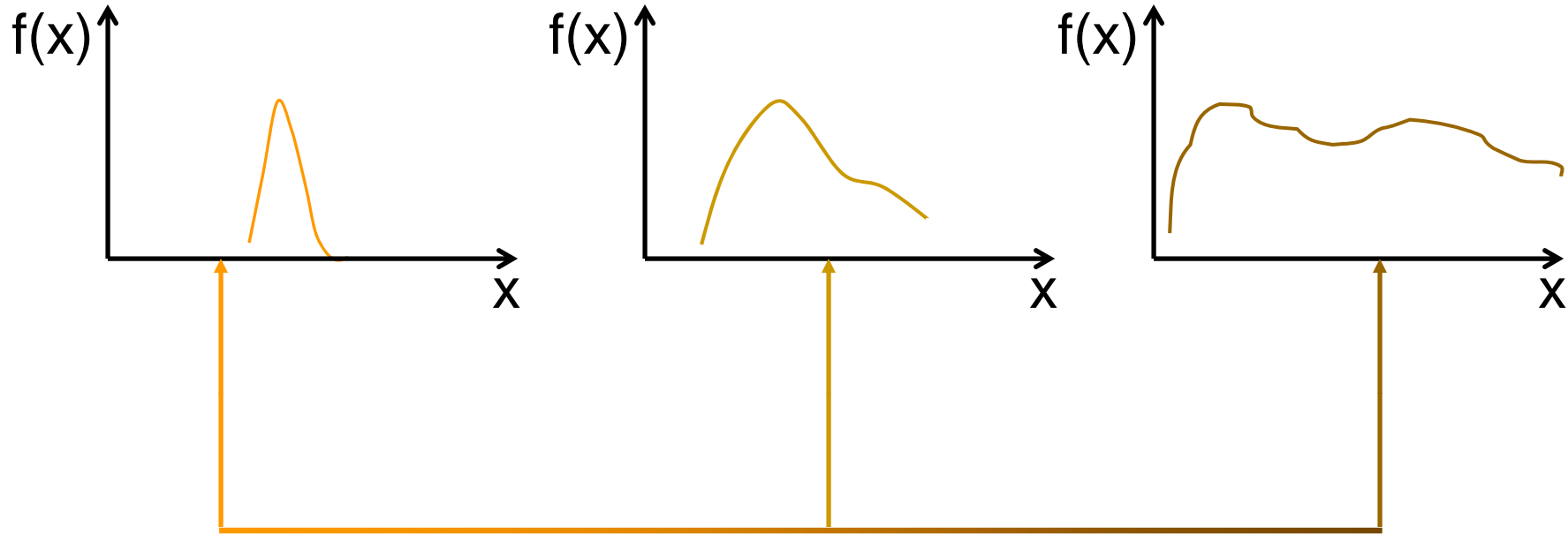


## Advanced Data assimilation strategies Status and Plans

### Outline:

- Overview of the approach
- Applications
- Future work
- Thanks to Xingyuan, Haruko, Glenn and Mark!

## Data assimilation in a nutshell



Small (but irreducible) uncertainty

**Continuum of states**

Large uncertainty

Probabilistic analysis:  
conditional simulation &  
geostatistics

## Method of Anchored Distributions (MAD) [Rubin et al.,2010]

### Multi-Scale Multi-Type Data

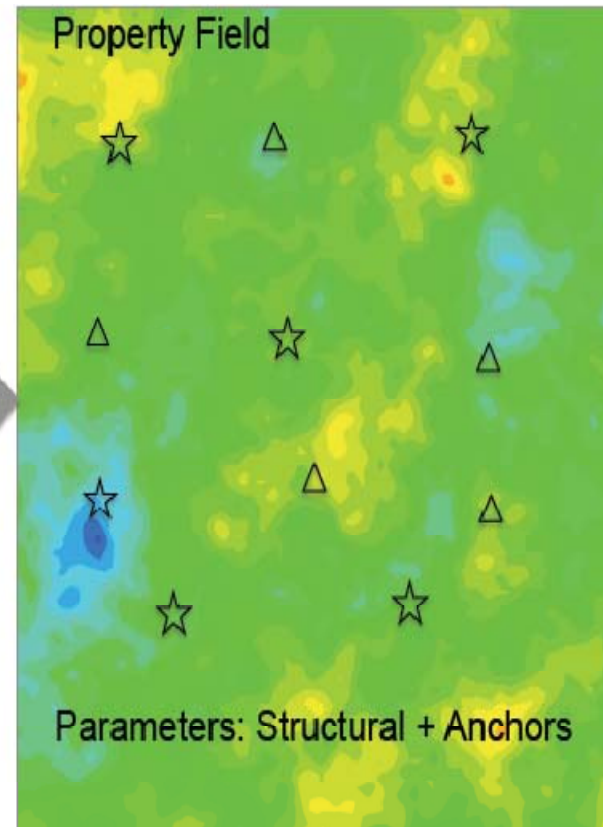
#### Type A:

local, direct/regression  
e.g., K, grain size, ...

#### Type B:

Nonlocal, indirect  
e.g., pumping test,  
tracer test, ...

