

Education evenings 2018

*Practical introduction
to groundwater modelling*

Computer exercises
01 02 Introduction to ModelMuse

Purpose

The following exercise will

- ✓ get you acquainted with the ModelMuse user interface,
- ✓ and introduce you to data sets, model features and objects.

We will also have a brief look at

- ✓ formulas and functions
- which can be used to define data sets or model features.

But first ...

In ancient Greece and Rome,

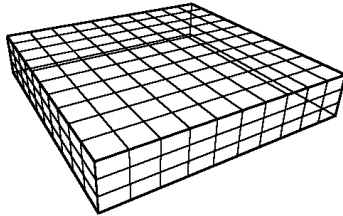
the Muses were thought, by some, to provide the inspiration for music, poetry, and the arts. The composers, poets, and other artists, however, still had to do the hard work of tuning that inspiration into an actual work of art. It would be great if ModelMuse could do the same for modelers – provide the key insight required to allow the system to be quickly and effectively modeled. ModelMuse can not do that; it is not smart enough. What it can do is take over some of the mundane parts of the modeling process and make them much easier and faster. By doing so, ModelMuse allows the modeler more time to think, to observe, to analyze, to experiment, and to generate the needed inspiration.

Richard B. Winston, ModelMuse author
*Winston, R.B., 2009, ModelMuse-A graphical user interface
for MODFLOW-2005 and PHAST: U.S. Geological Survey
Techniques and Methods 6-A29, 52 p.*

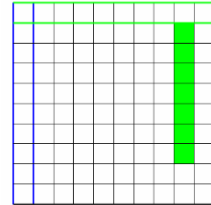
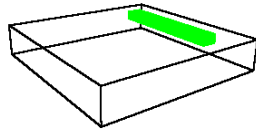
Data sets vs model features vs objects



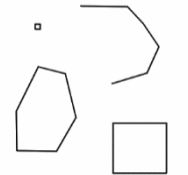
- ✓ Provide properties for every cell in the model grid, *e.g.* Kx, initial head, ...
- ✓ Are set with a default formula
- ✓ Can be modified locally by objects



- ✓ Are only defined in certain locations, *e.g.* river, drain, fixed head, ...
- ✓ Do not have default formulas
- ✓ Are defined by objects

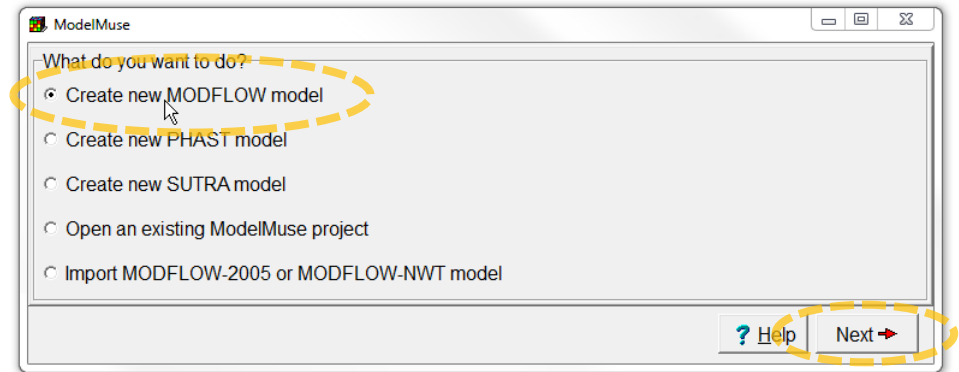


- ✓ Can be points, polylines, polygons, straight-lines or rectangles
- ✓ Can modify data sets locally
- ✓ Can define model features



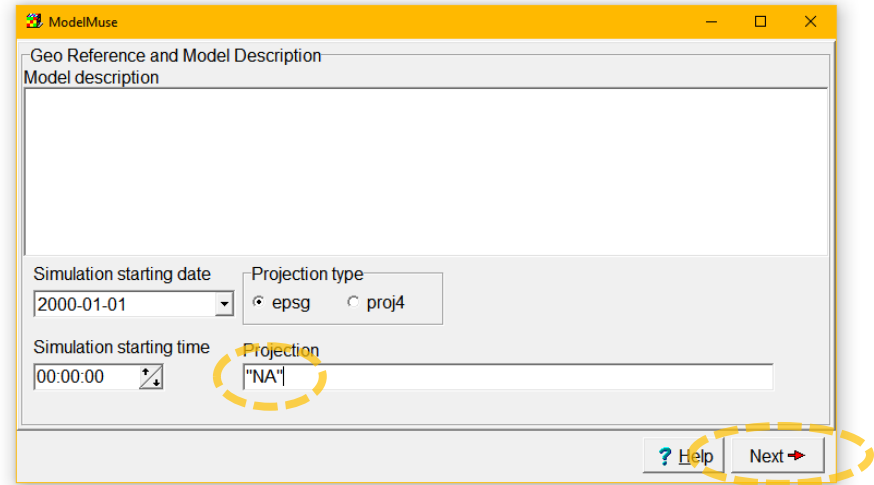
Create new model

- ✓ Start ModelMuse by double-clicking on its icon.
- ✓ Choose **Create new MODFLOW model** and click **Next**.



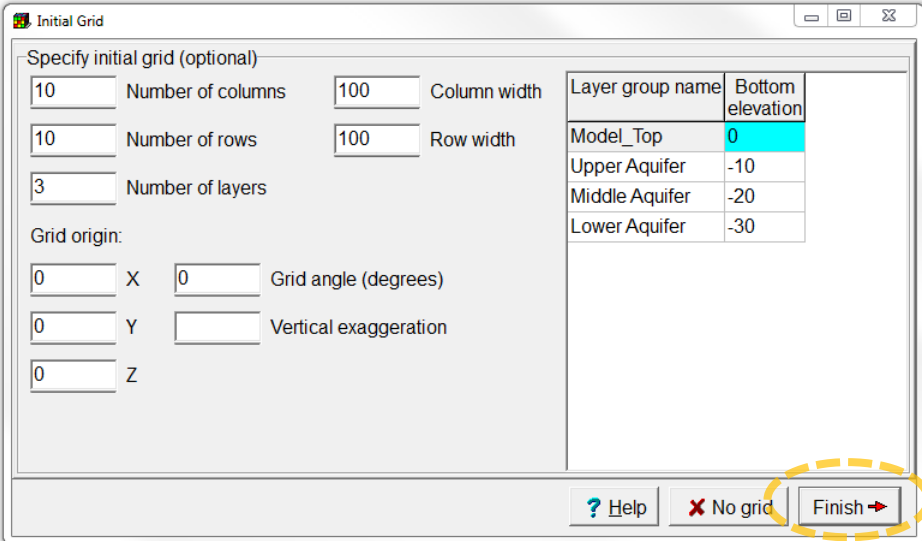
Set the projection

- ✓ We will not be working with projections in this course, so set **Projection** to "NA".
- ✓ Click **Next**.



Accept default grid settings

- ✓ In the Initial Grid window, click **Finish**.



The image shows a software window titled "Initial Grid". It contains several input fields for specifying grid parameters. On the right side, there is a table with two columns: "Layer group name" and "Bottom elevation". The table lists three layers: "Model_Top" with an elevation of 0, "Upper Aquifer" with an elevation of -10, and "Middle Aquifer" with an elevation of -20. The "Model_Top" row is highlighted in blue. At the bottom right of the window, there are three buttons: "? Help", "X No grid", and "Finish". The "Finish" button is circled with a dashed yellow line.

