



WP 2.1: Integrated and scalable high-resolution surface-groundwater modelling considering variable density flow

Het effect van verschillende model-resoluties op de berekende zoutvrachten en zoet-zout verdeling van de ondergrond in West-Nederland.

Ignacio Farías

Utrecht University

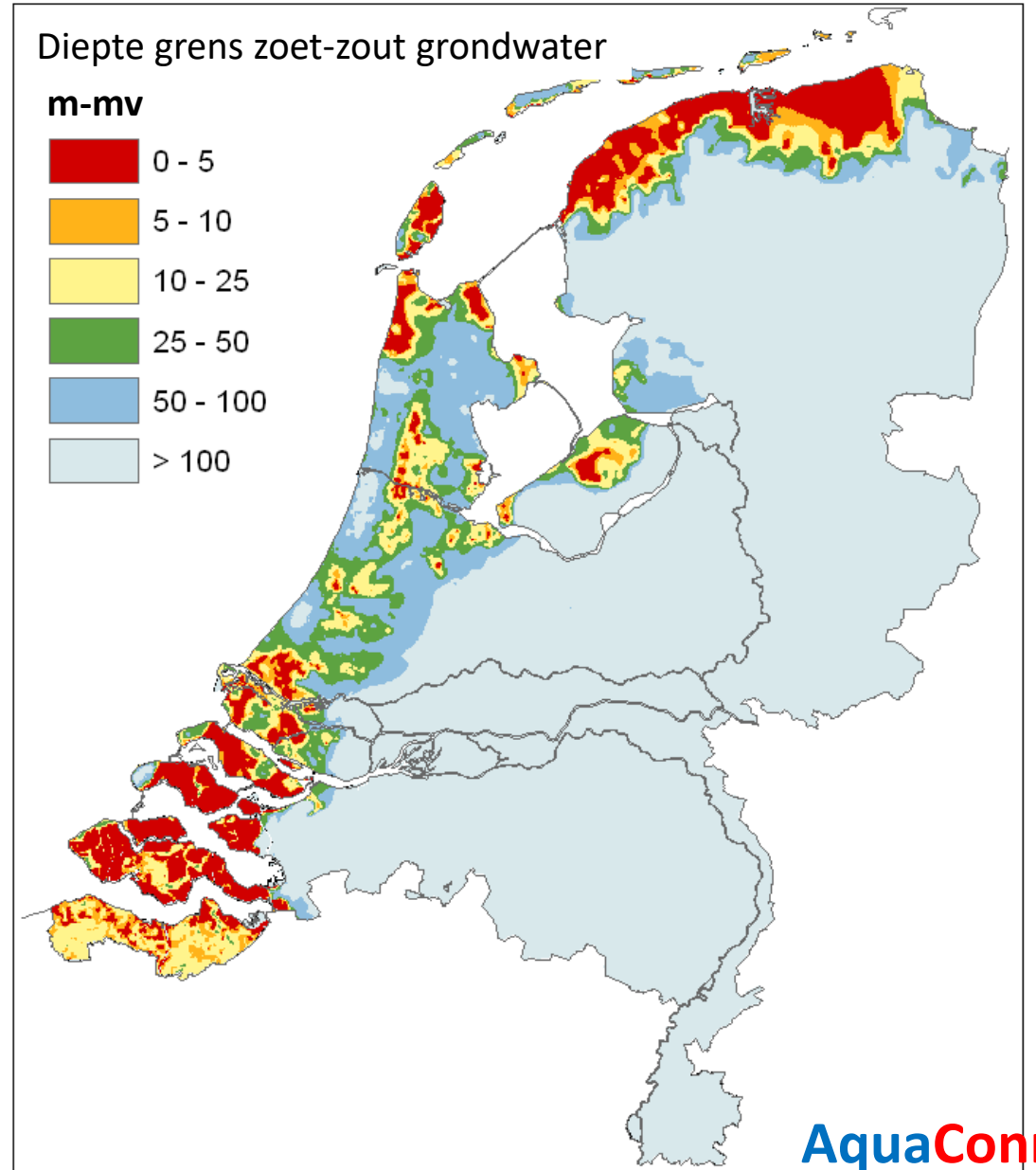
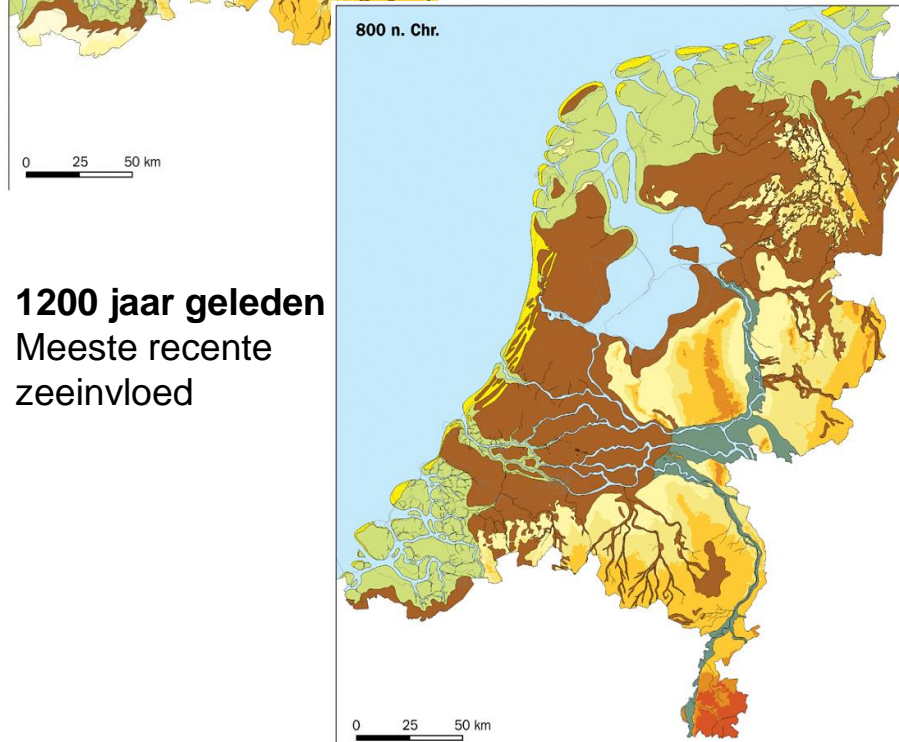
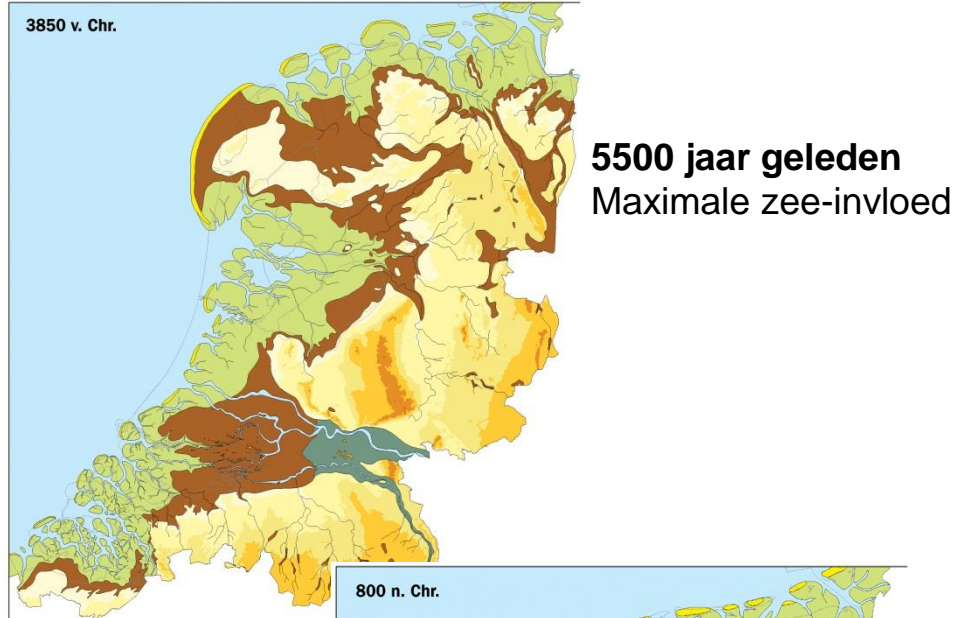
Marc Bierkens

