

Hydrology

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Chapter 1

- \* Total water এর 96.5% আছে ocean এ।
- \* বিভিন্ন reservoirs এর water আছে এবং তাদের একটা থেকে আন্যান্যিক movement হৈছে Hydrologic cycle বলে।

Chapter 2

- \* Precipitation — Atmosphere থেকে যে কোন form এ ground এ পড়া সেইটাই।
- \* Cloud থেকে rainfall এর জন্য sufficient size হতে হবে যা gravity দ্বারা ধরে রাখতে পারে না। Air friction & turbulence এর ফলে overcome করে নেয়।
- \* Ground এর কাছে (lower atmosphere) এ temperature বেশি এবং moisture carrying capacity বেশি। But উচ্চের temperature কম। অর্থাৎ যদি moisture উচ্চের উঠে যায়, condensed হয়। এ কারণে cloud upper atmosphere এ পড়া শুরু করে। → অর্থাৎ temperature কম

সময়, তখন air এর moisture carrying capacity যথেষ্ট - যখন হাঁট হাঁট হাঁট droplet form করে। এটিই cloud. যেমন dust particle এর মাধ্যমে উঠা হয়,

Chapters

\* Rise and fall of discharge হয়। Time এর সাথে discharge vary করে। এটি কে hydrograph দ্বারা show করা হয়।

<sup>To be checked</sup>  
\* Routing - Upstream এ কোন point ত discharge জানলে downstream এর discharge জানার প্রক্রিয়া।

Book:

1. Engineering Hydrology - Subramanya.
2. Applied Hydrology - Ven te Chow

Lecture note - 1

Hydrology:

\* distribution & circulation

Engineering hydrology:

\* design and operation

\* control and use

- purpose: 1. Drinking
- 2. Industrial use
- 3. Irrigation

↳ Kaptai Hydro Electric Project

Hydrologic cycle: Part of geologic cycle.

Geologic cycle:

4ଟି subcycle.

1. Tectonic plate or

ଅର୍ଥା sliding, overlapping

etc. ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ବସ୍ତୁ

tectonic cycle.

Net effect earth or

ଅର୍ଥା plate ଥିବାର ଫଳ

2. Rock cycle: sedimentary, igneous,

metamorphic rock or ଅର୍ଥା change.

4. Biogeochemical: Carbon or sulphur etc cycle.

Hydrologic cycle: [1st or last line or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ]

Exam: Q. What is hydrosphere?

Water bed level থেকে 1km এর মধ্যে -

থাকে।

\* Earth এর chemical element এর মধ্যে -

abundant হলে Oxygen, Hydrogen এর

আবস্থা available না বসে আকর ব্যবহার

water পাঠে না।

\* Water troposphere - সর্বক extend করে। তবে বোল boundary আছে।

Hydrologic cycle start করে ocean থেকে।

\*  $424 - 385 = 39$ .

\* precipitation on land কে ~~precipitation~~ 100 হলে

বাকী ~~precipitation~~ relative volume দ্বারা

- ~~precipitation~~ বাকী এর number ~~precipitation~~ দ্বারা।

\* particular water body to almost same

—> water

\* water mass is, the mass is

boil heated mass is, ..

boil and the air is heated

the air is heated

the water is heated

the air is heated

[ the air is heated

the air is heated

the air is heated

the air is heated

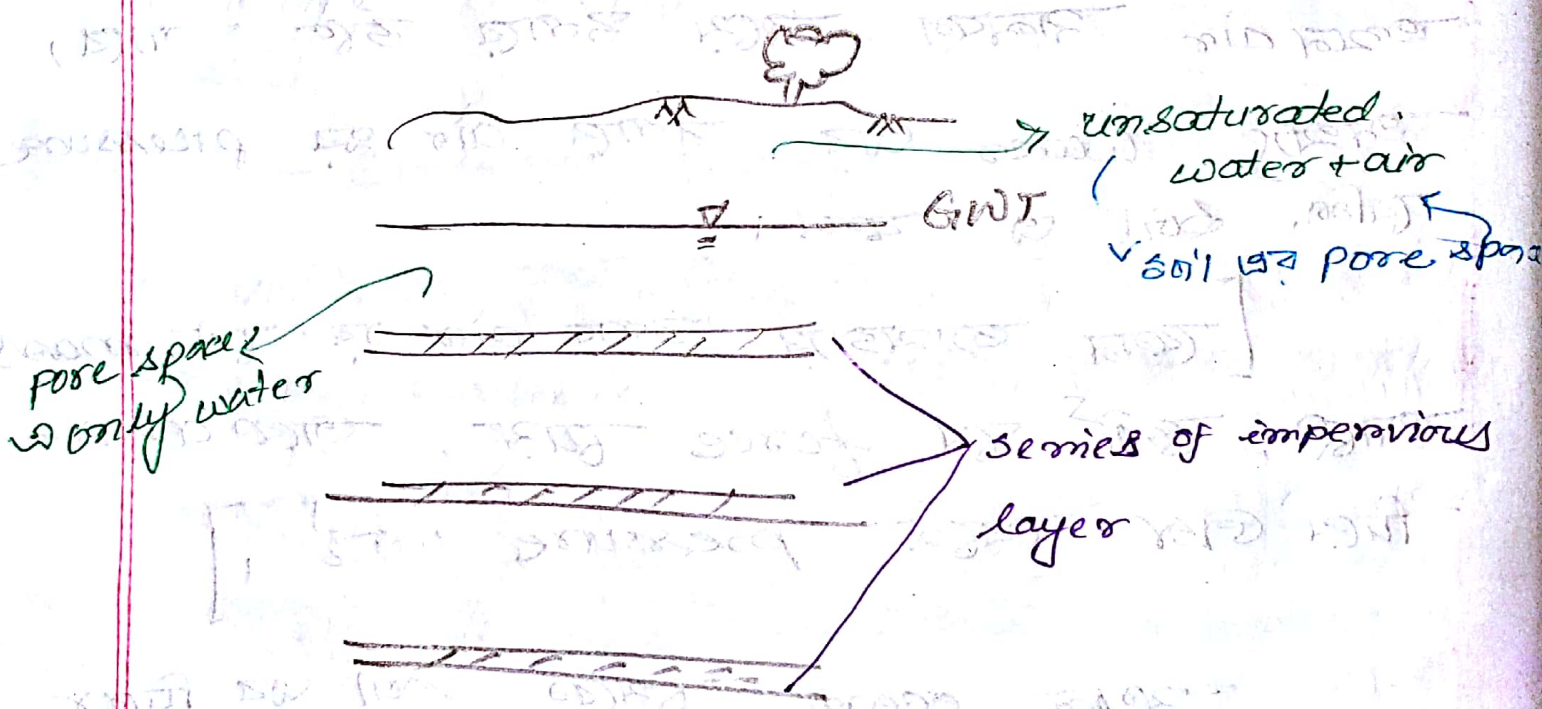
the air is heated

the air is heated

9. Evaporation কোনটা থেকে হয়?

Both water & soil surface থেকে evaporation হয়।

→ বৃষ্টি বা infiltration এর পর top soil 100% saturated হয়।



উল্লসব বৃষ্টি বর্ষে হওয়া আর top soil এর কিছু water-র gravitational force এর কারণে नीचे নেমে যায়। হলে বসন্ত gravitational drainage.

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, partially obscured by a red line, mentioning soil properties and water content.

# Gravitational drainage ଅଥବା ମାଟିର ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ

କୃତ୍ରିମ ଭାବେ କୃତ୍ରିମ ଭାବେ କୃତ୍ରିମ ଭାବେ କୃତ୍ରିମ ଭାବେ କୃତ୍ରିମ ଭାବେ

field capacity / field capacity is a factor of soil property. Sand or clay etc.

- water loss due to: 1. evaporation.
- 2. Transpiration. (soil root ମୃତ୍ତ୍ୟୁ ଚଳି ଯାଏ)

Permanent wilting point : ମୃତ୍ତ୍ୟୁ ଚଳି ଯାଏ moisture content

crop survive - କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ

crop vary କୃଷକ Irrigation କୃଷକ ଅନୁକୃଷକ

କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ

crop damage କୃଷକ

\* Solar Radiation କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ କୃଷକ

important factor

Solar energy provided by sun -> single most imp. factor.

\* wind କୃଷକ evaporation

\* କୃଷକ air moist କୃଷକ evaporation

କୃଷକ କୃଷକ

\* Temp. କୃଷକ water କୃଷକ evaporation

କୃଷକ କୃଷକ

Evapotranspiration: Leaf, stem, fruit, flower through  
evaporate ~~হতে পারে~~।

Precipitation: যে কোন form এ water ground  
precipitate হয়।

Exam Q

Transpiration is a side effect"

— পাতা-খন্ড stomata open করে  
তার main intention is to take  
CO<sub>2</sub> for photosynthetic purpose. But

একই সাথে তখন পানি হার হয়

সহজে বলা হয়ে side effect.  
to be checked

অল্পক সময় ice sheet কোর drill

করে entrapped air collect করে analysis  
করে।

paleoclimatology: পুরাতন সময়ের অর্থোব্র

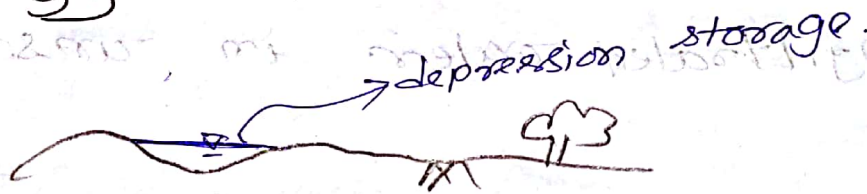
অবস্থা study করা হয়।

Q. What is initial loss?

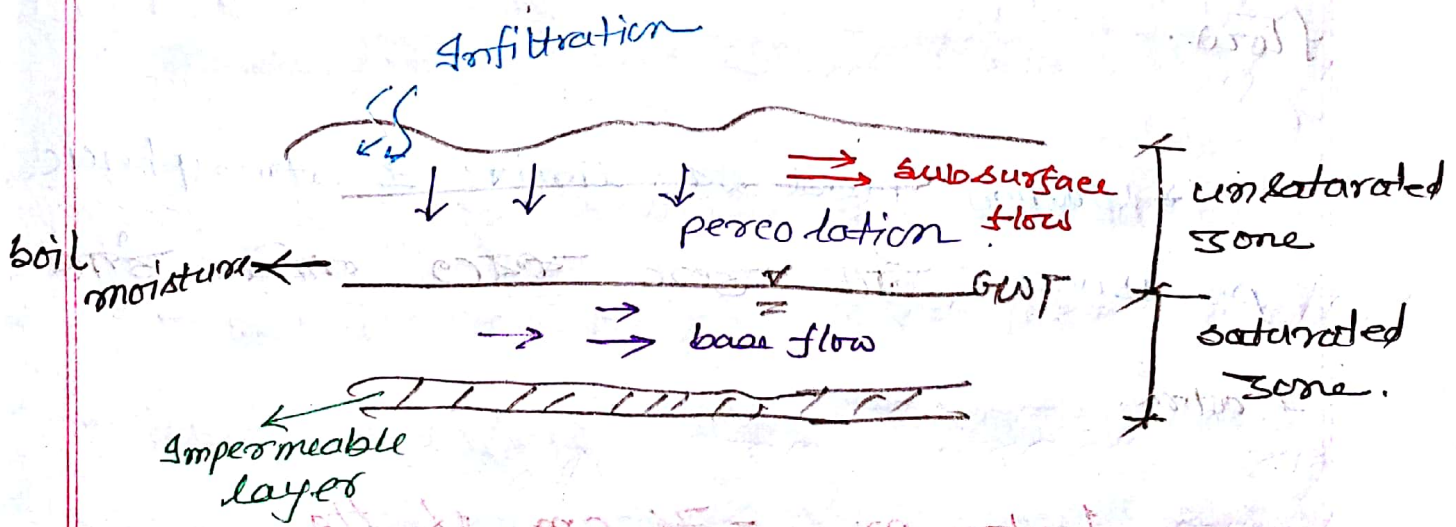
— Interception by vegetation &  
depression storage ~~এর~~ collectively বলা  
initial loss.

Interception by vegetation: বৃক্ষের মাধ্যমে

অনেকটুকু জল আটকে থাকে।



\* Soil এর মাধ্যমে বৃক্ষের মাধ্যমে infiltration থেকে আরো নীচে নাগে percolation দ্বারা



\* root generally is water absorb করে, তবে major part is infiltrated water.

Q. What is percolation?

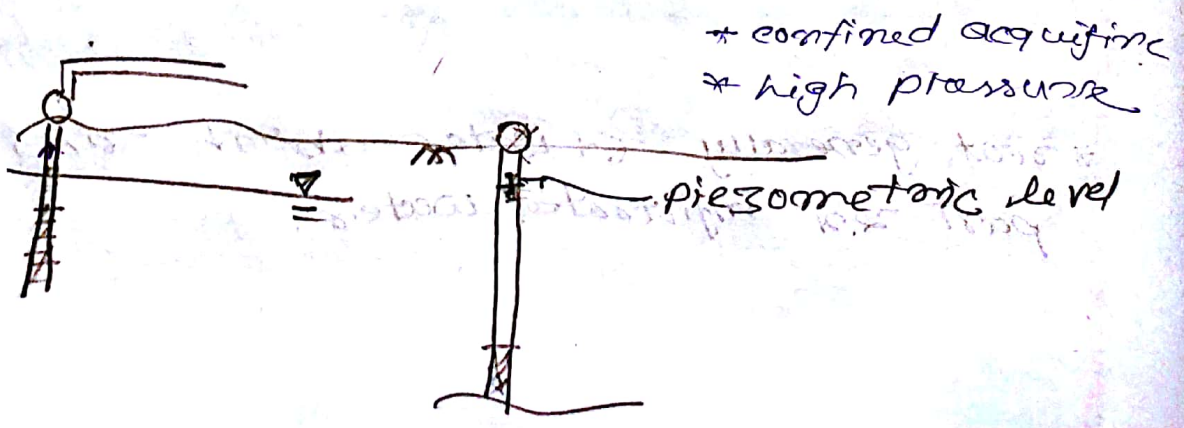
It is the vertical downward movement of infiltrated water in unsaturated zone.

\* Unsaturated water @ horizontal movement also sub surface flow.

\* Saturated zone also called as base flow.

\* suction head or limit of atmospheric pressure.  $1 \text{ atm} = 10.33 \text{ m}$  of water.

$1 \text{ atm pr.} = 76 \text{ cm of Hg}$



$$1 \text{ atm pr} = 76 \text{ cm of Hg}$$

$$= 76 \times 13.6 \text{ cm of H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\approx 10 \text{ m}$$

থিক theoretically 10m এর বেশি উঁচুর  
থাকলে centrifugal pump রাখা না  
suction করতে পারবে। Practically suction  
lift/head এর limit 8m ..

- যদি খোঁচা বাঁচ নাহলে হয়, ~~deep~~
- এ suction head কে বুঝতে হবে,

generally confined aquifer এর  
pressure 1 atm pr. থেকে বেশি হয়।

- যখন borehole dig করলে water  
নিষ্কাশিত হবার উঁচুর আছে। water  
এর level কে বলে piezometric  
level.

\* - ম্যান well - অনেক স্থানে pressure  
এ - থাকে যে dig বয়সে নিচে স্থানে  
- মানি হয়ে হতে থাকে, তাহা যেন  
artesian well.

