Comparison of Different Hydrograph Routing Techniques in XPSTORM Modelling Software: A Case Study

Fatema Akram, Mohammad Golam Rasul, Mohammad Masud Kamal Khan, Md. Sharif Imam Ibne Amir

Abstract—A variety of routing techniques are available to develop surface runoff hydrographs from rainfall. The selection of runoff routing method is very vital as it is directly related to the type of watershed and the required degree of accuracy. There are different modelling softwares available to explore the rainfall-runoff process in urban areas. XPSTORM, a link-node based, integrated stormwater modelling software, has been used in this study for developing surface runoff hydrograph for a Golf course area located in Rockhampton in Central Queensland in Australia. Four commonly used methods, namely SWMM runoff, Kinematic wave, Laurenson, and Time-Area are employed to generate runoff hydrograph for design storm of this study area. In runoff mode of XPSTORM, the rainfall, infiltration, evaporation and depression storage for subcatchments were simulated and the runoff from the subcatchment to collection node was calculated. The simulation results are presented, discussed and compared. The total surface runoff generated by SWMM runoff, Kinematic wave and Time-Area methods are found to be reasonably close, which indicates any of these methods can be used for developing runoff hydrograph of the study area. Laurenson method produces a comparatively less amount of surface runoff, however, it creates highest peak of surface runoff among all which may be suitable for hilly region. Although the Laurenson hydrograph technique is widely acceptable surface runoff routing technique in Queensland (Australia), extensive investigation is recommended with detailed topographic and hydrologic data in order to assess its suitability for use in the case study area.

Keywords—ARI, design storm, IDF, rainfall temporal pattern, routing techniques, surface runoff, XPSTORM.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rainfall-runoff processes can be explored either by physical watershed model in the laboratory or by numerical model using computers [1]. Temporal and spatial rainfall distributions are converted to runoff hydrographs by applying hydrodynamic laws and using various linear and nonlinear numerical schemes. Runoff routing procedures route hydrographs over land. Routing procedures are generally classified as hydrologic and hydraulic. Hydrologic models have a closed form of solution equation, while hydraulic models usually require some form of numerical integration with a finite difference approach. Hydrologic models are more commonly used which practice the continuity equation and mathematical relationships between discharge and storage. The discharge storage relationship can be either linear or non-linear. Hydrologic models are based on a hypothesized relation between outflow and water storage in the watershed, which is often modelled as a conceptual reservoir. Hydraulic models are based on approximations of the real physical rainfall-runoff process [2]. There are different types of unit hydrograph techniques available for the generation of runoff hydrograph. The routing procedure may produce more accurate result than unit hydrograph approach. As it becomes difficult to develop an adequate relationship between physical watershed parameters and the unit hydrograph shape [3].

With the advance in computer models and Geographic Information System (GIS) software, a trend of comparative study on different routing techniques is apparent. Syed et al. (2012) compared the efficiency of the kinematic wave and SCS unit hydrograph flow model to the observed flow data [4]. Basnayaka and Sarukkalige (2011) compared two surface routing approaches: hydrological and hydraulic 2D to represent the hydrological behaviour of an urban catchment and to assess the flood risk of an urban catchment using XPSTORM modelling software. Both the approaches were finally integrated with one dimensional (1D) hydraulic stormwater drainage network [5]. They found that both the approaches were suitable to represent urban catchment’s hydrological behaviour, however hydrological surface routing produced more close result to observed data. For the assessment of flood risk they recommended to use the hydraulic approach as it calculates the flood depth by using both the surface runoff and excess water from pipe network. Saghafian and Shokoohi (2006) compared the time area method with the kinematic wave theorem for 1D flow and found better result from the kinematic wave theory [6]. Then they developed a revised time area algorithm that showed perfect agreement with the kinematic wave method. Xiong and Melching (2005) tested the accuracy of two routing techniques: Kinematic Wave and Nonlinear Reservoir for the routing of urban watershed runoff using some experimental data [7]. They found that the result based on Kinematic wave theory fit well in a surface flow generation.

