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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Hydraulics, Water Resources & Coastal Engineering)

18-20 December, 2019



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Department of Civil Engineering, University College of Engineering (A)
Osmania University, Hyderabad-07, T.S, India

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Preface

HYDRO 2019 International Conference on Hydraulics, Water Resources, Coastal & Environmental Engineering, organized under the aegis of the Indian Society for Hydraulics, is an annual get together of Scientists, Researchers, Academicians, Practicing Engineers and Consultants all over the world and has evolved over the years and earned an international reputation and recognition. The conference mainly focuses on state of the art technologies and applied research in the field of Hydraulics, Water Resources, Coastal and Environmental Engineering. The present 24th conference is being held in Hyderabad for the first time since its inception 1992.

Osmania University was established by HEH Nizam VII Mir Osman Ali Khan through Firman to cater to modern, secular, cultural, Islamic and regional arts education making it the first university in the Indian subcontinent to provide education in native and Urdu language.

The University College of Engineering (UCE), which is part of Osmania University, was established in the year 1929, eleven years after its formation. It was the 6th Engineering College to be established in the whole of British India. The present HYDRO 2019 International conference is being celebrated on the occasion of University College of Engineering reaching 90 years of glorious service.

The Department of Civil Engineering is synonymous with University College of Engineering, as the Department started its illustrious journey along with it, in the year 1929. The department has grown from strength to strength and has been one of the pioneering departments in imparting quality education in the country.

On behalf of the Department of Civil Engineering, UCE, OU and Indian Society for Hydraulics, it is our proud privilege to welcome you all to this Conference. We received about **520** papers and after the review, about **370** full papers are finally accepted. The HYDRO-2019 Proceedings Volume contains peer reviewed technical papers included under 10 themes and covers a wide spectrum of research studies, case studies, review papers and papers related to management of Water resources and Coastal Engineering. We are indeed happy to bring on this occasion, souvenir containing abstracts of the Technical Papers selected for the presentation. Further, proceedings of the conference are also released in Electronic forms that are arranged on theme wise.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to all members of International and National Advisory committee members, Technical Committee as well as the Organizing Committee members along with student volunteers, authors and reviewers.

We appreciate the untiring efforts of conference organizers, generous support from several sponsors, continuous guidance, support and encouragement from all academic and research institutions.

We hope that the deliberations and discussions in HYDRO 2019 International conference will promote useful and fruitful interactions among participants and thus help professionals working in the field of Hydraulics, Water Resources and Coastal Engineering.

Looking forward to fruitful deliberations in the HYDRO – 2019

-Editors

Contents

S.No.	Title	Page No.
Volume - I		
THEME-I		
HYDRO-ENVIRONMENT		
1.	Managing Irrigation Water for Sustainable Development <i>Vishnu Arya</i>	5
2.	Contaminant Transport Study in a Coastal- Urban Drainage System using Rhodamine WT Dye in Thane, India <i>K. Swarnkar, S. Cook, J.M. Pearson, K. Gupta, V. Nikam, and M. Pradhan</i>	8
3.	Simulation of Agricultural Non Point Source Pollutants using QSWAT <i>Nageswara Reddy N and Venkata Reddy K</i>	15
4.	Assessment of Suitability of Water for Irrigation in Harangi Command Area, Karnataka State <i>Sindhu. D, B.L.Shivakumar and A.S.Ravikumar</i>	21
5.	Hydrological and Environmental Aspects of Developing Waterways for Navigation – A Case Study of Parvathy Puthanar in Kerala <i>N M Sabitha and B G Sreedevi</i>	31
6.	Calibration of Water Distribution Network: A Case Study of Ramnagar Elevated Service Reservoir Command Area in Nagpur City <i>Shweta Rathi, Rajesh Gupta, Pawan Labhasetwar and Pranav Nagar Naik</i>	42
7.	Challenges in the Development of Hydrokinetic Technology <i>Manoj Sood and Sunil Kumar Singal</i>	55
THEME-II		
GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY		
8.	Significance of Hydro-Geological and Geophysical Intervention(s) in Groundwater Studies <i>Rolland Andrade</i>	65
9.	Evaluation of Groundwater Pollution in an Industrial Region of North-Eastern Haryana <i>Sandeep Ravish, Baldev Setia and Surinder Deswal</i>	74
10.	A Meshfree Radial Point Collocation Method based Model for Reactive Transport Simulation in Groundwater <i>Aatish Anshuman and T.I. Eldho</i>	92

11.	Hydro Geochemistry and an Overall Appraisal of Groundwater Status of Taldangra Block, Bankura District, West Bengal, India <i>Moumita Palmajumder, Susanta Chaudhuri, Vikas K. Das and Sisir K. Nag</i>	102
12.	Study of Transport of Bacteria through Subsurface Medium <i>Ajay Chalotra, Garima Batish, Dwarikanath Ratha, Manoj Baranwal and Richa Babbar</i>	110
13.	Control of Geology and Geo-Morphology on Groundwater Scenario of Indpur Block, Bankura District, West Bengal, India- A Pre-monsoon Appraisal <i>Lipi Tuti, Moumita Palmajumder, Vikas K. Das and Susanta Chaudhuri</i>	119
14.	Comparison of Non – Fickian Experimental Breakthrough Curves using MIM and CTRW in Glass Beads <i>Chandni Thakur, Sahil Sharma and Deepak Swami</i>	129
15.	Geophysical Investigation to find the Potential Ground Water Recharge Sites in VNR VJIET Campus, Hyderabad <i>Manjot Singh Gandhi, K. Ravikumar, G. Pushya Mitra, K. Jyothsna, K. Akshay Singh and B. Vishwaraj</i>	141
16.	Simulation of Aerobic Biodegradation of a Hydrocarbon Contaminant in the Groundwater using the Element-Free Galerkin Method <i>Tinesh Pathania and T.I. Eldho</i>	151
17.	A Critical Review on Techniques for Analysing Recession Flow using Channel Network Morphology <i>Rajalaxmi Sahoo and Laxmipriya Mohanty</i>	161
18.	Evaluation of Sequential and Simultaneous Inversion of Hydraulic Tomographic Data <i>Sarada P S L and Kambhammettu B V N P</i>	168
19.	A Quantitative Analysis of Surface Water and Groundwater addressing Water Logging Issue for Canal Irrigation – A Case Study in a Part of Hirakud Command Area, Sambalpur Odisha <i>Biswajit Pradhan, P.C. Swain and Asutosh Rath</i>	177
20.	Application of Data Driven Techniques to Retrieve Ground Water Levels <i>P. R. Dixit and S. S. Waghmare</i>	185
21.	Groundwater Flow Modeling of Lower Pennar River Basin in SPS Nellore District <i>Nagireddy Masthan Reddy and Anirban Mandal</i>	194
22.	Groundwater Flow Modeling of Koyna River Basin, Maharashtra, India <i>Amarsinh Landage and Ashok K. Keshari</i>	205
23.	Estimation of Groundwater Recharge for Sustainable Development of Groundwater in Kandi Belt of Jammu, India <i>Vivekanand Singh and Chandan Raj</i>	212
24.	Identification of Groundwater Potential Zones by using RS & GIS Technique <i>Vijay Suryawanshi and Soumya Etikala</i>	221

25.	Trend Analysis of Rainfall and Groundwater in the Netravati Basin of Karnataka <i>Chythanya Krishnan and Amai Mahesha</i>	230
26.	Regional Scale Groundwater Flow Modeling for Damodar Left Bank Canal Command Area <i>Komal Kumari and Anirban Dhar</i>	239
27.	Experimental Analysis and Quality Assessment of Groundwater - A Case Study <i>Pragadeesh Kumar M, Tejaswini V, Kesava Rao P, Jaya Shankar G and Nagaraja R</i>	246
28.	Desalinization from Agricultural Field through Ditch Drainage System <i>Shubham Tiwari and Brijesh Kumar Yadav</i>	256
29.	Least Square Support Vector Machine in Prediction of Lead <i>Vrushali V Sasane and Alka S Kote</i>	265
30.	Hydrological Modeling of the Groundwater Flow System – A Review <i>Nitin Rane and Geetha K. Jayaraj</i>	276
31.	Assessment of Groundwater Contamination by Solid Waste Disposal Site <i>Vilas N Nikam and Vidya R Saraf</i>	285
32.	Evaluation of Groundwater Observation Well Network in Hussain Sagar Catchment, Hyderabad <i>Mahesh Kumar K and Anjaneya Prasad M</i>	291
33.	Estimating Natural Groundwater Recharge in a Semi-Arid Area of Dausa District, Rajasthan <i>N.C. Mondal, D. Azaruddin and V. Chakravarthi</i>	301
34.	An Integrated Approach to Asses the Hydrochemistry in Sonipat District, A Part of Indo-Gangetic Plain <i>Rina Kumari, and Muzzafar Ahmed Seikh</i>	309
35.	Simulation of Groundwater Flow and Solute Transport Modelling using Visual Modflow <i>Suman Dandu, Mahesh Kumar K and Shashikanth K.</i>	315
THEME-III PORTS AND COASTAL ENGINEERING		
36.	Future Rise in Sea Levels and Impact on Shorelines at the Indian Ports <i>Raghavendra G Patil and M C Deo</i>	327
37.	Numerical Modelling for Optimization of Layout for Fishing Harbour at Puthiyangadi <i>Amol S Borkar and Prabhat Chandra</i>	337
38.	Flood Risk Assessment under Various Socio-Economic Scenarios <i>Mousumi Ghosh, Mazhuvanchery Avarachen Sherly and Subhankar Karmakar</i>	344
39.	Hydraulic Model to Study the Effect of Waves on Sea Beach Profile <i>M. Bardhan</i>	353

40.	Hydrodynamic Study of Deeply Submerged Breakwaters on Reduction of Wave Run-Up, Wave Reflection and Energy Dissipation <i>Gorle Giridhar and M.G.Munireddy</i>	361
41.	Preliminary Feasibility Study for a Backup Water Supply – Coastal Reservoir on Sarada River <i>Alekhya V and M. G. Muni Reddy</i>	368
42.	Design of Breakwaters for the Development of Minor Port – Case Study <i>A.V.Mahalingaiah, N.V.Gokhale, Ganesh N.S. and Prabhat Chandra</i>	379
43.	Studies on Morphological Changes along the Navigation Channel in Hooghly Estuary, West Bengal <i>M. Paul, S. Kangsabanik and K. K. Bhar</i>	387
44.	Assessing Effects of the Proposed Riverine Jetties on the Hydrodynamics of Flow in the Lower Reach of the River Hooghly in West Bengal <i>Subhadip Kangsabanik, Manoranjon Paul and Kalyan Kumar Bhar</i>	397
45.	Laboratory Investigations on the Wave Overtopping Characteristics of Emerged Quarter Circle Breakwater <i>Vishwanatha Mane, Subba Rao and A. Vittal Hegde</i>	405
46.	Design of Rubblemound Coastal Protection with Stepped TOE-Berm and Crest <i>A.V. Mahalingaiah, N.V. Gokhale, Ganesh N.S., Amol Jatkar and Prabhat Chandra</i>	414
47.	Dredged Material Dumping Ground Identification for Mormugao Port, Goa, India <i>Prabhat Chandra, V.B. Sharma and M. D. Sawant</i>	421
48.	Wave Dissipation due to Multiple Submerged Porous Block Associated with Vertical Barrier <i>K.R. Athul Krishna and D. Karmakar</i>	429
49.	Response Analysis of Combined Wave and Wind Energy Spar Type Platform <i>Rony J. S. and D. Karmakar</i>	440
50.	Wave Attenuation due to the Presence of Vertical Barrier in the Hydroelastic Analysis of VLFS <i>Praveen K.M, V. Venkateswarlu and D. Karmakar</i>	448
51.	Coupled Dynamic Analysis of STLP-Type Offshore Floating Wind Turbine <i>Suraj Nayak U. and D. Karmakar</i>	458
52.	Seismic Response of Berthing Structures with Soil-Structure Interaction <i>Anjana S Rao, B R Jayalekshmi and Katta Venkataramana</i>	466
53.	Simulation of Wave Attenuation by Vegetation: A Bottom Friction Approach <i>Lekshmy Devi C.A, Jairaj P G and K Balan</i>	476
54.	Analytical Study on the Wave Trapping Performance of Horizontal Multi-Layered Porous Breakwater away from the Vertical Wall <i>V. Venkateswarlu, K. M. Praveen and D. Karmakar</i>	484

