



When Groundwater Meets Geophysics

Improving next-generation hydrogeological models with geophysics

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Rebecca Doble (CSIRO)
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LAND AND WATER
www.csiro.au

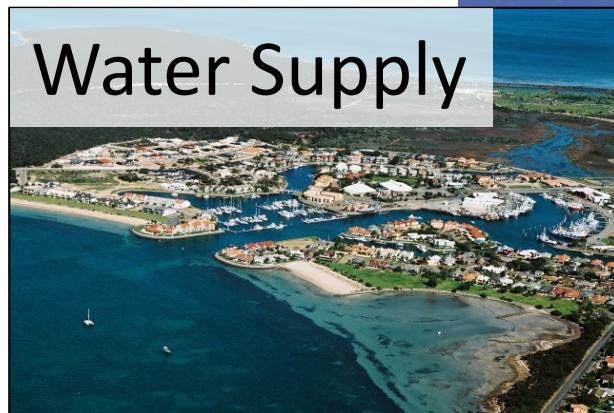


Why groundwater?

Mining



Water Supply



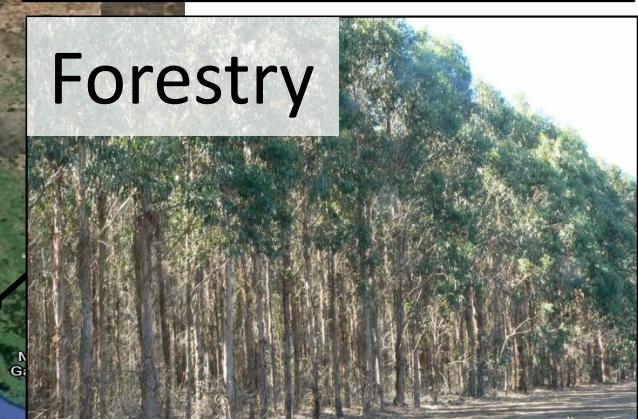
Agriculture



River Murray



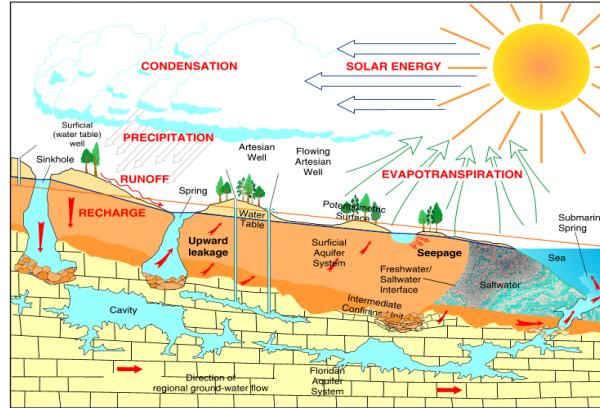
Forestry



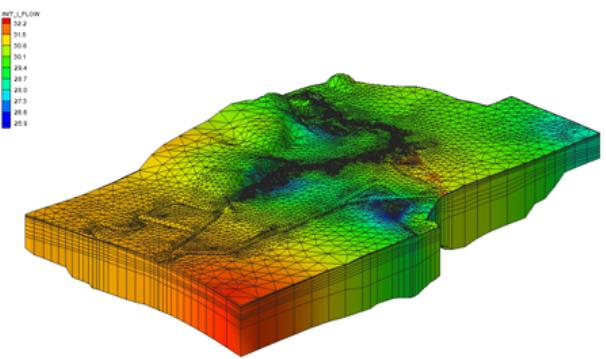
How do we manage groundwater?



