

The visualisation of groundwater chemical composition using RGB scale, example from D12 aquifer, Latvia

Andis Kalvāns

University of Latvia Faculty of
Geography and Earth Sciences



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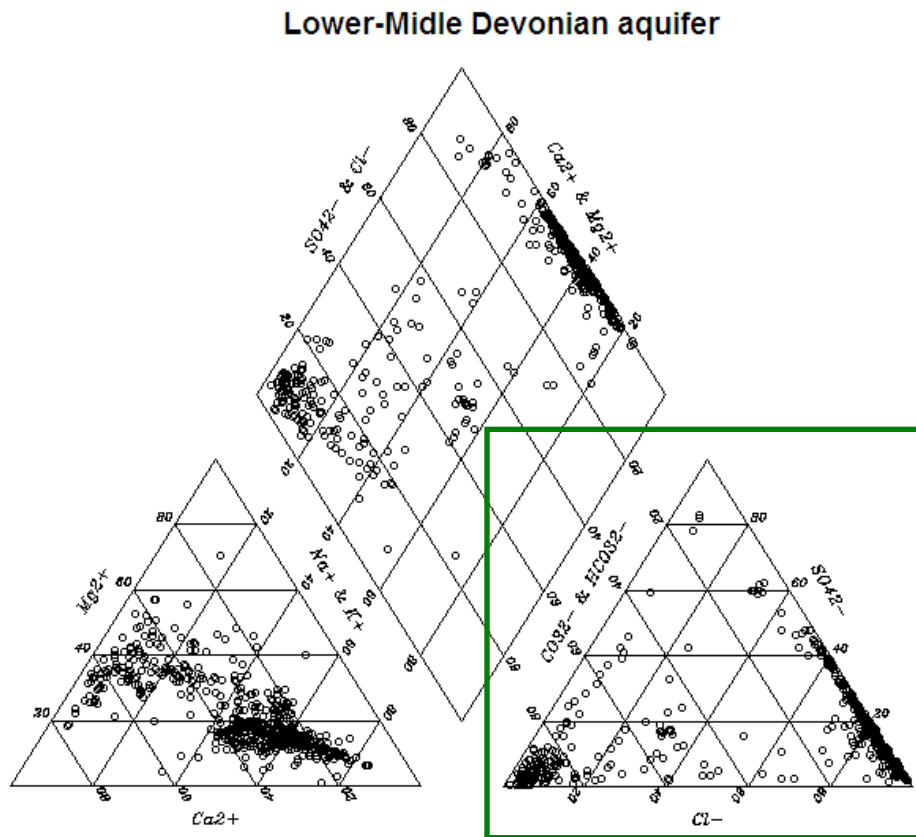


INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

- Introduction – Piper diagram
- Introduction – RGB
 - The piper analogy: fixed summary intensity
 - There is more: full spectrum
- How does it look on the map and cross section

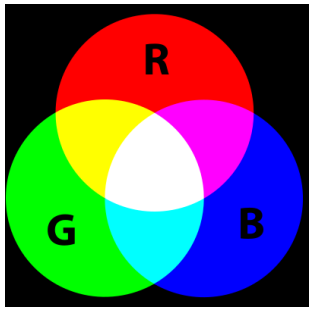


The Piper diagram

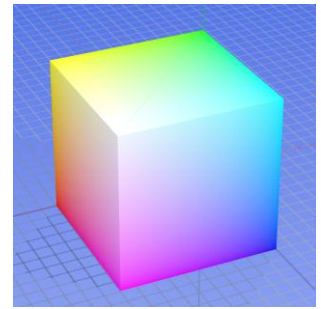


- Each of two lower triangles illustrate the relative concentrations of three basic components of the natural waters:
 - Anions Cl^{-} , SO_4^{2-} , HCO_3^{-}
 - Cations: Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} and $Na^{+} + K^{+}$
- It is assumed that these components make up 100%
- The information about total water mineralization is lost

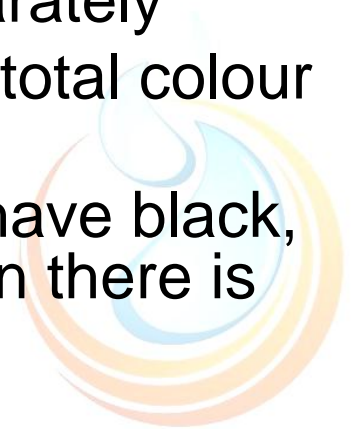




RGB colour space



- Three base colours (Red, Green, Blue) that are mixed additively
- Originating in the colour photography well before the onset of digital era
- A relative scale
- In digital format each colour value usually is in range between 0 and 255
- The value of each base colour is stored separately
- The relative brightness of each colour and the total colour intensity can be used instead
- If the value of all base colours is 0, then we have black, and if all are 255 – we have white; in between there is thousands of tones

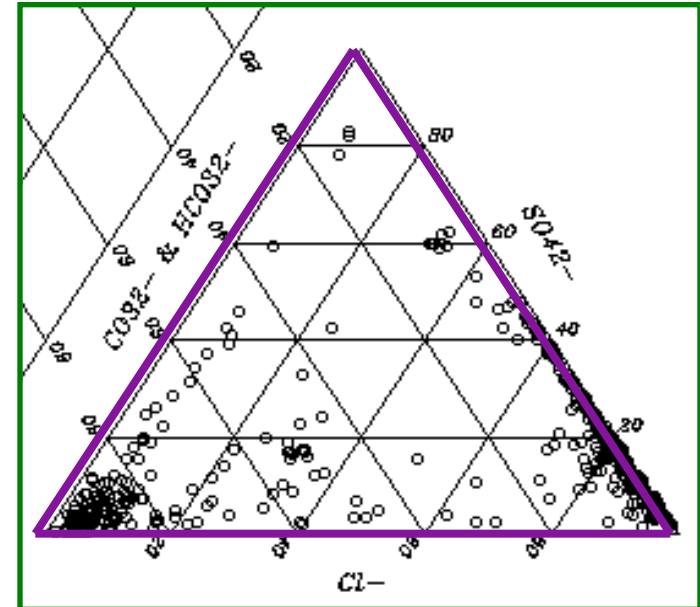
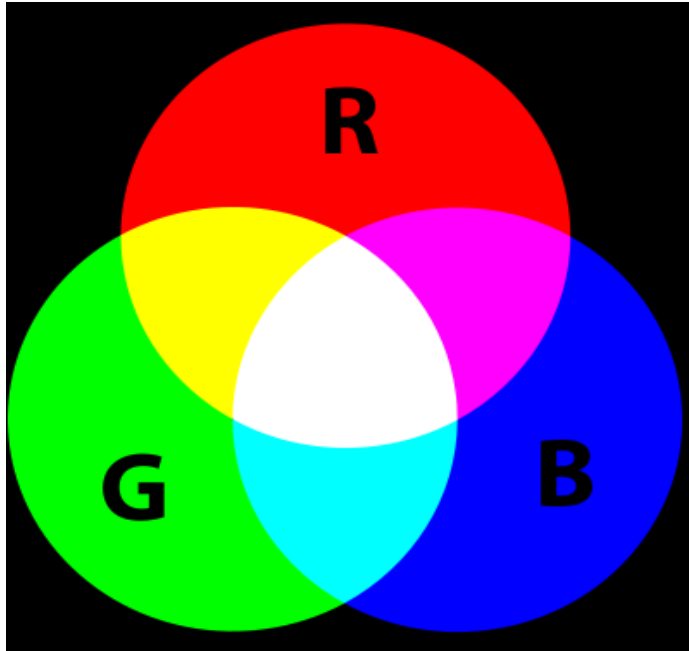


Piper diagram and RGB colour space

- The triangular diagrams of Piper plot and the RGB colour space is remarkably similar: we can use the RGB colour to show the concentrations of three components in the groundwater

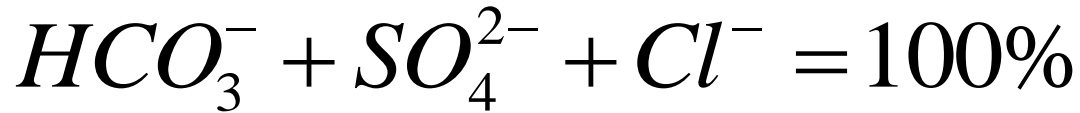


RGB colour space and Piper diagram



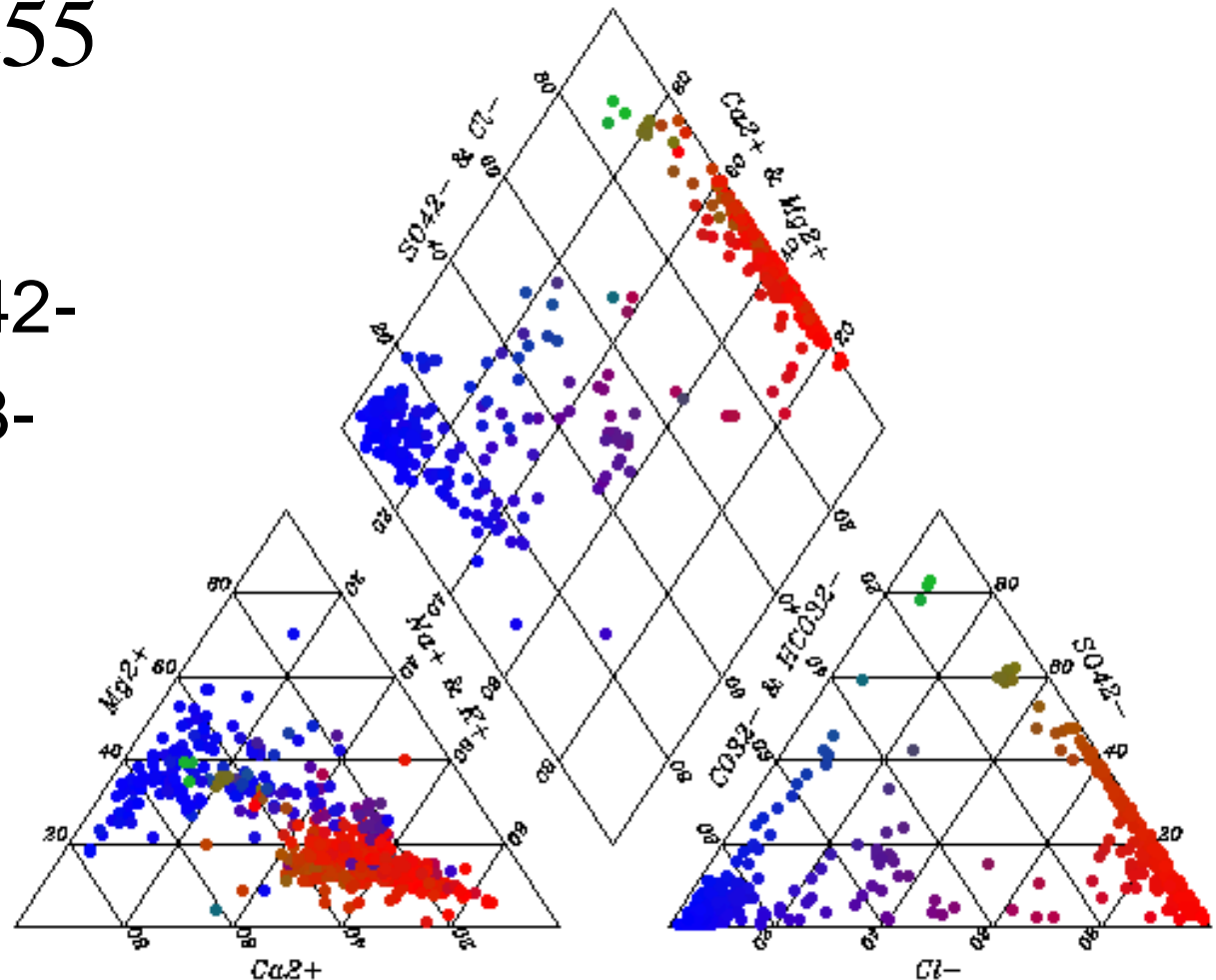
- The triangular diagrams of Piper plot and the RGB colour space is remarkably similar: we can use the RGB colour to show the concentrations of three components in the groundwater

