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STANDARDS
Australia



Measurement of water flow in open channels

Part 3.7: Velocity-area methods — Measurement by ultrasonic method
(ISO 6416:2017, IDT)



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AS 3778.3.7:2022

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- Australian Bureau of Meteorology
- Australian Hydrographers Association
- Australian Industry Group
- Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW
- Engineers Australia
- Institute of Instrumentation, Control & Automation Australia
- Irrigation Australia
- Joint Accreditation System of Australia & New Zealand
- National Measurement Institute
- Water NSW

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by ultrasonic method (ISO 6416:2017, IDT)

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CE-024, Measurement of water flow in open channels and closed conduits, to supersede AS 3778.3.7 — 2007, *Measurement of water flow in open channels, Part 3.7: Velocity-area methods - Measurement by ultrasonic (acoustic) method*.

The objective of this document is to specify the requirements for the establishment and operation of an ultrasonic (transit-time) gauging station for the continuous measurement of discharge in a river, an open channel or a closed conduit. It also specifies the basic principles on which the method is based, the operation and performance of associated instrumentation and procedures for commissioning.

It is limited to the “transit time of ultrasonic pulses” technique, and is not applicable to systems that make use of the “Doppler shift” or “correlation” or “level-to-flow” techniques.

This document is not applicable to measurement in rivers with ice.

NOTE This document focuses on open channel flow measurement. IEC 60041 covers the use of the technique for full pipe flow measurement.

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 6416:2017, *Hydrometry — Measurement of discharge by the ultrasonic transit time (time of flight) method*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 113, *Hydrometry*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Velocity area methods*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6416:2004), which has been technically revised. The main changes from the previous edition are:

- the title has been changed;
- a new [subclause \(7.7\)](#) on wireless systems has been added;
- former subclauses 9.2 and 11.6 have been removed;
- [Clause 10](#) on site selection has been revised;
- [Annex A](#) (*Principle of measurement uncertainty*) and [Annex B](#) (*Performance guide for hydrometric equipment for use in technical standards*) have been added.

NOTES

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Australian Standard[®]

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1 Scope

This document describes the establishment and operation of an ultrasonic (transit-time) gauging station for the continuous measurement of discharge in a river, an open channel or a closed conduit. It also describes the basic principles on which the method is based, the operation and performance of associated instrumentation and procedures for commissioning.

It is limited to the “transit time of ultrasonic pulses” technique, and is not applicable to systems that make use of the “Doppler shift” or “correlation” or “level-to-flow” techniques.

This document is not applicable to measurement in rivers with ice.

NOTE This document focuses on open channel flow measurement. IEC 60041 covers the use of the technique for full pipe flow measurement.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 772, *Hydrometry — Vocabulary and symbols*

ISO 4373, *Hydrometry — Water level measuring devices*

ISO/TS 25377, *Hydrometric uncertainty guidance (HUG)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 772 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Applications

4.1 Types of applications

- a) Open channels
- b) Multiple channels
- c) Closed conduits

This method does not need a man-made or natural control, as it does not rely upon the establishment of a unique relationship between water level and discharge.