

## 1. Problem statement

### Challenges in groundwater problem

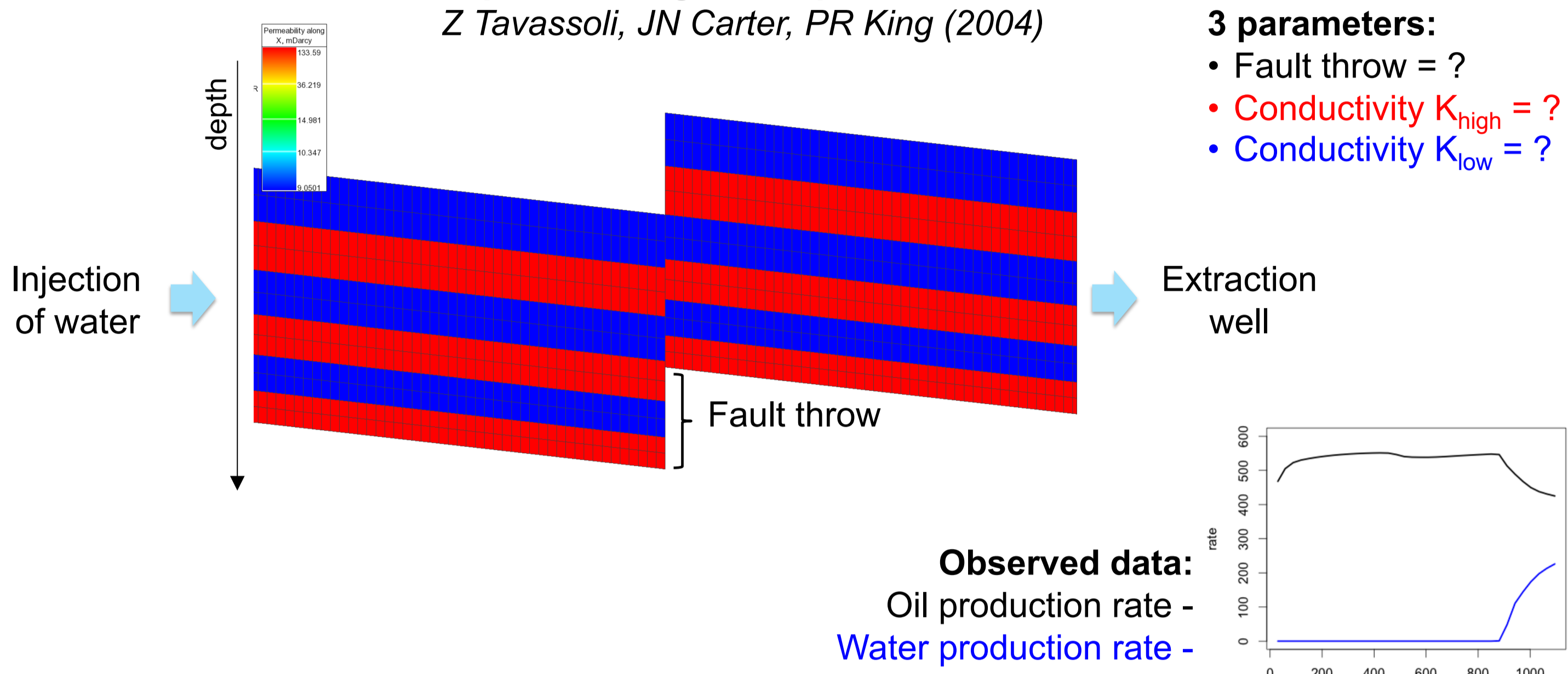


Question of interest:  
What is the concentration of pollutant?

Problems:  
Underground properties are unknown  
stochastic approaches are required  
Complex physical processes  
e.g. two-phase flow simulations  
computational cost becomes prohibitive

