

Permanent water level drop associated with the Spitak Earthquake: observations at Lisi Borehole (Republic of Georgia) and modelling

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SUMMARY

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Key words:

1 INTRODUCTION

et al.

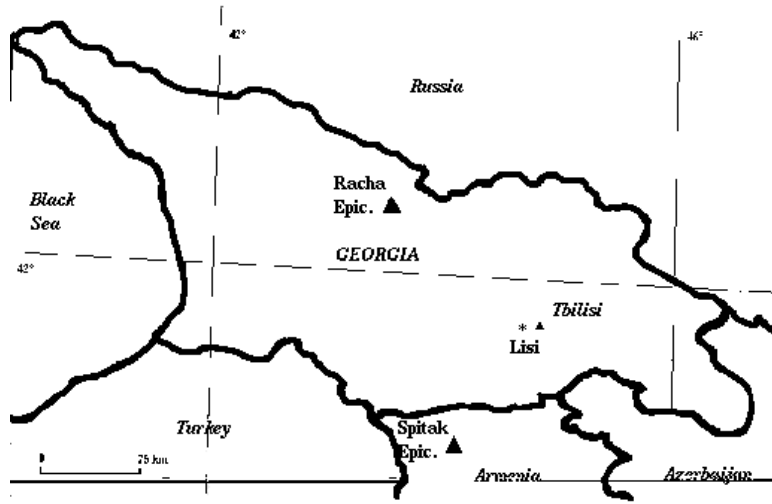


Figure 1.

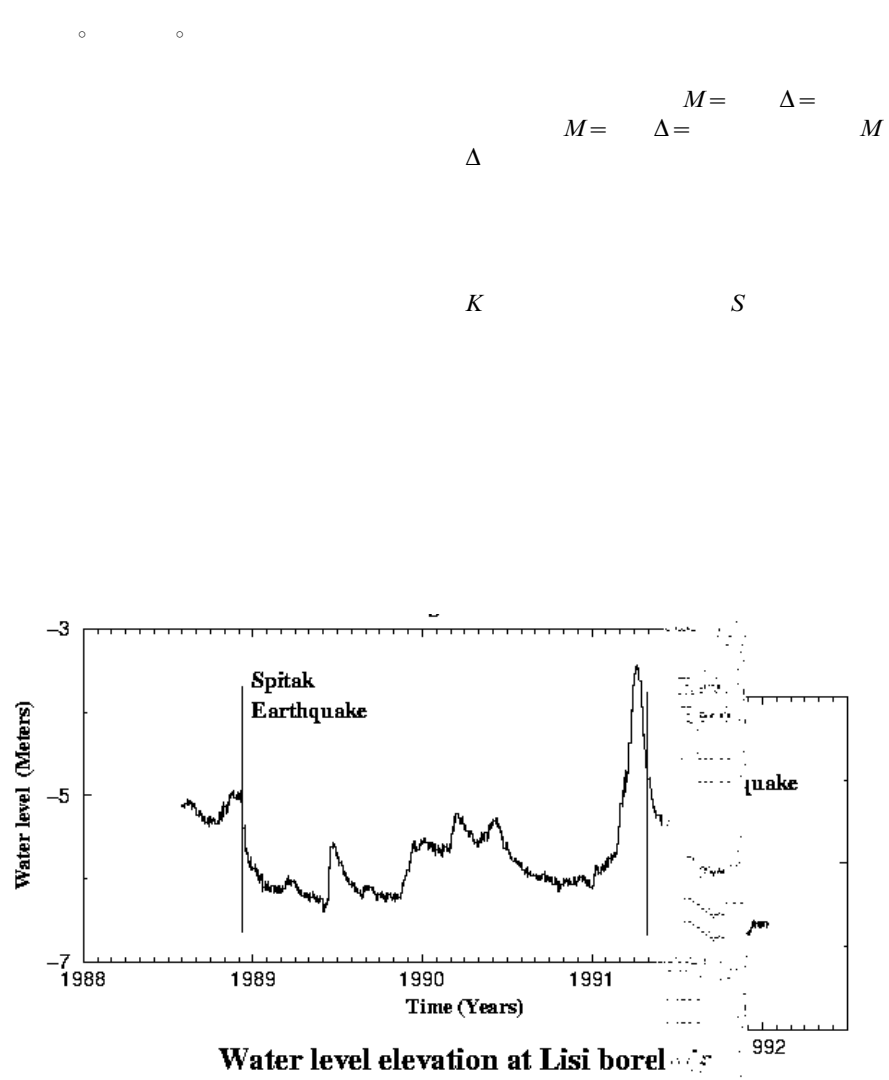


Figure 2.

