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Discharge measurements at bypass in Genk and Postels vaartje and watercapture 33B in Lommel

Control of theoretical discharges

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Discharge measurements at bypass in Genk and Postels vaartje and watercapture 33B in Lommel

Control of theoretical discharges

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Abstract

In the scope of the International Meuse Commission, Flanders Hydraulics Research (FHR) is contributing to a low water measuring campaign on the watersystem of river Meuse at the Flemish border with the Walloon region and the Netherlands. The goal of this study is to quantify the amount of water that flows through the bypass in Genk on the Albert canal. Also in Lommel, upstream of sluice 1, the flow to Postels Vaartje and water capture 33b has to be quantified.

The detailed amount of flow through the bypass in Genk is measured with Rio Grande ADCP upstream at the entrance the inlet. The results of these measurements are compared with theoretical discharges used by the water managers of de Vlaamse Waterweg nv (dVW).

The quantity of the flow towards "Postels Vaartje" and "water capture 33b" is measured with Streampro-ADCP. For Postels Vaartje the measurements have been executed from the bridge 80m downstream and downstream and close to the inlet. For watercapture 33b Streampro is operated from a bridge 10 m downstream of the inlet.

Results of the measurement in Genk indicate that the theoretical discharges are not reached and are overestimated by 10-70% at the tested opening diameters.

Results of the measurement at Postels Vaartje show discharges from 0,19 to 0,77 m³/s at the different opening heights tested. Results of measurements of watercapture 33b show discharges of about 0,11 m³/s. Both results are comparable with discharge measurements with Qliner ADCP at the same locations in 2005.

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1 Introduction

In the scope of the International Meuse Commission, Flanders Hydraulics Research (FHR) is contributing to a low water measuring campaign on the watersystem of river Meuse at the Flemish border with the Walloon region and the Netherlands. This campaign is carried out together with the 3 responsible water managers:

- de Vlaamse Waterweg nv (dVW),
- Rijkswaterstaat Zuid-Nederland (RWS)
- Service Public de Wallonie - Direction générale opérationnelle Mobilité et Voies hydrauliques (DGO2).

The goal of this campaign is to quantify in detail the amount of water that is divided between the 3 water managers regions during periods of low flow.

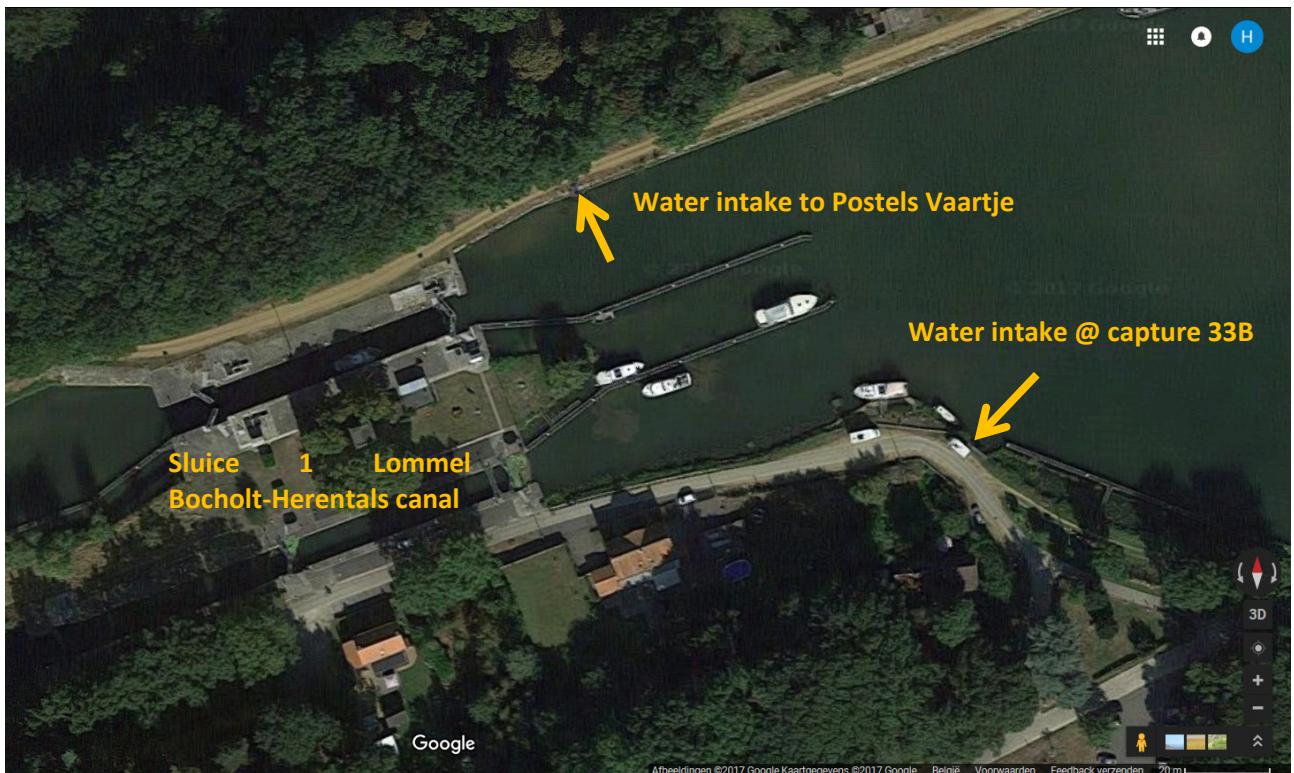
The detailed amount of flow that flows through the bypass in Genk on the Albertcanal (figure 1) is measured during this campaign. This bypass regulates the amount of water that flows to the downstream part of the Albertcanal.

Figure 1 – General situation bypass Genk on Albertcanal (Source: Google Maps)



Also in Lommel on the Bocholt-Herentals canal, upstream of sluice 1, the flow to Postels Vaartje and water capture 33B has to be quantified (figure 2).

Figure 2 – General situation of inflow to Postels Vaartje and watercapture 33B upstream sluice 1 in Lommel on Bocholt-Herentals canal (Source: Google Maps)



The detailed quantity of the flow through the bypass in Genk is measured by Rio Grande 1200 kHz ADCP, operated at the entrance of the bypass. Rio Grande ADCP measures discharge and velocity while sailing transects across the stream. This way a discharge measurement can be obtained at this location for every 1 or 2 minutes. Data is collected real-time and transmitted via a wireless data link to a pc. The measurements were executed on 10/11/17. The results of the measurement will be compared with the theoretical discharges shown in table 1.

Table 1 – Theoretical discharges of bypass Genk related to opening of the tap diameter (m)

diameter tap bypass (m)	discharge (m ³ /s)
0,00	0,00
0,10	1,33
0,20	2,65
0,30	3,90
0,40	5,80
0,50	7,67
0,60	8,40
0,70	11,20
0,80	13,40
0,90	14,80
1,00	16,20
1,10	17,40
1,20	20,00
1,30	20,60
1,40	21,20

A detailed amount of the flow to Postels Vaartje and water capture 33B in Lommel is measured with a Streampro-ADCP, respectively operated downstream and from the bridge 80m downstream of the intake to Postels Vaartje (figure 3) and from the bridge 10m downstream of the capture 33B (figure 4). Streampro ADCP measures current velocity and the related calculated discharge in streams from 30-400 cm in depth, while sailing a transect across the stream towed from a bridge. This way a discharge measurement can be obtained at this location in 1 or 2 minutes. Data is collected real-time and transmitted by a wireless data link to a handheld tablet. The measurements were executed on 20/10/17.

Technical specifications of Rio Grande 1200 kHz ADCP and of Streampro 2000 kHz ADCP are given in figure 5 and 6.

Figure 3 – Situation measurement locations for flow to Postels Vaartje upstream sluice 1 in Lommel on Bocholt-Herentals canal
(Source: Google Maps)



Figure 4 – Situation measurement location for flow to capture 33B upstream sluice 1 in Lommel on Bocholt-Herentals canal
(Source: Google Maps)

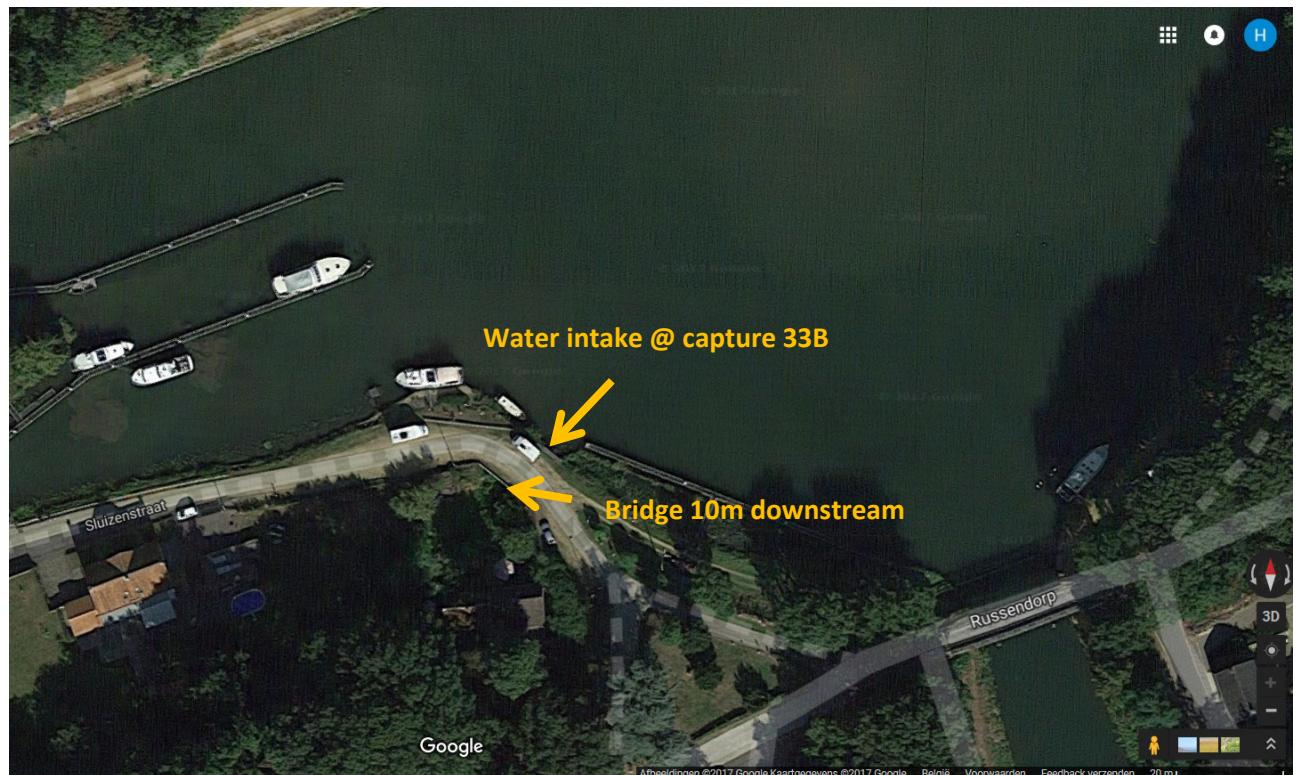


Figure 5 – Technical specs of 1200 kHz ADCP (Source: white paper – RD Instruments)

Workhorse Rio Grande ADCP

HIGHLY ACCURATE RIVER DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT TOOL



Technical Specifications

Standard Mode Water Profiling

	Bin Size (m)	Std. Dev. (cm/s) ¹	Min. Range (m) ²	Typical Range (m) ²
1200kHz ZedHed	0.25	14.0	1.2	20
	0.5	7.0	1.7	22
	1.0	3.5	2.7	24
	2.0	1.8	4.8	26
600kHz	0.5	14.0	1.8	70
	1.0	7.0	2.9	80
	2.0	3.4	5	90
	4.0	1.9	9.2	100

Special Features

Rio Grande comes complete with high-resolution modes used in special river conditions

1200kHz ZedHed: shallow water, slow flow mode (Mode 11)

	Bin Size (m)	Std. Dev. (cm/s) ¹	Min. Range (m) ²	Max. Range (m) ²
	0.05	1.0	0.3	4
	0.1	0.7	0.5	4
	0.25	0.4	1	4

600kHz: shallow water, slow flow mode (Mode 11)

	Bin Size (m)	Std. Dev. (cm/s) ¹	Min. Range (m) ²	Max. Range (m) ²
	0.1	0.8	0.7	8
	0.25	0.5	1	8
	0.5	0.4	1.6	8

Bottom tracking (included)

	Max. altitude (m)	Min. altitude (m)
1200kHz	30	0.75
600kHz	100	0.75

¹Standard deviation for default setup, 15°C, typical sediment load.
²Ranges are for fresh water, 15°C, typical sediment load.

Standard Software

RDI's Windows™-based WinRiver

Power

DC Input: 10.5-18V DC



Upgrades Available

- Memory: 2 PCMCIA slots, total 2GB

New Options Available

- Shallow water bottom tracking from 30cm depth – Bottom Mode 7
- Fast sampling mode: selectable 10Hz, 20Hz, 40Hz – Water Mode 12

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Free 24/7 emergency support

Standard Sensors

Temperature (mounted on transducer):

Range: -5° to 45°C

Precision: ±0.4°C

Resolution: 0.01°

Tilt:

Range: ±15°

Accuracy: ±0.5°³

Precision: ±0.5°³

Resolution: 0.01°

Compass (fluxgate type, includes built-in field calibration feature):

Accuracy: ±2°³

Precision: ±0.5°³

Resolution: 0.01°

Maximum tilt: ±15°

³ @ 60° magnetic dip angle, 0.5G total field

Transducer and Hardware

Beam angle: 20°

Configuration: 4-beam, transducer

Communications: Serial port selectable by switch for RS-232 or RS-422. ASCII or binary output at 1,200–115,400 baud

Internal memory: Optional flash PC card

Velocity accuracy: ±0.25% of the (water + boat) velocity ±0.25cm/s

Velocity resolution: 0.1cm/s

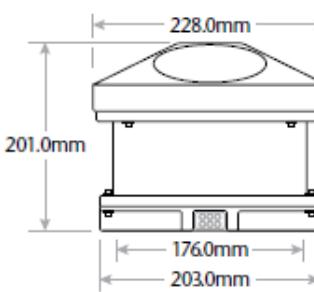
Velocity range: ±5m/s default;

±20m/s maximum

Number of depth cells: 1–128

Ping rate: 2Hz (typical)

Dimensions



Specifications subject to change without notice.

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Figure 6 – Technical specs of 2000 kHz Streampro ADCP (Source: white paper – RD Instruments)

A Teledyne RD Instruments Water Resources Datasheet

StreamPro ADCP

Shallow Streamflow Measurement System



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Water Velocity Profiling	Profiling range Velocity range Accuracy Resolution Number of cells Cell size Blanking distance Data output rate	0.1m ² to 2m standard or 6m ² with upgrade ±5m/s ¹ ±1% of water velocity relative to ADCP, ±2mm/s 1mm/s 1–20 standard or 1–30 with upgrade 2cm to 10cm standard or 20cm with upgrade 3cm 1Hz	
Bottom Tracking	Depth range Accuracy Resolution	0.1m–7m ² ±1.0% of bottom velocity relative to ADCP, ±2mm/s 1mm/s	
Depth Measurement	Range Accuracy Resolution	0.1m–7m ² 1% ⁴ 1mm	
Sensors	Temperature (standard) Range Accuracy	Tilt (pitch and roll) (optional) ±90° ±0.3°	Compass (heading) (optional) 0–360° ±1°
Operation Modes	Standard profiling (Broadband) High-precision profiling (included)		
Transducer	Frequency Configuration	2MHz Janus 4 beams at 20° beam angle	
Software	• StreamPro Software for Pocket PC • WinRiver II (included) for moving-boat measurement • SxS Pro (optional) for stationary measurement (i.e., under-ice); comes with an uncertainty model for in situ quality evaluation and control		
Available Upgrades	• Extended profiling range to 6 meters • SxS Pro Software for stationary measurement. • Compass and tilt (pitch and roll) sensors • GPS • High-speed float		
Communications	Bluetooth wireless Baud rates: 115,200 bps		
Construction	Cast polyurethane with stainless hardware		
Power	Voltage Battery capacity	10.5–18 VDC (8 AA batteries, alkaline or rechargeable NiMH) 7.5 hours continuous with 8 AA alkaline batteries; 12.75 hours continuous with 8 AA NiMH rechargeable batteries	
Environmental	Operating temperature: Storage temperature:	-5°C to 45°C -20°C to 50°C	
Physical Properties	Weight in air Dimensions	5.9 kg including electronics, transducer, float, and batteries Electronics housing: 16 x 21 x 11cm Transducer: 3.5cm diam. x 15cm length Float: 42 x 70 x 10cm (line drawings available upon request)	

1. Assume one good cell (minimum cell size) with high precision profiling mode, range measured from the transducer surface.
 2. Assume fresh water; actual range depends on temperature and suspended solids concentration.
 3. 2m/s for standard float; 3.5m/s for optional high-speed float.
 4. Assume uniform water temperature and salinity profile.

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2 Results

2.1 Rio Grande ADCP measurements at bypass in Genk

At 10/11/17 from 10h30 to 12h30 (UTC+1) different transects were measured with Rio Grande ADCP at the entrance of the bypass. Different openings of the bypass were managed by the local operator. When the requested opening was achieved, ADCP measurements started after 2 minutes to allow the flow to be stable. For each different opening 4-6 transects (5-8 minutes) were measured.

Table 2 gives an overview of the measured discharge in m³/s of the different transects at the different openings of the bypass on 10/11/17. Table 3 summarizes some statistics. Figure 7 shows a boxplot of the different measurements.

Table 2 – Rio Grande ADCP measured discharges at entrance of bypass in Genk on Albertcanal with different opening diameters of tap system on 10/11/17

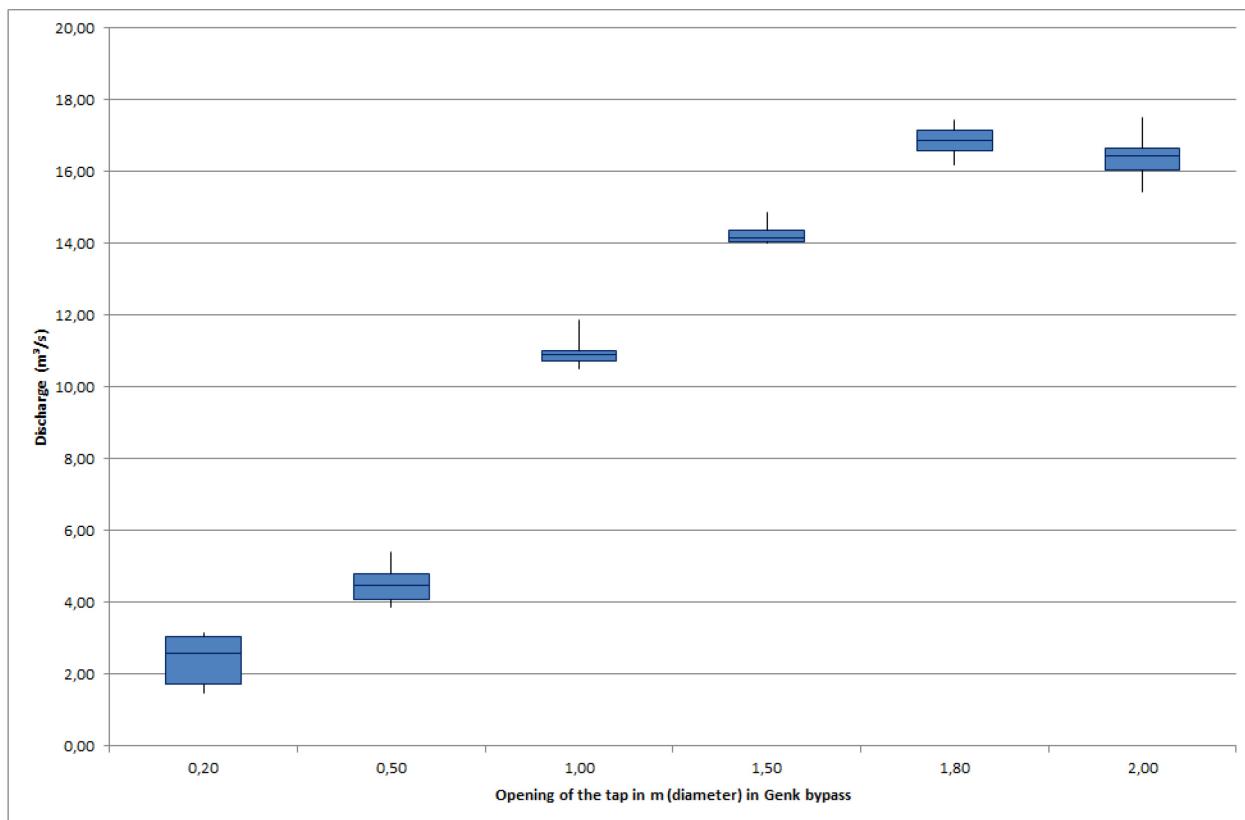
Transect	diameter tap bypass (m)	Start Bank	Start Time (UTC+1)	End Time (UTC+1)	Total Q (m ³ /s)	Left Dist. (m)	Right Dist. (m)	Width (m)	Flow Speed (m/s)
genk2004	0,2	Right	10:48:26	10:49:17	2,00	0,80	0,60	12,60	0,03
genk2005	0,2	Left	10:49:25	10:50:15	1,49	0,80	0,60	12,75	0,03
genk2006	0,2	Right	10:50:21	10:51:09	1,56	0,80	0,60	12,80	0,04
genk2007	0,2	Left	10:51:16	10:52:08	2,71	0,80	0,60	12,88	0,04
genk2008	0,2	Right	10:52:32	10:53:20	2,81	0,80	0,60	12,71	0,07
genk2009	0,2	Left	10:53:26	10:54:22	3,13	0,80	0,60	13,01	0,05
genk2010	0,2	Right	10:54:32	10:55:18	3,12	0,80	0,60	12,77	0,05
genk2011	0,2	Left	10:55:26	10:56:17	3,17	0,80	0,60	12,75	0,06
genk2012	0,2	Right	10:57:07	10:57:56	1,66	0,80	0,60	12,95	0,05
genk2013	0,2	Left	10:58:03	10:58:57	2,44	0,80	0,60	12,94	0,04
Genk001	0,5	Right	10:28:41	10:29:42	5,42	0,80	0,60	12,61	0,09
Genk002	0,5	Left	10:30:02	10:30:59	3,86	0,80	0,60	12,93	0,08
Genk003	0,5	Right	10:31:16	10:32:06	5,42	0,80	0,60	12,79	0,09
Genk004	0,5	Left	10:32:18	10:33:09	4,48	0,80	0,60	13,23	0,09
genk2000	0,5	Right	10:37:27	10:38:27	4,44	0,80	0,60	12,77	0,07
genk2001	0,5	Left	10:38:39	10:39:32	4,02	0,80	0,60	12,92	0,07
genk2002	0,5	Right	10:39:39	10:40:26	4,01	0,80	0,60	12,86	0,07
genk2003	0,5	Left	10:40:33	10:41:25	4,12	0,80	0,60	13,10	0,07
genk4021	0,5	Right	12:30:31	12:31:52	4,45	0,80	0,60	12,89	0,08
genk4022	0,5	Left	12:31:59	12:33:25	4,50	0,80	0,60	12,86	0,08
genk4023	0,5	Right	12:33:40	12:35:05	4,77	0,80	0,60	13,19	0,08
genk4024	0,5	Left	12:35:14	12:36:44	4,89	0,80	0,60	13,10	0,08
genk2014	1	Right	11:08:28	11:09:26	11,06	0,80	0,60	13,12	0,21
genk4000	1	Left	11:16:45	11:18:23	10,86	0,80	0,60	12,86	0,19
genk4001	1	Right	11:18:36	11:19:57	11,86	0,80	0,60	12,92	0,20
genk4002	1	Left	11:20:06	11:21:38	10,51	0,80	0,60	13,00	0,19
genk4003	1	Right	11:21:48	11:23:04	10,93	0,80	0,60	13,08	0,19

genk4004	1	Left	11:23:28	11:24:50	10,68	0,80	0,60	12,97	0,19
genk4005	1,5	Right	11:33:53	11:35:15	14,86	0,80	0,60	12,90	0,26
genk4006	1,5	Left	11:35:22	11:36:52	14,02	0,80	0,60	12,73	0,26
genk4007	1,5	Right	11:37:01	11:38:15	14,06	0,80	0,60	12,80	0,27
genk4008	1,5	Left	11:38:21	11:39:45	14,22	0,80	0,60	12,90	0,27
genk4009	1,8	Right	11:45:19	11:46:32	17,44	0,80	0,60	12,78	0,32
genk4010	1,8	Left	11:46:40	11:47:59	16,68	0,80	0,60	12,83	0,32
genk4011	1,8	Right	11:48:07	11:49:21	16,57	0,80	0,60	12,81	0,30
genk4012	1,8	Left	11:49:29	11:51:00	16,19	0,80	0,60	13,17	0,30
genk4013	1,8	Right	11:51:21	11:52:38	17,06	0,80	0,60	12,92	0,32
genk4014	1,8	Left	11:52:45	11:54:14	17,20	0,80	0,60	13,28	0,32
genk4015	2	Right	11:59:40	12:00:50	17,52	0,80	0,60	13,18	0,32
genk4016	2	Left	12:00:59	12:02:30	16,23	0,80	0,60	13,21	0,30
genk4017	2	Right	12:02:39	12:03:58	16,62	0,80	0,60	12,98	0,28
genk4018	2	Left	12:04:04	12:05:44	16,00	0,80	0,60	12,63	0,31
genk4019	2	Right	12:05:52	12:07:04	16,65	0,80	0,60	12,98	0,30
genk4020	2	Left	12:07:10	12:08:40	15,45	0,80	0,60	12,92	0,31

Table 3 – Simple statistics of results from measurements on 10/11/17 with Rio Grande ADCP at different opening diameters of bypass in Genk on Albertcanal (0,2-2,00 m)

diameter tap bypass (m)	mean discharge (m³/s)	stdev (m³/s)
0,20	2,41	0,65
0,50	4,53	0,50
1,00	10,98	0,43
1,50	14,29	0,34
1,80	16,85	0,42
2,00	16,41	0,64

Figure 7 – Box plot of discharges measured upstream of bypass Genk on 10/11/17 with Rio Grande ADCP at different opening diameters of the tap (0,20-2,00 m)



2.2 Streampro ADCP measurements at intake to Postels Vaartje in Lommel

At 20/10/17 from 12h15 to 14h30 (UTC+2) different transects were measured with Streampro ADCP downstream of the inlet to Postels Vaartje. Different openings, measured in cm to the top of the iron frame which contains the valve, were managed by FHR and the local operator. When the requested opening was achieved, ADCP measurements started after 2-3 minutes to allow the flow to be stable. For each different opening 2-7 transects (3-10 minutes) were executed.

Discharges were measured in the downstream of and nearby the inlet. Because of difficult measurement conditions for opening 6-26 cm, we moved to a bridge about 80m downstream of the inlet and repeated the measurements with all settings of the opening at that location. About 50m upstream of this bridge a small channels diverts the water from the inlet. This will be taken into account in the results.

Table 4 gives an overview of all measured discharge in m^3/s of the different transects at the different openings of the inlet to Postels Vaartje on 20/10/17. Table 5 summarizes the results with some statistics. Figure 8 shows a boxplot of the different measurements.

Table 4 – Streampro ADCP measured discharges of inlet to Postels Vaartje with different openings of valve on 20/10/17 measured immediately downstream and from a bridge 80m downstream of the inlet

BRIDGE MEASUREMENTS										
Transect	opening (cm)	Start Bank	Start Time (UTC+2)	End Time (UTC+2)	Total Q (m³/s)	Left Dist. (m)	Right Dist. (m)	Width (m)	Total Area (m²)	Flow Speed (m/s)
brug 20171020003	6	Right	13:52:18	13:53:12	0,64	0,80	0,80	5,50	4,35	0,13
brug 20171020004	6	Left	13:53:31	13:54:37	0,62	0,80	0,80	4,97	3,69	0,13
brug 20171020005	6	Right	13:56:26	13:57:29	0,66	0,80	0,80	6,16	4,97	0,10
brug 20171020006	6	Left	13:58:26	13:59:21	0,74	0,80	0,80	5,48	4,25	0,15
brug 20171020001	26	Right	13:36:34	13:37:28	0,67	0,80	0,80	5,55	4,38	0,13
brug 20171020002	26	Left	13:37:45	13:38:56	0,61	0,80	0,80	4,10	3,36	0,13
brug 20171020007	46	Right	14:03:28	14:04:19	0,59	0,80	0,80	5,52	4,41	0,11
brug 20171020008	46	Left	14:04:36	14:05:38	0,49	0,80	0,80	4,65	3,37	0,10
brug 20171020009	46	Right	14:05:56	14:06:54	0,63	0,80	0,80	5,62	4,42	0,11
brug 20171020010	46	Left	14:07:11	14:08:14	0,58	0,80	0,80	3,86	2,77	0,10
brug 20171020011	66	Right	14:15:15	14:16:23	0,39	0,80	0,80	5,93	4,59	0,08
brug 20171020012	66	Left	14:16:40	14:17:43	0,42	0,80	0,80	5,44	4,13	0,08
brug 20171020013	86	Right	14:23:34	14:24:43	0,15	0,80	0,80	5,68	4,43	0,03
brug 20171020014	86	Left	14:25:01	14:26:14	0,13	0,80	0,80	3,45	2,19	0,03
DOWNSTREAM NEARBY INLET MEASUREMENTS										
Transect	schuifopening (cm)	Start Bank	Start Time (UTC+2)	End Time (UTC+2)	Total Q (m³/s)	Left Dist. (m)	Right Dist. (m)	Width (m)	Total Area (m²)	Flow Speed (m/s)
20171020016	46	Right	12:55:27	12:57:00	0,51	2,00	2,00	6,75	3,80	0,10
20171020017	46	Left	12:57:18	12:58:30	0,83	2,00	2,00	8,28	6,15	0,15
20171020018	46	Right	12:59:25	13:00:28	0,44	0,50	0,50	3,74	2,87	0,13
20171020019	46	Left	13:00:47	13:01:59	0,86	0,50	0,50	3,61	2,85	0,18
20171020020	46	Right	13:02:19	13:03:15	0,52	0,50	0,50	3,95	3,02	0,16
20171020021	46	Left	13:03:35	13:04:36	0,77	0,50	0,50	5,05	4,06	0,17
20171020009	66	Right	12:33:37	12:35:04	0,34	2,00	2,00	8,64	6,23	0,07
20171020010	66	Left	12:35:31	12:37:21	0,41	2,00	2,00	7,60	5,32	0,05
20171020011	66	Right	12:37:44	12:39:02	0,62	2,00	2,00	8,08	5,78	0,11
20171020012	66	Left	12:39:27	12:40:50	0,66	2,00	2,00	6,79	3,95	0,14
20171020013	66	Right	12:42:28	12:43:24	0,76	4,00	3,00	9,89	5,41	0,15
20171020014	66	Left	12:44:43	12:45:42	0,23	0,50	0,50	4,36	3,44	0,09
20171020015	66	Right	12:46:17	12:47:15	0,44	0,50	0,50	4,09	3,10	0,12
20171020003	86	Right	12:13:50	12:15:28	0,20	1,50	2,00	7,87	6,48	0,03
20171020004	86	Left	12:16:01	12:17:56	0,17	2,00	2,00	12,02	8,40	0,03

Table 5 – Simple statistics of results from measurements on 20/10/17 with Streampro ADCP at different openings of inlet valve to Postels Vaartje measured immediately downstream and from the bridge 80m downstream of the inlet

BRIDGE MEASUREMENTS	Mean measured discharge (m^3/s)	stdev (m^3/s)
opening (cm)		
6	0,67	0,05
26	0,64	0,03
46	0,57	0,05
66	0,40	0,01
86	0,14	0,01
DOWNSTREAM NEARBY INLET MEASUREMENTS	Mean measured discharge (m^3/s)	stdev (m^3/s)
opening (cm)		
46	0,65	0,17
66	0,49	0,18
86	0,19	0,02

From table 5 we can conclude that about 50-90 l/s water passes via the small channel with openings of the valve between 46 and 86 cm, 50 l/s for the smaller opening of 86 cm, 90 l/s for the other opening heights. This water does not pass the bridge from where most measurements were carried out.

Therefore we shall use the mean measured discharges immediately downstream for the openings 46-66-86 cm and increase the discharges measured at the bridge at opening 6-26 with 100 l/s (table 6).

