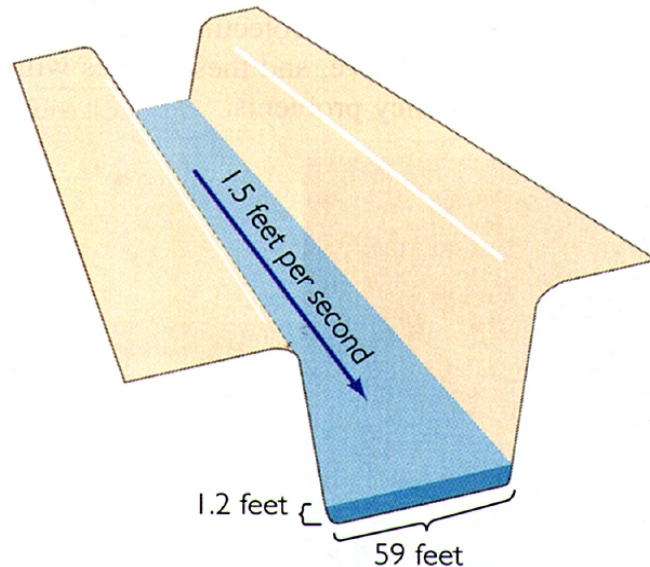


The Discharge

Discharge depends on:

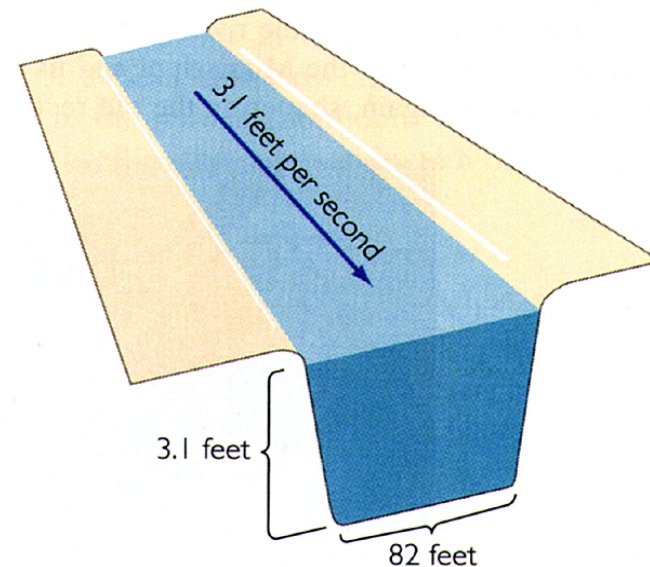
- ✧ flow velocity
- ✧ channel width
- ✧ height of flowing water

$$D = v \cdot h \cdot w$$



(a) River at average level

Cross-sectional area low:
 $1.2 \text{ feet} \times 59 \text{ feet} = 70.8 \text{ feet}^2$
Velocity low: 1.5 feet/s
Discharge low:
 $70.8 \text{ feet}^2 \times 1.5 \text{ feet/s} = 106.2 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$



(b) River at high level

Cross-sectional area high:
 $3.1 \text{ feet} \times 82 \text{ feet} = 254.2 \text{ feet}^2$
Velocity high: 3.1 feet/s
Discharge high:
 $254.2 \text{ feet}^2 \times 3.1 \text{ feet/s} = 788.02 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$

The Discharge

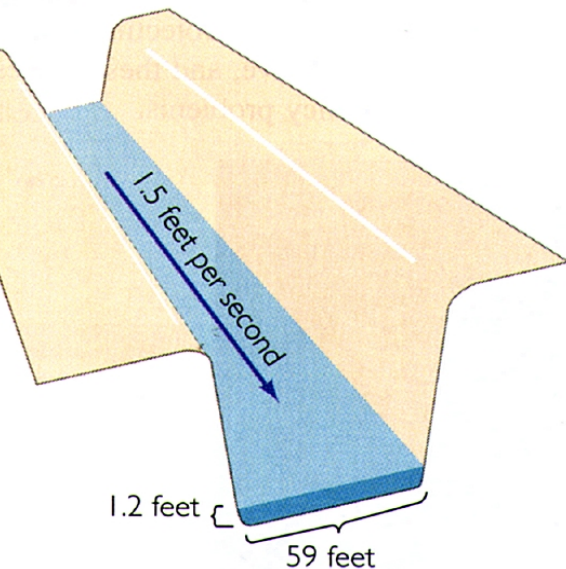
Discharge depends on:

- ❖ flow velocity
- ❖ channel width
- ❖ height of flowing water

$$D = v \cdot h \cdot w$$

DISCHARGE

- ❖ flow velocity * area
- ❖ volume/time



t average level

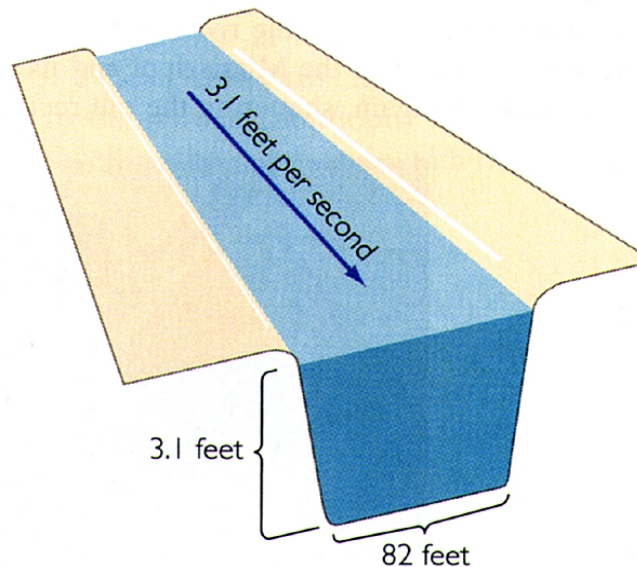
Cross-sectional area low:

$$1.2 \text{ feet} \times 59 \text{ feet} = 70.8 \text{ feet}^2$$

Velocity low: 1.5 feet/s

Discharge low:

$$70.8 \text{ feet} \times 1.5 \text{ feet} = 106.2 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$$



(b) River at high level

Cross-sectional area high:

$$3.1 \text{ feet} \times 82 \text{ feet} = 254.2 \text{ feet}^2$$

Velocity high: 3.1 feet/s

Discharge high:

$$254.2 \text{ feet}^2 \times 3.1 \text{ feet/s} = 788.02 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$$

Kinetic Energy

E_{kin} depends on:

- ✧ flow velocity
- ✧ mass of water

$$E_{kin} = 1/2 * m * v^2$$

Density $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $1 \text{ ft} = 0.305 \text{ m}$

$$m = \rho * V = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 * (0.305 \text{ m} \times 0.366 \text{ m} \times 18 \text{ m}) = 2008 \text{ kg}$$

$$E_{kin} = 1/2 * 2008 \text{ kg} * (0.458 \text{ m/s})^2 = 211 \text{ Nm}$$

$$m = \rho * V = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 * (0.305 \text{ m} \times 0.946 \text{ m} \times 25 \text{ m}) = 7213 \text{ kg}$$

$$E_{kin} = 1/2 * 7213 \text{ kg} * (0.946 \text{ m/s})^2 = 3228 \text{ Nm}$$

E_{kin} controls how much load can be carried

(a) River at average level

Cross-sectional area low:

$$1.2 \text{ feet} \times 59 \text{ feet} = 70.8 \text{ feet}^2$$

Velocity low: 1.5 feet/s

Discharge low:

$$70.8 \text{ feet} \times 1.5 \text{ feet} = 106.2 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$$

(b) River at high level

Cross-sectional area high:

$$3.1 \text{ feet} \times 82 \text{ feet} = 254.2 \text{ feet}^2$$

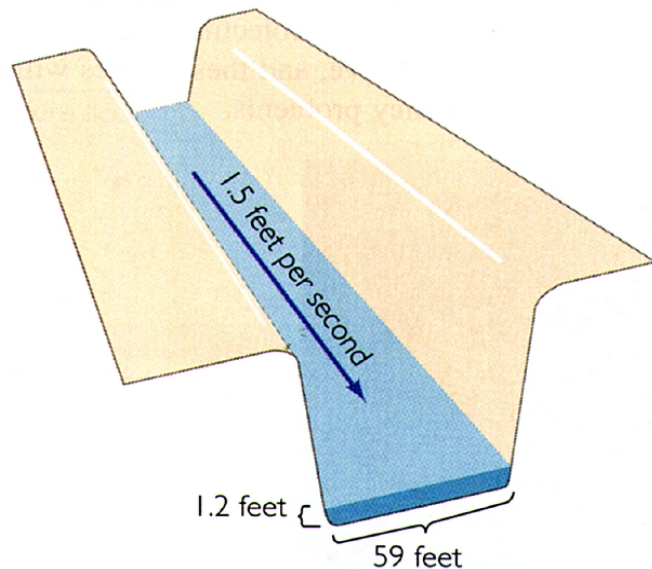
Velocity high: 3.1 feet/s

Discharge high:

$$254.2 \text{ feet}^2 \times 3.1 \text{ feet/s} = 788.02 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$$