55.	Littoral Drift and Shoreline Evolution Studies for the Fish Landing Centers at Odisha <i>Vighe K S, Barve K H and Ranganath L R</i>	493
56.	Scientific Design of Solar Salt Works in Coastal Region of India <i>Andharia B. R. and Sopariya H. K.</i>	504
57.	Wave Simulation for Optimisation of Indian Coast Guard (ICG) Jetty – A Case Study <i>A. B. Pardeshi, Shri. A. S. Borkar, and Prabhat Chandra</i>	517
58.	Experimental Investigation on the Performance of Vertical-Caisson Type Breakwater with and without Toe Protection <i>Kumaran V., Manu, and Subba Rao</i>	526
59.	Evaluation of Morphological Changes due to Proposed Harbour – A Numerical Approach <i>B. Krishna G.A. Rajkumar Karthikeyan. M and L. R. Ranganath</i>	535
60.	Importance of Parametric Wind Model in Simulation of Extreme Wave Heights during Cyclonic Events <i>A.A. Purohit, A. Basu and J.D. Agrawal</i>	546
61.	Variation of Beach Sediments along a Littoral Cell Bounded by Promontories on Kerala Coast <i>Abdulla P K and E J James</i>	556
THEME-IV WATER MANAGEMENT AND HYDRO INFORMATICS		
62.	Comparison of Velocity Data for Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler and Conventional Type Current Meters using Rating Trolley – A Case Study <i>R. P. Gupta, H. R. Khandagale, S. Sampath and M. Someshwara</i>	565
63.	Evolving Flood Protection Works for River Tapi <i>B. Raghuram Singh, Jotsana G. Ambekar and R. G. Patil</i>	576
64.	The Dilemma of Damming our Environment: A Review on Small Hydropower <i>Chinmay Gaidhani and Gopal Das Singhal</i>	585
65.	Assessment of Water Balance of a Humid Tropical River Basin <i>T. M. Sharannya, M. Dinesh Kumar and A. Mahesha</i>	602
66.	A Comparative Study on Univariate and Bivariate Flood Frequency Analysis in Nethravathi Basin, Karnataka <i>M. Dinesh Kumar T.M. Sharannya and A. Mahesha</i>	609
67.	Lumped Conceptual Rainfall-Runoff Modeling of the Musi River Basin <i>M. Sagar Kumar and Erva Venkata Rathnam</i>	618
68.	Spatio - Temporal Variability of Soil Moisture in Agricultural Fields <i>Ephrem Yetbarek and Richa Ojha</i>	625

69.	Impact Assessment of Rejuvenated Tanks under Mission Kakatiya using Spectral Water Indices <i>K. Ramabrahmam, K. Venkata Reddy, N V Umamahesh, Shashi M and Deva Pratap</i>	634
70.	Watershed Modeling using SWAT for Hydrology and Water Quality: A Review <i>Sravani Duvvuri</i>	642
71.	The Pilot Application of PCSWMM in Simulation of Urban Drainage System – A Case Study of Warangal <i>Aneesha Satya B, Shashi M and Pratap Deva</i>	648
72.	Validation of Existing Water Distribution Network using WaterGEMS Software <i>Manoj Langhi and Archan Bhangaonkar</i>	653
73.	An Event based Hydrological Modelling using HEC - HMS for Dharoi Catchment of Sabarmati Basin, India <i>Alka Sharma and P. L. Patel</i>	662
74.	Trend Analysis of Annual Rainfall Data for Godavari Basin, India <i>Mdhura Aher and S.M.Yadav</i>	671
75.	Comparison of Canal Distribution Network and Pipe Distribution Network using LCC Analysis and Value Engineering Techniques <i>P. Sujith Nair, Aniruddha D. Ghare and Mangesh Madurwar</i>	681
76.	Simulation of Flood in Periyar Basin using Combinations of HEC-HMS, HEC-RAS and Muskingum Routing <i>Sajna T J and N. Sajikumar</i>	692
77.	Estimation of Evapo-transpiration at High Spatial Resolution from LANDSAT Data using Contextual Models <i>T. Kodimalar and R. Vidhya</i>	701
78.	Comparison of Different Approaches of Analysis of Water Distribution Network <i>Devashri Karve, D. R. Vaidya and Tanay Kulkarni</i>	709
79.	Investigation on Characteristics and Trend of Rainfall Over Middle Tapi Basin, India <i>Lalit Kumar Gehlot, P. L. Patel and P. V. Timbadiya</i>	718
80.	Waterscapes through Multi-Stakeholder Approach for a Water-Stress Region in Delhi NCR, India <i>Ranjana Ray Chaudhuri, Sherly M. A., and Fawzia Tarannum</i>	727
81.	Retrofitting of Storm Water Drain Network in Bangalore using Coupled GA-SWMM Procedure <i>Ravi Prakash Kashyap, V.V. Srinivas and R. L. Gouri</i>	738
82.	Analysis of Ungauged Basins using SWAT Model: A Case Study of Sakleshpur Watershed in Cauvery Basin <i>Talawar Raghavendra Chandrappa, and Chandrashekarayya G. Hiremath</i>	748

83.	Mathematical Model based Approach for Estimation of Crop Water Requirement in Nizamabad and Adilabad Region <i>Bhukya Ramakrishna, A. Sudhakar and K. Devi Prasanna</i>	756
84.	Estimation of Rainfall of Nizamabad District using Time Series Autoregressive Model <i>B. Ramakrishna, Ch. Sanjeev and Ch. Rama Rao</i>	763
85.	Development of a Water Management Framework for Upper Yamuna River Basin using WEAP <i>Dinesh Kumar, C. T. Dhanya and Saman Razavi</i>	772
86.	Experimental Validation of Circular Pump Intake – A Case Study <i>M. S. R. Naidu, S. J. Ghule, P. M. Abdul Rahiman and K. U. Farande</i>	783
87.	Surge Protection Devices on a Long Rising Main of Pumping System <i>Abdul Rahiman P M, Ghule S J, Farande K U and Sahu T K</i>	796
88.	PLC Based Real Time Reservoir Operation System: A Case Study on Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, Andhra Pradesh, India <i>B. Khapre, Ashok Karva and V. D. Loliyana</i>	804
89.	Sustainability Evaluation of the Storm Water Drainage System of a Sub Tropical Town of India <i>Rajesh K. Vishwakarma, Monica Simon, Moushami Hazra and Himanshu Joshi</i>	813
90.	Characteristics and Frequency Analysis of Annual Daily Maximum Rainfall at Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India <i>K. B. Bobade and S. G. Manjunatha</i>	825
91.	Urban Storm Water Management using SWMM: A Case Study of Hyderabad City <i>Navya Sindhu, R. Pallavi, K. Shashikanth and M. Madhavi</i>	840
92.	Hydrological Modelling of Bargi Catchment Area using Geospatial Tools <i>Swatee Nanda, Vaibhav Garg and A.K. Nema</i>	848
93.	Hydrological Modelling to Estimate Snowmelt using Temperature Index and Energy Balance Approach <i>Shivani Pathak, Vaibhav Garg and Neeti</i>	857
94.	Assessment of Beneficial and Non-Beneficial Evapo-transpiration (ET) Across the Mahanadi River Basin using Satellite Data <i>Subhrasita Behera, K.C. Patra, V.C. Goyal, and P.K. Mishra</i>	871
95.	Enhancing Net Farm Returns of Farmers of Bidar District, Karnataka <i>Dileep Kumar Kanna and M. N. Dandigi</i>	878
96.	Impact of Kanjirapuzha Dam on Stream Flow in Thuthapuzha Sub basin of Bharathapuzha using SWAT <i>Drissia T K and Denji Dinesan</i>	886
97.	Water Availability Assessment for Million-Plus Cities of India <i>Kiran Kumar Reddy S. and Harish Gupta</i>	891

98.	Water Resource Management using Mike Hydro Basin in Tandula Complex System of India <i>R K Jaiswal, H L Tiwari and A K Lohani</i>	903
99.	Assessing the Impact of Developing Urban Catchment on Storm Runoff using SWMM, Remote Sensing and GIS Approach <i>Akram Salim Pathan and M.L. Waikar</i>	913
100.	Experimental Analysis of Hydraulic Transient in Single Pipe <i>Nishant Sourabh, P. V. Timbadiya and P. L. Patel</i>	925
101.	Estimation of Runoff by SCS-CN Method for the Watersheds of Kollegal Taluk, Chamarajanagar, Karnataka State, using RS and GIS Techniques <i>Supriya S. and A. S. Ravikumar</i>	936
102.	Environmental Flow Requirements for the Krishna River <i>Uday Kumar and K.V. Jayakumar</i>	954
103.	India's Water Challenge <i>Harish Gupta, S. Kiran Kumar Reddy and Neeta Khandelwal</i>	962
104.	Estimation of Coefficient of Discharge for Circular Side Orifice using GMDH Technique <i>Ajmal Hussain, Mujib Ahmad Ansari, and Faisal Ahmad</i>	971
105.	Application of Computed Tomography to Study Drip Emitter Geometry and Clogging <i>Venkata Ramamohan Ramachandrula and Ramamohan Reddy Kasa</i>	978
106.	Application of the TREX Model to Assess the Impact of Changes in Land-use on Runoff from a Small Catchment <i>N.M. Sabitha, Santosh G Thampi and Sathish Kumar D</i>	987
107.	Inter Basin Water Pumping: Solution to the Water Scarcity in Central and Eastern Rajasthan <i>Kedar Sharma</i>	995
108.	Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in the Field of Water Resources – A Review <i>Bikram Prasad and H.L Tiwari</i>	1001
109.	Analysis of Sustainable Water Distribution System by using EPANET Software <i>Ajay Kumar and M.V.S.S Giridhar</i>	1011
110.	Evaluation of Critical Success Factors for Mission Bhagiratha Scheme by using FAII Method and Friedman's Test <i>K. Naresh, K. Shashikanth, Narendar Reddy and Sridhar Nune</i>	1023
THEME-V RIVER HYDRAULICS		
111.	Critical Shear Stress of Sand Particles in Non-Uniform Sediments <i>Umesh K. Singh, Z. Ahmad, A. Kumar, Sourojit Das and Prasanta Biswas</i>	1035
112.	Effect of Vertical Secondary Current on Non-Local Transport of Particles in Sediment-Laden Turbulent Flows <i>Snehasis Kundu, Jyoti Yadav and Tapas Mal</i>	1041

