



When Groundwater Meets Geophysics

Improving next-generation hydrogeological models with geophysics

Chris Li | PhD

28 July 2017

Supervisors: Graham Heinson (UoA)

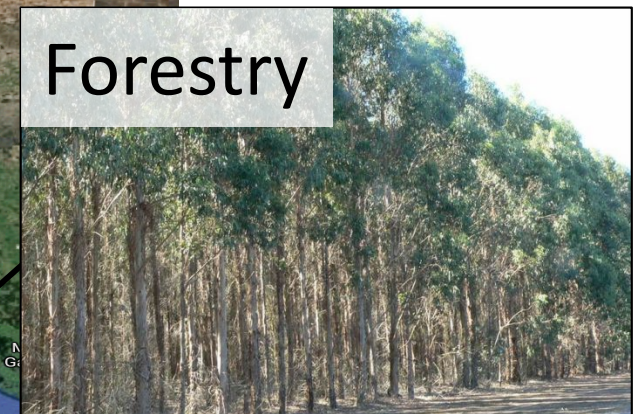
Rebecca Doble (CSIRO)

Graham Green (DEWNR)

LAND AND WATER
www.csiro.au



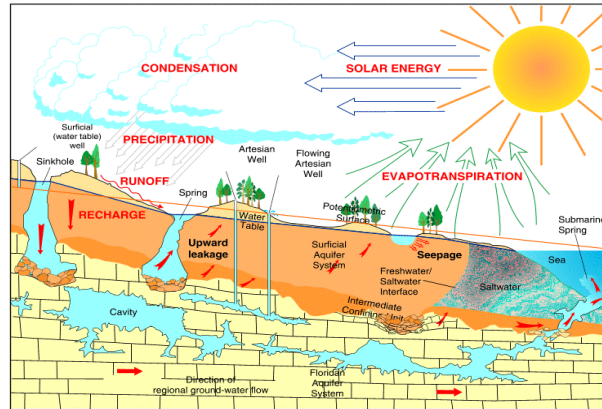
Why groundwater?



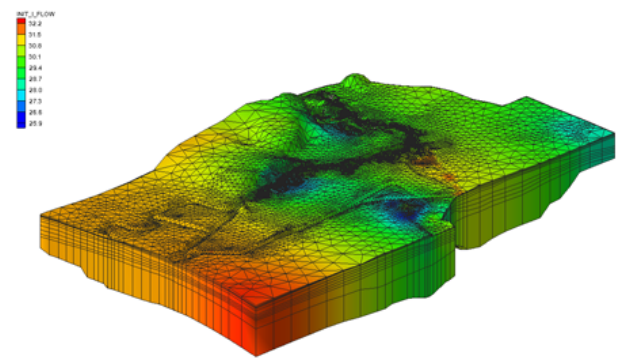
How do we manage groundwater?