Piper to RGB: Fixed summary intensity



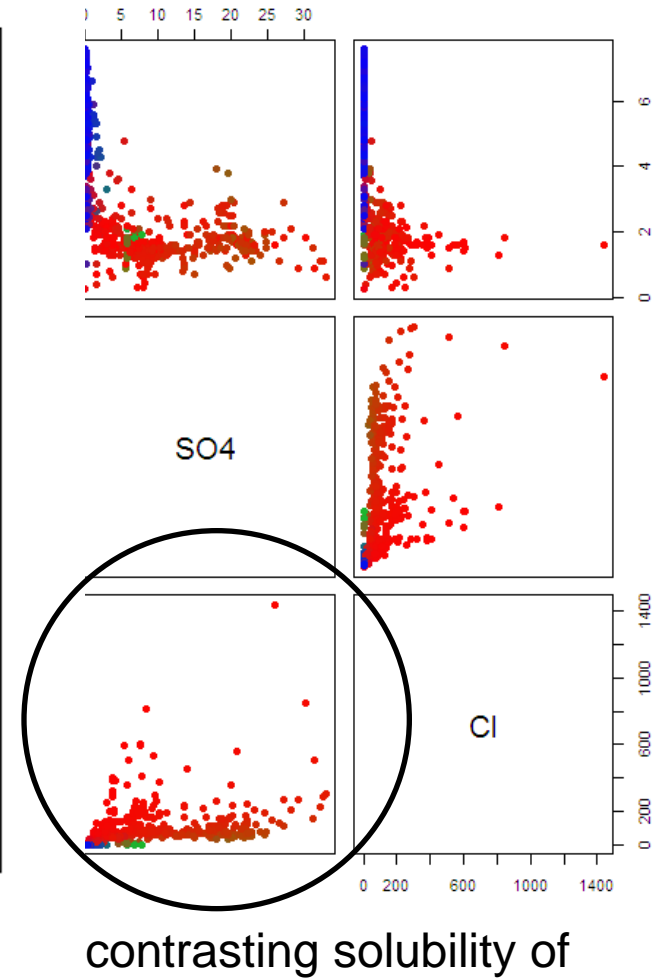
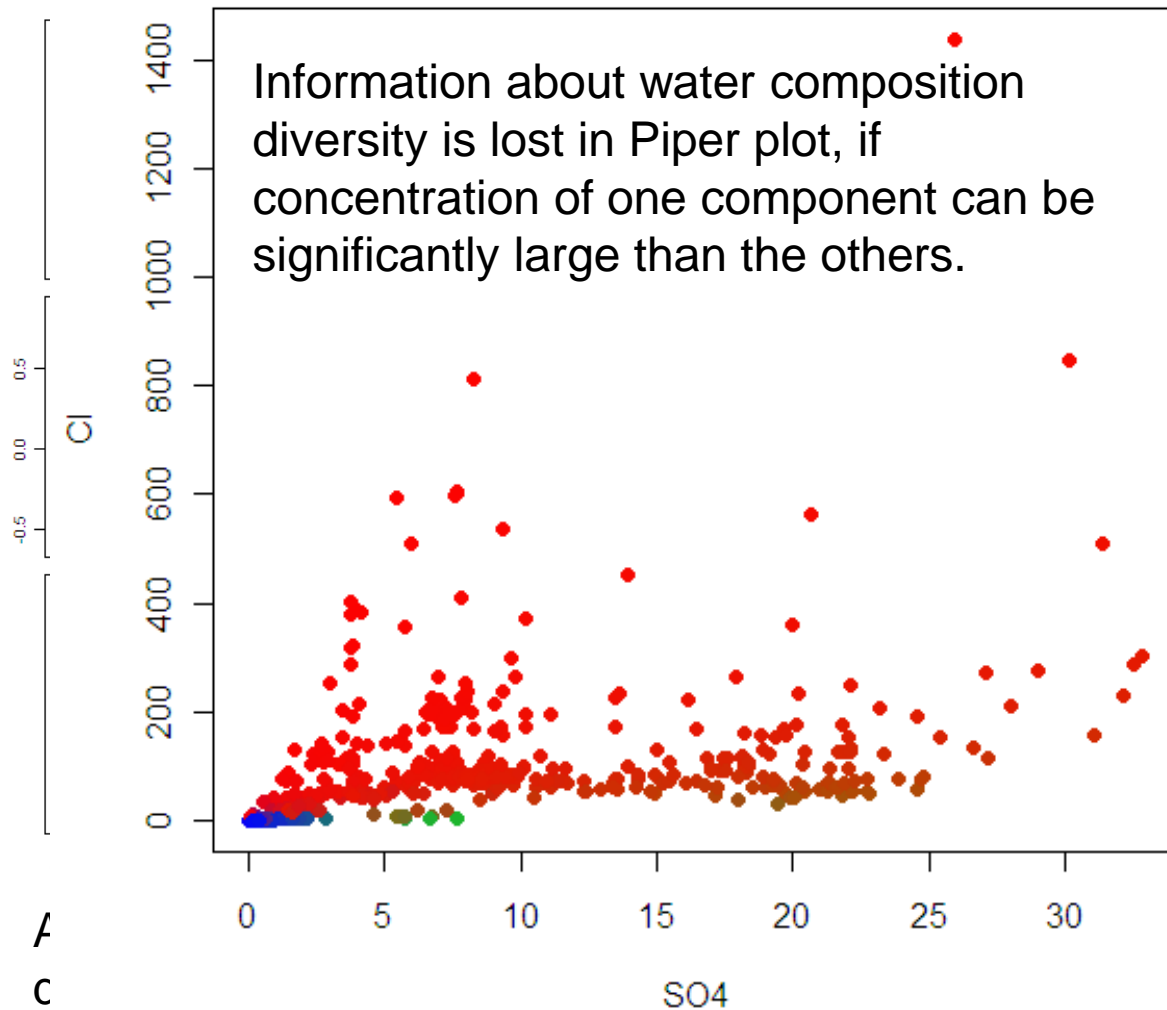
$$B + G + R = 255$$

- Red for Cl-
- Green for SO₄²⁻
- Blue for HCO₃⁻



Piper to RGB: Fixed summary intensity

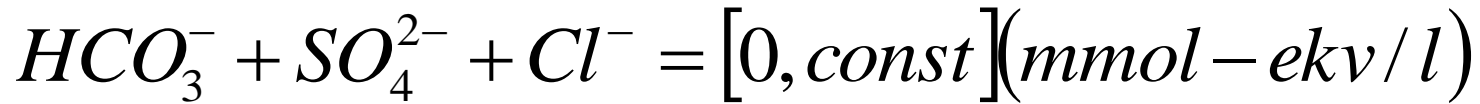
Lower-middle Devonian aquifer



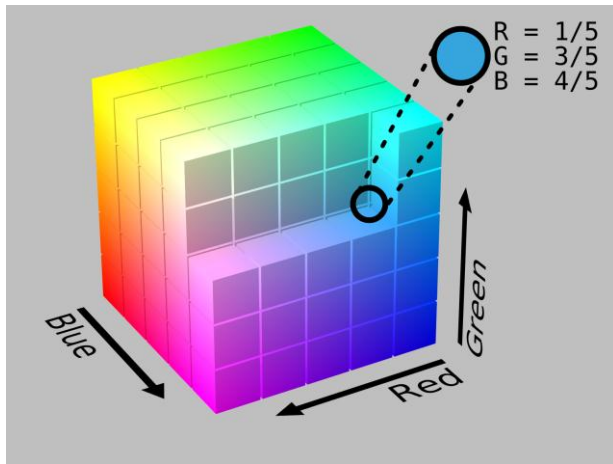
A

C

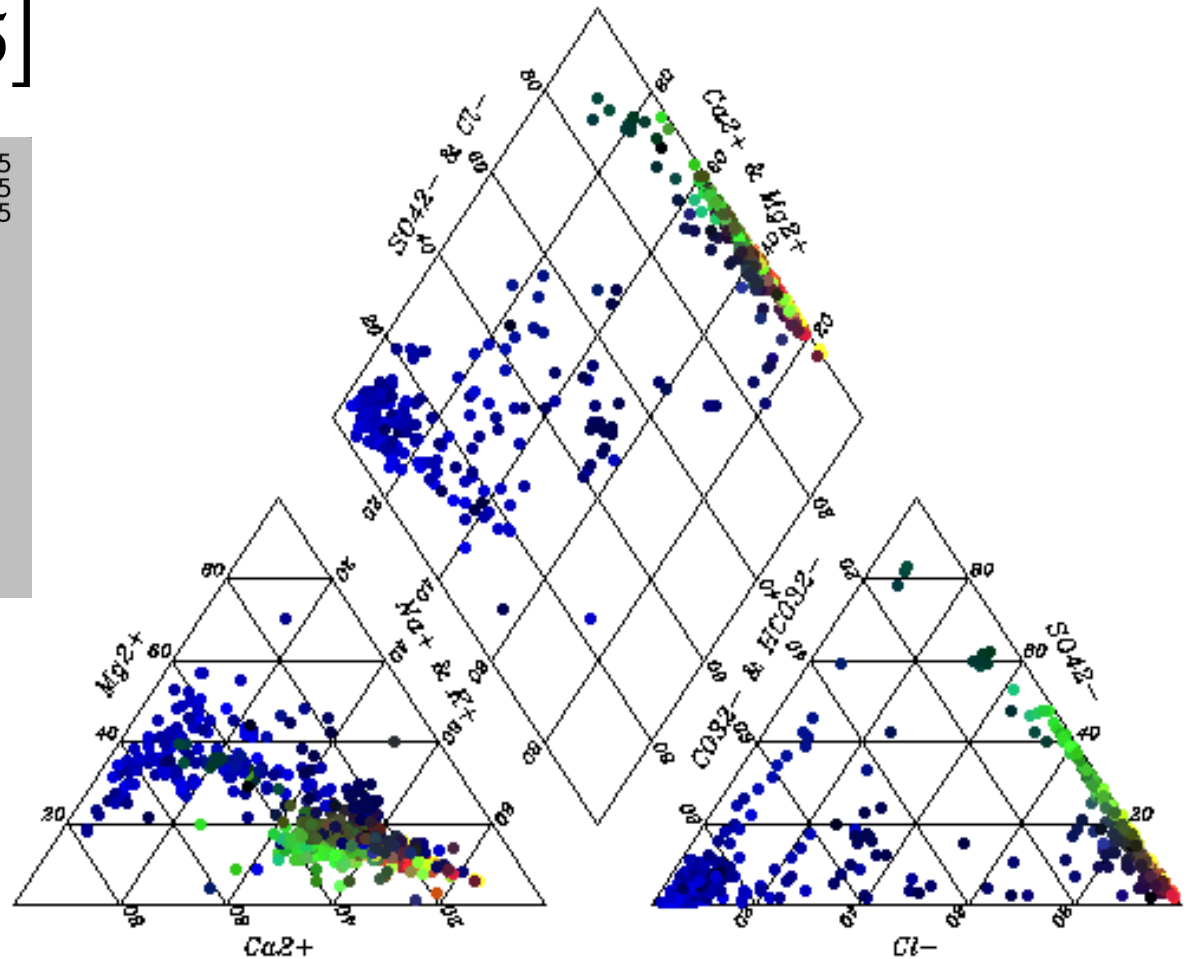
There is more: full RGB spectrum



$$B + G + R = [0, 765]$$

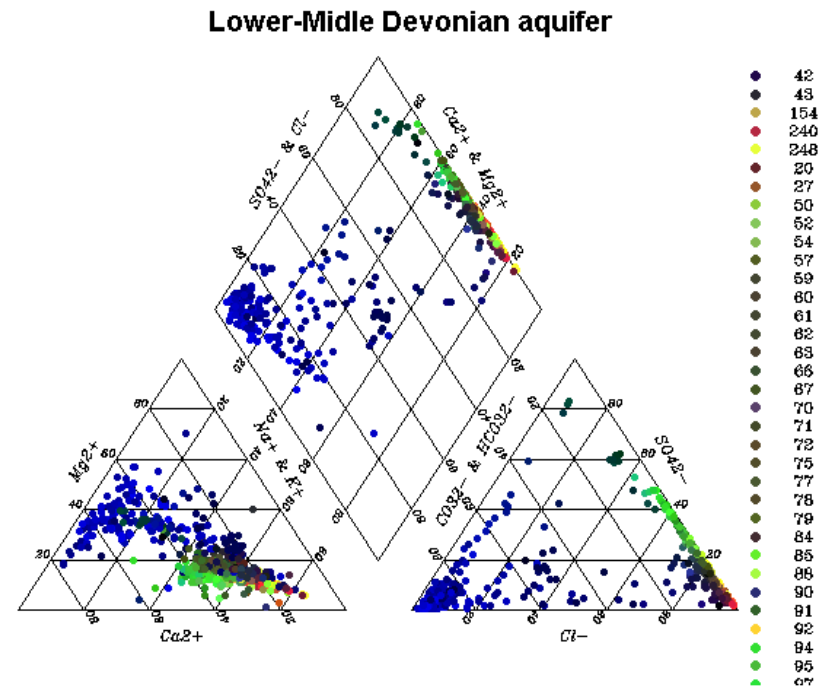


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB_color_spaces,
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



