

① Flood Routing النبع المحيط

Flood Routing : is a technique of determining the flood hydrograph at one or more upstream sections of a river by utilizing the data of flood flow at one or more upstream sections.

هو تقنية طلب المجرى ونهر من مقطع ما في النهر ببيانات التدفق للنهر في مقطع أو أكثر في أعلى النهر.

Type of Routing

1. Reservoir Routing
2. River Routing

نائمة الاستناد

نائمة الاستناد تكون في عرض المجرى ونهر
لتكون بالعمليات درجة افضل درجة
الماء الارضي للرivers من ضلالة تبلغ الاستناد
أكبر ام.

Basic equation المعادلة الاساسية لاستناد

هذا المعادلة هي نوع الماء
1. لاستناد اهلي وللري وانه يعتمد على مساحة الارض والسائل دالزيم (Saint Venant's formula) والذى يعتمد على اطارات غير متساوية
2. لاستناد اهلي ورديج ، الذى يعتمد بالطبع.

$$I - Q = \frac{ds}{dt} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

approximate the above equation by difference form as:

$$I - Q = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t}$$

$$I \Delta t - Q \Delta t = \Delta S$$

نلاحظ أن ΔS هو التغير في الخزن خلال الفترة (زمنية Δt) ، المسؤول عنها
أى من مابين I و Q سُمّونه بـ الارضيات ، حيث في هذه الفترة Δt في خزانة
الجو ، الاخير هو معدل القراءات خارج هذه الوحدة الزئنية وذلك بكونها

$$\boxed{\bar{I} \Delta t - \bar{Q} \Delta t = \Delta S} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

هذه هي المعادلة الاساسية لاستناد

(2)

استناد المخازن الطبيعية

يمكن توصيف المعلومات حول

① يومية متغير دافع المخازن معرفة بالصيغة التالية

مع وجود مخرج أو مدخل مائي لذاته يسمى أسطلا المخازن.

② التغاريف المائية من الميل الذي هي دالة للماء

$$\varphi = f(h)$$

③ المخزنة ولغير المخزنة هو دالة المخزوب أنتفيا

$$S = f(h)$$

لذلك نستطيع ايجاد الآتي

① علاقة المخزنة بالزمن

② علاقة المخزوب بالزمن

③ دالياً ثالثة لغير المخزنة (أبوجابر زمان) $\varphi = f(t)$ وهو الطبي ومخزن الماء - ج دين لله نحن استناد تغير المخزنة الدافعه والمائية، كذا مع المخزون

مخطوطة

$$\rightarrow I = I(t)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi(h)$$

$$S = S(h)$$

may be given
as $\varphi = f(S')$

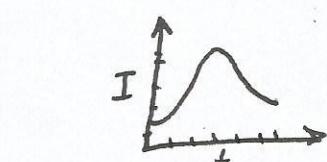
given

\Rightarrow

$$S = f(t)$$

$$\varphi = f(t)$$

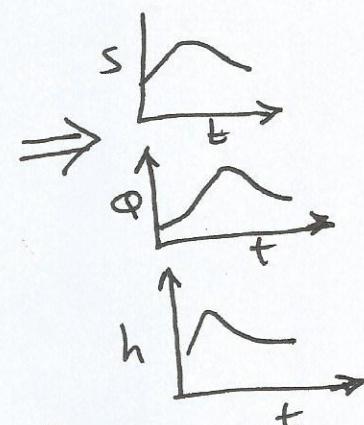
$$h = f(t)$$



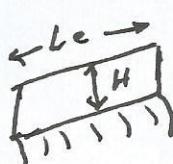
inflow $I = I(t)$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \varphi = \varphi(h) \\ S = S(h) \end{array}}$$

المخزنة



حيث استناده تذكر معادلة الميل الذي (هذا مستحب)



$$\varphi = \frac{2}{3} C_d \sqrt{2g} L_c H^{3/2}$$

Note that $\varphi = f(H)$



لذلك قوله المخزوب $\varphi = f(H)$ يرجع في H حيث العق موئل العقدة

لذلك أصلية صناعة صنوب الفهد H ليصبح مخزوب كذا

(Pul's)

هذا له عدة طرق لا متباينة من طريقة بول المحورة و طريقة جودرجم Goodrich
 التي هي صياغة المعادلة الاساسية ليس إلا كلامها بعضها نفس الشيئ في
 الاخير سنتي الصياغة للطريقتين بالعمادة المعادلة الاساسية و مذكر
 على طريقة بول المحورة .
 لتنبيه المعادلة الاساسية هي :

$$\bar{I} \Delta t - \bar{\Phi} \Delta t = \Delta S'$$

حيث كي ال الزمن Δt الفتره الاخيره و في ترميز آخر
 ربما تكون Δt على زرفة انه inflow و I هي التدفق المدخل inflow
 والاترمه « - » تدل على المؤسسه لذا اعتمده ناحي المعادله كالتالي :

$$\left(\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2}\right) \Delta t - \left(\frac{\Phi_1 + \Phi_2}{2}\right) \Delta t = S_2 - S_1 \quad (3)$$

الايات 261 بدأ في الفتره و خارج .

* صياغة بول المحورة Modified Pul's method

نعيد تنظيم المعادله (3) بحيث تكون المعايير في الحجه التي و المعايير في
 الكره السرك اي ان

$$\left(\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2}\right) \Delta t + \left(S_1 - \frac{\Phi_1 \Delta t}{2}\right) = \left(S_2 + \frac{\Phi_2 \Delta t}{2}\right) \quad (4)$$

معاين

ل صياغه اي من الحسينه يجب توفر المرفقات النريم التقريراع
 سرتاً فضلاً عن صياغه الغبيه الرايه اساسه ل كي و I و Φ عن $t=0$

$$\frac{\text{معاين}}{\left(I_1 + I_2\right) + \left(\frac{2S_1}{\Delta t} - \Phi_1\right)} = \frac{\text{صياغه جودرجم}}{\left(\frac{2S_2}{\Delta t} + \Phi_2\right)} \quad (5)$$

يلزم بذلك جووي عدا اذ الغيره انتقامه تكون ارقامها كبيرة
 ذلك ناء الحفظ سيكون مقارنة صغيره يعني منه اذ رقايم طرقه بول المحورة
 صغيره من وجوب الانتقام الى الارقام بعد الفتره والكتوره .