Collect data



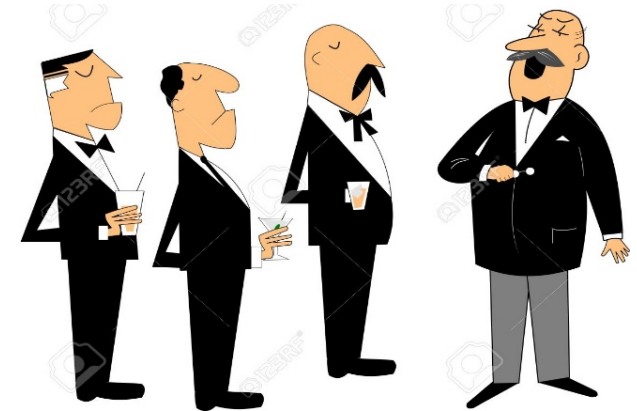
Conceptual model Groundwater model



Calibration

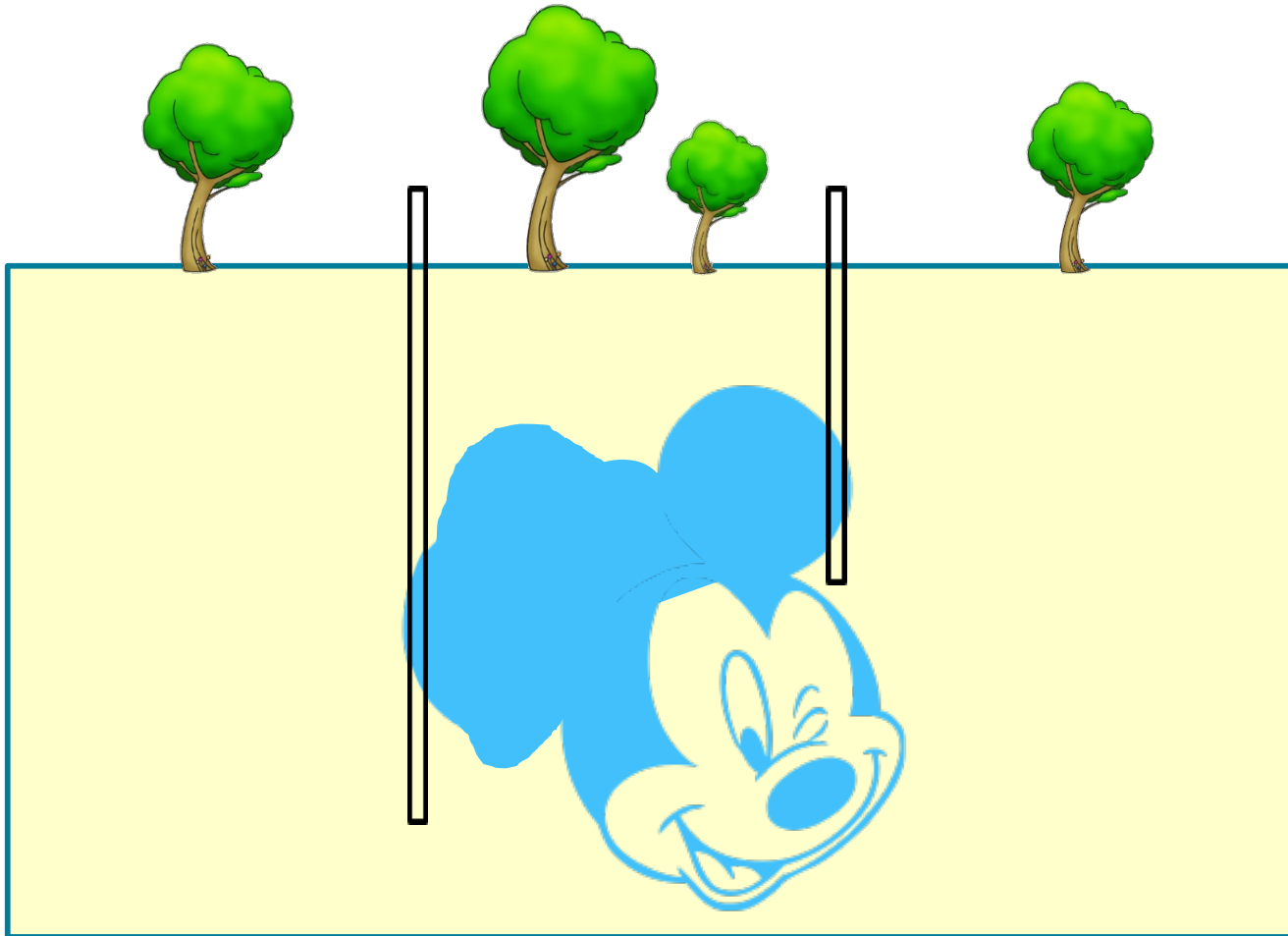


Prediction



Decision makers

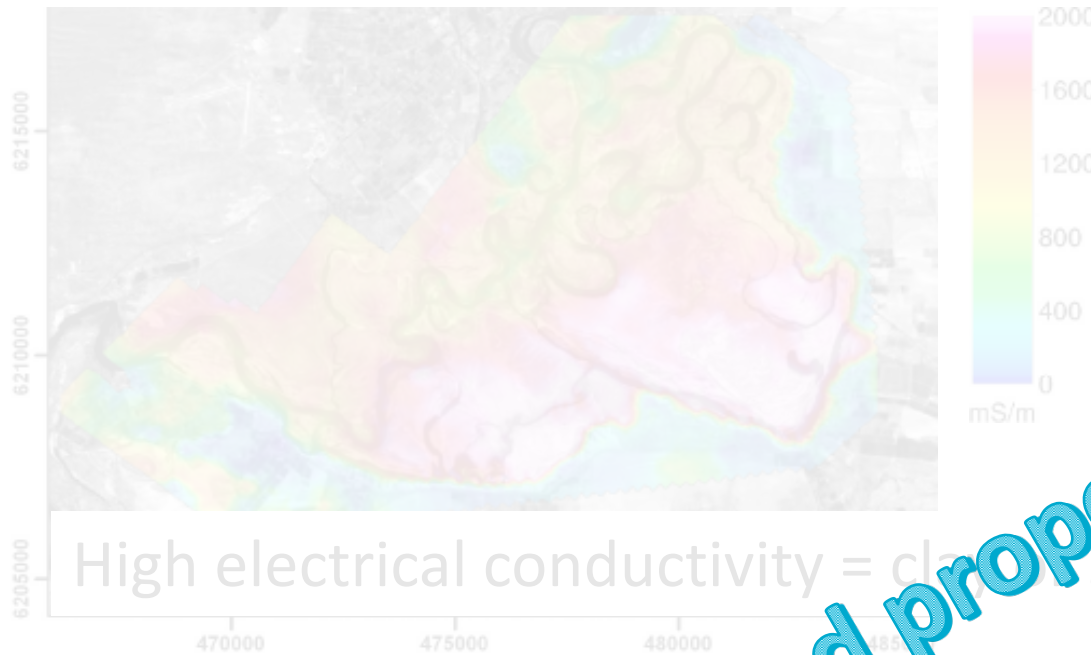
Limitations in groundwater modelling



What is my PhD about?

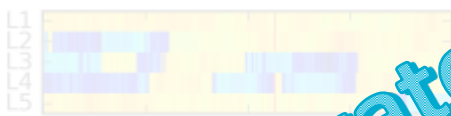


Limitations of geophysics for groundwater studies

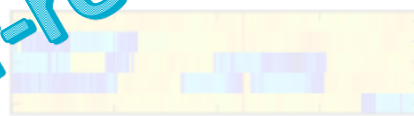


High electrical conductivity = clay or saline groundwater?

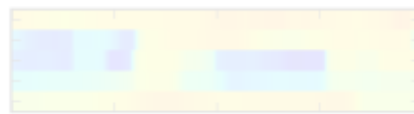
(a) SHI-smooth-3
Reference



(b) SHI-smooth-3
Reference



K-field



Hydraulic conductivity (m s^{-1})

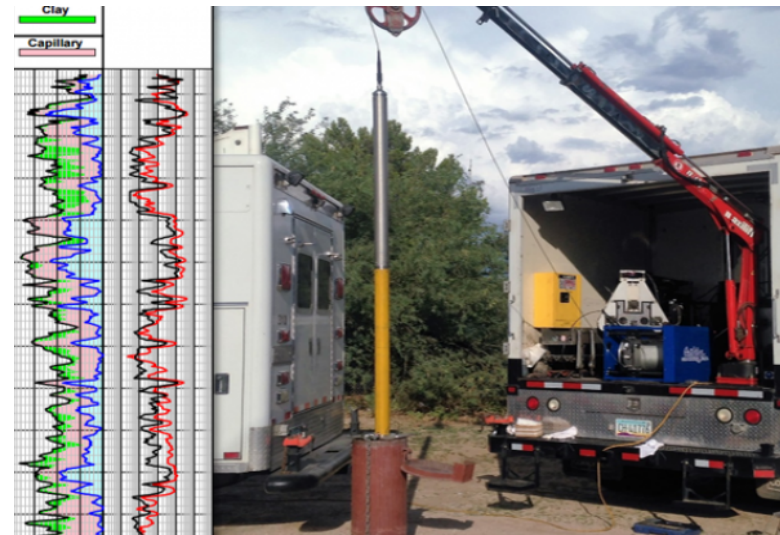
Inversion constraints may be unrealistic

