

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER I SESSION 2018/2019

COURSE NAME

HYDROLOGY

COURSE CODE

BFC32002

PROGRAMME CODE :

BFF

EXAMINATION DATE :

DECEMBER 2018/ JANUARY 2019

DURATION

2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTION

ANSWER:

1) ALL QUESTIONS IN **PART A**.

2) ANY **THREE (3)** QUESTIONS

FROM PART B.



THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHT (8) PAGES

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PART A

Q1 (a) 'The fundamental law of groundwater movement is that it flows through porous media'. Describe this statement by illustrating Darcy's experimental concept on a vertical pipe filled with sand conditions.

(4 marks)

(b) Explain **FIVE** (5) negative effects of over-pumping aquifers.

(5 marks)

- (c) The soil under a dam consists of four layers as tabulated in **TABLE Q1** (c). Analyze;
 - (i) Average vertical conductivity of the soil.

(3 marks)

(ii) Transmissivity of the soil.

(3 marks)

- (d) An extraction well was drilled penetrating straight into the unconfined aquifer with the thickness of 40 m and the constant pumping rate is 0.08 m³/s. The groundwater drawdown for the first extraction well with a distance of 20 m is 4.5 m whereas the drawdown for the second extraction well with a distance of 190 m is 1.5 m. Analyze;
 - (i) Sketch and label accordingly each value the cross section of unconfined aquifer system.

(3 marks)

(ii) Calculate Hydraulic conductivity of the groundwater through the soil media when it was being pumped out.

(4 marks)

(iii) Classify the type of this layer based on TABLE Q1 (d).

(3 marks)

PART B

Q2 (a) Define the terms catchment area and hydrological data.

(4 marks)

(b) Differentiate between convective precipitation and cyclonic precipitation.

(5 marks)

(c) The normal annual precipitation of six rain-gauge stations namely A, B, C, D, E and F are respectively 130, 145, 112, 125, 134 and 150 cm. During a particular storm the precipitation recorded by station A, B, C, D and E are 15, 10, 7, 13 and 12, respectively. Calculate the rainfall at station F during that storm.

(8 marks)

(d) **FIGURE Q2 (d)** shows four rain-gauges with rainfall amounts in a catchment area. By using Thiessen polygon method, plot the sketch of polygon and determine average rainfall amount for the catchment area.

Note: Please attach FIGURE Q2 (d) in your answer booklet.

(8 marks)

Q3 (a) Identify FOUR (4) types of evaporimeter pans that are commonly used for evaporation estimation.

(4 marks)

(b) Discuss your understanding on Infiltration Indexes.

(5 marks)

- (c) The rainfall rate and infiltration rate of a watershed are 150 mm/hr and 80 mm/hr, respectively. If soil of watershed has fair pasture cover,
 - (i) Estimate surface runoff in mm/hr.

(3 marks)

(ii) Illustrate the relationship with the aid of sketches between rainfall, infiltration and surface runoff during storm event.

(5 marks)

(d) The infiltration rate for a small catchment area is 4.5 cm/hr initially and it decreases exponentially toward a constant rate of 0.5 cm/hr. A total of 30 cm of water infiltrated during an 8 hour interval. Determine the k value of the Horton's equation.

(8 marks)

Q4 (a) Define the Intensity-Duration-Frequency (IDF) curve and surface run-off.

(4 marks)

- (b) Explain the application of Bubble Gauge recorder.
- (c) (i) By using ultrasonic method, determine the velocity of a river having the following parameters L = 6 km, $t_1 = 20 \text{ s}$, $t_2 = 27 \text{s}$ and $\theta = 35^{\circ}$

(3 marks)

(ii) A 230 g/L of tracer solution was discharged at the upstream of river with a constant rate of 28 L/s. At a sufficiently distance downstream section, the tracer concentration was found to reach an equilibrium value of 45 ppm. Estimate discharge in the stream if initial concentration of tracer solution in the stream are zero and 6 ppm (part per million).

(5 marks)

(d) **TABLE Q4 (d)** was obtained from the current meter gauging ($v = 0.21N_s + 0.03$) of a stream. Estimate the stream discharge by using the mid-section method.

(8 marks)



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Q5 (a) Define the terms natural hydrograph and unit hydrograph. (4 marks)

(b) Explain the steps in producing a unit hydrograph.

(5 marks)

(c) **TABLE Q5 (c)** shows data for two (2) natural hydrographs from two (2) different storms for catchment area of 15 km². Derive the average unit hydrograph in m³/s per cm runoff.

(8 marks)

(d) Based on the results obtained in **Q5** (c), plot graph of average unit hydrograph (UH) and label peak discharge and time to peak.

(8 marks)

Q6 (a) List FOUR (4) usages of flood routing method.

(4 marks)

(b) Explain briefly the Puls method for reservoir routing.

(5 marks)

- (c) **TABLE Q6 (c)** tabulates inflow and outflow hydrographs that were observed in a river reach. By using Muskingum routing equation,
 - (i) Calculate the storage applicable to this reach.

(8 marks)

(ii) Determine the value of K if x = 0.31.

