

Conceptos de Hidrogeología

Maynor Ruiz

Acuífero: Formación geológica que contiene agua y permite su circulación

**Arena, grava
Calizas (fisuras)**

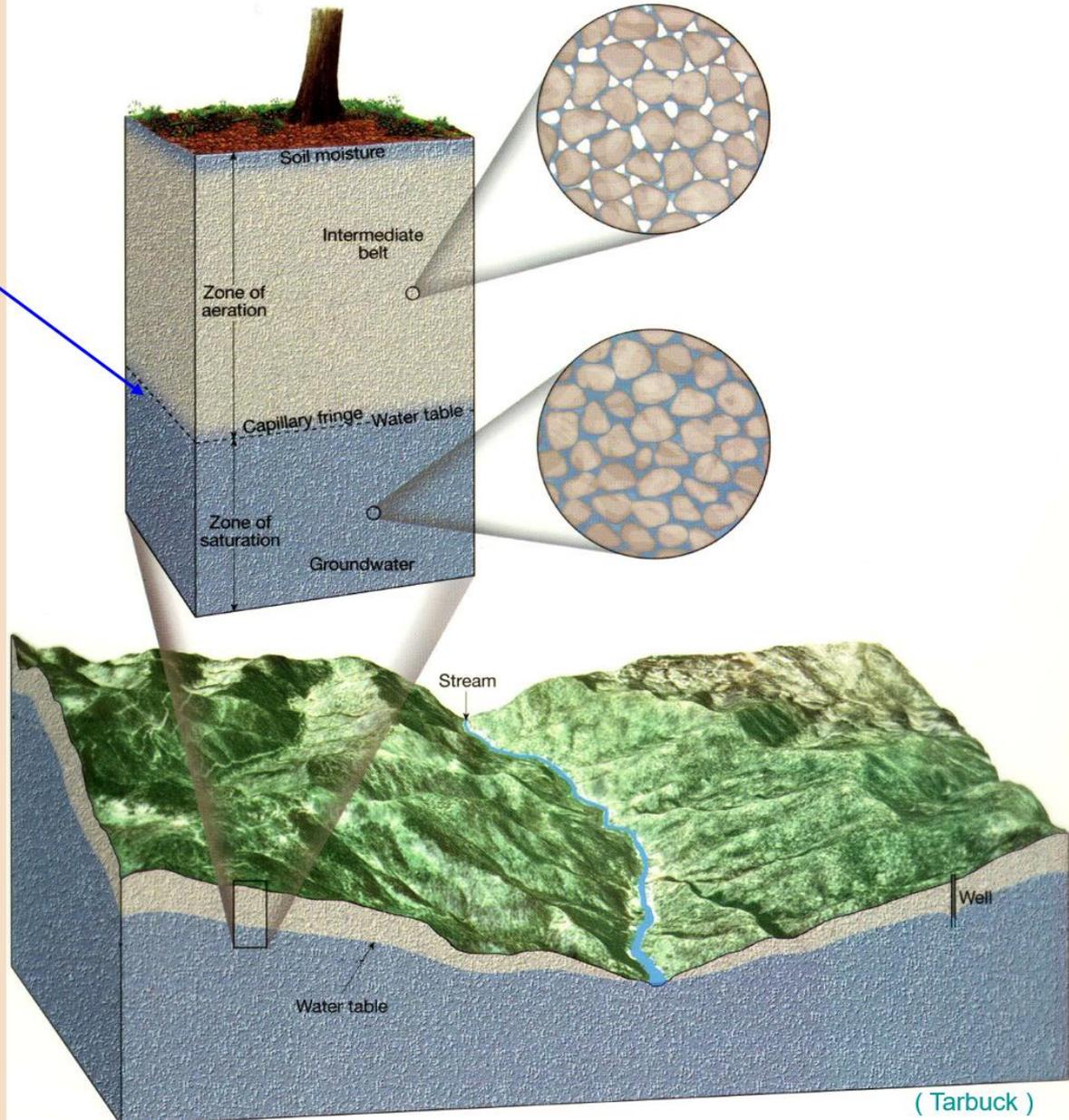
Acuitardo: Formación geológica que permite su circulación con dificultad

