

ESF project

“Establishment of interdisciplinary scientist group and modelling system for groundwater research”

Groundwater modeling project (PUMa)

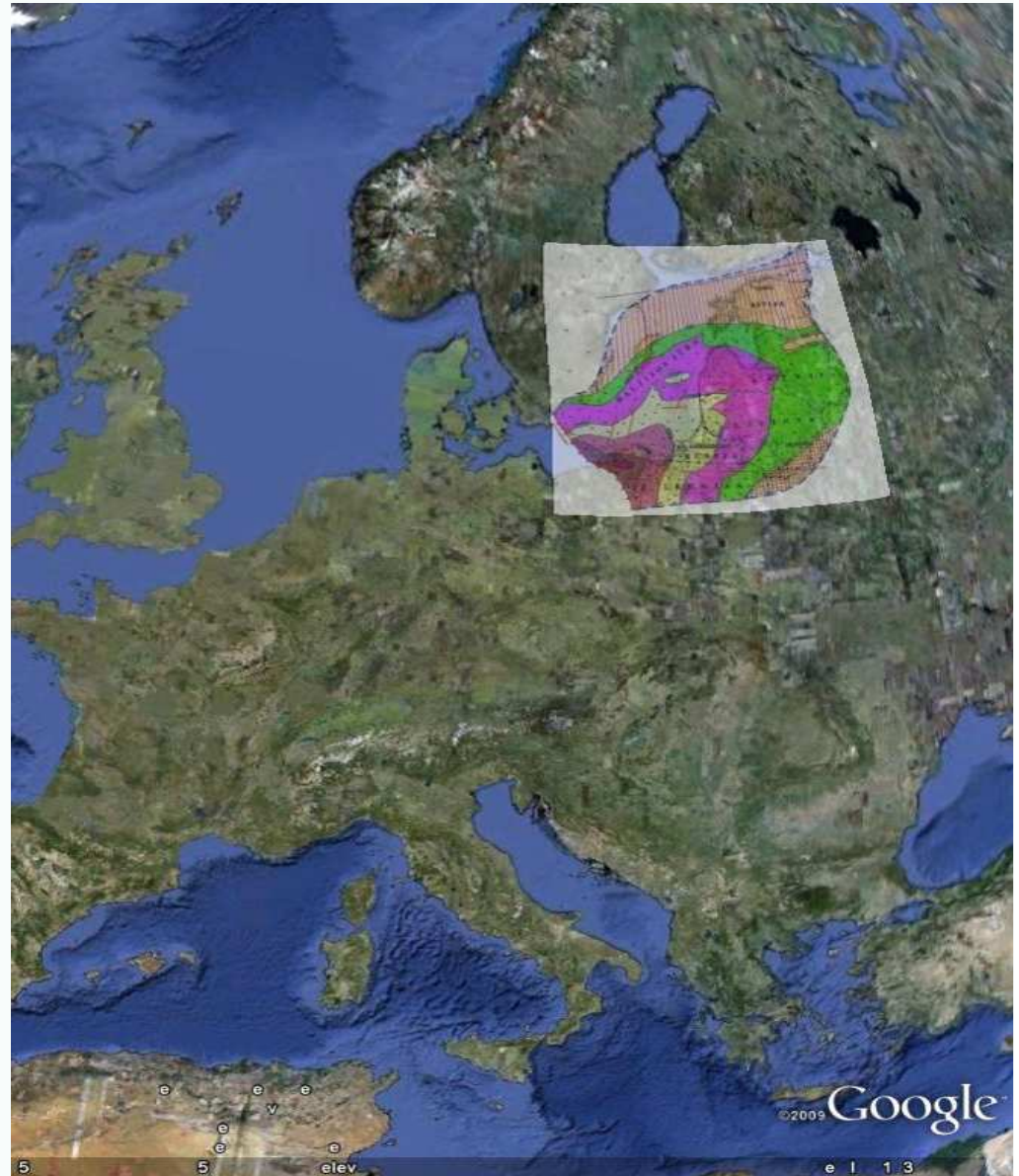
Aija Dēliņa



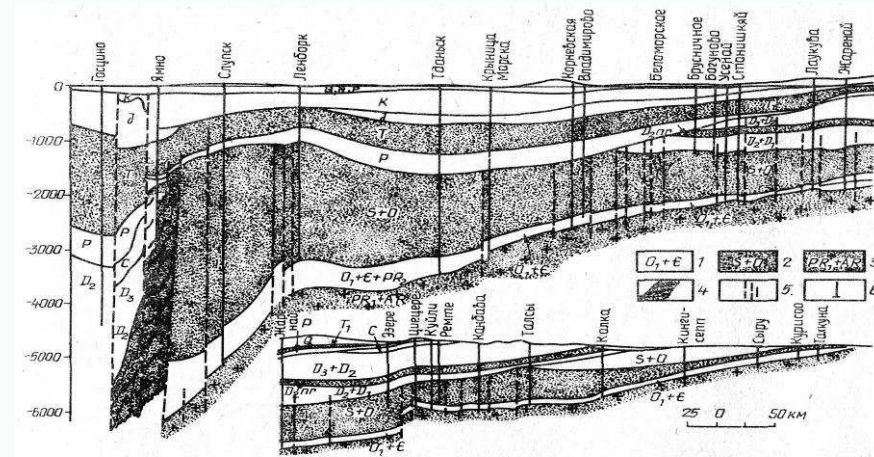
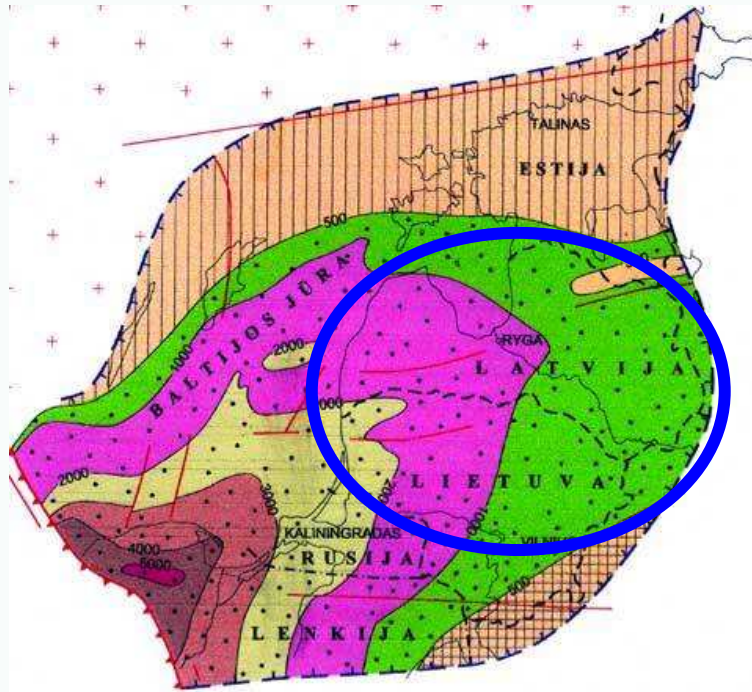
LATVIJAS
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ANNO 1919

Content

- Baltic Artesian Basin – what it is and why should we study it
- Project aims and tasks
- Project organization
- Project activities
- Envisaged results



Baltic Artesian Basin (BAB)



- Outlined for the first time in 1931
- Multi-layered and complex hydrogeological system up to 5000 m deep
- There are three basic zones distinguished in the cross section by the water exchange intensity and chemical composition of groundwater
- The main drinking water source in the Baltic
- Resources of mineral and thermal waters



Former studies

- There are a lot of data and knowledge obtained on geological structure of the basin, hydrogeological conditions and groundwater chemistry
- We are very thankful to all who had helped in this!



