



A physics based framework for geologic sedimentation

Michael Glinsky



“Winter Mountain Sunset” -- sunset on the Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

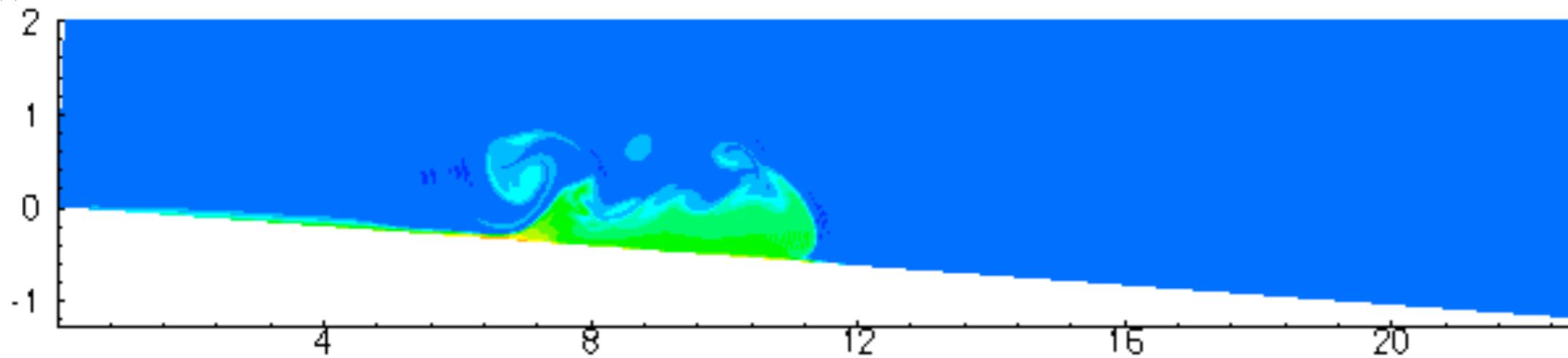
Bold scientific aspiration

- As plate tectonics gave a physics based framework for understanding and prediction of structural geology, we aspire to provide a physics based framework for geologic sedimentation
- Outline
 - inspiration
 - vision
 - theoretical framework

Two phases of turbidite propagation

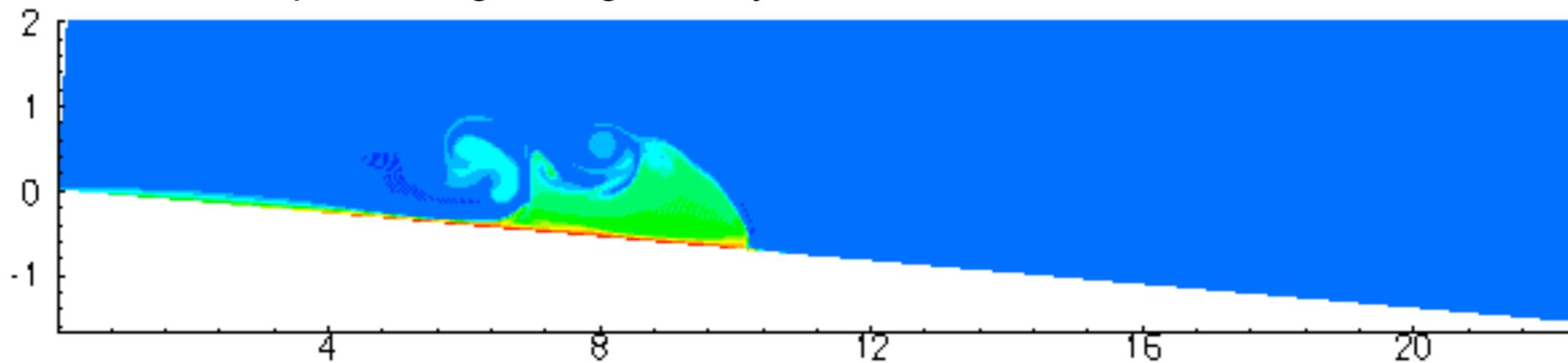
slope angle= 3 degrees, deposition outweighs erosion, decaying turbidity current

