

(Nash)

Application of Liquid Analog Model for Hydrology Education 1: Rainfall- Runoff Modeling

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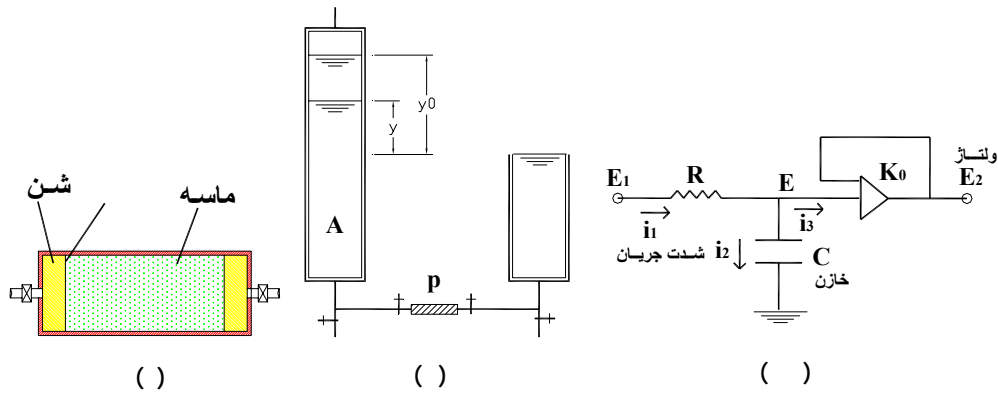
Abstract

The deep and correct education of rainfall-runoff modeling can be a reliable way to overcome on huge risk of flood disaster. In this paper after introducing liquid analog model as a new hydrological analog model in which is established on the basis of linear reservoir model, the circumstances of its scaling and construction in the laboratory are originally described, then its applications for laboratory simulation of Nash's rainfall-runoff model, the effect of the watershed shape on the output hydrograph and the response of a watershed to the storm movement direction are extensively discussed. Consequently, due to simple structure, visible property and convenient operation of liquid model, it can be considered as an educational instrument in hydrology.

Key words: Engineering education, Teaching aid tools, Physical models, Analog models, Rainfall-runoff modeling, Linear reservoir.

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$Q = V.a = c \frac{y}{l} a = p.y$ ()



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$I - Q = \frac{dSA}{dt} \rightarrow A \frac{dy}{dt} + py = I \rightarrow \frac{A}{p} \frac{dy}{dt} + y = \frac{I}{p}$ ()

$\frac{A}{p} \frac{dQ}{dt} + Q = I$ ()

$\left[\frac{L^2}{T} \right]$ (A)

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$R.C \frac{dE_2}{dt_0} + E_2 = E_1$ ()

$t_0 \quad C \quad R \quad E$

(i)

$I - Q = \frac{dSA}{dt}$ ()

$S_A \quad I \quad Q \quad t$

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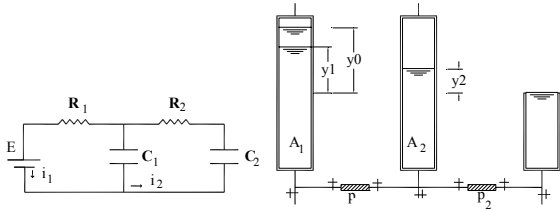
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$$\frac{d^2 Q_2}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{p_1}{A_1} + \frac{p_2}{A_2} + \frac{p_1}{A_2} \right) \frac{dQ_2}{dt} + \frac{p_1 p_2}{A_1 A_2} Q_2 = 0 \quad ()$$

$$K \frac{dO}{dT} + O = I_L \quad ()$$

I_L T

() () ()



$$\frac{A}{p} R.C K$$

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t

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$$\frac{p}{A_2}$$

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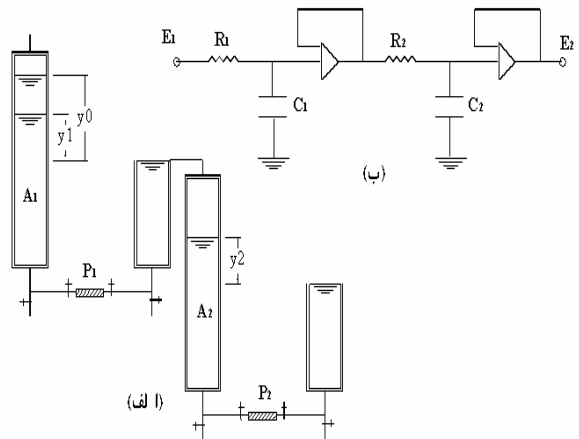
$$[D^n + \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_{2n-1}}{\beta_{2n-1}} \right) D^{n-1} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} \sum_{\substack{j=i+1 \\ \alpha_i \neq \alpha_j \\ \beta_i \neq \beta_j}}^{2n-1} \frac{\alpha_i \alpha_j}{\beta_i \beta_j} \right) D^{n-2} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{2n-1} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j \neq \alpha_k \\ \beta_i \neq \beta_j \neq \beta_k}} \frac{\alpha_i \alpha_j \alpha_k}{\beta_i \beta_j \beta_k} \right) D^{n-3} + \dots + \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i} \right) D^0] Q_n = 0$$

