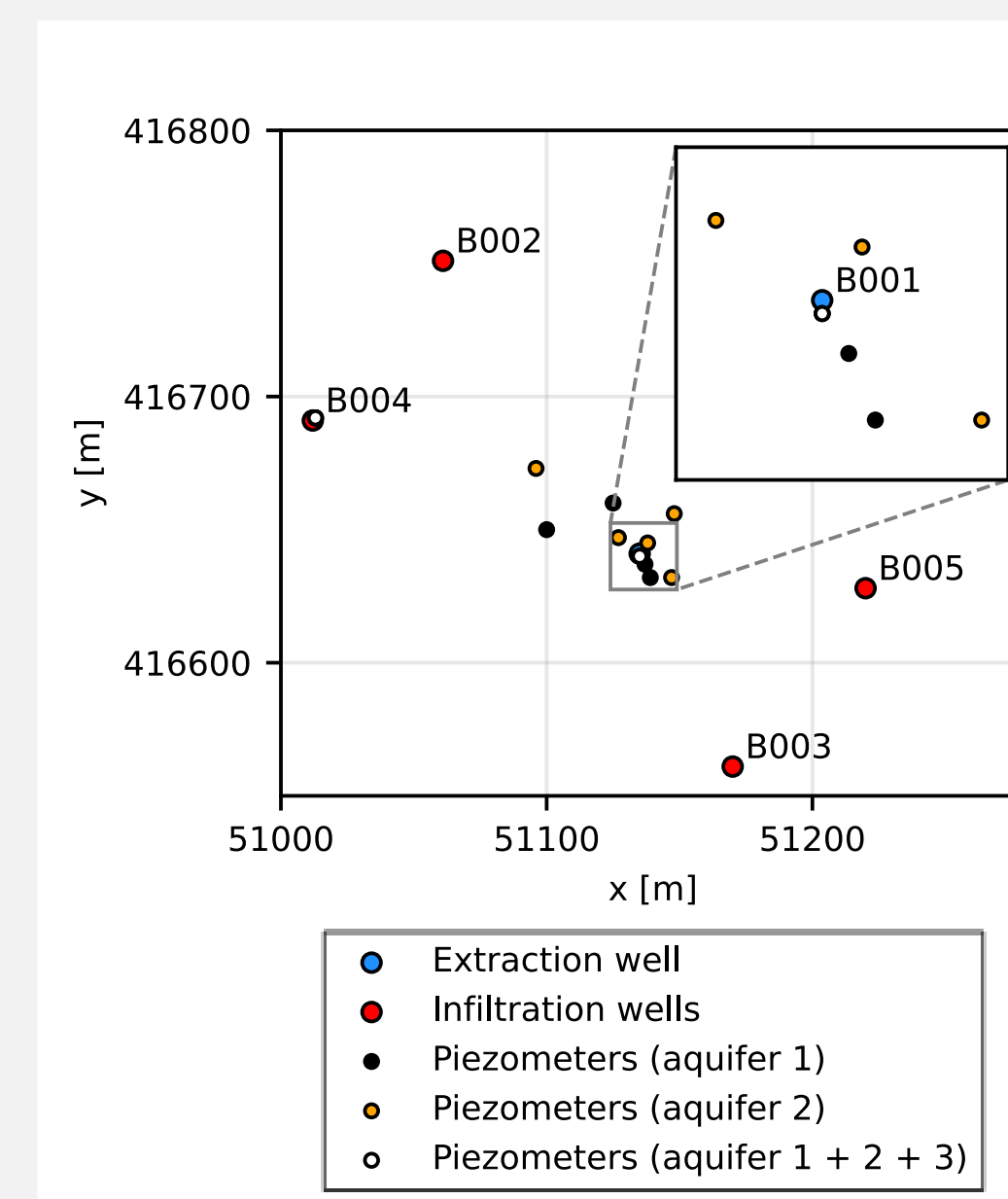


# Estimating hydraulic conductivity correlation lengths of an aquitard by inverse geostatistical modelling of a pumping test

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Typically pumping tests are used to parameterize the hydraulic conductivity of aquitards. However, they do not take spatial variability and uncertainty into account. In this study we investigate whether a pumping test can be used to obtain the correlation lengths of hydraulic conductivity, needed for geostatistical upscaling and to account for uncertainty and spatial variability in heterogeneous aquitards.

