

Proportional velocity ( $V_{\text{act}}/V_{\text{full}}$ ) and discharge ( $Q_{\text{act}}/Q_{\text{full}}$ )

Figure 4-2 - Relative velocity and discharge in a circular pipe for any depth of flow Alternatively the Consultant may use the Manning formula

The Manning formula is normally used where there is 'free surface' flow and is given by:

$$V = 1/n (R^{2/3}) (S^{1/2})$$

Where:

V = velocity (m/s)

n = Manning coefficient

R = hydraulic radius (area of flow ÷ wetted perimeter (A/P))

S = Pipeline gradient

The roughness values to be used for storm water design are tabled below:

| Pipe Material               | Colebrook-White, K (mm) |        |      | Manning's Coefficient |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|------|-----------------------|
|                             | Good                    | Normal | Poor | (n)                   |
| uPVC Pipes                  | 0.3                     | 0.6    | 1.5  | 0.011                 |
| GRP Pipes                   | 0.3                     | 0.6    | 1.5  | 0.012                 |
| HDPE Pipes                  | 0.3                     | 0.6    | 1.5  | 0.012                 |
| Lined Concrete<br>Pipes     | 0.3                     | 0.6    | 1.5  | 0.011                 |
| Un-lined Concrete<br>Pipes* | *0.3                    | *0.6   | *1.5 | *0.013                |

**Table 4-1 - Roughness Coefficients** 

\*For Al Ain region only