### 250144 - HSUPSUB - Surface and Groundwater Hydrology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinating unit:</th>
<th>250 - ETSECCPB - Barcelona School of Civil Engineering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching unit:</td>
<td>751 - DECA - Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic year:</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree:</td>
<td>BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2010). (Teaching unit Compulsory)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2017). (Teaching unit Compulsory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECTS credits:</td>
<td>4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching languages:</td>
<td>Catalan, Spanish, English</td>
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</tbody>
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### Teaching staff

**Coordinator:** MANUEL GOMEZ VALENTIN

**Others:** MANUEL GOMEZ VALENTIN, FRANCISCO JAVIER SANCHEZ VILA

### Opening hours

**Timetable:**
- Prof. Manuel Gómez Friday 16 - 20 h
- Prof Xavier Sanchez Vila Tuesday 16-20h

### Degree competences to which the subject contributes

**Specific:**
3035. Knowledge of the basic concepts of surface and underground hydrology.

**General:**
3104. Students will learn to identify, formulate and solve a range of engineering problems. They will be expected to show initiative in interpreting and solving specific civil engineering problems and to demonstrate creativity and decision-making skills. Finally, students will develop creative and systematic strategies for analysing and solving problems.

3106. Students will learn to assess the complexity of the problems examined in the different subject areas, identify the key elements of the problem statement, and select the appropriate strategy for solving it. Once they have chosen a strategy, they will apply it and, if the desired solution is not reached, determine whether modifications are required. Students will use a range of methods and tools to determine whether their solution is correct or, at the very least, appropriate to the problem in question. More generally, students will be encouraged to consider the importance of creativity in science and technology.

3107. Students will learn to identify, model and analyse problems from open situations, consider alternative strategies for solving them, select the most appropriate solution on the basis of reasoned criteria, and consider a range of methods for validating their results. More generally, students will learn to work confidently with complex systems and to identify the interactions between their components.

3110. Students will learn to plan, design, manage and maintain systems suitable for use in civil engineering. They will develop a systematic approach to the complete life-cycle of a civil engineering infrastructure, system or service, which includes drafting and finalising project plans, identifying the basic materials and technologies required, making decisions, managing the different project activities, performing measurements, calculations and assessments, ensuring compliance with specifications, regulations and compulsory standards, evaluating the social and environmental impact of the processes and techniques used, and conducting economic analyses of human and material resources.

3112. Students will develop an understanding of the different functions of engineering, the processes involved in the life-cycle of a construction project, process or service, and the importance of systematising the design process. They will learn to identify and interpret the stages in preparing a product design specification (PDS), draft and optimise specifications and planning documents, and apply a systematic design process to the implementation and operation phases. Students will learn to write progress reports for a design process, use a range of project management tools and prepare final reports, and will be expected to show an awareness of the basic economic concepts associated with
Students will acquire a basic understanding of surface and groundwater hydrology and learn to apply this knowledge to engineering problems.

Upon completion of the course, students will have acquired the ability to: 1. Carry out a hydrological modelling study of a basin, including aspects of water resource quality and management. 2. Carry out a hydrological modelling study of an...
aquifer and contaminant transport, including aspects of water resource quality and management. 3. Carry out an integrated study of surface water and groundwater.

Description of physical processes associated with drainage basins and their quantification, using professional tools such as HEC-HMS; Basic concepts of groundwater flow and solute transport in soil, including both qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Knowledge of the basic concepts of surface and groundwater hydrology and the ability for application to engineering problems.

1. A study of a watershed hydrological modeling, as well as quality issues and management of water resources.
2. To develop a hydrogeological model of an aquifer and contaminant transport, including aspects of quality and water resources management.
3. Develop an integrated study of surface and groundwaters

Provide the ability to describe in a watershed the associated physical processes and their quantification, and using a professional type tool such as HEC-HMS.

Basic principles of groundwater flow and solute transport in the field including both qualitative and quantitative aspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study load</th>
<th>Hours large group: 30h 30m</th>
<th>27.11%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total learning time: 112h 30m</td>
<td>Hours medium group: 6h</td>
<td>5.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided activities: 4h 30m</td>
<td>Hours small group: 8h 30m</td>
<td>7.56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self study: 63h</td>
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<td>56.00%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total learning time: 112h 30m
## Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rainfall and basin analysis</strong></th>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 4h 48m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Description:** | Theory classes: 2h  
Self study : 2h 48m |
| **Specific objectives:** | Introduce the rainfall data analysis, pluvigraphs and hyetographs. Mean area rainfall. Basin concepts: descriptors, time of concentration |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IDF curves. Método racional</strong></th>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 7h 11m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Description:** | Theory classes: 2h  
Laboratory classes: 1h  
Self study : 4h 11m |
Rational method: Exemples. |
| **Specific objectives:** | Introduction to the data analysis, IDF and DDF curves as well as introduce the Rational method, according to the spanish regulation 5.2. IC Drainage  
Present the application of Rational method and prevent on some mistakes usually observed in the professional practice |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Design rainfalls</strong></th>
<th><strong>Learning time:</strong> 2h 24m</th>
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</table>
| **Description:** | Theory classes: 1h  
Self study : 1h 24m |
| Design storm. Alternating block method. |
| **Specific objectives:** | Introduce the design rainfall concept, associated to a return period. Alternating block procedure: examples of application |
**Effective rainfall and rainfall losses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning time: 13h 12m</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory classes: 4h 30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical classes: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study: 7h 42m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
- Excess of precipitation (Effective rainfall): Water balance. Losses: Interception
- Concepts of evapotranspiration (real and potential). Estimation and measurement. Evaporimeters and Penman Monteith equation. Depression storage: influence in rural and urban basins
- Curve number. Hypothesis and application. SCS table land uses / CN.
- Curve number examples.