Gualbert Oude Essink

Perry de Louw

12/10/2023

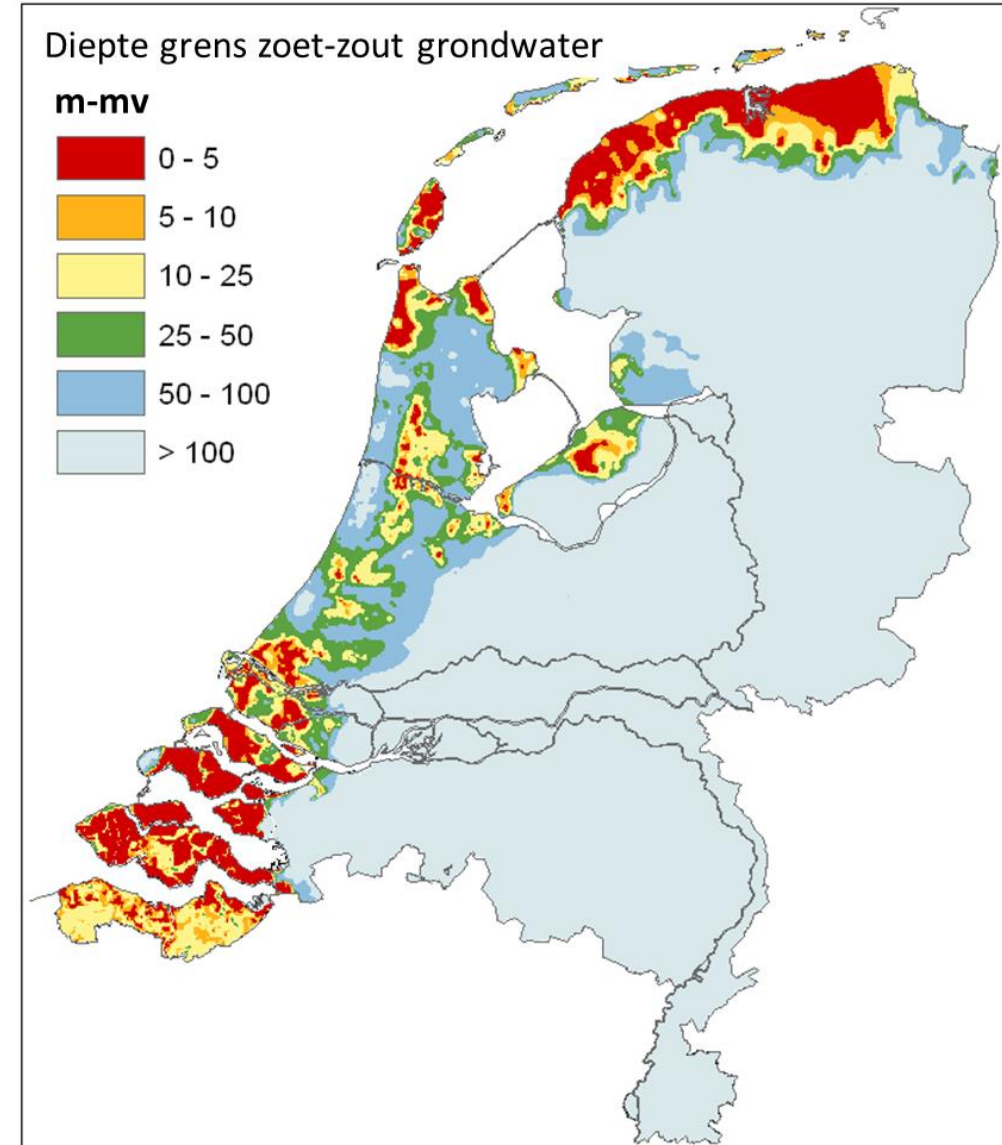
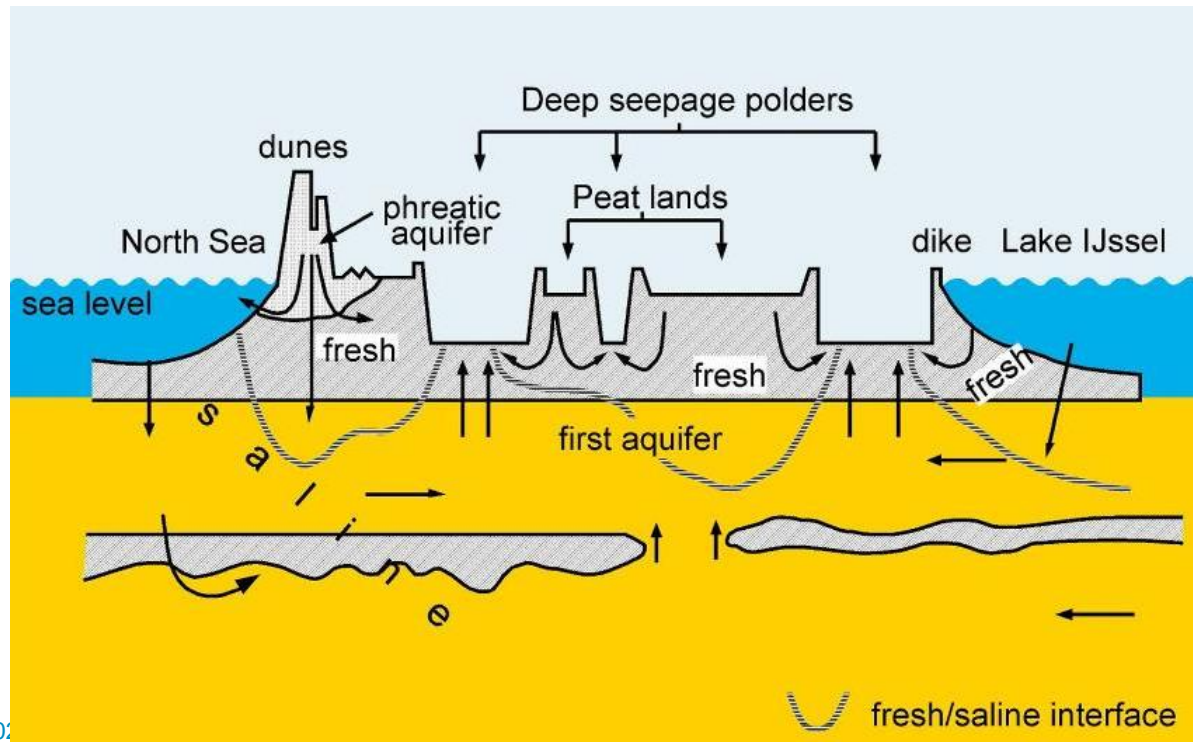
Waar komt het zout vandaan?



Zoute kwel leidt tot:

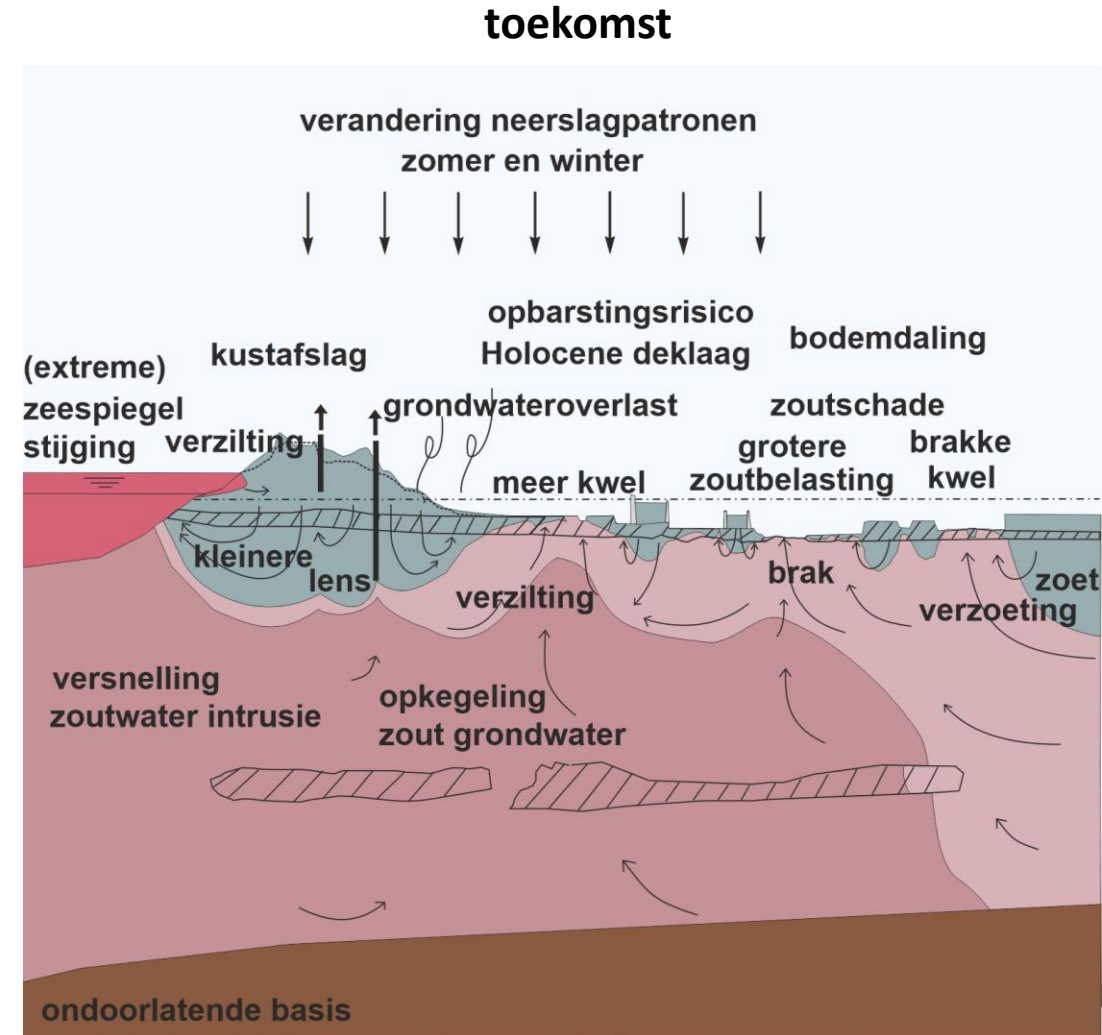
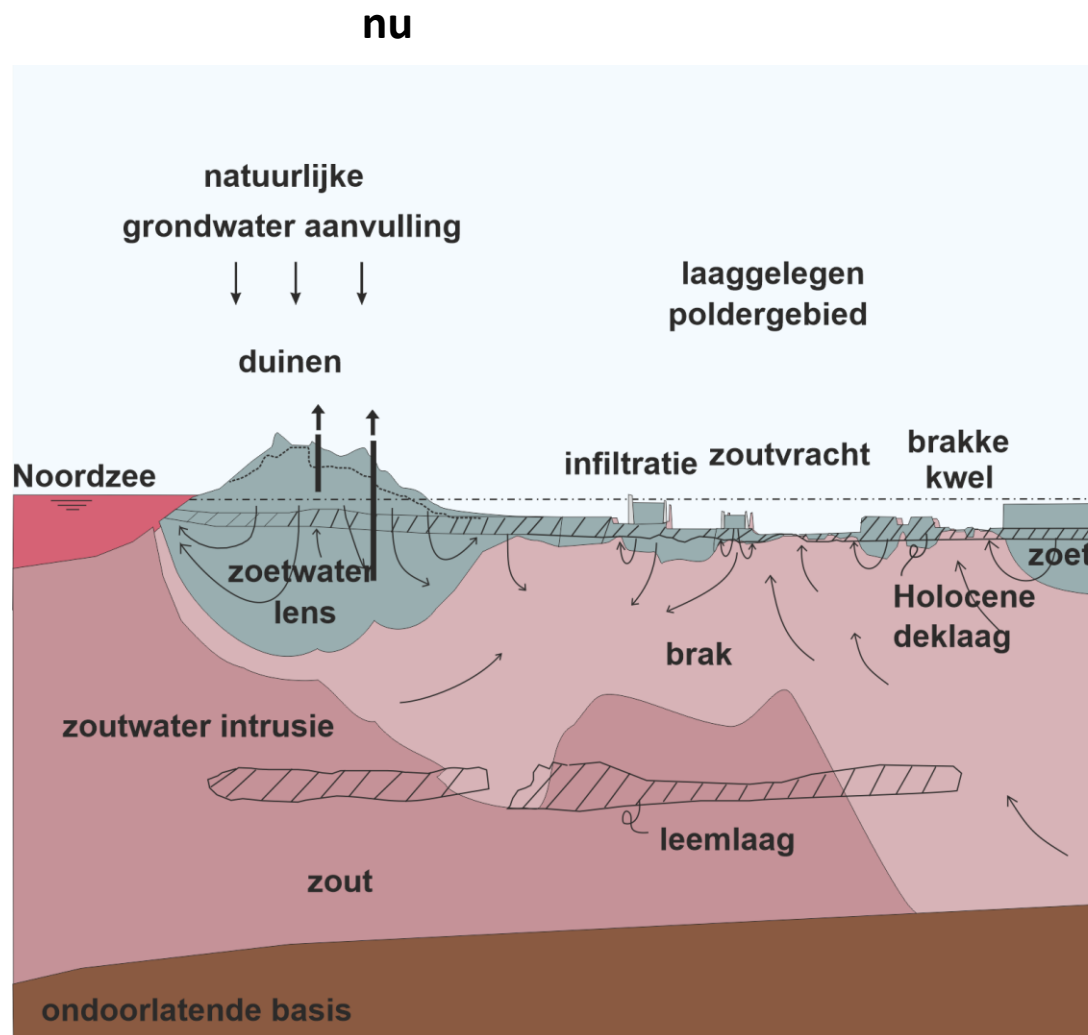
Verziltiging van:

- oppervlaktewater
- ondiep grondwater
- wortel zone (gewas schade)



Grondwatersysteem kustgebied onder druk

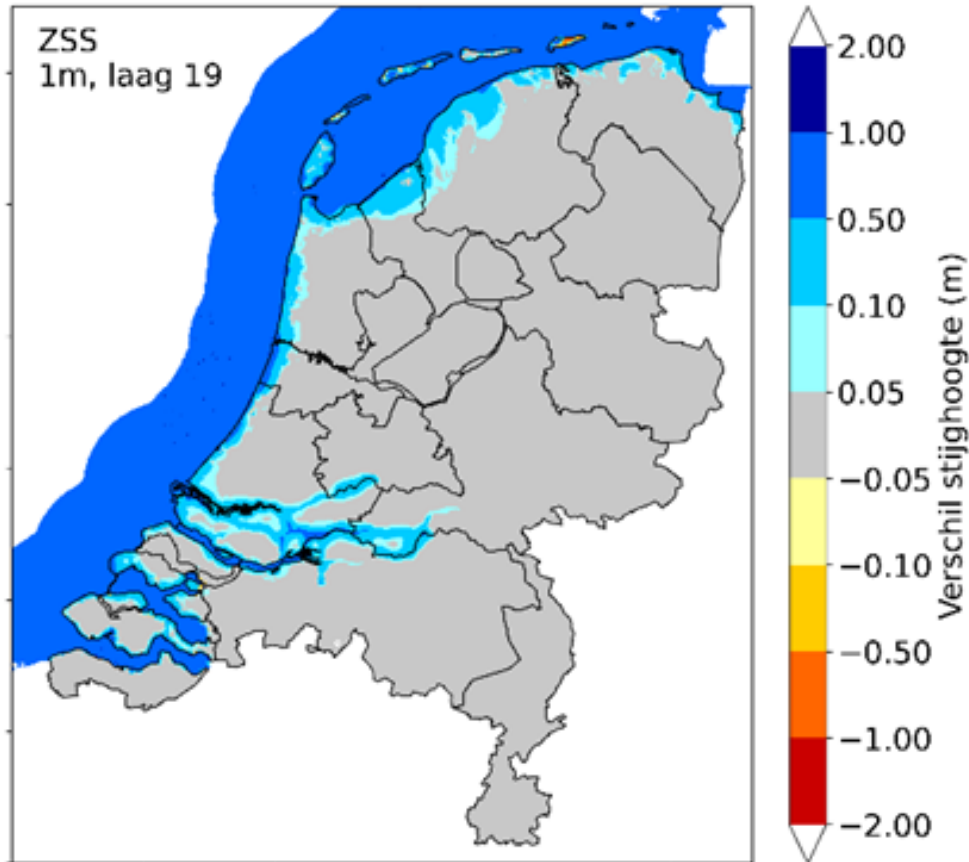
Verziltning neemt toe



Verzilting neemt toe, zoetwaterbeschikbaarheid neemt af

Zeespiegelstijging (1m, zichtjaar 2030)

Effect op stijghoogte WVP2

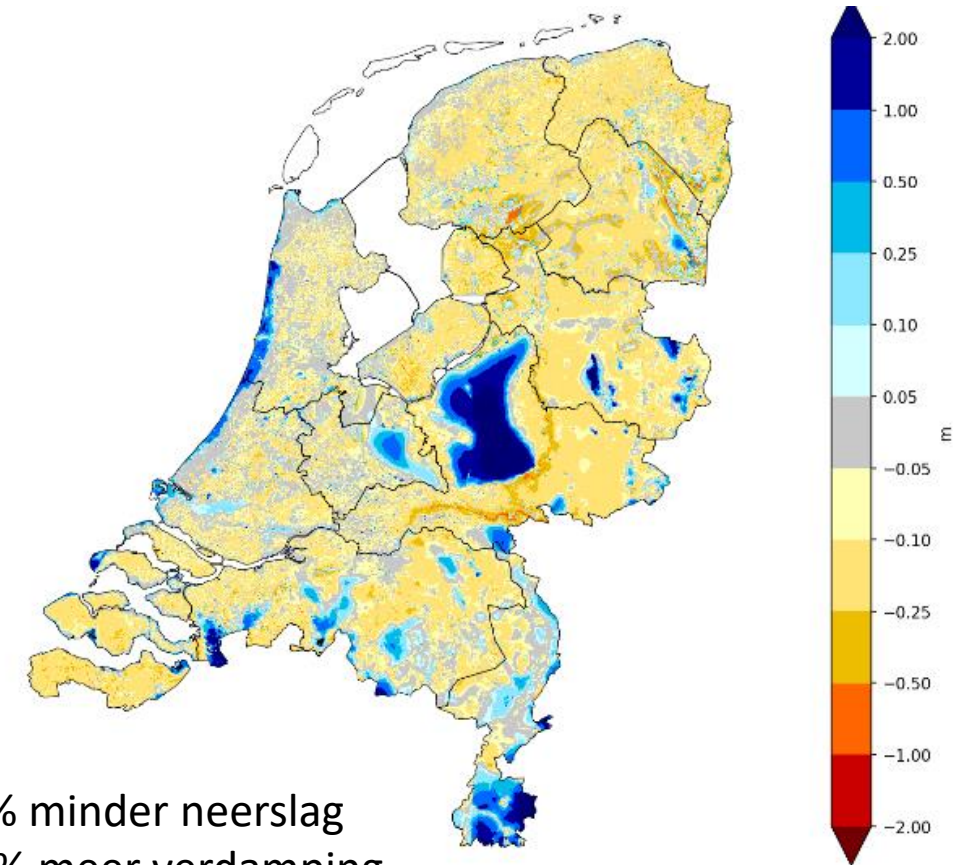


Deltascenario Warm (WH-klimaat in 2100)

