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( Modflow 8)

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890  
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%26.3 %20

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# Groundwater Flow Modeling “Lower Euphrates Valley”

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## ABSTRACT

The provision of adequate drainage and the accompanying problem of accumulation of salt in soil have plagued irrigated agriculture for centuries. Soil salinity is one of the major problems in arid and semi-arid zones. In Euphrates valley the high groundwater level and its high evaporation rate caused a serious salinity problem. This study was aimed to allocate the dangerous areas in terms of high water level resulted from the recent and expected activities. Drainage wells will be drilled at these areas in order to lower the groundwater level and prevent further soil salinity. To achieve this, a mathematical model for groundwater flow was developed for one of the lower Euphrates valley basin (sector 6).

The conceptual model was build according to the hydrogeological investigation done by the general company of hydraulic studies. The sector area started from confluence of Euphrates and Khabour rivers and continues 35 km downstream with an average width of 5 km. The basin consists of alluvium sediments with an overall thickness between 5 and 25m.

The hydrogeological investigations revealed that the basin is surrounded with different physical boundaries. River boundaries are at the south west and a no-flow boundary at the north east.

The aquifer main recharge is from irrigation (28.5 Mcm/year) while evaporation is a main groundwater discharge (8 Mcm/year).

MODFLOW code was used as a generic model. The area has been simulated in a network of 890 cells covering the basin area of 125 km<sup>2</sup>. GIS was used in building around 70 layers formed the model input data. The model was calibrated for non-steady state of year 98-99 and various sensitive experiments were carried out.

The study showed that the current drainage situation is inadequate and the water table continues to rise. The model was used to test the affect of adding 15 and 25 drainage wells. The sites of these wells were chosen in the areas of high water table and high transmissivity. The test showed that the water table in most of the dangerous area felled to about 1.5 m, and the evaporation volume decreased by 20% and 26.3% respectly.

The model is a presentation of the water system complex that is strongly depends on the available hydrogeological information. The model is a tool for the decision maker to manage and set up proper plan for the area reclamation and development.

**Key Words:** Groundwater flow modeling, Vertical drainage, Lower Euphrates valley, Soil Salinity

Model  
Conceptual Model  
Mathematical Model  
Simulation

.(Hulme, 2000)

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:(Konikow & Reily, 1999)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k_{xx} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( k_{yy} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( k_{zz} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) = -W + \mu \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

$(LT^{-1})_{x,y,z}$   $k :$   
 $(L) \ t$   $h$   
 $(\text{specific yield})$   $\mu$   
 $(T^{-1})$   $W$   
 $\mu \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$   
 $\mu$

(1)  
 (1 ) ( )

:(McDonald & Harbaugh ,1988)

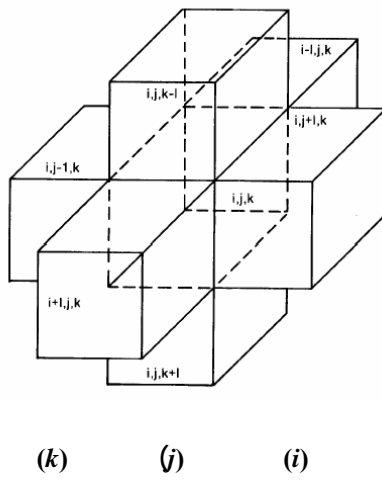
$$\sum Q_i = S_s \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta t} \Delta V \quad (2)$$

$(L^3 T^{-1})$   $Q_i :$   
 $(L^3)$   $\Delta V$   
 $(L) \ \Delta t$   $\Delta h$

