from section 1-1,

$$\text{then } V = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$V = \frac{20}{\frac{3.14(2)^2}{4}} = 6.366 \text{ fps}$$

$$R = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5 \text{ ft}$$

Equating the energy at section 1-1 to that at 2-2

$$S_o \cdot L_f + 2 + \frac{(6.366)^2}{64.4} = 0 + 1.606 + \frac{(7.397)^2}{64.4} + S_f \cdot L_f \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$\text{where } S_f = \left( \frac{V_{\text{ave}} \cdot n}{1.49 \cdot R_{\text{ave}}^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$V_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} (6.366 + 7.397) = 6.882 \text{ fps}$$

$$R_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} (0.50 + 0.609) = 0.555 \text{ ft}$$

$$S_f = 7.905 \times 10^{-3}$$

Substitute in Eq. (A.1)

$$L_f = \frac{0.1733}{(7.905 - 1.25) 10^{-3}} = 26.04 \text{ ft}$$

Average velocity in conduit 2000 is then

$$\frac{26.04 \times 6.882 + (400 - 26.04) 6.366}{400} = 6.40 \text{ fps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error in computing depth at node 100} &= \frac{1.606 - 1.61}{1.606} \times 100 \\ &= -0.25\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error in computing velocity in conduit 2000} & \\ &= \frac{6.40 - 6.60}{6.40} \times 100 \\ &= -3.125\% \end{aligned}$$

(iv) Head Loss in Pipe

$$h_L = S_f \cdot L$$

$$\text{where } S_f = \left( \frac{V \cdot n}{1.49 R^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$R = \frac{0.555 \times 26.04 + 0.50 (400 - 26.04)}{400} = 0.504 \text{ ft}$$

$$R^{2/3} = 0.633$$

$$S_f = \left( \frac{6.40 \times 0.013}{1.49 \times 0.633} \right)^2 = 7.782 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$h_L = 7.782 \times 10^{-3} \times 400 = 3.11 \text{ ft}$$

Fig.(2.10) shows the hydraulic and energy grade lines (HGL and EGL) as calculated by hand computed by EXTRAN.

Test No.2A-Free Outfall  
Continuous Pipes Flowing Under Pressure

Data: Input data are shown in Fig.(2.3) and listed in data file HS2EXDA in Appendix B.

(i) Continuity Check

Total input flow at node 500 and outflow at node 100 is 20 cfs; continuity is satisfied.

(ii) Flow Depth at Outlet (node 100)

At the outlet of a system, the depth of flow is critical since the outfall is free. The condition for a critical depth is

$$z_c = \frac{Q}{g} = \frac{20}{32.2} = 3.525$$

$$d_o^{2.5} = (1.50)^{2.5} = 2.756$$

$$\frac{z_c}{d_o^{2.5}} = 1.2790$$

From Tables of Chow,  $\frac{y_c}{d_o} = 0.978$

Thus  $y_c = 1.467$

Then depth of flow at node 100 = 1.467 ft

(iii) Velocity Check in Conduit 2000

$$\text{At node } 100 \frac{R}{d_o} = 0.2745$$

$$\text{Thus } R = 0.412 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{At node } 100 \frac{A}{d_o^2} = 0.7810$$

$$\text{Thus } A = 1.757 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{20}{1.757} = 11.382 \text{ fps}$$

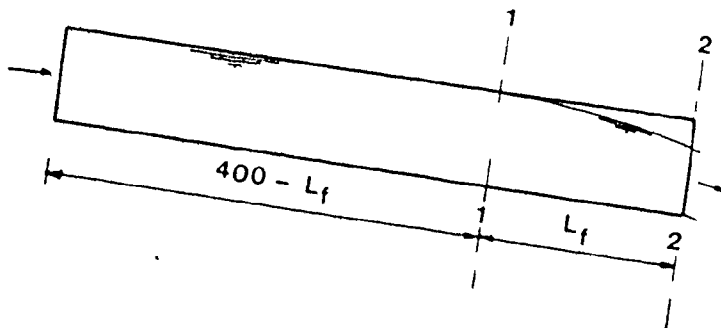


Fig.(A. 2) Average Velocity in Conduit 2000

From Fig. (A. 2), the pipe is full upstream from section 1-1, then

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{20}{\frac{3.14(1.50)^2}{4}} = 11.318 \text{ fps}$$

$$R = \frac{1.5}{4} = 0.375 \text{ ft}$$

Equating the energy at section 1-1 to that at 2-2

$$S_o \cdot L_f + 1.5 + \frac{(11.318)^2}{64.4} = 0 + 1.467 + \frac{(11.382)^2}{64.4} + S_f \cdot L_f \quad (A.2)$$

$$\text{where } S_f = \left( \frac{V_{\text{ave}} \cdot n}{1.49 R_{\text{ave}}^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$V_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} (11.318 + 11.382) = 11.35 \text{ fps}$$

$$R_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} (0.375 + 0.412) = 0.394 \text{ ft}$$

$$S_f = 0.034$$

Substituting in Eq. (A.2) gives

$$L_f = \frac{0.0104}{(34 - 1.25) 10^{-3}} = 0.32 \text{ ft}$$

Then average velocity in conduit 2000 is

$$\frac{11.35 \times 0.32 - (400 - 0.32) 11.318}{400} = 11.318 \text{ fps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error in computing depth at outlet} &= \frac{1.467 - 1.5}{1.467} \times 100 \\ &= -2.25 \% \end{aligned}$$

% error in computing velocity in conduit 2000

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{11.318 - 11.3}{11.318} \times 100 \\ &= 0.16 \% \end{aligned}$$

#### (iv) Head Losses in Conduits

$$h_L = S_f \cdot L = \left( \frac{V \cdot n}{1.49 R^{2/3}} \right)^2 \cdot L$$



Head loss  $h_L$  in each conduit can be easily calculated from the above equation. Results are put in Table (A.2) shown below.

Conduit	$d_o$ ft	A $ft^2$	V fps	$R^{2/3}$	$\phi S_f 10^3$	$h_L$ ft
2000	1.50	1.767	11.32	0.52	36.075	14.43
3000	1.75	2.405	8.32	0.58	15.880	6.35
4000	2.00	3.142	6.37	0.63	7.783	3.11
5000	2.50	4.909	4.07	0.73	2.360	0.94

Table (A.2) Summary of Hand Calculations in Test No.2A

Fig. (2.11) shows the hydraulic and energy grade lines (HGL and EGL) as calculated by hand and computed by EXTRAN.

Test No. 3A-FreeOutfall  
Simple Network with Free Surface in Pipes

Data: Input data are shown in Fig. (2.4) and listed in data file HS3EXDA in Appendix B.

(i) Continuity Check

Total input flows at nodes 600, 500 and 300 and outflow at node 100 is  $3+2+1 = 6$  cfs; continuity is satisfied.

(ii) Flow Depth at Outlet (node 100)

At the outlet of a system, the depth of flow is critical since the outfall is free. The condition for a critical depth is,

$$z_c = \frac{Q}{g} = \frac{6}{32.2} = 1.057$$

$$d_o^{2.5} = (3.50)^{2.5} = 22.917$$

$$\frac{z_c}{d_o^{2.5}} = 0.0461$$

From Tables of Chow,  $\frac{y_c}{d_o} = 0.21$

$$y_c = 0.21 \times 3.5 = 0.735 \text{ ft}$$

This is the depth of flow at node 100

(iii) Velocity Check in Conduit 2000

$$\frac{R}{d_o} = 0.1259$$

$$\text{Thus } R = 0.1259 \times 3.5 = 0.441 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{A}{d_o^2} = 0.1199$$

$$\text{Thus } A = 0.1199 \times (3.50)^2 = 1.469 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$V = \frac{6}{1.469} = 4.085 \text{ fps at outlet}$$

Normal Depth in conduit 2000 is obtained from Manning's Formula;

$$Q = \frac{1.49}{.013} A \cdot R^{2/3} \cdot S_o^{1/2}$$

$$AR^{2/3} = \frac{6 \times .013}{1.49 \times .05} = 1.047$$

$$d_o^{8/3} = (3.50)^{8/3} = 28.239$$

$$\frac{AR^{2/3}}{d_o^{8/3}} = 0.0371$$

From Tables of Chow,  $\frac{y_n}{d_o} = 0.2334$

Thus  $y_n = 0.817$  ft

$$\frac{A}{d_o^2} = 0.1394$$

Thus  $A = 1.707$  ft<sup>2</sup>

and  $V = \frac{6}{1.707} = 3.515$  fps

$$\frac{R}{d_o} = 0.1382$$

Thus  $R = 0.484$  ft

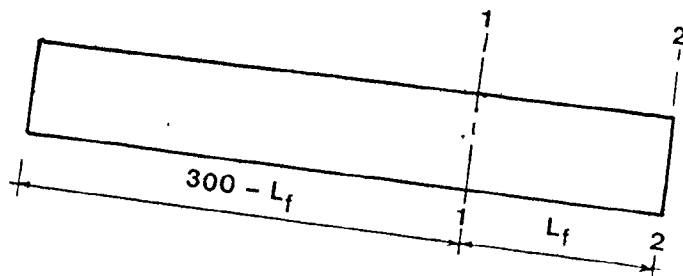


Fig.(A.3) Average Velocity in Conduit 2000

From Fig.(A.3), by equating the energy at section 1-1 to that at 2-2;

$$S_o \cdot L_f + .817 + \frac{(3.515)^2}{2 \times 32.2} = 0 + .735 + \frac{(4.085)^2}{2 \times 32.2} + S_f \cdot L_f \quad (A.3)$$

$$\text{where } S_f = \left( \frac{V_{\text{ave}} \cdot n}{1.49 R_{\text{ave}}^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$V_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} (4.085 + 3.515) = 3.8 \text{ fps}$$

$$R_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} (0.441 + 0.484) = 0.4625 \text{ ft}$$

$$S_f = 3.073 \times 10^{-3}$$

Substituting in Eq. (A.3)

$$L_f = \frac{0.01473}{(3.073 - 2.50) 10^{-3}} = 25.71 \text{ ft}$$

Average velocity in conduit 2000 is then

$$\frac{25.71 \times 3.80 + (300 - 25.71) 3.515}{300} = 3.54 \text{ fps}$$

$$\% \text{ error in computing depth at node 100} = \frac{0.735 - 0.73}{0.735} \times 100$$

$$= 0.68\%$$

% error in computing velocity in conduit 2000

$$= \frac{3.54 - 3.60}{3.54} \times 100$$

$$= -1.69\%$$

#### (iv) Velocity Check in Other Conduits

Using Tables of Chow, velocities in conduits can be calculated. Table (A.3) presents such calculations. Hence, by comparing with computer results, % errors can be obtained as shown in Table (A.4).

Conduit	$d_o$ ft	Q cfs	$AR^{2/3}$	$\frac{AR^{2/3}}{d_o^{8/3}}$	$A/d_o^2$	A ft <sup>2</sup>	V fps
2000	3.5	6	1.047	.0371	.1390	1.703	3.52
3000	1.5	1	0.1745	.0592	.1936	0.436	2.29
4000	3.0	5	0.8725	.0466	.1632	1.469	3.40
5000	2.0	2	0.3490	.0550	.1836	0.734	2.72
6000	2.5	3	0.5235	.0455	.1597	0.998	3.01

Table (A.3) Summary of Hand Calculations in Test No. 3A

V Calculated	V Program	%error
3.52	3.6	-2.27
2.29	1.1	51.97
3.40	3.1	8.82
2.72	2.0	26.47
3.01	2.6	13.62

Table (A.4) Comparison Between Hand Calculations and Computer Results.

Test No. 4A  
Simple Network Flowing Under Pressure

Input data are shown in Fig.(2.5) and listed in data file HS4EXDA in Appendix B. As can be seen from the output file in Appendix C, the system is totally unstable. Negative flows as well as very high appear in the summary of the output file.

## A.2 Group B - Orifice Diversions

Test No. 1B-Orifice Diversion  
Pipe Containing Orifice with Free Water Surface

Data: Input data are shown in Fig.(2.6) and listed in data file HS1EXDB in Appendix B.

### (i) Continuity Check

Total input flow at node 500 = 67.143 cfs

Total outflows at nodes 100 and 300 = 67.13 cfs

$$\% \text{ error in satisfying continuity} = \frac{67.143 - 67.13}{67.143}$$

$$= 0.02 \%$$

### (ii) Check Flow Through Orifice

In order to get the water depth in the main pipe, Tables of Chow should be used.

$$V = \frac{1.49}{n} \cdot R^{2/3} \cdot S_0^{1/2}$$

$$Q = AV$$

$$= AR^{2/3} \cdot \frac{1.49}{.013} \cdot \left(\frac{0.20}{200}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 67.143 \text{ cfs}$$

Collecting terms,

$$AR^{2/3} = 18.525$$

$$d_0^{8/3} = (6.0)^{8/3}$$

$$= 118.869$$

$$\frac{AR^{2/3}}{d_0^{8/3}} = 0.1558$$

Thus  $\frac{y}{d_o} = 0.50$

$y = 0.50 \times 6 = 3 \text{ ft}$

$h = 3 \text{ ft}$

Assume  $C_o = 0.62$  and  $A_o = 2 \text{ ft}^2$ . Substituting for  $C_o$ ,  $A_o$  and  $h$  in Eq.(2.1);  $Q_o = 17.236 \text{ cfs}$ .

Flow in conduit 2000 as computed by the program = 16.34 cfs

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error in computing orifice discharge} &= \frac{17.236 - 16.34}{17.236} \times 100 \\ &= 5.20 \% \end{aligned}$$

Test No. 2B-Orifice Diversion  
Pipe Containing Orifice Flowing Under Pressure

Data: Input data are shown in Fig.(2.7) and listed in data file HS2EXDB in Appendix B.

(i) Continuity Check

Total input flow from node 500 and outflows at nodes 100 and 300 is 150 cfs; continuity is satisfied.

(ii) Check Flow Through Orifice

Unfortunately, one is unable to calculate the flow through orifice unless the head is known and in this test the pressure of flow at the location of the weir is unknown.

Test No. 1C-Weirs  
Transverse Weir

Data: Input data are shown in Fig.(2.8) and listed in data file HS1EXDC in Appendix B.

(i) Continuity Check

Total input flow from node 400 and outflows at nodes

200 and 100 is 150 cfs; continuity is satisfied.

(ii) Check Flow Over Weir

Eq.(2.2) is used to calculate the flow over transverse weir, with the exponent  $a = 3/2$ ,  $C_w = 0.45$  and  $L = 4.0$  ft. That flow is the flow in conduit 2000. The rest of the flow continues in conduit 3000. Therefore,  $Q(2000) + Q(3000) = 150.0$  cfs. Assume the water surface is horizontal just upstream from the weir. Therefore, the depth of water upstream from the weir should be equal to the depth of water in conduit 3000 at the same location. The approach velocity described in Eq.(2.2) is that in conduit 4000 where:

$$Q = 150 \text{ cfs}$$

$$= AV$$

$$= AR^{2/3} \cdot \frac{1.49}{.013} \left( \frac{0.75}{300} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$AR^{2/3} = 26.1744$$

$$= \frac{(4d)^{5/3}}{(4+2d)^{2/3}}$$

$$\text{If } d = 5.0 \text{ ft} \quad \text{then } AR^{2/3} = 25.368$$

$$d = 5.09 \text{ ft} \quad \text{then } AR^{2/3} = 25.910$$

$$d = 5.13 \text{ ft} \quad \text{then } AR^{2/3} = 26.155$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{150}{4 \times 5.13} = 7.31 \text{ fps}$$

Eq.(2.2) becomes

$$Q_s = Q(2000) = 0.45 \times 4.0 \left[ (h+.83)^{3/2} - (.83)^{3/2} \right]$$



$$h = \left\{ \frac{Q(2000) + 1.36}{1.80} \right\}^{2/3} - 0.83 \quad \dots(A.4)$$

For flow in conduit (3000),

$$Q(3000) = A.V = AR^{2/3} \cdot \frac{1.49}{n} \cdot S_o^{1/2}$$

Collecting terms,

$$AR^{2/3} = \frac{Q(3000)}{5.7308} \quad \dots(A.5)$$

Values for  $Q(2000)$  and  $Q(3000)$  are assigned in such a way that both equations (A.4) and (A.5) should end up with the same depth upstream from weir. Calculations are presented in Table (A.5) shown below. As can be seen, the depth upstream of weir is 4.94 ft and the corresponding flow over weir is 7.0 cfs. The program gives a value of 4.03 cfs.

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error in computing flow over weir} &= \frac{7.0 - 4.03}{7.0} \times 100 \\ &= 42.43 \% \end{aligned}$$

Eq.(A.4)			Eq.(A.5)		
Q(2000) cfs	h ft	d ft	Q(3000) cfs	$AR^{2/3}$	d ft
10	2.59	5.59	140	24.43	4.85
9	2.38	5.58	141	24.60	4.87
8	8.17	5.17	142	24.79	4.90
7	1.95	4.95	143	24.95	4.93
6	1.73	4.73	144	25.13	4.96
5	1.49	4.49	145	25.30	4.99
4	1.24	4.24	146	25.48	5.02
3	0.98	3.98	147	25.65	5.05
2	0.69	3.69	148	25.85	5.08

Table (A.5) Calculations for Depth Upstream of Weir in Test No. 1C

Test No. 2C-Weirs  
Side-Weir

Data: Input data are shown in Fig.(2.9) and listed in data file HS2EXDC in Appendix B

(i) Continuity Check

Total input flow from node 400 and outflows at nodes 200 and 100 is 150 cfs; continuity is satisfied.

(ii) Check Flow Over Weir

Eq.(2.2) is used to calculate the flow over side weir, with the exponent  $a = 5/3$ , where  $C_w = 0.45$  and  $L = 5$  ft. This flow is the flow in conduit 2000. The rest of the flow continues in conduit 3000. Therefore,  $Q(2000) +$

$Q(3000) = 150$  cfs. As prescribed in Test No. 1C, the normal depth in the main channel is 5.13 ft and the approach velocity is 7.31 fps. Eq.(2.2) becomes:

$$Q_s = Q(2000) = 0.45 \times 5.0 ((h+0.83)^{5/3} - (.83)^{5/3})$$

$$\text{or } h = \left( \frac{Q(2000)+1.65}{2.25} \right)^{3/5} - 0.83 \quad \dots(\text{A.6})$$

$$\text{Recall Eq.(A.5)} \quad AR^{2/3} = \frac{Q(3000)}{5.7308}$$

Assign values to  $Q(2000)$  and  $Q(3000)$  in order to get the right depth of water upstream of weir as previously done in Test No. 1C. From Table (A.6), the right depth upstream of weir is 4.85 ft and the corresponding flow over weir is 10 cfs. The program gives a value of 5.36 cfs.

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error in computing flow over weir} &= \frac{10-5.36}{10} \times 100 \\ &= 46.40 \% \end{aligned}$$

Eq.(A.6)			Eq.(A.5)		
Q(2000) cfs	h ft	d ft	Q(3000) cfs	AR <sup>2/3</sup>	d ft
10	1.85	4.85	140	24.43	4.85
9	1.71	4.71	141	24.60	4.87
8	1.57	4.57	142	24.79	4.90
7	1.41	4.41	143	24.95	4.93
6	1.25	4.25	144	25.13	4.96
5	1.09	4.09	145	25.30	4.99

Table (A.6) Calculations for Depth U/S of Weir in Test No.2C

## APPENDIX A. GEOMETRIC ELEMENTS FOR CIRCULAR CHANNEL SECTIONS

$d_0$  = diameter  $R$  = hydraulic radius  
 $y$  = depth of flow  $T$  = top width  
 $A$  = water area  $D$  = hydraulic depth  
 $P$  = wetted perimeter  $Z = A \sqrt{D}$  = section factor for  
critical-flow computation

$\frac{y}{d_0}$	$\frac{A}{d_0^3}$	$\frac{P}{d_0}$	$\frac{R}{d_0}$	$\frac{T}{d_0}$	$\frac{D}{d_0}$	$\frac{Z}{d_0^{3/2}}$	$\frac{AR^{3/2}}{d_0^{5/2}}$
0 01	0 0013	0 2003	0 0066	0 1990	0 0066	0 0001	0 0000
0 02	0 0037	0 2835	0 0152	0 2800	0 0131	0 0004	0 0002
0 03	0 0069	0 3482	0 0197	0 3412	0 0202	0 0010	0 0005
0 04	0 0105	0 4027	0 0262	0 3919	0 0268	0 0017	0 0009
0 05	0 0147	0 4510	0 0326	0 4359	0 0336	0 0027	0 0015
0 06	0 0192	0 4949	0 0389	0 4750	0 0406	0 0039	0 0022
0 07	0 0242	0 5355	0 0451	0 5103	0 0474	0 0053	0 0031
0 08	0 0294	0 5735	0 0513	0 5426	0 0542	0 0069	0 0040
0 09	0 0350	0 6094	0 0574	0 5724	0 0612	0 0087	0 0052
0 10	0 0409	0 6435	0 0635	0 6000	0 0682	0 0107	0 0065
0 11	0 0470	0 6761	0 0695	0 6258	0 0752	0 0129	0 0079
0 12	0 0534	0 7075	0 0754	0 6499	0 0822	0 0153	0 0095
0 13	0 0600	0 7377	0 0813	0 6726	0 0892	0 0179	0 0113
0 14	0 0668	0 7670	0 0871	0 6940	0 0964	0 0217	0 0131
0 15	0 0739	0 7954	0 0929	0 7141	0 1034	0 0238	0 0152
0 16	0 0811	0 8230	0 0986	0 7332	0 1106	0 0270	0 0173
0 17	0 0885	0 8490	0 1042	0 7513	0 1178	0 0304	0 0195
0 18	0 0961	0 8737	0 1097	0 7684	0 1252	0 0339	0 0220
0 19	0 1039	0 8970	0 1153	0 7846	0 1324	0 0378	0 0247
0 20	0 1118	0 9200	0 1206	0 8000	0 1398	0 0418	0 0273
0 21	0 1199	0 9521	0 1259	0 8146	0 1472	0 0460	0 0301
0 22	0 1281	0 9764	0 1312	0 8285	0 1546	0 0503	0 0333
0 23	0 1365	1 0003	0 1364	0 8417	0 1622	0 0549	0 0359
0 24	0 1449	1 0239	0 1416	0 8542	0 1696	0 0597	0 0394
0 25	0 1535	1 0472	0 1466	0 8660	0 1774	0 0646	0 0427
0 26	0 1623	1 0701	0 1516	0 8773	0 1850	0 0697	0 0464
0 27	0 1711	1 0928	0 1566	0 8879	0 1926	0 0751	0 0497
0 28	0 1800	1 1152	0 1614	0 8980	0 2004	0 0805	0 0536
0 29	0 1890	1 1373	0 1662	0 9075	0 2081	0 0862	0 0571
0 30	0 1982	1 1593	0 1709	0 9165	0 2162	0 0921	0 0610

