

Important Water Demand and Quantity Formulas PDF



**Formulas
Examples
with Units**

List of 31 Important Water Demand and Quantity Formulas

1) Determination of Population For Inter Censal and Post Censal Years Formulas ↻

1.1) Constant Factor given Population at Last Census Formula ↻

Formula

$$K_A = \frac{P_L - P_E}{T_L - T_E}$$

Example

$$1.99 = \frac{20.01 - 22}{19 - 20}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

1.2) Earlier Census Date given Constant Factor Formula ↻

Formula

$$T_E = T_L - \left(\frac{P_L - P_E}{K_A} \right)$$

Example

$$19.995 = 19 - \left(\frac{20.01 - 22}{2} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

1.3) Earlier Census Date given Proportionality Factor Formula ↻

Formula

$$T_E = T_L - \left(\frac{\log(P_L, e) - \log(P_E, e)}{K_G} \right)$$

Example

$$18.6588 = 19 - \left(\frac{\log(20.01, e) - \log(22, e)}{0.03} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

1.4) Last Census Date given Constant Factor Formula ↻

Formula

$$T_L = T_E + \left(\frac{P_L - P_E}{K_A} \right)$$

Example

$$19.005 = 20 + \left(\frac{20.01 - 22}{2} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻



1.5) Last Census Date given Proportionality Factor Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$T_L = T_E + \left(\frac{\log(P_L, e) - \log(P_E, e)}{K_G} \right)$$

Example

$$20.3412 = 20 + \left(\frac{\log(20.01, e) - \log(22, e)}{0.03} \right)$$

1.6) Population at Earlier Census Formula

Formula

Example

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_E = P_L - K_A \cdot (T_L - T_E)$$

$$22.01 = 20.01 - 2 \cdot (19 - 20)$$

1.7) Population at Last Census Formula

Formula

Example

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_L = P_E + K_A \cdot (T_L - T_E)$$

$$20 = 22 + 2 \cdot (19 - 20)$$

1.8) Population at Last Census given Proportionality Factor Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_L = \exp((T_L - T_E) \cdot K_G + \log_{10}(P_E))$$

Example

$$3.7152 = \exp((19 - 20) \cdot 0.03 + \log_{10}(22))$$

1.9) Proportionality Factor given Population at Last Census Formula

Formula

Example

Evaluate Formula 

$$K_G = \frac{\log_{10}(P_L) - \log_{10}(P_E)}{T_L - T_E}$$

$$0.0412 = \frac{\log_{10}(20.01) - \log_{10}(22)}{19 - 20}$$

1.10) Arithmetic Increase Method Formulas

1.10.1) Inter Censal Period Formulas

1.10.1.1) Constant Factor for Inter Censal Period Formula

Formula

Example

Evaluate Formula 

$$K_A = \frac{P_M - P_E}{T_M - T_E}$$

$$2 = \frac{40 - 22}{29 - 20}$$



1.10.1.2) Earlier Census Date for Inter Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$T_E = T_M - \left(\frac{P_M - P_E}{K_A} \right)$$

Example

$$20 = 29 - \left(\frac{40 - 22}{2} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.1.3) Mid Year Census Date for Inter Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$T_M = \left(\frac{P_M - P_E}{K_A} \right) + T_E$$

Example

$$29 = \left(\frac{40 - 22}{2} \right) + 20$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.1.4) Population at Earlier Census for Inter Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$P_E = P_M - K_A \cdot (T_M - T_E)$$

Example

$$22 = 40 - 2 \cdot (29 - 20)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.1.5) Population at Mid Year Formula

Formula

$$P_M = P_E + K_A \cdot (T_M - T_E)$$

Example

$$40 = 22 + 2 \cdot (29 - 20)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.2) Post Censal Period Formulas

1.10.2.1) Constant Factor for Post Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$K_A = \frac{P_M - P_L}{T_M - T_L}$$

Example

$$1.999 = \frac{40 - 20.01}{29 - 19}$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.2.2) Last Census Date for Post Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$T_L = T_M - \left(\frac{P_M - P_L}{K_A} \right)$$

Example

$$19.005 = 29 - \left(\frac{40 - 20.01}{2} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.2.3) Mid Year Census Date for Post Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$T_M = T_L + \left(\frac{P_M - P_L}{K_A} \right)$$

Example

$$28.995 = 19 + \left(\frac{40 - 20.01}{2} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 



1.10.2.4) Population at Last Census for Post Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$P_L = P_M - K_A \cdot (T_M - T_L)$$

Example

$$20 = 40 - 2 \cdot (29 - 19)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.2.5) Population at Mid Year for Post Censal Period Formula

Formula

$$P_M = P_L + K_A \cdot (T_M - T_L)$$

Example

$$40.01 = 20.01 + 2 \cdot (29 - 19)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.1) Geometric Increase Method Formulas

