

SIMULATION OF SOLUTE TRANSPORT IN VARIABLY SATURATED POROUS  
MEDIA WITH SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON MODIFICATIONS TO  
THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S COMPUTER PROGRAM VS2D

By R.W. Healy

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## CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract-----	1
Introduction-----	1
Theory of solute transport in variably saturated porous media-----	2
Advection-----	3
Hydrodynamic dispersion-----	3
Source/Sink terms-----	6
Fluid sources and sinks-----	6
Decay, adsorption, and ion exchange-----	6
Boundary conditions-----	10
Numerical implementation-----	11
Spatial discretization-----	12
Temporal discretization-----	14
Source/Sink terms-----	17
Boundary and initial conditions-----	18
Mass balance-----	19
Computer program-----	19
Program structure-----	19
Instructions for data input-----	20
Considerations in discretization-----	34
Model Verification and example problems-----	35
Verification problem 1-----	36
Verification problem 2-----	37
Verification problem 3-----	38
Verification problem 4-----	41
Verification problem 5-----	43
Example Problem-----	45
Summary-----	62
References-----	62
Supplemental information-----	64
Modifications to computer program VS2D-----	64
Program listing-----	68
Program flow chart-----	124

## FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Schematic diagram showing effects of advection and dispersion of a tracer through a column of porous media----	4
2. Schematic diagram showing spreading of flow paths-----	4
3. Graph showing examples of isotherms: <u>A</u> ) Freundlich, <u>B</u> ) Linear, and <u>C</u> ) Langmuir-----	8
4. Sketch showing finite-difference grid-----	11
5. Graph showing results of first verification problem: Analytical solution of Hsieh (1986) and numerical solution of VS2DT-----	37
6. Graph showing analytical and numerical results of second verification problem at 7,200 seconds-----	38
7. Graph showing results of third verification problem, moisture content versus depth for VS2DT and van Genuchten (1982)-----	40

	Page
Figure 8. Graph showing results of third verification problem, concentration versus depth for VS2DT (centered-in-time and centered-in-space differencing) and van Genuchten (1982)-----	40
9. Graph showing results of third verification problem, concentration versus depth for VS2DT (backward-in-time and centered-in-space differencing) and van Genuchten (1982)-----	41
10. Graph showing results of third verification problem, concentration versus depth, for VS2DT (backward-in-time and backward-in space differencing) and van Genuchten (1982)-----	41
11. Sketch showing boundary and initial conditions for verification problem 4-----	42
12. Graph showing horizontal distribution of solute concentration for verification problem 4 for VS2DT, at depth of 0.5 centimeter, and Huyakorn and others (1985), at depth of 0 centimeter-----	43
13. Graph showing vertical distribution of solute concentration for verification problem 4 at a distance of 3 centimeters from left-hand boundary for VS2DT and Huyakorn and others (1985)-----	43
14. Graph showing analytical and numerical results at distance of 8 centimeters from column inlet for fifth verification problem-----	44
15. Sketch showing tilting of finite-difference grid for different angles-----	65

## TABLES

	Page
Table 1. Summary of permissible combinations of boundary conditions-----	18
2. Definitions of new VS2DT program variables-----	21
3. Input-data formats-----	22
4. Input data for example problem-----	46
5. Output to file 6 for example problem-----	47
6. Output to file 9 for example problem-----	61
7. Index of mass-balance components for output to file 9-----	66

## CONVERSION FACTORS

Metric (International System) units in this report may be converted to inch-pound units by the following conversion factors:

<i>Multiply SI units</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>To obtain inch-pound units</i>
centimeter (cm)	0.3937	inch
centimeter per cubic centimeter (cm/cm <sup>3</sup> )	6.542	inch per cubic inch
centimeter per hour (cm/h)	0.3937	inch per hour
centimeter per second (cm/s)	0.03281	foot per second
cubic meter per hour (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	35.32	cubic foot per hour
gram (gm)	0.002205	pound
kilopascal (kPa)	0.01450	pound per square inch
liter per hour (L/h)	0.2642	gallon per hour
meter (m)	3.281	foot
meter per hour (m/h)	3.281	foot per hour
meter per second (m/s)	3.201	foot per second
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch

SIMULATION OF SOLUTE TRANSPORT IN VARIABLY SATURATED POROUS  
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By R.W. Healy

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ABSTRACT

This report documents computer program VS2DT for solving problems of solute transport in variably saturated porous media. The program uses a finite-difference approximation to the advection-dispersion equation. The program is an extension to the computer program VS2D developed by the U.S. Geological Survey, which simulates water movement through variably saturated porous media. Simulated regions can be one-dimensional columns, two-dimensional vertical cross sections, or axially symmetric, three-dimensional cylinders. Program options include: backward or centered approximations for both space and time derivatives, first-order decay, equilibrium adsorption as described by Freundlich or Langmuir isotherms, and ion exchange. Five test problems are used to demonstrate the ability of the computer program to accurately match analytical and previously published simulation results. Additional modifications to computer program VS2D are included as supplemental information.

The computer program is written in standard FORTRAN77. Extensive use of subroutines and function subprograms provides a modular code that can be easily modified for particular applications. A complete listing of data-input requirements and input and output for an example problem are included.

INTRODUCTION

Operations conducted at land surface or within the unsaturated zone may have considerable impact on the quality and quantity of water reaching local ground water reservoirs. Some of the more important of these operations include application of agricultural chemicals, solid-waste disposal, hazardous and radioactive-waste disposal, use of septic tanks, and accidental chemical spills. Understanding the fate of dissolved chemicals within the unsaturated zone can greatly aid in the prediction of the chemistry of the water that reaches aquifers. Such an understanding would also allow for evaluation of different preventative or remedial actions designed to protect our valuable ground-water resources. Computer models of water and solute movement within variably saturated porous media can be useful tools for gaining insight to processes that occur within the unsaturated zone. Computer models are a cost-effective means for predicting the effects of modifications to, or perturbations of, the unsaturated-zone system on the water contained in that system. Through a simple sensitivity analysis, the relative importance of different parameters that affect flow and transport can be investigated.

This report describes computer program VS2DT that simulates solute transport in porous media under variably saturated conditions. The program is an extension to the U.S. Geological Survey's computer program VS2D (Lappala and others, 1987), which simulates water movement through variably saturated porous media. The extension consists of four new subroutines and slight modifications to existing routines. VS2DT may be a useful tool in studies of water quality, ground-water contamination, waste disposal, or ground-water recharge. The program is user oriented and easy to use. However, its use must be accompanied by an awareness of the assumptions and limitations inherent in its development. This report describes theory and numerical implementation of the solute transport model. Details on simulation of water flow are contained in Lappala and others (1987), therefore little additional information on this topic is included in this report. Potential users of VS2DT should obtain a copy of Lappala and others (1987). The program is verified by comparing results to analytical solutions and previously published simulation results. Detailed description of data-input requirements and program structure are also included. Some additional modifications to computer program VS2D are presented as supplemental information.

Computer program VS2DT uses a finite-difference approximation to the advection-dispersion equation as well as the nonlinear water-flow equation (based on total hydraulic head). It can simulate problems in one, two (vertical cross section), or three dimensions (axially symmetric). The porous media may be heterogeneous and anisotropic, but principal directions must coincide with the coordinate axes. Boundary conditions for flow can take the form of fixed pressure heads, infiltration with ponding, evaporation from the soil surface, plant transpiration, or seepage faces. An extension to the program (Healy, 1987) also allows simulation of infiltration from trickle irrigation. Boundary conditions for solute transport include fixed solute concentration and fixed mass flux. Solute source/sink terms include first-order decay, equilibrium partitioning to the solid phase (as described by Langmuir or Freundlich isotherms), and ion exchange. The design of the program is modular, so that programmers can easily modify subroutines and functions in order to apply the model to particular field, laboratory, or hypothetical problems.

## THEORY OF SOLUTE TRANSPORT IN VARIABLY SATURATED POROUS MEDIA

For purposes of this report solute transport is assumed to be described by the advection-dispersion equation. Derivation of that equation is based on mass conservation and Fick's law. Details of the derivation are beyond the scope of this report, but are contained in texts such as Bear (1979) or Hillel (1980).

Three mechanisms affect the movement of solutes under variably saturated conditions: (1) advective transport, in which solutes are moving with the flowing water; (2) hydrodynamic dispersion, in which molecular diffusion and variability of fluid velocity cause a spreading of solutes about the average direction of water flow; and (3) sources and sinks--including fluid sources, where a water of a specified chemical concentration is introduced to water of a different concentration, and chemical reactions such as radioactive decay or

adsorption to the solid phase. The advection-dispersion equation that describes solute transport under variably saturated conditions can be written as (Bear, 1979, p. 251):

$$\frac{\partial(\theta c)}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c - \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{v} c + SS \quad (1)$$

where  $\theta$  = volumetric moisture content, dimensionless;  
 $c$  = concentration of chemical constituent,  $ML^{-3}$  (mass per unit volume of water);  
 $t$  = time, T;  
 $\nabla$  = del operator =  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ ,  $L^{-1}$ ;  
 $\bar{\bar{D}}_h$  = hydrodynamic dispersion tensor,  $L^2T^{-1}$ ;  
 $\bar{v}$  = fluid velocity vector,  $LT^{-1}$ ; and  
 $SS$  = source/sink terms,  $ML^{-3}T^{-1}$ .

### Advection

The second term in the right hand side of equation 1 represents the divergence of the advective flux. This term accounts for changes in solute concentrations due to water moving and carrying solute with it. A simple one-dimensional experiment is shown in figure 1a to illustrate the advective and dispersive components of solute transport. In the experiment, a steady downward flow of solute-free water is obtained through a vertical column. At time  $t_0$  the solute concentration is instantaneously increased to  $C_0$  and maintained at that concentration throughout the remainder of the experiment. Relative concentration of the column outflow over time (commonly called a breakthrough curve) is shown in figure 1c. If advection is the only driving force for transport, then the tracer will move through the column as a plug and the breakthrough curve will simply be a step function, as shown by the dashed line in figure 1c.

### Hydrodynamic Dispersion

The first term on the right-hand side of equation 1 represents the divergence of the flux of chemicals due to hydrodynamic dispersion. Hydrodynamic dispersion refers to a spreading process whereby molecules of a solute gradually move in directions different from that of the average ground-water flow. This spreading process is illustrated in the previously described experiment by the solid line in figure 1c. The theory behind dispersion has been reviewed extensively in the literature (see, for example, Bear, 1972, 1979; Scheidegger, 1961; Konikow and Grove, 1977). Two mechanisms comprise this phenomenon. The first is called mechanical dispersion and is caused by variations in the velocity field at the microscopic level. These variations are related to the tortuous nature of flow paths through porous media and the differences in velocity that occur across a single pore. Flow paths are not straight, but must follow the pores (fig. 2). Therefore molecules of solute will also be carried through these paths.



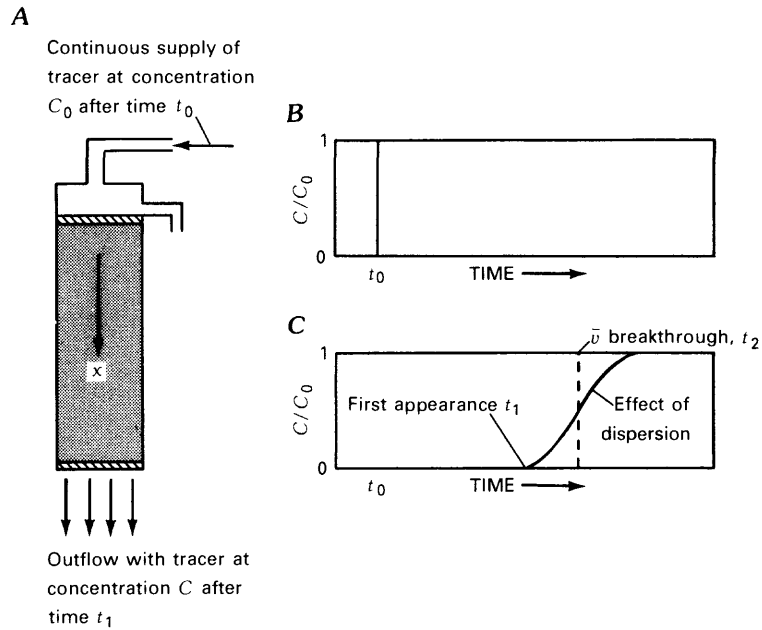


Figure 1.--Diagram showing effects of advection and dispersion of a tracer through a column of porous media: A) Column with steady flow and continuous supply of tracer after time  $t_0$ ; B) step-function-type tracer input relation; C) relative tracer concentration in outflow from column (dashed line indicates plug flow condition and solid line illustrates effect of mechanical dispersion and molecular diffusion). Reproduced from Freeze and Cherry (1979, p. 390) and published with permission.

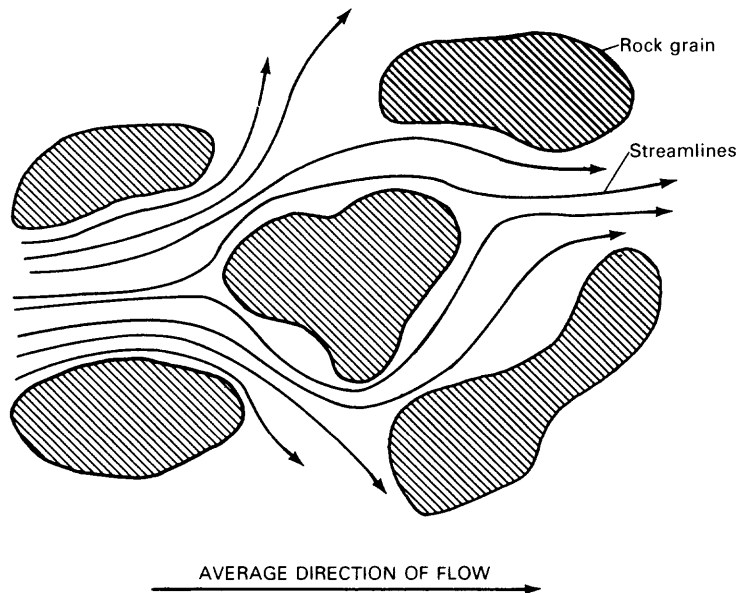


Figure 2.--Diagram showing spreading of flow paths..

The second mechanism contributing to hydrodynamic dispersion is molecular diffusion, which results from variations in solute concentrations. In the absence of water flow, molecules of solute will move from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentrations, in an effort to equalize concentrations everywhere. This mechanism also works when velocities are nonzero, causing lateral solute movement across streamtubes.

Following Bear (1979, p. 238) we can write the hydrodynamic dispersion tensor as the sum of tensors of mechanical dispersion ( $\bar{\bar{D}}$ ) and molecular diffusion ( $\bar{\bar{D}}_m$ ):

$$\bar{\bar{D}}_h = \bar{\bar{D}} + \bar{\bar{D}}_m \quad (2)$$

$$D_{ij} = \alpha_T |v| \delta_{ij} + (\alpha_L - \alpha_T) v_i v_j / |v| \quad (3)$$

$$D_{m_{ij}} = D_d \tau_{ij} \quad (4)$$

where  $\alpha_T$  = transverse dispersivity of the porous medium, L;

$|v|$  = magnitude of the velocity vector,  $LT^{-1}$ ;

$\delta_{ij}$  = Kronecker delta, dimensionless

$= 1$  if  $i = j$   
 $= 0$  if  $i \neq j$ ;

$\alpha_L$  = longitudinal dispersivity of the porous media, L;

$v_i$  =  $i^{th}$  component of the velocity vector,  $LT^{-1}$ ;

$D_d$  = coefficient of molecular diffusion of solute in water,  $L^2T^{-1}$ ; and

$\tau_{ij}$  = tortuosity, dimensionless.

In saturated porous media, dispersivity is theoretically a property of the geometry of the solid matrix. However, experimental data show a large scale effect, with dispersivities at the lab scale typically on the order of centimeters but at the field scale being on the order of several meters. There also is some question as to whether dispersivity varies as a function of moisture content in unsaturated porous media. In VS2DT,  $\alpha_L$  and  $\alpha_T$  are treated as constants. For this report, it is assumed that tortuosity is constant and uniformly aligned with the x and z axes so that  $\tau_{xx} = \tau_{zz} = \tau$  and  $\tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx} = 0$ . Then, setting  $D_m = D_d \tau$ , we have  $D_{m_{xx}} = D_{m_{zz}} = D_m$ ;  $D_{m_{xz}} = D_{m_{zx}} = 0$ . Therefore, the components of the two-dimensional hydrodynamic dispersion tensor can be written as:

$$D_{h_{xx}} = \alpha_L \frac{v_x^2}{|v|} + \alpha_T \frac{v_z^2}{|v|} + D_m \quad (5)$$

$$D_{h_{zz}} = \alpha_L \frac{v_z^2}{|v|} + \alpha_T \frac{v_x^2}{|v|} + D_m \quad (6)$$

$$D_{h_{zx}} = D_{h_{xz}} = (\alpha_L - \alpha_T) v_x v_z / |v|. \quad (7)$$

### Source/Sink Terms

Source/sink terms can be divided into 2 general categories: solute mass introduced to or removed from the domain by fluid sources and sinks; and mass introduced or removed by chemical reactions occurring within the water or between the water and the solid phase.

### Fluid Sources and Sinks

Mathematically, the first category of source/sink terms can be represented by:

$$SS = c^*q \quad (8)$$

where  $c^*$  = mass concentration in fluid source/sink,  $ML^{-3}$ ;

$q$  = strength of fluid source/sink,  $T^{-1}$ .

When  $q > 0$  (flow is into the system),  $c^*$  must be specified by the user.

When  $q < 0$  (flow is out of the system),  $c^*$  is set equal to the ambient solute concentration at the location where flow is leaving the system, that is:

$$c^* = c.$$

### Decay, Adsorption, and Ion Exchange

For the second category of Source/Sink Terms three types of reactions may be simulated by the program. The first is a linear decay of the solute (such as radioactive decay). This is described by:

$$SS = \lambda \theta c \quad (9)$$

where  $\lambda$  = the decay constant,  $T^{-1}$ .

The second type of reaction that may be simulated with VS2DT is sorption of solute from the water phase to the solid phase through physical or chemical attraction. Sorption may actually be a very complex process, but it is treated simplistically in VS2DT. Since the movement of water in soils is often slow relative to the rate of adsorption, it is assumed, for purposes of this computer program, that adsorption is equilibrium controlled. Therefore, the rate of change of solute mass in the sorped state is given by:

$$SS = \frac{\partial \rho_b \tilde{c}}{\partial t} = \rho_b \frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} \quad (10)$$

where  $\tilde{c}$  = concentration of solute mass in solid phase,  $MM^{-1}$ ;

$\rho_b$  = bulk density of solid phase,  $ML^{-3}$ .

Experimental data are usually used to describe the relation between  $c$  and  $\tilde{c}$ . Plots of  $\tilde{c}$  as a function of  $c$  at constant temperature are called isotherms. Often, empirically derived formulae are fit to these isotherms. Two such formulae may be used in VS2DT--the Freundlich or the Langmuir isotherm.

The Freundlich isotherm is given by:

$$\tilde{c} = K_f c^n \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = n K_f c^{n-1} \quad (12)$$

where  $K_f$  = Freundlich adsorption constant, and  
 $n$  = Freundlich exponent.

Typical Freundlich isotherms are shown in figure 3. These isotherms are characterized by an unlimited capacity of the solid to adsorb the solute. A special case of the Freundlich isotherm occurs when  $n = 1$ . This produces a linear isotherm:

$$\tilde{c} = K_d c \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = K_d \quad (13a)$$

where  $K_d$  = equilibrium distribution coefficient,  $L^3M^{-1}$ .

Linear isotherms are shown in figure 3. Because of its simplicity, the linear isotherm is probably the most widely used isotherm in solute-transport simulations. For nonionic organic compounds  $K_d$  primarily represents adsorption to organic matter in soils. Since organic content of soils can vary greatly among and within individual soil types, the following equation is commonly used to approximate  $K_d$  (Jury and others, 1983):

$$K_d = f_{oc} K_{oc} \quad (14)$$

where  $f_{oc}$  = fraction of organic carbon in soil,  $MM^{-1}$ ; and  
 $K_{oc}$  = organic carbon distribution coefficient,  $L^3M^{-1}$ .

This approximation requires knowledge of  $f_{oc}$  instead of  $K_d$ ;  $f_{oc}$  is much easier to measure than  $K_d$ . Several authors have reported correlations between  $K_{oc}$  and  $K_{ow}$ , the octanol-water partition coefficient (Karickhoff, 1981; Chiou and others, 1983). Rao and Davidson (1980) developed the following equation:

$$\log(K_{oc}/1000) = 1.029 \log(K_{ow}/1000) - 0.18 \quad (15)$$

where  $K_{oc}$  and  $K_{ow}$  are in  $m^3Kg^{-1}$ .

Values of  $K_{ow}$  may be obtained in standard indices such as Corwin and Hansch (1979).

The Langmuir isotherm is given by:

$$\tilde{c} = \frac{K_1 Q c}{1 + K_1 c}, \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = \frac{K_1 Q}{(1 + K_1 c)^2} \quad (16a)$$

where  $K_1$  = Langmuir adsorption constant,  $L^3M^{-1}$ ; and  
 $Q$  = maximum number of adsorption sites.

Langmuir isotherms are characterized by a fixed number of adsorption sites. Figure 3 shows example Langmuir isotherms.

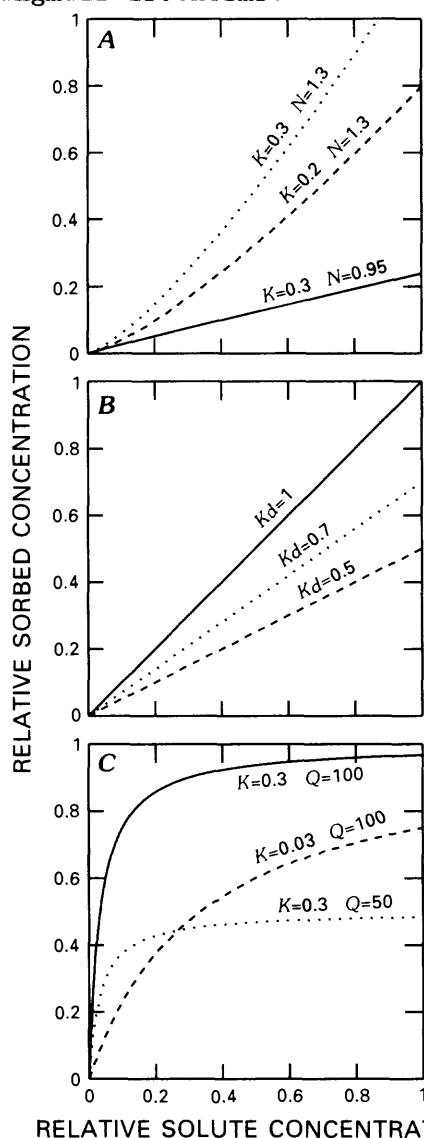
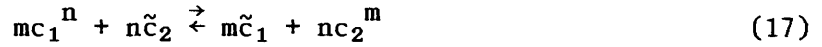


Figure 3.--Graph showing examples of isotherms: A) Freundlich; B) Linear; and C) Langmuir.

The third type of reaction is ion exchange, which is described by:



where  $n$  is the valence for ion 1, and  
 $m$  is the valence for ion 2.

The rate of change of ion concentration of solute mass in the solid phase can again be represented by equation 10. Four types of exchange are permitted in VS2DT, monovalent-monovalent exchange ( $m=n=1$ ), divalent-divalent exchange ( $m=n=2$ ), monovalent-divalent exchange ( $m=2, n=1$ ), and divalent-monovalent exchange ( $m=1, n=2$ ). The ion-exchange selectivity coefficient ( $K_m$ ) is defined as:

$$K_m = \begin{cases} \frac{\tilde{c}_1 c_2}{\tilde{c}_2 c_1} & , \text{ if } m = n, \\ \frac{\tilde{c}_1^m c_2^n}{\tilde{c}_2^n c_1^m} & , \text{ if } m \neq n. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

If only two ions are involved and  $C_0$  and  $\hat{Q}$  are constant, where  $C_0$  is the total-solution concentration for ions 1 and 2, in terms of equivalents per volume; and  $\hat{Q}$  is the ion-exchange capacity, in terms of equivalents per mass; then:

$$nc_1 + mc_2 = C_0 \quad (19)$$

$$n\tilde{c}_1 + m\tilde{c}_2 = \hat{Q}. \quad (20)$$

By combining equations 18, 19, and 20, the second component in the exchange process can be eliminated. For monovalent-monovalent exchange (such as the exchange of sodium and potassium) the following equations are produced:

$$\tilde{c} = \frac{K_m \hat{Q} c}{c(K_m - 1) + C_0} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = \frac{K_m \hat{Q} C_0}{[c(K_m - 1) + C_0]^2}. \quad (21a)$$

Divalent-divalent exchange (such as the exchange of calcium and strontium) is described by:

$$\tilde{c} = \frac{K_m \hat{Q} c}{2c(K_m - 1) + C_0} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = \frac{K_m \hat{Q} C_0}{[2c(K_m - 1) + C_0]^2} \quad (22a)$$

An example of monovalent-divalent exchange is the exchange of sodium with calcium. The following equations are produced for this exchange:

$$\tilde{c}^2(C_0 - c) + \tilde{c}K_m c^2 - c^2\hat{Q}K_m = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = \frac{\tilde{c}^2 - \tilde{c}2K_m c + 2c\hat{Q}K_m}{(C_0 - c)2\tilde{c} + K_m c^2} \quad (23a)$$

In order to solve equation 23a, equation 23 must first be solved for  $\tilde{c}$  by the quadratic formula.

Divalent-monovalent exchange (such as calcium-sodium exchange) is described by

$$\tilde{c}^2 4cK_m + \tilde{c}(-4c\hat{Q}K_m - (C_0 - 2c)^2) + K_m c\hat{Q}^2 = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} = \frac{-\tilde{c}^2 4K_m + \tilde{c}4(\hat{Q}K_m - (C_0 - 2c)) - K_m \hat{Q}^2}{4cK_m(2\tilde{c} - \hat{Q}) - (C_0 - 2c)^2} \quad (24a)$$

Again, equation 24, which is quadratic in  $\tilde{c}$ , must be solved prior to solving equation 24a.

Additional information concerning the chemistry of adsorption and ion exchange can be found in texts such as Freeze and Cherry (1979) and Stumm and Morgan (1981). Bear (1972) and Grove and Stollenwerk (1984) present additional details on incorporating adsorption and ion-exchange into ground-water solute transport models.

Selection of adsorption or ion exchange must be made by the user at the time the computer program is compiled by selecting the appropriate version of the subroutine function VTRET. All other versions of that routine must be removed from the program or commented out. If ion exchange is selected, the user must take care to use consistent units for all variables. Ion exchange and adsorption cannot be simulated at the same time.

### Boundary Conditions

The distinction between boundary conditions and source/sink terms is somewhat artificial; therefore, this discussion overlaps that in the previous section. Two types of boundaries may be specified for solute transport simulations: fixed concentration and fixed mass flux of solute. In addition, when fluid boundary conditions are such that water flow is into the system then the concentration of the water entering the system also must be specified.

When fluid boundary conditions are such that water flow is out of the system then the program assumes that the concentration of that water is identical to that in the finite-difference cell where the water is departing. An exception to this rule is removal of water from the system by evaporation. That water is assumed to be solute free.

Equation 1 can now be rewritten, assuming linear adsorption and noting that decay of solute mass in the solid phase also must be accounted for, as:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c = \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c - \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{v} c - \lambda(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c + c^* q . \quad (25)$$

### NUMERICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Following the derivation of the finite difference approximation for the fluid flow equation (Lappala and others, 1987), let us look at the conservation of mass for a finite-difference cell of volume  $V$  and surface area  $\hat{S}$  (fig. 4). We have

$$\int_V \frac{\partial(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c}{\partial t} dV = \int_V \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c dV - \int_V \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{v} c dV - \int_V \lambda(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c dV + \int_V c^* q dV \quad (26)$$

We can use the Gauss divergence theorem to transform the first two volume integrals on the right-hand side to surface integrals

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c dV = \int_{\hat{S}} \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} \quad (27)$$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \theta \bar{v} c dV = \int_{\hat{S}} \theta \bar{v} c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} \quad (28)$$

where  $\bar{n}$  is the outward normal unit vector.

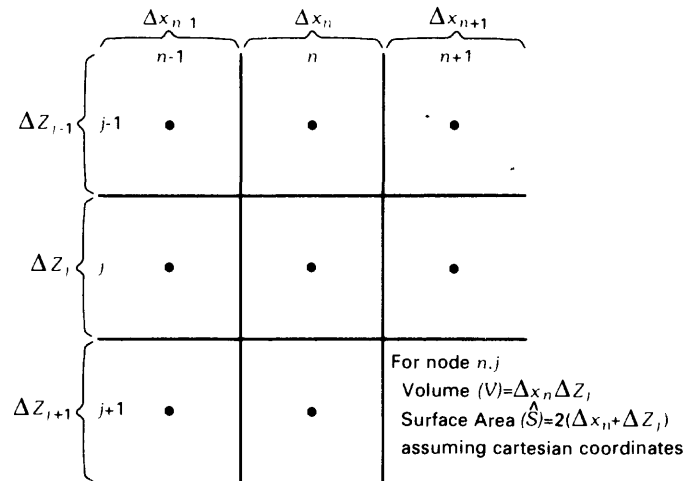


Figure 4.--Sketch showing finite-difference grid.



It is assumed that the volume  $V$  is small enough that within  $V$  the moisture content, bulk density, equilibrium distribution coefficient, and concentration can be considered constant, so that:

$$\int_V \frac{\partial(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c}{\partial t} = V \frac{\partial(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c}{\partial t} \quad (29)$$

$$\int_V \lambda(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c dV = V\lambda(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c; \quad (30)$$

$$\int_V c^* q dV = c^* qV = c^* q^* \quad (31)$$

where  $q^* = qV = \text{volumetric fluid flux, } L^3 T^{-1}$ .

We then have

$$V \frac{\partial(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c}{\partial t} = \int_{\hat{S}} \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} - \int_{\hat{S}} \bar{v} \theta c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} - V\lambda(\theta + \rho_b K_d)c + c^* q^* . \quad (32)$$

### Spatial Discretization

The integral describing dispersive flux in equation 32 can be approximated by realizing that the surface of the finite difference cell contains four active faces (this is because of the assumption of two-dimensional flow; if three-dimensional flow were to be considered, then the number of faces would be 6). Referring to figure 4, we can write:

$$\int_{\hat{S}} \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} = \sum_{\ell=1}^4 \int_{\hat{S}_\ell} \theta \bar{\bar{D}}_h \cdot \nabla c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S}_\ell \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \approx & - \left[ A\theta(D_{h_{xx}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + D_{h_{xz}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial z}) \right]_{n-1/2,j} + \left[ A\theta(D_{h_{xx}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + D_{h_{xz}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial z}) \right]_{n+1/2,j} \\ & - \left[ A\theta(D_{h_{zz}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} + D_{h_{zx}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}) \right]_{n,j-1/2} + \left[ A\theta(D_{h_{zz}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} + D_{h_{zx}} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}) \right]_{n,j+1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

where

- $\ell$  = index to faces of cell  $n,j$ ;
- $n$  = nodal index in  $x$  direction;
- $j$  = nodal index in  $z$  direction;
- $n\pm 1/2, j\pm 1/2$  = indices to boundary faces of cell  $n,j$ ;
- $A$  = surface area of cell face normal to flux direction,  $L^2$ ;
- and directions are positive from left to right and top to bottom.

Terms along cell boundaries that appear in equation 33 are evaluated in the following manner:

$$\theta_{n-1/2,j} = \frac{1}{2}(\theta_{n-1,j} + \theta_{n,j}) \quad (35)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{n-1/2,j} &= A_{n+1/2,j} = \Delta z_j \\ A_{n,j-1/2} &= A_{n,j+1/2} = \Delta x_n \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Note: These equations are for} \\ \text{cartesian coordinates. For radial} \\ \text{coordinates the areas are given in} \\ \text{Lappala and others (1987).} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial x_{n-1/2,j}} = \frac{c_{n,j} - c_{n-1,j}}{1/2(\Delta x_{n-1} + \Delta x_n)} \quad (36)$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial z_{n-1/2,j}} = 1/2 \frac{c_{n,j+1} + c_{n-1,j+1} - c_{n,j-1} - c_{n-1,j-1}}{\Delta z_j + 1/2(\Delta z_{j-1} + \Delta z_{j+1})} \quad (37)$$

$\Delta z_j$  = height of finite-difference cells in row  $j$ ,  $L$ ; and  
 $\Delta x_n$  = width of finite-difference cells in column  $n$ ,  $L$ .

Spatial discretization of the advective component in equation 32 can be accomplished with either central or backward differencing. The integral representing the advective flux can be approximated by:

$$\int_{\hat{S}} \bar{v} \theta c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} = \sum_{\ell=1}^4 \int_{\hat{S}_\ell} \bar{v} \theta c \cdot \bar{n} d\hat{S} \quad (38)$$

$$= -[A\theta v_x c]_{n-1/2,j} + [A\theta v_x c]_{n+1/2,j} - [A\theta v_z c]_{n,j-1/2} + [A\theta v_z c]_{n,j+1/2} \quad (39)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} v_{x_{n-1/2,j}} &= \text{velocity in } x \text{ direction at } n-1/2,j, \text{ positive from left to} \\ &\quad \text{right;} \\ &= - \left[ \frac{K_r(h)K}{\theta} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right]_{n-1/2,j} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{K_r(h)K}{\theta} \right]_{n-1/2,j} \frac{H_{n-1,j} - H_{n,j}}{1/2(\Delta x_n + \Delta x_{n-1})} \quad (41)$$

$v_{z,n,j-1/2}$  = velocity in z direction at n,j-1/2, positive from top to bottom;

H = total hydraulic head, L;  
= h - z;

h = pressure head, L;

$K_r(h)$  = relative hydraulic conductivity, dimensionless; and

K = saturated hydraulic conductivity,  $LT^{-1}$ .

$$c_{n-1/2,j} = \begin{cases} 1/2(c_{n,j} + c_{n-1,j}), & \text{if central differencing in space is} \\ & \text{specified by the user;} \\ c_{n-1,j} & , \text{ if backward differencing in space is} \\ & \text{specified and } v_{x_{n-1/2,j}} > 0; \\ c_{n,j} & , \text{ if backward differencing in space is} \\ & \text{specified and } v_{x_{n-1/2,j}} < 0. \end{cases}$$

### Temporal Discretization

The time derivative in equation 32 can be approximated by two different methods in the program. Either a fully backward-in-time (fully implicit) or a centered-in-time (Crank-Nicholson) approximation may be selected by the user. For either method we can write

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\theta + \rho_b K_d) c = c \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + (\theta + \rho_b K_d) \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} \quad (42)$$

$$\approx c^{i+1/2} \frac{\theta^{i+1} - \theta^i}{\Delta t} + (\theta^{i+1/2} + \rho_b K_d) \frac{c^{i+1} - c^i}{\Delta t} \quad (43)$$

where i = index for previous time step;

i+1 = index for current time step;

$\Delta t$  = length of the  $i+1^{st}$  time step, T;

$c^{i+1/2}$  is assumed to be equal to  $c^{i+1}$ ; and

$\theta^{i+1/2}$  is assumed to be equal to  $\theta^{i+1}$ .

