

Presentation outline

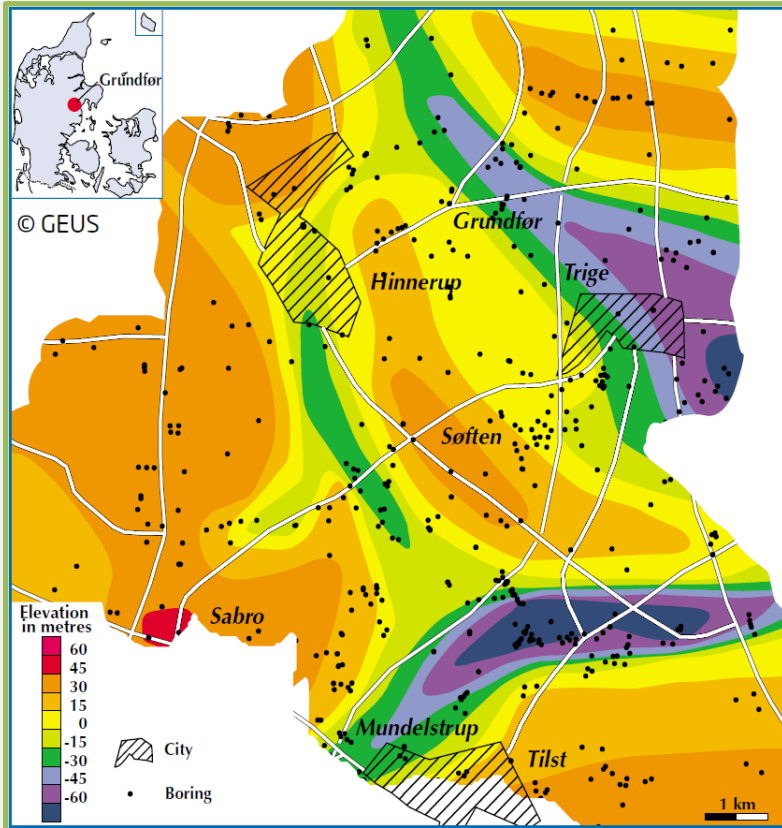
- Our lessons learned working with groundwater mapping and 3D modelling
- 2 examples of 3D model conceptual models
 - Rural area, regional model
 - Urban area
- Future trends in 3D modelling approaches
- Summary – lessons learned as seen from IGIS

Torben Bach¹ (*presenter*), Tom Martlev Pallesen¹, Mats Lundh Gulbrandsen¹

¹I•GIS, Voldbjergvej 14, 1st, 8240 Risskov, Denmark

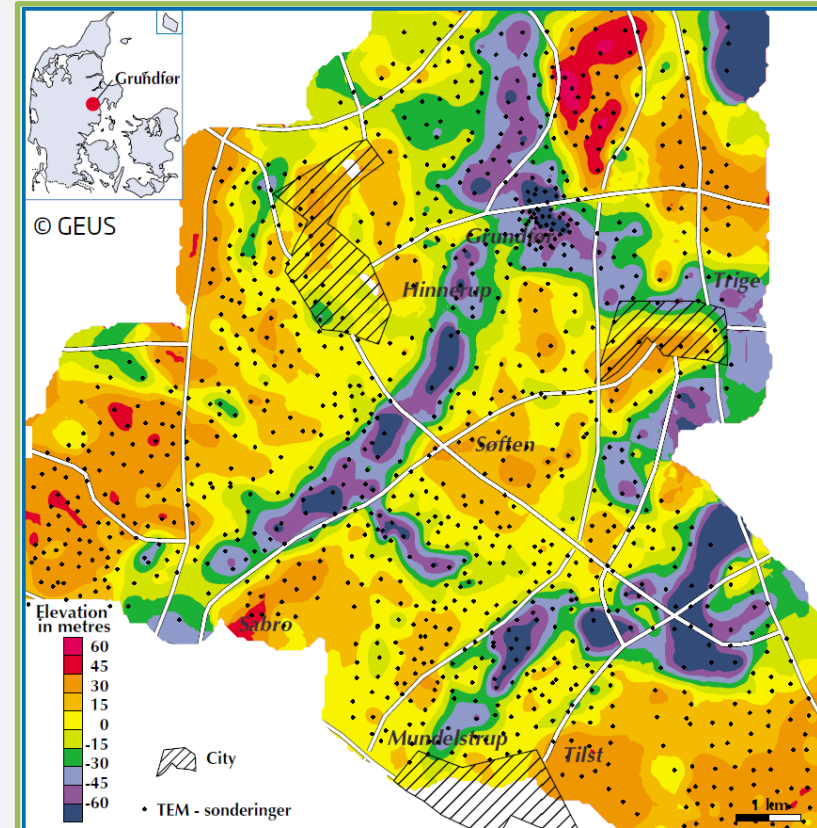
mid 90's - Pre DK-SGMA

Wells Only



Map based on 518 boreholes

Geophysics Added



Map based on 1,400 TEM soundings

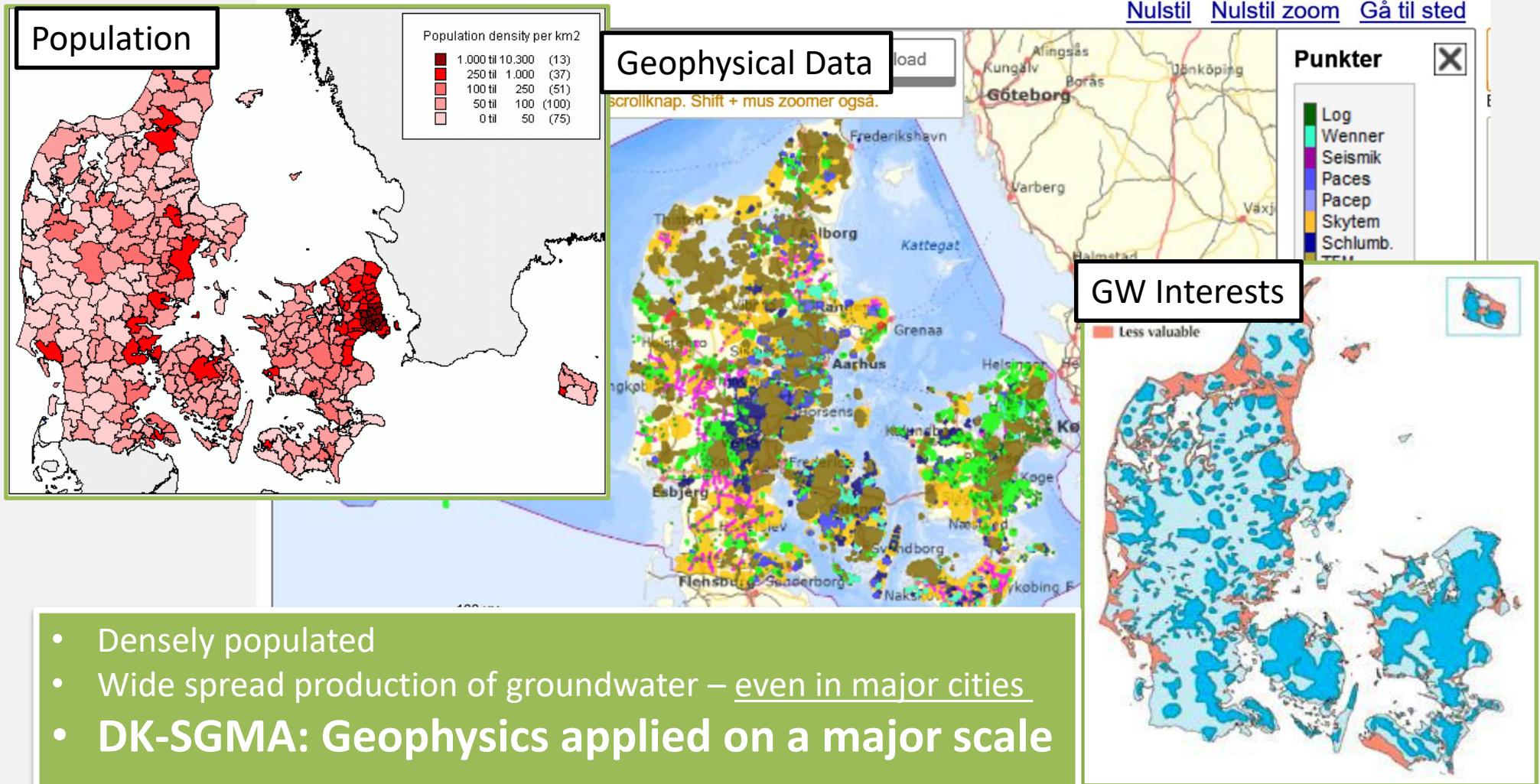
- Flow model adds up ... but does not correspond to what is experienced in the field
- We need a better geometrical 3D understanding and more data

Lesson: Geophysics provides spatial information and is fast and cost efficient

Lesson: Build a detailed hydrogeological model, flow models alone will lack detail.