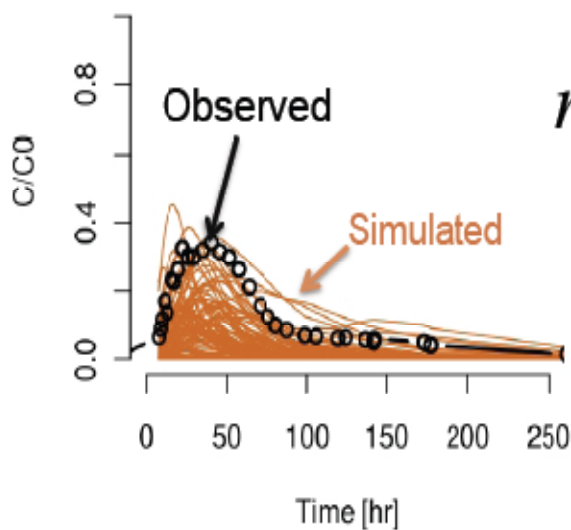
MAD



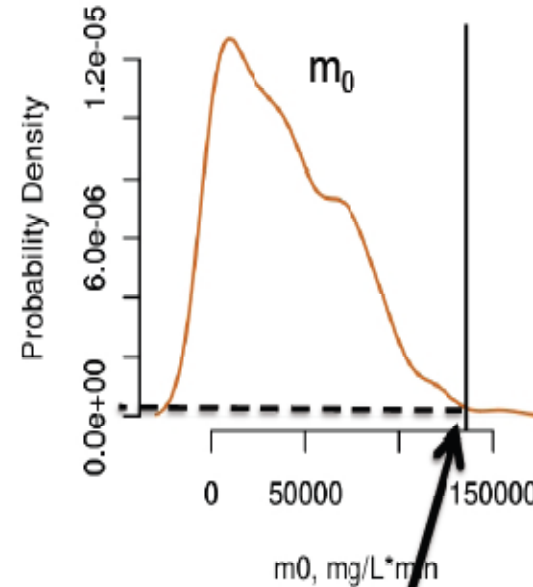
## Data types employed thus far:

- Constant-rate injection tests
- EBF
- Lithology
- The March 2009 tracer test (zero- and first-order moments in several wells)

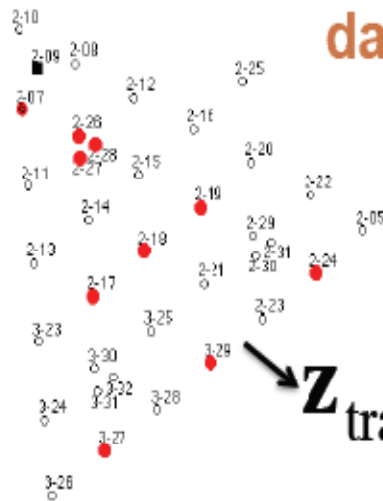
# Likelihood Calculation



$$m_0 = \int_0^{\infty} c(t) dt$$



Temporal moments reduce data dimension



Likelihood:  $p(\mathbf{z}_{\text{tracer}} | \theta, \vartheta)$

$$\mathbf{z}_{\text{tracer}} = (m_0^1, m_0^2, \dots, m_0^n)$$

# Locations of data used for our analysis<sup>1</sup>

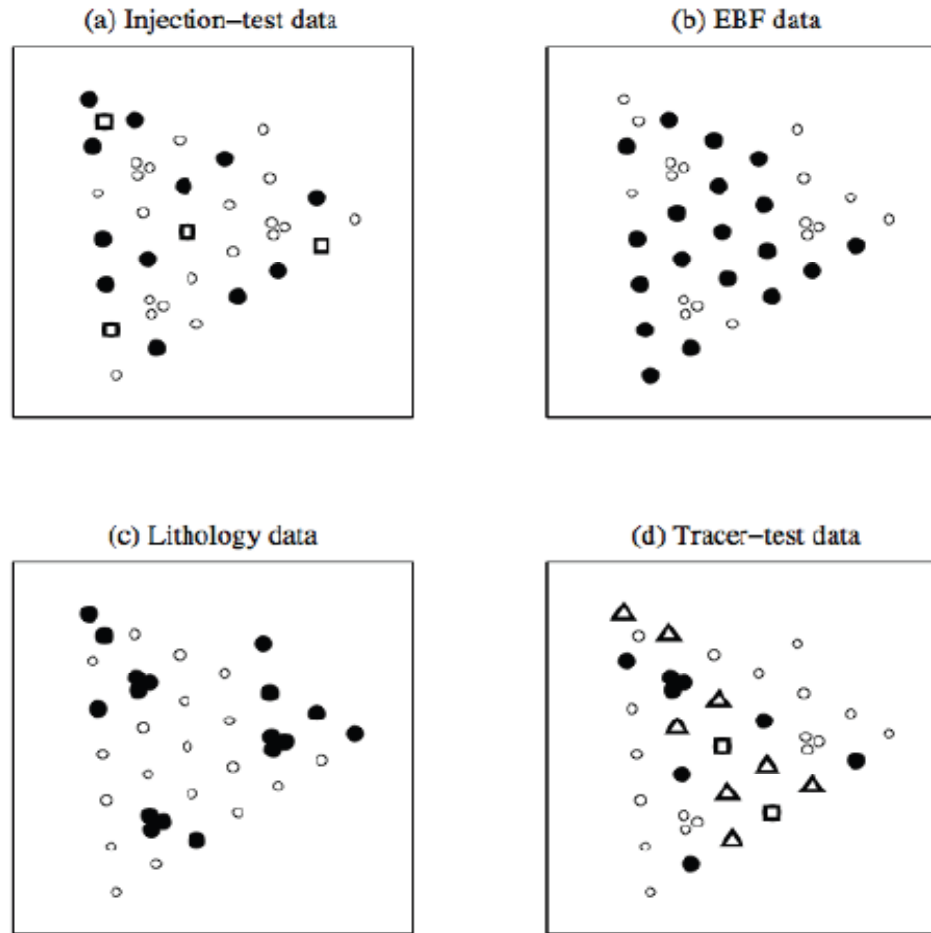
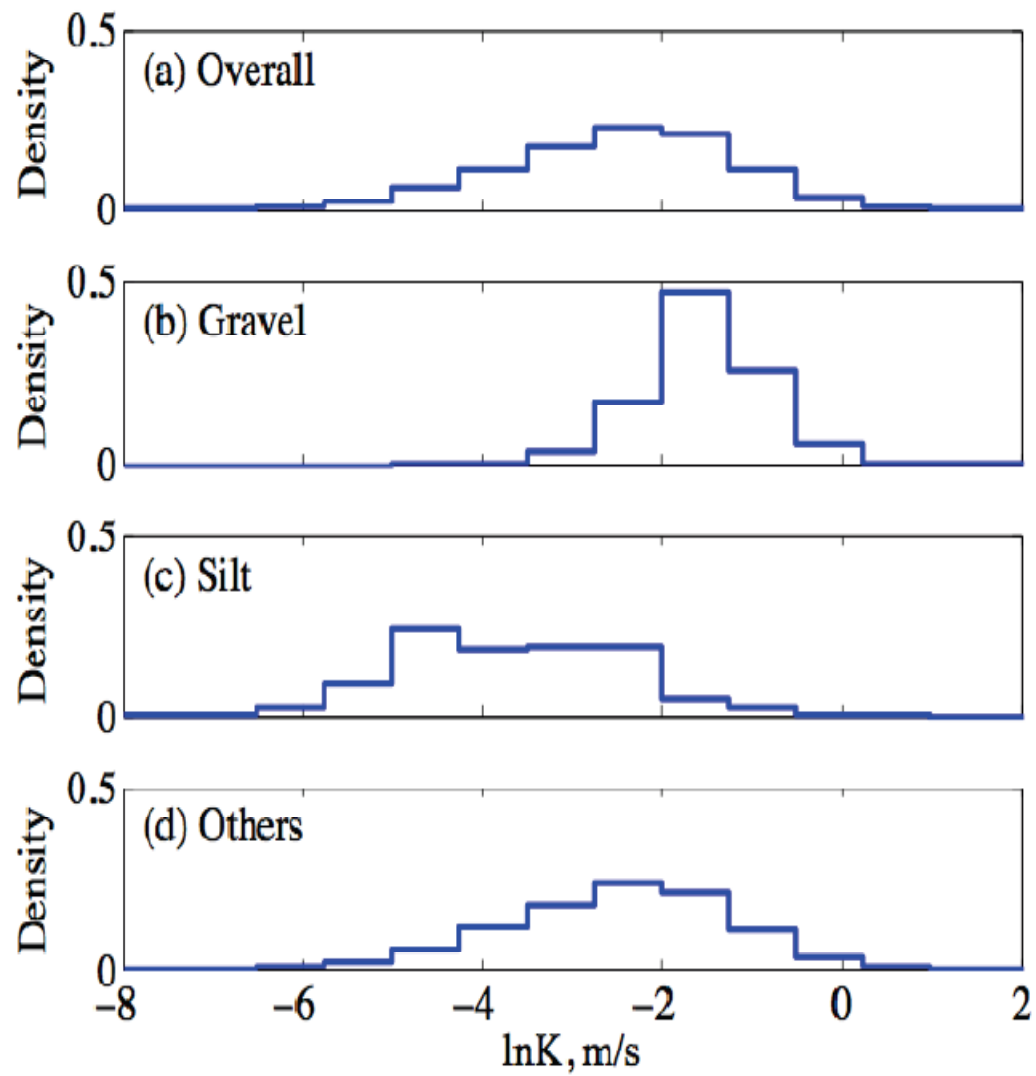


