

Stochastic Data Integration to model Quaternary Aquifers: Application on the Aare Valley, Switzerland

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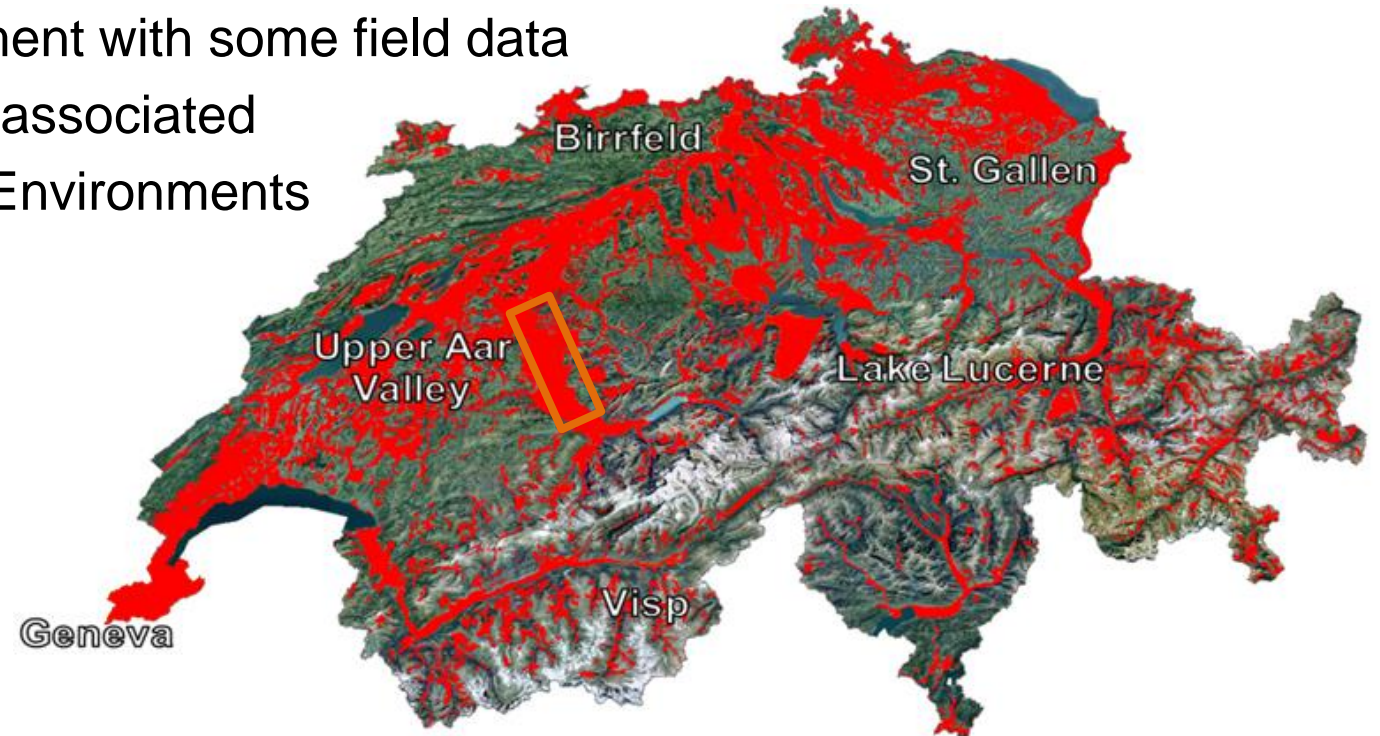
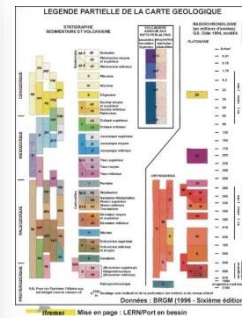
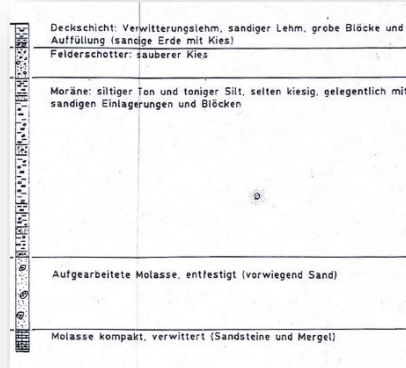
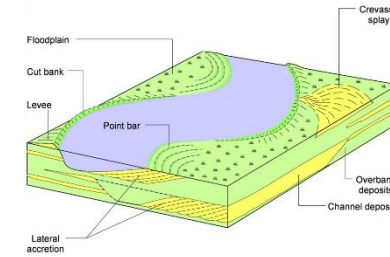
2 Hydrogeology departement, University of Oslo, Norway

**AGU FALL
MEETING**

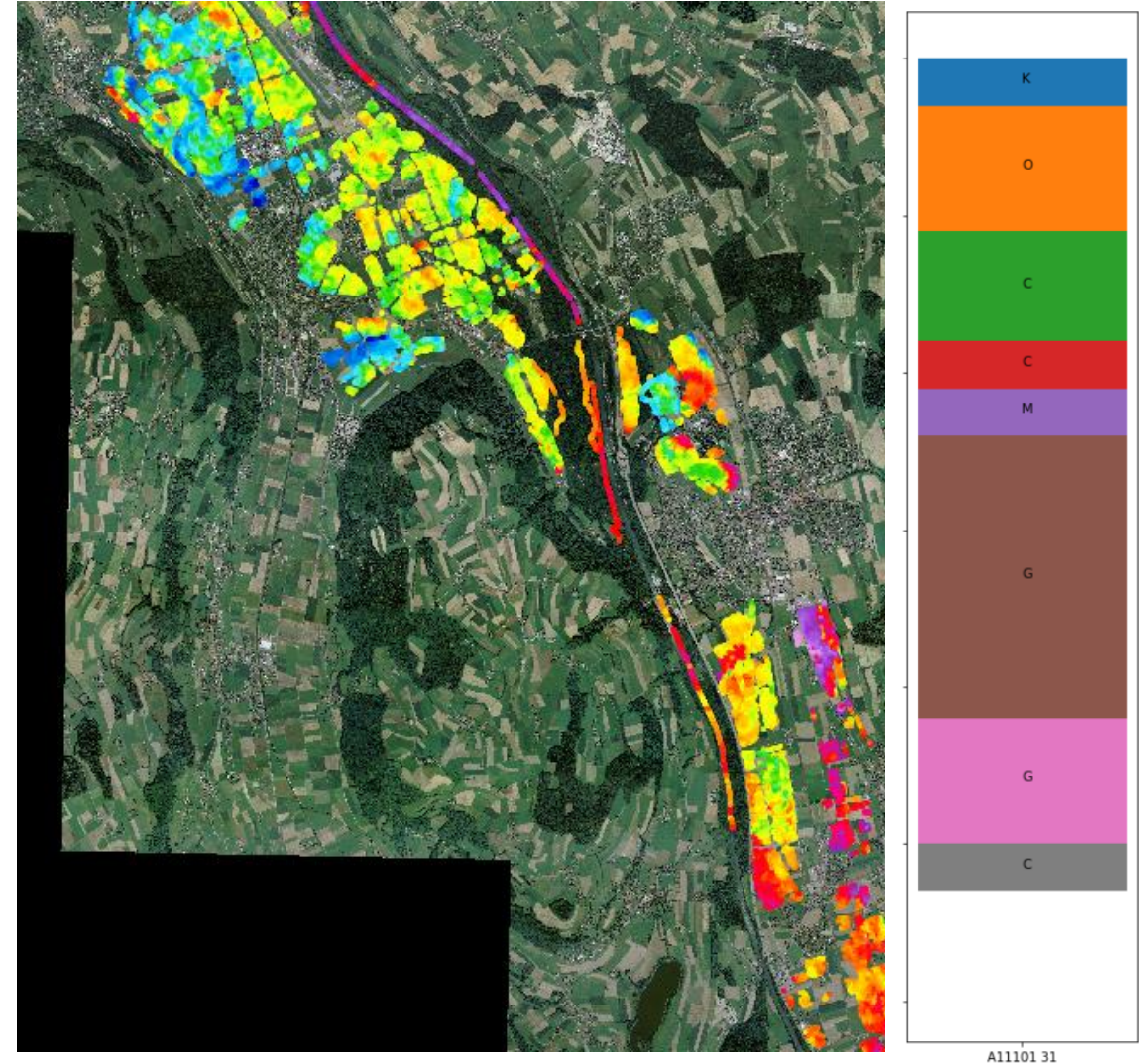
New Orleans, LA & Online Everywhere
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DATA

- In most countries, digitalization of data is growing.
(mandatory to send new boreholes data)
- Too much data to manually interpret them
 - No uncertainty analysis
 - The final model might be in disagreement with some field data
 - Only boreholes based models can be associated with high uncertainties in Quaternary Environments



- What data do we usually have on site ?
 - Described boreholes (usually lithological)
 - Pumping test, or groundwater heads monitoring
 - Geophysical data (seismic, DC, EM, ...)
- Conceptual idea



– What data do we usually have on site ?

