

Bayesian inference of radiogenic helium-4 and hydraulic head observations: Towards the implementation of a neural network surrogate.

An application the Neogene aquifer, Belgium.

Alberto Casillas-Trasviña, Bart Rogiers, Koen Beerten, Laurent Wouters & Kristine Walraevens.

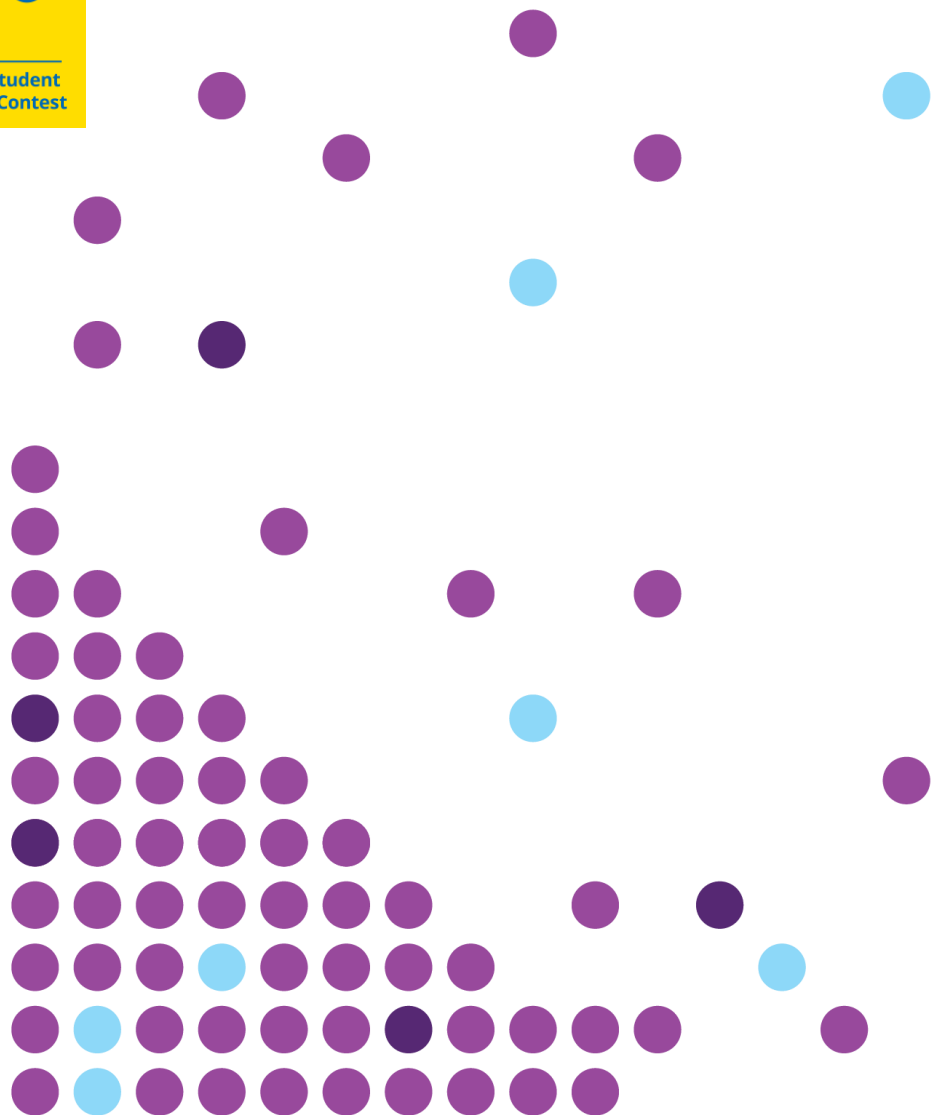


sck cen

Belgian Nuclear Research Centre

*E-mail:
jesusalberto.casillastrasvina@ugent.be

Outline



Background and objectives



Methods



Results



Conclusions



Q&A

Background Information

Information content in Groundwater levels is **limited**.

