A STUDY ON SALTWATER TRANSPORT TOWARDS A PUMPING WELL

HV-91 SHA

A THESIS

submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

in HYDROLOGY

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By



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JULY, 1991

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the thesis entitled A STUDY ON SALTWATER TRANSPORT TOWARDS A PUMPING WELL in fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, submitted in the Department of Hydrology, University of Roorkee, is an authentic record of my own work carried out during a period from December 1986 to July 1991 under the supervision of Dr. Deepak Kashyap.

The matter embodied in this thesis has not been submitted by me for the award of any other degree.

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SYNOPSIS

The available analytical solutions for upconing of saltwater interface are based upon many restrictive assumptions which may not always be satisfied. In the present study, an attempt has been made to develop a numerical model for simulation of saltwater transport occurring in consequence of pumping water from a partially penetrating well. The well is assumed to tap only the freshwater zone and saltwater is assumed to occur below the well screen. The model, accounting for both convective and diffusive components of saltwater transport, is based upon a numerical solution of the differential equations governing the pressure distribution and the mass transport in a two-dimensional axi-symmetric flow domain. While calculating the pressure distribution. the variation of the specific weight and dynamic viscosity of fluid due to time and space variation of saltwater concentration is accounted for. The pressure distribution is computed by the finite difference employing iterative alternating direction implicit explicit (IADIE) scheme. To avoid numerical dispersion, computation of the total saltwater transport is accomplished in three stages. First, the convective transport is computed by the method of characteristics. The necessary velocities are calculated from the precomputed pressure distribution. Subsequently, the diffusive transport is computed by the finite difference employing iterative alternating direction implicit explicit (IADIE) scheme. Finally, the two transports are integrated to get the total transport.

Thus, the proposed model basically simulates the vertical and radial movement of the saltwater during and subsequent to the closure of pumping. Such a simulation leads to estimates of spatially and temporally distributed saltwater concentration in the aquifer and temporally distributed saltwater concentration in the pumped water. Further, the fractional saltwater settlement [i.e., the fraction of saltwater lifted (during the pumping), settling down to the initial position of the interface] at different discrete times since the closure of the pumpage may also be estimated.

The model has been implicitly validated by comparing its response with Bear and Dagan's analytical solution .

The model results have been compared with the field data from Ashqelon region, Isreal reported by Schmorak and Mercado (1969). Reproduction of the entire upconing data points (including the ones not honouring the analytical solution) is quite well.

The model can be employed to determine the permissible discharge and the pumping schedules for wells underlain by saltwater. A possible procedure for such a design has been illustrated.

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Samon or 160

LIST OF SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION
A	Initial thickness of freshwater domain	[L]
ARj	Area assigned to each take off point	[L ² ]
В	Initial thickness of saltwater domain	[L]
C [*] _{1, j, k+1}	The finally converged total saltwater	[1]
	concentration at the node (i,j) at	
	discrete time t _{k+1}	
CC _{ijk}	Saltwater concentration at any node (i,j)	• [1]
14	at discrete time $t_k$ due to convective transport.	
CPk	Saltwater concentration in the pumped	[1]
781	water at discrete time t _k	
d	Strip thickness	[L]
D	Vertical distance between well bottom and	[L]
100	initial position of the interface	
D _r ij	Diffusive coefficient in the radial	[L ² T ⁻¹ ]
1.3	direction at node (i,j)	
Dzij	Diffusive coefficient in the vertical	[L ² T ⁻¹ ]
1.]	direction at node (i,j).	
н	Total thickness of the aquifer	[L]
J ₁	A subset of the moving points, Comprises	[1]
	of all moving points lying in the domain	
	of node (i,j) at discrete time tk	
J ₂	A subset of the moving points, Comprises	[1]
	of all moving points which enter into the	
	domain of the node (i,j) during the time	
	step $(t_k to t_{k+1})$ .	

X

#### DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

Jz

JA

J

JG

J7

A subset of the moving points, Comprises of all moving points which move out of the domain of the node (i, j) during the time step ( $t_k$  to  $t_{k+1}$ ).

A subset of the moving points, Comprises [1] of all moving points lying in the domain of saltwater node (i, j) at discrete time  $t_{k+1}$ . Number of take off points lifted into [1] suspension during the time step  $(t_k \text{ to } t_{k+1})$ A subset of the moving points, Comprises [1] of all moving points which have entered into pumped well till the discrete time t_k. A subset of the moving points, Comprises [1] of all moving points which have reached or fallen below the initial position of the interface during the period t to t,. Intrinsic permeability in the radial [L2] direction at node (i, j).

k zij  $[L^2]$ Intrinsic permeability in the vertical direction at node (i, j). Length of well L_p [L] Ls Length of screen [1] NC Number of pressure columns [1] Number of columns for saltwater simulation NCS [1] NR Number of pressure rows [1] NRB Number of rows upto bottom of blind pipe [1]

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DIMENSION

[1]

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION
NRS	Number of rows upto initial position of	[1]
	the interface.	
NRW	Number of rows upto bottom of screen	[1]
P _{ijk} -	Water pressure at pressure node (i,j)	[FL ⁻² ]
	at discrete time t _k	
¶ _{ijk}	The volume of saltwater entering the	[T ⁻¹ ]
	domain of node(i,j) due to convection	
	in <b>r</b> and z directions per unit volume	
~	of water in the domain, per unit time	
813	[pre-computed rate of the net convective	
36	<pre>transport (inflow :+ve, outflow : -ve)]</pre>	and the second
q _r	Darcy's velocity in the radial direction.	[LT ⁻¹ ]
q _z	Darcy's velocity in the vertical direction	[LT ⁻¹ ]
Q	Discharge rate	[L ³ T ⁻¹ ]
r	Radial distance from the centre of well	[L]
rw	Radius of well	[L]
R _{mk}	Radial coordinate of m th moving point	[L]
6	at discrete time t _k .	
Ss	Specific storage	[L]
SWk	Average drawdown , corresponding to freshwater,	[L]
	in the well screen at discrete time tk	
t	Time	[T]
t*	Pumpage time	[T]
U _{ijk}	Radial seepage velocity at pressure	(LT ⁻¹ )
	node (i,j) at discrete time t	

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SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION
	Radial velocity of m th moving point	[LT ⁻¹ ]
m'm'k'		
	at discrete time t _k	
V _{ijk}	Vertical seepage velocity at pressure	[LT ⁻¹ ]
	node (i,j) at discrete time tk	
$V(XS_j, Z_j, t_k)$	Vertical velocity of j th take off	[LT ⁻¹ ]
	point at discrete time t _k	
$V(R_m, Z_m, t_k)$	Vertical velocity of m th moving	[LT ⁻¹ ]
1	point at discrete time t _k .	
V _c	Saltwater volume lifted into suspension	[L ³ ]
148	due to convection	S. C.S.
v _d	Saltwater volume lifted into suspension	(L ³ )
E I	due to diffusion.	3
VLm	Volume of m th moving point	[L ³ ]
VLX	Volume of soil-water discretized by node (i,j)	[L ³ ]
VOL	Volume of j th take off point	[L ³ ]
vsk	Cumulative volume of saltwater entered into	[L ³ ]
Sec. Se	the pumped well till the discrete time tk	
VSLk	Cumulative volume of saltwater settled	[L ³ ]
1	down till discrete time t _k	
v _t	Total volume of saltwater lifted into	[L ³ ]
	suspension in the time step $\Delta t$	
XFi	Radial coordinate of pressure nodal point(i,j)	[L]
XLj	Radial coordinate of the upstream face	[L]
	of the j th take off point.	
xsj	Radial coordinate of the j th take off point.	[L]

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SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION
xuj	Radial coordinate of the downstream face	[L]
	of the j th take off point.	
z	Vertical coordinate above any datum	[L]
Z _{jk}	Vertical coordinate of j th take off	[L]
	point at discrete time t _k	
ZFi	Vertical coordinate of pressure nodal point(i,j)	[L]
α	Reciprocal of the bulk modulus of elasticity	[1]
<	of aquifer skeleton	
α _L	Longitudinal dispersivity of the aquifer.	[L]
α _T	Transverse dispersivity of the aquifer	[L]
β	Reciprocal of the bulk modulus of elasticity	[1]
F 1	of water.	
ΔC _{ij}	Change of concentration, at node (i, j),	[1]
	due to the diffusive transport.	
Δrj	Radial spacing between pressure nodes	[L]
731	(i,j) and (i,j+1)	
Δrs j	Radial spacing between the j th and	[L]
100	(j+1) th take off points.	
Δt	Time step for pressure simulation from	[T]
	tk to tk+1	
Δts	Time step for saltwater simulation	[T]
Δt ^m s	Maximum desirable time step for simulation	[T]
	of saltwater transport	
∆V _{ij}	Addition or abstraction of saltwater volume	[L ³ ]
	due to diffusive transport at node (i,j).	

CUMPOL		
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSION
Δz _i	Vertical distance between node (i,j) and(i+1,j).	[L]
E	Pre-stipulated convergence factor for	[FL ⁻² ]
	pressure simulation.	
€1	Pre-stipulated convergence factor for	[1]
	saltwater simulation.	
φ	Aquifer porosity	[1]
γ _{ij}	Specific weight of water at pressure node (i,j)	[FL ⁻³ ]
γ _f	Specific weight of freshwater	[FL ⁻³ ]
γ(C)	Specific weight of water having C units of	[FL ⁻³ ]
122	volume of saltwater per unit total volume.	
ð _s	Specific weight of saltwater	[FL ⁻³ ]
μ _{ij}	Dynamic viscosity of water at pressure node(i,j).	[FTL ⁻² ]
μ(0)	Dynamic viscosity of freshwater	[FTL ⁻² ]
μ(C)	Dynamic viscosity of water having C units of	[FTL ⁻² ]
122	saltwater per unit total volume	

Contraction of States

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 GENERAL

In many aquifers, freshwater may be underlain by saltwater. The ground water of such aquifers can be pumped through partially penetrating wells tapping only the upper part of the freshwater zone. However, the partial penetration induces vertically upward velocity to the saltwater, drawing the saltwater into the freshwater zone of the aquifer. Such a convective transport of the saltwater is termed as "upconing". Apart from the upconing, there is some upward movement of the saltwater due to diffusion. An indiscriminately long duration of pumping can lead to entry of saltwater into the well. Subsequent to the closure of pumpage, the heavier saltwater, lifted into the freshwater zone during pumping, starts settling down.

Planning of groundwater development in coastal aquifers may have two distinct aspects i.e., control of saltwater intrusion to an acceptable extent and control of the saltwater concentration in the pumped water to a permissible level. The first aspect involves designing such a regional pumping/recharge pattern which keeps the interface between the freshwater and saltwater at a pre-assigned large enough depth.

The second aspect, to which the present study is related, involves designing the well system for implementing the evolved pumping pattern. The wells as well as their pumping schedules have to be so designed that the localized vertically upward transport of the saltwater [comprising of the convective transport (upconing) and the diffusive transport] below a pumping well does not lead to an excessive saltwater concentration in the pumped water.

The available analytical solutions of the upconing [e.g., Muskat's approximate solution ,solution based upon Dupuit's assumptions (Bear, 1979); Method of small perturbation (Dagan and Bear, 1968); and Bear and Dagan's analytical solution (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969)] permit estimation of only the convective upconing below a point sink/horizontal drain (and not a well) in an incompressible aquifer (i.e., specific storage = 0) provided the upconing does not exceed a threshold value (varying from 0.25 to 0.5 times the vertical distance between the point sink/drain and the initial position of the interface).

#### 1.2 PRESENT STUDY

In the present study, an attempt has been made to develop a numerical model for simulation of saltwater transport occurring in consequence of pumping water from a partially penetrating well. The well is assumed to tap only the freshwater zone and saltwater is assumed to occur below the well screen. The model, accounting for both convective and diffusive components of saltwater transport, is based upon a numerical solution of the differential equations governing the pressure distribution and the mass transport in a two - dimensional axi symmetric flow domain. While calculating the pressure distribution, the variation of the specific weight and dynamic viscosity of fluid due to time and space variation of saltwater concentration is accounted for. The pressure distribution is computed by the finite difference. To avoid numerical dispersion, computation of the total saltwater transport is accomplished in three stages. First, the convective transport is computed by the method of characteristics. The necessary velocities are calculated from the precomputed pressure distribution. Subsequently, the diffusive transport is computed by the finite difference. Finally, the two transports are integrated to get the total transport. The model is capable of simulating the upward saltwater transport during pumping; entry of saltwater into the well and it's settlement on closure of the pumpage.

The saltwater transport, as computed by the proposed model, is found to converge to the analytical's solution as the ideal conditions assumed therein are approached. However, under non-ideal conditions, the numerical solution varies significantly from the analytical solution. The numerical model has reproduced, the field data reported by Schmorak and Mercado (1969) quite well.

The model can be employed to determine the permissible discharge and the pumping schedules for wells underlain by saltwater. A possible procedure for such a design has been illustrated.



#### CHAPTER II

4

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Planning of groundwater development in coastal aquifers may have two distinct aspects i.e., control of saltwater intrusion to an acceptable extent and control of the saltwater concentration in the pumped water to a permissible level. The first aspect involves designing such a regional pumping/recharge pattern (distributed in space and time) which keeps the interface between the freshwater and saltwater at a preassigned large enough depth. This may be viewed as Regional or Macrolevel Planning. The second aspect essentially involves designing the well system for implementing the evolved pumping pattern. The wells as well as their pumping schedules have to be so designed that the localized vertically upward transport of saltwater [(comprising of the convective transport (upconing) and the diffusive transport] below a pumping well does not lead to an excessive saltwater concentration in the pumped water. This may be viewed as Microlevel Planning.

The reported research work in these two aspects is described in the following paragraphs.

#### 2.2 RESEARCH WORK UPTO 1930

#### 2.2.1 Macrolevel Planning

The equation given by Badon and Ghyben in 1888 and by Herzberg in 1901 (Bear, 1979) permits an estimation of the position of the saltwater-freshwater interface. The interface is assumed to be sharp (the sharp interface assumes that the fresh water - saltwater system is composed of two completely immiscible fluids). The equation, based upon the assumptions of static equilibrium and hydrostatic pressure distribution in the fresh water region with stationary seawater, is as follows;

$$Z = \frac{\rho_{\rm f}}{\rho_{\rm s} - \rho_{\rm f}} h$$
 .....(2.1)

Where Z is the depth of the interface below mean sea level at any location, h is the height of the water table above the interface at the same location, and  $\rho_s$  and  $\rho_f$  are the densities of saltwater and freshwater respectively (refer Fig.2.1). Substituting  $\rho_f=1.0 \text{gm/cm}^3$  and  $\rho_s = 1.025 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ , the Ghyben - Herzberg relationship indicates that Z = 40 h, i.e., the depth of a stationary interface below sea level is 40 times the height of the fresh water table above it.

#### 2.3 RESEARCH WORK FROM 1930 TO 1940

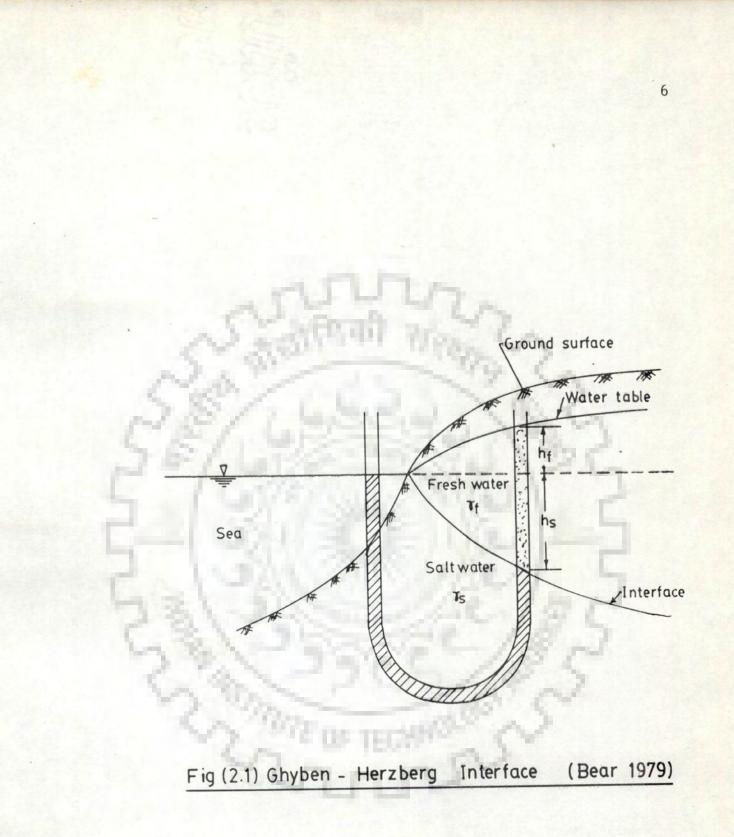
#### 2.3.1 Macrolevel Planning

Hubbert (1940) used the dynamics of the interface to derive an equation governing the depth of interface by assuming the freshwater head  $(h_r)$  and saltwater head  $(h_r)$  as follows;

$$n_{f} = \frac{p}{\rho_{f}g} + Z$$
 ....(2.2)

$$h_{s} = \frac{p}{\rho_{s} g} + 2$$
 ....(2.3)

Where p is the fluid pressure at a point at which the head is measured, g is the gravity acceleration, Z is the elevation (above datum) of the point.



From equations (2.2) and (2.3) the elevation (Z) at a point on the interface can be written as follows;

$$Z = \frac{\rho_{f}}{(\rho_{f} - \rho_{s})} \quad h_{f} - \frac{\rho_{s}}{(\rho_{f} - \rho_{s})} \quad h_{s} \qquad \dots \dots (2.4)$$

This equation is an improvement over the Ghyben - Herzberg's equation because it relates the freshwater and saltwater heads on the interface to it's position, whereas the Ghyben - Herzberg equation relates the head at the water table to the position of the interface.

#### 2.3.2 Microlevel Planning

Muskat and Wyckoff (Muskat, 1937) presented the earliest known solution for brine upconing below an oil well using a sharp interface.

#### 2.4 RESEARCH WORK FROM 1940-1960

During these years, a large number of studies related to the ground water management in coastal aquifers, were carried out. Most of these studies still form the basis for understanding the mechanisms of saltwater transport. The proposed models were generally validated by comparing their solutions with field data.

#### 2.4.1 Macrolevel Planning

Strigfield et al. (1941) studied the saltwater intrusion in the coastal area of Georgia and Northeastern Florida.

Several relationships were developed during these years. Glover (1959) developed the following equation to describe the sharp interface under steady flow condition:

$$\Delta \gamma^2 - \frac{2q}{\Delta \gamma K} \times - \frac{q^2}{\Delta \gamma^2 K^2} \quad y = 0.0 \tag{2.5}$$

Where q is the freshwater discharge per unit length of shore, K is the

hydraulic conductivity of the medium,  $\Delta \gamma = (\rho_s - \rho_f)/\rho_f$ ,  $\rho_s$  and  $\rho_f$  are the densities of saltwater and freshwater, respectively, x is the distance from the shore, and y is the depth from mean sea level.

Cooper (1959) developed a hypothesis to describe the dispersion of salts produced by reciprocative motion of the saltwater front in a coastal aquifer and defined the amount of mixing.

Henry (1959) developed a few theoretical equations for determing the shape and location of the interface under various conditions. He assumed that the flow is steady and two-dimensional, the freshwater and saltwater are immiscible, and there is no fingering.

Kohout (1960) studied the saltwater movement in the Biscayne aquifer along the coast of the Miami area, Florida . He concluded that, over a period of nearly 20 years, the saltwater front in this area was dynamically stable at a position seaward of that computed according to the Ghyben Herzberg formula.

Lusczynski and Swarzenski (1960) studied the position and Chloride concentration of the saltwater body in the Magothy formulation in the Cedarhurst-Woodmere area of southwestern Nassau country, Long Island, N.Y.

2.5 RESEARCH WORK AFTER 1960

The research work reported after 1960 can be classified into the following topics

1 Upconing

2 Two-three dimensional flow analyses

3 Field experiments

2.5.1 Upconing

The reported upconing solutions can be classified into the following categories

Upconing below a horizontal infinite drain

(line sink of infinite length)

Upconing below a point sink

1

2

3 Upconing below a well (finite vertical sink)

2.5.1.1 Upconing Below a Horizontal Infinite Drain

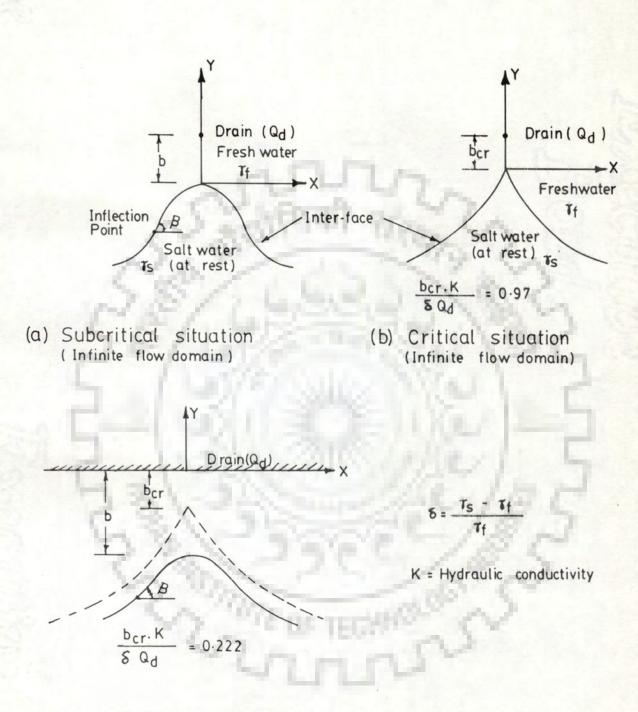
(Line Sink of Infinite Length)

Bear and Dagan (1964b) presented solutions describing the shape and position of an interface between two immiscsible liquids of different densities under different conditions (refer Fig: 2.2), using the hodograph method . Other solutions have been given by several investigators (Bear, 1979). The solutions hold good provided the rise of interface is small in comparison to the distance between the initial position of the interface and the drain. Dagan and Bear (1968) presented solutions for time dependent interface upconing below a infinite drain in an aquifer of finite and infinite thickness. The solutions account for the anisotropy and the influence of fluid properties on hydraulic The solutions are based upon the method of small conductivity. perturbations. Dagan and Bear (1968) determined the range of validity of these solutions by means of experiments on a sand box model. They concluded that the approximate solutions hold good provided the upconing does not exceed one third of the initial distance between the interface and the drain.

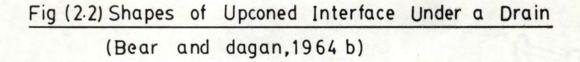
The equations are as follows; For finite thickness

$$Z = \frac{\mu_{f}q}{\pi \Delta \gamma (k_{x} k_{z})^{1/2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\cosh [\lambda(a-d)]}{\sinh(\lambda a)}$$

9



(C) (Finite Flow domain).



$$\{1 - \exp(\frac{-\lambda k_z \Delta \gamma}{\phi [\mu_f \operatorname{cotgh}(\lambda a) + \mu_c \operatorname{cotgh}(\lambda b)]}) t \} \cos[\lambda (\frac{k_z}{k_x})^{1/2} x] d\lambda$$

For infinite thickness

$$Z = \frac{\mu_{f}q}{2\pi\Delta\gamma(k_{x} k_{z})^{1/2}} \ln \frac{(\frac{k_{z}}{k_{x}})^{2} x^{2} - [\frac{k_{z}\Delta\gamma t}{\phi(\mu_{f}+\mu_{s})} + d]^{2}}{(\frac{k_{z}}{k_{x}})x^{2} + d^{2}}$$

.... (2.7)

Where Z is the vertical upward rise above the initial position of the interface , a and b are the initial thickness of freshwater and saltwater zones in the aquifer respectively , q is the drain discharge ,  $\Delta \gamma = \gamma_{\rm S} - \gamma_{\rm f}, \gamma_{\rm S}$  and  $\gamma_{\rm f}$  are the saltwater and freshwater specific weights respectively,  $\phi$  is the aquifer porosity,  $\mu_{\rm f}$  and  $\mu_{\rm S}$  are the freshwater and saltwater dynamic viscosities respectively , x is the horizontal distance from the drain , d is the vertical distance between the initial position of the interface and bottom of drain,  $\lambda$  is Fourier function , and  $k_{\rm x}$  and  $k_{\rm z}$  are the intrinsic permeabilities in the horizontal and vertical directions respectively.

Ackermann and chang (1971) presented graphically the effect of pumping rate on the interface and freshwater/saltwater heads assuming immiscibility of fluids. They determined the validity of their results by means of experiments on an electric analog model.

Kembloski (1985) presented a new implicit approximation of the sharp interface motion under drain as a sequence of quasi-steady states (Bear, 1979). He compared his results with experimental data reported by Dagan and Bear (1968).

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#### 2.5.1.2 Upconing Below a Point Sink

Dagan and Bear (1968) presented a solution for time dependent interface upconing below a point sink in an isotropic aquifer of finite thickness. The solution accounts for the influence of fluid properties on hydraulic conductivity. The solution is based upon the method of small perturbations. Dagan and Bear (1968) determined the range of validity of this solution by means of experiments on a sand box model. They concluded that the approximate solution holds good provided the upconing does not exceed one third of the initial distance between the interface and point sink.

The equation is as follows

$$Z = \frac{\mu_{f}Q}{2\pi\Delta\gamma(k_{k_{z}})^{1/2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh[\lambda(a-d)]}{\sinh(\lambda a)}$$

$$[1 - \exp(\frac{-\lambda k_z \Delta \gamma t}{\phi [\mu_f \operatorname{cotgh}(\lambda a) + \mu_s \operatorname{cotgh}(\lambda b)})] J_o(\lambda r) d\lambda \qquad \dots (2.8)$$

Where Z is the vertical upward rise above the initial position of the interface, Q is the point sink discharge, r is the radial distance from the point sink,  $J_o$  is the Bassel's function, a and b are the initial thickness of freshwater and saltwater zones in the aquifer respectively,  $\Delta \gamma = \gamma_{\rm S} - \gamma_{\rm f}$ ,  $\gamma_{\rm S}$  and  $\gamma_{\rm f}$  are the saltwater and freshwater specific weights respectively,  $\phi$  is the aquifer porosity,  $\mu_{\rm f}$  and  $\mu_{\rm S}$  are the freshwater and saltwater dynamic viscosities respectively, d is the vertical distance between the initial position of interface and bottom of drain,  $\lambda$  is Fourier function, and  $k_{\chi}$  and  $k_{z}$  are the intrinsic permeabilities in the horizontal and vertical directions respectively.

#### 2.5.1.3 Upconing Below a Well (Finite Vertical Sink)

Bennett et al.(1968) used an electric analog model to study brine upconing beneath freshwater wells in the Punjab Region of West Pakistan to determine permissible pumping rates for partially penetrating wells. Their results give a good indication of maximum production rates for a wide range of cases.

Bear and Dagan (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) presented a solution for time dependent interface upconing below a partially penetrating well in an aquifer of infinite thickness. The solution accounts for anisotropy and ignores the influence of fluid properties on hydraulic conductivity. The solution (equation 4.1, chap. 4) is based upon the method of small perturbations. Dagan and Bear (1968) determined the range of validity of this solution by means of experiments on a sand box model. They concluded that the approximate solution holds good provided the upconing does not exceed one third of the initial distance between the interface and bottom of well.

Sahni (1973) presented numerical and experimental models for upconing below a partially penetrating skimming well, using a finite difference iterative technique for numerical model. He reported that the numerical model results showed better agreement than the Muskat's analysis with the results of experiments conducted by him (Sahni).

Haubold (1975) found that the Muskat's analytical solution achieves a close match to the Hele-Shaw model results when  $Z/D \le 0.5$  (Z is the interface rise and D is the distance between initial position of interface and bottom of well).

The reported numerical solutions (e.g. Chandler and McWhorter,1975) are based upon estimation of the steady state piezometric head distribution. Rubin and Pinder (1977) described the upconing below a pumping well taking into account the miscibility of the two fluid.

Diersch et al.(1984) used a finite element model for estimating upconing below a pumping well. The effects of diffusive transport and density dependence were accounted for in this study.

Srimal (1985) and Cat (1986) simulated the movement of saltwater below partially a penetrating well tapping a confined aquifer by using the method of characteristics. However, these studies were not conclusive because the variation of specific weight over the space and time (caused by varying saltwater concentration) was not accounted for.

Wirojanagud et al.(1985) presented two axi - symmetric models, assuming an abrupt interface. In the first model, he used the finite element method with an iterative scheme for solving the steady state equation. The other model accounts for diffusive transport and it's results were compared with the analytical solution for the fully penetrating well. He further used the technique of dimensional analysis for designing the depth of well and pumpage rate.

Reilly et al.(1987) developed a numerical finite - element model assuming a sharp interface. They validated the results with the results reported by Bennett et al.(1968). Further, they employed the model to estimate the maximum permissible discharge from Truro well field.

Reilly and Goodman (1987) presented a numerical solution for diffusive transport employing finite element. They used the sharp interface method and the fluid - density dependent solute transport method to simulate saltwater upconing beneath a pumping well. They compared the sharp interface results with those of a variable-density diffusive transport model. They found that even for stable upconing, significant quantities of saltwater will be pumped and that the development of a transition zone is mainly dependent on the transverse dispersivity. They simulated the upconing at Test Site No.4, Truo, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Hoque (1987) presented a numerical model for simulation of saltwater upconing in confined, unconfined, homogeneous / heterogeneous and istoropic / anistropic aquifers using the block - centered finite difference method. He used line successive overrelaxation technique (LSOR) and bitridiagonal algorithm to solve the matrix equations. He found that the results of his model were close to Bear and Dagan's analytical solution (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) for small distances from the well. For large distances, the deviation was quite large.

McElwee ad Kemblowski (1990) developed an approximate model of saltwater upconing in aquifers using explicit, implicit and Crank-Nicolson procedures, assuming validity of Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions. The model accounts for vertical diffusive transport. They further, presented a complete steady state analytical solution (equations 2.9 to 2.11) assuming constant hydraulic conductivity and stationary saltwater.

$$\phi_{\rm s} = [1 - \alpha^{-1}]\phi_{\rm f}(0) + \alpha Z_{\rm b}(0)] \qquad \dots (2.9)$$

$$[\phi_{f}(X) - \phi_{s}]^{2} = -\alpha N x^{2} / [1+\alpha) K_{f} + 2 [\phi_{f}(0) - \phi_{s}]$$

$$(\partial \phi_{f} / \partial x)_{x=0} x + [\alpha / (1+\alpha)]^{2} [\phi_{f}(0) - Z_{b}(0)]^{2}$$
 (2.10)

$$Z_{b}(X) = [(1+\alpha)/\alpha]\phi_{s} - (1/\alpha)\phi_{f}(x) ...(2.11)$$

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Where  $\phi_s$  is the saltwater piezometric head =  $Z + \frac{p}{\gamma_s}$ , Z is the vertical coordinate, p is the pressure,  $\gamma_s$  is the specific weight of saltwater,  $\alpha = \gamma_s - \gamma_f$ ,  $\gamma_f$  is the specific weight of freshwater,  $\phi_f(0)$  is the fresh water piezometric head at x = 0, X is the horizontal distance from well,  $Z_b(0)$  is the elevation of the transition zone bottom at x = 0,  $\phi_f(X)$  is the freshwater piezometric head at any distance X , N is discharge (negative) or recharge (positive),  $K_f$  is the hydraulic conductivity for freshwater, and  $Z_b(x)$  is the elevation of the transition zone bottom at any distance x.

2.5.2 Two - Three Dimensional Flow Analyses

2.5.2.1 Two - Dimensional Flow Analysis

The reported research on two dimensional flow analysis can be divided into

1. Two -	dimensional	flow	in a	vertical plane
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2. Two - dimensional horizontal flow

2.5.2.1.1 Two - Dimensional Flow in a Vertical Plane

Such flow analysis accounts for the role of the vertical hydraulic gradients in the saltwater transport.

### 2.5.2.1.1.1 Macrolevel Planning

Rumer and Harleman (1963) presented an equation for the convective and dispersive movement of the interface. They conducted laboratory experiments and found a good agreement between their solution and experimental results.

Ackermann and Sridurongkatum (1964) presented an analytical solution for the freshwater intrusion due to seepage from a canal into a salinized aquifer. They further validated the solution by an electric analog model.

Bear and Dagan (1964a) presented solutions of the transient

movement of an abrupt interface in an isotropic, homogeneous confined coastal aquifer. The solutions are based on the Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions and neglect diffusive transport and water compressibility. The authors have validated their solutions by a Hele-Shaw model.

Charmonman (1965) presented a solution of the pattern of freshwater flow in an unconfined aquifer. Though, the solution is valid for unconfined aquifers only, the author has shown that it may as well be applied to confined aquifers also.

Columbus (1965) developed an analytical steady state solution of saltwater intrusion in an unconfined aquifer. He validated the solution by a viscous flow model. The solution holds good even when the Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions are not satisfied.

Rumber and Shiau (1968) presented an equation for the position of the interface under isotropic and nonhomogenous, and anisotropic and nonhomogenous conditions. They found the results to compare well with Henry's solutions reported in 1964 (Rumber and Shiau, 1968) for both confined and unconfined aquifers when the depth of the aquifer is less than the length of saltwater intrusion.

Hantush (1968) simulated unsteady movement of freshwater in a thick saline unconfined aquifer under different boundary conditions.

Bruch (1970) presented results of a series of dispersion experiments in a two - dimensional porous medium.

Shechter and Schwarz (1970) arrived at the optimal design of coastal collector wells, with respect to the economic engineering and hydrologic considerations.

Pinder and Cooper (1970) presented a numerical solution for the position of the saltwater front in coastal aquifers. They used the method of characteristics, assuming that: the dynamic viscosity, the dispersion coefficient and porosity are constant with space and time, and the effect of release of water from storage is negligible on the saltwater front movement.

Shamir and Dagan (1971) presented a finite difference numerical solution, assuming a shallow sharp interface and horizontal flow (Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions). The model results are reported to be in good agreement with analytical solutions but only in a fair agreement with Hele- Shaw model.

Bennett and Giusti (1971) used an electric analog model for the simulation of the interface in a coastal aquifer near Ponce, Pueto Pice.

Collins et al. (1972) employed Hele-Shaw model to simulate fresh and saltwater motion in aquifers of Long Island, N.Y.

Lee and Cheng (1974) presented a finite element model for simulating saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers, assuming the seepage velocity perpendicular to seepage surface. The results compared well with the solutions of Henry, 1960 (Lee and Chang, 1974) and Pinder and Cooper (1970), and also with the field data from Biscayne aquifer at cutler area, Florida (Kohout, 1960).

Mualem and Bear (1974) studied the shape of the interface under steady state conditions, assuming a thin horizontal semipervious layer in a coastal aquifer. The solution is based upon Dupuit-Forchheimer's assumptions. The authors employed Hele-Shaw model and field data for validation of their solution.

Many Hele-Shaw models were developed and used by various investigators for different objectives i.e., by Bear and Dagan (1964a), Columbus (1965) to validate their solutions, by Chahill (1968, 1973), Dagan and Bear (1968) to determine the range of validity of their analytical solutions, by Kashef(1970) to study saltwater intrusion, by Collins et al. (1971, 1972) to study the interface of Long Island, N.Y., by Mercer et al. (1980) to validate their numerical solutions under the Dupuit -Forchheimer's assumptions, and by Gupta (1985) to validate his analytical and numerical solutions for saltwater interface in an unconfined aquifer.

Kashef and Smith(1975) presented a numerical model for growth of saltwater zone due to well discharge. they presented their numerical results in figures under several conditions.

Vandenberg (1975) arrived at the optimal pumpage to avoid the saltwater intrusion into the pumped well. The aquifer was treated as confined, thin, homogeneous and isotropic, and semi-infinite in areal extent.

Wang and Cheng (1975) presented a finite element model for simulating the dispersion of pollutants in a semi-infinite aquifer.

Segol et al.(1975) presented a Galerkin - finite element model for simulating the saltwater front movement.

Nutbrown (1976) estimated optimal pumpage from an unconfined coastal aquifer by a simple analytical model incorporating a number of parameters.

Vappicha and Nagaraja (1976) presented analytical and numerical solutions using the quasi-steady state principle with three different boundary conditions. They assumed a sharp interface, homogeneous, isotropic aquifer and ignored the compressibility of the aquifer and water. The authors have validated their solution by a viscous model.

Segol and Pinder (1976) used a Galerkin - finite element approximation to simulate the movement of the interface in the Cutler area of the Biscayne aquifer near Miami, Florida, adopting Cooper and Pinder's approach (i.e., zero storage coefficient) (1970). They found their results to match well with the field data.

Tresoff et al.(1976) presented a finite - difference model to simulate water table and ground water flow in two dimensions using line sussessive over relaxation (LSOR).

Van der Veer (1977a) presented a steady state analytical solution for the position of the interface in a coastal aquifer, assuming the saltwater to be at rest. He compared the results with the results of Badon Ghyben and Herzberg's solution. He found that the interface and the phreatic surface are straight lines for some special cases. Van der Veer (1977b) presented an analytical solution for the position of the steady state interface in a coastal aquifer, accounting for the movement of saltwater.

Van der Veer (1978) presented an exact solution for two dimensional ground water flow, assuming a semi - pervious boundary.

Konikow and Bredehoeff (1978) presented a model for two dimensional solute transport and dispersion in ground water. The solution is based upon the method of characteristics. The change in concentration over time due to convective transport and diffusive transport are estimated. They assumed that there are no vertical variations in concentration and head; and ignored the effect of fluid density and viscosity gradients on flow.

Panigrahi et al. (1980) presented a finite difference numerical solution for saltwater intrusion in unconfined coastal aquifer of infinite extent.

Bear and Kapuler (1981) presented a finite difference numerical model for the movement of an interface in a layered coastal aquifer.

Van dam and Sikkema (1982) presented, a solution of the shape of interface in a semi - confined aquifer, assuming the saltwater to be at rest. The solution is based upon Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions. Sikkema and Van dam (1982) presented an analytical solution for the interface in a semi confined aquifer considering the geohydrological terms, assuming the saltwater to be at rest.

Volker and Rushton (1982) presented two models for steady state saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifer assuming miscible and immiscible fluids. The boundary integral method has been used, for an abrupt interface while a finite - difference method has been used in the dispersive model.

Basak and Rajagopalan (1982) presented an unsteady state analytical solution for the length of saltwater intrusion in a coastal aquifer, using non-Darcy flow, Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions and Ghyben - Herzberg approximation.

Frind (1982a) presented a Galerkin finite element model for simulation of long term transient density - dependent transport in groundwater assuming the fluid to be incompressible. The author validated his solution by comparing the results with segol et al. (1975), Pinder and Cooper (1970), Henry, 1964 (Frind, 1982a), and Lee Cheng (1974).

Frind (1982 b) presented a finite element model for simulating saltwater intrusion in a confined aquifer overlain by a leaky aquitard.

Kashef (1983a) expressed some selected analytical solutions (for the position of the interface) in simple equations in terms of the Ghyben - Herzberg form. He compared these solutions with the Ghyben -Herzberg solution. He concluded that, for using the Ghyben - Herzberg solution in field , the free surface location may be determined by recording water levels in series of observation wells or even by recording one level in one observation well.

Polo and Ramis (1983) presented a numerical solution for a sharp interface motion with the Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions. They found a good agreement between their results and analytical solutions presented by Verruijt, 1968 (Polo and Ramis, 1983), by Keulegan, 1954 (Polo and Ramis, 1983), by Vappoicha and Nagaraja, 1975 (Polo and Ramis, 1983), and by Vappicha and Nagaraja (1976).

Gupta (1983) presented a finite element numerical model for steady state interface upconing beneath a coastal infiltration gallery.

Khaleel, R., and Reddell, D.L. (1985) presented a numerical model , based upon method of characteristics , for convective and diffusive transport in a saturated - unsaturated porous medium. They used a three-way linear interpolation scheme to assign seepage velocities to the moving points. They reported a agreement of their results with i)analytical solution presented by Harleman and Rumer (1963); ii) field data presented by Warrick et al. (1971); iii) numerical solution presented by Van Genuchten in 1978 (Khaleel and Reddell, 1985).

Mehnert and Jennincs (1985) presented a numerical model for saltwater intrusion, assuming miscible fluids and variable hydraulic conductivity.

Isaacs (1985) presented an analytical solution for the interface toe position using dimensional analysis for a one dimensional unconfined coastal aquifer. The author validated his solution by comparing the results with numerical solution presented by him.

Bear et al.(1985) developed an analytical solution for the interface toe by the successive steady state method. The authors

validated his solution by comparing the results with other numerical solutions presented by Shamir and Dagan (1971), by Kapuler, 1972 (Bear et al., 1985), and by Shapiro et al., 1983, (Bear et al., 1985)

McElwee (1985) presented a model for saltwater intrusion into a river, assuming a steady state sharp interface. He found that, as the river stage rises, the saltwater intrusion declines and vice versa.

Gupta (1985a) used analytical and numerical models based upon diffusive transport to simulate saltwater movement in the Nakhon Luang aquifer, Bangkok, Thailand.

Gupta (1985b) developed analytical and numerical solutions for the free surface fluctuation and the saltwater interface under various boundary conditions. The results compared well with the Hele-Shaw results.

Isaacs and Hunt (1986) presented an analytical solution for the position of the interface in a coastal aquifer. The results compared well with the Shamir and Dagan's numerical solution (1971).

Gupta and Gaikwad (1987) presented a numerical model, based upon Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions and Ghyben - Herzberg approximation, for interface upconing due to a horizontal well in an unconfined aquifer. They found a good agreement between their results and analytical solutions and also with Hele-Shaw model results.

Appelo and Willemsen (1987) presented a combined geochemical/mixing cell model to simulate concentration changes due to sea water intrusions.

Voss and Souza (1987) presented a Galerkin finite element model for a variable density flow and solute transport in a regional aquifer system containing a narrow freshwater saltwater transition zone.

Sherif et al.(1988) presented a finite element model for

saltwater intrusion in the Nile Delta aquifer, Egypt. The results compared well with the models of Rouve et al., 1980 (Sherif et al., 1988) , and of Kawatani, 1980 (Sherif et al., 1988).

Detournay and Strack (1988) presented a steady state analytical solution for the saltwater intrusion in a coastal aquifer. The solution is based upon hodograph method.

Reilly (1990) simulated dispersion in a two-layered coastal aquifer system using a density-dependent solute-transport formulation based upon Fick's law. He found that for a good simulation either the dispersion formulation should be flow - direction - dependent or the dispersivities must change spatially.

2.5.2.1.2 Two-Dimensional Horizontal Flow

2.5.2.1.2.1 Macrolevel Planning

Mercer et al. (1980) presented a finite difference model for sharp interface motion. The solution is based upon the Dupuit-Forchheimer's assumptions. The authors validated their solution by comparing the simulated results with the analytical solution presented by Keulagan, 1954 (Mercer et al., 1980), Hele - Shaw model conducted by Bear and Dagan (1964a), and field area near Kahului, Maui, Hawaii.

Andrews (1981) presented a hydrologic and water quality model for the horizontal movement of saltwater in the Costa de Hermosillo, Mexico. The model ignored the density effects which are very important for the freshwater and saltwater equilibrium.

Kishi et al.(1982) presented a finite element model for the areal steady state position of the interface in a coastal aquifer. They applied their model to the confined groundwater in the estuary of the Naka river, Tokushima Prefecture, Japan. The model results are reported

to be in close agreement with the results obtained from deep wells.

Inouchi et al. (1985) developed a Galerkin finite element model for a two - dimensional unsteady interface in a confined aquifer. The solution is based upon two equations accounting for very rapid and very slow variations of the interface with time. The model results compared well with the field data.

Contractor and Srivastava (1990) presented a finite element model for the two dimensional areal position of the saltwater interface in the Northern Guan aquifer. The model results are in a close agreement with analytical solutions presented by Van der Veer, 1976 (Contractor and Srivastava, 1990), and by Sa da Costa and Wilson, 1979 (Contractor and Srivastava, 1990). However, the results compare well with only one of the sets of reported field data.

Ledoux et al.(1990) presented a finite difference model to simulate the position of the interface. The results are in a good agreement with the analytical solution presented by Issacs and Hunt (1986), and by Hantush (1968).

2.5.2.2 Three Dimensional Flow Analysis

2.5.2.2.1 Macrolevel Planning

Shamir and Harleman (1967) presented a finite difference model for dispersion in steady state three - dimensional flow in porous mediums.

Strack (1976) presented an analytical solution for the position of the interface. The solution is based upon Dupuit - Forchheimer's assumptions.

Kishi and Fukuo (1977) presented a numerical model for a three
 dimensional steady interface.

Huyakorn et al.(1987) presented a three - dimensional finite

element model to simulate saltwater intrusion in single and multiple coastal aquifers. The solution is based upon the Picard sequential solution algorithm with a special provision to enhance the convergence.

Kakinuma et al. (1988) presented a three - dimensional diffusive transport numerical model to simulate saltwater intrusion in confined aquifers in the estuaries of the Naka and Kiki rivers in Japan. The solution is based upon a constant as well as a velocity - dependent dispersion coefficient.

Bush (1988) simulated saltwater flow in the Floridan aquifer system beneath the north end of Hilton Head Island and Port Royal Sound. 2.5.3 Field Experiments

# 2.5.3.1 Macrolevel Planning.

Kashef (1983a) described saltwater intrusion in the Nile Delta, Egypt. He discussed various techniques for water resources management. He used two methods to study the saltwater intrusion into the Delta.

Johnston (1983) monitored the interface in the Tertiary limeston aquifer, Southeast Atlantic outer-continental shelf of the U.S.A.

# 2.5.3.2 Microlevel Planning

Schmorak and Mercado (1969) carried out field investigation on wells in Ashqelon region in a coastal plane of Israel to check the validity of Bear and Dagan's analytical solution (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) and to study the salinization of pumped well. They conclude that the theoretical estimates are in agreement with field results up to a critical rise which may be 1/3 to 1/2 of the distance between initial position of interface and bottom of well.

### CHAPTER-III

### THE MODEL DEVELOPMENT

### 3.1 THE PROBLEM

The fresh water in many aquifers may be underlain by saltwater. The entry of saltwater in a pumped well tapping one of such aquifers can possibly be avoided by providing adequate "cushion" between bottom of the screen and the freshwater - saltwater interface. However, the resulting partial penetration induces vertically upward velocity to the saltwater. An indiscriminate pumping can draw the saltwater into the pumped well.

The present study is aimed at developing a numerical model for simulation of the convective and diffusive saltwater transport in a confined aquifer occurring in consequence of pumping water from a partially penetrating well underlain by saltwater (Fig. 3.1). The transport comprises of upward lifting of saltwater into the freshwater zone, subsequent entry into the pumped well, and finally downward settlement after the closure of pumpage.

### 3.2 GOVERNING EQUATIONS

The physical process leading to the saltwater transport can be described by the following equations.

3.2.1 Differential Equation Governing Two - Dimensional (r-z plane) Unsteady State Axi - Symmetric Mass Transport.

The differential equation is as follows (Bear, 1979)

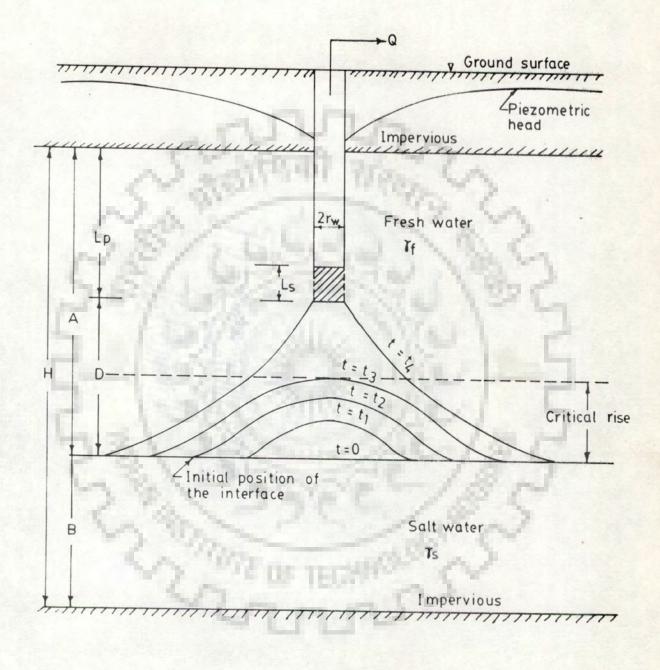


Fig (3.1) Salt water Upconing Beneath a Pumping Well

$$\frac{D_{r}}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{D_{z}}{r}\frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{q_{r}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_{z}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} \qquad \dots (3.1.a)$$

$$q_{\Gamma} = -\frac{k_{\Gamma}}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \gamma \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right] \qquad \dots \dots (3.1.b)$$

$$q_{z} = -\frac{k_{z}}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \gamma\right] \qquad \dots (3, 1, c)$$

$$C = C(r, z, t)$$

$$\mu = \mu(C)$$

$$\gamma = \gamma(C)$$

Where C(1) is the concentration of saltwater, r(L) is the radial distance from the centre of the well, z(L) is the vertical coordinates above any datum, t(T) is the time,  $D_{p}$  ( $L^{2}T^{-1}$ ) and  $D_{z}(L^{2}T^{-1})$  are the diffusive coefficients in the radial and vertical directions respectively,  $p(FL^{-2})$  is the water pressure ,  $k_{r}(L^{2})$  and  $k_{z}(L^{2})$  are the intrinsic permeabilities in the radial and vertical directions respectively,  $\gamma(FL^{-3})$  is the specific weight of water,  $\mu(FTL^{-2})$  is the dynamic viscosity of water,  $\phi(1)$  is the porosity of aquifer, and  $q_{r}(LT^{-1})$  and  $q_{z}(LT^{-1})$  are the Darcy's velocities in the r and z directions respectively.

3.2.2 Differential Equation Governing Two -Dimensional (r-z plane) Unsteady State Axi-Symmetric Radial Flow of a Fluid With Time and Space Variant Specific Weight and Viscosity.

The differential equation is as follows (Rear, 1979).

 $\frac{k_{\Gamma}}{\mu\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{k_{\Gamma}}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{k_{Z}}{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \gamma\right)\right] = \frac{S}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \qquad (3.3)$  p = p(r, z, t)  $S_{S} = S_{S}(\gamma)$ 

Where  $S_{s}$  (1) is the specific storage.

### 3.3 THE SOLUTION

The first two terms on the left side of equation (3.1) represent the 'moderation' of concentration due to diffusive transport and the last two terms represent the concentration variation due to the convective transport. The spatial variation of the pressure, governing the convective transport (refer eqns. 3.1b and 3.1c), is described by equation 3.3. A complete solution of the two coupled differential equation by finite difference is subject to errors on account of numerical dispersion (refer annexure-A).

### 3.3.1 Solution Strategy

In the present model the convective transport in a finite time step is first computed by the method of characteristics. Subsequently the total transport in the time step is computed by solving equation (3.1) for a known initial concentration distribution and the pre-computed convective transport, using a finite difference scheme.

### 3.3.2 Coordinate System

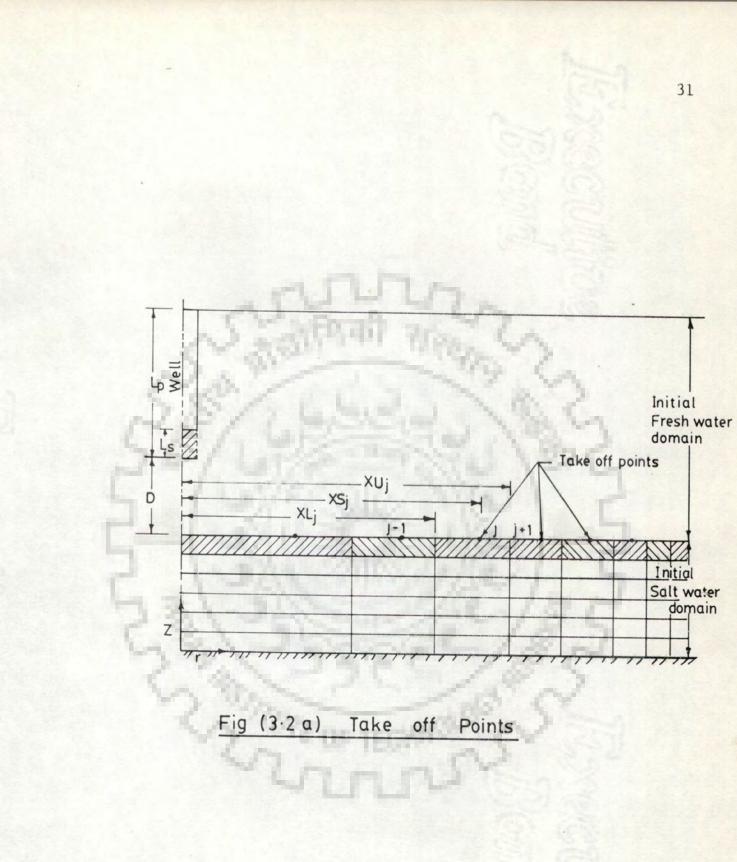
The r-z space , in the present study, is represented by a coordinate system shown in Fig. (3.2a). Thus, the radial coordinate (r) of a point represents it's radial distance from the centre of the well and the vertical coordinate(z) represents it's vertical distance from the lower impervious layer.

### 3.3.3 Convective Transport

The convective component is computed by the method of characteristics. A brief description of the method is as follows.

### 3.3.3.1 Method of Characteristics

The method of characteristics has been adopted to avoid the



numerical dispersion encounted in solving the equation of mass transport (equation 3.1). The method is based upon solution of an equivalent set of differential equations, known as characteristic equations. The characteristic equations of equation (3.1) are as follows

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{t}} = \frac{\mathbf{q}}{\phi} \qquad \dots \dots \dots \dots (3, 4, \mathbf{a})$$

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$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{q_z}{\phi} \qquad (3.4.b)$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{D_r}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial C}{\partial r}) + \frac{D_z}{z} \frac{\partial^2 C}{2} \qquad (3.4.c)$$

dz2

Equations 3.4(a) and 3.4(b) describe the convective transport, while equation 3.4(c) describes the diffusive transport.