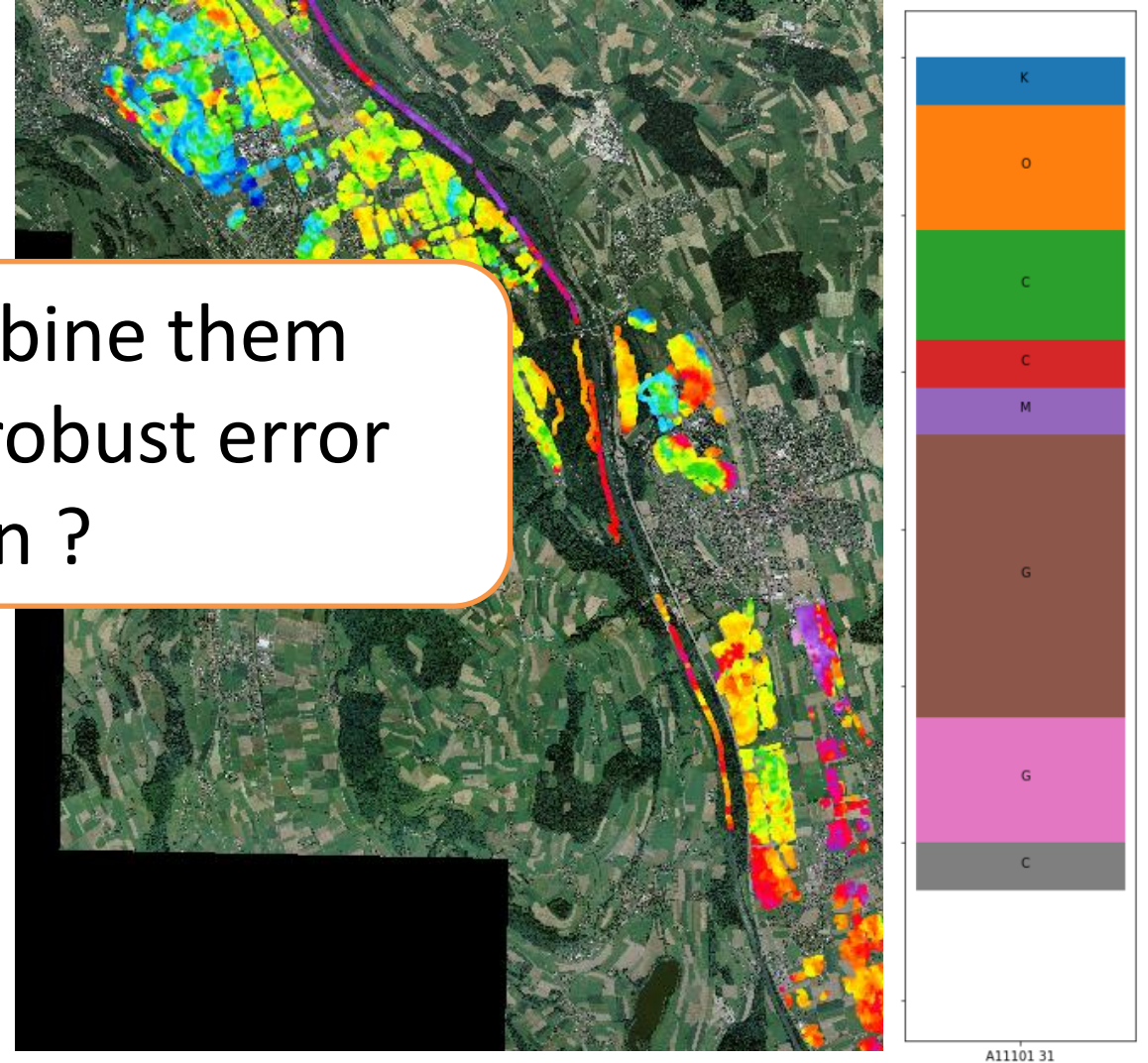
– Described boreholes (usually lithological)

– Pumping test heads monitoring

– Geophysical data (e.g. EM, ...)

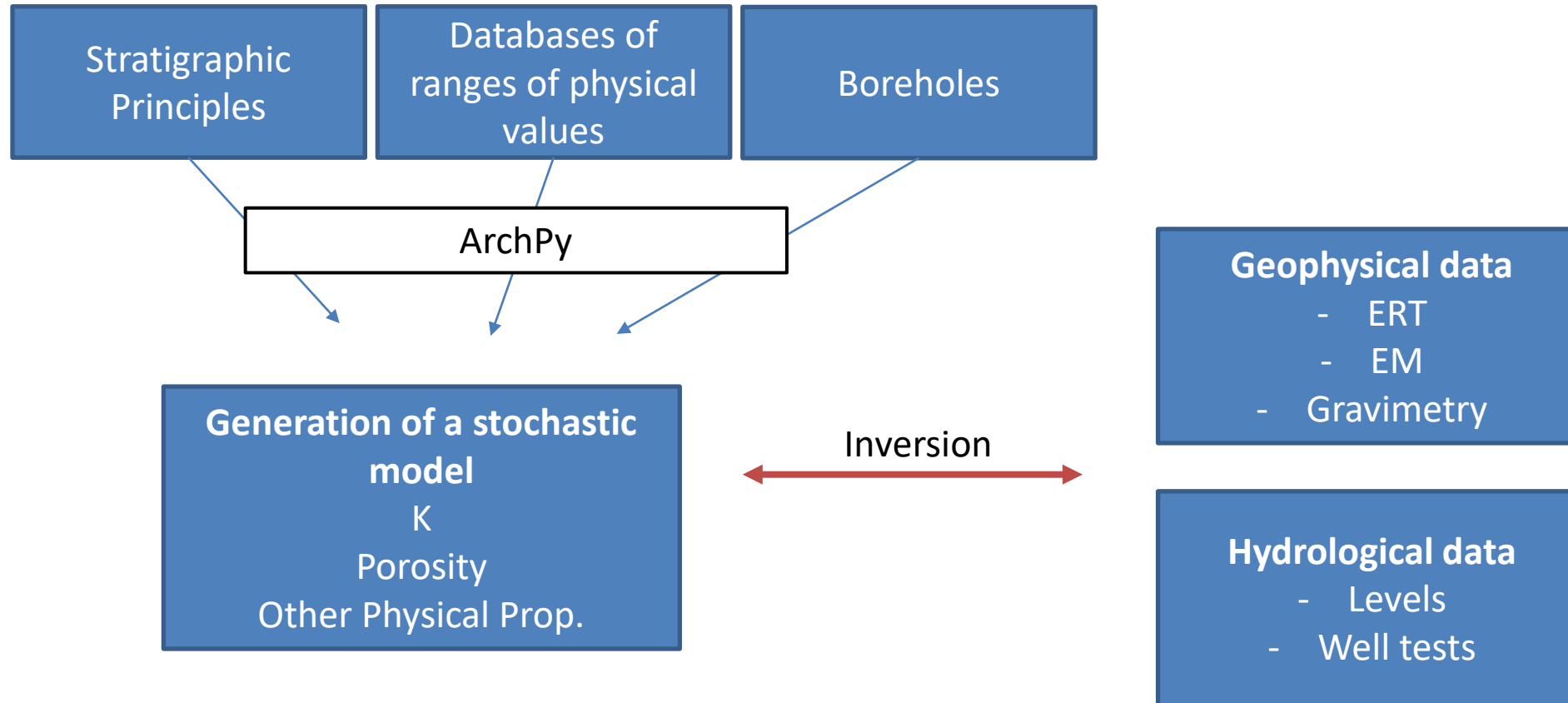
– Conceptual idea

How can we combine them efficiently, with a robust error estimation ?



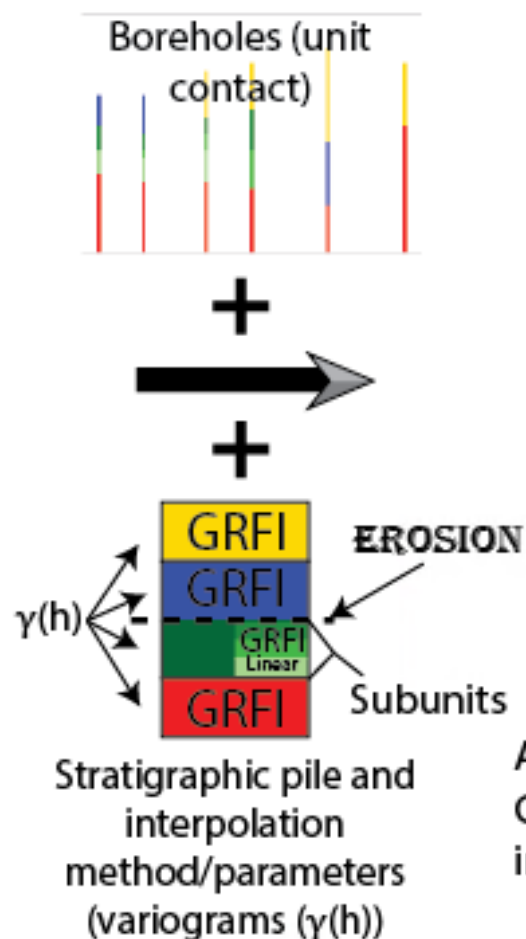
WHAT NEXT ?