**Specific objectives:**
- Present the concept of effective rainfall, and the associated losses. Interception during rain events
- Present the relevance of evapotranspiration according to different time scales of the analysis, and the way to measure / estimate the values. Usual values observed in Spain
- Depression Storage losses, on irregularities of the basin. Usual values
- Introduce the infiltration process. Concept of model of infiltration. Models of one, two and three or more parameters for infiltration
- Introduce the curve number procedure, the most usual procedure for ungauged basins. Concepts and empirical proposal. Initial abstraction. Table of CN values and previous moisture AMC effects
- Apply the CN procedure for different AMC conditions, and verify ponding time and end of rainfall concepts.

**Test for assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning time: 13h 12m</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory classes: 5h 30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study: 7h 42m</td>
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</table>
## Rainfall - runoff process

**Description:**
Rainfall runoff process: Unit Hydrograph, Reservoir models and Kinematic Wave. Unit hydrograph: basic concepts. Graphic and matrix methods. UH from real data.
Unit hydrograph: applications. S diagram
Synthetic Unit hydrograph. SCS synthetic unit hydrograph. Concepts and applications.

**Specific objectives:**
Introduction to the rainfall - runoff analysis. Present the main different approaches: Unit hydrograph (UH), reservoir models and kinematic wave approach over terrain cells. Introduction to the UH: concept and numerical and graphical methods to be used. UH from real measurements on the basin
Exposing the application of unit hydrograph, and how to obtain the UH for rain duration

**Learning time:** 9h 36m
- Theory classes: 3h
- Practical classes: 1h
- Self study: 5h 36m

## Flood routing process

**Description:**
Flood routing. process on Reservoirs. Attenuation due to the reservoir for incoming discharge hydrographs. Spillways and bottom outlets effects

**Specific objectives:**
Introduction to the flood routing process and effects on discharge hydrographs: volume conservation, peak flow attenuation, increase of base time, etc. To understand the role of spillways and bottom outlets on peak flow reduction
Introduction to the flood routing in rivers, considering hydrologic methods: Muskingum model, coefficients and applications. Introduction to the Kinematic Wave approach (gravity and friction dominating forces). Estimation of parameters from real data.

**Learning time:** 9h 36m
- Theory classes: 4h
- Self study: 5h 36m

## Introduction to HEC-HMS code

**Description:**
Introduction to the HEC-HMS code, and to the coursework to be done

**Specific objectives:**
Propose to the student the use of a standard professional tool to develop a hydrological analysis in a basin

**Learning time:** 2h 24m
- Laboratory classes: 1h
- Self study: 1h 24m
### hydro-geological and hydro-geochemical concepts

**Description:**
- Movement of water in the hydrosphere
- Underground reservoirs
- Chemical components of groundwater.
- Hydrogeological exploration.
- Joint use of surface and groundwater.

**Specific objectives:**
- Movement of water in the hydrosphere. The Hydrologic Cycle focused on the underground cycle. Water resources and reserves. Water balance

### groundwater flow

**Description:**
- Water flow in porous media
- Continuity Equation
- Solutions of 1D flow in porous medium
- Springs
- Piezometric surface layout and flow networks

**Specific objectives:**
- Continuity Equation. The coefficient of storage. Steady state and transient state. Some particular solutions. Solutions of 1D flow in porous medium
- Piezometric surface layout and flow networks
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>water wells</th>
<th>Learning time: 9h 36m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Theory classes: 2h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic Basics deposits</td>
<td>Practical classes: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic transient deposits: confined aquifer, semi-confined and free.</td>
<td>Laboratory classes: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation of pumping tests. Graphic methods.</td>
<td>Self study : 5h 36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permeameter, probes, groundwater models / sandbox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific objectives:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>contamination of groundwater</th>
<th>Learning time: 7h 11m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Theory classes: 2h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solute transport mechanisms.</td>
<td>Practical classes: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study and management of chemical analysis. Aquifer contamination</td>
<td>Self study : 4h 11m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific objectives:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The mark of the course is obtained from the ratings of continuous assessment and their corresponding classroom computers.

Continuous assessment consist in several activities, both individually and in group, of additive and training characteristics, carried out during the year (both in and out of the classroom).

The evaluation tests consist of a part with questions about concepts associated with the learning objectives of the course with regard to knowledge or understanding, and a part with a set of application activities.

The final grade will be:
\[ 0.5 \times (0.25 \times \text{HMS coursework} + 0.75 \times (0.5 \times T1 + 0.5 \times T2)) + 0.2 \times T3 + 0.3 \times T4 \]

where T1 and T2 are the two tests on Surface hydrology, T3 is a class activity regarding flow net drawing and T4 is a comprehensive test on topics related to Groundwater.

Criteria for re-evaluation qualification and eligibility: Students that failed the ordinary evaluation and have regularly attended all evaluation tests will have the opportunity of carrying out a re-evaluation test during the period specified in the academic calendar. Students who have already passed the test or were qualified as non-attending will not be admitted to the re-evaluation test. The maximum mark for the re-evaluation exam will be five over ten (5.0). The non-attendance of a student to the re-evaluation test, in the date specified will not grant access to further re-evaluation tests. Students unable to attend any of the continuous assessment tests due to certifiable force majeure will be ensured extraordinary evaluation periods.

These tests must be authorized by the corresponding Head of Studies, at the request of the professor responsible for the course, and will be carried out within the corresponding academic period.

**Regulations for carrying out activities**

Failure to perform a continuous assessment activity in the scheduled period will result in a mark of zero in that activity.
Bibliography

Basic:


Complementary:


