

State Use 101
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The diagram illustrates a water distribution network with three reservoirs: GAR (left), EFP (top center), and SFL (right). The network is defined by a series of pipes with associated flow rates, head losses, and elevations.

- Reservoir GAR (Left):**
 - Flow rate $Q_{GAR} = 24$ (red)
 - Head loss $h_{L,GAR} = 2$ (red)
 - Elevation $Z_{GAR} = 22$ (red)
 - Flow rate $Q_{GAR} = 24$ (red)
 - Head loss $h_{L,GAR} = 2$ (red)
- Reservoir EFP (Top Center):**
 - Flow rate $Q_{EFP} = 12$ (red)
 - Head loss $h_{L,EFP} = 14$ (red)
 - Elevation $Z_{EFP} = 12$ (red)
 - Flow rate $Q_{EFP} = 12$ (red)
 - Head loss $h_{L,EFP} = 14$ (red)
- Reservoir SFL (Right):**
 - Flow rate $Q_{SFL} = 30$ (blue)
 - Head loss $h_{L,SFL} = 30$ (blue)
 - Elevation $Z_{SFL} = 30$ (blue)
 - Flow rate $Q_{SFL} = 30$ (blue)
 - Head loss $h_{L,SFL} = 30$ (blue)
- Intermediate Nodes and Pipes:**
 - Node 3 (Left of EFP): Elevation $Z_3 = 18$ (blue)
 - Node 4 (Between EFP and SFL): Elevation $Z_4 = 4$ (blue)
 - Node 6 (Bottom of SFL): Elevation $Z_6 = 6$ (blue)
 - Flow rate $Q_{3-4} = 14$ (blue)
 - Flow rate $Q_{4-6} = 21$ (blue)
 - Flow rate $Q_{6-SFL} = 30$ (blue)
 - Flow rate $Q_{3-SFL} = 24$ (blue)
 - Flow rate $Q_{3-6} = 18$ (blue)



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