There is more: full spectrum

- Red for Cl^- at maximum concentration
- Yellow for $\text{Cl}^- - \text{SO}_4^{2-}$ water
- Green for SO_4^{2-} at maximum concentration
- Magenta for $\text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{HCO}_3^-$ water
- Blue for HCO_3^- at maximum concentration
- Cyan for $\text{Cl}^- - \text{HCO}_3^-$ water



$$B + G + R = [0, 765]$$

$$\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{Cl}^- = [0, \infty] (\text{mmol-ekv/l})$$

Arbitrary limits, one basis of histograms

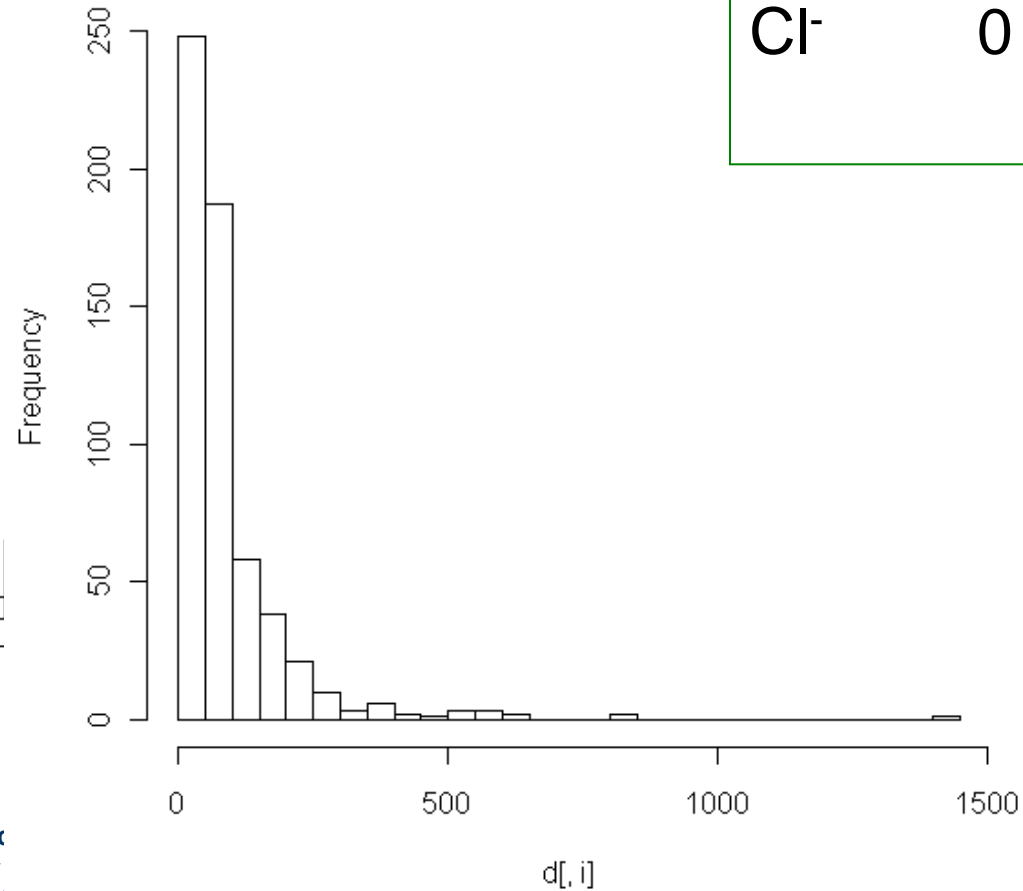
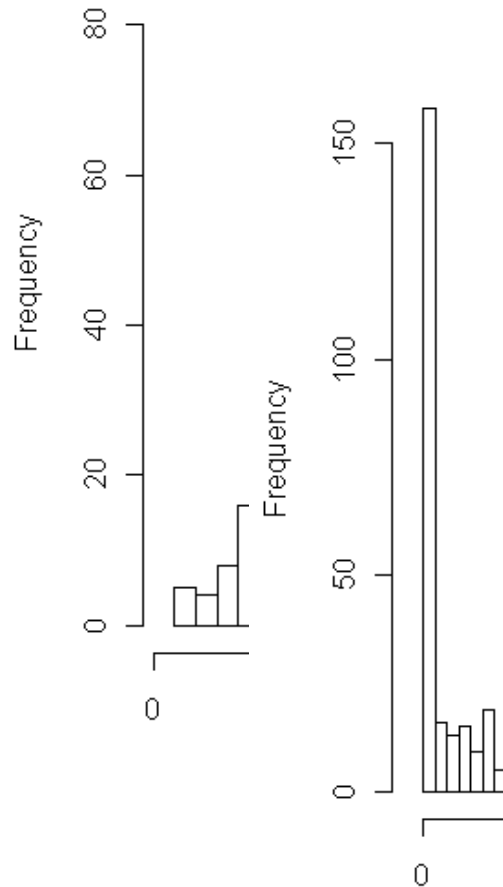
HCO3

SO4

Cl

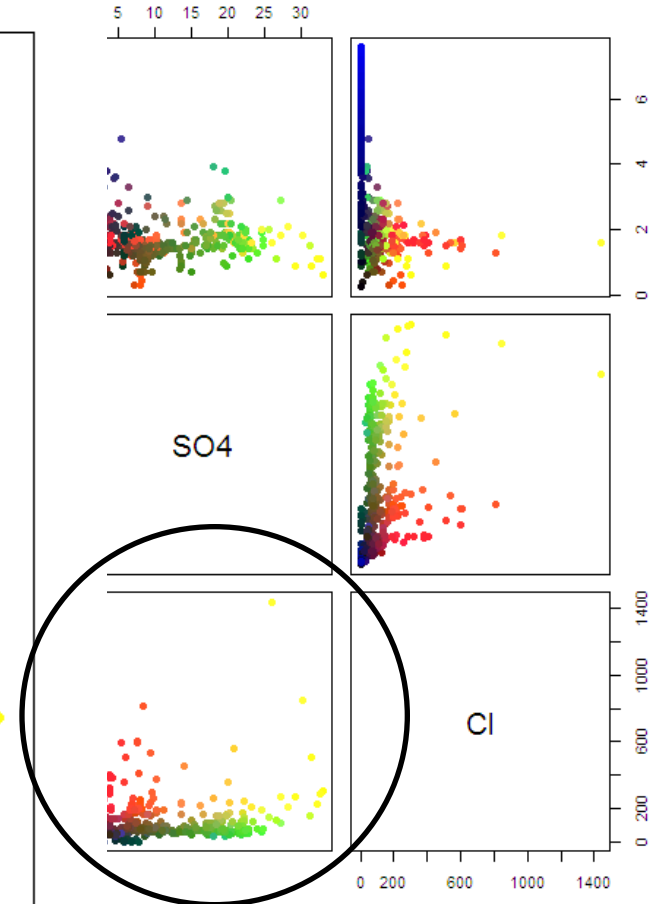
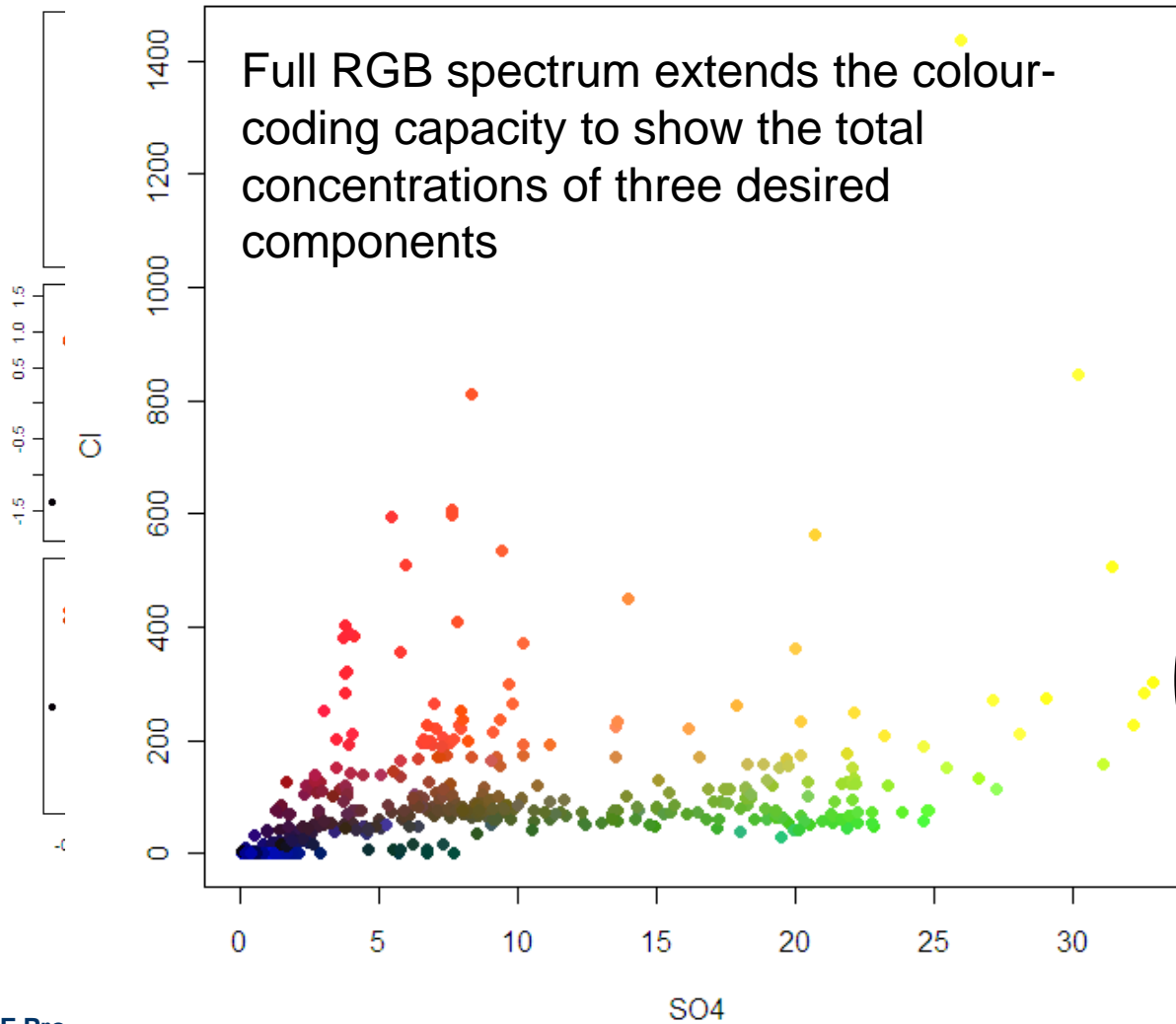
	min	max
CO ₃ ⁻	0	8
SO ₄ ²⁻	0	25
Cl ⁻	0	200

(mmol/l)