২.০৪.১৭

Surface runoff → land এর উপর (অধিকন flow)

Q. what is overland flow?

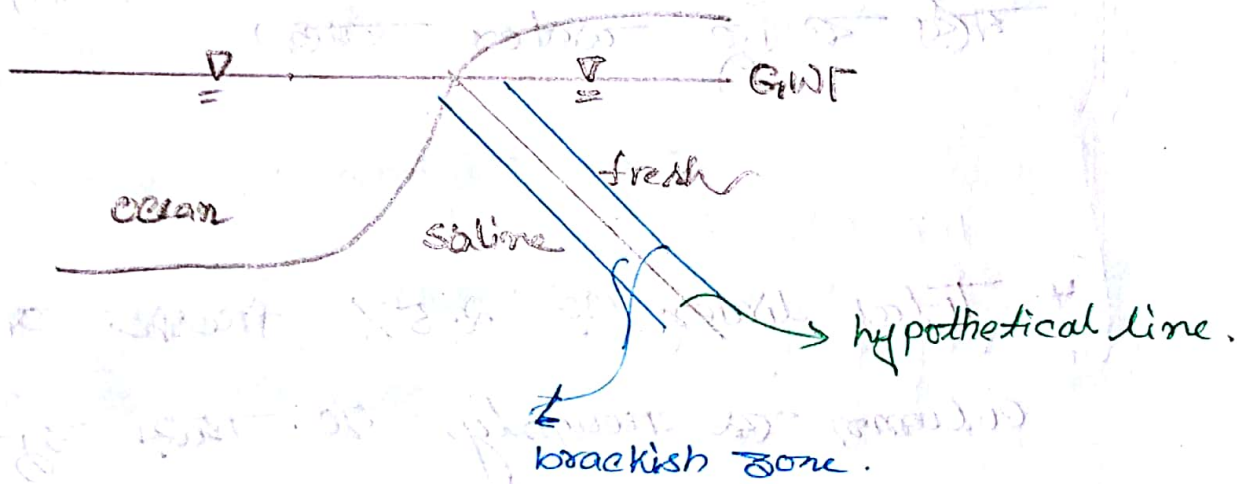
→ Rainfall এর পর তা thin layer of  
flow তৈরি হয়, তাহা যখন, প্র-  
flow gutters বা water body হতে গিয়া  
পড়ে।

Snowmelt:

Ganges এর ক্ষেত্রে - হিমালয় এর বরফ  
হলনা পানি এর। - দিয়ে প্রবাহিত হয়,

Table:

\* ocean @ total waters (96.5%) water



↳ immiscible fluid

↳ saline water

↳ fresh water zone

\* unsaturated zone → soil moisture

saturated → groundwater

Bed rock formation at prev. presence of

ocean or salty lake

\* Marsh → उल्लसित

\* Marshy land → water level बढ़ा । किण्व  
इस, किण्व रमा ।

\* Biological water → plant & species का  
(blood)  
असु वस्तु का water आह ।

\* Total water का 2.5% fresh आह  
column का roughly 40 हिए हुन का  
last colm का } to be  
checked

For exam:

Q.

→ Ocean का 2.5% water?

→ Gr. wt. fresh & saline % होना का?

→ Total water का fresh % का?

Gr. water fresh 30.1 %

polar ice 68.6 %

→ Q. next page .

Q. ଆମର top ଦୁଇଟି fresh water reservoir କେ?

୧. Polar ice (two third) <sup>approx.</sup>

୨. Ground water (one third) <sup>approx.</sup>

\* Movement: (Table 1.2)

→ movement କିମ୍ବା quantify କରାଯାଏ)

Atmosphere ଓ Reservoir ଥିବା inflow/outflow

ହିସାବ କରାଯାଏ। Atmosphere ଠାରୁ ଲୋକା precipitation

ଅଥବା outflow/evaporation ଅଥବା inflow.

\*  $\text{km}^3/\text{yr} \rightarrow \text{mm}/\text{yr} \Rightarrow$  Area ପାଇଁ ଲୋକା

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ = ଲୋକା)

\* ସାମାନ୍ୟତଃ annual avg rainfall 2.5m.

↳ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ global ଉପରେ ref. ୧୦ land/ocean ଦୁଇଟି ପ୍ରକାର

କରାଯାଏ।

\* Annual inflow and annual outflow

সম্মান হলে - ক্রমা - ২য়, total ও কোন charge হতে না।

$$\text{evaporation} = \text{precipitation}$$

100, 61, 385, 424  
 → Cycle এর যে value শুধো table 1-2 এর সাথে সম্মানিত  
 385, 424

Q. Water molecule বর্তমান atm. এ থাকবে?

→ Total volume of water in a reservoir (From table 1-2)

$$\frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{flow rate}} = \text{residence time}$$

→ inflow for outflow rate  
 \* atm এ-  
 মাঝ আসলে  
 table দেয়া  
 থাকবে।

→ দুইটা সমান।

\* Rivers @  $44,700 \text{ km}^3/\text{yr}$  ocean २ জিয়ায় গাড়া,  
↳ Rivers @ outflow measure করা easy.

\* Ground water @  $2200 \text{ km}^3/\text{yr}$  seepage ২য়-  
ocean ২ গাড়া,

$$44700 + 2200 = 46,900$$

২য়  $100 \text{ km}^3/\text{yr}$  — overland flow  
and sub surface run-off — ২য়ক,

47,000 → প্রধান ২য়ক  
২য়।

458000 + 119000

↓ ↓

Precipitation

On: ~~land~~  
ocean

land

8.2 days → on an avg. ~~water~~ water

molecule, atmosphere 8.2 days ~~आपके,~~

[ 1 दिन ~~हो जाए,~~ 2 ~~भाग~~ ~~आस~~ जाते certain ~~अवधि~~ ]

\* Residence time ~~कम~~ ~~बने~~ prediction

~~करा~~ ~~अनुक~~ tough. ~~दिन~~ ~~सकई~~ 50% ~~सब~~

→ ~~अत~~ atmospheric moisture change

~~हो~~ ~~जाए~~ ।

Q. What is the significance of short residence time for moisture?

→ Very difficult to predict weather.

Atmospheric moisture is the main driving force for weather condition. আবহাওয়া  
cloud form হল হবে; precipitation হবে।

৫০% change হবে হবে হবে।

Q. What is the significance of short residence time of River?

River to long residence time. River to source দূরত্ব - যদি আমদান কিছু অবশ্য  
জন্য pollutant control কঠোর নাবে,  
দুই অবস্থা contaminant clear হবে  
হবে।

Q. Significance of long residence time of ground water?

→ once contaminated, source to control কঠোর নাবে আব দূর  
কঠোর almost impossible. অসম্ভব

drinking water quality to improve

extract and purify water

is,

8.10.17

Lecture-6

\* Total rainfall এর একটি part runoff হয়,

\* Rainfall এর পর কিছু water এর evaporation

হয়, vegetation cover হয়,

\* low point to water কমা হওয়ায়

detection storage - 46%

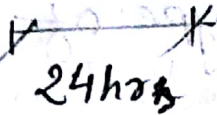
\* হ্রদে rainfall এর সাথে evaporation

হয়।





⇒ daily hydrograph



→ এখন time টি 1 year → এখন বল

Annual hydrograph, একটি certain

pattern থাকে, এখন: বাঃ মাহেদিশে winter season

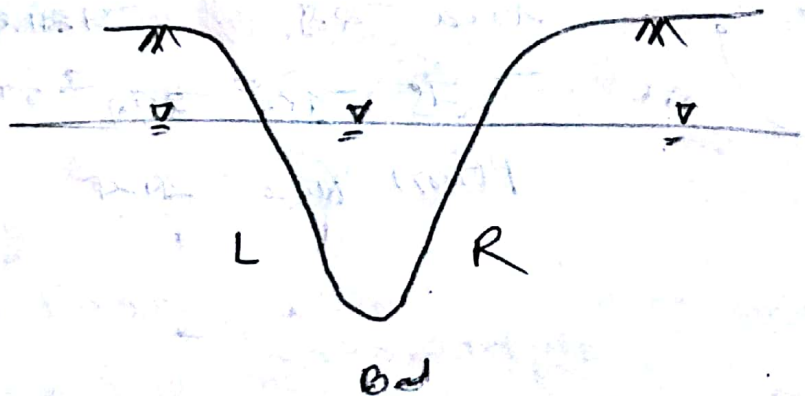
এই মাসগুলো অনুমোদিত ও বন্ধ, বর্ষাকালে বেশি।

\* perennial: perpetual or ever last.

↳ যে river ও আদা বহর → flow

→ থাকে, তাহলে এখন perennial stream.

৪. কি করে river ও sustained flow থাকে? /



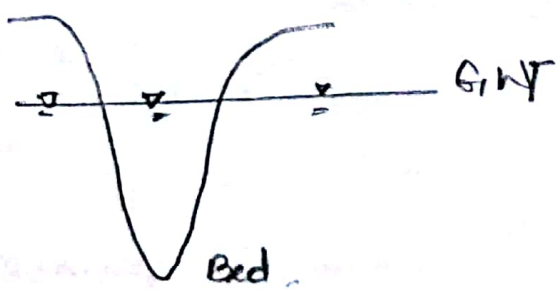
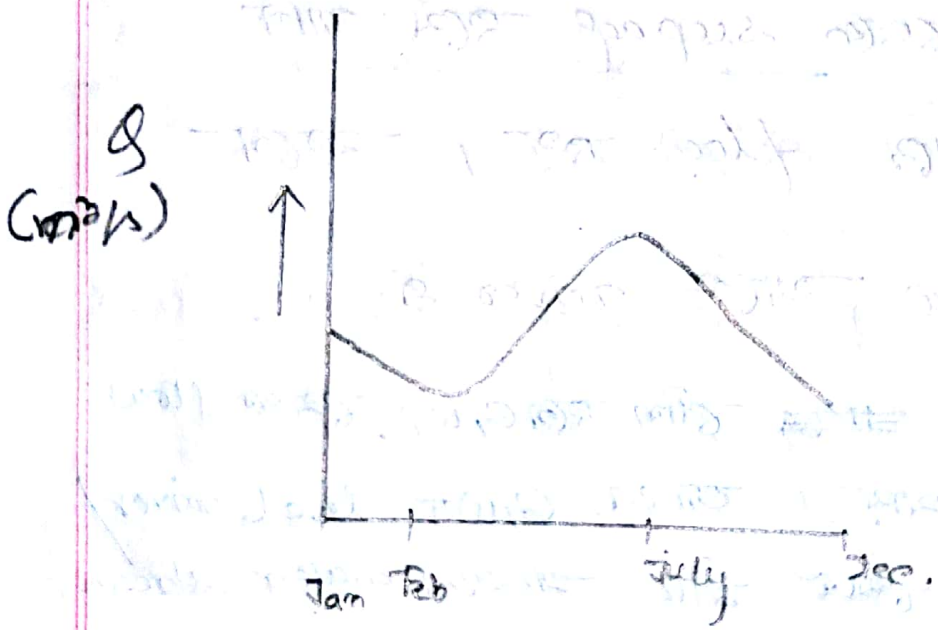
dry season এ  
GWT flow হয়?

\* River flow direction indicated by arrow

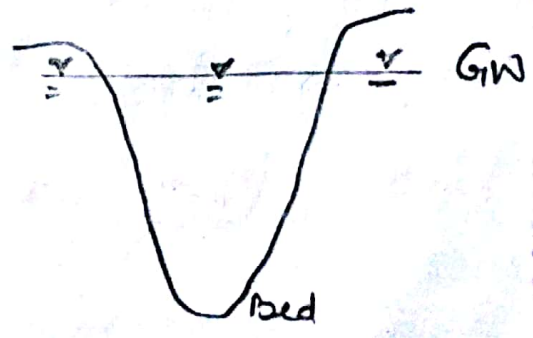
Right bank, या (व) Left bank

Q. Perennial river or annual hydroph.

पुनः कबल? सवसमय flow शरु कल वल?



Dry season



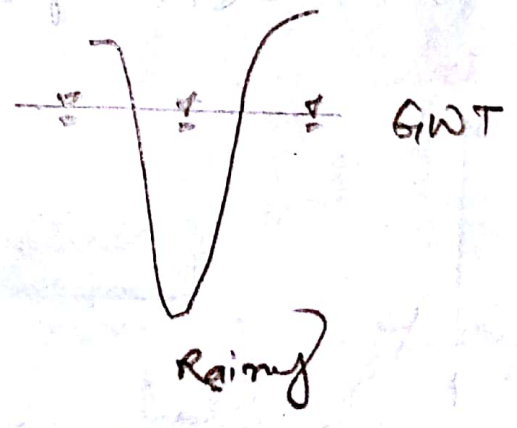
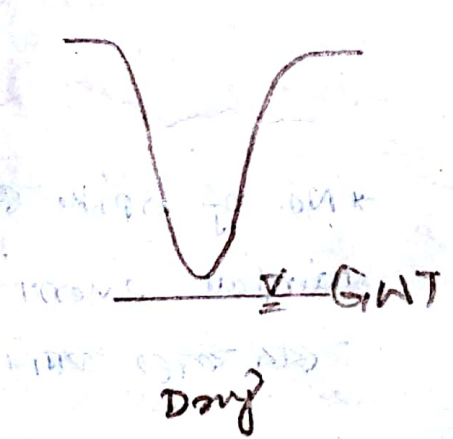
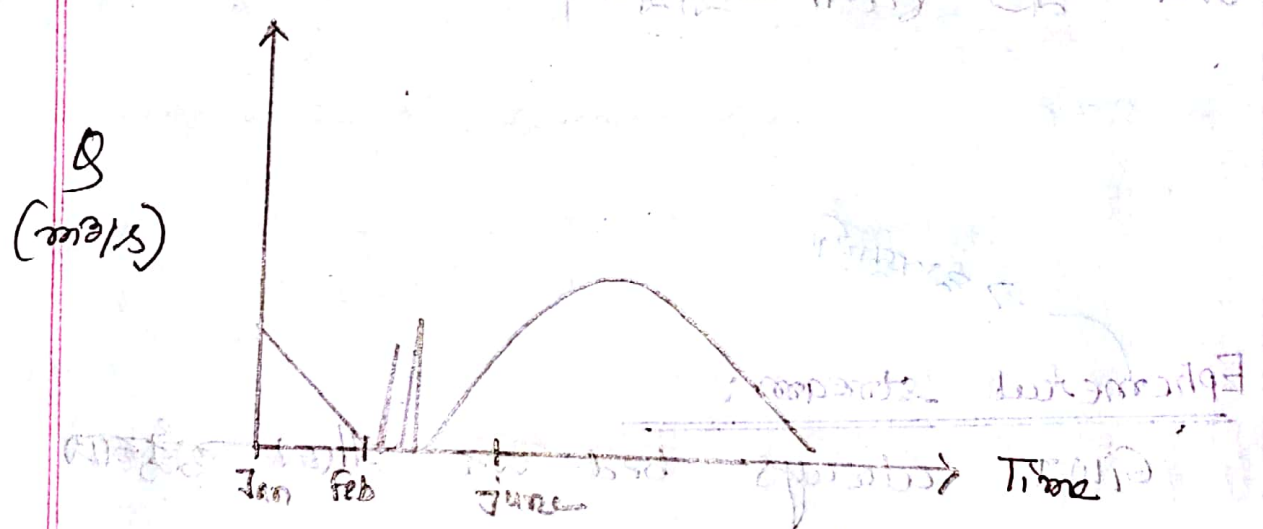
rainy season



→ discontinuous.

Intermittent stream:

Dry season ७ GWT, bed level ७  
 बीच লেবেল মাঝে,  $Q < 0$



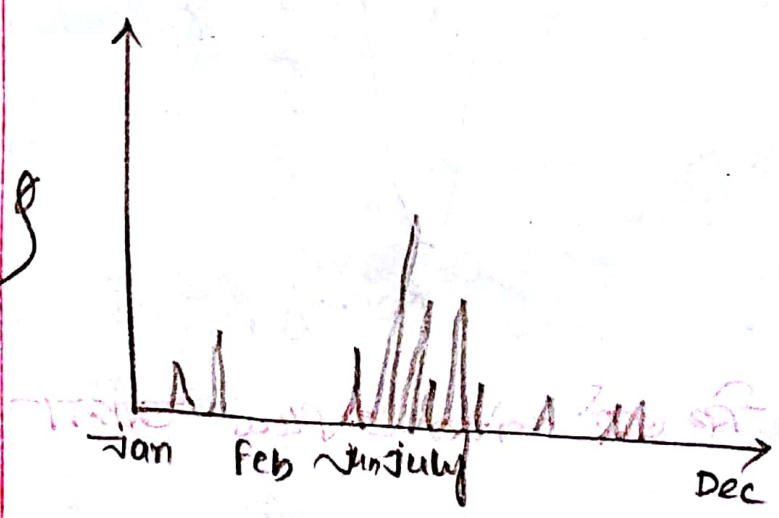
Q. dry season ७ কি এই river flow আসা possible হ'ল না?

