

# Conceptos de Hidrogeología

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**Acuífero:** Formación geológica que contiene agua y permite su circulación

**Arena, grava  
Calizas (fisuras)**

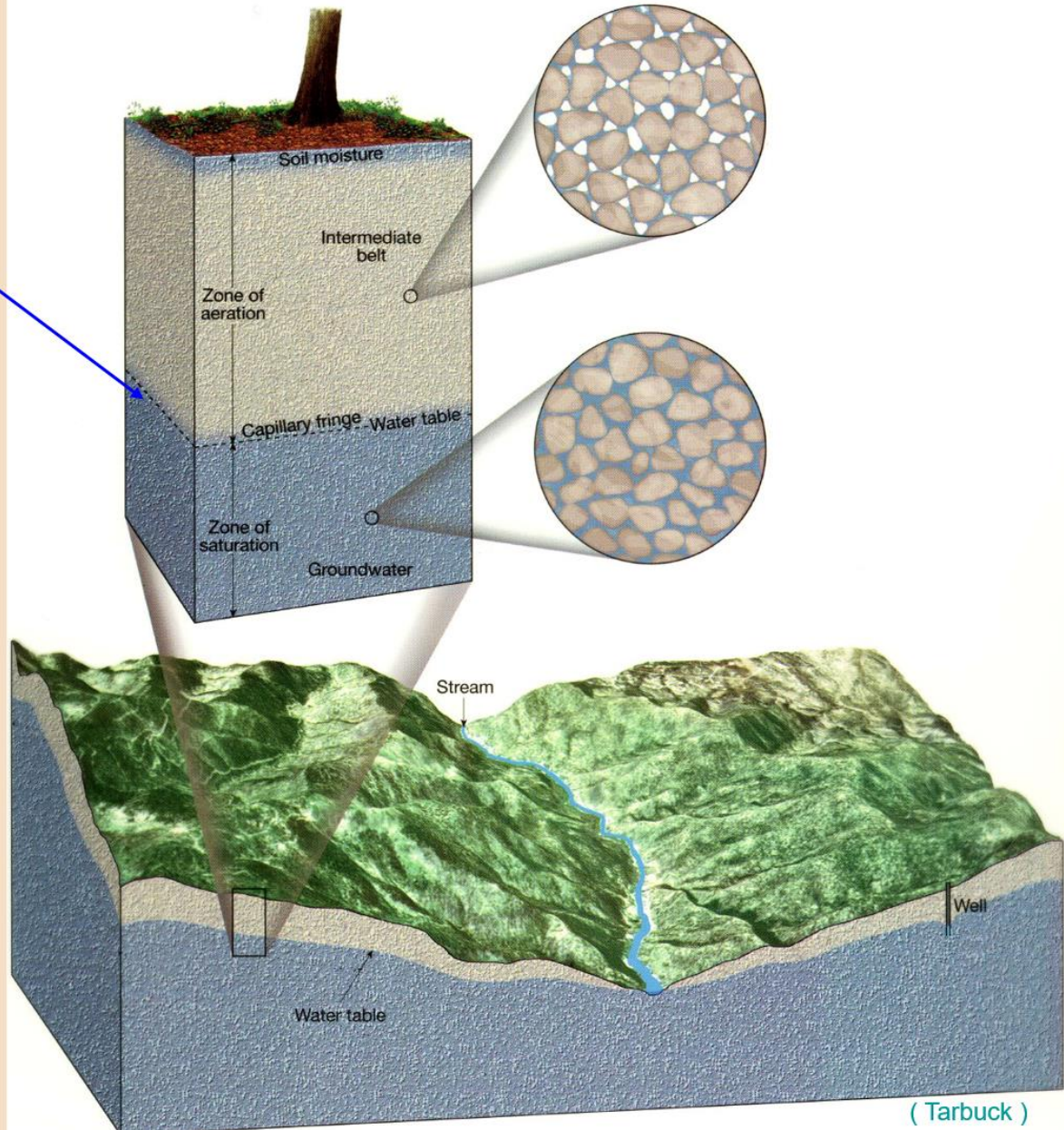
**Acuitardo:** Formación geológica que permite su circulación con dificultad