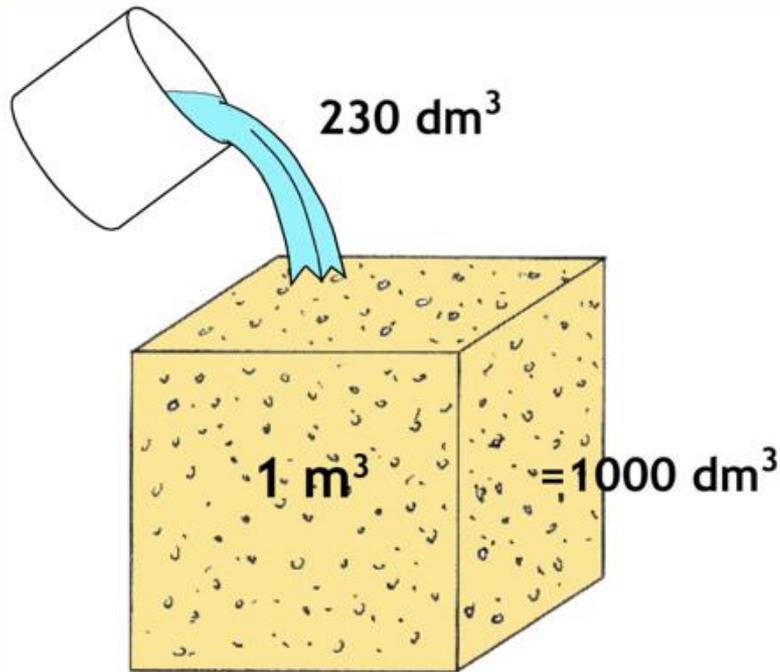
**Arena arcillosa
Arenisca, etc.**

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

Arcillas

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

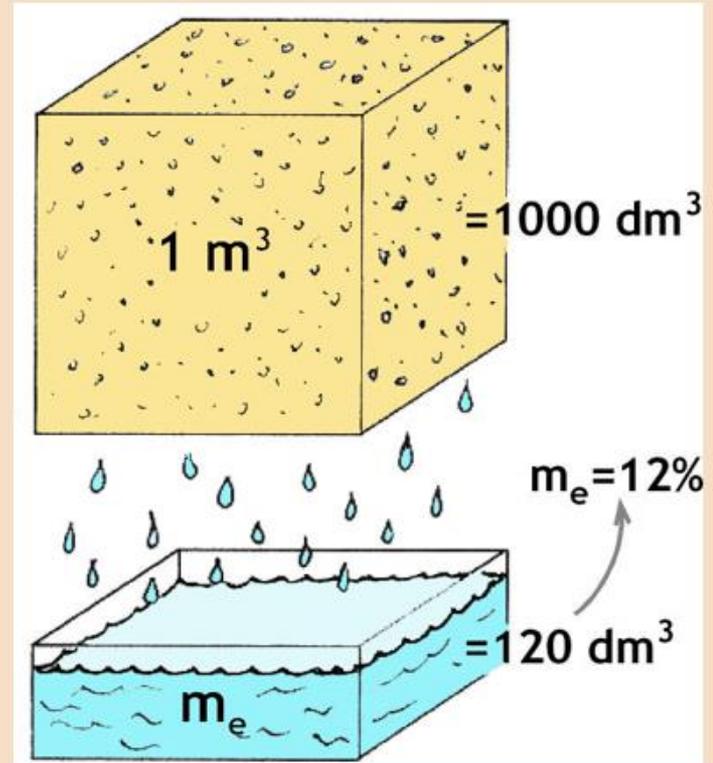




Porosidad total = 23%

Porosidad total

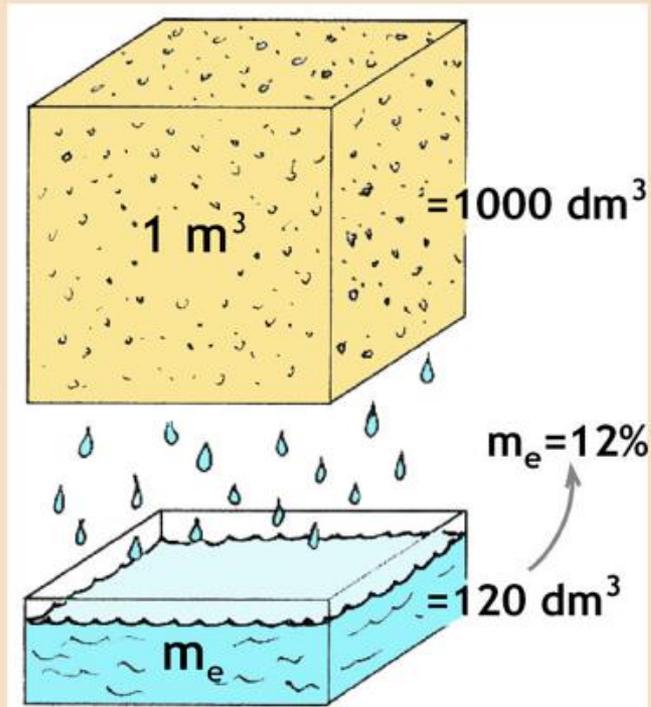
Porosidad eficaz



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

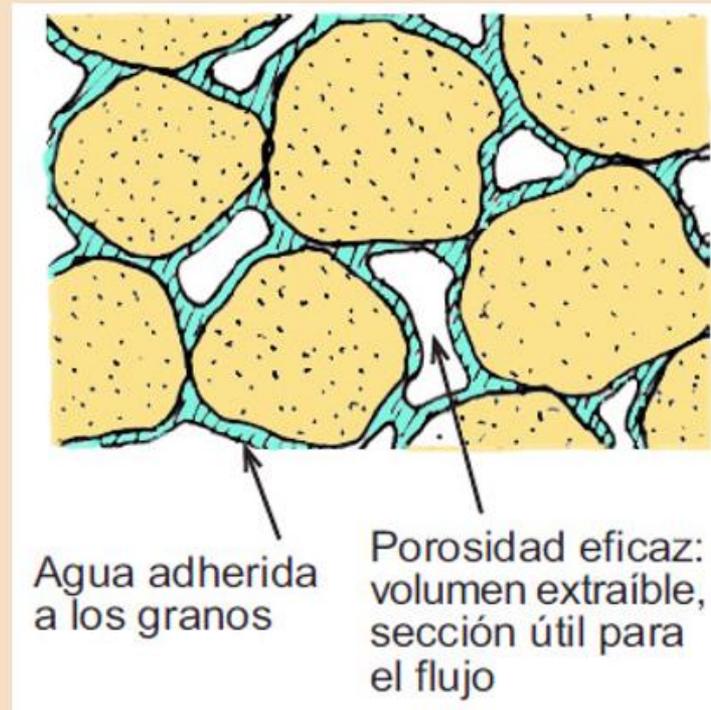
Dos aspectos de la porosidad eficaz

% del volumen que se puede drenar

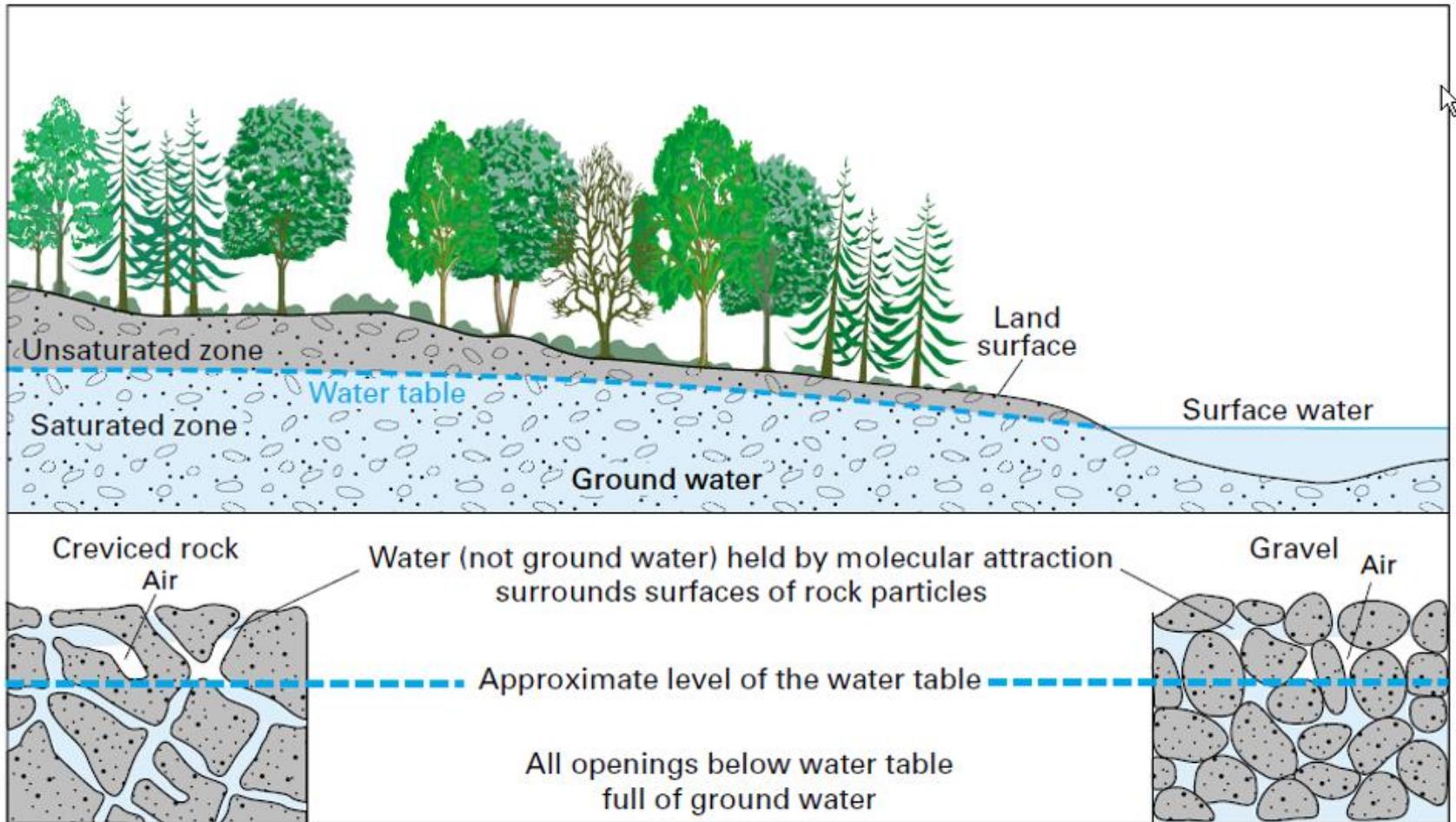


Specific yield
(Porosidad eficaz de drenaje ?)

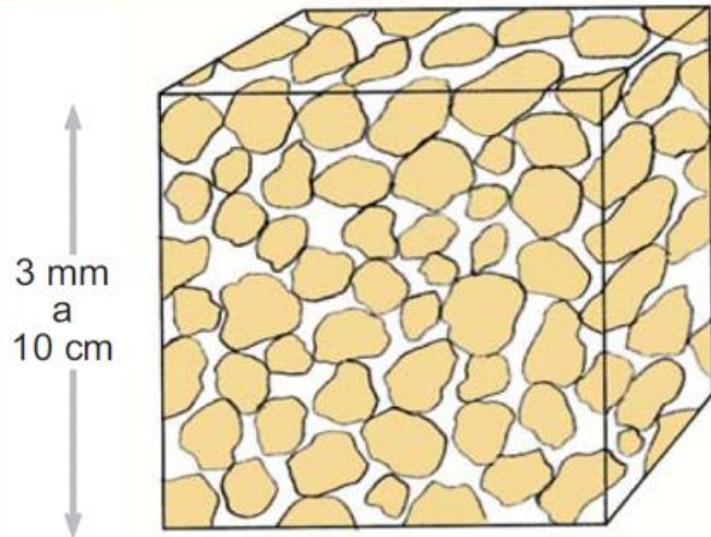
% de la sección que permite el flujo del agua



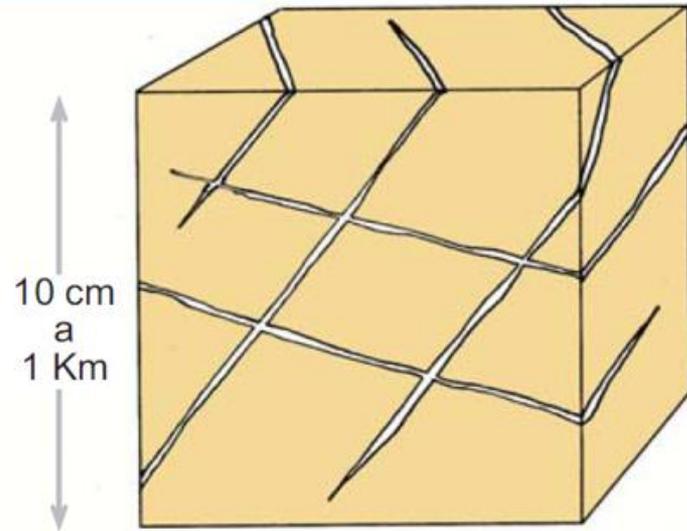
Effective porosity
(Porosidad eficaz de flujo ?)