### Synthetic problem

**Imperial College Fault problem**  
Z Tavassoli, JN Carter, PR King (2004)



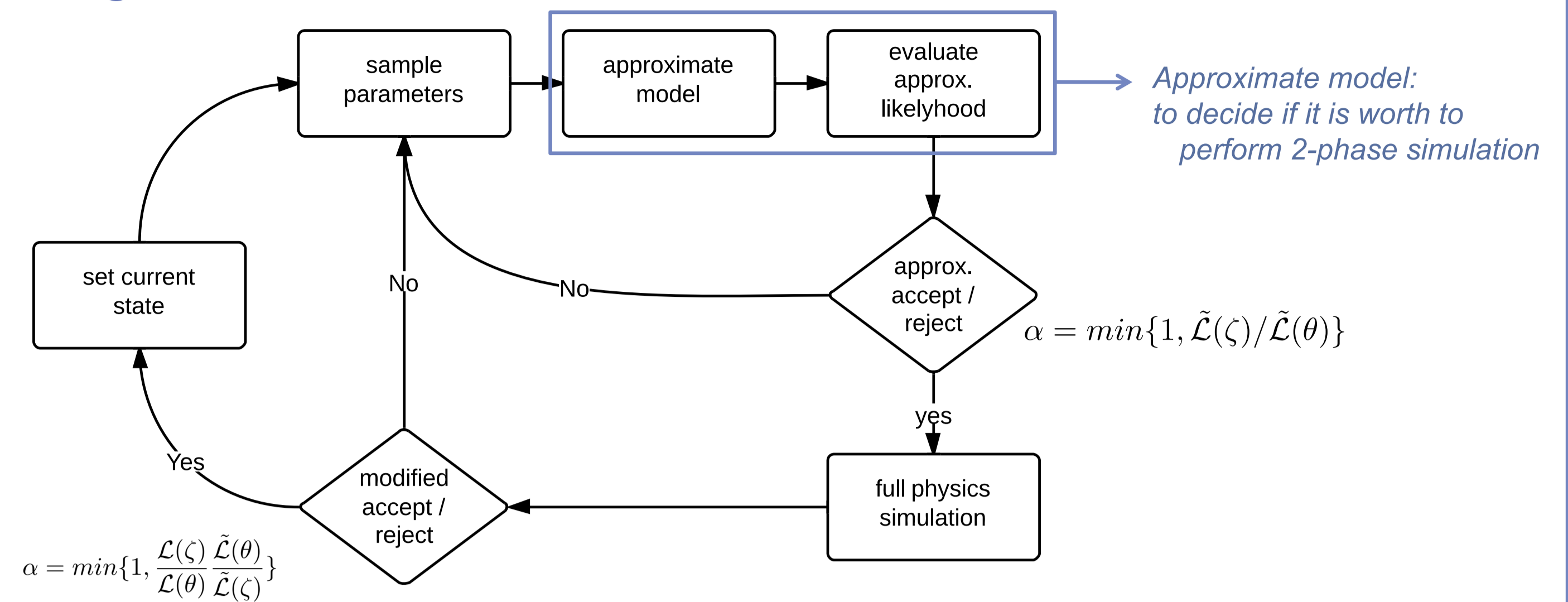
**3 parameters:**  
• Fault throw = ?  
• Conductivity  $K_{high}$  = ?  
• Conductivity  $K_{low}$  = ?

**Goal:**  
Sample the parameters given the observed data  
 $p(\theta|y) \propto \mathcal{L}(\theta; y)p(\theta)$

Usual approach MonteCarlo Markov Chain  
But forward model is very expensive  
→ 2-stage MCMC

