

Description

The purpose of this stormwater treatment BMP is to give a basic example of how to use the HEC-1 and HEC-HMS hydrograph programs in detention basin routing and design. The potential user of this BMP is expected to be thoroughly familiar with the TR-55 publication “Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds” (reference 175) and also the theory and practical application of detention routing. The detention example for this BMP is the same one as used in ST-11 (Detention Example for Spreadsheet).

Approach

A brief description of detention requirements and NRCS methods are given in ST-10, Detention Computations. All hydrologic and hydraulic computations for stormwater detention facilities must be prepared and stamped by a registered engineer (licensed in the state of Tennessee) who is proficient in this field. Plans must show sufficient information to allow the builder to construct the detention structure correctly, and to verify that the detention facility operates as required.

In Section 22.5-33 of the Knoxville Stormwater and Street Ordinance, hydrologic and hydraulic computations are required to be in accordance with National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) methods. The NRCS Unit Hydrograph shall be used with average antecedent moisture conditions (AMC II) and Type II rainfall distribution, as specified by Technical Release 55 (TR-55) publication from June 1986. The TR-55 publication (“Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds”, reference 175) can be downloaded at:

<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/hydro/hydro-tools-models-tr55.html>

NRCS Computational Software

A brief description of common hydrograph and detention routing software is given in ST-10, Detention Computations. This BMP represents one option available to the stormwater designer. Both HEC-1 and HEC-HMS are freely available software programs that can be downloaded from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website. These programs can generate hydrographs using several methods and also perform detention storage routing. The program user generates the elevation-discharge-volume (E-Q-V) curves by manually computing and analyzing each type of outlet device (by hand or with a spreadsheet) separately prior to combining the results as input data for the hydrograph routing program.

Software computations submitted for review to the City of Knoxville must include all of the necessary input data to reproduce the detention design, including details as needed to illustrate the outlet structure. Computations should be organized and neatly printed on standard 8.5” x 11” paper so that the results are easily referenced and located. The Knoxville Engineering Department may require verification of software programs that are unproved or not well-known in the Knoxville area.

Overview of HEC-1 Software

Introduction

HEC-1 is a commonly-used hydrograph program originally developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) over 30 years ago, and adapted to personal computers in the mid-1980s. The HEC-1 program and the associated HEC-1 user’s manual can be downloaded from the USACE website at:

<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/legacysoftware/hec1/hec1.htm>

HEC-1 is a DOS-based program for which the user prepares an input data file prior to running the program. Each line of the HEC-1 input file is called a “card” (from days when computers used punched cards). See the example input file on page ST-12-8. The first two letters of each line (columns 1-2) designate the type of data shown on that line. The example input file on page ST-12-6 uses the following 16 types of cards:

HEC-1 input “cards”

- ID = project identification, * = comments, IT = time specification
- IN = input data interval, IO = output control, KK = location identifier,
- BA = basin area, PB = basin total precipitation,
- PC = cumulative precipitation, RS = storage routing, LS = loss rate,
- UD = unit dimensionless hydrograph, SQ = discharge data,
- SV = storage volume data, SE = elevation data, ZZ = end of run

Appendix A of the *HEC-1 User’s Manual* provides a complete description for the data fields. It is recommended that the HEC-1 user should print the input card description for each type of input card used. Each line contains up to 10 data fields with a maximum line length of 80 spaces or columns. The data fields are in a “fixed-format” unless otherwise specified by a *FREE card. The data fields each contain 8 spaces, except for the first data field which only has 6 spaces (columns 3-8). Numbers should be right-justified within each 8-space field and/or contain a decimal point.

The NRCS Type II rainfall distribution is entered on PC or PI cards; the example on page ST-12-8 is shown using cumulative rainfall fractions (PC cards) at intervals of 0.1 hours. Do not use PH cards to specify the intensity-duration-frequency curve, as this rainfall pattern does not match the NRCS Type II rainfall distribution.

Postdeveloped watershed input parameters (area, curve number, time of concentration) are entered on the BA, LS and UD cards. The basin area is entered as square miles on the first field of the BA card. The curve number is entered on the second field of LS card. Instead of the time of concentration, the lag time (in hours) is entered on the first field of the UD card, with the lag time equal to 2/3 of Tc.

