

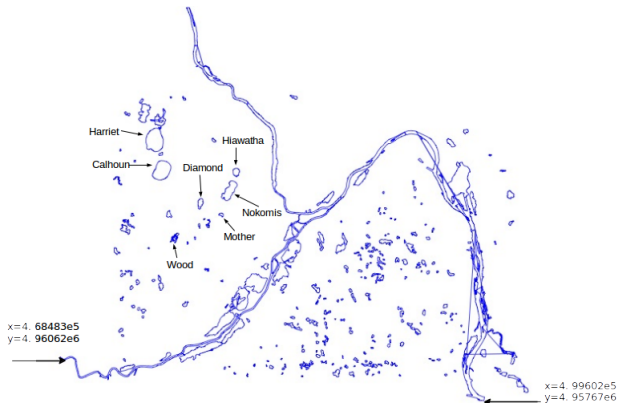
CE4352: Groundwater Modeling

Final Project Presentation

Effect of Dewatering Wells at MSP Airport

Chris [REDACTED] Logston

May 15th, 2015



Region of Concern

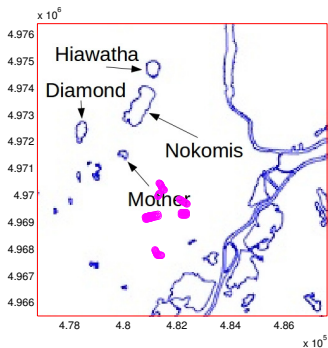
Task:

Determine the draw-down effects of 88 dewatering wells, shown in magenta on surface levels of:

- ▶ Lake Nokomis
- ▶ Diamond Lake
- ▶ Mother Lake
- ▶ Lake Hiawatha

Considering scenarios of:

- ▶ no precipitation
- ▶ precipitation of $6 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$
- ▶ precipitation of $12 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$



Development Area

Steps required to determine draw down-effects of lake elevations resulting from wells:

- ▶ determine discharges to/from aquifer of all concerned pre-development elements (lakes, rivers, that of uniform flow)
- ▶ use these predevelopment discharges to derive a function of water table elevation as a function of location
- ▶ use this pre-development elevation function to calibrate model according to known aquifer properties and conditions
- ▶ introduce wells into model, and solve for post development discharge of elements while preserving pre-development lake discharges
- ▶ use solved discharges for all elements to develop a function expressing post development water table elevation as a function of location
- ▶ determine difference between pre and post development lake elevations for client

Auxiliary steps:

- ▶ determine effect of decreasing/increasing line sink quantity (river elements) on results
- ▶ determine effect of adjusting hydraulic conductivity on lake level drops
- ▶ determine effect of adjusting hydraulic conductivity on lake level drops
- ▶ determine effect of adding/removing additional lakes on lake primary level drops
- ▶ determine effect of adjusting aquifers' uniform flow rate on lake level drops

Knowns

Hydraulic conductivity of local soil
Elevation of aquifer base
Aquifer thickness
Pre-dev lake levels
Lake geometries
Pre-dev river levels
River geometries
Well locations
Well heads
Pre-dev water table level near wells
Uniform flow

Method of Determination

client provided
client provided
client provided
researched from DNR website
interpreted from client-provided maps
assumed to be at aquifer base (bluffs)
interpreted from client-provided maps
client provided
client provided
client provided
assumed to be zero (tested later)

Unknowns

Pre/post dev lake discharges
Pre-dev river discharges
Post-dev lake levels
Post-dev river discharges
Post-dev well discharges
Post-dev lake levels
Pre vs. post dev lake levels

Method of Determination

solved with pre-dev knowns
solved with pre-dev knowns
solved with lake discharges and post-dev knowns
solved with lake discharges and post-dev knowns
solved with lake discharges and post-dev knowns
solved with lake discharges and post-dev knowns
difference between post and pre-dev lake levels

Equation for predevelopment complex potential as a function of location (z):

$$\Omega_{total,pre}(z) = Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z) + \sum_{n=1}^{nLK} Q_{lk_n} C_{lk_n}(z) + \sum_{n=1}^{nLS} Q_{ls_n} C_{ls_n}(z) + \Phi_{inf}(z) + C$$

where:

X_{UF} refers to uniform flow terms;