Collect data



Conceptual model Groundwater model



Calibration

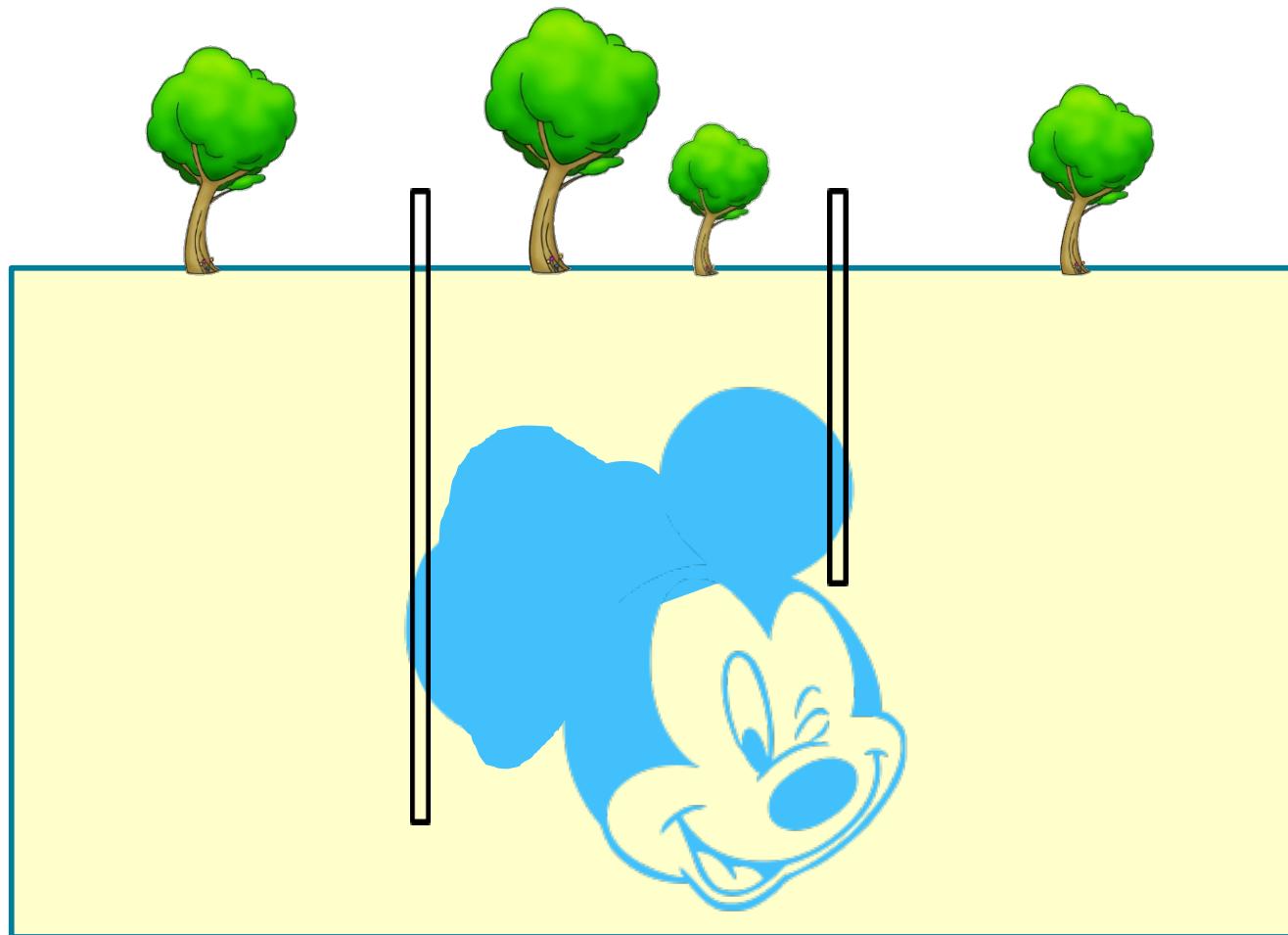


Prediction



Decision makers

Limitations in groundwater modelling



What is my PhD about?



Limitations of geophysics for groundwater studies



High electrical conductivity = clean or saline groundwater?



Inversion constraints
may be unrealistic

Petrophysical
relationship has high
uncertainty

Groundwater-related properties are inferred

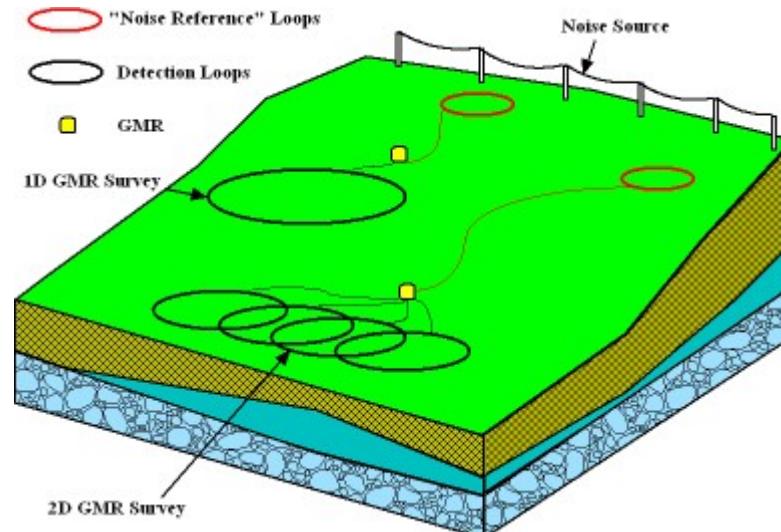
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)



Magnetic
Resonance
Imaging
(MRI)