الآخر نسبه بول المحورة Modified Pul

بالمعادله (4) والخطوات التي يمكن فعله آليه
 اكمل بالطريقه الاترالها :-

(4)

For practical use in hand calculation, the following method is very convenient :-

1. From known storage-elevation data, prepare the curve $(S + \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ vs. elevation, Δt was chosen to be $(20-40)\%$ of the time of rise of Inflow hydrograph

2. On the same plot, prepare curve of outflow discharge vs. elevation.

3. S_1 , h and Q at starting of routing is known, thus;

$$(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2}) \propto (I_1 + I_2) \Delta t, \Delta t$$

are known and hence by eq(4) :-

$$(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2}) \text{ is determined.}$$

4. The water elevation corresponding to $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ is found using plot of step (1).

5. Subtract $Q_2 \Delta t$ from $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ to get $(S_2 - \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$

Set it as $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ for the beginning of the next step (Δt).

6. The procedure is repeated until the entire Inflow hydrograph is routed.

١) حذف $Q_2 \Delta t$ من $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ ثم $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ مثابة المدخل

٢) عذف $Q_1 \Delta t$ من $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ مثابة المدخل في الترتيب $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج

٣) كسر المدخل $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج

٤) كسر المدخل $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج

٥) كسر المدخل $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج

٦) كسر المدخل $(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج $(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2})$ في المخرج

(5)

Example: [8.1 in the textbook]

A reservoir has the following elevation-discharge and storage relationship

El. (m)	Storage 10^6 m^3	outflow m^3/s	
100	3.35	0	
→ 100.5	3.472	10	
101	3.88	26	
101.5	4.383	46	
102	4.882	72	
102.5	5.370	100	
102.75	5.527	116	
103	5.856	130	

ملاحظات مختصرة *

عمران المدخل المائي

دلتا تغيرات سطح الماء

نوع المدخل ورود I.

عمران انتظاره ٥

الخدمات كعادلات

متصل عليه كل

when the reservoir level at 100.5 m, the following flood hydrograph entered the reservoir.

Time : 0 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72
I m^3/s : 10 20 55 80 73 58 46 36 55 20 15 13 11

Plot the flood and get (1) outflow-hydrograph (Q vs. time)
(2) reservoir elevation vs. time during the passage of flood wave.

Solution:

(1) select $\Delta t \approx (20 - 40)/6 = 3.6 - 7.2 \text{ hr}$; say $\Delta t = 6 \text{ hrs}$
compatible with Δt of inflow hydrograph.

$$\Delta t = 6 \times 60 = 60 = 0.0216 \times 10^6 \text{ sec}$$

(2) prepare the following table to use it in establishing a graph of Q vs. El and $(\frac{Q \Delta t}{2} + S)$ vs. El.

El (m)	100	100.5	101	101.5	102	102.5	102.75	103	(اجمالي الماء)
$Q(\text{m}^3/\text{s})$:	0	10	26	46	72	100	116	130	
$(\frac{Q \Delta t}{2} + S)$ Mm^3 :	3.35	3.58	4.16	4.88	5.66	6.45	6.78	7.26	

$$0.0216 \rightarrow 3.472 + \frac{10(0.0216)}{2} = 3.58 \text{ Mm}^3$$

متوسط الماء في هذا الجدول

Start the Routing

(6)

El. at $t=0$ is 100.5 where Φ from table = $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$$\left(S - \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2} \right)_{\text{new}} = \left(3.472 - \frac{10(0.0216)}{2} \right) = 3.364 \text{ Mm}^3$$

من المسادلة (4)

إذا كان الناتج
 $3.58 - \Phi \Delta t$
 $= 3.364$

$$\left(S + \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2} \right)_{\text{old}} = (I_1 + I_2) \cdot \Delta t + \left(S - \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2} \right)_{\text{new}}$$

$$= \frac{10+20}{2}(0.0216) + 3.364 = 3.688 \text{ Mm}^3$$

* تكمن استدامة الجدول للتدريسيات دوام الراسم لو كانت الغية المستمرة حوموية في الجدول فله تتابع الى انتهاه دارلا وجب استدام المخزن او اذا اعطيت معادلة تأثر الاوضاع. باذن الغية لم يتم ظاهرة في الجدول اكتمال بل هي من الغيابين ($4.16 - 3.58$) لذا ستصبح النهاية الراسم لا يعاد نسبة المخزن المتبقى $S + \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2} = 3.688$ دارلا $t=100.62 \text{ m}$ دارلا نفس الراسم ستكون (دارلا الجدول الى نسبتهون) $\Phi = 13 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$

$$\begin{aligned} S - \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2}_{\text{new}} &= S + \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2}_{\text{old}} - \Phi \Delta t \\ &= 3.688 - 13(0.0216) \\ &= 3.407 \text{ Mm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.407 + \left(\frac{20+55}{2} \right) 0.0216 = 4.217 \text{ Mm}^3$$

El. = 101.04 m دارلا

$$\Phi = 27 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$S - \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2}_{\text{new}} = 4.217 - 27(0.0217) : \text{الماء ينفوذ من مجرى :}$$

$$= 3.633 \text{ Mm}^3$$

ومن هنا تكون الظاهرة مبشرة حيث انها

time	$I \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$	$\bar{I} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$	$I \cdot \Delta t (\text{Mm}^3)$	$S - \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2}$	$S + \frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2}$	El. (m)	$\Phi \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$	$\frac{\Phi \Delta t}{2}$
0	10	..... 15	... 0.324	--- 3.364	..... 3.888	100.5	10	0
6	20	..... 37.5	... 0.81	--- 3.407	..... 4.217	100.62	13	6
12	55	..... 67.5	... 1.458	--- 3.633	..... 5.091	101.04	27	12
18	80					101.64	53	18

بيانات الماء

(7)

Example [8-2 in text book]

Route the following Flood Hydrograph through reservoir having properties as mentioned in example [8-1].

Time(h) : 0 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66
 $I (\text{m}^3/\text{h})$: 10 30 85 140 125 96 75 60 46 35 25 20

Route using Goddrich method with initial level 100.6 m.

Solution

1. as mentioned previously $\Delta t = \left[\frac{20}{100} \rightarrow \frac{40}{200} \right] (18\text{h}) \approx 6\text{h}$.