X_{lk} refers to lake terms;

X_{ls} refers to river terms (line sinks);

X_{inf} refers to infiltration terms

Lake levels can be solved with:

$$\phi = \sqrt{\frac{2\Re(\Omega)}{k}} + b$$

Predevelopment column vector of known values and their locations:

$$K_{pre} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi(lk_{b1}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{lk1}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{lk1}) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi(lk_{bf}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{lkf}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{lkf}) \\ \Phi(lsc_1) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{ls1}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{ls1}) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi(lsc_f) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{lsf}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{lsf}) \\ \Phi(rf) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{rf}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{rf}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Predevelopment matrix of coefficients of unknown values:

$$A_{pre} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{lk1}(z_{lk1}) \cdots C_{lkf}(z_{lk1}) & C_{ls1}(z_{lk1}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{lk1}) & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & 1 \\ C_{lk1}(z_{lkf}) \cdots C_{lkf}(z_{lkf}) & C_{ls1}(z_{lkf}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{lkf}) & 1 \\ C_{lk1}(z_{ls1}) \cdots C_{lkf}(z_{ls1}) & C_{ls1}(z_{ls1}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{ls1}) & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & 1 \\ C_{lk1}(z_{lsf}) \cdots C_{lkf}(z_{lsf}) & C_{ls1}(z_{lsf}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{lsf}) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solving for unknown discharges and constant using predevelopment matrices:

$$Q_{pre} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{Ik1} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{Ikf} \\ Q_{Is1} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{Isf} \\ C \end{pmatrix} = A_{pre} \setminus K_{pre}$$

These values are checked to produce all known heads (on lake boundaries and line-sink centers) when used in the Ω_{total} function.

$$\frac{|\phi_{lkb\ given} - \phi_{lkb\ calculated}|}{\phi_{lkb\ given}} \leq 0.001$$

$$\frac{|\phi_{ref\ given} - \phi_{ref\ calculated}|}{\phi_{ref\ given}} \leq 0.001$$

$$|\phi_{lsc\ given} - \phi_{lsc\ calculated}| \leq 0.001$$

Once verified, all lake discharges and constant C are used to solve for post development discharges.

Postdevelopment column vector of known values and their locations, with known well heads added:

$$K_{post} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{lsc1} - Q_{lk1} C_{lk1}(z_{lsc1}) \cdots Q_{lkf} C_{lkf}(z_{lsc1}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{lsc1}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{lsc1}) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{lscf} - Q_{lk1} C_{lk1}(z_{lscf}) \cdots Q_{lkf} C_{lkf}(z_{lsc1}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{lscf}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{lscf}) \\ \Phi_{w1} - Q_{lk1} C_{lk1}(z_{w1}) \cdots Q_{lkf} C_{lkf}(z_{w1}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{w1}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{w1}) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_{wf} - Q_{lk1} C_{lk1}(z_{wf}) \cdots Q_{lkf} C_{lkf}(z_{wf}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{wf}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{wf}) \\ \Phi_{ref} - Q_{lk1} C_{lk1}(z_{ref}) \cdots Q_{lkf} C_{lkf}(z_{ref}) - Q_{UF} C_{UF}(z_{ref}) - \Phi_{inf}(z_{ref}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Postdevelopment matrix of coefficients of unknown values, with known well coefficients added:

$$A_{post} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{ls1}(z_{lsc1}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{lsc1}) & C_{w1}(z_{lsc1}) \cdots C_{wf}(z_{lsc1}) & \\ \vdots & \vdots & 1 \\ C_{ls1}(z_{lscf}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{lscf}) & C_{w1}(z_{lscf}) \cdots C_{wf}(z_{lscf}) & \\ C_{ls1}(z_{w1}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{w1}) & C_{w1}(z_{w1}) \cdots C_{wf}(z_{w1}) & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \\ C_{ls1}(z_{wf}) \cdots C_{lsf}(z_{wf}) & C_{w1}(z_{wf}) \cdots C_{wf}(z_{wf}) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solving for unknown postdevelopment discharges using postdevelopment matrices:

$$Q_{post} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{ls1} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{lsf} \\ Q_{w1} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{w f} \end{pmatrix} = A_{post} \setminus K_{post}$$

These values are checked to produce all known post development heads (at wells and line sink centers) when used in the Ω_{total} function.

$$|\phi_{lsc\ given} - \phi_{lsc\ calculated}| \leq 0.001$$

$$\frac{|\phi_{wb\ given} - \phi_{wb\ calculated}|}{\phi_{wb\ given}} \leq 0.001$$

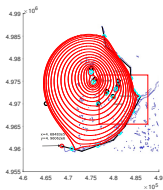
$$\frac{|\phi_{ref\ given} - \phi_{ref\ calculated}|}{\phi_{ref\ given}} \leq 0.001$$

They are then used to determine the post-development lake level heads.