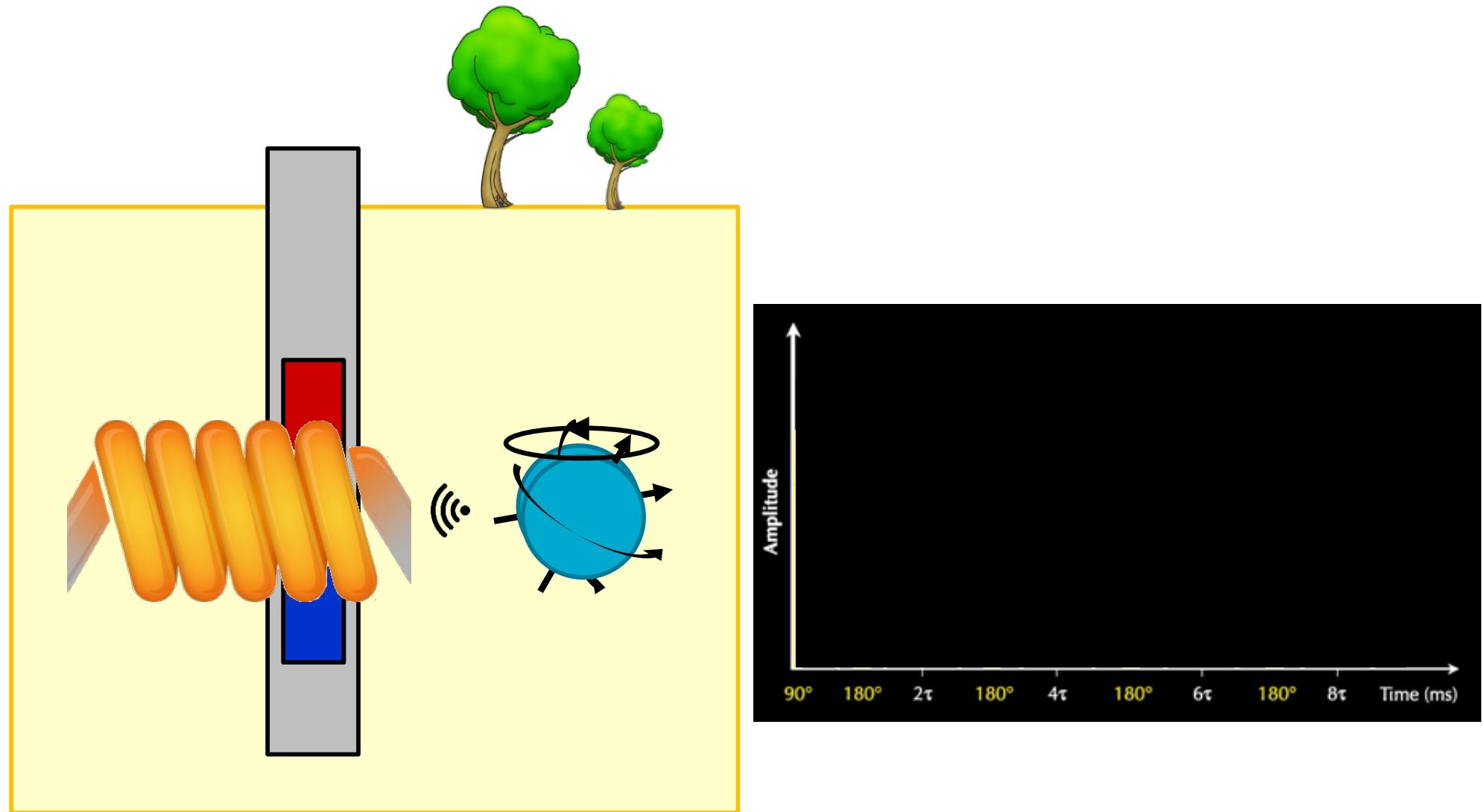


Borehole
NMR



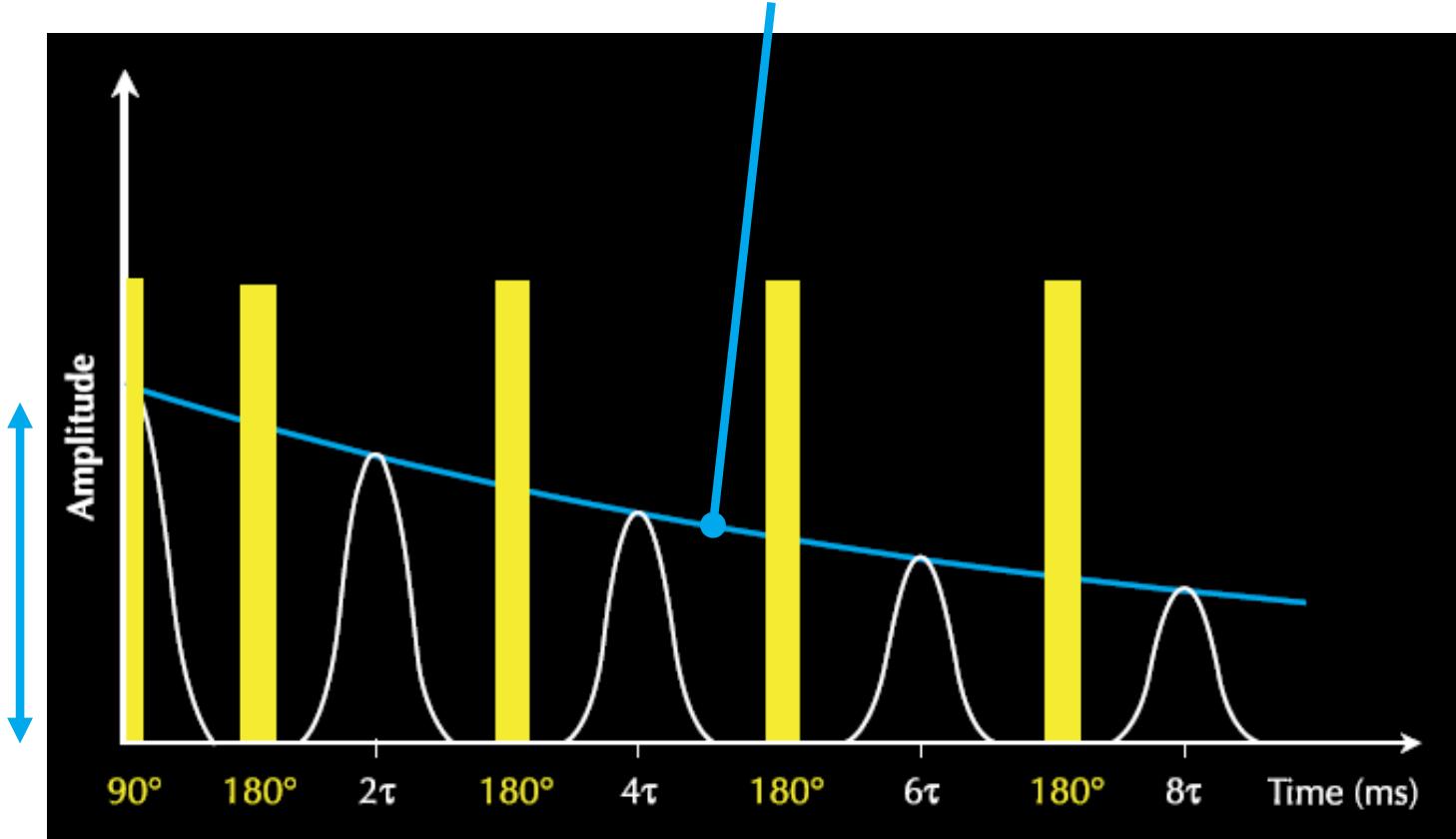
Surface
NMR

How does NMR work?



