

A ONE-DIMENSIONAL, FINITE ELEMENT
SALT WATER INTRUSION MODEL

By

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INTRODUCTION

Groundwater resources near the coastline and on islands should be managed in such a way that salt water intrusion into the aquifer does not jeopardize the quality of the water resource. Management of the salt water intrusion means knowing the location of the wedge and predicting its response to changes in aquifer recharge and pumpage so that its future location can be controlled. Observation wells strategically located in the aquifer could be used to determine the present location of the salt water wedge. However, to predict the response of the wedge to altered conditions of recharge and pumping, one must have a model to simulate the dynamics of the salt water wedge. These models may be analytical in nature for simple geometries or numerical for more complicated aquifers.

For many aquifers, one may assume that the fresh water and the salt water are two immiscible liquids of different densities that are separated by a sharp interface. A variety of numerical, computer models have been reported in the technical literature simulating the dynamics of the interface (1,2,3). Continuity of pressure across the interface is maintained and the velocity of the two fluids parallel to the interface can and will be different. If the velocity of the salt water is assumed to be zero everywhere, then the Ghyben-Herzberg condition is satisfied. Interface models have been applied to confined and unconfined aquifers, can be steady or unsteady and have been applied in one or more dimensions.

A sharp interface model is only a convenient approximation to actual field conditions. The shear stress along the interface and the hydrodynamic

dispersion that occurs when the interface moves (due to sea-level fluctuations or variations in recharge) causes the interface to lose its sharpness and the density to vary gradually across a transition zone. If it can be shown that the density does not vary over a significant portion of the aquifer; i.e. the transition zone is narrow, one may still use a sharp interface model. However, there do exist some aquifers where the sharp interface model will not provide meaningful results and a dispersion model would have to be used. Compared with sharp-interface models, dispersion models are more complex as they have to take into account the mass balance of salt and the relationship between salt concentration and density of the salt water. Most of the dispersion models have been developed for a vertical cross section only (4,5). In addition to knowing the usual aquifer properties such as porosity and permeability, dispersion models also require knowledge of dispersion coefficients of the aquifer. Because of these difficulties, dispersion models have been applied to relatively few natural aquifers.

This report describes a one-dimensional, finite element salt water intrusion model. Such a model can be very useful in understanding local features of an extensive aquifer system. Certainly, two-dimensional models are available and should be used whenever the necessary data, computer facilities and cost are available. However, when first-cut results are necessary in a limited time frame, a one-dimensional model may be the appropriate tool. Two dimensional models can of course be used to provide one dimensional results; but, only by the use of twice the number of nodes as used in a one-dimensional model.

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FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

The depth-averaged equations of motion and continuity have been derived in references 1,2,3 and 6. The one-dimensional equations for fresh water and salt water are given below.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (K^f b^f \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial x}) + q^f + N = \frac{n \gamma^f}{\Delta \gamma} \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial t} - \frac{n \gamma^s}{\Delta \gamma} \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial t} \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (K^s b^s \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial x}) = \frac{n \gamma^s}{\Delta \gamma} \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial t} - \frac{n \gamma^f}{\Delta \gamma} \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial t} \dots (2),$$

To maintain continuity of pressure at the interface, the following equation must be satisfied, resulting in the depth of the interface below mean sea level.

$$z = \frac{\gamma^s}{\Delta \gamma} \phi^s - \frac{\gamma^f}{\Delta \gamma} \phi^f \dots (3)$$

The partial differential equations (1) and (2) are solved numerically using the finite element method. Linear variation of variables within an element is assumed.

Thus,
$$\phi^f = N_1 \phi_1^f + N_2 \phi_2^f \dots (4)$$

where
$$N_1 = 1 - \frac{x}{l} \dots (5)$$

and
$$N_2 = \frac{x}{l} \dots (6)$$

Similar equations can be written for ϕ^s , b^f and b^s . The variables N , K and n are assumed to be constant within an element. Substituting these approximations

into equations (1) and (2) will yield residuals R^f and R^s from each equation.

Using Galerkin's method, we have

$$\int N_i R^f dx = 0 \quad i = 1, 2 \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

$$\int N_i R^s dx = 0 \quad i = 1, 2 \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

Upon integration, the final element equations are given below.

$$-\frac{K^f l^f}{l} \Big|_1 [-1 \ +1] \{\phi^f\}^e - K^f \left(\frac{l_1^f + l_2^f}{2l} \right) [+1 \ -1] \{\phi^f\}^e + \frac{Nl}{2} + q^f + \frac{n\gamma^s}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{3} \ \frac{l}{6} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial x} \right\}^e - \frac{n\gamma^f}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{3} \ \frac{l}{6} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial x} \right\}^e = 0 \dots (9)$$

$$\frac{K^f l^f}{l} \Big|_2 [-1 \ +1] \{\phi^f\}^e - K^f \left(\frac{l_1^f + l_2^f}{2l} \right) [-1 \ +1] \{\phi^f\}^e + \frac{Nl}{2} + \frac{n\gamma^s}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{6} \ \frac{l}{3} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial x} \right\}^e - \frac{n\gamma^f}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{6} \ \frac{l}{3} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial x} \right\}^e = 0 \dots (10)$$

$$-\frac{K^s l^s}{l} \Big|_1 [-1 \ +1] \{\phi^s\}^e - K^s \left(\frac{l_1^s + l_2^s}{2l} \right) [+1 \ -1] \{\phi^s\}^e - \frac{n\gamma^s}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{3} \ \frac{l}{6} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial x} \right\}^e + \frac{n\gamma^f}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{3} \ \frac{l}{6} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial x} \right\}^e = 0 \dots (11)$$

$$\frac{K^s l^s}{l} \Big|_2 [-1 \ +1] \{\phi^s\}^e - K^s \left(\frac{l_1^s + l_2^s}{2l} \right) [-1 \ +1] \{\phi^s\}^e - \frac{n\gamma^s}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{6} \ \frac{l}{3} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial x} \right\}^e + \frac{n\gamma^f}{\Delta\gamma} \left[\frac{l}{6} \ \frac{l}{3} \right] \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial x} \right\}^e = 0 \dots (12)$$

ϕ^f and ϕ^s can be evaluated at any time between t and $t + \Delta t$, using the following equations

$$\phi^f = (1 - \theta) \phi_t^f + \theta \phi_{t+\Delta t}^f \dots \dots \dots (13a)$$

$$\phi^s = (1 - \theta) \phi_t^s + \theta \phi_{t+\Delta t}^s \dots \dots \dots (13b)$$

Also, the time derivatives can be approximated as

$$\frac{\partial \phi^f}{\partial t} = (\phi_{t+\Delta t}^f - \phi_t^f) / \Delta t \dots \dots \dots (14a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi^s}{\partial t} = (\phi_{t+\Delta t}^s - \phi_t^s) / \Delta t \dots \dots \dots (14b)$$

Substituting equations (13) and (14) into equations (9) thru (12) one can develop the final element equations in the following form.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & A_4 \\ A_5 & A_6 & A_7 & A_8 \\ A_9 & A_{10} & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{13} & A_{14} & A_{15} & A_{16} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1^f \\ \phi_1^s \\ \phi_2^f \\ \phi_2^s \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \\ R_4 \end{Bmatrix} \dots (15)$$

These element equations can be assembled for all the elements in the system to build up the global matrix. The global matrix thus developed has an unsymmetrical banded structure consisting of 3 upper co-diagonals, the main diagonal and 3 lower co-diagonals. The first terms of equations (9) thru (12) form the boundary conditions and have to be applied only for the first and last elements.

DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER PROGRAM

The computer program has been written in Fortran and uses the concepts and methodology described in ref. 2. The nodes are numbered consecutively from left to right and the elements are numbered so that they are the same as the node number at the left hand end of the element. A pump can be located at any node in the system. The lower boundary can be of any general shape and its elevation is specified at each node. The aquifer properties are read in as a function of the element number. Three types of boundary conditions can be specified at either end. Boundary condition type I specifies the variation of the head at the boundary as a function of time. The second type of boundary condition specifies the discharge at the boundary as a function of time. Finally, the third type of boundary condition is a mixed boundary condition, where $q = K(\phi^f - \phi^s)$. Both confined and unconfined flows can be handled in the program.

The program code uses a constant time interval Δt . The matrix of equations can be solved in a fully implicit condition (THETA=1.0) or using the Crank-Nicolson approximation (THETA=0.5) or for any value of THETA in between. A subroutine that solves a banded matrix using the Gauss Elimination technique is also provided in the code. Two variables (the fresh water head and the salt water head) are solved for at each node. If the aquifer is such that a salt water toe develops along the lower boundary, then in the region where only fresh water is supposed to exist, a very thin (0.25 ft.) layer of salt water is also assumed to exist. Similarly, where a fresh water toe is expected, a thin (0.25 ft.) layer of fresh water is assumed to exist beyond the toe. The location of the salt water toe is obtained by extrapolating the interface from the adjacent element and

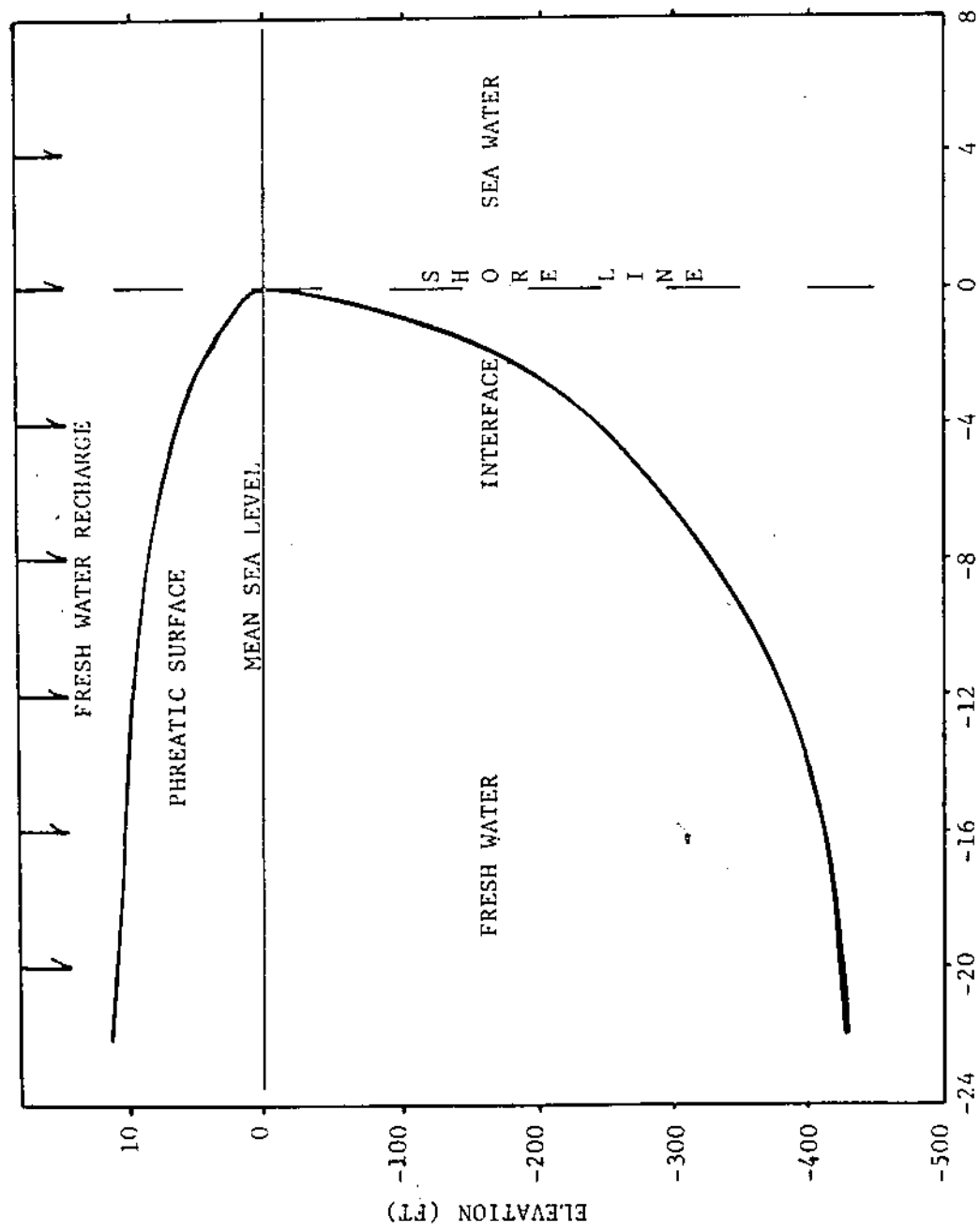
determining where it intersects the impervious boundary. Similarly, the location of the fresh water toe is obtained from the intersection of the phreatic surface in the adjacent element and the impervious boundary.

APPLICATIONS OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM

The results of the program were compared with two analytic results. The first was the steady interface flow in an aquifer having a phreatic surface with precipitation. The analytic solution is derived in ref. 7. Fig. 1 shows the results of the computer program for this situation. The computed phreatic surface is within 1% of the analytic results because the tolerance used for convergence was 1%. The phreatic surface responds to changes in input variables quite rapidly (in days or weeks). However, the interface responds to the same changes very slowly (in years). Final steady state results are obtained when the salt water head becomes zero or close to zero everywhere. This aquifer configuration is also representative of the situation beneath an island because the first mode can be taken to be the centerline of the island if symmetrical conditions exist about the island center.