113.	Significance of Numerical Models for Development of Fishing Harbor in an Embayment <i>R. K. Chaudhari and Prabhat Chandra</i>	1054
114.	Design of all Weather Fishing Harbour using Wave Tranquility Studies <i>Prabhat Chandra and R.K.Chaudhari</i>	1062
115.	Simulation of Coastline Evolution along Munambam Coast, Kerala <i>Santosh Kori and Prabhat Chandra</i>	1070
116.	Assessment of Soil Erosion in a Sub Basin of Chambal River by RUSLE Model using GIS <i>Choudhary Preetam and Niharika</i>	1075
117.	Studies for Locating a Road Bridge on River Yamuna in Meandering Reach at New Delhi - A Case Study <i>S. S. Kerimani, Jotsana Ambekar, S. P. Hedao, and R. G. Patil</i>	1086
118.	Studies for Shifting of Existing Bund towards River along River Hindon, Uttar Pradesh <i>B. Raghuram Singh, Jotsana G. Ambekar and R. G. Patil</i>	1095
119.	Comparison of Scour Mechanisms and Downstream Bed Modification around Circular Pier for Different Stream Bed Characteristics – An Experimental Approach <i>Susanta Chaudhuri, Vikas Kumar Das and Koustuv Debnath</i>	1101
120.	Erosion Mechanisms and Modification of Morphological Pattern of Meandering River Bank - A Case Study at the Middle Flow Regime of the Hooghly River near Nawadip, West Bengal, India <i>Vikas Kumar Das, Susanta Chaudhuri and Koustuv Debnath</i>	1113
121.	Laboratory Investigation on Scour Process due to Submerged Water Jets in Cohesionless Soils <i>Ankit Chakravarti, Z. Ahmad, R.K. Jain and A.S. Lodhi</i>	1123
122.	Soil Erosion Modelling – An Overview <i>P. V. Desai and S. K. Ukarande</i>	1131
123.	Hydro-Morphodynamic Evolution of a River Channel Confluence with Discordant Bed <i>Sushant K Biswal and Nabina Khanam</i>	1137
124.	Discharge Prediction Models for Flow in Open Channels using Mobile Conical Obstruction <i>Ankur Kapoor and Aniruddha D. Ghare</i>	1149
125.	Modifications Proposed to Design of Spillway of Devsari H.E. Project, Uttarakhand <i>V.S. Ramarao, M. R. Bhajantri and V.V.Bhosekar</i>	1158
126.	Backwaters Effect of Polavaram Project – Emerging Issues <i>S. Narasimha Rao, K. Venkata Narayana and N. Ravishankar</i>	1166
127.	Flow Field Study in an Evolving Scour Hole at Repelling Spur Dyke <i>Abu Rashid and Parthajit Roy</i>	1174

128.	The Effect of Staggering Shape in Porcupine Screen Models in its Sediment Trapping Efficiency in a Straight Reach of a Field Channel <i>Bhargov Phukan and Rituparna Goswami</i>	1189
129.	Experimental Investigation of Pressure Flow Scour due to Vertical Contraction <i>Sofi Amir Majid and Shivam Tripathi</i>	1202
130.	A Review Paper on Factors Affecting Sediment Rating Curve <i>Ayusmita Manasingh and Laxmipriya Mohanty</i>	1209
131.	Hydraulic Model Studies for Evolving Efficient Design of Orifice Spillway – A Case Study <i>Bhate R.R., More K.T., Bhosekar V.V. and Bhajantri M.R.</i>	1220
132.	Will the Disappearance of Tanks in the Adyar Basin Worsen the Floods? <i>Nithila Devi. N and Soumendra Nath Kuiry</i>	1233
133.	Effective Discharge for Bed Material Transport in Two Rivers of Upper Tapi Basin: Decadal Changes, Causes and Effects <i>Resmi S. R, P L. Patel and P. V. Timbadiya</i>	1242
134.	Assessment of Morphological Changes due to Construction of Jetty inside a Lagoon <i>A.K Singh, Naval S. Jagatap and L. R. Ranganath</i>	1248
135.	The Concept of Entropy in Braided River Morphology <i>V. Chembolu and S. Dutta</i>	1259
136.	Hydraulic Model Studies for Optimizing the Design of Energy Dissipator Intended for High Tail Water Level Conditions – A Case Study <i>K. T. More, S. A. Beturkar, M. R. Bhajantri and V.V. Bhosekar</i>	1263
137.	Investigation of the Issues in the Inter Linking of Rivers: A Case Study for Ken-Betwa Link Project <i>Gurusamy B.T., Vasudeo A.D. and Godbole S.P.</i>	1275
138.	Completion of Discharge Data of River Sarada <i>Jagannath Patro and Vazeer Mahammood</i>	1286
139.	Hydraulic Model Studies for Hydraulic Jump type Stilling Basin <i>S.H. Kulkarni, Y. N. Srivastava and V.V. Bhosekar</i>	1294
140.	Prediction of Local Scour around Bridge Piers using Artificial Neural Networks <i>K.V.S. Krishnareddy, T.K. Sruthi, M. Gopi Chand and Venu Chandra</i>	1301
141.	Discharge Estimation in Compound Channels Having Narrowing and Enlarging Floodplains <i>Kamalini Devi, Bhabani Shankar Das, Jnana Ranjan Khuntia and Kishanjit Kumar Khatua</i>	1309
142.	Velocity and Turbulence Distribution in Unsteady Open Channel Flows through an Emergent Rigid Stems <i>Jnana R. Khuntia, Kamalini Devi, Kishanjit K. Khatua and Somesh Jena</i>	1321
143.	Velocity Distribution in a Compound Channel with Diverging Floodplains <i>Bhabani S. Das, Kamalini Devi, Jnana R. Khuntia and Kishanjit K. Khatua</i>	1331

144.	Assessing Flow Pattern of Sabarmati River Portion at Hirpura Barrage Site Gujarat, India using HEC-RAS Hydrodynamic Models and Physical Models for Gate Operation <i>Anam Khan and Sanskriti Mujumdar</i>	1343
145.	Influence of Mining Activities on the Hydromorphology around Bridge Piers <i>Abhijit D Lade, Jyotismita Taye and Bimlesh Kumar</i>	1353
146.	Study of Local Scour at 180° Bend and its Protection using Porcupines <i>Habiba Afrooz and A.K. Barbhuiya</i>	1364
147.	Open Channel Discharge Measurement by Ultrasonic Transit-Time Method <i>Deepak Arya, Chinthulal V.S, Ayush Agrawal, Prudhvi Sagar, Mukesh Kumar, Sunil Nishad, Vikas Kumar Vidyarthi, K. Sri Harsha, Shivam Tripathi, Naren Naik and Prabhat Munshi</i>	1375
148.	Flood Lines i.e. Red and Blue Line Marking on Downstream of Kurnool Medium Project on Bori River <i>Shital Shinde, Shreenivas Londhe and Preeti Kulkarni</i>	1380
149.	Comparison of Sediment Transport Models for Unsteady Flow in Alluvial Channels <i>Andharia B. R.</i>	1387
150.	Prioritization of Sub-Watersheds for Soil Conservation Management using Morphometric Characteristics <i>Bakkashetti Snehit and Sanat Nalini Sahoo</i>	1399
151.	Experimental Studies on Scour and Flow Hydrodynamics around a Complex Bridge Pier <i>Abdulmuttalib Lokhandwala, Priyanka Gautam and T.I. Eldho</i>	1410
152.	Can Close Proximity Mining Activities Compromise the Stability of Bridge Piers? An Experimental Study <i>Abhijit D Lade and Bimlesh Kumar</i>	1421
153.	Extraction of River Profile using Bathymetric Technique – A Case Study <i>M. Selva Balan, M. S. Bist, Ajay Sonavane, Ajit Singh and Shailesh Thonte</i>	1431
154.	A Statistical Interpretation of Hydrological Data Measured at Stream Gauging Sites of Godavari River Basin, India <i>V. K. Yadav, S.M. Yadav and B. K. Samtani</i>	1438
155.	Identification of Potential Lakes Susceptible to GLOF in Jhelum Sub-basin of Indus Basin <i>Nibedita Guru, Ankit Gupta, Sweta, Ruhi Maheshwari, BS Rao, P.V. Raju and V.V. Rao</i>	1452
156.	Analysing Turbulent Characteristics of Flow in Sinuous Channel <i>Jyotirmoy Barman, Jyotismita Taye and Bimlesh Kumar</i>	1463
157.	Sediment Transport Modeling and Hysteresis Study for Pranahita Sub-Basin of Godavari River System in India <i>A. Naresh, M. Mohan Raju, M. Gopal Naik, Harish Gupta, Anil Kumar and Archana Sarkar</i>	1474
158.	Effect of Downward Seepage on Flow behaviour in Sinuous Bend <i>Jyotismita Taye, Jyotirmoy Barman, Abhijit Lade and Bimlesh Kumar</i>	1484

159.	Model Study on Subarnarekha Barrage under Post Barrage Condition <i>M. Bardhan</i>	1491
160.	Hydraulic Design of Spillway and Spill Channel of Polavaram Irrigation Project, Andhra Pradesh <i>Vankayalapati S. Rama Rao, Y. N. Srivastava and V.V. Bhosekar</i>	1498
161.	Study on the Variation of Distribution of Velocity in Accordance with Differential Roughness in an Compound Open Channel <i>Nirjharini Sahoo, Kishanjit Kumar Khatua and Ramakar Jha</i>	1506
162.	Modelling Sediment Transport in the Chaliyar River, Kerala, India <i>Abhijith Sathya, Santosh G. Thampi and Chithra N.R</i>	1519
163.	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Studies for Gangabal Lake in Indus River Basin using HEC-RAS Software <i>Shailesh Kumar, K.K. Pandey and Manoj Kumar</i>	1531
164.	Determination of Calibration Parameters for Morphological Model along Versova-Tarapur Stretch <i>Anuj Angad Awad Shrivastava, Rajasree B. R. and Manasa Ranjan Behera</i>	1541
165.	Dam Break Modelling of an Earthen Dam for Flood Forecasting <i>Apurba Nath and Susmita Ghosh</i>	1549
166.	Back Waters Effect of Polavaram Project – Emerging Issues <i>S. Narasimha Rao, K. Venkata Narayana and N. Ravishankar</i>	1560
167.	River Training - Use of Discarded Rails and Sleepers <i>Arun Kumar and Patil R. G.</i>	1568
168.	Flow Regimes over Triangular Weir and its Influence on Computing Coefficient of Discharge - An Experimental Study <i>Ritwik Pattnaik and Ratul Das</i>	1576
169.	Effect of Sediment Size on Local Scour around a Bridge Pier in Non-Uniform Sediments <i>Rahul Malik and Baldev Setia</i>	1583
170.	Experimental Investigation on Erosion and Deposition Pattern around a Sand Pit in an Alluvial Channel <i>P. Laxmi Narayana, K. Murali, M. Sayan and P. L. Patel</i>	1593
171.	Hydrodynamic Flood Routing Model <i>M. Venkata Sowjanya and Soumendra Nath Kuiry</i>	1603
172.	Discharge Characteristics of Arced Labyrinth Weir with Triangular Keys <i>Mayank Varshney, Talib Mansoor and M. Athar</i>	1611