→ possible - মাঝে catchment ७ - কোন rainfall

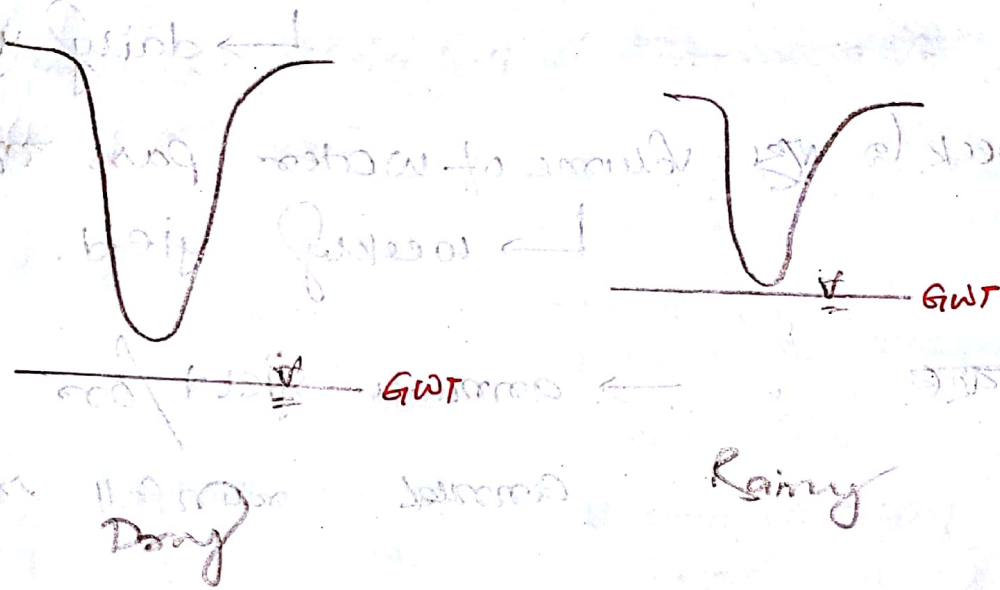
হয়। Rainfall হলে এখন কিছু সময়ের  
 জন্য flow হয়, একেবারে আবার slow থাকে  
 না। এ কারণে hydrograph এ spike  
 এর বড় পূর্বাভাস - যায়।

↗ অস্থায়ী  
Ephemeral stream:

GWAT always bed এর নিচে শুষ্ক  
 rainfall হলেই flow হয়।



\* No. of spike হলে  
 rainfall event  
 এর বড় পরি।



Exam Ques.: - दिए गए stream के hydrograph

का qualitative diagram दिए & rainy  
 & dry season में GWT & bed level की position  
लगाओ,

\* flash flow / flash flood:

Normally बड़े canals में low  
आवे ना, इस कारण आवे,

Yield:

खण्ड cross-section

\* River का प्रयोग हुये volume of water pass करे

↳ daily yield.

⇒ week के प्रयोग हुये volume of water pass करे

↳ weekly yield.

⇒ वर्ष, → annual yield / or

annual rainfall runoff.

उत्तम method के rainfall run-off calculation

Rainfall-runoff co-relation:

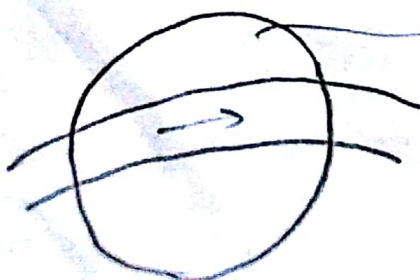
\* Regression eq<sup>n</sup> formulate करे आर a, b constant हर करे,

$$R = aP + b$$

↳ Precipitation

दरकर करे in future - precipitation

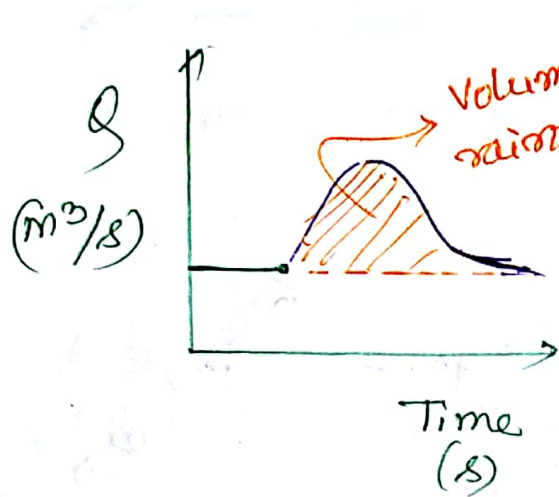
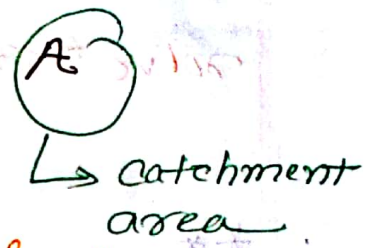
कानकरे runoff करे करे - करे,



catchment area for this portion of river.

Depth of rainfall = 10mm.

Volume of rainfall = 10 mm  $\times$  A



rainfall na shaksh straight line par, runoff constant.

rainfall shukh shaksh par.

rainfall vadh shaksh shukhe significant time par contributing area vadh shaksh; decline shaksh.

rainfall vadh shaksh shukhe shaksh shaksh shaksh.

\* Rainfall sh. unit generally depth par runoff ke volume par.

shaksh vadh shaksh.

\* Correlation ke shaksh p & R

ke shaksh shaksh unit

shaksh vadh shaksh.

p	R
100	70
110	75
↓	↓

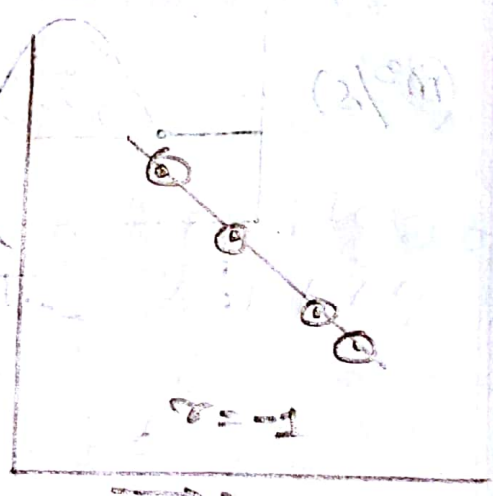
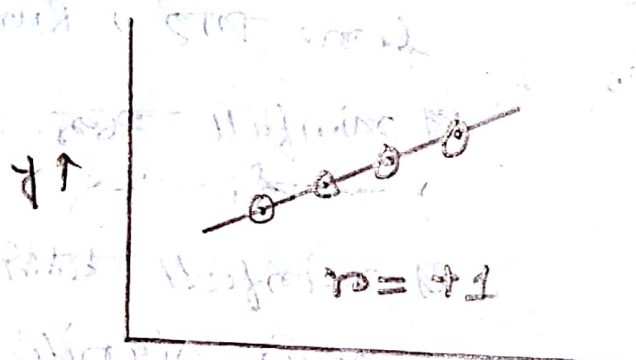
Volume of rainfall > volume of rainfall induced runoff.

\* Exam regression eqn calculation

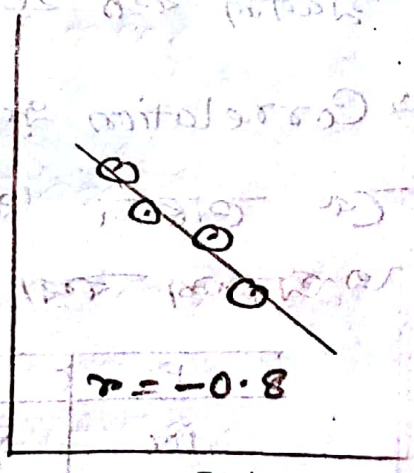
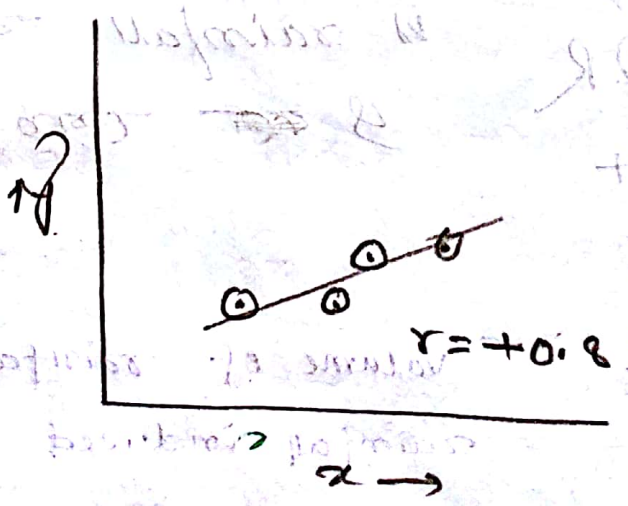
solve  $r = \pm 1$

\*\*

$r \rightarrow 0 \text{ to } \pm 1$



$x$  এর increase এর সাথে  $y$  increase করলে value positive হয়। [positive slope]





No. of data same ~~হলে~~ - মার ~~ন~~

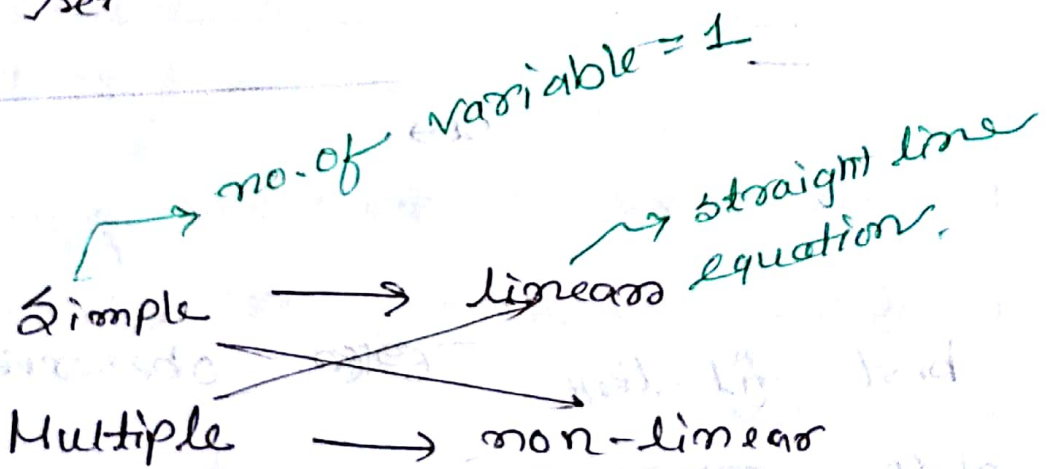
~~কিন~~ ~~হলে~~ better data set.

but, no. of data same না হলে

p value ~~কত~~ ~~হবে~~ (probability value)

P-value ~~কত~~ ~~হলে~~ better data

set.  $P=0.001$  data set ~~is~~ better than  $P=0.07$  data set.



Simple linear  $\Rightarrow y = a + bx$

Simple non-linear  $\Rightarrow y = a \log x$

Multiple linear  $\Rightarrow y = a + bx_1 + cx_2$

non-linear  $\Rightarrow y = ae^{bx} + b \log x_2$

$$g = \frac{1}{n} AR^{2/3} S_0^{1/2}$$

$$= n^{-1} A^{1/3} R^{2/3} S_0^{1/2}$$

$$g = n^a A^b R^c S_0^d$$

$$\begin{matrix} g & / & n & / & A & / & R & / & S_0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

data vary iteration

কর হয়,

iteration ১তম - মানে  $a, b = -1$

$$b = +1$$

$$c = 2/3$$

$$d = 1/2$$

কর বৃদ্ধি হবে

ওই মানে purely Manning's eqn follow

কর। - মানে অনেক বড়ো সময় কর,

বৃদ্ধি হবে, ওই - মানে Manning's

eqn অর্থাৎ valid/significant না।



গাঠে,  $0 = 0.38P - 1.55$

$\therefore P = 4.08$

অর্থাৎ 4.08cm এর বর্ষ-বৃষ্টি হলে runoff হবে না।

Q. বর্ষের জন্য runoff-co-eff. কত?

\* \* Rainfall এর কত fraction runoff

হবে, - তারক বলে runoff Co-efficient

$$\frac{\sum \text{Amount of runoff}}{\sum \text{Amount of rainfall}} \quad (\text{in a certain time})$$

$$= \frac{R}{P}$$

$$R = K_p P$$

$$\therefore K_p = \frac{R}{P} \quad [\text{Barlow's co-efficient} = \text{runoff co-efficient}]$$

\* \* Barlow's table থেকে বছার দরকার না হলে,

Ques Factors affecting run-off co-eff. ?

infiltration

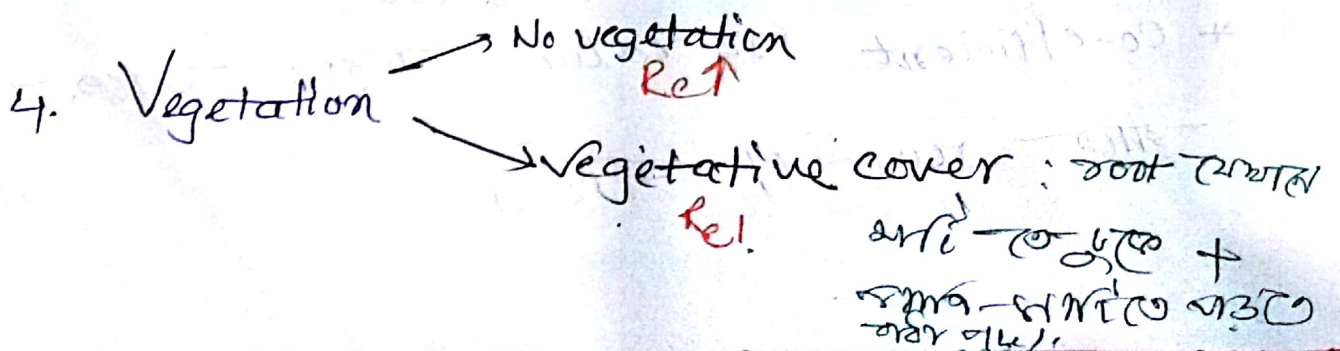
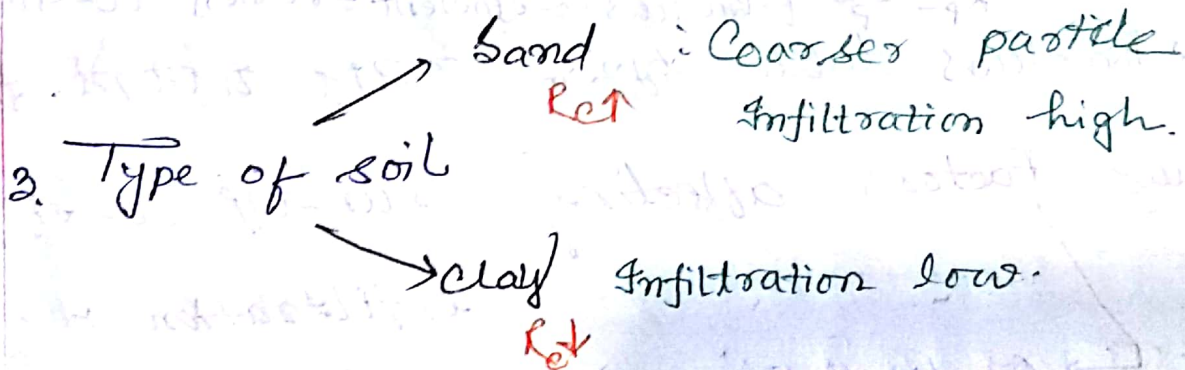
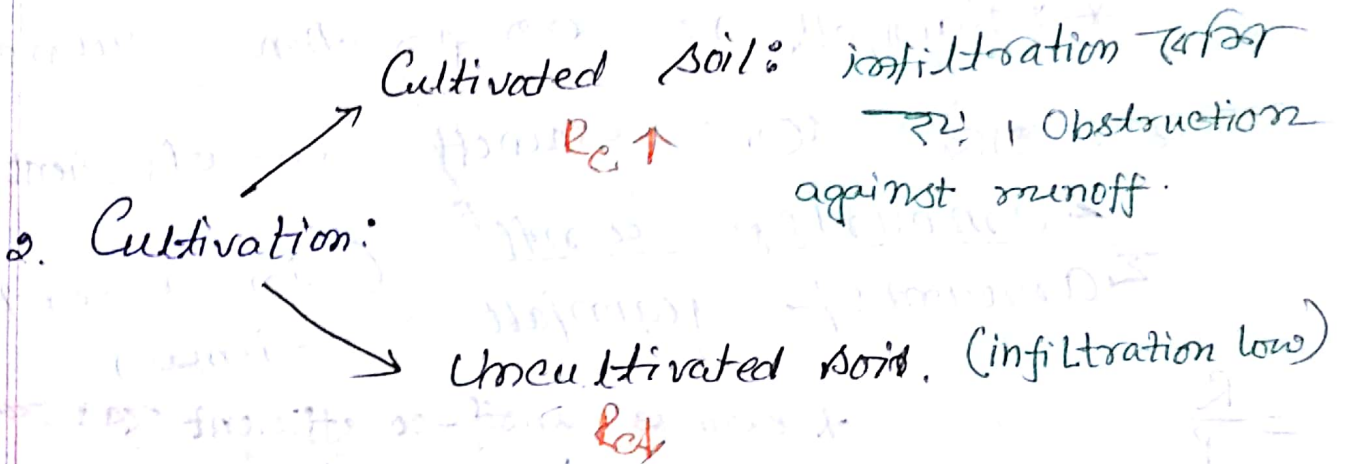
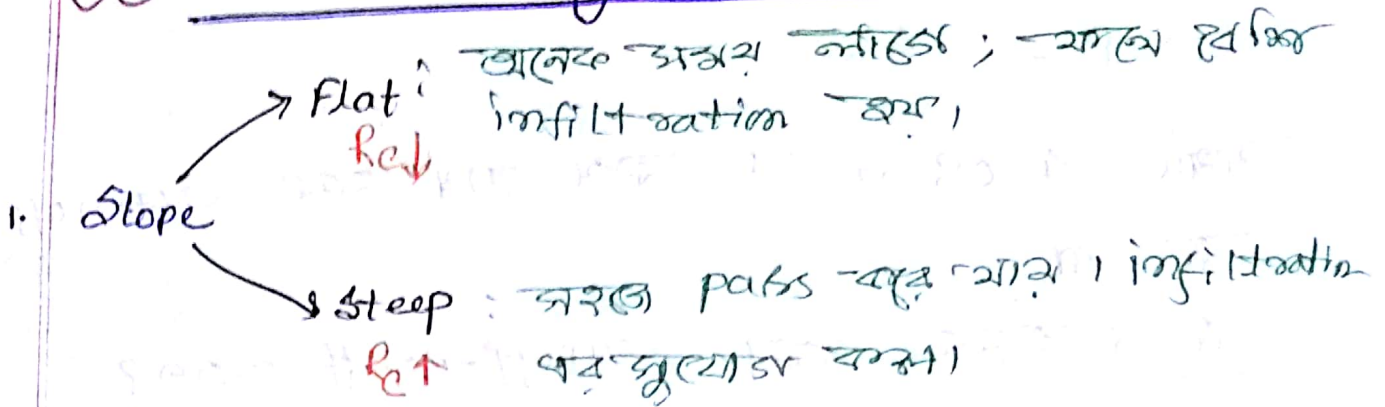
Qualitative comparison.

