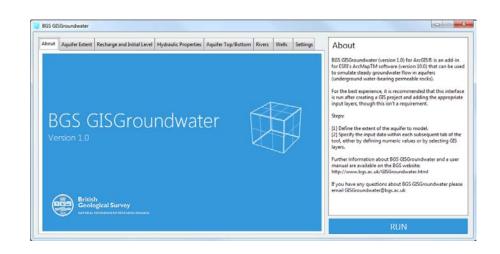


User's manual for BGS GISGroundwater: a numerical model to simulate groundwater levels for ArcGIS 10.0

Environmental Modelling Programme Open Report OR/12/063



BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ENVIRONMENTAL MODELLING PROGRAMME OPEN REPORT OR/12/063

User's manual for BGS GISGroundwater: a numerical model to simulate groundwater levels for ArcGIS 10.0

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Contents

Ac	know	ledgements	i
Su	mma	ry	v
1	What	at is BGS GISGroundwater	6
	1.1	Advantages of BGS GISGroundwater	
	1.2	Data requirements	6
2	Hov	v to install BGS GISGroundwater	
3	Wo	rkflow for building a model	
4	The	BGS GISGroundwater interface	
	4.1	About	
	4.2	Aquifer Extent	
	4.3	Recharge and Initial Groundwater Level	
	4.4	Hydraulic properties	
	4.5	Aquifer Top/Bottom	
	4.6	Rivers	
	4.7	Wells	
	4.8	Settings	
5	Tut	orials for BGS GISGroundwater	
	5.1	Tutorial 1	
	5.2	Tutorial 2	
	5.3	Tutorial 3	
	5.4	Tutorial 4	
Ap	pend	ix 1: Extracting water levels using a free GIS	
6	Glo	ssary	66
7	Refe	erences	

FIGURES

Figure 1. Loading the Add-In: step 1	8
Figure 2. Loading the Add-In: step 2	9
Figure 3. Loading the Add-In: step 3	9
Figure 4. Loading the Add-In: step 4	10
Figure 5. Loading the Add-In: step 5	10
Figure 6. Loading the Add-In: step 6	11
Figure 7. Loading the Add-In: step 7	11
Figure 8. Enabling the tool via the toolbar menu	12
Figure 9. Interface of adding a GIS layer into an ArcGIS project	12
Figure 10. The workflow of using BGS GISGroundwater	14
Figure 11. 'About' tab	15
Figure 12. 'Aquifer Extent' tab	16
Figure 13. 'Recharge and Initial Groundwater Level' tab	16
Figure 14. 'Hydraulic Properties' tab	17
Figure 15. 'Aquifer Top/Bottom' tab	17
Figure 16. 'Rivers' tab	18
Figure 17. 'Wells' tab	18
Figure 18. 'Settings' tab	19
Figure 19. The sketch map of the problem in tutorial 1	20
Figure 20. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 1	21
Figure 21. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 1	22
Figure 22. Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 1	23
Figure 23. Using BGS GISGroundwater interface – Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 1	23
Figure 24. Rivers, Tutorial 1	24
Figure 25. Settings, Tutorial 1	24
Figure 26. Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 1	25
Figure 27. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 2	26
Figure 28. ArcMap 'Point to Raster' tool window	27
Figure 29. ArcMap 'Point to Raster' tool window – changing 'Processing Extent'	28
Figure 30. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 2	29
Figure 31. Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 2	30
Figure 32. Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 2	30
Figure 33. Rivers, Tutorial 2	31
Figure 34. Settings, Tutorial 2	31
Figure 35. Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 2	32
Figure 36. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 3	35

Figure 37.	Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 3	35
Figure 38.	Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 3	36
Figure 39.	Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 3	36
Figure 40.	Aquifer Top/Bottom, Tutorial 3	37
Figure 41.	Rivers, Tutorial 3	37
Figure 42.	Wells, Tutorial 3	38
Figure 43.	Settings, Tutorial 3	38
Figure 44.	Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 3	39
Figure 45.	The sketch map of the conceptual hydrogeological model for tutorial 4	40
Figure 46.	Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 4	41
Figure 47.	Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 4 (1)	43
Figure 48.	Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 4 (2)	43
Figure 49.	Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 4	44
Figure 50.	Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 4	44
Figure 51.	Aquifer Top/Bottom, Tutorial 4	45
Figure 52.	Rivers, Tutorial 4 (2)	45
Figure 53.	Wells, Tutorial 4	46
Figure 54.	Settings, Tutorial 4	46
Figure 55.	Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 4	47
Figure 56.	Opening river shapefile attribute table – App. 1	48
Figure 57.	Adding new field in the attribute table – App. 1 (1)	49
Figure 58.	Adding new field in the attribute table – App. 1 (2)	49
Figure 59.	Opening Field Calculator – App. 1	50
Figure 60.	Using Field Calculator to set new values – App. 1 (1)	50
Figure 61.	Using Field Calculator to set new values – App. 1 (2)	51
Figure 62.	Using 'Polyline to Raster' tool from ArcMap toolbox – App. 1	51
Figure 63.	Using 'Raster to ASCII' tool from ArcMap toolbox – App. 1 (1)	52
Figure 64.	Using 'Raster to ASCII' tool from ArcMap toolbox – App. 1 (2)	53
Figure 65.	Loading grids to SAGA – App. 1 (1)	53
Figure 66.	Loading ESRI Arc/Info grid to SAGA – App. 1 (2)	54
Figure 67.	Loading ESRI Arc/Info grid to SAGA – App. 1 (3)	54
Figure 68.	Loading river grid to SAGA – App. 1 (4)	55
Figure 69.	Loading DEM to SAGA – App. 1 (5)	55
Figure 70.	Comparing grid systems of the grids in SAGA – App. 1 (1)	56
Figure 71.	Comparing grid systems of the ASCII files in SAGA – App. 1 (2)	56
Figure 72.	Accessing 'Resampling' tool from SAGA toolbox – App. 1 (1)	57
Figure 73.	Accessing 'Resampling' tool from SAGA toolbox – App. 1 (2)	57

Figure 74. Selecting river grid system in the 'Resampling' tool – App. 1	58
Figure 75. Selecting aquifer grid system in the 'Resampling' tool – App. 1	58
Figure 76. Selecting interpolation method in the 'Resampling' tool – App. 1	58
Figure 77. Comparing grid systems of the ASCII files in SAGA – App. 1 (3)	59
Figure 78. Comparing grid systems of the ASCII files in SAGA – App. 1 (4)	59
Figure 79. Accessing 'Grid Calculator' from SAGA toolbox – App. 1	60
Figure 80. Selecting grid system in the 'Grid Calculator' – App. 1	60
Figure 81. Selecting river and dem grids in the 'Grid Calculator' – App. 1	61
Figure 82. Entering formula in the 'Grid Calculator' – App. 1	61
Figure 83. Viewing the newly created river network layer – App. 1	62
Figure 84. Exporting layers from SAGA – App. 1	62
Figure 85. Exporting layers from SAGA (selecting a grid system) – App. 1	63
Figure 86. Exporting layers from SAGA (selecting a layer) – App. 1	63
Figure 87. Exporting layers from SAGA (selecting a file format) – App. 1	64
Figure 88. Exporting layers from SAGA (saving a file) – App. 1 (1)	64
Figure 89. Exporting layers from SAGA (saving a file) – App. 1 (2)	64
Figure 90. Converting a river network ASCII file to a raster – App. 1	65

TABLES

Table 1. The formats options of the BGS GISGroundwater	input datasets7
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Summary

This is a user manual of BGS GISGroundwater that produces the depth to groundwater beneath the land surface. BGS GISGroundwater uses standard GIS datasets as inputs and implements data preparation, numerical modelling, post-processing and the visualisation of the modelled results all within the GIS environment. It allows non-modellers, such as scientists and students, to easily and efficiently build up groundwater flow models in ArcMap using GIS layers. For example, only few hours are needed to construct a numerical regional groundwater flow model using it with great flexibility. Therefore it is useful for carrying out preliminary groundwater flow modelling or evaluating hydrogeological conceptual models, before carrying out detailed costly groundwater modelling using one of traditional groundwater flow models.

This manual firstly introduces BGS GISGroundwater, and then explains its installation process and interface. The step-by-step tutorial materials are also provided to guide users to learn quickly how to use this tool.

1 What is BGS GISGroundwater

BGS GISGroundwater allows users to develop preliminary regional groundwater models quickly and visualise the modelled piezometric surfaces in the ArcMap. It represents variably unconfined, confined and heterogeneous aquifers, distributed recharge, river-aquifer interaction and groundwater abstraction; and these datasets can be flexibly entered into model using one of multiple options, such as a constant value, GIS raster layer, and automatically extracting river information using river shapefile and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) layer. BGS GISGroundwater allows end-users, who can use ArcMap, to easily and efficiently construct groundwater flow models to simulate the groundwater flow and produce the long term elevations of water table (groundwater levels) in porous medium.

BGS GISGroundwater solves the governing two-dimensional groundwater flow equation of the form:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(T_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(T_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) = Q^A + Q^R - R$$
 Equation 1

where *h* is the groundwater head [L], T_x and T_y are the aquifer transmissivity in the x and y direction respectively [L²T⁻¹], Q^A is groundwater abstraction rate [L³ T⁻¹], Q^R is leakage to/from rivers [L³ T⁻¹], and *R* is the amount of groundwater recharge [L³ T⁻¹].

Wang et al. (2010) provided technical details of the tool.

1.1 ADVANTAGES OF BGS GISGROUNDWATER

- It is a seamless GIS groundwater flow model, which can be deemed as one of GIS spatial analysis functions
- All groundwater modelling processes of data preparation, running model and postprocessing including visualisation of modelled groundwater levels can be carried out in the GIS environment
- It uses the standard GIS data formats; this means that there is no extra work for data exchanging and no extra costs for purchasing coupling interface programs
- It is a valuable tool for hydrogeologists or non-groundwater modellers to quickly build up preliminary groundwater flow models or evaluate hydrogeological conceptual models before constructing detailed and costly groundwater flow models.

1.2 DATA REQUIREMENTS

Table 1 lists the datasets and their formats required by BGS GISGroundwater. The extent of modelling area is defined by an aquifer layer in the format of GIS raster, and the optional non-aquifer layer can be used when modelling an aquifer overlain by an aquitard; the aquifer permeability can be entered into the model using transmissivity or hydraulic conductivity in

conjunction with the GIS layers representing aquifer top and bottom; groundwater recharge with or without spatial distribution can be used in building up a groundwater flow model; the river data required can be a GIS raster layer or a shapefile that needs a DEM layer to derive river stage values; the fixed head boundary condition, such as lake, is represented in the model using the same format as the river dataset; abstraction data are optional and can be entered into the code in a GIS raster layer or a shapefile. Table 1 shows the different options by which input datasets can be input to the model.

Input datasets				Format options
	Option 1	Aquifer layer		A GIS raster layer
Modelling extent	Modelling extent Option 2 Extents of aquifer and non-aquifer		A GIS raster layer	
		Aquifor Top	Option 1	A GIS raster layer
		Aquifer Top	Option 2	A single value
	Option 1	Aquifor Bottom	Option 1	A GIS raster layer
	Option 1	Aquifer Bottom	Option 2	A single value
Aquifer permeability			Option 1	A GIS raster layer
	Hydraulic conductivity	Hydraulic conductivity	Option 2	A single value
	Option 2	Transmissivity	Option 1	A GIS raster layer
	Option 2	Transmissivity	Option 2	A single value
Groundwater recharge	Option 1	Spatially distributed	values	A GIS raster layer
Groundwater recharge	Option 2	Non-spatial distrib	ution	A single value
Rivers / leaking points/ / fixed heads	Option 1	Having a raster layer containing information on river location and river stage		A GIS raster layer
	Option 2	Having vector data and DEM data.		A shapefile and DEM
Abstraction (optional)	Option 1	Having a raster layer representing abstraction locations and rates		A GIS raster layer
	Option 2	Having abstraction vector data		A shapefile

Table 1. The formats options of the BGS GISGro	oundwater input datasets
--	--------------------------

2 How to install BGS GISGroundwater

BGS GISGroundwater ('BGSGISGroundwater.esriAddIn') and its tutorial files ('BGS-GISGroundwater-tutorial-files.zip') can be downloaded using the following link:

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/GISGroundwater

An ArcMap 10.0 environment is needed to install and run BGS GISGroundwater. There are two ways to install BGS GISGroundwater, i.e., running Add-In directly, or installing through ArcMap 10.0 Add-In Manager:

Option 1: Running Add-In

• Locate the BGS GISGroundwater Add-In file and double click it to install.

Option 2: Through Add-In Manager

- Run ArcMap 10.0 and open a new blank map.
- Go to Customize -> Add-In Manager (Figure 1).
- In Add-In Manager select Customize (Figure 2).
- Select "Add from file..." (Figure 3 and 4).
- Confirm Add-In file installation by clicking "Install Add-In" (Figure 5) and OK in the next window (Figure 6).
- The available toolbars should be shown in the following window. Check the box next to BGS Groundwater Flow Model tools (Figure 7).
- Close the window.