Figure 8 – Box plot of discharges measured with Streampro ADCP at different openings of inlet valve to Postels Vaartje immediately downstream and from the bridge 80m downstream of the inlet

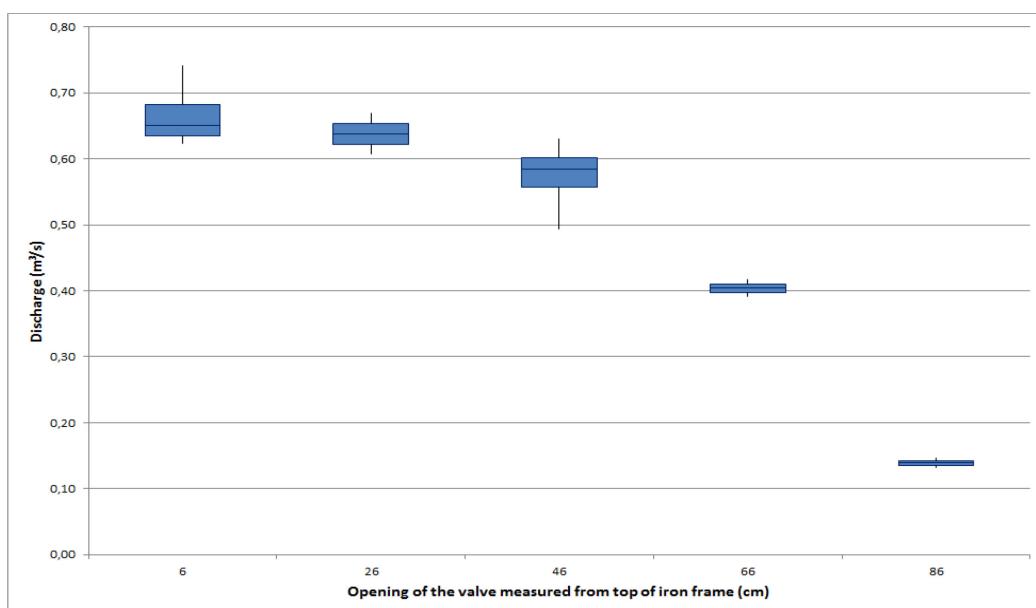
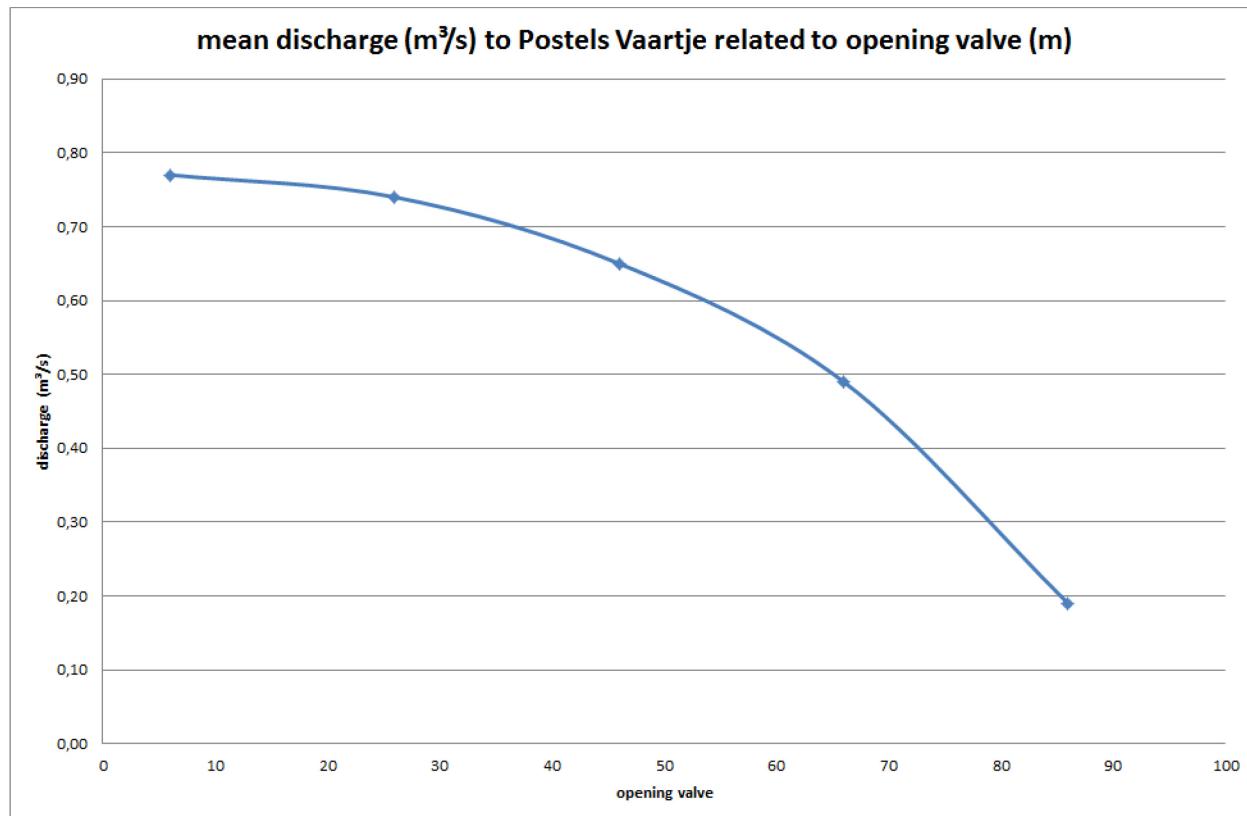


Table 6 – Mean discharges on 20/10/17 measured with Streampro ADCP at different openings of inlet valve to Postels Vaartje

opening (cm)	Mean measured discharge (m^3/s)
6	0,77
26	0,74
46	0,65
66	0,49
86	0,19

Figure 9 gives a graphical overview of the relation between the opening of the valve and the discharge to Postels Vaartje, based on the above measurements.

Figure 9 – relation between opening valve and discharge to Postels Vaartje based on Streampro ADCP measurements from 20/10/17



The above measurements were qualitatively compared with discharge measurements with Qliner ADCP at the same location in 2005 and we can conclude that discharges are very similar.

2.3 Streampro ADCP measurements at intake to water capture 33B in Lommel

At 20/10/17 from 14h40 to 14h50 (UTC+2) 2 transects were measured with Streampro ADCP downstream of the inlet to water capture 33B. Because the opening of this inlet has not been changed since a few years, only the existing opening is measured.

Table 7 gives an overview of the measured discharge in m³/s of the different transects at the different openings of the inlet to water capture 33B on 20/10/17, together with some statistics.

The measurements were also qualitatively compared with discharge measurements with Qliner ADCP at the same water capture in 2005 and we conclude that discharges are very similar.

Table 7 – Mean discharges on 20/10/17 measured with Streampro ADCP downstream of the inlet to water capture 33B

Transect	Start Bank	Start Time (UTC+2)	End Time (UTC+2)	Total Q (m ³ /s)	Left Dist. (m)	Right Dist. (m)	Width (m)	Total Area (m ²)	Flow Speed (m/s)
postels kanaal lo 20171020001	Left	14:42:39	14:45:23	0,10	1,00	1,00	5,01	1,19	0,08
postels kanaal lo 20171020003	Right	14:46:24	14:47:39	0,13	1,00	1,00	3,95	0,93	0,11
			gemiddelde	0,11					
			stdev	0,011					

3 Conclusions

We can conclude that the discharges through the bypass in Genk on the Albert Canal vary between 2,41 m³/s at the lowest opening diameter of the tap of 0,20 m and 16,41 m³/s at the highest tested opening of 2,00m. These values are very well below the theoretical discharges, namely 10-70% at the tested opening diameters. We also notice that from openings of the tap of 1,80 m or higher, no extra discharge is flowing through.

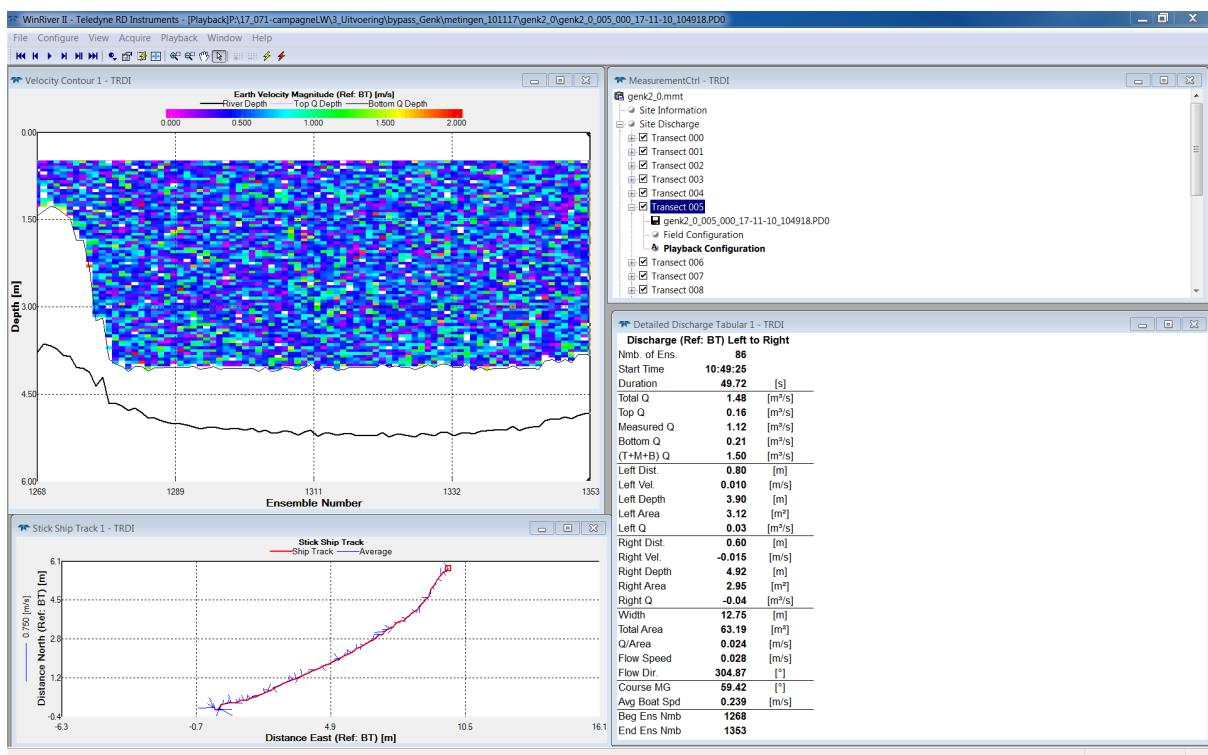
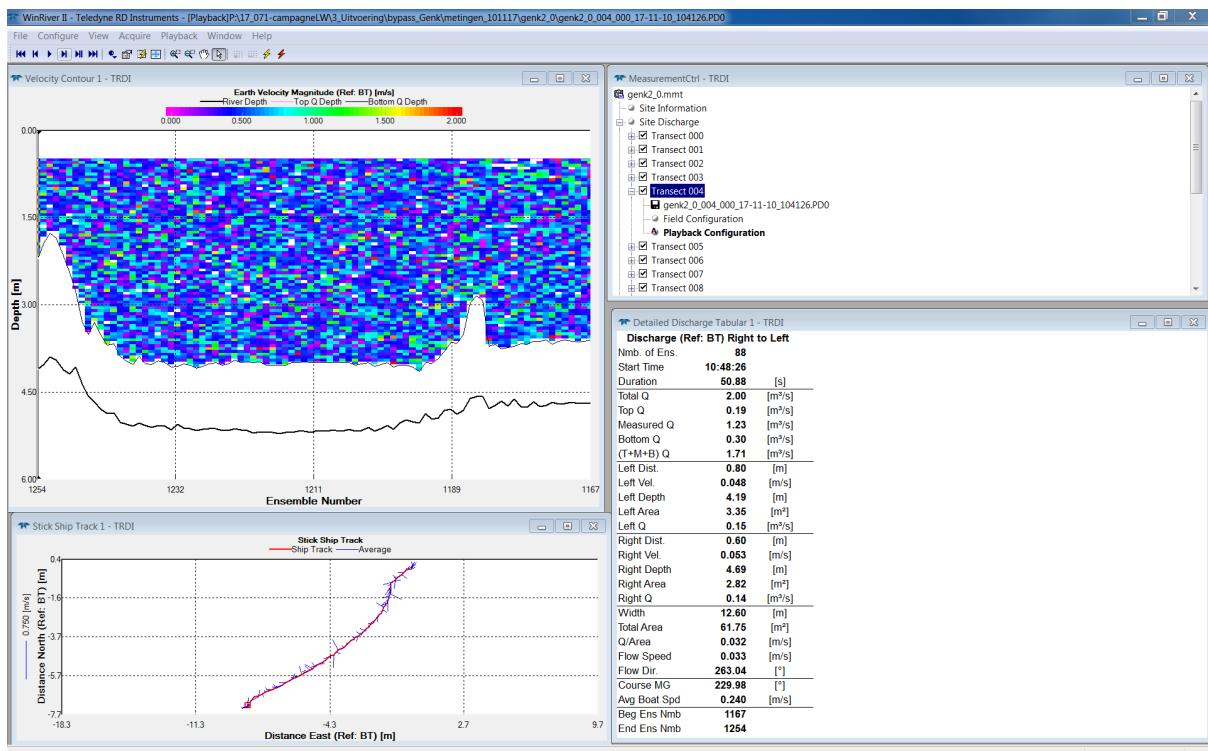
Results of the measurement at Postels Vaartje show discharges from 0,19 to 0,77 m³/s at the different opening heights tested. Results of measurements of water capture 33b show discharges of about 0,11 m³/s. Both results are comparable with discharge measurements with Qliner ADCP at the same locations in 2005.

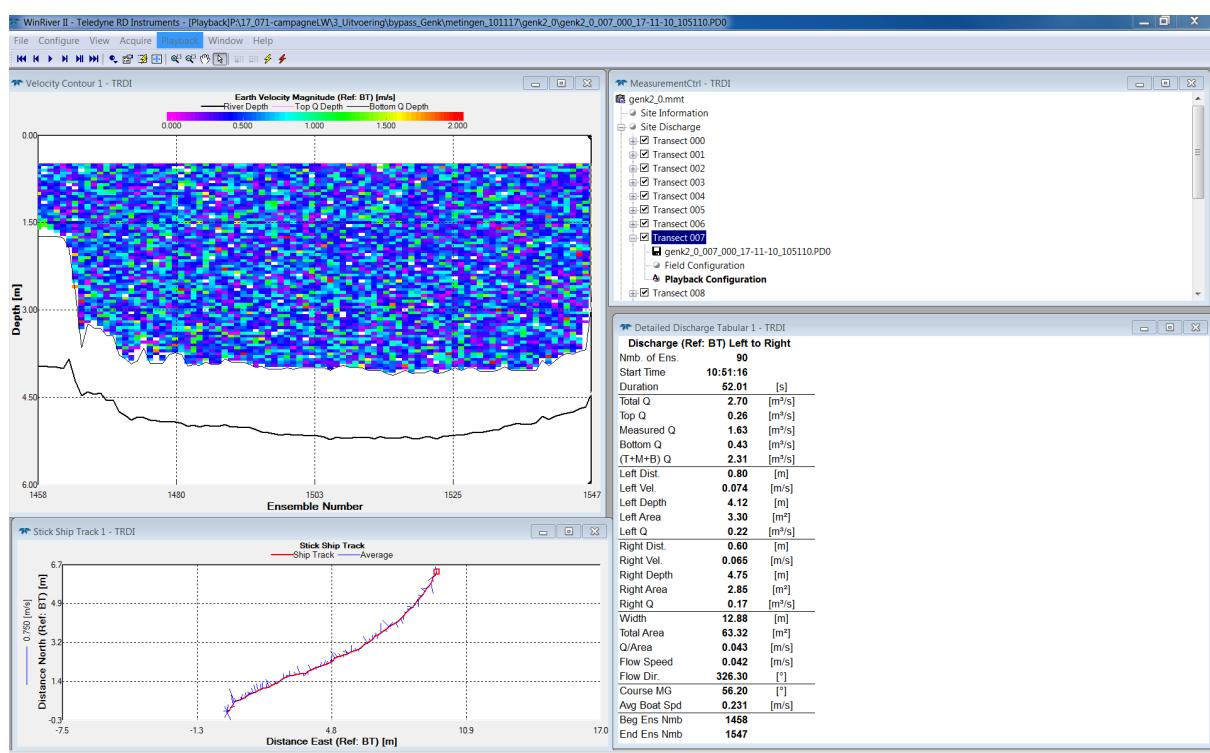
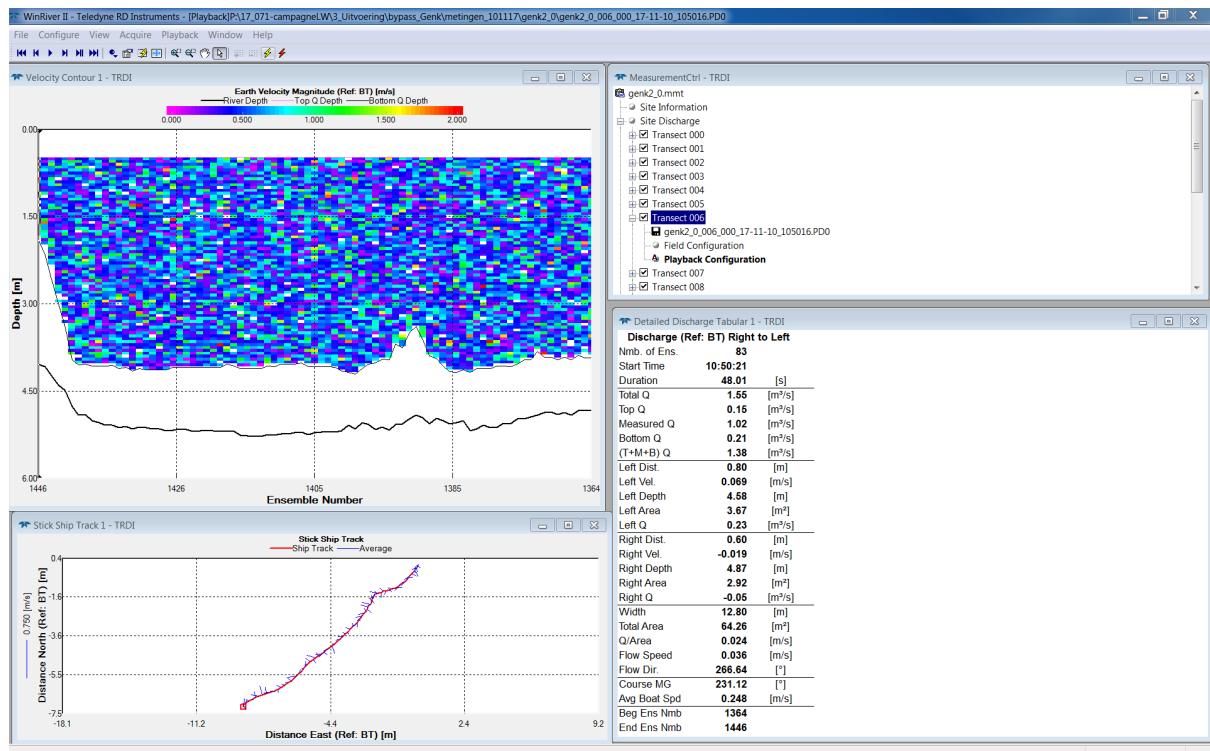
4 Acknowledgements

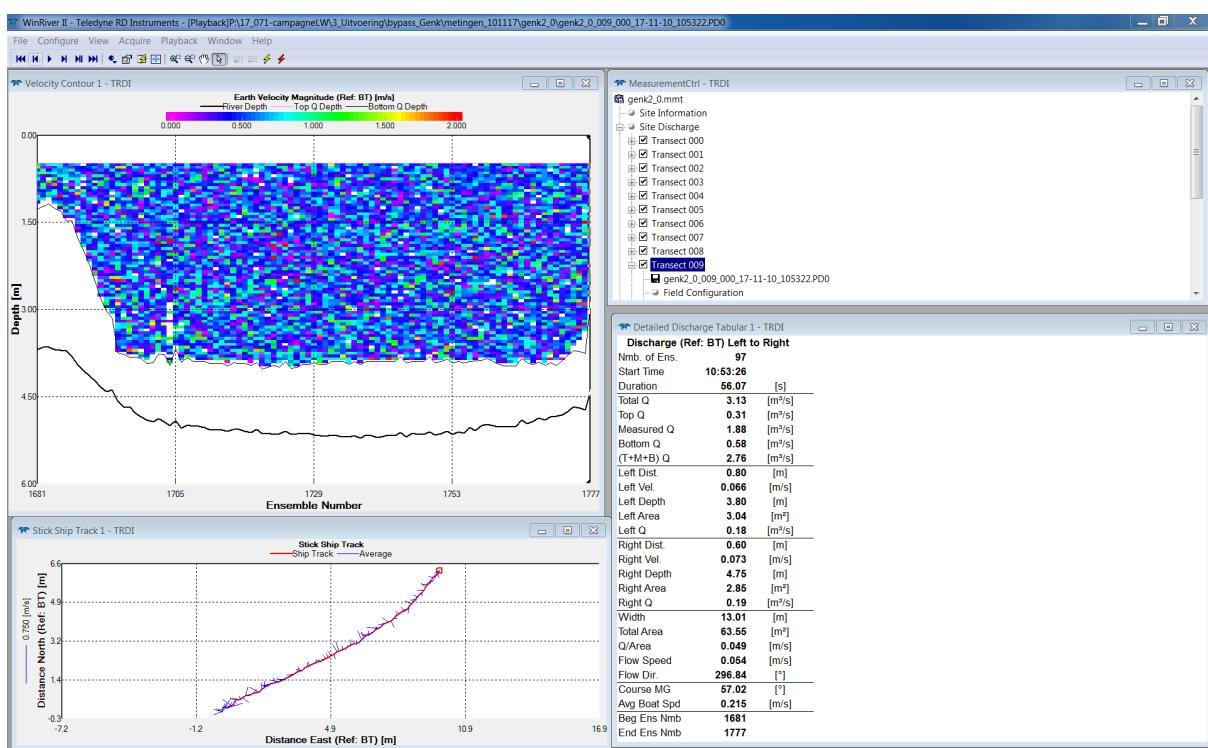
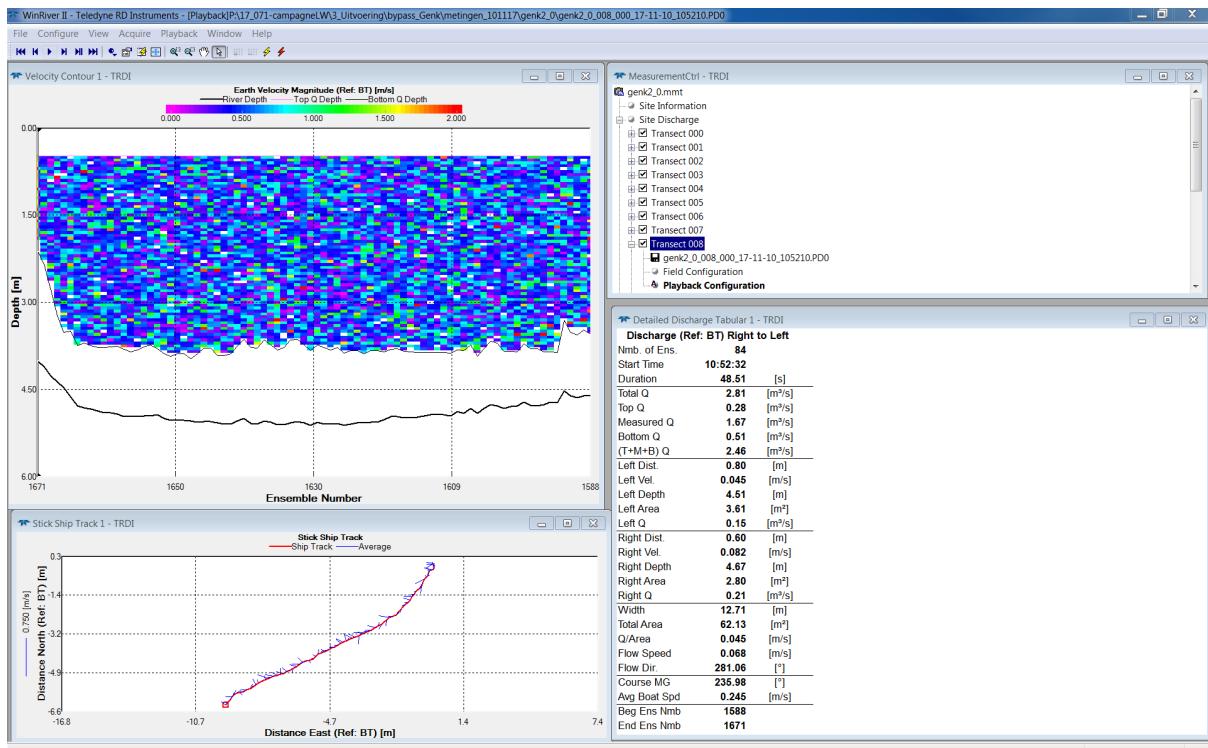
We want to thank the local operators at sluice Genk and Postels Vaartje for their contribution to this campaign.

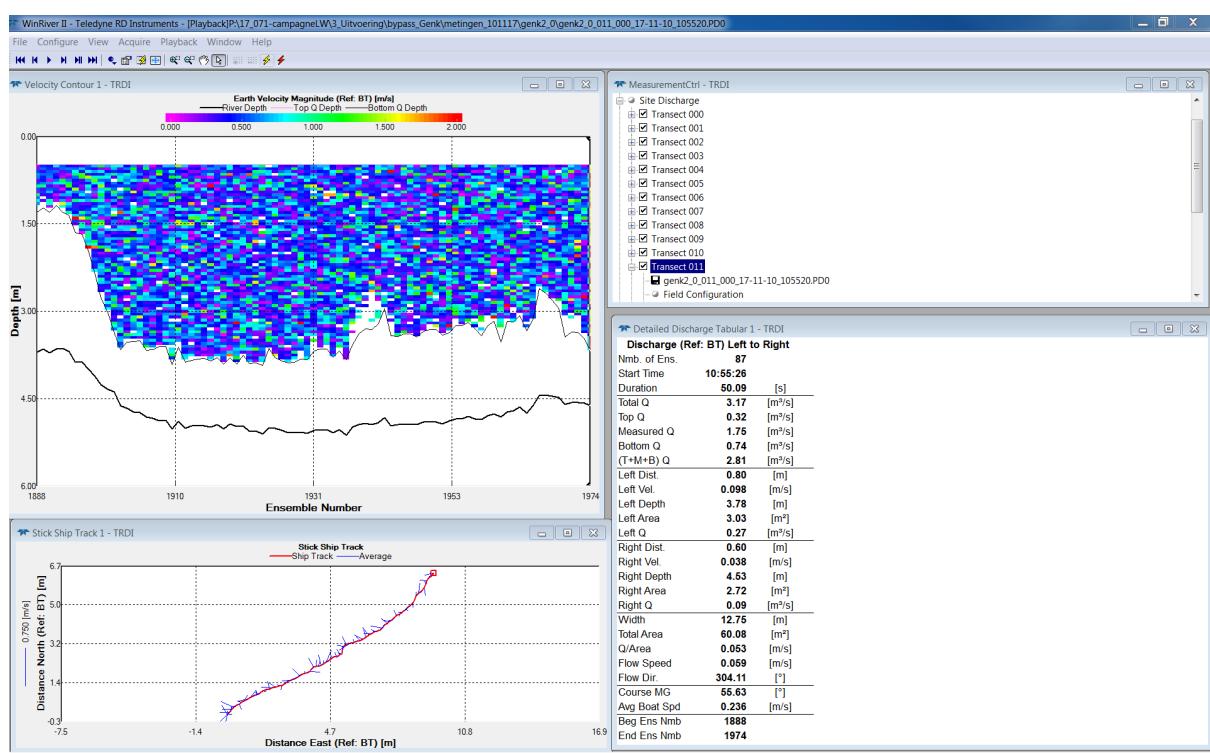
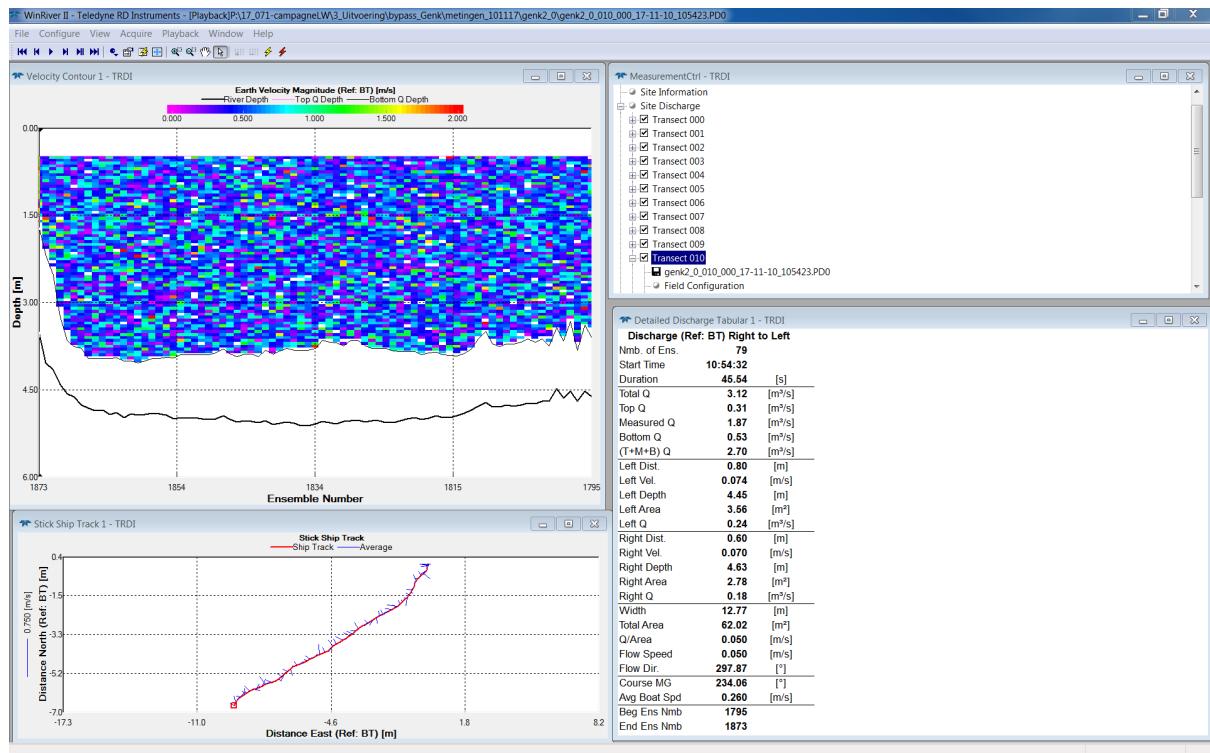
5 Appendix