How ground water occurs in rocks.

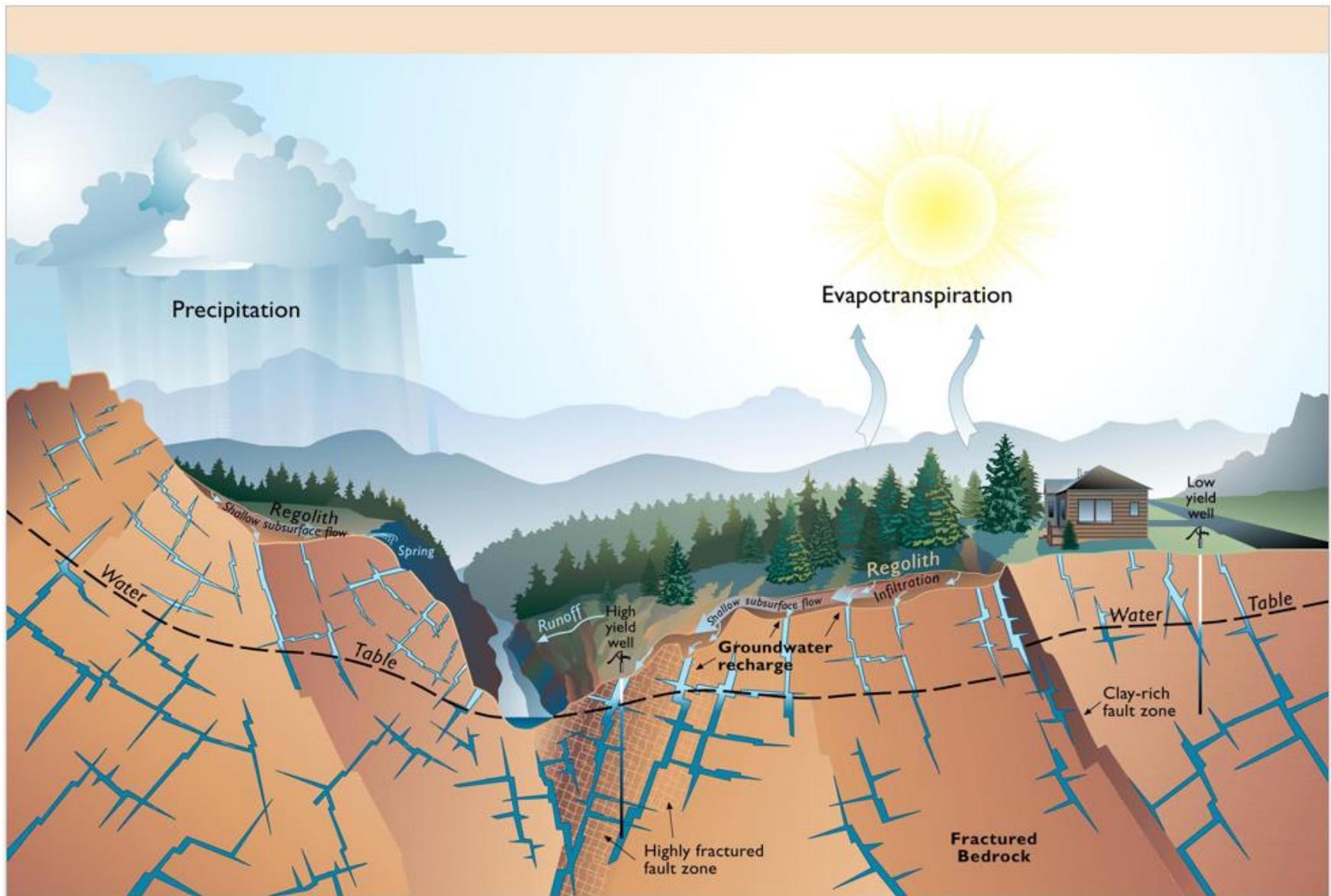


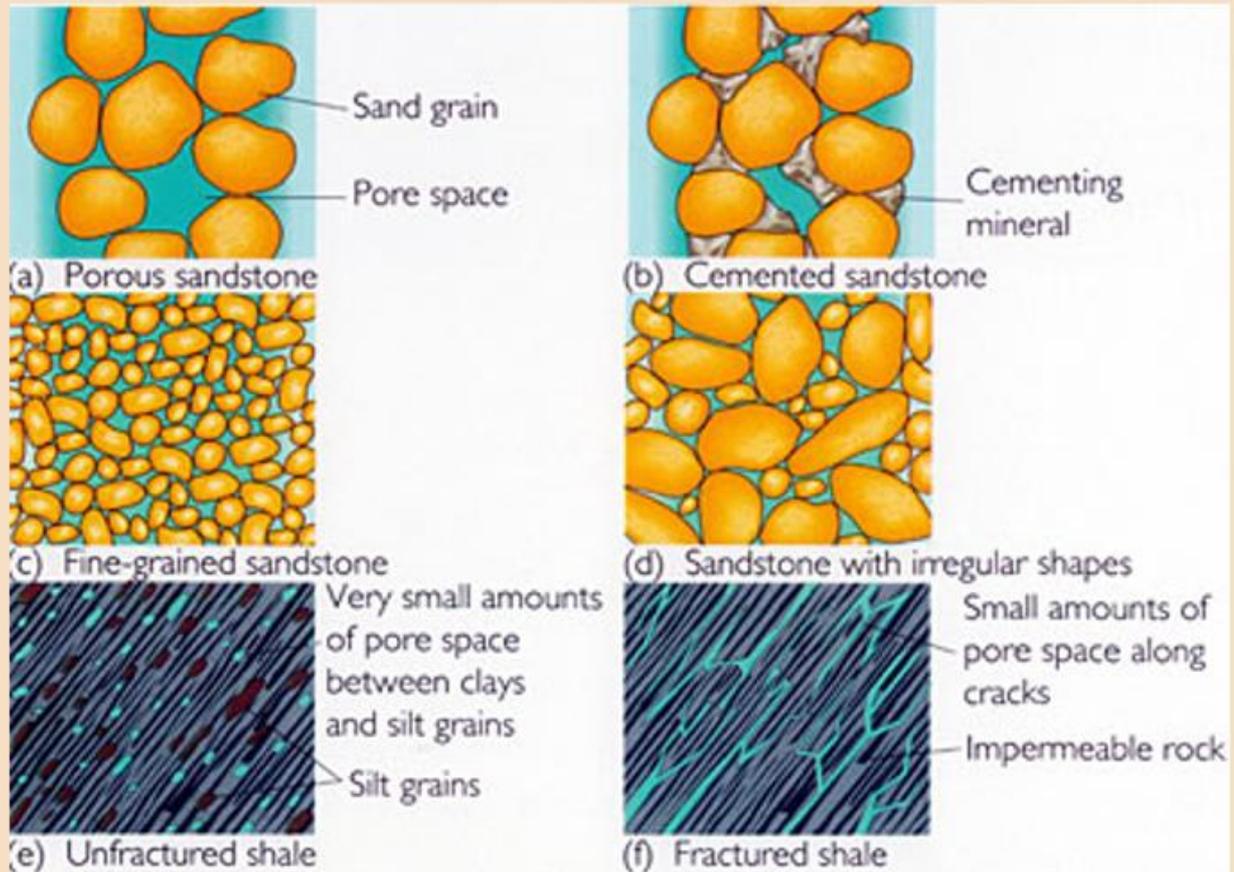
Porosidad intergranular

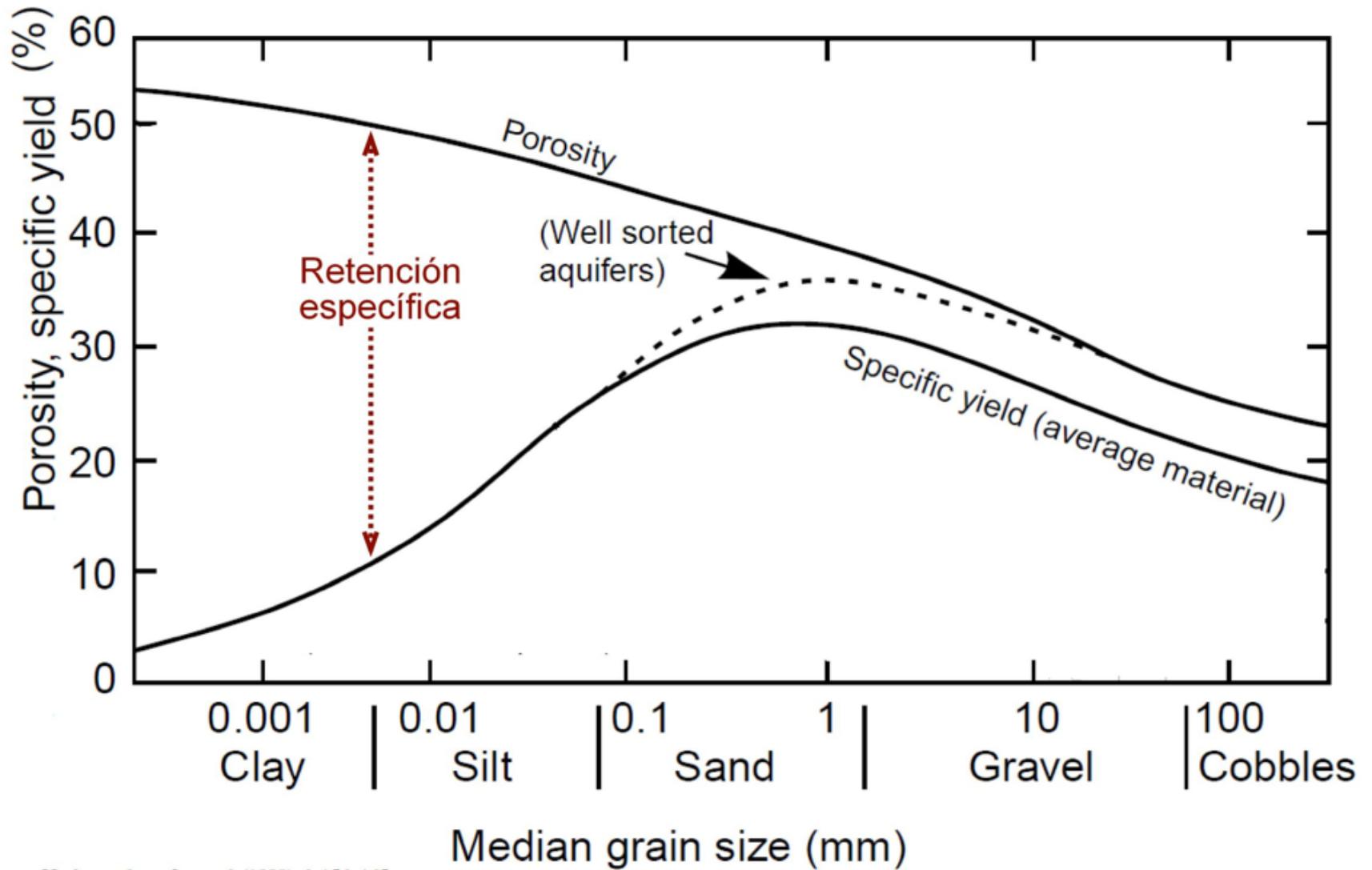


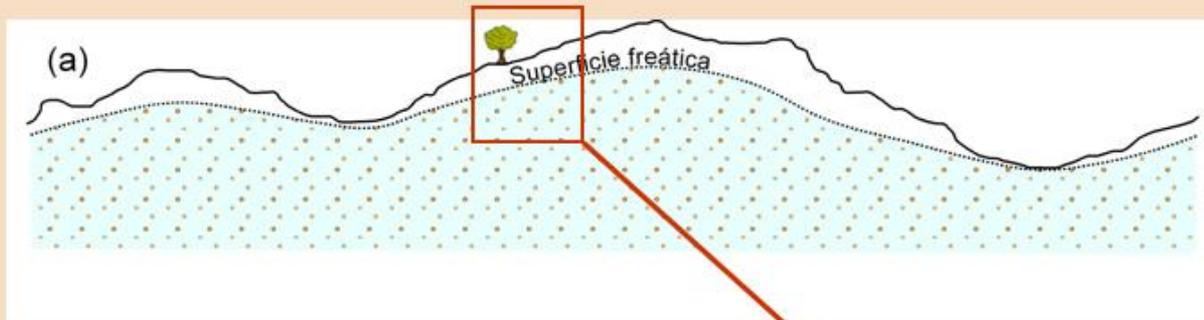
Porosidad por fisuración



