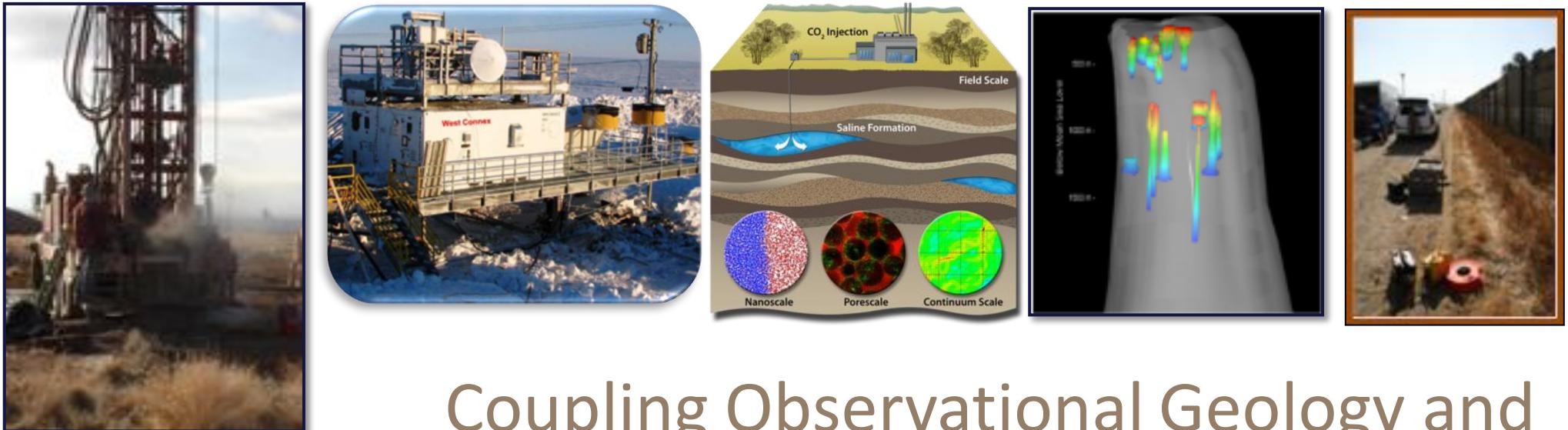


Exceptional service in the national interest



Coupling Observational Geology and Applied Mathematics for Predictive Tools, Uncertainty, and Social Decisions

Mastuo Basho (松尾 芭蕉) 1644 - 1694

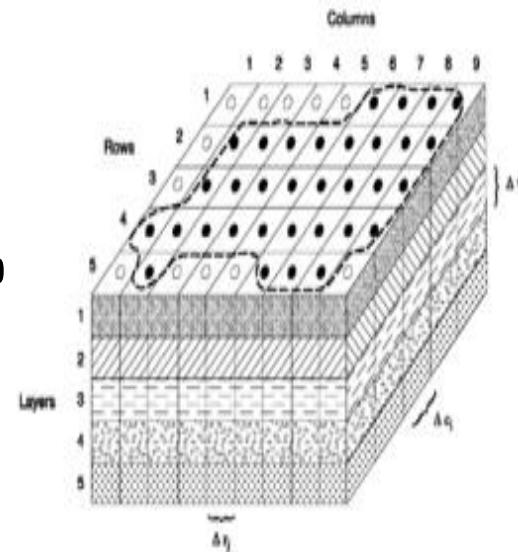
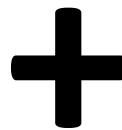


Z71-451941 [RM] (c) www.visualphotos.com



Oku no Hosomichi

Concept

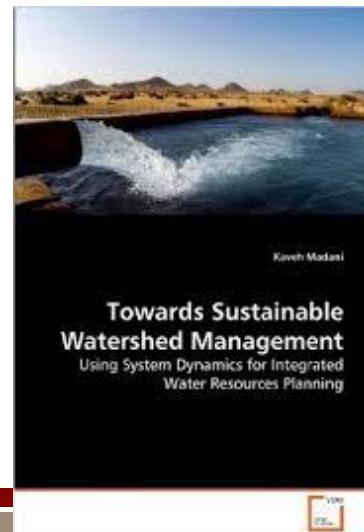
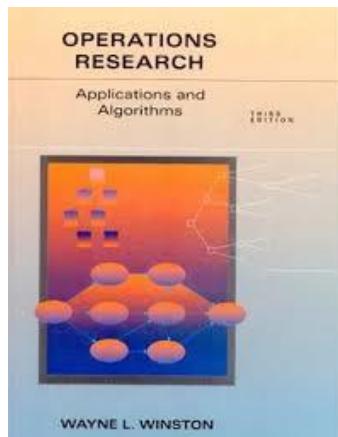
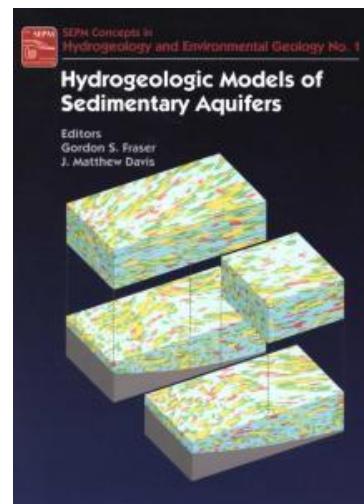
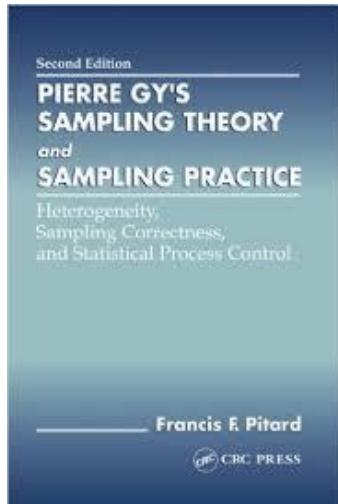
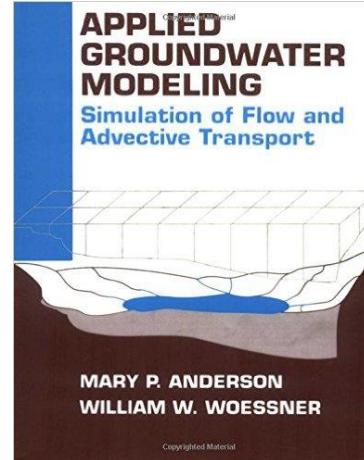
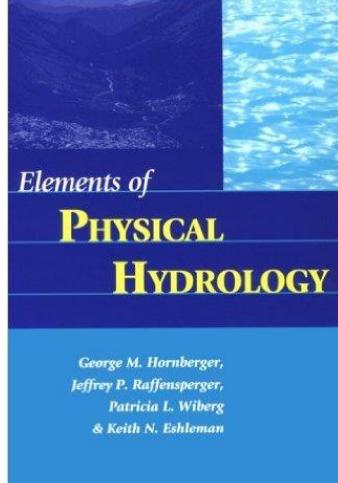
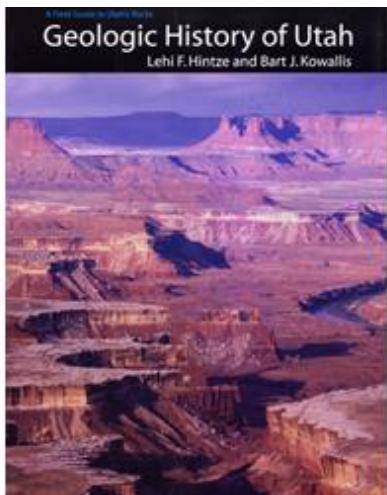


Interpretive
Geology

Applied
Math

Prediction
Uncertainty
& Decisions

Knowledge Base Examples



Foundation Design
Surface Hydrology
Water Supplies
Environ. Restoration
Geothermal Energy

Petroleum Extraction
& Exploration
Mining
Nuclear Waste Disp.

Risk Analysis
Hazard Analysis &
Prediction
Environmental
Impact Assess.
Governmental
Decisions

Civil Engineering Type Examples

Stream Discharge Prediction

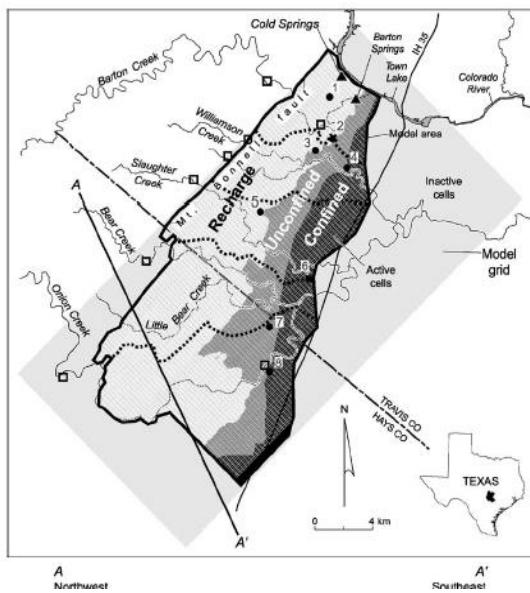
Demonstrate real-time field measurement calibration to reduce prediction error

- MODFLOW model combined with real-time calibration methods improves prediction
- Ensemble Kalman Filter predicts a future state using data as it comes available
- Model parameters are updated based on error statistics to improve the fit over time
- Case study at Barton Springs prediction of stream discharge