Nowadays, numerous computer models are available which compute surface runoff from rainfall using different routing theories. For example XPRATS uses Laurenson hydrology technique to route runoff from rainfall. Dynamic Watershed Simulation Model uses a hydraulic routing method: Kinematic wave theory [7]. The nonlinear reservoir method is applied in
models such as the Stormwater Management Model (SWMM). About 40 to 60% of projects of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers are handled by the time-area method and its variants [6], [8].

XPSTORM is now becoming a widely used storm water modelling software worldwide [9]. It is capable of predicting stormwater flows for rural and urban catchments by adequately delineating sub-catchments. In the runoff module of XPSTORM, there are five major types of hydrograph generation techniques available. They are; i) SWMM Runoff /Non-linear Reservoir Method, ii) Kinematic Wave Method, iii) Laurenson Non-linear Method, iv) SCS Unit Hydrograph Method and v) Other Unit Hydrograph Methods (Nash, Snyder, Santa Barbara Urban Hydrograph, Alameda, Time-area, Rational formula). Besides, there are some more routing techniques available in XPSTORM that are suitable for specific location like UK, Florida, Chicago, Colorado etc. [9]. This research explores the performance of four hydrograph generation techniques inbuilt in XPSTORM for generating surface runoff hydrographs at a watershed scale. Among them two methods are non-linear hydrologic routing methods; Laurenson Hydrology and SWMM Runoff method, one is hydraulic routing technique: Kinematic wave and another one is the unit hydrograph approach: Time Area. The overall objective of this study is to provide an improved understanding of these four techniques of XPSTORM modelling software for the generation of peak surface runoff from design rainfall for a case study area, Golf course in Rockhampton, Central Queensland, Australia.

II. MODEL DESCRIPTIONS

XPSTORM is one of many types of software of XP solutions that offers numerous software technologies and professional solutions worldwide to government agencies, engineering and environmental management organizations to plan, design, simulate and manage the physical and social environment. Actually XPSTORM and XPSWMM are essentially the same program, the exact same interface and functionality for everything except the sanitary (sewer) module. XPSWMM includes the Wastewater and Water Quality module which allows access to the Sanitary (sewer) module. The origin of XPSTORM is the program Stormwater Management Model (SWMM) that is originally produced by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is primarily maintained by Wayne Huber (Huber et al., 1988) at Oregon State University, USA.

XPSTORM, a link-node based, integrated stormwater modelling software, can be used for the design, simulation and analysis of stormwater collection and conveyance systems. It can also simulate the natural flow systems of lakes, rivers, floodplains with groundwater interaction, etc. It can predict stormwater flows for rural and urban catchments by adequately delineating sub-catchments. In runoff mode, this model can simulate the complete hydrologic cycle, including rainfall, infiltration, evaporation, surface ponding, and ground surface water exchanges for each subcatchment and calculates the runoff to collection nodes of those subcatchments. The fundamental laws that govern and describe fluid flow are described by the momentum equation (1) and the continuity equation [10], [11] as in

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{V}{g} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{S_s}{g} = S_r - S_l \\
\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = q
\end{align*}
\]

where; \( y \) is the depth(m); \( v \) is the velocity (m/s); \( x \) is the longitudinal distance(m); \( t \) is the time(sec); \( g \) is the gravitational acceleration (m/sec\(^2\)); \( S_s \) is the ground slope (m/m); \( S_r \) is the friction slope (m/m); \( Q \) is the flow rate(m\(^3\)/s); \( A \) is the flow area (m\(^2\)); \( q \) is the discharge per unit length(m\(^3\)/s).

The above two relationships are approximated by the Manning’s equation and the continuity equation respectively as in

\[
V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S_0^{1/2}
\]

\[
Q = VA
\]

where, \( n \) is the manning’s roughness coefficient; \( R \) is the hydraulic radius (m).

The subcatchments model parameters are surface roughness, depression storage, slope, flow path length; max/min rates for infiltration and decay constant. A study area divided into numerous individual subcatchments, all drains to a single point. Study areas can range in size from a small portion of a single lot up to thousands of acres. XPSTORM can handle hourly or more frequent rainfall data and can be run for the single event or continuous simulation for any number of years. In this study four commonly used methods used in XPSTORM, have been applied to generate runoff hydrograph for design storm and comparison has been made among them. The four methods are SWMM runoff, Kinematic wave, Laurenson, and Time-Area. A brief description of them is presented below.

