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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER I SESSION 2012/2013

COURSE NAME : GROUNDWATER ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE : BFW 4043

PROGRAMME : 4 BFF

EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER / JANUARY

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES

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Q1 (a) Sketch the diagram and define the following:-

- (i) Aquiclude
- (ii) Aquitards
- (iii) Transmissivity
- (iv) Artesian wells

(8 marks)

(b) Explain why groundwater in Malaysia is not fully utilized. Outline four (4) explanations.

(10 marks)

(c) During one year, the water balance for a lake are rainfall $P = 1030 \text{ mm/year}$, evaporation $E = 710 \text{ mm/year}$, surface inflow $I = 55 \text{ mm/year}$, surface outflow $O = 135 \text{ mm/year}$ and change in storage $\Delta S = 60 \text{ mm/year}$. Estimate the net groundwater flow for the lake.

(7 marks)

Q2 An unconfined aquifer of clean sand and gravel is located between two fully penetrating rivers with hydraulic conductivity $K = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s}$. The aquifer is subject to a uniform recharge of 1.6 m/year . The water surface elevations in rivers A and B are 8.5 m and 10.7 m , respectively, above the bottom. Estimates the:-

(a) darcian velocity of the unconfined aquifer referring to the heads from rivers (unit in m/day)

(5 marks)

(b) maximum elevation of the water table and the location of groundwater

(10 marks)

(c) travel times from groundwater divide to both rivers ($n_e = 0.38$)

(10 marks)

- Q3 (a)** Derive that the discharge Q of the steady-state radial flow towards a well of radius r_w of an unconfined aquifer is given as:-

$$Q = \pi K \frac{h_0^2 - h_w^2}{\ln(r_0/r_w)}$$

where, K = hydraulic conductivity, h_0 = initial uniform head, h_w = head in the well, r_0 = radial distance between the uniform head to the centre of the well, and r_w = radial distance of the well.

(10 marks)

- (b)** An aquifer of 20 m average thickness is overlain by an impermeable layer of 30 m thickness. Observation wells of 10 m and 60 m from the pumped well are drilled through the aquifer. After pumping at a rate of $0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ for a long time; the following drawdowns are stabilized in these wells which area first observation well is 4 m and second observation well is 3 m. Determine the hydraulic conductivity.

(8 marks)

- (c)** Determine the approximate drawdown in the pumped well as described in Q3 (b).

(7 marks)

- Q4 (a)** Discuss the difference usage of Theim and Theis equation in groundwater analysis.

(4 marks)

- (b)** As a result of a storm, a culvert beneath a road has become packed with sand from end to end. The culvert is 5 m long and 0.8 m in diameter. The sand inside the culvert is estimated to have a hydraulic conductivity $K = 3 \text{ m/day}$ and an effective porosity $n_e = 0.38$. The water level at one end of the culvert is 1.6 m higher than at the other end, and the entire culvert is below water. Estimate the discharge and the average velocity through the culvert.

(10 marks)

- (c)** Propose the procedures of pumping tests in unconfined aquifer with the diagram and equation used.

(11 marks)

- S1**
- (a) Lakarkan gambarajah bersama definisi seperti berikut:-
 - (i) Akuiklud
 - (ii) Akuitad
 - (iii) Kebolehpindahan
 - (iv) Telaga Artesian
 (8 markah)

 - (b) Terangkan mengapa penggunaan airbumi di Malaysia tidak digunakan secara sepenuhnya. Berikan empat (4) keterangan tersebut.
 (10 markah)

 - (c) Sepanjang satu tahun, keseimbangan air pada suatu tasik di mana jumlah hujan $P = 1030 \text{ mm/tahun}$, sejatan $E = 710 \text{ mm/tahun}$, aliran permukaan masuk $I = 55 \text{ mm/tahun}$, aliran permukaan keluar $O = 135 \text{ mm/tahun}$ dan perubahan penyimpanan $\Delta S = 60 \text{ mm/tahun}$. Anggarkan kadar bersih pengaliran airbumi mengalir ke tasik tersebut.
 (7 markah)
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- S2**
- Akuifer tak terkurung yang berpasir dan berkelikir terletak diantara dua buah sungai yang dalam menerobosi lapisan akuifer tersebut dengan nilai kebolehtelapan $K = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s}$. Akuifer tersebut menerima imbuhan yang seragam sebanyak 1.6 m/tahun . Elevasi air permukaan pada sungai A dan B adalah 8.5 m and 10.7 m daripada datum di bawah masing-masing. Anggarkan:-
- (a) halaju "darcian" bagi akuifer terkurung merujuk kepada turus dari sungai-sungai tersebut. (unit dalam m/hari)
 (5 markah)

 - (b) Elevasi maksima paras airbumi dan jarak lokasi maksima tersebut.
 (10 markah)

 - (c) Masa pergerakan daripada pembahagian airbumi kepada sungai-sungai tersebut ($n_e = 0.38$)
 (10 markah)

- S3 (a)** Buktikan persamaan pengeluaran Q bagi keadaan aliran berjejari mantap terhadap telaga berjejari r_w bagi akuifer tak terkurung yang diberikan seperti berikut:-

$$Q = \pi K \frac{h_0^2 - h_w^2}{\ln(r_0/r_w)}$$

di mana, K = kebolehtelapan, h_0 = turus awalan seragam, h_w = turus di dalam telaga, r_0 = jarak jejari diantara turus seragam ke pusat telaga dan r_w = jarak jejari telaga.

(10 markah)

- (b)** Akuifer yang mempunyai purata ketebalan sebanyak 20 m dilapisi oleh lapisan tak telap setebal 30 m. Dua buah telaga pengawasan telah dibina di mana mempunyai jarak 10 m dan 60 m daripada telaga pengeluaran masing-masing. Selepas pengepaman yang panjang pada kadar $0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, nilai penyusutan semakin stabil di mana turus pada telaga pengawasan pertama adalah 4 m dan telaga pengawasan adalah 3 m. Tentukan nilai kebolehtelapan.
- (8 markah)
- (c)** Tentukan anggaran susutan pada telaga pengeluaran seperti yang digambarkan dalam soalan S3 (b).
- (7 markah)

- S4 (a)** Bincangkan perbezaan penggunaan persamaan Theim and Theis di dalam analisis airbumi.

(4 markah)

- (b)** Akibat daripada hujan ribut, pasir yang berada di dalam serombong bawah jalanraya menjadi lebih padat dengan pasir dari hujung ke hujung serombong tersebut. Serombong tersebut mempunyai 5 m panjang dan bergarispusat 0.8 m. Pasir di dalam serombong tersebut mempunyai kebolehtelapan $K = 3 \text{ m}/\text{hari}$ dan keporosan berkesan $n_e = 0.38$. Paras air yang berada pada hujung serombong adalah 1.6 m lebih tinggi daripada hujung serombong satu lagi. Keseluruhan serombong tersebut berada berada di bawah paras air. Anggarkan pengeluaran dan halaju purata air yang mengalir melalui serombong tersebut.
- (10 markah)
- (c)** Cadangkan prosedur ujian pengepaman bagi akuifer tak terkurung dengan menunjukkan gambarajah dan persamaan yang digunakan.

(11 markah)