Figure 4.2: Data locations in the well plot: (a) injection-test data, (b) EBF data, (c) lithology data and (d) tracer-test data. In (a), the black circles are the wells used for observation, and the white squares are the wells used for injection and observation. The subset of the observation wells are used for each injection test. In (d), the black circles are the training-set wells at which  $M_1$  was used, the white squares are the training-set wells at which both  $M_1$  and  $M_1/M_0$  were used, and the white triangles are the testing-set wells.

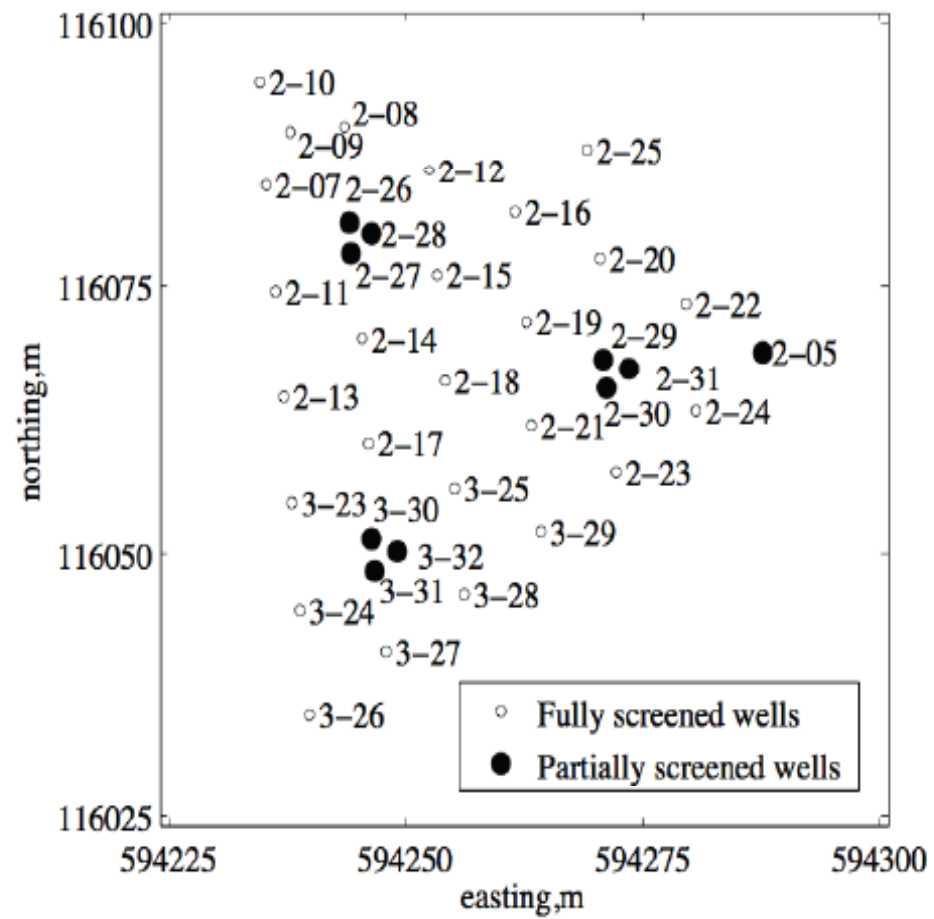
<sup>1</sup> Not all available  
Data used for  
inversion