173.	Safety of Gravity Dam Against Sliding based on Probabilistic Approach <i>Mohd. Muzzammil, Javed Alam and Mohd. Khalid</i>	1619
174.	Estimation of Theoretical Hydropower Potential for Various Dams in India <i>K. Lakshmi Narayana Guptha, Aishwarya Gupta, G. Krishna Mohan and Shaik Rehana</i>	1626
175.	Comparative Study of Local Scour Models <i>Praveen Rathod and V.L. Manekar</i>	1636
176.	Flow Resistance in Open Channel Flow <i>Shri Ram</i>	1648
177.	Scouring of Composite Foundation with Granular Pile Foundation in Alluvial Floodplain <i>Shri Ram and S M Ali Jawaaid</i>	1656
178.	Study of Pipe Outlet Stilling Basin Model Performance with Varying Sill Position <i>H. L. Tiwari and Arun Goel</i>	1666
179.	Lift Irrigation Schemes Role in Transfer of Inter-Basin Water and Need for Optimization of Pumps Design <i>A.R.N. Sharma and B. Nagendra Rao</i>	1674
180.	Application of Two Dimensional HEC-RAS Model for Flood Susceptible Analysis – A Case Study Pandharpur City <i>Mrunal M. Joshi and Shahapure S.S</i>	1681
181.	Discharge Measurement and Prediction of Flow Parameters Using CES for Meander River Koina: A Field Case Study <i>Satish Kumar and Kishanjit Kumar Khatua</i>	1689
182.	A Comparative Study of Different Methodologies for Design Flood Computation of Minor Irrigation <i>M. Vamshi Raj</i>	1705
183.	Identification of Critical Depth and Lateral Flow Regime in Symmetrical Rough Compound Channel <i>Siprarani Pradhan and Kishanjit Kumar Khatua</i>	1712
184.	Flow Characteristics in Open Channel with Submerged Flexible Vegetation <i>Hariom Gautam, Shubham Yadav, K.C. Patra and K.K. Khatua</i>	1721
Volume – II		
THEME-VI		
CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME EVENTS		
185.	Impact of Climate Change on Future Reference Evapo-transpiration (ET) in Central Region of Madhya Pradesh <i>Ankit Balvanshi and H L Tiwari</i>	1735

186.	Trend Detection in Temperature using Mann-Kendall Test: A Case Study to Assess Climate Changes in Rajasthan State <i>Darshan Mehta and S. M. Yadav</i>	1739
187.	Entropy based Spatio Temporal Patterns of the Daily Precipitation Variability over Central India <i>G. Ravi Kumar and R. Maheswaran</i>	1751
188.	Statistical Downscaling of Daily Mean Rainfall Series for Future Projection – A Case Study of Odisha <i>Monalisa Sahu, Raj Beer Padhee and Anil Kumar Kar</i>	1761
189.	Bivariate Drought Frequency Analysis using Copula Method <i>P. Mishra, R. Padhee and B. Naik</i>	1777
190.	Seasonal Correlation between Rainfall and Temperature of Patiala City <i>Sanjoy Gorai, Gurnoor Singh, Dwarikanath Ratha and Amit Dhir</i>	1786
191.	Spatio-Temporal Variation of Climate <i>Subhashree Soumya and A. K. Kar</i>	1794
192.	Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Trend and Non-Stationarity of Rainfall in Hemavathi Basin <i>B. Y. Chinmayi and H. Ramesh</i>	1802
193.	Projecting the Change in Rainfall Trends over Maharashtra using Extreme Value Distribution <i>S. S. Shah, S. N. Londhe and N. S. Gandhre</i>	1809
194.	Comparative Study on Drought in Marathwada using SPI and SPEI <i>Vishnu U. Krishnan, A.B Mirajkar and Saranya C. Nair</i>	1815
195.	Impact of Grid Resolution on the Prediction of Tropical Cyclone FANI using ARW Model <i>G. Venkata Rao, K. Venkata Reddy and Y. Navatha</i>	1822
196.	Impact of Climate Change on Manair River Basin <i>Suram Anil and Anand Raj P</i>	1829
197.	Comparative Analysis of Land Use and Land Cover Changes on Stream Discharges using Landsat Maps <i>C. Madhusudana Rao, A. Bardhan, Apurva Raj, Raunak Kumar and Rajiv Ranjan</i>	1839
198.	Macro Scale Hydrological Modelling to Assess the Impact of Land Cover Change on Streamflows <i>Aswathi Sebha John, Navya Chandu and T.I. Eldho</i>	1847
199.	Analyzing Trend in Atmospheric Lapse Rate across India <i>Priyanka Gautam, Saurabh Kumar and Richa Ojha</i>	1857
200.	Extreme Rainfall Analysis for Urban Vadodara <i>Chirayu Pandit, Sanskriti Mujumdar, Shwetal Shah and Ganesh Gupta</i>	1867

201.	Assessments of Meteorological Drought Indices using SPI and RDI in Mehsana Region, Gujarat, India <i>Pranav B. Mistry and T.M.V. Suryanarayana</i>	1874
202.	Real Time Flood Forecast for Vamsadhara River Basin through Unsteady Flow Simulation <i>Arunima Mahapatra, Venkatesh Kinthala and Vazeer Mahmood</i>	1881
203.	Applicability and Sensitivity Analysis of INVEST Water Yield Model for Tungabhadra River Basin <i>B. Vijay Kumar and K. Venkata Reddy</i>	1892
204.	Assessment of Drought on Palakkad District <i>Shifana K, K. S Sumam and N. Sajikumar</i>	1898
205.	Bivariate Flood Frequency Analysis using Mixed Gumbel Method <i>S. Nayak, R. Padhee and B. Naik</i>	1907
206.	Water Availability at Macro to Micro Level: Role of Climate Change <i>S. Jeevananda Reddy</i>	1916
207.	Utilizing Insights from 2018 Kerala Floods Damage Survey in Catastrophe Flood Modeling <i>Srinivas Kondapalli, Raj Kumar Nagamanickam and Samyadeep Ghosh</i>	1929
208.	Hydroclimatic Teleconnections of Large Scale Circulations on Variability of Monsoon Inflows into Ukai Reservoir, India <i>Priyank J. Sharma, P. L. Patel and V. Jothiprakash</i>	1939
209.	Climate Change and Land Use Change Impact Assessment on Stream Flow using SWAT Model – A Case Study of Periyar River Basin, India <i>Kashish Sadhwani, T.I. Eldho and Subhankar Karmakar</i>	1948
210.	Climate Change Implications on Surface-Runoff and Soil Erosion: A Case Study of Jaisamand Lake <i>Arjita Saxena, Mahesh Kumar Jat and Sudhir Kumar</i>	1958
211.	Climate Change Assessment using Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) for Udaipur District, Rajasthan <i>Mahesh K. Jat, Anmol Chauhan and Arjita Saxena</i>	1969
212.	Evaluation of Long-Term Precipitation Trends and its Seasonality over a Catchment in Lower Gangetic Basin of West Bengal <i>Akhilesh Kumar, Shreyashi Santra Mitra, Abhisek Santra, Shidharth Routh, and Suman Sinha</i>	1981
213.	Spatial Distribution of Extreme Temperature Indices over India using CORDEX Data <i>Deepak Kumar Prajapat, Jyoti Lodha and Mahender Choudhary</i>	1989
214.	Use of Composite Meteorological-Agricultural Indices for Drought Prediction <i>Anwesa Mohanty, Janhabi Meher and Abhayaa Nayak</i>	2001

215.	Assessment of CMIP5 Models in Reference to Dynamical Downscaling over Rajasthan <i>Jyoti Lodha, Deepak Kumar Prajapat and Mahender Choudhary</i>	2010
216.	A Study on Spatial and Temporal Variation of Drought in Coastal and Western Parts of Odisha using Markov Chain <i>Shravani Mohanty</i>	2019
217.	Development of Rainfall-Intensity-Duration Frequency Curve for Urban Flood Management of Ranchi City, Jharkhand, India <i>Utkarsh Upadhyaya, Ajai Singh, Birendra Bharti and Kumar Nischal</i>	2026
218.	Hydrological Modelling to Study the Impacts of LULC and Climate Change on Streamflow in Netravathi Basin, Karnataka, India <i>Dinu Maria Jose and Dwarakish G S</i>	2034
219.	Downscaling Methods for Climate Change Projections and their Impact on Rainfall Trend – A Review <i>Anila Arelt and Shivakumar J. Nyamathi</i>	2042
220.	Assessment of Recent Changes in Extreme Rainfall Variability over Lower Tapi Basin, India <i>Shubham M. Jibhakte, P.V. Timbadiya and P. L. Patel</i>	2052
221.	Temperature Trend Analysis for the Subtropical Region of the Brahmaputra River Basin, North-East India <i>Subhrajyoti Deb and Briti Sundar Sil</i>	2063
222.	Analysis of Variation in Climate of Maharashtra Since Year 1901 <i>S. J. Kadbhane and V.L. Manekar</i>	2072
223.	Daily Precipitation Downscaling Techniques for Krishna River Basin <i>Y. Pavan Kumar and R. Maheswaran</i>	2082
224.	Investigation of Uncertainty in using Different Precipitation Products for Hydrological Modelling <i>Sridhara Setti Naidu and R. Maheswaran</i>	2090
225.	Developing Rainfall Intensity-Duration-Frequency Curves using TRMM: A Case Study for Vizianagaram Town, India <i>K. Venkatesh and R. Maheswaran</i>	2100
226.	An Insight to Atmospheric Conditions during Extreme Climate Events over India <i>Naveen Sudharsan, Vittal H and Subhankar Karmakar</i>	2104
227.	Modeling of Climate Change through Time Series Analysis - A Case Study on Eastern Part of India <i>M. Uma Maheswar Rao, Pradip Kumar Das and Kanhu Charan Patra</i>	2111
228.	Effect of Bias Correction in Era-Interim Precipitation Dataset on the behavior of Hydrological Model <i>Vishal Sharma, Bhaskar R. Nikam, Praveen K. Thakur, Vaibhav Garg and S. P. Aggarwal</i>	2127

229.	Assessment of Meteorological Droughts and their Impact on the Hydrological Regime of Godavari River Basin <i>Saloni Deshpande, Bhaskar R. Nikam, Vaibhav Garg and Manaruchi Mohapatra</i>	2140
230.	Impact of Coastal Inundation due to Rise in Sea Level using ArcGIS: A Case Study of Surat City <i>Ramgopal T Sahu, Mani Kant Verma and B. J. Batliwala</i>	2162
231.	Copula-Based Statistical Comparison between Turbulence Closure-Based Model and Bulk-Richardson Number-Based Model for Estimation of Atmospheric Boundary Layer Height in India <i>Shikhar Upadhyay, Sarit K. Das and C.S.P. Ojha</i>	2185
232.	Methodology Adopted for Analysing Extreme Hydrological Events in Kolar River Basin, Sehore District, Madhya Pradesh <i>Deepak Kumar Tiwari, HL Tiwari and Raman Nateriya</i>	2196
233.	Understanding Precipitation Trends for Valsad District, Gujarat <i>Meet A. Dave and Sanskriti Mujmudar</i>	2205
234.	Long-Term Climatic Trend Analysis of Ernakulam District, Kerala (India) <i>Anjali Vijay and K Varija</i>	2216
235.	Application of Two Developed Equations in Reservoir Evaporation Estimation and Some Study about Control <i>M. Bardhan</i>	2225
236.	Temperature Trend Analysis for the Subtropical Region of the Brahmaputra River Basin, North-East India <i>Subhrajyoti Deb and Briti Sundar Sil</i>	2233
237.	Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources in India <i>Rupas Kumar M. and Venugopal R.</i>	2241
238.	Hydrodynamic and Morphodynamic Investigation along the Maharashtra Coast <i>Kapil Varne, Rajasree B. R. and Manasa Ranjan Behera</i>	2247
239.	Development of an Open-Source Tool for Handling Big Data Problem in Estimation of Standardized Precipitation Index: SPI-Utility <i>Manaruchi Mohapatra, Bhaskar R Nikam, Gunjan Kour, Vaibhav Garg, Praveen K Thakur, and S.P. Aggarwal</i>	2256
240.	Assessment of Climate Extremes over the Ghataprabha Sub-basin of Krishna Basin, India <i>Nagendra, Nagraj S. Patil, Kulkarni Shashikanth, and Nataraja M</i>	2267
241.	Evaluation of Drought Severity Indices and their Trend for Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh) <i>Shivani Gond, Nitesh Gupta and S.K. Gupta</i>	2275
242.	Changes in Extreme Rainfall Characteristic over Kerala <i>Chandrika T. and Agilan V.</i>	2284