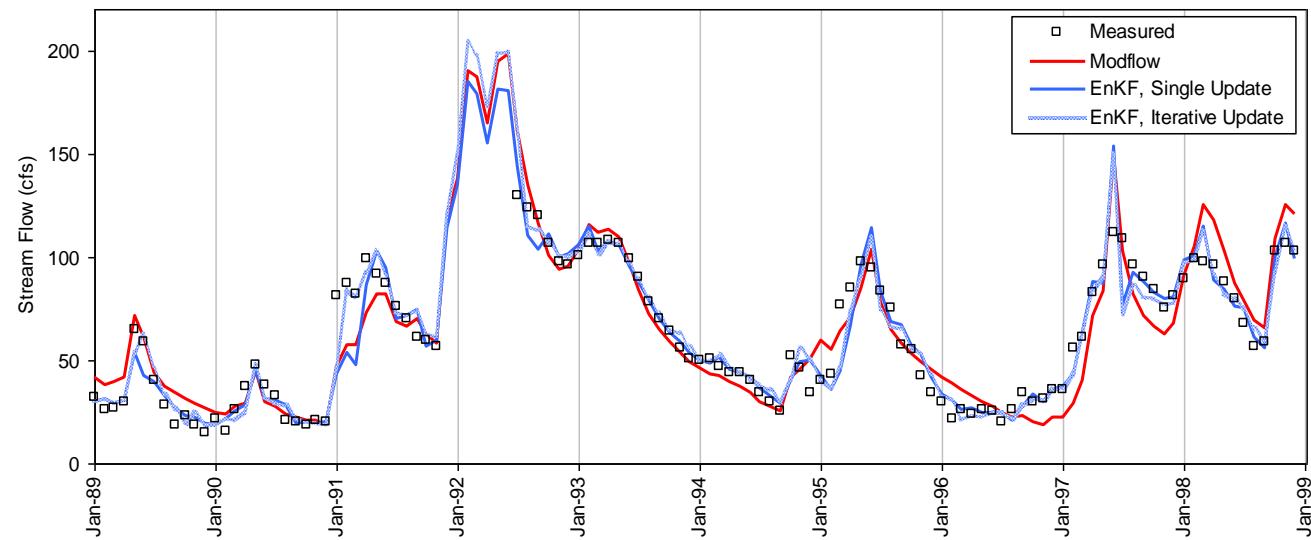
$$State_u = State_p + KG * (Control - Observation)$$

$$KG = \frac{COVA(State, Control)}{VAR(Control)}$$

Barton Springs map, including stream gauging stations, monitoring wells, and creeks



Comparison of measured stream discharge with predicted values from the MODFLOW model and integrated Ensemble Kalman Filter methods



Klise and McKenna (2007), On the use of ensemble Kalman filters to predict stream discharge at Barton Springs, Edwards Aquifer, Texas. Proceedings of the 2007 World Environmental and Water Resources Congress

Classical and Spatial Statistics Examples

Fracture Continuum Models

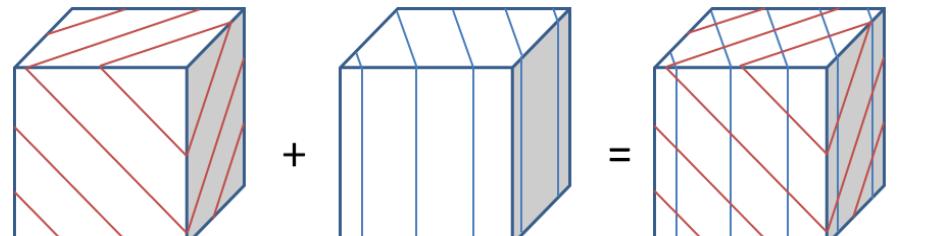
Model enhanced geothermal reservoir conditions and analyze heat extraction based on different well orientations

- Fracture network models are computationally expensive, continuum approaches help simplify the model
- Fracture properties measured in the field are converted to permeability tensors
- Geostatistical methods ensure continuity in fracture properties across multiple grid cells
- Approach used to

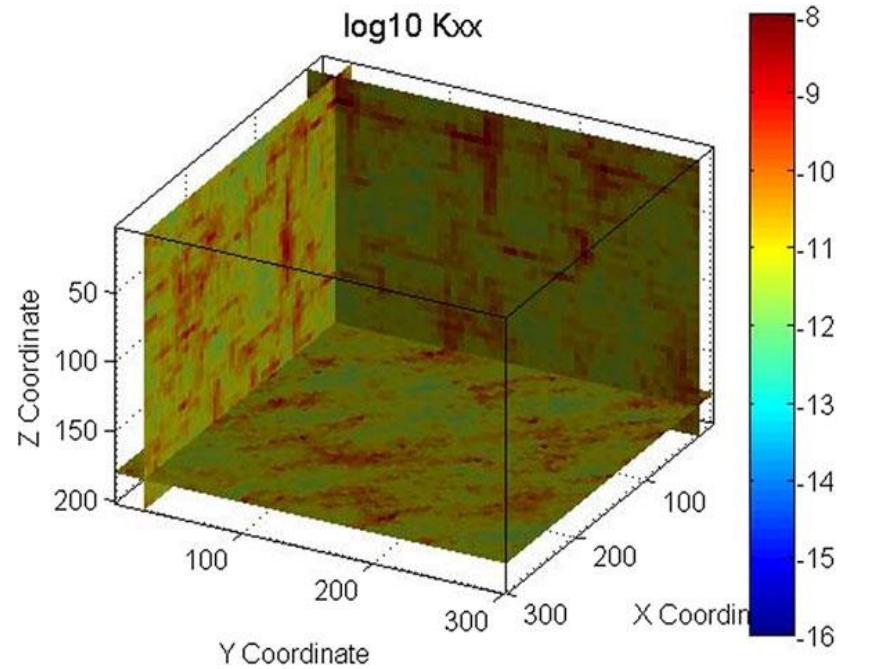
Kalinina, E.A., K.A. Klise, S.A. McKenna, T. Hadgu, T.S. Lowry (2014), Applications of fractured continuum model to enhanced geothermal system heat extraction problems, SpringerPlus, 3(1), doi:10.1186/2193-1801-3-110.

Permeability tensor computed from fracture strike, dip, aperture and spacing

$$k_{ij} = \frac{b^3}{12d} \begin{bmatrix} (n_2)^2 + (n_3)^2 & -n_1n_2 & -n_3n_1 \\ -n_1n_2 & (n_3)^2 + (n_1)^2 & -n_2n_3 \\ -n_3n_1 & -n_2n_3 & (n_1)^2 + (n_2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$k_{ij}^{(1)} + k_{ij}^{(2)} = k_{ij}$$

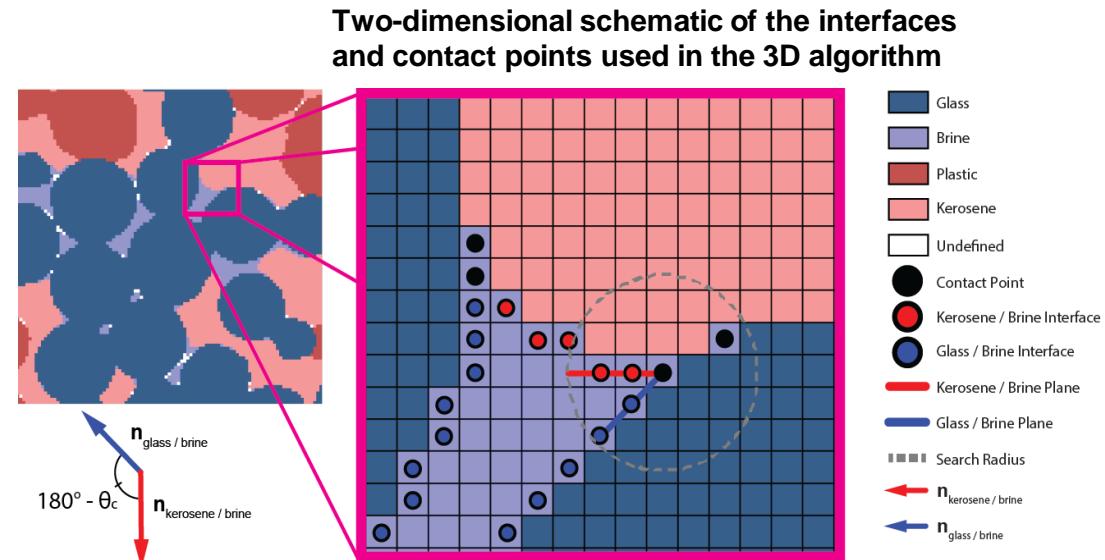
$$k_{ij} = k_{ij}^{(1)} + k_{ij}^{(2)}$$



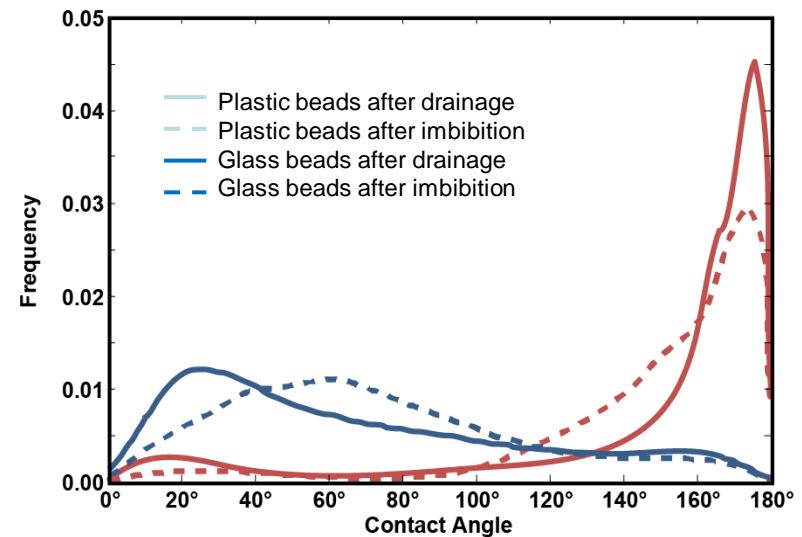
Automated Contact Angle Algorithm

Map realistic oil, water, solid contact angle distributions – w/ natural variability and uncertainty, for reservoir characterization

- Automated algorithm computes 3D in-situ contact angles
- Developed to analyze micro-CT data of multiphase flow experiments under different wettability conditions
- Segmentation methods differentiate solid and liquid phases



