# A Machine Learning Approach to Estimate Plume Discharge from Electrical Geophysical Measurements

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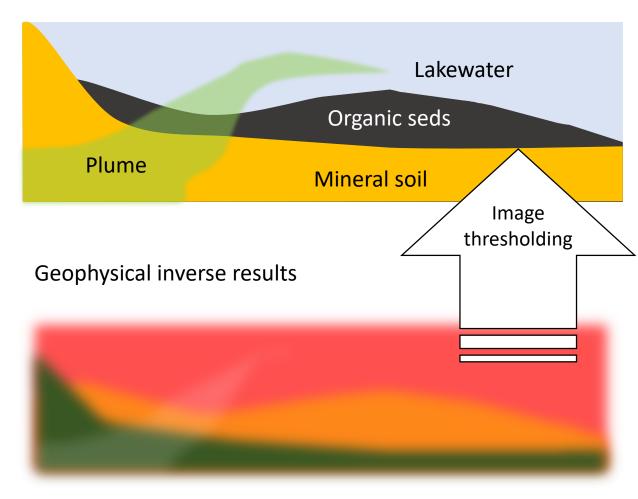
# Motivation for Machine Learning (ML)

• Geophysics can give indirect information about contaminants

 Inversion and image thresholding used to map ranges of values to features of interest



True conditions

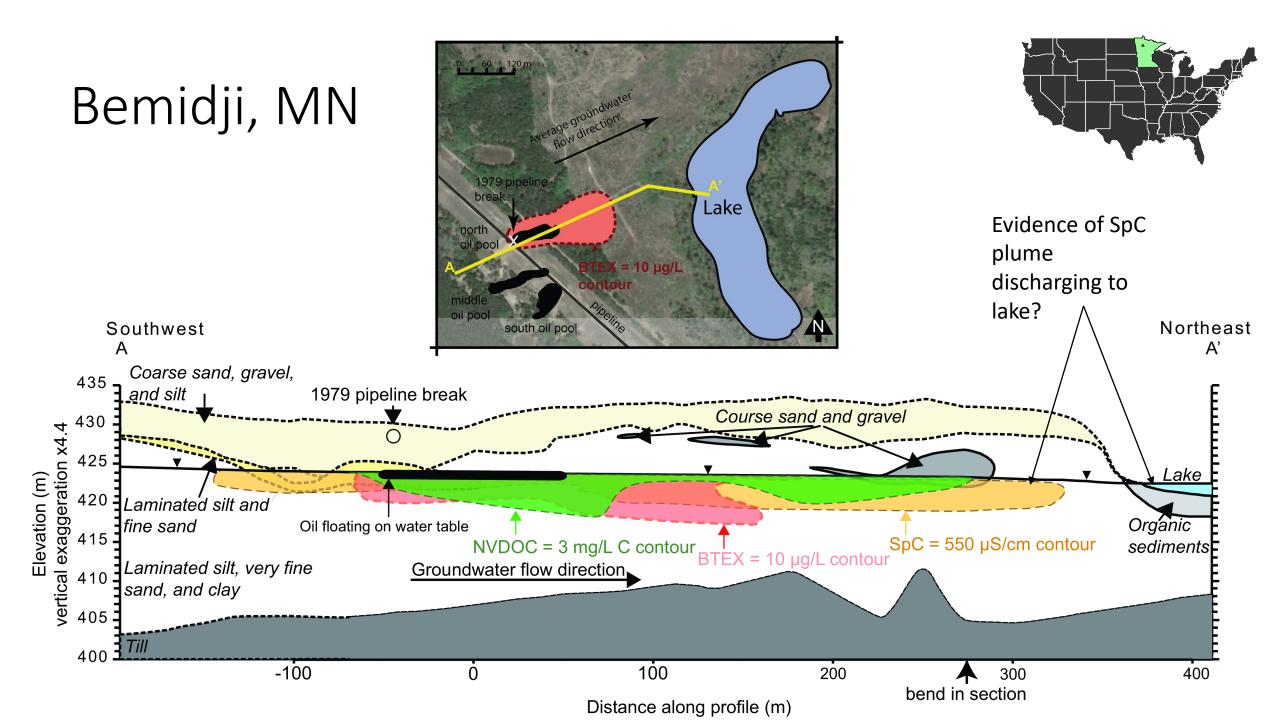


# Motivation for Machine Learning (ML)

True conditions

- Lakewater Organic seds Plume Mineral soil Machine learning Raw datasets
- Alternatively, ML can be used to develop direct relationship between contamination and available data