From Haruko  
Murakami's thesis

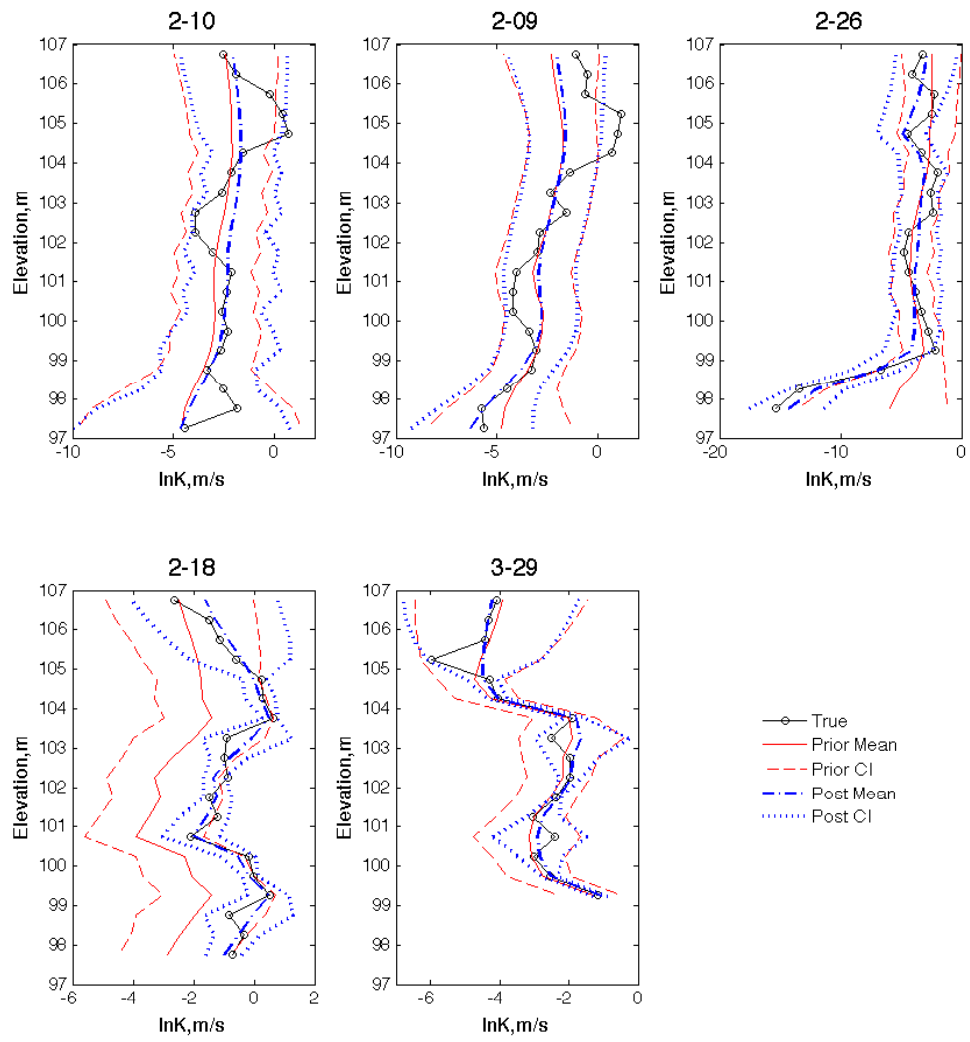


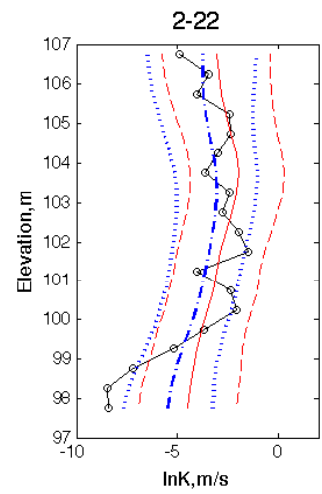
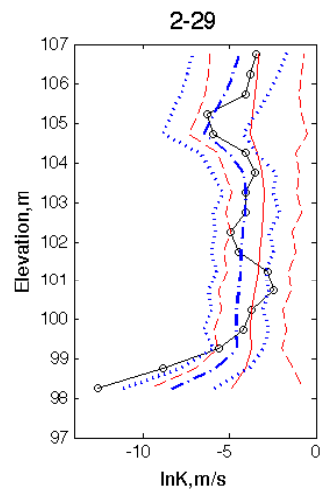
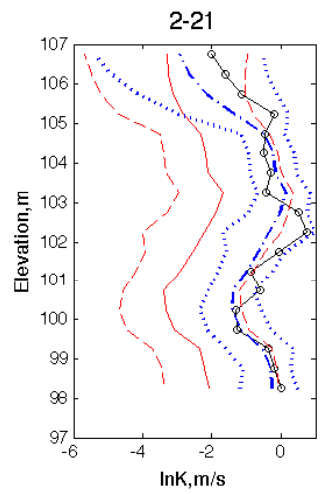
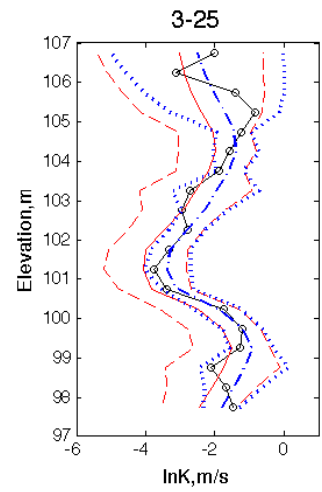
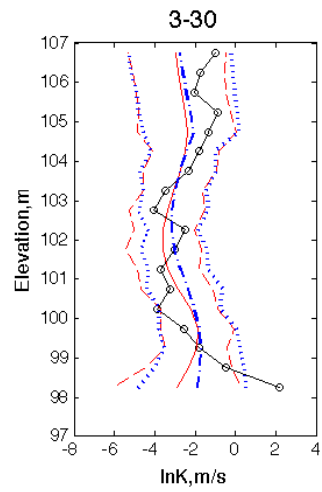
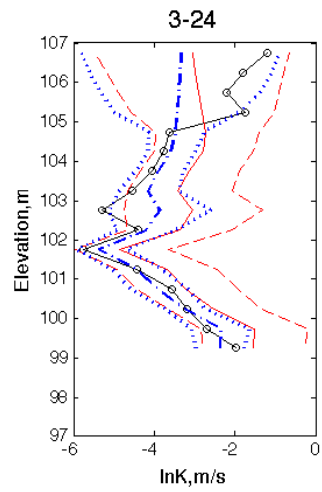
From Haruko  
Murakami's thesis