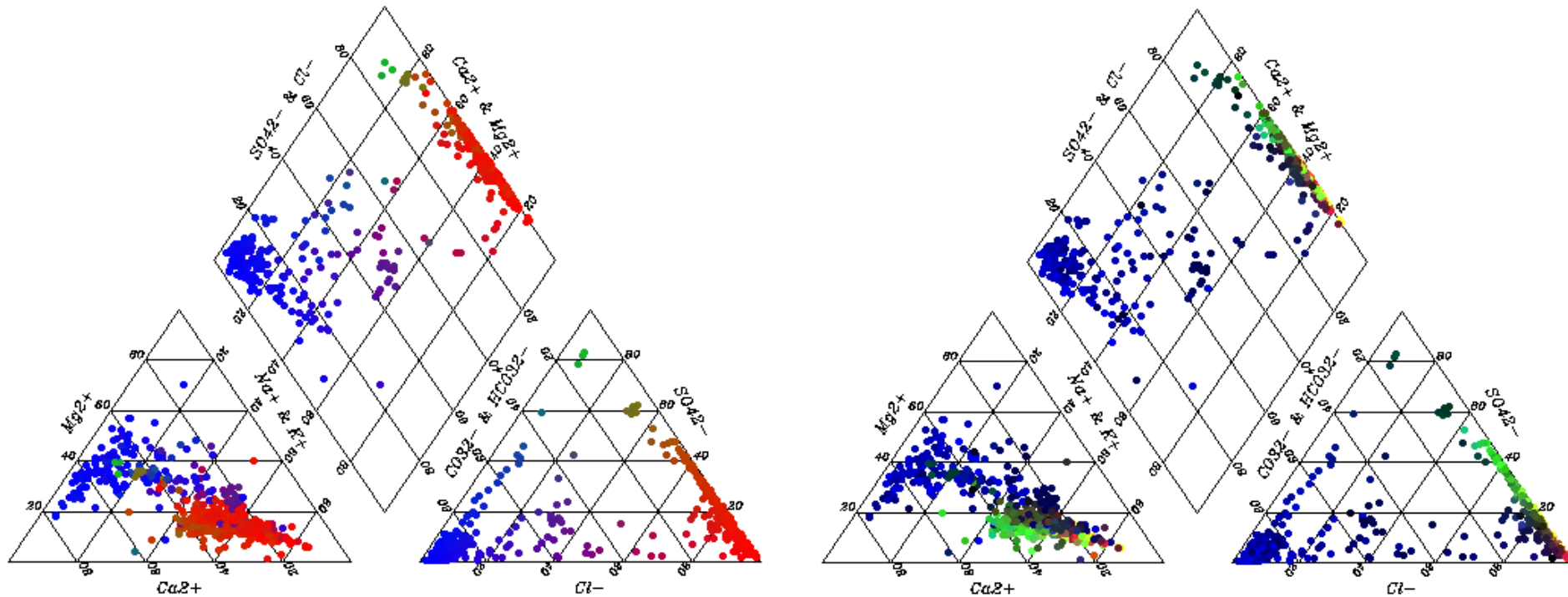


Piper to RGB: full spectrum

Lower-midle Devonian aquifer



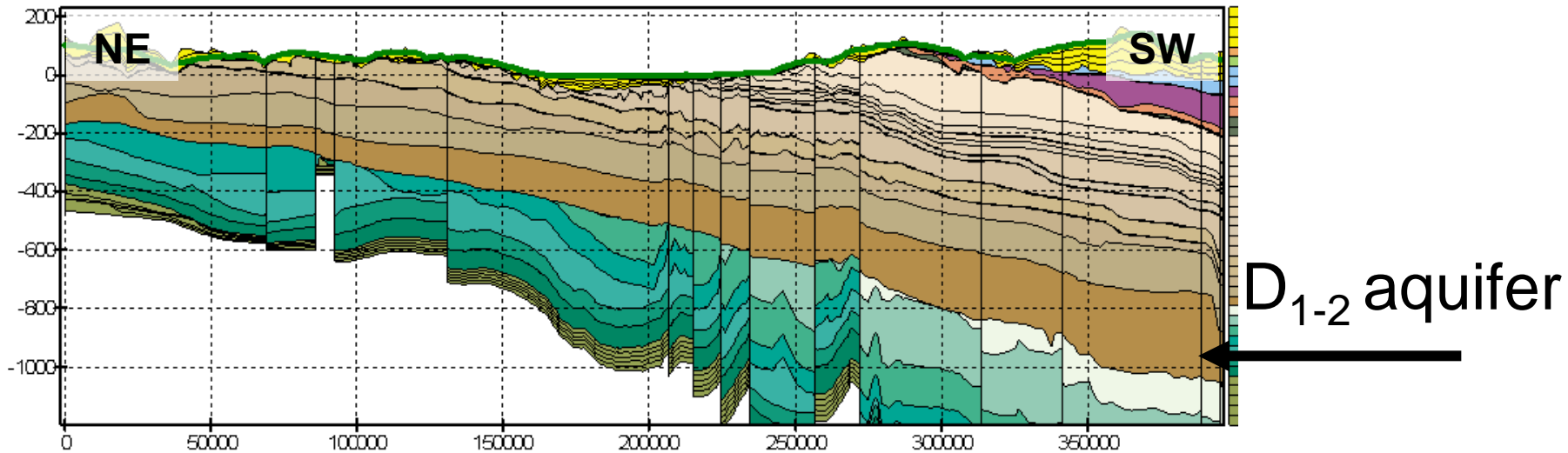
There is more: full RGB spectrum



What about the Lower-Middle Devonian?



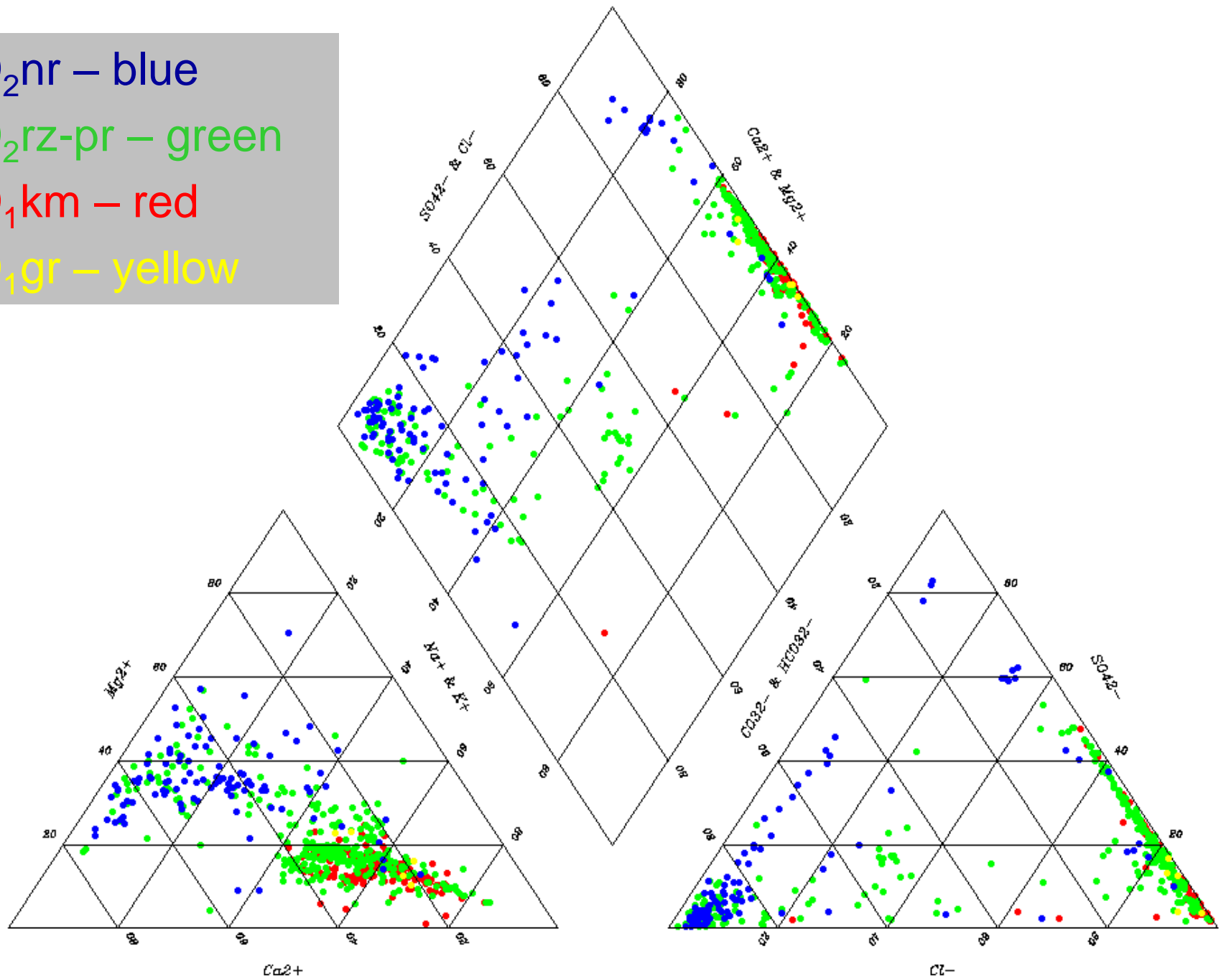
Lower-middle Devonian aquifer



- Terigenous sediments: sandstones, siltstones and clays
- Confined by Narva regional aquiclude
- Rēzekne, Pērnavā, Ķemeri and Garždi formations



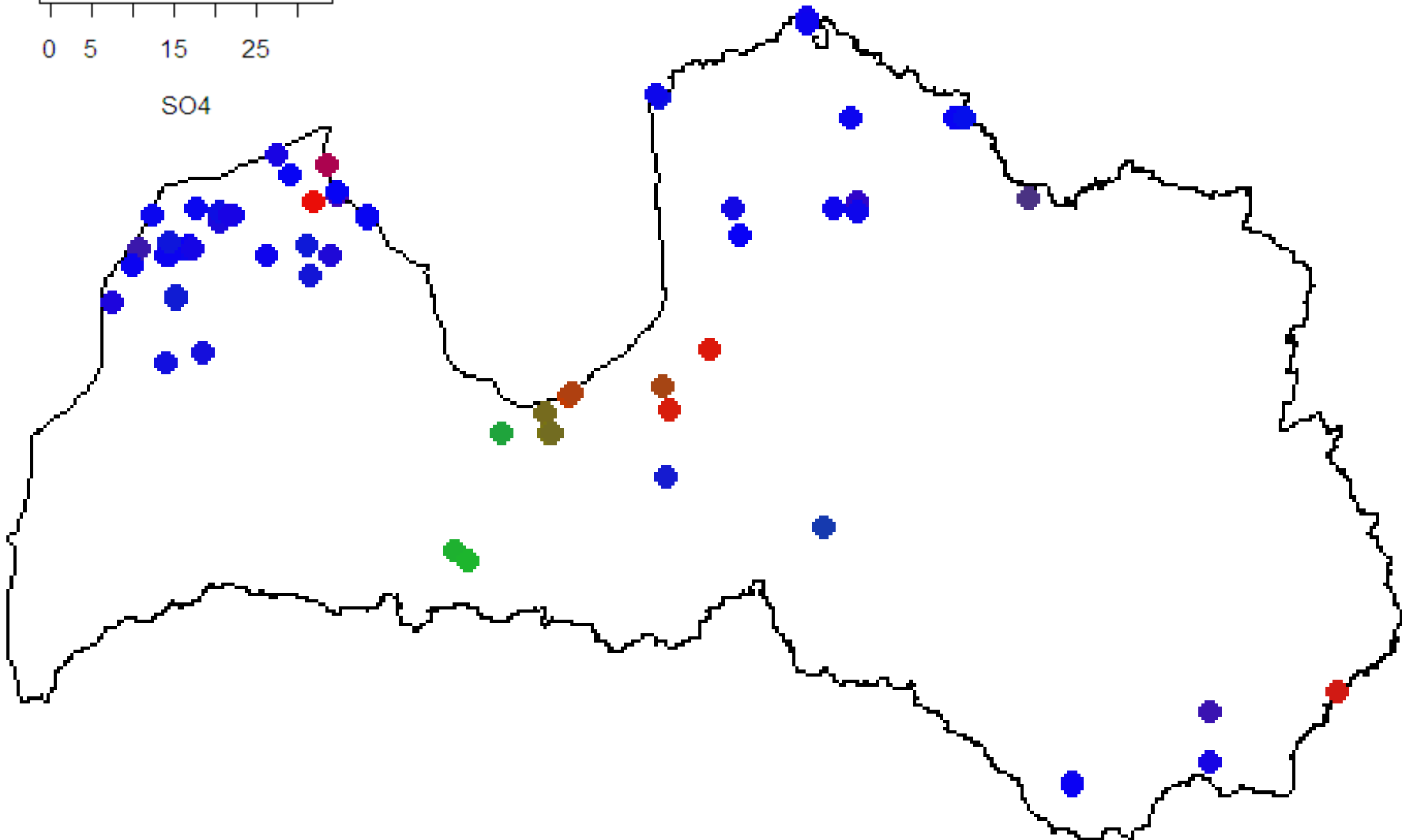
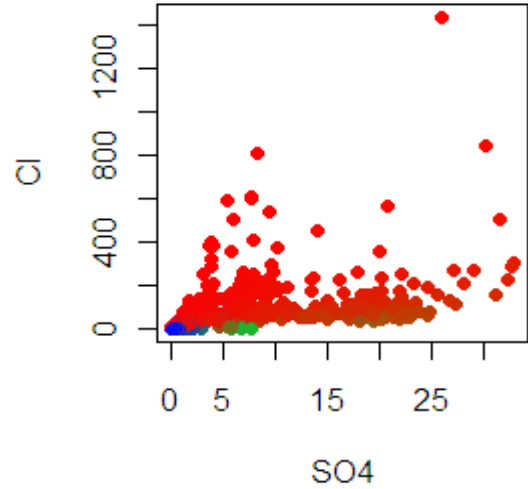
- D_2nr – blue
- D_2rz-pr – green
- D_1km – red
- D_1gr – yellow