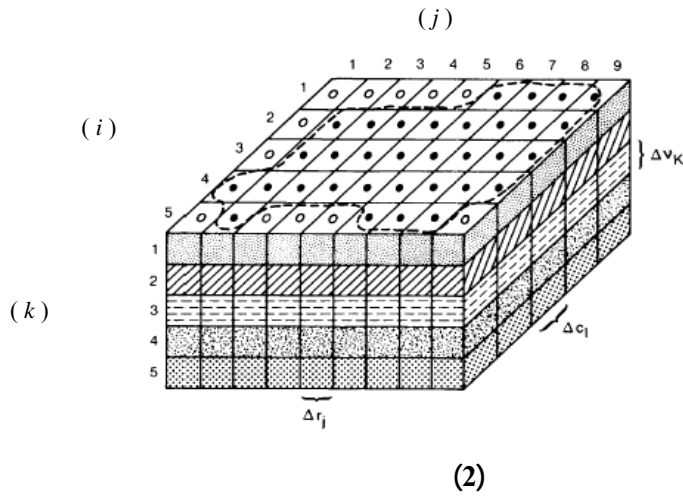
: (i,j,k) (i,j-1,k)

$$q_{i,j-\frac{1}{2},k} = k_{i,j-\frac{1}{2},k} \Delta c_i \Delta v_k \frac{(h_{i,j-1,k} - h_{i,j,k})}{\Delta r_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta C_i \Delta V_k \Delta r_{j-\frac{1}{2}} h$$



(1)



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & a_{i,j,k,n} = p_{i,j,k,n} h_{i,j,k} + q_{i,j,k,n} \\
 & \cdot (L^3 T^{-1}) \quad (i,j,k) \quad n \quad a_{i,j,k,n} : \\
 & \quad \cdot \quad (L^2 T^{-1}), (L^3 T^{-1}) \quad p_{i,j,k,n}, q_{i,j,k,n} \\
 & \quad \cdot \\
 & \sum_{n=1}^N a_{i,j,k,n} = P_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k} + Q_{i,j,k} \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

2  
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$$q_{i,j-1/2,k} + q_{i,j+1/2,k} + q_{i-1/2,j,k} + q_{i+1/2,j,k} + q_{i,j,k-1/2} + q_{i,j,k+1/2} + P_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k} + Q_{i,j,k} = SS_{i,j,k} \frac{\Delta h_{i,j,k}}{\Delta t} \Delta r_j \Delta c_i \Delta v_k$$

Implicit scheme

$$\left( \frac{\Delta h_{i,j,k}}{\Delta t} \right)_m = \frac{h_{i,j,k}^m - h_{i,j,k}^{m-1}}{t_m - t_{m-1}}$$

Explicit scheme

(Smith, 1985)

(1)

(m )

$$CV_{i,j,k-\frac{1}{2}} h_{i,j,k-1}^m + CC_{i-\frac{1}{2},j,k} h_{i-1,j,k}^m + CR_{i,j-\frac{1}{2},k} h_{i,j-1,k}^m + (-CV_{i,j,k-\frac{1}{2}} - CC_{i-\frac{1}{2},j,k} - CR_{i,j-\frac{1}{2},k} - CR_{i,j+\frac{1}{2},k} - CC_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} - CV_{i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}} + HCOF_{i,j,k}) h_{i,j,k}^m + CR_{i,j+\frac{1}{2},k} h_{i,j+1,k}^m + CC_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} h_{i+1,j,k}^m + CV_{i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}} h_{i,j,k+1}^m = RHS_{i,j,k}$$

$$HCOF_{i,j,k} = P_{i,j,k} - \frac{SC1_{i,j,k}}{t_m - t_{m-1}};$$

$$RHS_{i,j,k} = -Q_{i,j,k} \frac{SC1_{i,j,k} h_{i,j,k}^{m-1}}{t_m - t_{m-1}};$$

$$SC1_{i,j,k} = \mu_{i,j,k} \Delta r_j \Delta c_i \Delta v_k.$$

Conductance Coefficient

CR, CV, CC



1

$m-1$

$h_{i,j,k}^{m-1}$

$i,j,k$

$m$

$n$

$n$

$h$

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Iteration

.Methods

U.S. Geological Survey

Modflow

(McDonald, M. G. & Harbaugh, A. W. 1988)

