



Development of a 3D groundwater flow model in semi-arid to arid regions: The western drainage basin of the Dead Sea (Israel and West Bank)

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Introduction

Important questions

- catchment characteristics
- structural geology of catchment
- hydrogeology
- recharge conditions
- groundwater flow dynamics
- water balance
- findings of model and research



Conceptual model
Numerical model
Model calibration
Results + Conclusion

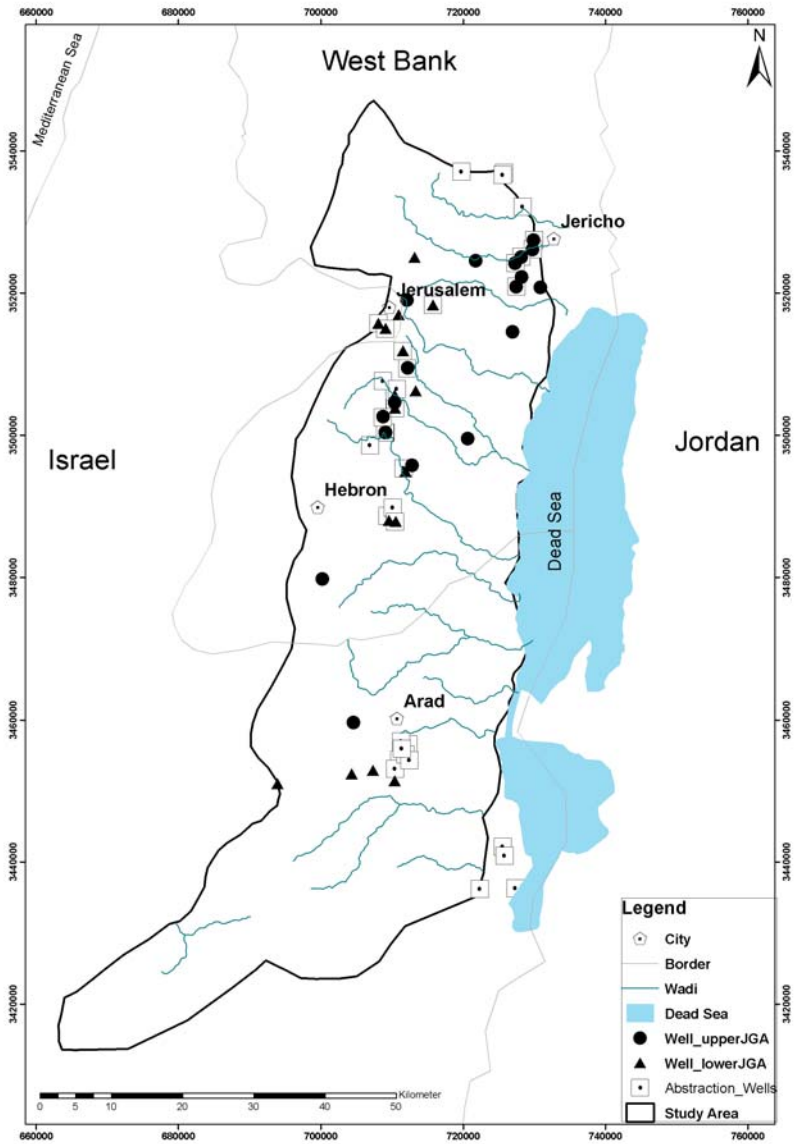
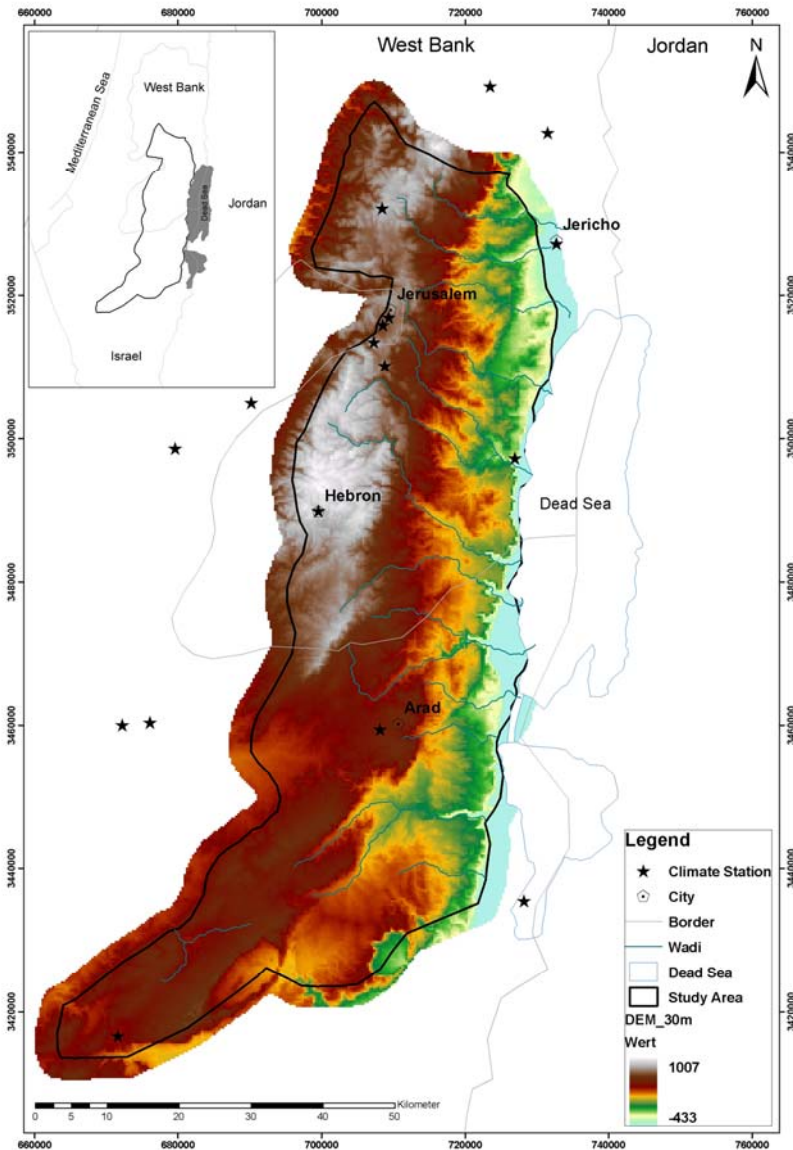
Open questions

- consequences of steady state model
- transient conditions
- coupling of hydrological and groundwater flow model
- scenarios



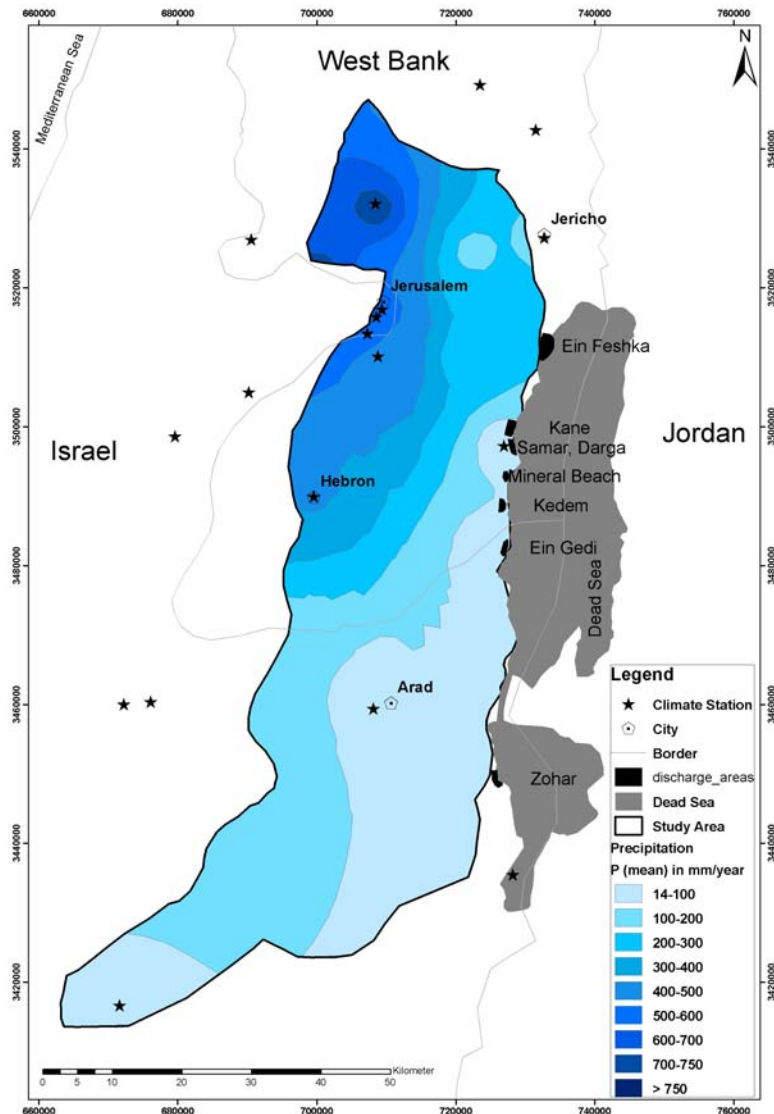
Findings?
Outlook

Characterization of study area



Evaluation and Regionalisation data

Groundwater Recharge



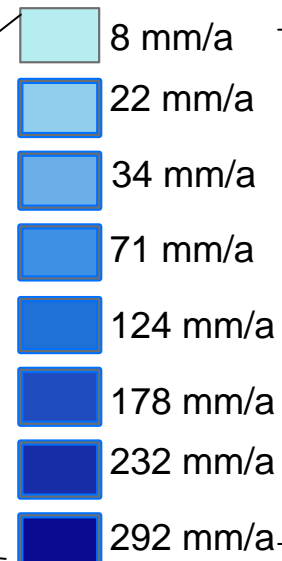
Various methods estimating recharge:

- chloride mass balance (Theiss, 1937; Sanford, 1994; Marei et al., 2010)
- soil moisture deficit method (Lerner et al. 1998)
- empirical relations, e.g. Guttman (2000):

$$R = 0.8 \times (P - 360) \quad \text{if } P \geq 650 \text{ mm/a}$$

$$R = 0.534 \times (P - 216) \quad \text{if } 650 \text{ mm/a} > P \geq 300 \text{ mm/a}$$

$$R = 0.15 \times P \quad \text{if } P < 300 \text{ mm/a}$$



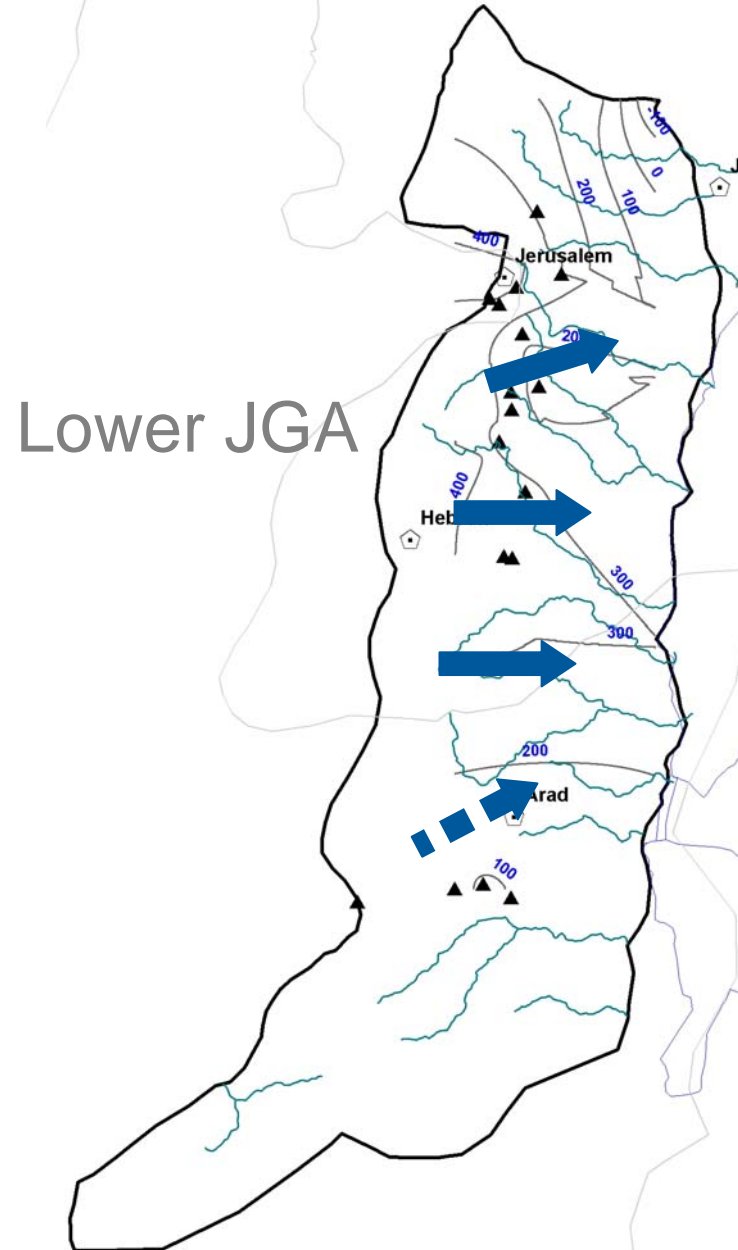
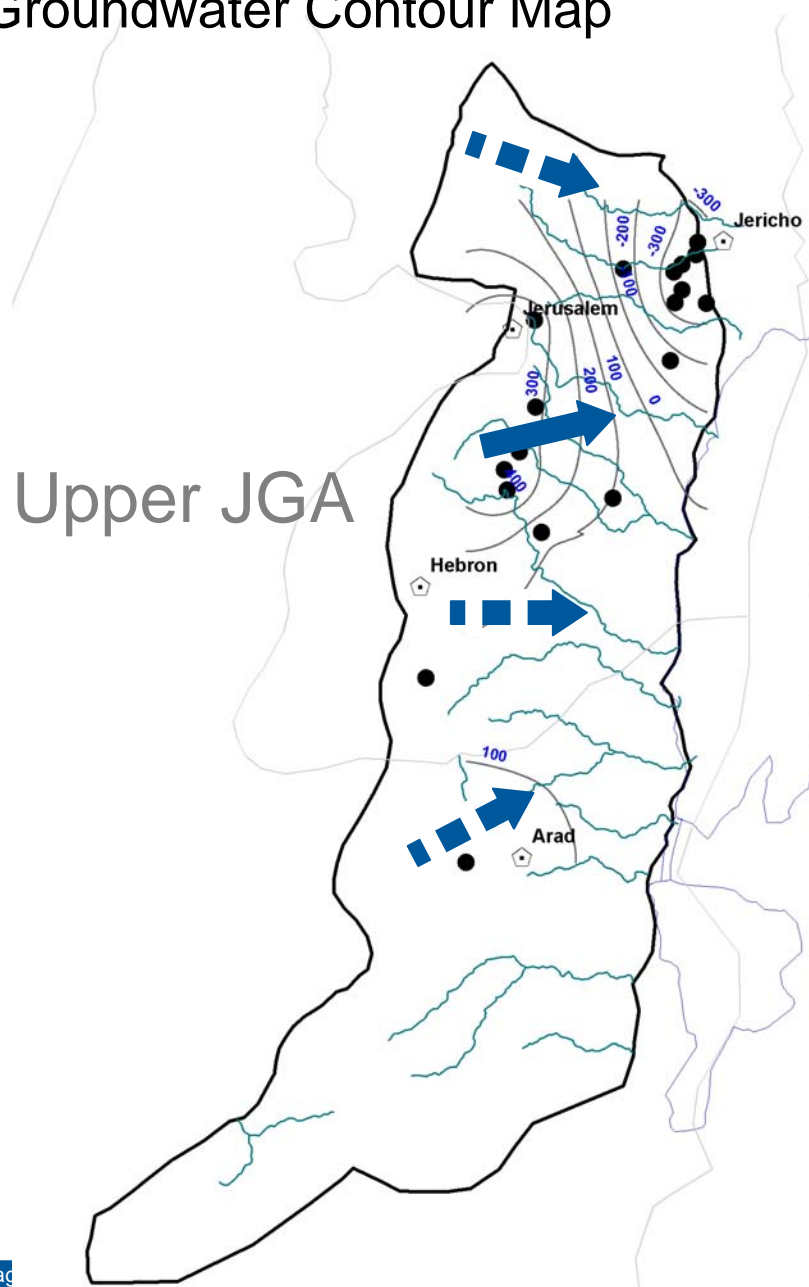
total average of annual recharge:

186 MCM/a

Gräbe et al., 2012

Evaluation and Regionalisation data

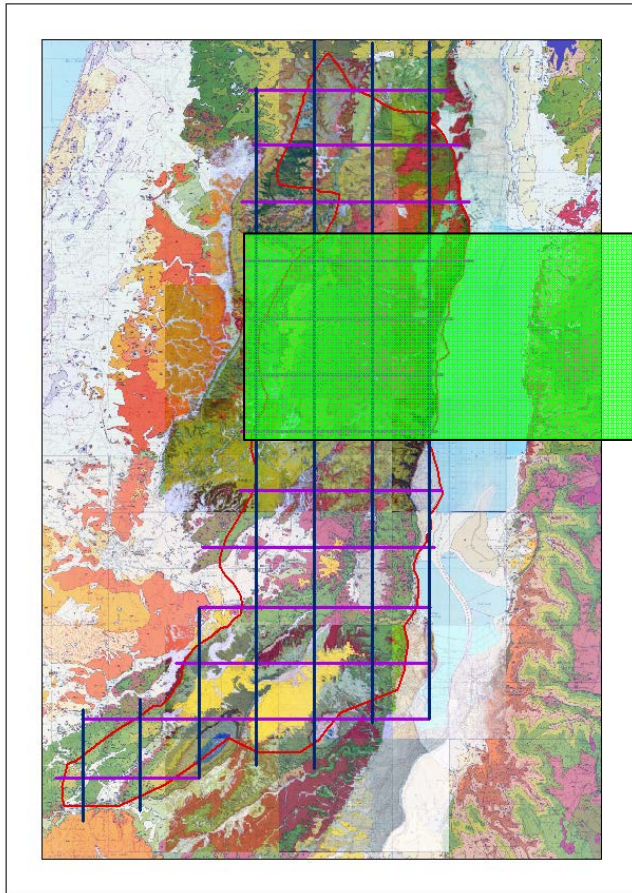
Groundwater Contour Map



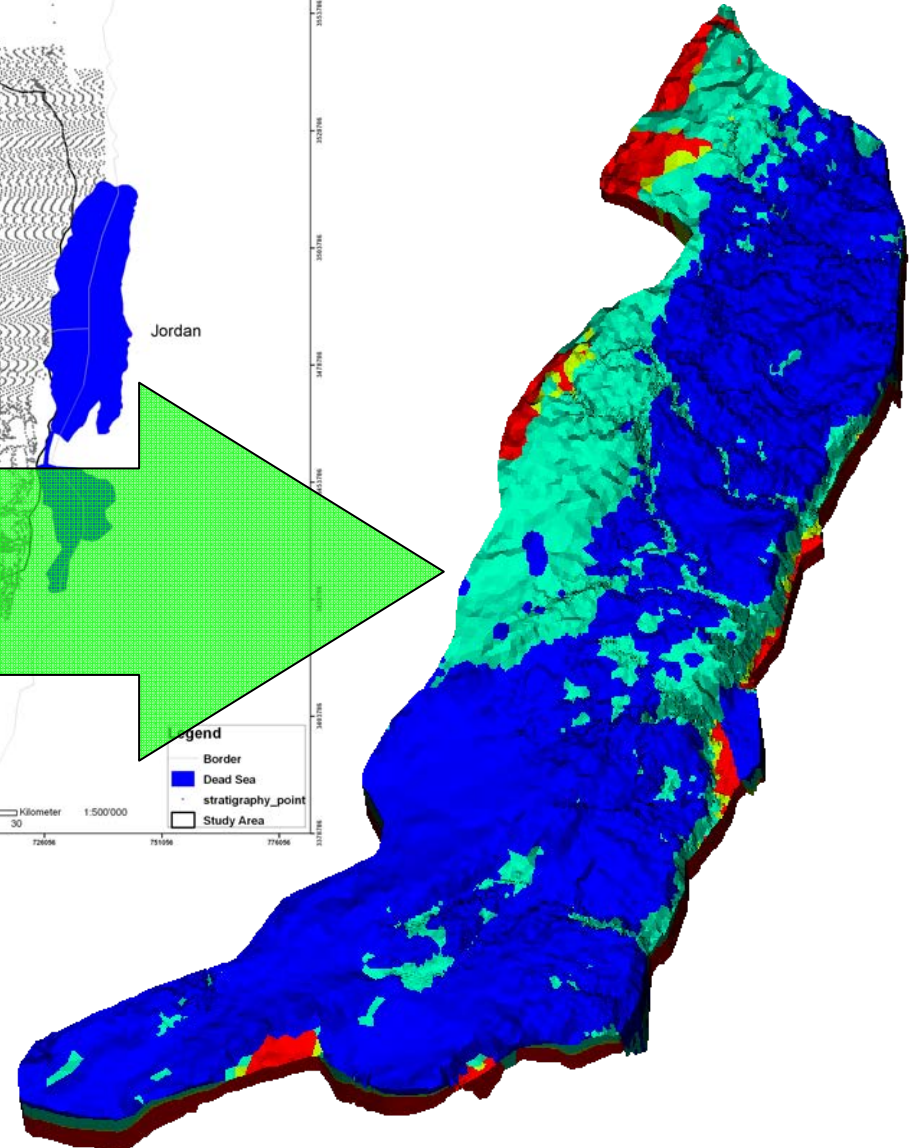
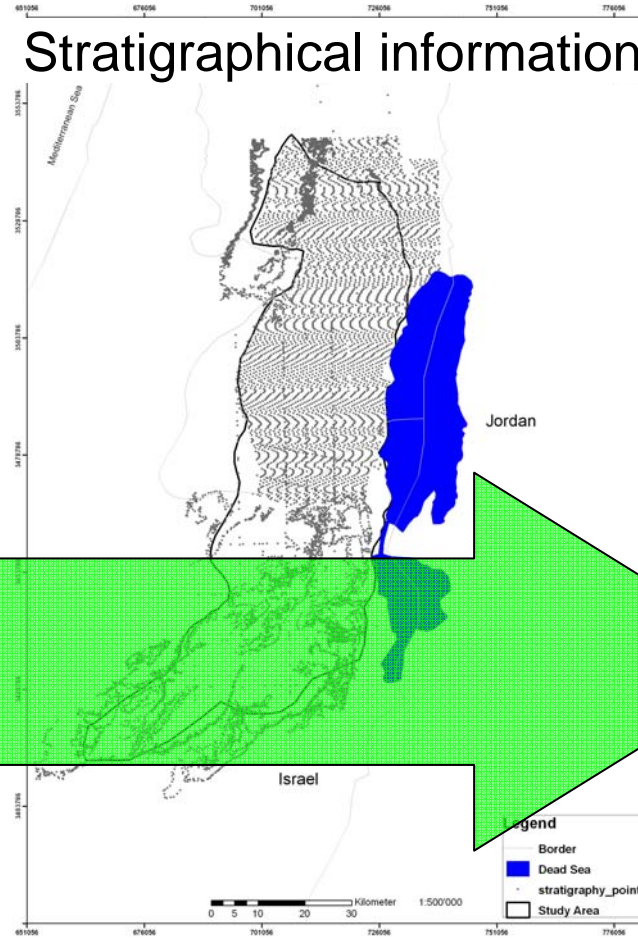
Geological 3D model

Structural model

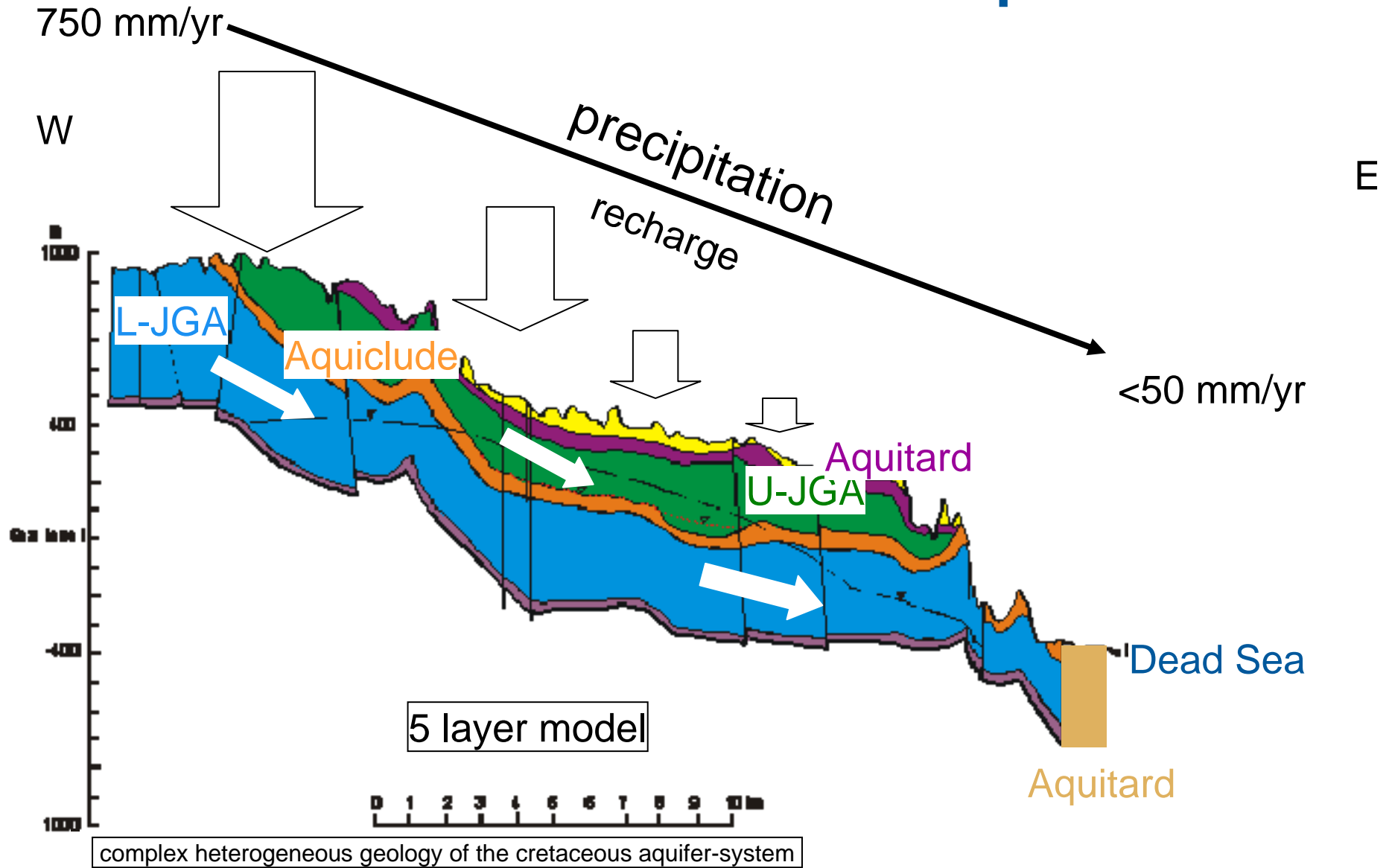
Geology



Stratigraphical information



Conceptual model



Changed after: CH2M-Hill (2001).

Groundwater flow model – OpenGeoSys

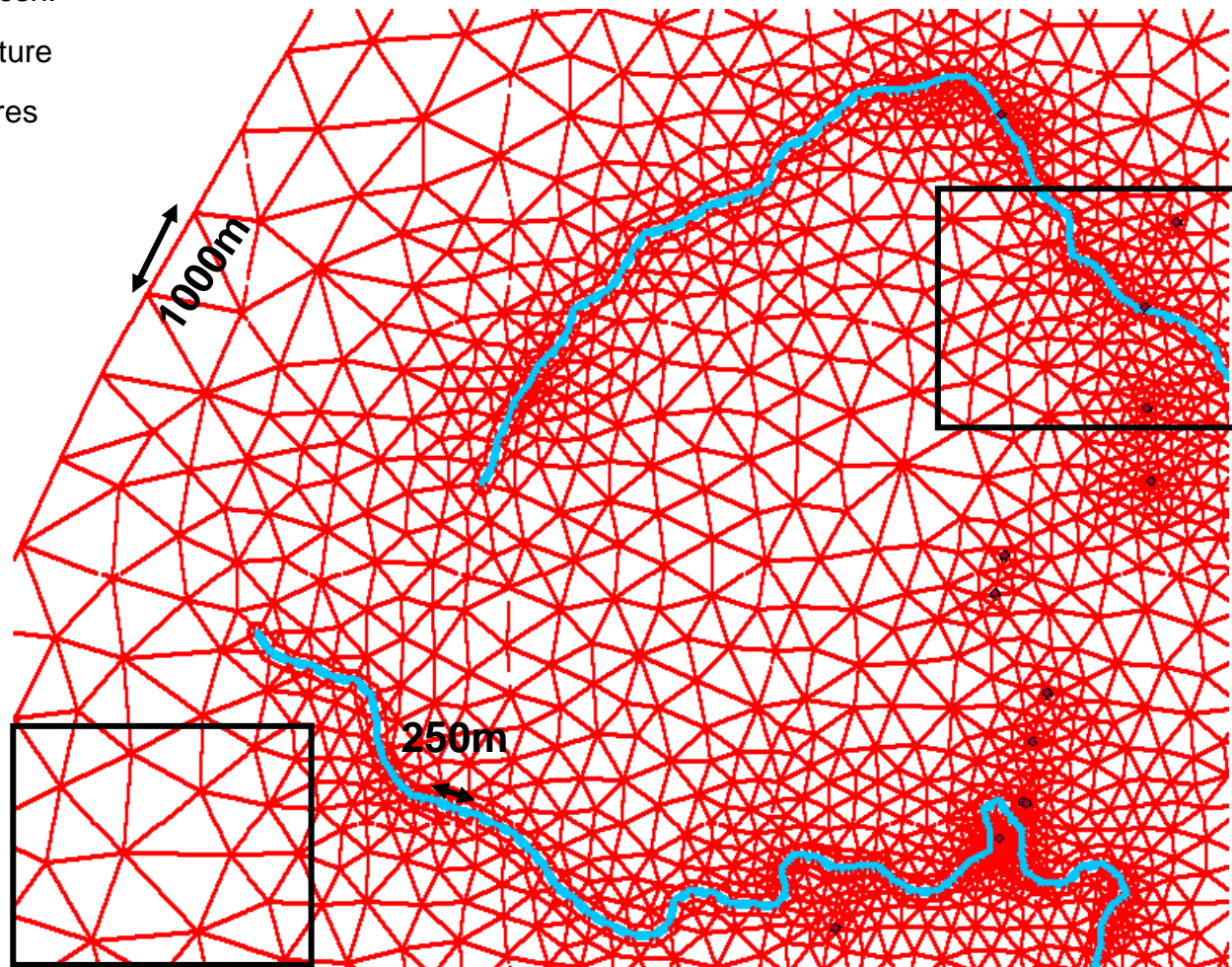
Mesh

Terms and conditions for unstructured mesh:

- specified procedure to represent the nature
- important hydraulic + geometric structures
- mesh density

OpenGeoSys

- Kolditz et al. (UFZ)
- finite element method
- outcropping layer
- 184.841 elements
- 114.327 nodes



Parameterization of aquifer system

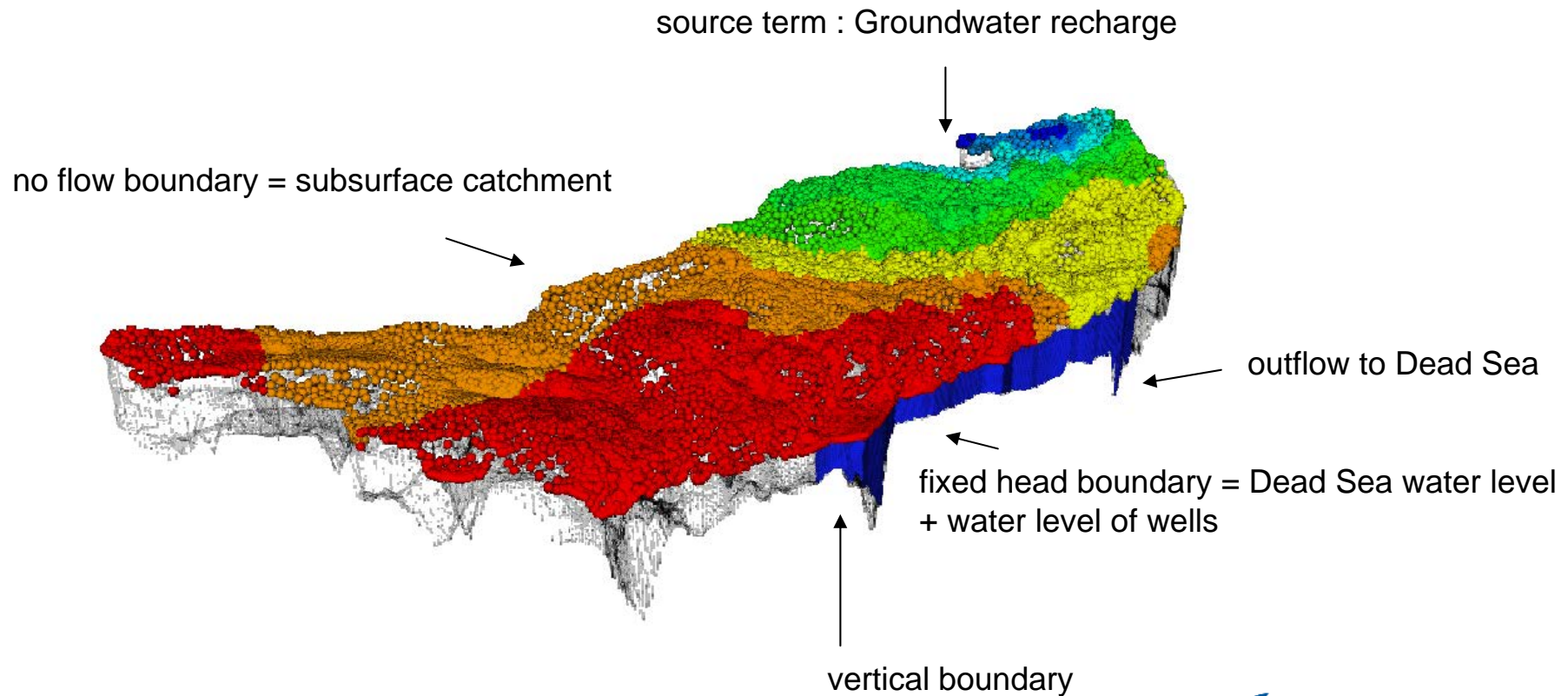
Hydraulic conductivity

STRATIGRAPHY				HYDROLOGY	Hydraulic Conductivity
Age	Lithology	Formation	Group		
EOCENE		Zor'a	Avedat	Aquitard	5.00E-08 m/s
PALEOCENE		Tagive	Mount Scopus	Aquiclude	
MAASTRICHTIAN		Ghareb		Aquitard	
		Mishash		Aquiclude	
SENONIAN		Menuha			
TURONIAN		Bi'na	Judea	Aquifer	3.00E-06 m/s
CENOMANIAN		Weradim		Aquitard	
		Kefar Sha'ul		Aquifer	
		'Amminadav		Aquiclude	5.00E-09 m/s
		Moza			
ALBIAN		Bet Me'ir		Aquifer, Aquitard	3.00E-06 m/s
		Kesalon			
		Soreq			
		Giv'at Ye'arim	Aquifer		
		Kefira			

Hydraulic conductivities based on literature data of Hydrol. Service, Rep. Hydro/6/78 cited in Arad, 1984; Weinberger & Rosenthal, 1996; Guttman, 2000; Laronne Ben-Itzhak & Gvirtzman, 2005; Shalev et al., 2009.

