

Australian Standard™

Measurement of water flow in open channels

Part 2.1: General—Guidelines for the selection of methods

[ISO title: Measurement of liquid flow in open channels—General guidelines for selection of method]



Standards Australia

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Australian Water and Wastewater Association
Department of Natural Resources, Qld
Institute of Instrumentation and Control Australia
Department of Land and Water Conservation, New South Wales
Department of Public Works and Services, New South Wales
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CE-024, Measurement of Water Flow in Open Channels and Closed Conduits.

This Standard is identical to and is reproduced from, ISO/TR 8363:1997, *Liquid flow measurement in open channels—Guidelines for the selection of methods*.

This Standard is a Part 2.1 of AS 3778, *Measurement of water flow in closed conduits*, which is published in parts as follows:

AS

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Measurement of water flow in open channels

Part 2.1:

General—Guidelines for the selection of methods

1 Scope

This Technical Report gives general guidelines for the selection of a suitable method for measurements of liquid flow in open channels. More specific guidelines are contained in International Standards relevant to each method.

2 Methods of measurement

Methods which are suitable for measurements of liquid flow in open channels and which form the subjects of International Standards¹⁾ are as follows:

- 1) Velocity-area method by wading.
- 2) Velocity-area method from a bridge.
- 3) Velocity-area method using a cableway.
- 4) Velocity-area method using a static boat.
- 5) Velocity-area method using a moving boat.
- 6) Velocity-area method using floats.
- 7) Slope-area method.
- 8) Ultrasonic method.
- 9) Electromagnetic method.
- 10) Dilution method with a chemical tracer.
- 11) Dilution method with a radioactive tracer.
- 12) Dilution method with a fluorescent tracer.
- 13) Cubature method.
- 14) Thin-plate weirs (sharp crest, V-notch).
- 15) Thin-plate weirs (sharp crest, rectangular, with suppressed side contractions).
- 16) Thin-plate weirs (sharp crest, rectangular, with side contractions).

1) See annex A for a list of these International Standards.