What can NMR tell us?

Signal decay pattern \rightarrow Time constant (T_2) \rightarrow Porosity and pore size distribution



Initial amplitude:
water content

Schlumberger Droll Research equation:
Relative permeability

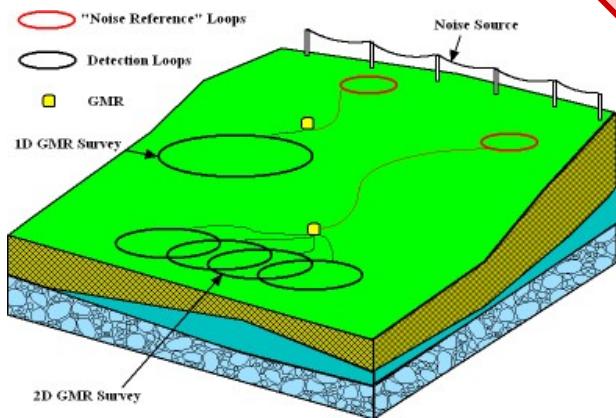
$$k = A\varphi^4 T_{2LM}^2$$

My research questions

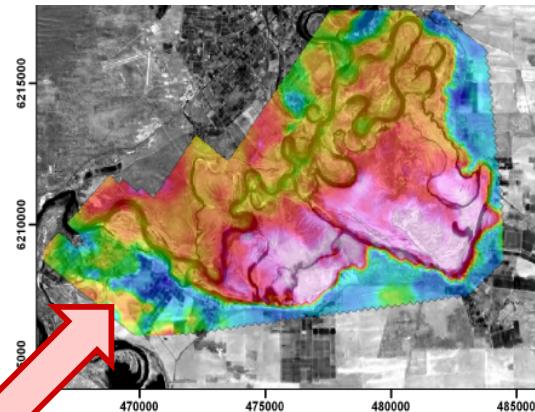


EM

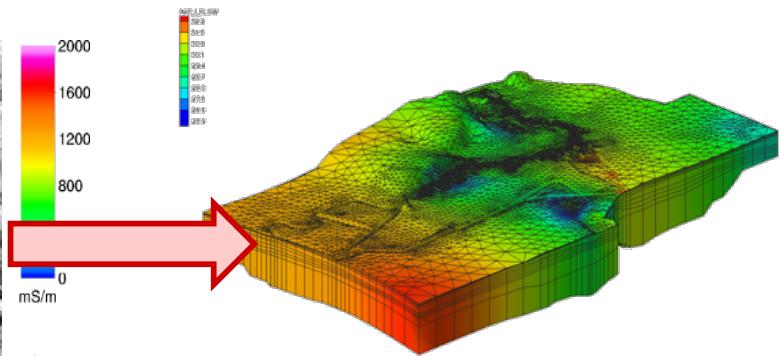
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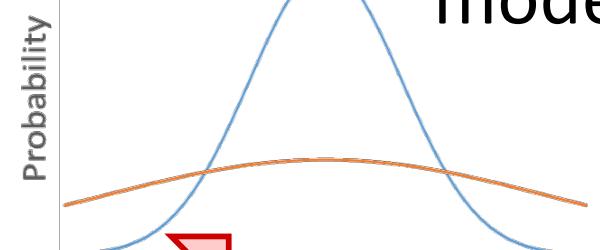
NMR



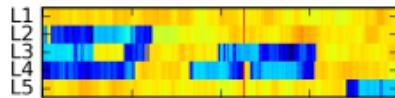
Groundwater
Salinity



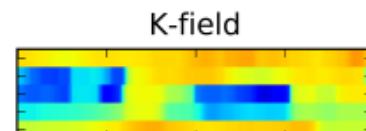
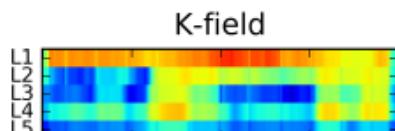
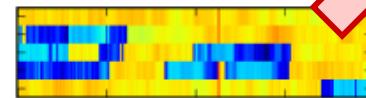
Groundwater
model



(a) SHI-smooth-3
Reference



(b) SHI-sharp-3
Reference



Hydraulic
conductivity

Thank you

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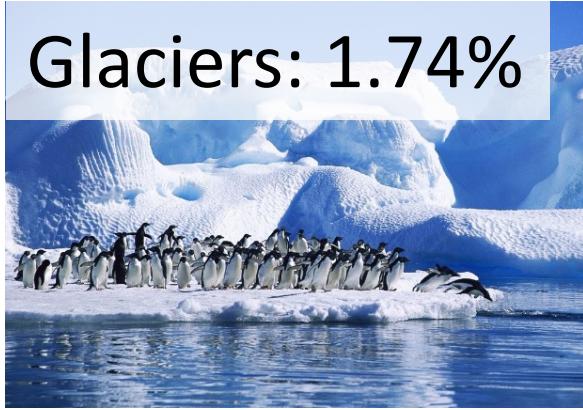


Why groundwater?