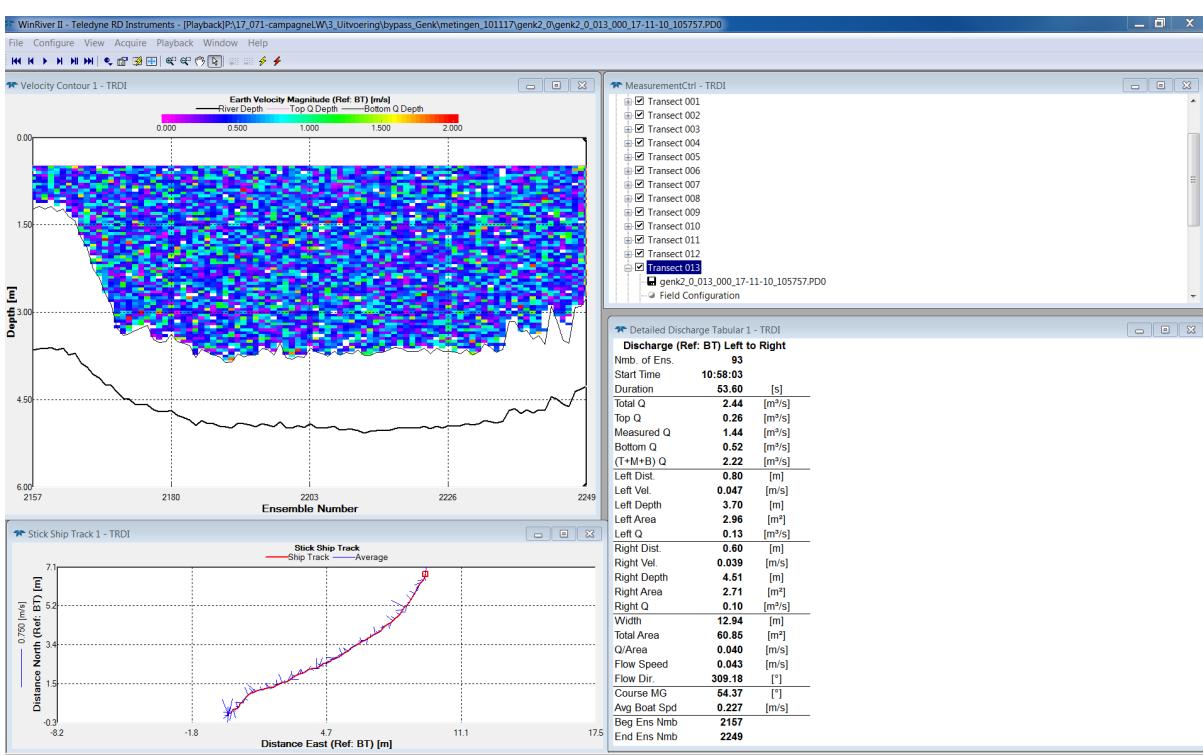
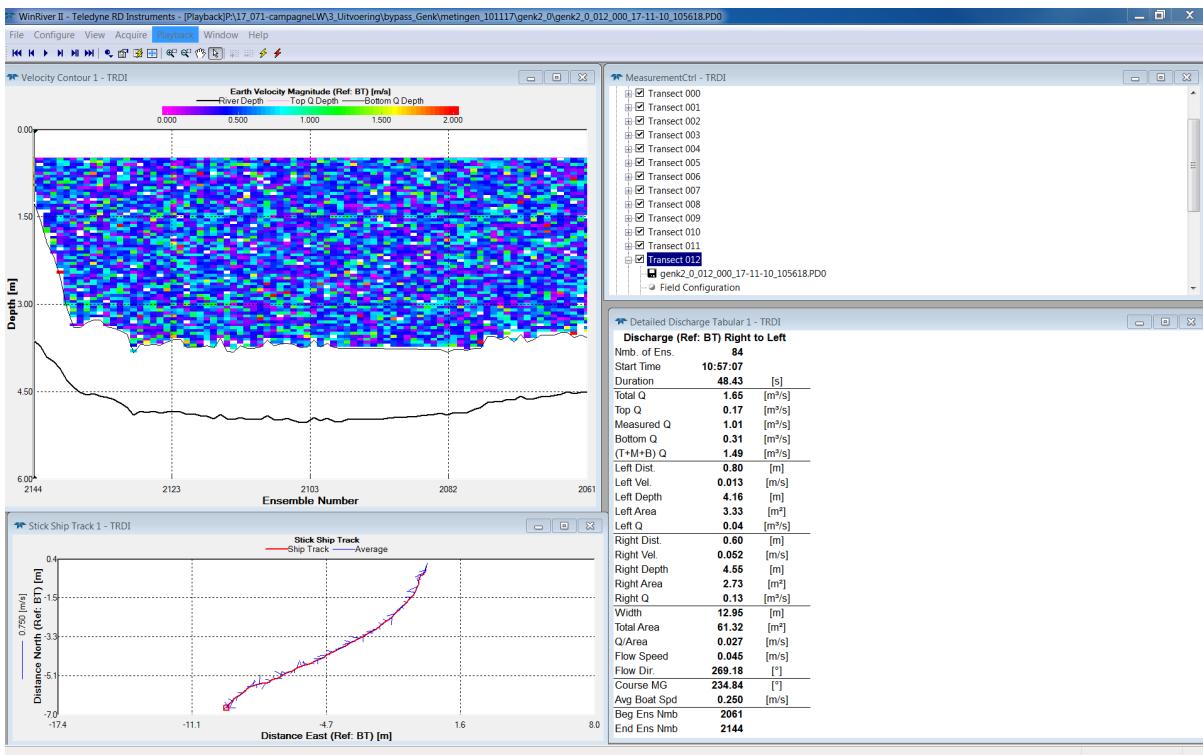
5.1 ADCP measurements at bypass Genk – Winriver output

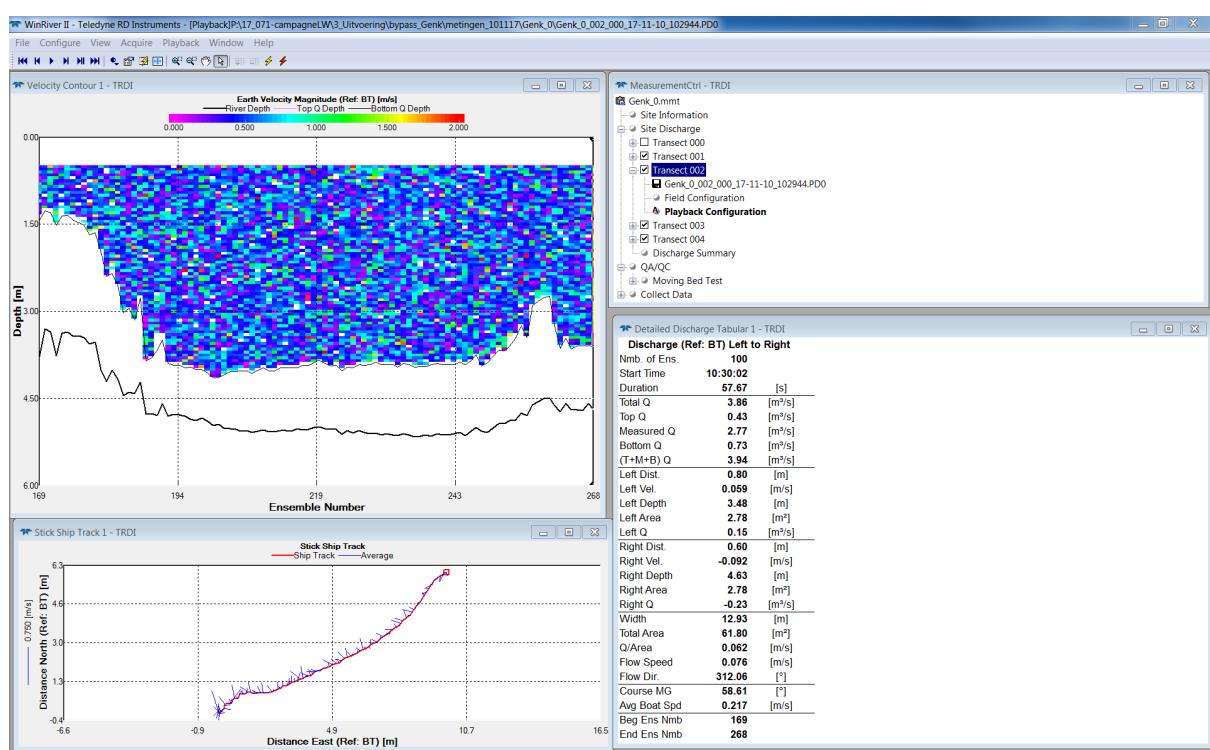
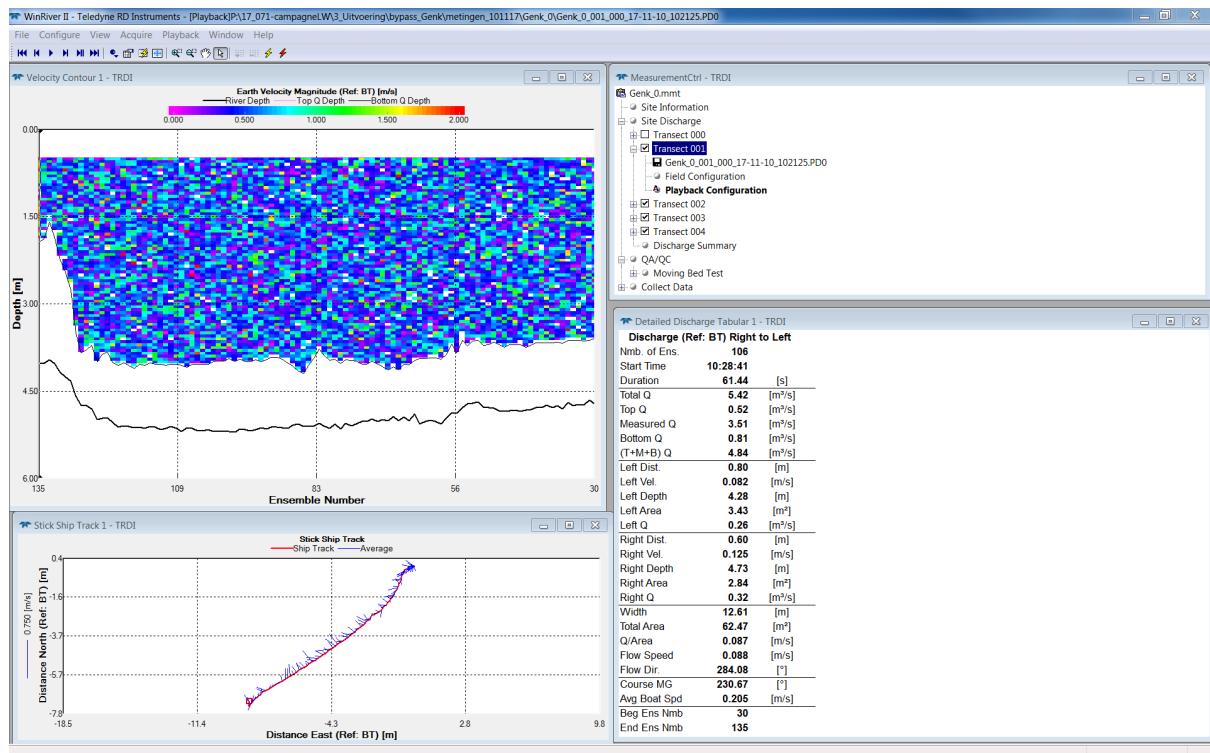


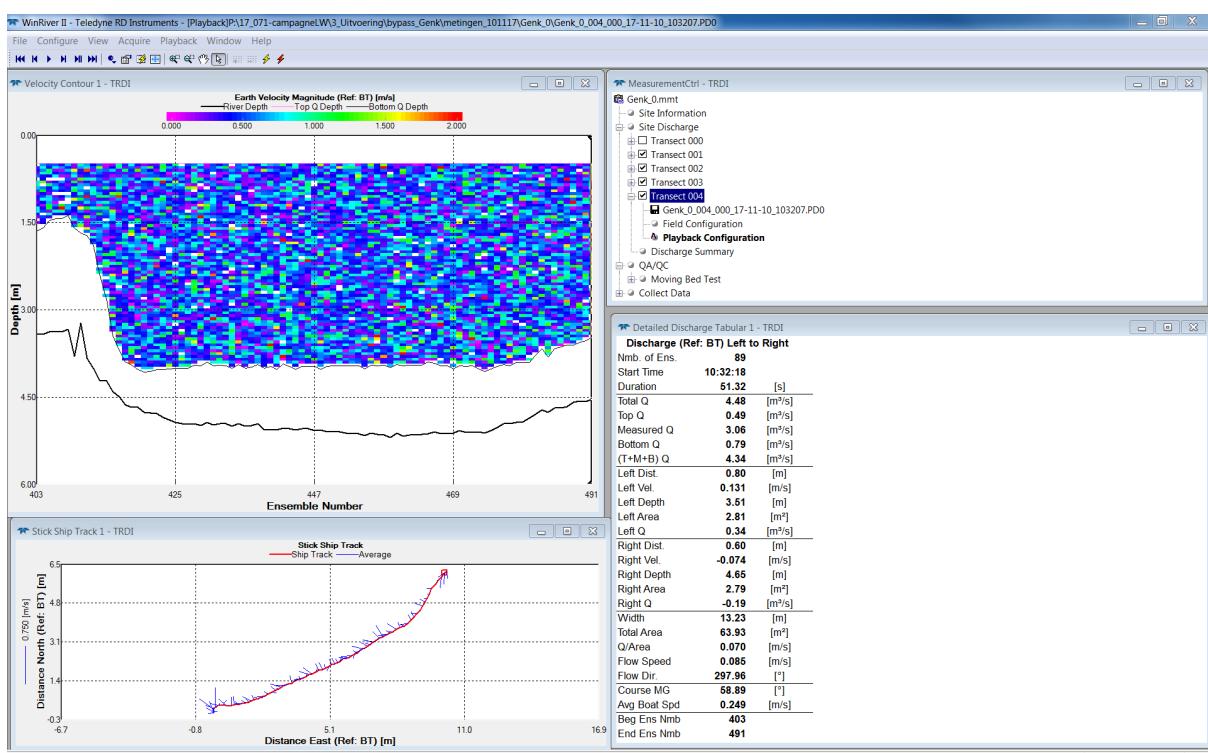
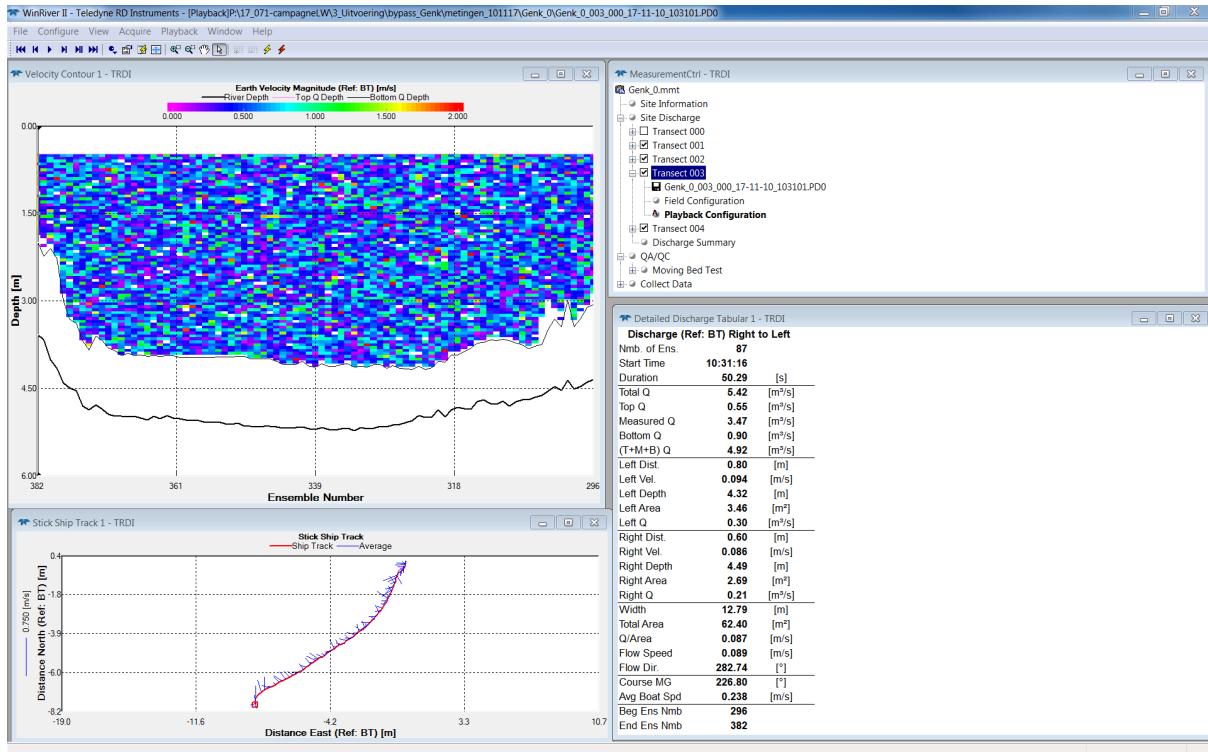


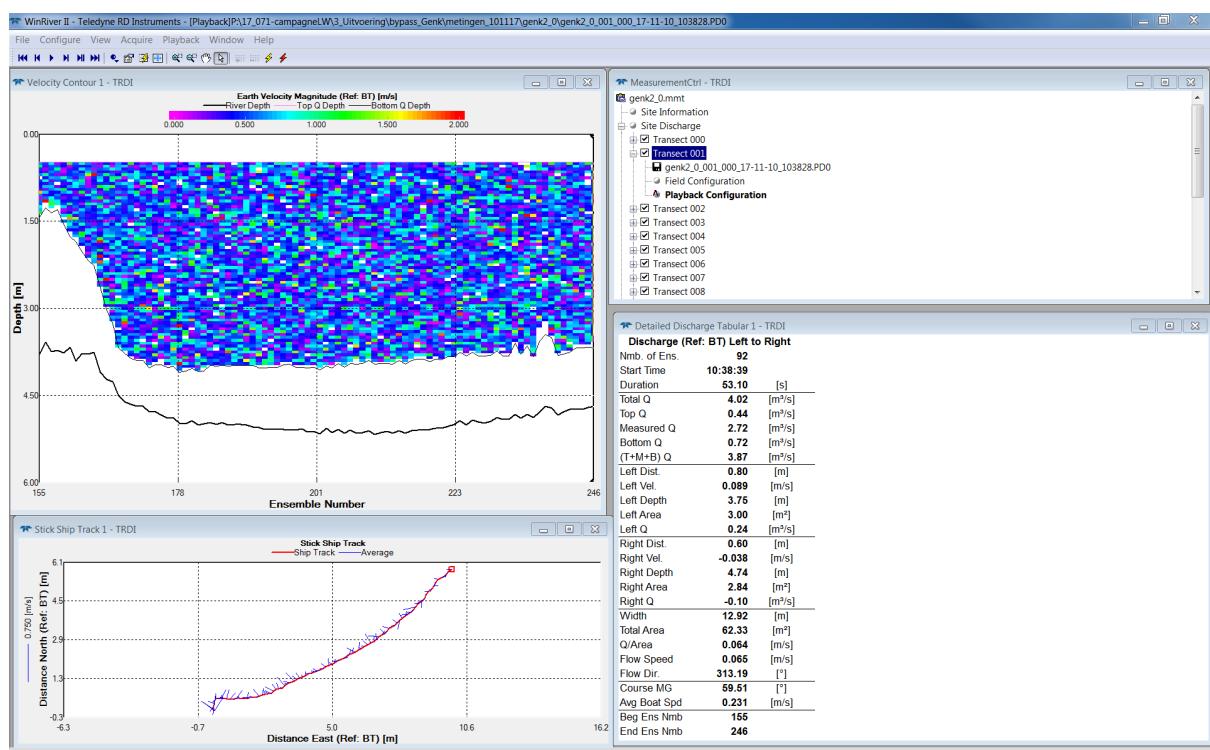
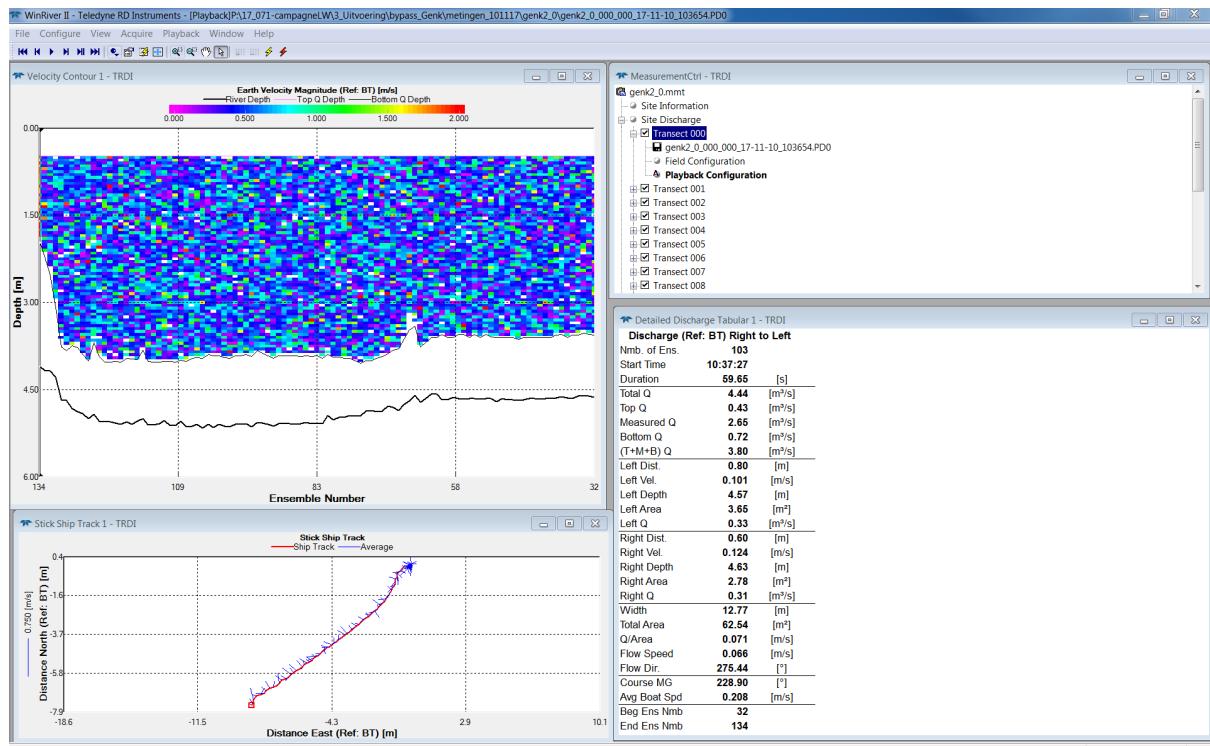


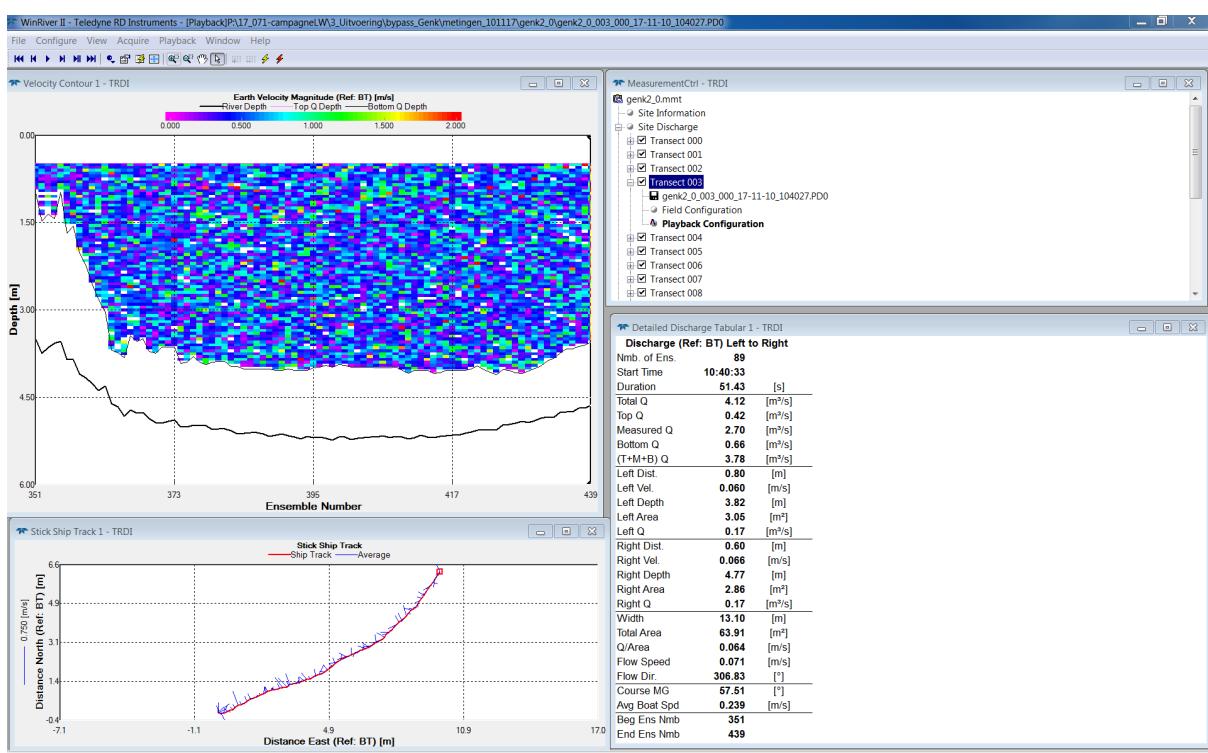
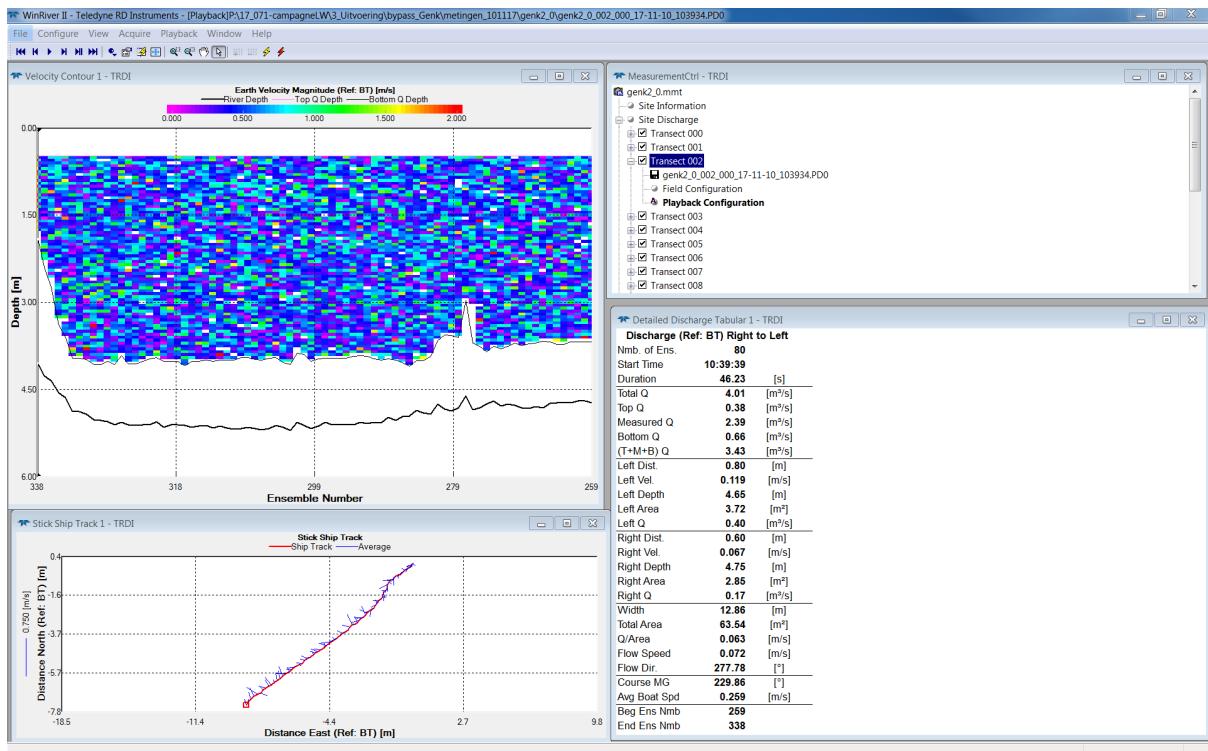


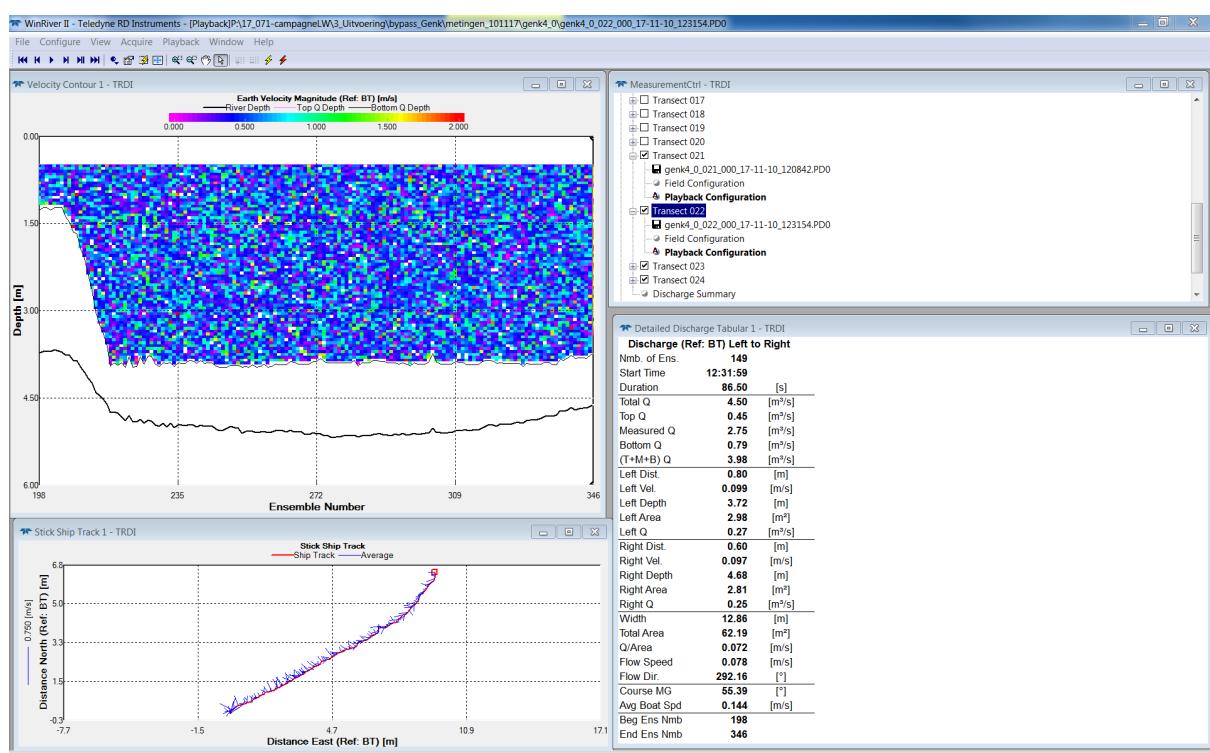
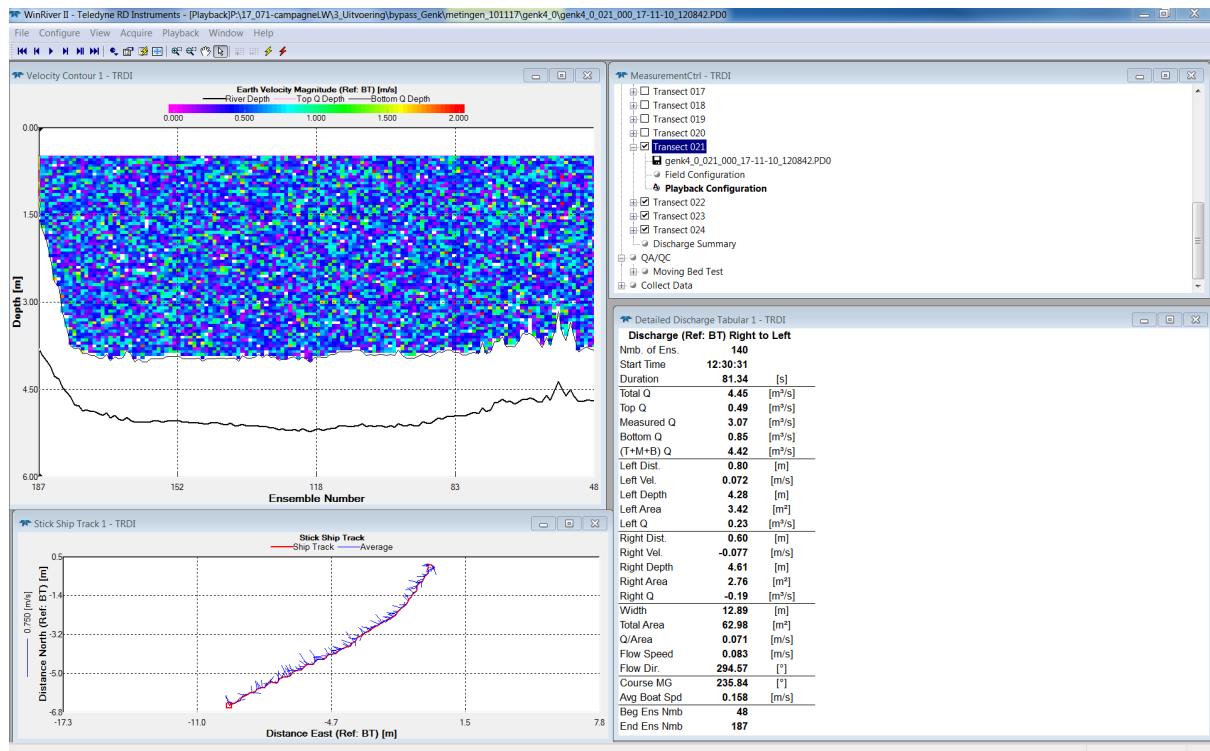