Project outlines and contents

- Project period: 1-Dec-2009 / 30-Nov-2011
- Project scientific personnel: 31



LU ĢZZF
37 %



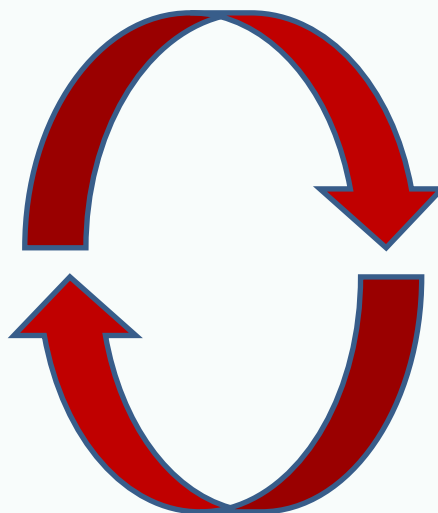
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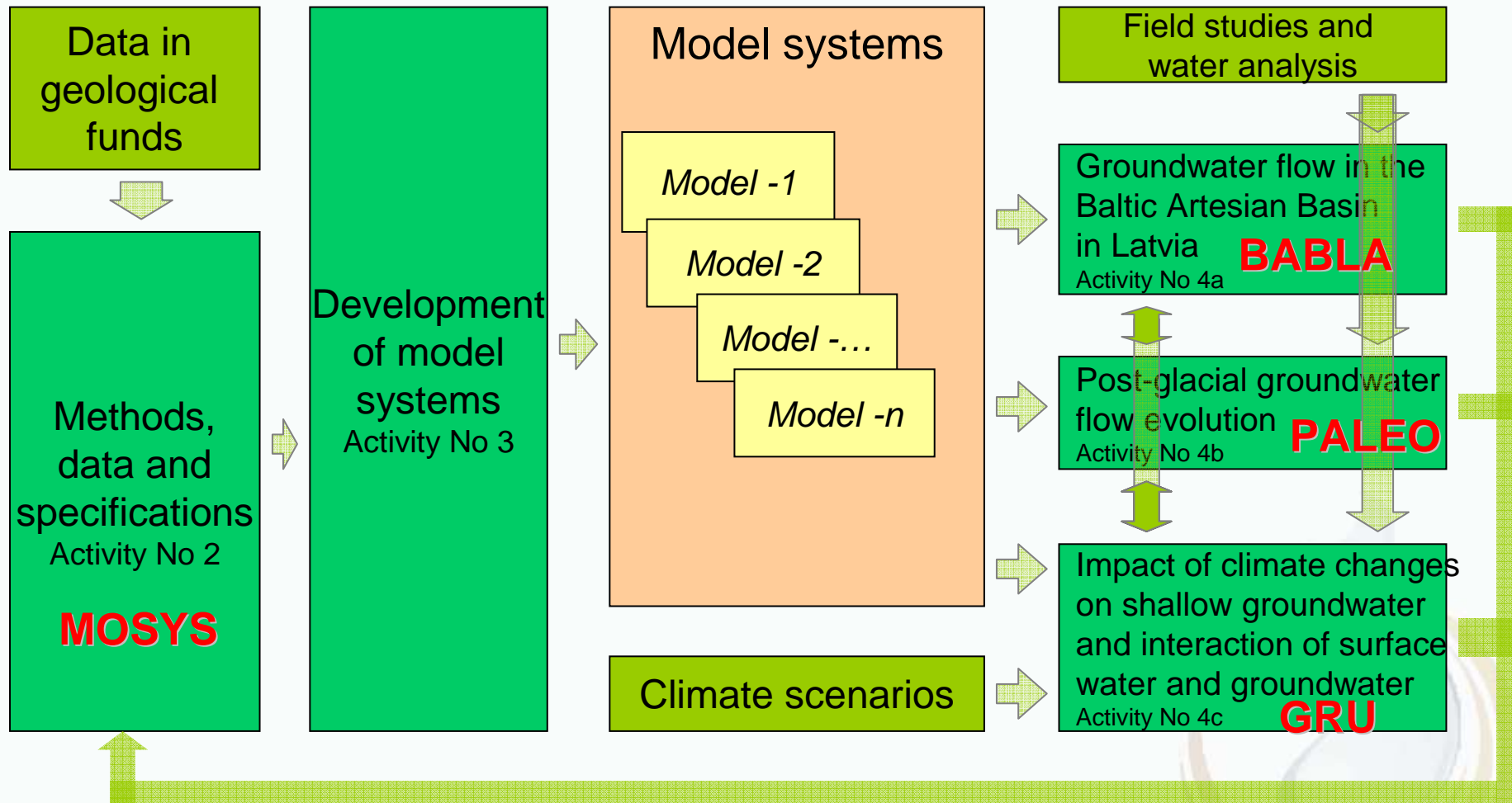


Project aim

- To develop groundwater investigations at LU, to facilitate cooperation between different branches of science
- To study water flow in the Baltic Artesian Basin within Latvia and adjacent areas in the whole hydrogeological cross-section applying system of numerical modeling tools