The overall elevation-discharge-volume (E-Q-V) relationship is entered on matching fields of the cards labeled SE, SQ, and SV. The units for the E-Q-V curve are: feet elevation (SE), cubic feet per second (SQ), and acre-feet (SV). The following pages show an example of HEC-1 input file (for iteration #1 of the detention basin design *) and HEC-1 output file (for iteration #2 of the detention basin design **):

Worksheet #2 from ST-11 is highly recommended as a starting point for storage volume estimates

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Contents of HEC-1 file</u>	<u>File name</u>
ST-12-8	* Initial detention estimate	HEC1-ex1.dat
ST-12-9 to ST-12-11	** Final detention computation output	HEC1-ex2.out

- * Initial detention estimate corresponds to the example spreadsheet in ST-11.
- ** Final detention computation using the revised outlet configuration in ST-11.

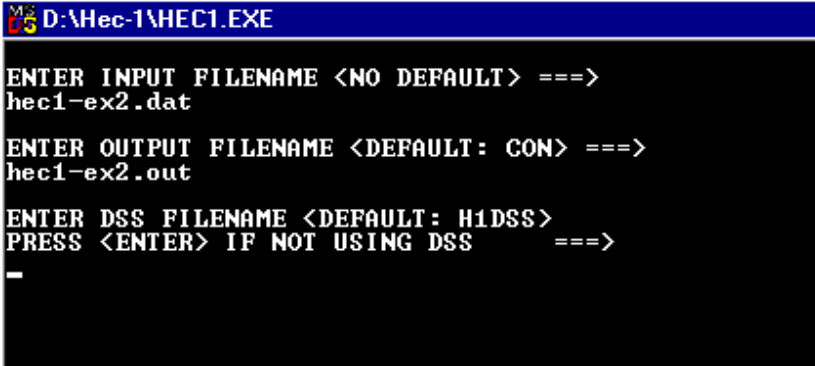
To improve the output precision of a HEC-1 run by a decimal point, perform these simple modifications:

- Multiply the basin area (BA card) by a factor of 10.
- Multiply either the pond areas or pond volumes (SA or SV cards) by a factor of 10.
- Multiply the pond outflows (SQ cards) by a factor of 10.

The example HEC-1 input file on page ST-12-8 includes the three modifications listed above (shown in bold print), using SV cards rather than SA cards. After running the HEC-1 file, the peak inflow and outflow values should be divided by 10 to determine the actual output values.

Hints for Using HEC-1 Example File

- After downloading and installing the HEC-1 program, it will run by clicking on the file HEC-1.EXE. As part of the HEC-1 program, a screen will pop up to ask for the input filename, the output filename, and an optional DSS filename (which is not needed). The input file needs to be in the same subdirectory as the HEC-1 program.



```
D:\Hec-1\HEC1.EXE
ENTER INPUT FILENAME <NO DEFAULT> ==>
hec1-ex2.dat
ENTER OUTPUT FILENAME <DEFAULT: CON> ==>
hec1-ex2.out
ENTER DSS FILENAME <DEFAULT: H1DSS>
PRESS <ENTER> IF NOT USING DSS ==>
-
```

- The input data files for the initial design configuration (hec1-ex1.dat) and for the final outlet structure configuration (hec1-ex2.dat) are included in this BMP. The input data file can be easily edited using any type of ASCII text editor (such as Notepad). Align input data into the correct columns.
- The following cards each only need one value changed: BA, PB, LS, UD, RS. BA is the basin area in square miles, PB is the 24-hour rainfall in inches, LS is the postdeveloped curve number, UD is the time of concentration multiplied by 0.67, and RS is the starting water surface elevation of the analysis.
- The following cards need to be recomputed and revised whenever the detention basin volumes and/or outlet structure configuration are changed: SE, SQ, SV. A new E-Q-V curve can be computed by hand or by spreadsheet. Provide a sufficient number of values to accurately reflect the storage and discharge curves.
- The HEC-1 output data is formatted by the program for the wide green computer paper commonly used 30 years ago. To print onto 8.5" x 11" paper, shrink all of the output text to Courier New, font size 8, with 0.25" margins all around the page. Or print the results using paper with a landscape orientation.