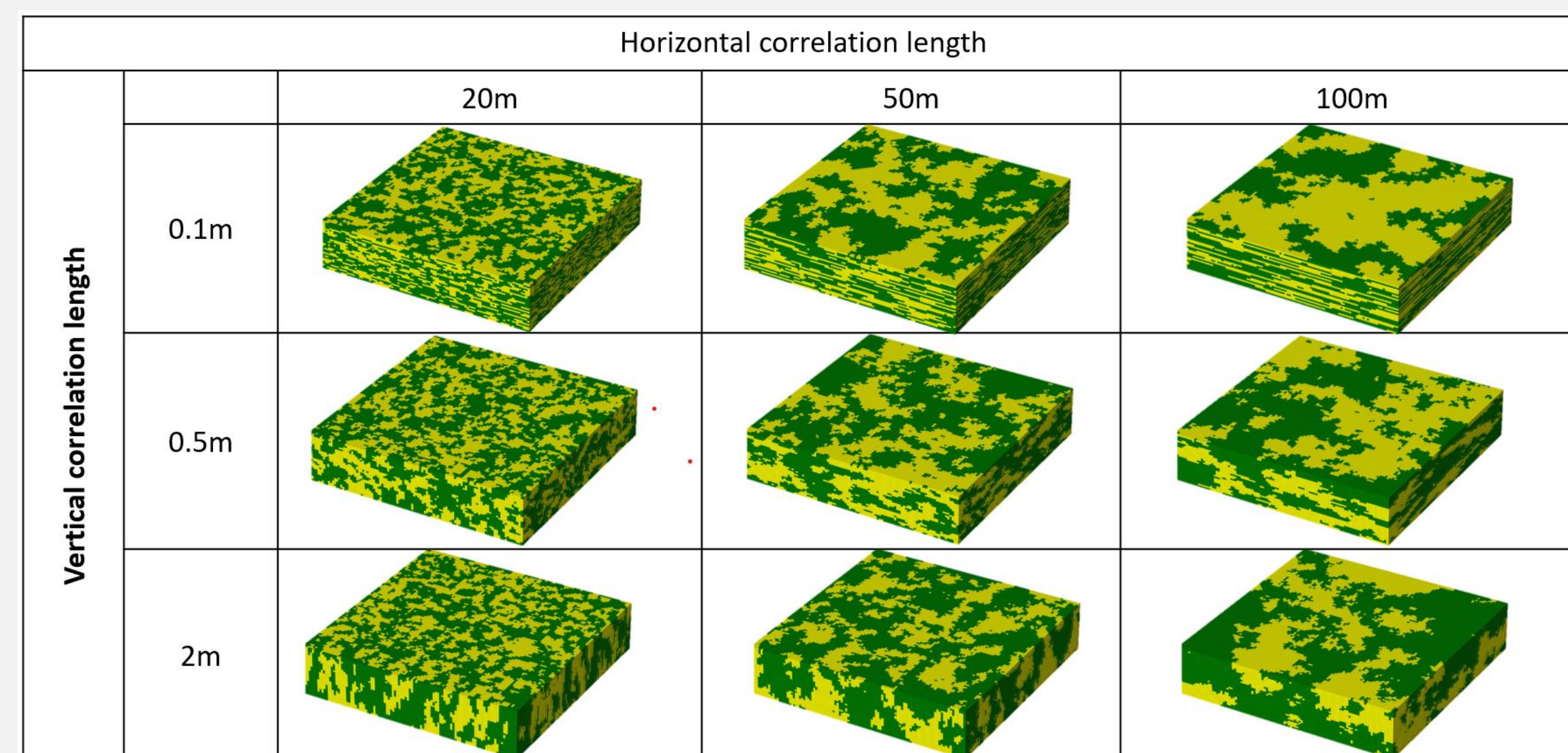