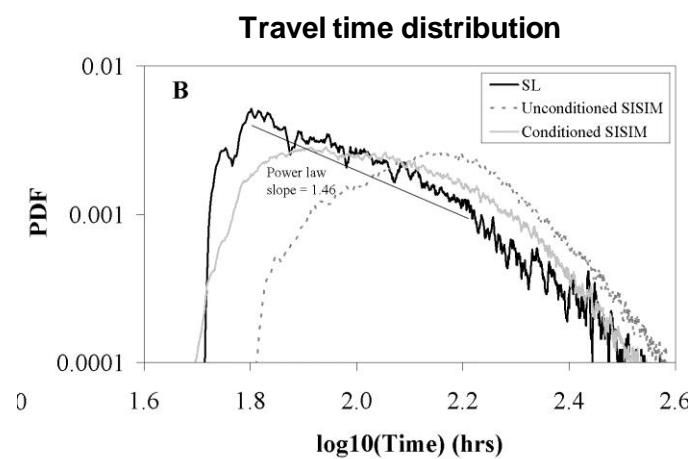
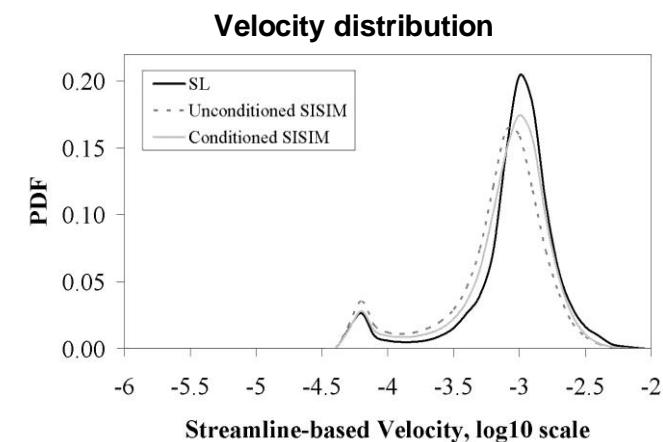
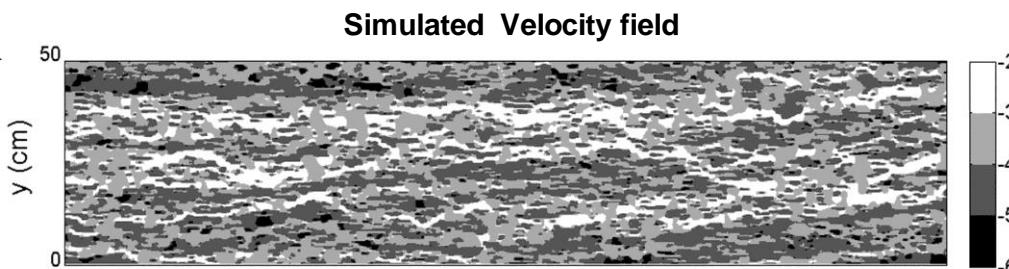
Distribution of contact angles in glass and plastic bead packs after imbibition and drainage



Aquifer Analogs using Lidar

Explain non-Fickian behavior (early and late time arrival) in solute transport.

- High-resolution lidar scans produce realistic analogs to study aquifer heterogeneity
- Geostatistical and pattern recognition methods characterize the outcrop
- Analysis methods extract streamline-based connectivity and solute transport characteristics



Klise, K. A., G. S. Weissmann, S. A. McKenna, E. M. Nichols, J. D. Frechette, T. F. Wawrzyniec, and V. C. Tidwell (2009), Exploring solute transport and streamline connectivity using lidar-based outcrop images and geostatistical representations of heterogeneity, *Water Resources Research*, 45, W05413, doi:10.1029/2008WR007500.

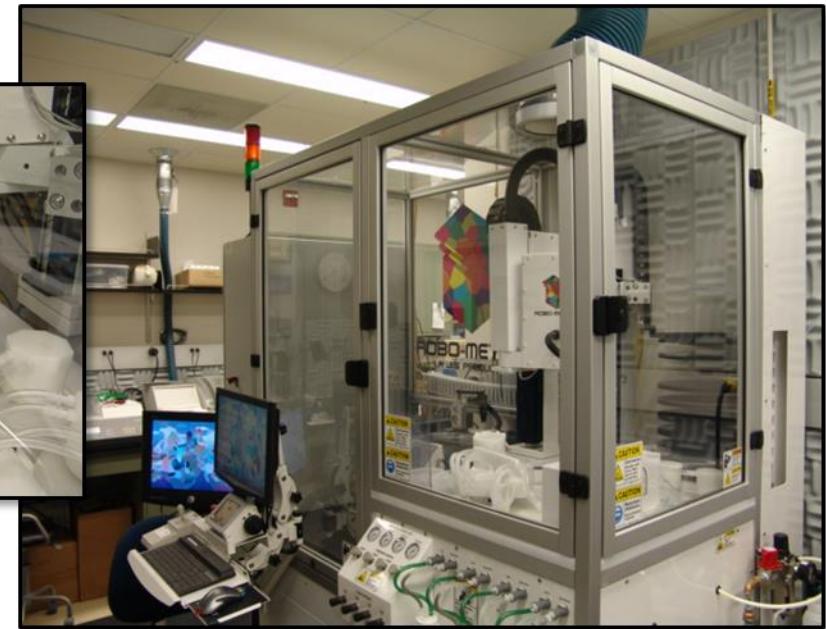
Enhanced Oil Recovery and CO₂ Sequestration

Mapping spatial persistence of macropores and authigenic Clays in a reservoir sandstone

- Optical and electron petrography
- Mercury intrusion capillary pressure on clean/uncleaned samples
- Laser scanning confocal microscopy
- Robotic serial sectioning and reflected light imaging
- Relative permeability and capillary pressure testing

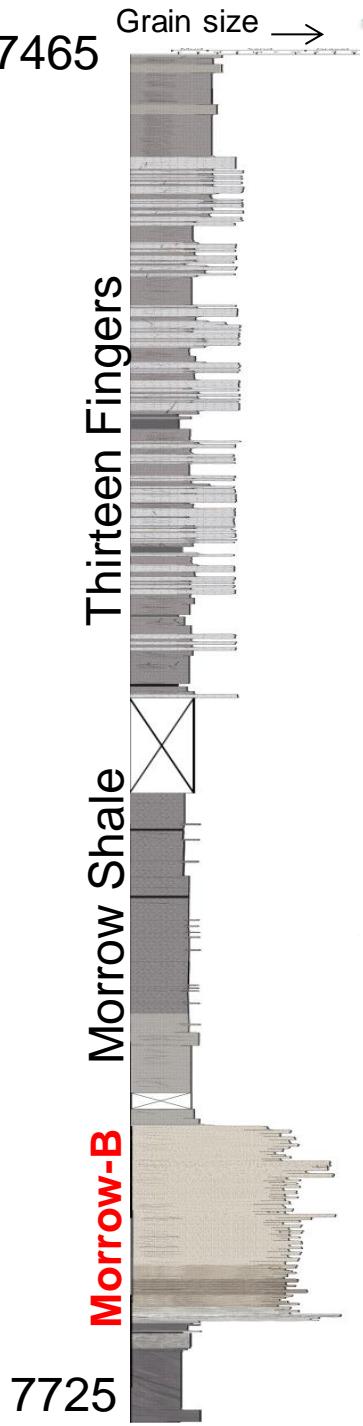


ROBO-MET.3D™
A UES PRODUCT

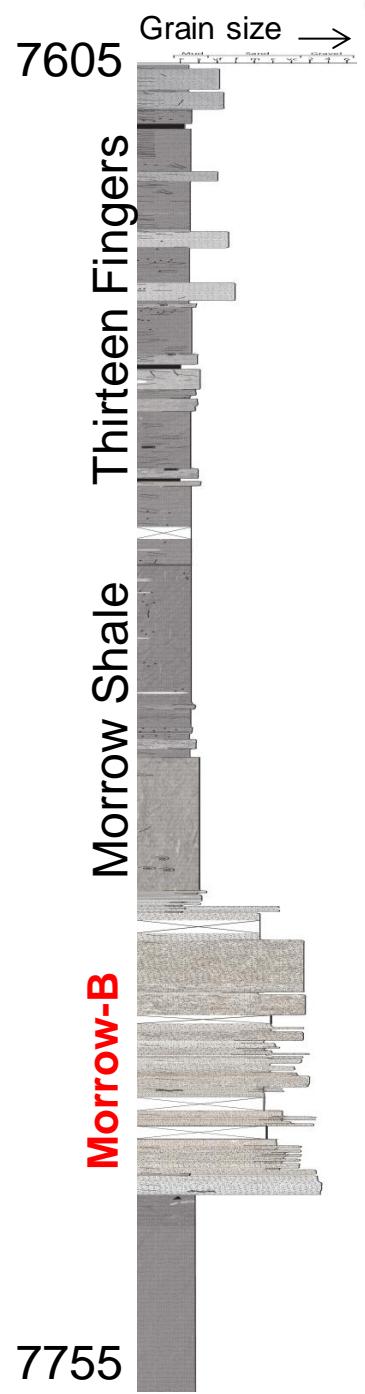


Thomas Dewers, Jason Heath, Jonathan Madison, Sandia National Laboratories , Peter S. Mozley, New Mexico Tech, Spatial Persistence of Macropores and Authigenic Clays in a Reservoir Sandstone: Implications for Enhanced Oil Recovery and CO₂ Storage, AGU Presentation 2015, SAND2015-10961C

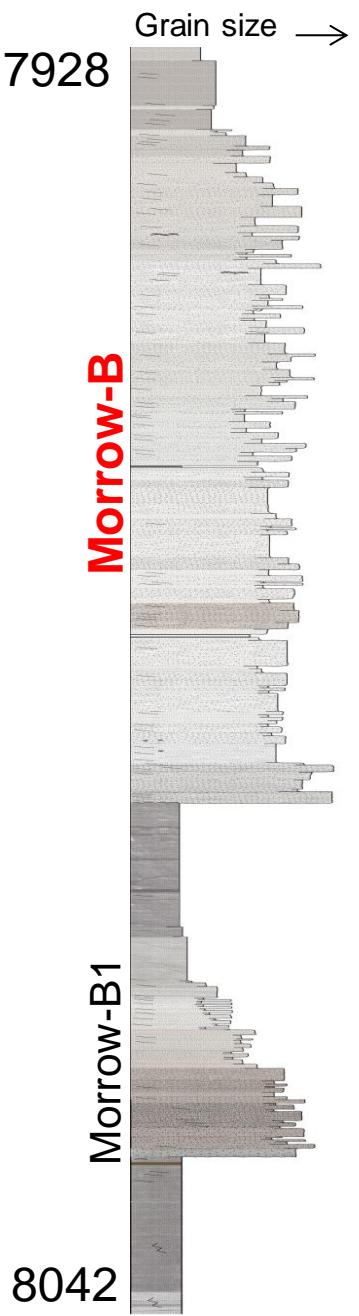
Well 13-10A



Well 13-14

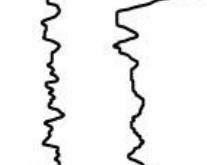
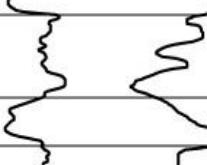
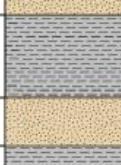