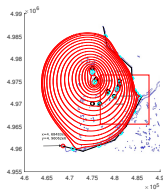
Unverified Preliminary results:

	$\gamma = 0 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$	$\gamma = 6 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$	$\gamma = 12 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$
Nokomis	0.1719	0.3765	0.5849
Diamond	0.2156	0.4714	0.7324
Moter	0.3643	0.7977	1.2495
Hiawatha	0.1394	0.3056	0.4746

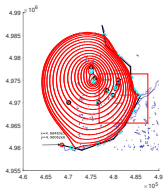
Verification of reference point location: Choosing z_{ref}



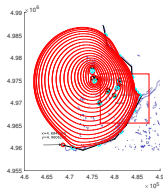
$$z_{ref} = 4.65e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 5000 \frac{m^3}{day}$$



$$z_{ref} = 4.75e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 5000 \frac{m^3}{day}$$



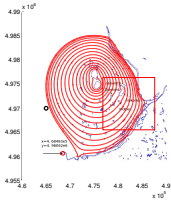
$$z_{ref} = 4.7e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 5000 \frac{m^3}{day}$$



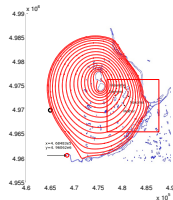
$$z_{ref} = 4.75e5 + i4.9755e6, \Phi = 5000_{ref} \frac{m^3}{day}$$

→ z_{ref} is chosen to be $4.65e5 + i4.97e6$

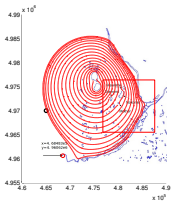
Verification of reference point head: Choosing z_{ref}



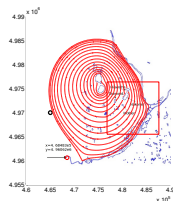
$$z_{ref} = 4.65e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 15000 \frac{m^3}{day}$$



$$z_{ref} = 4.65e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 3000 \frac{m^3}{day}$$



$$z_{ref} = 4.65e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 2000 \frac{m^3}{day}$$

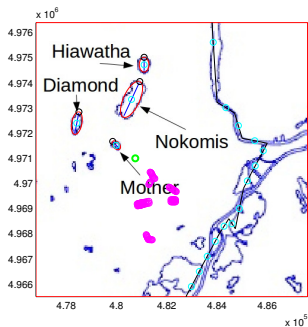


$$z_{ref} = 4.65e5 + i4.97e6, \Phi_{ref} = 10000_{ref} \frac{m^3}{day}$$

→ Φ_{ref} is chosen to remain $5000 \frac{m^3}{day}$

Verification of given head in vicinity of wells before development:

The water table elevation within the vicinity of the wells before development is given to be 815 feet, which is 248.412 meters. Using $z_{test} = 4.8075e5 + i4.971e6$ shown in green, the Ω_{total} function is used to find a $\phi(z_{test})$ of 247.0540 m.

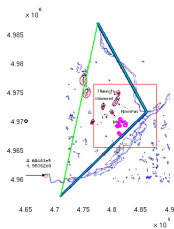


location of well vicinity predevelopment level test

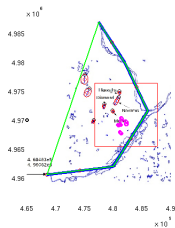
Error Mitigation: Data Collection

	level (ft)	level (m)	date of reading
Nokomis	816.05	248.73204	7/18/2013
Diamond	821.06	250.25909	4/23/2015
Mother	814.96	248.39981	11/14/1996
Hiawatha	811.55	247.36044	11/28/2012
Calhoun	851.08	259.40918	11/28/2012
Harriet	847.19	258.22351	11/30/2005
Wood	819.30	249.72264	10/30/1996