2. establish the $(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi)$ table :

EL. (m).	100	100.5	101	101.5	102	102.5	103
outflow Φ m^3/s	0	10	26	46	72	100	116
$(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi) \text{m}^3/\text{sec}$	310.2	331.5	385.5	451.8	524	597.2	627.8

how to construct above table?

first and second row is given in example 8-1
 the third one is calculated as;

$$\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi_1 = \frac{2(3.35)}{0.0216} + 0 = 310.185 \approx 310.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi_2 = \frac{2(3.472)}{0.0216} + 10 = 331.48 \approx 331.5$$

$$\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi_3 = \frac{2(3.89)}{0.0216} + 26 = 385.26 \approx 385.6$$

and so on.

في المثال المذكور كانه لا يتبع عرض المجرى 100.5 m
 في هذه النسخة الاستناد على عرض المجرى 100.6 m ، وهو ليس موجوداً في المدخل.
 وعليه، اعتماد مبدأ الاستناد أو المركب لـ الإيجاد الغيرية العامل للقدرة

$$\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi = 340 \leftarrow \Phi = 12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \leftarrow EL = 100.6$$

معنا ذلك أن الخريطة كانت $S = 3.542$ وهذا يعني أن العامل سارع
 من المدخل المطرد إلى $C_N = 1.81$ مما يبرهن أن $\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi = 340$ وذلك
 كل نصف الجو.

أولاً نحسب العوامل المطردة S حيث $E/L = 100.6$ و $\Phi = 12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \Phi = 340$ $\therefore S = 3.542$ ، لأن المدخل المطرد هو العامل المطرد.

(8)

<u>t</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>$I_1 + I_2$</u>	<u>$\frac{2S}{\Delta t} - \varphi$</u>	<u>$\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \varphi$</u> (340)	<u>E.L.</u>	<u>φ outflow</u>
0	10			20 (340)	100.6	12
	40	316		356		
6	30			20	100.74	17
	115	322		437		
12	85			20	101.38	40
	225	357		582		
18	140				102.45	95

لما زادت اسحاق و مکانیزم این اتفاق را در نظر بگیرید

$$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + \varphi \right)_2 = \left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} - \varphi \right)_1 + (I_1 + I_2)$$

Example:

عندما تصل ارتفاع = ارتفاع اخراج بخلاف ارتفاع
که از این ارتفاع برابر باشد (H)، $\varphi = 6H$

problem (8.5)

A small reservoir has spillway elevation 200m. Above this elevation the storage and outflow are given as,

$$S' = 36000 + 18000y \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\varphi = 10y \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

where y height of reservoir above spillway crest.

Draw the inflow hydrograph which can approximated by a triangle as; I_{20} at $t=0$ h (start of inflow)

$$I = 30 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec} \text{ at } t=6 \text{ h} \text{ (peak flow)}$$

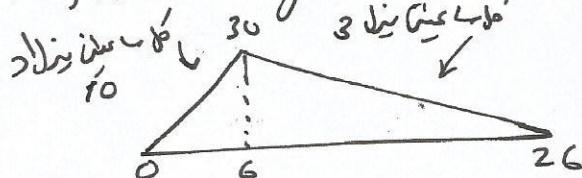
$$I = 0 \text{ at } t = 26 \text{ h} \text{ (end of inflow)}$$

Assume reservoir elevation at $t=0$ is being 200 m.

Use time step = 2 hr [1.2-2.4] o.k.

Solution

Inflow diagram is:



<u>t</u>	<u>I</u> m^3/sec	<u>t</u>	<u>I</u> m^3/sec
0	0	16	15
2	10	18	12
4	20	20	9
6	30	22	6
8	27	24	3
10	24	26	0
12	21		
14	18		

(9)

$$\Delta t = 2 \text{ hrs} = 2 \times 60 \times 60 = 7200 \text{ sec}$$

$$El. = y + 200$$

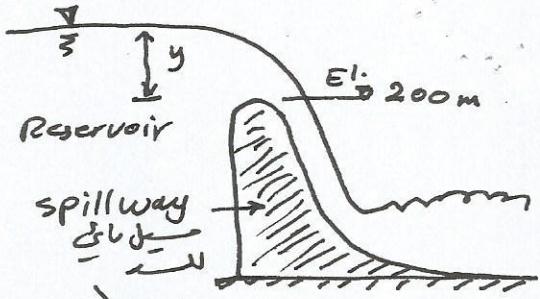
$$S = (36 + 18y) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$Q = 10y \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$\therefore S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2} = (36 + 18y + \frac{10y(7.2)}{2}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= (36 + 54y) \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}}{1000} - 36 \right) \times \frac{1}{54}$$

$$\text{at } t=0, y=0, El.=200, Q=0, S=36 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$



Time (hr)	$I \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$	$\bar{I} \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$	$\bar{I} \cdot \Delta t \text{ m}^3 \times 10^{-3}$	$S - \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \text{ m}^3 \times 10^{-3}$	$S + \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \text{ m}^3 \times 10^{-3}$	$y \text{ m}$	$Q^3 \text{ m}^6$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	10	5	36	36	72	0.67	6.67
4	20	15	108	24	132	1.77	17.70
6	30	25	180	4	184	2.74	27.4
8	27	28.5	205.2	-13.28	191.92	2.88	28.8
10	24	25.5	183.6	-15.44	168.16	2.45	24.5
12	21	22.5	162	-8.24	153.76	2.18	21.0
14	18	19.5	140.4	-3.2	137.2	1.87	18.7
16	15	16.5	118.8	2.266	121.06	1.58	15.8
18	12	13.5	97.2	7.3	104.5	1.26	12.68
20	9	10.5	75.6	13.204	88.8	0.98	9.80
22	6	7.5	54	18.456	72.456	0.67	6.75
24	3	4.5	32.4	23.856	56.256	0.38	3.75
26	0	1.5	10.8	29.25	40.05	0.075	0.75

(10)

Attenuation - 2016

Owing to the storage effect, the peak of outflow hydrograph will be smaller than the inflow hydrograph. The reduction in peak value is called Attenuation. Further the peak of the outflow occurs after the peak of inflow, as shown in