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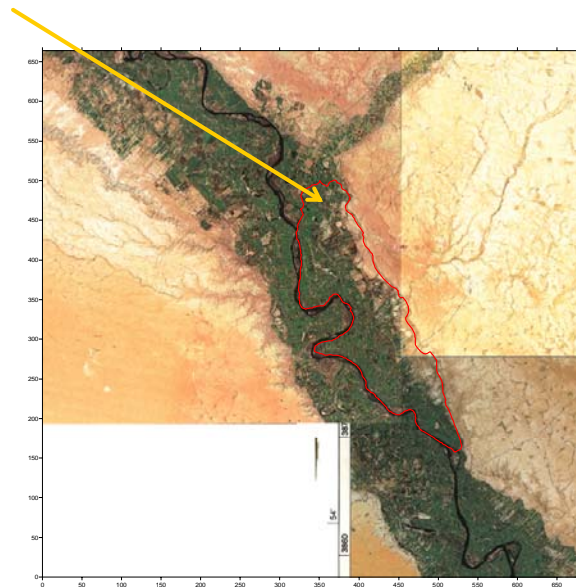
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:(Anderson & Woessner 1992 )





7.0-0.0

(well sorted gravel)

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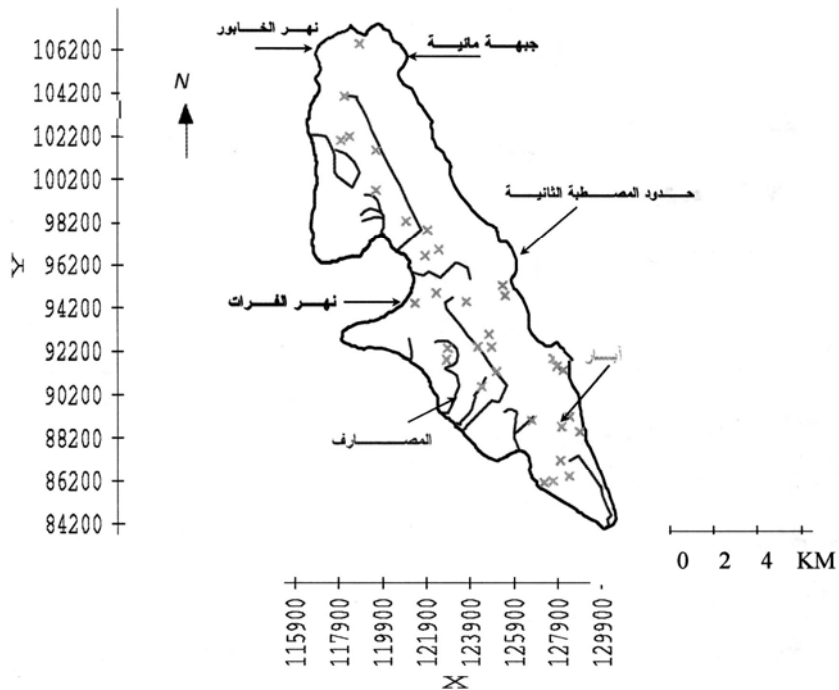
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(Boonstra & de Ridder 1981)