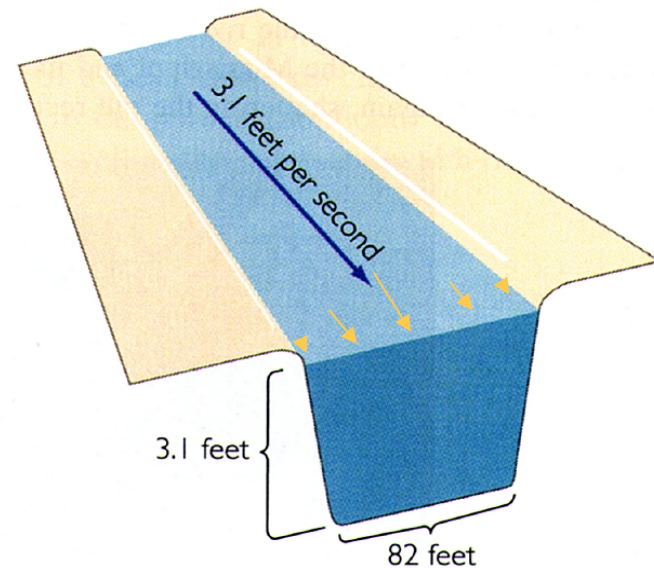
The Flow Speed

- ✧ more friction near bottom and sides of channel
-> flow velocities lower!
- ✧ flow velocities fastest near the top center



(a) River at average level

Cross-sectional area low:
 $1.2 \text{ feet} \times 59 \text{ feet} = 70.8 \text{ feet}^2$
Velocity low: 1.5 feet/s
Discharge low:
 $70.8 \text{ feet}^2 \times 1.5 \text{ feet/s} = 106.2 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$

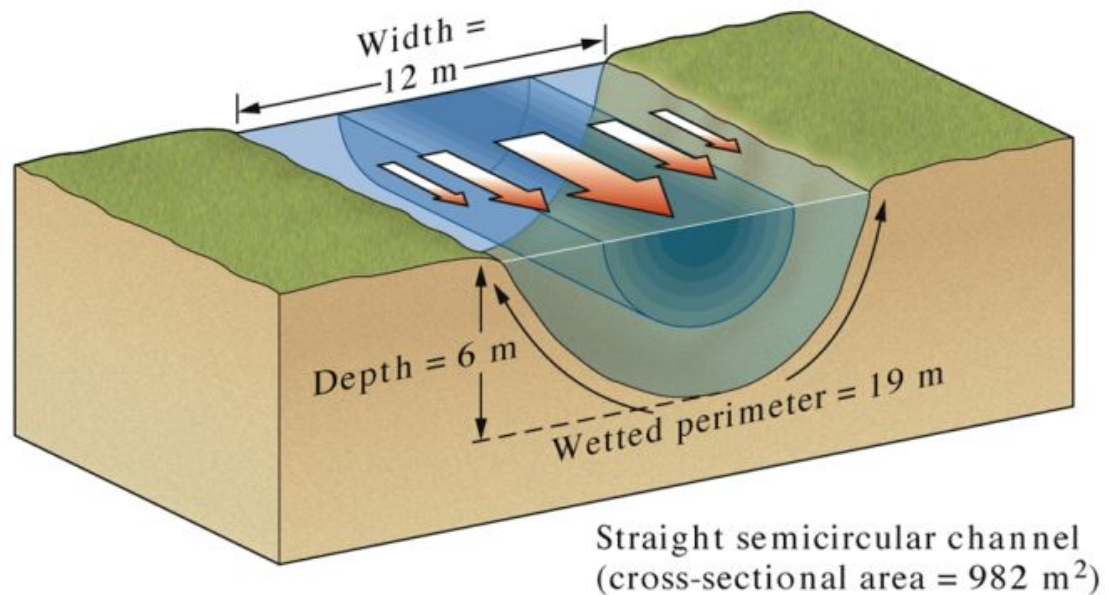


(b) River at high level

Cross-sectional area high:
 $3.1 \text{ feet} \times 82 \text{ feet} = 254.2 \text{ feet}^2$
Velocity high: 3.1 feet/s
Discharge high:
 $254.2 \text{ feet}^2 \times 3.1 \text{ feet/s} = 788.02 \text{ feet}^3/\text{s}$