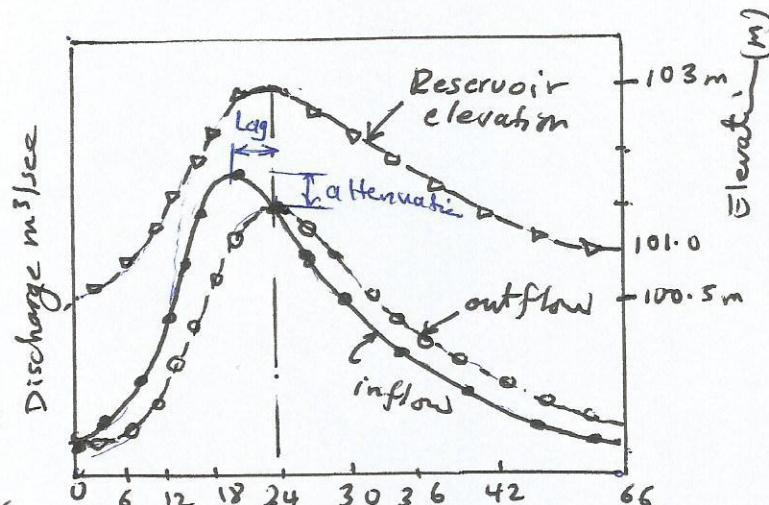


Figure. The time difference between two peaks called Lag. Note that the max level of reservoir Rating Peak occurs when the two hydrographs inflow and outflow intersect, and it really intersect at the peak of Outflow hydrograph.

prof

$$S = f(h) \text{ say } ds = A dh \text{ and } \frac{ds}{dt} = A \frac{dh}{dt} \quad \text{(i)} \quad ds = A \cdot dh$$

$$\Phi = f(h) \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$\text{at peak of outflow} \quad \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = 0$$

and hence according to (i)

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{but } \frac{ds}{dt} = I - Q$$

$$\text{thus } I - Q = 0$$

$\Rightarrow I = Q$ (the point of intersect)

Q = I
Inflow = Outflow

HYDROLOGIC RESERVOIR ROUTING

A flood wave $I(t)$ enters a reservoir provided with an outlet such as a spillway. The outflow is a function of the reservoir elevation only, i.e. $Q = Q(h)$. The storage in the reservoir is a function of the reservoir elevation, $S = S(h)$. Further, due to the passage of the flood wave through the reservoir, the water level in the reservoir changes with time, $h = h(t)$ and hence the storage and discharge change with time (Fig. 8.1). It is required to find the variation of S , h and Q with time, i.e. find $S = S(t)$, $Q = Q(t)$ and $h = h(t)$ given $I = I(t)$.

If an uncontrolled spill-way is provided in a reservoir, typically

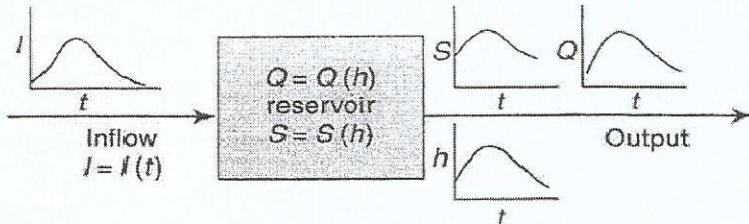


Fig. 8.1 Storage routing (Schematic)

$$Q = \frac{2}{3} C_d \sqrt{2g} L_e H^{3/2} = Q(h)$$

where H = head over the spillway, L_e = effective length of the spillway crest and C_d = coefficient of discharge. Similarly, for other forms of outlets, such as gated spillways, sluice gates, etc. other relations for $Q(h)$ will be available.

For reservoir routing, the following data have to be known:

- Storage volume vs elevation for the reservoir;
- Water-surface elevation vs outflow and hence storage vs outflow discharge;
- Inflow hydrograph, $I = I(t)$; and
- Initial values of S , I and Q at time $t = 0$.

There are a variety of methods available for routing of floods through a reservoir. All of them use Eq. (8.2) but in various rearranged manners. As the horizontal water surface is assumed in the reservoir, the storage routing is also known as *Level Pool Routing*.

Two commonly used semi-graphical methods and a numerical method are described below.

MODIFIED PUL'S METHOD

Equation (8.3) is rearranged as

$$\left(\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} \right) \Delta t + \left(S_1 - \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2} \right) = \left(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2} \right) \quad (8.6)$$

At the starting of flood routing, the initial storage and outflow discharges are known. In Eq. (8.6) all the terms in the left-hand side are known at the beginning of a time step Δt . Hence the value of the function $\left(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2} \right)$ at the end of the time step is calculated by Eq. (8.6). Since the relation $S = S(h)$ and $Q = Q(h)$ are known, $\left(S + \frac{Q \Delta t}{2} \right)_2$ will enable one to determine the reservoir elevation and hence the discharge at the end of the time step. The procedure is repeated to cover the full inflow hydrograph.

For practical use in hand computation, the following semigraphical method is very convenient.

1. From the known storage-elevation and discharge-elevation data, prepare a curve of $\left(S + \frac{Q \Delta t}{2} \right)$ vs elevation (Fig. 8.2). Here Δt is any chosen interval, approximately 20 to 40% of the time of rise of the inflow hydrograph.
2. On the same plot prepare a curve of outflow discharge vs elevation (Fig. 8.2).
3. The storage, elevation and outflow discharge at the starting of routing are known.

HYDROLOGIC RESERVOIR ROUTING

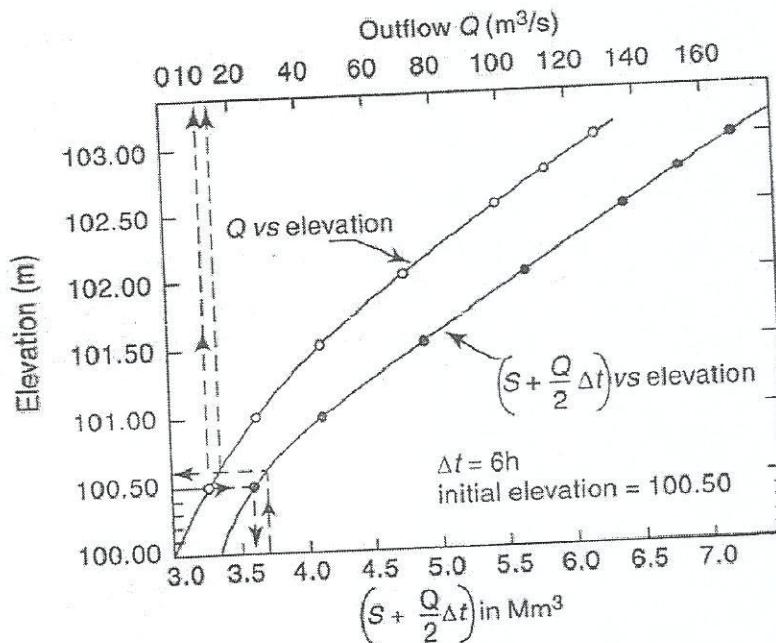


Fig. 8.2 Modified Pul's method of storage routing

For the first time interval Δt , $\left(\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2}\right) \Delta t$ and $\left(S_1 + \frac{Q_1 \Delta t}{2}\right)$ are known and hence by Eq. (8.6) the term $\left(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2}\right)$ is determined.

