

## Lesson 24: Unit Hydrograph Derivation

### Deconvolution by Back Substitution

Derive the 2-hour unit hydrograph by back substitution for watershed given the rainfall excess ( $P_e$ ) and the direct runoff hydrograph.

*Setup the set of deconvolution equations*

			0.73	1.83	(Given)
UH	Storm		× UH	× UH	Observed
Time	Time	2-hr-UH	DRH <sub>0</sub>	DRH <sub>1</sub>	DRH
(h)	(h)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)
0	4	$u_0$			0
2	6	$u_1$			125.8
4	8	$u_2$			421.6
6	10	$u_3$			543.4
8	12	$u_4$			377.2
10	14	$u_5$			251.0
12	16	$u_6$			134.8
14	18	$u_7$			78.6
16	20	$u_8$			37.4
18	22	$u_9$			11.2
	24				0.0

*Solve the deconvolution equations by backsubstitution*

At time  $t = 4$  h:

$$0.73u_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore u_0 = 0$$

At time  $t = 6$  h:

$$0.73u_1 + 1.83u_0 = 125.8$$

$$\therefore u_1 = \frac{125.8 - 1.83u_0}{0.73} = \frac{125.8}{0.73} = 172.3$$

## Lesson 24: Unit Hydrograph Derivation

### Deconvolution by Back Substitution

At time  $t = 8$  h:

$$0.73u_2 + 1.83u_1 = 421.6$$
$$\therefore u_2 = \frac{421.6 - 1.83u_1}{0.73} = \frac{421.6 - 1.83(172.3)}{0.73} = 145.5$$

At time  $t = 10$  h:

$$0.73u_3 + 1.83u_2 = 543.4$$
$$\therefore u_3 = \frac{543.4 - 1.83u_2}{0.73} = \frac{543.4 - 1.83(145.5)}{0.73} = 379.6$$

At time  $t = 12$  h:

$$0.73u_4 + 1.83u_3 = 377.2$$
$$\therefore u_4 = \frac{377.2 - 1.83u_3}{0.73} = \frac{377.2 - 1.83(379.6)}{0.73} = -434.8$$

At time  $t = 14$  h:

$$0.73u_5 + 1.83u_4 = 251.0$$
$$\therefore u_5 = \frac{251.0 - 1.83u_4}{0.73} = \frac{251.0 - 1.83(-434.8)}{0.73} = 1433.8$$

:

*Outcome for back substitution*

Negative unit hydrograph values.

Oscillating solution.

*Reason for failure?*

Unit hydrograph assumptions of linearity and superposition do not hold exactly.

Errors in measurements of streamflow and precipitation (or estimates of areal-average precipitation)

## Lesson 24: Unit Hydrograph Derivation

### Deconvolution by Optimization (with Constraints)

Derive the 2-hour unit hydrograph by optimization (with constraints) for watershed given the rainfall excess ( $P_e$ ) and the direct runoff hydrograph.

*Setup the set of deconvolution equations in Excel*

		0.73		1.83		(Given)		
UH	Storm		× UH	× UH	Predicted	Observed		
Time	Time	2-hr-UH	DRH <sub>0</sub>	DRH <sub>1</sub>	DRH	DRH	Error	
(h)	(h)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs <sup>2</sup> )	
0	4	0.0	0.0		0.0	0	0.0	
2	6	144.1	105.2	0.0	105.2	125.8	425.3	
4	8	231.1	168.7	263.7	432.3	421.6	115.4	
6	10	162.6	118.7	422.9	541.5	543.4	3.5	
8	12	113.8	83.0	297.5	380.5	377.2	11.2	
10	14	60.3	44.0	208.2	252.2	251.0	1.5	
12	16	36.3	26.5	110.4	136.8	134.8	4.2	
14	18	18.9	13.8	66.4	80.2	78.6	2.6	
16	20	6.8	5.0	34.6	39.6	37.4	4.9	
18	22	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	11.2	1.8	
	24			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
					1981.0	1981.0	570.3	

*Use Excel Solver (Add-on) to find unit hydrograph values*

1. Set up Excel spreadsheet for solution
  - a) First initialize 2-hour unit hydrograph values
  - b) Compute the DRH<sub>i</sub> values given initial UH
  - c) Compute the Predicted DRH
  - d) Evaluate the Errors:  $(\text{Predicted} - \text{Observed})^2$  or  $|\text{Predicted} - \text{Observed}|$
  
2. Run Excel Solver
  - a) Set objective:
  - b) By Changing Variable Cells:
  - c) Subject to the Constraints:
  - d) Make Unconstrained Variables Non-Negative [   ]

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### Deconvolution by Optimization (with Constraints)