Initial Grid

Specify initial grid (optional)

10 Number of columns 100 Column width

10 Number of rows 100 Row width

3 Number of layers

Grid origin:

0 X 0 Grid angle (degrees)

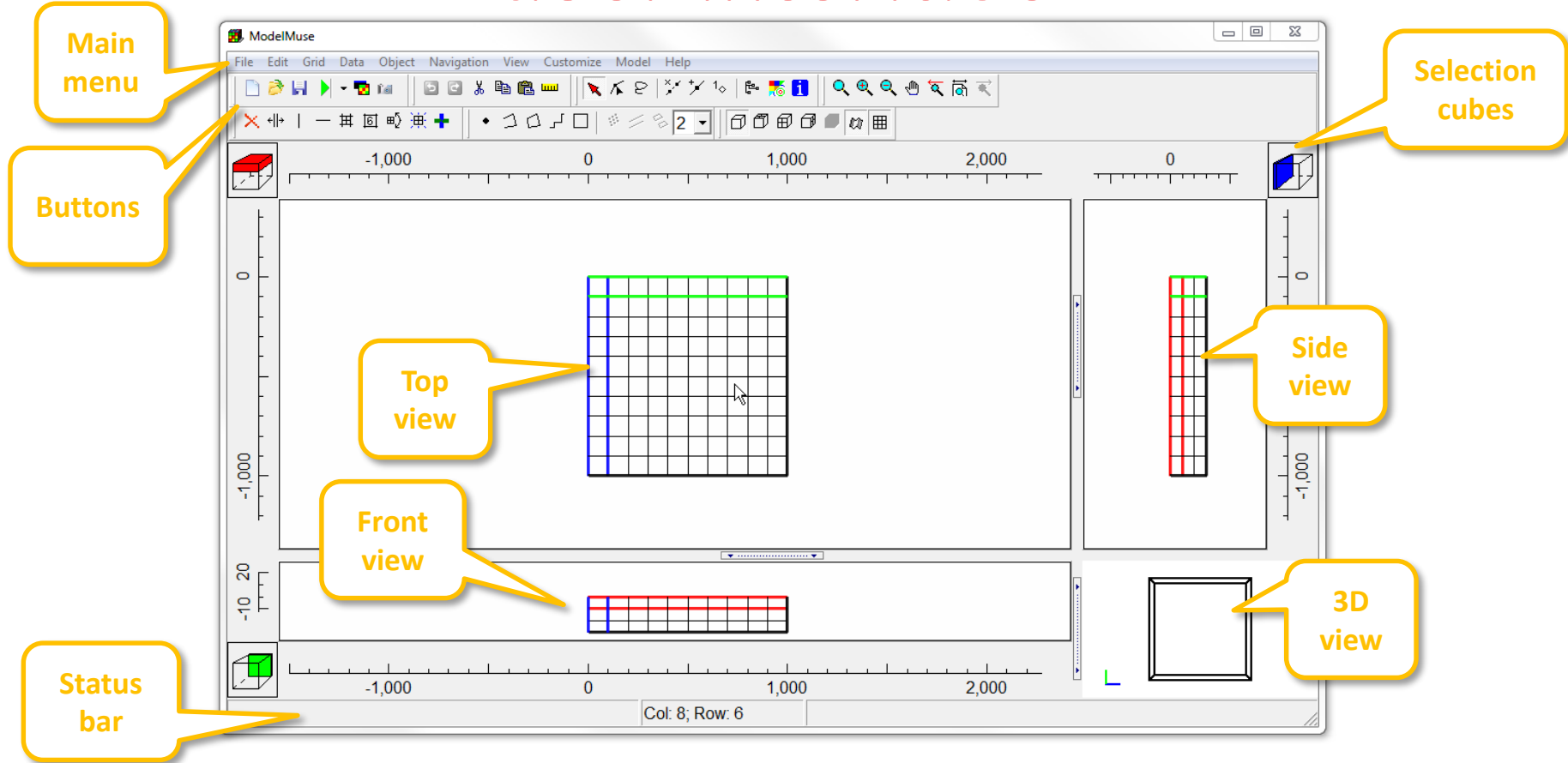
0 Y Vertical exaggeration

0 Z

Layer group name	Bottom elevation
Model_Top	0
Upper Aquifer	-10
Middle Aquifer	-20
Lower Aquifer	-30

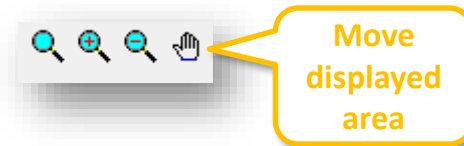
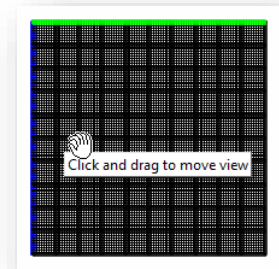
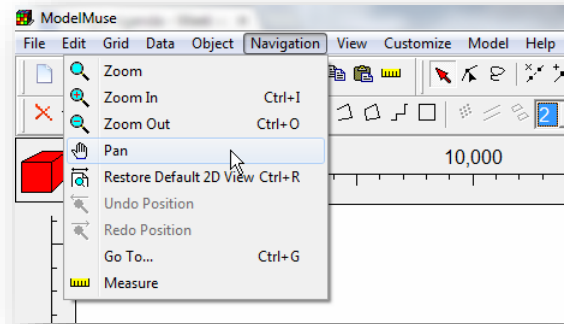
? Help X No grid Finish →

Explore the ModelMuse user interface



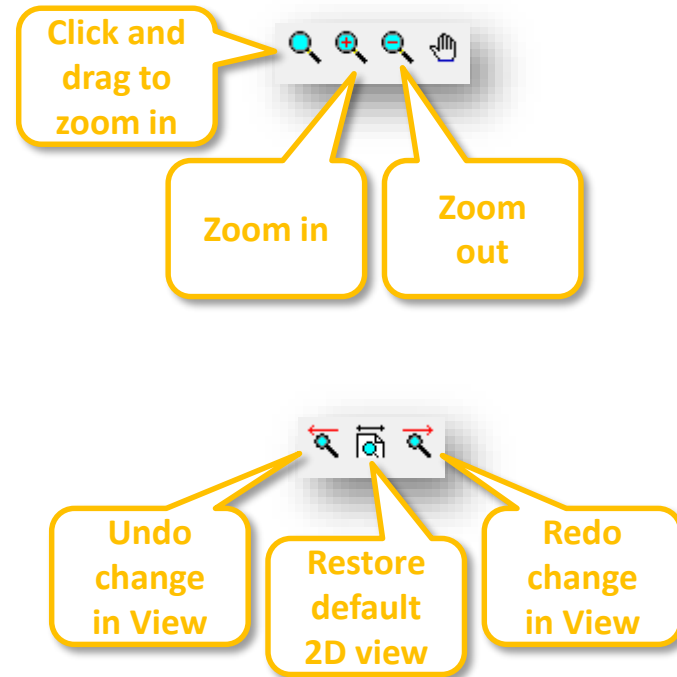
Navigate the grid (1/3)

- ✓ Select **Navigation | Pan** and hold the mouse over the grid.
- ✓ Then drag with the mouse. The grid should move with the mouse.
- ✓ Note that there is a toolbar button with the same image as the image in the menu. Any menu item with an image has a matching tool bar button.



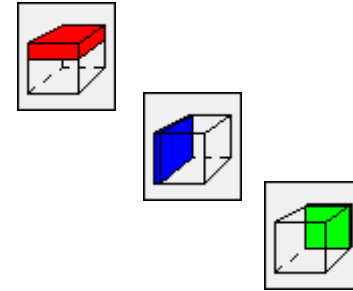
Navigate the grid (2/3)

- ✓ Hold the mouse over the grid and roll the scroll wheel on the mouse, the model should zoom in and out.
- ✓ Click the **Undo change in View** button repeatedly until you get back to the original view or just click the **Restore default 2D view** button.



Navigate the grid (3/3)

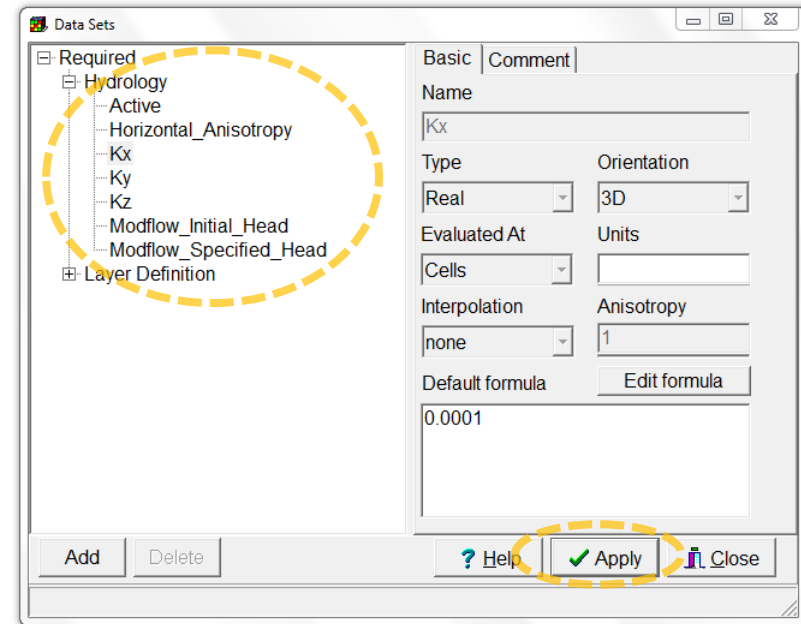
- ✓ Click or scroll the mouse wheel on the selection cubes to change the shown layer, column, or row.
- ✓ Alternatively, select two of the three at once, using the **Select column, row, or layer** button.



Select column,
row, or layer

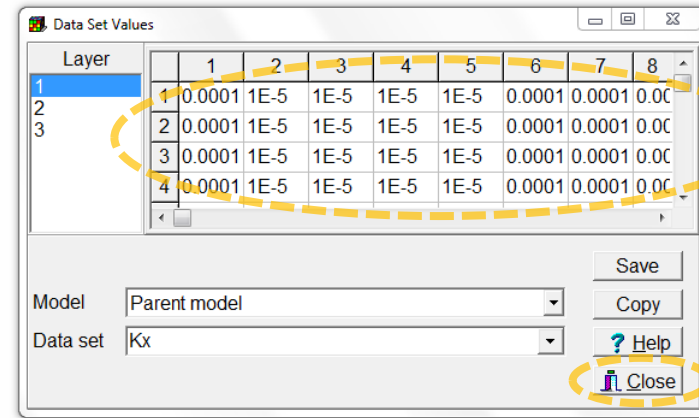
Check data set default formulas

- ✓ Select **Data | Edit Data Sets...**,
- ✓ expand **Required | Hydrology**, and
- ✓ check the default values of **Active**, **Horizontal_Anisotropy**, **Kx**, **Ky**, **Kz**, **Modflow_Initial_Head**, and **Modflow_Specified_Head**.
- ✓ Click **Close** to close the **Data Sets** dialog box.



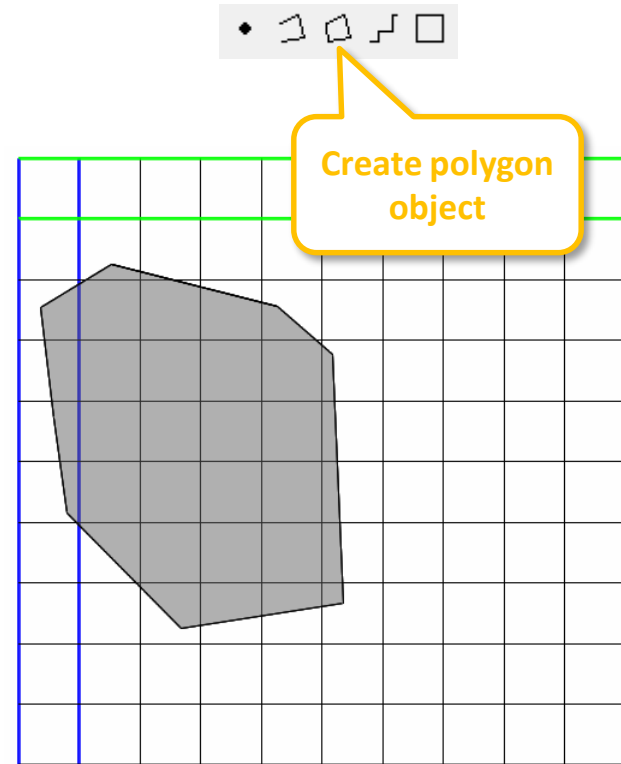
Display data set values

- ✓ Select **Data | Display Data Set Values**.
- ✓ Select **Data Sets | Required | Hydrology | Kx**,
- ✓ and check if the values correspond to the default **Kx** formula.
- ✓ Press **Close** to close the **Data Set Values** dialog box.