A. SWMM Runoff / Nonlinear Reservoir

It is a popular routing procedure developed by the USA EPA as a deterministic approach to runoff hydrographs. It is also known as EPA runoff or Nonlinear reservoir method. Here Nonlinear Reservoir method is used where the catchment is considered as a very shallow reservoir. The discharge derived from this theoretical reservoir is assumed to be a non-linear function of the water depth of the reservoir. The subcatchments are described by the surface roughness and depression storage for pervious and impervious area. The subcatchment width is calculated based on the collection length of overland flow of the watershed area. The Nonlinear Reservoir method can be explained by Fig. 1.
Each subarea is a linear function of the discharge and the linear catchment storage using separate percentage of the subarea. The only loss applied to the flow hydrographs are generated using Manning’s equation and impervious portion is through the depression storage defined by Green Ampt equations or using a uniform loss rate. The represents the average depth of surface runoff, and in infiltration and surface discharge is outflows.

Based on the Manning friction relationship, the catchment slope, S = average surface slope (m/m). The subcatchment width is by default not used here, but a non zero value need to be provided for this field in xstom. Routing for a particular subcatchment is carried out using the Muskingum procedure. Each sub-area is treated as a concentrated conceptual storage. However the storage is a non-linear function of the discharge and the relationship is expressed by the nonlinear equation as given in (10);

\[ S = BQ^{n+1} \]  

where, \( S \) = Volume of storage (hrs x m\(^3\)/s); \( Q \) = Discharge (m\(^3\)/s) and \( n \) = storage non-linearity exponent; (default value = -0.285); \( B \) = storage delay time coefficient.

Each storage has a storage delay time and \( B \) for each storage is calculated by the above equation. The default procedure for infiltration calculation applies to either the Horton or Green Ampt loss to the pervious percentage of the subarea. Depression loss can also be applied to impervious area. Depression loss can be modelled by either Horton or Green Ampt equations or using a uniform loss rate. The Horton or Green Ampt loss is applied only to the pervious portion is through the depression storage defined for the impervious area. Deposition loss can also be applied to the pervious component that will be an additional loss to the Horton or Green Ampt loss. In this routing procedure overland flow hydrographs from pervious and impervious area [11].

B. Kinematic Wave

Kinematic-wave is a commonly used hydraulic routing method, utilized by many models [7]. Overland flow from Kinematic wave method applies only the kinematic wave component of the St Venant shallow flow equations for momentum and continuity. Similar to the SWMM Runoff procedure the subcatchments are modelled as idealised rectangular areas with the slope of the catchment perpendicular to the width. The infiltration or rainfall excess model is developed here same as the SWMM runoff method. The data required for this method is similar to the EPA Runoff method including area, impervious %, subarea width and slope. The continuity and momentum equations for overland kinematic wave reduced to the below two equations as in

\[ \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = i - f = i_s \]  

\[ q = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{1.49}{N} S_{o}^{1/2} y_{o}^{5/3} \]  

where; \( y \) is depth of overland flow, \( q \) is rate of overland flow per unit width (m\(^3\)/s), \( i_s \) is net rainfall rate, \( a \) is a conveyance factor= \((1/N)S_{o}^{1/2}\) when obtained from Manning’s equation, \( m=5/3 \) when obtained from Manning’s equation, \( N \) is effective roughness coefficient, \( S_{o} \) is average overland slope, \( Y_{o} \) is mean depth of overland flow (ft).

C. Laurenson Hydrology

This method is developed by Laurenson in 1964 by routing runoff through non-linear catchment storage using separate hydrographs from pervious and impervious area [11]. In this method each sub-catchment is divided into two parts; pervious and impervious. The subcatchment width is by default not used here, but a non zero value need to be provided for this field in xstom. Routing for a particular subcatchment is carried out using the Muskingum procedure. Each sub-area is treated as a concentrated conceptual storage. However the storage is a non-linear function of the discharge and the relationship is expressed by the nonlinear equation as given in (10);
subarea, as defined by the % impervious data item. No loss is applied to the impervious component as the depression storage defined for the impervious area in the infiltration dialog in Laurenson is inactive. Besides, loss model can be developed using uniform loss method. In this method, values of the initial loss and continuing loss for both the pervious and impervious area can be provided separately. In this study both uniform loss model and Horton model have been used to estimate the excess rainfall and finally to get a runoff hydrograph.