## 2. Method

### Two-stage MCMC

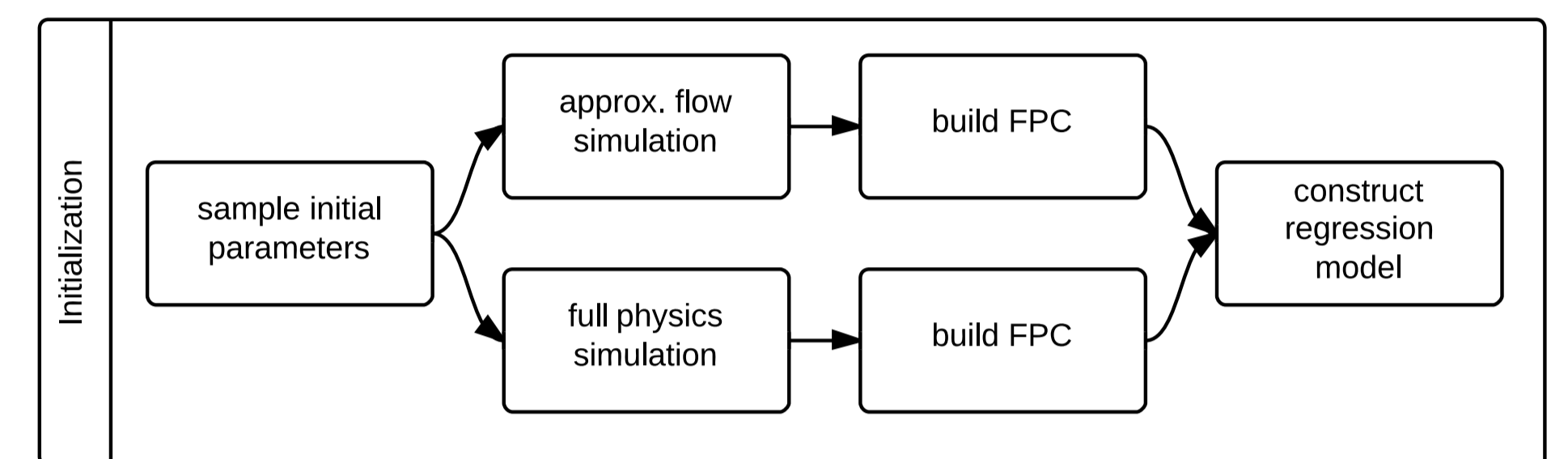


### Approximate model

**Motivation**  
Provides information on the connectivity  
→ Cheap in terms of computation  
Pressure problem is solved only once

**Single-phase flow simulation** + **Functional PCA regression**  
Can we recover the missing physics?  
→ Learn from a training set

