

Applied Mathematical Modelling 39 (2015) 3380–3397

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

Applied Mathematical Modelling

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apm

Groundwater flow in hillslopes: Analytical solutions by the theory of holomorphic functions and hydraulic theory

Anvar Kacimov^{a,*}, Yurii Obnosov^b, Osman Abdalla^c, Oscar Castro-Orgaz^{d,1}^a Department of Soils, Water and Agricultural Engineering, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman^b Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Kazan Federal University, Russia^c Water Research Centre, Department of Earth Sciences, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman^d University of Cordoba, Spain, Campus Rabanales, Leonardo Da Vinci building, Madrid road km 396, E-14071, Cordoba, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 26 May 2012

Received in revised form 9 May 2014

Accepted 3 November 2014

Available online 4 December 2014

Keywords:

Potential theory

Hodograph

Hydraulic approximation

Unconfined seepage over corner

Three-component heterogeneity

Hydrogeology of alluvium aquifers in Oman

ABSTRACT

Three 2-D steady Darcian flows in an aquifer with a subjacent confining layer of a non-constant slope or a bedding inconformity are studied by two models: a potential theory (conformal mappings, the inverse boundary-value problem method, and the theory of R-linear conjugation) and hydraulic approximation. First, flow over a corner, whose vertex is either a stagnation point or point of infinite Darcian velocity, is analysed as a transition from one “normal” regime upstream to another downstream. The hodograph domain is a circular triangle, which is mapped onto a complex potential strip via an auxiliary half-plane. Parametric equations (backwater curves) for the phreatic surface are obtained. For the same flow problem, a depth-averaged 1-D nonlinear ODE for the thickness of the saturated zone (a generalized Dupuit–Fawer model) is numerically solved showing a perfect match with the potential (2-D) solution. Second, a non-planar aquifuge boundary is reconstructed as a streamline, along which an additional “control” boundary condition holds in the form of pore pressure as a function of an auxiliary variable (a relation between the hydraulic head and vertical Cartesian coordinate). The free surface is found in terms of Cauchy's integrals for the Zhukovskii function, with explicit integrations for selected “controls”. Third, a confined flow in a two-layered aquifer having a lens-type semi-circular inclusion in the subjacent stratum and incident velocity parallel to the interface between two aquifers is examined. The conjugation conditions along all four boundaries, across which the hydraulic conductivity jumps, are exactly met. The three velocity fields are explicitly presented, with examination of the flow net, including separatrices (“capture zone” boundaries), demarcating suction/barriering of the lens, and evaluation of the lens-induced cross-flow (commingling) between the two strata.

© 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction and hydrogeological motivation

There is a constant yearning for all that is unconfined.

F. Holderlin *Mnemosyne*.

* Corresponding author at: Dean's Office, College of Agricultural and Marine Sciences, Sultan Qaboos University, P.O. Box 34, Al-Khod 123, Oman. Fax: +968 24413 418.

E-mail addresses: anvar@squ.edu.om, akacimov@gmail.com (A. Kacimov), yurii.obnosov@gmail.com (Y. Obnosov), osman@squ.edu.om (O. Abdalla), oscarcastro@ias.csic.es, ag2caoro@uco.es (O. Castro-Orgaz).

¹ Professor.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2014.11.016>

0307-904X/© 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.