Well 32-8



Farnsworth Unit, TX

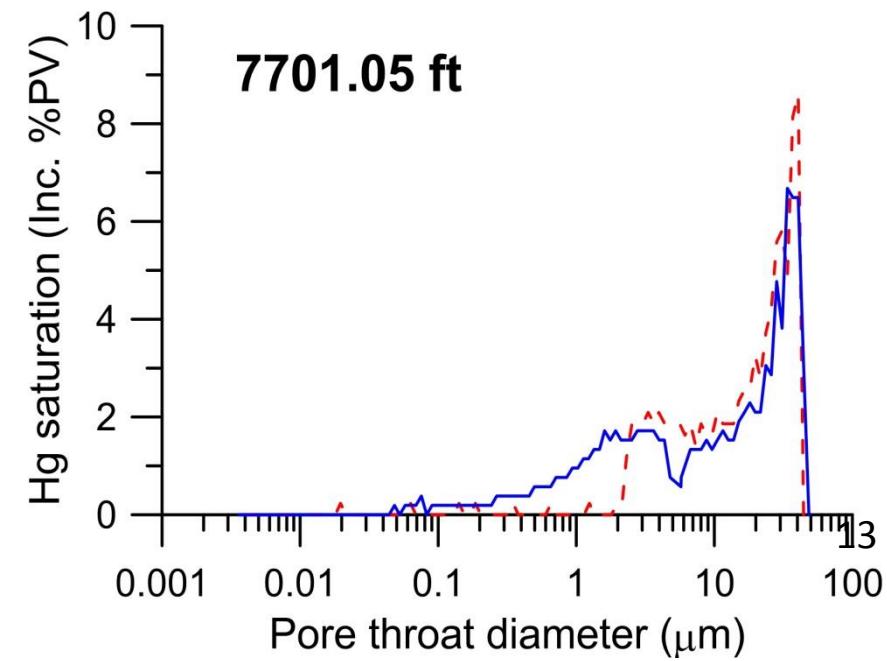
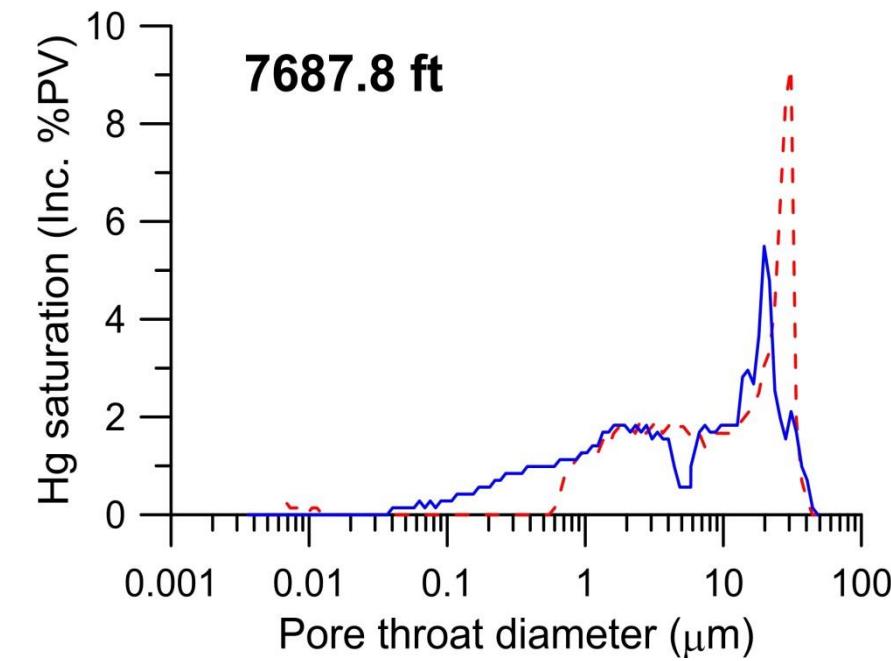
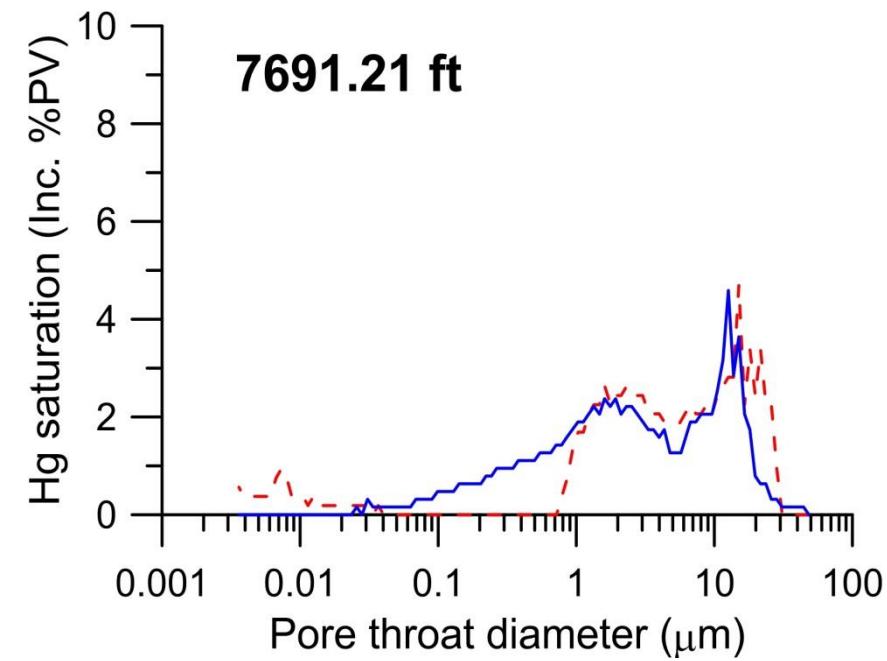
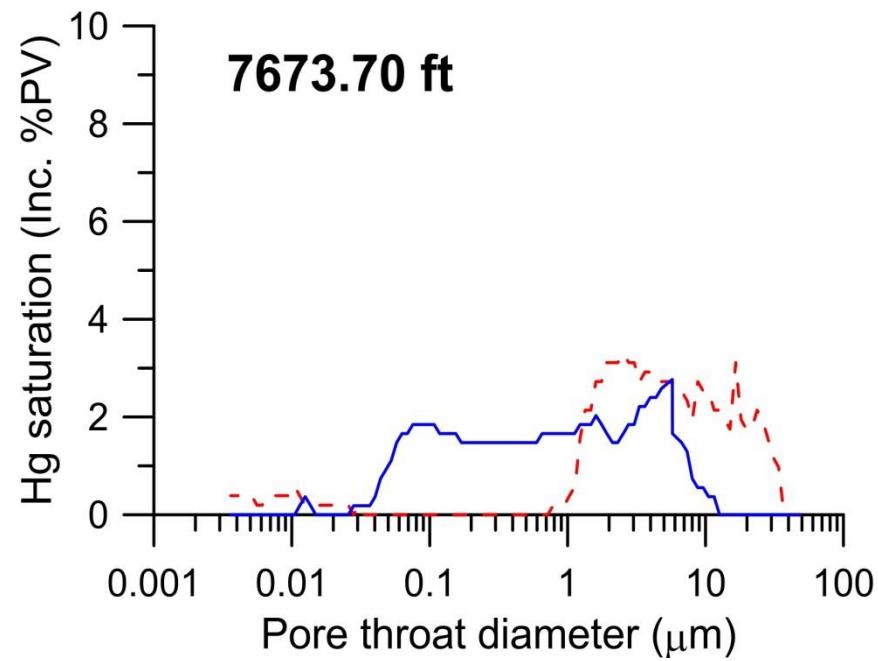


System	Series	Group	Informal Names	Wireline Log Characteristics Farnsworth Unit	Lithology
Pennsylvanian	Atokan	Atoka	Thirteen Finger Limestone		
			Morrow Shale		
			Morrow B Sandstone		
	Morrow Shale				
	Morrow B_1				
	Morrow Shale				

(courtesy D. Rose-Coss, NMT) 12

Results: Hg Cap. Press. / Pore Structure

Not cleaned
Cleaned (Dean Stark)

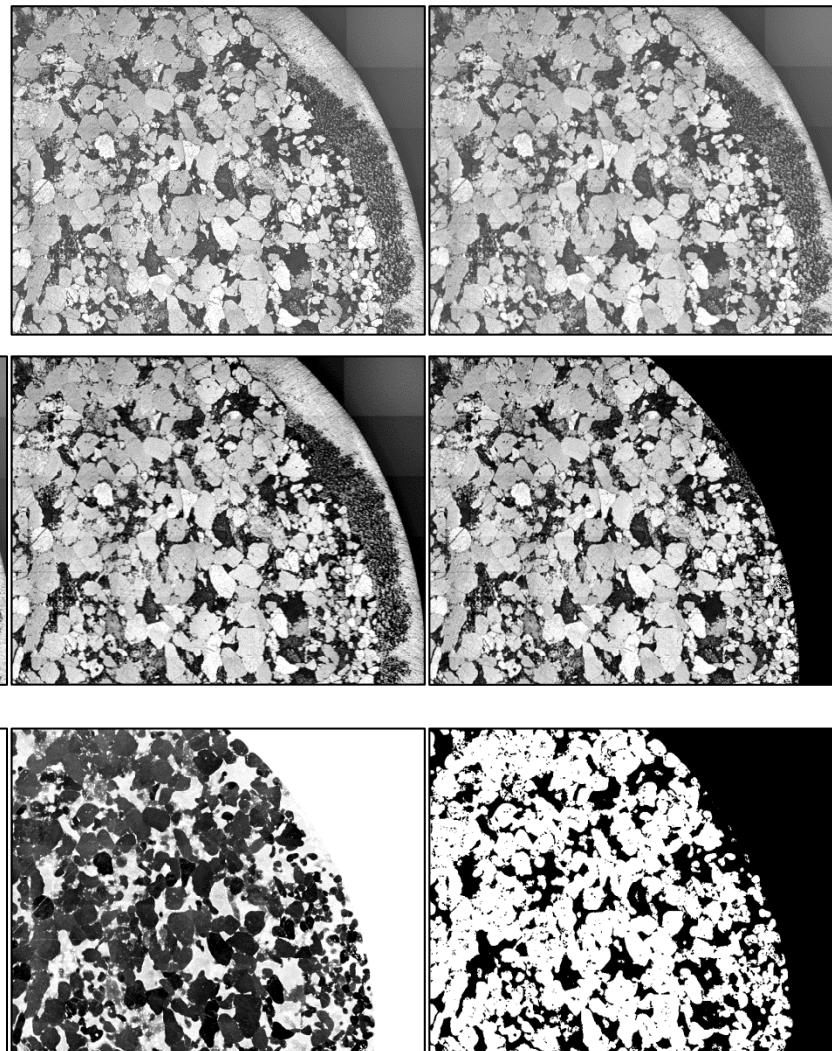


Segmentation:

montage: 10 x 10
magnification : 5X

Segmentation approach, 10 steps:

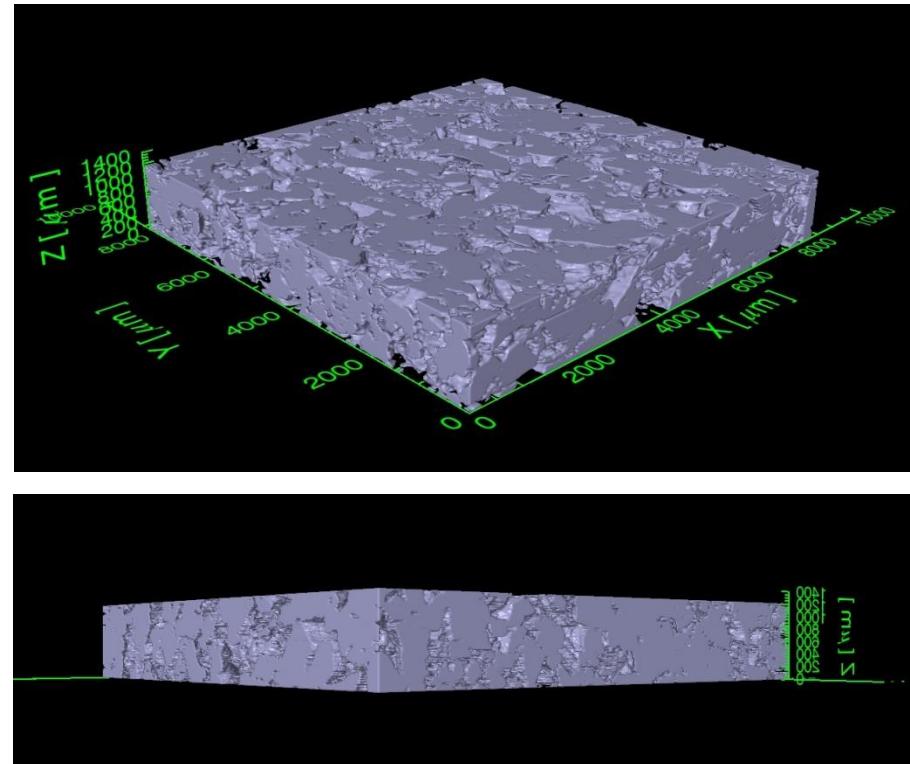
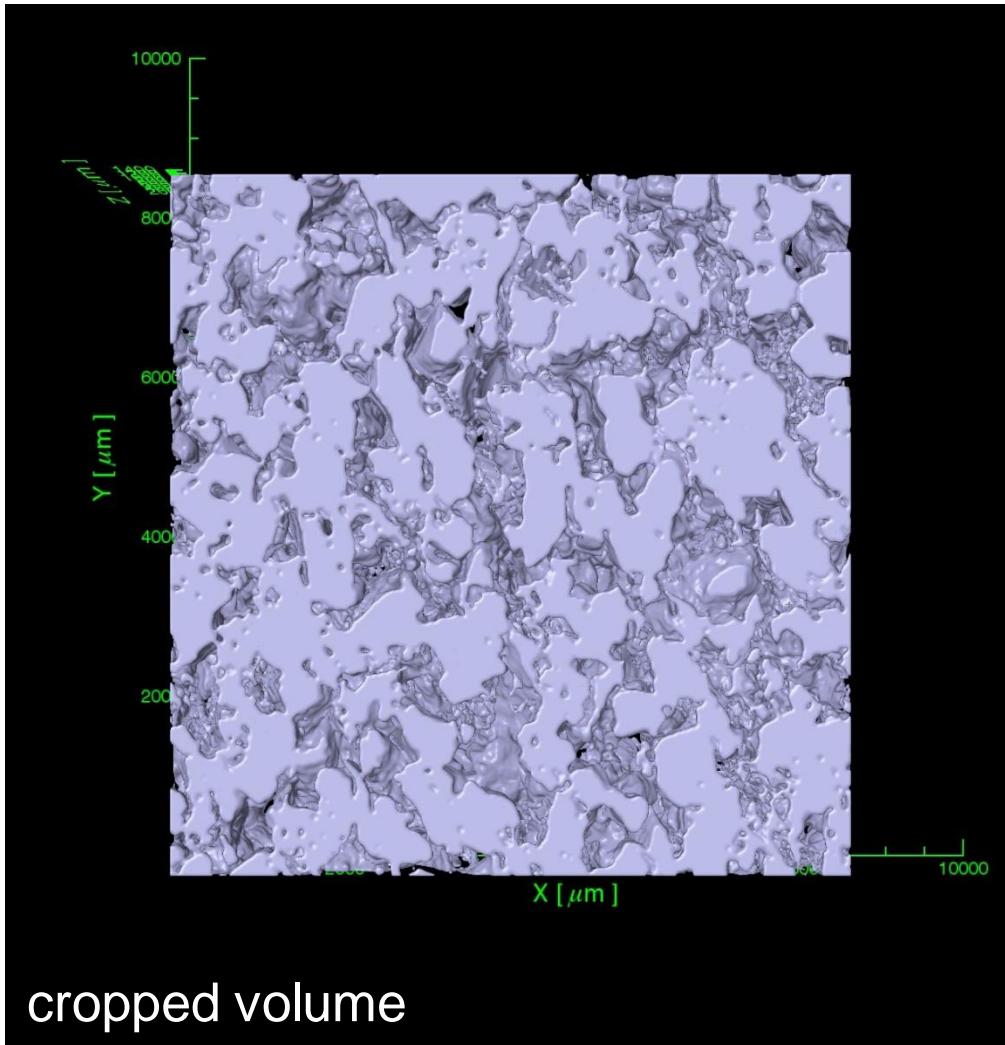
1. Make grayscale
2. Sift align (rigid)
3. Bleach correction (histogram matching)
4. Autolevel stack
5. Remove mount from image
6. Upper right crop
7. Despeckle
8. Invert grayscale
9. Remove outliers & levels adjust
10. Stack local Bernsen threshold