### Construction of the regression model

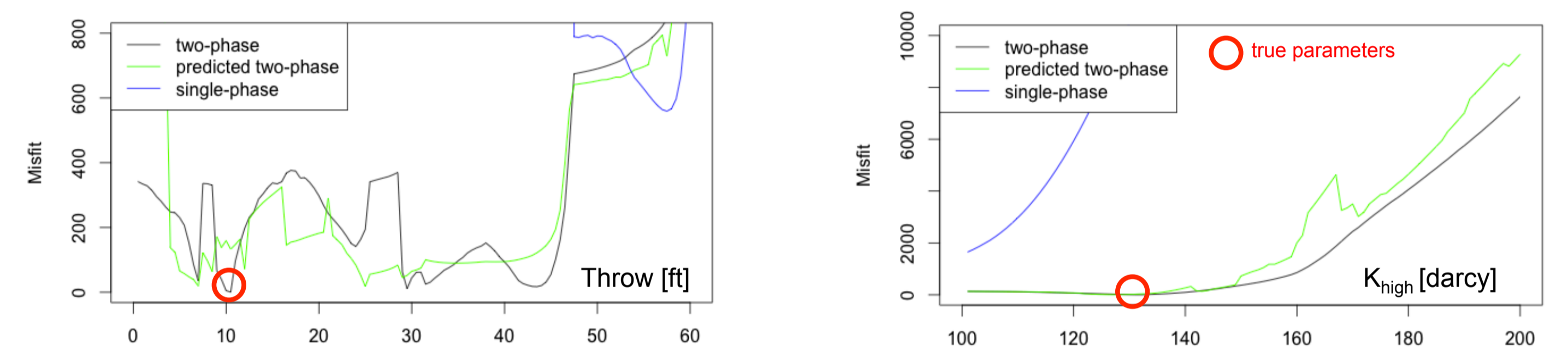


## 3.b Two-stage MCMC

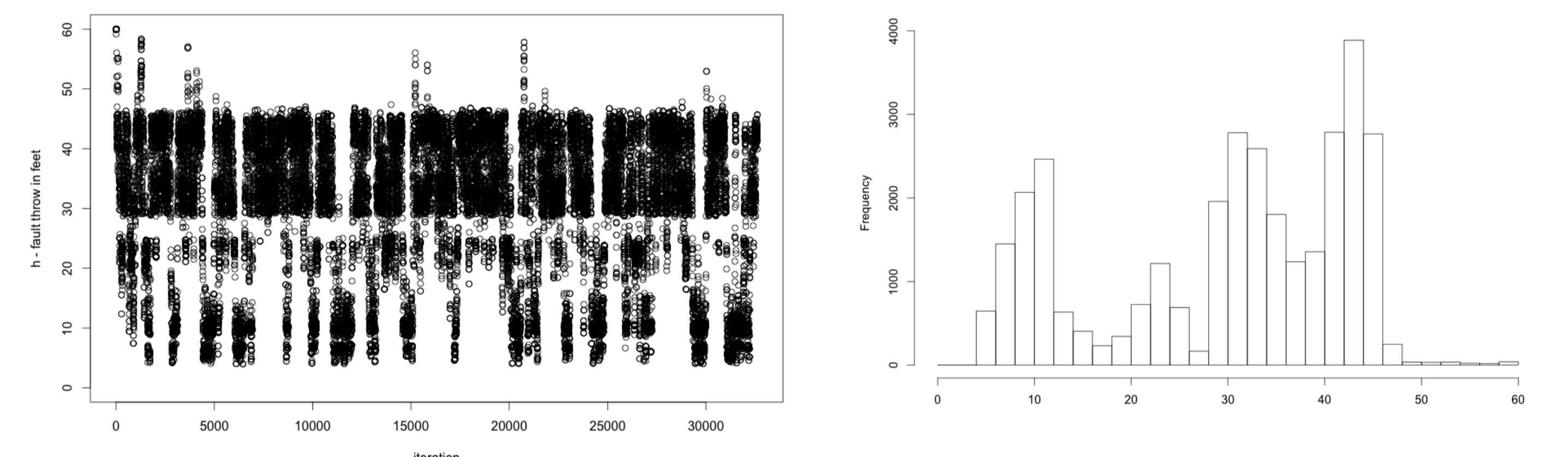
### Misfit definition: $l_2$ distance with the reference

$$M = \frac{1}{36} \sum_{t=1}^{36} \frac{(C_{ref}^{oil}(t) - C^{oil}(t))^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{7} \sum_{t=30}^{36} \frac{(C_{ref}^{water}(t) - C^{water}(t))^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

### 1D response surfaces for the 3 models



### 1D chain: run of 32'000 iterations



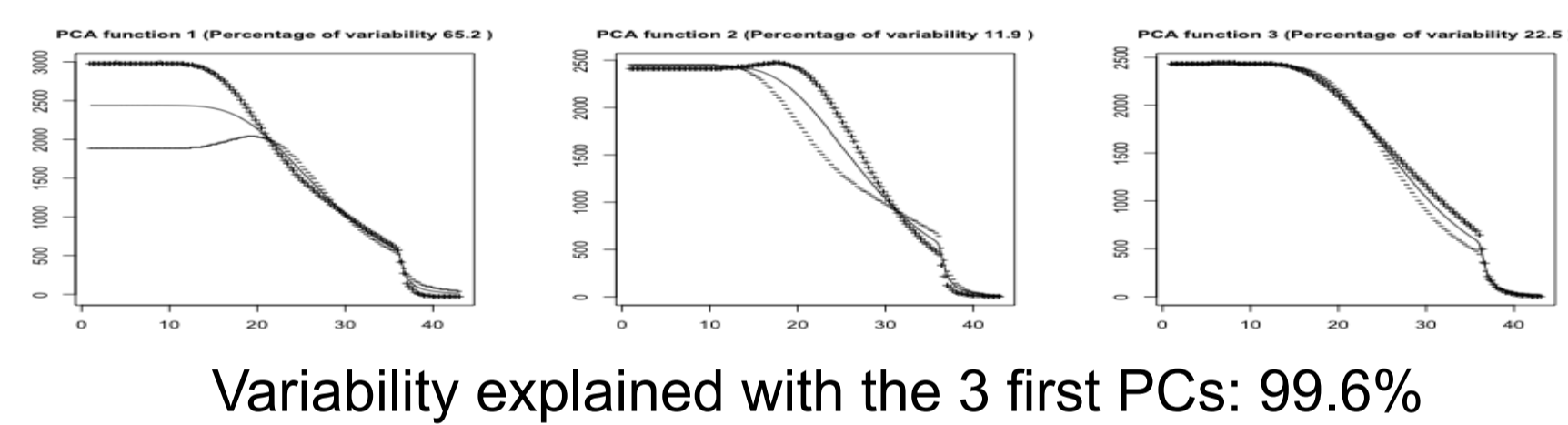
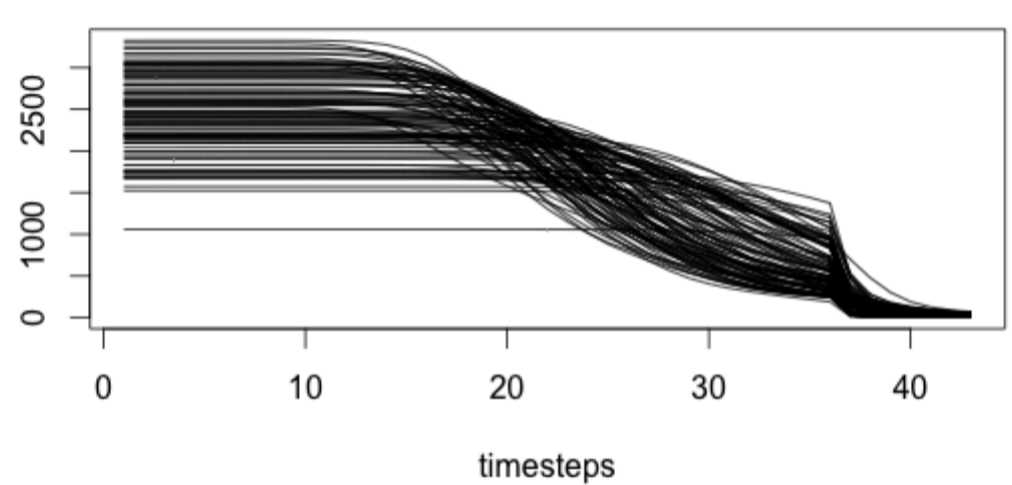
32'600 iterations  
26'556 approximate accepted  
→ 19'026 accepted after exact simulation  
→ 7'530 rejected