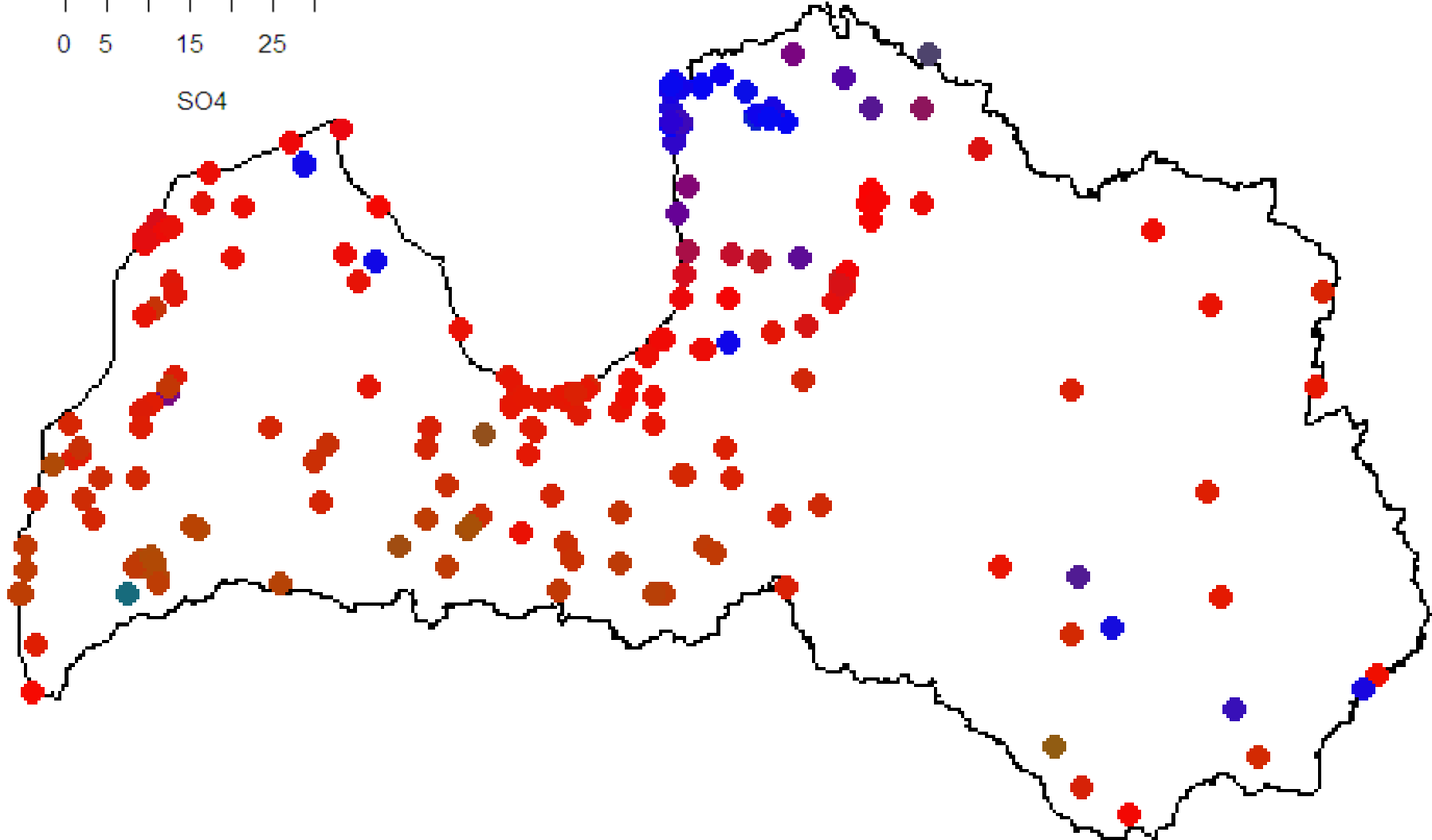
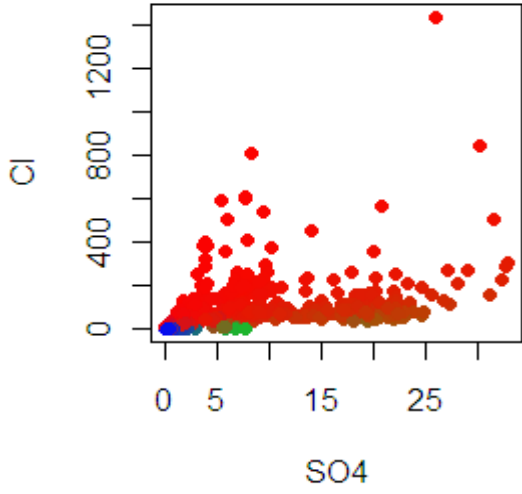
Relative colour scale

The direct Piper diagram analogy
for composition colour coding

D_2nr , relative colour scale

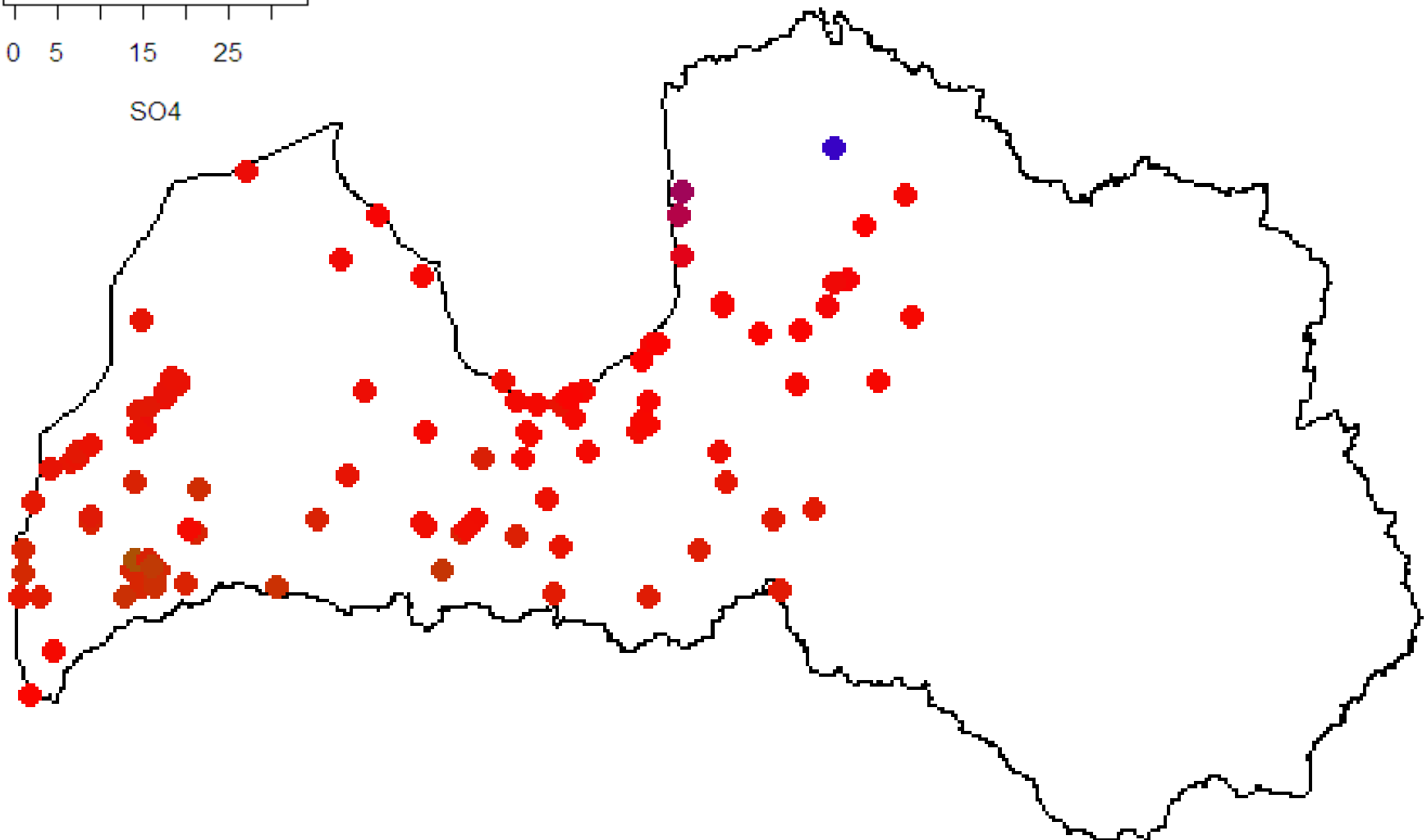
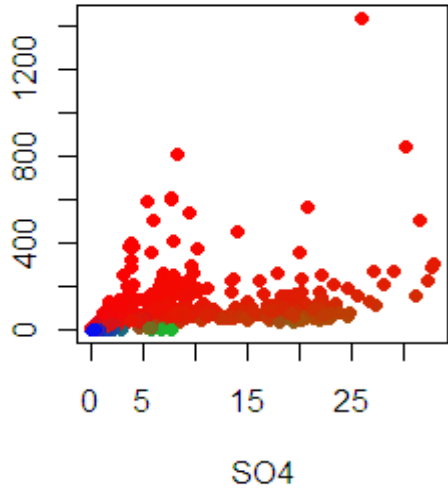


D₂rz-pr, relative colour scale

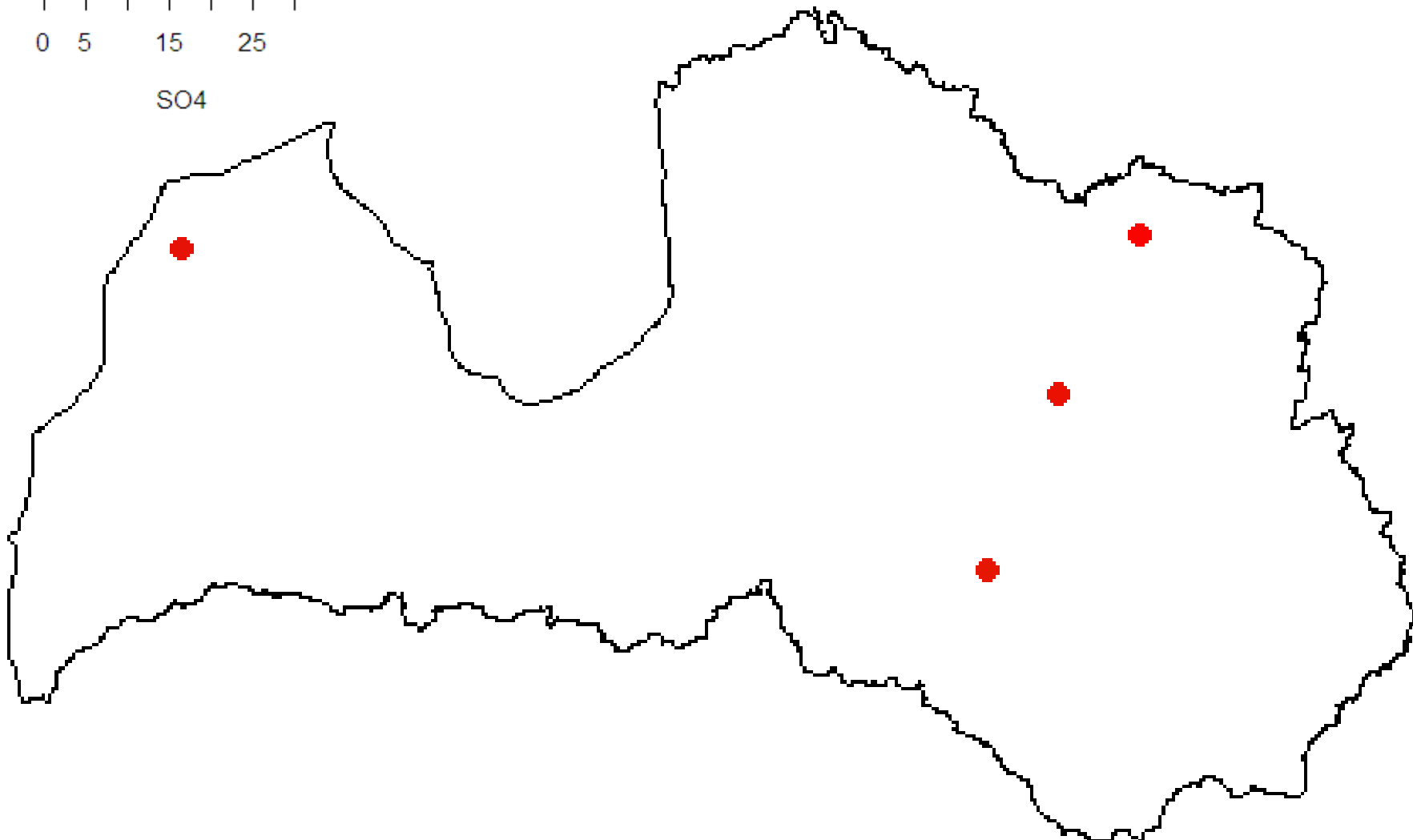
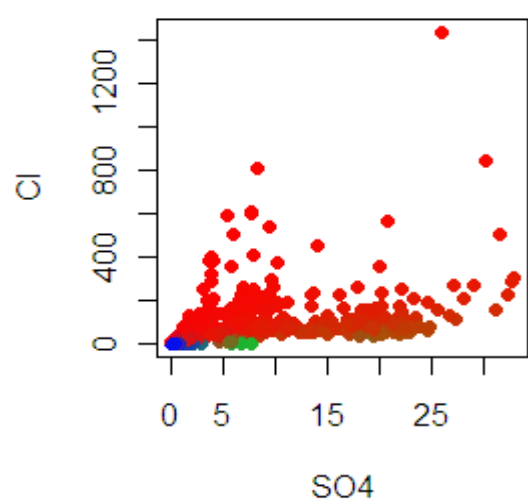