Ocean: 96.5%



Glaciers: 1.74%



Shiklomanov 1993



Freshwater: <1.76%



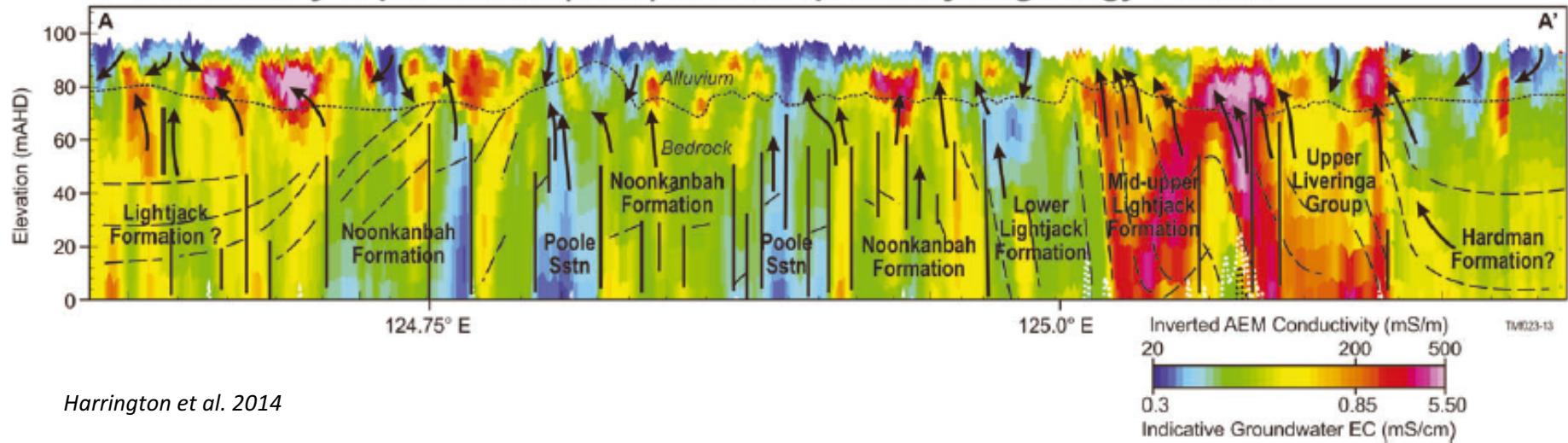
Surface water: 0.9%



Groundwater: 96%

Using geophysics for groundwater studies

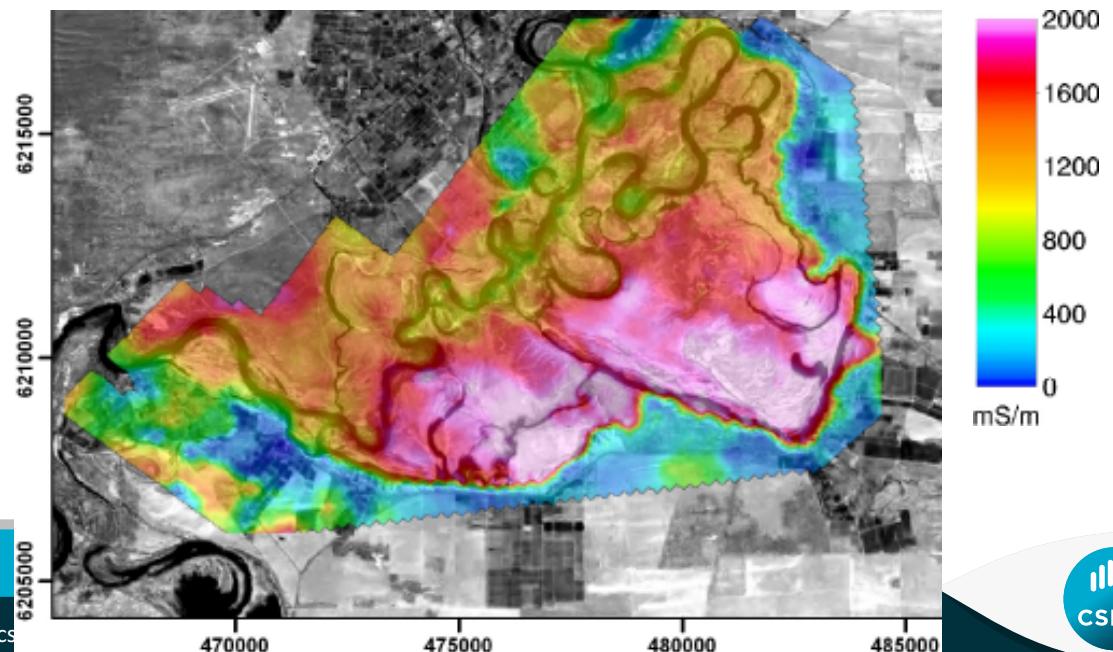
D Conductivity-depth section (tilted) with interpreted hydrogeology overlain