Effect op zomergrondwaterstand

Zomer

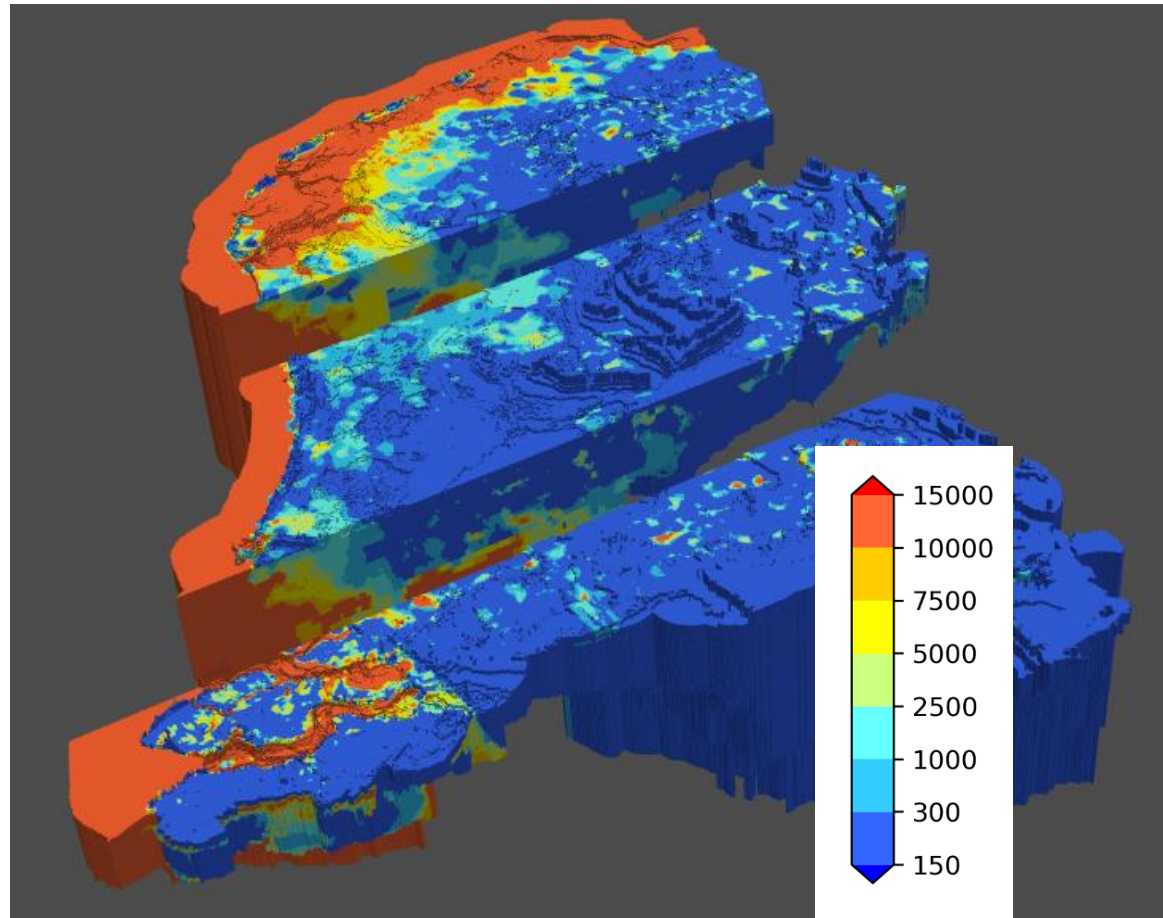
- -23% minder neerslag
- +25% meer verdamping



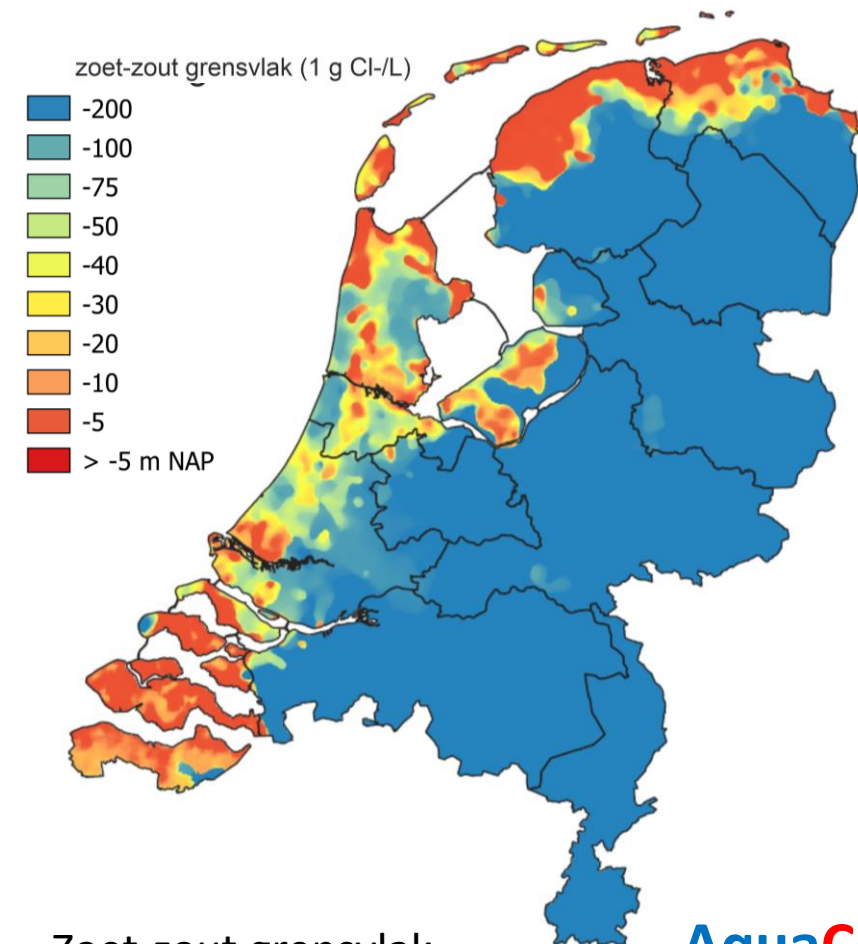
Waarom modelleren? Bijv. Landelijk Hydrologisch Model: zoet-zout

- Wat is de huidige situatie, wat komt er op ons af en wat kunnen we er aan doen?

- Ingezet voor Delta programma Zoetwater, Kennisprogramma Zeespiegelstijging
- Zoet-zout verdeling ondergrond, nu en toekomst



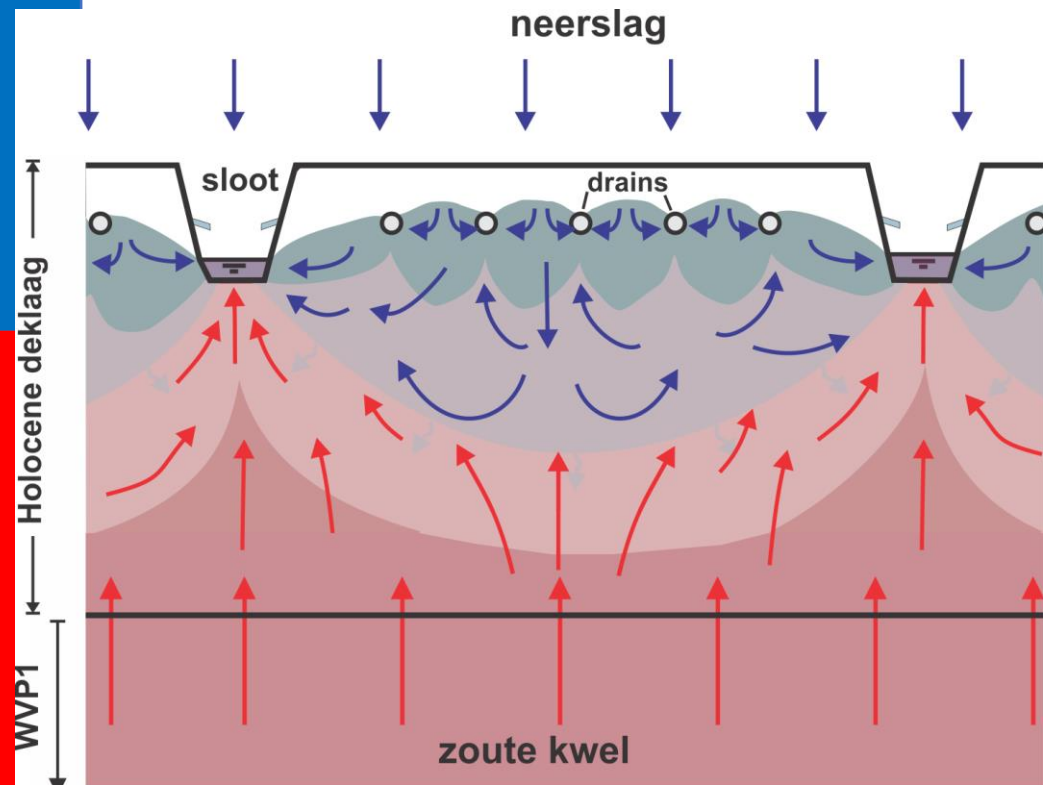
Geïnterpoleerde 3D zoet-zout verdeling (mg Chloride⁻ / L)