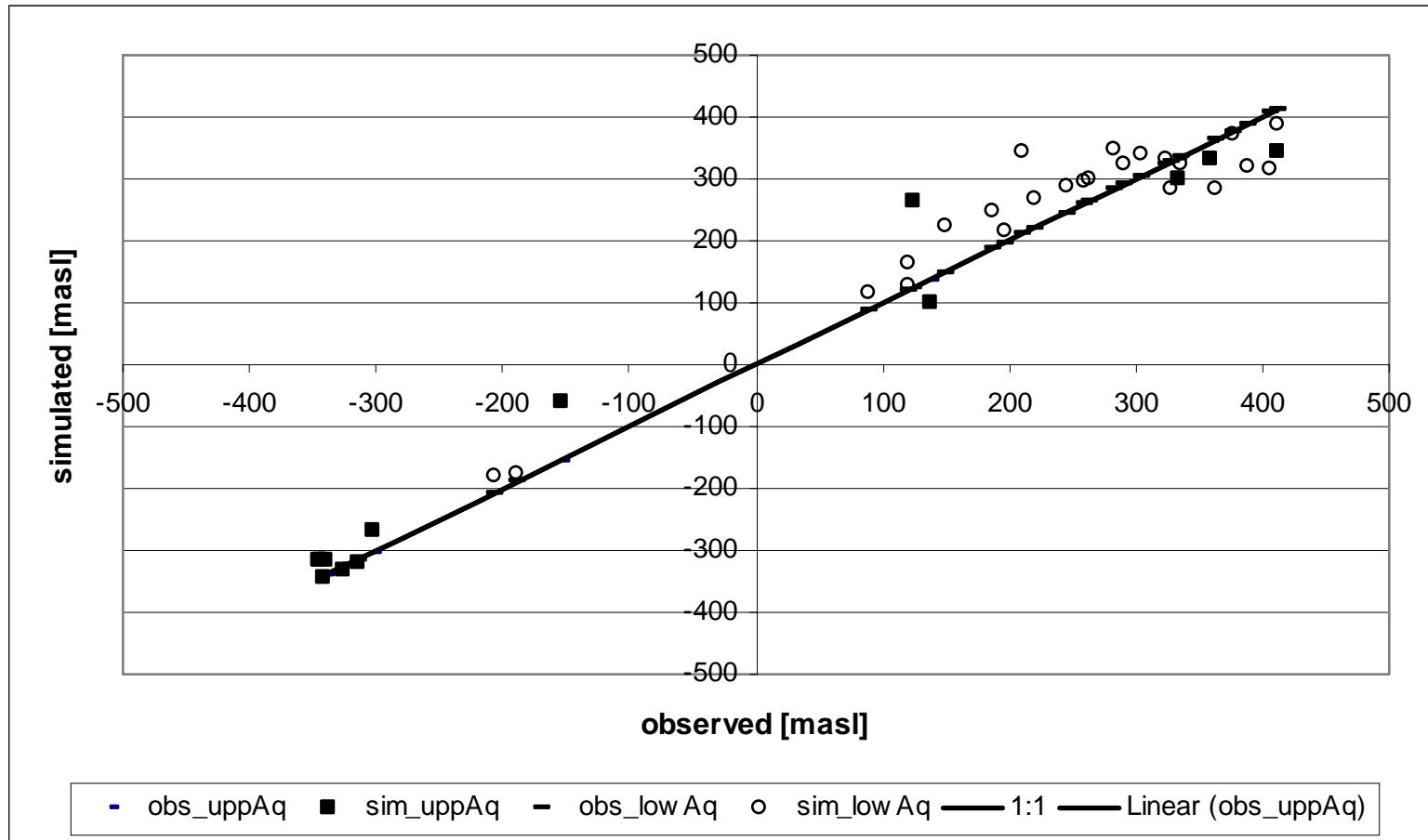
Groundwater flow model- OpenGeoSys

Boundary conditions



Rink et al., 2011

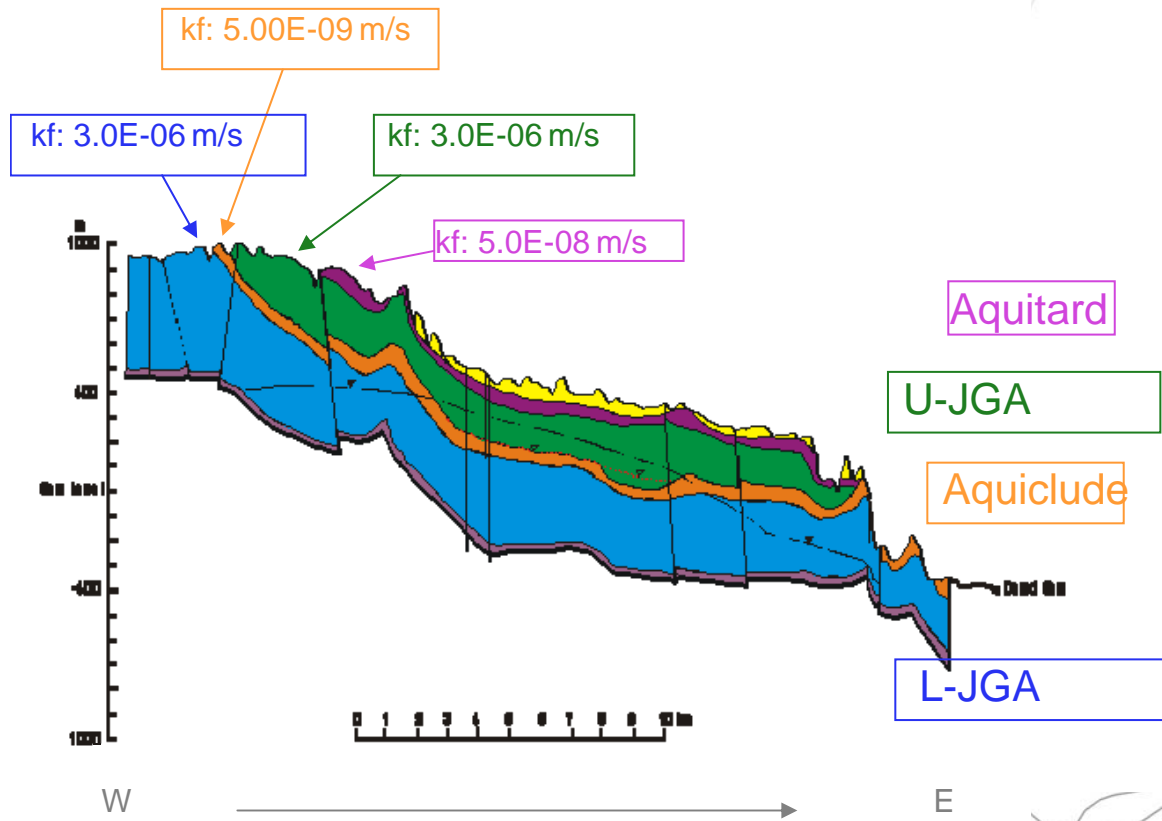
Results: steady state conditions



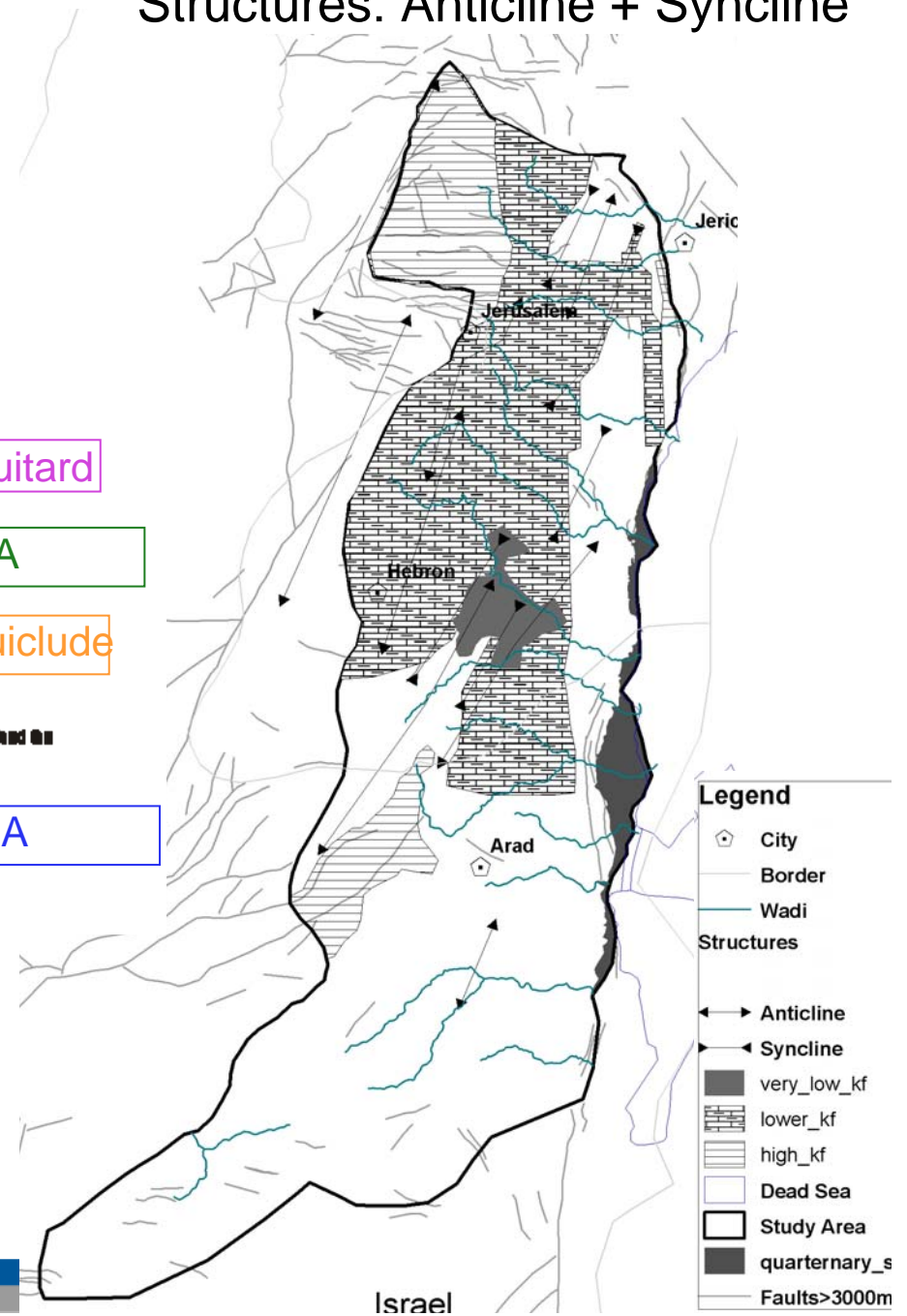
$R^2=0.9677$ (upper JGA) and $R^2=0.8995$ (lower JGA)

Results: findings

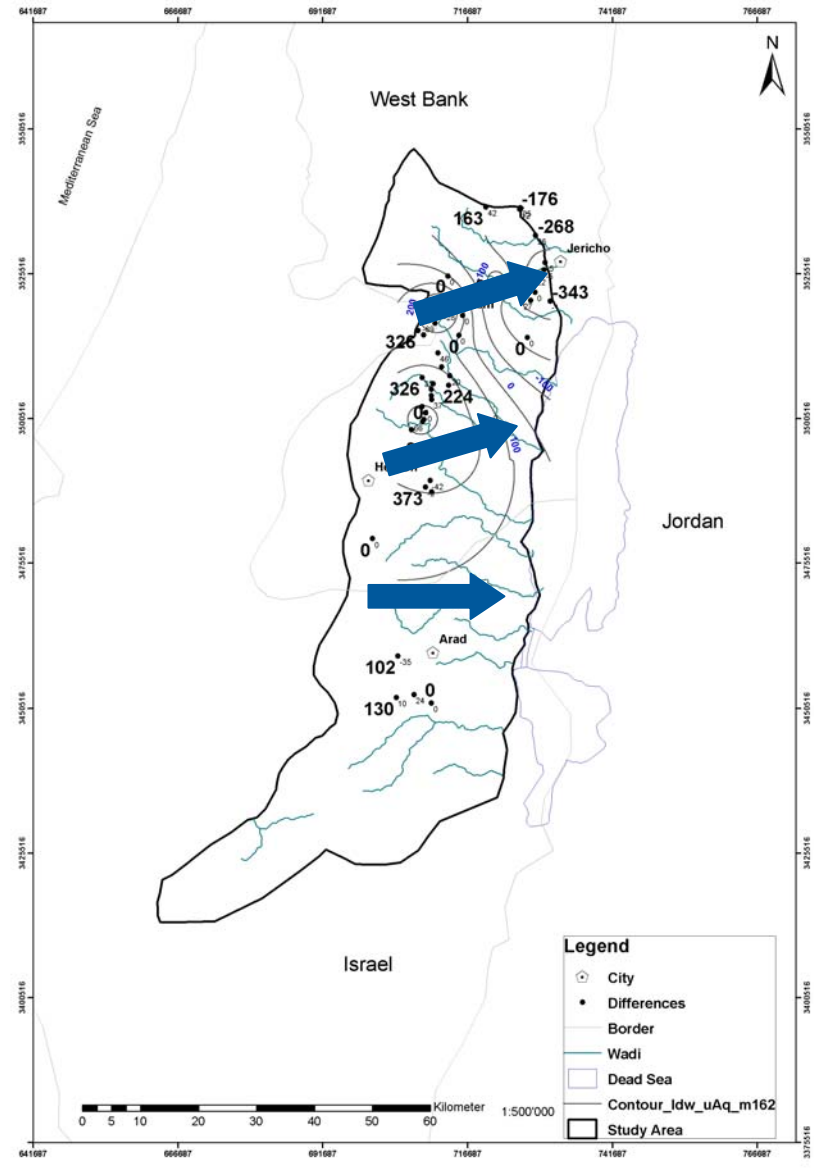
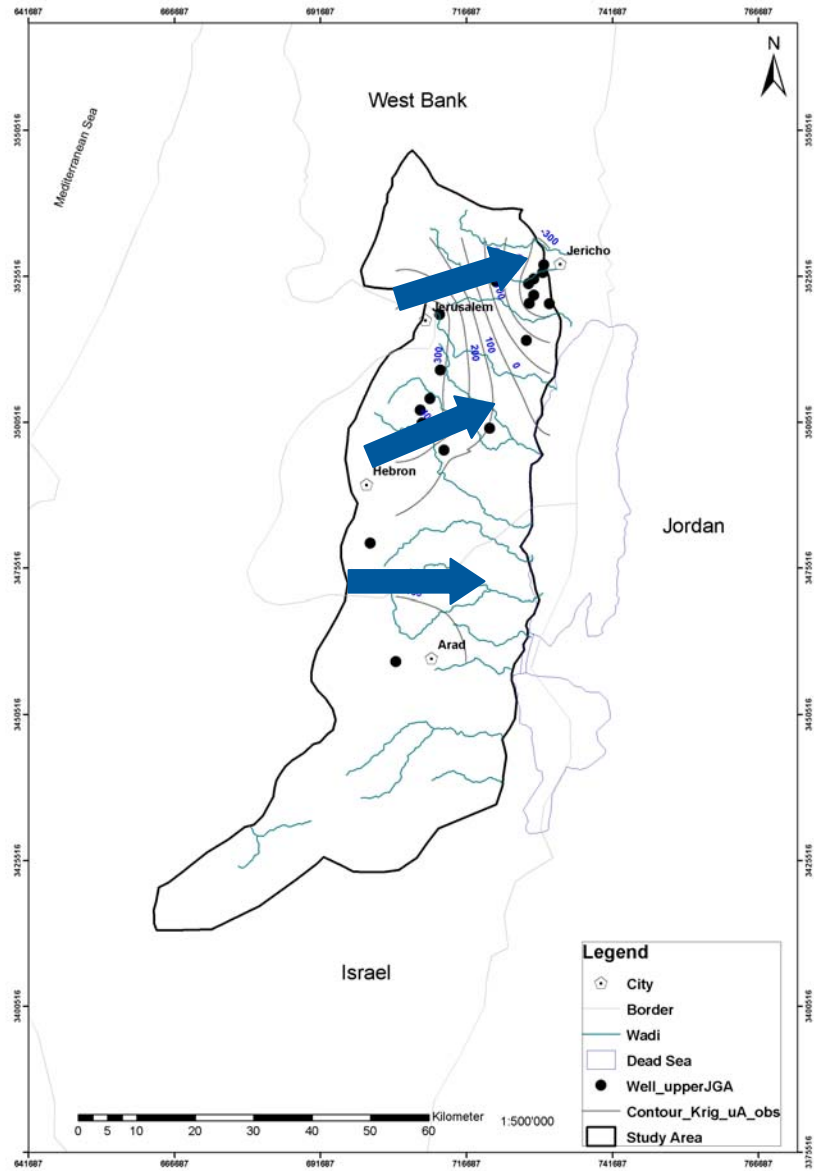
Structures: Anticline + Syncline