- We need to be able to give some kind of geological principles !

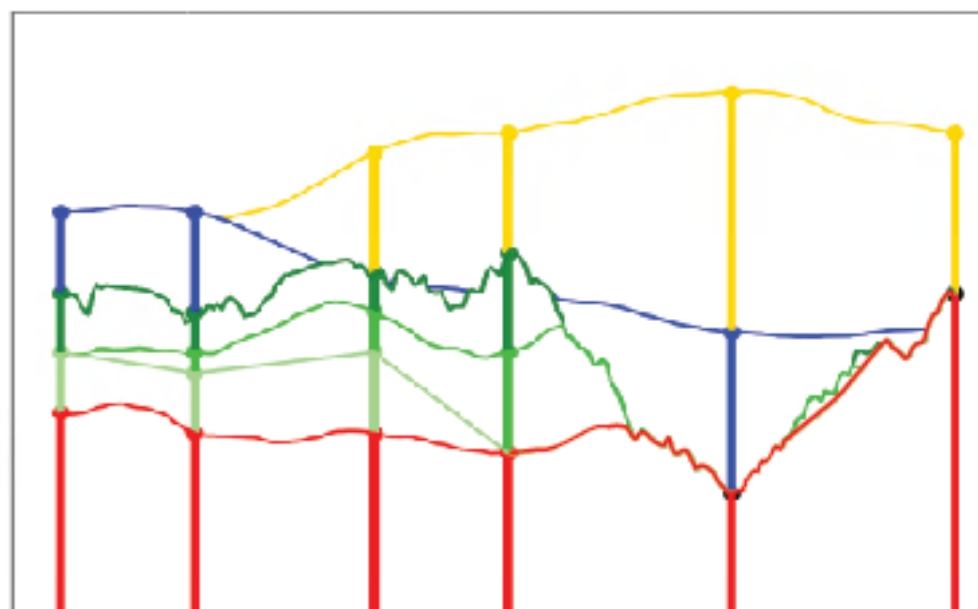


WHAT NEXT ?

Stratigraphic Principles

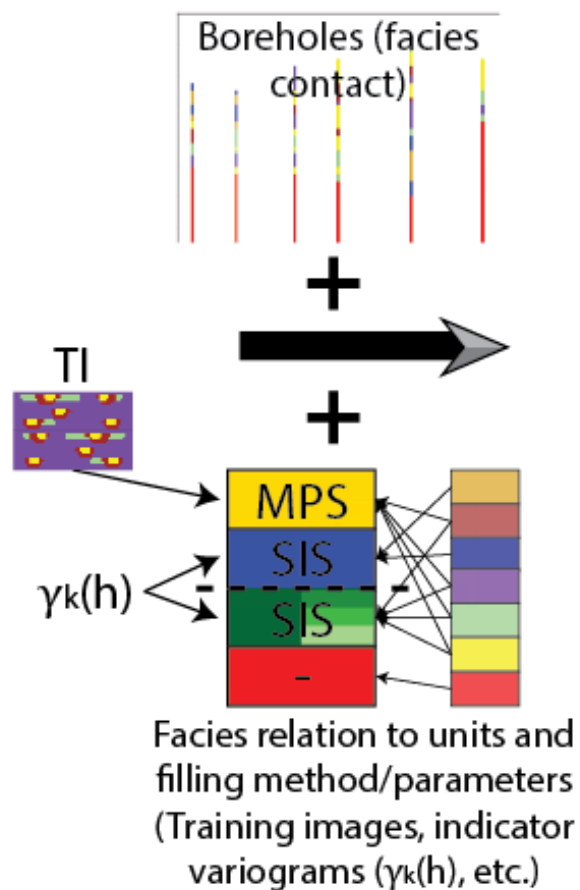
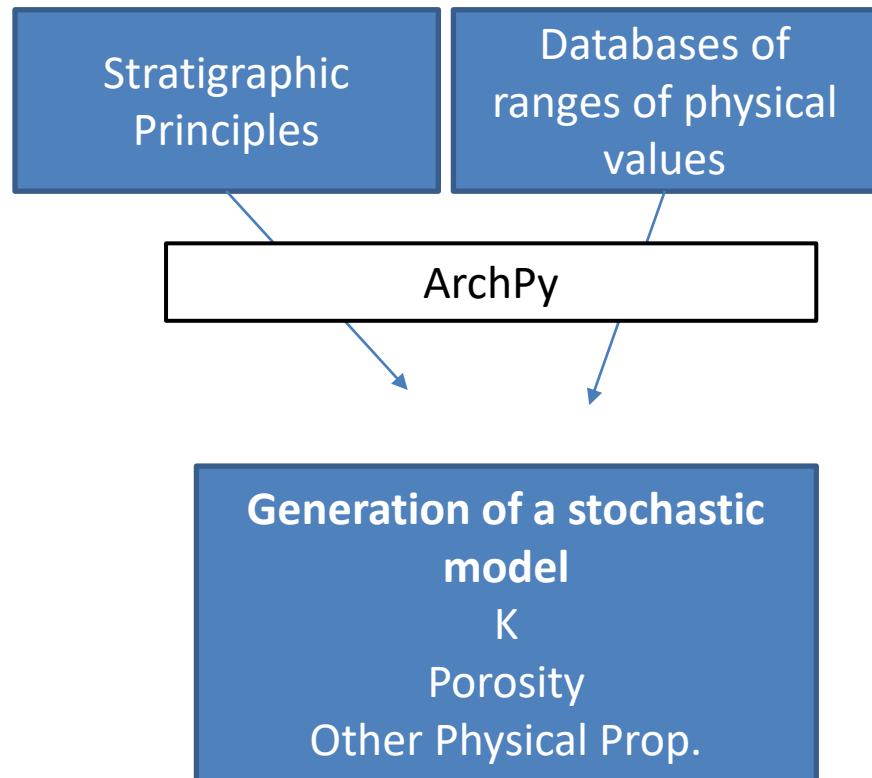


1. Computing units surface elevation

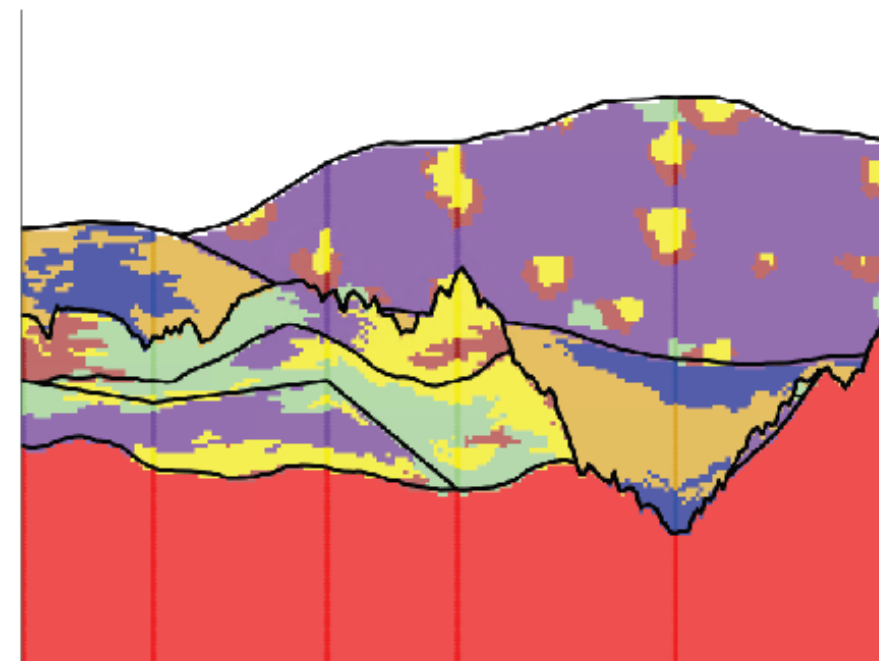


Available interpolation methods are : Kriging (OK, SK), Gaussian Random, function with (GRFI)/without (GRF) inequalities , basic splines and nearest neighbour and soon Multiple Point Statistics (MPS).

WHAT NEXT ?