collapsing building

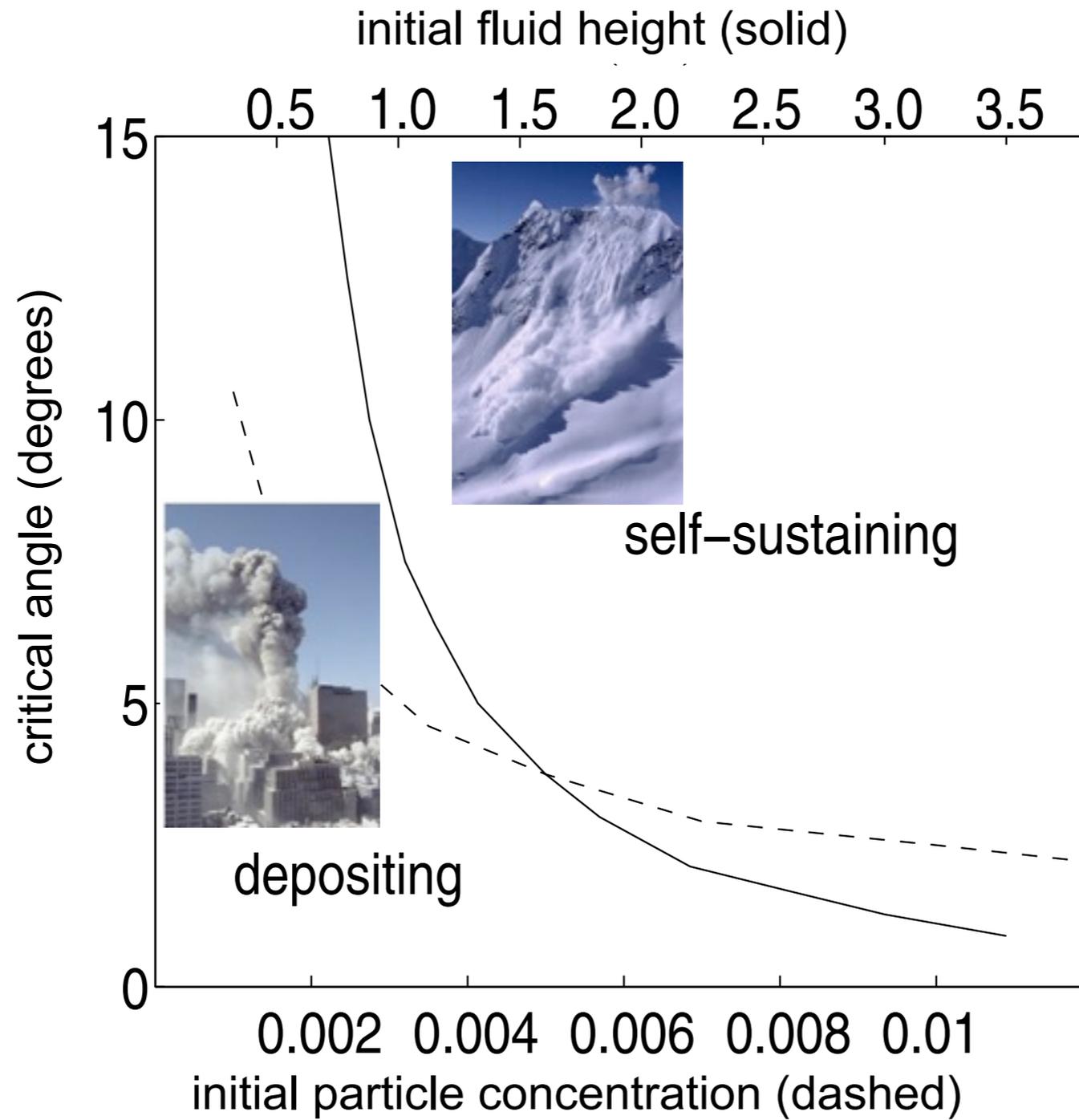


slope angle= 4 degrees, erosion outweighs deposition, growing turbidity current

avalanche



The phase space of turbidite propagation

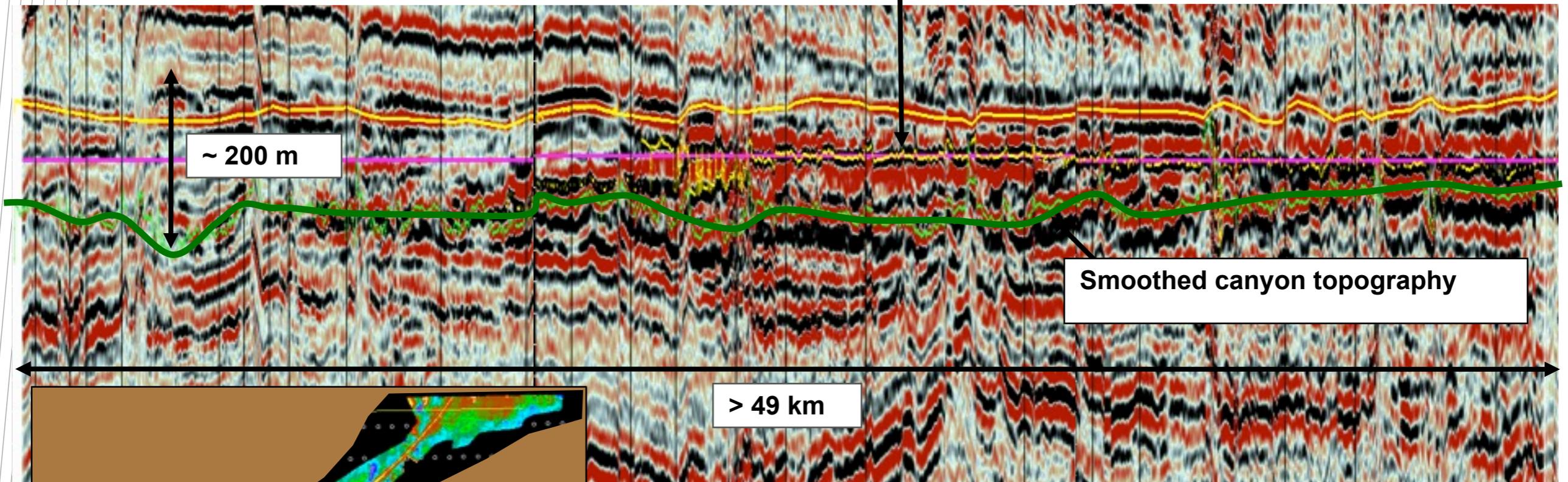