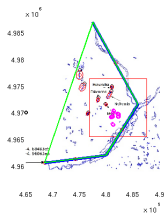
Error Mitigation: Line Sink Quantity



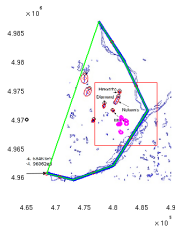
nLS = 2



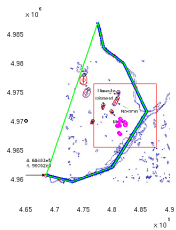
nLS = 4



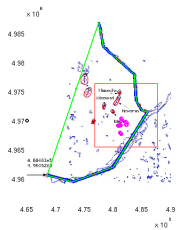
nLS = 3



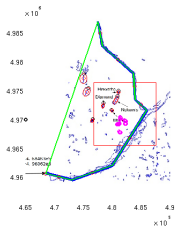
nLS = 5



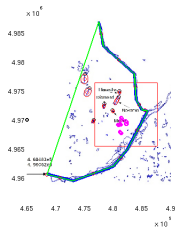
nLS = 6



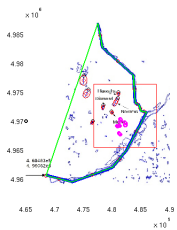
nLS = 8



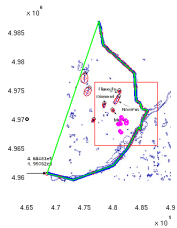
nLS = 7



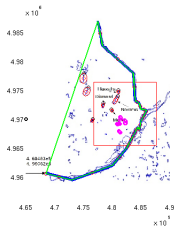
nLS = 9



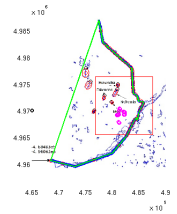
nLS = 10



nLS = 30

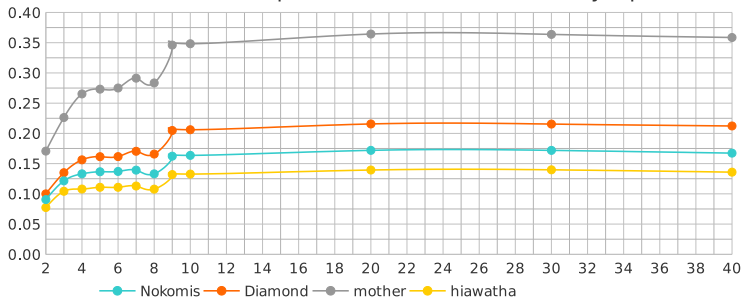


nLS = 20



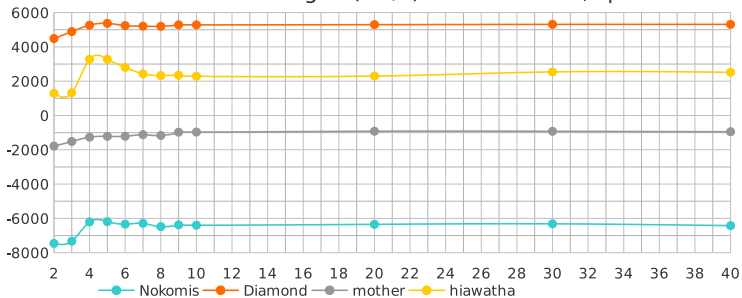
nLS = 40

Lake Level Drops (m) vs. Line Sink Quantity, $\gamma = 0$



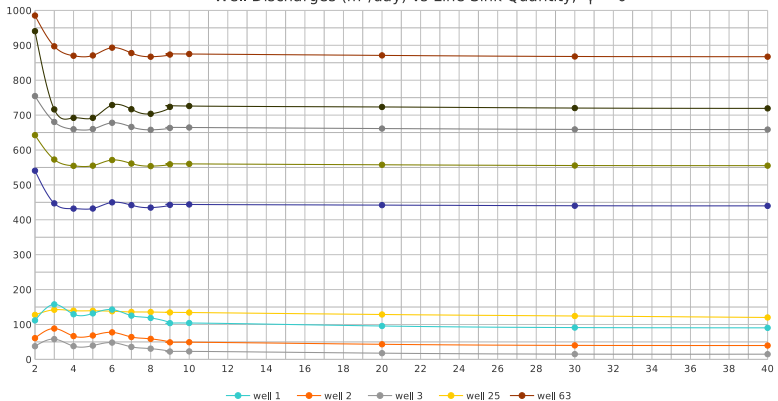
$\gamma = 0$

