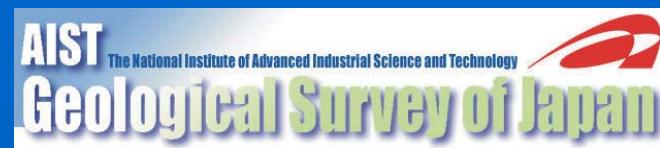




Disaster Prevention Research Center,  
National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Tectono-Hydrology Research Group



# **Dynamic effects on coseismic groundwater level changes : Cases study of 2003~2006 $M_L = 6$ earthquakes in Taiwan**

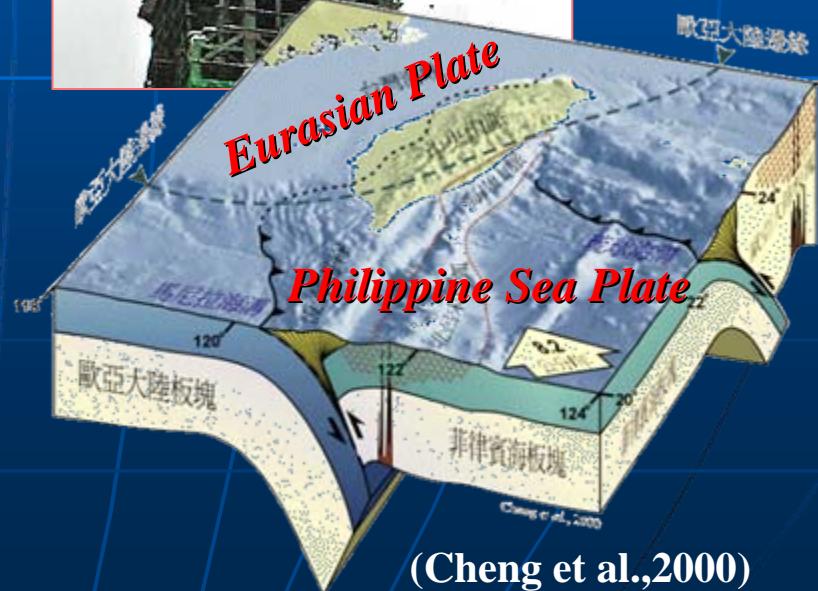
**Wen-Chi Lai<sup>1,2</sup>, Chjeng-Lun Shieh<sup>1,3</sup>, Kuo-Chin Hsu<sup>2</sup>,  
Norio Matsumoto<sup>4</sup>, Naoji Koizumi<sup>4</sup>**

- 1. Disaster Prevention Research Center, NCKU, Taiwan**
- 2. Department of Resources Engineering, NCKU, Taiwan**
- 3. Department of Hydraulic and Ocean Engineering, NCKU, Taiwan**
- 4. Geological Survey of Japan, AIST, Japan**

# I. Introduction

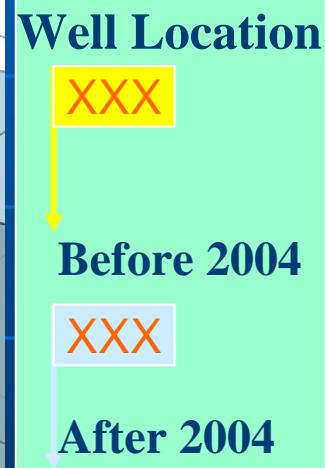
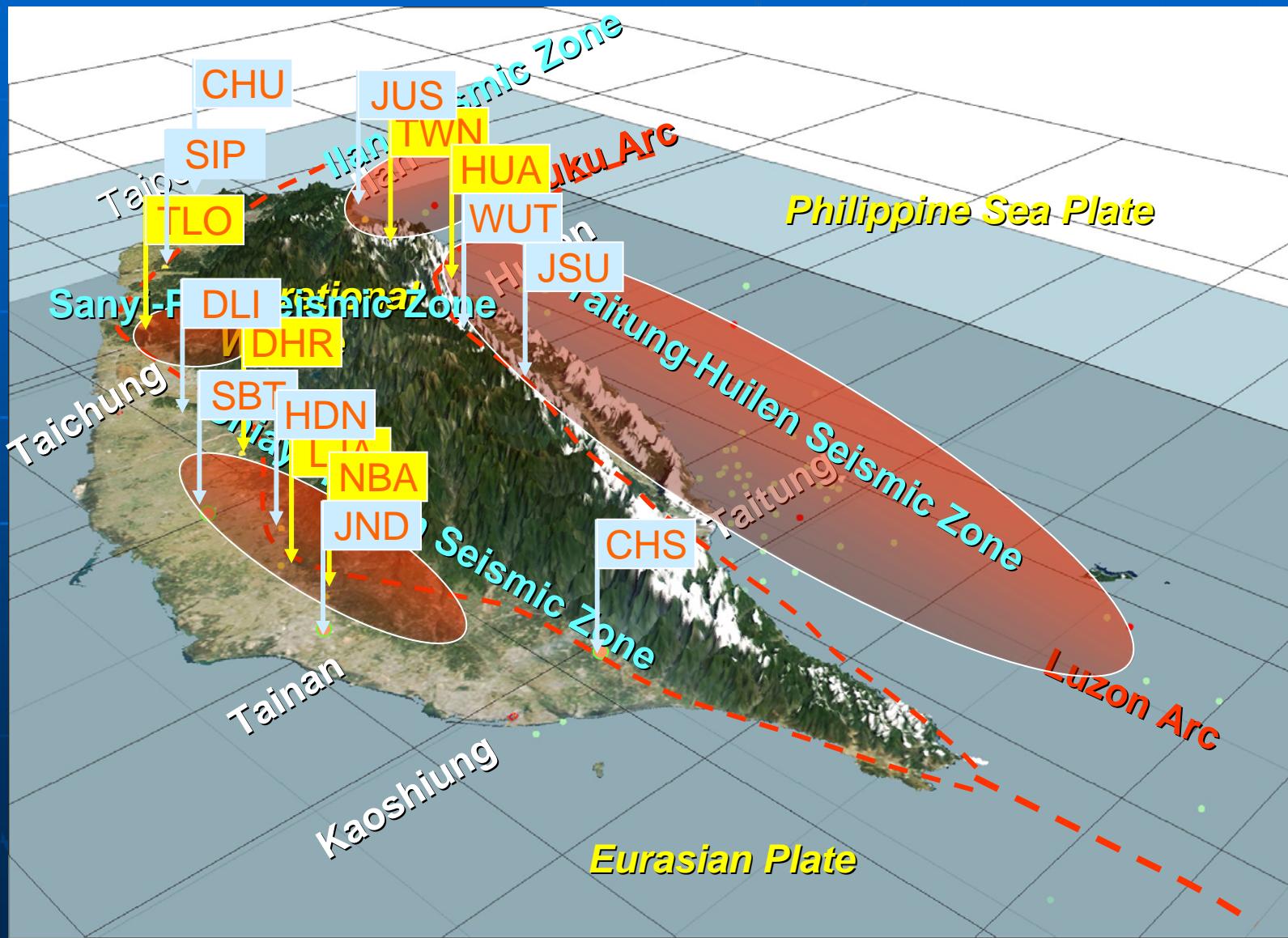
- Tectonic Setting of Taiwan.
- Highly Seismic hazard risk.
- Advantage of the research
  - High density monitoring network for water resources Groundwater Monitoring Networks of Taiwan
  - High density seismic monitoring network.
  - High seismic activity
- Good quality observation

→ *Waiting for good news...*



# Observation Wells

DP RC



# Observation wells

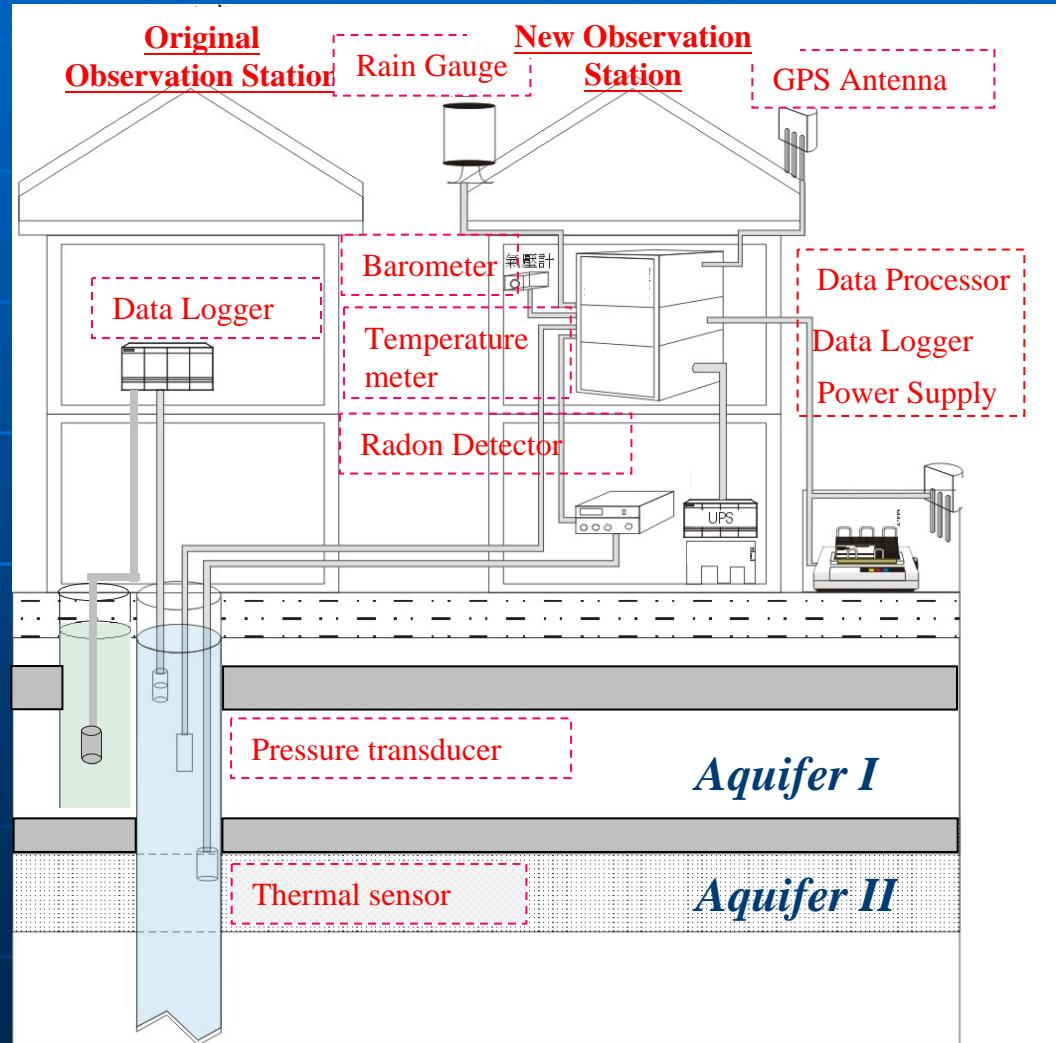
Well	Location		Depth (m)	Screened Depth (m)	Geology	Hydrological Conductivity (m/min)
	Lon.	Lat.				
TWN	121.782	24.746	130	112-124	Qs, Qm	2.22E-04
HUL	121.605	23.977	205	140-160	Qc	
TLO	120.784	24.491	99	84-93	Qs	8.00E-04
DHR	120.561	23.688	258	222-252	Qg	4.15E-03
LUJ	120.342	23.227	228	204-222	Qs, Qm	2.67E-03
NBA	120.340	23.071	153	135-147	Qs, Qm	1.84E-03

\* The monitoring well instrumented in the project

Qc: Quaternary conglomerate, Qg: Quaternary gravel, Qs: Quaternary sandstone, Qm: Quaternary shale and mudstone

