



Erosion and Sediment Deposits Formulas

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List of 16 Erosion and Sediment Deposits Formulas

Erosion and Sediment Deposits 🗗

Channel Erosion 🗗

1) Equation for Suspended Sediment Load

fx
$$Q_s = K \cdot (Q^n)$$

Open Calculator 🗗

$$ext{ex} \ 229.5 ext{t/d} = 0.17 \cdot \left((2.5 ext{m}^3/ ext{s})^3
ight)$$

2) Soil Erodibility Factor given Suspended Sediment Load

$$K = rac{Q_s}{Q^n}$$

Open Calculator 🗗

$$oxed{ex} 0.17037 = rac{230 {
m t/d}}{\left(2.5 {
m m}^3/{
m s}
ight)^3}$$

3) Stream Flow Discharge given Suspended Sediment Load

$$\label{eq:Qs} \boxed{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{Q} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}_s}{K}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Open Calculator

ex
$$2.501814 \mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{s} = \left(\frac{230 \mathrm{t/d}}{0.17}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Density of Sediment Deposits

4) Average Unit Weight of Sediment Deposit during Period of T Years

$$\mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{av}} = W_{\mathrm{T1}} + (0.4343 \cdot B_{\mathrm{w}}) \cdot \left(\left(\left(rac{\mathrm{T}}{\mathrm{T} - 1}
ight) \cdot \ln(\mathrm{T})
ight) - 1
ight)$$

Open Calculator 🗗

$$\boxed{ 15.05924 \text{kN/m}^3 = 15 \text{kN/m}^3 + (0.4343 \cdot 7) \cdot \left(\left(\left(\frac{25 \text{Year}}{25 \text{Year} - 1} \right) \cdot \ln(25 \text{Year}) \right) - 1 \right) }$$



5) Equation for Weighted Value of Sand, Silt and Clay

 $egin{aligned} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{w}} = rac{\mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{av}} - \mathbf{W}_{\mathrm{T1}}}{0.4343 \cdot \left(\left(\left(rac{\mathrm{T}}{\mathrm{T}-1}
ight) \cdot \ln(\mathrm{T})
ight) - 1
ight)} \end{aligned}$

Open Calculator

6) Initial Unit Weight given Average Unit Weight of Deposit

 $\mathbf{K} = W_{av} - (0.4343 \cdot B_w) \cdot \left(\left(\left(\frac{T}{T-1} \right) \cdot \ln(T) \right) - 1 \right)$

Open Calculator

Open Calculator 🚰

 $\boxed{15.00076 \text{kN/m}^3 = 15.06 \text{kN/m}^3 - (0.4343 \cdot 7) \cdot \left(\left(\left(\frac{25 \text{Year}}{25 \text{Year} - 1} \right) \cdot \ln(25 \text{Year}) \right) - 1 \right) }$

7) Percentage of Clay given Unit Weight of Deposit

fx

$$\mathrm{p_{cl}} = \frac{\left(\mathrm{W_{av}}\right) - \left(\left(\frac{\mathrm{p_{sa}}}{100}\right) \cdot \left(\mathrm{W_1} + \mathrm{B_1} \cdot \log 10(\mathrm{T})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{\mathrm{p_{si}}}{100}\right) \cdot \left(\mathrm{W_2} + \mathrm{B_2} \cdot \log 10(\mathrm{T})\right)\right)}{\frac{\mathrm{W_3} + \mathrm{B_3} \cdot \log 10(\mathrm{T})}{100}}$$

ex

$$31.36078 = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{35}{100}\right) \cdot \left(19 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.10 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{\frac{16 \text{kN/m}^3 + 40 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})}{16 \cdot 20 \cdot 20 \cdot 20}}$$

8) Percentage of Sand given Unit Weight of Deposit 🗗

fx

Open Calculator 🗗

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{sa}} = rac{\left(\mathrm{W_{av}}
ight) - \left(\left(rac{\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{si}}}{100}
ight) \cdot \left(\mathrm{W}_2 + \mathrm{B}_2 \cdot \log 10(\mathrm{T})
ight) - \left(\left(rac{\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{cl}}}{100}
ight) \cdot \left(\mathrm{W}_3 + \mathrm{B}_3 \cdot \log 10(\mathrm{T})
ight)
ight)}{rac{\mathrm{W}_1 + \mathrm{B}_1 \cdot \log 10(\mathrm{T})}{100}}$$

ex

$$20.06061 = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{35}{100}\right) \cdot \left(19 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.10 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{31.3}{100}\right) \cdot (16 \text{kN/m}^3 + 40 \cdot \log 10 + 100) + \frac{16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})}{100}\right)}{\frac{16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})}{100}}$$





9) Percentage of Silt for Unit Weight of Deposits

Open Calculator 6 $p_{si} = \frac{\left(W_{av}\right) - \left(\left(\frac{p_{sa}}{100}\right) \cdot \left(W_1 + B_1 \cdot \log 10(T)\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100}\right) \cdot \left(W_3 + B_3 \cdot \log 10(T)\right)\right)}{\underbrace{W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T)}}$

ex

 $35.05232 = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{31.3}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16 \text{kN/m}^3 + 40 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{31.3}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16 \text{kN/m}^3 + 40 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{31.3}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16 \text{kN/m}^3 + 40 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{31.3}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16 \text{kN/m}^3 + 40 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year})\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{\left(15.06 \text{kN/m}^3\right) - \left(\frac{20.0}{100}\right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3\right)}{35.05232} = \frac{10.06 \text{kN/m}^3}{35.05232} = \frac$