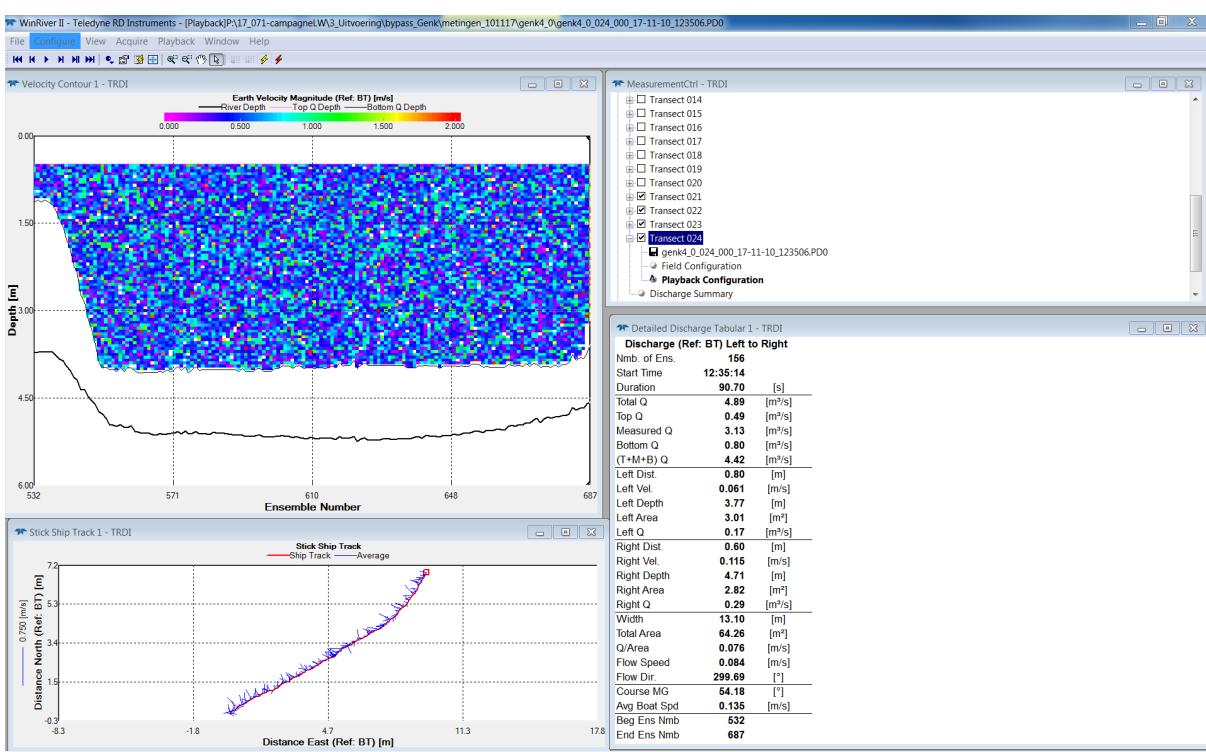
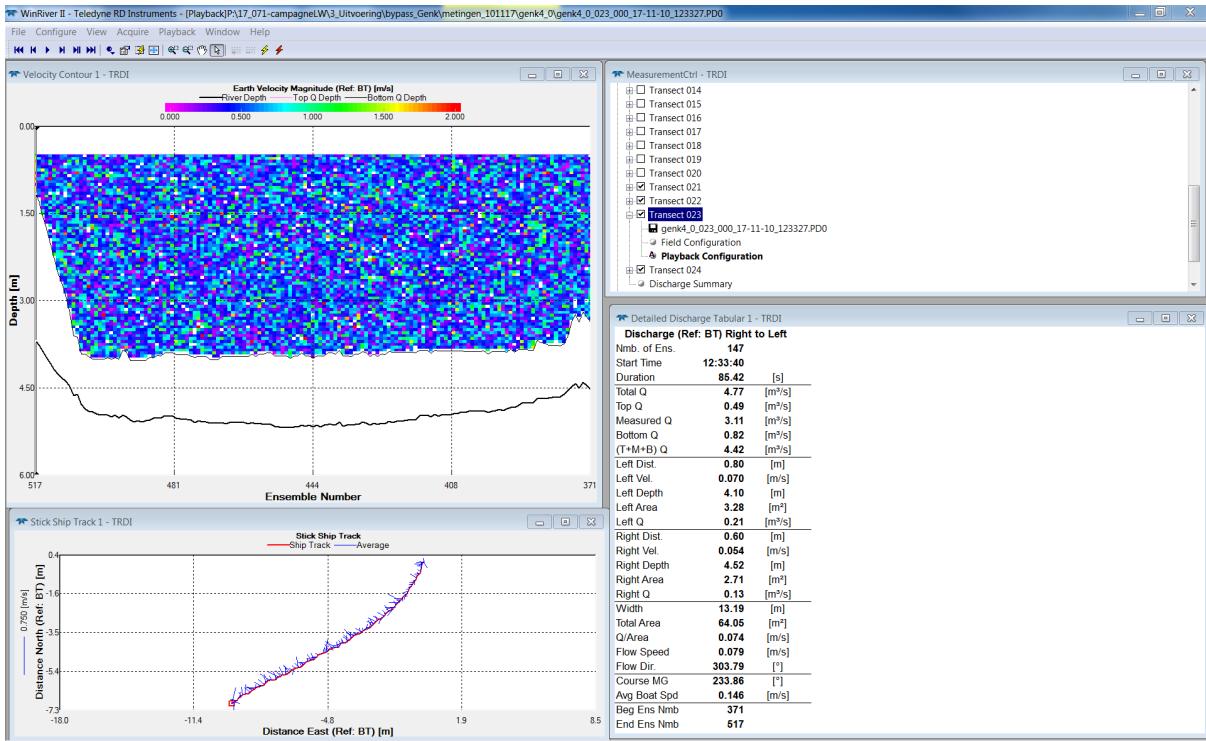


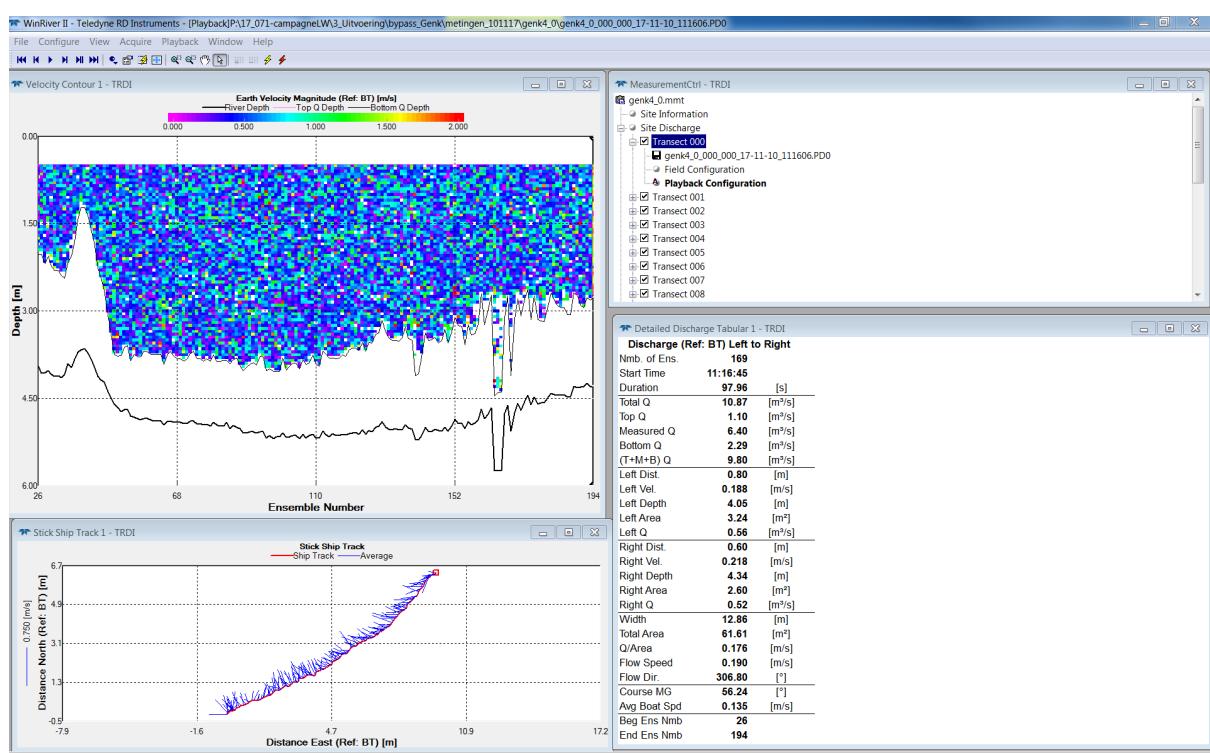
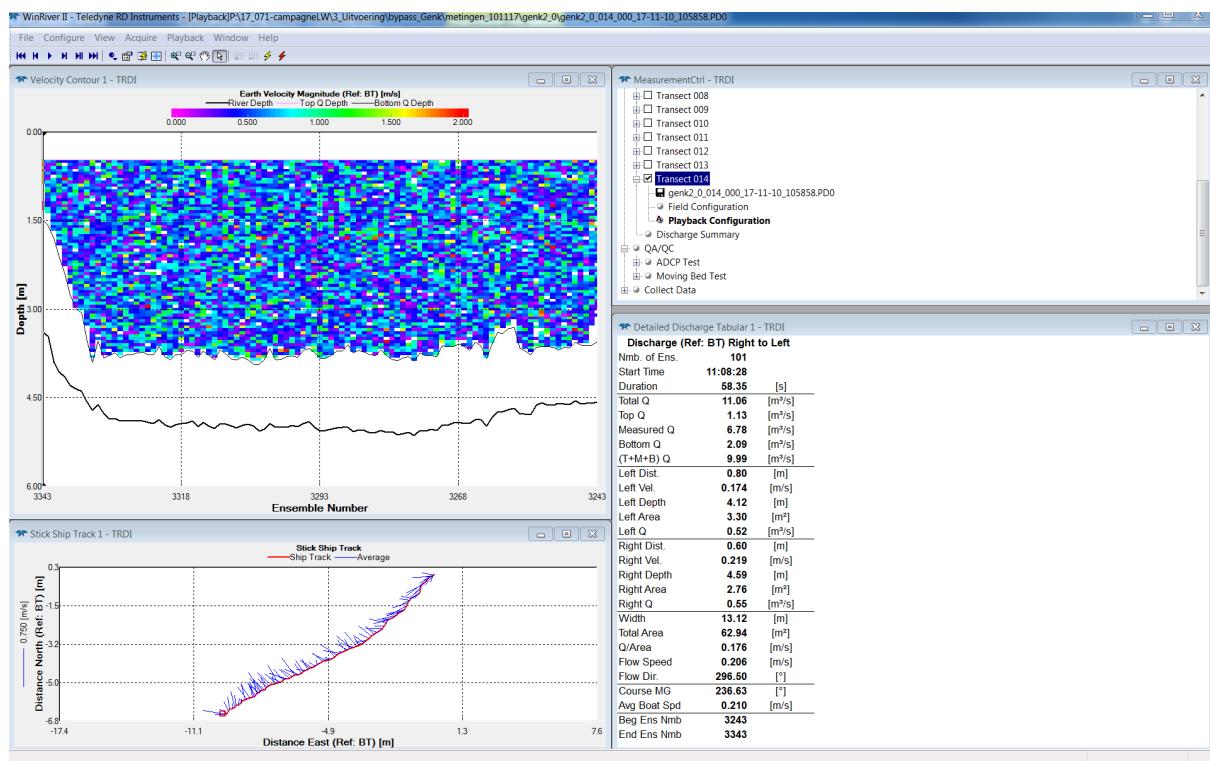


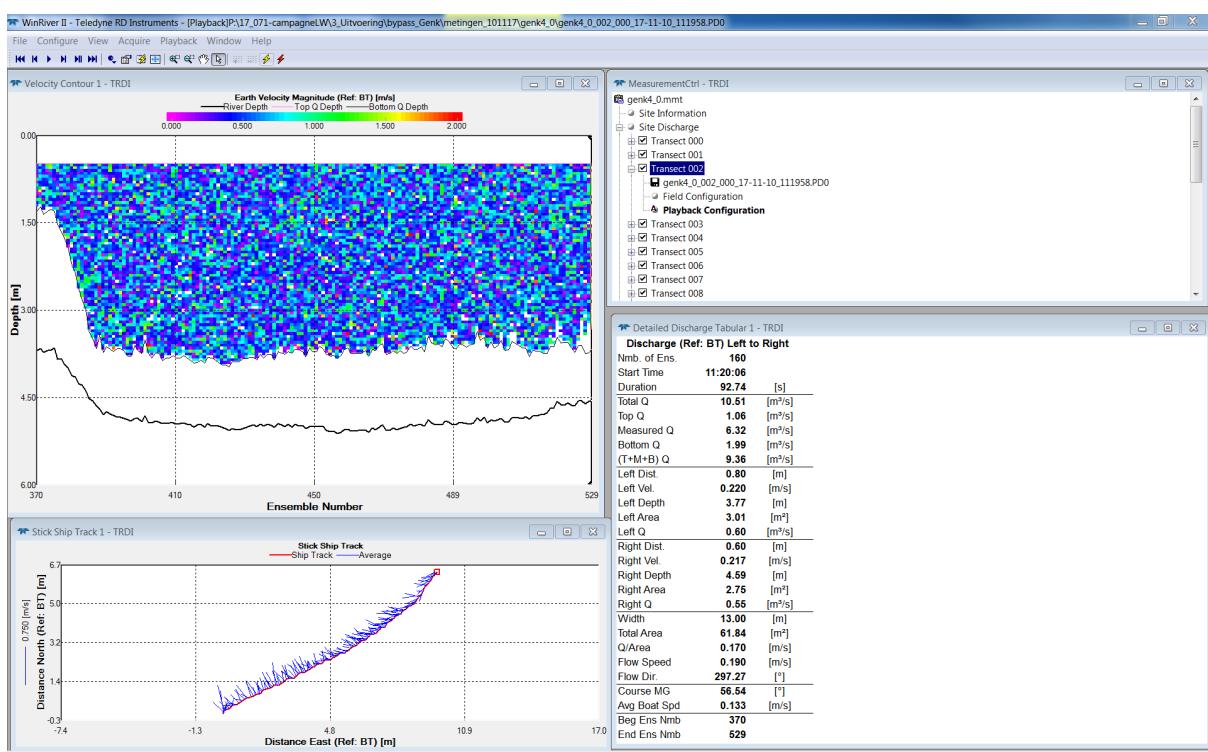
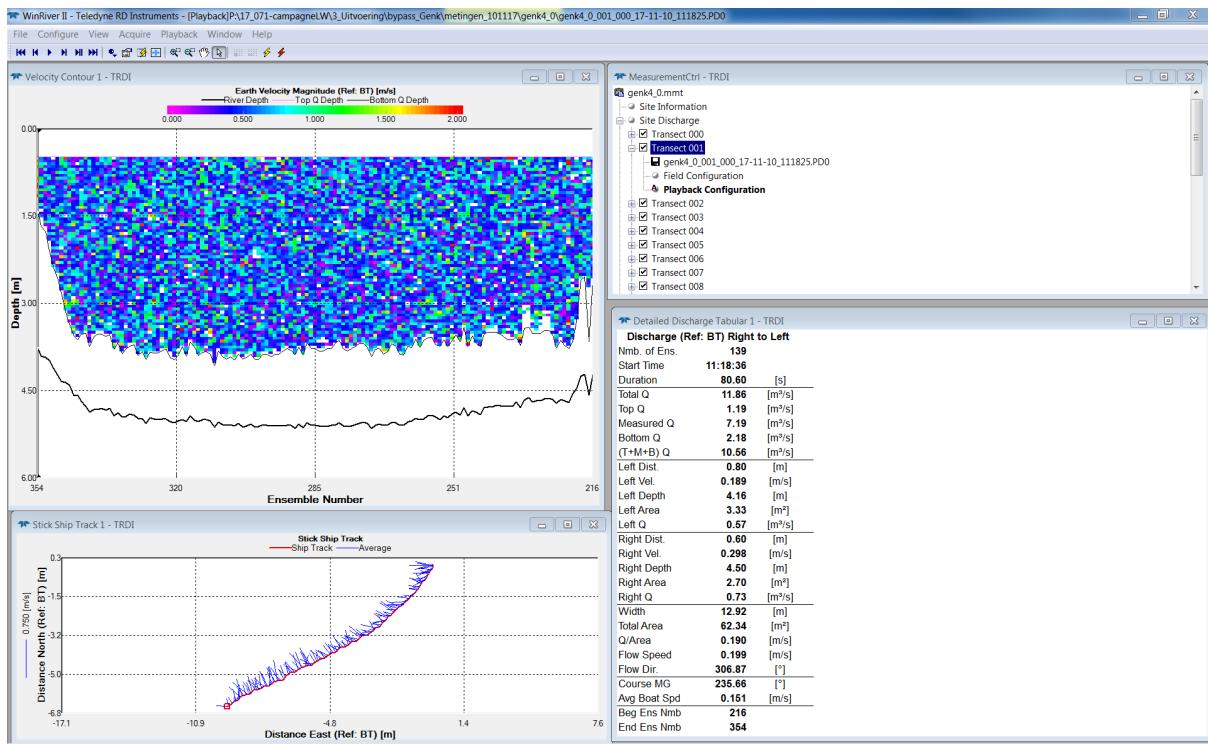


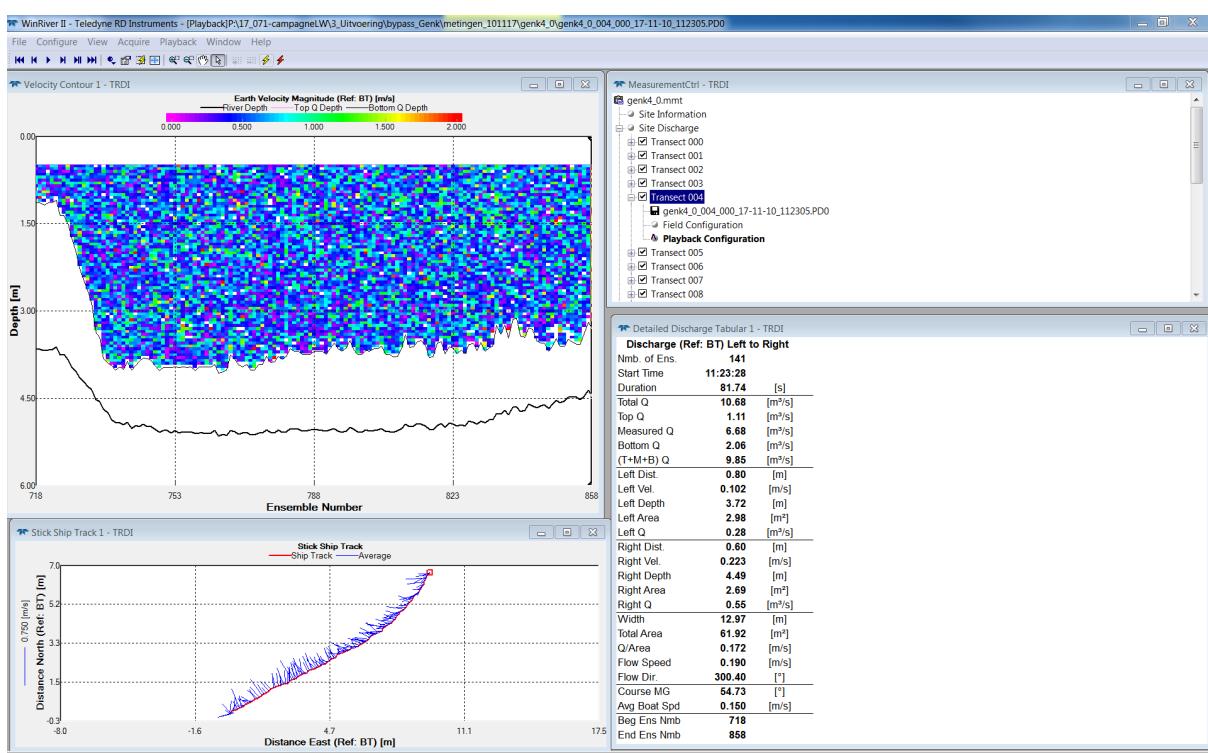
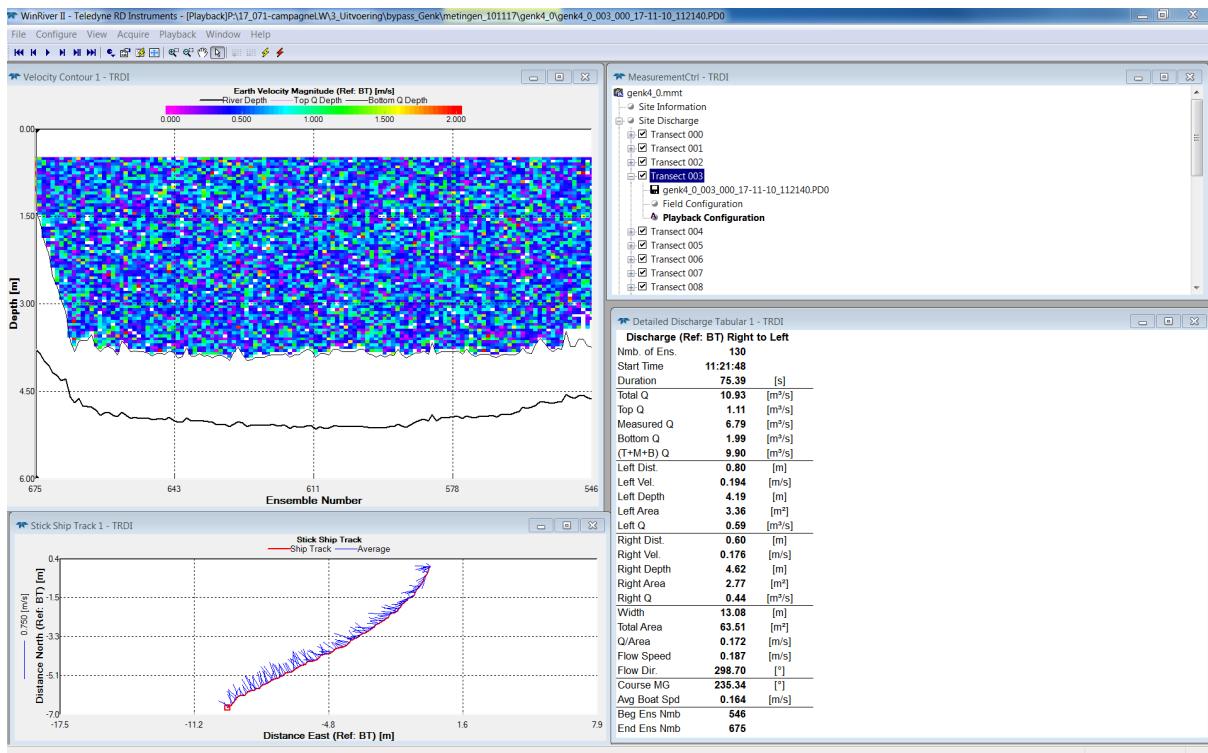


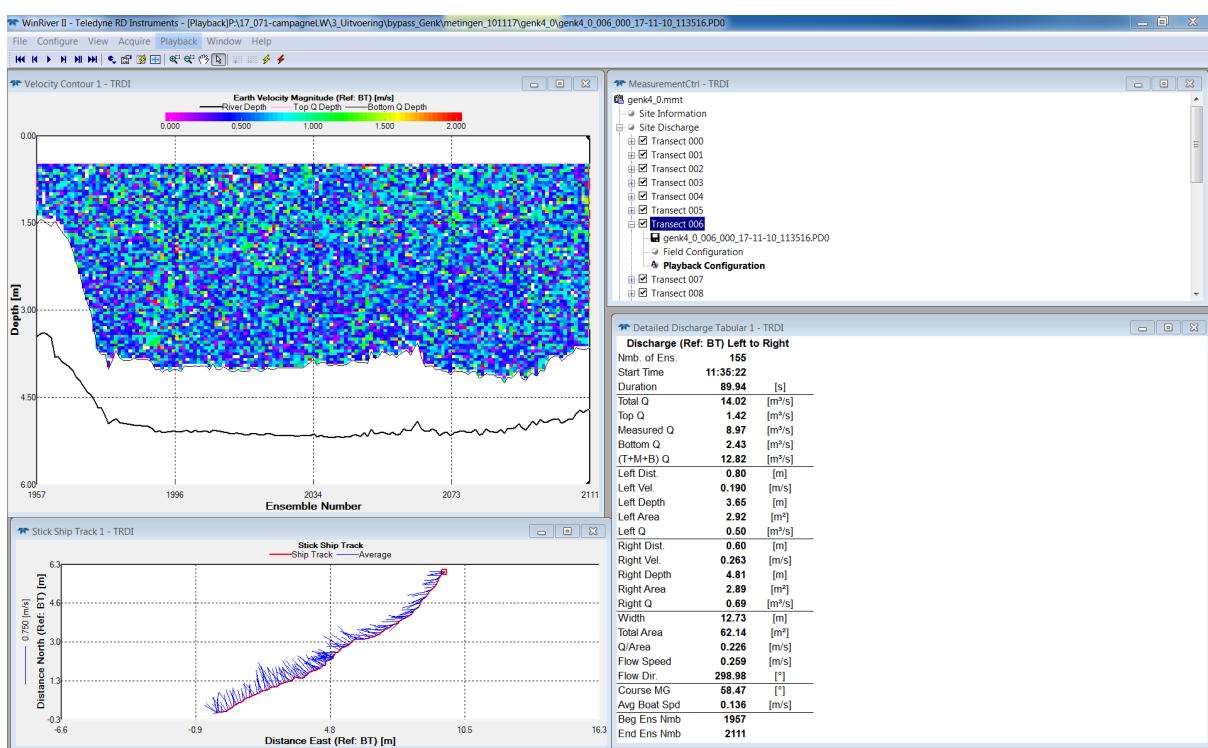
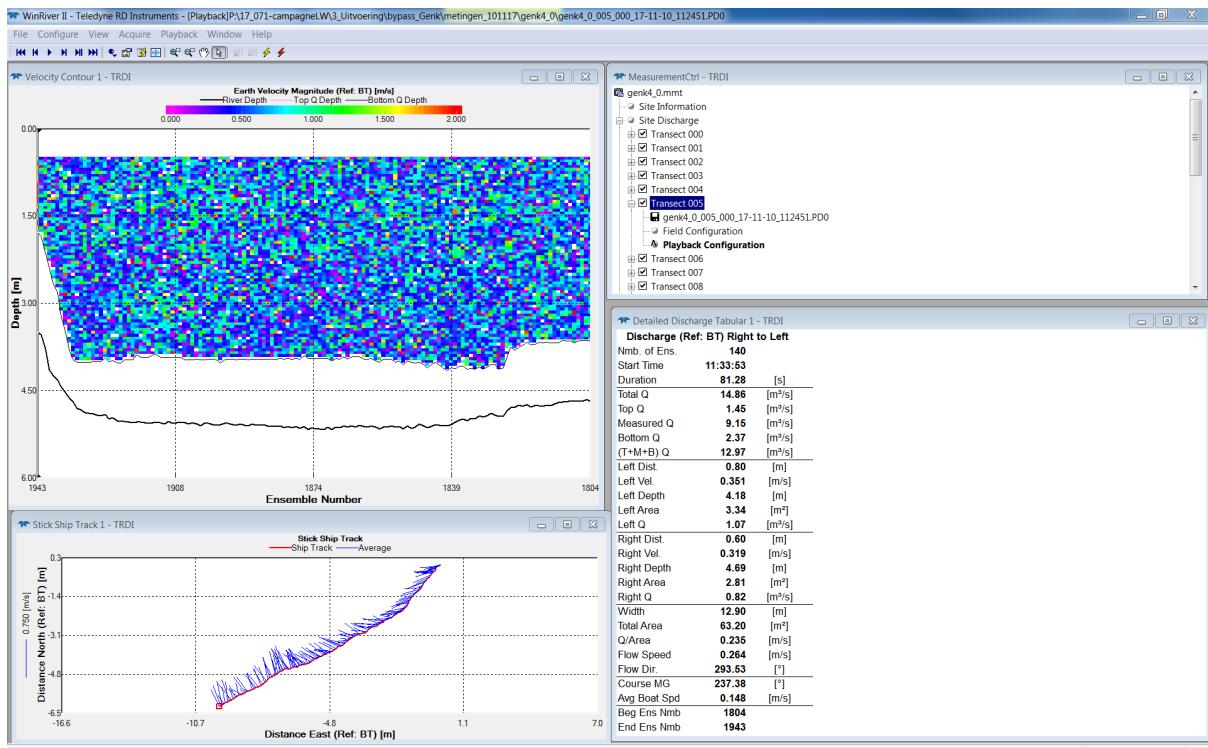


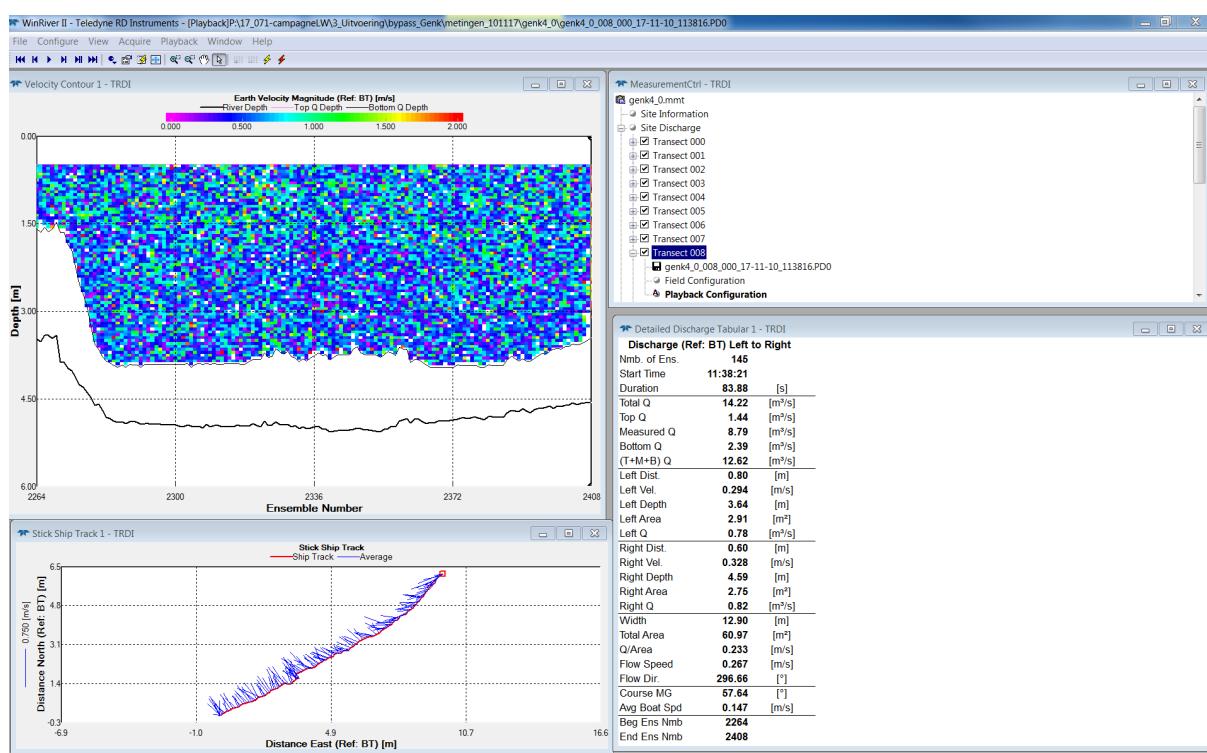
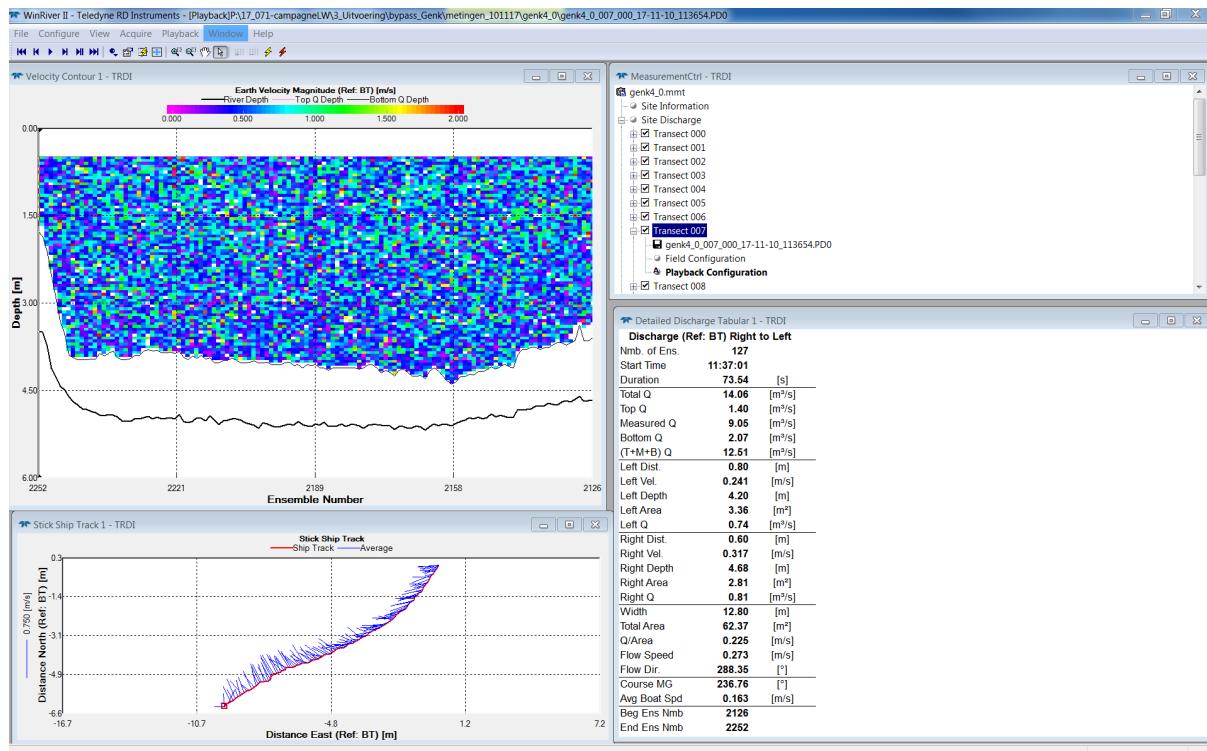