Petrophysical relationship has high uncertainty

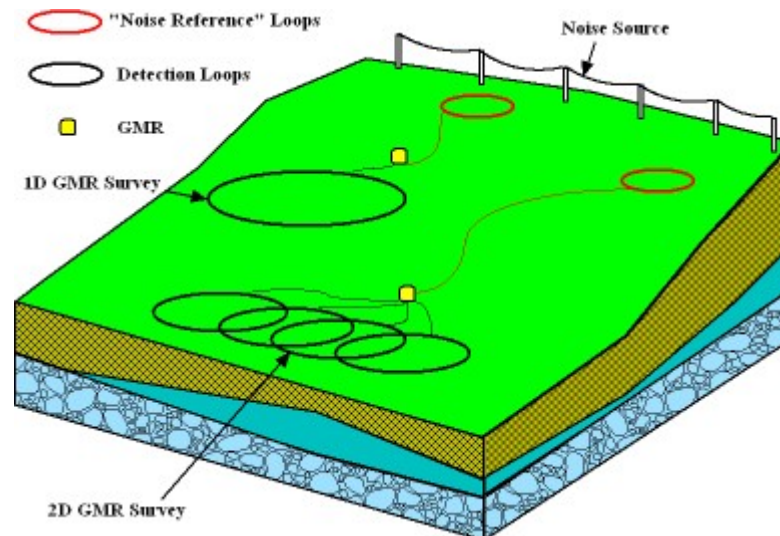
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)



Magnetic
Resonance
Imaging
(MRI)

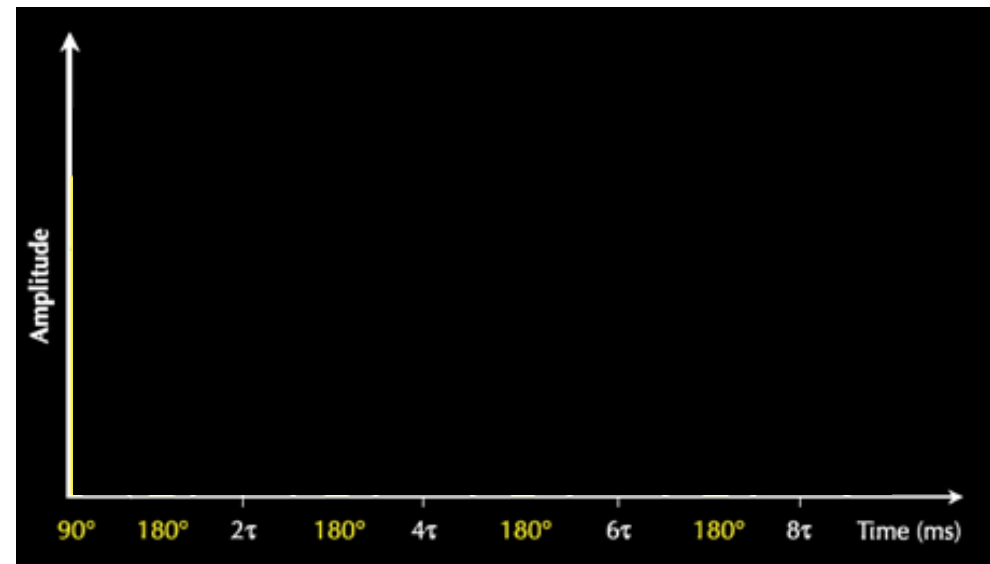
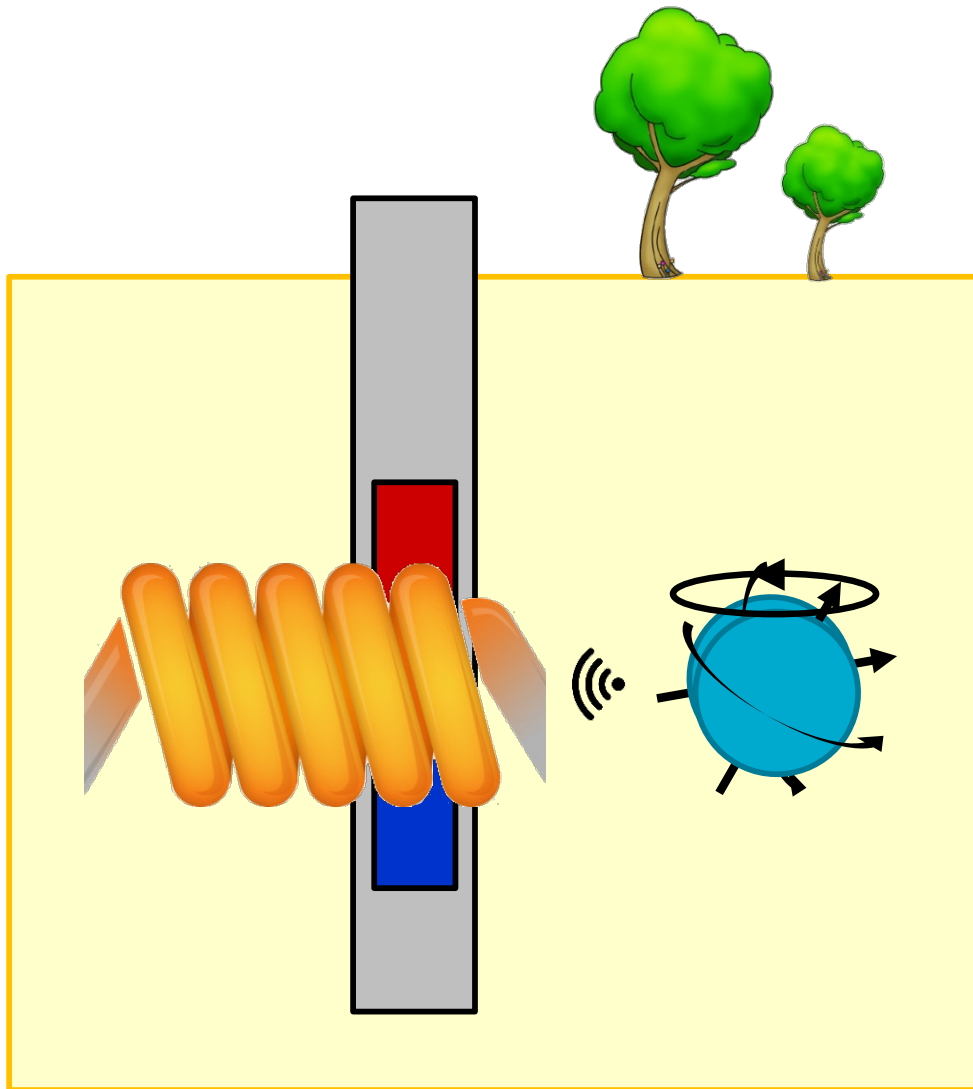