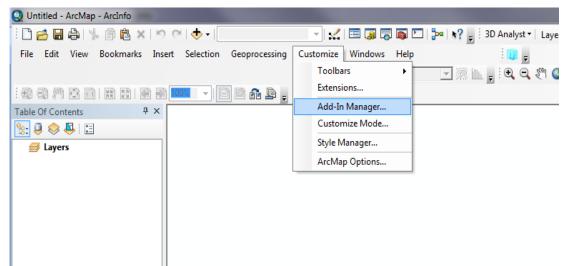


Figure 1. Loading the Add-In: step 1

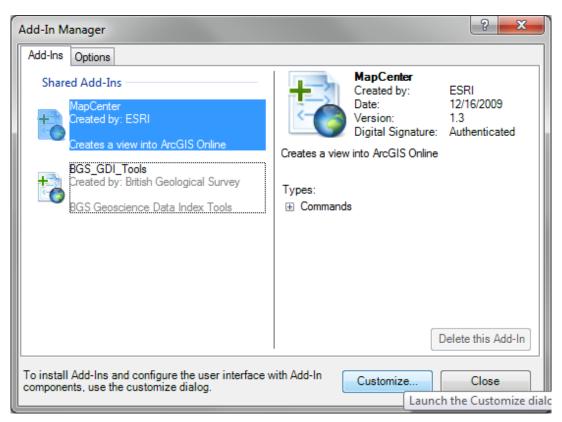


Figure 2. Loading the Add-In: step 2

Customize		? <mark>×</mark>
Toolbars Commands Options		
Toolbars:		
🔽 3D Analyst	•	New
Advanced Editing		
Animation	Ξ	Rename
ArcScan		
BGS GDI Tools		Delete
BGS Groundwater Flow Model tools		Reset
COGO		
Context Menus		
Data Driven Pages Data Frame Tools		
Distributed Geodatabase		
Draw		
Edit Vertices	-	
Keyboard]	Add from file Close

Figure 3. Loading the Add-In: step 3

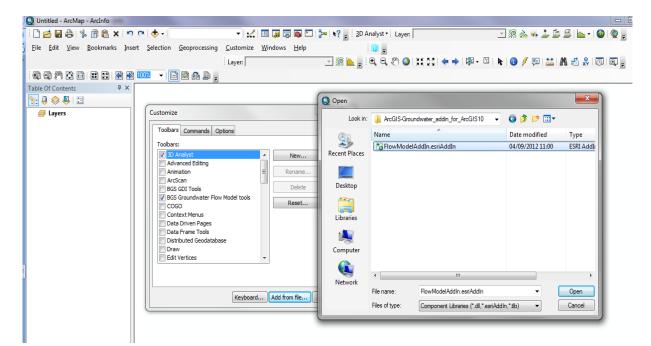


Figure 4. Loading the Add-In: step 4

Esri ArcGIS Add	-In Installation Utility
	Please confirm Add-In file installation.
	Active content, such as Macros and Add-In files, can contain viruses or other security hazards. Do not install this content unless you trust the source of this file.
Name:	BGS Arc-Groundwater
Version:	1.0
Author:	British Geological Survey (BGS)
Description:	A finite difference seamless GIS groundwater flow model for ArcGIS.
-Digital Signatu	ure/s
This Add-In fil	le is not digitially signed.
Signed By:	
Signed date:	Show Certificate
	Source is trusted
	Signature is valid
	Install Add-In Cancel

Figure 5. Loading the Add-In: step 5

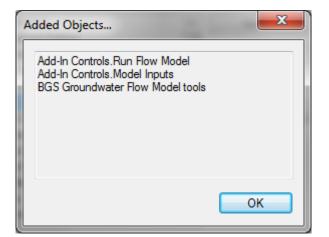


Figure 6. Loading the Add-In: step 6

Customize		? ×
Toolbars Commands Options		
Toolbars:		
3D Analyst	*	New
Advanced Editing		
Animation	Ξ	Rename
ArcScan		Delete
BGS GDI Tools		Delete
BGS Groundwater Flow Model tools		Reset
COGO		
Context Menus		
Data Driven Pages Data Frame Tools		
Distributed Geodatabase		
Draw		
Edit Vertices	Ŧ	
Keyboard)[Add from file Close

Figure 7. Loading the Add-In: step 7

BGS GISGroundwater Add-In is now installed. The BGS GISGroundwater interface can be opened by clicking on a slightly transparent blue cube in the ArcMap toolbar menu. If the BGS GISGroundwater icon is not shown, it can be added to the toolbar by going to Customize - > Toolbars -> BGS Groundwater Flow Model tools (Figure 8).

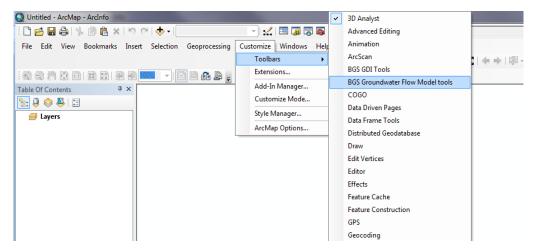


Figure 8. Enabling the tool via the toolbar menu

It is advisable that all relevant GIS layers are loaded into an ArcMap project before the BGS GISGroundwater tool is used. The layers can be added using the plus button in the ArcMap toolbar (Figure 9).

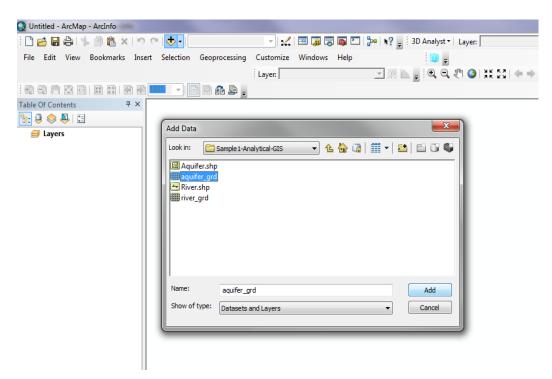


Figure 9. Interface of adding a GIS layer into an ArcGIS project

3Workflow for building a model

Figure 10 shows the procedures of constructing a groundwater flow model using BGS GISGroundwater:

- 1) Define spatial extent and cell size at the first step by choosing an aquifer extent layer an existing GIS layer representing the modelling area; and
- 2) Specify the input data within each subsequent tab of the tool, either by defining numeric values or by selecting GIS layers.

It is worth noting that the modelling nodes are located at the centres of GIS grids; therefore the actual modelling area is smaller (half cell size) than the aquifer extent layer. Other mandatory inputs include recharge, initial groundwater level, aquifer permeability and river. It is required that the extents of all GIS raster layers used in the construction a model to be equal or larger than that of the aquifer extent layer. It is permissible that the layer extent is larger than the aquifer extent, as it will be automatically clipped to the right size; but it can never be smaller. Additionally, it is important to make sure that the cell size of all the GIS layers is the same as the cell size of the aquifer layer.

It is required that the extents of all GIS raster layers used in the construction of a model to be equal or larger than that of the aquifer layer. It is permissible that the layer extent is larger than the aquifer extent, as it will be automatically clipped to the right size; but it can never be smaller. Additionally, it is important to make sure that the cell size of all the grids is the same as the cell size of the aquifer layer.

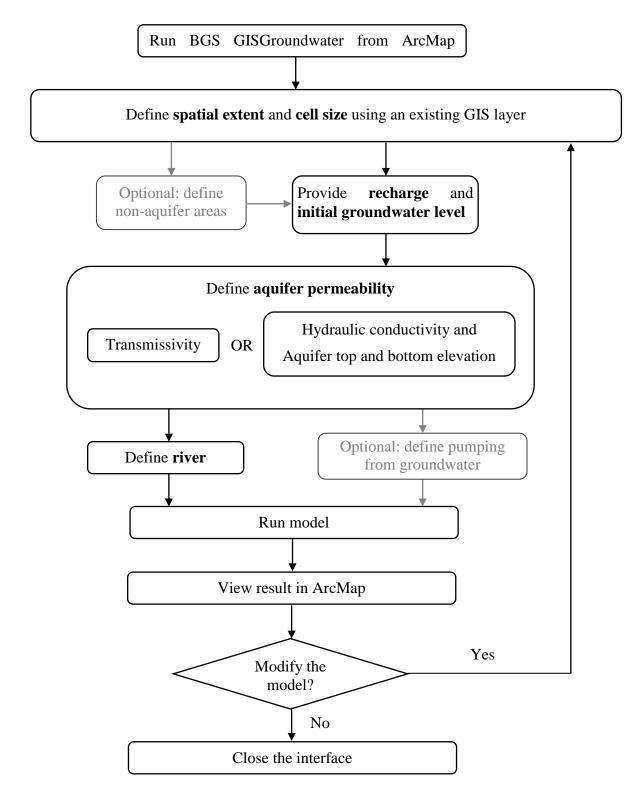


Figure 10. The workflow of using BGS GISGroundwater

4 The BGS GISGroundwater interface

The interface can be opened by clicking on the BGS GISGroundwater tool icon icon icon icon in the several sections, in which model inputs are either entered directly as numeric values or loaded from raster layers. Each section has two parts. The left one is used to specify model input data and the right one provides help information.

4.1 ABOUT

This section provides information on the tool, the steps for constructing a groundwater flow model, and contact details (Figure 11).

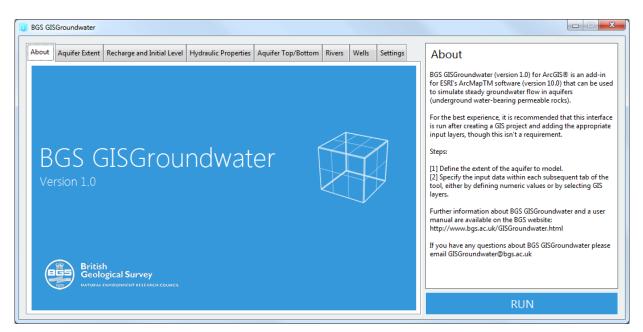


Figure 11. 'About' tab

4.2 AQUIFER EXTENT

In this section aquifer and optionally non-aquifer raster layers are selected. The area of the aquifer and the cell size of the model grid are defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-regions of the aquifer that are impermeable. The 'Model Cell Size', 'LEFT', 'TOP', 'RIGHT', and 'BOTTOM' (Figure 12) are updated automatically when the aquifer extent layer is chosen from the drop-down box. The calculation might take a few moments. The unit for both layers is metre. The 'Information' box shows successful or error messages when preparing data for groundwater flow modelling; and it is necessary to check these messages before moving to the next section.

It is necessary to check the 'Information' box each time before moving to the next section.

About Aqui	ifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Extent
Define Aqui	ifer Extent a	and Cell Size (m)						The area of the aquifer and the cell size of the model grid
Aquifer Rast	ter: No	raster layers found				•	(C)	defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An
			ТОР					optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-reg of the aquifer that are impermeable to groundwater flow
Model Cell	Size:	LEFT		RIGHT				The aquifer extent is calculated automatically when the appropriate layer is chosen from the drop-down menu. T calculation might take a few moments.
			BOTTOM					If required, select a raster that represents the area of non- aquifer using the second drop-down menu, after the mo extent has been calculated. A message confirming the successful preparation of the layer will appear in the Information' box.
Define Non-	-Aquifer (n	n) OPTIONAL						Note:
Non-Aquife	er Raster:	No raster layers found				Ŧ	£	Please ensure that all subsequently input raster layers completely cover the aquifer extent layer. The other inpu
Information	n:							raster layers can be larger than the aquifer extent raster as they are automatically clipped to the right size. However,
Please defi	ine the aqu	uifer extent before proceedir	ng					they must not be smaller. The cell size will be automatica adjusted to match the cell size of the aquifer extent layer, except for the DEM raster, which needs to be processed be the user.
								RUN

Figure 12. 'Aquifer Extent' tab

4.3 RECHARGE AND INITIAL GROUNDWATER LEVEL

Uniform or spatially distributed groundwater recharge is specified here. Groundwater recharge (**m/day**) can be entered into the model either as a single value across the whole aquifer or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The radio buttons of "Layer values" and "Constant Value" change accordingly. A single value for the initial groundwater level is specified across the whole aquifer with the unit of **metres** (Figure 13).

BGS GISGroundwater	100	1-4			-		
About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Recharge and Initial Level
Define Recharge (m/d Recharge Layer: N Constant Value:	ay) o raster layers found		Clayer Values	Constant	▼ Value	Ĵ	Uniform or spatially distributed groundwater recharge (e.g., infiltration of rainfall) rates are specified here. Recharge rates must be input in m/day, either as a single value across the whole aquifer, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. Positive values represent infiltration downwards to the water table. The 'Information' box will inform you if the recharge data have been entered successfully.
Information: Please define the aq	uifer extent before proceedii	ng					A single value for the initial groundwater level is specified across the whole aquifer. This must be in metres.
- Define Initial level (m) Constant Value:							
Information:							
Please enter a value	for initial head						
							RUN

Figure 13. 'Recharge and Initial Groundwater Level' tab

4.4 HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES

Either transmissivity, T (m^2/day) or hydraulic conductivity, K (m/day) can be used here to describe the hydraulic properties of the aquifer. Transmissivity can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. Alternatively, the transmissivity can be

calculated by inputting the hydraulic conductivity along with the elevation of the top and bottom of the aquifer. Hydraulic conductivity can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The top and bottom elevations of the aquifer are entered on the next tab (Figure 14).

bout	Aquifer Exten	t Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Hydraulic Properties
Calco Define	T (m²/ day) –	iivity (T) hydraulic conductivity (K), aqı No raster layers found	uifer top, and aquifer b	ottom		-	Q	Either of two parameters can be used to describe the easi with which water can flow horizontally through the aquif (i) transmissivity, T, or (ii) hydraulic conductivity, K, (see Glossary of Terms in the user manual). First select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options provided.
Inform	ant T Value:	aquifer extent before proceedi	na	🔵 Layer Values 🖉	Constar	t Value		 Transmissivity (m^2/day) can be input either as a consta value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The Information' box will show if this has been performed successfully.
	K (m/day)—							Alternatively, the transmissivity can be calculated by inputting the hydraulic conductivity, K (m/day), along w the elevation of the top and bottom of the aquifer. Again hydraulic conductivity can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. In th
K Rast		No raster layers found		Clayer Values	Constar		Ð	case, the top and bottom elevations of the aquifer need t input on the next tab. The 'information' box will show if t has been performed successfully.
Inform	mation:							
Pleas	se define the a	aquifer extent before proceedi	ng					
								RUN

Figure 14. 'Hydraulic Properties' tab

4.5 AQUIFER TOP/BOTTOM

This section of the tool will only be active if the option to calculate transmissivity was selected on the previous tab. In this case the aquifer top and bottom elevations need to be provided to calculate the aquifer thickness, which will then be used to calculate the transmissivity. The top and bottom elevations can be input either as constant values or as raster layers of spatially varying values; both need to be provided in metres (Figure 15).