Complexity unsuccessfully captured.

Traditional methods **only** use **one type** of data (state-**variable**).

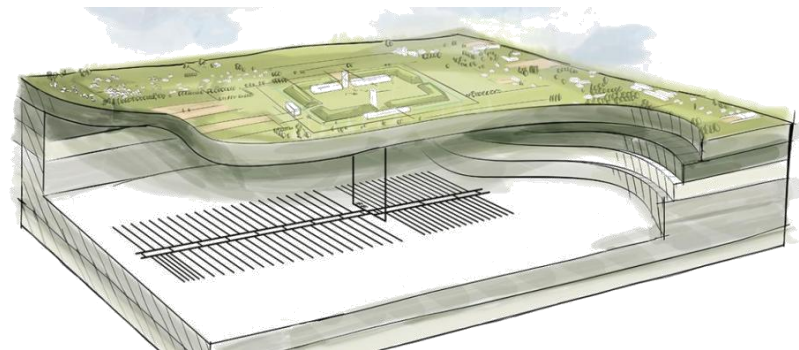
Implementation of other variables ('**unconventional**') **suggested** by several studies.

Challenging application: **underrepresented** in the general practice.

Additional **state-variable observations** would **improve** understanding on groundwater systems.

Objectives

"Assess **unconventional** state variables to constrain groundwater model **parameters** to **reduce** the **uncertainty** on model outcomes by joint inversion"

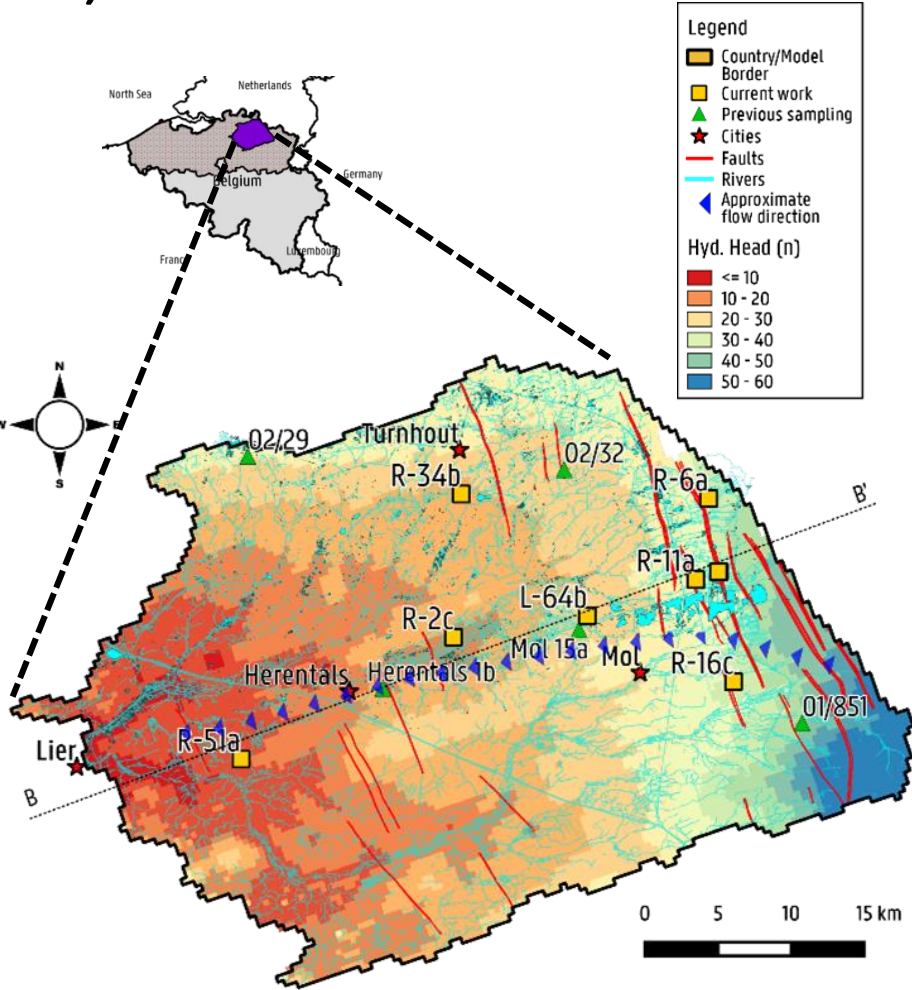


Studies are being performed on **potential disposal systems for radioactive waste.**