Lake Discharges (m³/s) vs. Line Sinks, $\gamma = 0$



$\gamma = 0$

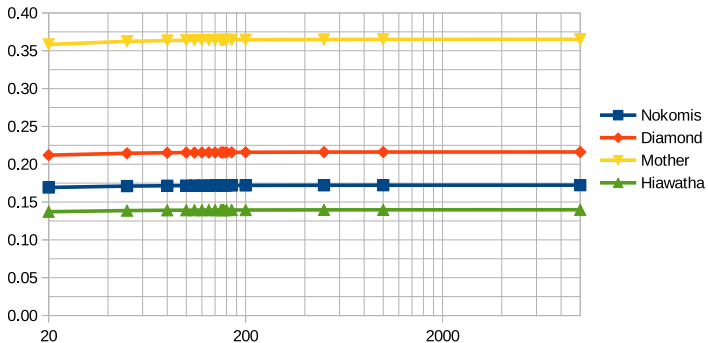
Well Discharges (m³/day) vs Line Sink Quantity, $\gamma = 0$



$\gamma = 0$

Error Mitigation: Hydraulic Conductivity

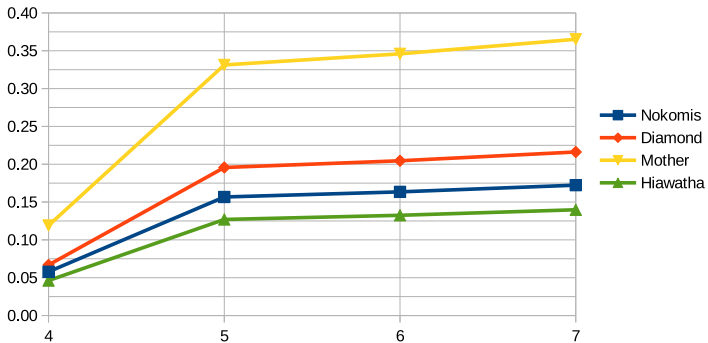
Lake Level Drops (m) vs. Hydraulic Conductivity (m/day)



$nLS = 20, \gamma = 0$

Error Mitigation: Number of Lakes Modeled

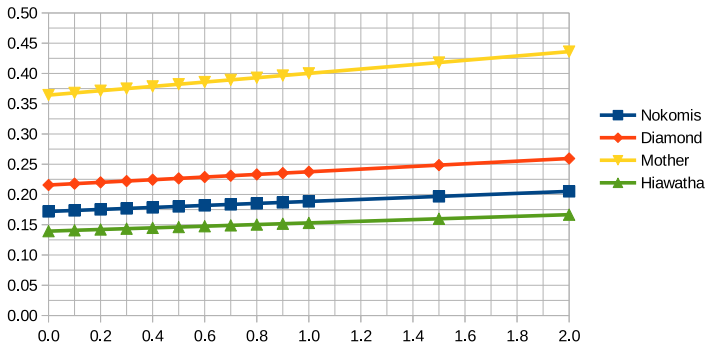
Lake Level Drops (m) vs. Quantity of Lakes Modeled



$nLS = 20, \gamma = 0$

Error Mitigation: Uniform Flow

Lake Level Drops (m) vs. Uniform Flow (m/day)



$nLS = 20, \gamma = 0$

If contracted to continue, or firm proposes to:

Update surface levels for:

- ▶ Lake Nokomis
- ▶ Diamond Lake
- ▶ Mother Lake
- ▶ Lake Hiawatha
- ▶ Lake Calhoun
- ▶ Lake Harriet
- ▶ Lake Wood