For the fully implicit formulation, concentrations on the right-hand side of equation 32 are all evaluated at the i+1 time level. For the time centered formulation, the terms on the right-hand side are evaluated as the average between the current time step and the previous time step. The time centered scheme is more accurate than the fully implicit scheme. It is second order correct in  $\Delta t$  while the fully implicit method is first order correct in  $\Delta t$ . However, as will be discussed later, for some problems the fully implicit methods may have some advantages. The final finite-difference form for equation 26 can now be written as:

$$\hat{A}^{i+1} c_{n-1,j}^{i+1} + \hat{B}^{i+1} c_{n,j-1}^{i+1} + \hat{C}^{i+1} c_{n+1,j}^{i+1} + \hat{D}^{i+1} c_{n,j+1}^{i+1} + \hat{E}^{i+1} c_{n,j}^{i+1} = \text{RHS} \quad (44)$$

$$\hat{A}^{i+1} = \text{TC} \left[ (A\theta)_{n-1/2,j} \left[ \frac{D_{h_{xx}}^{n-1/2,j}}{1/2(\Delta x_n + \Delta x_{n-1})} + \frac{1}{2} v_{x_{n-1/2,j}} \right] + \hat{G} - \hat{H} \right]^{i+1} \quad (45a)$$

$$\hat{B}^{i+1} = \text{TC} \left[ (A\theta)_{n,j-1/2} \left[ \frac{D_{h_{zz}}^{n,j-1/2}}{1/2(\Delta z_j + \Delta z_{j-1})} + \frac{1}{2} v_{z_{n,j-1/2}} \right] + \hat{F} - \hat{I} \right]^{i+1} \quad (45b)$$

$$\hat{C}^{i+1} = \text{TC} \left[ (A\theta)_{n+1/2,j} \left[ \frac{D_{h_{xx}}^{n+1/2,j}}{1/2(\Delta x_n + \Delta x_{n+1})} - \frac{1}{2} v_{x_{n+1/2,j}} \right] - \hat{G} + \hat{H} \right]^{i+1} \quad (45c)$$

$$\hat{D}^{i+1} = \text{TC} \left[ (A\theta)_{n,j+1/2} \left[ \frac{D_{h_{zz}}^{n,j+1/2}}{1/2(\Delta z_j + \Delta z_{j+1})} - \frac{1}{2} v_{z_{n,j+1/2}} \right] - \hat{F} + \hat{I} \right]^{i+1} \quad (45d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E} = & -\hat{A}-\hat{B}-\hat{C}-\hat{D} + \text{TC} \left[ (A\theta v_x)_{n-1/2,j} + (A\theta v_z)_{n,j-1/2} - (A\theta v_x)_{n+1/2,j} - (A\theta v_z)_{n,j+1/2} \right] \\ & - \frac{V}{\Delta t} (2\theta_{n,j}^{i+1} + \rho_b K_d - \theta_{n,j}^i) - v\lambda(\theta_{n,j}^{i+1} + \rho_b K_d) \end{aligned} \quad (45e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} = & - \frac{V}{\Delta t} c_{n,j}^i (\theta_{n,j}^{i+1} + \rho_b K_d) - 2(1-\text{TC}) \times [\hat{A}^i c_{n-1,j}^i + \hat{B}^i c_{n,j-1}^i + \hat{C}^i c_{n+1,j}^i + \hat{D}^i c_{n,j+1}^i + \\ & \hat{E}^i c_{n,j}^i] - (\hat{F}^{i+1} + \hat{G}^{i+1}) c_{n-1,j-1}^{i+1} + (\hat{H}^{i+1} + \hat{I}^{i+1}) c_{n-1,j+1}^{i+1} + \\ & (\hat{I}^{i+1} + \hat{G}^{i+1}) c_{n+1,j-1}^{i+1} - (\hat{H}^{i+1} + \hat{F}^{i+1}) c_{n+1,j+1}^{i+1} \end{aligned} \quad (45f)$$

where

$$\hat{F} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(A\theta D_{h_{xz}})_{n-1/2,j}}{\Delta z_j + 1/2(\Delta z_{j+1} + \Delta z_{j-1})}$$

$$\hat{G} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(A\theta D_{h_{zx}})_{n,j-1/2}}{\Delta x_n + 1/2(\Delta x_{n-1} + \Delta x_{n+1})}$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(A\theta D_{h_{zx}})_{n,j+1/2}}{\Delta x_n + 1/2(\Delta x_{n-1} + \Delta x_{n+1})}$$

$$\hat{I} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(A\theta D_{h_{xz}})_{n+1/2,j}}{\Delta z_j + 1/2(\Delta z_{j-1} + \Delta z_{j+1})}$$

$$TC = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{fully implicit; and} \\ 1/2 & , \text{time centered.} \end{cases}$$

The formulations given in equations 45 are based on central-difference approximations for the spatial derivatives in equation 26. If backward-in-space differences are used, equation 45 needs to be modified only slightly. For example, if  $v_{x_{n-1/2,j}} > 0$  then equation 45a would become:

$$\hat{A} = TC \left[ (A\theta)_{n-1/2,j} \left[ \frac{D_{h_{xx}}_{n-1/2,j}}{1/2(\Delta x_n + \Delta x_{n-1})} + v_{x_{n-1/2,j}} \right] + \hat{G} - \hat{H} \right]$$

and the term containing  $v_{x_{n-1/2,j}}$  in equation 45e would be eliminated.

If fluid source/sink terms are present then equations 45e and 45f must be modified to account for them in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } q^* > 0 & \quad \text{then} \\ \text{RHS} &= \text{RHS} + q^* c^* \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } q^* < 0 & \quad \text{then} \\ \hat{E} &= \hat{E} - q^*. \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

Equation 44 must be solved for each node in the finite difference grid. Thus, we have reduced the problem to that of solving the matrix equation:

$$\bar{A} \bar{c}^{-i+1} = \bar{RHS} \quad (48)$$

where  $\bar{A}$  = a pentadiagonal square coefficient matrix;  
 $\bar{c}^{-i+1}$  = the vector of unknown concentrations at the  $i+1$  time level; and  
 $\bar{RHS}$  = the vector defined by equation 45f.

As with the flow equation, VS2DT actually solves the residual form of equation 48 with an iterative matrix solver:

$$\bar{A} \Delta \bar{c}^{-i+1,k+1} = \bar{RHS}^k - \bar{A} \bar{c}^{-i+1,k}$$

where  $\Delta \bar{c}^{-i+1,k+1} = \bar{c}^{-i+1,k+1} - \bar{c}^{-i+1,k}$   
 $k$  = iteration index; and  
the terms at  $i+1$  time level in equation 45f are assigned values from the  $k^{th}$  iteration.

Selection of fully implicit or time-centered differencing is a user option. The optimum method is problem dependent. Although the Crank-Nicholson method is more accurate, it can produce results which oscillate around the true solution. This oscillation is illustrated in the verification problems. Fully implicit time differencing eliminates the oscillations but can introduce numerical dispersion or the smearing of sharp fronts. Numerical dispersion can be controlled by limiting the size of each time step; however, small time steps can add great expense and computation time to each simulation.

#### Source/Sink Terms

Function subprograms (all named VTRET) have been written and tested for calculation of  $\rho_b \frac{\partial \bar{c}}{\partial c}$  for adsorption and ion exchange. Six options are available to the user: Freundlich isotherm, Langmuir isotherm, monovalent-monovalent ion exchange, divalent-divalent ion exchange, monovalent-divalent ion exchange, and divalent-monovalent ion exchange.

As listed under Supplemental Information, the program is set up to use the Langmuir isotherm. The five other versions of VTRET are included as comment cards at the end of the program. To use any of the other options the required version of VTRET should be stripped of comment designation, compiled, and loaded with the compiled version of VS2DT that does not contain the Langmuir isotherm version of VTRET. Only one version of VTRET should be loaded with VS2DT at any one time. Variables required by the isotherm or ion-exchange option may vary with texture class (for example, if a simulation involves multiple soil types, then each soil type may have a different ion-exchange capacity).

### Boundary and Initial Conditions

Specification of solute transport boundary conditions cannot be done independently of specification of flow boundaries. Two basic boundary conditions can be specified with regard to concentration: fixed-concentration node and a fixed-mass-flux node. In addition, for constant-head and constant-flux flow boundaries, the concentration of any flow entering the system must be specified. Table 1 lists the permissible combination of flow and transport boundary conditions. While some combinations that are not allowed may still be solved by the model, they are not permitted because no practical application for them exists.

Table 1.--*Summary of permissible combinations of boundary conditions*

[X, permitted; Y, mandatory; --, not allowed]

Flow boundary Conditions	Transport boundary conditions			
	Fixed Concentrations	Fixed mass flux	No specified boundary	Specified Concentration of inflow
Fixed head				
flow into domain	X	--	X	Y
flow out of domain	--	--	X	Y
Fixed flux				
into domain	X	--	X	Y
out of domain	--	--	X	Y
No specified boundary	X	X	X	--
Evaporation	--	--	X	--
Plant transpiration	--	--	X	--
Seepage face	--	--	X	--

For flow boundaries where flow is into the domain, there are two possible options for transport boundary conditions: 1) no specified boundary, for which the mass-flux rate into the domain is calculated as the influx rate times concentration of inflow (this is essentially treated as a fixed-mass-flux or Neumann boundary condition); and 2) fixed concentration or Dirichlet boundary condition, for which the mass flux rate into the domain is calculated as the sum of influx rate times concentrations of inflow plus the rate of dispersive flux from the boundary node. For flow boundaries where flow leaves the domain no transport boundary condition can be specified. Under this condition the rate of solute flux out of the domain is equal to the rate of water flux times the concentration at the exit node--diffusive flux out of the domain is not allowed. The evaporation boundary condition is treated differently from other boundaries where water leaves the domain; evaporating water is assumed to be solute free (no solute is allowed to leave the domain through evaporation). Therefore, solute may become concentrated in evaporation nodes as evaporation proceeds. The fixed-mass-flux boundary condition is used to represent a strictly diffusive flux and can be located only on nodes at which there is no inflow to or outflow from the domain.

## Mass Balance

At the completion of every time step, the mass flux into and out of the system, as well as the change in mass stored in the system, is calculated. Printout of mass-balance results is an option in VS2DT. Fluxes into and out of the system are divided into dispersive/diffusive and advective fluxes. The former refers to fluxes dependent upon the concentration gradient between fixed concentration nodes and adjacent nodes. The latter represents changes in mass within the system due to mass entering or leaving the system with flowing water. When water flow is into the system, that water is assumed to have a concentration equal to that specified by the user. When water flows out of the system the concentration of that water is set equal to the concentration of the node from which the water is moving. The gain or loss of mass through source/sink terms also is determined.

The change in mass stored within the system over the last time step is calculated as:

$$\Delta SC^{i+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{NXR} \sum_{j=1}^{NLY} c_{n,j}^{i+1} \theta_{n,j}^{i+1} (1 + \frac{Ss}{\phi} H_{n,j}^{i+1}) - c_{n,j}^i \theta_{n,j}^i (1 + \frac{Ss}{\phi} H_{n,j}^i) V_{n,j} \quad (50)$$

where  $\Delta SC^{i+1}$  = change in mass storage between time steps i and i+1, M;  
 NXR = number of columns in grid, dimensionless;  
 NLY = number of rows in grid, dimensionless;  
 Ss = specific storage,  $L^{-1}$ ;  
 $\phi$  = porosity, dimensionless.

The loss of mass due to decay and adsorption is calculated as:

$$\Delta SC_d^{i+1} = - \sum_{n=1}^{NXR} \sum_{j=1}^{NLY} V_{n,j} \lambda \Delta t c_{n,j}^{i+1} (\theta_{n,j}^{i+1} + \rho_b \frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c}) + \rho_b \frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c} (c_{n,j}^{i+1} - c_{n,j}^i) \quad (51)$$

where  $\Delta SC_d^{i+1}$  = change in mass due to decay and adsorption between time steps i and i+1, M.

## COMPUTER PROGRAM

This section contains information on program structure, data input, and considerations on spatial and temporal grid design for model application.

### Program Structure

A listing of all new variables added to VS2DT for solute transport simulation is given in Table 2. An effort was made to keep the computer program in modular form so that it could be easily customized for particular applications. Three subroutines and one function routine were added to VS2D to allow simulation of solute transport, these are described below:



- |    |         |  |
|----|---------|--|
| 1) | VTVELO  | Subroutine that calculates intercell velocities in the x and z directions.                               |
| 2) | VTDCOEF | Subroutine that calculates the components of the dispersion coefficient tensor.                          |
| 3) | VTSETUP | Subroutine that assembles the matrix equation and calls the matrix solving routine.                      |
| 4) | VTRET   | Function subroutine that calculates the adsorption term $\rho_b \frac{\partial \tilde{c}}{\partial c}$ . |

Six versions of routine VTRET are included in the program listing in Supplemental Information. These versions correspond to the Freundlich and Langmuir adsorption isotherms and monovalent-monovalent, divalent-divalent, monovalent-divalent, and divalent-monovalent ion exchange. When compiling the computer program, the user must select the appropriate version and be sure that the other versions are deleted or appear as comments. File definitions are similar to those described in Lappala and others (1987). However, when output is requested to Fortran file number 8, both pressure heads and concentrations are printed at the appropriate times. Similarly, concentrations are printed to Fortran file number 11 for selected observation points. The user also may now specify which mass-balance components are printed to file 9 (this option is described under Modifications to Computer Program VS2D in Supplemental Information).

## Instructions for Data Input

Input-data formats are described in Table 3. The formats are very similar to the original VS2D input formats described by Lappala and others (1987). Several additional input variables are required for simulation of solute transport. If solute transport is not to be simulated then only two new variables need to be coded (ANG on line A-2, and TRANS on line A-6) in addition to those variables described in the original VS2D documentation. The variable RHOZ on line B-2 is no longer entered by the user. New users of VS2DT should obtain a copy of Lappala and others (1987) for additional information on input variables dealing with simulation of water flow.

Table 2.--Definitions of new VS2DT program variables

[NN, number of nodes]

Variable	Definition
DX1(NN)	XX Component of hydrodynamic dispersion tensor at left side of cell times $\Delta x/\Delta z$ , $L^2T^{-1}$ .
DX2(NN)	XZ Component of hydrodynamic dispersion tensor at left side of cell times $\Delta x/2\Delta z$ , $L^2T^{-1}$ .
DZ1(NN)	ZZ Component of hydrodynamic dispersion tensor at top of cell times $\Delta z/\Delta x$ , $L^2T^{-1}$ .
DZ2(NN)	ZX Component of hydrodynamic dispersion tensor at top of cell times $\Delta z/2\Delta x$ , $L^2T^{-1}$ .
VX(NN)	X Velocity at left side of cell, $LT^{-1}$ .
VZ(NN)	Z Velocity at top of cell, $LT^{-1}$ .
CC(NN)	Concentration, $ML^{-3}$ .
COLD(NN)	Concentration at previous time step, $ML^{-3}$ .
CS(NN)	Concentration of specified fluid sources, $ML^{-3}$ .
QT(NN)	Fluid flux through constant head nodes, $L^3T^{-1}$ .
NCTYP(NN)	Boundary condition or cell type indicator: 0 = internal node, 1 = specified concentration node, and 2 = specified solute flux node.
RET(NN)	Slope of adsorption isotherm times bulk density, dimensionless.
ANG	Angle at which grid is to be tilted, degrees.
TRANS	If = T, solute transport and flow are to be simulated; if = F, only flow is simulated.
TRANS1	If = T, matrix solver solves for head; if = F, matrix solver solves for concentration.
SSTATE	If = T, steady-state flow has been achieved.
CIS	If = T, centered-in-space differencing is used for transport equation; if = F, backward-in-space differencing is used.
CIT	If = T, centered-in-time differencing is used for transport equation; if = F, backward-in-time differencing is used.
EPS1	Convergence criteria for transport equation, $ML^{-3}$ .
VPNT	If = T, velocities are written to file 6.
SORP	If = T, nonlinear sorption is to be simulated.

Table 3.--Input data formats

Card	Variable	Description
[Line group A read by VSEXEC]		
A-1	TITL	80-character problem description (formatted read, 20A4).
A-2	TMAX	Maximum simulation time, T.
	STIM	Initial time (usually set to 0), T.
	ANG	Angle by which grid is to be tilted (Must be between -90 and +90 degrees, ANG = 0 for no tilting, see Supplemental Information for further discussion), degrees.
A-3	ZUNIT	Units used for length (A4).
	TUNIT	Units used for time (A4).
	CUNX	Units used for mass (A4).
Note: Line A-3 is read in 3A4 format, so the unit designations must occur in columns 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, respectively.		
A-4	NXR	Number of cells in horizontal or radial direction.
	NLY	Number of cells in vertical direction.
A-5	NRECH	Number of recharge periods.
	NUMT	Maximum number of time steps.
A-6	RAD	Logical variable = T if radial coordinates are used; otherwise = F.
	ITSTOP	Logical variable = T if simulation is to terminate after ITMAX iterations in one time step; otherwise = F.
	TRANS	Logical variable = T if solute transport is to be simulated.
Line A-6A is present only if TRANS = T.		
A-6A	CIS	Logical variable = T if centered-in- space differencing is to be used; = F if backward-in-space differencing is to be used for transport equation.
	CIT	Logical variable = T if centered-in- time differencing is to be used; = F if backward-in-time or fully implicit differencing is to be used.
	SORP	Logical variable = T if nonlinear sorption or ion exchange is to be simulated. Nonlinear sorption occurs when ion exchange, Langmuir isotherms, or Freundlich isotherms with n not equal to 1 are used.
A-7	F11P	Logical variable = T if head, moisture content, and saturation at selected observation points are to be written to file 11 at end of each time step; otherwise = F.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
A-7--Continued	F7P	Logical variable = T if head changes for each iteration in every time step are to be written in file 7; otherwise = F.
	F8P	Logical variable = T if output of pressure heads (and concentrations if TRANS = T) to file 8 is desired at selected observation times; otherwise = F.
	F9P	Logical variable = T if one-line mass balance summary for each time step to be written to file 9; otherwise = F.
	F6P	Logical variable = T if mass balance is to be written to file 6 for each time step; = F if mass balance is to be written to file 6 only at observation times and ends of recharge periods.
A-8	THPT	Logical variable = T if volumetric moisture contents are to be written to file 6; otherwise = F.
	SPNT	Logical variable = T if saturations are to be written to file 6; otherwise = F.
	PPNT	Logical variable = T if pressure heads are to be written to file 6; otherwise = F.
	HPNT	Logical variable = T if total heads are to be written to file 6; otherwise = F.
	VPNT	Logical variable = T if velocities are to be written to file 6; requires TRANS = T.
A-9	IFAC	= 0 if grid spacing in horizontal (or radial) direction is to be read in for each column and multiplied by FACX.
		= 1 if all horizontal grid spacing is to be constant and equal to FACX.
		= 2 if horizontal grid spacing is variable, with spacing for the first two columns equal to FACX and the spacing for each subsequent column equal to XMULT times the spacing of the previous column, until the spacing equals XMAX, whereupon spacing becomes constant at XMAX.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
A-9--Continued	FACX	Constant grid spacing in horizontal (or radial) direction (if IFAC=1); constant multiplier for all spacing (if IFAC=0); or initial spacing (if IFAC=2), L.
Line set A-10 is present if IFAC = 0 or 2.		
If IFAC = 0,		
A-10	DXR	Grid spacing in horizontal or radial direction. Number of entries must equal NXR, L.
If IFAC = 2,		
A-10	XMULT	Multiplier by which the width of each node is increased from that of the previous node.
	XMAX	Maximum allowed horizontal or radial spacing, L.
A-11	JFAC	= 0 if grid spacing in vertical direction is to be read in for each row and multiplied by FACZ. = 1 if all vertical grid spacing is to be constant and equal to FACZ. = 2 if vertical grid spacing is variable, with spacing for the first two rows equal to FACZ and the spacing for each subsequent row equal to ZMULT times the spacing at the previous row, until spacing equals ZMAX, whereupon spacing becomes constant at ZMAX.
	FACZ	Constant grid spacing in vertical direction (if JFAC=1); constant multiplier for all spacing (if JFAC=0); or initial vertical spacing (if JFAC=2), L.
Line set A-12 is present only if JFAC = 0 or 2.		
If JFAC = 0,		
A-12	DELZ	Grid spacing in vertical direction; number of entries must equal NLY, L.
If JFAC = 2,		
A-12	ZMULT	Multiplier by which each node is increased from that of previous node.
	ZMAX	Maximum allowed vertical spacing, L.
Line sets A-13 to A-14 are present only if F8P = T,		
A-13	NPLT	Number of time steps to write heads and concentrations to file 8 and heads, concentrations, saturations, and/or moisture contents to file 6.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
A-14	PLTIM	Elapsed times at which pressure heads and concentrations are to be written to file 8, and heads, concentrations, saturations, and/or moisture contents to file 6, T.
Line sets A-15 to A-16 are present only if F11P = T,		
A-15	NOBS	Number of observation points for which heads, concentrations, moisture contents, and saturations are to be written to file 11.
A-16	J,N	Row and column of observation points. A double entry is required for each observation point, resulting in 2xNOBS values.
Lines A-17 and A-18 are present only if F9P = T.		
A-17	NMB9	Total number of mass balance components to be written to File 9.
A-18	MB9	The index number of each mass balance component to be written to file 9. (See table 7 in Supplemental Information for index key)
[Line group B read by subroutine VSREAD]		
B-1	EPS	Closure criteria for iterative solution of flow equation, units used for head, L.
	HMAX	Relaxation parameter for iterative solution. See discussion in Lappala and others (1987) for more detail. Value is generally in the range of 0.4 to 1.2.
	WUS	Weighting option for intercell relative hydraulic conductivity: WUS = 1 for full upstream weighting. WUS = 0.5 for arithmetic mean. WUS = 0.0 for geometric mean.
	EPS1	Closure criteria for iterative solution of transport equation, units used for concentration, $ML^{-3}$ . Present only if TRANS = T.
B-3	MINIT	Minimum number of iterations per time step.
	ITMAX	Maximum number of iterations per time step. Must be less than 200.
B-4	PHRD	Logical variable = T if initial conditions are read in as pressure heads; = F if initial conditions are read in as moisture contents.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
B-5	NTEX	Number of textural classes or lithologies having different values of hydraulic conductivity, specific storage, and/or constants in the functional relations among pressure head, relative conductivity, and moisture content.
	NPROP	Number of flow properties to be read in for each textural class. When using Brooks and Corey or van Genuchten functions, set NPROP = 6, and when using Haverkamp functions, set NPROP = 8. When using tabulated data, set NPROP = 6 plus number of data points in table. [For example, if the number of pressure heads in the table is equal to N1, then set NPROP = 3*(N1+1)+3]
	NPROP1	Number of transport properties to be read in for each textural class. For no adsorption set NPROP1 = 6. For a Langmuir or Freundlich isotherm set NPROP1 = 7. For ion exchange set NPROP1 = 8. Present only if TRANS = T.
Line sets B-6, B-7, and B-7A must be repeated NTEX times		
B-6	ITEX	Index to textural class.
B-7	ANIZ(ITEX)	Ratio of hydraulic conductivity in the z-coordinate direction to that in the x-coordinate direction for textural class ITEX.
	HK(ITEX,1)	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (K) in the x-coordinate direction for class ITEX, $LT^{-1}$ .
	HK(ITEX,2)	Specific storage ( $S_g$ ) for class ITEX, $L^{-1}$ .
	HK(ITEX,3)	Porosity for class ITEX.

Definitions for the remaining sequential values on this line are dependent upon which functional relation is selected to represent the nonlinear coefficients. Four different functional relations are allowed: (1) Brooks and Corey, (2) van Genuchten, (3) Haverkamp, and (4) tabular data. The choice of which of these to use is made when the computer program is compiled, by including only the function subroutine which pertains to the desired relation (see discussion in Lappala and others (1987) for more detail).

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
B-7--Continued		
In the following descriptions, definitions for the different functional relations are indexed by the above numbers. For tabular data, all pressure heads are input first (in decreasing order from the largest to the smallest), all relative hydraulic conductivities are then input in the same order, followed by all moisture contents.		
HK(ITEM,4)	(1) $h_p$ , L. (must be less than 0.0). (2) $\alpha'$ , L. (must be less than 0.0). (3) $A'$ , L. (must be less than 0.0). (4) Largest pressure head in table.	
HK(ITEM,5)	(1) Residual moisture content ( $\theta_r$ ). (2) Residual moisture content ( $\theta_r$ ). (3) Residual moisture content ( $\theta_r$ ). (4) Second largest pressure head in table.	
HK(ITEM,6)	(1) $\lambda$ , pore-size distribution index. (2) $\beta'$ . (3) $B'$ . (4) Third largest pressure head in table.	
HK(ITEM,7)	(1) Not used. (2) Not used. (3) $\alpha$ , L. (must be less than 0.0). (4) Fourth largest pressure head in table.	
HK(ITEM,8)	(1) Not used. (2) Not used. (3) $\beta$ . (4) Fifth largest pressure head in table.	
For functional relations (1), (2), and (3) no further values are required on this line for this textural class. For tabular data (4), data input continues as follows:		
HK(ITEM,9)	Next largest pressure head in table.	
K(ITEM,N1+3)	Minimum pressure head in table. (Here N1 = Number of pressure heads in table; NPROP = 3*(N1+1)+3).	
HK(ITEM,N1+4)	Always input a value of 99.	
HK(ITEM,N1+5)	Relative hydraulic conductivity corresponding to first pressure head.	
HK(ITEM,N1+6)	Relative hydraulic conductivity corresponding to second pressure head.	
.		
.		
.		
HK(ITEM,2*N1+4)	Relative hydraulic conductivity corresponding to smallest pressure head.	
HK(ITEM,2*N1+5)	Always input a value of 99.	
HK(ITEM,2*N1+6)	Moisture content corresponding to first pressure head.	



Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
B-7--Continued		
HK(ITEM,2*N1+7)		Moisture content corresponding to second pressure head.
.		
.		
HK(ITEM,3*N1+5)		Moisture content corresponding to smallest pressure head.
HK(ITEM,3*N1+6)		Always input a value of 99.
Regardless of which functional relation is selected there must be NPROP+1 values on line B-7.		
Line B-7A is present only if TRANS = T.		
B-7A	HT(ITEM,1)	$\alpha_L$ , L.
	HT(ITEM,2)	$\alpha_T$ , L.
	HT(ITEM,3)	$D_m$ , $L^2T^{-1}$ .
	HT(ITEM,4)	$\lambda$ , decay constant, $T^{-1}$ .
	HT(ITEM,5)	$\rho_b$ (can be set to 0 for no adsorption or ion exchange), $ML^{-3}$ .
	HT(ITEM,6)	= 0 for no adsorption or ion exchange, = $K_d$ for linear adsorption isotherm, = $K_1$ for Langmuir isotherm, = $K_f$ for Freundlich isotherm, = $K_m$ for ion exchange.
	HT(ITEM,7)	= Q for Langmuir isotherm, = n for Freundlich isotherm (Note: n is a real, rather than an integer, variable), = $\hat{Q}$ for ion exchange, not used when adsorption is not simulated.
	HT(JTEX,8)	= $C_0$ for ion exchange, only used for ion exchanged.
B-8	IROW	If IROW = 0, textural classes are read for each row. This option is preferable if many rows differ from the others. IF IROW = 1, textural classes are read in by blocks of rows, each block consisting of all the rows in sequence consisting of uniform properties or uniform properties separated by a vertical interface.
Line set B-9 is present only if IROW = 0.		
B-9	JTEX	Indices (ITEM) for textural class for each node, read in row by row. There must be NLY*NXR entries.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
Line set B-10 is present only if IROW = 1.		
As many groups of B-10 variables as are needed to completely cover the grid are required. The final group of variables for this set must have IR = NXR and JBT = NLY.		
B-10	IL	Left hand column for which texture class applies. Must equal 1 or [IR(from previous card)+1].
	IR	Right hand column for which texture class applies. Final IR for sequence of rows must equal NXR.
	JBT	Bottom row of all rows for which the column designations apply. JBT must not be increased from its initial or previous value until IR = NXR.
	JRD	Texture class within block.
Note: As an example, for a column of uniform material; IL = 1, IR = NXR, JBT = NLY, and JRD = texture class designation for the column material. One line will represent the set for this example.		
B-11	IREAD	If IREAD = 0, all initial conditions in terms of pressure head or moisture content as determined by the value of PHRD are set equal to FACTOR. If IREAD = 1, all initial conditions are read from file IU in user-designated format and multiplied by FACTOR. If IREAD = 2 initial conditions are defined in terms of pressure head, and an equilibrium profile is specified above a free-water surface at a depth of DWTX until a pressure head of HMIN is reached. All pressure heads above this are set to HMIN.
	FACTOR	Multiplier or constant value, depending on value of IREAD, for initial conditions, L.
Line B-12 is present only if IREAD = 2,		
B-12	DWTX	Depth to free-water surface above which an equilibrium profile is computed, L.
	HMIN	Minimum pressure head to limit height of equilibrium profile; must be less than zero, L.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
Line B-13 is read only if IREAD = 1,		
B-13	IU	Unit number from which initial head values are to be read.
	IFMT	Format to be used in reading initial head values from unit IU. Must be enclosed in quotation marks, for example '(10X,E10.3)'. B-14
	BCIT	Logical variable = T if evaporation is to be simulated at any time during the simulation; otherwise = F.
	ETSIM	Logical variable = T if evapotranspiration (plant-root extraction) is to be simulated at any time during the simulation; otherwise = F.
Line B-15 is present only if BCIT = T or ETSIM = T.		
B-15	NPV	Number of ET periods to be simulated. NPV values for each variable required for the evaporation and/or evapotranspiration options must be entered on the following lines. If ET variables are to be held constant throughout the simulation code, NPV = 1.
	ETCYC	Length of each ET period, T.
<p>Note: For example, if a yearly cycle of ET is desired and monthly values of PEV, PET, and the other required ET variables are available, then code NPV = 12 and ETCYC = 30 days. Then, 12 values must be entered for PEV, SRES, HA, PET, RTDPTH, RTBOT, RTTOP, and HROOT. Actual values, used in the program, for each variable are determined by linear interpolation based on time.</p>		
Line B-16 to B-18 are present only if BCIT = T.		
B-16	PEVAL	Potential evaporation rate (PEV) at beginning of each ET period. Number of entries must equal NPV, LT <sup>-1</sup> .

To conform with the sign convention used in most existing equations for potential evaporation, all entries must be greater than or equal to 0. The program multiplies all nonzero entries by -1 so that the evaporative flux is treated as a sink rather than a source.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
B-17	RDC(1,J)	Surface resistance to evaporation (SRES) at beginning of ET period, $L^{-1}$ . For a uniform soil, SRES is equal to the reciprocal of the distance from the top active node to land surface, or $2./DELZ(2)$ . If a surface crust is present, SRES may be decreased to account for the added resistance to water movement through the crust. Number of entries must equal NPV.
B-18	RDC(2,J)	Pressure potential of the atmosphere (HA) at beginning of ET period; may be estimated using equation 6 of Lappala and others (1987), L. Number of entries must equal NPV.
Lines B-19 to B-23 are present only if ETSIM = T.		
B-19	PTVAL	Potential evapotranspiration rate (PET) at beginning of each ET period, $LT^{-1}$ . Number of entries must equal NPV. As with PEV, all values must be greater than or equal to 0.
B-20	RDC(3,J)	Rooting depth at beginning of each ET period, L. Number of entries must equal NPV.
B-21	RDC(4,J)	Root activity at base of root zone at beginning of each ET period, $L^{-2}$ . Number of entries must equal NPV.
B-22	RDC(5,J)	Root activity at top of root zone at beginning of each ET period, $L^{-2}$ . Number of entries must equal NPV.
<p>Note: Values for root activity generally are determined empirically, but typically range from 0 to 3.0 cm/cm<sup>3</sup>. As programmed, root activity varies linearly from land surface to the base of the root zone, and its distribution with depth at any time is represented by a trapezoid. In general, root activities will be greater at land surface than at the base of the root zone.</p>		
B-23	RDC(6,J)	Pressure head in roots (HROOT) at beginning of each ET period, L. Number of entries must equal NPV.
Lines B-24 and B-25 are present only if TRANS = T.		
B-24	IREAD	If IREAD = 0, all initial concentrations are set equal to FACTOR. If IREAD = 1, all initial concentrations are read from file IU in user designated format and multiplied by FACTOR.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
B-24--Continued	FACTOR	Multiplier or constant value, depending on value of IREAD, for initial concentrations.
Line B-25 is present only if IREAD = 1.		
B-25	IU	Unit number from which initial concentrations are to be read.
	IFMT	Format to be used in reading initial head values from unit IU. Must be enclosed in quotation marks, for example '(10X, E10.3)'.
[Line group C read by subroutine VSTMER, NRECH sets of C lines are required]		
C-1	TPER DELT	Length of this recharge period, T. Length of initial time step for this period, T.
C-2	TMLT DLTMX DLTMIN TRED	Multiplier for time step length. Maximum allowed length of time step, T. Minimum allowed length of time step, T. Factor by which time-step length is reduced if convergence is not obtained in ITMAX iterations. Values usually should be in the range 0.1 to 0.5. If no reduction of time-step length is desired, input a value of 0.0.
C-3	DSMAX STERR	Maximum allowed change in head per time step for this period, L. Steady-state head criterion; when the maximum change in head between successive time steps is less than STERR, the program assumes that steady state has been reached for this period and advances to next recharge period, L.
C-4	POND	Maximum allowed height of ponded water for constant flux nodes. See Lappala and others (1987) for detailed discussion of POND, L.
C-5	PRNT	Logical variable = T if heads, concentration, moisture contents, and/or saturations are to be printed to file 6 after each time step; = F if they are to be written to file 6 only at observation times and ends of recharge periods.
C-6	BCIT	Logical variable = T if evaporation is to be simulated for this recharge period; otherwise = F.

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
C-6--Continued	ETSIM	Logical variable = T if evapotranspiration (plant-root extraction) is to be simulated for this recharge period; otherwise = F.
	SEEP	Logical variable = T if seepage faces are to be simulated for this recharge period; otherwise = F
C-7 to C-9 cards are present only if SEEP = T,		
C-7	NFCS	Number of possible seepage faces. Must be less than or equal to 4.
Line sets C-8 and C-9 must be reported NFCS times		
C-8	JJ	Number of nodes on the possible seepage face.
	JLAST	Number of the node which initially represents the highest node of the seep; value can range from 0 (bottom of the face) up to JJ (top of the face).
C-9	J,N	Row and column of each cell on possible seepage face, in order from the lowest to the highest elevation; JJ pairs of values are required.
C-10	IBC	Code for reading in boundary conditions by individual node (IBC=0) or by row or column (IBC=1). Only one code may be used for each recharge period, and all boundary conditions for period must be input in the sequence for that code.
Line set C-11 is read only if IBC = 0. One line should be present for each node for which new boundary conditions are specified.		
C-11	JJ	Row number of node.
	NN	Column number of node.
	NTX	Node type identifier for boundary conditions.
		= 0 for no specified boundary (needed for resetting some nodes after initial recharge period);
		= 1 for specified pressure head;
		= 2 for specified flux per unit horizontal surface area in units of $LT^{-1}$ ;
		= 3 for possible seepage face;
		= 4 for specified total head;
		= 5 for evaporation;
		= 6 for specified volumetric flow in units of $L^3T^{-1}$ .

Table 3.--Input data formats--Continued

Card	Variable	Description
C-11--Continued	PFDUM	Specified head for NTX = 1 or 4 or specified flux for NTX = 2 or 6. If codes 0, 3, or 5 are specified, the line should contain a dummy value for PFDUM or should be terminated after NTX by a blank and a slash.
	NTC	Node type identifier for transport boundary conditions = 0 for no specified boundary; = 1 for specified concentration, $ML^{-3}$ ; = 2 for specified mass flux, $MT^{-1}$ . Present only if TRANS = T.
	CF	Specified concentration for NTC = 1 or NTX = 1,2,4, or 6; or specified flux for NTC = 2. Present only if TRANS = T.
C-12 is present only if IBC = 1. One card should be present for each row or column for which new boundary conditions are specified,		
C-12	JJT	Top node of row or column of nodes sharing same boundary condition.
	JJB	Bottom node of row or column of nodes having same boundary condition. Will equal JJT if a boundary row is being read.
	NNL	Left column in row or column of nodes having same boundary condition.
	NNR	Right column of row or column of nodes having same boundary condition. Will equal NNL if a boundary column is being read in.
	NTX	Same as line C-11.
	PFDUM	Same as line C-11.
	NTC	Same as line C-11.
	CF	Same as line C-11.
C-13	Designated end of recharge period. Must be included after line C-12 data for each recharge period. Two C-13 lines must be included after final recharge period. Line must always be entered as 999999 /.	

#### Considerations in Discretization

Users need to be aware that selection of spatial grid increments and time step sizes can have a large effect upon calculated results for the advection-dispersion equation. Those readers familiar with the flow portion of VS2D are well aware that fine spatial and temporal discretizations are required to accurately solve variably saturated flow problems involving

sharp wetting fronts (such as infiltration to dry soil). For such problems the discretizations are probably adequate for solute-transport simulation. However for other problems, solute transport simulations may require finer discretizations than that required for flow simulations in order to obtain accurate results.

Two common problems are encountered in approximating the advection-dispersion equation by the finite-difference method: numerical dispersion and numerical oscillation. Numerical dispersion arises from the use of backward differencing and is illustrated by the smearing of sharp concentration fronts. Backward-in-space differencing is first-order accurate in terms of  $\Delta x$ , while backward-in-time differencing is first-order accurate in terms of  $\Delta t$ . Kipp (1987) makes the following recommendations to insure that numerical dispersion remains small relative to actual physical dispersion:

$$\frac{\Delta x}{2} \ll \alpha_L \quad (52)$$

and

$$\frac{|v|\Delta t}{2} \ll \alpha_L \quad (53)$$

Numerical oscillations arise from the use of central differences. It is illustrated by overshoot and undershoot in the vicinity of sharp concentration fronts. Centered-in-space differencing is second order accurate in  $\Delta x$  and hence introduces no numerical dispersion. Numerical oscillations may occur unless:

$$\frac{|v|\Delta y}{|D_{h_{zz}}|} + \frac{|v|\Delta x}{|D_{h_{xx}}|} \leq 2 \quad (54)$$

This can be a very restrictive requirement. In practice a little more leeway is allowed especially for problems that do not involve sharp concentration fronts. Centered-in-time differencing is second order accurate in  $\Delta t$ . It can also cause oscillations, but criteria for determining a maximum  $\Delta t$  to ensure no oscillations are not as developed as for spatial discretization. In general, the differences between centered and backward time differencing are not as great as the differences encountered in spatial differencing.