Borehole
NMR



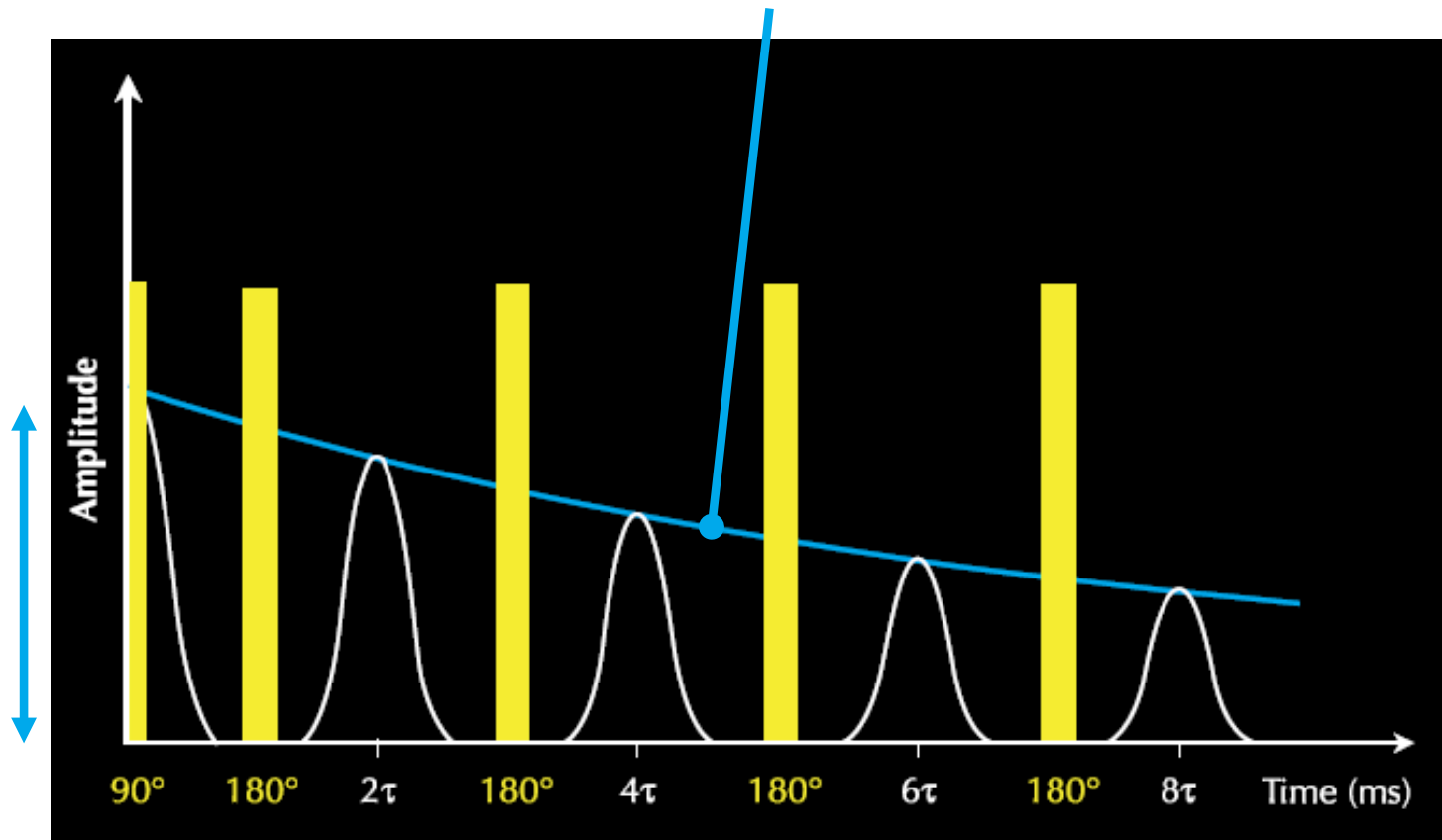
Surface
NMR

How does NMR work?



What can NMR tell us?

Signal decay pattern -> Time constant (T_2) -> Porosity and pore size distribution