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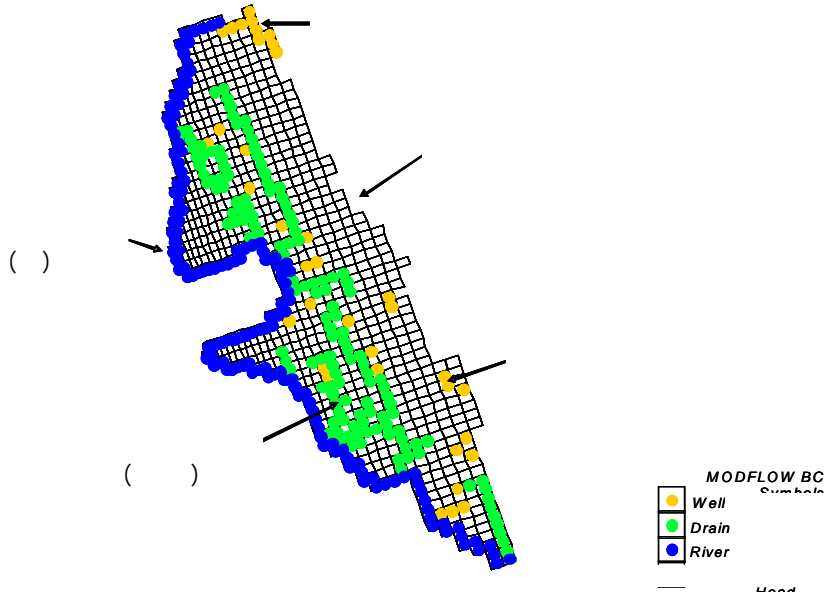
547m

880

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210m X 396m

X 396m



(5)

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.Geographical Information System (GIS)

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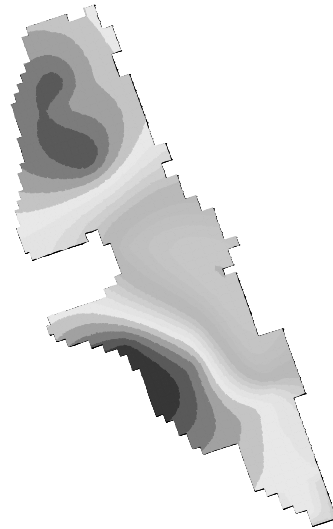
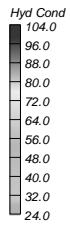
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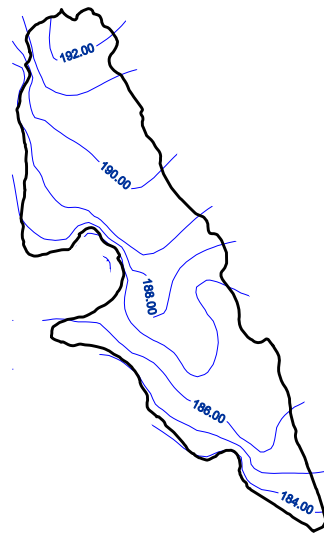
%30 %9

(8 ) GIS



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(1999-1998)

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(non-Steady State ) 4

( 12) 1999 1998  
Model Calibration

(*Boonstra & de Ridder* 1981)

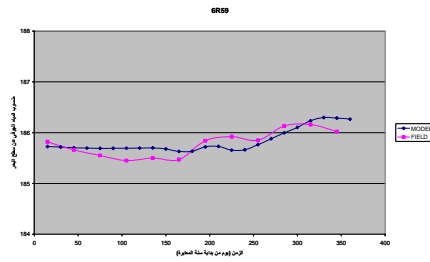
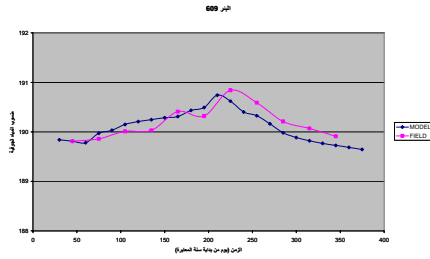
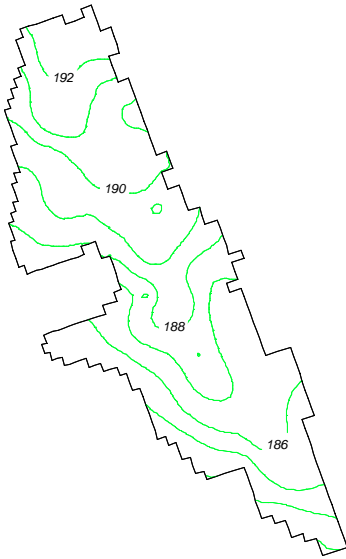
(84 )