Table(A.7) Tables of Ven T. Chow

APPENDIX A GEOMETRIC ELEMENTS FOR CIRCULAR CHANNEL SECTIONS (continued)

$\frac{y}{d_0}$	$\frac{1}{d_0^3}$	$\frac{P}{d_0}$	$\frac{R}{d_0}$	$\frac{T}{d_0}$	$\frac{D}{d_0}$	$\frac{Z}{d_0^3}$	$\frac{AK^3}{d_0^3}$
0.31	0.2074	1.1810	0.1735	0.9250	0.2242	0.0981	0.0650
0.32	0.2167	1.2025	0.1801	0.9330	0.2322	0.1044	0.0660
0.33	0.2260	1.2239	0.1848	0.9404	0.2404	0.1107	0.0736
0.34	0.2355	1.2451	0.1891	0.9474	0.2486	0.1172	0.0776
0.35	0.2450	1.2661	0.1935	0.9539	0.2568	0.1241	0.0820
0.36	0.2546	1.2870	0.1978	0.9600	0.2652	0.1310	0.0864
0.37	0.2642	1.3078	0.2020	0.9656	0.2736	0.1381	0.0909
0.38	0.2739	1.3284	0.2061	0.9708	0.2822	0.1453	0.0955
0.39	0.2836	1.3490	0.2102	0.9755	0.2908	0.1528	0.1020
0.40	0.2934	1.3694	0.2142	0.9798	0.2994	0.1603	0.1050
0.41	0.3032	1.3898	0.2181	0.9837	0.3082	0.1682	0.1100
0.42	0.3132	1.4101	0.2220	0.9871	0.3172	0.1761	0.1147
0.43	0.3229	1.4303	0.2257	0.9902	0.3265	0.1844	0.1196
0.44	0.3328	1.4505	0.2294	0.9928	0.3352	0.1927	0.1245
0.45	0.3428	1.4706	0.2331	0.9950	0.3446	0.2011	0.1295
0.46	0.3527	1.4907	0.2366	0.9968	0.3538	0.2098	0.1348
0.47	0.3627	1.5108	0.2400	0.9982	0.3634	0.2186	0.1401
0.48	0.3727	1.5308	0.2434	0.9992	0.3730	0.2275	0.1452
0.49	0.3827	1.5508	0.2467	0.9998	0.3828	0.2366	0.1505
0.50	0.3927	1.5708	0.2500	1.0000	0.3928	0.2459	0.1558
0.51	0.4027	1.5908	0.2531	0.9998	0.4028	0.2553	0.1610
0.52	0.4127	1.6108	0.2561	0.9992	0.4120	0.2650	0.1664
0.53	0.4227	1.6308	0.2591	0.9982	0.4214	0.2748	0.1715
0.54	0.4327	1.6509	0.2620	0.9968	0.4310	0.2848	0.1772
0.55	0.4428	1.6710	0.2649	0.9950	0.4418	0.2949	0.1825
0.56	0.4528	1.6911	0.2676	0.9928	0.4538	0.3051	0.1878
0.57	0.4629	1.7113	0.2703	0.9902	0.4670	0.3158	0.1933
0.58	0.4729	1.7315	0.2728	0.9871	0.4806	0.3262	0.1987
0.59	0.4829	1.7518	0.2753	0.9837	0.4922	0.3373	0.2041
0.60	0.4929	1.7722	0.2776	0.9798	0.5022	0.3484	0.2092
0.61	0.5028	1.7926	0.2797	0.9755	0.5114	0.3590	0.2146
0.62	0.5128	1.8132	0.2818	0.9708	0.5207	0.3710	0.2199
0.63	0.5228	1.8338	0.2839	0.9656	0.5298	0.3830	0.2252
0.64	0.5328	1.8546	0.2859	0.9600	0.5390	0.3945	0.2302
0.65	0.5428	1.8755	0.2881	0.9539	0.5506	0.4066	0.2378

Table(A.7) Tables of Ven T. Chow (continued)

APPENDIX A GEOMETRIC ELEMENTS FOR CIRCULAR  
 CHANNEL SECTIONS (continued)

$\eta$ $d_0$	$\frac{A}{d_0^3}$	$\frac{P}{d_0}$	$\frac{R}{d_0}$	$\frac{T}{d_0}$	$\frac{D}{d_0}$	$\frac{Z}{d_0^3}$	$\frac{AB^3}{d_0^3}$
0.66	0.5499	1.8965	0.2899	0.9171	0.5804	0.4188	0.2107
0.67	0.5594	1.9177	0.2917	0.9101	0.5918	0.4109	0.2160
0.68	0.5687	1.9391	0.2935	0.9030	0.6036	0.4137	0.2210
0.69	0.5780	1.9606	0.2950	0.8959	0.6150	0.4166	0.2260
0.70	0.5872	1.9823	0.2962	0.8887	0.6268	0.4194	0.2308
0.71	0.5964	2.0042	0.2973	0.8815	0.6392	0.4221	0.2353
0.72	0.6054	2.0264	0.2984	0.8742	0.6520	0.4248	0.2402
0.73	0.6143	2.0488	0.2995	0.8669	0.6653	0.4275	0.2451
0.74	0.6231	2.0714	0.3006	0.8595	0.6791	0.4302	0.2501
0.75	0.6318	2.0941	0.3017	0.8520	0.6934	0.4329	0.2550
0.76	0.6404	2.1170	0.3029	0.8445	0.7082	0.4356	0.2598
0.77	0.6489	2.1402	0.3039	0.8369	0.7235	0.4383	0.2646
0.78	0.6573	2.1637	0.3049	0.8292	0.7393	0.4410	0.2694
0.79	0.6655	2.1875	0.3059	0.8214	0.7556	0.4437	0.2742
0.80	0.6736	2.2115	0.3068	0.8135	0.7724	0.4464	0.2790
0.81	0.6815	2.2358	0.3077	0.8055	0.7897	0.4491	0.2838
0.82	0.6893	2.2603	0.3086	0.7974	0.8075	0.4518	0.2886
0.83	0.6969	2.2851	0.3094	0.7899	0.8258	0.4545	0.2934
0.84	0.7043	2.3102	0.3102	0.7822	0.8446	0.4572	0.2982
0.85	0.7115	2.3355	0.3110	0.7744	0.8639	0.4599	0.3030
0.86	0.7186	2.3610	0.3117	0.7665	0.8837	0.4626	0.3078
0.87	0.7254	2.3868	0.3124	0.7584	0.9040	0.4653	0.3126
0.88	0.7320	2.4129	0.3131	0.7501	0.9248	0.4680	0.3174
0.89	0.7384	2.4393	0.3137	0.7416	0.9461	0.4707	0.3222
0.90	0.7445	2.4661	0.3143	0.7329	0.9679	0.4734	0.3270
0.91	0.7504	2.4932	0.3149	0.7240	0.9902	0.4761	0.3318
0.92	0.7560	2.5206	0.3154	0.7149	1.0130	0.4788	0.3366
0.93	0.7612	2.5483	0.3159	0.7056	1.0363	0.4815	0.3414
0.94	0.7662	2.5763	0.3164	0.6961	1.0601	0.4842	0.3462
0.95	0.7707	2.6046	0.3168	0.6864	1.0844	0.4869	0.3510
0.96	0.7749	2.6332	0.3172	0.6765	1.1092	0.4896	0.3558
0.97	0.7785	2.6621	0.3176	0.6664	1.1345	0.4923	0.3606
0.98	0.7816	2.6913	0.3179	0.6561	1.1603	0.4950	0.3654
0.99	0.7841	2.7208	0.3182	0.6456	1.1866	0.4977	0.3702
1.00	0.7854	2.7506	0.3185	0.6349	∞	∞	0.3750

Table(A.7) Tables of Ven T. Chow (continued)

APPENDIX B

IBM

FORTRAN CODING FORM

1/6

PROGRAMMER: EXTRAN - ASIEXDA  
H. MITRI

DATE: July, 17, 80

PUNCH NO. GRAPHIC  
INSTRUCTION: PUNCH

FORTRAN STATEMENT

1	2	3	4						
EXTENDED TRANSPORT									
QUANTITY									
TEST NO. 1A - FREE OUTFALL									
SINGLE PIPE FLOWING UNDER PRESSURE									
300	20.0	0.0	2	1	0	1	6	1	0
0									
	200		100						
	2000								
0.0									
2000	200	100	1	2.0	400.0				0.013
99999									
200	200.00	100.50							
100	200.00	100.00							
99999									
99999									
99999									
99999									
100									
99999									
99999									

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



FORTRAN CODING FORM

IBM

PROGRAM *EXTRAN - HSIEXDA*

PROGRAMMER *H. MITRA*

DATE *July, 19, 80*

PUNCHING GRAPHIC

INSTRUCTIONS PUNCH

FORTRAN STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
200																																																																																																			
0.0																																																																																																			
20.0																																																																																																			
END PROGRAM																																																																																																			

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

IBM

FORTRAN CODING FORM

PROGRAM *EXTRAN - HS2EX.DA*  
 PROGRAMMER *H. MITR*

DATE *July 17, 80*

PUNCHING INSTRUCTIONS *PUNCH*

FORTRAN STATEMENT

1 2 3 4  
 EXTENDED TRANS PORT  
 QUANTITY  
 TEST NO. 2A - FREE OUTFALL  
 CONTINUOUS PIPES FLOWING UNDER PRESSURE  
 600 20.0 0.0 5 4 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1

500 500 400 1 2.50 400.0 0.013  
 400 400 300 1 2.00 400.0 0.013  
 300 300 200 1 1.75 400.0 0.013  
 200 200 100 1 1.50 400.0 0.013  
 99999

500 200.00 102.00  
 400 200.00 101.50  
 300 200.00 101.00  
 200 200.00 100.50  
 100 200.00 100.00  
 99999  
 99999  
 99999

99999

2

IBM

FORTRAN CODING FORM

EXTRAN-MS2EXDA  
H. NITRI

DATE July 17, 80

PROGRAM

100

99999

99999

100

99999

99999

1

500

0.0

20.0

4.0

20.0

END PROGRAM

ITEM

EXTRAN-11535FXDA

EXTENDED TRANSPORT

QUANTITY

TEST NO 3A - FREE OUTFALL

SIMPLE NETWORK WITH FREE WATER SURFACE IN PIPES

100 20 0.0 6 5 0 1 6 3 0 0 1

100 20 0.0 6 5 0 1 6 3 0 0 1

100 20 0.0 6 5 0 1 6 3 0 0 1

ITEM	EXTRAN-11535FXDA	EXTENDED TRANSPORT	QUANTITY	TEST NO 3A - FREE OUTFALL	SIMPLE NETWORK WITH FREE WATER SURFACE IN PIPES	100	20	0.0	6	5	0	1	6	3	0	0	1
6000	600	400	4	2.50	300.0								300.0				0.013
5000	500	400	4	2.00	100.0								100.0				0.013
4000	400	200	1	3.00	300.0								300.0				0.013
3000	300	200	1	1.50	100.0								100.0				0.013
2000	200	100	1	3.50	300.0								300.0				0.013
99999																	
600	200.00			102.25													
500	200.00			101.75													
400	200.00			101.50													
300	200.00			101.00													
200	200.00			100.75													
100	200.00			100.00													
99999																	

IEM  
 EXTRAN - MISSEXDA  
 H MIIRI  
 July 18, 20  
 FORTRAN CO-LOC FCT. 1  
 99999  
 99999  
 99999  
 99999  
 100  
 99999  
 99999  
 600 500 300  
 0.0 3.0 2.0 1.0  
 2.0 2.0 1.0  
 ENDPROGRAM

FORTRAN CODING FORM

ITEM

PROJECT: EXTRAN - H54EXDA  
 PROGRAMMER: H. ANIKI

DATE: July, 21, 80

FORTRAN STATEMENT

1 2 3 4  
 EXTENDED TRANSPORT  
 QUANTITY  
 TEST NO: 4A - FREE OUTFALL  
 SIMPLE NETWORK FLOWING UNDER PRESSURE

100	20.0	0.0	6	5	0	1	6	3	C	0	0	1
0	600	500	400	500	300	3000	200	2000				100
0.0	600	500	400	500	300	3000	200	2000				100

6000	600	400	1	2.50	300.6	0.013
5000	500	300	1	2.00	100.0	0.013
4000	400	200	1	3.00	500.0	0.013
3000	300	200	1	1.50	100.0	0.013
2000	200	100	1	3.50	500.0	0.013

99999  
 600 200.00  
 500 200.00 101.75  
 400 200.00 101.50  
 300 200.00 101.00  
 200 200.00 100.75  
 100 200.00 100.00

99999

FORTRAN CODING FORM

IBM

PROGRAM  
PROCEDURE

EXTRAN - MS4EXDA  
H.NITZ

FACETS COMPANY  
INSTRUCTION LEACH

Date July, 26, 30

FORTYFIVE STATE, ETC

99999  
99999  
99999  
99999  
100  
99999  
99999

600 500 300  
0.0 30.0  
2.0 30.0  
END PROGRAM

20.0 10.0  
20.0 10.0

FORTRAM CODING FORM

EXTRAN HSIEXDB  
H. MITRI

DATE July, 21, 80

PLACING C.P.M.  
SPECIFICATIONS

CONTRACT NO.

EXTENDED TRANSPORT  
QUANTITY

TEST NO. 18 - ORIFICE DIVERSION STRUCTURE

PIPE CONTAINING CRIFICE FLOWING WITH FREE SURFACE

300 200.0 0.0 5 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1

0  
500 400 300 200  
5000 4000 2000

0.0  
5000 500 400 1 6.0 200.0 0.013  
4000 400 300 1 5.0 200.0 0.013  
2000 200 100 1 4.0 100.0 0.013  
99999

500 200.00 100.40  
400 200.00 100.20  
300 200.00 100.00  
200 200.00 98.00  
100 200.00 95.20  
99999  
99999  
400 200 2.0 0.62 100.20  
99999



FORTRAN CODING FORM

IBM

PROGRAM

EXTRAN - CISITX 08

MODIFIER

H. MITR

DATE July 26 80

INSTRUCTIONS

10 76

CONTINUED NEXT

99999

99999

300

100

99999

99999

1

500

0.0 67.143

2.0 67.143

END PROGRAM



IBM

PAGE NO

EXTRIN - MS2EXD8

FORTRAN CODING FORM

PROGRAMMER

H. MITR I

DATE July, 2, 80

FILE NO. 44-38861-1000

PAGE 12

FORTRAN INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE IBM 360/370

FOR THE IBM 360/370

FOR THE IBM 360/370

FOR THE IBM 360/370

99999

99999

300

100

99999

99999

1

500

0.0

150.0

2.9

150.0

E:DPACGRAM

FORTRAN CODING FORM

IBM  
PROGRAMMER: EXIRIAN MSICXDC  
H. MITKI

DATE: MAY 5 52

FORTRAN STATEMENT

EXTENDED TRANSPORT

QUANTITY

TEST NO. FC - WEIARS

TRANSVERSE WEIR

300	20.0	0.0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
0										
400	300								100	
4000	3000									
14000	400	300	2	0	6.0	4.0	500	0	0	0.013
3000	300	200	2	0	6.0	4.0	300	0	0	0.013
2000	300	100	2	0	6.0	4.0	500	0	0	0.013
99999										
990	200.00	101.50								
300	200.00	100.75								
200	200.00	100.00								
100	200.00	100.00								
99999										
99999										
99999										
300	2000	1	3	0	6.0	4.0	0.45	0.0	0.0	0.0
99999										

15

FORTRAN CODING FORM

FORM

EXTRAN ASIEXDC  
H.M.I.K.

DATE Aug. 5, 30

PUNCHING GRAPHIC

14 16

FORTRAN STATE ENT

99999

200

160

99999

99999

400

0.0

150.0

2.0

150.0

ENDPROGRAM





```

1  FPS
0
1  2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.1 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 103.54
300 110 101.77
200 110 100
100 100 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .4 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 1.2713
1 1.2713
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1  2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.2 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 104
300 110 102
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .4 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 1.5892
1 1.5892
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1  2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.3 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 120 113
300 120 105.5
200 120 100
100 120 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .35 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 1.4479
1 1.4479
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1  2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.4 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2  C 2  .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 103.54
300 110 101.77
200 110 100
100 100 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .4 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 1.2713
1 1.2713
ENDPROGRAM
    
```



COPIE DE QUALITEE INFERIEURE

```

99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .45 0
99999
-----
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0
.565
565
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.5 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 100 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 100 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 104.18
300 110 102.09
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .4 0
99999
-----
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0
.7503
7503
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.5 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 100 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 100 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 102.75
300 110 101.38
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .4 0
99999
-----
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0
.6357
6357
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NC.57 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 100 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 100 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 113 107.84
300 113 107.92
200 113 100
100 113 100
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .4 0
99999
-----
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0
1.0241
1.0241
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

FPS

```

0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO.8 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 100.19
300 110 100.02
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .55 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 .3991
1 .3991
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO.9 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 100.14
300 110 100.01
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .55 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 .3788
1 .3788
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO.10 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 100.20
300 110 100.01
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .55 0
99999
99999
700
1200
99999
99999
1
400
0 .4414
1 .4414
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO.11 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
180 5 0 4 3 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1
0
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 C 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 100.23
300 110 100.03
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .55 0
99999
99999
700
1200
99999
99999
1
400
0 .4414
1 .4414
ENDPROGRAM
    
```



```

EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO. 15 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
100 5 0 4 3 0 1 1 0 0 1
-----
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 101.8
300 110 100.9
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .45 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 1.7657
1 1.7657
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO. 16 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
100 5 0 4 3 0 1 1 0 0 1
-----
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 100.4
300 110 100.2
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .3281 2 1.87008 .45 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 1.0241
1 1.0241
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

```

FPS
0
1 2 3 4
EXTENDED TRANSPORT
QUANTITY
TEST NO. 17 - SIDE WEIR
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS
100 5 0 4 3 0 1 1 0 0 1
-----
400 300 200 100
4000 3000 2000
0
4000 400 300 200 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
3000 300 200 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
2000 300 100 2 0 2 .49213 100 0 0 .01
99999
400 110 100.2
300 110 100.1
200 110 100
100 110 100
99999
99999
99999
300 2000 3 .169 2 1.87008 .45 0
99999
99999
200
100
99999
99999
1
400
0 .724
1 .724
ENDPROGRAM
    
```

APPENDIX C

LIST OF MAXIMUM FLOW UNDER PRESSURE  
SINGLE PIPE FLOWING UNDER PRESSURE  
IN ENGLISH UNITS  
Q (GPM), V (FPS), H (FT)

TIME	CONDUIT 2000	CONDUIT
0.2	18.74	5.9
0.3	19.99	5.5
0.4	20.00	5.5
0.5	20.00	5.5
0.6	20.00	5.5
0.7	20.00	5.5
0.8	20.00	5.5
0.9	20.00	5.5
1.0	20.00	5.5
1.1	20.00	5.5
1.2	20.00	5.5
1.3	20.00	5.5
1.4	20.00	5.5
1.5	20.00	5.5
1.6	20.00	5.5
1.7	20.00	5.5
1.8	20.00	5.5
1.9	20.00	5.5
2.0	20.00	5.5
2.1	20.00	5.5
2.2	20.00	5.5
2.3	20.00	5.5
2.4	20.00	5.5
2.5	20.00	5.5
2.6	20.00	5.5
2.7	20.00	5.5
2.8	20.00	5.5
2.9	20.00	5.5
3.0	20.00	5.5
3.1	20.00	5.5
3.2	20.00	5.5
3.3	20.00	5.5
3.4	20.00	5.5
3.5	20.00	5.5
3.6	20.00	5.5
3.7	20.00	5.5
3.8	20.00	5.5
3.9	20.00	5.5
4.0	20.00	5.5
4.1	20.00	5.5
4.2	20.00	5.5
4.3	20.00	5.5
4.4	20.00	5.5
4.5	20.00	5.5
4.6	20.00	5.5
4.7	20.00	5.5
4.8	20.00	5.5
4.9	20.00	5.5
5.0	20.00	5.5
5.1	20.00	5.5
5.2	20.00	5.5
5.3	20.00	5.5
5.4	20.00	5.5
5.5	20.00	5.5
5.6	20.00	5.5
5.7	20.00	5.5
5.8	20.00	5.5
5.9	20.00	5.5
6.0	20.00	5.5
6.1	20.00	5.5
6.2	20.00	5.5
6.3	20.00	5.5
6.4	20.00	5.5
6.5	20.00	5.5
6.6	20.00	5.5
6.7	20.00	5.5
6.8	20.00	5.5
6.9	20.00	5.5
7.0	20.00	5.5
7.1	20.00	5.5
7.2	20.00	5.5
7.3	20.00	5.5
7.4	20.00	5.5
7.5	20.00	5.5
7.6	20.00	5.5
7.7	20.00	5.5
7.8	20.00	5.5
7.9	20.00	5.5
8.0	20.00	5.5
8.1	20.00	5.5
8.2	20.00	5.5
8.3	20.00	5.5
8.4	20.00	5.5
8.5	20.00	5.5
8.6	20.00	5.5
8.7	20.00	5.5
8.8	20.00	5.5
8.9	20.00	5.5
9.0	20.00	5.5
9.1	20.00	5.5
9.2	20.00	5.5
9.3	20.00	5.5
9.4	20.00	5.5
9.5	20.00	5.5
9.6	20.00	5.5
9.7	20.00	5.5
9.8	20.00	5.5
9.9	20.00	5.5
10.0	20.00	5.5









LIST NO. 24 REVERSE DUTY FALL  
 SIMPLE NETWORK DURING UNDER PRESSURE  
 1-M-E-4-1-5-I-O-R-Y-O-F-F-L-O-M-A-H-O-V-E-L-C-C-I-T-Y  
 Q(CFS) (VEL(FPS)) (HL(STFT))

TIME	CONDUIT 6000	CONDUIT 5030	CONDUIT 4000	CONDUIT 3000	CONDUIT 2030	CONDUIT 1030
0000	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0005	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0010	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0015	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0020	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0025	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0030	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0035	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0040	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0045	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0050	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0055	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0100	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0105	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0110	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0115	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0120	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0125	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0130	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0135	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0140	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0145	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0150	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0155	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0200	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0205	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0210	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0215	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0220	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0225	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0230	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0235	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0240	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0245	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0250	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0255	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27
0300	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27

TEST ROAD - ORIFICE DIVERSION STRUCTURE SURFACE  
SPL. CONTAINING ORIFICE FLOWING WITH FREE SURFACE

0-R-Y...0-F-L-D-M-A-N-D-V-E-L-C-I-T-Y  
(CSI), VEL(FPS), HL05(FT)

TIME	CONDUIT 5000	CONDUIT 4086	CONDUIT 2000
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00







ISSUE NO: 10 WEIRS

SIDE NO: 12C

\*\*\*\*\* T I M E H I S T O R Y O F F L O W A N D V E L O C I T Y \*\*\*\*\*  
QICFSI, VEL(FPS), HEAD(FT)

TIME	CONDUIT 40.00	CONDUIT 30.00	CONDUIT 20.00	CONDUIT
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



TEST AC 22-1000  
 CONDUCTIVITY  
 WITH OBSERVATIONS  
 H I S T O R Y O F F L O W V E L O C I T Y  
 (C/S), VELOCITY, M/S (FT)

TIME	CONDUIT 4000	CONDUIT 3000	CONDUIT 2000	CONDUIT
0000	.....	.....	.....	.....
0005	.....	.....	.....	.....
0010	.....	.....	.....	.....
0015	.....	.....	.....	.....
0020	.....	.....	.....	.....
0025	.....	.....	.....	.....
0030	.....	.....	.....	.....
0035	.....	.....	.....	.....
0040	.....	.....	.....	.....
0045	.....	.....	.....	.....
0050	.....	.....	.....	.....
0055	.....	.....	.....	.....
0100	.....	.....	.....	.....
0105	.....	.....	.....	.....
0110	.....	.....	.....	.....
0115	.....	.....	.....	.....
0120	.....	.....	.....	.....
0125	.....	.....	.....	.....
0130	.....	.....	.....	.....
0135	.....	.....	.....	.....
0140	.....	.....	.....	.....
0145	.....	.....	.....	.....
0150	.....	.....	.....	.....
0155	.....	.....	.....	.....
0200	.....	.....	.....	.....
0205	.....	.....	.....	.....
0210	.....	.....	.....	.....
0215	.....	.....	.....	.....
0220	.....	.....	.....	.....
0225	.....	.....	.....	.....
0230	.....	.....	.....	.....
0235	.....	.....	.....	.....
0240	.....	.....	.....	.....
0245	.....	.....	.....	.....
0250	.....	.....	.....	.....
0255	.....	.....	.....	.....
0300	.....	.....	.....	.....
0305	.....	.....	.....	.....
0310	.....	.....	.....	.....
0315	.....	.....	.....	.....
0320	.....	.....	.....	.....
0325	.....	.....	.....	.....
0330	.....	.....	.....	.....
0335	.....	.....	.....	.....
0340	.....	.....	.....	.....
0345	.....	.....	.....	.....
0350	.....	.....	.....	.....
0355	.....	.....	.....	.....
0400	.....	.....	.....	.....
0405	.....	.....	.....	.....
0410	.....	.....	.....	.....
0415	.....	.....	.....	.....
0420	.....	.....	.....	.....
0425	.....	.....	.....	.....
0430	.....	.....	.....	.....
0435	.....	.....	.....	.....
0440	.....	.....	.....	.....
0445	.....	.....	.....	.....
0450	.....	.....	.....	.....
0455	.....	.....	.....	.....
0500	.....	.....	.....	.....







TEST WITH 5 STEPS  
COMPARISON OF RESULTS  
WITH OBSERVATIONS  
TIME M I S T I O P Y C I F F L C H A N O V E L U C I Y  
C I C F S I V E L I P S A P L O S I F I

TIME	CONDUIT 40 BC	CONDUIT 36 CC	CONDUIT 24 CC	CONDUIT
0	.....	.....	.....	CONQUIT
1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....

TEST NAME: SILENTS  
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS  
M-I-S-I-O-R-Y O-F-F-I-L-C-K-M-A-N-D-E-V-E-L-C-C-I-T-Y  
DUCFSI, VEL(PFSI), PLOS(FI)

TIME	CONQUIT 4000	CONQUIT 3500	CONQUIT 3000	CONQUIT 2500
00	.....	.....	.....	.....
05	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....

1

TESTING OF HELICOPTERS WITH OBSERVATIONS  
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH THE H.F.S. J.G.P. Y. C.F.F. FLIGHT AND VELOCITY

THE  
RESULTS  
OBTAINED  
WILL  
BE  
CORRECTED  
FOR  
WIND  
DRIFT  
AND  
OTHER  
FACTORS  
AS  
NECESSARY  
AND  
THE  
RESULTS  
WILL  
BE  
CORRECTED  
FOR  
WIND  
DRIFT  
AND  
OTHER  
FACTORS  
AS  
NECESSARY

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TESTING OF STEELER WITH CESSORITICS  
 CONDUIT RESULTS  
 W-1-6-I-O-P-V-O-F-F-L-C-N-D-A-N-D  
 (CFSI, VELLFOS), FLOS(FT)

CONDUIT 19CC  
 CONDUIT 235C  
 CONDUIT 2800  
 CONDUIT 3200

TIME

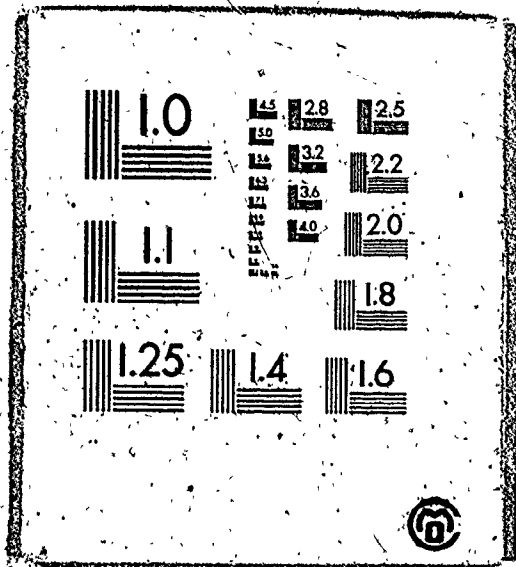








3 OF / DE 3



TEST NO. 1 - SIGULS WITH OBSERVATIONS  
COMPANY 44 - CS SIGULS WITH OBSERVATIONS  
TIMP - HIS TO-PY O.F. FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y. (P.S.I), (L.C.S.I.F.T)

TEST NO.	COMPANY	TEST DATE	TEST TIME	TEST LOCATION	TEST RESULTS	TEST OBSERVATIONS
1	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
2	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
3	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
4	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
5	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
6	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
7	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
8	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
9	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	
10	44	1956	1400	FLCK AM B. V.E L.O.C.I.T.Y.	CONCUI 4910	

TEST NO. 12 - SIDE WIND WITH OBSERVATIONS  
CIRCUIT 1000 CIRCUIT 2000 CIRCUIT 3000 CIRCUIT 4000

TIME	CIRCUIT 1000	CIRCUIT 2000	CIRCUIT 3000	CIRCUIT 4000
0000	.....	.....	.....	.....
0005	.....	.....	.....	.....
0010	.....	.....	.....	.....
0015	.....	.....	.....	.....
0020	.....	.....	.....	.....
0025	.....	.....	.....	.....
0030	.....	.....	.....	.....
0035	.....	.....	.....	.....
0040	.....	.....	.....	.....
0045	.....	.....	.....	.....
0050	.....	.....	.....	.....
0055	.....	.....	.....	.....
0100	.....	.....	.....	.....
0105	.....	.....	.....	.....
0110	.....	.....	.....	.....
0115	.....	.....	.....	.....
0120	.....	.....	.....	.....
0125	.....	.....	.....	.....
0130	.....	.....	.....	.....
0135	.....	.....	.....	.....
0140	.....	.....	.....	.....
0145	.....	.....	.....	.....
0150	.....	.....	.....	.....
0155	.....	.....	.....	.....
0200	.....	.....	.....	.....
0205	.....	.....	.....	.....
0210	.....	.....	.....	.....
0215	.....	.....	.....	.....
0220	.....	.....	.....	.....
0225	.....	.....	.....	.....
0230	.....	.....	.....	.....
0235	.....	.....	.....	.....
0240	.....	.....	.....	.....
0245	.....	.....	.....	.....
0250	.....	.....	.....	.....
0255	.....	.....	.....	.....
0300	.....	.....	.....	.....
0305	.....	.....	.....	.....
0310	.....	.....	.....	.....
0315	.....	.....	.....	.....
0320	.....	.....	.....	.....
0325	.....	.....	.....	.....
0330	.....	.....	.....	.....
0335	.....	.....	.....	.....
0340	.....	.....	.....	.....
0345	.....	.....	.....	.....
0350	.....	.....	.....	.....
0355	.....	.....	.....	.....
0400	.....	.....	.....	.....
0405	.....	.....	.....	.....
0410	.....	.....	.....	.....
0415	.....	.....	.....	.....
0420	.....	.....	.....	.....
0425	.....	.....	.....	.....
0430	.....	.....	.....	.....
0435	.....	.....	.....	.....
0440	.....	.....	.....	.....
0445	.....	.....	.....	.....
0450	.....	.....	.....	.....
0455	.....	.....	.....	.....
0500	.....	.....	.....	.....
0505	.....	.....	.....	.....
0510	.....	.....	.....	.....
0515	.....	.....	.....	.....
0520	.....	.....	.....	.....
0525	.....	.....	.....	.....
0530	.....	.....	.....	.....
0535	.....	.....	.....	.....
0540	.....	.....	.....	.....
0545	.....	.....	.....	.....
0550	.....	.....	.....	.....
0555	.....	.....	.....	.....
0600	.....	.....	.....	.....

WIND DIRECTION (DEGREES) .....  
WIND VELOCITY (MILES PER HOUR) .....  
TEMPERATURE (DEGREES) .....  
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (PERCENT) .....  
SEA STATE (FEET) .....  
VISIBILITY (MILES) .....  
CLOUDS (HEIGHT AND TYPE) .....  
REMARKS (SUN, MOON, STARS, PLANETS, etc.) .....

LISTING OF FLIGHT AND VELOCITY DATA WITH OBSERVATIONS

TIME	CONDUIT 4000	CONDUIT 3000	CONDUIT 2000	CONDUIT 1000
00	.....	.....	.....	.....
01	.....	.....	.....	.....
02	.....	.....	.....	.....
03	.....	.....	.....	.....
04	.....	.....	.....	.....
05	.....	.....	.....	.....
06	.....	.....	.....	.....
07	.....	.....	.....	.....
08	.....	.....	.....	.....
09	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....



THIS FILE IS STORED WITH PRESERVATION  
 COMPACT DISK WITH PRESERVATION  
 FILE NAME: 114E THIS IS LOB, OF FILE, LCM AND VELOCITY,  
 DICFS, VEL(PRE), HLOS(FT)

TIME	COMPUTI ACES	COMPUTI SSCC	COMPUTI SSCC	COMPUTI
00	00	00	00	00
01	00	00	00	00
02	00	00	00	00
03	00	00	00	00
04	00	00	00	00
05	00	00	00	00
06	00	00	00	00
07	00	00	00	00
08	00	00	00	00
09	00	00	00	00
10	00	00	00	00
11	00	00	00	00
12	00	00	00	00
13	00	00	00	00
14	00	00	00	00
15	00	00	00	00
16	00	00	00	00
17	00	00	00	00
18	00	00	00	00
19	00	00	00	00
20	00	00	00	00
21	00	00	00	00
22	00	00	00	00
23	00	00	00	00
24	00	00	00	00
25	00	00	00	00
26	00	00	00	00
27	00	00	00	00
28	00	00	00	00
29	00	00	00	00
30	00	00	00	00
31	00	00	00	00
32	00	00	00	00
33	00	00	00	00
34	00	00	00	00
35	00	00	00	00
36	00	00	00	00
37	00	00	00	00
38	00	00	00	00
39	00	00	00	00
40	00	00	00	00
41	00	00	00	00
42	00	00	00	00
43	00	00	00	00
44	00	00	00	00
45	00	00	00	00
46	00	00	00	00
47	00	00	00	00
48	00	00	00	00
49	00	00	00	00
50	00	00	00	00
51	00	00	00	00
52	00	00	00	00
53	00	00	00	00
54	00	00	00	00
55	00	00	00	00
56	00	00	00	00
57	00	00	00	00
58	00	00	00	00
59	00	00	00	00
60	00	00	00	00
61	00	00	00	00
62	00	00	00	00
63	00	00	00	00
64	00	00	00	00
65	00	00	00	00
66	00	00	00	00
67	00	00	00	00
68	00	00	00	00
69	00	00	00	00
70	00	00	00	00
71	00	00	00	00
72	00	00	00	00
73	00	00	00	00
74	00	00	00	00
75	00	00	00	00
76	00	00	00	00
77	00	00	00	00
78	00	00	00	00
79	00	00	00	00
80	00	00	00	00
81	00	00	00	00
82	00	00	00	00
83	00	00	00	00
84	00	00	00	00
85	00	00	00	00
86	00	00	00	00
87	00	00	00	00
88	00	00	00	00
89	00	00	00	00
90	00	00	00	00
91	00	00	00	00
92	00	00	00	00
93	00	00	00	00
94	00	00	00	00
95	00	00	00	00
96	00	00	00	00
97	00	00	00	00
98	00	00	00	00
99	00	00	00	00
100	00	00	00	00

LIST NO. 16 - SIZE 11P  
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS  
HISTORY OF G.F.F.L.C.U. AND VELOCITY CIGFSI, VEL(FPS), FLOS(FT).

TIME	COMPUT ACC	COMPUT 3000	COMPUT 1500	COMPUT
0000	.....	.....	.....	.....
0005	.....	.....	.....	.....
0010	.....	.....	.....	.....
0015	.....	.....	.....	.....
0020	.....	.....	.....	.....
0025	.....	.....	.....	.....
0030	.....	.....	.....	.....
0035	.....	.....	.....	.....
0040	.....	.....	.....	.....
0045	.....	.....	.....	.....
0050	.....	.....	.....	.....
0055	.....	.....	.....	.....
0100	.....	.....	.....	.....
0105	.....	.....	.....	.....
0110	.....	.....	.....	.....
0115	.....	.....	.....	.....
0120	.....	.....	.....	.....
0125	.....	.....	.....	.....
0130	.....	.....	.....	.....
0135	.....	.....	.....	.....
0140	.....	.....	.....	.....
0145	.....	.....	.....	.....
0150	.....	.....	.....	.....
0155	.....	.....	.....	.....
0200	.....	.....	.....	.....
0205	.....	.....	.....	.....
0210	.....	.....	.....	.....
0215	.....	.....	.....	.....
0220	.....	.....	.....	.....
0225	.....	.....	.....	.....
0230	.....	.....	.....	.....
0235	.....	.....	.....	.....
0240	.....	.....	.....	.....
0245	.....	.....	.....	.....
0250	.....	.....	.....	.....
0255	.....	.....	.....	.....
0300	.....	.....	.....	.....
0305	.....	.....	.....	.....
0310	.....	.....	.....	.....
0315	.....	.....	.....	.....
0320	.....	.....	.....	.....
0325	.....	.....	.....	.....
0330	.....	.....	.....	.....
0335	.....	.....	.....	.....
0340	.....	.....	.....	.....
0345	.....	.....	.....	.....
0350	.....	.....	.....	.....
0355	.....	.....	.....	.....
0400	.....	.....	.....	.....
0405	.....	.....	.....	.....
0410	.....	.....	.....	.....
0415	.....	.....	.....	.....
0420	.....	.....	.....	.....
0425	.....	.....	.....	.....
0430	.....	.....	.....	.....
0435	.....	.....	.....	.....
0440	.....	.....	.....	.....
0445	.....	.....	.....	.....
0450	.....	.....	.....	.....
0455	.....	.....	.....	.....
0500	.....	.....	.....	.....
0505	.....	.....	.....	.....
0510	.....	.....	.....	.....
0515	.....	.....	.....	.....
0520	.....	.....	.....	.....
0525	.....	.....	.....	.....
0530	.....	.....	.....	.....
0535	.....	.....	.....	.....
0540	.....	.....	.....	.....
0545	.....	.....	.....	.....
0550	.....	.....	.....	.....
0555	.....	.....	.....	.....
0600	.....	.....	.....	.....

TEST LOG OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS  
COMPARISON OF RESULTS WITH OBSERVATIONS

TIME	CONDUIT 4000	CONDUIT 3000	CONDUIT 2000	CONDUIT
00:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:05	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:10	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:15	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:20	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:25	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:30	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:35	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:40	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:50	.....	.....	.....	.....
00:55	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:05	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:10	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:15	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:20	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:25	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:30	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:35	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:40	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:50	.....	.....	.....	.....
01:55	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:05	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:10	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:15	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:20	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:25	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:30	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:35	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:40	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:50	.....	.....	.....	.....
02:55	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:05	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:10	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:15	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:20	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:25	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:30	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:35	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:40	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:50	.....	.....	.....	.....
03:55	.....	.....	.....	.....
04:00	.....	.....	.....	.....

STORY OF FLOW AND VELOCITY  
Q(CFS), VEL(FPS), H(0.5 FT)

.....





APPENDIX D

```

1  PRCGRM MAIN (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
.....
5  THIS MODEL ( FOSM3 ) WAS DEVELOPED BY HANI MITRI IN 1980 AS A PART
   OF HIS THESIS SUBMITTED FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE DEGREE OF
   M.ENG. 3 DEPT. OF CIVIL ENG. 2 MCMASTER UNIVERSITY IN CANADA. THE
   MODEL IS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE ALONG THE
10  SIDE WEIR AND COMPUTE THE FLOW OVER IT. THE STRUCTURE OF THE MODEL
   CONSISTS OF A MAIN DRIVING PROGRAM THAT CONTROLS SIX SUBROUTINES.
.....
15  NOTATION
   B = BREADTH OF MAIN CHANNEL SECTION AT UPSIDE END OF WEIR
   ZRN = SIDE SLOPE OF MAIN CHANNEL SECTION (HZ TO VL)
   RNC = MAIN CHANNEL RATING CURVE
   S1 = BED SLOPE IN FT/LKITS AND =1.486 IN FPS LKITS
   G = GRAVITATIONAL ACCELERATION
   DELX = INCREMENTAL DISTANCE IN X-DIRECTION
   C = HEIGHT OF WEIR CREST ABOVE CHANNEL BED
   CHEIR = CHEPARCHI COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE
   L = WEIR LENGTH
   Q = DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL
   N = NO. OF SIDE WEIRS (0 OR 2)
   QBOX = RATE OF CHANGE OF BREADTH WITH DISTANCE X
   QB(I) = DISCHARGES AT DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL
   CDSTART = DEPTH CORRESPONDING TO FIRST DISCHARGE QB(1)
   DELDD = INCREMENTAL DEPTH TO GET DEPTH CORRESPONDING TO QB(2) ... ETC.
   VS = VELOCITY OF FLOW IN MAIN CHANNEL AT UPSIDE END
   CH1 = HEAD ON WEIR AT ITS UPSIDE END
35  BETA = MOMENTUM CORRECTION FACTOR
   U = LOGITUDINAL COMPONENT OF THE SPILL VELOCITY OVER SIDE WEIR
.....

```

```

40  REAL L
   COMMON/ONE/B,Z,RN,RNC,S0,S0,G,DELX,C,CHEIR,L,Q,D,QS,I,J,
   SIGN,MNH,QBOX,QB(3),CDSTART,DELDD,CSS,VS,HL,QZ,SEC,ISEC
   3,RATING
   COMMON/TWO/KK,KL,JJ,KG,IZ,CON1,ZZ,PR,KSUB,DELDD,I2,I3
   COMMON/THREE/DW,QW,FR
   COMMON/FOUR/Q5,Q5,Q5,Q6,Q6MAX,MH
.....
45  INPUT DATA
.....
50  WRITE(6,210)
   FORMAT(1H) 2X,4HTEST,2X,8HNUMBER *)
   READ(5,230)TEST
   230 FORMAT(A3)
   180 WRITE(6,160)
55  FORMAT(1H0,2X,6HDC YOU,5H WISH,7H METRIC,7H OR FPS,9H SYSTEM *,/)
   READ(5,165)UNITS
   165 FORMAT(A6)
.....