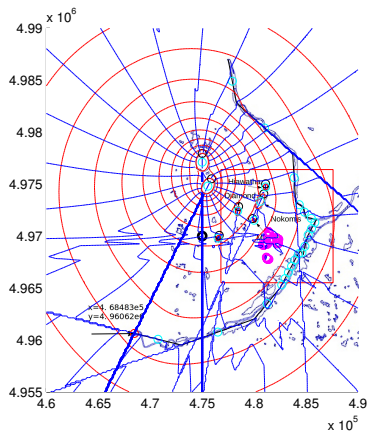
Introduce models for, and most recent lake level readings for:

- ▶ Legion Lake
- ▶ Cedar Lake
- ▶ Lake of the Isles
- ▶ Grass Lake
- ▶ Richfield Lake
- ▶ Taft Lake

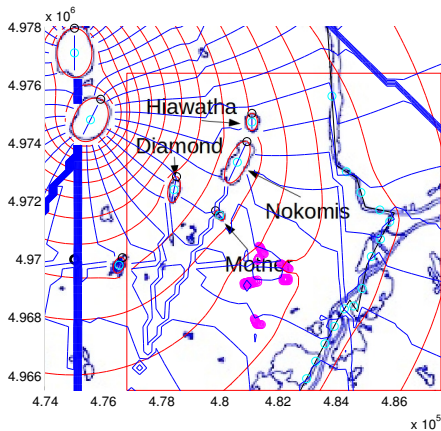
As well as:

- ▶ More closely fit line sink models to relevant reaches of Minnesota and Mississippi River
- ▶ Determine more accurate uniform flow rate of aquifer
- ▶ Remove impermeable zone of airport area from infiltration region
- ▶ Remove impermeable streets near dewatering wells from infiltration region

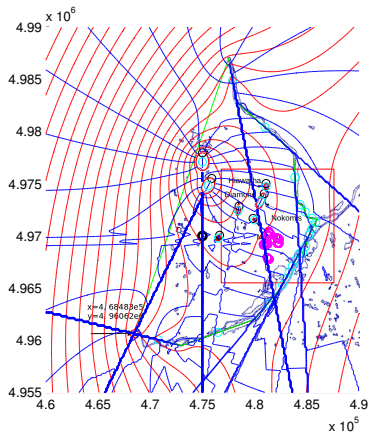
Questions/Comments?



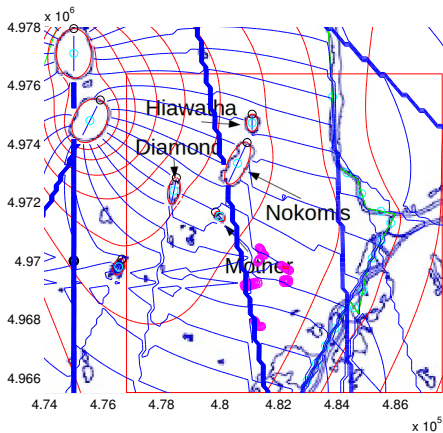
Post-development, no infiltration



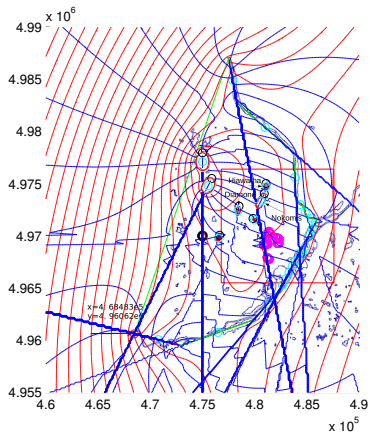
Zoom-in, no infiltration



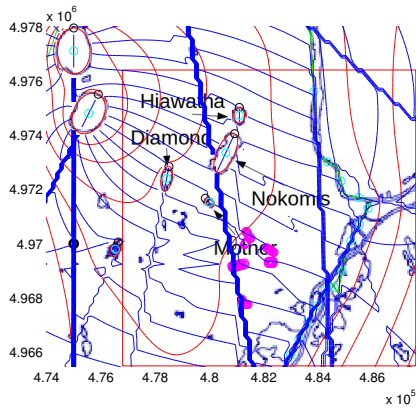
Post-development, $\gamma = 6 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$



Zoom-in, $\gamma = 6 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$



Post-development, $\gamma = 12 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$



Zoom-in, $\gamma = 12 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{year}}$