

Solution to drawdown problem

Radius of influence (R) for a well may be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = b \cdot (\text{SQRT}(K/(2 \cdot N))),$$

where b is the thickness (100m), K is hydraulic conductivity (1×10^{-5} m/sec), and N is the recharge (0.75 m/yr or 2.378×10^{-8} m/sec).

$$R = 100 \cdot (\text{SQRT}(1 \times 10^{-5}/(2 \cdot 2.378 \times 10^{-8}))) = 1450 \text{ m}$$

The drawdown at 5 m may be calculated using the following equation:

$$s_2 - s_1 = (Q/(2\pi \cdot K \cdot b)) \cdot \ln(r_1/r_2)$$

Since we know that at the radius of influence for the well (R) drawdown is zero, the equation becomes

$$s_2 = (Q/(2\pi \cdot K \cdot b)) \cdot \ln(R/r_2),$$

where Q is flow rate ($1 \text{ m}^3/\text{minute}$ or $0.0167 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$), K is hydraulic conductivity (1×10^{-5} m/sec), b is the thickness (100m), R is radius of influence (1450 m), and r_2 is 5 m.

$$s_2 = (0.0167/(2 \cdot 3.1416 \cdot 1 \times 10^{-5} \cdot 100)) \cdot \ln(1450/5) = 15 \text{ m}$$