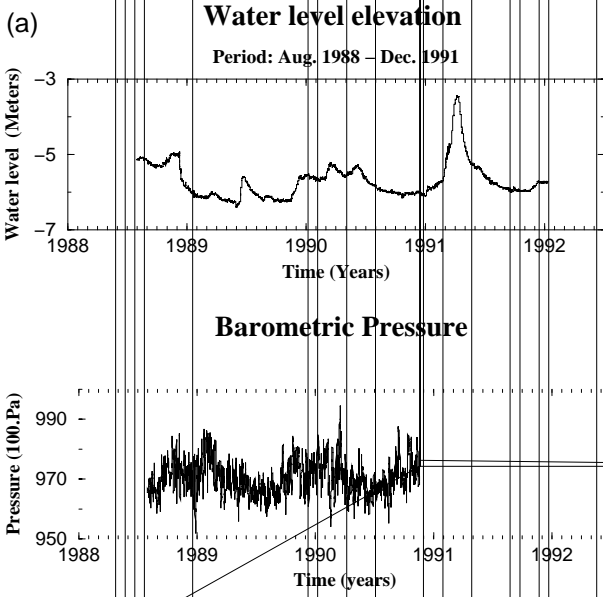


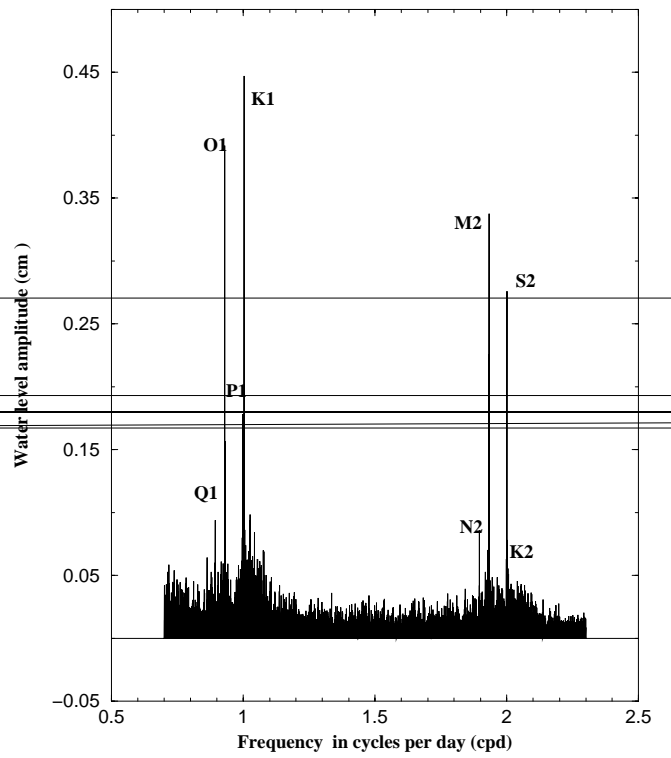
Table 1.

et al.

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Water level Amplitude at Lisi borehole

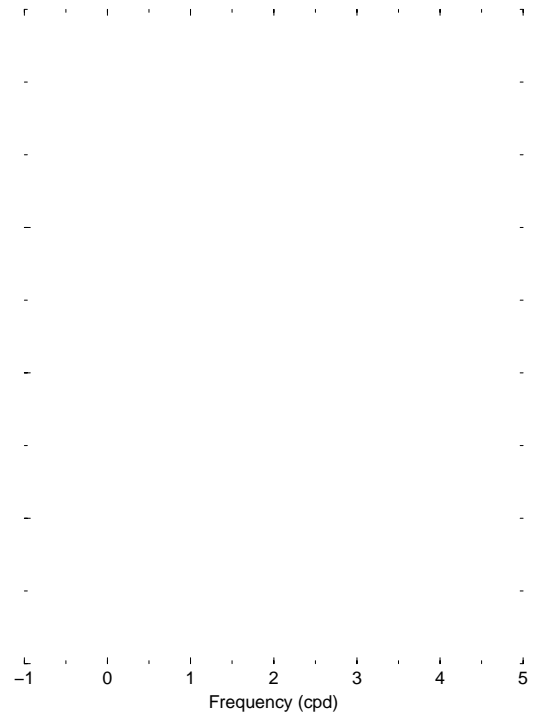


2 DATA PROCESSING

2.1 Tidal analysis

Figure 4.

$$\frac{|A|}{A} = \frac{A}{A} \phi - \phi$$



et al.

et al.

$$h(\omega) = h \Psi(\alpha(\omega), \beta(\omega)),$$

()