\* Co-efficient এর value বাস্তব জায়গা

জায়গা run-off বাস্তব

exam

## \* Factors affecting runoff co-eff. ( $R_c$ )



5. Rainfall intensity

Low : Rainfall कम रहने के कारण soil की infiltration capacity कम है।  
 इसलिए, so runoff zero or little.

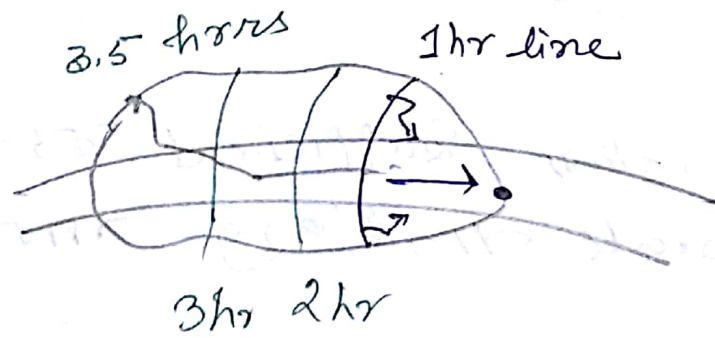
High : Rain fall बहुत होने के कारण infiltration - 100 percent तक हो सकती है।  
 इसलिए soil की infiltration capacity - fixed

Rational method:

for uniform intensity.

→ pick discharge / peak runoff के लिए सबसे

सही



[अब line के दोनों तरफ से point चुनिं हो • point के आमतौर पर नाला 1 hr]

furthest point के लिए सही point के आमतौर

पर time नाला - time of concentration.



Q. Define dism of concentration?

$$Q_p = C \cdot i \cdot A$$

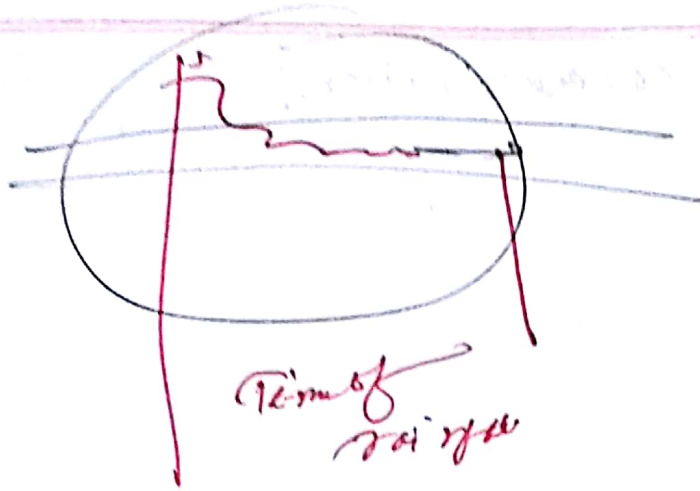
↳ cm/hr × Area

$Q_p$  = volume of rainfall per unit time.

$C$  = Rainfall or  $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{hr}}$  ~~area~~  
found in

\* Land use or  $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{hr}}$  depend on  $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{hr}}$ ,

Q. 1  $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{hr}}$  of  $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{hr}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{hr}}$  - I



Time of rise

SUPPORT, A

\* Return period : 50-yr ~~return~~ period 49.5yr

→ ~~exceed~~ exceed

→ ~~exceed~~ exceed

# Lecture 5

Sabbir Sir  
19.10.2017

Individual rainfall event to give vol<sup>m</sup> - to sum over  
given to vol<sup>m</sup> of flow assume eq<sup>n</sup> 200,

## Problem

$$R = aP + b$$

## exm A

data - eventwise (1000 mm)

Runoff to measure - vol<sup>m</sup> } always  
Rainfall " " " " " " } same  
" " " " " " " " " " } term  
" " " " " " " " " " } error.

Given, P & R for different months

Sol<sup>n</sup> @  $a = 0.38$  [using eq<sup>n</sup>] [Exm: constant 5 (mm)  
 $b = -1.55$  (to corr)]

$$\therefore R = 0.38P - 1.55$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 0.964$$

when  $P = 0$ ;  $R = -1.55$  200 200 practicable as (-ve 200  
error as,

when,  $R = 0$ ,  $P = 4.08$

$\therefore$  4.08 to give rainfall 200 (200 runoff error)  
4.08 " " " " " " " " runoff error

$\frac{\text{Run off}}{\text{Rainfall}} \rightarrow \frac{R}{P} \rightarrow$  runoff coefficient

[rainfall to runoff  
to give as runoff 200]

Exm A runoff co-efficient, & 200 error 200 /  
(for 1 yr)

$$R = k_p P$$

$$k_p = \frac{R}{P}$$

[Barlow's co-efficient = runoff coefficient]

Table 5.1 — Exm → Factors affecting runoff coefficient

g. Factors affecting infiltration coefficient

(1 factor is (1) runoff only, 2 factor is (2) infiltration only

→  $k_p$  value is runoff only

Factors affecting runoff coefficient ( $R_c$ )

1. Slope of the catchment

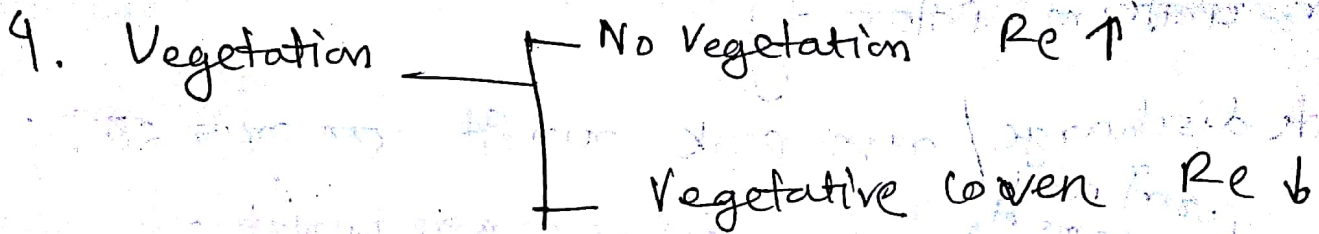
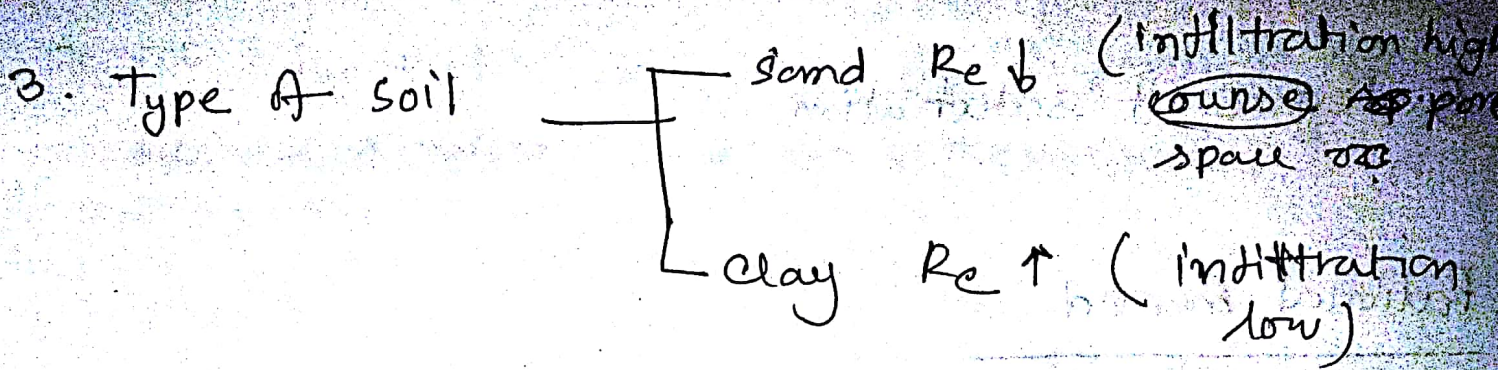
→ Slope

- Flat → slow moving, infiltration high  $R_c \downarrow$
- Steep → Runoff co-efficient  $R_c \uparrow$  (quicker more, infiltration probability less)

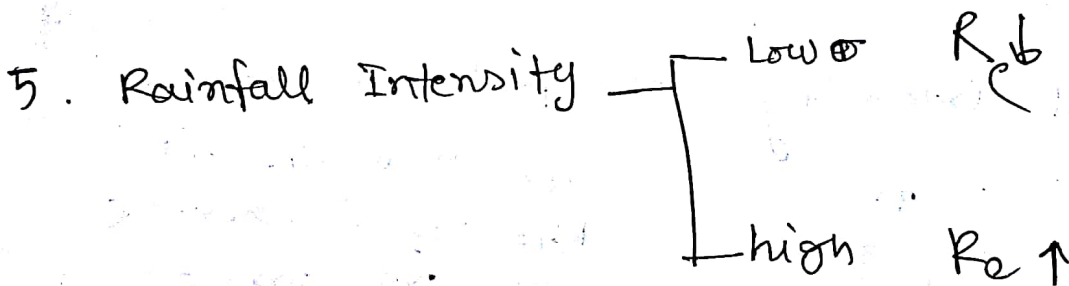
2. Cultivation

cultivation

- Cultivated soil — obstruction against runoff (natural) infiltration high  $R_c \downarrow$
- Uncultivated →  $R_c \uparrow$  (infiltration low)



Soil without root system is a natural obstruction for runoff (low infiltration) and vice versa.



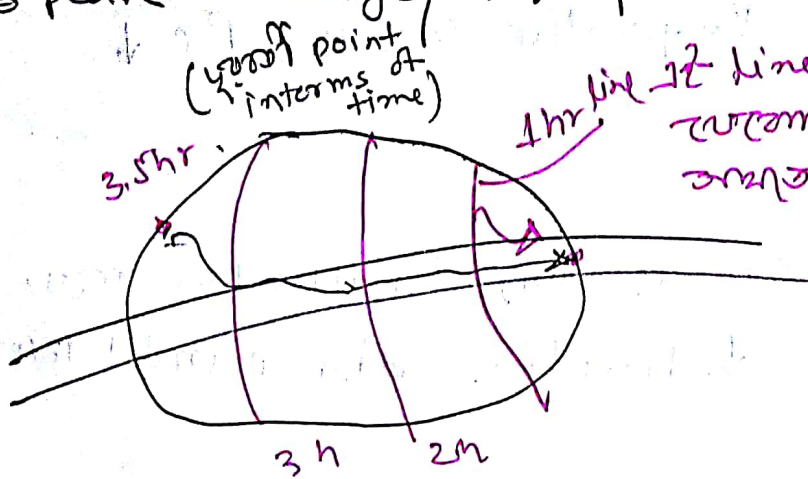
Rainfall with higher fraction infiltration, more infiltrate is. High rainfall on soil so infiltration capacity is exceeded, runoff is. Low rainfall runoff zero or very little.

# 5. Degree of saturation

## Rational method

for uniform intensity

→ peak discharge / runoff time

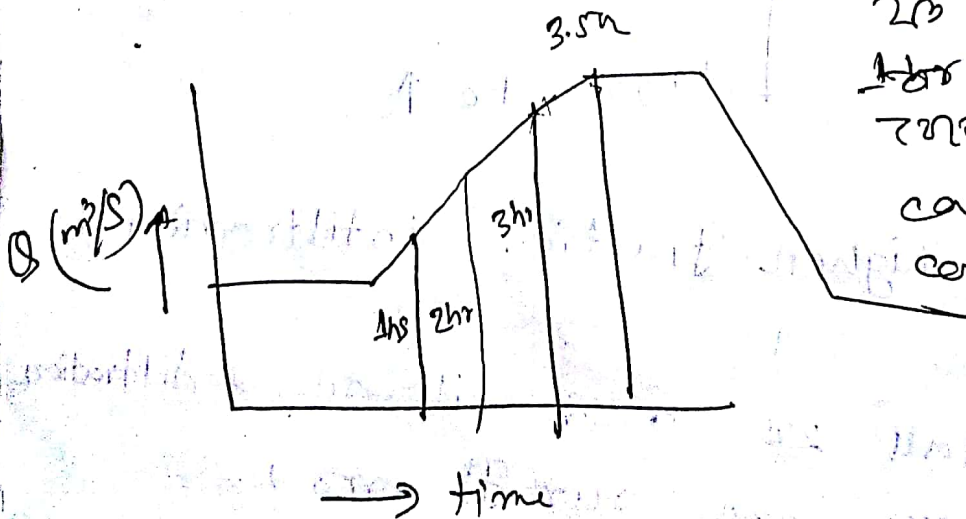


$i =$  rainfall intensity

→ peak discharge

→ time to peak discharge

→ catchment area contribution



peak discharge

farthest point, outlet point a 167 droplet  
time of concentration  $t_c$

→ Catchment to no point of some intensity rainfall  $t_c$

→ large catchment of  $t_c$  time of concentration  
unit rainfall  $t_c$

→ smaller catchment (parking)  
time of conc.  $\leq$  rainfall duration

Rainfall duration  $\geq$  (at least) time of concentration  
peak discharge attain  $t_c$

Q. Why rainfall duration should be high enough to attain peak value in Rational Method?

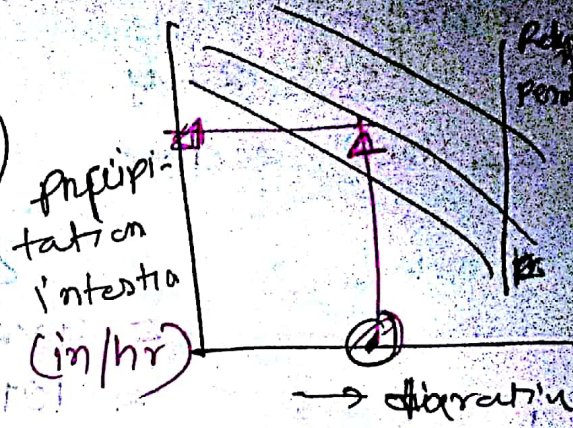
Q. Definition of time of concentration.