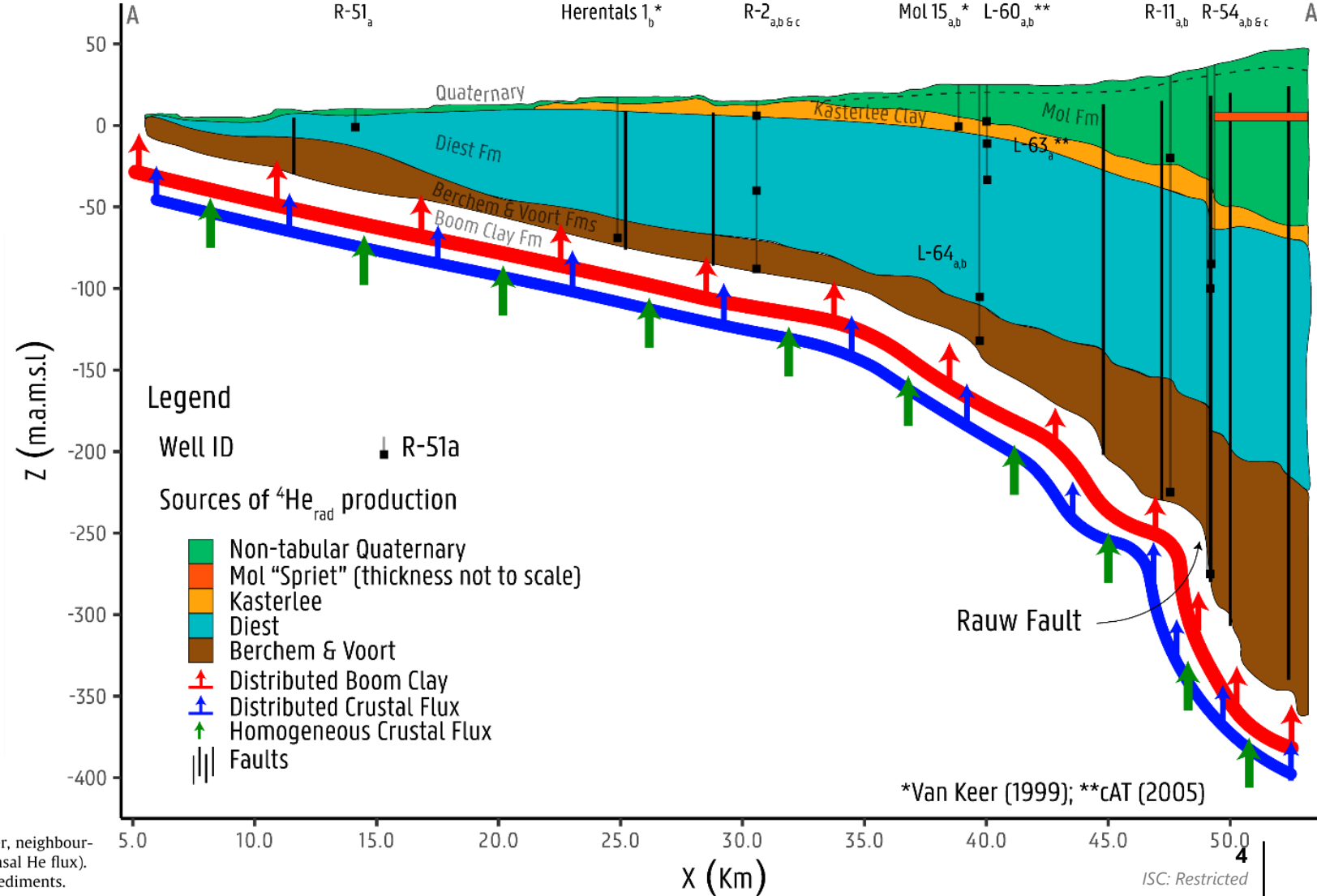


Study area – The Neogene aquifer, Flanders (BE).