BGS GISGroundwat	er		1998 - Contra 19				
About Aquifer Ext	ent Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Top/Bottom
Define Aquifer To	p Elevation (m)						This section of the tool will only be active if the option to
Raster Layer:	No raster layers found				-	C.	calculate transmissivity was selected on the previous tab.
Constant Value:			Cayer Values	Constan	t Value		The aquifer thickness, used to calculate the transmissivity determined by the program based on the aquifer top and bottom elevations (m).
Information:							These can be input either as constant values or as raster
Please define the	aquifer extent before proceedin	g					layers of spatially varying values. Please check if these en
- Define Aquifer Bo	ttom Elevation (m)						
Raster Layer:	No raster layers found				Ŧ	0	
Constant Value:			Cayer Values	Constan			
				Constan	value		
Information:							
Please define the	e aquifer extent before proceedin	g					
							RUN

Figure 15. 'Aquifer Top/Bottom' tab

4.6 RIVERS

Rivers and other surface water features are represented by a grid, which can be defined either by a raster layer containing water surface elevation data, or a shapefile that specifies the locations of the surface water features and a DEM raster layer that specifies the associated water levels (Figure 16). Leaking points or fixed head boundary conditions can be represented as 'rivers' to provide the information on elevations of the specific locations (See tutorial 1 in section 5.1, and tutorial 2 in section 5.2).

bout Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers Wells	Settings	Rivers
Provide River Grid Define River	Extract River From	DEM				Rivers and other surface water features, such as lakes, are represented by fixing the groundwater level at user defined locations. They can be defined in two ways:
– Provide River Grid – River Grid:	No raster layers found			*	Ð	(i) as a raster layer containing water surface elevation data where the features exist.
- Extract River From D	EM (m)					(ii) using a shapefile to define the locations of the surface water features, and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) raster layer to define the associated levels.
DEM:	No raster layers found			×	Ċ.	If the second option is used, the river information will be automatically extracted and passed to the model. Please
River Shapefile:	No layers found			~	Ð	check the message in the 'Information' box before moving the next section of the interface.
Information:						
Please define the aq	uifer extent before proceedin	g				
L						

Figure 16. 'Rivers' tab

4.7 WELLS

The inclusion of rates of pumping from wells is optional. They can be input either as a raster layer, which contains pumping rates at specific locations, or can be extracted from a shapefile. If a point shapefile is used, its attribute table must contain a field that holds the pumping rates at the points (Figure 17).

🚺 BGS (GISGroundwater								x
Abou	t Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Wells	
- Pro Ras - Extr Sha Sel	act Pumping Fror	ter No raster layers found	a/day)	iple values in a grid cel	l):			The inclusion of rates of pumping (m^3/day) from wells is optional. They can be input as a raster layer or can be extracted from a shapefile. Select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options at the top of the form. Either specify the appropriate raster layer, or select a shapefil containing the point locations of the wells. If using a point shapefile, subsequently select the field which holds the pumping rate for each well. The 'Information' box will show if this was performed successfully.	le
								RUN	

Figure 17. 'Wells' tab

4.8 SETTINGS

This tab allows the user to specify values for the parameters that determine when and how fast the model reaches a solution. The default values are provided but they can be overwritten by users (Figure 18).

BGS GISGroundwater							
About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Settings
Model Settings Number of Transmissi Solver Convergence C PSOR Solver Factor Information:	ivity Recalculation Cycles	100 0.00001 1.7			rrelis		Settings This tab allows the user to specify values for the parameters that determine when, and how fast, the model reaches a solution. Solver convergence criterion (m^3/day): The solution algorithm will stop when it has produced a solution in which the error in the flow balance at each cell is less than this value. There are no limits to the value you specify here but the smaller this number the longer the model will take to run. The default value here is 0.00001. PSOR solver factor: This must be between 1 and 2. The default value is 1.7. For further information about the method that is used to solve for groundwater levels, point successive over-relaxatio (PSOR), see the user manual. Number of transmissivity recalculation cycles: This is used when the part of aquifers is specified as being unconfined. For confined aquifers it will automatically set to 1. There are no limits to the value you specify here, but the

Figure 18. 'Settings' tab

The interface could be hidden behind the ArcMap window sometimes; and it can be found through the taskbar.

5 Tutorials for BGS GISGroundwater

5.1 TUTORIAL 1

Tutorial 1 shows how to use an analytical solution for a benchmark problem. After this you should be able to construct a simple groundwater flow model using GIS raster layers representing aquifer extent and river, and constant values for recharge, initial head and transmissivity.

5.1.1 Problem description

An aquifer (200m by 200m) has a homogenous hydraulic transmissivity value of 20 m²/day; a 25m fixed piezometric head (a measurement of liquid pressure above a geodetic datum.) boundary is specified at the western side of the aquifer, and no-flow boundaries are specified at its north, east, and south sides. The groundwater recharge for the aquifer has a constant value 0.001 m/day (Figure 19). This problem can be solved using BGS GISGroundwater by discretising the aquifer domain into a raster of 10m square cells.

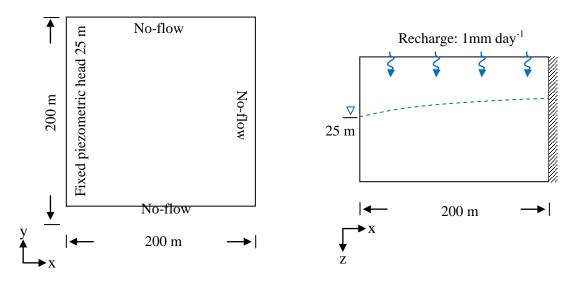


Figure 19. The sketch map of the problem in tutorial 1.

5.1.2 Data and parameters required

Data requirement:

- Aquifer extent (a GIS raster layer with the spatial resolution of 10m by 10m)
- Recharge (a constant value of 0.001 m/day)
- Initial piezometric head (a constant value of 25m)
- Transmissivity (a constant value of $20 \text{ m}^2/\text{day}$)
- A GIS raster layer representing a constant river level of 25m.

The GIS datasets or GIS project file "Sample1_ArcMAP10.0.mxd" needed for this tutorial can be found under the folder of "Sample1_Analytical_GIS". The tutorial materials can be downloaded from the BGS GISGroundwater link provided in section 2 and then extracted to a local drive.

Modelling nodes are located at the centres of GIS grids. In the aquifer extent section of this tutorial, the "LEFT" (-5m) and "BOTTOM" (-5m) are the left corner of the aquifer GIS layer, while the "TOP" (205m) and "RIGHT" (205m) are the top right corner of this aquifer layer. Therefore, the centres of the lower left grid and the top right grid of the aquifer are (0m, 0m) and (200m, 200m) respectively, representing an aquifer of 200m by 200m.

5.1.3 Using BGS GISGroundwater

• Before opening the interface, load aquifer and river grid layers into the project using the plus button in the ArcMap toolbar (Figure 20).

Q Un	titled -	ArcMap	- ArcInfo									
1	2 🗄	₿ ∛	. 🖻 🛍 🗙	50	"I ◆ -I			🖽 🇊 👼	🔊 🞦	∞ N? ;	3D Analyst 🕶	Layer: 🛞 aqui
File	Edit	View	Bookmarks	Insert	Selection	Geoprocessing	Customize	Windows	Help		1	
							Layer: 🔯 a	quifer_grd		- %	📐 🖕 i 🔍 🔍	🕅 🥥 💥 K K K
	D (1	¢ 🖬	HAR RAI	1	0% 🚽) 🗈 🔒 📮 📮					_	
Table	Of Cont	tents	Ą	×							~)
<u>8</u> : (، 🥪 (S 🗄			Add Data						×	
• =	Layer	s			Look in:	🚞 Sample 1_Analy	tical-GIS	- 🕹 🙆) 🗟 🏛	- 🔛	ei ti 😜	
E		uifer_gr 0	d		aquifer_	_grd						
	_	-			river_gr	d						
					Name:	river_grd					Add	
					Show of typ	e: Datasets and	Layers			•	Cancel	
					_							

Figure 20. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 1

Since ArcMap 10.0 has difficulties in handling very long file path names, it is a good practice to extract tutorial files to the root of one of your local drives to keep the file path names short, such as: "E:\BGS-GISGroundwater-tutorial-files\Sample1_Analytical_GIS".

Once the raster layers are loaded, the BGS GISGroundwater interface can be opened by clicking on the BGS GISGroundwater icon in the toolbar.

Under 'Aquifer Extent' click on the drop-down menu next to 'Aquifer Raster' and select 'aquifer_grd'. If no raster layers appear in the list, click on the refresh button to the right of the drop-down menu (Figure 21).

• Wait until the model cell size and the modelling extent are calculated and proceed to the next tab

It is necessary to check the 'Information' box each time before moving to the next section.

- Under 'Recharge and Initial Level' select constant value option for the recharge and input 0.001. Input 25 for the initial head (Figure 22).
- Under 'Hydraulic Properties' select 'Provide Transmissivity' option; note that 'Define K' subsection is no longer active. Select constant value option for transmissivity and enter 20 (Figure 23).
- Since transmissivity is provided by a user 'Aquifer Top/Bottom' section is not active.
- Under 'Rivers' select 'Provide River Grid' option. Click on the drop-down menu and select 'river_grd' (Figure 24).
- Under 'Settings' input solver convergence criterion, PSOR solver factor, and the number of transmissivity recalculation cycles. The default values can be used if considered appropriate. Press 'Run' button to run the model (Figure 25).
- Two raster layers are produced: 'GWHEADS' and 'MODELAREA', which are added to the ArcMap project and plotted automatically. 'MODELAREA' raster define the modelling extend, and 'GWHEADS' raster contains steady state groundwater levels simulated by the model (Figure 26).

GS GISGrou	indwater		-		_	_	_	
About Aqui	ifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Extent
Define Aqui	ifer Extent a	and Cell Size (m)						The area of the aquifer and the cell size of the model grid
Aquifer Ras	ster: aqu	ifer_grd				•	C	defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An
			TOP					optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-region of the aquifer that are impermeable to groundwater flow.
Model Cell	l Size:	LEFT	205	RIGHT				The aquifer extent is calculated automatically when the appropriate layer is chosen from the drop-down menu. Th
10)	-5		20	5			calculation might take a few moments.
			воттом					If required, select a raster that represents the area of non- aquifer using the second drop-down menu, after the mod
			-5					extent has been calculated. A message confirming the successful preparation of the layer will appear in the 'Information' box.
Define Non	n-Aquifer (m	n) OPTIONAL						Note:
Non-Aquif	fer Raster:	No raster layers found				•	Ð	Please ensure that all subsequently input raster layers
								completely cover the aquifer extent layer. The other input raster layers can be larger than the aquifer extent raster as
Informatio	in:							they are automatically clipped to the right size. However, they must not be smaller. The cell size will be automatical
								adjusted to match the cell size of the aquifer extent layer, except for the DEM raster, which needs to be processed by
								the user.
								RUN

Figure 21. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 1

			_					
bout	Aquifer Exte	nt Recharge and Initial Leve	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Recharge and Initial Level
Define	Recharge (m	n/day)						Uniform or spatially distributed groundwater recharge (e.g
Recha	rge Layer:	No raster layers found				-	C.	infiltration of rainfall) rates are specified here. Recharge rat must be input in m/day, either as a single value across the
Consta	ant Value:	0.001		Layer Values	Constar	t Value		whole auffirer, or as a rater layer of spatially varying value Positive values represent infiltration downwards to the wat table. The 'Information' box will inform you if the recharge data have been entered successfully.
Inform	nation:							A single value for the initial groundwater level is specified
Now	using Const	ant Values.						across the whole aquifer. This must be in metres.
Define	Initial level (I	m)						
		25		7				
Inform	nation:							
Initia	l head value	entered.						
								RUN

Figure 22. Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 1

BGS GISGroundwate	r		1998				
About Aquifer Exte	ent Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Hydraulic Properties
 Provide Transmi Calculate T using Define T (m²/ day) 	ssivity (T) g hydraulic conductivity (K), aq	uifer top, and aquifer b	ottom				Either of two parameters can be used to describe the ease with which water can flow horizontally through the aquifer (i) transmissivity, T, or (ii) hydraulic conductivity, K, (see th Glossary of Terms in the user manual). First select the
T Raster Layer:	No raster layers found				•	€	method to use by clicking on one of the two options provided.
Constant T Value:	20		🔘 Layer Values 🛛 🖗	Constan	t Value		Transmissivity (m^2/day) can be input either as a constant
Information:							value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The 'Information' box will show if this has been performed successfully.
Now using Cons Define K (m/day)- K Raster Layer: Constant K Value: Information:	No raster layers found		Layer Values) Constan		Ð	Alternatively, the transmissivity can be calculated by inputting the hydraulic conductivity, K (m/day), along with the elevation of the top and bottom of the aquifer. Again, hydraulic conductivity can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. In this case, the top and bottom elevations of the aquifer need to input on the next tab. The 'Information' box will show if th has been performed successfully.

Figure 23. Using BGS GISGroundwater interface – Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 1

bout	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Rivers
Define		Extract River From	DEM					Rivers and other surface water features, such as lakes, are represented by fixing the groundwater level at user define locations. They can be defined in two ways:
	de River Grid — r Grid:	river_grd				•	Ð	 (i) as a raster layer containing water surface elevation data where the features exist.
- Extra	ct River From DE	M (m)						(ii) using a shapefile to define the locations of the surface water features, and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) raster layer to define the associated levels.
DEM	:	No raster layers found				-	£	If the second option is used, the river information will be automatically extracted and passed to the model. Please
River	r Shapefile:	No layers found				-	£	check the message in the 'Information' box before moving the next section of the interface.
Inform	nation:							
Input	t has correct exte	ent and cell size.						
								RUN

Figure 24. Rivers, Tutorial 1

BGS GIS	Groundwater	14		1998				
About	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Settings
Mode	l Settings							This tab allows the user to specify values for the parameters
Num	ber of Transmiss	ivity Recalculation Cycles	100					that determine when, and how fast, the model reaches a solution.
Solve	er Convergence C	Criterion (m3/day)	0.00001					Solver convergence criterion (m^3/day):
PSOF	R Solver Factor		1.7					The solution algorithm will stop when it has produced a
Infor	mation:							solution in which the error in the flow balance at each cell is less than this value. There are no limits to the value you specify here but the smaller this number the longer the
Use	the default value	es specified, or overwrite wi	th your own.					model will take to run. The default value here is 0.00001.
								PSOR solver factor:
								This must be between 1 and 2. The default value is 1.7.
								For further information about the method that is used to solve for groundwater levels, point successive over-relaxatio (PSOR), see the user manual.
								Number of transmissivity recalculation cycles:
								This is used when the part of aquifer is specified as being unconfined. For confined aquifers it will automatically set t 1. There are no limits to the value you specify here, but the
								RUN

Figure 25. Settings, Tutorial 1

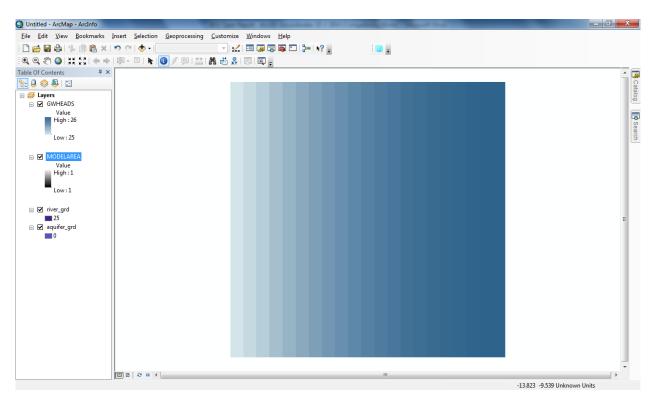


Figure 26. Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 1

After the simulation, the tool interface keeps open allowing users to change parameters and generate new results by re-running the model.