D. Time Area

Time-area rainfall runoff transformation is one of the most widely applied unit hydrograph techniques of runoff routing. This method employs rainfall excess hydrograph with a time-area diagram to represent the progressive area contributions within a catchment in set time increments. In this method separate hydrographs are generated for the impervious and pervious surfaces within the catchment. To estimate the total flow, those two individual sub-catchment entries are combined. The time method assumes a linear time area relationship for the subarea and is based on an input ‘time of concentration’ as the time to travel flow from the most hydraulically remote point in the contributing catchment area to the point under study. It is assumed that the rainfall occurring during the time of concentration is directly related to flow rate [12].

The major similarities and dissimilarities found among these four techniques used are summarised at the Table I.

III. STUDY AREA

The case study area of this study is a Golf Course, located in Rockhampton city, Central Queensland, 40 km away from the coast on the Fitzroy river. The Rockhampton is situated at the Fitzroy Basin which is the largest basin of Queensland [13]. The location of Fitzroy basin at Queensland is shown in Fig. 2 (a). Fitzroy basin has six major subcatchments shown in Fig. 2 (b). Among these six subcatchments, the study area lies on Fitzroy sub-catchment which is bounded by the red line and the study area is pointed out by a red diamond in Fig. 2 (b). This sub-catchment is further divided into smaller subcatchments. The area of the sub-catchment on which study area lies is 35 km². The enlarged view of the study area is shown in Fig. 2 (c). The area of the Golf course is around 50 ha.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The systematic method to generate surface runoff from subcatchment due to rainfall by any routing method can be summarized by the flowchart shown in Fig. 3.

A. Selection of Hydrograph Method

To make a comparison, four hydrograph methods were selected i.e., EPA Runoff, Laurenson, Kinematic Wave and Time Area Unit hydrographs method.

B. Selection of Design ARI (Average Recurrence Interval)

Design ARI need to be selected to estimate the design rainfall intensity. To estimate the flow, it is assumed that the design flow with a given ARI is produced by a design storm rainfall of the same ARI. Design storms are not typical of a complete storm; they are at best a representation of a possible design storm burst likely to be found within a real storm [14]. In this study 5year design ARI was selected to generate hydrographs using different routing methods. Besides, hydrographs for different ARI (1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100) have been generated using Laurenson hydrology.

### TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>SWMM Runoff</th>
<th>Kinematic Wave</th>
<th>Laurenson</th>
<th>Time Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Needed</td>
<td>Drainage Area,</td>
<td>Drainage Area,</td>
<td>Drainage Area(impervious &amp; pervious)</td>
<td>Drainage Area(impervious &amp; pervious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent Impervious,</td>
<td>Percent Impervious,</td>
<td>Storage Delay Parameter</td>
<td>Storage Delay Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basin slope &amp; Width</td>
<td>Basin slope &amp; Width</td>
<td>Manning’s n</td>
<td>Manning’s n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>Slope</td>
<td>Slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>Evaporation</td>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>Rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infiltration Method</td>
<td>Infiltration Method</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is used</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin Width</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is used</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is used</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is not used</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Impervious of area</td>
<td>Imperviousness is expressed by %</td>
<td>Imperviousness is expressed by % of area</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is divided into pervious and impervious area</td>
<td>Subcatchment width is divided into pervious and impervious area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge relation method</td>
<td>Non-linear Reservoir</td>
<td>Kinematic wave component of St. Venant shallow flow equations</td>
<td>Muskingum procedure</td>
<td>Unit hydrograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from impervious area</td>
<td>Lumped Catchment Parameter</td>
<td>Depression storage for impervious area is not active</td>
<td>Depression storage for impervious area is not active</td>
<td>Depression storage for impervious area is not active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitation</td>
<td>Lumped Catchment Parameter</td>
<td>Lumped Catchment Parameter</td>
<td>Lumped Catchment Parameter</td>
<td>Lumped Catchment Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can over estimate peak runoff rate</td>
<td>Not valid for storm durations over 24 hours</td>
<td>Not valid for storm durations over 24 hours</td>
<td>Not valid for storm durations over 24 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Subcatchment Delineation