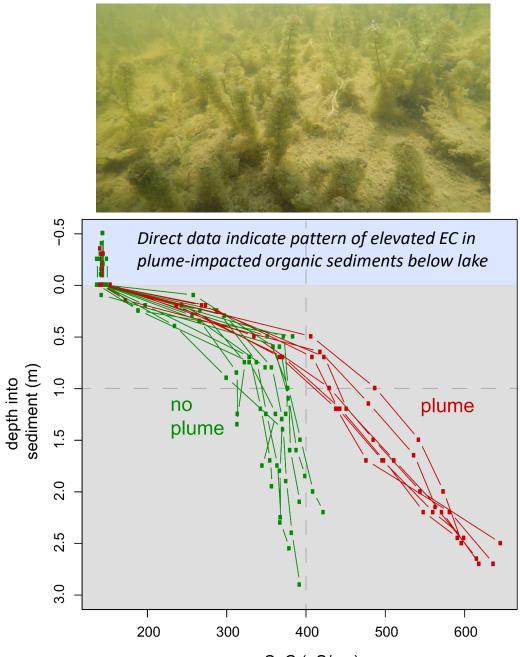




#### SpC measurements

*Plume/no plume locations assigned based on >400 μS/cm at 1 m depth* 

- no plume (dip probe)
- plume (dip probe)
- A no plume (henry sample)
- plume (henry sample)



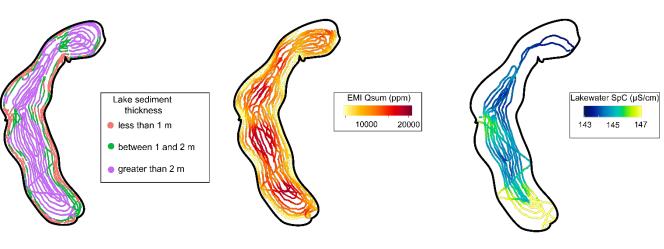
SpC (µS/cm)



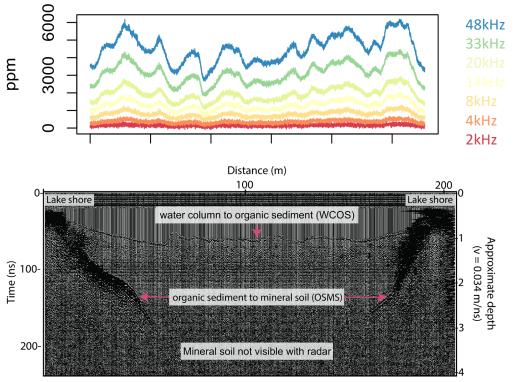
## Geophysical datasets

 Spatially distributed multifrequency EM induction, GPR, and lakewater SpC collected via kayak over the lake