Turbidite deposition in canyon shows remarkable self organisation

South - Updip

Area with well control

North - Downdip

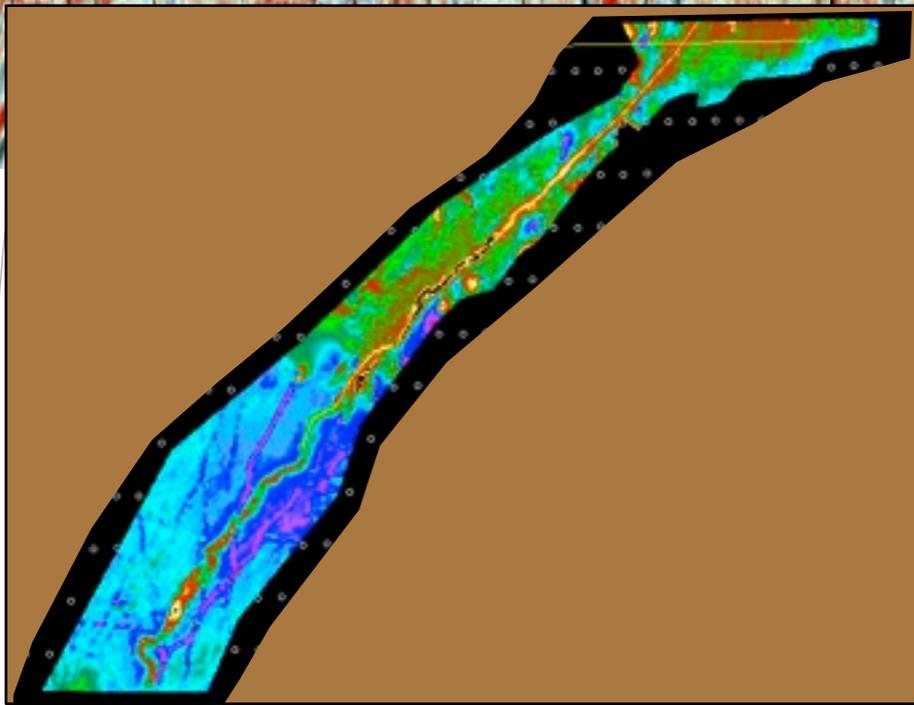


~ 200 m

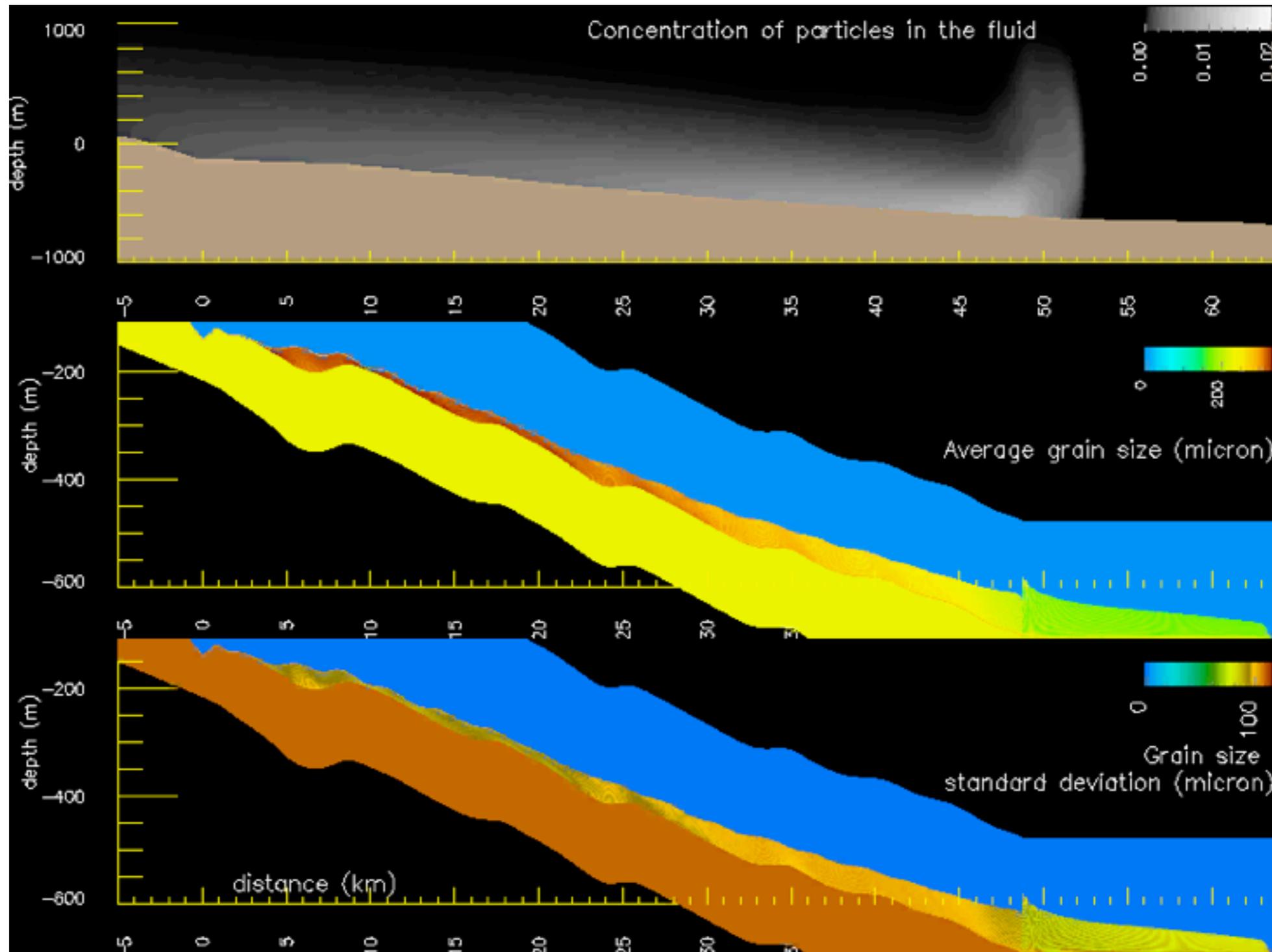