This is one of the major steps of hydrological model development. In this study delineation of subcatchments were done with a digital terrain model (DTM) data using the spatial analysis tools of ArcGIS 10.1. Fatema et al. (2012) did a detailed study on subcatchment delineation in this region [15]. For the delineation of subcatchment the required parameters were:

i) Tributary networks and

ii) Catchment topography (DEM data).

D. Design Rainfall Temporal Pattern

According to Australian Rainfall Runoff 1987 (ARR87) manual, Australia is divided into eight rainfall zones [16]. For each zone there are two temporal patterns. One is less than or equal to 30 years ARI and the other one is more than 30 years ARI. These are referred as Australian Rainfall and Runoff temporal patterns (ARR Temporal Patterns). ARR87 implemented the Method of Average Variability to derive design rainfall temporal patterns in Australia. It is expected that use of these temporal patterns along with other inputs of the rainfall runoff modelling are able to preserve the frequency of input rainfall depth in the final output of the model [17]. The eight zones of Australia for the design rainfall temporal pattern are shown in Fig. 4. According to Fig. 4 the study area is located in Zone 3.

ARR temporal pattern for 1 hour design storm derived from XPSTORM modelling software is presented in Figs. 5 (a) and (b). The time interval of these two bar charts is 5 minutes. Figs. 5 (a) and (b) represent the ARR temporal pattern of 1 hour design storm for the ARI less than or equal to 30 years and greater than 30 years respectively.
E. Average Rainfall Intensity

In the study area the nearest rainfall station is Rockhampton Aerodrome, collected from BOM. The rainfall station no. is 039083. The latitude of the station is 23.3753S and the longitude is 150.4775E. Putting the location of this rainfall station at the BOM website (http://www.bom.gov.au/hydro/has/cdirswebx/cdirswebx.shtml), the design rainfall intensity chart is found which is shown in Fig. 6.

The rainfall intensity (mm/hr) of Rockhampton Aero station for various durations and average recurrence interval are found from the intensity frequency duration Table II. The Polynomial coefficients Table for Rockhampton region is presented in Table III. The relation of coefficient with the rainfall intensity is shown as in

\[
\log (I) = A + Bx(\log (T)) + Cx(\log (T))^2 + Dx(\log (T))^3 + Ex(\log (T))^4 + Fx(\log (T))^5 + Gx(\log (T))^6
\]

(11)

where \(T\) = time in hours and \(I\) = intensity in mm/hour.
From IFD table (Table II) it is found that the rainfall intensity for 5 year ARI and 1 hour duration is 55.2 mm/hr. using the IFD tools of XPSTORM the processed value of rainfall intensity for 5 year ARI and 1 hour duration comes as 55.7 mm/hr which is shown in Fig. 7. Using the values from Tables II and III of BOM, rainfall intensities for different ARI and different rainfall duration can also be found from IFD tools of XPSTORM that is shown in Fig. 7.

Applying the same procedure, the average intensities estimated for 1 hour rainfall duration and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 ARI are presented in Table IV.

F. Infiltration/ Rainfall Excess Model

To calculate the infiltration and the storage of runoff in surface depressions, the XPSTORM uses four types of rainfall loss model, i.e. Horton, Green Ampt, Uniform Loss and SCS Curve Number. In this study, Uniform loss model have been used in four approaches of runoff estimation. Only Horton model was used at Laurenson method for better understanding.

