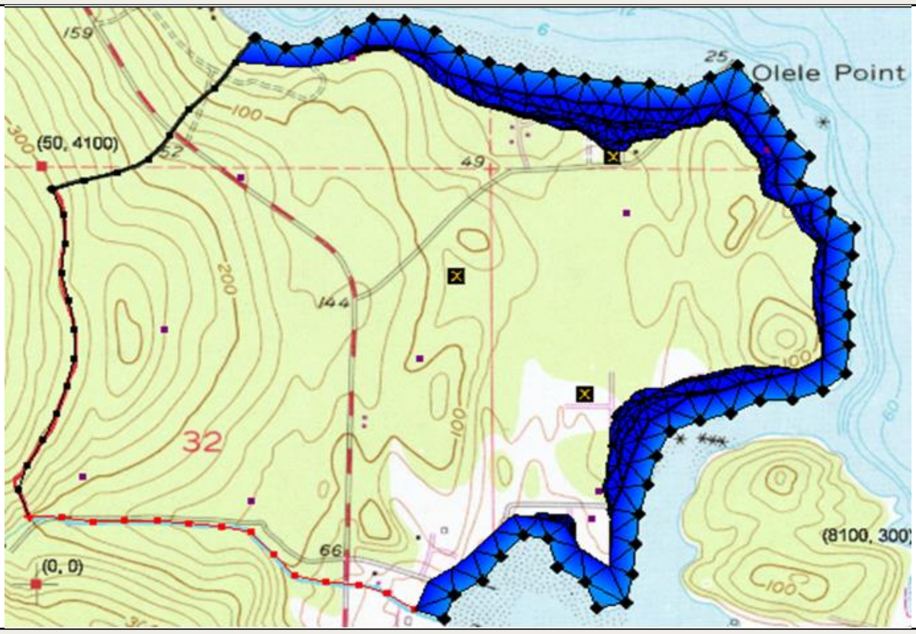
GMS 10.8 Tutorial

FEMWATER – Transport Model

Build a FEMWATER model to simulate salinity intrusion



Objectives

This tutorial demonstrates building a FEMWATER transport model using the conceptual model approach. It will review running the model and examining the results.

Prerequisite Tutorials

- FEMWATER – Flow Model

Required Components

- FEMWATER
- Geostatistics
- GMS Core
- Subsurface

Time

- 20–30 minutes

1 Introduction

FEMWATER is a three-dimensional finite element groundwater model. It can be used to simulate flow and transport in both the saturated and unsaturated zones. Furthermore, the flow and transport can be coupled to simulate density dependent problems such as salinity intrusion.

The site to be modeled in this tutorial is a small coastal aquifer with three production wells, each pumping at a rate of 2,830 m^3/day (Figure 1). The no-flow boundary on the upper left corresponds to a parallel flow boundary and the no-flow boundary on the left corresponds to a thinning of the aquifer due to a high bedrock elevation. A stream provides a specified head boundary on the lower left and the remaining boundary is a coastal boundary simulated with a specified head condition. The coastline arc is assigned with a specified concentration boundary of 19 mg/liter of salt.

The stratigraphy of the site consists of an upper and lower aquifer. The upper aquifer has a hydraulic conductivity of 3 m/day, and the lower aquifer has a hydraulic conductivity of 9 m/day. The wells extend to the lower aquifer. The recharge to the aquifer is about one foot per year. The objective of this tutorial is to create a transport model of the site to simulate salinity intrusion from the coast line.

This tutorial describes how to build a FEMWATER model to simulate salinity intrusion. It will discuss and demonstrate importing an existing FEMWATER flow model, mapping the conceptual model to a FEMWATER simulation, defining additional conditions and running FEMWATER, viewing the water table as an isosurface, and draping the TIFF image on the ground surface.