Smoothed canyon topography

> 49 km

- Yellow – Top Canyon Spill
- Purple – Top Canyon Fill
- Green – Base Canyon

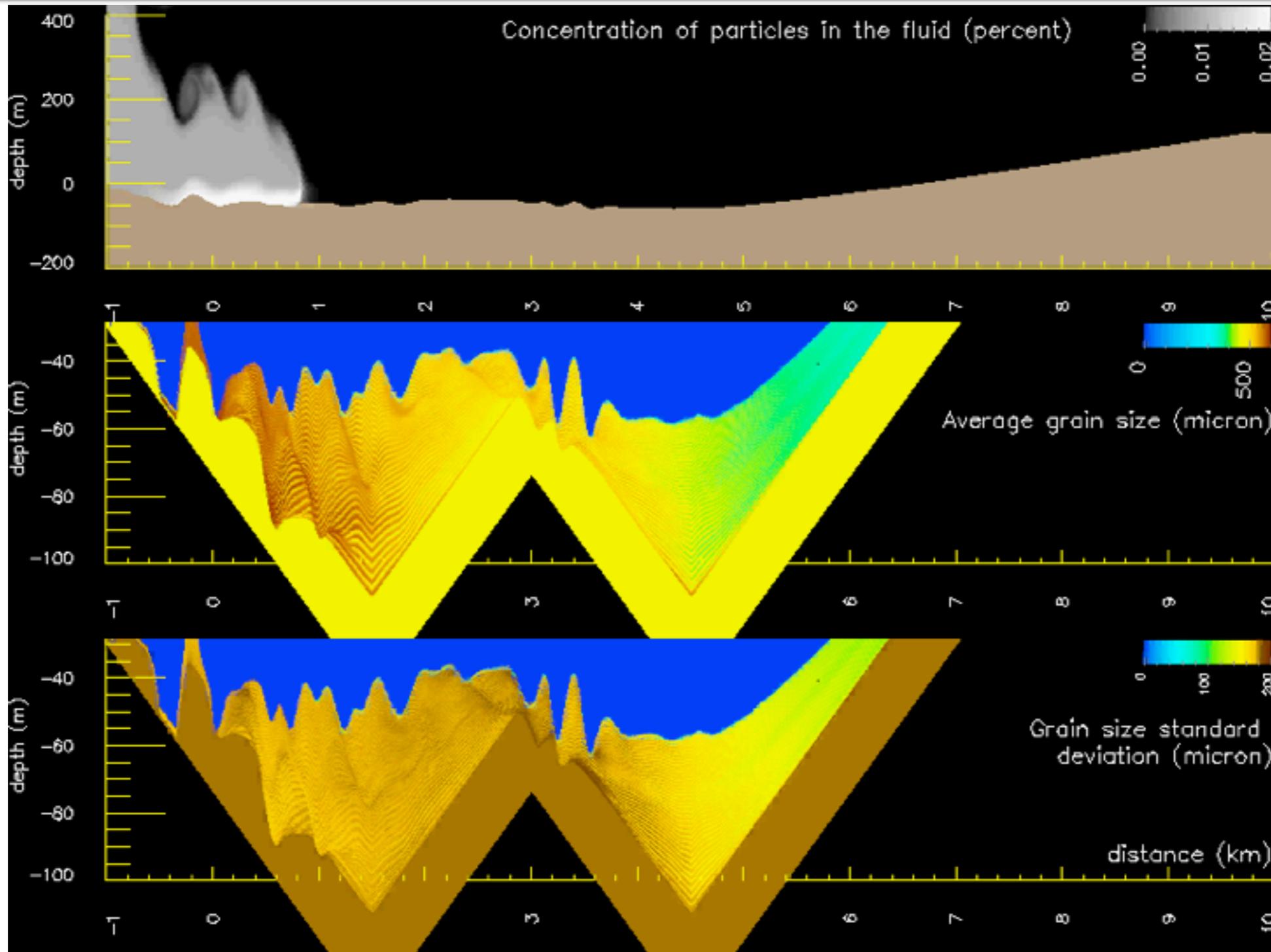


Movie of deposition in 2D canyon

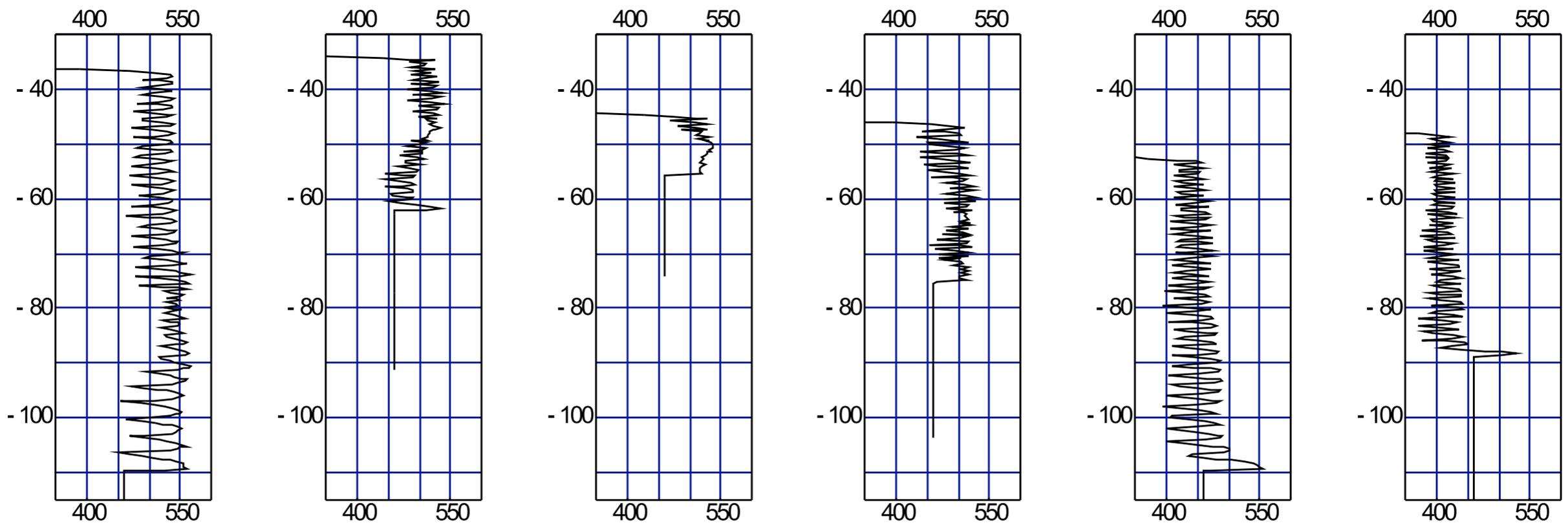