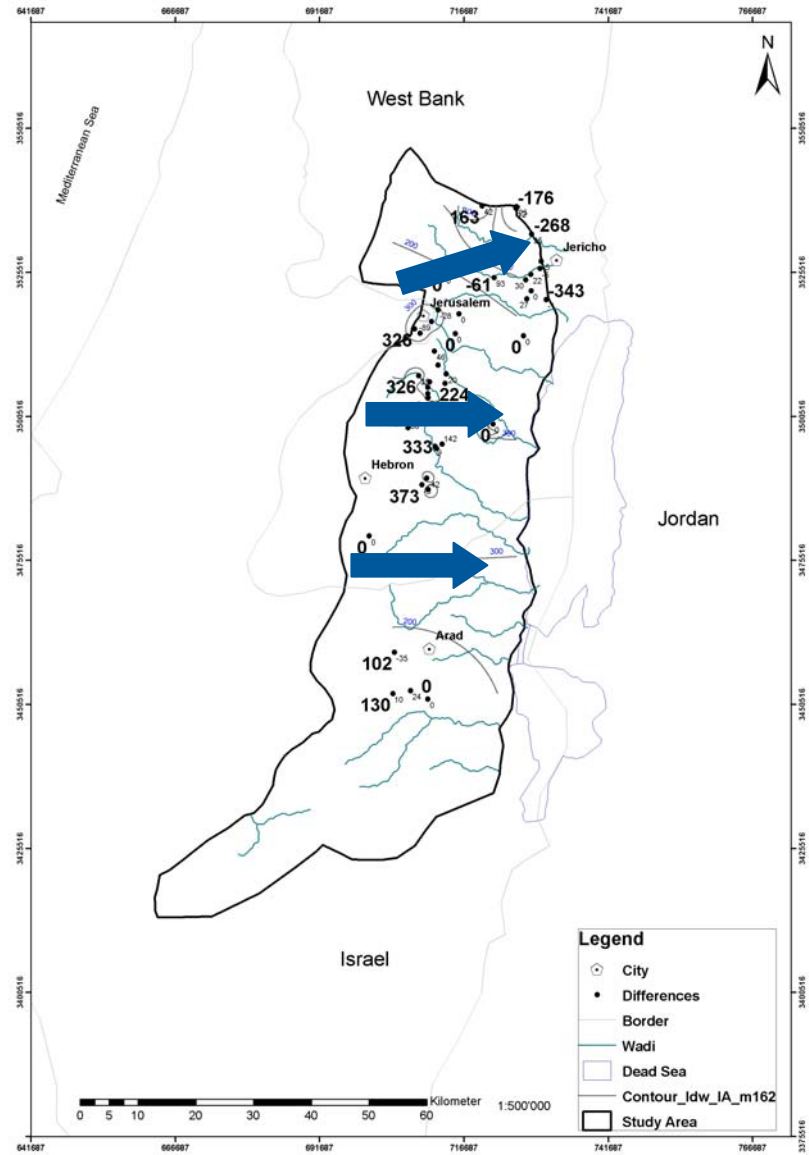
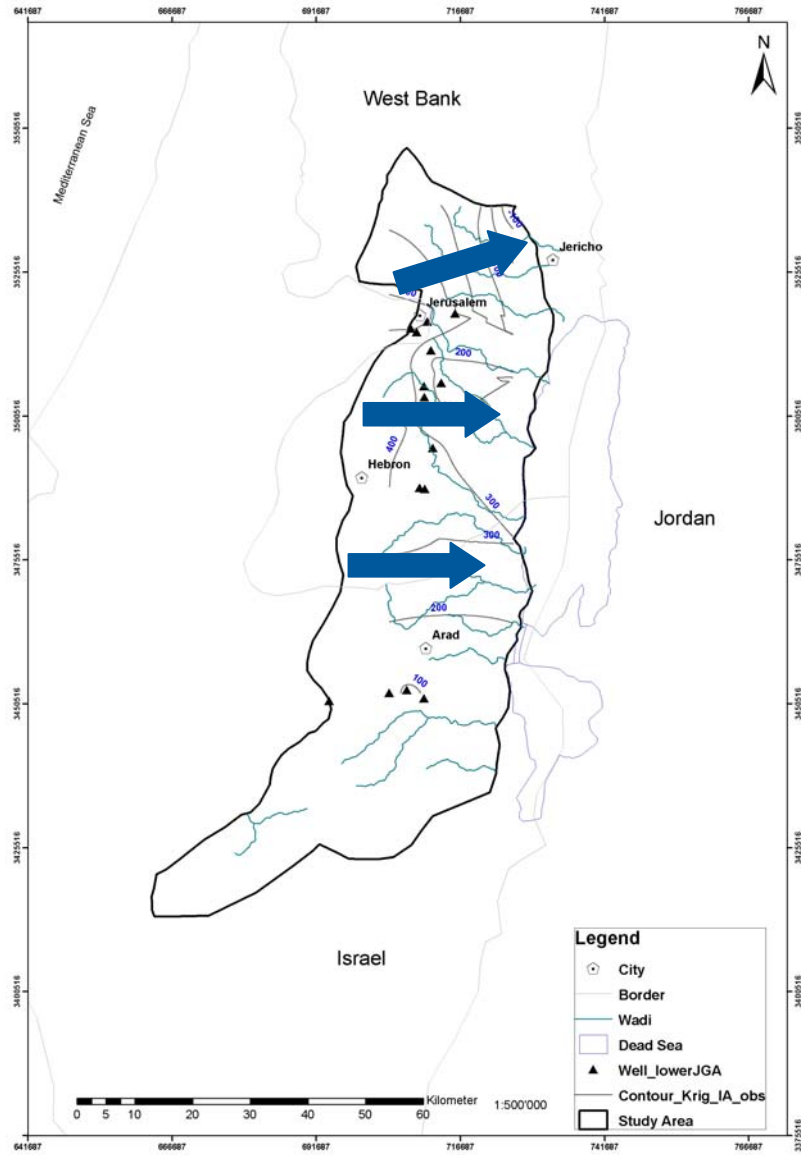
Simplified cross section: changed after: CH2M-Hill (2001).