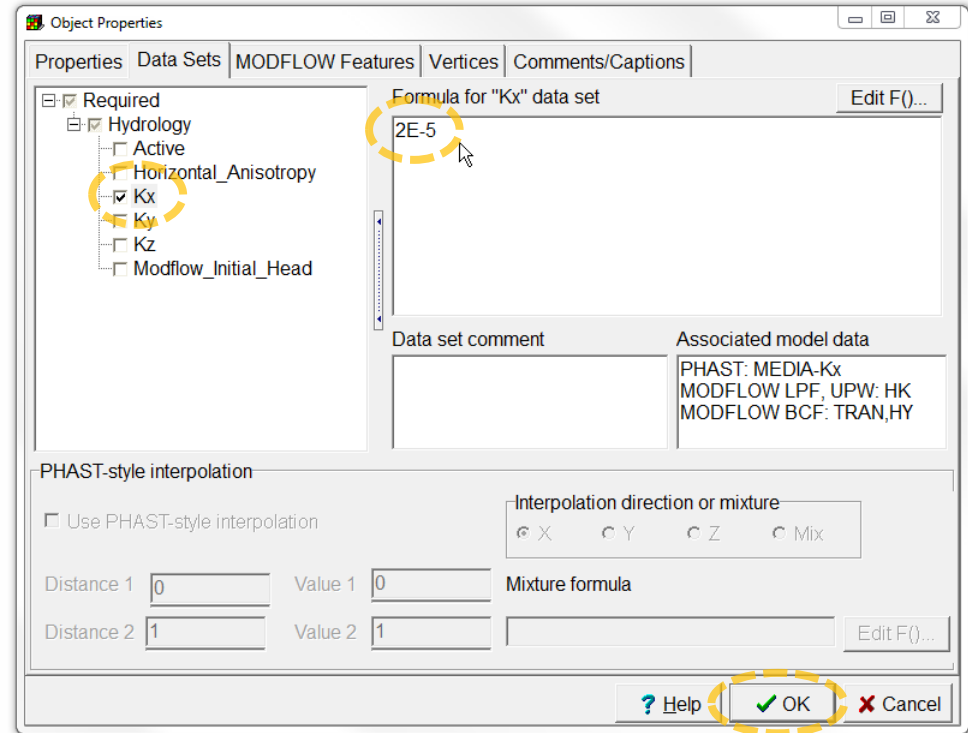
Create object to modify data set

- ✓ Change the selected layer to layer 1 if layer 1 is not already the selected layer.
- ✓ Select **Object | Create | Polygon**, or use the corresponding button.
- ✓ Click on the top view of the model to start drawing a polygon. Have the polygon surround part of the grid.
- ✓ When you are finished, double-click and the **Object Properties** dialog box will appear.



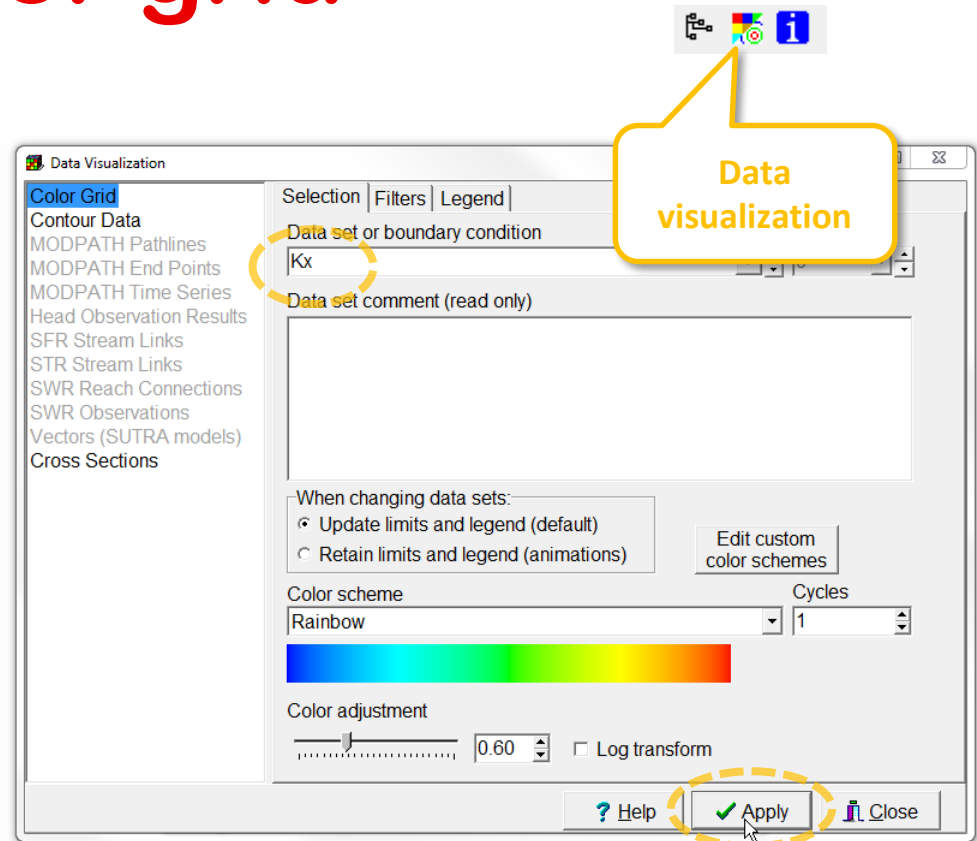
Set object Kx formula

- ✓ Switch to the **Data Sets** tab.
- ✓ Expand **Required | Hydrology** and check the check box for the **Kx** data set.
- ✓ Change the formula for **Kx** to **2E-5** and then click **OK** to close the dialog box.

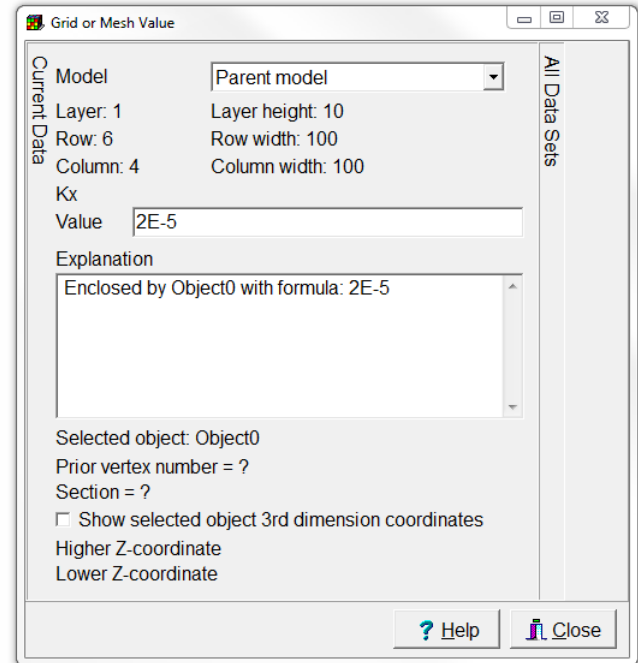
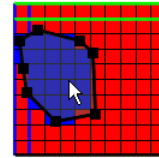
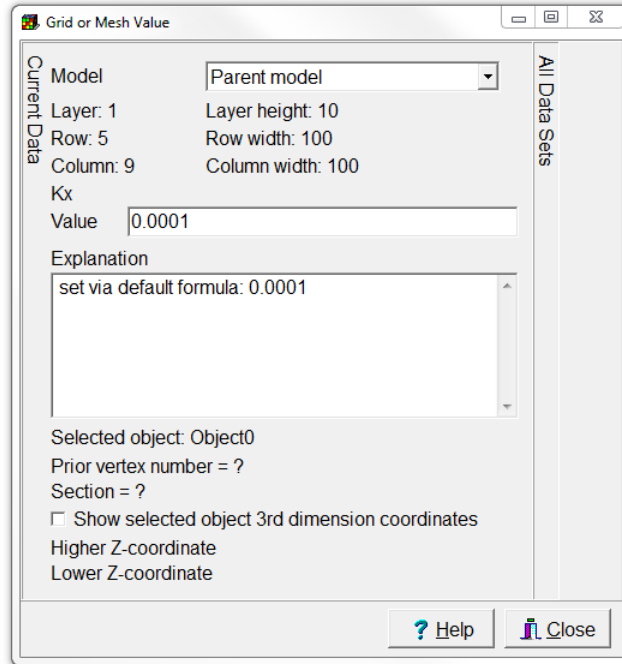
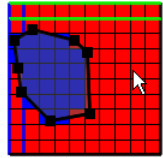


Color grid

- ✓ Select **Data | Data Visualization...** or use the corresponding button,
- ✓ select the **Kx** data set and
- ✓ click **Apply**.
- ✓ Select **Data | Show Grid Or Mesh Values** and move the cursor over the grid to see what the different colors represent.