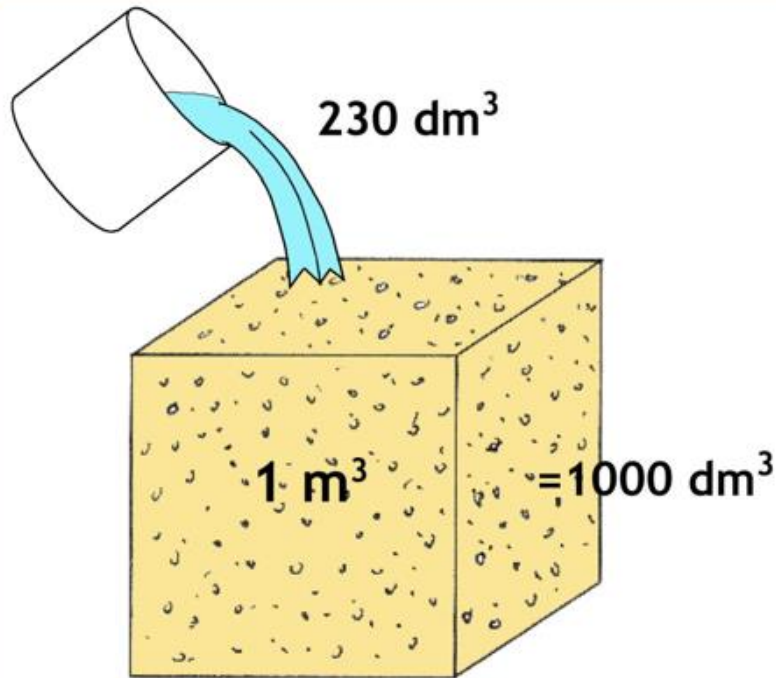
**Arena arcillosa  
Arenisca, etc.**

**Acuicludo:** Formación geológica que contiene agua pero NO permite su circulación

**Arcillas**

Superficie freática:  
Bajo ella todos los  
poros están  
saturados de agua

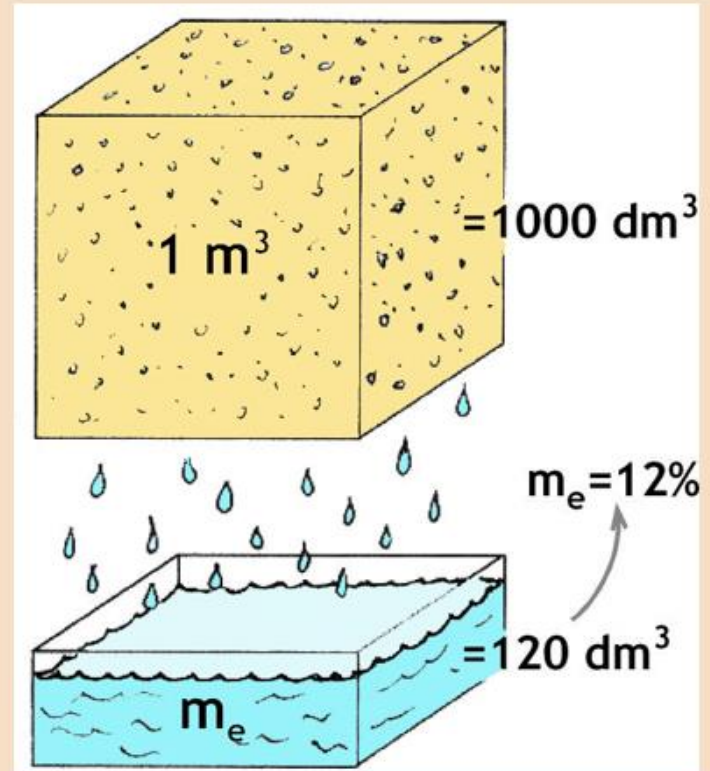




Porosidad total = 23%

Porosidad total

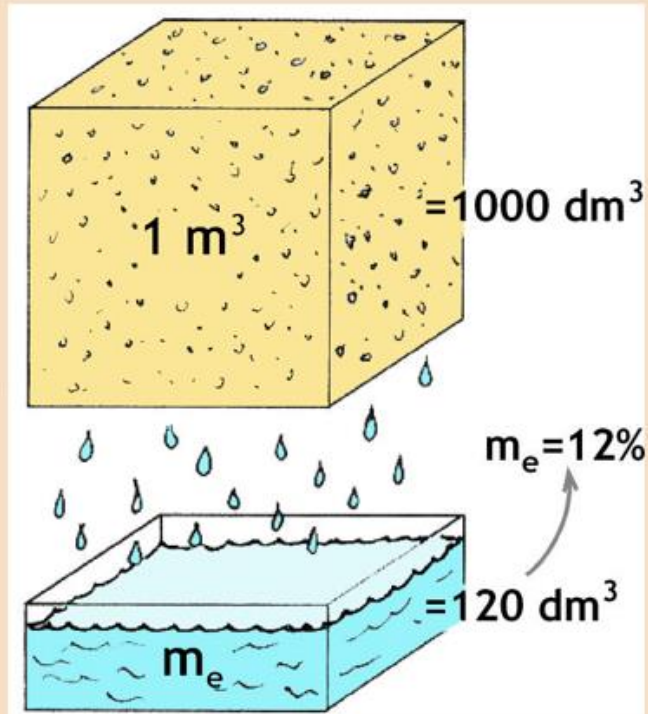
Porosidad eficaz



Retención específica =  $23\% - 12\% = 11\%$

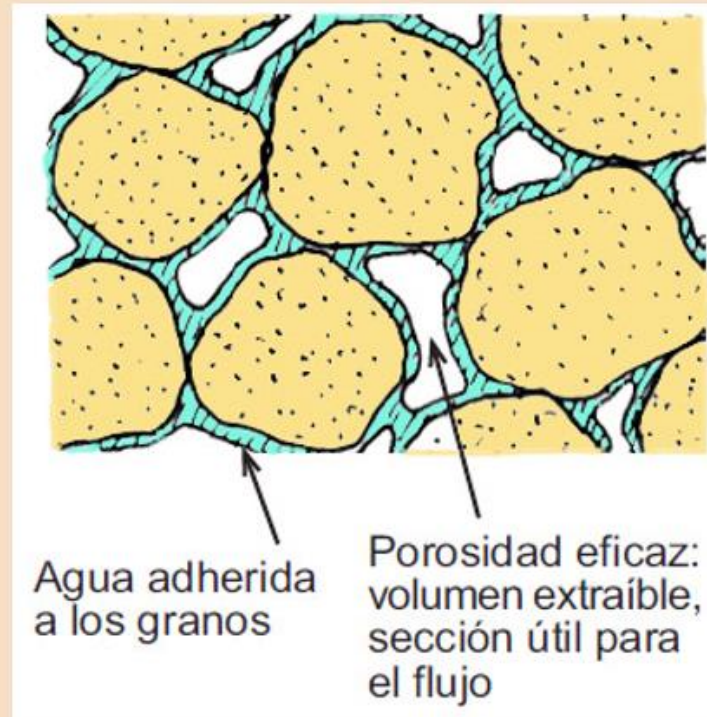
## Dos aspectos de la porosidad eficaz

% del volumen que se puede drenar

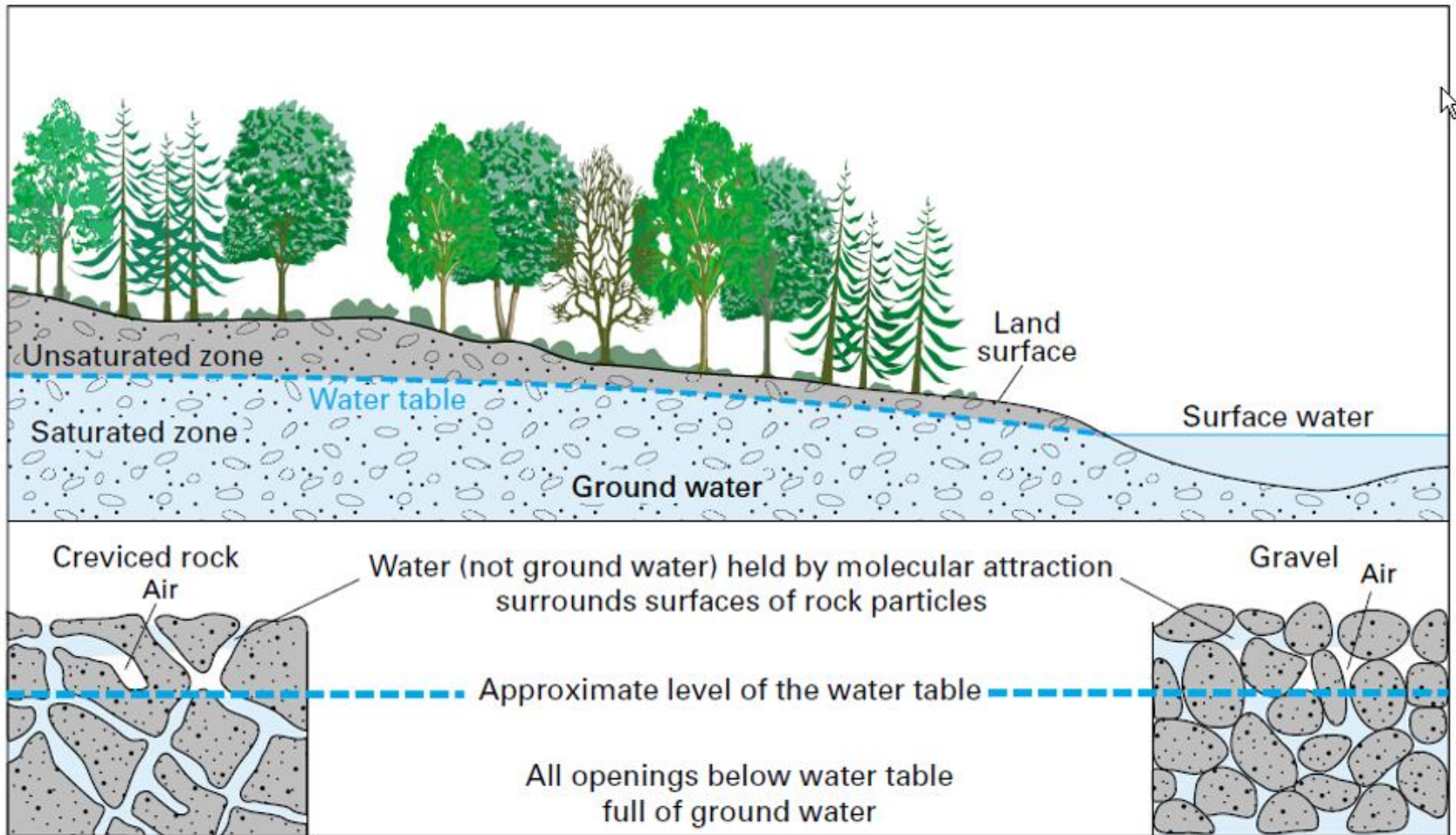


Specific yield  
(Porosidad eficaz de drenaje ?)

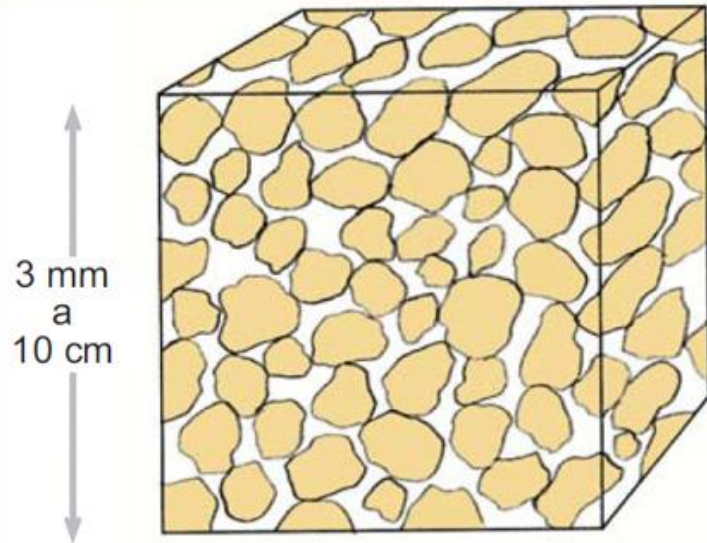
% de la sección que permite el flujo del agua



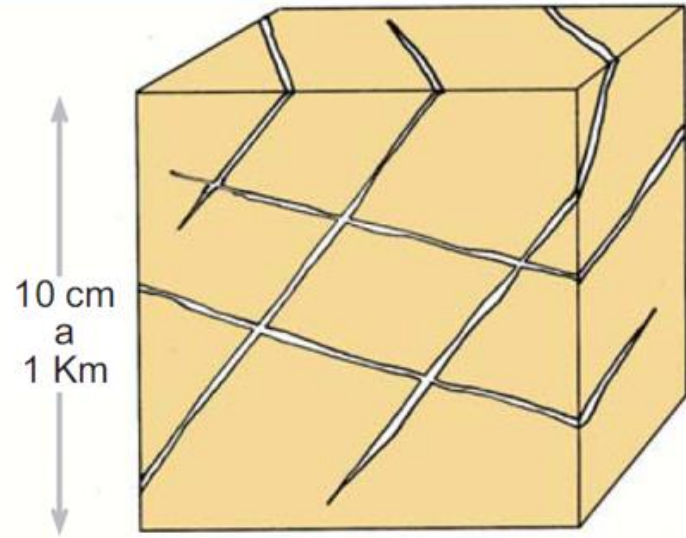
Effective porosity  
(Porosidad eficaz de flujo ?)