(-)

$$i = 0 \text{ to } n: \begin{cases} \alpha_i = p_i \\ \beta_i = A_i \end{cases}$$

$$i = n+1 \text{ to } 2n-1: \begin{cases} \alpha_i = p_{i-n} \\ \beta_i = A_{i-n+1} \end{cases}$$

$$D = \frac{d}{dt}$$



() ()

$p \quad l \quad a \quad A$ n
 . () c

[] Graeff Root Squaring

Q_{max} $I(t)$
 O_{max} () :

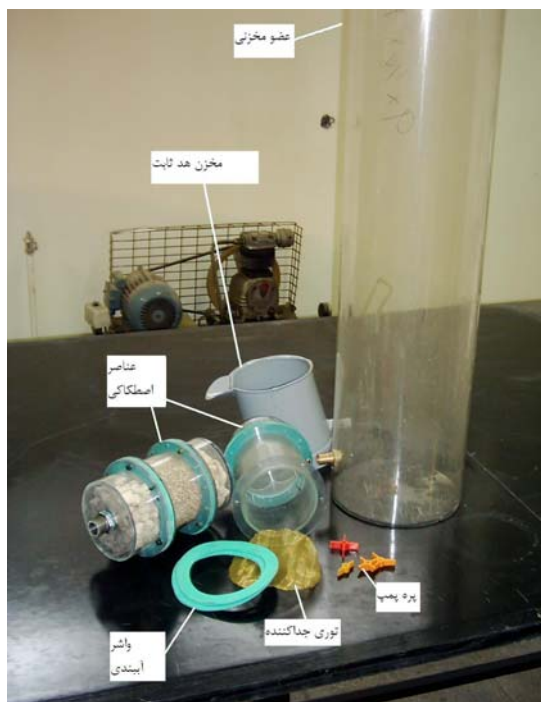
$$\gamma = \frac{O_{max}}{Q_{max}} = \frac{O}{Q} \quad () \quad \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{P_i}{A_i} I(t) \quad ()$$

(y_{max})

$$Q_{max} = p y_{max} \quad () \quad p \quad A \quad : []$$

$$() \quad \left(1 + \frac{A}{p} D\right)^n Q_n(t) = I(t) \quad ()$$

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$$\tau = \frac{K}{\frac{A}{p}} = \frac{T}{t} \quad ()$$

K

$$\frac{A}{p} \quad \tau$$

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$$(1 + KD)^n O_n(T) = I_L(T) \quad ()$$

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$$\frac{A}{p} K$$

km (Shoal Creek)

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((-)

(y)