S

Ψ

$$\beta \omega = \pi \omega r \quad AK \quad r \quad r \quad \alpha \omega = \omega S \quad K \quad r$$

$$K = \frac{S}{\omega} \quad S = \frac{K}{\omega} \quad K = \frac{S}{\omega} \quad S = \frac{K}{\omega}$$

A =

$$r = r =$$

$$S = \times - -$$

K

2.2 'Slug test' analysis

$$\mu \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon$$

K

B

$$BK = \times$$

S =

$$\times - -$$

et al.

$$K = \times - -$$

h t h

$$\times - -$$

h

t =

:

$$K = r_c \ln(L r_c) (LT),$$

()

A

L

T

h t h =

A

$$K = \times - \frac{T}{-}$$

Slug Test at Lisi borehole

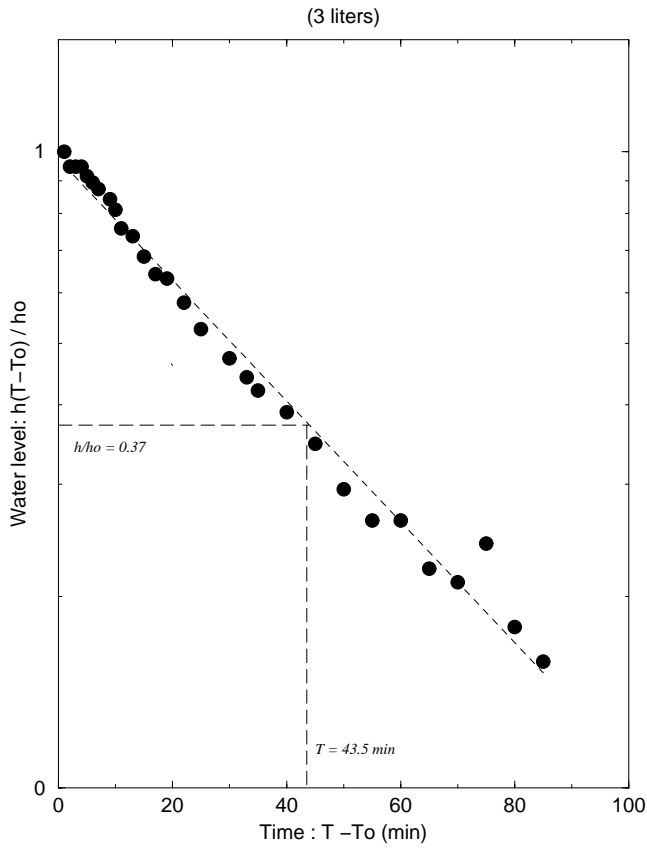


Figure 6.

$$E_B(\omega) = \frac{BB(\omega)TW(\omega) - TB(\omega)BW(\omega)}{BB(\omega)TT(\omega) - BT(\omega)TB(\omega)}, \quad (1)$$

$$E_B = - \left(-\alpha \right) \left(-A \exp \left\{ -i\omega(z_b - z_w) \right\} \right), \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{B}{A} + \frac{v}{i\omega z} - \frac{v}{c} \exp \left\{ -i\omega(z - z_w) \right\}$$

et al

$$K = \frac{S}{\dots}$$

2.3 Barometric analysis

$$\alpha = \pm \dots \quad c = \pm \dots \quad S = \dots$$

$$E_B = \rho g h P_a, \quad (3)$$

Barometric efficiency at Lisi borehole

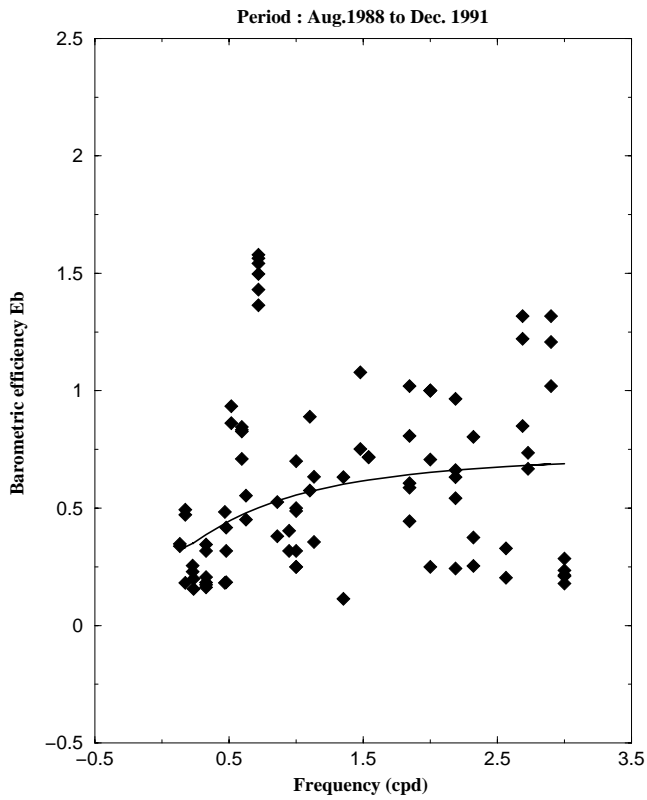


Figure 7.