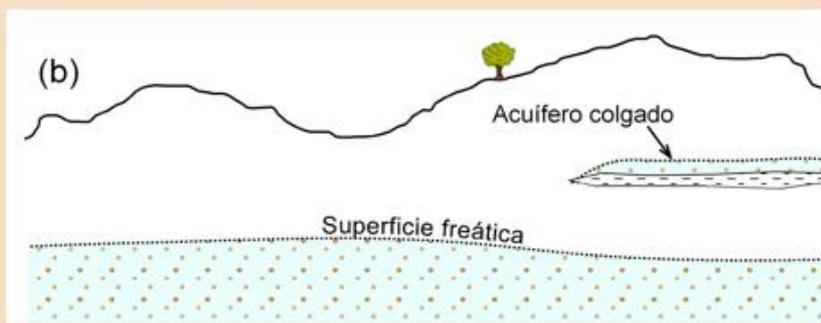






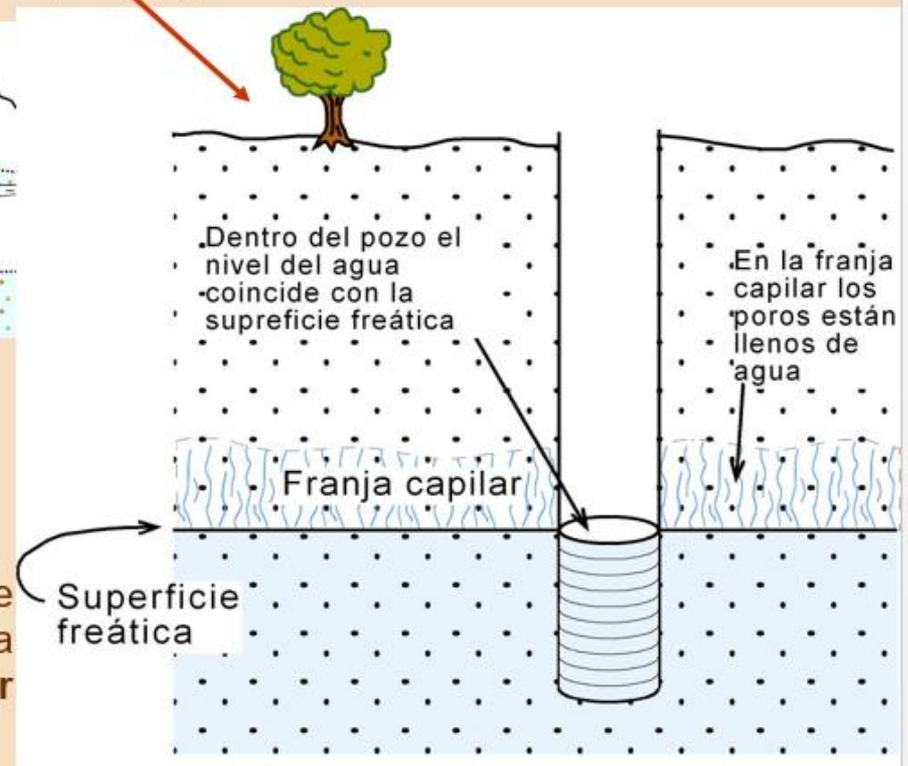


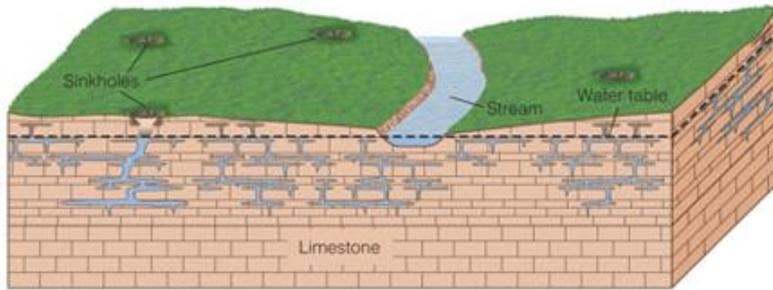
La superficie freática es aprox. paralela a la topografía (siempre que exista infiltración desde la superficie)



