

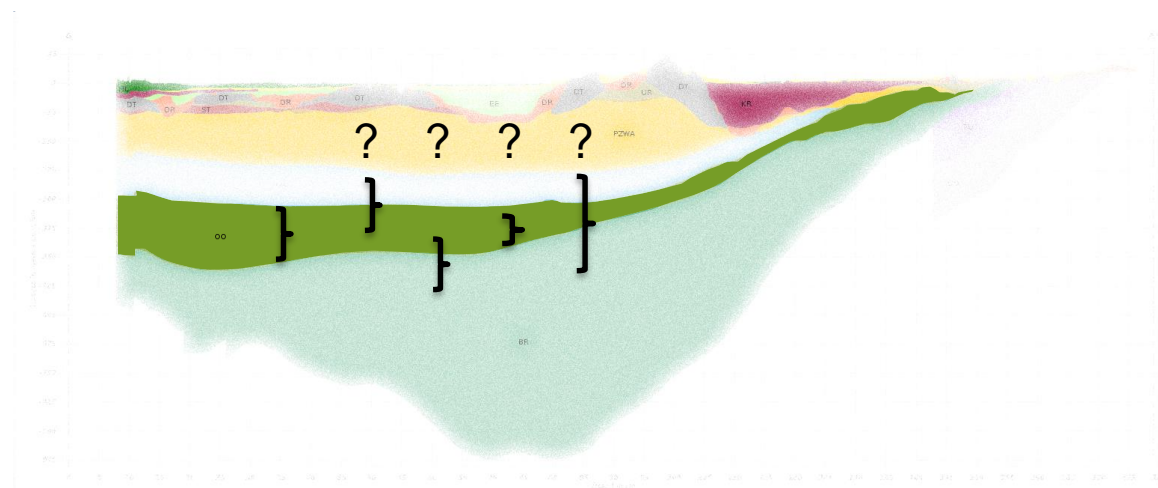
PERFECT PARTIAL UNCERTAINTIES OF DUTCH GEOLOGICAL MODELS

TNO innovation
for life

Willem Dabekaussen and Jan H. Hummelman
TNO - Geological Survey of the Netherlands