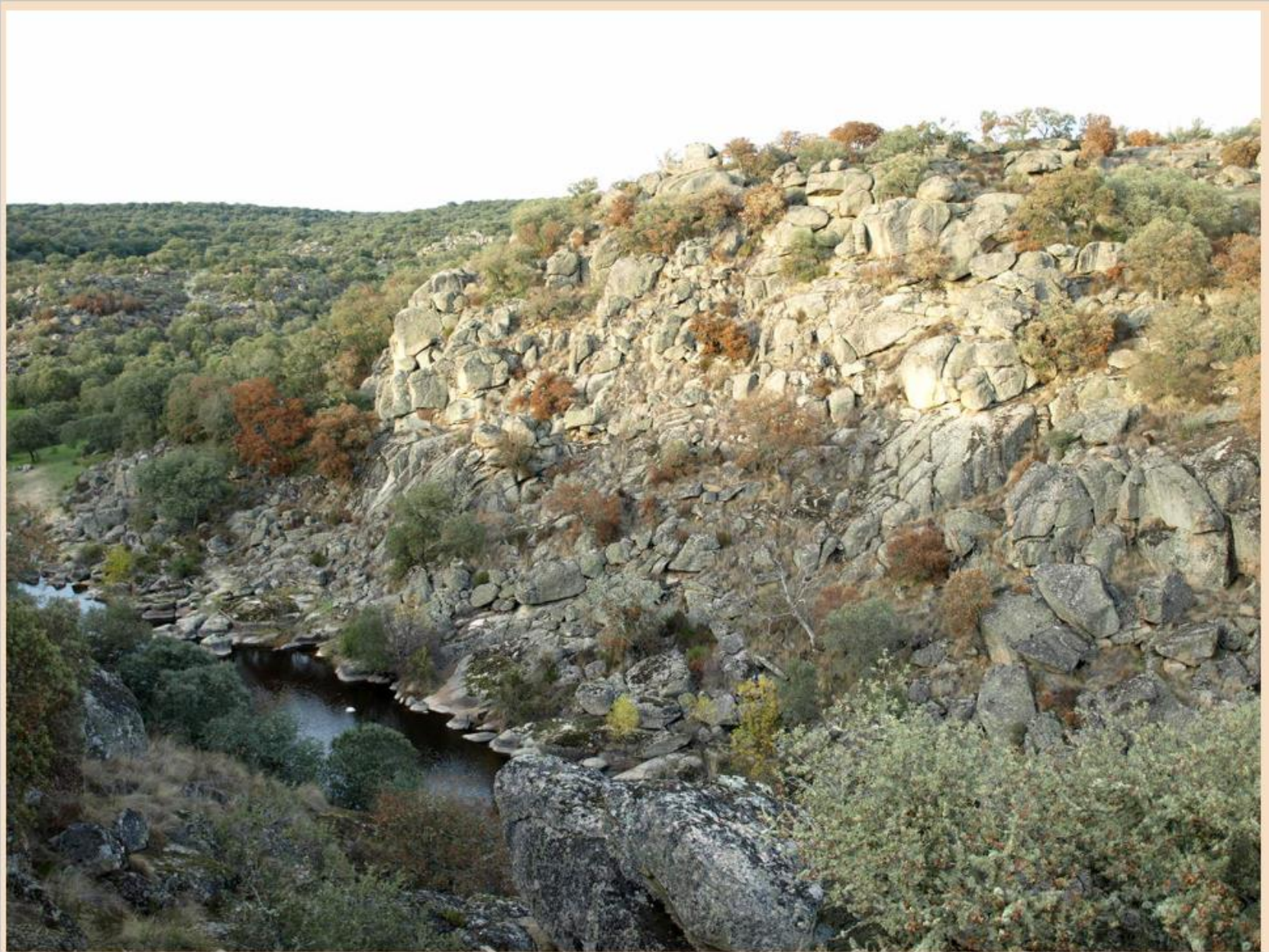
How ground water occurs in rocks.