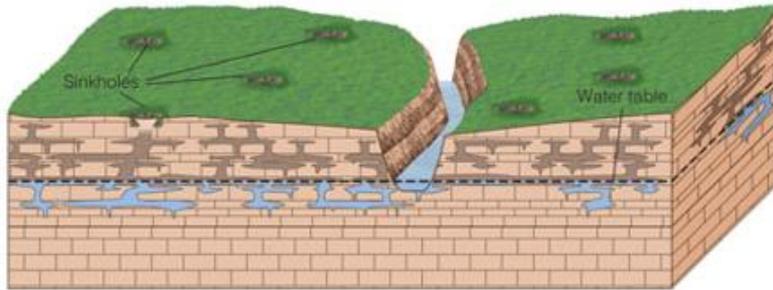
Si se encuentra a cierta profundidad (extracciones > infiltración) pueden existir acuíferos “colgados”

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

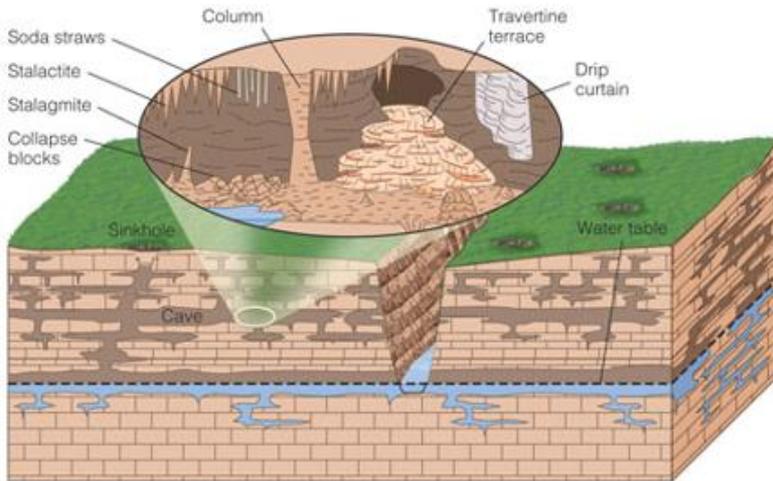




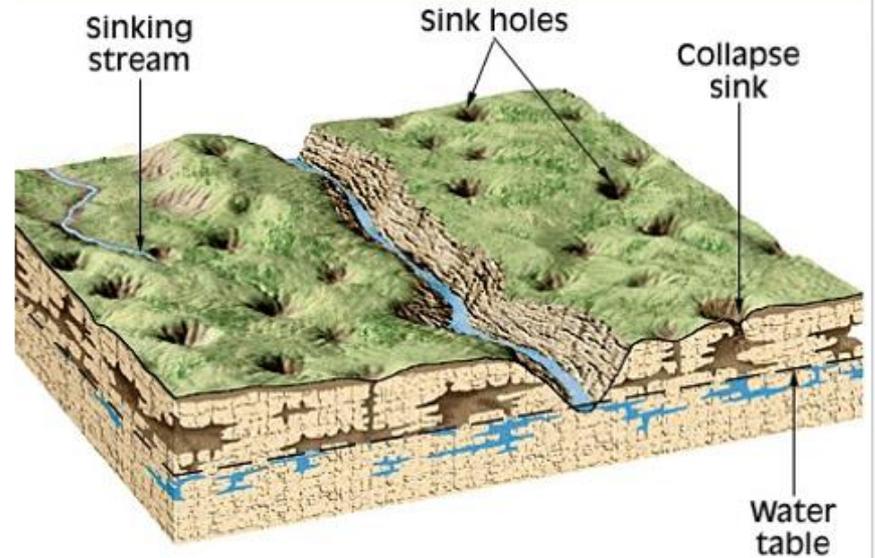
(a)



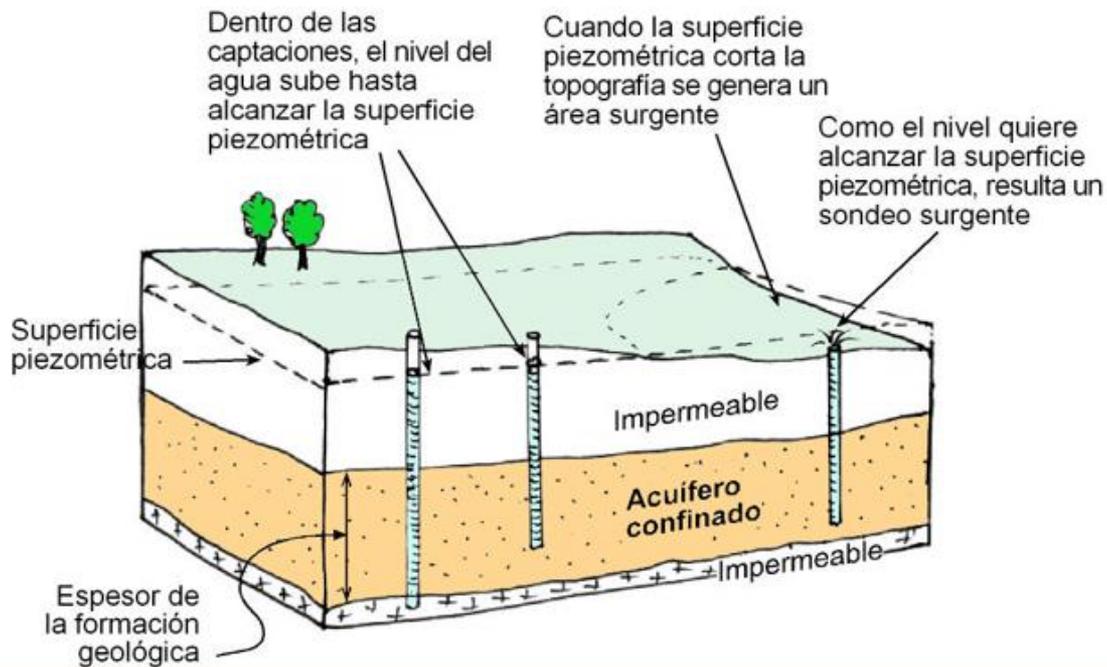
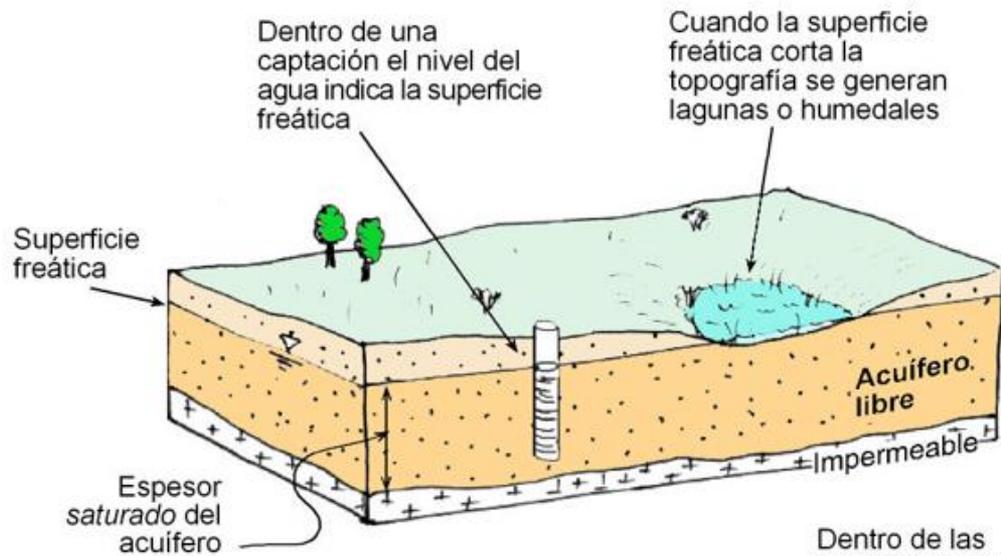
(b)