		Approximate		
		accepted	rejected	
Exact	accepted	19'897	1'470	21'367
	rejected	6'659	4'593	11'252
		26'556	6'063	

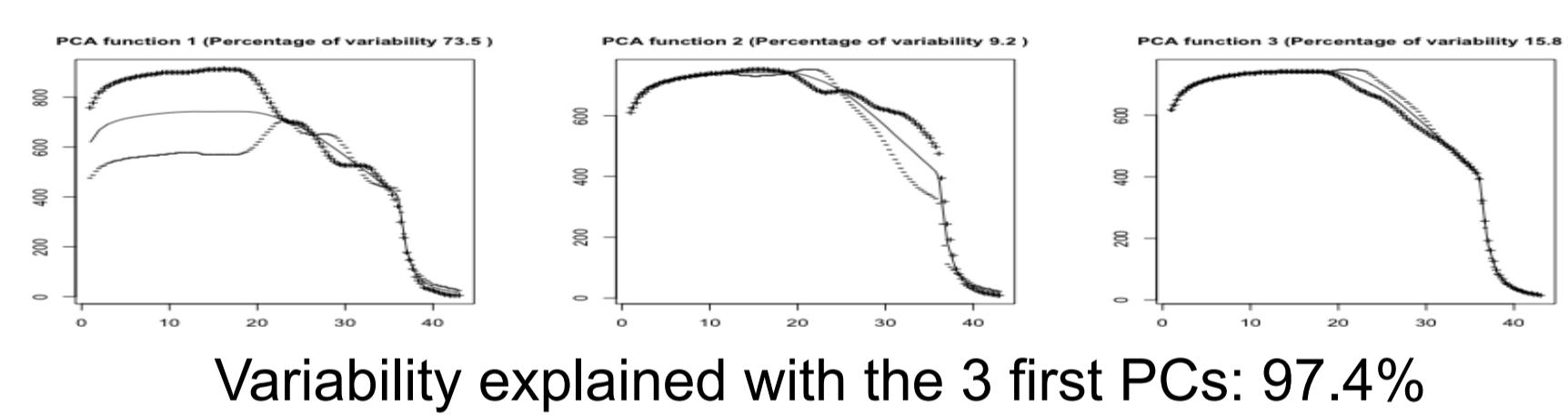
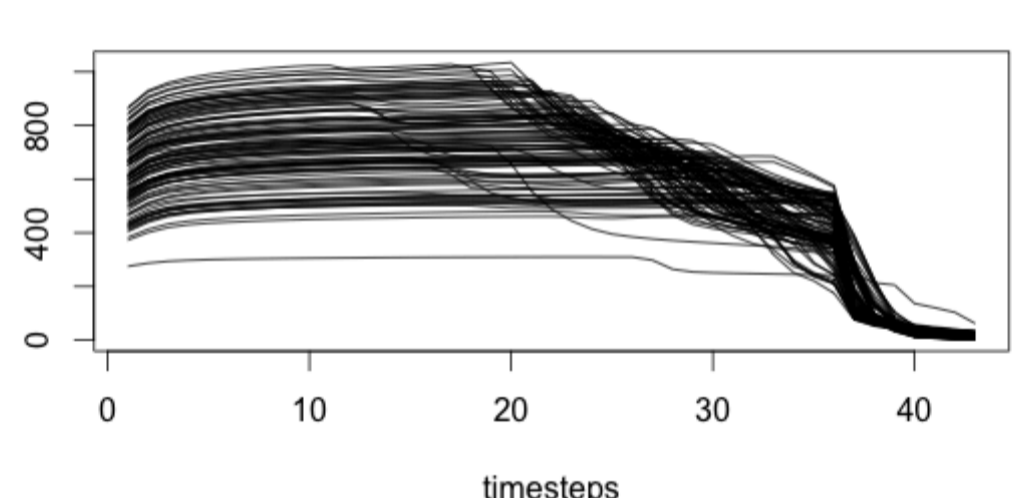
## 3.a Error Model