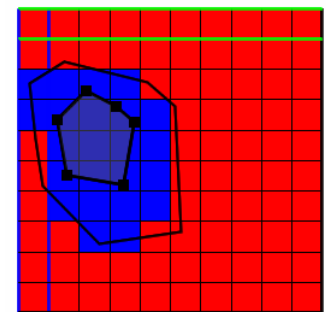
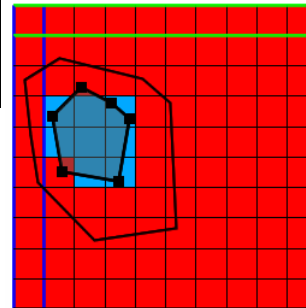
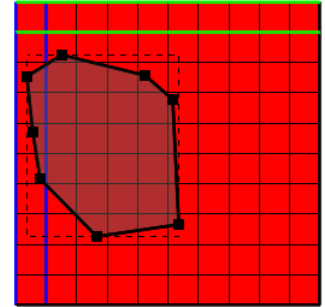
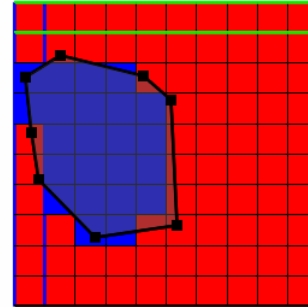


This is what you should get



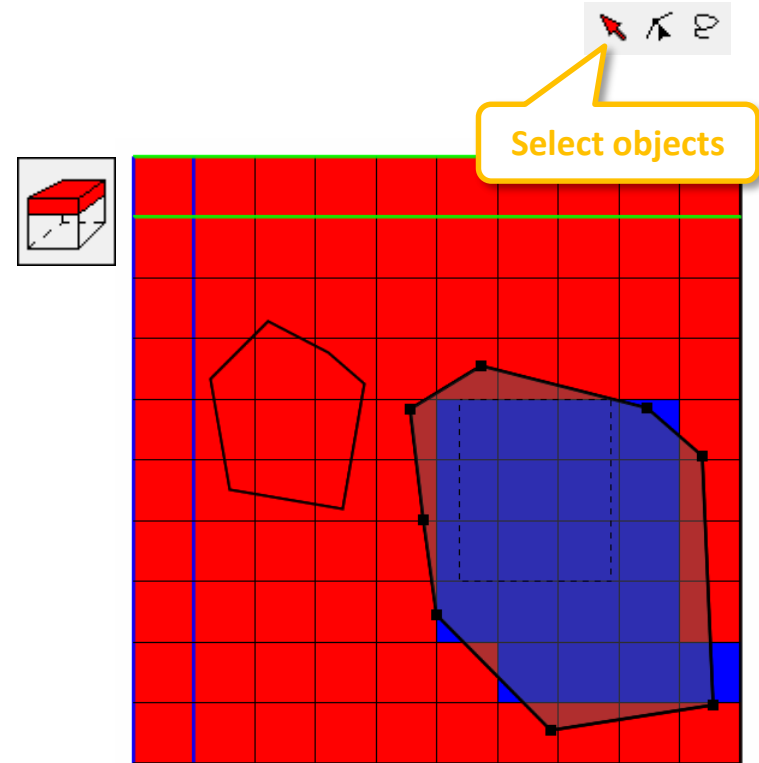
Create object in layer 2

- ✓ Locate the cube with the red square that indicates the selected layer. Click on the cube below the red square to change the selected layer to layer 2. Did the object you drew before affect Kx on layer 2?
- ✓ Draw another polygon and use this one to set Kx inside the polygon to $3E-5$. Did this polygon affect the values of Kx in layer 2? Did it affect the values of Kx on layer 1?



Move objects

- ✓ Select **Object** | **Select Objects** or use the corresponding button,
- ✓ and click on one of the objects that sets the value of K_x to select that object.
- ✓ Click on the object again but hold the mouse down and drag the object to a new position. How did moving the object affect K_x ?



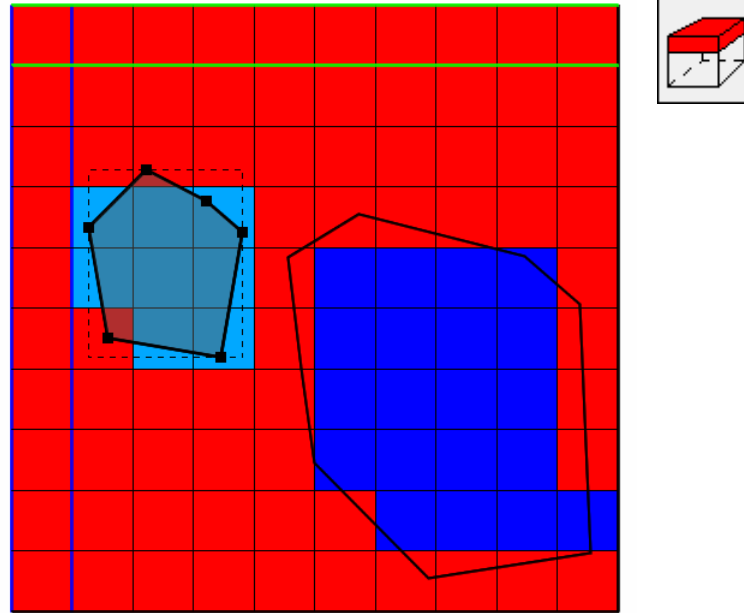
Change Z-coordinates

- ✓ Double click on the second object to open the **Object Properties** dialog box.
- ✓ Change the formulas for the **Higher Z-coordinate** and **Lower Z-coordinate** so that they are “Model_Top” and “Middle_Aquifer_Bottom” respectively.
- ✓ Click **OK** to close the dialog box. How does this change affect Kx?

The screenshot shows the 'Object Properties' dialog box with several annotations. A dashed yellow circle highlights the 'Name' field, which contains 'Object1'. Another dashed yellow circle highlights the 'Higher Z-coordinate' field, which contains 'Model_Top'. A third dashed yellow circle highlights the 'OK' button at the bottom right. The dialog box has tabs for 'Properties', 'Data Sets', 'MODFLOW Features', 'Vertices', and 'Comments/Captions'. The 'Properties' tab is active, showing options for 'Evaluated at' (Cells), 'Position locked', 'Duplicate cells allowed', 'Use to set grid cell size', 'Grid cell size' (100), 'Color object line', 'Color object interior', 'Set values of enclosed cells', 'Set values of intersected cells', 'Set values of cells by interpolation', 'Number of Z formulas' (Two), 'Z-coordinate' formula, 'Higher Z-coordinate' formula, and 'Lower Z-coordinate' formula. The 'Object information' section on the right shows 'Object length', 'Object area', and 'Object order'.