WHY UNCERTAINTY

- › Good estimation of uncertainty essential for quantitative view on model

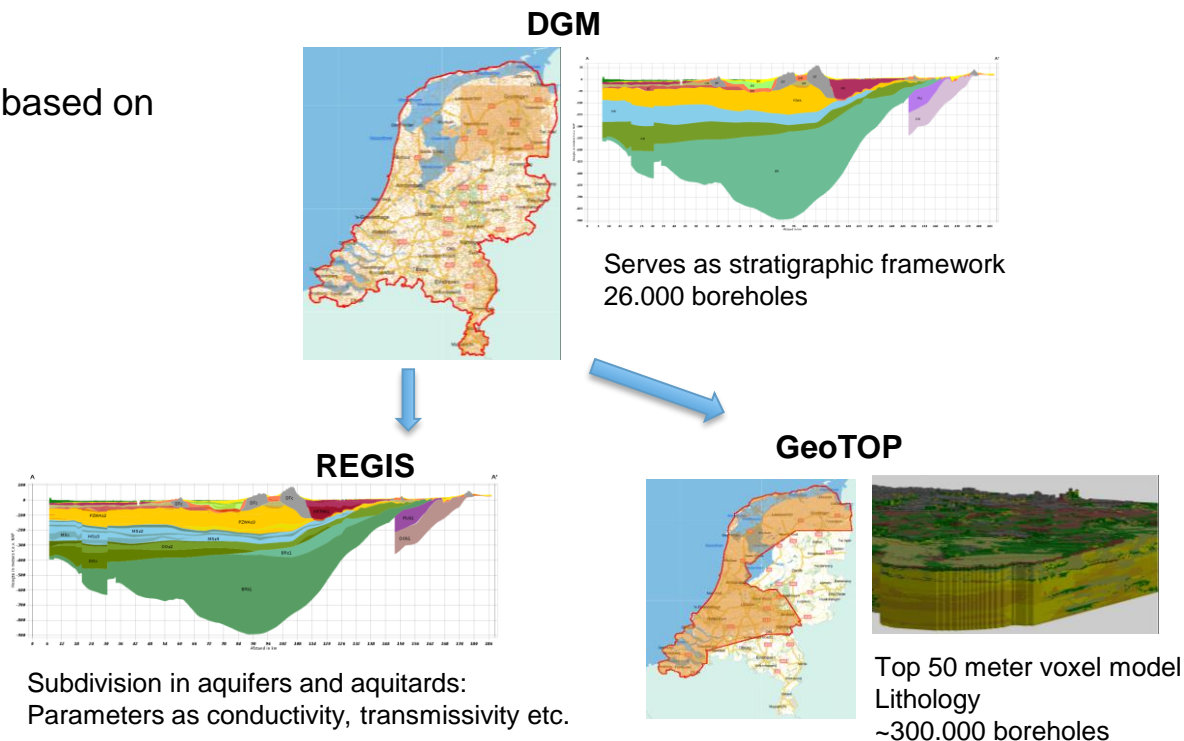


SHALLOW MODELS AT GSN

- › Models at GSN up to 500m deep: based on boreholes

This presentation:

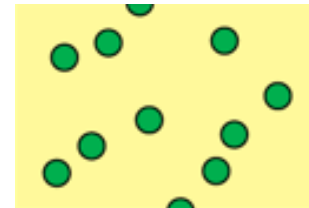
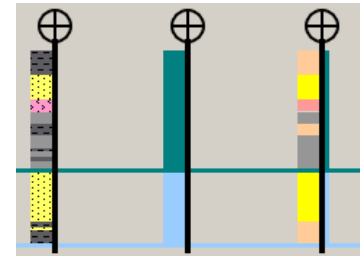
- › DGM Uncertainty calculation
- › DGM Uncertainty validation



CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty in stratigraphical framework models caused by:

- › Borehole information:
 - › Borehole location in xyz
 - › Borehole quality
 - › Sediment description
- › Added geological knowledge:
 - › Stratigraphic interpretation
 - › Depositional extent
- › Location of faults
- › Aid interpolation with:
 - › Trend surfaces
 - › 'Support points'
- › ...
- › **Interpolation of point data**



CALCULATION OF UNCERTAINTY

Options:

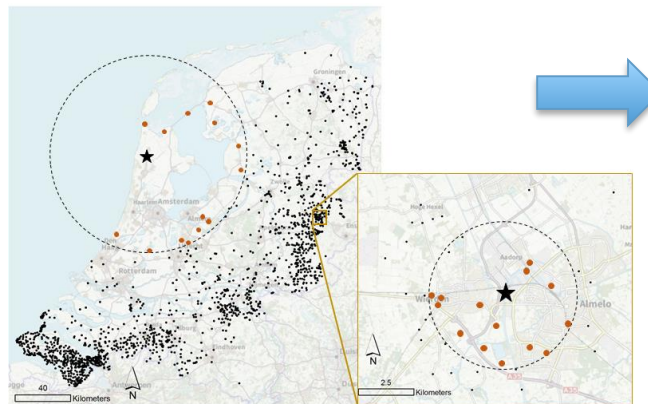
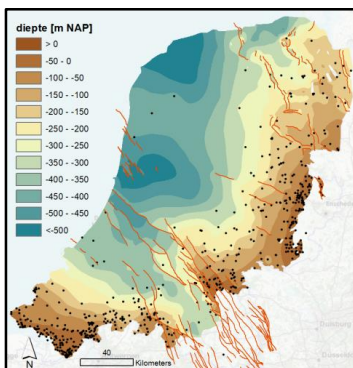
1. Kriging variance
 - › Based on spatial distribution of data and variogram
 - › Unrealistic uncertainty estimation in areas with low/high complexity
2. Simulations
 - › Computation time
3. **Cross validation**

Steps in uncertainty calculation:

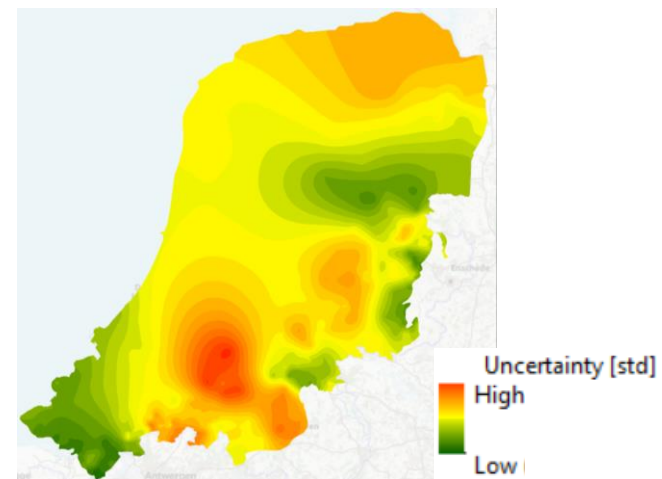
- › Determine regional uncertainty
- › Lower uncertainty close to data