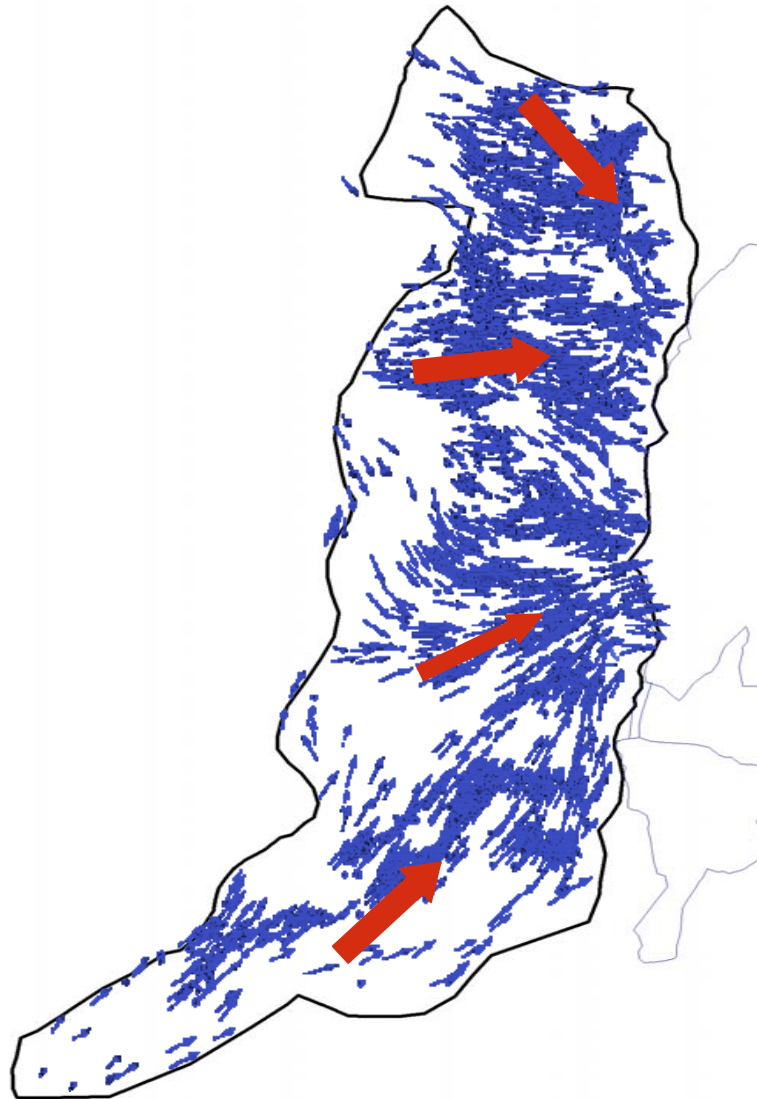
Results: steady state conditions



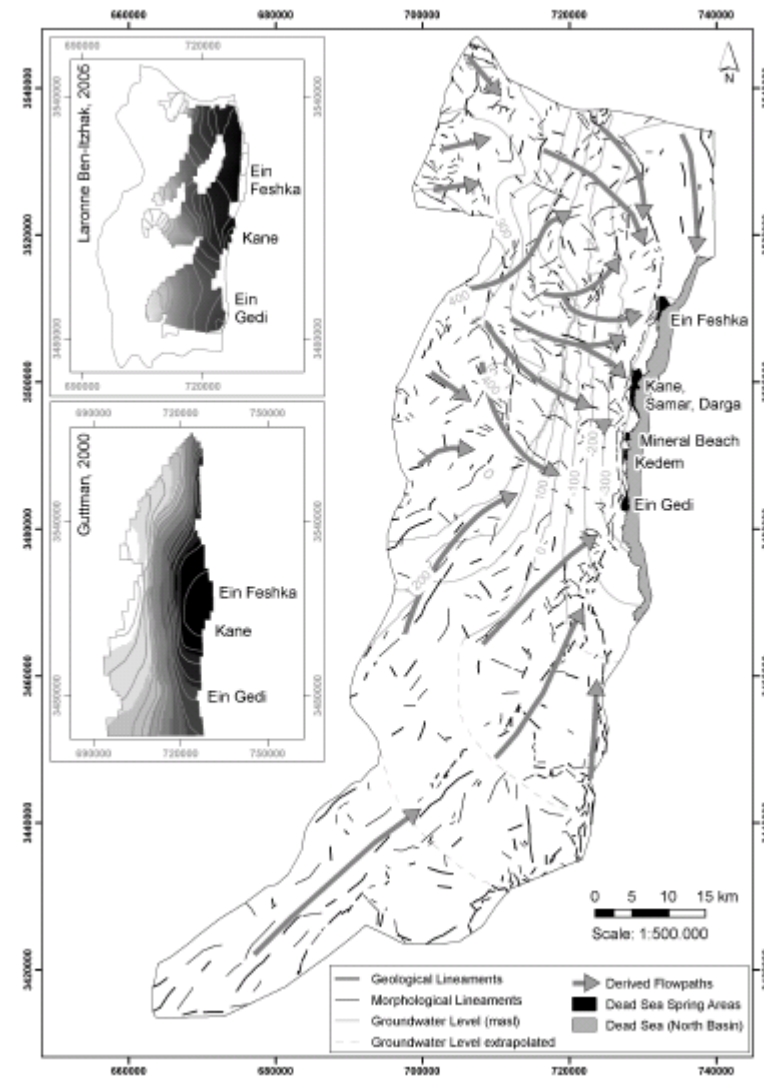
Results: steady state conditions



Results: groundwater flow dynamics

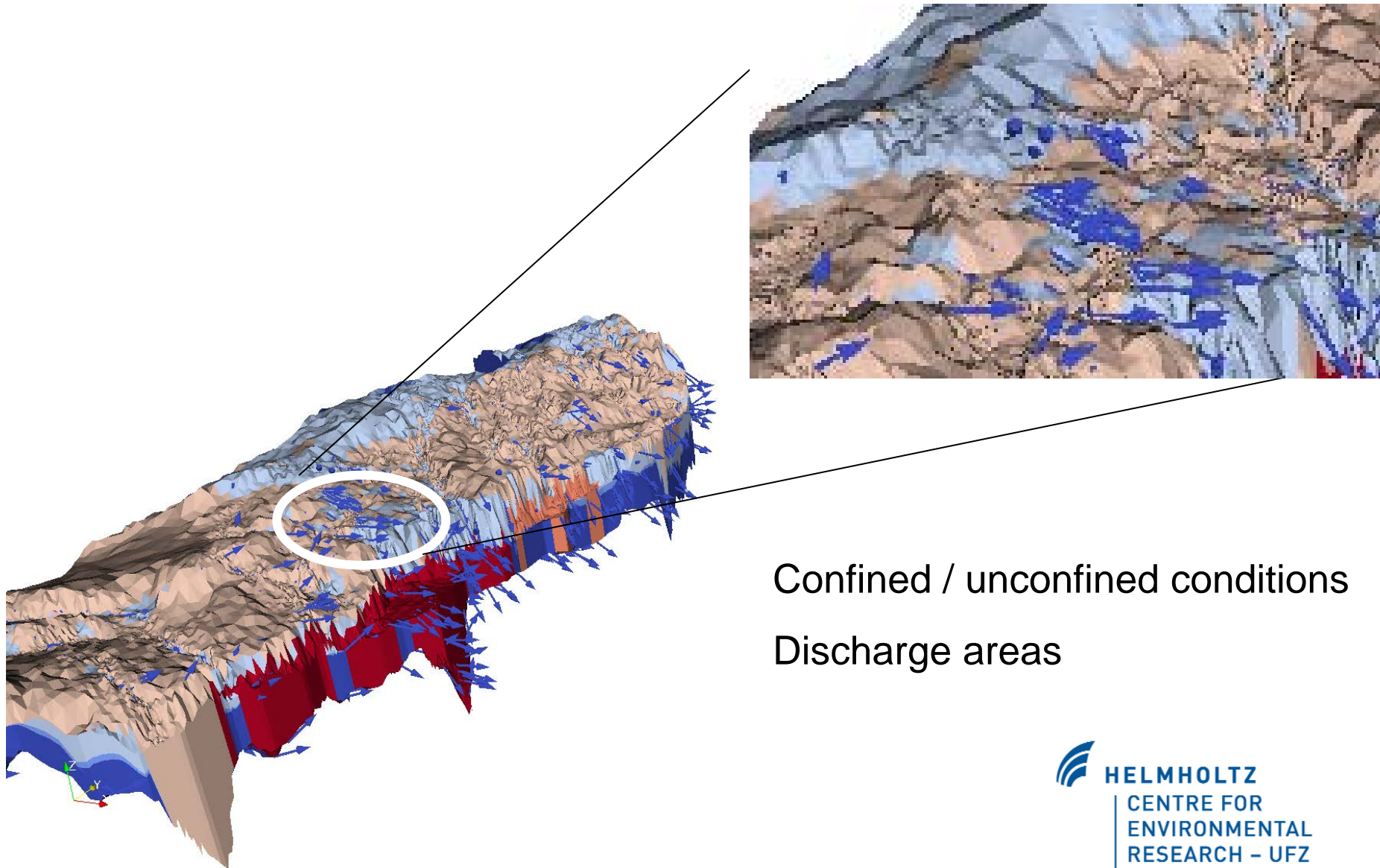


Groundwater flow directions (Gräbe et al., 2012)



Results from the lineament-analysis (Mallast et al., 2011)