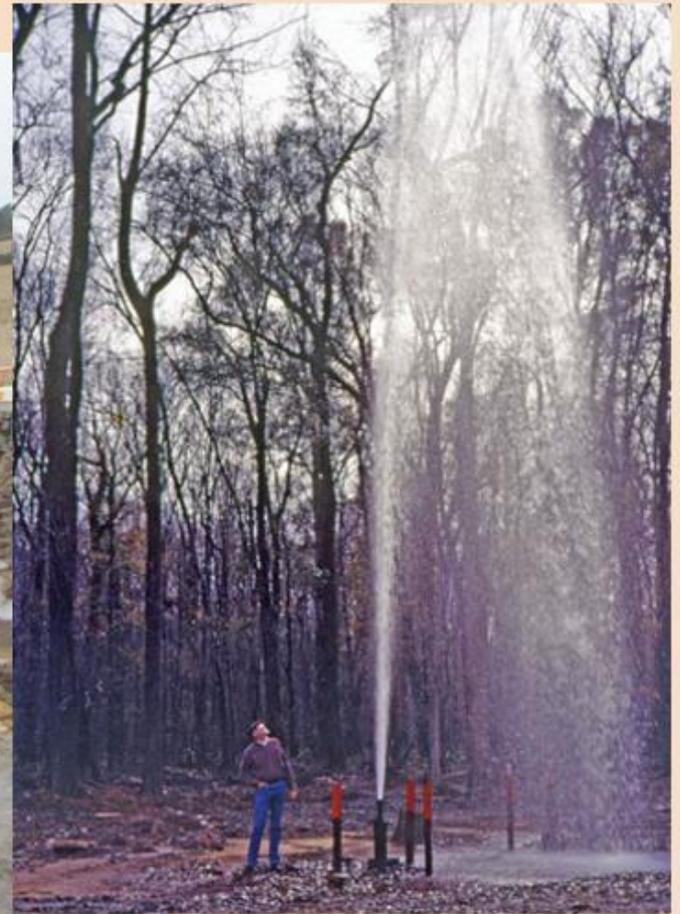


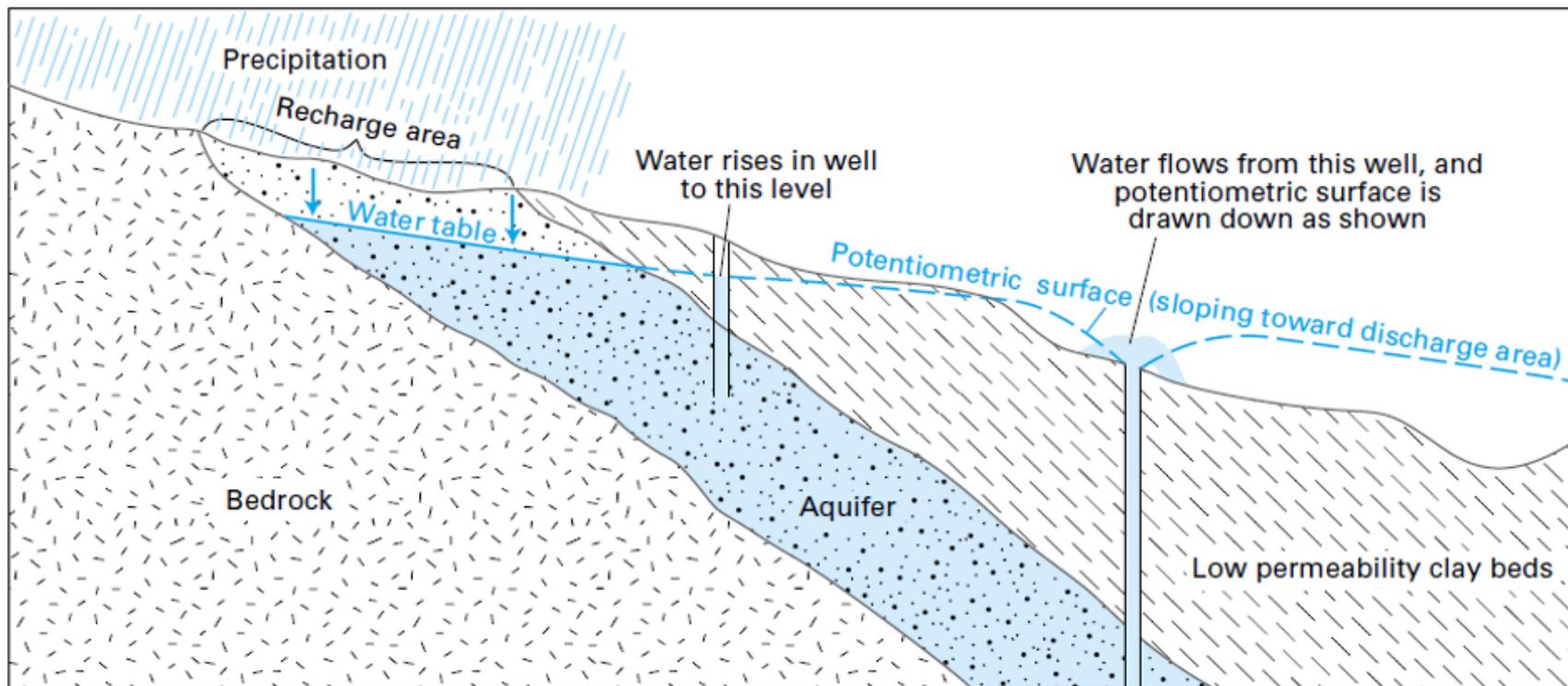
(c)



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

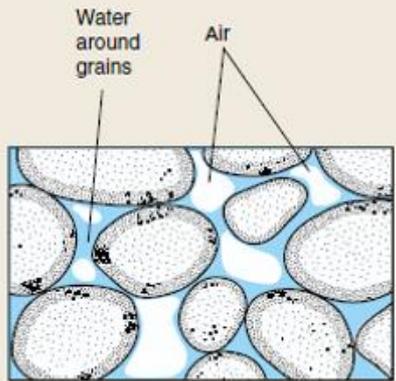
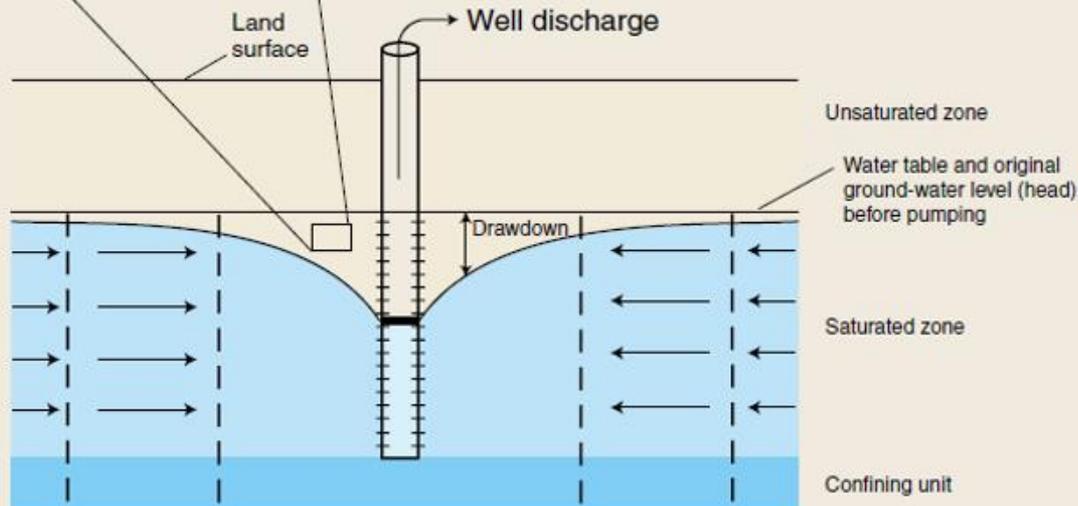
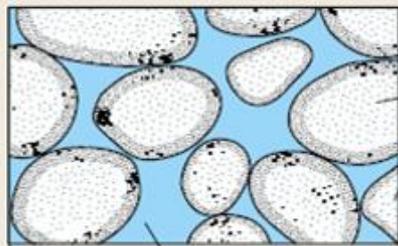


Figure A-2. Pumping a single well in an idealized unconfined aquifer. Dewatering occurs in cone of depression of unconfined aquifers during pumping by wells (saturated thickness of aquifer decreases).