The problem in the tutorial 1 can also be solved using an analytical solution in the x direction. The analytical solution for this example can be expressed as:

$$H = H_o + R \frac{Lx}{T} - R \frac{x^2}{2T}$$
 Equation 2

where *H* is the GWL (L); H_o is the fixed head (L); *R* is groundwater recharge (L T⁻¹); *L* is the length of aquifer (L) in the x direction; *T* is the transmissivity (L² T⁻¹); *x* is location in the x direction (L).

Substituting by $H_o = 25$ m, R = 0.001 m/day, T = 20 m²/day, the results of Equation 2 should be the same as that simulated using GISGroundwater.

5.2 TUTORIAL 2

Tutorial 2 demonstrates how to construct a groundwater flow model for an aquifer with irregular boundary and the fixed groundwater head in the middle of the aquifer. After this you should be able to use a GIS point shapefile to represent fixed heads.

5.2.1 Problem description

An unconfined aquifer with an irregular shape has the extent of 10km by 10km. The aquifer has a homogenous hydraulic transmissivity value of 500 m²/day; the recharge across the aquifer is 0.001 m/day; the aquifer has a 20m fixed head at its centre; there is no flow along the outside boundaries; this means that the aquifer centre is the only groundwater flow outlet for this system. The groundwater flow in this problem can be simulated using BGS GISGroundwater by discretising the aquifer domain by square grids (1km by 1km).

5.2.2 Data and parameters required

Data requirement:

- Aquifer extent (a GIS raster layer with the spatial resolution of 1km by 1km)
- Recharge (a constant value of 0.001 m/day)
- Initial head (a constant value of 40m)
- Transmissivity (a constant value of $500 \text{ m}^2/\text{day}$)
- A GIS shapefile containing a river point with a water level of 20m

The GIS datasets or GIS project file "Sample2_ArcMAP10.0.mxd" needed for this tutorial can be found under the folder of "Sample2_IrreqularShape_GIS". The tutorial materials can be downloaded from the BGS GISGroundwater link provided in section 2 and then extracted to a local drive.

5.2.3 Using BGS GISGroundwater

• Before opening the interface, load the aquifer grid layer and the point shapefile representing the surface water feature into the project using the plus button in the ArcMap toolbar (Figure 27).

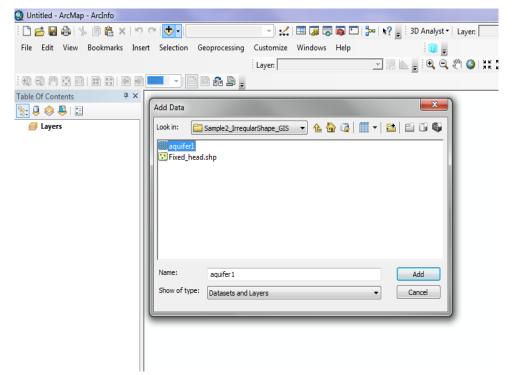


Figure 27. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 2

The river point shapefile needs to be converted to a GIS raster layer and then entered as a river grid in the 'River' section of the interface. The conversion can be done using 'Point to Raster' tool from the ArcMap toolbox (Figure 28). In the tool's window select 'Fixed_head' layer from 'Input Feature' drop-down menu. To choose field holding elevation data select 'Fixed_head' from 'Value field' drop-down menu. To make sure the output layer has the same cell size of the aquifer grid, select 'aquifer1' from 'Cellsize' drop-down menu (Figure 28).

Point to Raster	
Input Features	
Fixed_head	- 🖻
Value field	
Fixed_head	-
Output Raster Dataset	
E:\GIS-Groundwater-example-GIS\Sample2_IrreqularShape_GIS\fixed_head	
Cell assignment type (optional)	
MOST_FREQUENT	-
Priority field (optional)	
NONE	•
Cellsize (optional)	
E:\GIS-Groundwater-example-GIS\Sample2_IrreqularShape_GIS\aquifer1	
	4
OK Cancel Enviro	onments Show Help >>

Figure 28. ArcMap 'Point to Raster' tool window

Since the extent of the river grid has to be the same as the extent of the aquifer grid, it is necessary to use the 'Environments' option (Figure 28) to define the extent of the output layer.

From the drop-down menu under 'Processing Extent' select 'Same as layer aquifer1' (Figure 29), and then click OK button.

X	Environment Settings	x
	Workspace Output Coordinates	*
*	Processing Extent Extent	
	Default 🗸 🔂	Ξ
	Default Union of Inputs Intersection of Inputs As Specified Below Same as Display Same as layer Fixed_head Same as layer aquifer 1 Snap Raster	
×	XY Resolution and Tolerance	
¥	M Values	
¥	Z Values	Ŧ
	OK Cancel Show Help >>	•

Figure 29. ArcMap 'Point to Raster' tool window - changing 'Processing Extent'

Click on the folder icon next to 'Output Raster Dataset' in Figure 28, specify the name of the new raster layer and save it in the project folder. Make sure to select *different* name for the raster layer than the name of the point shapefile.

The names of any layers used by the tool, either raster layer or shapefile must not be repeated! This will result in an error.

Once all the layers are loaded, the BGS GISGroundwater interface can be opened by clicking on the BGS GISGroundwater icon in the toolbar.

- Under 'Aquifer Extent' click on the drop-down menu next to 'Aquifer Raster' and select 'aquifer1'. If no raster layers appear in the list, click on the refresh button to the right of the drop-down menu (Figure 30).
- Wait until the model cell size and the modelling extent are calculated and proceed to the next tab.

It is necessary to check the 'Information' box each time before moving to the next section.

- Under 'Recharge and Initial Level' (Figure 31), select constant value option for the recharge and input 0.001. Input 40 for the initial head.
- Under 'Hydraulic Properties' (Figure 32), select 'Provide Transmissivity' option. Note that 'Define K' subsection is no longer active. Select constant value option for transmissivity and enter 500.

- Since transmissivity is provided by a user 'Aquifer Top/Bottom' tab is not active.
- Under 'Rivers' select 'Provide River Grid' option. Click on the drop-down menu and select the river grid that was created when preparing the datasets at the beginning of this tutorial (Figure 33).
- Under 'Settings' input solver convergence criterion, PSOR solver factor, and the number of transmissivity recalculation cycles. The default values can be used or try different settings. Press 'Run' button to run the model (Figure 34).

Two raster layers are produced: 'GWHEADS' and 'MODELAREA', which are added to the ArcMap project and plotted automatically. 'MODELAREA' raster define the modelling extend, and 'GWHEADS' raster contains steady state groundwater levels simulated by the model (Figure 35).

After the simulation, the tool interface keeps open allowing users to change parameters and generate new results by re-running the model.

GS GISGroundwater			_	_	_	_	
bout Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Extent
Define Aquifer Extent	and Cell Size (m)						The area of the aquifer and the cell size of the model gr
Aquifer Raster: aq	uifer1				•	÷	defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-re
		TOP					of the aquifer that are impermeable to groundwater flow
Model Cell Size:	I FFT	354000	RIGHT				The aquifer extent is calculated automatically when the
1000	457000		468	000			appropriate layer is chosen from the drop-down menu. calculation might take a few moments.
1000	437000	BOTTOM	400	000			If required, select a raster that represents the area of nor
		343000					aquifer using the second drop-down menu, after the m
		343000					extent has been calculated. A message confirming the successful preparation of the layer will appear in the
							'Information' box.
Define Non-Aquifer (m) OPTIONAL						Note:
Non-Aquifer Raster:	Please select from the belo	w			-	Ð	Please ensure that all subsequently input raster layers completely cover the aquifer extent layer. The other inp
							raster layers can be larger than the aquifer extent raster
Information:							they are automatically clipped to the right size. However they must not be smaller. The cell size will be automatic
							adjusted to match the cell size of the aquifer extent laye except for the DEM raster, which needs to be processed
							the user.
							RUN
							RUN

Figure 30. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 2

bout Aquifer Exte	ent Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Recharge and Initial Level
Define Recharge (r	n/day)						Uniform or spatially distributed groundwater recharge (e.
Recharge Layer:	Please select from the below				•	Ð	infiltration of rainfall) rates are specified here. Recharge ra
			_				must be input in m/day, either as a single value across th whole aquifer, or as a raster layer of spatially varying valu
Constant Value:	0.001		Layer Values	Constan	t Value		Positive values represent infiltration downwards to the wa table. The 'Information' box will inform you if the rechard
Information:							data have been entered successfully.
							A single value for the initial groundwater level is specified
Now using Cons	tant Values.						across the whole aquifer. This must be in metres.
Define Initial level	(m)						
Constant Value:	40						
Information:							
Initial head value	entered.						
							RUN

Figure 31. Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 2

bout Aquifer Exte	ent Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Hydraulic Properties
 Provide Transmi Calculate T using Define T (m²/ day) T Raster Layer: Constant T Value: 	ssivity (T) g hydraulic conductivity (K), aqı Please select from the below		ottom) Constan	•	Q	Either of two parameters can be used to describe the ease with which water can flow horizontally through the aquifer (1) transmissivity, Tor (ii) hydraulic conductivity, K (see th Glossary of Terms in the user manual). First select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options provided. Transmissivity (m^2/day) can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The
Information: Now using Cons Define K (m/day)- K Raster Layer:	ant values.					Ð	Information' box will show if this has been performed successfully. Alternatively, the transmissivity can be calculated by inputting the hydraulic conductivity, K (m/day), along with the elevation of the top and bottom of the aquifer. Again , hydraulic conductivity can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. In this case, the top and bottom elevations of the aquifer need to input on the next tab. The Information' box will show if th
Constant K Value: Information:) 🖲 Layer Values) Constan	t Value		has been performed successfully.
							RUN

Figure 32. Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 2

bout	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Rivers
Define	vide River Grid e River ide River Grid	Extract River From	DEM					Rivers and other surface water features, such as lakes, are represented by fixing the groundwater level at user definer locations. They can be defined in two ways:
	r Grid:	Surface_water				•	Ð	(i) as a raster layer containing water surface elevation data where the features exist.
Extra	ct River From DE	:M (m)						 (ii) using a shapefile to define the locations of the surface water features, and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) raster layer to define the associated levels.
DEM	Ŀ	Please select from the bel	DW			Ŧ	5	If the second option is used, the river information will be automatically extracted and passed to the model. Please
River	r Shapefile:	Please select from the belo	DW			-	¢,	check the message in the 'Information' box before moving the next section of the interface.
Inforn	nation:							
Input	t has correct exte	ent and cell size.						
								RUN

Figure 33. Rivers, Tutorial 2

BGS GIS	Groundwater	1.4			<u> </u>			
About	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Settings
Mode	l Settings							This tab allows the user to specify values for the parameters
Num	ber of Transmiss	ivity Recalculation Cycles	100					that determine when, and how fast, the model reaches a solution.
Solve	er Convergence C	Criterion (m3/day)	0.00001					Solver convergence criterion (m^3/day):
PSOF	R Solver Factor		1.7					The solution algorithm will stop when it has produced a
Infor	mation:							solution in which the error in the flow balance at each cell is less than this value. There are no limits to the value you specify here but the smaller this number the longer the
Use	the default value	es specified, or overwrite wi	th your own.					specify here but the smaller this number the longer the model will take to run. The default value here is 0.00001.
			·					PSOR solver factor:
								This must be between 1 and 2. The default value is 1.7.
								For further information about the method that is used to solve for groundwater levels, point successive over-relaxatio (PSOR), see the user manual.
								Number of transmissivity recalculation cycles:
								This is used when the part of aquifer is specified as being unconfined. For confined aquifers it will automatically set tr 1. There are no limits to the value you specify here, but the
								RUN

Figure 34. Settings, Tutorial 2

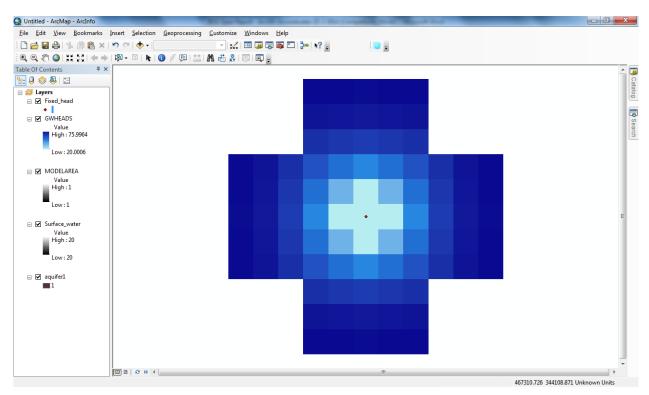


Figure 35. Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 2

TUTORIAL 3 5.3

This tutorial shows how to add more complexities into a groundwater flow model using a problem closer to reality. You will learn how to introduce distributed recharge into a groundwater flow model, and use hydraulic conductivity and aquifer geometry to calculate permeability, and how to represent pumping boreholes using a GIS point shapefile.