Denmark - quick overview

Geofysiske data



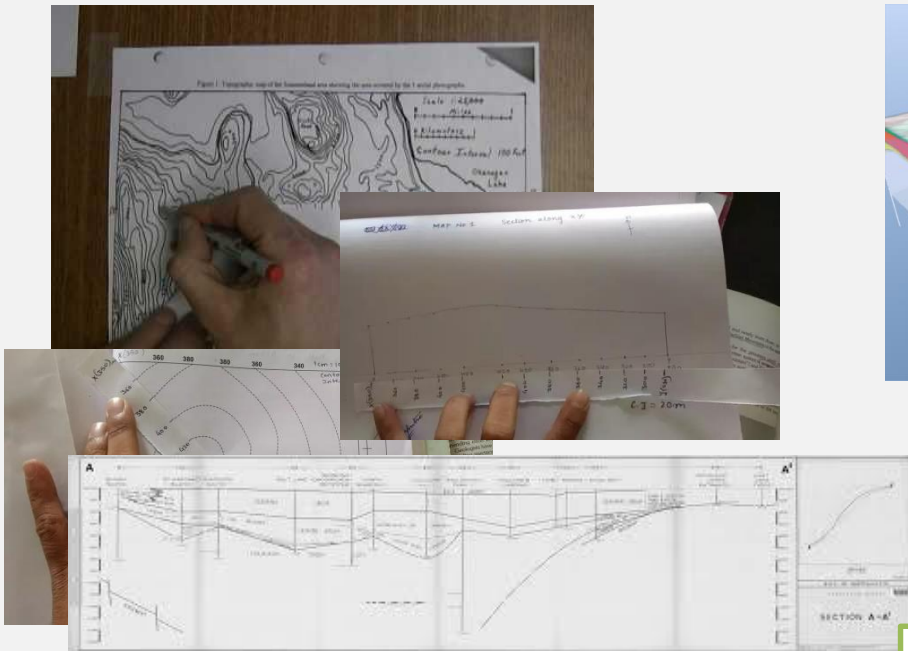
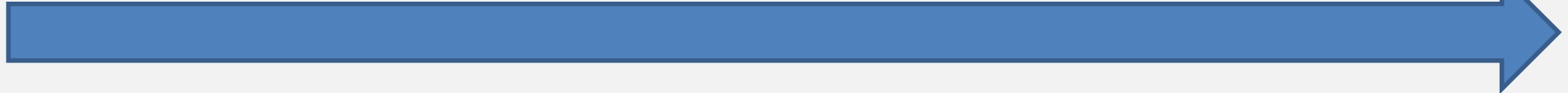
- Densely populated
- Wide spread production of groundwater – even in major cities
- **DK-SGMA: Geophysics applied on a major scale**

3D hydrogeological model building

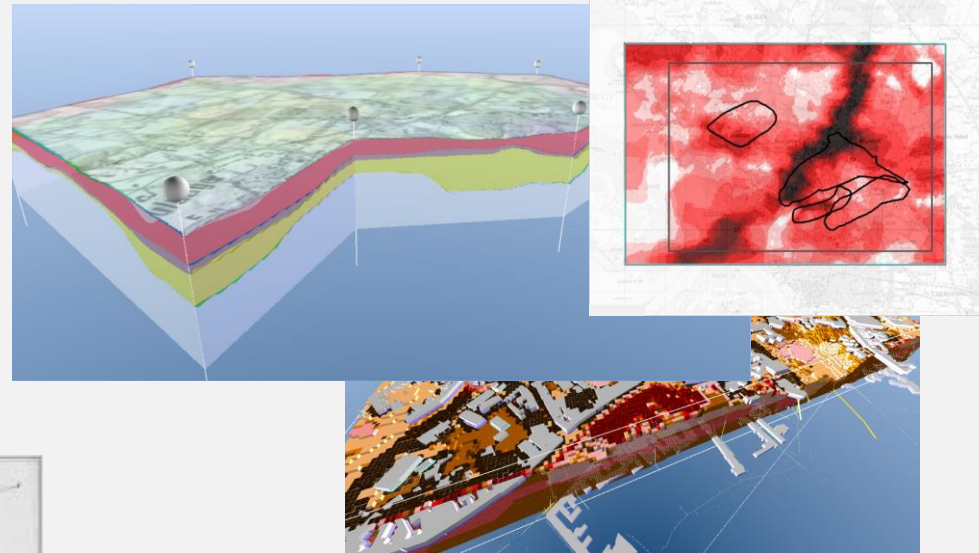
1998

2017

Future



- Hand made crosssections
- Layers digitized and gridded in Surfer



- Import all data into a 3D modelling environment
- Build a 3D conceptual model in one environment
- Enables iterative model development
- Fast and efficient

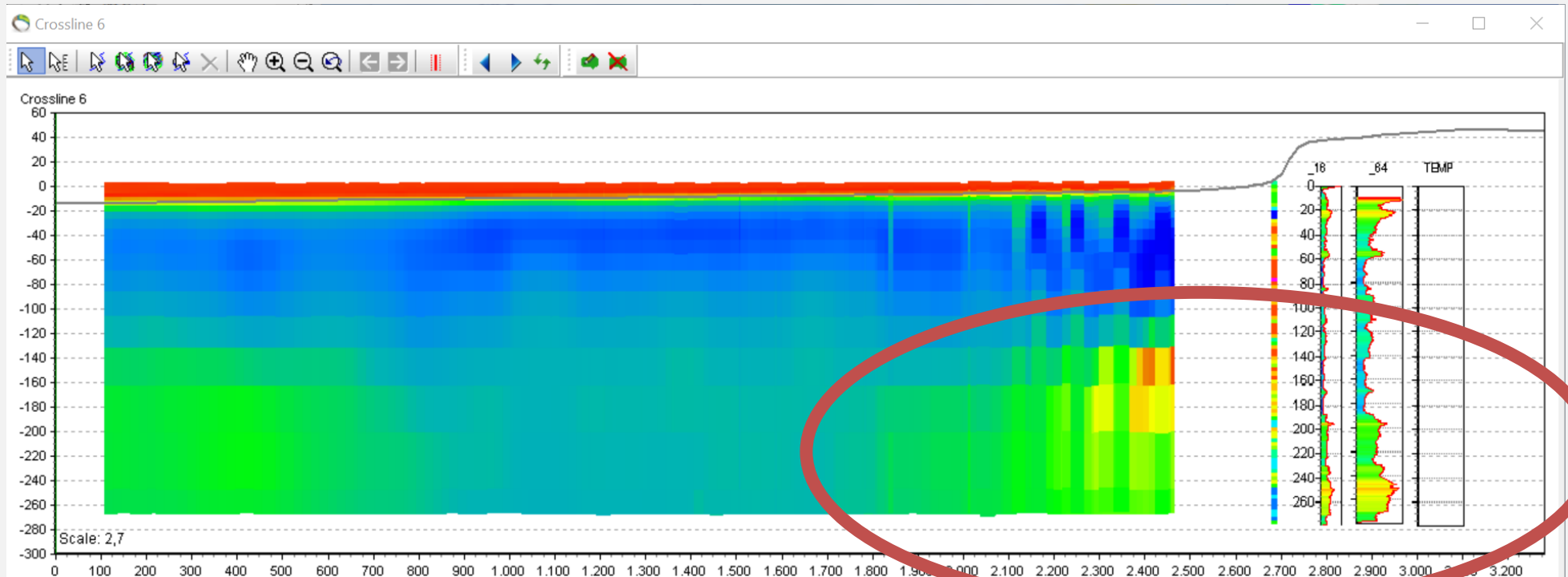
Lesson: Use a 3D geological modelling environment. Iterative model development & Data integration

Fairytale Magic ?