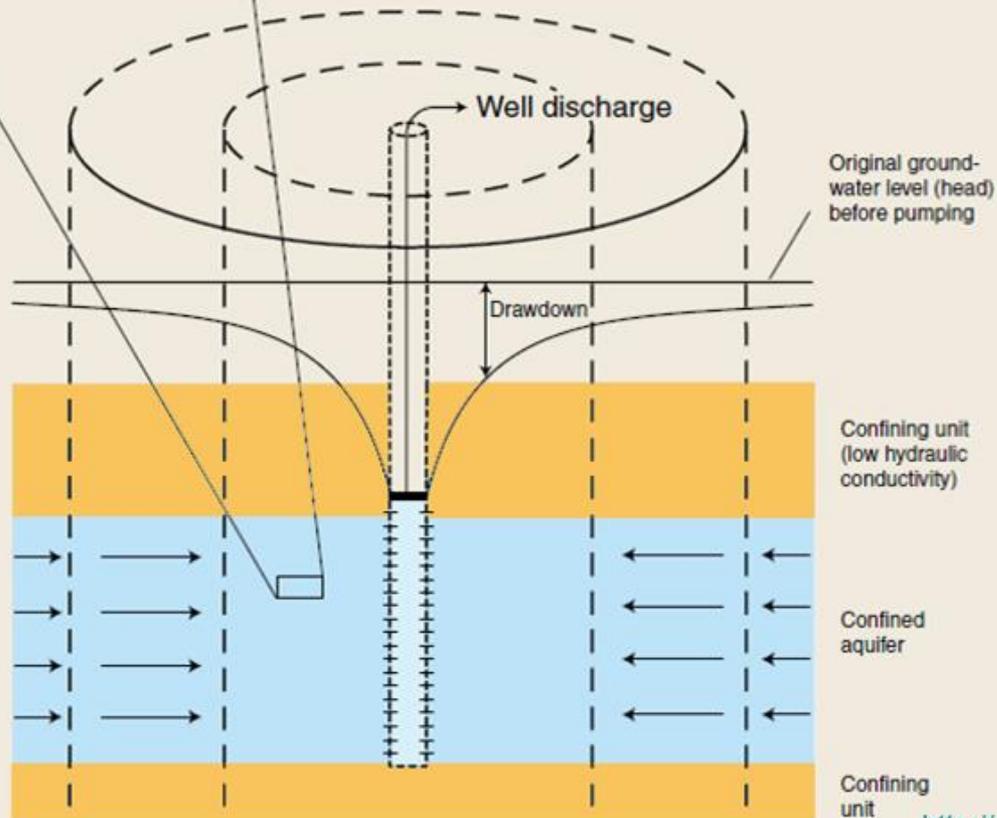
En un **acuifero confinado** cuando se extrae agua, los poros continúan llenos: el agua y el **acuifero se descomprimen**



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).



Well discharge

Original ground-water level (head) before pumping

Drawdown

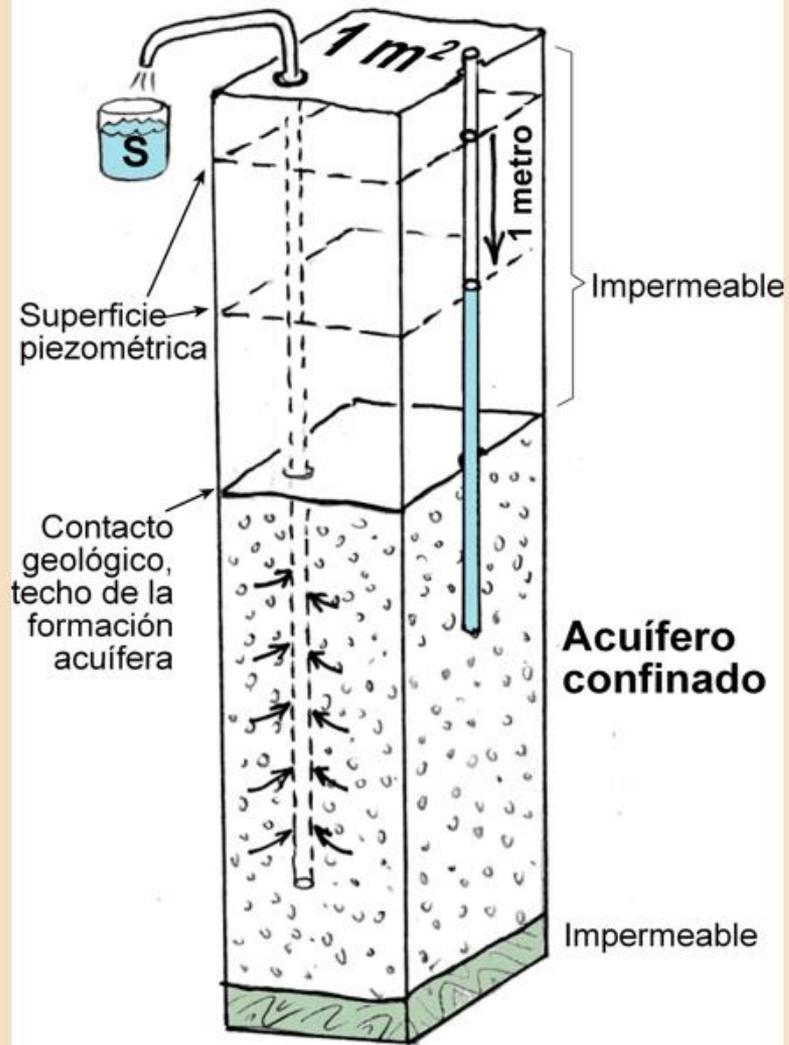
Confining unit (low hydraulic conductivity)