5.3.1 Problem description

An oval shape unconfined aquifer has spatial distributed recharge and hydraulic conductivity. Recharge decreases from (0.002 m/day) to (0.00125 m/day), while the hydraulic conductivity increases from 12.5 m/day to 15 m/day from west to east. The top and bottom elevations of this aquifer are 0m and 35m respectively. There are three pumping boreholes (ranges from 50 - $8000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$) in the area. There is no flow at the oval boundary of the aquifer; and groundwater flows out of the system through a river network, which has decreasing water levels eastwards.

5.3.2 Data and parameters required

Data requirement:

- Aquifer extent (a GIS raster layer with the spatial resolution of 100m by 100m)
- Recharge (a GIS raster layer with the same spatial resolution as the aquifer extent)
- Initial head (a constant value of 40m)
- Hydraulic conductivity (a GIS raster layer) •
- Aquifer top and bottom elevations (constant values)
- River network (A GIS raster layer containing water level information)
- Pumping boreholes (A GIS shapefile contains the information on borehole locations and pumping rates).

The GIS datasets or GIS project file "Sample3_ArcMAP10.0.mxd" needed for this tutorial can be found under the folder of "Sample3 OvaleAquifer GIS". The tutorial materials can be downloaded from the BGS GISGroundwater link provided in section 2 and then extracted to a local drive.

5.3.3 Using BGS GISGroundwater

Before opening the interface, load aquifer ('aquifer grd'), river ('river_grd.img'), recharge ('recharge_grd.img') and hydraulic conductivity ('K_GRD') raster grids, and abstraction point shapefile ('Abstraction.shp'), using the plus button in the ArcMap toolbar (Figure 36).

Once the raster layers are loaded, the BGS GISGroundwater interface can be opened by clicking on the BGS GISGroundwater icon in the toolbar.

> Under 'Aquifer Extent' click on the drop-down menu next to 'Aquifer • Raster' and select 'aquifer_grd'. If no raster layers appear in the list, click on

the refresh button is to the right of the drop-down menu (Figure 37).

Wait until the model cell size and the modelling extent are calculated and proceed to the next tab.

It is necessary to check the 'Information' box each time before moving to the next section.

- Under 'Recharge and Initial Level', select layer values option for the recharge, click on the drop-down menu and select 'recharge_grid'. Input 40 for the initial head (Figure 38).
- Under 'Hydraulic Properties', select 'Calculate T using hydraulic conductivity (K), aquifer top, and aquifer bottom' option.; note that 'Define T' subsection is no longer active. Select layer values option for hydraulic conductivity, click on the drop-down menu and select 'K_GRD.img' (Figure 39).
- Under 'Aquifer Top/Bottom' select constant value option for both elevations and enter 35 for the top of and 0 for the bottom of the aquifer (Figure 40).
- Under 'Rivers' select 'Provide River Grid' option, click on the drop-down menu and select 'river_grd.img' (Figure 41).
- Under 'Wells' select 'Extract Pumping From Shapefile' option, click on the drop-down menu and select 'Abstraction' shapefile. Select the field holding pumping rate information (Figure 42).
- Under 'Settings' input solver convergence criterion, PSOR solver factor, and the number of transmissivity recalculation cycles. The default values can be used or try different settings. Press 'Run' button to run the model (Figure 43).

Two raster layers are produced: 'GWHEADS' and 'MODELAREA', which are added to the ArcMap project and plotted automatically. 'MODELAREA' raster define the modelling extend, and 'GWHEADS' raster contains steady state groundwater levels simulated by the model (Figure 44).

After the simulation, the tool interface keeps open allowing users to change parameters and generate new results by re-running the model.

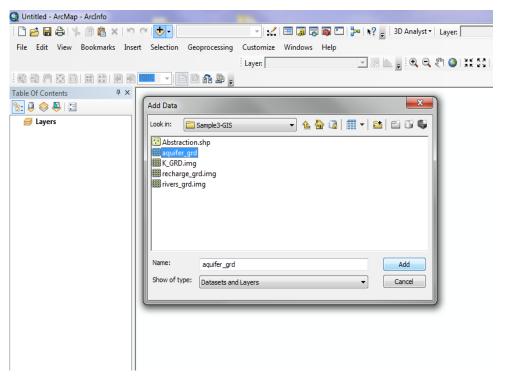


Figure 36. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 3

bout Aquifer Exten	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Extent
Define Aquifer Exten	t and Cell Size (m)					_	The area of the aquifer and the cell size of the model grid
Aquifer Raster:	uifer_grd				•	Ð	defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An
		TOP					optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-regi of the aquifer that are impermeable to groundwater flow.
		353550					The aquifer extent is calculated automatically when the
Model Cell Size:	LEFT		RIGHT				appropriate layer is chosen from the drop-down menu. T calculation might take a few moments.
100	457450		477	550			
		BOTTOM					If required, select a raster that represents the area of non- aquifer using the second drop-down menu, after the more
		343450					extent has been calculated. A message confirming the
							successful preparation of the layer will appear in the 'Information' box.
							Note:
Define Non-Aquifer	(m) OPTIONAL						
Non-Aquifer Raster:	Please select from the belo	w			•	0	Please ensure that all subsequently input raster layers completely cover the aquifer extent layer. The other input
Information:							raster layers can be larger than the aquifer extent raster as they are automatically clipped to the right size. However,
Information.							they must not be smaller. The cell size will be automatica
							adjusted to match the cell size of the aquifer extent layer, except for the DEM raster, which needs to be processed b
							the user.

Figure 37. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 3

BGS GISGroundwater							
About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Recharge and Initial Level
Define Recharge (m/o	lay)						Uniform or spatially distributed groundwater recharge (e.c
Recharge Layer: re	charge_grd				•	Ð	infiltration of rainfall) rates are specified here. Recharge ra must be input in m/day, either as a single value across the
Constant Value:			ayer Values	Constan	t Value		whole aquifer, or as a raster layer of spatially varying value Positive values represent infiltration downwards to the wa table. The 'Information' box will inform you if the recharg data have been entered successfully.
Information:							A single value for the initial groundwater level is specified
selected aquifer gri		provide a glid whose		or equal	to the		across the whole aquifer. This must be in metres.
Define Initial level (m)			_				
Constant Value: 40							
Information:							
Initial head value er	tered.						
Initial head value er							

Figure 38. Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 3

	nt Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Hydraulic Properties
 Provide Transmi: Calculate T using Define T (m²/ day) T Raster Layer: Constant T Value: 	ssivity (T) 9 hydraulic conductivity (K), aqu Please select from the below		7) Constar		Û	Either of two parameters can be used to describe the ease with which water can flow horizontally through the aquife (i) transmissivity, T, or (ii) hydraulic conductivity, K, (see th Glossary of Terms in the user manual). First select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options provided. Transmissivity (m^2/day) can be input either as a constant
Information:							value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The Information' box will show if this has been performed successfully. Alternatively, the transmissivity can be calculated by inputting the hydraulic conductivity, K (m/day), along with the elevation of the top and bottom of the aquifer. Again, hydraulic conductivity can be input either as a constant
Define K (m/day) – K Raster Layer: Constant K Value:	K_GRD.img		Layer Values C) Constar	▼ it Value	0	value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. In this case, the top and bottom elevations of the aquifer need to input on the next tab. The 'Information' box will show if th has been performed successfully.
Information:							

Figure 39. Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 3

About Aquifer Ex	tent Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers Wells	Settings	Aquifer Top/Bottom
- Define Aquifer To	p Elevation (m)					This section of the tool will only be active if the option to
Raster Layer:	Please select from the below	l		•	€	calculate transmissivity was selected on the previous tab.
Constant Value:	35		🔘 Layer Values 🧕) Constant Value		The aquifer thickness, used to calculate the transmissivity determined by the program based on the aquifer top and bottom elevations (m).
Information:						These can be input either as constant values or as raster
Now using Cons	stant values.					layers of spatially varying values. Please check if these en are successful in the 'Information' box.
Define Aquifer Bo	ttom Elevation (m)					
Define Aquifer Bo Raster Layer:	ttom Elevation (m) Please select from the below				Ð	
			C Layer Values @		0	
Raster Layer:	Please select from the below.		C Layer Values @		Q	
Raster Layer: Constant Value:	Please select from the below		🔵 🖉 Layer Values 🧕		Ð	

Figure 40. Aquifer Top/Bottom, Tutorial 3

BGS GISGroundwater	14		-				
About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Rivers
Provide River Grid Define River Provide River Grid River Grid: Cxtract River From Di	Extract River From fivers_grd.img	DEM			-	Ð	Rivers and other surface water features, such as lakes, are represented by fixing the groundwater level at user defined locations. They can be defined in two ways: (i) as a raster layer containing water surface elevation data where the features exist. (ii) using a shapefile to define the locations of the surface water features, and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) raster
DEM: River Shapefile:	Please select from the belo Please select from the belo				Ţ	Ð	layer to define the associated levels. If the second option is used, the river information will be automatically extracted and passed to the model. Please check the message in the Information' box before moving to the next section of the interface.
Information:	ent and cell size.						
							RUN

Figure 41. Rivers, Tutorial 3

BGS GISGroundwater	14		278 ⁴	<u> </u>			
About Aquifer Exten	t Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Wells
Provide Pumping - Provide Pumping Ra Raster Layer:	, .				- 	Ĵ	The inclusion of rates of pumping (m^3/day) from wells is optional. They can be input as a raster layer or can be extracted from a shapefile. Select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options at the top of the form. Either specify the appropriate raster layer, or select a shapel containing the point locations of the wells. If using a point shapefile, subsequently select the field which holds the pumping rate for each well.
Extract Pumping Fro	m Shapefile						The 'Information' box will show if this was performed successfully.
Shapefile Layer: Select the field whic	Abstraction h holds the pumping rate: (m ²	/day)	Pumping_Ra		•	Ð	
Information (Note: 1	This application will SUM the v	values if there are mult	iple values in a grid cel	I):			
Successfully prepared	d these data (pumping data) fo	or the model					
							RUN

Figure 42. Wells, Tutorial 3

About	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Settings
Mode	Settings							This tab allows the user to specify values for the parameter
Num	ber of Transmiss	ivity Recalculation Cycles	100					that determine when, and how fast, the model reaches a solution.
Solve	er Convergence (Criterion (m3/day)	0.00001					Solver convergence criterion (m^3/day):
PSOF	Solver Factor		1.7					The solution algorithm will stop when it has produced a solution in which the error in the flow balance at each cell
Infor	mation:							less than this value. There are no limits to the value you specify here but the smaller this number the longer the
Use	the default valu	es specified, or overwrite wi	th your own.					model will take to run. The default value here is 0.00001.
								PSOR solver factor:
								This must be between 1 and 2. The default value is 1.7.
								For further information about the method that is used to solve for groundwater levels, point successive over-relaxat (PSOR), see the user manual.
								Number of transmissivity recalculation cycles:
								This is used when the part of aquifer is specified as being unconfined. For confined aquifers it will automatically set 1. There are no limits to the value you specify here, but th
								RUN

Figure 43. Settings, Tutorial 3

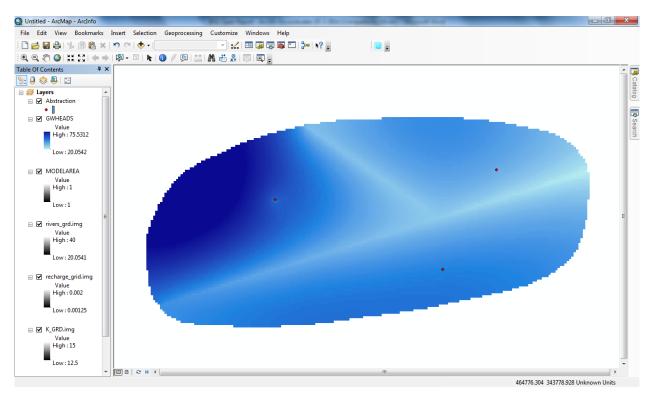


Figure 44. Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 3

5.4 TUTORIAL 4

This tutorial is an application of the tool to simulate groundwater flow in the Chalk, Thames Basin, UK. You will learn how to model groundwater flow in an aquifer that is partial overlain by low permeability formations (Non-aquifer represented using a GIS raster layer). This system consists of unconfined and confined aquifers; low permeable formations stop recharge reaching the aquifer beneath and make rivers disconnected from the aquifer. This tutorial also covers the usage of a river shapefile in constructing a groundwater flow model.

5.4.1 Problem description

The Chalk aquifer (a fractured microporous limestone) is isolated from other major aquifers by low permeability horizons within the Gault and Upper Greensand Formations in the Thames Basin, UK. It is, therefore, proper to model the groundwater flow in the Chalk separately. The Chalk is partially overlain by low permeability Palaeogene deposits; and the system consists of unconfined and confined aquifers. The groundwater system within the Chalk outcrops is unconfined whist the part underneath the Palaeogene deposits could be unconfined or confined depending on the groundwater heads and the top elevation of the Chalk. The Palaeogene deposits disconnect rivers from the Chalk (Figure 45). The spatial distributed recharge ranges from $3.14 \times 10^{-6} - 0.0024$ m/day; and the low permeability Palaeogene deposits stops recharge reaching water table. Three abstraction boreholes in the area are included in the model. Their pumping rates range from 3,550 m³/day to 60,000 m³/day.

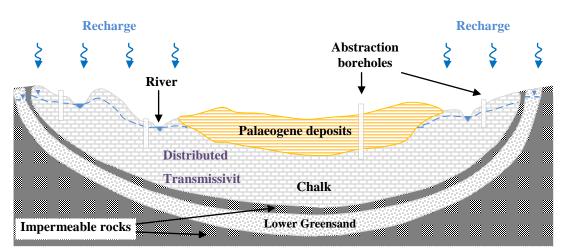


Figure 45. The sketch map of the conceptual hydrogeological model for tutorial 4

5.4.2 Data and parameters required

Data requirement:

- The Chalk aquifer layer (a GIS raster layer with the spatial resolution of 1km by 1km, representing the extent of the Chalk)
- Non-aquifer layer (A GIS raster layer representing the extent of the Palaeogene deposits)
- Recharge (a GIS raster layer with the same spatial resolution as the aquifer extent)
- Initial head (a constant value of 100m)
- Hydraulic conductivity (a GIS raster layer)
- Aquifer top and bottom elevations (constant values)
- River network (A GIS shape file without water level information)
- DEM (A GIS raster layer containing water level data)

• Pumping boreholes (A GIS shapefile contains the information on borehole locations and pumping rates).