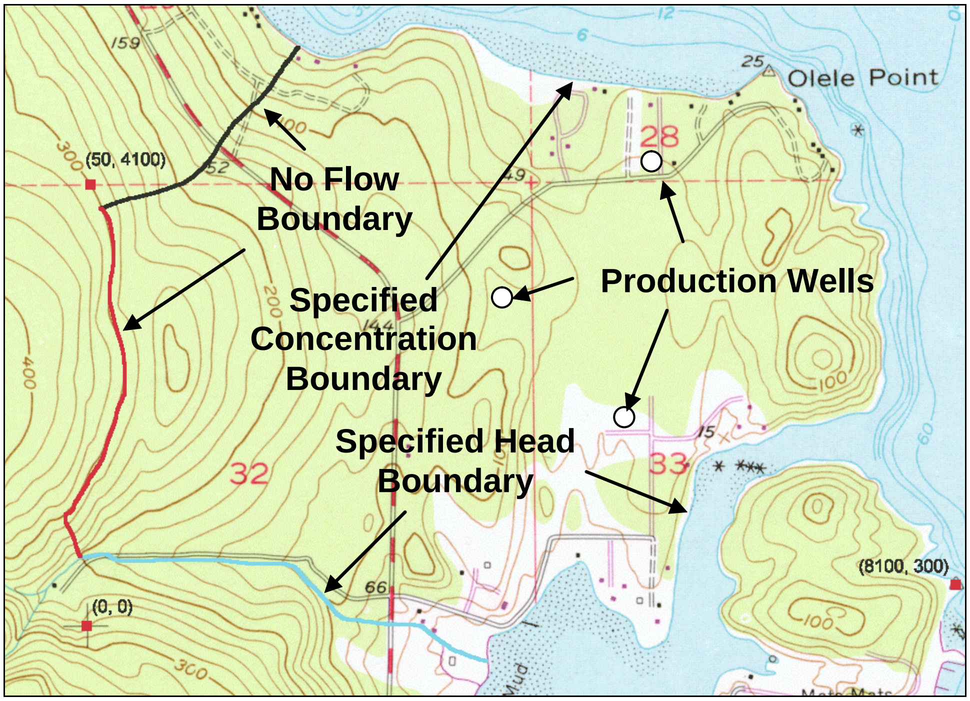


Figure 1 Site to be modeled with FEMWATER

1.1 Getting Started

Do the following to get started:

1. If GMS is not running, launch GMS.
2. If GMS is already running, select *File* **| New** to ensure the program settings are restored to the default state.

2 Opening the Flow Model

Before setting up the FEMWATER transport simulation, there must first be a FEMWATER solution that will be used as the flow field for the transport simulation. In the interest of time, import a previously created FEMWATER simulation.

1. Click **Open** to bring up the *Open* dialog.
2. Select "Project Files (*.gpr)" from the *Files of type* drop-down.
3. Browse to the *femwater-transport\femwater-transport* directory and select "femmod.gpr".
4. Click **Open** to import the project file and close the *Open* dialog.
5. **Frame** the project.

The Main Graphics Window should appear similar to Figure 2.

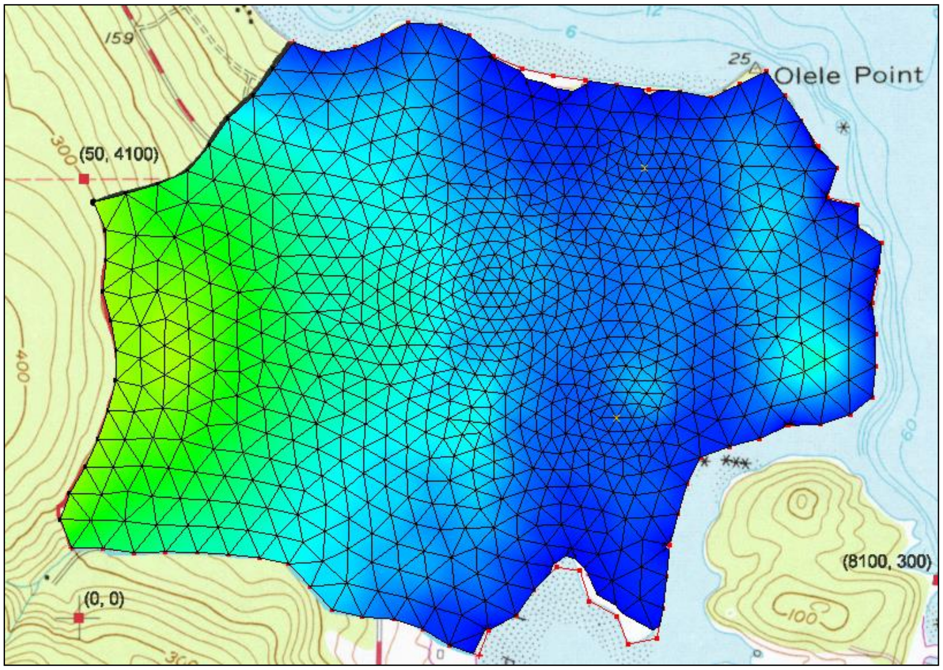


Figure 2 Initial view of the imported project

3 Building the Transport Model

The purpose of this model is to simulate salinity intrusion by assigning a salt concentration to the coastline arc. The concentration can be assigned directly to the arc in the conceptual model.