Confined aquifer

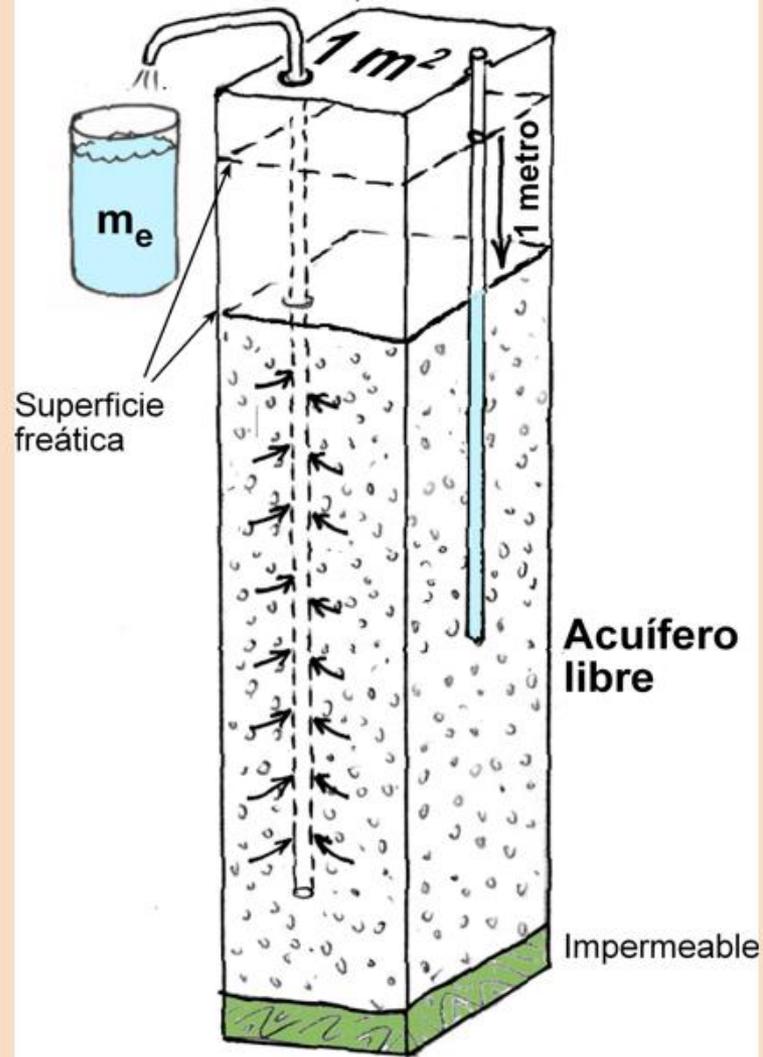
Confining unit

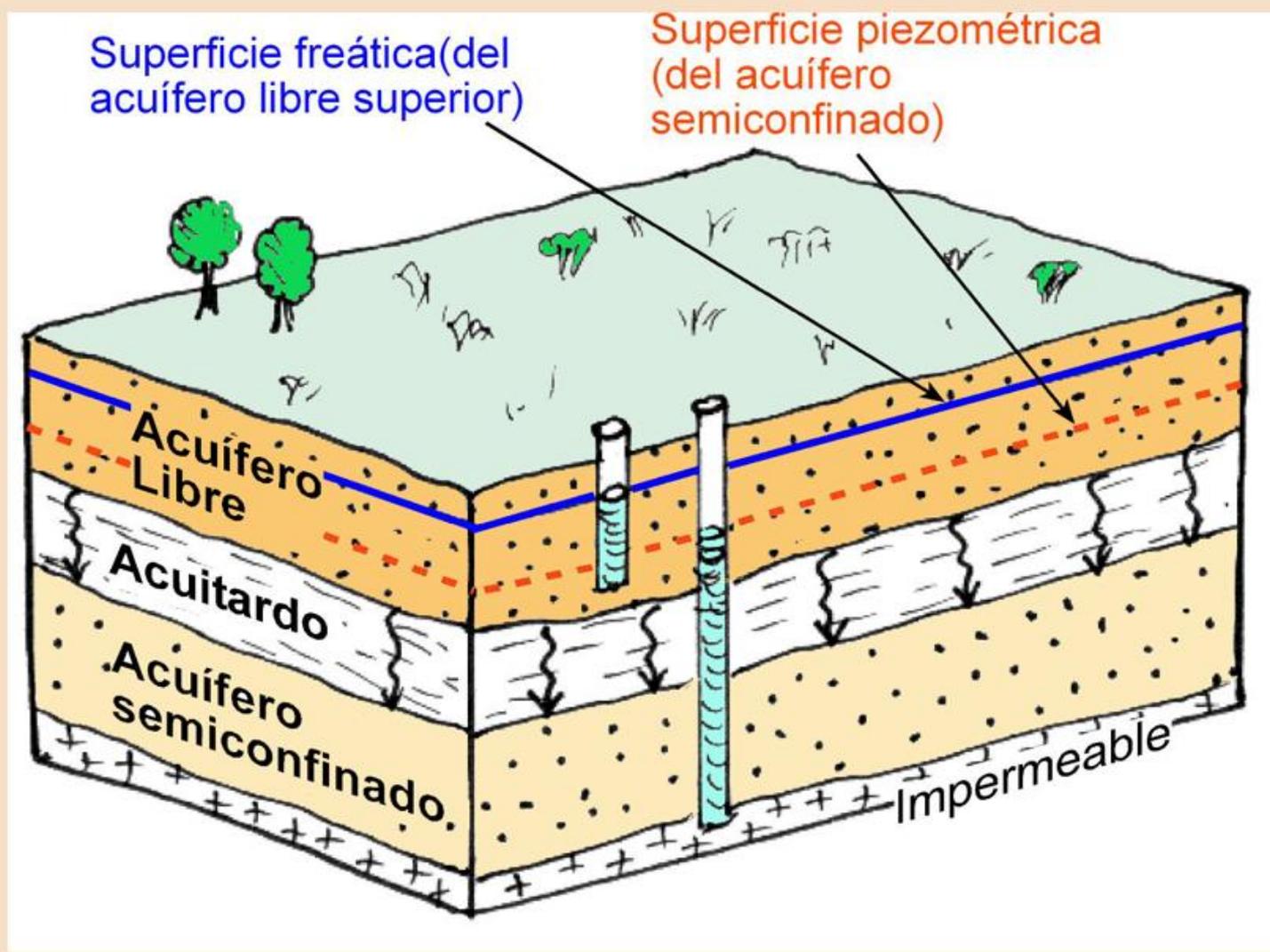
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1139/>

Extrayendo un volumen S
hacemos descender la superficie
piezométrica 1 metro



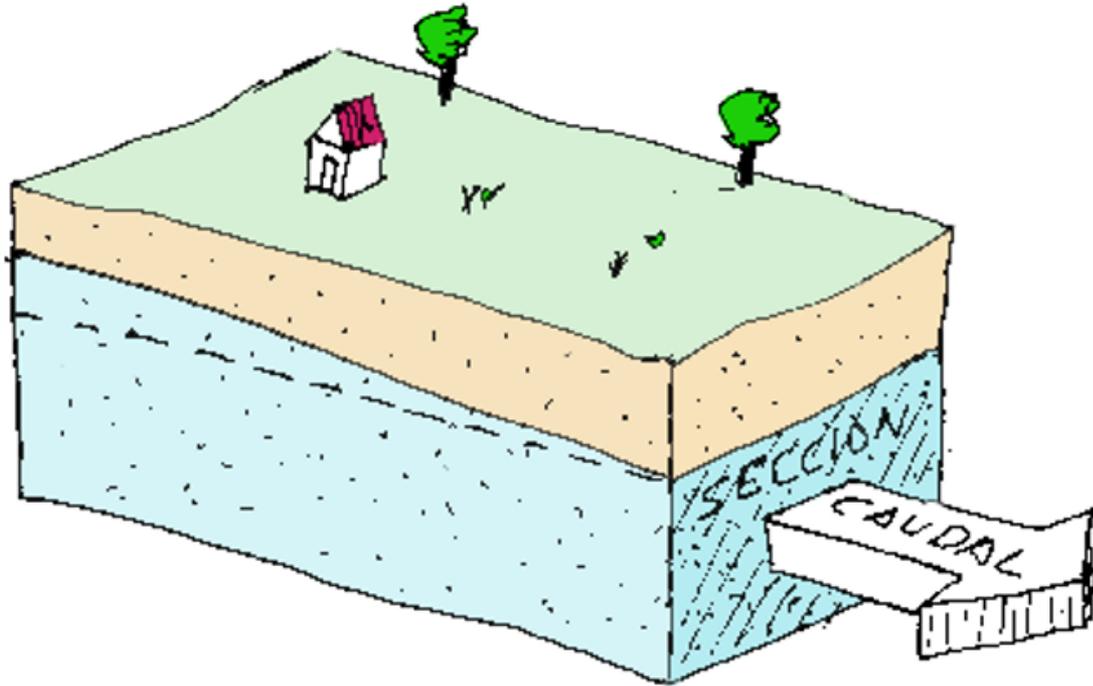
Extrayendo un volumen m_e
hacemos descender la
superficie freática 1 metro





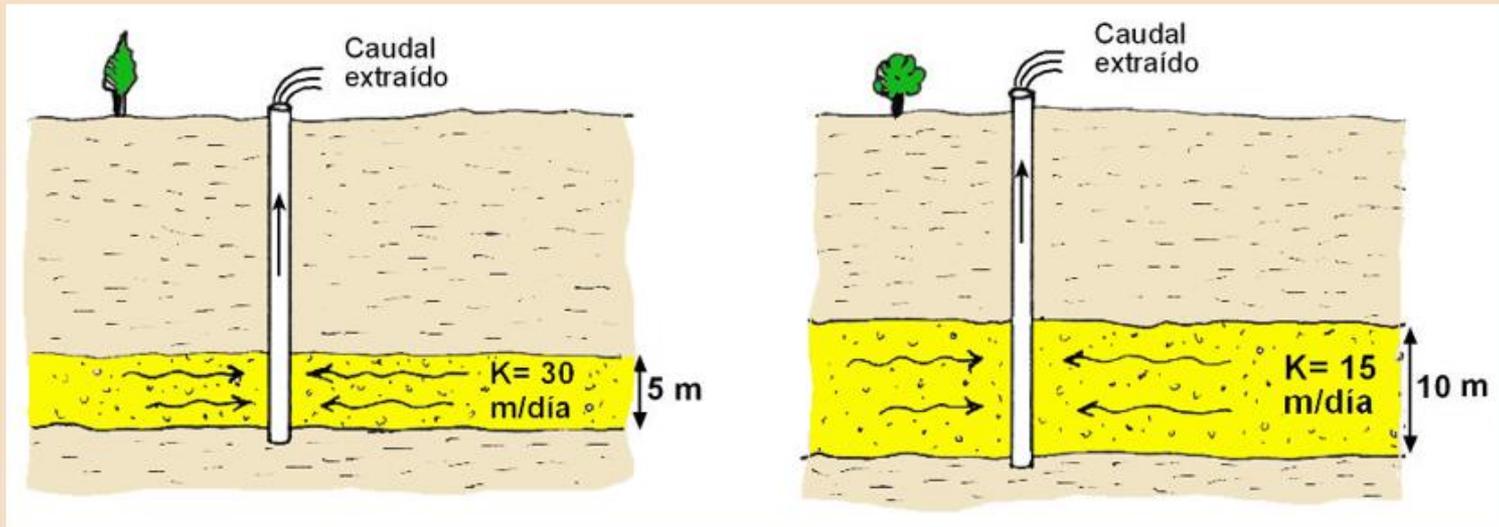
Caudal por unidad de sección = K . gradiente hidráulico

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



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: $\text{m}^2/\text{día}$)