(8 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -

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TABLE Q1 (c): Hydraulic conductvity in layers

Layer	Hydraulic conductivity	Depth (m)				
	(cm/hour)					
1	5.5	4.5				
2	3	9.2				
3	1.0	17.4				
4	1.6	2.5				

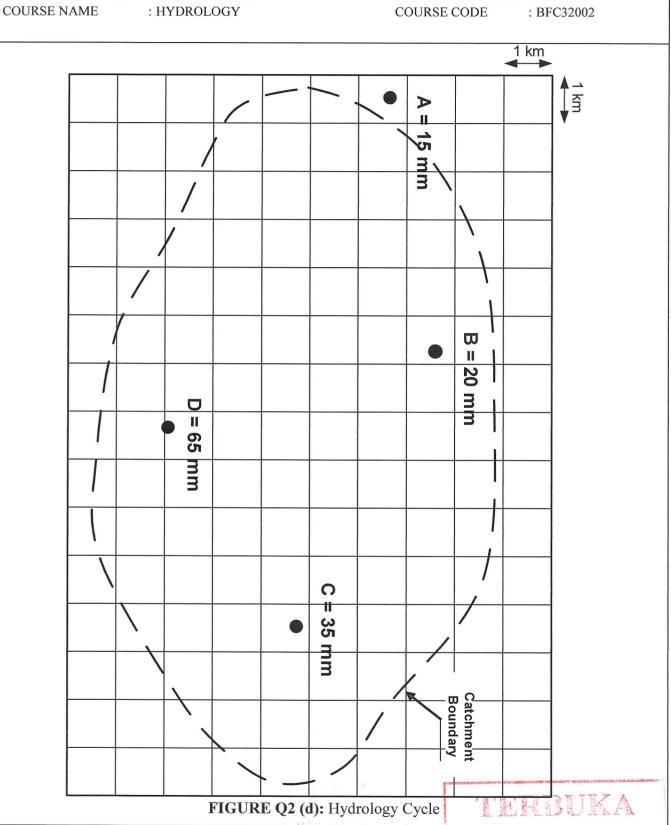
TABLE Q1 (d): Hydraulic conductivity

Material	Hydraulic conductivity (m/day)				
Gravel, coarse	150				
Gravel, medium	270				
Gravel, fine	450				
Sand, coarse	45				
Sand, medium	12				
Sand, fine	2.5				
Silt	0.08				
Clay	0.0002				
Sandstone, fine-grained	0.2				
Sandstone, medium-grained	3.1				
Limestone	0.94				

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TABLE Q4 (d): Data of stream

Distant from left of water edge, b (m)	Depth (cm)	Rotation N at 0.6d (rev)	Duration of observations (sec)		
0	0	0	0		
5	200	58	100		
8	230	80	150		
11	270	112	100		
13	200	90	100		
16	150	45	100		
20	0	0	0		

TABLE Q5 (c): Hydrograph Data

Duration (hr)	Storm 1 (m³/s)	Storm 2 (m³/s)			
0	0.00	0.00			
1	0.70	4.70			
2	2.50	15.50			
3	7.40	21.20			
4	14.30	16.60			
5	18.70	13.20			
6	17.00	10.00			
7	12.10	7.40			
8	9.10	5.50			
9	7.00	4.00			
10	5.20	2.70			
11	3.80	1.70			
12	2.50	1.50			
13	1.50	0.80			
14	0.70	0.20			
15	0.00	0.00			

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TABLE Q6 (c): Inflow and Outflow

Time (hours)	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66
Inflow (m ³ /s)	20	80	210	240	215	170	130	90	60	40	28	16
Outflow (m ³ /s)	20	20	50	150	200	210	185	155	120	85	55	23

FORMULAE:

$$\overline{K} = \frac{b}{\left(\frac{b_1}{K_1}\right) + \left(\frac{b_2}{K_2}\right) + \left(\frac{b_3}{K_3}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{b_n}{K_n}\right)}$$

$$T = \overline{K}b$$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i p_i$$

$$f = f_c + (f_o - f_c)e^{(-kt)}$$

$$Q = \frac{C.i.A}{360}$$

$$Q = \frac{\left(C_1 - C_2\right)}{\left(C_2 - C_0\right)}q$$

$$\Delta A_1 = \overline{W}_1 y_1$$

$$Run\text{-}off\ depth = \frac{Run\text{-}off\ volume}{Catchment\ area}$$

$$xI+(1-x)O$$

$$t_1 = \frac{L}{C + V_p} \qquad \qquad t_2 = \frac{L}{C - V_p}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{L}{C - V_p}$$

$$H^2 - h^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi K} \ln \frac{R}{r}$$

$$P_X = 1/M \times \Sigma(P_i)$$

$$P_X = N_X/M \times \Sigma[P_i/N_i]$$

$$V = \frac{L}{2\cos\theta} \left[\frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2} \right]$$

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \Delta Q_1$$

$$\overline{W_1} = \frac{\left[W_1 + \frac{W_2}{2}\right]^2}{2W_1}$$

$$S_2 = S_1 + \Delta t \left[\frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} - \frac{O_1 + O_2}{2} \right]$$

$$W_{i} = \frac{\left(1/L_{i}^{2}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1/L_{i}^{2}\right)}$$