243.	Precipitation Trend Analysis for Surat District, Gujarat <i>Nirav B. Agrawal and Sanskriti Mujumdar</i>	2290
244.	Drought Detection and Assessment over Krishna River Basin with Standardized Precipitation Index and Standardized Precipitation Evapo-transpiration Index <i>A. Apaar, G. Sireesha Naidu, S. Rehana and K.S. Rajan</i>	2301
245.	Spatiotemporal Evaluation of Evapotranspiration over Krishna River Basin, India <i>S. Rehana, G. Sireesha Naidu, Apaar Agrawal and K.S. Rajan</i>	2311
246.	Assessment of Spatio -Temporal Trends of Climate Water Availability over India <i>N.T. Monish and S. Rehana</i>	2322
247.	Climatic Changes in Eastern Uttar Pradesh <i>Shivam Mani Tripathi, Avnish Jaiswal and Shri Ram</i>	2331
248.	Climate Change Impact Assessment using Soft Computing: A Brief Overview <i>Komaragiri Srinivasa Raju and Dasika Nagesh Kumar</i>	2345
249.	Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall Variability under Changing Global Climate <i>Hiteshri Shastri</i>	2353
250.	Prediction of Daily Rainfall States from CMIP-5 GCM Outputs for Tapi Basin <i>Aarti S Ghate, Rahul Kumar and P.V. Timbadiya</i>	2361
THEME-VII WATER AND WASTE WATER MODELING		
251.	Master Planning of Bankura Multi-Village Water Supply Project – A Case Study <i>Devashri Karve, Tanay Kulkarni and Shruti Tikhe</i>	2375
252.	Minimization of Water Hammer Effects in a Water Pipeline <i>P. D. Jiwane, A. D. Vasudeo and A. K. Singh</i>	2385
253.	Calibration of Water Distribution Network using GA: A Case Study of Ramnagar Elevated Service Reservoir Command Area in Nagpur City <i>Shweta Rathi, Rajesh Gupta, Pawan Labhasetwar and Pranav Nagarnaik</i>	2396
254.	Desalination of Marine Water of Manginapudi Beach, Located on the Coast of Bay of Bengal <i>Rosysmita Bikram Singh and Kanhu Charan Patra</i>	2406
255.	Analysis of an Existing Water Distribution System by Simulation using WaterGEMS <i>Ch. V. S. S. Sudheer, M. Ramesh and G. Venkata Ramana</i>	2416
256.	Design of Sewer Network using SewerGEMS Software <i>Sopariya H. K. and Andharia B. R.</i>	2429
257.	A Model for Drinking Water Distribution Systems for Limited Quantity Water Supply in Indian Socioeconomic-Environments <i>B. Rajeshwar Rao and Shiva Ram Bandari</i>	2438

258.	Application of Response Surface Methodology to Wastewater Treatment using Natural Adsorbent <i>Sandeep R. Korake and Pradip D. Jadhao</i>	2445
259.	Performance Evaluation of Phase Separated Anaerobic Migrating Blanket Reactor for Institutional Wastewater <i>Aruna.C, Sivaraman.N and Asha.B</i>	2456
260.	Calibration of Volatile Fatty Acid in an Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Fixed Film Reactor for Treating Sago Wastewater <i>Sheela. R and Asha. B</i>	2465
261.	Removal of Ammoniacal Nitrogen from Fertilizer Wastewater using Mono and Bipolar based Electrocoagulation Process <i>Nibedita Pani, Darshan Dave and Anantha Singh T.S.</i>	2471
262.	Prediction of Suspended Sediment Load By Sediment Rating Curve <i>Qamar Sultana and M. Gopal Naik</i>	2477
THEME-VIII GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUES		
263.	Study of Urban Storm Water Drainage Systems of Delhi City, India using GIS based PCSWMM Model <i>Ruchika Dabas, Satish Kumar and Munendra Kumar</i>	2491
264.	Reservoir Capacity Assessment through Remote Sensing Technique – A Case Study of Paldhag Reservoir, Maharashtra, India <i>Shraddha Kuwar, Santosh Wagh, Makrand Kulkarni, Sharad Bhagat and Sanjay Ghanekar</i>	2498
265.	Impact of Land Use Land Cover Change on Runoff by using ArcGIS and SWAT Model Approaches in Budhabalanga River Basin <i>M. Bal, A. K. Dandpat and B. Naik</i>	2506
266.	Spatial Variability Analysis and Mapping of Infiltration Rate in NIT Srinagar Campus using GIS <i>Tabasum Rasool, Abdul Qayoom Dar, Firoz Alam, Shaziya Ramzan, Sajad Ahmad, Liyaqat Ali and Junaid Ahmed</i>	2516
267.	Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Drought across Warangal Region based on Multisource Remote Sensing Data <i>Soumyashree Dixit, Pooja Singh and K.V. Jayakumar</i>	2526
268.	Assessment of River Morphology of Brahmaputra River at Dhubri using RS-GIS <i>Dileep Kumar P and M. G. Muni Reddy</i>	2541
269.	Geo-Environmental Assessment of Desertification by Aeolian Sand Deposits of the Hagari/Vedavathi River in South Central Part of Anantapur District, AP, India: using Geospatial Techniques <i>Pradeep Kumar. B, Raghu Babu. K, Rajasekhar. M and Ramachandra. M</i>	2548

270.	Estimation of Sub-Watershed Wise Morphometric Parameters of Baitarani Basin using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System <i>Swagatika Sahoo and Janhabi Meher</i>	2559
271.	Triple Collocation Analysis to Assess Satellite-based Soil Moisture Products over India <i>Sanjeev Gadad, Eswar Rajasekaran, Athira K V and Kukku Sara. P.E</i>	2569
272.	Study of Soil Erosion in Sone Command Area using Remote Sending and GIS Techniques <i>K. Praveen and L. B. Roy</i>	2576
273.	Estimation of Morphometric Study on Shetrunji River using Remote Sensing and GIS <i>Rajat Kumar Jena and Asit Kumar Dandapat</i>	2586
274.	Assessment of Landslide Susceptibility of Idukki District using Frequency Ratio Method <i>Jobin Jose and N. Sajikumar</i>	2592
275.	Assessing LULC Changes in Lower Tapi Basin using a Hybrid Methodology Involving Supervised and Spectral Indices Approaches <i>N. Vineela and P. L. Patel</i>	2603
276.	Application of Geospatial Techniques in Flood Hazard Zonation and Inundation Modelling <i>Subimal Nandi and Sujata Biswas</i>	2611
277.	Drought Assessment using Geospatial Technologies: A Case Study of Rajasthan <i>Mahesh Kumar Jat, Ved Prakash Sharma and Ankita Saxena</i>	2623
278.	Spatial Change Analysis of Foraging Grounds of Flamingos in Pulicat Lake - A Conservation Approach <i>R. Ruthra, B. Poorna Chander, S. Rajakumari, V. Deepak Samuel and R. Sankar</i>	2633
279.	Land Use and Land Cover Classification using CORONA Imagery through Machine Learning Algorithms <i>Prasad J. Deshpande, Anirudh Belwalkar, Onkar Dikshit and Shivam Tripathi</i>	2640
280.	Water Feature Extraction using LANDSAT Images of Sub-watershed at Krishna River <i>J. Gopala Rao, Gunwant Sharma and Sudhir Kumar</i>	2646
281.	Application of Geo-Spatial Technology to Rejuvenate a Lake in Industrial Watershed – A Case Study in Hosur Industrial Association (HIA), Hosur, Tamil Nadu <i>Shanthi Mudundi and Ashim Ghosh</i>	2656
282.	Hydrological Modelling of Sukhi River Basin using ArcSWAT Model <i>Falguni P. Parekh and Mansi Parikh</i>	2671
283.	Prioritization of the Sub-Watersheds for the Barak River Basin based on Change in LULC <i>Kumar Ashwini and Briti Sunder Sil</i>	2679
284.	Identification of Lineaments for Natural Resources Exploration in Western Part of Cuddapah Basin, Andhra Pradesh, India using Geospatial Techniques <i>Ramachandra. M, Raghu Babu. K, Pradeep Kumar. B and Rajasekhar. M</i>	2688

285.	Simulation of Sediment Yield in Barak River Basin using SWAT Model – A Case Study <i>Shehnaj Ahmed Pathan and Briti Sundar Sil</i>	2698
286.	A Review of Remote Sensing Satellites <i>Abhayaa Nayak and Janhabi Meher</i>	2708
287.	Migration of River Ganga between Munger and Bhagalpur in Bihar using Satellite Imageries <i>Puja Kumari, Chandan Raj and Vivekanand Singh</i>	2713
288.	Hydrological Modeling using SWAT-A Case Study of Tapi River Basin <i>Niharika and Choudhary Preetam</i>	2722
289.	Assessment of Banana Crop Acreage using Geospatial Technique for Specified Command Area of Hatnur Reservoir (Maharashtra) <i>Anupriya Jadhav, Sunil Gaikwad, Makarand Kulkarni, Sanjay Deshmukh, and Haribhau Gosavi</i>	2732
290.	Spatial Variability of Groundwater Depth of East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India <i>Nathi Ajay Chandra and Sanat Nalini Sahoo</i>	2738
291.	Spatio-Temporal Variation of Land Surface Temperature due to Urbanization: A Case Study of Bengaluru, India <i>Nithya R Govind, K. Shashikanth and H Ramesh</i>	2745
292.	Irrigation Potential Utilization Estimation using Time-Series Satellite Data <i>Sobhan Mishra, Shankar Muthyam, Raju, P.V., Annie Maria Issac and Rao.V.V.</i>	2752
293.	Gram Panchayat Development Plan and Site Suitability Analysis for Implementing Water Harvesting Structures using Geo Spatial Technology <i>Tejaswini V, Kesava Rao P, Pragadeesh M, Jaya Shankar G and Nagaraja R</i>	2762
294.	Evaluation of Meandering Characteristics of the Barak River using RS and GIS <i>Wajahat Annayat and Briti Sunder Sil</i>	2778
295.	GIS and SPI Based Spatio-Temporal Drought Analysis of Mahaboobnagar District of Telangana State in India <i>B. Santhosha, C. Sarala, A. Naresh, M. Gopal Naik, Harish Gupta and M. Mohan Raju</i>	2787
296.	FloodPlain Modelling of Krishna Lower Basin using ArcGIS, HEC-GEORAS and HEC-RAS <i>B. Jagadeesh and K. Krishna Veni</i>	2795
297.	Assessment of Water Logged Area in Kabini Command Area, Karnataka State using RS and GIS Techniques <i>M. Shivaswamy, A. S. Ravikumar and B. L. Shivakumar</i>	2804
298.	Comparative Study of Morphometric Parameters using Different Data Sets for Various Terrain Area <i>Yashas Kumar H K, Ramaswamy M V and Shivakumar J Nyamathi</i>	2814