~~?? Geophysics = Magic = No hard work 😊 ??~~

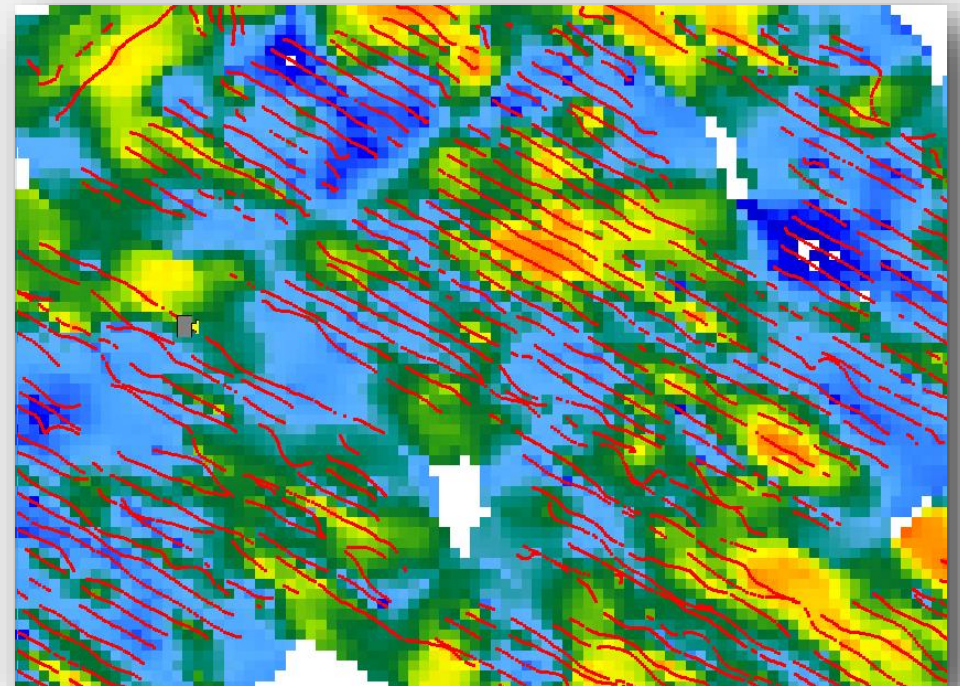
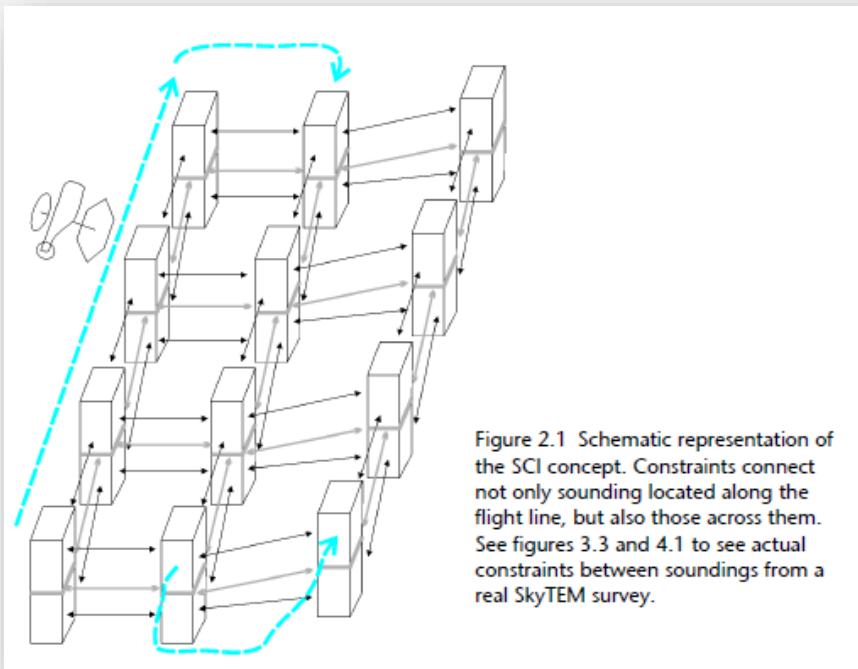
Geophysical Magic?



Saltwater – Clay ?
Data are ambiguous... combine more data

The **COLLECTION PROCESS** and **PROCESSING** of data also have an influence on the results

SkyTEM (LCI/SCI – talkning)



Lesson: Know the strengths and weakness of your data – and combine them

2 Model Examples

Esbjerg

SETTING

- Rural Area

DATA

- AEM data
- TEM 40
- Seismic data
- Borehole data
- Log data
- Chemical data

MODEL TYPE

- 3D Layer Model
- Regional Scale

$35 \times 30 \text{ KM} = 1050 \text{ KM}^2$
($21 \times 19 \text{ Miles} = 259460 \text{ Acres}$)