Initial amplitude:
water content

Schlumberger Droll Research equation:
Relative permeability

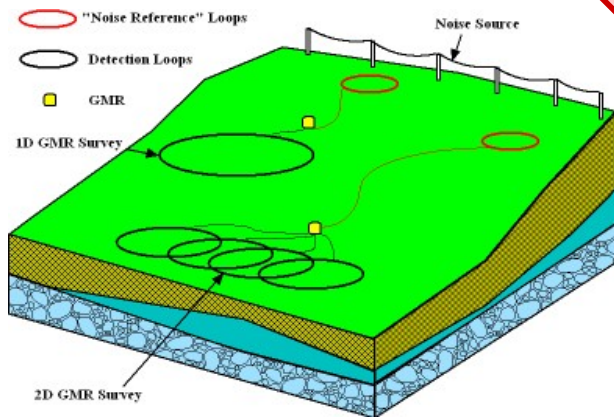
$$k = A\phi^4 T_{2LM}^2$$

My research questions

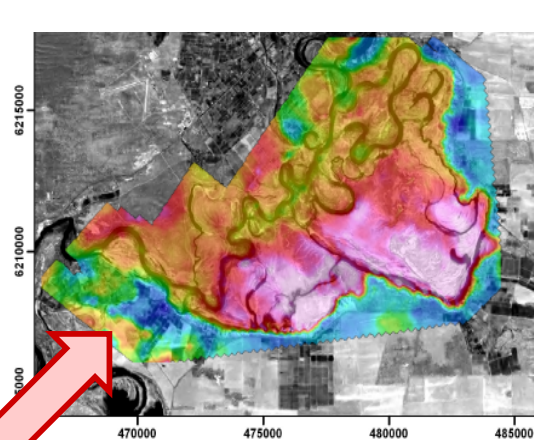


EM

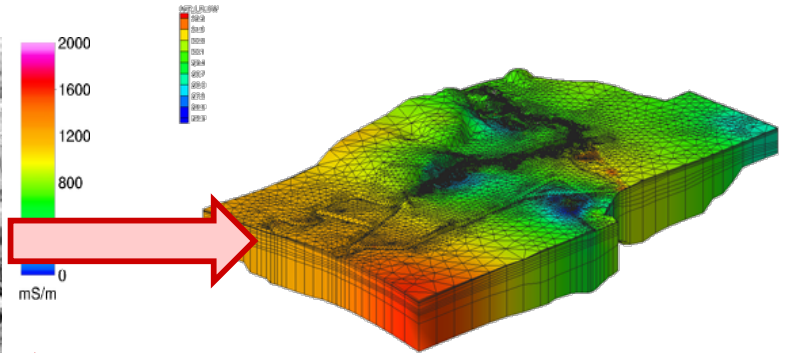
+



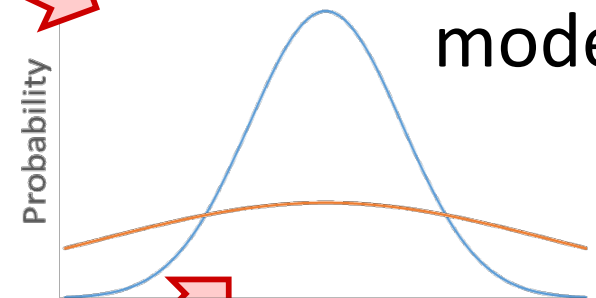
NMR



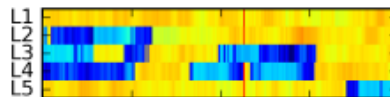
Groundwater
Salinity



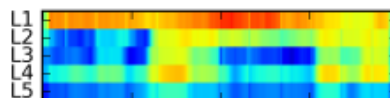
Groundwater
model



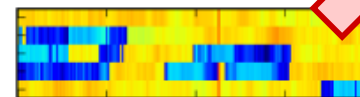
(a) SHI-smooth-3
Reference



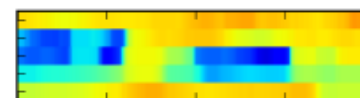
K-field



(b) SHI-sharp-3
Reference



K-field



Hydraulic
conductivity

Thank you

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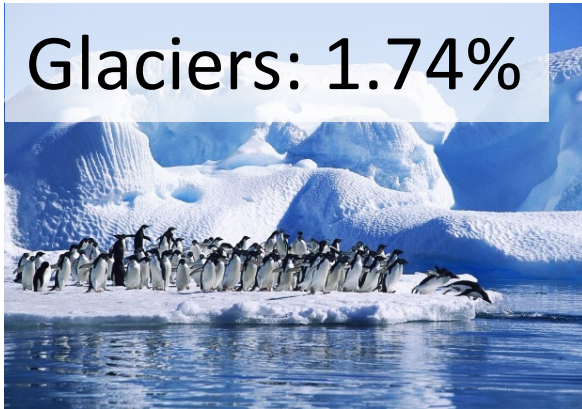


Why groundwater?

