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3E4RTM - FULLER RILEY

The triangular or V-notch, thin-plate weir is an accurate flow measuring device particularly suited for small flows. For a triangular or v-notch weir the flow rate can be expressed as: $q = 8/15 c d (2g)^{1/2} \tan(\theta/2) h^{5/2}$ (2) where. $\theta = v$ -notch angle. Broad-Crested Weir. For the broad-crested weir the flow rate can be expressed as:

PROCEDURE: 1. Attach the triangular (90°) v-notch weir, where $\theta=0.5(90^\circ)=45^\circ$ to the channel by-pass valve should always be open. 2. Close the pump flow control valve and start the pump 3. However, an equation has been developed on the basis of limited laboratory tests on a 1-ft-deep, 90-degree V-notch cut into rectangular notches 2, 4, and 6 ft wide to produce horizontal extensions of $L=0$, $L=2$, and $L=4$ ft, respectively (Bergmann, 1963). The weirs were fully contracted, and heads up to 2.8 ft above the notch point were used.

A V Notch Weir Calculator Excel Spreadsheet for a 90 Degree Notch Angle The equation shown below is recommended by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation in their Water Measurement Manual (ref #1 below) for calculations with a fully contracted, 90 o , v notch, sharp crested weir with free flow conditions and $0.2 \text{ ft} < H < 1.25 \text{ ft}$.

$Q = 8/15 \times C d \times (2g)^{1/2} \times \tan(\theta/2) \times h^{3/2}$ Where, $Q =$ Flow Rate $C d =$ Discharge Constant $\theta = V$ - Notch Angle $g =$ Gravity Constant (9.81 m/s^2) $h =$ Head on the Weir Example: Find the flow rate of the water stream having a v-notch angle of 23°, head on the weir as 12 and discharge constant as 5?

For a V notch weir with a notch angle other than 90 degrees, the equation for calculation of the flow rate over the weir is given by the equation: $Q = 4.28 C_e \tan(\theta/2) (H + k)^{5/2}$, where the effective discharge coefficient, C_e , and the head correction factor, k , are both functions of the notch angle, θ .

90oV. Quick Ref Table for V-Notch Weir, 0 to 250 l/s. Discharge in l/s (Litres per Second) Height Above Cease to Flow Point in mm If the water level when measured is, say 65mm above the cease to flow level.

Triangular or V-notch thin plate weir are used in low discharge streams (Figure 6). Since the area of notch is small in comparison with the cross sectional area of the channel, water is pooled upstream from the weir. As a result, the approach velocity is usually low and the velocity head can be neglected for 90° V notch weir ($\alpha = 90^\circ$).

Since the 90 V-notch was shown to be the most accurate triangular weir over a wide range of discharges (7), a large portion of this work utilized 90 V-notch weirs for low flow rates. Formulas were developed by Lenz (8) for liquids of varying viscosities.

The V-notch Weir - CIV E 530 - Open-channel Hydraulics Flow Measurement: Weirs [Laboratory Experiment for Flow over Notch](#) *Hydraulic Structures* *What is a Open Flow Channel Measurement V-*

Notch Weir? Notches and Weirs V-Notch flow [V-NOTCH WEIRS TRIANGULAR WEIR OR V- NOTCH EXPLAIN IN HINDI](#) *Fluid Mechanics | L7J| Notches \u0026 Weirs | Rectangular Weir| End Contractions | Suppressed weir* **Fluid Mechanics | L7C | Notches \u0026 Weirs | Rectangular Notch | Numerical Problems** *FLOW MEASUREMENTS IN CHANNELS (RECTANGULAR NOTCH, TRIANGULAR NOTCH \u0026 CIPOLLETTI WEIR) Fluid Flow Measurement - Problem #11 Weir - PAANO* [Calibration of Rectangular Notch](#)

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Discharge rates for the 90-degree V-notch weir (when the head is measured at the weir plate) are included in Table O-2. Flow rates for 60- and 90-degree V-notch weirs can be determined from the graph in Figure O-3. Minimum and maximum recommended flow rates for Cipolletti weirs are provided in Table O-3.

Fully Contracted, 90 Degree, V Notch Weir Equation The equation recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation in their *Water Measurement Manual*, for use with a fully contracted, 90o, v notch, sharp crested weir with free flow conditions and $0.2 \text{ ft} < H < 1.25 \text{ ft}$, is: $Q = 2.49H^{2.48}$, where Q is discharge in cfs and H is head over the weir in ft.

Using the water surface elevation and the weir dimensions, equation 4.4 can be used to estimate the discharge for a 90° V-notch compound weir, as performed in example 4.3. A circular weir also measures both small and large discharge but is less accurate at large discharge than the other methods listed in table 4.2.

