From Viessman and Lewis, Introduction to Hydrology, 4th ed., Harper Collins, 1996.

TABLE 11.1 SUMMARY OF TIME OF CONCENTRATION FORMULAS

Method and date	Formula for t_c (min)	Remarks
Kirpich (1940)	$t_c = 0.0078L^{0.77}S^{-0.385}$ L = length of channel/ditch from headwater to outlet, ft S = average watershed slope, ft/ft	Developed from SCS data for seven rural basins in Tennessee with well-defined channel and steep slopes (3% to 10%); for overland flow on concrete or asphalt surfaces multiply t_c by 0.4; for concrete channels multiply by 0.2; no adjustments for overland flow on bare soil or flow in roadside ditches.
USBR Design of Small Dams (1973)	$t_c = 60(11.9L^3/H)^{0.385}$ L = length of longest watercourse, mi H = elevation difference between divide and outlet, ft	Essentially the Kirpich formula; developed from small mountainous basins in California (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1973, pp. 67–71).[14]
Izzard (1946)[15]	$t_c = \dfrac{41.025(0.0007i + c)L^{0.33}}{S^{0.333}i^{0.667}}$ i = rainfall intensity, in/h c = retardance coefficient L = length of flow path, ft S = slope of flow path, ft/ft	Developed in laboratory experiments by Bureau of Public Roads for overland flow on roadway and turf surfaces; values of the retardance coefficient range from 0.0070 for very smooth pavement to 0.012 for concrete pavement to 0.06 for dense turf; solution requires iteration; product i times L should be $\leq$ 500.
Federal Aviation Administration (1970)[16]	$t_c = 1.8(1.1 - C)L^{0.50}/S^{0.333}$ C = rational method runoff coefficient L = length of overland flow, ft S = surface slope, %	Developed from air field drainage data assembled by the Corps of Engineers; method is intended for use on airfield drainage problems, but has been used frequently for overland flow in urban basins.
Kinematic Wave Formulas Morgali and Linsley (1965)[17] Aron and Erborge (1973)[18]	$t_c = \dfrac{0.94L^{0.6}n^{0.6}}{(i^{0.4}S^{0.3})}$ L = length of overland flow, ft n = Manning roughness coefficient i = rainfall intensity in/h S = average overland slope ft/ft	Overland flow equation developed from kinematic wave analysis of surface runoff from developed surfaces; method requires iteration since both i (rainfall intensity) and t_c are unknown; superposition of intensity–duration–frequency curve gives direct graphical solution for t_c.
SCS Lag Equation (1972)[19]	$t_c = \dfrac{1.67\,L^{0.8}[(1000/CN) - 9]^{0.7}}{1900\,S^{0.5}}$ L = hydraulic length of watershed (longest flow path), ft CN = SCS runoff curve number S = average watershed slope, %	Equation developed by SCS from agricultural watershed data; it has been adapted to small urban basins under 2000 acres; found generally good where area is completely paved; for mixed areas it tends to overestimate; adjustment factors are applied to correct for channel improvement and impervious area; the equation assumes that $t_c = 1.67 \times$ basin lag.
SCS Average Velocity Charts (1975, 1986)[20]	$t_c = \dfrac{1}{60}\Sigma\dfrac{L}{V}$ L = length of flow path, ft V = average velocity in feet per second from Fig. 3-1 of TR 55 for various surfaces	Overland flow charts in Ref. 20 provide average velocity as function of watercourse slope and surface cover.

Source: After Ref. 13.