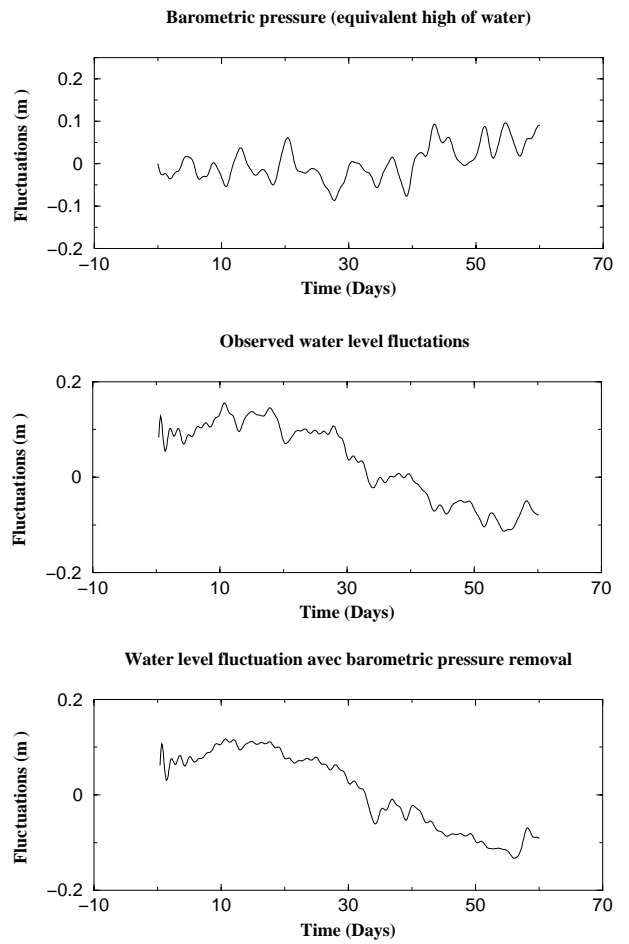


Figure 8.

$$T \quad \Delta W \quad \Delta t \quad W$$

a posteriori

2.4 Pluviometric analysis

$$S = P - E - T, \quad ()$$

$$S \quad P \quad E \quad T$$

PE

PE

WATBUG

$$P \quad \text{WATBUG} \quad PE$$

S

$$W_{t+1} = W_t + (P - PE)W_t W^*, \quad (1)$$

$$W_t$$

$$\frac{W}{W_t W}$$

$$P - PE :$$

$$W_{t+1} = W_t + (P - PE)W_t. \quad (2)$$

$$W_{t+1} > W_t \quad W_{t+1} - W_t = W_t$$

W

:

et al.

:

$$u(t) = u - \exp(-t t_e), \quad ()$$

$t =$

$t = \Delta =$

$M =$

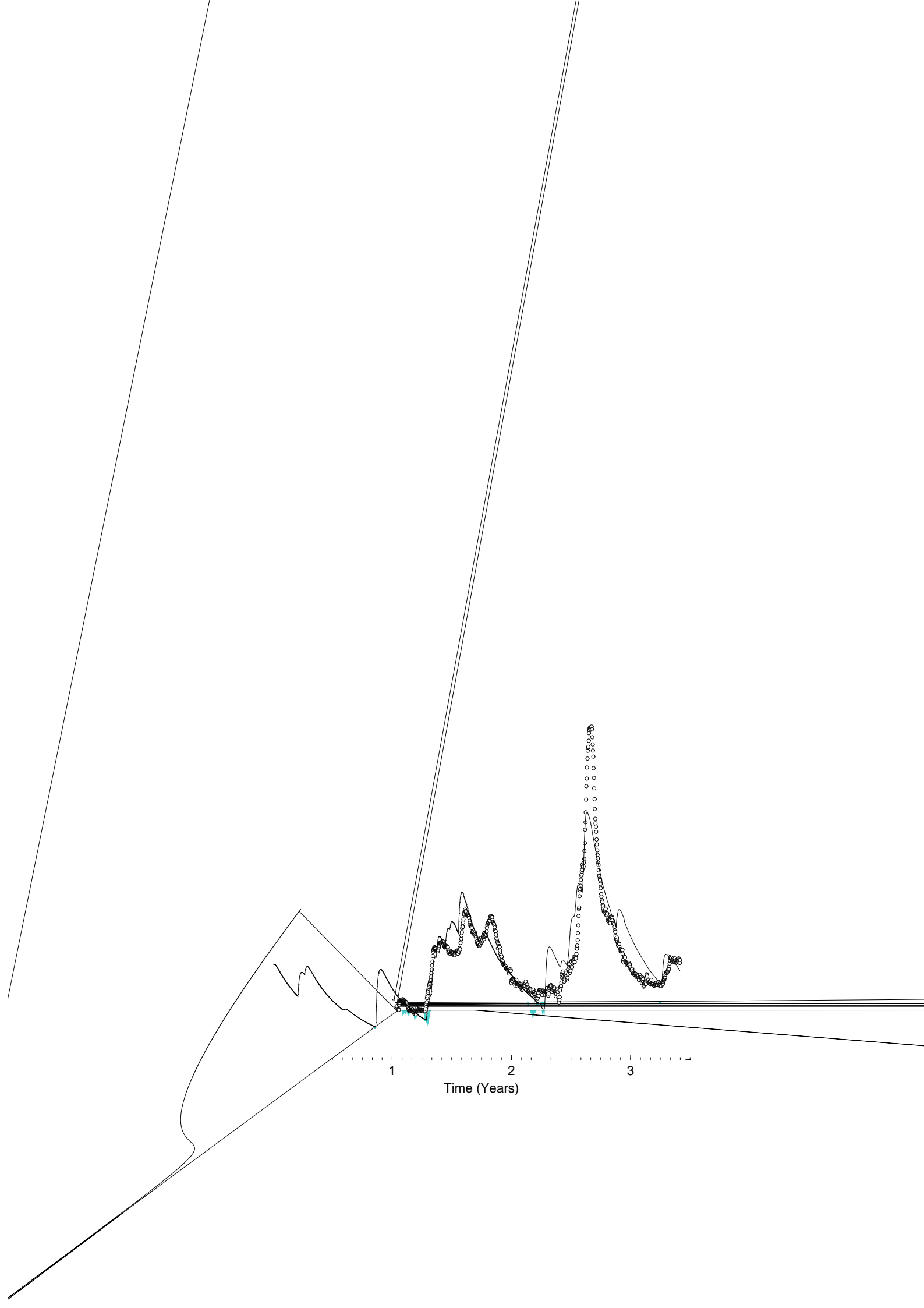
a priori

et al.

3 MODELLING PHYSICAL PROCESSES

et al.

$$\Delta h = A D^-$$



Water level variation associated with Spitak Earthquake

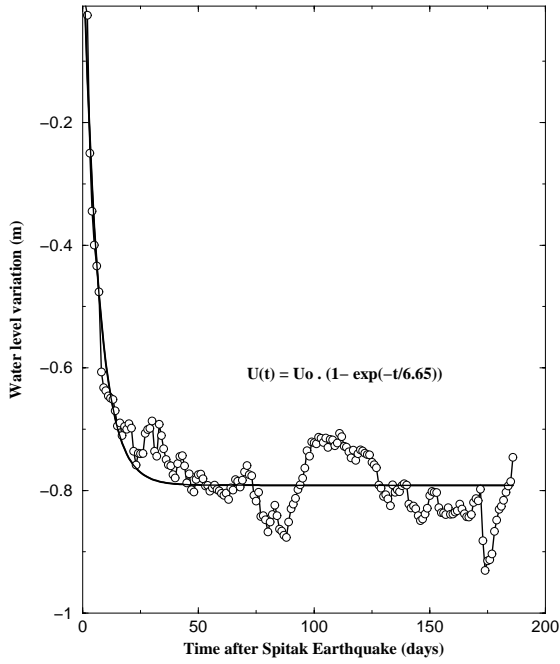


Figure 11.

$$L = \frac{K}{c} \times \frac{X}{L} - S = \frac{K}{c} \times \frac{X}{L} - S$$

$$c = \frac{K}{L} \times \frac{X}{L} - S$$

Water level prediction accounting for earthquake effect

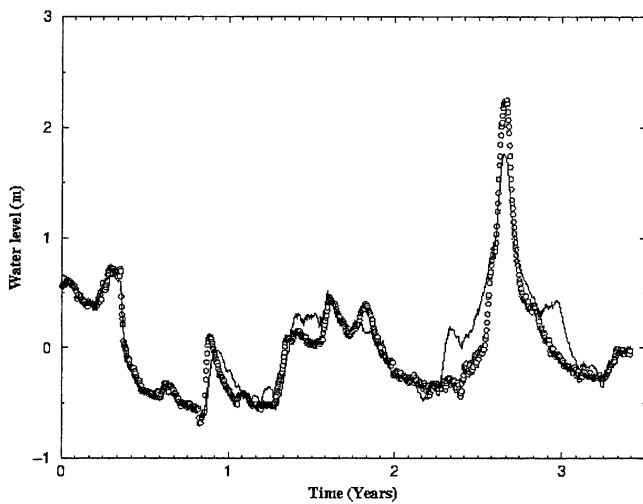


Figure 12.