Ocean: 96.5%



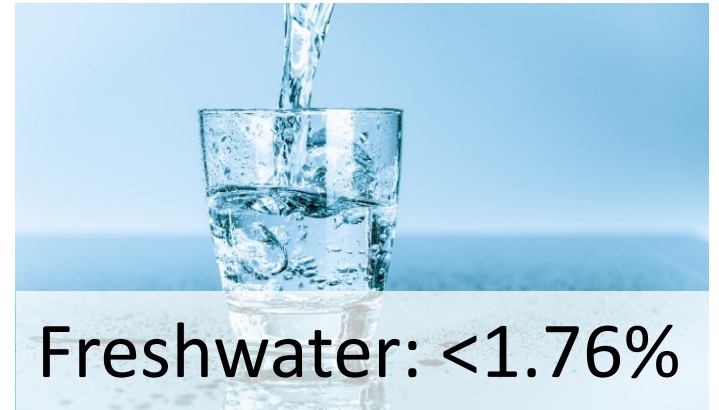
Glaciers: 1.74%



Shiklomanov 1993



Freshwater: <1.76%



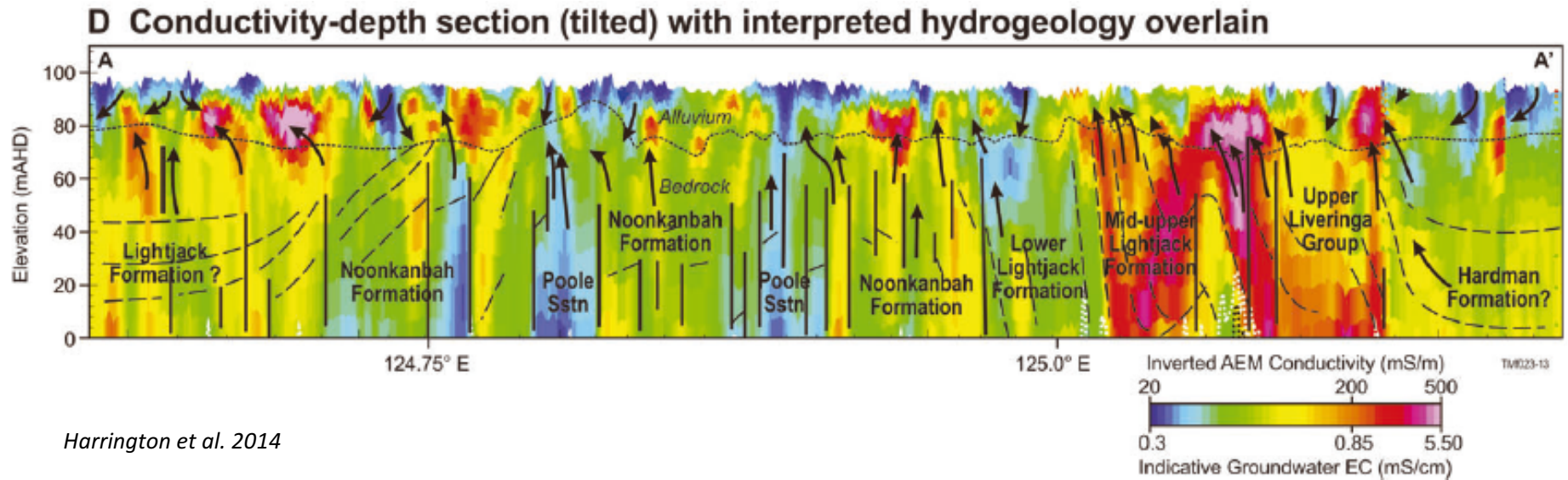
Surface water: 0.9%



Groundwater: 96%



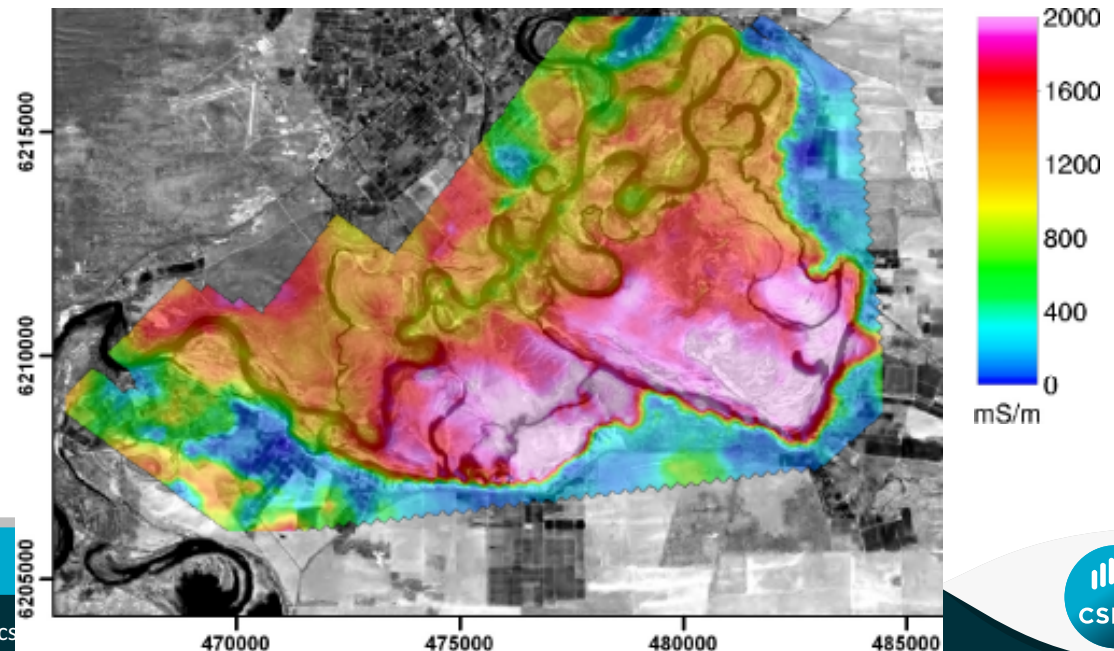
Using geophysics for groundwater studies



Harrington et al. 2014

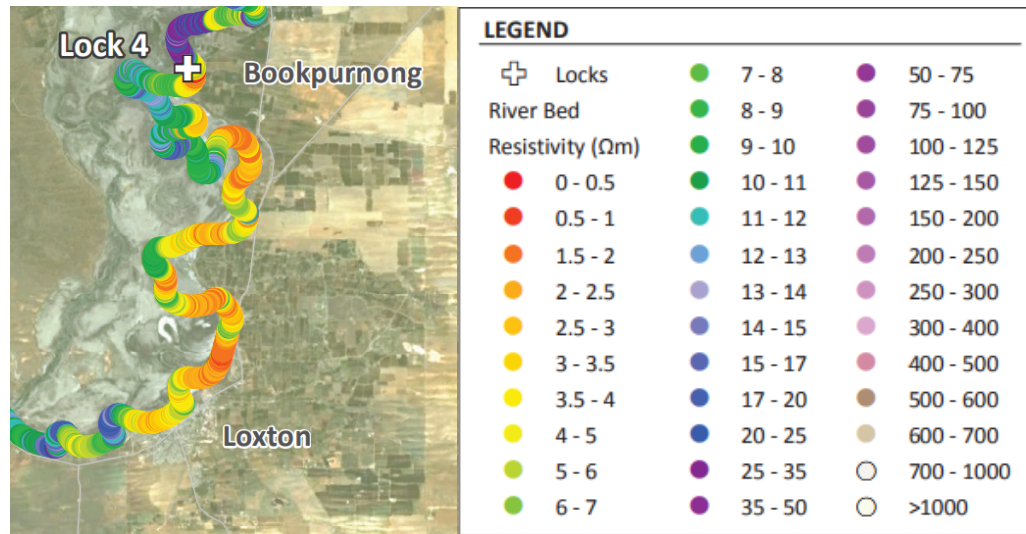
Hydrogeological
characterisation

Groundwater
salinity



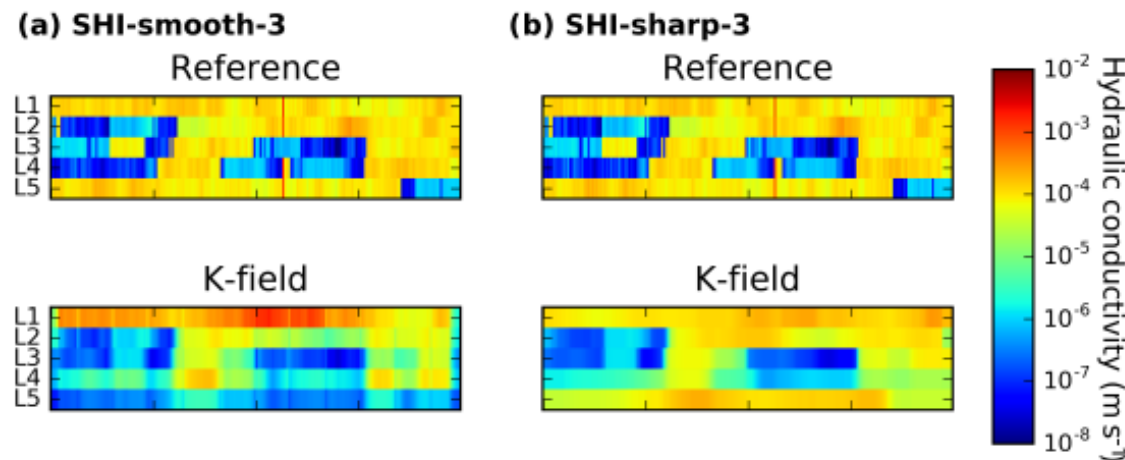
Fitzpatrick & Munday 2009

Using geophysics for groundwater studies



AWE 2011

Interactions with surface water



Christensen et al. 2017

Hydraulic conductivity

Study area



Government of South Australia
Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources



Where is Calperum?



Why Calperum?