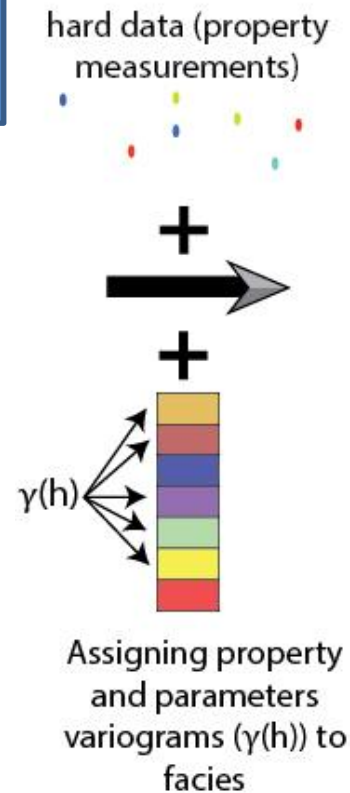
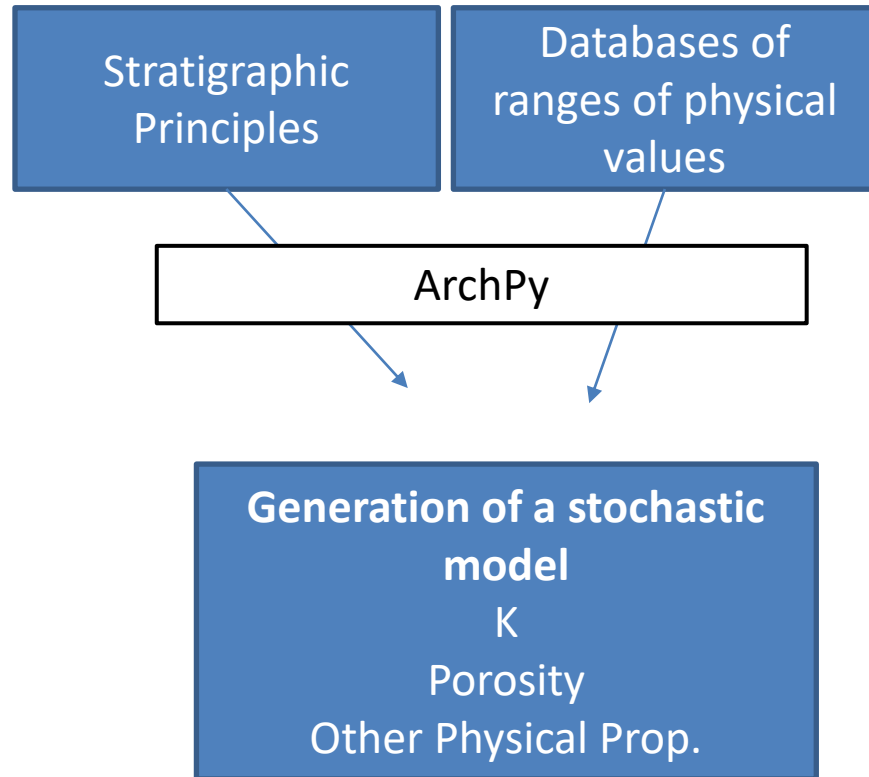


2. Filling units with associated lithologies/facies (sand, clay, ...)

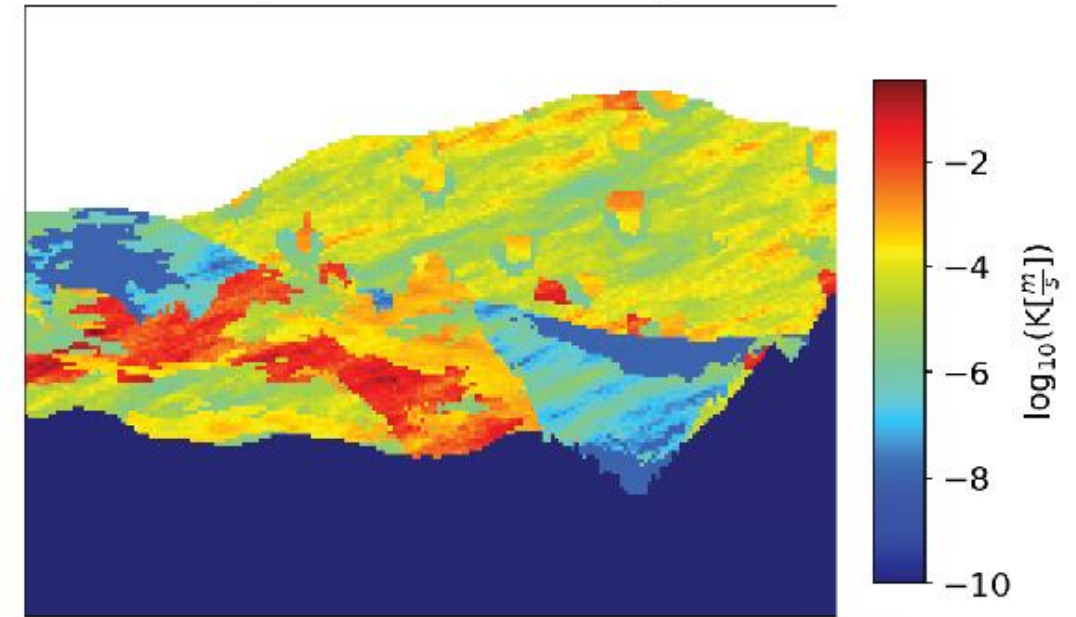


Filling operates only inside unit given the method used. The available ones are : MPS, Sequential Indicator Simulations (SIS), Truncated PluriGaussians (TPGs) and homogenous (-).

WHAT NEXT ?

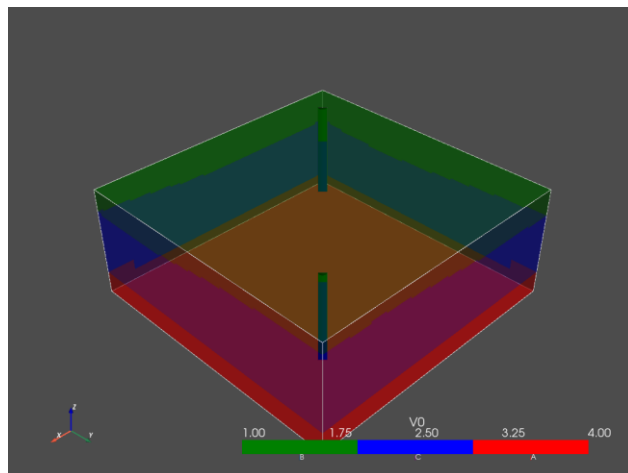


3. Computing physical models (e.g. hydraulic conductivity)

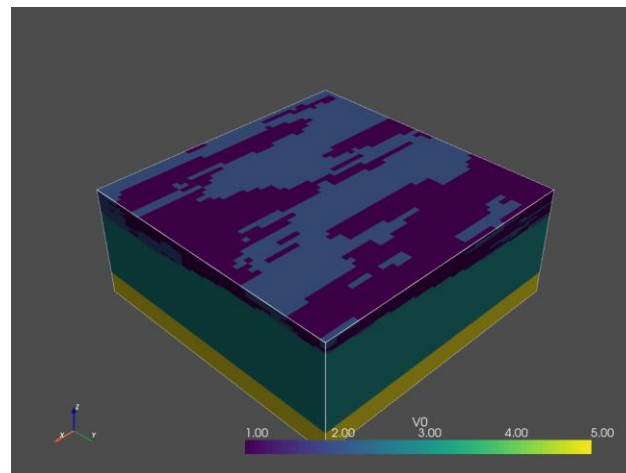


The desired properties are simulated inside each facies using GRFs or are simply set homogenous. Any number of properties can be assigned.