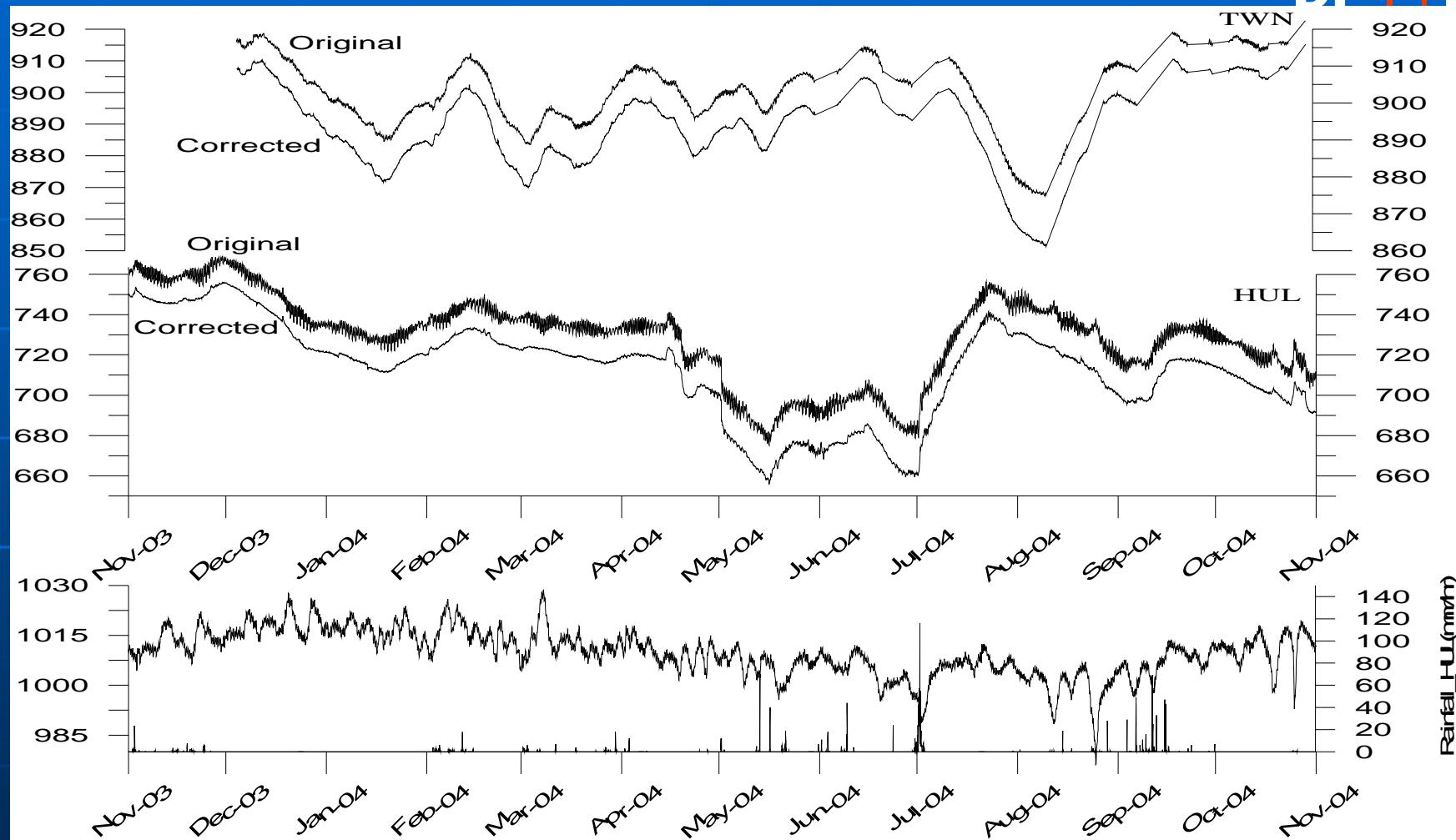
# Observation and Instruments setting

DP RC



# Observation hydrograph

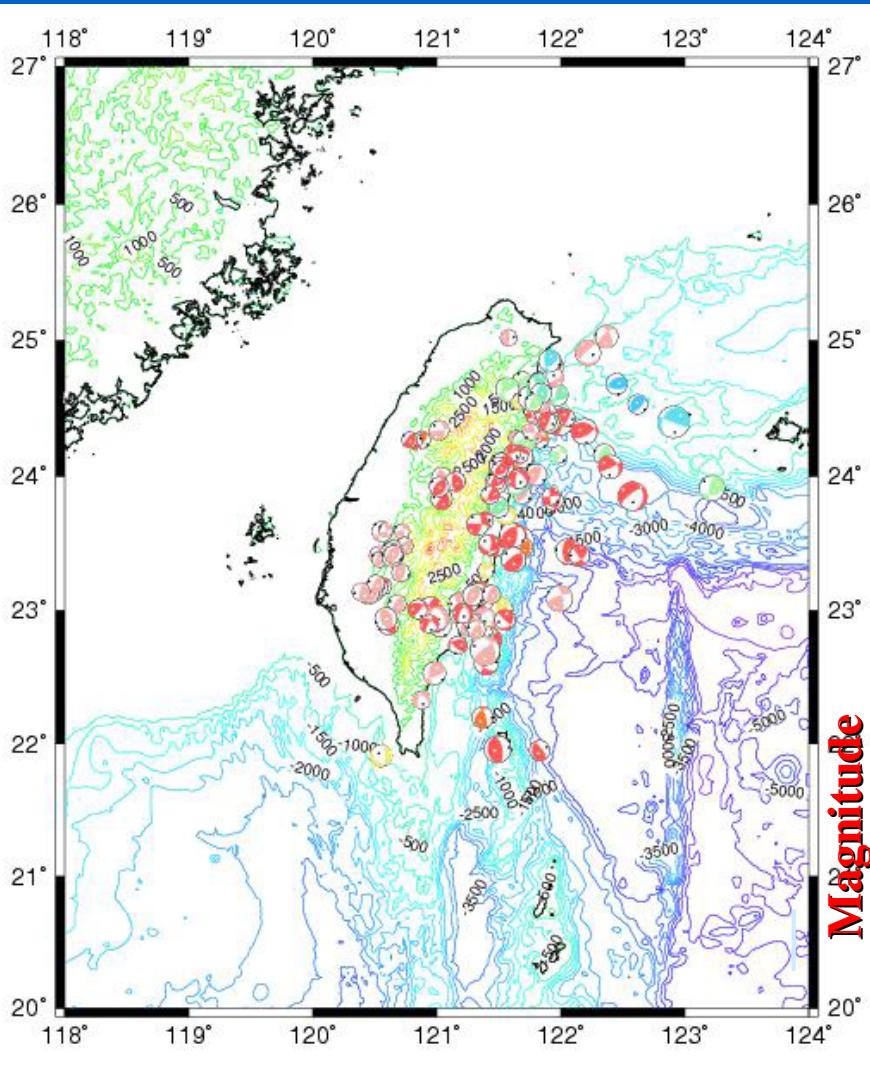
DP RC



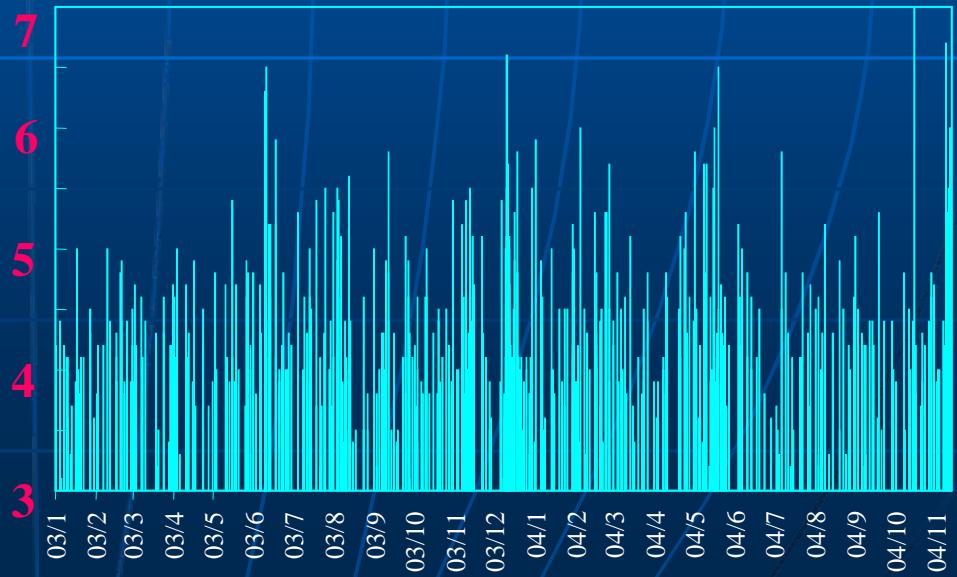
# Observation



Events of the earthquake  $M_L > 3$  in Taiwan 03'~06'



$M_L$	3~3.9	4~4.9	5~5.9	6.0
2003	118	181	43	2
2004	86	125	25	5
2005	277	140	24	3
2006	231	117	21	8

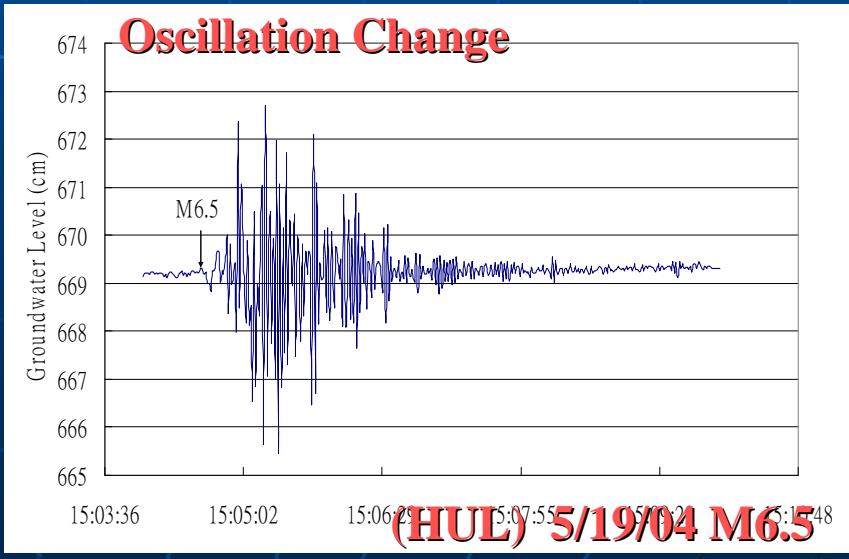
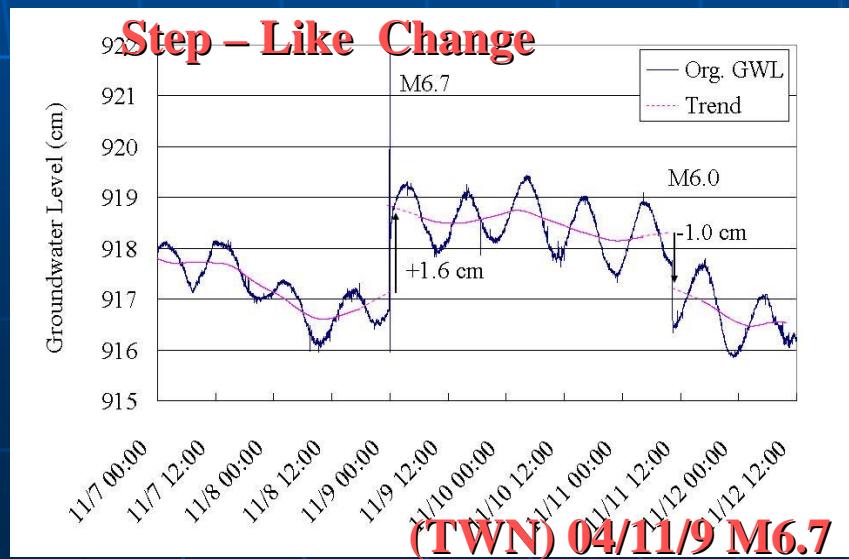


# Observed coseismic events (03'~06')



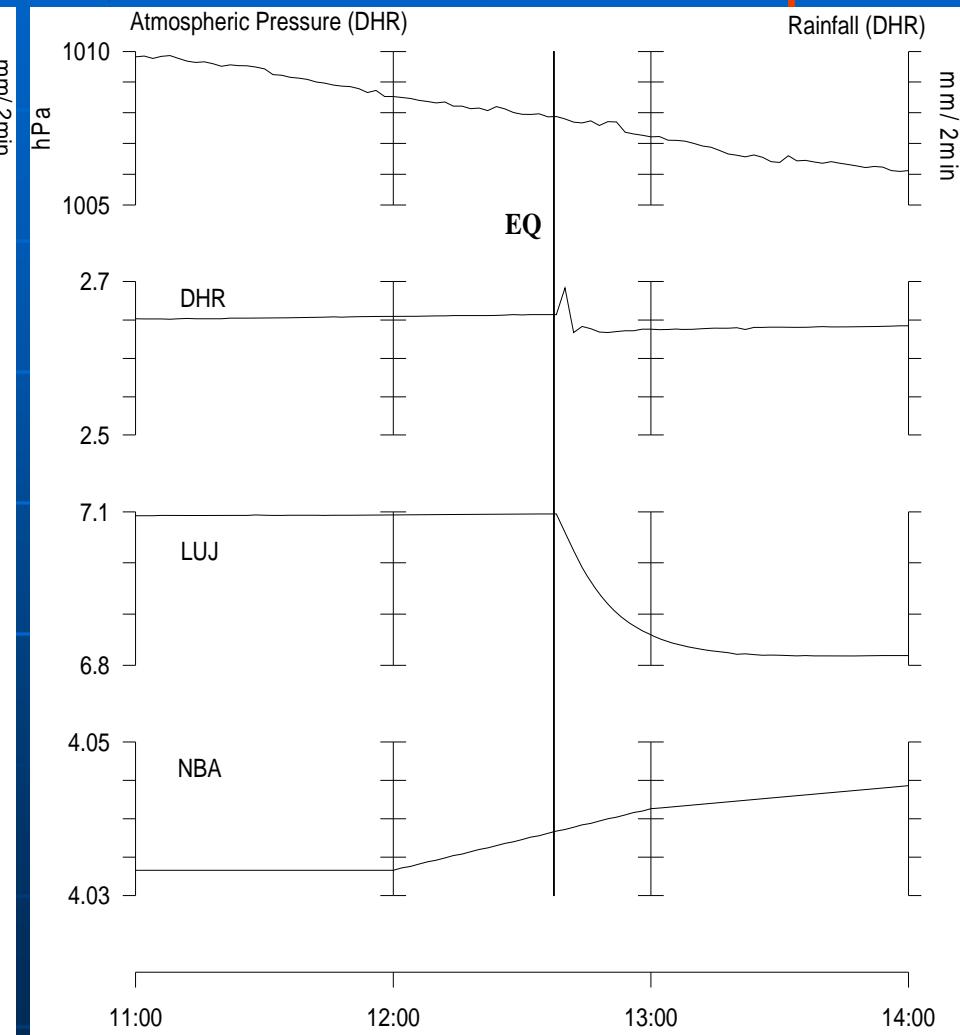
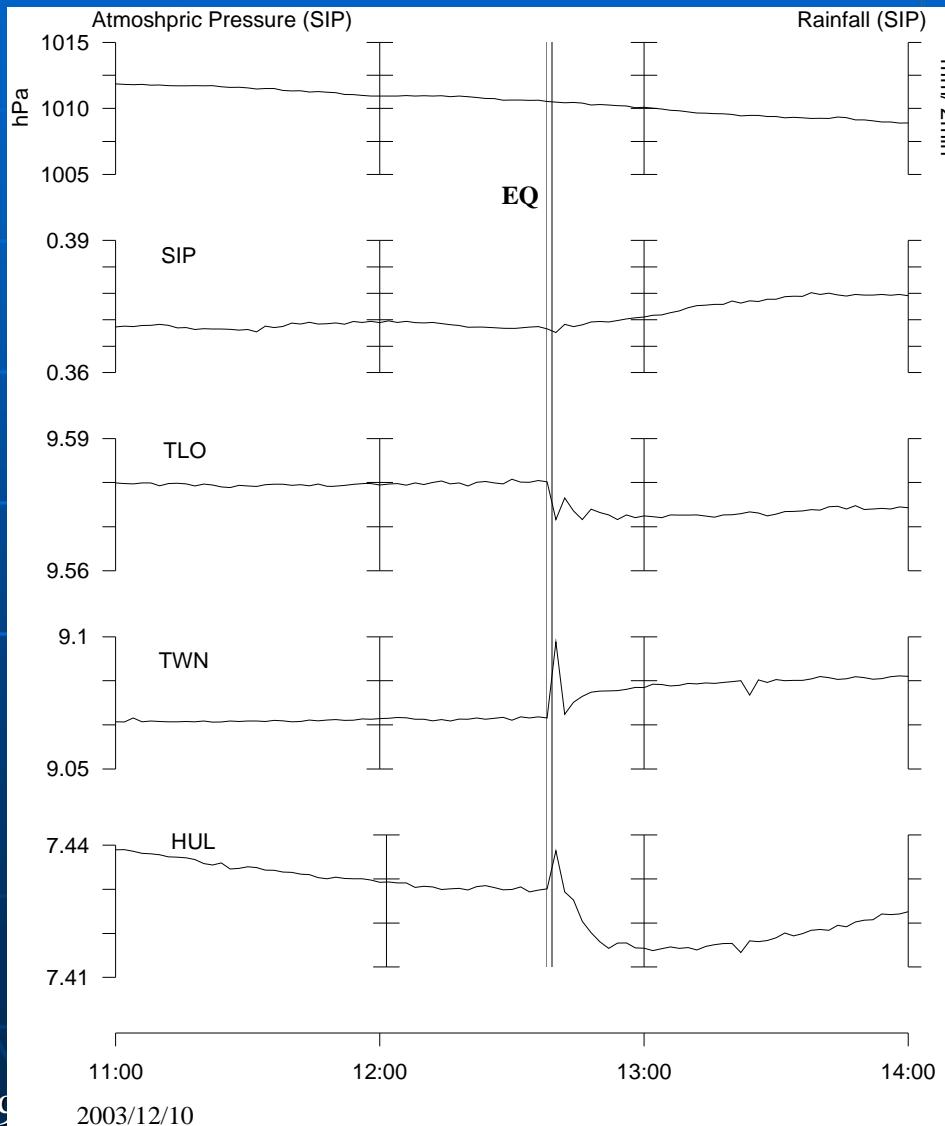
- Total 125 Observation, step changes (S) 26 events, oscillation (O) 76 events, O+S 23 events