The V-notch Weir - CIV E 530 - Open-channel Hydraulics Flow Measurement: Weirs [Laboratory Experiment for Flow over Notch](#) *Hydraulic Structures* *What is a Open Flow Channel Measurement V-Notch Weir? Notches and Weirs V-Notch flow* **V-NOTCH WEIRS TRIANGULAR WEIR OR V- NOTCH EXPLAIN IN HINDI** *Fluid Mechanics | L7J| Notches \u0026 Weirs | Rectangular Weir| End Contractions | Suppressed weir* **Fluid Mechanics | L7C | Notches \u0026 Weirs | Rectangular Notch | Numerical Problems** *FLOW MEASUREMENTS IN CHANNELS (RECTANGULAR NOTCH, TRIANGULAR NOTCH \u0026 CIPOLLETTI WEIR) Fluid Flow Measurement - Problem #11 Weir - PAANO* [Calibration of Rectangular Notch](#)

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 Raj Sunda Book 90 V Notch Weir Discharge 90° V-Notch Weir
 Discharge Table. Formulas (H in feet): CFS = 2.500 H. ft. 2.5 GPM
 = 1122 H. ft. 2.5 MGD = 1.616 H. ft. Formulas (H in meters): L/S =
 1380 H. m 2.5 M3/HR = 4969 H. m 2.5. FEET INCHES METERS CFS
 GPM MGD L/S M3/HR. 90° V-Notch Weir Discharge Table - Open-
 channel Flow The discharge from a spring is to be measured with
 a 90° V-notch weir. If the head observed on the weir is 5 cm.,
 what is the theoretical discharge and actual discharge? 90 V
 Notch Weir Discharge Table Flumes Manholes The opening to this
 weir is a 90 degree triangular notch. The bottom of the notch is
 the lowest point with the sides going up at 45 degree angles. The
 water before the weir should be held in a relatively calm and
 smooth pool. There should be air underneath the water leaving
 the weir. 90 Degree Triangular Notch Weir Calculator Partially
 contracted weirs use a different graph for C which is a function of
 h/P and P/B and is only valid for a notch angle of 90 o. In the
 graph (not shown - see USBR, 1997), C varies from 0.576 to 0.6;
 whereas, for a fully contracted 90 o notch, C is 0.578 from our
 graph shown above. Our calculation does not account for partially
 contracted weirs, but for most practical purposes the difference
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 Equations PROCEDURE: 1. Attach the triangular (90°) v-notch
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 the pump 3. (DOC) EXPERIMENT # 5 FLOW OVER A 90° V-NOTCH
 WEIR | bandera ... Fully Contracted, 90 Degree, V Notch Weir
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 Reclamation in their *Water Measurement Manual*, for use with a
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 Weir to Measure Open Channel Flow Rate ... 90oV. Quick Ref Table
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 measured is, say 65mm above the cease to flow level. Formula
 used is $Q = \text{litres per min } H = \text{Height of water at the edge}$ Using the
 water surface elevation and the weir dimensions, equation 4.4
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 Channel Flow | Stormwater Treatment: Assessment and ... $Q =$
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 Easy calculation.com The discharge tables here are for thin-plate
 Weirs in general. Before relying on the full flow rates indicated on
 the tables below, compare the depths indicated in the tables
 versus your application. The tables below have been calculated to
 their maximum rating and your installation may not have as
 much flow depth available as is shown in the ... Flow Tables for

Weir Plates - Open-channel Flow Since the 90 V-notch was shown
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 Relationships Only the 90-degree V-notch weir can be made
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 surface downstream from the weir should always remain at least
 0.2 ft below the notch. Lower discharge readings should be
 rejected if the contraction is not springing underneath for the
 entire nappe length. USBR Water Measurement Manual - Chapter
 7 - WEIRS, Section ... For a V notch weir with a notch angle other
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 Channel Flow Measurement/V Notch Weir Calculations ... For V-
 notch weirs, full contraction is produced when the distance b
 from each side of the weir notch to each side of the weir pool is
 greater than 2H. For a 90° V-notch weir, the flow width at head
 level is equal to 2H. Therefore, the weir may be considered to be
 fully contracted when the ratio $B/H > 6$, i.e., when $H/B <$
 0.167 . Online V-notch weir calculation, fully contracted weir
 ... However, an equation has been developed on the basis of
 limited laboratory tests on a 1-ft-deep, 90-degree V-notch cut into
 rectangular notches 2, 4, and 6 ft wide to produce horizontal
 extensions of $L=0$, $L=2$, and $L=4$ ft, respectively (Bergmann,
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The discharge tables here are for thin-plate Weirs in general. Be-
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The opening to this weir is a 90 degree triangular notch. The bot-
 tom of the notch is the lowest point with the sides going up at 45
 degree angles. The water before the weir should be held in a rela-
 tively calm and smooth pool. There should be air underneath the
 water leaving the weir.

The discharge from a spring is to be measured with a 90° V-notch weir. If the head observed on the weir is 5 cm., what is the theoretical discharge and actual discharge?

For V-notch weirs, full contraction is produced when the distance b from each side of the weir notch to each side of the weir pool is greater than $2H$. For a 90° V-notch weir, the flow width at head level is equal to $2H$. Therefore, the weir may be considered to be fully contracted when the ratio $B/H > 6$, i.e., when $H/B < 0.167$.

Partially contracted weirs use a different graph for C which is a function of h/P and P/B and is only valid for a notch angle of 90°. In the graph (not shown - see USBR, 1997), C varies from 0.576 to 0.6; whereas, for a fully contracted 90° notch, C is 0.578 from

our graph shown above. Our calculation does not account for partially contracted weirs, but for most practical purposes the difference in C is inconsequential.

Only the 90-degree V-notch weir can be made partially contracted through the use of figure 7-7. (b) The water surface downstream from the weir should always remain at least 0.2 ft below the notch. Lower discharge readings should be rejected if the contraction is not springing underneath for the entire nappe length.

90° V-Notch Weir Discharge Table. Formulas (H in feet): CFS = 2.500 H. ft. 2.5GPM = 1122 H. ft. 2.5 MGD = 1.616 H. ft. Formulas (H in meters): L/S = 1380 H. m 2.5M3/HR = 4969 H. m 2.5. FEET INCHES METERS CFS GPM MGD L/S M3/HR.