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Hydrometry — Liquid flow measurement using end depth method in channels with a free overfall

rome is pelle Hydrométrie — Mesure du débit liquide dans les chenaux à déversoir



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Coi	itents	S	Page
Fore	word		v
1	Scope	е	1
2	Norm	native references	1
3		s and definitions	
		ools and abbreviated terms	
4			
5		ciple	
6		llation	
	6.1 6.2	General Selection of site	
7		surement of end depth	
	7.1	General	
	7.2	Head measuring devices	
	7.3	Gauge datum	3
8	Main	tenance	
	8.1	General	
	8.2 8.3	TypesSpecifications for the drop structure	4
	8.4	Specifications for installation	
	8.5	Determination of gauge zero	6
	8.6	Discharge relationship	
	8.7	Coefficient of discharge	
		8.7.1 Confined nappe 8.7.2 Unconfined nappe	
	8.8	Practical limitations	
	8.9	Uncertainty of measurement	7
9	Trian	ngular channel drop structure	7
	9.1	Specifications for the drop structure	7
	9.2	Specifications for installation	7
	9.3	Specifications for head measurement	
		9.3.2 Determination of channel angle	
		9.3.3 Determination of gauge zero	8
	9.4	9.3.3 Determination of gauge zero Discharge formula — Unconfined	8
	9.5	Practical limitations	8
	9.6	Uncertainty of measurement	
10		ezoidal channel drop structure	
	10.1 10.2	Specifications for the drop structure Specifications for head measurement	
	10.2	10.2.1 General	
		10.2.2 Determination of gauge zero	9
	10.3	Discharge formula — Unconfined	9
	10.4 10.5	Practical limitationsUncertainty of measurement	
4.4			
11	Circu 11.1	llar channel drop structure Specifications for the drop structure	
	11.1	Specifications for head measurement	
		11.2.1 General	11
		11.2.2 Determination of gauge zero	
	11.3	Discharge formula — Unconfined	11

iii

ISO 18481:2017(E)

	11.5	Uncertainty of measurement	13
12	Paral	oolic channel drop structure	14
	12.1	Specifications for the drop structure	
	12.2	Specifications for head measurement	
		12.2.1 General	14
		12.2.2 Geometry	14
		12.2.3 Determination of gauge zero	14
	12.3	Discharge formula — Unconfined	
	12.4	Practical limitations	15
13	Unce	rtainties of flow measurement	15
	13.1	General	
	13.2	Sources of error	
	13.3	Kinds of error	16
	13.4	Uncertainties in coefficient values	16
	13.5	Uncertainties in measurements made by the user	
	13.6	Combination of uncertainties to give total uncertainty on discharge	17
	13.7	Example	
Biblio	ograph	y	20
		o de la companya de l	
iv		© ISO 2017 – All 1	rights reserved

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 113, *Hydrometry*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Flow measurement structures*.

This first edition of ISO 18481 cancels and replaces ISO 3847:1977 and ISO 4371:1984, which have been merged and technically revised.

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Hydrometry — Liquid flow measurement using end depth method in channels with a free overfall

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the estimation of the sub-critical flow of clear water in a smooth, essentially horizontal channel (or a gently sloping channel), abruptly discontinued at bottom by a hydraulic structure, with a vertical drop and discharging freely. Such an overfall forms a control section and offers a means for the estimation of flow using the end depth measurement method. A wide variety of channel cross-sections with overfall have been studied, but only those which have received general acceptance after adequate research and testing, and therefore do not require in situ calibration, are considered. This document covers channels with the following types of cross-sections:

- a) rectangular with confined and unconfined nappe;
- b) trapezoidal;
- c) triangular;
- d) circular;
- e) parabolic.

The flow at the brink is curvilinear; therefore, the measured depth at the drop is not equal to the critical depth as computed by the principle based on assumption of parallel flow. However, the end depth and the critical depth (as in the case of the assumption of parallel flow) have unique relation, which is used to estimate the flow through these structures.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 772, Hydrometry — Vocabulary and symbols

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 772 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp