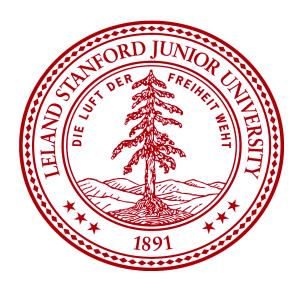
Sensitivity Analysis Tutorial

Lijing Wang



Methodology: DGSA

- Distance-Based Generalized Sensitivity Analysis, Fenwick, D., Scheidt, C. & Caers,
 J. Math Geosci (2014) 46: 493. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11004-014-9530-5
- 1. INPUT: model parameters 2. OUTPUT: model responses ↑ Response **h** or **d** m Sampling of input Flow model parameters: Structure, stochastic Time Rock, Fluid Dim. Reduction classification Measure of sensitivity: difference between the CDF frequency distributions of input parameters per each class 3. Clustering 4. DGSA Adapted from Prof. Jef Caers' GS 240 material

Python Code

- Tutorial & code: https://github.com/sdyinzhen/DGSA_Light
- Before we apply DGSA to calculate sensitivities:
 - 1&2 Monte Carlo: Multiple input and outputs -> on your own
 - 3 Clustering: K-medoids clustering on **Euclidean** distances between outputs -> code can take care
 - 4 DGSA: python code giving you the tornado chart -> code can take care

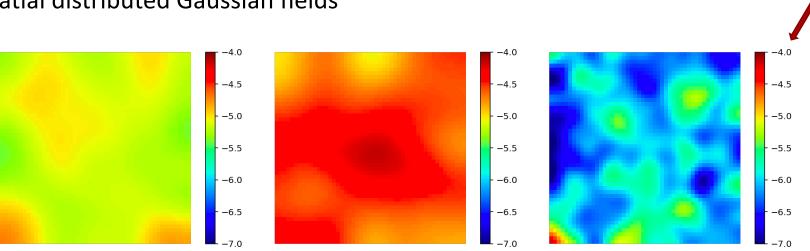
Input: Monte Carlo from prior distribution

- Input, model parameters:
 - Global parameters: i.e. mean of log hydraulic conductivity
 - Sample: from a prior distribution, i.e. Gaussian or uniform: U(-6, -4)

log K -5.166 -4.559 -6.000

- Spatial parameters: i.e. log hydraulic conductivity field
- Sample: spatial distributed Gaussian fields

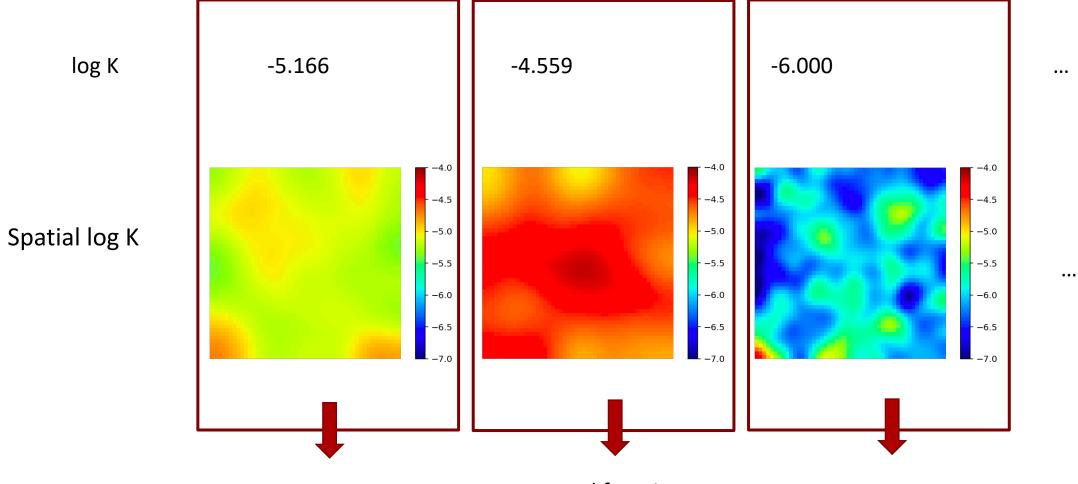
Spatial log K



Possibly require dimension reduction

Forward function: from input to output

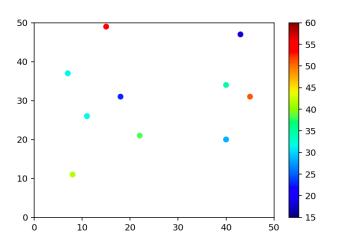
MODFLOW, CrunchTope ...