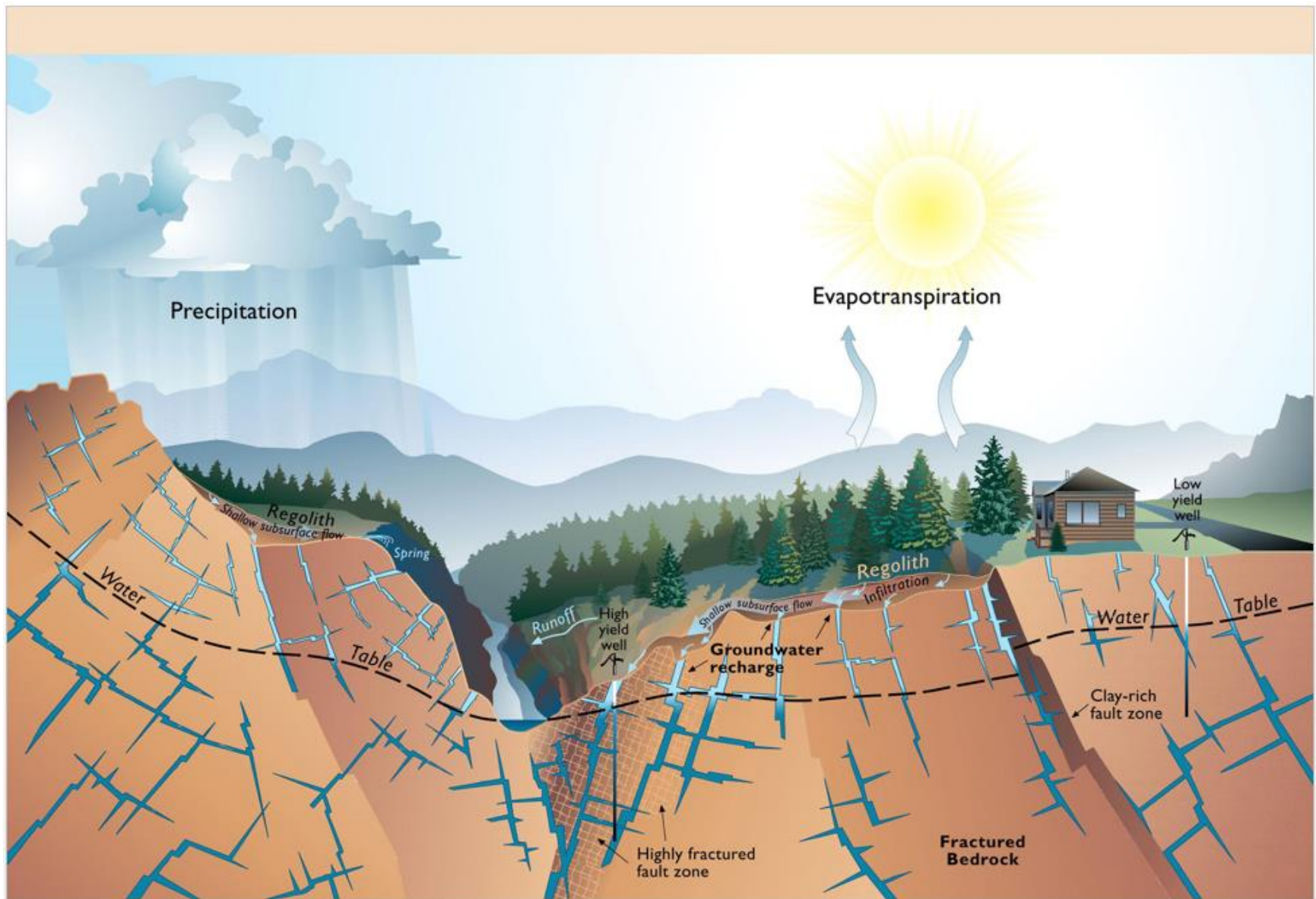
Porosidad intergranular

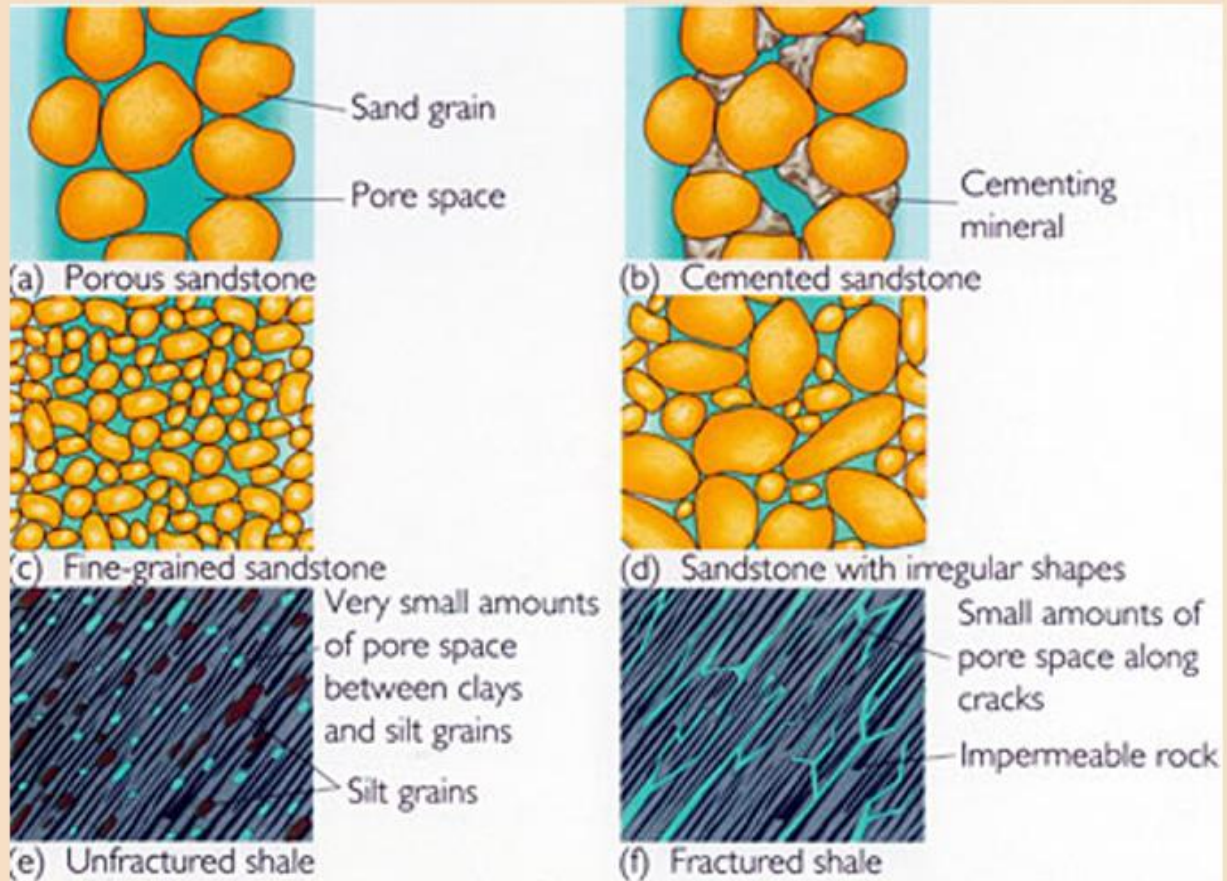


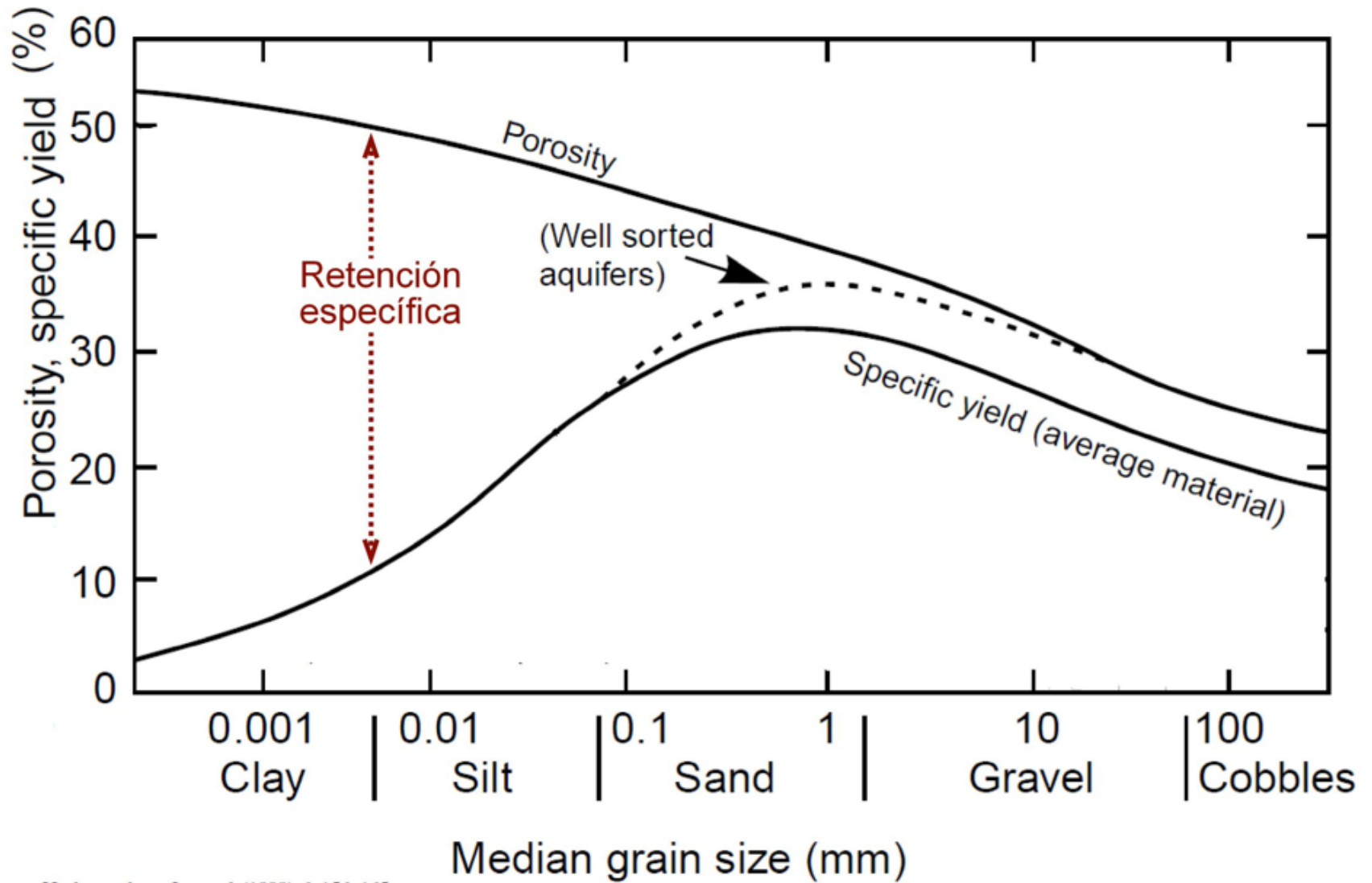
Porosidad por fisuración

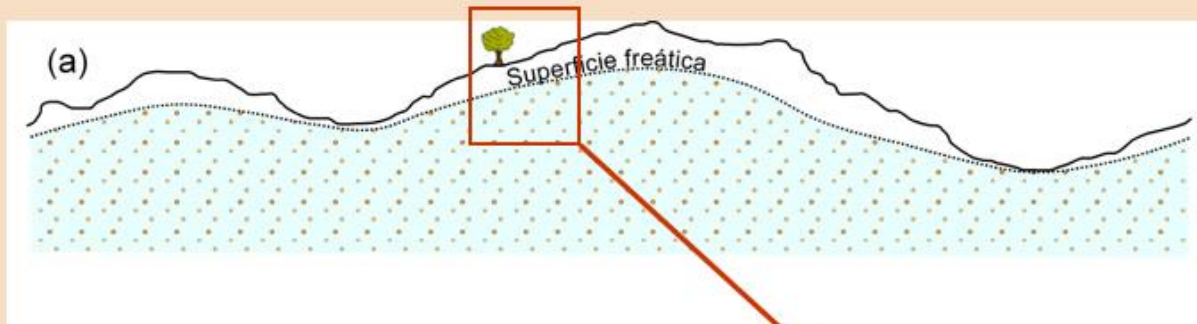




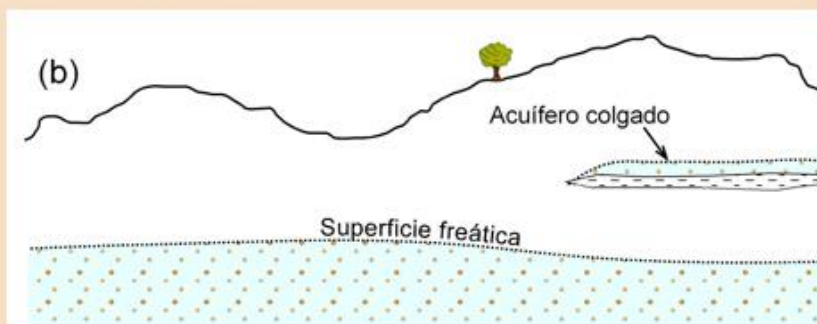






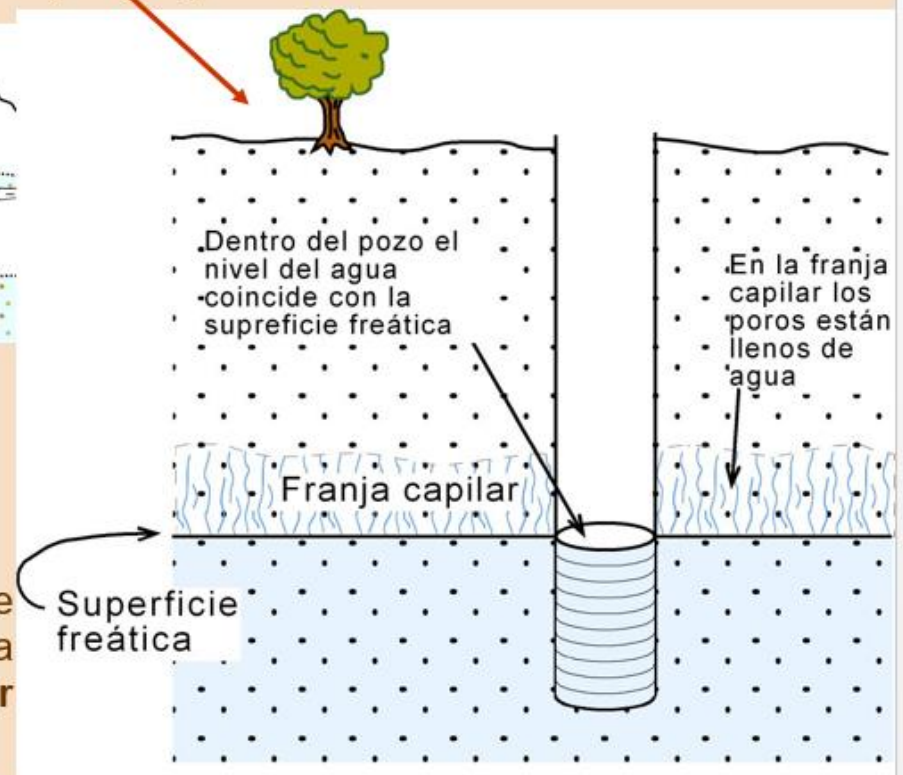


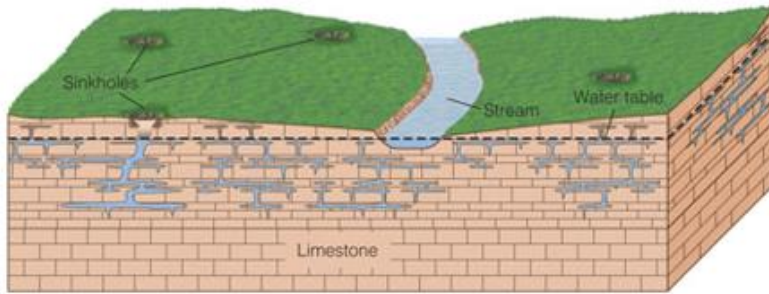
La superficie freática es aprox. paralela a la topografía (siempre que exista infiltración desde la superficie)