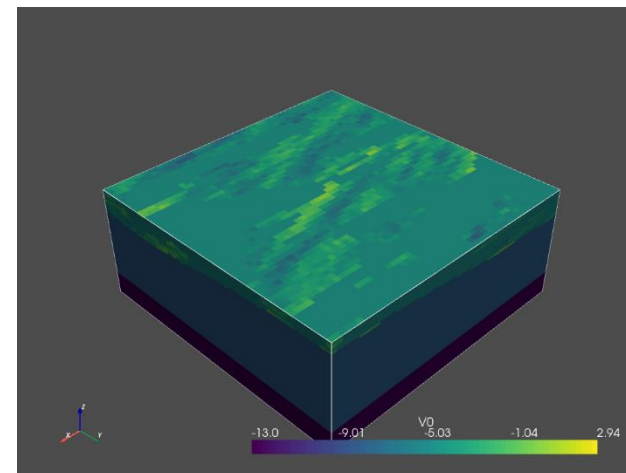
SUMMARY



Units

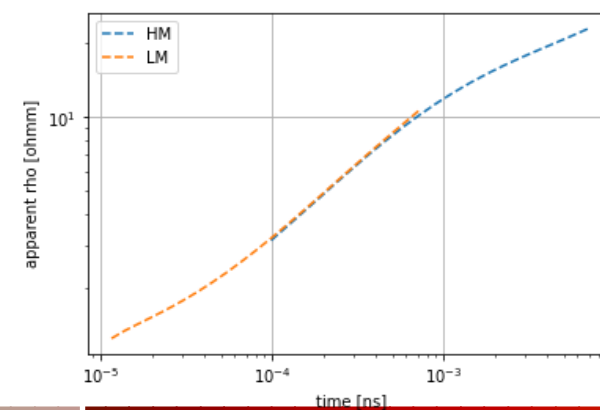
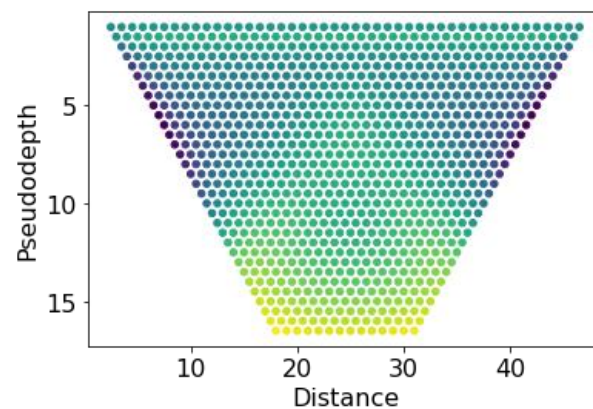
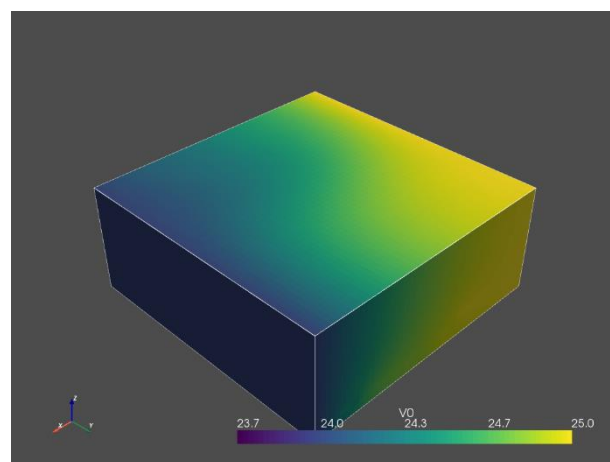


