CHAPTER 11 – ENERGY DISSIPATION

11.0 ENERGY DISSIPATION

Outlet protection for culverts, storm drains, BMP outlets, and steep open channels is essential to preventing erosion from damaging downstream channels and drainage structures. Erosion problems at culverts or at the outlet from detention basins are a common occurrence. Determination of the flow conditions, scour potential, and channel erosion resistance shall be standard procedure for all designs.

Outlet protection can be a channel lining, structure, or flow barrier designed to lower excessive flow velocities and prevent erosion and scour.

Outlet protection shall be employed whenever the velocity of flow at a pipe or open channel outlet exceeds the erosive velocity of the immediate downstream reach.

Energy dissipation may take the form of the following:

• Erosion control stone-lined channels;
• Riprap outlet basins; or
• Concrete baffled outlets.

11.1 References

Except where more stringent requirements are presented in this Design Manual, energy dissipators shall comply with VDOT and other state requirements. The primary design references are the VDOT Drainage Manual and the VA E&SC Handbook. Other appropriate references include:

• VDOT Standards
• VA Stormwater Management Handbook
11.2 Design Methodology and Criteria

11.2.1 Outlet Velocity

Where the outlet velocity from culverts, storm drain outfalls, or open channels is high, and channel or pipe modifications cannot adequately reduce the velocity, energy dissipation may be necessary. See the VDOT Drainage Manual and/or the VA SWM Handbook for methodologies to determine design outlet velocities from open channels, culverts, and storm drains.

11.2.2 Erosion Control Stone

The most common form of energy dissipation is the use of erosion control stone at the outlet. Protection is provided primarily by having sufficient length and flare to dissipate energy by expanding the flow. The outlet velocities are computed for the design discharge and the 25-year discharge. Whichever velocity is the least is used for energy dissipation design.

Where a pipe discharges into a channel, the apron shall extend across the channel bottom and shall extend up the bank to a depth of one foot above the maximum tailwater depth from the design storm event. The dimensional requirements of the erosion control stone apron shall be determined using the graphical curves in the VA E&SC Handbook.

 Generally, the use of erosion control stone for energy dissipation is limited to a maximum velocity of 19 feet per second. Alternative means of energy dissipation shall be required where the discharge velocity is greater than 19 feet per second. Alternative means include riprap outlet basins or concrete baffled outlets. The use of alternative means of energy dissipation requires the approval of VDOT when located in a VDOT right-of-way.

11.2.3 Riprap Outlet Basins

A riprap basin is a depressed area of riprap placed at the outlet of a high velocity culvert, storm drain outlet or open channel. The riprap reduces the exit velocity by expanding the flow over the riprap length and width and forming a hydraulic jump.
For the design of riprap basins, refer to the VDOT Drainage Manual. Dissipator geometry may also be computed using the “Energy Dissipator” module that is available in the computer program FHWA HY8, Culvert Analysis.

Details of the riprap basin energy dissipator are included in Appendix 11A.

### 11.2.4 Baffled Outlets

A baffled outlet usually consists of a concrete box structure with a vertical hanging concrete baffle and an end sill. Several variations of concrete baffled outlets have been published by VDOT and other state and local transportation and stormwater management agencies. A typical schematic of baffled outlets are shown in Appendix 11C. Baffled outlets are usually used when very high exit velocities exist at piped or channel transitions. Baffled outlets function by dissipating energy through impact of the water hitting the baffle and through the resulting turbulence. A tailwater depth is not required for adequate energy dissipation, but will help smooth the outlet flow.

This type of outlet protection may be used with outlet velocities up to 50 feet per second.

Baffled outlets are not included in the state guidance handbooks. Hydraulic design procedures for baffled outlets may be found in the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Design of Small Canal Structures, 1978 and are as follows:

**Step 1: Determine input parameters, including:**

- **H** = Energy head to be dissipated, feet (can be approximated as the difference between channel invert elevations at the inlet and outlet).
- **Q** = Design discharge, cubic feet/second
- **v** = Theoretical discharge velocity determined from $2 \cdot g \cdot H$, feet/second
- **A** = Flow area, $Q / v$, feet$^2$
- **d** = Flow depth entering the basin, ft
- **Fr** = Froude number = $v / (g \cdot d)^{0.5}$, dimensionless
- **g** = Gravitational constant = 32.2 feet/second$^2$
Step 2: Calculate the minimum basin width, W, in feet, using the following equation:

\[ \frac{W}{d} = 2.88 \left( \frac{Fr}{g} \right)^{0.566} \]

Where:

- \( W \) = minimum basin width, feet
- \( d \) = depth of incoming flow, feet
- \( Fr \) = Froude number = \( \frac{v}{\sqrt{gd}} \)

The limits of the \( W/d \) ratio are from 3 to 10, which corresponds to Froude numbers 1 to 9. If the basin is much wider than \( W \), flow will pass under the baffle and energy dissipation will not be effective.

Step 3: Calculate other basin dimensions as a function of \( W \).

Refer to the Schematic of Baffled Outlet in Appendix 11C for other dimensions as a function of \( W \) and to identify variables that are used below in other steps.

Step 4: Calculate the required protection for the transition from the baffled outlet to the natural channel based on the outlet width.

A riprap apron shall be added of width \( W \), length \( W \) (or a 5-foot minimum), and depth \( f \) (\( W/6 \)). The side slopes shall be 1.5:1, and the median rock diameter shall be at least \( W/20 \).