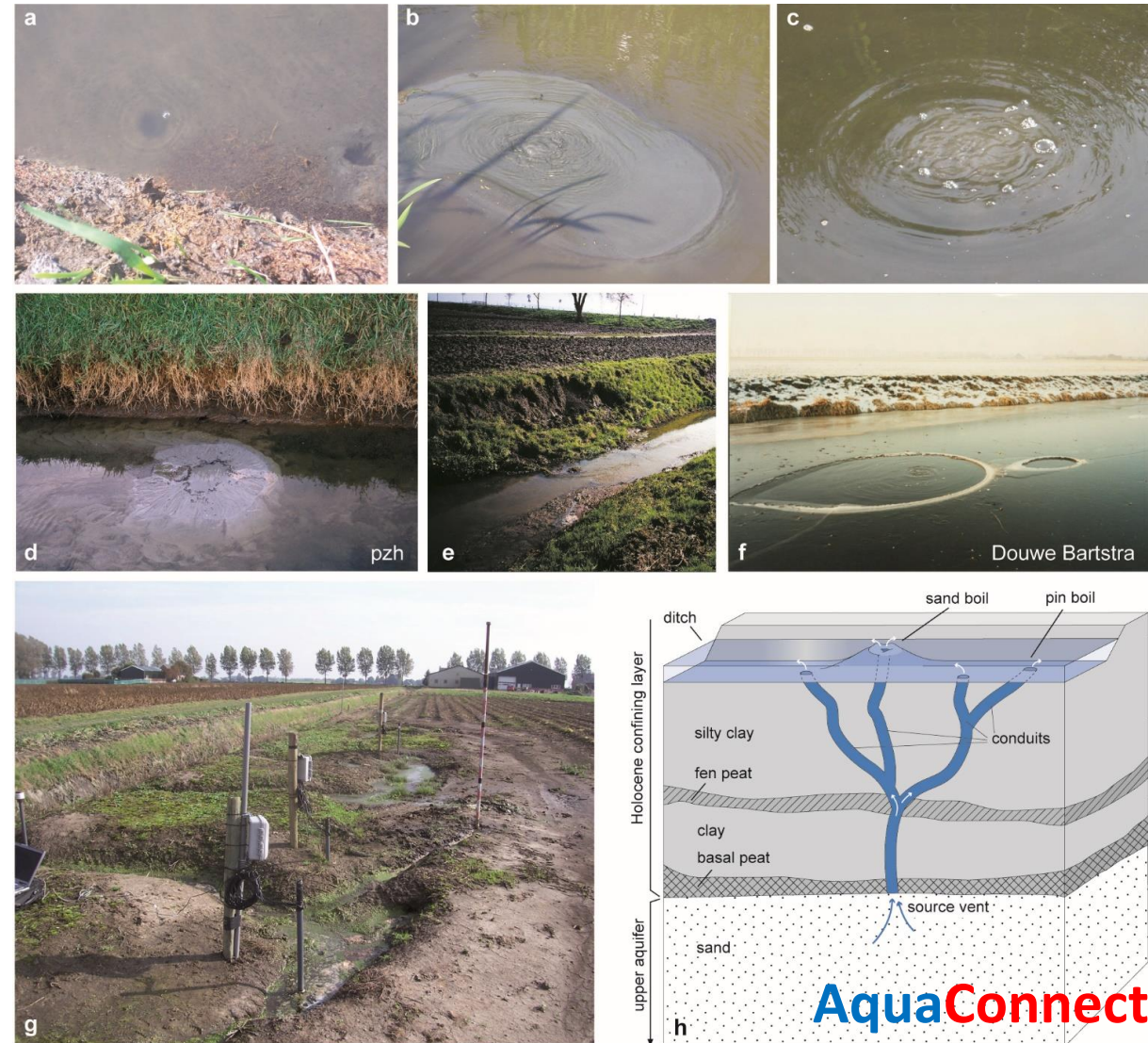
Zoet-zout grensvlak

Verziltingsprocessen spelen vaak op locale schaal

Wellen dominante verziltingsbron in diepe polders



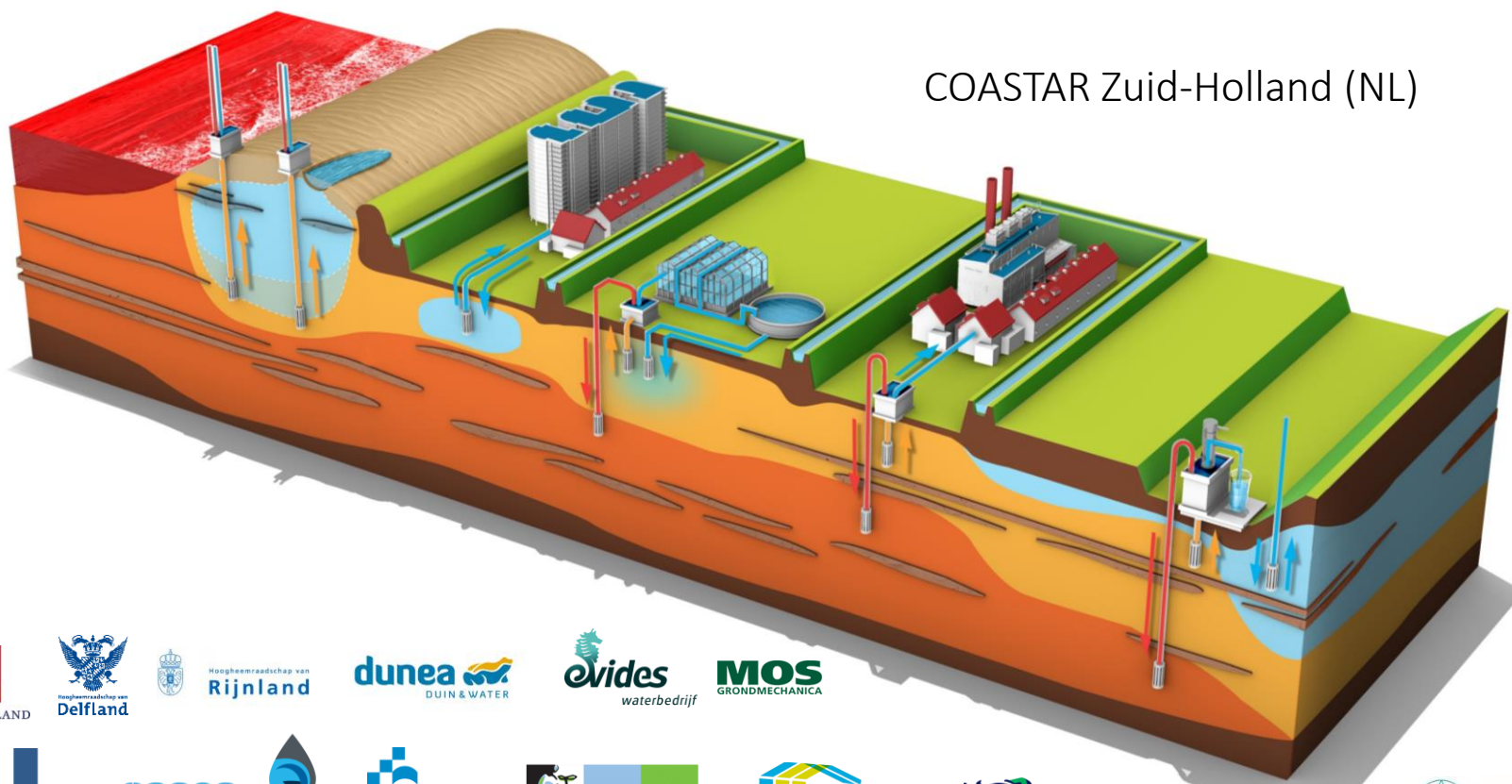
Zoutwater 'upconing' onder sloten



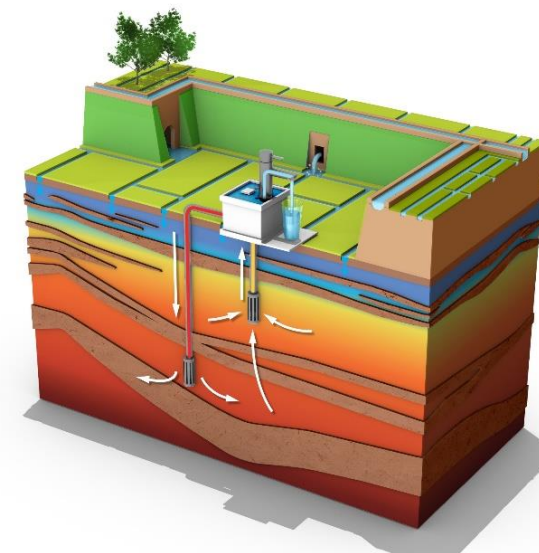
Regionaal: grootschalig gebruik van de ondergrond voor een robuuste watervoorziening en waterbeheer door:

- het dichten van het gat tussen watervraag en wateraanbod over tijd en ruimte
- vóórkomen van verzilting door brak grondwater te gebruiken voor de zoetwaterproductie

COASTAR Zuid-Holland (NL)