Facies

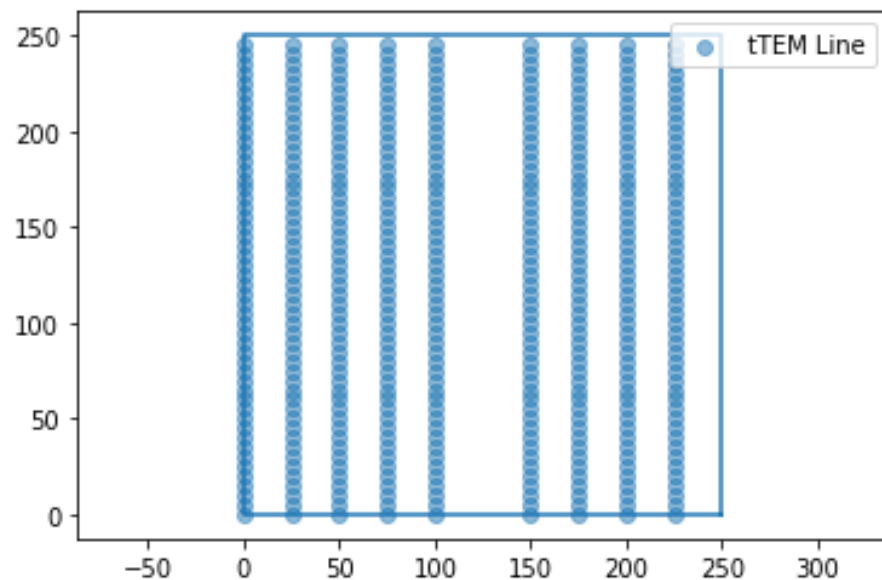


Parameters

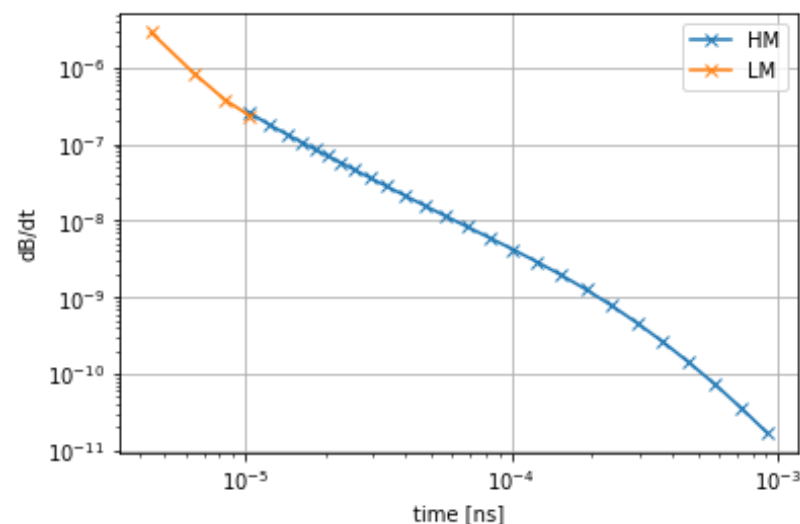
Any Physical Forward



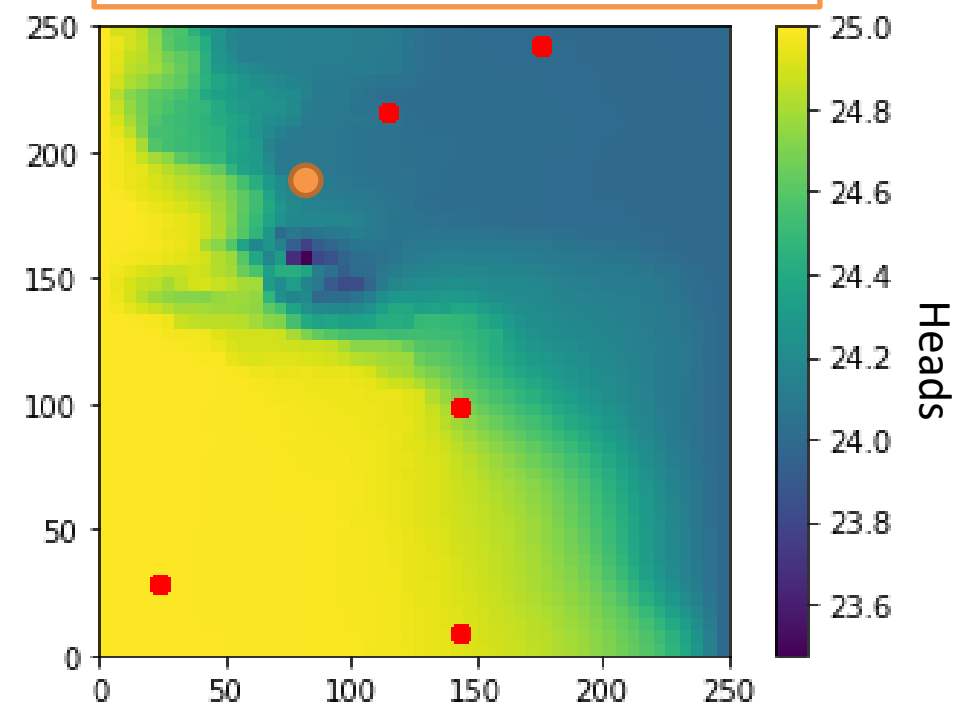
SYNTHETIC EXAMPLE - DATA



Geophysical data –
random noise
added
Towed TEM
measurements

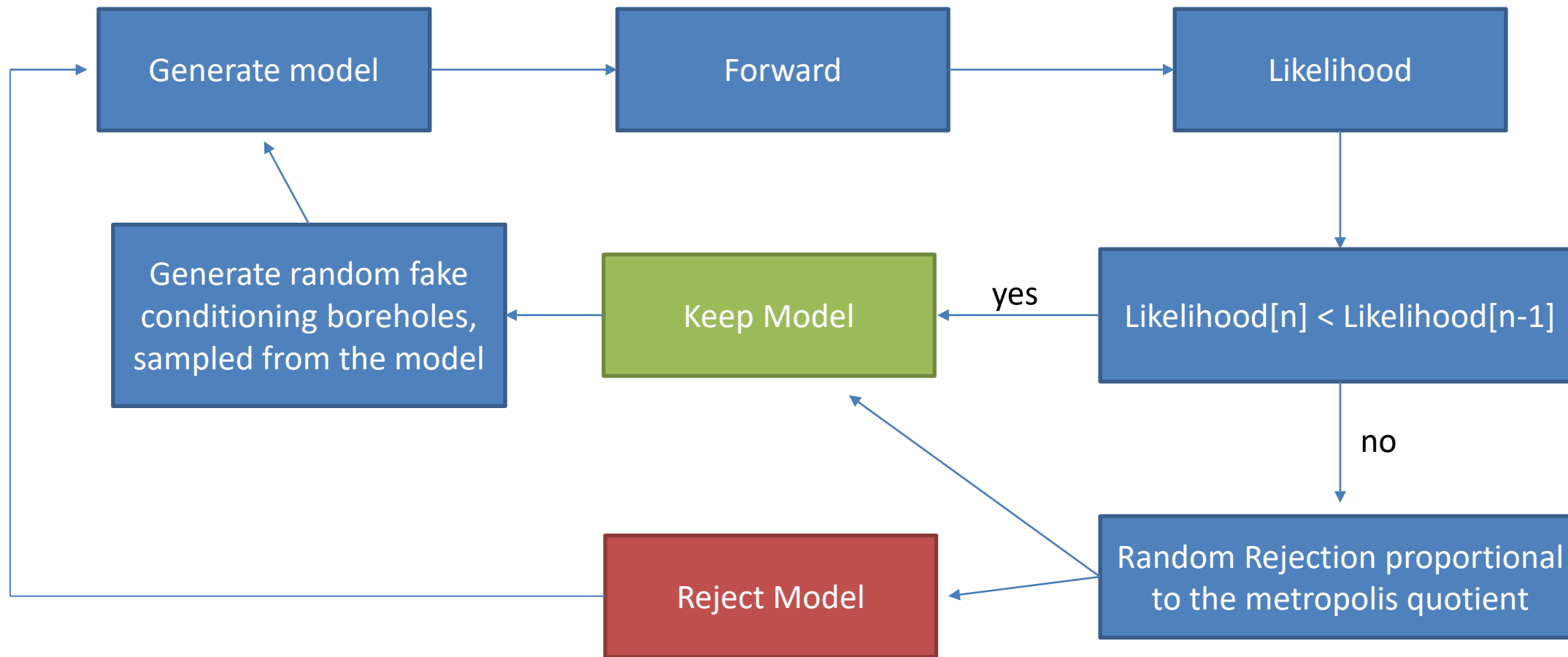


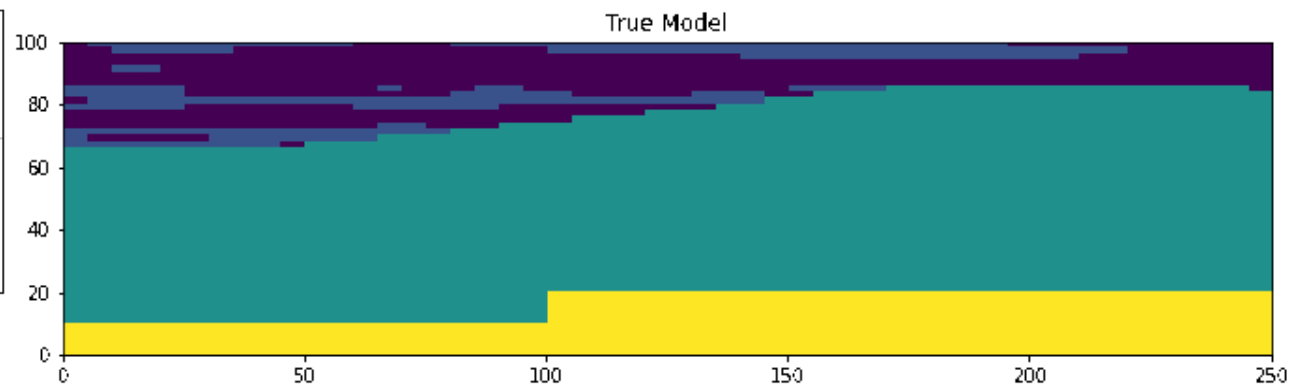
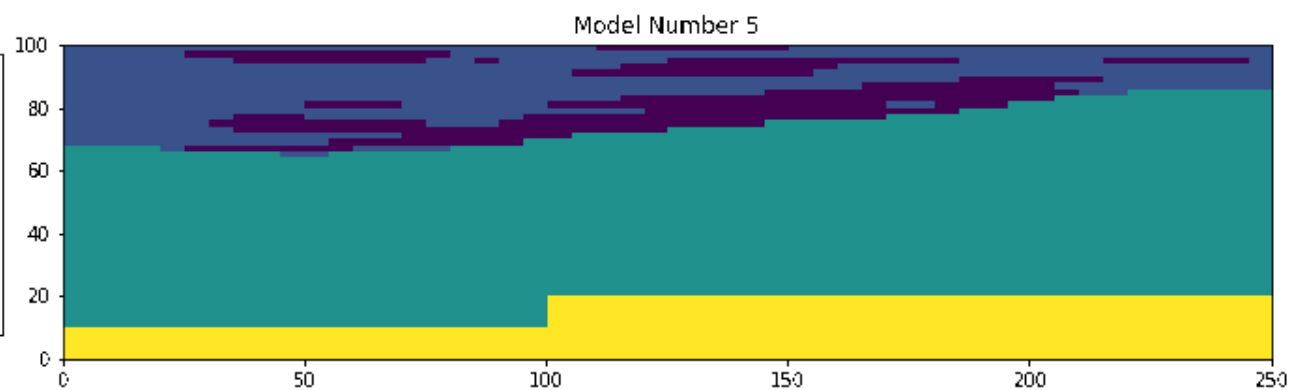
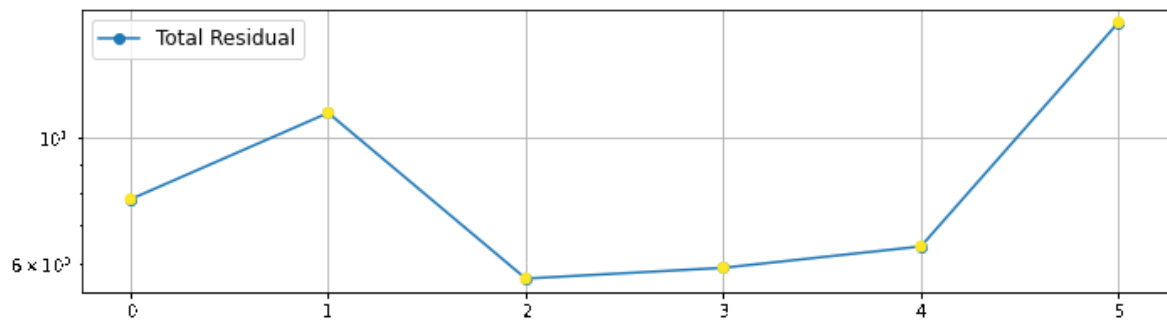
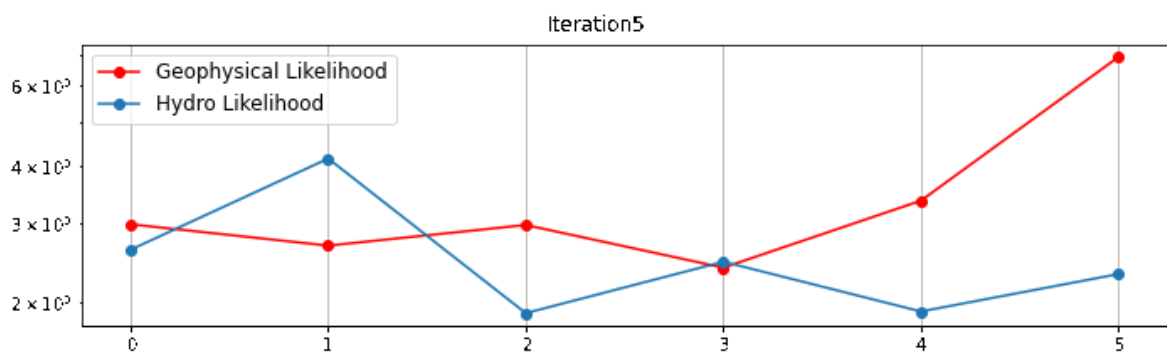
1 pumping well – constant rate
5 monitoring wells
2 wells are lithologically described