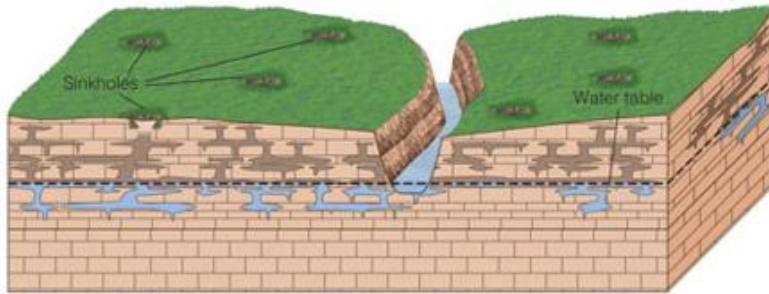
Si se encuentra a cierta profundidad (extracciones > infiltración) pueden existir acuíferos “colgados”

En cualquiera de los casos, la superficie freática en el terreno no es nítida: existe una **franja capilar**

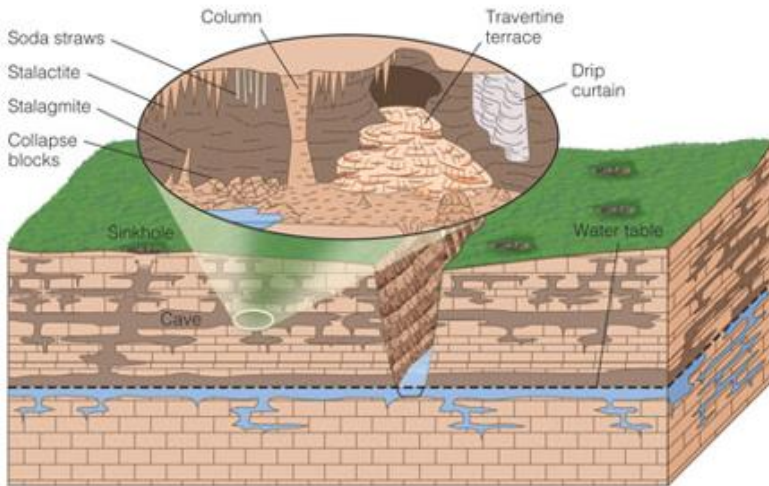




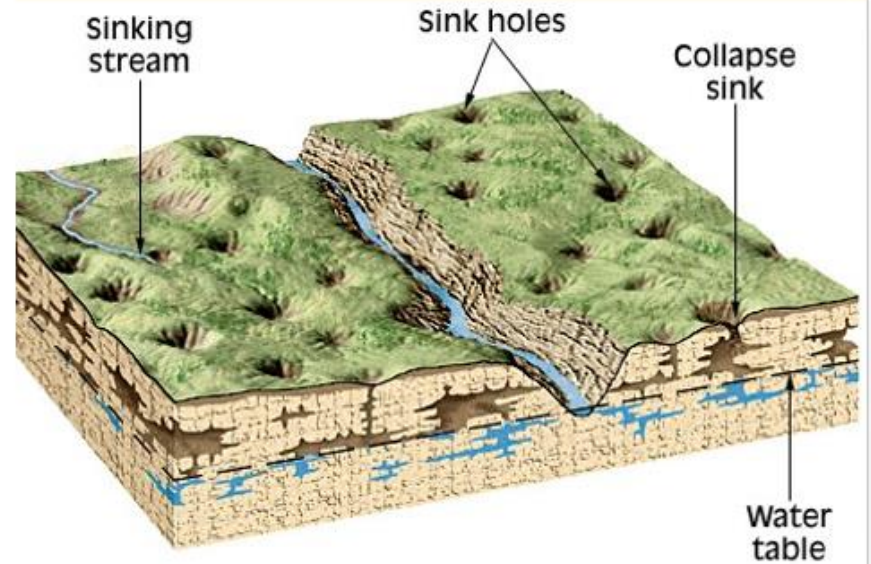
(a)



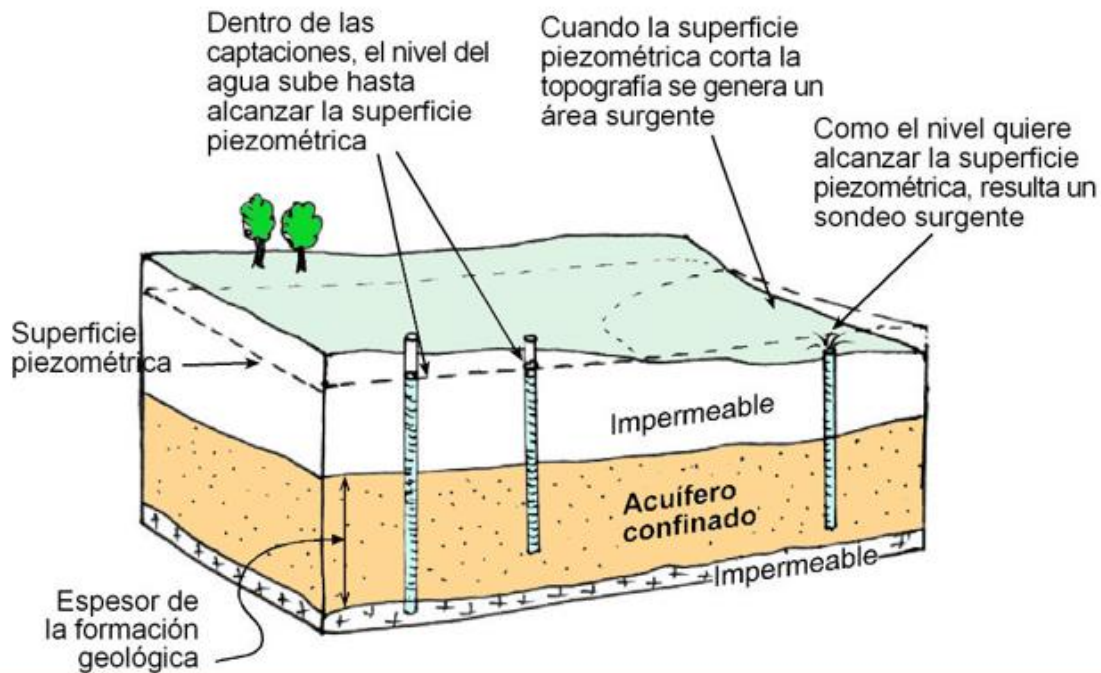
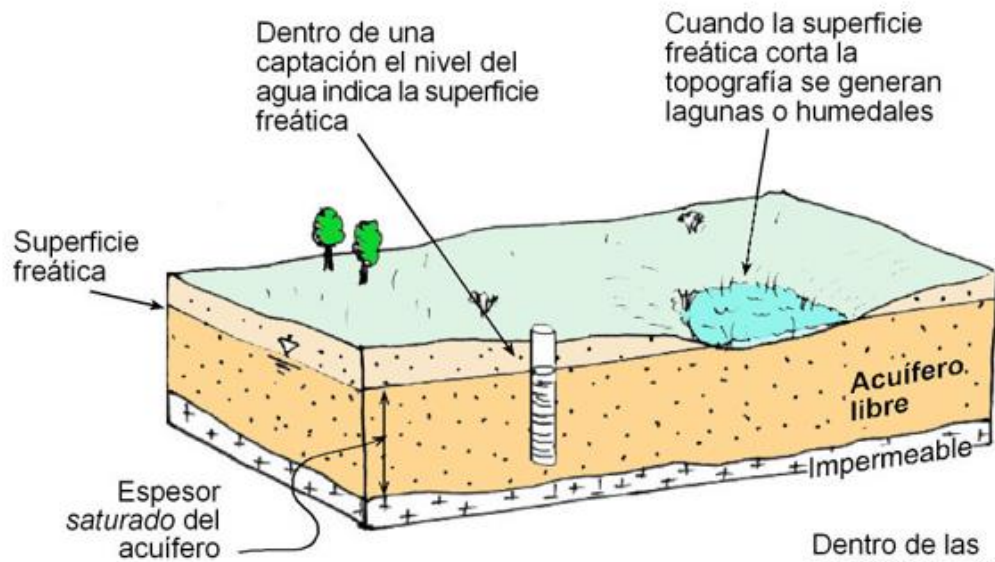
(b)