**Overview of
HEC-HMS
Software**

Introduction

The HEC-HMS is a windows-based hydrograph program developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to succeed HEC-1. The HEC-HMS software program and associated manuals can be downloaded from the USACE website at:

<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/software.html>

Within the HEC-HMS program, the user creates three different types of components for each modeling run:

- Basin: size, precipitation loss functions, routing parameters, routing lengths and channels, baseflow, reservoirs.
- Meteorological: precipitation gages, rainfall distributions, storm events.
- Control: duration of analysis, time intervals, computational increment.

HEC-HMS
components

Different basin configurations and outlet structures can be tested by mixing and matching different components for a modeling run. After each modeling run, the routing results can be displayed by selecting each element from the basin schematic and choosing “View Results” from the menu. Graphical output and/or a global summary sheet can also be viewed. The HEC-HMS program can import HEC-1 input files, which can be helpful in preparing reports and graphs.

The current version of HEC-HMS will only allow the user to directly input one orifice and one weir. For structures with more than one orifice, the user will have to compute the elevation-storage-discharge data separately (by hand or by spreadsheet) prior to entering the input data.

The HEC-HMS data interface can be confusing. For instance, sometimes it is not obvious how to edit existing data files for the various components. For most screens, select the file with the cursor and then choose “Edit” from the pulldown menu.

The HEC-HMS program is much more complicated than the HEC-1 program and will require a longer learning curve to use effectively. For most engineers, it will take some patience to learn how to use the HEC-HMS model. Read and review the available training documents (Users Manual, Technical Reference Manual) while practicing with the data sets provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The NRCS Type II rainfall distribution can be typed into the precipitation gage data fields once, and then used over and over again for different projects by transferring gage data into new project files as needed. The rainfall distribution can be adjusted on each model run by choosing “Run Options” and then selecting a precipitation ratio.

**Other Hints
for Using
HEC-HMS
Software**

- The program user must save each component as it is being edited, and also must save the project file prior to exiting the HEC-HMS program.
- The component with meteorological data, once it has been edited correctly, can be used and reused for all project files. The total rainfall amount can be adjusted on each model run by selecting “Run Options” from the Run Manager screen.
- Each iteration (predeveloped & postdeveloped) can be run within the same basin model (shown on page ST-12-12) by placing the design elements in parallel alignment, reducing the number of basin files and components needed.

Detention Example

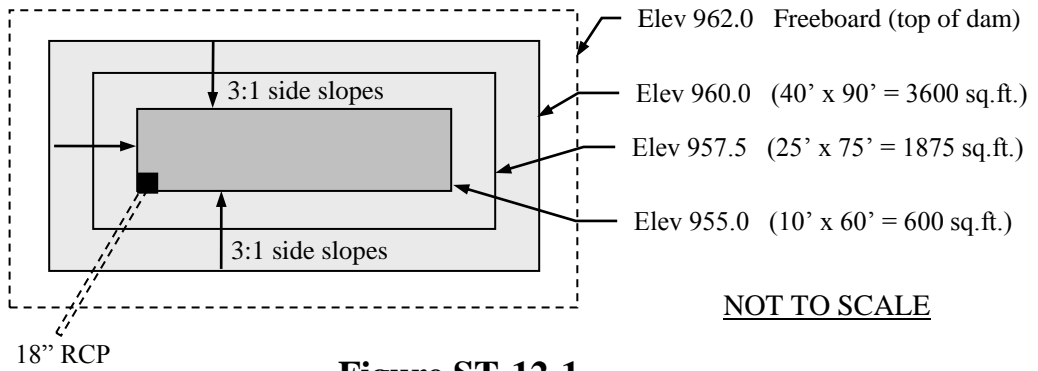


Figure ST-12-1
Example Detention Basin Geometry

Input Data Needed

The initial volume estimate was made using Worksheet #2 (page ST-11-11), which is based on NRCS methods outlined in the TR-55 publication. To summarize the watershed parameters from ST-11:

Predeveloped CN = 75	Postdeveloped CN = 90
Predeveloped Tc = 0.4 hours	Postdeveloped Tc = 0.1 hours
Predeveloped area = 1.5 acres	Postdeveloped area = 1.5 acres

Volumes are computed from a rectangular detention basin with 3:1 slopes:

10' x 60' at elevation 955	First flush volume = 4500 cubic feet
25' x 75' at elevation 957.5	(from elevation 958.20 and below)
40' x 90' at elevation 960	
52' x 102' at elevation 962	