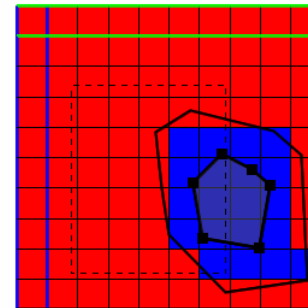
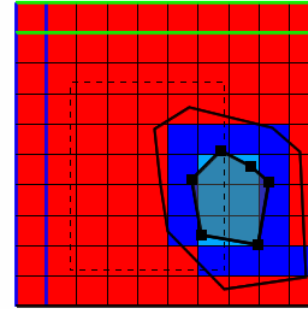
Field	Value
Name	Object1
Higher Z-coordinate	Model_Top
Lower Z-coordinate	Middle_Aquifer_Bottom

This is what you should get



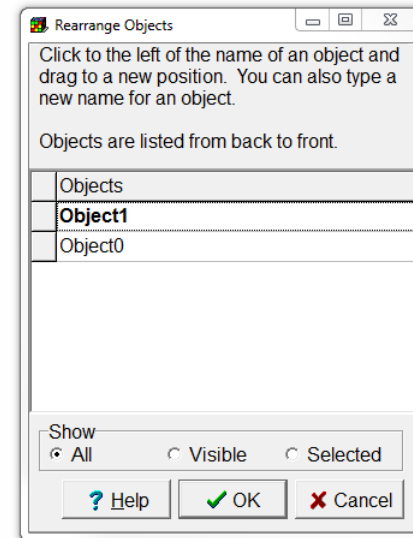
Change object order (1/2)

- ✓ Drag one of the objects so that it overlaps with the other object. What is the value of K_x in the area of overlap?
- ✓ Select the second of the two objects. Then right-click and select **To Back**. How does this affect the value of K_x in the area of overlap between the two objects?



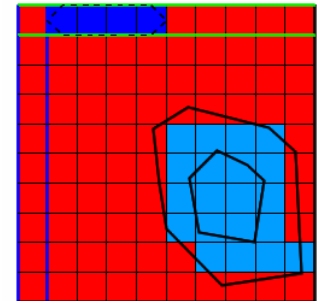
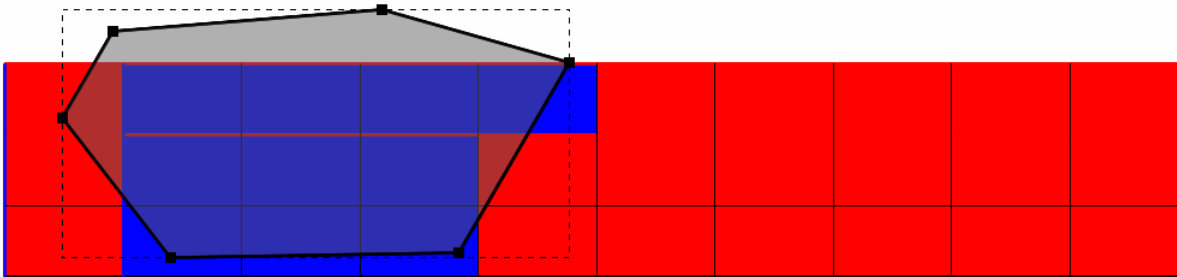
Change object order (2/2)

- ✓ Note that object order can also be modified by selecting **Object | Edit | Rearrange Objects...**



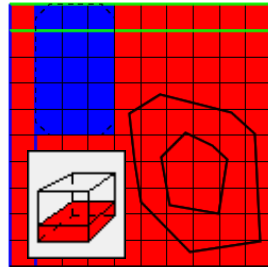
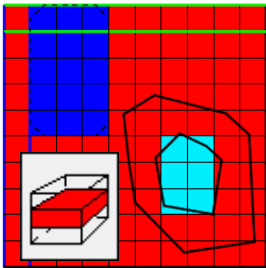
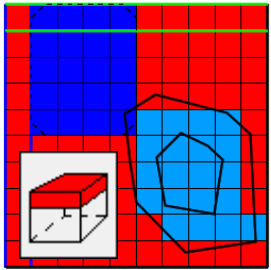
Add a front view object (1/2)

- ✓ Try drawing a polygon on the front view of the model.
- ✓ Use this object to set K_x to $1E-5$.



Add a front view object (2/2)

- ✓ Modify the Lower Y-coordinate to -500 in the **Object Properties** dialog box.
- ✓ Then press **OK**. Are the effects visible in all layers?



Object Properties

Properties | Data Sets | MODFLOW Features | Vertices | Comments/Captions

Evaluated at
☒ Cells ☐ Cell corners ☐ Position locked

Name

☒ Duplicate cells allowed

☐ Use to set grid cell size

Grid cell size

☐ Color object line

☐ Color object interior

☒ Set values of enclosed cells

☐ Set values of intersected cells

☐ Set values of cells by interpolation

Number of Y formulas
☐ Zero ☐ One ☒ Two

Y-coordinate

Higher Y-coordinate

Lower Y-coordinate

Object information (not editable)

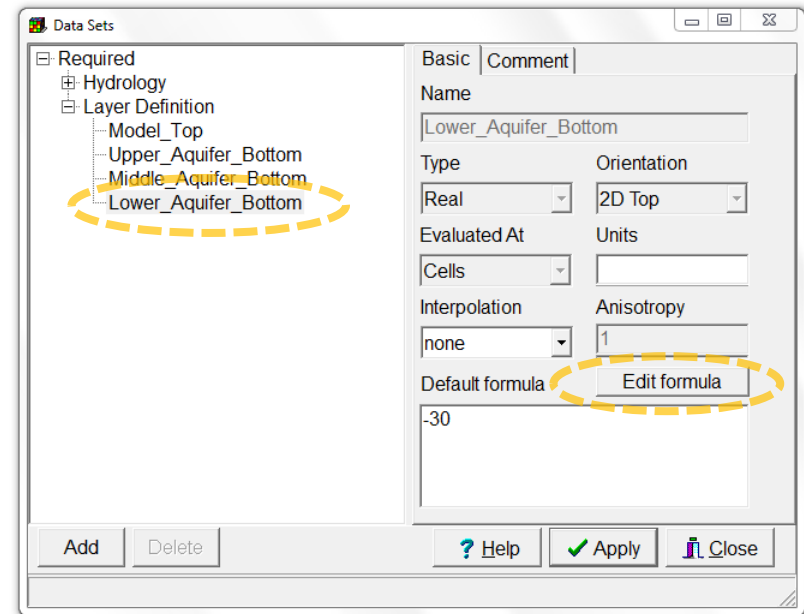
Object length

Object area

Object order

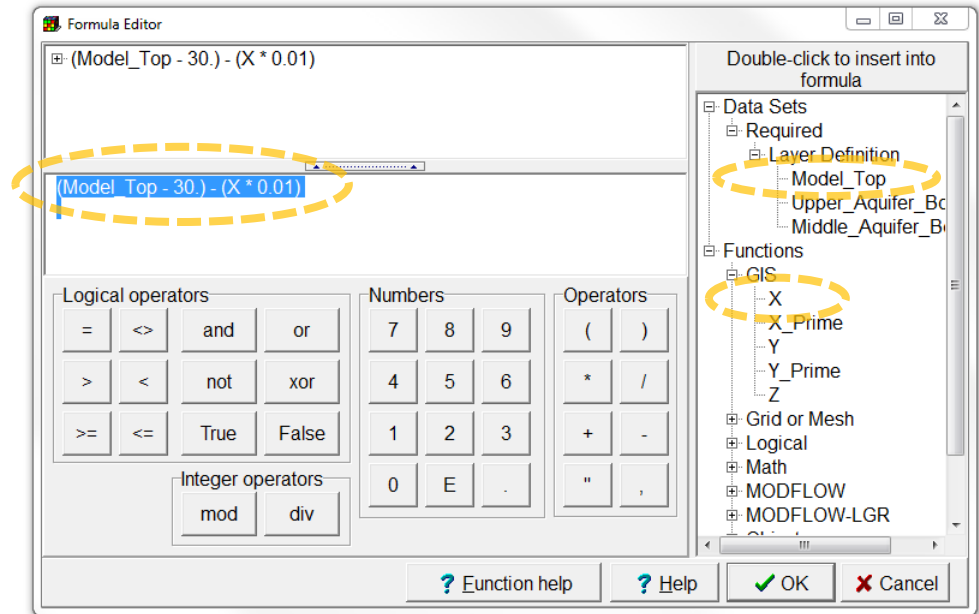
Use formula to change data set (1/2)