Regardless of the discretization methods or refinements that are used, it is strongly recommended that the effects of grid size and time-step size be evaluated for any application of this computer program. This can be done with a simple sensitivity test by refining both the space and time grid. The results obtained with the original and refined grids should be compared and a decision made as to the significance of the differences.

## MODEL VERIFICATION AND EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

The transport option of VS2DT was verified on five test problems. Three of the problems have analytical solutions. The other two problems are compared with results of other numerical models. No verification problems



involve ion exchange. However the ion-exchange options were all tested with the example problems presented by Grove and Stollenwerk (1984). Results obtained with VS2DT were virtually identical to those of Grove and Stollenwerk (1984).

### Verification Problem 1

The first test problem involves fluid injection from a well in a fully saturated confined aquifer. Axial symmetry is assumed and radial coordinates are used in the simulation. The solute concentration within the aquifer is initially 0, while the concentration of the injected water is 1.0. This problem has been simulated previously with the finite-element program SUTRA by Voss (1984). Analytical solutions have been developed by Tang and Babu (1979) and Hsieh (1986). Hoopes and Harleman (1967) and Gelhar and Collins (1971) developed approximate analytical solutions. The analytical solution of Hsieh (1986) has the following form:

$$c(r^*, t^*) = C_0 \left( 1 + \int_0^{\infty} F(v) dv \right) \quad (55)$$

$$F(v) = \frac{2 \exp[-v^2 t^* + (r^* - r_w^*)/2] [Ai(y) Bi(y_w) - Ai(y_w) Bi(y)]}{\pi v ([Ai(y_w)]^2 + [Bi(y_w)]^2)} \quad (56)$$

where  $r^* = r/\alpha_L$  ;  
 $r$  = radial distance from injection well ;  
 $t^* =$  dimensionless time ;  
 $= Qt/(2\pi\theta_s b\alpha_L^2)$  ;  
 $Q$  = injection rate ;  
 $= 225 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  ;  
 $\theta_s$  = moisture content at saturation ;  
 $= 0.20$  ;  
 $b$  = thickness of aquifer ;  
 $= 10 \text{ m}$  ;  
 $C_0$  = concentration of injected water ;  
 $r_w^* = r_w/\alpha_L$  ;  
 $r_w$  = radius of injection well ;  
 $= 0.05 \text{ m}$  ;  
 $Ai$  = Airy function;  
 $Bi$  = Airy function ;

$$y = \frac{1-4r^*v}{4v^{4/3}} ; \text{ and}$$

$$y_w = \frac{1-4r_w^*v}{4v^{4/3}} .$$

The spatial grid consisted of 3 rows and 188 columns. Spacing in the vertical direction was 10 m. Spacing in the radial direction increased from 0.05 m at the injection well by a factor of 1.2 until a maximum size of 5 m was reached. The total length of the grid in the radial direction was 847 m. Initial total head was 10.0 m everywhere in the aquifer. The following constants were used:

$$\begin{aligned} K &= .36 \text{ m/h;} \\ \alpha_L &= 10. \text{ m;} \\ \alpha_T &= 0. \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

A pumping period of 2,000 h was simulated. The length of the initial time step was  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  h. The time-step size was increased for each subsequent time step by a factor of 1.5 until the maximum allowed time-step size of 2.0 h was reached. A total of 1,043 time steps were used. Flow boundaries consisted of a constant flux of  $+225 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  at the injection well and a fixed head of 10.0 m at the radial boundary. Centered-in-time and centered-in-space differencing were selected.

Results of VS2DT and the analytical solution are shown in figure 5 for four times. The match between results is very good at all times.

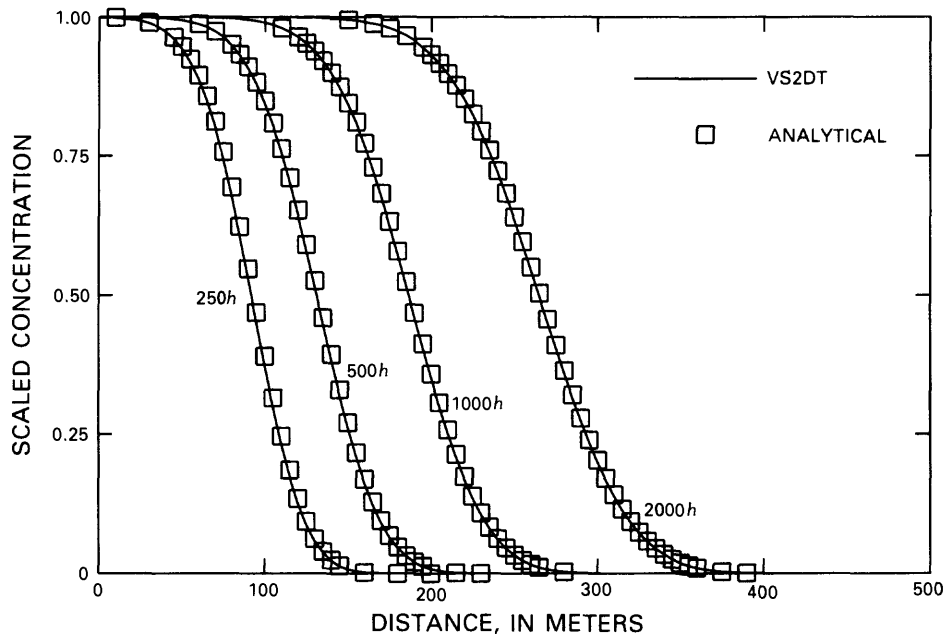


Figure 5.--Graph showing results of first verification problem: Analytical solution of Hsieh (1986) and numerical solution of VS2DT.

#### Verification Problem 2

In the second test problem, solute transport through a saturated one-dimensional column was simulated for a period of 7,200 s. Initial solute concentration was 0 at all points in the column. A steady-flow field was obtained in the column so that the interstitial velocity was  $2.7778 \times 10 \text{ m/s}$ .

At time equal 0 the boundary at the top of the vertical column was set to a fixed concentration of 1.0. Ogata and Banks (1961) present an analytical solution to this problem. Kipp (1987) used the program HST to simulate the same problem.

The column was 160 m in length and was represented by 43 nodes. Spacing was set at 0.1 m at the top of the column and allowed to increase by a factor of 1.2 for each subsequent node. The maximum allowed node spacing was 8.0 m. The initial time step length was  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  s. This was increased by a factor of 1.5 for each subsequent step. The maximum allowed time step size was 200 s. A total of 86 time steps was used in the simulation. The following constants were used:

$$\begin{aligned} K &= 9.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}; \\ \theta_s &= 0.50; \\ \alpha_L &= 10 \text{ m}; \text{ and} \\ D_m &= 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}. \end{aligned}$$

Results are shown in figure 6 at 7,200 s. A good match was obtained between the VS2DT results and the analytical solution.

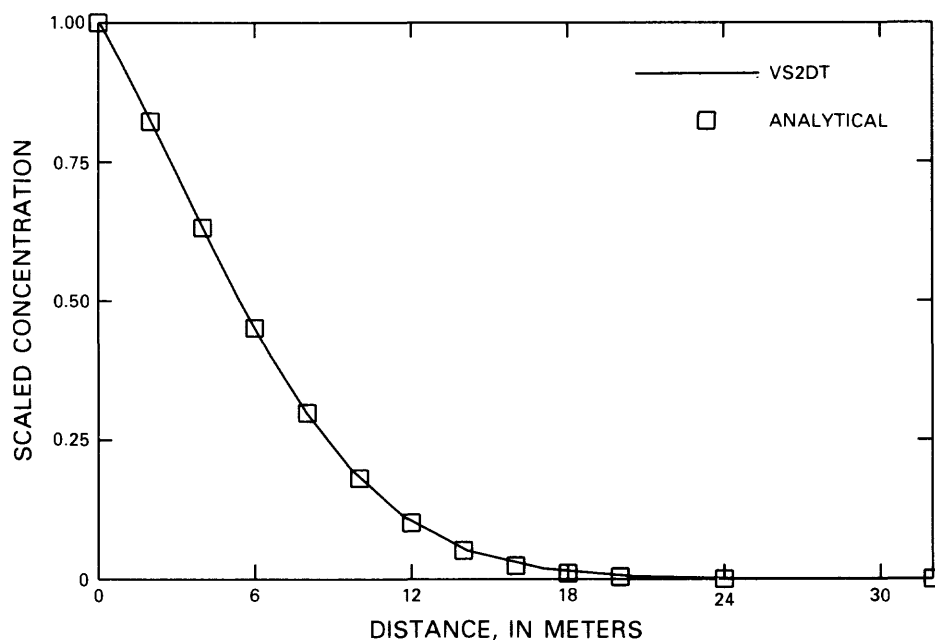


Figure 6.--Graph showing analytical and numerical results of second verification problem at 7,200 seconds.

### Verification Problem 3

The third test involves infiltration of water containing a solute into a one-dimensional unsaturated solute-free column of soil. After 2.8 h the infiltrating water is solute free. The problem is based on a field experiment described by Warrick, Biggar, and Nielsen (1971). The problem has been

simulated numerically by van Genuchten (1982), Voss (1984), and Kwicklis (1987). The spatial grid consisted of a column containing 50 rows, each 2.5 cm in height. A period of 9 h was simulated. A constant time step size of .048 h was used. The hydraulic properties of the soil were represented by the following equations:

$$\theta(h) = \begin{cases} 0.6829 - 0.09524 \ln(|h|), & h \leq -29.484 \\ 0.4531 - 0.02732 \ln(|h|), & -29.484 < h \leq -14.495 \end{cases} \quad (57)$$

$$K_r(h) = \begin{cases} 5.1164 \times 10^4 |h|^{-3.4095}, & h \leq -29.484 \\ 13.672 |h|^{-.97814}, & -29.484 < h \leq -14.495 \end{cases} \quad (58)$$

where  $h$  = pressure head, in centimeters;  
 $K$  = 37.8 cm/day;  
 $\alpha_L$  = 1.026 cm; and  
 $D_m$  = 0.6 cm<sup>2</sup>/day.

Initial concentrations were 0 everywhere in the column. Initial moisture contents and boundary conditions are:

$$\theta = \begin{cases} .15 + z/1,200, & 0 < z \leq 60 \text{ cm} \\ .20 & , \quad 60 \text{ cm} < z \end{cases} ;$$

$$h = -14.495 \quad z = 0, \quad t > 0; \text{ and}$$

$$c = \begin{cases} 209 & z = 0, \quad t < .11667 \text{ days} \\ 0 & z = 0, \quad t \geq .11667 \text{ days.} \end{cases}$$

Figures 7 and 8 show VS2DT results using centered-in-time and centered-in-space differencing (CTCS) for 2 and 9 h along with the results of van Genuchten (1982), who assumed that the correct solution was obtained by using a very fine grid. The results are in good agreement at all times, but the simulated concentration peak at 9.0 h lags the true solution slightly. Small oscillations in concentrations at the tail of the plume can be seen at 9 h because of the use of centered-in-space differencing. It is interesting to note that the wetting front is propagated more quickly through the column than is the solute front.

To illustrate the effects of using the various differencing options, the problem was rerun using the following differencing schemes:

- 1) backward-in-time, centered-in-space (BTCS)
- 2) backward-in-time, backward-in-space (BTBS)

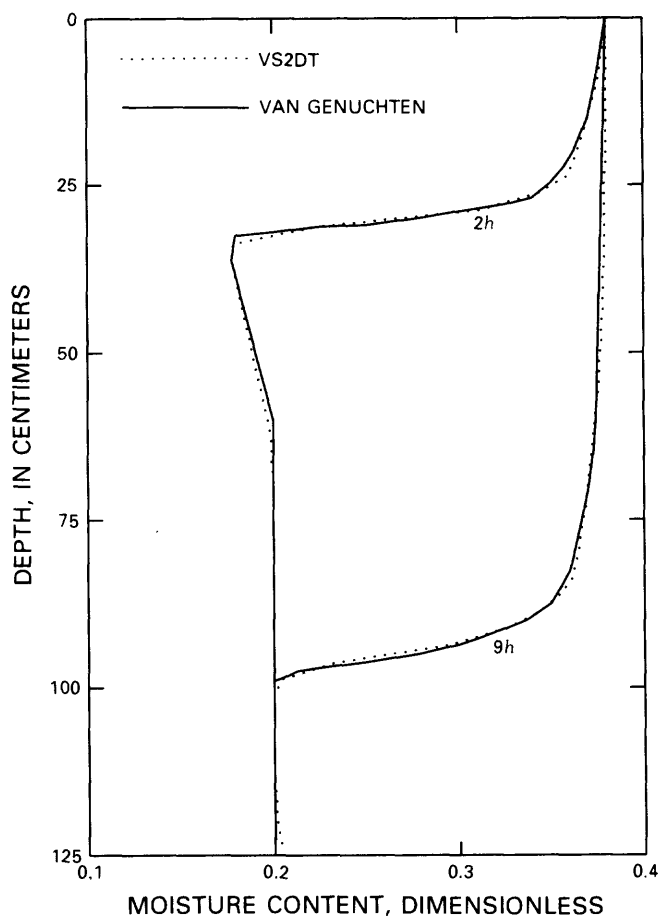


Figure 7.--Graph showing results of third verification problem, moisture content versus depth for VS2DT and van Genuchten (1982).

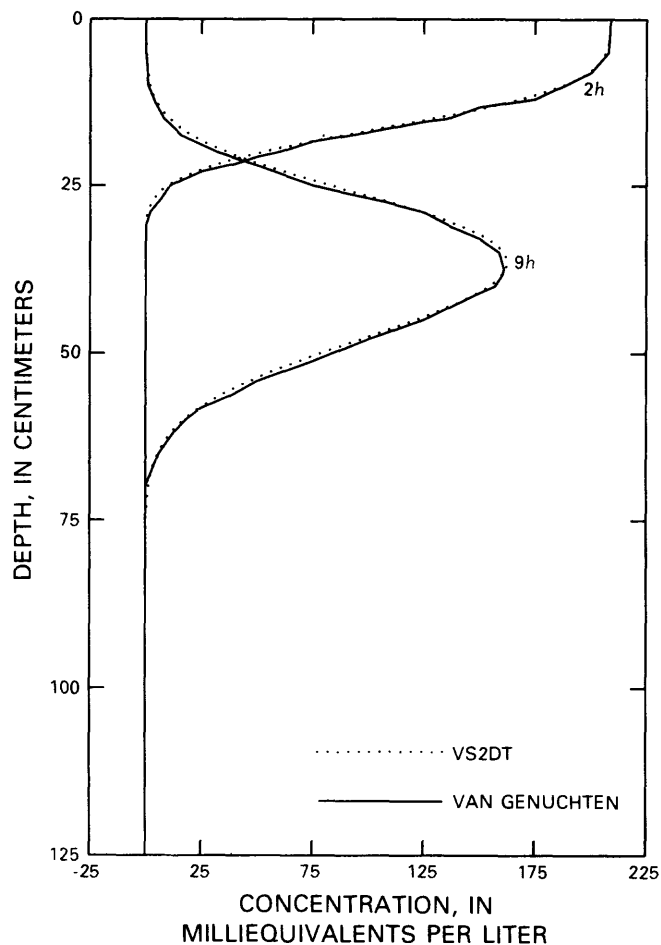


Figure 8.--Graph showing results of third verification problem, concentration versus depth for VS2DT (centered-in-time and centered-in-space differencing) and van Genuchten (1982).

Results for the concentration field are shown in figures 9 and 10. The BTCS simulation (fig. 9) produced concentration profiles similar to those in figure 8, but with slightly more smearing at the leading and trailing edges of the profile. The BTBS simulation (fig. 10) produced quite a different profile, with decreased peak concentrations and drastic smearing on both sides of the peak.

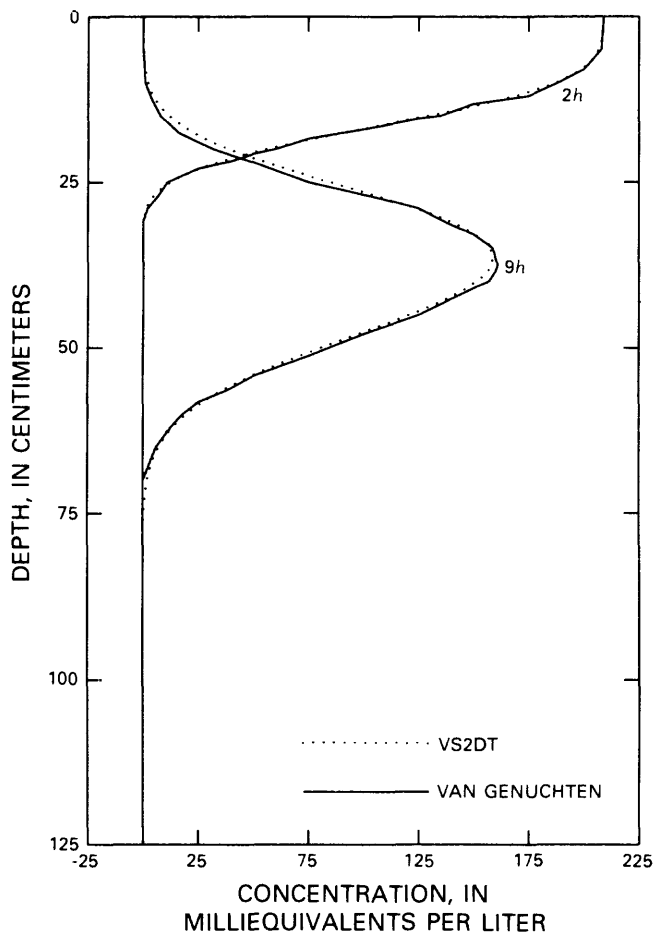


Figure 9.--Graph showing results of third verification problem, concentration versus depth for VS2DT (backward-in-time and centered-in-space differencing) and van Genuchten (1982).

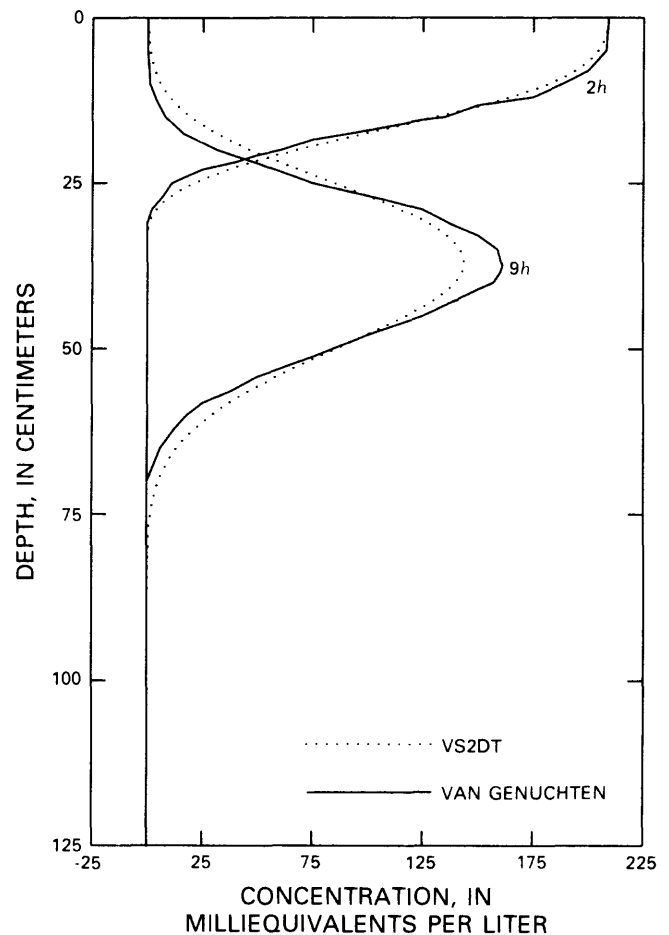


Figure 10.--Graph showing results of third verification problem, concentration versus depth for VS2DT (backward-in-time and backward-in-space differencing) and van Genuchten (1982).

#### Verification Problem 4

The fourth verification problem involves two-dimensional transport of a nonconservative tracer in a vertical plane. The problem is taken from Huyakorn and others (1985). The vertical section is 10 cm in height and 15 cm in width (fig. 11). Initial pressure head is everywhere -90 cm. The right-hand boundary is maintained at that pressure head. The top and bottom of the section are no-flow boundaries, as is the bottom 6 cm of the left-hand boundary. Water flows into the domain along the top 4 cm of the left-hand side. The pressure heads there are fixed at  $h = z - 4$ , where  $z$  is measured

positive downward and both  $h$  and  $z$  are in cm. Initial solute concentration is 0 in the plane. The inflowing water is given a concentration of 1 mg/L. Grid spacing was uniform with  $\Delta x = \Delta z = 1$  cm. The time-step size was initially 0.01 days and was increased by a factor of 1.2 for each subsequent time step, with the maximum allowed time-step size of 0.05 d. The following hydraulic functions and physical properties were used:

$$\theta(h) = .45 + .003h \quad (59)$$

$$K_r(\theta) = 3.33 \theta - .5 \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= 1 \text{ cm/d;} \\ \alpha_L &= 1 \text{ cm;} \\ \alpha_T &= 0 \text{ cm;} \\ D_m &= 0.01 \text{ cm}^2/\text{d;} \\ \lambda &= 0.001 \text{ d}^{-1}; \text{ and} \\ \rho_b K_d &= \theta. \end{aligned}$$

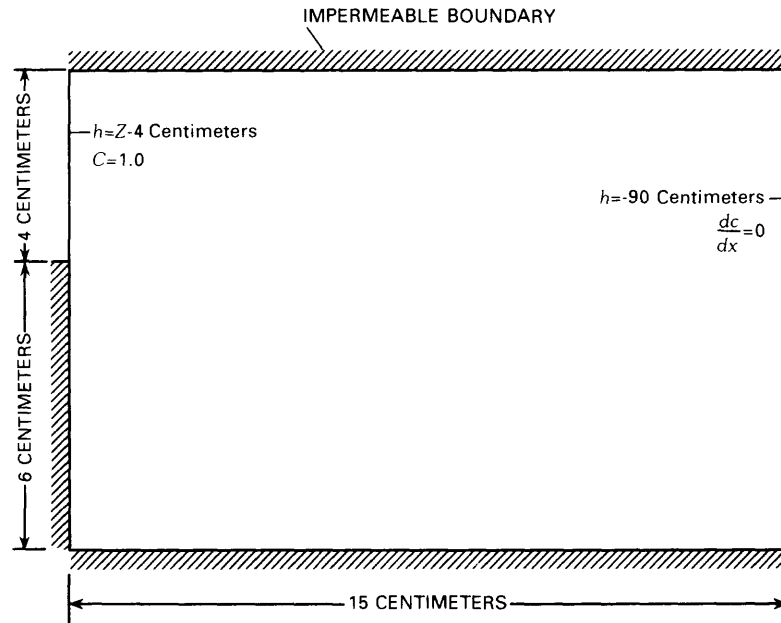


Figure 11.--Sketch showing boundary and initial conditions for verification problem 4.

Results for VS2DT, using backward-in-time and centered-in-space differencing, and the finite-element model of Huyakorn and others (1985) are shown in terms of a horizontal profile (fig. 12) and a vertical profile (fig. 13). In general, the results of the two models are very similar. Because the manner in which nodes are treated is different for finite-element

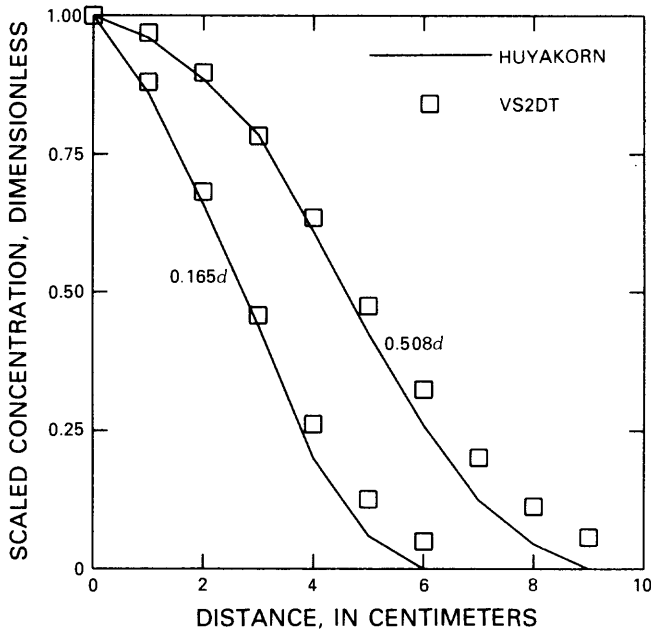


Figure 12.--Graph showing horizontal distribution of solute concentration for verification problem 4 for VS2DT, at a depth of 0.5 centimeter, and Huyakorn and others (1985) at a depth of 0 centimeter.

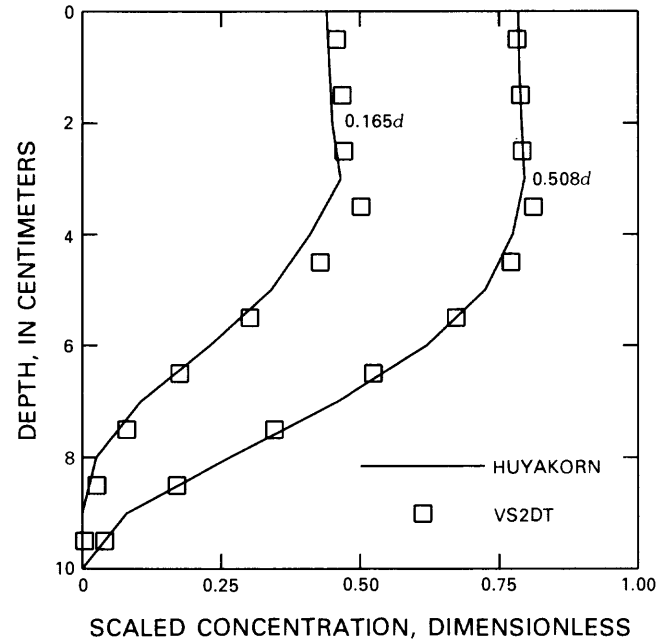


Figure 13.--Graph showing vertical distribution of solute concentration for verification problem 4 at a distance of 3 centimeters from left-hand boundary for VS2DT and Huyakorn and others (1985).

techniques than for block-centered finite-difference techniques, the horizontal profile in figure 12 is for a depth of 0. cm for the Huyakorn and others (1985) results and a depth of 0.5 cm for the VS2DT results. This explains the slightly greater concentrations predicted by VS2DT at larger distances from the left-hand boundary.

#### Verification Problem 5

The fifth verification problem involves one-dimensional transport through a saturated soil column with steady water flow and both first-order decay and linear sorption. The initial solute concentration in the column is zero. At times greater than zero, the inflowing water has a concentration of  $c_0$ . The analytical solution to this problem (assuming a semi-infinite column) is given by Bear (1972, p. 630) as:

$$c(z,t) = \frac{1}{2} c_0 e^{(vz/2D)} \left\{ e^{-z\beta} \operatorname{erfc} \left[ \frac{z - (v'^2 + 4\lambda D')^{1/2} t}{2(D't)^{1/2}} \right] + e^{z\beta} \operatorname{erfc} \left[ \frac{z + (v'^2 + 4\lambda D')^{1/2} t}{2(D't)^{1/2}} \right] \right\} \quad (61)$$



where  $\beta^2 = \left(\frac{v}{2D}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{D'}$ ;

$v' = v/(1+\rho_b K_d/\theta_s)$ ; and

$D' = \alpha|v|/(1+\rho_b K_d/\theta_s)$ .

The following constants were used:

length of column = 35 cm;  
 $v = 0.1$  cm/s;  
 $\alpha = 1.0$  cm;  
 $D_m = 0$ ;  
 $\Delta t = 1$  s;  
 $\rho_b = 1.587$  gm/cm<sup>3</sup>;  
 $\theta_s = 0.37$ ;  
 $\Delta z = 0.2$  cm;  
 $\lambda = 0.0, 0.01$ ; and  
 $K_d = 0.0, 0.3$ .

The water flowing into the column was maintained at a concentration of  $c_0$  for 160 s, after which the concentration was set to zero for an additional 320 s. As shown in figure 14, the numerical results of VS2DT produce a good match with analytical results at a distance of 8 cm for the column inlet at all times for the three different cases.

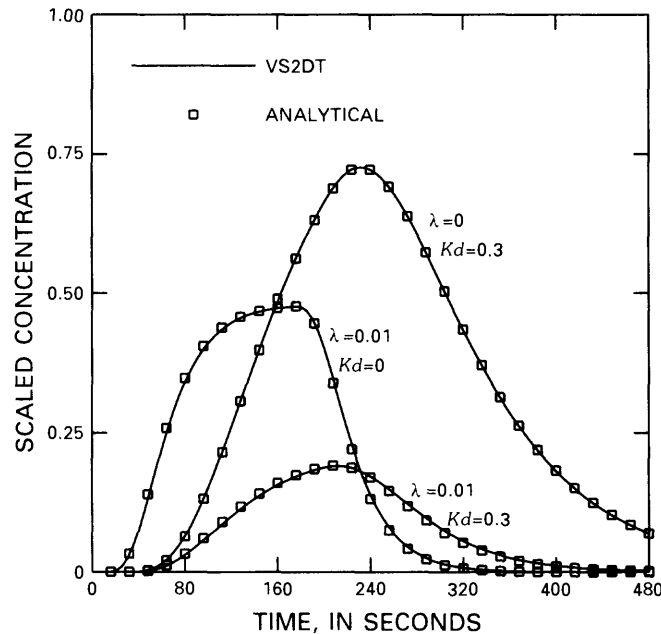


Figure 14.--Graph showing analytical and numerical results at distance of 8 centimeters from column inlet for fifth verification problem.

### Example Problem

The purpose of this example is to demonstrate the data-input requirements and output listing for the simulator. The example can also be used as a test of the code after installation on any computer. The problem involves infiltration of water containing a solute concentration of 1.0 into a partially saturated one-dimensional soil column containing solute free water. The soil is a sandy loam with moisture and hydraulic-conductivity curves described by van Genuchten (1980):

$$\theta(h) = \theta_r + (\theta_s - \theta_r) \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{h}{\alpha'} \right)^{\beta'}} \right]^{\gamma}$$
$$K_r(h) = \frac{\left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{h}{\alpha'} \right)^{\beta' - 1} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{h}{\alpha'} \right)^{\beta'} \right]^{-\gamma} \right\}^2}{\left[ 1 + \left( \frac{h}{\alpha'} \right)^{\beta'} \right]^{\gamma/2}}$$

The following constants were used:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_s &= 0.45; \\ \theta_r &= 0.10; \\ \beta' &= 2.75; \\ \alpha' &= -40 \text{ cm}; \\ \gamma &= 0.64; \\ K &= 6.25 \text{ cm/h}; \text{ and} \\ \alpha_L &= 10 \text{ cm}.\end{aligned}$$

The column is 40. cm in height. Uniform spacing ( $\Delta z = 1$  cm) and time-step sizes ( $\Delta t = .005$  hr) are used. Initial conditions were  $h = -120.$  cm and  $c = 0.$  everywhere. A constant flux of 5.5 cm/h was applied to the top of the column for a period of 0.50 h. The infiltrating water had a solute concentration of 1.0. A full listing of input data for the problem is shown in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show results printed to Fortran files 6 and 9, respectively.