Catalog	Events	HUL	TWN	LUJ	NAB	HRD	DHR	TLO	SIP
2003/4/3 Tainan, M=4.9	2	@	@	S	S	@	@	@	@
2003/6/10 Taitung, M=6.5	4	@	@	S	O	@	O+S	@	O
2003/6/17 Taitung , M=5.9	2	@	@	@	O	@	@	@	O
2003/12/10 Taitung , M=6.6	7	O+S	O+S	S	@	S	O+S	O+S	O
2003/12/11 Taitung, M=5.7	1	@	@	@	S	@	@	@	@
2003/12/18 Taitung, M=5.8	1	O	@	@	@	@	@	@	@



# The coseismic groundwater level changes records, eastern Taiwan, Dec. 10, 2003

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# EQ 2003/12/10 Taitung M<sub>L</sub> 6.6

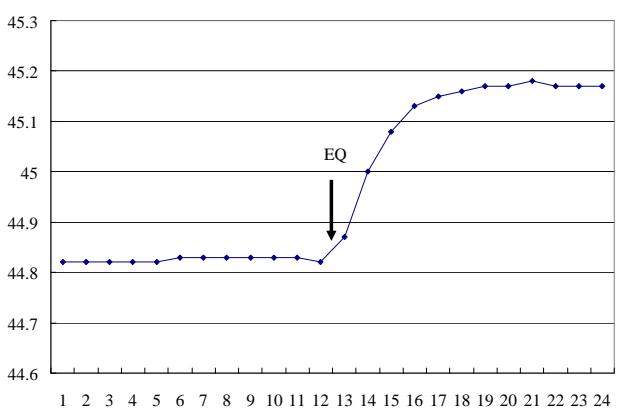
volumetric Strain  
(micro str)

Depth: 0km

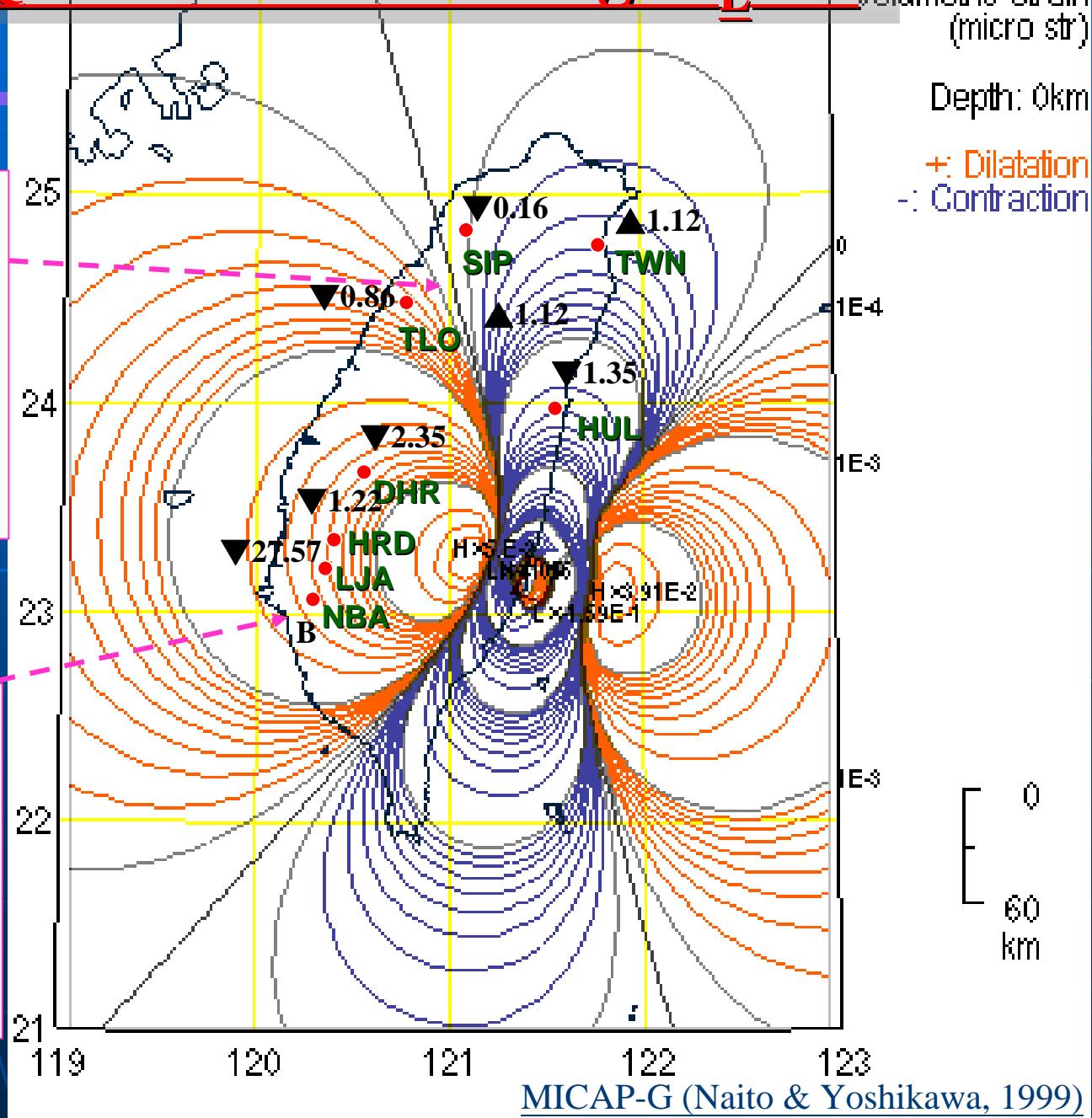
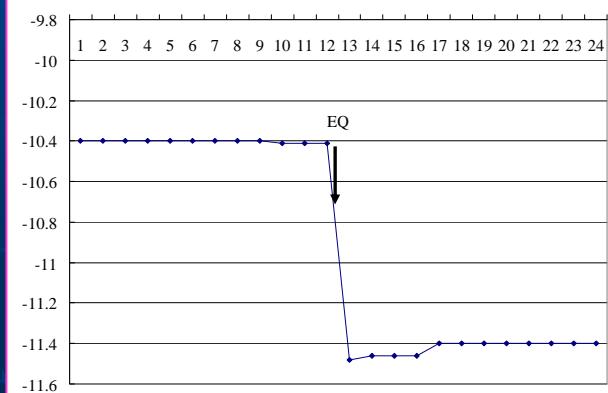
+ Dilatation

- Contraction

2 wells increase in  
Miaoli area (6cm~35 cm)

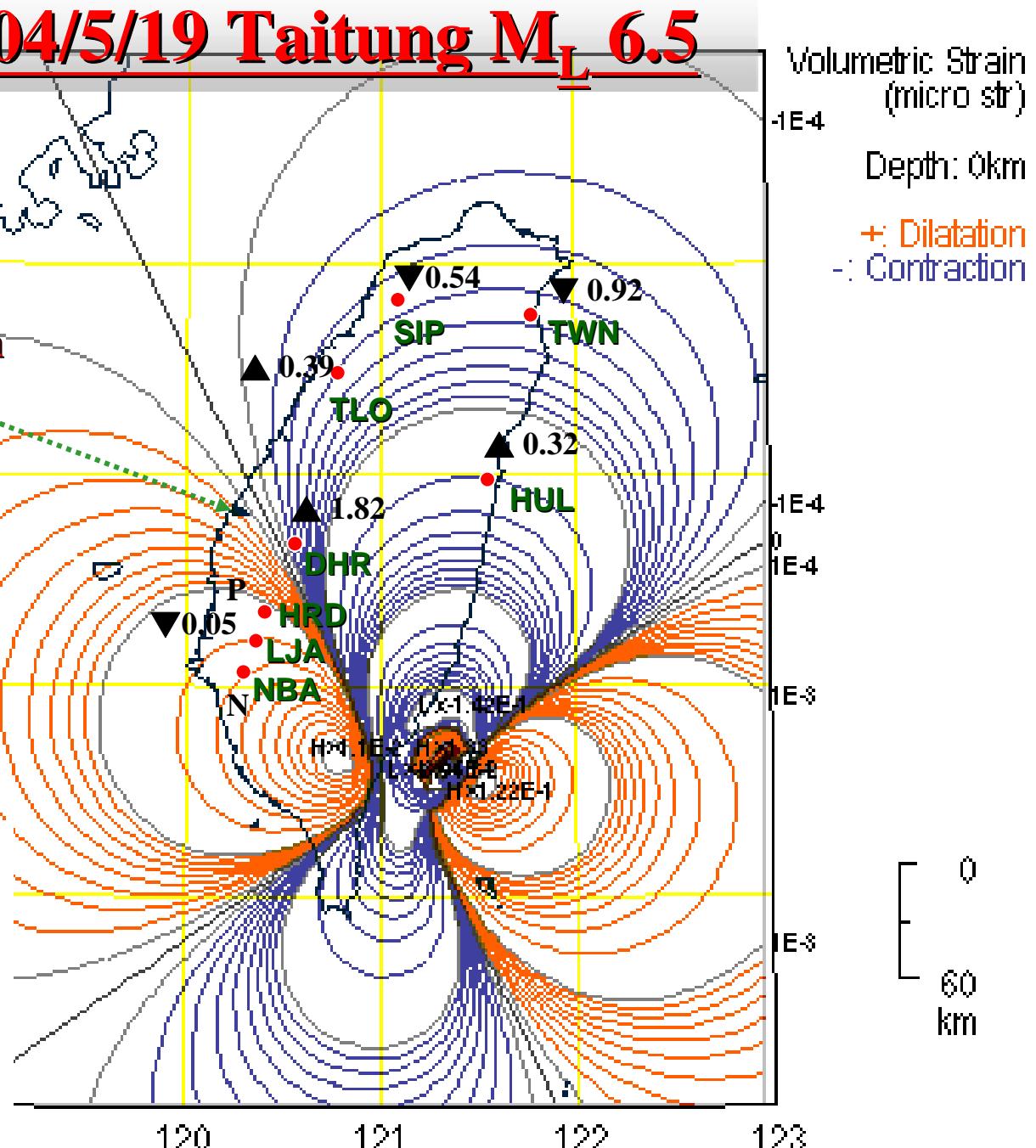
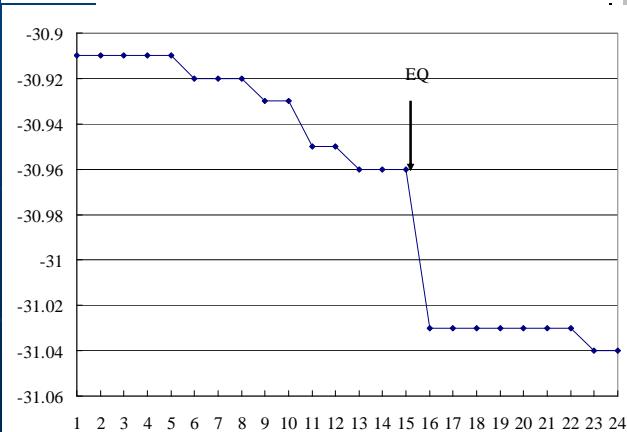
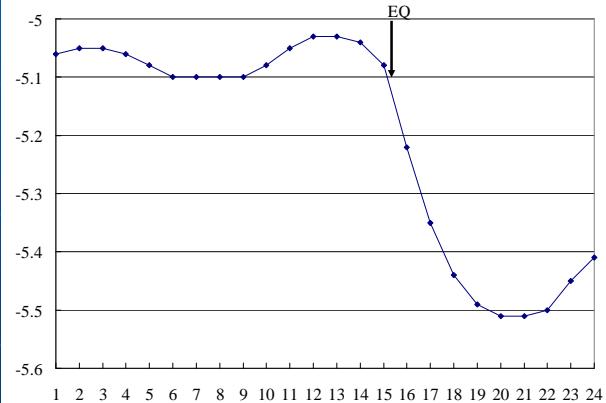