Odense

SETTING

- Urban center

DATA

- Log data
- GIS data
 - Sewers/pipes
 - Houses
 - Roads

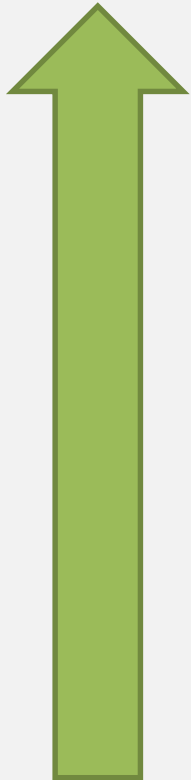
MODEL TYPE

- 3D Voxel Model
- Small Area

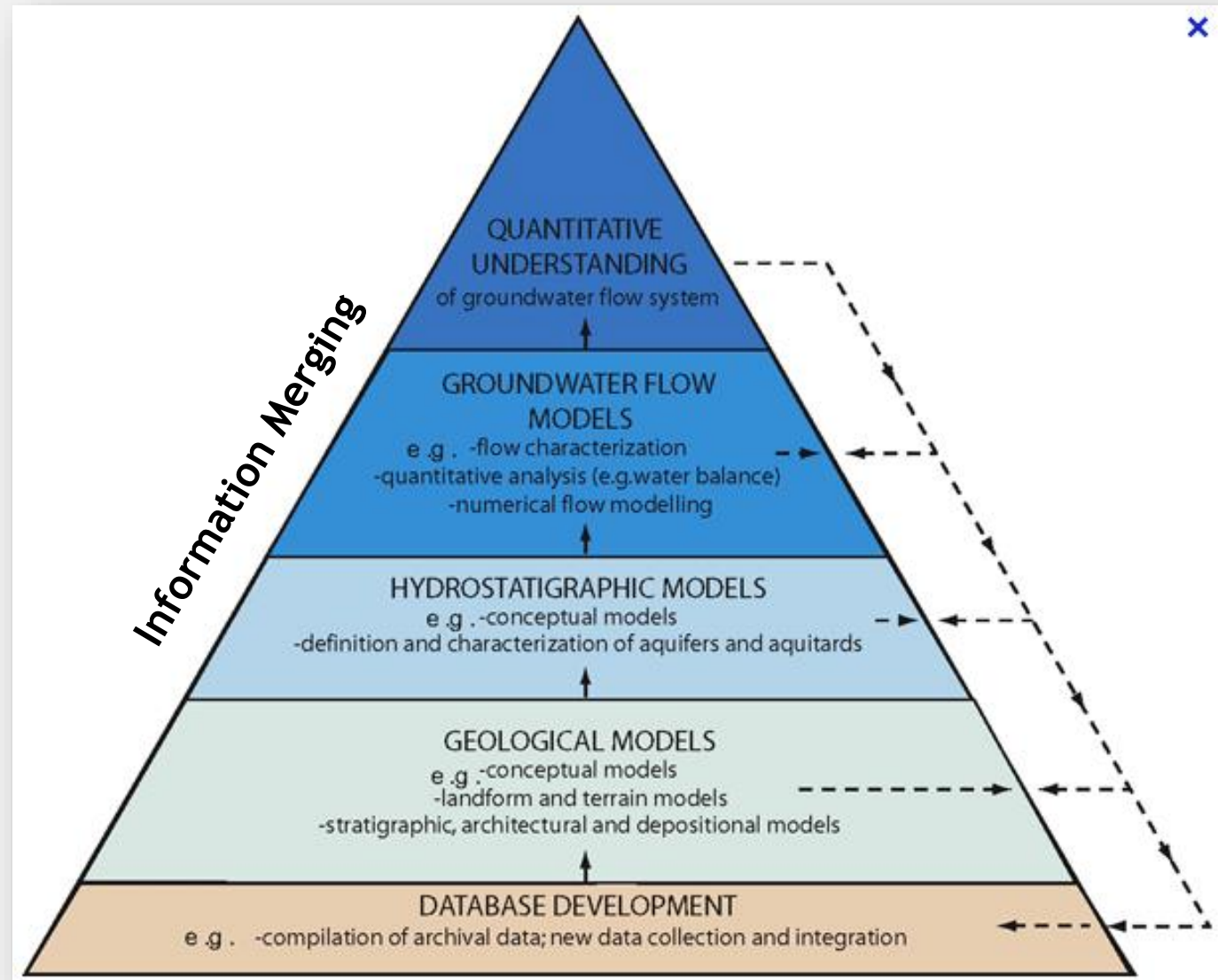
3D hydrogeological Modelling

3D Modelling is reduction of complexity to get to a higher Level of understanding

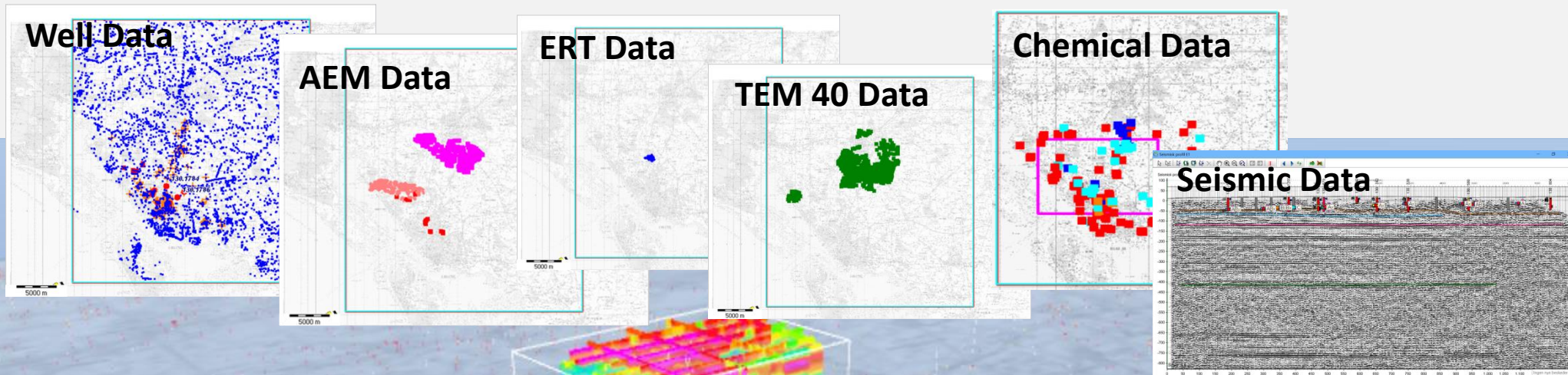
“Simple”



Complex



3D Geological Modelling & Data



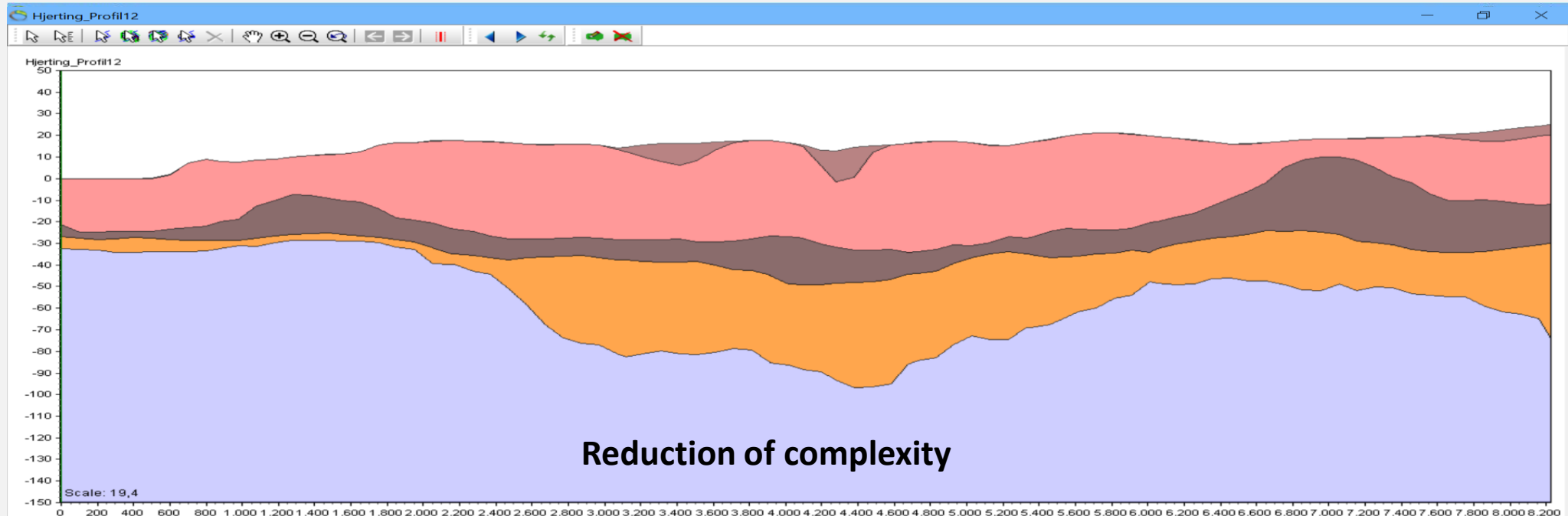
Lesson: Locate and develop the right tools for the job

- Wrong tool – wrong result

Lesson: Collect data to a central Data Management Storage system

- A One-stop data shop – Ensures updated data
- Promote collaboration on modelling – everybody looking at the same version of data
- Traceability and history - Enable future updating of model