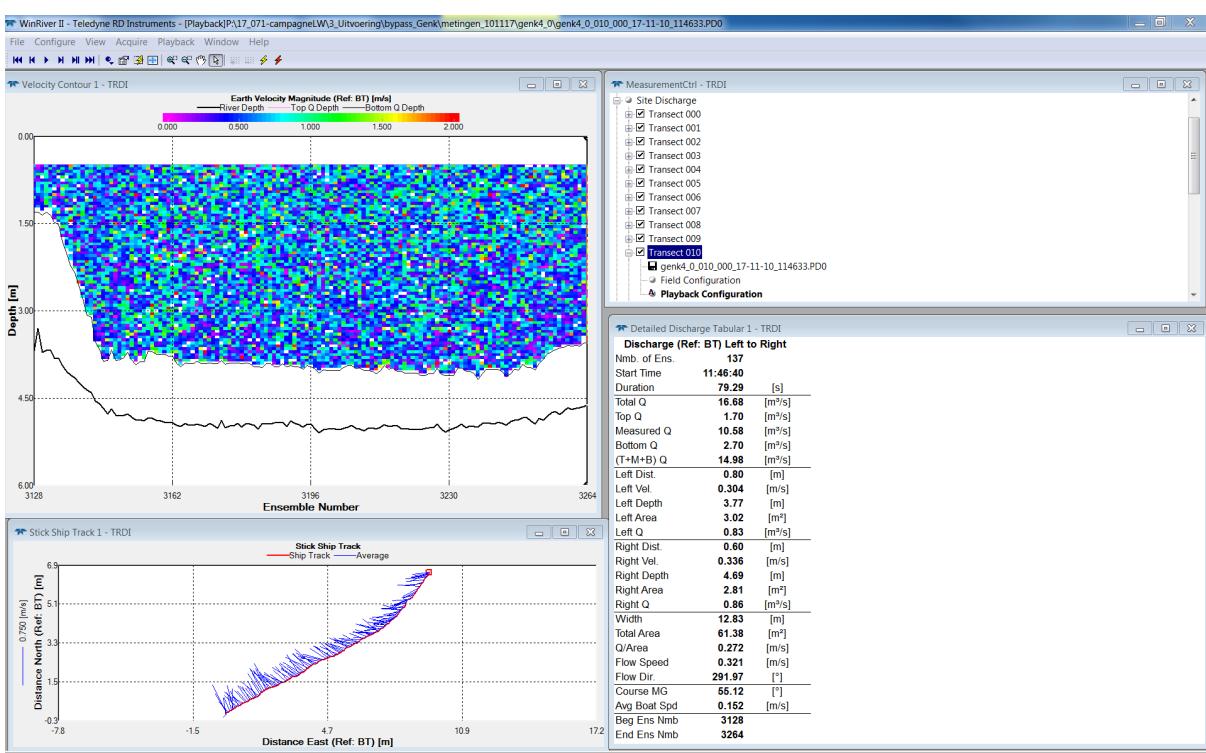
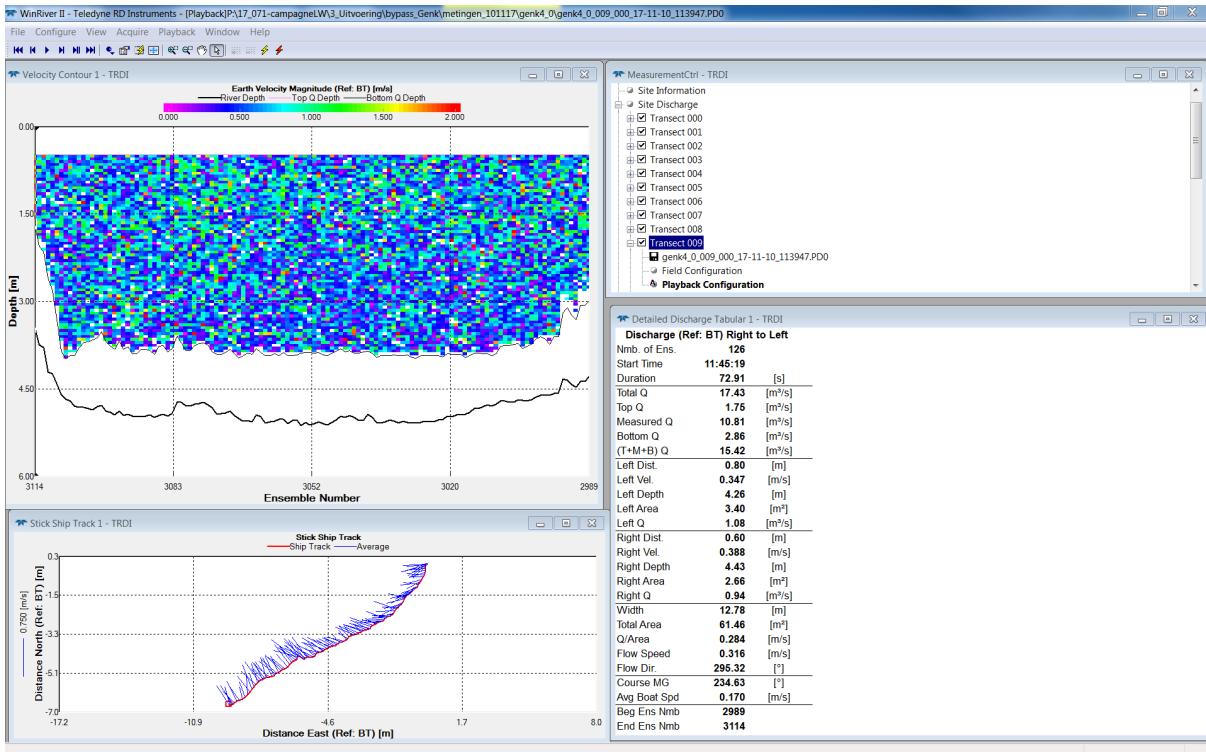


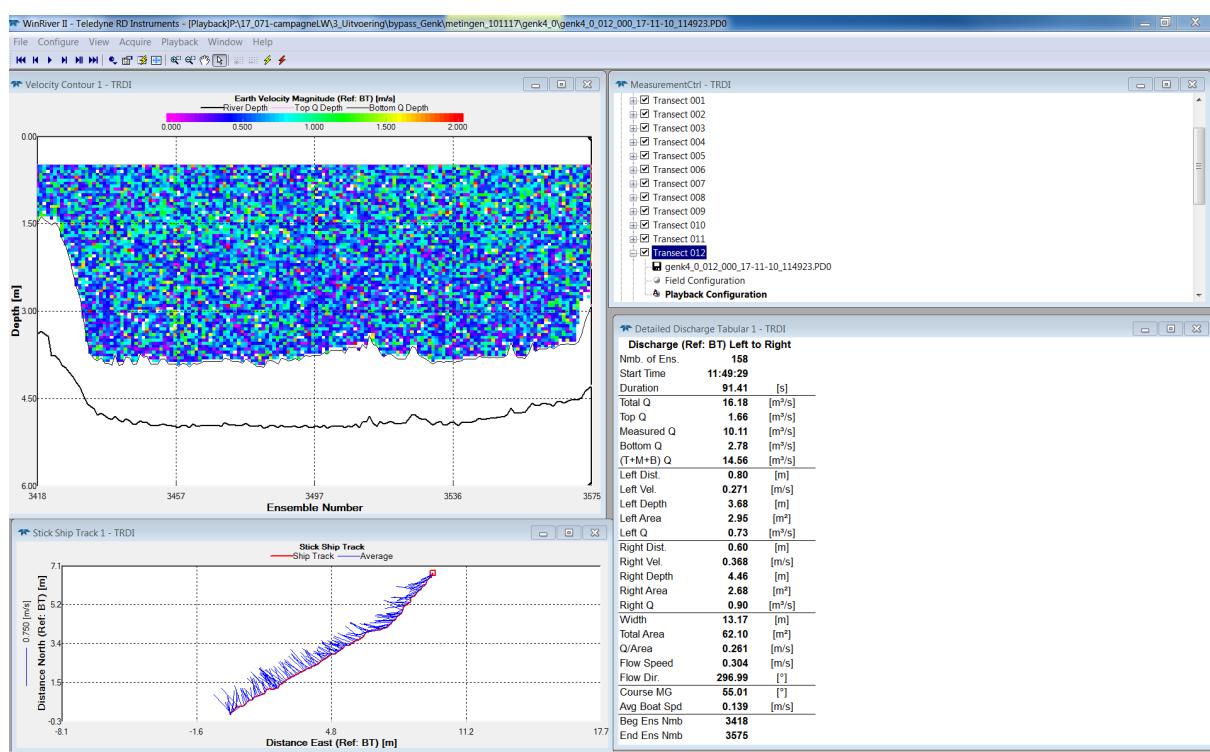
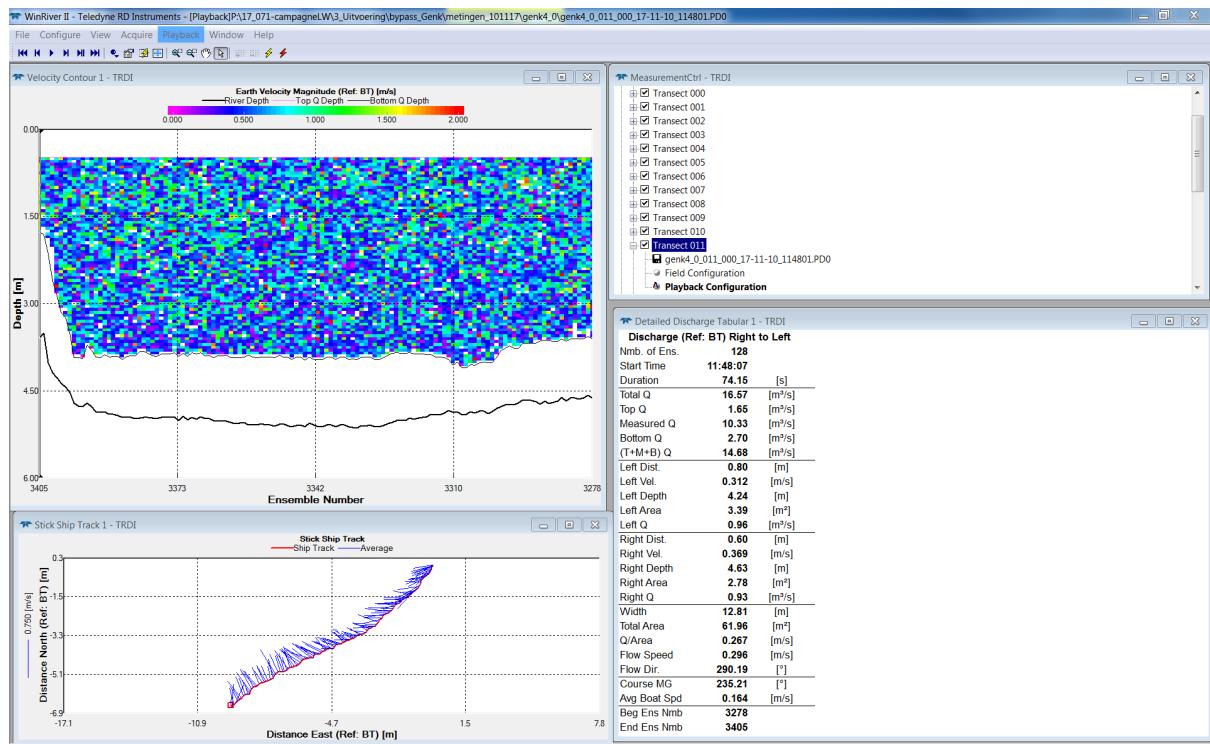


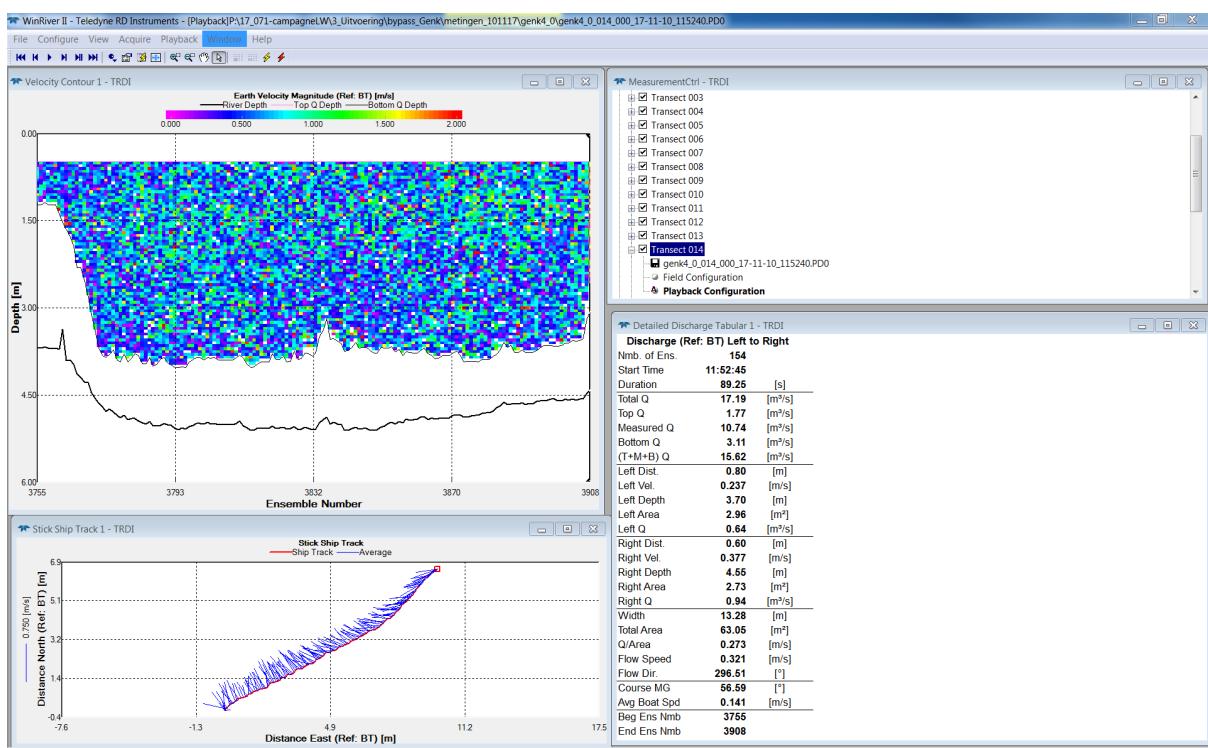
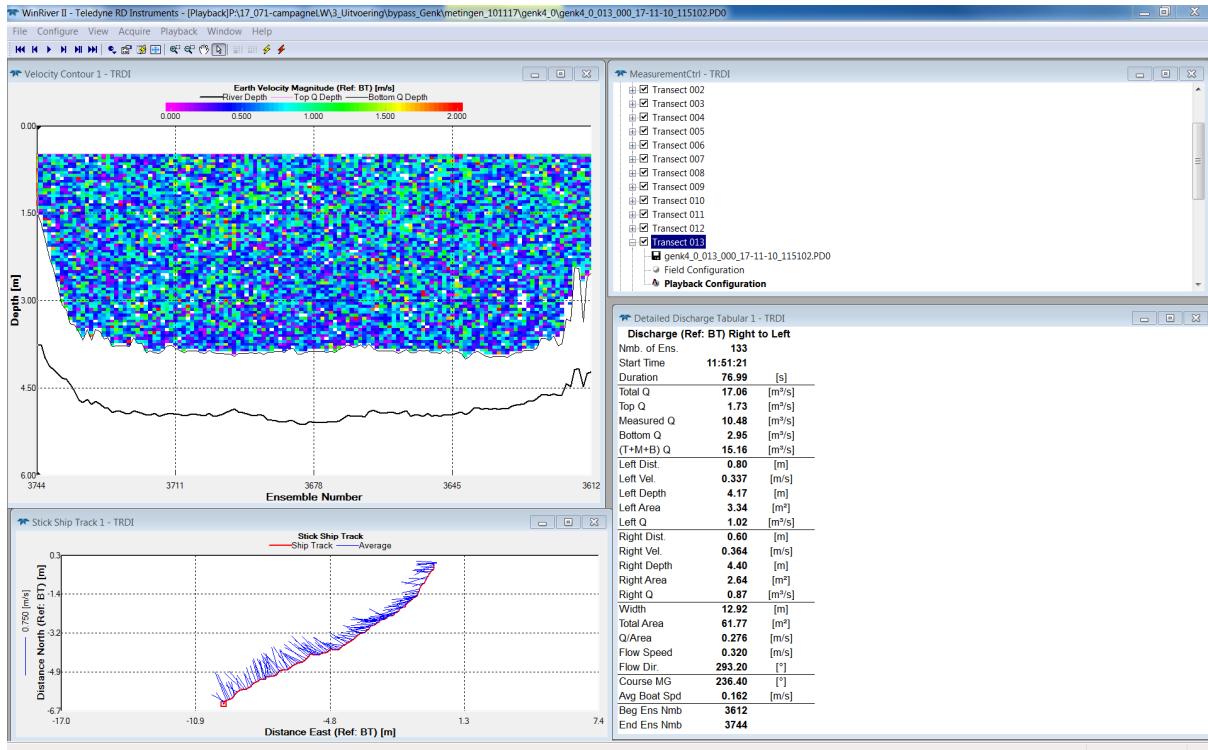


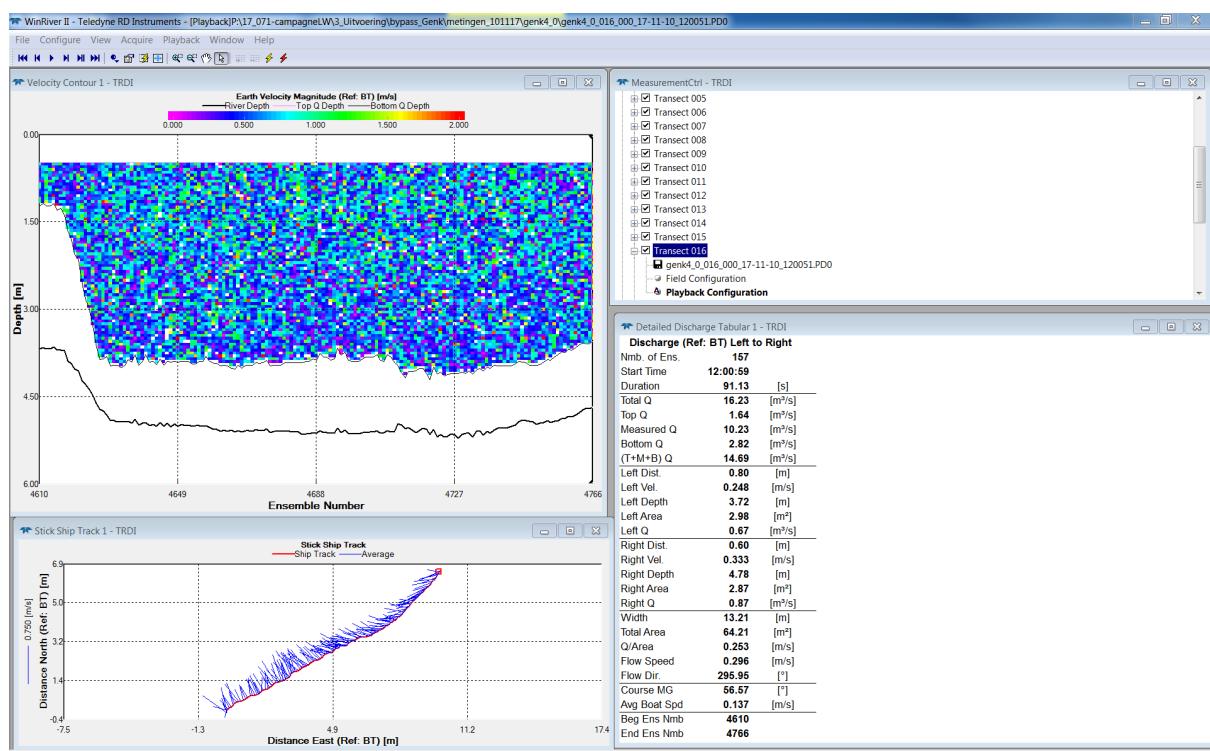
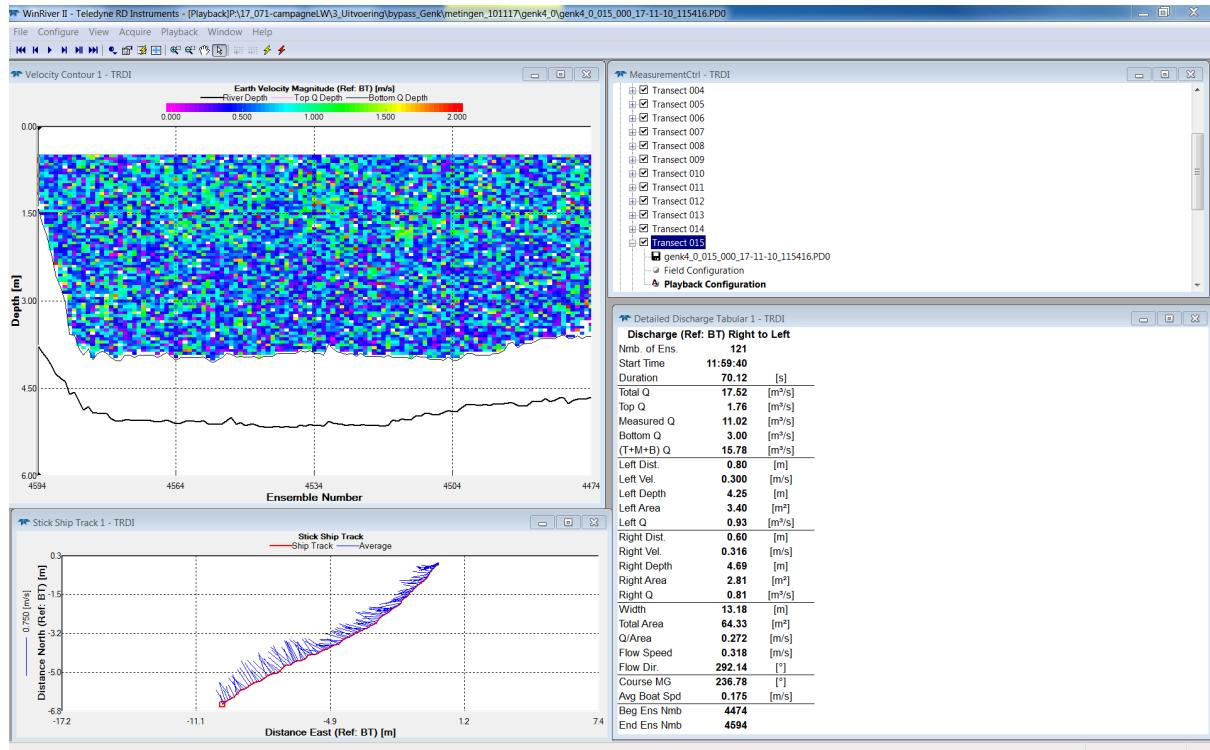


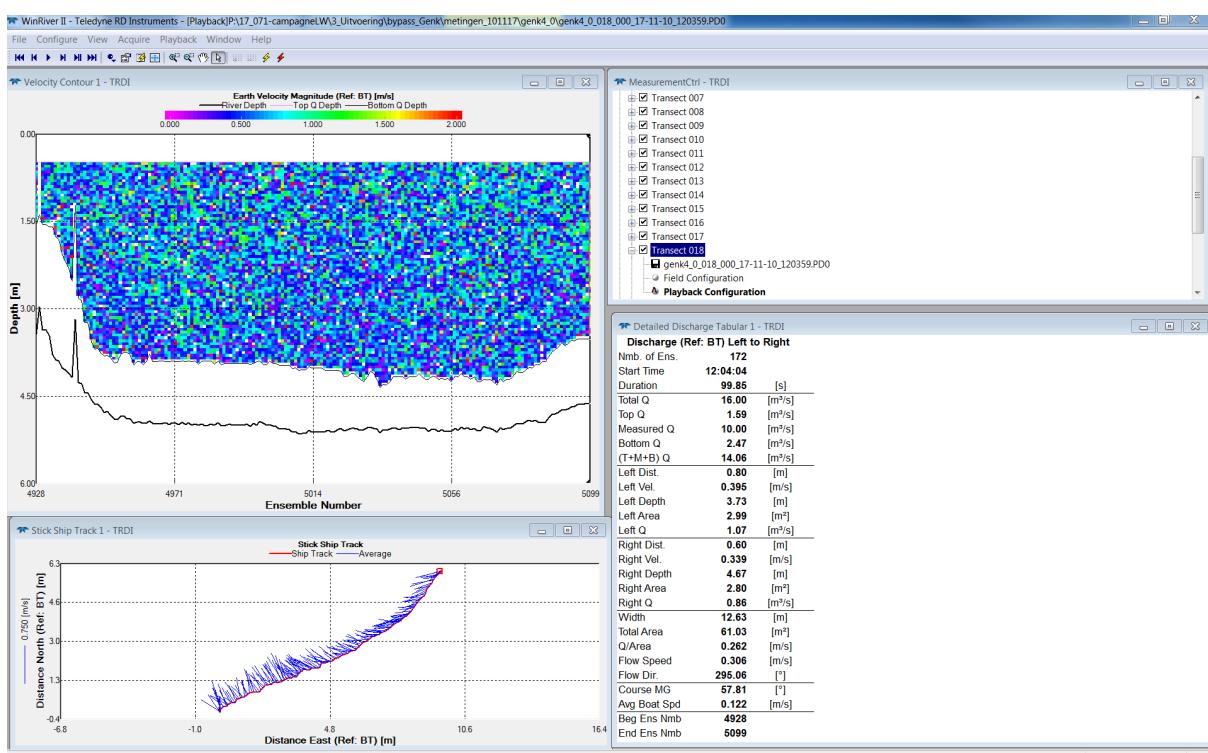
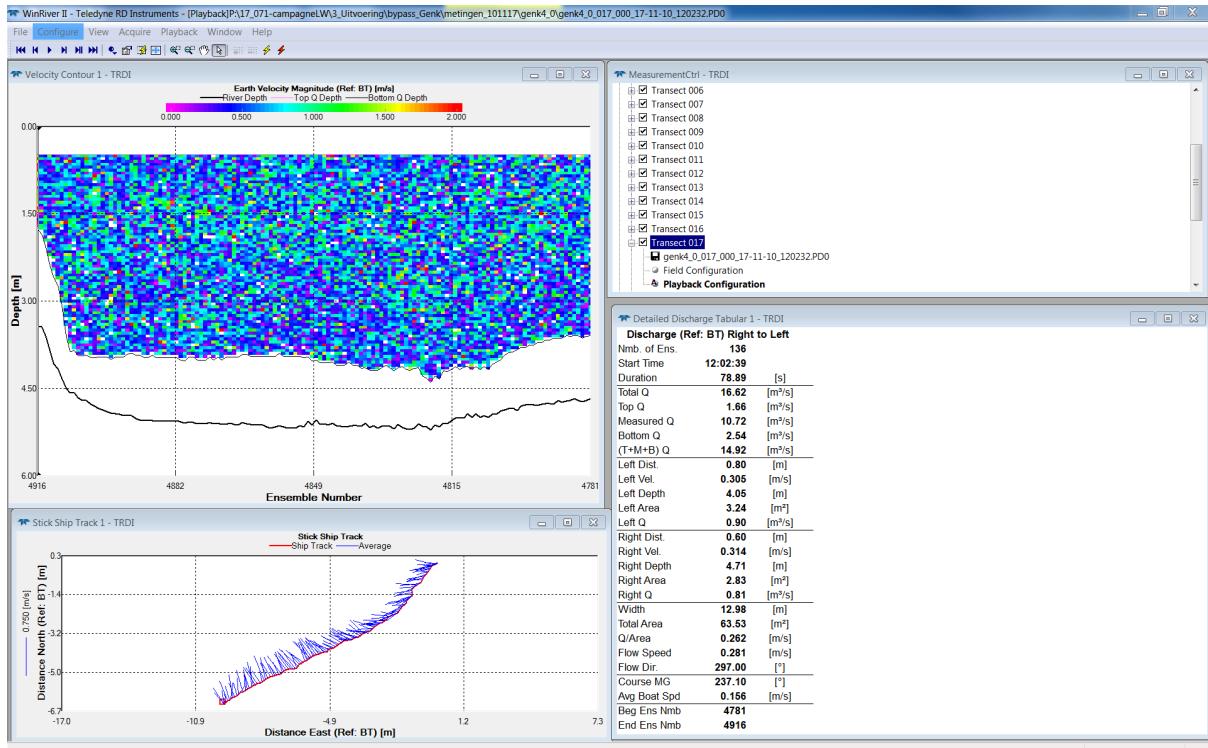