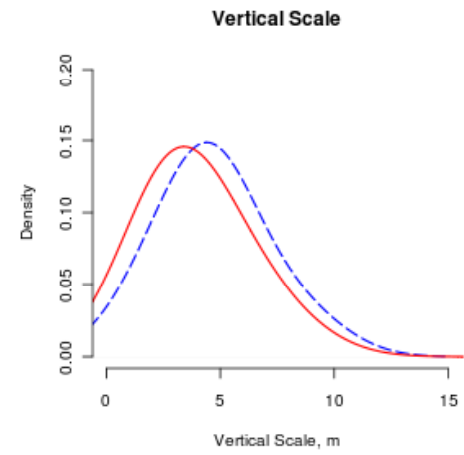
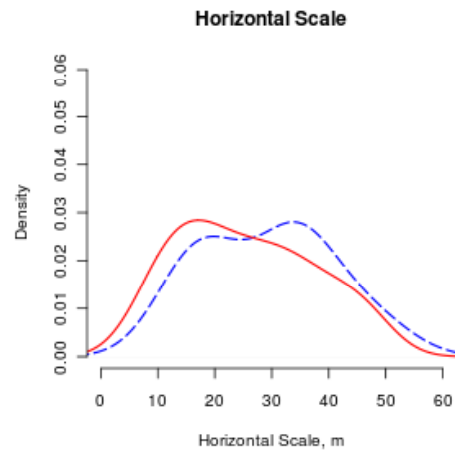
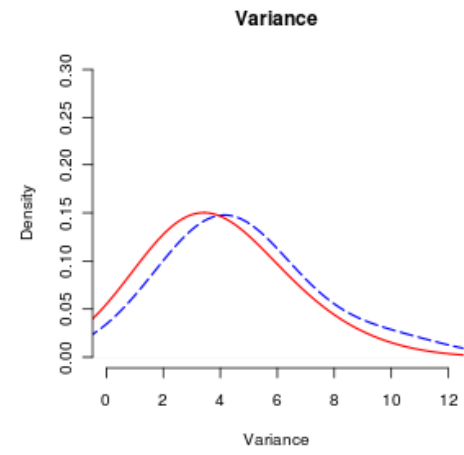
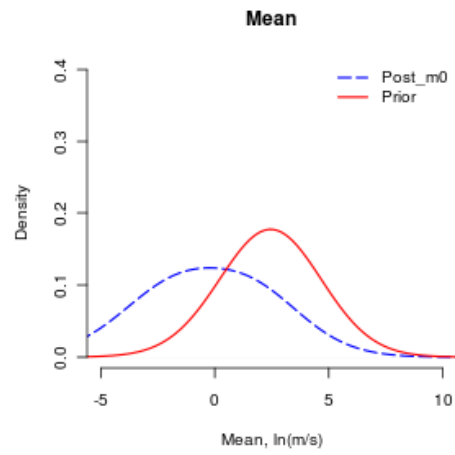
Figure 4.3: Overall distribution of  $\ln K$  and distributions of  $\ln K$  in each lithology conditioned on the injection-test and EBF data. Others include sandy gravel, gravelly sand and sand.

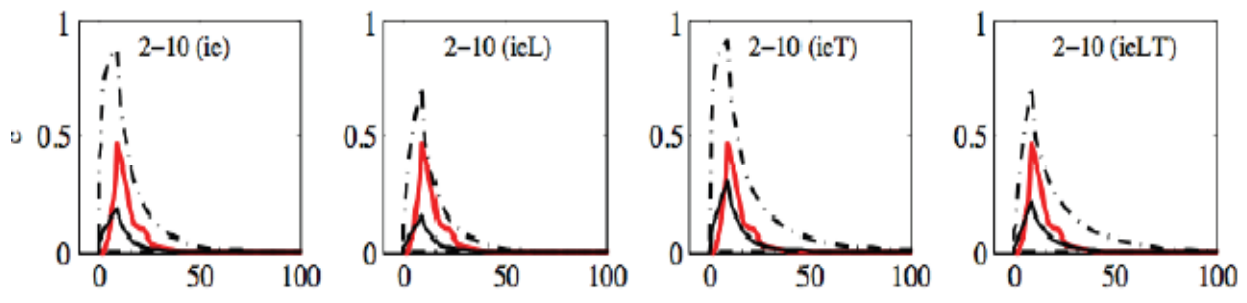
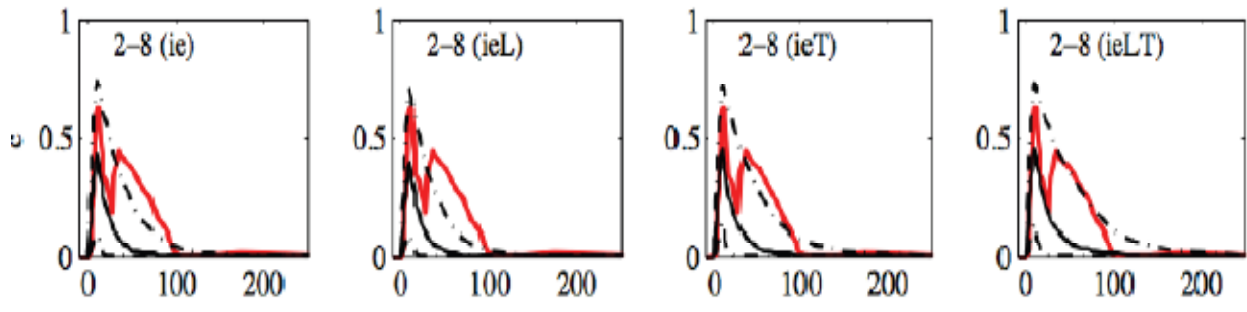






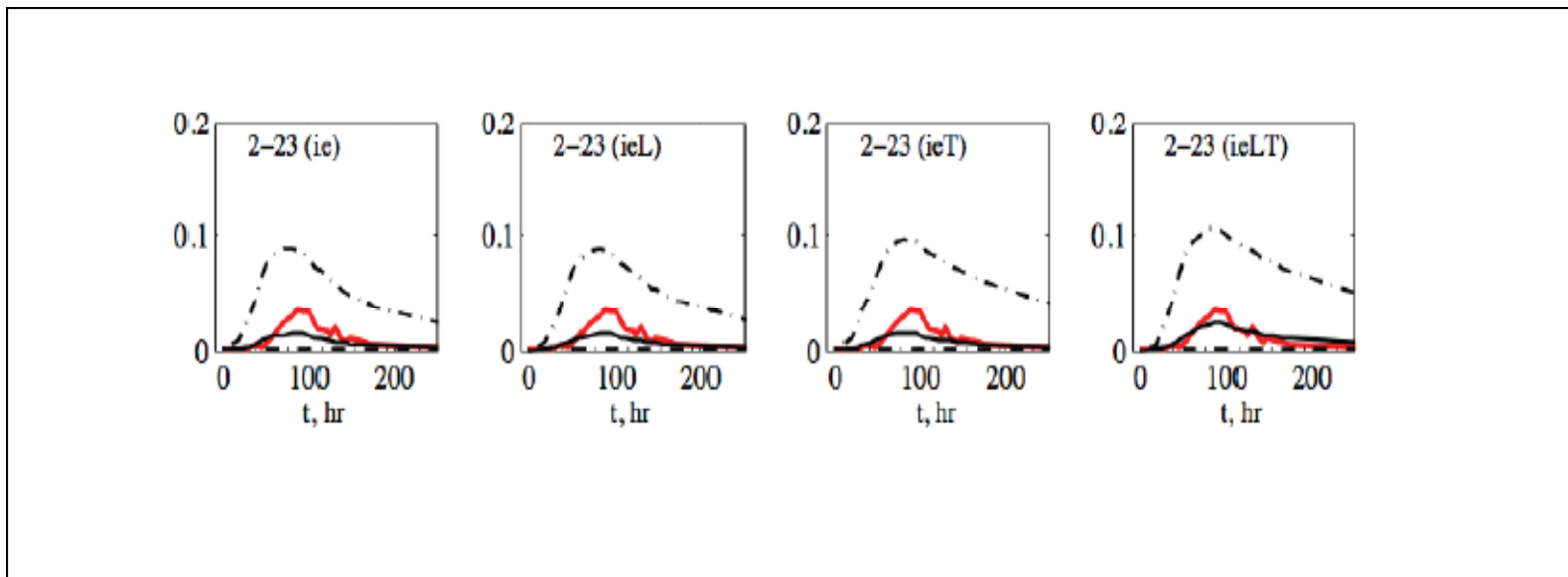
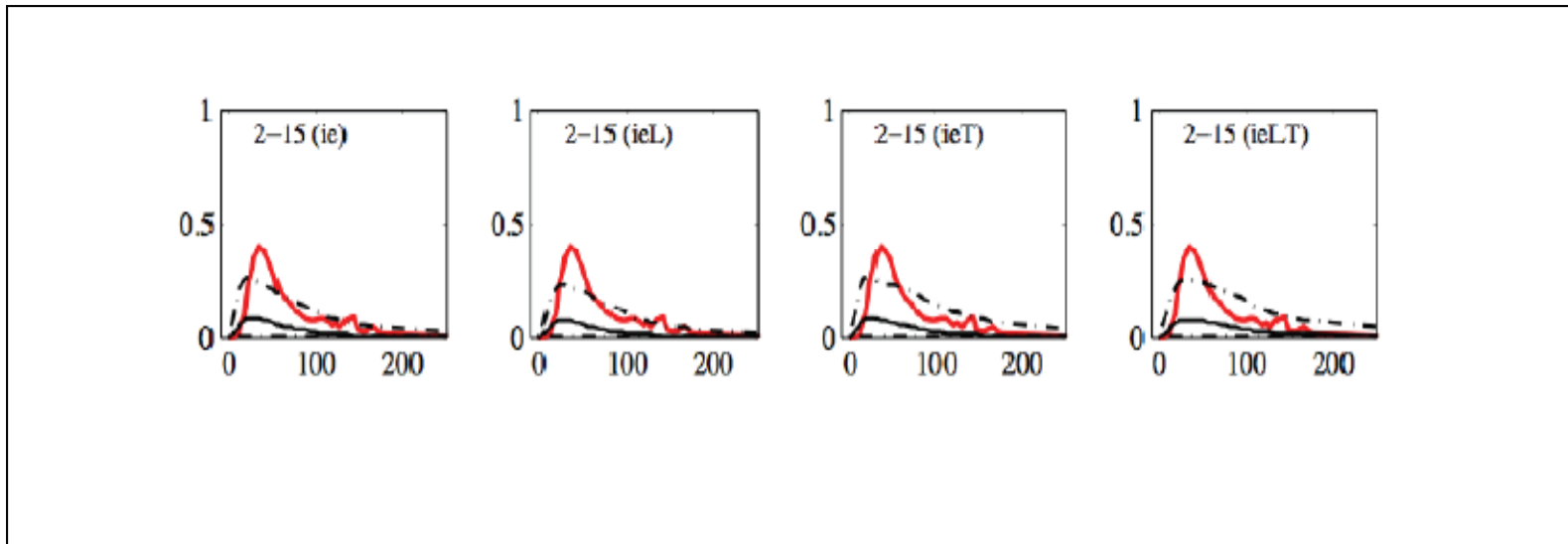