REGIONAL UNCERTAINTY

Depth of Formation



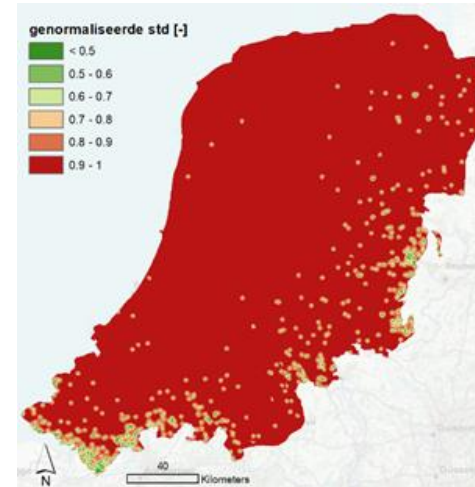
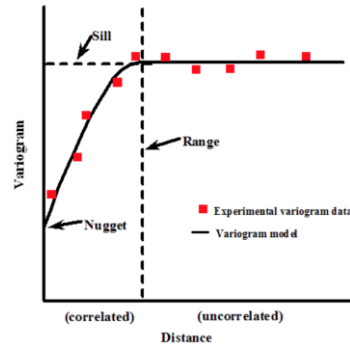
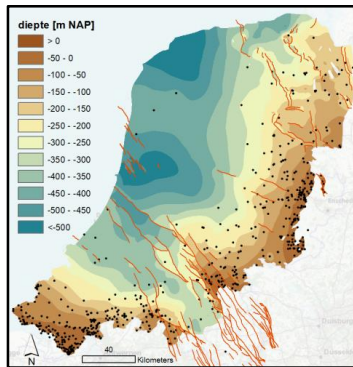
Cross validation statistics



Regional uncertainty

LOCAL DATA DENSITY

Depth of Formation

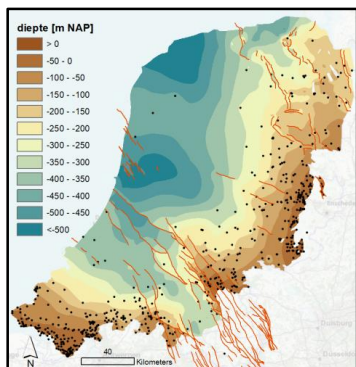


Normalised kriging variance

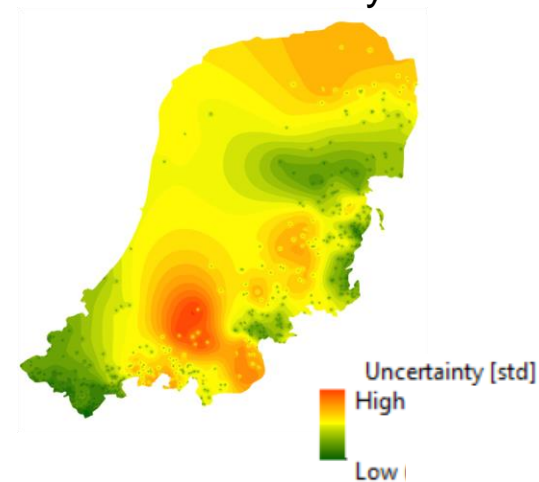
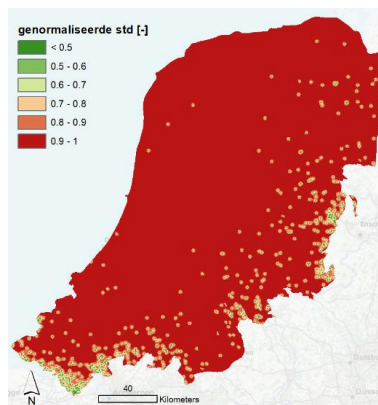
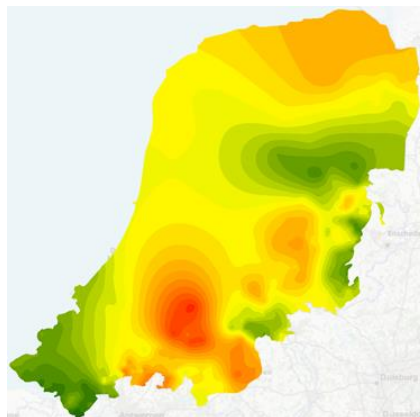
Data density