a)

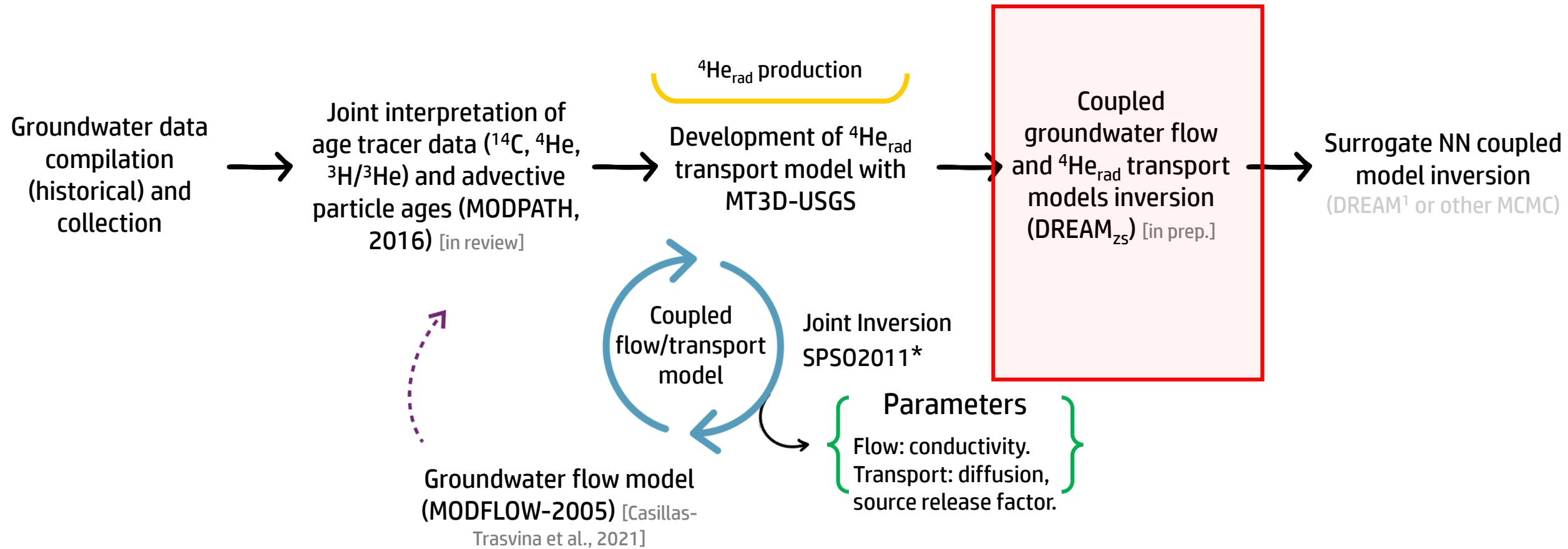


$$b) J_{4He}' = \Lambda * \frac{\rho_R}{\rho_w} * \frac{1 - \phi}{\phi} * (1.19 \times 10^{-13} [U] + 2.88 \times 10^{-14} [Th])$$



- (a) In situ production within the aquifer matrix.
 (b) Helium inflow from deeper parts of the aquifer, neighbouring layers or of the whole underlying crust (basal He flux).
 (c) Release of entrapped He from newly formed sediments.

Methods.