299.	A GIS based Morphometric Analysis to Identify Erosion Prone Areas on the Mahanadi, India: A Case Study <i>Nirjharini Sahoo, Pradip Kumar Das and Janhabi Meher</i>	2824
300.	Assessment of Sediment Distribution Pattern in the Ukai Reservoir using LANDSAT-8 Imagery <i>Jabbar Yazad C. and Yadav Sanjay M.</i>	2837
301.	Morphometric and Hypsometric Analysis using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques <i>Rajitha E and A. S. Ravikumar</i>	2846
302.	Delineating Rainwater Harvesting Potential Zones of Watershed by using RS, GIS and AHP <i>Pallavi Kulkarni and K. A. Patil</i>	2855
303.	Comparative Study on Image Classification Techniques <i>Ritica Thakur, Praveen Rathod and V. L. Manekar</i>	2868
304.	Estuary Change Analysis using LANDSAT Satellite Imagery: A Case Study of Kali River Estuary, West Coast of India <i>Arunkumar Yadav, Waleed Makhdumi, B M Dodamani and G S Dwarakish</i>	2877
THEME-IX SOFT COMPUTING TECHNIQUES		
305.	Redundancy based Reliability Analysis of Water Distribution System using GA-Fuzzy Combination <i>Priyanshu Jain and Ruchi Khare</i>	2889
306.	Deep Neural Network based Modelling of Pier Scour Depth <i>Mahesh Pal</i>	2898
307.	Boundary Shear Stress Distribution in Converging Compound Channel Flow using Artificial Neural Network <i>S. Behera, B. Naik and M. Bal</i>	2904
308.	Prediction of River Water Quality of Upper Green River Watershed, Kentucky, USA using Cluster-Based Neural Network Models <i>Venkateswarlu Turuganti, Rishabh Agrawal, Purnasrivatsa Boggavarapu and Jagadeesh Anmala</i>	2913
309.	Fuzzy Decision Support System for Site Selection of Water Harvesting Structures <i>B. N. Malleswara Rao</i>	2924
310.	Modelling of Stage Discharge using M5P Model Tree and Fuzzy Regression <i>P.G. Jairaj and Mahalekshmi S Nair</i>	2935
311.	Evolutionary Algorithm – Jaya for Optimal Design of Water Distribution Network <i>Nikita Palod, Vishnu Prasad and Ruchi Khare</i>	2942
312.	A Deep Neural Network Approach for Bias Correction of Satellite Rainfall Estimates <i>Saswata Nandi and M Janga Reddy</i>	2950



Comparative Study of Morphometric Parameters using Different Data Sets for Various Terrain Area

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Abstract

This paper proposes the comparative study of morphometric parameters using different data sets for various terrain area selected. The morphometric parameters are basic input for proper hydrological studies such as Runoff estimation, Flood forecasting and so on. Morphometric parameters are generated by digital elevation models (DEM) and Toposheets in ArcGIS platform. Here morphometric parameters are derived by using DEM data sets such as ASTER, SRTM, CartoSat-1, JAXA of 30m, TanDEM-X of 90m resolution and SOI Toposheets under ArcGIS10.1 software for various terrain area. In flat terrain stream order is generated with accumulation threshold >500 for 30m resolution data sets and >55.55 for 90m resolution data whereas in hilly terrain a value of >150 for ASTER, SRTM, CartoSat-1 and >100 for JAXA and >55.55 for 90m resolution data. Based on variation of observed elevation (Z-value) and cumulative Toposheet area from different data sets, ASTER, SRTM and JAXA of 30m spatial resolution are best to use with minimum Z-value correction and morphometric parameter comparison shows a coarse resolution data is enough for flat terrain areas and high resolution is required for hilly terrain areas with certain flow accumulation threshold value. An uncertainty in accumulation threshold value results in deficient morphometric parameters.

Keywords: ArcGIS, DEM data, Toposheet, Morphometric parameters, Terrain area.

1. INTRODUCTION

The measurement and analysis of earth's surface feature such as landform, water and air are important for a hydrologist to deal with his hydrological activities. The quantification of landform in all its aspects is termed to be Morphometry. The morphometric parameters are basic input for proper hydrological studies such as runoff estimation, flood forecasting, quantification of depression storage and so on (Kavitha and Nyamathi 2013). Morphometric parameters are generated by digital elevation models and toposheets in ArcGIS platform (Banerjee 2017). The effect of spatial resolution of different DEM data sets in the delineation of stream, extraction of stream length and area slope is considerable (Buakhao and Kangrang 2016). The elevation and slope value will change in Coarser resolution DEM than the high-resolution DEM and which causes decrease in value of morphometric parameter (Grohmann 2015). Basin, stream order and stream length are greatly affected by flow accumulation threshold value, lesser order stream length are resulted due to uncertainty in flow accumulation threshold (Mingliang et al. 2008). Hence the morphometric analysis using DEM is greatly dependent on resolution and certain flow accumulation threshold value (Paul 2015). Using a coarser resolution DEM, the accuracy of slope decreases in hilly terrain and great difference in aspect values in flat terrain area (Chang and Tsai 1991).

The main objective of this study is to extract the morphometric parameters from all DEM data sets with certain flow accumulation threshold value in ArcGIS platform for various terrain area (Dakshina Pinakini sub-watershed i.e., flat terrain and Uttara Kaveri sub-watershed i.e, hilly terrain) and make a comparison with the observed data.

ASTER (Advanced spaceborne Thermal Emission Reflection Radiometer) and SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission) of 30m spatial resolution can be downloaded from USGS Earth Explorer. ASTER and SRTM DEMs can be used in both hilly and flat terrain (Rusli et al. 2014), CartoSat-1 of 30m resolution downloaded from Bhuvan portal, JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency) of 30m resolution download



from JAXA Global ALOS portal, TanDEM-X of 90m resolution downloaded from EcoGeoservice portal and Survey of India Toposheets (57G/16, 57L/13, 57L/14) are used in ArcGIS 10.1 software.

2. STUDY AREA

The study area selected is Dakshina Pinakini Sub-Watershed and Uttara Kaveri Sub-Watersheds. Dakshina Pinakini sub-watershed located in Hoskote taluk of Karnataka contributing its streams to Hoskote lake and Uttara Kaveri sub-watershed located in Vaniyambadi taluk of Tamilnadu contributing its streams to Palar river. Dakshina Pinakini sub-watershed is usually a flat terrain area whereas Uttara Kaveri sub-watershed is a hilly terrain area. Based on Toposheets the area, perimeter, latitude and longitude are shown in Table 1.

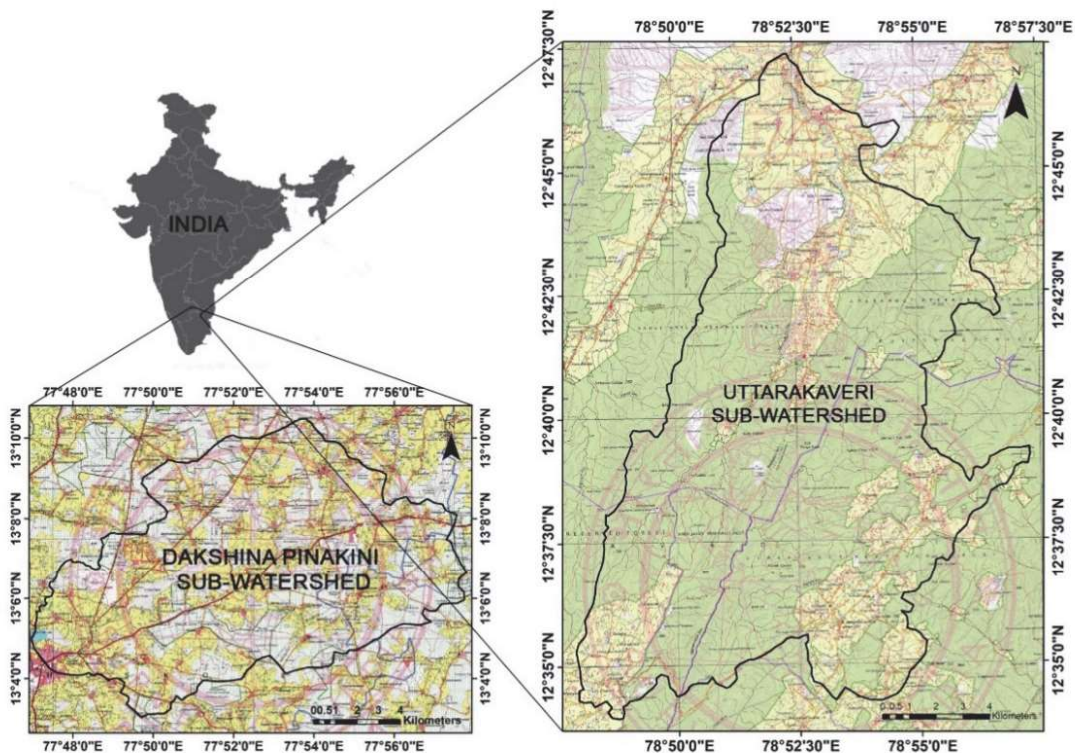


Figure 1 Location map of Study area (Dakshina Pinakini and Uttara Kaveri Sub-Watershed) in India

Table 1 Details of study area as per Toposheets

Toposheet	Dakshina Pinakini Sub-watershed	Uttara Kaveri Sub-watershed
Latitude	13 ^o 3'0''N 13 ^o 10'30''N	12 ^o 33'55''N 12 ^o 47'52''N
Longitude	77 ^o 47'0''E 77 ^o 57'47''E	78 ^o 47'52''E 78 ^o 57'20''E
Area (sq. km)	156.25	227.64
Perimeter (km)	62.93	91.36
Length (km)	19.58	24.9
Maximum elevation (m)	946	950
Minimum elevation (m)	870	316



3. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

As shown in Fig. 2 the data sets required is downloaded at first; ASTER and SRTM of 30m resolution are downloaded from USGS earth explorer (<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>), CartoSat-1 of 30m resolution is downloaded from Bhuvan website (<https://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/>), JAXA of 30m resolution is downloaded from Global ALOS portal (<https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/ALOS/>), TanDEM-X of 90m resolution downloaded from eco Geoservice portal (<https://geoservice.dlr.de/>) and Survey of India toposheets are downloaded from Nakshe portal (<http://soinakshe.uk.gov.in/>). The DEM data sets are imported into the ArcGIS 10.1. Fill tool is applied to fill up all sink and to remove peak if any in the DEM. It is necessary to carry out this tool for proper delineation of basin and stream. Using basin tool, the sub-watersheds are delineated at required pour point. flow direction tool is applied to create the raster flow direction. Each DEM is composed of number of cells of definite spatial resolution with a Z value. In GIS the raster flow direction takes from higher Z value cell to lower Z value cell in any one of the 8-direction. Next the flow accumulation tool is applied which results the accumulation from all neighboring cells to each cell depending upon the flow direction. When a cell contains an undefined flow direction then it will not contribute the flow. In order to obtain the stream, order the raster calculator is important. In raster calculator it is necessary to give proper threshold value, an uncertainty in accumulation threshold value will result in deficiency in stream order and stream length hence care should be taken in giving a certain flow accumulation threshold value. After raster calculation next step is stream order generation this is done using stream order tool, here streams are generated as proposed by Strahler. Once the stream order is generated stream length is extracted and the morphometric parameters are obtained and then it is compared with observed morphometric parameter. The morphometric parameters in all aspects such as linear, areal and relief aspects are calculated using the formula shown in Table 2.