Table 4.--Input data for example problem

---

EXAMPLE PROBLEM 1-D INFILTRATION

0.50 0. 0.	A2--IMAX,STIM,ANG
CMHOURGRAM	A3--ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX
3 42	A4--NXR,NLY
2 600	A5--NRECH,NUMT
F T T	A6--RAD,ITSTOP,TRANS
T T F	A6A--CIS,CIT,SORP
F T T T F	A7--F11P,F7P,F8P,F9P,F6P
F F T F T	A8--THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT
1 1.	A9--IFAC,FACX
1 1.	A11-IFAC,FACZ
1	A13--NPLT
0.50	A14--PLTIM
6	A17--NMB9
31 33 40 42 70 72	A18--MB9
.0005 .90 0.00 0.00001	B1--EPS,HMAX,WUS,EPS1
2 100	B3--MINIT,ITMAX
T	B4--PHRD
1 6 7	B5--NTEX,NPROP,NPROP1
1	B6--ITEX
1. 10.0 0. .45 -40. .10 2.75	B7--ANIZ,HK
10. 0. 0.000001 0. 0. 0. 1.	B7A--HT
1	B8--IROW
1 3 42 1	B10--IL,IR,JBT,JRD
0 -120.	B11--IREAD,FACTOR
F F	B15--NPV,ETCYC
0 0.	B24--IREAD,FACTOR
0.50 .005	C1--TPER,DELT
1.0 0.005 0.005 0.0	C2--TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED
100. 0.	C3--DSMAX,STERR
0.	C4--POND
F	C5--PRNT
F F F	C6--BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP
0	C10--IBC
2 2 2 5.5 0 1.0	C11--JJ,NN,NTX,PFDDUM,NTC,CF
999999 /	C13
999999 /	C13

---

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem

```

+++++
+ VS2DT +
+ SIMULATION OF 2-DIMENSIONAL VARIABLELY +
+ SATURATED FLOW AND SOLUTE TRANSPORT +
+ THROUGH POROUS MEDIA. VERSION DATED +
+ 4-1-90 +
+++++

```

```

*****
EXAMPLE PROBLEM 1-D INFILTRATION
*****

```

# SPACE AND TIME CONSTANTS

```

-----
MAXIMUM SIMULATION TIME = 0.5000 HOUR
STARTING TIME = 0.0000
NUMBER OF RECHARGE PERIODS = 2
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TIME STEPS = 600
NUMBER OF ROWS = 42
NUMBER OF COLUMNS = 3
AXES TILTED BY ANGLE = 0.00
SOLUTION OPTIONS
-----

```

```

WRITE ALL PRESSURE HEADS TO FILE 8 AT OBSERVATION TIMES? T
STOP SOLUTION IF MAXIMUM NO. OF ITERATIONS EXCEEDED IN ANY TIME STEP?,T
WRITE MAXIMUM CHANGE IN HEAD FOR EACH ITERATION TO FILE 7? T
WRITE RESULTS AT SELECTED OBSERVATION POINTS TO FILE 11? F
WRITE MASS BALANCE RATES TO FILE 9? T
WRITE MASS BALANCE RATES TO FILE 6? F
WRITE MOISTURE CONTENTS TO FILE 6? F
WRITE SATURATIONS TO FILE 6? F
WRITE PRESSURE HEADS TO FILE 6? T
WRITE TOTAL HEADS TO FILE 6? F
WRITE VELOCITIES TO FILE 6? T

```

GRID SPACING IN VERTICAL DIRECTION, IN CM									
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

		GRID SPACING IN HORIZONTAL OR RADIAL DIRECTION, IN CM	
1.000	1.000	1.000	
TIMES AT WHICH H WILL BE WRITTEN TO FILE 08			
0.5000			
MASS BALANCE COMPONENTS WRITTEN TO FILE 9			
31	33	40	72
COORDINATE SYSTEM IS RECTANGULAR			
TRANSPORT TO BE SIMULATED			
CENTRAL DIFFERENCING IN SPACE USED FOR TRANSPORT EQUATION			
CENTRAL DIFFERENCING IN TIME USED FOR TRANSPORT EQUATION			
MATRIX EQUATIONS TO BE SOLVED BY SIP			
INITIAL MOISTURE PARAMETERS			
CONVERGENCE CRITERIA FOR SIP FOR FLOW = 5.000E-04 CM			
CONVERGENCE CRITERIA FOR SIP FOR TRANSPORT = 1.000E-05			
DAMPING FACTOR, HMAX = 9.000E-01			
GEOMETRIC MEAN USED FOR INTERCELL CONDUCTIVITY			
NUMBER OF SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES = 1			
NUMBER OF SOIL PARAMETERS FOR EACH CLASS = 6			
NUMBER OF TRANSPORT PARAMETERS FOR EACH CLASS = 7			
MINIMUM PERMITTED NO. OF ITERATIONS/TIME STEP = 2			
MAXIMUM PERMITTED NO. OF ITERATIONS/TIME STEP = 100			
CONSTANTS FOR SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES			
CLASS #	ANISOTROPY		KSAT
	ALPHA	ALPHAT	
1	1.000D+00	1.000D+01	0.000D-01
	1.000D+01	0.000D-01	1.000D-06
TEXTURAL CLASS INDEX MAP	SPECIFIC STORAGE		DM
	LAMBDA	B DENSITY	
	1.000D-01	1.000D-01	2.750D+00
	0.000D-01	0.000D-01	1.000D+00
TEXTURAL CLASSES READ IN BY BLOCK			
1	111		
2	111		
3	111		
4	111		
5	111		
6	111		
7	111		
8	111		

```

74 111
INITIAL PRESSURE HEAD OR MOISTURE CONTENT WAS SET TO A CONSTANT VALUE OF -1.200E+02
INITIAL CONCENTRATION SET TO A CONSTANT VALUE OF 0.000E-01
5SSIP ITERATION PARAMETERS: 0.1421085D-13 0.8131982D+00 0.9651051D+00 0.9987823D+00
EXAMPLE PROBLEM 1-D INFILTRATION
TOTAL ELAPSED TIME = 0.000E-01 HOUR
TIME STEP 0

```

PRESSURE HEAD

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

Z, IN CM	X OR R DISTANCE, IN CM
0.50	
0.50-1.20E+02	
1.50-1.20E+02	
2.50-1.20E+02	
3.50-1.20E+02	
4.50-1.20E+02	
5.50-1.20E+02	
6.50-1.20E+02	
7.50-1.20E+02	
8.50-1.20E+02	
9.50-1.20E+02	
10.50-1.20E+02	
11.50-1.20E+02	
12.50-1.20E+02	
13.50-1.20E+02	
14.50-1.20E+02	
15.50-1.20E+02	
16.50-1.20E+02	
17.50-1.20E+02	
18.50-1.20E+02	
19.50-1.20E+02	
20.50-1.20E+02	
21.50-1.20E+02	
22.50-1.20E+02	
23.50-1.20E+02	
24.50-1.20E+02	
25.50-1.20E+02	
26.50-1.20E+02	
27.50-1.20E+02	
28.50-1.20E+02	
29.50-1.20E+02	
30.50-1.20E+02	
31.50-1.20E+02	
32.50-1.20E+02	
33.50-1.20E+02	
34.50-1.20E+02	
35.50-1.20E+02	
36.50-1.20E+02	
37.50-1.20E+02	
38.50-1.20E+02	
39.50-1.20E+02	

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

Z, IN CM	CONCENTRATION	
	X OR R DISTANCE, IN	CM
0.50	0.50	0.00E-01
1.50	0.00E-01	
2.50	0.00E-01	
3.50	0.00E-01	
4.50	0.00E-01	
5.50	0.00E-01	
6.50	0.00E-01	
7.50	0.00E-01	
8.50	0.00E-01	
9.50	0.00E-01	
10.50	0.00E-01	
11.50	0.00E-01	
12.50	0.00E-01	
13.50	0.00E-01	
14.50	0.00E-01	
15.50	0.00E-01	
16.50	0.00E-01	
17.50	0.00E-01	
18.50	0.00E-01	
19.50	0.00E-01	
20.50	0.00E-01	
21.50	0.00E-01	
22.50	0.00E-01	
23.50	0.00E-01	
24.50	0.00E-01	
25.50	0.00E-01	
26.50	0.00E-01	
27.50	0.00E-01	
28.50	0.00E-01	
29.50	0.00E-01	
30.50	0.00E-01	
31.50	0.00E-01	
32.50	0.00E-01	
33.50	0.00E-01	
34.50	0.00E-01	
35.50	0.00E-01	
36.50	0.00E-01	
37.50	0.00E-01	
38.50	0.00E-01	



Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

```

39.50 0.00E-01
DATA FOR RECHARGE PERIOD      1

LENGTH OF THIS PERIOD =  5.000E-01 HOUR
LENGTH OF INITIAL TIME STEP FOR THIS PERIOD = 5.000E-03 HOUR
MULTIPLIER FOR TIME STEP = 1.000E+00
MAXIMUM TIME STEP SIZE =  5.000E-03 HOUR
MINIMUM TIME STEP SIZE =  5.000E-03 HOUR
TIME STEP REDUCTION FACTOR = 0.000E-01
MAXIMUM PRESSURE HEAD CHANGE ALLOWED IN ONE TIME STEP = 100.000
STEADY-STATE CLOSURE CRITERION = 0.000E-01
MAXIMUM DEPTH OF PONDING = 0.000E-01
PRINT SOLUTION AFTER EVERY TIME STEP? F
SIMULATE EVAPORATION? F
SIMULATE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION? F
SIMULATE SEEPAGE FACES? F

```

NODE TYPE AND INITIAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR PERIOD 1

LEGEND:

- 0 = INTERIOR CELL
- 1 = SPECIFIED PRESSURE HEAD CELL
- 2 = SPECIFIED FLUX CELL
- 3 = POTENTIAL SEEPAGE FACE NODE
- 5 = NODE FOR WHICH EVAPORATION IS PERMITTED

```

1 000
2 020
3 000
4 000
5 000
6 000
7 000
8 000
9 000
10 000
11 000
12 000
13 000
14 000
15 000
16 000
17 000

```



TIME STEP	MAXIMUM CELL PECLT NUMBER	--	HORIZONTAL VERTICAL	0.0000E+00 0.9999E-01	ROW ROW	0 41	COLUMN COLUMN	0 2
7	0.3500E-01		NIT1 = 10					
8	0.4000E-01		NIT1 = 9					
9	0.4500E-01		NIT1 = 9					
10	0.5000E-01		NIT1 = 10					
91	0.4550E+00		NIT1 = 8					
92	0.4600E+00		NIT1 = 8					
93	0.4650E+00		NIT1 = 8					
94	0.4700E+00		NIT1 = 8					
95	0.4750E+00		NIT1 = 8					
96	0.4800E+00		NIT1 = 8					
97	0.4850E+00		NIT1 = 8					
98	0.4900E+00		NIT1 = 8					
99	0.4950E+00		NIT1 = 8					

Table 5.---Output to file 6 for example problem---Continued

TIME STEP	100	TIME =	0.5000E+00	VERTICAL	0.99999E-01	ROW	41	COLUMN	2
EXAMPLE PROBLEM 1-D INFILTRATION									
TOTAL ELAPSED TIME =				NIT =	8	NIT1 = 5			
TIME STEP				100					
				HOUR					
PRESSURE HEAD									
X OR R DISTANCE, IN CM									
Z, IN									
CM									
	0.50								
	0.50-2.66E+01								
	1.50-2.73E+01								
	2.50-2.82E+01								
	3.50-2.91E+01								
	4.50-3.02E+01								
	5.50-3.14E+01								
	6.50-3.28E+01								
	7.50-3.45E+01								
	8.50-3.65E+01								
	9.50-3.89E+01								
	10.50-4.20E+01								
	11.50-4.62E+01								
	12.50-5.22E+01								
	13.50-6.22E+01								
	14.50-8.44E+01								
	15.50-1.11E+02								
	16.50-1.19E+02								
	17.50-1.20E+02								
	18.50-1.20E+02								
	19.50-1.20E+02								
	20.50-1.20E+02								
	21.50-1.20E+02								
	22.50-1.20E+02								
	23.50-1.20E+02								
	24.50-1.20E+02								
	25.50-1.20E+02								
	26.50-1.20E+02								
	27.50-1.20E+02								
	28.50-1.20E+02								
	29.50-1.20E+02								
	30.50-1.20E+02								
	31.50-1.20E+02								

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

Z, IN CM	X OR R DISTANCE, IN CM	X-VELOCITY
32.50-1.20E+02	0.50	0.50
33.50-1.20E+02	0.50 0.00E-01	0.50
34.50-1.20E+02	1.50 0.00E-01	0.50
35.50-1.20E+02	2.50 0.00E-01	0.50
36.50-1.20E+02	3.50 0.00E-01	0.50
37.50-1.20E+02	4.50 0.00E-01	0.50
38.50-1.19E+02	5.50 0.00E-01	0.50
39.50-1.19E+02	6.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	7.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	8.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	9.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	10.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	11.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	12.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	13.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	14.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	15.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	16.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	17.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	18.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	19.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	20.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	21.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	22.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	23.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	24.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	25.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	26.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	27.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	28.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	29.50 0.00E-01	0.50
	30.50 0.00E-01	0.50

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

Z, IN CM	X OR R DISTANCE, IN CM	Z-VELOCITY
31.50 0.00E-01	0.50 0.00E-01	0.50
32.50 0.00E-01	1.50 1.39E+01	0.50 0.00E-01
33.50 0.00E-01	2.50 1.39E+01	1.50 1.39E+01
34.50 0.00E-01	3.50 1.38E+01	2.50 1.39E+01
35.50 0.00E-01	4.50 1.37E+01	3.50 1.38E+01
36.50 0.00E-01	5.50 1.36E+01	4.50 1.37E+01
37.50 0.00E-01	6.50 1.35E+01	5.50 1.36E+01
38.50 0.00E-01	7.50 1.33E+01	6.50 1.35E+01
39.50 0.00E-01	8.50 1.31E+01	7.50 1.33E+01
	9.50 1.28E+01	8.50 1.31E+01
	10.50 1.24E+01	9.50 1.28E+01
	11.50 1.19E+01	10.50 1.24E+01
	12.50 1.10E+01	11.50 1.19E+01
	13.50 9.66E+00	12.50 1.10E+01
	14.50 6.89E+00	13.50 9.66E+00
	15.50 1.96E+00	14.50 6.89E+00
	16.50 2.43E-01	15.50 1.96E+00
	17.50 4.11E-02	16.50 2.43E-01
	18.50 2.39E-02	17.50 4.11E-02
	19.50 2.25E-02	18.50 2.39E-02
	20.50 2.24E-02	19.50 2.25E-02
	21.50 2.24E-02	20.50 2.24E-02
	22.50 2.24E-02	21.50 2.24E-02
	23.50 2.24E-02	22.50 2.24E-02
	24.50 2.24E-02	23.50 2.24E-02
	25.50 2.24E-02	24.50 2.24E-02
	26.50 2.24E-02	25.50 2.24E-02
	27.50 2.24E-02	26.50 2.24E-02
	28.50 2.24E-02	27.50 2.24E-02
	29.50 2.24E-02	28.50 2.24E-02
		29.50 2.24E-02

Table 5.--Output to file 6 for example problem--Continued

Z, IN CM	CONCENTRATION	
	X OR R	DISTANCE, IN CM
30.50	2.24E-02	0.50
31.50	2.24E-02	0.50 7.31E-01
32.50	2.24E-02	1.50 7.05E-01
33.50	2.23E-02	2.50 6.77E-01
34.50	2.22E-02	3.50 6.49E-01
35.50	2.18E-02	4.50 6.20E-01
36.50	2.09E-02	5.50 5.91E-01
37.50	1.87E-02	6.50 5.61E-01
38.50	1.45E-02	7.50 5.30E-01
39.50	8.11E-03	8.50 4.98E-01
		9.50 4.65E-01
		10.50 4.31E-01
		11.50 3.94E-01
		12.50 3.54E-01
		13.50 3.08E-01
		14.50 2.41E-01
		15.50 6.43E-02
		16.50 1.39E-03
		17.50 4.18E-06
		18.50 7.15E-09
		19.50 1.15E-11
		20.50 1.83E-14
		21.50 2.90E-17
		22.50 4.59E-20
		23.50 7.24E-23
		24.50 1.14E-25
		25.50 1.79E-28
		26.50 2.81E-31
		27.50 4.39E-34
		28.50 6.84E-37







Table 6.--Output to file 9 for example problem

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5.000E-03	-3.103E-07	-6.205E-05	2.750E-02	5.500E+00	3.428E-03	6.857E-01
1.000E-02	-7.551E-07	-8.897E-05	5.500E-02	5.500E+00	5.719E-03	4.581E-01
1.500E-02	-9.124E-07	-3.145E-05	8.250E-02	5.500E+00	7.266E-03	3.094E-01
2.000E-02	-9.552E-07	-8.564E-06	1.100E-01	5.500E+00	8.465E-03	2.399E-01
2.500E-02	-8.418E-07	2.267E-05	1.375E-01	5.500E+00	9.596E-03	2.262E-01
3.000E-02	-6.997E-07	2.843E-05	1.650E-01	5.500E+00	1.062E-02	2.055E-01
3.500E-02	-6.579E-07	8.364E-06	1.925E-01	5.500E+00	1.147E-02	1.686E-01
4.000E-02	-6.893E-07	-6.282E-06	2.200E-01	5.500E+00	1.219E-02	1.451E-01
4.500E-02	-7.285E-07	-7.832E-06	2.475E-01	5.500E+00	1.291E-02	1.443E-01
5.000E-02	-7.079E-07	4.119E-06	2.750E-01	5.500E+00	1.365E-02	1.477E-01
5.500E-02	-5.442E-07	3.272E-05	3.025E-01	5.500E+00	1.434E-02	1.381E-01
6.000E-02	-5.051E-07	7.821E-06	3.300E-01	5.500E+00	1.494E-02	1.192E-01
6.500E-02	-5.111E-07	-1.191E-06	3.575E-01	5.500E+00	1.547E-02	1.059E-01
7.000E-02	-5.488E-07	-7.545E-06	3.850E-01	5.500E+00	1.599E-02	1.053E-01
7.500E-02	-5.332E-07	3.116E-06	4.125E-01	5.500E+00	1.655E-02	1.107E-01
8.000E-02	-4.952E-07	7.600E-06	4.400E-01	5.500E+00	1.710E-02	1.108E-01
8.500E-02	-4.168E-07	1.569E-05	4.675E-01	5.500E+00	1.761E-02	1.021E-01
9.000E-02	-4.026E-07	2.832E-06	4.950E-01	5.500E+00	1.807E-02	9.058E-02
9.500E-02	-4.041E-07	-3.022E-07	5.225E-01	5.500E+00	1.849E-02	8.437E-02
1.000E-01	-4.217E-07	-3.517E-06	5.500E-01	5.500E+00	1.892E-02	8.574E-02
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4.050E-01	2.384E-06	8.108E-06	2.227E+00	5.500E+00	3.581E-02	4.190E-02
4.100E-01	2.436E-06	1.029E-05	2.255E+00	5.500E+00	3.601E-02	4.112E-02
4.150E-01	2.481E-06	9.026E-06	2.282E+00	5.500E+00	3.621E-02	3.947E-02
4.200E-01	2.527E-06	9.248E-06	2.310E+00	5.500E+00	3.640E-02	3.812E-02
4.250E-01	2.560E-06	6.593E-06	2.337E+00	5.500E+00	3.659E-02	3.729E-02
4.300E-01	2.593E-06	6.615E-06	2.365E+00	5.500E+00	3.678E-02	3.765E-02
4.350E-01	2.620E-06	5.368E-06	2.392E+00	5.500E+00	3.697E-02	3.846E-02
4.400E-01	2.656E-06	7.109E-06	2.420E+00	5.500E+00	3.717E-02	3.951E-02
4.450E-01	2.692E-06	7.311E-06	2.447E+00	5.500E+00	3.737E-02	3.971E-02
4.500E-01	2.739E-06	9.387E-06	2.475E+00	5.500E+00	3.756E-02	3.922E-02
4.550E-01	2.781E-06	8.478E-06	2.502E+00	5.500E+00	3.775E-02	3.782E-02
4.600E-01	2.826E-06	8.928E-06	2.530E+00	5.500E+00	3.793E-02	3.655E-02
4.650E-01	2.859E-06	6.594E-06	2.557E+00	5.500E+00	3.811E-02	3.559E-02
4.700E-01	2.892E-06	6.543E-06	2.585E+00	5.500E+00	3.829E-02	3.571E-02
4.750E-01	2.917E-06	5.130E-06	2.612E+00	5.500E+00	3.847E-02	3.631E-02
4.800E-01	2.950E-06	6.471E-06	2.640E+00	5.500E+00	3.866E-02	3.734E-02
4.850E-01	2.982E-06	6.529E-06	2.667E+00	5.500E+00	3.885E-02	3.774E-02
4.900E-01	3.025E-06	8.512E-06	2.695E+00	5.500E+00	3.904E-02	3.758E-02
4.950E-01	3.065E-06	7.964E-06	2.722E+00	5.500E+00	3.922E-02	3.648E-02
5.000E-01	3.108E-06	8.690E-06	2.750E+00	5.500E+00	3.939E-02	3.531E-02

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## SUMMARY

A computer program, VS2DT, has been developed and tested for simulating solute transport in variably saturated porous media. The program is an extension to the U.S. Geological Survey's computer program VS2D for simulating water movement through variably saturated porous media. The finite-difference method is used to solve the advection-dispersion equation. The user may select either backward or centered approximations for time and space derivatives. The program also allows the following processes to be simulated: first-order decay of the solute, equilibrium adsorption of solute to the solid phase (as described by Freundlich or Langmuir isotherms), and ion exchange. The ability of the program to accurately match analytical results and results of other simulations is demonstrated with five verification problems.

The computer program is written in standard FORTRAN77 and is modular in structure. It can easily be modified or customized for particular applications. Modifications to the original version of VS2D are described as Supplemental Information. A complete listing of VS2DT is given, as well as data input requirements and listings of input and output for an example problem.

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## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Three items are presented in this section. The first is a description of recent modifications to VS2D other than those related to the solute transport option. The second item is a complete listing of the revised version of VS2DT. The final item is a flow chart for VS2DT.

### Modifications to Computer Program VS2D

In an effort to improve the efficiency and usefulness of computer program VS2DT, several minor modifications have been incorporated into the original version of the code as listed in Lappala and others (1987). These are detailed below.

- (1) The x and z axes may now be tilted for a simulation. This option requires input of the angle of rotation (ANG on card A-2), which is referenced from horizontal. ANG = 0 corresponds to no tilting. Figure 15 illustrates how the finite-difference grid is treated in the program for different rotation angles. ANG must be between -90 and +90 degrees. Because elevation is an important factor in the infiltration/ponding and seepage face boundaries, incorporation of the tilted-axes option required that the subroutines VSPOND and VSFAC be rewritten. The new versions are contained in the following program listing. The algorithms used in these subroutines are still identical to those described in Lappala and others (1987). Because cross-derivative terms are not included in the finite-difference approximation to the flow equation, it is necessary that the principal directions of the hydraulic-conductivity tensor be aligned with the coordinate axes. Therefore, the value for HK(ITECH,1), on input line B-7, must correspond to the saturated hydraulic conductivity in the direction of the tilted x axis. Similarly, the value for ANIZ(ITECH), on the same input line, must represent the ratio of hydraulic conductivity in the direction of the tilted z axis to that in the direction of the tilted x axis.
- (2) Selection of mass-balance components for output for file 9 is now a user option. There are 72 components that can be selected. These are listed in table 7, along with the index number that must be included on input card A-18. A maximum of 24 components may be selected for any simulation. The output format for each component is E11.4. The first item in each output line is simulated time. Mass balance information is written to file 9 at the end of every time step. It is anticipated that file 9 results will be used primarily for generating computer plots, therefore no column headings are included in the file.
- (3) Fluid mass balance is now given in terms of volume rather than mass. Therefore the variable RHOZ is no longer used in the program and input card B-2 must not appear in the input data stream.

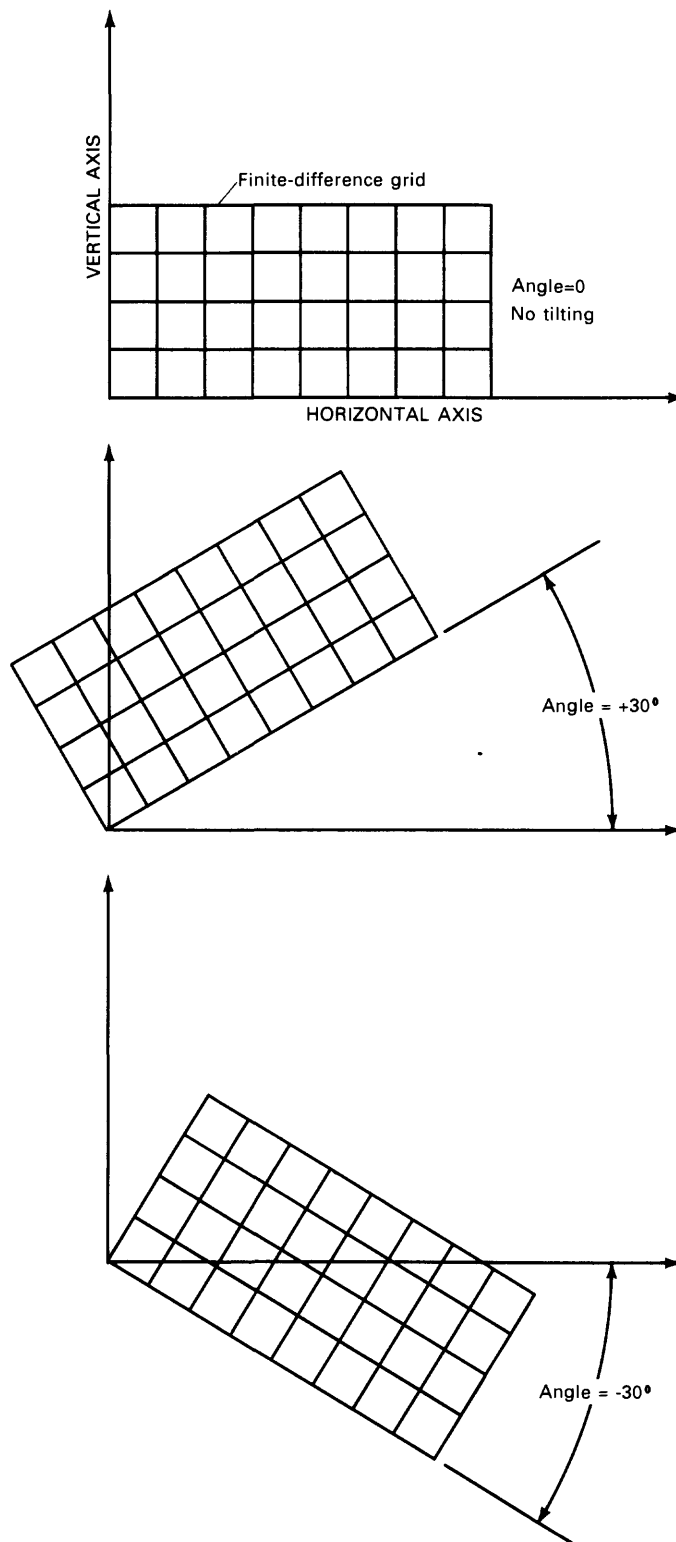


Figure 15.--Sketch showing tilting of finite-difference grid for different angles.

Table 7.--Index of Mass-Balance Components for Output to File 9

Index Number	Component	
1	Flow in across specified head boundaries	- total for simulation
2	Flow in across specified head boundaries	- total for time step
3	Flow in across specified head boundaries	- rate for time step
4	Flow out across specified head boundaries	- total for simulation
5	Flow out across specified head boundaries	- total for time step
6	Flow out across specified head boundaries	- rate for time step
7	Flow in across specified flux boundaries	- total for simulation
8	Flow in across specified flux boundaries	- total for time step
9	Flow in across specified flux boundaries	- rate for time step
10	Flow out across specified flux boundaries	- total for simulation
11	Flow out across specified flux boundaries	- total for time step
12	Flow out across specified flux boundaries	- rate for time step
13	Total flow in	- total for simulation
14	Total flow in	- total for time step
15	Total flow in	- rate for time step
16	Total flow out	- total for simulation
17	Total flow out	- total for time step
18	Total flow out	- rate for time step
19	Evaporation	- total for simulation
20	Evaporation	- total for time step
21	Evaporation	- rate for time step
22	Transpiration	- total for simulation
23	Transpiration	- total for time step
24	Transpiration	- rate for time step
25	Evaporation + Transpiration	- total for simulation
26	Evaporation + Transpiration	- total for time step
27	Evaporation + Transpiration	- rate for time step
28	Change in fluid stored in domain	- total for simulation
29	Change in fluid stored in domain	- total for time step
30	Change in fluid stored in domain	- rate for time step
31	Fluid volumetric balance	- total for simulation
32	Fluid volumetric balance	- total for time step
33	Fluid volumetric balance	- rate for time step
34	Solute flux in across specified pressure head boundaries	- total for simulation
35	Solute flux in across specified pressure head boundaries	- total for time step
36	Solute flux in across specified pressure head boundaries	- rate for time step
37	Solute flux out across specified pressure head boundaries	- total for simulation
38	Solute flux out across specified pressure head boundaries	- total for time step
39	Solute flux out across specified pressure head boundaries	- rate for time step
40	Solute flux in across specified flux boundaries	- total for simulation
41	Solute flux in across specified flux boundaries	- total for time step
42	Solute flux in across specified flux boundaries	- rate for time step
43	Solute flux out across specified flux boundaries	- total for simulation
44	Solute flux out across specified flux boundaries	- total for time step
45	Solute flux out across specified flux boundaries	- rate for time step
46	Diffusive/Dispersive flux in across specified flux boundaries	- total for simulation
47	Diffusive/Dispersive flux in across specified flux boundaries	- total for time step
48	Diffusive/Dispersive flux in across specified flux boundaries	- rate for time step
49	Diffusive/Dispersive flux out across specified flux boundaries	- total for simulation
50	Diffusive/Dispersive flux out across specified flux boundaries	- total for time step
51	Diffusive/Dispersive flux out across specified flux boundaries	- rate for time step

Table 7.--Index of Mass Balance Components for Output to File 9--Continued

Index Number	Component	
52	Total solute flux in	- total for simulation
53	Total solute flux in	- total for time step
54	Total solute flux in	- rate for time step
55	Total solute flux out	- total for simulation
56	Total solute flux out	- total for time step
57	Total solute flux out	- rate for time step
58	Solute flux out through evapotranspiration	- total for simulation
59	Solute flux out through evapotranspiration	- total for time step
60	Solute flux out through evapotranspiration	- rate for time step
61	First order decay of solute	- total for time step
62	First order decay of solute	- total for time step
63	First order decay of solute	- rate for time step
64	Adsorption or ion exchange of solute	- total for simulation
65	Adsorption or ion exchange of solute	- total for time step
66	Adsorption or ion exchange of solute	- rate for time step
67	Change in solute stored in domain	- total for simulation
68	Change in solute stored in domain	- total for time step
69	Change in solute stored in domain	- rate for time step
70	Solute mass balance	- total for simulation
71	Solute mass balance	- total for time step
72	Solute mass balance	- rate for time step.



# Program Listing

SUBROUTINE VSEXEC	100
C	200
C*****	300
CVSEXEC	400
C*****	500
C -----	600
C ***** PROGRAM VS2D *****	700
C	800
C PROGRAM TO SOLVE FOR:	900
C TWO DIMENSIONAL VERTICAL SECTION OR CYLINDRICAL THREE	1000
C DIMENSIONAL FLUID FLOW AND SOLUTE TRANSPORT UNDER	1100
C VARIABLY SATURATED CONDITIONS	1200
C	1300
C FLUID FLOW IS SOLVED FOR BY AN IMPLICIT FINITE DIFFERENCE	1400
C FORMULATION OF THE COMBINED RICHARDS AND COOPER-JACOB	1500
C EQUATIONS FOR FLUID CONTINUITY.	1600
C	1700
C ----- VERSION AS OF APRIL 1, 1990 -----	1800
C .....	1900
C	2000
C DEFINITION OF FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS REQUIRED	2100
C VSHKU = RELATIVE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF	2200
C PRESSURE HEAD	2300
C VSTHU = VOLUMETRIC MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	2400
C VSDTHU = FIRST DERIVATIVE OF MOISTURE CONTENT WITH RESPECT	2500
C TO PRESSURE HEAD	2600
C VSTHNV = PRESSURE HEAD AS A FUNCTION OF VOLUMETRIC MOISTURE	2700
C CONTENT	2800
C VSRDF = ROOT ACTIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF TIME AND DEPTH	2900
C VTRET = BULK DENSITY TIMES SLOPE OF ADSORPTION ISOTHERM.	3000
C	3100
C -----	3200
C	3300
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	3400
C	3500
C IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	3600
C COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	3700
C COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	3800
C COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	3900
C COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	4000
C COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	4100
C COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	4200
C COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	4300
C COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	4400
C COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	4500
C &XI(1600)	4600
C COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	4700
C COMMON/DUMM/DUM(1600)	4800
C COMMON/SPFC/JSPX(3,25,8),NFC(8),JLAST(8),NFCS	4900
C COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	5000
C &PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	5100
C &RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	5200
C COMMON/PND/POND	5300
C COMMON/PLOTT/PLTIM(50),IJOBS(50),JPLT,NPLT,NOBS	5400
C COMMON/WGT/WUS,WDS	5500
C COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	5600
C COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	5700
C COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	5800
C COMMON/JCON/JSTOP,JFLAG	5900
C COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	6000
C &VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	6100
C &RET(1600)	6200
C COMMON/TRXY1/AQ(1600),BO(1600),CO(1600),DO(1600),EO(1600)	6300
C LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	6400

COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	6500
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	6600
LOGICAL F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	6700
LOGICAL THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT	6800
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	6900
COMMON/LOG2/F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	7000
COMMON/LOG4/THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT	7100
CHARACTER*80 TITL	7200
CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	7300
COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	7400
SAVE IFET,IFET1,NITT,NITT1	7500
DIMENSION KDUM(50,2)	7600
C	7700
C-----	7800
C	7900
C ---- READ AND WRITE PROBLEM TITLE AND SPACE AND TIME CONSTANTS	8000
C	8100
READ (05,4000) TITL	8200
READ (5,*) TMAX,STIM,ANG	8300
READ (05,4010) ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	8400
READ (05,*) NXR,NLY	8500
READ (05,*) NRECH,NUMT	8600
WRITE (06,4060)	8700
WRITE (06,4070) TITL,TMAX,TUNIT,STIM,NRECH,NUMT,NLY,NXR	8800
WRITE(06,4080) ANG	8900
IF(ANG.GT.90..OR.ANG.LT.-90.)THEN	9000
WRITE(06,4090)	9100
STOP	9200
END IF	9300
READ (05,*) RAD,ITSTOP,TRANS	9400
IF(TRANS) READ(05,*)CIS,CIT,SORP	9500
READ (05,*) F11P,F7P,F8P,F9P,F6P	9600
READ (05,*) THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT	9700
WRITE (06,4100) F8P,ITSTOP,F7P,F11P,F9P,F6P	9800
WRITE (06,4110) THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT	9900
NLY=NLY-1	10000
NXRR=NXR-1	10100
NNODES=NLY*NXR	10200
C	10300
C IF NUMBER OF NODES IS GREATER THAN ARRAY DIMENSIONS THEN	10400
C TERMINATE SIMULATION	10500
C	10600
IF(NNODES.GT.1600.OR.NXR.GT.600.OR.NLY.GT.600) THEN	10700
WRITE (06,4020) NLY,NXR	10800
STOP	10900
END IF	11000
C	11100
C ESTABLISH HORIZONTAL OR RADIAL SPACING	11200
C	11300
READ (05,*) IFAC,FACX	11400
IF(IFAC.GT.0) GO TO 20	11500
C	11600
C READ IN SPACING FOR EACH COLUMN	11700
C	11800
READ (05,*) (DXR(K),K=1,NXR)	11900
DO 10 K=1,NXR	12000
10 DXR(K)=DXR(K)*FACX	12100
GO TO 60	12200
20 IF(IFAC.EQ.2) GO TO 40	12300
DO 30 K=1,NXR	12400
30 DXR(K)=FACX	12500
GO TO 60	12600
C	12700
C IF IFAC=2, HORIZONTAL NODE SPACING IS INCREMENTED BY A CONSTANT	12800
C MULTIPLIER UNTIL A USER-SPECIFIED MAXIMUM IS REACHED, WHERE-	12900
C UPON THE SPACING BECOMES CONSTANT	13000
C	13100

40	READ (05,*) XMULT,XMAX	13200
	DXR(1)=FACX	13300
	DXR(2)=FACX	13400
	DO 50 K=3,NXRR	13500
	DXR(K)=DXR(K-1)*XMULT	13600
	IF(DXR(K) .GT. XMAX)DXR(K)=XMAX	13700
50	CONTINUE	13800
	DXR(NXR)=DXR(NXRR)	13900
C		14000
C	ESTABLISH VERTICAL SPACING	14100
C		14200
60	READ (05,*) JFAC,FACZ	14300
	IF(JFAC.GT.0) GO TO 80	14400
C		14500
C	READ IN VERTICAL SPACINGS INDIVIDUALLY	14600
C		14700
	READ (05,*) (DELZ(K),K=1,NLY)	14800
	DO 70 K=1,NLY	14900
70	DELZ(K)=DELZ(K)*FACZ	15000
	GO TO 120	15100
80	IF(JFAC.EQ.2) GO TO 100	15200
	DO 90 K=1,NLY	15300
90	DELZ(K)=FACZ	15400
	GO TO 120	15500
C		15600
C	ESTABLISH VERTICAL SPACING BY PROGRESSION, AS ABOVE FOR HORIZ.	15700
C		15800
100	READ (05,*) ZMULT,ZMAX	15900
	DELZ(1)=FACZ	16000
	DELZ(2)=FACZ	16100
	DO 110 K=3,NLYY	16200
	DELZ(K)=DELZ(K-1)*ZMULT	16300
	IF(DELZ(K) .GT. ZMAX)DELZ(K)=ZMAX	16400
110	CONTINUE	16500
	DELZ(NLY)=DELZ(NLYY)	16600
120	CONTINUE	16700
C		16800
C	DETERMINE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL COORDINATES	16900
C		17000
	RX(1)=-0.5 *DXR(1)	17100
	DO 130 N=2,NXR	17200
	RX(N)=RX(N-1)+0.5 *(DXR(N-1)+DXR(N))	17300
130	CONTINUE	17400
	DZZ(1)=-0.5 *DELZ(1)	17500
	DO 140 J=2,NLY	17600
140	DZZ(J)=DZZ(J-1)+0.5 *(DELZ(J-1)+DELZ(J))	17700
	WRITE (06,4120) ZUNIT,(DELZ(K),K=1,NLY)	17800
	WRITE (06,4130) ZUNIT,(DXR(K),K=1,NXR)	17900
	PI=3.141592654	18000
	PI2=PI+PI	18100
	ANG=ANG/360.	18200
	IF(ANG.EQ.0) THEN	18300
	CS1=1	18400
	CS2=0.	18500
	ELSE	18600
	IF(ANG.EQ.0.25.OR.ANG.EQ.-0.25) THEN	18700
	CS1=0.	18800
	ELSE	18900
	CS1=DCOS(ANG*PI2)	19000
	END IF	19100
	CS2=-DSIN(ANG*PI2)	19200
	END IF	19300
C		19400
C	READ DATA FOR MONITORING TIMES AND POINTS	19500
C		19600
	NPLT=0	19700
	IF(F8P) THEN	19800

READ (05,*) NPLT	19900
IF(NPLT.GT.50)NPLT=50	20000
IF(NPLT.EQ.0)NPLT=1	20100
READ (05,*) (PLTIM(K),K=1,NPLT)	20200
WRITE (06,4140) (PLTIM(K),K=1,NPLT)	20300
END IF	20400
IF(F11P) THEN	20500
READ (05,*) NOBS	20600
READ (05,*) ((KDUM(K,J),J=1,2),K=1,NOBS)	20700
WRITE (06,4150) ((KDUM(K,J),J=1,2),K=1,NOBS)	20800
DO 150 K=1,NOBS	20900
N=NLY*(KDUM(K,2)-1)+KDUM(K,1)	21000
150 IJOBS(K)=N	21100
END IF	21200
IF (F9P) THEN	21300
READ(05,*)NMB9	21400
READ(05,*) (MB9(K),K=1,NMB9)	21500
WRITE(06,4160) (MB9(K),K=1,NMB9)	21600
END IF	21700
PLTIM(NPLT+1)=TMAX+TMAX	21800
IF(RAD) THEN	21900
WRITE(06,4050)	22000
ELSE	22100
WRITE (06,4040)	22200
END IF	22300
IF(TRANS) THEN	22400
WRITE(06,4240)	22500
IF(CIS) THEN	22600
WRITE(6,4200)	22700
ELSE	22800
WRITE(6,4210)	22900
END IF	23000
IF(CIT) THEN	23100
WRITE(6,4220)	23200
ELSE	23300
WRITE(6,4230)	23400
END IF	23500
IF(SORP) WRITE(06,4250)	23600
END IF	23700
IF(F11P) WRITE (11,4030) TITL,TUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT	23800
C	23900
C INITIALIZE CONSTANTS	24000
C	24100
ITEST=0	24200
KTIM=0	24300
NITT=0	24400
NITT1=0	24500
JFLAG=1	24600
KP=0	24700
WRITE (06,4170)	24800
C	24900
C	25000
C READ AND WRITE INITIAL VALUES OF PRESSURE HEAD, TOTAL HEAD,	25100
C THETA, AND SATURATION	25200
C -----	25300
C	25400
CALL VSREAD	25500
CALL VSSIP	25600
IFET=0	25700
IFET2=0	25800
CALL VSOUTP	25900
C	26000
C -----	26100
C START OF TIME LOOP	26200
C -----	26300
C	26400
160 IF(JFLAG.EQ.1)IFET1=1	26500