The initial outlet structure configuration was selected as a square concrete riser with four circular orifices to limit postdevelopment flow rates to predevelopment flow rates:

Initial outlet structure configuration

- 4" orifice at invert 955.00
- 8" orifice at invert 957.85
- 6" orifice at invert 958.40
- 4" orifice at invert 959.20
- top of square concrete riser at 959.90 (total weir length of 8')

This iteration was computed in the HEC-1 input data file on page ST-12-6, and similar data was used within the HEC-HMS program. However, this outlet structure configuration did not account for the first flush volume to be detained for a minimum of 24 hours, so a second iteration was required. The bottommost orifice is sized as 1.25" diameter (page ST-10-9) to release the first flush volume (4500 cubic feet at the required flow rate. A second outlet structure configuration (determined by trial and error) is:

Final outlet structure configuration

- 1.25" orifice at invert 955.00
- 8" orifice at invert 958.20
- 6" orifice at invert 958.50
- 4" orifice at invert 959.20
- top of square concrete riser at 960.65 (total weir length of 8')

The second iteration was computed in the HEC-1 output file shown on pages ST-12-9 through ST-12-11. Both HEC-1 and HEC-HMS will require the user to first compute the overall elevation-discharge-volume (E-Q-V) curve. The E-Q-V curve for this example was taken from spreadsheets shown on pages ST-11-13 to ST-11-16 in the previous BMP.

After the stormwater detention computations are completed, an additional 15% storage volume is provided. Multiply the 100-year peak flow storage volume by 115% to determine an elevation adjustment value. Raise the top of the concrete riser (or other principal outlet control) by this value to provide 15% additional storage volume. An example of this computation is shown on page ST-10-8.

HEC-1 Results

Predevelopment Flows (HEC-1 Version 4.1, June 1998)

HEC-1 input file without detention for: A = 1.5 acres
CN = 75
Tc = 0.4 hours

<u>Return period</u>	<u>Peak flow</u>	<u>Time of peak inflow</u>
1-year	0.8 cfs	11.93 hours
2-year	1.6 cfs	“ “
5-year	2.4 cfs	“ “
10-year	3.2 cfs	“ “
25-year	4.0 cfs	“ “
100-year	5.2 cfs	“ “

Iteration #1: HEC-1 Results (Version 4.1, June 1998)

(Results from the HEC-1 input data file on page ST-12-8.)

<u>Return period</u>	<u>Peak inflow</u>	<u>Peak outflow</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Peak WSE</u>	<u>Time of peak outflow</u>
1-year	3.3 cfs	0.6 cfs	0.8 cfs ✓	957.53	12.20 hours
2-year	4.9 cfs	1.2 cfs	1.6 cfs ✓	958.24	12.17 “
5-year	6.4 cfs	2.3 cfs	2.4 cfs ✓	958.73	12.10 “
10-year	7.8 cfs	3.1 cfs	3.2 cfs ✓	959.11	12.10 “
25-year	9.2 cfs	3.8 cfs	4.0 cfs ✓	959.47	12.10 “
100-year	11.1 cfs	5.1 cfs	5.2 cfs ✓	959.90	12.10 “

Iteration #2: HEC-1 Results (Version 4.1, June 1998)

(Results from the HEC-1 output data file on pages ST-12-9 through ST-12-11.)

<u>Return period</u>	<u>Peak inflow</u>	<u>Peak outflow</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Peak WSE</u>	<u>Time of peak outflow</u>
1-year	3.3 cfs	0.2 cfs	0.8 cfs ✓	958.30	12.97 hours
2-year	4.9 cfs	1.2 cfs	1.6 cfs ✓	958.81	12.17 “
5-year	6.4 cfs	2.3 cfs	2.4 cfs ✓	959.31	12.10 “
10-year	7.8 cfs	3.1 cfs	3.2 cfs ✓	959.72	12.10 “
25-year	9.2 cfs	3.7 cfs	4.0 cfs ✓	960.11	12.10 “
100-year	11.1 cfs	5.4 cfs	5.2 cfs ✓	960.58	12.10 “

HEC-HMS Results

Predevelopment Flows (HEC-HMS Version 2.2.1, October 2002)