Project logical flowchart



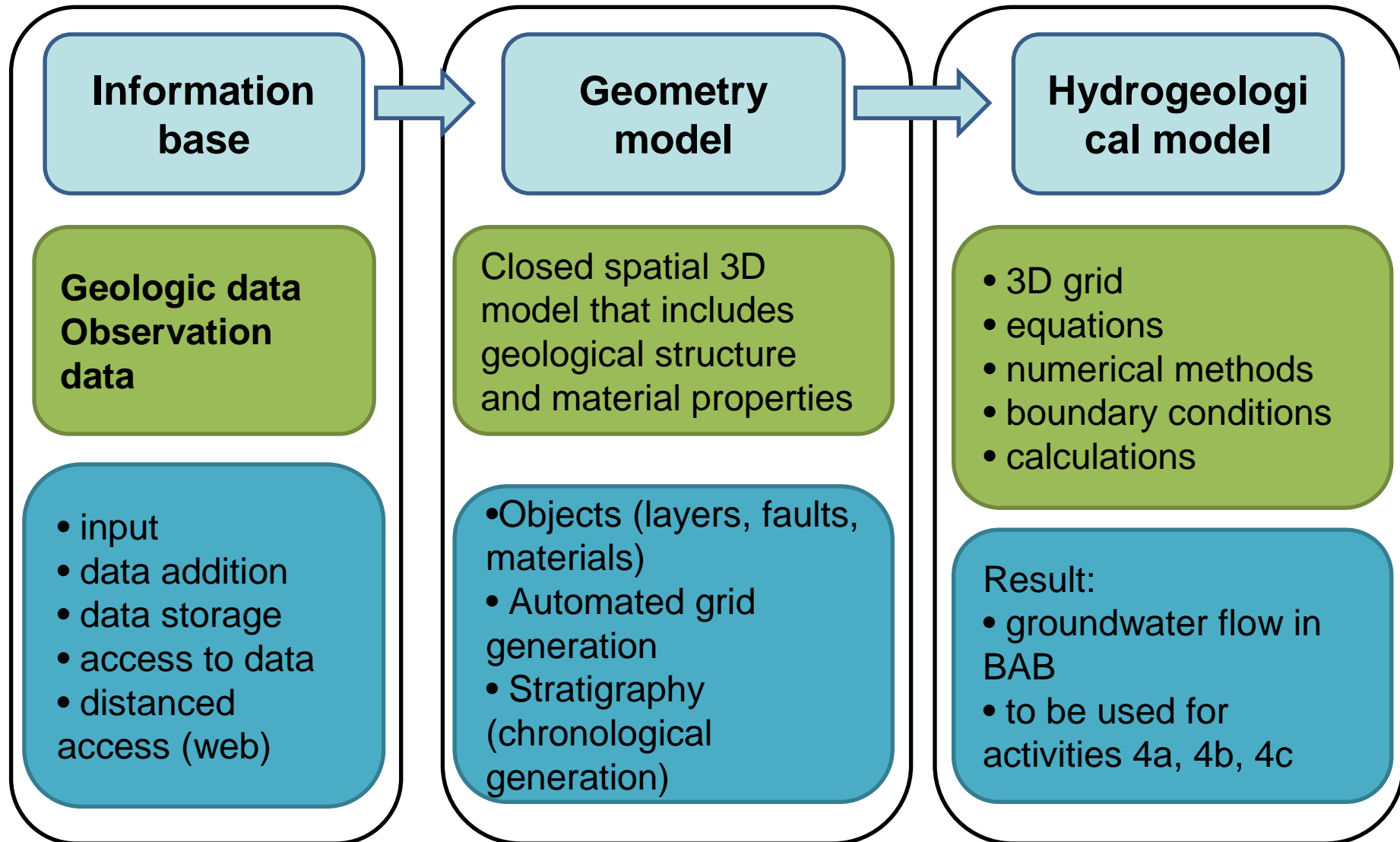
Methods, materials and specifications and Development of model systems (MOSYS)

- **Methods, materials and specifications:**
 - collection and systematization of necessary input data:
 - geological data (for geometry model),
 - observation data (for hydrogeological model)
 - preparation of model specifications,
 - development of methods for model component creation and their statement,
 - development of project information base;
- **Development of model systems:**
 - development of separate models, their elements, model calibration and baseline calculations,
 - development of conceptual modules for modeling of geological structure