- ✓ Select **Data | Edit Data Sets...**,
- ✓ and expand **Required | Layer Definition**.
- ✓ Select the **Lower_Aquifer_Bottom**.
- ✓ The default formula is -30. Click the **Edit formula** button to open the **Formula Editor**.



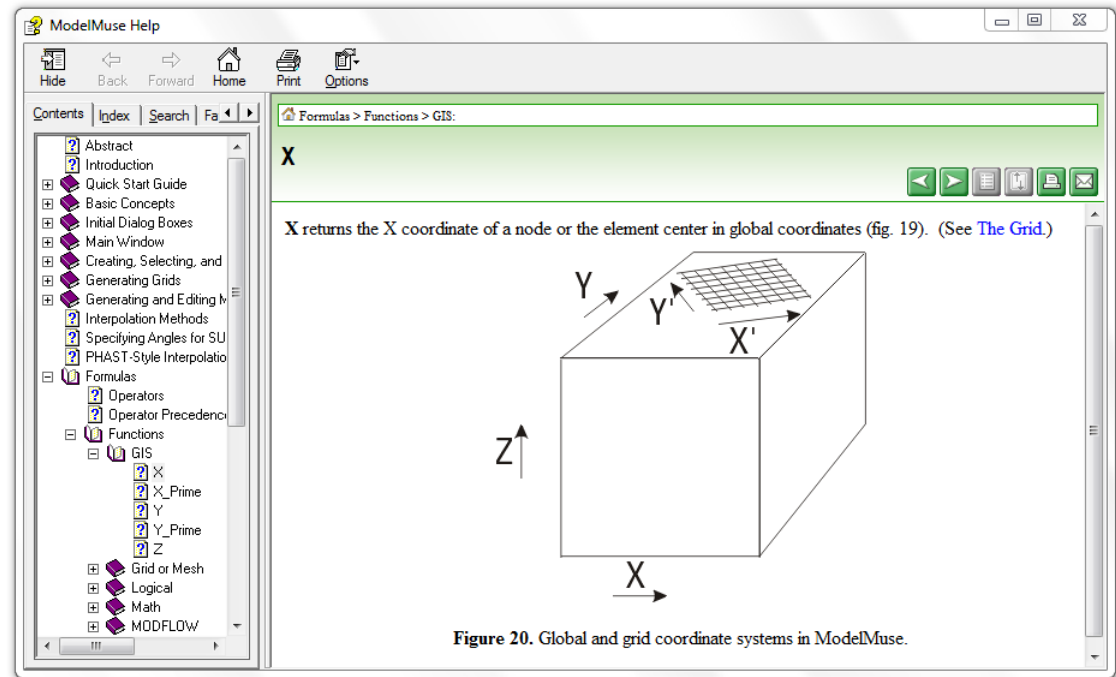
Use formula to change data set (2/2)

- ✓ On the right, expand **Data Sets** | **Required** | **Layer Definition**, and
- ✓ **Functions** | **GIS**, and
- ✓ double-click on the **Model_Top** data set and **X** function to insert these into the formula.
- ✓ In the edit window in the middle of the left side of the dialog box, change the formula to “(Model_Top - 30) - (X*0.01)”.



Check function help

- ✓ Before closing the **Formula Editor**, select function **X** again.
- ✓ Then click on the **? Function Help** button. This will display the help for the selected function.
- ✓ If the online help does not work, enable local help with **Help | Use Local Help**



All available Functions

GIS
 X
 X_Prime
 Y
 Y_Prime
 Z

Logical
 Case
 CaseB
 CaseI
 CaseR
 CaseT
 If
 IfB
 IfI
 IfR
 IfT

Grid or Mesh
 BlockAreaFront
 BlockAreaSide
 BlockAreaTop
 BlockVolume
 Column
 ColumnBoundaryPosition
 ColumnCenter
 ColumnCount
 ColumnWidth
 ElevationToLayer
 ElevationToModelLayer
 Layer
 LayerBoundaryPosition
 LayerCenter
 LayerCount
 LayerHeight
 Row
 RowBoundaryPosition
 RowCenter
 RowCount
 RowWidth

Math
 Abs
 AbsI
 AbsR
 Closest
 Distance
 Exp
 FactorialI
 FactorialR
 Frac
 Interpolate
 IntPower
 In
 log10
 logN
 Max
 MaxI
 MaxR
 Min
 MinI
 MinR
 MultiInterpolate
 Odd
 Pi
 Power
 Round
 Sqr
 SqrI
 SqrR
 Sqrt
 Trunc

MODFLOW
 ConfinedLayer
 GetHuf_Average_Sy
 GetHufSs
 GetHufSy
 GetHufSytp
 SimulatedLayer

MODFLOW-LGR
 GridName
 GridNumber
 Horizontal_Subdivision
 ParentColumn
 ParentLayer
 ParentRow
 Vertical_Subdivision

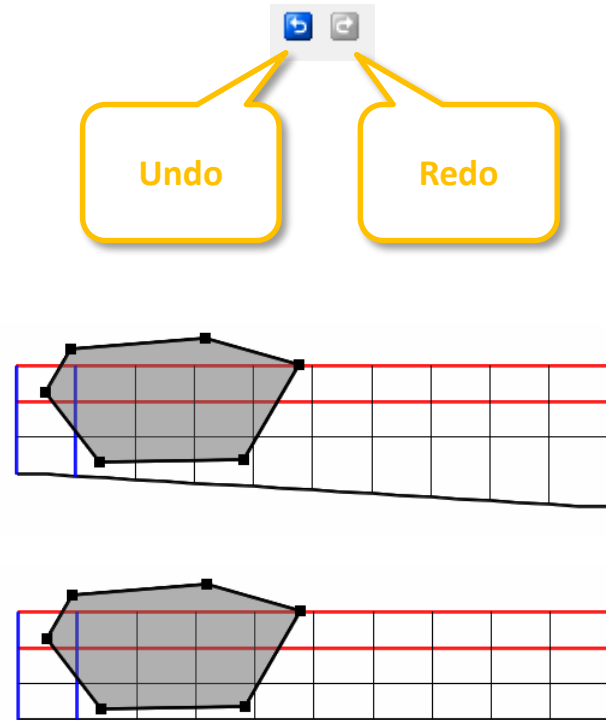
Object
 FirstVertexValue
 FractionOfObjectLength
 HighestVertexValue
 InterpolatedVertexValue
 LastVertexValue
 LowestVertexValue
 MeanVertexValue
 MedianVertexValue
 ObjectArea
 ObjectBasisFunction
 ObjectCurrentSectionIndex
 ObjectCurrentSegmentAngle
 ObjectCurrentSegmentAngleDegrees
 ObjectCurrentSegmentAngleLimitedDegrees
 ObjectCurrentSegmentLength
 ObjectCurrentVertexX
 ObjectCurrentVertexY
 ObjectCurrentVertexZ
 ObjectImportedValuesB
 ObjectImportedValuesI
 ObjectImportedValuesR
 ObjectImportedValuesT
 ObjectIntersectArea
 ObjectIntersectLength
 ObjectLength
 ObjectName
 ObjectSectionIntersectLength
 ObjectVertexCount
 ObjectVertexDistance
 ObjectVertexX
 ObjectVertexY
 ObjectVertexZ
 SelectedCount
 VertexInterpolate
 VertexValue