The GIS datasets or GIS project file "Sample4_ArcMAP10.0.mxd" needed for this tutorial can be found under the folder of "Sample4_Chalk_TB_GIS". The tutorial materials can be downloaded from the BGS GISGroundwater link provided in section 2 and then extracted to a local drive.

5.4.3 Using BGS GISGroundwater

• Before opening the interface, load all the required layers using the plus button in the ArcMap toolbar, i.e.: aquifer grid ('chalk_grd'), aquifer top grid ('chalk_top_grd.img'), aquifer bottom grid ('chalk_bottom_grd.img'), hydraulic conductivity raster layer ('k_grd'), recharge raster layer ('Recharge_grd.m.img'), DEM raster layer ('DEM_1k_Large_TB.img'), non-aquifer grid ('non-aquifer.img'), river network shapefile ('TB_all_rivers.shp'), and point shapefile representing locations of the pumping wells ('Abstraction_Borehole.shp') (Figure 46).

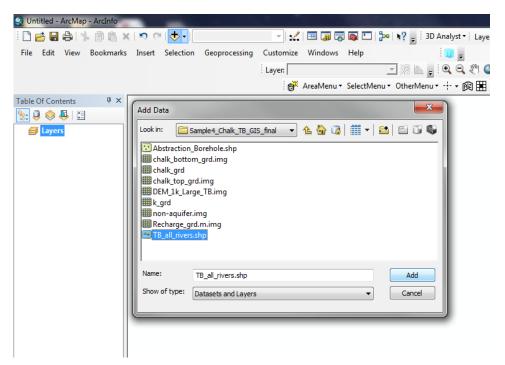


Figure 46. Loading layers to ArcMap project – Tutorial 4

Once the raster layers are loaded, the BGS GISGroundwater interface can be opened by clicking on the BGS GISGroundwater icon in the toolbar.

Under 'Aquifer Extent', click on the drop-down menu next to 'Aquifer Raster' and select 'chalk_grd'. If no raster layers appear in the list, click on the refresh button it to the right of the drop-down menu (Figure 47).

• Wait until the model cell size and the modelling extent are calculated and proceed to the next tab

It is necessary to check the 'Information' box each time before moving to the next section.

- Once the modelling extent and the cell size are calculated click on the dropdown menu next to 'Define Non-Aquifer' and select 'non-aquifer.img' (Figure 48).
- Under 'Recharge and Initial Level', select layer values option for the recharge, click on the drop-down menu and select 'Recharge_grd.m.img'; input 100 for the initial head (Figure 49).
- Under 'Hydraulic Properties', select 'Calculate T using hydraulic conductivity (K), aquifer top, and aquifer bottom' option.; note that 'Define T' subsection is no longer active. Select layer values option for hydraulic conductivity, click on the drop-down menu and select 'k_grd' (Figure 50).
- Under 'Aquifer Top/Bottom', select layer values option for both elevations. Click on the first drop-down menu and select 'chalk_top_grd.img'. Click on the second drop-down menu and select 'chalk_bottom_grd.img' (Figure 51).

River raster grid can be generated using the river network shapefile and the DEM raster layer supplied. If ArcMap package comes with the Spatial Analyst licence, the river grid will be created automatically by BGS GISGroundwater tool.

• In 'Rivers' select 'Extract River From DEM' option. Select 'DEM_1k_Large_TB.img' layer from the drop-down menu next to 'DEM' and wait until it is processed, then select 'TB_all_rivers' shapefile from the drop-down menu next to 'River Shapefile' (Figure 52).

Note that if the cell size of the Digital Elevation Model raster layer does not match the cell size of the aquifer grid, it needs to be resampled to match the cell size of the aquifer layer before it is loaded to BGS GISGroundwater.

If a Spatial Analyst license for ArcGISTM does not exist, the steps in the Appendix 1 can be followed to manually create a river grid using a free GIS SAGA. Then in 'Rivers', select 'Provide River Grid' option, click on the drop-down menu and select the river grid that you have created.

- Under 'Wells' select 'Extract Pumping From Shapefile' option, click on the drop-down menu and select 'Abstraction' shapefile. Select the field holding pumping rate information (Figure 53).
- Under 'Settings' input solver convergence criterion, PSOR solver factor, and the number of transmissivity recalculation cycles. The default values can be used or try different settings. Press 'Run' button to run the model (Figure 54).

Two raster layers are produced: 'GWHEADS' and 'MODELAREA', which are added to the ArcMap project and plotted automatically (Figure 55). 'MODELAREA' raster define the

modelling extend, and 'GWHEADS' raster contains steady state groundwater levels simulated by the model.

After the simulation, the tool interface keeps open allowing users to change parameters and generate new results by re-running the model.

BGS GIS	Groundwater							
About	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Extent
Define	Aquifer Extent a	and Cell Size (m)						The area of the aguifer and the cell size of the model grid
Aquife	er Raster: cha	lk_grd				•	£	defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An
			ТОР					optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-region of the aquifer that are impermeable to groundwater flow.
Mode	el Cell Size:	LEFT	260500	RIGHT				The aquifer extent is calculated automatically when the appropriate layer is chosen from the drop-down menu. Th
	1000	389500		612	500			calculation might take a few moments.
			воттом					If required, select a raster that represents the area of non-
			123500					aquifer using the second drop-down menu, after the mod extent has been calculated. A message confirming the successful preparation of the layer will appear in the 'Information' box.
Define	Non-Aquifer (n	n) OPTIONAL						Note:
Non-/	Aquifer Raster:	Please select from the belo	w			•	Ð	Please ensure that all subsequently input raster layers completely cover the aquifer extent layer. The other input
Inform	nation:							raster layers can be larger than the aquifer extent raster as they are automatically clipped to the right size. However, they must not be smaller. The cell size will be automatical adjusted to match the cell size of the aquifer extent layer, except for the DEM raster, which needs to be processed by the user.
								RUN

Figure 47. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 4 (1)

About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Extent
Define Aquifer Extent	and Cell Size (m)						The area of the aquifer and the cell size of the model grid
Aquifer Raster: cha	lk_grd				•	0	defined by a raster layer defining the aquifer extent. An
Model Cell Size:	LEFT 389500	TOP 260500	RIGHT 612	500	_		optional non-aquifer layer can be used to define sub-reg of the aquifer that are impermeable to groundwater flow. The aquifer extent is calculated automatically when the appropriate layer is chosen from the drop-down menu. T calculation might take a few moments.
		BOTTOM 123500					If required, select a raster that represents the area of non- aquifer using the second drop-down menu, after the mo extent has been calculated. A message confirming the successful preparation of the layer will appear in the 'Information' box. Note:
- Define Non-Aquifer (r Non-Aquifer Raster: Information:	n) OPTIONAL non-aquifer.img				•	Ð	Please ensure that all subsequently input raster layers completely cover the aquifer extent layer. The other inpur raster layers can be larger than the aquifer extent raster as they are automatically clipped to the right size. However,
Input has correct ext	ent and cell size.						they must not be smaller. The cell size will be automatica adjusted to match the cell size of the aquifer extent layer, except for the DEM raster, which needs to be processed b the user.
							RUN

Figure 48. Aquifer Extent, Tutorial 4 (2)

3GS GISGroundwater	Sec. 1				-	1.1	
About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Recharge and Initial Level
Define Recharge (m/da	ay)						Uniform or spatially distributed groundwater recharge (e.g.
Recharge Layer: Re	charge_grd.m.img				•	C	infiltration of rainfall) rates are specified here. Recharge rate must be input in m/day, either as a single value across the
Constant Value:			Layer Values	Constan	t Value		whole aquifer, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values Positive values represent infiltration downwards to the wate table. The 'Information' box will inform you if the recharge data have been entered successfully.
Information:							A single value for the initial groundwater level is specified
Input has correct ext	ent and cell size.						across the whole aquifer. This must be in metres.
Define Initial level (m)							
Constant Value: 100)						
Information:							
							RUN

Figure 49. Recharge and Initial Level, Tutorial 4

GS GISGroundwate	nt Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Hydraulic Properties
 Provide Transmi Calculate T using Define T (m²/ day) T Raster Layer: Constant T Value: Information: 	ssivity (T) hydraulic conductivity (K), aq Please select from the below) Constan		Ð	Either of two parameters can be used to describe the ease with which water can flow horizontally through the aquifer (i) transmissivity, T, or (ii) hydraulic conductivity, K, (see th Glossary of Terms in the user manual). First select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options provided. Transmissivity (m^2/day) can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. The Information' box will show if this has been performed successfully.
Define K (m/day) K Raster Layer: Constant K Value: Information:	k_grd		 Layer Values () Constar		Ð	Alternatively, the transmissivity can be calculated by inputting the hydraulic conductivity, K (m/day), along with the elevation of the top and bottom of the aquifer. Again, thy hydraulic conductivity can be input either as a constant value, or as a raster layer of spatially varying values. In this case, the top and bottom elevations of the aquifer need to input on the next tab. The 'Information' box will show if thi has been performed successfully.
The tool has suc	cessfully prepared the hydraulio	conductivity data for t	he model				
							RUN

Figure 50. Hydraulic Properties, Tutorial 4

BGS GISGroundwater	Real Provide						
About Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Aquifer Top/Bottom
Define Aquifer Top El	evation (m)						This section of the tool will only be active if the option to
Raster Layer:	halk_top_grd.img				•	C)	calculate transmissivity was selected on the previous tab.
Constant Value:			O Layer Values	Constant	Value		The aquifer thickness, used to calculate the transmissivity, determined by the program based on the aquifer top and bottom elevations (m).
Information:							These can be input either as constant values or as raster
Input has correct ext	ent and cell size.						layers of spatially varying values. Please check if these entr are successful in the 'Information' box.
Define Aquifer Bottor	n Elevation (m)						
Raster Layer: ch	alk_bottom_grd.img				•	Ċ.	
Constant Value:			Layer Values	Constant	Value		
Information:							
Input has correct ext	ent and cell size.						
							RUN

Figure 51. Aquifer Top/Bottom, Tutorial 4

Provide River Grid Image: Extract River From DEM Define River Provide River Grid Provide River Grid Image: Provide River Grid River Grid: Please select from the below Extract River From DEM (m) Image: Please grid read of the read	vater level at user define two ways: er surface elevation data locations of the surface cion Model (DEM) raster Is.
Extract River From DEM (m) (i) using a shapefile to define the low DEM: DEM_1k_Large_TB.img If the second option is used, the ris automatically extracted and passe check the message in the "Informatically extracted and passe	tion Model (DEM) raster Is.
automatically extracted and passe check the message in the Information	
	d to the model. Please
Information: The tool has successfully prepared the river data for the model	

Figure 52. Rivers, Tutorial 4 (2)

🕕 BGS GI	ISGroundwater							
About	Aquifer Extent	Recharge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Wells
-Provi	rovide Pumping ide Pumping Ra: er Layer:					Ŧ	Ð	The inclusion of rates of pumping (m^3/day) from wells is optional. They can be input as a raster layer or can be extracted from a shapefile. Select the method to use by clicking on one of the two options at the top of the form. Either specify the appropriate raster layer, or select a shapefile containing the point locations of the wells. If using a point shapefile, subsequently select the field which holds the pumping rate for each well.
- Extra	ct Pumping From	n Shapefile						The 'Information' box will show if this was performed successfully.
Shap	oefile Layer:	Abstraction_Borehole				•	Ð	
Selec	ct the field which	n holds the pumping rate: (m	/day)	Abst_rate		•		
Infor	rmation (Note: T	his application will SUM the v	alues if there are mult	iple values in a grid cel	l):			
Succe	essfully prepared	these data (pumping data) fo	or the model					
								RUN

Figure 53. Wells, Tutorial 4

BGS GISGroundwater	E. I.I.						
About Aquifer Extent Re	charge and Initial Level	Hydraulic Properties	Aquifer Top/Bottom	Rivers	Wells	Settings	Settings
Model Settings Number of Transmissivit Solver Convergence Crite PSOR Solver Factor Information:	y Recalculation Cycles	100 0.00001 1.7					This tab allows the user to specify values for the parameters that determine when, and how fast, the model reaches a solution. Solver convergence criterion (m^3/day): The solution algorithm will stop when it has produced a solution in which the error in the flow balance at each cell is less than this value. There are no limits to the value you specify here but the smaller this number the longer the model will take to run. The default value here is 0.00001. PSOR solver factor: This must be between 1 and 2. The default value is 1.7. For further information about the method that is used to solve for groundwater levels, point successive over-relaxation (PSOR), see the user manual. Number of transmissivity recalculation cycles: This is used when the part of aquifer is specified as being unconfined. For confined aquifers it will automatically set to 1. There are no limits to the value you specify here, but the
							RUN

Figure 54. Settings, Tutorial 4

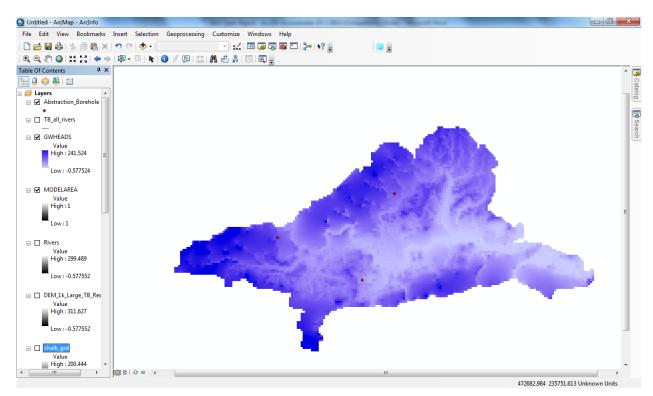


Figure 55. Groundwater levels produced by BGS GISGroundwater – Tutorial 4

Appendix 1: Extracting water levels using a free GIS

This section describes how to extract water level information from DEM data using free GISs when users do not have a Spatial Analyst licence for ArcGISTM. Otherwise, this can be automatically finished by BGS GISGroundwater (Tutorial 4).

