



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	2015_BJAST_17358
Title of the Manuscript:	STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR OF WEIRS WITH BOTTOM CIRCULAR OPENINGS
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	Abstract line2 increase not increased; line32 et al. not et al numbering equations: line 182...(1), line 185(2) line 225....(3) , line 226(4), line 242.....(5), line 243....(6), line188 Fig. 10, line 263 Fig. 12 Relationship better than relation. <u>It is better to</u> define (r, p value, and n) in the text, in which direction the weir maximum total deformation, use either pa or N/ m² in the whole paper In the conclusions you have more two equations the first two ones in the text. In tables 2,3, and 4 explain how can you get the significance in case of r< 0.5 for SSPS 4.1Statistical analysis needs more discussion, in Figs. 4 and 5 maximum discharge is better to be represented also figures for pipe diameter of 0.75 m are preferable for comparison, legends in these figures are not clear	All editorial comments are implemented. r, p value, and n are defined in the text. The direction of total deformation vary from point to another, generally with flow direction, [the total deformation = the square root of (U_x² + U_y²+ U_z²)]. We opted to show the results for d=0.5P because it is the most common case in the Fayoum weirs we encountered. The significance of the correlation coefficient depends on the sample size. For sample sizes of 120, the correlation coefficient would be significant starting from a value of 0.154 for a level of significance of 0.05. If the true correlation between X and Y within the general population is rho=0, and if the size of the sample, N, on which an observed value of r is based is equal to or greater than 6, then the quantity



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		$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)/(N-2)}}$ is distributed approximately as t with df=N—2. Application of this formula to any particular observed sample value of r will accordingly test the null hypothesis that the observed value comes from a population in which rho=0.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		