3.1 Turning on the Transport Option

1. In the Project Explorer, right-click on " Map Data" and select **Expand All**.
2. Right-click on " femmod" and select **Properties…** to open the *Conceptual Model Properties* dialog.
3. In the table, turn on *Transport*.
4. Click **OK** to exit the *Conceptual Model Properties* dialog.
5. Right-click on " femwater" and select **Coverage Setup…** to open the *Coverage Setup* dialog.
6. In the *Sources/Sinks/BCs* list, turn on *Transport BC*.
7. Click **OK** to close the *Coverage Setup* dialog.

3.2 Defining the Boundary Conditions

Assign boundary conditions to the coastline arc.

1. Select " femwater" to make it active.
2. Using the **Select Arcs** tool, double-click on the coastline arc to bring up the *Attribute Table* dialog.

3. In row *4* in the table, select "spec. conc." from the drop-down in the *Transport bc* column.
4. Enter "19.0" in the *Conc*. *(mg/l)* column (scroll to the right, if needed).
5. Click **OK** to close the *Attribute Table* dialog.

4 Converting the Conceptual Model

Now it is possible to convert the conceptual model to the 3D mesh model. This will assign all of the boundary conditions using the data defined in the feature objects.

1. In the Project Explorer, right-click on " femmod" and select *Map To* **| FEMWATER** to bring up the *Map → Model* dialog.
2. Click **OK** to accept the defaults and close the *Map → Model* dialog.

A set of symbols should appear indicating that the boundary conditions have been assigned (Figure 3).

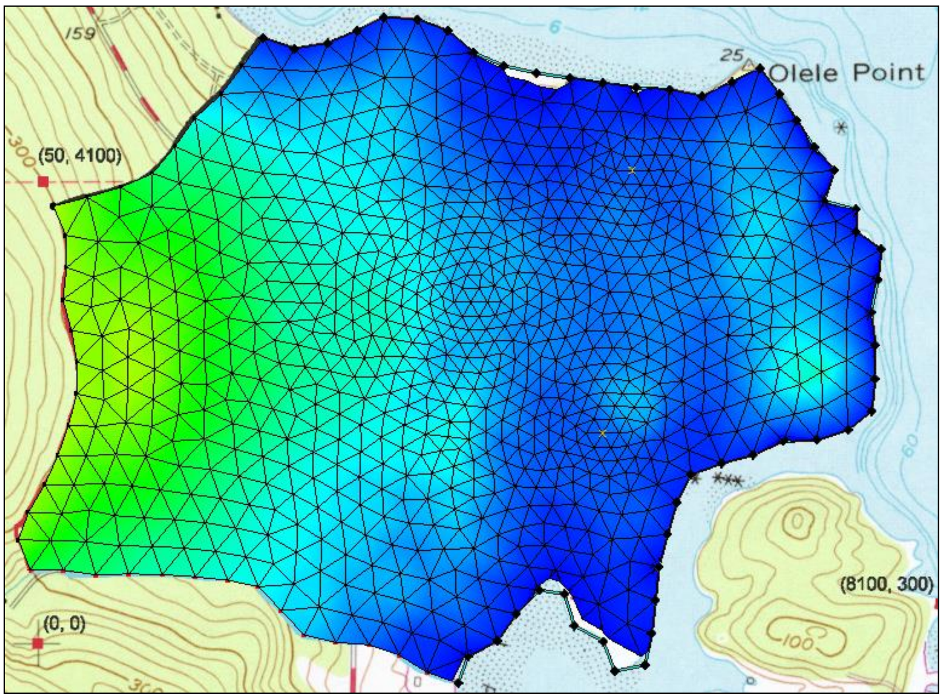


Figure 3 Coastline arc shows the boundary conditions

5 Selecting the Analysis Options

Next, select the analysis options.

5.1 Run Options

First, indicate a steady-state flow simulation.

1. Select *FEMWATER* **| Run Options…** to open the *FEMWATER Run Options* dialog.

2. Select “Transport only (1)” for the *Type of simulation (OP1)*.
3. Select “Nodal/Nodal (11)” for *Quadrature (IQUAR)*.
4. Click **OK** to close the *FEMWATER Run Options* dialog.

5.2 Time Control

Second, set the FEMWATER time control options.

1. Select *FEMWATER* | **Time Control…** to open the *FEMWATER Time Control* dialog.
2. Enter “360.0” as the *Maximum simulation time*.
3. Enter “30.0” as the *Constant time step*.
4. Click **OK** to close the *FEMWATER Time Control* dialog.

5.3 Initial Conditions

Third, set the FEMWATER initial conditions.