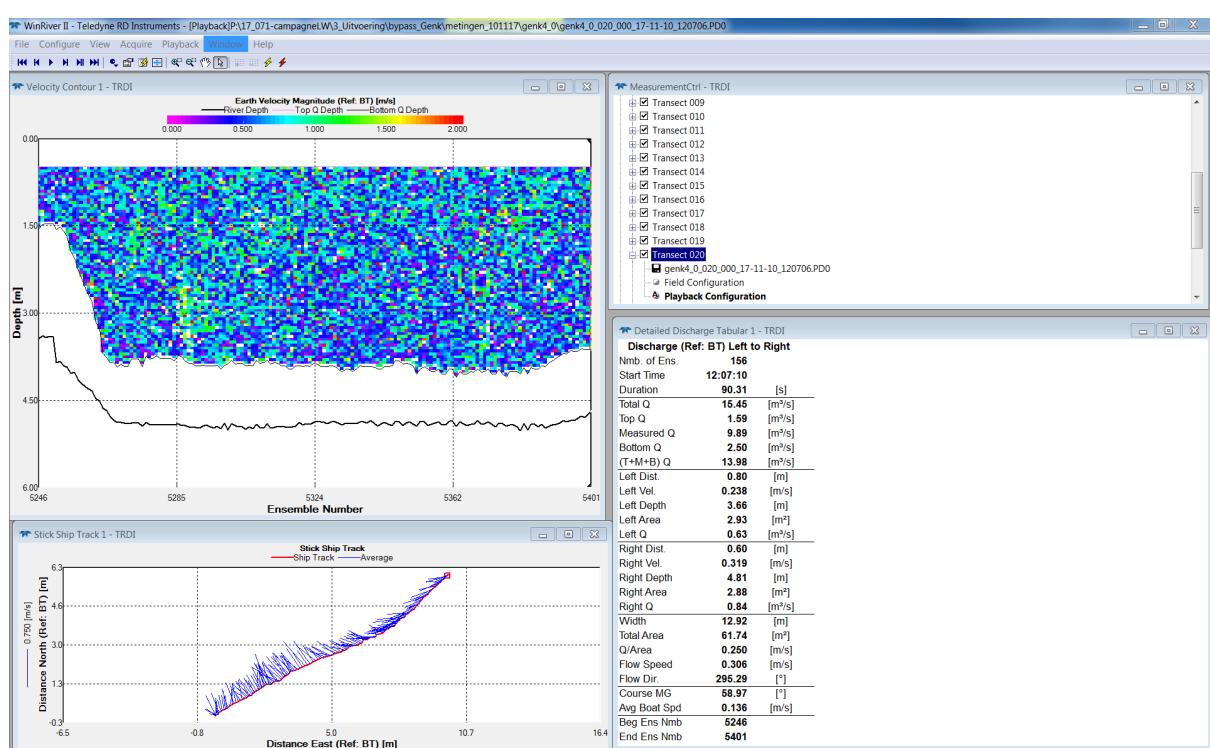
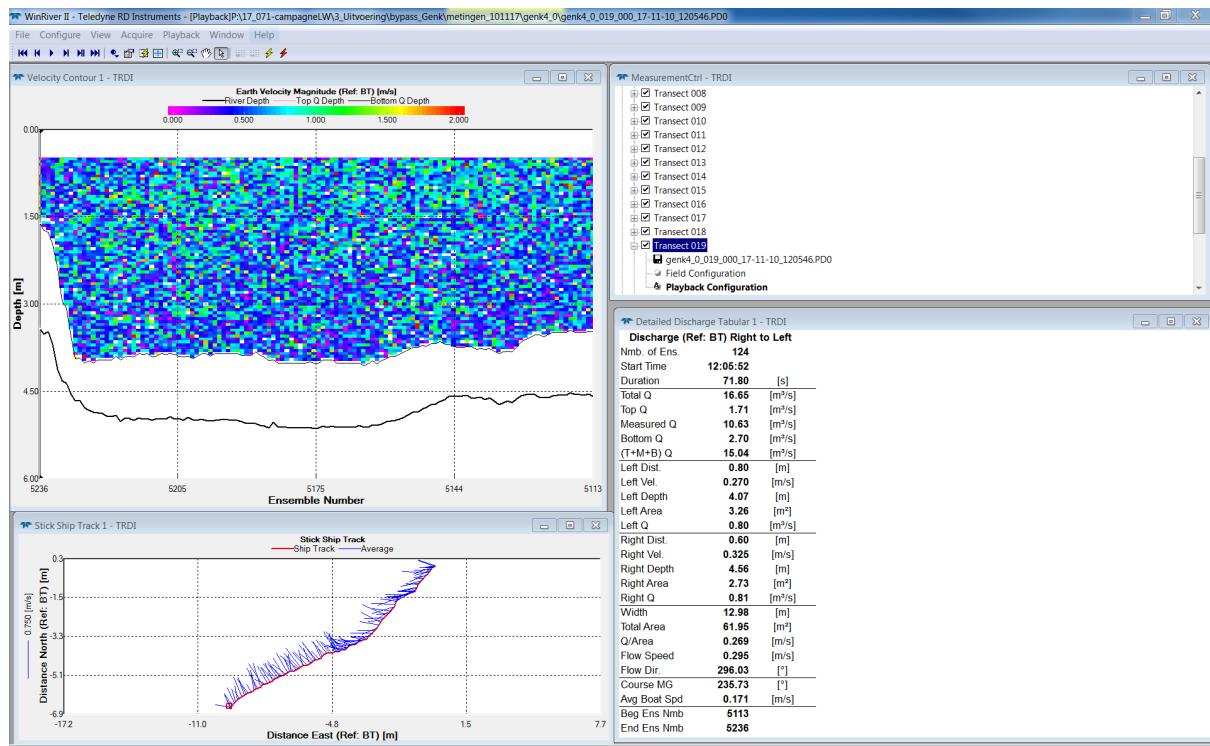




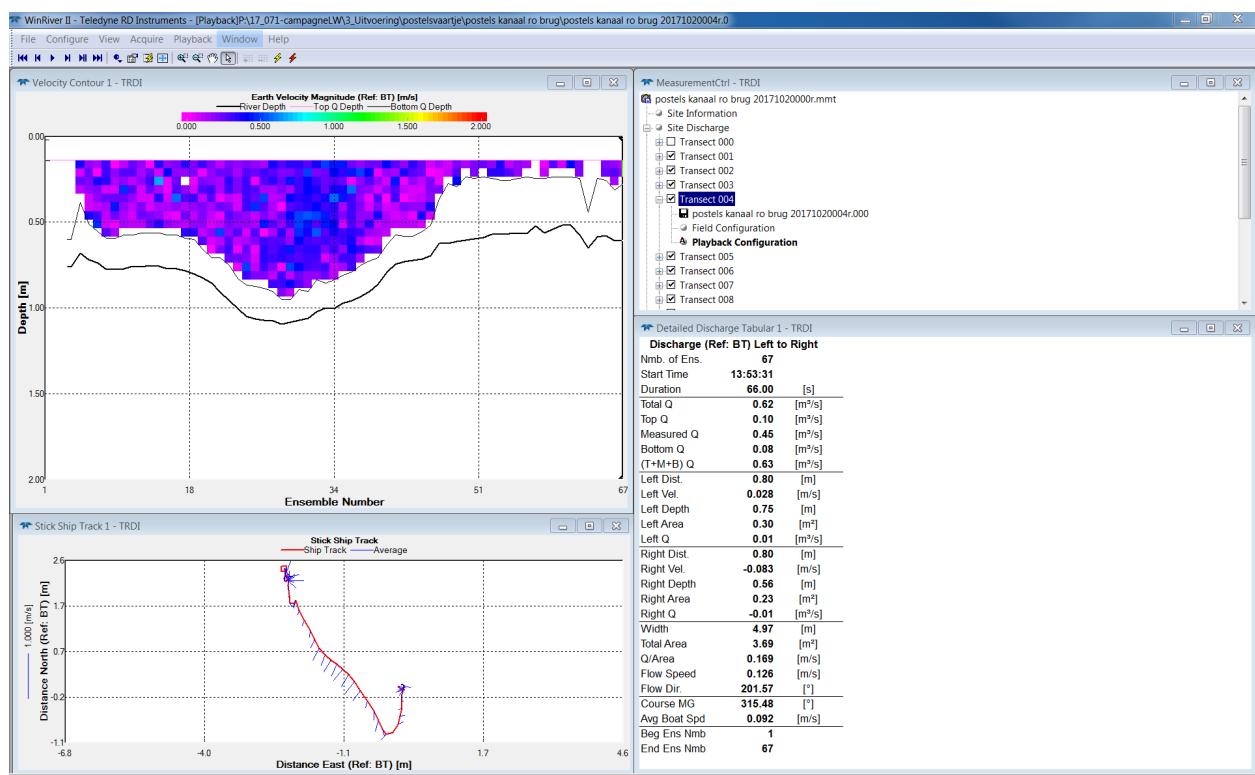
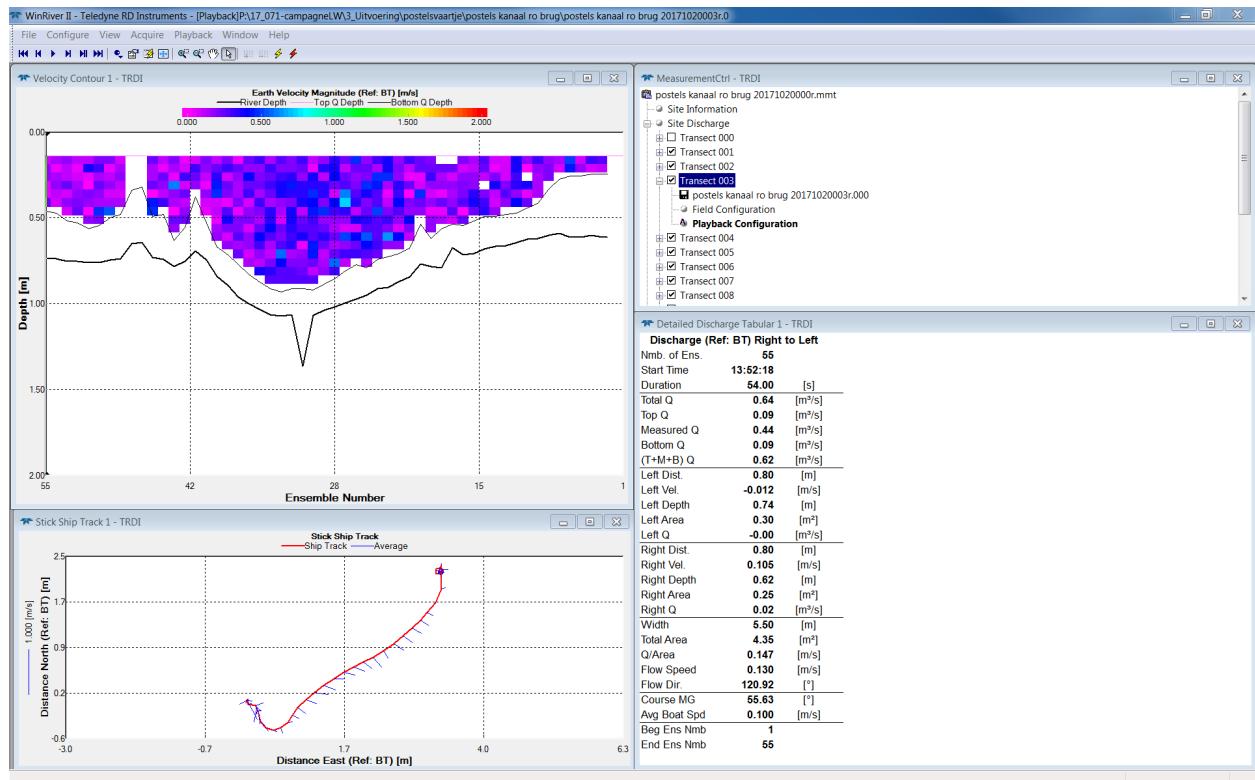


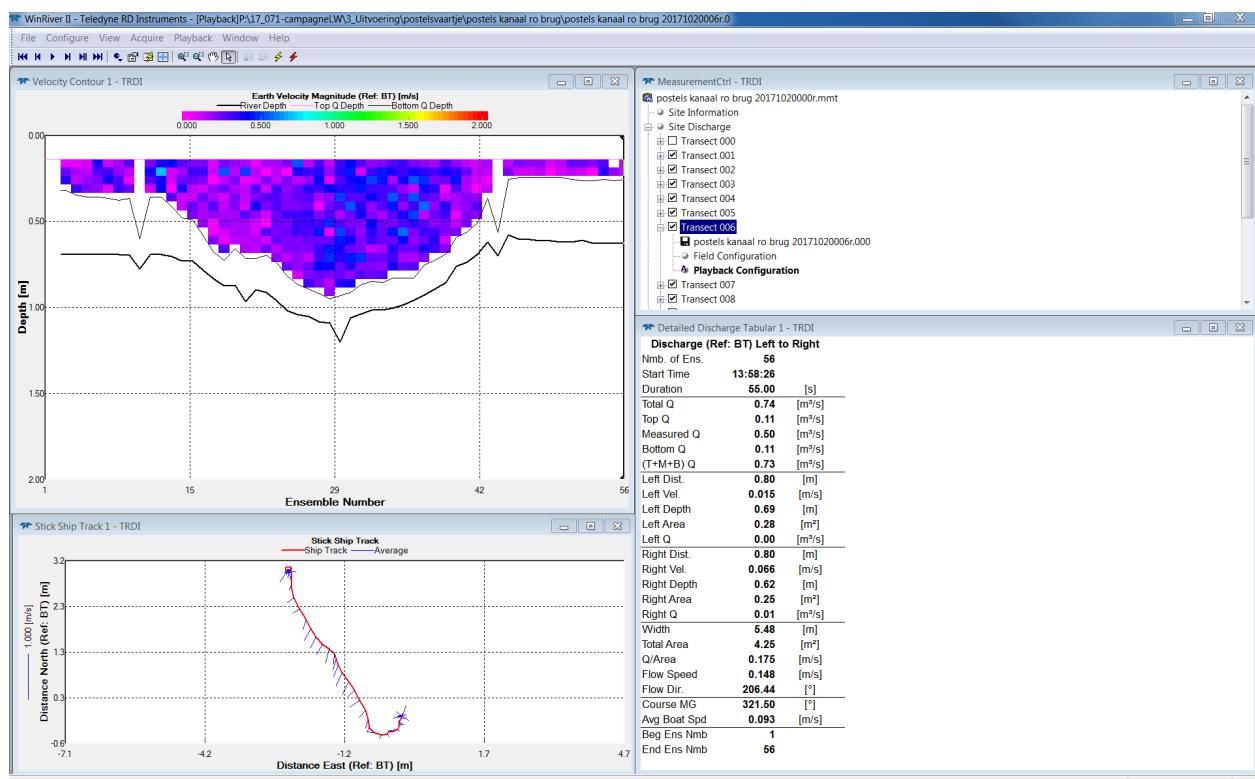
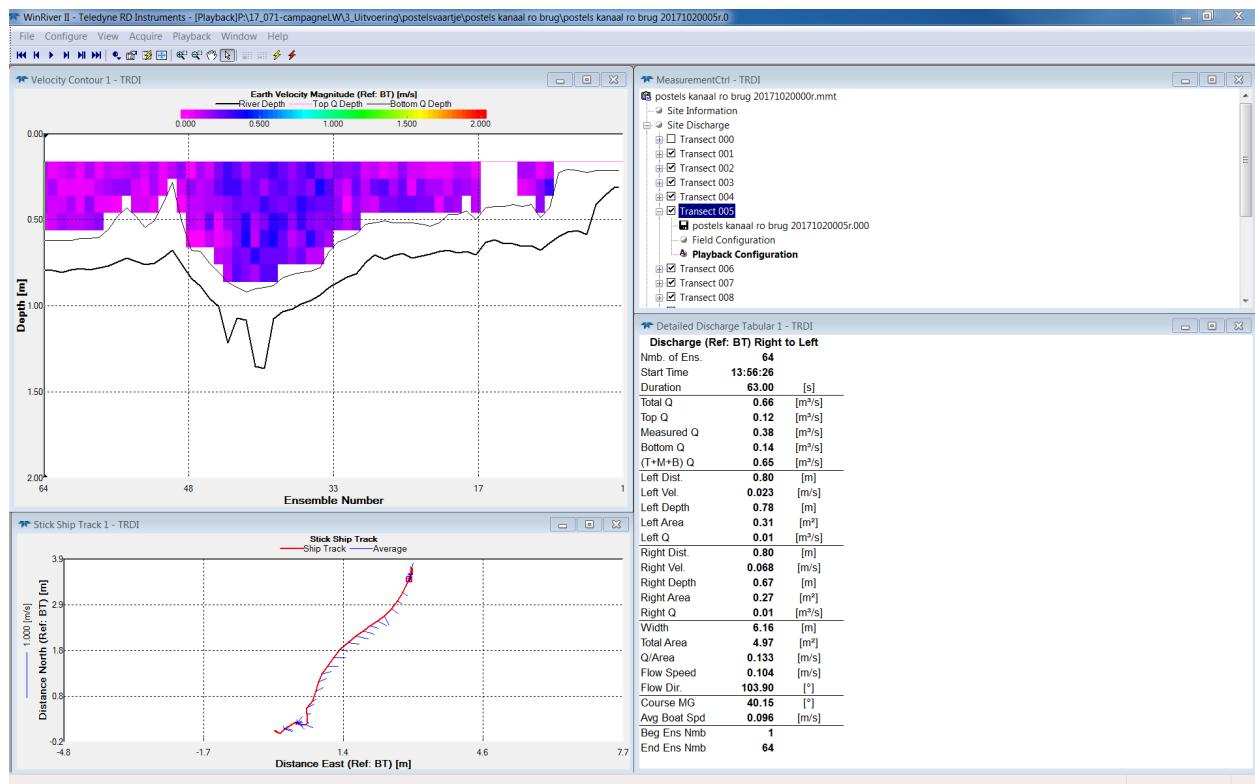


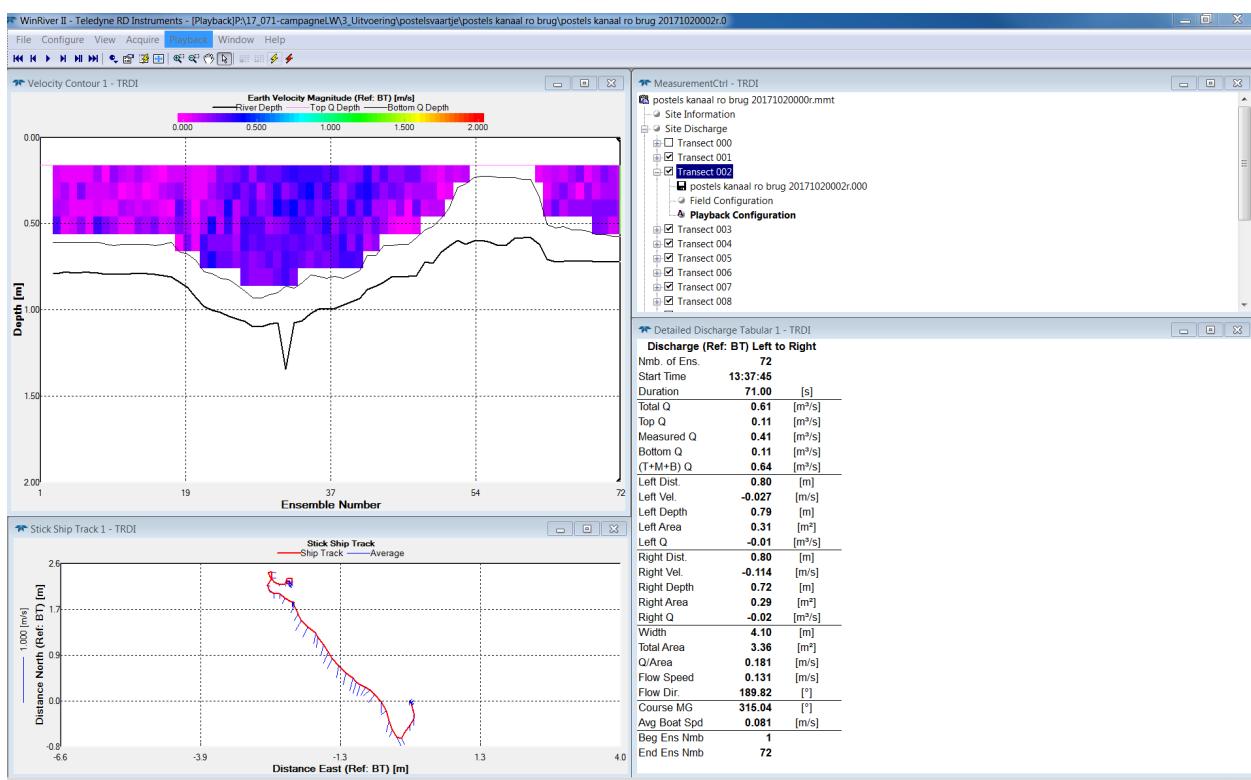
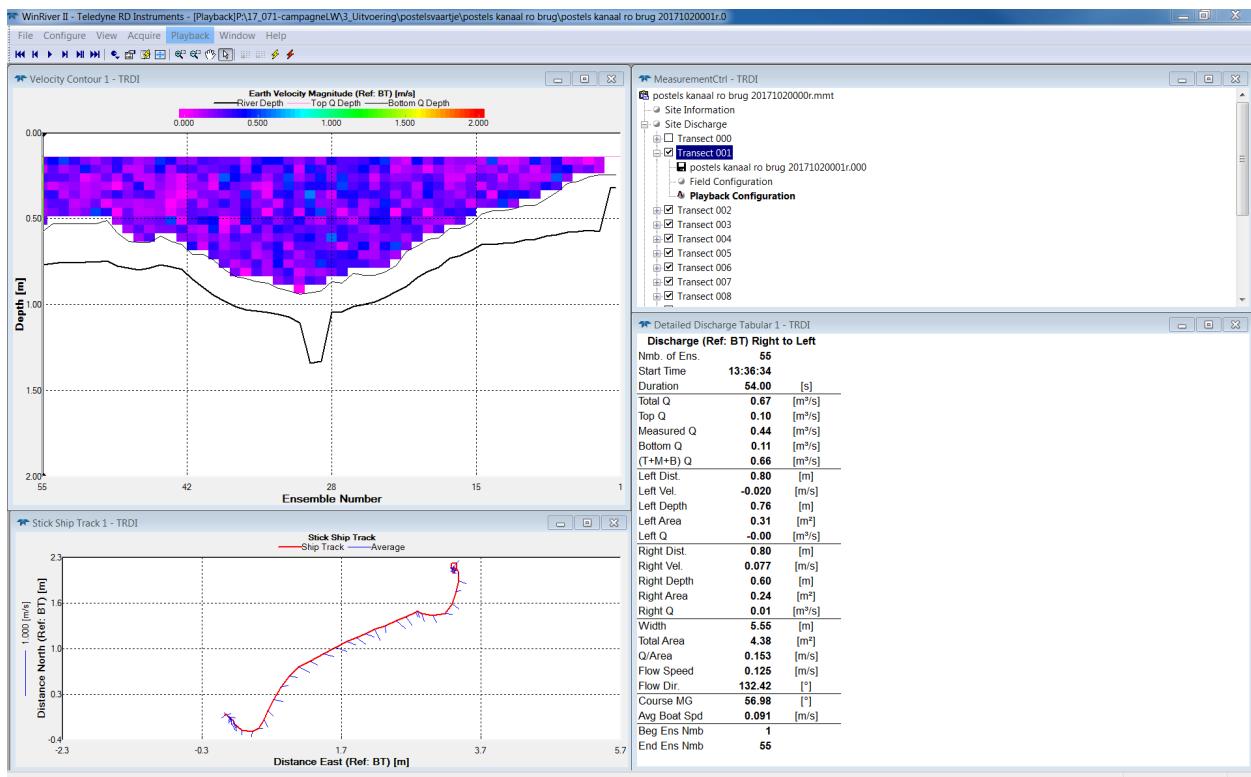


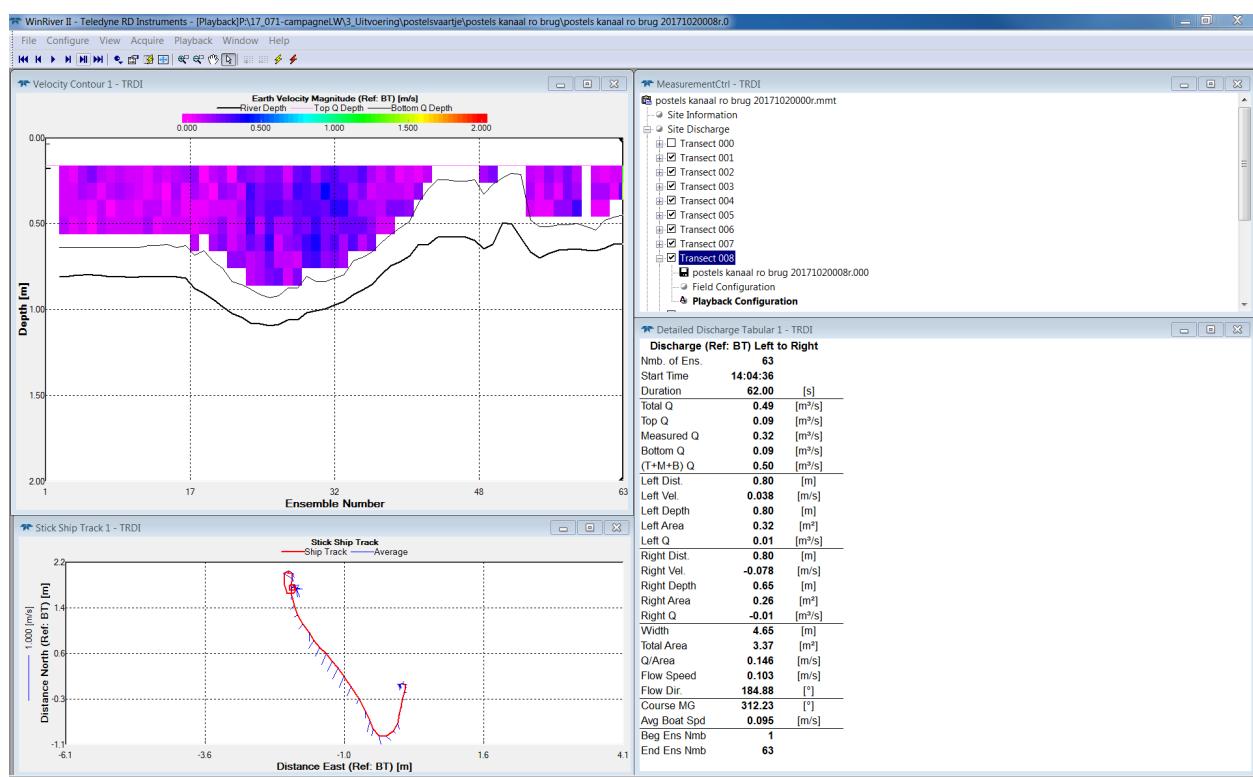
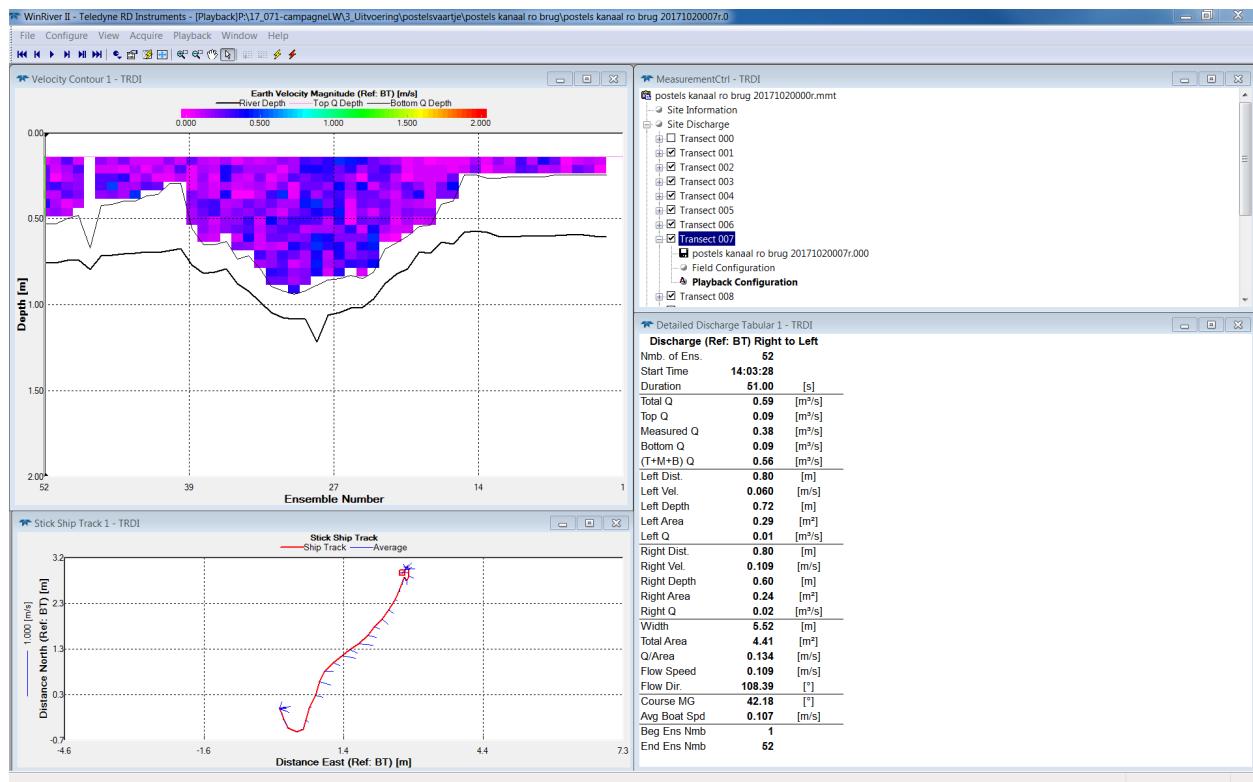


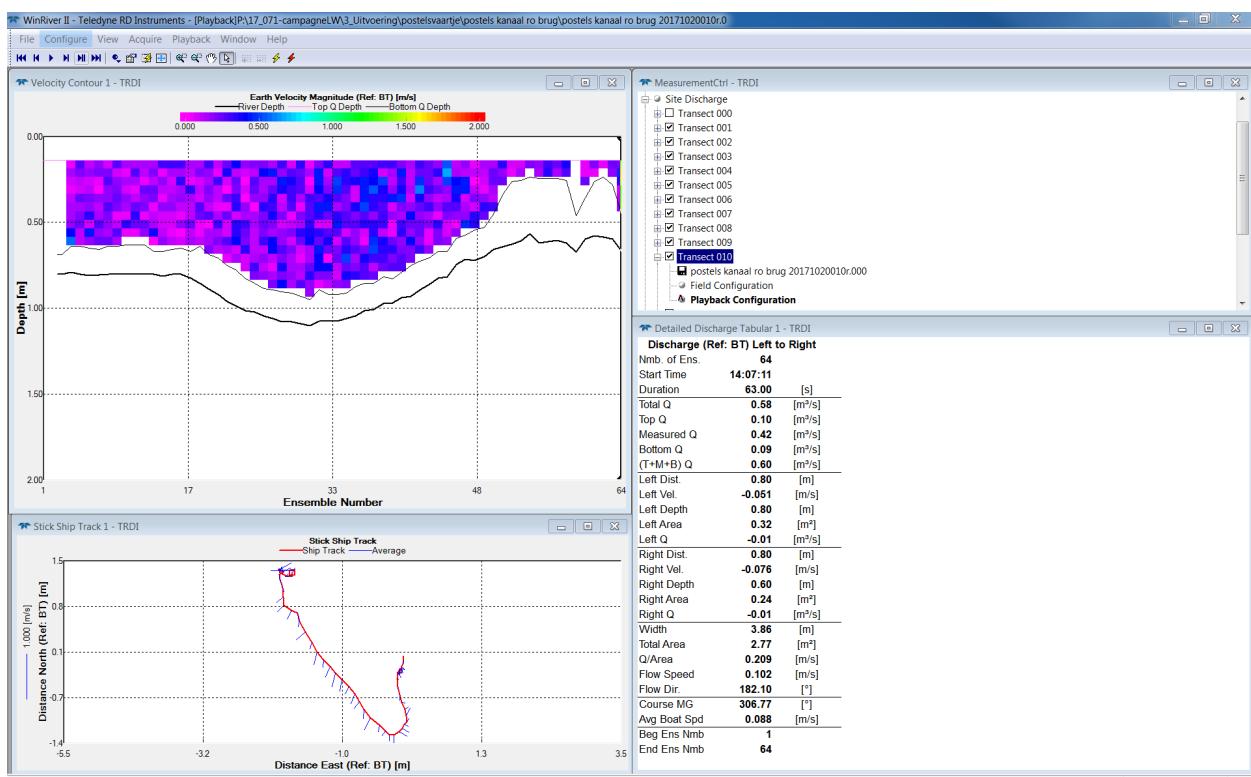
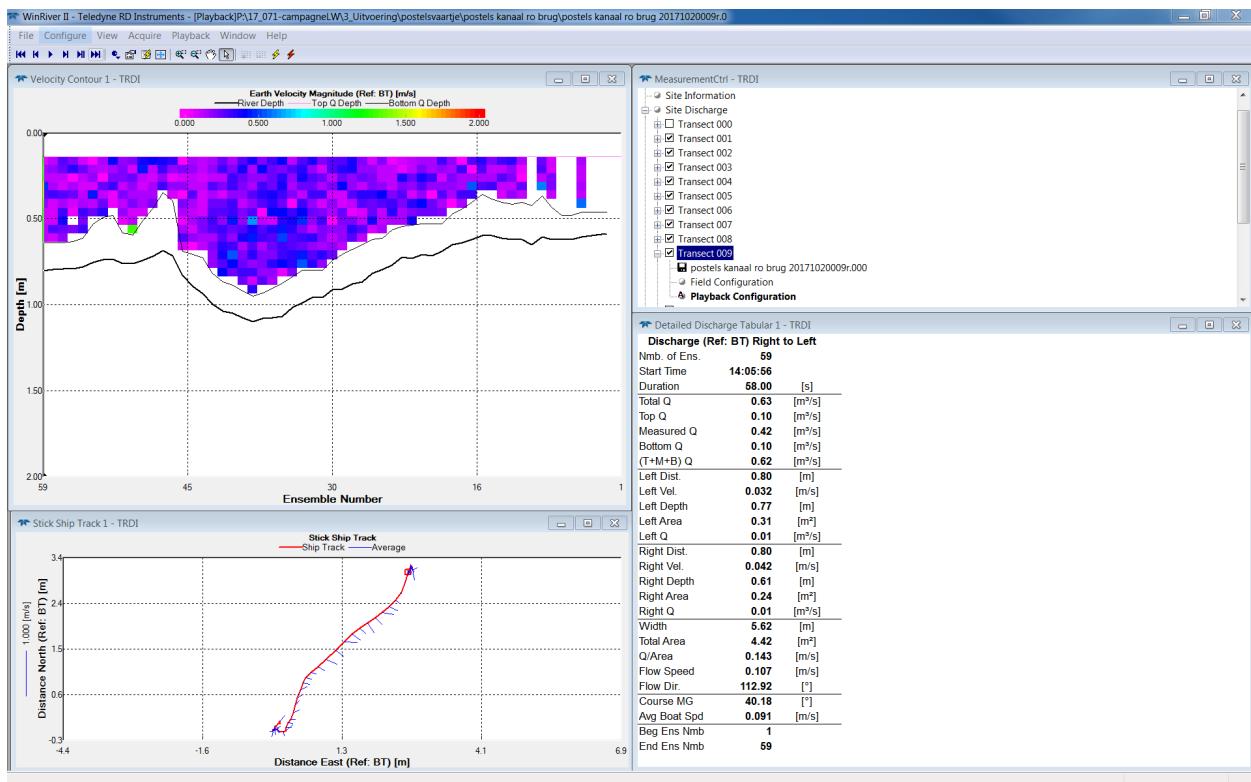
5.2 ADCP measurements at Postels Vaartje – Winriver output

