Modeling Catchbasins and Hydrodynamic Devices with WinSLAMM 10.3

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Catchbasins

We will cover . . .

- Research Results
- Entering Catchbasin
 Data into the Model
- Model Output
- Variable Sensitivity

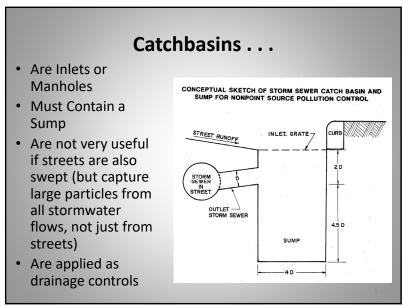


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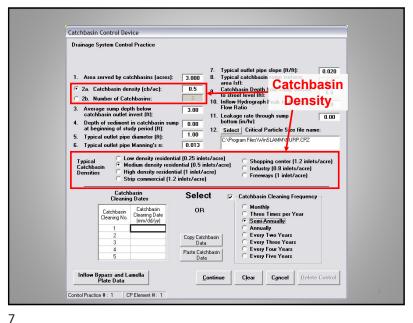
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Research Results

- A New Jersey study (Pitt, et al. 1994) found average removal rates of 32% for suspended solids using catchbasins with a suitable sump.
- Pitt & Shawley (1982) found cleaning catchbasin twice per year reduced total residue yields between 10% and 25%.
- Pitt & Field (2004) found sediment in catchbasins were the largest particles washed from streets.



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Four Components to Modeling Catchbasins

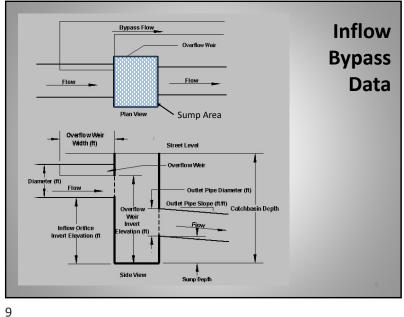
- **Device Density**
- **Device Geometry**

Catchbasin Control Device

- Flow and Particle Size Data
- **Device Cleaning Information**

Drainage System Control Practice Typical outlet pipe slope (ft/ft): 0.020 1. Area served by catchbasins (acres): 3,000 Typical catchbasin sump surface area (sf): 6.0 2a. Catchbasin density (cb/ac): 6.0 3 00 Leakage rate through s Depth of sediment in catchbasin sump 0.00 at beginning of study period (ft): 1.00 Typical outlet pipe diameter (ft): Geometry 0.013 Typical outlet pipe Manning's n: Information Low density residential (0.25 inlets/acre) Medium density residential (0.5 inlets/acre)
 High density residential (1 inlet/acre) Industry (0.8 inlets/acre) Freeways (1 inlet/acre) Strip commercial (1.2 inlets/acre) □ Catchbasin Cleaning Frequency Use average Catchbasin Cleaning No. values for the drainage basin Copy Catchbasin you are modeling Paste Catchbasin Data

Cancel Delete Control



nflow Bypass Data Defined Flow Diversion Geometry	
○ Maximum Flow to In-Line Sump	Lamella Plates or Tube Settlers
Maximum Flow to In-Line Sump (cfs)	Fraction of device area with plates or tubes Average tube diameter or distance between plates (fit:
• Flow Inlet Diversion Elevation	Number of plates or tubes that a vertical line will intercept
0.50 Diameter of Orifice that Controls Flow to In-Line Sump (ft)	The analogy of the second of t
5.00 Inflow Orifice Invert Elevation (ft)	
4.00 Length (ft) of Overflow Structure Acting as a Sharp-Crested Weir	[
	o Bypass Clear and Exit Continue

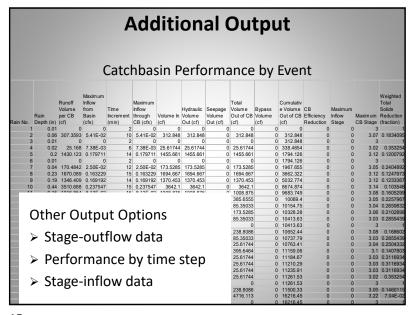
Inflow Bypass Data Two Options - Either User-defined Maximum Flow, or . . . Catchbasin Flow Bypass Data Lamella Plates or Tube Settlers Maximum Flow to In-Line Sump Maximum Flow to In-Line Sump (cfs) 1.20 C Flow Inlet Diversion Elevation Clear and Exit Continue