Cultural value



Icon site



Ecological value



CONVENTION ON WETLANDS
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

International
significance

What I am going to do

Existing data



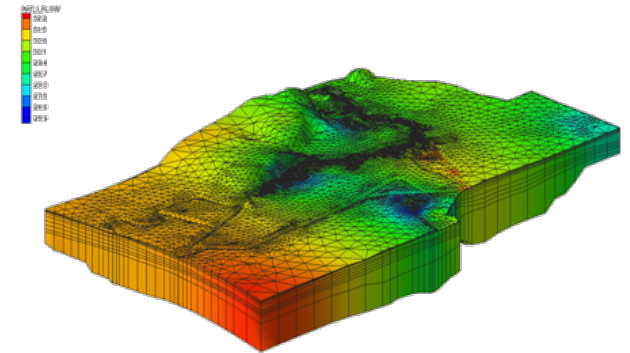
Airborne EM

Field work

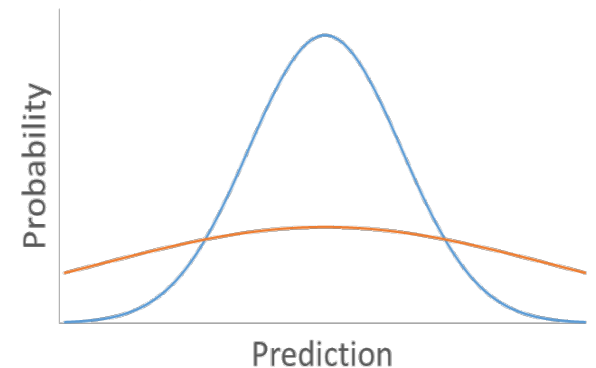


EM

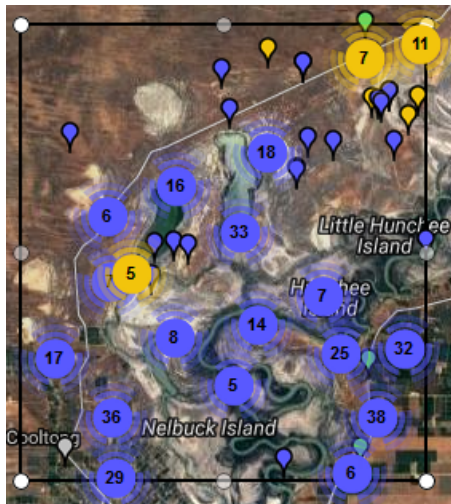
Groundwater
modelling



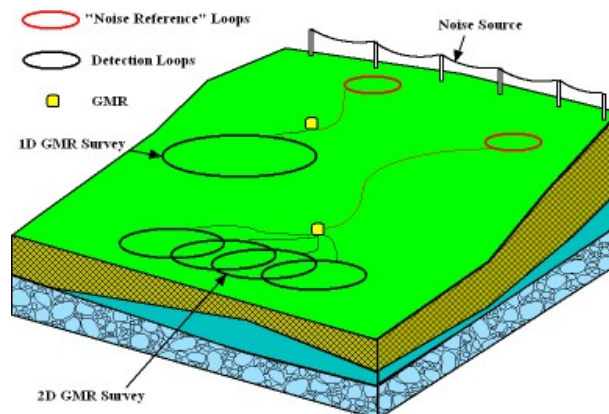
Incorporating
geophysics



Reducing
uncertainty



Boreholes

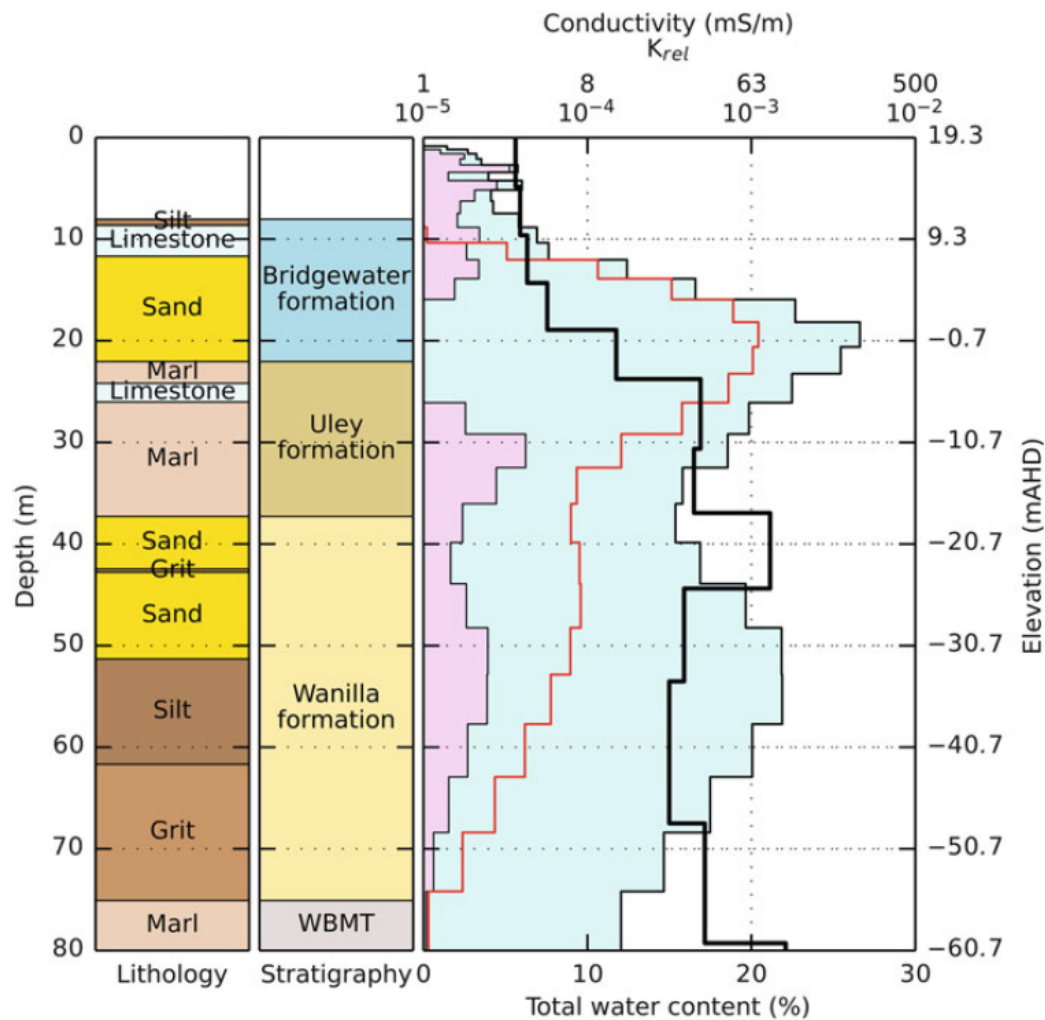


NMR

Conclusions

- Groundwater is important and needs to be managed properly
- Groundwater model is useful but hampered by large uncertainty
- Geophysics can assist groundwater modelling
 - However, most geophysical techniques can only infer groundwater-related properties
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) can measure groundwater-related properties directly
- This project is about using a combination of EM and NMR to improve groundwater modelling
 - Improving the accuracy of geophysically-derived data
 - Evaluating different ways of incorporating geophysics into groundwater models
 - Estimating how much model uncertainty is reduced by including geophysics

