

Groundwater Level Analyse In Urgench City With Using Modflow Modeling And Forecasting System

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Abstract. The study was conducted as part of a project to develop an automation system for monitoring groundwater in the city of Urgench. The possibilities of modeling and forecasting modeling MODFLOW in groundwater were studied. According to the results, regularities of the level and behavior of groundwater in the city of Urgench were revealed. According to the survey, the direction of movement of groundwater in the city of Urgench shifts in a northwesterly direction to a slope of 0.0008. According to the geophilized model, its high-traffic zone is located at a depth of 10-15 m, from 4-5 m per second.

1 Introduction

In the next hundred years of human development, cities have been decided not only as a set of buildings where people live and work, but also as complex structures, smart technologies, unique geotextiles. Global problem of the sphere is improving the efficiency of complex reclamation systems of cities through monitoring, modeling of real conditions, the optimal layout and regime of groundwater in this geotextile, the types of its formation and these elements. According to the United Nations, in "International Christian Partnership", report on urban development, said that nearly 80% of the world's major cities would be affected by the level of corrosion of groundwater engineering communications in the future, 16% of which would be flooded by global climate change.

2 Problem statement

Among the main problems in the cities of our country is the proximity of groundwater to the surface, which leads to problems in the operation of engineering communications. In particular, according to a study conducted in Urgench [1,2,3,4], the state of groundwater has negatively affected 60% of existing buildings and structures. Although reclamation

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The study area is 100 km² and the relief is flat 96-103 m above sea level. The region is covered by groundwater monitoring with an automated information monitoring system using the principles of modern geoinformation technologies.

5 Methods and materials

MODFLOW (Flow Modeling) was developed in the 1970s using the American FARTRON programming language and has created generations that have evolved to the present day. The MODFLOW modeling and forecasting system is developed by several companies and is not interconnected [9,10,11,12]. In our study, Visual Modflow Flex 2015 was used. The modeling capabilities of the program are well covered in the following study.

The modeling system begins with the formation of task-related data (Figure 2). The program works accurately only when the data is entered in full. Therefore, the existing hydrogeological conditions require the development of a comprehensive database in the form of geographical information [13,14,15,16].

6 Analysis step

The area's Relief model was created using the ALOS Global Digital Surface Model. The base of lithology, filtration coefficient, soil porosity and water retention properties was formed from the data of geological reports of the regional geofund of UZGASHKLITI (Figure 1). Border conditions were formed as a result of satellite imagery and data from the Khorezm Melioration expedition and direct field research:

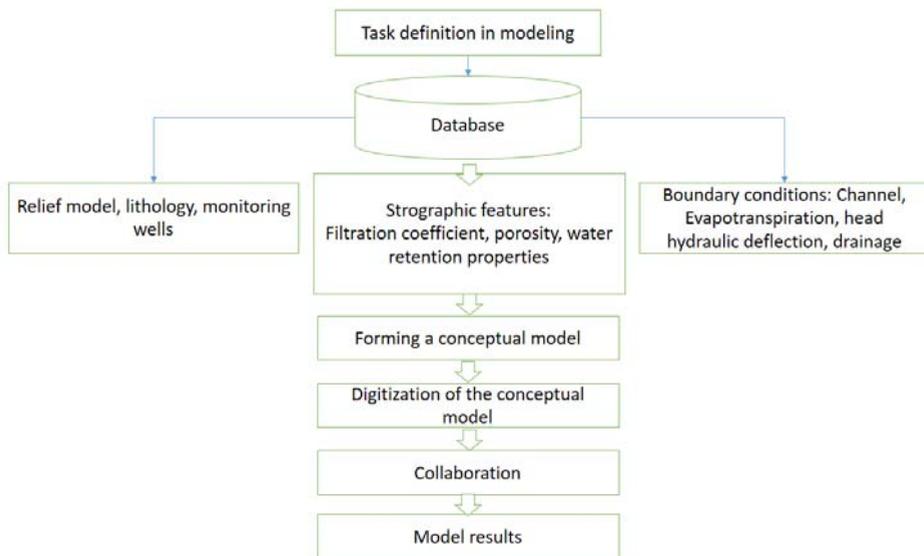


Fig. 2. Task definition in modeling

The conceptual model was developed by bringing the data into a spatial view. The calibration of the developed conceptual model was compared with the data obtained as a result of field research.

Data from 66 automated monitoring wells in Urgench were used to calibrate groundwater levels.

7 Conclusions and discussions

The relief of Urgench is flat, which ensures the slow movement of groundwater. The flow direction is from southeast to northwest (Fig. 3). Lithologically, the soil close to the surface is covered with loamy soils and sands. This reduces the filtration in some places to a layer thickness of 0.5-2 m. The next layer consists of sand of different fractional structure. Its filtration coefficient ranges from 0.5 to 5 m / day. According to the results of the geofiltration model (Fig. 4b), the movement of real groundwater was twice as strong as at the surface at a depth of 10 m above the ground. In this stronger flow region, the direction is slightly northward [17,18,19,20].