---

**TABLE II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>1 year</th>
<th>2 years</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
<th>20 years</th>
<th>50 years</th>
<th>100 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5Mins</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6Mins</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10Mins</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20Mins</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30Mins</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Hr</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>96.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Hrs</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Hrs</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6Hrs</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12Hrs</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24Hrs</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>8.42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48Hrs</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>8.14</td>
<td>9.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72Hrs</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fig. 6** Design Rainfall Intensity Chart for Different ARI and Duration of the rainfall station: Rockhampton Aero
### TABLE III
POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS TABLE FOR ROCKHAMPTON AERO STATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.51289</td>
<td>-5.9901059E-01</td>
<td>-5.5568531E-02</td>
<td>9.745796E-03</td>
<td>2.1168243E03</td>
<td>-5.6130806E04</td>
<td>-4.3041270E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.76775</td>
<td>-5.9715885E-01</td>
<td>-5.293276E-02</td>
<td>9.2049837E-03</td>
<td>2.0445287E03</td>
<td>-4.7874582E-04</td>
<td>-1.5410873E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.01066</td>
<td>-5.9249353E-01</td>
<td>-4.5887981E02</td>
<td>8.1669930E-03</td>
<td>1.7837485E03</td>
<td>-3.0011070E-04</td>
<td>-3.7102625E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.13459</td>
<td>-5.8963519E-01</td>
<td>-4.2022809E02</td>
<td>7.5173997E03</td>
<td>1.6455146E03</td>
<td>-1.9903868E-04</td>
<td>-8.8562852E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.28161</td>
<td>-5.8743805E-01</td>
<td>-3.8687054E02</td>
<td>7.0206486E03</td>
<td>1.5202044E03</td>
<td>-1.1672596E04</td>
<td>-5.8173704E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.45151</td>
<td>-5.8440840E-01</td>
<td>-3.5089642E02</td>
<td>6.2139770E03</td>
<td>1.4342669E03</td>
<td>-4.8157800E06</td>
<td>-7.5219315E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.56766</td>
<td>-5.8270603E-01</td>
<td>-3.2522045E02</td>
<td>5.8312542E03</td>
<td>1.3348988E03</td>
<td>6.8827040E05</td>
<td>-8.2439008E-05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 7** IFD Tools of XPSTORM for Calculation of Design Rainfall Intensity

**TABLE IV**
AVERAGE RAINFALL INTENSITY IN MM/HR FOR 1 HOUR DURATION AND DIFFERENT ARI (1 TO 100 YEAR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Return Period (Years)</th>
<th>Average Intensity (mm/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Yr-Hr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Yr-Hr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5Yr-Hr</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10Yr-Hr</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>63.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20Yr-Hr</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>74.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50Yr-Hr</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>89.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100Yr-Hr</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Horton Model**

Horton’s infiltration model is the best known of all the infiltration equations. It is a three parameter empirical infiltration model, presented by Horton (1940) [18]. Horton’s empirical equation gives infiltration capacity as a function of time as in

\[ F_P = F_C + (F_O - F_C)e^{-\alpha t} \]  

(12)

where; \( F_P \) is infiltration rate into soil (mm/hr), \( F_C \) is minimum/asymptotic infiltration rate (mm/hr), \( F_O \) is maximum/initial infiltration rate (mm/hr), \( \alpha \) is decay rate of infiltration (1/sec). This equation describes the familiar exponential decay of infiltration capacity which is shown in Fig. 8.

Different specific values of \( \alpha \) are assigned to represent the proportional loss rate, initial and continuing loss rate, initial and proportional loss rate, or methods of infiltration. Horton’s equation is only applicable when effective rainfall intensity, \( I_e \) is greater than \( F_C \) [19]. For continuous simulation the Horton infiltration model is normally used [9].

**Uniform Loss Model**

The initial and continuing loss rate function is described mathematically as in

\[ f(t) = I(t) \text{ for } P(t) < IA \]  

(13)

\[ f(t) = I(t) - C \text{ for } I(t) > C \text{ and } P(t) \geq IA \]  

(14)

\[ f(t) = I(t) \text{ for } I(t) \leq C \]  

(15)

where; \( f(t) \) is the loss rate; \( I(t) \) is the rainfall intensity, \( t \) is time; \( P(t) \) is the cumulative rainfall volume at time \( t \) from the beginning of rainfall; \( IA \) is the initial loss and \( C \) is the constant loss rate.