4. The water-surface elevation corresponding to $\left(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2}\right)$ is found by using the plot of step (1). The outflow discharge Q_2 at the end of the time step Δt is found from plot of step (2).
5. Deducting $Q_2 \Delta t$ from $\left(S_2 + \frac{Q_2 \Delta t}{2}\right)$ gives $\left(S - \frac{Q \Delta t}{2}\right)_1$ for the beginning of the next time step.
6. The procedure is repeated till the entire inflow hydrograph is routed.

EXAMPLE 8.1 A reservoir has the following elevation, discharge and storage relationships:

Elevation (m)	Storage (10^6 m^3)	Outflow discharge (m^3/s)
100.00	3.350	0
100.50	3.472	10
101.00	3.88	26
101.50	4.383	46
102.00	4.882	72
102.50	5.370	100
102.75	5.527	116
103.00	5.856	130

When the reservoir level was at 100.50 m, the following flood hydrograph entered the reservoir.

Time (h)	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Discharge (m³/s)	10	20	55	80	73	58	46	36	55	20	15	13	11

Route the flood and obtain (i) the outflow hydrograph and (ii) the reservoir elevation vs. time curve during the passage of the flood wave.

SOLUTION:- A time interval $\Delta t = 6$ h is chosen. From the available data the elevation-discharge - $\left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$ table is prepared.

$$\Delta t = 6 \times 60 \times 60 = 0.0216 \times 10^6 \text{ s}$$

Elevation (m)	100.00	100.50	101.00	101.50	102.00	102.50	102.75	103.00
Discharge Q (m³/s)	0	10	26	46	72	100	116	130
$\left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$ (Mm³)	3.35	3.58	4.16	4.88	5.66	6.45	6.78	7.26

A graph of Q vs elevation and $\left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$ vs elevation is prepared (Fig. 8.2). At the start of routing, elevation = 100.50 m, $Q = 10.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, and $\left(S - \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right) = 3.364 \text{ Mm}^3$. Starting from this value of $\left(S - \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$, Eq. (8.6) is used to get $\left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$ at the end of first time step of 6 h as

$$\left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)_2 = (I_1 + I_2) \frac{\Delta t}{2} + \left(S - \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)_1 = (10 + 20) \times \frac{0.0216}{2} + (3.364) = 3.688 \text{ Mm}^3.$$

Looking up in Fig. 8.2, the water-surface elevation corresponding to $\left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right) = 3.686 \text{ Mm}^3$ is 100.62 m and the corresponding outflow discharge Q is $13 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. For the next step, initial value of $\left(S - \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right) = \left(S + \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$ of the previous step - $Q \Delta t$ $= (3.688 - 13 \times 0.0216) = 3.407 \text{ Mm}^3$.

The process is repeated for the entire duration of the inflow hydrograph in a tabular form as shown in Table 8.1.

Using the data in columns 1, 3 and 7, the outflow hydrograph (Fig. 8.3) and a graph showing the variation of reservoir elevation with time (Fig. 8.4) are prepared.

Sometimes a graph of $\left(S - \frac{Q\Delta t}{2}\right)$ vs elevation prepared from known data is plotted in Fig. 8.2 to aid in calculating the items in column 5. Note that the calculations are sequential in nature and any error at any stage is carried forward. The accuracy of the method depends upon the value of Δt , smaller values of Δt give greater accuracy.

HYDROLOGIC RESERVOIR ROUTING

Table 8.1 Flood Routing through a Reservoir—Modified Pul's method—
Example 8.1
 $\Delta t = 6 \text{ h} = 0.0216 \text{ Ms}$, $\bar{I} = (I_1 + I_2)/2$

Time (h)	Inflow I (m^3/s)	\bar{I} (m^3/s)	$\bar{I} \cdot \Delta t$ (Mm^3)	$S - \frac{\Delta t Q}{2}$ (Mm^3)	$S + \frac{\Delta t Q}{2}$ (Mm^3)	Elevation (m)	Q (m^3/s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	10		15.00	0.324	3.364	100.50	10
6	20		37.50	0.810	3.407	100.62	13
12	55		67.50	1.458	3.633	101.04	27
18	80		76.50	1.652	3.946	101.64	53
24	73		65.50	1.415	4.107	101.96	69
30	58		52.00	1.123	4.096	101.91	66
36	46		41.00	0.886	3.988	101.72	57
42	36		31.75	0.686	3.902	101.48	48
48	27.5		23.75	0.513	3.789	101.30	37
54	20		17.50	0.378	3.676	100.10	25
60	15		14.00	0.302	3.557	100.93	23
66	13		12.00	0.259	3.470	100.77	18
72	11				3.427	100.65	14