21 Wells decrease in  
Tainan-Kaoshiung Area  
(3~107 cm)



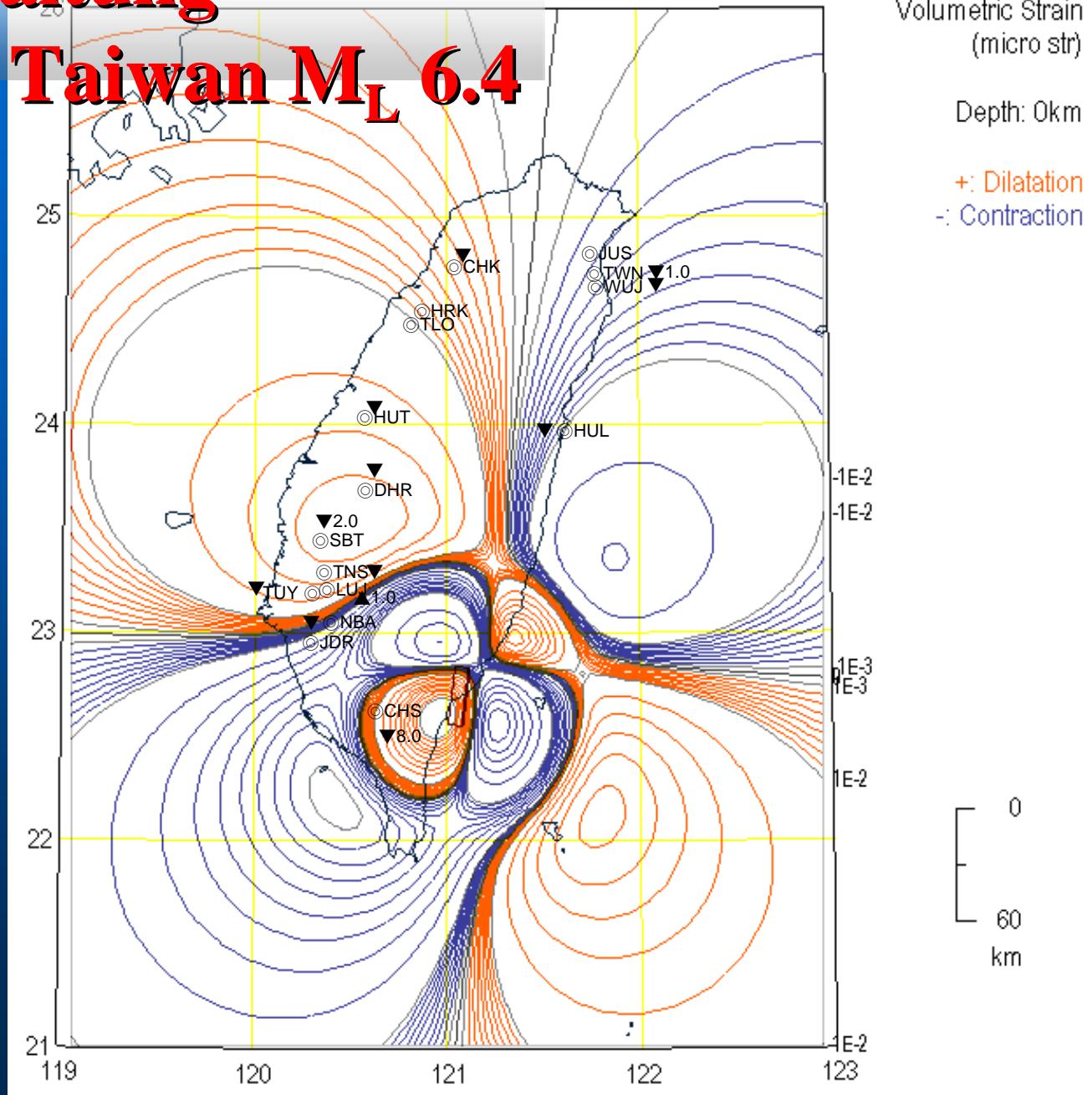
# EQ 2004/5/19 Taitung M<sub>L</sub> 6.5

6 Wells decrease 2~40 cm  
in Yunlin-Chiayi Area



# 2006/04/01 Taitung

## Earthquake, Taiwan M<sub>L</sub> 6.4



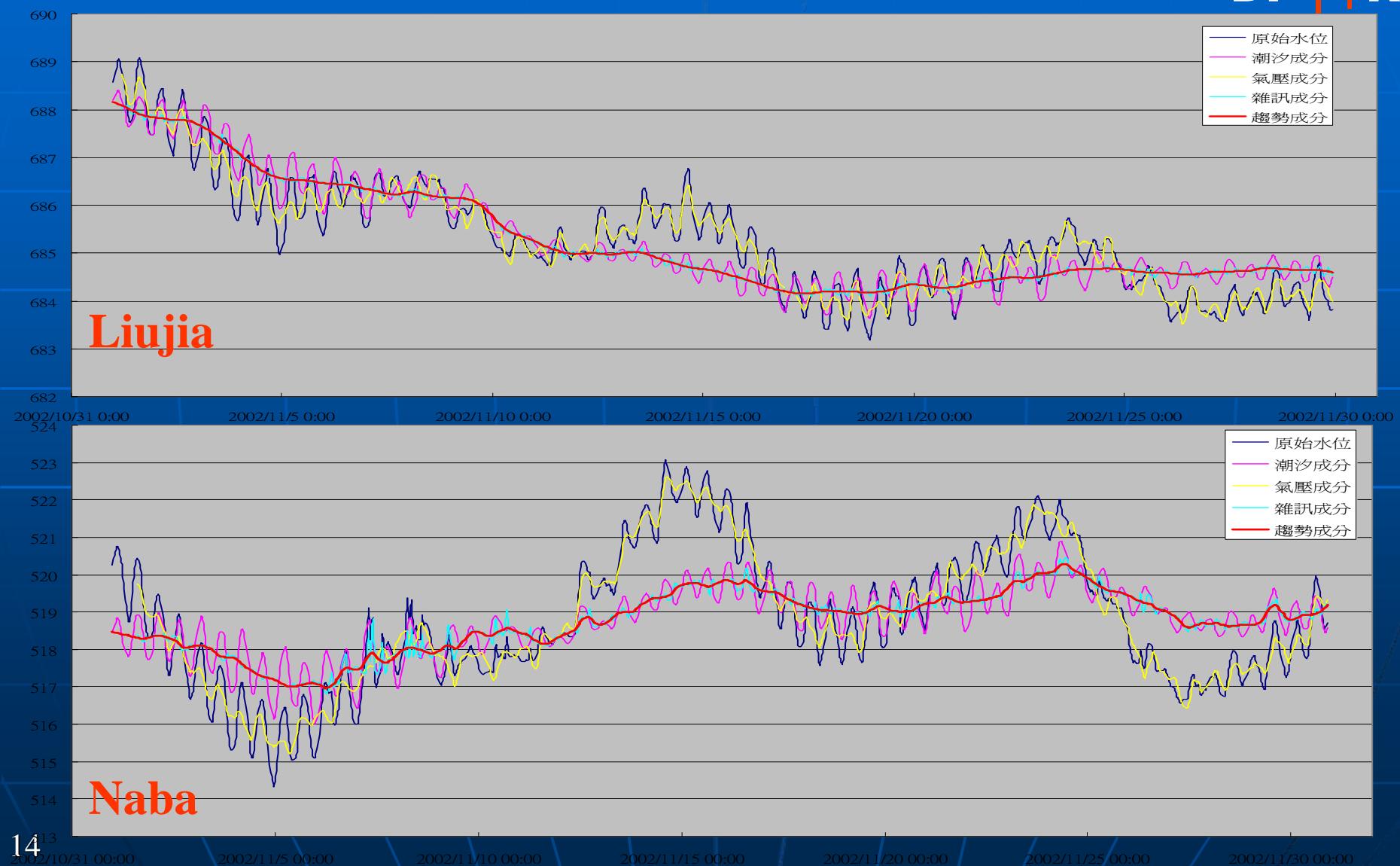
# Estimation of the theoretical responses



- Using Baytap-G Program to estimate the Tidal component of observed groundwater level
- Calculate the theoretic tidal potential from GOTIC II Program
- Derived the static strain volumetric sensitivity by  
static volumetric strain sensitivity = (tidal responses - tidal potential)
- Calculate the coseismic static volumetric strain using MICAP-G program.
- Derived the predicted amplitude estimated from tidal response by  
Amp. Of Chg.= ( calculated volumetric strain / strain sensitivity)

# Decomposition and Extraction

DP RC



# Static Volumetric Strain Sensitivity



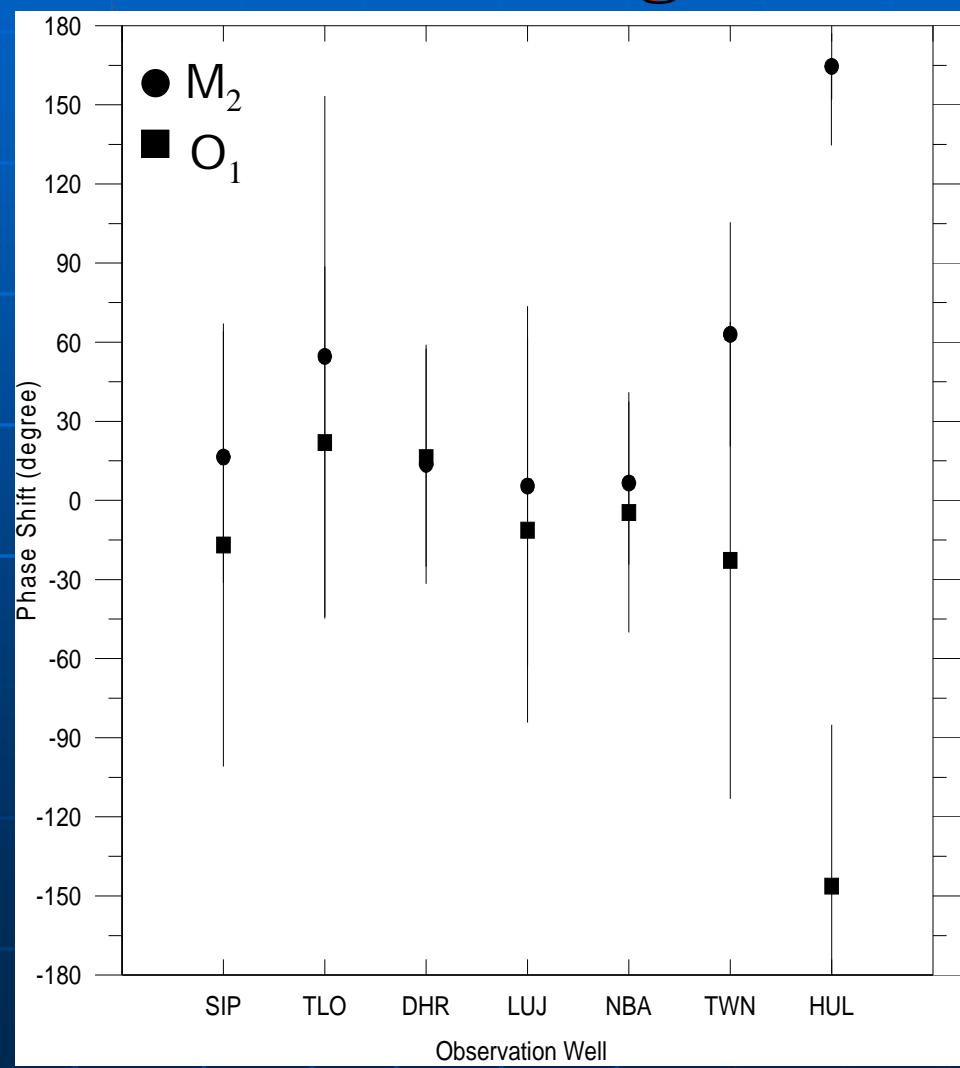
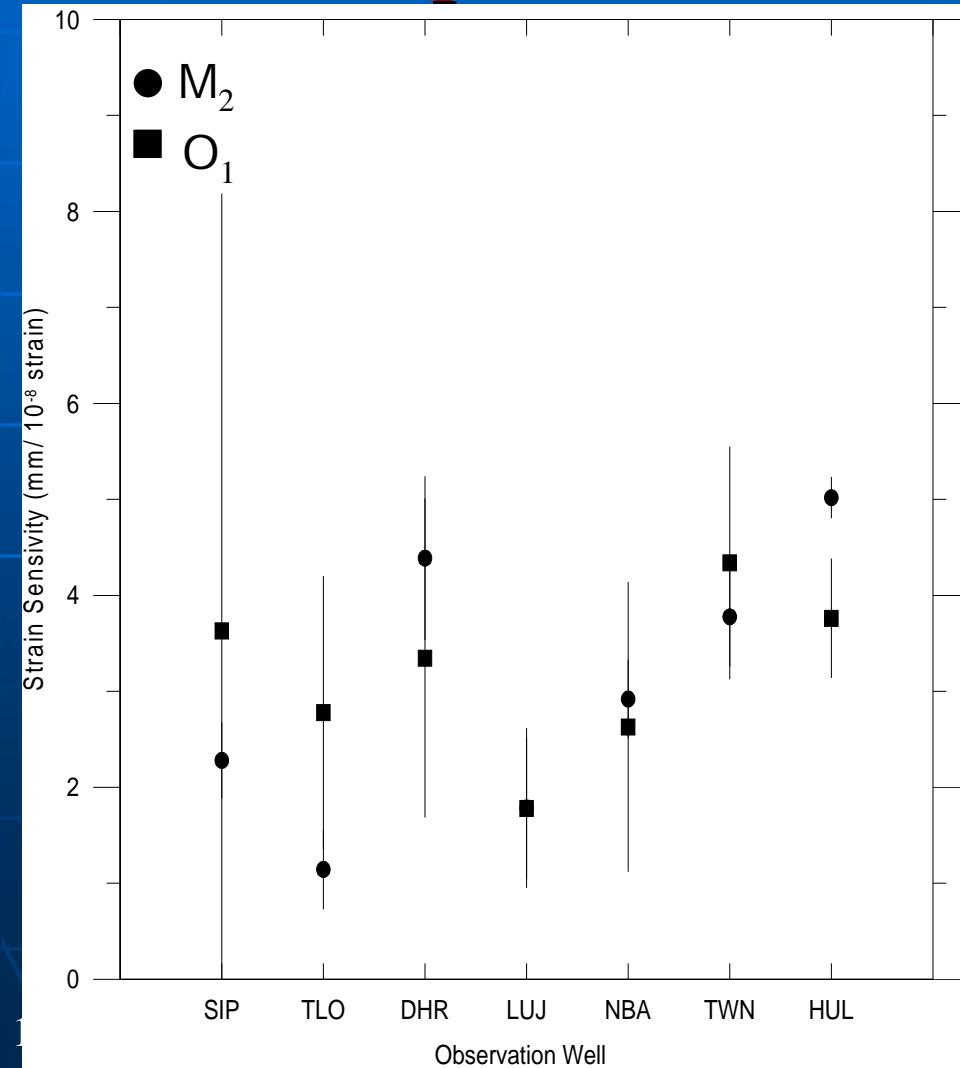
	TLO	DHR	LUJ	NBA	TWN	HUL
Amplitude ( $10^{-8}$ ) [Phase Shift (degree)]						
Vol. strain by $M_2$ earth tide, $t_e$	<b>1.35 [0]</b>	<b>1.37 [0]</b>	<b>1.38 [0]</b>	<b>1.38 [0]</b>	<b>1.35 [0]</b>	<b>1.37 [0]</b>
Vol. strain by $M_2$ oceanic tidal loading, $t_o$	<b>2.08</b> [-321]	<b>0.18</b> [-276]	<b>0.11</b> [-290]	<b>0.11</b> [-301]	<b>0.60</b> [-227]	<b>6.10</b> [-184]
Vol. strain by earth + oceanic tide, $t_t = t_e + t_o$	<b>3.25</b> [-336]	<b>1.40</b> [-352]	<b>1.42</b> [-356]	<b>1.45</b> [-356]	<b>1.04</b> [-335]	<b>4.73</b> [-185]
$M_2$ amplitude(water level, $t_w$ )	<b><math>3.72 \pm 0.67</math></b> [-282±49]	<b><math>6.17 \pm 0.60</math></b> [-339±23]	<b><math>2.54 \pm 0.59</math></b> [-350±34]	<b><math>4.24 \pm 0.29</math></b> [-349±15]	<b><math>3.93 \pm 0.27</math></b> [-272±21]	<b><math>23.77 \pm 0.50</math></b> [-21±6]
Strain sens. by <b>Water Level</b> $M_2$ tide, $W_s = t_w/t_t$ (mm/ $10^{-8}$ )	<b>1.14</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>5.02</b>