(*McDonald & Harbaugh* 1988)

0.2

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75  
 (9) 33 )  
 ( )  
 (1) ( )  
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(9)

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(1)

(OUT)	(IN)	
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10.404	9.2876	
4.9463	0.2025	
10.482	0.1203	
4.1108	0	
0	28.595	
7.9525	0	
37.894	38.207	
	<b>0.31304</b>	

Percent Discrepancy

:(*McDonald, M. G. & Harbaugh, A. W. 1988*)

$$D = 100 \frac{(IN - OUT)}{(IN + OUT)/2}$$

0.82

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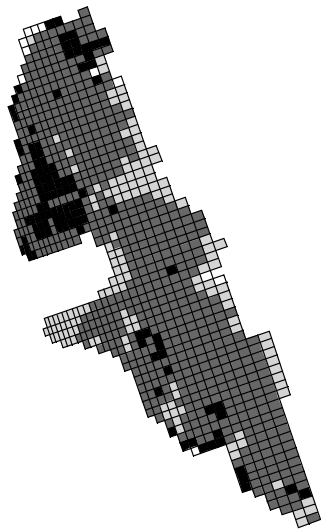
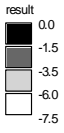
(*Anderson & Woessner 1992; ASTM, 1993*)

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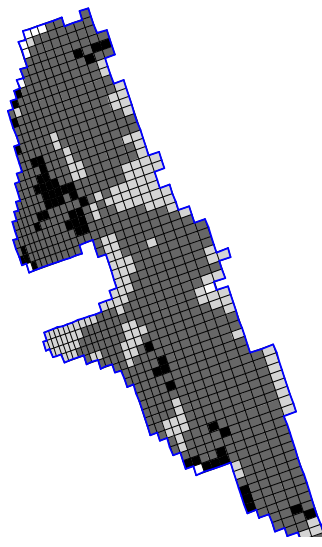
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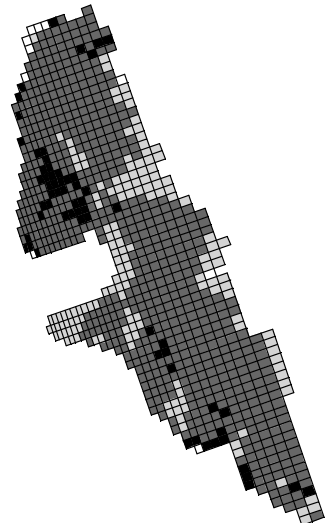
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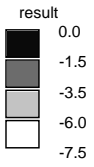
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6.418) %20 ( 15)  
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5.858 %26.3 (  
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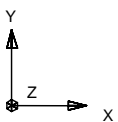
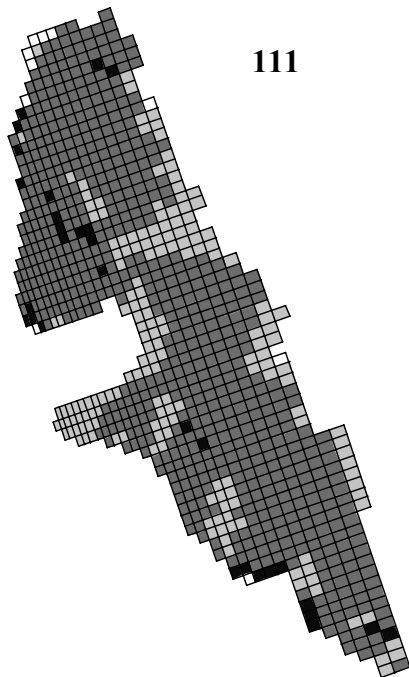


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