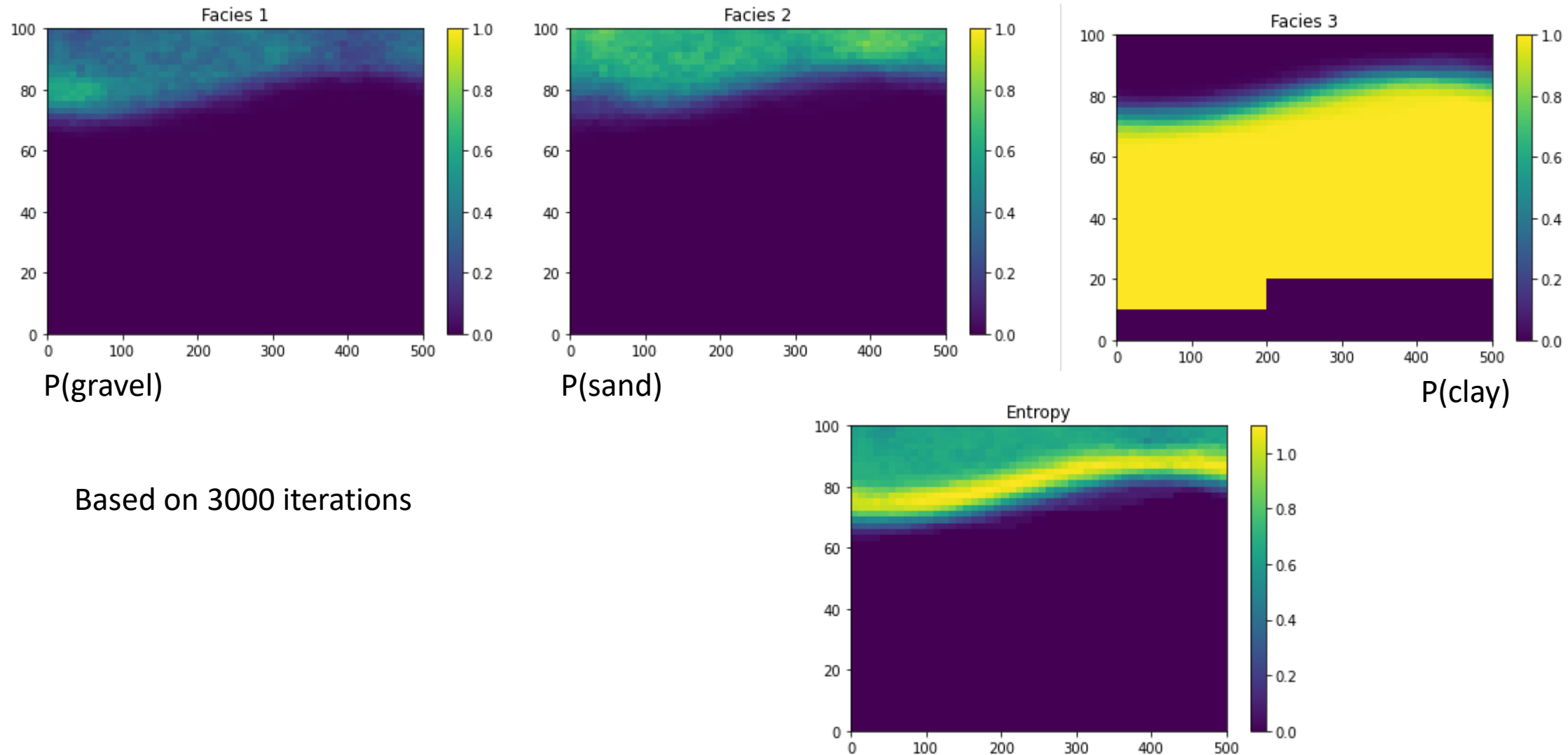
METROPOLIS HASTINGS

- Simplest stochastic inversion



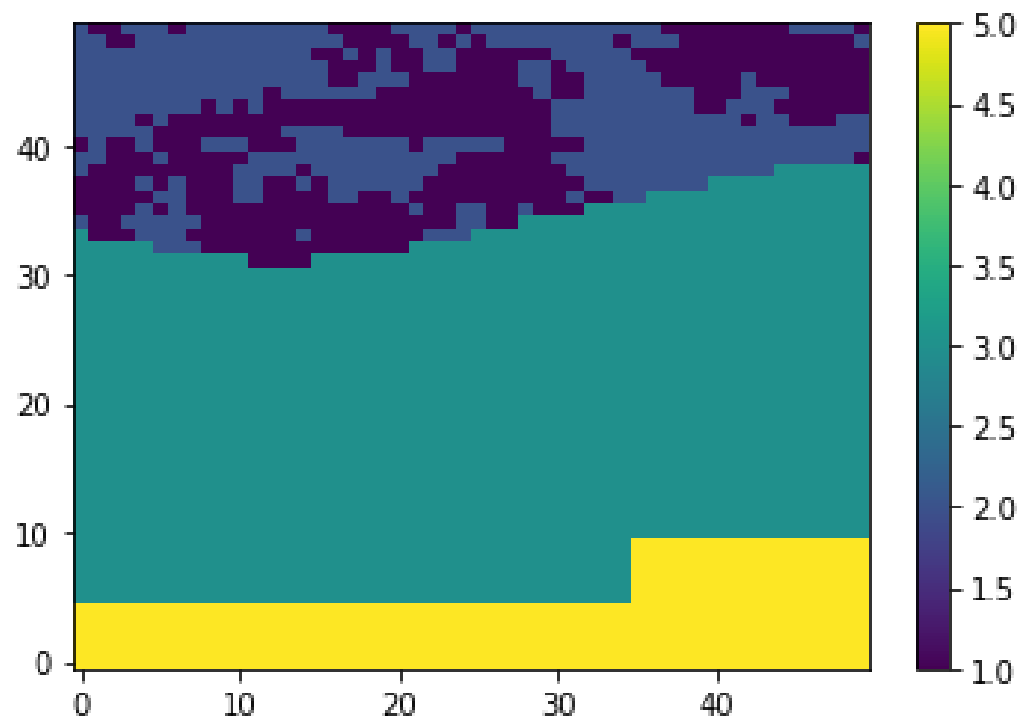


RESULTS OF THE SYNTHETIC

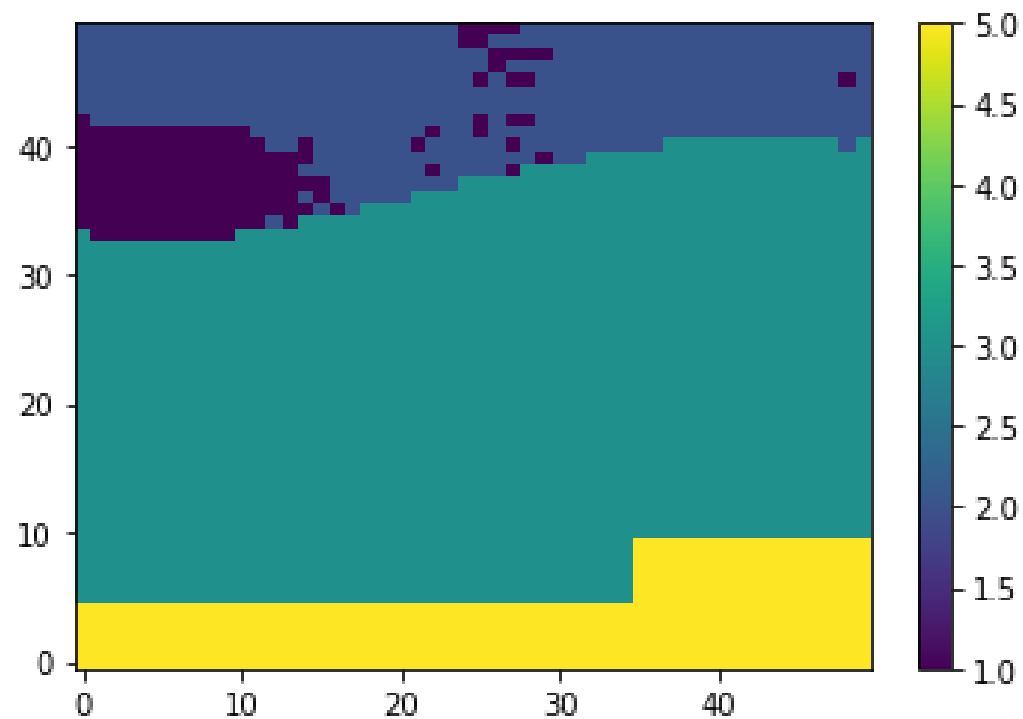


Based on 3000 iterations

True Model



Most probable model



It works ? Yes but...

The real statistical models are known
The TEM data are in their “best scenario”

AMERIKAEGGE TEST SITE



Water pumping well

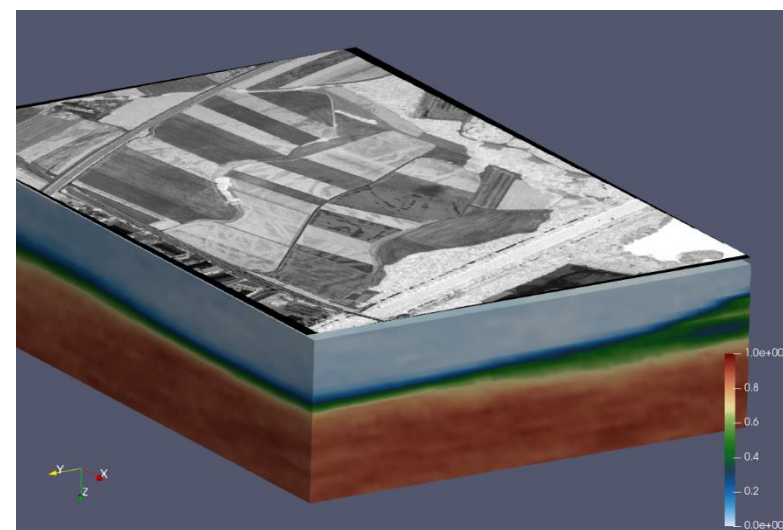
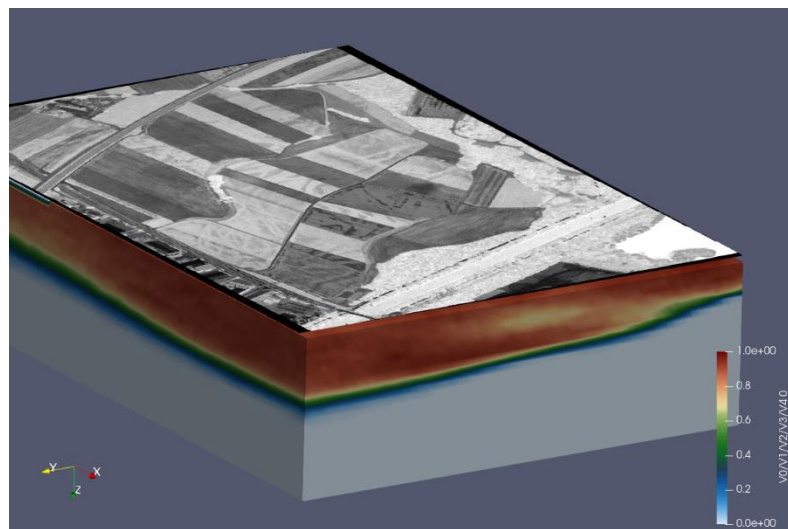
4000 iterations