Results – DREAM_{zs}

MAP Coupled

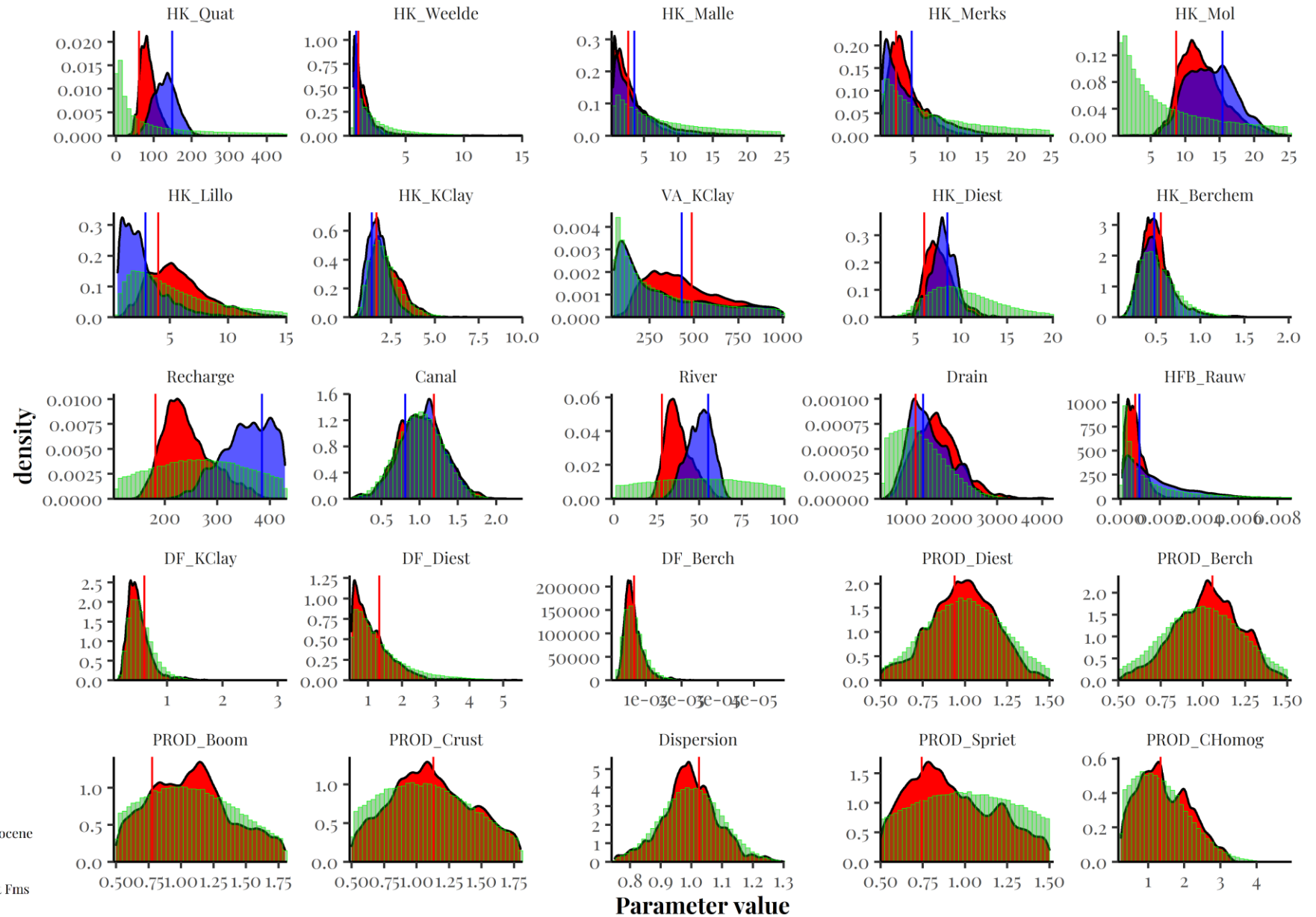
