

CE6361 Groundwater Hydrology, HW#4, Fall 1996 Due: 9/23/96

1) Piezometric heads are measured simultaneously in thirteen wells penetrating an isotropic confined aquifer of thickness $B=50$ meters, hydraulic conductivity $K = 20$ meters/day, and effective porosity of $n=0.23$.

Well	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
x	4.3	16.5	7.0	3.0	11.0	22.0	8.0	3.2	18.1	13.5	4.0	8.7	19.5
y	1.0	3.5	5.1	6.5	7.0	6.5	9.0	11.8	10.0	12.9	15.5	16.1	16.3
h	34.6	35.1	32.8	32.1	31.5	34.5	33.3	34.4	34.3	35.2	35.2	37.3	36.3

Each x,y coordinate unit = 200 meters

- a) Draw a contour map of the head distribution (1 meter contour intervals) and the flowlines. (YOU MAY USE A SOFTWARE TOOL IF YOU WISH)
- ~~b) Use inverse distance weighting to grid the data onto a 40 x 40 grid (with the lower-left corner of the grid at (0,0)). Use the gridded data to draw a second contour map and compare the results to the map in part (a). What are the advantages to gridding data for mapping? What are the disadvantages?~~
- b) Using ^{the} ~~other~~ map, determine the specific discharge (direction and magnitude) at points A(10,4) and B(16,11).
- c) Estimate the total flow through the aquifer between wells No. 10 and No. 9.
- d) Estimate the time of travel for a pollutant introduced into the aquifer in the vicinity of well No. 12 to reach a pumping well near well No. 5.

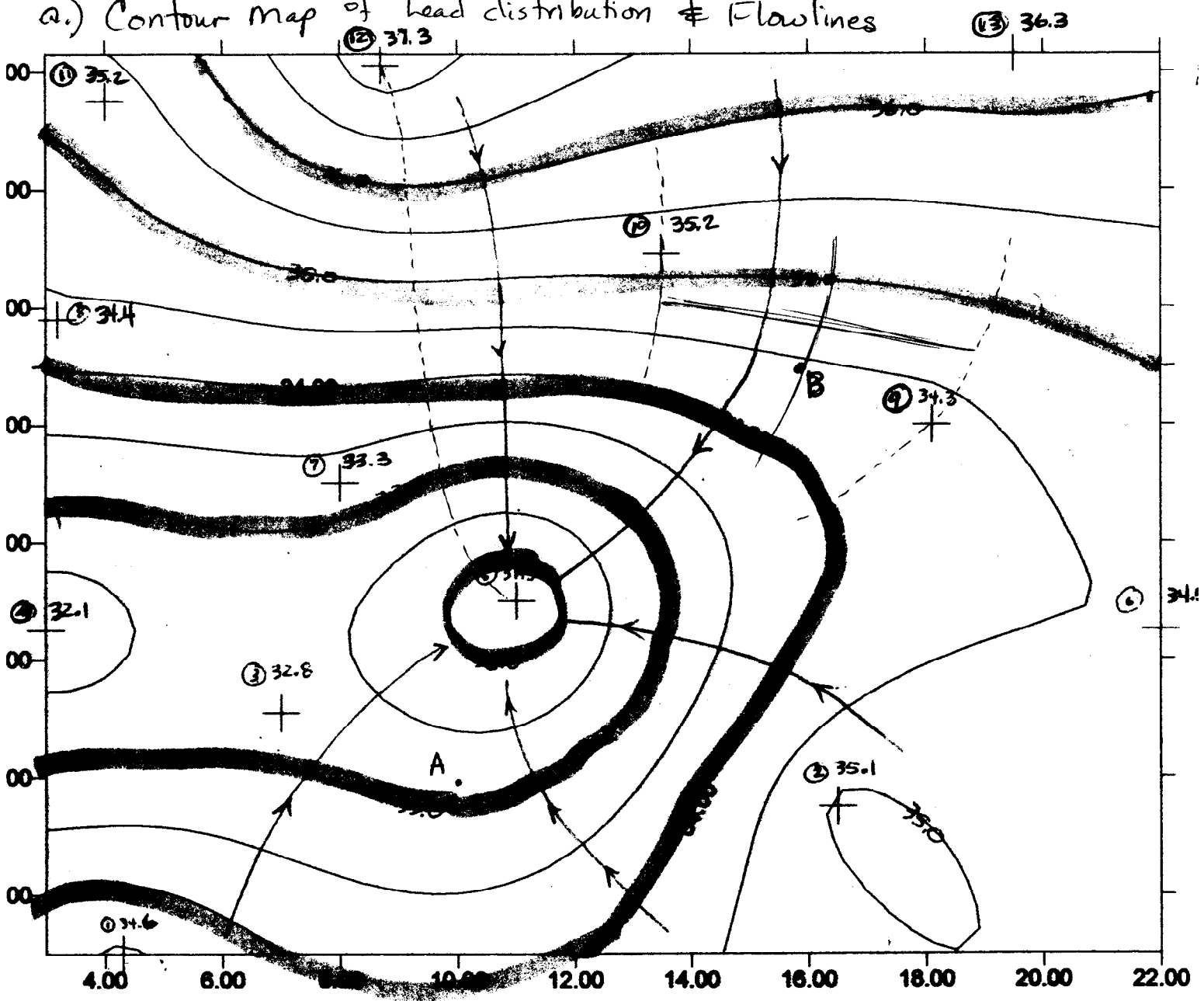
#1 Isotropic, confined aquifer

$B = 50m$

$k = 20m/day$

$\eta = 0.23$

a.) Contour map of lead distribution & Flowlines



(1 unit) = 200m = 1cm

~~Handwritten scribble~~