```

```

60  IF(UNITS.EQ.6HMETRIC)GO TO 170
   IF(UNITS.EQ.6HFPS)GO TO 185
   GO TO 180
185  G=32.2
   RNC=1.486
   GO TO 175
170  G=9.81
   RNC=1.0
65  WRITE(6,5)
   5  FORMAT(1H0,2X,32HENTER DO,Z,RN,S0,DELX,C,L,M,QBOX)
   READ(5,180)Z,RN,S0,DELX,C,L,M,QBOX
   WRITE(6,10)
70  FORMAT(1H0,2X,38HENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q)
   READ(5,*)Q
   225 WRITE(6,190)
190  FORMAT(1H0,2X,49HDO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL
   S,/)
75  READ(5,195)RATING
   195 FORMAT(A3)
   IF(RATING.EQ.3HNO)GO TO 245
   IF(RATING.EQ.3HYES)GO TO 220
   GO TO 225
80  WRITE(6,15)
   15  FORMAT(1H0,2X,54HENTER 9 DATA POINTS OF DISCHARGE IN DOWNSTREAM CH
   ANNEL,/)
   READ(5,*) (QB(I),I=1,9)
   WRITE(6,30)
85  FORMAT(1H0,2X,47HENTER THE DEPTH CORRESPONDING TO FIRST POINT OF
   12H DISCHARGE THEN GIVE THE 7,2X,18H INCREMENT IN DEPTH,/)
   READ(5,*) CDSTART,DELDD
   GO TO 245
90  WRITE(6,250)
   250  FORMAT(1H0,2X,4HDOWN,6HUPSTREAM,4H CHANNEL,4H BED,6H SLOPE,/)
   READ(5,*)SD
.....
95  PRINTING DATA
.....
205  IF(BO.EQ.C.D)SEC=8HTRIANGLE
   IF(BO.EQ.C.O)SEC=9HRECTANGLE
   IF(BO.EQ.B.AND.Z.NE.C.O)SEC=9HTRAPEZOID
100  WRITE(6,215)TEST
   215  FORMAT(1H0,2X,4HTEST,2X,3HNC,1X,A3,/)
   110  WRITE(6,110)SEC
   110  FORMAT(1H0,2X,24HMAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS,4H,/)
   105  WRITE(6,200)
   200  FORMAT(1H0,4X,2H0,7X,1HZ,8X,2HRN,7X,3HRNC,7X,2HSC,6X,1HG,8X,2HCB
   S,2HMX,/)
   WRITE(6,C8)Q,Z,RN,RNC,S0,G,DELX
   65  WRITE(6,5)
   5  FORMAT(1H0,2X,9H G,2X,9H L
   12X,9H
   12X,9H
   70  WRITE(6,70)C,L,M,QBOX
   70  FORMAT(1H0,2X,70)
   211  FORMAT(1H0,2X,70)
   WRITE(6,211)
.....

```

```

115 202 FORMAT(1H0,4X,2H00)
      WRITE(6,203)Q0
      PR=1
      ZZ=0.0
      203 FORMAT(F9.4)
120 .....
      C
      NORMAL AND CRITICAL DEATHS AT UPSTREAM END
125 JJ=0
      JET=0
      KG=0
      PZ=0.0
      T2=0
      KK=0
      LC=0
130 WI=0.0
      KL=0
      O=C0
      MW=0.0
135 MM=0
      ISEC=0
      L=P3
      WRITE(6,35)
140 35 FORMAT(1H0,2X,42HCRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTPEAH END,/)
      CALL DCRT(OC)
      CALL DNORM(CN)
      IF(DN.GT.1)1*CALLGC,IC 621
      WRITE(6,240)
145 240 FORMAT(1H0,2X,6HNCRMAL,6H DEPTH,7H IS NOT,13H SUFFICIENTLY,
      58H GREATER,5H THAN,7H HEIGHT,8H OF WEIR,6H CREST,/)
      Q3=00
      Q0=0.0
      GO TO 90
150 621 CONTINUE
      IF(OC.GE.DN)GC,IC 620
      IF(IC.LE.(0.93*OC))GO TC 720
      .....
155 C SUBCRITICAL FLOW UPSTPEAH AND ALONG SICE WEIF
      .....
160 .....
      520 WRITE(6,826)
      320 FORMAT(1H0,11HSUBCRITICAL,2X,7HPROFILE)
      SIGN=-1
      I1=0
      I=24
      IF(I.JE1.E0.1)GC,IO 125
      DW=00
      DW=00
      CALL CCEFF
170 125 WRITE(6,75)CHEIR
      75 FORMAT(1H0,2X,22HCOEFF OF DISCHARGE IS ,F9.5)

```

```

      WRITE(6,105)FR
      DL=0
      IF(IC.GT.OC)GO TO 115
175 DSS=CC*DL
      GO TO 128
185 DSS=C*DL
      DELD=0.005
      522 DSS=DSS*DFLD
      1628 CALL ENOCNT
      CONTINUE
      KSCU=1
      IF(I1.GT.90)GC TO 95
185 B=BP*(CO)
      CALL MSP(C3,03)
      IF(I2.GT.30)GO TO 550
      IF(I3.GT.30)GO TO 550
      IF(Q3.GE.C)GOTO 1621
190 IF(KK-1)722,21,21
      722 IF(KL-1)522,21,21
      21 CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      LC=10
195 B=B0
      AS=02*(B+Z*021)+W*0.56*Z*(02-C1)**2
      VS=Q3/AS
      DL=2.10
      HI=02-C
      DC=(CX-QS)/Q3
200 GO TO 522
      1621 CONTINUE
      IF(KL-1)1621,521,1626
      1626 IF(LC-1)1622,1622,1623
205 1622 DSS=DSS*DL
      GO TO 1628
      5523 IF(MI-1.C) 644,644,550
      644 CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      DC=(D3-QS)/Q3
210 IF(DC-0.9) 24,25,25
      24 XL=1
      KG=0
      LC=0
215 I1=0
      HI=1.0
      DL=1.0
      IF(IC.GT.OC)GO TO 135
220 DSS=DC*DL
      GO TO 140
      135 DSS=C*DL
      240 DELD=0.005
      GO TO 522
225 CONTINUE
      PK=KK*1
      LC=0
      KG=0
      I1=0

```

```

230      W1=10.
        QP=1.01
        DC=GO TO 145
        OS=OC+OL
        GO TO 150
235      145 DS=C+GL
        150 DELD=0.305
        B=EJ
        AS=D2*(B+2*D2)-W*0.50*Z*(D2-C)**2
        VS=D1/AS
        H1=D1-V
        GO TO 522
240      CONTINUE
        1623 TABS=(103-Q01/CO).LT.0.01)GO TO 7000
        521 DS=OS3-BELO
        DELD=DELD/5.
        DQ=(103-OS1)/O3
        GO TO 552
        7000 IF (KK-117001,7002,7002
        7001 IF (KL-115523,7002,7002
        7302 KG=1
        DQ=(103-OS1)/O3
        WRITE(6,155)OQ
        155 FORMAT(1H0,2X,6HQ5/O9=,F8.4,/)
        B=B3+DBDX*L
        CALL WSP(O3,O3)
        QOVER=CC-OS
        WRITE(6,45)
        WRITE(6,5C100,QOVER,OS,00
        GO TO 552
260      C SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN THE APPROACH CHANNEL
        C CHECK IF FLOW WILL TURN TO SUPERCRITICAL ALONG THE SIDE WEIR
        C IF F1 NEGATIVE, SUBCRITICAL PROFILE
265      C IF F1 POSITIVE, CONTROL AT LPSTREAM END OF WEIR
        C ASSUME FIRST THAT FLOW WILL REMAIN SUBCRITICAL
        720 CONTINUE
        O=C3
        B=EJ
        A=DC*(B+Z*DC)-W*0.5*Z*(DC-C)**2
        R=B*(2*DC-W*(DC-C))*SCRIT(1.4*Z*2)
        R=A/R
        SF=(O*RN/(A*RNC))**2/R**1.33
        JET=1
        OW=ON
        OW=OO
        CALL CCEFF
        BETA=1.10
        COC=1.2/3.*CWEIR*SCRIT(2.*G1*(DC-C)**1.5
        F1=SO-SF*BETA*D*DBDX/(C*A**2)+BETA*D**2*DC*DBDX/(C*A**3)
        IF (F1.LT.0.)GO TO 520
285      C

```

```

C SUBCRITICAL FLOW TURNING TO SUPERCRITICAL ALONG SIDE WEIR
C *****
290      WRITE(6,725)
        725 FORMAT(1H0,2X,11H SUBCRITICAL,1X,4H FLOW,1X,2H IN,1X,8H APPROACH,
        11X,7H CHANNEL,5X,13H SUPERCRITICAL,1X,4H FLOW,1X,5H ALONG,1X,
        14H SIDE,1X,4H WEIR)
        SIGN=+1
        I=0
        OS=OO
        B=EJ
        DS=C.93*DC
        OW=OS
        OW=O3
        CALL CCEFF
        WRITE(6,80)CWEIR
        80 FORMAT(1H0,2X,22H COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS ,F9.5)
        CON1=FR
        WRITE(6,105)CON1
        105 FORMAT(1H0,2X,33H FROUDE NUMBER AT LPSTREAM END IS ,F8.4,/)
        IZ=1
        KG=1
        DQ=FX+0.0
        CALL WSP(O3,O3)
        IF (J.GT.0)GO TO 552
        C CHECK THE OCCURENCE OF HYDRAULIC JUMP ALONG THE SIDE WEIR
        C *****
        WRITE(6,55)
        O=C3
        C=C3
        B=B3+DBDX*L
        CALL OCRIT(O3)
        ISECF=4
        CALL SAOPM(FN)
        IF (ON.CL.DQ*FX)GO TO JC 92
        OS=O3
        OS=O3
        NN=1
        CALL DCONJ
        IF (ON.LL.CF)GO TO 96
        WRITE(6,60)
        GO TO 95
330      C *****
        C SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ON A STEEP SLOPE IN THE APPROACH CHANNEL AND
        C ALONG THE SIDE WEIR.
        C *****
        335      *****
        340      WRITE(6,A22)
        322 FORMAT(1H0,9H SUPERCRIT,2X,4H FLOW,2X,2H ON,2X,5H STEEP,2X,5H SLOPE)
        SIGN=+1
        I=0
        OW=ON

```

```

345      QW=00
        CALL CCEFF
        IF (CWEIR.LE.0)CWEIR=0.0
        WRITE(6,85)CWEIR
05      FORMAT(1H0,2X,22HCoeff OF DISCHARGE IS ,F9.5)
        WRITE(6,105)FR
350      PE=1
        QS=00
        B=80
        DS=0N
        CALL HSP(03,13)
        IF (CWEIR.GT.80)GO TO 550
355      C CHECK THE OCCURENCE OF HYDRAULIC JUMP ALONG THE SIDE WEIR
        C *****
        WRITE(6,55)
        FORMAT(1H0,2X,2HAT,4H THE,5H DCMN,6HSTR2AN,4H END,/)
360      O=C3
        O=G3
        B=80+CDX*L
        CALL DCRT(OC)
365      ISEC=4
        CALL DNORM(DN)
        DS=D3
        DS=D3
        HM=0
        CALL DCONJ
        IF (DN.LE.06)GO TO 90
        WRITE(6,60)
370      FORMAT(1H0,2X,9HHYDRAULIC,5H JUMP,4H HAS,5H OCCURRED,6H ALONG,
        5H THE,5H SIDE,5H WEIR,7,3X,6HACTUAL,9H OVERFLOW,3H IS,4H GREATER,
        5H THAN,9H COMPUTED,4H ONE,/)
        DOVER=00+03
        DO=DOVER/Q0
        WRITE(6,45)
375      FORMAT(1H0,2X,2HQ0,1X,8HOVERFLOW,10X,13HRESIDUAL FLOW,10X,5HQ0/Q0)
        WRITE(6,50)DO,DOVER,Q3,DO
        FORMAT(1H0,2X,F8.4,4X,F3.4,12X,F8.4,10X,F4.4,/)
        GO TO 550
380      WRITE(6,100)I1
        FORMAT(1H0,2X,"AFTER ",I2," ITERATIONS Q3 DOES NOT CONVERGE",1X
        5," IN SUBCRITICAL CASE",/)
        GO TO 550
385      C
        550 STCP
        END

```

184

SUBROUTINE DCRT 73/173 OPT=2

```

1      SUBROUTINE DCRT(OC)
        REAL L
        COMMON/ONE/B,Z,RN,RNC,S0,SO,G,DELX,C,CWEIR,L,Q,D,OS,I,J,
        SIGN,M,MN,CBOX,Q0(9),CSTART,DELEDC,CSS,VS,M1,O2,S,C,ISEC
5      IF (ISEC.EQ.8HTRIANGLE)GO TO 20
        CONST=0**2/G
        DC=(10/B)**2/G**0.33
        IF (ISEC.EQ.9HRECTANGLE)GO TO 30
10     A=CC*(B+Z**CC)
        ZC2=A**3/(P+Z**2*CC)
        IF (ABS(CONST-ZED2)/CONST.LE.0.01)GO TO 30
        DC=DC*(ZC2+CONST)/(Z*A**2+Z**2*ZC2/(B+Z**2*DC))
        GO TO 10
        DC=12.0**0**2/(G*Z**2)**0.20
15     WRITE(6,40)
        60 FORMAT(1H0,4X,2HOC)
        WRITE(6,50)OC
        FORMAT(F10.5)
        RETURN
20     END

```

SUBROUTINE DNCPM 73/173 OPT=2

```

1      SUBROUTINE DNORM(DN)
        REAL L
        COMMON/ONE/B,Z,RN,RNC,S0,SO,G,DELX,C,CWEIR,L,Q,D,OS,I,J,
        SIGN,M,MN,CBOX,Q0(9),CSTART,DELEDC,CSS,VS,M1,O2,SEC,ISEC
5      S=S0
        IF (ISEC.EQ.4H)S=S0
        IF (ISEC.EQ.8HTRIANGLE)GO TO 20
        CONST=0/S**0.5
10     DN=(0**RN/(B**RNC*S**0.5))**0.6
        A=CN*(B+Z**DN)
        R=A/(B+Z**DN**SORT(1+Z**2))
        CONV=RNC*A**2*E0.67/RN
        IF (ABS((CONST-CONV)/CONST).LE.0.01)GO TO 30
        DN=DN*(CONST/CONV)**0.5
15     GO TO 10
        TOP=0**RN*2.3**0.667*(1.0+Z**2)**0.333
        BOT=RNC*2**2.667*S**0.50
        DN=(TOP/BOT)**0.375
        WRITE(6,40)
20     FORMAT(1H0,4X,2HON)
        WRITE(6,50)DN
        FORMAT(F10.5)
        RETURN
        END

```

SUBROUTINE ENCCONT 73/173 OPT=2

```

1      SUBROUTINE ENCCONT
        REAL L
        COMMON/ONE/B,Z,RN,RNC,S0,SO,G,DELX,C,CWEIR,L,Q,D,OS,I,J,
        SIGN,M,MN,CBOX,Q0(9),CSTART,DELEDC,CSS,VS,M1,O2,S,C,ISEC
5      RATING
        IF (RATING.EC.3H)GO TO 60
        H=9
        COB2=C.0
        DOE3=0.0
10     H=1+INT((OSS-OSTART)/CELDN)
        IF (M-(H-2))33,40,10
        IF (M-(H-1))70,50,30
        IF (E.Q.N)QS=Q0(N)
        GOTO 70
15     DOB3=CE*(H+3)+3.5*(OB*(H+1)-OB*(H+2))-OB(H)
        COF2=OB(H)-2.0*OB*(H+1)+OB*(H+2)
        CJE3=C3*(H+1)-OB(H)
        CJE2=C3*OB(CO*(H-2))
        I=(OSS-O2)/DELCO
20     CS=OB(H)+1.5*COB1+0.50*I*(I-2)*CO2+I*(I-1)*(I-2)*DOE3/E.3
        GO TO 70
        60     B1=0+CDX*L
        I1=OSS*(1+Z**CSS)
        P1=B1+2**CSS*SORT(1+Z**2)
        R1=I1/P1
        DS=I1+01**2.667*SC**J,50**RNC/RN
        RETURN

```

```

SUBROUTINE WSP(03,C3)
C THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES A W,S, PROFILE ALONG A SIDEWATER
C OF CONSTANT TRAP, ZEROAL X=SECTION AND CONSTANT INVERT SLOPE
C SIGN=-1 FOR COMPUTING LPS-STREAM AND +1 FOR COMPUTING OCN-STREAM
      R=1
      D=1
      ONE=1/2, Z, RN, RNC, SO, SO, G, DELX, C, CHEIF, L, O, CS, I, J,
      SIGN, W, WM, CBO, QB(S), START, DELO, DSS, VS, H, OZ, SEC, ISEC,
      COMMON/THO, KK, KL, JJ, KG, IZ, CLM1, IZ, PR, KSUB, DELO, IZ, IX
      COMMON/FOLR/O5, O6, O6, O6MAX, MH
      IF (KG-1) 155, 137, 137
      IF (PR-1) 136, 137, 137
      CONTINUE
      IF (IZ.NE.1) GO TO 40
      H0A=19.133
      H0A=H0A*(1+6X, 2H02, 9X, 2H02, 9X, 1HX, 9X, 4H0CCX15X, 5H0ENOP,
      6X, 1HB, 9X, 2H06, 7)
      GO TO 36
      40 WRITE (6, 204)
      204 FORMAT (1H0, 6X, 2H02, 9X, 2H02, 9X, 1HX, 9X, 4H0CCX, 5X,
      5H0ENCR, 5X, 1HB, 7)
      CONTINUE
      I2=0
      I3=0
      GO TO 70
      25 65 I3=0
      DSS=DSS+DELO
      CALL ENOCNT
      I2=I2+1
      IF (I2.GT.30) GO TO 75
      X=0
      J=1
      O1=OS
      O1=DSS
      A=D1*(B+Z*O1)-W*0.5*2*(O1-C)**2
      35 191 IF (I2-1) 190, 191, 191
      I=V*CON1
      BETA=1.1
      GOTO 3
      40 190 CONTINUE
      IF (KL-1) 26, 27, 27
      U=0.91*V*O1/C
      BETA=1.10
      GOTO 3
      45 26 CONTINUE
      IF (KK-1) 1, 2, 2
      U=V
      BETA=1.0
      GOTO 151
      50 2 CONTINUE
      U=1.08*VS*(H1/(O1-C))
      BETA=1.10
      IF (KG-1) 142, 143, 143
      55 143 CONTINUE
      WRITE (6, 9)
      9 FORMAT (5X, 14HFINAL SCLUTICH)
      142 CONTINUE

```

```

      CONTINUE
      IF (KG-1) 151, 152, 152
      60 152 WRITE (6, 19)
      151 CONTINUE
      P=B*(2*O1-W*(O1-C))*SQRT(1+Z**2)
      R=A/P
      T=B*Z*(2*O1-W*(O1-C))
      SF=(O1*RN/(A*RNC))**2/P**1.33
      DCCX1=W*2.73*CWELR*SQRT(2.*G)*(O1-C)**1.5
      C12H=4*DELO*O1*2*ITZ/G*A**3
      DCCX1=150*SF-(2.0*V*DETA-U)*DCCX1/(G*A)/DENOM+(BETA*G1**2*
      70 31*OBCX1/G*A**3)/DENOM
      IF (KG-1) 55, 148, 148
      55 148 IF (PR-1) 1233, 148, 148
      CONTINUE
      WRITE (6, 850) O1, O1, X, DCCX1, DENOM, 0
      75 233 CONTINUE
      303 IF (I.LT.10) GO TO 300
      DELX=DELX
      GO TO 361
      301 DELX=DELX/5
      CONTINUE
      80 C
      X=X+SIGN*DELX
      IF ((SIGN*X).GT.6) GC TO 304
      R=C+SIGN*OBCX*DELX
      D2=D1+SIGN*OBCX1*DELX
      85 302 IF ((O2-C).LT.0.005) GO TO 305
      IJ=13+1
      IF (IJ.GT.20) GO TO 85
      DCCX1=2.73*CWELR*SQRT(2.*G)*0.5*((O1-C)**1.5+(O2-C)**1.5)
      G2=O1+SIGN*OBCX*DELX
      A=C2*(R+Z*C2)-W*0.5*2*(O2-C)**2
      V2=C2/A
      90 193 IF (I7-1) 192, 193, 193
      U2=V2*CON1
      BETA=1.1
      GOTO 3
      95 192 CONTINUE
      IF (KL-1) 29, 29, 29
      29 U2=0.91*V2*O2/C
      BETA=1.1
      GOTO 3
      100 29 CONTINUE
      IF (KK-1) 5, 6, 6
      U2=V2
      C12H=0
      GOTO 3
      105 6 CONTINUE
      U2=1.08*VS*(H1/(O2-C))
      BETA=1.10
      7 CONTINUE
      P=B*(2*O2-W*(O2-C))*SQRT(1+Z**2)
      R=A/P
      T=C*Z*(2*O2-W*(O2-C))
      DENOM=(1-(BETA*G2**2)/G*A**3)
      SF=(O2*RN/(A*RNC))**2/P**1.33

```

SUBROUTINE WSP

73/173 OPT=2

FTN 4.8+508

81/04/

```

115      DCCX2=-M*2.73.*CWEIR*SCRT(2.*6)*(D2-C)**1.5
      DCCX2=(D2-SF-(2.*V2*BETA-U2)*DCCX2/(G*A))/DENOM+
      BETA*02**2*02*DDOX/(G*A**3))/DENOM
      DDOX=0.5*(DDOX1+DCCX2)
      TE=P-D2
120      Q2=0.*SIGN*COOX*DELX
      Q1=ABS(TEMP-02)*01*.00005)GO TO 302
      IF(KG-1.)60,134,134
      IF(PR-1.)133,134,134
125      60 CONTINUE
      134 IF(I7.NE.1)GO TO 135
      05=02
      05=02
      MM=1
130      CALL DCONJ
      IF(D6.GT.D6MAX)D6MAX=D6
      WRITE(6,95)D2,02,X,DDOX2,DENOM,B,86
      FORMAT(6(2X,F9.5),2X,3(2X,F9.4))
      GO TO 133
135      95 CONTINUE
      133 WRITE(6,85)D2,02,X,DCCX2,DENOM,D
      FORMAT(3(2X,F9.5),2X,F9.5,2X,2(2X,F9.4))
      133 CONTINUE
      D1=02
      Q1=02
140      DCCX1=DCCX2
      I=I+1
      I3=0
      GO TO 303
145      305 CONTINUE
      IF(KSUB.EQ.1)GO TO 65
      J=60
      WRITE(6,207)
150      207 FORMAT(1H0,9HCRTIDPTH)
      GO TO 304
      75 WRITE(6,80)I2
      80 FORMAT(1H0,*AFTER *,I2,* ITERATIONS IN WSP THERE IS NO*,
      $*CONVERGENCE*,/)
155      85 WRITE(6,90)I3
      90 FORMAT(1H0,* AFTER *,I2,* ITERATIONS D2 DOES NOT CONVERGE TO*01*
      $)
      304 O3=02
      RETURN
160      ENC