HEC-HMS input file without detention for: A = 1.5 acres
CN = 75
Tc = 0.4 hours

<u>Return period</u>	<u>Peak flow</u>	<u>Time of peak inflow</u>
1-year	0.83 cfs	11:58 hours
2-year	1.60 cfs	“ “
5-year	2.46 cfs	“ “
10-year	3.27 cfs	“ “
25-year	4.10 cfs	“ “
100-year	5.34 cfs	“ “

Iteration #1: HEC-HMS Results (Version 2.2.1, October 2002)

	<i>Return period</i>	<i>Peak inflow</i>	<i>Peak outflow</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Peak WSE</i>	<i>Time of peak outflow</i>
<i>(Using a HEC-HMS project file similar to input file on page ST-12-8, but with an embedded Type II NRCS rainfall.)</i>	1-year	3.7 cfs	0.7 cfs	0.8 cfs ✓	957.68	12:10 hours
	2-year	5.3 cfs	1.4 cfs	1.6 cfs ✓	958.34	12:08 “
	5-year	6.9 cfs	2.5 cfs	2.5 cfs ✓	958.82	12:06 “
	10-year	8.3 cfs	3.3 cfs	3.3 cfs ✓	959.19	12:06 “
	25-year	9.7 cfs	4.0 cfs	4.1 cfs ✓	959.54	12:06 “
	100-year	11.6 cfs	5.3 cfs	5.3 cfs ✓	959.96	12:06 “

Iteration #2: HEC-HMS Results (Version 2.2.1, October 2002)

	<i>Return period</i>	<i>Peak inflow</i>	<i>Peak outflow</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Peak WSE</i>	<i>Time of peak</i>
<i>(Using a HEC-HMS project file similar to pages ST-12-9 to ST-12-11 with an embedded Type II NRCS rainfall.)</i>	1-year	3.7 cfs	0.3 cfs	0.8 cfs ✓	958.48	12:36 hours
	2-year	5.3 cfs	1.6 cfs	1.6 cfs ✓	958.97	12:08 “
	5-year	6.9 cfs	2.6 cfs	2.5 cfs ✓	959.47	12:06 “
	10-year	8.3 cfs	3.3 cfs	3.3 cfs ✓	959.87	12:06 “
	25-year	9.7 cfs	3.8 cfs	4.1 cfs ✓	960.24	12:06 “
	100-year	11.6 cfs	6.3 cfs	5.3 cfs X	960.64	12:04 “

<i>Adding more points increases accuracy of routing computation.</i>	By adding extra E-Q-V points at elevations 960.60, 960.70 and 960.80, the detention routing computations for the 100-year storm (for iteration #2) become more accurate:					
	100-year	11.6 cfs	5.5 cfs	5.3 cfs ✓	960.68	12:04 hours

Conclusions

The example software programs used in this BMP (HEC-1 and HEC-HMS hydrograph routing) are able to generate inflow hydrographs and route them with a designed detention basin. Many commercially available programs can also accomplish these same tasks. Detention routing is necessary to verify that design estimates are adequate, particularly since the initial volume estimate method within the TR-55 document does not take into account the first flush volume requirements. Available detention space and configuration must be included into a project site very early in the design process.

Comparison of HEC-1 and HEC-HMS Programs

HEC-HMS has a few advantages over HEC-1 for detention routing analysis:

- The NRCS Type II storm can be easily selected as a menu option, instead of requiring to be input as a rainfall distribution with PC or PI cards.
- Basin areas can be entered with more precision; therefore, the user does not have to use the “multiply & divide by 10” procedure as per HEC-1 in order to add a decimal point to the final answers.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is making adjustments/improvements to the HEC-HMS program each year. Therefore, HEC-HMS will be state-of-the-art for many years, while HEC-1 is no longer actively supported. Printing and checking graphical displays is easier to accomplish using HEC-HMS.

The advantages of HEC-1 include:

- The HEC-1 input data file (and/or output file) is easy to edit and contains all input information in one location. A single data file is easier to archive, share and print when compared to the multiple files used by HEC-HMS.
- HEC-1 is not as complicated as HEC-HMS and is easier for occasional users to learn and master.