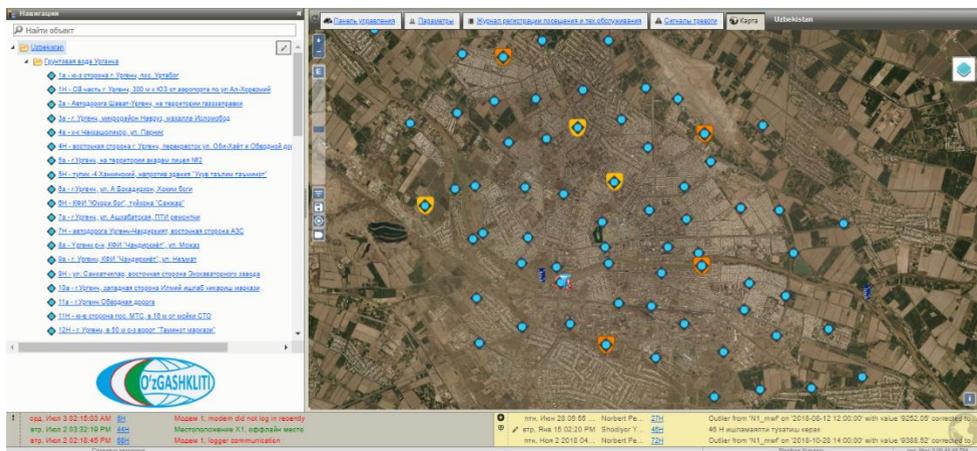


Fig. 3. Interface of the automated groundwater monitoring system of Urgench city

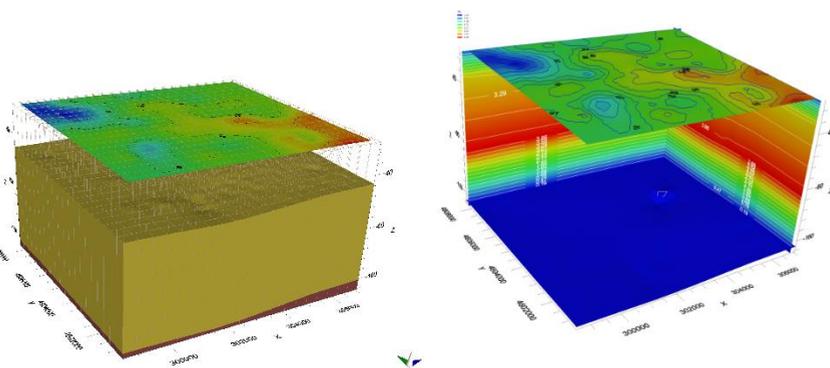


Fig. 4. The result of the modeling is a) Strogaphic structure of the area and high groundwater horizon m.; b) geofiltration model in cross section (m³ / day).

In the conceptual modeling, the boundary conditions of the groundwater of the region were developed in digital form. Based on the results of the model, the hydraulic gradient of the area was modeled, the hydraulic gradient model calculated in three dimensions showed that the groundwater movement was directed to the northwest (Figure 5). The pressure level of the modeled groundwater horizon ranged from 99 m to 94.5 m, with a bed of 0.0008. Under such conditions, groundwater is practically runoff. The uniformity of the water level and gradient models means that there are no anomalous barriers in the area.

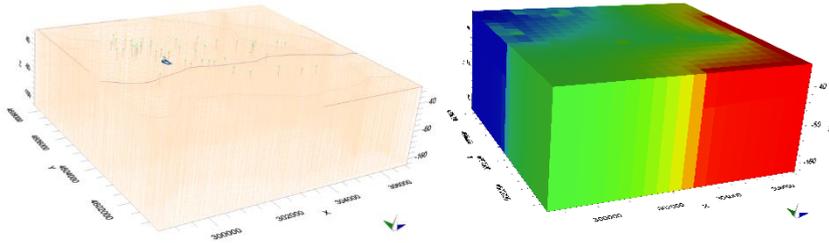


Fig. 5. Results of conceptual modeling a) Numerical representation of boundary conditions; b) Block diagram of the hydraulic gradient.

According to the results of the conceptual model of groundwater boundary conditions, the share of groundwater flowing from the environment in the budget of the groundwater balance in the region is large. Approximately 40% of this amount of incoming water leaves unchanged. Drainage networks make a very small contribution to the balance of groundwater. The Shovat canal plays an important role in lowering the groundwater level of the region. A large part of the mass of groundwater entering from above serves as a canal drain. The role of evaporation and precipitation in the dynamics of groundwater is very noticeable (Figure 6).