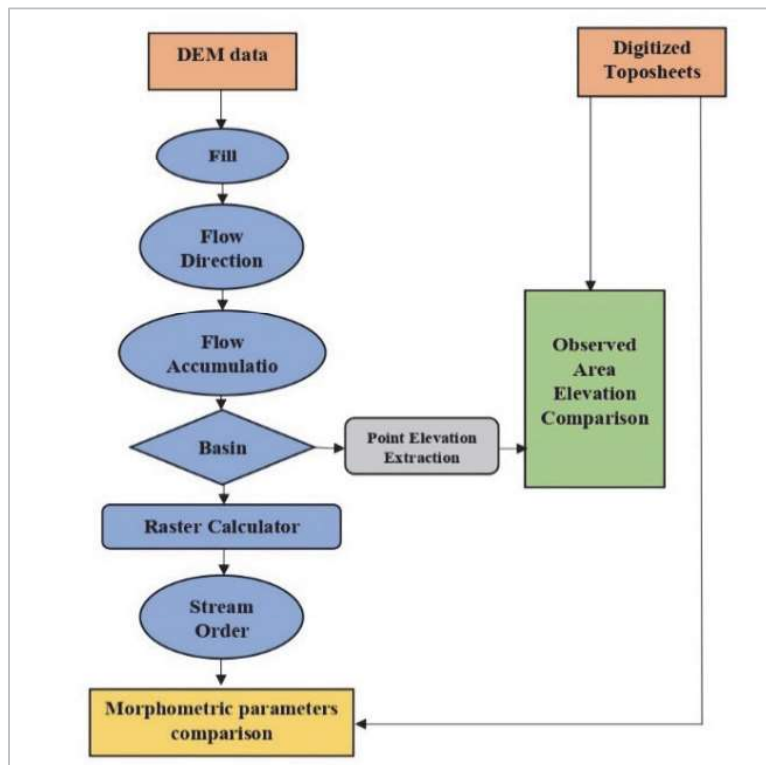


Figure 2. Flow chart showing methodology involved in achieving Morphometric parameter comparison

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Elevation Comparison

Suitable points are extracted from the toposheets and the observed Z values compared with DEMs Z value.

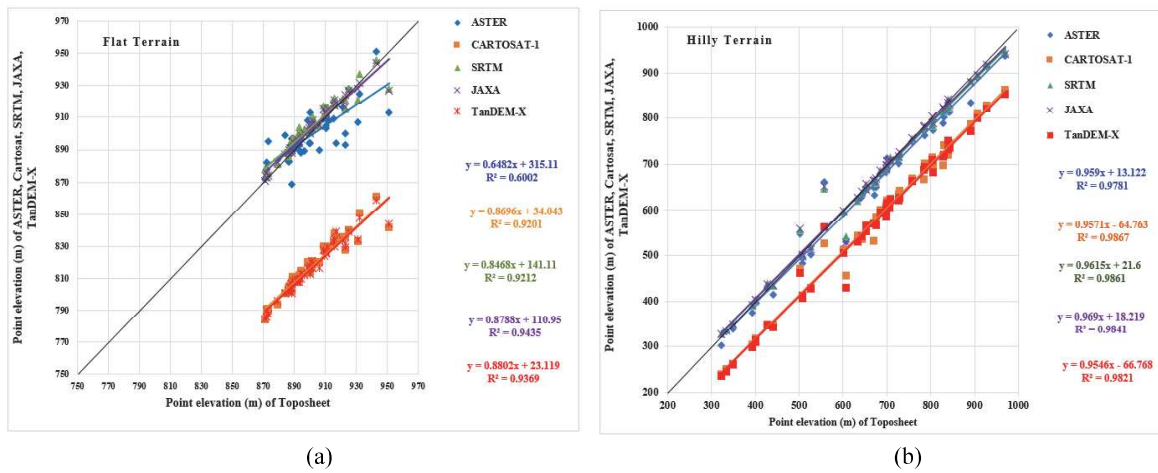


Figure 3 Graph showing observed variation of Z-values (elevation) from different data sets
(a) Flat terrain (b) Hilly terrain area.

Based on above graphs in flat terrain most Z-Values of SRTM and JAXA DEM data coincides with observed Z-Values (Toposheets). The linear trendline of SRTM and JAXA DEM data are close to the observed linear trendline and they are having R^2 value 0.9212 and 0.9435 which are near to 1. In hilly terrain the linear trendline of ASTER, SRTM and JAXA DEM data are close to observed linear trendline with R^2 value of 0.9841, 0.9867 and 0.9861 which are close to 1.

Table 2 Morphometric parameters with formulas

Parameters (Source)	Symbol	Formula
Linear Aspects		
Stream order Strahler (1952)	N_u	Hierarchical rank
Bifurcation ratio Schumm (1956) Strahler (1957)	R_f	$R_f = \frac{N_u}{N_{u+1}}$
Stream length Horton (1945)	L_s	Stream length (km)
Mean Stream Length Strahler and Chow (1964)	L_{sm}	$L_{sm} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N L_{ui}}{N_u}$
Stream length ratio Horton (1945)	R_L	$R_L = \frac{L_u}{L_{u-1}}$
Areal Aspects		
Form factor Horton (1945)	F_f	$F_f = \frac{A}{L^2}$
Circularity index Sharma et al. (2013)	R_c	$R_c = \frac{4\pi A}{p^2}$
Elongation ratio Schumm (1956)	R_e	$R_e = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}}{L}$
Drainage density Horton (1945)	D_d	$D_d = \frac{\sum L_u}{A}$
Stream frequency Horton (1945)	S_f	$S_f = \frac{N_s}{A}$
Constant of channel maintenance Schumm (1956)	C	$C = \frac{1}{D_d}$



Relief Aspects		
Watershed Relief Hadley and Schumm (1961)	R	$R = H-h$
Relief ratio Schumn (1956)	R_r	$R_r = \frac{R}{L}$
Relative relief Schumn (1956)	R_h	$R_h = \frac{R}{P}$
Ruggedness number Schumn (1956)	R_n	$R_n = \frac{R D_d}{1000}$

Note: N_{u+1} = Stream of order $u+1$, L_{u-1} = Stream length of order $u-1$, A = Area of watershed, L = Length of watershed, P = Perimeter of watershed, H = Maximum elevation, h = Minimum elevation.

4.2. Area comparison

Contour lines are generated with 20m interval for flat terrain and 100m interval for hilly terrain. The area between each interval is computed and the cumulative area is compared with cumulative area computed from toposheets. Based on graphs shown in Fig. 4 the cumulative area generated from ASTER, SRTM and JAXA DEM data in flat terrain is nearly same as that of cumulative toposheet area. The linear trendline of this DEM data sets showed R^2 value of 0.9975, 0.9966 and 0.9981 which are close to 1. In hilly terrain same ASTER, SRTM and JAXA shown nearby results with their linear trendline having a R^2 value of 0.9977, 0.999 and 0.9999 which are very much close to 1.

Based on overall observed variation of Z-value (elevation) and cumulative area from different data sets, in flat terrain and hilly terrain ASTER, SRTM and JAXA data sets can be used. TanDEM-X DEM data set failed to give a best correlation with observed data this is because of deficient pixel or coarse resolution. Z-value will change considerably with coarse resolution. A deficient Z-value DEM will result in improper delineation of basin, stream order and stream length. Hence it is necessary to use high spatial resolution DEM which exhibits best correlation with the observed data.

Morphometric analysis is carried out starting with basin and stream delineation. The area, perimeter, length, maximum elevation and minimum elevation generated from each DEM data sets and Toposheets is shown in Table 3 for flat terrain and Table 4 for hilly terrain. All the parameters generated from each DEM data sets are different from one another. The basin and stream delineated from each data sets are lied on google earth which is shown in Fig. 5. In both flat and hilly terrain basin delineated from all DEM data sets are similar to basin delineated from Toposheets except at the pour point. In flat terrain, parameters generated from all DEM data sets are very much similar to parameters computed from Toposheet. In hilly terrain, parameters generated from all DEM data sets are very much similar to parameters computed from Toposheet. CartoSat-1 and TanDEM-X DEM have deficiency in Z-Values as compared with Toposheets and other DEM data sets which is seen from Table 3 and Table 4. This deficiency may lead to deficient watershed delineation, Stream order and Stream length.

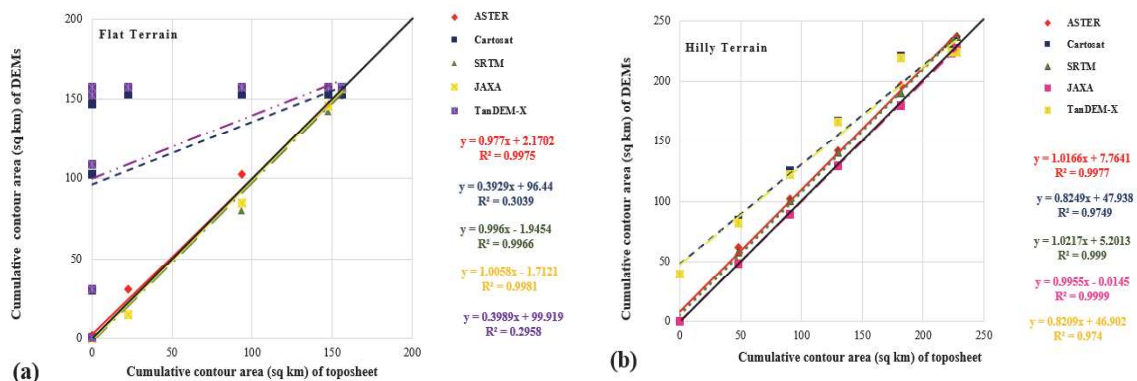


Figure 4 Graph shows variation of cumulative area between toposheets and DEM data sets
(a) Flat terrain area (b) Hilly terrain area.

Table 3 Basic parameters of Flat terrain area from different data sets

Parameters	Flat terrain area					
	ASTER	SRTM	CartoSat-1	JAXA	TanDEM-X	Toposheet
Area (sq km)	153.36	156.27	153.28	157.01	157.77	156.25
Perimeter (km)	85.59	76.39	73.01	68.3	63.8	62.93
Basin Length (km)	20.41	20.24	20.18	19.4	19.51	19.58
Maximum Elevation (m)	987	955	867	951	864	946
Minimum Elevation (m)	835	859	773	864	779	870

Table 4 Basic parameters of hilly terrain area from different data sets

Parameters	Hilly terrain area					
	ASTER	SRTM	CartoSat-1	JAXA	TanDEM-X	Toposheet
Area (sq km)	226.92	237.15	226.32	227.05	224.36	227.64
Perimeter (km)	107.25	100.82	99.83	94.95	90.59	91.36
Basin Length (km)	25.4	25.83	24.93	24.91	24.87	24.9
Maximum Elevation (m)	968	978	886	939	842	950
Minimum Elevation (m)	288	306	221	307	220	316