#### 3.3.3.1.1 Simulation of Convective Transport

dr

dr

Convective transport is simulated by solving equations 3.4(a) and 3.4(b) by the method of characteristics. The computational details are as follows

# 3.3.3.1.1.1 Model Description

The initial saltwater domain is discretized by a finite number of horizontal strips of uniform thickness (refer Fig, 3.2a). The top of the uppermost strip represents the initial position of the interface between the saltwater and freshwater. Each strip is divided into a finite number of non-uniform substrips. Each substrip of the top strip is viewed as a take off point i.e., on the verge of being lifted into the fresh water zone. A take off point is assumed to move vertically upwards until it's entire thickness moves just above the initial position of the interface. At this stage the point is assumed to have "taken off" and a new take off point (from the underlying substrip)

is assumed to take it's place. There after the "taken off" point is redefined as a moving point having both radial and vertical components of velocity. (Fig.3.3).

# 3.3.3.1.1.2 Positioning of Take Off Points

The uppermost strip is discretized by a finite (say n) number of take off points in such a way that each take off point discretizes an equal volume (say Vol) of saltwater and the last take off point remains practically stationary. Thus,

$$\frac{V_{01}}{\phi} = 3.14 \ (XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j}^{2}) \ d \qquad \dots \dots \dots \dots (3.5)$$
  
j = 1,....n

Where XU_j(L) and XL_j(L) are respectively the radial coordinates of the downstream and upstream faces of the domain of  $j^{th}$  take off point (refer Fig. 3.2a), and d(L) is the strip thickness. The  $j^{th}$  take off point is assumed to be positioned at the centre of gravity of the stretched space domain (refer Fig. 3.2b) discretized by it. Thus, it's radial coordinate (XS_j) is generated by taking moments of the areas around o (refer Fig. 3.2b).

Thus,

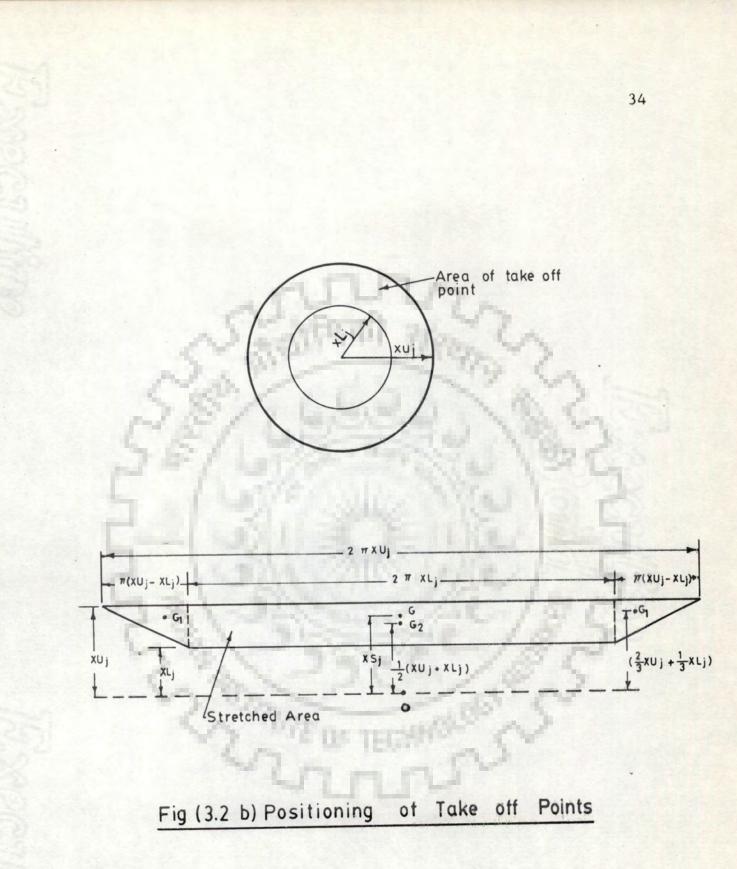
$$\pi (XU_{j} + XL_{j})(XU_{j} - XL_{j})XS_{j} = \pi (XU_{j} - XL_{j})^{2} (\frac{2}{3} - XU_{j} - \frac{2}{3} - XL_{j} + XL_{j})$$

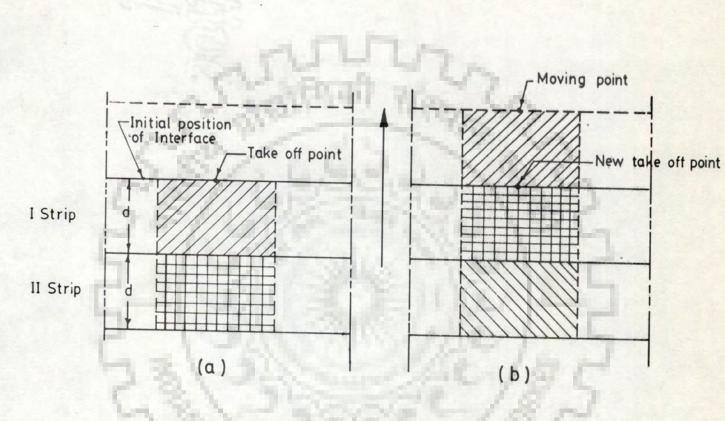
$$+ 2\pi XL_{j}(XU_{j} - XL_{j})(\frac{1}{2} - XU_{j} - \frac{1}{2} - XL_{j} + XL_{j})$$

$$(XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j}^{2})XS_{j} = \frac{2}{3} - XU_{j}^{3} - \frac{4}{3} - XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j} + \frac{2}{3} - XU_{j} - \frac{1}{2} - XL_{j} + XL_{j})$$

$$- \frac{2}{3} - XU_{j} - XL_{j}^{2} + \frac{1}{3} - XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j}^{3} + XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j}^{3} - \frac{4}{3} - XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j}^{3} + XU_{j}^{3} - XL_{j}^{3} - \frac{2}{3} - XU_{j} - XL_{j}^{3}$$

$$(XU_{j}^{2} - XL_{j}^{2})XS_{j} = \frac{2}{3} - (XU_{j}^{3} - XL_{j}^{3})$$





# Fig. (3.3) Lifting of Take off Points

US TELS

ns

- (a) Before lifting
- (b) After lifting

For a stipulated value of Vol and a known value of the radius of well  $(r_w)$ , the domains of the take off points are generated as follows

$$XL_{2} = XU_{1}$$

$$XU_{2} = (-\frac{V_{0}1}{\phi d} + XL_{2}^{2})^{1/2}$$

$$XL_{j} = XU_{j-1}$$

$$XL_{j} = (-\frac{V_{0}1}{\phi d} + XL_{2}^{2})^{1/2}$$

 $XU_1 = (-\frac{V_01}{\phi d} + XL_1^2)^{1/2}$ 

 $XL_1 = r_w$ 

$$XU_{j} = (\frac{V_{01}}{\phi d} + XL_{j}^{2})^{1/2}$$

$$XL_n = XU_{n-1}$$
$$XU_n = \left(\frac{V_01}{\phi d} + XL_n^2\right)^{1/2}$$

Further, the corresponding radial coordinates of the take off points are computed in accordance with the equation (3.6). Finally, the radial spacing ( $\Delta rs_j$ ) between the jth and (j+1)th take off points is computed as follows

$$\Delta rs_{j} = XS_{j+1} - XS_{j}$$
 ....(3.7)

# 3.3.3.1.1.3 Upward Lifting of Take Off Points

Since a take off point is assumed to move vertically upwards, it's radial coordinate remains constant while it's vertical coordinate

increases. Let  $Z_{jk}$  be the vertical coordinate of the jth take off point at the kth discrete time t_k. Thus  $Z_{j,k+1}$  i.e., it's vertical coordinate at t_{k+1} can be written as follow:

$$Z_{j,K+1} = Z_{j,k} + (t_{k+1} - t_k) V(XS_j, Z_{jk}, t_k) \qquad \dots \dots (3.8)$$
  
$$[Z_{j,0} = B , where B is the initial saltwater thickness (refer Fig. (3.1)]$$

Where XS_j is the radial coordinate of jth take off point,  $V(XS_j, Z_{jk}, t_k)$  is the vertical velocity of water at the space point  $(XS_j, Z_{jk})$  and time  $t_j$ .

Since nth take off point is assumed to be stationary,

and

When the vertical distance moved by  $j^{th}$  take off point equals (or just exceeds) the thickness of strip (d) [ i.e.,  $(Z_{j,k+1} - Z_{j,0}) \ge d$  ], the entire saltwater volume represented by it would have gone into suspension. At this stage, the  $j^{th}$  take off point is assumed to have **taken off** and is termed as moving point. It's subsequent movement in suspension is governed by the velocity distribution in the flow domain above the initial position of the interface.

As a take off point takes off, the saltwater substrip lying just below it, is assumed to move up and take it's position in the topmost strip. This is termed as the new jth take off point (Fig.3.3).

# 3.3.3.1.1.4 Convection of Moving Point

Each moving point is assigned a new position at the end of the time step in accordance with the following equations.

$$R_{m,k+1} = R_{mk} - (t_{k+1} - t_k)U(R_m, Z_m, t_k)$$
 ....(3.10)

$$Z_{m,k+1} = Z_{mk} + (t_{k+1} - t_k) V(R_m, Z_m, t_k)$$
 ....(3.11)

Where  $R_{m,k+1}$ , and  $Z_{m,k+1}$  are respectively the radial and vertical coordinates of the mth moving point at  $(k+1)^{th}$  time; and  $U(R_m, Z_m, t_k)$  and  $V(R_m, Z_m, t_k)$  are respectively the radial and vertical velocities at the space point  $(R_m, Z_m)$  at  $k^{th}$  time.

3.3.3.1.1.5 Finite Difference Grid

For arriving at  $\varrho$  spatial distribution of saltwater concentration at various discrete times, a finite-differences grid (refer Fig.3.4) is superposed over the transport domain. The domain is bounded by initial position of the interface on the lower side, upper boundary of the flow domain on the upper side, well on the downstream side and zero lift boundary ( i.e. a column passing through the last take off point) on the upstream side (refer Fig.3.4). A column is passed through each take off point. Rows are positioned uniformly between the lower and upper boundaries. Thus, the entire domain is discretized by a finite number of nodal points. Each nodal point, represented by it's row and column numbers, discretizes the soil-water domain lying close to it (Fig.3.4).

### 3.3.3.1.1.6 Estimation of Saltwater Concentration

The saltwater concentration (CC $_{ijk}$ ) at any node (i,j) at a discrete time t $_k$  will be as follows

$$CC_{ijk} = \frac{\sum_{m \in J_1}^{VL} VL_m}{\phi VLX_{ij}}$$
 (3.12)

Where J1, a subset of the moving points, comprises of the moving points

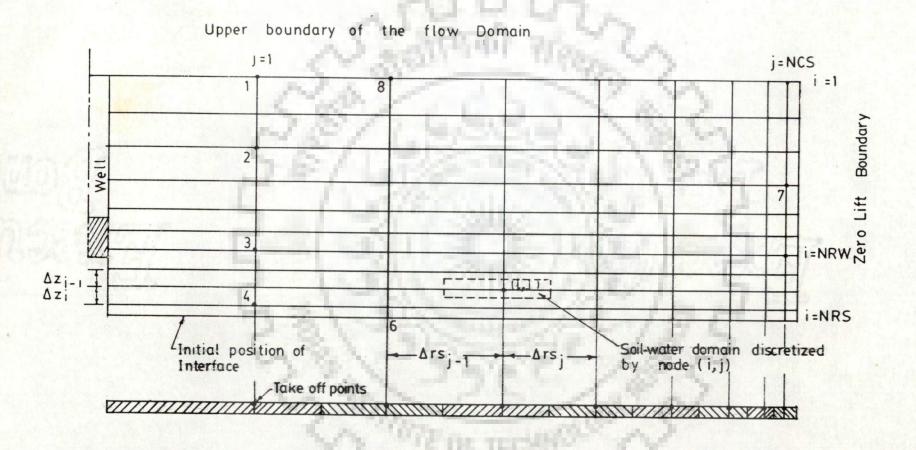


Fig (3.4) Finite Difference Mesh and Boundaries for Simulation of Saltwater Transport

lying in the domain of node (i, j) at discrete time  $t_k$ ;  $VL_m$  is the volume of saltwater discretized by mth moving point (under pure convective transport;  $VL_m$  for all m's will be equal to Vol. However, there is a redistribution of the saltwater among moving points due to diffusion. This aspect shall be dealt with in the subsequent solution),  $VLX_{ij}$  is the volume of soil-water discretized by node (i,j), and  $\phi$  is the porosity of the aquifer.

$$VLX_{ij} = 3.14(XU_j^2 - XL_j^2)(\frac{Z_{i-1} + Z_{i+1}}{2}) \qquad \dots (3.13)$$

### 3.3.4 Total Transport

The total transport of saltwater is computed by solving equation 3.4(c)governing the diffusive transport and treating the precalculated convective transport as a known saltwater input (or abstraction).

### 3.3.4.1 Differential Equation

Equation 3.4(c) is modified as follows to represent the total transport.

$$\frac{D_{r}}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{D_{z}}{2}\frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}} + q^{*} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} \qquad \dots (3.14)$$

Where C is the resultant saltwater concentration accounting for convective as well as diffusive transport,  $D_r$  and  $D_z$  are the diffusion coefficients in r and z directions respectively, and  $q(T^{-1})$  is the volume of saltwater entering the domain of node (i, j) due to convection in r and z directions per unit volume of water in the domain per unit time [ the pre-computed rate of the net convective transport (inflow :

### +ve ,outflow : -ve)].

### 3.3.4.1.1 Finite Difference Solution

Equation (3.14) is written in terms of the finite differences over the grid described earlier and solved by iterative alternating direction implicit explicit (IADIE) scheme . Thus, the space above the initial position of the interface is discretized by a finite number of nodes lying at the intersection of rows and columns (Fig.3.4). Similarly, the time domain is discretized by a finite number of discrete times.

### 3.3.4.1.2 IADIE Method

A replacement of spatial and temporal derivatives in equation 3.14 by finite differences leads to a determinate system of linear equations. The iterative alternating direction implicit explicit (IADIE) method for solving the system of linear equations requires a memory far smallar than required by any standard numerical method like Gauss elimination . Consider an area to be discretized by N rows and M columns, implying N*M nodes. Thus the solution by Gauss elimination will require a memory of (N*M)² for storing the coefficient matrix. This memory requirement may become prohibitively large even for moderate values of N and M. This illustrates the necessity of devising some alternative procedures which utilizes the sparseness of the coefficient matrix. It can be easily verified that the system of equations will be pentagonal i.e., each row of the coefficient matrix will have only five non-zero elements, one located at the diagonal, one just prior and one following the diagonal. The position of the remaining two non-zero elements will be governed by the adopted numbering system of nodes. No algorithm is available which can utilise this pattern of sparseness of

matrix. However, an efficient algorithm i.e., Thomas' algorithm is available for solving a tridiagonal system (i.e., a system in which only the diagonal element, one element prior and one element following it are non-zero and rest are all zeros) of equations. The algorithm reduces the memory requirement for storing the coefficient matrix drastically i.e., from square of the number of equations to three times the number of equations.

In the IADIE formulation, the pentagonal system of equations is reduced to a tridiagonal system by writing the spatial derivatives implicitly in one direction (say along r direction or along a row) and explicitly in other direction (i.e., along z direction or along a column). The resulting system of equations is tridiagonal in nature. After all row equations have been processed row by row (employing Thomas'algoritm) the directions of the implicit and explicit derivatives are reversed i.e., the solution is obtained column-wise. After all column equations have been processed column by column, the above process is repeated till the convergence is achieved. Thus, the solution of N°M number of equations is accomplished by repeated alternate solutions of N and M number of tridiagonal system of equations. The memory requirement for storing the coefficient matrix is thus reduced from  $(N^*M)^2$  to 3N and 3M, which is indeed a drastic reduction.

3.3.4.1.2.1 Discretization of Concentration and Convective Transport

The continuous variations of C and q with respect to z,r and t are discretized by subscripting them. The first, second and the third subscripts represent respectively the row number(discretized z), column number(discretized r) and the discrete time. The superscript of C represents the iteration number.

# 3.3.4.1.2.2 Computation of Discretized Convective Transport

The convective transport q is evaluated as follows

$$q_{ijk} = (\sum_{m \in J_2} VL_m - \sum_{m \in J_3} VL_m) / [\phi VLX_{ij}(t_{k+1} - t_k)]$$
 .....(3.15)

Where  $J_2$  and  $J_3$  are subsets of the moving points, including respectively all such moving points which enter into and move out of the domain of the node (i,j) during the time step (t_k to t_{k+1}).

# 3.3.4.1.2.3 IADIE Formulation

As discused earlier the IADIE formulation comprises of two stages

Stage I (Implicit in r-direction and Explicit in Z-direction)

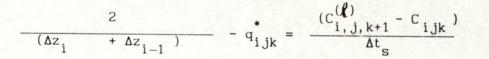
### Interior Nodes

Consider an interior node(i,j), a time increment from  $t_k$  to  $t_{k+1}$  and  $t_{k+1}$  iteration. Writing the spatial derivatives of C with respect to r implicitly and with respect to z explicitly, equation (3.14) is expressed in terms of finite-differences as follows(refer Fig. 3.4).

$$\frac{\frac{D_{r_{ij}}}{XS_{j}} \left[ \frac{(C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta rs_{j}} \frac{(XS_{j+1} + XS_{j})}{2} \right]}{2}$$

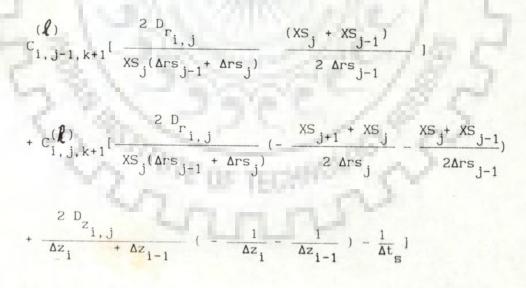
$$\frac{(C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta rs_{j-1}} \frac{(XS_{j} + XS_{j-1})}{2} \frac{2}{(\Delta rs_{j} + \Delta rs_{j-1})}$$

$$+ {}^{D}z_{i,j} \left[ \frac{(C_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta z_{i}} - \frac{(C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l-1)} - C_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right]$$



Where  $\Delta rs_j$  is the radial distance between node (i,j) and node (i,j+1), XS_j is the radial coordinate of the node (i,j),  $\Delta t_s$  is the time step and  $C_{i,jk}$  is the initial concentration at the beginning of the time step  $\Delta t_s$ . Subsequently the term  $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell-1)}$  in the explicit derivative is replaced by the implicit term  $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}$ . This has been found to lead to a much faster convergence, possibly because of the strengthening of the diagonal term BB_j (refer equation 3.18) without disturbing the tridiagonal nature of the system of equations. The same approach has been used subsequently for writing down all the explicit finite differences.

Equation (3.16) is rearranged as follows:



+  $C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} \left[ \frac{2 D_{r_{i,j}}}{XS_{j}(\Delta rs_{j-1} + \Delta rs_{j})} - \frac{XS_{j+1} + XS_{j}}{2 \Delta rs_{j}} \right]$ 

. . . . . . . . . . (3. 16)

$$= - \frac{2 D_{z_{i,j}}}{\Delta z_{i} + \Delta z_{i-1}} \left[ \frac{C_{i+1,j,k+1}}{\Delta z_{i}} + \frac{C_{i-1,j,k+1}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right] + q_{i,jk}^{*} - \frac{C_{i,jk}}{\Delta t_{s}} + \frac{C_{i,jk}}{\Delta$$

For a given interior row(i.e.,i=2,....NRS-1) equation (3.17) is of the form

$$AA_{j}C_{i,j-1,k+1} + BB_{j}C_{i,j,k+1} + CC_{j}C_{i,j+1,k+1} = DD_{j} .$$
(3.18)  
j=2,....NCS-1)

Where NRS is the number of rows up to the initial position of the interface, and NCS is the number of columns up to zero lift boundary (refer Fig.3.4).

### Boundary Nodes

For any interior row (say i=i ; NRS>i >1) equation (3.18) can be written at each interior column (i.e., j=2,NCS-1). This provides (NCS-2)equations. However, the unknowns [C (2) , j=1,...NCS] along the i^{*th} row are NCS in number.[C are known from the preceding C(l-1) , j, k C(l-1) time step or initial conditions; from the -1, j, k+1 i +1, j, k+1 preceding iteration]. This deficit is fulfilled by writing the boundary conditions at (i ,1)and(i ,NCS). For the first and the NRSth rows (i.e., i=1 and i=NRS ),all the NCS equations are written exclusively from the boundary conditions. The resulting system of NCS equations are solved sequentially (i=1,.....NRS) for the unknowns. Thus, solution can proceed row-wise leading to a substantial reduction of the memory requirement.

The boundary conditions are assigned as follows

Interior Rows(i =2,....NRS-1)

As described earlier , the boundary condition equations are written at j=1 and j=NCS.

The boundary at j=NCS represents the 'zero lift' condition (refer 3.3.3.1.1.5). Thus, due to absence of vertical convection, the saltwater-concentration along this column will be quite small and has been assumed to be zero. Thus, at a node (i, NCS) the boundary condition is expressed as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-7)

$$C^{(\chi)}_{*} = 0.0$$
 ..... (3, 19)  
i, NCS, k+1

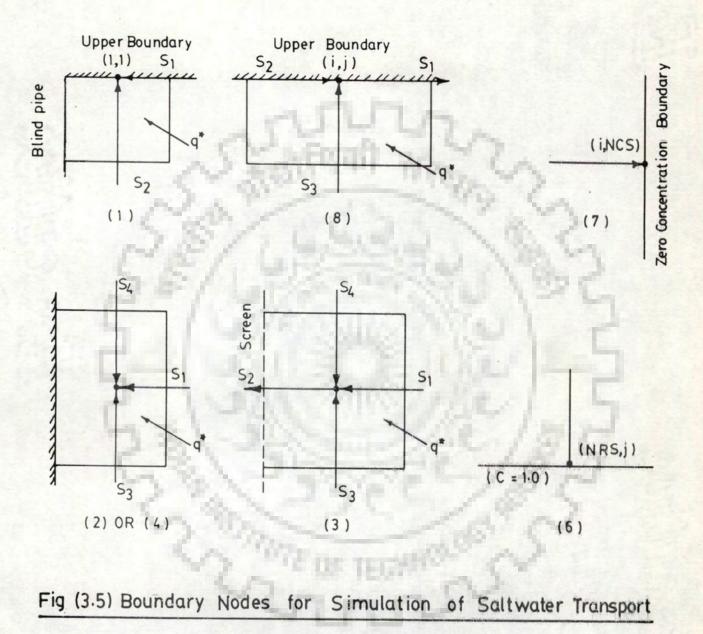
The boundary at j=1 is divided in three parts i.e., below the well ( NRS > i > NRW ); across the screen (NRB < i  $\leq$  NRW) [(NRW is the number of rows up to the well bottom, and NRB is the number of rows up to the bottom of blind pipe)(refer Fig. 3.4)] and across the blind pipe (1 < i ≤ NRB) (refer Fig. 3.4).

At any node (i ,1 ; i = NRW+1,...NRS-1) lying below the well the boundary condition is derived from the saltwater balance as follows 25250 (refer Fig. 3.5-4)

$$S_1 + S_3 + S_4 + q^* = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

677 B

$$2D_{r} \xrightarrow{c^{(k)} - c^{(k)}}_{i,j+1,k+1} \xrightarrow{XU_{1}}_{(XU_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{2})}$$



$$+ D_{z} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{i-1, j, k+1}{\Delta z} & c \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{i-1, j, k+1}{\Delta z} & i \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{i-1, j, k+1}{\Delta z} & c \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{i-1, j, k+1}{\Delta z} & c \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} &$$

$$\frac{2}{\frac{\Delta z_{*} + \Delta z_{*}}{i - 1} + q_{i jk}^{*}} + q_{i jk}^{*} = \frac{C_{*}^{(l)} - C_{*}}{\frac{i, j, k + 1 - i, j, k}{\Delta t}} \qquad \dots \dots (3.20)$$

At any node (i ,1 ; i = NRB+1,...NRW) lying across the screen the boundary condition is derived from the saltwater balance as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-3)

$$S_{1} - S_{2} + S_{3} + S_{4} + q = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

$$C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)}$$

$$S_{1} - S_{2} + S_{3} + S_{4} + q = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

$$C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)}$$

$$S_{1} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} + \frac{C_{1}^{(l-1)}}{2} - C_{1}^{(l)} + \frac{C_{1}^{(l)}}{2} - C_{1}^{(l)} + \frac{C_{1}^{(l)}}{2} - C_{1}^{(l)} + \frac{C_{1}^{(l)}}{2} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} + C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} + C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} + C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} + C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1}^{(l)} - C_{1$$

Where  $CP_k$  is the saltwater concentration in the pumped water at the discrete time  $t_k$ .

At any node (i ,1; i = 2,...NRB) lying across the blind pipe the boundary condition is derived from the saltwater balance as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-2)

$$S_1 + S_3 + S_4 + q^* = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{c^{(l)}}{i,j+1,k+1} - c^{(l)}}{i,j+1,k+1} \frac{XU_{1}}{(XU_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{2})}}{\frac{c^{(l-1)}}{i,j} - c^{(l)}}{i,j} \frac{c^{(l-1)}}{i,j,k+1} - \frac{c^{(l-1)}}{i,j,k+1} - \frac{c^{(l)}}{i,j,k+1}}{i,j,k+1} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1} \frac{c^{(l-1)}}{i,j,k+1} - \frac{c^{(l)}}{i,j,k+1}}{i} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1}}{i,j,k+1} \frac{1}{i,j,k+1} \frac$$

The upper boundary of the flow transport domain is represented by i=1. The boundary condition is derived from saltwater balance at (1,1);(1,j; j=2,....NCS-1)and (1,NCS)

$$S_{1} + S_{2} + q^{*} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$$D_{r_{ij}} \frac{C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta r_{j}} = \frac{2 \times U_{1}}{(X U_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{2})} + 2D_{z_{ij}} \frac{C_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{(\Delta z_{i})^{2}}$$

$$+ q_{ijk}^{*} = \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k}}{\Delta t_{s}} \dots (3.23)$$

Nodes 1, j; j=2,.....NCS-1 (refer Fig. 3.5-8)

$$S_3 - S_1 + S_2 + q^* = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$$2 D_{r_{ij}} \frac{C_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta r_{j-1}} (\frac{XU_{j-1}}{XU_{j-1}^{2} - XU_{j-1}^{2}})$$

$$= \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - c_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta r_{j}} \left( \frac{x U_{j}}{x U_{j+1}^{2} - x U_{j}^{2}} \right)$$

$$+ 2 D_{z_{i,j}} \frac{c_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)} - c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{(\Delta z_{i})^{2}} + q_{i,jk}^{*}$$

$$= \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - c_{i,j,k}}{\Delta t_{s}} \qquad \dots \dots (3.24)$$

Nodes 1, NCS (refer Fig. 3.5-7)

$$C_{i, j, K+1}^{(l)} = 0.0$$
 ..... (3.25)

The lower boundary of the flow transport domain is represented by i=NRS. The boundary condition at (NRS, j; j=1,..., NCS) (refer Fig. 3.5-6) is as follows

 $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} = 1.0$  (i.e., saltwater reservoir) .....(3.26) For known boundary conditions ; $C_{ijk}$  (from the preceding time step or

initial conditions); and  $C_{i-1, j, k+1}^{(l-1)}$ , and  $C_{i+1, j, k+1}^{(l-1)}$  (from the preceding iteration ;  $C_{i-1, j, k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i-1, j, k}$ ,  $C_{i, j, k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i, j, k}$ ,  $C_{i+1, j, k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i+1, j, k}$  equation (3.18) is solved for [  $C_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)}$ , j=1, NCS] successively for each row by Thomas' algorithm.



StageII (explicit in r-direction and implicit in z-direction)

# Interior Nodes

Consider an interior node(i,j), a time increment from  $t_k$  to  $t_{k+1}$  and  $\int t^{h}$  iteration. Writing the spatial derivatives of C with respect to r explicitly and with respect to z implicitly, equation (3.14) is expressed in terms of finite-differences as follows(refer Fig. 3.4).

$$\frac{{}^{D}_{\Gamma_{i,j}}}{XS_{j}} \left[ \left( \frac{c_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(\ell-1)} - c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}}{\Delta rS_{j}} \right) \frac{(XS_{j+1} + XS_{j})}{2} \right] - \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - c_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(\ell-1)}}{\Delta rS_{j-1}} \frac{(XS_{j} + XS_{j-1})}{2} \right] \frac{2}{(\Delta rS_{j} + \Delta rS_{j-1})} + \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}}{\Delta z_{i}} - \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - c_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right] \frac{2}{(\Delta rS_{j} + \Delta rS_{j-1})} + \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}}{\Delta z_{i}} - \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - c_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} - \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - c_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(\ell)}}{\Delta z_{i-1}}$$

$$\frac{2}{(\Delta z_{i}^{-1} + \Delta z_{i-1}^{-1})} - q_{i,jk}^{-1} - c_{i,jk}^{-1} - c$$

Equation (3.25) is rearranged as follows:

$$C_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2D_{z_{i,j}}}{\Delta z_{i}} + \Delta z_{i-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)-} \left( -\frac{2 D_{r_{i,j}}}{XS_{j}(\Delta rs_{j-1} + \Delta rs_{j})} - \frac{XS_{j+1} + XS_{j}}{2 \Delta rs_{j}} - \frac{XS_{j} + XS_{j-1}}{2\Delta rs_{j-1}} \right) \\ + \frac{2 D_{z_{i,j}}}{\Delta z_{i} + \Delta z_{i-1}} \left( -\frac{1}{\Delta z_{i}} - \frac{1}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{\Delta t_{s}} + C_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l)} \left( -\frac{2D_{z_{i,j}}}{(\Delta z_{i} + \Delta z_{i-1})} - \frac{1}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right) \right) \\ \left( -\frac{1}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right) \right) \\ = \frac{2D_{r_{i,j}}}{XS_{j}(\Delta rs_{j} + \Delta rs_{j-1})} \left( \frac{XS_{j+1} + XS_{j}}{2 \Delta rs_{j}} - C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l+1)} + \frac{XS_{j} + XS_{j-1}}{2\Delta rs_{j-1}} - C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l+1)} \right)$$

$$(3.26)$$

For a given interior column (i.e., j=2,...,NCS-1) equation (3.26) is of the form

 $AA_{i} C_{i-1, j, k+1} + BB_{i} C_{i, j, k+1} + CC_{i} C_{i+1, j, k+1} = DD_{i}$   $i=2, \dots \dots (NRS-1)$ (3.27)

#### Boundary Nodes

For any interior column (say j=j; NCS>j>1) equation (3.27) can be written at each interior row (i.e., i=2,NRS-1). This provides (NRS-2)equations. However, the unknowns [C^(l), , j=1,...NRS] along i, j, k+1the j^{*th} column are NRS in number.[C are known from the preceding i, j, k time step or initial conditions;  $C_{i,j}^{(l-1)}$ ,  $C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)}$  from the i,j-1,k+1 i,j+1,k+1 preceding iteration]. This deficit is fulfilled by writing the boundary conditions at (1,j) and (NRS,j). For the first and the NCSth column (i.e., j=1 and j=NCS ),all the NRS equations are written exclusively from the boundary conditions. The resulting system of NRS equations are solved sequentially (j=1,....NCS) for the unknowns. Thus, solution can proceed column-wise leading to a substantial reduction of the memory requirement.

The boundary conditions are assigned as follows
Interior Columns(j =2,....NCS-1)

As described earlier, the boundary condition equations are written at i=1 and i=NRS.

The boundary at i=NRS represented the initial position of the interface. Thus, at a node (NRS, j) the boundary condition is expressed as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-6)

 $C^{(l)} = 1.0 \text{ (i.e., saltwater reservoir)}, ...(3.28)$ NRS, j, k+1

The upper boundary of the flow transport domain is represented .by i=1 The boundary condition is derived from saltwater balance at  $(1, j^*; j^*=2, \ldots, NCS-1)$ (refer Fig. 3.5-8)

Nodes 1, j*; j*=2,....NCS-1

$$S_3 - S_1 + S_2 + q = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$$2 D_{r} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} C^{(l-1)} & -C^{(l)} \\ i, j & -1, k+1 \\ i, j & k+1 \\ j & -1 \end{array}}_{j - 1} ( \frac{XU}{XU^{2} - XU^{2}}_{j - 1} \\ \frac{U^{2} - XU^{2}}{j - 1}_{j - 1}$$

$$-2 D_{r} \underbrace{i, j, k+1}_{i, j, k+1} \underbrace{i, j + 1, k+1}_{j + 1, k+1} \left( \frac{j}{XU} \right)_{XU^{2} - XU^{2}}_{j + 1 - j} \left( \frac{c^{(l)}}{XU^{2} - XU^{2}} \right)_{j + 1 - j}$$

$$+ 2 D_{z} \underbrace{\frac{c^{(l)}}{1 + 1, j, k+1} - c^{(l)}_{\Delta Z_{i}}}_{i, j} \underbrace{\frac{i + 1, j, k+1}{(\Delta Z_{i})^{2}} + q^{i}_{i, j - k}}_{i, j - k + 1 - i, j, k + 1} + q^{i}_{i, j - k} + q^{i}_{$$

Boundary Columns (j=1, j=NCS)

The boundary at j=1 is divided in five parts i.e., at interface(i=NRS); below the well (NRS > i> NRW ); across the screen (NRB  $\langle i \leq NRW \rangle$ ; across the blind pipe (1  $\langle i \leq NRB \rangle$ ; and at first row (i=1)(refer Fig. 3.4).

At node (NRS, 1) the boundary condition is represented by the initial position of the interface as follows(refer Fig. 3.5-6)

$$C_{NRS,1,k+1}^{(l)} = 1.0 \text{ (i.e., saltwater reservoir )} \dots (3.30)$$

At any node (i,1 ; i = NRW+1, ..., NRS-1) lying below the well the boundary condition is derived from the saltwater balance as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-4)

$$S_{1} + S_{3} + S_{4} + q^{*} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$$2D_{r_{1,j}} - \frac{C_{1,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - C_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta r_{s_{j}}} - \frac{XU_{1}}{(XU_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{2})}$$

+ 
$$D_{z_{ij}} \left[ \frac{C_{i-1, j, k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} + \frac{C_{i+1, j, k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{i}} \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_{i}} + q_{ijk} = \frac{c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - c_{i,j,k}}{\Delta t_{s}} \qquad \dots \dots (3.31)$$

At any node (i,1 ; i= NRB+1,...,NRW) lying across the screen the boundary condition is derived from the saltwater balance as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-3)

$$S_{1} - S_{2} + S_{3} + S_{4} + q = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

$$2D_{r_{i,j}} \underbrace{(\frac{C_{i,j+1,k+1}}{\Delta r_{j}} - \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}}{\Delta r_{j}} - \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}}{\Delta r_{j}} - \frac{C_{k}}{\Delta r_{k}}) \frac{XU_{1}}{XU_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{2}}$$

$$+ D_{z_{i,j}} \underbrace{(\frac{C_{i-1,j,k+1}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} - \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} + \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}}{\Delta z_{j}} - \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}}{\Delta z_{j}}) \frac{1}{\Delta r_{k}} \underbrace{(1 - \frac{C_{k}}{\Delta r_{k}} - \frac{C_{k}}{\Delta r_{k}$$

Where  $CP_k$  is the saltwater concentration in the pumped water at the discrete time  $t_k$ .

At any node (i,1; i=2, ....NRB) lying across the blind pipethe boundary condition is derived from the saltwater balance as follows (refer Fig. 3.5-2)

$$S_1 + S_3 + S_4 + q^* = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$$2D_{r_{ij}} \frac{C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta r_{s_{j}}} \frac{XU_{1}}{(XU_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{2})}$$

$$+ D_{z_{ij}} (\frac{C_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{i-1}} + \frac{C_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{i}} - 1$$

$$\frac{2}{\Delta z_{i-1}} + \Delta z_{i} + q_{ijk} = \frac{C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - C_{i,j,k}}{\Delta t_{s}} \dots (3.33)$$
Node (1,1) (refer Fig. 3.5-1)
$$S_{1} + S_{2} + q^{*} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t}$$

$${}^{C} {}^{(l-1)}_{i, j+1, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{2} {}^{XU_{1}}_{(XU_{1}^{2} - r_{w}^{-2})} + {}^{2D} {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k+1} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j, k} - {}^{C} {}^{(l)}_{i, j,$$

For known boundary conditions;  $C_{i,jk}$  (from the preceding time step or initial conditions); and  $C_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}$ , and  $C_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)}$  (from the preceding iteration;  $C_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i,j-1,k}$ ,  $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i,j,k}$ ,  $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i,j,k}$ ,  $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)} = C_{i,j+1,k}$ ) equation (3.27) is solved for [ $C_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}$ , i=1,NRS] successively for each column by Thomas' algorithm.

#### 3.3.4.1.3 The Dispersion Coefficient

In the present model the values of the dispersion coefficients are computed in accordance with the following equations (Scheidegger, 1961)

and

Where  $\alpha_{L}$  and  $\alpha_{T}$  are longitudinal and transverse dispersivities respectively, U_{1j} and V_{ij} are components of velocity in the longitudinal and transverse directions respectively.

# 3.3.4.1.4 Convergence Criteria

The differences of the  $C_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)}$  values obtained in two successive iterations for all the nodes are summed up. This sum is then compared with a prestipulated convergence factor (say  $\epsilon$ 1). The iterations are continued until this sum attains a value less than  $\epsilon$ 1 i.e.,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{L} |c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l-1)}| < \epsilon 1$$

$$c_{i,j,k+1}^{*} = c_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}$$
(3.37)

Where  $C_{i, j, k+1}$  is the finally converged total concentration (i.e., concentration due to convection as well as diffusion ) at the node (i, j) at discrete time  $t_{k+1}$ .

3.3.4.1.5 Integration of Diffusive Transport with the Moving Points

The finite difference solution described in the preceding solution provides the total concentration.  $(C_{i,j,k+1}^{*})$  at time  $t_{k+1}$ . The change of concentration  $(\Delta C_{ij})$  due to the diffusive transport is obtained as follows

$$\Delta C_{ij} = C_{i,j,k+1} - CC_{i,j,k+1} \qquad \dots (3.38)$$

Where  $CC_{i, j, k+1}$  is the concentration at node (i, j) at discrete time  $t_{k+1}$  accounting for only convection during the period  $t_k$  to  $t_{k+1}$  (refer equation 3.12).

 $\Delta C_{ij}$  can be positive or zero or negative. A positive  $\Delta C_{ij}$  implies addition of saltwater in the domain of the node (i,j) during the time step, and vice versa. The corresponding addition or abstraction ( $\Delta V_{ij}$ ) of saltwater volume is given by the following equation

$$\Delta V_{ij} = \Delta C_{ij} V L X_{ij} \phi \qquad (3.39)$$

This volume is accounted for by modifying appropriately the volumes of all the moving points lying in the domain of the node (i, j) at time  $t_{k+1}$ . This moderation of the moving point volumes is accomplished as follows.

If there are n moving points in the domain of nodal point (i, j)at  $t_{k+1}$ , the volume of each moving point  $(VL_m)$  is modified as follows

$$VL_{m} = VL_{m} + VL_{m} \frac{\Delta V_{ij}}{\sum_{m \in J_{4}} VL_{m}}$$
(3.40)

Where  $J_4$ , a subset of the moving points , comprises of all moving points lying in the domain of saltwater node (i, j) at discrete time  $t_{k+1}$ .

However, if there is no moving point in the domain, a new moving point is generated. This moving point is stationed at the node (i, j) and is assigned a volume equal to  $\Delta V_{ij}$ .

### 3.3.5 Computation of Velocity Distribution

It is necessary to compute velocity distribution in space and time for assigning velocities of the take off and moving points.

Further, velocities need to be known for estimating the diffusion coefficients. The velocities at any discrete time are computed by first simulating the pressure distribution in space and subsequently by differentiating the pressure with respect to r and z coordinates.

#### 3.3.5.1 Simulation of Pressure Distribution

The distribution of pressure in space and time is arrived at by solving equation 3.4 . The equation can be expanded to the following form,

where p = p(r, z, t) $\mu = \mu(C)[or \ \mu(r, z, t) \text{ since } C = C(r, z, t)]$   $S_s = S_s (C) [or S_s (r, z, t) \text{ since } C = C(r, z, t)]$   $\gamma = \gamma(C) [or \gamma (r, z, t) \text{ since } C = C(r, z, t)]$ 

This equation is solved numerically by using IADIE .A finite difference grid is superposed over the entire flow domain. This grid has to be necessarily different from the finite difference grid used for computing diffusion transport. In order to discriminate between the two grids, the grid for pressure computations is qualified as 'pressure'. Thus, the rows and columns of the finite difference grid for simulation of pressure shall be hence forth called as 'pressure row' and 'pressure column ' respectively.

# Transformation of r Coordinate

The r coordinate is transformed to a new radial coordinate a as follows Defining a =  $\log_e r$ or  $\frac{\partial a}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r}$ therefore  $\frac{k_r}{\mu r} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{k_r}{\mu} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}\right)$  $= \frac{k_r}{\mu r^2} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial}{\partial a} - \left(\frac{k_r}{\mu r} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial a}\right)$ 

$$=\frac{k_{r}}{\mu r^{2}} \frac{\partial p}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial}{r\partial a} \left(\frac{k_{r}}{\mu r} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial a}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{k_{r}}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial a} - \frac{1}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial r}{\partial a} \left(\frac{k_{r}}{\mu} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial a}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{k_{r}}{\mu} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial a}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{k_{r}}{\mu} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial a}\right)$$
.....(3.42)

Thus equation (3.3) becomes

$$\frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{k_{r}}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial a} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{k_{z}}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \gamma \right) \right] = \frac{S}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$$
(3.43)

Furthere, equation 3.43 can be expanded to the following form

$$\frac{k_{r}}{r_{\mu}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}p}{\partial a^{2}} + \frac{1}{\mu r^{2}} \frac{\partial p}{\partial a} \frac{\partial k_{r}}{\partial a} - \frac{k_{r}}{\mu^{2} r^{2}} \frac{\partial p}{\partial a} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial a} + \frac{k_{z}}{\mu} \frac{\partial^{2}p}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{1}{\mu r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{\partial k_{z}}{\partial z} - \frac{k_{z}}{\mu^{2}} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial z} + \frac{k_{z}}{\mu} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} + \frac{k_{z}}{\mu r^{2}} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial r} + \frac{k_{z}}{\mu$$

The change of variable from r to a is known to control the

truncation errors in the finite differences solution (Rushton, 1979).

#### 3.3.5.1.1 Specific Weight Variation

The variation of specific weight  $(\gamma)$  with saltwater concentration (C) is assumed to be governed by the following equation (Frind, 1982a).

$$\gamma(C) = \gamma(0) [1 + C(\frac{\gamma_{S}}{\gamma(0)} - 1)]$$
 ....(3.45)

Where  $\gamma(C)$  is the specific weight of water having C units of volume of salt water per unit total volume ( $0 \le C \le 1$ ),  $\gamma(0)$  is the specific weight of fresh water, and  $\gamma_s$  is the specific weight of saltwater.

## 3.3.5.1.2 The Dynamic Viscosity Equation

An experiment was carried out to obtain the relationship between  $\mu$  and C using Ostwald Viscometer (refer Fig. 3.6a) (Garde and Mirajgaoker, 1983). This is a capillary tube viscometer in which the weight of liquid causes the flow. The liquid was first drawn through the capillary tube into the bulb well above the mark a .It was then allowed to drain back and the time ( henceforth referred as flow time) required for the flow of the liquid from point a to point b was recorded.

Experiment was conducted on eleven samples of saline water having different saltwater concentrations ( $0 \le C \le 1$ ). The flow time [t(C)] for each sample was recorded. From proportionality, the relative viscosity [ $\frac{\mu(C)}{\mu(0)}$ ], is obtained as follows(Garde and Mirajgaoker, 1983).  $\frac{\mu(C)}{\mu(0)} = \frac{\gamma(C)}{\gamma(0)} \frac{t(C)}{t(0)}$ 

$$= [1 + C(\frac{\gamma_{s}}{\gamma(0)} - 1)] \frac{t(C)}{t(0)}$$
(3.46a)

Where  $\mu(C)$  is the dynamic viscosity of aline water having a saltwater

concentration C;  $\mu(0)$  is the dynamic viscosity of freshwater(C=O); t(C) is the flow time for the saline water having saltwater concentration C; and t(O) is the flow time for the freshwater(C=O).

The relative viscosity of each sample was computed from equation (3.46a). The plot of relative viscosity vs. the concentration is shown in Fig.(3.6b). The plot indicates a linear relation between relative viscosity and the saltwater concentration. The equation of the best straight line passing through the data points is as follows

$$\frac{\mu(C)}{\mu(0)} = (1.0 + 0.02825614 C) \qquad \dots (3.46b)$$

### 3.3.5.1.3 The Specific Storage Equation

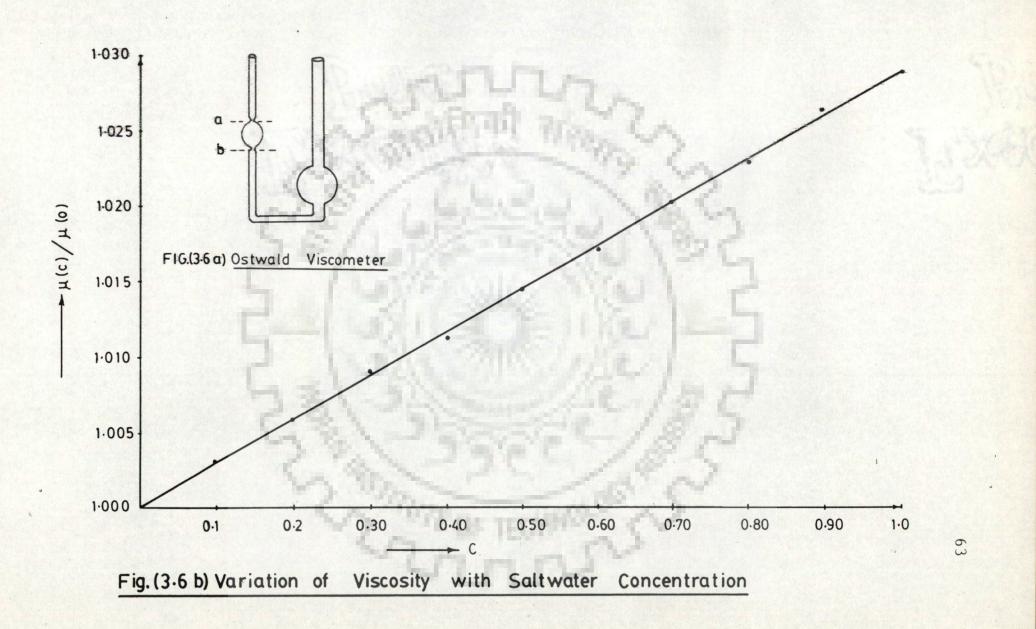
The specific storage, which is a function of the elasticity of water and the aquifer skeleton, is given by the following equation (Jacob, 1950)

$$\frac{S_{s}(C)}{\gamma(C)} = \frac{S_{s}(C)}{\gamma(0)} = \phi \beta(1 + \frac{\alpha}{\phi \beta}) \qquad \dots \dots (3.47)$$

Where  $\beta$  is reciprocal of the bulk modulus of elasticity of water,  $\alpha$  is reciprocal of the bulk modulus of elasticity of aquifer skeleton,  $S_s(C)$  is the specific storage of aquifer having C units of volume of saltwater per unit total volume of water, and  $S_s(0)$  is the specific storage of aquifer having freshwater .

Assuming,  $\phi$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  to be constant.

$$\frac{S_s(C)}{\gamma(C)} = \frac{S_s(0)}{\gamma(0)} = \text{constant} \qquad \dots (3.48)$$
  
Thus  $S_s(C) = S_s(0) \frac{\gamma(C)}{\gamma(0)}$ 



$$= S_{S} (0) [ 1+C (\frac{\gamma_{S}}{\gamma(0)} -1) ] ... (3.49)$$

### 3.3.5.1.4 Time and Space Steps

Time Step: At the initial stage of pumping, the drawdowns increase very rapidly. The rate of increase of drawdowns decreases as the pumping continues. Thus, to control the truncation error in the finite - difference approximation of  $\partial h/\partial t$ , it is necessary to use/very small time step at the beginning of the pumpage. However, to restrict the computer time and the rundoff error, the time step should be increased gradually, as the pumping continues.

Radial Space Step: The piezometric gradient in the lateral direction in the vicinity of the pumped well, is steep. The gradient decreases as the pumping continues. Thus, to control the truncation error in the finite difference approximate of  $\partial h/\partial r$ ,  $\partial^2 h/\partial r^2$  it is necessary to use very small radial space steps in the vicinity of the well face. However, to restrict the computer time and nundoff error , the radial space steps should be increased gradually, as the radial distance increases.

Vertical Space Step:Close to the interface, the change of concentration in the vertical direction is very steep. Thus, to control the truncation error in the finite difference approximate of  $\partial c/\partial z$  and  $\partial^2 c/\partial z^2$ , it is necessary to use very small vertical space steps in the vicinity of the interface. However, to restrict the computer time and roundoff error, the vertical space steps should be increased gradually, as the vertical distance increases from the interface.

Rushton and Chan Criteria: Rushton and Chan (1976) suggested an algorithm for assigning radial space steps and time steps for one dimensional axi - symmetric flow towards a fully penetrating well. They suggested division of every tenfold increase in radial distance as well as time by an appropriate number of steps of equal logarithmic increase. The suggested initial time and distance are  $0.1(r^2S/4T)$  and $(r_w)$  respectively (T is the transmissibility and S is the storage coefficient). Each tenfold increase in the radial distance is divided into six equal logarithmic steps. Each tenfold increase in the time is divided into decreasing number of equal logarithmic steps.

In the present study, each radial tenfold increase is divided in accordance with the Rushton and Chan's criteria. Thus, the change of log r in any space step is taken as (1/6). The corresponding step of a is given as follows,

> a = ln r = 2.3 log r  $\Delta a = 2.3 \Delta (\log r)$ =  $\frac{2.3}{6}$ = 0.383

Each tenfold increase in time is divided into larger (i.e., larger than what is suggested by Rushton and Chan) number of equal logarithmic steps (refer Table 3.1). This was found to be necessary to speed up the rate of convergence of IADIE Scheme.

Table (3.1) Number of time steps.

$\frac{4tT}{r^2S}$	Number of time steps suggested by Rushton and Chan (1976)	Number of time steps used in the present study -
0.1-1	60	90
1-10	45	65
10-100	30	45
> 100	6	7

### 3.3.5.1.5 Finite Difference Solution

Equation (3.44) is written in terms of finite differences and solved by iterative alternating direction implicit explicit (IADIE) scheme explained earlier. The space is discretized by a finite number of pressure nodes lying at the intersection of pressure rows and pressure columns (Fig. 3.7). Similarly, the time domain is discretized by a finite number of discrete times. The spacing between the pressure rows and pressure columns and the time steps are assigned in accordance with the criteria described in the preceding paragraph.

### 3.3.5.1.6 IADIE Formulation

The two stages of IADIE to solve equation (3.44) are as follows

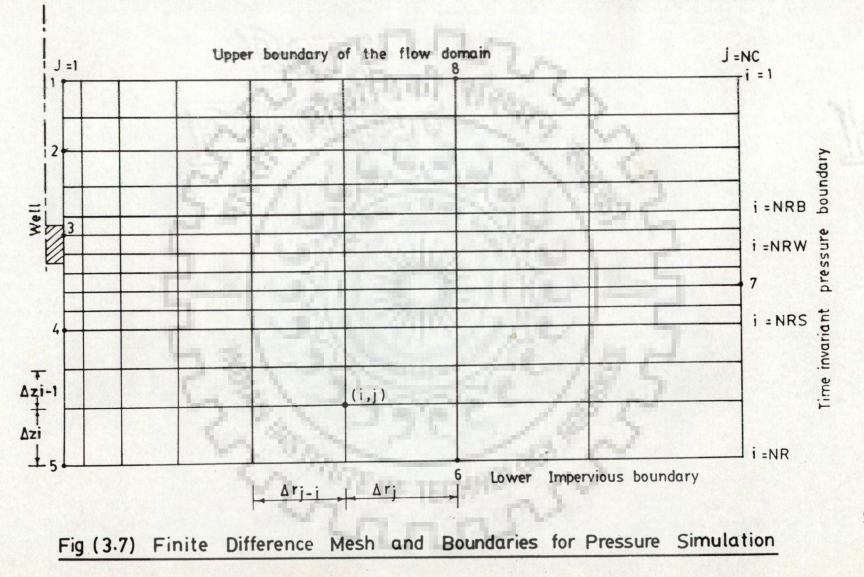
Stage I (Implicit in r-direction and Explicit in z-direction) Interior Nodes

Consider an interior pressure node(i,j), a time increment from  $t_k$  to  $t_{k+1}$  and  $\mathcal{A}^{th}$  iteration. Writing the spatial derivatives of p with respect to r implicitly and with respect to z explicitly, equation (3.44) is expressed in terms of finite-differences as follows(refer Fig. 3.7).

$$\left[\frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)}-p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a} - \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}-p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a}\right] \frac{1}{\Delta a} \frac{1}{r_{j}^{2}}}{\frac{1}{r_{j}^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{(k_{r_{i,j-1}}+k_{r_{i,j}})/2}{(\mu_{i,j-1}+\mu_{i,j})/2} + \left[\frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)}-p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a}\right]$$

$$\frac{\binom{k}{r_{i,j+1,k}} - k}{\Delta a} + \frac{\binom{k}{p_{i,j,k+1}} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}}{\Delta a} + \frac{\binom{k}{r_{i,j,k+1}} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}}{\Delta a} + \frac{\binom{k}{r_{i,j,k+1}} - k}{\Delta a}$$



$$\frac{\frac{1}{r_{j}^{2}} - \frac{1}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+}\mu_{1,j-1})} - \frac{(p_{1,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a}}{\Delta a} }{(\mu_{1,j+1,k}^{-}\mu_{1,jk}^{-}\mu_{1,jk}^{-}\mu_{1,j-1,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,jk}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,j,k+1}^{-}\mu_{1,$$

$$-\left[\frac{(\mu_{i-1,j,k}^{-\mu_{ijk}})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} + \frac{(\mu_{ijk}^{-\mu_{i+1,j,k}})}{\Delta z_{i}}\right] \frac{(k_{z_{i,j}}^{+k_{z_{i-1,j}}})^{2/2}}{2[(\mu_{ij}^{+\mu_{i-1,j}})^{2/2}]^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(\gamma_{ij}^{+\gamma_{i-1,j}})}{2} = \left[\frac{(\mu_{i,j,k+1}^{-p_{ijk}})}{\Delta t}\right] \frac{S_{s_{ij}}}{\gamma_{ij}} \dots (3.50)$$

Where  $r_j$  is the radial distance of the jth pressure column from the centre of the well,  $p_{i,j,k}$  is the pressure at the beginning of the time interval at pressure node (i,j),  $p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}$  is the pressure at the end of the time interval at pressure node (i,j),  $k_{r_{i,j}}$  and  $k_{r_{i,j}}$  are the intrinsic permeabilities in the radial and vertical directions at pressure node (i,j), respectively,  $\mu_{i,j}$  is the dynamic viscosity at pressure node(i,j),  $\gamma_{i,j}$  is the specific weight at pressure node(i,j),  $S_{i,j}$  is the radial distance between pressure node (i,j) and pressure node (i,j), and pressure node (i,j), and pressure node (i,j), and pressure node(i,j), and

$$\Delta z_1 = \frac{(\Delta z_i + \Delta z_{i-1})}{2}$$

Subsequently the term  $p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l-1)}$  in the explicit derivative is replaced by the implicit term  $p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}$ . This has been found to lead to a much faster convergence, possibly because of the strengthening of the diagonal term  $B_j$  (refer equation 3.52) without disturbing the tridiagonal nature of the system of equations. The same approach has been used subsequently for writing down all the explicit finite differences equations.

