

NON-CONTACT SENSOR FOR MEASURING OPEN CHANNEL FLOW

OTT Surface Velocity Radar (SVR) 100



INTRODUCTION TO OTT SVR 100

HYDROLOGY APPLICATIONS



For OTT SVR 100:

- Discharge and flow measurement in rivers and open channels
- Management of water resources and control of water management systems
- Maintenance of rating curves
- Solving hydrological tasks (flood forecast, hydrological statistics, ...)
- Irrigation - monitoring inflow and outflow
- Hydropower
- Monitoring of process water

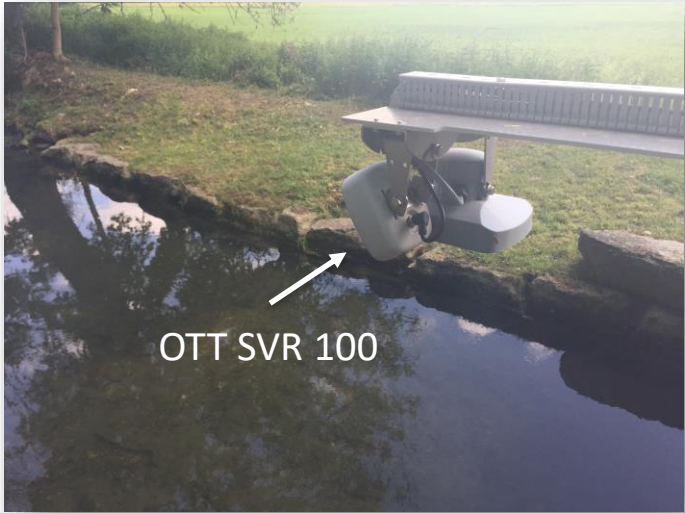


WHY MEASURE SURFACE WATER VELOCITIES?

- Velocity information essential for discharge computations and subsequent processing of hydrological tasks.
- Surface velocity measurement is a centuries-old, tried and tested measurement method in hydrometry.
- Suitable method for continuous flow monitoring in most flow situations, especially flooding with floating debris and high sediment loads.
- Will index the mean channel velocity (if site reconnaissance has been done and hydraulics on site are well defined).



BENEFITS OF OUR SOLUTION



- Simple non-contact and continuous measurement principle
- Safely mounts above the water to avoid sediments and floating debris
- Easy system integration: Connects to almost any data logger or data collection platform via SDI-12 or ModBus
- Informs when instream velocity measurements may be required
- Reduces number of field visits and total cost of ownership
- Applicable as leading indicator for shifts in existing discharge rating curves
- Meta data from integrated tilt and velocity sensor applicable for qualified data post-processing

THE TECHNOLOGY

PROVEN TECHNOLOGY

Compared to traditional measuring methods, the SVR 100 offers:

- A non-contact, cost-efficient, low-power consuming solution to get reliable surface velocity readings from flowing water 24/7
- Meta data for QA / QC (vibration, tilt, SNR)
- Customizable filter algorithms

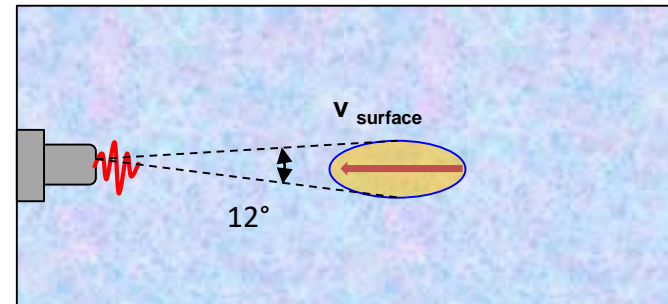
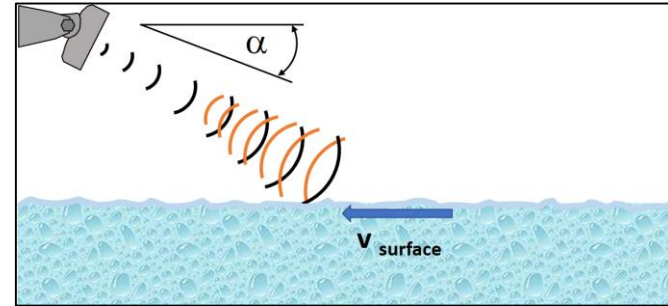
Measurement accuracy validated by the Federal Institute of Metrology METAS in Switzerland and the Brodarski Institute in Zagreb (Croatia).



MEASURING PRINCIPLE

How does the OTT SVR 100 work?

- Oriented parallel to the main flow direction and tilted against the water surface ($\alpha = 30$)
- OTT SVR 100 is transmitting and receiving electromagnetic waves
- Returning echo provides a shift in frequency respectively wavelength (Doppler – Effect)
- Water surface velocity can be derived from frequency shift



MEASUREMENT DATA

Velocity

- Instantaneous velocity
- Average velocity

Meta Data

- Tilt angle (pitch)
- QoS Signal strength (Index of signal quality)
- QoS Sensor vibration (Vibration index)
- SNR



Time	28.04.2020 15:51:28
Command sent	0M!
average flow velocity	+0.0005
current flow velocity	+0.0005
sensor tilt angle	+028
signal quality index	+000
vibration index	+000
signal to noise ratio (SNR)	+009

Vibration Sensor

The integrated vibration sensor detects sensor vibrations and reports a Vibration Index with each velocity measurement:

0 = no vibration

1 = little vibration

2 = strong vibration

3 = very strong vibration

This data is available via SDI-12 command.