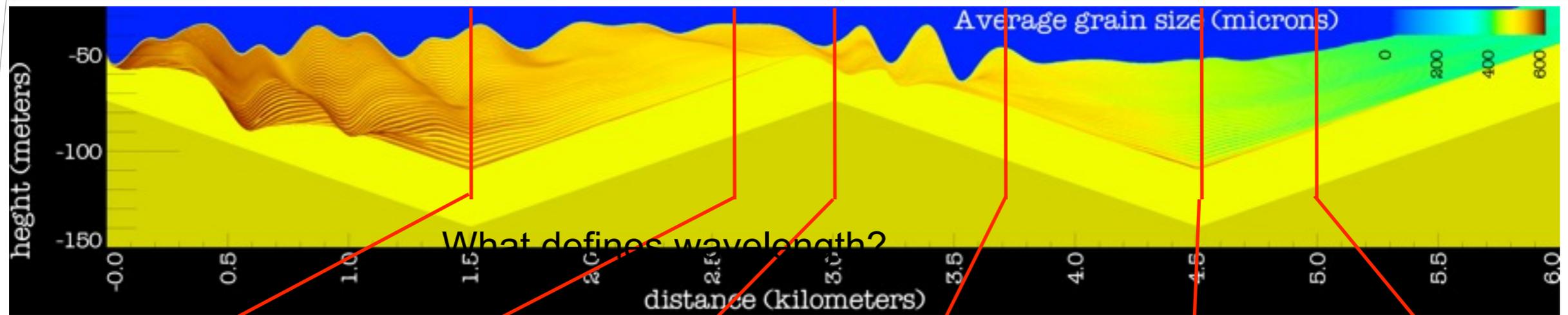


deposits on slope and propagates to fan only for paleo dips of 0.75 to 1.25 degrees.
Paleo dip estimated to be 0.75 degrees from overlying delta

Movie of formation of sediment waves, shows a more complex self organisation



A closer look at the more complex self organisation -- geologic texture



Complex systems approach

small handful of parameters

source conditions
(boundary and initial conditions)