LOCAL UNCERTAINTY

Depth of Formation



regional uncertainty * local data density = local uncertainty



CERTAINTY ABOUT UNCERTAINTY

How good is our uncertainty estimation?

- *Complete cross validation*: predict model outcome *including uncertainty* at borehole location
- Compare left out data with model
- Repeat for many data points

Prediction Residual

$$PR_i = \hat{Z}_i - Z_i$$

Mean Error

$$ME = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (PR_i)$$

Standardized Prediction Residual

$$SPR_i = PR_i / \hat{\sigma}_{loc,i}$$

Proportion in probability interval

$$\bar{\zeta}(PI) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \zeta(s_i; PI) \text{ with } \zeta(s_i; PI) = 1 \text{ als } 0 < |SPR_i| < SPR(PI), \text{ else } 0.$$

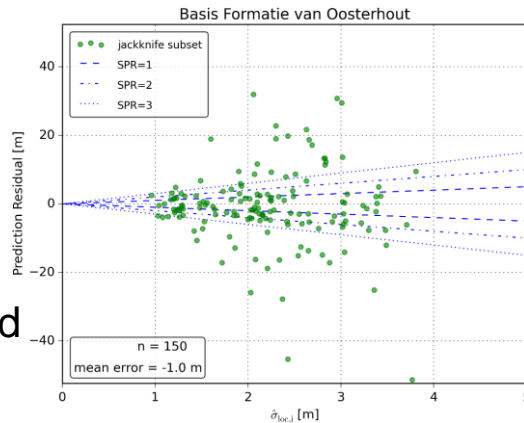


The chance of rain for that day was higher than forecast,
but not quite so high that it actually rained that day

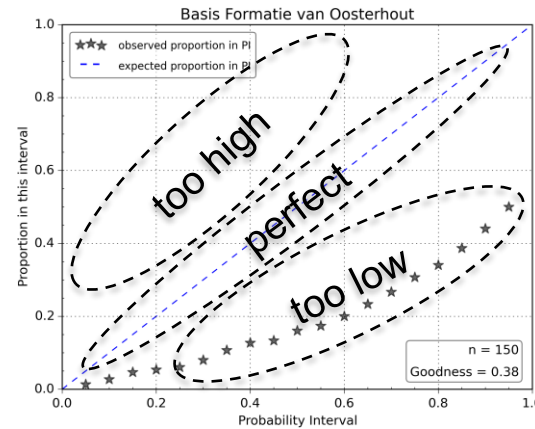
VALIDATION OF UNCERTAINTY (DGM 2014)

- › Cross validation statistics reveal a large underestimation of our model uncertainty

