

MARRI LAXMAN REDDY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad)

Accredited by NBA and NAAC with 'A' Grade & Recognized Under Section2(f) & 12(B)of the UGC act,1956

III B. Tech II Sem Supply End Examination, January 2023 Hydrology and Water Resource Engineering

(Civil Engineering)

Time: 3 Hours. Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question paper consists: Part-A and Part-B.

- 2. In Part A, answer all questions which carries 20 marks.
- 3. In Part B, answer any one question from each unit.

 Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b as sub questions.

PART- A

(10*2 Marks = 20 Marks)

1.	a)	Draw the hydrological cycle with components.	2M	CO1	BL1
	b)	Why isohyetial method is efficient in calculating the mean precipitation?	2M	CO1	BL1
	-)		2M	coa	DI 1
	c)	Define infiltration indices.	2M	CO2	BL1
	d)	What is runoff coefficient and its importance	2M	CO2	BL1
	e)	What is a hydrograph?	2M	CO3	BL1
	f)	What is runoff?	2M	CO3	BL1
	g)	What is well losses?	2M	CO4	BL1
	h)	Define water table.	2M	CO4	BL1
	i)	What is water logging?	2M	CO5	BL1
	j)	What is an out let? Write down the requirements that an outlet should fulfill.	2M	CO5	BL1

PART-B

(10*5 Marks = 50 Marks)

2	a)	Write a short note on the following:	5M	CO1	BL1
		i) Intensity- duration –frequency curves.			
		ii) Theoretical probability distribution curves of rainfall.			
	b)	Define probable maximum precipitation and discuss how is it evaluated. Indicate the areas of watershed management in which it finds application.	5M	C01	BL2

OR

A catchment has five rainguage stations. In a year, the annual 10M CO1 BL3 rainfall recorded by the gauges are 78.8 cm, 90.2 cm, 98.6 cm, 102.4 cm and 70.4 cm. For a 6% error in the estimation of the mean rainfall ,determine the additional number of gauges needed.

4	a)	What do you understand by evapotranspiration? How is it determined?	5M	CO2	BL1			
	b)	Briefly discuss about Penman method.	5M	CO2	BL2			
OR								
5		A 12 – hour storm rainfall with the following depths in cm occurred over a basin:	10M	CO2	BL3			
		2.0, 2.5, 7.6, 3.8, 10.6, 5.0, 7.0, 10.0, 6.4, 3.8, 1.4, and 1.4. The surface run-off resulting from the above storm is equivalent to 25.5 cm of depth over the basin. Determine the average infiltration index for the basin.						
6	a)	What do you understand by unit hydrograph? How is it derived?	5M	CO3	BL1			
	b)	Briefly discuss about S- hydrograph along with neat sketch.	5M	CO3	BL2			
		OR	51.1	000	DUZ			
7		Explain the method of determining direct run-off from a given storm hydrograph.	10M	CO3	BL4			
8	a)	Briefly explain the Darcy's law	2M	CO4	BL4			
	b)	An aquifer of 20 m average thickness is overlain by an impermeable layer of 30 m thickness. A test well of 0.5 m diameter and two observations well at a distance of 10 m and 60 m from the test – well are drilled through the aquifer. After pumping at a rate of 0.1 m³/sec for a long time, the following drawdowns are stabilized in these wells: Frist observation well 4 m; second observation well 3 m. Show the arrangement in a diagram. Determine the coefficient of permeability and drawdown in the test well.	8M	CO4	BL3			
		OR						
9		Discuss the various methods of surface and sub-surface water applications to the field	10M	CO4	BL2			
10	a)	What is lining of canal? Explain the types of lining and write its advantages.	5M	CO5	BL4			
	b)	What do you know about Kennedy's gauge outlet and explain the use of it.	5M	CO5	BL4			
		OR						
11		A lined irrigation canal with trapezoidal cross – section has 5 m bed width, 2.5 m depth and 1.5 (H) :1 (V). Longitudinal bed slope of the canal is 1 in 1000 and Manning's $n=0.16$. What is the maximum carrying capacity of the canal? What area of land in hectares the canal can irrigate if the crop has 150 mm field irrigation requirement in a Kor period of 10 days.	10M	C05	BL3			