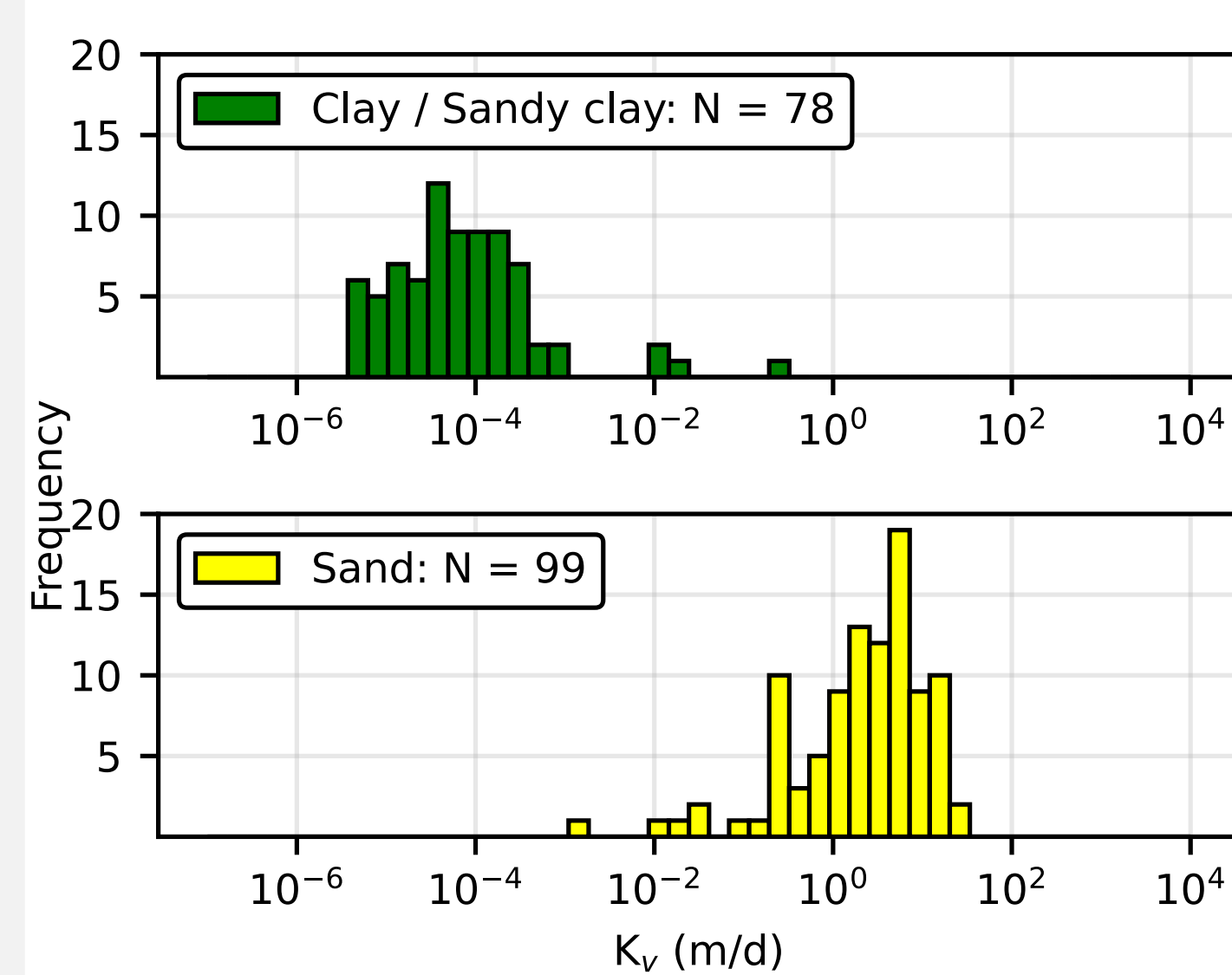
## Test site