Results: groundwater flow dynamics

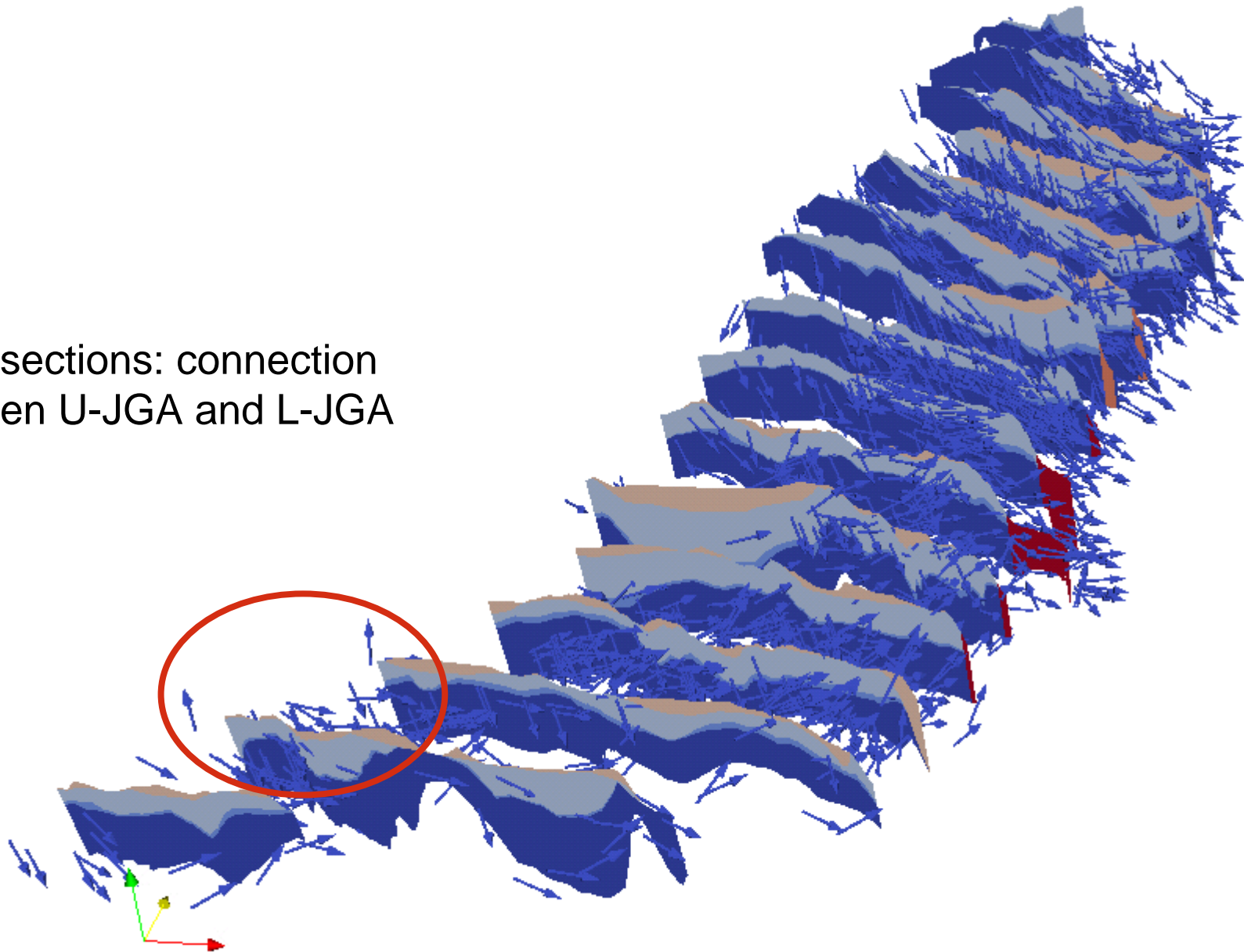


Confined / unconfined conditions

Discharge areas

Results: groundwater flow dynamics

cross sections: connection
between U-JGA and L-JGA



Check water balance: steady state conditions

In: 186 MCM/yr Out: 186 MCM/yr

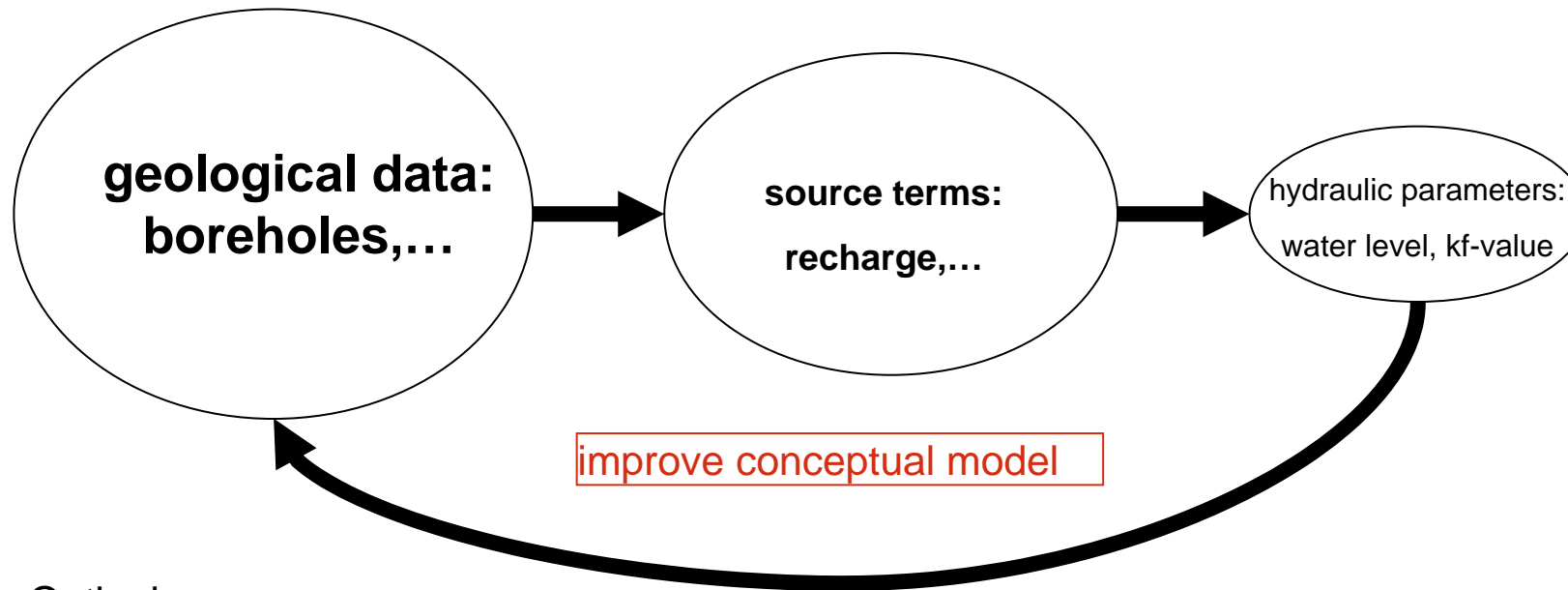


	model result	
discharge_area	discharge [m ³ /year]	
Auja		1.14E+07
Dujuk		4.89E+06
Perat		1.04E+07
Og		3.02E+07
Qalia		2.60E+06
Ein_Feshra		1.05E+07
Qidron		4.16E+07
Kane		3.33E+06
Darga_Tekoa		2.32E+05
Qedem		3.76E+06
David		3.64E+06
Arugot		9.25E+06
Hever		1.74E+07
Zeelim		1.38E+07
Massada		2.33E+07
		1.86E+08

→ discharge amounts are similar to observed one (Laronne Ben-Itzhak et al., 2005; Guttman, 2000)

Conclusion

- Model calibration with hydraulic heads + discharge rates
- Consider stationarity: groundwater level fluctuation
- Regard abstraction rates
- Adjust boundary conditions
- Discharge volumes are similar to those from previous studies in that area.

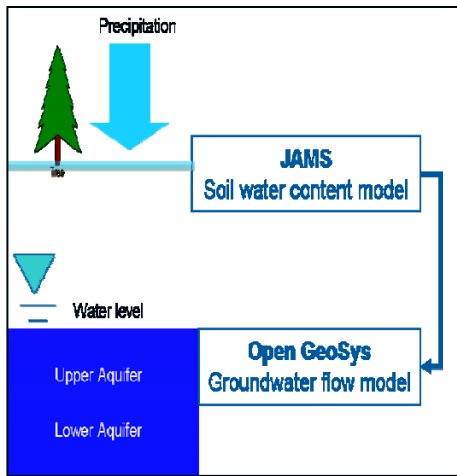
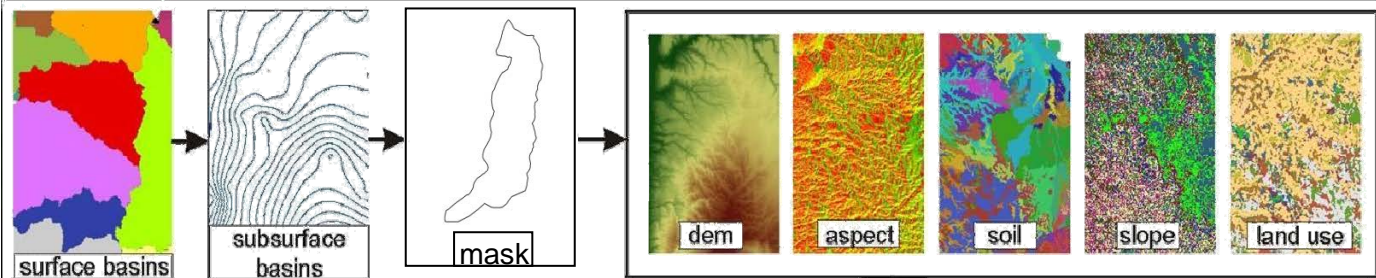


Outlook

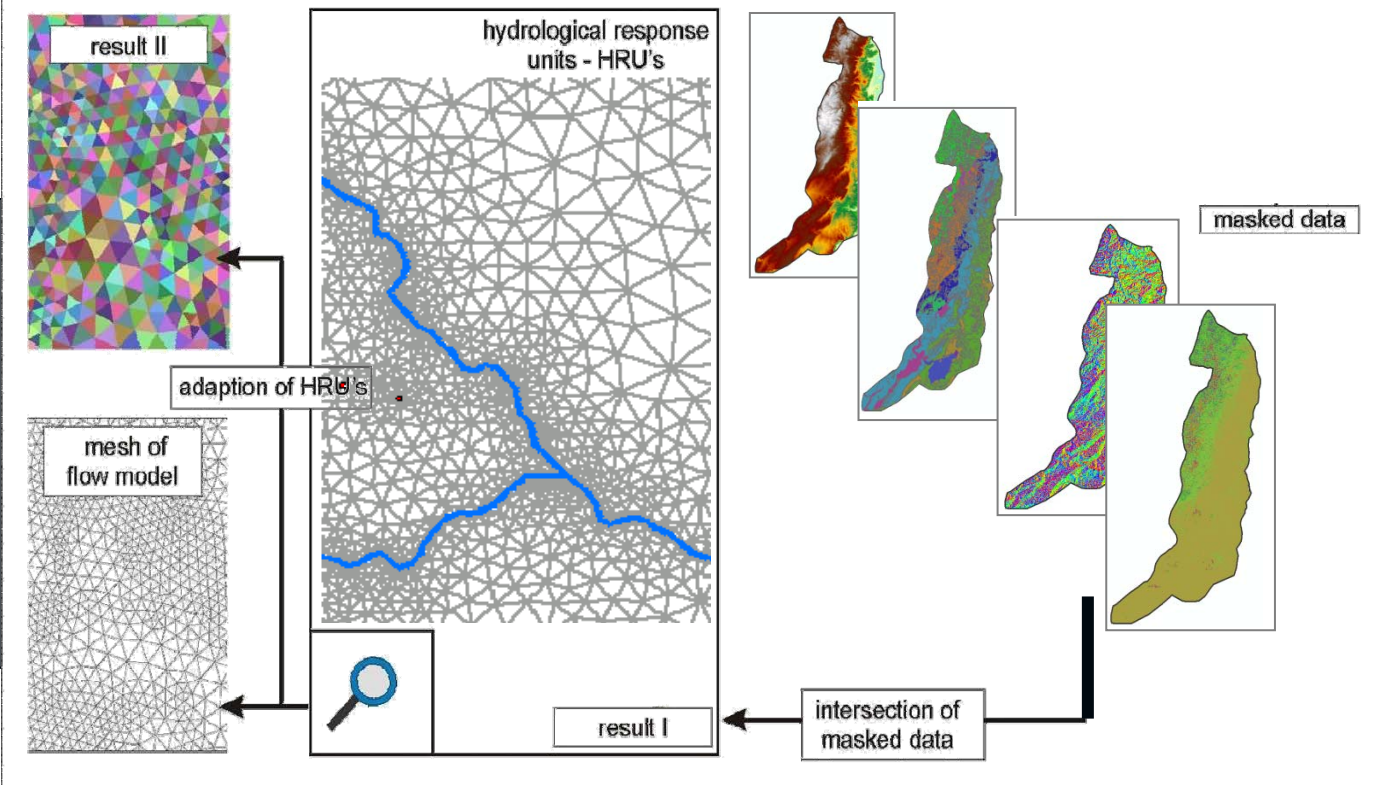
- The transient (hydrological) model is in progress.

Outlook

J200g:
simplified hydrological model
calibration with runoff data
result: groundwater recharge



model coupling



Thank you for your attention!

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