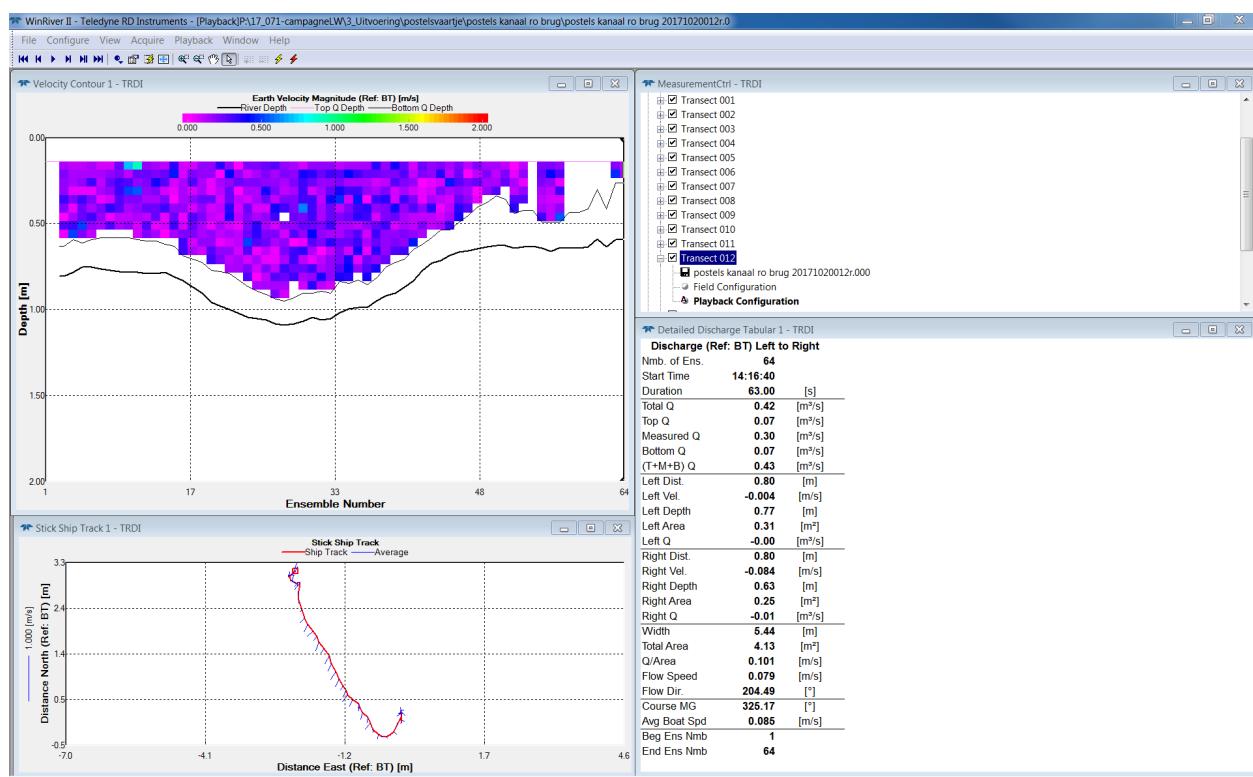
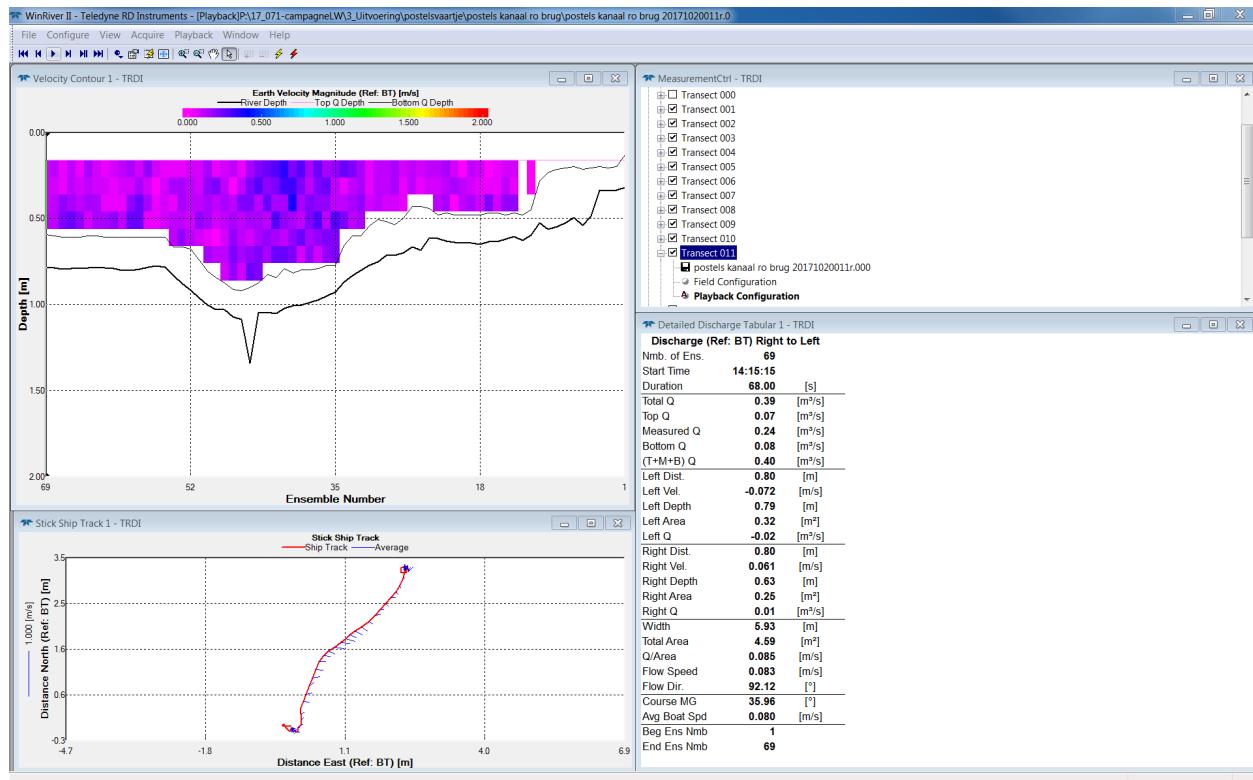


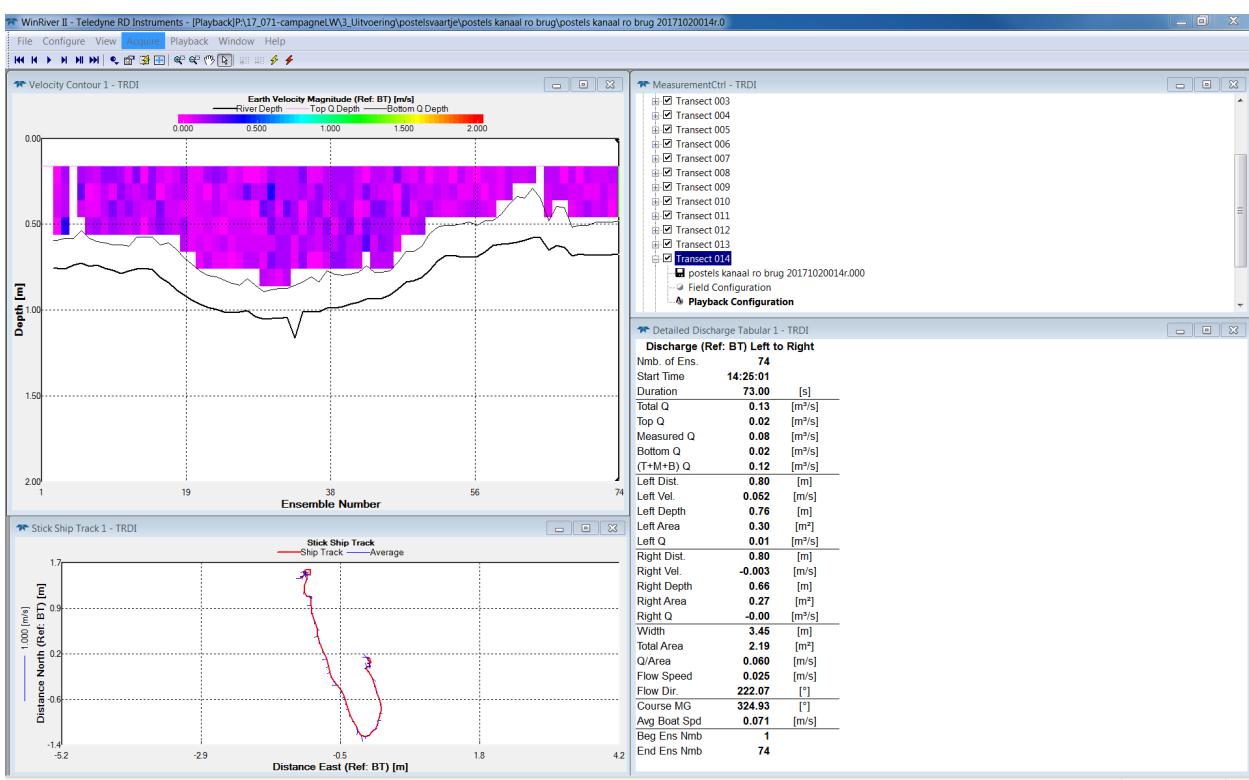
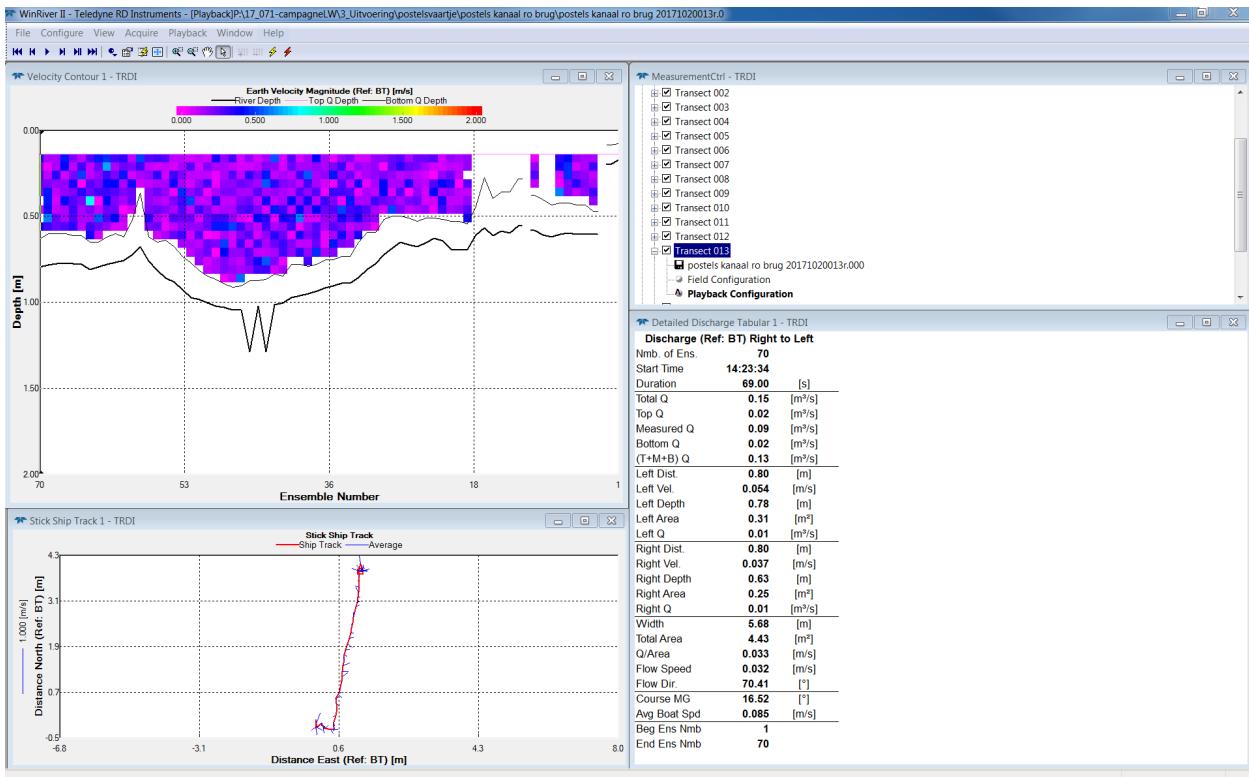


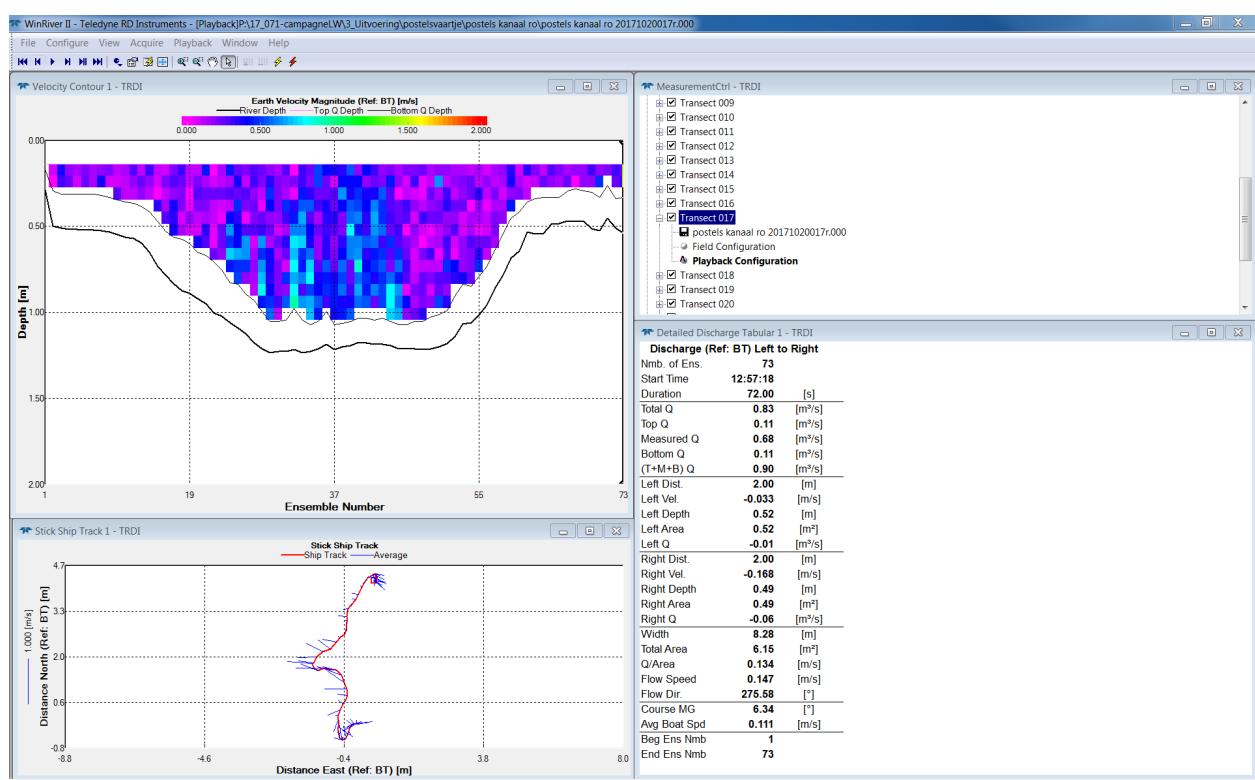
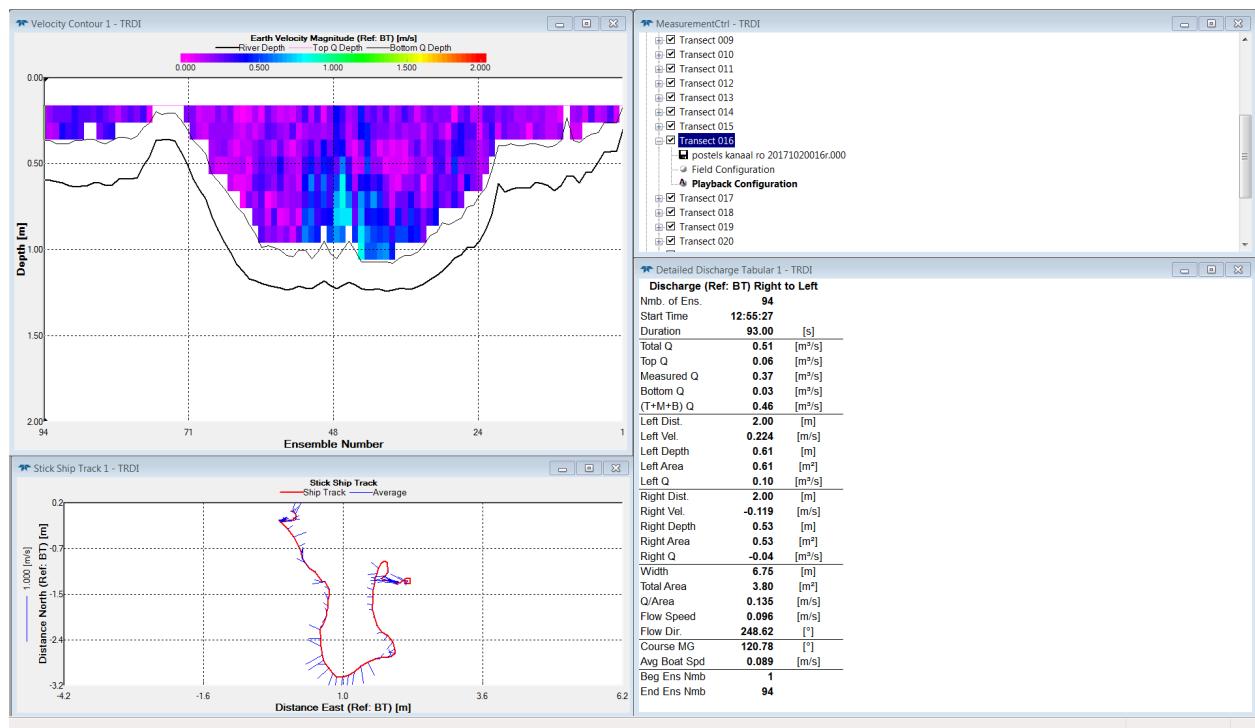


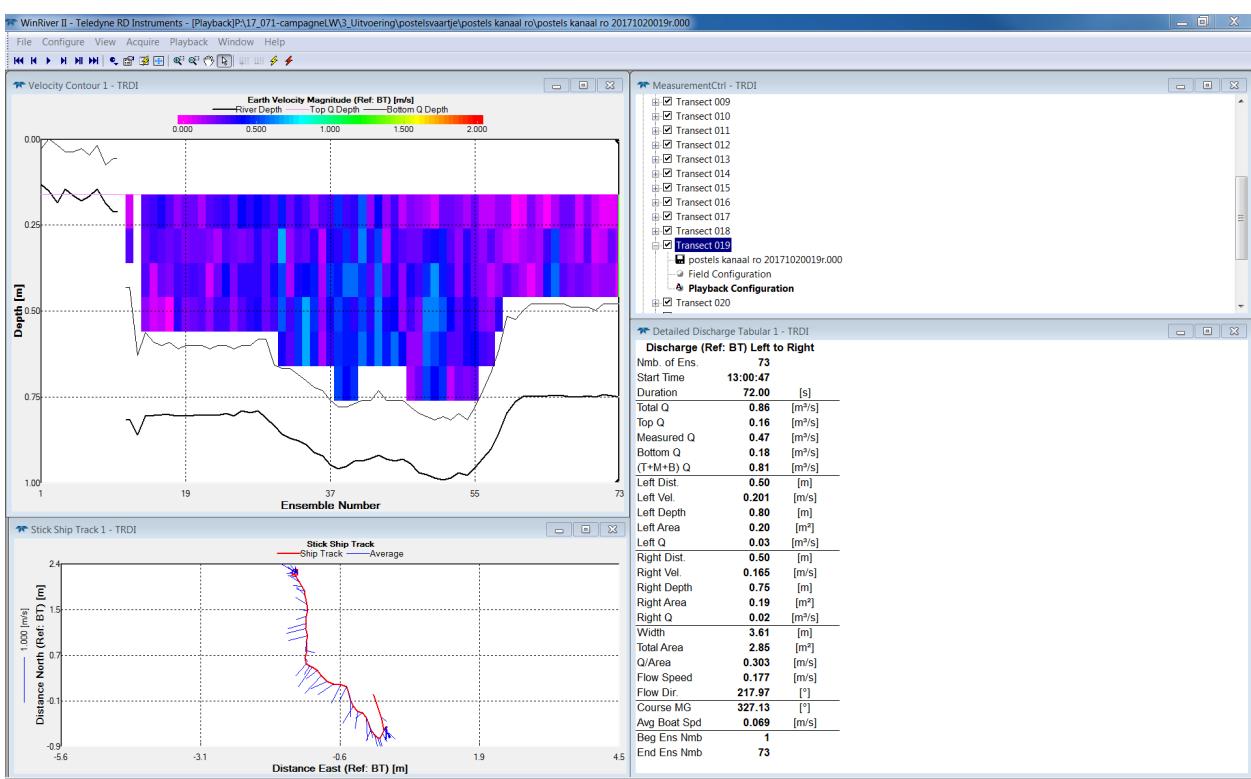
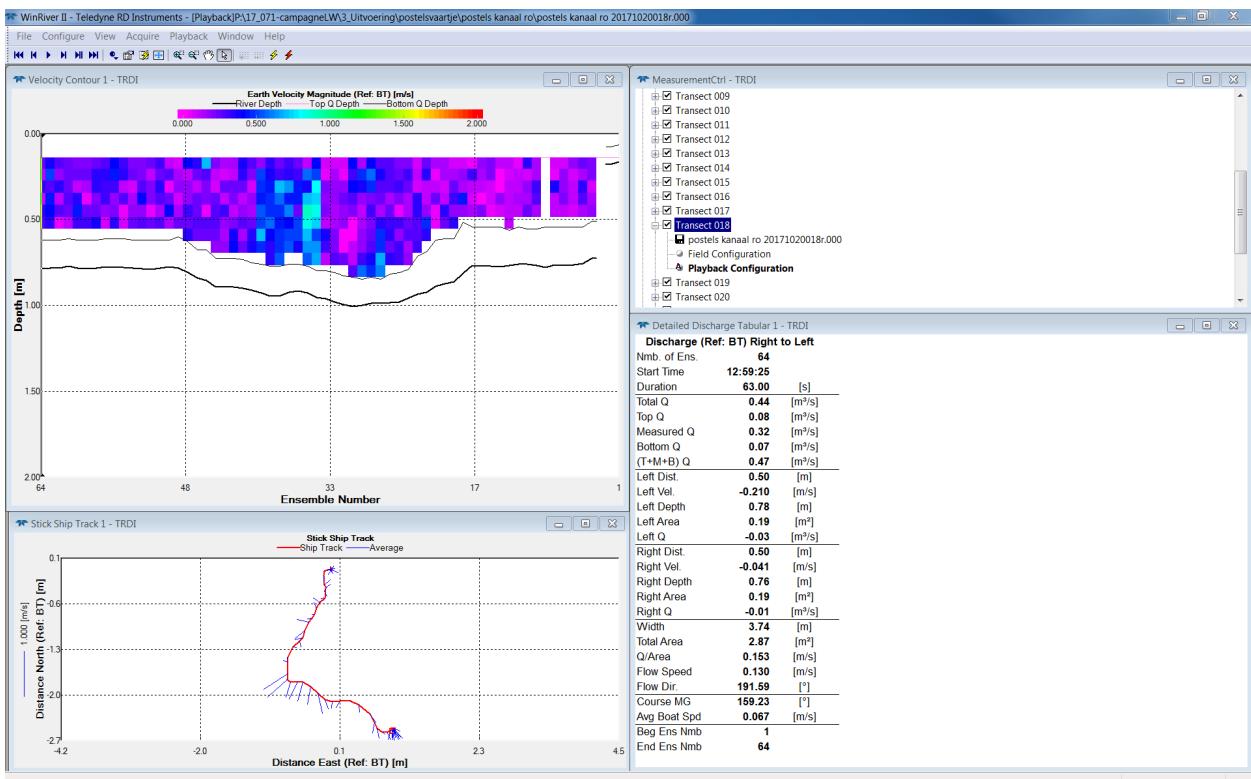


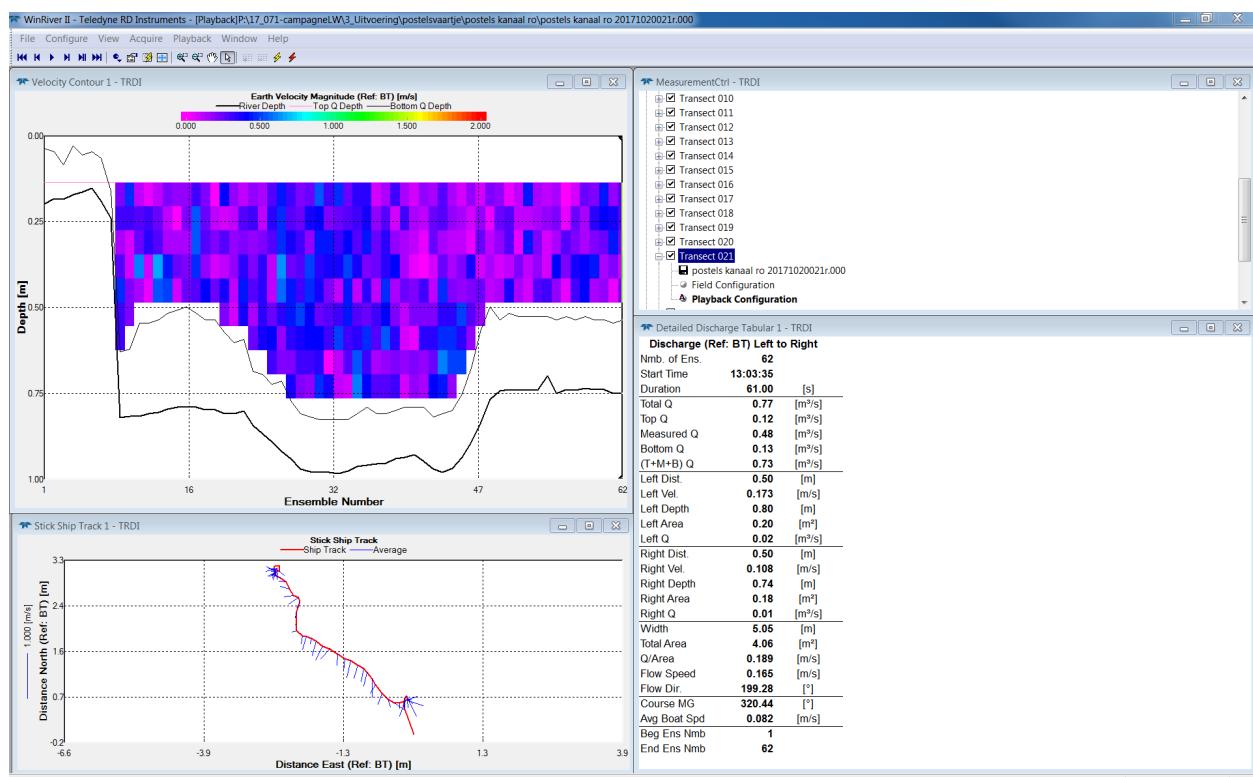
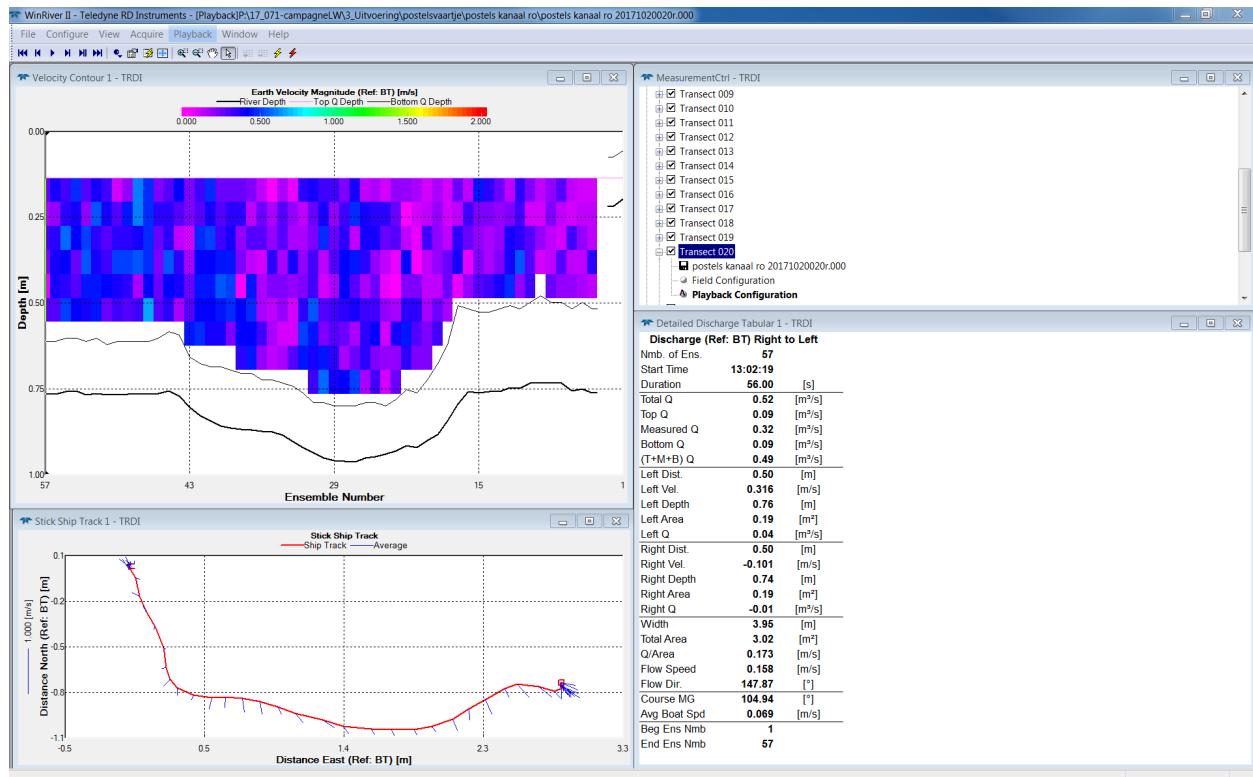