References

153, 154, 158, 175, 180, 181, 186, 187, 200 (see BMP Manual Chapter 10 for list)
Knoxville Stormwater and Street Ordinance

ID HEC-1 run for BMP Manual --- Initial volume estimate with the
 ID ST-12, Detention Examples initial outlet structure configuration.
 ID 10-YEAR 24-HOUR STORM

*
 * This example problem has 1.5 acres, CN = 90, Tc = 0.1 hour.
 * The basin area (BA), pond volumes (SV) and pond outflows (SQ) are
 * multiplied by a factor of 10 to increase the precision of analysis.
 * In other words, the basin area is input as 0.02344 square miles (15 acres).
 * Detention basin is initially sized with spreadsheet ST-11 (Worksheet #2).
 * City of Knoxville - Engineering Department - Ken Oliver
 * May 1, 2003
 * File: Hecl-ex1.dat
 *

IT 2 01MAY03 0000 1500 2000
 IN 6
 IO 5 0
 *

KK AREA1 Runoff into detention basin

BA.02344 * Basin area must be entered as square miles.

PB 4.8 * Total precipitation must be entered as inches.

PC	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009
PC	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.020	0.021
PC	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.026	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.033
PC	0.034	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.044	0.045	0.047
PC	0.048	0.049	0.051	0.052	0.054	0.055	0.057	0.058	0.060	0.061
PC	0.063	0.065	0.066	0.068	0.070	0.071	0.073	0.075	0.076	0.078
PC	0.080	0.082	0.084	0.085	0.087	0.089	0.091	0.093	0.095	0.097
PC	0.099	0.101	0.103	0.105	0.107	0.109	0.111	0.113	0.116	0.118
PC	0.120	0.122	0.125	0.127	0.130	0.132	0.135	0.138	0.141	0.144
PC	0.147	0.150	0.153	0.157	0.160	0.163	0.166	0.170	0.173	0.177
PC	0.181	0.185	0.189	0.194	0.199	0.204	0.209	0.215	0.221	0.228
PC	0.235	0.243	0.251	0.261	0.271	0.283	0.307	0.354	0.431	0.568
PC	0.663	0.682	0.699	0.713	0.725	0.735	0.743	0.751	0.759	0.766
PC	0.772	0.778	0.784	0.789	0.794	0.799	0.804	0.808	0.812	0.816
PC	0.820	0.824	0.827	0.831	0.834	0.838	0.841	0.844	0.847	0.850
PC	0.854	0.856	0.859	0.862	0.865	0.868	0.870	0.873	0.875	0.878
PC	0.880	0.882	0.885	0.887	0.889	0.891	0.893	0.895	0.898	0.900
PC	0.902	0.904	0.906	0.908	0.910	0.912	0.914	0.915	0.917	0.919
PC	0.921	0.923	0.925	0.926	0.928	0.930	0.931	0.933	0.935	0.936
PC	0.938	0.939	0.941	0.942	0.944	0.945	0.947	0.948	0.949	0.951
PC	0.952	0.953	0.955	0.956	0.957	0.958	0.960	0.961	0.962	0.964
PC	0.965	0.966	0.967	0.968	0.970	0.971	0.972	0.973	0.975	0.976
PC	0.977	0.978	0.979	0.981	0.982	0.983	0.984	0.985	0.986	0.988
PC	0.989	0.990	0.991	0.992	0.993	0.994	0.996	0.997	0.998	0.999

PC 1.000
 LS 0 90 * This is the postdeveloped curve number (CN=90).
 UD .067 * This is the SCS lag time in hours (equal to 2/3 of Tc).
 *

KK PONDA Route the hydrograph from Area 1 through Pond A

RS	1	ELEV	955.0	0						
SV	0	0.0807	0.1876	0.3230	0.4886	0.6869	0.9196	1.1887	1.4964	1.8448
SV	2.2358	2.6717	3.1543	3.6859	4.2685					
SQ	0.00	2.4	3.8	4.9	5.7	6.4	7.7	17.2	29.0	38.2
SQ	53.8	164.2	198.0	208.0	218.0					
SE	955.0	955.5	956.0	956.5	957.0	957.5	958.0	958.5	959.0	959.5
SE	960.0	960.5	961.0	961.5	962.0					
ZZ										


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*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
* JUN 1998
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
* VERSION 4.1
* 609 SECOND STREET
*
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
* RUN DATE 1MAY03 TIME 11:20:31
* (916) 756-1104
*
*****
```

```

X      X  XXXXXXXX   XXXXX           X
X      X  X          X      X         XX
X      X  X          X                X
XXXXXXXX XXXX      X          XXXXX   X
X      X  X          X                X
X      X  X          X      X         X
X      X  XXXXXXXX   XXXXX           XXX
```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.

THE DEFINITION OF -AMSK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL
 LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

HEC-1 INPUT

LINE
 ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10

```

1 ID HEC-1 run for BMP Manual --- Detention rating computations with the
2 ID ST-12, Detention Examples final outlet structure configuration
3 ID 10-YEAR 24-HOUR STORM Only the SQ cards have been changed.
```

* This example problem has 1.5 acres, CN = 90, Tc = 0.1 hour.
 * The basin (**BA**), pond volumes (**SV**) and pond outflows (**SQ**) are
 * multiplied by a factor of 10 to increase the precision of analysis.
 * In other words, the basin area is input as 0.02344 square miles (15 acre

* Detention basin was initially sized using NRCS TR-55 methodology.
 * City of Knoxville - Engineering Department - Ken Oliver
 * May 1, 2003
 * File: Hec1-ex2.dat

*DIAGRAM

```

4 IT      2 01MAY03      0000      1500      2000
5 IN      6
6 IO      5      0
```

*
 * 1-year storm 2.5"
 * 2-year storm 3.3"
 * 5-year storm 4.1"
 * 10-year storm 4.8"
 * 25-year storm 5.5"
 * 50-year storm 6.1"
 * 100-year storm 6.5"
 *

7 KK AREA1 Runoff into detention basin
 8 BA .02344 (= 15.0 acres, which is ten times the actual area of 1.5 acres)

9 PB 4.8

10	PC	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009
11	PC	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.020	0.021
12	PC	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.026	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.033
13	PC	0.034	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.044	0.045	0.047
14	PC	0.048	0.049	0.051	0.052	0.054	0.055	0.057	0.058	0.060	0.061
15	PC	0.063	0.065	0.066	0.068	0.070	0.071	0.073	0.075	0.076	0.078
16	PC	0.080	0.082	0.084	0.085	0.087	0.089	0.091	0.093	0.095	0.097
17	PC	0.099	0.101	0.103	0.105	0.107	0.109	0.111	0.113	0.116	0.118
18	PC	0.120	0.122	0.125	0.127	0.130	0.132	0.135	0.138	0.141	0.144
19	PC	0.147	0.150	0.153	0.157	0.160	0.163	0.166	0.170	0.173	0.177
20	PC	0.181	0.185	0.189	0.194	0.199	0.204	0.209	0.215	0.221	0.228
21	PC	0.235	0.243	0.251	0.261	0.271	0.283	0.307	0.354	0.431	0.568
22	PC	0.663	0.682	0.699	0.713	0.725	0.735	0.743	0.751	0.759	0.766
23	PC	0.772	0.778	0.784	0.789	0.794	0.799	0.804	0.808	0.812	0.816
24	PC	0.820	0.824	0.827	0.831	0.834	0.838	0.841	0.844	0.847	0.850
25	PC	0.854	0.856	0.859	0.862	0.865	0.868	0.870	0.873	0.875	0.878
26	PC	0.880	0.882	0.885	0.887	0.889	0.891	0.893	0.895	0.898	0.900
27	PC	0.902	0.904	0.906	0.908	0.910	0.912	0.914	0.915	0.917	0.919
28	PC	0.921	0.923	0.925	0.926	0.928	0.930	0.931	0.933	0.935	0.936
29	PC	0.938	0.939	0.941	0.942	0.944	0.945	0.947	0.948	0.949	0.951
30	PC	0.952	0.953	0.955	0.956	0.957	0.958	0.960	0.961	0.962	0.964
31	PC	0.965	0.966	0.967	0.968	0.970	0.971	0.972	0.973	0.975	0.976
32	PC	0.977	0.978	0.979	0.981	0.982	0.983	0.984	0.985	0.986	0.988
33	PC	0.989	0.990	0.991	0.992	0.993	0.994	0.996	0.997	0.998	0.999

34 PC 1.000
 35 LS 0 90
 36 UD .067

*
 37 KK PONDA
 38 KM ROUTE HYDROGRAPH FROM AREA A THROUGH POND A

39	RS	1	ELEV	955.0	0						
40	SV	0	0.0807	0.1876	0.3230	0.4886	0.6869	0.9196	1.1887	1.4964	1.8448
41	SV2	2.2358	2.6717	3.1543	3.6859	4.2685					
42	SQ	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.0	17.0	27.0
43	SQ	35.2	41.5	119.4	208.0	218.0					
44	SE	955.0	955.5	956.0	956.5	957.0	957.5	958.0	958.5	959.0	959.5
45	SE	960.0	960.5	961.0	961.5	962.0					

46 ZZ

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT

LINE (V) ROUTING (--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW
 NO. (.) CONNECTOR (<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW

7 AREA1

V
V
37 PONDA

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```
*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* JUN 1998 *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
*
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* RUN DATE 1MAY03 TIME 11:20:31 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*
*****
```