3D Geological Modelling



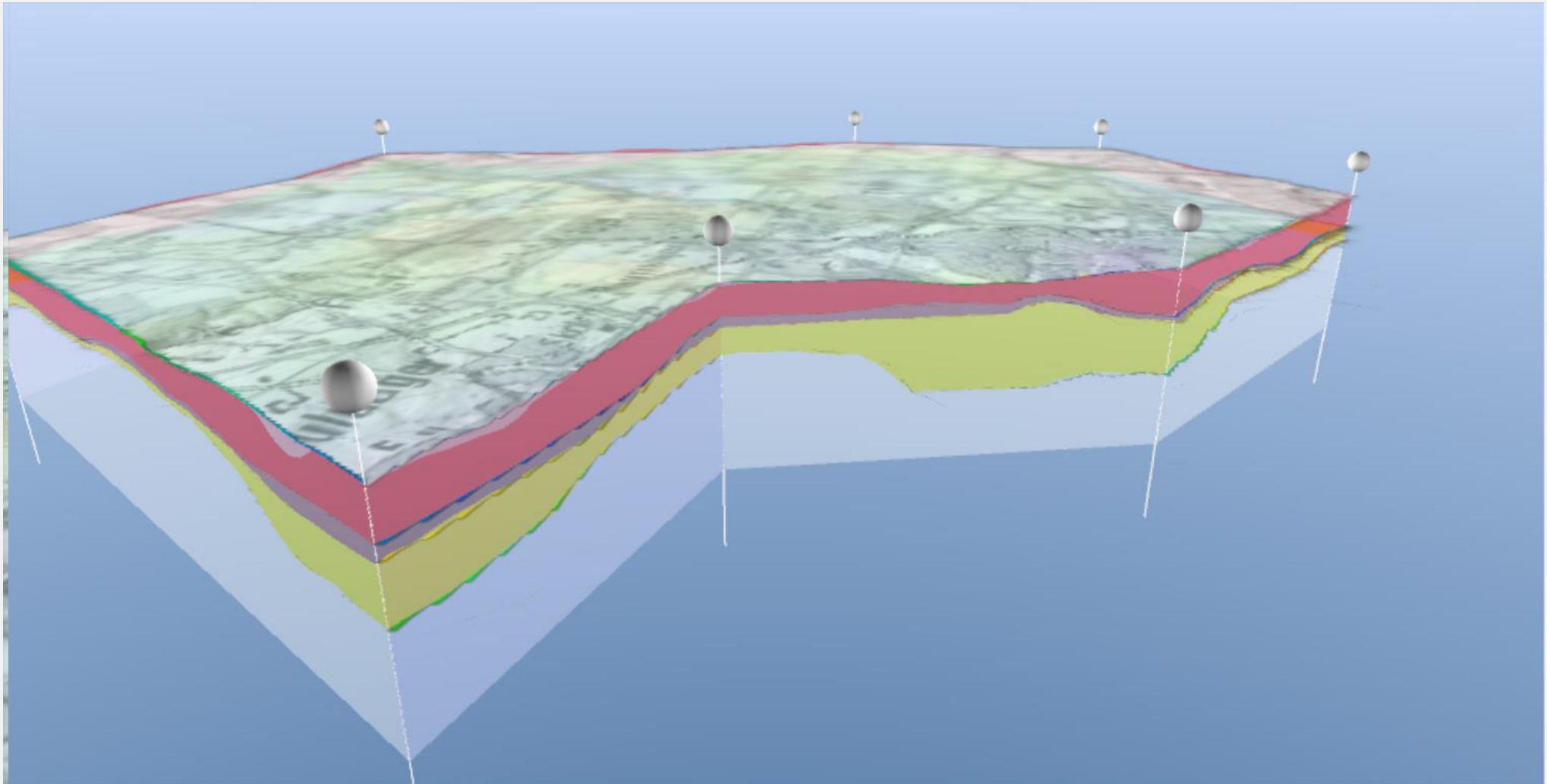
Combining information example...

Non-oxidated groundwater indicates protected reservoir...combined with well data, AEM and ERT this delineates the layer surfaces, the buried valley structure and the protecting clay cover layer

Lesson: Get all data into one environment

Lesson: Combine several data types in your modelling work

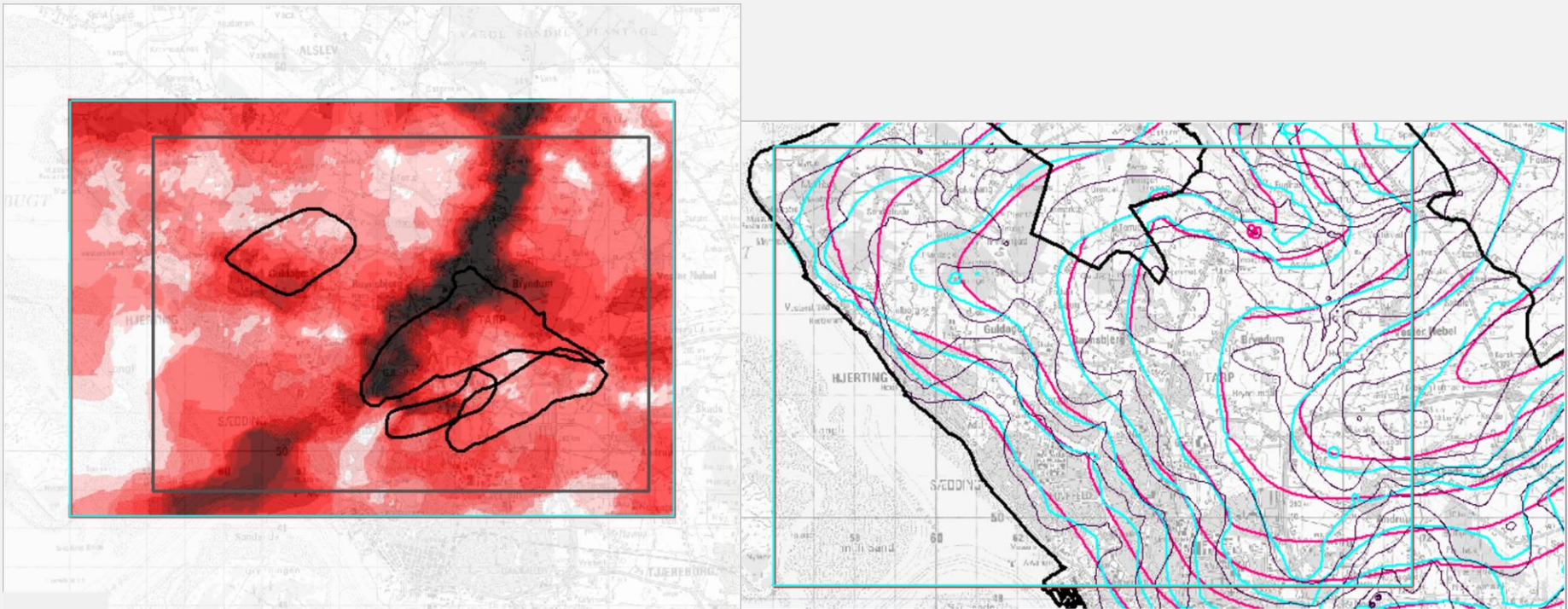
3D Geological Modelling



Lessons from building 3D Model regional hydro geological model

- an iterative and interdisciplinary process
- Combines many different geoscience disciplines (chemistry, geophysics, hydrology, geology, GIS)
- A staff with a variety of skills is needed

3D Geological Modelling



Some usages of the 3D hydrogeological model

Directly : Reservoir thickness, volumetric calc., protection from pesticides, new well locations, urban development

Reservoir specific Potentiometric Maps: Used for screening of pumping impact, e.g. streams or other pumps, general managing the resource

Export to flow modelling: For further processing, e.g. in MODFLOW, Mike She or similar...

