

# Quantifying statistics of heterogeneous porous media attributes across scales

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## Aims and Objectives

Current:

- Stochastically represent porosity and conductivity fields, for input to a groundwater finite element program.

Future aims:

- Extend GSG to mixture of two materials - bimodal.
- Determination of conductivity distributions when porosity data is exclusively available.

## Applications

Must quantify statistical behaviour from sparse field data collection to model:

- Carbon Capture and Storage
- Fracking
- Subsurface pollution remediation



Norway CCS plant in North Sea [1]

## Methodology

- Maximum Likelihood Estimates used to fit Generalized Sub-Gaussian model (GSG) to a neutron porosity dataset from Ashwaz field, South Western Iran.

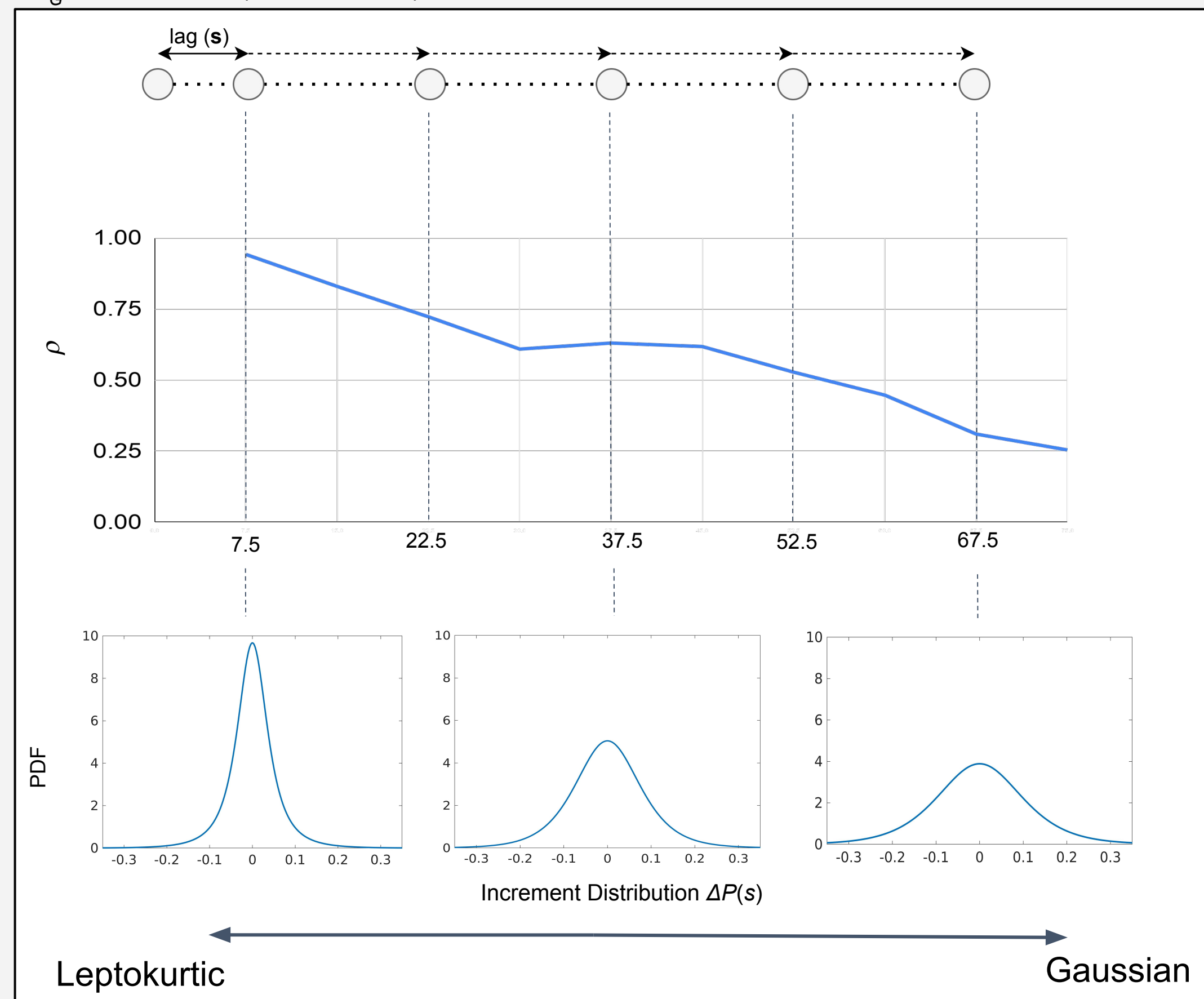
## Increment Scaling Behaviour

### $\Delta P(s)$ Distribution results

Governed by all three parameters of GSG; Variance of  $U$  ( $\sigma_U$ ), Variance of  $G$  ( $\sigma_G$ ) and Correlation Coefficient of  $G$  ( $\rho$ ).

$$\sigma_U = 0.403 \quad (\text{Variance of } U)$$

$$\sigma_G = 0.0831 \quad (\text{Variance of } G)$$



## GSG Definition

$$P'(x) = U(x)G(x)$$

$P'$ : Porosity fluctuations from mean (random field)

$U$ : Independent random positive definite subordinator (log-normal)

$G$ : Zero-mean Gaussian Random Function

Increments:

$$\Delta P(s) = P(x+s) - P(x)$$

“Difference between pairs of porosity values with a given lag distance between them”

## Porosity ( $P'$ ) Distribution Results:

Governed by two parameters determined through MLE.

$$\sigma_U = 0.403 \quad (\text{Variance of } U)$$

$$\sigma_G = 0.0831 \quad (\text{Variance of } G)$$