Steps

→  $t_c = \text{duration (say 20 min)}$



Problem 2

peak charge discharge,  
 $R_c = 0.3 = C$   
 $A = 0.85 \text{ km}^2$   
 Slope = 0.006

$L = 950 \text{ m}$   
 $T = 25 \text{ yr}$

→ curve to value tabular form a wrong  
 → Duration vs depth / Duration vs intensity

✓ interpolation error depth  
 error, error duration  
 error intensity error  
 then  $\phi_p$  error

✓ interpolate error  
 error intensity (i) error  
 or use error  
 $\phi_p$  error

✓  $3.6$  → unit conversion [  $\text{mm}^3/\text{s}$  to  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  ]  
 better as unit km & sec

Solving,

$$t_c = 27.4$$

→ use curve

4 in/hr

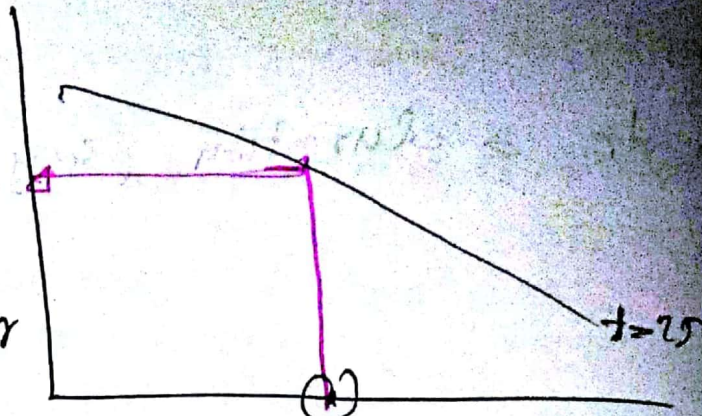
46 mm/hr

$$\geq 4 \times 25.4$$

$$\geq 101.6 \text{ mm/hr}$$

$$\rightarrow t_c = 27.4$$

from table  $\geq 103.8 \text{ mm/hr}$



→  $\text{vol}^m = \text{depth} \times \text{catchment area}$

for the problem,  $t_c$  (duration) = 27.4 min

depth intensity  $i' = 103.8 \text{ mm/hr}$

$t_c \times i' = \text{depth}$

$$\text{depth} = \frac{27.4 \times 103.8}{60}$$

$$\geq 47.4 \text{ mm}$$

# Lecture 6

Subbir Sir  
16.10.2017

## Infiltration

Infiltration

Infiltrat

Q. Infiltration capacity & Infiltration rate connection  
 → total rainfall 100 mm, infiltration capacity 200

→ infiltrate 200, but full rate/capacity is 200, no runoff

Rainfall 500 mm, full rate & infiltrate 200, runoff of 300

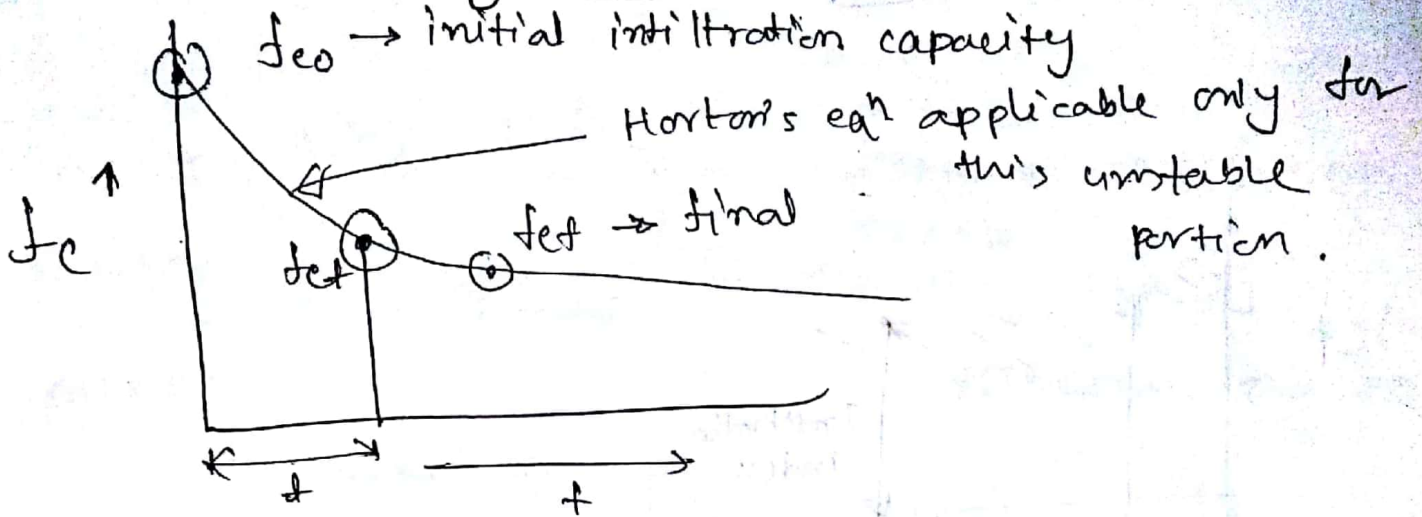
$f = i$  when  $i < C_e$  (infiltration capacity)

## Factors affecting infiltration capacity

- slope & infiltration rate are inversely related to runoff
- sandy soil & infiltration rate is higher
- higher rainfall & infiltration capacity higher



# Infiltration capacity equation



low rainfall over infiltration capacity

dry soil infiltration higher, after

soil so pore space gets filled up, so

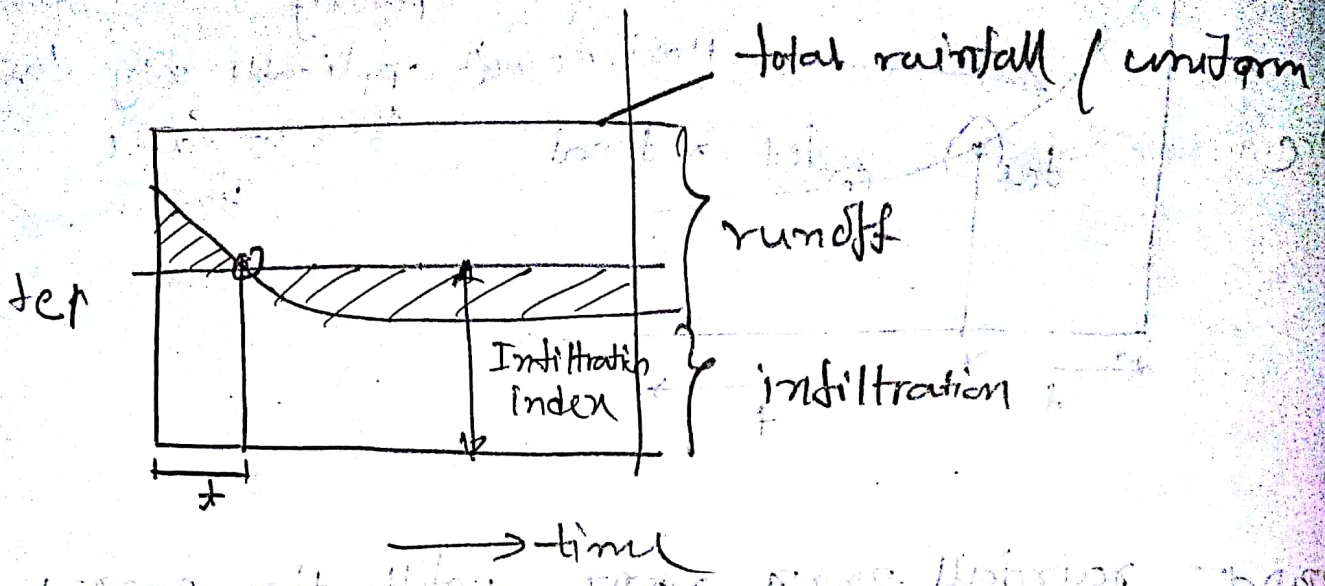
infiltration rate, gravitational drainage

soil water

Q. Write down the infiltration capacity equation & describe the different variables/parameter.

base — without any vegetation cover  
 vegetative cover 2mm on  $f_c$ , 10 times  
 more

# Infiltration Index



If a constant infiltration rate  $i$  is assumed, the  
 value of variable infiltration rate  $i$  is  
 the infiltration index.  
 Since total runoff  $R$  & infiltration  $I$   
 are unchanged,

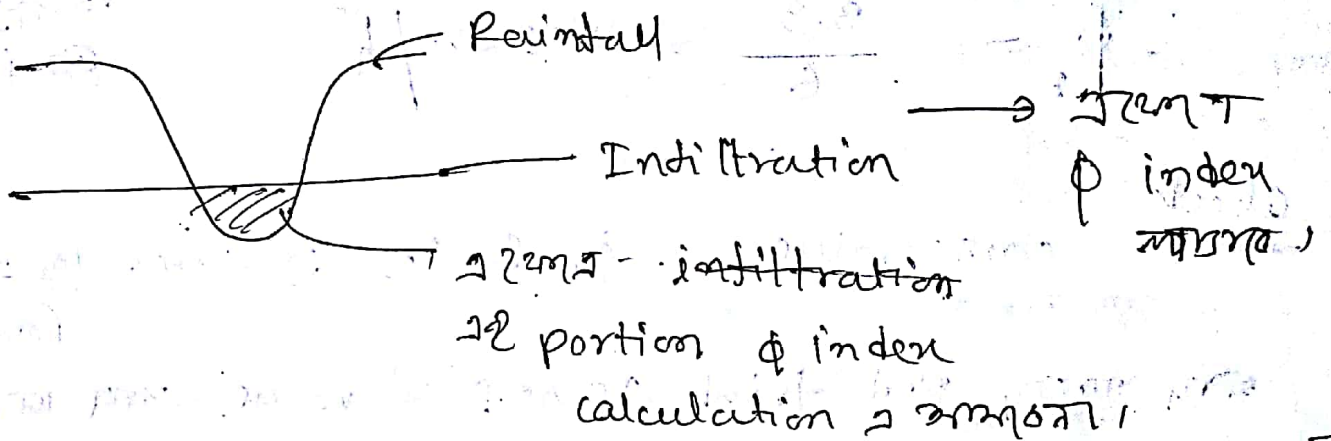
→ shaded area = uniform (Rectangular infiltration area)

→ Higher intensity rainfall  $i$  will result in less  
 infiltration  $I$  and more runoff  $R$ .  
 constant  $i$

→ initial loss or infiltration loss → include  $\phi$  index  
 →  $\phi$  index

→  $\phi$  index is the avg. infiltration rate of  
 1 hour of rainfall <sup>Runoff</sup>

∴ rainfall always > infiltration  $\phi$  index



Time of rainfall excess — 20 hr of rainfall runoff

Problem

Rainfall 10 cm  
 Runoff 5.8

1st trial ∴ time of excess = 8h  
 ∴ infiltration = 10 - 5.8 = 4.2

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{4.2}{8} = 0.525 \text{ cm/h}$$

∴ incremental rainfall rate  
 (total runoff / total rainfall) × total rainfall (∴ case of 10 cm)

check → chart a const rainfall value  $(\phi)$  over time

for this problem, 1st & 8th hr 2 zone number are no infiltration 20 1.

infiltration for next 6 hr =  $4.2 - (0.4 + 0.8)$  = 3.0

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{3.0}{6} = 0.5 \text{ cm/h}$$

check const value  $\phi_1$  &  $\phi_2$  to arrangement over time

any way, 3rd trial to have 2 value over time

for this problem, no such value,

Ans:  $\phi = 0.55 \text{ cm/h}$

Q. In so value  $\phi$  randomly change and  $\phi$  index to const change 20 21 22 rainfall pattern change 20 21 22

→ Subramanian - 50 of

→ some process to math

Q4 2<sup>nd</sup> value hrly at 30 min (hrly value of)

30 min → 1st trial →  $\frac{4.2}{4} = 1.05 \text{ cm/hr}$

2nd trial →  $\frac{3.3}{3} = 1.1 \text{ cm/hr}$

$\frac{3.3}{3} = 1.1 \text{ cm/hr}$   
Ans

30 min → 0.525 cm/hr  
then check values

$4.2 - 0.9 = 3.3$

Q4 2<sup>nd</sup> value at 15 min (hrly value of)

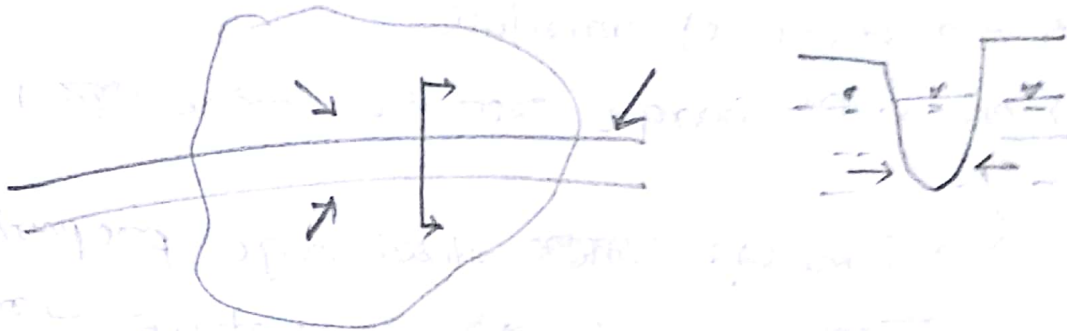
1st trial →  $\frac{4.2}{2} = 2.1 \text{ cm/hr}$

2nd trial →  $\frac{3.3}{1.5} = 2.2 \text{ cm/hr}$

(double of prev. ans) (same as before)

Hydrograph:

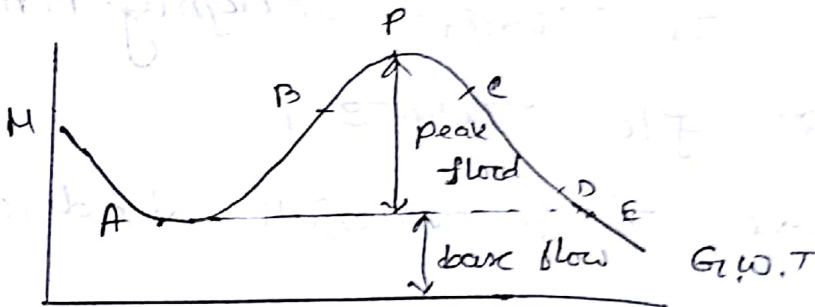
Hydrograph is for precipitation.



Surface runoff → additional flow.

- Exit point → flow आरंभ —
1. Upstream
  2. Surface runoff
  3. Seepage from G.W.T

Time का आरंभ discharge का variation - hydrograph



- \* MA portion downward, करान, आलकरी पन वीर
- ना शक G.W.T नीर लेखे - मायल - 207न
- Seepage करके मायल,
- \* fairfall - करके शक discharge बाडे,
- Aggin शक point A लेखे peak flow
- attain करे।

2. Draw a hydrograph & show different positions in the curve.

⇒ A → start of rainfall.

⇒ AB → Discharge বা flow rise কর।

↳ Time লাগে সাথে discharge proportionately বাড়ে। (∪ এর curvature indicate করে state impenetrable করে বসান)

⇒ BP → অর্থাৎ discharge বাড়াতে rate কমছে।

⇒ D → বৃষ্টি না থাকলে roughly MADN line এর flow থাকত।

D এর উল্লভে rainfall induced runoff.

D এর নিচে base flow.

> Clay type soil এর infiltration, percolation কম, sand এর বেশ।

Sand এর বৃষ্টি ক্ষয় হওয়ায় সাথে

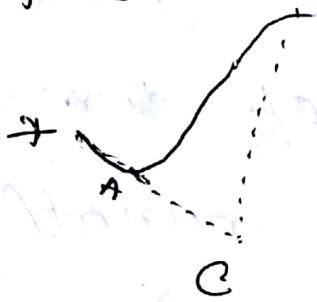
সাথেই base flow বাড়ে থাকে।



[software using slope determine  
catchment area]

→ E point ke ground water ke contribution

\* Method 1. A & B connected. AB ke direct runoff, net base flow.