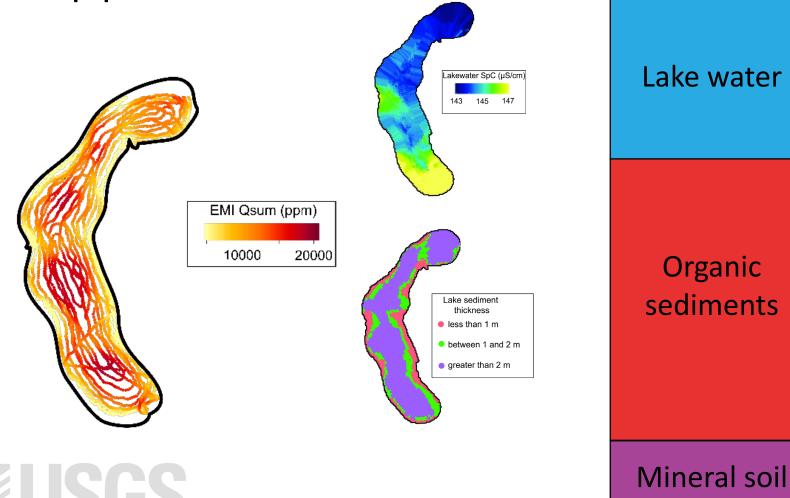




Geophysical datasets collected over the unnamed lake



# Geophysical inversion approach

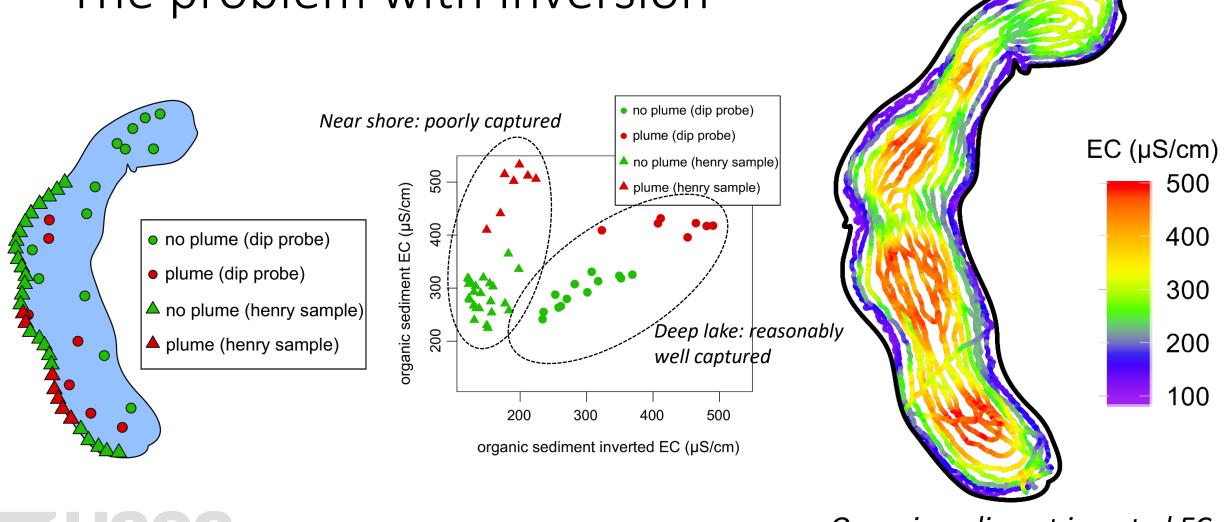


science for a changing world

Depth and SpC of lakewater accurately known: hard constraint on the inversion

Approximate range of EC and thickness of organic sediments available: soft constraint on the inversion

Mineral soil is infinite layer with unconstrained EC



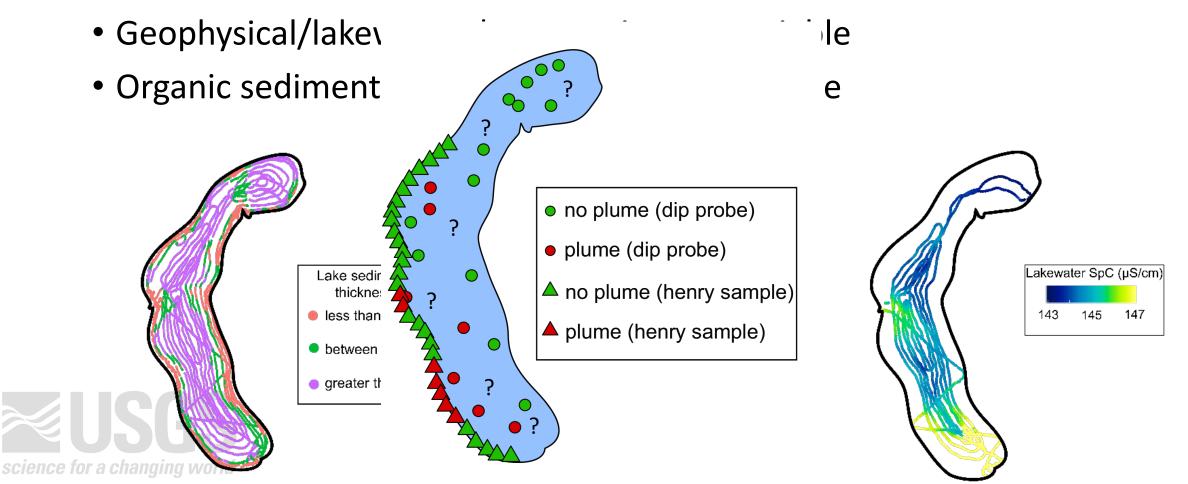
Organic sediment inverted EC

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# The problem with inversion