```

186

SUBROUTINE COEFF

73/173 OPT=2

FTN 4.8+508

81/04/

```

1      SUBROUTINE COEFF
      REAL
      COMMON/ONE/B,2,RN,RNC,SO,SD,G,DELX,C,CWEIR,L,Q,D,OS,I,J,
      $SIGN,M,MM,DDOX,Q8(9),DSTART,DELD,OSS,VS,H1,02,SEC,ISEC
5      COMMON/THREE/DH,OH,FR
      D=OH
      O=OH
      A=(B+Z*0)*D-3.50*M*Z*(D-C)**2
      T=B+Z*(2.0*0-M*(O-C))
10      V=C/A
      FR=V/SQRT(G*A/T)
      IF(FR.LT.0.60)GO TO 20
      IF(FR.LT.1.0)GO TO 30
15      IF(FR.LT.1.80)GO TO 40
      CHEIR=0.362-0.018*(FR-1.80)
      GO TO 50
20      CHEIR=0.611*SCRT(1.0-J.0*FR**2/(FR**2+2.0))
      GO TO 50
30      CHEIR=0.45-0.06*(FR-0.60)
      GO TO 50
40      CHEIR=0.95*SQRT(2.0-J.0*FR**2/(FR**2+2.0))
50      CONTINUE
      RETURN
      ENC

```

SUBROUTINE DCCNJ

73/173 OPT=2

FTN 4.8+508

81/04/

```

1      SUBROUTINE DCCNJ
      COMMON/ONE/B,2,RN,RNC,SO,SD,G,DELX,C,CWEIR,L,Q,D,OS,I,J,
      $SIGN,M,MM,DDOX,Q8(9),DSTART,DELD,OSS,VS,H1,02,SEC,ISEC
5      COMMON/FOUR/D5,Q5,C6,C6MAX,MM
      CALCULATE CROSS SECTIONAL AREA
      IF(SEC.EQ.8)TRIANGLE)GO TO 10
      A5=D5*(B+Z*0)
10      A5Y=05*05/6.0*(2.0*Z*OS+3.0*R)
      GO TO 20
      A5=Z*05**2
      A5Y=Z*05**3/3.0
20      CONTINUE
      V5=05/A5
      U=V5
15      IF(I7.EQ.1)U=CON1*V5
      COAST=05*V5*G*A5Y
      DY=0.01
      D5=D5+DY
20      30 D6=D6+CY
      Q5J=-2.2627*M*CWEIR*G*0.50*(C6-C)**2.5*(05-C)**2.5)
      Q6=05*Q5J
      IF(SEC.EQ.8)TRIANGLE)GO TO 40
      A6=D6*(B+Z*0)
25      A6Y=D6*06/6.0*(2.0*Z*06+3.0*R)
      GO TO 50
      A6=Z*06**2
      A6Y=Z*06**3/3.0
50      CONTINUE
      V6=06/A6
30      FUNCT=C6*V6-Q5J*U*G*A6Y
      IF(FUNCT.GT.CENST)GO TO 60
      IF(ABS(COAST-FUNCT)/COAST.LT.0.01)GO TO 70
      GO TO 30
35      60 D6=D6*0.9
      GO TO 30
      GO TO 30
70      IF(M.EQ.1)GO TO 90
      WRITE(6,80)D6
40      80 FORMAT(1H0,2X,9HCCKJUGATE,6H DEPTH,3H IS,F9.4)
      90 RETURN
      ENC

```

APPENDIX E





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 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER  
 \*INPUT\* IV  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER COEFF. OF DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL  
 \*INPUT\* .45  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .383  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .00017  
 TEST NO. 1V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 B0 Z PK RNC S0 G DELX  
 .459 0.000 .012 1.000 .0310 9.8100 .1000  
 C L W DRDX  
 .2500 2.3000 1.0000 0.0000  
 D0  
 .3330

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 C0  
 .15315  
 D0  
 .27723

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE  
 COEFF. OF DISCHARGE IS .53921  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .3990  
 QS/Q0 = .5259

D2	Q2	X	COOX	QENOM	B
FINAL SOLUTION					
FINAL SOLUTION					
.31520	.03954	0.00000	.00172	.0716	.4550
.30980	.04192	-1.00000	.00429	.0580	.4550
.30934	.04424	-2.00000	.00493	.0642	.4550
.30893	.04652	-3.00000	.00555	.0602	.4550
.30827	.04878	-4.00000	.00614	.0560	.4550
.30757	.05109	-5.00000	.00671	.0516	.4550
.30701	.05334	-6.00000	.00724	.0471	.4550
.30639	.05554	-7.00000	.00772	.0427	.4550
.30579	.05774	-8.00000	.00816	.0382	.4550
.30492	.05991	-9.00000	.00856	.0337	.4550
.30402	.06153	-1.00000	.00891	.0290	.4550
.30310	.06351	-1.00000	.00921	.0241	.4550
.30213	.06544	-1.00000	.00946	.0191	.4550
.30145	.06732	-1.00000	.00966	.0140	.4550
.30055	.06916	-1.00000	.00980	.0088	.4550
.29964	.07094	-1.00000	.00989	.0035	.4550
.29871	.07258	-1.00000	.00992	.0000	.4550
.29774	.07410	-1.00000	.00990	.0000	.4550
.29683	.07559	-1.00000	.00984	.0000	.4550
.29604	.07704	-2.00000	.00974	.0000	.4550
.29500	.07853	-3.00000	.00960	.0000	.4550
.29385	.08007	-2.00000	.00942	.0000	.4550
.29222	.08147	-2.00000	.00932	.0000	.4550

Q0 OVERFLOW .0830  
 PEAK FLOW .0434  
 QS/Q0 .5259



\*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER  
 \*INPUT\* 3V  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM +  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER B0,Z,RN,S0,DELX,C,L,W,OBDX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .6012 .1 .2 .2.3 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .396  
 DO YOU HAVE PATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL +  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .0012  
 TEST NO. 3V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 B0 Z RN RNC S0 G DELX  
 .4550 0.0000 .0120 1.0000 .0012 9.8100 .1000  
 C L W OBDX  
 .2500 2.3000 1.0000 0.0000  
 Q0  
 .0960

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 DC  
 .16056  
 DN  
 .25996

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .52639  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .4336  
 QS/Q0 = .6913

D2	Q2	X	COOX	CEMOM	θ
FINAL SOLUTION	FINAL SOLUTION				
.24520	.02944	-0.00000	.00144	.9792	.4550
.23496	.03370	-1.00000	.00342	.9734	.4550
.28452	.03753	-2.00000	.00537	.9669	.4550
.28389	.04133	-3.00000	.00727	.9596	.4550
.24307	.04504	-4.00000	.00910	.9515	.4550
.24207	.04877	-5.00000	.01046	.9426	.4550
.28000	.05239	-6.00000	.01253	.9329	.4550
.27957	.05591	-7.00000	.01410	.9225	.4550
.27809	.05935	-8.00000	.01555	.9113	.4550
.27447	.06269	-9.00000	.01688	.8993	.4550
.27472	.06592	-1.00000	.01808	.8865	.4550
.27295	.06904	-1.10000	.01915	.8729	.4550
.27089	.07214	-1.20000	.02004	.8587	.4550
.26844	.07494	-1.30000	.02085	.8437	.4550
.26573	.07765	-1.40000	.02147	.8279	.4550
.26255	.08027	-1.50000	.02194	.8116	.4550
.25235	.08275	-1.60000	.02226	.7946	.4550
.24844	.08511	-1.70000	.02243	.7771	.4550
.25737	.08734	-1.80000	.02246	.7591	.4550
.25553	.08944	-1.90000	.02235	.7406	.4550
.25341	.09142	-2.00000	.02211	.7218	.4550
.25111	.09324	-2.10000	.02175	.7027	.4550
.24865	.09502	-2.20000	.02127	.6834	.4550
.24696	.09665	-2.30000	.02069	.6639	.4550

Q0 OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW QS/Q0  
 .0960 .0662 .0208 .6913

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER ?  
 \*INPUT\* 4V

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?

\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER B0,Z,PN,SO,DELX,C,L,W,DBDX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .0015 .1 .2 2.3 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* 1.2

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?

\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT\* .0072

TEST NO. 4V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0 Z PN RNC SO G DELX  
 .4550 0.0000 .0120 1.0000 .0015 9.8100 .1000  
 C L W DBDX  
 .2000 2.3000 1.0000 0.0000

Q0  
 1.200

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .19531

DN  
 .31496

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .50909

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .4764

QS/Q0 = .4015

Z	QZ	X	DBDX	DENOM	D
FINAL SOLUTION					
24.300	.07236	0.00000	.01766	.8749	.4550
.23113	.07590	-.10000	.01892	.8597	.4550
.27933	.07632	-.20000	.01917	.8437	.4550
.27732	.08261	-.30000	.02015	.8268	.4550
.27527	.08578	-.40000	.02093	.8090	.4550
.27314	.08862	-.50000	.02167	.7904	.4550
.27096	.09173	-.60000	.02237	.7709	.4550
.26867	.09450	-.70000	.02303	.7507	.4550
.26633	.09714	-.80000	.02364	.7296	.4550
.26394	.09964	-.90000	.02420	.7076	.4550
.26150	.10200	-1.00000	.02470	.6849	.4550
.25901	.10423	-1.10000	.02514	.6614	.4550
.25647	.10631	-1.20000	.02550	.6372	.4550
.25391	.10824	-1.30000	.02580	.6122	.4550
.25132	.11003	-1.40000	.02600	.5866	.4550
.24871	.11176	-1.50000	.02617	.5603	.4550
.24610	.11331	-1.60000	.02619	.5334	.4550
.24349	.11474	-1.70000	.02606	.5060	.4550
.24083	.11604	-1.80000	.02587	.4782	.4550
.23832	.11723	-1.90000	.02565	.4500	.4550
.23579	.11830	-2.00000	.02531	.4214	.4550
.23330	.11926	-2.10000	.02484	.3931	.4550
.23083	.12013	-2.20000	.02431	.3647	.4550
.22853	.12090	-2.30000	.02374	.3365	.4550

Q0 QW FLOW RESIDUAL FLOW Q3/Q0  
 .1200 .0476 .0724 .4015



XX  
 XX

TEST NUMBER ?  
 \*INPUT\* 5V  
 --DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM? --  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER 00, Z, RN, S0, DELX, C, D, W, DRDX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .0015 .1 .2 1.2 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .0448  
 \*DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?  
 \*INPUT\* -NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .00017

TEST NO. 5V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGULAR

B0	Z	RN	RNC	S0	G	DELX
.4550	0.0000	.0120	1.0000	.0015	9.8100	.1000
C	L	W	DRDX			
.2000	1.2000	1.0000	0.0000			
Q0						
.0448						

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .15531

DN  
 .24170

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .47853  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .5000

Q0/Z0 = .5610

Z	Q	X	DOFX	BENOM	D
FINAL SOLUTION					
.23700	.03743	0.00000	.00255	.9710	.4550
.23662	.04186	-1.00000	.00493	.9636	.4550
.23601	.04626	-1.00000	.00737	.9551	.4550
.23515	.05061	-1.00000	.00959	.9450	.4550
.23487	.05490	-1.00000	.01133	.9358	.4550
.23277	.05919	-1.00000	.01403	.9246	.4550
.23126	.06321	-1.00000	.01612	.9124	.4550
.22955	.06731	-1.00000	.01801	.8992	.4550
.22767	.07109	-1.00000	.01977	.8850	.4550
.22560	.07495	-1.00000	.02148	.8698	.4550
.22339	.07849	-1.00000	.02295	.8535	.4550
.22108	.08193	-1.00000	.02412	.8352	.4550
.21857	.08529	-1.00000	.02522	.8179	.4550

Q0      OVEFLOW      RESIDUAL FLOW      Q0/Z0  
 .0448      .0476      .0376      .5610

\*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER \*  
\*INPUT\* 6V

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*  
\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER P, Z, FN, SQ, DELX, C, L, W, PROX  
\*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .015 1 .17 2.3 1 .0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL CQ  
\*INPUT\* .25

DO YOU HAVE PAVING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
\*INPUT\* .0015

TEST NO. 6V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

P0 Z FN FNG SC G DELX

.4550 0.0000 .0120 1.0000 .0015 9.8100 .1900

C L W PROX

.1700 2.3000 1.0000 0.0000

DISCHARGE

.2500

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC

.31703

DN

.57419

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .88844

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0958

DC DZ X CDDX EENCF E D6

FINAL SOLUTION

.20481 .25600 .000000 .54461 .3208 .4650

.24582 .24781 .000000 .56170 .4707 .4950

.27883 .24584 .000000 .58369 .5110 .4650

.27304 .24404 .000000 .58841 .5841 .4650

.24434 .24236 .000000 .59004 .5856 .4650

.24427 .24079 .000000 .59307 .5821 .4650

.26856 .23932 .000000 .59705 .5930 .4650

.2728 .23792 .000000 .59998 .5982 .4650

.25429 .23641 .000000 .60282 .6020 .4650

.25500 .23535 .000000 .60557 .6050 .4650

.25600 .23446 .000000 .60822 .6080 .4650

.25727 .23369 .000000 .61078 .6100 .4650

.25875 .23300 .000000 .61325 .6130 .4650

.26030 .23238 .000000 .61563 .6150 .4650

.26191 .23182 .000000 .61792 .6170 .4650

.26358 .23131 .000000 .62013 .6200 .4650

.26530 .23085 .000000 .62226 .6220 .4650

.26707 .23043 .000000 .62431 .6240 .4650

.26889 .23005 .000000 .62628 .6260 .4650

.27075 .22971 .000000 .62817 .6280 .4650

.27265 .22940 .000000 .62998 .6290 .4650

.27459 .22912 .000000 .63171 .6310 .4650

.27657 .22887 .000000 .63336 .6330 .4650

.27858 .22864 .000000 .63493 .6340 .4650

.28062 .22843 .000000 .63642 .6340 .4650

.28269 .22824 .000000 .63783 .6340 .4650

.28479 .22807 .000000 .63916 .6340 .4650

.28691 .22791 .000000 .64041 .6340 .4650

.28905 .22777 .000000 .64158 .6340 .4650

.29121 .22764 .000000 .64267 .6340 .4650

.29339 .22752 .000000 .64368 .6340 .4650

.29558 .22741 .000000 .64461 .6340 .4650

.29778 .22731 .000000 .64546 .6340 .4650

.29999 .22722 .000000 .64623 .6340 .4650

.30221 .22714 .000000 .64692 .6340 .4650

.30444 .22707 .000000 .64753 .6340 .4650

.30668 .22701 .000000 .64806 .6340 .4650

.30893 .22696 .000000 .64851 .6340 .4650

.31119 .22691 .000000 .64888 .6340 .4650

.31345 .22687 .000000 .64917 .6340 .4650

.31572 .22683 .000000 .64938 .6340 .4650

.31800 .22680 .000000 .64951 .6340 .4650

.32028 .22677 .000000 .64956 .6340 .4650

.32257 .22674 .000000 .64953 .6340 .4650

.32486 .22672 .000000 .64942 .6340 .4650

.32716 .22670 .000000 .64923 .6340 .4650

.32946 .22669 .000000 .64896 .6340 .4650

.33177 .22668 .000000 .64861 .6340 .4650

.33408 .22667 .000000 .64818 .6340 .4650

.33639 .22667 .000000 .64767 .6340 .4650

.33871 .22667 .000000 .64708 .6340 .4650

.34103 .22667 .000000 .64641 .6340 .4650

.34336 .22667 .000000 .64566 .6340 .4650

.34569 .22667 .000000 .64483 .6340 .4650

.34803 .22667 .000000 .64392 .6340 .4650

.35037 .22667 .000000 .64293 .6340 .4650

.35271 .22667 .000000 .64186 .6340 .4650

.35506 .22667 .000000 .64071 .6340 .4650

.35740 .22667 .000000 .63948 .6340 .4650

.35975 .22667 .000000 .63817 .6340 .4650

.36210 .22667 .000000 .63678 .6340 .4650

.36445 .22667 .000000 .63531 .6340 .4650

.36680 .22667 .000000 .63376 .6340 .4650

.36915 .22667 .000000 .63213 .6340 .4650

.37150 .22667 .000000 .63042 .6340 .4650

.37385 .22667 .000000 .62863 .6340 .4650

.37620 .22667 .000000 .62676 .6340 .4650

.37855 .22667 .000000 .62481 .6340 .4650

.38090 .22667 .000000 .62278 .6340 .4650

.38325 .22667 .000000 .62067 .6340 .4650

.38560 .22667 .000000 .61848 .6340 .4650

.38795 .22667 .000000 .61621 .6340 .4650

.39030 .22667 .000000 .61386 .6340 .4650

.39265 .22667 .000000 .61143 .6340 .4650

.39500 .22667 .000000 .60892 .6340 .4650

.39735 .22667 .000000 .60633 .6340 .4650

.39970 .22667 .000000 .60366 .6340 .4650

.40205 .22667 .000000 .60091 .6340 .4650

.40440 .22667 .000000 .59808 .6340 .4650

.40675 .22667 .000000 .59517 .6340 .4650

.40910 .22667 .000000 .59218 .6340 .4650

.41145 .22667 .000000 .58911 .6340 .4650

.41380 .22667 .000000 .58596 .6340 .4650

.41615 .22667 .000000 .58273 .6340 .4650

.41850 .22667 .000000 .57942 .6340 .4650

.42085 .22667 .000000 .57603 .6340 .4650

.42320 .22667 .000000 .57256 .6340 .4650

.42555 .22667 .000000 .56901 .6340 .4650

.42790 .22667 .000000 .56538 .6340 .4650

.43025 .22667 .000000 .56167 .6340 .4650

.43260 .22667 .000000 .55788 .6340 .4650

.43495 .22667 .000000 .55401 .6340 .4650

.43730 .22667 .000000 .55006 .6340 .4650

.43965 .22667 .000000 .54603 .6340 .4650

.44200 .22667 .000000 .54192 .6340 .4650

.44435 .22667 .000000 .53773 .6340 .4650

.44670 .22667 .000000 .53346 .6340 .4650

.44905 .22667 .000000 .52911 .6340 .4650

.45140 .22667 .000000 .52468 .6340 .4650

.45375 .22667 .000000 .52017 .6340 .4650

.45610 .22667 .000000 .51558 .6340 .4650

.45845 .22667 .000000 .51091 .6340 .4650

.46080 .22667 .000000 .50616 .6340 .4650

.46315 .22667 .000000 .50133 .6340 .4650

.46550 .22667 .000000 .49642 .6340 .4650

.46785 .22667 .000000 .49143 .6340 .4650

.47020 .22667 .000000 .48636 .6340 .4650

.47255 .22667 .000000 .48121 .6340 .4650

.47490 .22667 .000000 .47598 .6340 .4650

.47725 .22667 .000000 .47067 .6340 .4650

.47960 .22667 .000000 .46528 .6340 .4650

.48195 .22667 .000000 .45981 .6340 .4650

.48430 .22667 .000000 .45426 .6340 .4650

.48665 .22667 .000000 .44863 .6340 .4650

.48900 .22667 .000000 .44292 .6340 .4650

.49135 .22667 .000000 .43713 .6340 .4650

.49370 .22667 .000000 .43126 .6340 .4650

.49605 .22667 .000000 .42531 .6340 .4650

.49840 .22667 .000000 .41928 .6340 .4650

.50075 .22667 .000000 .41317 .6340 .4650

.50310 .22667 .000000 .40698 .6340 .4650

.50545 .22667 .000000 .40071 .6340 .4650

.50780 .22667 .000000 .39436 .6340 .4650

.51015 .22667 .000000 .38793 .6340 .4650

.51250 .22667 .000000 .38142 .6340 .4650

.51485 .22667 .000000 .37483 .6340 .4650

.51720 .22667 .000000 .36816 .6340 .4650

.51955 .22667 .000000 .36141 .6340 .4650

.52190 .22667 .000000 .35458 .6340 .4650

.52425 .22667 .000000 .34767 .6340 .4650

.52660 .22667 .000000 .34068 .6340 .4650

.52895 .22667 .000000 .33361 .6340 .4650

.53130 .22667 .000000 .32646 .6340 .4650

.53365 .22667 .000000 .31923 .6340 .4650

.53600 .22667 .000000 .31192 .6340 .4650

.53835 .22667 .000000 .30453 .6340 .4650

.54070 .22667 .000000 .29706 .6340 .4650

.54305 .22667 .000000 .28951 .6340 .4650

.54540 .22667 .000000 .28188 .6340 .4650

.54775 .22667 .000000 .27417 .6340 .4650

.55010 .22667 .000000 .26638 .6340 .4650

.55245 .22667 .000000 .25851 .6340 .4650

.55480 .22667 .000000 .25056 .6340 .4650

.55715 .22667 .000000 .24253 .6340 .4650

.55950 .22667 .000000 .23442 .6340 .4650

.56185 .22667 .000000 .22623 .6340 .4650

.56420 .22667 .000000 .21796 .6340 .4650

.56655 .22667 .000000 .20961 .6340 .4650

.56890 .22667 .000000 .20118 .6340 .4650

.57125 .22667 .000000 .19267 .6340 .4650

.57360 .22667 .000000 .18408 .6340 .4650

.57595 .22667 .000000 .17541 .6340 .4650

.57830 .22667 .000000 .16666 .6340 .4650

.58065 .22667 .000000 .15783 .6340 .4650

.58300 .22667 .000000 .14892 .6340 .4650

.58535 .22667 .000000 .14093 .6340 .4650

.58770 .22667 .000000 .13286 .6340 .4650

.59005 .22667 .000000 .12471 .6340 .4650

.59240 .22667 .000000 .11648 .6340 .4650

.59475 .2266

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TEST NUMBER  
 \*INPUT\* 7V  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER BC,Z,PN,SD,DLX,C,L,W,CDOX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .015 .0015 .17 2.3 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .2  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .0015  
 TEST NO: 7V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

BC Z PN FNC SC G TELY  
 .455 0.0030 .015 1.0000 .0015 9.8100 .1500  
 C L W CDOX  
 .1700 2.3000 1.0000 0.0000  
 CB  
 .2000

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .27362  
 DN  
 .47507

SUPERCritical FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .89003  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0933

Q2	C2	X	CDOX	CENOM	E	D6
FINAL SOLUTION						
.25446	.20000	0.50000	.32937	.3149	.45500	.2337
.24471	.19877	.02000	.24622	.3014	.45500	.2337
.24425	.19766	.04000	.19095	.2820	.45500	.2337
.24385	.19654	.06000	.14956	.2650	.45500	.2337
.23734	.19549	.08000	.11737	.2500	.45500	.2337
.23461	.19479	.10000	.10000	.2391	.45500	.2337
.23213	.19396	.12000	.11600	.2287	.45500	.2337
.22901	.19316	.14000	.10593	.2200	.45500	.2337
.22798	.19241	.16000	.09640	.2120	.45500	.2337
.22702	.19170	.18000	.08905	.2047	.45500	.2337
.22431	.19102	.20000	.08237	.2011	.45500	.2337
.21725	.18831	.22000	.07878	.1950	.45500	.2337
.21206	.18592	.24000	.07563	.1900	.45500	.2337
.20801	.18347	.26000	.07284	.1860	.45500	.2337
.20475	.18159	.28000	.07030	.1820	.45500	.2337
.20206	.17984	.30000	.06800	.1780	.45500	.2337
.19940	.17826	.32000	.06590	.1750	.45500	.2337
.19789	.17680	.34000	.06400	.1720	.45500	.2337
.19626	.17540	.36000	.06230	.1690	.45500	.2337
.19492	.17405	.38000	.06080	.1660	.45500	.2337
.19357	.17275	.40000	.05950	.1630	.45500	.2337
.19244	.17149	.42000	.05830	.1600	.45500	.2337
.19151	.17027	.44000	.05720	.1570	.45500	.2337
.19065	.16909	.46000	.05620	.1540	.45500	.2337
.18989	.16794	.48000	.05530	.1510	.45500	.2337
.18921	.16682	.50000	.05450	.1480	.45500	.2337
.18860	.16572	.52000	.05380	.1450	.45500	.2337
.18805	.16464	.54000	.05320	.1420	.45500	.2337
.18756	.16358	.56000	.05270	.1390	.45500	.2337
.18711	.16254	.58000	.05230	.1360	.45500	.2337
.18670	.16152	.60000	.05190	.1330	.45500	.2337
.18634	.16052	.62000	.05160	.1300	.45500	.2337

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END  
 DC  
 .24223  
 DN  
 .60927

DC COEFF FLOW RESIDUAL FLOW CS/CO  
 .2000 .0337 .1663 .1500

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TEST NUMBER ?  
 \*INPUT\* 8V  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER B0,Z,RN,SO,DELX,C,L,W,DOOX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .001 .1 .1 .2.3 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .1136  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .001  
 TEST NO. 8V.

