

Ref No. -Ex/CE/S/T/204/2018

B.E.C.E. (PART TIME) 2nd YEAR EXAMINATION, 2018
(2nd Semester)
SUBJECT: Hydrology

Time: Three hours

Full Marks 100
(50 marks for each part)

Use a separate Answer-Script for each part

No. of Questions	Part I	Marks
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Answer question no.1 (compulsory) and any three from the rest. Assume relevant data if necessary.

- Q1. a) **Fill in the blanks:** 1×10
- i. The example of a recording type raingauge is _____
 - ii. The maximum rate at which a given soil at a given time absorb water is defined as _____
 - iii. The instrument used to measure evapotranspiration is _____
 - iv. The chemical that is most suitable for controlling evaporation from a water body is _____
 - v. Consistency of rainfall for a particular area is checked by _____
 - vi. In a single point observation method the depth at which the stream velocity measured is _____
 - vii. In tropical cyclone, wind movement is _____ direction in the northern hemisphere.
 - viii. The most accurate method for measuring mean precipitation for a particular area is _____
 - ix. Line joining area of equal rainfall depth _____
 - x. Unit of river discharge is _____

- b) **Write short note on (Any two)** 5 × 2 = 10
- i. Convective precipitation
 - ii. Energy budget equation
 - iii. Constant rate injection method dilution technique of discharge measurement

- Q 2. **Distinguish between** 2.5×4=10
- i. PET and AET
 - ii. Interception loss and transpiration loss
 - iii. Double ring infitrometer and single ring infitrometer
 - iv. Hyetograph and mass curve

- Q 3. Results of an infitrometer test of a catchment area is provided below. Determine the Horton's infiltration capacity equation graphically for the area. 10

Time from the beginning of storm (hr)	0	0.5	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.5	1.75	2.0
Infiltration capacity (cm/hr)	5.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0

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- Q 4. Following are the data of a storm as recorded by a self-recording rain gauge at a station. If the storm produced a direct runoff of 3.5cm at the outlet of the catchment area, estimate the ϕ -index of the storm and duration of rainfall index.

Time from the beginning of storm (hr)	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Cumulative rainfall(cm)	0	0.25	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.6	3.5	5.7	6.5	7.3	7.7

- Q5. Write three advantages of isohyet method over Thiessen polygon method for determining average rainfall for a particular area. Write and explain two factors affecting evaporation. Determine the probability of occurring a 24 hour rainfall of magnitude 250mm of recurring interval 50 years (a) once in 20 years, (b) at least once in 20 years and (c) Non occurring at all in 20 years

- Q6. The following data are obtained in a stream gauging operation. A current meter with a calibration equation $V=(0.32 \times N + 0.032)$ m/s, where N is revolution per second was used to measure the velocity at average depth. Using area velocity method, determine the discharge of the river.

Distance from left bank(m)	0	1.5	3.0	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0
Depth(m)	0	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.4	0
Number of revolution	0	80	83	131	139	121	0
Observation time (S)	0	180	120	120	120	120	0

B. E. CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION (PART TIME) SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2018

HYDROLOGY

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No. of questions	Part II	Marks	
<p><i>Answering of Question no. 1 is mandatory and any three questions from remaining four. Assume reasonable values of data, if not supplied.</i></p>			
1. A.	Define the following terms		
(i)	Well loss		
(ii)	Gravel packing		
(iii)	Darcy's law	2x4	
(iv)	Cross sectional diagram showing the ground water flow in uniformly permeable material		
B. i)	An aquifer, which is confined at its bottom but not at the top, is called a		1x6
	a) Confined aquifer, b) Semipermeable aquifer, c) Unconfined aquifer, d) Semiconfined aquifer		
(ii)	The geological formation, which does not contain any amount of ground water is an		
	a) Aquifer, b) Aquiclude c) Aquifuse d) Aquitard		
(iii)	The volume of water (M^3) that can be expected from a unit volume of aquifer material (one M^3) under the force of gravity is called		
	a) Specific capacity b) Specific yield c) Storage Co-efficient d) Specific co-efficient		
(iv)	Uniformity Co-efficient is defined as the ration of the sieve size		
	a) $\frac{D_{10}}{D_{50}}$, d) $\frac{D_{60}}{D_{15}}$, c) $\frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$, d) $\frac{D_{50}}{D_{10}}$		
(v)	The ground water accretion may eventually discharge into river as		
	a) Run-off b) Base flow, c) Infiltration, d) Overland flow		
(vi)	For determination of permeability (coarse grained soils) water percolated (V) through the soil sample cross section (A) and length (L) in a given time (t) under constant head h , then		
	a) $V = \frac{K h}{A L} t$, b) $V = KA \frac{h}{L} t$, c) $V = \frac{K L}{A h} t$, d) $V = \frac{A L}{K h} t$,		

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2.	<p>In an artesian aquifer, the drawdown is 1.2m at a radial distance of 12m from a pumped well after three hours of pumping. On the basis of non-equilibrium equation, determine the pumping time for the same drawdown i.e 1.2m at a radial distance of 32m from the main pumped well.</p>	12																
3.	<p>Design a tube well [(i) Diameter of Pipe; (ii) Bore Hole Size; (iii) Length of Strainer; (V) Type of Pumped required and Capacity of Motor] for required discharge of 4.5×10^{-2} cumec at a depression head of 4.5m. The average ground water level is 10m below the GL in November and maximum 16m in early June. The bore log data at the boring site are given below,</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 1251 1170 1619"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thickness of soil strata below GL in m</th> <th>Type of strata</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-5.5</td> <td>Surface Clay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.5-20</td> <td>Sandy Clay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30.5</td> <td>Clay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30.5-55</td> <td>Coarse Sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55-70</td> <td>Clay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70-85.4</td> <td>Medium Coarse Sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Below 85.4</td> <td>Clay</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Thickness of soil strata below GL in m	Type of strata	0-5.5	Surface Clay	5.5-20	Sandy Clay	20-30.5	Clay	30.5-55	Coarse Sand	55-70	Clay	70-85.4	Medium Coarse Sand	Below 85.4	Clay	12
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4.	<p>a) Develop the equation of co-efficient of permeability for fine grain soil in laboratory test.</p> <p>b) What is seepage velocity?</p>	10 2																

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5.	A 0.4m dia. well is pumped at a uniform rate of $0.045\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$. from the pumping well for 24hr. While observations of drawdown from observation wells were located at distance 3.0m and 6.5m from the main pumped well are 3.5m and 1.7m respectively. Depth of well 20m from ground level and water table 4m from ground level. Find coefficient of permeability and transmissibility along with velocity of water.	6+3+3