Segmentation: Macro- and Micro-Porosity

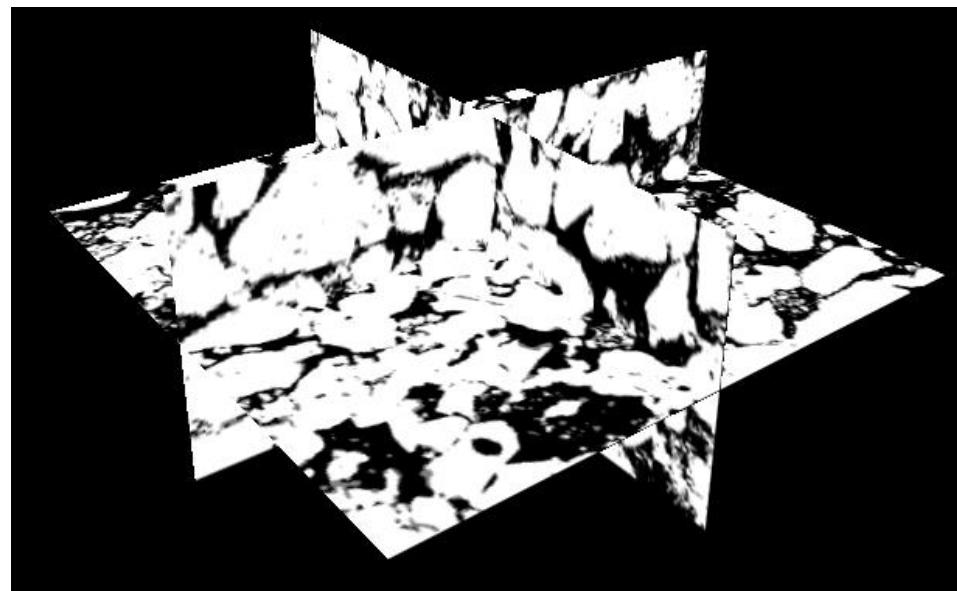


montage: 10 x 10
magnification : 5X

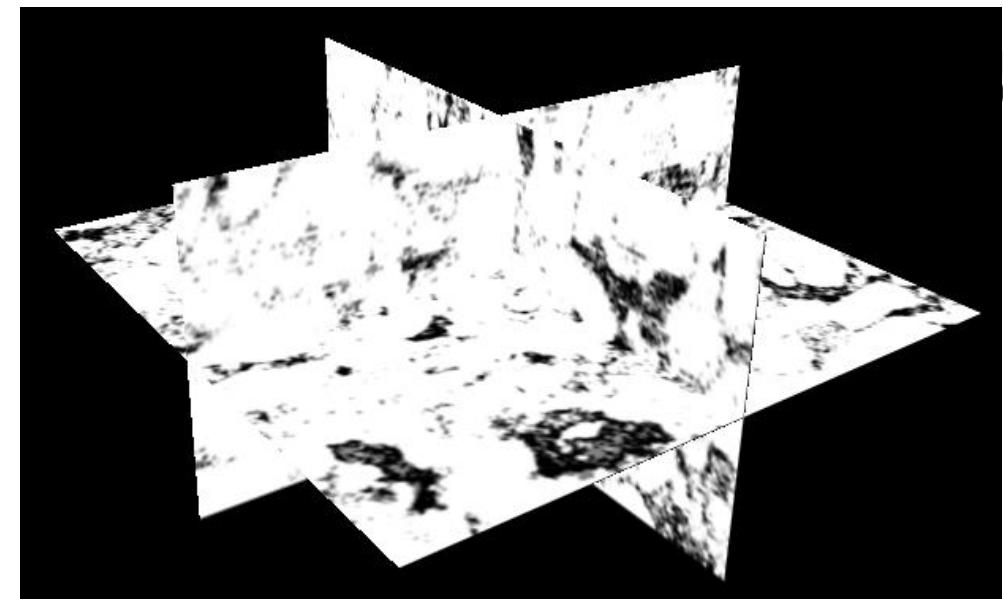


Quartz – FY 2015

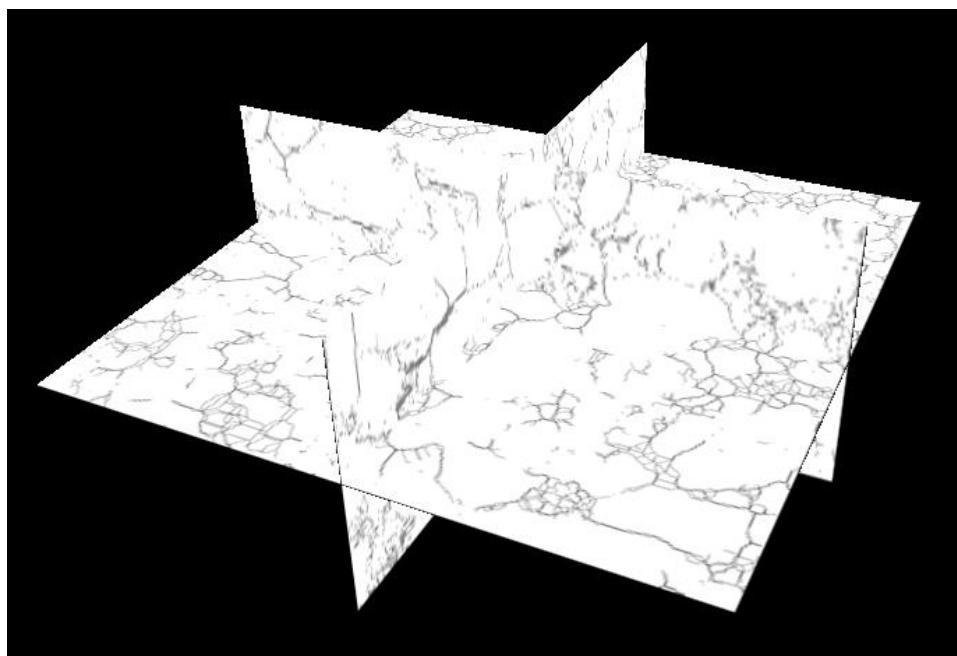
- Cropped Volume
- Sectioned through about 1-1.5 quartz grains



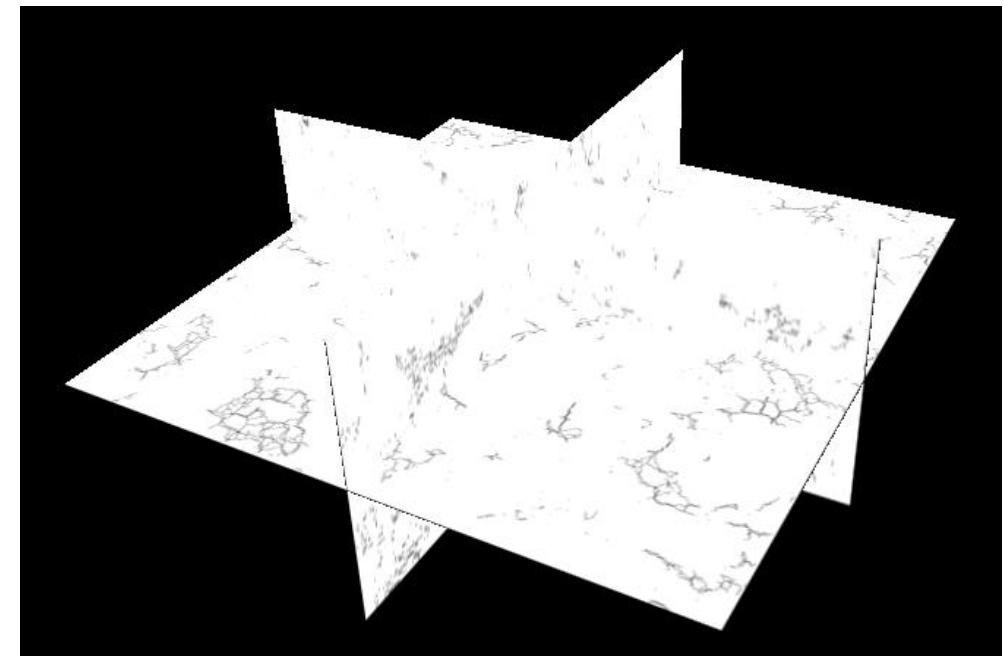
3D Ortho-slice of Total Pore Recon.



3D Ortho-slice of Macro Pore Recon.



Medial Axis of Total Pore Space



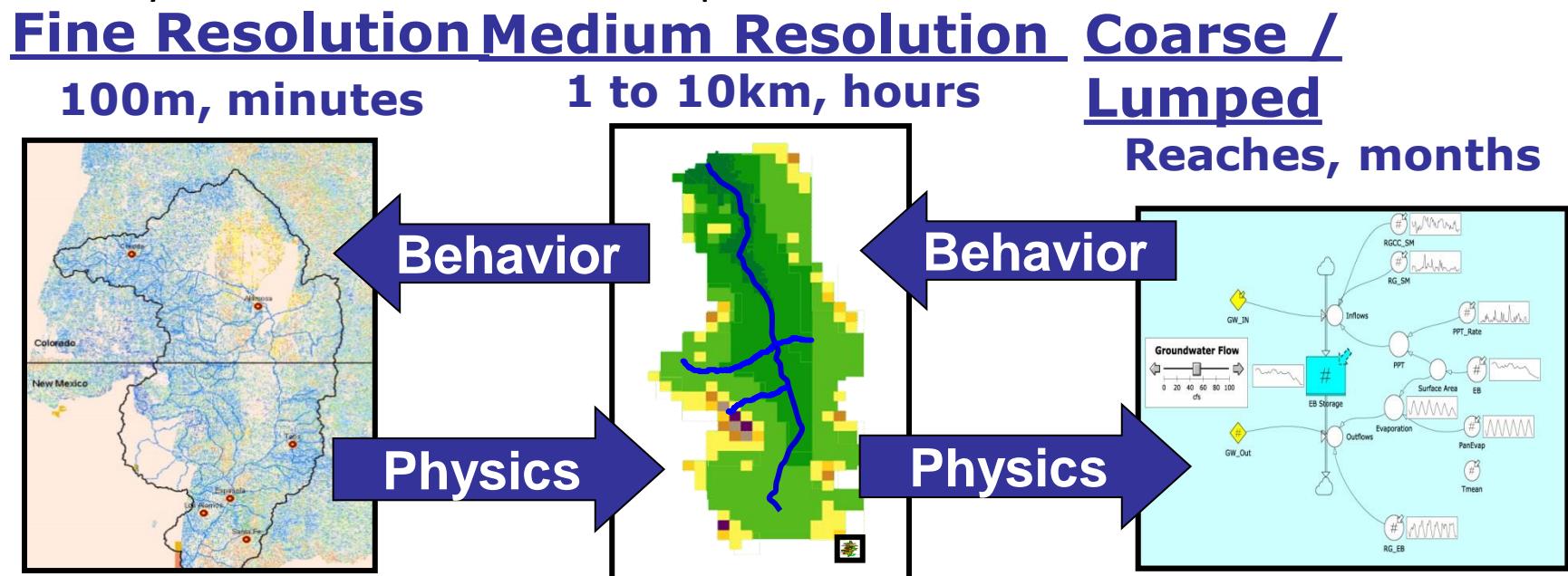
Medial Axis of Macro Pores

Operations Research Based Example

System Dynamics Analysis of Water Resources

Integrate geohydrology, surface hydrology, legal and social constraints to find community based water management solutions.