CALL VSTMER	26600
TRANS1=.FALSE.	26700
IF(.NOT.SSTATE) THEN	26800
C	26900
C SET UP AND SOLVE MATRIX EQUATIONS FOR FLOW	27000
C	27100
170 CALL VSMGEN	27200
C	27300
C CHECK FOR PONDING DURING THIS TIME STEP	27400
C	27500
CALL VSPOND(IFET,IFET1,IFET2)	27600
C	27700
C IF PONDING HAS OCCURRED, EQUATIONS NEED TO BE SOLVED AGAIN	27800
C	27900
IF(IFET.NE.0) THEN	28000
IF(NIT.LT.ITMAX) THEN	28100
GO TO 170	28200
ELSE	28300
WRITE(6,4260)	28400
END IF	28500
END IF	28600
C	28700
C REEVALUATE NONLINEAR COEFFICIENTS	28800
C	28900
CALL VSCOE	29000
NITT=NITT+NIT	29100
END IF	29200
IF((TRANS.OR.VPNT).AND..NOT.SSTATE) CALL VTVELO	29300
IF(TRANS) THEN	29400
IF(.NOT.SSTATE) THEN	29500
C	29600
C DETERMINE VELOCITIES AND DISPERSION TENSOR	29700
C	29800
CALL VTDCOE	29900
END IF	30000
TRANS1=.TRUE.	30100
C	30200
C SET UP AND SOLVE MATRIX EQUATION FOR TRANSPORT	30300
C	30400
CALL VTSETUP	30500
NITT1=NITT1+NIT1	30600
END IF	30700
C	30800
C PRINT RESULTS AND COMPUTE MASS BALANCE COMPONENTS	30900
C	31000
CALL VSOUTP	31100
CALL VSFLUX	31200
IF(JSTOP.NE.1) GO TO 160	31300
C	31400
C-----	31500
C END OF TIME LOOP	31600
C-----	31700
C	31800
WRITE (06,4180)	31900
WRITE (6,4190) NITT,NITT1	32000
RETURN	32100
4000 FORMAT(A80)	32200
4010 FORMAT(4A4)	32300
4020 FORMAT(5X,20(1H*),1X,31HDIMENSIONS TOO LARGE FOR ARRAYS,	32400
&1X,20(1H*)/5X,6HNLY = ,I5,2X,6H,NXR = ,I5)	32500
4030 FORMAT(A80/21HMONITORING POINT FILE/2X,6HTIME, ,A4,2X,	32600
& 6H XR, ,A4,2X,6H Z, ,A4,2X,6H H, ,A4,2X,6H P, ,A4,	32700
& 2X,6H THETA,4X,8H SAT)	32800
4040 FORMAT(5X,32HCOORDINATE SYSTEM IS RECTANGULAR)	32900
4050 FORMAT(5X,27HCOORDINATE SYSTEM IS RADIAL)	33000
4060 FORMAT(35X,60(1H+)/35X,1H+,26X,6H VS2DT,26X,1H+/35X,	33100
&1H+,4X,36HSIMULATION OF 2-DIMENSIONAL VARIABLE,18X,1H+/	33200

&35X,1H+,4X,35HSATURATED FLOW AND SOLUTE TRANSPORT,19X,1H+	33300
&/35X,1H+,4X,41HTHROUGH POROUS MEDIA. VERSION DATED ,13X,1H+	33400
&/35X,1H+,26X,'4-1-90',26X,1H+	33500
& /35X,60(1H+))	33600
4070 FORMAT(/,1X,100(1H*)/5X,A80/1X,100(1H*)//10X,	33700
&24HSPACE AND TIME CONSTANTS/10X,23(1H-)/	33800
& 5X,26HMAXIMUM SIMULATION TIME = ,F10.4,1X,A4/	33900
&5X,'STARTING TIME = ',F10.4,/	34000
&5X,28HNUMBER OF RECHARGE PERIODS = ,I10/	34100
&4X,32H MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TIME STEPS = ,I10/	34200
&5X,17HNUMBER OF ROWS = ,I5/5X,20HNUMBER OF COLUMNS = ,I5)	34300
4080 FORMAT(5X,'AXES TILTED BY ANGLE = ',F8.2)	34400
4090 FORMAT(1X,'ANGLE OF AXES TILTING MUST BE BETWEEN -90 AND 90 ',	34500
&'DEGREES',/,1X,'SIMULATION TERMINATED')	34600
4100 FORMAT(10X,16HSOLUTION OPTIONS/10X,16(1H-)/	34700
&5X,'WRITE ALL PRESSURE HEADS TO FILE 8',	34800
&23H AT OBSERVATION TIMES? ,L1,/	34900
&5X,28HSTOP SOLUTION IF MAXIMUM NO.,	35000
&42H OF ITERATIONS EXCEEDED IN ANY TIME STEP?,L1/5X,	35100
&'WRITE MAXIMUM CHANGE IN HEAD FOR EACH ITERATION TO FILE 7? ',	35200
&L1/5X,'WRITE RESULTS AT SELECTED OBSERVATION POINTS TO ',	35300
&9HFILE 11? , L1/,5X,36HWRITE MASS BALANCE RATES TO FILE 9? L1/	35400
&5X,36HWRITE MASS BALANCE RATES TO FILE 6? ,L1)	35500
4110 FORMAT(1H ,4X,35HWRITE MOISTURE CONTENTS TO FILE 6? ,L1/	35600
& 5X,29HWRITE SATURATIONS TO FILE 6? ,L1/	35700
& 5X,32HWRITE PRESSURE HEADS TO FILE 6? ,L1/	35800
& 5X,29HWRITE TOTAL HEADS TO FILE 6? ,L1/	35900
&5X,'WRITE VELOCITIES TO FILE 6? ',L1)	36000
4120 FORMAT(50X,39HGRID SPACING IN VERTICAL DIRECTION, IN ,A4/	36100
& (10(F10.3)))	36200
4130 FORMAT(50X,47HGRID SPACING IN HORIZONTAL OR RADIAL DIRECTION,	36300
&,3H IN,1X,A4/(10F10.3))	36400
4140 FORMAT(5X,43HTIMES AT WHICH H WILL BE WRITTEN TO FILE 08	36500
&/(5X,10F10.4))	36600
4150 FORMAT(5X,37HROW AND COLUMN OF OBSERVATION POINTS:/	36700
& 3X,10(2X,2I4))	36800
4160 FORMAT(5X,'MASS BALANCE COMPONENTS WRITTEN TO FILE 9',	36900
&/,5X,24I4)	37000
4170 FORMAT(5X,36HMATRIX EQUATIONS TO BE SOLVED BY SIP)	37100
4180 FORMAT(5X,100(1H*)/5X,17HEND OF SIMULATION/	37200
& 5X,100(1H*))	37300
4190 FORMAT(5X,'TOTAL NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR FLOW EQUATION = ',I6	37400
&/5X,'TOTAL NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR TRANSPORT EQUATION = ',I6)	37500
4200 FORMAT(5X,'CENTRAL DIFFERENCING IN SPACE USED FOR TRANSPORT',	37600
&' EQUATION')	37700
4210 FORMAT(4X,' BACKWARD DIFFERENCING IN SPACE USED FOR TRANSPORT',	37800
&' EQUATION')	37900
4220 FORMAT(4X,' CENTRAL DIFFERENCING IN TIME USED FOR TRANSPORT',	38000
&' EQUATION')	38100
4230 FORMAT(4X,' BACKWARD DIFFERENCING IN TIME USED FOR TRANSPORT',	38200
&' EQUATION')	38300
4240 FORMAT(4X,' TRANSPORT TO BE SIMULATED')	38400
4250 FORMAT(4X,' NONLINEAR SORPTION TO BE SIMULATED')	38500
4260 FORMAT(5X,'-- WARNING -- INFILTRATION/PONDING BOUNDARY WAS NOT'	38600
&' SOLVED ACCURATELY FOR THIS TIME STEP')	38700
END	38800
BLOCK DATA DAT1	38900
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	39000
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	39100
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	39200
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	39300
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	39400
COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	39500
&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HR00T,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	39600
&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	39700
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	39800
COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	39900

&XI(1600)	40000
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	40100
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	40200
&RET(1600)	40300
DATA P/1600*0.0/,PXXX/1600*0.0/,HX/1600*0.0/,THETA/1600*0.0/,	40400
&THLST/1600*0.0/	40500
DATA HCND/1600*0.0/,HKLL/1600*0.0/,HKTT/1600*0.0/,DPTH/1600*0.0/,	40600
&RT/1600*0.0/,PTVAL/25*0.0/,PEVAL/25*0.0/	40700
DATA Q/1600*0.0/,QQ/1600*0.0/	40800
DATA A/1600*0.0/,B/1600*0.0/,C/1600*0.0/,D/1600*0.0/,	40900
&E/1600*0.0/,RHS/1600*0.0/,XI/1600*0.0/	41000
DATA DX1/1600*0.0/,DX2/1600*0.0/,DZ1/1600*0.0/,DZ2/1600*0.0/,	41100
&VX/1600*0.0/,VZ/1600*0.0/,CC/1600*0.0/,COLD/1600*0.0/,	41200
&CS/1600*0.0/,QT/1600*0.0/,RET/1600*0.0/	41300
END	41400
SUBROUTINE VSREAD	41500
C*****	41600
CVSREAD	41700
C*****	41800
C	41900
C PURPOSE: TO READ INITIAL HEAD AND SATURATION DATA	42000
C	42100
C -----	42200
C	42300
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	42400
C	42500
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	42600
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	42700
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	42800
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	42900
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	43000
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	43100
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	43200
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	43300
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	43400
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	43500
COMMON/DUMM/DUM(1600)	43600
COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	43700
&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	43800
&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	43900
COMMON/WGT/WUS,WDS	44000
COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	44100
COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	44200
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	44300
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	44400
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	44500
&RET(1600)	44600
LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	44700
COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	44800
LOGICAL PHRD	44900
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	45000
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	45100
CHARACTER*80 TITL	45200
CHARACTER*36 IFMT	45300
CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	45400
COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	45500
DIMENSION IDUM(0600)	45600
C -----	45700
C	45800
C READ AND WRITE INITIAL DATA FOR SIMULATION	45900
C	46000
IF (TRANS) THEN	46100
READ (5,*) EPS,HMAX,WUS,EPS1	46200
ELSE	46300
READ(5,*) EPS,HMAX,WUS	46400
EPS1=0.0	46500
END IF	46600

	READ (5,*) MINIT,ITMAX	46700
	READ (05,*) PHRD	46800
	IF(TRANS) THEN	46900
	READ (05,*) NTEX,NPROP,NPROP1	47000
	ELSE	47100
	READ (05,*) NTEX,NPROP	47200
	NPROP1=0	47300
	END IF	47400
C		47500
C	CHECK THAT SUM OF WEIGHTING FACTORS IS EQUAL TO ONE	47600
C		47700
	WRITE (6,4000) EPS,ZUNIT,EPS1,HMAX	47800
	IF(WUS.EQ.1) THEN	47900
	WDS=0.	48000
	WRITE(06,4020)	48100
	ELSE	48200
	IF(WUS.EQ.0.5) THEN	48300
	WDS=0.5	48400
	WRITE(06,4070)	48500
	ELSE	48600
	WUS=0.0	48700
	WRITE(06,4010)	48800
	END IF	48900
	END IF	49000
	WRITE (6,4080) NTEX,NPROP,NPROP1,MINIT,ITMAX	49100
	IF(ITMAX.GT.200) GO TO 210	49200
	WRITE (06,4100)	49300
	IF (TRANS) WRITE(06,4110)	49400
C		49500
C	READ AND WRITE MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR EACH TEXTURAL CLASS	49600
C		49700
	DO 20J22=1,10	49800
	DO 10J23=1,100	49900
10	HK(J22,J23)=0.	50000
	DO 20J23=1,20	50100
20	HT(J22,J23)=0.	50200
	DO 30J22=1,NTEX	50300
	READ (5,*) J	50400
	READ (5,*) ANIZ(J),(HK(J,I),I=1,NPROP)	50500
	WRITE (6,4120) J,ANIZ(J),(HK(J,I),I=1,NPROP)	50600
	IF(TRANS) THEN	50700
	READ(5,*) (HT(J,I),I=1,NPROP1)	50800
	WRITE(6,4130) (HT(J,I),I=1,NPROP1)	50900
	END IF	51000
30	CONTINUE	51100
	WRITE (06,4140)	51200
C		51300
C	READ TEXTURAL CLASS INDEX MAP	51400
C		51500
	READ (05,*) IROW	51600
	IF(IROW.EQ.0) THEN	51700
	WRITE(06,4090)	51800
	DO 50 J=1,NLY	51900
	READ (05,*) (IDUM(N),N=1,NXR)	52000
	WRITE (06,4150) J,(IDUM(N),N=1,NXR)	52100
	DO 40 N=1,NXR	52200
	IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	52300
	J22=IDUM(N)	52400
	HX(IN)=HK(J22,1)	52500
40	JTEX(IN)=J22	52600
50	CONTINUE	52700
	ELSE	52800
C		52900
C	READ TEXTURE CLASSES BY BLOCK--EITHER CONTINUOUS LAYERS OR	53000
C	LAYERS BOUNDED BY VERTICAL DISCONTINUITIES.	53100
C		53200
	WRITE (06,4040)	53300



JTP=1	53400
60 READ (05,*) IL,IR,JBT,JRD	53500
DO 70 N=IL,IR	53600
IDUM(N)=JRD	53700
70 CONTINUE	53800
IF(IR.LT.NXR) GO TO 60	53900
DO 80 J=JTP,JBT	54000
80 WRITE (06,4150) J,(IDUM(N),N=1,NXR)	54100
DO 90 J=JTP,JBT	54200
DO 90 N=1,NXR	54300
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	54400
J22=IDUM(N)	54500
HX(IN)=HK(J22,1)	54600
JTEX(IN)=J22	54700
90 CONTINUE	54800
IF(JBT.EQ.NLY) GO TO 100	54900
JTP=JBT+1	55000
GO TO 60	55100
END IF	55200
100 CONTINUE	55300
C	55400
C BORDERS OF DOMAIN ARE ALL SET TO NO FLOW BOUNDARIES	55500
C	55600
DO 110 I=1,NLY	55700
I1=NNODES-I+1	55800
HX(I)=0	55900
110 HX(I1)=0	56000
DO 120 I=2,NXR	56100
I1=(I-1)*NLY	56200
HX(I1)=0	56300
120 HX(I1+1)=0	56400
C	56500
C READ INITIAL HEADS OR MOISTURE CONTENTS	56600
C	56700
READ (05,*) IREAD,FACTOR	56800
IF(IREAD.EQ.2) THEN	56900
READ (05,*) DWTX,HMIN	57000
WRITE (06,4190) DWTX,ZUNIT,HMIN,ZUNIT,DWTX,ZUNIT	57100
C	57200
C CALCULATE EQUILIBRIUM INITIAL HEAD PROFILE	57300
C	57400
DO 130 J=2,NLY	57500
DO 130 N=2,NXRR	57600
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	57700
IF(HX(IN).EQ.0.) GO TO 130	57800
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	57900
Z1=DZZ(J)	58000
ELSE	58100
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(N))*CS2	58200
END IF	58300
P1=Z1-DWTX	58400
IF(P1.LT.HMIN)P1=HMIN .	58500
P(IN)=P1-Z1	58600
PXXX(IN)=P(IN)	58700
130 CONTINUE	58800
ELSE	58900
IF(IREAD.NE.1) THEN	59000
WRITE (6,4170) FACTOR	59100
ELSE	59200
READ (05,*) IU,IFMT	59300
WRITE (06,4180) IU,FACTOR	59400
END IF	59500
DO 160 J=1,NLY	59600
IF(IREAD.NE.0) THEN	59700
C	59800
C READ INITIAL CONDITIONS FROM FILE IU	59900
C	60000

READ (IU,FMT=IFMT) (DUM(N),N=1,NXR)	60100
ELSE	60200
DO 140 N=1,NXR	60300
140 DUM(N)=FACTOR	60400
END IF	60500
DO 150 N=1,NXR	60600
IN=NLV*(N-1)+J	60700
IF(IREAD.EQ.1)DUM(N)=DUM(N)*FACTOR	60800
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	60900
Z1=DZZ(J)	61000
ELSE	61100
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(N))*CS2	61200
END IF	61300
IF(.NOT.PHRD) THEN	61400
IF(DUM(N).LE.0.) THEN	61500
WRITE(6,4230) J,N	61600
STOP	61700
END IF	61800
C	61900
C CONVERT INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENTS TO HEADS	62000
C	62100
P(IN)=VSTHNV(DUM(N),JTEX(IN),HK)-Z1	62200
THETA(IN)=DUM(N)	62300
ELSE	62400
P(IN)=DUM(N)-Z1	62500
END IF	62600
PXXX(IN)=P(IN)	62700
150 CONTINUE	62800
160 CONTINUE	62900
C	63000
C COMPUTE INITIAL NONLINEAR COEFFICIENT VALUES	63100
C	63200
END IF	63300
CALL VSCOE	63400
C	63500
C IF ET IS TO BE SIMULATED, ALL VARIABLES MUST BE ENTERED HERE.	63600
C	63700
READ(05,*) BCIT,ETSIM	63800
IF(BCIT .OR. ETSIM) THEN	63900
C	64000
C COMPUTE DEPTHS FOR ET CALCULATIONS	64100
C	64200
DPTH(1)=-.5 *DELZ(1)	64300
DO 170 J=2,NLY	64400
DO 170 N=2,NXRR	64500
IN=NLV*(N-1)+J	64600
JM1=IN-1	64700
IF(HX(IN).NE.0.) THEN	64800
IF(HX(JM1).EQ.0.) THEN	64900
DPTH(IN)=0.0	65000
ELSE	65100
DPTH(IN)=DPTH(JM1)+DELZ(J-1)	65200
END IF	65300
END IF	65400
170 CONTINUE	65500
WRITE (6,4200)	65600
CALL VSOUT(2,DPTH)	65700
C	65800
C READ EVAPORATION VARIABLES	65900
C	66000
READ(05,*)NPV,ETCYC	66100
WRITE(6,4030) NPV,ETCYC,TUNIT	66200
IF(BCIT) THEN	66300
READ (05,*)(PEVAL(I),I=1,NPV)	66400
READ(05,*) (RDC(1,I),I=1,NPV)	66500
READ(05,*) (RDC(2,I),I=1,NPV)	66600
WRITE (06,4050)ZUNIT,TUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,(I,PEVAL(I),RDC(1,I),RDC(2,	66700

*I),I=1,NPV)	66800
END IF	66900
IF (ETSIM )THEN	67000
C	67100
C READ TRANSPIRATION VARIABLES	67200
C	67300
READ(05,*)(PTVAL(I),I=1,NPV)	67400
READ(05,*) (RDC(3,I),I=1,NPV)	67500
READ(05,*) (RDC(4,I),I=1,NPV)	67600
READ(05,*) (RDC(5,I),I=1,NPV)	67700
READ(05,*) (RDC(6,I),I=1,NPV)	67800
WRITE(06,4060)ZUNIT,TUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,(I,PTVAL(I),	67900
*(RDC(J,I),J=3,6),I=1,NPV)	68000
END IF	68100
END IF	68200
DO 180 IN=1,NNODES	68300
NTYP(IN)=0	68400
NCTYP(IN)=0	68500
IF(HX(IN).GT.0) THLST(IN)=THETA(IN)	68600
180 CONTINUE	68700
C	68800
C READ INITIAL CONCENTRATIONS IF TRANSPORT EQUATION IS TO	68900
C BE SOLVED	69000
C	69100
IF (TRANS) THEN	69200
READ(05,*) IREAD,FACTOR	69300
IF(IREAD.EQ.0) THEN	69400
WRITE(6,4210) FACTOR	69500
DO 190 N=1,NNODES	69600
CC(N)=FACTOR	69700
COLD(N)=FACTOR	69800
190 CONTINUE	69900
ELSE	70000
READ(05,*)IU,IFMT	70100
WRITE(06,4220) IU,FACTOR	70200
DO 200 J=1,NLY	70300
READ(IU,FMT=IFMT) (DUM(N),N=1,NXR)	70400
DO 200 N=1,NXR	70500
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	70600
CC(IN)=DUM(N)*FACTOR	70700
COLD(IN)=CC(IN)	70800
200 CONTINUE	70900
END IF	71000
C	71100
C COMPUTE INTERCELL CONDUCTANCES	71200
C	71300
END IF	71400
CALL VSHCMP	71500
RETURN	71600
210 WRITE (06,4160) ITMAX	71700
STOP	71800
4000 FORMAT(10X,27HINITIAL MOISTURE PARAMETERS/10X,27(1H )//	71900
&5X,'CONVERGENCE CRITERIA FOR SIP FOR FLOW =' ,1PE12.3,1X,A4/	72000
&5X,'CONVERGENCE CRITERIA FOR SIP FOR TRANSPORT =' ,1PE12.3,1X,/	72100
&5X,23HDAMPING FACTOR, HMAX = ,1PE12.3)	72200
4010 FORMAT(5X,46HGEOMETRIC MEAN USED FOR INTERCELL CONDUCTIVITY)	72300
4020 FORMAT(5X,45HUPSTREAM WEIGHTING USED FOR INTERCELL CONDUCT	72400
&,5HIVITY)	72500
4030 FORMAT(/15X,'NUMBER OF EVAPORATION AND/OR EVAPOTRANSPIRATION PER'	72600
&,'IODS = ' ,I4,/,15X,'LENGTH OF EACH PERIOD = ' ,F10.4,2X,A4)	72700
4040 FORMAT(5X,'TEXTURAL CLASSES READ IN BY BLOCK')	72800
4050 FORMAT(/5X,'EVAPORATION POTENTIAL SURFACE ATMOSHERIC',	72900
&/' PERIOD RATE RESISTANCE PRESSURE',	73000
&/19X,A4, '/' ,A4,3X,A4, '**(-1)' ,5X,A4,/,1X,90(' - ' ),	73100
&25(/,5X,I6,4X,3E14.5))	73200
4060 FORMAT(/,3X,'TRANSPIRATION POTENTIAL ROOT ACTIVIT	73300
&Y ACTIVITY ROOT',	73400

&/'	PERIOD	RATE	DEPTH	AT BOTTOM	A	73500
&T TOP	PRESSURE'	,/,19X,A4,'/',	A4,9X,A4,5X,A4,'**(-2)'	,4X,A4,		73600
&'**(-2)'	,8X,A4,/,1X,90(' - '),25(/,5X,I6,4X,5E14.5))					73700
4070	FORMAT(5X,47HARITHMETIC MEAN USED FOR INTERCELL CONDUCTIVITY)					73800
4080	FORMAT(5X,34HNUMBER OF SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES = ,I10/					73900
	&5X,43HNUMBER OF SOIL PARAMETERS FOR EACH CLASS = ,I10/					74000
	&5X,'NUMBER OF TRANSPORT PARAMETERS FOR EACH CLASS = ',I10/					74100
	&5X,47HMINIMUM PERMITTED NO. OF ITERATIONS/TIME STEP =,I10/					74200
	&5X,47HMAXIMUM PERMITTED NO. OF ITERATIONS/TIME STEP =,I10)					74300
4090	FORMAT(5X,41HTEXTURAL CLASS TO BE READ IN FOR EACH ROW)					74400
4100	FORMAT(41X,35HCONSTANTS FOR SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES//					74500
	&10X,10HANISOTROPY,7X,4HKSAT,5X,8HSPECIFIC,4X,8HPOROSITY,/,					74600
	&36X,7HSTORAGE)					74700
4110	FORMAT(12X,'ALPHAL',8X,'ALPHAT',6X,'DM',9X,'LAMBDA',					74800
	&4X,'B DENSITY')					74900
4120	FORMAT(1X,7HCLASS #,I2,/,9X,3(1PD12.3),14(7(1PD12.3),/))					75000
4130	FORMAT(9X,10(1PD12.3))					75100
4140	FORMAT(6X,24HTEXTURAL CLASS INDEX MAP// )					75200
4150	FORMAT(1H ,5X,I4,2X,100I1)					75300
4160	FORMAT(5X,24H ***** VALUE OF ITMAX =,I5,8HEXCEEDS ,					75400
	&44HDIMENSION OF DHMX, PROGRAM TERMINATED *****)					75500
4170	FORMAT(5X,48HINITIAL PRESSURE HEAD OR MOISTURE CONTENT WAS SE,					75600
	& 24HT TO A CONSTANT VALUE OF,1PE12.3)					75700
4180	FORMAT(5X,48HINITIAL PRESSURE HEAD OR MOISTURE CONTENT WAS RE,					75800
	& 12HAD FROM UNIT,I5,					75900
	& 20H A SCALING FACTOR OF,1PE12.3,9H WAS USED)					76000
4190	FORMAT(5X,'EQUILLIBRIUM PROFILE USED TO INITIALIZE PRESSURE',					76100
	& 27H HEADS ABOVE WATER TABLE AT,F10.2,1X,A4,1X,					76200
	& 12HBELOW ORIGIN/5X,					76300
	& 57HEQUILLIBRIUM PROFILE ONLY USED UNTIL PRESSURE HEADS EQUAL,					76400
	& F10.2,1X,A4/5X,					76500
	& 20HPRESSURE HEADS BELOW,F10.2,1X,A4,16H ARE HYDROSTATIC)					76600
4200	FORMAT(1H ,50X,18HDEPTH FROM SURFACE)					76700
4210	FORMAT(' INITIAL CONCENTRATION SET TO A CONSTANT VALUE OF ',					76800
	&1PE12.3)					76900
4220	FORMAT(' INITIAL CONCENTRATION WAS READ FROM UNIT',I5,					77000
	&' A SCALING FACTOR OF, ',1PE12.3,' WAS USED')					77100
4230	FORMAT(' INITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT AT ROW ',I3,' COLUMN ',					77200
	&I3,' IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.',/' PROGRAM TERMINATED')					77300
	END					77400
	SUBROUTINE VSTER					77500
C*****						77600
CVSTER						77700
C*****						77800
C						77900
C	PURPOSE: TO CONTROL THE TIME SEQUENCE OF SIMULATION					78000
C	AND TO READ NEW BOUNDARY CONDITION DATA					78100
C						78200
C	-----					78300
C						78400
C	SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS					78500
C						78600
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)					78700
	COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2					78800
	COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES					78900
	COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)					79000
	COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)					79100
	COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2					79200
	COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1					79300
	COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)					79400
	COMMON/DUMM/DUM(1600)					79500
	COMMON/SPFC/JSPX(3,25,8),NFC(8),JLAST(8),NFC5					79600
	COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,					79700
	&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,					79800
	&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV					79900
	COMMON/PND/POND					80000
	COMMON/PLOTT/PLTIM(50),IJOBS(50),JPLT,NPLT,NOBS					80100

COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	80200
COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	80300
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	80400
COMMON/JCON/JSTOP,JFLAG	80500
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	80600
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	80700
&RET(1600)	80800
LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	80900
COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	81000
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	81100
LOGICAL F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	81200
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	81300
COMMON/LOG2/F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	81400
CHARACTER*80 TITL	81500
CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	81600
COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	81700
DIMENSION IDUM(0600)	81800
SAVE STERR,KPLT	81900
C-----	82000
C	82100
C ADVANCE TO NEXT TIME STEP	82200
C	82300
KTIM=KTIM+1	82400
IF (KTIM.NE.1.AND.JSTOP.EQ.1) RETURN	82500
JSTOP=0	82600
JPLT=0	82700
NIT=0	82800
NIT1=0	82900
IF(KTIM.EQ.1) KPLT=1	83000
IF(JFLAG.EQ.1) THEN	83100
C	83200
C	83300
C	83400
C READ DATA FOR NEW RECHARGE PERIOD	83500
C	83600
C	83700
READ (05,*) TPER,DELT	83800
C	83900
C CHECK FOR END OF SIMULATION	84000
C	84100
IF(TPER.GE.999998.) THEN	84200
WRITE (06,4070) TMAX,STIM	84300
STOP	84400
END IF	84500
READ (05,*) TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	84600
KP=KP+1	84700
SSTATE=.FALSE.	84800
WRITE (06,4000) KP,TPER,TUNIT,DELT,TUNIT,TMLT,DLTMX,TUNIT,DLTMIN,	84900
*TUNIT,TRED	85000
READ (05,*) DSMAX,STERR	85100
READ (05,*) POND	85200
WRITE (06,4020) DSMAX,STERR,POND	85300
READ (05,*) PRNT	85400
READ (05,*) BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP	85500
WRITE (06,4010) PRNT,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP	85600
DSMAX=ABS(DSMAX)	85700
ETOUT=0	85800
ETOUT1=0	85900
C	86000
C READ SEEPAGE FACE DATA	86100
C	86200
IF(SEEP) THEN	86300
READ (05,*) NFCS	86400
DO 20 K=1,NFCS	86500
READ (05,*) JJ,JLAST(K)	86600
NFC(K)=JJ	86700
READ (05,*) ((JSPX(L,J,K),L=2,3),J=1,JJ)	86800

DO 10 J=1,JJ	86900
J1=JSPX(2,J,K)	87000
N1=JSPX(3,J,K)	87100
N2=NLY*(N1-1)+J1	87200
JSPX(1,J,K)=N2	87300
Q(N2)=0.	87400
QQ(N2)=0.	87500
NCTYP(N2)=0	87600
CS(N2)=0	87700
IF(J.GT.JLAST(K)) THEN	87800
NTYP(N2)=3	87900
ELSE	88000
NTYP(N2)=1	88100
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	88200
Z1=DZZ(J1)	88300
ELSE	88400
Z1=DZZ(J1)*CS1+(RX(N1))*CS2	88500
END IF	88600
P(N2)=-Z1	88700
END IF	88800
10 CONTINUE	88900
20 CONTINUE	89000
END IF	89100
C	89200
C READ IN NEW BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR RECHARGE PERIOD	89300
C IF IBC=0, POINT BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ARE READ IN.	89400
C IF IBC=1, LINE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ARE READ IN, AND IT IS NECESSARY	89500
C TO SPECIFY FOUR POINTS ON THE LINE--THIS ALLOWS VERTICAL OR HORI-	89600
C ZONTAL LINES TO BE READ IN INDISCRIMINATELY. THE SEQUENCE IS:	89700
C TOP ROW, BOTTOM ROW, LEFT COLUMN, RIGHT COLUMN, CODE, AND FLUX OR	89800
C PRESSURE HEAD FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION.	89900
C	90000
READ (05,*) IBC	90100
IF(IBC.GT.0) GO TO 40	90200
30 IF (TRANS) THEN	90300
READ(05,*) JJ,NN,NTX,PFDM,NTC,CF	90400
ELSE	90500
READ (05,*) JJ,NN,NTX,PFDM	90600
CF=0	90700
NTC=0	90800
END IF	90900
IF(JJ.GE.999998) GO TO 90	91000
JJT=JJ	91100
JJB=JJ	91200
NNL=NN	91300
NNR=NN	91400
GO TO 50	91500
40 IF (TRANS) THEN	91600
READ(05,*) JJT,JJB,NNL,NNR,NTX,PFDM,NTC,CF	91700
ELSE	91800
READ (05,*) JJT,JJB,NNL,NNR,NTX,PFDM	91900
CF=0	92000
NTC=0	92100
END IF	92200
IF(JJT.GE.999) GO TO 90	92300
50 CONTINUE	92400
DO 80 JJ=JJT,JJB	92500
DO 80 NN=NNL,NNR	92600
IN=NLY*(NN-1)+JJ	92700
CS(IN)=CF	92800
IF(NTC.EQ.1) CC(IN)=CF	92900
NCTYP(IN)=NTC	93000
IF(NTX.NE.6) GO TO 60	93100
NTYP(IN)=2	93200
QQ(IN)=PFDM	93300
GO TO 80	93400
60 NTYP(IN)=NTX	93500

IF(NTX.EQ. 4)NTYP(IN)=1	93600
IF(NTX.EQ.0) WRITE (06,4030) JJ,NN	93700
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	93800
Z1=DZZ(JJ)	93900
ELSE	94000
Z1=DZZ(JJ)*CS1+(RX(NN))*CS2	94100
END IF	94200
IF(NTX.EQ.1) P(IN)=PFDUM-Z1	94300
IF(NTX.EQ.4) P(IN)=PFDUM	94400
IF(NTX.EQ.2) GO TO 70	94500
QQ(IN)=0	94600
GO TO 80	94700
70 CONTINUE	94800
C	94900
C SET QQ TO RAINFALL RATE	95000
C	95100
AREA=DXR(NN)	95200
IF(RAD)AREA=PI2*RX(NN)*DXR(NN)	95300
QQ(IN)=PFDUM*AREA	95400
80 CONTINUE	95500
IF(IBC.EQ.0) GO TO 30	95600
GO TO 40	95700
90 CONTINUE	95800
C	95900
C WRITE INITIAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR THIS PERIOD	96000
C	96100
WRITE (06,4040) KP	96200
DO 110 J=1,NLY	96300
DO 100 N=1,NXR	96400
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	96500
Q(IN)=0.	96600
100 IDUM(N)=NTYP(IN)	96700
110 WRITE (06,4050) J,(IDUM(I),I=1,NXR)	96800
TMPX=STIM+TPER	96900
IF(TMPX+0.5*DLTMIN.GT.TMAX) TMPX=TMAX	97000
C	97100
C CALCULATE NEW COEFFICIENTS	97200
C	97300
IF(KTIM.NE.1)CALL VSCOE	97400
END IF	97500
C	97600
C INITIALIZE REQUIRED ARRAYS FOR NEW BOUNDARY CONDITION, UPDATE	97700
C PXXX,THLST. COMPUTE MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE DURING LAST TIME STEP	97800
C	97900
PDIF=0.	98000
IF(KTIM.NE.1.AND..NOT.SSTATE) THEN	98100
DO 120 J=2,NLYY	98200
DO 120 N=2,NXRR	98300
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	98400
IF(HX(IN).EQ.0.) GO TO 120	98500
P12=P(IN)-PXXX(IN)	98600
PTMP=ABS(P12)	98700
IF(PTMP.GT.PDIF)PDIF=PTMP	98800
PXXX(IN)=P(IN)	98900
THLST(IN)=THETA(IN)	99000
120 CONTINUE	99100
C	99200
C CHECK FOR STEADY STATE	99300
C	99400
IF(PDIF.LE.STERR) THEN	99500
SSTATE=.TRUE.	99600
WRITE(6,4060) STIM,KTIM	99700
END IF	99800
END IF	99900
JFLAG=0	100000
C	100100
C INITIALIZE DHMX	100200

C		100300
	DO 130 K=1,201	100400
	130 DHMX(K)=0.	100500
C		100600
C	ADVANCE DELT AND RESET TO PROPER LENGTH IF NECESSARY	100700
C		100800
	DLTOLD=DELT	100900
	DELT= TMLT*DELT	101000
C		101100
C	MAXIMUM PERMISSABLE HEAD CHANGE CHECK	101200
C		101300
	IF(KTIM.GE.2) THEN	101400
	IF((PDFIF*DELT/DLTOLD).GT.DSMAX)DELT=DLTOLD*DSMAX*.98/PDIF	101500
	END IF	101600
	IF(ABS(TMPX-PLTIM(KPLT)).LT.DLTMIN) PLTIM(KPLT)=TMPX	101700
	T1=DMIN1(TMPX,PLTIM(KPLT))	101800
	T2=T1-STIM	101900
	IF(DELT.GT.(T2-DLTMIN)) DELT=T2	102000
	IF(DELT.LT.DLTMIN)DELT=DLTMIN	102100
	IF(DELT.GT.DLTMX)DELT=DLTMX	102200
	IF(T1.NE.PLTIM(KPLT).OR.T2-DELT.GT.0.5*DLTMIN) GO TO 140	102300
	KPLT=KPLT+1	102400
	JPLT=1	102500
140	IF(DELT.LT.DLTMIN)DELT=DLTMIN	102600
	STIM=STIM+DELT	102700
	IF (TMPX-STIM.LT.0.5*DLTMIN) JFLAG=1	102800
	IF(TMAX-STIM.LT.0.5*DLTMIN.OR.KTIM.GT.NUMT) THEN	102900
	JSTOP=1	103000
	JPLT=1	103100
	END IF	103200
	RETURN	103300
4000	FORMAT(6X,'DATA FOR RECHARGE PERIOD ',I5//10X,	103400
	&23HLENGTH OF THIS PERIOD =,1PE12.3,1X,A4/10X,	103500
	&45HLENGTH OF INITIAL TIME STEP FOR THIS PERIOD =,1PE10.3,1X,A4/	103600
	&10X,27HMULTIPLIER FOR TIME STEP = ,1PE10.3,/10X,	103700
	&25HMAXIMUM TIME STEP SIZE = ,1PE10.3,1X,A4/10X,	103800
	&25HMINIMUM TIME STEP SIZE = ,1PE10.3,1X,A4,	103900
	&/10X,'TIME STEP REDUCTION FACTOR = ',1PE10.3)	104000
4010	FORMAT(15X,37HPRINT SOLUTION AFTER EVERY TIME STEP?,1X,L1/	104100
	&15X,'SIMULATE EVAPORATION? ',L1/	104200
	&15X,29HSIMULATE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION? ,L1/	104300
	&15X,24HSIMULATE SEEPAGE FACES? ,L1/)	104400
4020	FORMAT(	104500
	&15X,55HMAXIMUM PRESSURE HEAD CHANGE ALLOWED IN ONE TIME STEP =,	104600
	&F8.3/15X,'STEADY-STATE CLOSURE CRITERION = ',1PE10.3/	104700
	&15X,'MAXIMUM DEPTH OF PONDING = ',1PE10.3)	104800
4030	FORMAT(1H ,1X,10(1H*),41HWARNING --- NODE TYPE OF 0 ASSIGNED TO BO	104900
	&12HUNDARY NODE ,2I4,43H SPECIFIED FLUX OR PRESSURE HEAD NOT ASSIGN	105000
	&2HED)	105100
4040	FORMAT(6X,41HNODE TYPE AND INITIAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS,	105200
	&12H FOR PERIOD ,I4/6X,8HLEGEND: /15X,17H0 = INTERIOR CELL/	105300
	&15X,32H1 = SPECIFIED PRESSURE HEAD CELL/15X,	105400
	&23H2 = SPECIFIED FLUX CELL/	105500
	& 15X,31H3 = POTENTIAL SEEPAGE FACE NODE/	105600
	& 15X,43H5 = NODE FOR WHICH EVAPORATION IS PERMITTED//)	105700
4050	FORMAT(1H ,I5,5X,80I1)	105800
4060	FORMAT(6X,100(1H*)/5X,	105900
	&'STEADY STATE REACHED AT TIME = ',E12.4,' TIME STEP NUMBER = '	106000
	&,I5//)	106100
4070	FORMAT(6X,100(1H*),/,5X,17HEND OF SIMULATION/,	106200
	&5X,33HMAXIMUM SIMULATION TIME (TMAX) = ,E15.4/,	106300
	&5X,33HELAPSED SIMULATION TIME (STIM) = ,E15.4/,	106400
	&6X,100(1H*))	106500
	END	106600
	SUBROUTINE VSMGEN	106700
C*****		106800
CVSMGEN		106900