Difference model and cross validated data



Modelled uncertainty

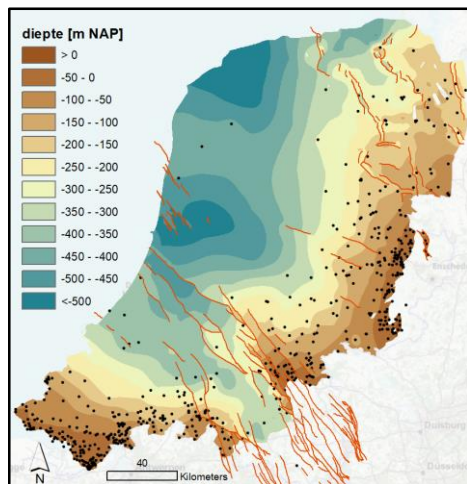


Modelled probability

Real probability from cross validated data

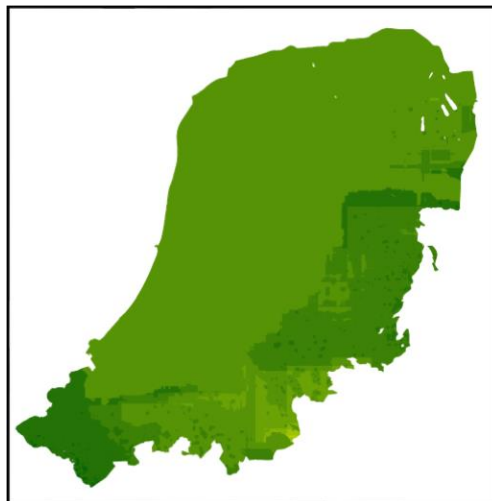
NEW UNCERTAINTY CALCULATIONS

Depth of Formation base

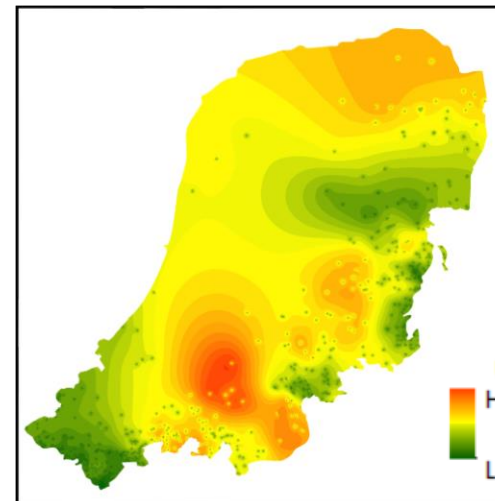


UNCERTAINTY

DGM 2014



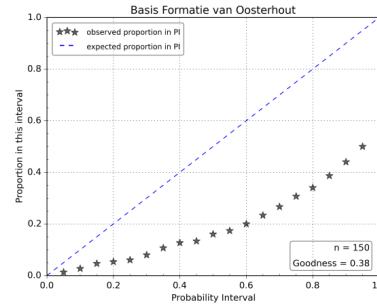
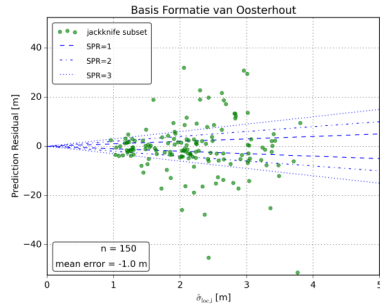
NEW



Uncertainty [std]
High (20m)
Low (0m)

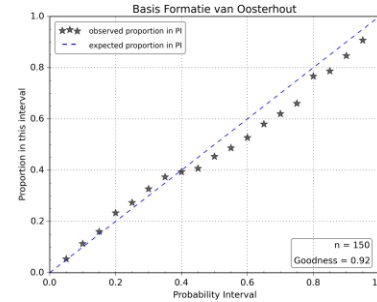
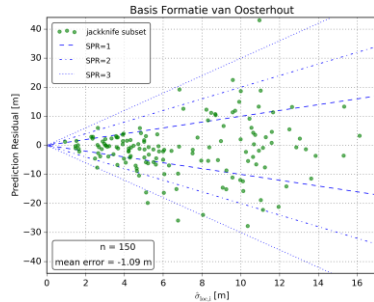
VALIDATION OF UNCERTAINTY