Brak grondwater onttrekking polder



www.coastar.nl

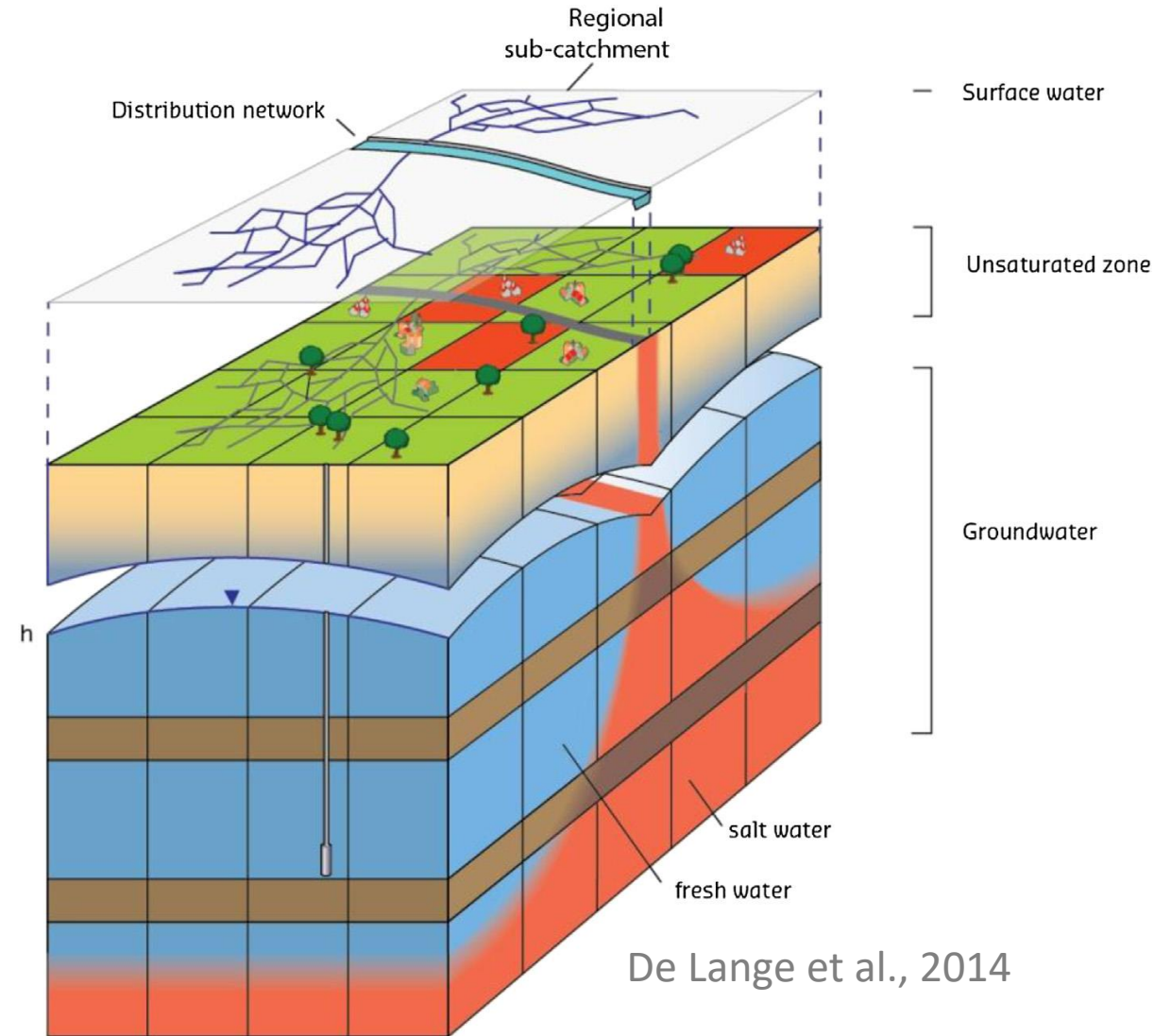


General project aim

Develop seamlessly scalable (between regional and local scale) Integrated Groundwater-Surface water Models (IGSMs) that consider groundwater flow and salinity transport

We will use these models for:

- Calculating the current and future groundwater head and groundwater salinity distribution under different climate (sea level rise) and anthropogenic pathways.
- Test water storage and distribution measures aimed at achieving local to regional water self-sufficiency

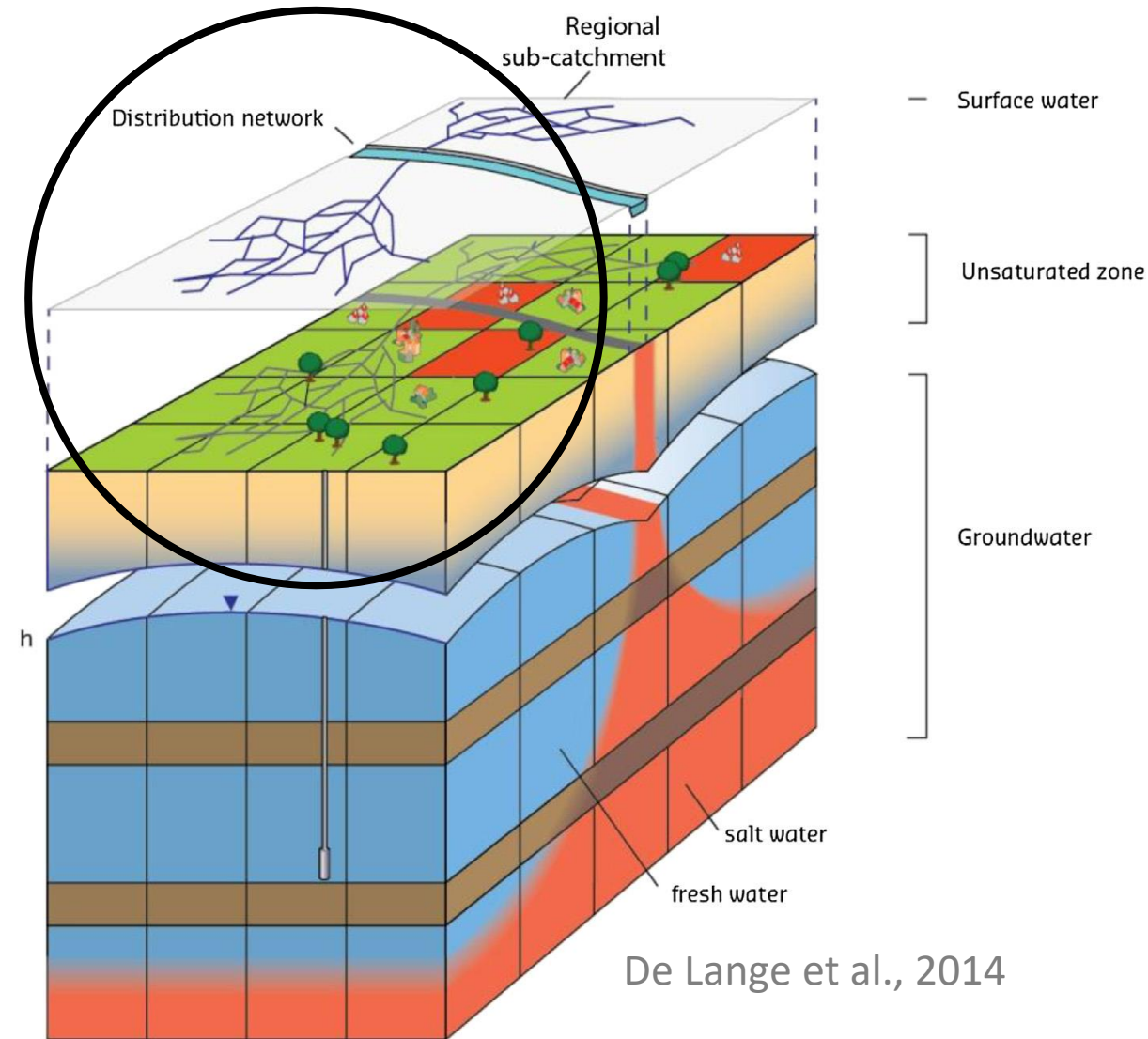


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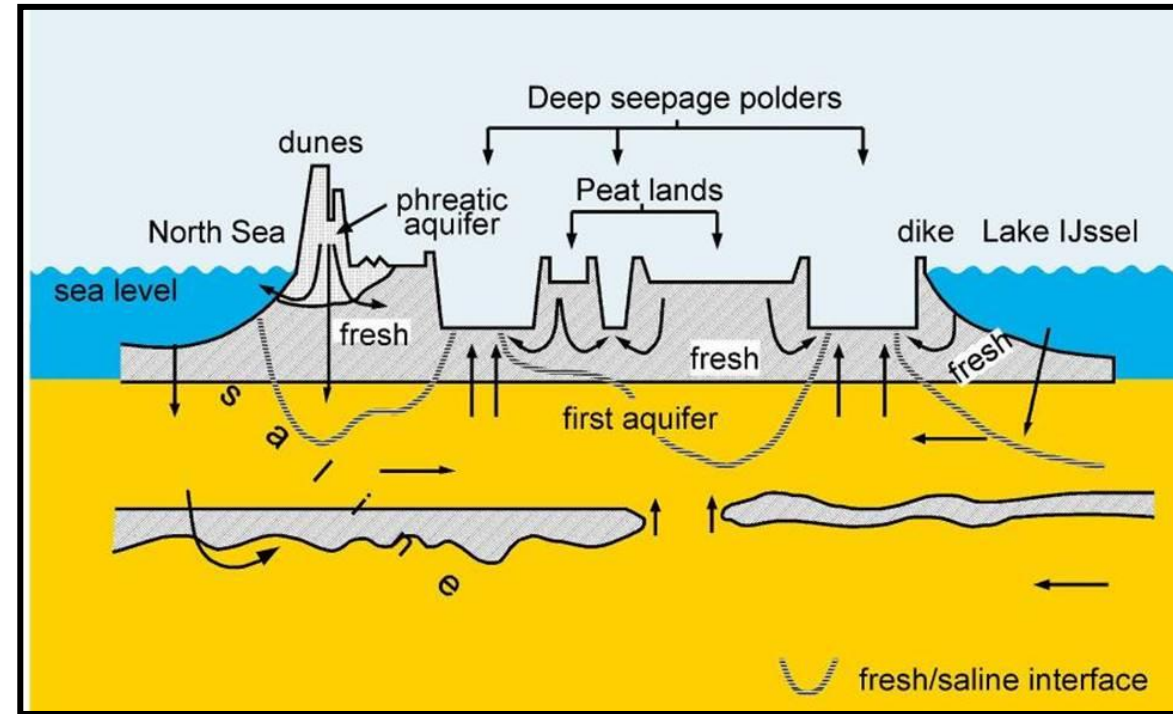
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Current research

What are the effects of grid and boundary conditions scaling on the accuracy and computational efficacy of estimating groundwater salinity distributions ?