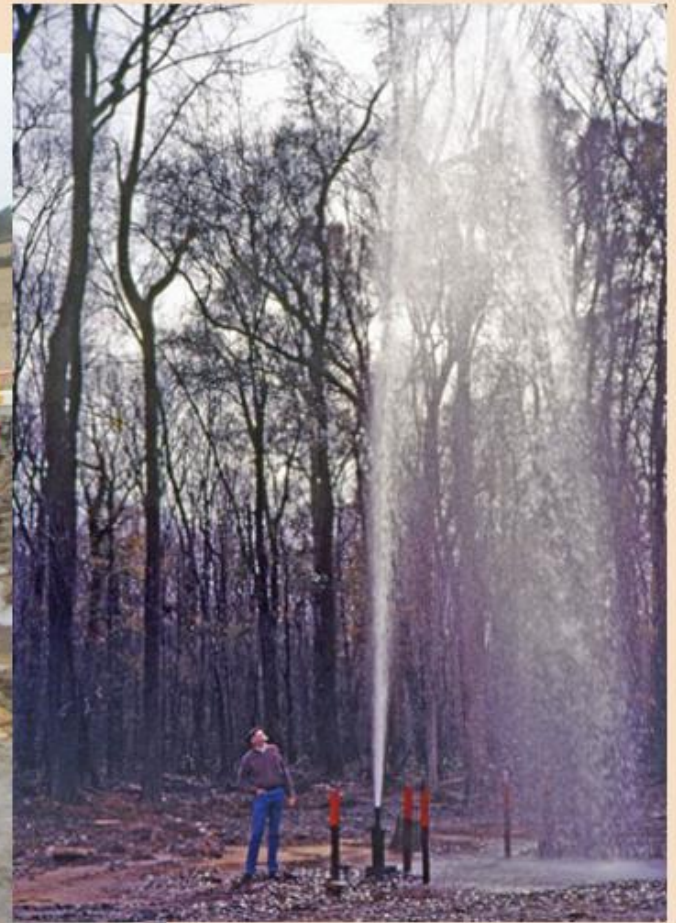


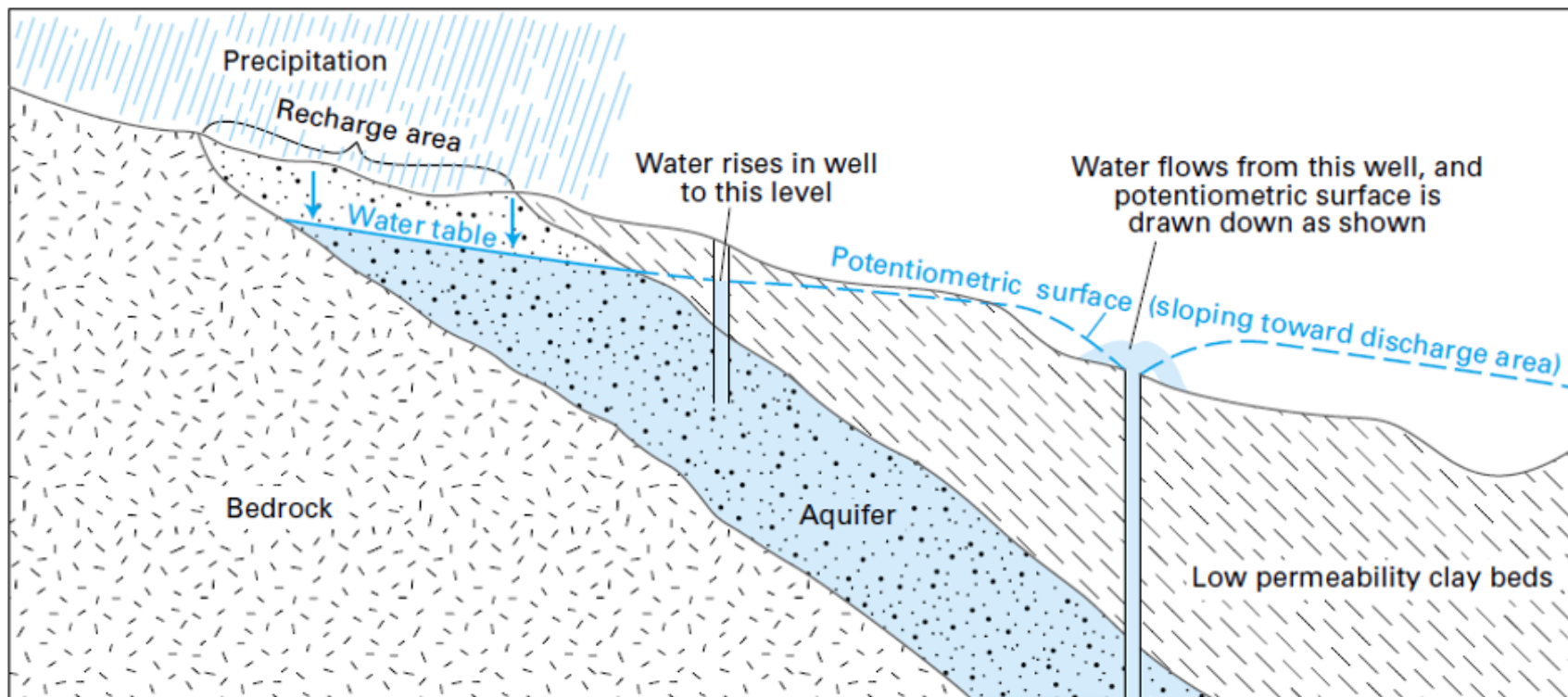
(c)



Regions with many sinkholes exhibit *karst* topography.



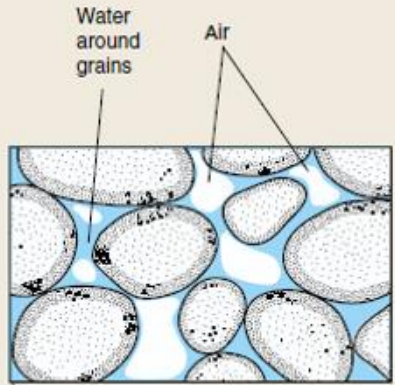




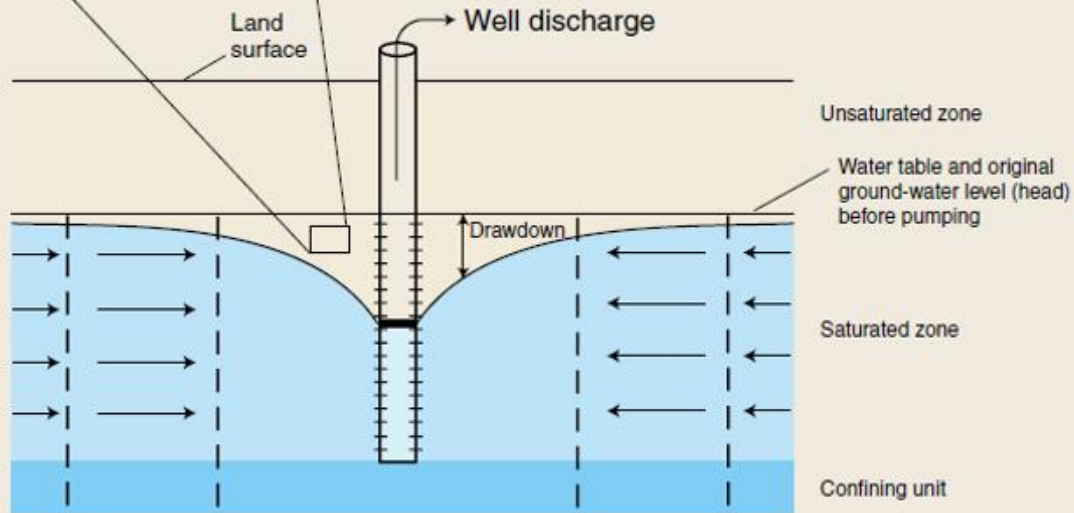
Artesian aquifer. Both wells are artesian wells, although only one flows.