# Verify of the Static Volumetric Strain Sensitivity

DP RC

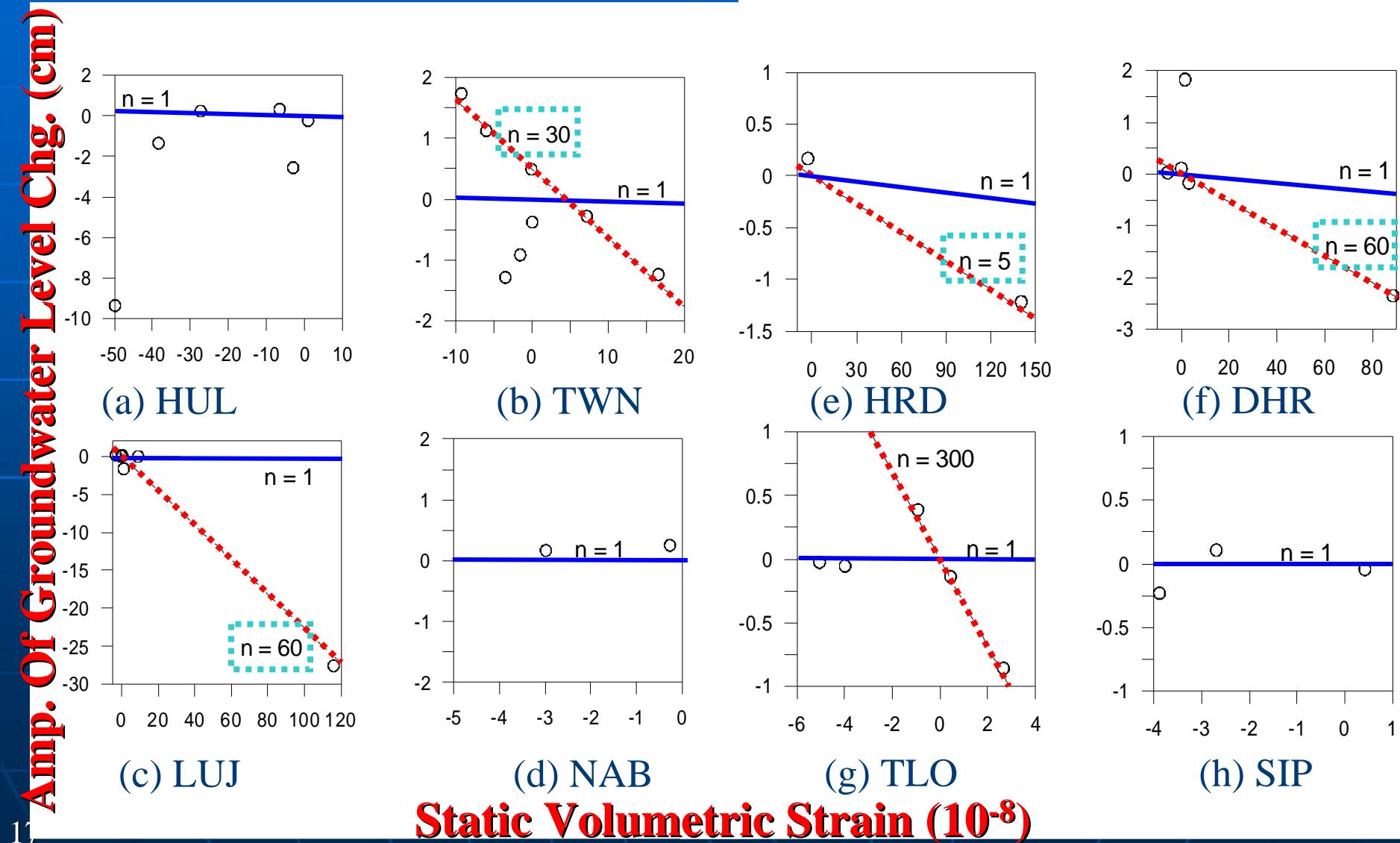
Amplitude

Phase Angle



# Comparison of the theoretic and observed responses

DP RC



# Static Volumetric Strain Sensitivity

	TLO	DHR	LUJ	NBA	TWN	HUL
Amplitude ( $10^{-8}$ ) [Phase Shift (degree)]						
Vol. strain by $M_2$ earth tide, $t_e$	<b>1.35</b> [0]	<b>1.37</b> [0]	<b>1.38</b> [0]	<b>1.38</b> [0]	<b>1.35</b> [0]	<b>1.37</b> [0]
Vol. strain by $M_2$ oceanic tidal loading, $t_o$	<b>2.08</b> [-321]	<b>0.18</b> [-276]	<b>0.11</b> [-290]	<b>0.11</b> [-301]	<b>0.60</b> [-227]	<b>6.10</b> [-184]
Vol. strain by earth + oceanic tide, $t_t = t_e + t_o$	<b>3.25</b> [-336]	<b>1.40</b> [-352]	<b>1.42</b> [-356]	<b>1.45</b> [-356]	<b>1.04</b> [-335]	<b>4.73</b> [-185]
$M_2$ amplitude(water level, $t_w$ )	<b><math>3.72 \pm 0.67</math></b> <b><math>[-282 \pm 49]</math></b>	<b><math>6.17 \pm 0.60</math></b> <b><math>[-339 \pm 23]</math></b>	<b><math>2.54 \pm 0.59</math></b> <b><math>[-350 \pm 34]</math></b>	<b><math>4.24 \pm 0.29</math></b> <b><math>[-349 \pm 15]</math></b>	<b><math>3.93 \pm 0.27</math></b> <b><math>[-272 \pm 21]</math></b>	<b><math>23.77 \pm 0.50</math></b> <b><math>[-21 \pm 6]</math></b>
Strain sens. by <b>Water Level</b> $M_2$ tide, $W_s = t_w/t_t$ (mm/ $10^{-8}$ )	<b>1.14</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>5.02</b>
Strain sens. by <b>Coseismic Responses</b> (mm/ $10^{-8}$ )	<b>18.42</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>76.15</b>	<b>56.93</b>	<b>43.85</b>	<b>25.82</b>

# Problem statement

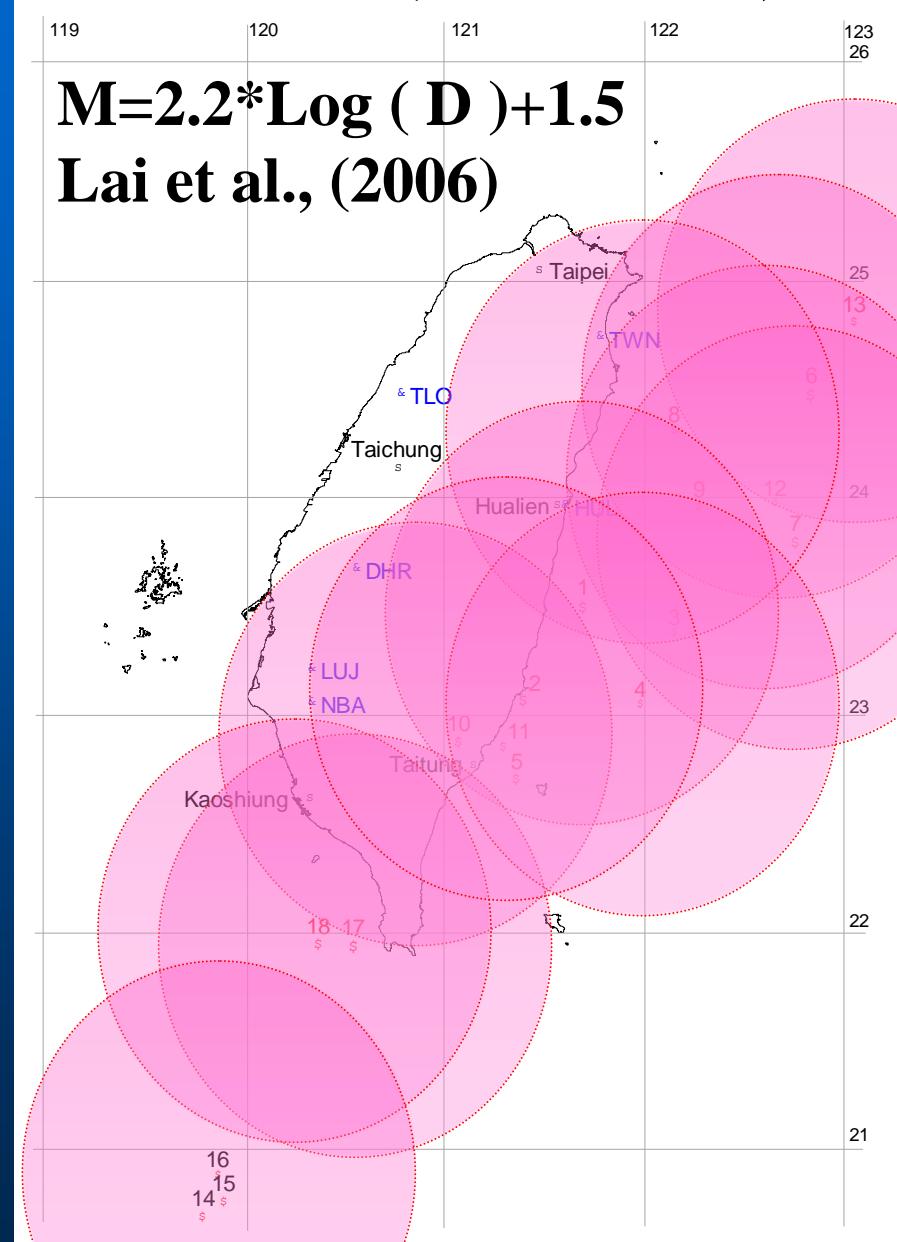
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- Observed coseismic patterns can fit to strain model , but the amplitudes are amplify tens~hundreds times compare to the static strain sensitivity estimated from tidal response.
- Some wells seems always coseismic roses or coseismic lowering, them were not expected by the fault-dislocation volumetric strain .
- The mechanism of the coseismic groundwater level changes remains unknown.

# Observed coseismic events (03'~06')

No.	Time	Lat.	Long.	Depth (km)	M <sub>w</sub>
1	2003/6/10 8:40	23.50	121.70	27.59	<b>6.54</b>
2	2003/12/10 4:38	23.07	121.40	10	<b>6.6</b>
3	2004/2/4 3:24	23.38	122.15	4.07	<b>6.03</b>
4	2004/5/16 6:04	23.05	121.98	12.52	<b>6</b>
5	2004/5/19 7:04	22.71	121.37	8.68	<b>6.49</b>
6	2004/10/15 4:08	24.46	122.85	58.84	<b>7.03</b>
7	2004/11/8 15:54	23.79	122.76	10	<b>6.6</b>
8	2004/11/11 2:16	24.31	122.16	27.3	<b>6.04</b>
9	2005/9/6 9:16	23.96	122.28	16.8	<b>6.12</b>
10	2006/4/1 18:02	22.88	121.08	7.2	<b>6.35</b>
11	2006/4/16 6:40	22.86	121.3	17.9	<b>6.2</b>
12	2006/7/28 15:40	23.97	122.66	28	<b>6.06</b>
13	2006/8/28 1:11	24.8	123.07	135.3	<b>6.1</b>
14	2006/10/9 18:01	20.7	119.83	28	<b>6.1</b>
15	2006/10/9 19:08	20.77	119.93	8	<b>6.1</b>
16	2006/10/11 14:43	20.89	119.9	10	<b>6</b>
18	2006/12/26 20:34	21.95	120.39	47.03	<b>6.4</b>