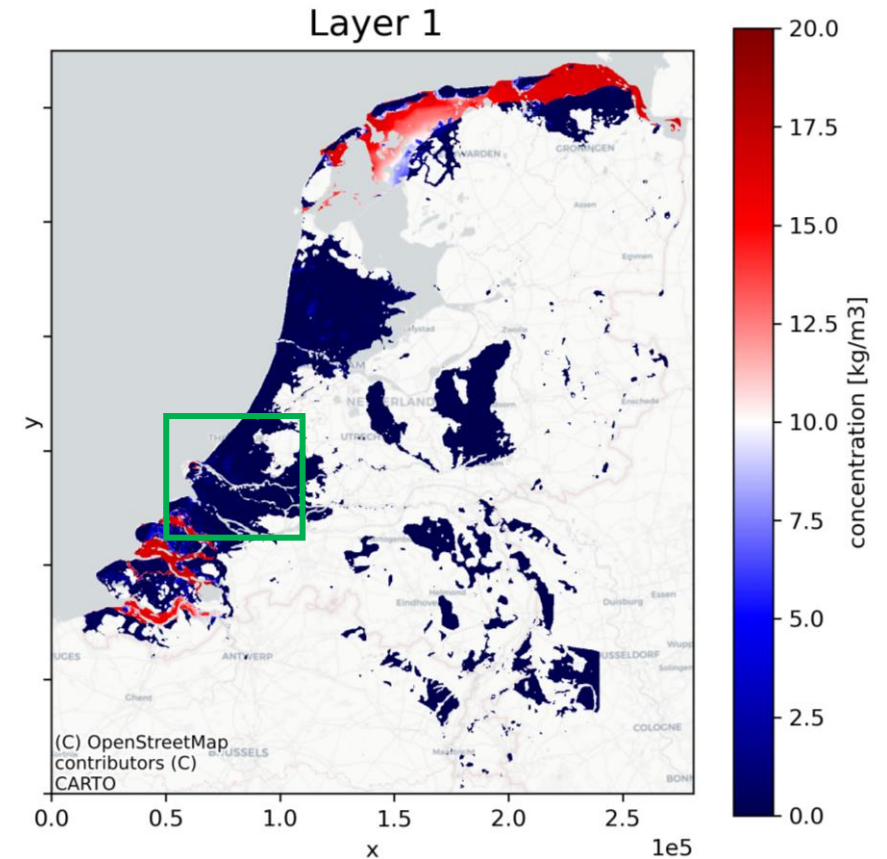
Hypotheses: Higher grid resolution in Integrated **G**roundwater-**S**urfacewater **M**odels (**IGSM**'s) should generally yield better results, but it is unclear what is the "sweet-spot" for grid resolution v/s result accuracy v/s runtimes.



What we are working with

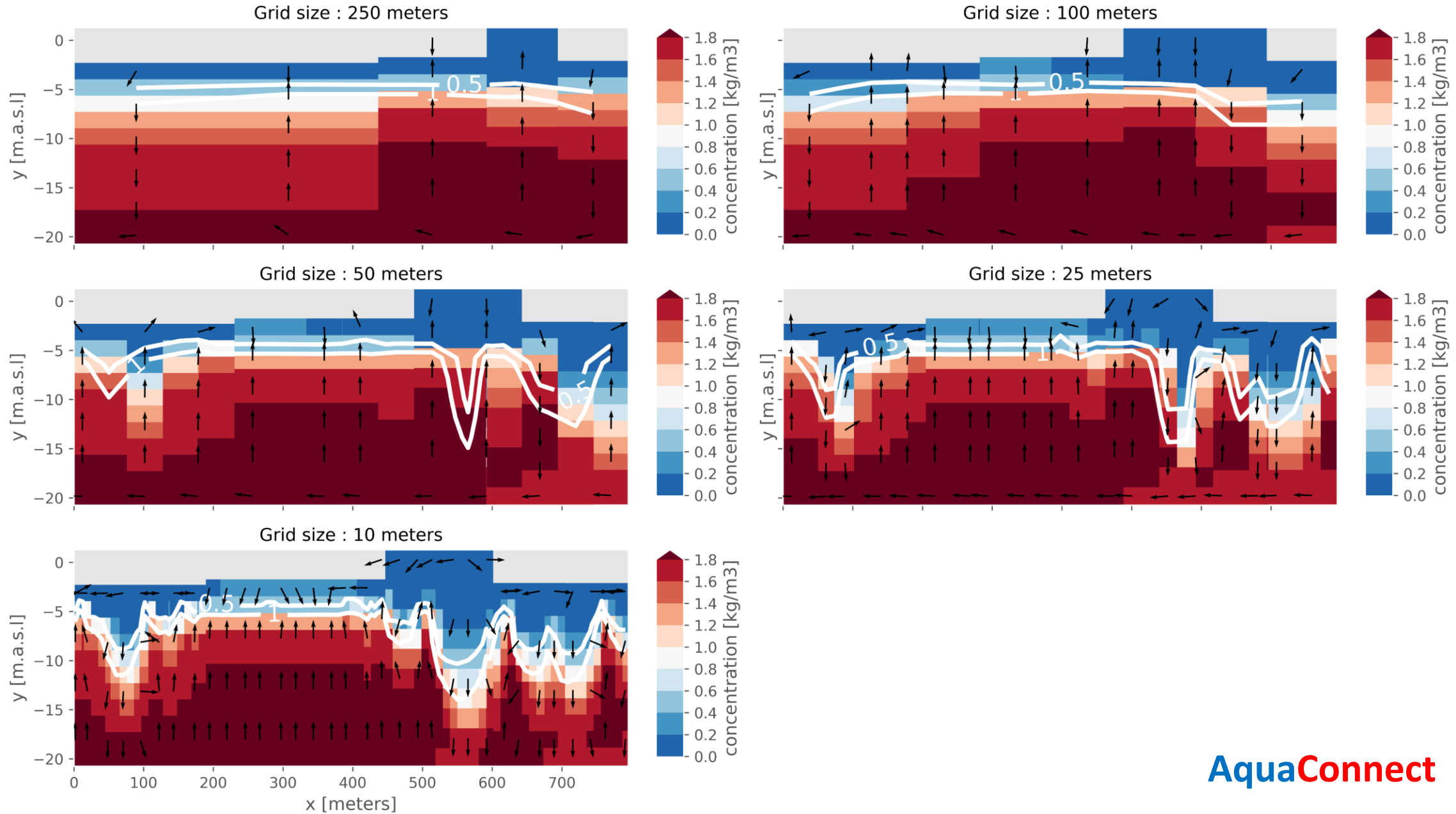
We re-purposed existing tools developed by Deltares to create a reproducible workflow:

- Study case: Delfland (province of Zuid-Holland)
- Software: iMod-WQ (parallelized version of SEAWAT).
- 100 years of simulation.
- Using the results of LHM fresh-salt 3-meter SLR scenario.



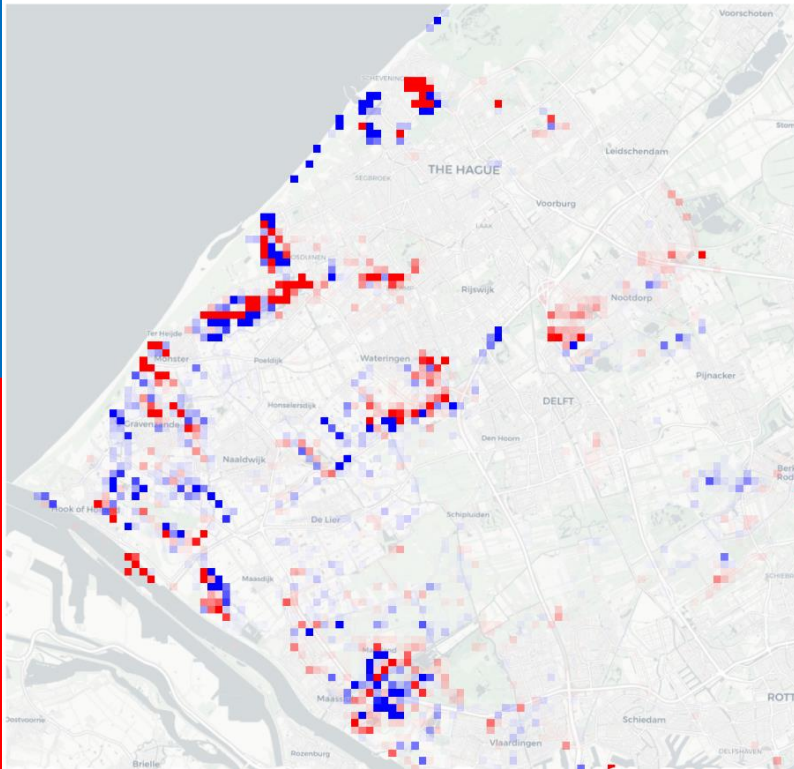
LHM fresh-salt groundwater concentration distribution