In tutorial 4, a river grid is not provided but it can be generated using the river network shapefile ('TB_all_rivers.shp') and the DEM data ('DEM_1k_Large_TB.img') supplied. SAGA GIS software (System for Automated Geoscientific Analyses), which can be downloaded free of charge from <u>http://www.saga-gis.org/</u> website, is used in this section.

• Open the river shapefile attribute table (Figure 56) and add a new field of type short integer (Figure 57 and 58).

Þ	Сору
×	Remove
	Open Attribute Table
	Joins and Relates
\Diamond	Zoom To Layer
ā?	Zoom To Make Visible
	Visible Scale Range
	Use Symbol Levels
	Selection
	Label Features
	Edit Features
₩A	Convert Labels to Annotation
\$⊡	Convert Features to Graphics
	Convert Symbology to Representation
	Data 🔸
\diamond	Save As Layer File
Ŷ	Create Layer Package
P	Properties

Figure 56. Opening river shapefile attribute table – App. 1

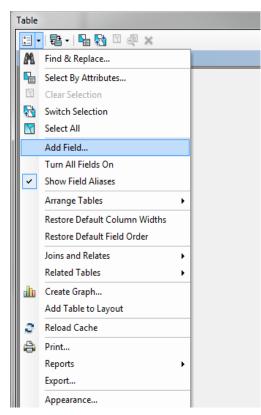


Figure 57. Adding new field in the attribute table – App. 1 (1)

Table					
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	/ers				
		a t	LENGTH		
⊫	FID	Shape *	LENGTH		
⊫	0	Polyline	965.096	162	Add Field
L	1	Polyline	2119.635	170	
L	2	Polyline	1174.292	177	Name: Elevation
	3	Polyline	261.164	177	Name: Elevation
	4	Polyline	619.908	178	
	5	Polyline	697.119	300	Type: Short Integer
	6	Polyline	1750.724	301	
	7	Polyline	1215.005	305	Field Properties
	8	Polyline	2156.478	306	
	9	Polyline	850.681	590	Precision 0
I	10	Polyline	715.236	590	
I	11	Polyline	2130.666	590	
IE	12	Polyline	919.241	591	
	13	Polyline	221.641	616	
	14	Polyline	946.353	617	
	15	Polyline	291.84	714	
	16	Polyline	1138.994	714	
	17	Polyline	15.811	734	
	18	Polyline	113.964	734	OK Cancel
	19		250.958	734	
	20	Polyline	695.451	737	
	21	Polyline	887.936	737	
	22	Polyline	67.723	737	
	23	Polyline	826.994	737	
	24	Polyline	1565.038	738	
		Databas	020.070	720	

Figure 58. Adding new field in the attribute table – App. 1 (2)

• Highlight the newly created field and open 'Field Calculator' (Figure 59).

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	3	Polyline	261.164	177	(l.	Advanced Sorting
	4	Polyline	619.908	178	((Summarize
	5	Polyline	697.119	300	(_	
	6	Polyline	1750.724	301	(Σ	Statistics
	7	Polyline	1215.005	305	(Field Calculator
	8	Polyline	2156.478	306	(
	9	Polyline	850.681	590	(0	Calculate Geometry
	10	Polyline	715.236	590	(1	Turn Field Off
	11	Polyline	2130.666	590	(1	
	12	Polyline	919.241	591	(Freeze/Unfreeze Column
	13	Polyline	221.641	616	(
	14	Polyline	946.353	617	(×	Delete Field
	15	Polyline	291.84	714	(P	Properties
	16	Polyline	1138.994	714	(-	Properties
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	19	Polyline	250.958	734	·	0	
	20	Polyline	695.451	737		0	
	21	Polyline	887.936	737		0	
	22	Polyline	67.723	737		0	
	23	Polyline	826 994	737			

Figure 59. Opening Field Calculator – App. 1

• Using the calculator set values in the 'Elevation' field equal to 1 (Figure 60 and 61).

Tab	le						
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	2	Polyline	1174.292	177	0	FID . Number	Abs ()
	3	Polyline	261.164	177	0		Atn ()
	4	Polyline	619.908	178	0	Shape 🔘 String	Cos()
		Polyline	697.119	300	0	LENGTH	Exp ()
	6	Polyline	1750.724	301	0	ID O Date	Fix ()
	7	Polyline	1215.005	305	0	Elevation	Int()
		Polyline	2156.478		0		Log () Sin ()
	9	Polyline	850.681	590	0		Sqr ()
	10	Polyline	715.236		0		Tan ()
	11	Polyline	2130.666		0		
	12	Polyline	919.241	591	0		
	13	Polyline	221.641	616	0	Show Codeblock	
	14		946.353	617	0		* / & + - =
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		Polyline	1138.994	714	0	1	A
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		Polyline	113.964	734	0		
		Polyline	250.958	734	0		
	20	Polyline	695.451	737	0		
	21	Polyline	887.936	737	0		
	22	Polyline	67.723	737	0		
	23	Polyline	826.994	737	0		
	24	Polyline	1565.038	738	0		
	25	Polyline	928.879	738	0		
		Polyline	98.818	738	0		*
	27	Polyline	32.202	738	0		
	28		80.002	738	0	Clear Load.	Save Help
	29	Polyline	857.242	738	0		
	- 30	Polvline	81 043		0		
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Figure 60. Using Field Calculator to set new values – App. 1 (1)

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H	0	Polyline	965.096	162	1				
H	1	Polyline	2119.635	170					
H	2	Polyline	1174.292	177	1				
H	3	Polyline	261.164	177	1				
H	4	Polyline	619.908	178	1				
H	5	Polyline	697.119	300	1				
H	6	Polyline	1750.724	301	1				
	7	Polyline	1215.005	305	1				
	8	Polyline	2156.478	306	1				
	9	Polyline	850.681	590	1				
	10	Polyline	715.236	590	1				
	11	Polyline	2130.666	590	1				
	12	Polyline	919.241	591	1				
	13	Polyline	221.641	616	1				
	14	Polyline	946.353	617	1				
	15	Polyline	291.84	714	1				
	16	Polyline	1138.994	714	1				
	17	Polyline	15.811	734	1				
	18	Polyline	113.964	734	1				
	19	Polyline	250.958	734	1				
	20	Polyline	695.451	737	1				
	21	Polyline	887.936	737	1				
	22	Polyline	67.723	737	1				
	23	Polyline	826.994	737	1				
	24	Polyline	1565.038	738	1				
H	25	Polyline	928.879	738	1				
H	26	Polyline	98.818	738	1				
H	27	Polyline	32.202	738	1				
H	28	Polyline	80.002	738	1				
H	20	Polyline	857.242	738	1				
	30	Polyline	81 043	738	1				
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Figure 61. Using Field Calculator to set new values – App. 1 (2)

• Use 'Polyline to Raster' tool from ArcMap toolbox to convert river shapefile to a grid (Figure 62).

Input Features		
TB_all_rivers		I 🖻
Value field		
Elevation		-
Output Raster Dataset		
E:\GIS-Groundwater-example-GIS\	Sample4_Chalk_TB_GIS_final\river_grid	2
Cell assignment type (optional)		
MAXIMUM_LENGTH		-
Priority field (optional)		
NONE		•
Cellsize (optional)		
E:\GIS-Groundwater-example-GIS\	Sample4_Chalk_TB_GIS_final\chalk_grd	6
		_

Figure 62. Using 'Polyline to Raster' tool from ArcMap toolbox – App. 1

- Select the field holding elevation data and the cellsize that matches the cellsize of the aquifer grid (Figure 62). From 'Input Feature' drop-down menu select 'TB_all_rivers', from 'Value field' drop-down menu select 'Elevation' and from 'Cellsize' drop-down menu select 'chalk_grd'. Click on folder icon next to 'Output Raster Dataset', specify the name of the raster layer and save it in the project folder.
- Convert river grid to ASCII file using 'Raster to ASCII' tool from ArcMap toolbox (Figure 63).
- Convert DEM raster to ASCII file using 'Raster to ASCII' tool from ArcMap toolbox (Figure 64).

🔨 Raster to ASCII		٢
Input raster	_	^
river_grid	- I 🔁	
Output ASCII raster file		
E:\GIS-Groundwater-example-GIS\Sample4_Chalk_TB_GIS_final\river_grd.ASC	2	
		Ŧ
OK Cancel Environments	Show Help >>	

Figure 63. Using 'Raster to ASCII' tool from ArcMap toolbox – App. 1 (1)

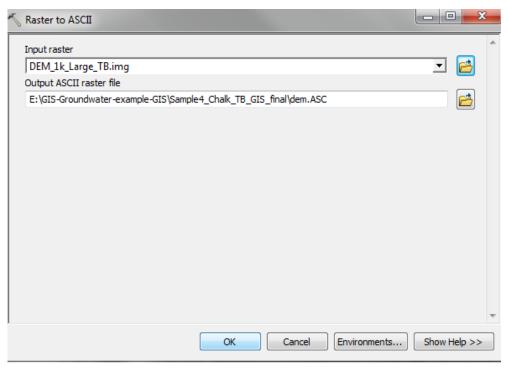


Figure 64. Using 'Raster to ASCII' tool from ArcMap toolbox – App. 1 (2)

Once the river grid and DEM ASCII files are created they can be processed in SAGA to extract elevations from DEM.

• Open SAGA and load river and DEM data by clicking on 'Modules' and selecting 'Import/Export – Grids' and 'Import ESRI Arc/Info Grid' (Figure 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69).

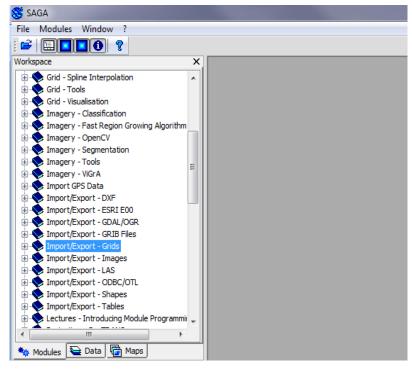


Figure 65. Loading grids to SAGA – App. 1 (1)

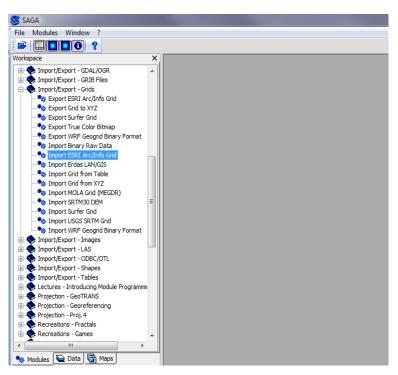


Figure 66. Loading ESRI Arc/Info grid to SAGA – App. 1 (2)

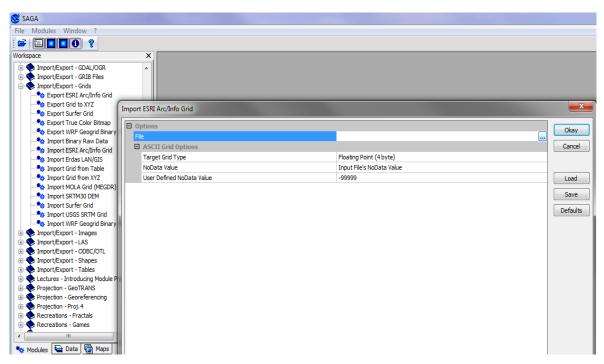


Figure 67. Loading ESRI Arc/Info grid to SAGA – App. 1 (3)

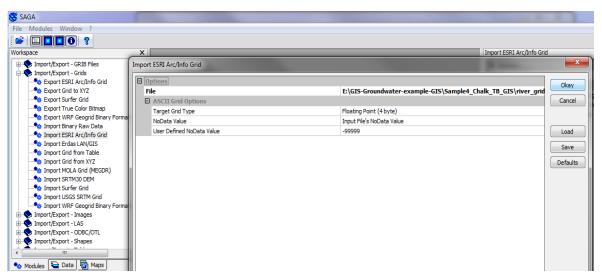


Figure 68. Loading river grid to SAGA – App. 1 (4)

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🗉 🔷 Import/Export - GRIB Files							
🗐 📎 Import/Export - Grids	Options	Oka	av I				
Export ESRI Arc/Info Grid	File	E:\GIS-Groundwater-example-GIS\Sample4_Chalk_TB_GIS\dem.asc	<u> </u>				
Export Grid to XYZ	ASCII Grid Options	Can	cel				
👋 Export Surfer Grid	Target Grid Type	Floating Point (4 byte)					
Export True Color Bitmap	NoData Value	Input File's NoData Value					
Export WRF Geogrid Binary For	User Defined NoData Value	-99999 Loa	<u>a</u>				
Import Binary Raw Data			i di la constante di la consta				
Import ESRI Arc/Info Grid		Sav	/e				
Import Erdas LAN/GIS							
Import Grid from Table		Defa	ults				
Import Grid from XYZ							
Import MOLA Grid (MEGDR)							
Import SRTM30 DEM							
import Surfer Grid							
Import USGS SRTM Grid							
•							
🍬 Modules 崔 Data 🕞 Maps							

Figure 69. Loading DEM to SAGA – App. 1 (5)

The loaded grids are now in the 'Data' section of the SAGA interface. Note that they are in two different grid systems (Figure 70).

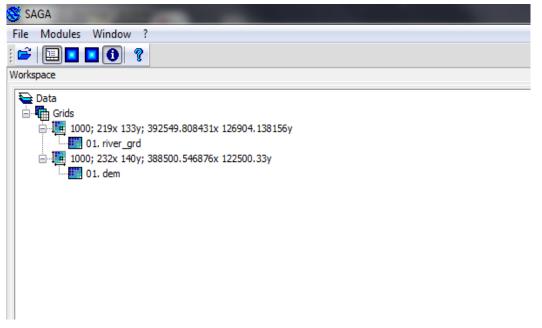


Figure 70. Comparing grid systems of the grids in SAGA – App. 1 (1)

Before producing the river grid with elevations extracted from DEM, the grid systems of both layers need to be changed to match the grid system of the aquifer (the cell size and the extents need to be the same).