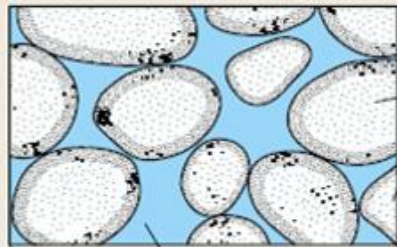
En un **acuifero libre** cuando se extrae agua se vacía (parte de ) los poros



*Figure A-2. Pumping a single well in an idealized unconfined aquifer. Dewatering occurs in cone of depression of unconfined aquifers during pumping by wells (saturated thickness of aquifer decreases).*



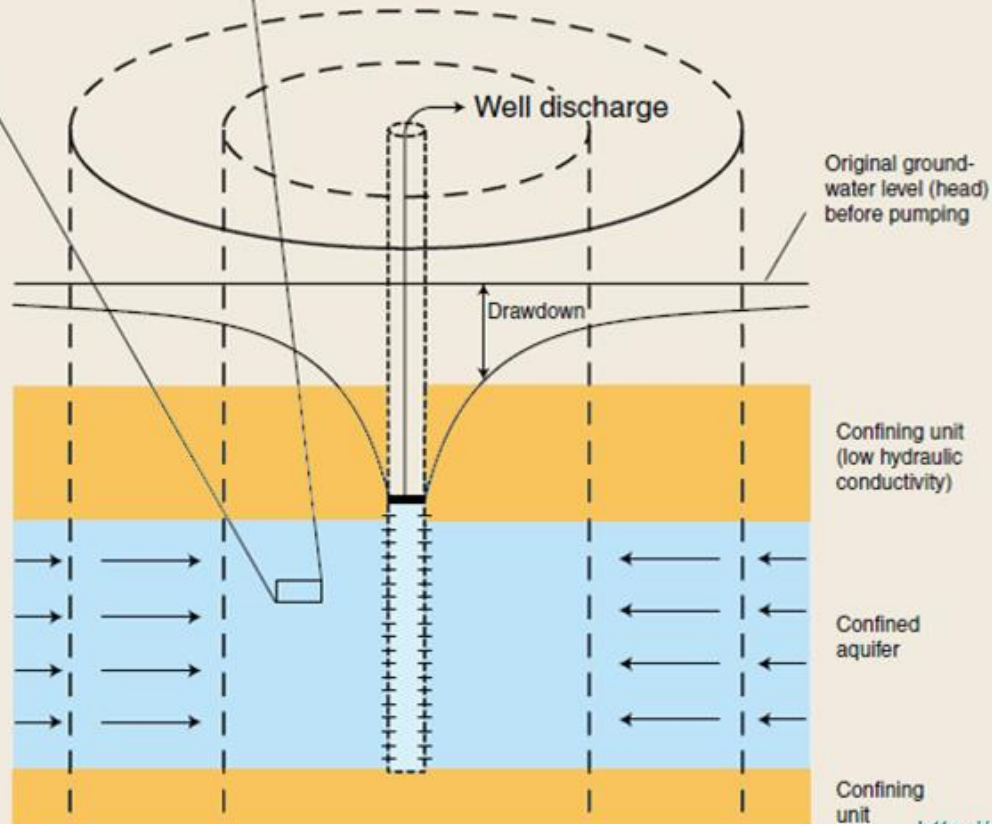
En un **acuifero confinado** cuando se extrae agua, los poros continúan llenos: el agua y el **acuifero se descomprimen**



Mineral grains

Pore water

*Figure A-1. Pumping a single well in an idealized confined aquifer. Confined aquifers remain completely saturated during pumping by wells (saturated thickness of aquifer remains unchanged).*



Original ground-water level (head) before pumping

Well discharge

Drawdown

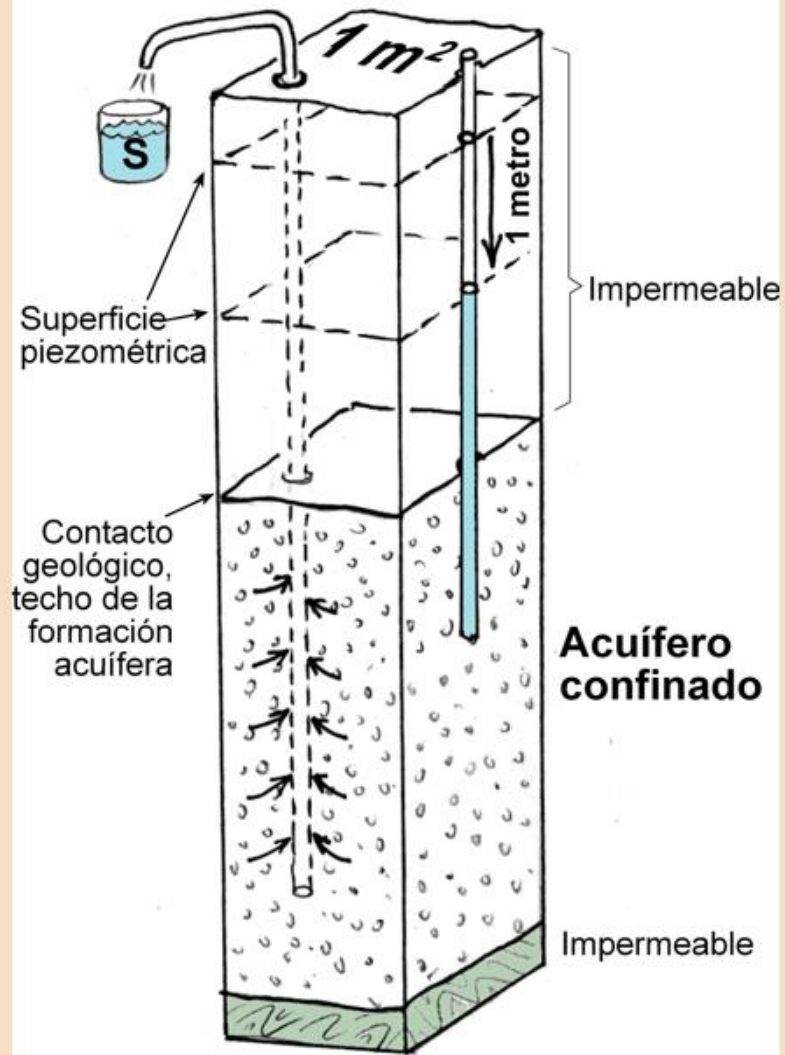
Confining unit (low hydraulic conductivity)