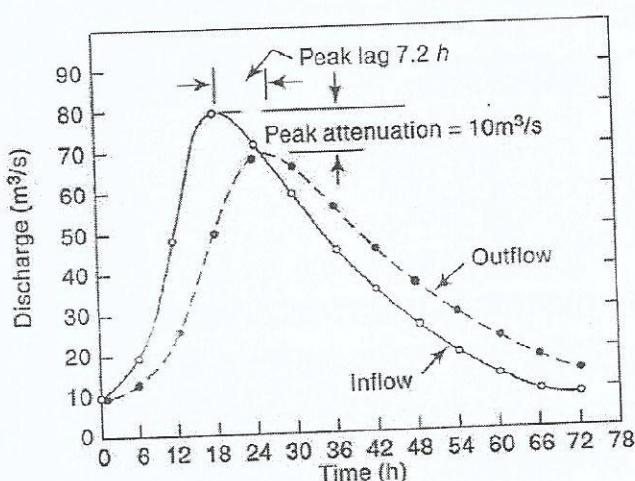


Fig. 8.3 Variation of inflow and outflow discharges—Ex. 8.1

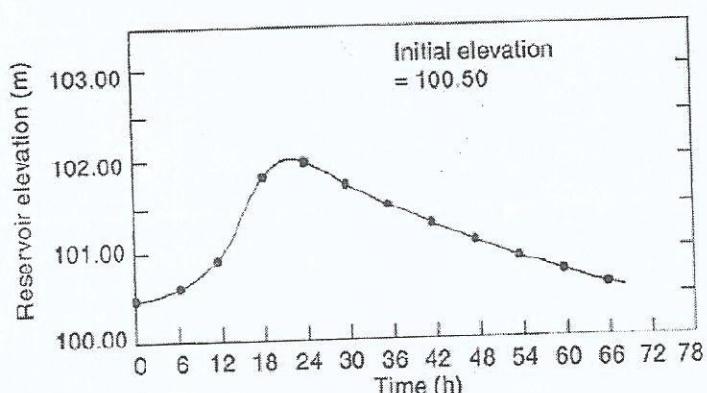


Fig. 8.4 Variation of reservoir elevation with time—Ex. 8.1

GOODRICH METHOD

Another popular method of hydrologic reservoir routing, known as Goodrich method utilizes Eq. (8.3) rearranged as

$$I_1 + I_2 - Q_1 - Q_2 = \frac{2S_2}{\Delta t} - \frac{2S_1}{\Delta t}$$

where suffixes 1 and 2 stand for the values at the beginning and end of a time step Δt respectively. Collecting the known and initial values together,

$$(I_1 + I_2) + \left(\frac{2S_1}{\Delta t} - Q_1 \right) = \left(\frac{2S_2}{\Delta t} + Q_2 \right) \quad (8.7)$$

For a given time step, the left-hand side of Eq. 8.7 is known and the term $\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)_2$

is determined by using Eq. (8.7). From the known storage-elevation-discharge data, the function $\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)_2$ is established as a function of elevation. Hence, the discharge, elevation and storage at the end of the time step are obtained. For the next time step,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)_2 - 2Q_2 \right] \text{ of the previous time step} \\ &= \left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} - Q \right)_1 \text{ for use as the initial values} \end{aligned}$$

The procedure is illustrated in Example 8.2.

EXAMPLE 8.2 Route the following flood hydrograph through the reservoir of Example 8.1 by the Goodrich method:

Time (h)	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66
Inflow (m ³ /s)	10	30	85	140	125	96	75	60	46	35	25	20

The initial conditions are: when $t = 0$, the reservoir elevation is 100.60 m.

SOLUTION: A time increment $\Delta t = 6 \text{ h} = 0.0216 \text{ Ms}$ is chosen. Using the known storage-elevation-discharge data, the following table is prepared. A graph depicting Q vs elevation and

$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)$ vs elevation is prepared from this data (Fig. 8.5).

Elevation (m)	100.00	100.50	101.00	101.50	102.00	102.50	102.75	103.00	
Outflow Q (m ³ /s)	0	10	12	26	46	72	100	116	130
$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)$ (m ³ /s)	310.2	331.5	385.3	451.8	524.0	597.2	627.8	672.2	

At $t = 0$, Elevation = 100.60 m, from Fig. 8.5, $Q = 12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and

$$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right) = 340 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} - Q \right)_1 = 340 - 24 = 316 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

For the first time interval of 6 h,

$$I_1 = 10, I_2 = 30, Q_1 = 12, \text{ and}$$

$$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)_2 = (10 + 30) + 316 = 356 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

HYDROLOGIC RESERVOIR ROUTING

6

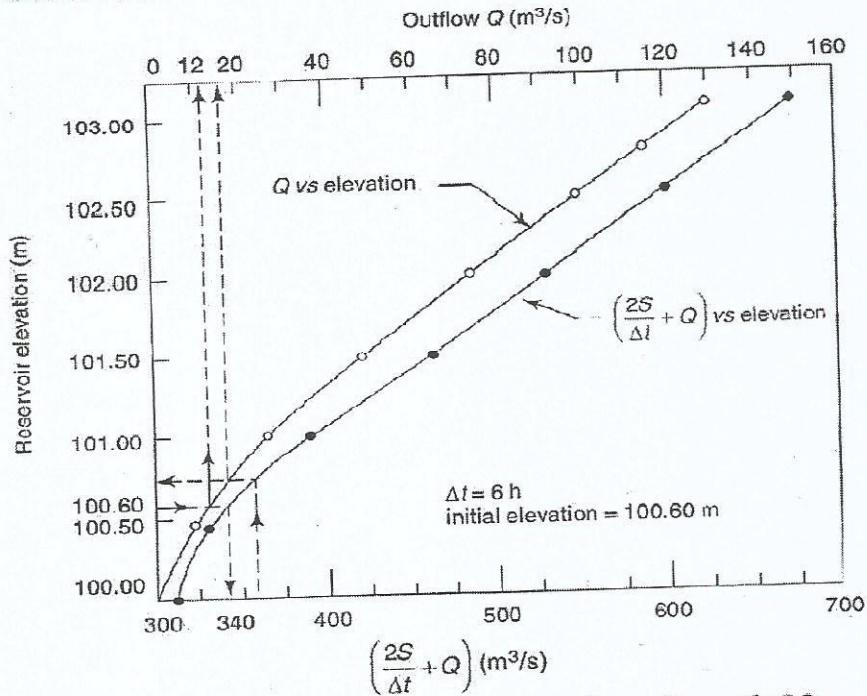


Fig. 8.5 Goodrich method of storage routing—Example 8.2

From Fig. 8.5 the reservoir elevation for this $(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q)_2$ is 100.74 m

For the next time increment

$$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} - Q \right)_1 = 356 - 2 \times 17 = 322 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

The procedure is repeated in a tabular form (Table 8.2) till the entire flood is routed.

In this method also, the accuracy depends upon the value of Δt chosen.