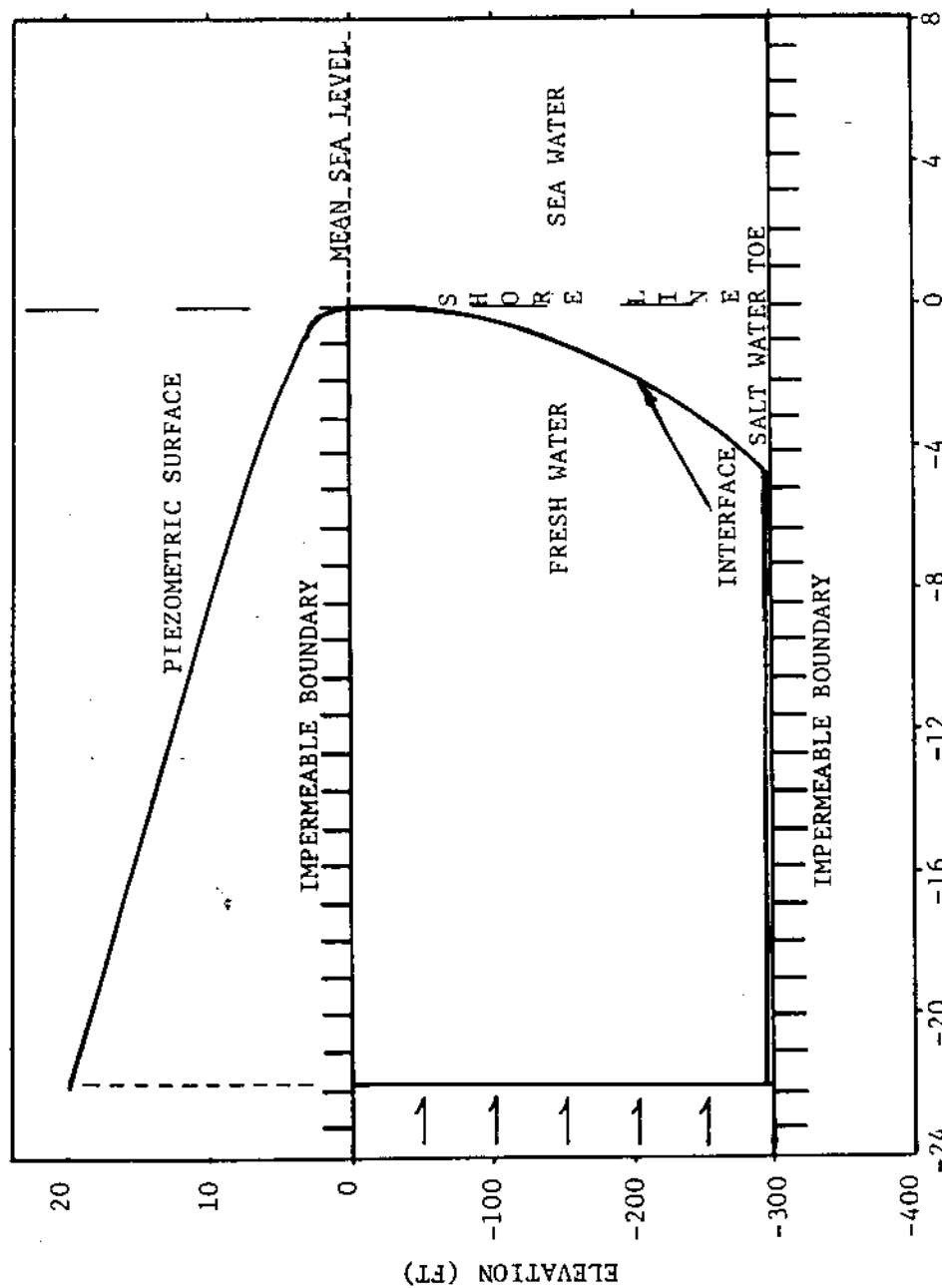
Fig. 2 shows the location of the interface in a confined aquifer that has a constant fresh water discharge. The analytic solution is presented in refs. 8 and 9. The computed results vary from the analytic results by less than 1%. Thus, it can be assumed that the numerical, computer model behaves well for steady state flows. Fig. 3 shows the location of the interface in an unconfined aquifer but which has a lower impermeable boundary at 300 ft. below MSL. It can be seen that the salt water toe is further inland in this case than in figure 2. This is so because the piezometric heads in this case are lower and hence the salt water wedge intrudes further inland into the aquifer.

Figure 4 shows the behavior of the interface in an aquifer with a lower impervious boundary with a constant slope. The break in the slope shown in the figure is only due to the change in the scale of the y axis



Distance along X - axis (thousands of feet).

FIGURE 1. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; aquifer with a fresh water lens.



Distance along X - axis (thousands of feet)

FIGURE 2. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; confined aquifer with constant fresh water discharge.

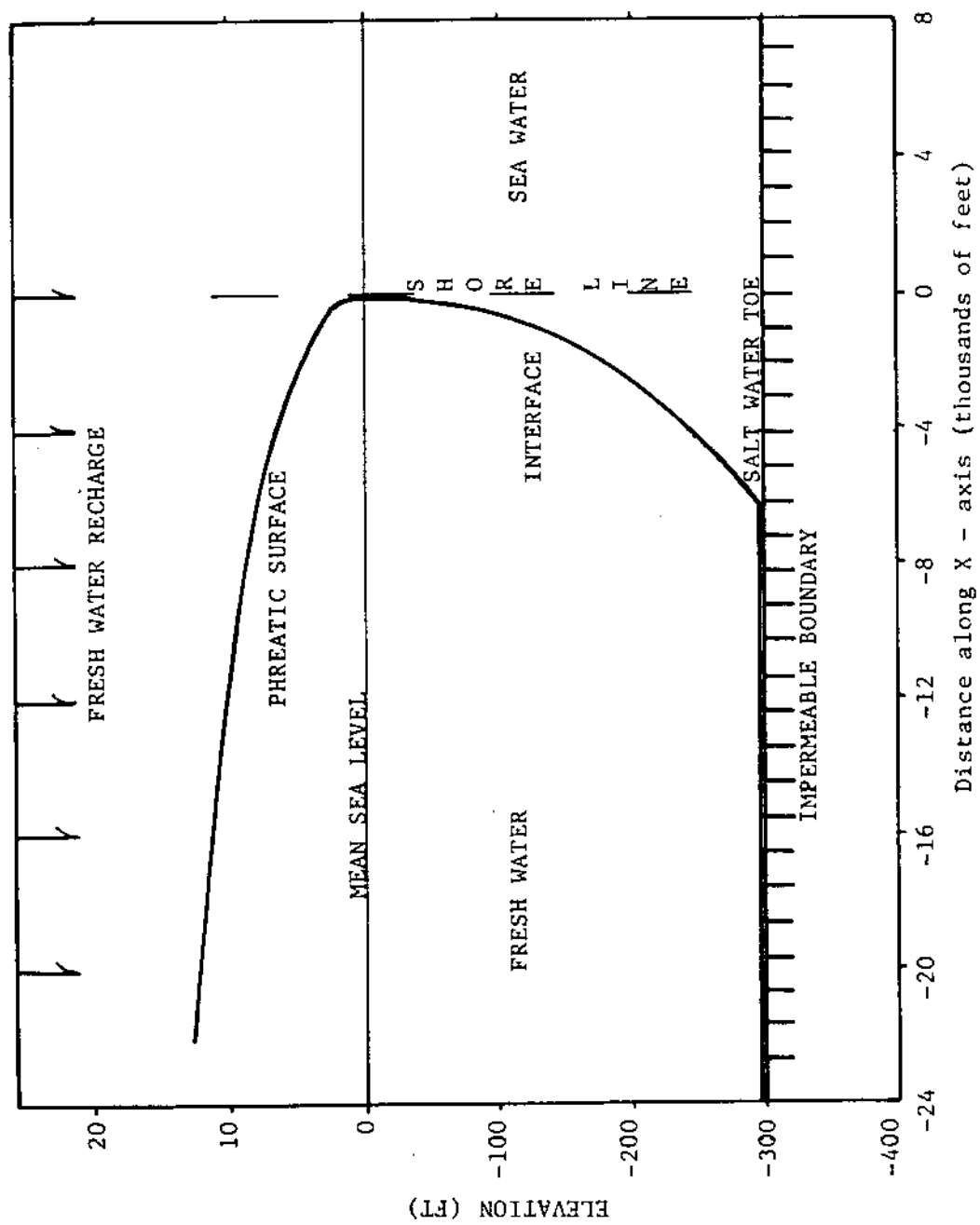


FIGURE 3. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; coastal aquifer with a salt water toe.

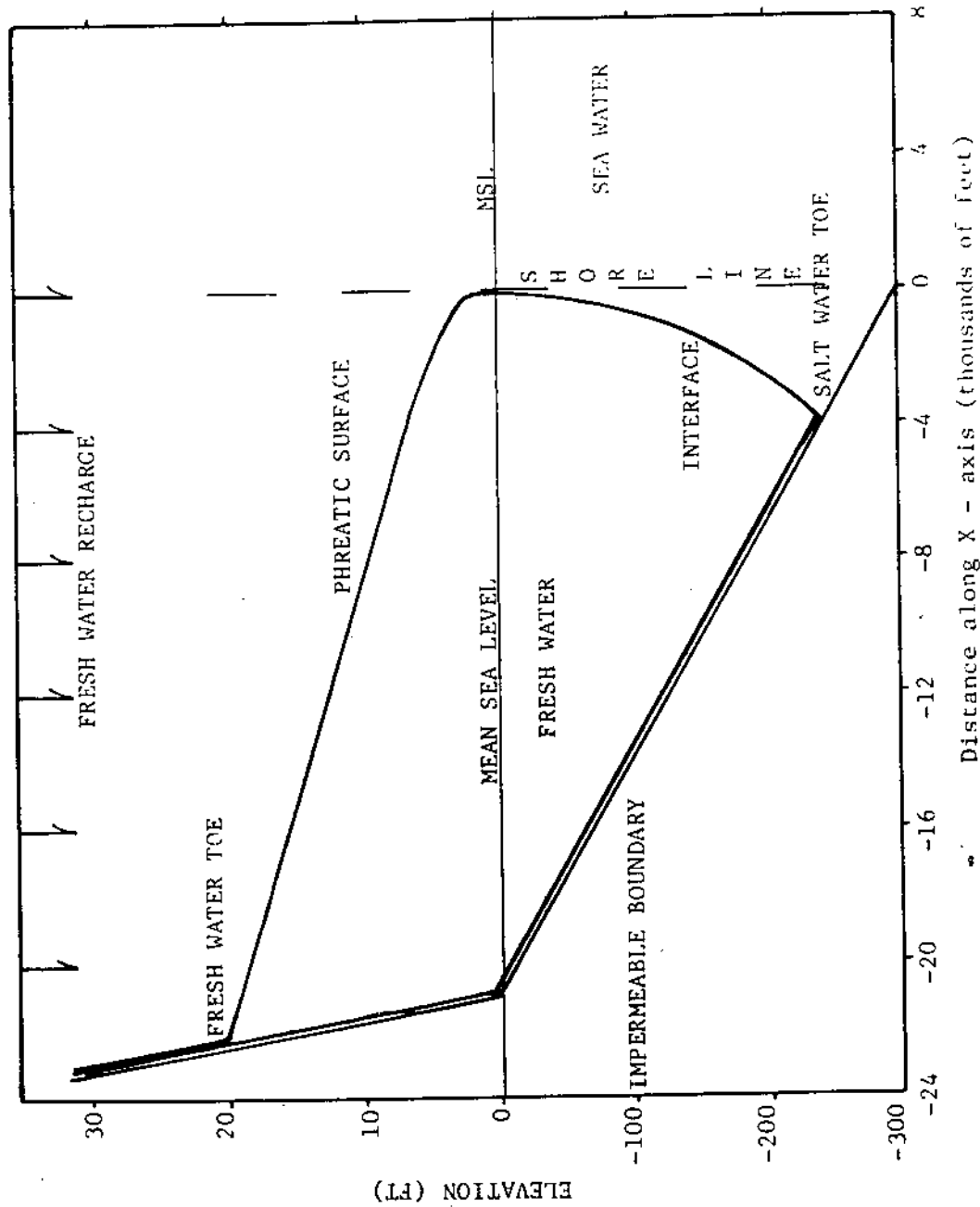


FIGURE 4. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; aquifer with a salt water toe and a fresh water toe.

above and below mean sea level. In this situation, both a salt water toe and a fresh water toe exist in the system and the program keeps track of both the toes.

Figure 5 shows the effect of a non-homogenous aquifer on the phreatic surface. The aquifer from the shoreline to $x = -5000$ ft. has a permeability one-tenth that of the permeability in the rest of the aquifer. It can be seen that the phreatic surface rises considerably to force the flow through the region with low permeability. Figure 6 shows the effect of a pump located approximately in the middle of the aquifer. The amount of pumpage is equal to half the total recharge. It can be seen that the phreatic surface is drawn down and the salt water toe moves inland by approximately 1000 ft. Figure 7 shows the effect of the same amount of pumpage located at $x = -2000$ ft. The change in the phreatic surface is only slight and the salt water toe is drawn inland by approximately 300 ft.

Figure 8 shows the effect of tides on the locations of the interface and the piezometric surface. The sea level is varied sinusoidally with an amplitude of one foot and a period of 12 hours. The tidal fluctuations do not effect the interface except within the first 100 feet from the shoreline. The piezometric surface however does respond and the range of its variation is shown. Finally, figure 9 shows the variation of the interface location due to an annual cycle of recharge. A typical cycle of annual recharge is taken from table 2 of reference 10. The first six months of the year are the dry months when evapotranspiration exceeds rainfall and hence groundwater recharge is zero. In the last 6 months, rainfall exceeds evapotranspiration and the excess rainfall becomes groundwater recharge. The following table gives the magnitude of the recharge for the last 6 months.

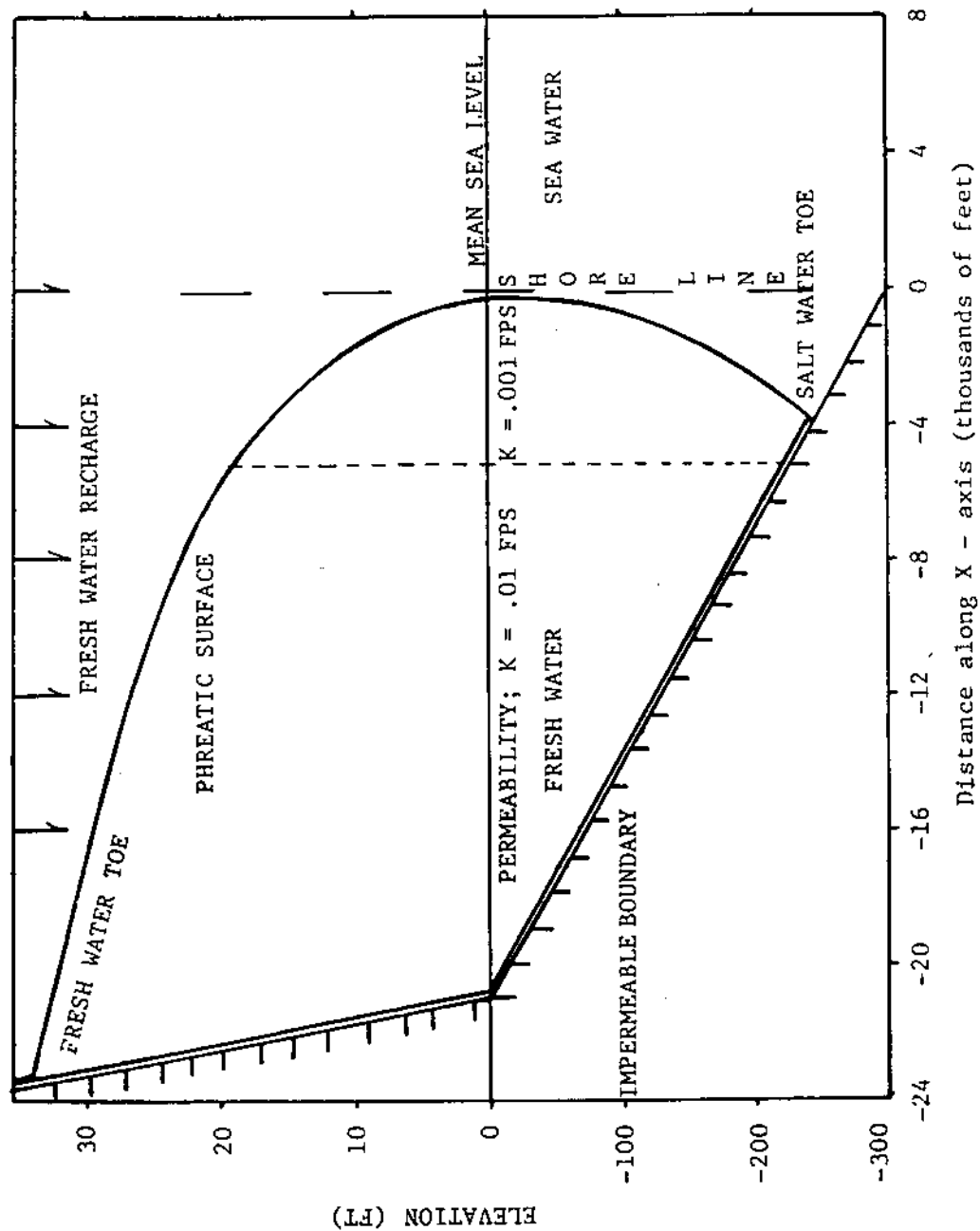


FIGURE 5. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; a non-homogeneous coastal aquifer.