C*****	107000
C	107100
C     PURPOSE: TO SET UP COEFFICIENT MATRICES AND CALL	107200
C         SOLUTION ALGORITHM	107300
C	107400
C-----	107500
C	107600
C     SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	107700
C	107800
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	107900
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	108000
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	108100
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	108200
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	108300
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	108400
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	108500
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	108600
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	108700
COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	108800
&XI(1600)	108900
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	109000
COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	109100
&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	109200
&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	109300
COMMON/WGT/WUS,WDS	109400
COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	109500
COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	109600
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	109700
COMMON/JCON/JSTOP,JFLAG	109800
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	109900
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	110000
CHARACTER*80 TITL	110100
CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	110200
COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	110300
DIMENSION PITT(1600)	110400
SAVE PITT	110500
C	110600
C .....	110700
C     START OF LINEARIZATION ITERATION LOOP	110800
C .....	110900
C	111000
C     UPDATE COEFFICIENTS	111100
C	111200
I13=0	111300
C	111400
C     ESTABLISH TIME-DEPENDENT PARAMETERS GOVERNING EVAPORATION AND	111500
C     TRANSPIRATION. DETERMINE ROOT ACTIVITY.	111600
C	111700
10 IF ( BCIT.OR. ETSIM) THEN	111800
CALL VSPET	111900
DO 20 J=2,NLYY	112000
DO 20 I=2,NXRR	112100
N=NLY*(I-1)+J	112200
IF(HX(N).GT.0) THEN	112300
IF(ETSIM) RT(N)=VSRDF(DPTH(N),DELZ(J))	112400
Q(N)=0.0	112500
END IF	112600
20 CONTINUE	112700
END IF	112800
30 IF (NIT.NE.0) CALL VSCOE	112900
C	113000
C ----- UPDATE BOUNDARY AND FLUX CONDITIONS -----	113100
C	113200
IF(BCIT)CALL VSEVAP	113300
IF(ETSIM)CALL VSPLNT	113400
IF(SEEP) CALL VSSFAC	113500
C	113600

C	.....	113700
C		113800
C	LOOP TO CALCULATE COEFFICIENT MATRIX	113900
C	.....	114000
C		114100
	DO 40 J=2,NLYY	114200
	DO 40 I=2,NXRR	114300
	N=NLY*(I-1)+J	114400
	IF(HX(N).GT.0.) THEN	114500
	JM1=N-1	114600
	JP1=N+1	114700
	IM1=N-NLY	114800
	IP1=N+NLY	114900
	VOL=DXR(I)*DELZ(J)	115000
	IF(RAD)VOL=PI2*RX(I)*DXR(I)*DELZ(J)	115100
	JJ=JTEX(N)	115200
		115300
C		115400
C	CALCULATE STORAGE TERMS	115500
C		115600
	IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	115700
	Z1=DZZ(J)	115800
	ELSE	115900
	Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(I))*CS2	116000
	END IF	116100
	PTMP=P(N)+Z1	116200
	SCAP=VSDTHU(PTMP,JJ,HK)	116300
	GSF=VOL*SCAP	116400
	SS=HK(JJ,2)/HK(JJ,3)	116500
	GSS=VOL*THETA(N)*SS	116600
	G1=0	116700
C		116800
C	APPLY NEWTON-RAPHSON LINEARIZATION TO STORAGE TERM.	116900
C	PITT HOLDS STORAGE TERMS FROM PREVIOUS ITERATION.	117000
C		117100
	IF(NIT.GT.0.AND.XI(N).NE.0)G1=(P(N)-PXXX(N))*(GSF+GSS-PITT(N))/	117200
	*XI(N)	117300
	PITT(N)=GSF+GSS	117400
	G1=-G1/DELT	117500
	GSF=-GSF/DELT	117600
	GSS=-GSS/DELT	117700
	IF(WUS.EQ.0.) THEN	117800
C		117900
C	USE GEOMETRIC MEAN OR WEIGHTS FOR INTERCELL K	118000
C		118100
	A(N)=HKLL(N)*DSQRT(HCND(IM1)*HCND(N))	118200
	B(N)=HKTT(N)*DSQRT(HCND(JM1)*HCND(N))	118300
	C(N)=HKLL(IP1)*DSQRT(HCND(IP1)*HCND(N))	118400
	D(N)=HKTT(JP1)*DSQRT(HCND(JP1)*HCND(N))	118500
	ELSE	118600
C		118700
C	CHOOSE UPSTREAM WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS	118800
C		118900
	IF(P(JM1).LE.P(N).OR.HX(IM1).EQ.0.) THEN	119000
	ALA=WDS	119100
	BTA=WUS	119200
	ELSE	119300
	ALA=WUS	119400
	BTA=WDS	119500
	END IF	119600
	IF(P(JM1).LE.P(N).OR.HX(JM1).EQ.0.) THEN	119700
	ALB=WDS	119800
	BTB=WUS	119900
	ELSE	120000
	ALB=WUS	120100
	BTB=WDS	120200
	END IF	120300
	IF(P(IP1).LE.P(N).OR.HX(IP1).EQ.0.) THEN	

ALC=WDS	120400
BTC=WUS	120500
ELSE	120600
ALC=WUS	120700
BTC=WDS	120800
END IF	120900
IF(P(JP1).LE.P(N).OR.HX(JP1).EQ.0.) THEN	121000
ALD=WDS	121100
BTD=WUS	121200
ELSE	121300
ALD=WUS	121400
BTD=WDS	121500
END IF	121600
C	121700
C SET THE PENTA-DIAGNOL COEFFICIENT MATRIX (E IS MAIN DIAGNOL)	121800
C AND RIGHT HAND SIDE	121900
C	122000
A(N)=(ALA*HCND(IM1)+BTA*HCND(N))*HKLL(N)	122100
B(N)=(ALB*HCND(JM1)+BTB*HCND(N))*HKTT(N)	122200
C(N)=(ALC*HCND(IP1)+BTC*HCND(N))*HKLL(IP1)	122300
D(N)=(ALD*HCND(JP1)+BTD*HCND(N))*HKTT(JP1)	122400
END IF	122500
E(N)=-A(N)-B(N)-C(N)-D(N)	122600
RHS(N)=VOL*(THETA(N)-THLST(N))/DELT-(Q(N)+QQ(N))-(A(N)*P(IM1)+B(N)	122700
&*P(JM1)+C(N)*P(IP1)+D(N)*P(JP1)+(E(N)+GSS)*P(N))+GSS*PXXX(N)	122800
E(N)=E(N)+GSF+GSS+G1	122900
END IF	123000
40 CONTINUE	123100
C	123200
C CALL SOLUTION ALGORITHM	123300
C	123400
NIT=NIT+1	123500
CALL SLVSIP	123600
IF(NIT.LT.MINIT) GO TO 30	123700
C	123800
C IF SOLUTION HAS BEEN FOUND THEN RETURN	123900
C	124000
IF(ITEST.EQ.0) RETURN	124100
IF(NIT.LE.ITMAX) GO TO 30	124200
C	124300
C MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS EXCEEDED	124400
C	124500
WRITE (6,4000) NIT,KTIM,STIM,TUNIT	124600
C	124700
C AUTOMATICALLY REDUCE TIME STEP SIZE, BUT NOT MORE	124800
C THAN TWICE.	124900
C	125000
IF(DELT.LE.DLTMIN.OR.I13.GT.2.OR.TRED.LE.0) THEN	125100
IF(.NOT.ITSTOP)RETURN	125200
C	125300
C TERMINATE SIMULATION.	125400
C	125500
JSTOP=1	125600
JFLAG=1	125700
RETURN	125800
ELSE	125900
I13=I13+1	126000
DELT=DELT*TRED	126100
IF(DELT.LT.DLTMIN) DELT=DLTMIN	126200
WRITE(6,4010) DELT	126300
STIM=STIM-DELT+DELT	126400
DELT=DELT	126500
C	126600
C RESET HEADS TO VALUES AT END OF PREVIOUS TIME STEP.	126700
C	126800
DO 50 II=1,NNODES	126900
IF(NTYP(II).NE.1.AND.HX(II).GT.0) P(II)=PXXX(II)	127000

50 CONTINUE	127100
NIT=1	127200
GO TO 10	127300
END IF	127400
4000 FORMAT(5X,100(1H*)/5X,'EXCEEDED PERMITTED NUMBER OF ITERATIONS',	127500
&' ( =',I4,')'	127600
& /5X,'TIME STEP NUMBER',I4/5X,'ELAPSED TIME = ',	127700
& 1PE12.3,1X,A4 /5X,100(1H*))	127800
4010 FORMAT(5X,'TIME STEP SIZE REDUCED TO ',E12.4)	127900
END	128000
SUBROUTINE VSSIP	128100
C	128200
C*****	128300
CVSSIP	128400
C*****	128500
C	128600
C  PURPOSE: TO SOLVE THE MATRIX EQUATIONS USING THE	128700
C  STRONGLY IMPLICIT METHOD	128800
C	128900
C-----	129000
C	129100
C  SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	129200
C	129300
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	129400
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	129500
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	129600
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	129700
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	129800
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	129900
COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	130000
&XI(1600)	130100
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	130200
COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	130300
COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	130400
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	130500
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	130600
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	130700
&RET(1600)	130800
LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	130900
COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	131000
DIMENSION IORDER(21)	131100
DIMENSION DEL(1600),ETA(1600),V(1600),TEMP(100),HM(30)	131200
SAVE HM,W1,W9,L2	131300
C	131400
C-----	131500
C	131600
DATA IORDER/1,2,3,4,5,1,2,3,4,5,11*1/	131700
C	131800
C  COMPUTE ITERATION PARAMETERS	131900
C	132000
J2=NXR-2	132100
I2=NLY-2	132200
L2=5	132300
PL2=L2-1	132400
W=0.	132500
PIE=0.	132600
W9=100.	132700
C	132800
C  COMPUTE MAXIMUM PARAMETER	132900
C	133000
DO 10 I=2,NLYY	133100
DO 10 J=2,NXRR	133200
N=NLY*(J-1)+I	133300
IF(HX(N).GT.0.) THEN	133400
IM1=JTEX(N)	133500
PIE=PIE+1.	133600
DX=DXR(J)/RX(NXR)	133700

DY=DELZ(I)/DZZ(NLY)	133800
DX3=DX*DX	133900
DY2=DY*DY	134000
W=W+1-DMIN1((DX3+DX3)/(1.+ANIZ(IM1)*DX3/DY2),(DY2+DY2)/(1+DY2/	134100
&(ANIZ(IM1)*DX3)))	134200
END IF	134300
10 CONTINUE	134400
W=W/PIE	134500
C	134600
C COMPUTE PARAMETERS IN GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE	134700
C	134800
PJ=-1.	134900
DO 20 I=1,L2	135000
PJ=PJ+1.	135100
20 TEMP(I)=1. -(1. -W)**(PJ/PL2)	135200
C	135300
C ORDER SEQUENCE OF PARAMETERS	135400
C	135500
DO 30 J=1,L2	135600
30 HM(J)=TEMP(IORDER(J))	135700
WRITE (06,4000) L2,(HM(J),J=1,L2)	135800
RETURN	135900
C	136000
C STRONGLY IMPLICIT ALGORITHM	136100
C	136200
ENTRY SLVSIP	136300
I2=NLY-2	136400
J2=NXR-2	136500
C	136600
C SELECT ITERATION PARAMETER. INITIALIZE ARRAYS	136700
C	136800
IF(TRANS1) THEN	136900
C	137000
C IF TRANS1=T TRANSPORT EQUATION IS SOLVED	137100
C =F FLOW EQUATION IS SOLVED	137200
C	137300
NT=NIT1	137400
ELSE	137500
NT=NIT	137600
END IF	137700
IF(MOD(NT,L2).EQ.0.OR.NT.EQ.1)NTH=0	137800
NTH=NTH+1	137900
W=HM(NTH)	138000
ITEST=0	138100
DO 40 I=1,NNODES	138200
DEL(I)=0.	138300
ETA(I)=0.	138400
V(I)=0.	138500
40 XI(I)=0.	138600
BIGI=0.	138700
BIGI1=0.	138800
C	138900
C CHOOSE SIP NORMAL OR REVERSE ALGORITHM	139000
C	139100
IF(MOD(NT,2)) 50,80,50	139200
C .....	139300
C ORDER EQUATIONS WITH ROW 1 FIRST - 3X3 EXAMPLE:	139400
C 1 2 3	139500
C 4 5 6	139600
C 7 8 9	139700
C .....	139800
50 DO 60 I=2,NLY	139900
DO 60 J=2,NXRR	140000
N=I+NLY*(J-1)	140100
C	140200
C ---- SKIP COMPUTATIONS OF NODE IS OUTSIDE OF SOLUTION DOMAIN	140300
C	140400

	IF(HX(N).EQ.0.) GO TO 60	140500
	IF((NTYP(N).EQ.1.AND.(.NOT.TRANS1)).OR.(TRANS1.AND.(NCTYP(N).EQ.1	140600
	*) )GO TO 60	140700
	NL=N-NLY	140800
	NA=N-1	140900
	NB=N+1	141000
C		141100
C	--- SIP "NORMAL" ALGORITHM-----	141200
C	--- FORWARD SUBSTITUTE, COMPUTING INTERMEDIATE VECTOR V --	141300
C		141400
	CH=DEL(NA)*B(N)/(1. +W*DEL(NA))	141500
	GH=ETA(NL)*A(N)/(1. +W*ETA(NL))	141600
	BH=B(N)-W*CH	141700
	DH=A(N)-W*GH	141800
	EH=E(N)+W*CH+W*GH	141900
	FH=C(N)-W*CH	142000
	HH=D(N)-W*GH	142100
	ALFA=BH	142200
	BETA=DH	142300
	GAMA=EH-ALFA*ETA(NA)-BETA*DEL(NL)	142400
	DEL(N)=FH/GAMA	142500
	ETA(N)=HH/GAMA	142600
	RES=RHS(N)	142700
	V(N)=(HMAX*RES-ALFA*V(NA)-BETA*V(NL))/GAMA	142800
	60 CONTINUE	142900
C		143000
C	---BACK SUBSTITUTE FOR VECTOR XI	143100
C		143200
	DO 70 I=1,I2	143300
	I3=NLY-I	143400
	DO 70 J=1,J2	143500
	J3=NXR-J	143600
	N=I3+NLY*(J3-1)	143700
	IF(HX(N).EQ.0.) GO TO 70	143800
	IF((NTYP(N).EQ.1.AND.(.NOT.TRANS1)).OR.(TRANS1.AND.(NCTYP(N).EQ.1	143900
	*) )GO TO 70	144000
	XI(N)=V(N)-DEL(N)*XI(N+NLY)-ETA(N)*XI(N+1)	144100
C		144200
C	FIND MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE	144300
C		144400
	TCHK=ABS(XI(N))	144500
	IF(TCHK.GE.BIGI) THEN	144600
	BIGI=TCHK	144700
	BIGI1=XI(N)	144800
	END IF	144900
	70 CONTINUE	145000
	GO TO 110	145100
C		145200
C	.....	145300
C	---ORDER EQUATIONS WITH THE LAST ROW FIRST - 3X3 EXAMPLE	145400
C	7 8 9	145500
C	4 5 6	145600
C	1 2 3	145700
C	.....	145800
C		145900
	80 DO 90 II=1,I2	146000
	I=NLY-II	146100
	DO 90 J=2,NXRR	146200
	N=I+NLY*(J-1)	146300
	NL=N-NLY	146400
	NA=N-1	146500
	NB=N+1	146600
C		146700
C	-- SKIP COMPUTATIONS IF NODE IS OUTSIDE OF SOLUTION DOMAIN	146800
C		146900
	IF(HX(N).EQ.0.) GO TO 90	147000
	IF((NTYP(N).EQ.1.AND.(.NOT.TRANS1)).OR.(TRANS1.AND.(NCTYP(N).EQ.1	147100

*)GO TO 90	147200
C	147300
C ----- SIP "REVERSE" ALGORITHM	147400
C --- FORWARD SUBSTITUTE, COMPUTING INTERMEDIATE VECTOR V	147500
C	147600
CH=DEL(NB)*D(N)/(1. +W*DEL(NB))	147700
GH=ETA(NL)*A(N)/(1. +W*ETA(NL))	147800
BH=D(N)-W*CH	147900
DH=A(N)-W*GH	148000
EH=E(N)+W*CH+W*GH	148100
FH=C(N)-W*CH	148200
HH=B(N)-W*GH	148300
ALFA=BH	148400
BETA=DH	148500
GAMA=EH-ALFA*ETA(NB)-BETA*DEL(NL)	148600
DEL(N)=FH/GAMA	148700
ETA(N)=HH/GAMA	148800
RES=RHS(N)	148900
V(N)=(HMAX*RES-ALFA*V(NB)-BETA*V(NL))/GAMA	149000
90 CONTINUE	149100
C	149200
C --- BACK SUBSTITUTE FOR VECTOR XI	149300
C	149400
DO 100 I3=2,NLY	149500
DO 100 J=1,J2	149600
J3=NXR-J	149700
N=I3+NLY*(J3-1)	149800
IF(HX(N).EQ.0.) GO TO 100	149900
IF((NCTYP(N).EQ.1.AND.(.NOT.TRANS1)).OR.(TRANS1.AND.(NCTYP(N).EQ.1	150000
*)GO TO 100	150100
XI(N)=V(N)-DEL(N)*XI(N+NLY)-ETA(N)*XI(N-1)	150200
C	150300
C FIND MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE	150400
C	150500
TCHK=ABS(XI(N))	150600
IF(TCHK.GE.BIGI) THEN	150700
BIGI=TCHK	150800
BIGI1=XI(N)	150900
END IF	151000
100 CONTINUE	151100
C	151200
C COMPUTE RELAXATION PARAMETER W FOR HEAD CHANGES. ALGORITHM	151300
C IS FROM COOLEY (1983)	151400
C	151500
110 S=1.	151600
IF(NT.GT.1.AND.W1.NE.0.0) S=BIGI1/W1	151700
S1=ABS(S)	151800
IF(S.LT.-1.) THEN	151900
W=1/(S1+S1)	152000
ELSE	152100
W=(3+S)/(3+S1)	152200
END IF	152300
IF(W.EQ.W9) W=.9*W	152400
W1=W*BIGI	152500
IF(W1.GT.DSMAX) W=DSMAX/BIGI	152600
IF(BIGI1.LT.0.) W1=-W1	152700
C	152800
C ADD CHANGES TO MATRIX.	152900
C	153000
W9=W	153100
IF(TRANS1) THEN	153200
DO 120 N=NLY+1,NNODES	153300
IF(NCTYP(N).NE.1.AND.HX(N).GT.0.) CC(N)=CC(N)+W*XI(N)	153400
120 CONTINUE	153500
IF(BIGI.GT.EPS1) ITEST=1	153600
ELSE	153700
DO 130 N=NLY+1,NNODES	153800

IF(HX(N).GT.0.AND.NTYP(N).NE.1) P(N)=P(N)+W*XI(N)	153900
130 CONTINUE	154000
C	154100
C COMPARE MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE TO CLOSURE CRITERION.	154200
C	154300
IF(BIGI.GT.EPS) ITEST=1	154400
DHMX(NIT)=BIGI	154500
END IF	154600
RETURN	154700
4000 FORMAT(1X,I5,25HSIP ITERATION PARAMETERS:,6D15.7/(28X,6D15.7/))	154800
END	154900
SUBROUTINE VSCOE	155000
C*****	155100
CVSCOE	155200
C*****	155300
C PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE ALL VALUES OF NONLINEAR COEFFICIENTS	155400
C USING THE MOST RECENT VALUES OF PRESSURE HEAD	155500
C -----	155600
C	155700
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	155800
C	155900
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	156000
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	156100
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	156200
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	156300
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	156400
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	156500
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	156600
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	156700
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	156800
C	156900
C -----	157000
DO 10 J=2,NLYY	157100
DO 10 N=2,NXRR	157200
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	157300
IF(HX(IN).GT.0.) THEN	157400
J1=JTEX(IN)	157500
HCND(IN)=0.D0	157600
C	157700
C COMPUTE PRESSURE HEADS TO USE IN FUNCTIONS	157800
C	157900
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	158000
Z1=DZZ(J)	158100
ELSE	158200
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(N))*CS2	158300
END IF	158400
PTMP=P(IN)+Z1	158500
HCND(IN)=VSHKU(PTMP,J1,HK)	158600
THETA(IN)=VSTHU(PTMP,J1,HK)	158700
END IF	158800
10 CONTINUE	158900
RETURN	159000
END	159100
SUBROUTINE VSHCMP	159200
C*****	159300
CVSHCMP	159400
C*****	159500
C	159600
C PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE INTERCELL CONDUCTANCES	159700
C	159800
C -----	159900
C	160000
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	160100
C	160200
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	160300
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	160400
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	160500



COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	160600
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	160700
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	160800
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	160900
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	161000
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	161100
C	161200
C-----	161300
C	161400
C COMPUTE HARMONIC MEANS OF KSAT AND GRID SPACING	161500
C	161600
DO 10 J=2,NLY	161700
DO 10 N=2,NXR	161800
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	161900
JM1=IN-1	162000
NM1=IN-NLY	162100
A1=ANIZ(JTEX(IN))	162200
A2=ANIZ(JTEX(JM1))	162300
IF(HX(IN).EQ.0.) GO TO 10	162400
AREA=DXR(N)	162500
IF(RAD)AREA=PI2*RX(N)*DXR(N)	162600
C	162700
C VERTICAL CONDUCTANCE	162800
C THROUGH TOP	162900
C	163000
HKTT(IN)=2.0*A1*A2*AREA*HX(IN)*HX(JM1)/(A2*HX(JM1)*DELZ(J)+	163100
&A1*HX(IN)*DELZ(J-1))	163200
AREA=DELZ(J)	163300
IF(RAD)AREA=PI2*DELZ(J)*(RX(N)-.5 *DXR(N))	163400
C	163500
C HORIZONTAL OR RADIAL CONDUCTANCE	163600
C THROUGH LEFT-HAND SIDE	163700
C	163800
HKLL(IN)=2.0*AREA*HX(IN)*HX(NM1)/(HX(NM1)*DXR(N)+HX(IN)*DXR(N-1))	163900
10 CONTINUE	164000
RETURN	164100
END	164200
SUBROUTINE VSFLUX	164300
C*****	164400
CVSFLUX	164500
C*****	164600
C	164700
C PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE FLUXES AND MASS BALANCE	164800
C	164900
C-----	165000
C	165100
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	165200
C	165300
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	165400
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	165500
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	165600
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	165700
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	165800
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	165900
COMMON/PLOTT/PLTIM(50),IJOBS(50),JPLT,NPLT,NOBS	166000
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	166100
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	166200
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	166300
COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	166400
COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	166500
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	166600
COMMON/JCON/JSTOP,JFLAG	166700
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	166800
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	166900
&RET(1600)	167000
LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	167100
COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	167200

LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	167300
LOGICAL F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	167400
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	167500
COMMON/LOG2/F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	167600
CHARACTER*80 TITL	167700
CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	167800
COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	167900
DIMENSION BL(72)	168000
SAVE BL	168100
C-----	168200
C	168300
C INITIALIZE MASS BALANCE VARIABLES USED FOR	168400
C ENTIRE SIMULATION.	168500
C	168600
IF(KTIM.EQ.1) THEN	168700
DO 10 I=1,72	168800
BL(I)=0.	168900
10 CONTINUE	169000
END IF	169100
C	169200
C INITIALIZE MASS BALANCE VARIABLES USED FOR CURRENT	169300
C TIME STEP	169400
C	169500
BLTEMP=0	169600
BL(3)=0.	169700
BL(6)=0.	169800
BL(9)=0.	169900
BL(12)=0.	170000
BL(27)=0.	170100
BL(29)=0	170200
BL(36)=0.	170300
BL(39)=0.	170400
BL(42)=0.	170500
BL(45)=0.	170600
BL(60)=0.	170700
BL(68)=0	170800
BL(62)=0.	170900
BL(51)=0.	171000
BL(48)=0.	171100
DO 20 J=2,NLYY	171200
DO 20 N=2,NXRR	171300
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	171400
IF(HX(IN).EQ.0.) GO TO 20	171500
JM1=IN-1	171600
JP1=IN+1	171700
NM1=IN-NLY	171800
NP1=IN+NLY	171900
VOL=DXR(N)*DELZ(J)	172000
IF(RAD)VOL=PI2*RX(N)*DXR(N)*DELZ(J)	172100
C	172200
C SUM CHANGE IN STORAGE	172300
C	172400
Gsf=VOL*(THETA(IN)-THLST(IN))	172500
JJ=JTEX(IN)	172600
SS=HK(JJ,2)/HK(JJ,3)	172700
GSS=VOL*THETA(IN)*SS	172800
BL(29)=BL(29)+(GSF+GSS*(P(IN)-PXXX(IN)))	172900
IF(TRANS) THEN	173000
C	173100
C FOR TRANSPORT SUM CHANGE IN STORAGE AND DIFFUSIVE/DISPERSIVE	173200
C FLUXES	173300
C	173400
IF(NCTYP(IN).NE.1) BL(68)=BL(68)+VOL*(	173500
*CC(IN)*THETA(IN)*(1+SS*P(IN))-COLD(IN)*THLST(IN)*(1+SS*PXXX(IN)))	173600
SS=-HT(JJ,4)*(THETA(IN)+THETA(IN)*P(IN)*SS+RET(IN))*DELT	173700
BL(62)=BL(62)+VOL*SS*CC(IN)	173800
BLTEMP=BLTEMP-RET(IN)*CC(IN)*VOL	173900

IF(NCTYP(IN).EQ.2) THEN	174000
IF(CS(IN).LT.0) THEN	174100
BL(51)=BL(51)+CS(IN)	174200
ELSE	174300
BL(48)=BL(48)+CS(IN)	174400
END IF	174500
END IF	174600
IF(NCTYP(IN).EQ.1) THEN	174700
IP2=NP1-1	174800
IM2=NM1+1	174900
IM3=NM1-1	175000
IP3=NP1+1	175100
T5=(DX1(NP1)*(CC(IN)-CC(NP1))-DX2(NP1)*(0.5)*	175200
&CC(JP1)-CC(JM1)+CC(IP3)-CC(IP2)))	175300
&+(DX1(IN)*(CC(IN)-CC(NM1))+DX2(IN)*(0.5)*	175400
&CC(JP1)-CC(JM1)+CC(IM2)-CC(IM3)))	175500
&+(DZ1(JP1)*(CC(IN)-CC(JP1))-DZ2(JP1)*(0.5)*	175600
&CC(NP1)-CC(NM1)+CC(IP3)-CC(IM2)))	175700
&+(DZ1(IN)*(CC(IN)-CC(JM1))+DZ2(IN)*(0.5)*	175800
&CC(NP1)-CC(NM1)+CC(IP2)-CC(IM3)))	175900
IF(T5.LT.0) THEN	176000
BL(51)=BL(51)+T5	176100
ELSE	176200
BL(48)=BL(48)+T5	176300
END IF	176400
END IF	176500
END IF	176600
C	176700
C FLUX FOR NEUMANN CELLS	176800
C	176900
IF(NTYP(IN).EQ.2) THEN	177000
IF(QQ(IN).LE.0) THEN	177100
BL(12)=BL(12)+QQ(IN)	177200
IF(TRANS) BL(45)=BL(45)+QQ(IN)*CC(IN)	177300
ELSE	177400
BL(9)=BL(9)+QQ(IN)	177500
IF(TRANS) BL(42)=BL(42)+QQ(IN)*CS(IN)	177600
END IF	177700
ELSE	177800
C	177900
C FLUX FOR DIRICHLET CELLS	178000
C	178100
IF(NTYP(IN).EQ.1) THEN	178200
IF(TRANS) THEN	178300
QX=QT(IN)	178400
ELSE	178500
QX=VSFLX1(IN)	178600
END IF	178700
IF(QX.LT.0) THEN	178800
BL(3)=BL(3)-QX	178900
IF(TRANS) BL(36)=BL(36)-QX*CS(IN)	179000
ELSE	179100
BL(6)=BL(6)-QX	179200
IF(TRANS) BL(39)=BL(39)-QX*CC(IN)	179300
END IF	179400
ELSE	179500
C	179600
C SUM SOURCES AND SINKS	179700
C	179800
BL(27)=BL(27)+Q(IN)	179900
IF(TRANS) BL(60)=BL(60)+ETOUT*CC(IN)	180000
END IF	180100
END IF	180200
20 CONTINUE	180300
C	180400
C ACCUMULATE VALUES FOR TOTAL ELAPSED SIMULATION TIME	180500
C	180600

BL(24)=ETOUT	180700
BL(21)=ETOUT1	180800
BL(30)=BL(29)/DELT	180900
BL(15)=BL(3)+BL(9)	181000
BL(18)=BL(6)+BL(12)	181100
DO 30 I=2,26,3	181200
BL(I)=DELT*BL(I+1)	181300
30 CONTINUE	181400
BL(19)=BL(19)+BL(20)	181500
BL(22)=BL(22)+BL(23)	181600
BL(1)=BL(1)+BL(2)	181700
BL(4)=BL(4)+BL(5)	181800
BL(10)=BL(10)+BL(11)	181900
BL(13)=BL(13)+BL(14)	182000
BL(7)=BL(7)+BL(8)	182100
BL(16)=BL(16)+BL(17)	182200
BL(25)=BL(25)+BL(26)	182300
BL(28)=BL(28)+BL(29)	182400
BL(32)=BL(14)+BL(17)+BL(26)-BL(29)	182500
BL(33)=BL(32)/DELT	182600
BL(31)=BL(31)+BL(32)	182700
IF(TRANS) THEN	182800
C	182900
C TRANSPORT MASS BALANCE COMPONENTS	183000
C	183100
BL(67)=BL(67)+BL(68)	183200
BL(69)=BL(68)/DELT	183300
BL(61)=BL(61)+BL(62)	183400
BL(65)=BLTEMP-BL(64)	183500
BL(64)=BLTEMP	183600
BL(63)=BL(62)/DELT	183700
BL(66)=BL(65)/DELT	183800
BL(54)=BL(36)+BL(42)+BL(48)	183900
DO 40 I=35,59,3	184000
BL(I)=DELT*BL(I+1)	184100
40 CONTINUE	184200
BL(49)=BL(49)+BL(50)	184300
BL(46)=BL(46)+BL(47)	184400
BL(57)=BL(39)+BL(45)+BL(51)	184500
BL(58)=BL(58)+BL(59)	184600
BL(34)=BL(34)+BL(35)	184700
BL(37)=BL(37)+BL(38)	184800
BL(43)=BL(43)+BL(44)	184900
BL(52)=BL(52)+BL(53)	185000
BL(40)=BL(40)+BL(41)	185100
BL(55)=BL(55)+BL(56)	185200
BL(71)=BL(53)+BL(56)+BL(59)-BL(68)+BL(62)+BL(65)	185300
BL(72)=BL(71)/DELT	185400
BL(70)=BL(70)+BL(71)	185500
END IF	185600
C	185700
C WRITE RESULTS TO FILE 9	185800
C	185900
IF(F9P) WRITE(09,4000) STIM,(BL(MB9(IM))),IM=1,NMB9)	186000
IF(.NOT.F6P.AND.JPLT.NE.1.AND.JSTOP.NE.1.AND.JFLAG.NE.1) GO TO 50	186100
C	186200
C WRITE RESULTS OF MASS BALANCE TO FILE 6	186300
C	186400
WRITE (06,4010) KTIM,KP,STIM,TUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,ZUNIT,TUNIT,(BL(M),	186500
*M=1,12)	186600
WRITE(06,4020) (BL(M),M=13,33)	186700
IF(TRANS) WRITE(06,4030) CUNX,CUNX,CUNX,TUNIT,(BL(M),M=34,72)	186800
WRITE(06,4040)	186900
50 CONTINUE	187000
RETURN	187100
4000 FORMAT(11(1PE11.3))	187200
4010 FORMAT(21X,10(1H-),1X,'MASS BALANCE SUMMARY FOR TIME STEP',	187300

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& I4,1X,10(1H-)/25X,'PUMPING PERIOD NUMBER ',I4/25X, 187400
&'TOTAL ELAPSED SIMULATION TIME = ',1PE10.3,1X,A4//2X,128(1H+)/ 187500
& 2X,'+',126X,'+' / 187600
&2X,'+',90X,' TOTAL THIS',11X,'RATE THIS',5X,'+' /2X,'+', 187700
&33X,'VOLUMETRIC FLOW BALANCE', 187800
&18X,'TOTAL ',9X,'TIME STEP',11X,'TIME STEP',6X,'+' / 187900
&2X,'+',72X,A4,'**3',13X,A4,'**3',11X,A4,'**3/' ,A4,4X,'+' / 188000
&2X,'+',4X,'FLUX INTO DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED PRESSURE HEAD', 188100
&1X,'BOUNDARIES -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 188200
&2X,'+',2X,'FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED PRESSURE HEAD', 188300
&1X,'BOUNDARIES -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 188400
&2X,'+',13X,'FLUX INTO DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED FLUX BOUNDARIES', 188500
&1X,'-- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 188600
&2X,'+',11X,'FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED FLUX', 188700
&1X,'BOUNDARIES -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' ) 188800
4020 FORMAT(1H ,1X,'+',40X,'TOTAL FLUX INTO DOMAIN -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X), 188900
& 1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X,'+',38X,'TOTAL FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN -- ', 189000
&2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 189100
&2X,'+',51X,'EVAPORATION -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 189200
&2X,'+',49X,'TRANSPIRATION -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 189300
&2X,'+',38X,'TOTAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION', 189400
&1X,'-- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 189500
&2X,'+',30X,'CHANGE IN FLUID STORED IN DOMAIN -- ', 189600
&2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X,'+',42X,'FLUID VOLUME BALANCE' 189700
& ,1X,'-- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X,'+',126X,'+' ) 189800
4030 FORMAT(2X,'+',126X,'+',/,2X,'+',35X,'SOLUTE MASS BALANCE', 189900
&72X,'+',/,2X,'+',74X,A4,16X,A4,14X,A4,'/' ,A4,5X,'+',/, 190000
&2X,'+',4X,'FLUX INTO DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED PRESSURE HEAD', 190100
&1X,'BOUNDARIES -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 190200
&2X,'+',2X,'FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED PRESSURE HEAD', 190300
&1X,'BOUNDARIES -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 190400
&2X,'+',13X,'FLUX INTO DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED FLUX BOUNDARIES', 190500
&1X,'-- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 190600
&2X,'+',11X,'FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN ACROSS SPECIFIED FLUX', 190700
&1X,'BOUNDARIES -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /, 190800
&2X,'+',25X,'DIFFUSIVE/DISPERSIVE FLUX INTO DOMAIN -- ', 190900
&2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X, 191000
&'+',23X,'DIFFUSIVE/DISPERSIVE FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN -- ', 191100
&2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /, 191200
&1H ,1X,'+',40X,'TOTAL FLUX INTO DOMAIN -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X), 191300
& 1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X,'+',38X,'TOTAL FLUX OUT OF DOMAIN -- ', 191400
&2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 191500
&2X,'+',38X,'TOTAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION', 191600
&1X,'-- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 191700
&2X,'+',45X,'FIRST ORDER DECAY -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X), 191800
&1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 191900
&2X,'+',39X,'ADSORPTION/ION EXCHANGE -- ',2(1PE15.5,5X), 192000
&1PE15.5,4X,'+' / 192100
&2X,'+',29X,'CHANGE IN SOLUTE STORED IN DOMAIN -- ', 192200
&2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X,'+',43X,'SOLUTE MASS BALANCE' 192300
& ,1X,'-- ',2(1PE15.5,5X),1PE15.5,4X,'+' /2X,'+',126X,'+' ) 192400
4040 FORMAT( 2X,128(1H+)) 192500
END 192600
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSFLX1(IN) 192700
C***** 192800
CVSFLX1 192900
C***** 193000
C PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE INTERCELL MASS FLUX RATES FOR DIRICHLET 193100
C BOUNDARY NODES 193200
C ----- 193300
C 193400
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS 193500
C 193600
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z) 193700
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2 193800
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES 193900
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600) 194000