$$K \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x=L) = \dots$$

$$h(x=0) = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(\text{lateral boundaries}) = \dots$$

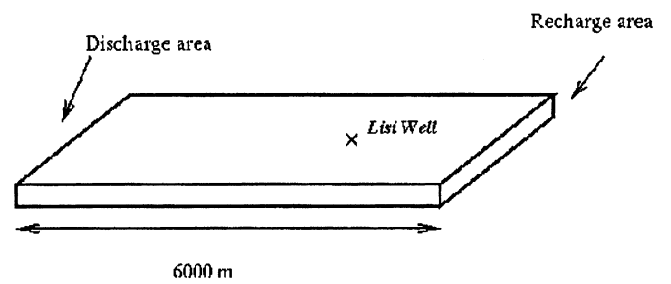


Figure 13.

$$h(x, t) = (s K)^{-1} \int_0^x K(x') dx'$$

3.2 Variable-porosity model

3.1 Variable-permeability model

$$S = \frac{\Delta K}{K} \times \dots$$

Comparison between model and data

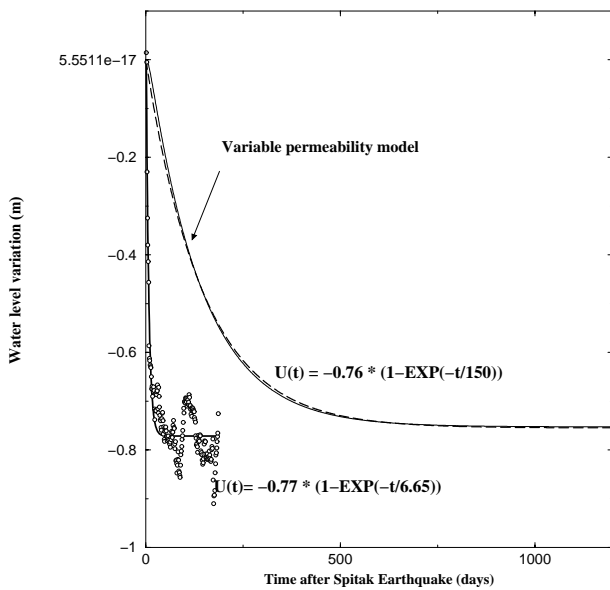


Figure 14.

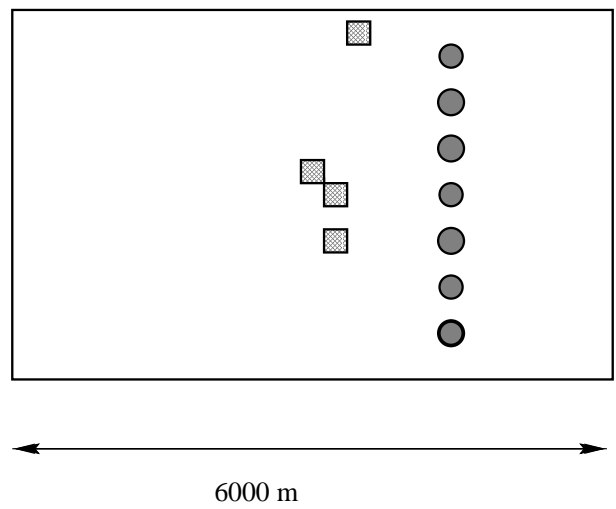
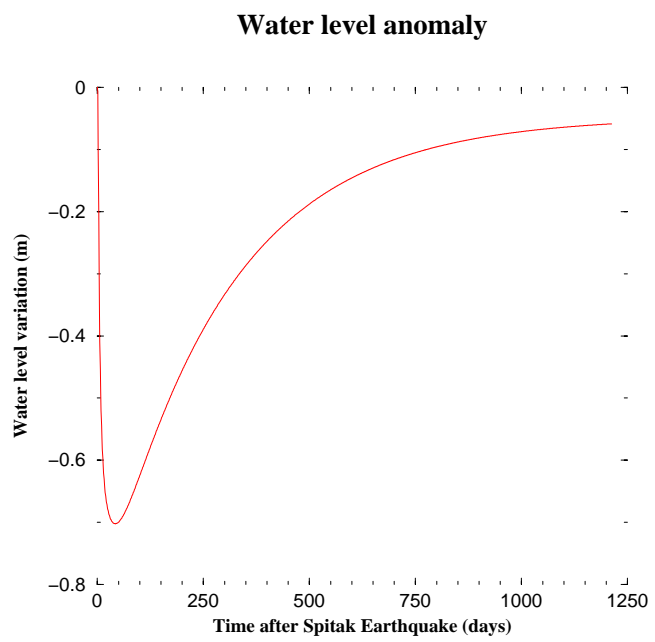


Figure 15.