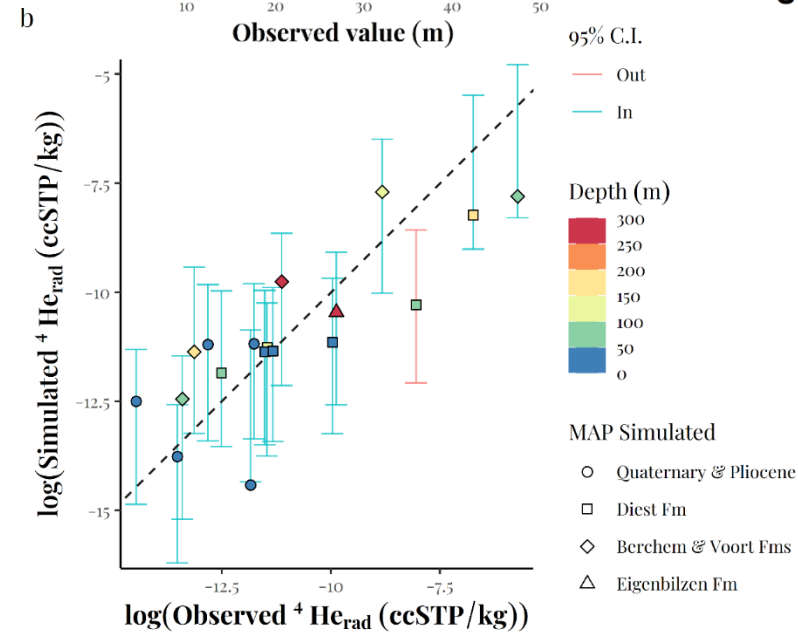
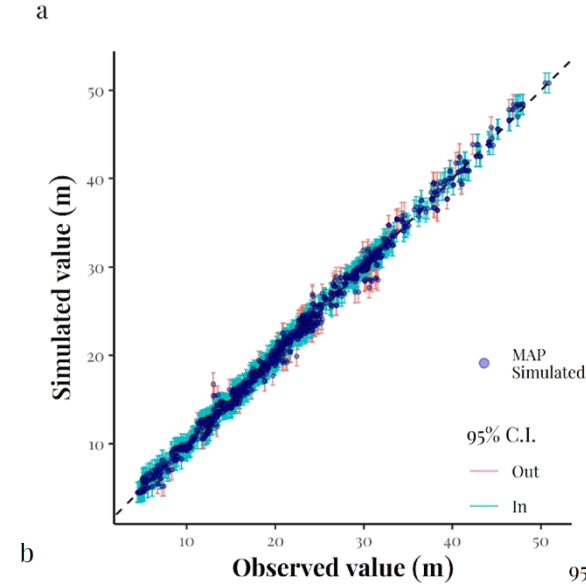
MAP Flow