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COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	194100
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	194200
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	194300
COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	194400
&XI(1600)	194500
COMMON/WGT/WUS,WDS	194600
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	194700
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	194800
C-----	194900
C	195000
C	195100
C COMPUTE FLUXES ON ALL FOUR SIDES OF EACH CONSTANT HEAD NODE	195200
C	195300
JM1=IN-1	195400
JP1=IN+1	195500
NP1=IN+NLY	195600
NM1=IN-NLY	195700
C	195800
C COMPUTE A,B,C,D	195900
C	196000
IF(WUS.EQ.0.) THEN	196100
A(IN)=HKLL(IN)*DSQRT(HCND(NM1)*HCND(IN))	196200
B(IN)=HKTT(IN)*DSQRT(HCND(JM1)*HCND(IN))	196300
C(IN)=HKLL(NP1)*DSQRT(HCND(NP1)*HCND(IN))	196400
D(IN)=HKTT(JP1)*DSQRT(HCND(JP1)*HCND(IN))	196500
ELSE	196600
IF(P(NM1).GT.P(IN).AND.HX(NM1).NE.0.) THEN	196700
ALA=WDS	196800
BTA=WUS	196900
ELSE	197000
ALA=WUS	197100
BTA=WDS	197200
END IF	197300
IF(P(JM1).GT.P(IN).AND.HX(JM1).NE.0.) THEN	197400
ALB=WDS	197500
BTB=WUS	197600
ELSE	197700
ALB=WUS	197800
BTB=WDS	197900
END IF	198000
IF(P(NP1).GT.P(IN).AND.HX(NP1).NE.0.) THEN	198100
ALC=WDS	198200
BTC=WUS	198300
ELSE	198400
ALC=WUS	198500
BTC=WDS	198600
END IF	198700
IF(P(JP1).GT.P(IN).AND.HX(JP1).NE.0.) THEN	198800
ALD=WDS	198900
BTD=WUS	199000
ELSE	199100
ALD=WUS	199200
BTD=WDS	199300
END IF	199400
C	199500
C DETERMINE FLUXES	199600
C	199700
A(IN)=(ALA*HCND(NM1)+BTA*HCND(IN))*HKLL(IN)	199800
B(IN)=(ALB*HCND(JM1)+BTB*HCND(IN))*HKTT(IN)	199900
C(IN)=(ALC*HCND(NP1)+BTC*HCND(IN))*HKLL(NP1)	200000
D(IN)=(ALD*HCND(JP1)+BTD*HCND(IN))*HKTT(JP1)	200100
END IF	200200
10 QL=-A(IN)*(P(IN)-P(NM1))	200300
QA=-B(IN)*(P(IN)-P(JM1))	200400
QR=-C(IN)*(P(IN)-P(NP1))	200500
QB=-D(IN)*(P(IN)-P(JP1))	200600
C	200700

C	COMPUTE NET FLUX IN (+) OR OUT (-)	200800
C		200900
	VSFLX1=QL+QR+QA+QB	201000
	RETURN	201100
	END	201200
	SUBROUTINE VSOUTP	201300
C*****		201400
CVSOUTP		201500
C*****		201600
C		201700
C	PURPOSE: TO OUTPUT RESULTS AFTER EACH TIME STEP.	201800
C		201900
C	-----	202000
C		202100
C	SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	202200
C		202300
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H,P-Z)	202400
	COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	202500
	COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	202600
	COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	202700
	COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	202800
	COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	202900
	COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	203000
	COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	203100
	COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	203200
	COMMON/DUMM/DUM(1600)	203300
	COMMON/PLOTT/PLTIM(50),IJOBS(50),JPLT,NPLT,NOBS	203400
	COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	203500
	COMMON/SCN1/TMPX,TMLT,DLTMX,DLTMIN,TRED	203600
	COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	203700
	COMMON/JCON/JSTOP,JFLAG	203800
	COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	203900
	&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	204000
	&RET(1600)	204100
	LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	204200
	COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	204300
	LOGICAL F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	204400
	LOGICAL THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT	204500
	COMMON/LOG2/F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	204600
	COMMON/LOG4/THPT,SPNT,PPNT,HPNT,VPNT	204700
	CHARACTER*80 TITL	204800
	CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	204900
	COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	205000
C		205100
C	-----	205200
C		205300
C	OUTPUT RESULTS TO FILE 11 AT EACH TIME STEP	205400
C		205500
	IF(F11P) THEN	205600
	DO 10 J=1,NOBS	205700
	N=IJOBS(J)	205800
	I=N/NLY+1	205900
	J1=MOD(N,NLY)	206000
	IF(HX(N).NE.0.) THEN	206100
	PPR=HK(JTEX(N),3)	206200
	IF(PPR.EQ.0.)PPR=1.	206300
	SAT=THETA(N)/PPR	206400
	IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	206500
	Z1=DZZ(J1)	206600
	ELSE	206700
	Z1=DZZ(J1)*CS1+(RX(I))*CS2	206800
	END IF	206900
	PHD=P(N)+Z1	207000
	IF(TRANS) THEN	207100
	WRITE(11,4020) STIM,RX(I),DZZ(J1),P(N),PHD,THETA(N),SAT,CC(N)	207200
	ELSE	207300
	WRITE (11,4020) STIM,RX(I),DZZ(J1),P(N),PHD,THETA(N),SAT	207400

END IF	207500
END IF	207600
10 CONTINUE	207700
END IF	207800
IF(KTIM.EQ.0) GO TO 20	207900
C	208000
C WRITE TIME STEP HEADER TO FILE 6	208100
C	208200
C WRITE MAXIMUM HEAD CHANGE EACH TIME STEP TO FILE 7	208300
C	208400
IF(F7P) THEN	208500
WRITE(07,4040) KTIM,STIM,NIT,NIT1	208600
WRITE(07,4030) (DHMX(M2),M2=1,NIT)	208700
END IF	208800
WRITE(06,4040) KTIM,STIM,NIT,NIT1	208900
IF(JSTOP.EQ.1.OR.JPLT.EQ.1) GO TO 20	209000
IF(.NOT.PRNT.AND.JFLAG.EQ.0) RETURN	209100
20 WRITE (6,4050) TITL,STIM,TUNIT,KTIM	209200
C	209300
C PRINT SOLUTION FOR CURRENT TIME STEP	209400
C	209500
IF(JPLT.EQ.1) THEN	209600
C	209700
C WRITE PRESSURE HEADS TO FILE 8 AT OBSERVATION TIMES.	209800
C	209900
WRITE (8,4000) STIM,TUNIT	210000
DO 40 J=1,NLY	210100
DO 30 N=1,NXR	210200
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	210300
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	210400
Z1=DZZ(J)	210500
ELSE	210600
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(N))*CS2	210700
END IF	210800
30 DUM(IN)=P(IN)+Z1	210900
40 WRITE(8,4010) (DUM(N),N=J,NNODES-NLY+J,NLY)	211000
C	211100
C WRITE CONCENTRATIONS TO FILE 8	211200
C	211300
IF(TRANS) THEN	211400
DO 50 J=1,NLY	211500
WRITE(08,4010) (CC(N),N=J,NNODES-NLY+J,NLY)	211600
50 CONTINUE	211700
END IF	211800
END IF	211900
C	212000
C PRINT TOTAL HEADS	212100
C	212200
IF(HPNT) THEN	212300
WRITE (6,4060)	212400
CALL VSOUT(1,P)	212500
END IF	212600
C	212700
C PRINT PRESSURE HEADS	212800
C	212900
IF(PPNT) THEN	213000
IF(JPLT.NE.1) THEN	213100
DO 60 J=2,NLY	213200
DO 60 N=2,NXRR	213300
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	213400
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	213500
Z1=DZZ(J)	213600
ELSE	213700
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(N))*CS2	213800
END IF	213900
DUM(IN)=P(IN)+Z1	214000
IF(HX(IN).EQ.0.)DUM(IN)=0.	214100



60 CONTINUE	214200
END IF	214300
WRITE (6,4070)	214400
CALL VSOUT(1,DUM)	214500
END IF	214600
C	214700
C PRINT SATURATIONS	214800
C	214900
IF(SPNT) THEN	215000
DO 70 J=2,NLYY	215100
DO 70 N=2,NXRR	215200
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	215300
TTX=HK(JTEX(IN),3)	215400
IF(TTX.EQ.0.) THEN	215500
DUM(IN)=0.	215600
ELSE	215700
DUM(IN)=THETA(IN)/TTX	215800
END IF	215900
70 CONTINUE	216000
WRITE (6,4080)	216100
CALL VSOUT(2,DUM)	216200
END IF	216300
C	216400
C PRINT MOISTURE CONTENTS	216500
C	216600
IF(THPT) THEN	216700
WRITE (6,4090)	216800
CALL VSOUT(2,THETA)	216900
END IF	217000
C	217100
C PRINT VELOCITIES	217200
C	217300
IF(VPNT.AND.KTIM.GT.0) THEN	217400
WRITE(06,4100)	217500
CALL VSOUT(1,VX)	217600
WRITE(06,4110)	217700
CALL VSOUT(1,VZ)	217800
END IF	217900
C	218000
C PRINT CONCENTRATIONS	218100
C	218200
IF(TRANS) THEN	218300
WRITE(6,4120)	218400
CALL VSOUT(1,CC)	218500
END IF	218600
CONTINUE	218700
RETURN	218800
4000 FORMAT(/,8H TIME = ,E14.4,1X,A4/)	218900
4010 FORMAT(8(1PE10.3))	219000
4020 FORMAT(8(1PE12.3))	219100
4030 FORMAT(7E11.4)	219200
4040 FORMAT(' TIME STEP ',I5,' TIME = ',E12.4,' NIT = ',I3,	219300
&' NIT1 = ',I3)	219400
4050 FORMAT(6X,A80/5X,20HTOTAL ELAPSED TIME =,1PE12.3,1X,A4/5X,	219500
&10HTIME STEP ,I5,//)	219600
4060 FORMAT(1H ,50X,10HTOTAL HEAD)	219700
4070 FORMAT(1H ,50X,13HPRESSURE HEAD)	219800
4080 FORMAT(1H ,50X,10HSATURATION)	219900
4090 FORMAT(1H ,50X,16HMOISTURE CONTENT)	220000
4100 FORMAT(51X,'X-VELOCITY')	220100
4110 FORMAT(51X,'Z-VELOCITY')	220200
4120 FORMAT(51X,'CONCENTRATION')	220300
END	220400
SUBROUTINE VSOUT(IV,VPRNT)	220500
C*****	220600
CVSOUT	220700
C*****	220800

C		220900
C	PURPOSE: TO PRINT TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	221000
C		221100
C		221200
C	-----	221300
C		221400
C	SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	221500
C		221600
C		221700
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	221800
	COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	221900
	COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	222000
	COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	222100
	COMMON/DUMM/DUM(1600)	222200
	COMMON/PLOTT/PLTIM(50),IJOBS(50),JPLT,NPLT,NOBS	222300
	LOGICAL F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	222400
	COMMON/LOG2/F7P,F11P,F8P,F9P,F6P,PRNT	222500
	CHARACTER*80 TITL	222600
	CHARACTER*4 ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	222700
	COMMON/SCHAR/TITL,ZUNIT,TUNIT,CUNX	222800
	DIMENSION VPRNT(1),DUM1(600)	222900
C		223000
C	-----	223100
C		223200
	WRITE (06,4000) ZUNIT,ZUNIT	223300
	WRITE (06,4010) (RX(K),K=2,NXRR)	223400
	DO 30 J=2,NLYY	223500
	DO 10 N=2,NXRR	223600
	IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	223700
	DUM1(N)=VPRNT(IN)	223800
	IF(HX(IN).EQ.0. ) DUM1(N)=0.	223900
10	CONTINUE	224000
	IF(IV.GT.1) GO TO 20	224100
	WRITE (06,4020) DZZ(J),(DUM1(N),N=2,NXRR)	224200
	GO TO 30	224300
20	WRITE (06,4030) DZZ(J),(DUM1(N),N=2,NXRR)	224400
30	CONTINUE	224500
	RETURN	224600
4000	FORMAT(1H ,1X,5HZ, IN/2X,A4,20X,20HX OR R DISTANCE, IN ,A4)	224700
4010	FORMAT(1H ,8X,13(F9.2)/(9X,13(F9.2)))	224800
4020	FORMAT(1X,F8.2,13(1PE9.2)/(9X,13(1PE9.2)))	224900
4030	FORMAT(1X,F8.2,13F9.3/(9X,13F9.3))	225000
	END	225100
	SUBROUTINE VSPOND(IFET,IFET1,IFET2)	225200
C*****		225300
CVSPOND		225400
C*****		225500
C		225600
C	UPDATED 10-88	225700
C		225800
C	PURPOSE: TO DETERMINE IF PONDING OR UNPONDING HAS OCCURRED, AND	225900
C	IF SO TO CHANGE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS AT THOSE NODES FROM	226000
C	NEUMAN TO DIRICHLET OR VICE VERSA	226100
C		226200
C	-----	226300
C		226400
C	SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	226500
C		226600
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	226700
	COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	226800
	COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	226900
	COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	227000
	COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	227100
	COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	227200
	COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	227300
	&XI(1600)	227400
	COMMON/PND/POND	227500

COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	227600
C	227700
C-----	227800
C	227900
C IFET1 INDICATES WHETHER THERE ARE ANY NEUMAN BOUNDARIES REMAINING	228000
C IFET2 INDICATES WHETHER ANY SPECIFIC FLUX NODES HAVE BEEN CONVERTED	228100
C TO SPECIFIED HEAD NODES. BECAUSE OF THE CAPILLARY BARRIER	228200
C EFFECT, THESE NODES MAY NEED TO REVERT TO SPECIFIED FLUX NODES.	228300
C IFET INDICATES WHETHER PONDING OCCURRED OR DISAPPEARED	228400
C	228500
IF(IFET1.EQ.0 .AND. IFET2 .EQ. 0) RETURN	228600
IFET=0	228700
IFET1=0	228800
IFET2=0	228900
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	229000
DZ1=DZZ(2)	229100
ELSE	229200
IF(CS2.LT.0) THEN	229300
DZ1=DZZ(2)*CS1+RX(NXRR)*CS2	229400
ELSE	229500
DZ1=DZZ(2)*CS1+RX(2)*CS2	229600
END IF	229700
END IF	229800
DO 20 I=2,NXRR	229900
DO 10 J=2,NLYY	230000
IN=NLY*(I-1)+J	230100
IF(HX(IN).NE.0.) THEN	230200
IF(NTYP(IN).EQ.2.AND.QQ(IN).GT.0.) THEN	230300
IFET1=1	230400
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	230500
Z1=DZZ(J)	230600
ELSE	230700
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+RX(I)*CS2	230800
END IF	230900
IF(POND.GE.0.) THEN	231000
C	231100
C DZ2 IS MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TOTAL HEAD	231200
C	231300
DZ2=POND-Z1	231400
ELSE	231500
DZ2=-DMIN1(Z1,DZ1-POND)	231600
END IF	231700
IF(P(IN).GT.DZ2) THEN	231800
C	231900
C IF COMPUTED HEAD EXCEEDS MAXIMUM THEN SET P=DZ2	232000
C AND CHANGE BOUNDARY TYPE TO CONSTANT HEAD	232100
C	232200
P(IN)=DZ2	232300
NTYP(IN)=1	232400
IFET=1	232500
IFET2=1	232600
WRITE(6,4000) J,I,KTIM,NIT	232700
END IF	232800
ELSE	232900
IF(NTYP(IN).EQ.1.AND.QQ(IN).GT.0.) THEN	233000
IFET2=1	233100
JP1=IN+1	233200
IM1=IN+NLY	233300
IP1=IN-NLY	233400
TEST=(P(IN)-P(JP1))*D(IN)	233500
IF(HX(IM1).NE.0) TEST=TEST+(P(IN)-P(IM1))*C(IN)	233600
IF(HX(IP1).NE.0)TEST=TEST+(P(IN)-P(IP1))*A(IN)	233700
TEST=TEST/QQ(IN)	233800
IF (TEST .GE. 1.01)THEN	233900
C	234000
C IF FLUX FROM THE CONVERTED NODE IS GREATER THAN THE SPECIFIED	234100
C FLUX RATE, THE NODE IS RECONVERTED TO A SPECIFIED FLUX NODE.	234200

C	NTYP(IN)=2	234300
	IFET=1	234400
	IFET1=1	234500
	WRITE(06,4010)J,I,KTIM,NIT	234600
	END IF	234700
	END IF	234800
	END IF	234900
	GO TO 20	235000
	END IF	235100
	10 CONTINUE	235200
	20 CONTINUE	235300
	RETURN	235400
	4000 FORMAT(//,6X,17H PONDING AT NODE ,2I4,17H DURING TIME STEP,	235500
	&I4,' ITERATION ',I4)	235600
	4010 FORMAT(//,6X,' PONDING ENDED AT NODE ',2I4,	235700
	&' DURING TIME STEP ',I4,' ITERATION ',I4)	235800
	END	235900
	SUBROUTINE VSSFAC	236000
C*****		236100
CVSSFAC		236200
C*****		236300
C		236400
C	REVISED 10-88	236500
C		236600
C	PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE POSITION OF SEEPAGE FACE BOUNDARIES	236700
C		236800
C	HEIGHT OF SEEPAGE FACE IS LOWERED IF THERE IS FLUX INTO SYSTEM	236900
C	THRU FACE.	237000
C	HEIGHT IS RAISED IF PRESSURE HEADS ARE POSITIVE ABOVE FACE.	237100
C		237200
C	-----	237300
C		237400
C		237500
C	SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	237600
C		237700
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	237800
	COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	237900
	COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	238000
	COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	238100
	COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	238200
	COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	238300
	COMMON/SPFC/JSPX(3,25,8),NFC(8),JLAST(8),NFCS	238400
	COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	238500
C		238600
C	-----	238700
C		238800
	DO 90 K=1,NFCS	238900
	NFX=NFC(K)	239000
	JFST=0	239100
	JLST=JLAST(K)	239200
C		239300
C	CHECK FOR POSITIVE PRESSURES ABOVE SEEPAGE FACE	239400
C		239500
	DO 10 J=NFX,1,-1	239600
	IN=JSPX(1,J,K)	239700
	JJ=JSPX(2,J,K)	239800
	NN=JSPX(3,J,K)	239900
	IF(CS1.EQ.1) THEN	240000
	Z1=DZZ(JJ)	240100
	ELSE	240200
	Z1=DZZ(JJ)*CS1+RX(NN)*CS2	240300
	END IF	240400
	PTMP=P(IN)+Z1	240500
	IF(PTMP.LT.0.) GO TO 10	240600
	JFST=J	240700
	GO TO 20	240800
10	CONTINUE	240900

20 CONTINUE	241000
C	241100
C CHECK FOR FLOW INTO DOMAIN THROUGH SEEPAGE FACE	241200
C	241300
IF(JFST.GT.JLST) GO TO 60	241400
DO 40 I=JLST,1,-1	241500
IN=JSPX(1,I,K)	241600
IM1=IN-NLY	241700
JM1=IN-1	241800
IP1=IN+NLY	241900
JP1=IN+1	242000
IF(HX(IM1).EQ.0) THEN	242100
IF(HX(IP1).NE.0.AND.P(IP1).LT.P(IN)) GO TO 30	242200
END IF	242300
IF(HX(JM1).EQ.0) THEN	242400
IF(HX(JP1).NE.0.AND.P(JP1).LT.P(IN)) GO TO 30	242500
END IF	242600
IF(HX(IP1).EQ.0) THEN	242700
IF(HX(IM1).NE.0.AND.P(IM1).LT.P(IN)) GO TO 30	242800
END IF	242900
IF(HX(JP1).EQ.0) THEN	243000
IF(HX(JM1).NE.0.AND.P(JM1).LT.P(IN)) GO TO 30	243100
END IF	243200
GO TO 50	243300
30 NTYP(IN)=3	243400
40 CONTINUE	243500
I=0	243600
50 IF(I.EQ.JLST) GO TO 60	243700
C	243800
C RESET SEEPAGE FACE HEIGHT AND BOUNDARIES	243900
C	244000
JLAST(K)=I	244100
GO TO 80	244200
60 IF(JFST.EQ.JLST) GO TO 80	244300
DO 70 I=1,JFST	244400
IN=JSPX(1,I,K)	244500
JJ=JSPX(2,I,K)	244600
NN=JSPX(3,I,K)	244700
IF(CS1.EQ.1) THEN	244800
Z1=DZZ(JJ)	244900
ELSE	245000
Z1=DZZ(JJ)*CS1+RX(NN)*CS2	245100
END IF	245200
NTYP(IN)=1	245300
P(IN)=-Z1	245400
70 CONTINUE	245500
JLAST(K)=JFST	245600
80 CONTINUE	245700
90 CONTINUE	245800
END	245900
SUBROUTINE VSEVAP	246000
C*****	246100
CVSEVAP	246200
C*****	246300
C	246400
C PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE SURFACE EVAPORATION RATES	246500
C	246600
C	246700
C-----	246800
C	246900
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	247000
C	247100
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	247200
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	247300
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	247400
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	247500
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	247600

COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	247700
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	247800
COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	247900
&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	248000
&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	248100
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	248200
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	248300
C	248400
C-----	248500
C	248600
ETOUT1=0	248700
IF(SRES.EQ.0) RETURN	248800
DO 10 J=2,NLYY	248900
DO 10 N=2,NXRR	249000
IN=NLY*(N-1)+J	249100
IF(NTYP(IN).EQ.5) THEN	249200
C	249300
C COMPUTE TEMPORARY EVAP RATE, CHECK AGAINST MAX AND	249400
C CORRECT IF NECESSARY	249500
C	249600
AREA=DXR(N)	249700
IF(RAD)AREA=PI2*RX(N)*DXR(N)	249800
PETT=PEV*AREA	249900
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	250000
Z1=DZZ(J)	250100
ELSE	250200
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(N))*CS2	250300
END IF	250400
PTMP=P(IN)+Z1	250500
HKX=HCND(IN)*HX(IN)	250600
EV=HKX*SRES*(HA-PTMP)*AREA	250700
IF(EV.GT.0.) EV=0.	250800
IF(EV.GT.PETT) THEN	250900
Q(IN)=EV	251000
ELSE	251100
Q(IN)=PETT	251200
END IF	251300
ETOUT1=ETOUT1+Q(IN)	251400
END IF	251500
10 CONTINUE	251600
RETURN	251700
END	251800
SUBROUTINE VSPLNT	251900
C*****	252000
CVSPLNT	252100
C*****	252200
C	252300
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES ACTUAL ET AS A FUNCTION OF A ROOT	252400
C ACTIVITY FUNCTION, HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF THE SOIL,	252500
C AND THE DIFFERENCE IN PRESSURE HEAD BETWEEN THE ROOTS AND	252600
C THE SOIL	252700
C	252800
C-----	252900
C	253000
C SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	253100
C	253200
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	253300
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	253400
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	253500
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	253600
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	253700
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	253800
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	253900
COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	254000
&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	254100
&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	254200
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	254300

LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	254400
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	254500
C	254600
C SUM TRANSPIRATION FOR EACH COLUMN	254700
C	254800
ETOUT=0	254900
IF(PET.GE. 0)RETURN	255000
DO 50 I=2,NXRR	255100
ETR=0	255200
AREA=DXR(I)	255300
IF (RAD) AREA=PI2*RX(I)*DXR(I)	255400
PETT=AREA*PET	255500
DO 10 J=2,NLYY	255600
C	255700
C COMPUTE TRANSPIRATION FOR EACH NODE IN COLUMN	255800
C	255900
IN=NLY*(I-1)+J	256000
IF(NTYP(IN).EQ.0.AND.HX(IN).GT.0) THEN	256100
VOL=AREA*DELZ(J)	256200
IF(DPTH(IN).GT.RTDPTH) GO TO 20	256300
C	256400
C TRANSPIRATION IS ZERO IF NTYP IS NOT 0, NODE IS DEEPER	256500
C THAN RTDPTH, OR PRESSURE IS LESS THAN HROOT	256600
C	256700
IF(CS1.EQ.1.) THEN	256800
Z1=DZZ(J)	256900
ELSE	257000
Z1=DZZ(J)*CS1+(RX(I))*CS2	257100
END IF	257200
PTMP=P(IN)+Z1	257300
IF(PTMP.LE.HROOT) THEN	257400
Q(IN)=0	257500
ELSE	257600
HXX=HCND(IN)*HX(IN)*RT(IN)*VOL	257700
C	257800
C Q IS TRANSPIRATION FOR EACH NODE. ETR IS TOTAL FOR COLUMN	257900
C	258000
Q(IN)=(HROOT-PTMP)*HXX	258100
ETR=ETR+Q(IN)	258200
END IF	258300
END IF	258400
10 CONTINUE	258500
20 IF(ETR.LT.PETT) THEN	258600
C	258700
C IF TOTAL TRANSPIRATION FOR COLUMN IS GREATER	258800
C THAN POTENTIAL THEN ADJUST TRANSPIRATION VALUES	258900
C	259000
R1=PETT/ETR	259100
ETR=PETT	259200
DO 30 K=2,J	259300
IN=NLY*(I-1)+K	259400
IF(HX(IN).GT.0.AND.NTYP(IN).EQ.0) THEN	259500
IF(DPTH(IN).GT.RTDPTH) GO TO 40	259600
Q(IN)=Q(IN)*R1	259700
END IF	259800
30 CONTINUE	259900
40 CONTINUE	260000
END IF	260100
ETOUT=ETOUT+ETR	260200
50 CONTINUE	260300
RETURN	260400
END	260500
SUBROUTINE VSPET	260600
C*****	260700
CVSPET	260800
C*****	260900
C	261000

C	PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE VALUES OF PEV,SRES,HA,PET,RTDPH,RTBOT,RTTOP,	261100
C	AND HROOT FOR EVAPORATION AND TRANSPIRATION CALCULATIONS.	261200
C	VALUES ARE DETERMINED BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION IN TIME	261300
C	BETWEEN EVAPOTRANSPIRATION PERIODS.	261400
C	-----	261500
C		261600
C		261700
C	SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARRAYS AND SCALARS	261800
C		261900
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	262000
	COMMON/PTET/DPH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	262100
	&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPH,	262200
	&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	262300
	COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	262400
	LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	262500
	COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	262600
C		262700
C	-----	262800
C		262900
	IF (NPV.EQ.1) THEN	263000
C		263100
C	IF ONLY 1 PERIOD THEN ALL VALUES ARE CONSTANT	263200
C		263300
	IF(BCIT) THEN	263400
	PEV=-PEVAL(1)	263500
	SRES=RDC(1,1)	263600
	HA=RDC(2,1)	263700
	END IF	263800
	IF(ETSIM) THEN	263900
	PET=-PTVAL(1)	264000
	RTDPH=RDC(3,1)	264100
	RTBOT=RDC(4,1)	264200
	RTTOP=RDC(5,1)	264300
	HROOT=RDC(6,1)	264400
	END IF	264500
	ELSE	264600
C		264700
C	DETERMINE WHICH PERIOD TO USE	264800
C		264900
	ETCYC1=NPV*ETCYC	265000
	SITY=MOD(STIM,ETCYC1)	265100
	I=(SITY/ETCYC)+2	265200
	IF(I.EQ.1) THEN	265300
	K=NPV	265400
	ELSE	265500
	K=I-1	265600
	END IF	265700
C		265800
C	LINEARLY INTERPOLATE	265900
C		266000
	FRPER=(MOD(SITY,ETCYC))/ETCYC	266100
	IF (BCIT) THEN	266200
	PEV=-PEVAL(K)-(PEVAL(I)-PEVAL(K))*FRPER	266300
	SRES=RDC(1,K)+(RDC(1,I)-RDC(1,K))*FRPER	266400
	HA=RDC(2,K)+(RDC(2,I)-RDC(2,K))*FRPER	266500
	END IF	266600
	IF (ETSIM) THEN	266700
	PET=-PTVAL(K)-(PTVAL(I)-PTVAL(K))*FRPER	266800
	RTDPH=RDC(3,K)+(RDC(3,I)-RDC(3,K))*FRPER	266900
	RTBOT=RDC(4,K)+(RDC(4,I)-RDC(4,K))*FRPER	267000
	RTTOP=RDC(5,K)+(RDC(5,I)-RDC(5,K))*FRPER	267100
	HROOT=RDC(6,K)+(RDC(6,I)-RDC(6,K))*FRPER	267200
	END IF	267300
	END IF	267400
	RETURN	267500
	END	267600
	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSRDF(Z1,Z2)	267700



C*****	267800
CVSRDF	267900
C*****	268000
C	268100
C     PURPOSE: TO DETERMINE THE ROOT ACTIVITY AT EACH NODE WITHIN	268200
C             THE ROOT ZONE FOR EACH TIME STEP	268300
C	268400
C	268500
C-----	268600
C	268700
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	268800
COMMON/PTET/DPTH(1600),RT(1600),RDC(6,25),ETCYC,	268900
&PEVAL(25),PTVAL(25),PET,PEV,HROOT,HA,SRES,RTDPTH,	269000
&RTBOT,RTTOP,NPV	269100
C	269200
C-----	269300
C	269400
C	269500
C     LINEARLY INTERPOLATE USING DEPTH OF NODE AND MAXIMUM ROOT DEPTH	269600
C	269700
IF(RTDPTH.GT.Z1.AND.RTDPTH.GT.0)THEN	269800
IF(RTDPTH.GE.Z1+Z2)THEN	269900
ZZ=Z1+0.5*Z2	270000
ZZ1=1.	270100
ELSE	270200
ZZ=(Z1+RTDPTH)*0.5	270300
ZZ1=(RTDPTH-Z1)/Z2	270400
END IF	270500
VSRDF=ZZ1*(ZZ*RTBOT+(RTDPTH-ZZ)*RTTOP)/RTDPTH	270600
ELSE	270700
VSRDF=0.0	270800
END IF	270900
RETURN	271000
END	271100
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSDTHU(P,I,HK)	271200
C*****	271300
CVSDTHU	271400
C*****	271500
C	271600
C     FIRST DERIVATIVE OF MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	271700
C	271800
C     VAN GENUCHTEN FUNCTION	271900
C	272000
C       HK(I,1)=SATURATED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY	272100
C       HK(I,2)=SPECIFIC STORAGE	272200
C       HK(I,3)=POROSITY	272300
C       HK(I,4)=ALPHA PRIME	272400
C       HK(I,5)=RESIDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT	272500
C       HK(I,6)=BETA PRIME	272600
C	272700
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	272800
DIMENSION HK(10,100)	272900
VSDTHU=0.00	273000
IF(P.GE.0.0)RETURN	273100
SE=HK(I,3)-HK(I,5)	273200
EN=HK(I,6)	273300
EM=2.-1./EN	273400
ALPH=HK(I,4)	273500
A=P/ALPH	273600
VSDTHU=-(EN-1)*SE*A**(EN-1)/(ALPH*(1+A**EN)**EM)	273700
RETURN	273800
END	273900
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSTHNV(V,I,HK)	274000
C*****	274100
CVSTHNV	274200
C*****	274300
C	274400

C	INITIAL UNSATURATED PRESSURE HEAD AS A FUNCTION OF VOLUMETRIC	274500
C	MOISTURE CONTENT	274600
C		274700
C	VAN GENUCHTEN FUNCTION	274800
C		274900
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	275000
	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	275100
	VSTHNV=0.0	275200
	IF(V.GE.HK(I,3)) RETURN	275300
	IF(V.GT.HK(I,5)) GO TO 10	275400
	WRITE(6,4000) V,I	275500
	STOP	275600
	10 SE=(V-HK(I,5))/(HK(I,3)-HK(I,5))	275700
	EN=HK(I,6)	275800
	EM=1.-1./EN	275900
	ALPH=HK(I,4)	276000
	VSTHNV=ALPH*(1/SE**(1/EM)-1)**(1-EM)	276100
	RETURN	276200
	4000 FORMAT(/,28HINITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT OF ,F7.3,49HIS LESS THAN RES	276300
	&IDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT FOR CLASS ,I4,/,	276400
	&14HPROGRAM HALTED)	276500
	END	276600
	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSTHU(P,I,HK)	276700
C*****		276800
CVSTHU		276900
C*****		277000
C		277100
C	MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	277200
C		277300
C	VAN GENUCHTEN FUNCTION	277400
C		277500
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	277600
	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	277700
	VSTHU=HK(I,3)	277800
	IF(P .GE. 0.0)RETURN	277900
	EN=HK(I,6)	278000
	EM=-(1.-1./EN)	278100
	A=HK(I,3)-HK(I,5)	278200
	ALPH=HK(I,4)	278300
	VSTHU=HK(I,5)+A*(1+(P/ALPH)**EN)**EM	278400
	RETURN	278500
	END	278600
	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSHKU(P,I,HK)	278700
C*****		278800
CVSHKU		278900
C*****		279000
C		279100
C	RELATIVE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY WITH RESPECT TO PRESSURE HEAD	279200
C		279300
C	VAN GENUCHTEN FUNCTION	279400
C		279500
C		279600
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	279700
	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	279800
	VSHKU=1.00	279900
	IF(P.GE.0.0)RETURN	280000
	EN=HK(I,6)	280100
	EM=1.-1./EN	280200
	A=P/HK(I,4)	280300
	TOP=A**EN	280400
	DEN=(1+TOP)**(EM/2.)	280500
	TOP=1-TOP/A*(1+TOP)**(-EM)	280600
	VSHKU=TOP*TOP/DEN	280700
	RETURN	280800
	END	280900
C		281000
C		281100

C		281200
C	NOTE -- AS LISTED HERE THE PROGRAM USES THE FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS	281300
C	OF THE VAN GENUCHTEN FORM.	281400
C	FUNCTIONS FOR THE THREE ALTERNATIVE RELATIONS ARE LISTED	281500
C	BELOW. TO USE ONE OF THESE: FIRST PLACE A 'C' (FOR COMMENT)	281600
C	IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF EVERY LINE IN THE VAN GENUCHTEN	281700
C	ROUTINES. NEXT REMOVE THE COMMENT DESIGNATIONS FOR THE	281800
C	DESIRED SET OF ROUTINES -- 'C&' FOR BROOKS-COREY	281900
C	'C\$' FOR HAVERKAMP	282000
C	'C+' FOR TABULAR DATA	282100
C		282200
C&	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSDTHU(P,I,HK)	282300
C*****		282400
CVSDTHU		282500
C*****		282600
C		282700
C	FIRST DERIVATIVE OF MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	282800
C		282900
C	BROOKS AND COREY, CSU HYDROLOGY PAPER NO. 17 PP.3-4	283000
C		283100
C	HK(I,1)=SATURATED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY	283200
C	HK(I,2)=SPECIFIC STORAGE	283300
C	HK(I,3)=POROSITY	283400
C	HK(I,4)=BUBBLING PRESSURE	283500
C	HK(I,5)=RESIDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT	283600
C	HK(I,6)=LAMBDA	283700
C		283800
C&	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	283900
C&	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	284000
C&	VSDTHU=0.DO	284100
C&	IF(P.GE.HK(I,4))RETURN	284200
C&	VSDTHU=-((HK(I,3)-HK(I,5))*HK(I,6)*(HK(I,4)/P)**HK(I,6))/P	284300
C&	RETURN	284400
C&	END	284500
C&	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSTHNV(V,I,HK)	284600
C*****		284700
CVSTHNV		284800
C*****		284900
C		285000
C	INITIAL UNSATURATED PRESSURE HEAD AS A FUNCTION OF VOLUMETRIC	285100
C	MOISTURE CONTENT	285200
C		285300
C	BROOKS AND COREY, CSU HYDROLOGY PAPER NO. 17 , PP.3-4	285400
C		285500
C&	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	285600
C&	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	285700
C&	VSTHNV=HK(I,4)	285800
C&	IF(V.GE.HK(I,3)) RETURN	285900
C&	IF(V.GT.HK(I,5)) GO TO 1	286000
C&	WRITE(6,100) V,I	286100
C&100	FORMAT(/,28HINITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT OF ,F7.3,49HIS LESS THAN RES	286200
C&	1IDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT FOR CLASS ,I4,/,	286300
C&	214HPROGRAM HALTED)	286400
C&	STOP	286500
C&1	SE=(V-HK(I,5))/(HK(I,3)-HK(I,5))	286600
C&	VSTHNV=HK(I,4)/(SE**(1.00/HK(I,6)))	286700
C&	RETURN	286800
C&	END	286900
C&	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSTHU(P,I,HK)	287000
C*****		287100
CVSTHU		287200
C*****		287300
C		287400
C	MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD BELOW BUBBLING	287500
C	PRESSURE: = POROSITY ELSEWHERE	287600
C		287700
C	BROOKS AND COREY, CSU HYDROLOGY PAPER NO.17, PP.3-4	287800

