

Cross sections directly from www.dinoloket.nl

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April 27, 2011

Introduction

Dinoloket is the entrance of the Dutch susurface database, maintained by TNO on <http://www.dinoloket.nl>

Note the the information on the site is also available in English. Exploring the site in all its detail may require an account, which can be obtained free of charge from the host mentioned under contacts on the site.

The dino site

The site provides entrance to maps and cross geological and hydrogeological cross sections along arbitrary paths that can be chosen by the user. Interestingly, these cross sections can also be obtained directly without any manual intervenience by the user. All we need are the coordinate of the path along which the cross section is desired. Further we have to choose one of the geological or hydrogeological models that TNO prepared. These models can also be found on the site.

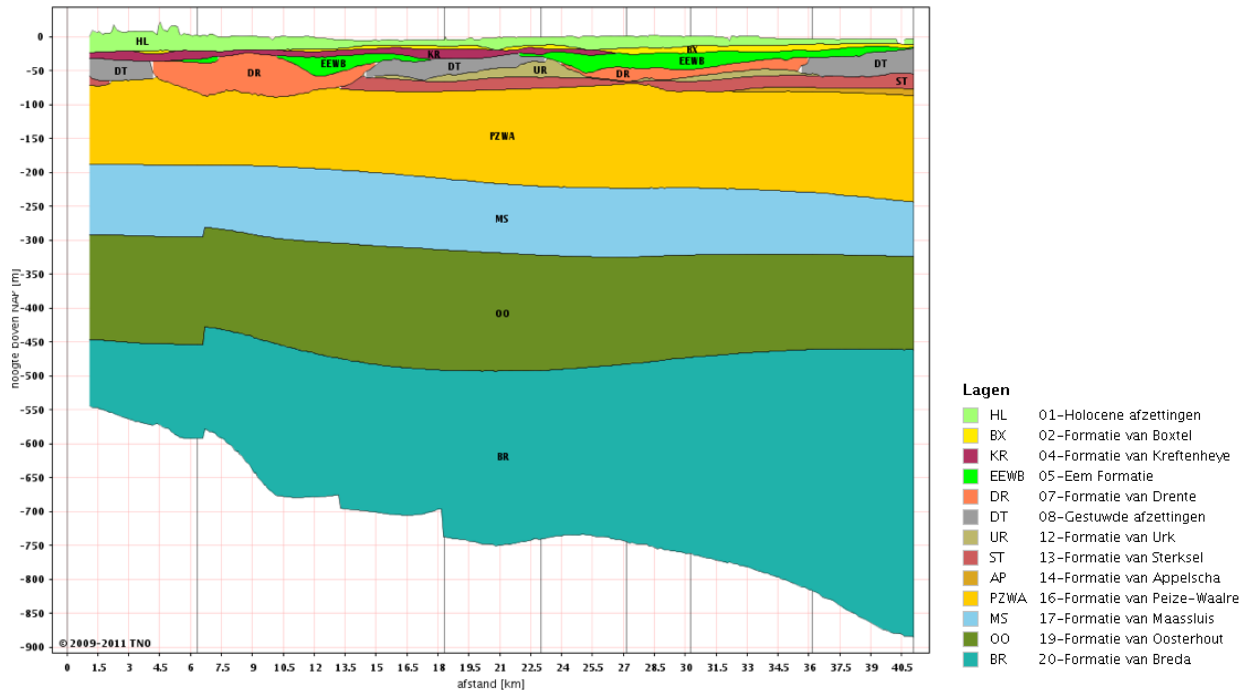


Figure 1: Cross section obtained through getDinoXSec.m

Direct access to arbitrary cross sections through matlab

The matlab function `getDinoXSec` provides direct access to cross sections along arbitrary paths for any of the available 3D-models. What it does, is to construct the URL required to obtain the cross section. To this end, the coordinates of the desired paths are inserted in this URL after which the complete URL is placed in the browser. The cross section and its legend will appear in a just a couple of seconds.

Matlab function `getDinoXSec`

To facilitate getting the coordinates, which must be in the Dutch coordinate system, the function can be given a path made in Google Earth as an argument. In Google Earth select `add>path`, give the message box a name, and click your path. When ready, save this path as a kmlfile on a convenient directory. Then use the function as follows:

```
getDinoXSec(yourkmlfilename , desiredmodel)
```

where `yourkmlfilename` has to be replaced by the name of your path and `desiredmodel` by one of the available model names which must be one of

DGM REGIS GR FR DR OV GE NH ZH UT GE ZL NB LB

Where DGM is the geological model, REGIS is the country wide geohydrological model and the other code are the abbreviations of the Dutch provinces that will access the respective hydrogeological models. These provincial models are partly outdated (as of 2005) where available the more recent version will be used (2008).

```
help getDinoXSec
```

for further instructions.