→ intersecting point C

\* 1 (or) ~~line~~

\* A & F arbitrary line. AFE ke net base flow. ~~arbitrary~~ ke method 1 base flow ke

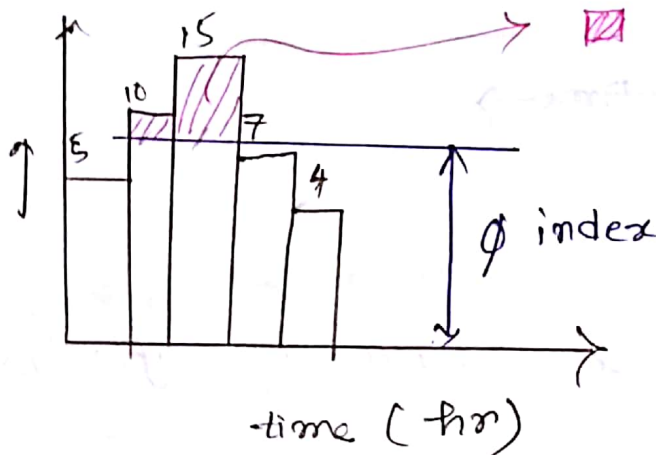
E.G. Actually कि करि?

आधार ①, ②, ③ ट्यनरीछे - use करि ना।

Practically AE connect करि, AE ७३

उत्तर direct flow, नीचे base flow.

### Effective Rainfall



Effective rainfall  
Rainfall excess or  
excess rain

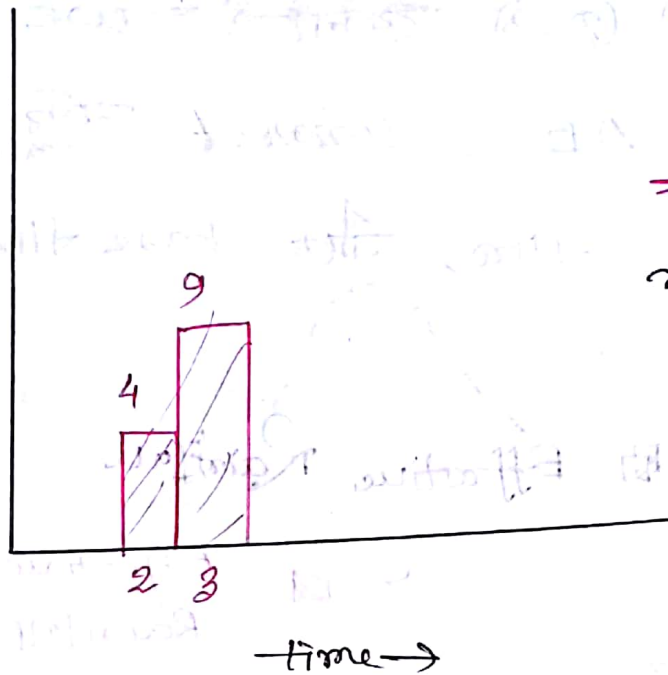
Rainfall  
Hyetograph  
(उत्तर आधार रा  
अर्थात् depth)

Rainfall intensity आनकर  
अर्थात् आनकर  
depth अर्थात् graph

Loss line.  
अर्थात् line अर्थात् नीचे जाओगा - भार rainfall  
कि परिमाण infiltration अर्थात् उत्तर भार  
- कि परिमाण direct runoff.

Suppose — अर्थात् line अर्थात् value 6. 1st hour  
अर्थात् उत्तर direct runoff नाई, 2nd hour अर्थात्  
4mm direct runoff, 3rd hour अर्थात् 9mm  
direct runoff.

ER ↑  
(mm)



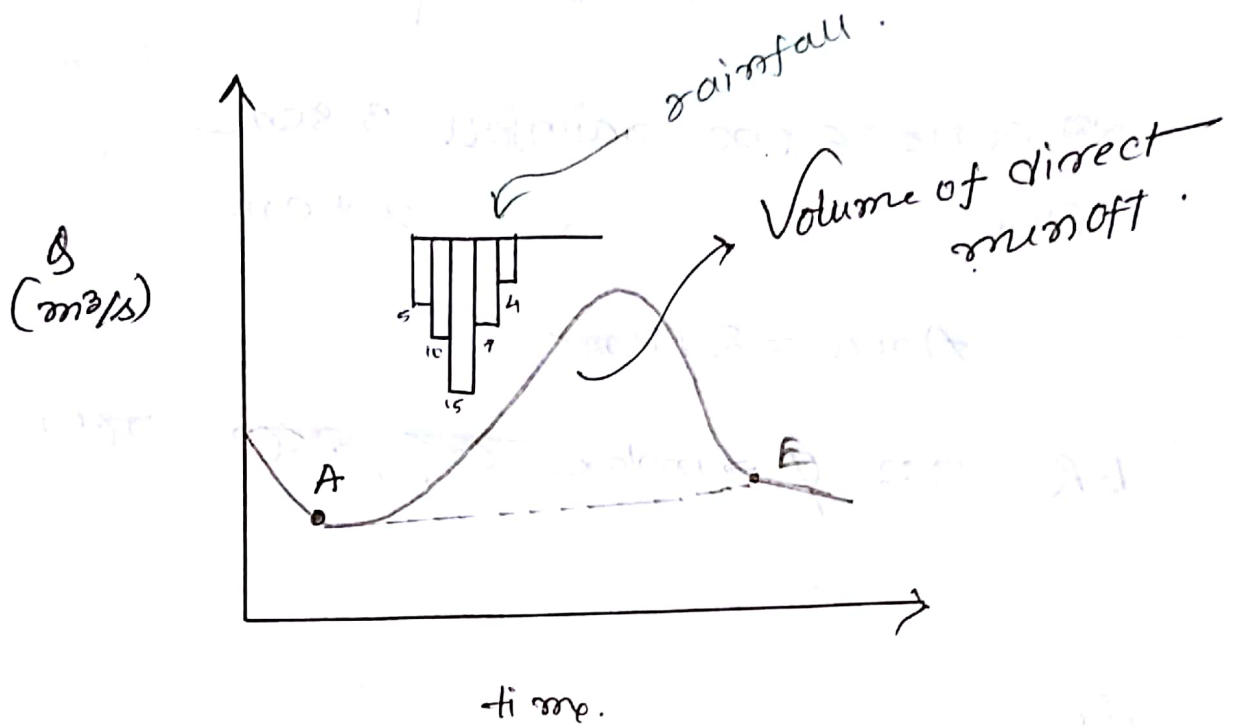
⇒ Effective  
rainfall  
hyetograph.

Qus. what is the depth of effective rainfall? (E)

$$\rightarrow (4+9) \Rightarrow 13 \text{ mm.}$$

Volume of effective rainfall =  $13 \text{ mm} \times A$

Area of catchment



A → start of rainfall.

E → End of direct runoff. [draw straight line  $A-E$ ]

Basic of concept hydrograph

Volume of direct runoff = Volume of  $E R$   
 depth of direct runoff = depth of effective rainfall



hour এর পর end of runoff. (approx value)

0 থেকে flow 5

48-তম এ " 5

∴ direct runoff 5.

Exam ৯ Suppose 0 to 5  
E u 7  
(7-5)=2  
তাইলে slope বৃদ্ধি করবে হবে।

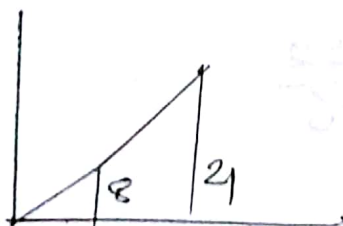
per hour ২ base flow = 2  
42

6 hr " " =  $\frac{2}{42} \times 6$ .

6 hr এর ব্যাপ্তি - - -

\* \* Linear interpolation ব্যবহার করে direct runoff বৃদ্ধি করা হবে।

Time	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
Direct runoff	5	8	21	16	11	7	4	2	0



[trapezoidal rule applied]

Area under curve!

$$\frac{1}{2} * 6 * 8 + \left( \frac{8+21}{2} * 6 \right) + \dots$$

= 3600 \* 6 \* sum of ordinates

time diff. bet<sup>n</sup> each reading

↓  
y axis hr @. ବାବଦେ second 2 ନିମ୍ନ

Depth of direct runoff = effective rainfall.

depth of .

\* check ମିଳେ କି ନା,

total runoff > effective runoff କିମ୍ବା ,  
(by storm intensity founde total)

\* ଯଦି ନିମ୍ନ - ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଅଟେ, infiltration

କର ।

⇒ ଯଦି ଯଦି 8 hr ଦିଏ ,

total duration = 4+4 = 8 hr .

$$\frac{(6.6 - 5.52)}{8} \rightarrow \text{infiltration}$$

Ques. Runoff co-eff କା? :

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{runoff depth}}{\text{Total rainfall}} = \frac{5.52}{6.6}$$

+4 hr loss

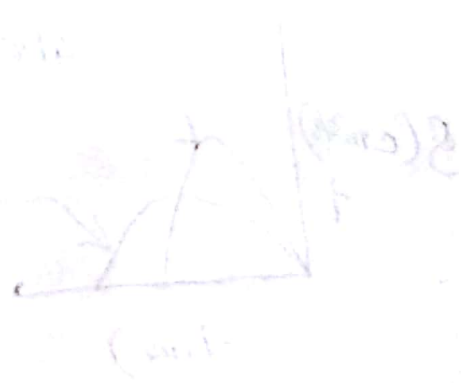
$$0.135 \times 4 = 0.54$$

total - 4 hr loss

$$3.8 - 0.54 = 3.26 \text{ cm}$$

$$2.8 - 0.54 = 2.26$$

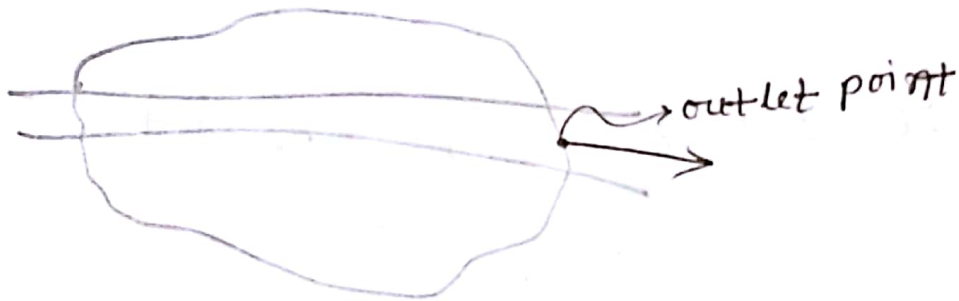
$$3.26 + 2.26 = 5.52 \text{ cm}$$



Unit hydrograph:

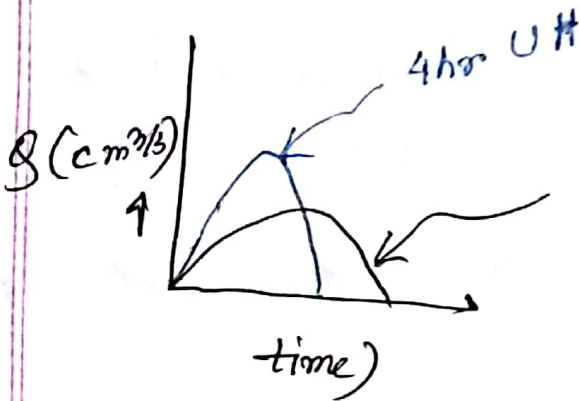
কোন catchment এর particular location  
 এ 1 cm ER হয় একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় বৈ,  
 তখন outlet এর response হলে

একটি unit hydrograph  
 ↳ flow over response at outlet point



ER → Total rainfall - Loss

1 cm ER → 6 hrs



6-hr unit hydrograph.

\* unit 1 cm এর  
 পরিমাণে 1" 3 হতে পারে,  
 1 mm r "

1 cm ER → 4 hrs.

4-hr unit hydrograph

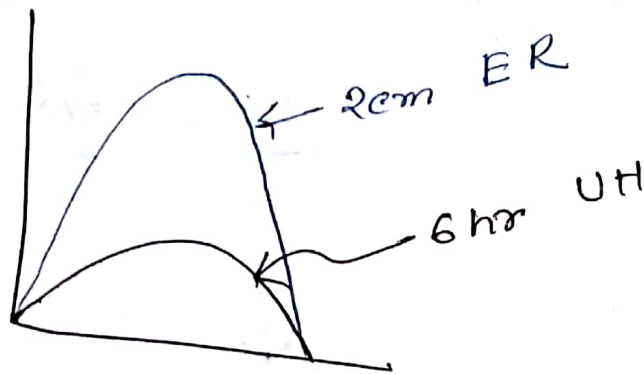
↳ কিছু Ques এর জন্য  
 না আয়তন 1 cm  
 ধরা নিবে,

Intensity  $\times$  ~~वर्षा~~ 4-hr unit hydrograph  $\rightarrow$   
अतः, वर्षा वक्र  $\times$  ~~अंक~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~वर्षा~~ ER.

Say, total rainfall 6hr  $\rightarrow$  use ~~वर्षा~~ 6-hr unit hydrograph  
4hr  $\rightarrow$  - , 4hr - "

अतः 6 घण्टे 2cm ER  $\rightarrow$  ~~अंक~~,  $\rightarrow$  just double

अतः)



Unit hydrograph  $\times$  ER  $\rightarrow$  direct runoff hydrograph

Unit hydrograph

↓ \* ER

DRH [rainfall induced runoff]

↓ + Baseflow [Normally river flow area]

Storm hydrograph

or,

Flood hydrograph

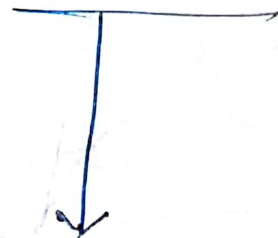
Exam:

DRH এর ক্ষেত্রে ইন্টেগ্রেটেড ER দিয়ে ড্রাগ করা,

SH or FH এর ক্ষেত্রে সাথে base flow সাথে

করা হবে।

Complex আসতে পারে।



Constant or variable

প্রতি চুই ঘন্টায়

0-6cm বৃষ্টি বাড়লে

Again: Complex event  
 ২২ ৬hr এর ER ৬cm  
 ২২ ৫ এর ER ২cm

UH\*3  
 time lag 6  
 UH\*2

Again:

ধা given (actual storm event given) → DRH কত?

→ UH কত?



৩৫ single storm event.