Equation (3.50) is rearranged as follows,

$$- \frac{(\mu_{1,j+1,k}^{-\mu_{1,jk}})}{\Delta a^{2}} \frac{1}{r_{j}^{2}} \frac{(k_{r,j}^{+k}r_{i,j-1})^{/2}}{((\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1,j-1}})^{/2)^{2}}} = 1$$

$$= - \left(\frac{(\ell_{r-1)}}{\Delta z_{1-1}} + \frac{p(\ell_{r-1})}{\Delta z_{1}}\right) \frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})} - \frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})} - \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})} - \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})} + \left(\frac{p(\ell_{r-1})}{\Delta z_{1}^{2}} + \frac{p(\ell_{r-1})}{\Delta z_{1-1}^{2}} + \frac{k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j}}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})^{2}} + \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})^{2}} - \left(\frac{(\ell_{r-1,j},k+1)(\mu_{1,j}^{-k}r_{1,j})}{\Delta z_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})^{2}} + \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})^{2}} - \left(\frac{(\ell_{r-1,j},k+1)(\mu_{1,j}^{-k}r_{1,j})}{\Delta z_{1}^{2}} + \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})^{2}} + \frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(2(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}}))} - \left(\frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})} + \frac{(\ell_{r-1,j}^{-k}r_{z,j+1,j,k})}{(\lambda_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})} + \frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(2(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}}))} - \frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{+\mu_{1-1,j}})} - \frac{(k_{z,j}^{-k}r_{z,j-1,j})$$

For a given interior pressure row(i.e., i=2, NR-1) equation (3.51) is of the form

$$A_{j} p_{i, j-1, k+1} + B_{j} p_{i, j, k+1} + C_{j} p_{i, j+1, k+1} = D_{j} ...(3.52)$$
  
=2.....NC-1)

Where NR is the number of pressure rows up to the lower impervious boundary, and NC is the number of pressure columns up to the time-invariant pressure boundary.

#### Boundary Pressure Nodes

For any interior pressure row (i=i ;NR>i >1) equation (3.52) can be written at each interior pressure column (i.e., j=2,NC-1). This provides (NC -2)equations. However, the unknowns  $[p^{(l)}]$ j=1,....NC]along the i th pressure row are NC in number.[p . are i , j, k+1 known from the preceding time step or initial conditions p(1-1) p(1-1) from preceding iteration ]. This deficit is i +1, j, k+1 i -1, j, k+1 fulfilled by writing the boundary conditions at (i, 1) and (i, NC). For the first and the NRth pressure rows (i.e., i=1 and i=NR ), all the NC equations are written exclusively from the boundary conditions. The resulting system of NC equations are solved sequentially (i=1,....NR) for the unknowns. Thus, solution can proceed pressure row-wise leading to a substantial reduction of the memory requirement.

The boundary conditions are assigned as follows

Interior Pressure Rows(i=i ; i =2,....NR-1)

As described earlier , the boundary condition equations are written at j=1 and j=NC.

The boundary at j=NC is assumed to represent a time- invariant pressure condition . Thus, at a pressure node (i^{*},NC) the boundary condition is expressed as follows

 $p_{i,NC,k+1}^{(l)} = p_{i,NC,0}$  .....(3.53)

The boundary at j=1 is divided in three parts i.e., below the

well (NR > i > NRW ); across the screen (NRB < i  $\leq$  NRW) and across the blind pipe (1 < i  $\leq$  NRB) (refer Fig. 3.7).

At any pressure node lying below the well (i,1; i =NRW+1, ....NR-1) the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows(refer Fig. 3.8-4)

$$S_{1} + S_{2} + S_{3} = \frac{S_{s}}{2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{1 - 1}{2} + \Delta z_{s}$$

$$k_{r} * \left( \frac{p(l)}{1 + 1} - \frac{p(l)}{1 + 1} + \frac{1}{1 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\Delta z_{s}}{1 + 1} + \frac{\Delta z_{s}}{1$$

$$\frac{z_{i-1,j}}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left[ \frac{i-1, j, k+1}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right] + \gamma_{i-1} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \right] + \gamma_{i-1} \right] + \gamma_{i-1} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \right] + \gamma_$$

$$= \frac{S_{ij}}{\gamma_{*}} \frac{(p^{(k)} - p_{*}) (\Delta z_{*} + \Delta z_{*})}{\sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{j_{k+1}}{\Delta t} \frac{j_{k+1}}{\Delta t} \frac{j_{k+1}}{2} \frac{(\Delta z_{*} + \Delta z_{*})}{2} \frac{(\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2})}{2}$$

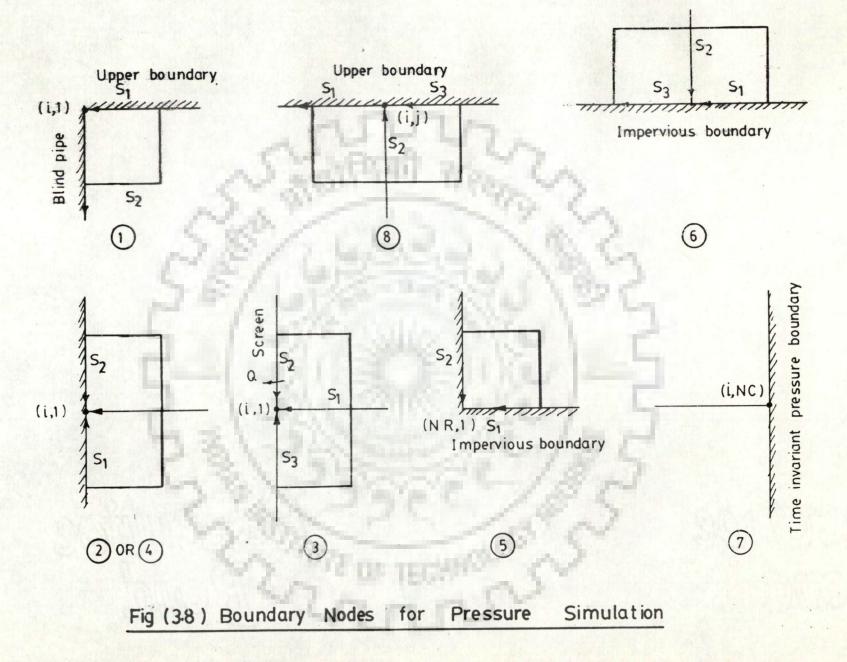
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... (3.54)

At any pressure node (i ,1 ; i = NRB+1, ....NRW) lying across the screen the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows(refer Fig. 3.8-3)

$$S_{2} + S_{3} + S_{1} - \frac{Q}{NRW - 0.5} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{(\Delta z + \Delta z)}{\frac{1 - 1}{2}} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\kappa_{r_{i}}}{\frac{1}{\mu_{i}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i}, j+1, k+1)}{\Delta r_{j}} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda r_{j}} + \frac{(p_{i}, j+1, k+1)}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$



$$\begin{cases} k_{z} * (p^{(l-1)} - p^{(l)}) \\ \frac{i}{\mu} * (\frac{i+1, j, k+1 \ i, j, k+1}{\Delta z} * (\frac{i+1, j, k+1 \ i, j, k+1}{\Delta z} * (\frac{j}{k})) \\ \frac{k_{z} * (\frac{i}{j})}{\mu} * (\frac{i-1, j, k+1 \ i, j, k+1}{\Delta z} * (\frac{i-1, j, k+1 \ i, j, k+1}{\Delta z} * (\frac{j}{k})) \\ \frac{k_{z} * (\frac{i-1}{j}) + \frac{j}{k} * (\frac{j}{k}) }{\frac{i-1}{k} * (\frac{j}{k}) + \frac{j}{k} * (\frac{j}{k}) } \\ \frac{k_{z} * (\frac{j}{k}) + \frac{j}{k} * (\frac{j}{k})$$

At any pressure node (i,1; i =2, ....NRB) lying across the blind pipe the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows(refer Fig. 3.8-2)

$$S_{1} + S_{2} + S_{3} = \frac{S_{s}}{y} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{(\Delta z \cdot + \Delta z \cdot)}{(1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2}) [\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2}]$$

$$\frac{k_{r} \cdot (p(\ell) - p(\ell))}{\mu_{r}} + \Delta r_{j} + \Delta r_{j}$$

### Boundary Pressure Rows (i=1, i=NR)

The upper boundary of the flow transport domain is represented by i=1. The boundary condition is derived from water balance at (1,1);(1,j; j=2,....NC-1) and (1,NC)

Pressure Node (1,1)(refer Fig. 3.8-1)

22.2

-1.

$$S_1 - S_2 = \frac{S_s}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_1}{2} \left[ \pi (r_w + \Delta r_j/2)^2 - \pi r_w^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) \right] \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2}$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta z_{i}} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{S_{s_{ij}}(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(k)})}{\gamma_{ij}} \Delta t}{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} [\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2}] \dots (3.57)$$

Pressure Nodes 1, j; j=2,.....NC-1(refer Fig. 3.8-8)

6.00

$$S_{1} - S_{3} - S_{2} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} \pi \left[ (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - (r_{j} - \Delta r_{j-1}/2)^{2} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{\lambda r_{j}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{i,j-1}}}{\mu_{i,j-1}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j-1}} \right] (r_{j} - \Delta r_{j-1}/2) \pi \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} - \frac{\lambda z_{i}}$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta z_{i}} + \gamma_{ij} \ln[(r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2^{2}) - \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{\gamma_{ij}} - \frac{S_{s_{ij}}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2}$$

$$\pi \left[ \left( r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2 \right)^{2} - \left( r_{j} - \Delta r_{j-1}/2 \right)^{2} \right]$$

..(3.58)

Pressure Nodes 1, NC(refer Fig. 3.8-7)

$$p_{i,NC,k+1}^{(l)} = p_{i,NC,0}$$
 (3.59)

The lower boundary of the flow transport domain is represented by i=NR. The boundary condition at (NR,1); (NR,j;  $j=2,\ldots,NC-1$ ) and (NR,NC)

Pressure Node(NR, 1)(refer Fig. 3.8-5)

$$S_1 + S_2 = \frac{S_s}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2} \left[ \pi (r_w + \Delta r_j/2)^2 - \pi r_w^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\kappa_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{i}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) \right] - \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2} +$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{i-1,j}}}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi(r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{s_{ij}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2} \left[ \pi(r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] ...(3.60)$$

 $S_1 - S_3 - S_2 = \frac{S_s}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{\gamma} \pi [(r_{j+1} - \Delta r_j/2)^2 - (r_j - \Delta r_{j-1}/2)^2]$  $\frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\{\frac{\mu_{ij}}{\mu_{ij}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j,k+1}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j,j}) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j,j}) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j,j}) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j,j}) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j,j}) - \frac{(p_{i,j})^{-p_{i,j}}}{\Delta r_{i,j}}} \right] (r_{j+1} \frac{k_{r_{i,j-1}}}{\mu_{i,j-1}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{i-1}} \right] (r_{j} - \Delta r_{j-1}/2) \pi \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2}$  $\frac{k_{z_{i-1,j}}}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta z_{i,j}} - \gamma_{i,j} \right] \pi [(r_{j+1} - \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac$  $(r_j - \Delta r_{j-1}/2)^2] = \frac{S_{s_{ij}}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \Delta z_{i-1}$  $\pi [(r_{j+1} - \Delta r_j/2)^2 - (r_j - \Delta r_{j-1}/2)^2]$ . (3.61) Pressure Node(NR, NC)

Pressure Nodes(NR, j; j=2,.....NC-1)(refer Fig. 3.8-6)

$$p_{i,NC,k+1}^{(l)} = p_{i,NC,0}$$
 ..... (3.62)

For known boundary conditions;  $p_{i,jk}$  (from the preceding time step or initial conditions); and  $p_{i-1, j, k+1}^{(l-1)}$ , and  $p_{i+1, j, k+1}^{(l-1)}$  (from the preceding iteration ;  $p_{i-1, j, k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i-1, j, k}$ ,  $p_{i, j, k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i, j, k}$ ,  $p_{i+1, j, k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i+1, j, k}$  equation (3.52) is solved for [ $p_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)}$ , j=1, NC] successively for each pressure row by Thomas' algorithm. Stage II (Explicit in r-direction and Implicit in z-direction)

# Interior Pressure Nodes

Consider an interior pressure node(i,j), a time increment from  $t_k$  to  $t_{k+1}$  and  $p^{th}$  iteration. Writing the spatial derivatives of p with respect to r explicitly and with respect to z implicitly, equation (3.44) is expressed in terms of finite-differences as follows(refer Fig. 3.7).

Δa

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a} & \frac{(p_{i,j,K+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta a} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta a} \frac{1}{r_j^2}$$

$$\frac{(k_{r_{i,j-1}}^{(k-1)} + k_{r_{i,j}})/2}{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})} = \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta a}$$

$$(\mu_{1, j-1}^{+\mu_{1, j}})/2$$

$$\frac{\binom{k_{r_{i,j+1,k}} - k_{r_{ijk}}}{\Delta a} + \frac{\binom{p(l)}{p_{i,j,k+1} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}}}{\Delta a} \frac{\binom{k_{r_{i,jk}} - k_{r_{i,j-1,k}}}{p_{ijk} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}}}{\Delta a}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{r_{j}^{2}}}{\frac{1}{(\mu_{ij} + \mu_{i,j-1})}} = \left[\frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a} - \frac{(\mu_{i,j+1,k}^{(l-1)} - \mu_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a}\right] = \frac{(\mu_{i,j+1,k}^{(l-1)} - \mu_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta a}$$

$$+ \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta a} \frac{(\mu_{ijk}^{-\mu} - \mu_{i,j-1,k})}{\Delta a} \frac{1}{r_j^2} \frac{(k_r + k_r)}{(\mu_{i,j} + \mu_{i,j-1})^2}$$

$$+\left[\frac{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l)}-p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} - \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}-p_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i}}\right] \frac{1}{\Delta z_{1}}$$

$$\frac{(k_{z_{ij}} + k_{z_{i-1,j}})}{(\mu_{ij} + \mu_{i-1,j})} + \left[\frac{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \frac{(k_{z_{i-1,j,k}} - k_{z_{ijk}})}{\Delta z_{i-1}}\right]$$

$$+ \frac{(\mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1+1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,jk}}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1+1,j,k}}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{1}{(\mu_{1,j} + \mu_{1-1,j})} - \frac{(\mu_{1-1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1-1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1-1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} + \frac{(\mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{p}_{1,j,k}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1-1,j}^{(l)}})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mu_{1-1,j}^{(l)})} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{(\mu_{1,j,k}^{(l)} - \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)}})}{\Delta z_{1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} + \mathbf{k}_{z_{1,j}^{(l)} +$$

. Equation (3.63) is rearranged as follows,

$$p_{i-1, j, k+1}^{(k)} \left[ \frac{{}^{(k_{z_{ij}}^{+k_{z_{i-1, j}}^{}})} + {}^{(k_{z_{ij}}^{-k_{z_{i-1, j, k}}^{}})} + {}^{(k_{z_{i-1, j, k}^{-k_{z_{ijk}}^{}})} + {}^{(k_{z_{i-1, j, k}^{-k_{z_{ijk}^{}}})} + {}^{(k_{z_{i-1, j, k}^{-k_{z_{ijk}^{}})}$$

$$+ p_{1, j, k+1}^{(l)} \left( \left( -\frac{1}{\Delta z_{1-1}} - \frac{1}{\Delta z_{1}} \right) + \frac{1}{\Delta z_{1}} \frac{(k_{z_{1}j}^{(k_{z_{1}}+k_{z_{1-1},j})})}{(\mu_{1}j^{+}\mu_{1-1,j})} + \right) \right) \\ + p_{1, j, k+1}^{(l)} \left( \left( -\frac{1}{\Delta z_{1-1}^{(l)}} + \frac{k_{z_{1}jk}}{\Delta z_{1-1}^{(l)}} + \frac{(k_{z_{1}jk}^{(l)} - k_{z_{1+1},j,k})}{\Delta z_{1}^{(l)}} + \frac{1}{(\mu_{1}j^{+}\mu_{1-1,j})} \right) \right) \\ + \left( -\frac{\mu_{1-1, j, k}^{(l)} - \mu_{1jk}}{\Delta z_{1-1}^{(l)}} + \frac{\mu_{1jk}^{(l)} - \mu_{1+1, j,k}}{\Delta z_{1}^{(l)}} \right) + \frac{(k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1-1},j})}{(\mu_{1}j^{+}\mu_{1-1,j})^{(l)}} + \left( -\frac{k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1-1},j}}{\Delta z_{1-1}^{(l)}} + \frac{k_{z_{1}jk}^{(l)} - k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{1}^{(l)}} \right) + \frac{(k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1-1,j},j})}{(\mu_{1}j^{+}\mu_{1-1,j})^{(l)}} + \left( -\frac{k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1}jk}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{1}^{(l)}} + \frac{k_{z_{1}jk}^{(l)} - k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)}}{\Delta z_{1}^{(l)}} \right) + \frac{1}{r_{j}^{(l)}(\mu_{1}j^{+}\mu_{1,j-1})^{(l)}} + \left( -\frac{k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1}jk}^{(l)} + k_{z_{1}j}^{(l)} + k_$$

+
$$(\mu_{ijk} - \mu_{i+1,j,k}) = \frac{(k_{z_{ijk}} + k_{z_{i-1,j,k}})}{\Delta z_i^2 (\mu_{ij} + \mu_{i-1,j})^2}$$
]

$$= -\left(\frac{p_{1,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} + p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}}{\Delta a^{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{r_{j}^{2}} - \frac{(k_{r_{1,j}}^{(l+k_{r_{1,j}}+k_{r_{1,j-1}})}{(\mu_{1,j}^{(l+k_{1,j-1})})} - \frac{1}{(\mu_{1,j}^{(l+k_{1,j-1})})} - \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}}{\Delta a^{2}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}}{\Delta a^{2}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}}{\Delta a^{2}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,j}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})} + \frac{p_{1,j-1,j}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})}}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)})}}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}}{2(\mu_{1,j}^{(l-1)} + \mu_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)})}} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)} + \frac{p_{1,j-1}^{(l-1)}}}{2(\mu_{1,j$$

For a given interior pressure column(i.e., j=2,....NC-1) equation (3.64) is of the form

 $A_i p_{i-1, j, k+1} + B_i p_{i, j, k+1} + C_i p_{i+1, j, k+1} = D_i$  ... (3.65) i=2,....NR-1)

#### Boundary Pressure Nodes

For any interior pressure column (say j=j; NC>j>1) equation (3.65) can be written at each interior pressure row (i.e., i=2,....NR-1). This provides (NR-2)equations. However, the unknowns (p(1) , j=1,...NR] along the j^{*th} pressure column are NR in i, j, k+1 are known from the preceding time step or initial number.[p i, j, k (l-1) , p(l-1) from preceding iteration]. This conditions ;  $i, j^*-1, k+1$ ,  $i, j^*+1, k+1$ filled by writing the boundary conditions at  $(1, j^*)$ deficit is fulfilled by and (NR, j). For the first and the NCth pressure column (i.e., j=1 and j=NC ), all the NR equations are written exclusively from the boundary conditions. The resulting system of NR equations are solved sequentially (j=1,....NC) for the unknowns. Thus, solution can proceed pressure column-wise leading to a substantial reduction of the memory requirement.

The boundary conditions are assigned as follows Interior Pressure Columns(j =2,....NC-1)

As described earlier , the boundary condition equations are written at i=1 and i=NR.

The upper boundary of the flow transport domain is represented by i=1. The boundary condition is derived from water balance at  $(1, j^*; j^*=2, \ldots, NC-1)$  (refer Fig. 3.8-8)

$$S_{1} - S_{3} + S_{2} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} \pi \left[ (r_{*} - \Delta r_{*}/2)^{2} - (r_{*} - \Delta r_{*}/2) \right]^{2}$$

$$k_{r_{ij}} (p^{(l-1)} - p^{(l)}) + (r_{*} - \Delta r_{*}/2) - (r_{*} - \Delta r_{*}/$$

$$\frac{k_{r}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l)}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} = \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} = \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} = \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} = \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu} + \frac{p^{(l-1)}}{\mu}$$

The lower boundary of the flow transport domain is represented by i=NR. The boundary condition at (NR, j; j=2,....NC-1) is written as follows

J

Pressure Nodes(NR, j; j=2,....NC-1)(refer Fig. 3.8-6)

$$(r_{j} - \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} = \frac{S_{s_{j}}}{\gamma_{j}} \frac{(p^{(l)} - p_{j})}{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta z_{NR-1}}{2}$$

$$\pi [(r_{j} - \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - (r_{j} - \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2}] \qquad ...(3.67)$$

Boundary Pressure Columns (j=1, j=NC)

The boundary at j=1 is divided in five parts i.e., at last pressure row(i=NR); below the well (NR > i> NRW ); across the screen (NRB <i $\leq$  NRW); across the blind pipe (1 < i  $\leq$  NRB); and at first pressure row (i=1)(refer Fig. 3.7).

Pressure Node(NR,1)(refer Fig. 3.8-5)

$$S_{1} + S_{2} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) \right] \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2} +$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{i-1,j}}}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(p_{i,j}^{(p_{i,j}^{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(p_{i,j}^{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(p_$$

$$= \frac{S_{ij}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta z_{i-1}}{2} [\pi (r_w + \Delta r_j/2)^2 - \pi r_w^2]$$

.. (3.68)

At any pressure node (i, 1; i = NRW+1, ..., NR-1) lying below the well the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows(refer Fig. 3.8-4)

$$S_{1} + S_{2} + S_{3} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{(\Delta z_{1-1} + \Delta z_{1})}{2} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{1j}}}{\mu_{1j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{1,j+1,k+1}^{(\ell-1)} - p_{1,j,k+1})}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) \frac{\Delta z_{1-1} + \Delta z_{1}}{2} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{1j}}}{\mu_{1j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{1+1,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - p_{1,j,k+1})}{\Delta z_{1}} \right] + \gamma_{1j} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{1j}}}{\mu_{1-1,j}} \left[ \frac{(p_{1-1,j,k+1}^{(\ell)} - p_{1,j,k+1})}{\Delta z_{1-1}} \right] + \gamma_{1j} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}}{2} + \frac{k_{r_{j}}}{2} +$$

At any pressure node (i,1 ;i= NRB+1, ....NRW) lying across the screen the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows(refer Fig. 3.8-3)

$$S_2 + S_3 + S_1 - \frac{Q}{NRW - 0.5} = \frac{S_s}{\chi} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{(\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_i)}{2} \left[ \pi (r_w + \Delta r_j/2)^2 - \pi r_w^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) \frac{\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_{i}}{2} + \frac{2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)}{2} \right]$$

$$\{\frac{k_{z_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[\frac{(p_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i}}\right] - \gamma_{ij} = -\frac{Q}{NRW - 0.5} + \frac{Q}{NRW - 0.5} + \frac{Q}{NR$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{i-1,j}}}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left\{ \frac{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right\} + \gamma_{ij} \left\} \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{S_{s_{ij}}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \frac{(\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_{i})}{2} \right] \left[ \pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right]$$
.......(3.70)

At any pressure node (i,1; i=2, ..., NRB) lying across the blind pipe the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows(refer Fig. 3.8-2)

$$S_{2} + S_{3} + S_{1} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{(\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_{i})}{2} [\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2}]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j}} \right] \left[ 2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2) \frac{\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_{i}}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{ij}}}{\{\frac{\mu_{ij}}{\mu_{ij}} : \frac{(p_{i+1, j, k+1}^{(p)} - p_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i}} : -\gamma_{ij} : + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{i-1,j}}}{\mu_{i-1,j}} \left\{ \frac{(p_{i-1,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} \right\} \{\pi(r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \}$$

$$= \frac{S_{ij}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \frac{(\Delta z_{i-1} + \Delta z_{i})}{2} [\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2}]$$

.....(3.71)

At pressure node (1,1) the boundary condition is derived from the water balance as follows (refer Fig. 3.8-1)

$$S_{1} - S_{2} = \frac{S_{s}}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} [\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2}]$$

$$\frac{k_{r_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} [\frac{(p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)})}{\Delta r_{j}}] [2\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2]] \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} - \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2}$$

$$\frac{k_{z_{ij}}}{\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i+1,j,k+1}^{(l-1)})}{\Delta z_{i}} \right] + \gamma_{ij} \left[ \pi(r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2} \right] + \gamma_{ij}$$

$$= \frac{S_{s_{ij}}}{\gamma_{ij}} \frac{(p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta t} \frac{\Delta z_{i}}{2} [\pi (r_{w} + \Delta r_{j}/2)^{2} - \pi r_{w}^{2}] \dots (3.72)$$

For known boundary conditions;  $p_{i,jk}$  (from the preceding time step or initial conditions); and  $p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(l-1)}$ , and  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(l-1)}$  (from the preceding iteration;  $p_{i,j-1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1} = p_{i,j,k}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j,k+1}^{(0)}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)} = p_{i,j+1,k+1}^{(0)}$ ,  $p_{$ 

### 3.3.5.1.7 Convergence Criteria

 $p_{i, j, k+1}^{*} = p_{i, j, k+1}^{(l)}$ 

The differences of the  $p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)}$  values obtained in two successive iterations for all the pressure nodes are summed up. This sum is then compared with a prestipulated convergence factor (say  $\epsilon$ ). The iterations are continued until this sum attains a value less than  $\epsilon$ i.e.,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l)} - p_{i,j,k+1}^{(l-1)}| \le \epsilon$$
(3.73)

Where  $p_{i,j,k+1}^{*}$  is the finally converged total pressure at the pressure node (i,j) at discrete time  $t_{k+1}$ .

#### 3.3.5.1.8 Computation of Nodal Velocities

After the simulation of nodal pressures at different discrete times, the corresponding vertical (V) and radial (U) seepage velocities are estimated in accordance with the following equations

$$V = \frac{k_z}{\phi \mu} \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \gamma \right] \qquad \dots (3.74)$$
$$U = \frac{k_r}{\phi \mu} \left[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \gamma \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right] \qquad \dots (3.75)$$

Replacing the spatial derivatives by the finite differences, the velocities at the discretized space-time points are estimated as follows

$$V_{i,j,k} = \frac{k_{z_{ij}}}{2\phi\mu_{ij}} \left[ \frac{(p_{i+1,j,k} - p_{i,j,k})}{\Delta z_{i}} + \frac{(p_{i,j,k} - p_{i-1,j,k})}{\Delta z_{i-1}} - \frac{\gamma_{i+1,j}}{2} - \gamma_{ij} - \frac{\gamma_{i-1,j}}{2} \right]$$
(3.76)

$$U_{i,j,k} = -\frac{\kappa_{i,j}}{2\phi\mu_{i,j}} \left[\frac{(P_{i,j,k} - P_{i,j+1,k} + (P_{i,j,k} - P_{i,j,k}))}{\Delta r_{j}}\right] \Delta r_{j-1}$$

Where  $V_{ijk}$  and  $U_{ijk}$  are respectively the vertical and radial velocities at pressure nodal point (i,j) at discrete time  $t_k$ ;  $p_{i+1,j,k}$ ,  $p_{i,j,k}$ ,  $p_{i-1,j,k}$ ,  $p_{i,j+1,k}$  and  $p_{i,j-1,k}$  are the finally converged total pressures at pressure nodes (i+1,j), (i,j),(i-1,j),(i,j+1) and (i,j-1) respectively at discrete time  $t_k$ ;  $\phi$  is the porosity of aquifer;  $\gamma_{i+1,j}$ ,  $\gamma_{ij}$  and  $\gamma_{i-1,j,k}$  are the specific weights at pressure nodes (i+1,j), (i,j) and (i-1,j) respectively at discrete time  $t_k$ ;  $\mu_{ij}$  is the dynamic viscosity at pressure node (i,j) at discrete time  $t_k$ ;  $\Delta z_i$  is the grid spacing from (ith) to (i+1)th pressure rows,  $\Delta z_{i-1}$  is the grid spacing from (i-1)th to (i)th pressure rows,  $\Delta r_j$  is the grid spacing from (j)th to (j+1)th pressure columns,  $\Delta r_{j-1}$  is the grid spacing from (j-1)th to (j)th pressure columns; and  $k_{z_{i,j}}$  and  $k_{r_{i,j}}$  are intrinsic permeabilities in the z and r directions at pressure node (i, j) respectively.

# 3.3.5.1.9 Computation of Moving Point Velocities

The velocity of a moving point is interpolated from the computed seepage velocities at the four surrounding pressure nodal points. For any moving point (say  $m^{th}$ ) having coordinates (R,Z), these surrounding pressure nodal points (i,j; i-1,j; i,j+1; i-1,j+1)(refer Fig. 3.9) satisfy the following inequalities

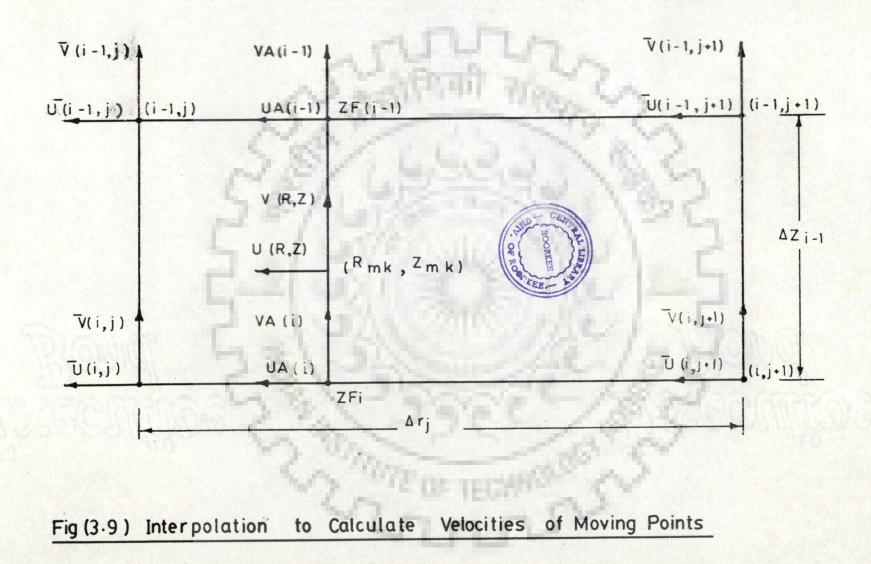
$$XF_{j} \leq R < XF_{j+1}$$
,  $ZF_{i} \leq Z < ZF_{i-1}$ 

Where  $XF_j$  is the radial coordinate of pressure nodal point (i,j),  $XF_{j+1}$  is the radial coordinate of pressure nodal point (i,j+1);  $ZF_i$  is the vertical coordinate of pressure nodal point (i,j),  $ZF_{i-1}$  is the vertical coordinate of pressure nodal point (i-1,j); R is the radial coordinate of mth moving point at the kth time; and Z is the vertical coordinate of mth moving point at the kth time. Thus the radial [U(R,Z)] and vertical [V(R,Z)] velocities of mth moving point at the kth moving point at the kth time.

$$U(R,Z) = UA(i) + (UA(i) - UA(i-1))(Z - ZF_i)/\Delta Z_{i-1}$$
(3.78)

$$V(R,Z) = VA(i) + (VA(i) - VA(i-1))(Z - ZF_i)/\Delta Z_{i-1}$$
(3.79)

Where  $UA(1-1) = U_{i-1, j} + (U_{i-1, j+1} - U_{i-1, j})(R - XF_j)/\Delta r_j$ 



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$$U_{i-1, j} = 0.5 (U_{i-1, j, k} + U_{i-1, j, k+1})$$
  

$$\overline{U}_{i-1, j+1} = 0.5 (U_{i-1, j+1, k} + U_{i-1, j+1, k+1}),$$
  

$$VA(i-1) = \overline{V}_{i-1, j} + (\overline{V}_{i-1, j+1} - \overline{V}_{i-1, j})(R - XF_{j})/\Delta r_{j},$$
  

$$\overline{V}_{i-1, j} = 0.5 (V_{i-1, j, k} + V_{i-1, j, k+1}),$$
  

$$UA(i) = \overline{U}_{i, j} + (\overline{U}_{i, j+1} - \overline{U}_{i, j}) (R - XF_{j})/\Delta r_{j},$$
  

$$\overline{U}_{i, j} = 0.5 (U_{i, j, k} + U_{i, j, k+1}),$$
  

$$\overline{U}_{i, j+1} = 0.5 (U_{i, j+1, k} + U_{i, j+1, k+1}),$$
  

$$VA(i) = \overline{V}_{i, j} + (\overline{V}_{i, j+1} - \overline{V}_{i, j})(R - XF_{j})/\Delta r_{j},$$
  

$$\overline{V}_{i, j+1} = 0.5 (V_{i, j, k} + V_{i, j, k+1}),$$
  

$$\overline{V}_{i, j+1} = 0.5 (V_{i, j, k} + V_{i, j, k+1}),$$
  

$$\overline{V}_{i, j+1} = 0.5 (V_{i, j, k} + V_{i, j, k+1}),$$

At latter times, the time step  $(\Delta t_k)$  for pressure simulation assumes a very large value in accordance with Rushton and Chan criteria. However, increasing  $\Delta t_s$  (the time step for saltwater simulation ) to the same extent will cause considerable errors since the position of a moving point and hence its velocity may change considerably during the span of

 $\Delta t_k$  at latter times. This problem is resolved by subdividing the pressure time steps into  $\xi$  number of time steps while simulating the saltwater transport at latter times.

Thus,

$$\xi = 1 \qquad \text{if } \Delta t_k \leq \Delta t_s^m \qquad \dots (3.80)$$
  

$$\xi = \text{Integer} \left( \frac{\Delta t_k}{\Delta t_s^m} + 1 \right) \quad \text{if } \Delta t_k > \Delta t_s^m \qquad \dots (3.81)$$

$$\Delta t_{s}^{(k)} = \Delta t_{k} / \xi \qquad \dots (3.82)$$

and the second

Where  $\Delta t_s^m$  is the maximum desirable time step for simulation of saltwater transport. This subdivision of the pressure time steps into one or more number of the saltwater transport time steps is illustrated in Fig. (3.10). (The Fig. has been drawn to illustrate a situation in which  $\Delta t_2 < \Delta t_s^m \& \Delta t_3 > \Delta t_s^m$ )

Thus if  $R_{m, l}^{(k)}$  and  $Z_{m, l}^{(k)}$  represents r and z coordinates of mth moving point at the beginning of the  $l^{th}$  saltwater transport simulation time step during kth pressure time step, it's coordinates at the beginning of  $(l+1)^{th}$  saltwater transport simulation time step are given by the following equations

$$R_{m, l+1}^{(k)} = R_{m, l}^{(k)} - \Delta t_{s}^{(k)} \hat{U}_{m, l}^{(k)} \dots (3.83)$$
  

$$Z_{m, l+1}^{(k)} = Z_{m, l}^{(k)} + \Delta t_{s}^{(k)} \hat{V}_{m, l}^{(k)} \dots (3.84)$$

Where

$$\hat{U}_{m, l}^{(k)} = U \left( R_{m, l}^{(k)}, Z_{m, l}^{(k)}, t_{k} \right) \qquad \dots (3.85)$$

$$\hat{v}_{m, l}^{(k)} = v \left(R_{m, l}^{(k)}, Z_{m, l}^{(k)}, t_{k}\right) \qquad \dots (3.86)$$

$$\Delta t_{s}^{k} = \Delta t_{k} / \xi \qquad \dots (3.87)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta t_{2} < \Delta t_{s}^{m} & \Delta t_{3} > \Delta t_{s}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta t_{2} < \Delta t_{s}^{m} & \Delta t_{3} > \Delta t_{s}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta t_{1} & \Delta t_{2} & \Delta t_{3} & \Delta t_{s}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta t_{1} \qquad \Delta t_{2} \qquad \Delta t_{3} & \Delta t_{4}^{m}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta t_{1} & \Delta t_{2} & \Delta t_{3} & \Delta t_{4}^{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta t_{s}^{(1)} \Delta t_{s}^{(2)} \qquad \Delta t_{s}^{(3)} \qquad \Delta t_{s}^{(4)} \qquad \Delta t_{s}^{(5)} \qquad \Delta t_{s}^{(6)} \qquad \Delta t_{s}^{(7)}$$

Fig. (3.10) Time Steps

### 3.3.6 TOTAL SALTWATER LIFTED INTO SUSPENSION

The total volume of saltwater lifted into suspension during **a** pressure time step is computed as follows:

1. Saltwater lifted  $(V_c)$  due to convection is estimated as follows,

$$V_{c} = J_{5} V_{01}$$
 .... (3.88)

Where  $J_5$  is the number of take off points lifted into suspension (i.e., taken off) during the time step.

and the second second

2. The Volume of saltwater  $(V_d)$  lifted due to diffusion is estimated as follows

$$V_{d} = \sum_{J=1}^{NCS} \frac{C_{NRS, j, k} - C_{NRS-1, j, k}}{\Delta z_{NRS-1}} D_{Z_{NRS-1, j}} AR \Delta t_{k}$$
(3.89)

$$C_{NRS, j, k} = 1$$

Where D is diffusive coefficient at nodes (NRS-1, j) in vertical  $^{*}_{NRS-1, j}$  and  $^{*}_{NRS, j, k}$  and  $^{C}_{NRS-1, j, k}$  are saltwater concentrations at nodes (NRS, j) and (NRS-1, j) respectively; NCS is the number of saltwater columns (i.e., the take off points); and AR is the area (in plan) assigned to each take off point.

The total volume of saltwater (V_t) lifted in the time step  $\Delta t_k$  is estimated as follows

$$V_{t} = V_{c} + V_{d}$$
 ... (3.92)

# 3.3.7 ENTRY OF SALTWATER IN THE PUMPED WELL

A moving point (say mth) is assumed to have entered into the well when the following conditions are satisfied (Fig.3.2a)

$$R_{m, k+1} \leq r_{w}$$
 ....(3.93)

and

$$(B+D) \le Z_{m,k+1} \le (B+D+L_s)$$
 .... (3.94)

95

(3.90)

The cumulative volume of saltwater (VS_k) entered in the pumped water till any discrete time  $t_k$  is estimated as follows:

$$VS_{k} = \sum_{m \in J_{6}} VL_{m}$$
 (3.95)

Where  $J_6$ , a subset of the moving points, comprises of all the moving points satisfying the inequalities (equations 3.93 and 3.94) till  $t_k$ .

The saltwater concentration  $(CP_k)$  in the pumped water at the discrete time  $t_k$ , will be as follows:

$$CP_{k} = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{dVS}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_{k}}$$
 (3.96)

The derivative of VS with respect to t can be estimated numerically (refer 5.2.4 ) or graphically (refer 4.2.3.3)employing the model generated values of VS_k at various discrete times.

# 3.3.8 SETTLEMENT OF SALTWATER INTERFACE (After closure of pumpage)

The closure of the pumpage (at t = t) is incorporated in the solution by assigning Q =0.0 in equations (3.55) and (3.70) (boundary condition at the screen nodel points). This causes a reversal of the vertical velocities. The downwards velocities cause movement of the moving points from suspension towards the initial position of the interface. The mth moving point is assumed to have settled down when the following condition is satisfied (Fig.3.2a)

..... (3.97)

 $Z_{m,k+1} < B$ 

The cumulative volume of the saltwater  $(VSL_k)$  settled down till any discrete time  $t_k (t_k > t^*)$  is estimated as follows:

$$VSL_{k} = \sum_{m \in J_{7}} VL_{m}$$
 (3.98)

Where  $J_7$ , a subset of the moving points, comprises of all such moving points whose Z coordinates have reached or fallen below D during the period t to  $t_{\mu}$ .

#### 3.4 COMPUTER CODE

The computer code, for performing the calculations of distributed model, has been written in FORTRAN IV. The programme consists of three subroutines and a main programme. Role of the main programme and each subroutine is described briefly in the following paragraphs.

#### MAIN PROGRAM

The following tasks are performed ,

- Reading of all the input data. The details of the READ statements are as follows.
- NR : number of pressure rows , NC : number of pressure columns , NCS : number of saltwater columns , NRW : number of rows upto the well bottom , NRS : number of rows upto saltwater freshwater interface, KOUNT : number of predecided itrations for pressure , IX = 0:read initial data, IX=1: read data from m₂.dat (out put renamed as data), NT1:serial number of first time step, and DTS: maximum value of time step for saltwater simulation.
- 11) QQ : constant discharge rate, RW: radius of well, PHI: aquifer

porosity, TSTR: thickness of strip, IQ = 0: constant discharge, IQ =1: constant head, IC=0: well has a full screen, IC=1: well has a partial screen, and NRB: number of rows upto bottom of blind pipe.

- iii) STL: desired convergence of pressure, TPQ : pumpage time , KOUNT1: number of predecided iterations for diffusive transport, and STLS: desired convergence of diffusive transport.
- iv) DAA: radial dispersivity of the aquifer, and DBB: vertical dispersivity of the aquifer.
- v) AKRU: initial value of radial intrinsic permeability, AKZU: initial value of vertical intrinsic permeability, SST: initial value of specific storage, GACC: relative density of freshwater at 4°c, VISF: dynamic viscosity of freshwater, HIN: piezometric head, GFW: specific weight of freshwater, GSW: specific weight of saltwater, and HCD: constant head.
- vi) NT2: serial number of last time step

vii) (DT(I), I = 1, NT2): time steps

- viii)(DR(J), J = 1, NC 1): radial grid spacing for pressure simulation
- ix) (DZ(I), I = 1, NR-1): vertical grid spacing
- x) (DRS(J), J=1, NCS-1): radial grid spacing for saltwater simulation.
- xi) (XL(I), I =1, NCS) : Radial coordinate of the upstream face of the jth take off point.
- xii) (XU(I), I = 1, NCS) : Radial coordinate of the dawnstream face of the jth take off point.
- xiii)VOL: (Volume of take off point)/porosity of aquifer.

xiv) (XS(I), I = 1, NCS): radial coordinate for take off points.

If IX = 1, the details of READ statement are as follows [the output file (m3.out) renamed as input file (m2.dat)].

- i) TM : cumulative time.
- ii) NTP : number of moving points

iii) (X(I), I = 1, NTP) : radial coordinate of moving points.

- iv) (Y(I), I =1, NTP) : Vertical distance of moving points above datum.
- v) (YL(J), J =1, NCS + 1) : Vertical distance of take off points above datum.
- vi) (IN(J), J = 1, NCS + 1): Index number of the moving points.
- vii) (VLL(J), J =1, NTP) :volume of the moving points
- viii)P(I,J) : Pressure distribution.
- ix) (VL(J), J =1, NCS + 1) :volume of take of points.
- x) VSP : Cumulative saltwater lifted into suspension, CSP : Cumulative saltwater volume entered into pumped well, VSD : Cumulative saltwater volume settlement below the interface, VLAQM : saltwater concentration in pumped well, and VED: Cumulative saltwater lifted into suspension due to diffusion.
- xi) GM (I,J) : specific weight distribution.
- xii) VIS (I,J) : dynamic viscosity distribution.
- xiii)SS(I,J) : specific storage distribution.
- xiv) U(I,J): radial velocity distribution.
- .xv) V(I,J) : vertical velocity distribution
- xvi) VLA (I,J) : saltwater concentration distribution.
- Some preliminary calculations are made, such as the radial and vertical distance.
- 3) Computations of pressure distribution
- 4) Computations of velocity distribution
- 5) Calling subroutine MOVE to compute the coordinates of the take off and moving points.

- Computation of nodal convective concentration, nodal viscosity, nodal specific storage, and nodal specific weight.
- 7) Calling subroutine DIFF to compute the total nodal concentration due to convective and diffusive transport.
- 8) Integrating the convective and diffusive transport.
- Computation of saltwater settlement down after closure of the pumping.
- 10) Printing the computed results.

The subroutines called BST, MOVE and DIFF.

BST: In this subroutine, the matrix generated by the finite difference approximation is solved using the Thomas algorithm (Remson, et al., 1971).

MOVE: In this subroutine, during each time step, the moving point velocities are calculated by using a 3-way interpolation between nodal velocities, estimation of new position of the moving points, creating new take off points, the saltwater lifted into suspension, saltwater volume entering into the well, the saltwater settlement down after closure of the pumping and removes the moving points which enter the well or settle below the initial position of the interface after closure of the pumping.

DIFF: This subroutine solves a finite difference approximation of the mass transport equation (eqn. 3.14) using IADIE scheme.

In annexure B listing of the computer code and programmes have been presented.

#### CHAPTER-IV

#### MODEL VALIDATION

The numerical model described in the preceding chapter has been validated by comparing it's results with an available analytical solution as well as with a reported set of field data. The details of the two comparisons are as follows;

## 4.1 COMPARISON WITH AN ANALYTICAL SOLUTION

Bear and Dagan (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) presented the following expression describing the upconing of the interface, below a partially penetrating well, in an anisotropic aquifer of infinite thickness.

$$Z(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{Q}{2\pi(\Delta\gamma/\gamma)K_{z}D} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ (1+R^{2})^{1/2} & \frac{1}{(1+T)^{2}+R^{2}} \end{bmatrix}^{1/2} \dots (4.1)$$

$$R = \frac{r}{D} \left(\frac{K_z}{K_x}\right)^{1/2}$$

1.10

$$T = \left(\frac{\Delta \gamma}{\gamma}\right) \frac{tK}{2\phi D}$$

Where Z [=Z(r,t)] is the rise of interface above its initial position at a radial distance r from the centre of the well at a time t; Q is the time invariant discharge;  $\Delta \gamma$  is the specific weight difference between saltwater and freshwater;  $\gamma$  is the specific weight of freshwater;  $K_{\chi}$  and  $K_{z}$  are respectively the horizontal and the vertical hydraulic conductivities; D is the vertical distance between the initial position of the interface and the bottom of the well; and  $\phi$  is the aquifer porosity. The solution is based upon the following assumptions: (refer Fig. 4.1) i) Water is assumed to be abstracted from a point sink i.e.  $(L_g/A) \rightarrow 0$  ( $L_g$ : screen length, and A: initial thickness of freshwater layer); ii) the aquifer is assumed to be of infinite thickness i.e., B/D, A/D,  $L_p/D$ , and H/D are assumed to be tending to infinity (H : the aquifer thickness,  $L_p$ : length of well and B: initial thickness of saltwater layer); iii) aquifer and water are assumed to be nondeformable i.e.  $S_g$  (specific storage) = 0.0; iv) only convective transport is accounted for i.e.  $D_p$ (radial diffusion coefficient) = 0.0,  $D_z$  (vertical diffusion coefficient) = 0.0 and v)  $Z(0,t) \leq 0.25$  D (i.e., the solution is valid for small upconing).

The numerical model was implicitly validated by comparing its response with the analytical solution under identical geometric/hydraulic conditions. The adopted conditions are  $r_w$  (radius of well) = 0.15 ms;  $\gamma_f$  (specific weight of fresh water) = 1000 kg/m³;  $\gamma_s$  (specific weight of saltwater)=1030 kg/m³;  $S_s$  =0.0 (refer assumption iii);  $D_r$  = 0.0 (refer assumption iv)  $p_z$  = 0.0 (refer assumption iv);  $\phi$  =0.30;  $k_r$  (the horizontal intrinsic permeability) = 1.1 x 10⁻¹¹ m²;  $k_z$  (the vertical intrinsic permeability) = 0.55 x 10⁻¹¹ m²;  $D_r$  = 1.0 ms;  $\mu_f$  (the dynamic viscosity of fresh water) = 1.7x 10⁻⁶kg, min/m³; and Q = 0.002 m³/min. The model was operated for various values of  $L_s$  and H. The model computed upconed positions of the interface along with the corresponding analytical solution are presented in Figures (4.2) to (4.4).

#### 4.1.1 Results.

Figs (4.2a) and (4.2b) indicate the influence of screen length on upconing in an aquifer of very large vertical extent (refer assumption ii). The adopted dimensions are B = 20ms, D=1.0ms, A = 60 ms

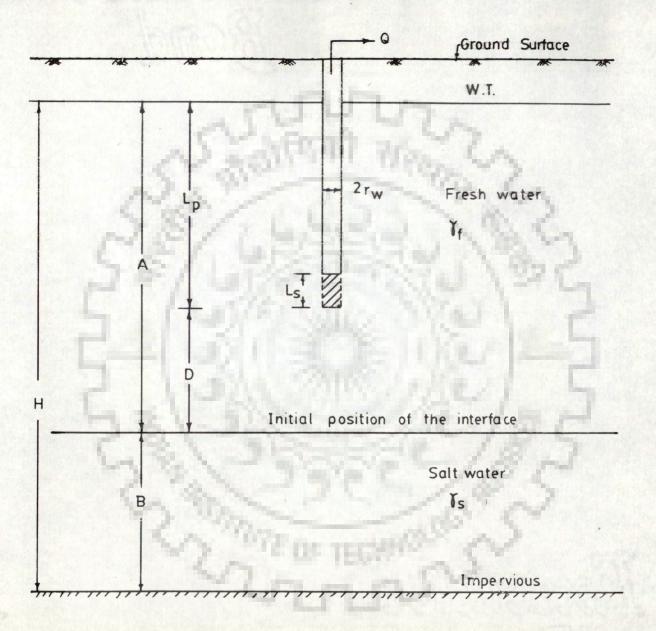
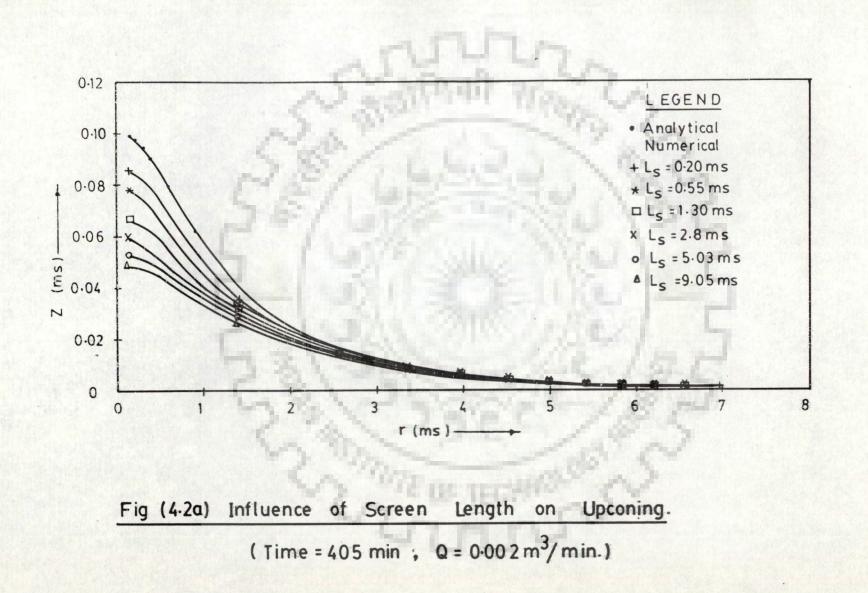
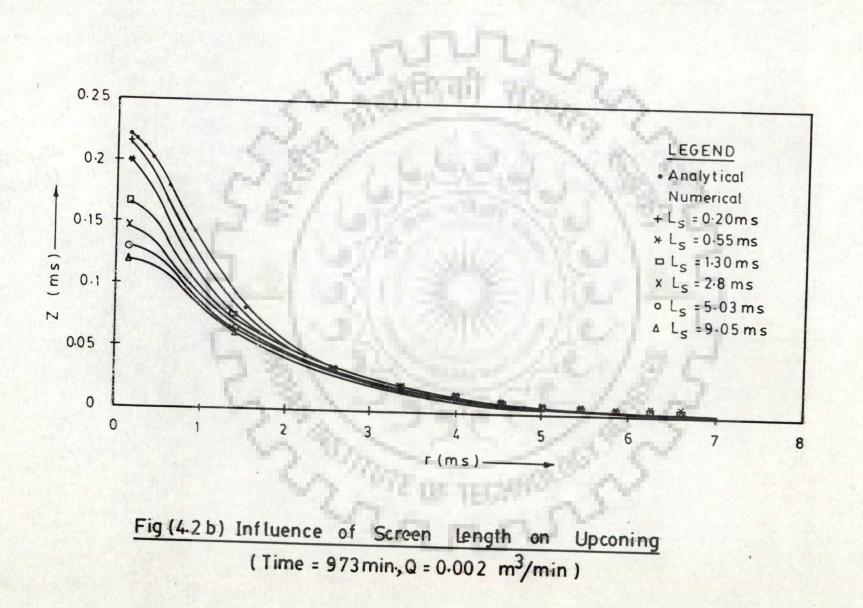
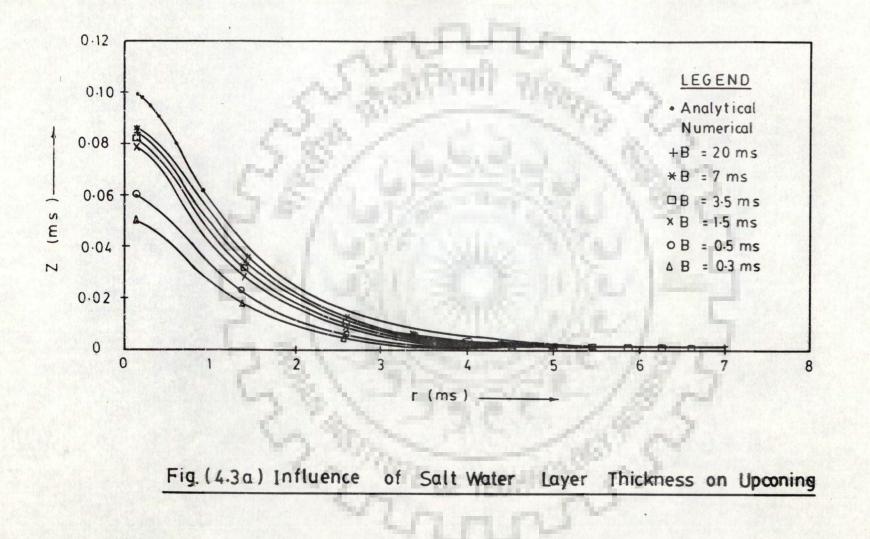
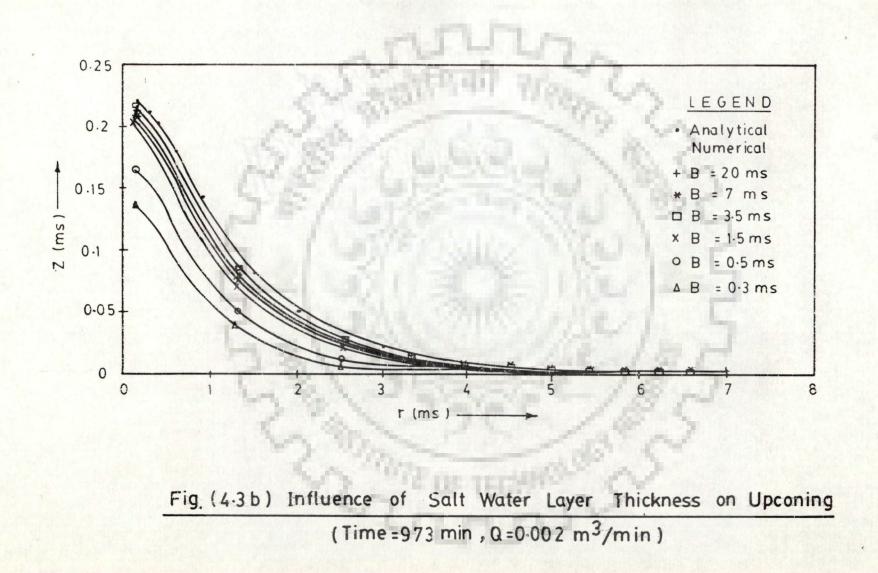


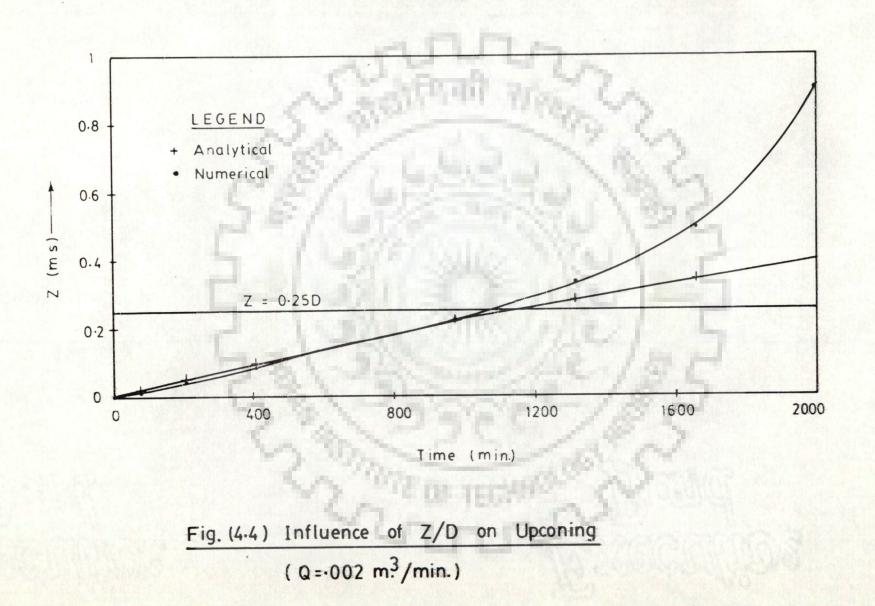
Fig.(4.1) A Pumping Well











;  $L_p = 39$  ms, H=80 ms. and  $L_s = 0.20$ , 0.55, 1.30, 2.80, 5.03, and 9.05 ms. The upconing is restricted to 0.25D (refer assumption V). These Figures reveal that the model computed interface converges to the analytical solution as  $L_s$  gets smaller and smaller.