### Reduction of the dimensionality using Functional PCA

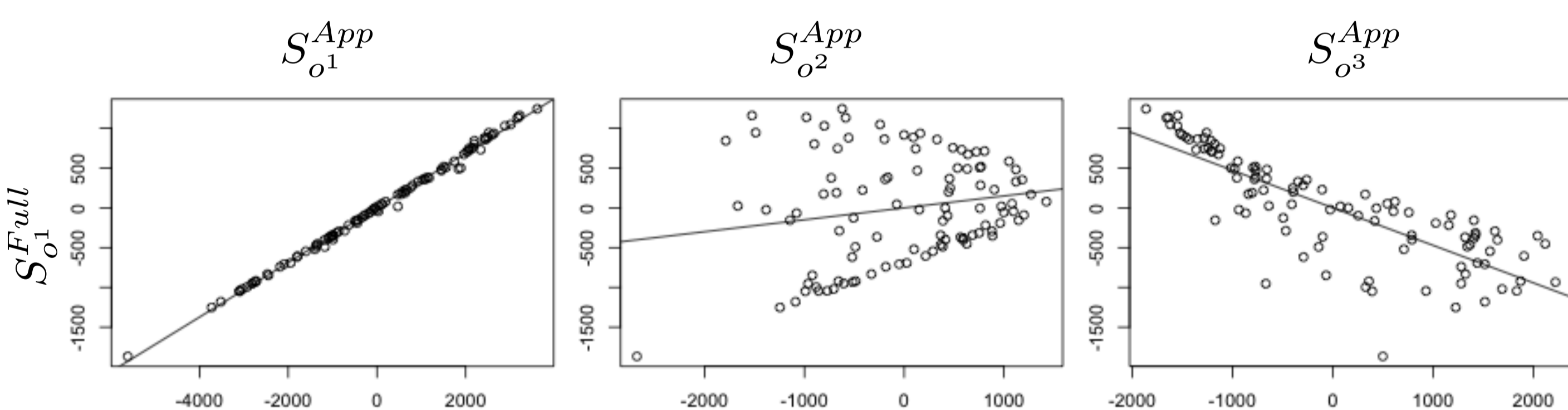
#### Single-phase breakthrough curves



#### Two-phase breakthrough curves



### Understanding the relationship between the two models



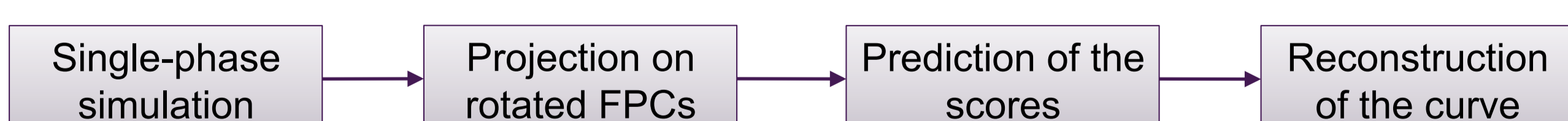
Complete model:

$$S_{w^i}^{Full} = f(S_{o^1}^{App}, S_{o^2}^{App}, S_{o^3}^{App}, S_{w^1}^{App}, S_{w^2}^{App}, S_{w^3}^{App})$$