Lesson: The 3D conceptual model is used on its own – and is the foundation for several derivatives

2 Model Examples

Esbjerg

SETTING

- Rural Area

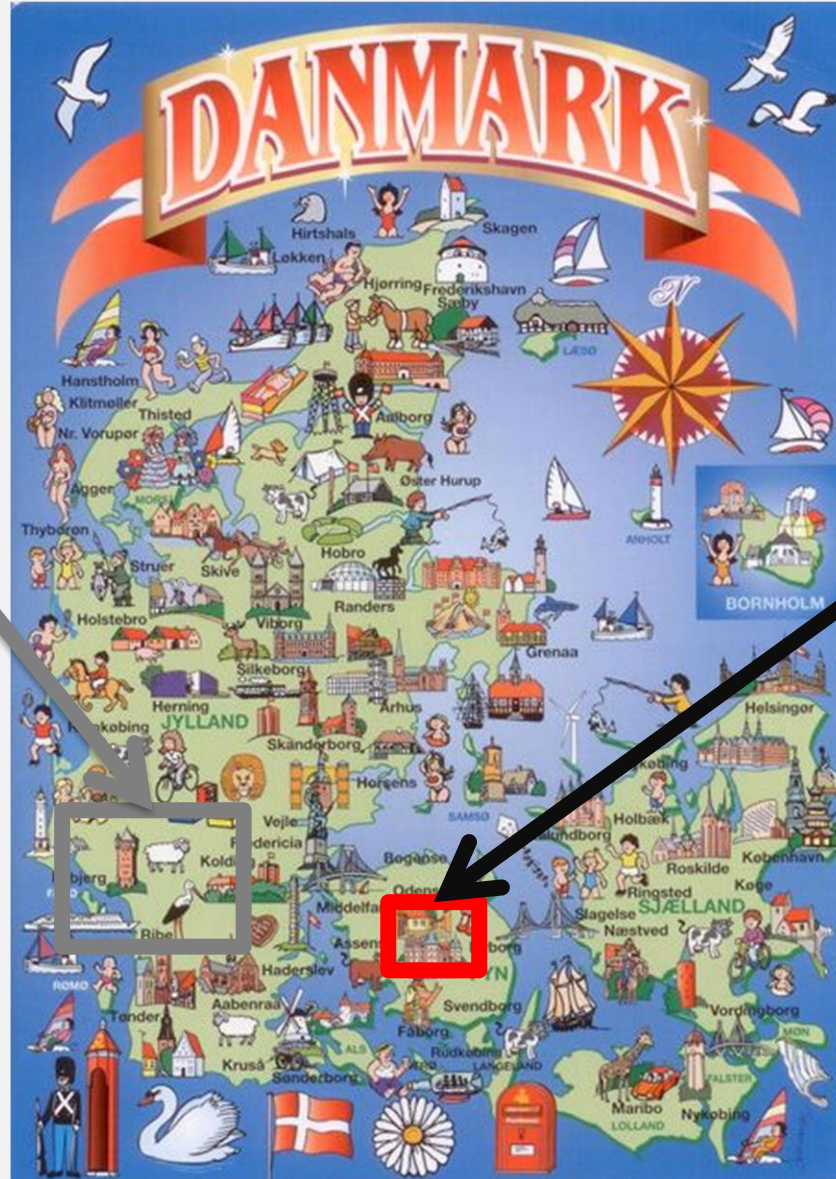
DATA

- AEM data
- TEM 40
- Seismic data
- Borehole data
- Log data
- Chemical data

MODEL TYPE

- 3D Layer Model
- Regional Scale

$35 \times 30 \text{ KM} = 1050 \text{ KM}^2$
($21 \times 19 \text{ Miles} = 259460 \text{ Acres}$)



Odense

SETTING

- Urban center

DATA

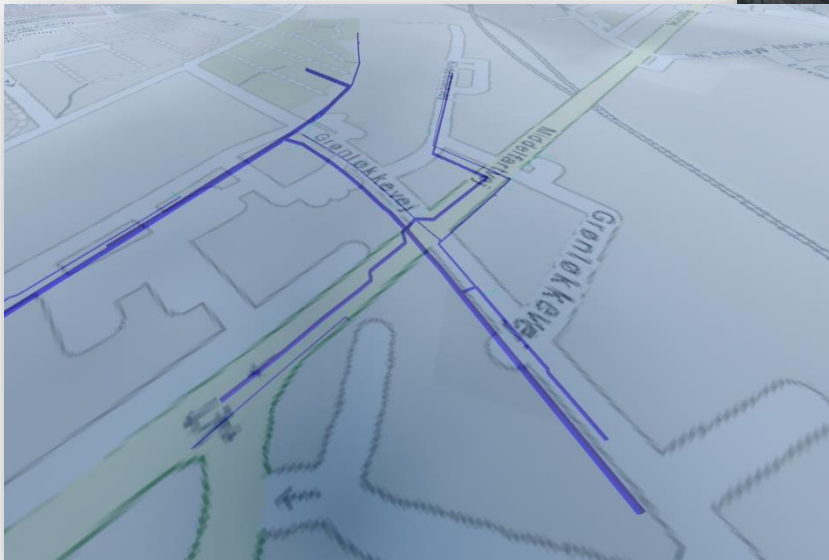
- Log data
- GIS data
 - Sewers/pipes
 - Houses
 - Roads

MODEL TYPE

- 3D Voxel Model
- Small Area – city block

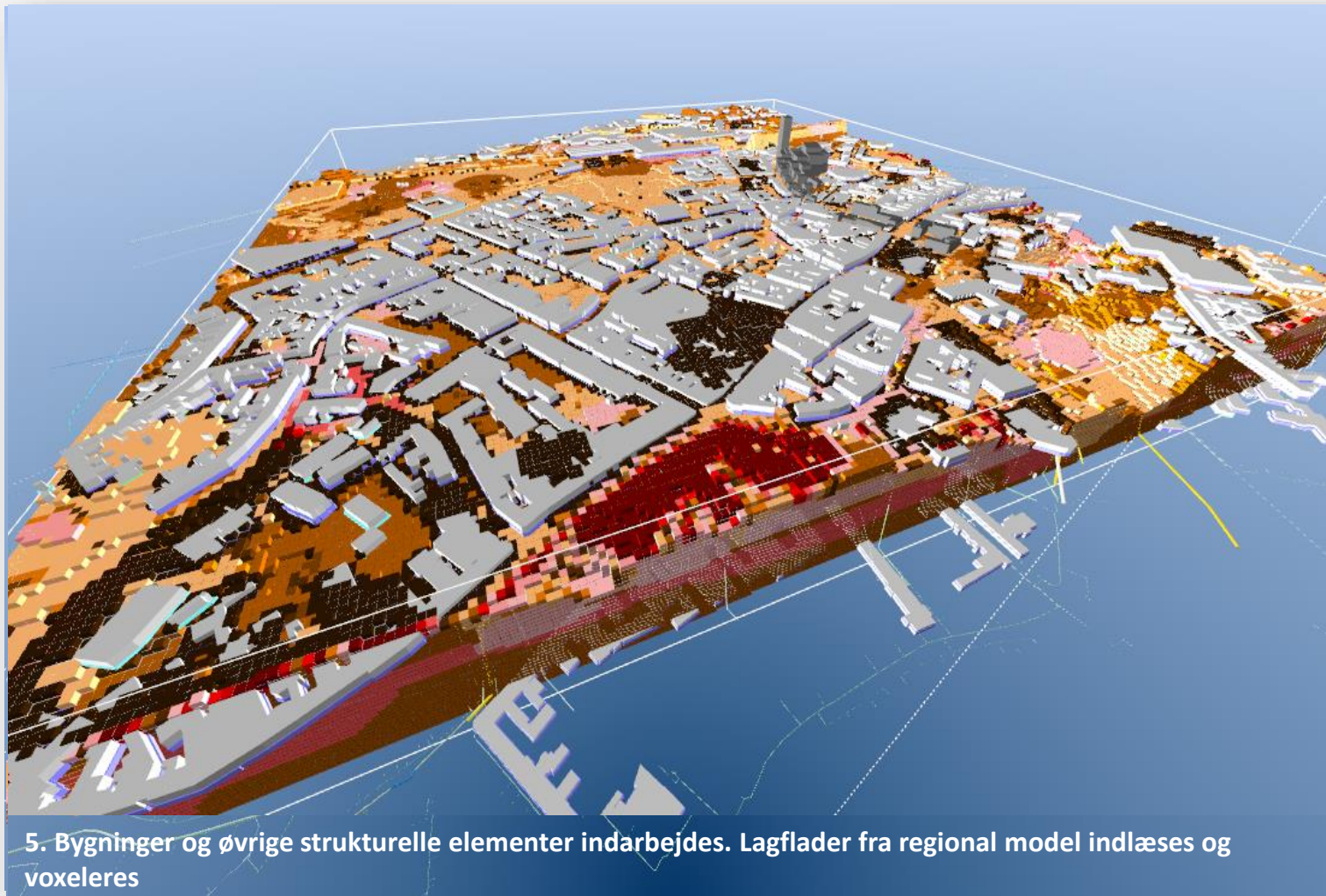
Urban Environment

- The geology is “man made”
- Other data types
 - Standard GIS data (roads, houses, sewers...)
 - Dual-EM geophysical data
 - Well and Log data