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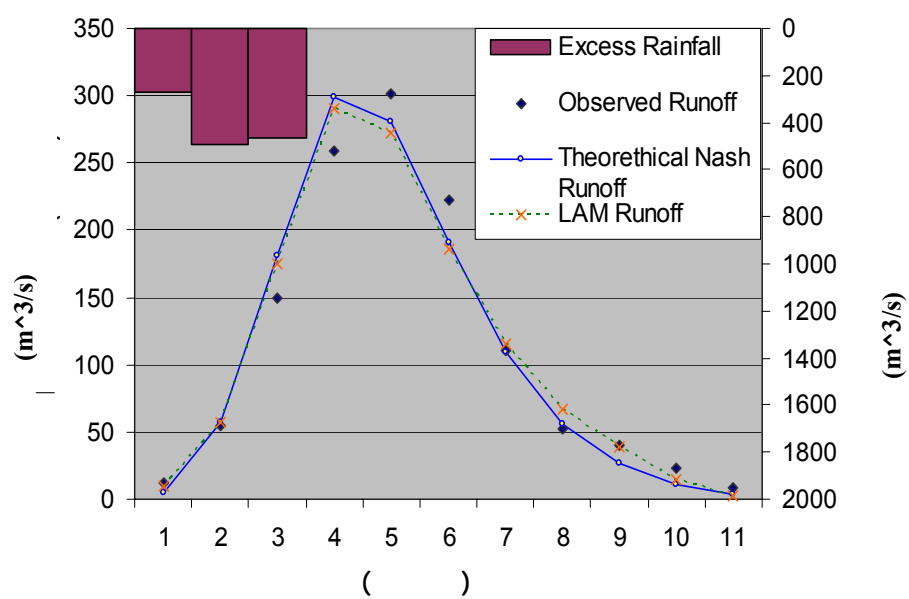
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(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
		[]				(n)
		[]	—	—	/	(K) ()
	()		/	/	/	*(l) (m)
<i>Cm</i>	<i>Cm</i>	<i>Cm</i>	/	/	/	(m) (a)
			/	/	/	(m/s) (c)
<i>Cm</i>	<i>Cm</i>	<i>Cm</i>	/	/	/	(m) (A)
) (y_{max})) (y_{max})) (y_{max})	/	/	/	(m)
		() $O_{max} = (m /s)$ $Q_{max} = (lit / min)$	—	—		(y)
		() $\Delta t = \frac{0.5 \times 3600}{18.52} = 98 \text{ s}$	—	—	/	(τ)
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/	R ²

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K () ()

$$\frac{A}{P}$$

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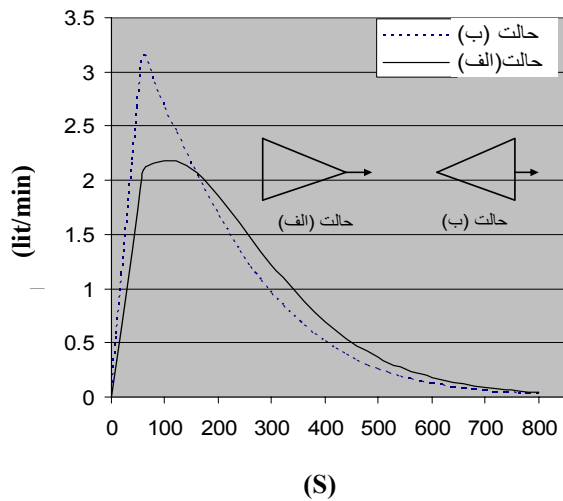
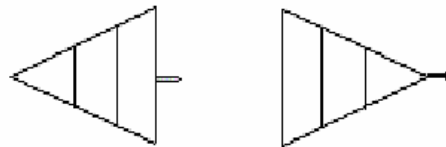
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(K)

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/ lit/min

$$K_i = \theta \eta_i$$

$i = 1, 2, 3$

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η_i

K

η K

$$\frac{A}{P}$$

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a c A

(l_i)

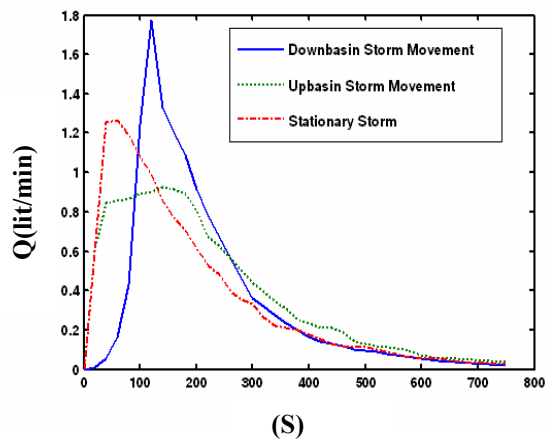
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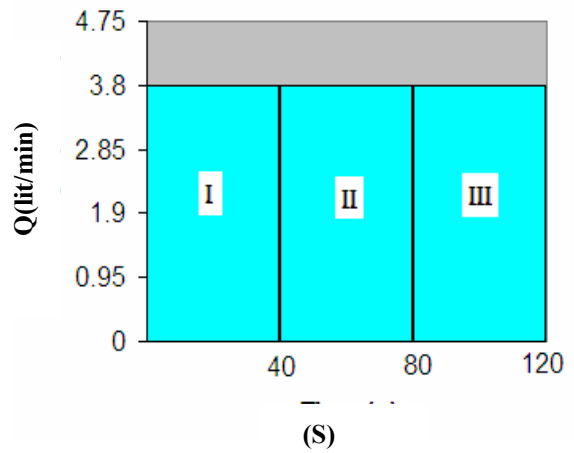
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)(Stationary rainfall)

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