10) Rough Estimation for Unit Weight of Deposit by Koelzer and Lara Formula

$$W_T = \left(\left(\frac{p_{sa}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_1 + B_1 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{si}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) \cdot \left(W_2 + B_2 \cdot \log 10(T) \right) + \left(\frac{p_{cl}}{100} \right) + \left(\frac$$

$$\boxed{15.05006 \text{kN/m}^3 = \left(\left(\frac{20.0}{100} \right) \cdot \left(16.4 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.20 \cdot \log 10 (25 \text{Year}) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\frac{35}{100} \right) \cdot \left(19 \text{kN/m}^3 + 0.10 \cdot \log 10 \right) \right)}$$

11) Weighted Value given Average Unit Weight of Deposit

 $B_{\mathrm{w}} = rac{\left(p_{\mathrm{sa}}\cdot B_{1}
ight) + \left(p_{\mathrm{si}}\cdot B_{2}
ight) + \left(p_{\mathrm{cl}}\cdot B_{3}
ight)}{100}$

Open Calculator

 $\boxed{\textbf{ex}} \ 12.595 = \frac{(20.0 \cdot 0.20) + (35 \cdot 0.10) + (31.3 \cdot 40)}{100}$

Movement of Sediments from Watersheds

12) Equation for Sediment Delivery Ratio

 $ext{SDR} = ext{k} \cdot (ext{A}^{ ext{m}}) \cdot \left(rac{ ext{R}}{ ext{L}}
ight)^{ ext{n}}$

ex
$$0.001965 = 0.1 \cdot \left((20 \mathrm{m}^2)^{0.3} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{10}{50 \mathrm{m}} \right)^3$$





13) Watershed Length when Sediment Delivery Ratio is considered

 $L = rac{R}{\left(rac{\mathrm{SDR}}{k \cdot (A^m)}
ight)^{rac{1}{n}}}$

Open Calculator

$$= \frac{10}{\left(\frac{0.001965}{0.1 \cdot \left((20m^3)^{0.3}\right)}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} }$$

14) Watershed Relief when Sediment Delivery Ratio is considered

 $R = L \cdot \left(rac{SDR}{k \cdot (A^m)}
ight)^{rac{1}{n}}$

Open Calculator 🗗

$$\boxed{ 9.99972 = 50 \text{m} \cdot \left(\frac{0.001965}{0.1 \cdot \left((20 \text{m}^2)^{0.3} \right)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} }$$

Trap Efficiency

15) Capacity Inflow Ratio

 $\mathrm{CI}=rac{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{I}}$ or $\mathrm{CI}=rac{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{I}}$

Open Calculator

16) Equation for Trap Efficiency

 $\eta_{t} = K_{C/I} \cdot \ln(CI) + M$

Open Calculator 🗗

 $\texttt{ex} \ 99.31712 = 6.064 \cdot \ln(0.7) + 101.48$

Variables Used

- A Watershed Area (Square Meter)
- B₁ Constant B1
- B2 Constant B2
- B₃ Constant B3
- Bw Weighted Value of B
- C Capacity of Reservoir (Cubic Meter)
- . CI Capacity-Inflow Ratio
- I Inflow Rate (Cubic Meter per Second)
- k Coefficient K
- . K Soil Erodibility Factor
- K_{C/I} Coefficient K dependent on C/I
- L Watershed Length (Meter)
- m Coefficient m
- M Coefficient M dependent on C/I
- n Constant n
- p_{cl} Percentage of Clay
- psa Percentage of Sand
- p_{si} Percentage of Silt
- Q Stream Discharge (Cubic Meter per Second)
- Q_S Suspended Sediment Load (Ton (metric) per Day)
- · R Watershed Relief
- · SDR Sediment Delivery Ratio
- T Age of Sediment (Year)
- W₁ Unit Weight of Sand (Kilonewton per Cubic Meter)
- W2 Unit Weight of Silt (Kilonewton per Cubic Meter)
- W₃ Unit Weight of Clay (Kilonewton per Cubic Meter)
- Way Average Unit Weight of Deposit (Kilonewton per Cubic Meter)
- W_T Unit Weight of Deposit (Kilonewton per Cubic Meter)
- W_{T1} Initial Unit Weight (Kilonewton per Cubic Meter)
- η_t Trap Efficiency





Constants, Functions, Measurements used

• Function: In, In(Number)

The natural logarithm, also known as the logarithm to the base e, is the inverse function of the natural exponential function.

• Function: log10, log10(Number)

The common logarithm, also known as the base-10 logarithm or the decimal logarithm, is a mathematical function that is the inverse of the exponential function.

• Measurement: Length in Meter (m)
Length Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Time in Year (Year)

Time Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Volume in Cubic Meter (m³)

Volume Unit Conversion
 Measurement: Area in Square Meter (m²)

Area Unit Conversion

• Measurement: Volumetric Flow Rate in Cubic Meter per Second (m³/s) Volumetric Flow Rate Unit Conversion

Measurement: Mass Flow Rate in Ton (metric) per Day (t/d)
 Mass Flow Rate Unit Conversion

Measurement: Specific Weight in Kilonewton per Cubic Meter (kN/m³)
 Specific Weight Unit Conversion





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