+

known functional with infinite number of parameters

physics
(Partial Differential Equations)

gives

geologic prediction
(self organisation, correlation of
complex system)

potentially high dimensional result, but determined by
small handful of parameters

It is about dynamics, not statistics

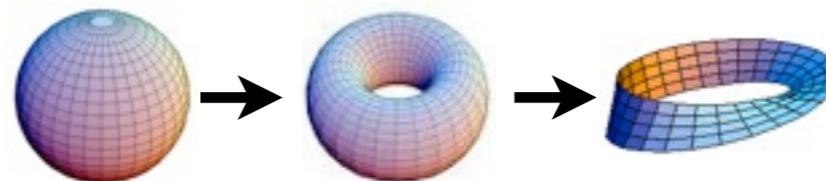
Dissipative systems collapse to low dimensional submanifolds in phase space



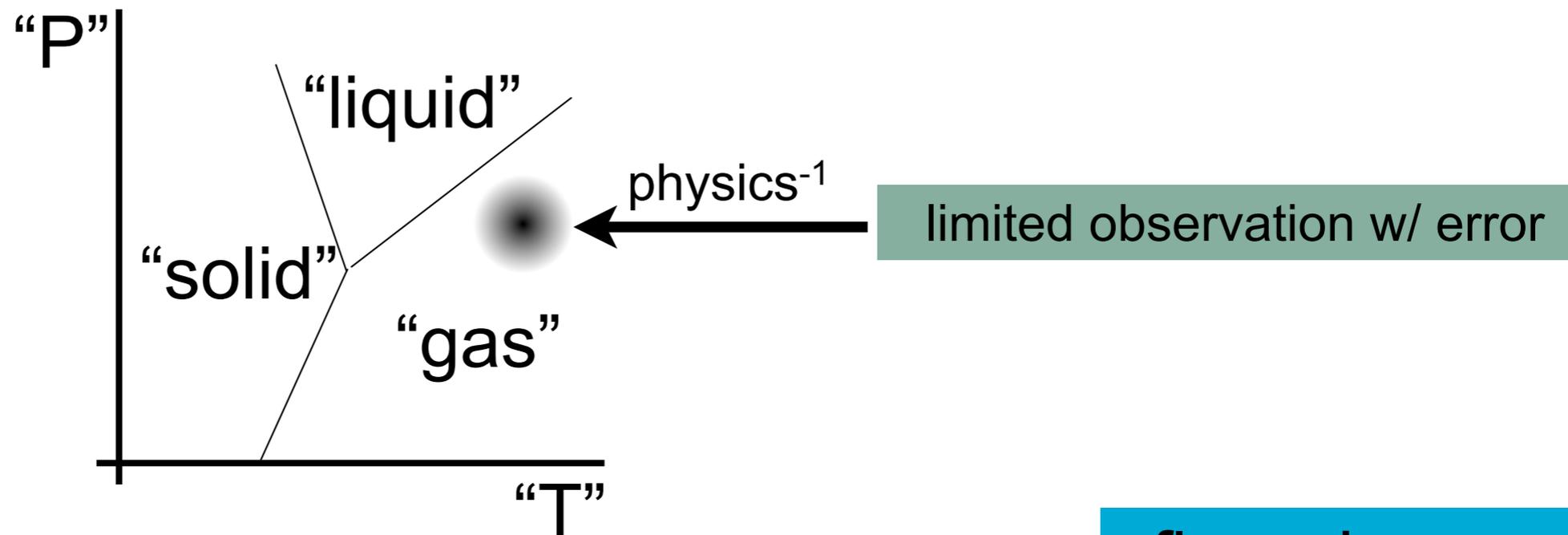
Motion is chaotic on this submanifold

What is important are the “actions” determining the submanifold, not the chaotic “phase” of where one is on the submanifold

phase transitions happen at bifurcations in the singularity structure leading to different topologies of the submanifold, that is textures of the self organisation



Type of depositional body correlation is depositional phase (stratigraphy)



boundary & initial conditions "actions"

↓ physics, dynamics

self organization, correlation
submanifold topology

- temperature
- pressure

- solid
- liquid
- gas

- flow size
- grain size
- sorting
- source position

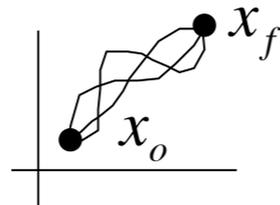
- channel
- levee
- fan

Theoretical physics techniques from quantum field theory key -- gives texture's fingerprint