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 B0 Z RN RNC SO C DELX  
 .4550 0.0000 .0120 1.0000 .0010 9.8100 .1000  
 C L H DOOX  
 .1000 2.3000 1.0000 0.0000  
 Q0  
 .1136

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 QC  
 .19488  
 QN  
 .36406

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR  
 COEFF. OF DISCHARGE IS .89368  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0877

I2	Q2	X	DOOX	DENH	B	QD5
FIXAL SOLUTION						
.13124	.11960	0.00000	.38908	.3014	.4550	.2338
.17477	.11845	.02000	-.25772	-.4247	.4550	.2338
.17018	.11742	.04000	-.20075	-.5153	.4550	.2338
.16651	.11648	.06000	-.16559	-.5905	.4550	.2338
.16382	.11560	.08000	-.14264	-.6574	.4550	.2338
.15074	.11479	.10000	-.12507	-.7178	.4550	.2338
.14838	.11402	.12000	-.11147	-.7721	.4550	.2338
.14625	.11329	.14000	-.10058	-.8220	.4550	.2338
.14438	.11261	.16000	-.09160	-.8681	.4550	.2338
.14269	.11193	.18000	-.08406	-.9111	.4550	.2338
.14122	.11133	.20000	-.07762	-.9511	.4550	.2338
.14000	.10889	.30000	-.05512	-1.1263	.4550	.2338
.13945	.10632	.40000	-.04224	-1.2583	.4550	.2338
.13966	.10440	.50000	-.03368	-1.3649	.4550	.2338
.14259	.10273	.60000	-.02768	-1.4501	.4550	.2338
.14005	.10127	.70000	-.02309	-1.5236	.4550	.2338
.13792	.09996	.80000	-.01956	-1.5885	.4550	.2338
.13610	.09873	.90000	-.01677	-1.6352	.4550	.2338
.13454	.09773	1.00000	-.01453	-1.6774	.4550	.2338
.13313	.09685	1.10000	-.01268	-1.7174	.4550	.2338
.13193	.09588	1.20000	-.01115	-1.7543	.4550	.2338
.13094	.09503	1.30000	-.00995	-1.7884	.4550	.2338
.13001	.09425	1.40000	-.00875	-1.8208	.4550	.2338
.12913	.09353	1.50000	-.00781	-1.8514	.4550	.2338
.12844	.09285	1.60000	-.00694	-1.8803	.4550	.2338
.12779	.09221	1.70000	-.00625	-1.9079	.4550	.2338
.12713	.09160	1.80000	-.00574	-1.9345	.4550	.2338
.12669	.09102	1.90000	-.00531	-1.9593	.4550	.2338
.12615	.09047	2.00000	-.00493	-1.9826	.4550	.2338
.12572	.08993	2.10000	-.00461	-1.9948	.4550	.2338
.12532	.08942	2.20000	-.00434	-1.9957	.4550	.2338
.12499	.08893	2.30000	-.00410	-1.9955	.4550	.2338

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END  
 QC  
 .16127  
 QN  
 .29228  
 Q0 OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW QS/Q0  
 .1196 .0307 .0889 .2564



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TEST NUMBER  
 \*INPUT\* 9V  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OF FPS SYSTEM \*  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER RO, Z, RA, SO, DELX, C, L, H, CDDX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0.012 .012 1 1 2.3 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL CG  
 \*INPUT\* .154  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL RSC SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .001  
 TEST NO. 9V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 RO Z RA RNC SC G CELX  
 .4550 0.0000 .0120 1.0000 .0010 9.8100 .1000  
 C L H CDDX  
 .1600 2.3000 1.0000 0.0036  
 CG  
 .1540

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 CG  
 .23326  
 CN  
 .49291

SUPERCritical FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .89189  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0905

O2	O2	X	CDDX	CENOM	E	Q6
FINAL SOLUTION						
.21415	.15400	.00000	.58996	.3036	.4550	
.20452	.15200	.00000	.36999	.4637	.4550	.77000
.19286	.14886	.00000	.33288	.5783	.4550	.69000
.18853	.14740	.00000	.19962	.5553	.4550	.69000
.18479	.14605	.00000	.17476	.4308	.4550	.69000
.18149	.14480	.00000	.15571	.4993	.4550	.69000
.17852	.14360	.00000	.14050	.9628	.4550	.69000
.17584	.14240	.00000	.12801	.8225	.4550	.69000
.17341	.14130	.00000	.11754	.7765	.4550	.69000
.17111	.14026	.00000	.10881	.7300	.4550	.69000
.16894	.13926	.00000	.10162	.6902	.4550	.69000
.16689	.13829	.00000	.09479	.6536	.4550	.69000
.16495	.13727	.00000	.08936	.6207	.4550	.69000
.16311	.13627	.00000	.08434	.5905	.4550	.69000
.16138	.13529	.00000	.07962	.5624	.4550	.69000
.15974	.13434	.00000	.07519	.5361	.4550	.69000
.15819	.13341	.00000	.07104	.5117	.4550	.69000
.15672	.13250	.00000	.06714	.4890	.4550	.69000
.15533	.13161	.00000	.06347	.4678	.4550	.69000
.15400	.13074	.00000	.06001	.4480	.4550	.69000
.15273	.12989	.00000	.05674	.4294	.4550	.69000
.15151	.12906	.00000	.05365	.4120	.4550	.69000
.15034	.12824	.00000	.05073	.3957	.4550	.69000
.14921	.12744	.00000	.04796	.3804	.4550	.69000
.14812	.12665	.00000	.04534	.3660	.4550	.69000
.14707	.12587	.00000	.04285	.3524	.4550	.69000
.14606	.12511	.00000	.04048	.3396	.4550	.69000
.14508	.12436	.00000	.03822	.3274	.4550	.69000
.14414	.12362	.00000	.03606	.3158	.4550	.69000
.14323	.12289	.00000	.03400	.3047	.4550	.69000
.14235	.12217	.00000	.03203	.2941	.4550	.69000
.14149	.12146	.00000	.03015	.2840	.4550	.69000
.14066	.12076	.00000	.02836	.2743	.4550	.69000
.13985	.12007	.00000	.02665	.2650	.4550	.69000
.13906	.11939	.00000	.02502	.2561	.4550	.69000
.13829	.11872	.00000	.02346	.2476	.4550	.69000
.13753	.11806	.00000	.02197	.2394	.4550	.69000
.13679	.11741	.00000	.02054	.2316	.4550	.69000
.13606	.11676	.00000	.01917	.2241	.4550	.69000
.13534	.11612	.00000	.01785	.2169	.4550	.69000
.13463	.11549	.00000	.01658	.2100	.4550	.69000
.13393	.11486	.00000	.01535	.2034	.4550	.69000
.13324	.11424	.00000	.01416	.1971	.4550	.69000
.13256	.11362	.00000	.01301	.1911	.4550	.69000
.13189	.11301	.00000	.01189	.1853	.4550	.69000
.13123	.11240	.00000	.01081	.1797	.4550	.69000
.13058	.11179	.00000	.00976	.1743	.4550	.69000
.12994	.11119	.00000	.00874	.1691	.4550	.69000
.12931	.11059	.00000	.00775	.1640	.4550	.69000
.12869	.11000	.00000	.00679	.1590	.4550	.69000
.12808	.10941	.00000	.00585	.1541	.4550	.69000
.12748	.10882	.00000	.00493	.1493	.4550	.69000
.12689	.10824	.00000	.00403	.1446	.4550	.69000
.12631	.10766	.00000	.00314	.1400	.4550	.69000
.12574	.10708	.00000	.00226	.1355	.4550	.69000
.12518	.10651	.00000	.00140	.1311	.4550	.69000
.12463	.10594	.00000	.00056	.1268	.4550	.69000
.12409	.10537	.00000	.00000	.1226	.4550	.69000

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END  
 CG  
 .17444  
 CN  
 .33148  
 GC OVERFLOW  
 .1540 .2494 .1046 .3205

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TEST NUMBER 4  
 \*INPUT\* 10V

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM 4

\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER BC, Z, RN, SG, DELX, C, L, H, DBOX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .0012 .1 .2 2.3 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL CO

\*INPUT\* .116

DO YOU HAVE PAVING CLFVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL 4

\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT\* .00036

TEST NO. 10V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

BO	Z	RA	RNC	SG	G	DELX
.4550	0.0000	.0120	1.0000	.0012	9.8100	.1000
C	L	H	DBOX			
.2000	2.3000	1.0000	0.0000			
DO						
.1160						

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .19099

DN  
 .33454

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

Coeff of discharge is .53130

Froude number at upstream end is .4207

QS/Q0 = .5224

O2	O2	X	COCX	DENCY	P
FINAL SOLUTION					
FINAL SOLUTION					
.30290	.05565	0.00000	.02331	.0301	.45500
.29931	.06067	.10000	.02613	.0258	.45500
.29679	.06569	.20000	.02868	.0111	.45500
.29381	.07011	.30000	.03008	.0050	.45500
.29051	.07450	.40000	.03125	.0000	.45500
.28722	.07866	.50000	.03217	.0000	.45500
.28368	.08258	.60000	.03286	.0000	.45500
.28002	.08628	.70000	.03336	.0000	.45500
.27625	.08978	.80000	.03370	.0000	.45500
.27243	.09308	.90000	.03390	.0000	.45500
.26859	.09620	1.00000	.03395	.0000	.45500
.26474	.09915	1.10000	.03386	.0000	.45500
.26093	.10194	1.20000	.03363	.0000	.45500
.25718	.10457	1.30000	.03327	.0000	.45500
.25353	.10702	1.40000	.03277	.0000	.45500
.24998	.10929	1.50000	.03215	.0000	.45500
.24658	.11138	1.60000	.03143	.0000	.45500
.24334	.11329	1.70000	.03063	.0000	.45500
.24029	.11502	1.80000	.02976	.0000	.45500
.23742	.11657	1.90000	.02883	.0000	.45500
.23477	.11793	2.00000	.02785	.0000	.45500
.23234	.11912	2.10000	.02682	.0000	.45500
.23011	.12015	2.20000	.02575	.0000	.45500
.22813	.12102	2.30000	.02464	.0000	.45500
DO	COVERFLW	RESIDUAL FLW	QS/Q0		
.1160	.0004	.0956	.5224		

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TEST NUMBER 7  
 INPUT 11V

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?  
 INPUT METRIC

ENTER BO,Z,RN,SO,DELX,C,L,W,DOBX  
 INPUT .455 0 .012 .0015 .1 .1 -2.3 -1 -0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 INPUT .120

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?  
 INPUT NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 INPUT .0015

TEST NO. 11V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

BO	Z	RN	RNC	SO	G	DELX
.4550	0.0000	.0120	1.0000	.0015	9.8100	.1000

L	H	DOBX
1.0000	1.0000	0.0000

Q0  
 .1210

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .20581

DN  
 .3314

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .89320

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0885

Y2	Q2	X	DOOX	DENOM	B	D6
FINAL SOLUTION						
.14954	.12800	0.00000	.44107	-.3032	.4550	
.17225	.12667	.02000	-.28767	-.4353	.4550	.2423
.17715	.12508	.04000	-.22204	-.5342	.4550	.2412
.17310	.12440	.06000	-.18392	-.6148	.4550	.2391
.17968	.12339	.08000	-.15733	-.6871	.4550	.2377
.17673	.12245	.10000	-.13786	-.7516	.4550	.2367
.17412	.12157	.12000	-.12287	-.8102	.4550	.2361

.17173	.12073	.14000	-.11085	-.8640	.4550	.2358
.17367	.11994	.16000	-.10097	-.9140	.4550	.2349
.17773	.11919	.18000	-.09268	-.9607	.4550	.2347
.17595	.11848	.20000	-.08559	-1.0044	.4550	.2320
.17463	.11732	.30000	-.08047	-1.1960	.4550	.2306
.17325	.11772	.40000	-.04672	-1.3421	.4550	.2272
.17909	.11052	.50000	-.03731	-1.4613	.4550	.2250
.17564	.10861	.60000	-.03072	-1.5576	.4550	.2236
.17583	.10694	.70000	-.02567	-1.6419	.4550	.2228
.17845	.10445	.80000	-.02179	-1.7118	.4550	.2205
.17668	.10412	.90000	-.01873	-1.7711	.4550	.2204
.17515	.10291	1.00000	-.01625	-1.8212	.4550	.2187
.17382	.10181	1.10000	-.01421	-1.8633	.4550	.2172
.17382	.10081	1.20000	-.01252	-1.8987	.4550	.2158
.17264	.09987	1.30000	-.01109	-1.9283	.4550	.2166
.17159	.09900	1.40000	-.00988	-1.9528	.4550	.2156
.17065	.09819	1.50000	-.00883	-1.9729	.4550	.2147
.17482	.09743	1.60000	-.00787	-1.9926	.4550	.2154
.17407	.09672	1.70000	-.00710	-2.0042	.4550	.2131
.17439	.09604	1.80000	-.00643	-2.0131	.4550	.2124
.17778	.09540	1.90000	-.00583	-2.0194	.4550	.2118
.17722	.09479	2.00000	-.00530	-2.0233	.4550	.2110
.17472	.09421	2.10000	-.00483	-2.0251	.4550	.2087
.17625	.09365	2.20000	-.00441	-2.0251	.4550	.2093
.17581	.09311	2.30000	-.00404	-2.0233	.4550	.2078

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC  
 .16720

DN  
 .2515

Q0 OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW 05700

.1260 .0349 .0931 .2725

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER ?  
 \*INPUT 12V  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?

\*INPUT METRIC  
 ENTER B0, Z, RN, S0, DELX, C, L, W, DBOX  
 \*INPUT .455 0 .012 .0015 .1 .1 2.3 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT .116  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?

\*INPUT NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT .0015  
 TEST NO. 12V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0	Z	RN	RNC	S0	G	DELX
.4550	0.0000	.0120	1.0000	.0015	9.8100	.1000
L		H		DBOX		
.1000	2.3000	1.0000	0.0000			

Q0  
 .1150

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .19.99  
 DN  
 .30.79

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .89389  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0874

Y2	Q2	X	ODDX	DENOM	Q	Q5
FINAL SOLUTION						
.17752	.11600	0.00000	.36893	.3006	.4550	.2275
.17447	.11493	.02000	.24611	.4280	.4550	.2275
.17099	.11396	.04000	.19203	.5083	.4550	.2275
.16751	.11308	.06000	.15946	.5816	.4550	.2275
.16403	.11226	.08000	.13660	.6469	.4550	.2275
.16055	.11150	.10000	.11978	.7052	.4550	.2275
.15707	.11078	.12000	.10677	.7580	.4550	.2275
.15359	.11011	.14000	.09633	.8064	.4550	.2275
.15011	.10947	.16000	.08773	.8512	.4550	.2275
.14663	.10886	.18000	.08051	.8929	.4550	.2275
.14315	.10827	.20000	.07433	.9319	.4550	.2275
.13967	.10771	.23000	.06927	.9686	.4550	.2275
.13619	.10718	.26000	.06500	.1.0012	.4550	.2275
.13271	.10668	.30000	.06148	.1.0287	.4550	.2275
.12923	.10620	.34000	.05860	.1.0516	.4550	.2275
.12575	.10575	.38000	.05624	.1.0703	.4550	.2275
.12227	.10533	.42000	.05430	.1.0853	.4550	.2275
.11879	.10493	.46000	.05276	.1.0971	.4550	.2275
.11531	.10455	.50000	.05151	.1.1062	.4550	.2275
.11183	.10419	.54000	.05052	.1.1131	.4550	.2275
.10835	.10385	.58000	.04976	.1.1183	.4550	.2275
.10487	.10353	.62000	.04920	.1.1220	.4550	.2275
.10139	.10323	.66000	.04882	.1.1244	.4550	.2275
.9791	.10294	.70000	.04851	.1.1257	.4550	.2275
.9443	.10267	.74000	.04826	.1.1260	.4550	.2275
.9095	.10241	.78000	.04806	.1.1254	.4550	.2275
.8747	.10217	.82000	.04790	.1.1240	.4550	.2275
.8399	.10194	.86000	.04777	.1.1220	.4550	.2275
.8051	.10172	.90000	.04767	.1.1195	.4550	.2275
.7703	.10152	.94000	.04759	.1.1167	.4550	.2275
.7355	.10133	.98000	.04753	.1.1137	.4550	.2275
.7007	.10115	1.00000	.04749	.1.1105	.4550	.2275
.6659	.10098	1.00000	.04746	.1.1071	.4550	.2275
.6311	.10082	1.00000	.04744	.1.1036	.4550	.2275
.5963	.10067	1.00000	.04743	.1.1000	.4550	.2275
.5615	.10053	1.00000	.04743	.1.0963	.4550	.2275
.5267	.10040	1.00000	.04743	.1.0925	.4550	.2275
.4919	.10028	1.00000	.04743	.1.0886	.4550	.2275
.4571	.10017	1.00000	.04743	.1.0846	.4550	.2275
.4223	.10007	1.00000	.04743	.1.0805	.4550	.2275
.3875	.10000	1.00000	.04743	.1.0763	.4550	.2275
.3527	.09993	1.00000	.04743	.1.0720	.4550	.2275
.3179	.09987	1.00000	.04743	.1.0676	.4550	.2275
.2831	.09982	1.00000	.04743	.1.0631	.4550	.2275
.2483	.09978	1.00000	.04743	.1.0585	.4550	.2275
.2135	.09974	1.00000	.04743	.1.0538	.4550	.2275
.1787	.09971	1.00000	.04743	.1.0490	.4550	.2275
.1439	.09968	1.00000	.04743	.1.0441	.4550	.2275
.1091	.09966	1.00000	.04743	.1.0391	.4550	.2275
.0743	.09964	1.00000	.04743	.1.0340	.4550	.2275
.0395	.09963	1.00000	.04743	.1.0288	.4550	.2275
.0047	.09962	1.00000	.04743	.1.0235	.4550	.2275
.0000	.09962	1.00000	.04743	.1.0181	.4550	.2275

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC  
 .15.40  
 DN  
 .24.17

Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	Q5/Q0
.1100	.0286	.0874	.2469

#####

TEST NUMBER - 7  
 \*INPUT\* 13V

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?

\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER B0, Z, RN, S0, DELX, C, L, W, DBOX  
 \*INPUT\* .455 0 .012 .0015 .1 .1 .1 .2 .1 .0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .13

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?