3.3 Towards a mixed model



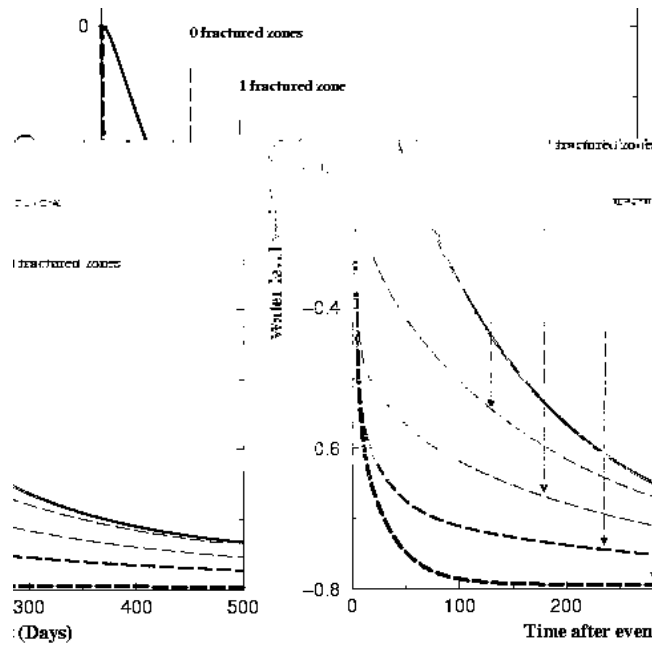


Figure 19.

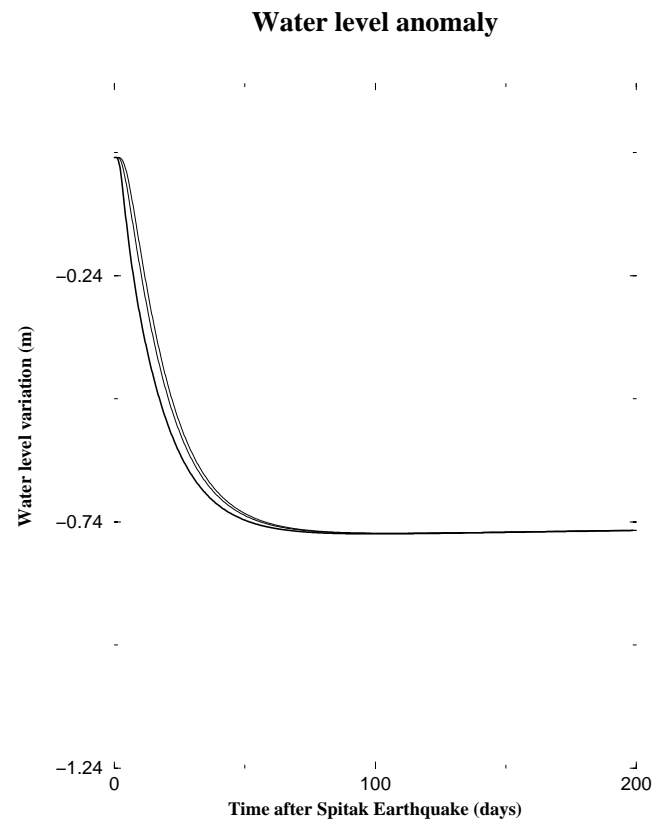
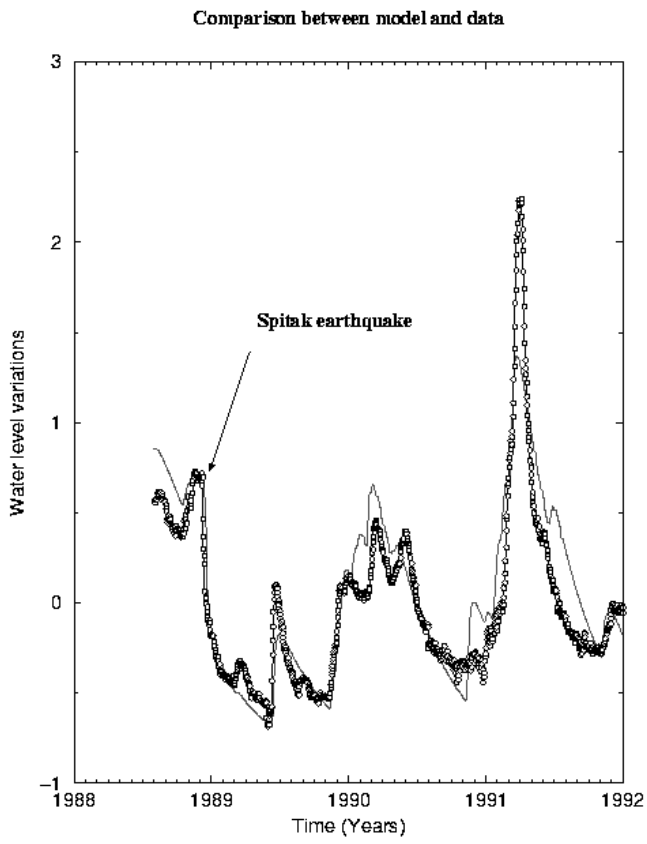