Confined aquifer

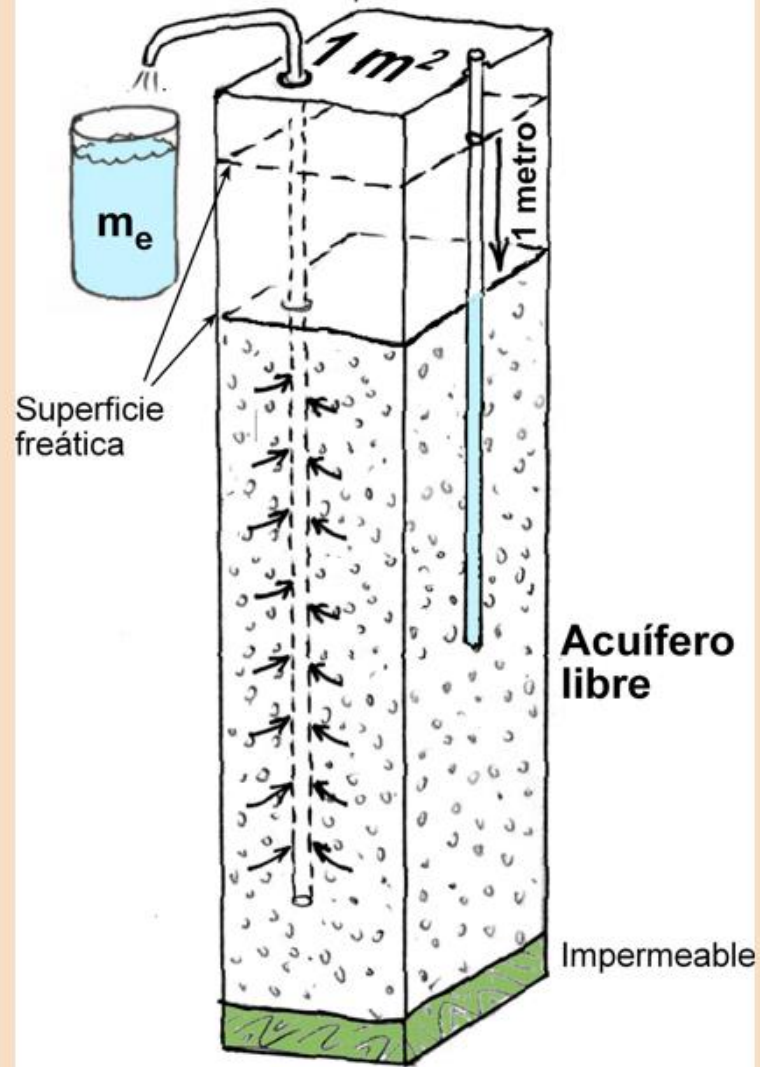
Confining unit

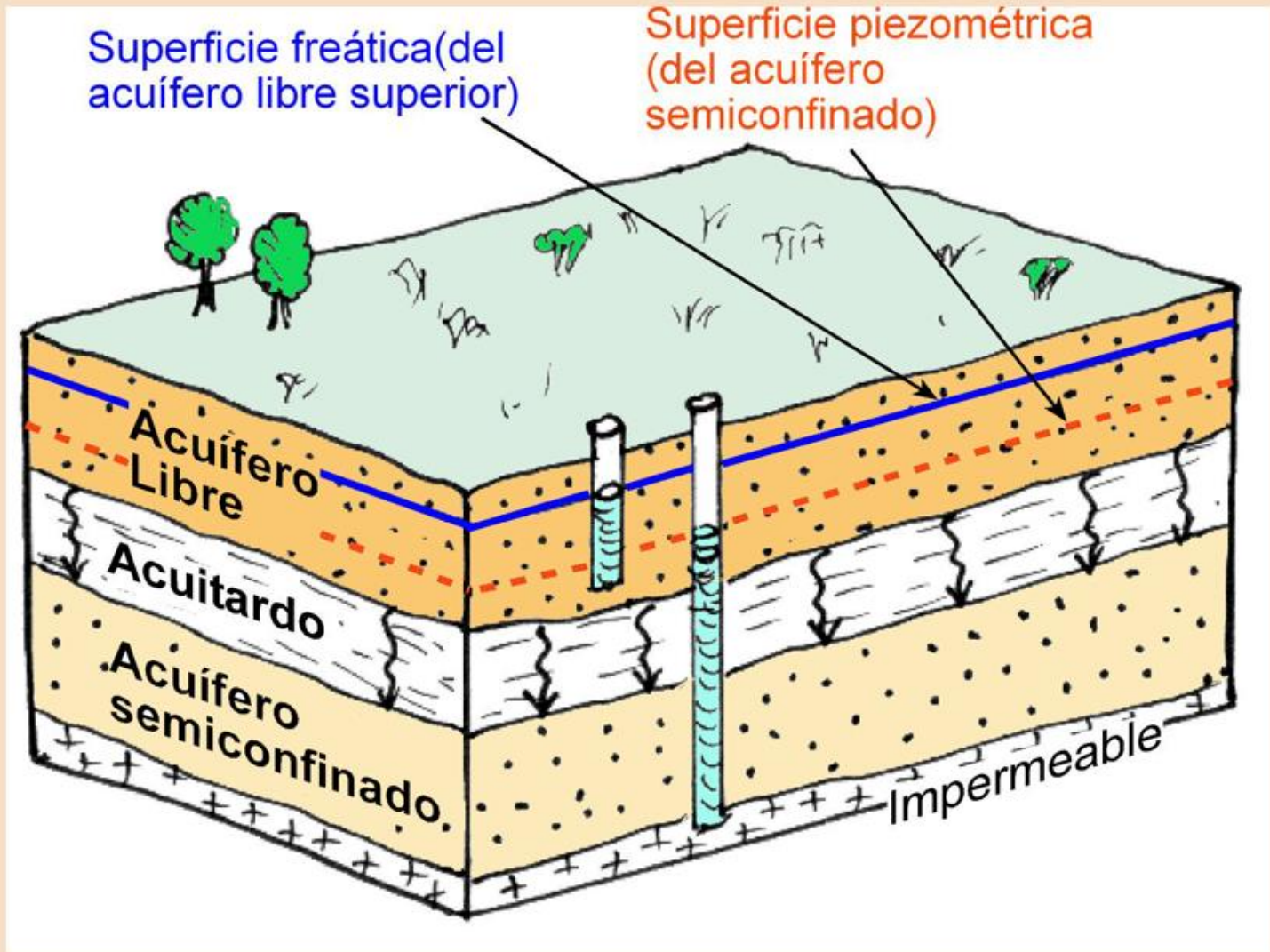
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1139/>

Extrayendo un volumen  $S$   
hacemos descender la superficie  
piezométrica 1 metro



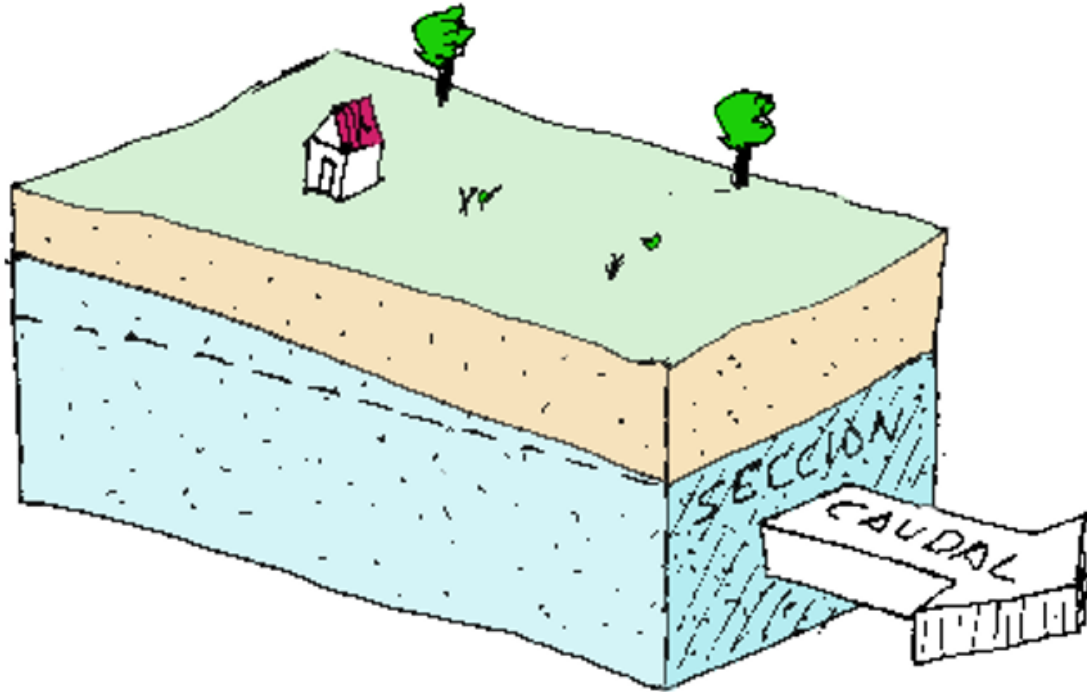
Extrayendo un volumen  $m_e$   
hacemos descender la  
superficie freática 1 metro





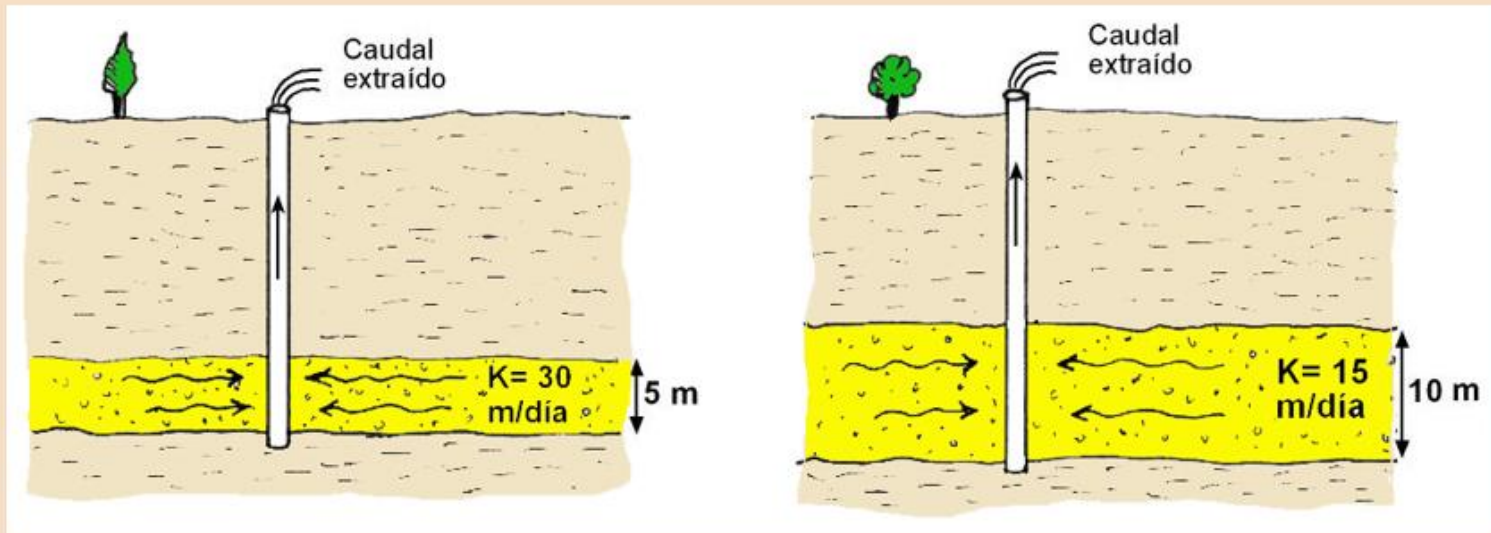
*Caudal por unidad de sección = K . gradiente hidráulico*

$$\frac{\text{Caudal (m}^3\text{/día)}}{\text{Sección (m}^2\text{)}} = K \cdot \frac{\Delta h \text{ (m.)}}{\Delta l \text{ (m.)}}$$



El caudal que atraviesa el medio poroso perpendicularmente a la sección señalada es **linealmente** proporcional al gradiente  $\Delta h / \Delta l$

K= permeabilidad o conductividad hidráulica (unidades: m/día)



$$30 \cdot 5 = 150$$

$$15 \cdot 10 = 150$$

T (transmisividad) = permeabilidad x espesor (unidades: m<sup>2</sup>/día)