Similarly, Figs. (4.3a) and (4.3b) indicate the influence of initial saltwater layer thickness on upconing in an aquifer of very large vertical extent (refer assumption ii). The adopted dimensions are D=1.0 ms, A=60 ms,  $L_p$ = 39 ms,  $L_s$ = 0.20 ms, B=20, 7, 3.5, 1.5, 0.5 and 0.3ms, H=80,67,63.5,61.5,60.5 and 60.3 ms. The upconing is restricted to 0.25D (refer assumption v). These Figures reveal that the model computed interface converges to the analytical solution as B gets larger and larger.

Similarly, Fig. (4.4) indicates the influence of Z/D on upconing in an aquifer of very large vertical extent (refer assumption ii). The adopted dimensions are B=20ms, D=1.0ms, A=60ms,  $L_p$ =39ms,  $L_s$ = 0.20 ms and H=80ms. This Figure reveals that for an aquifer of very large vertical extent and Z≤ 0.25D, the computed interface matches well with the analytical solution. However, at Z>0.25D (i.e., Z/D exceeding the range of validity of analytical solution), the model solution departs significantly from the analytical solution.

## 4.2 COMPARISON WITH FIELD DATA

The model results have been compared with the field data reported by Schmorak and Mercado (1969).

IN THE

### 4.2.1 Experimental Setup

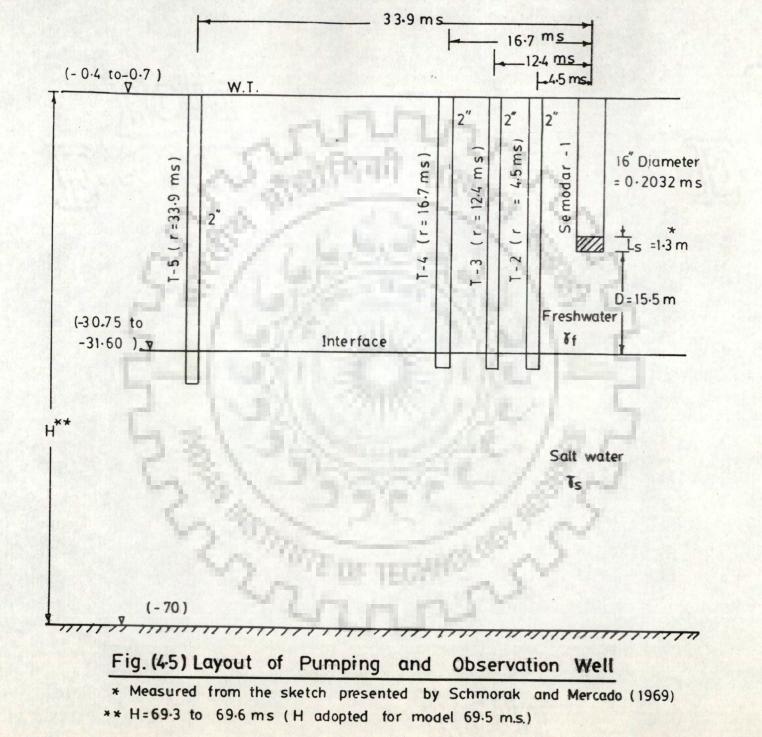
Schmorak and Mercado (1969) carried out field investigations on wells in Ashqelon region in the coastal plane of Isreal. In this area, the first impermeable clay layer is at about 70 meters below MSL

(mean sea level). The aquifer is reported to be unconfined. In the first test (termed as test A), water was pumped from a 16" diameter well for 65 days at a rate of 575 m³/day. In the other test (termed as test B), water was pumped from a 16" diameter well for 84 days at a rate of 350 m³/day. The pumped water and samples taken at different depths from the 2" diameter observation wells, at different times, were analyzed for saltwater concentration. The saltwater concentrations provided the position of the interface at different times. The location of the pumping and the observation wells are shown in Fig (4.5).

The durations of pumpage (64 and 84 days) during the two tests were much longer than the usual duration of the first and second segments of the time-drawdown curve of an unconfined aquifer (Kruseman and De Ridder, 1983). Thus the time-drawdown curves of both the tests would lie predominantly in the third segment and steady state. The drawdowns during the third segment and steady state are governed by the confined aquifer equations (with the storage coefficient replaced by the specific yield) provided the drawdown is small in comparison to the saturated thickness and the Dupuit Forchheimer's assumptions are satisfied. Therefore, the model though developed for confined aquifer, was employed to simulate the saltwater transport in the aquifer under study [Dupuit Forchheimer's assumptions were assumed to hold good and the drawdowns were assumed to be quite small in comparison to the saturated thickness (69.5 ms)].

### 4.2.2 Reported Parameters

The values of parameters reported by Schmorak and Mercado (1969) are as follows.  $K_x$  (horizontal permeability) =16.5 m/day;  $K_z$  (Vertical permeability)= 10.2 to 22.7 m/day ( adopted  $K_z$  for model operation = 16.5 m/day);  $S_s$  (Phreatic storage coefficient per unit depth)



= 0.0004 to 0.0009 (adopted  $S_s$  for model operation = 0.0004);  $\alpha$ (Dispersivity) = 0.1 to 0.8 ms [adopted  $\alpha_L$ (horizontal dispersivity) for model operation = 0.5 ms and adopted  $\alpha_T$  (Vertical dispersivity) for model operation = 0.5ms];  $\phi$  (porosity) = 0.33; COSW (salt concentration into saltwater) =22000 ppm; and COGW (salt concentration into the aquifer's freshwater ) =145 ppm.

The values of intrinsic permeabilities  $(k_r \text{ and } k_z)$  are estimated as follows

$$k_{\rm r} = \frac{K_{\rm x} \mu_{\rm f}}{\gamma_{\rm f}} = \frac{16.5 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-6}}{(24 \times 60) \times 1000} = 1.9479 \times 10^{-11} {\rm m}^2 \qquad \dots (4.2)$$

$$k_{z} = \frac{K_{z} \mu_{f}}{\gamma_{f}} = \frac{16.5 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-6}}{(24 \times 60) \times 1000} = 1.9479 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^{2} \dots (4.3)$$

### 4.2.3 Comparison with Model Results

## 4.2.3.1 Model Operation

The model was operated for the reported conditions of the tests A and B. The parameters were assigned as discussed in the preceding paragraph.

## 4.2.3.1.1Pressure Simulation

Radial Spacing: A no - drawdown boundary was assumed to exist at a radial distance (r) of 2032 ms. The radius of the pumped well is 20.32 cm(8"). Thus, the space domain in radial direction extends from r=0.2032 ms to 2032 ms. This domain has been discretized by 25 pressure columns spaced in accordance with Rushton and Chan's (1976) Criteria (refer 3.3.5.1.4, Chap. III). The adopted radial spacings are given in Table (4.1).

Vertical Spacing: In the vertical direction, an impervious layer is known to exist at a depth of 69.3 to 69.7 ms below water table (adopted

depth for model operation = 69.5 ms). Thus, the space domain in vertical direction extends from Z=0 (first impervious layer) to 69.5 ms(water table). This domain has been discretized by 26 pressure rows. Low vertical spacings are assigned close to the interface. The adopted vertical spacings are given in Table (4.2).

Time Domain: The time domain extending from t=0 (beginning of the pumpage) to t=145 days (the time of last observation) was discretized by 265 discrete times. The times till the closure of pumpage were chosen in accordance with Rushton and Chan's (1976) Criteria. During the subsequent recovery stage a constant time step was used. The range of time steps are given in Table (4.3).

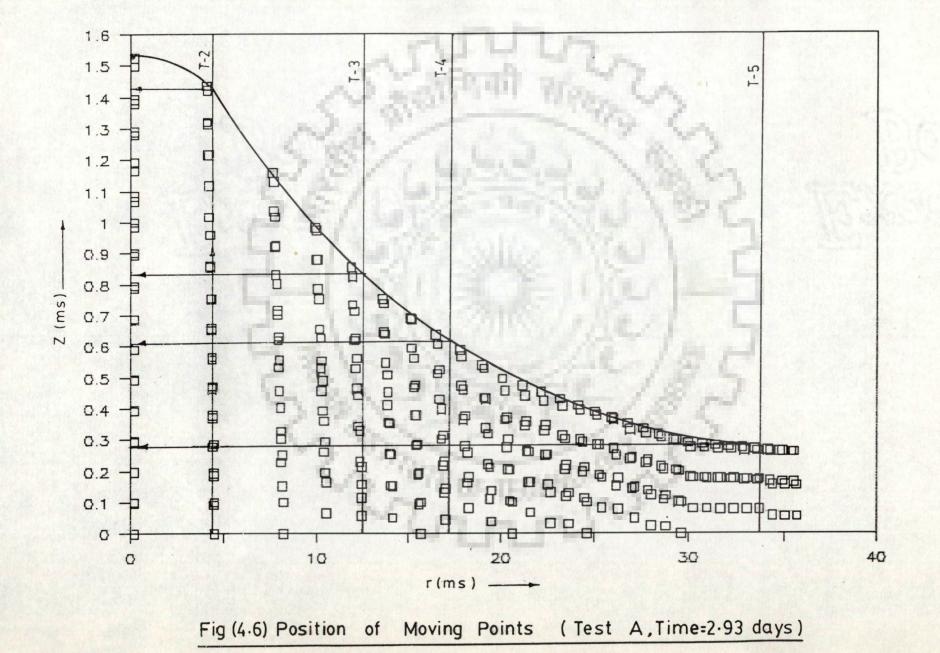
# 4.2.3.1.2 Simulation of Saltwater Transport

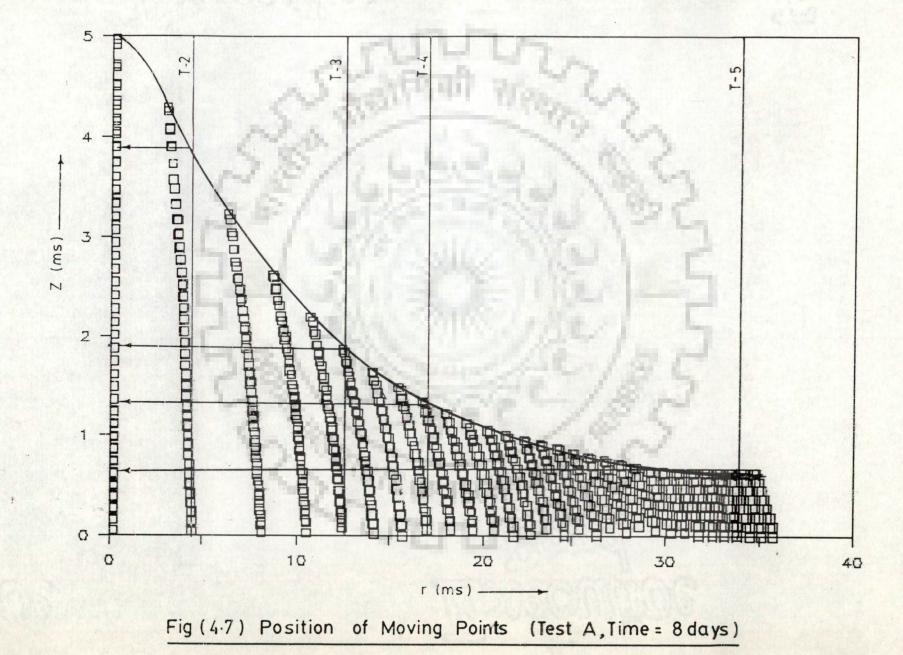
Radial Spacing A 'no-upconing' and 'zero saltwater concentration' boundary has been assumed to occur at a distance of 35.78 ms from the center of the pumped well. Thus, the space domain in radial direction extends from r= 0.2032 ms to 35.78 ms. This domain has been discretized by 29 columns spaced in accordance with volume of take off point's criteria (refer 3.3.3.1.1.2, Chap. III). The adopted radial spacings are given in Table (4.4).

Time Domain: The time steps for saltwater transport simulation were generated in accordance with equations 3.80 to 3.82(Chap. III), assigning the maximum permissible time step for the saltwater transport simulation ( $\Delta t_S^m$ ) as 300 minutes. Thus, each pressure time step was subdivided into one or more ( $\xi$ ) number of equal saltwater transport time steps of duration equal to or less than 300 minutes.

# 4.2.3.2 Upconed Interface Positions

The model-computed positions of moving points at t = 2.93 and 8 days are plotted in Fig (4.6) and (4.7). The corresponding positions





of the interface were obtained by drawing upper envelops on these moving points. The elevations of the upconed interface at the locations of the observation wells were measured from these envelops. These elevations were compared with the corresponding observed elevations (Figs. 4.8 to 4.15).

Figs. (4.8) to (4.10) reveal that, the upconing (Z) at r=4.5(tests A and B) and at r = 12.4 ms (test A), well exceeded the range of validity of the analytical solution (0.25D). This has caused a significant departure of the analytical solution from the observed data.

Table (4.1) Radial Spacing for Pressure Simulation

S.N.of columns	Radial spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms	S.N. of columns	Radial spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms
1-2	0.10	0.30	14-15	13.95	43.78
2-3	0.14	0.44	15-16	20.48	64.26
3-4	0.20	0.64	16-17	30.06	94.32
4-5	0.30	0.94	17-18	44.12	138.44
5-6	0.45	1.39	18-19	64.76	203.20
6-7	0.64	2.03	19-20	95.10	298.30
7-8	0.95	2.98	20-21	139.50	437.80
8-9	1.40	4.38	21-22	204.80	642.60
9-10	2.01	6.39	22-23	300.60	943.20
10-11	3.01	9.40	23-24	441.20	1384.40
11-12	4.41	13.81	24-25	647.60	2032.00
12-13	6.51	20.32			
13-14	9.51	29.83			1

Table	(4.2)	Vertical	Spacing
-------	-------	----------	---------

spacing ms	distance ms	S.N. of rows	Vertical spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms
6.15	6.15	14-15	1.50	26.61
5.00	11.15	15-16	0.75	27.36
3.00	14.15	16-17	0.75	28.11
1.30	15.45	17-18	0.75	28.86
1.30	16.75	18-19	0.75	29.61
1.18	17.93	19-20	0.75	30.36
1.18	19.11	20-21	0.75	31.11
1.00	20.11	21-22	1.00	32.11
1.00	21.11	22-23	2.89	35.00
1.00	22.11	23-24	8.00	43.00
1.00	23.11	24-25	12.00	55.00
1.00	24.11	25-26	14.50	69.50
1.00	25.11		ALC.	131
	6.15 5.00 3.00 1,30 1.30 1.18 1.18 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	6.15 $6.15$ $5.00$ $11.15$ $3.00$ $14.15$ $1.30$ $15.45$ $1.30$ $15.45$ $1.30$ $16.75$ $1.18$ $17.93$ $1.18$ $19.11$ $1.00$ $20.11$ $1.00$ $21.11$ $1.00$ $22.11$ $1.00$ $23.11$ $1.00$ $24.11$	6.15 $6.15$ $14-15$ $5.00$ $11.15$ $15-16$ $3.00$ $14.15$ $16-17$ $1.30$ $15.45$ $17-18$ $1.30$ $16.75$ $18-19$ $1.18$ $17.93$ $19-20$ $1.18$ $19.11$ $20-21$ $1.00$ $20.11$ $21-22$ $1.00$ $21.11$ $22-23$ $1.00$ $22.11$ $23-24$ $1.00$ $23.11$ $24-25$ $1.00$ $24.11$ $25-26$	6.15 $6.15$ $14-15$ $1.50$ $5.00$ $11.15$ $15-16$ $0.75$ $3.00$ $14.15$ $16-17$ $0.75$ $1.30$ $15.45$ $17-18$ $0.75$ $1.30$ $16.75$ $18-19$ $0.75$ $1.18$ $17.93$ $19-20$ $0.75$ $1.00$ $20.11$ $21-22$ $1.00$ $1.00$ $21.11$ $22-23$ $2.89$ $1.00$ $22.11$ $23-24$ $8.00$ $1.00$ $23.11$ $24-25$ $12.00$ $1.00$ $24.11$ $25-26$ $14.50$

Table (4.3) Time Steps For Pressure Simulation

6.1

Range	S.N. of steps	Range	S.N. of steps
$0 < \Delta t \le 10^{-4}$	1-35	í <∆t≤ 10	202-208
$10^{-4} < \Delta t \le 10^{-3}$	36-106	10 <∆t≤ 100	209-215
$10^{-3} < \Delta t \le 10^{-2}$	107-158	100 <∆t≤ 1000	216-222
$10^{-2} < \Delta t \le 10^{-1}$	159-199	1000 <∆t≤ 10000	223-265
$10^{-1} \le \Delta t \le 1$	200-201		

S.F. Dr. Trendling

S.N.of columns	Radial spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms	S.N. of columns	Radial spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms
Well-1	4.47	4.47	15-16	0.87	26.40
1-2	3.70	8.17	16.17	0.84	27.24
2-3	2.41	10.58	17-18	0.81	28.05
3-4	1.95	12.53	18-19	0.79	28.84
4-5	1.68	14.21	19-20	0.77	29.61
5-6	1.50	15.71	20-21	0.75	30.36
6-7	1.37	17.08	21-22	0.73	31.09
7-8	1.27	18.35	22-23	0.71	31.80
8-9	1.19	19.54	23-24	0.70	32.50
9-10	1.12	20.66	24-25	0.68	33.18
10-11	1.06	21.72	25-26	0.67	33.85
11-12	1.01	22.73	26-27	0.66	34.51
12-13	0.97	23.70	27-28	0.64	35.15
13-14	0.93	24.63	28-29	0.63	35.78
14-15	0.90	25.53	15	1	182

Table (4.4) Radial Spacing for Saltwater Simulation

However, the model has reproduced the upconing reasonably well, uniformly at all values of Z/D. The reproduction of settlement, is also fairly good for the test A at r=4.5 ms (Fig. 4.8) and at r=12.4 ms (Fig. 4.10). However, for the test B at r=4.5 ms (Fig. 4.9) the model computed settlement of the interface varies significantly from the observed data.

Figs. (4.11) to (4.15) reveal that, the upconing at r = 12.4 ms (test B); r = 16.7 ms (test A and B) and at r = 33.9 ms (test A and B), falls below or marginally exceeds 0.25D. The model results and the

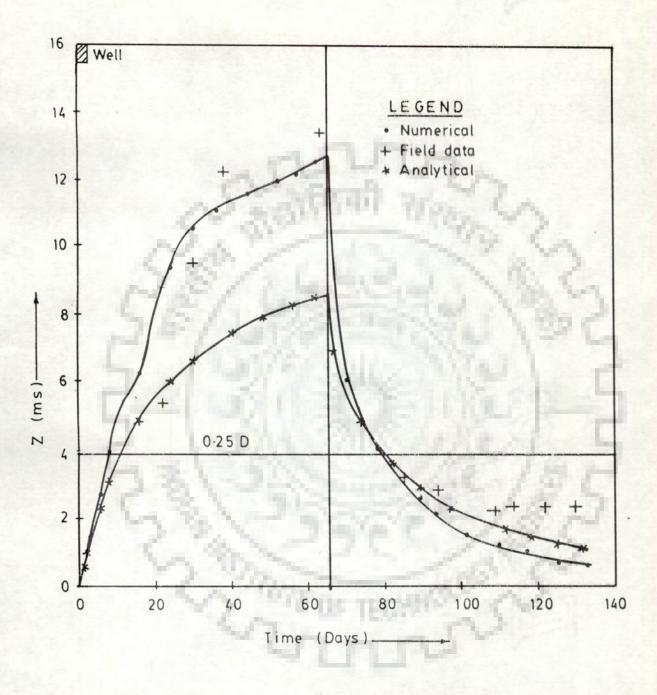


Fig (4.8) Upconing and Settlement Vs Time (Test A, r = 4.5 ms)

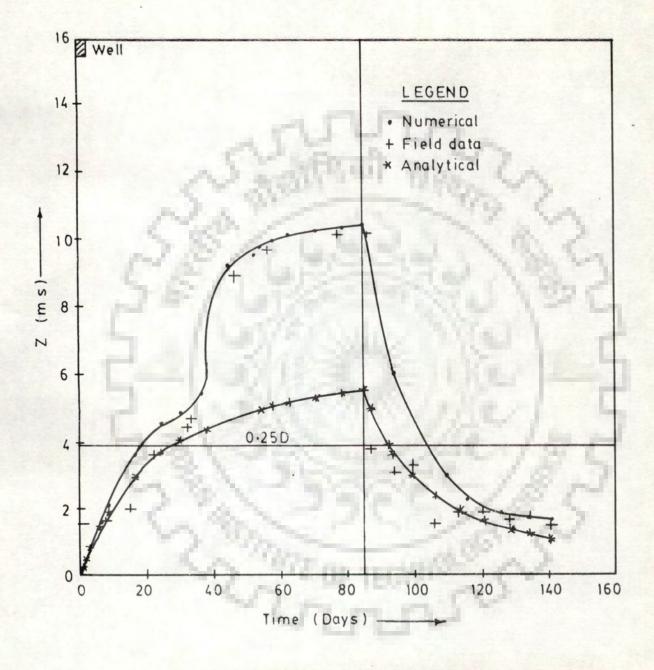


Fig. (4.9) Upconing and Settlement Vs Time (Test - B , r = 4.5 ms)

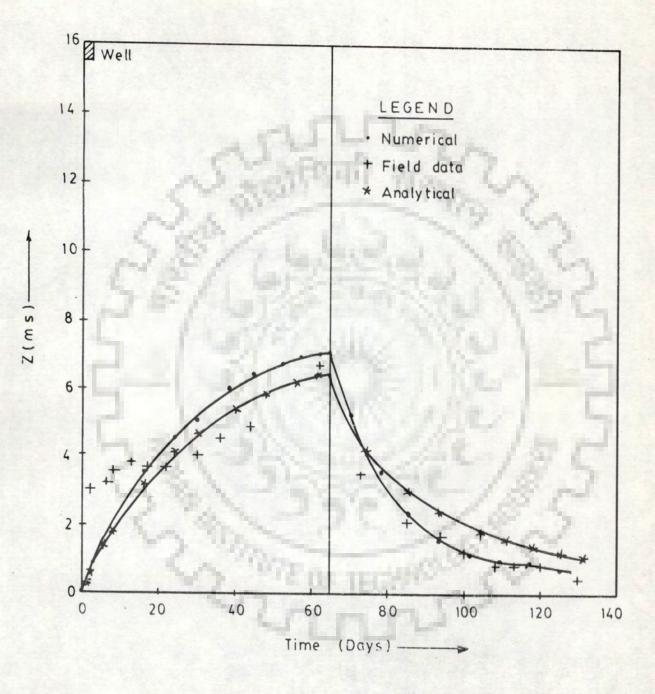


Fig. (4.10) Upconing and Settlement Vs Time (Test - A, r = 12.4 m s)

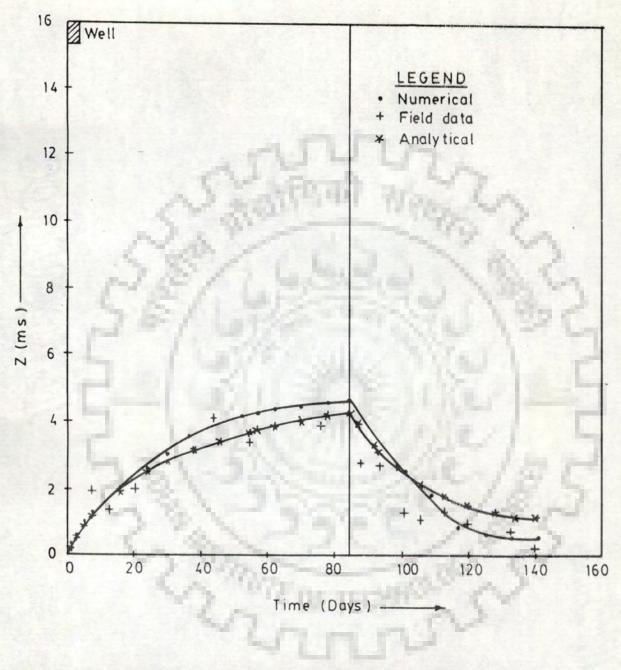


Fig (4.11) Upconing and Settlement Vs Time (Test B, r = 12.4 m.s.)

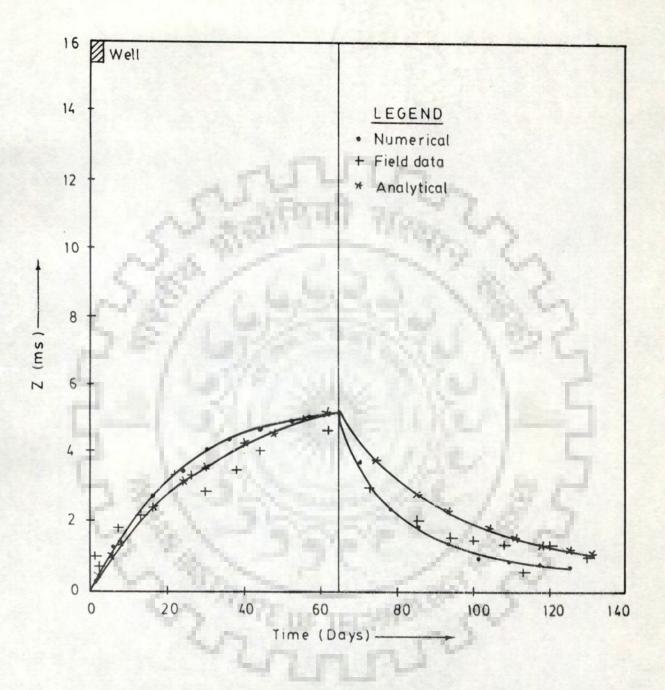
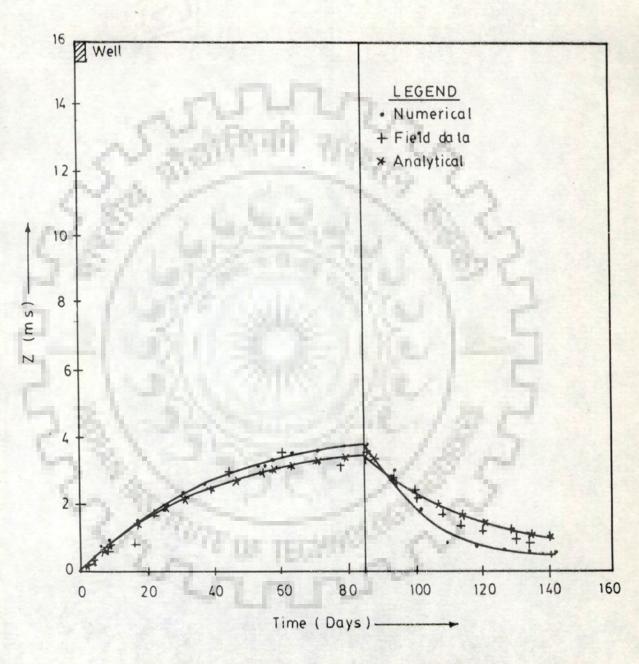
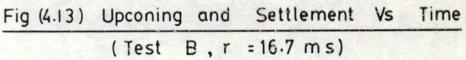
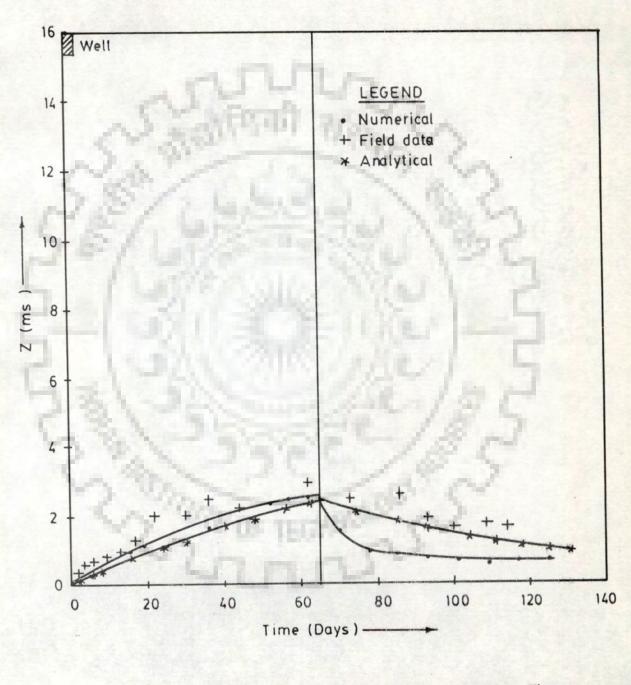
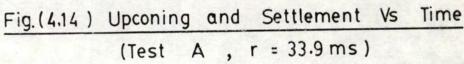


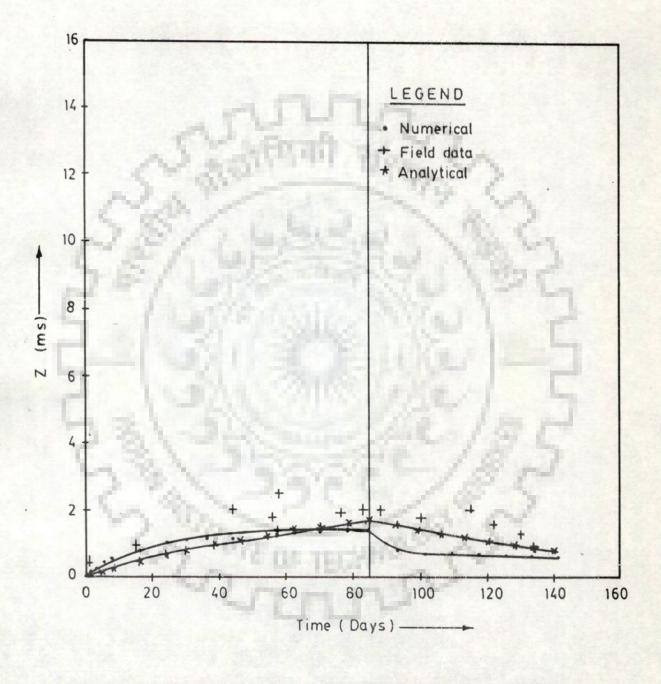
Fig (4.12) Upconing and Settlement Vs Time (Test - A , r = 16.7 m.s.)

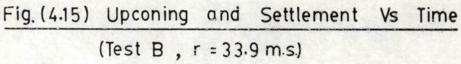












analytical solution, in these cases, are in a good agreement with the observed data. In case of test A, the reproduction of the settlement at r=16.7 ms is fairly good (Fig. 4.12) while the reproduction at r=33.9 ms is poor (Fig. 4.14). In case of test B, the reproduction of the settlement at r=12.4 ms and 16.7 ms are fairly good (Fig. 4.11 and 4.13) while the reproduction at r=33.9 ms is poor (Fig. 4.12) ms is poor (Fig. 4.11 and 4.13).

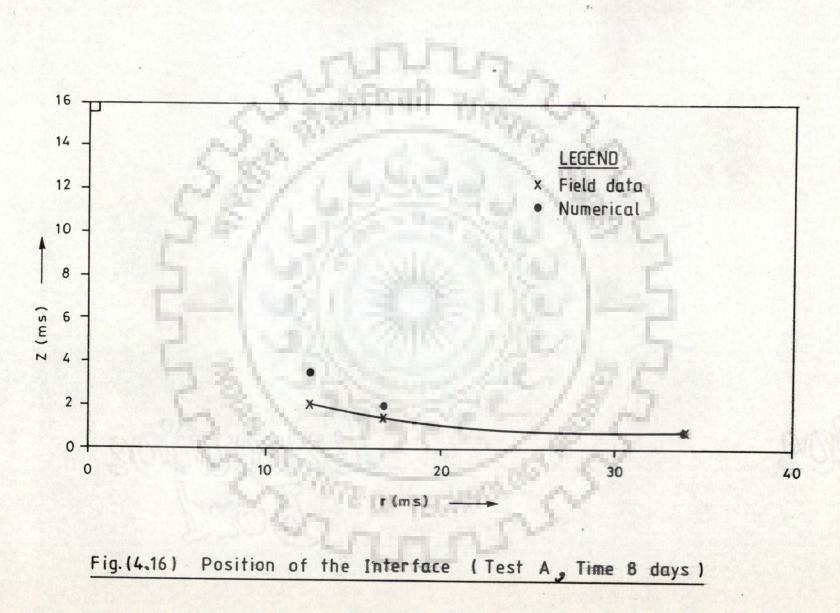
Figs. (4.16) to (4.20) show the interface position at t = 8; 30 and 62 days (test A); and t = 16 and 57 days (test B). These Figs reveal that, in both tests, the model results are in a reasonably good agreement with observed data.

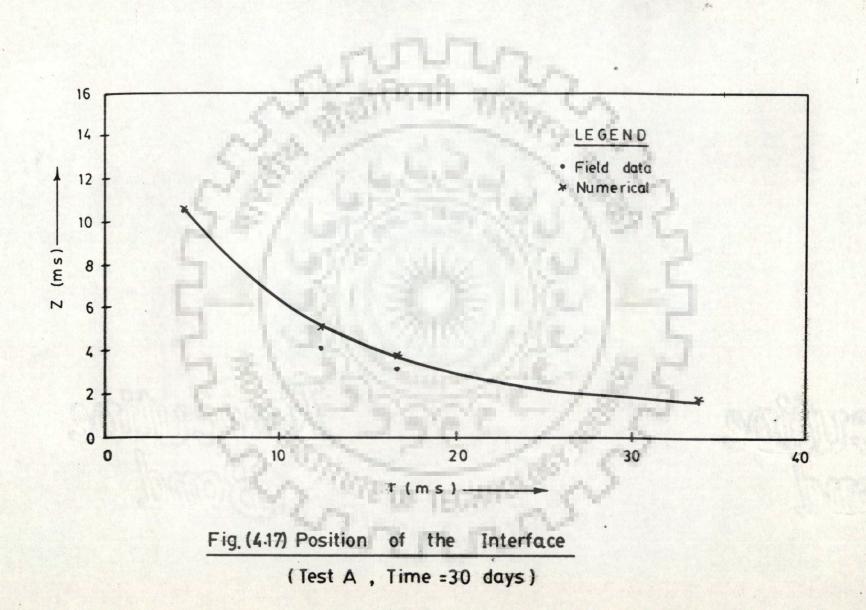
## 4.2.3.3 Saltwater Concentration in Pumped Water

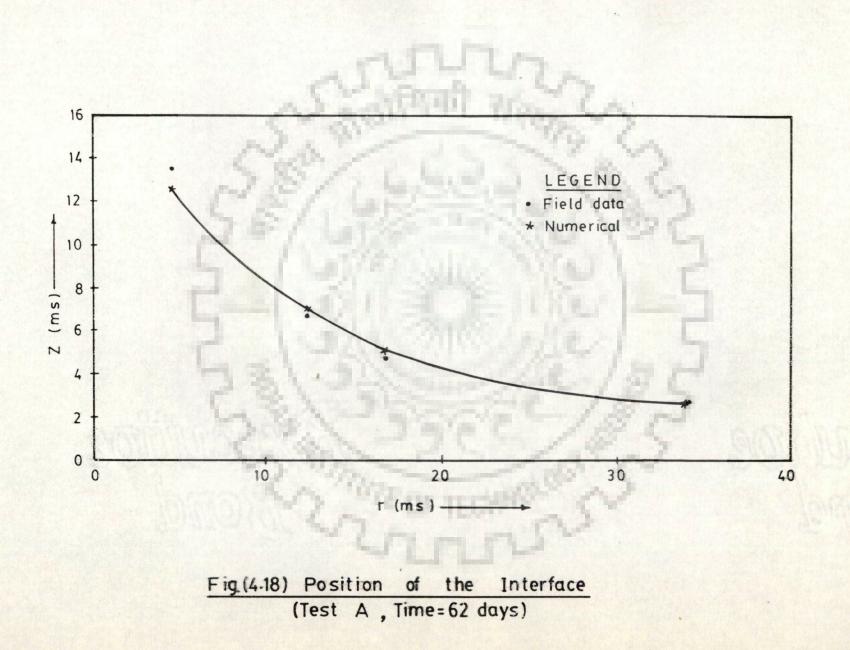
The time-variant saltwater concentration  $(CP_k)$  in pumped water at a discrete time  $t_k$ , is obtained from the model results as follows

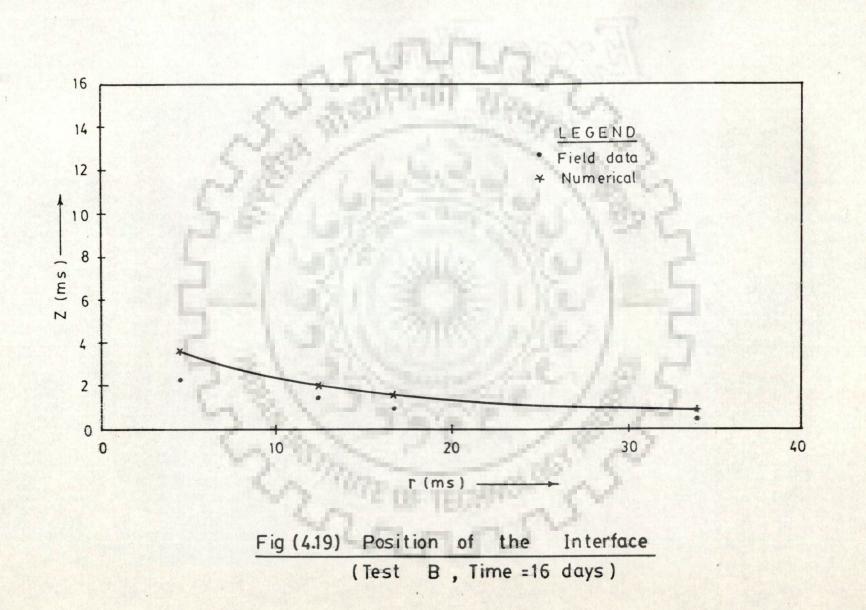
$$CP_{k} = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{dVS}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_{1}}$$
(4.4)

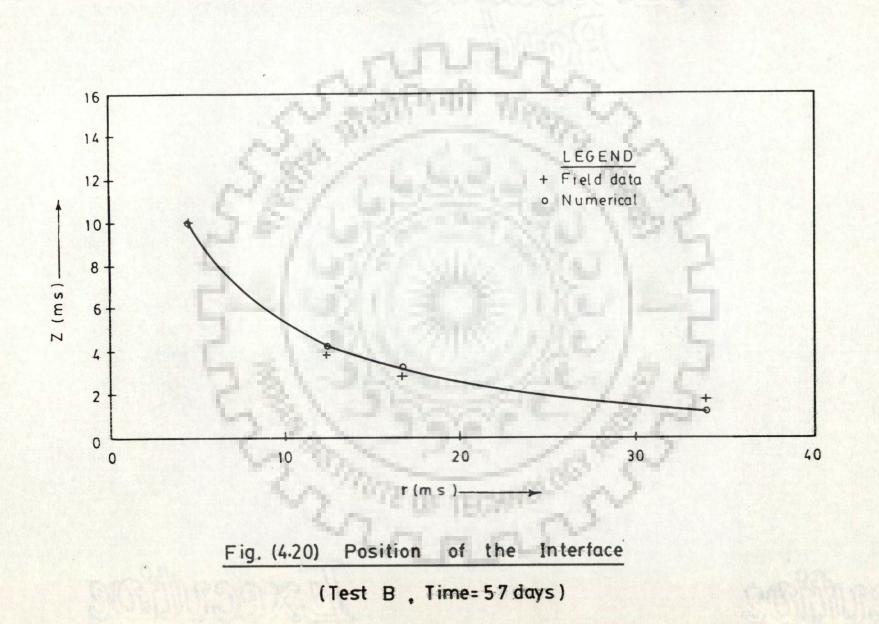
Where VS is the cumulative saltwater volume entered into the pumped well till the discrete time  $t_k$ . The variation of model computed cumulative saltwater volume entry into the pumped well (VS) vs. time are plotted in Figs. (4.21) and (4.22) for test A and B. The values of  $\frac{dVS}{dt}$  (i.e., gradients of the curves) at the pressure discrete times were obtained graphically (i.e., by drawing tangents to the curves)from these Figs. These fractional concentrations were subsequently converted to PPM employing the curve shown in Fig. (4.23). The computed and observed concentrations for the two tests are plotted in Figs (4.24) and (4.25). These Figs. reveal that, in case of test A, the model results match reasonably well with the observed data. However, there is some departure in case of test B.

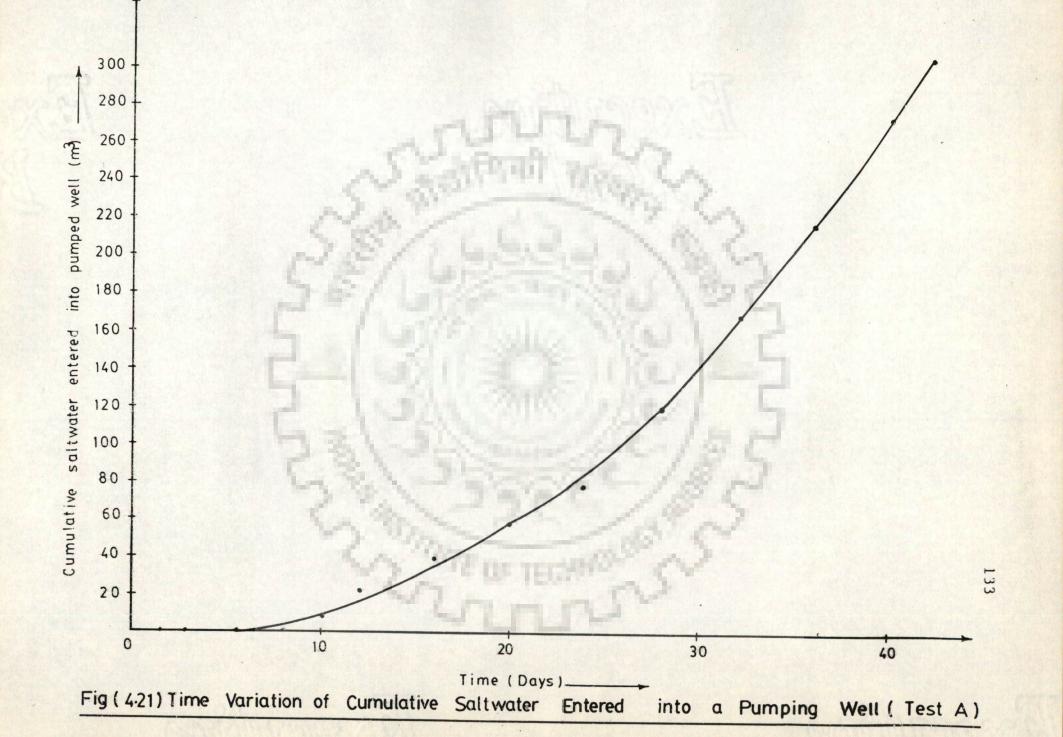


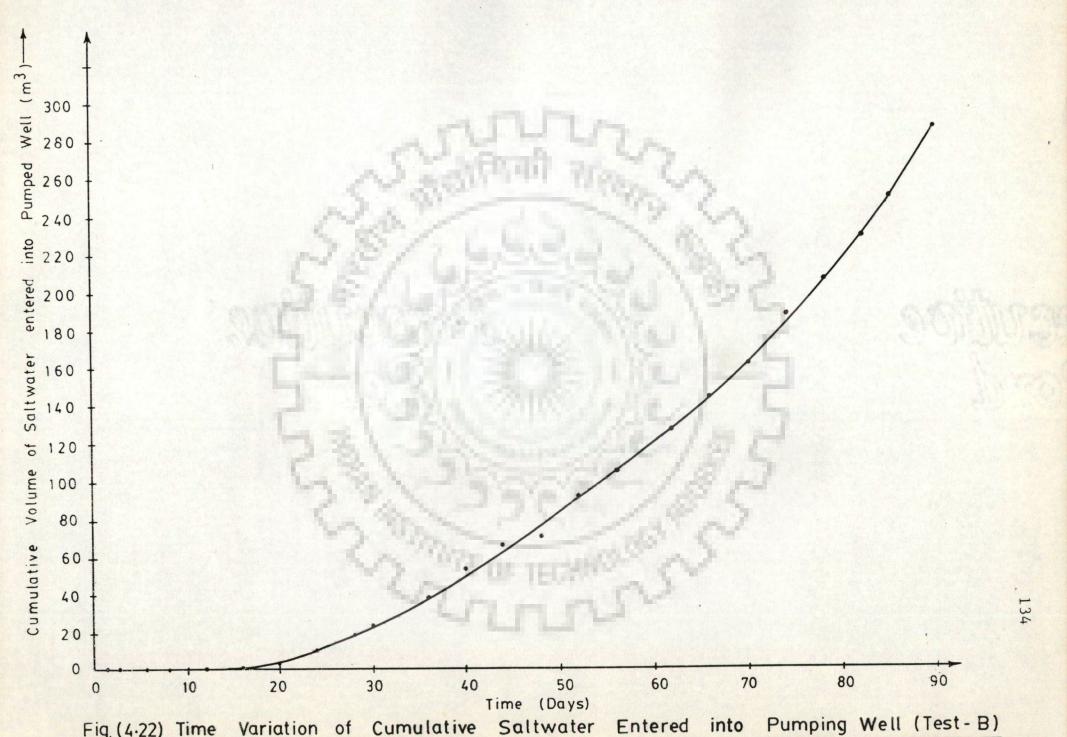


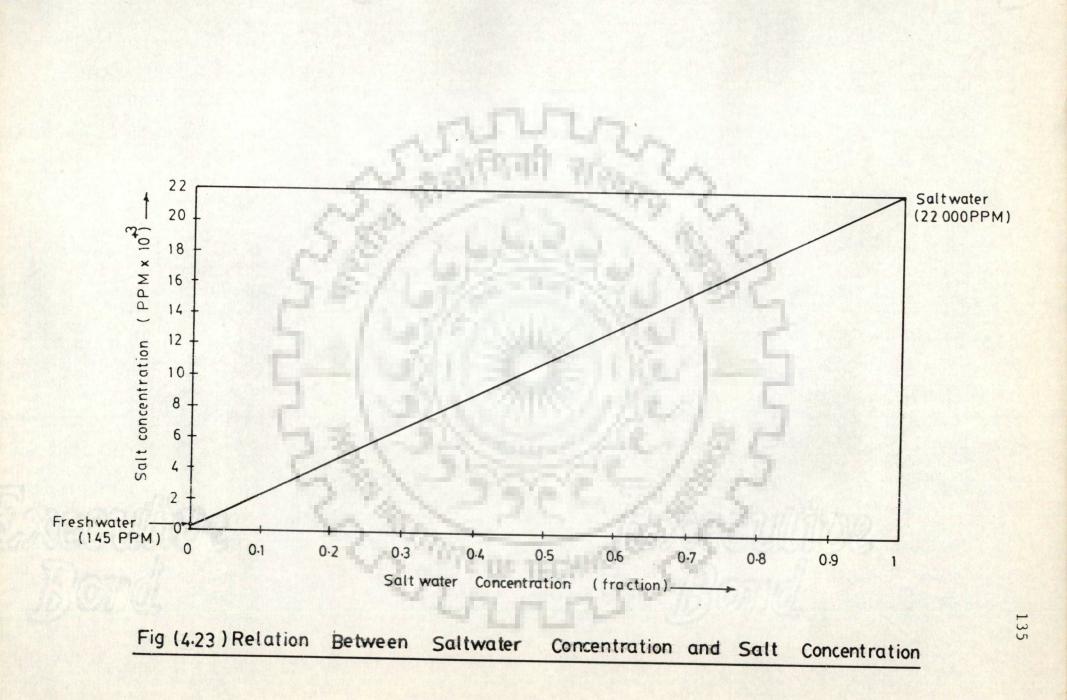


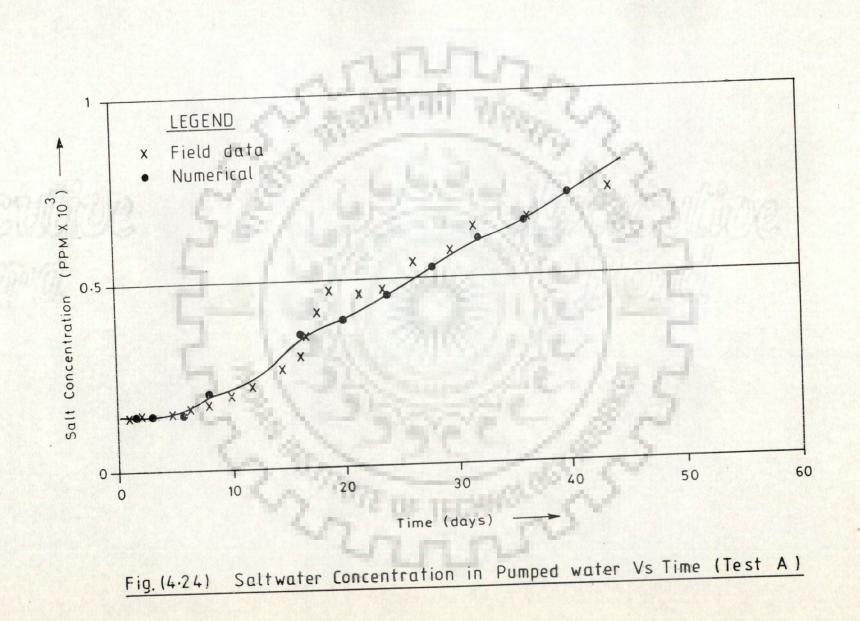


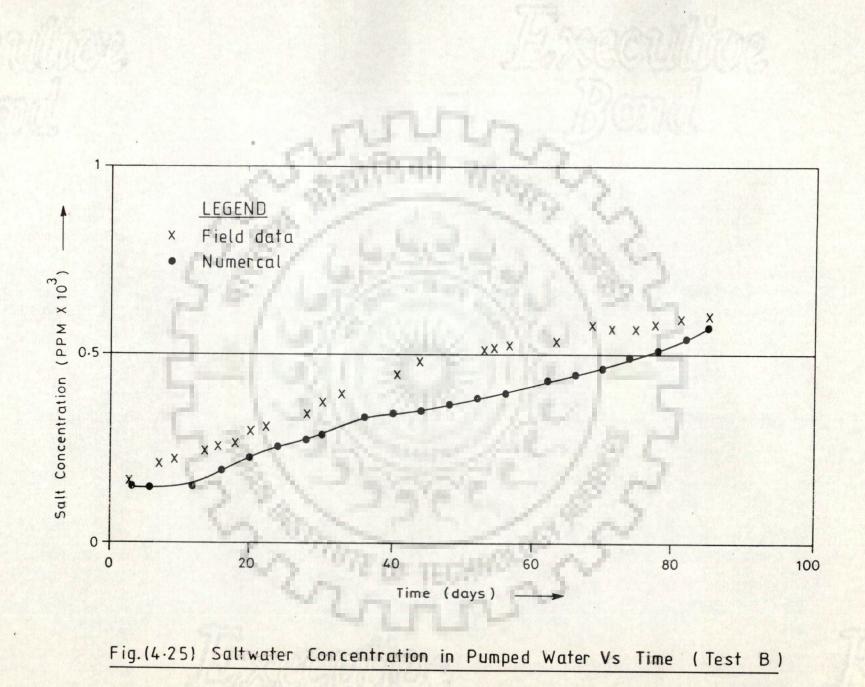












## CHAPTER V

#### MODEL OPERATION

# 5.1 INFLUENCE OF THE VARIATION OF FLUID PROPERTIES ON THE SOLUTION.

The time and space variation of saltwater concentration, leads to time and space variation of specific weight ( $\gamma$ ) and dynamic viscosity ( $\mu$ ). The model was operated to illustrate the influence of such variations on the computed upconing.

