# Hydrological Measurements

Wim Luxemburg

1. Discharge and Stream flow Measurements





**Discharge & Streamflow measurements** 

-Point velocity & velocity area method

$$Q = \int_{-\infty}^{A} u \cdot dA \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} \cdot \Delta A_{i}$$



• Three point measurement (measured away from the water surface):

$$\overline{u} = 1/3 \{ u_{0.2} + u_{0.6} + u_{0.8} \}$$
  
or  
$$\overline{u} = 1/4 \{ u_{0.2} + 2 \cdot u_{0.6} + u_{0.8} \}$$





#### Cub and propeller current meter

#### Cub



Source Unknown

# propellor



Source Unknown



# Wading









# Bridge support





#### Electromagnetic streamflow



Source Unknown



$$U = K \times B \times v_{water} \times L$$

Electromagnetic streamflow measurements (pipe flow)





Schematic view of electromagnetic gauge with coil installed below channel bed

#### Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler ADCP

The principles of doppler

$$F_d = F_s \cdot \frac{v}{c}$$

is the Doppler shift frequency is the frequency of the sound under stagnant condition is the relative velocity between the sound source and the sound receiver [m/s] is the speed of sound [m/s]

detected frequency increases for objects moving toward the observer





 $\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{d}}$  $\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{s}}$ 

v

С

Transmitting and receiving:  $F_d =$ 

$$F_d = 2 \cdot F_s \cdot \frac{v}{c}$$

Component parallel to flow:

$$F_d = 2 \cdot F_s \cdot \frac{v}{c} \cdot \cos A$$

### ADCP

Pro's:

-continuous

-almost complete vertical -velocity in 3-dimensions Cons:

-Deep water

-Expensive, trained personnel







#### Floats:



#### Floats: Scheldt fieldwork, tidal movement