• Load the aquifer grid asc file into SAGA (first convert the aquifer grid raster layer to asc file using ArcMap 'Raster to ASCII' tool) (Figure 71).

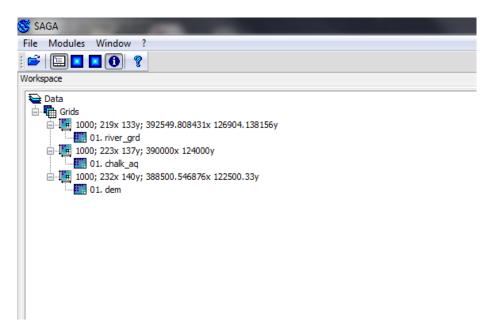


Figure 71. Comparing grid systems of the ASCII files in SAGA – App. 1 (2)

• To change the grid systems of river and dem layers go to 'Modules->Grid-Tools->Resampling' (Figure 72 and 73).

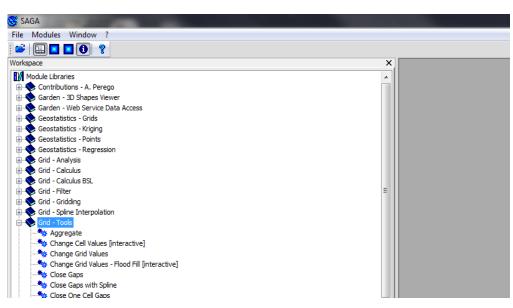


Figure 72. Accessing 'Resampling' tool from SAGA toolbox – App. 1 (1)

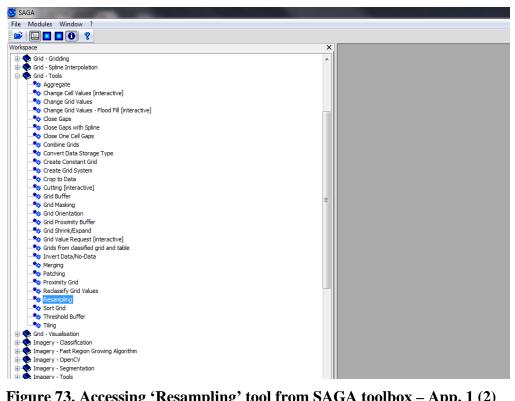


Figure 73. Accessing 'Resampling' tool from SAGA toolbox – App. 1 (2)

Select the grid system of the river layer (1000, 219x 133y...) (Figure 74). •

SAGA			
File Modules Window ?			
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🗄 🐟 Grid - Calculus	Resampling		
🗄 📎 Grid - Calculus BSL	Data Objects		
🗄 💊 Grid - Filter	Grids		Okay
🕀 💊 Grid - Gridding	Grid system	1000; 219x 133y; 392549.808431x 126904.138156y	Cancel
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😑 📎 Grid - Tools		01. river_grd	_
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- Convert Data Storage			
- 🍬 Create Grid System			
🏘 Crop to Data			
Cutting [interactive]			
🕂 🍬 Grid Buffer			

Figure 74. Selecting river grid system in the 'Resampling' tool – App. 1

• In the second window of the resampling tool select the aquifer grid system (1000, 223x 137y...) (Figure 75).

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Create Grid System			
Crop to Data			

Figure 75. Selecting aquifer grid system in the 'Resampling' tool – App. 1

• In the third window select Nearest Neighbor interpolation method (Figure 76).

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Figure 76. Selecting interpolation method in the 'Resampling' tool – App. 1

Note that the river grid system changed and is now the same as the aquifer grid system (Figure 77).

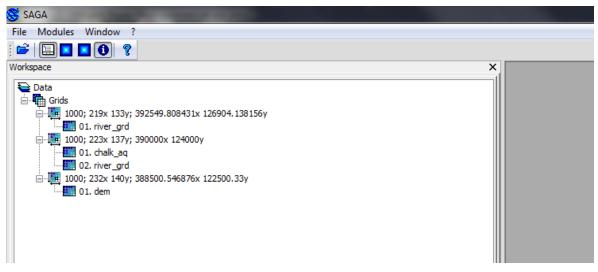


Figure 77. Comparing grid systems of the ASCII files in SAGA – App. 1 (3)

• Repeat the steps described above to change the grid systems of the DEM layer (Figure 78).

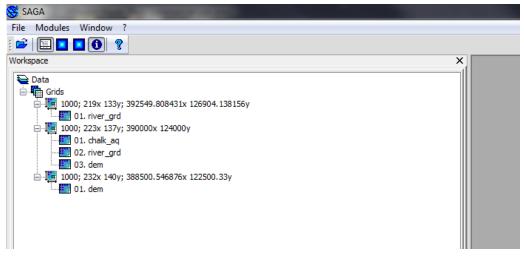


Figure 78. Comparing grid systems of the ASCII files in SAGA – App. 1 (4)

• Once the grid systems of the three layers (aquifer, chalk and dem) are the same, the river elevations can be extracted from DEM by going to 'Modules->Grid-Calculus->Grid-Calculator' (Figure 79).

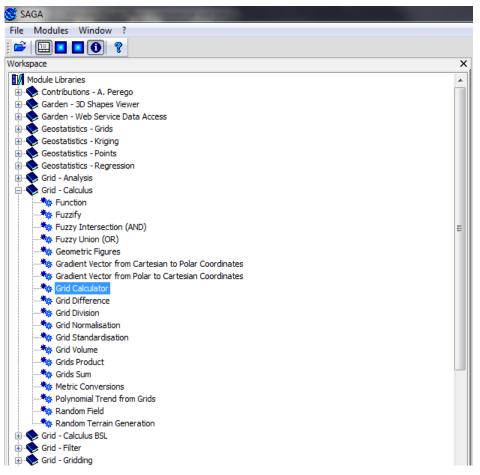


Figure 79. Accessing 'Grid Calculator' from SAGA toolbox – App. 1

• In 'Grid Calculator' select the adopted grid system from 'Grid system' dropdown menu (Figure 80).

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Module Libraries	Grid Calculator		×
- 💊 Garden - 3D Shapes Viewer - 💊 Garden - Web Service Data A - 💊 Geostatistics - Grids	 Data Objects Grids 		Okay
Geostatistics - Grids Geostatistics - Kriging Geostatistics - Points	Grid system	[not set] 1000; 219x 133y; 392549.808431x 126904.138156y	Cancel
Geostatistics - Points Geostatistics - Regression Grid - Analysis	<< Result > Grids from different Systems	1000; 232x 140y; 388500.546876x 122500.33y 1000; 223x 137y; 390000x 124000y	
Grid - Calculus	Options	[not set]	Load
 Function Fuzzify Fuzzy Intersection (AND) 	Formula	(g1 - g2) / (g1 + g2) Calculation	Defaults
Fuzzy Intersection (AND) Fuzzy Union (OR) Geometric Figures	Take Formula Use NoData		
Gradient Vector from Cart Gradient Vector from Pola G			

Figure 80. Selecting grid system in the 'Grid Calculator' – App. 1

• Select both grids (rivers and DEM) from 'Grids' drop-down menu (Figure 81).

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Figure 81. Selecting river and dem grids in the 'Grid Calculator' – App. 1

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Module Libraries	Grid Calculator		— ×
. Garden - 3D Shapes Viewer Garden - Web Service Data A	Data Objects		Okay
Geostatistics - Grids	Grids Grid system	1000; 223x 137y; 390000x 124000y	Cancel
Geostatistics - Points	>> Grids	2 objects (river_grd, dem))	
Geostatistics - Regression	<< Result	[create]	
🗄 📎 Grid - Analysis	> Grids from different Systems	No objects	Load
🖃 🔖 Grid - Calculus	Options		
	Formula	a*b	Save
* Fuzzify	Name	Calculation	Defaults
 Fuzzy Intersection (AND) Fuzzy Union (OR) 	Take Formula		
Geometric Figures	Use NoData		
Gradient Vector from Cart			
Gradient Vector from Pola			
Grid Calculator			

• In the 'Formula' cell enter 'a*b' (Figure 82).

Figure 82. Entering formula in the 'Grid Calculator' – App. 1

Note that a new raster layer called 'Calculation [a*b]' was created in the 'Data' section of the SAGA interface (Figure 83).

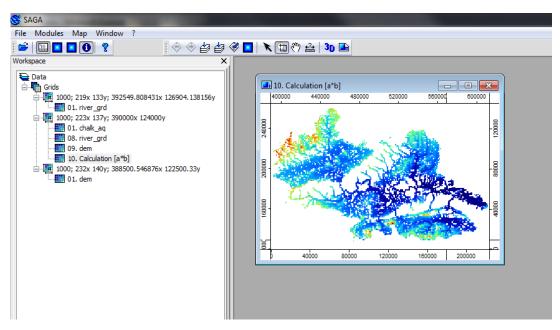


Figure 83. Viewing the newly created river network layer – App. 1

• To export the newly created layer to ArcMap go to 'Modules->Import/Export – Grids->Export ESRI Arc/Info Grid' (Figure 84).

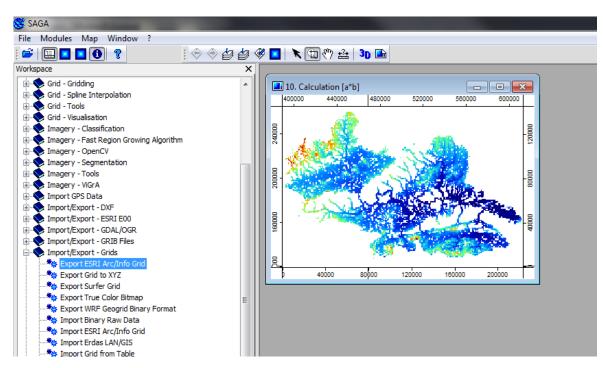


Figure 84. Exporting layers from SAGA – App. 1

• Select grid system from the drop-down menu (Figure 85).

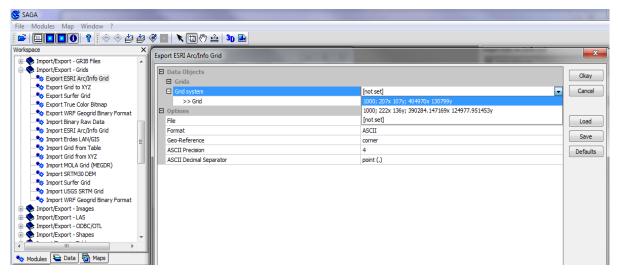


Figure 85. Exporting layers from SAGA (selecting a grid system) – App. 1

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• Under 'Grid' select 'Calculation [a*b]' (Figure 86).

Figure 86. Exporting layers from SAGA (selecting a layer) – App. 1

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• Select ASCII file format (Figure 87).

Figure 87. Exporting layers from SAGA (selecting a file format) – App. 1

- Save the file in the project folder (Figure 88 and 89). • 🐯 SAGA File Modules Map Window ? 🖆 🔲 💽 💽 💡 🔄 🗇 🎒 🎒 🖉 🔛 🔪 🖄 🐴 😘 🖿 Export ESRI Arc/Info Grid × Import/Export - GRIB Files
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- Figure 88. Exporting layers from SAGA (saving a file) App. 1 (1)

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Figure 89. Exporting layers from SAGA (saving a file) – App. 1 (2)

• In ArcMap use 'ASCII to Raster' tool to convert the newly created asc file to river raster. Remember to change the 'Output data type' to float (Figure 90).

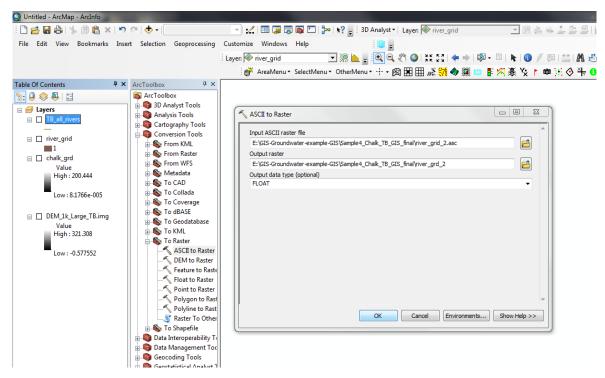


Figure 90. Converting a river network ASCII file to a raster – App. 1

6 Glossary

Aquifer An underground geological formation, such as rock and sand and gravel, is sufficiently porous and permeable to yield a significant quantity of water to a borehole, well or spring. The aquifer may be unconfined beneath a standing water table, or confined by an impermeable or weakly permeable horizon.

Confined Aquifer An aquifer whose upper and lower boundaries are low permeability layers which confine the groundwater under greater than atmospheric pressure. These aquifers are sometimes called artesian aquifers, the term first being used where the pressure surface was above ground level resulting in overflow under artesian pressure.

Head The height above a datum plane (such as sea level) of the column of water that can be supported by the hydraulic pressure at a given point in a ground water system. For a well, the hydraulic head is equal to the distance between the water level in the well and the datum plane.

Hydraulic conductivity For an isotropic porous medium and homogenous fluid, the volume of water that moves in unit time under a unit hydraulic gradient through a unit area measured at right angles to the direction of flow. Commonly, though imprecisely taken to be synonymous with permeability.

Hydraulic gradient Slope of the water table or potentiometric surface. The change in static head per unit of distance in a given direction. If not specified, the direction generally is understood to be that of the maximum rate of decrease in head.

Recharge The quantity of water per unit of time that is added to a groundwater reservoir from spatially distributed sources such as the direct infiltration of rainfall or leakage from an adjacent formation or from a watercourse crossing the aquifer.

Transmissivity A measure of the capability of the entire thickness of an aquifer to transmit water. It is the integral of the hydraulic conductivity of an aquifer over its saturated thickness.

Unconfined Aquifer A partially saturated aquifer which contains a water table which is free to fluctuate vertically under atmospheric pressure in response to discharge or recharge.

Water Table The top surface of an unconfined aquifer at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere. The static water level in a well in an unconfined aquifer.

Well A bored, drilled or driven shaft, or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension and whose purpose is to reach underground water supplies to inject, extract or monitor water.

7 References

Wang, L., Mansour, M., Hughes A., 2010. Developing a GIS based finite difference groundwater flow model GISGroundwater. Internal Report IR/10/070, British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham, UK.