1. Select *FEMWATER* | **Initial Conditions…** to open the *FEMWATER Initial Conditions* dialog.
2. In the *Files* section, click the **Open** button to the right of *Flow (press. head) (FLPH)* to bring up the *Open* dialog.
3. Select “Pressure Head Files (*.phd)” from the *Files of type* drop-down.
4. Browse to the *femwater-transport\femwater-transport\femmod_FEMWATER* directory and select “femmod.phd”.
5. Click **Open** to select the file and exit the *Open* dialog.
6. In the section on the right, under *Flow file format (IVFILE)*, select *Binary (1)*.
7. Click **OK** to close the *FEMWATER Initial Conditions* dialog.

5.4 Output Control

Fourth and finally, have GMS create the concentration dataset solution file.

1. Select *FEMWATER* | **Output Control…** to open the *FEMWATER Output Control* dialog.
2. In the *Save options (OC4)* section, turn on *Save concentration (.con) file (5)*.
3. Click **OK** to close the *FEMWATER Output Control* dialog.

6 Saving and Running the Model

Now to save and run the model:

1. Click **Save** to save the project file with all of the new settings.
2. Select *FEMWATER* | **Run FEMWATER…** to bring up the *FEMWATER* model wrapper dialog.

The *FEMWATER* model wrapper dialog should appear showing information on the progress of the model convergence. The model should converge within a few minutes.

3. When the model converges, turn on *Read solution on exit* and click **Close** to close the *FEMWATER* model wrapper dialog.

6.1 Animating the Fresh-water Surface

Now to animate the fresh-water isosurface over time:

1. Right-click on " 3D Mesh Data" and select **Expand All**.
2. Select " concentration" under " femmod (FEMWATER)".
3. Select *Display* | **Animate…** to bring up the *Options* page of the *Animation Wizard* dialog.
4. Click **Next** to accept the defaults and go to the *Datasets* page of the *Animation Wizard* dialog.
5. Click **Finish** to close the *Animation Wizard* dialog and create the animation. This process may take a minute or so, depending on the speed of the computer.

Open a media player application outside of GMS and open the MP4 file. Notice how the freshwater surface is affected by the pumping wells (Figure 4). When finished, close the application and return to GMS.

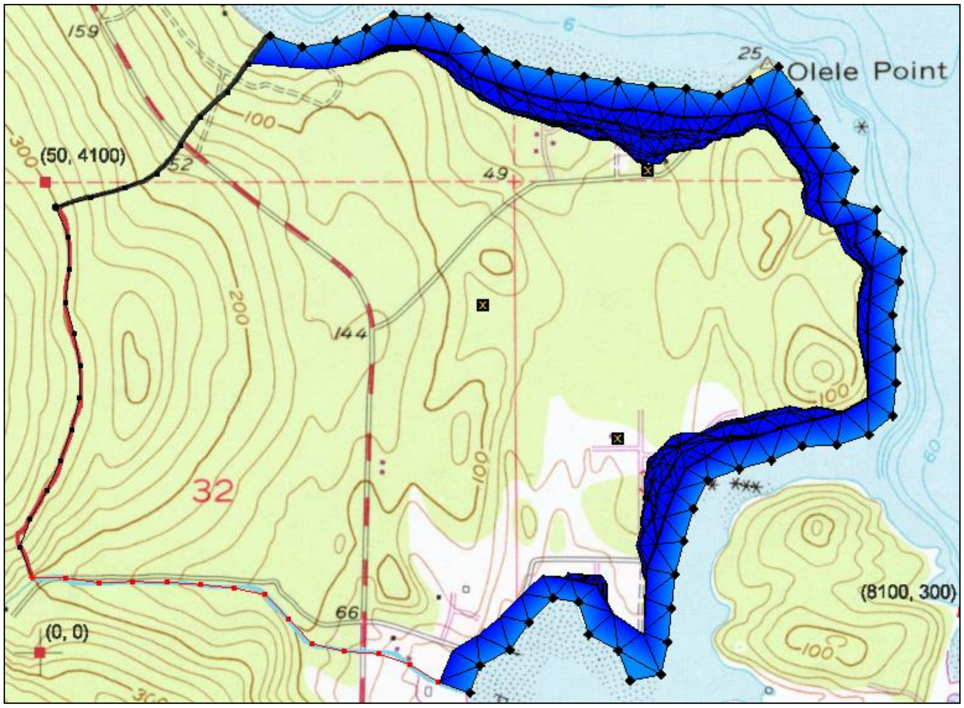


Figure 4 The last frame of the animation

7 Conclusion

This concludes the "FEMWATER – Flow Model" tutorial. The following key topics were discussed and demonstrated:

- FEMWATER is a 3D finite element model that is more complex than MODFLOW (which is a 3D finite difference model).
- Setting up a FEMWATER transport model