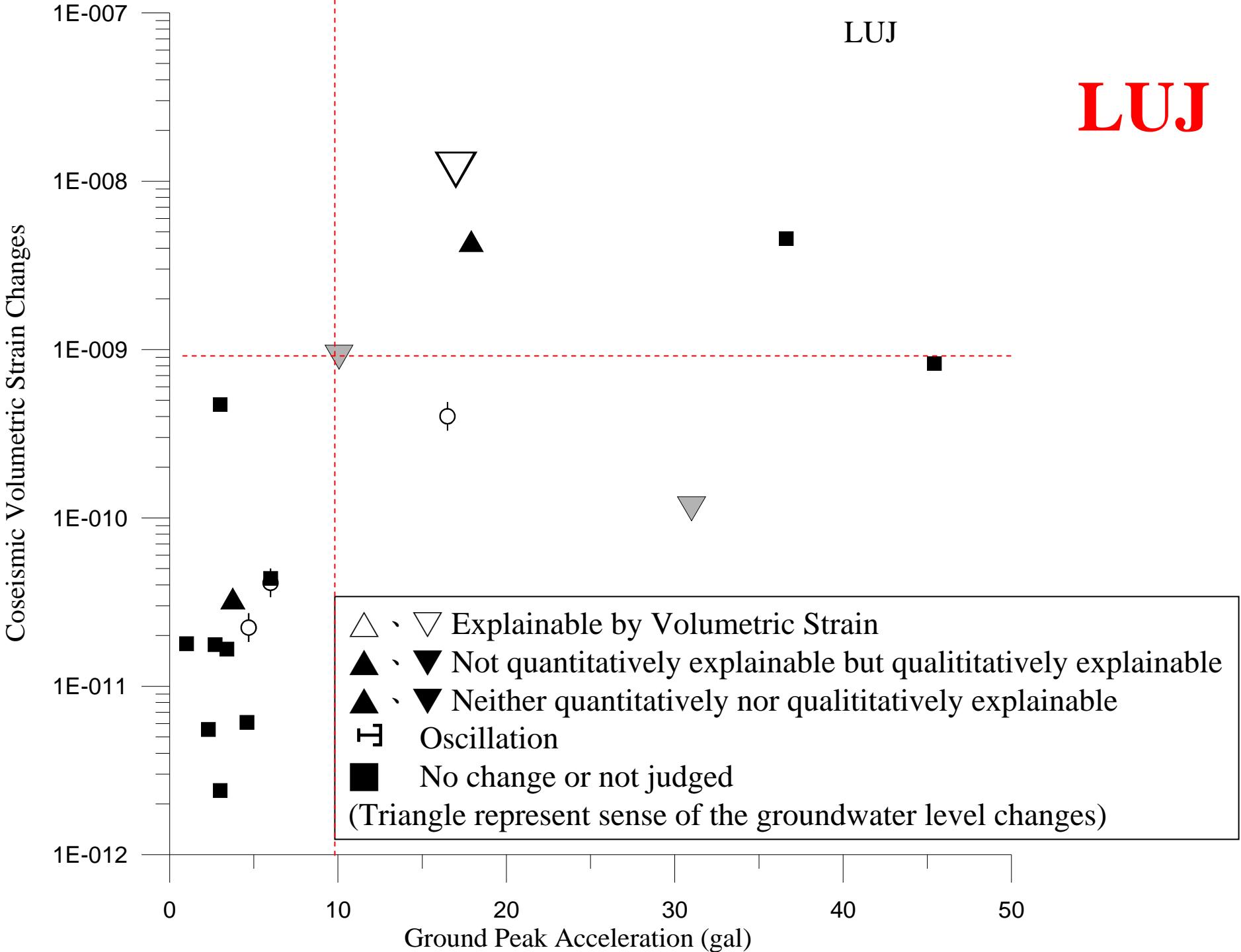


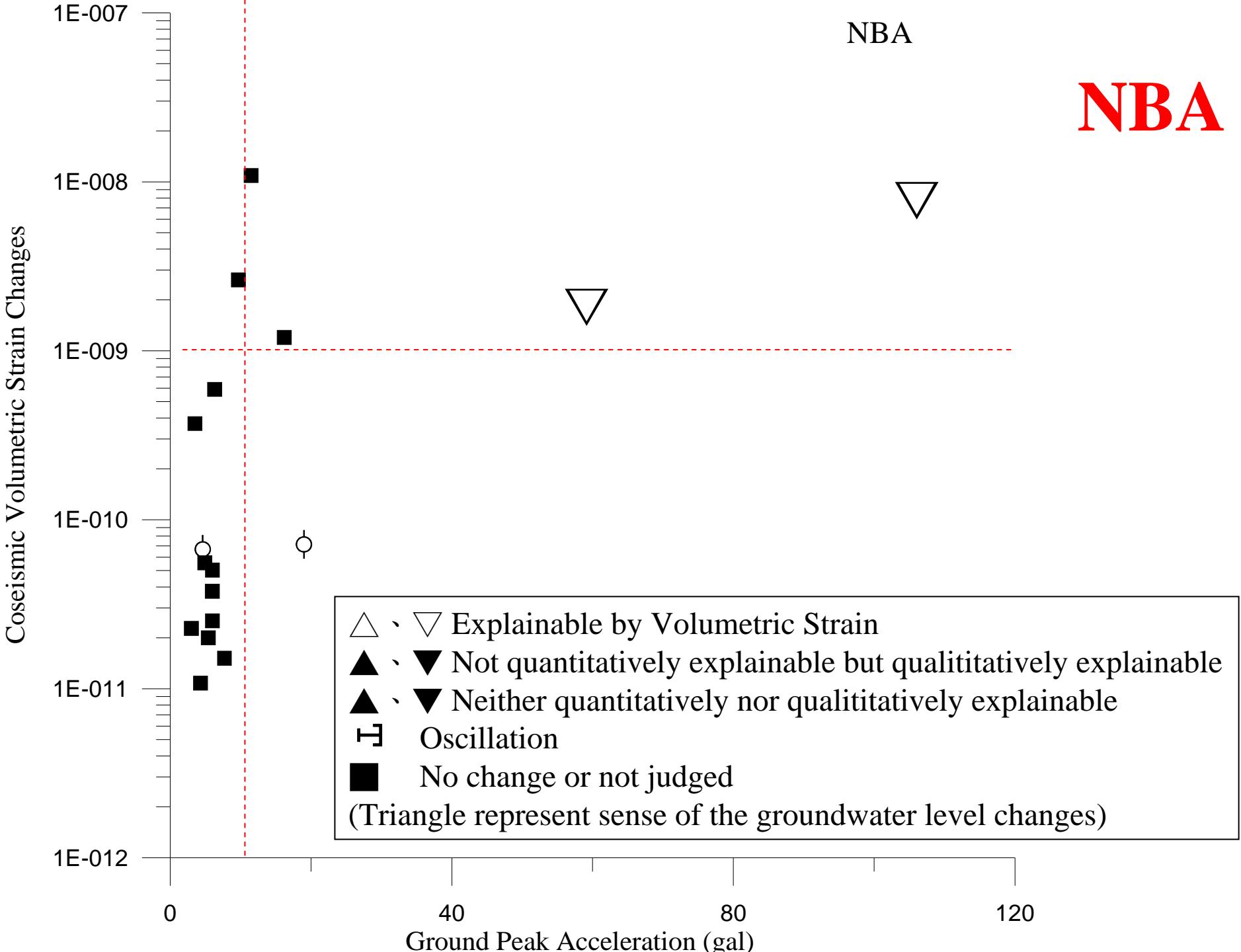
# Observed coseismic events (03'~06')

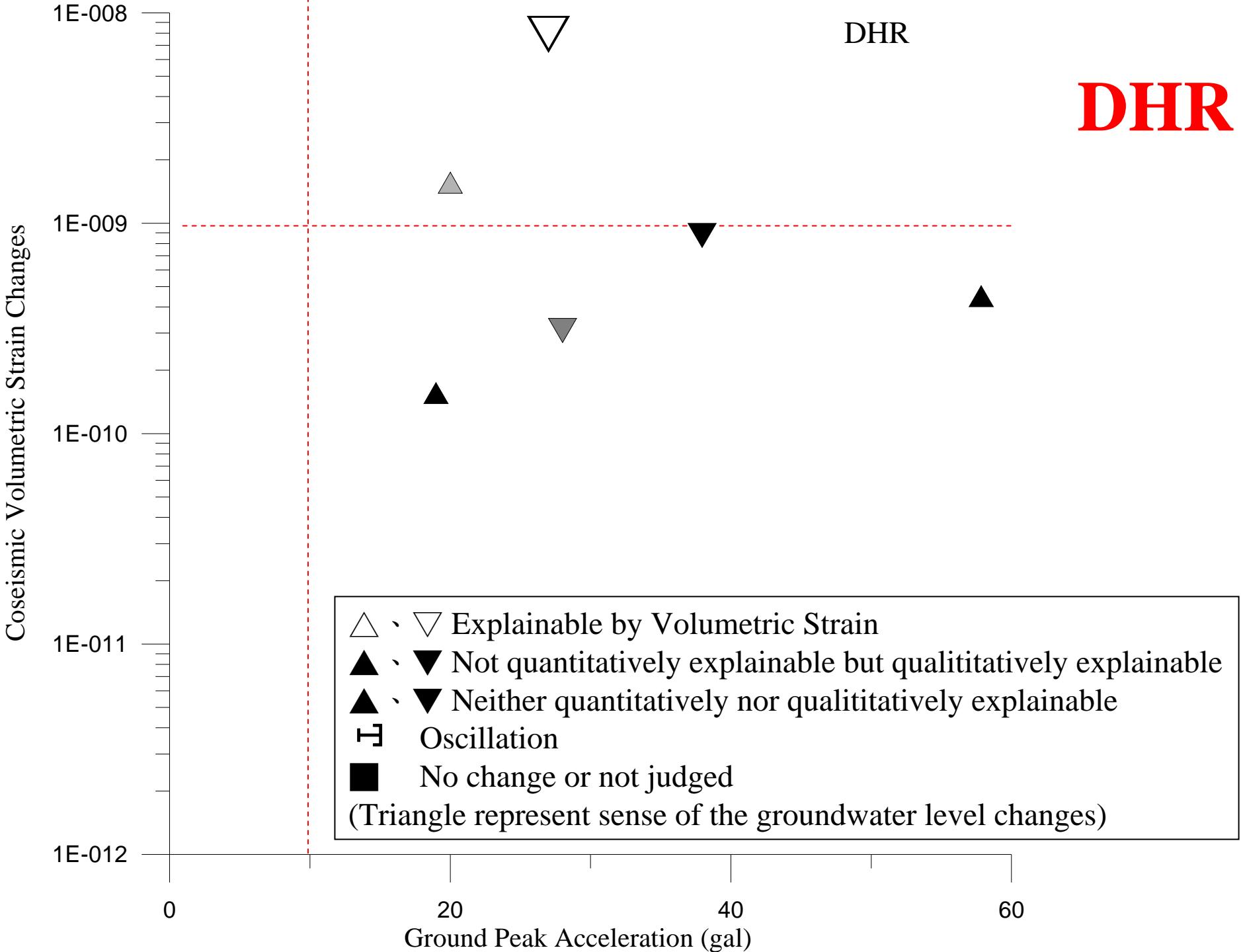
No.	LUJ					NBA					DHR						
	Gw <sub>obs</sub>	Type	Vol.	Strn.	GW <sub>exp</sub>	PGA(gal)	Gw <sub>obs</sub>	Type	Vol.	Strn.	GW <sub>exp</sub>	PGA(gal)	Gw <sub>obs</sub>	Type	Vol.	Strn.	GW <sub>exp</sub>
1	-16.70	S	1.13E-10	-0.64	31		±3.51	O	7.15E-11	-0.24	20		-1.69	O+S	3.09E-10	-0.70	28
2	-275.66	S	1.16E-08	-65.32	17			N	1.09E-08	-37.32	11		-23.51	O+S	7.91E-09	-18.02	27
3		N	1.77E-11	-0.10	3			N	1.52E-11	-0.05	8			N	-2.77E-15	0.00	2
4	0.93	S	3.16E-11	-0.18	4			N	2.51E-11	-0.09	6			N	-1.02E-14	0.00	2
5	-0.51	S	9.01E-10	-5.06	10			N	1.20E-09	-4.11	16		18.23	S	1.50E-10	-0.34	19
6		O	-4.01E-10	2.25	17			N	-3.71E-10	1.27	4		0.28	S	-1.50E-09	3.42	20
7	±1.20	O	2.23E-11	-0.13	5		±1.50	O	6.68E-11	-0.23	5			N	5.54E-10	-1.26	10
8	±2.40	O	-4.11E-11	0.02	6			N	3.77E-11	-0.13	6			N	-3.36E-11	0.08	5
9		N	6.11E-12	-0.03	5			N	1.08E-11	-0.04	4			N	-1.78E-11	0.04	5
10	7.76	S+O	4.19E-09	-23.54	18			N	2.63E-09	-9.00	10			N	3.20E-09	-7.28	5
11		N	4.71E-10	-2.65	3			N	5.91E-10	-2.02	6			N	7.79E-11	-0.18	7
12		N	-2.40E-12	0.01	3			N	-7.51E-13	0.00	2			N	-9.82E-12	0.02	5
13		N	5.54E-12	-0.03	2			N	5.56E-11	-0.20	5			N	-9.12E-12	0.02	4
14		N	4.38E-11	-0.25	6			N	5.04E-11	-0.17	7			N	2.12E-11	-0.05	4
15		N	-1.66E-11	0.09	3			N	-2.00E-11	0.07	5			N	-8.93E-12	0.02	2
16		N	-1.79E-11	0.10	2			N	-2.27E-11	0.08	4			N	-1.12E-11	0.03	2
17		N	8.25E-10	-4.64	45		-12.23	O+S	1.81E-09	-6.21	59		±27.13	O	-8.75E-10	1.99	38
18		N	4.55E-09	-25.56	37		-25.75	O+S	7.74E-09	-26.52	106		±15.29	O	4.33E-10	-0.99	58