Groundwater salinity distribution

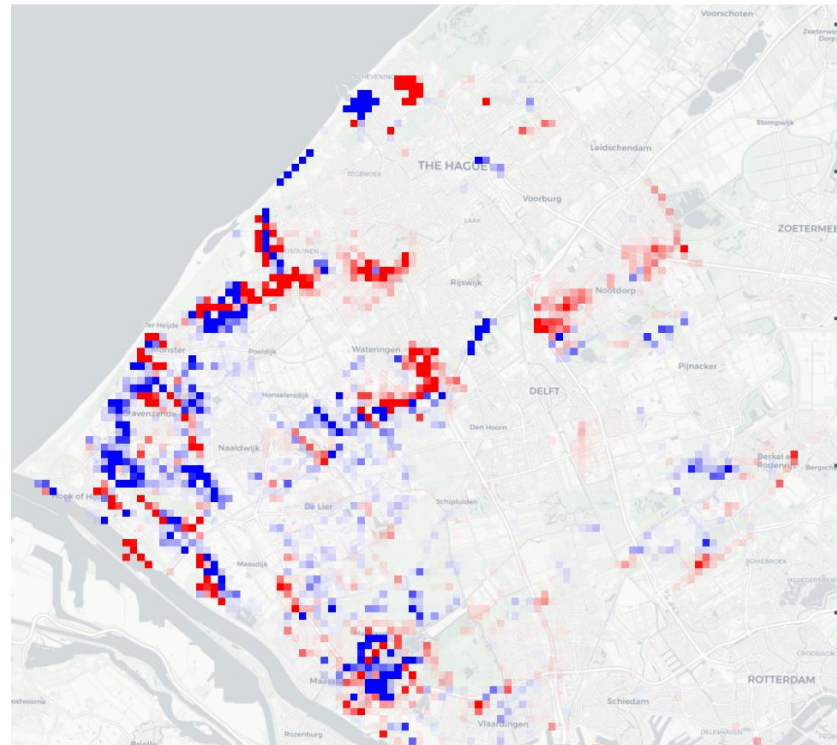


Salt loads to the surface

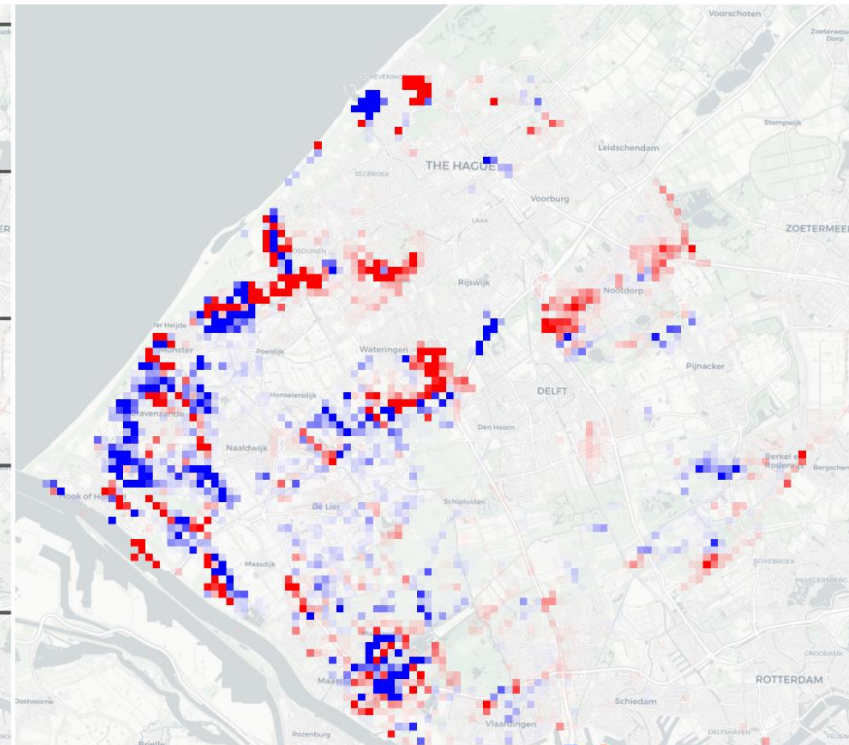
Grid size : 100 meters



Grid size : 25 meters

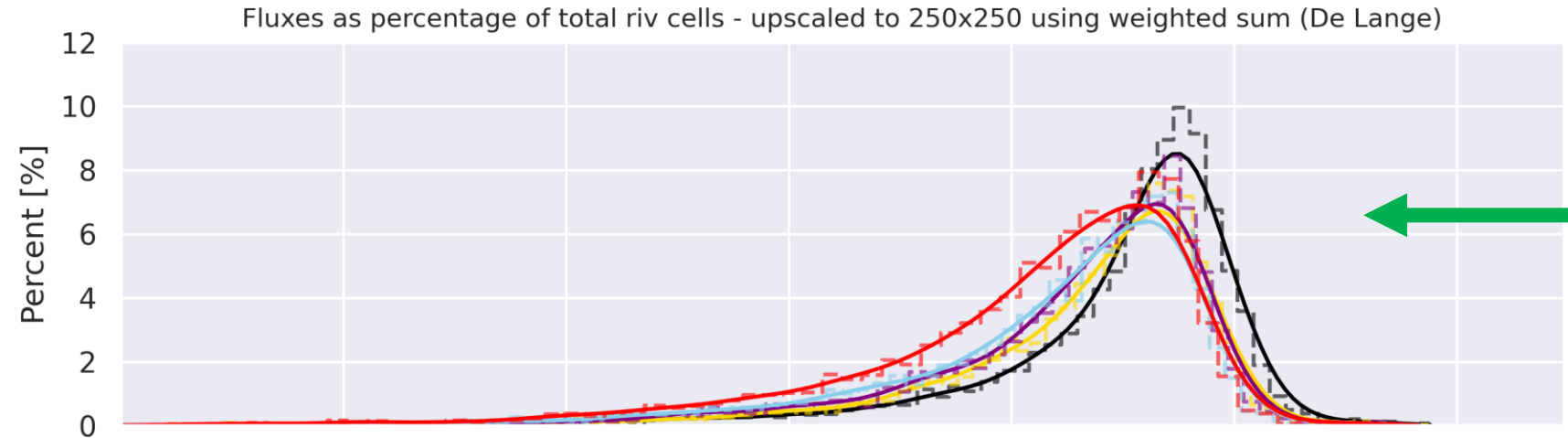


Grid size : 10 meters

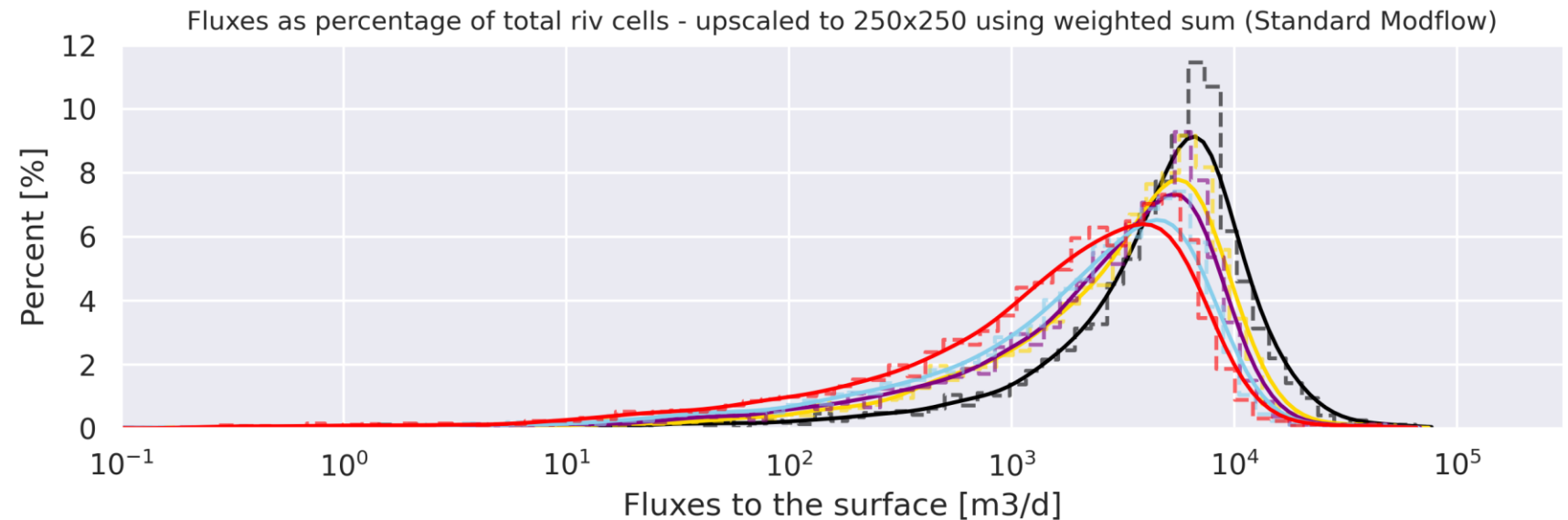


Difference in Upscaled salt loads [kg/year] compared to reference 250x250 meter resolution

Fluxes to the surface



Even though there are problems with the scaling, the more complex De Lange formula shows much better overlap for high fluxes.



Runtimes on the Dutch supercomputer Snellius

Grid size [m]	Cell Number	Run time [hours]	Cores	RAM usage [GB]
10	289,768,050	59.00	256	1010
25	46,412,457	8.25	96	57
50	11,644,776	2.73	32	14
100	2,932,566	1.07	32	5
250	475,410	0.33	32	3

Summary

- Fully scripted workflow to clip/regrid any area of LHM fresh-salt.
- Up-coning / down-coning visible from 50 meters grid resolutions and finer.
- 10-meter grid resolution at a regional scale seems not feasible yet.
- There are issues with flux scaling that propagate to salt load values. This translates to higher resolution models showing local higher peak salt loads while the total regional mass remains similar across resolutions.

What's next:

- Finish first publication.
- Add complexity to the models (pumping, seasonality).
- Test a brine reinjection scenario.

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Thank you for your attention
Questions?

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Deltares

AquaConnect