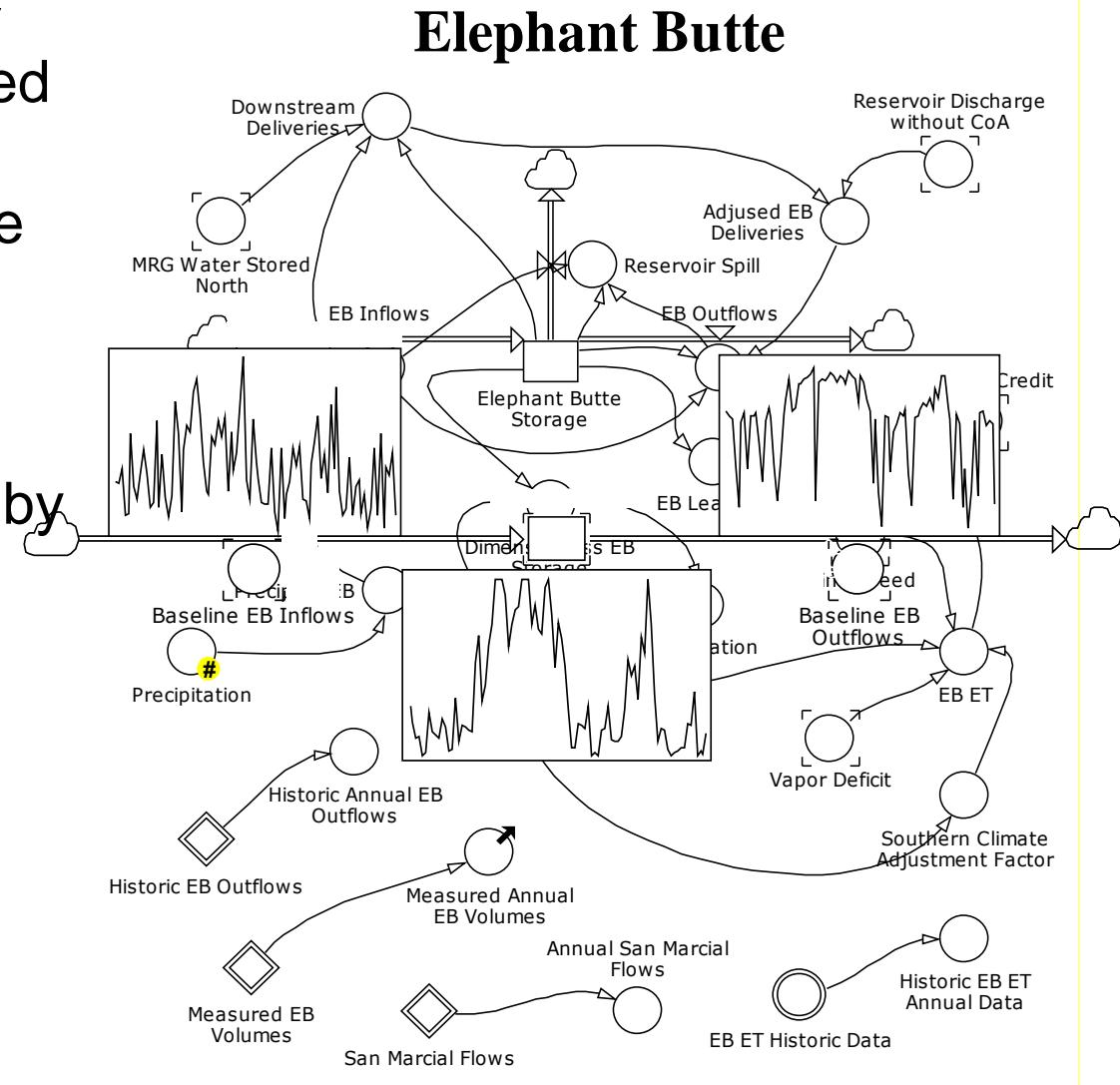
- Classic observational geohydrology of water quality and quantity at the basin scale
- Numerical simulation of each component
- Integration using System Dynamics
- Community based collaborative development



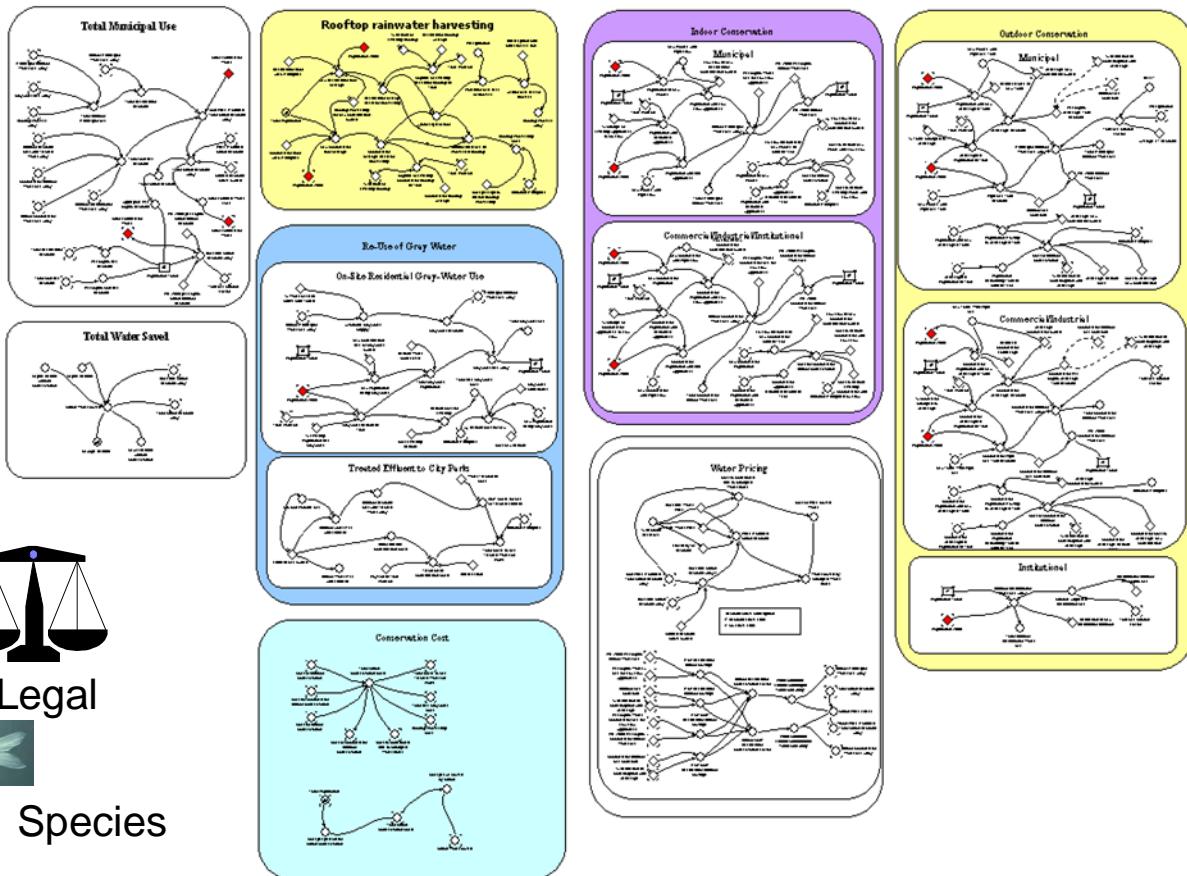
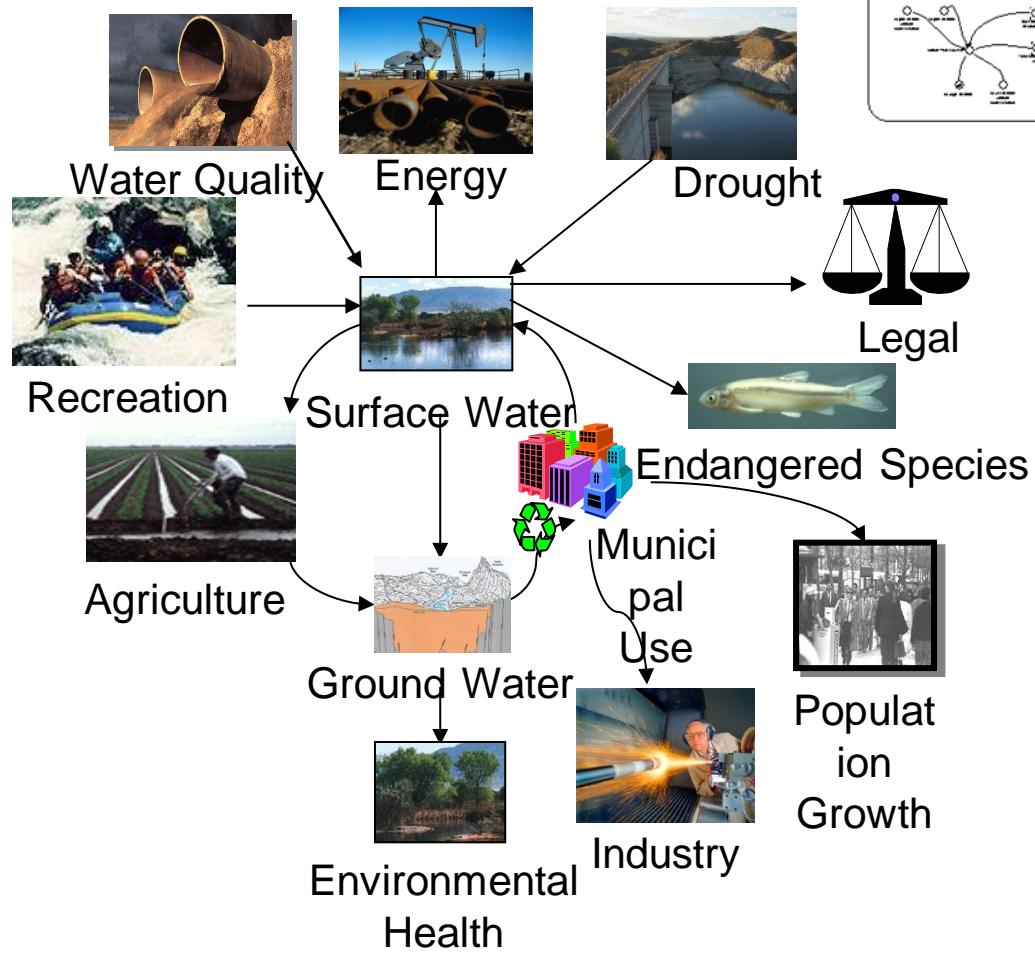
Vince Tidwell and Howard Passell, 2006, System Dynamics Modeling to Support Community Based Water Planning,

System Dynamics: How It Works

- Formulated as a temporally dynamic spatially aggregated commodity balance
- Stocks fluctuate in response to:
 - Commodity inflows, and
 - Commodity outflows
- These “flows” are modeled by way of:
 - Historic data,
 - Empirical relations,
 - Analytical models, or
 - Other models.
- Stocks and flows rarely operate independently but rather in a system of feedback and time delays