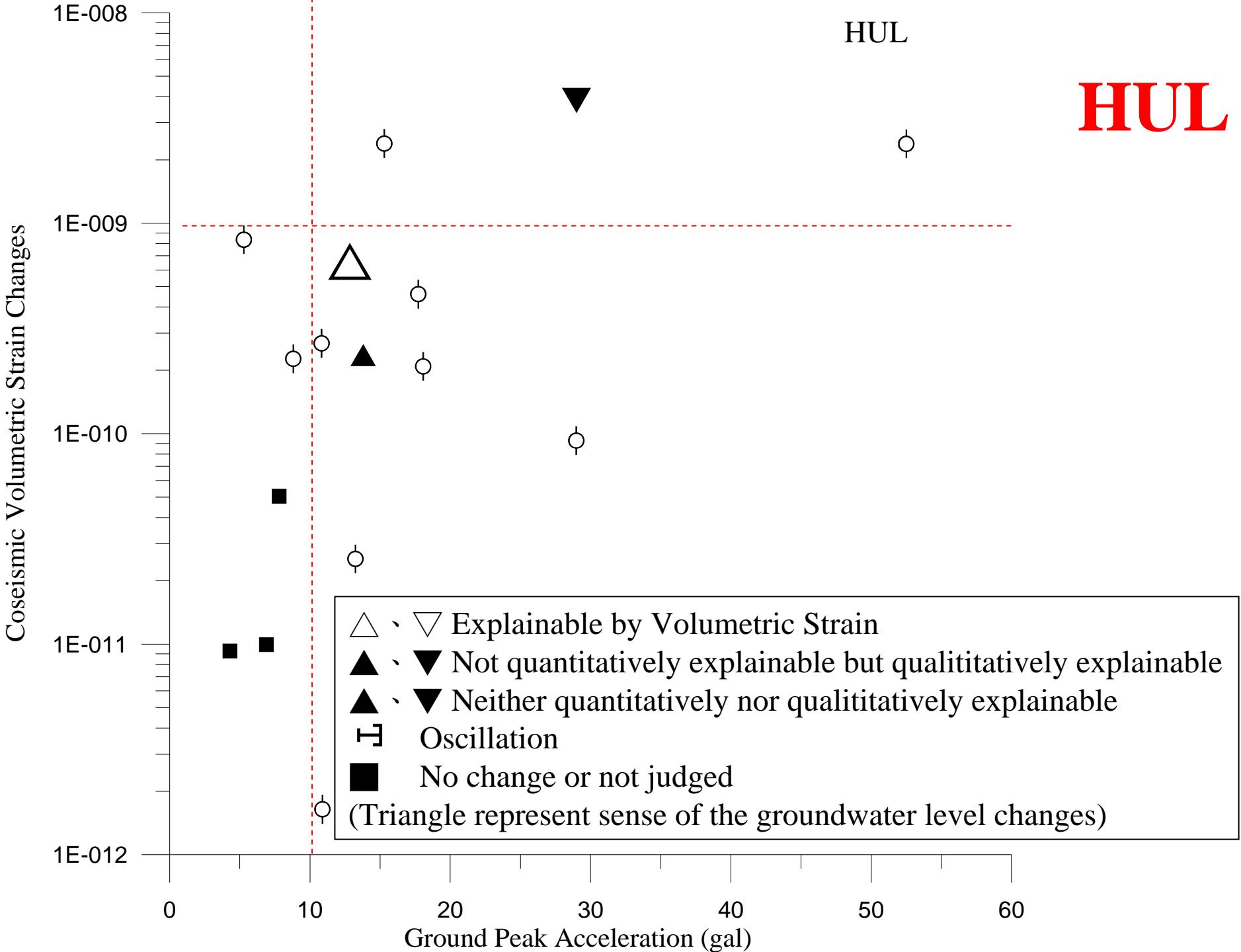
# Observed coseismic events (03'~06')

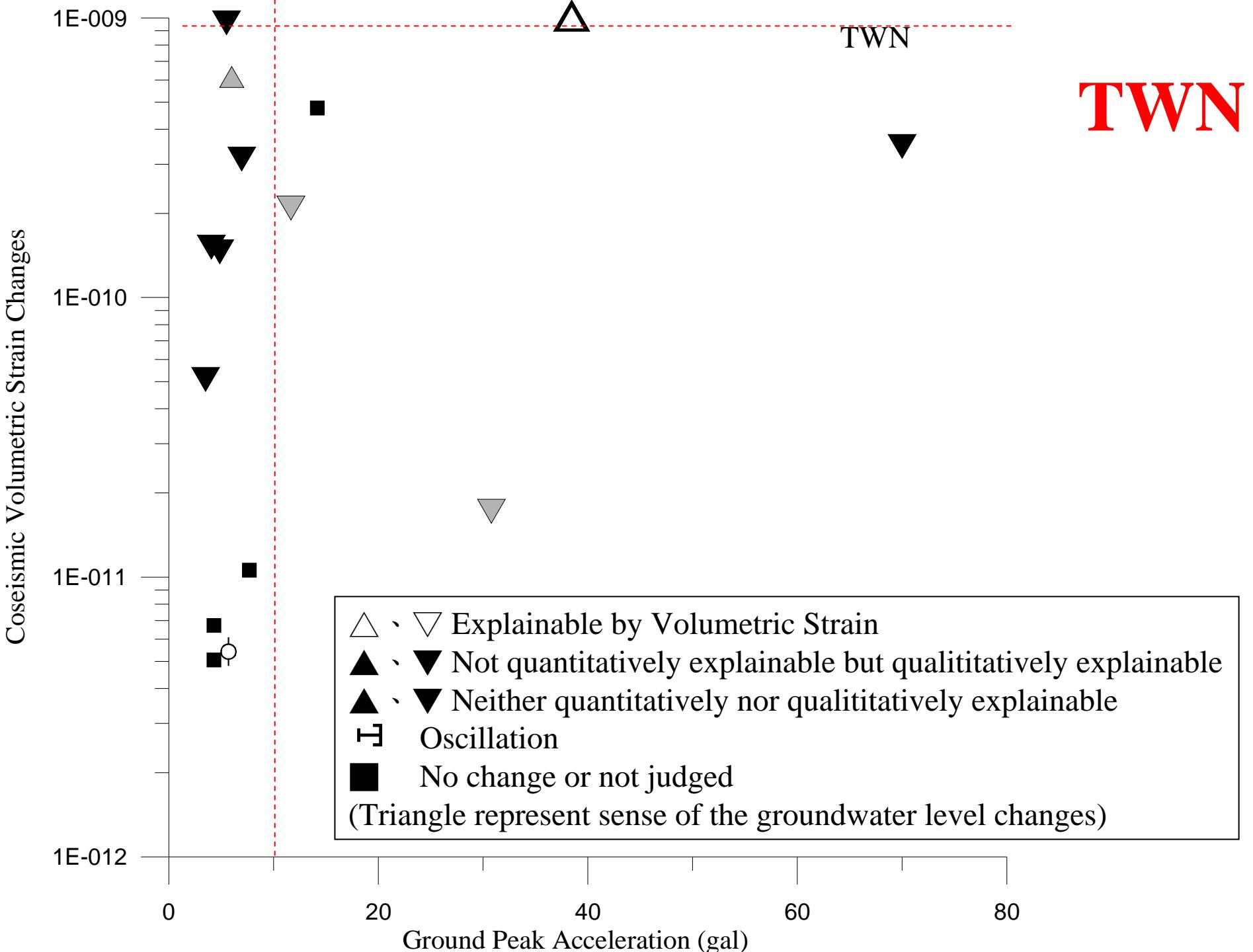
No.	HUL					TWN					TLO				
	Gw <sub>obs</sub>	Type	Vol. Strn	GW <sub>exp</sub>	PGA(gal)	Gw <sub>obs</sub>	Type	Vol. Strn	GW <sub>exp</sub>	PGA(gal)	Gw <sub>obs</sub>	Type	Vol. Strn	GW <sub>exp</sub>	PGA(gal)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-13.47	O+S	-3.84E-09	7.65	29	11.24	O+S	-5.98E-10	1.58	6	-8.57	O+S	2.66E-10	-2.33	11
3	±2.36	O	9.28E-11	-0.18	29	4.92	O	-5.41E-12	0.01	6	±4.794	O	1.26E-11	-0.11	4
4	±3.60	O	2.54E-11	-0.05	13	N	-1.06E-11	0.03	8	N	1.92E-11	-0.17	3		
5	3.20	S	-6.58E-10	1.31	13	-9.16	O+S	-1.51E-10	0.40	4	3.88	S	-9.30E-11	0.82	7
6	±0.04	O	-2.38E-09	4.75	53	-12.86	O+S	-3.47E-10	0.92	70	-0.23	O+S	-5.05E-10	4.43	23
7	2.39	S	2.27E-10	-0.45	14	15.92	O+S	-9.76E-10	2.58	38	±1.38	O	-2.04E-11	0.18	9
8	±2.21	O	-2.27E-10	0.45	9	-12.28	S	4.76E-10	-1.26	14	N	-7.04E-12	0.06	3	
9	±16.03	O	2.09E-10	-0.42	18	-5.73	S	2.09E-10	-0.55	12	N	-6.67E-11	0.58	7	
10	±11.88	O	-8.35E-10	1.66	5	-6.96	S	-1.46E-10	0.39	5	N	3.34E-10	-2.92	9	
11	±18.57	O	-2.69E-10	0.54	11	-5.77	S+O	-5.09E-11	0.13	4	N	-3.88E-11	0.34	8	
12	N	-5.05E-11	0.10	8	-19.56	S	1.72E-11	-0.05	31	N	-1.90E-11	0.17	3		
13	±8.1	O	-1.64E-12	0.00	11	N	-6.71E-12	0.02	4	N	-2.14E-11	0.18	8		
14	N	9.29E-12	-0.02	4	N	-2.68E-12	0.01	2	N	-3.19E-12	0.03	6			
15	N	-1.30E-12	0.00	4	N	-1.15E-12	0.00	2	N	-4.11E-12	0.04	9			
16	N	-9.94E-12	0.02	7	N	-5.06E-12	0.01	4	N	-5.21E-12	0.05	6			
17	±15.76	O	-2.39E-09	4.76	15	-2.14	S	-9.60E-10	2.54	6	N	-5.61E-10	4.92	12	
18	±5.3	O	-4.61E-10	0.92	18	-6.86	S	-3.13E-10	0.83	7	N	-2.84E-10	2.49	9	