D₁km , relative colour scale

Cl



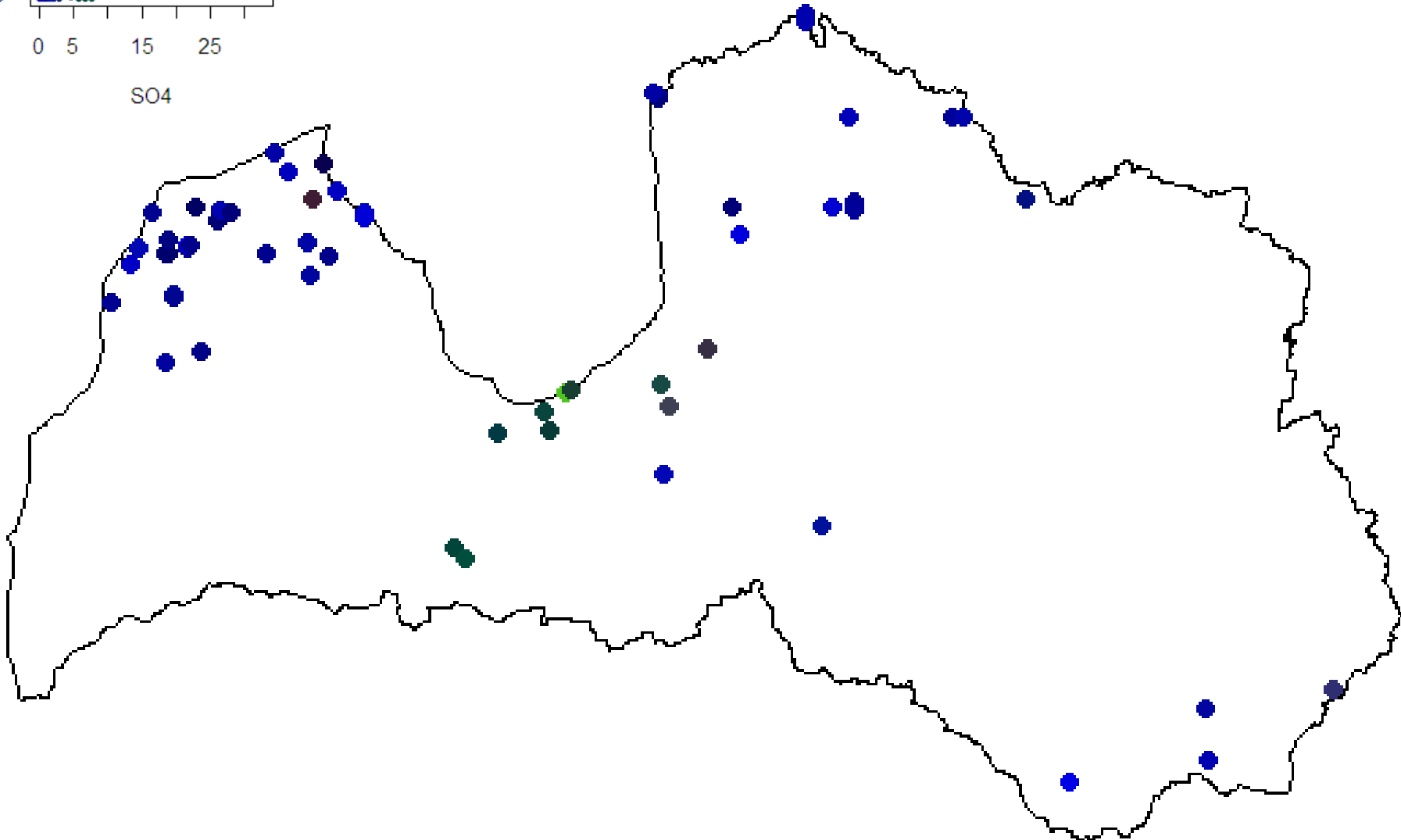
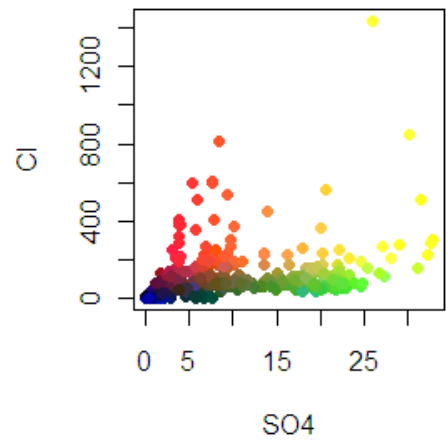
D_{1gr} , relative colour scale



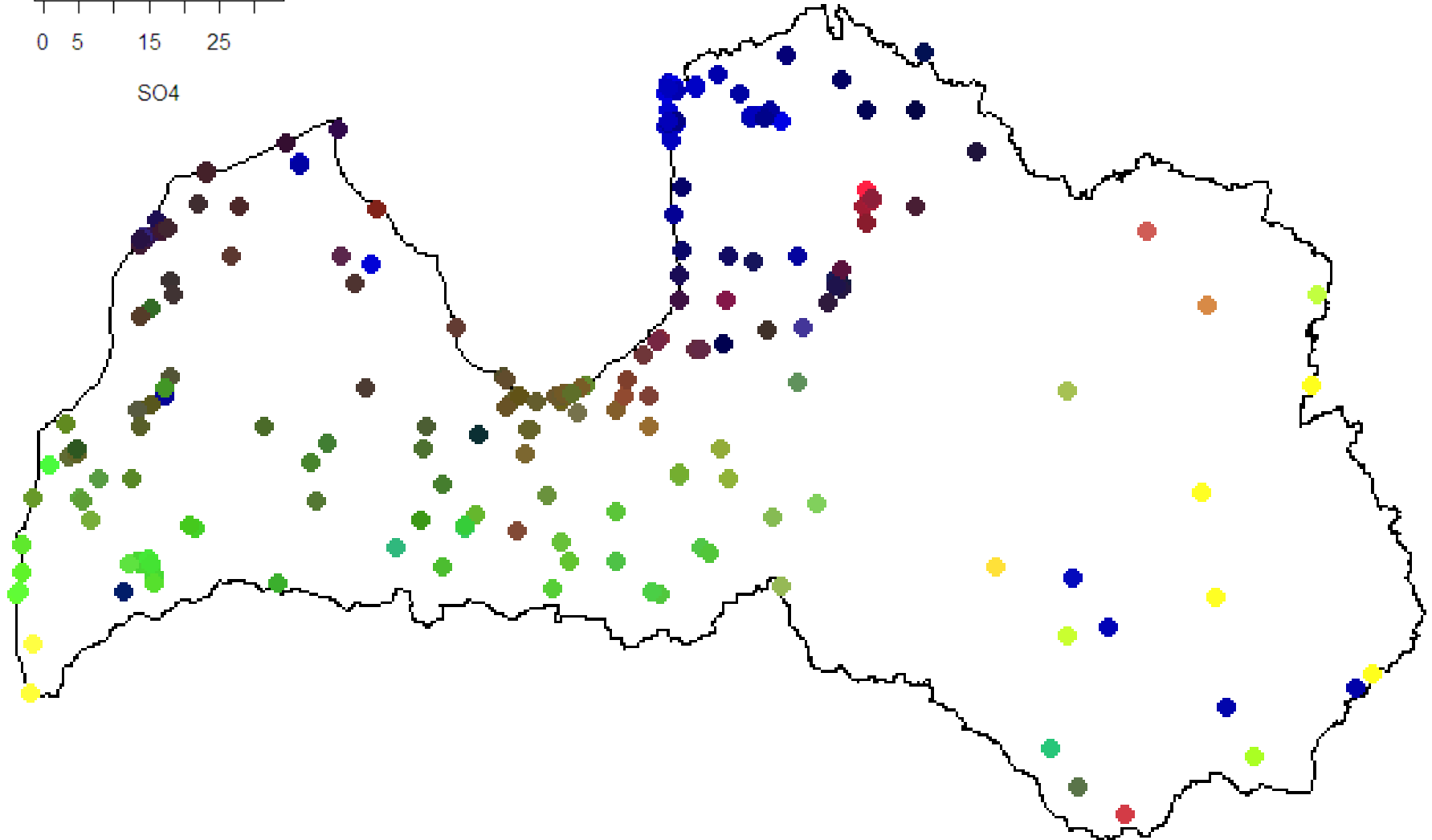
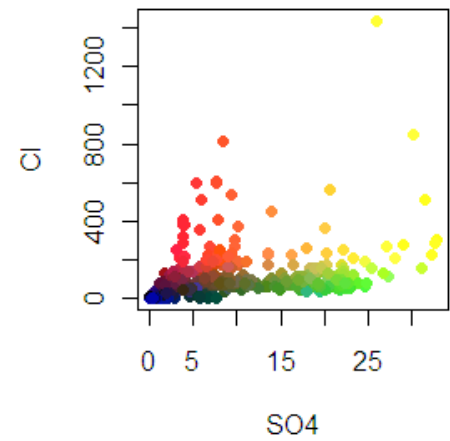
Absolute colour scale