Using NMR for groundwater studies

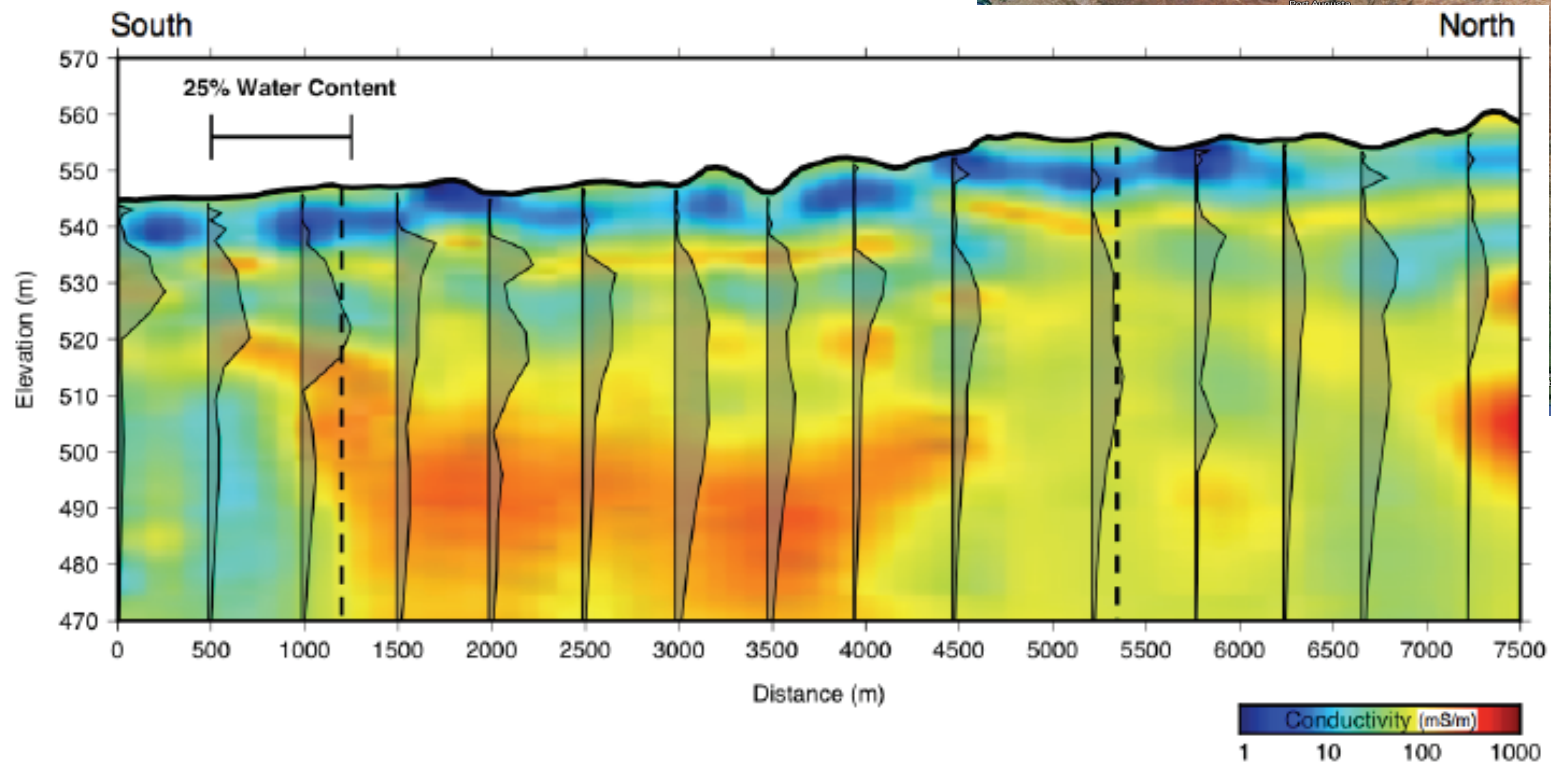
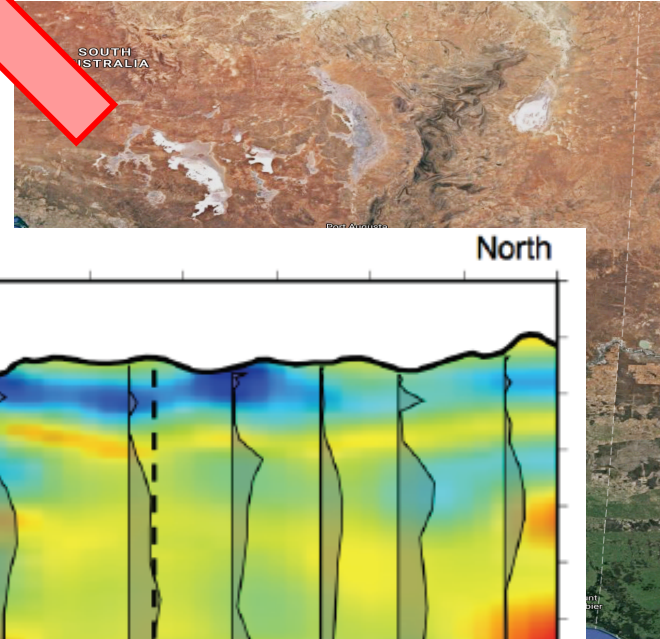


Davis et al. 2013



Using NMR for groundwater studies

APY Lands



Parsekian et al. 2013