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Closure to “Experimental investigation of reservoir geometry effect on on dam-break flow” by A. FEIZI KHANKANDI, A. TAHERSHAMSI AND S. SOARES-FRAZÃO, J. Hydraulic Res. 50(4), (2012), 376-387

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comparison with the experimental data referring to the wide reservoir, this aspect is accurately predicted by our theoretical approach. Another result concerns the widening of the word 'prismatic'. The rectangular and 90° bend cases with identical axial reservoir lengths exhibit similar hydrographs, so that prismaticity relates mainly to the cross-section but not to the thalweg, which can be non-rectilinear. This result extends the applicability of the simplified estimation of the outflow hydrograph at the breach section, which we originally explicitly restricted to the prismatic reservoir geometry. Note that the 1D scheme leading to Eq. (D1) provides $t_p = 3.13$ s both for the straight and the 90° bend reservoirs, in excellent agreement with the observed timing. Once the peak value is determined, the entire hydrograph is described by Eqs. (D1)–(D3), also explaining the shape effect of dam break waves in other situations.

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- It is interesting to note that the approach for the prediction of the peak discharge proposed by the Discussers provides excellent results when compared with the laboratory work conducted for the well-defined Authors' geometries. In the opinion of the Authors, this good agreement shows that the discharge-prediction should be based on the flow physics rather than on an empirical extrapolation. It is thus encouraging to perform more laboratory work on different geometries, which are closer to the prototype breach shapes.
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