OLD

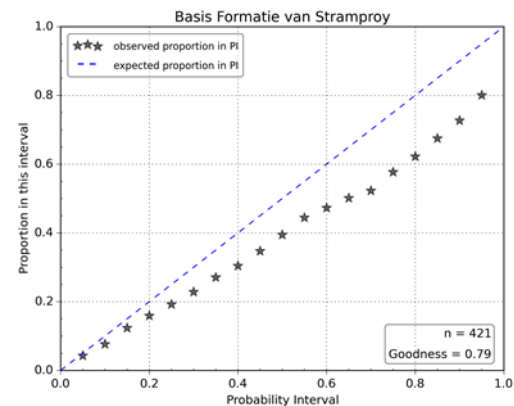
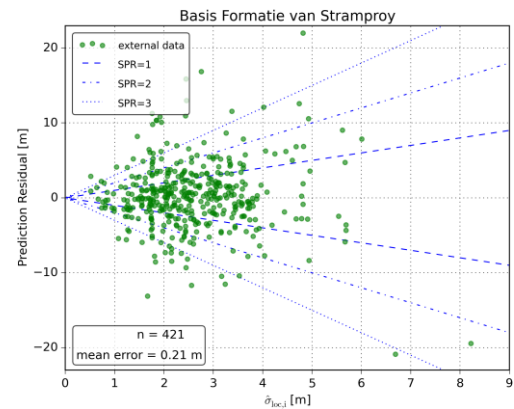
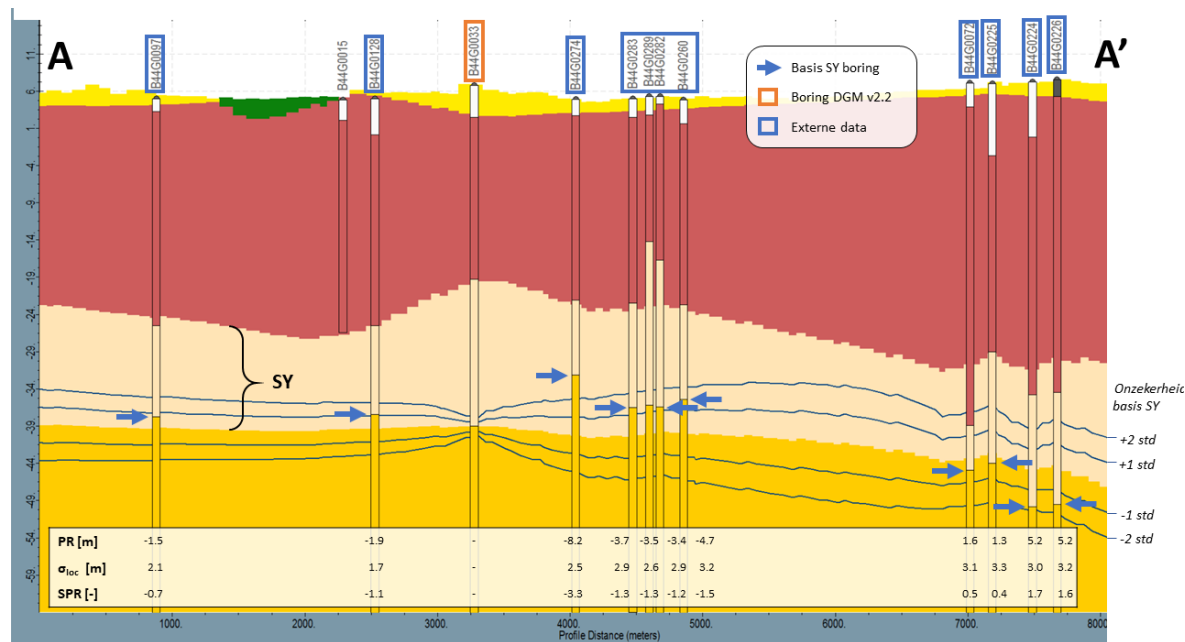


- › Uncertainty 3 to 4 times higher
- › Leads to almost perfect estimation of model uncertainty

NEW



DOES IT REALLY WORK?



PERFECT UNCERTAINTY?

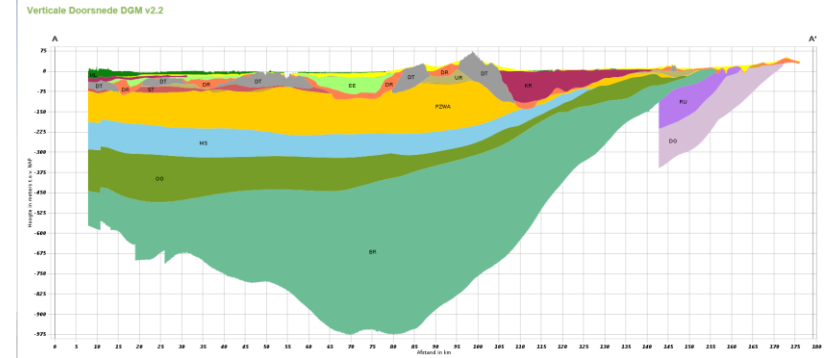
Underestimation of uncertainty in previous models has lead to... 0 user comments!

Uncertainty information easy to consult?

- › Standard view does not include uncertainty

Calulated uncertainty only partial because:

- › Perfect uncertainty of interpolation in geological framework models
- › 'Soft' data treated as certain data



FUTURE?

Make uncertainty unavoidable:

- › Visualisation in most standard web view

Towards a complete uncertainty:

- › Include uncertainty of data
- › Include uncertainty of data interpretations