MOSYS

Scheme of development of integrated model system

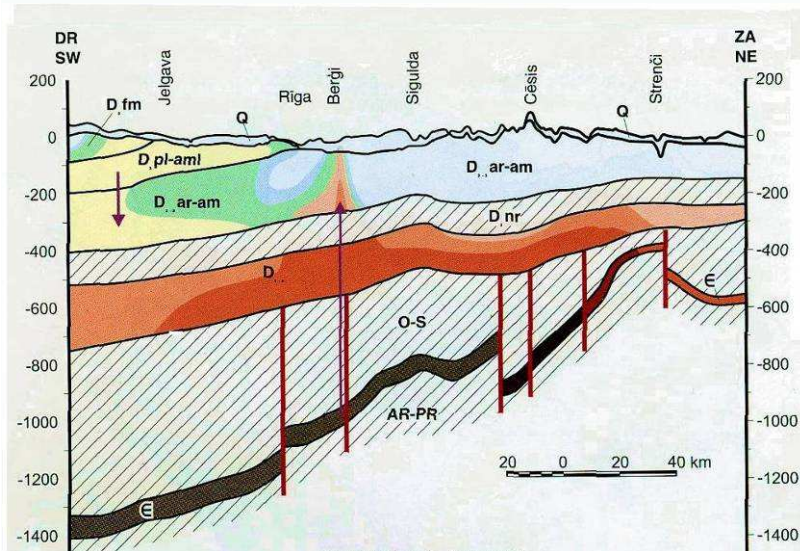


Development of integrated model system

- **Development and testing of methods for grid generation from geometry model**
 - hierarchic structure: data → geometry model → grid for calculations. Selection of methods and algorithms, their checking and testing for automated model development
- **Development of components for numerical (hydrological, groundwater flow) model**
 - Components should be adjusted to solve the basic study problems
- **Integration of geometry and numerical model**
 - Data structure interface etc.
- **Testing of the system on selected base options**
- **System calibration**



Groundwater flow in BAB within Latvia (BABLA)



- Modeling of groundwater flow within the whole hydrogeological section (up to depth >1000 m).
- To study groundwater age in the upper aquifers (CFC analysis – about 60 samples) and groundwater formation (stable isotope $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD (ca. 350 samples), ^{13}C , ^{14}C analysis).
- Outline and specify recharge, stagnation and natural discharge areas, water exchange between aquifers and multi-aquifers, discharge areas in the sea.
- Forecast impact of water abstraction on groundwater resources (amounts, chemical composition).
- Study anomalies of groundwater chemical composition in active water exchange zone (chlorides, sulphates).

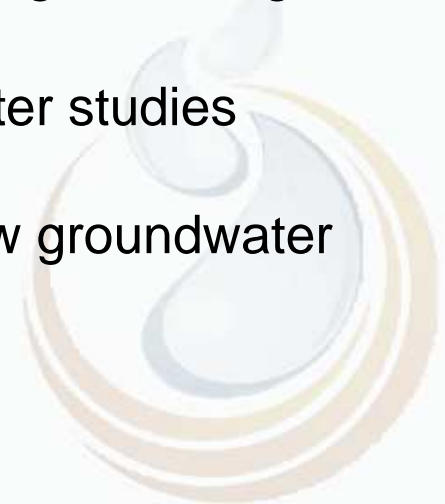
Post-glacial evolution of groundwater flow (PALEO)

- **Aim – to reconstruct possible evolution of groundwater flow systems after deglaciation**
- **Why? – Confined groundwater:**
 - Hydrogeological conditions have changed significantly after the deglaciation
 - Resulting in radical changes of groundwater regime, including displacement of recharge and discharge areas
 - Modern groundwater composition to a great extent has formed in different conditions than they are today
- **Why? – Shallow groundwater:**
 - Shallow groundwater is one of the components that links climatic conditions with evolution of vegetation and hydrographic network
 - Understanding groundwater fluctuations due to the climate changes there will be better possibilities to conceive post-glacial evolution of vegetation and hydrographic network



Impact of climate changes on shallow groundwater and hydrographic network – groundwater interaction (GRU)

- **Main tasks are to study:**
 - impact of climate changes on shallow groundwater flow systems;
 - shallow groundwater and surface water interaction;
 - anthropogenic load on shallow groundwater.
- The studies will be carried out in selected pilot areas, including field observations of water table, surface water level, discharge, drainage rate etc.
- Set of hydrological models will be applied for parameter studies within pilot areas
- Climate change scenarios will be projected on shallow groundwater regime at least for the territory of Latvia



Planned results

- Geometric structure of Baltic Artesian Basin and hydrogeological model of BAB
- Digital data set on piezometric water levels of the aquifers of BAB, that could be used as a boundary conditions or baseline data for other, particular studies;
- Understanding of groundwater composition formation and changes during post-glacial period;
- Future scenarios on climate changes, surface water and groundwater interactions will be developed;
- Scientific publications, reports on scientific conferences, popular scientific papers and materials, input for the dissertations;
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Thank You!





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