The use of full RGB spectrum for
composition colour coding

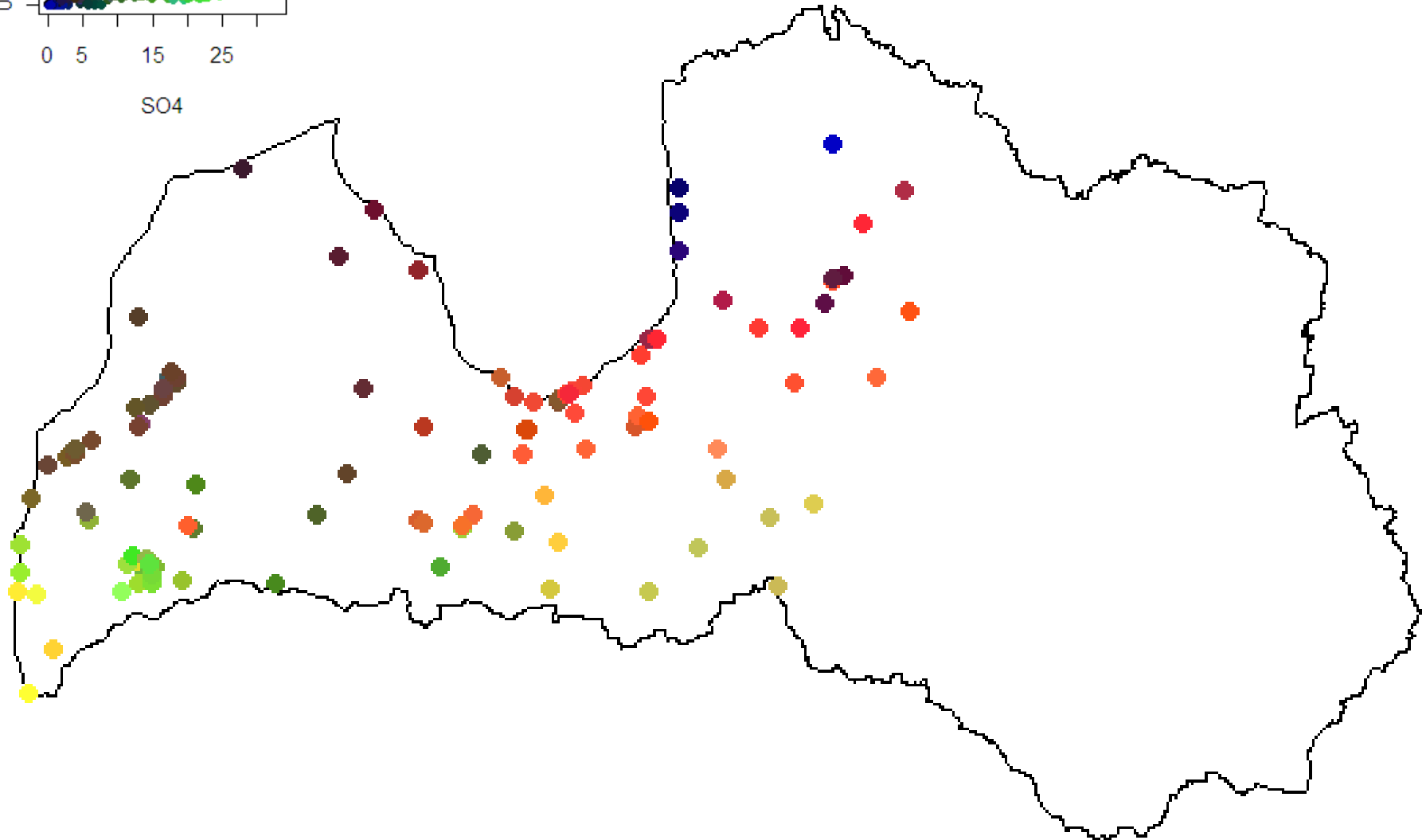
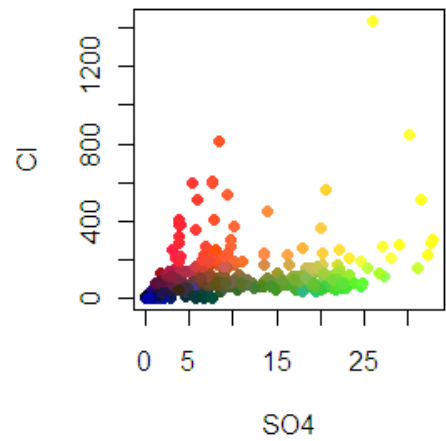
D_2nr , absolute colour scale



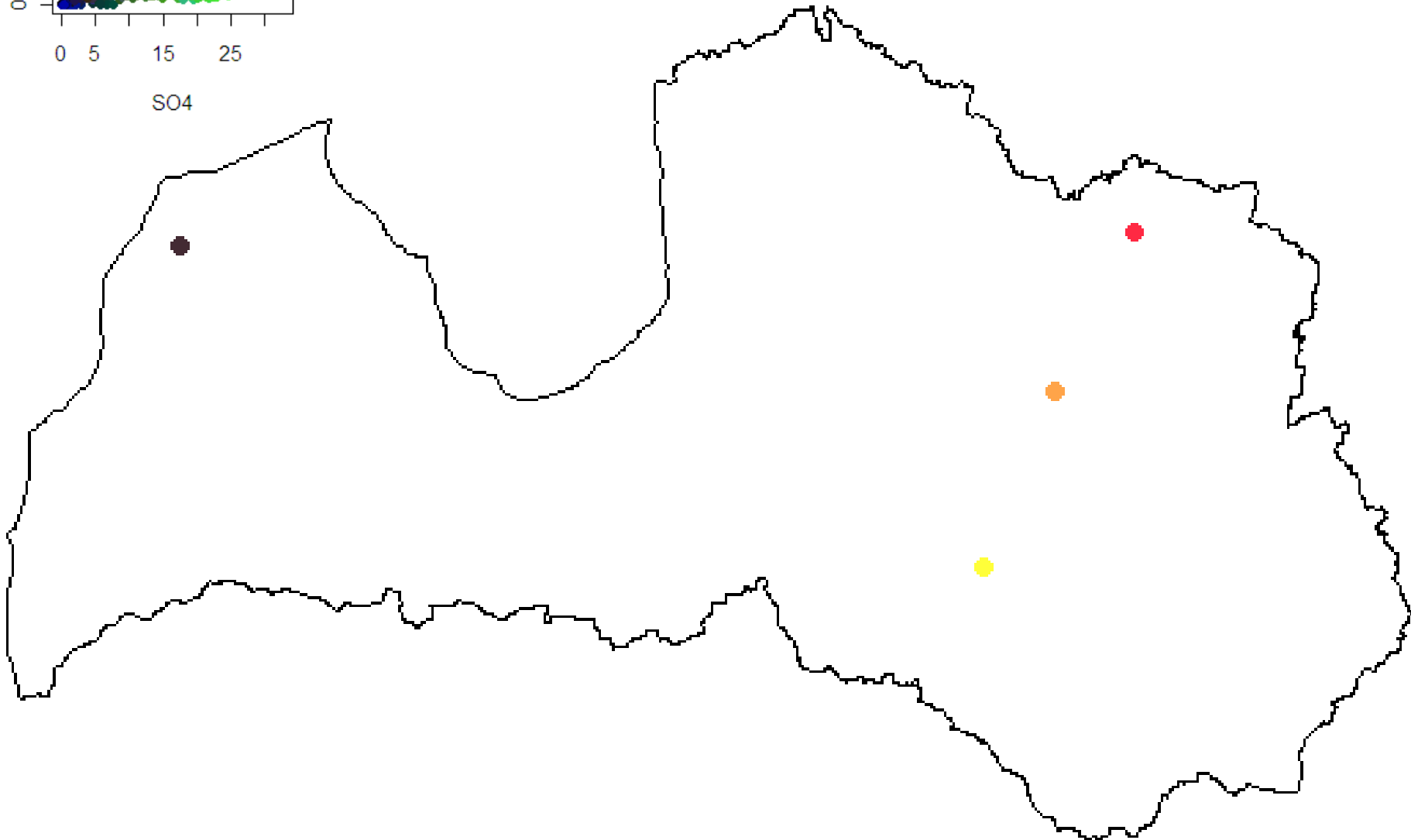
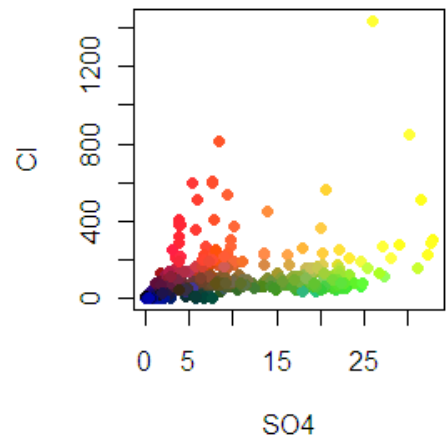
D₂rz-pr, absolute colour scale



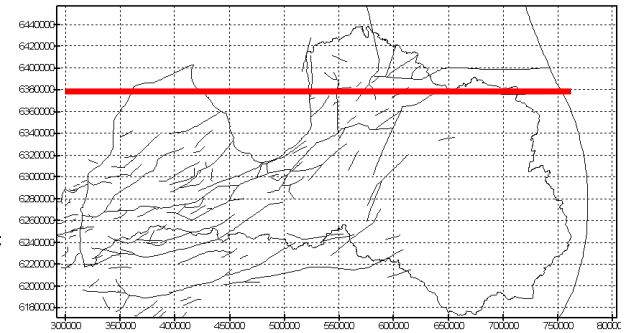
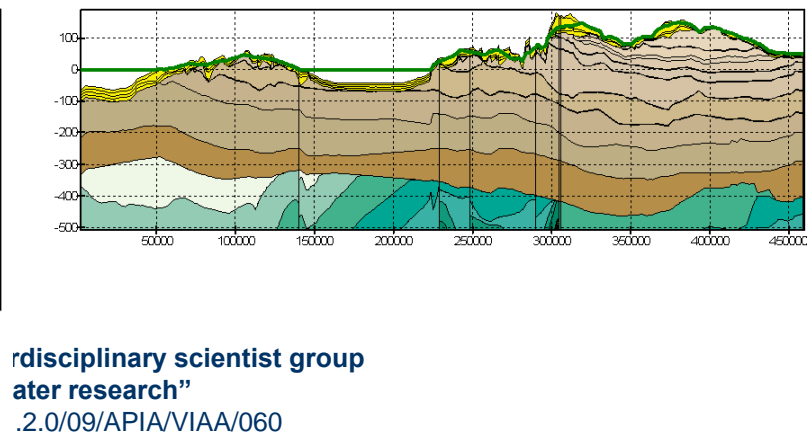
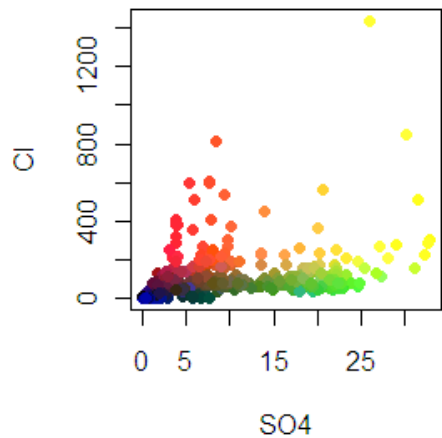
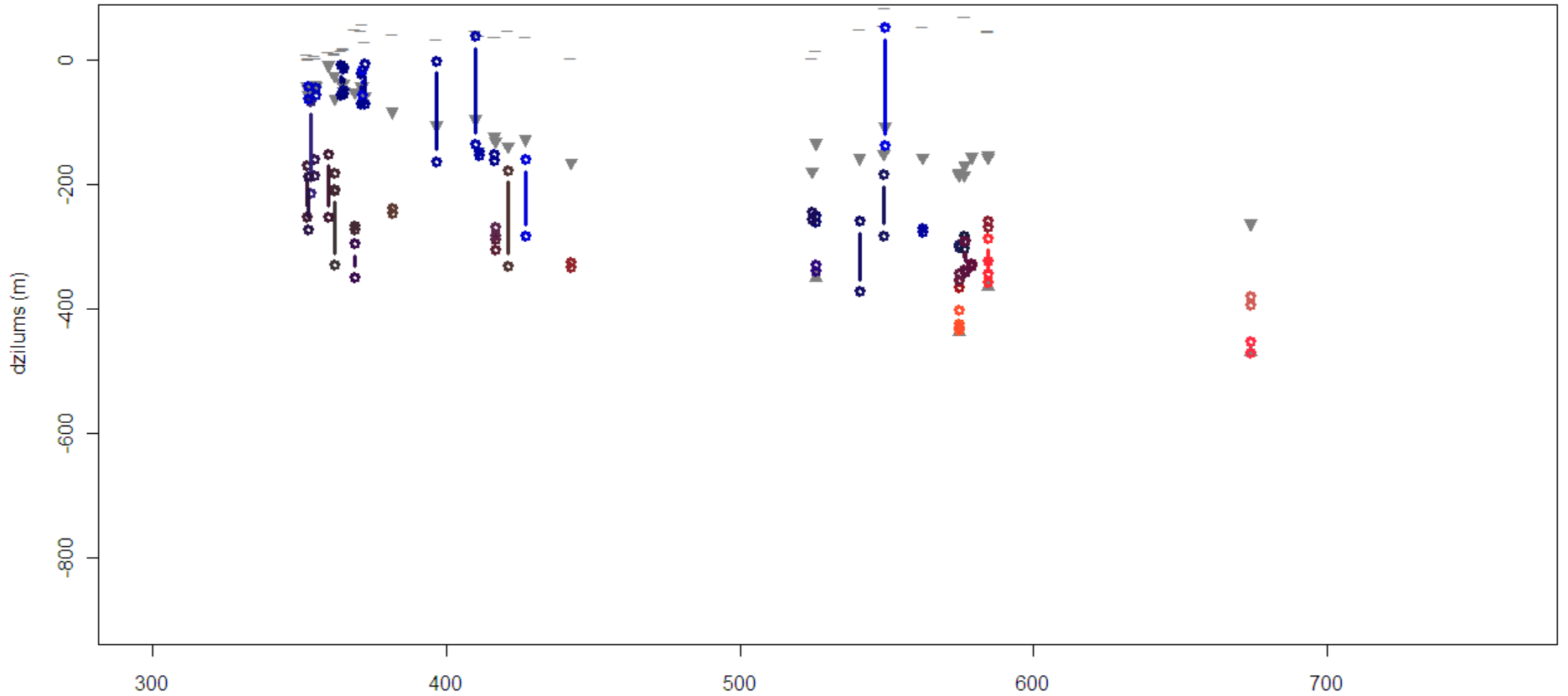
D₁km, absolute colour scale