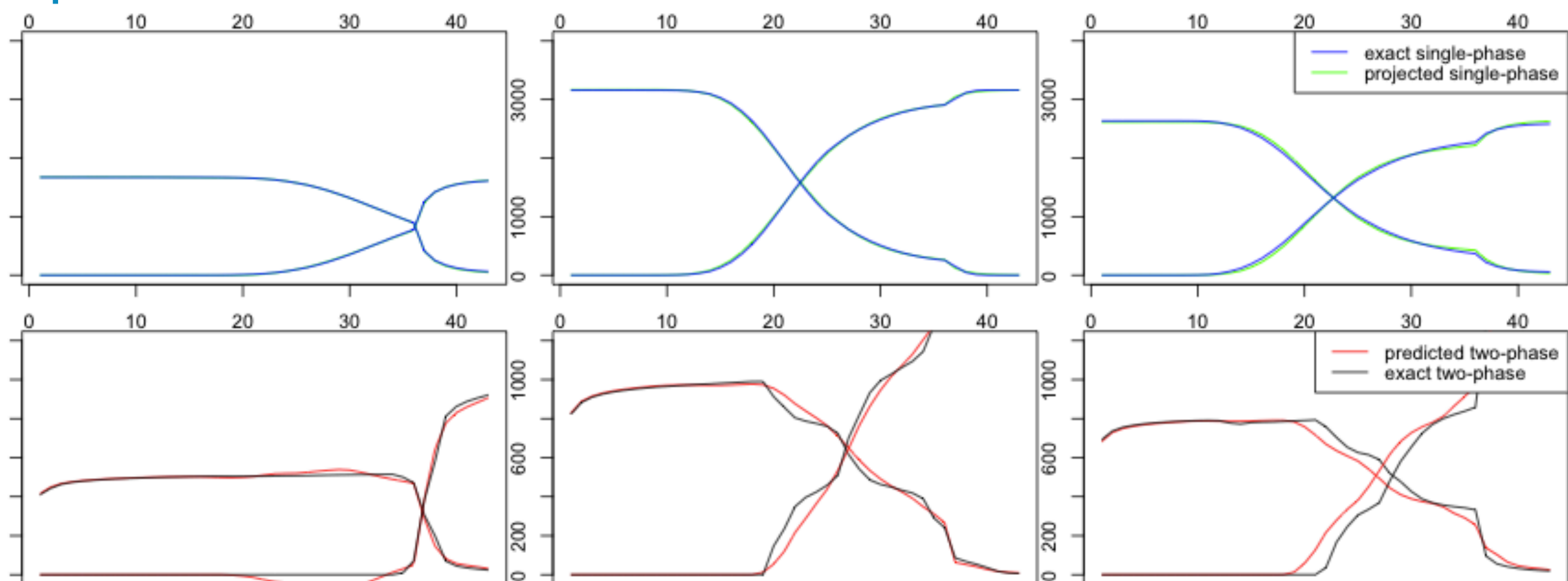
Regression  $R^2$   
 $S_{oil}^1$  : 0.99      $S_{water}^1$  : 0.99  
 $S_{oil}^2$  : 0.93      $S_{water}^2$  : 0.99  
 $S_{oil}^3$  : 0.95      $S_{water}^3$  : 0.99

### Prediction of the two-phase from the single-phase response

#### Workflow



#### Examples



## 4. Conclusion

### Key ideas

- 2-stage MCMC using an approximate model
- 2-stage = evaluation of complete model when useful
- Approximate model = 1-phase + FPCA regression

### Single-phase flow simulations:

- Connectivity is what varies between realisations
- Provides information on the advection part of the physics
- Cheap: pressure is solved only once

### Regression model on FPCA scores:

- Response surfaces do not match if only single-phase
- Missing physics has to be taken in account

### First results

- 1D chains of ~32'000 iterations
- 3 main modes of the exact posterior distribution are observed

### Next steps

- Additional tests
- Investigate the MCMC set up
- Prediction
- Improve the approximated model in an iterative set-up

## Acknowledgements

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## References

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