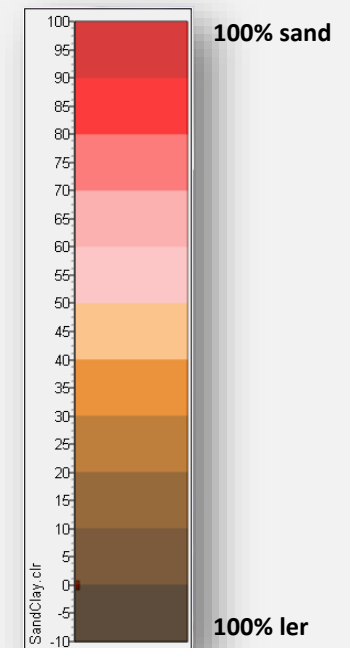


Urban Modelling Example

1. Interpolation of log and geophysical data into sand/clay fraction cells
2. Usage of GIS information to model man made structures



Voxler: 5x5x0,5 m

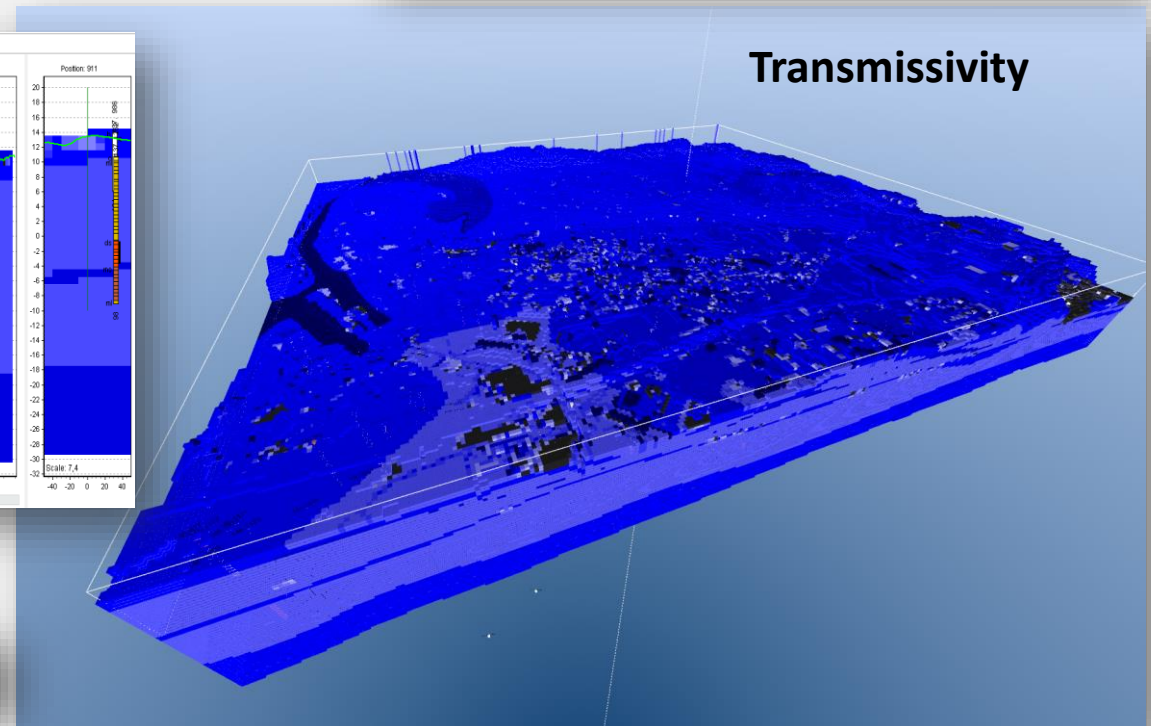
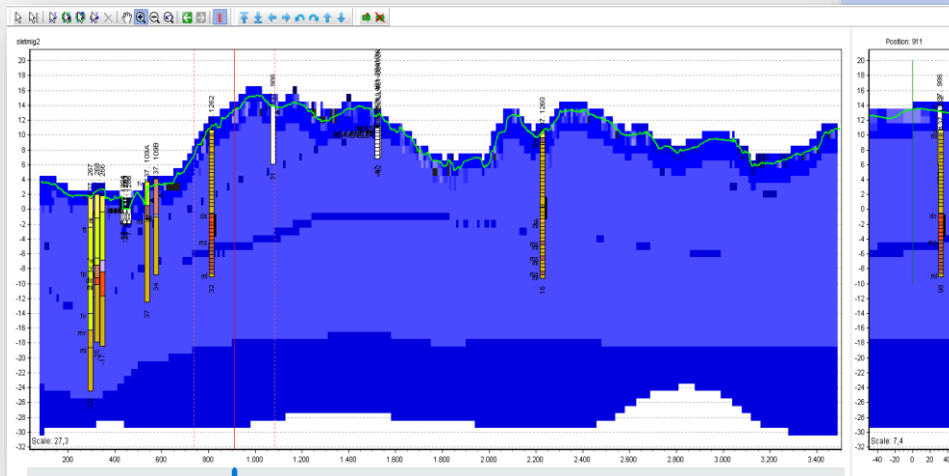
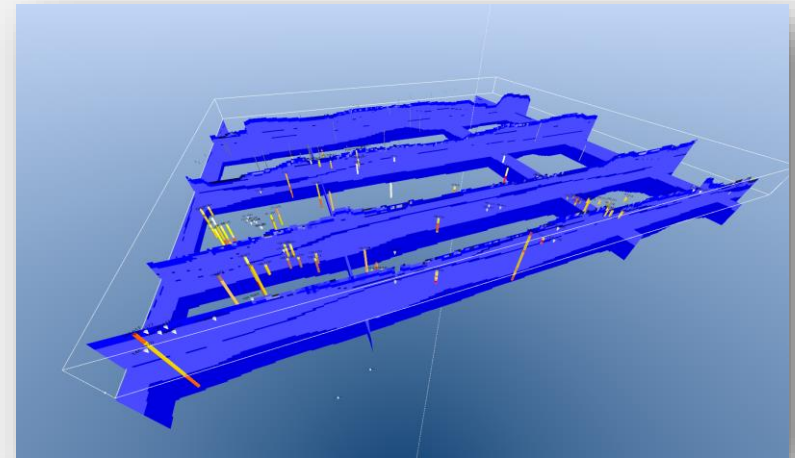


Urban Modelling Example

Usages of an Urban Voxel Model

- Local infiltration of storm water
- Location of contamination path ways
- Protection of Groundwater
- City planning and development

