

# L I S T   O F   S Y M B O L S

$d_2$	distance from tailwater surface to floor of stilling basin
$d_c$	critical depth = $\sqrt[3]{(Q/L)^2/g} = (2/3) H$
$g$	acceleration due to gravity
$H$	specific head in approach to crest = depth plus velocity head = $(3/2) d_c$
$L$	crest length = stilling basin width
$L_B$	minimum stilling basin length = $x_a + x_b + x_c$
$Q$	discharge
$v_c$	critical velocity
$x_F$	horizontal distance from crest to point where upper surface of free-falling nappe strikes stilling basin floor
$x_a$	horizontal distance from crest to point at which average of upper surfaces of free-falling and tangent nappes strikes stilling basin floor = $(x_F + x_T)/2$
$x_b$	distance to floor blocks from point at which average of upper surfaces of free-falling and tangent nappes strikes stilling basin floor
$x_c$	distance from upstream face of floor blocks to end of stilling basin
$x_n$	horizontal distance from crest to upper surface of free-falling nappe
$x_{ns}$	horizontal distance from crest to upper surface of submerged nappe
$x_t$	horizontal distance from crest to point at which upper surface of free-falling nappe plunges into tailwater
$x_T$	horizontal distance from crest to point where upper surface of tangent nappe strikes stilling basin floor
$y$	vertical distance from crest to stilling basin floor ( $y$ is negative)
$y_n$	vertical distance from crest to upper surface of free-falling nappe ( $y_n$ is positive above the crest and negative below the crest)
$y_t$	vertical distance from crest to tailwater surface ( $y_t$ is positive when the tailwater surface is above the crest, negative when the tailwater surface is below the crest)