For the design storms, uniform loss model is normally used where the initial and continuing loss need to be provided (XPSTORM manual). It is possible to provide a proportional continuous loss, as a fraction of rainfall as well. Applying the catchment loss model, a rainfall excess hydrograph for each subcatchment have been calculated. The initial and continuing loss rate function is shown in Fig. 9.

Loss model has been set up for both the impervious area and pervious area. Infiltration from the pervious area is computed by (13), (14) and (15). Other parameters related to infiltration, required for impervious area are depression storage (mm), manning’s roughness (n) and zero detention (%). The initial values of required parameters provided for setting up the loss model are given in Table V.
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

To explore the comparative performance of the four techniques of runoff routing, all the hydrographs were generated by using XPSTORM models for the design storm of 5-year ARI and 1 hour duration. The hydrographs are shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 10 shows that the highest peak was gained in Laurenson method as well as the runoff ceases comparatively quicker in this method of hydrograph routing. It is apparent that in Laurenson method, initially the hydrograph is flat, but after a little period of time it rises very rapidly and the peak is much higher than other three hydrographs. Two types of infiltration model were used in Laurenson method: Uniform loss method and Horton method. In Uniform loss method the maximum flow is 1482.6 m$^3$/s, whereas in Horton method the maximum flow is 1316.52 m$^3$/s. On the other hand the shapes of Laurenson hydrograph from two methods of infiltration have some difference. In Uniform loss method the hydrograph raises quite uniformly as the infiltration loss is uniform, while in Horton method a clear jump and down is shown according to the equation of Horton infiltration. The total infiltration generated by Laurenson using uniform loss and Horton method is 46.7 mm and 43 mm respectively which is a fair agreement. The total runoff in Laurenson for Uniform loss and Horton is 36.8 and 35.1 mm respectively which is a good agreement.

The peak flow generated by SWMM and Time Area methods are respectively 705.9 m$^3$/s and 754.2 m$^3$/s which are close. Total surface runoff found from SWMM and Time Area are 46.4 mm and 47.4 mm correspondingly i.e. very close. The lowest peak generated by Kinematic wave is 500.4 m$^3$/s, though the total surface runoff generated by this method is 48.4 mm which is maximum among all methods. Fig. 10 shows that the more the peak goes high, the quicker the runoff goes out of the catchment, i.e. the time of concentration is less.

For more understanding on runoff hydrographs, a model was simulated using Laurenson hydrology method for 1 hour duration design rainfall and for different ARI of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 year and the hydrographs is shown in Fig. 11.

All the models output found from simulation are presented in the Table VI.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Using XPSTORM modelling software, four runoff routing techniques (Non-Linear reservoir, Kinematic Wave, Laurenson and Time Area method) were applied to generate the runoff hydrographs of a subcatchment of Rockhampton, Queensland. The hydrographs were produced for design rainfall and for different ARI of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 year and the hydrographs is shown in Fig. 11. From the model outcome, it is apparent that the total surface runoff generated by the three methods except Laurenson hydrology method are quite close, therefore all of these methods could be used to develop runoff hydrographs of the study area with reasonable accuracy. Though the Laurenson hydrograph technique is widely acceptable surface runoff routing technique of Queensland (Australia), extensive investigation is recommended with detailed topographic and hydrologic detain order to assess its suitability for use in the case study area.

From the model outcome, it is apparent that the total surface runoff generated by the three methods except Laurenson hydrology method are quite close, therefore all of these methods could be used to develop runoff hydrographs of the study area with reasonable accuracy. Though the Laurenson hydrograph technique is widely acceptable surface runoff routing technique of Queensland (Australia), extensive investigation is recommended with detailed topographic and hydrologic detain order to assess its suitability for use in the case study area.

The peak flow generated by SWMM and Time Area methods are respectively 705.9 m$^3$/s and 754.2 m$^3$/s which are close. Total surface runoff found from SWMM and Time Area are 46.4 mm and 47.4 mm correspondingly i.e. very close. The lowest peak generated by Kinematic wave is 500.4 m$^3$/s, though the total surface runoff generated by this method is 48.4 mm which is maximum among all methods. Fig. 10 shows that the more the peak goes high, the quicker the runoff goes out of the catchment, i.e. the time of concentration is less.

For more understanding on runoff hydrographs, a model was simulated using Laurenson hydrology method for 1 hour duration design rainfall and for different ARI of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 year and the hydrographs is shown in Fig. 11. All the models output found from simulation are presented in the Table VI.
Fig. 10 Runoff Hydrographs generated by four different routing techniques of XPSTORM for the Design Storm of 5Year-1Hour

Fig. 11 Runoff Hydrographs by Laurenson method for the different ARI and 1Hour rainfall duration
Fatema Akram received both of her B.Sc. and M.Sc. degree in Water Resources Engineering from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) in 2003 and 2008 respectively. Currently she is working towards PhD degree at Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Australia. She has 7 years experience of working in a water industry named Institute of Water Modelling (www.iwmbd.org), which provides world-class services in the field of water modelling, computational hydraulics & allied sciences for improved integrated water resources management with technical support of Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI). She has strong research interest in hydrologic and hydraulic modelling, groundwater modelling, water quality modelling, water resources assessment, sustainable water use, stormwater reuse and recycle techniques, geographic information systems etc.

Mohammad Golam Rasul obtained his PhD in the area of Energy, Environment and Thermodynamics from University of Queensland, Australia, in 1996. He received his Master of Engineering in Energy Technology from Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, in 1990. His first degree is in Mechanical Engineering from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Dhaka, in 1987. Currently, he is an Associate Professor in Mechanical Engineering, School of Engineering and Technology, Central Queensland University, Australia. He is specialized and experienced in research, teaching and consultancy in the areas of energy (industrial and renewable), environment, sustainability, thermodynamics and fluid mechanics. He has published more than 30 research articles/papers both in reputed journals and refereed conferences including 13 book chapters, 3 edited books and 1 research book, one awarded paper in a refereed journal and two awarded papers at conferences in the area of energy science and technology. He has secured more than $2.5 million research grant. He has established a solid productive relationship with major local organizations and industry partners which have helped him attract research funding. He is recognized in professional communities which he has demonstrated through creating significant impact and the large number of citations by the relevant professionals, both nationally and internationally. His publications have attracted significant interest with about 1000 citations and h-index of 15.

Mohammad Masud Kamal Khan is employed by the Central Queensland University since 1990 and currently is a Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the School of Engineering and Technology. He received his MS (Mech Eng.) with 1st class Honours from Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry in 1982. Subsequently he worked with the oil industry for 2 years. He then returned to a full-time PhD study, at the University of Sydney, which was awarded in 1990.

Md. Sharifur Imam Ibne Amir received his M.Sc. degree in Water Resources Development from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET), Bangladesh, and B.Sc. Eng. (hons.) degree in Water Resources Engineering from the same University. He has eight years of professional experience in the field of Water Resources Engineering. His technical expertise includes hydrological analysis; river hydraulics; river morphology; hydraulic design of cross drainage structure; hydrological and morphological data collection, processing and analysis. He worked in several projects categorized as integrated water resources management, tidal river management, flood and drainage study, drainage design, morphological study and climate change impact on basin level. He has developed, calibrated and validated several flood, drainage, sediment transport, salinity and heat dispersion models for different client based assignments. Currently he is working towards PhD degree at Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Australia. He has published several journals and conference papers in the areas of hydrology and water resources management.

International Scholarly and Scientific Research & Innovation 8(3) 2014 223

ISNI:000000091950263

References


Mohtsimul Masud Ibne Amir received his M.Sc. degree in Civil Engineering from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology in 2010. His PhD degree is in Water Resources Engineering from the same University. He has eight years of professional experience in the field of Water Resources Engineering. His technical expertise includes hydrological analysis, river hydraulics, river morphology, hydraulic design of cross drainage structure, hydrological and morphological data collection, processing and analysis. He has worked in several projects categorized as integrated water resources management, tidal river management, flood and drainage study, drainage design, morphological study and climate change impact on basin level. He has developed, calibrated and validated several flood, drainage, sediment transport, salinity and heat dispersion models for different client based assignments. Currently he is working towards PhD degree at Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Australia. He has published several journals and conference papers in the area of hydrology and water resources management.