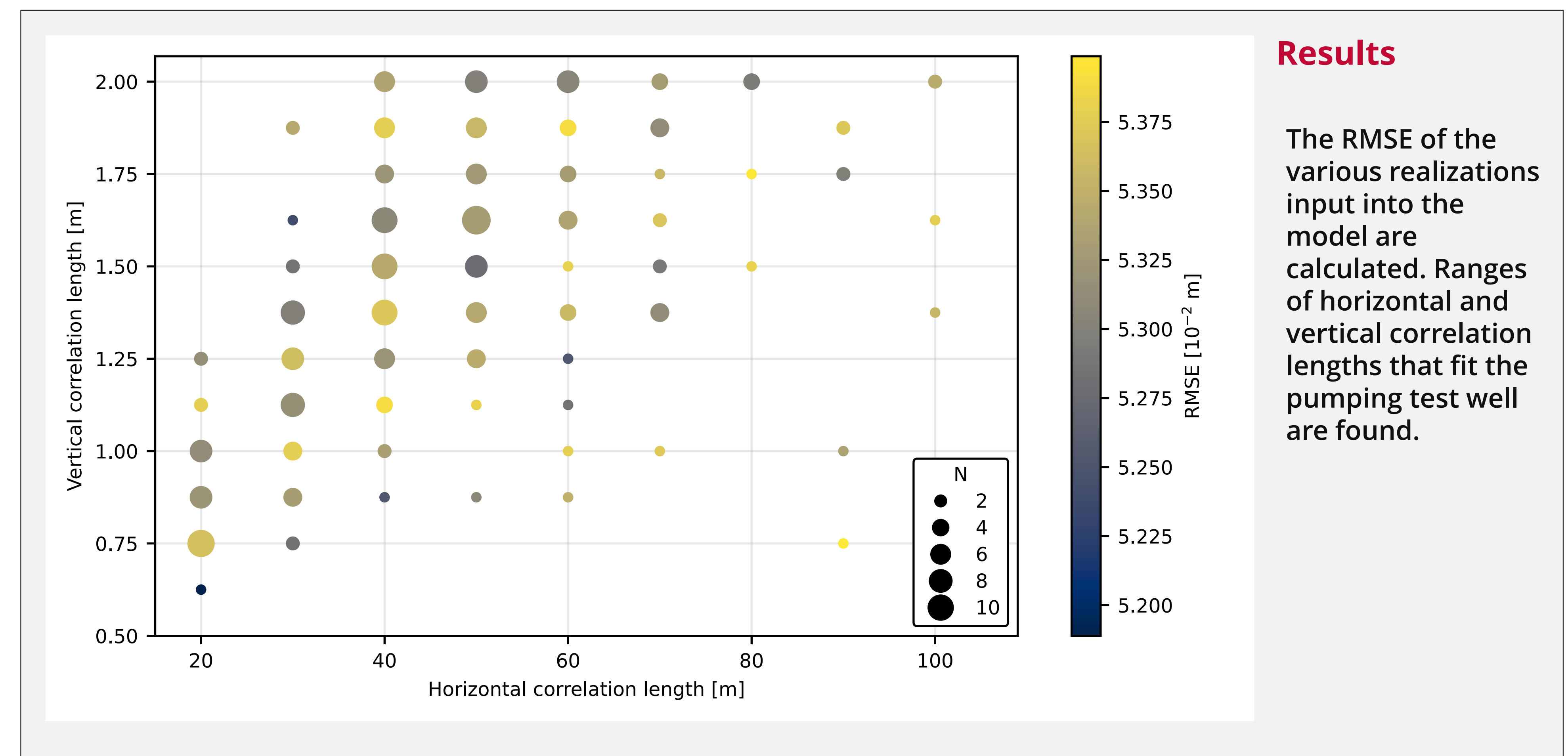
0.0	Aquitard 1	Clay	Naaldwijk Formation	
-5.0	Aquifer 1	Fine sand	Naaldwijk Formation	
-12.2	Aquitard 2	Clay/fine sand	Naaldwijk Formation	Layer of interest
-15.2	Aquifer 2	Coarse sand	Boxtel/Eem/Peize Formations	Pumping wells
-27.0	Aquitard 3	Sandy clay	Waalre Formation	
-34.5	Aquifer 3	Medium sand	Peize/Maassluis Formation	
-46.0				

Test site location of the pumping test (left), locations of the well at the test site (centre), and the local hydrogeological schematization at the test site (right)

## Methods



Measured core scale hydraulic conductivity measurements (left) are used to generate random realizations with varying correlation lengths inserted into a groundwater flow model which simulates the outcome of the pumping test. The calculated drawdown is compared with the observed drawdown.



**Results**  
The RMSE of the various realizations input into the model are calculated. Ranges of horizontal and vertical correlation lengths that fit the pumping test well are found.

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