Tilt Sensor

The integrated tilt sensor registers if the sensor orientation has changed.

- Sensor orientation has a direct influence on the measurement
- Important parameter for QA/ QC

Data is available via SDI-12 command with each measurement as inclination value in degree.

Measurement Data Filter

- Wind, waves or precipitation can introduce spikes or noise in the measurement data
- A moving average filter can be applied to smooth out the hydrograph of measured velocities

Direction Filter

- Prevents the radar from measuring waves heading in the wrong direction

Signal Quality / SNR

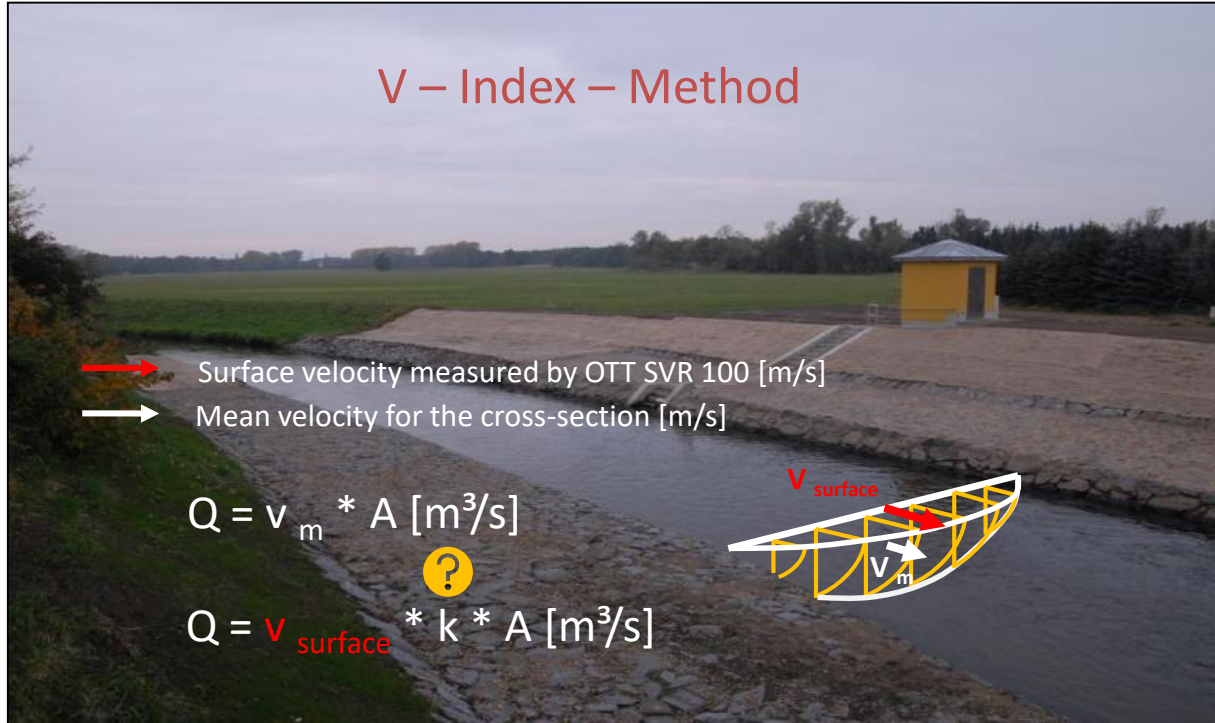
- Index indicates signal quality in a range of 0 ... 3 (0 = good, 1 ... 3 = bad signals → readings should be discarded)
- SNR values can be used for qualified data plausibility check.



DISCHARGE COMPUTATION

From velocity to discharge

V – Index – Method



→ Surface velocity measured by OTT SVR 100 [m/s]

→ Mean velocity for the cross-section [m/s]

$$Q = v_m * A \text{ [m}^3\text{/s]}$$

?

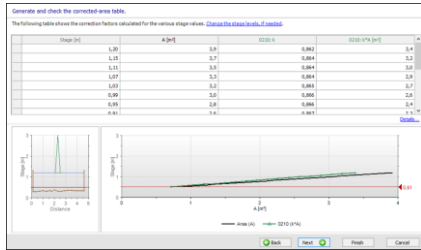
$$Q = v_{\text{surface}} * k * A \text{ [m}^3\text{/s]}$$

Foto: SBUL Radebeul

DISCHARGE COMPUTATION

Software PRODIS 2

- Manages **site configurations** and **system calibrations** (k –values).
- **Computes velocity – index – ratings** based on theoretical model approach or field comparative measurements
- Provides **XML output** for subsequent processing in data loggers
- Generates **calibration reports**



Logger Implementation

IN (Water level)	OUT (k*A)
0.51	
0.56	
0.61	
0.66	
0.71	
0.76	
0.81	
0.86	
0.91	2.24
0.96	2.43
1.01	2.62
1.06	2.82
1.11	3.01

Apply
Python script

Label	Value
GP1: Level1	-2.100000
GP2: ka1	0.700000
GP3: Level2	-2.020000
GP4: ka2	1.200000
GP5: Level3	-1.940000
GP6: ka3	1.800000
GP7: Level4	-1.860000
GP8: ka4	2.300000
GP9: Level5	-1.780000
GP10: ka5	2.900000
GP11: Level6	-1.700000



LEARN MORE

Contact our team today to start customizing your solution with the OTT SVR 100:

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To view the technical specs and learn more about the OTT SVR 100, other resources include:

- Data Sheet
- [OTT SVR 100 Whitepaper: Surface Velocity Radar for Measuring Open Channel Flow](#)