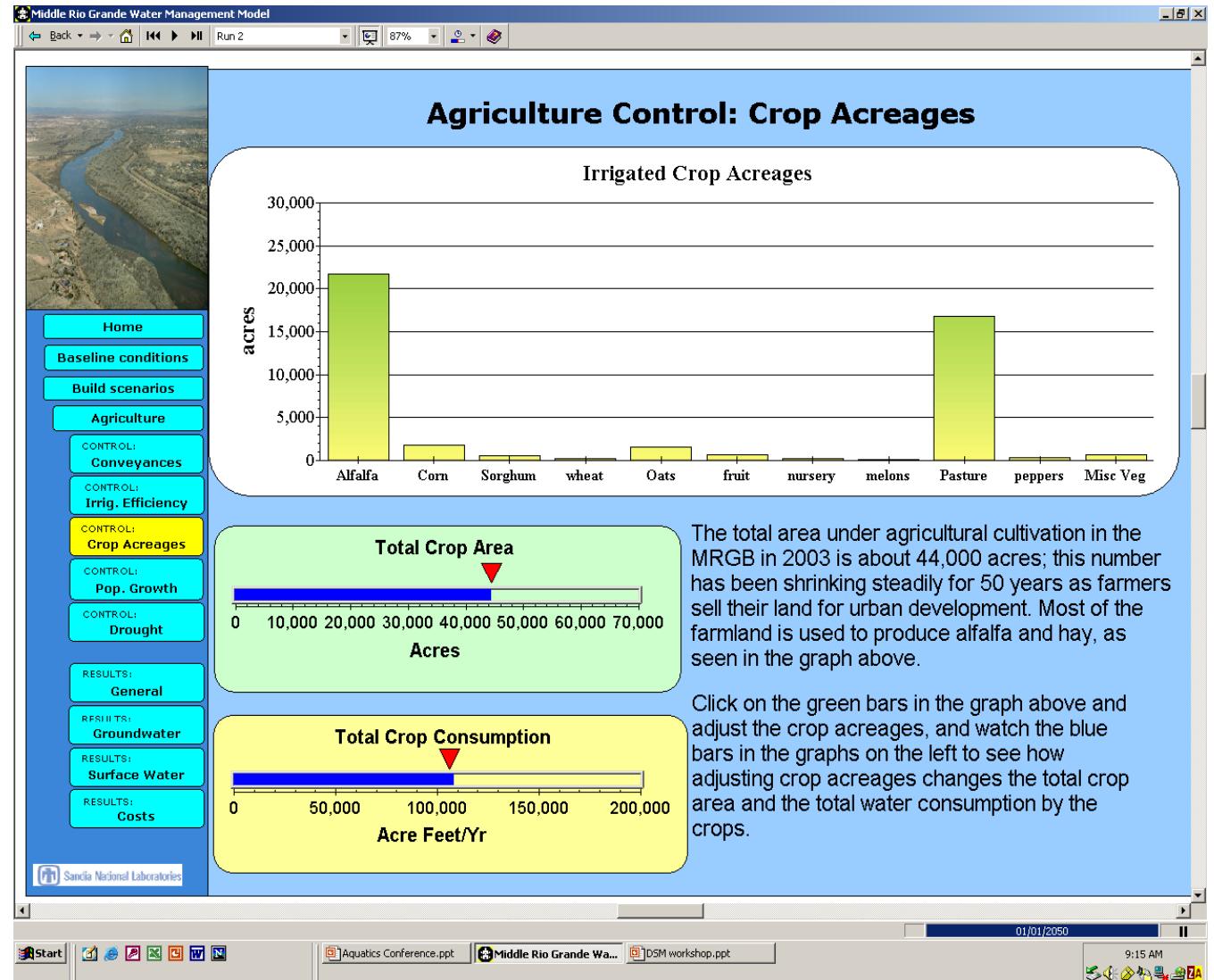


System Dynamics: Integrative Modeling



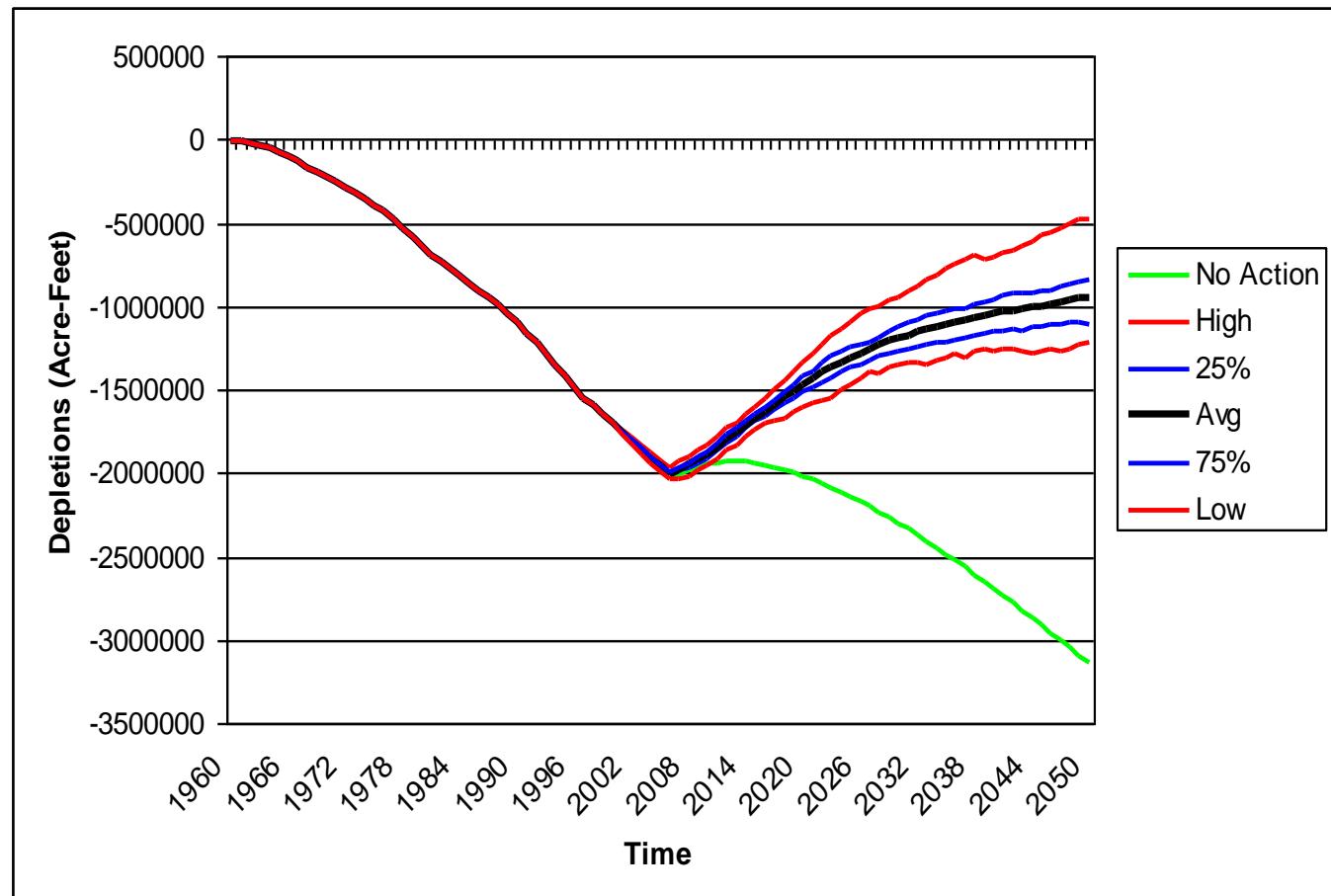
Alternative Conservation Measures

- Bosque restoration
- Irrigated agriculture
 - Irrigation efficiency,
 - Conveyance system losses, and
 - Alternative crops
- Municipal Conservation
 - Water pricing,
 - Water re-use, and
 - Household conservation
- Desalination
- Reservoir storage
 - Up-stream storage,
 - Artificial recharge, and
 - New reservoir



Results

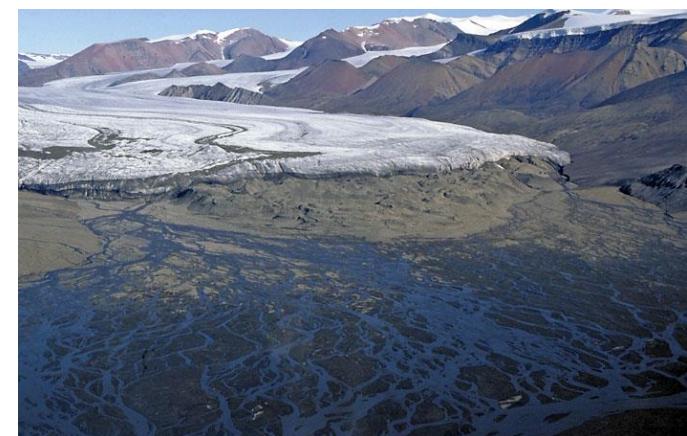
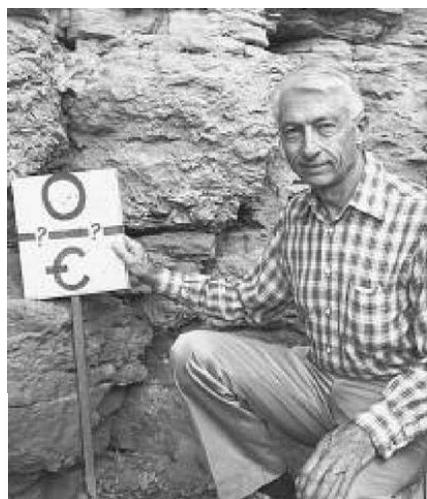
- Actions taken in the Preferred Scenario significantly improve water supply metrics
- Projected uncertainty is in terms of climate variability



Personal Example



“Ergodicity”



Backup Slides

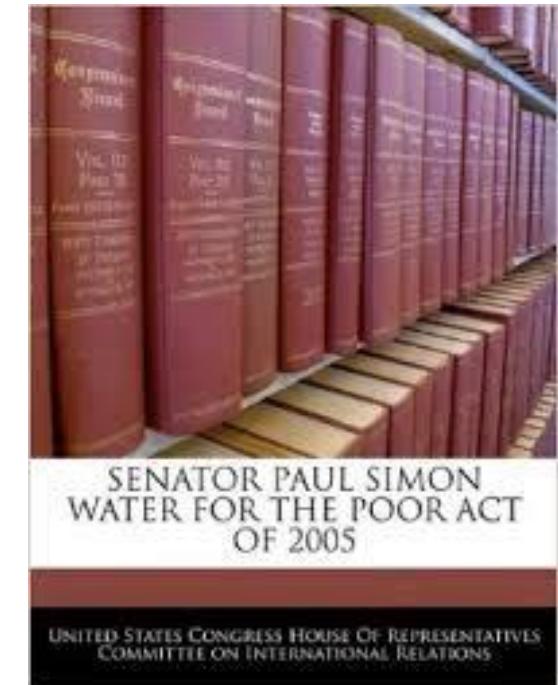
Webb “hosonomichi”



Arid Region Hydrology



System Dynamics



Dept of State Policy

A few heros