Harrington et al. 2014

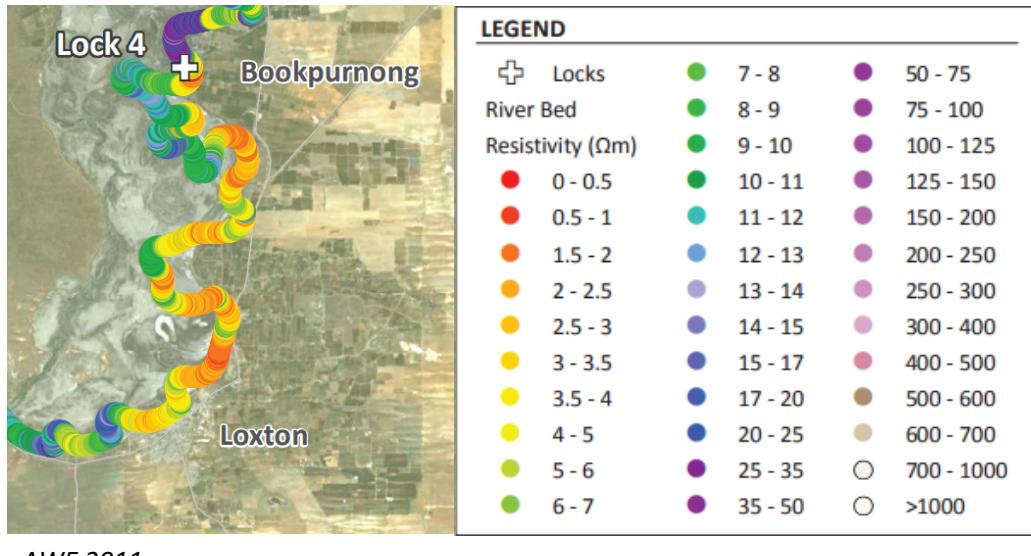
Hydrogeological characterisation

Groundwater salinity

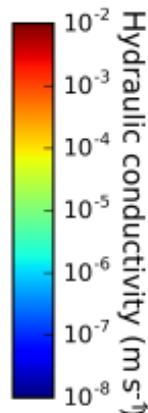
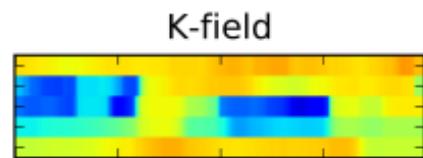
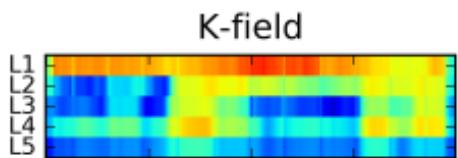
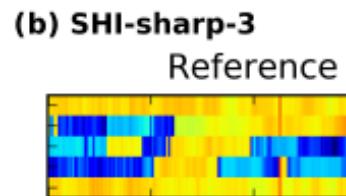
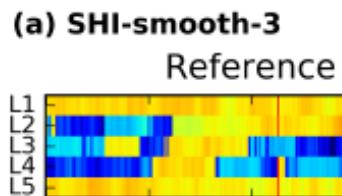


Fitzpatrick & Munday 2009

Using geophysics for groundwater studies



AWE 2011

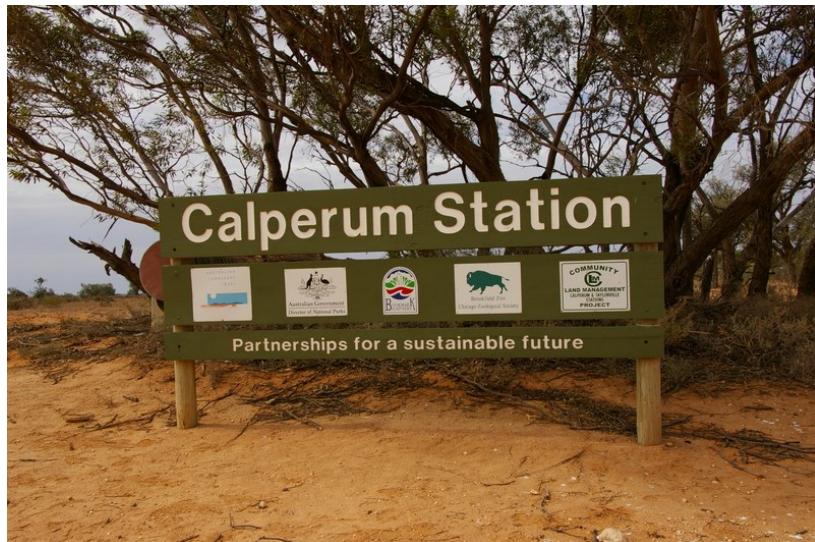


Christensen et al. 2017

Interactions with surface water

Hydraulic conductivity

Study area



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

Where is Calperum?



Why Calperum?



