



Year : 2018/19

## **28921 - Hydraulics**

### **Syllabus Information**

<b>Academic Year:</b>	2018/19
<b>Subject:</b>	28921 - Hydraulics
<b>Faculty / School:</b>	201 -
<b>Degree:</b>	437 - Degree in Rural and Agri-Food Engineering
<b>ECTS:</b>	6.0
<b>Year:</b>	3
<b>Semester:</b>	First semester
<b>Subject Type:</b>	Compulsory
<b>Module:</b>	---

### **General information**

#### **Aims of the course**

The overall goal of the Hydraulics course is simply to give students a sound foundation in hydraulics, a discipline which is absolutely essential for certain areas of the work of graduates in agricultural engineering and the rural environment.

#### **Context and importance of this course in the degree**

This course, which takes place in the first term of the third year of the degree, makes use of what students have learned in Physics I and Mathematics I and II to ensure students have a good understanding of free surface flow hydraulics and pressurised flow hydraulics, which will prepare them for more in-depth studies of irrigation and drainage (in the special subjects of Farming or Horticulture and Gardening) or for designing and managing hydraulic installations (a specialisation in Agro-Food Industries).

#### **Recommendations to take this course**

You are strongly recommended to have acquired the Fluid Mechanics skills taught in Physics I, and all the skills in Mathematics I and Mathematics II.

Students who want to pass the subject with continuous assessment must spend an estimated six hours a week on coursework and personal study over the term, as well as attending scheduled classroom sessions (theory, problems, laboratory work, computer work, etc.).

In all cases, attending classroom activities is strongly recommended.

#### **Learning goals**

## Competences

Knowing, understanding and using the principles of engineering in the rural environment: hydraulics.

Understanding the basis of hydraulics in irrigation and drainage.

Applying in practice the foundations of hydraulics for irrigation and drainage.

Making basic use of hydraulics software for irrigation and drainage.

Basic management of hydraulic installations.

Applying this knowledge to their work in a professional manner and having skills that can be demonstrated by preparing and defending an argument and resolving problems within their area of study.

Compiling and interpreting relevant information (normally in their area of study) in order to express opinions that include a consideration of relevant social, scientific and ethical subjects.

## Learning goals

Understanding and applying the basic principles of Hydraulics in both free surface flow and pressurised flow.

Designing and analysing basic hydraulic installations, in both free surface flow and pressurised flow.

Basic use of hydraulic simulation software.

## Importance of learning goals

The planned learning results serve as a foundation for more in-depth studies of irrigation and drainage (in the special subjects of Farming or Horticulture and Gardening) or for designing and managing hydraulic installations (a specialisation in Agro-Food Industries).

In particular, the study of hydraulics must enable graduates to perform their professional work relating to capturing and transporting water, its application to a field or crop (irrigation), and drainage. Also, graduates can use the skills they have acquired to design and manage hydraulic installations in the agro-food industry.

## Assessment (1st and 2nd call)

### Assessment tasks (description of tasks, marking system and assessment criteria)

This course can be taken in **continuous assessment** mode, basically consisting of a objective assessment test at the end of block 1 (free surface flow). Both continuous assessment tests consist of a theory and practice test and a second part with written practical exercises.

There will also be **overall tests** corresponding to the two main exam periods of the academic year. An overall test will be in two parts: one relating to the free surface flow block and the other relating to the pressurised flow block. Each of them will consist of a theory and practice test and a second part with written practical exercises.

The content to be evaluated in the assessments will be all the content taught and indicated in all the classroom-based activities in the subject: theory, problems, computer work, laboratory work and special practical work.

## Assessment Criteria.

To pass either of the two subject blocks students will need a mark of five points or more in the corresponding assessment test.

To pass the subject they must pass each of the two blocks. In this case the mark will be the average of the marks obtained in each block.

Otherwise the subject will be considered not to have been passed, and the mark will be the average of the marks obtained for each block, unless that value is higher than the pass mark, in which case the mark given will be the lower of the two blocks.

In an overall exam, when students have previously passed the assessment for a single block, they may take the exam for the other block only, always in the same academic year. They can also take an overall exam after passing both blocks in continuous assessment, in order to improve their marks.

As indicated above, the test for each of the two subject blocks, whether in continuous assessment or the overall exam, will consist of a theory and practice test and a second part with written practical exercises.

The **theory and practice test** will be taken without study material and with a non-programmable calculator, and is a qualifying exam: it must be passed for the written practical exercises to be marked. Wrong answers in the test may lower the mark. The test questions are designed to evaluate the level of understanding of the theoretical and practical content of the subject, not the students' memorising skills.