D₁gr, absolute colour scale

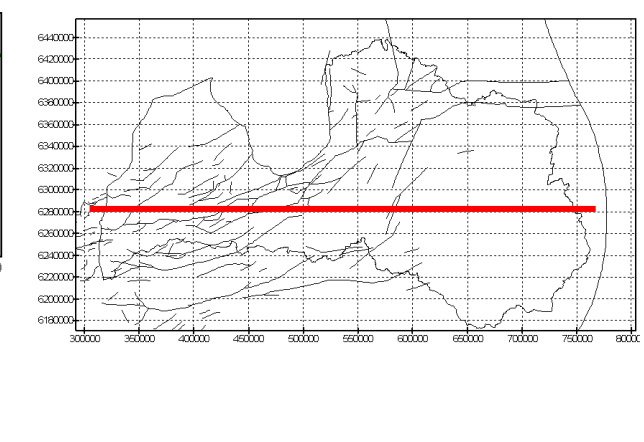
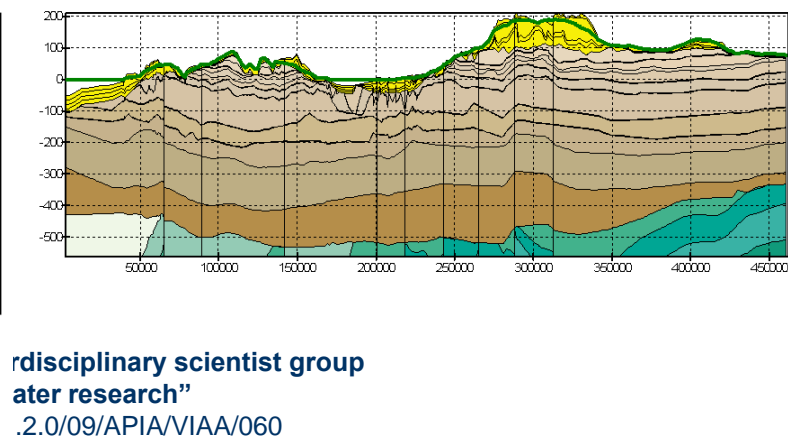
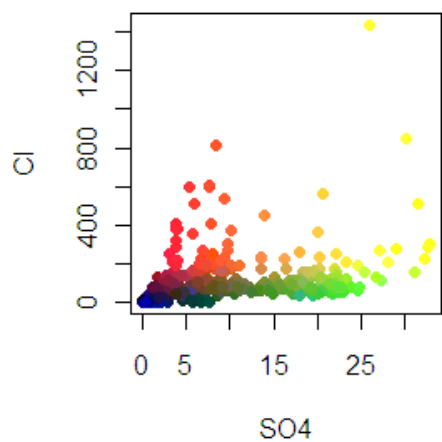
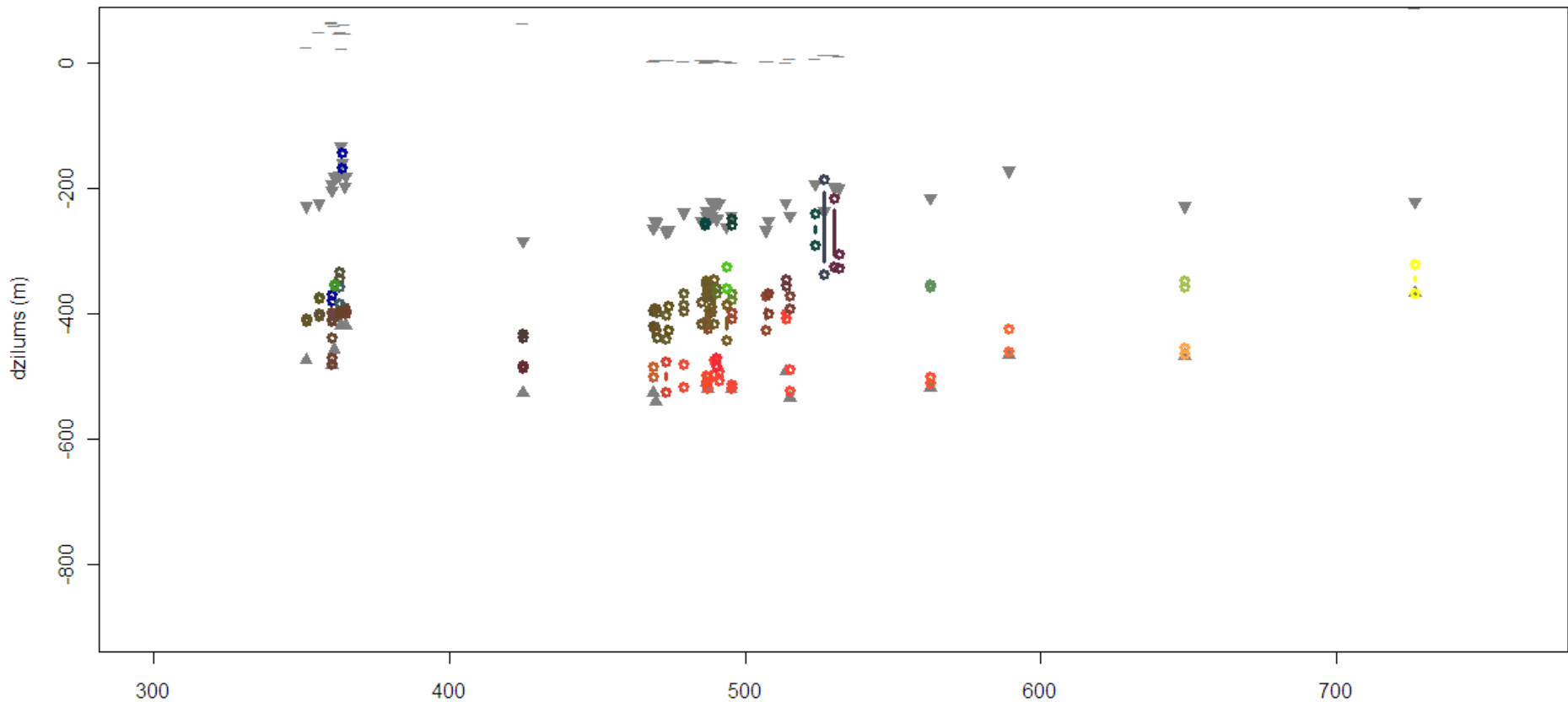


Water composition in cross section



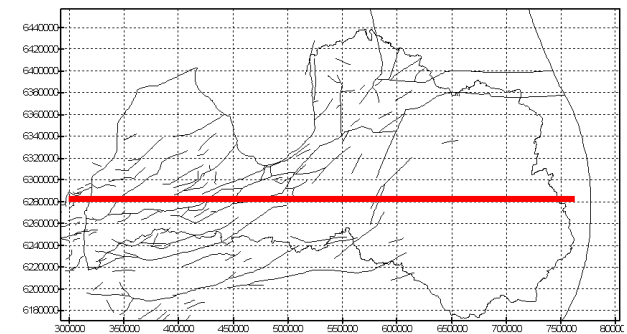
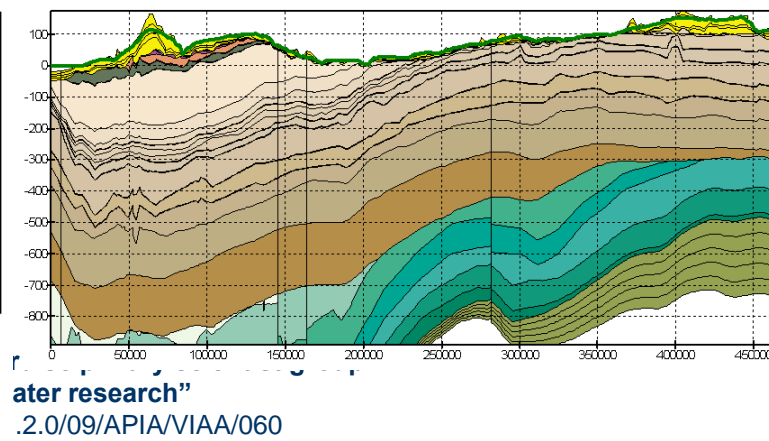
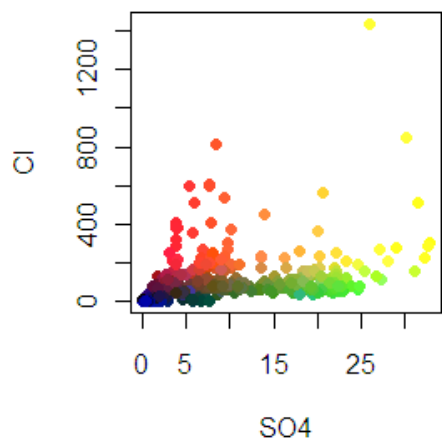
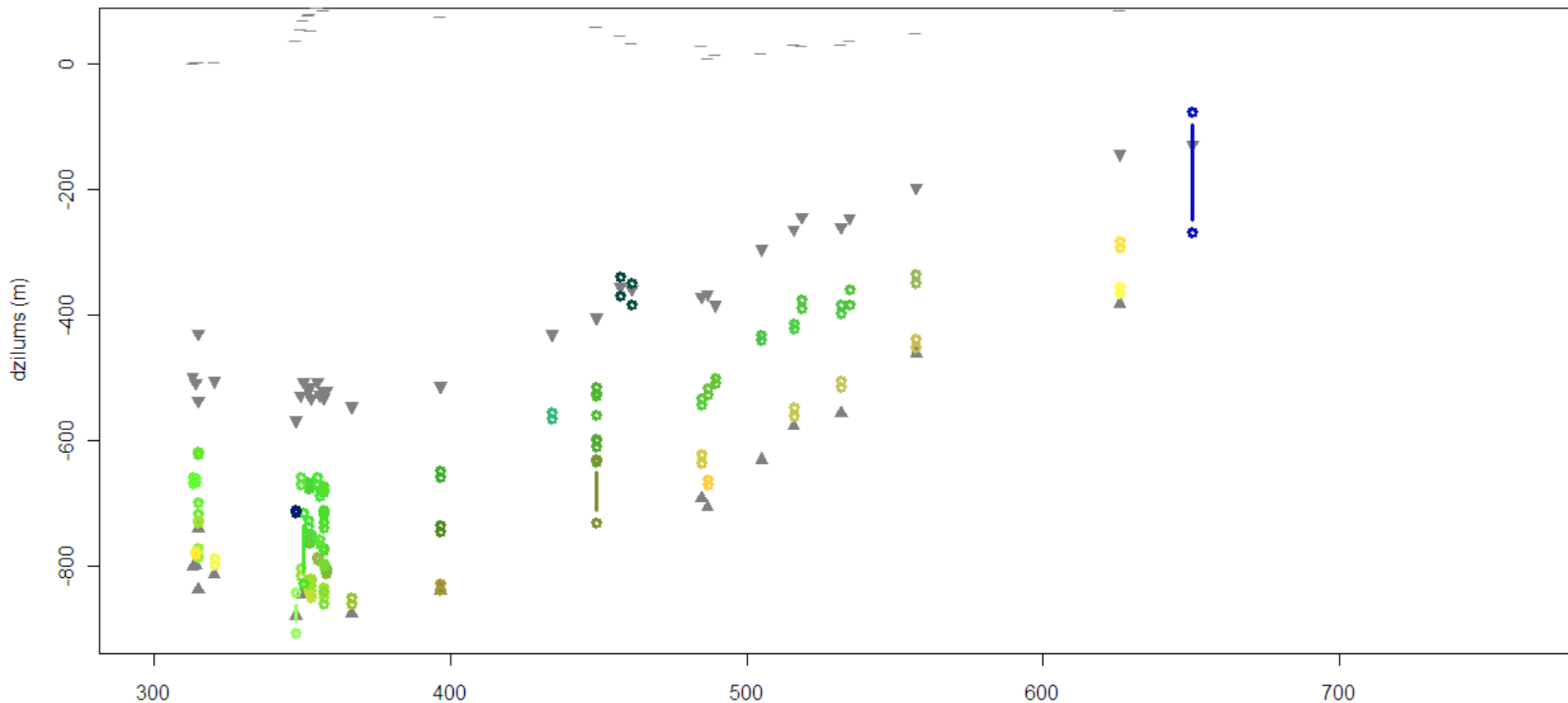
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Water composition in cross section



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Water composition in cross section



Conclusions



Conclusions

- The RGB colour space can be used to show the relative or even absolute concentrations of up to three components
- The lower-middle Devonian aquifer in South-West part of Latvia, from hydro-chemical point of view is a distinct two-horizon system

Time for a glass of wine?