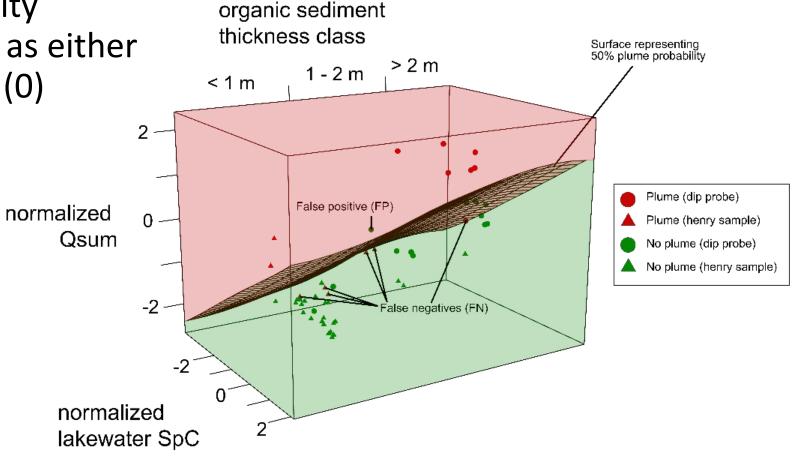
#### Machine learning alternative

• Goal is to identify where SpC is daylighting: binary variable



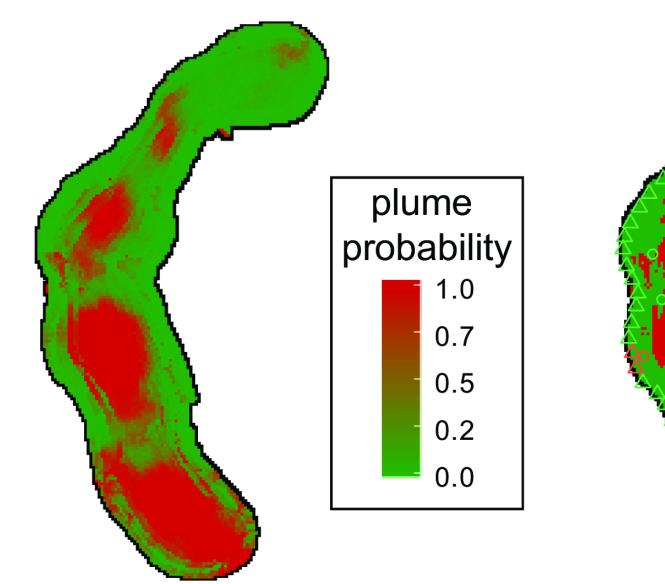
## Logistic regression classifier

 Develops 50% probability surface to classify data as either plume (1) or no plume (0)





#### Classification from logistic regression



no plume predicted
no plume (dip probe)
A no plume (Henry sample)

plume predicted
plume (dip probe)
plume (Henry sample)

#### **Organic sediment EC prediction**

(b) Logistic + multivariate regression (a) Multivariate regression only no plume (dip probe) no plume (dip probe) 600 600 plume (dip probe) plume (dip probe) no plume (henry sample) predicted EC (µS/cm) no plume (henry sample) predicted EC (µS/cm) 500 500 plume (henry sample) no plume predicted plume (henry sample) • no plume (dip probe)  $\triangle$  no plume (Henry sample) 400 400 plume predicted 300 300 plume (dip probe) plume (Henry sample) 200 200 200 300 500 600 400 200 300 500 600 400

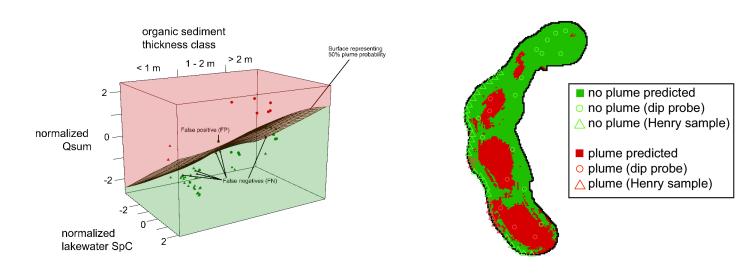
actual EC (µS/cm)

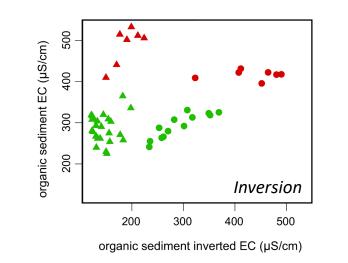
actual EC ( $\mu$ S/cm)

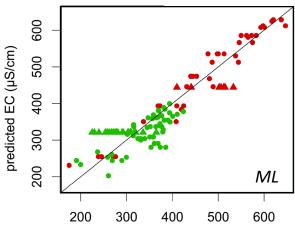


# Summary

- Logistic regression classifier provides direct estimate of plume discharge
- Secondary regression step better predicts EC with depth
- Site-specific relationships but potentially transferrable methodology









actual EC (µS/cm)