\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT\* .0015

TEST NO. 13V

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0	Z	RN	RNC	S0	G	DELX
.4550	0.0000	.0120	1.0000	.0015	9.8100	.1000

L	H	DBOX
1.000	1.2000	0.0000

Q0  
 .1300

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .20590

DN  
 .3316

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .89309

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0886

Z2	Q2	X	DOOX	DENOM	D	D6
FINAL SOLUTION						
.13149	.13000	0.00000	-.45293	-.3036	.4550	
.11402	.12853	.02000	-.29431	-.4378	.4550	.2460
.17881	.12700	.04000	-.22694	-.5382	.4550	.2428
.17466	.12628	.06000	-.18791	-.6199	.4550	.2407
.17117	.12524	.08000	-.16071	-.6932	.4550	.2382
.15816	.12427	.10000	-.14083	-.7587	.4550	.2362
.16549	.12336	.12000	-.12549	-.8181	.4550	.2375

.15311	.12250	.14000	-.11322	-.8729	.4550	.2371
.15841	.12153	.16000	-.10323	-.9236	.4550	.2359
.15835	.12091	.18000	-.09866	-.9710	.4550	.2350
.13714	.12017	.20000	-.08743	-1.0156	.4550	.2351
.14966	.11691	.30000	-.06219	-1.2107	.4550	.2317
.14416	.11423	.40000	-.04775	-1.3597	.4550	.2282
.13977	.11196	.50000	-.03815	-1.4816	.4550	.2279
.11639	.10999	.60000	-.03142	-1.5802	.4550	.2266
.11391	.10827	.70000	-.02627	-1.6666	.4550	.2259
.11139	.10673	.80000	-.02231	-1.7389	.4550	.2251
.10900	.10536	.90000	-.01917	-1.7996	.4550	.2240
.10721	.10412	1.00000	-.01664	-1.8512	.4550	.2229
.12565	.10298	1.10000	-.01496	-1.8948	.4550	.2197
.13429	.10194	1.20000	-.01283	-1.9319	.4550	.2183

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC  
 .17330

DN  
 .27783

Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	Q5/Q0
.1300	.0281	.1019	.2158

\*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER 1

INPUT 1

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM 4

INPUT METRIC

ENTER BO, Z, RN, SO, DELX, C, L, W, CBOX

INPUT .15 0 .01 .0177 .04 1 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0

INPUT .036

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL 4

INPUT NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

INPUT .0177

TEST NO. 1

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

BO	Z	RN	RNC	SO	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0177	9.8100	.0400
C	L	W	CBOX			
.1000	.5600	1.0000	0.0000			
Q0						
.0360						

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC	DN
.18352	.13663

SUPERCIT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE

COEFF. OF DISCHARGE IS .59662

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.5173

Q2	Q2	X	CBOX	CENCM	B
.13663	.03600	0.00000	-.00471	-1.3021	.1500
.13598	.03590	.00800	-.08153	-1.3240	.1500
.13532	.03581	.01600	-.07861	-1.3447	.1500
.13471	.03573	.02400	-.07597	-1.3648	.1500
.13411	.03565	.03200	-.07326	-1.3844	.1500
.13353	.03557	.04000	-.07083	-1.4035	.1500
.13298	.03549	.04800	-.06852	-1.4222	.1500
.13244	.03537	.05600	-.06633	-1.4404	.1500
.13191	.03529	.06400	-.06425	-1.4581	.1500
.13141	.03521	.07200	-.06226	-1.4754	.1500
.13092	.03513	.08000	-.06040	-1.4923	.1500
.13045	.03505	.08800	-.05870	-1.5088	.1500
.12998	.03497	.09600	-.05712	-1.5249	.1500
.12953	.03489	.10400	-.05564	-1.5406	.1500
.12908	.03481	.11200	-.05426	-1.5559	.1500
.12864	.03473	.12000	-.05296	-1.5708	.1500
.12821	.03465	.12800	-.05172	-1.5854	.1500
.12778	.03457	.13600	-.05054	-1.6000	.1500
.12736	.03449	.14400	-.04941	-1.6143	.1500
.12694	.03441	.15200	-.04833	-1.6283	.1500
.12653	.03433	.16000	-.04730	-1.6420	.1500
.12612	.03425	.16800	-.04631	-1.6554	.1500
.12571	.03417	.17600	-.04536	-1.6686	.1500
.12531	.03409	.18400	-.04444	-1.6816	.1500
.12491	.03401	.19200	-.04355	-1.6943	.1500
.12451	.03393	.20000	-.04269	-1.7068	.1500
.12411	.03385	.20800	-.04186	-1.7191	.1500
.12371	.03377	.21600	-.04106	-1.7311	.1500
.12331	.03369	.22400	-.04028	-1.7429	.1500
.12291	.03361	.23200	-.03952	-1.7544	.1500
.12251	.03353	.24000	-.03878	-1.7657	.1500
.12211	.03345	.24800	-.03806	-1.7768	.1500
.12171	.03337	.25600	-.03736	-1.7877	.1500
.12131	.03329	.26400	-.03667	-1.7984	.1500
.12091	.03321	.27200	-.03599	-1.8089	.1500
.12051	.03313	.28000	-.03533	-1.8192	.1500
.12011	.03305	.28800	-.03468	-1.8293	.1500
.11971	.03297	.29600	-.03404	-1.8392	.1500
.11931	.03289	.30400	-.03341	-1.8489	.1500
.11891	.03281	.31200	-.03279	-1.8584	.1500
.11851	.03273	.32000	-.03218	-1.8677	.1500
.11811	.03265	.32800	-.03158	-1.8768	.1500
.11771	.03257	.33600	-.03098	-1.8857	.1500
.11731	.03249	.34400	-.03039	-1.8944	.1500
.11691	.03241	.35200	-.02980	-1.9029	.1500
.11651	.03233	.36000	-.02922	-1.9112	.1500
.11611	.03225	.36800	-.02864	-1.9193	.1500
.11571	.03217	.37600	-.02807	-1.9272	.1500
.11531	.03209	.38400	-.02750	-1.9349	.1500
.11491	.03201	.39200	-.02694	-1.9424	.1500
.11451	.03193	.40000	-.02638	-1.9497	.1500
.11411	.03185	.40800	-.02582	-1.9568	.1500
.11371	.03177	.41600	-.02527	-1.9637	.1500
.11331	.03169	.42400	-.02471	-1.9704	.1500
.11291	.03161	.43200	-.02416	-1.9769	.1500
.11251	.03153	.44000	-.02361	-1.9832	.1500
.11211	.03145	.44800	-.02306	-1.9893	.1500
.11171	.03137	.45600	-.02251	-1.9952	.1500
.11131	.03129	.46400	-.02196	-2.0009	.1500
.11091	.03121	.47200	-.02141	-2.0064	.1500
.11051	.03113	.48000	-.02086	-2.0117	.1500
.11011	.03105	.48800	-.02031	-2.0168	.1500
.10971	.03097	.49600	-.01976	-2.0217	.1500
.10931	.03089	.50400	-.01921	-2.0264	.1500
.10891	.03081	.51200	-.01866	-2.0309	.1500
.10851	.03073	.52000	-.01811	-2.0352	.1500
.10811	.03065	.52800	-.01756	-2.0393	.1500
.10771	.03057	.53600	-.01701	-2.0432	.1500
.10731	.03049	.54400	-.01646	-2.0469	.1500
.10691	.03041	.55200	-.01591	-2.0504	.1500
.10651	.03033	.56000	-.01536	-2.0537	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC .17118

DN .12499

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .2076

Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	CS/Q0
.0360	.0036	.0324	.1001

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TEST NUMBER 2  
 INPUT 2  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?  
 INPUT METRIC  
 ENTER B0,Z,RN,S0,DELX,C,L,N,DBDX  
 INPUT .15 0 .01 .02 .04 .1 .56 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 INPUT .045  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?  
 INPUT NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 INPUT .02  
 TEST NO. 2

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 B0 Z RN RNC S0 G DELX  
 .1500 0.0000 .0100 1.0000 .0200 9.8100 .0400  
 C L N DBDX  
 .1000 .5600 1.0000 0.0000  
 Q0  
 .0450

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 DC  
 .21264  
 DN  
 .15581

SUPERCRIIT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .56666  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.5574

Q2	Q2	X	DOOX	DENOM	B
.15581	.04500	0.00000	-.13242	-1.4255	.1500
.15477	.04483	.00800	-.12708	-1.4565	.1500
.15377	.04466	.01600	-.12223	-1.4857	.1500
.15281	.04449	.02400	-.11770	-1.5141	.1500
.15189	.04433	.03200	-.11345	-1.5418	.1500
.15100	.04418	.04000	-.10946	-1.5689	.1500
.15014	.04402	.04800	-.10570	-1.5953	.1500
.14931	.04388	.05600	-.10215	-1.6211	.1500
.14850	.04373	.06400	-.09881	-1.6463	.1500
.14772	.04359	.07200	-.09565	-1.6709	.1500
.14697	.04345	.08000	-.09265	-1.6950	.1500
.14625	.04331	.08800	-.08981	-1.7187	.1500
.14553	.04317	.09600	-.08711	-1.7420	.1500
.14482	.04303	.10400	-.08455	-1.7649	.1500
.14411	.04289	.11200	-.08212	-1.7874	.1500
.14340	.04275	.12000	-.07981	-1.8095	.1500
.14269	.04261	.12800	-.07761	-1.8312	.1500
.14198	.04247	.13600	-.07551	-1.8525	.1500
.14127	.04233	.14400	-.07351	-1.8734	.1500
.14056	.04219	.15200	-.07161	-1.8939	.1500
.13985	.04205	.16000	-.06981	-1.9140	.1500
.13914	.04191	.16800	-.06811	-1.9337	.1500
.13843	.04177	.17600	-.06651	-1.9531	.1500
.13772	.04163	.18400	-.06501	-1.9721	.1500
.13701	.04149	.19200	-.06361	-1.9907	.1500
.13630	.04135	.20000	-.06231	-2.0090	.1500
.13559	.04121	.20800	-.06111	-2.0270	.1500
.13488	.04107	.21600	-.06001	-2.0447	.1500
.13417	.04093	.22400	-.05901	-2.0621	.1500
.13346	.04079	.23200	-.05811	-2.0792	.1500
.13275	.04065	.24000	-.05731	-2.0960	.1500
.13204	.04051	.24800	-.05661	-2.1125	.1500
.13133	.04037	.25600	-.05601	-2.1287	.1500
.13062	.04023	.26400	-.05551	-2.1446	.1500
.12991	.04009	.27200	-.05511	-2.1602	.1500
.12920	.04000	.28000	-.05481	-2.1755	.1500
.12849	.03991	.28800	-.05461	-2.1905	.1500
.12778	.03982	.29600	-.05451	-2.2052	.1500
.12707	.03973	.30400	-.05451	-2.2196	.1500
.12636	.03964	.31200	-.05461	-2.2337	.1500
.12565	.03955	.32000	-.05481	-2.2475	.1500
.12494	.03946	.32800	-.05511	-2.2610	.1500
.12423	.03937	.33600	-.05551	-2.2742	.1500
.12352	.03928	.34400	-.05601	-2.2871	.1500
.12281	.03919	.35200	-.05661	-2.3000	.1500
.12210	.03910	.36000	-.05731	-2.3125	.1500
.12139	.03901	.36800	-.05811	-2.3247	.1500
.12068	.03892	.37600	-.05901	-2.3366	.1500
.11997	.03883	.38400	-.06001	-2.3482	.1500
.11926	.03874	.39200	-.06111	-2.3595	.1500
.11855	.03865	.40000	-.06231	-2.3705	.1500
.11784	.03856	.40800	-.06361	-2.3812	.1500
.11713	.03847	.41600	-.06501	-2.3917	.1500
.11642	.03838	.42400	-.06651	-2.4019	.1500
.11571	.03829	.43200	-.06811	-2.4118	.1500
.11500	.03820	.44000	-.06981	-2.4214	.1500
.11429	.03811	.44800	-.07161	-2.4307	.1500
.11358	.03802	.45600	-.07351	-2.4397	.1500
.11287	.03793	.46400	-.07551	-2.4484	.1500
.11216	.03784	.47200	-.07761	-2.4568	.1500
.11145	.03775	.48000	-.07981	-2.4649	.1500
.11074	.03766	.48800	-.08212	-2.4727	.1500
.11003	.03757	.49600	-.08455	-2.4802	.1500
.10932	.03748	.50400	-.08711	-2.4874	.1500
.10861	.03739	.51200	-.09001	-2.4943	.1500
.10790	.03730	.52000	-.09311	-2.5009	.1500
.10719	.03721	.52800	-.09641	-2.5072	.1500
.10648	.03712	.53600	-.10001	-2.5132	.1500
.10577	.03703	.54400	-.10381	-2.5189	.1500
.10506	.03694	.55200	-.10781	-2.5243	.1500
.10435	.03685	.56000	-.11201	-2.5294	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END  
 DC  
 .19215  
 DN  
 .13757

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .2256  
 Q0 OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW QS/Q0  
 .0450 .0064 .0386 .1423

#####

TEST NUMBER ?  
 \*INPUT\* 3

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER B0, Z, RN, S0, DELX, C, L, W, DBDX  
 \*INPUT\* .15 0 .01 .065 .04 .0515 .56 -1 -0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .041

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?  
 \*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .065

TEST NO. 3

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0	Z	RN	RNC	S0	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0650	9.8100	-.0400
C .0515	L .5600	W 1.0000	DBDX 0.0000			
Q0 .0410						

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
.19997

DN  
.09056

SUPERCRIT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .33676  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 3.2022

Q2	Q2	X	DOOX	DENOM	B
.07056	.04100	0.00000	-.01999	-9.2500	.1500
.07040	.04094	.00800	-.01965	-9.2777	.1500
.07024	.04088	.01600	-.01971	-9.3012	.1500
.07009	.04082	.02400	-.01957	-9.3256	.1500
.06993	.04076	.03200	-.01944	-9.3478	.1500
.06978	.04070	.04000	-.01930	-9.3710	.1500
.06962	.04064	.04800	-.01917	-9.3941	.1500
.06947	.04058	.05600	-.01904	-9.4172	.1500
.06932	.04052	.06400	-.01891	-9.4401	.1500
.06917	.04046	.07200	-.01878	-9.4629	.1500
.06902	.04040	.08000	-.01865	-9.4857	.1500
.06888	.04032	.08800	-.01801	-9.5025	.1500
.06875	.03994	.16000	-.01742	-9.7125	.1500
.06869	.03957	.20000	-.01689	-9.8204	.1500
.04623	.03931	.24000	-.01631	-9.9263	.1500
.04558	.03905	.28000	-.01579	-10.0301	.1500
.04496	.03881	.32000	-.01530	-10.1318	.1500
.04436	.03857	.36000	-.01482	-10.2316	.1500
.04378	.03834	.40000	-.01437	-10.3234	.1500
.04321	.03811	.44000	-.01394	-10.4252	.1500
.04266	.03789	.48000	-.01352	-10.5191	.1500
.04213	.03767	.52000	-.01312	-10.6112	.1500
.04161	.03746	.56000	-.01274	-10.7013	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC  
.10441

DN  
.08457

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .2176

Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	QS/Q0
.0410	.0035	.0375	.0863



\*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER 4

DO YOU WISH METRIC OF FPS SYSTEM?

INPUT METRIC

ENTER BO, Z, RN, SO, DELX, C, L, W, CBOX  
 INPUT .15 0 .01 .0105 .04 .0515 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL CQ  
 INPUT .016

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL?

INPUT NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

INPUT .0105

TEST NO. 4

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

BO	Z	RN	RNC	SO	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0105	9.8100	.0400

C	L	W	CBOX
.0515	.5600	1.0000	0.0000

QD .0160

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC .10746

DN .08855

SUPERCRIIT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .75687

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.2924

D2	O2	X	CODX	DENOM	E
.08855	.01600	0.00000	.22243	-.6703	.1500
.08609	.01588	.00800	-.19339	-.7403	.1500
.08543	.01575	.01600	-.17119	-.8046	.1500
.08477	.01562	.02400	-.15370	-.8638	.1500
.08296	.01535	.03200	-.13950	-.9186	.1500
.08189	.01515	.04000	-.12780	-.9735	.1500
.08091	.01495	.04800	-.11790	-1.0207	.1500
.08001	.01477	.05600	-.10976	-1.0658	.1500

.07917	.01519	.06400	-.10135	-1.1085	.1500
.07839	.01511	.07200	-.09482	-1.1492	.1500
.07765	.01503	.08000	-.08902	-1.1881	.1500
.07652	.01469	.12000	-.06734	-1.3620	.1500
.07210	.01440	.16000	-.05369	-1.5309	.1500
.07015	.01415	.20000	-.04378	-1.6247	.1500
.06859	.01394	.24000	-.03654	-1.7304	.1500
.06720	.01375	.28000	-.03133	-1.8216	.1500
.06604	.01358	.32000	-.02670	-1.8931	.1500
.06504	.01343	.36000	-.02263	-1.9570	.1500
.06417	.01330	.40000	-.01898	-2.0132	.1500
.06340	.01318	.44000	-.01580	-2.0627	.1500
.06272	.01307	.48000	-.01299	-2.1054	.1500
.06212	.01297	.52000	-.01042	-2.1420	.1500
.06159	.01287	.56000	-.00802	-2.1728	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC .09309

DN .07518

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .1156

QD OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW QS/QD

.0160 .0031 .0129 .1955

\*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER 5  
 \*INPUT\* 5

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*

\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER RO,Z,RN,SD,DELX,C,L,W,DBDX

\*INPUT\* .15 0 .01 .0209 .04 .0515 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL, QD

\*INPUT\* .0215

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*

\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT\* .0209

TEST NO. 5

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

RO	Z	RN	RNC	SD	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0209	9.8100	.0400

C	L	W	DBDX
.0515	.5600	1.0000	0.0000

QD  
 .0215

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

NC  
 .13060

DN  
 .08534

SUPERCRIT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .36136

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.8356

D2	Q2	X	COOX	LENOM	B
.08534	.02150	0.0000	-.03887	-2.3696	.1500
.08503	.02145	0.0000	-.03816	-2.3900	.1500
.08473	.02140	0.0000	-.03748	-2.4098	.1500
.08443	.02134	0.0000	-.03682	-2.4294	.1500
.08414	.02129	0.0000	-.03618	-2.4488	.1500
.08385	.02124	0.0000	-.03555	-2.4679	.1500
.08357	.02119	0.0000	-.03495	-2.4869	.1500
.08329	.02115	0.0000	-.03436	-2.5057	.1500

.08302	.02110	0.0000	-.03379	-2.5242	.1500
.08275	.02105	0.0000	-.03323	-2.5422	.1500
.08249	.02100	0.0000	-.03269	-2.5600	.1500
.08223	.02096	0.0000	-.03217	-2.5776	.1500
.08197	.02092	0.0000	-.03167	-2.5950	.1500
.08170	.02088	0.0000	-.03119	-2.6122	.1500
.08144	.02084	0.0000	-.03073	-2.6292	.1500
.08118	.02080	0.0000	-.03029	-2.6460	.1500
.08092	.02076	0.0000	-.02987	-2.6626	.1500
.08066	.02072	0.0000	-.02947	-2.6790	.1500
.08040	.02068	0.0000	-.02909	-2.6952	.1500
.08014	.02064	0.0000	-.02873	-2.7112	.1500
.07988	.02060	0.0000	-.02839	-2.7270	.1500
.07962	.02056	0.0000	-.02807	-2.7426	.1500
.07936	.02052	0.0000	-.02777	-2.7580	.1500
.07910	.02048	0.0000	-.02749	-2.7732	.1500
.07884	.02044	0.0000	-.02723	-2.7882	.1500
.07858	.02040	0.0000	-.02699	-2.8030	.1500
.07832	.02036	0.0000	-.02677	-2.8176	.1500
.07806	.02032	0.0000	-.02657	-2.8320	.1500
.07780	.02028	0.0000	-.02639	-2.8462	.1500
.07754	.02024	0.0000	-.02623	-2.8602	.1500
.07728	.02020	0.0000	-.02609	-2.8740	.1500
.07702	.02016	0.0000	-.02597	-2.8876	.1500
.07676	.02012	0.0000	-.02587	-2.9010	.1500
.07650	.02008	0.0000	-.02579	-2.9142	.1500
.07624	.02004	0.0000	-.02573	-2.9272	.1500
.07598	.02000	0.0000	-.02569	-2.9400	.1500
.07572	.01996	0.0000	-.02567	-2.9526	.1500
.07546	.01992	0.0000	-.02567	-2.9650	.1500
.07520	.01988	0.0000	-.02569	-2.9772	.1500
.07494	.01984	0.0000	-.02573	-2.9892	.1500
.07468	.01980	0.0000	-.02579	-3.0010	.1500
.07442	.01976	0.0000	-.02587	-3.0126	.1500
.07416	.01972	0.0000	-.02597	-3.0240	.1500
.07390	.01968	0.0000	-.02609	-3.0352	.1500
.07364	.01964	0.0000	-.02623	-3.0462	.1500
.07338	.01960	0.0000	-.02639	-3.0570	.1500
.07312	.01956	0.0000	-.02657	-3.0676	.1500
.07286	.01952	0.0000	-.02677	-3.0780	.1500
.07260	.01948	0.0000	-.02699	-3.0882	.1500
.07234	.01944	0.0000	-.02723	-3.0982	.1500
.07208	.01940	0.0000	-.02749	-3.1080	.1500
.07182	.01936	0.0000	-.02777	-3.1176	.1500
.07156	.01932	0.0000	-.02807	-3.1270	.1500
.07130	.01928	0.0000	-.02839	-3.1362	.1500
.07104	.01924	0.0000	-.02873	-3.1452	.1500
.07078	.01920	0.0000	-.02909	-3.1540	.1500
.07052	.01916	0.0000	-.02947	-3.1626	.1500
.07026	.01912	0.0000	-.02987	-3.1710	.1500
.07000	.01908	0.0000	-.03029	-3.1792	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

NC  
 .12022

DN  
 .07765

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .1540

QD CWFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW CS/CC

.0215 .0225 .0190 .1179

#####

TEST NUMBER ?  
\*INPUT\* 6

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?  
\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER B0,Z,RN,SO,DELX,C,L,H,DBDX  
\*INPUT\* .15 0 .01 .0138 .04 .0515 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
\*INPUT\* .118

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?  
\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
\*INPUT\* .0138

TEST NO. 6

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0	Z	RN	RNC	SO	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0138	9.8100	.0400
C	L	H	DBDX			
.0515	.5600	1.0000	0.0000			
Q0						
.0118						

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
.11615  
DN  
.08729

SUPERCRIT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .62024

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.4055

Q2	Q2	X	DOOX	DENOM	B
.08729	.01800	0.0000	-.11184	-1.2068	.1500
.08642	.01790	.00800	-.10527	-1.2515	.1500
.08560	.01781	.01600	-.09963	-1.2923	.1500
.08483	.01772	.02400	-.09451	-1.3317	.1500
.08409	.01763	.03200	-.08985	-1.3698	.1500
.08339	.01755	.04000	-.08559	-1.4067	.1500
.08272	.01746	.04800	-.08166	-1.4425	.1500
.08208	.01738	.05600	-.07807	-1.4771	.1500