Table 8.2 Reservoir Routing—Goodrich Method—Ex. 8.2 $\Delta t = 6.0 \text{ h} = 0.0216 \text{ Ms}$

Time (h)	I (m^3/s)	$(I_1 + I_2)$ 3	$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} - Q \right)$ 4	$\left(\frac{2S}{\Delta t} + Q \right)$ 5	Elevation (m) 6	Discharge Q (m^3/s) 7
0	10	40	316	340 (340)	100.6	12
6	30	115	322	356	100.74	17
12	85	225	357	582	101.38	40
18	140	265	392	657	102.50	95
24	125	221	403	624	102.92	127
30	96	171	400	571	102.70	112
36	75	135	391	526	102.32	90
42	60	106	380	486	102.02	73
48	46	81	372	453	101.74	57
54	35	60	361	421	101.51	46
60	25	45	347	392	101.28	37
66	20		338		101.02	27

Channel Routing

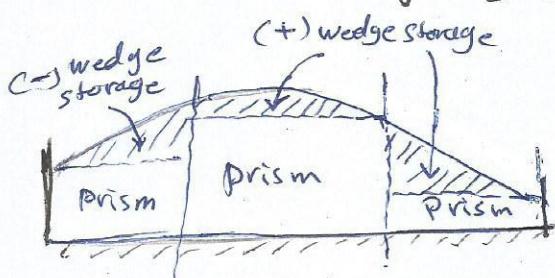
١) Storage
((in))

In the Reservoir Routing the storage is a function of outflow i.e.,

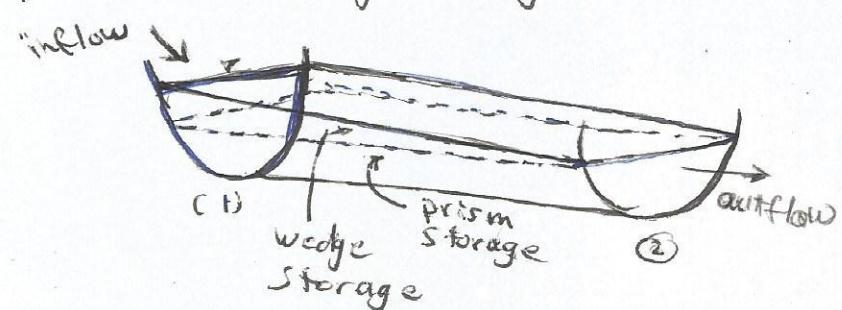
$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= f(h) \\ S &= f(h)\end{aligned} \Rightarrow S = f(\Phi)$$

For channel the storage is a function of both inflow "I" and outflow "Q". The storage in the channel can be considered as;

1. Prism storage



2. Wedge storage



Prism Storage:

The volume that would exist if the flow is uniform at DIS depth. (The volume formed by imaginary plane parallel to the channel bottom drawn at outflow section).

Wedge Storage: Volume formed between the actual water surface profile and the upper surface of prism storage.

At a fixed depth at DIS section of a river reach, the prism storage is constant while the wedge storage change from (+) values at an advancing flood to (-) values during receding flood.

Thus; the prism storage $S_p = f(Q)$ while wedge storage $S_w = f(I)$; Hence, the total storage can be written in general form as,

$$S = K [x I^m + (1-x) \Phi^m] \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

K = coefficient, x = weight factor and m = constant exponent
For rectangular channel $m=0.6$, for natural channel $m=1.0$

(2)

Muskingum Equation

Set $m=1.0$ in equation ① (for natural channel and river)

$$\Rightarrow S = K [xI + (1-x)\Phi] \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

x varied from 0 to 0.5.

Computation of weighting factor "x" and Storage-time coefficient "K"

لخط زرقة الترقيت الاربع لاتجاه من
نطاط هو رذايف I و وزنون خافف Φ
كما حدثت في انتشار المزاج في المدحه
فأنت المدحه = attenuation

From Continuity equation

$$\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} \Delta t - \frac{\Phi_1 + \Phi_2}{2} \Delta t = \Delta S \quad \textcircled{3}$$

(مراجع طرق انتشار المزاج)

من هذه، نجد $\Delta S = \frac{1}{2} \Delta t (I_1 + I_2 - \Phi_1 - \Phi_2)$
وتحت $(t + \Delta t)$ في المدحه من ΔS بالمجموع الاربع
اللومني ΔS المدحه $\Delta S = \frac{1}{2} \Delta t (I_1 + I_2 - \Phi_1 - \Phi_2)$

عن المدحه الاربع ونختلف المدحه I والمدحه Φ . عين كم من ماده المدحه I المدحه Φ ؟
ذلك دعوه المدحه I والمدحه Φ ، ولكن يجيئ I ترسم هذه العلاقة بحسب المدحه
ذلك K كم كم يجيء I بحسب المدحه Φ .
 X مقدمة ما إذا كانت نسبة Φ المدحه I المدحه Φ صحيحة $X = \frac{\Phi}{I}$ ، وكلها استثناء
إذا ما كانت المدحه I المدحه Φ غير صحيحة متنوعة هنا فقلقاً (طريق) $X = \frac{\Phi}{I}$
مقدمة المدحه I والمدحه Φ المدحه I المدحه Φ متنفساً وخربياً
ذلك $K = \frac{1}{X}$ مقدمة المدحه I المدحه Φ .

Example

مثال (مقدمة K و X لقناة)

The following inflow and outflow hydrographs were recorded in a river reach. Estimate the value of K and X , in order to use them in Muskingum method.

Time(h)	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66
$I (\text{cm}^3/\text{sec})$:	5	20	50	50	32	22	15	10	7	5	5	5
$Q (\text{m}^3/\text{sec})$:	5	6	12	29	38	35	29	23	17	13	9	7

(3)

Solution:1. Set $\Delta t = 6 \text{ hrs}$ 2. assume $x = 0.3$ (x between 0 and 0.5)

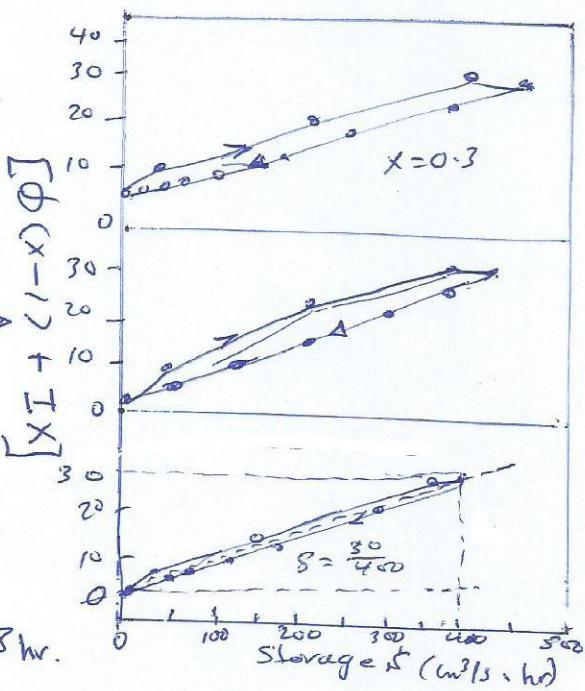
3. Construct the table as follows:

Time (hr)	I m^3/s	Q m^3/sec	$(I-Q)$ m^3/sec	$\overline{(I-Q)}$	$\frac{(\pi^2 k_s \cdot h)}{(I-Q) \cdot \Delta t}$	$\Delta S =$ $S = \sum \Delta S$	$[xI + (1-x)Q]$ $x=0.35$ $x=0.3$ $x=0.25$
0	5	5	0			0	5 5 5
6	20	6	14	7	42	42	10.9 10.2 9.5
12	50	12	38	26	156	198	25.3 23.4 21.5
18	50	29	21	29.5	177	375	36.4 35.3 34.3
24	32	38	-6	7.5	45	420	35.9 36.2 36.5
30	22	35	-13	-9.5	-57	363	30.5 31.1 31.8
36	15	29	-14	-13.5	-81	282	24.1 24.8 25.5
42	10	23	-13	-11.5	-69	201	18.5 19.1 19.8
48	7	17	-10	-9	-54	132	13.5 14 14.5
54	5	13	-8	-6	-36	78	10.2 10.6 11
60	5	9	-4			42	7.6 7.8 8
66	5	7	-2	-3	-18	24	6.3 6.4 6.5

$S = \sum \Delta S$: جمله مجموعه مساحتی های ممکن برای این سطح

-: مساحت آزادی

(4)



$x = 0.3$ \rightarrow $\Delta \text{مدة} \Delta \text{نبع}$

\rightarrow $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$

$\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$

$\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$

$$\therefore S = \frac{30}{400} \Rightarrow K = \frac{400}{30} = 13.3 \text{ hr.}$$

$$K = 13.3 \text{ hr}$$

$$\alpha = 0.25$$

\rightarrow $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$

$\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$

Muskingum Method of Routing

① for certain reach of a river K is known also x

② Select Δt in accordance that: $2xK < \Delta t < K$
because it has been found that the best result of Routing when
interval Δt fall in this range.

(③ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$)

$$\Delta S = S_2 - S_1 = I \cdot \Delta t - \Phi \cdot \Delta t \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

: (② $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$)

$$S_1 = K [xI_1 + (1-x)\Phi_1], \quad S_2 = K [xI_2 + (1-x)\Phi_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 - S_1 = K [(I_2 - I_1)x + (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)(1-x)] \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

- : (③ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$ $\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}$)

$$\Phi_2 = C_0 I_2 + C_1 I_1 + C_2 Q_1 \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

where:

$$C_0 = \frac{-Kx + 0.5\Delta t}{K - Kx + 0.5\Delta t}, \quad C_1 = \frac{Kx + 0.5\Delta t}{K - Kx + 0.5\Delta t}, \quad C_2 = \frac{K - Kx - 0.5\Delta t}{K - Kx + 0.5\Delta t}$$

$$[\Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع} \Delta \text{نبع}] \quad \underline{\text{check}}: C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 1.0$$

Example

(5)

$$2Kx + K \text{ is correct for } \text{outflow discharge}$$

$$C_2, C_1, C_0 \text{ are coefficients}$$

$$\text{② } Q_2 = \frac{I_1 - \Phi_1}{\Delta t} + C_1 \cdot I_1 + C_0 \cdot I_2$$

$$\text{③ } \Phi_2 = \frac{Q_2}{Kx} = \frac{I_1 - \Phi_1}{Kx} + C_1 \cdot \frac{I_1}{Kx} + C_0 \cdot \frac{I_2}{Kx}$$

Rank the following flood hydrograph through river reach ($K=12.0 \text{ h}$) ($x=0.2$). At the start of inflow hydrograph, outflow discharge is $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$.

Time (h)	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
Inflow (m³/s)	10	20	50	60	55	45	35	27	20	15

$$\text{solution: } K=12, x=0.2 \quad 4.8 < \Delta t < 12$$

choose $\Delta t = 6 \text{ hr.}$ to suit the given inflow hydrograph ordinate interval.

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= \frac{-12 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 6}{12 - 12 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 6} = \frac{0.6}{12.6} = 0.048 \\ C_1 &= \frac{12 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 6}{12 - 12 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 6} = 0.429 \\ C_2 &= \frac{12 - 12 \times 0.2 - 0.5 \times 6}{12 - 12 \times 0.2 + 0.5 \times 6} = 0.523 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sum C_i = 1.0 \\ 0.048 + 0.429 + 0.523 = 1.0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Phi_2 = 0.048(20) + 0.429(10) + 0.523(10) = 10.48 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

at this step set $\Phi_1 = \Phi_2$ and repeat the above procedure.

Time	I	$0.048I_2$	$0.429I_1$	$0.523\Phi_1$	$\Phi \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$
0	10	0.96	4.29	5.23	10
6	20	2.4	8.58	5.48	10.48
12	50	2.88	21.45	8.61	16.46
18	60	2.64	25.74	17.23	32.97
24	55	2.16	23.6	23.85	45.61
30	45	1.68	19.30	25.95	42.61
36	35	1.3	15.02	24.55	46.95
42	27	0.96	11.58	21.38	40.87
48	20	0.72	8.58	17.74	33.92
54	15				27.04

الخطوات المتبعة
1- دون بحث
2- بدل يجري
3- ملائمة القدرة
4- دخول مياه
5- انتشار
6- البرد نزول
7- الصغرى

نوع الصادر تغير الامانة بخط المسار $\Phi = \Phi_1 + \alpha_1(I_1 - \Phi_1) + \alpha_2(I_2 - I_1)$

$$\Phi_2 = \Phi_1 + \alpha_1(I_1 - \Phi_1) + \alpha_2(I_2 - I_1) \quad \alpha_1 = \Delta t / (K - Kx + 0.5\Delta t)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (0.5\Delta t + Kx) / (K - Kx + 0.5\Delta t)$$