The **written practical exercise** will consist of a set of practical problems which can be resolved with the study materials the student considers appropriate. When a problem or one of its sections requires a numerical answer, the student must include the working out. A problem or section will be considered to be passed if the value is within a margin of  $\pm 5\%$  of the correct result, and the mark will be adjusted according to the clarity of the explanations and the scientific rigour used to obtain the result.

The mark for the block will be that of the theory and practice test if failed, and the the weighted average of the theory and practice test (40%) and the written practical exercises (60%) if passed.

## Methodology, learning tasks, syllabus and resources

### Methodological overview

This is a foundational course. The skills acquired in the course will form the basis for later studies relating to irrigation and drainage, or to hydraulics in the agro-food industry.

For this reason, the learning process is based on theoretical content accompanied by written practical exercises, which will serve as a starting point for later, more specific skills: the design and analysis of irrigation systems and hydraulic installations in general.

The learning process is completed by laboratory work with basic hydraulic installations (hydrodynamic channel, valve bank, pump bank), and computer work, where students will familiarise themselves with some of the leading hydraulic simulation software for irrigation and the rural environment (Gestar, HecRas and WinSRFR).

### Learning tasks

Lectures on theory and problems (28 classroom hours).

Problem-solving and case studies (15 classroom hours).

Laboratory and computer work (12 classroom hours).

Special practical work (5 classroom hours).

Study (78 non-classroom hours).

Assessment (12 classroom hours).

## Syllabus

Block 1. Free surface flow

Introduction and preliminary concepts

Hydrostatics.

Free surface flow.

Measurement devices.

Block 2. Pressurised flow.

Flow in pipes.

Head losses.

Pipes with en-route service.

Hydraulic pumping.

Water hammer.

## Course planning and calendar

The following table shows the suggested weekly organisation *for this subject*. *B1 means Block 1 (free surface flow) and B2 means Block 2 (pressurised flow)*. You will see that in the middle of the term there is an assessment test for block 1, and at the end of the term, an assessment test for block 2.

The last column shows the total hours students should spend on each activity.

Please note: this outline is subject to changes, which will be announced in a timely manner.

The subject content is divided into two major blocks: free surface flow and pressurised flow. When each block is completed there will be a continuous assessment test. That means that about halfway through the term there will be an assessment test on free surface flow, and at the end of the course there will be an assessment test on pressurised flow, as shown in more detail in the Assessment section.

Each block will combine different types of classroom-based activities in order to achieve the desired learning results.

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL
Theory	B1 2h	B1 2h	B1 2h	B1 2h	B1 2h	B1 2h	B1 2h		B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h	28 h
Practice		B1 2h	B1 5h						B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h	B2 2h				15 h
Laboratory				P1 2h	P1 2h	P1 2h						P2 2h	P2 2h	P2 2h		12 h
Field practice							B1 5h									5 h
<i>Total presential activities</i>																60 h
Personal work	B1 6h	B1 6h	B1 6h	B1 6h	B1 6h	B1 6h	B1 6h	B1 6h	B2 6h	B2 6h	B2 6h	B2 6h	B2 6h	B2 6h	B2 6h	90 h
<i>Total non presential activities</i>																90 h
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>																<b>150 h</b>

## Bibliography and recommended resources

**BB**

Losada Villasante, Alberto. El riego : fundamentos hidráulicos / Alberto Losada Villasante . 4ª ed. corr. Madrid [etc.] : Mundi-Prensa, 1995.

**BC**

Arvizu Valverde, Jaime. Ingeniería rural : hidráulica / Jaime Arvizu Valverde, Cristina Santamarina Siurana . Valencia : Universitat Politècnica de València, Servicio de Publicaciones, D.L.1995

**BC**

Arvizu Valverde, Jaime. Problemas de hidráulica / Jaime Arvizu Valverde, Iban Balbestre Peralta . Valencia : Editorial de la Universitat Politècnica de València, D. L. 2008

**BC**

Paco López-Sánchez, José Luis de. Fundamentos del cálculo de canales de riego / José Luis de Paco López-Sánchez . Valencia : Universitat Politècnica de València, Servicio de Publicaciones, D.L.1995

hidráulico en los sistemas de riego y drenaje / José Luis de  
López-Sánchez . Madrid : Mundi-Prensa : MAPA-IRYDA, D  
1993

**BC**

Problemas de hidráulica para riegos / José Roldán ... [et al]  
ed. corr. Córdoba : Servicio de Publicaciones de la Univers  
de Córdoba, D.L. 2004

The updated recommended bibliography can be consulted in:  
<http://psfunizar7.unizar.es/br13/egAsignaturas.php?id=8082>