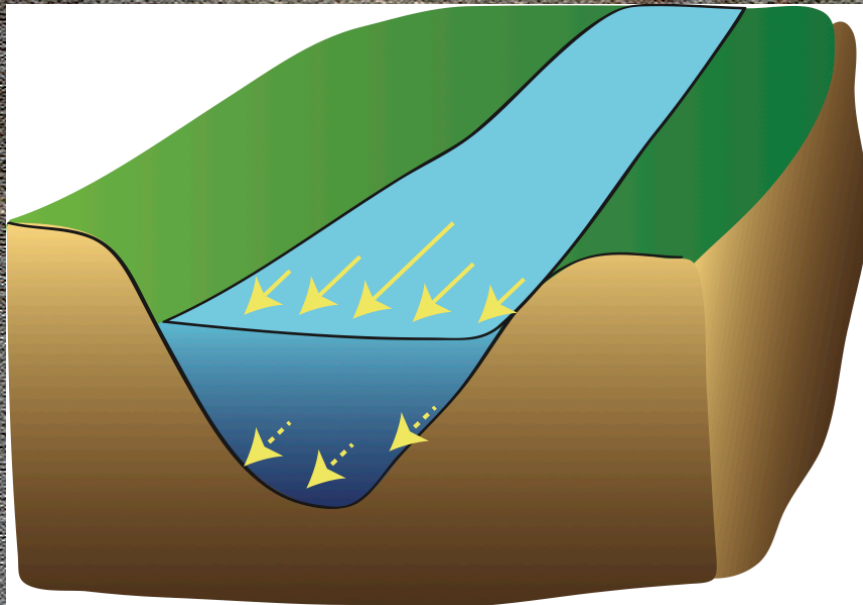
More Rounded River Beds

- ✧ more friction near bottom and sides of channel
-> flow velocities lower!
- ✧ flow velocities fastest near the top center

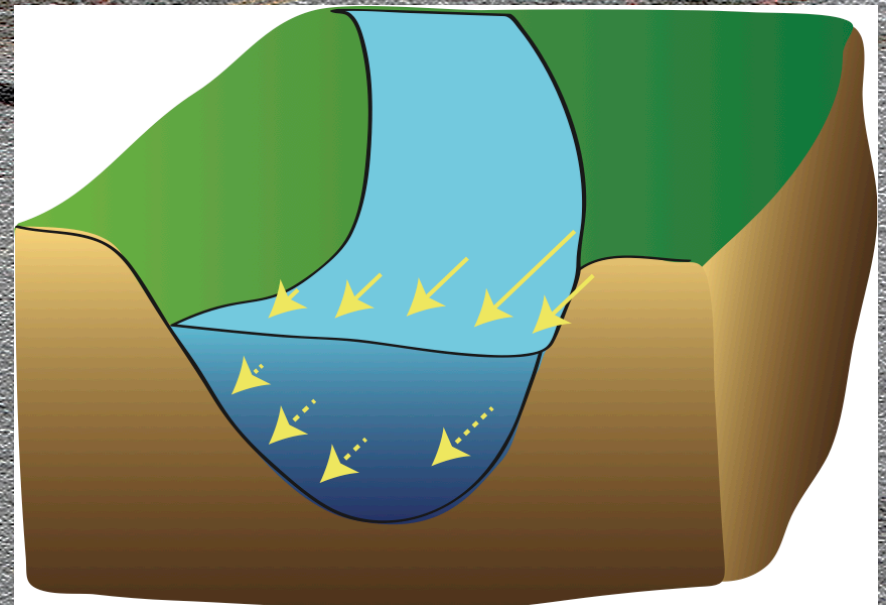


Straight and Bent Rivers

- ✧ Straight river – symmetric river bed
- ✧ Bent river – asymmetric river bed



Erosion on both banks
Max flow speed top center



Erosion on outer bank
Sedimentation on inner bank
Max flow speed toward outer bank