.08147	.01731	.06400	-.07474	-1.5108	.1500
.08085	.01723	.07200	-.07164	-1.5435	.1500
.08032	.01716	.08000	-.06877	-1.5752	.1500
.07981	.01708	.08800	-.06607	-1.6059	.1500
.07930	.01702	.09600	-.06359	-1.6357	.1500
.07879	.01695	.10400	-.06132	-1.6647	.1500
.07830	.01689	.11200	-.05915	-1.6929	.1500
.07782	.01683	.12000	-.05707	-1.7204	.1500
.07735	.01677	.12800	-.05508	-1.7472	.1500
.07688	.01672	.13600	-.05316	-1.7733	.1500
.07643	.01666	.14400	-.05132	-1.7987	.1500
.07597	.01661	.15200	-.04955	-1.8235	.1500
.07552	.01656	.16000	-.04784	-1.8477	.1500
.07508	.01651	.16800	-.04619	-1.8713	.1500
.07464	.01646	.17600	-.04459	-1.8944	.1500
.07421	.01642	.18400	-.04304	-1.9170	.1500
.07377	.01637	.19200	-.04154	-1.9392	.1500
.07335	.01633	.20000	-.04008	-1.9609	.1500
.07292	.01629	.20800	-.03867	-1.9822	.1500
.07250	.01625	.21600	-.03729	-1.9999	.1500
.07208	.01622	.22400	-.03592	-2.0172	.1500
.07167	.01618	.23200	-.03459	-2.0342	.1500
.07126	.01615	.24000	-.03329	-2.0509	.1500
.07086	.01612	.24800	-.03201	-2.0673	.1500
.07046	.01609	.25600	-.03075	-2.0835	.1500
.07006	.01606	.26400	-.02951	-2.0994	.1500
.06967	.01603	.27200	-.02828	-2.1151	.1500
.06928	.01601	.28000	-.02707	-2.1306	.1500
.06889	.01598	.28800	-.02587	-2.1459	.1500
.06850	.01596	.29600	-.02468	-2.1610	.1500
.06812	.01594	.30400	-.02350	-2.1759	.1500
.06774	.01592	.31200	-.02233	-2.1906	.1500
.06736	.01590	.32000	-.02117	-2.2052	.1500
.06698	.01588	.32800	-.02002	-2.2197	.1500
.06660	.01586	.33600	-.01887	-2.2340	.1500
.06622	.01584	.34400	-.01774	-2.2482	.1500
.06584	.01582	.35200	-.01661	-2.2623	.1500
.06546	.01580	.36000	-.01550	-2.2763	.1500
.06508	.01578	.36800	-.01439	-2.2902	.1500
.06471	.01577	.37600	-.01329	-2.3040	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC  
.10196  
DN  
.07525

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .1269

Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	Q5/Q0
.0180	.0032	.0140	.1792

\*\*\*\*\*  
 TEST -- NUKEEP --  
 INPUT\* 7  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*  
 INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER BO, Z, RN, SO, DELX, C, L, H, DEDX  
 INPUT\* .15 0 .01 .012 .04 .0515 .56 1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL CO  
 INPUT\* .029  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
 INPUT\* NC  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BEC SLOPE  
 INPUT\* .0392  
 TEST NO. 7

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 BO Z RN RNC SC G DELX  
 .1500 0.0000 .0100 1.0000 .0392 9.8100 .0400  
 C L H CPDX  
 .0515 5.600 1.0000 0.0000  
 Q0  
 .7290

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 Q0  
 .15942  
 DN  
 .08436

SUPERCRT FLOW ON STEEP SLOPE  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .34906  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 2.5191

Q2	Q2	X	CODX	CEMOP	E
.08436	.02900	0.00000	-.02233	-5.3458	.1500
.08419	.02895	.00000	-.02211	-5.3664	.1500
.08401	.02890	.01600	-.02190	-5.3834	.1500
.08383	.02885	.02400	-.02170	-5.4019	.1500
.08365	.02881	.03200	-.02149	-5.4206	.1500
.08349	.02876	.04000	-.02129	-5.4387	.1500
.08332	.02871	.04800	-.02109	-5.4569	.1500
.08315	.02867	.05600	-.02089	-5.4750	.1500
.08299	.02862	.06400	-.02070	-5.4931	.1500
.08282	.02857	.07200	-.02051	-5.5110	.1500
.08265	.02853	.08000	-.02032	-5.5289	.1500
.08146	.02831	.12000	-.01938	-5.6206	.1500
.08111	.02809	.16000	-.01854	-5.7051	.1500
.08038	.02789	.20000	-.01774	-5.7874	.1500
.07969	.02769	.24000	-.01699	-5.8673	.1500
.07902	.02751	.28000	-.01629	-5.9450	.1500
.07838	.02731	.32000	-.01563	-6.0208	.1500
.07777	.02713	.36000	-.01500	-6.0938	.1500
.07718	.02696	.40000	-.01441	-6.1651	.1500
.07662	.02679	.44000	-.01385	-6.2343	.1500
.07607	.02663	.48000	-.01333	-6.3015	.1500
.07555	.02647	.52000	-.01283	-6.3668	.1500
.07505	.02632	.56000	-.01235	-6.4302	.1500

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END  
 Q0  
 .14926  
 DN  
 .07443

CONJUGATE DEPTH IS .1434  
 Q0 VELOCITY FLOW PESTIVAL FLOW CS/CO  
 .0290 .0027 .0263 .0923

#####  
#####  
#####

TEST NUMBER 2  
\*INPUT 8

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM?

\*INPUT METRIC

ENTER B0,Z,RN,S0,DELX,C,L,M,DDX  
\*INPUT .15 0 .01 .0017 .04 .1 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0

\*INPUT .0113

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?

\*INPUT NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT .0002

TEST NO. 1

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0	Z	RN	RNC	S0	C	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0017	9.8100	.0400
J	L	W	DDX			
.1000	.5600	1.0000	0.0000			

Q0  
\*INPUT .0113

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
.08542

DN  
.13304

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .51221

FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .4690

QS/Q0 = .6277

Z	OZ	X	DDX	DENOM	H
FINAL SOLUTION					
.14700	.09421	0.00000	.00333	.9722	.1500
.14673	.00442	-.04000	.00772	.9633	.1500
.14638	.00543	-.00000	.01201	.9531	.1500
.14592	.00693	-.12000	.01614	.9416	.1500
.14510	.00662	-.16000	.02004	.9285	.1500
.14422	.00713	-.20000	.02377	.9142	.1500
.14320	.00774	-.24000	.02718	.8983	.1500
.14205	.00827	-.28000	.03036	.8813	.1500
.14079	.00874	-.32000	.03330	.8622	.1500
.13942	.00927	-.36000	.03592	.8421	.1500
.13796	.00973	-.40000	.03836	.8209	.1500
.13644	.01016	-.44000	.04063	.7976	.1500
.13486	.01057	-.48000	.04280	.7730	.1500
.13325	.01095	-.52000	.04487	.7474	.1500
.13162	.01131	-.56000	.04693	.7206	.1500
Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW		QS/Q0	
.0113	.0071	.0042		.6277	



\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

-----  
 TEST NUMBER  
 \*INPUT\* 10  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM +  
 -----  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER BO, Z, DN, SO, DELX, C, L, W, QDDX  
 \*INPUT\* .15 -0 - .31 - .002 - .04 - .1 - .56 - 1 - 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL QD  
 \*INPUT\* .0125  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL +  
 -----  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .0001  
 -----  
 TEST NO. 10

-----  
 MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE  
 -----  

BO	7	RN	RNC	SO	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0020	9.8100	.0400

C	L	W	QDDX
.1000	.5600	1.0000	0.9000

  
 QD  
 .0125

-----  
 CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 -----  
 QD  
 .09130  
 -----  
 DN  
 1.4024  
 -----

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE  
 -----  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .49594  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .5066  
 -----  
 QS/QO = .7458

D2	D2	X	ODD	DENOM	B
----	----	---	-----	-------	---

FINAL SOLUTION					
.15610	.00320	.00000	.00836	.9866	.1500
.15611	.00391	.00000	.00207	.9793	.1500
.15617	.00476	.00000	.00424	.9704	.1500

.15587	.00556	.00000	.01051	.9597	.1500
.15513	.00630	.00000	.01264	.9472	.1500
.15464	.00706	.00000	.02258	.9327	.1500
.15363	.00779	.00000	.02255	.9163	.1500
.15229	.00851	.00000	.01358	.8979	.1500
.15085	.00919	.00000	.01850	.8773	.1500

.14822	.00985	.00000	.04256	.8545	.1500
.14762	.01047	.00000	.04691	.8295	.1500
.14644	.01106	.00000	.05030	.8021	.1500
.14461	.01161	.00000	.05316	.7724	.1500
.14124	.01212	.00000	.05536	.7406	.1500
.13710	.01259	.00000	.05687	.7061	.1500

QO	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	QS/QO
.0125	.0093	.0032	.7458

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER ?  
 \*INPUT\* 11

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM ?

\*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER B0,Z,RN,SO,DELX,C,L,W,DADX  
 \*INPUT\* .15 0 .01 .002 .04 .1 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .0115

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL ?

\*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE

\*INPUT\* .0003

TEST NO. 11

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0 Z RN RNC SO G DELX  
 .1510 0.0000 .0100 1.0000 .0020 9.0100 .040  
 L W DADX  
 .1000 .5600 1.0000 0.0000

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .09542  
 DN  
 .13051

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .49023  
 FROUJE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .9191

Q5/Q1 = .5544

Z	QZ	X	DOOX	DENOM	B
FINAL SOLUTION					
.1450	.00512	0.0000	.00777	.9582	.1500
.1473	.00559	-.0400	.01355	.9474	.1500
.1492	.00629	-.0800	.01717	.9363	.1500
.14436	.00640	-.1200	.02050	.9234	.1500
.14749	.00733	-.1600	.02340	.9091	.1500
.15245	.00785	-.2000	.02674	.8914	.1500
.15134	.00835	-.2400	.02940	.8721	.1500
.14912	.00882	-.2800	.03141	.8592	.1500
.14781	.00929	-.3200	.03342	.8444	.1500
.14742	.00971	-.3600	.03544	.8192	.1500
.14597	.01011	-.4000	.03674	.7971	.1500
.14444	.01050	-.4400	.03773	.7741	.1500
.14295	.01086	-.4800	.03830	.7502	.1500
.14143	.01119	-.5200	.03892	.7251	.1500
.13989	.01150	-.5600	.03949	.6991	.1500

OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLOW Q5/Q0  
 .1115 .0064 .0051 .5444



XX

```

TEST NUMBER -----
*INPUT* 12
DO YOU WISH METRIC OF FPS SYSTEM *
*INPUT* METRIC
ENTER RO,Z,PN,SQ,DELX,C,L,W,DBOX
*INPUT* 15 0 01 .003 .04 .1 .56 .1 0
ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0
*INPUT* .0155
DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL *
*INPUT* NO
DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE
*INPUT* .0003
TEST NO. 12
    
```

```

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE -----
RO    7    PN    RNC    SQ    G    DELX
.1500 0.0000 .0100 1.0000 .0030 9.8100 .0400
C    L    H    DBOX
1.0000 .5600 1.0000 0.0000
Q0
.0155
    
```

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

```

Qc
.10523
Qn
.14165
    
```

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

```

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .4487
FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .6188
QS/Q0 = .6164
    
```

```

-QZ      -QZ      X      COOX      DEMON      8
FINAL SOLUTION
FINAL SOLUTION
.16663    .06600    3.00000    .01070    .9611    .1500
.16635    .06690    -.64000    .01629    .9600    .1500
.14497    .00774    -.00000    .02563    .9327    .1500

.16300    .03065    -.12000    .03272    .9157    .1500
.16065    .01030    -.20000    .04500    .8725    .1500
.15870    .01107    -.24000    .05181    .8471    .1500
.15652    .01131    -.28000    .05723    .8109    .1500
.15413    .01250    -.32000    .06210    .7775    .1500
.15156    .01314    -.36000    .06636    .7524    .1500
.14884    .01374    -.40000    .06997    .7144    .1500
.14594    .01424    -.44000    .07292    .6731    .1500
.14301    .01474    -.48000    .07526    .6281    .1500
.13997    .01523    -.52000    .07674    .5784    .1500
.13689    .01563    -.56000    .07754    .5255    .1500

Q0    OVERFLOW    RESIDUAL FLOW    QS/Q0
.0155    .0095    .0060    .6164
    
```

TEST NUMBER \*  
 \*INPUT\* 13  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER RO, RN, SO, DELX, C, L, W, DDDX  
 \*INPUT\* .15 -0 .01 .0016 .04 .1 .5E -1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .0115  
 DO YOU HAVE PAVING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .0002  
 TEST NO. 13

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

RO	Z	RN	RNC	SO	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0016	9.8100	.0400
C	L	W	DDDX			
.1000	.5600	1.0000	0.0000			
Q0	.0115					

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC	.78642
DN	1.4340

SUBCRITICAL PROFILE

COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .51979  
 FROUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS .4504  
 QS/Q0 = .6335

Q2	Q2	Z	COOX	DENOM	Q
FINAL SOLUTION					
.14720	.00432	.00000	.00192	.0732	.1500
.14703	.00484	.00000	.00651	.9632	.1500
.14668	.00547	.00000	.01101	.9528	.1500
.14615	.00609	.00000	.01536	.9410	.1500
.14546	.00664	.00000	.01942	.9277	.1500
.14460	.00727	.00000	.02343	.9129	.1500
.14359	.00794	.00000	.02705	.8966	.1500
.14244	.00839	.00000	.03034	.8787	.1500
.14117	.00891	.00000	.03326	.8594	.1500
.13979	.00941	.00000	.03576	.8384	.1500
.13831	.00988	.00000	.03795	.8162	.1500
.13676	.01033	.00000	.03980	.7922	.1500
.13516	.01075	.00000	.04136	.7668	.1500
.13351	.01114	.00000	.04265	.7401	.1500
.13184	.01150	.00000	.04368	.7122	.1500
Q0	OVERFLOW	RESIDUAL FLOW	CS/Q0		
.0115	.0073	.0042	.6335		

\*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER   
 \*INPUT\* 14

DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM \*  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC

ENTER B0,Z,RN,SQ,DELX,C,L,W,CDDX\*  
 \*INPUT\* .15 0 .01 .001 .04 .1 .56 1 0

ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL Q0  
 \*INPUT\* .048

DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL \*  
 \*INPUT\* NO

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BEG SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .001

TEST NO. 14

MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE

B0	Z	RN	RNC	SQ	G	DELX
.1500	0.0000	.0100	1.0000	.0010	9.8100	.0400
C	L	W	CDDX			
.1000	.5600	1.0000	0.0000			

Q0  
 .0480

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END

DC  
 .22190

DN  
 .61445

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL      SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR

COEFF. OF DISCHARGE IS .89228

FPOUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0899

D2	Q2	X	CDDX	DENOM	B	D6
FINAL SOLUTION						
.20636	.04800	0.00000	-1.66534	-.3066	.1500	
.19578	.04732	.00800	-.97934	-.48664	.1500	.4118
.18693	.04673	.01600	-.73364	-.61422	.1500	.47738
.18061	.04620	.02400	-.59117	-.71884	.1500	.54034
.17619	.04571	.03200	-.46023	-.80882	.1500	.60172
.17260	.04525	.04000	-.34095	-.89004	.1500	.66069
.17207	.04483	.04800	-.39043	-.96554	.1500	
.16911	.04444	.05600	-.45035	-1.0342	.1500	.2251
.16644	.04406	.06400	-.51763	-1.0983	.1500	.2844
.16401	.04371	.07200	-.58932	-1.1583	.1500	.3402
.16178	.04338	.08000	-.66371	-1.2147	.1500	.3928
.15978	.04307	.08800	-.74000	-1.2679	.1500	.4424
.15798	.04277	.09600	-.81778	-1.3181	.1500	.4892
.15636	.04248	.10400	-.89667	-1.3654	.1500	.5335
.15491	.04220	.11200	-.97627	-1.4100	.1500	.5755
.15361	.04193	.12000	-1.05627	-1.4519	.1500	.6154
.15246	.04167	.12800	-1.13727	-1.4911	.1500	.6534
.15144	.04143	.13600	-1.21897	-1.5276	.1500	.6897
.15054	.04120	.14400	-1.30107	-1.5614	.1500	.7244
.14975	.04098	.15200	-1.38427	-1.5926	.1500	.7577
.14906	.04077	.16000	-1.46827	-1.6211	.1500	.7897
.14847	.04057	.16800	-1.55277	-1.6469	.1500	.8204
.14797	.04037	.17600	-1.63747	-1.6701	.1500	.8498
.14756	.04018	.18400	-1.72207	-1.6906	.1500	.8779
.14723	.04000	.19200	-1.80627	-1.7084	.1500	.9046
.14696	.03983	.20000	-1.89007	-1.7236	.1500	.9299
.14673	.03967	.20800	-1.97327	-1.7364	.1500	.9539
.14654	.03952	.21600	-2.05577	-1.7469	.1500	.9766
.14639	.03938	.22400	-2.13747	-1.7552	.1500	.9981
.14627	.03925	.23200	-2.21827	-1.7614	.1500	
.14618	.03913	.24000	-2.29807	-1.7655	.1500	.0017
.14611	.03902	.24800	-2.37687	-1.7676	.1500	.0153
.14606	.03892	.25600	-2.45457	-1.7677	.1500	.0279
.14603	.03883	.26400	-2.53117	-1.7658	.1500	.0396
.14601	.03875	.27200	-2.60657	-1.7620	.1500	.0504
.14600	.03868	.28000	-2.68077	-1.7563	.1500	.0603
.14600	.03862	.28800	-2.75377	-1.7487	.1500	.0694
.14600	.03857	.29600	-2.82557	-1.7393	.1500	.0777
.14600	.03853	.30400	-2.89617	-1.7281	.1500	.0852
.14600	.03850	.31200	-2.96557	-1.7151	.1500	.0919
.14600	.03847	.32000	-3.03377	-1.7004	.1500	.0978
.14600	.03845	.32800	-3.10077	-1.6841	.1500	.1029
.14600	.03843	.33600	-3.16657	-1.6662	.1500	.1073
.14600	.03842	.34400	-3.23117	-1.6467	.1500	.1110
.14600	.03841	.35200	-3.29457	-1.6257	.1500	.1140
.14600	.03840	.36000	-3.35677	-1.6032	.1500	.1163
.14600	.03840	.36800	-3.41777	-1.5793	.1500	.1179
.14600	.03840	.37600	-3.47757	-1.5540	.1500	.1188
.14600	.03840	.38400	-3.53617	-1.5273	.1500	.1191

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END

DC  
 .18082

DN  
 .46222

OVERFLOW      RESIDUAL FLOW      DS/C0

.0480      .0128      .0352      .2667



\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

TEST NUMBER +-----+  
 \*INPUT\* 15  
 DO YOU WISH METRIC OR FPS SYSTEM +  
 \*INPUT\* METRIC  
 ENTER BO,Z,PN,SQ,DELX,C,L,H,DDOX  
 \*INPUT\* .15 .0 .01 .002 .04 .1 .56 -1 0  
 ENTER DISCHARGE IN APPROACH CHANNEL CO  
 \*INPUT\* .029  
 DO YOU HAVE RATING CURVE FOR DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL +  
 \*INPUT\* NO  
 DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL BED SLOPE  
 \*INPUT\* .002  
 TEST NO. 16

-----MAIN CHANNEL SECTION IS RECTANGLE-----  
 BO Z FA RNC SQ G DELX  
 .1500 0.0000 .0100 1.0000 .0020 9.8100 .0400  
 C L H DDOX  
 .1000 .5600 1.0000 0.0000  
 DD  
 .0290

CRITICAL AND NORMAL DEPTHS AT UPSTREAM END  
 DC  
 .15912  
 DN  
 .26404

SUBCRITICAL FLOW IN APPROACH CHANNEL SUPERCRITICAL FLOW ALONG SIDE WEIR  
 COEFF OF DISCHARGE IS .89585  
 FPOUDE NUMBER AT UPSTREAM END IS 1.0044

DZ	DZ	X	DDOX	DENCH	B	D6
FINAL SLOTTION						
.14798	.02900	0.0000	.61390	-.2935	.1500	
.14383	.02879	.0600	-.42210	-.3890	.1500	.1578
.14002	.02861	.01600	-.33192	-.4590	.1500	.1868
.13840	.02844	.02400	-.27360	-.5190	.1500	.1848
.13637	.02829	.03200	-.23353	-.5720	.1500	.1844
.13462	.02815	.04000	-.20389	-.6180	.1500	.1846
.13308	.02801	.04800	-.18069	-.6592	.1500	.1831
.13170	.02789	.05600	-.16241	-.6967	.1500	.1824
.13047	.02777	.06400	-.14720	-.7310	.1500	.1825
.12934	.02766	.07200	-.13443	-.7627	.1500	.1813
.12831	.02756	.08000	-.12299	-.7940	.1500	.1807
.12743	.02747	.08800	-.11279	-.8259	.1500	.1799
.12663	.02739	.09600	-.10373	-.8584	.1500	.1792
.12590	.02732	.10400	-.09571	-.8915	.1500	.1785
.12523	.02726	.11200	-.08873	-.9252	.1500	.1778
.12461	.02721	.12000	-.08279	-.9595	.1500	.1773
.12403	.02717	.12800	-.07789	-.9944	.1500	.1768
.12350	.02714	.13600	-.07303	-1.0299	.1500	.1764
.12300	.02711	.14400	-.06821	-1.0660	.1500	.1760
.12253	.02709	.15200	-.06343	-1.1027	.1500	.1757
.12209	.02707	.16000	-.05869	-1.1400	.1500	.1754
.12168	.02706	.16800	-.05400	-1.1778	.1500	.1751
.12129	.02705	.17600	-.04935	-1.2161	.1500	.1748
.12092	.02704	.18400	-.04474	-1.2549	.1500	.1745
.12057	.02704	.19200	-.04017	-1.2942	.1500	.1742
.12024	.02704	.20000	-.03564	-1.3340	.1500	.1739
.11993	.02704	.20800	-.03115	-1.3743	.1500	.1736
.11964	.02704	.21600	-.02670	-1.4151	.1500	.1733
.11936	.02704	.22400	-.02229	-1.4564	.1500	.1729
.11910	.02704	.23200	-.01792	-1.4982	.1500	.1726
.11885	.02704	.24000	-.01359	-1.5405	.1500	.1724
.11862	.02704	.24800	-.00930	-1.5833	.1500	.1722
.11840	.02704	.25600	-.00505	-1.6266	.1500	.1720
.11819	.02704	.26400	-.00084	-1.6704	.1500	.1719

AT THE DOWNSTREAM END  
 DC  
 .14414  
 DN  
 .24957

DD OVERFLOW RESIDUAL FLCH CS/00  
 .0290 .0040 .0250 .1391