& single Rainfall " এর জন্য সফটওয়্যার

আসবে exam এ ]

UH → DRH → OH ⇌ Complex আসতে পারে।

~~Exam~~

### Example 6.4

[Exam 9 এরকম different time interval এর math আয়ত্ত না]

Time 0 3 6 9 12



এই time এর জন্য 6-hr unit hydrograph এর স্থান relation নাই।

Rules: At least 6 hr এর report করে আয়ত্ত হবে 6-hr unit hydrograph থেকে। Better: আরও চুড়িয়া reading করা, প্রতি মিনিটে reading নিতে -সাকি, করতে-আরও draw করা easier হবে। But at least 6hr এর বার নিতে হবে।

\* Generally  $GrFR = 6 \text{ hr rainfall}$  বর্তে।

Rainfall - 300 6 घंटी का इतना मात्र →

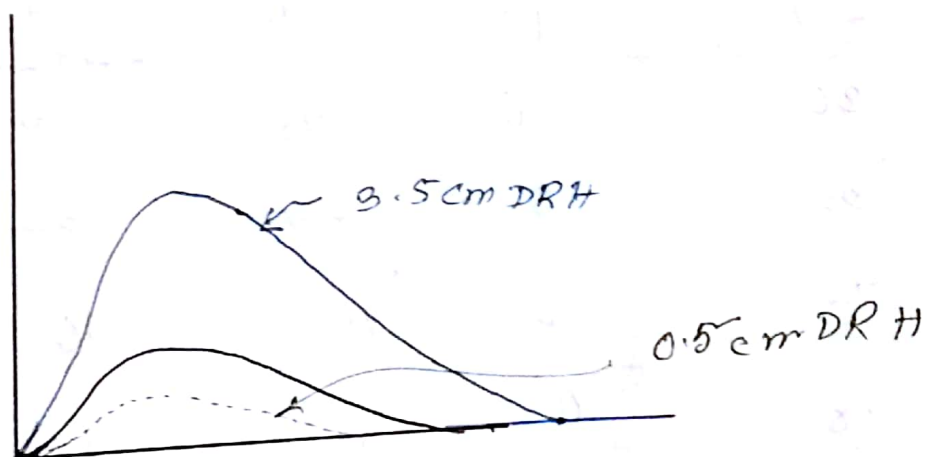
6hr OH use कराया।

$$ER = 3.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Duration} = 6 \text{ hr}$$

यह chart पढ़ा, हाइड्रोग्राफ OH ordinate for  
1cm rainfall. अनुपात जो 3.5 पिछ  
multiply दसगुना है।

$$25 \times 3.5 = 87.5$$



Volume of direct runoff = 3.5 times of  
unit hydrograph

Example 6.5

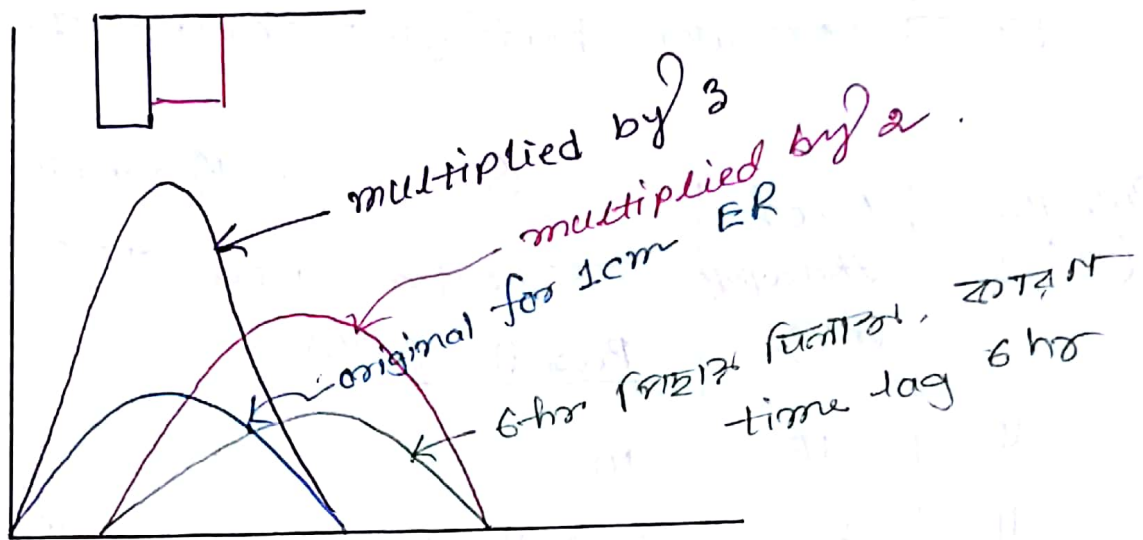
6 hr-Unit hydrograph given.

प्राथम्य 6 घण्टेकः  $ER = 3 \text{ cm}$

द्वितीयक 6 "  $ER = 2 \text{ cm}$

Ques

<u>Time (hr)</u>	<u>6-hr UH</u> ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	<u>DRH for</u> <u>3cm ER</u> ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	<u>DRH</u> <u>for</u> <u>2cm ER</u> ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	<u>DRH for</u> <u>5cm ER</u> ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )
0	0	0	0	0
6	5	15	0	0
12	15	45	10 [5*2]	55
18	21	63	30 [15*2]	93
24	18	54	42 [21*2]	<del>96</del> 96
30	16	48	36	<del>84</del> 84
36	8	24	32	<del>56</del> 56
42	5	15	16	31
48	0	0	10	10
54			0	0



▣ + ▣ → total पाव

\* आमतौर flood forecast बढ़ते-नीचे। discharge मात्र दरकार रहे ना,

Ques Exam के graph ~~आंकड़ें~~ ना कहेन

~~आंकड़ें~~ रहे ना

Q.  $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow$  base flow  $\Rightarrow$  SI or FT unit?

[অবস্থানমাত্র দ্বারা base flow সূত্র ব্যবহার]

Ques প্রতি 10 ঘনমিটার  $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

করা base flow বাড়ছে

Base flow ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )

Base flow ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	Flood Hydrograph ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )
10	10
10	25
10	65
10	102
10	106
10	94
10	66
10	41
10	20
10	20

10

11 or 10 সারণীতে use করা হবে

12

13 or 12

14

14 or 15

16

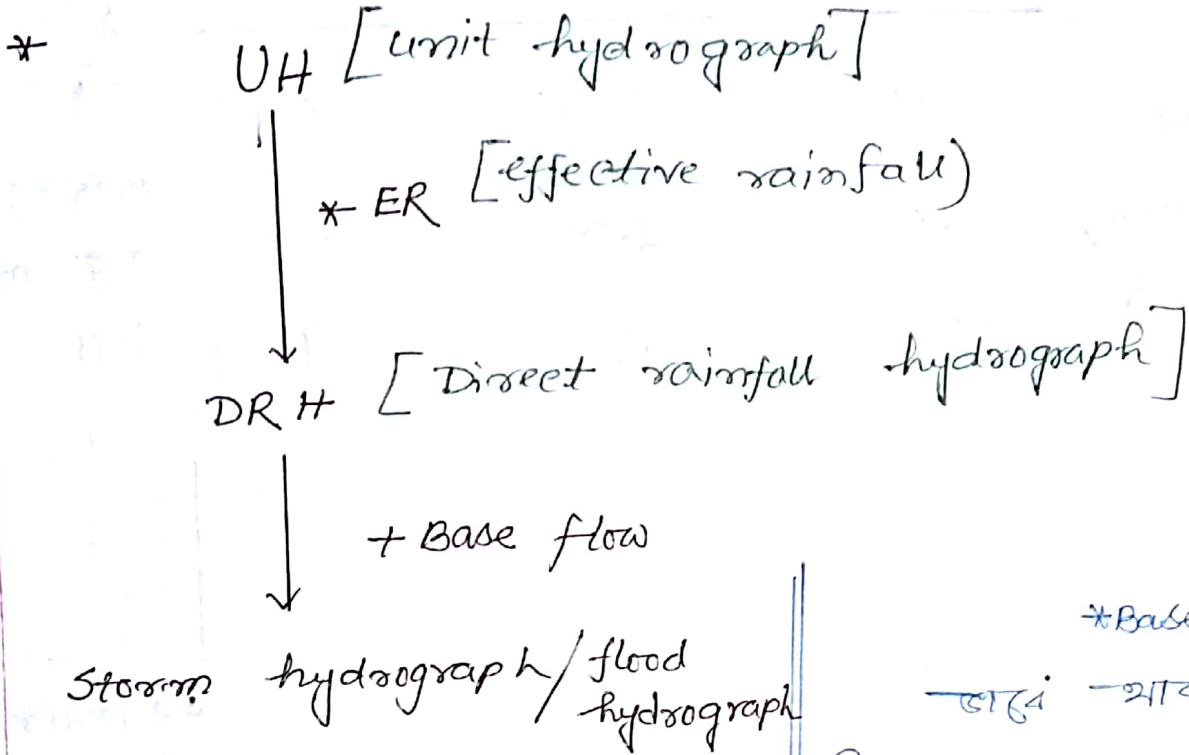
16 or 17

18

18 or 19

\* 6 ঘন্টার 1cm effective rainfall হলে

6 hour unit hydrograph.



\* Base flow হলে  
এটি থাকবে না,

① Constant base flow হলে  
প্রতি hour এ ফ্লাস  
হবে একই,

\* Originally unit hydrograph

② Suppose - প্রতি 12 ঘন্টা  
12 ~~ঘন্টা~~ <sup>m<sup>3</sup>/s</sup> বৃদ্ধি increase করে।

6/4/2/1 ফ্লাস্কান কর হতে পারে।

Base flow (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

main fact হলে ———— hora

0	10
6	10 → interpolation নাগাল না exam
12	12 এর।
18	12 → সতর্কতা higher value achieved
24	14 না হয়, আটগড়
30	14 থাকবে।

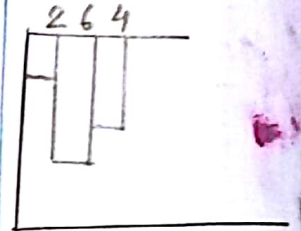
1cm eff. rainfall হলে outlet  
এর response কি হবে।

Example 6.5:

	<u>1st 6-h</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> 6-h</u>	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> 6-h</u>
Rainfall (cm)	3.5	7.5	5.5
Infiltration loss (cm)	1.5	1.5	1.5
ER (cm)	2	6	4

Given,  
 $\phi$ -index  
 $= 0.25 \text{ cm/hr}$

$0.25 \times 6 = 1.5$   
 is infiltration  
 loss.



এই চিত্র  
 আলাদা আলাদা  
 We can sum up  
 Combined effect

\* Interval ক্রমে 6-hr বলা 6-hr unit hydrograph  
 নাহলে, Interval 5-hr হলে 5-hr unit  
 hydrograph use করা হবে।

\* চারটি একে  $(6+6+6) = 18$  hr unit hydrograph  
 হিসাব করা হবে।

\* 6-hr unit hydrograph কে আবার অন্য  
 unit hydrograph use করা হবে।

→ Suppose 35-hr storm. In excess large

rainfall. It is generally  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the

total rainfall. Lag between rainfall and unit hydrograph

is 12 hr.

\* Effective rainfall = rainfall excess  $\Rightarrow$  कि परिमाण

मानि flow रहे हर रहे. यह outlet point कि.

\* Gravitational drainage हर कारण soil हर field capacity हर 70% नीचे चले. यह. - रहने

अतः हर 24-26, top soil अतः हर 2-3 infiltration loss रहे. यह.



GW T

Gues. Data:

<u>Time (hr)</u>	<u>UH (m<sup>3</sup>/s)</u>	<u>DRH for 2<sup>cm</sup> ER (m<sup>3</sup>/s)</u>	<u>DRH for 6<sup>cm</sup> ER (m<sup>3</sup>/s)</u>	<u>DRH for 4<sup>cm</sup> ER (m<sup>3</sup>/s)</u>	<u>DRH (m<sup>3</sup>/s)</u>
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	5	10	0	0	10
12	13	26	30	0	56
18	21	42	78	20	140
24	17	34	126	52	212
30	9	18	102	84	204
36	0	0	54	68	122
42			0	36	36
48				0	0

\* Unit hydrograph \* 2 = DRH for 2cm ER

\* Unit hydrograph \* 6 → एक step नीचे नीचे

— निम्न शक्ति, अर्थात् 6hr @ lagging  
→ ~~DRH~~ DRH for 6cm ER

\* Unit hydrograph \* 4 → ~~दो~~ step नीचे

नीचे निम्न शक्ति, अर्थात् 12hr lagging

\* Base flow  $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  ques → given

\* DRH + Base flow = Flood hydrograph.

Baseflow ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )	Flood hydrograph ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )
15	15
15	25
17	73
17	157
19	231
19	223
21	143
21	57
23	23

Example 6.6:

Storm hydrograph (अथायि last graph) रि  
रुपत आछि। Back calculation वरु unit hydrograph  
रुप वरुत हय।

\* अथायि identify वरुत हय base flow आछि  
किना।

\* rainfall - कुव हल्लेहि runoff कुव ह।

\* अथायि आछि, time  $t=0$  discharge =  $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ .

अथायि आछि base flow. अथायि  $0$  तऽ आछि  
rainfall - कुव - हय।

\* end of runoff generally आथायि equate  
करु वरु करिना, यरु; Observation अथायि वरुि।

Observe वरुि, अथायि rate of change वरुि  
अथायि constant or straight line हय।

84 अथायि - नरु straight line / 90 अथायि नरु straight line

अथायि अथायि assume वरुत आछि। ~~अथायि अथायि~~

assume वरुि निरुत 90 तऽ 12.5 अथायि straight  
line अथायि।



Ques. Storm hydrograph को unit hydrograph को रूप में  
 कैसे करे? कि काल नासे?

- future के rainfall हमें 6 hr unit hydrograph  
 जाना था वही कुर्वे को ER पिले हुए करके  
 outlet response हमें पार।

- Again, हमें 6 hr unit hydrograph को  
 4hr/8hr UH बनाकर पाते।

Ques 6 hr UH को 12 hr eff. rainfall हमें = 2cm.

Step को करे?

→ 6 hr UH को 12 hr UH में निर।

→ 12 hr UH \* ER → 12 hr direct runoff hydrograph

Alternative:

→ यह निर uniformly को करे

→ 6 hr को हर एक घण्टा + (सबसे 6 hr को lag  
 घण्टा 6 hr)

→ यदि 4cm हमें,

6 hr UH \* 2cm + (6 hr lag) \* 2

→ यदि 35<sup>hr</sup> हमें → 6 hr को हर एक घण्टा निर (last 30

घण्टा को सबसे 6 hr के घण्टा को generally;

5:00 घण्टा को परमाणु नार्।)

→ प्रथम 6hr + - प्रतिघण्टे का lag कायदा

→ 33hr काई - 20

↳ (5\*6) ⇒ 5 घंटे 6 hr graph

+ (6hr UH काई 3hr UH काई काई) \* ER

*Important for recruitment exams*  
Example 6.7

→ Flood hydrograph का peak 270 m<sup>3</sup>/s

\* आगे का math का अलग अलग में ही कर

उत्तर करे ; क्योंकि only one point

Storm hydrograph - base flow

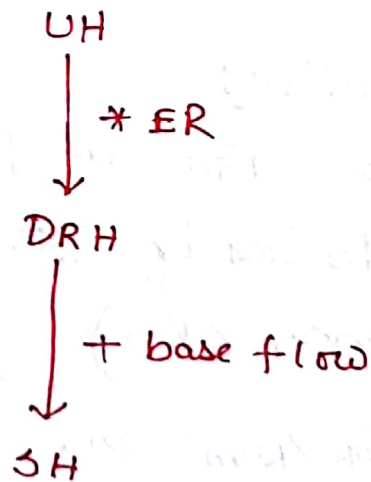
$$= (270 - 20) \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 250 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

rainfall काई 5.9 cm,

loss काई 0.3 cm

$$\therefore ER = 5.6 \text{ cm}$$



\*\* Next week बुधवार ET.

Syllabus : Runoff (only math)

Problem 1 (rainfall runoff co-relation equation)

Problem 2 IDF curve or IDF equation or math.

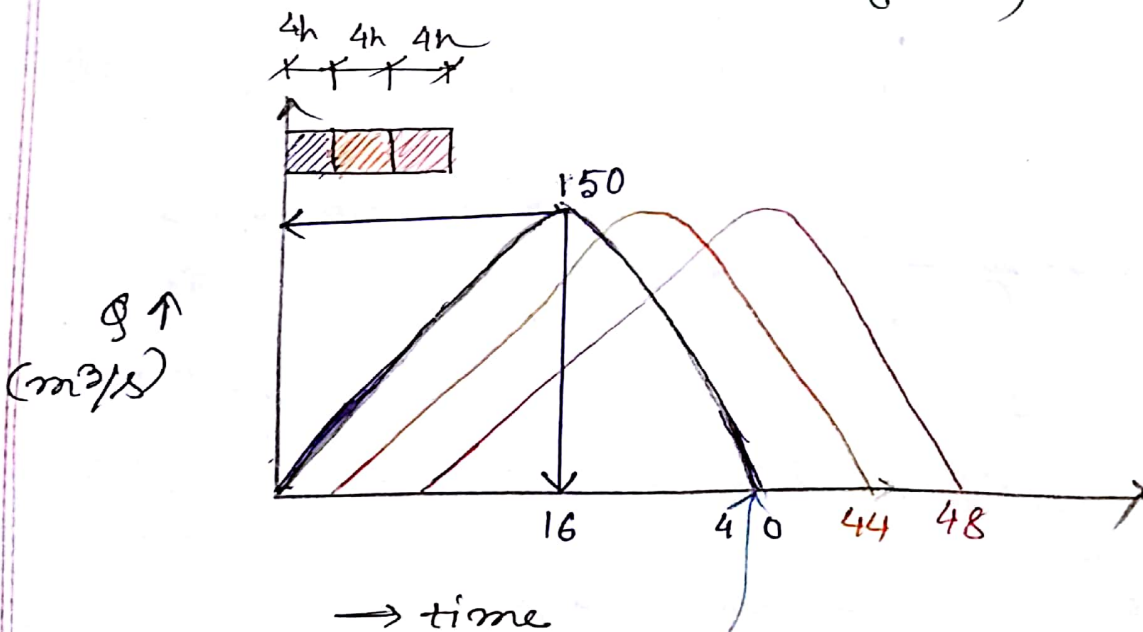
(कृपयाक २०२५ C.T.)