Cultural value



Ecological value



Icon site



CONVENTION ON WETLANDS
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

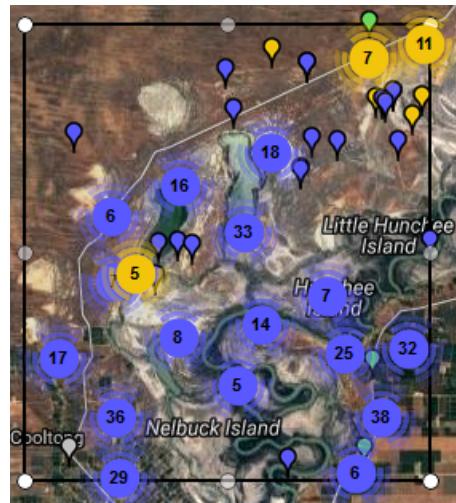
International
significance

What I am going to do

Existing data



Airborne EM

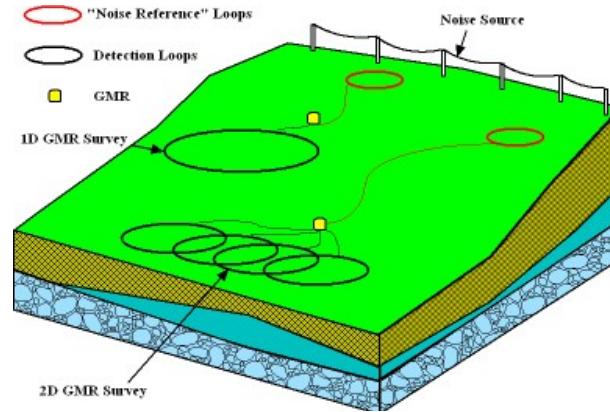


Boreholes

Field work

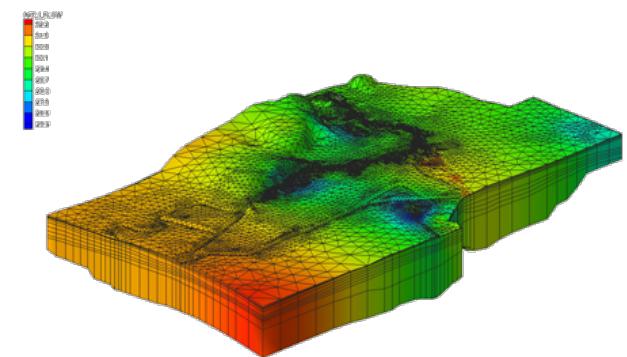


EM

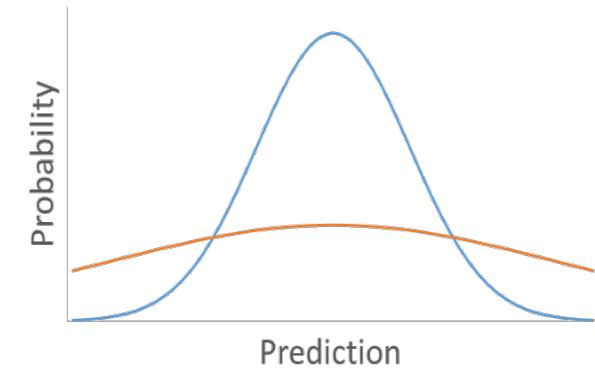