distribution

posterior coupled

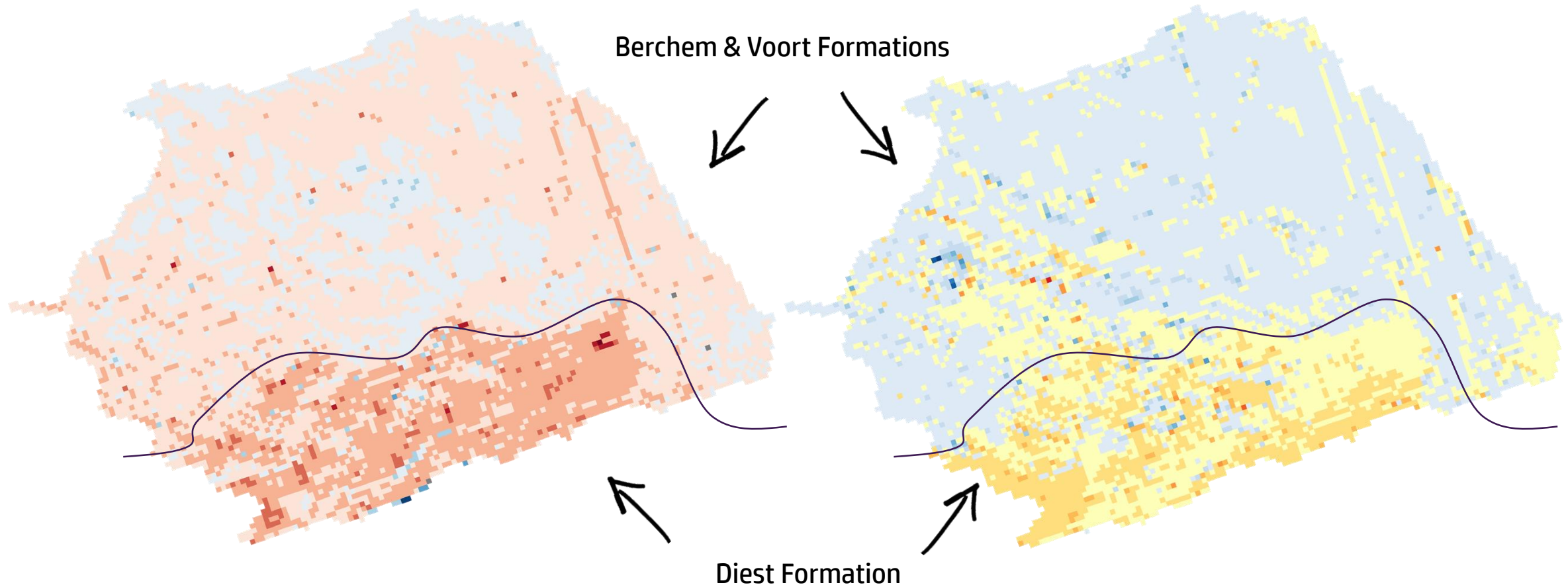
posterior flow

prior

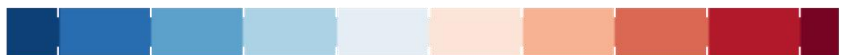




Results – DREAM_{zs} MAP.



$\log(q \text{ Flux (m}^3/1 \text{ kyr)})$



1e-09 1e-08 1e-07 1e-06 1e-05 1e-04 1e-03 1e-02 1e-01

Reference

$\log(q \text{ Coupled}) - \log(q \text{ Flow})$



-2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5

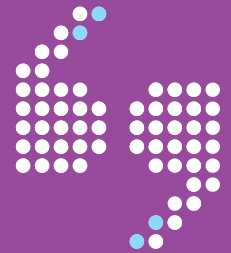


Conclusions

1) Parameter **uncertainty reduced** by the inclusion of $^4\text{He}_{\text{rad}}$ to condition the model inversion.

2) Small **changes** in the hydraulic conductivity of the Berchem & Voort Formation may result in large **q variations** in the **long-term**.

3) $^4\text{He}_{\text{rad}}$ partially addresses the problem of parameter **non-uniqueness**.



Q&A



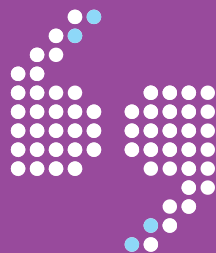
@jesuscasillas



0000-0002-6857-089X



jesusalberto.casillastrasvina
@ugent.be



Thanks for your attention!





Copyright © SCK CEN

PLEASE NOTE!

Any comments or conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of any of the parties involved: SCK CEN, ONDRAF/NIRAS nor Ghent University.

This presentation contains data, information and formats for dedicated use only and may not be communicated, copied, reproduced, distributed or cited without the explicit written permission of SCK CEN.

If this explicit written permission has been obtained, please reference the author, followed by 'by courtesy of SCK CEN'.

Any infringement to this rule is illegal and entitles to claim damages from the infringer, without prejudice to any other right in case of granting a patent or registration in the field of intellectual property.

SCK CEN

Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie
Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire
Belgian Nuclear Research Centre

Stichting van Openbaar Nut
Fondation d'Utilité Publique
Foundation of Public Utility

Registered Office: Avenue Herrmann-Debrouxlaan 40 – BE-1160 BRUSSELS
Operational Office: Boeretang 200 – BE-2400 MOL