Q. 6.8 Unit hydrograph of different durations:

- effective rainfall इन 4 घंटा
- Unit hydrograph आकर 6-hr
- अशांत 4-hr UH तब बरु नितु इव।

\* Method of superposition:

- whole number multiple इकर use करु - सारव। (उमकन: 6-hr आकर 12 hr, 18 hr तब करु सारव, but 3hr - सारव ना)



4 घंटा 2 cm effective rainfall इन outlet point के flow measuring device के reading आकर



DB - hr  $\rightarrow$  T - hr

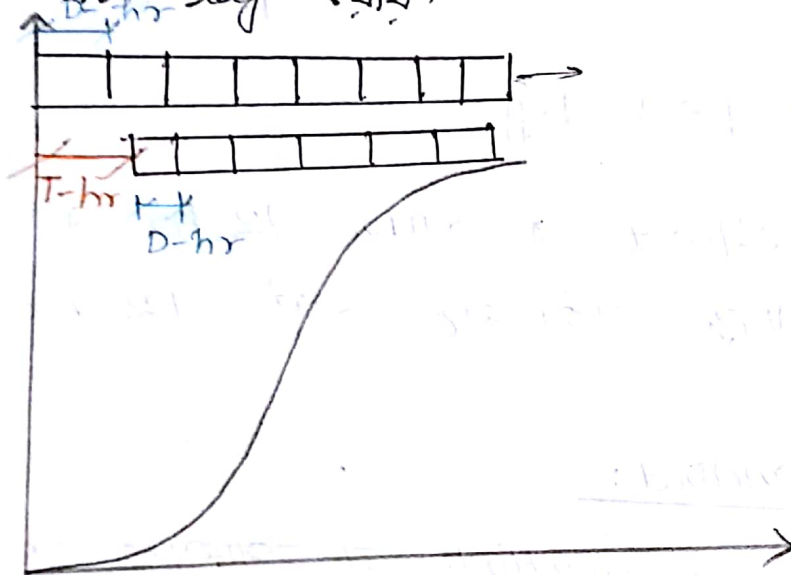
Technique

6  $\rightarrow$  4

Suppose D-hr unit rainfall T-H unit peak discharge,  $\rightarrow$

- ① D-H এর S-curve (যদি বর্ষা হলে)
- ② আবেগের S-curve draw করতে হবে

T-hr lag বর্ষা।



$$\begin{aligned} \text{D-hr এর rainfall intensity} &= \frac{1}{D} \text{ cm/hr} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \text{ cm/hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T-hr এর rainfall} &= \frac{1}{D} * T \\ &= \frac{1}{6} * 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4}{6} \text{ cm.}$$

$\rightarrow$  T-hr এর  $\frac{4}{6}$  cm response  
 এর hydrograph পাঠ।

③ \* 2-hr UH থেকে T-hr UH এর হিসাব করা  
 মাঠে T-hr এর T/D rainfall এর জন্য response.

④ এর Ordinate কে উল্লিখিত করে হবে T/D  
 দিলে, তাহলে T-hr এ unit hydro. পাঠাবে,

Example 6-10 (Imp. for exam)

[slightly diff. procedure] (than slide)

\* 4hr UH → 2hr UH

\* 4hr UH atleast 4-hr এর report করা উচিত।

\* 2 hr UH মাঝে shorter duration এর আলাদা  
 high intensity rainfall. অর্থাৎ at least  
 2-hr এর report করা হবে।

given time hrs: 0 2 4 6 8 10 12  
 (২, ৬, ১০) মাঝে।

\* 6 থেকে 4 বছার সময়:

6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22

\* 2-hr এর report করার। [6, 4 এর ডা.আ.  $S_u = 2$ ]

\* 6-hr → 5hr এর সময় report করার per hour  
 (কারণ ডা.আ.  $S_u = 1$ )

\* 3 curve is D-hr.

~~\*\*\*~~ slide 9 intermediate value  
क्या है graph को; but exam 9 linear  
interpolation काय है है।

~~\*\*\*~~ 3rd column (3-curve addition)  
काय है है न exam 9 ।

\*\* D-hr  $\Rightarrow$  4hr  
T-hr  $\Rightarrow$  2hr

$$* 0 + 20 = 20$$

$$20 + 80 = 100$$

$$* 8 + 42 = 51$$

$$51 + 110 = 151$$

\*\*\* exam 9 काय है है ।

Q1m  
①

②

③

④

→ 4-hr interval curve 20

Time	Q (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	S-curve	S-curve lagged by 2hr	diff (3) - diff (4)
0	0	0		0
2	10	10 (0+10)	0	10
4	20	20 (0+20)	10	10
6	50	60 (10+50)	20	40
8	80	100 (20+80)	60	40
10	105	165 (50+105)	100	65
12	130	230 (100+130)	165	65
14	140	305 (165+140)	230	
16	150	380 (230+150)	305	
18			380	
↓	↓		↓	

\* divide करके T/D मिले → 2/4 = मिले  
 ↳ 0.5 मिले लगे  
 ↳ काल 2 मिले चुग,

D-hr → T-hr

6-hr → 4-hr

Colm(3) - Colm(4)

Time	$Q$ (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	S-curve	S-curve lagged by 4hrs
0	0	0	
2	6.67	6.67	
4	13.33	13.33	0
6	20	20	6.67
8	30	36.67	13.33
10	40	53.33	20
12	50	70	36.67
14	60	96.67	53.33
16	70	123.33	70
18	80	150	96.67
20	96.67	193.33	
22	113.33		
24	130	280	

\* হারা করতে হবে  $T/D = 4/6$  দিয়ে।

Exam 2 **অসার**

Ques of Value same. But time ~~০-৬-১২-১৪~~

6hr UH থেকে 4hr UH হারা করতে হবে।

Ques. 3. 6hr peak 3hr unit hydrograph  
— আদলে পারে।

\* মজেন্দার → runoff chapter এর problems (২৫)

Next weeks " → infiltration - (২৫)

### Lecture note-2

#### ☐ Precipitation (Background)

Atmospheric water তিনটি phase এ

— থাকে।

↳ solid ⇒ snow cloud form করে snow fall হয়।

↳ Liquid ⇒ Rainfall

Ques. what is cloud?

— মানি. condensed হয়ে cloud হয়।

— শুষ্ক উষ্ণতা হার, ঊর্ধ্ব শক্তি হয়, moisture

এর পরিমাণ ও বয়স; (কুর্বিয়ায় wind speed

— হারে বসে বসে)



\* fridge এর temp.  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . আর  $3.5\text{ km}$  উঁচুতে

বাহ্যিক moist air

\* Dust particle এর চার পাশে জমা হয়।

□ specific humidity:

Room এর air mass এর সাথে moist air এর ratio.

$$q_v = \frac{m_v}{m_a} = \frac{p_v}{p_a}$$

exam ques. unit: kg of vapor / kg of moist air.  
kg/kg

## ☐ Vapor pressure:

କେବଳ ଉଚ୍ଚତାମୟ ନିମ୍ନଚାପ (low pressure) ହାଲୁକା  
Solar radiation ଏବଂ ବଗରୁଣ soil heated  
up ହେଉଛି air ~~କ~~ ଉଠିବା ଉଠି ଯାଏ। ଅର୍ଥାତ୍  
air mass କମି ଯାଏ। Air mass କେବଳ  
ଉଚ୍ଚତାମୟ ହେବା କମି ଯାଏ। Low pressure.

\* total air mass ଏବଂ (3-4) % ହେଉଛି ବାଷ୍ପ  
vapor pressure.

\* ଏବଂ air component ର partial pressure ର  
sum ହେଉଛି vapor pressure.

$$e = \rho_v R_v T$$

$$P_d = \rho_d R_d T$$

$$P = \rho_a R_a T$$

$$P = P_d + e$$

$PV = nRT$  ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ  
ସମୀକରଣ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିମ୍ନ



$e @ T = e_s @ T_d$

→  $T_d$  is fixed temperature when saturated is  
 → suppose  $25^\circ C$  is moisture content is

\*  $T_d$  is fixed temperature is fall when dew form is

→  $T_d$  is fixed temperature is, humidity is  
 is fixed is

Ques. কেন July মাসে Everest চূড়ায় যাত্রা  
 থাকে?

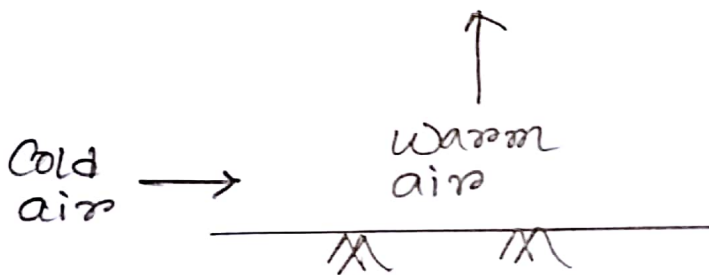
→ Mean sea level থেকে  $6.5^\circ C / km$  এর  
 তাপমাত্রা -  $20^\circ C$  তাই  $3 \sim 8 km$   
 range is always is sub-zero temperature  
 থাকে, so, due to environmental lapse  
 rate.

Formation of - precipitation:

जिसे कारण air mass lifting अह-

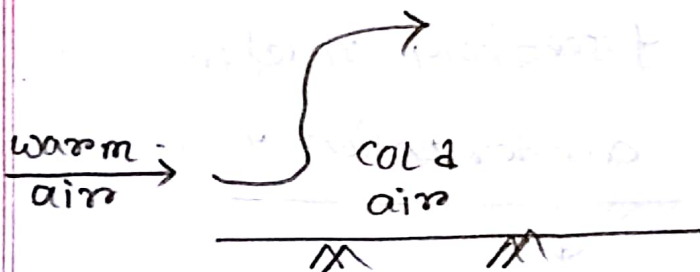
आहूत।

① Frontal lifting:



\* cold air अ  
density हका,

② Orographic





\* ~~which~~ process  $\Rightarrow$  size of droplet increases ~~or~~ decreases.

\* evaporation  $\Rightarrow$  droplet size ~~decreases~~  $\downarrow$

\* ~~when~~ condensation, ~~etc~~ falling etc ~~process~~  
নীচ নামে, আবার ~~when~~ aerosol অবস্থা  
ইয়ে যায়, ~~when~~ turbulent air action  $\Rightarrow$   
আবার উঠবে উঠে। ~~কিন্তু~~ প্রতি বরণ  $\Rightarrow$  ~~যায়~~  
১৫ মিনিট পর্যন্ত ~~থাকে~~

Ques Rainfall এর dia. কোন 0.1 mm এর

নীচ হয় না?

— It can't come out of cloud. (Lecture ~~এ~~

— ~~কিন্তু~~ আর details)

Ans

\* \* 1mm - ~~যদি~~ বৃষ্টি বরণ spherical ~~হয়~~।

Ques কোন 3mm এর ~~হয়~~ বৃষ্টি ~~হয়~~ ~~যদি~~ ~~হয়~~

কোন ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~?

$\bigcirc \rightarrow \triangle \Rightarrow$  3mm এর ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~  
upto 1mm  $\rightarrow$  ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~  
আবার বৃষ্টি বরণ ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~ ~~হয়~~

## Cloud seeding:

Condensation nuclei ना चावणें add  
करा इतून प्रेसिपिटेशन रस। But  
nuclei आसा, moisture नाश, तउन problem

## forms of precipitation:

$\geq 0.5 \text{ mm}$  इतून इतून rainfall.

$< 0.5 \text{ mm}$  = drizzle.

\* Trace amount  $\rightarrow$  थुव करून amount. measure  
करा सास ना।

## Snow:

freezing nuclei वा चावणाक water करून  
रस।

density करून  $\rightarrow 0.1 \text{ gm/cm}^3$

## Drizzle:

Lower elevation वा generally drizzle form

~~रस।~~  
actually tiny drop of rainfall.

Glaze:

Thin ice coating in land.

Sleet:

frozen rain drop. Originally rain ~~drop~~, But during falling, it becomes frozen.

Wet Snow

Super cool water  $\rightarrow$  below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , but due to inertia, still liquid.

Hail

बिना बूँदों ।

Precipitation:

Ex 3.2.1 Std pressure - 76 cm of Hg



same amount of vapor content.  
 air temp 20°C → saturated condition  
 dew point, temp 10° → saturated

Ques. Why vapor pressure at 'T' at actual temp. is taken equal to air temp. & dew point temp.?

$T_d = 16^\circ C$  is saturated.

$q_v = 0.622 \frac{p}{P}$  → empirical formula to measure specific humidity

kg water / kg moist air.

1 kg air mass is 0.017 kg vapor

$$q_v = 0.622$$

$$R_a = R_d (1 + 0.608 q_v) \quad R_d = 287 \text{ J/kg-K}$$

↳ Gas constant for dry air

\* यदि  $q_v$  का value  $0.04$  से अधिक हो तो  $R_a = R_d$  का मान  $0.04$  माना जाता है। यानी  $q_v$  का max value  $0.04$  है। So  $R_a$  &  $R_d$  का संबंध इस प्रकार है।

## Lecture Note - 04

### Computation of Average Rainfall.

→ A catchment area is divided into several rain gauge areas, and the average is an arithmetic mean method. Area and weight are given.

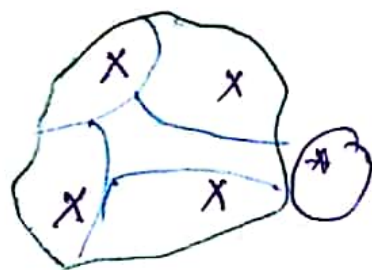
— Uniformly distributed is better.

— When the values are huge difference.

→ Not good.

### Ques How Thiessen polygon method is a polygon?

— Each rain gauge is given representative area. This point is the area of the rain gauge.



→ Thiessen polygon is a polygon area. It is not a circle.



Logic behind forming polygon:

ଅନୁଗତ point କୁ rainfall ହେଉ ବାହା ହେଉ

rainfall of the nearest gauge.

Advantage: more accurate

disadvantage: ନୂତନ ଅକ୍ଷର gauge use ବଢ଼ିବନ

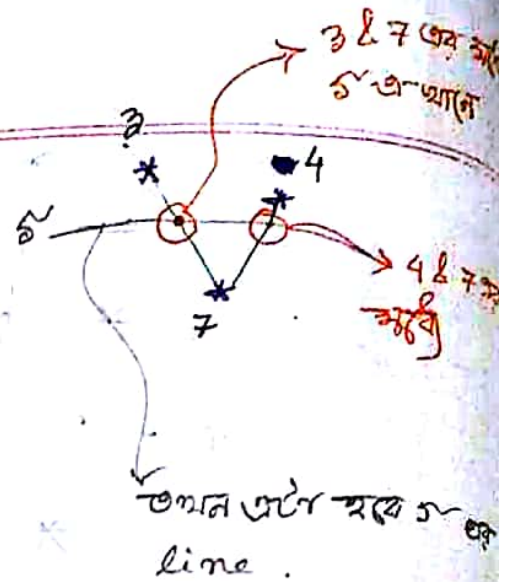
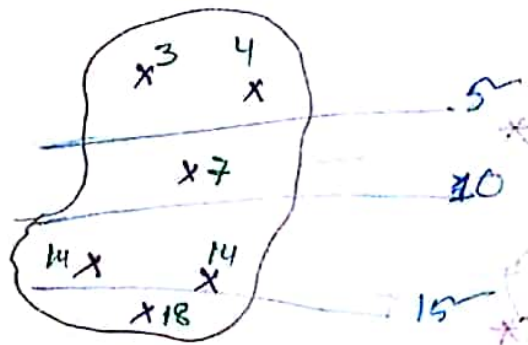
ଆବାଦ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟେସନ୍ କଠିନ ହେବ ।

☐ Isohyetal method:

→ Isohyet → lines of equal rainfall.

\* Gauges ଓ ସମା ଆକାର 5, 10, 15, 15 isohyet

ଆବାଦ



\* যদি কেবলকি উন্নয়ন হলে নীচে change না হবে random হয়, তখন contour line এভাবে ~~হবে~~ হয়ে circulate হয়।

representative area + rainfall

Areas :

$$< 5 \longrightarrow \frac{5+3}{2} = 4$$

$$5 \sim 10 \longrightarrow 7.5$$

$$10 \sim 15 \longrightarrow 12.5$$

$$> 15 \longrightarrow \frac{15+18}{2} = 16.5$$

disadvantage: অনেক data না থাকলে করা যায় না।

advantage: নতুন কোন course add হলে আবার

area redraw করা হবে না।

