GENERAL INFORMATION	
Parameter name	**Hydraulic transmissivity**
Name of the layer in EGDI Map Viewer	Hydraulic transmissivity of the Quaternary aquifer, Girona
Original name of the layer uploaded to EGDI database	PP03_ICGC_hydraulic_transmissivity_qt.tif
Category	Resources for open-loop systems
Definition	The rate of groundwater flow laterally through an aquifer, determined by hydraulic conductivity and container thickness.
Harmonized unit	m^2/d
Relevance for shallow geothermal energy	Property relevant for designing open-loop installations of shallow geothermal energy systems.
Data type	Continuous data layer
Data format	raster
Projection	EPSG: 3034
Dataset selected for pilot area	Cork, Zaragoza, **Girona**

ATTRIBUTES	
Unit	m^2/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 of the main three aquifers existing in the Girona urban pilot area: The Quaternary aquifer (upper part of the La Selva sedimentary basin). It consists of unconsolidated detrital river terraces and alluvial deposits and on volcanic rocks. Hydraulic transmissivity has been calculated by multiplying the weighted hydraulic conductivity of the Quaternary deposits by the saturated thickness. This last has been obtained by the intersection between the representative groundwater table heigh in m asl and the Quaternary lowermost limit heigh in m asl which comes 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 quaternari (part superior de la conca sedimentària de La Selva). Aquest està format per dipòsits detrítics fluvials i al·luvials no	

consolidats i per roques volcàniques. La transmissivitat hidràulica s'ha calculat multiplicant la conductivitat hidràulica equivalent dels dipòsits quaternaris pel gruix saturat. Aquest darrer s'ha obtingut mitjançant la intersecció entre la superfície piezomètrica representativa del nivell d'aigua en m snm i la cota de la base del Quaternari en m snm provinent del model geològic en 3D elaborat per l'ICGC en el marc del projecte MUSE.