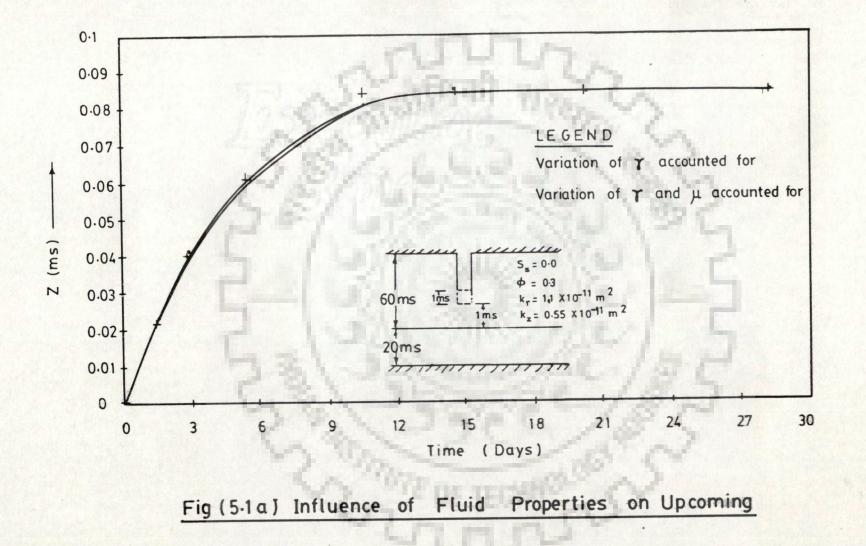
The values of  $\gamma$  and  $\mu$  were computed explicitly at each node at each discrete time, in accordance with the following equations [refer equations 3.45, and 3.46b (Chap. III)].

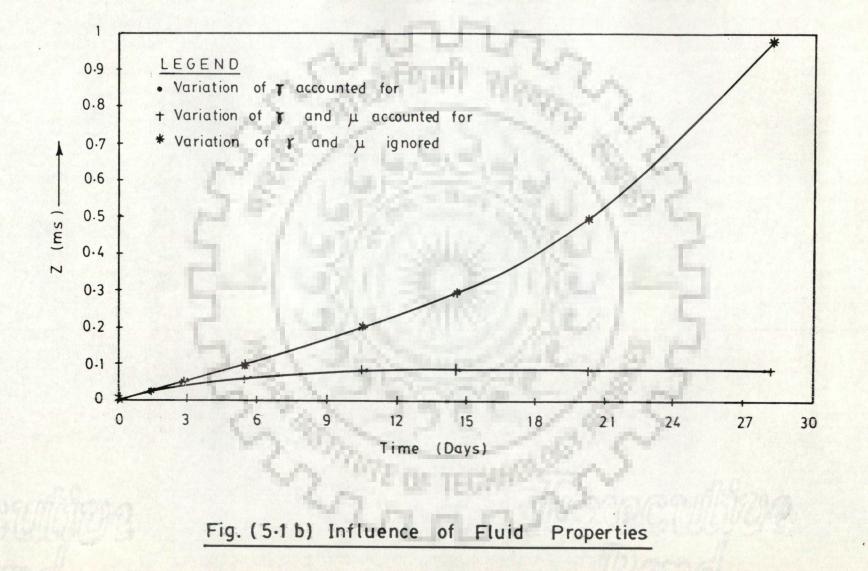
$$\gamma_{ijk} = 1000[1 + C_{i,j,k-1}(\frac{1030}{1000} - 1)]$$

$$= 1000 + 0.03 C_{i, i, k-1}$$
 ...(5.1)

$$\mu_{i,jk} = 1.7 \times 10^{-6} (1 + 0.02825614 C_{i,j,k-1})$$
 ...(5.2)

The time - variant upconing below a well of 0.15 ms radius, as a consequence of pumping at a rate of 0.0001 m³/min, was computed three times - firstly accounting for the variation of  $\gamma$  and  $\mu$ ; secondly accounting for variation of  $\gamma$  only; and finally ignoring such variations. The results are shown in Figs. (5.1a) and (5.1b). The Figs. reveal that, the variation of specific weight due to space and time variation of saltwater concentration needs to be accounted for in the computation of pressure distribution. A lack of such an accounting leads





to gross over - estimation of the upconing. On the other hand, the effect of dynamic viscosity changes is negligibly small (Fig. 5.1a).

#### 5.2 WELL DESIGN

#### 5.2.1 Model Capability

The existing analytical solutions permit design of wells in coastal aquifers - only if the interface is to be kept much below the point of abstraction of water (i.e.,  $Z/D \le 0.25$ ) and if many other restrictive assumptions [e.g., aquifer of infinitely large thickness, screen length tending to zero etc. (refer 4.1 Chap. IV)] are satisfied. On the other hand, the model is capable of yielding the well design without making these assumptions. Thus, the design is valid even for large upconing below a well of large screen length in a shallow aquifer. The design can include, among others, estimation of the permissible discharge and/or duration of pumping for restricting the saltwater concentration in the pumped water to a stipulated permissible limit. Further, the recovery 'rest period 'between two successive spells of pumpage can also be estimated.

#### 5.2.2 Design Parameters

A possible application of the proposed model in design of wells in coastal aquifers is illustrated for a hypothetical aquifer (refer Fig. 5.2). The permissible discharge, from a well tapping top 8 ms of the freshwater zone is estimated by the model. It is presumed that the well will be operated continuously for eight hours followed by sixteen hours of rest period. The model is operated to determine the permissible discharge meeting the following requirements.

i) The drawdown (SW), at the end of 8 hours of pumpage, does not

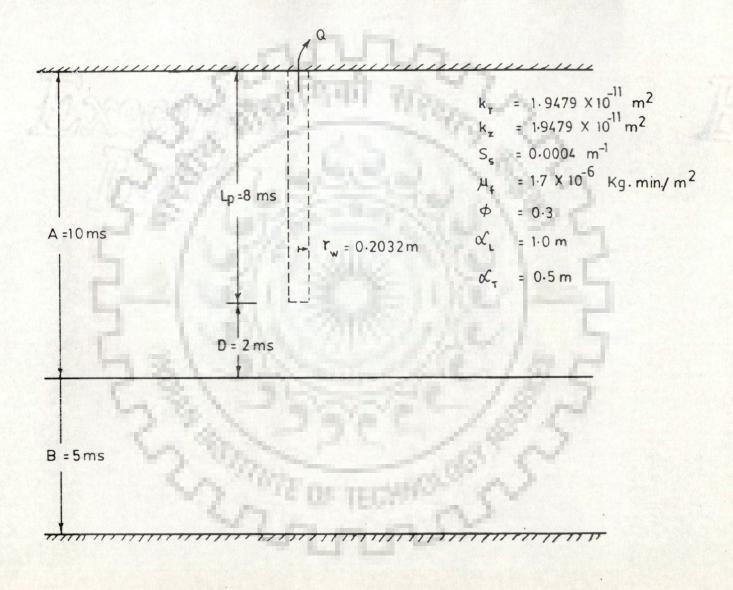


Fig. (5.2) Design of Discharge

exceed 16 ms;

ii) The saltwater concentration (CP) in the pumped water, at the end of8 hours of pumpage, does not exceed 2%; and

iii) At least 90% of the saltwater lifted up from the interface, during 8 hours pumping, settles down in the following 16 hours of rest period.

5.2.3 Model Operation

5.2.3.1 Presssure Simulation

Radial Spacing: A'no-drawdown boundary' was assumed to exist at a radial distance (r) of 298.3 ms. The radius of the pumped well is assumed to be 20.32 cm (8"). Thus, the space domain in radial direction extends from r = 0.2032 ms to 298.3 ms. This domain has been discretized by 20 pressure columns spaced in accordance with Rushton and Chan (1976) criteria (refer 3.3.5.1.4, Chap. III). The adopted radial spacings are given in table (5.1).

Vertical Spacing: In the vertical direction, the thickness of the confined aquifer was assumed to be 15 ms. Thus, the space domain in the vertical direction extends from Z = 0 (lower impervious layer) to 15 ms (upper impervious layer). This domain has been discretized by 17 rows. Low vertical spacing are assigned close to the interface. The adopted vertical spacing are given in table (5.2).

Time Domain: The time domain extending from t = 0 (beginning of the pumpage period) to t =24 hours (end of rest period) has been discritized by 235 discrete times. The times till the closure of pumpage were chosen in accordance, with Rushton and Chan (1976) criteria. During the subsequent recovery stage a constant time step (60 min.) was used. The range of time steps are given in table (5.3).

# 5.2.3.2 Simulation of Saltwater Transport

Radial Spacing: A 'no upconing' and 'zero salt water concentration' boundary has been assumed to occur at a distance of 11.60 ms from the center of the pumped well. Thus, the space domain in the radial direction extends from r = 0.2032 ms to 11.60 ms. This domain has been discretized by 19 columns spaced in accordance with the volume of take off point's criteria (refer 3.3.3.1.1.2, Chap. III). The adopted radial spacings are given in table (5.4).

Time Domain: The time steps for saltwater transport simulation were generated in accordance with equations 3.80 to 3.82(Chap. III), assigning the maximum permissible time step for the saltwater transport simulation ( $\Delta t_s^m$ ) as 60 minutes. Thus, each pressure time step was subdivided into one or more ( $\xi$ ) number of equal saltwater transport time steps of duration equal to or less than 60 minutes.

#### 5.2.4 Model Results

The model was operated to estimate the drawdown and saltwater concentration in the pumped water at the end of 8 hours pumping. Subsequent to this pumping spell, the discharge is assigned a zero value and the model was operated for another sixteen hours. The convective saltwater settlement during this rest period was estimated. Thus, the convective saltwater settlement ( $\eta$ ) during rest period, expressed as a fraction of the saltwater lifted during the pumping was computed as follows

$$\eta = \frac{VSL(24)}{V_{C}(8) - VS(8)}$$
 (5.3)

Where VSL(24) is the cumulative volume of saltwater settlement (to the

initial position of interface) at a time of 24 hours since the beginning of the pumpage (or at the end of 16 hours of rest period );  $V_{c}(8)$  is the cumulative saltwater volume lifted during the pumping period due to convection; and VS(8) is the cumulative saltwater entry into pumped water during the pumping period.

The time-variant saltwater concentration  $(CP_k)$  in pumped water at a discrete time t was obtained numerically from the model results as follows

$$CP_{k} = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{\Delta VS}{\Delta t}$$
(3.6)

$$= \frac{1}{Q} \frac{VS(8) - VS(6)}{8 - 6}$$
(3.7)

Where V(6) is the cumulative saltwater volume entering into the pumped water during the pumping period 6 hours.

The average drawdown, corresponding to freshwater, in the well screen  $(SW_k)$ , at discrete time  $t_k$  was estimated as follows

$$SW_{k} = \frac{\sum_{i=NRB}^{NRW} (p_{i,NC,k} - p_{i,1,k})}{(NRW-NRB-1)\gamma_{f}}$$
(3.8)

The results are plotted in Figs (5.3) to (5.5). Fig.(5.3) indicates the influence of discharge on saltwater concentration in the pumped water .Fig. (5.4) indicates the influence of discharge on drawdown in the well . Fig. (5.5) indicates the influence of discharge on the percentage of saltwater settlement below initial position of the interface after the closure of pumpage.

S.No. of	Radial	Cumulative	S.No. of	Radial	Cumulative
columns	spacing ms	distance ms	columns	spacing ms	distance ms
1-2	0.10	0.30	11-12	4.41	13.81
2-3	0.14	0.44	12-13	6.51	20.32
3-4	0.20	0.64	13-14	9.51	29.83
4-5	0.30	0.94	14-15	13.95	43.78
5-6	0.45	1.39	15-16	20.48	64.26
6-7	0.64	2.03	16-17	30.06	94.32
7-8	0.95	2.98	17-18	44.12	138.44
8-9	1.40	4.38	18-19	64.76	203.20
9-10	2.01	6.39	19-20	95.10	298.30
10-11	3.01	9.40		Sec. 1	
				15	

Table (5.1) Radial Spacing for Pressure Simulation

Table	(5.2)	Vertical	Spacing

S.No. of rows	Vertical spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms	S.No. of rows	Vertical spacing	Cumulative distance ms
1-2	1.4	1.4	9-10	0.6	8.9
2-3	1.3	2.7	10-11	0.5	9.4
3-4	1.2	3.9	11-12	0.4	9.8
4-5	1.1	5.0	12-13	0.4	10.2
5-6	1.0	6.0	13-14	0.7	10.9
6-7	0.9	6.9	14-15	1.0	11.9
7-8	0.8	7.7	15-16	1.4	13.3
8-9	0.6	8.3	16-17	1.7	15.0

Table (5.3) Time Steps For Pressure Simulation

Range	S.No.of steps	Range	S.No. of steps
$0 < \Delta t \le 10^{-4}$	1-35	$10^{-1} < \Delta t \le 1$	200-201
$10^{-4} < \Delta t \le 10^{-3}$	36-106	1<∆t≤ 10	202-208
$10^{-3} < \Delta t \le 10^{-2}$	107-158	10<∆t≤ 100	209-235
$10^{-2} < \Delta t \le 10^{-1}$	159-199	-	

Table (5.4) Radial Spacing for Saltwater Simulation

S.No.of Columns	Radial spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms	S.No.of columns	Radial spacing ms	Cumulative distance ms
Well-1	1.81	1.81	10-11	0.43	8.73
1-2	1.48	3.29	11-12	0.41	9.14
2-3	0.96	4.25	12-13	0.39	9.53
3-4	0.78	5.03	13-14	0.37	9.90
4-5	0.68	5.71	14-15	0.36	10.26
5-6	0.60	6.31	15-16	0.35	10.61
6-7	0.55	6.86	16-17	0.34	10.95
7-8	0.51	7.37	17-18	0.33	11.28
8-9	0.48	7.85	18-19	0.32	11.60
9-10	0.45	8.30	TECH	per c	2

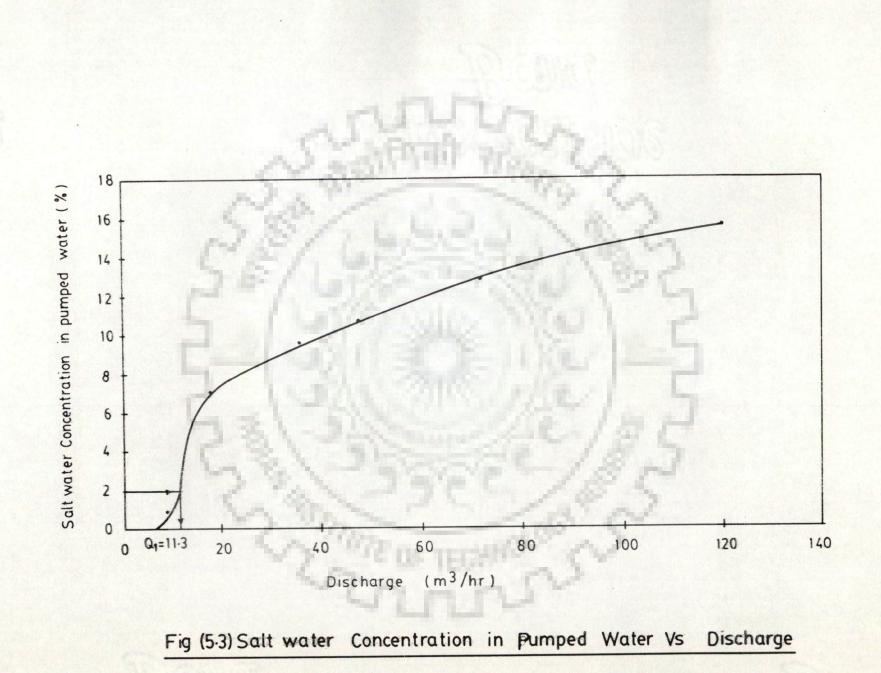
From curve (5.3), the value of discharge(Q₁) corresponding to the permissible value of saltwater concentration . in the pumped well (CP = 2%) is 11.3 m³/hr.

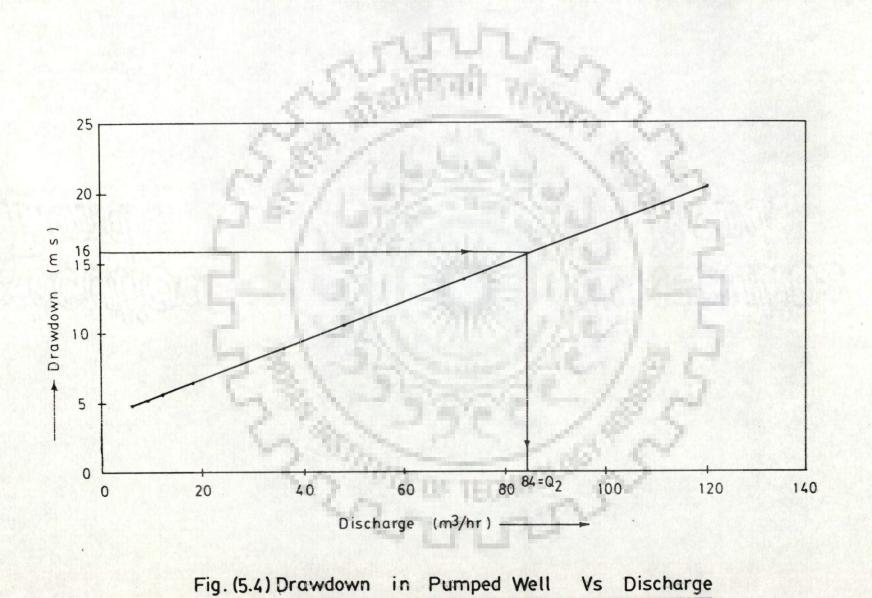
From curve (5.4), the value of discharge  $(Q_2)$  corresponding to the permissible value of drawdown in the pumped well(SW = 16ms) is 84 m³/hr.

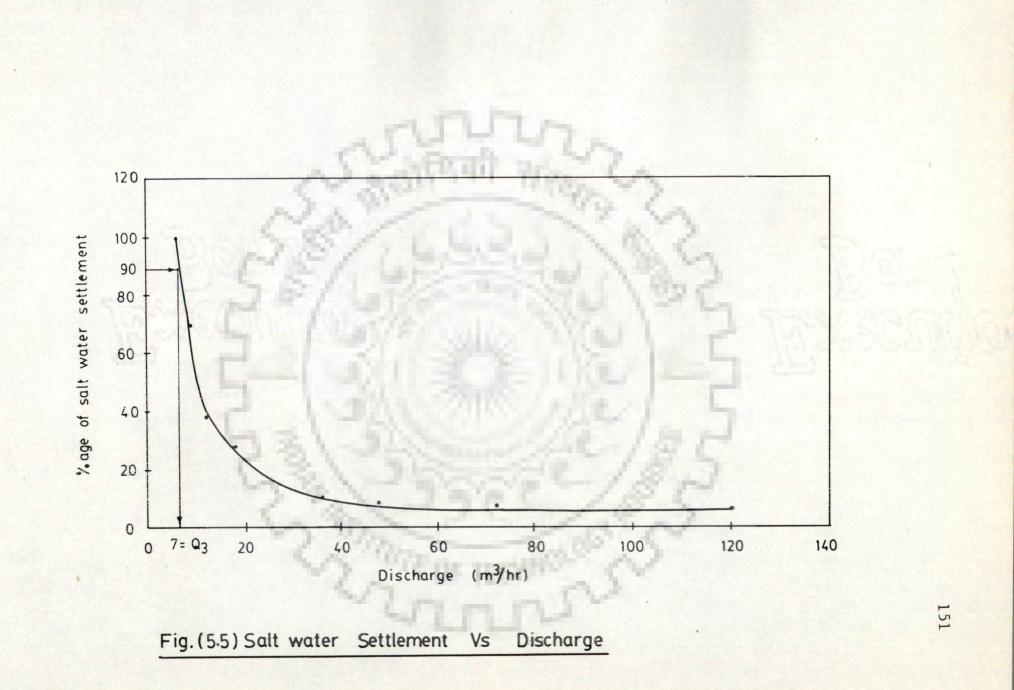
From curve (5.5), the value of discharge  $(Q_3)$ 

corresponding to the percentage of saltwater settlement below the initial position of the interface after the closure of the pumpage  $(\eta=90\%)$  is  $7m^3/hr$ .

The value of permissible discharge  $(Q_d)$ , which takes into account the permissible values of CP;  $\eta$  and SW, is thus,  $7m^3/hr$ (minimum of  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$  and  $Q_3$ ).







# CHAPTER VI

## CONCLUSION

A numerical model has been developed for simulation of saltwater transport induced by pumpage from a well tapping only the upper fresh water zone and underlain by saltwater. The model accounts for both convective and diffusive transports. The convective transport is computed by the method of characteristics, and the diffusive transport by finite differences. The velocity distribution, necessary for the estimation of convective transport, is arrived at by calculating the pressure distribution employing finite differences. While calculating the pressure distribution, the variation of the specific weight and dynamic viscosity of the fluid (due to time and space variation of saltwater concentration) is accounted for. The prominent conclusions of the study are as follows.

- 1) The model, based on a numerical solution, eliminates many of the restrictive assumptions involved in the available analytical solutions. The analytical solutions permit estimation of only the convective upconing below a point sink/horizontal drain (and not a well) in an incompressible aquifer (i.e., specific storage = 0) provided the upconing does not exceed a threshold fraction of the initial cushion (initial cushion: the vertical distance between the initial position of the interface and the bottom of the well). The threshold fraction varies between 0.25 to 0.5.
- 2) The model is capable of simulating the upwards saltwater transport and it's entry into the well during the pumping; and it's

settlement subsequent to the closure of pumping. Thus, the model can be employed to determine the permissible discharge and pumping schedules for wells underlain by saltwater.

3) The model results as well as the analytical solution of Bear and Dagan (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) have been compared with field data, from Ashqelon region-Isreal, reported by Schmorak and Mercado (1969). They conducted two sets of experiments termed as test A (average pumping rate =  $575 \text{ m}^3$ /day and pumping period = 65 days) and test B (average pumping rate =  $350 \text{ m}^3$ /day and pumping period = 84 days). Water was pumped from a 40.64 cm diameter and 16.1 ms deep well. Screen was provided in the bottom 1.3 meters of the well. The saltwater occured in the bottom 37.9 ms of the total saturated thickness of 69.5 ms. This provided an initial cushion of 15.5 m. Samples were taken at different depths from 4 observation wells , each having a diameter of 20.32 cm and located at distance of 4.5, 12.4, 16.7 and 33.9 ms from the pumped well.

The comparison reveals that

i)

- Analytical solution of Bear and Dagan (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) tends to under estimate the upconing in case it exceeds twenty five percent of the initial cushion. However, the proposed model permits estimation of the upconing quite well even beyond this limit.
- ii) The proposed model permits estimation of the time variant position of the interface quite well.
- iii) The model permits estimation of the time-variant saltwater concentration in the pumped water. The model results match fairly well with the field data.

4) The upconed position of the interface, as computed by the proposed model, was found to converge to the analytical solution of Bear and Dagan (Schmorak and Mercado, 1969) as the ideal conditions (assumed in the analytical solution) are approached. However, under non-ideal conditions, the numerical solution varies significantly from the analytical solution. The details are as follows

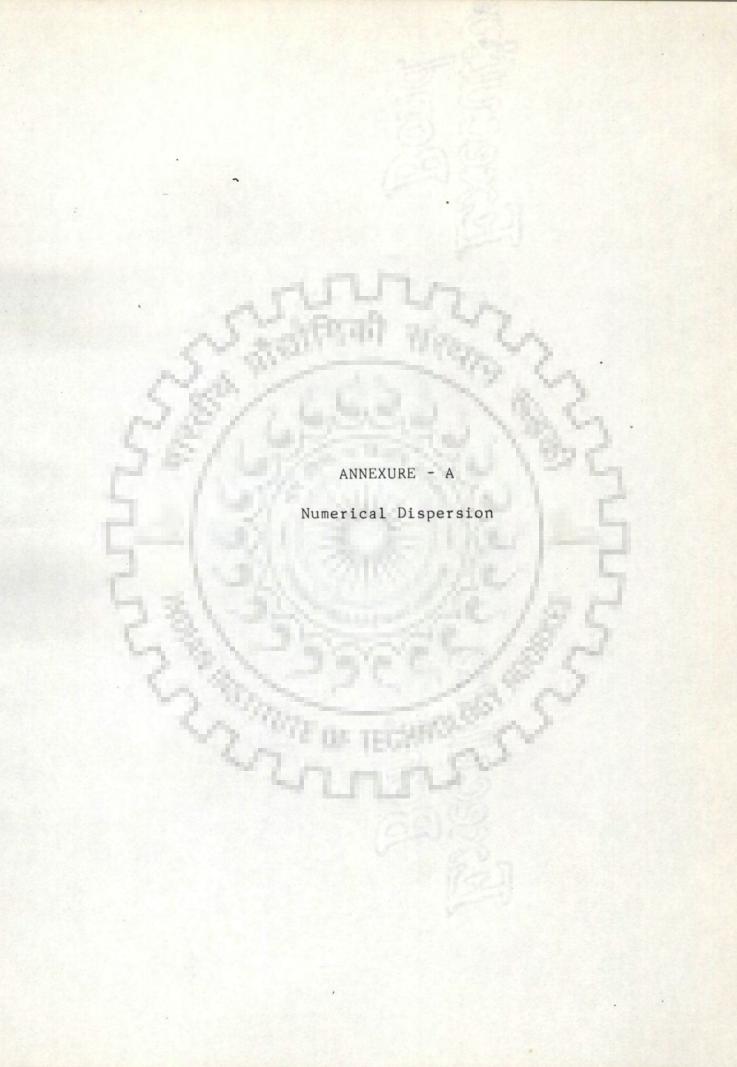
i)

- The analytical solution is based upon the assumption of screen length tending to zero (point sink). The study has revealed that an indiscriminate use of this solution , even for wells having substantial screen lengths , leads to an over estimation of the upconing. For example, the analytical solution is found to over estimate the upconing at 405 min. by as much as 51%, when the screen length is 15% of the initial freshwater thickness.
- ii) The analytical solution is based upon the assumption of large depth of saltwater thickness (in comparison with the initial cushion ). The study has revealed that an indiscriminate use of this solution , even for shallow saltwater depths, leads to an over estimation of the upconing. For example, the analytical solution is found to over estimate the upconing at 405 min. by as much as 49.38%, when the initial saltwater thickness is 30% of the initial cushion.
- iii) The analytical solution is based upon the assumption of the upconing not exceeding twenty five percent of the initial cushion. The study has revealed that an indiscriminate use of this solution, even for large upconing, leads to under estimation of the upconing. For example, the analytical

solution is found to under estimate the upconing at 405 min. by as much as 129%, when the upconing is 90% of the initial cushion.

5) The variation of the fluid properties, due to time and space variation of saltwater concentration, needs to be accounted for in the computation of pressure / velocity distribution. A lack of such an accounting may lead to gross over-estimation of the upconing.





#### NUMERICAL DISPERSION

The numerical dispersion occurs in equation (A-1) due to the approximation of the first order derivatives  $(\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} \text{ or } \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \text{ or } \frac{\partial C}{\partial t})$  by neglecting the term propotional to the second order derivative.

$$\frac{D}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}\right) + D_{z}\frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{q_{r}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_{z}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} \qquad \dots \dots (A-1)$$

For  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial z}$  the numerical dispersion can be estimated as follows

$$\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial z}\right)_{i} = \frac{C_{i} - C_{i-1}}{\Delta z}$$
 backward difference .....(A-2)

Substituting equation(A-2) into equation (A-1),

$$\frac{D_{r}}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}\right) + D_{z}\frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{q_{r}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_{z}}{\phi}\left(\frac{C_{i} - C_{i-1}}{\Delta z}\right) = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$
(A-3)

Taylor's series about z in the positive direction can be written as

$$C(z - \Delta z) = C(z) - \Delta z \frac{dC}{dz} + \frac{(\Delta z)^2}{2!} \frac{d^2 C}{dz^2} - \frac{(\Delta z)^3}{3!} \frac{d^2 C}{dz^2}$$

Substituting equation (A-4) into equation (A-3)

$$\frac{D_{r}}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}\right) + D_{z}\frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{q_{r}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_{z}}{\phi}\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial z} - \frac{\Delta z}{2}\frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}}\right) = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$

(A-4)

$$\frac{D_{r}}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial^{2}C}{\partial z^{2}}\left(D_{z} + \frac{q_{z}}{\phi}\frac{\Delta z}{2}\right) - \frac{q_{r}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_{z}}{\phi}\frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$$
(A-5)

By comparing equation (A-5) with equation (A-1), equation (A-5) increases dispersion by  $(\frac{q_z \Delta z}{2\phi})$ . This quantity is called numerical dispersion.

Similarly in radial direction, the numerical dispersion is  $\left(-\frac{D_{r}\Delta r}{2 r}+\frac{q_{r}\Delta r}{2 \phi}\right).$ 

For  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$  ,the numerical dispersion can be estimated as follows

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{C^{k+1} - C^k}{\Delta t} = \frac{D_r}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} \right) + D_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} - \frac{q_r}{\phi} \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_z}{\phi} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \qquad \dots (A-6)$$

1212 ( )

$$C^{k+1} = C^{k} + \left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}\right)_{k} \Delta t + \left(\frac{\partial^{2} C}{\partial t^{2}}\right)_{k} \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2!} + \dots (A-7)$$

$$\frac{C^{k+1} - C^k}{\Delta t} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial t^2}\right) \frac{\Delta t}{2} \qquad \dots \dots (A-8)$$

Obtain  $\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial t^2}$  in terms of  $\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2}$  from equation (A-1)

Take  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  of equation (A-6)

$$\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{q_z}{\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right)$$

LUL PLANS Take  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$  of equation (A-6)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} \end{array} \right) = - \frac{q_z}{\phi} \quad \frac{\partial C^2}{\partial z^2} \qquad \dots \dots \dots \dots (A-10)$$

Multiply (A-10) by  $-\frac{q_z}{\phi}$ 

.. (A-9)

$$-\frac{q_z}{\phi}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial z}\right) = +\frac{q_z^2}{\phi^2}\frac{\partial C^2}{\partial z^2}$$

From equations (A-9) and (A-11)

$$\frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial t^2} = \frac{q_z^2}{\phi^2} \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial z^2}$$

Substituting equation (A-12) into equation (A-8),

$$\frac{c^{k+1} - c^k}{\Delta t} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \frac{q_z^2}{\phi^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial z^2}\right) \frac{\Delta t}{2} \qquad \dots \dots (A-13)$$

Substituting equation (A-13) into equation (A-6)

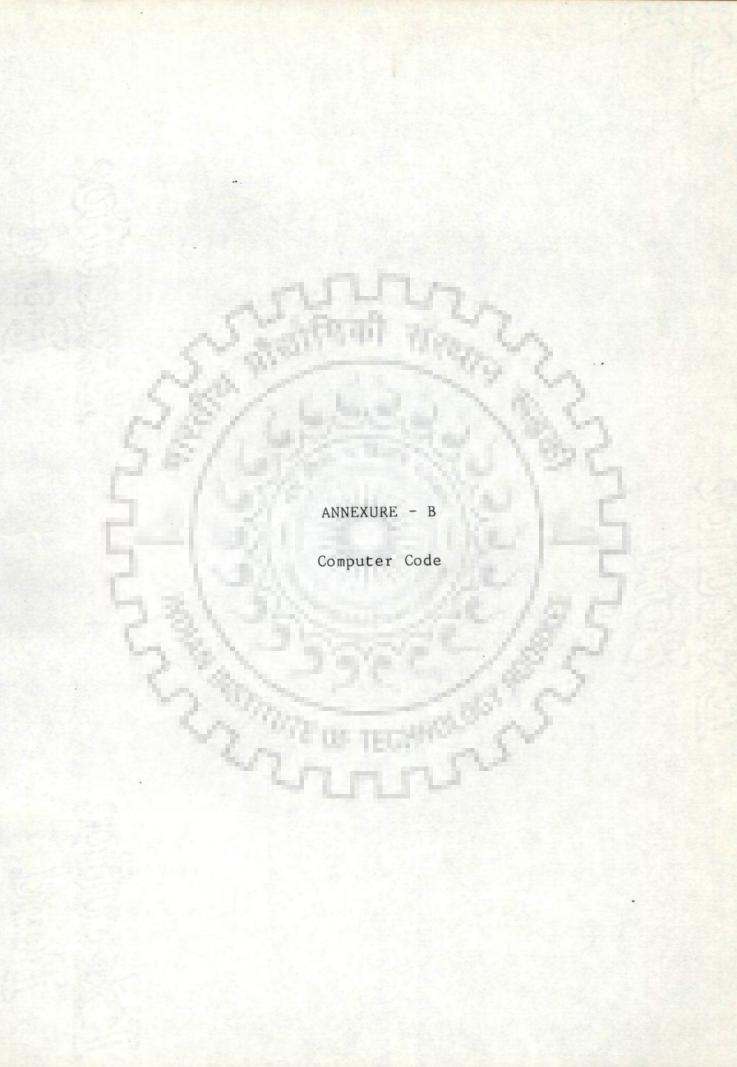
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{D}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} \right) + \left( D_{z} - \frac{q_{z}^{2}}{\phi^{2}} \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) \frac{\partial^{2} C}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{q_{r}}{\phi} \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} - \frac{q_{z}}{\phi} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \dots (A-14)$$

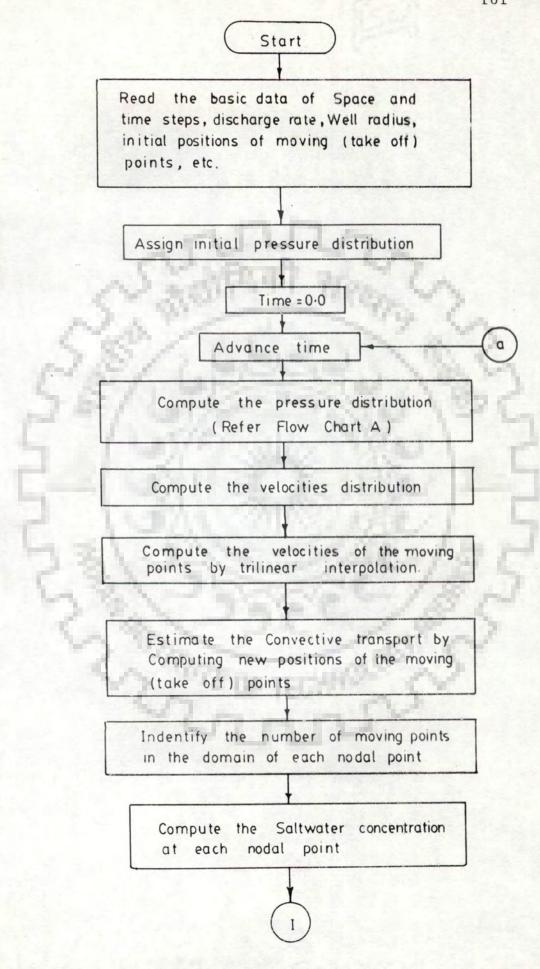
Comparing equation (A-18) with equation (A-6), the numerical dispersion

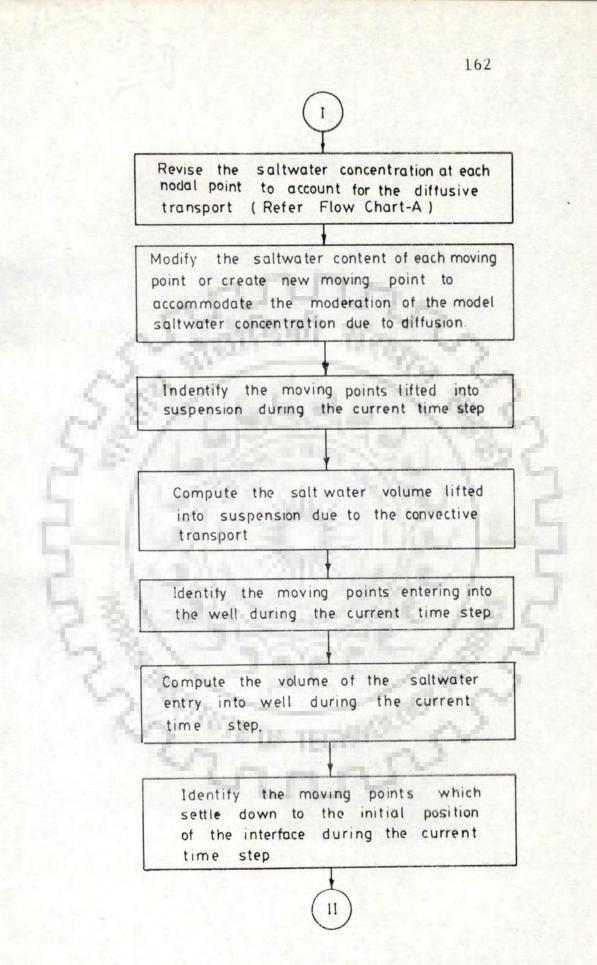


.(A-12)

,.... (A-11)







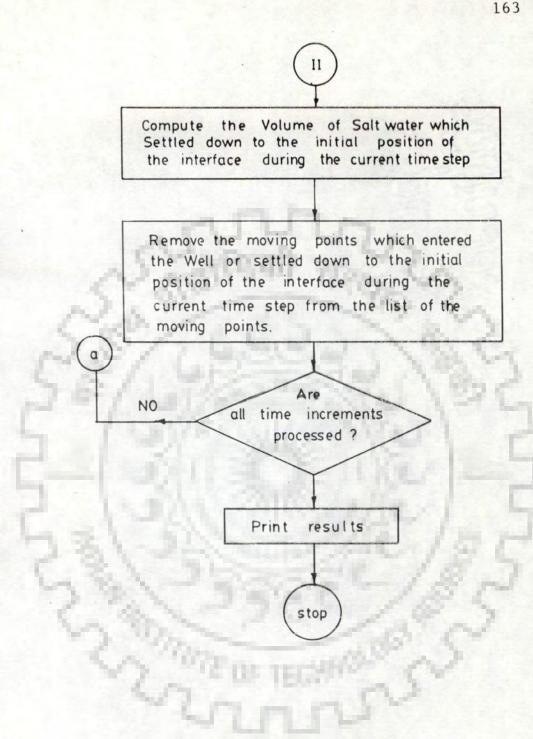
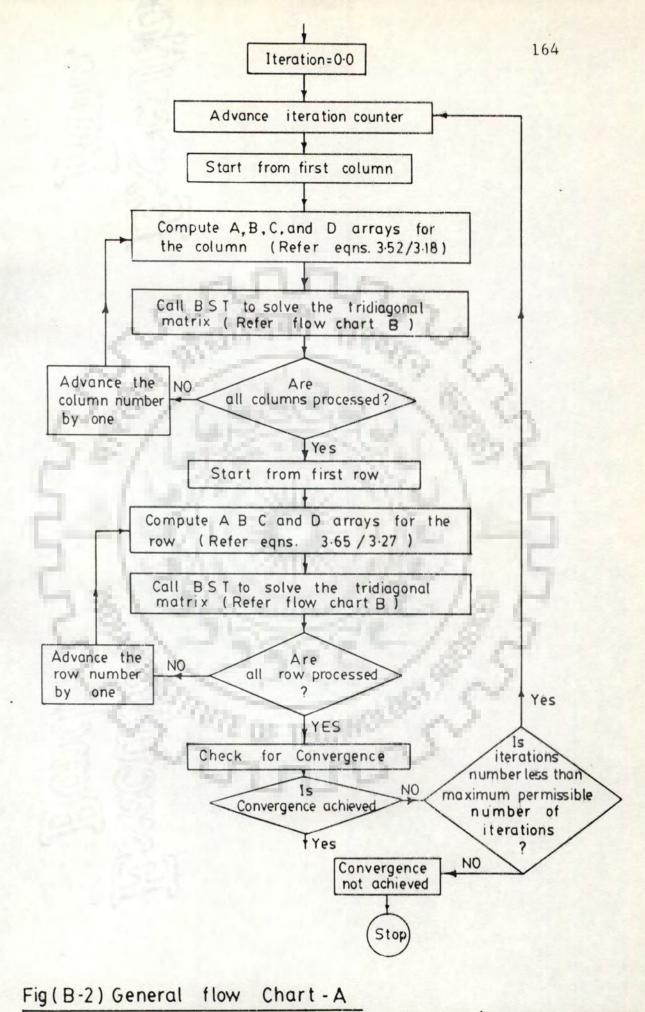
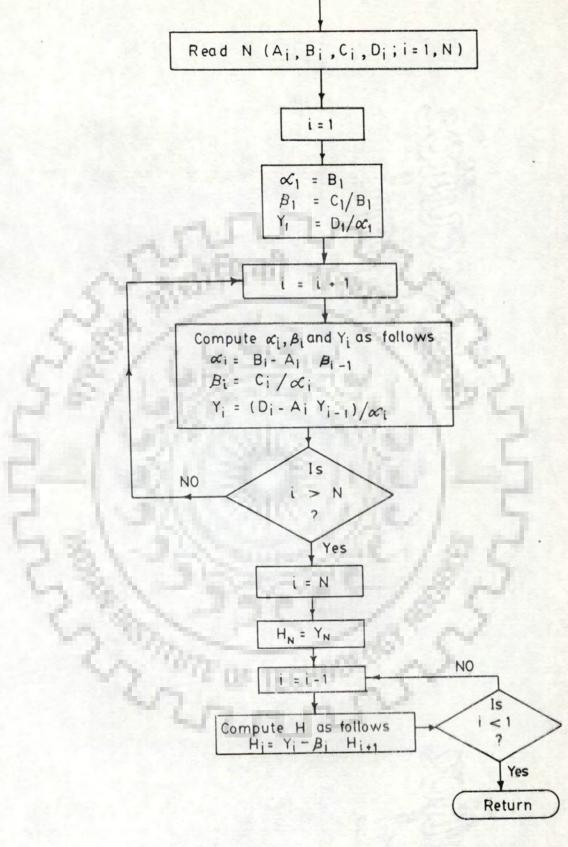
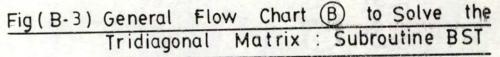


Fig. (B-1) General Flow Chart for Simulation of Salt Water Movement.



To Compute Pressure Distribution / Diffusive Transport





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QUARGE	
C	PROGRAM M.FOR <dissertation by="" m-e-e-shalaby="" work=""></dissertation>
C*****	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
C	SIMULATIN PROGRAMME FOR SALTWATER TRANSPORT
C	DEDIVITION OF WEREING
C	DEFINITION OF VARIABLES
C	P(I,J)PRESSURE AT NODE(I,J)
C	NRNO. OF ROWS
c	NCNO. OF ROWS
c	NCNO. OF COLUMNS
c	NT1INITIAL TIME STEP
C	NT2FINAL TIME STEP
c	XS(J)RADIAL COORDINATES OF (J)TH TAKE OFF POINT
c	XF(J)RADIAL COORDINATES OF NOD (I,J)
c	YF(I)VERTICAL COORDINATES OF NODE (I,J)
c	IXIX=0: READ INITIAL DATA
	IX=1: READ DATA FROM M2.DAT
C	IQIQ=0: CONSTANT DISCHARGE
CC	IQ=1: CONSTANT HEAD
	ICIC=0: WELL HAVE FULL SCREEN
CC	IC=1 WELL HAVE PARTIAL SCREEN
c	IN (J)INDEX NUMBER OF THE MOVING POINTS
	NRWNO. OF ROWS UP TO THE WELL BOTTOM
C	NRBNO. OF ROWS UP TO THE BOTTOM OF BLIND PIPE
C	NRSNO. ROWS UP TO SALTWATER-FRESHWATER THE INTERFACE
C	VLL(J) VOLUME OF THE (K) MOVING POINT
C	VSPCUMULATIVE SALTWATER VOLUME LIFTED INTO SUSPENSION
С	TMCUMULATIVE TIME
C	VOLVOLUME OF TAKE OFF POINT/POROSITY OF AQUIFER
C	VL(J)VOLUME OF (J) TAKE OFF POINT
C	VIS(I,J)DYNAMIC VISCOSITY AT PRESSURE NODE (I,J)
С	VISFDYNAMIC VISCOSITY OF FRESH WATER
С	SMSUM OF THE MODULI OF CHANGE IN PRESSURE IN THE
С	CURRENT ITERATION
С	KOUNTMAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR
С	PRSSURE SIMULATION
С	KOUNT1MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR
С	SALTWATER SIMULATION
С	STLDESIRED CONVERGENCE OF PRESSURE SIMULATION
С	STLSDESIRED CONVERGENCE OF SALTWATER SIMULATION
С	X(K)RADIAL COORDINATE OF K(TH) MOVING POINT
С	Y(K)VERTICAL COORDINATE OF K(TH) MOVING POINT ABOVE DATUME
С	QQCONSTANT DISCHARGE RATE (CUM/MIN)
С	UM(K)REDIAL VELOCITY OF K(TH) MOVING POINT
С	VM(K) VERTICAL VELOCITY OF K(TH) MOVING POINT
С	NTPNUMBER OF MOVING POINTS
С	YL(J)VERTICAL TRANSPORT OF (J)TH TAKE OFF POINT
С	CSPCUMULATIVE SALTWATER ENTRY INTO PUMPED WELL
С	VSDCUMULATIVE SALTWATER SETTLEMENT DOWN BELOW INTERFACE
С	RWRADIUS OF WELL(M)
С	DT(IPD)TIME STEP FOR PRESSURE SIMULATION
С	IENUMBER OF POINTS EXITING FROM INTERFACE
	ITONUMBER OF MOVING POINTS ENTERING INTO THE PUMED WELL
С	NCSNUMBER OF COLUMNS FOR SALTWATER SIMULATION
C	ISNUMBER OF STEPS
C	PPM(I,J)PRESSURE AT PERVIOUS TIME STEP AT PRESSURE NODE (I,J)
c	DZ(I)VERTICAL GRID SPACING BETWEEN NODE (I,J) AND
C	
c	NODE(I+1,J)
c	PHIPOROSITY OF THE AQUIFER
C	DR(J)RADIAL GRID SPACING BETWEEN PRESSURE NODE (I,J) AND
L	PRESSURE NODE(I, J+1) FOR PRESSURE SIMULATION

1 -----

```
C
       DRS(J) ----RADIAL GRID SPACING BETWEEN NODE (1, J) AND
C
                  NODE(I, J+1) FOR SALTWATER SIMULATION
C
       NNA(I,J) --- NUMBER OF MOVING POINTS IN THE DOMAIN OF NODE(I,J)
C
       VLX-----VOLUME OF WATER IN THE DOMAIN OF NODE(I,J)
C
       GM(I,J) ---- SPECIFIC WEIGHT AT PRESSURE NODE (I,J)
C
       AKR(I,J) --- REDIAL INTRINSIC PERMEABILITY
C
       AKZ(I,J) --- VERTICAL INTRINSIC PERMEABILITY
C
       SS(I,J) ---- SPECIFIC STORAGE
C
       A, B, C, D----COEFFCIENTS IN WATER BALANCE EQUATION
C
       DAA-----RADIAL DISPERSIVITY OF AQUIFER
C
        DBB-----VERTICAL DISPERSIVITY OF AQUIFER
C
       SUMP-----DRAWDOWN AT THE WELL
C
       DTS-----MAXIMUM VALUE OF TIME STEP FOR SIMULATION SALTWATER
C
        AKRU-----INITIAL VALUE OF RADIAL INTRINSIC PERMEABILITY
       AKRZ-----INITIAL VALUE OF VRTICAL INTRINSIC PERMEABILITY
C
C
        SST-----INITIAL VALUE OF SPECIFIC STORAGE
        GACC-----RELATIVE DENSITY OF FRESHWATER AT 4 C
C
C
        HIN-----PIEZOMETRIC HEAD
C
        GFW-----SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF FRESHWATER
C
        GSW-----SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF SALTWATER
C
        HCD----CONSTANT HEAD
        XL(I) ----- UPSTREAM RADIAL DISTANCE FOR (I) TH TAKE OFF POINT
C
C
        XU(I) -----DOWNSTREAM RADIAL DISTANCE FOR (I) TH TAKE OFF POINT
C
        U(I,J) ----RADIAL VELOCITY AT PRESSUR NODE (I,J) -
C
        V(I,J) ---- VERTICAL VELOCITY AT PRESSURE NODE (I,J)
        VLA(I,J) --- SALTWATER CONCENTRATION AT NODE (I,J)
C
C
        VLAOM-----SALTWATER CONCENTRATION AT PUMPED WELL
        VED-----CUMULATIVE SALTWATER LIFTED INTO SUSPENSION DUE
C
C
                   TO DIFFUSION
        USS(I,J) --- RADIAL VELOCITY AT NODE (I,J)
С
        VSS(I,J) --- VERTICAL VELOCITY AT NODE (I,J)
C
        TPO-----PUMPAGE TIME
C
DIMENSION DR(30), SS(30, 30), AKR(30, 30), AKZ(30, 30), Z(30)
        DIMENSION HH(30), P(30, 30), DT(270), VLA(30, 30), DST(30, 30)
        DIMENSION A(30), B(30), C(30), D(30), USS(30, 30), VSS(30, 30)
        DIMENSION PPM(30,30), PP(30,30), INA(5000), VSI(270), VEDF(270)
        DIMENSION X(5000), Y(5000), VL(30), XF(30), YF(30), DZ(30)
        DIMENSION U(30,30), V(30,30), YL(30), IN(30), CS(270), XU(30)
DIMENSION NLF(270), VSL(270), VLL(5000), TME(270), XS(30), XL(30)
        DIMENSION GM(30,30), VIS(30,30), PIN(30), RR(30), SY(30,30)
        DIMENSION YUP(5000), DRS(30), VLF(30), VV(30,30), UU(30,30)
        DIMENSION VLI(30,30), VLAP(30,30), VLII(30,30), VLAF(30,30)
OPEN (UNIT=1, FILE='M1.DAT')
        OPEN(UNIT=2, FILE='M2.DAT')
        OPEN (UNIT=3, FILE='M4.DAT')
        OPEN (UNIT=4, FILE='M5.DAT')
        OPEN (UNIT=5, FILE='M6.DAT')
        OPEN (UNIT=6, FILE='M8.DAT')
        OPEN (UNIT=7, FILE='M3.OUT', STATUS='NEW')
        OPEN (UNIT=8, FILE='M7.OUT', STATUS='NEW')
READ(1,*)NR, NC, NCS, NRW, NRS, KOUNT, IX, NT1, DTS
        READ(1,*)QQ, RW, PHI, TSTR, IQ, IC, NRB
        READ(1,*)STL, TPQ, KOUNT1, STLS
        READ(1, *) DAA, DBB
```

1.15		168
	READ(1, *) AKRU, AKZU, SST, GACC, VISF, HIN, GFW, GSW, HCD	100
	READ(3,*)NT2	
	READ(3,*)(DT(I), I=1, NT2)	
	READ(4, *)(DR(J), J=1, NC-1)	
	READ(5,*)(DZ(I), I=1, NR-1)	
	READ(6, *) (DRS(J), J=1, NCS-1)	
	READ(6,*)(XL(I), I=1, NCS) READ(6,*)(XU(I), I=1, NCS)	
	READ(6, *) VOL	
	READ(6, *)(XS(I), I=1, NCS)	
C*****	***************************************	****
	Z(NR) = 0.0	
	DO 1053 I=1,NR-1	
	J = NR - I	
1053	Z(J) = Z(J+1) + DZ(J) CONTINUE	
1000	RR(1) = RW	
	DO 503 $J=2$ , NC	
	RR(J) = RR(J-1) + DR(J-1)	
503	CONTINUE	
	DS=Z(NRW)-Z(NRS)-0.5*DZ(NRW)	
	DSC=DS-0.5*DZ(NRS-1)	
	IF(IC.EQ.1)ALS=Z(NRB)-Z(NRW)-0.5*DZ(NRB)+0.5*DZ(NRW)	
	IF(IC.EQ.0)ALS= $Z(1) - Z(NRW) + 0.5 * DZ(NRW)$ DSA=DS+ALS	
	XF(1) = RW	
	DO 2500 J=2,NC	
	XF(J) = XF(J-1) + DR(J-1)	
2500	CONTINUE	
	YF(1) = 0.0	
	DO 2510 I=2,NRS YF(I)=YF(I-1)+DZ(NRS-I+1)	
2510	CONTINUE	
	DO 196 I=1,NRS	
	DO 197 J=1,NCS	
	IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 198	
	VLA(I,J)=0.0 GO TO 197	
198	VLA(I,J) = 1.0	
197	CONTINUE	
196	CONTINUE	
	IF(IX.EQ.1)GO TO 920	
	NTP=NCS+1	
	DO 2550 J=1,NCS X(J)=XS(J)	
	Y(J) = 0.5 * DZ(NRS-1)	
	YL(J) = 0.0	
	IN(J) = J	
	JJ=J	
	NCSJ=NCS	
	VL(J) = VOL	
	VLL(J)=VL(J)*PHI VSP=0.0	
	CSP=0.0	
	VSD=0.0	
	VED=0.0	
	VLAQ=0.0	
2550	CONTINUE	
	X(NCS+1) = RW	
	Y(NCS+1) = 0.5 * DZ(NRS-1)	
	YL(NCS+1)=0.0 VLL(NCS+1)=0.0	