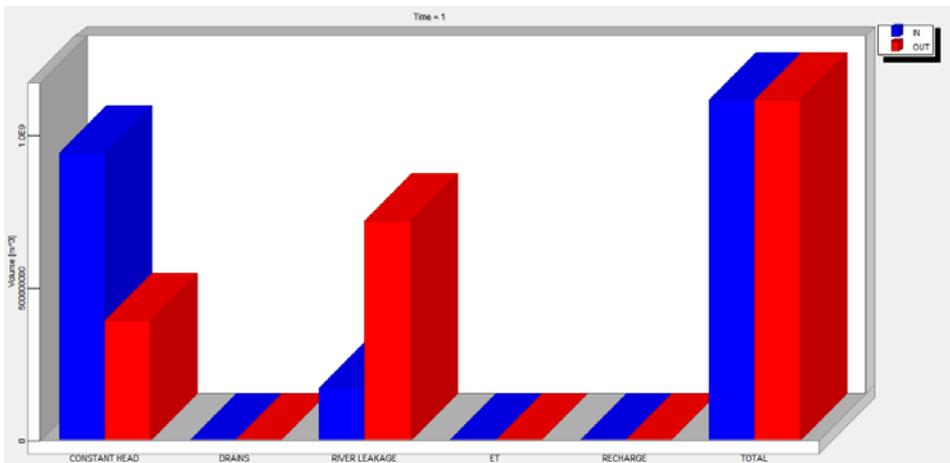


Fig. 6. Groundwater balance "Budget" formation (income in blue, expenditure in red)

In determining the reliability of the modeling results, the ratio of the model results to the measurement results was studied. The results showed that the model worked 65% correctly. The straight-line correlation was 0.57 (Figure 7).

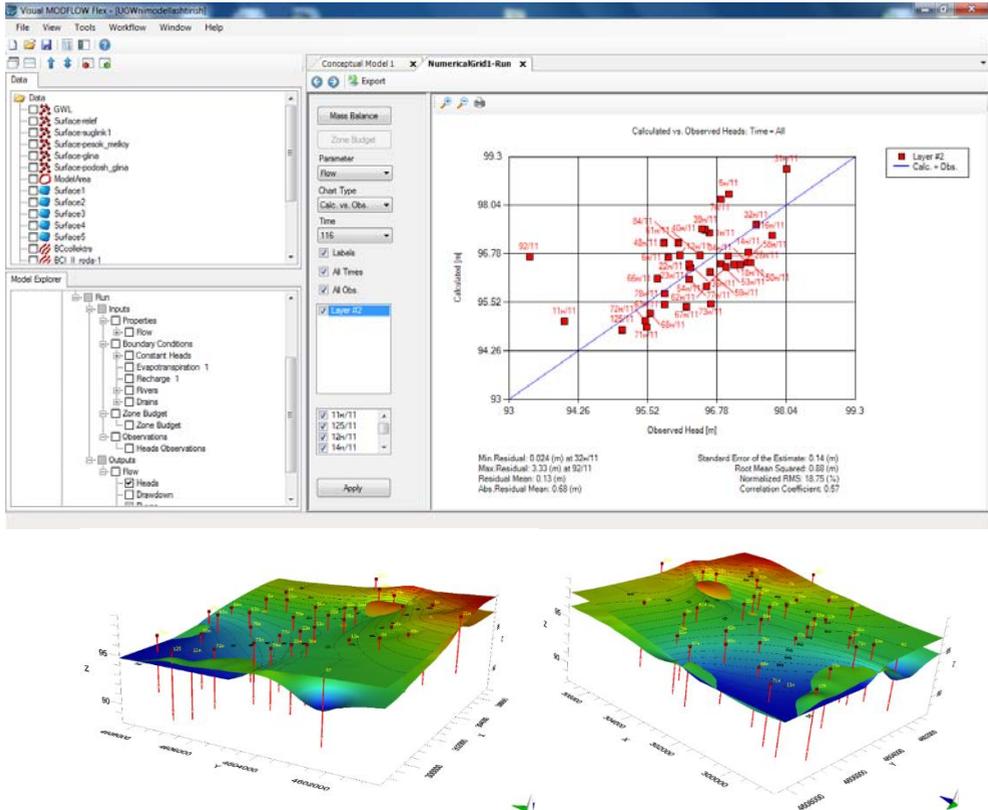


Fig. 7. Calculation of model reliability a) statistical reliability test; b) three-dimensional view of the modeled and measured groundwater level

A three-dimensional comparison of the modeled and measured data showed that (Fig. 7 b) the modeling gives more accurate results than the interpolation. The modeling results were more accurately compared to the measured data bed. In summary, the modeling yielded high-precision results when some dimensional calculations were performed. Conclusion. The development of a modeling system is important in drawing conclusions based on the specific conditions of groundwater. The MODFLOW modeling system is a non-choice software in studying the performance efficiency of a reclamation system. Its capabilities give high results in the study of groundwater regime accuracy. This requires the correct selection and input of data subjectively. It was found that the results obtained in the example of the city of Urgench give more accurate results than the results of spatial interpolation on the groundwater level, even when the model operates with an accuracy of 65%.

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