5 Boreholes considered

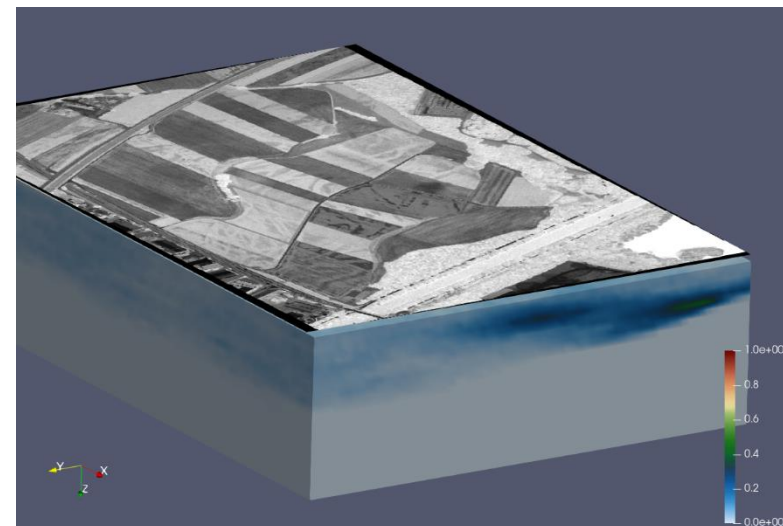
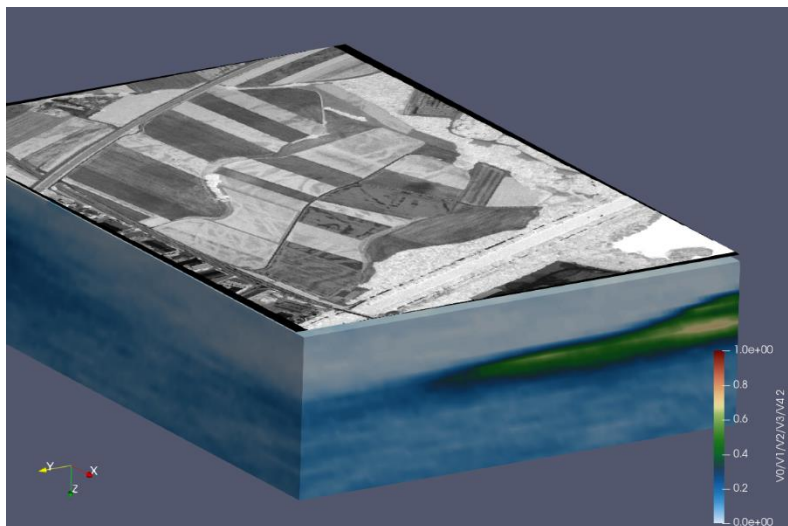
No flow model (yet)

Let's have a look with
some real field data

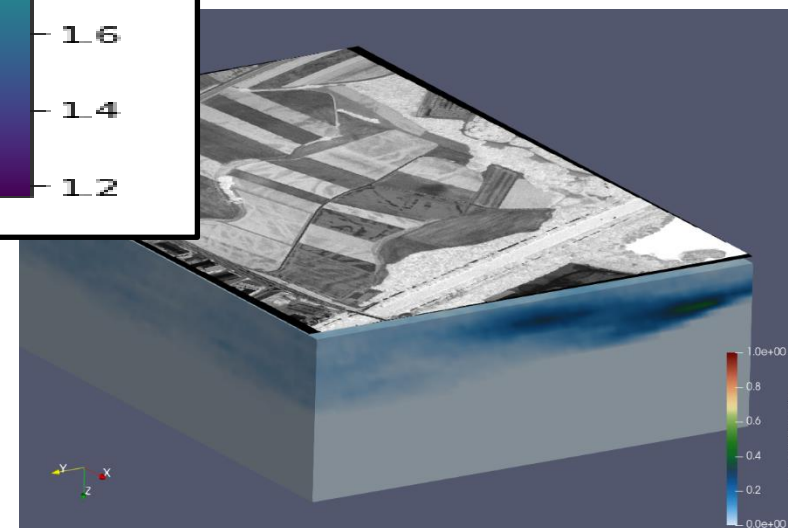
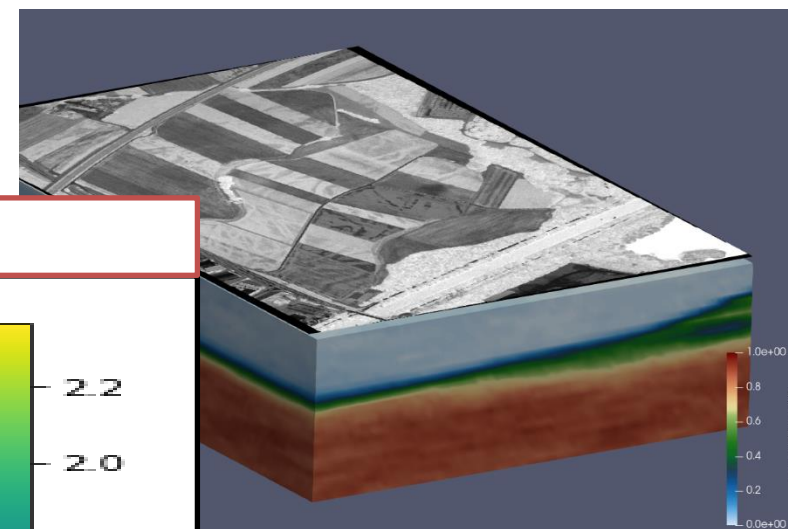
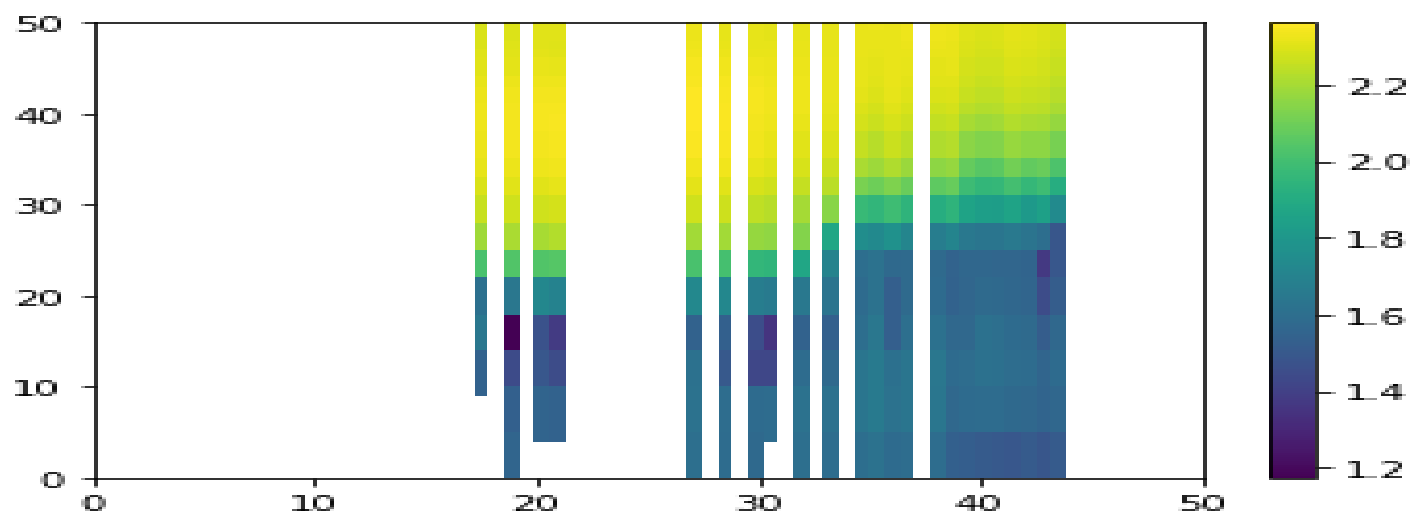
AMERIKAEGGE TEST SITE



Based on 3000
iterations



Simple EM inversion



CONCLUSION

- Promising approach
- This methodology :
 - Directly integrates multiple data types, and generates models in agreement with all of them
 - Is agile and easy to update
- Publish them open source
- Complete benchmark
- Other stochastic inversion strategies

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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