	IN (NCS+1) = NCS+1 169
	VL(NCS+1) = 0.0
	DO 1 I=1, NRS-1
	DO 2 J=1,NC
	GM(I,J) = GFW * GACC
	VIS(I,J)=VISF
2	SS(I,J)=SST
2	CONTINUE
-	DO 5 I=NRS, NR
	DO = G = 1, NC
	GM(I,J) = GSW * GACC
	VIS(I,J)=VISF*(1.0+0.02825614)
	SS(I,J)=SST*GSW/(GFW*GACC)
6	CONTINUE
5	CONTINUE
C******	*INITIAL CONDITIONS************************************
	DO 10 $J=1, NC$
	P(I,J) = (HIN-Z(I)) * GM(I,J)
10	CONTINUE
	DO 11 I=NRS,NR
	DO 11 J=1,NC
	P(I,J) = (HIN - (Z(NRS) - Z(NR))) * GFW * GACC + (Z(NRS) - Z(I)) * GM(I,
	)+0.5*DZ(NRS-1)*(GSW-GFW)
11	CONTINUE *START OF SIMULATION************************************
0	TM=0.0
	GO TO 925
920	READ(2,*)TM
	READ(2,167)NTP
	READ(2,168)(X(I),I=1,NTP)
	READ(2, 168) (Y(I), I=1, NTP)
	READ(2,168)(YL(J),J=1,NCS+1) READ(2,167)(IN(J),J=1,NCS+1)
	READ(2,170) (VLL(J), $J=1$ , NCS+1) READ(2,170) (VLL(J), $J=1$ , NTP)
	DO 145 I=1, NR
	READ(2,161) $(P(I,J), J=1, NC)$
145	CONTINUE
	READ(2,170)(VL(J),J=1,NCS+1)
	READ(2, *) VSP, CSP, VSD, VLAQM, VED
	DO 1442 I=1,NR READ(2,160)(GM(I,J),J=1,NC)
1442	CONTINUE
	DO 1452 I=1,NR
	READ(2,160)(VIS(I,J),J=1,NC)
1452	CONTINUE
	DO 25 I=1,NR
25	READ(2,160)(SS(I,J),J=1,NC-1)
25	CONTINUE DO 1015 I-1 NDS
	DO 1015 I=1,NRS READ(2,182)(U(I,J),J=1,NC)
1015	CONTINUE
	DO 2015 I=1,NRS
	READ(2,182) ( $V(I,J)$ , $J=1$ , NC)
2015	CONTINUE
	DO 383 I=1,NRS
	READ(2,173)(VLA(I,J),J=1,NCS)
383	CONTINUE
925	CONTINUE

	DO 930 I=1,NR
	DO 935 J=1, NC
	PP(I,J) = P(I,J)
935	
935	CONTINUE
	PIN(I) = P(I, NC)
930	CONTINUE
	DO 3 I=1,NR
	DO 4 $J=1, NC$
	AKR(I,J) = AKRU
	AKZ(I,J) = AKZU
	SY(I,J) = SYT
4 .	CONTINUE
3	CONTINUE
5	
	DO 205_IPD=NT1,NT2
1000	IF(TM.GE.TPQ) GO TO 2055
	Q=QQ
	GO TO 2060
2055	Q=0.0
2060	CONTINUE
	TM=TM+DT(IPD)
	TME(IPD)=TM
	TMI=DT(IPD)
C*****	IMULATION OF PRESSURE*********************************
	DO 1000 IT=1, KOUNT
	DO 100 JA=1, NC-1
	J=NC-JA
	DO 110 IA=1,NR
	I=NR+1-IA
	R=RW
	IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 776
	DO 600 JJ=1, J-1
600	R=R+DR(JJ)
	CONTINUE
776	GM11=GM(I,J+1)-GM(I,J)
	GM1=GM(I,J)-GM(I,J-1)
	GM2=GM(I-1,J)-GM(I,J)
	GM22=GM(I,J)-GM(I+1,J)
	GM3 = (GM(I,J)+GM(I+1,J))/2.0
	GM4 = (GM(I,J) + GM(I-1,J))/2.0
	VIS11=VIS(I,J+1)-VIS(I,J)
	VIS1=VIS(I,J)-VIS(I,J-1)
	VIS2=VIS(I-1,J)-VIS(I,J)
	VIS22=VIS(I,J)-VIS(I+1,J)
	VIS7 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I+1,J))/2.0
	VIS8 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I,J-1))/2.0
	VIS3=VIS(1,3)+VIS(1,3-1))/2.0
	VIS4=VIS(I,J)
	VIS5 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I,J+1))/2.0
	VIS6 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I-1,J))/2.0
	$Z_3 = (Z(I) + Z(I+1)) / 2.0$
	AKR12=AKR(I,J+1)-AKR(I,J)
	AKR11=AKR(I,J)-AKR(I,J-1)
	AKR5 = (AKR(I,J) + AKR(I,J-1))/2.0
	AKR4 = (AKR(I,J) + AKR(I,J+1))/2.0
	AKR3=AKR(I,J)
	DR1=DR(J)+DR(J-1)
	DZ1 = (DZ(I) + DZ(I-1))/2.0
	AKZ2 = AKZ(I-1,J) - AKZ(I,J)
	AKZ22 = AKZ(I,J) - AKZ(I+1,J)
	AKZ4 = (AKZ(I,J) + AKZ(I+1,J))/2.0
	AKZ3=AKZ(I,J)
	AKZ6 = (AKZ(I,J) + AKZ(I-1,J))/2.0

```
IF(J.GT.1) GO TO 400
         IF(I.LE.NRW) GO TO 993
         IF(I.LT.NR) GO TO 888
         A(I) = AKZ6*DR(1)*(RW+DR(1)/4.0)/(VIS6*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         B90 = -A(I) - AKR4 * (RW + DR(1)/2.0) / (VIS5 * DR(1))
         B91 = -SS(I, J) * DR(1) * (RW + DR(1) / 4.0) / (2.0 * GM(I, J) * DT(IPD))
         B(I) = B90 + B91
         C(I) = 0.0
         DD1 = -P(I, J+1) * AKR4 * (RW+DR(1)/2.0) / (VIS5*DR(1))
         DD2 = -PP(I, J) * SS(I, J) * (DR(1) * (RW+DR(1)/4.0)/2.0)
         DD3=DD2/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         DD4 = -GM4 * A(I) * DZ(I-1)
         D(I) = DD1 + DD3 + DD4
         GO TO 115
993
         IF(IQ.EQ.0) GO TO 995
         A(I) = 0.0
         B(I) = 1.0/GM(I, 1)
         C(I) = 0.0
         D(I) = HIN - HCD - Z(I)
         GO TO 115
995
         A13=3.1416*DR(1)*(RW+DR(1)/4.0)
         D200 = -Q/(FLOAT(NRW) - 0.5)
         IF(IC.EQ.1.AND.I.LE.NRB) D200=0.0
         IF(IC.EQ.1.AND.I.GT.NRB) D200=-Q/(FLOAT(NRW)-FLOAT(NRB)+
     10.5 \times DZ (NRW) - 0.5 \times DZ (NRB))
         IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 712
         AA12 = AKZ(I, 1) / (VIS(I, 1) * DZ(I))
         A12=AKZ(I,1)/(VIS(I,1)*DZ(I-1))
         D201=P(I,J+1)
         AC1=SS(I,J)*DZ1/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         D202=6.2832*(RW+DR(1)/2.0)*DZ1*AKR4/(VIS5*DR(1))
         B(I) = -A13 * (A12 + AA12) - D202 - AC1 * A13
         A(I) =+A12*A13
         C(I) = AA12 * A13
         D203 = -GM3 + GM4
         D(I) = -D200 - (D201 * D202) - A(I) * D203 * D2(I-1) - PP(I, J) * AC1 * A13
         GO TO 115
712
         AC1=SS(I,J)*DZ(I)/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         AA12=AKZ4/(VIS7*DZ(I))
         D202=6.2832*(RW+DR(1)/2.)*DZ(I)*AKR4/(VIS5*DR(1))
         B(I) = -2.0*AA12*A13-D202-AC1*A13
         D201=P(I,J+1)
         A(I)=0.0
         C(I)=2.0*AA12*A13
         D204 = -GM3
         D(I) = -D200 - (D201 * D202) - C(I) * D204 * D2(I) - PP(I, J) * AC1 * A13
         GO TO 115
         AA1 = AKZ6 / (VIS6 * DZ1 * DZ(I-1))
888
         AA2=DR(1) * (RW+DR(1)/4.0)
         A(I) = AA1 * AA2
         B92=2.0*AKR4*(RW+DR(1)/2.0)/(VIS5*DR(1))
         B93=AKZ4/(VIS7*DZ1*DZ(I))
         B94=SS(I,J)/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         B(I) = -B92 - AA2 * (B93 + AA1 + B94)
         C(I) = B93 * AA2
         DD6=-(-GM3*B93*DZ(I)+GM4*AA1*DZ(I-1))*AA2
         D(I) = -P(I, J+1) * B92 - PP(I, J) * B94 * AA2 + DD6
         GO TO 115
         IF(I.GT.1.AND.I.LT.NR) GO TO 350
400
         IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 361
         AA3 = AKZ6/(VIS6*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         AA4 = R*(DR(J) + DR(J-1)) + (DR(J)*DR(J) - DR(J-1)*DR(J-1))/4.0
```

```
A(I) = AA3 * AA4
         B113 = AKR4 * (R+DR(J)/2.0) / (VIS5 * DR(J))
         B114 = AKR5 * (R - DR(J-1)/2.0) / (VIS8 * DR(J-1))
         B115=SS(I,J)/(2.0*GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         B(I) = -B113 - B114 + AA4 * (-AA3 - B115)
         C(I) = 0.0
         D(I) = -P(I, J+1) * B113 - P(I, J-1) * B114 - PP(I, J) * B115 * AA4
         D(I) = D(I) - GM4 * AA3 * DZ(I-1) * AA4
         GO TO 115
361
         A(I) = 0.0
         B104 = -AKR4 * (R+DR(J)/2.0) / (VIS5 * DR(J))
         B105 = -AKR5 * (R - DR(J-1)/2.0) / (VIS8 * DR(J-1))
         B106 = -AKZ4/(VIS7*DZ(I)*DZ(I))
         B107=R*(DR(J)+DR(J-1))+(DR(J)*DR(J)-DR(J-1)*DR(J-1))/4.0
         C(I) = -B106 * B107
         B108 = -SS(I,J) / (2.0 * GM(I,J) * DT(IPD))
         B(I) = B104 + B105 + B107 * (B106 + B108)
         D(I)=P(I,J+1)*B104+P(I,J-1)*B105+PP(I,J)*B108*B107
         D(I)=D(I)+B106*DZ(I)*(-GM3)*B107
         GO TO 115
350
         A4 = AKZ3 / (2.0 * DZ(I-1) * DZ(I-1) * VIS3)
         A44=AKZ3/(2.0*VIS3)
         A5=(2.0*DZ(I-1)/DZ1+AKZ2/AKZ3-VIS2/VIS3)
         A(I) = A4 * A5
         C1 = A4 * DZ (I-1) * DZ (I-1) / (DZ (I) * DZ (I))
         C2=(2.0*DZ(I)/DZ1-AKZ22/AKZ3+VIS22/VIS3)
         C(I) = C1 * C2
         B2 = -SS(I,J) / (GM(I,J) * DT(IPD))
         DAR = ALOG(RR(J+1)) - ALOG(RR(J))
         D43 = AKR3/(2.0 * DAR * DAR * RR(J) * RR(J) * VIS4)
         D44=-4.0+(AKR11-AKR12)/AKR3+(VIS1-VIS11)/VIS4
         D301=D43*D44
         B(I) = -C(I) - A(I) + B2 + D301
         D46 = -2.0 * (P(I, J+1) + P(I, J-1))
         D47=-P(I,J+1)*AKR12/AKR3+P(I,J-1)*AKR11/AKR3
         D48=P(I,J+1)*VIS11/VIS4-P(I,J-1)*VIS1/VIS4
         D49=-(AKZ2/DZ(I-1)+AKZ22/DZ(I))/AKZ3+(VIS2/DZ(I-1)+VIS22
     1/DZ(I))/VIS3
         D50=GM3*D49
         D69=-((GM2/DZ(I-1)+GM22/DZ(I))*AKZ3)/(2,0*VIS3)
         D(I) = D43 * (D46 + D47 + D48) + A44 * (D50) + PP(I, J) * B2 + D69
115
         CONTINUE
110
         CONTINUE
         CALL BST (NR, A, B, C, D, HH)
         DO 120 I=1,NR
         P(I,J) = HH(I)
         IF(P(I,J).GT.PIN(I)) P(I,J)=PIN(I)
120
         CONTINUE
100
         CONTINUE
         DO 70 IB=1,NR
         I=NR+1-IB
         DO 80 JB=1,NC
         J=NC+1-JB
         KK=J
         R=RW
         IF(KK.EQ.1) GO TO 550
         DO 500 JJ=1, KK-1
         R=R+DR(JJ)
500
         CONTINUE
550
         GM11=GM(I,J+1)-GM(I,J)
         GM1=GM(I,J)-GM(I,J-1)
         GM2=GM(I-1,J)-GM(I,J)
```

```
173
  GM22=GM(I,J)-GM(I+1,J)
  GM3 = (GM(I,J) + GM(I+1,J))/2.0
  GM4 = (GM(I,J) + GM(I-1,J))/2.0
  GM5=GM(I,J)
  VIS11=VIS(I,J+1)-VIS(I,J)
  VIS1=VIS(I,J)-VIS(I,J-1)
  VIS2=VIS(I-1,J)-VIS(I,J)
  VIS22=VIS(I,J)-VIS(I+1,J)
  VIS7 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I+1,J))/2.0
  VIS8 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I,J-1))/2.0
  VIS3=VIS(I,J)
  VIS4=VIS(I,J)
  VIS6 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I-1,J))/2.0
  VIS5 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I,J+1))/2.0
  AKR12 = AKR(I, J+1) - AKR(I, J)
  AKR11=AKR(I,J)-AKR(I,J-1)
  AKR5 = (AKR(I,J) + AKR(I,J-1))/2.0
  AKR3 = AKR(I,J)
   AKR4 = (AKR(I, J) + AKR(I, J+1))/2.0
   AKZ2 = AKZ(I-1,J) - AKZ(I,J)
   AKZ22 = AKZ(I,J) - AKZ(I+1,J)
   AKZ4 = (AKZ(I,J) + AKZ(I+1,J))/2.0
   AKZ3 = AKZ(I,J)
   AKZ6 = (AKZ(I,J) + AKZ(I-1,J))/2.0
   Z_3 = (Z(I) + Z(I+1))/2.0
   DR1=DR(J)+DR(J-1)
   DZ1 = (DZ(I) + DZ(I-1))/2.0
   IF(J.GT.1.AND.J.LT.NC) GO TO 250
   IF(J.EQ.NC) GO TO 223
   IF(I.GT.NRW)GO TO 337
   IF(IQ.EQ.0) GO TO 41
   A(J) = 0.0
   B(J) = 1.0/GM(I, 1)
   C(J) = 0.0
   D(J) = HIN - HCD - Z(I)
   GO TO 85
   A(J) = 0.0
   DX9=Q/(FLOAT(NRW)-0.5)
   IF(IC.EQ.1.AND.I.LE.NRB) DX9=0.0
   IF(IC.EQ.1.AND.I.GT.NRB) DX9=Q/(FLOAT(NRW)-FLOAT(NRB)+0.
15 * DZ (NRW) - 0.5 * DZ (NRB))
   IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 711
   DX5 = AKZ(I, 1) / VIS(I, 1)
   B(J) = -6.2832 * (RW + DR(1)/2.) * DZ1 * AKR4/(VIS5 * DR(1))
   C(J) = -B(J)
   DX2 = -3.1416 * DR(1) * (RW + DR(1) / 4.0) * (1.0 / DZ(1) + 1.0 / DZ(I-1))
   AB=SS(I,J)*DZ1/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
   B(J) = B(J) + DX2 * DX5 + AB * DX2 / (1.0/DZ(I) + 1.0/DZ(I-1))
   DX4 = (P(I+1, 1) / DZ(I) + P(I-1, 1) / DZ(I-1) + (-GM3+GM4))
   DX4=DX4/(1.0/DZ(I)+1.0/DZ(I-1))
   DX8=DX2*DX5*DX4
   D(J) = DX8 + DX9 + PP(I, J) * AB* DX2 / (1.0 / DZ(I) + 1.0 / DZ(I-1))
   GO TO 85
   B(J) = -6.2832 * (RW + DR(1)/2.) * DZ(I) * AKR4/(VIS5 * DR(1))
   DX5=AKZ4/VIS7
   C(J) = -B(J)
   DX2 = -3.1416 * DR(1) * (RW + DR(1) / 4.0) / DZ(I)
   AB=SS(I,J)*DZ(I)/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
   B(J) = B(J) + 2.0 * DX2 * DX5 + AB * DX2 * DZ(I)
   DX12=P(I+1,1)-GM3*DZ(I)
   DX10=2.0*DX2*DX5*DX12
   D(J) = DX10 + DX9 + PP(I, J) * AB* DX2 * DZ(I)
```

```
GO TO 85
                                                                 174
337
         IF(I.EQ.NR) GO TO 705
         A(J) = 0.0
         B99=-2.0*AKR4*(RW+DR(1)/2.0)/(VIS5*DR(1))
         B100=AKZ4/(VIS7*DZ1*DZ(I))
         B101=AKZ6/(VIS6*DZ1*DZ(I-1))
         B102=DR(1) * (RW+DR(1)/4.0)
         B103=SS(I,J)/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         B(J) = B99 - B102 * (B100 + B101 + B103)
         C(J) = -B99
         DD17 = P(I+1, J) - GM3 * DZ(I)
         DD18 = -P(I-1, J) - GM4 * DZ(I-1)
         D(J) = -B102 * (DD17 * B100 - DD18 * B101 + PP(I, J) * B103)
         GO TO 85
705
         A(J) = 0.0
         B95 = -AKR4 * (RW + DR(1)/2.0) / (VIS5 * DR(1))
         B96 = -AKZ6/(VIS6*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         B97=DR(1) * (RW+DR(1)/4.0)
         B98 = -SS(I,J) / (2.0 * GM(I,J) * DT(IPD))
         B(J) = B95 + B97 * (B96 + B98)
         C(J) = -B95
         D(J) = (P(I-1, J) + GM4 * DZ(I-1)) * B96 * B97 + PP(I, J) * B98 * B97
         GO TO 85
223
         A(J) = 0.0
         B(J) = +1.0
         C(J) = 0.0
         D(J) = PIN(I)
         GO TO 85
250
         IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 701
         IF(I.EQ.NR) GO TO 702
         D14=AKZ3/(2.0*VIS3)
         D15 = -(1./DZ1) * (1.0/DZ(I) + 1.0/DZ(I-1))
         D15=D15-AKZ2/(AKZ3*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         D15=D15+VIS2/(VIS3*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         D16=(1./DZ1)*(1./DZ(I)+1./DZ(I-1))
         D16=D16-AKZ22/(AKZ3*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         D16=D16+VIS22/(VIS3*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
         D115=D15+(1./DZ1)*(1./DZ(I)+1./DZ(I-1))-2.0/(DZ1*DZ(I-1))
         D116=D16-(1./DZ1)*(1./DZ(I)+1./DZ(I-1))+2.0/(DZ1*DZ(I))
         D17 = (P(I-1,J) * D115 - P(I+1,J) * D116)
         D20 = (AKZ2/DZ(I-1) + AKZ22/DZ(I)) * (GM5/AKZ3)
         D21 = (VIS2/DZ(I-1) + VIS22/DZ(I)) * (GM5/VIS3)
         D22=(SS(I,J)*PP(I,J))/(GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         D66=-((GM2/DZ(I-1)+GM22/DZ(I))*AKZ3)/(2.0*VIS3)
         D(J) = D14 * (D17 - D20 + D21) - D22 + D66
         DAR = ALOG(RR(J+1)) - ALOG(RR(J))
         AD1=AKR3/(2.0*RR(J)*RR(J)*VIS4)
         AD2=(2.0-AKR11/AKR3+VIS1/VIS4)
         A(J) = AD1 * AD2 / (DAR * DAR)
         AD3 = (-2.0 - AKR12 / AKR3 + VIS11 / VIS4)
         B(J) = AD1 * (AD3 / (DAR * DAR) - AD2 / (DAR * DAR))
         B(J) = B(J) - (SS(I,J) / (GM(I,J) * DT(IPD)))
         B(J) = B(J) + D14 * (D15 - D16)
         C(J) = AD1 * (-AD3) / (DAR * DAR)
         GO TO 85
701
         A(J) = AKR5 * (R - DR(J - 1)/2.0) / (VIS8 * DR(J - 1))
         B109 = AKR4 * (R + DR(J) / 2.0) / (VIS5 * DR(J))
         B110 = AKZ4 / (VIS7 * DZ(I) * DZ(I))
         B112=R*(DR(J)+DR(J-1))+(DR(J)*DR(J)-DR(J-1)*DR(J-1))/4.0
         C(J) = B109
         B111=SS(I,J)/(2.0*GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
         B(J) = -B109 - A(J) - B112 * (B110 + B111)
```

	D(J) = B112*((-P(I+1,J)-(-GM3)*DZ(I))*B110-PP(I,J)*B111)
702	60 10 85
702	A(J) = AKR5 * (R - DR(J-1)/2.0) / (VIS8 * DR(J-1))
	BI16=AKR4*(R+DR(J)/2.0)/(VIS5*DR(J))
	B117 = AKZ6/(VIS6*DZ(I-1)*DZ(I-1))
	B118=SS(I,J)/(2.0*GM(I,J)*DT(IPD))
	B119=R*(DR(J)+DR(J-1))+(DR(J)*DR(J)-DR(J-1)*DR(J-1))/(4 - 0)
	P(0) = PTO = V(0) = PTO * (BTT) + BTO = V(0) = PTO = PTO = V(0) = PTO
	C(J)=B116
0.5	D(J) = B119*((-P(I-1,J)+(-GM4)*DZ(I-1))*B117-PP(I,J)*B118)
85	CONTINUE
80	CONTINUE
	CALL BST (NC, A, B, C, D, HH)
	DO 90 J=1,NC
	P(I,J) = HH(J)
00	IF(P(I,J).GT.PIN(I)) P(I,J) = PIN(I)
90	CONTINUE
70	CONTINUE
	IF(IT.EQ.1)GO TO 1050
	SM=0.0
	DO 1010 I=1,NR
	DO 1020 J=1,NC
1000	SM=SM+ABS(P(I,J)-PPM(I,J))
1020	CONTINUE
1010	CONTINUE
1050	IF(SM.LT.STL) GO TO 20
1050	DO 1030 I=1,NR
	DO 1040 J=1, NC
1040	PPM(I,J) = P(I,J)
1040	CONTINUE
1030	CONTINUE
1000	SMP=SM
1000	CONTINUE
20	GO TO 144
	CONTINUE
Canadaa	CALCULATION OF VELOCITIES**********************
	DO 2520 I=1,NRS
	II=NRS-I+1
	DO 2530 $J=1,NC$
	VV(II, J) = V(II, J)
	UU(II,J) = U(II,J)
	AKZ4 = (AKZ(I,J) + AKZ(I+1,J))/2.0
	VIS7 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I+1,J))/2.0
	DV2 = (P(I+1,J) - P(I,J)) / DZ(I)
	IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 2526
	DV1=AKZ(I,J)/(2.0*VIS(I,J))
	DV3 = (P(I,J) - P(I-1,J)) / DZ(I-1)
	DV4 = -GM(I+1,J)/2.0 - GM(I,J) - GM(I-1,J)/2.0
	V(II, J) = DV1*(DV2+DV3+DV4) GO TO 2527
2526	
2520	DV5=-(GM(I+1,J)+GM(I,J))/2.0 DV1=AKZ4/(2.0*VIS7)
	V(II,J) = 2.0 * DV1 * (DV2 + DV5)
2527	V(II,J)=V(II,J)/PHI
2802	IF(J.EQ.NC) GO TO 2528
	DU2 = (P(I,J) - P(I,J+1)) / DR(J)
	IF(J.EQ.1)GO TO 2540
	VD2=(AKR(I,J)+AKR(I,J-1))/(VIS(I,J)+VIS(I,J-1)) VV2=VD2*(P(I,J-1)-P(I,J))/DR(J-1)
	$VD1 = (\Delta KR(T, T) + \Delta KR(T, T+1)) / (VTC(T, T) + VTC(T, T+1))$
	VD1=(AKR(I,J)+AKR(I,J+1))/(VIS(I,J)+VIS(I,J+1)) VV1=VD1*(P(I,J)-P(I,J+1))/DR(J)
	DRV = DR(I-1) / (DR(I) + DR(I-1)) / DR(J)
	DRV=DR(J-1)/(DR(J)+DR(J-1))

		176
	U(II,J) = VV2 + (VV1 - VV2) * DRV	110
	GO TO 2535	
2540	AKR4 = (AKR(I,J) + AKR(I,J+1))/2.0	
2010	VIS5 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I,J+1))/2.0	
	DU1=AKR4/(2.0*VIS5)	
	U(II,J) = 2.0 * DU1 * DU2	
	GO TO 2535	
2528	DU4 = (P(I, J-1) - P(I, J)) / DR(J-1)	
	AKR5 = (AKR(I,J) + AKR(I,J-1))/2.0	
	VIS4 = (VIS(I,J) + VIS(I,J-1))/2.0	
	DU1=AKR5/(2.0*VIS4)	
	U(II,J) = 2.0 * DU1 * DU4	
2535	U(II,J)=U(II,J)/PHI	
	IF(IPD.EQ.1.OR.Q.EQ.0.0) $UU(II,J)=U(II,J)$	
	IF(IPD.EQ.1.OR.Q.EQ.0.0) $VV(II,J)=V(II,J)$	
2530	CONTINUE	-
2520	CONTINUE	
	DO 315 I=1,NRS	
	DO 317 L=1,NCS	
	DO 316 J=2,NC	
	IF(XS(L).GE.XF(J-1).AND.XS(L).LT.XF(J))GO TO 318	
	GO TO 316	
318	XCC = (XS(L) - XF(J-1)) / (XF(J) - XF(J-1))	
	VSS(I,L) = V(I,J-1) + (V(I,J) - V(I,J-1)) * XCC	
	USS(I,L) = U(I,J-1) + (U(I,J) - U(I,J-1)) * XCC	
226	GO TO 317	
316	CONTINUE	
317	CONTINUE	
315	CONTINUE FORMAT(2X 12F10 2)	
182	FORMAT(2X,12E10.3) DP=DT(IPD)	
	CALL MOVE (NTP, X, Y, VL, NRS, YF, U, V, DP, IN, DZ, YL, VE, VQ, DS,	
	1RW, VLL, XS, DTS, TSTR, PHI, VV, UU, DSA, NCS, TM, TPQ, XF, NC, VS)	
	IF(NTP.LT.9000)GO TO 147	
1416	FORMAT(10X, ' NTP EXCEEDS')	
	GO TO 144	
147	CONTINUE	
	DO 310 I=1,NR	
	DO 320 J=1,NC	
	PP(I,J) = P(I,J)	
320	CONTINUE	
310	CONTINUE	
	DO 32 I=1,NRS	
	IF(I.GT.1)GO TO 135	
	DO 136 J=1,NCS	
	VLA(I,J)=1.0	
100	VLI(I,J)=VLA(I,J)	
136	CONTINUE	
125	GO TO 32	
135	CONTINUE DO 33 J=1,NCS	
	IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 1620	
	YYL=YF(I-1)+0.5*DZ(NRS-I+1)	
	GO TO 1630	
1620	YYL=YF(I)	
1630	CONTINUE	
1050	IF(I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 1815	
	YYU=YF(I)+0.5*DZ(NRS-I)	
	GO TO 1820	
1815	YYU=YF(I)	
1820		
1020	VLI(I,J) = VLA(I,J)	

	VLA(I,J)=0.0
	DO 34 $K=1,NTP$
	IF(J.EQ.NCS.AND.X(K).EQ.XU(J)) GO TO 334
	IF(X(K).LT.XL(J).OR.X(K).GE.XU(J)) GO TO 34
334	IF(Y(K).LT.YYL.OR.Y(K).GE.YYU) GO TO 34
	VLA(I,J) = VLA(I,J) + VLL(K)
34	CONTINUE
	VLX=VL(J)*(0.5*(DZ(NRS-I+1)+DZ(NRS-I)))*PHI/TSTR
	VLA(I,J) = VLA(I,J) / VLX
	VLII(I,J) = VLA(I,J)
33	CONTINUE
32	CONTINUE
	DP=DT(IPD)
	IF (TM.LE.TPQ) VLAQ=VQ/(Q*DP)
	IF(TM.GT.TPQ) VLAQ=VLAQM CALL DIFF(ITT,KOUNT1,NCS,NRS,VLA,STLS,DRS,DAA,DBB,DZ,
	1DP, VLI, RW, NRB, NRW, USS, VSS, DTS, XS, VLAQ, XU)
	DO 35 I=1, NRS
	DO 36 J=1, NCS
	DST(I,J) = (VLA(I,J) - VLII(I,J)) / DT(IPD)
36	CONTINUE
35	CONTINUE
49	CONTINUE
45	DO 103 I=2,NRS
	DO 104 J=1,NC
	IF(XF(J).GT.XS(NCS)) GO TO 107
	DO 105 L=2,NCS
	IF(XF(J).GE.XS(L-1).AND.XF(J).LT.XS(L)) GO TO 106
	GO TO 105
106	XC = (XF(J) - XS(L-1)) / (XS(L) - XS(L-1))
	VLAF(I, J) = VLA(I, L-1) + (VLA(I, L) - VLA(I, L-1)) * XC
	GO TO 104
105	CONTINUE
	XC = (XF(J) - XS(1)) / (XS(2) - XS(1))
	VLAF(I,J) = VLA(I,1) + (VLA(I,2) - VLA(I,1)) * XC GO TO 108
107	VLAF(I,J) = 0.0
108	CONTINUE
104	CONTINUE
103	CONTINUE
	DO 7 I=NRS,NR
	DO 8 J=1,NC
	GM(I,J)=GSW*GACC
	VIS(I,J)=VISF*(1.0+0.02825614)
87	CONTINUE
7	CONTINUE
	DO 14 I=NRW, NRS-1
	II=NRS-I+1 DO 15 J=1,NC
	GM(I,J) = ((GSW-GFW) * VLAF(II,J) + GFW) * GACC
	VIS(I,J) = VISF*(1.0+0.02825614*VLAF(II,J))
	TE(CM(T, I) CT (CSW*GACC)) GM(I,J)=GSW*GACC
	IF(VIS(I,J).GT.(VISF*1.02825614)) VIS(I,J)=VISF*1.02825614
15	CONTINUE
14	CONTINUE
14	DO 16 I=1,NR
	DO 17 J=1,NC-1
	SS(I,J) = SST*GM(I,J) / (GFW*GACC)
17	CONTINUE
16	CONTINUE
	DO 1354 I=2,NRS
	DO 1355 J=1,NCS

	NMP=0
	DO 341 K=1,NTP
	IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 1621
	YYL=YF(I-1)+0.5*DZ(NRS-I+1)
	GO TO 1631
1621	YYL=YF(I)
1631	CONTINUE
	IF(I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 1816
	YYU=YF(I)+0.5*DZ(NRS-I)
	GO TO 1821
1816	YYU=YF(I)
1821	CONTINUE
	IF(J.EQ.NCS.AND.X(K).EQ.XU(J)) GO TO 342
	IF(X(K).LT.XL(J).OR.X(K).GE.XU(J)) GO TO 341
342	IF(Y(K).LT.YYL.OR.Y(K).GE.YYU) GO TO 341
	NMP=NMP+1
	INA(NMP)=K
341	CONTINUE
	IF(DST(I,J).EQ.0.0) GO TO 1355
	IF(NMP.GT.0)GO TO 138
	NTP=NTP+1
	X(NTP) = XS(J)
	Y(NTP) = YF(I)
	VLL(NTP) = DST(I,J) * DT(IPD) * VL(J) * (0.5* (DZ(NRS-I+1)+DZ(NR
	1S-I)))*PHI/TSTR
	NMP=NMP+1
	INA (NMP) =NTP
138	GO TO 1355 CONTINUE
130	· VLX=VL(J)*(0.5*(DZ(NRS-I+1)+DZ(NRS-I)))*PHI/TSTR
	CSV=DST(I,J)*DT(IPD)*VLX
	SUM=0.0
	DO 1357 KK=1, NMP
	K=INA(KK)
	SUM=SUM+VLL(K)
1357	CONTINUE
1001	DO 1356 KK=1, NMP
	K=INA(KK)
	IF(SUM.EQ.0.0)GO TO 1356
	VLL(K)=VLL(K)+CSV*VLL(K)/SUM
1356	CONTINUE
1355	CONTINUE
1354	CONTINUE
	VEI=0.0
	DO 1095 J=1,NCS
	DB=ABS(DBB*VSS(2,J))
	RATE = (1.0 - VLA(2, J)) * DB / DZ(NRS - 1)
	AREA=3.1415*(XU(J)**2-XL(J)**2)*PHI
	VEI=VEI+AREA*RATE*DT(IPD)
1095	CONTINUE
	VE=VE+VEI
	VED=VED+VEI
	VEDF(IPD)=VED
	VSP=VSP+VE
	CSP=CSP+VQ
	VSL(IPD)=VSP
	VSD=VSD+VS
	VSI(IPD)=VSD
	CS(IPD) =CSP
	NLF(IPD)=NTP
205	CONTINUE
	GO TO 149

144	CONTINUE
146	FORMAT(5X, 'CONVERGENCE NOT ACHIEVED', 15, 5X, E16.7)
	NT2=IPD-1
149	CONTINUE
	DO 39 I=1,NTP
	YUP(I) = Y(I) - 0.5 * DZ(NRS - 1)
39	CONTINUE
	SUMP=0.0
	DO 1234 $I=1, NRW$
1234	SUMP=SUMP+(P(I,NC)-P(I,1))/1000 CONTINUE
1234	SUMP=SUMP/FLOAT(NRW)
	WRITE(8,150)
	WRITE(8,164) (TME(IPD), IPD=NT1, NT2)
	WRITE(8,175)
	WRITE(8,164)(CS(I), I=NT1, NT2)
	WRITE(8,176)
	WRITE(8,164)(VSL(I),I=NT1,NT2)
	WRITE(8,1011)
	WRITE(8,164)(VSI(I),I=NT1,NT2)
	WRITE(8,1012)
	WRITE(8,164)(VEDF(I), I=NT1, NT2)
	WRITE(8,177)
	WRITE(8,167)(NLF(I),I=NT1,NT2)
	WRITE(8,178)
	WRITE(8,164)(X(I), I=1, NTP)
	WRITE(8,179)
	WRITE(8,164)(YUP(I), I=1, NTP)
	WRITE(8,190) DO 380 I=1,NRS
	WRITE(8,173)(VLA(I,J),J=1,NCS)
380	CONTINUE
	WRITE(8,191)
	WRITE(8,*)SUMP
	WRITE(7,*)TM
	WRITE(7,167)NTP
	WRITE(7,168)(X(I), I=1, NTP)
	WRITE(7,168)(Y(I), I=1, NTP)
	WRITE $(7, 168)$ (YL(J), J=1, NCS+1)
	WRITE(7,167)(IN(J),J=1,NCS+1) WRITE(7,170)(VLL(J),J=1,NTP)
	DO 143 $I=1, NR$
	WRITE $(7, 161)$ (PP(I,J), J=1, NC)
143	CONTINUE
	WRITE(7,170)(VL(J),J=1,NCS+1)
	WRITE(7,*)VSP,CSP,VSD,VLAQ,VED
	DO 1441 I=1,NR
	WRITE(7,160)(GM(I,J),J=1,NC)
1441	CONTINUE
	DO 1451 I=1,NR
1451	WRITE(7,160)(VIS(I,J),J=1,NC)
1451	CONTINUE DO 26 I=1,NR
	WRITE(7,160)(SS(I,J),J=1,NC-1)
26	CONTINUE
20	DO 1025 I=1,NRS
	WRITE(7,182)(U(I,J),J=1,NC)
1025	CONTINUE
	DO 2025 I=1,NRS
	WRITE(7,182)(V(I,J),J=1,NC)
2025	CONTINUE
	DO 382 I=1, NRS

```
WRITE(7,173)(VLA(I,J),J=1,NCS)
        CONTINUE
382
175
        FORMAT(/5X, 'CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL'/)
        FORMAT (/5X, 'CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION'/)
176
1011
        FORMAT (/5X, 'CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY BELOW INTERFACE'/)
        FORMAT (/5X, 'CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSP. (DIFF) '/)
1012
        FORMAT(/5X, ' NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED'/)
177
        FORMAT(/5X, ' X-COORDINATES'/)
178
        FORMAT (/5X, ' Y-COORDINATES'/)
179
        FORMAT(/5X, ' HORIZONTAL VELOCITIES'/)
180
        FORMAT(/5X,' VERTICAL VELOCITIES'/)
FORMAT(/5X,'CONCENTRATION OF SALT WATER'/)
181
190
        FORMAT(/5X, 'PRESSURE'/)
191
        FORMAT(/5X, 'VISCOSITY'/)
192
193
        FORMAT(/5X, 'SPECIFIC WEIGHT'/)
        FORMAT(5X, 12E11.4)
165
166
        FORMAT(5X, 12E12.5)
        FORMAT(5X, 1617)
167
        FORMAT(5X,11E10.4)
168
        FORMAT(5X, 10E10.4)
164
        FORMAT (5X, 8E10.3)
169
        FORMAT(5X, 6E16.7)
170
        FORMAT(5X,6E16.7)
171
        FORMAT(5X, 'CUMULATIVE TIME')
150
        FORMAT(5X,6E16.7)
161
160
        FORMAT(5X,6E16.7)
162
        FORMAT(1H0)
        FORMAT(5X, 12E12.5)
172
        FORMAT(5X, 10E12.5)
173
        CLOSE (UNIT=1)
        CLOSE (UNIT=2)
        CLOSE (UNIT=3)
        CLOSE (UNIT=4)
        CLOSE (UNIT=5)
        CLOSE (UNIT=6)
        CLOSE (UNIT=7)
        CLOSE (UNIT=8)
        STOP
        END
C*****SUBROUTINE TO SOLVE TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX*********
        SUBROUTINE BST(N,A,B,C,D,H)
        DIMENSION A(30), B(30), C(30), D(30), AL(30), BT(30), Y(30)
        DIMENSION H(30)
         AL(1) = B(1)
        BT(1) = C(1) / B(1)
         DO 100 I=2,N
        AL(I) = B(I) - A(I) * BT(I-1)
         BT(I) = C(I) / AL(I)
         CONTINUE
100
         Y(1) = D(1) / AL(1)
         DO 120 I=2,N
         Y(I) = (D(I) - A(I) * Y(I - 1)) / AL(I)
120
         CONTINUE
         H(N) = Y(N)
         DO 300 I=2,N
         II=N-I+1
         H(II) = Y(II) - BT(II) * H(II+1)
300
         CONTINUE
         RETURN
         END
```

	101
11	SUBROUTINE MOVE(NTP, X, Y, VL, NRS, YF, U, V, DT, IN, DZ, YL, VE, /Q, DS, RW, VLL, XS, DTS, TSTR, PHI, VV, UU, DSA, NCS, TM, TPQ, XF, NC, VS) DIMENSION X(5000), Y(5000), VL(30), UM(5000), VM(5000), VLL(5000)
	DIMENSION YF(30), U(30,30), V(30,30), YL(30), IN(30), XS(30) DIMENSION TEMP(5000), DZ(30), UU(30,30), VV(30,30), XF(30) DIMENSION UA(30,30), VA(30,30), YM(5000)
	IE=0.0 VE=0.0 ITQ=0
	ITS=0 VS=0.0
	VQ=0.0 IF(DTS.GE.DT) GO TO 250 NSTP=DT/DTS+1
	DTSM=DT/FLOAT(NSTP) DTSA=DTSM
250	GO TO 260 NSTP=1 DTSM=DT
260	DTSA=DTSM DO 1000 IST=1,NSTP IF(IST IT NETT) SO TO 1500
	IF(IST.LT.NSTP) GO TO 1500 DTSM=DT-(FLOAT(IST)-1.0)*DTSA GO TO 1550
1500 1550	DTSM=DTSA CONTINUE WRITE(*,*)IST,NSTP
	DO 100 K=1,NTP IF(Y(K).EQ.1.0E+28)GO TO 700
	DO 200 J=1,NC IF(X(K).LT.XF(J).OR.X(K).GE.XF(J+1))GO TO 200 DO 300 I=1,NRS
	IF(Y(K).LT.YF(I).OR.Y(K).GE.YF(I+1))GO TO 300 AA=(X(K)-XF(J))/(XF(J+1)-XF(J))
	BB = (Y(K) - YF(I)) / (YF(I+1) - YF(I)) UA(I,J) = (UU(I,J) + U(I,J)) / 2.0 UA(I,J+1) = (UU(I,J+1) + U(I,J+1)) / 2.0
	UA(I+1,J) = (UU(I+1,J)+U(I+1,J))/2.0 $UA(I+1,J+1) = (UU(I+1,J+1)+U(I+1,J+1))/2.0$
	CC=UA(I,J)+(UA(I,J+1)-UA(I,J))*AA DD=UA(I+1,J)+(UA(I+1,J+1)-UA(I+1,J))*AA UM(K)=CC+(DD-CC)*BB
	VA(I,J) = (VV(I,J) + V(I,J))/2.0 VA(I,J+1) = (VV(I,J+1) + V(I,J+1))/2.0 VA(I+1,J) = (VV(I+1,J) + V(I+1,J))/2.0
	VA(I+1,J+1) = (VV(I+1,J+1)+V(I+1,J+1))/2.0 CC=VA(I,J)+(VA(I,J+1)-VA(I,J))*AA
	DD=VA(I+1,J)+(VA(I+1,J+1)-VA(I+1,J))*AA VM(K)=CC+(DD-CC)*BB GO TO 100
300 200	CONTINUE
700	CONTINUE UM(K) = 0.0 VM(K) = 0.0
100	CONTINUE DO 400 I=1,NTP VM(I)=V(I)
	YM(I)=Y(I) X(I)=X(I)+UM(I)*DTSM Y(I)=Y(I)+VM(I)*DTSM
	IF(X(I).LT.RW) X(I) = RW IF(Y(I).LT.YM(I).AND.TM.LE.TPQ) Y(I) = YM(I)

400	CONTINUE	182
	NTT=NTP	
	IF(TM.GT.TPQ) GO TO 501 DO 500 J=1,NCS+1	
	K=IN(J)	
	AA=VM(K) *DTSM	
	YL(J) = YL(J) + AA	
	IF(YL(J).LT.TSTR)GO TO 500	
	ETP=YL(J)/TSTR NMP=IFIX(ETP)	
	YL(J) = (ETP-FLOAT(NMP)) *TSTR	
	IN(J) = NTP + NMP + 1	
	DO 510 K=NTP+1,NTP+NMP	
	KK=K-NTP	
	Y(K) = FLOAT(KK) *TSTR+0.5*DZ(NRS-1)	
	XS(NCS+1) = RW X(K) = XS(J)	
	VLL(K) = VL(J) * PHI	
510	CONTINUE	
	X(IN(J)) = XS(J)	
	Y(IN(J))=0.5*DZ(NRS-1) NTP=NTP+NMP+1	
	IE=IE+NMP	
	VE=VE+VL(J) *PHI*FLOAT(NMP)	
500	CONTINUE	n
501	CONTINUE	10
	IF(Q.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1024 DO 1023 I=1,NTP	
	IF(X(I).LE.RW) X(I)=1.01*RW	
1023	CONTINUE	T
1024	CONTINUE	
	DO 600 I=1,NTT	
	IF(X(I).GT.RW.OR.Y(I).LT.DS)GO TO 600 IF(Y(I).GT.DSA) GO TO 600	
1	ITQ=ITQ+1	
	Y(I)=1.0E+28	
600	VQ=VQ+VLL(I)	
600	CONTINUE DO 10 I=1,NTT	
	IF(Y(I)-0.5*DZ(NRS-1))20,10,10	
20	ITS=ITS+1	
	VS=VS+VLL(I)	
10	Y(I)=1.0E+28 CONTINUE	
10	DO 3055 I=1,NTT	
	IF(I.GT.NTP) GO TO 3066	
	IF(Y(I).NE.1.0E+28) GO TO 3055	
	DO 605 II=I,NTP-1	
605	TEMP(II)=X(II+1) CONTINUE	
000	DO 606 II=I,NTP-1	
	X(II) = TEMP(II)	
606	CONTINUE	
	DO 607 II=I,NTP-1	
607	TEMP(II)=Y(II+1) CONTINUE	
	DO 608 II=I,NTP-1	
	Y(II) = TEMP(II)	
608	CONTINUE	
	DO 609 II=I,NTP-1	
609	TEMP(II)=VLL(II+1) CONTINUE	
	CONTINUE	

	DO 604 II=I,NTP-1 VLL(II)=TEMP(II)	18
604	CONTINUE	
	DO 1111 J=1,NCS	
	K=IN(J)	
1111	IF(K.GE.I) $IN(J) = IN(J) - 1$ CONTINUE	
	NTP=NTP-1	
3055	CONTINUE	
3066	CONTINUE	
1000	CONTINUE	
	DTSM=DTSA RETURN	
	END	
C		
	SUBROUTINE DIFF(ITT, KOUNT1, NCS, NRS, VLA, STLS, DRS, DAA, DE	ЗΒ,
	1DZ, DT, VLI, RW, NRB, NRW, USS, VSS, DTS, XS, VLAQ, XU)	
	DIMENSION VLA(30,30),XS(30),QD(30,30),DRS(30),DZ(30) DIMENSION USS(30,30),VSS(30,30),VLI(30,30)	
	DIMENSION A(30), B(30), C(30), D(30), HH(30)	
	DIMENSION VLAP(30,30), VLAC(30,30), XU(30)	
	DO 75 I=1,NRS	
	DO 76 $J=1$ , NCS	
	VLAC(I,J) = VLA(I,J) QD(I,J) = (VLAC(I,J) - VLI(I,J)) / DT	
76	CONTINUE	
75	CONTINUE	
	IF(DTS.GE.DT) GO TO 250	
	NSTP=DT/DTS+1 DTSM=DT/FLOAT(NSTP)	
	DTSA=DTSM	
	GO TO 260	
250	NSTP=1	
	DTSM=DT	
260	DTSA=DTSM DO 2000 IST=1,NSTP	
200	IF(IST.LT.NSTP)GO TO 500	
	DTSM=DT-(FLOAT(IST)-1.0)*DTSA	
	GO TO 550	
500	DTSM=DTSA	
550	CONTINUE DO 1000 ITT=1,KOUNT1	
	DO 100 $J=1,NCS$	
	DO 110 I=1,NRS	
	DA=ABS(DAA*USS(I,J))	
	DB=ABS(DBB*VSS(I,J)) IF(J.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.NCS) GO TO 5	
	IF(I.EQ.1.OR.I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 6	
	R1=2.0*DB/(DZ(NRS-I)+DZ(NRS-I+1))	
	A(I) = R1/DZ(NRS-I+1)	
	R2=DA/(XS(J)*(DRS(J-1)+DRS(J)))	
	R4 = (XS(J) + XS(J-1)) / DRS(J-1) R3 = (XS(J+1) + XS(J)) / DRS(J)	
	$R5=(2.0 \times DB) (DZ (NRS-I) \times DZ (NRS-I+1)) - 1.0/DTSM$	
	B(I) = R2 * (-R3 - R4) + R5	
	C(I) = R1/DZ(NRS-I)	
	R6=R2*(VLA(I,J+1)*R3+VLA(I,J-1)*R4)	
	D(I) = -R6 - QD(I,J) - VLI(I,J) / DTSM GO TO 115	
5	IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 7	
	A(I) = 0.0	
	B(I) = 1.0	

```
184
         C(I) = 0.0
         D(I) = 0.0
         GO TO 115
         IF(I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 8
         A(I) = 0.0
         B(I)=1.0
         C(I) = 0.0
         D(I) = 1.0
         GO TO 115
         IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 6
         IF(I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 9
         R1=0.5*(DZ(NRS-I+1)+DZ(NRS-I))
         A(I) = DB/(DZ(NRS-I+1)*R1)
         R2=XU(1)/(XU(1)**2-RW**2)
         B(I) =-2.*DA*R2/DRS(J)-2.*DB/(DZ(NRS-I+1)*DZ(NRS-I))-1./DTSM
         C(I) = DB/(R1 * DZ(NRS - I))
         D(I) = -2 \cdot DA \cdot R2 \cdot VLA(I, J+1) / DRS(J) - QD(I, J) - VLI(I, J) / DTSM
         IF(I.GE.(NRS-NRB+1).OR.I.LT.(NRS-NRW+1)) GO TO 115
         CC=-2.*DA*RW/((XS(J)-RW)*(XU(J)**2-RW**2))
         B(I) = B(I) + CC
         D(I) = D(I) + CC * VLAQ
         GO TO 115
         A(I)=2.0*DB/(DZ(NRS-I+1)*DZ(NRS-I+1))
         R1=XU(1)/(XU(1)**2-RW**2)
         B(I) = -2.0*DA*R1/DRS(J) - A(I) - 1.0/DTSM
         C(I) = 0.0
         R2=-2.0*DA*R1*VLA(I,J+1)/DRS(J)
         D(I) = R2 - QD(I, J) - VLI(I, J) / DTSM
         GO TO 115
         A(I) = 2.0 * DB / (DZ (NRS - I + 1) * DZ (NRS - I + 1))
         R1=XU(J-1)
         R2=XU(J)
         R3 = (XU(J) * *2 - XU(J-1) * *2)
         B(I) = -2 \cdot DA * (R1/DRS(J-1) + R2/DRS(J))/R3 - A(I) - 1./DTSM
         C(I) = 0.0
         R4=-2.*DA*(R1*VLA(I,J-1)/DRS(J-1)+R2*VLA(I,J)/DRS(J))/R3
         D(I) = R4 - QD(I, J) - VLI(I, J) / DTSM
115
         CONTINUE
110
         CONTINUE
         CALL BST (NRS, A, B, C, D, HH)
         DO 120 I=1, NRS
         VLA(I,J) = HH(I)
120
         CONTINUE
100
         CONTINUE
         DO 70 I=1,NRS
         DO 80 J=1,NCS
         DA=ABS(DAA*USS(I,J))
        DB=ABS(DBB*VSS(I,J))
        IF(J.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.NCS) GO TO 11
        IF(I.EQ.1.OR.I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 12
        R7=DA/(XS(J)*(DRS(J-1)+DRS(J)))
        A(J) = R7 * (XS(J) + XS(J-1)) / DRS(J-1)
        R8 = (XS(J+1) + XS(J)) / DRS(J)
        R9=2.0*DB/(DZ(NRS-I)+DZ(NRS-I+1))
        R10 = -R7 * (XS(J) + XS(J+1)) / DRS(J) - A(J)
        B(J)=R10+R9*(-1.0/DZ(NRS-I)-1.0/DZ(NRS-I+1))-1.0/DTSM
        C(J) = R7 * R8
        R11=VLA(I+1,J)/DZ(NRS-I)+VLA(I-1,J)/DZ(NRS-I+1)
        D(J) = -R9 * R11 - QD(I, J) - VLI(I, J) / DTSM
        GO TO 85
        IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 13
        A(J) = 0.0
```

7

9

8

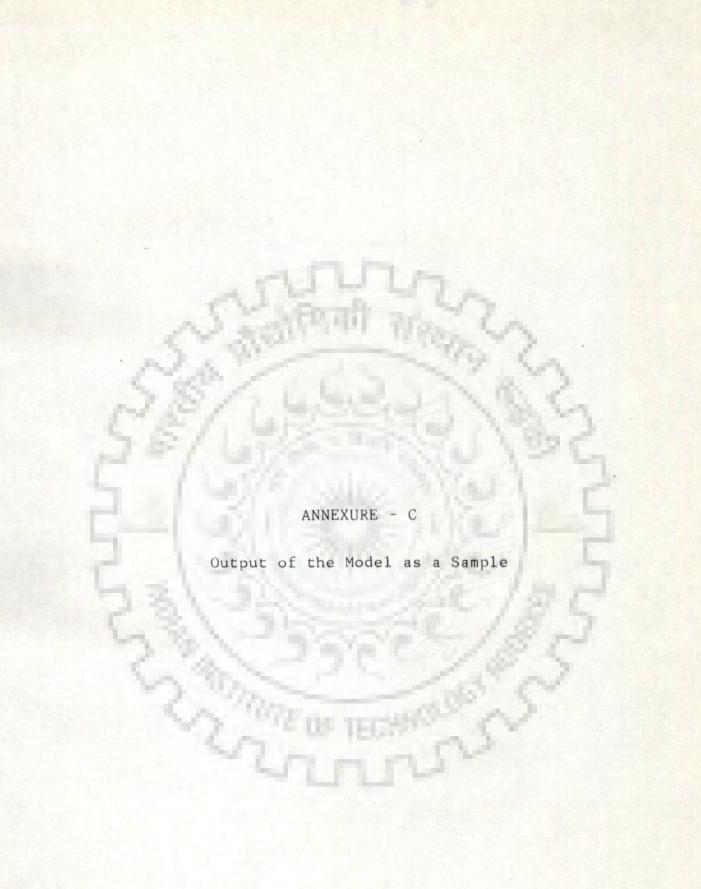
```
B(J) = 1.0
         C(J) = 0.0
         D(J) = 0.0
         GO TO 85
12
         IF(I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 14
         A(J) = 0.0
         B(J)=1.0
         C(J) = 0.0
         D(J) = 1.0
         GO TO 85
13
         IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 12
         IF(I.EQ.NRS) GO TO 16
         A(J) = 0.0
         R1=0.5*(DZ(NRS-I+1)+DZ(NRS-I))
         R2=XU(1)/(XU(1)**2-RW**2)
         R4 = (1.0/DZ(NRS-I+1)+1.0/DZ(NRS-I))
         B(J) = -2 \cdot DA + R2 / DRS(J) - 2 \cdot DB / (DZ(NRS-I+1) + DZ(NRS-I)) - 1
      1./DTSM
         C(J) = 2 \cdot DA \cdot R2 / DRS(J)
         R3 = -DB * (VLA(I-1,J)/DZ(NRS-I+1) + VLA(I+1,J)/DZ(NRS-I))
         D(J) = R3/R1 - QD(I, J) - VLI(I, J) / DTSM
         IF(I.GE. (NRS-NRB+1).OR.I.LT. (NRS-NRW+1)) GO TO 85
         CC=-2.*DA*RW/((XS(J)-RW)*(XU(J)**2-RW**2))
         B(J) = B(J) + CC
         D(J) = D(J) + CC * VLAO
         GO TO 85
16
         A(J) = 0.0
         R1=2.0*XU(1)/(XU(1)**2-RW**2)
         R2=2.0*DB/(DZ(NRS-I+1)*DZ(NRS-I+1))
         C(J) = DA * R1 / DRS(J)
         B(J) = -C(J) - R2 - 1.0 / DTSM
         D(J) = -R2 * VLA(I-1,J) - QD(I,J) - VLI(I,J) / DTSM
         GO TO 85
14
         R1=XU(J-1)
         R2=XU(J)
         R_3 = (XU(J) * *2 - XU(J-1) * *2)
         A(J) = 2.0 * DA * R1 / (R3 * DRS (J-1))
         R4=2.0*DB/(DZ(NRS-I+1)*DZ(NRS-I+1))
         C(J) = 2.0 * DA * R2 / (R3 * DRS(J))
         B(J) = -A(J) - C(J) - R4 - 1.0 / DTSM
         D(J) = -R4 * VLA(I-1,J) - QD(I,J) - VLI(I,J) / DTSM
         CONTINUE
85
80
         CONTINUE
         CALL BST (NCS, A, B, C, D, HH)
         DO 90 J=1,NCS
         VLA(I,J) = HH(J)
90
         CONTINUE
70
         CONTINUE
         IF(ITT.EQ.1) GO TO 1050
         SMS=0.0
         DO 1010 I=1,NRS
         DO 1020 J=1,NCS
         SMS=SMS+ABS(VLA(I,J)-VLAP(I,J))
1020
         CONTINUE
1010
         CONTINUE
         IF(SMS.LT.STLS) GO TO 20
         DO 1030 I=1,NRS
1050
         DO 1040 J=1,NCS
         VLAP(I,J) = VLA(I,J)
1040
         CONTINUE
1030
         CONTINUE
         SMPS=SMS
```