1.10.1.1) Inter Censal Period Formulas

1.10.1.1.1) Earlier Census Date for Geometric Increase Method Formula

Formula

$$T_E = T_M - \left(\frac{\log_{10}(P_M) - \log_{10}(P_E)}{K_G} \right)$$

Example

$$20.3454 = 29 - \left(\frac{\log_{10}(40) - \log_{10}(22)}{0.03} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.1.1.2) Mid Year Census Date for Geometric Increase Method Formula

Formula

$$T_M = T_E + \left(\frac{\log_{10}(P_M) - \log_{10}(P_E)}{K_G} \right)$$

Example

$$28.6546 = 20 + \left(\frac{\log_{10}(40) - \log_{10}(22)}{0.03} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 

1.10.1.1.3) Population at Earlier Census for Geometric Increase Method Formula

Formula

$$P_E = \exp \left(\log_{10}(P_M) - K_G \cdot (T_M - T_E) \right)$$

Example

$$3.7888 = \exp \left(\log_{10}(40) - 0.03 \cdot (29 - 20) \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 



1.10.1.1.4) Population at Mid Year for Geometric Increase Method Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_M = \exp \left(\log_{10} (P_E) + K_G \cdot (T_M - T_E) \right)$$

Example

$$5.0149 = \exp \left(\log_{10} (22) + 0.03 \cdot (29 - 20) \right)$$

1.10.1.1.5) Proportionality Factor for Geometric Increase Method Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$K_G = \frac{\log_{10} (P_M) - \log_{10} (P_E)}{T_M - T_E}$$

Example

$$0.0288 = \frac{\log_{10} (40) - \log_{10} (22)}{29 - 20}$$

1.10.1.2) Post Censal Period Formulas

1.10.1.2.1) Last Census Date for Geometric Increase Method Post Censal Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$T_L = T_M - \left(\frac{\log_{10} (P_M) - \log_{10} (P_L)}{K_G} \right)$$

Example

$$18.9729 = 29 - \left(\frac{\log_{10} (40) - \log_{10} (20.01)}{0.03} \right)$$

1.10.1.2.2) Mid Year Census Date for Geometric Increase Method Post Censal Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$T_M = T_L + \left(\frac{\log_{10} (P_M) - \log_{10} (P_L)}{K_G} \right)$$

Example

$$29.0271 = 19 + \left(\frac{\log_{10} (40) - \log_{10} (20.01)}{0.03} \right)$$

1.10.1.2.3) Population at Earlier Census given Proportionality Factor Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_E = \exp \left(\log_{10} (P_L) - (T_L - T_E) \cdot K_G \right)$$

Example

$$3.7858 = \exp \left(\log_{10} (20.01) - (19 - 20) \cdot 0.03 \right)$$



1.10.1.2.4) Population at Last Census for Geometric Increase Method Post Censal Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_L = \exp \left(\log_{10} (P_M) - K_G \cdot (T_M - T_L) \right)$$

Example

$$3.6769 = \exp \left(\log_{10} (40) - 0.03 \cdot (29 - 19) \right)$$

1.10.1.2.5) Population at Mid Year for Geometric Increase Method Post Censal Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_M = \exp \left(\log_{10} (P_L) + K_G \cdot (T_M - T_L) \right)$$

Example

$$4.9592 = \exp \left(\log_{10} (20.01) + 0.03 \cdot (29 - 19) \right)$$

1.10.1.2.6) Proportionality Factor for Geometric Increase Method Post Censal Formula

Formula

Example

Evaluate Formula 

$$K_G = \frac{\log_{10} (P_M) - \log_{10} (P_L)}{T_M - T_L}$$

$$0.0301 = \frac{\log_{10} (40) - \log_{10} (20.01)}{29 - 19}$$

2) Variation In Rate of Demand Formulas

2.1) Percentage of Annual Average Consumption by Goodrich Formula Formula

Formula

Example with Units

Evaluate Formula 

$$APR = \left(180 \cdot (t)^{-0.10} \right)$$

$$142.9791 = \left(180 \cdot (10_d)^{-0.10} \right)$$



Variables used in list of Water Demand and Quantity Formulas above

- **APR** Annual Percentage Rate
- **K_A** Constant Factor
- **K_G** Proportionality Factor
- **P_E** Population at Earlier Census
- **P_L** Population at Last Census
- **P_M** Population at Mid Year Census
- **t** Time in days (*Day*)
- **T_E** Earlier Census Date
- **T_L** Last Census Date
- **T_M** Mid-Year Census Date

Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Water Demand and Quantity Formulas above

- **constant(s):** **e**,
2.71828182845904523536028747135266249
Napier's constant
- **Functions:** **exp**, exp(Number)
n an exponential function, the value of the function changes by a constant factor for every unit change in the independent variable.
- **Functions:** **log**, log(Base, Number)
Logarithmic function is an inverse function to exponentiation.
- **Functions:** **log10**, log10(Number)
The common logarithm, also known as the base-10 logarithm or the decimal logarithm, is a mathematical function that is the inverse of the exponential function.
- **Measurement:** **Time** in Day (d)
Time Unit Conversion 



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