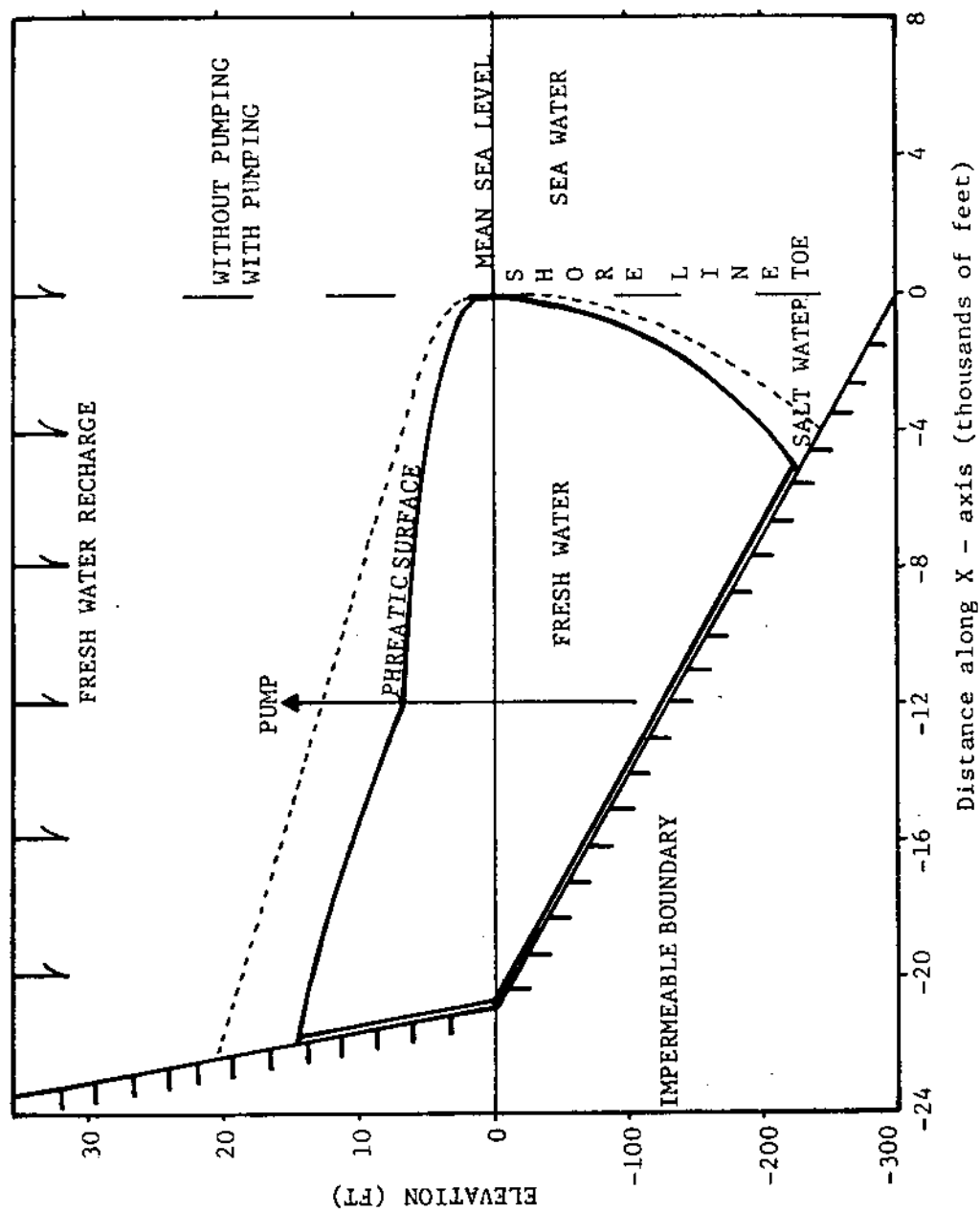


FIGURE 6. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; effect of a pump located at $X = -12000$ ft.

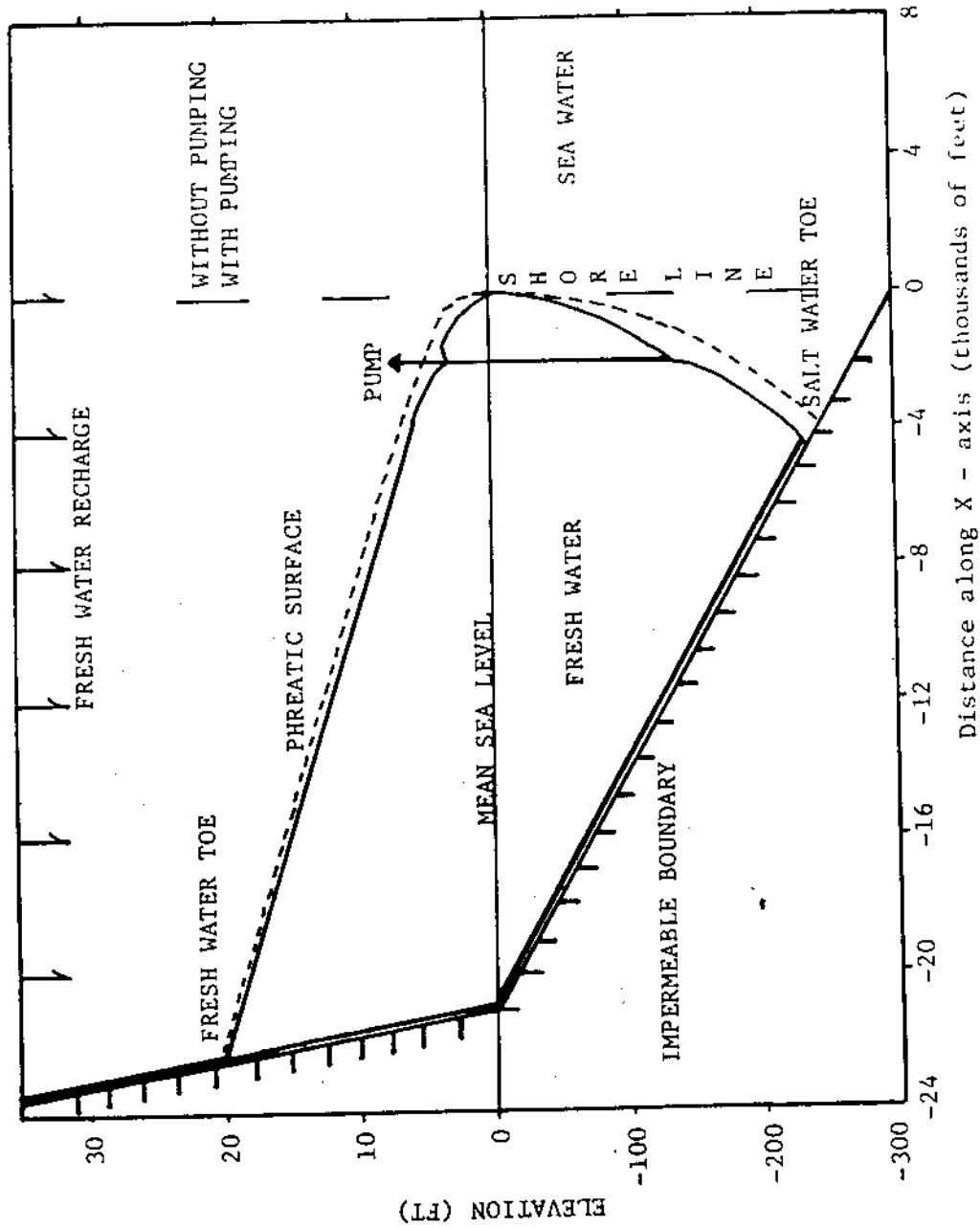


FIGURE 7. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; effect of a pump located at $X = -2100.0$ ft.

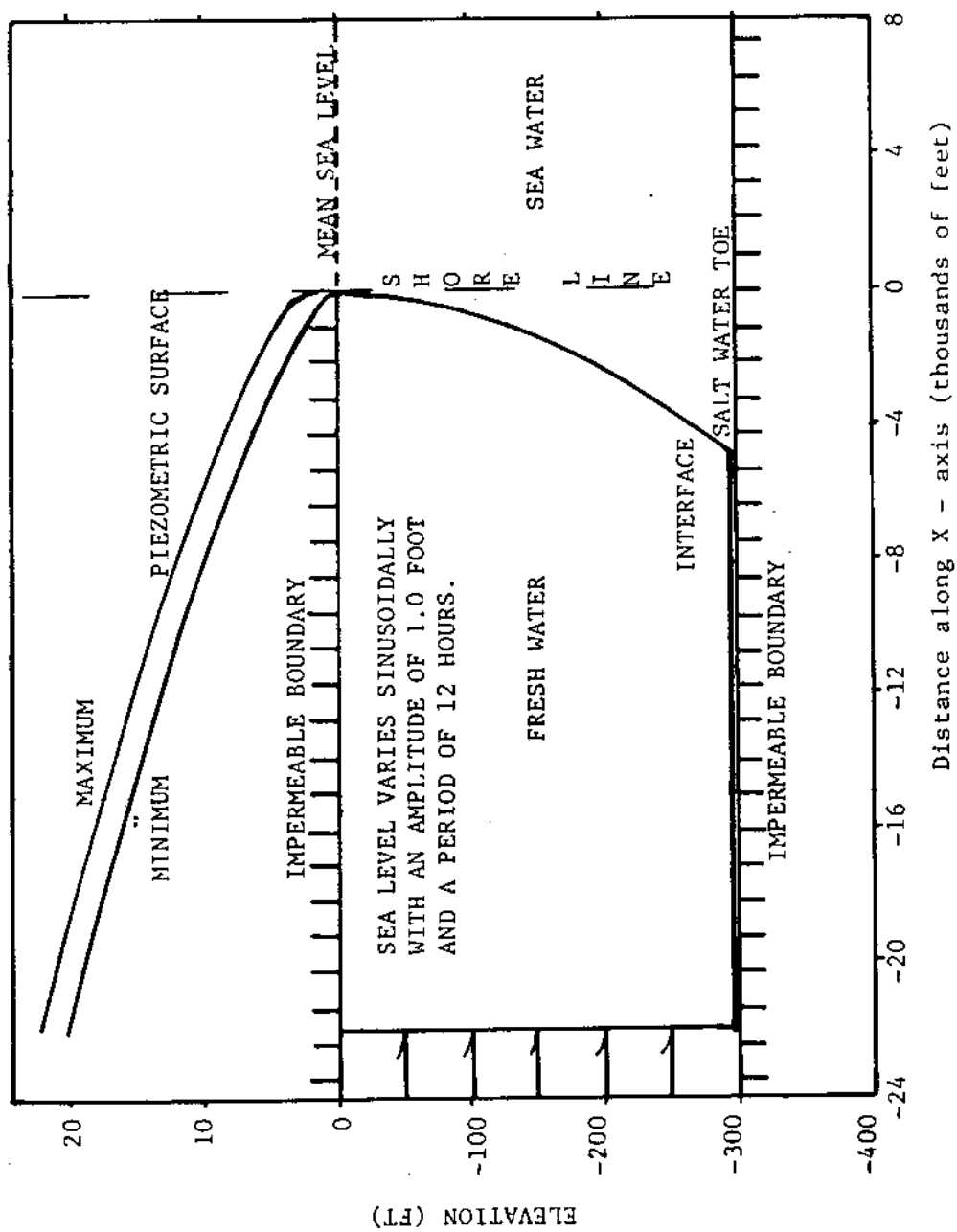
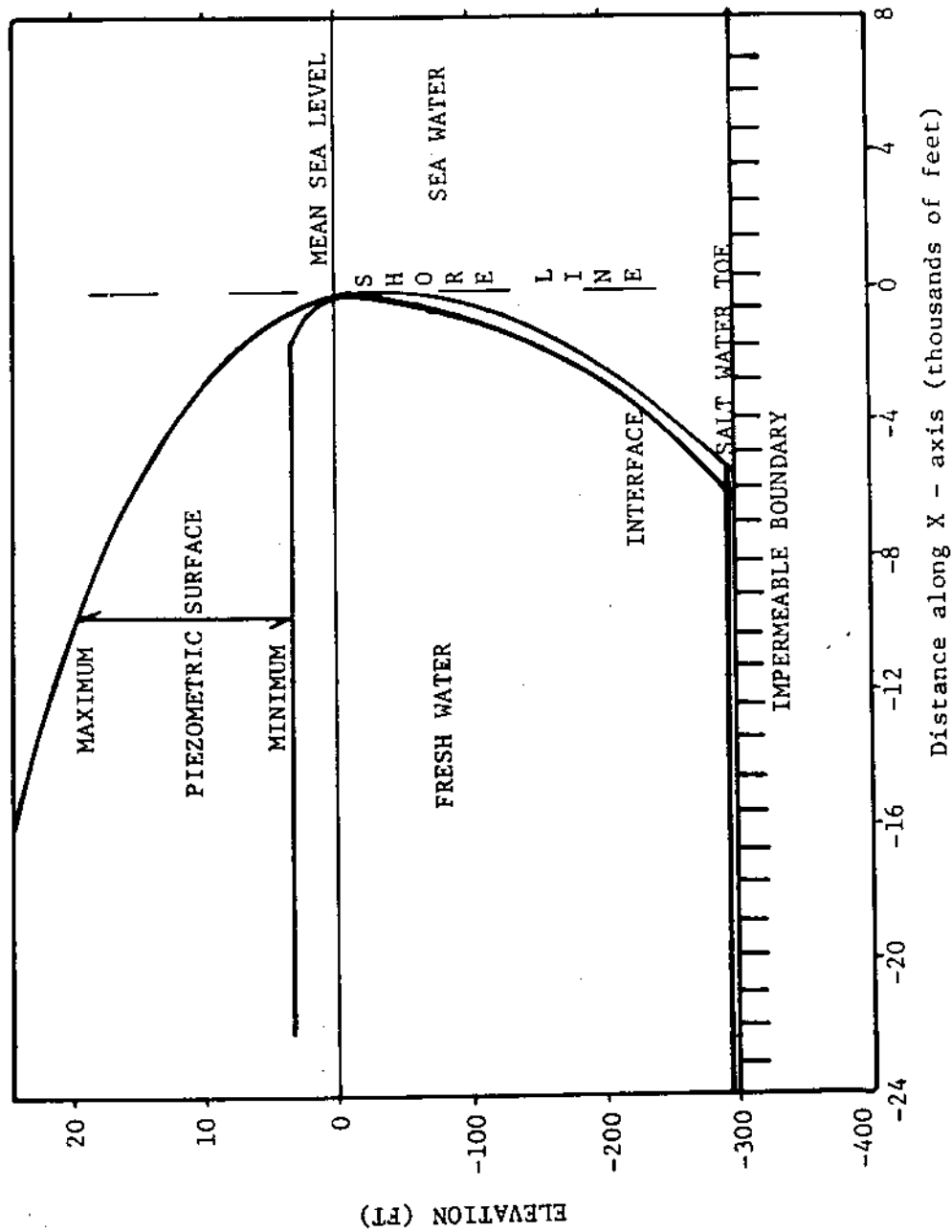


FIGURE 8. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; effect of tidal fluctuations.



Distance along X - axis (thousands of feet)

FIGURE 9. Results of 1-D salt water intrusion model; effect of annual recharge cycle in the aquifer.

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July	3.92	inches
August	6.63	inches
September	9.34	inches
October	7.35	inches
November	2.83	inches
December	0.247	inches

The range of variation (max. and min.) of the phreatic surface and the interface for these recharge conditions is shown in figure 9. It can be seen that the interface does move inland by about 1000 ft. at the end of the dry season. The phreatic surface also falls to low levels at the same time. At the height of the recharge, the phreatic surface rises and the interface moves out toward the shore line.

CONCLUSIONS

A one-dimensional model of salt water intrusion into coastal or insular aquifers can be very helpful to managers of aquifers. The advantages of such a model arise out of its simplicity, low cost of data acquisition, low computer time and low total cost. The versatility of such a model has been demonstrated in this report. Confined and unconfined aquifers can be handled. Time dependent situations can also be taken into account. Non-homogeneities can be specified in the longitudinal direction.

Thus, the model can be used to get preliminary insights into a problem when there is a time deadline and when data or finances for a two-dimensional model are not available.

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APPENDIX A

List of Symbols

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>
A_1-A_{16}	Matrix constants for an element	L/T
b	Thickness of saturated aquifer	L
K	Coefficient of Permeability	L/T
l	Length of an element	L
n	Porosity of aquifer	
N	Recharge or Accretion	L/T
N_i	Shape or Interpolation function	
q^f	Pump flow rate	L^2/T
R	Residue	L^2/T
R_1-R_4	Right hand side of element matrix	L^2/T
t	Time	T
x	Distance	L
γ	Specific weight of fluid	$\frac{M}{L^2T^2}$
ϕ	Piezometric head	L
ζ	Location of interface from MSL	L
Δt	Computational time interval	T
θ	Weighting factor	
Superscripts		
f	Fresh water	
s	Salt water	
e	Element	
Subscripts		
$1, 2$	Nodes of an element	

APPENDIX B

Input Data and Format

List of Input Variables

NN -	Number of Nodes.	
NE -	Number of Elements.	
CONF -	= 0, for unconfined flow = 1, for confined flow	
XC -	X coordinate of node.	
LB -	Elevation of the lower impervious boundary.	
KFF -	Freshwater coefficient of permeability	
KSS -	Saltwater coefficient of permeability	
PORSTY -	Porosity of aquifer	
JMAX -	Number of time intervals Δt , that program must execute.	
ITERMX -	Max. number of iterations for convergence at each time interval.	
ISWTOE -	= 0, when no salt water toe exists = 1, element number in which salt water toe exists	
NEWTOE -	= 0, when no fresh water toe exists in the system = 1, element number in which fresh water toe exists	
DT -	Computational time interval, Δt	
THETA -	= 0.5, for Crank-Nicolson approximation = 1.0, for fully implicit calculations	
TOL -	Tolerance (as a fraction) used in convergence of solution.	
FWBCI -	Type of fresh water boundary condition at I=1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} =1, \text{for specified head} \\ =2, \text{for " discharge} \\ =3, \text{for mixed boundary conditions.} \end{array} \right\}$
SWBCI -	Type of salt water boundary condition at I=1	
FWBCN -	Type of fresh water boundary condition at I=NN	
SWBCN -	Type of Salt water boundary condition at I=NN	
FWH1 -	Fresh water head at I=1 as a function of time	
SWH1 -	Salt Water Head at I=1 as a function of time	
FWQ1 -	Fresh water discharge at I=1 as a function of time	
SWQ1 -	Salt water discharge at I=1 as a function of time	
FWHNN -	Fresh water head at I=NN as a function of time	
SWHNN -	Salt water head at I=NN as a function of time	
FWQNN -	Fresh water discharge at I=NN as a function of time	
SWQNN -	Salt water discharge at I=NN as a function of time	
RECHG -	Fresh water recharge as a function of x and time	
NPUMPS -	Number of pumps in the system	
NODEP -	Node numbers at which pumps are located.	
PUMPQ -	Pump discharge as a function of time.	
HF (I,1) -	Fresh water head as a function of x	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Initial Conditions} \end{array} \right\}$
HS (I,1) -	Salt water head as a function of x	
BF (I,1) -	Thickness of fresh water zone as a function of x	
BS (I,1) -	Thickness of salt water zone as a function of x	
TO (I) -	=0, when no output at node (I) is required =1, when output at node (I) is required	

List and Format of Input

No. of Cards.	List of Variables	Format
1	NN, NE, NCONF	16I5
NN	(XC(I), ZB(I), I=1, NN)	5X, 2F10.0
NE	(KFF(I), KSS(I), PORSTY(I), I=1, NE)	5X, 3F10.0
1	JMAX, ITERMX, NSWTOE, NFWTOE	16I5
1	DT, THETA, TOL	E15.7, 6F10.0
1	FWBC1, SWBC1, FWBCN, SWBCN	16I5
JMAX/8	(FWH1(J), J=1, JMAX), IF FWBC1=1	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(FWO1(J), J=1, JMAX), IF FWBC1=2	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(SWH1(J), J=1, JMAX), IF SWBC1=1	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(SWQ1(J), J=1, JMAX), IF SWBC1=2	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(FWHNN(J), J=1, JMAX), IF FWBCN=1	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(FWQNN(J), J=1, JMAX), IF FWBCN=2	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(SWHNN(J), J=1, JMAX), IF SWBCN=1	8F10.2
JMAX/8	(SWON(J), J=1, JMAX), IF SWBCN=2	8F10.2
NE*(JMAX/8)	((RECHG(I, J), J=1, JMAX), I=1, NE)	8F10.2
1	NPUMPS	16I5
NPUMPS/16	(NODEP(I), I=1, NPUMPS)	16I5
NPUMPS*(JMAX/8)	((PUMPO(NODEP(I), J), J=1, JMAX), I=1, NPUMPS)	8F10.2
NN	((HF(I, 1), HS(I, 1), BF(I, 1), BS(I, 1)), I=1, NN)	5X, 4F10.0
NN/80	IO(I), I=1, NN	80I1

Dimension Statements

Some of the dimension statements have to be adjusted according to the number of nodes (NN) in the system and the maximum number of computational time steps (JMAX) that the program is to execute. Some variables will have dimensions that are fixed, since only linear elements are used. The dimension statements are presented below in terms of NN and JMAX.

DIMENSION XC(NN), NODEP(NN), KF(NN), KS(NN), RECHG(NN, JMAX), PUMPO(NN, JMAX)

DIMENSION A1(7*(NN*2-1)-6), HF(NN, JMAX), HS(NN, JMAX), BF(NN, JMAX), BS(NN, JMAX),
R1(2*NN-1)

DIMENSION A(14*NN-6), R(2*NN), B(16), RHJ(4), ZB(NN), ZETA(NN, JMAX), SWQN(JMAX)

DIMENSION ERROR1(NN), ERROR2(NN), IO(NN), FWQ1(JMAX), SWQ1(JMAX), FWQN(JMAX)

DIMENSION FWH1(JMAX), SWH1(JMAX), FWHNN(JMAX), SWHNN(JMAX), KFF(NN), KSS(NN)

DIMENSION PORSTY(NN)

APPENDIX C

Listing of Source Program

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C
C *****
C * ONE-DIMENSIONAL SALT WATER INTRUSION MODEL *
C *****
C
C DEPTH AVERAGED EQUATIONS USED FOR FRESH AND SALT WATER.
C FINITE ELEMENT METHOD USED WITH IMPLICIT TIME INTEGRATION.
C LINEAR ELEMENTS USED. IBM-SSP SUBROUTINE GELB USED TO SOLVE EQUATIONS.
C
C DIMENSION XC(21),NODEP(21),KF(21),KS(21),RECHG(21,96),PUMPQ(21,96)
C DIMENSION AI(281),HF(21,96),HS(21,96),RF(21,96),BS(21,96),R1(41)
C DIMENSION A(288),R(42),G(16),RHS(4),ZB(21),ZETA(21,96),SWQN(96)
C DIMENSION ERRDR1(21),ERRDR2(21),IO(21),FWQ1(96),SWQ1(96),FWQN(96)
C DOUBLE PRECISION A,R,A1,R1
C F(A,B)=A*THETA1+B*THETA
C DIMENSION FWH1(96),SWH1(96),FWHNN(96),SWHNN(96),KFF(21),KSS(21)
C INTEGER RD,WR,FWBC1,SWBC1,FWBCN,SWBCN
C REAL KF,KS,KFT,KST,KFF,KSS
C DATA GF,GS,DG/62.4,64.0,1.6/
C DIMENSION PORSTY(21)
C RD=1
C WR=3
C WRITE(WR,1010)
1010 FORMAT(*1 ONE-DIMENSIONAL SALT WATER INTRUSION MODEL*)
C
C READ IN DATA
C NCONF=1 FOR CONFINED FLOW, =0 FOR UNCONFINED FLOW
C READ(RD,1020)NN,NE,NCONF
1020 FORMAT(16I5)
C READ IN NODE NUMBERS, NODAL COORDINATES AND BED ELEVATIONS
C READ(RD,1030)(( XC(I),ZB(I),I=1,NN)
1030 FORMAT(5X,2F10.0)
C READ IN PERMEABILITIES AND POROSITIES
C ELEMENT NUMBER, FRESH WATER PERM., SALT WATER PERM., AND POROSITY
C READ(RD,1032)(( KFF(I),KSS(I),PORSTY(I),I=1,NE)
1031 FORMAT(5X,4F10.0)
C
C PRINT OUT ALL DATA
C
C WRITE(WR,1050)NN,NE,NCONF
1050 FORMAT(*ONO. OF NODES=*,15,5X,*NO. OF ELEM.=*,15,5X,*NCONF=*,15)
C WRITE(WR,1060)
C WRITE(WR,1070)(( XC(I),ZB(I),I=1,NN)
1065 FORMAT(*NODE=*,5X,*X-COORDINATE=*,5X,*BED ELEVATION=*)
1070 FORMAT(1X,14,5X,F10.2,5X,F10.2)
C WRITE(WR,1080)
C WRITE(WR,1090)(( KFF(I),KSS(I),PORSTY(I),I=1,NE)
1080 FORMAT(*ELEMENT=*,5X,*F. W. PERM.=*,5X,*S. W. PERM.=*,5X,*POROSITY=*)
1032 FORMAT(5X,3F10.0)
1090 FORMAT(1X,15,05X,F10.5,5X,F10.8,5X,F10.8)
C READ(RD,1020)JMAX,ITERMX,NSWTOE,NFWTOE
C READ(RD,1110)DT,THETA,TOL
C READ(RD,1020)FWBC1,SWBC1,FWBCN,SWBCN
C WRITE(WR,2050)FWBC1,SWBC1,FWBCN,SWBCN
C FW3C1,SW3C1,FW3CN,SW3CN = 1 FOR SPECIFIED HEAD, = 2 FOR SPECIFIED DISCH.

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C      = 3 FOR MIXED BOUNDARY CONDITION.
2050  FORMAT('OFWBC1 =',I3,5X,'SWBC1=',I3,5X,'FWBCN=',I3,5X,'SWBCN=',I3)
      GO TO (1,2,3),FWBC1
1      READ(RD,4)(FWHL(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2000)(J,FWHL(J),J=1,JMAX)
2000  FORMAT('CFW HEAD SPEC. AT LEFT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.1))
      GO TO 3
2      READ(RD,4)(FWQ1(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2010)(J,FWQ1(J),J=1,JMAX)
2010  FORMAT('OFW DISCH. SPEC. AT LEFT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.4))
4      FORMAT(8F10.0)
3      GO TO (5,6),SWBC1
5      READ(RD,4)(SWH1(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2020)(J,SWH1(J),J=1,JMAX)
2020  FORMAT('OSW HEAD SPEC. AT LEFT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.1))
      GO TO 7
6      READ(RD,4)(SWQ1(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2030)(J,SWQ1(J),J=1,JMAX)
7      GO TO (8,9,11),FWBCN
8      READ(RD,4)(FWHNN(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2040)(J,FWHNN(J),J=1,JMAX)
2040  FORMAT('OFW HEAD SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.1))
      GO TO 11
9      READ(RD,4)(FWQN(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2060)(J,FWQN(J),J=1,JMAX)
2060  FORMAT('OFW DISCH. SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.4))
11     GO TO (12,13),SWBCN
12     READ(RD,4)(SWHNN(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2070)(J,SWHNN(J),J=1,JMAX)
2070  FORMAT('OSW HEAD SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.4))
      GO TO 14
13     READ(RD,4)(SWQN(J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,2030)(J,SWQN(J),J=1,JMAX)
2080  FORMAT('OSW DISCH. SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.1))
14     CONTINUE
2030  FORMAT('OSW DISCH. SPEC. AT LEFT HAND END',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.4))
      DO 21 I=1,NE
      KF(I)=KFF(I)
21     KS(I)=KSS(I)
      GF1=PORSTY(I)*GF/(DG*OT)
      GS1=PORSTY(I)*GS/(DG*OT)
      GS3=PORSTY(I)*GS/(3.*DG*OT)
      GS6=GS3/2.
      GF3=PORSTY4(I)*GF/(3.*DG*OT)
      GF5=GF3/2.

1095  FORMAT(4(E15.7,5X))
1110  FORMAT(E15.7,6F10.0)

1100  FORMAT(8F10.2)
C      READ IN RECHARGE AND PUMPING CONDITIONS
      DO 10 I=1,NE
      READ(RD,1100)(RECHG(I,J),J=1,JMAX)

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10  CONTINUE
    READ(RD,1020)NPUMPS
    READ(RD,1020)((NODEP(I),I=1,NPUMPS)
    DO 20 I=1,NPUMPS
        READ(RD,1100)(PUMPQ(NODEP(I),J),J=1,JMAX)
20  CONTINUE
C
C  READ IN INITIAL CONDITIONS
C
    READ(RD,1031)(( HF(I,1),HS(I,1),BF(I,1),BS(I,1),I=1,NN)
    WRITE(WR,1150)DT,THETA,JMAX,TOL
1150  FORMAT ('*TIME INTERVAL DT = ',E15.7,10X,'WEIGHTING FACTOR
1  THETA = ',F5.2,/, ' MAX. NO. OF TIME ITERATIONS, JMAX = ',I4,10X,
2  ' TOLERANCE ON CONVERGENCE AS A FRACTION = ',F10.5)
    DO 28 I=1,NN
28  ZETA(I,1)=(GS*HS(I,1)-GF*HF(I,1))/DG
    WRITE(WR,1160)
1160  FORMAT('ORECHARGE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME')
    DO 15 I=1,NE
    WRITE(WR,1170)I
1170  FORMAT(' ELEMENT I = ',I3)
    WRITE(WR,1180)((J,RECHG(I,J),J=1,JMAX)
1180  FORMAT(8(2X,I2,1X,F11.9))
15  CONTINUE
    DO 16 I=1,NPUMPS
    WRITE(WR,1200)NODEP(I)
1200  FORMAT('OPUMP AT NODE ',I3,/, ' FLOW RATE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME')
16  WRITE(WR,1180)((J,PUMPQ(NODEP(I),J),J=1,JMAX)
    THETA=1.0-THETA
    WRITE(WR,1210)
1210  FORMAT('OINITIAL CONDITIONS',/, ' NODE NUMBER F.W. READ S.W. HEAD
1 F.W. THICKNESS S.W. THICKNESS')
    DO 17 I=1,NN
17  WRITE(WR,1033)I,HF(I,1),HS(I,1),BF(I,1),BS(I,1)
    J=1
25  J=J+1
    IF(IJ.GT.JMAX)GO TO 1000
    DO 26 I=1,NN
    BF(I,J)=BF(I,J-1)
26  BS(I,J)=BS(I,J-1)
1033  FORMAT(' ',I4,4(2X,F10.2))
    ITER=0
50  MA=NN*14-6
    ME=MA-6
    DO 30 I=1,MA
30  A(I)=0.
    DO 40 I=1,NN
    R(2*I-1)=0.
40  R(2*I)=0.
    ITER=ITER+1
C  CYCLE FOR EACH ELEMENT AND FORM SYSTEM MATRICES
    DO 500 K=1,NE
    EL=XC(K+1)-XC(K)
    KFT=KF(K)=(F(BF(K,J-1),BF(K,J))+F(BF(K+1,J-1),BF(K+1,J)))*THETA/(2

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1.=EL)
KST=KS(K)*(F(BS(K,J-1),BS(K,J))+F(BS(K+1,J-1),BS(K+1,J)))*THETA/(2
1.=EL)
B(1)=-KFT-GF3*EL
B(2)=GS3*EL
B(3)=KFT-GF6*EL
B(4)=GS6*EL
B(5)=GF3*EL
B(6)=-KST-GS3*EL
B(7)=GF6*EL
B(8)=KST-GS6*EL
B(9)=KFT-GF6*EL
B(10)=GS6*EL
B(11)=-KFT-GF3*EL
B(12)=GS3*EL
B(13)=GF6*EL
B(14)=KST-GS6*EL
B(15)=GF3*EL
B(16)=-KST-GS3*EL
RHS(1)=KF(K)*(F(BF(K,J-1),BF(K,J))+F(BF(K+1,J-1),BF(K+1,J)))*
1THETA/(2.=EL)*(HF(K,J-1)-HF(K+1,J-1))-(F(RECHG(K,J-1),RECHG(K,J))
2)*EL/2.+GS1*(HS(K,J-1)/3.+HS(K+1,J-1)/6.)*EL-GF1*(HF(K,J-1)/3.
3+HF(K+1,J-1)/6.)*EL
RHS(2)=KS(K)*(F(BS(K,J-1),BS(K,J))+F(BS(K+1,J-1),BS(K+1,J)))*THETA
11/2./EL*(HS(K,J-1)-HS(K+1,J-1))-GS1*(HS(K,J-1)/3.+HS(K+1,J-1)/6.)
2*EL+GF1*(HF(K,J-1)/3.+HF(K+1,J-1)/6.)*EL
RHS(3)=KF(K)*(F(BF(K,J-1),BF(K,J))+F(BF(K+1,J-1),BF(K+1,J)))*THETA
11/2./EL*(-HF(K,J-1)+HF(K+1,J-1))-(F(RECHG(K,J-1),RECHG(K,J))
2*EL/2.+GS1*(HS(K,J-1)/6.+HS(K+1,J-1)/3.)*EL-GF1*(HF(K,J-1)/6.+
3HF(K+1,J-1)/3.)*EL
RHS(4)=KS(K)*(F(BS(K,J-1),BS(K,J))+F(BS(K+1,J-1),BS(K+1,J)))*THETA
11/2./EL*(-HS(K,J-1)+HS(K+1,J-1))-GS1*(HS(K,J-1)/6.+HS(K+1,J-1)/3.
2)*EL+GF1*(HF(K,J-1)/6.+HF(K+1,J-1)/3.)*EL
C      DO 55 I=1,16,4
C55    WRITE(WR,1220)B(I),B(I+1),B(I+2),B(I+3)

C      WRITE(WR,1220)(RHS(I),I=1,4)
      DO 60 KK=1,NPUMPS
      IF(K.NE.NODEP(KK))GO TO 60
      RHS(1)=RHS(1)-(PUMPQ(K,J-1)*THETA1  *PUMPQ(K,J)*THETA  )
      RHS(3)=RHS(3)+EL*(PUMPQ(K,J-1)*THETA1  *PUMPQ(K,J)*THETA  )
C      CONTINUE
      IF(K.NE.1)GO TO 200
      DO 100 KK=1,8
      A(KK)=B(KK)
      DO 105 KK=1,4
      A(9+KK)=B(8+KK)

      A(15+KK)=B(12+KK)
      R(KK)=RHS(KK)
1220    FORMAT(' ',4(E15.7,5X))
C      BOUNDARY CONDITIONS AT LEFT-HAND END
C
      GO TO (110,115,116),FWBC1

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110  R(1)=R(1)-A(1)*FWH1(J)-KF(1)*F(BF(1,J-1),BF(1,J))*THETA/EL*FWH1(J)
    1+KF(1)*F(BF(1,J-1),BF(1,J))*THETA/EL*(-HF(1,J-1)+HF(2,J-1))
    R(2)=R(2)-A(5)*FWH1(J)
    R(3)=R(3)-A(10)*FWH1(J)
    R(4)=R(4)-A(16)*FWH1(J)
    A(1)=0.
    A(3)=A(3)-KF(1)*F(BF(1,J-1),BF(1,J))*THETA/EL
    A(5)=0.
    A(10)=0.
    A(16)=0.
    GO TO 120
115  R(1)=R(1)-F(FWQ1(J-1),FWQ1(J))
    GO TO 120
116  A(1)=A(1)-KF(1)*THETA
    A(2)=A(2)+KF(1)*THETA
    R(1)=R(1)-KF(1)*THETA*(HS(1,J-1)-HF(1,J-1))
120  GO TO (125,130),SWQ1
125  R(1)=R(1)-A(2)*SWH1(J)
    R(2)=R(2)-A(6)*SWH1(J)-KS(1)*F(BS(1,J-1),BS(1,J))*THETA/EL*SWH1(J)
    1+KS(1)*F(BS(1,J-1),BS(1,J))*THETA/EL*(-HS(1,J-1)+HS(2,J-1))
    R(3)=R(3)-A(11)*SWH1(J)
    R(4)=R(4)-A(17)*SWH1(J)
    A(2)=0.
    A(6)=0.
    A(11)=0.
    A(17)=0.
    A(8)=A(8)-KS(1)*F(BS(1,J-1),BS(1,J))*THETA/EL
    GO TO 135
130  R(2)=R(2)-SWQ1(J)
135  CONTINUE

    GO TO 500
200  IF(K.EQ.NE)GO TO 400
    DO 205 KK=1,4
    A(14*K-17+KK)=B(0+KK)+A(14*K-17+KK)
    A(14*K-11+KK)=B(4+KK)+A(14*K-11+KK)
    A(14*K-5+KK)=B(8+KK)+A(14*K-5+KK)

    R(2*K-2+KK)=RHS(KK)+R(2*K-2+KK)
205  A(14*K+1+KK)=B(12+KK)+A(14*K+1+KK)
    GO TO 500
400  DO 405 KK=1,4
    A(ME-19+KK)=B(KK)+A(ME-19+KK)
    R(2*NE-2+KK)=RHS(KK)+R(2*NE-2+KK)
    A(ME-13+KK)=B(4+KK)+A(ME-13+KK)
    A(ME-8+KK)=B(8+KK)+A(ME-8+KK)

405  A(ME-4+KK)=B(12+KK)+A(ME-4+KK)
C
C  BOUNDARY CONDITIONS AT RIGHT-HAND END
    GO TO (410,415,416),FWQCN
410  R(2*NE-1)=R(2*NE-1)-A(ME-16)*FWHNN(J)
    R(2*NE)=R(2*NE)-A(ME-10)*FWHNN(J)
    R(2*NE+1)=R(2*NE+1)-A(ME-5)*FWHNN(J)-KF(NE)*F(BF(1,NN,J-1),BF(1,NN,J))

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1=THETA/EL*FWHNN(J)-KF(NE)*F(BF(NN,J-1),BF(NN,J))*THETA/EL*(-HF(NN
2-1,J-1)+HF(NN,J-1))
R(2*NE+2)=R(2*NE+2)-A(ME-1)*FWHNN(J)
A(ME-16)=0.
A(ME-10)=0.
A(ME-7)=A(ME-7)-KF(NE)*F(BF(NN,J-1),BF(NN,J))*THETA/EL
A(ME-5)=0.
A(ME-1)=0.
GO TO 420
415 R(2*NE+1)=R(2*NE+1)+F(FWQN(J-1),FWQN(J))
GO TO 420
416 A(ME-05)=A(ME-05)-KF(NE)*THETA
A(ME-4)=A(ME-4)+KF(NE)*THETA
R(2*NE+1)=R(2*NE+1)+KF(NE)*THETA*(HF(NN,J-1)-HS(NN,J-1))

420 GO TO (425,430),SWBCN
425 R(2*NE-1)=R(2*NE-1)-A(ME-15)*SWHNN(J)
R(NE+2)=R(2*NE)-A(ME-9)*SWHNN(J)
R(2*NE+1)=R(2*NE+1)-A(ME-4)*SWHNN(J)
R(2*NE+2)=R(2*NE+2)-A(ME)*SWHNN(J)-KS(NE)*F(BS(NN,J-1),BS(NN,J))*
1THETA/EL*SWHNN(J)-KS(NE)*F(BS(NN,J-1),BS(NN,J))*THETA/EL*(-HS(NN-
21,J-1)+HS(NN,J-1))
A(ME-15)=0.
A(ME-9)=0.
A(ME-2)=A(ME-2)-KS(NE)*F(BS(NN,J-1),BS(NN,J))*THETA/EL
A(ME-4)=0.
A(ME)=0.
GO TO 435
430 R(2*NE+2)=R(2*NE+2)+SWQN(J)
435 CONTINUE
500 CONTINUE
C DO 510 I=1,280,10
C510 WRITE(WR,1230)A(I),A(I+JJ),JJ=1,9)
C WRITE(WR,1230)A(281),A(282)
1230 FORMAT(' ',10(E12.5,1X))
C DO 520 I=1,40,10
C520 WRITE(WR,1230)R(I),R(I+JJ),JJ=1,9)
C WRITE(WR,1230)R(41),R(42)
NN1=2*NN-1
MA1=7*NN1-6
DO 550 I=1,NN1
550 R1(I)=0.
DO 540 I=1,MA1
540 A1(I)=0.

IF(FWBC1.NE.1)GO TO 840
DO 800 I=1,4
800 A1(I)=A(I+5)
00810 I=5,9
810 A1(I)=A(I+6)
N=2*NN-1
MA=7*N-6
ME=MA-6

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      DO 820 I=10,ME
820   A1(I)=A(I+7)
      DO 830 I=1,N
830   R1(I)=R(I+1)
      GO TO 999
840   IF(SW8C1,NE.1)GO TO 1500
      A1(1)=A(1)
      A1(2)=A(3)
      A1(3)=A(4)
      A1(4)=A(9)
      A1(5)=A(10)
      DO 1510 I=6,10
1510  A1(I)=A(I+6)
      N=2*NN-1
      MA=7*N-6
      ME=MA-6
      DO 1520 I=11,ME
1520  A1(I)=A(I+7)
      R1(1)=R(1)
      DO 1530 I=2,N
1530  R1(I)=R(I+1)
      GO TO 979
1500  IF(FW8CN,NE.1)GO TO 1600
      ME16=ME-16
      ME12=ME-12
      DO 1610 I=ME16,ME12
1610  A1(I)=A(I+1)
      A1(ME-11)=A(ME-9)
      DO 1620 I=1,4
1620  A1(ME-11+I)=A(ME-4+I)
      N=2*NN-1
      MA=7*N-6
      ME=MA-6
      DO 1630 I=1,N
      IF(I.EQ.N)GO TO 1640
      R1(I)=R(I)
      GO TO 1630
1640  R1(I)=R(I+1)
1630  CONTINUE
      GO TO 999
1600  IF(SW8CN,NE.1)GO TO 1700
      ME16=ME-16
      DO 700 I=1,ME16
700   A1(I)=A(I)
      ME15=ME-15
      ME11=ME-11
      DO 710 I=ME15,ME11
710   A1(I)=A(I+1)
      ME10=ME-10
      ME7=ME-7
      DO 720 I=ME10,ME7
720   A1(I)=A(I+2)
      N=2*NN-1
      MA=7*N-6

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      ME=MA-6
      DO 730 I=1,N
730    R1(I)=R(I)
      GO TO 999
1700    DO 1710 I=1,ME
1710    A1(I)=A(I)
      DO 1720 I=1,NN
1720    R1(I)=R(I)
      N=2*NN
999    CONTINUE
      CALL GELB(R1,A1,N,1,3,3,MA,1.0E-15,IER)
      IF(FWBC1.NE.1)GO TO 1800
      R(1)=FWH1(J)
      DO 1810 I=1,N
1810    R(I+1)=R1(I)
      GO TO 1900

1800    IF(SWBC1.NE.1)GO TO 1820
      R(1)=R1(1)
      R(2)=SWH1(J)
      DO 1830 I=2,N
1830    R(I+1)=R1(I)
      GO TO 1900
1820    IF(FWBCN.NE.1)GO TO 1840
      DO 1850 I=1,N
      IF(I.EQ.N)GO TO 1855
      R(I)=R1(I)
      GO TO 1850
1855    R(N)=FWHNN(J)
      R(N+1)=R1(N)
1850    CONTINUE
      GO TO 1900
1840    IF(SWBCN.NE.1)GO TO 1860
      DO 1870 I=1,N
1870    R(I)=R1(I)
      R(2*NN)=SWHNN(J)
      GO TO 1900
1860    DO 1890 I=1,NN
      R(2*I-1)=R1(2*I-1)
1890    R(2*I)=R1(2*I)
1900    CONTINUE
      IF (IER.NE.0)WRITE(WR,530)IER
C      IF(IJ.EQ.3)WRITE(WR,126)J,ITER
      DO 600 I=1,NN
      ZETA(I,J)=(GS*R(2*I)-GF*R(2*I-1))/DG
      IF(ZETA(I,J).LE.(ZB(I)+0.25))GO TO 605
      IF(INCONF.EQ.1.AND.ZETA(I,J).GE.0.)ZETA(I,J)=-0.25
      KS(I)=KSS(I)
      BSNEW=ZETA(I,J)-ZB(I)
      BFNEW=R(2*I-1)-ZETA(I,J)
      IF(INCONF.EQ.1)BFNEW=-ZETA(I,J)
      IF(BFNEW.LE.0.25)BFNEW=0.25
      GO TO 606

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605  ZETA(I,J)=ZB(I)+0.25
      BFNEW=R(Z+1-I)-ZB(I)-0.25
      IF(INCONF.EQ.1)BFNEW=-ZB(I)-0.25
      BSNEW=0.25
      IF(BFNEW.LE.0.25)BFNEW=0.25
      IF(I.GT.NSWTOE)KS(NSWTOE)=KSS(NSWTOE)*1.0E-5
606  ERROR1(I)=(BF(I,J)-BFNEW)/BF(I,J)
      ERROR2(I)=(BS(I,J)-BSNEW)/BS(I,J)
      BF(I,J)=BFNEW
      BS(I,J)=BSNEW
      HF(I,J)=R(I*2-1)
      HS(I,J)=R(I*2)
      IF(BFNEW.LE.0.25.AND.ZETA(I,J).GT.0.)HF(I,J)=ZB(I)+0.5
126  FORMAT(' TIME STEP = ',I3,10X,' ITERATION NO. = ',I3)
C    IF(J.EQ.3)WRITE(WR,124)I,HF(I,J),HS(I,J),BF(I,J),BS(I,J),ZETA(I,J)
124  FORMAT(' ',I4,8(E13.5,2X))
600  CONTINUE
      IF(NSWTOE.EQ.0)GO TO 615
      DO 625 I=1,NE
      IF((ZETA(I,J)-ZB(I)).LE.0.25.AND.(ZETA(I+1,J)-ZB(I+1)).GT.0.25)GO
      TO 620
625  CONTINUE
620  NSWTOE=I
      ZB2=ZB(I+1)-(ZB(I)-ZB(I+1))*(XC(I+1)-XC(I+2))/(XC(I)-XC(I+1))
      EL2=(XC(I+2)-XC(I+1))*(ZETA(I+1,J)-ZB(I+1))/(ZETA(I+2,J)-ZB2-ZETA
      L(I+1,J)+ZB(I+1))
      XSWTOE=XC(I+1)-EL2
C    WRITE(WR,630)XSWTOE
630  FORMAT(' S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = ',E15.7)
      IF(EL2.LT.(XC(NSWTOE+1)-XC(NSWTOE)))GO TO 631
      BS(NSWTOE,J)=BS(NSWTOE+1,J)=(1.-(XC(NSWTOE+1)-XC(NSWTOE))/EL2)
      BF(NSWTOE,J)=BF(NSWTOE,J)-BS(NSWTOE,J)
      NSWTOE=I-1
      KS(NSWTOE)=KSS(NSWTOE)*1.0E5
631  CONTINUE
615  IF(NFWTOE.EQ.0)GO TO 635
      DO 640 I=1,NE
      IF((HF(I,J)-ZETA(I,J)).LE.0.25.AND.(HF(I+1,J)-ZETA(I+1,J)).GT..25)
      GO TO 645
640  CONTINUE
645  NFWTOE=I
C    KF(NFWTOE)=1.0E-8
      ZB2=ZETA(I+1,J)-(ZETA(I,J)-ZETA(I+1,J))*(XC(I+1)-XC(I+2))/(XC(I)-
      XC(I+1))
      EL2=(XC(I+2)-XC(I+1))*(HF(I+1,J)-ZETA(I+1,J))/(HF(I+2,J)-ZB2-HF(I+
      1,J)+ZETA(I+1,J))
      XFWTOE=XC(NFWTOE+1)-EL2
C    WRITE(WR,650)XFWTOE
650  FORMAT(' F.W. TOE LOCATED AT X =',E15.7)
635  DO 610 I=1,NN
      IF(ITER.GE.ITERMX)GO TO 610
      IF(ABS(ERROR1(I)).GT.TOL.OR.ABS(ERROR2(I)).GT.TOL)GO TO 50
610  CONTINUE
      WRITE(WR,1175)J,ITER

```

```

      IF(ITER.GE.ITERMX)WRITE(WR,1185)
      IF(NSWTOE.GT.0)WRITE(WR,630)XSWTOE
1175  FORMAT(' SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J =',I3,3X,'IN',I3,' ITERATIONS.')
      IF(XFWTOE.GT.0)WRITE(WR,650)XFWTOE
1185  FORMAT(' ITERATIONS, ITER = MAX. SPECIFIED, ITERMX')
      GO TO 25
530  FORMAT(' ERROR IN GELB, IER = ',I5)
C    OUTPUT OF RESULTS
C
1000  READ(RO,1120)((IO(I),I=1,NN)
1120  FORMAT(80I1)
      DO 900 I=1,NN
      IF(IO(I).EQ.0)GO TO 900
      WRITE(WR,1125)I
1125  FORMAT(/,'OUTPUT AT NODE',I5,/)
      WRITE(WR,1130)(J,HF(I,J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,1135)(J,HS(I,J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,1140)(J,BF(I,J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,1155)(J,BS(I,J),J=1,JMAX)
      WRITE(WR,1178)(J,ZETA(I,J),J=1,JMAX)
1130  FORMAT('OPIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF      ',/,
110(2X,I2,1X,F7.3))
1135  FORMAT('OPIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS ',/,
110(2X,I2,1X,F8.4))
1140  FORMAT('OTHICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.2))
1155  FORMAT('OTHICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS',/,10(2X,I2,1X,F7.3))
1178  FORMAT('ODEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL',/, 10(2X,I2,1X,F7.2))
900  CONTINUE
      WRITE(WR,2200)
      DO 910 I=1,NN
910  WRITE(WR,1241)I,HF(I,JMAX),HS(I,JMAX),BF(I,JMAX),BS(I,JMAX)
2200  FORMAT('O AQUIFER CONDITIONS AT TIME J = JMAX')
      STOP
      END

```

C	SUBROUTINE GELB(R,A,M,N,MUD,MLO,MA,EPS,IER)	GEL00670
C		GEL00680
C		GEL00690
C		GEL00700
C	DIMENSION R(N),A(MA)	GEL00710
C	DOUBLE PRECISION A,R,TB,PIV	GEL00720
C	TEST ON WRONG INPUT PARAMETERS	GEL00730
1	IF(MLO)47,1,1	GEL00740
2	IF(MUD)47,2,2	GEL00750
	MC=1+MLO+MUD	GEL00760
	IF(MC+1-M-M)3,3,47	GEL00770
C		GEL00780
C	PREPARE INTEGER PARAMETERS	GEL00790
C	MC=NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX A	GEL00800
C	MU=NUMBER OF ZEROS TO BE INSERTED IN FIRST ROW OF MATRIX A	GEL00810
C	ML=NUMBER OF MISSING ELEMENTS IN LAST ROW OF MATRIX A	GEL00820
C	MR=INDEX OF LAST ROW IN MATRIX A WITH MC ELEMENTS	GEL00830
C	MZ=TOTAL NUMBER OF ZEROS TO BE INSERTED IN MATRIX A	GEL00840
C	MA=TOTAL NUMBER OF STORAGE LOCATIONS NECESSARY FOR MATRIX A	GEL00850

C	NM=NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN MATRIX A	GEL00860
3	IF(MC-M)5,5,4	GEL00870
4	MC=M	GEL00880
5	MU=MC-MUD-1	GEL00890
	ML=MC-MLO-1	GEL00900
	MR=M-ML	GEL00910
	MZ=(MU*(MU+1))/2	GEL00920
	MA=M*MC-(ML*(ML+1))/2	GEL00930
	NM=N*M	GEL00940
C	DIMENSION R(M),A(MA)	GEL00950
C	MOVE ELEMENTS BACKWARD AND SEARCH FOR ABSOLUTELY GREATEST ELEMENT	GEL00960
C	(NOT NECESSARY IN CASE OF A MATRIX WITHOUT LOWER CORDIAGONALS)	GEL00970
	IER=0	GEL00980
	PIV=0.	GEL00990
	IF(MLO)14,14,6	GEL01000
6	JJ=MA	GEL01010
	J=MA-MZ	GEL01020
	KST=J	GEL01030
	DO 9 K=1,KST	GEL01040
	TB=A(J)	GEL01050
	A(JJ)=TB	GEL01060
	TB=DABS(TB)	GEL01070
	IF(TB-PIV)8,8,7	GEL01080
7	PIV=TB	GEL01090
8	J=J-1	GEL01100
9	JJ=JJ-1	GEL01110
C		GEL01120
C	INSERT ZEROS IN FIRST MU ROWS (NOT NECESSARY IN CASE MZ=0)	GEL01130
	IF(MZ)14,14,10	GEL01140
10	JJ=1	GEL01150
	J=MZ+1	GEL01160
	IC=1+MUD	GEL01170
	DO 13 I=1,MU	GEL01180
	DO 12 K=1,MC	GEL01190
	A(IJ)=0.	GEL01200
	IF(K-IC)11,11,12	GEL01210
11	A(IJ)=A(J)	GEL01220
	J=J+1	GEL01230
12	JJ=JJ+1	GEL01240
13	IC=IC+1	GEL01250
C		GEL01260
C	GENERATE TEST VALUE FOR SINGULARITY	GEL01270
14	TOL=EPS*PIV	GEL01280
C		GEL01290
C	START DECOMPOSITION LOOP	GEL01310
	KST=1	GEL01320
	IDST=MC	GEL01330
	IC=MC-1	GEL01340
	DO 38 K=1,M	GEL01350
	IF(K-MR-1)16,16,15	GEL01360
15	UDST=IDST-1	GEL01370
16	ID=IDST	GEL01380
	ILR=K+MLO	GEL01390
	IF(ILR-M)18,18,17	GEL01400

17	ILR=M	GEL01410
18	II=KST	GEL01420
C		GEL01430
C	PIVOT SEARCH IN FIRST COLUMN(ROW INDEXES FROM I=K TO I=ILR)	GEL01440
	PIV=0.	GEL01450
	DO 22 I=K,ILR	GEL01460
	TB=0ABS(A(II))	GEL01470
	IF(TB-PIV)20,20,19	GEL01480
19	PIV=TB	GEL01490
	J=I	GEL01500
	JJ=II	GEL01510
20	IF(I-MR)22,22,21	GEL01520
21	ID=ID-1	GEL01530
22	II=II+ID	GEL01540
C		GEL01550
C	TEST ON SINGULARITY	GEL01560
	IF(PIV)47,47,23	GEL01570
23	IF(IER)26,24,26	GEL01580
24	IF(PIV-TOL)25,25,26	GEL01590
25	IER=K-1	GEL01600
26	PIV=1./A(JJ)	GEL01610
C		GEL01620
C	PIVOT ROW REDUCTION AND ROW INTERCHANGE IN RIGHT HAND SIDE R	GEL01630
	ID=J-K	GEL01640
	DO 27 I=K,NM,M	GEL01650
	II=I+ID	GEL01660
	TB=PIV*A(II)	GEL01670
	R(II)=R(I)	GEL01680
27	R(I)=TB	GEL01690
C		GEL01700
C	PIVOT TOW REDUCTION AND ROW INTERCHANGE IN COEFFICIENT MATRIX A	GEL01710
	II=KST	GEL01720
	J=JJ+IC	GEL01730
	DO 28 I=JJ,J	GEL01740
	TB=PIV*A(I)	GEL01750
	A(II)=A(III)	GEL01760
	A(II)=TB	GEL01770
28	II=II+1	GEL01780
C		GEL01790
C	ELEMENT REDUCTION	GEL01800
	IF(K-ILR)29,34,34	GEL01810
29	ID=KST	GEL01820
	II=K+1	GEL01830
	MU=KST+1	GEL01840
	NZ=KST+IC	GEL01850
	DO 33 I=II,ILR	GEL01860
C		GEL01870
C	IN MATPIX A	GEL01880
	ID=ID+MC	GEL01890
	JJ=I-MR-1	GEL01900
	IF(JJ)31,31,30	GEL01910
30	ID=ID-JJ	GEL01920
31	PIV=-A(ID)	GEL01930
	J=ID+1	GEL01940

	DO 32 JJ=MU,MZ	GEL01950
	A(IJ-1)=A(IJ)+PIV*A(JJ)	GEL01960
32	J=J+1	GEL01980
	A(IJ-1)=0.	GEL01990
C		GEL02000
C	IN MATRIX R	GEL02010
	J=K	GEL02020
	DO 33 JJ=1,NM,M	GEL02030
	R(IJ)=R(IJ)+PIV*R(J)	GEL02040
33	J=J+M	GEL02050
34	KST=KST+MC	GEL02060
	IF(ILR-MR)36,35,35	GEL02070
35	IC=IC-1	GEL02080
36	ID=K-MR	GEL02090
	IF(ID)38,38,37	GEL02100
37	KST=KST-ID	GEL02110
38	CONTINUE	GEL02120
C	END OF DECOMPOSITION LOOP	GEL02130
C		GEL02140
C		GEL02140
C	BACK SUBSTITUTION	GEL02150
	IF(MC-1)46,46,39	GEL02160
39	IC=2	GEL02170
	KST=MA+ML-MC+2	GEL02180
	II=M	GEL02190
	DO 45 I=2,M	GEL02200
	KST=KST-MC	GEL0220
	II=II-1	GEL02220
	J=II-MR	GEL02230
	IF(IJ)41,41,40	GEL02240
40	KST=KST+J	GEL02250
41	DO 43 J=II,NM,M	GEL02260
	TB=R(IJ)	GEL02270
	MZ=KST+IC-2	GEL02280
	ID=J	GEL02300
	DO 42 JJ=KST,MZ	GEL02310
	ID=ID+1	GEL02320
42	TB=TB-A(IJJ)*R(ID)	GEL02330
43	R(IJ)=TB	GEL02340
	IF(IC-MC)44,45,45	GEL02350
44	IC=IC+1	GEL02360
45	CONTINUE	GEL02370
46	RETURN	GEL02380
C		GEL02390
C		GEL02390
C	ERROR RETURN	GEL02400
47	IER=-1	GEL02410
	RETURN	GEL02420
	END	GEL02430

APPENDIX D

Sample Problems

The input and output for two different problems are given. The first problem is that of an aquifer with a uniform recharge and a fresh water lens over the salt water. The results of this example are plotted in figure 1. The second example is that of a confined aquifer with a fresh water discharge flowing into the aquifer at the left-hand end and the ocean on the right-hand end. This situation is identical to that shown in figure 2.

DATA FOR SAMPLE PROGRAM # 1.

DATA FOR SAMPLE PROGRAM # 1:
AQUIFER WITH UNIFORM RECHARGE AND A FRESH WATER LENS OVER SALT WATER

0000000011111111222222222222223333333344444444555555556666666677777777778
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

	21	20	0	
1	-22000.	-600.		
2	-20000.	-600.		
3	-17100.	-600.		
4	-15300.	-600.		
5	-13600.	-600.		
6	-12000.	-600.		
7	-10500.	-600.		
8	-9100.	-600.		
9	-7800.	-600.		
10	-6600.	-600.		
11	-5500.	-600.		
12	-4500.	-600.		
13	-3600.	-600.		
14	-2800.	-600.		
15	-2100.	-600.		
16	-1500.	-600.		
17	-1000.	-500.		
18	-600.	-600.		
19	-300.	-600.		
20	-100.	-600.		
21	0.	-600.		
1	.01	.01025	0.3	
2	.01	.01025	0.3	
3	.01	.01025	0.3	
4	.01	.01025	0.3	
5	.01	.01025	0.3	
6	.01	.01025	0.3	
7	.01	.01025	0.3	
8	.01	.01025	0.3	
9	.01	.01025	0.3	
10	.01	.01025	0.3	
11	.01	.01025	0.3	
12	.01	.01025	0.3	
13	.01	.01025	0.3	
14	.01	.01025	0.3	
15	.01	.01025	0.3	
16	.01	.01025	0.3	
17	.01	.01025	0.3	
18	.01	.01025	0.3	
19	.01	.01025	0.3	
20	.01	.01025	0.3	

```

      16      10      0      0
+C.8640000E+051.0      .005
      2      2      3      1
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.

```

[illegible]

	3	6	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	10.87	0.000	446.00	154.0							
2	10.82	0.000	444.00	156.0							
3	10.59	0.000	434.00	166.0							
4	10.35	0.000	424.00	176.0							
5	10.04	0.000	412.00	188.0							
6	9.68	0.000	397.00	203.00							
7	9.26	0.000	380.00	220.00							
8	8.80	0.000	361.00	239.00							
9	8.300	0.000	340.00	260.0							
10	7.760	0.000	318.00	292.00							
11	7.19	0.000	295.00	305.0							
12	6.590	0.000	270.00	330.00							
13	5.960	.000	244.00	356.0							
14	5.31	.000	218.0	382.0							
15	4.63	.000	190.0	410.0							
16	4.040	.000	162.0	438.0							
17	3.240	.000	133.0	467.0							
18	2.550	.000	92.0	508.0							
19	1.800	.000	73.0	527.0							
20	1.040	.000	42.00	558.0							
21	0.203	0.00	8.570	591.40							
1	1	1	1	11							

Output of Sample Problem 1.

ONE-DIMENSIONAL SALT WATER INTRUSION MODEL

NO. OF NODES= 21 NO. OF ELEM.= 20 NCONF= 0

NODE	X-COORDINATE	BED ELEVATION
1	-22000.00	-600.00
2	-20000.00	-600.00
3	-17100.00	-600.00
4	-15300.00	-600.00
5	-13600.00	-600.00
6	-12000.00	-600.00
7	-10500.00	-600.00
8	-9100.00	-600.00
9	-7800.00	-600.00
10	-6600.00	-600.00
11	-5500.00	-600.00
12	-4500.00	-600.00
13	-3600.00	-600.00
14	-2800.00	-600.00
15	-2100.00	-600.00
16	-1500.00	-600.00
17	-1000.00	-600.00
18	-600.00	-600.00
19	-300.00	-600.00
20	-100.00	-600.00
21	0.0	-600.00

ELEMENT	F. W. PERM.	S. W. PERM.	POROSITY
1	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
2	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
3	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
4	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
5	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
6	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
7	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
8	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
9	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
10	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
11	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
12	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
13	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
14	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
15	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
16	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
17	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
18	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
19	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
20	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995

FWBC1 = 2 SWBC1 = 2 FWBCN = 3 SWBCN = 1

FW DISCH. SPEC. AT LEFT HAND END

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7
0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0						
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0	

SW DISCH. SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7
0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0						
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0	

SW HEAD SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7
---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0						
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0	

TIME INTERVAL DT = 0.8640000E 05

MAX. NO. OF TIME ITERATIONS, JMAX = 16

FRACTION = 0.00500

WEIGHTING FACTOR THETA = 1.00

TOLERANCE ON CONVERGENCE AS A

RECHARGE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

ELEMENT I = 1

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 2

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 3

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 4

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 5

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 6

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 7

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 8

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

ELEMENT I = 9

1	0.0000001	2	0.0000001	3	0.0000001	4	0.0000001	5	0.0000001	6		
0.0000001	7	0.0000001	8	0.0000001								
9	0.0000001	10	0.0000001	11	0.0000001	12	0.0000001	13	0.0000001	14		
0.0000001	15	0.0000001	16	0.0000001								

PUMP AT NODE 15

FLOW RATE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0
13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0				

INITIAL CONDITIONS

NODE NUMBER	F.W. HEAD	S.W. HEAD	F.W. THICKNESS	S.W. THICKNESS
1	10.87	0.0	446.00	154.00
2	10.82	0.0	444.00	156.00
3	10.59	0.0	434.00	166.00
4	10.35	0.0	424.00	176.00
5	10.04	0.0	412.00	188.00
6	9.68	0.0	397.00	203.00
7	9.26	0.0	380.00	220.00
8	8.80	0.0	361.00	239.00
9	8.30	0.0	340.00	260.00
10	7.76	0.0	318.00	282.00
11	7.19	0.0	295.00	305.00
12	6.59	0.0	270.00	330.00
13	5.96	0.0	244.00	356.00
14	5.31	0.0	218.00	382.00
15	4.63	0.0	190.00	410.00
16	4.04	0.0	162.00	438.00
17	3.24	0.0	133.00	467.00
18	2.55	0.0	92.00	508.00
19	1.80	0.0	73.00	527.00
20	1.04	0.0	42.00	558.00
21	0.20	0.0	8.57	591.40

TIME STEP = 2	ITERATION NO. = 1
TIME STEP = 2	ITERATION NO. = 2
TIME STEP = 2	ITERATION NO. = 3
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 2	IN 3 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 3	ITERATION NO. = 1
TIME STEP = 3	ITERATION NO. = 2
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 3	IN 2 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 4	ITERATION NO. = 1
TIME STEP = 4	ITERATION NO. = 2
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 4	IN 2 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 5	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 5	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 6	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 6	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 7	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 7	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 8	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 8	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 9	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 9	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 10	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 10	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 11	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 11	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 12	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 12	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 13	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 13	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 14	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 14	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 15	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 15	IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 16	ITERATION NO. = 1
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 16	IN 1 ITERATIONS.

OUTPUT AT NODE 1

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	10.870	2	10.961	3	10.974	4	10.975	5	10.976	6	10.980	7	10.974
8	10.977	9	10.971	10	10.980	11	10.985	12	10.976	13	10.973	14	10.976
15	10.978	16	10.981										

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0888	3	0.1017	4	0.1025	5	0.1040	6	0.1073	7	0.1017
8	0.1048	9	0.0991	10	0.1077	11	0.1128	12	0.1036	13	0.1004	14	0.1035
15	0.1054	16	0.1084										

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	446.00	2	434.89	3	434.90	4	434.90	5	434.90	6	434.90	7	434.90
8	434.90	9	434.89	10	434.90	11	434.90	12	434.89	13	434.89	14	434.89
15	434.89	16	434.89										

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	154.000	2	176.071	3	176.073	4	176.074	5	176.075	6	176.077	7	176.078
8	176.080	9	176.081	10	176.083	11	176.084	12	176.085	13	176.086	14	176.088
15	176.090	16	176.091										

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-423.93	2	-423.93	3	-423.93	4	-423.93	5	-423.92	6	-423.92	7	-423.92
8	-423.92	9	-423.92	10	-423.92	11	-423.92	12	-423.91	13	-423.91	14	-423.91
15	-423.91	16	-423.91										

OUTPUT AT NODE 5

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	10.140	2	10.123	3	10.134	4	10.133	5	10.135	6	10.138	7	10.133
8	10.136	9	10.131	10	10.139	11	10.143	12	10.135	13	10.132	14	10.135
15	10.137	16	10.140										

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0806	3	0.0915	4	0.0907	5	0.0924	6	0.0949	7	0.0907
8	0.0931	9	0.0883	10	0.0957	11	0.1002	12	0.0922	13	0.0889	14	0.0921
15	0.0936	16	0.0962										

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	412.00	2	401.69	3	401.70	4	401.70	5	401.71	6	401.71	7	401.71
8	401.71	9	401.71	10	401.72	11	401.73	12	401.72	13	401.72	14	401.73
15	401.73	16	401.73										

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	188.000	2	208.437	3	208.435	4	208.432	5	208.429	6	208.427	7	208.425
8	208.422	9	208.419	10	208.418	11	208.416	12	208.414	13	208.412	14	208.410
15	208.408	16	208.407										

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-391.56	2	-391.56	3	-391.57	4	-391.57	5	-391.57	6	-391.57	7	-391.58
8	-391.58	9	-391.58	10	-391.58	11	-391.58	12	-391.59	13	-391.59	14	-391.59
15	-391.59	16	-391.59										

OUTPUT AT NODE 10

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	7.760	2	7.809	3	7.815	4	7.815	5	7.816	6	7.817	7	7.
815	8	7.816	9	7.814	10	7.818							
11	7.920	12	7.816	13	7.815	14	7.816	15	7.817	16	7.818		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0482	3	0.0539	4	0.0534	5	0.0543	6	0.0554	7	0.0
534	8	0.0546	9	0.0521	10	0.0559							
11	0.0582	12	0.0541	13	0.0525	14	0.0541	15	0.0545	16	0.0561		

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	318.00	2	310.45	3	310.46	4	310.46	5	310.47	6	310.47	7	310
.47	8	310.47	9	310.47	10	310.48							
11	310.48	12	310.48	13	310.48	14	310.48	15	310.49	16	310.49		

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	282.000	2	297.358	3	297.355	4	297.353	5	297.350	6	297.348	7	297.
346	8	297.343	9	297.341	10	297.339							
11	297.337	12	297.335	13	297.333	14	297.332	15	297.330	16	297.328		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-302.64	2	-302.64	3	-302.64	4	-302.65	5	-302.65	6	-302.65	7	-302
.65	8	-302.66	9	-302.66	10	-302.66							
11	-302.66	12	-302.67	13	-302.67	14	-302.67	15	-302.67	16	-302.67		

OUTPUT AT NODE 15

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	4.630	2	4.653	3	4.658	4	4.661	5	4.663	6	4.665	7	4.
665	8	4.667	9	4.666	10	4.668							
11	4.669	12	4.668	13	4.668	14	4.669	15	4.669	16	4.670		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0175	3	0.0181	4	0.0169	5	0.0165	6	0.0162	7	0.0
150	8	0.0151	9	0.0139	10	0.0149							
11	0.0155	12	0.0140	13	0.0134	14	0.0139	15	0.0139	16	0.0144		

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	190.00	2	185.44	3	185.62	4	185.75	5	185.86	6	185.94	7	186
.01	8	186.06	9	186.10	10	186.13							
11	186.16	12	186.18	13	186.19	14	186.20	15	186.21	16	186.22		

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	410.000	2	419.212	3	419.042	4	418.908	5	418.804	6	418.722	7	418.
658	8	418.607	9	418.567	10	418.536							
11	418.511	12	418.492	13	418.478	14	418.467	15	418.458	16	418.452		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-180.57	2	-180.79	3	-180.96	4	-181.09	5	-181.20	6	-181.28	7	-181
.34	8	-181.39	9	-181.43	10	-181.46							
11	-181.49	12	-181.51	13	-181.52	14	-181.53	15	-181.54	16	-181.55		

OUTPUT AT NODE 20

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	1.040	2	1.046	3	1.049	4	1.052	5	1.054	6	1.056	7	1.
057	8	1.058	9	1.058	10	1.059							
11	1.060	12	1.060	13	1.060	14	1.061	15	1.061	16	1.061		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0016	3	0.0015	4	0.0013	5	0.0013	6	0.0012	7	0.0
010	8	0.0010	9	0.0009	10	0.0009							
11	0.0009	12	0.0008	13	0.0008	14	0.0008	15	0.0008	16	0.0008		

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	42.00	2	41.77	3	41.91	4	42.03	5	42.12	6	42.19	7	42
---	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---	----

24	8	42.28	9	42.30	10	42.33							
----	---	-------	---	-------	----	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

11	42.35	12	42.36	13	42.38	14	42.39	15	42.40	16	42.42		
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THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	558.000	2	558.277	3	559.135	4	559.025	5	558.935	6	558.868	7	558.
019	8	558.783	9	558.755	10	558.732							
11	558.713	12	558.697	13	558.683	14	558.670	15	558.657	16	558.645		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-40.56	2	-40.72	3	-40.86	4	-40.98	5	-41.07	6	-41.13	7	-41
18	8	-41.22	9	-41.25	10	-41.27							
11	-41.29	12	-41.30	13	-41.32	14	-41.33	15	-41.34	16	-41.35		

OUTPUT AT NODE 21

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	0.203	2	0.207	3	0.210	4	0.211	5	0.212	6	0.213	7	0.
214	8	0.214	9	0.215	10	0.215							
11	0.215	12	0.215	13	0.216	14	0.216	15	0.216	16	0.216		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7	0.0
8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0								
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0		

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	8.57	2	8.30	3	8.39	4	8.45	5	8.49	6	8.52	7	8
55	8	8.57	9	8.59	10	8.60							
11	8.61	12	8.62	13	8.63	14	8.63	15	8.64	16	8.64		

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	591.400	2	591.910	3	591.819	4	591.759	5	591.726	6	591.693	7	591.
666	8	591.644	9	591.628	10	591.615							
11	591.604	12	591.597	13	591.590	14	591.584	15	591.579	16	591.574		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-7.92	2	-8.09	3	-8.18	4	-8.24	5	-8.27	6	-8.31	7	-8
33	8	-8.36	9	-8.37	10	-8.39							
11	-8.40	12	-8.40	13	-8.41	14	-8.42	15	-8.42	16	-8.43		

Output of Sample Problem #2.

ONE-DIMENSIONAL SALT WATER INTRUSION MODEL

NO. OF NODES= 21 NO. OF ELEM.= 20 NCONF= 1

NODE	X-COORDINATE	BED ELEVATION
1	-22000.00	-300.00
2	-20000.00	-300.00
3	-17100.00	-300.00
4	-15300.00	-300.00
5	-13600.00	-300.00
6	-12000.00	-300.00
7	-10500.00	-300.00
8	-9100.00	-300.00
9	-7800.00	-300.00
10	-6600.00	-300.00
11	-5500.00	-300.00
12	-4500.00	-300.00
13	-3600.00	-300.00
14	-2800.00	-300.00
15	-2100.00	-300.00
16	-1500.00	-300.00
17	-1000.00	-300.00
18	-600.00	-300.00
19	-300.00	-300.00
20	-100.00	-300.00
21	0.0	-300.00

ELEMENT	F. W. PERM.	S. W. PERM.	POROSITY
1	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
2	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
3	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
4	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
5	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
6	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
7	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
8	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
9	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
10	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
11	0.01000	0.00000010	0.29999995
12	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
13	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
14	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
15	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
16	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
17	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
18	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
19	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995
20	0.01000	0.01025000	0.29999995

FWBC1 = 2 SWBC1 = 2 FWBCN = 3 SWBCN = 1

FW DISCH. SPEC. AT LEFT HAND END

1	0.0022	2	0.0022	3	0.0022	4	0.0022	5	0.0022	6	0.0022	7	0.0
8	0.0022	9	0.0022	10	0.0022								
11	0.0022	12	0.0022	13	0.0022	14	0.0022	15	0.0022	16	0.0022		

SW DISCH. SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7	
8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0								
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0		

SW HEAD SPEC. AT RIGHT HAND END

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7	
---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	--

8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0								
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0		

WEIGHTING FACTOR THETA = 1.00
TOLERANCE ON CONVERGENCE AS A

TIME INTERVAL DT = 0.1036800E 08
MAX. NO. OF TIME ITERATIONS, JMAX = 16
FRACTION = 0.00500

RECHARGE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

ELEMENT I = 1

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 2

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 3

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 4

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 5

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 6

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 7

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 8

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

ELEMENT I = 9

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0								
9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	
15	0.0	16	0.0								

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ELEMENT I = 10
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 11
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 12
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 13
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 14
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 15
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 16
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 17
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 18
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 19
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0
ELEMENT I = 20
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0

PUMP AT NODE 6
FLOW RATE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0

PUMP AT NODE 10
FLOW RATE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME
  1 0.0      2 0.0      3 0.0      4 0.0      5 0.0      6
  7 0.0      8 0.0      9 0.0      10 0.0      11 0.0      12 0.0      13 0.0      14
  15 0.0      16 0.0