1000	CONTINUE WRITE(26,145) WRITE(*,145)		186	
145 20	FORMAT (5X, 'CONVERGENCSE CONTINUE DO 71 I=1,NRS DO 72 J=1,NCS	NOT ACHIEVED	VLA', I5, 5X, E16.7)	
72 71 2000	VLI(I,J)=VLA(I,J) CONTINUE CONTINUE DTSM=DTSA RETURN			

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## CUMULATIVE TIME .3037E+04 .4220E+04

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.0000E+00 .0000E+00

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

61

.1325E+04 .1818E+04

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

239 317

X-COORDINATES

	and the second sec	and the second							
								.1896E+02	
								.2840E+02	
.2995E+02	.3069E+02	.3141E+02	.3211E+02	.3281E+02	.3349E+02	.3415E+02	.3480E+02	.3544E+02	.2071E+00
.4057E+01	.4069E+01	.2067E+00	.2072E+00	.7612E+01	.7625E+01	.9974E+01	.9992E+01	.4096E+01	.4108E+01
								.7679E+01	
.1004E+02	.1005E+02	.1658E+02	.1659E+02	.1786E+02	.1788E+02	.1906E+02	.1906E+02	.2067E+00	.2069E+00
.4171E+01	.4160E+01	.4182E+01	.7732E+01	.7743E+01	.1204E+02	.1206E+02	.1372E+02	.1374E+02	.2024E+02
.2024E+02	.2131E+02	.2131E+02	.2233E+02	.2234E+02	.2331E+02	.2332E+02	.2425E+02	.2425E+02	.2516E+02
.2516E+02	.2604E+02	.2604E+02	.2065E+00	.2067E+00	.1014E+02	.1015E+02	.1528E+02	.1528E+02	.1666E+02
.1666E+02	.2690E+02	.2691E+02	.2772E+02	.2773E+02	.2853E+02	.2853E+02	.2930E+02	.2930E+02	.2065E+00
.2065E+00	.4227E+01	.4236E+01	.7805E+01	.7814E+01	.1211E+02	.1213E+02	.1797E+02	.1797E+02	.1916E+02
.1917E+02	.3008E+02	.3008E+02	.3081E+02	.3081E+02	.3154E+02	.3154E+02	.3224E+02	.3224E+02	.3293E+02
.3293E+02	.3360E+02	.3360E+02	.3426E+02	.3427E+02	.3492E+02	.3492E+02	.3555E+02	.3555E+02	.2064E+00
and the second se								.1217E+02	
.1385E+02	.1535E+02	.1537E+02	.2033E+02	.2034E+02	.2140E+02	.2141E+02	.2242E+02	.2242E+02	.2062E+00
								.1390E+02	
								.2528E+02	
.2058E+00	.4328E+01	.4331E+01	.7940E+01	.7945E+01	.1032E+02	.1033E+02	.1226E+02	.1227E+02	.1545E+02
.1545E+02	.1929E+02	.1929E+02	.2041E+02	.2042E+02	.2618E+02	.2618E+02	.2702E+02	.2702E+02	.2784E+02
.2784E+02	.2057E+00	.2053E+00	.4356E+01	.4358E+01	.1398E+02	.1399E+02	.1687E+02	.1687E+02	.2152E+02
.2152E+02	.2253E+02	.2254E+02	.2866E+02	.2867E+02	.2944E+02	.2944E+02	.2052E+00	.2047E+00	.4383E+01
.4384E+01	.8021E+01	.8024E+01	.1041E+02	.1041E+02	.1235E+02	.1235E+02	.1553E+02	.1554E+02	.1818E+02
.1818E+02	.2354E+02	.2354E+02	.2447E+02	.2448E+02	.3022E+02	.3022E+02	.3095E+02	.3095E+02	.3167E+02
.3167E+02	.3237E+02	.3237E+02	.3305E+02	.3306E+02	.3373E+02	.3373E+02	.2046E+00	.2042E+00	.4406E+01
.4407E+01	.8059E+01	.8061E+01	.1045E+02	.1045E+02	.1407E+02	.1407E+02	.1695E+02	.1695E+02	.1941E+02
.1941E+02	.2053E+02	.2053E+02	.2541E+02	.2541E+02	.2628E+02	.2628E+02	.3441E+02	.3441E+02	.3506E+02
.3506E+02	.3569E+02	.3570E+02	.2041E+00	.2038E+00	.4428E+01	.4429E+01	.8096E+01	.8097E+01	.1244E+02
.1244E+02	.1562E+02	.1562E+02	.1826E+02	.1826E+02	.2163E+02	.2163E+02	.2715E+02	.2715E+02	.2037E+00
.2035E+00	.4451E+01	.4451E+01	.1054E+02	.1054E+02	.1248E+02	.1248E+02	.1416E+02	.1416E+02	.1704E+02
.1704E+02	.1949E+02	.1949E+02	.2268E+02	.2268E+02	.2365E+02	.2365E+02	.2800E+02	.2800E+02	.2879E+02
.2879E+02	.2034E+00	.2033E+00	.4473E+01	.4473E+01	.8169E+01	.8169E+01	.1571E+02	.1571E+02	.2065E+02
.2065E+02	.2462E+02	.2462E+02	.2959E+02	.2959E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00			
	and the second second								

## Y-COORDINATES

.1436E+01	.1159E+01	.9822E+00	.8551E+00	.7512E+00	.6903E+00	.6362E+00	.5857E+00	.5387E+00	.4955E+00	
.4720E+00	.4500E+00	.4285E+00	.4082E+00	.3885E+00	.3696E+00	.3515E+00	.3333E+00	.3160E+00	.2994E+00	
.2883E+00	.2846E+00	.2809E+00	.2773E+00	.2739E+00	.2704E+00	.2671E+00	.2638E+00	.2604E+00	.1524E+01	
.1421E+01	.1320E+01	.1497E+01	.1393E+01	.1130E+01	.1035E+01	.9723E+00	.8795E+00	.1315E+01	.1215E+01	
.8246E+00	.7325E+00	.7362E+00	.6448E+00	.6852E+00	.5937E+00	.1381E+01	.1280E+01	.1017E+01	.9201E+00	
.8782E+00	.7841E+00	.6047E+00	.5115E+00	.5651E+00	.4710E+00	.5275E+00	.4334E+00	.1290E+01	.1191E+01	
.1116E+01	.1216E+01	.1016E+01	.9253E+00	.8284E+00	.7126E+00	.6184E+00	.6390E+00	.5452E+00	.4562E+00	
.3618E+00	.4393E+00	.3448E+00	.4231E+00	.3285E+00	.4075E+00	.3131E+00	.3927E+00	.2983E+00	.3784E+00	
.2839E+00	.3645E+00	.2700E+00	.1167E+01	.1068E+01	.7503E+00	.6548E+00	.5602E+00	.4653E+00	.5239E+00	
						.2139E+00				
.9844E+00	.9592E+00	.8587E+00	.8007E+00	.7032E+00	.6228E+00	.5271E+00	.4595E+00	.3643E+00	.4304E+00	
.3354E+00	.2752E+00	.1800E+00	.2732E+00	.1779E+00	.2712E+00	.1759E+00	.2693E+00	.1739E+00	.2674E+00	
						.1662E+00				
.9011E+00	.8547E+00	.7544E+00	.7156E+00	.6177E+00	.6260E+00	.5293E+00	.5601E+00	.4637E+00	.5059E+00	
.4101E+00	.4738E+00	.3779E+00	.3699E+00	.2744E+00	.3569E+00	.2613E+00	.3444E+00	.2489E+00	.8936E+00	
.7941E+00	.7506E+00	.6504E+00	.6304E+00	.5323E+00	.5532E+00	.4559E+00	.4509E+00	.3546E+00	.3983E+00	
.3021E+00	.3751E+00	.2789E+00	.3018E+00	.2057E+00	.2918E+00	.1957E+00	.2822E+00	.1861E+00	.7866E+00	
.6869E+00	.6570E+00	.5568E+00	.5543E+00	.4559E+00	.4883E+00	.3907E+00	.4403E+00	.3432E+00	.3777E+00	
.2810E+00	.3178E+00	.2212E+00	.3018E+00	.2053E+00	.2486E+00	.1520E+00	.2409E+00	.1442E+00	.2333E+00	
.1367E+00	.6883E+00	.5886E+00	.5635E+00	.4634E+00	.3515E+00	.2542E+00	.3141E+00	.2169E+00	.2607E+00	
.1636E+00	.2528E+00	.1558E+00	.2054E+00	.1082E+00	.1994E+00	.1022E+00	.5900E+00	.4902E+00	.4701E+00	
.3700E+00	.4020E+00	.3032E+00	.3583E+00	.2601E+00	.3269E+00	.2290E+00	.2860E+00	.1883E+00	.2587E+00	
.1611E+00	.2169E+00	.1193E+00	.2111E+00	.1135E+00	.1776E+00	.7992E-01	.1768E+00	.7909E-01	.1761E+00	
.7828E-01	.1753E+00	.7749E-01	.1746E+00	.7672E-01	.1738E+00	.7596E-01	.4916E+00	.3919E+00	.3774E+00	
.2773E+00	.3266E+00	.2275E+00	.2939E+00	.1953E+00	.2514E+00	.1532E+00	.2291E+00	.1309E+00	.2100E+00	
.1118E+00	.2022E+00	.1040E+00	.1793E+00	.8104E-01	.1752E+00	.7695E-01	.1550E+00	.5655E-01	.1545E+00	
.5600E-01	.1539E+00	.5545E-01	.3938E+00	.2940E+00	.2848E+00	.1848E+00	.2511E+00	.1517E+00	.2137E+00	
.1148E+00	.1933E+00	.9451E-01	.1796E+00	.8082E-01	.1649E+00	.6615E-01	.1476E+00	.4876E-01	.2959E+00	
.1960E+00	.1923E+00	.9232E-01	.1648E+00	.6523E-01	.1569E+00	.5746E-01	.1507E+00	.5125E-01	.1432E+00	
.4378E-01	.1368E+00	.3739E-01	.1309E+00	.3154E-01	.1294E+00	.3001E-01	.1225E+00	.2314E-01	.1213E+00	
.2189E-01	.1980E+00	.9805E-01	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	
						.0000E+00				

CUMULATIVE TIME .2880E+05 .3456E+05

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.9303E+02 .1861E+03

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

non

.1044E+05 .1194E+05

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

1546 1698

X-COORDINATES

.2668E+01	.6644E+01	.9020E+01	.1100E+02	.1281E+02	.1456E+02	.1610E+02	.1742E+02	.1859E+02	.1974E+02	
		.2274E+02				and the second se				
.2905E+02	.2977E+02	.3047E+02	.3114E+02	.3182E+02	.3249E+02	.3173E+01	.3871E+01	:6840E+01	.7244E+01	
.9137E+01	.9424E+01	.1122E+02	.1145E+02	.1299E+02	.1323E+02	.1471E+02	.1488E+02	.4160E+01	.4792E+01	
		.1632E+02								
		.2193E+02								
.2377E+02	.2385E+02	.2462E+02	.2469E+02	.2545E+02	.2551E+02	.2624E+02	.2630E+02	.4852E+01	.5438E+01	
.1338E+02	.1360E+02	.1503E+02	.1521E+02	.2703E+02	.2709E+02	.2775E+02	.2782E+02	.2849E+02	.2856E+02	
.2919E+02	.2925E+02	.2989E+02	.2996E+02	.3059E+02	.3064E+02	.3127E+02	.3133E+02	.3194E+02	.3200E+02	
.3260E+02	.3265E+02	.4316E+00	.2181E+01	.5315E+01	.5819E+01	.8022E+01	.8370E+01	.1001E+02	.1030E+02	
.1656E+02	.1673E+02	.1783E+02	.1798E+02	.1898E+02	.1911E+02	.2026E+01	.2938E+01	.8282E+01	.8618E+01	
.1195E+02	.1221E+02	.1369E+02	.1391E+02	.2015E+02	.2027E+02	.2117E+02	.2128E+02	.2213E+02	.2222E+02	
.2734E+01	.3506E+01	.6076E+01	.6516E+01	.1040E+02	.1064E+02	.1539E+02	.1555E+02	.1677E+02	.1693E+02	
.2309E+02	.2317E+02	.2396E+02	.2404E+02	.2480E+02	.2486E+02	.8730E+01	.9058E+01	.1226E+02	.1250E+02	
.1810E+02	.1822E+02	.1922E+02	.1935E+02	.2565E+02	.2572E+02	.2644E+02	.2650E+02	.3830E+01	.4439E+01	
.6698E+01	.7068E+01	.1072E+02	.1097E+02	.1410E+02	.1429E+02	.2036E+02	.2047E+02	.2135E+02	.2146E+02	
.2723E+02	.2730E+02	.2796E+02	.2803E+02	.2868E+02	.2874E+02	.2938E+02	.2944E+02	.3008E+02	.3015E+02	
.3078E+02	.3083E+02	.5313E+00	.4290E+01	.4851E+01	.9158E+01	.9438E+01	.1257E+02	.1279E+02	.1571E+02	
.1588E+02	.1705E+02	.1719E+02	.2236E+02	.2244E+02	.2326E+02	.2332E+02	.3147E+02	.3154E+02	.3215E+02	
.3221E+02	.3280E+02	.3287E+02	.1778E+01	.7244E+01	.7590E+01	.1104E+02	.1129E+02	.1437E+02	.1454E+02	
.1834E+02	.1846E+02	.2417E+02	.2423E+02	.5112E+01	.5555E+01	.7484E+01	.7834E+01	.9559E+01	.9815E+01	
.1288E+02	.1308E+02	.1594E+02	.1608E+02	.1953E+02	.1965E+02	.2057E+02	.2066E+02	.2505E+02	.2510E+02	
.2583E+02	.2590E+02	.2361E+01	.3041E+01	.1137E+02	.1158E+02	.1733E+02	.1745E+02	.2161E+02	.2170E+02	
.2665E+02	.2672E+02	.2967E+01	.3536E+01	.5779E+01	.6140E+01	.8005E+01	.8317E+01	.9926E+01	.1015E+02	
.1474E+02	.1491E+02	.1859E+02	.1871E+02	.2260E+02	.2267E+02	.2347E+02	.2354E+02	.2745E+02	.2751E+02	
		.2888E+02								
.6081E+01	.6424E+01	.1169E+02	.1191E+02	.1331E+02	.1351E+02	.1625E+02	.1638E+02	.1977E+02	.1987E+02	
		.3102E+02				and the second se				
		.6356E+01								
		.2086E+02								
		.1361E+02								
		.4613E+01								
		.2370E+02								
		.9064E+01								
		.2459E+02								
		.5093E+01								
		.2545E+02								
.3319E+02	.3325E+02	.7470E+01	.7680E+01	.9352E+01	.9525E+01	.1099E+02	.1118E+02	.1254E+02	.1272E+02	

.1409E+02	.1425E+02	.1552E+02	.1564E+02	.2020E+02	.2029E+02	.2301E+02	.2307E+02	.2628E+02	.2633E+02
.5491E+01	.5687E+01	.7637E+01	.7826E+01	.9481E+01	.9640E+01	.1810E+02	.1820E+02	.2123E+02	.2131E+02
.2390E+02	.2398E+02	.5663E+01	.5841E+01	.1126E+02	.1141E+02	.1570E+02	.1582E+02	.1697E+02	.1709E+02
.1930E+02	.1939E+02	.2223E+02	.2230E+02	.2479E+02	.2485E+02	.2712E+02	.2719E+02	.2787E+02	.2793E+02
.9379E+00	.5824E+01	.5978E+01	.7922E+01	.8068E+01	.9729E+01	.9882E+01	.1290E+02	.1305E+02	.1442E+02
							.3005E+02		
.3079E+02	.9376E+00	.1338E+01	.1149E+02	.1162E+02	.1833E+02	.1841E+02	.2322E+02	.2328E+02	.2569E+02
.2574E+02	.3144E+02	.3151E+02	.3211E+02	.3216E+02	.3276E+02	.3281E+02	.3340E+02	.3344E+02	.1355E+01
.1657E+01	.6089E+01	.6200E+01	.8161E+01	.8284E+01	.9957E+01	.1009E+02	.1312E+02	.1326E+02	.1460E+02
							.2147E+02		
							.1167E+02		
							.1015E+02		
							.1855E+02		
							.6372E+01		
.8536E+01	.1969E+02	.1976E+02	.2164E+02	.2171E+02	.2589E+02	.2593E+02	.2887E+02	.2892E+02	.2957E+02
							.2369E+01		
							.1867E+02		
							.3298E+02		
							.1500E+02		
							.2695E+01		
							.1987E+02		
							.6605E+01		
							.1885E+02		
							.6645E+01		
							.2452E+02		
							.1385E+02		
							.3073E+01		
							.1531E+02		
							.2697E+02		
							.6731E+01		
							.2295E+02		
							.1545E+02		
							.6764E+01		
							.1915E+02		
							.3140E+02		
							.1263E+02		
							.2716E+02		
							.9115E+01		
							.6779E+01		
							.2488E+02		
							.1570E+02		
							.2032E+00		
		the second se					.1702E+02		
							.3509E+01		
							.2959E+02		
							.3299E+02		
							.1581E+02		
							.2742E+02		
							.1293E+02		
.1710E+02									
							.2670E+02		
							.1300E+02		
							.2827E+02		
							.1958E+02		
.23435+05	.23485+05	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	.3559E+01	.3528E+01	.1135E+02	.1133E+02	.1304E+02	.1306E+02

1595E+02	1598E+02	.2255E+02	.2257E+02	.2756E+02 .	2758E+02	.2905E+02	.2908E+02 .	2977E+02 .2	979E+02
	20515.02	71175+02	3120E+02	3184F+02 .	3188E+02	.3251E+U2	.3234E+UZ .	33102402	5172.02
	770/5.02	7//75+02	3446F+02	2032E+00 .	2032E+00	.3554E+01	.352UE+01 .	09202101 .0	
	07705.01	1/615+02	1462E+02	1848E+02 .	1850E+02	.2104E+U2	.21002402 .	EJEULIUL	SELE
	20725.00	75/75+01	3512F+01	2069E+02	2071E+02	.2439E+02	.24416+02 .	07512.01	
		44/45.02	11/25+02	1314F+02	1314E+02	.140/E+UZ	. 1400ETUZ .	10032.02 .	IOCOL
	47755.07	10495+02	1060F+02	2687F+02	.2691E+02	.2032E+00	.20322700 .	33312.01	
	07505.00	2/115.02	261/5+02	2844F+02	.2847E+U2	. 35236+01	.340/6+01 .	01012.01 .	
	01/75.01	11/45+02	11/6E+02	1320F+02	.1320E+02	.1860E+02	. 10012+02	ELIOLIOL .	
		20075+02	2005E+02	3063E+02	.306/E+U2	.31332+02	. JIJOETUL	SCOLF. OF .	
		77775.07	77765+02	3307F+02	.3399E+02	. 3459E+U2	, 3403E+UE	20322100 .	FORF
		4/755.07	1/745+02	1613E+02	1614E+UZ	. 1/426702	. ITADETOE	FILDE. OF	
		277/5+02	27765+02	3505F+01	.3469E+01	.95182+01	.95102+01		11200.00
	10705.03	20075+02	208/ 5+02	2454F+02	.24562+02	. 3490E+01	.34372.01		
		27/05.03	27705+02	2703E+02	.2705E+02	.2037E+00	.20442400		
		44575.00	44575+03	1/835+02	1483F+02	.1522E+UZ	. 10236702	. TI JUL . UL .	
Contraction of the local sectors of the local secto		00045.00	22025+02	7001E+01	10916+01	. 13335706	112246.06	101010.00	
		7/7/5.03	7/705+07	3/7/5+01	3449E+UI	- YOIYETUI	170205101		
			35515.03	20205112	294 IF +UZ		100145.05	190000.00	
	the state of the state of the state		7/ 575+01	7130E+111	(14/270)		LIIVAL VE		
.1630E+02	2 .1630E+02	2 .2468E+02	.2470E+02	.2792E+02	.27952+02	13915+00	.2078E+00	2383E+02	2385E+02
.9661E+0	1 .9664E+0	1 .1341E+02	.1342E+02	.1760E+02	.1/01E+02	14076+02	.1882E+02	.2294E+02	.2295E+02
.2718E+0	2 .2719E+0	2 .7189E+01	.7194E+0	.1170E+02	.11/06+02	1347E+02	2 .1497E+02 2 .1347E+02 2 .465E+02	.1637E+02	.1638E+02
.3492E+0	1.3484E+0	1 .7216E+0	.7221E+0	.9/16E+01	22035+0	2644F+0	2 .2645E+02	.2877E+02	.2878E+02
.1999E+0	2 .1999E+0	2 .2103E+02	2 .2104E+0	2.22020+02	3/046+0	3506E+0	1.3501E+01	.1175E+02	.1176E+02
.3365E+0	2 .3367E+0	2 .3428E+0	2 .3430E+0	2 .34912+02	2565E+0	3098E+0	2 .3099E+02	.3167E+02	.3169E+02
.1768E+0	2 .1768E+0	2 .1889E+0.	2 .18892+0	2 .29042+02	2090E+0	0 .7268E+0	1 .7275E+01	.9772E+01	.9777E+01
		a 2/025.0	3 3/975+0	2 2808F+02	.2809E+0	2 . ZYDOETU	C . C7J7L+UL	130305.05	
and the second sec		4 41015.0	2 11815+0	2 1354F+02	.1354E+U	2 .23YOE TU	C . COTIETUE		
			1 09275+0	1 1647E+02	.164/E+U	2 .2112640	C . CITICIDE	. LL ILL OF	
		D 277/E+0	2 2735E+0	2 1510E+02	.1511E+U	2 . 1/// 270	C . ITTTE. OL		
		2 2/E7E+0	2 2658E+0	2 3443F+02	.3444E+U	2 .33000040	2 .33012102		
		11000+0	2 1188E+0	2 1361F+02	.1361E+U	2 .25/06+0	2 . 23116406		
		33 774/5.0	2 7717E+C	2 3381F+07	.3383E+U	2 . 2000ETU	0 .20576400		
			3 14575+C	2 2403F+02	2494E+L	12 .3042E+U	2 . 30446406	*2114F.OF	
		7/755.0	11 7/// 5+0	1 1517F+0	- 151/E+L	12 .240/E+L	12 . 2400L . 02	. LOLLE	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the second of the		1 7700E+(	1 0051F+0	1 99568+0	I . I IYDET	12 . 117 JE . UL		a service of the serv
		00 - 2010F.L	12 2018E+(	12 2122F+0	2 .2122E+U	JE . ELLET	IC . CCCCLIOL		
		00 00TOF . (	0 20775+1	10 3726F+0	1 5/402+1	JI . /496ETU			
	and the second s		12005+1	12 16616+0	2 1662F+I	12 .20/UE+1	JZ . 201 1E+00		10010
		00 TTOOT .!	70016+1	11 75/QF+0	1 (55/1+1	UI . 1003ET	02 .1003E.01		
			02 17010+	02 2500F+0	2 25YUF+	UZ . 2901ET	UL . LTUUL . VI		
		AD 7774F.	02 77725+	02 3818F+0	1 . 58522+	UI . 24 IOCT	06 . 64105.00		
the state of the state of the		00 7100F.	02 717054	02 1008F+0	2 .1008E+	UZ ICUIET	OF TEOLFION		
			05 404EF.	03 30376+0	2 202/F+	02 . 613667	UE CIDELIU	a a far far of ta me	
			03 307754	02 20875+0	2 2988E+	02 .30/95*	01 .30766.0	I ILGUOL	
			AA 4723FL	02 20326+0	0 203264	UU . 39096 T	01		
		7/745.	02 7/725+	02 3534F+L	12 . 1232257	06 .10076	01 .10105.0		
			03 170554	02 1674F+L	12 10/414	U2 .2001ET	OF PRODIE		
			01 7000EA	01 1538F+(	12 155854	UZ . IYCEET	OC . ITELLIO		
			02 251764	02 3211F+	12 .321114	12 . 361961	OF . DEOOF. O		
			02 102154	02 1210F+	12 121961	UZ . 2141E	OF FLAIF		
-2338E	+02 .2338E	+02 .2924E+	02 .2925E	02 .3072E+	02 .3073E	02 .3143E+	02 .3144E+0	2 .20522+0	.20322+00
	the second	and the second second							

.1391E+02	.1391E+02	.1807E+02	.1807E+02	.2850E+02	.2850E+02	.3001E+02	.3002E+02	.4059E+01	4069F+01	
.7797E+01	.7803E+01	.1544E+02	.1544E+02	.1681E+02	.1681E+02	.2773E+02	.2774F+02	3546F+02	3547E+02	
.4089E+01	.4098E+01	.1027E+02	.1028E+02	.1225E+02	.1225E+02	.2694F+02	2695E+02	34205+02	3/215+02	
.3485E+02	.3486E+02	.1397E+02	.1397E+02	.1931E+02	. 1931E+02	20435+02	20435+02	34175+02	34212+02	
.3357E+02	.3357E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	.4148E+01	.4156E+01	78756+01	78815+02	18165+02	181/5+02	
.2150E+02	.2150E+02	.2251E+02	.2251E+02	2347F+02	2347E+02	24405+02	24405+07	35305+02	-10142+02	
.3292E+02	.3292E+02	.1034E+02	.1034E+02	.1551E+02	1551E+02	1688E+02	16805+02	12324E+02	-20296+02	
.4206E+01	.4213E+01	.7926E+01	.7931E+01	1233E+02	1233E+02	20385+02	20305+02	31585+02	- 3220E+U2	
.4234E+01	.4240E+01	.1404E+02	1404F+02	1938E+02	10385+02	30885+02	30805+02	31502+02	.31302+02	
.1041E+02	.1041E+02	.1557E+02	1557E+02	18216+02	18215+02	30515+02	.30092+02	.3554E+02	.3559E+U2	
.3017E+02	.3018E+02	3433E+02	3/335+02	3/075+02	7/095+02	.20312+02	.2051E+02	.2800E+U2	.2866E+02	
.1239F+02	.1239E+02	16065+02	16065+02	21505+02	-3490E+02	.4290E+01	.4295E+01	.8002E+01	.8005E+01	
3360E+02	33705+02	20725+00	. 10902+02	.2139E+02	.2159E+02	.2708E+02	.2708E+02	.2789E+02	.2789E+02	
2/515+02	.3370E+02	.20322+00	.2032E+00	.1410E+02	.1410E+02	.2261E+02	.2261E+02	.2358E+02	.2358E+02	
2451E+02	.2451E+02	.2540E+02	.2540E+02	.2626E+02	.2626E+02	.3304E+02	.3304E+02	.4344E+01	.4348E+01	
.8051E+01	.8053E+01	.1047E+02	.1047E+02	.4371E+01	.4374E+01	.1245E+02	.1245E+02	.1564E+02	.1564E+02	
.1701E+02	.1701E+02	.1946E+02	.1946E+02	.3240E+02	.3240E+02	.3569E+02	.3569E+02	.1415E+02	.1415E+02	
.1829E+02	-1829E+02	-2060E+02	.2060E+02	.3172E+02	.3172E+02	.3507E+02	3508E+02	,2032E+00	.2032E+00	
4423E+01	.4424E+01	.8123E+01	.8123E+01	.1054E+02	.1054E+02	.2167E+02	.2167E+02	.2955E+02	.2955E+02	
.3103E+02	.3103E+02	.1251E+02	.1251E+02	.1569E+02	.1569E+02	.2270E+02	.2270E+02	.2880E+02	.2880E+02	
.3447E+02	.3447E+02	.4473E+01	.4473E+01	.8169E+01	.8169E+01	.1421E+02	.1421E+02	.1708E+02	.1708E+02	
.1953E+02	.1953E+02	.2369E+02	.2369E+02	.2462E+02	.2462E+02	.2551E+02	.2551E+02	.2638E+02	.2638E+02	
	.2721E+02								a canada a c	
	and the second se									

## Y-COORDINATES

							The second second			
.1065E+02	.7083E+01	.5752E+01	.4902E+01	.4370E+01	.3849E+01	.3382E+01	.3036E+01	.2783E+01	.2567E+01	
								.1234E+01		
								.6957E+01		
.5695E+01	.5466E+01	.4801E+01	.4651E+01	.4312E+01	.4180E+01	.3797E+01	.3678E+01	.8740E+01	.8113E+01	
.6544E+01	.6221E+01	.3296E+01	.3192E+01	.2971E+01	.2877E+01	.2731E+01	.2645E+01	.2525E+01	.2441E+01	
.2317E+01	.2238E+01	.2122E+01	.2049E+01	.1945E+01	.1879E+01	.5330E+01	.5105E+01	.4645E+01	.4507F+01	
.1774E+01	.1710E+01	.1632E+01	.1574E+01	.1504E+01	.1455E+01	.1394E+01	.1349E+01	8075E+01	7558E+01	
.4132E+01	.3995E+01	.3635E+01	.3510E+01	.1290E+01	.1249E+01	.1218E+01	,1180E+01	1165E+01	1129E+01	
.1133E+01	.1102E+01	.1126E+01	.1097E+01	.1127E+01	.1100E+01	.1128E+01	.1103E+01	.1129E+01	.1106E+01	
.1130E+01	.1108E+01	.1498E+02	.1092E+02	.7677E+01	.7246E+01	.6022E+01	.5721E+01	.5091E+01	.4877E+01	
.3173E+01	.3066E+01	.2869E+01	.2771E+01	.2643E+01	.2556E+01	.1124E+02	.9640E+01	.5817E+01	.5522E+01	
.4430E+01	.4294E+01	.3980E+01	.3838E+01	.2407E+01	.2321E+01	.2207E+01	.2126E+01	.2027E+01	.1952E+01	
.9969E+01	.8867E+01	.7068E+01	.6694E+01	.4844E+01	.4673E+01	.3448E+01	.3330E+01	.3076E+01	.2969E+01	
.1840E+01	.1772E+01	.1694E+01	.1631E+01	.1562E+01	.1506E+01	.5463E+01	.5178E+01	.4291E+01	.4158E+01	
.2747E+01	.2653E+01	.2540E+01	.2449E+01	.1432E+01	.1379E+01	.1331E+01	.1284E+01	.8502E+01	.7855E+01	
.6567E+01	.6231E+01	.4652E+01	.4496E+01	.3765E+01	.3630E+01	.2312E+01	.2224E+01	.2123E+01	.2041E+01	
.1234E+01	.1191E+01	.1169E+01	.1128E+01	.1123E+01	.1086E+01	.1099E+01	.1065E+01	.1098E+01	.1068E+01	
.1102E+01	.1073E+01	.1460E+02	.8018E+01	.7479E+01	.5128E+01	.4880E+01	.4152E+01	.4017E+01	.3279E+01	
.3159E+01	.2936E+01	.2832E+01	.1923E+01	.1849E+01	.1770E+01	.1703E+01	.1100E+01	.1072E+01	.1103E+01	
.1077E+01	.1106E+01	.1080E+01	.1102E+02	.6110E+01	.5786E+01	.4481E+01	.4341E+01	.3625E+01	.3491E+01	
.2631E+01	.2535E+01	.1614E+01	.1552E+01	.7274E+01	.6868E+01	.5901E+01	.5569E+01	.4839E+01	.4640E+01	
								.1475E+01		
								.2005E+01		
								.4606E+01		
								.1176E+01		
								.8118E+01		
								.2291E+01		
.1531E+01	.1469E+01	.1069E+01	.1037E+01	.1074E+01	.1043E+01	.1079E+01	.1050E+01	.1082E+01	.1055E+01	
								.3278E+01		
								.4775E+01		

.4008E+0	1 .3861E+0	1 .3605E+01	.3457E+01	.2888E+0	1 .2778E+01	.2394F+01	22065+01	17705.0	
		1 .0000E+01	.0028E+U	. 5688F+0	1 53825+01	13515.04	1110		
			. 1213E+UI	. 11976+0	1 1167E+01	11245.01	1000- 01		
		1 144746101	433YE+U	- 384 SE+0	1 36035101	7//05.04	7707		
		1 14476+01	, 130/E+U1	.1062E+0	1 1018E+01	103/6+01	00170.00		
		03346.01	.00/12+01	-4104++0	1 30655+01	27705+04	3/375.04		
			. 12/DE+U1	.1038E+0	1 1003E+01	10// 5+01	101.00.04		
			.4/992+01	.4310E+0	1 4101F+01	6030E+01	700/0.04		
			.2049E+U1	.20//E+0	1 1082F+01	16755101	15/05.04		A CONTRACT OF A
		.40/ 36+01	.40432+01	.4238E+0	1 4119F+01	23076+01	330/5.04	1001	
			. 34/UE+U1	.3868E+0	1 3717F+01	28575+01	37775.04		
			. 1030E+01	.1371E+0	1 .1309F+01	11305+01	10775.04	10/20 04	
		.J20/E+UI	.4009E+01	.4393E+0	4092F+01	30625+01	3/375.04	700/- 01	
ILTOLL O		.10/96+01	. 1010E+01	.9629E+00	9890F+00	0//0E+00	00775.00	05075 00	
	· . 12032+02	. 10376+02	.3700E+01	.3541E+01	.2270F+01	2168E+01	15775.04	11100.01	
		. 90/06+00	.1014E+01	.9779E+00	1021E+01	08735+00	10395.01	005/- 00	
	·	.4751E+UI	.4337E+01	.4199E+01	3938F+01	37086+01	72025.01	747/0.04	
	1 .20722401	. 20/4E+U1	.2448E+01	.2338E+01	2054E+01	10535+01	17575.04	1//05.04	
		.11026+01	.4999E+01	.4804F+01	4243E+01	(111E+01	75705.04	77707 44	
		. 12326+01	. IU/SE+U1	.1021F+01	8925F+01	8/17E+01	77705.04		
		+ CI IOE +UI	.2384E+01	.2466F+01	2350E+01	22/15+01	347/5.04		
		.13002+01	.10032+01	.9519E+00	.8398F+01	70805+01	17075.04	10100 00	
		10346+01	. 1002E+U1	.15/2E+01	1180E+01	11216+01	OFF/F.OO		
			. YOOOE+UU	.9247E+00	9771E+00	03665+00	70505.04		and the second second
		. J4JOE+UI	. JZY4E+01	.3144E+01	2000F+01	28635+01	30/75.04	10/7	
		. 12312401	.1095E+01	.1038E+01	9795E+00	0/005+00	00075.00		
		.12936+01	.4402E+01	.4323E+01	3800F+01	37526+01	3//75:04		
.2308E+01	.2204E+01	.2096E+01	.1720E+01	.1624E+01	.1218E+01	11555+01	-2003E+U1	.2541E+01	.2422E+01
.3658E+01	.3438E+01	.3288E+01	.3142E+01	.2997E+01	.2864E+01	27775+01	./280E+01	.7022E+01	.3800E+01
.1475E+01	.1361E+01	.1287E+01	.1004E+01	.9493E+00	.7007E+01	67915+01	. 1815E+01	.1712E+01	.1563E+01
.3206E+01	.2546E+01	.2425E+01	.2317E+01	.2203E+01	.2108E+01	10005+01	4256E+01	.4131E+01	.3354E+01
.1050E+01	.9406E+00	.8865E+00	.9111E+00	.8595E+00	.6772E+01	4571E+01	. 19142+01	.1808E+01	.1112E+01
.3467E+01	.2995E+01	.2857E+01	.1612E+01	.1517E+01	.1401E+01	17215+01	4161E+01	.4036E+01	.3614E+01
		.0000000000	. YZOYE+UU	-8809E+00	Q387E+00	00175+00	37035.04	an manual state	
	4301 . 00	. 70206+00	. YJJ4E+UU	.9147F+00	9653E+00	025/5+00	ILOFF.O.	19944	1.000
		.33306+01	. 3153E+01	.3013E+01	2892F+01	27505+01	2/112.01		
		. 13/36+01	. 1201E+U1	.1206E+01	.1136F+01	10706+01	10175.01	053/5:00	
	-17016+01	. 105 IE+UI	.1/80E+01	.1672E+01	6196F+01	60375+01	70705.04		
	. JOILLIUI	. COTOE +UI	. 20396+01	.2417E+01	1512E+01	1/175101	173/5.04	45/35	
	. 10452101	. 70012400	. Y348E+UU	.8762E+00	.2706F+01	2580E+01	22705.01	345/5.04	
		. 14902401	.0804E+00	.8224E+00	.5917F+01	5765E+01	37215+01	75075.04	
			2432E+U1	.2314E+01	.1848F+01	1740E+01	16705+01	15735.04	
	.04042.00	. / ¥20E+00 .	0004E+00	.8031E+00	.8715E+00	81965+00	88/95+00	07515.00	
		.00202400 .	2/83E+01	.5654E+01	.3643E+01	3517E+01	25805+01	3/445.01	34375.04
	. 14512+01	.13382+01 .	1189E+01	.1111E+01	.1060F+01	9906E+00	0/.035+00	004/5.00	01000.00
100111-00	. 72302400	.0/09E+00 .	1409E+02	.5652E+01	.5507E+01	3008E+01	28805+01	37/55.04	3/335.04
.1947E+01	.1837E+01	.1240E+01 .	1159E+01	.1422E+02	.1208E+02 .	3485E+01	33606+01	2/7/5+01	2022E+01
	.21042401	. 1/38E+01 .	1029E+01	.1473E+01	.1372E+01 .	1087F+01	1014E+01	121/6+02	10005.00
	. 32346+01	.2004E+U1 .	2739E+01	.2620E+01	.2499E+01 .	2042E+01	1929F+01	15/75+01	1//15.01
	. 11036401	. YOUTE+UU .	8926E+00 .	.8652E+00	.8028E+00 .	1102E+02	1022E+02	5276E+01	51705+01
	. 32002+01	.2193E+01 .	2670E+01 .	.2180E+01	.2066E+01 .	1826E+01 .	1717E+01	1327E+01	127/5+01
.11132+01	.1034E+01	.8155E+00 .	7546E+00 .	.1026E+02	.9650E+01 .	5155E+01	5022F+01	32516+01	31315+01
.2497E+01	.2379E+01	.2308E+01 .	2193E+01 .	9823E+00	.9100E+00 .	7919E+00	73195+00	80585+00	7/805.00
.02132+00	. 10506+00	.8357E+00 .	7811E+00 .	.8492E+00	.7961E+00 .	8618F+00	8102E+00	87355+00	937/5.00
.8846E+00	.8360E+00	.9674E+01 .	9181E+01	2656E+01	.2534E+01 .	1909F+01	17005+01	15025+01	1/955-04
							inversit.	13722701 .	14032+01

.1449E+01	.1344E+01	.1356E+01	.1256E+01	.1137E+01	.1053E+01	.8721E+00	.8051E+00	.9204E+01	.8786E+01	
.4922E+01	.4793E+01	.3100E+01	.2982E+01	.2378E+01	.2261E+01	.2202E+01	.2088E+01	.2033E+01	.1923E+01	
		.1180E+01								
		.1822E+01								
		.2952E+01								
		.1270E+01								
.2879E+01	.2766E+01	.2391E+01	.2275E+01	.1589E+01	.1482E+01	.1321E+01	.1217E+01	.1053E+01	.9670E+00	
		.7875E+01								
		.1087E+01								
.7507E+00	.6880E+00	.7666E+00	.7053E+00	.7815E+00	.7215E+00	.7957E+00	.7370E+00	.8088E+00	.7517E+00	
		.8330E+00								
		.1804E+01								
.7393E+01	.7173E+01	.4266E+01	.4140E+01	.1164E+01	.1064E+01	.9436E+00	.8610E+00	.2601E+01	.2489E+01	
.2147E+01	.2035E+01	.1991E+01	.1882E+01	.1860E+01	.1753E+01	.1721E+01	.1615E+01	.1580E+01	.1474E+01	
.1447E+01	.1342E+01	.1207E+01	.1104E+01	.8015E+00	.7268E+00	.6975E+01	.6781E+01	.4055E+01	.3928E+01	
.9532E+00	.8662E+00	.8245E+00	.7466E+00	.7172E+00	.6463E+00	.3948E+01	.3820E+01	.2464E+01	.2353E+01	
.2032E+01	.1921E+01	.1890E+01	.1783E+01	.1772E+01	.1667E+01	.1262E+01	.1158E+01	.9814E+00	.8904E+00	
.6776E+00	.6080E+00	.6809E+00	.6124E+00	.6979E+00	.6307E+00	.7142E+00	.6481E+00	.7296E+00	.6645E+00	
		.7577E+00								
.2396E+01	.2285E+01	.1599E+01	.1495E+01	.1469E+01	.1365E+01	.1347E+01	.1244E+01	.1010E+01	.9151E+00	
		.7230E+00								
.1099E+01	.9961E+00	.1040E+01	.9400E+00	.8525E+00	.7677E+00	.3628E+01	.3496E+01	.2261E+01	.2151E+01	
.1642E+01	.1538E+01	.8747E+00	.7864E+00	.7266E+00	.6491E+00	.6105E+01	.5938E+01	.3520E+01	.3389E+01	
.1805E+01	.1698E+01	.1694E+01	.1589E+01	.1480E+01	.1377E+01	.1360E+01	.1257E+01	.1249E+01	.1145E+01	
.1143E+01	.1039E+01	.8968E+00	.8049E+00	.2128E+01	.2018E+01	.1557E+01	.1454E+01	.9191E+00	.8235E+00	
.7281E+00	.6470E+00	.6370E+00	.5624E+00	.6728E+00	.6028E+00	.6876E+00	.6185E+00	.7017E+00	.6335E+00	
.7152E+00	.6481E+00	.7279E+00	.6621E+00	.3305E+01	.3173E+01	.1695E+01	.1590E+01	.9923E+00	.8893E+00	
.9417E+00	.8419E+00	.7443E+00	.6603E+00	.6024E+00	.5285E+00	.6122E+00	.5390E+00	.6293E+00	.5564E+00	
		.3198E+01								
		.7603E+00								
		.1430E+01								
		.1864E+01								
		.1799E+01								
.8871E+00	.7842E+00	.8441E+00	.7444E+00	.8055E+00	.7089E+00	.6456E+00	.5616E+00	.5681E+00	.4898E+00	
		.6539E+00								
.1022E+01	.9193E+00	.9371E+00	.8338E+00	.6563E+00	.5696E+00	.5673E+00	.4895E+00	,5832E+00	.5057E+00	
.5986E+00	.5216E+00	.6134E+00	.5369E+00	.4821E+01	.4657E+01	.1671E+01	.1566E+01	.1377E+01	.1276E+01	
		.6663E+00								
		.1279E+01								
		.1294E+01								
		.5570E+00								
		.5648E+00								
		.1164E+01								
		.5459E+00								
		.9227E+00								
		.1353E+01								
		.2027E+01								
.7931E+00	.6902E+00	.6724E+00	.5702E+00	.6431E+00	.5433E+00	.6160E+00	.5184E+00	.5905E+00	.4949E+00	
		.3532E+01								
.5253E+00	.4394E+00	.9721E+00	.8709E+00	.8002E+00	.6973E+00	.4687E+00	.3790E+00	.4854E+00	.3992E+00	
.4976E+00	.4111E+00	.1769E+01	.1650E+01	.1147E+01	.1045E+01	.9640E+00	.8639E+00	.9040E+00	.8018E+00	
		.7095E+00								
		.4580E+00								
		.4064E+00								
		.6028E+00								

.4926E+00	.3960E+00	.3876E+00	.2986E+00	.3673E+00	.2801E+00	.1521E+01	.1407E+01	.9945E+00	.8930E+00	
.7342E+00	.6313E+00	.3875E+00	.2968E+00	.2470E+01	.2293E+01	.1440E+01	.1328E+01	.5988E+00	.4962E+00	
.3866E+00	.2942E+00	.4177E+00	.3280E+00	.4280E+00	.3382E+00	.8934E+00	.7920E+00	.7582E+00	.6575E+00	
.7416E+00	.6397E+00	.7222E+00	.6193E+00	.6176E+00	.5147E+00	.3849E+00	.2909E+00	.3808E+00	.2907E+00	
.3912E+00	.3009E+00	.1283E+01	.1173E+01	.6343E+00	.5312E+00	.5031E+00	.4012E+00	.4681E+00	.3667E+00	
.3977E+00	.3012E+00	.3822E+00	.2868E+00	.3443E+00	.2537E+00	.3547E+00	.2640E+00	.1206E+01	.1097E+01	
.7928E+00	.6915E+00	.6758E+00	.5749E+00	.6646E+00	.5624E+00	.4275E+00	.3274E+00	.4104E+00	.3114E+00	
.3942E+00	.2963E+00	.2988E+00	.2072E+00	.3082E+00	.2170E+00	.3187E+00	.2274E+00	.1853E+01	.1703E+01	
.6164E+00	.5131E+00	.4913E+00	.3891E+00	.2988E+00	.2060E+00	.2865E+00	.1949E+00	.1067E+01	.9587E+00	
.7095E+00	.6081E+00	.5410E+00	.4380E+00	.5021E+00	.3996E+00	.2977E+00	.2037E+00	.3464E+00	.2537E+00	
.9985E+00	.8908E+00	.5740E+00	.4727E+00	.5643E+00	.4619E+00	.2954E+00	.20038-00	.3150E+00	.2219E+00	
.3229E+00	.2298E+00	.5178E+00	.4148E+00	.3878E+00	.2864E+00	.3634E+00	.2625E+00	.2918E+00	.1957E+00	
.2928E+00	.1993E+00	.1365E+01	.1237E+01	.8633E+00	.7568E+00	.5852E+00	.4837E+00	.3919E+00	.2902E+00	
.3306E+00	.2306E+00	.3189E+00	.2197E+00	.3078E+00	.2093E+00	.2971E+00	.1994E+00	.2870E+00	.1899E+00	
.2715E+00	.1776E+00	.4719E+00	.3708E+00	.4214E+00	.3192E+00	.3932E+00	.2914E+00	.2511E+00	.1568E+00	
.7306E+00	.6253E+00	.5028E+00	.4015E+00	.4304E+00	.3286E+00	.2184E+00	.1235E+00	.2317E+00	.1369E+00	
.6651E+00	.5604E+00	.3873E+00	.2852E+00	.2983E+00	.1973E+00	.2133E+00	.1180E+00	.2505E+00	.1550E+00	
.3700E+00	.2692E+00	.3326E+00	.2311E+00	.2935E+00	.1925E+00	.2615E+00	.1609E+00	.2006E+00	.1044E+00	
.1959E+00	.1001E+00	.2252E+00	.1292E+00	.2297E+00	.1337E+00	.5359E+00	.4323E+00	.3803E+00	.2794E+00	
.3306E+00	.2293E+00	.2855E+00	.1844E+00	.2342E+00	.1342E+00	.1985E+00	.1010E+00	,1933E+00	.9617E-01	
	.1094E+00					a second a second second	A DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROP			
.1988E+00	.9999E-01	.1939E+00	.9539E-01	.1891E+00	.9096E-01	.1874E+00	.9050E-01	.4088E+00	.3063E+00	
	.1988E+00									
	.1049E+00									
	.7170E-01									
the second se	.1211E+00									
	.2684E-01									
	.1650E-01									
	.0000E+00								.0000E+00	
.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00			

Reg

.3037E+04 .4220E+04

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.0000E+00 .0000E+00

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

.4158E+03 .6202E+03

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

162 224

X-COORDINATES

.4173E+01	.7784E+01	.1018E+02	.1213E+02	.1381E+02	.1534E+02	.1672E+02	.1801E+02	. 1920E+02	2033E+02	
.2140E+02	.2243E+02	.2340E+02	.2434E+02	.2525E+02	.2613E+02	.2696E+02	.2780E+02	.2860F+02	2937E+02	
.3013E+02	.3086E+02	.3159E+02	.3230E+02	.3298E+02	.3366E+02	.3432E+02	.3496E+02	3561E+02	2158E+00	
.4202E+01	.4209E+01	.2147E+00	.2144E+00	.7834E+01	.7843E+01	.1025E+02	.1025E+02	1220E+02	12215+02	
.1388E+02	.1389E+02	.2136E+00	.2130E+00	.4261E+01	.4266E+01	.7889E+01	7894E+01	1543E+02	15/35+02	
.1681E+02	.1681E+02	.1809E+02	.1810E+02	.1928E+02	.1928E+02	.4277E+01	4282E+01	1030E+02	10315+02	
.2043E+02	.2043E+02	.2149E+02	.2149E+02	.2251E+02	.2251E+02	.2348E+02	2348E+02	21185+00	21085+00	
.7931E+01	.7937E+01	.1227E+02	.1228E+02	.2444E+02	.2444E+02	.2533E+02	2535E+02	26215+02	26215+02	
.2109E+00	.2098E+00	.4318E+01	.4322E+01	.1036E+02	.1036E+02	.1399E+02	1399E+02	15/05+02	15505+02	
.1687E+02	.1687E+02	.2707E+02	.2707E+02	.2789E+02	.2789E+02	2868E+02	2868E+02	20465+02	20/65+02	
.3021E+02	.3021E+02	.4342E+01	.4345E+01	.7989E+01	.7994E+01	.1234E+02	1234E+02	18185+02	18185+02	
.1936E+02	.1937E+02	.3096E+02	.3096E+02	.3168E+02	.3168E+02	3238E+02	32385+02	33065+02	77045.02	
.3374E+02	.3374E+02	.3440E+02	.3440E+02	.3504E+02	.3504E+02	-3569E+02	35695+02	20815+02	.3300E+02	
.1404E+02	.1405E+02	.2051E+02	.2051E+02	.2157E+02	.2158E+02	2070E+00	20625+00	.20812+00	.20/12+00	
.8041E+01	.8045E+01	.1044E+02	.1044E+02	.1558E+02	.1558E+02	2261E+02	22615+02	23585+02	.4384E+U1	
.1241E+02	.1242E+02	.1697E+02	.1698E+02	.1825E+02	1825E+02	24535+02	2/535+02	25502+02	.2338E+U2	
.2052E+00	.2048E+00	.4419E+01	.4420E+01	.8093F+01	80955+01	10505+02	10505+02	.2343E+U2	.2543E+02	
.1946E+02	.1946E+02	.2632E+02	.2632E+02	.2716E+02	27165+02	20465+00	20/35+02	.14122+02	.1413E+02	
.1247E+02	.1247E+02	.1566E+02	.1566E+02	20605+02	20605+02	27005+02	.20432+00	.4437E+01	.4438E+01	
.8144E+01	.8145E+01	1055E+02	10555+02	17055+02	17055+02	21405-02	.2149E+02	.2878E+02	.2878E+02	
.2957E+02	-2957E+02	3032E+02	30325+02	31055+02	7105E+02	.2109E+U2	.2169E+02	.2270E+02	.2270E+02	
.1421E+02	.2957E+02	18355+02	19755+02	37405+02	.3105E+02	.2036E+00	.2035E+00	.4473E+01	.4473E+01	
3316E+02	.1421E+02	33975+02	77075.02	. 2304F+05	.2369E+02	.3178E+02	.3178E+02	.3248E+02	.3248E+02	
		.33032+02	. 22025+02		100 million (1990)		Street Street			

### Y-COORDINATES

Y-CO	ORDINAT	ES	in.		in the	2.			
.8975E+00	.7375E+00	.6425E+00	.5712E+00	.5115E+00	.4719E+00	.4362E+00	.4026E+00	.3719E+00	-3451E+00
.3307E+00	.3170E+00	.3040E+00	.2915E+00	.2793E+00	.2676E+00	.2564E+00	.2453E+00	.2345E+00	.2242E+00
.2175E+00	.2135E+00	.2096E+00	.2058E+00	.2023E+00	.1985E+00	.1951E+00	.1917E+00	.1883E+00	.9505E+00
.8953E+00	.8020E+00	.9370E+00	.8460E+00	.7223E+00	.6294E+00	.6069E+00	.5128E+00	.5513E+00	.4566E+00
.5049E+00	.4103E+00	.8478E+00	.7549E+00	.7381E+00	.6429E+00	.6239E+00	.5289E+00	.4381E+00	.3433E+00
.3284E+00	.2336F+00	.3881E+00 .3190E+00	22/15+00	.3658E+00	.2712E+00	.6891E+00	.5933E+00	.5239E+00	.4283E+00
.5448E+00	.4486E+00	.4490E+00	.3533E+00	.2775E+00	18236+00	27015+00	.2063E+00	./148E+00	.6203E+00
.6603E+00	.5655E+00	.5737E+00	.4765E+00	.4435E+00	.3472E+00	.3778E+00	2819F+00	3560E+00	2601E+00
.3360E+00	.2402E+00	.2376E+00	.1418E+00	.2317E+00	.1359E+00	.2258E+00	.1300E+00	.2201E+00	.1243E+00
.2166E+00	.1209E+00	.5070E+00	.4094E+00	.4382E+00	.3413E+00	.3663E+00	.2697E+00	.2887E+00	.1924E+00
.2739E+00	.1777E+00	.1987E+00	.1027E+00	.1969E+00	.1010E+00	.1952E+00	.9935E-01	.1934E+00	.9776E-01

