

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Parameter name	Hydraulic transmissivity
Name of the layer in EGD Map Viewer	Hydraulic transmissivity of the Eocene aquifer, Girona
Original name of the layer uploaded to EGD database	PP03_ICGC_hydraulic_transmissivity_Eoce.tif
Category	<a href="#">Resources for open-loop systems</a>
Definition	<a href="#">The rate of groundwater flow laterally through an aquifer, determined by hydraulic conductivity and container thickness.</a>
Harmonized unit	m <sup>2</sup> /d
Relevance for shallow geothermal energy	Property relevant for designing <a href="#">open-loop installations of shallow geothermal energy systems</a> .
Data type	Continuous data layer
Data format	raster
Projection	EPSG: 3034
Dataset selected for pilot area	Cork, Zaragoza, Girona

ATTRIBUTES	
Unit	m <sup>2</sup> /d

DATA SOURCE	
Pilot area	Urban area of Girona city (Catalonia, NE Spain)
Data source	Hydrogeological map of Catalonia at 1:25.000 scale and local hydrogeological studies
Contact data owner	geotermia@icgc.cat
Last Update	March 2021

Explanatory text English
Raster dataset which represents the weighted hydraulic transmissivity of one the main three aquifers existing in the Girona urban pilot area: The nummulitic limestone Eocene aquifer. Hydraulic transmissivity has been calculated by multiplying the weighted hydraulic conductivity of the Eocene limestones by the saturated thickness. This last has been obtained by the intersection between the representative groundwater table height in m asl and the Eocene uppermost and lowermost limits height in m asl which come from the 3D geological model developed by the ICGC in the framework of the MUSE project.

Explanatory text national language	
Language	Catalan
Conjunt de dades ràster que representa la transmissivitat hidràulica equivalent d'un dels tres principals aqüífers existents a la zona urbana de Girona; l'aqüífer de les calcàries nummulítiques de l'Eocè. La transmissivitat hidràulica s'ha calculat multiplicant la conductivitat hidràulica	

equivalent de les calcàries eocenes pel seu gruix saturat. Aquest darrer s'ha obtingut mitjançant la intersecció entre la superfície piezomètrica representativa del nivell d'aigua en m snm i les cotes del sostre i la base de l'Eocè en m snm provinents del model geològic en 3D elaborat per l'ICGC en el marc del projecte MUSE.