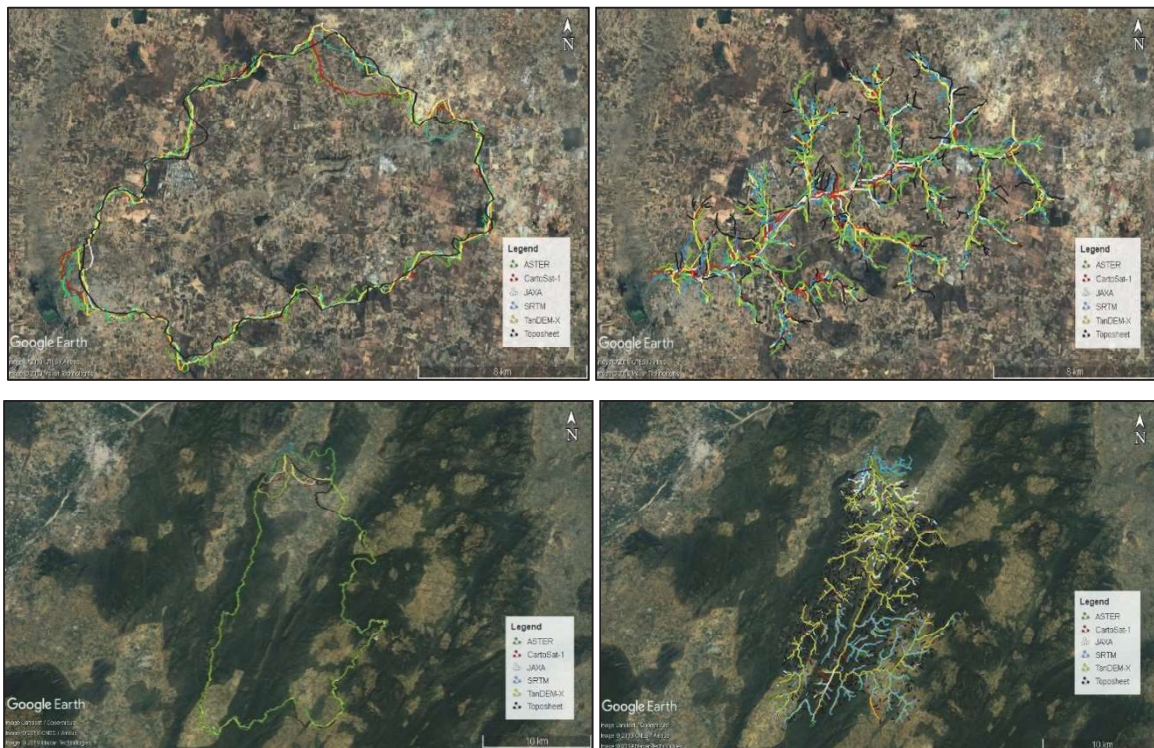


Figure 5 Delineated sub-watershed boundary and stream lied on Google Earth (a) Dakshina Pinakini Sub-watershed (flat terrain) (b) Uttara Kaveri sub-watershed (hilly terrain)



4.3 Generating morphometric parameters

The Morphometric parameters are important inputs to carryout hydrological studies. Morphometric parameters generated from DEM greatly depends on Z-Values, deficiency in Z-Value results in deficient watershed, stream order and stream length. The raster calculation is an important step in GIS. In raster calculation the flow accumulation threshold value should be certain for proper delineation of stream order and stream length. Here in this study a flow accumulation greater than 500 is given at first for all DEM data sets this has resulted in deficient stream order and stream length. Later flow accumulation threshold values are corrected to get stream order similar to that derived from Toposheets.

For flat terrain flow accumulation threshold value of >500 is given to 30m resolution DEM data and >55.55 value is given to 90m resolution DEM data, in hilly terrain a value of >150 is given to ASTER, SRTM, CartoSat-1 DEM data sets, >100 is given to JAXA DEM data and >55.55 is given to TanDEM-X DEM data. In flat terrain a flow accumulation threshold value of >500 is given to all high resolution DEM data sets, here number of streams and total length of streams generated from ASTER and SRTM are close to Toposheet value shown in Table 5, whereas CartoSat-1 and JAXA DEM have lower number of streams and total stream length when compared with Toposheets values this shows CartoSat-1 and JAXA DEMs are coarser than ASTER and SRTM even though it is specified with 30m spatial resolution. In order to achieve nearer results flow accumulation threshold value should be lowered.

Table 5 Morphometric parameters from different data sets for flat terrain area

Sl.No	Details for flat terrain	ASTER	SRTM	CartoSat-1	JAXA	TanDEM-X	Toposheet
Linear Aspects							
1.1	Highest Stream order	4	4	4	4	4	4
1.2	Total number of streams	134	136	122	118	106	166
1.3	Total Length of Stream(km)	163.19	147.88	139.16	137.72	132.62	172.14
1.4	Drainage density (km/sq km)	1.06	0.95	0.91	0.88	0.84	1.1
Areal Aspects							
2.1	Watershed shape factor	2.72	2.62	2.66	2.4	2.41	2.45
2.2	Compactness Co-eff	1.95	1.72	1.66	1.54	1.43	1.42
2.3	Circularity Ratio	0.26	0.34	0.36	0.42	0.49	0.5
2.4	Elongation ratio	0.68	0.70	0.69	0.73	0.73	0.72
2.5	Form factor	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.41	0.41
2.6	Constant of Channel Maintenance	0.94	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.19	0.91
2.7	Stream Frequency	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.75	0.67	1.06
Relief Aspects							
3.1	Watershed relief 'H' (m)	152	96	94	87	85	76
3.2	Watershed relief ratio	0.0074	0.0047	0.0046	0.0044	0.0043	0.0038
3.3	Relative relief	0.0017	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013	0.0012
3.4	Ruggedness number	0.16	0.090	0.085	0.076	0.071	0.083

TanDEM-X DEM has resulted lesser drainage density of 0.84 (km/sq.km) and Stream frequency of 0.67 than all DEM data sets and Toposheet mainly because of its coarser resolution. In hilly terrain a flow accumulation threshold value >150 is given to ASTER, SRTM and CartoSat-1, a value of >100 is given to JAXA and a value >55.55 is given to TanDEM-X in order to generate morphometric parameter, Table 6 shows parameters generated from all DEM data and Toposheet. ASTER data resulted a satisfactory result than compared with



SRTM and CartoSat-1 which are given with same accumulation threshold value. JAXA even given with lesser accumulation threshold value it has resulted lesser number of streams and total stream length, which shows JAXA DEM is coarser than high resolution data sets. With a lesser accumulation threshold value of 55.55 in TanDEM-X resulted in 4th order Stream with lesser stream frequency, further reduction in threshold value resulted in same 4th order stream. Based on comparison in hilly terrain it is necessary to have a high-resolution DEM. Higher the resolution of DEM, higher the input flow accumulation threshold value. Hence the flow accumulation threshold value depends on the resolution of DEM and nature of terrain. Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 shows the relationship between stream order versus number of stream and stream order versus stream length for flat terrain and hilly terrain.

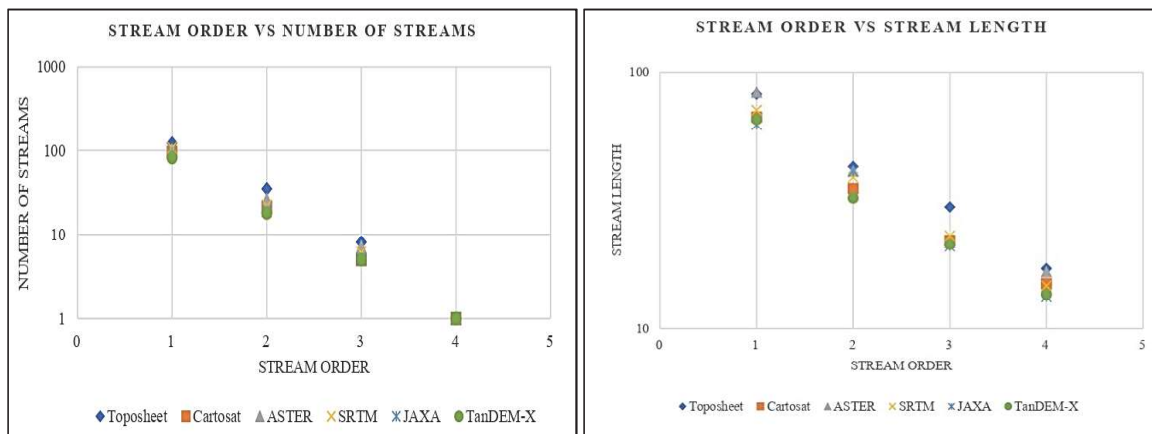


Figure 6 Variation of number of streams and stream length with stream order from different data sets for flat terrain area

Table 6 Morphometric parameters from different data sets for hilly terrain area

Sl.No	Details for hilly terrain	ASTER	SRTM	CartoSat-1	JAXA	TanDEM-X	Toposheet
Linear Aspects							
1.1	Highest Stream order	5	5	5	5	4	5
1.2	Total number of streams	596	562	547	561	158	601
1.3	Total Length of Stream (km)	452.62	428.59	429.04	415.88	228.1	535.5
1.4	Drainage density (km/sq km)	1.91	1.81	1.90	1.83	1.02	2.35
Areal Aspects							
2.1	Watershed shape factor	2.72	2.81	2.75	2.73	2.76	2.72
2.2	Compactness Co-eff	1.97	1.85	1.87	1.78	1.71	1.71
2.3	Circularity Ratio	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.34
2.4	Elongation ratio	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
2.5	Form factor	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37
2.6	Constant of Channel Maintenance	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.98	0.43
2.7	Stream Frequency	2.52	2.37	2.42	2.47	0.70	2.64
Relief Aspects							
3.1	Watershed relief 'H' (m)	680	672	665	632	622	634
3.2	Watershed relief ratio	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.025
3.3	Relative relief	0.0063	0.0066	0.0066	0.0066	0.0068	0.0069
3.4	Ruggedness number	1.29	1.21	1.26	1.15	0.63	1.49

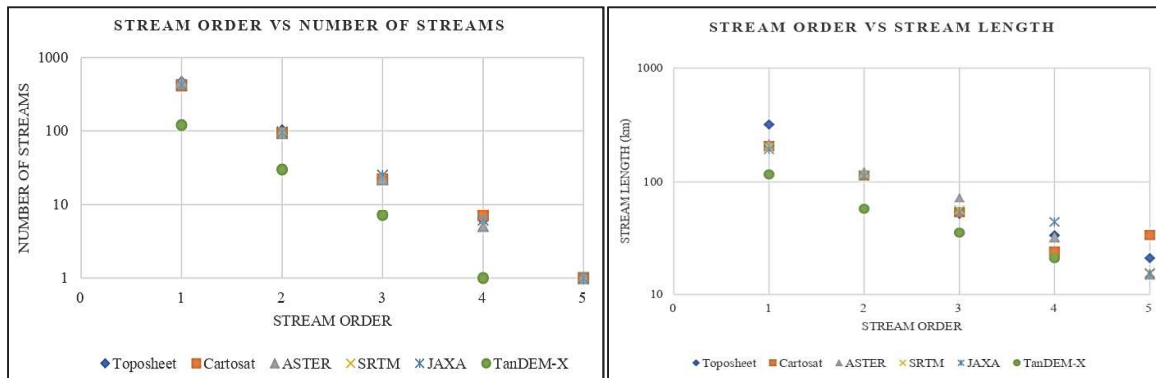


Figure 7 Variation of number of streams and stream length with stream order from different data sets for hilly terrain area

Lastly, we can say a low-resolution DEM is enough for flat terrain area with certain flow accumulation threshold value and a high-resolution DEM is required for hilly terrain area. An uncertainty in Flow accumulation threshold value results in deficient morphometric parameters.

CONCLUSIONS

The Morphometric parameters are important inputs to carryout hydrological studies. Morphometric parameters generated from DEM greatly depends on Z-Values, deficiency in Z-Value results in deficient watershed, stream order and stream length. Based on comparison of morphometric parameters from different data sets in flat terrain a coarser resolution DEM is enough whereas in hilly terrain it is necessary to have a high-resolution DEM data. Higher the resolution of DEM, higher the input flow accumulation threshold value. The flow accumulation threshold value depends on the resolution of DEM and nature of terrain. An uncertainty in flow accumulation threshold value results in deficient morphometric parameters. Hence spatial resolution of DEM and flow accumulation threshold value are important features in morphometric analysis.

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