Step 5: Calculate the baffled outlet invert elevation based on the expected tailwater.

The maximum distance between expected tailwater elevation and the invert should be \( b+f \) or some flow will go over the baffle with no energy dissipation. If the tailwater is known and fairly controlled, the baffled outlet invert should be a distance \( \left( \frac{b}{2} \right) + f \) below the calculated tailwater elevation. If tailwater is uncontrolled, the baffled outlet invert should be a distance \( f \) below the downstream channel invert.

Step 6: Calculate the outlet pipe diameter entering the basin assuming a velocity of 12 fps flowing full.
Step 7: If the entrance pipe slopes steeply downward, the entrance pipe shall be turned horizontal for at least 3 feet before entering the baffled outlet.

Step 8: If it is possible that both the upstream and downstream ends of the pipe will be submerged, provide an air vent approximately 1/6 of the pipe diameter near the upstream end to prevent pressure fluctuations and possible surging flow conditions.

11.2.5 Energy Dissipator for Paved Areas

For energy dissipation from velocities from paved channels or flumes, use VDOT Standards. Schematics of energy dissipators for paved flumes has been included in Appendix 11C.

11.2.6 Additional Energy Dissipators

For additional energy dissipators, refer to FHWA HEC No 14 entitled, Hydraulic Design of Energy Dissipators for Culverts and Channels.

11.3 Installation Requirements

Energy dissipators shall be installed and constructed according to all applicable FHWA, VDOT, and State requirements and recommendations.

11.4 Environmental Impacts

Construction or modifications to energy dissipation structures shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The applicant is responsible for procuring all necessary permits, such as US Army Corps of Engineers and VA DEQ Wetland Permits, etc.

11.5 Maintenance Requirements

The permittee is responsible for maintenance of energy dissipation structures until construction is complete, including final clean up and site stabilization, to the satisfaction of the City. After the completion of construction, property owners are responsible for maintenance of all energy dissipation structures located in private easements.
APPENDIX 11A - AIDS FOR ENERGY DISSIPATION DESIGN FROM VDOT DRAINAGE MANUAL

Figure 8E-1, Details of Riprap Basin Energy Dissipator

Figure 8E-3, Riprap Basin Design Checklist
Figure 8E-1. Details of Riprap Basin Energy Dissipator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN VALUES (Figure 8E-2)</th>
<th>TRIAL 1</th>
<th>FINAL TRIAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>Equiv. Depth, ( d_e )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( D_{w} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( D_{m} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture No., Fr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( h_e )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( h_e )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( h_e/D_e )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 &lt; h_e/D_e &lt; 4 )</td>
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<table>
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<th>BASIN DIMENSIONS</th>
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<td>Pool length is the larger of:</td>
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<td>( 10h_e )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3W_w )</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin length is the larger of:</td>
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</tr>
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<td>( 15W_w )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 4W_w )</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach Thickness</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3D_m )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin Thickness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2D_m )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAILWATER CHECK**

- Tailwater, \( TW \)
- Equivalent depth, \( d_e \)
- \( TW/D_e \)
- IF \( TW/d_e > 0.75 \), calculate riprap downstream using Figure 8E-4

\[ D_e = kA/s \]

**DOWNSTREAM RIPRAP (Figure 8E-4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( L/D_e )</th>
<th>( L )</th>
<th>( V_t/V_e )</th>
<th>( V_t )</th>
<th>( D_m )</th>
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<td></td>
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Figure 8E-3. Riprap Basin Design Checklist
APPENDIX 11B - AIDS FOR ENERGY DISSIPATION DESIGN FROM VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE STANDARDS

Standard 114.01, Stone for Erosion Control
APPENDIX 11C - ENERGY DISSIPATION DESIGN SCHEMATICS

Schematics of Baffled Outlet, from US Bureau of Reclamation, Design of Small Canal Structures (as used by the State of Georgia and State of Colorado)

Standard Energy Dissipator for Use with Paved Flume, from VDOT Road and Bridge Standards

Precast Energy Dissipator, from VDOT Road and Bridge Standards

Various Energy Dissipators and Stilling Basins, from City of Knoxville, TN BMP Manual
Figure 4.5-11 Schematic of Baffled Outlet
(Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1978)
Figure 11.7 USBR Type VI (Impact) Dissipator
**Activity: Outlet Protection**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>ES - 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securely fasten CMP tee section with coupling bands or screws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Typical Stilling Basin At End of Flowed Flume or Chute**

- Chute blocks (size and shape vary)
- Baffle piers, optional, see note 1 (size and shape vary)
- Sufficient depth for hydraulic jump plus adequate freeboard
- End sill (may be dentated)

**Temporary CMP Energy Dissipator**

**Notes:**

1. This is the basic format for several types of stilling basins. USBR Type II basin does not contain baffle piers, but does have a dentated end sill. USBR Type III basin has baffle piers and a smooth undentated end sill. See HEC-14 for detailed design of concrete structures.

2. Concrete stilling basin should be approximately as wide as the downstream channel. Design baffles to retain sufficient stormwater to act as a plunge pool for a wide range of flow values.

**Typical Energy Dissipator - Baffle Blocks Within Headwall**

- Relies on sufficient tailwater to halt flow velocity

**Typical Impact Energy Dissipator (Virginia DOT)**

**NOT TO SCALE**

**Figure ES-25-2**

Various Energy Dissipators and Stilling Basins