Start with path integral formulation of data assimilation problem

$$P(x_f | y) = \int \left[\int_{x_o}^{x_f} e^{-A[x_f, x_o, y]} D[x(t)] \right] P(x_o) dx_o = \int e^{-A_{cl}} F_{QM}(x_f, x_o) P(x_o) dx_o$$

wave function or probability density function

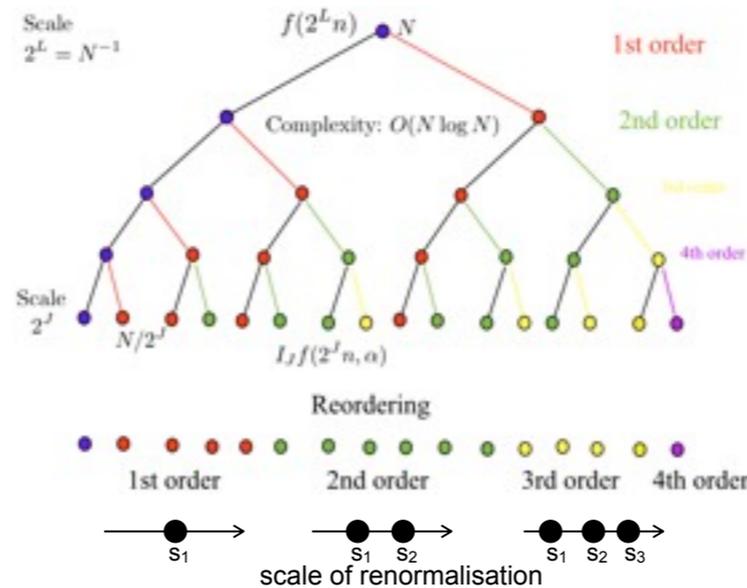


action or probability of observed data, classical path dependant

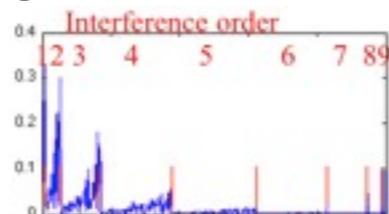
quantum fluctuations or uncertainty in forward model physics, path independent

expand in recursive wavelet renormalisation

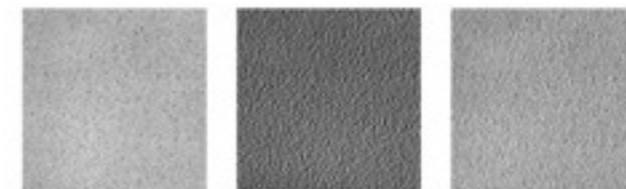
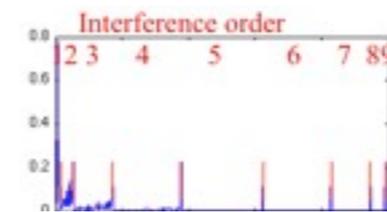
Evaluate with Feynman expansion in terms of the complexity of the interaction about a group symmetry using method of steepest decent (constant phase)



unique action fingerprint of texture



independent of chaotic "phase"



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Collaborations and personnel into the future

- **OCE Science Leader**
 - Michael Glinsky (planned 2 month residence at Santa Fe Institute, Pawsey Supercomputer Centre Steering Committee and leading UQ for Resources Grand Challenge)
- **OCE postdocs**
 - Karen Livesey, theoretical physicist from UWA
 - Bela Nagy, mathematics from UBC and Santa Fe Institute
- **PhD students**
 - Zac Borden, computer simulation from UCSB
 - Youssef Mroueh, mathematics from L'Ecole Polytechnique
- **Honours student**
 - from UWA associated with my Adjunct Professorship in Physics
- **Visitors & collaborators**
 - Moshe Strauss, theoretical physicist from Israeli National Lab
 - Vivek Sarkar, computational science from Rice University
 - Henry Abarbanel, theoretical physicist from UCSD
 - Stephane Mallat, mathematics from L'Ecole Polytechnique
 - Tarabay Antoun, computer simulation from Lawrence Livermore National Lab
- **Industrial application**
 - Chevron SEED project
 - Woodside 10/11 budgeted technology project

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Thank you

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