```

PUMP AT NODE 15

FLOW RATE AS A FUNCTION OF TIME

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	
7	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0	11	0.0	12	0.0
13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0	17	0.0	18	0.0

INITIAL CONDITIONS

NODE NUMBER	F.W. HEAD	S.W. HEAD	F.W. THICKNESS	S.W. THICKNESS
1	20.04	0.0	299.75	0.25
2	18.54	0.0	299.75	0.25
3	16.44	0.0	299.75	0.25
4	15.12	0.0	299.75	0.25
5	13.87	0.0	299.75	0.25
6	12.69	0.0	299.75	0.25
7	11.59	0.0	299.75	0.25
8	10.56	0.0	299.75	0.25
9	9.60	0.0	299.75	0.25
10	8.72	0.0	299.75	0.25
11	7.88	0.0	299.75	0.25
12	7.08	0.0	277.90	22.10
13	6.30	0.0	248.60	51.40
14	5.54	0.0	219.30	80.70
15	4.79	0.0	190.00	110.00
16	4.04	0.0	160.60	139.40
17	3.24	0.0	133.00	167.00
18	2.55	0.0	92.00	208.00
19	1.80	0.0	73.00	227.00
20	1.04	0.0	42.00	258.00
21	0.20	0.0	8.57	291.40

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TIME STEP = 2      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5229191E 04
TIME STEP = 2      ITERATION NO. = 2
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5226313E 04
TIME STEP = 2      ITERATION NO. = 3
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5226457E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 2 IN 3 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 3      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5235496E 04
TIME STEP = 3      ITERATION NO. = 2
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5235250E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 3 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 4      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5238676E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 4 IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 5      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5238664E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 5 IN 1 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 6      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5236582E 04
TIME STEP = 6      ITERATION NO. = 2
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5236781E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 6 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 7      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5233578E 04
TIME STEP = 7      ITERATION NO. = 2
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5233816E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 7 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 8      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5230023E 04
TIME STEP = 8      ITERATION NO. = 2
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5230266E 04
SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 8 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
TIME STEP = 9      ITERATION NO. = 1
S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5226230E 04
TIME STEP = 9      ITERATION NO. = 2

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S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5226469E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 9 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 10 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5222414E 04
 TIME STEP = 10 ITERATION NO. = 2
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5222641E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 10 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 11 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5218680E 04
 TIME STEP = 11 ITERATION NO. = 2
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5218995E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 11 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 12 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5215137E 04
 TIME STEP = 12 ITERATION NO. = 2
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5215324E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 12 IN 2 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 13 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5211785E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 13 IN 1 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 14 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5208512E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 14 IN 1 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 15 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5205492E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 15 IN 1 ITERATIONS.
 TIME STEP = 16 ITERATION NO. = 1
 S.W. TOE LOCATED AT X = -0.5202738E 04
 SOLUTION OBTAINED AT J = 16 IN 1 ITERATIONS.

OUTPUT AT NODE 1

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	20.040	2	19.996	3	19.997	4	20.006	5	20.004	6	19.999	7	19.999	8	19.999	9	19.999	10	19.999	11	19.999	12	19.999	13	20.001	14	20.001	15	20.001	16	20.001
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PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	-0.0424	3	-0.0414	4	-0.0336	5	-0.0352	6	-0.0402	7	-0.0	8	-0.0398	9	-0.0396	10	-0.0395	11	-0.0394	12	-0.0393	13	-0.0378	14	-0.0378	15	-0.0379	16	-0.0379
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THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	299.75	2	299.75	3	299.75	4	299.75	5	299.75	6	299.75	7	299.75	8	299.75	9	299.75	10	299.75	11	299.75	12	299.75	13	299.75	14	299.75	15	299.75	16	299.75
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THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	0.250	2	0.250	3	0.250	4	0.250	5	0.250	6	0.250	7	0.	8	0.250	9	0.250	10	0.250	11	0.250	12	0.250	13	0.250	14	0.250	15	0.250	16	0.250
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DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-781.56	2	-299.75	3	-299.75	4	-299.75	5	-299.75	6	-299.75	7	-299.75	8	-299.75	9	-299.75	10	-299.75	11	-299.75	12	-299.75	13	-299.75	14	-299.75	15	-299.75	16	-299.75
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OUTPUT AT NODE 5

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	13.870	2	13.831	3	13.832	4	13.840	5	13.839	6	13.834	7	13.
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834	8	13.834	9	13.834	10	13.834
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11	13.834	12	13.834	13	13.836	14	13.836	15	13.836	16	13.836
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PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	-0.0377	3	-0.0367	4	-0.0288	5	-0.0305	6	-0.0355	7	-0.0
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353	8	-0.0351	9	-0.0350	10	-0.0349
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11	-0.0348	12	-0.0347	13	-0.0332	14	-0.0332	15	-0.0333	16	-0.0333
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THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	299.75	2	299.75	3	299.75	4	299.75	5	299.75	6	299.75	7	299
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.75	8	299.75	9	299.75	10	299.75
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11	299.75	12	299.75	13	299.75	14	299.75	15	299.75	16	299.75
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THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	0.250	2	0.250	3	0.250	4	0.250	5	0.250	6	0.250	7	0.
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250	8	0.250	9	0.250	10	0.250
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11	0.250	12	0.250	13	0.250	14	0.250	15	0.250	16	0.250
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DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-540.93	2	-299.75	3	-299.75	4	-299.75	5	-299.75	6	-299.75	7	-299
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.75	8	-299.75	9	-299.75	10	-299.75
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11	-299.75	12	-299.75	13	-299.75	14	-299.75	15	-299.75	16	-299.75
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OUTPUT AT NODE 10

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	8.720	2	8.694	3	8.695	4	8.703	5	8.701	6	8.696	7	8.
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696	8	8.696	9	8.696	10	8.697
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11	8.697	12	8.697	13	8.698	14	8.698	15	8.698	16	8.698
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PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	-0.0252	3	-0.0241	4	-0.0163	5	-0.0181	6	-0.0233	7	-0.0
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233	8	-0.0233	9	-0.0234	10	-0.0235
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11	-0.0236	12	-0.0237	13	-0.0224	14	-0.0226	15	-0.0228	16	-0.0230
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THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	299.75	2	299.75	3	299.75	4	299.75	5	299.75	6	299.75	7	299
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.75	8	299.75	9	299.75	10	299.75
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11	299.75	12	299.75	13	299.75	14	299.75	15	299.75	16	299.75
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THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	0.250	2	0.250	3	0.250	4	0.250	5	0.250	6	0.250	7	0.
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250	8	0.250	9	0.250	10	0.250
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11	0.250	12	0.250	13	0.250	14	0.250	15	0.250	16	0.250
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DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-340.09	2	-299.75	3	-299.75	4	-299.75	5	-299.75	6	-299.75	7	-299
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.75	8	-299.75	9	-299.75	10	-299.75
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11	-299.75	12	-299.75	13	-299.75	14	-299.75	15	-299.75	16	-299.75
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OUTPUT AT NODE 15

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	4.790	2	4.843	3	4.848	4	4.858	5	4.859	6	4.858	7	4.
8	4.861	9	4.863	10	4.864								
11	4.864	12	4.865	13	4.867	14	4.867	15	4.868	16	4.868		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0427	3	0.0373	4	0.0362	5	0.0297	6	0.0230	7	0.0
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204	8	0.0181	9	0.0162	10	0.0146							
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11	0.0131	12	0.0119	13	0.0113	14	0.0102	15	0.0092	16	0.0083		
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THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	190.00	2	187.16	3	187.59	4	188.01	5	188.33	6	188.55	7	188
.73	8	188.87	9	188.99	10	189.10							
11	189.19	12	189.27	13	189.34	14	189.41	15	189.47	16	189.52		

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	110.000	2	112.838	3	112.412	4	111.986	5	111.670	6	111.450	7	111.
274	8	111.128	9	111.006	10	110.901							
11	110.811	12	110.731	13	110.657	14	110.591	15	110.532	16	110.480		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-186.81	2	-187.16	3	-187.59	4	-188.01	5	-188.33	6	-188.55	7	-188
.73	8	-188.87	9	-188.99	10	-189.10							
11	-189.19	12	-189.27	13	-189.34	14	-189.41	15	-189.47	16	-189.52		

OUTPUT AT NODE 20

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	1.040	2	1.069	3	1.073	4	1.076	5	1.078	6	1.079	7	1.
030	8	1.081	9	1.081	10	1.081							
11	1.082	12	1.082	13	1.082	14	1.083	15	1.083	16	1.083		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0024	3	0.0017	4	0.0014	5	0.0011	6	0.0008	7	0.0
007	8	0.0006	9	0.0005	10	0.0005							
11	0.0004	12	0.0004	13	0.0004	14	0.0003	15	0.0003	16	0.0003		

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	42.00	2	41.58	3	41.79	4	41.92	5	42.02	6	42.06	7	42
.09	8	42.12	9	42.14	10	42.16							
11	42.17	12	42.19	13	42.20	14	42.21	15	42.22	16	42.23		

THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	258.000	2	258.421	3	258.206	4	258.080	5	257.983	6	257.944	7	257.
908	8	257.881	9	257.860	10	257.842							
11	257.826	12	257.813	13	257.802	14	257.791	15	257.781	16	257.773		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-40.56	2	-41.58	3	-41.79	4	-41.92	5	-42.02	6	-42.06	7	-42
.09	8	-42.12	9	-42.14	10	-42.16							
11	-42.17	12	-42.19	13	-42.20	14	-42.21	15	-42.22	16	-42.23		

OUTPUT AT NODE 21

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF FRESH WATER, HF

1	0.203	2	0.213	3	0.215	4	0.216	5	0.217	6	0.218	7	0.
218	8 0.218	9	0.218	10	0.219								
11	0.219	12	0.219	13	0.219	14	0.219	15	0.219	16	0.219		

PIEZOMETRIC HEAD OF SALT WATER, HS

1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	7	0.0
	8 0.0	9	0.0	10	0.0								
11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0		

THICKNESS OF FRESH WATER LENS

1	8.57	2	8.31	3	8.39	4	8.42	5	8.46	6	8.49	7	8
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.50	8	8.51	9	8.52	10	8.53
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11	8.53	12	8.54	13	8.54	14	8.54	15	8.55	16	8.55
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THICKNESS OF SALT WATER LENS

1	291.400	2	291.685	3	291.607	4	291.580	5	291.542	6	291.509	7	291.
497	8 291.487	9	291.479	10	291.473								
11	291.467	12	291.462	13	291.460	14	291.456	15	291.452	16	291.449		

DEPTH OF INTERFACE ABOVE MSL

1	-7.92	2	-8.31	3	-8.39	4	-8.42	5	-8.46	6	-8.49	7	-8
.50	8 -8.51	9	-8.52	10	-8.53								
11	-8.53	12	-8.54	13	-8.54	14	-8.54	15	-8.55	16	-8.55		