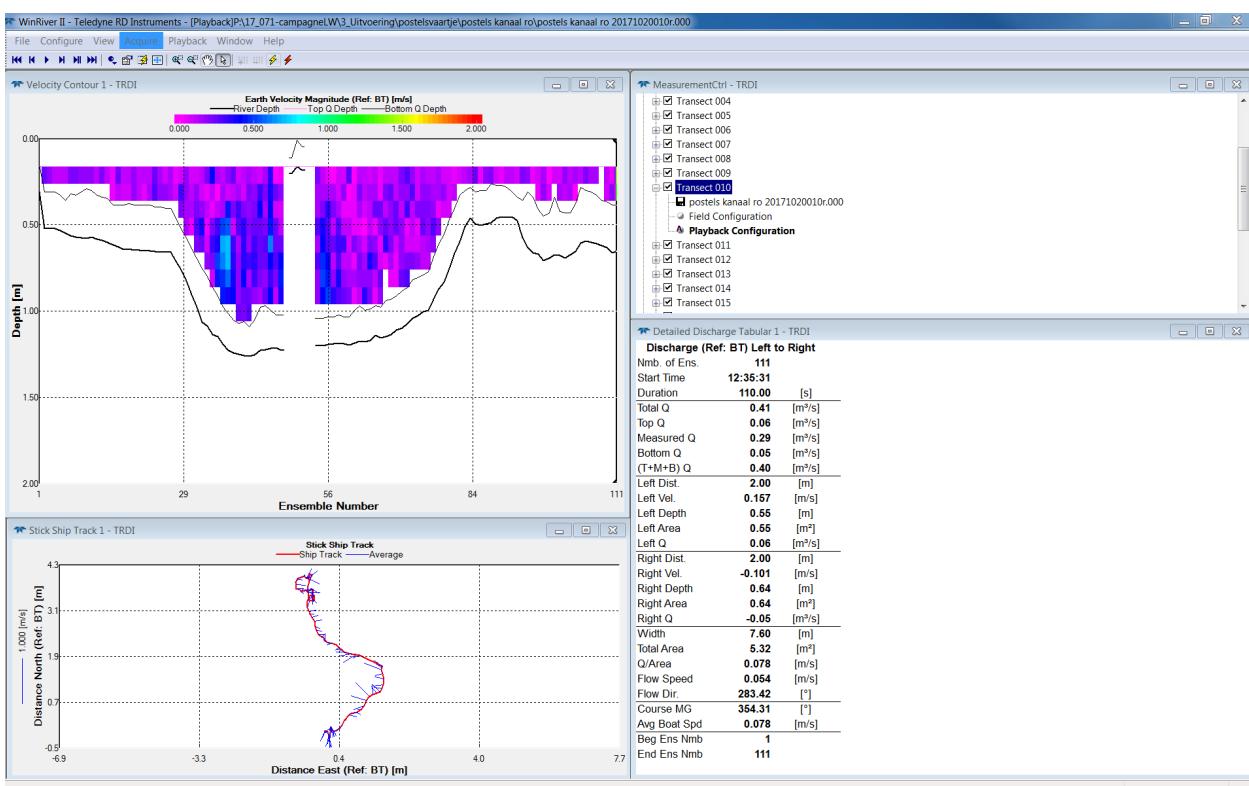
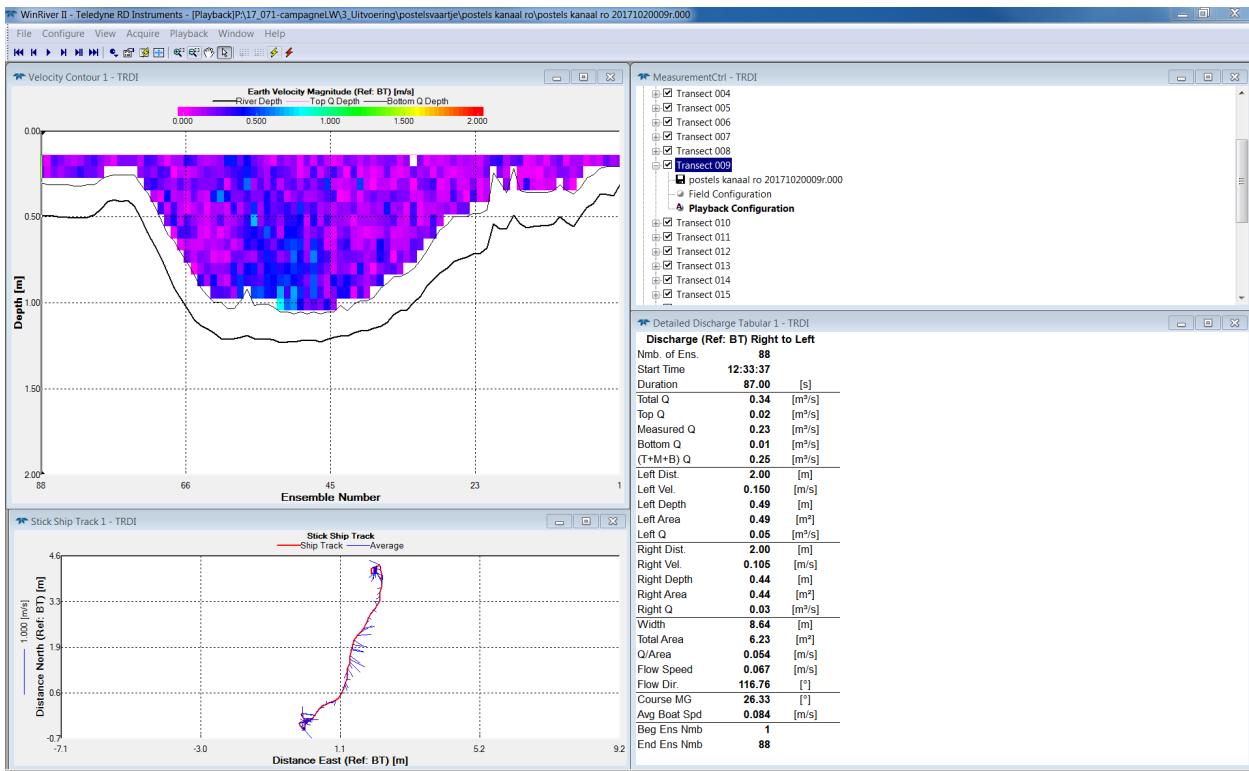


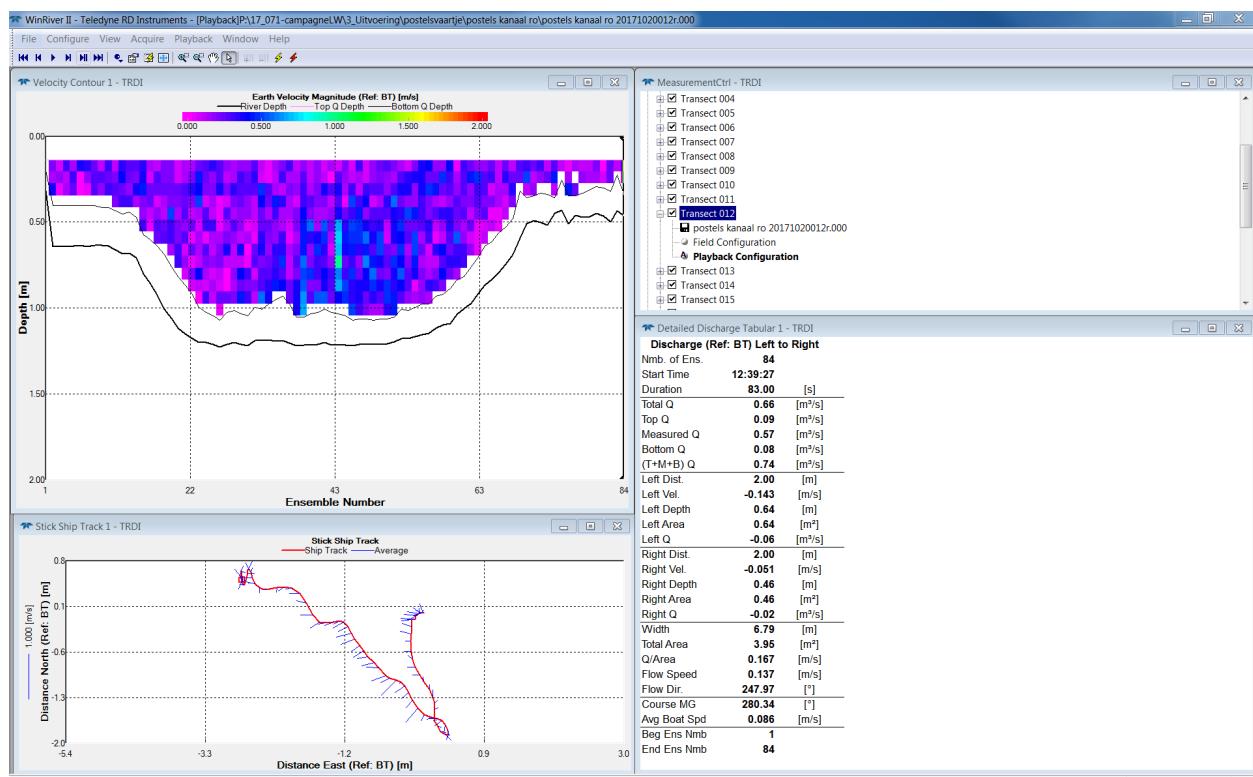
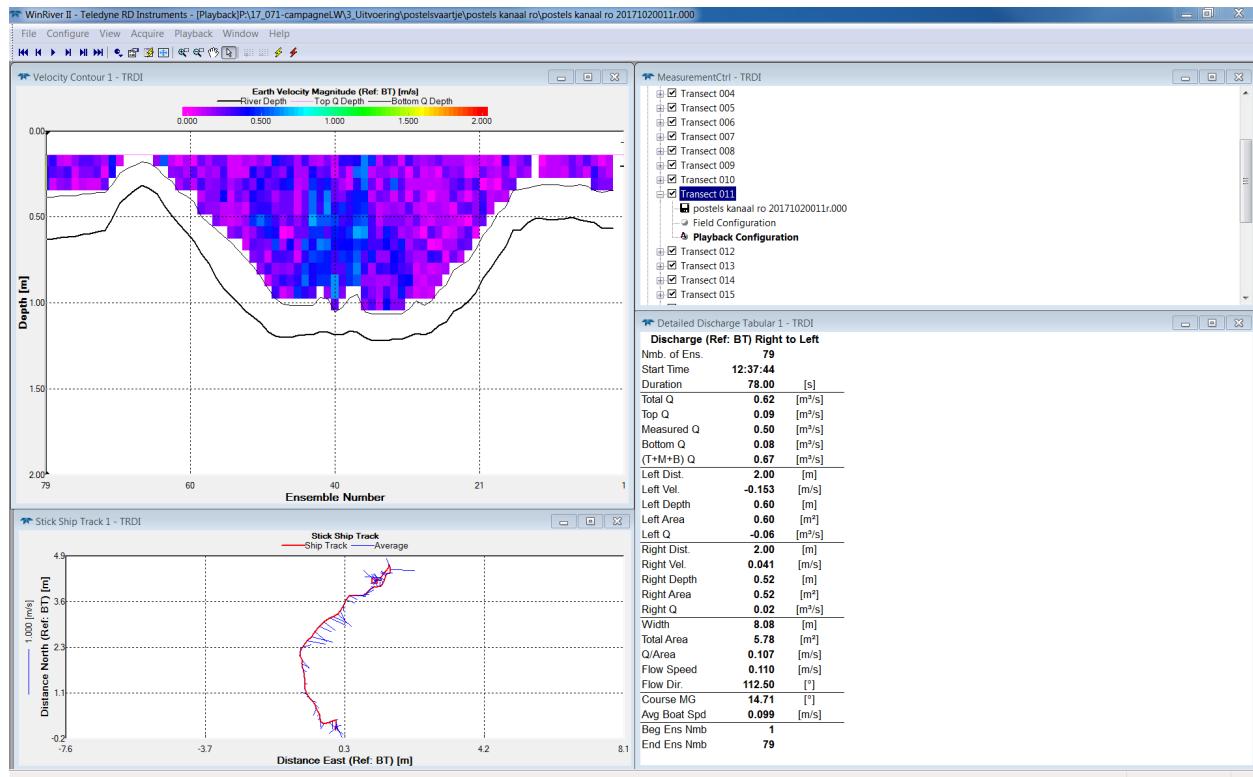


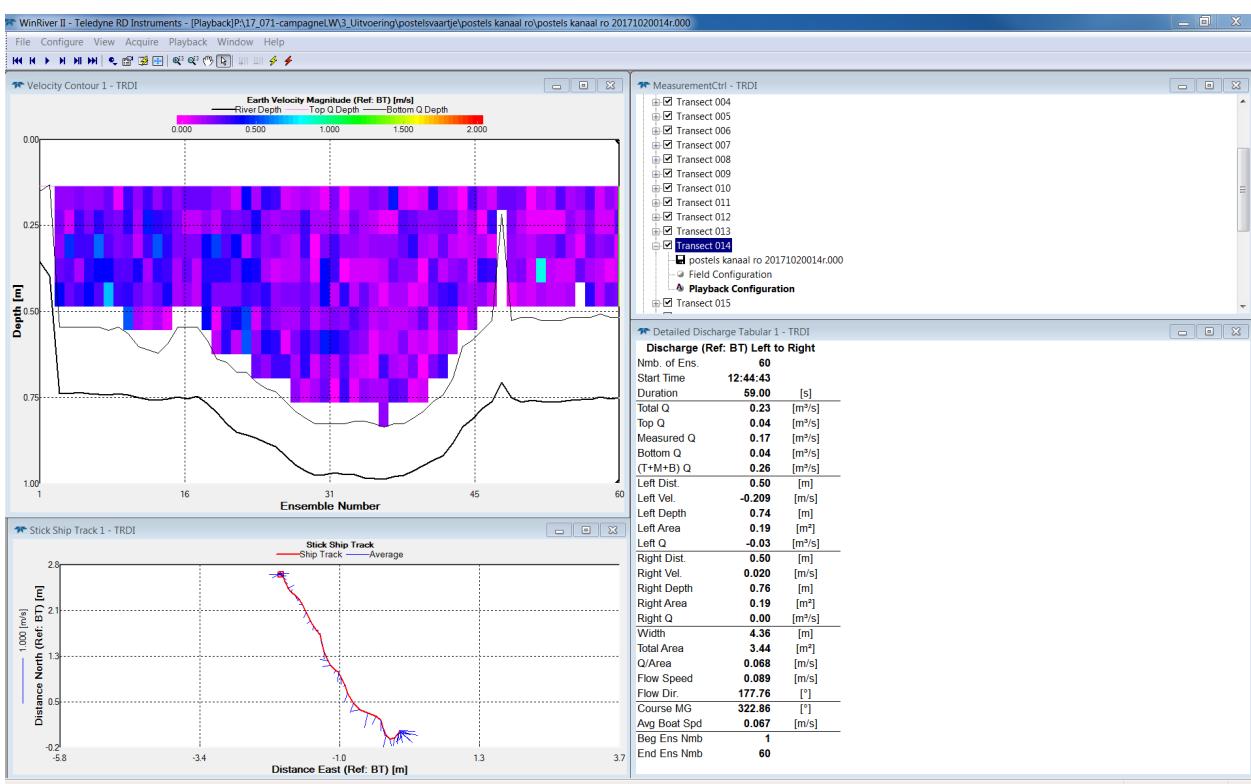
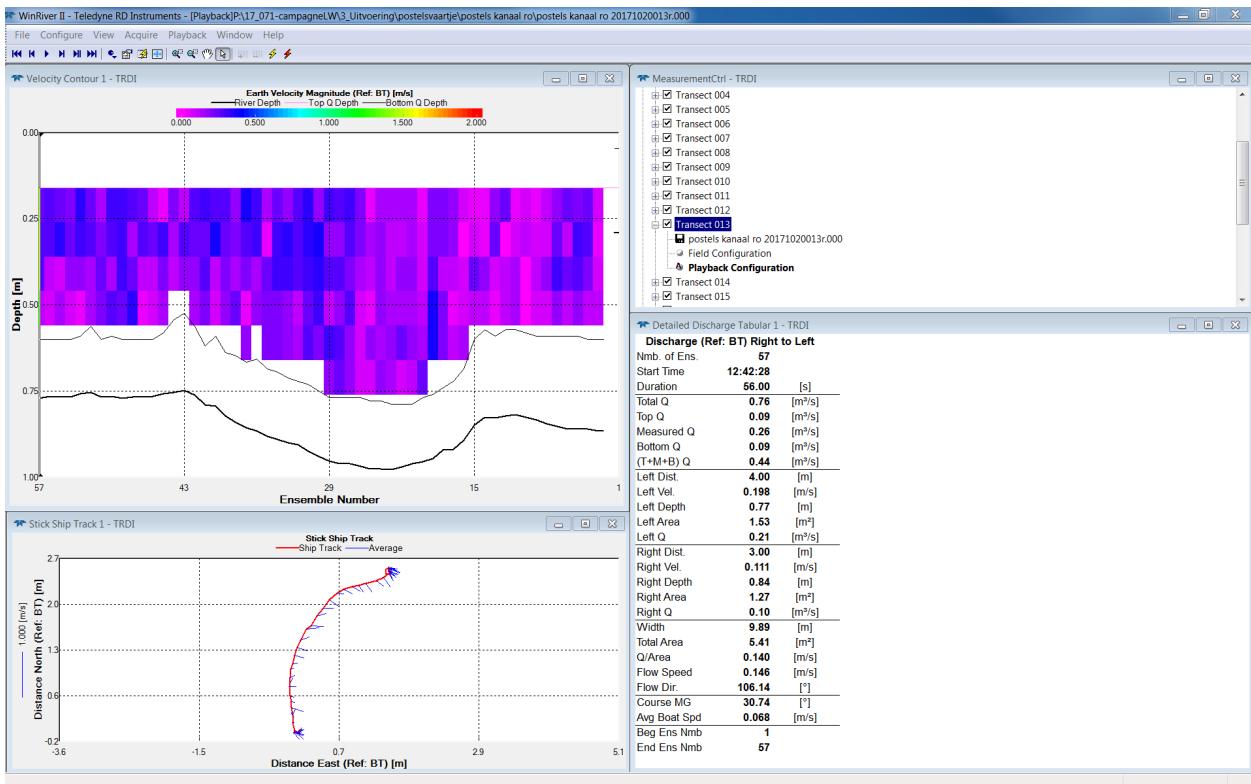


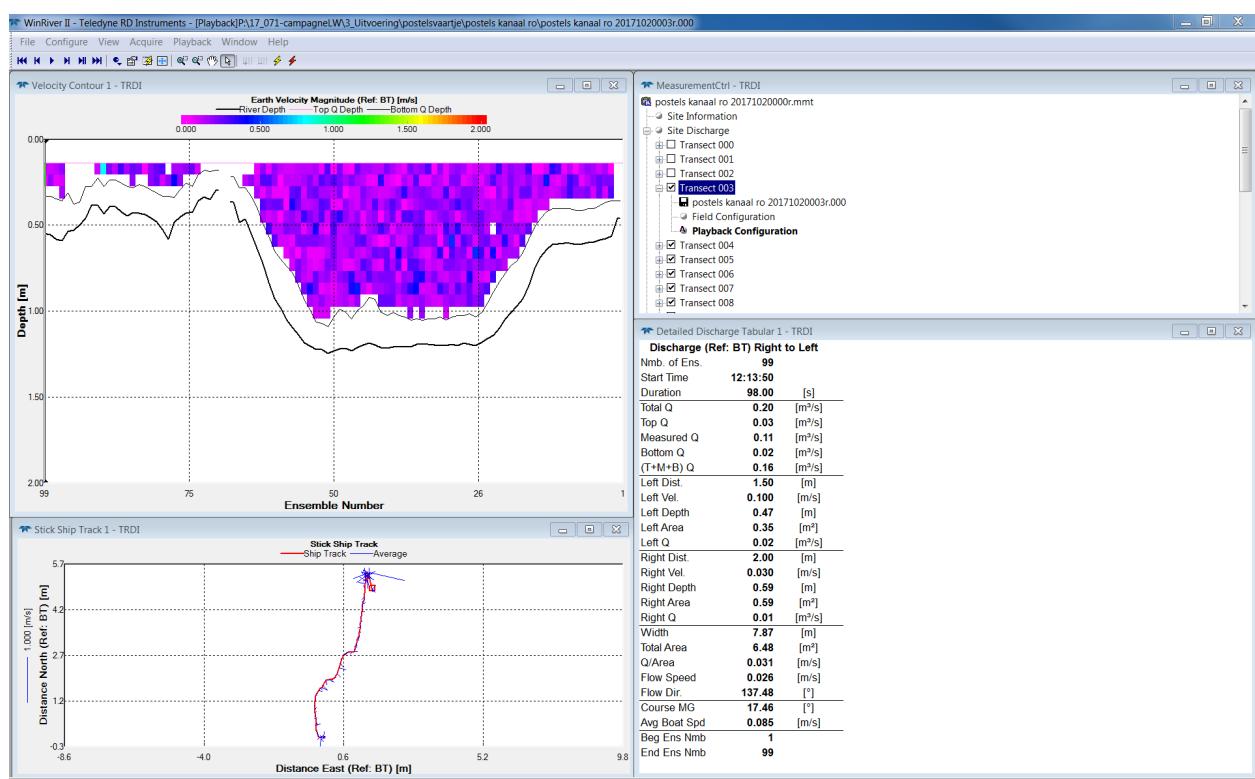
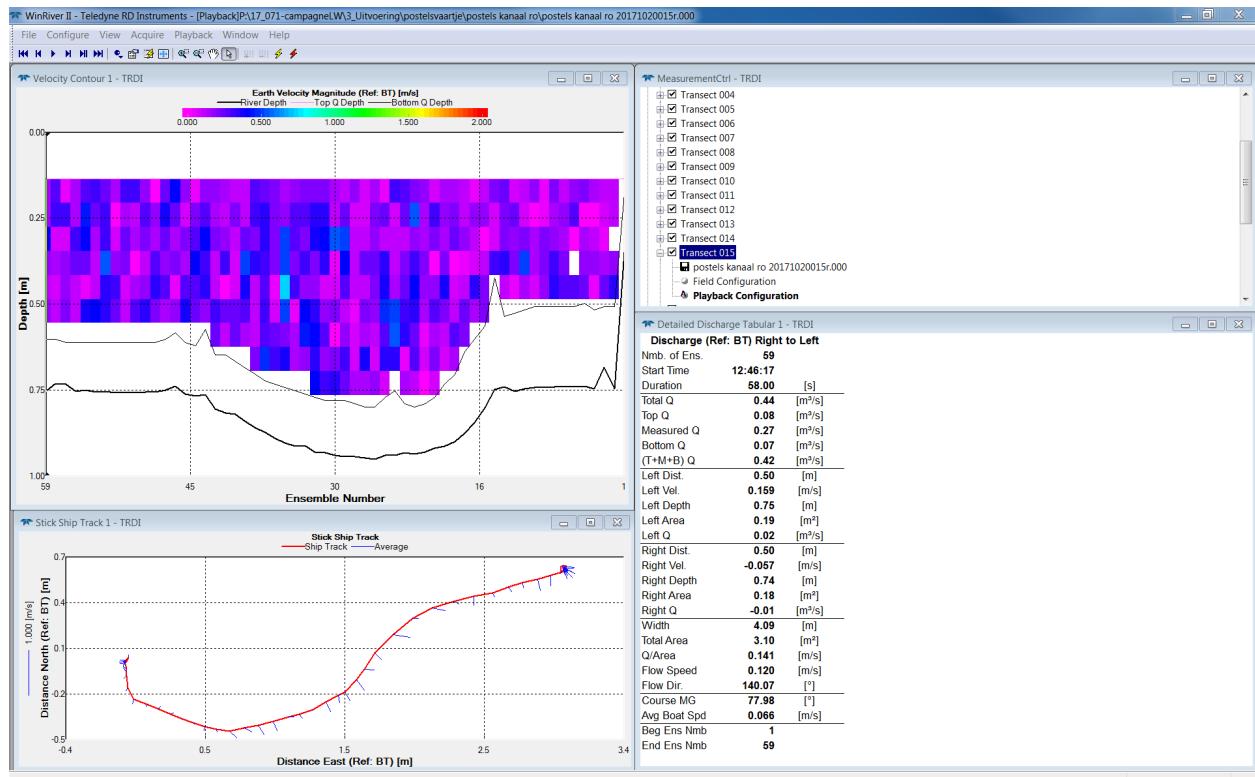


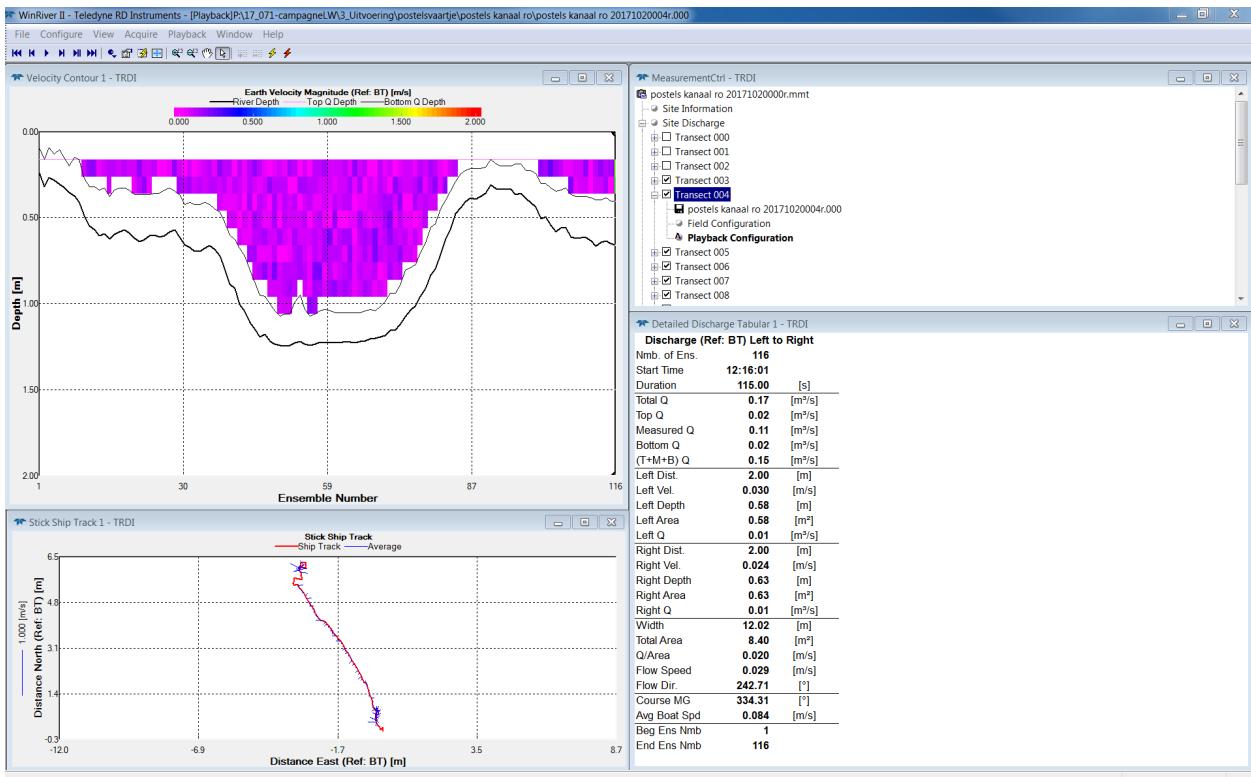




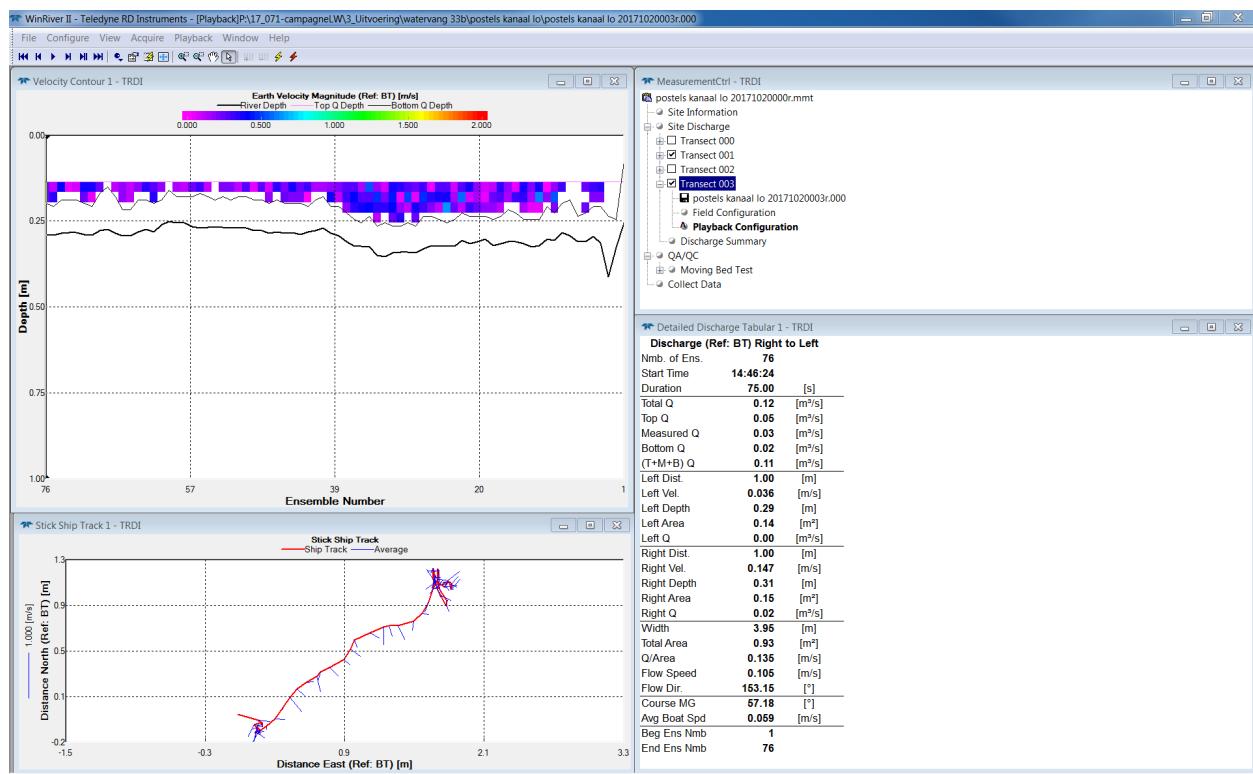
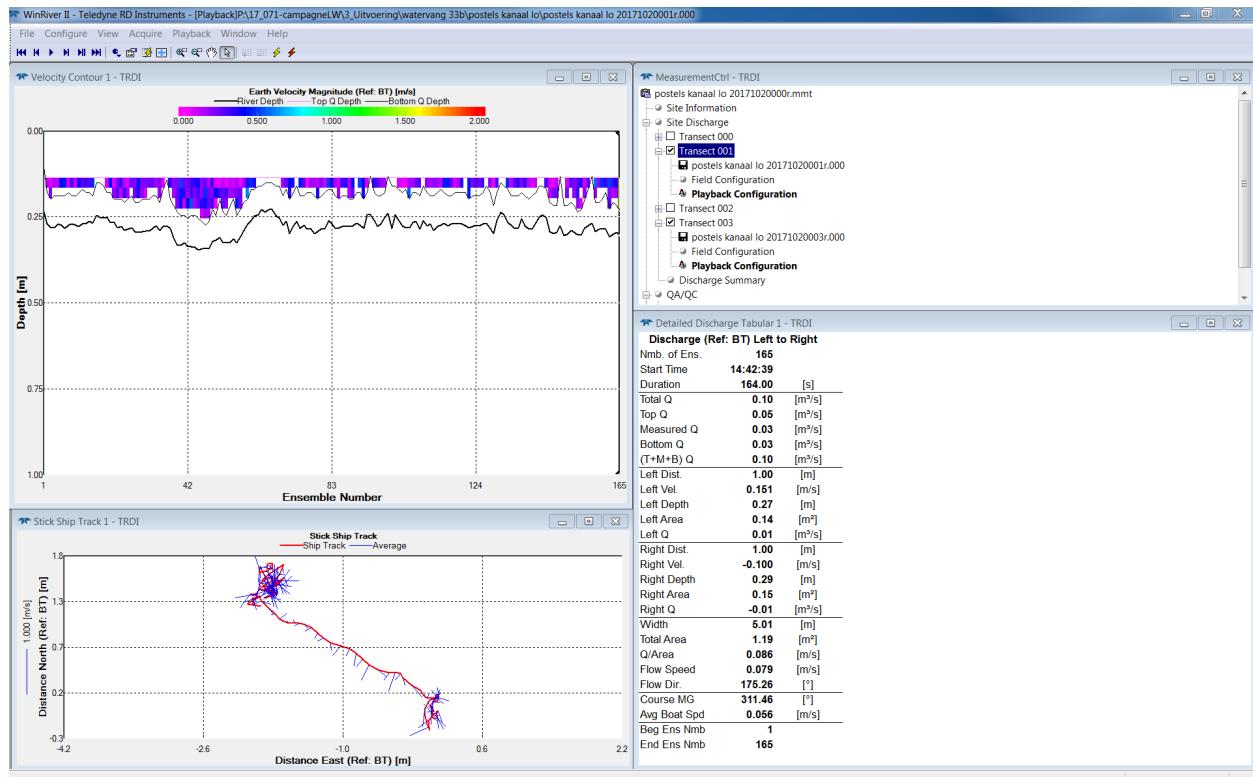








5.3 ADCP measurements at water capture 33B – Winriver output



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