NMR

Groundwater
modelling



Incorporating
geophysics

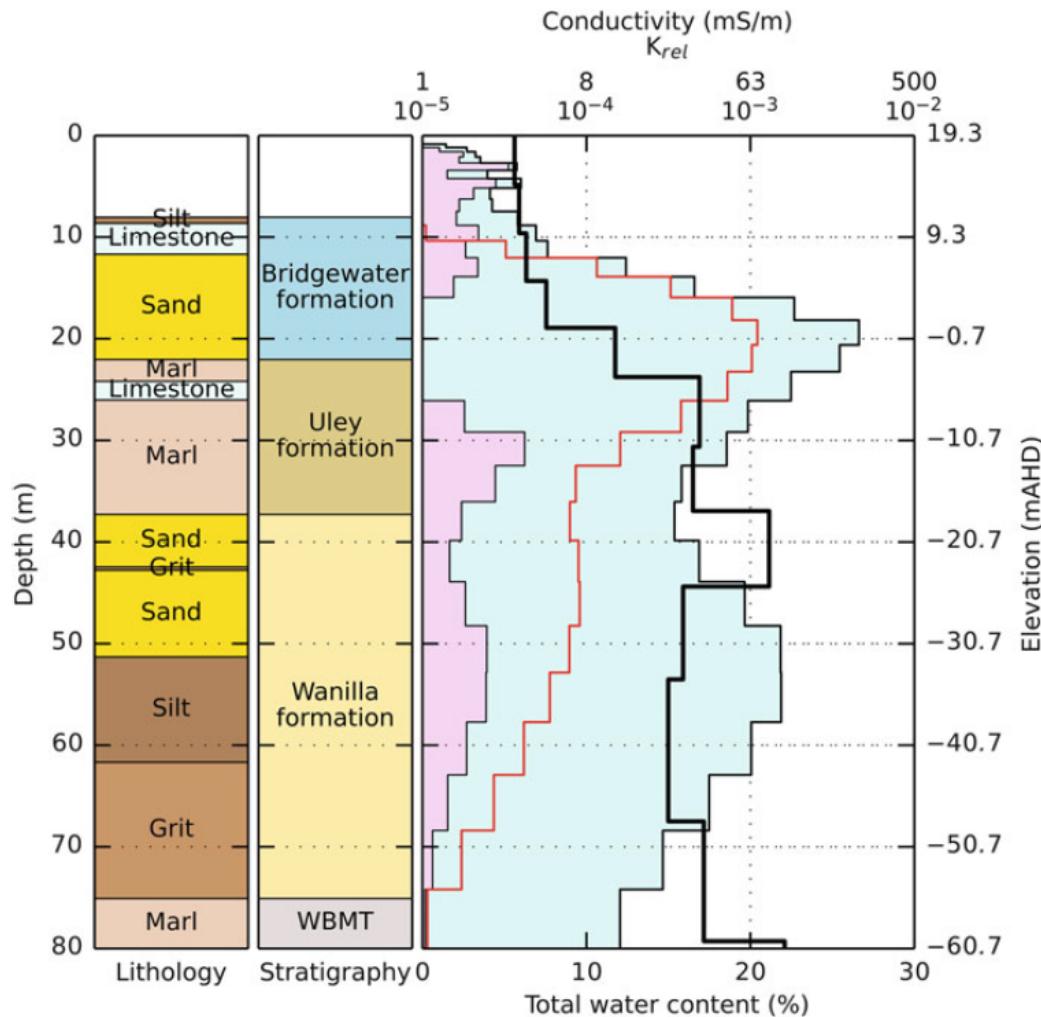


Reducing
uncertainty

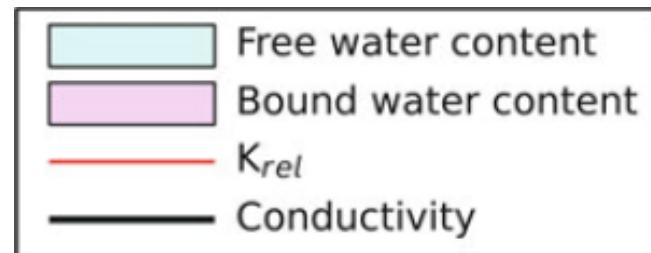
Conclusions

- 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

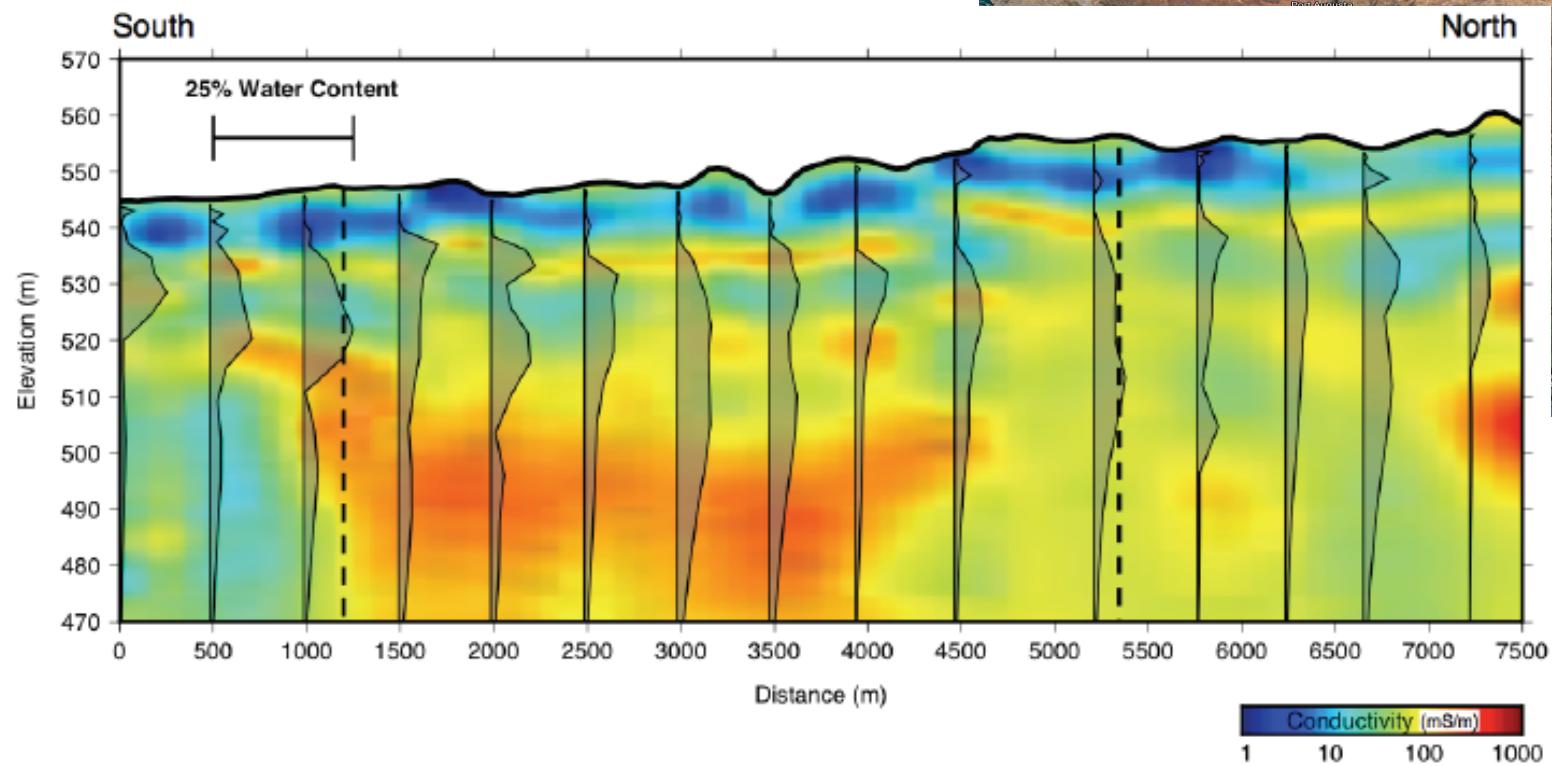
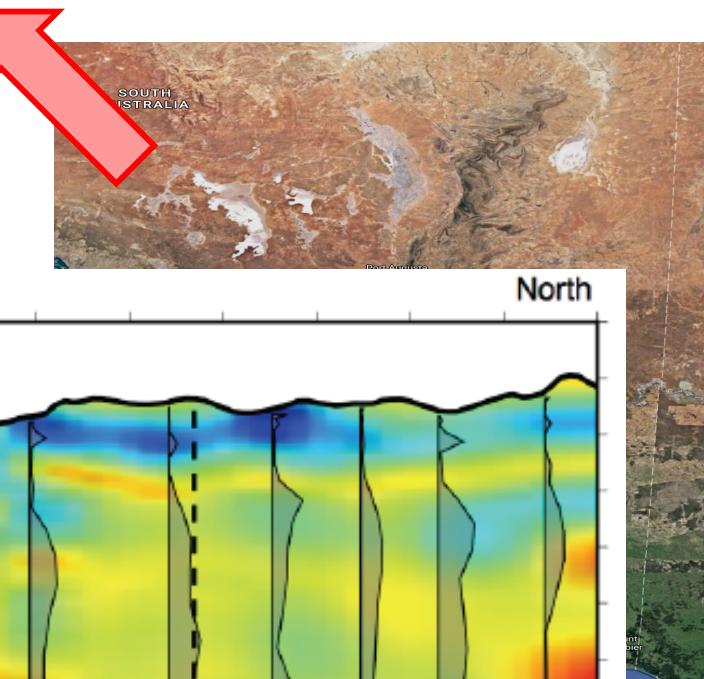


Davis et al. 2013



Using NMR for groundwater studies

APY Lands



Parsekian et al. 2013