Figure 18.

4 DISCUSSION

$$\mu < \mu =$$

$$\Delta V_f V_f = \rho g \Delta h \times \chi_f, \quad ()$$

$$\chi = \frac{\chi}{\times} - \quad - \quad \Delta \Phi = - \times \Phi \quad \Phi$$

$$\Delta V_f V_f = \Delta V_{frac} V_{frac} = (\Delta V_{frac} V_{frac}) \times (V_{frac} V_f) \quad et al.$$

$$(\Delta V_{frac} V_{frac}) = (\Delta V_f V_f) (V_{frac} V_f) \quad \times$$

$$V \quad V -$$

$$K \propto w \quad l \quad \Phi_f \propto w/l$$

$$\Delta V \quad V = \frac{\Delta V_f V_f}{\Delta V \quad V}$$

$$l = - \quad l = \quad \Delta V \quad V \approx$$

4.1.2 Can the damage responsible for the global variation of permeability and that responsible for the zones of increased porosity coincide spatially?

4.1.1 Can seismic waves produce variations of porosity and permeability compatible with the requirements of the model?

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5 CONCLUSIONS

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APPENDIX A: MODELLING COUPLED FLUID FLOW AND FRACTURING

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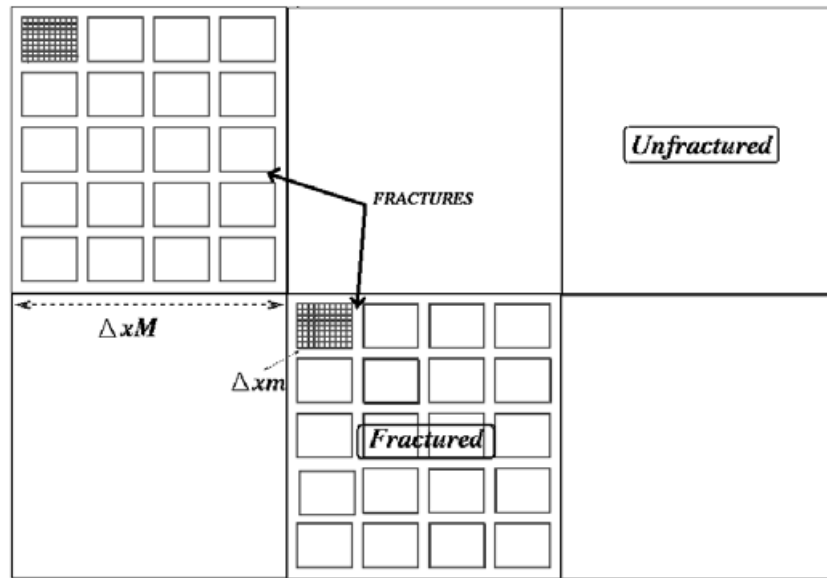


Figure A1.

Δx

Δx

$$S_m \frac{\partial(P_m)}{\partial t} = \nabla (K_m \eta) \nabla P_m, \quad ()$$

$$S \quad P \quad K$$

:

$$S_f \frac{\partial(P_f)}{\partial t} = \nabla (K_f \eta) \nabla P_f + Q_{ext} + Q_m, \quad ()$$

Δx

P

S

K

Δx

η

Q

Q

:

T

$$Q_m = - \sum_i \bar{\Omega}_i \int_{\Omega_i} \frac{\partial(\Phi_m \rho_m)(\xi, t)}{\partial t} d\xi, \quad ()$$

T

$T \ll T$

T

Φ

Ω_i

ρ