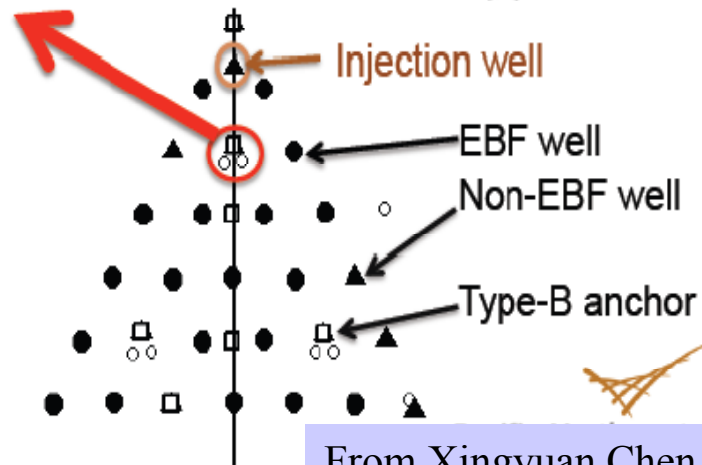
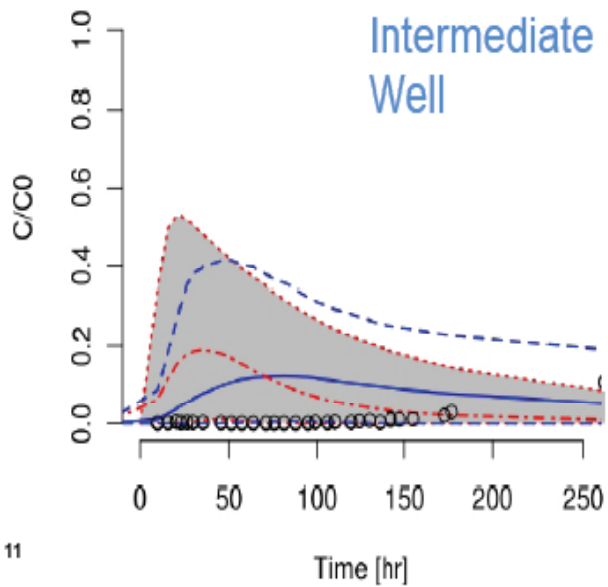
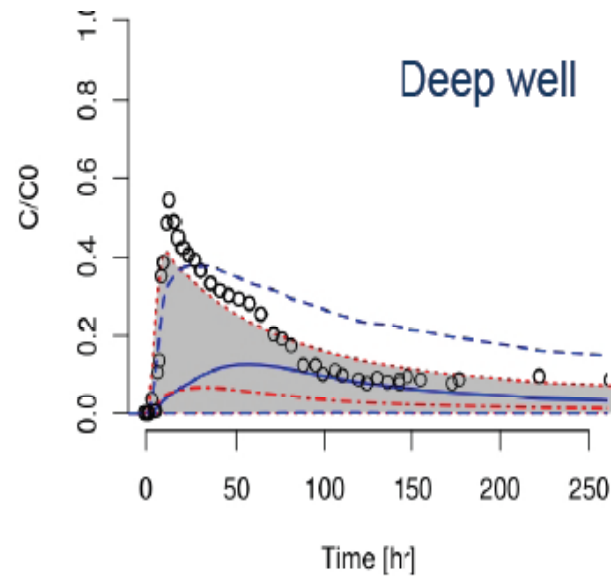
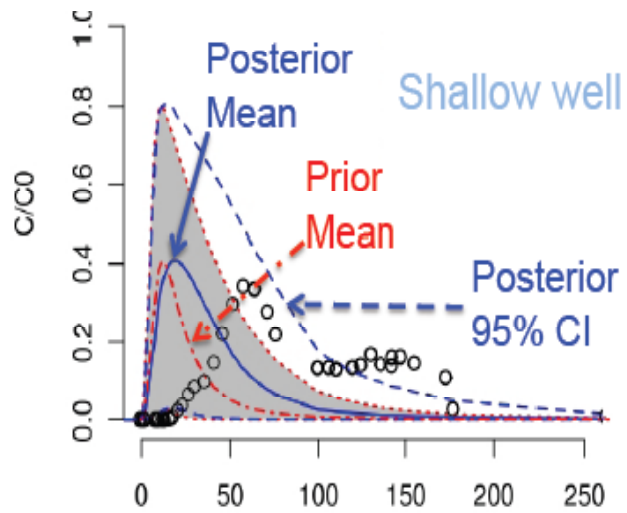
(ie): injection tests and EBF; (ieLT): injection tests, EBF, lithology and tracer tests

