

EXAM

4324 Georesources and groundwater

30. april 2014

Tid/Time:

4 hours

Målform/Language:

English

Sidetall/Pages:

3

Hjelpemiddel/

Helping tools:

None

Merknad/Notes:

None

Vedlegg/Appendix:

None

The results from the exam will be published on Internet via Studentweb

Problem 1

Describe the two geophysical methods Ground Penetrating Radar and 2D-Resistivity:

- a. In what situations will we use these methods?
- b. What are the principles behind the two methods?
- c. How are the main components arranged in field?
- d. How is the field work performed?
- e. Give examples of the results.

Problem 2

The heat in groundwater can be exploited by heat pumps for heating of buildings.

- a. In what ways is heat entering an infiltration aquifer?
- b. How is the groundwater temperature developing through a year in such an aquifer? Illustrate with drawings.
- c. A certain heat well can permit a lowering of the water table in the well for 2 meters. The ground water temperature is 6°C. Use Thiem's well formula and the heat pump effect formula to calculate the effect by lowering the water temperature to 2°C.

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Thiems well formula: S_w = \frac{Q}{2\pi T} \ln \frac{R}{r} + \epsilon (m)
                    S_w = lowering (m)
   where
                     Q = pump capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/s)
                     T = transmissivity (m<sup>2</sup>/s)
                     R = extension of depression cone(m)
                     r = well radius (m)
                     E = screen losses
T = 0.02 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}
R = 1000 \text{ m}
r = 0.075 m
\ln \frac{R}{r} = 9.5
\epsilon = 0
Heat pump effect formula: E = C_p * Q * \Delta t \text{ (kW)}
                     C<sub>p</sub> = specific heat capacity of water
where
                        = 1.16 \text{ kWh/m}^3 \text{ °C}
                    Q = pumping rate (m<sup>3</sup>/h)
                    \Delta t = t_{in} - t_{out}
                        = temperature difference between input and output of the heat pump
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d. Give an evaluation of the aquifer and the T-value and the heat potential compared to pump capacity.

Problem 3

- a. Make a drawing of the cross section of and end moraine with the ice front.
- b. What kinds of grain sizes and sorting do we find in an end moraine?
- c. What processes form an end moraine?

- d. Often eskers are connected to the same glacial environment as end moraines. What is an esker?
- e. Make a drawing where the eskers are running in the terrain. Place the ice front.

Problem 4

Describe two Norwegian landforms by their:

- a. Characteristic landforms
- b. Bedrock geology; rocks and geological history.
- c. Location in Norway