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Catchbasin Control Device Drainage System Control Practice Typical outlet pipe slope (ft/ft):
 Typical catchbasin sump surface area (sft:
 Catchbasin Depth from Sump Bottom Flow and Particle acres): 3.000 6.0 Size Data to the land 0.5 Average sump depth below catchbasin outlet invert (ft): 3.00 Leakage rate through sump bottom (in/hr) 0.00 Depth of sediment in catchbasin sump 0.00 at beginning of study period (ft): 12. Select | Critical Particle Size file name: 1.00 5. Typical outlet pipe diameter (ft): 6. Typical outlet pipe Manning's n: C Low density residential (0.25 inlets/acre)
Medium density residential (0.5 inlets/acre)
High density residential (1 inlet/acre) Shopping center (1.2 inlets/acre) Industry (0.8 inlets/acre) Freeways (1 inlet/acre) Strip commercial (1.2 inlets/acre) Catchbasin Cleaning Dates Select **Particle Size** Catchbasin Cleaning No. Cleaning Date (mm/dd/yy) **Distribution File** not accessible if Flows and Particle Paste Catchbasin Data Sizes transferred through the drainage system Control Practice #: 1 CP Element #: 1

Drainage System Control Practice	
	aria a fath: 3.00 3.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Catchbasin Cleaning Dates	Select
Catchbasin Cleaning No. Cleaning Date (mm/dd/yy)	
Cleaning No. Cleaning Date	

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Catchbasin Performance Calculated Settling Velocity > Particulate removal based 10000 T Transition from upon particle size **Stokes** (laminar) to > Settling modeled as a (turbulent) detention basin assuming: **Settling Rates** Velocity (ft/hr) Vertical sides - No storage > Flow rate calculated using Complex Triangular Hydrograph 100 Time (1.2 * Rainfall Duration)

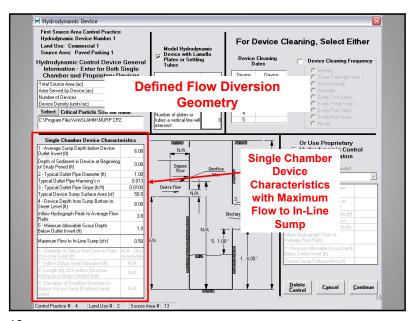
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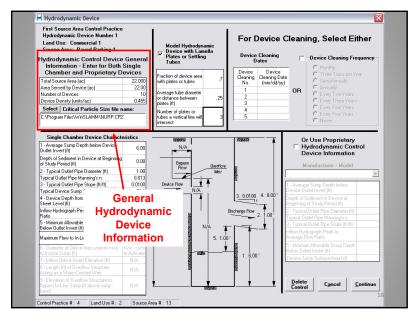


Research Results

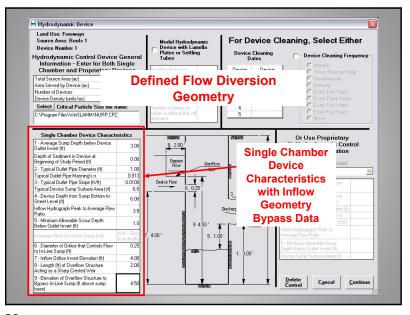
- Clark (2006) evaluated the performance of inclined plate settlers for treating stormwater solids
- Greb, et al. (1998) evaluated the performance of a hydrodynamic device in a City of Madison maintenance yard.

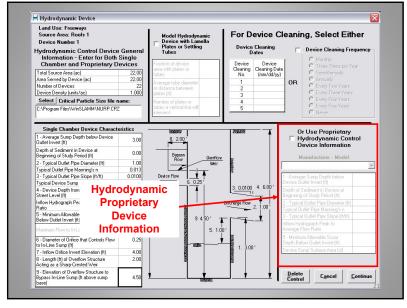
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