From Haruko Murakami's thesis

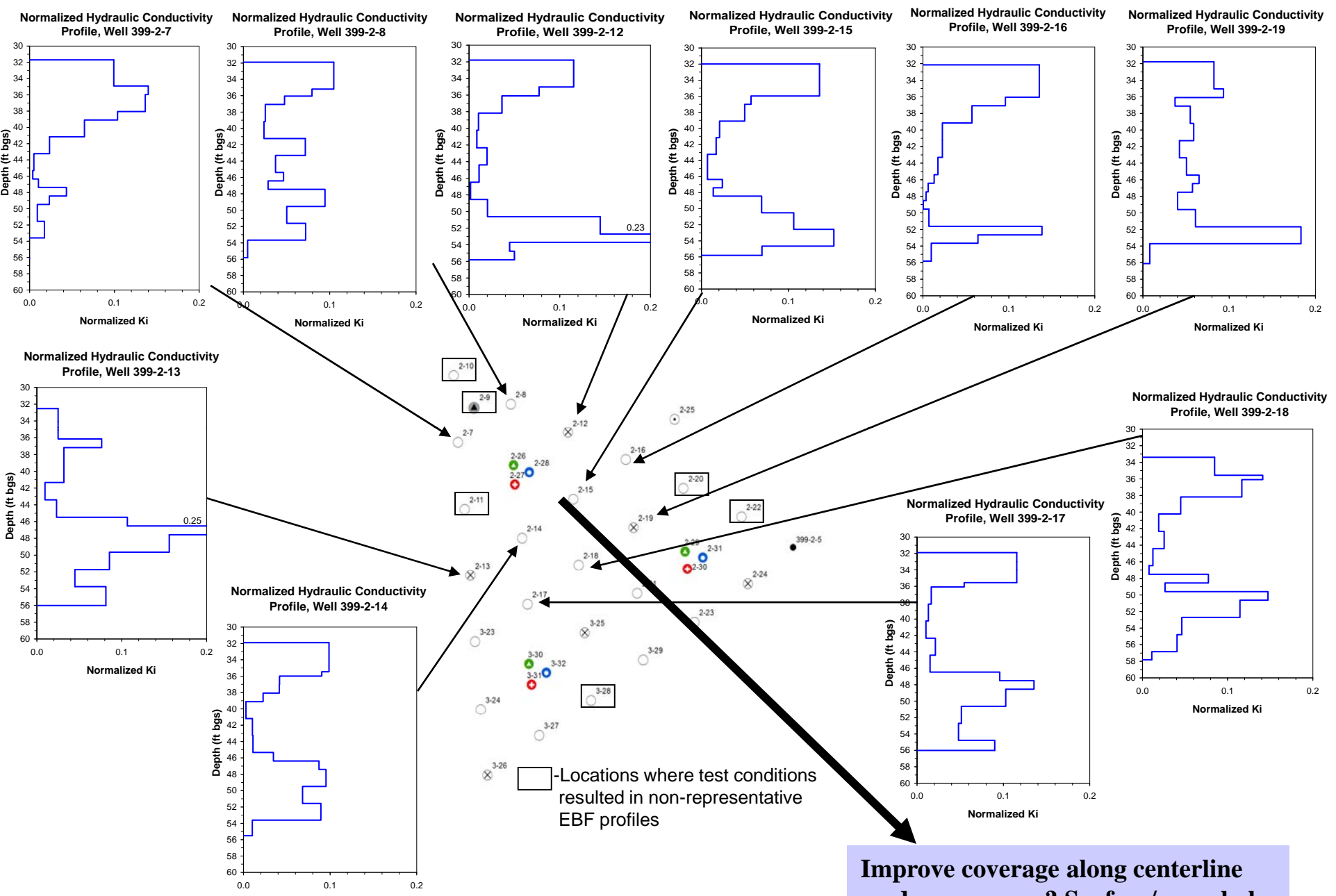


(ie): injection tests and EBF; (ieLT): injection tests, EBF, lithology and tracer test

From Haruko Murakami's thesis

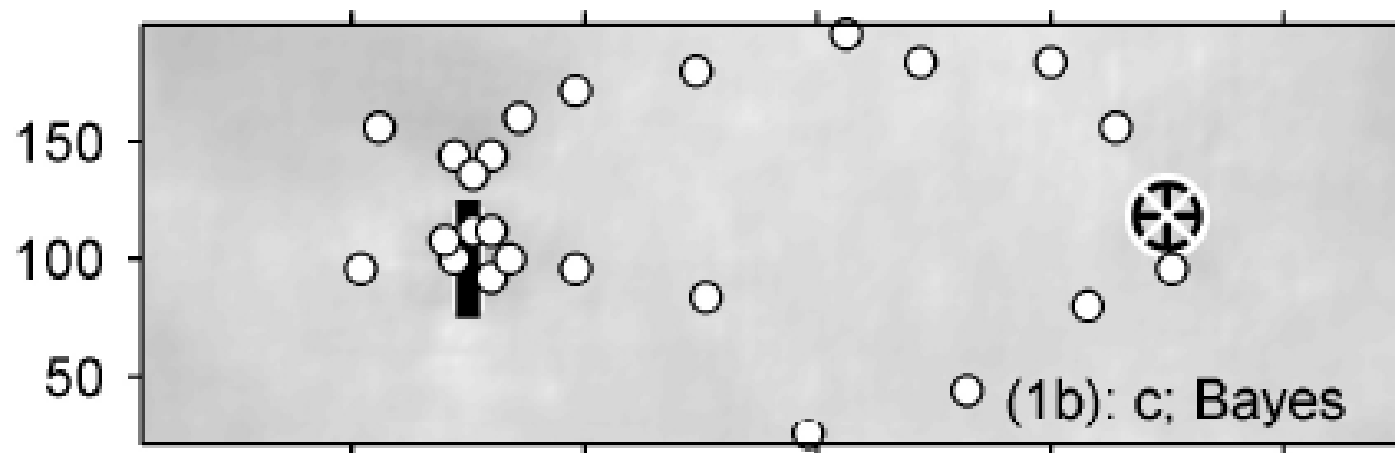


From Xingyuan Chen et al., in preparation



**Improve coverage along centerline and near-source? Surface/cross-hole could be useful here**

# On the significance of near-source characterization



From: Nowak, Rubin and De Barros, WRR, 2010



# Issues and Current Work

- Concern about uncertainty in boundary conditions.
- Vertical borehole flows – less of a concern for the March 2009 experiment?
- Started a second round of interpretation of the March 2009 experiment: more data to be used.
- Enhancing near-source characterization should be considered. Also along centerline.
- Petrophysical models: benchmark established for perm-lithology correlation.
- Preliminary tests conducted on impact of recharge, initial conditions and variable porosity field on modeled BTCs. Variable porosity appears to be a potentially significant factor.

