

Savitribai Phule Pune University
TE Civil (2015 Course) w.e.f. June 2017
301001 Hydrology and Water Resource Engineering

Teaching scheme	Examination scheme
Lectures: 3 hours/week	In semester exam: 30 marks---1 hour Paper
Practical: 2 hours/week	End semester exam: 70 marks—2.5 hours Paper
	Oral: 50 Marks

Unit – I

(06 hours)

Introduction to Hydrology:

Hydrological cycle, Application of hydrology

Precipitation:

Types of precipitation, measurement, Rain gauge network, Preparation of data-estimation of missing data, Consistency test, Presentation of rainfall data-mass rainfall curves, Hyetograph, Point rainfall, Moving average, Mean precipitation over an area- arithmetic mean method, Thiessen's polygon, isohyetal method, Concepts of depth-area-duration analysis, Frequency analysis - frequency of point rainfall and plotting position, Intensity-duration curves, Maximum Intensity-duration- frequency analysis

Abstractions of Precipitation: Intersection, Depression storage, Evaporation- Elementary concepts, factors affecting, Measurement of evaporation, Transpiration, Evapotranspiration- process and measurement, Infiltration –introduction, Infiltration capacity, Infiltrometer, Horton's method and infiltration indices

Stream Gauging:

Selection of site, various methods of discharge measurement (velocity-area method, dilution method, slope-area method), Advance techniques/equipments used in gauge discharge measurements such as Radar, Current meter, ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler)

Unit – II

(06 hours)

Introduction to Irrigation:

Definition, Functions, Advantages and Necessity, Methods of Irrigation, Surface Irrigation, Subsurface Irrigation, Micro-Irrigation

Water Requirements of Crops:

Soil moisture and Crop water relationship, Factors governing Consumptive use of water, Principal Indian crops, their season and water requirement, Crop planning, Agricultural practices, Calculations of canal and reservoir capacities – duty, delta, irrigation efficiency

Assessment of Canal Revenue:

Various methods (Area basis or crop rate basis, volumetric basis, seasonal basis, composite rate basis, permanent basis or betterment levy basis)

Unit III

(06 hours)

Ground Water Hydrology:

Occurrences and distribution of ground water, Specific yield of aquifers, Movement of ground water, Darcy's law, Permeability, Safe yield of basin, Hydraulics of wells under steady flow condition in confined and unconfined aquifers, Specific capacity of well, Well Irrigation: Tube wells, Open wells and their construction

Unit – IV

(06 hours)

Runoff:

Introduction, Factors affecting runoff, Rainfall-Runoff relationships, Empirical Techniques to determine runoff, Runoff hydrograph- Introduction, Factors affecting Flood Hydrograph, Components of Hydrograph, Base flow separation, Effective rainfall, Unit hydrograph theory, S-curve hydrograph, uses and limitations of Unit Hydrograph

Floods:

Estimation of peak flow, Rational formula and other methods, Flood frequency analysis, Gumbel's method, Design floods

Unit – V

(06 hours)

Reservoir Planning: Introduction, Term related to reservoir planning (Yield, Reservoir planning and operation curves, Reservoir storage, Reservoir clearance), Investigation for reservoir planning, Significance of mass curve and demand curves, Applications of mass curve and demand curves, Fixation of reservoir capacity from annual inflow and outflow, Fixation of reservoir capacity using elevation capacity curve and dependable yield, Reservoir regulation, Flood routing- Graphical or I.S.D method, Trial and error method, Reservoir losses, Reservoir sedimentation- Phenomenon, Measures to control reservoir sedimentation, Density currents Significance of trap efficiency, Useful life of reservoir, Costs of reservoir, Apportionment of total cost, Use of facilities method, Equal apportionment method, Alternative justifiable expenditure method

Unit VI

(06 hours)

Water Management:

Distribution, Warabandi, Rotational water supply system, Participatory Irrigation Management, Cooperative water distribution systems, Introduction to auto weather station

Water Logging and Drainage:

The process of water logging, Causes of water logging, Effects of water logging, preventive and curative measures, Land drainage, Reclamation of water logged areas, Alkaline and saline lands.

Reference Books

1. Irrigation Engineering - S. K. Garg, Khanna Publishers
2. Irrigation, Water Resources and water power engineering- P. N. Modi, Standard Book House.
3. Irrigation and water power Engineering- Dr. Punmia and Dr. Pande, Standard Publisher
4. Elementary Engineering Hydrology- M.J.Deodhar-Pearson Education

5. Engineering Hydrology. –Ojha—Oxford University Press
6. Engineering hydrology – K. Subramanyam Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Hydrology- Principles, Analysis and Desin, Raghunath, New Age International
8. Irrigation Engineering-Raghunath--Wiley
9. Groundwater Hydrology, 3ed—Todd--Wiley
10. Applied Hydrology – Chow, Maidment, Mays, McGraw-Hill
11. Principles of Hydrology- Ward and Robinson, Tata McGraw Hill
12. Irrigation Engineering - Bharat Singh

Term Work

Assignments (Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering)

Term work will consist of a journal giving the detailed report on assignments performed and **visit report. (any 8)**

1. Analysis of rainfall data (Double mass curve technique/Missing rainfall data).
2. Marking catchment area on a topo-sheet and working out average annual precipitation and determining yield by various methods.
3. Analytical method of measurement of infiltration
4. Flood frequency studies assuming Gumbel's extreme value distribution.
5. Determination of peak flood discharge in a basin using unit hydrograph technique.
6. Determination of storage capacity of a reservoir using mass curve of inflow and outflow.
7. Application of HEC-RAS for Hydrologic routing.
8. **Site visit to Meteorological station**
9. Measurement of / video demonstration of evaporation by Pan Evaporimeter
10. Measurement of / video demonstration of infiltration by Infiltrometer