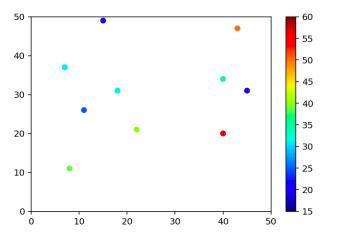


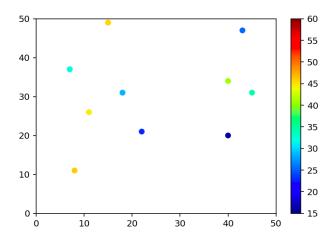
Forward functions

Output

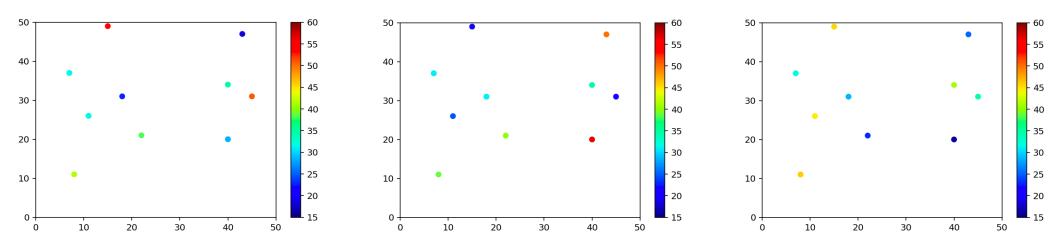
Output, model responses, i.e. head maps



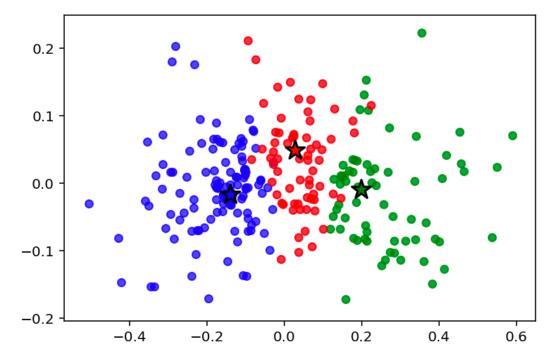


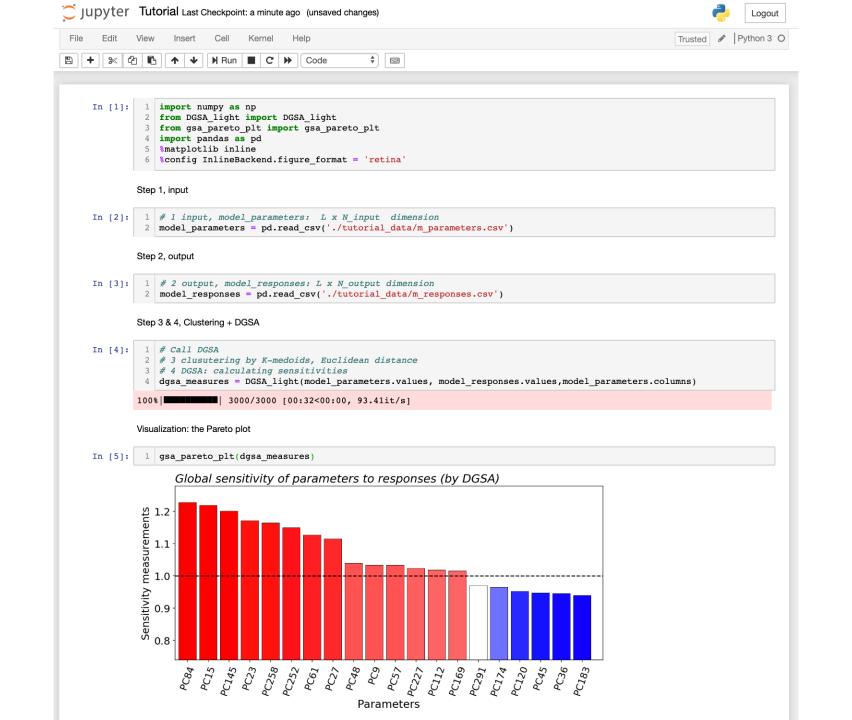


Clustering: K-medoid



• Euclidean distances: K-medoid.





DGSA result