	.1917E+00	.9618E-01	.1901E+00	.9464E-01	.1885E+00	.9314E-01	.1869E+00	.9164E-01	.5127E+00	.4167E+00	
	.3064E+00	.2096E+00	.2392E+00	.1425E+00	.2332E+00	.1365E+00	.4517E+00	.3551E+00	.3902E+00	.2920E+00	
	.3430E+00	.2452E+00	.3136E+00	.2160E+00	.2590E+00	.1617E+00	.2069E+00	.1097E+00	.2023E+00	.1051E+00	
	.2530E+00	.1551E+00	.2179E+00	.1202E+00	.2092E+00	.1115E+00	.1788E+00	.8108E-01	.1753E+00	.7760E-01	
ć	.3285E+00	.2307E+00	.2739E+00	.1751E+00	.2466E+00	.1481E+00	.2289E+00	.1305E+00	.2035E+00	.1052E+00	
	.1759E+00	.7766E-01	.1541E+00	.5580E-01	.1517E+00	.5335E-01	.2719E+00	.1735E+00	.2161E+00	.1169E+00	
	.1768E+00	.7787E-01	.1640E+00	.6511E-01	.1473E+00	.4849E-01	.1329E+00	.3406E-01	.1314E+00	.3252E-01	
	.1490E+00	.4952E-01	.1431E+00	.4366E-01	.1297E+00	.3025E-01	.1227E+00	.2327E-01	.1217E+00	.2228E-01	
	.1150E+00	.1554E-01	.1146E+00	.1515E-01	.1143E+00	.1493E-01	.1576E+00	.5817E-01	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	
	.1000E+00	.0000E+00									
	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00							

CUMULATIVE TIME .4032E+05 .4320E+05

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.9303E+01 .1163E+02

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

.4369E+04 .4602E+04

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

1357 1418

X-COORDINATES

.3264E+01 .5535E+0	01 .7774E+01	.9993E+01	.1170E+02	.1341E+02	.1509E+02	.1650E+02	.1775E+02	.1893E+02	
.2003E+02 .2104E+0	02 .2198E+02	.2288E+02	.2373E+02	.2454E+02	.2535E+02	.2614E+02	.2690E+02	.2763E+02	
.2834E+02 .2906E+0	02 .2976E+02	.3044E+02	.3113E+02	.3181E+02	.3246E+02	.3312E+02	.3354E+01	.3705E+01	
.5722E+01 .6020E+0	01 .7922E+01	.8233E+01	.1010E+02	.1034E+02	.3753E+01	.4057E+01	.1187E+02	.1206E+02	
.1358E+02 .1377E+0	02 .1521E+02	.1537E+02	.1659E+02	.1670E+02	.6033E+01	.6339E+01	.1788E+02	.1797E+02	
.1903E+02 .1911E+0	.2012E+02	.2020E+02	.2113E+02	.2118E+02	.4028E+01	.4319E+01	.8332E+01	.8647E+01	
.2208E+02 .2215E+0	02 .2296E+02	.2303E+02	.2382E+02	.2387E+02	.9164E+00	.6342E+01	.6634E+01	.1052E+02	
.1074E+02 .1209E+0	02 .1229E+02	.1380E+02	.1398E+02	.2466E+02	.2471E+02	.2544E+02	.2551E+02	.2622E+02	
.2628E+02 .2699E+0	02 .2703E+02	.2772E+02	.2775E+02	.7409E+00	.1303E+01	.4381E+01	.4660E+01	.8672E+01	
.8980E+01 .1546E+0	02 .1558E+02	.1678E+02	.1690E+02	.2844E+02	.2850E+02	.2915E+02	.2919E+02	.2986E+02	
.2989E+02 .3052E+0	02 .3058E+02	.3122E+02	.3126E+02	.3189E+02	.3194E+02	.3254E+02	.3259E+02	.3321E+02	
.3324E+02 .1073E+0	02 .1096E+02	.1805E+02	.1815E+02	.1919E+02	.1930E+02	.1446E+01	.1983E+01	.4686E+01	
.4965E+01 .6811E+0	01 .7117E+01	.1238E+02	.1258E+02	.2032E+02	.2038E+02	.2128E+02	.2136E+02	.9118E+01	
.9409E+01 .1416E+0									
.2548E+01 .4998E+0	01 .5276E+01	.7129E+01	.7431E+01	.1105E+02	.1126E+02	.1701E+02	.1712E+02	.2398E+02	
.2403E+02 .2479E+0	02 .2485E+02	.2417E+01	.2760E+01	.9399E+01	.9640E+01	.1267E+02	.1288E+02	.1824E+02	
.1834E+02 .2561E+0	02 .2566E+02	.2638E+02	.2643E+02	.5310E+01	.5578E+01	.7441E+01	.7735E+01	.1439E+02	
.1456E+02 .1942E+0									
.2863E+02 .2852E+0									
.2935E+02 .2999E+0	02 .3005E+02	.3068E+02	.3073E+02	.3135E+02	.3141E+02	.5623E+01	.5886E+01	.7767E+01	
.8047E+01 .9781E+0	01 .1001E+02	.1296E+02	.1316E+02	.1722E+02	.1733E+02	.2240E+02	.2248E+02	.2327E+02	
.2332E+02 .3205E+0	02 .3210E+02	.3270E+02	.3275E+02	.3335E+02	.3338E+02	.3182E+01	.3368E+01	.1464E+02	
.1480E+02 .1845E+0	02 .1854E+02	.2413E+02	.2420E+02	.2032E+00	.3319E+01	.3474E+01	.5938E+01	.6185E+01	
.1002E+02 .1023E+0	02 .1165E+02	.1183E+02	.1610E+02	.1622E+02	.1962E+02	.1971E+02	.2497E+02	.2502E+02	
.2576E+02 .2582E+0	02 .8230E+01	.8460E+01	.1326E+02	.1345E+02	.2068E+02	.2076E+02	.2162E+02	.2168E+02	
.2654E+02 .2659E+0									
.1488E+02 .1502E+0					and the second se				
.8484E+01 .8707E+0	01 .1035E+02	.1053E+02	.1866E+02	.1876E+02	.2345E+02	.2349E+02	.2876E+02	.2882E+02	
.2946E+02 .2952E+0	.3017E+02	.3022E+02	.3084E+02	.3091E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	.3647E+01	.3696E+01	
.6476E+01 .6652E+0	01 .1353E+02	.1371E+02	.1635E+02	.1645E+02	.1981E+02	.1989E+02	.2430E+02	.2437E+02	
.3155E+02 .3159E+0	02 .3220E+02	.3225E+02	.3285E+02	.3289E+02	.8726E+01	.8909E+01	.1210E+02	.1227E+02	
.2085E+02 .2091E+0	02 .2515E+02	.2520E+02	.3351E+02	.3356E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	.3718E+01	.3736E+01	
.6679E+01 .6814E+0	01 .1062E+02	.1076E+02	.1517E+02	.1529E+02	.1767E+02	.1777E+02	.2181E+02	.2188E+02	
.2594E+02 .2599E+0	02 .8933E+01	.9086E+01	.1379E+02	.1394E+02	.1886E+02	.1894E+02	.2273E+02	.2279E+02	
.2672E+02 .2678E+0	02 .2032E+00	.2032E+00	.3754E+01	.3744E+01	.6843E+01	.6946E+01	.1079E+02	.1092E+02	
.1235E+02 .1250E+0	02 .1659E+02	.1668E+02	.1999E+02	.2006E+02	.2362E+02	.2368E+02	.2750E+02	.2754E+02	
.3760E+01 .3736E+0	01 .1537E+02	.1546E+02	.1783E+02	.1791E+02	.2101E+02	.2108E+02	.2448E+02	.2452E+02	
.2824E+02 .2830E+0	02 .2895E+02	.2900E+02	.2033E+00	.2032E+00	.9187E+01	.9291E+01	.1402E+02	.1416E+02	

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.2967E+02 .297	72E+02 .3036E+0	.3042E+02	.3103E+02	.3110E+02	.3170E+02	.3175E+02	.3754E+01	.3714E+01	
.7023E+01 .709	P1E+01 .1099E+0	02 .1111E+02	.1258E+02	.1272E+02	.1674E+02	.1683E+02	.1905E+02	.1914F+02	
.2200E+02 .220	05E+02 .2534E+0	02 .2539E+02	.3238E+02	.3244E+02	.3303E+02	.3308E+02	.3367E+02	3371E+02	
.2032E+00 .203	S2E+00 .9307E+0	)1 .9397E+01	.1553E+02	.1562E+02	.2291E+02	.2297E+02	.2614F+02	.2619E+02	
.2032E+00 .203	32E+00 .3730E+0	1.3684E+01	.7112E+01	.7158E+01	.1804E+02	.1811E+02	.2022E+02	.2028E+02	
.2379E+02 .238	35E+02 .1119E+0	02 .1130E+02	.1280E+02	.1292E+02	.1429E+02	.1438E+02	.2121E+02	.2126E+02	
.2696E+02 .270	01E+02 .2032E+0	00 .2032E+00	.3698E+01	.3647E+01	.7183E+01	.7210E+01	.9457E+01	.9523E+01	
.1695E+02 .170	3E+02 .1924E+0	12 .1931E+02	.2216E+02	.2220E+02	.2468E+02	.2474E+02	.2772E+02	.2778E+02	
.1131E+02 .114	OE+02 .1574E+0	12 .1583E+02	.2847E+02	.2851E+02	.2917E+02	.2922E+02	.2985E+02	.2992E+02	
.2032E+00 .210	07E+00 .3660E+0	11 .3606E+01	.7238E+01	.7249E+01	.9543E+01	.9599E+01	.1298E+02	.1308E+02	
.1446E+02 .145	4E+02 .1824E+0	2 .1831E+02	.2039E+02	.2043E+02	.2309E+02	.2314E+02	.2554E+02	.2559E+02	
.3058E+02 .306	3E+02 .3125E+0	2 .3131E+02	.3192E+02	.3196E+02	.3257E+02	.3262E+02	.3320E+02	.3325E+02	
.3383E+02 .338	39E+02 .1710E+0	12 .1717E+02	.2634E+02	.2640E+02	.2117E+00	.2192E+00	.3630E+01	3578E+01	
.1145E+02 .115	1E+02 .2138E+0	2 .2142E+02	.2399E+02	.2405E+02	.7281E+01	.7281E+01	.9626E+01	9661E+01	
.1456E+02 .146	5E+02 .1591E+0	2 .1598E+02	.1944E+02	.1949E+02	.2187E+00	.2252E+00	36055+01	355/5+01	
.1314E+02 .132	2E+02 .2234E+0	2 .2239E+02	.2487E+02	.2492E+02	.2716E+02	.2722E+02	1840E+02	18455+02	
.2053E+02 .205	7E+02 .2259E+0	0 .2307E+00	.7315E+01	.7311E+01	-9696E+01	.9709E+01	1157E+02	11625+02	
.1726E+02 .173	2E+02 .2327E+0	2 .2332E+02	.2572E+02	.2577E+02	2795E+02	2800F+02	2200E+00	23305+00	
.3571E+01 .352	6E+01 .1324E+0	2 .1330E+02	.1470E+02	.1476E+02	. 1604E+02	1610F+02	21536+02	21575+02	
.2870E+02 .287	'3E+02 .2940E+0	2 .2944E+02	.3008E+02	.3014E+02	.3078E+02	3083E+02	31455+02	31505+02	
.3211E+02 .321	7E+02 .3276E+0	2 .3280E+02	.3339E+02	.3344E+02	.3403E+02	.3407E+02	1050E+02	19636+02	
.2417E+02 .242	2E+02 .2336E+0	0 .2366E+00	.3554E+01	.3515E+01	.7345E+01	.7341E+01	.1164E+02	1168E+02	
.2657E+02 .266	2E+02 .9761E+0	1 .9770E+01	.1855E+02	.1858E+02	.2066E+02	.2071E+02	-2251E+02	22565+02	
.2371E+00 .239	OE+00 .1336E+0	2 .1340E+02	.1482E+02	.1487E+02	.1616E+02	.1622E+02	1741E+02	17465+02	
.2508E+02 .251	1E+02 .2738E+0	2 .2742E+02	.2384E+00	.2394E+00	.3537E+01	.3510F+01	7375E+01	73675+01	
.2344E+02 .234	8E+02 .9800E+0	1 .9799E+01	.1173E+02	,1176E+02	. 1973E+02	1978E+02	21705+02	21765+07	
.2592E+02 .259	6E+02 .2394E+0	0 .2388E+00	.3535E+01	.3514E+01	.7392E+01	.7384E+01	1865E+02	19695+02	
.2434E+02 .243	9E+02 .2818E+0	2 .2822E+02	.3231E+02	.3236E+02	.3296F+02	3301E+02	3359E+02	33635+02	
.3422E+02 .342	6E+02 .1346E+0	2 .1350E+02	.1493E+02	.1497E+02	.1628E+02	1632E+02	17525+02	17565+02	
.2266E+02 .226	9E+02 .2893E+0	2 .2897E+02	-2964E+02	.2968E+02	.3033E+02	3037E+02	3101E+02	3104E+02	
.3169E+02 .317	3E+02 .2386E+0	0 .2370E+00	.3540E+01	.3527E+01	.9840F+01	QRIOF+01	11705+02	11816+02	
.2083E+02 .208	7E+02 .2678E+0	2 .2681E+02	.7419E+01	.7411E+01	.2524E+02	2528F+02	23675+00	23/65+00	
.1988E+02 .199	1E+02 .2183E+0	2 .2186E+02	.2361E+02	.2366E+02	.2356E+00	23315+00	35616+01	35565+01	
.9870E+01 .986	9E+01 .1355E+0	2 .1358E+02	.1503E+02	.1506E+02	.1638E+02	.1640F+02	1763E+02	1764E+02	
.1879E+02 .188	2E+02 .2761E+0	2 .2764E+02	.7446E+01	.7438E+01	.1186E+02	1188F+02	2612E+02	26155+02	
.2327E+00 .229	8E+00 .3580E+0	1 .3582E+01	.2096E+02	.2098E+02	.2281E+02	2285F+02	2454E+02	26575+02	
.3378E+02 .338	3E+02 .3441E+0	2 .3444E+02	.2841E+02	.2844E+02	.3122E+02	3125E+02	3188E+02	31016+02	
.3254E+02 .325	8E+02 .3318E+0	2 .3322E+02	.2292E+00	.2253E+00	.7471E+01	7464E+01	0010E+01	99105+01	
.1362E+02 .136	5E+02 .1998E+0	2 .2002E+02	.2696E+02	.2700E+02	2914F+02	20185+02	20865+02	20005+02	
.3055E+02 .3058	8E+02 .3619E+0	1 .3625E+01	.1192E+02	.1193E+02	.1511E+02	1513E+02	1646E+02	16475+02	
.1771E+02 .177	4E+02 .1890E+0	2 .1892E+02	.2197E+02	.2200F+02	2375E+02	23705+02	25/35+02	25/55+02	
.2247E+00 .220	2E+00 .2220E+0	0 .2177E+00	.9951E+01	.9953E+01	2107F+02	2100E+02	36646+01	36755+01	
.7507E+01 .7502	2E+01 .1369E+0	2 .1370E+02	2295E+02	2297E+02	2467E+02	24705+02	26285+07	24725+02	
.2780E+02 .2783	3E+02 .2173E+0	0 2148F+00	1197E+02	11075+02	15185+02	15106+02	20202+02	-2032E+U2	
.3457E+02 .3462	2E+02 . 1654E+0	2 1656E+02	1781E+02	17825+02	18905+02	10025+02	220112+02	20122+02	
.3271E+02 .327	5E+02 3335E+0	2 33405+02	33005+02	3/025+02	21//5+02	21105.00	.2208E+02	.2211E+02	
.7535E+01 .7535	5E+01 9994E+0	1 . 99965+01	23005+02	23015-02	31/25/02	71/55-02	.3/15E+01	.3729E+01	
.1200E+02 .1201	5E+02 3074E+0	30785+02	211/5+00	20875-00	77505+02	. 2561E+02	.2/15E+02	.2/18E+02	
.2863E+02 .2865	0F+02 3000F+0	30125+02	20005+00	20725.00	75445-01	. 3/05E+U1	. 1523E+02	1523E+02	
.2937E+02 .2940	9E+02 2020E+0	20215-02	23085.03	27001-02	100/C+01	100/E+01	. 1661E+02	.1661E+02	
.1787E+02 .1789	5E+02 2040E+0	20505.00	39075-01	2910E+02	1004E+02	. 1004E+02	. 1909E+02	. 1910E+02	
.2484E+02 .2485	2E+02 26/7E+00	26405-02	27005 - 02	3803E+01	. 1205E+02	.1205E+02	.1378E+02	1378E+02	
.2221E+02 .2222	0E+02 20/7E+0	20745-02	15205-02	15002E+02	.3476E+02	.3479E+02	.7600E+01	.7605E+01	
.3415E+02 .3419	E+02 .204/E+00	.20302+00	. 1529E+02	. 1529E+02	.2128E+02	.2128E+02	.2404E+02	.2405E+02	
.3291E+02 .3294	+2+02 .33362+02	·	.3848E+01	.3863E+01	.1007E+02	.1007E+02	.1667E+02 .	.1668E+02	

								201	
.2573E+02 .2575E+	.3227E+02	.3231E+02	.2037E+00	.2032E+00	.1796E+02	.1797E+02	.1916E+02	.1917E+02	
.2030E+02 .2030E+0	02 .2319E+02	.2320E+02	.3163E+02	.3165E+02	.7637E+01	.7642E+01	.1209E+02	.1209F+02	
.1382E+02 .1381E+0	02 .2734E+02	.2736E+02	.3096E+02	.3099E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	2884F+02	2886F+02	
.3028E+02 .3030E+	02 .3901E+01	.3917E+01	.1010E+02	.1010E+02	.1533E+02	.1534E+02	2231E+02	2231E+02	
.2497E+02 .2498E+0	02 .2959E+02	.2960E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	.1673E+02	.1674E+02	3403F+02	3406F+02	
.7675E+01 .7681E+0	1 .1212E+02	.1212E+02	.1384E+02	.1384E+02	.1802E+02	1803E+02	2137E+02	21375+02	
.2663E+02 .2665E+	02 .3433E+02	.3436E+02	.3941E+01	.3956E+01	1923E+02	1924E+02	20376+02	20365+02	
.2416E+02 .2417E+	.2818E+02	.2820E+02	.3372E+02	3375E+02	2032E+00	20325+00	10136+02	10155402	
.3310E+02 .3312E+	. 1539E+02	.1538E+02	.2330E+02	2330F+02	2588E+02	25805+02	10136+02	10196+02	
.2032E+00 .2032E+0	00 .7713E+01	.7720E+01	.1678E+02	.1678E+02	.3181E+02	3183E+02	30036401	. 3240E+U2	
.1216E+02 .1216E+0	02 .1388E+02	.1388E+02	.2240E+02	.2240E+02	.2749E+02	.2751E+02	3114E+02	-3116E+02	
.2032E+00 ,2032E+0	00 .1809E+02	.1809E+02	.2510E+02	.2510E+02	.3507E+02	.3510E+02	1019F+02	10105+02	
.1931E+02 .1930E+0	02 .2145E+02	.2145E+02	.2904E+02	.2904E+02	.3048E+02	.3049F+02	3447F+02	3450E+02	
.2032E+00 .2032E+0	00 .4032E+01	.4047E+01	.7752E+01	.7759E+01	.1543E+02	.1543E+02	.2044E+02	.2043E+02	
.2426E+02 .2426E+0									
.1392E+02 .1392E+0									
.2340E+02 .2340E+0									
.7795E+01 .7801E+0	1 .1547E+02	.1547E+02	.1815E+02	.1815E+02	.2248E+02	.2248E+02	.3197E+02	.3198E+02	
.3521E+02 .3522E+1									
.1937E+02 .1936E+1									
.1025E+02 .1027E+0									
.4121E+01 .4132E+0	01 .7826E+01	.7832E+01	.2050E+02	.2050E+02	.2918E+02	.2919E+02	.3336E+02	.3337E+02	
.2437E+02 .2437E+0	2689E+02	.2689E+02	.2992E+02	.2993E+02	.1227E+02	.1227E+02	.1399E+02	.1399E+02	
.1551E+02 .1551E+0									
.4157E+01 .4168E+0	01 .1030E+02	.1030E+02	.2349E+02	.2349E+02	.2848E+02	.2849E+02	.3208E+02	.3209E+02	
.7866E+01 .7872E+0	01 .2612E+02	.2612E+02	.3473E+02	.3474E+02	.1230E+02	.1230E+02	.1694E+02	.1694E+02	
.2256E+02 .2256E+0									
.1943E+02 .1943E+0	2 .4192E+01	.4202E+01	.2531E+02	.2531E+02	.2777E+02	.2777E+02	.3074E+02	.3075E+02	
.3348E+02 .3349E+0	02 .1034E+02	.1034E+02	.2160E+02	.2160E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	.7908E+01	.7913E+01	
.2931E+02 .2932E+0									
.2057E+02 .2057E+0	2 .2446E+02	.2446E+02	.2700E+02	.2701E+02	.4234E+01	.4242E+01	.1235E+02	.1235E+02	
.3220E+02 .3221E+0	02 .3483E+02	.3484E+02	.1407E+02	.1407E+02	.1698E+02	.1698E+02	.2859E+02	.2860E+02	
.1039E+02 .1039E+0	2 .1560E+02	.1560E+02	.2357E+02	.2357E+02	.3153E+02	.3154E+02	.3422E+02	.3423E+02	
.7960E+01 .7964E+0	1 .2622E+02	.2622E+02	.4276E+01	.4283E+01	.3359E+02	.3360E+02	.1948E+02	.1947E+02	
.2264E+02 .2263E+0	02 .2786E+02	.2786E+02	.3086E+02	.3086E+02	.3553E+02	.3554E+02	.2032E+00	.2032E+00	
.1240E+02 .1240E+0									
.2941E+02 .2942E+0	02 .3016E+02	.3016E+02	.3493E+02	.3493E+02	.4317E+01	.4322E+01	.1044E+02	.1044E+02	
.1412E+02 .1412E+0	02 .1829E+02	.1829E+02	.3230E+02	.3231E+02	.1564E+02	.1564E+02	.1702E+02	.1702E+02	
.2453E+02 .2453E+0									
.3163E+02 .3163E+0									
.2363E+02 .2363E+0									
.3304E+02 .3305E+0									
.4386E+01 .4388E+0									
.3026E+02 .3026E+0									
.1833E+02 .1833E+0									
.3377E+02 .3378E+0									
.1250E+02 .1250E+0									
.3314E+02 .3314E+0							.2637E+02	.2637E+02	
.8169E+01 .8169E+0	1 .2803E+02	.2803E+02	.3248E+02	.3248E+02	.3449E+02	.3449E+02			

#### Y-COORDINATES

.5765E+01 .4635E+01 .4233E+01 .3761E+01 .3375E+01 .2946E+01 .2538E+01 .2236E+01 .1996E+01 .1810E+01 .1675E+01 .1533E+01 .1402E+01 .1289E+01 .1196E+01 .1116E+01 .1044E+01 .9822E+00 .9279E+00 .8818E+00 .8469E+00 .8256E+00 .8261E+00 .8437E+00 .8594E+00 .8745E+00 .8876E+00 .9004E+00 .5668E+01 .5238E+01

.4537E+01	.4368E+01	.4204E+01	.4094E+01	.3733E+01	.3600E+01	.5209E+01	.4914E+01	3317E+01	32045+01
.2887E+01	.2779E+01	.2506E+01	.2417E+01	.2215E+01	.2147E+01	.4375E+01	.4249E+01	1968F+01	10005+01
.1792E+01	.1740E+01	.1664E+01	.1614E+01	.1521E+01	.1477E+01	.4956E+01	4725E+01	4071E+01	30355+01
.1384E+01	.1342E+01	.1277E+01	.1240E+01	.1186E+01	.1152E+01	.1012F+02	4256E+01	4100E+01	35315+01
.3393E+01	.3210E+01	.3093E+01	.2780E+01	.2678E+01	.1100E+01	.1070F+01	10336+01	10065+01	.33312+01
.9472E+00	.9220E+00	.8968E+00	.8770E+00	.8546E+00	.1122E+02	.8233E+01	4701E+01	45346+01	30/3E+00
.3796E+01	.2393E+01	.2313E+01	.2132E+01	.2059E+01	.8400E+00	.8187E+00	8219F+00	80316+00	82695+00
.8109E+00	.8437E+00	.8295E+00	.8608E+00	.8461E+00	.8751E+00	.8621E+00	.8888E+00	.8767E+00	9022E+00
.8908E+00	.3416E+01	.3281E+01	.1899E+01	.1836E+01	.1733E+01	.1677E+01	.7737E+01	.6388E+01	.4533E+01
.4394E+01	.4158E+01	.4068E+01	.3075E+01	.2957E+01	.1597E+01	.1546E+01	.1461E+01	.1412E+01	3750E+01
.3584E+01	.2626E+01	.2521E+01	.2311E+01	.2224E+01	.1331E+01	.1288E+01	.1232E+01	.1192E+01	.6115E+01
.5434E+01	.4389E+01	.4271E+01	.4075E+01	.3964E+01	.3258E+01	.3127E+01	.2040E+01	.1968E+01	.1138E+01
.1103E+01	.1066E+01	.1032E+01	.5641E+01	.5142E+01	.3610E+01	.3444E+01	.2940E+01	.2818E+01	.1825F+01
.1762E+01	.9960E+00	.9656E+00	.9409E+00	.9123E+00	.4266E+01	.4168E+01	.3972E+01	.3840E+01	2513E+01
.2411E+01	.1655E+01	.1599E+01	.1540E+01	.1482E+01	.8875E+00	.8601E+00	.8473E+00	.8216E+00	.8178E+00
.7940E+00	.5035E+01	.4749E+01	.3105E+01	.2978E+01	.2194E+01	.2110E+01	.1395E+01	.1345E+01	.8020E+00
.7809E+00	.8132E+00	.7948E+00	.8318E+00	.8143E+00	.8488E+00	.8331E+00	.4158E+01	.4053E+01	.3843F+01
.3691E+01	.3388E+01	.3229E+01	.2797E+01	.2674E+01	.1948E+01	.1874E+01	.1275E+01	.1229E+01	.1183E+01
.1142E+01	.8636E+00	.8475E+00	.8775E+00	.8630E+00	.8916E+00	.8778E+00	.4670E+01	.4492E+01	.2397E+01
.2297E+01	.1747E+01	.1683E+01	.1095E+01	.1057E+01	.1171E+02	.4544E+01	.4397E+01	.4041E+01	.3927E+01
.3246E+01	.3093E+01	.2954E+01	.2827E+01	.2104E+01	.2019E+01	.1590E+01	.1530E+01	.1020E+01	.9842E+00
.9615E+00	.9279E+00	.3607E+01	.3420E+01	.2649E+01	.2524E+01	.1458E+01	.1400E+01	.1339E+01	.1287E+01
.9043E+00	.8730E+00	.1115E+02	.9149E+01	.4352E+01	.4252E+01	.3915E+01	.3798E+01	.2855E+01	.2730E+01
.2284E+01	.2185E+01	.1850E+01	.1777E+01	.1225E+01	.1179E+01	.8541E+00	.8239E+00	.8173E+00	.7891E+00
.3430E+01	.3242E+01	.3052E+01	.2907E+01	.1666E+01	.1601E+01	.1130E+01	.1088E+01	.7883E+00	.7610E+00
.7828E+00	.7587E+00	.8001E+00	.7783E+00	.8186E+00	.7995E+00	.9016E+01	.7982E+01	.4233E+01	.4145E+01
.3798E+01	.3670E+01	.2510E+01	.2385E+01	.1988E+01	.1904E+01	.1522E+01	.1462E+01	.1050E+01	.1008E+01
.8350E+00	.8153E+00	.8515E+00	.8337E+00	.8669E+00	.8499E+00	.3259E+01	.3081E+01	.2721E+01	.2597E+01
.1394E+01	.1335E+01	.9784E+00	.9413E+00	.8794E+00	.8628E+00	.7973E+01	.7289E+01	.4126E+01	.4043E+01
.3669E+01	.3515E+01	.2880E+01	.2745E+01	.2145E+01	.2048E+01	.1756E+01	.1684E+01	.1270E+01	.1216E+01
.9192E+00	.8837E+00	.3097E+01	.2931E+01	.2372E+01	.2257E+01	.1589E+01	.1524E+01	.1166E+01	.1117E+01
.8673E+00	.8322E+00	.7284E+01	.6742E+01	.4021E+01	.3941E+01	.3514E+01	.3348E+01	.2772E+01	.2639E+01
.2590E+01	.2466E+01	.1878E+01	.1796E+01	.1454E+01	.1392E+01	.1078E+01	.1032E+01	.8201E+00	.7883E+00
.3970E+01	.3890E+01	.2044E+01	.1951E+01	.1689E+01	.1617E+01	.1329E+01	.1268E+01	.1003E+01	.9610E+00
.7823E+00	.7507E+00	.7620E+00	.7330E+00	.6734E+01	.6341E+01	.2878E+01	.2730E+01	.2248E+01	.2135E+01
.7608E+00	.7335E+00	.7818E+00	.7577E+00	.8021E+00	.7791E+00	.8209E+00	.7989E+00	.3868E+01	3785E+01
.3277E+01	.3124E+01	.2615E+01	.2485E+01	.2456E+01	.2332E+01	.1798E+01	.1716E+01	.1512E+01	.1442E+01
.1201E+01	.1146E+01	.9305E+00	.8905E+00	.8355E+00	.8147E+00	.8517E+00	.8318E+00	.8668E+00	.8478E+00
.6296E+01	.6030E+01	.2750E+01	.2608E+01	.1948E+01	.1856E+01	.1106E+01	.1054E+01	.8758E+00	.8366E+00
.6134E+01	.5910E+01	.3761E+01	.3673E+01	.3133E+01	.2988E+01	.1599E+01	.1525E+01	.1372E+01	.1304E+01
.1026E+01	.9777E+00	.2462E+01	.2334E+01	.2320E+01	.2195E+01	.2087E+01	.1978E+01	.1250E+01	.1188E+01
.8204E+00	.7828E+00	.5884E+01	.5721E+01	.3649E+01	.3555E+01	.2996E+01	.2858E+01	.2570E+01	.2436E+01
.1692E+01	.1610E+01	.1433E+01	,1362E+01	.1144E+01	.1088E+01	.94675+00	.9016E+00	.7786E+00	.7424E+00
.2301E+01	.2235E+01	.1823E+01	.1729E+01	.7439E+00	.7093E+00	.7308E+00	.6986E+0U	.7416E+00	.7124E+00
10705+01	.55/1E+01	.3528E+01	.3430E+01	.2864E+01	.2732E+01	.2456E+01	.2327E+01	.2187E+01	,2062E+01
76095+00	77395-00	.1509E+01	1433E+01	.1298E+01	.1229E+01	.1045E+01	.9909E+00	.8797E+00	.8361E+00
85185+00	.7528E+00	./821E+00	.7555E+00	.8019E+00	.7762E+00	.8203E+00	.7958E+00	.8366E+00	.8132E+00
22305+01	21155-01	11745-01	11132E+01	.8299E+00	.7879E+00	.5556E+01	.5438E+01	.3434E+01	.3335E+01
18855+01	17805+01	17225+01	16395 - 04	. 9059E+00	.9149E+00	. 2723E+01	.2598E+01	.2333E+01	.2209E+01
20525+01	10335+01	10725+01	10115-01	.1347E+01	.1275E+01	.5448E+01	.5340E+01	.3334E+01	.3234E+01
12245+01	11525+01	53245+01	52225+01	25855-04	.8476E+00	.7774E+00	.7364E+00	.1423E+01	.1345E+01
					.2463E+01				
					.7897E+00				
					.1671E+01				
.10422+00	.00032+00	.0400E+00	.00282+00	./1/2E+00	.6841E+00	.7405E+00	.7086E+00	.7622E+00	.7316E+00

.7822E+00 .75	530E+00	.8009E+00	.7727E+00	.8181E+00	.7912E+00	.8343E+00	.8085E+00	.1265E+01	.1187E+01	
.9085E+00 .85	547E+00	.5149E+01	.5052E+01	.3082E+01	.2977E+01	.2452E+01	.2335E+01	1990F+01	18755+01	
.///IE+00 ./3	\$18E+00	.2066E+01	.1953E+01	.1330E+01	.1250E+01	.1146E+01	.1069E+01	.9986F+00	03405+00	
.5037E+01 .49	42E+01	.1826E+01	.1711E+01	.1663E+01	.1562E+01	.1532E+01	.1439E+01	1417E+01	13325+01	
.0352E+00 .78	331E+00	.7327E+00	.6894E+00	.4981E+01	.4888E+01	.2927E+01	.2818F+01	2324E+01	22105+01	
.91816+00 .85	077E+00	.1958E+01	.1847E+01	.1855E+01	.1743E+01	.1177E+01	.1096F+01	10235+01	05105+00	
./0102+00 ./3	515E+00	.4873E+01	.4782E+01	.2822E+01	.2712E+01	.2241E+01	.2129E+01	1256E+01	11715+01	
.04082+00 .79	19E+00	.6876E+00	.6446E+00	.7578E+00	.7250E+00	.7769E+00	.7453E+00	7952E+00	76425+00	
.011/E+UU ./8	319E+00	.1701E+01	.1589E+01	.1556E+01	.1457E+01	.1438E+01	.1346E+01	.1334F+01	1247E+01	
.9357E+00 .86	81E+00	.6624E+00	.6209E+00	.6646E+00	.6253E+00	.6887E+00	.6505E+00	.7117E+00	6755E+00	
.7339E+00 .69	983E+00	.4769E+01	.4678E+01	.2718E+01	.2605E+01	.1853E+01	.1744E+01	.1757E+01	.1647E+01	
.1048E+01 .96	573E+00	.7266E+00	.6780E+00	.2118E+01	.2008E+01	.7820E+00	.7270E+00	.4664F+01	4569F+01	
.1086E+01 .10	001E+01	.9509E+00	.8765E+00	.8497E+00	.7861E+00	.4609E+01	.4512E+01	.2559E+01	.2449F+01	
.1750E+01 .16	43E+01	.1577E+01	.1469E+01	.1450E+01	.1353E+01	.1346E+01	.1255E+01	.1250F+01	.1161E+01	
.1158E+01 .10	71E+01	.6797E+00	.6320E+00	.2001E+01	.1893E+01	.1632E+01	.1524E+01	.7246E+00	.6713E+00	
.4496E+01 .43	95E+01	.2467E+01	.2355E+01	.9652E+00	.8825E+00	.8591E+00	.7893E+00	7789E+00	7185E+00	
.7682E+00 .73	27E+00	.7852E+00	.7507E+00	.6408E+00	.5938E+00	.6842E+00	.6430F+00	7061E+00	6660E+00	
.7265E+00 .68	81E+00	.7461E+00	.7086E+00	.4381E+01	.4276E+01	.1896E+01	.1790E+01	1632E+01	15275+01	
.1470E+01 .13	67E+01	.9948E+00	.9043E+00	.6773E+00	.6252E+00	.6216E+00	5760E+00	6324E+00	58885+00	
.6570E+00 .61	39E+00	.2331E+01	.2220E+01	.1521E+01	.1417E+01	.1335E+01	1241E+01	12415+01	11/05+01	
.1151E+01 .10	60E+01	.1062E+01	.9723E+00	.8663E+00	.7885E+00	.7837E+00	71715+00	72005+00	.11492+01	
.4261E+01 .41	49E+01 .	4198E+01	.4079E+01	.1545E+01	.1442E+01	.8839E+00	70855+00	21065+01	20975+01	
.1759E+01 .16	53E+01	1367E+01	.1269E+01	.7847E+00	.7113E+00	.7208E+00	4549E+00	6710E+00	.200/E+01	
.6305E+00 .57	85E+00	.4059E+01	.3920E+01	.1414E+01	,1314E+01	1245F+01	1152E+01	00025+00	80745+00	
.7552E+00 .71	64E+00 .	.1135E+01	.1041E+01	.1049E+01	.9554E+00	.9643E+00	8707E+00	79435+00	714/E+00	
.6963E+00 .65	24E+00 .	.7157E+00	.6730E+00	.7340E+00	.6921E+00	.3899E+01	.3743E+01	20645+01	10545+01	
.1657E+01 .15	53E+01	1430E+01	.1330E+01	.7167E+00	.6472E+00	.6499E+00	.6029F+00	6711E+00	. 1730E+01	
.1335E+01 .12	38E+01 .	.1270E+01	.1175E+01	.8016E+00	.7148E+00	.6589E+00	.5963E+00	6211E+00	56455+00	
.5901E+00 .53	78E+00 .	.6224E+00	.5739E+00	.3718E+01	.3545E+01	.1978E+01	.1870E+01	.1157E+01	1062E+01	
.5765E+00 .52	57E+00 .	.5942E+00	.5444E+00	.3620E+01	.3441E+01	.1557E+01	.1454E+01	1050E+01	0533E+00	
.9663E+00 .87	01E+00 .	.8054E+00	.7110E+00	.7078E+00	.6320E+00	.1320E+01	1221E+01	.8635E+00	76705+00	
.6503E+00 .58	27E+00 .	.3414E+01	.3227E+01	.1852E+01	.1743E+01	.1235E+01	.1138E+01	1176E+01	10825+01	
.7066E+00 .62	48E+00 .	6065E+00	.5446E+00	.5787E+00	.5217E+00	.7205E+00	.6754E+00	1456E+01	13555+01	
.6980E+00 .65	06E+00 .	3200E+01	.3009E+01	.1047E+01	.9504E+00	.7053E+00	6171E+00	.6388E+00	5657E+00	
.6559E+00 .60	53E+00 .	6749E+00	.6253E+00	.1744E+01	.1636E+01	.1219E+01	1121E+01	9457E+00	84835+00	
.5980E+00 .53	14E+00 .	6309E+00	.5786E+00	.3032E+01	.2837E+01	.8496E+00	7510E+00	7733E+00	6757E+00	
.7043E+00 .60	96E+00 .	6376E+00	.5594E+00	.6052E+00	.5509E+00	.1352E+01	.1251E+01	.1123E+01	1025E+01	
.1068E+01 .97	27E+00 .	5592E+00	.4967E+00	.5787E+00	.5232E+00	.2858E+01	2663E+01	.5338E+00	4752E+00	
.5517E+00 .49	49E+00 .	1616E+01	.1509E+01	.1128E+01	.1030E+01	.9471E+00	.8499E+00	.6223E+00	5385E+00	
.5789E+00 .500	68E+00 .	5265E+00	.4690E+00	.2685E+01	.2496E+01	.8518E+00	.7531E+00	.6747E+00	.6214E+00	
.1248E+01 .114	47E+01 .	1035E+01	9373E+00	.9844E+00	.8878E+00	.7610E+00	.6619E+00	.6142E+00	5251E+00	
.5417E+00 .47	42E+00 .	6519E+00	.5966E+00	.1521E+01	.1415E+01	.6748E+00	.5772E+00	.6170E+00	.5226E+00	
.5632E+00 .480	61E+00 .	5187E+00	.4555E+00	.6285E+00	.5711E+00	.2437E+01	2258E+01	.1037E+01	9383E+00	
.6044E+00 .54	51E+00 .	8474E+00 .	.7483E+00	.5533E+00	.4717E+00	.5272E+00	4551E+00	5799F+00	5188E+00	
.2277E+01 .210	06E+01 .	1144E+01	.1044E+01	.7574E+00	.6573E+00	.5549E+00	4924E+00	1396F+01	1201E+01	
.9250E+00 .820	67E+00 .	8780E+00 .	7804E+00	.5401E+00	4539E+00	4990F+00	4310E+00	5207E+00	46645+00	
.2125E+01 .195	59E+01 .	6544E+00	5546E+00	.5082E+00	4316F+00	6274E+00	5662E+00	02105+00	82255+00	
.5766E+00 .478										
.1977E+01 .18										
.4945E+00 .413										
.7720E+00 .672										
.4718E+00 .386										
.9264E+00 .824	DAE+00 .	16/55+01	15055+01	77195.00	44002+00	4501E+00	3000E+00	4932E+00 .	4235E+00	
.5703E+00 .499										
.4768E+00 .378	JUE+00 .	4451E+00 .	3495E+00	.4345E+00	.3530E+00	4287E+00	3547E+00	.5377E+00 .	4645E+00	

.7307E+00	.6292E+00	.5502E+00	.4491E+00	.4389E+00	.3688E+00	.5141E+00	.4404E+00	.1509E+01	.1376E+01	
.1069E+01	.9637E+00	.8379E+00	.7359E+00	.4268E+00	.3292E+00	.4116E+00	.3404E+00	.4906E+00	.4169E+00	
.4117E+00	.3264E+00	.4081E+00	.3300E+00	.4098E+00	.3387E+00	.6259E+00	.5240E+00	.5856E+00	.4834E+00	
.5425E+00	.4405E+00	.4591E+00	.3846E+00	.1381E+01	.1255E+01	.4527E+00	.3524E+00	.5019E+00	.4243E+00	
.9671E+00	.8619E+00	.6256E+00	.5234E+00	.3873E+00	.2980E+00	.3840E+00	.3081E+00	.4285E+00	.3533E+00	
.7266E+00	.6238E+00	.3776E+00	.2951E+00	.4690E+00	.3907E+00	.5402E+00	.4376E+00	.4394E+00	.3384E+00	
.3700E+00	.2773E+00	.3993E+00	.3232E+00	.4472E+00	.3687E+00	.4801E+00	.3778E+00	.4506E+00	.3490E+00	
.3761E+00	.2761E+00	.8655E+00	.7602E+00	.3532E+00	.2668E+00	.3538E+00	.2734E+00	.3712E+00	.2942E+00	
.4162E+00	.3369E+00	.5195E+00	.4170E+00	.3423E+00	.2458E+00	.1102E+01	.9850E+00	.6155E+00	.5120E+00	
.3383E+00	.2597E+00	.3436E+00	.2656E+00	.3858E+00	.3056E+00	.4256E+00	.3434E+00	.3502E+00	.2496E+00	
.3236E+00	.2243E+00	.3269E+00	.2370E+00	.3286E+00	.2443E+00	.7559E+00	.6508E+00	.4248E+00	.3229E+00	
.3558E+00	.2747E+00	.3929E+00	.3098E+00	.3752E+00	.2738E+00	.3424E+00	.2416E+00	.3122E+00	.2299E+00	
.4305E+00	.3285E+00	.3441E+00	.2431E+00	.2996E+00	.2066E+00	.3270E+00	.2447E+00	.3612E+00	.2772E+00	
.5073E+00	.4040E+00	.2929E+00	.2047E+00	.6443E+00	.5395E+00	.3307E+00	.2456E+00	.2753E+00	.1751E+00	
.2720E+00	.1762E+00	.2763E+00	.1897E+00	.2897E+00	.2055E+00	.3405E+00	.2535E+00	.8007E+00	.6901E+00	
.3245E+00	.2233E+00	.2653E+00	.1740E+00	.3012E+00	.2150E+00	.4212E+00	.3186E+00	.2531E+00	.1552E+00	
.2593E+00	.1735E+00	.2634E+00	.1779E+00	.3091E+00	.2211E+00	.5333E+00	.4290E+00	.3244E+00	.2231E+00	
.2665E+00	.1659E+00	.2505E+00	.1502E+00	.2729E+00	.1855E+00	.2469E+00	.1465E+00	.2430E+00	.1427E+00	
.2373E+00	.1432E+00	.2392E+00	.1486E+00	.2788E+00	.1896E+00	.2253E+00	.1256E+00	.2309E+00	.1416E+00	
.2458E+00	.1570E+00	.2496E+00	.1591E+00	.4231E+00	.3197E+00	.3148E+00	.2130E+00	.2250E+00	.1245E+00	
.2091E+00	.1127E+00	.2106E+00	.1171E+00	.2501E+00	.1580E+00	.5491E+00	.4425E+00	.2095E+00	.1184E+00	
	.1297E+00									
.3381E+00	.2356E+00	.1777E+00	.7753E-01	.1803E+00	.8211E-01	.1714E+00	.7492E-01	.1728E+00	.7919E-01	
.1748E+00	.8125E-01	.1834E+00	.8927E-01	.1914E+00	.9682E-01	.2145E+00	.1134E+00	.1520E+00	.5202E-01	
.1563E+00	.5624E-01	.1452E+00	.4518E-01	.1501E+00	.5066E-01	.1518E+00	.5518E-01	.1581E+00	.6247E-01	
.1640E+00	.6797E-01	.3080E+00	.2050E+00	.2181E+00	.1168E+00	.1409E+00	.4254E-01	.1558E+00	.5877E-01	
.1306E+00	.3048E-01	.1298E+00	.2987E-01	.1316E+00	.3418E-01	.1263E+00	.2614E-01	.1228E+00	.2458E-01	
.1252E+00	.2682E-01	.1274E+00	.2894E-01	.1293E+00	.2904E-01	.1102E+00	.1053E-01	.1104E+00	.1104E-01	
.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00	.1000E+00	.0000E+00			

.2184E+01 .3035E+01 .4218E+01 .5862E+01 .8146E+01 .1132E+02 .1573E+02 .2186E+02 .3037E+02 .4220E+02 .5863E+02 .8147E+02 .1132E+03 .1573E+03 .2186E+03 .3037E+03 .4220E+03 .5864E+03 .8147E+03 .1132E+04

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.0000E+00 .0000E

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

1 12 12 12 12

.4320E-01 .6957E-01 .1096E+00 .1787E+00 .2941E+00 .4724E+00 .7417E+00 .1139E+01 .1719E+01 .2551E+01 .3720E+01 .5350E+01 .7604E+01 .1073E+02 .1506E+02 .2559E+02 .4280E+02 .7184E+02 .1088E+03 .1816E+03

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

273	286	298	311	325	341	357	371	393	404	426	438	459	474	49
544	581	621	673	1.1.1	1610			103	1. A					

.1573E+04 .2186E+04 .3037E+04 .4220E+04 .5864E+04 .8147E+04 .1132E+05 .1152E+05 .1728E+05 .2304E+05

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.2004E-09 .2231E-07 .3488E-07 .4661E-07 .2390E-03 .6670E-02 .1411E+00 .1411E+00 .2020E+02 .3962E+02 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

.2950E+03 .4060E+03 .5660E+03 .7560E+03 .1024E+04 .1376E+04 .1816E+04 .1841E+04 .2502E+04 .3124E+04 NUMBER- OF POINTS LIFTED

745 821 926 1041 1208 1414 1682 1729 2064 2393

- .1573E+04 .2186E+04 .3037E+04 .4220E+04 .5864E+04 .8147E+04 .1132E+05 .1152E+05 .1728E+05 .2304E+05 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL
- .2578E-15 .5068E-12 .6965E-12 .2810E-10 .1899E-07 .3076E-05 .5975E-05 .1708E-03 .3400E-01 .6099E+00 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION
- .1630E+03 .2843E+03 .3756E+03 .5388E+03 .7032E+03 .9450E+03 .1270E+04 .1271E+04 .1718E+04 .2097E+04 NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

636 708 771 874 989 1116 1322 1359 1617 1840

.2880E+05 .3456E+05 .4032E+05 .4320E+05 .5184E+05 .5760E+05 .6336E+05 .6912E+05 .7488E+05

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.3703E+01 .1045E+02 .1820E+02 .2341E+02 .3838E+02 .5417E+02 .6629E+02 .7062E+02 .9233E+02 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION .2430E+04 .2705E+04 .2936E+04 .3058E+04 .3373E+04 .3616E+04 .3807E+04 .4021E+04 .4177E+04

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

2043 2212 2364 2459 2694 2852 2990 3128 3233

CUMULATIVE TIME .2916E+03 .4052E+03

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.0000E+00 .0000E+00

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

.8666E-01 .1733E+00

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

35 44

X-COORDINATES

.1399E+01 .2592E+01 .3370E+01 .3996E+01 .4538E+01 .5020E+01 .5459E+01 .5865E+01 .6247E+01 .6606E+01 .6945E+01 .7268E+01 .7578E+01 .7876E+01 .8163E+01 .8441E+01 .8709E+01 .8969E+01 .9222E+01 .9468E+01 .1500E+00 .1500E

Y-COORDINATES

.3381E-01 .1239E-01 .6465E-02 .4695E-02 .3143E-02 .2368E-02 .2119E-02 .1782E-02 .1552E-02 .1231E-02 .1016E-02 .9943E-03 .9776E-03 .9617E-03 .9463E-03 .9313E-03 .9169E-03 .9030E-03 .8894E-03 .7761E-03 .8521E-01 .8371E-01 .7237E-01 .7172E-01 .6059E-01 .3090E-01 .2079E-01 .6220E-01 .5128E-01 .4957E-01 .3887E-01 .2254E-01 .1246E-01 .4100E-01 .3045E-01 .1172E-01 .1716E-02 .2116E-01 .1096E-01 .1000E-01 .0000E+00 .1000E-01 .2000E-01 .0000E+00

.1768E+04 .1882E+04 .1995E+04

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.0000E+00 .0000E+00 .0000E+00

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

.1040E+01 .1127E+01 .1170E+01

NUMBER OF POINTS LIFTED

130 138 144

X-COORDINATES

.1209E+01 .2484E+01 .3295E+01 .3935E+01 .4491E+01 .4978E+01 .5422E+01 .5832E+01 .6218E+01 .6579E+01 .6922E+01 .7245E+01 .7559E+01 .7857E+01 .8144E+01 .8423E+01 .8693E+01 .8954E+01 .9208E+01 .9454E+01 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1226E+01 .1230E+01 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1240E+01 .1246E+01 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .2507E+01 .2510E+01 .1500E+00 .1500E+00 .1263E+01

.1268E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1279E+01	.1282E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1293E+01	.1296E+01	.3325E+01	.3325E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.2532E+01	.2534E+01
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1315E+01	.1317E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.3969E+01	.3969E+01
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1328E+01	.1329E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1340E+01	.1343E+01
.2557E+01	.2557E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1360E+01	.1361E+01
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.3356E+01	.3356E+01	.4528E+01	.4528E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1372E+01	.1374E+01
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.2579E+01	.2580E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1390E+01	.1391E+01
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1402E+01	.1403E+01	.5020E+01	.5020E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.4001E+01	.4002E+01	.1418E+01	.1419E+01	.2605E+01	.2605E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00
.5465E+01	.5465E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.3384E+01	.3384E+01	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1435E+01	.1435E+01
.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00	.1500E+00						

Y-COORDINATES

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					the second se					
.1756E+00	.5905E-01	.3264E-01	.2413E-01	.1662E-01	.1269E-01	.1114E-01	.9605E-02	.8183E-02	.6775E-02	
.5478E-02	.5216E-02	.5173E-02	.4931E-02	.4791E-02	.4652E-02	.4515E-02	.4378E-02	.4243E-02	.4008E-02	
.9033E+00	.8787E+00	.7432E+00	.7380E+00	.6654E+00	.1698E+00	.1583E+00	.6743E+00	.6135E+00	.6052E+00	
.5567E+00	.1585E+00	.1469E+00	.5652E+00	.5239E+00	.5773E-01	.4761E-01	.4928E+00	.4603E+00	.1416E+00	
.1301E+00	.4573E+00	.4889E+00	.4272E+00	.4249E+00	.3973E+00	.1298E+00	.1186E+00	.3952E+00	.3698E+00	
.3684E+00	.3448E+00	.1185E+00	.1075E+00	.3207E-01	.2206E-01	.3434E+00	.3217E+00	.4699E-01	.3687E-01	
.3213E+00	.3012E+00	.3006E+00	.2816E+00	.1025E+00	.9175E-01	.2809E+00	.2625E+00	.2365E-01	.1364E-01	
.2619E+00	.2443E+00	.9223E-01	.8137E-01	.2436E+00	.2268E+00	.2263E+00	.2100E+00	.8215E-01	.7148E-01	
.3675E-01	.2674E-01	.2100E+00	.1943E+00	.1943E+00	.1793E+00	.1796E+00	.1651E+00	.6794E-01	.5741E-01	
.1653E+00	.1515E+00	.2199E-01	.1189E-01	.1623E-01	.6124E-02	.1519E+00	.1386E+00	.5882E-01	.4839E-01	
.1391E+00	.1262E+00	.2702E-01	.1701E-01	.1269E+00	.1144E+00	.1152E+00	.1032E+00	.4579E-01	.3561E-01	
.1038E+00	.9211E-01	.9278E-01	.8119E-01	.3734E-01	.2716E-01	.1257E-01	.2566E-02	.8186E-01	.7050E-01	
.7117E-01	.6003E-01	.1339E-01	.3388E-02	.2524E-01	.1514E-01	.1602E-01	.6013E-02	.5047E-01	.3972E-01	
.1097E-01	.9630E-03	.4015E-01	.2959E-01	.1181E-01	.1811E-02	.3001E-01	.1964E-01	.1376E-01	.3736E-02	
.1991E-01	.9731E-02	.1000E-01	.0000E+00							

.1573E+03 .2186E+03 .3000E+03 .3600E+03 .4800E+03 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL .1072E+02 .2223E+02 .3934E+02 .4950E+02 .8688E+02

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION .1059E+03 .1425E+03 .1904E+03 .2248E+03 .2938E+03 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY BELOW INTERFACE

.0000E+00 .0000E+00 .0000E+00 .0000E+00 .0000E+00 CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSP. (DIFF) .2790E+02 .3324E+02 .3899E+02 .4270E+02 .5072E+02 DRAW DOWN

20.3572900

.9600E+03 .1440E+04

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY INTO WELL

.8688E+02 .8688E+02

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSPENSION

.2953E+03 .2970E+03

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER ENTRY BELOW INTERFACE

.2393E+01 .8665E+01

CUMULATIVE SALT WATER LIFTING INTO SUSP. (DIFF)

.5217E+02 .5389E+02

DRAW DOWN

6.8335670

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