Lesson: Geology can be man made

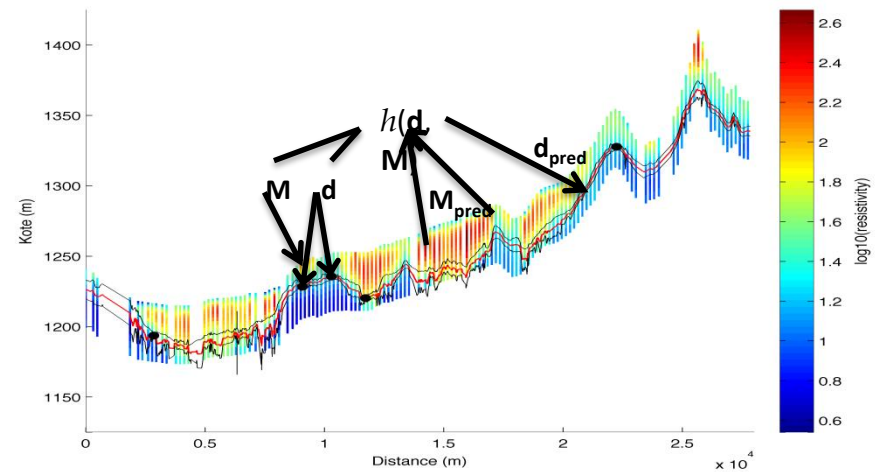
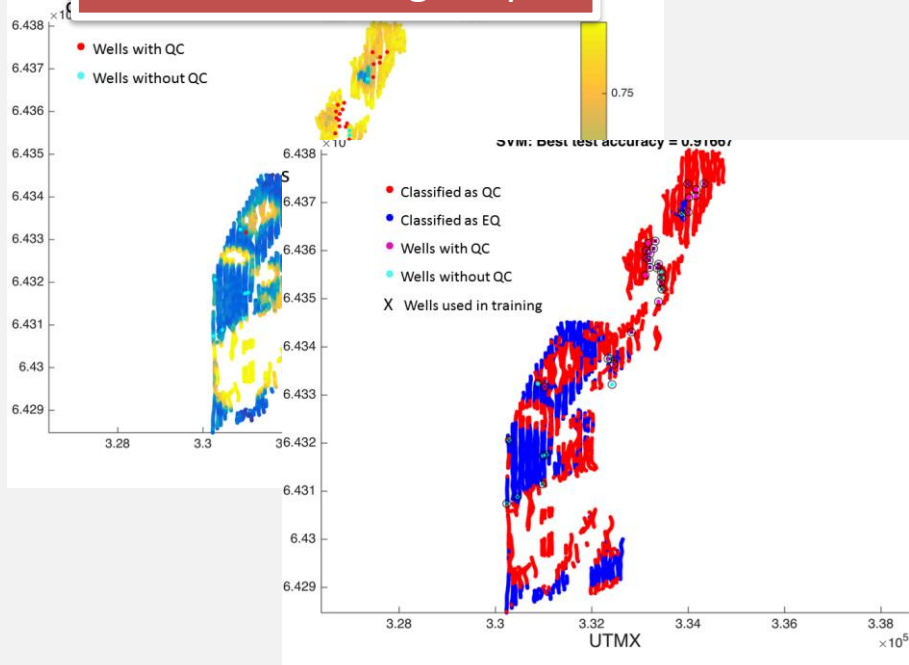


Future of 3D modelling

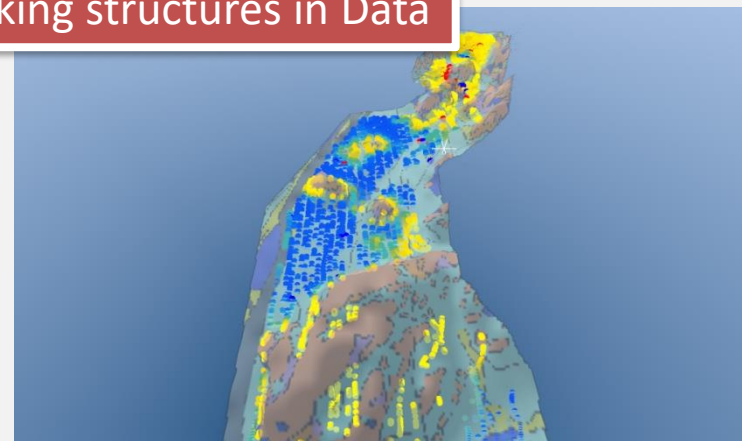
Machine Learning

Automated Layer Modelling of AEM – Smart interpretation

Decision Making Maps-



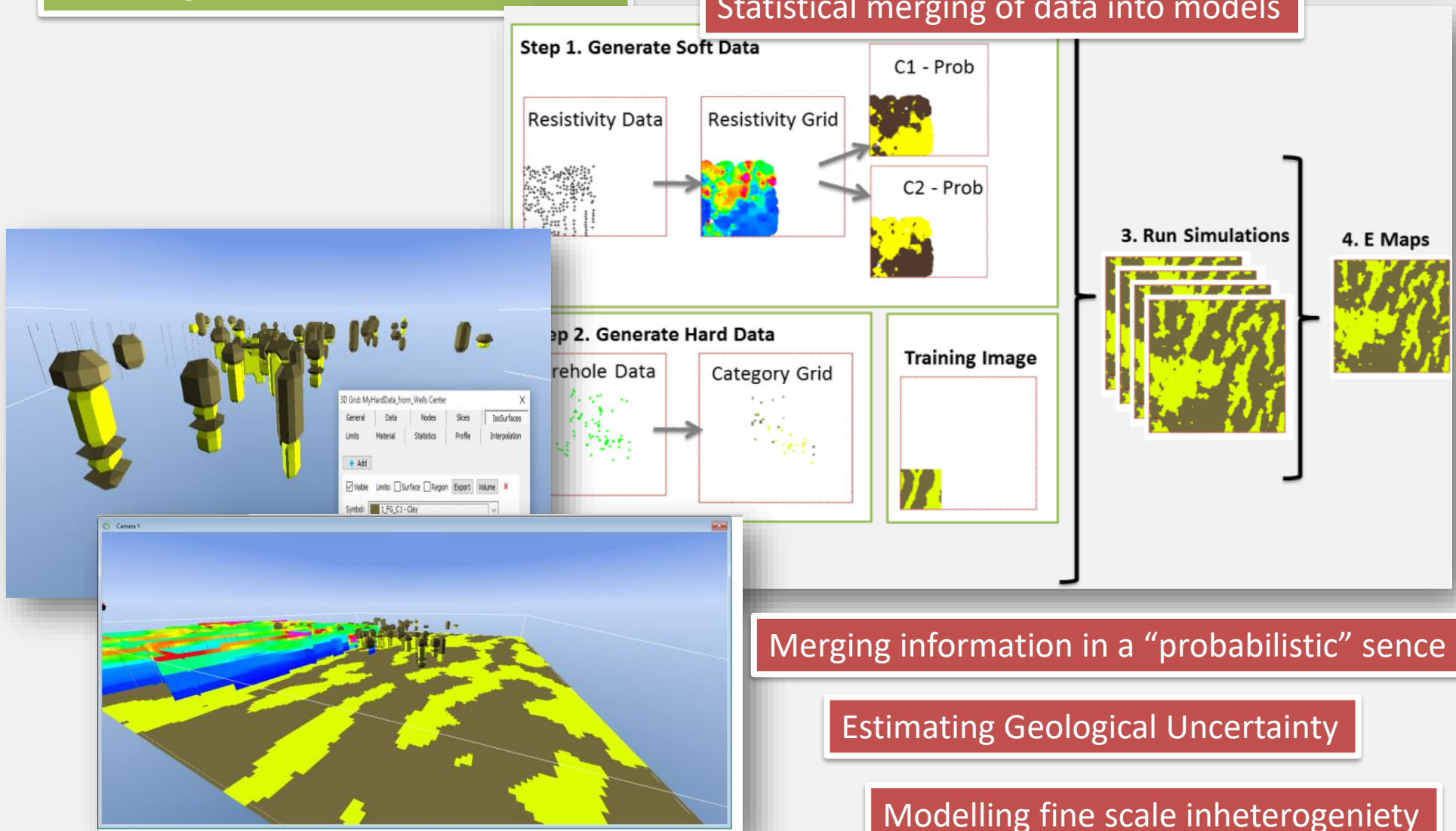
Seeking structures in Data



Future of 3D modelling

Multiple Point Statistics

Statistical merging of data into models



Merging information in a “probabilistic” sense

Estimating Geological Uncertainty

Modelling fine scale heterogeneity

The 3D Modelling Process

- Build a 3D conceptual model - the flow model will miss structural details
- A multidisciplinary iterative workflow - combine all information into one environment
 - *Facilitates collaboration between the hydrologist, hydrogeologist, geochemist and geophysicist*

Data Management

- Collect data to a central Data Management Storage system
 - *Start simple – and build it from there*
- Secure the end results – with background data - in your DMS system
- Plan to revisit your work later – when new tools or methods become available

Geophysics

- Provides essential information on structure
- Understand the geophysical methods powers – and weaknesses
- Combine different data types – “one shoe doesn't fit all”

Embrace change!