Text
 Copy
 FloatToText
 IntToText
 Length
 LowerCase
 Pos
 PosEx
 PositionInList
 TextToFloat
 TextToFloatDef
 TextToInt
 TextToIntDef
 Trim
 UpperCase

Trig
 ArcCos
 ArcCosh
 ArcSin
 ArcSinh
 ArcTan
 ArcTan2
 ArcTanh
 Cos
 Cosh
 DegToRad
 RadToDeg
 Sin
 Sinh
 Tan
 Tanh

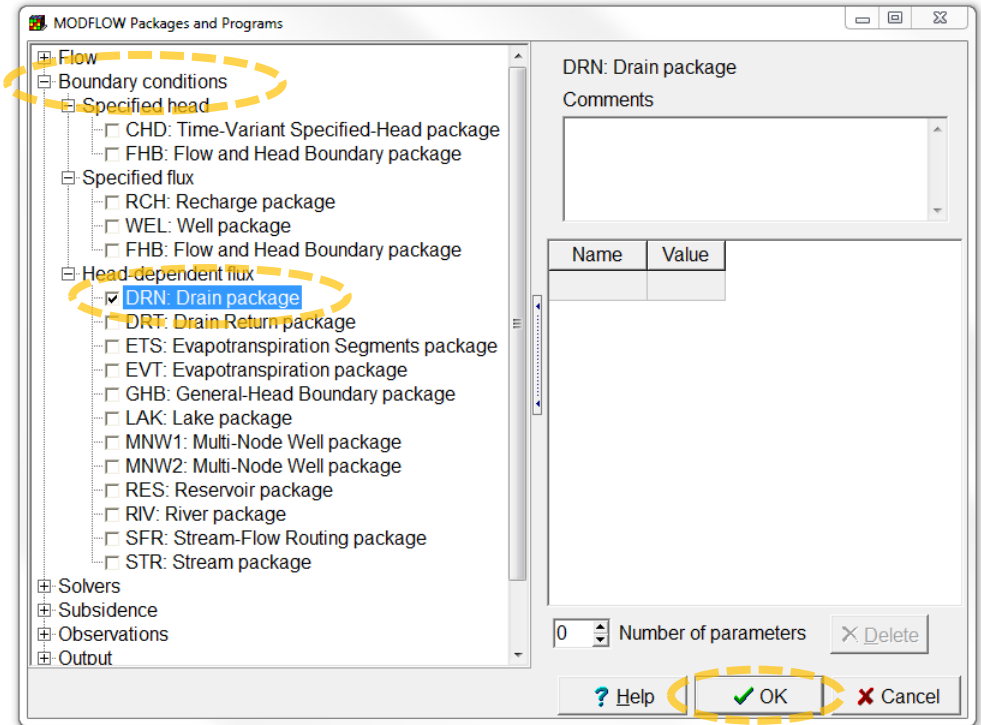
Check lower layer elevation

- ✓ Press **OK** and **Apply** to modify the **Aquifer_Bottom** formula.
- ✓ ModelMuse has undo and redo buttons. After closing the **Formula Editor** and the **Data sets** dialog box, try clicking them and check the elevation of the lower layer in the front view pane to see if it changed.



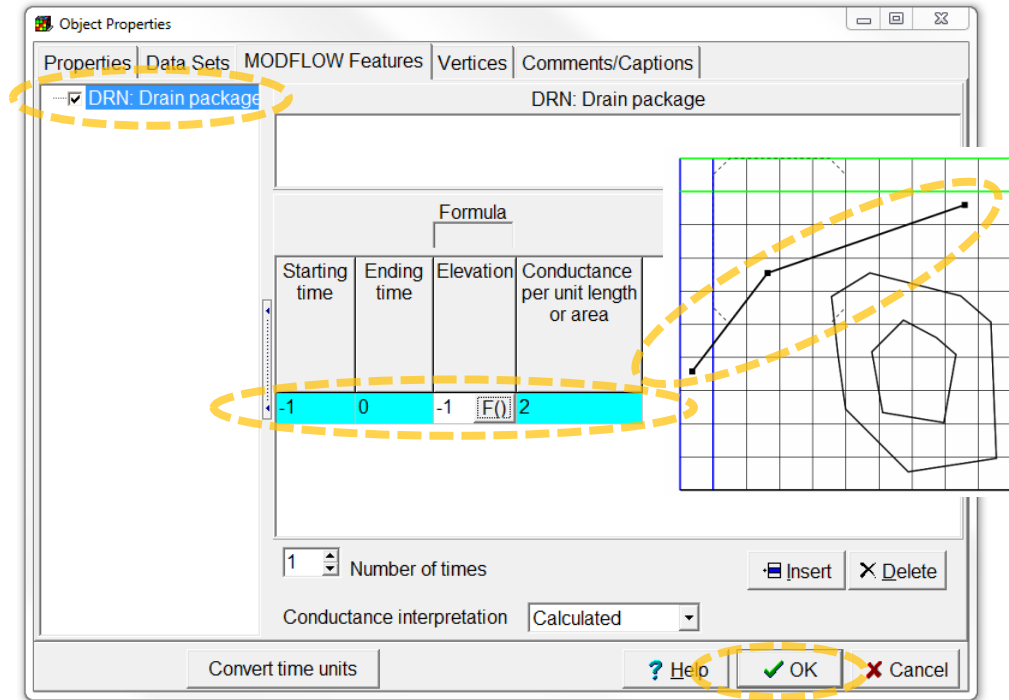
Create object to add model feature (1/2)

- ✓ Model features can only be added after activating additional packages.
- ✓ Select **Model | MODFLOW Packages and Programs...**, and
- ✓ have a look at some of the possibilities by expanding **Boundary conditions**.
- ✓ Check the Drain package check box, and press **OK**.






Create object to add model feature (2/2)

- ✓ Now draw another object on the grid.
- ✓ In the **Object Properties** dialog box, go to the **MODFLOW Features** tab, and select the package you just activated.
- ✓ Fill in the required feature properties, and press **OK** to add the model feature.



Find more information in

- ✓ the ModelMuse manual 
- ✓ the ModelMuse videos 
- ✓ the ModelMuse help 

Education evenings 2018

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Computer exercises
01 02 Introduction to ModelMuse

*Questions? Found an error?
Please contact B. Rogiers at brogiers@sckcen.be.*