HEC-1 run for BMP Manual --- Detention rating computations with the
ST-12, Detention Examples final outlet structure configuration
10-YEAR 24-HOUR STORM Only the SQ cards have been changed.

```
6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
      IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
      IPLOT 0 PLOT CONTROL
      QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA
      NMIN 2 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
      IDATE 1MAY 3 STARTING DATE
      ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
      NQ 1500 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
      NDDATE 3MAY 3 ENDING DATE
      NDTIME 0158 ENDING TIME
      ICENT 20 CENTURY MARK

      COMPUTATION INTERVAL .03 HOURS
      TOTAL TIME BASE 49.97 HOURS
```

```
ENGLISH UNITS
DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-FEET
SURFACE AREA ACRES
TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
```

RUNOFF SUMMARY
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD	BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR 24-HOUR 72-HOUR			
HYDROGRAPH AT	AREA1	78.	11.93	7. 2. 1.	.02		
ROUTED TO	PONDA	31.	12.10	6. 2. 1.	.02	959.72	12.10

*** NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

Portions of input data and output summary from HEC-HMS:

The image displays three screenshots of the HEC-HMS software interface, each with a callout box explaining its function:

- HMS * Project Definition:** This window defines the overall project file. It shows the Project Name as "ST-12 Example" and the Description as "(predevelopment flow + two basin design iterations)". Under the Components section, "Basin Model" is set to "Basin 1", "Meteorologic Model" is "Rainfall 1", and "Control Specifications" is "Control 1".
- HMS * Basin Model -- Basin 1:** This window shows the subbasins and detention basins. The diagram illustrates a flow starting from a "Predeveloped" subbasin, routing through "Initial layout" (Iteration #1) and "Final layout" (Iteration #2) detention basins, and finally reaching a "(dummy outfall)" sink. Routing paths are labeled "(routed #1)" and "(routed #2)".
- HMS * Basin Model * Subbasin Editor:** This window allows for editing individual subbasins. The Subbasin Name is "Iteration #1" with an Area of 0.002344 sq. mi. The Description is "(initial estimate of storage volumes & the outlet structure configuration)". The Method is set to "SCS Curve No.".

Compute storage and outflow data at regular intervals for input.

Elevation (ft)	Storage (acre-feet)	Outflow (cfs)
955.0	0.00000	0.00
955.5	0.00807	0.24
956.0	0.01876	0.38
956.5	0.03230	0.49
957.0	0.04886	0.57
957.5	0.06869	0.64
958.0	0.09196	0.77
958.5	0.11887	1.72

Defines the rainfall distribution.

Computational time interval.

Summary routing results for 1 storm.

HMS * Summary of Results for Reservoir Initial layout

Project : ST-12 Example Run Name : Run 1 Reservoir : Initial layout

Start of Run : 01May03 0000 Basin Model : Basin 1

End of Run : 03May03 0200 Met. Model : Rainfall 1

Execution Time 01May03 1421 Control Specs : Control 1

Volume Units : Inches Acre-Feet

Computed Results

Peak Inflow :	11.629 (cfs)	Date/Time of Peak Inflow :	01 May 03 1156
Peak Stage :			
Peak Outflow :	5.2662 (cfs)	Date/Time of Peak Outflow :	01 May 03 1206
Total Inflow :	5.55 (in)	Peak Storage :	0.22073(ac-ft)
Total Outflow :	5.55 (in)	Peak Elevation :	959.96(ft)

Print Close

Run ID : Run 1

Run Description : Basin: Basin 1 & Met: Rainfall 1 & Control: Control 1

Ratio Start States Save States

Ratio type

Precipitation

Flow

Apply to element types

Subbasins

Sources

Ratio Value

Ratio : 1

Example of graphical output for initial layout