C		287900
C&	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	288000
C&	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	288100
C&	VSTHU=HK(I,3)	288200
C&	IF(P.GE.HK(I,4))RETURN	288300
C&	VSTHU=HK(I,5)+(HK(I,3)-HK(I,5))*(HK(I,4)/P)**HK(I,6)	288400
C&	RETURN	288500
C&	END	288600
C&	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSHKU(P,I,HK)	288700
C*****		288800
CVSHKU		288900
C*****		289000
C		289100
C	RELATIVE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY WITH RESPECT TO PRESSURE HEAD	289200
C		289300
C	BROOKS AND COREY, CSU HYDROLOGY PAPER NO. 3	289400
C		289500
C		289600
C&	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	289700
C&	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	289800
C&	VSHKU=1.00	289900
C&	IF(P.GE.HK(I,4))RETURN	290000
C&	VSHKU=(HK(I,4)/P)**(2.+3.*HK(I,6))	290100
C&	IF(VSHKU.LT.1.D-38)VSHKU=0.00	290200
C&	RETURN	290300
C&	END	290400
C\$	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSDTHU(P,I,HK)	290500
C*****		290600
CVSDTHU		290700
C*****		290800
C		290900
C	FIRST DERIVATIVE OF MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	291000
C		291100
C	HAVERKAMP FUNCTION	291200
C		291300
C	HK(I,1)=SATURATED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY	291400
C	HK(I,2)=SPECIFIC STORAGE	291500
C	HK(I,3)=POROSITY	291600
C	HK(I,4)=A PRIME	291700
C	HK(I,5)=RESIDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT	291800
C	HK(I,6)=B PRIME	291900
C	HK(I,7)=ALPHA	292000
C	HK(I,8)=BETA	292100
C		292200
C\$	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	292300
C\$	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	292400
C\$	VSDTHU=0.D0	292500
C\$	IF(P.GE.0.0)RETURN	292600
C\$	SE=HK(I,3)-HK(I,5)	292700
C\$	ALPH=HK(I,7)	292800
C\$	EM=HK(I,8)	292900
C\$	TOP=P/ALPH	293000
C\$	DEN=1+TOP**EM	293100
C\$	DEN=DEN*DEN	293200
C\$	VSDTHU=SE*EM*TOP**(EM-1)/(ALPH*DEN)	293300
C\$	RETURN	293400
C\$	END	293500
C\$	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSTHNV(V,I,HK)	293600
C*****		293700
CVSTHNV		293800
C*****		293900
C		294000
C	INITIAL UNSATURATED PRESSURE HEAD AS A FUNCTION OF VOLUMETRIC	294100
C	MOISTURE CONTENT	294200
C		294300
C	HAVERKAMP FUNCTION	294400
C		294500

C\$	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	294600
C\$	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	294700
C\$	VSTHNV=0.0	294800
C\$	IF(V.GE.HK(I,3)) RETURN	294900
C\$	IF(V.GT.HK(I,5)) GO TO 1	295000
C\$	WRITE(6,100) V,I	295100
C\$100	FORMAT(/,28HINITIAL MOISTURE CONTENT OF ,F7.3,49HIS LESS THAN RES	295200
C\$	1IDUAL MOISTURE CONTENT FOR CLASS ,I4,/,	295300
C\$	214HPROGRAM HALTED)	295400
C\$	STOP	295500
C\$1	SE=(V-HK(I,5))/(HK(I,3)-HK(I,5))	295600
C\$	VSTHNV=HK(I,7)*(1.0/SE-1.0)**(1.0/HK(I,8))	295700
C\$	RETURN	295800
C\$	END	295900
C\$	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSTHU(P,I,HK)	296000
C*****		296100
CVSTHU		296200
C*****		296300
C		296400
C	MOISTURE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	296500
C		296600
C	HAVERKAMP FUNCTION	296700
C		296800
C\$	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	296900
C\$	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	297000
C\$	VSTHU=HK(I,3)	297100
C\$	IF(P .GE. 0.0)RETURN	297200
C\$	VSTHU=HK(I,5)+(HK(I,3)-HK(I,5))/((P/HK(I,7))**HK(I,8)+1.)	297300
C\$	RETURN	297400
C\$	END	297500
C\$	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSHKU(P,I,HK)	297600
C*****		297700
CVSHKU		297800
C*****		297900
C		298000
C	RELATIVE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY WITH RESPECT TO PRESSURE HEAD	298100
C		298200
C	HAVERKAMP FUNCTION	298300
C		298400
C		298500
C\$	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	298600
C\$	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	298700
C\$	VSHKU=1.00	298800
C\$	IF(P.GE.0.0)RETURN	298900
C\$	VSHKU=1.0/((P/HK(I,4))**HK(I,6)+1)	299000
C\$	RETURN	299100
C\$	END	299200
C	*****	299300
C	*****	299400
C		299500
C+	SUBROUTINE INTERP (P,I,HK)	299600
C*****		299700
CINTERP		299800
C*****		299900
C		300000
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS LINEAR INTERPOLATION OF PRESSURE	300100
C	HEADS FOR RELATIVE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY (VSHKU), VOLUMETRIC	300200
C	MOISTURE CONTENT (VSTHU), AND MOISTURE CAPACITY (VSDTHU).	300300
C		300400
C		300500
C	TO USE THIS METHOD FOR EVALUATING THE NONLINEAR FUNCTIONS,	300600
C	THE USER MUST ENTER A TABLE OF PRESSURE HEADS	300700
C	AND VALUES OF RELATIVE	300800
C	CONDUCTIVITIES,AND MOISTURE CONTENTS	300900
C	WHICH CORRESPOND TO EACH PRESSURE HEAD INTO ARRAY HK ON	301000
C	B-7 CARDS FOR EACH TEXTURAL CLASS. SET NPROP (CARD B-5) EQUAL	301100
C	TO 3*(NUMBER OF PRESSURE HEADS IN TABLE + 1).	301200

C	BEGINNING WITH HK(ITEK,4), ENTER ALL PRESSURE HEADS IN DESCENDING	301300
C	ORDER STARTING WITH THE HIGHEST VALUE,	301400
C	NEXT ENTER THE NUMBER 99,	301500
C	NEXT ENTER THE RELATIVE HYDRAULIC	301600
C	CONDUCTIVITY FOR EACH PRESSURE HEAD,	301700
C	NEXT ENTER THE NUMBER 99,	301800
C	NEXT ENTER THE VOLUMETRIC MOISTURE CONTENT FOR EACH PRESSURE	301900
C	HEAD, FINALLY ENTER THE NUMBER 99.	302000
C		302100
C+	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	302200
C+	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	302300
C+	COMMON I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I6,DELP	302400
C+	IF (I2.GT.0) GO TO 1	302500
C+	I2=4	302600
C+	DO 2 J=I2,100	302700
C+	IF (HK(I,J).LT.99) GO TO 2	302800
C+	I3=J-I2+1	302900
C+	I1=I3+I3	303000
C+	GO TO 1	303100
C+ 2	CONTINUE	303200
C+ 1	IF(HK(I,I2).LE.P) THEN	303300
C+	DELP=0	303400
C+	I5=I2	303500
C+	I6=I2	303600
C+	ELSE	303700
C+	I4=I2+I3-2	303800
C+	IF(HK(I,I4).GE.P)THEN	303900
C+	I5=I4-1	304000
C+	I6=I4	304100
C+	DELP=0	304200
C+	ELSE	304300
C+	I4=I4-1	304400
C+	DO 3 J=I2+1,I4	304500
C+	IF(HK(I,J).GT.P) GO TO 3	304600
C+	I5=J-1	304700
C+	I6=J	304800
C+	DELP=(P-HK(I,I6))/(HK(I,I5)-HK(I,I6))	304900
C+	RETURN	305000
C+ 3	CONTINUE	305100
C+	END IF	305200
C+	END IF	305300
C+	RETURN	305400
C+	END	305500
C+	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSHKU (P,I,HK)	305600
C*****		305700
CVSHKU		305800
C*****		305900
C		306000
C	RELATIVE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE HEAD	306100
C	DETERMINED BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION OF KR VS HP TABLE WHICH IS	306200
C	INPUT BY USER.	306300
C		306400
C+	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	306500
C+	DIMENSION HK(10,100)	306600
C+	COMMON I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I6,DELP	306700
C+	CALL INTERP (P,I,HK)	306800
C+	IF (I5.EQ.I6)THEN	306900
C+	VSHKU=HK(I,I3+I5)	307000
C+	RETURN	307100
C+	ELSE	307200
C+	VSHKU=HK(I,I3+I6)+(HK(I,I3+I5)-HK(I,I3+I6))*DELP	307300
C+	RETURN	307400
C+	END IF	307500
C+	END	307600
C+	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VSDTHU(P,I,HK)	307700
C*****		307800
CVSDTHU		307900

C*****	308000
C	308100
C	308200
C	308300
C	308400
C	308500
C+	308600
C+	308700
C+	308800
C+	308900
C+	309000
C+	309100
C+	309200
C+	309300
C+	309400
C+	309500
C+	309600
C+	309700
C*****	309800
CVSTHU	309900
C*****	310000
C	310100
C	310200
C	310300
C	310400
C	310500
C+	310600
C+	310700
C+	310800
C+	310900
C+	311000
C+	311100
C+	311200
C+	311300
C+	311400
C+	311500
C+	311600
C*****	311700
CVSTHNV	311800
C*****	311900
C	312000
C	312100
C	312200
C	312300
C	312400
C+	312500
C+	312600
C+	312700
C+	312800
C+100	312900
C+	313000
C+	313100
C+	313200
C+	313300
C	313400
C*****	313500
CVTVELO	313600
C*****	313700
C	313800
C	313900
C	314000
C	314100
C	314200
C	314300
C	314400
C	314500
C	314600

COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	314700
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	314800
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	314900
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	315000
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	315100
COMMON/HCON/HCND(1600),HKLL(1600),HKTT(1600)	315200
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	315300
COMMON/WGT/WUS,WDS	315400
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	315500
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	315600
&RET(1600)	315700
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	315800
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	315900
DO 10 I=2,NXRR	316000
N1=NLY*(I-1)	316100
DO 10 J=2,NLYY	316200
N=N1+J	316300
VX(N)=0	316400
VZ(N)=0	316500
IF(HX(N).NE.0) THEN	316600
JM1=N-1	316700
IM1=N-NLY	316800
IF(HX(JM1).NE.0) THEN	316900
C	317000
C CALCULATE VERTICAL VELOCITY	317100
C	317200
AREA=DXR(I)	317300
IF (RAD) AREA=PI2*RX(I)*DXR(I)	317400
GRAD=P(JM1)-P(N)	317500
THETA1=0.5*(THETA(N)+THETA(JM1))*AREA	317600
IF(WUS.EQ.0.) THEN	317700
VZ(N)=HKTT(N)*DSQRT(HCND(N)*HCND(JM1))*GRAD/THETA1	317800
ELSE	317900
IF(P(JM1).GT.P(N))THEN	318000
ALA=WUS	318100
BTA=WDS	318200
ELSE	318300
ALA=WDS	318400
BTA=WUS	318500
END IF	318600
VZ(N)=HKTT(N)*(ALA*HCND(JM1)+BTA*HCND(N))*GRAD/THETA1	318700
END IF	318800
END IF	318900
IF(HX(IM1).NE.0) THEN	319000
C	319100
C CALCULATE HORIZONTAL VELOCITY	319200
C	319300
GRAD=P(IM1)-P(N)	319400
AREA=DELZ(J)	319500
IF (RAD) AREA=PI2*AREA*(RX(I)-0.5*DXR(I))	319600
THETA1=0.5*(THETA(N)+THETA(IM1))*AREA	319700
IF(WUS.EQ.0) THEN	319800
VX(N)=HKLL(N)*DSQRT(HCND(N)*HCND(IM1))*GRAD/THETA1	319900
ELSE	320000
IF(P(IM1).GT.P(N)) THEN	320100
ALA=WUS	320200
BTA=WDS	320300
ELSE	320400
ALA=WDS	320500
BTA=WUS	320600
END IF	320700
VX(N)=HKLL(N)*(ALA*HCND(IM1)+BTA*HCND(N))*GRAD/THETA1	320800
END IF	320900
END IF	321000
END IF	321100
10 CONTINUE	321200
RETURN	321300



END	321400
SUBROUTINE VTDCOEF	321500
C*****	321600
CVTDCOEF	321700
C*****	321800
C	321900
C ROUTINE TO CALCULATE DISPERSION COEFFICIENTS AS FUNCTIONS	322000
C OF DISPERSIVITIES AND VELOCITIES. DIAGNOL TERMS ARE	322100
C CONTAINED IN ARRAYS DX1 AND DZ1. CROSS PRODUCT TERMS	322200
C ARE IN DX2 AND DZ2	322300
C	322400
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	322500
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	322600
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	322700
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	322800
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	322900
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	323000
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	323100
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	323200
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	323300
&RET(1600)	323400
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	323500
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	323600
DO 10 I=2,NXRR	323700
N1=NLY*(I-1)	323800
DO 10 J=2,NLYY	323900
N=N1+J	324000
DX1(N)=0	324100
DX2(N)=0	324200
DZ1(N)=0	324300
DZ2(N)=0	324400
PEX=0.	324500
PEZ=0.	324600
IMX=0	324700
JMX=0	324800
IMZ=0	324900
JMZ=0	325000
IF(HX(N).NE.0) THEN	325100
N2=JTEX(N)	325200
AL=HT(N2,1)	325300
AT=HT(N2,2)	325400
DM=HT(N2,3)	325500
V1=VX(N)	325600
V2=VZ(N)	325700
JM1=N-1	325800
IM1=N-NLY	325900
JP1=N+1	326000
IP1=N+NLY	326100
IP2=IP1-1	326200
IM2=IM1+1	326300
IF(HX(JM1).NE.0.) THEN	326400
V3=0.25*(V1+VX(IP1)+VX(IP2)+VX(JM1))	326500
V32=V3*V3	326600
V22=V2*V2	326700
VV2=V32+V22	326800
C	326900
C CALCULATE DZ1 AND DZ2	327000
C	327100
N2=JTEX(JM1)	327200
AL1=DSQRT(AL*HT(N2,1))	327300
AT1=DSQRT(AT*HT(N2,2))	327400
DM1=DSQRT(DM*HT(N2,3))	327500
AREA=DXR(I)	327600
IF(RAD) AREA=PI2*AREA*RX(I)	327700
T1=0.5*(THETA(JM1)+THETA(N))	327800
DD1=(DZZ(J)-DZZ(J-1))/AREA	327900
T2=T1/DD1	328000

IF(VV2.EQ.0.) THEN	328100
DZ1(N)=DM1	328200
ELSE	328300
VAVE=DSQRT(VV2)	328400
DL=AL1*VAVE	328500
DT=AT1*VAVE	328600
DZ1(N)=(DL*V22+DT*V32)/VV2+DM1	328700
DD1=(RX(I+1)-RX(I-1))/AREA	328800
DZ2(N)=T1*(DL-DT)*V2*V3/(DD1*VV2)	328900
END IF	329000
C	329100
C CALCULATE VERTICAL CELL PECLET NUMBER	329200
C	329300
PE=DABS(VZ(N))*(DZZ(J)-DZZ(J-1))/DZ1(N)	329400
DZ1(N)=T2*DZ1(N)	329500
IF(PE.GT.PEZ) THEN	329600
PEZ=PE	329700
IMZ=I	329800
JMZ=J	329900
END IF	330000
END IF	330100
IF(HX(IM1).NE.0.) THEN	330200
V3=0.25*(V2+VZ(JP1)+VZ(IM1)+VZ(IM2))	330300
V32=V3*V3	330400
V12=V1*V1	330500
VV2=V12+V32	330600
C	330700
C CALCULATE DX1 AND DX2	330800
C	330900
N2=JTEX(IM1)	331000
AL1=DSQRT(AL*HT(N2,1))	331100
AT1=DSQRT(AT*HT(N2,2))	331200
DM1=DSQRT(DM*HT(N2,3))	331300
AREA=DELZ(J)	331400
IF(RAD) AREA=PI2*AREA*(RX(I)-0.5*DXR(I))	331500
DD1=(RX(I)-RX(I-1))/AREA	331600
T1=0.5*(THETA(IM1)+THETA(N))	331700
T2=T1/DD1	331800
IF(VV2.EQ.0.) THEN	331900
DX1(N)=DM1	332000
ELSE	332100
VAVE=DSQRT(VV2)	332200
DL=AL1*VAVE	332300
DT=AT1*VAVE	332400
DX1(N)=(DL*V12+DT*V32)/VV2+DM1	332500
DD1=(DZZ(J+1)-DZZ(J-1))/AREA	332600
DX2(N)=T1*(DL-DT)*V1*V3/(VV2*DD1)	332700
END IF	332800
C	332900
C CALCULATE HORIZONTAL CELL PECLET NUMBER	333000
C	333100
PE=DABS(VX(N))*(RX(I)-RX(I-1))/DX1(N)	333200
DX1(N)=DX1(N)*T2	333300
IF(PE.GT.PEX) THEN	333400
PEX=PE	333500
IMX=I	333600
JMX=J	333700
END IF	333800
END IF	333900
END IF	334000
10 CONTINUE	334100
C	334200
C WRITE MAXIMUM CELL PECLET NUMBERS	334300
C	334400
WRITE(6,4000) PEX,JMX,IMX,PEZ,JMZ,IMZ	334500
RETURN	334600
4000 FORMAT(4X,' MAXIMUM CELL PECLET NUMBER -- HORIZONTAL ',E14.5,	334700

&' ROW ',I4,' COLUMN ',I4,/,38X,'VERTICAL ',E14.5,	334800
&' ROW ',I4,' COLUMN ',I4)	334900
END	335000
SUBROUTINE VTSETUP	335100
C*****	335200
CVTSETUP	335300
C*****	335400
C	335500
C ROUTINE TO ASSEMBLE MATRIX EQUATIONS FOR ADVECTION-DISPERSION	335600
C EQUATIONS AND TO CALL MATRIX SOLVER.	335700
C	335800
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	335900
COMMON/PRESS/P(1600),PXXX(1600),CS1,CS2	336000
COMMON/RSPAC/DELZ(600),DZZ(600),DXR(600),RX(600),PI2	336100
COMMON/ISPAC/NLY,NLYY,NXR,NXRR,NNODES	336200
COMMON/KCON/HX(1600),NTYP(1600)	336300
COMMON/RPROP/HK(10,100),HT(10,20),ANIZ(10)	336400
COMMON/MPROP/THETA(1600),THLST(1600)	336500
COMMON/DISCH/Q(1600),QQ(1600),ETOUT,ETOUT1	336600
COMMON/EQUAT/A(1600),B(1600),C(1600),D(1600),E(1600),RHS(1600),	336700
&XI(1600)	336800
COMMON/JTXX/JTEX(1600)	336900
COMMON/JCON/JSTOP,JFLAG	337000
COMMON/SCON/DHMX(201),DELT,HMAX,TMAX,EPS,NUMT,ITMAX,MINIT,ITEST	337100
COMMON/TCON/STIM,DSMAX,KTIM,NIT,NIT1,KP	337200
COMMON/TRXX/DX1(1600),DX2(1600),DZ1(1600),DZ2(1600),VX(1600),	337300
&VZ(1600),CC(1600),COLD(1600),CS(1600),QT(1600),NCTYP(1600),	337400
&RET(1600)	337500
COMMON/TRXY1/AO(1600),BO(1600),CO(1600),DO(1600),EO(1600)	337600
LOGICAL TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	337700
COMMON/TRXY/MB9(72),NMB9,EPS1,TRANS,TRANS1,SORP,SSTATE	337800
LOGICAL RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	337900
COMMON/LOG1/RAD,BCIT,ETSIM,SEEP,ITSTOP,CIS,CIT	338000
SAVE JFLAG1	338100
IF(KTIM.EQ.1) THEN	338200
JFLAG1=1	338300
DO 10N=1,NNODES	338400
AO(N)=0	338500
BO(N)=0	338600
CO(N)=0	338700
DO(N)=0	338800
EO(N)=0	338900
10 CONTINUE	339000
END IF	339100
C	339200
C INITIALIZE VARIABLES	339300
C	339400
DO 20 I=2,NXRR	339500
N1=NLY*(I-1)	339600
DO 20 J=2,NLYY	339700
N=N1+J	339800
A(N)=0	339900
B(N)=0	340000
C(N)=0	340100
D(N)=0	340200
E(N)=0	340300
RHS(N)=0	340400
COLD(N)=CC(N)	340500
QT(N)=0	340600
IF(NTYP(N).EQ.1) QT(N)=VSFLX1(N)	340700
IF(HX(N).NE.0) THEN	340800
N2=JTEX(N)	340900
RET(N)=VTRET(CC(N),N2,HT)	341000
IM1=N-NLY	341100
JM1=N-1	341200
JP1=N+1	341300
IP1=N+NLY	341400

IP2=IP1-1	341500
IM2=IM1+1	341600
IM3=IM1-1	341700
IP3=IP1+1	341800
IF(RAD) THEN	341900
AREAX=PI2*DELZ(J)*(RX(I)-0.5*DXR(I))	342000
AREAX1=PI2*DELZ(J)*(RX(I)+0.5*DXR(I))	342100
AREAZ=PI2*DXR(I)*RX(I)	342200
ELSE	342300
AREAX=DELZ(J)	342400
AREAX1=AREAX	342500
AREAZ=DXR(I)	342600
END IF	342700
VOL=AREAZ*DELZ(J)	342800
AREAX=AREAX*0.5*(THETA(IM1)+THETA(N))	342900
AREAX1=AREAX1*0.5*(THETA(IP1)+THETA(N))	343000
AREAZ1=AREAZ*0.5*(THETA(JP1)+THETA(N))	343100
AREAZ=AREAZ*0.5*(THETA(JM1)+THETA(N))	343200
C	343300
C	343400
C	343500
SS=THETA(N)*P(N)*HK(N2,2)/HK(N2,3)	343600
E(N)=-DX1(N)-DZ1(N)-DX1(IP1)-DZ1(JP1)	343700
&-VOL*(HT(N2,4)*(THETA(N)+SS+RET(N)))	343800
SS=THETA(N)+SS-SS-THLST(N)*(1+PXXX(N)*HK(N2,2)/HK(N2,3))	343900
IF(HX(IM1).NE.0) THEN	344000
A(N)=DX1(N)+0.5*(+DZ2(N)-DZ2(JP1))	344100
IF(.NOT.CIS) THEN	344200
IF(VX(N).GT.0) THEN	344300
A(N)=A(N)+AREAX*VX(N)	344400
ELSE	344500
E(N)=E(N)+AREAX*VX(N)	344600
END IF	344700
ELSE	344800
VV=AREAX*0.5*VX(N)	344900
A(N)=A(N)+VV	345000
E(N)=E(N)+VV	345100
END IF	345200
END IF	345300
IF(HX(JM1).NE.0) THEN	345400
B(N)=DZ1(N)+0.5*(+DX2(N)-DX2(IP1))	345500
IF(.NOT.CIS) THEN	345600
IF(VZ(N).GT.0) THEN	345700
B(N)=B(N)+AREAZ*VZ(N)	345800
ELSE	345900
E(N)=E(N)+AREAZ*VZ(N)	346000
END IF	346100
ELSE	346200
VV=0.5*AREAZ*VZ(N)	346300
B(N)=B(N)+VV	346400
E(N)=E(N)+VV	346500
END IF	346600
END IF	346700
IF(HX(IP1).NE.0) THEN	346800
C(N)=DX1(IP1)+0.5*(-DZ2(N)+DZ2(JP1))	346900
IF(.NOT.CIS) THEN	347000
IF(VX(IP1).LT.0) THEN	347100
C(N)=C(N)-AREAX1*VX(IP1)	347200
ELSE	347300
E(N)=E(N)-AREAX1*VX(IP1)	347400
END IF	347500
ELSE	347600
VV=0.5*AREAX1*VX(IP1)	347700
C(N)=C(N)-VV	347800
E(N)=E(N)-VV	347900
END IF	348000
END IF	348100

IF (HX(JP1).NE.0) THEN	348200
D(N)=DZ1(JP1)+0.5*(-DX2(N)+DX2(IP1))	348300
IF (.NOT.CIS) THEN	348400
IF (VZ(JP1).LT.0) THEN	348500
D(N)=D(N)-AREAZ1*VZ(JP1)	348600
ELSE	348700
E(N)=E(N)-AREAZ1*VZ(JP1)	348800
END IF	348900
ELSE	349000
VV=0.5*AREAZ1*VZ(JP1)	349100
D(N)=D(N)-VV	349200
E(N)=E(N)-VV	349300
END IF	349400
END IF	349500
IF (Q(N).LT.0..AND.NTYP(N).NE.5) E(N)=E(N)+Q(N)	349600
IF (QQ(N).LT.0.) E(N)=E(N)+QQ(N)	349700
IF (QT(N).GT.0) E(N)=E(N)-QT(N)	349800
C	349900
C CENTERED-IN-TIME DIFFERENCING CAN BE USED ONLY AFTER THE	350000
C FIRST TIME STEP IN ANY RECHARGE PERIOD.	350100
C	350200
IF (CIT.AND.JFLAG1.NE.1) THEN	350300
A(N)=0.5*A(N)	350400
B(N)=0.5*B(N)	350500
C(N)=0.5*C(N)	350600
D(N)=0.5*D(N)	350700
E(N)=0.5*E(N)	350800
END IF	350900
E(N)=E(N)-VOL*(THETA(N)+SS+RET(N))/DELT	351000
END IF	351100
20 CONTINUE	351200
C	351300
C BEGIN LOOP TO CALCULATE RHS AND CALL MATRIX SOLVER	351400
C	351500
DO 50 IT=1,ITMAX	351600
DO 30 I=2,NXRR	351700
N1=NLY*(I-1)	351800
DO 30 J=2,NLY	351900
N=N1+J	352000
IM1=N-NLY	352100
JM1=N-1	352200
JP1=N+1	352300
IP1=N+NLY	352400
IP2=IP1-1	352500
IM2=IM1+1	352600
IM3=IM1-1	352700
IP3=IP1+1	352800
IF (RAD) THEN	352900
VOL=PI2*DELZ(J)*DXR(I)*RX(I)	353000
ELSE	353100
VOL=DELZ(J)*DXR(I)	353200
END IF	353300
N2=JTEX(N)	353400
IF (SORP) THEN	353500
IF (IT.GT.1) THEN	353600
C	353700
C FOR NONLINEAR SORPTION RECALCULATE RET,E	353800
C	353900
RET1=RET(N)	354000
RET(N)=VTRET(CC(N),N2,HT)	354100
IF (CIT.AND.JFLAG1.NE.1) THEN	354200
T1=0.5	354300
ELSE	354400
T1=1.	354500
END IF	354600
E(N)=E(N)+VOL*(RET1-RET(N))*(1./DELT+HT(N2,4)*T1)	354700
END IF	354800

END IF	354900
C	355000
C CALCULATE RHS OF MATRIX EQUATION	355100
C	355200
RHS(N)=-VOL*(THETA(N)*(1+P(N)*HK(N2,2)/HK(N2,3))+RET(N))*COLD(N)/	355300
&DELT+0.5*(DX2(N)*(CC(IM2)-CC(IM3))+	355400
&DX2(IP1)*(CC(IP2)-CC(IP3))+DZ2(N)*(CC(IP2)-CC(IM3))	355500
&+DZ2(JP1)*(CC(IM2)-CC(IP3)))-A(N)*CC(IM1)-B(N)*CC(JM1)	355600
&-C(N)*CC(IP1)-D(N)*CC(JP1)-E(N)*CC(N)	355700
IF (CIT.AND.JFLAG1.NE.1) RHS(N)=RHS(N)-AO(N)*COLD(IM1)-BO(N)	355800
**COLD(JM1)-CO(N)*COLD(IP1)-DO(N)*COLD(JP1)-EO(N)*COLD(N)	355900
IF(QQ(N).GT.0.) RHS(N)=RHS(N)-QQ(N)*CS(N)	356000
IF(QT(N).LT.0..AND.NCTYP(N).EQ.0) RHS(N)=RHS(N)+QT(N)*CS(N)	356100
IF(QT(N).LE.0.AND.NCTYP(N).EQ.2) RHS(N)=RHS(N)-CS(N)	356200
30 CONTINUE	356300
NIT1=NIT1+1	356400
C	356500
C CALL MATRIX SOLVER	356600
C	356700
CALL SLVSIP	356800
IF(ITEST.EQ.0) THEN	356900
IF (CIT) THEN	357000
DO 40 I=2,NXRR	357100
N1=NLY*(I-1)	357200
DO 40 J=2,NLY	357300
N=N1+J	357400
IF(HX(N).EQ.0) GO TO 40	357500
AO(N)=A(N)	357600
BO(N)=B(N)	357700
CO(N)=C(N)	357800
DO(N)=D(N)	357900
IF(RAD) THEN	358000
AREAZ=PI2*DXR(I)*RX(I)	358100
ELSE	358200
AREAZ=DXR(I)	358300
END IF	358400
VOL=AREAZ*DELZ(J)	358500
N2=JTEX(N)	358600
SS=HK(N2,2)/HK(N2,3)	358700
SS=THETA(N)*(1+(SS+SS)*P(N))-THLST(N)*(1+SS*PXXX(N))	358800
EO(N)=E(N)+VOL*(THETA(N)+SS+RET(N))/DELT	358900
40 CONTINUE	359000
END IF	359100
JFLAG1=JFLAG	359200
RETURN	359300
END IF	359400
50 CONTINUE	359500
JFLAG1=JFLAG	359600
WRITE(6,4000)	359700
IF (.NOT.ITSTOP) RETURN	359800
JSTOP=1	359900
JFLAG=1	360000
RETURN	360100
4000 FORMAT(' MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS EXCEEDED FOR TRANSPORT'	360200
&' EQUATION')	360300
END	360400
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VTRET(P,I,HT)	360500
C*****	360600
CVTRET	360700
C*****	360800
C	360900
C SLOPE OF SORPTION ISOTHERM -- LANGMUIR	361000
C	361100
IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	361200
DIMENSION HT(10,20)	361300
VTRET=HT(I,5)*HT(I,6)*HT(I,7)/(1+HT(I,6)*P)**2	361400
RETURN	361500

END	361600
C	361700
C	361800
C	361900
C NOTE -- AS LISTED HERE THE PROGRAM USES THE VTRET FUNCTION	362000
C ROUTINE FOR THE LANGMUIR ISOTHERM.	362100
C FUNCTIONS FOR THE 5 ALTERNATIVE VERSIONS OF VTRET ARE	362200
C LISTED BELOW. TO USE ONE OF THESE PLACE A 'C' IN	362300
C COLUMN 1 OF ALL LINES IN THE LANGMUIR VERSION AND	362400
C REMOVE THE COMMENT DESIGNATIONS FOR THE DESIRED	362500
C VERSION OF VTRET -- 'CF' FREUNDLICH ISOTHERM	362600
C 'CM' MONO-MONOVALENT ION EXCHANGE	362700
C 'CD' DIVALENT-DIVALENT ION EXCHANGE	362800
C 'CE' MONO-DIVALENT ION EXCHANGE	362900
C 'CG' DI-MONOVALENT ION EXCHANGE	363000
C	363100
C	363200
C	363300
CF DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VTRET(P,I,HT)	363400
C*****	363500
CVTRET	363600
C*****	363700
C	363800
C SLOPE OF SORPTION ISOTHERM -- FREUNDLICH	363900
C	364000
CF IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	364100
CF DIMENSION HT(10,20)	364200
CF IF(HT(I,6).EQ.0.) THEN	364300
CF VTRET=0.00	364400
CF RETURN	364500
CF END IF	364600
CF IF(HT(I,7).EQ.1.) THEN	364700
CF VTRET=HT(I,5)*HT(I,6)	364800
CF ELSE	364900
CF IF(P.EQ.0.) THEN	365000
CF VTRET=0.0	365100
CF ELSE	365200
CF VTRET=HT(I,5)*HT(I,6)*HT(I,7)*P**(HT(I,7)-1)	365300
CF END IF	365400
CF END IF	365500
CF RETURN	365600
CF END	365700
CM DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VTRET(P,I,HT)	365800
C*****	365900
CVTRET	366000
C*****	366100
C	366200
C SLOPE OF SORPTION CURVE FOR	366300
C MONOVALENT-MONOVALENT ION EXCHANGE	366400
C	366500
CM IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	366600
CM DIMENSION HT(10,20)	366700
CM VTRET=HT(I,5)*HT(I,6)*HT(I,7)*HT(I,8)/(P*(HT(I,6)-1)	366800
CM 1+HT(I,8))**2	366900
CM RETURN	367000
CM END	367100
CD DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VTRET(P,I,HT)	367200
C*****	367300
CVTRET	367400
C*****	367500
C	367600
C SLOPE OF SORPTION CURVE FOR	367700
C DIVALENT-DIVALENT ION EXCHANGE	367800
C	367900
CD IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	368000
CD DIMENSION HT(10,20)	368100
CD VTRET=HT(I,5)*HT(I,6)*HT(I,7)*HT(I,8)/((P+P)*	368200

CD	1(HT(I,6)-1)+HT(I,8))**2	368300
CD	RETURN	368400
CD	END	368500
CE	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VTRET(P,I,HT)	368600
C*****		368700
CVTRET		368800
C*****		368900
C		369000
C	SLOPE OF SORPTION CURVE FOR	369100
C	MONOVALENT-DIVALENT ION EXCHANGE	369200
C		369300
CE	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	369400
CE	DIMENSION HT(10,20)	369500
CE	IF(P.LE.0) THEN	369600
CE	VTRET=0.	369700
CE	ELSE	369800
CE	P1=P*P	369900
CE	P2=P1*HT(I,6)	370000
CE	P3=HT(I,8)-P	370100
CE	P3=P3+P3	370200
CE	P4=HT(I,6)*(P+P)	370300
CE	CB=(-P2+DSQRT(P2*P2+(P3+P3)*P2*HT(I,7)))/P3	370400
CE	IF(CB.LT.HT(I,7))THEN	370500
CE	VTRET=HT(I,5)*(CB*CB+P4*(HT(I,7)-CB))/(P3*CB+P2)	370600
CE	ELSE	370700
CE	VTRET=HT(I,5)*(HT(I,7)*HT(I,7))/(P3*HT(I,7)+P2)	370800
CE	END IF	370900
CE	END IF	371000
CE	RETURN	371100
CE	END	371200
CG	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VTRET(P,I,HT)	371300
C*****		371400
CVTRET		371500
C*****		371600
C		371700
C	SLOPE OF SORPTION CURVE FOR	371800
C	DIVALENT-MONOVALENT ION EXCHANGE	371900
C		372000
CG	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)	372100
CG	DIMENSION HT(10,20)	372200
CG	IF(P.LE.0.) THEN	372300
CG	VTRET=0.	372400
CG	ELSE	372500
CG	IF((P+P).GE.HT(I,8)) THEN	372600
CG	VTRET=0.00	372700
CG	ELSE	372800
CG	P1=P*HT(I,6)	372900
CG	P2=P1+P1+P1+P1	373000
CG	P4=HT(I,8)-P-P	373100
CG	P5=P4*P4	373200
CG	P6=HT(I,7)**2	373300
CG	P3=-P2*HT(I,7)-P5	373400
CG	P7=P3*P3-4*P2*P1*P6	373500
CG	IF (P7.GT.0) THEN	373600
CG	CB=(-P3-DSQRT(P7))/(P2+P2)	373700
CG	ELSE	373800
CG	CB=0.	373900
CG	END IF	374000
CG	VTRET=HT(I,5)*(-CB*CB*4*HT(I,6)+4*CB*(HT(I,6)*HT(I,7)-P4)-HT(I,6)	374100
CG	1*P6)/(P2*(CB+CB-HT(I,7))-P5)	374200
CG	END IF	374300
CG	END IF	374400
CG	RETURN	374500
CG	END	374600



# PROGRAM FLOW CHART

