# RECLANATION Managing Water in the West Alphabet Weir Design Guidelines

Reclamation: •David M. Mooney, M.S. •Chris L. Holmquist-Johnson, M.S. •Drew C. Baird, Ph.D., P.E. Colorado State University- Physical Modeling Aspects •Joseph X. Mercure, BS •Michael Robeson, M.S., P.E. •Christopher I. Thornton, Ph.D., P.E.



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation

 Existing designs are based upon anecdotal information that apply to a narrow range of conditions. Therefore many applications fail to perform their intended function.





- Identify failure modes and factors leading to success
- Develop engineering and hydraulic performance
  - Field performance review
  - Laboratory testing
  - 3-D Numerical modeling





#### • Failure Modes

- Scour-Geotechnical
- Hydrodynamic-Fluid Forces



# **Alphabet Weir Physical Modeling**



### **Objectives**

- Field investigation identified growth of a scour hole causing geotechnical movement as the primary failure mechanism for rock weirs.
- A physical model was designed to develop and measure the maximum scour depth downstream of rock weir structures.
- Testing includes:
  - three rock weir types (U-Weirs, W-Weirs, and A-Weirs);
  - three prototype bed material sizes (FG, MG, and VCG); and
  - typical channel characteristics (hydraulic geometry).
- Results will assist in developing a scour prediction method.



#### **Physical Model Results to Date**



Scour hole downstream of a U-weir after testing.

- Laboratory results confirmed the geotechnical failure mechanism shown by field investigation.
- The location and dimensions of the scour hole is sensitive to irregularities in the rock crest.
- Scour occurs primarily due to the elevation drop not contraction from the arms.
- Scour and hydraulics did not depend on whether material filled in upstream of the crest.
- Stepped footer configuration reduces the size of the scour hole and moves the location downstream.

#### **Future Efforts**



- Physical modeling results will relate maximum scour to the local hydraulics.
- 3-Dimensional Numerical Modeling will increase the range of applicability.
- Integration with field datasets will validate the scour methods.
- Parameterization to 1-Dimensional hydraulics will facilitate application of the methods.

- Rock Size
- Rock Shape
- Construction Technique
- Arm Horizontal Angle
- Arm Vertical Angle
- Rock Stability Relative to bed material size and hydraulics
- System Morphology
- Scour Estimate



