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SIST EN ISO 772:2002/A1:2004

01-september-2004

Hidrometriļ ne doloļ be - Slovar in simboli (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

Hydrometric determinations - Vocabulary and symbols (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

Hydrometrische Festlegungen - Begriffe und Zeichen (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

Déterminations hydrométriques - Vocabulaire et symboles (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 772:2000/A1:2003**

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ICS:

01.040.17	Meroslovje in merjenje. Fizikalni pojavi (Slovarji)	Metrology and measurement. Physical phenomena (Vocabularies)
17.120.20	Pretok v odprtih kanalih	Flow in open channels

SIST EN ISO 772:2002/A1:2004 **en**

2003-01.Slovenski inštitut za standardizacijo. Razmnoževanje celote ali delov tega standarda ni dovoljeno.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 772:2000/A1

December 2003

ICS 01.040.17; 17.120.20

English version

Hydrometric determinations - Vocabulary and symbols (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

Déterminations hydrométriques - Vocabulaire et symboles (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

Hydrometrische Festlegungen - Begriffe und Zeichen (ISO 772:1996/Amd1:2002)

This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN ISO 772:2000; it was approved by CEN on 21 November 2003.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 772:1996/Amd 1:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 113 "Hydrometric determinations" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 772:2000/A1:2003 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 318 "Hydrometry", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2004.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 772:1996/Amd 1:2002 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 772:2000/A1:2003 without any modifications.

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SIST EN ISO 772:2002/A1:2004

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 772

Fourth edition
1996-04-15

AMENDMENT 1
2002-11-15

Hydrometric determinations — Vocabulary and symbols

AMENDMENT 1: Additional terms and definitions

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Déterminations hydrométriques — Vocabulaire et symboles

AMENDEMENT 1: Termes et définitions supplémentaires

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Amendment may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO 772:1996 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 113, *Hydrometric determinations*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Terminology and symbols*.

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Amendment 1 to ISO 772:1996 gives additional English terms and definitions, used in the field of hydrometric determinations, to the terms and definitions included in ISO 772:1996.

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Hydrometric determinations — Vocabulary and symbols

AMENDMENT 1: Additional terms and definitions

1 General terms

Page 22, clause 1

At the end of clause 1, General terms, add the following terms and definitions.

1.146
hydrometry
science of the measurement of water including the methods, techniques and instrumentation used

NOTE The adjective is “hydrometric”.

1.147
hydrological cycle
constant movement of water above, on and below the earth’s surface

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1.148
hydrogeology
study of subsurface water in its geological context

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1.149
hydraulic gradient
change in static head per unit distance in a given direction

1.150
static head
height, relative to an arbitrary reference level, of a column of water that can be supported by the static pressure at a given point

1.151
creek
⟨river⟩ small river, often a tributary to a larger river

1.152
creek
⟨sea coast⟩ recessed inlet on a sea coast or estuary

1.153
hydrograph
relation in graphical, equational or tabular form between time and flow variables such as depth, discharge, stage and velocity

NOTE Typically, stage and discharge hydrographs are used for open channel flows.

1.154
gradually-varied unsteady flow
generally nonuniform flow in which there are no abrupt changes in depth along the longitudinal axis of a channel and in which depth, together with discharge and velocity, changes with time

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1.155
live storage
reservoir storage which can be drawn off for users downstream

1.156
total storage
reservoir storage between the lowest bed level and the top water level

1.157
flood storage
volume of water temporarily held above the top water level of a reservoir during a flood event

NOTE Flood storage is not retained in the reservoir but is discharged through an overflow until the normal top water level is reached.

1.158
boundary condition
condition to be satisfied by a dependent variable of a differential equation along the boundary of a model domain

NOTE Boundary conditions for the dependent variables are specified at the physical extremities of the modelled region for the duration of the model application.

1.159
Courant condition
condition for the numerical stability of the explicit formulation of a numerical scheme which requires that the ratio (C_r) of the propagation speed of a physical disturbance to that of a numerical signal should not exceed unity, i.e. $C_r \leqslant 1$

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NOTE The condition is a requirement for an explicit-finite difference formulation applied to a hyperbolic partial differential equation.

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1.160
explicit finite-difference numerical scheme
scheme which converts either the characteristic equation or the governing equation into an equation from which any unknown may be evaluated directly (explicitly) without an iterative computation

NOTE 1 Dependent variables on the advanced time level are determined one point at a time from known values and conditions at the present or previous time levels.

NOTE 2 The stability of an explicit scheme is conditional upon an error being a function of the time and distance finite-difference step sizes which may result in an error growing as the solution progresses.

NOTE 3 When the Courant condition is met, resulting in limitations in the maximum time and distance steps which can be used, generally an explicit scheme is stable, but there can be instances of instability.

NOTE 4 If the converted equation is linear and algebraic, an iterative computation is not needed.

1.161
implicit finite-difference numerical scheme
scheme which converts either the characteristic equation or the governing equation into a nonlinear algebraic equation from which an unknown may be evaluated iteratively

NOTE 1 All of the unknowns within the model domain are determined simultaneously.

NOTE 2 Generally an implicit scheme is stable.

NOTE 3 Although complex algorithms are required, generally an implicit scheme is computationally sufficient.

1.162
initial condition
description of the discharge, depth of flow or other dynamic condition at the beginning of a simulation period for unsteady flow models

NOTE For subsequent times, the state of the system is described by the governing equations and the boundary conditions.

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1.163
method of characteristics
mathematical approach for solving boundary values by transforming the original partial differential equations representing the physical system into corresponding characteristic equations

NOTE Characteristic equations are ordinary differential equations and, generally, are more amenable to numerical solution than are the partial differential equations.

1.164
momentum coefficient
Boussinesq coefficient
quantification of the deviation of the velocity at any point in a cross-section from a uniform velocity distribution in the same cross-section

NOTE Values of the coefficient:

a) unity indicates that a uniform velocity distribution is present in the cross-section;

b) 1,01 to 1,12 indicates a fairly straight prismatic channel;

c) < 1,0 indicates a large or deep channel.

1.165
standing wave
stationary wave
curved symmetrically-shaped wave on the water surface, and on the channel bed, that is virtually stationary

NOTE When standing waves form, the water surface and the bed surfaces are roughly parallel and in phase.

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1.166
isotropic
having the same properties in all directions

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1.167
photomultiplier
electronic device for amplifying and converting light pulses into measurable electrical signals

2 Velocity-area methods

Page 32, clause 2

At the end of clause 2, Velocity-area methods, add the following terms and definitions.

2.57
large river
river in which measurements are difficult because of its large discharge or its large physical parameters

2.58
flood flow
flow corresponding to or exceeding natural bankfull stage

NOTE It may or may not be confined within banks.

2.59
bankfull stage
stage at which an open watercourse just overflows its natural banks

2.60
rating curve
graphical representation of a stage-discharge relation or rating

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