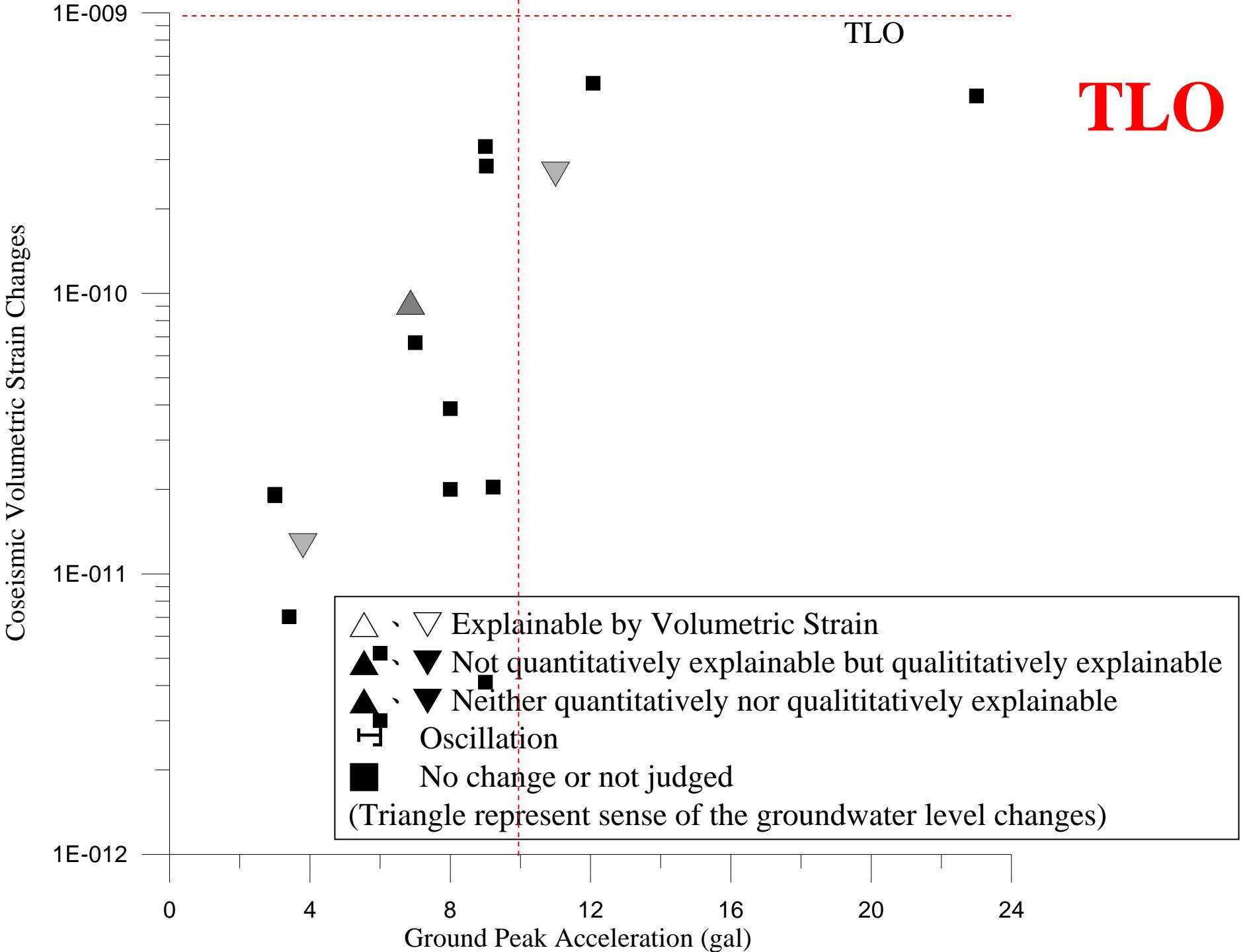












# Discussion

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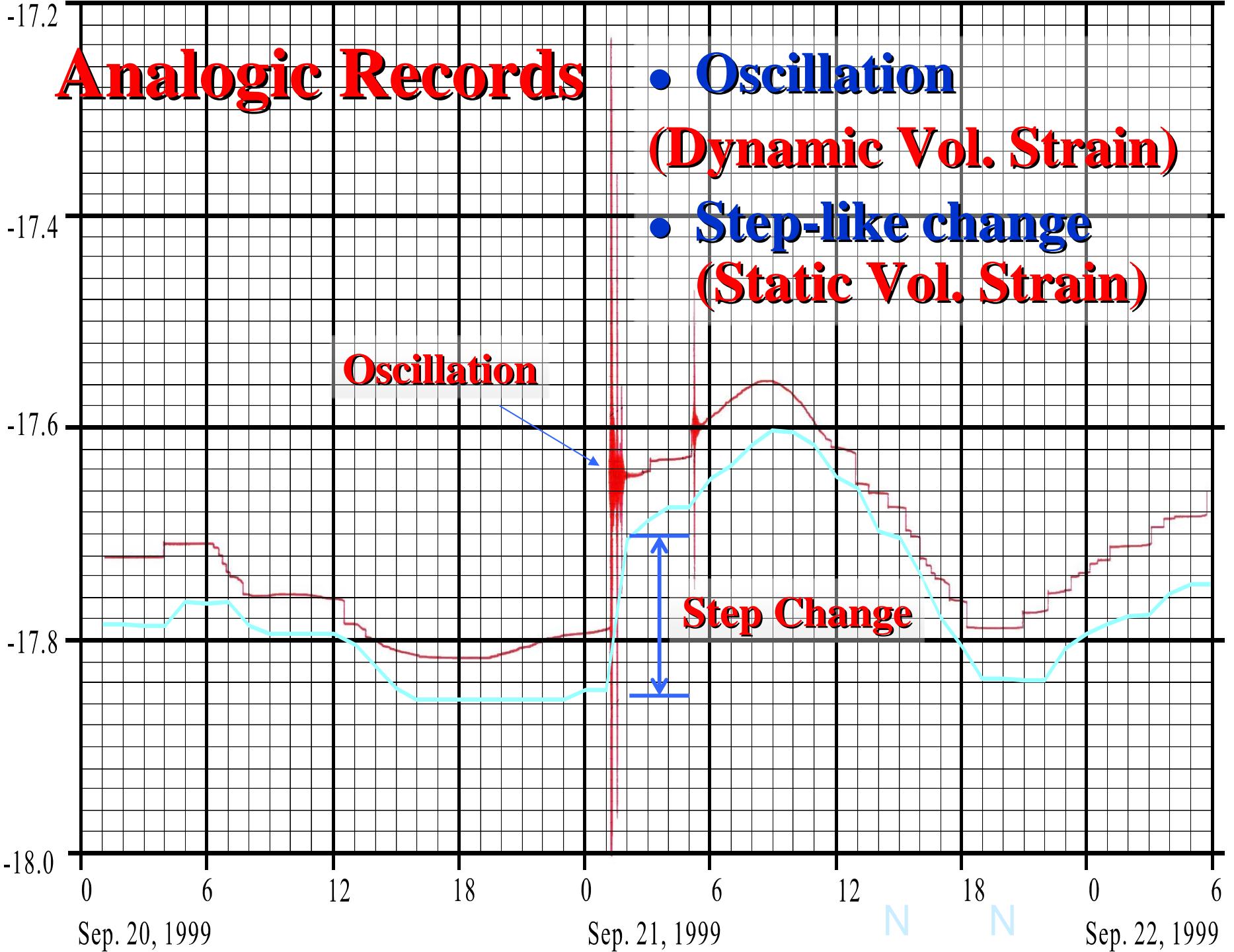


- Unusual large increasing of pressure head in deeper ( $> 100$  m) aquifers during 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake.
- Mechanism of the coseismic groundwater level changes in 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake.
- Observation of coseismic groundwater level changes in 2008/5/12 Wenchuan, China Earthquake

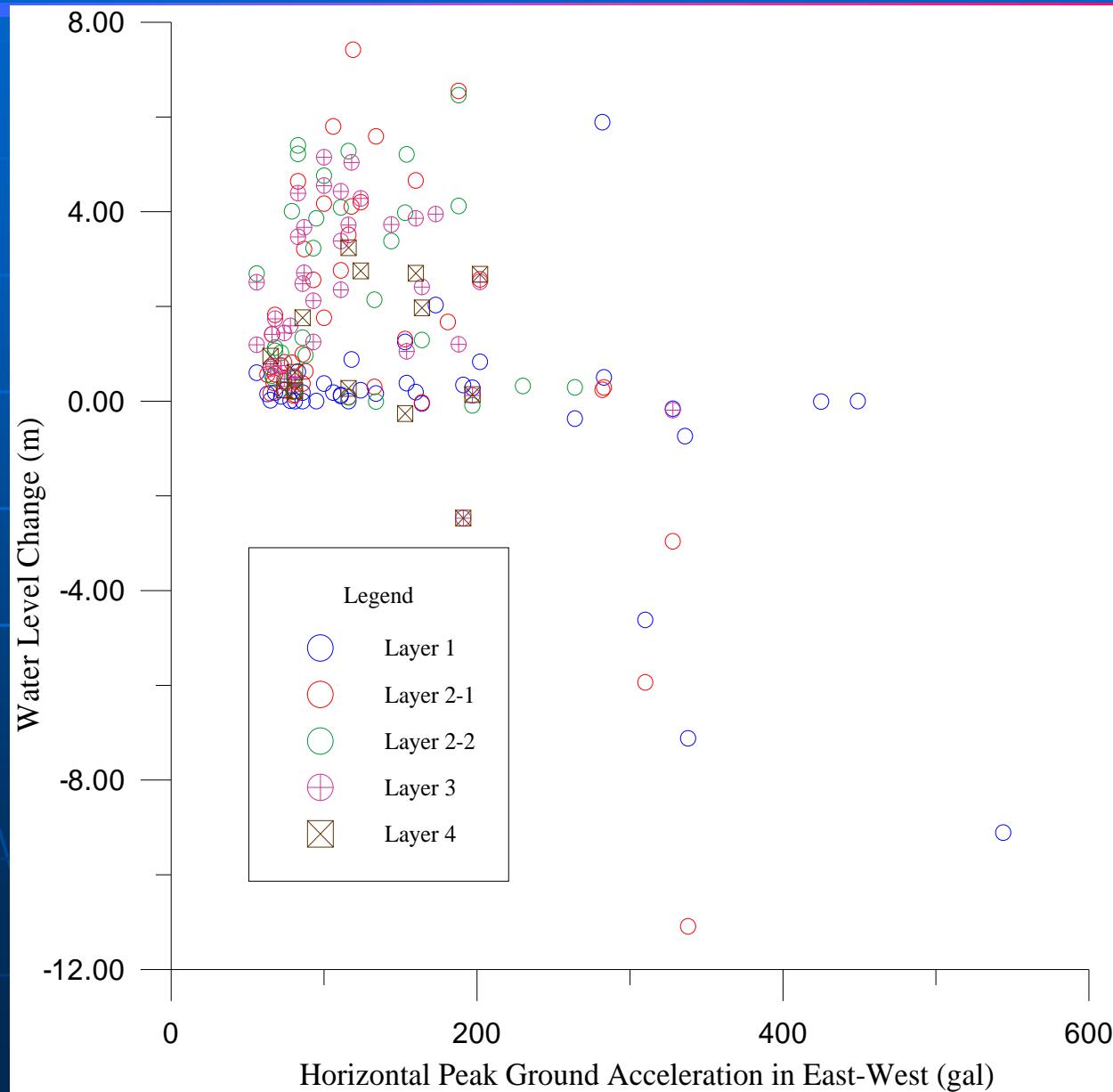
# Analogic Records

- Oscillation  
(Dynamic Vol. Strain)
- Step-like change  
(Static Vol. Strain)

Groundwater level(m)



# Peak ground acceleration and coseismic groundwater level changes



# Mechanism of the persistent changes after the dynamic strain



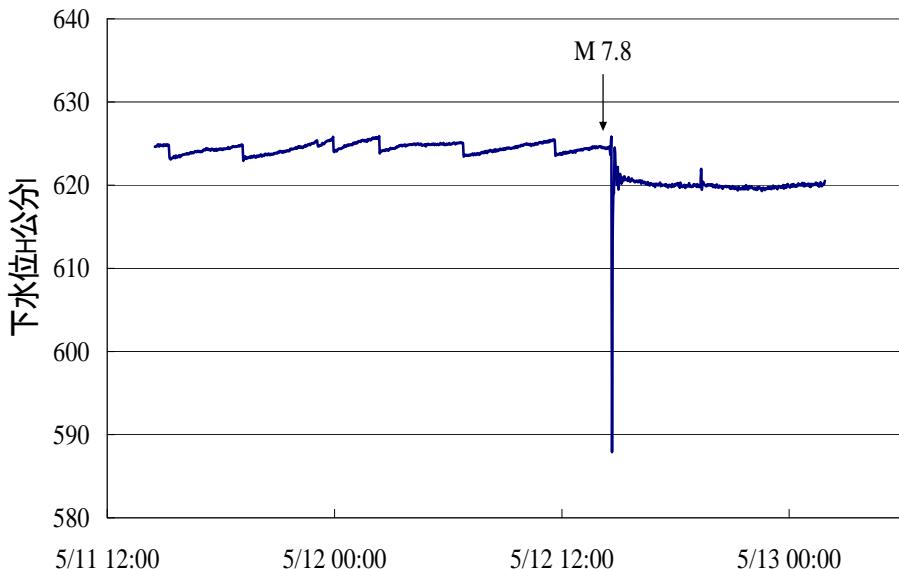
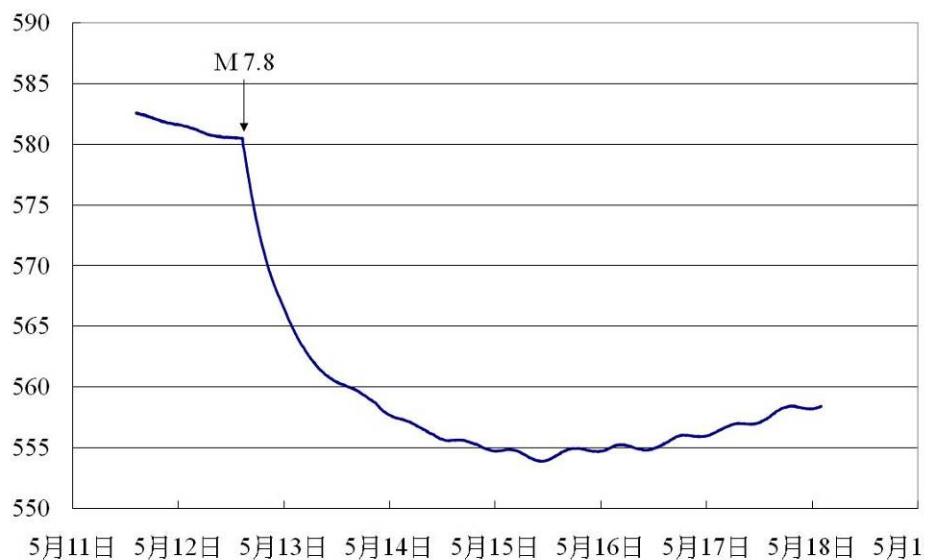
- **Cleaning of fracture-filled** oscillatory flow back and forth in fractures caused by cyclic strain removes “barriers” of fracture-blocking deposits then increases permeability and affects the final distribution of pore pressure (Brodsky et al. 2003).
- **Liquefaction /pore-pressure build up** (Wang et al., 2003 Lai, Koizumi et al., 2004)
- **Shaking-induced dilatancy** (Bower and Heaton 1978)
- **Seismically-induced growth /decrease of bubbles** (e.g., Linde et al. 1994 Matsumoto and Roeloff, 2005)

# 2008/5/12 Wenchuan, China

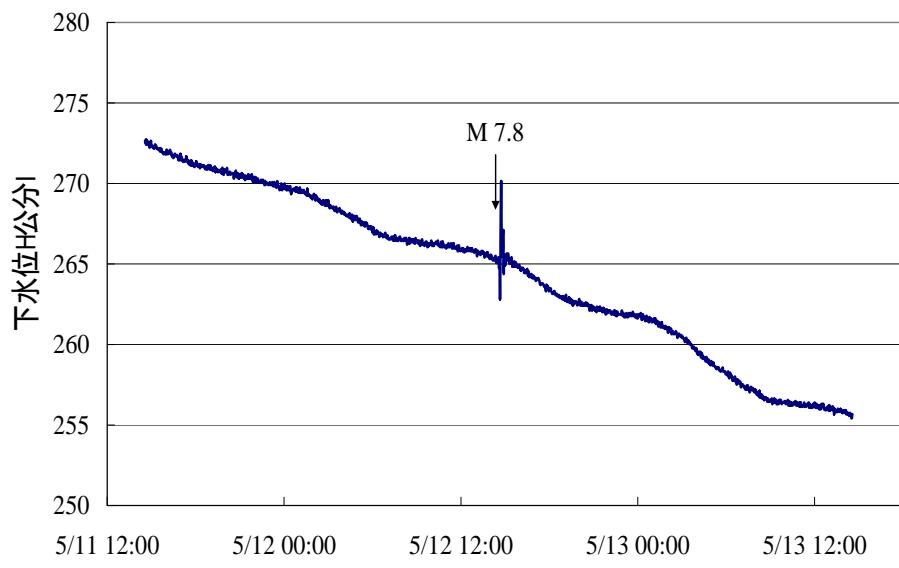
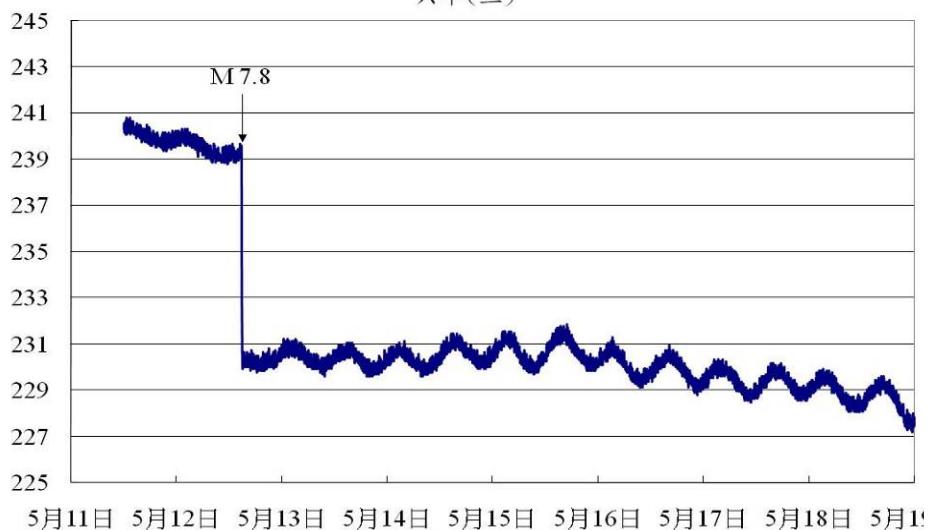
## Earthquake ( $M_I$ 8.0)

震度 地震

鶴岡(二)



六甲(三)



# 2008/5/12 Wenchuan, China

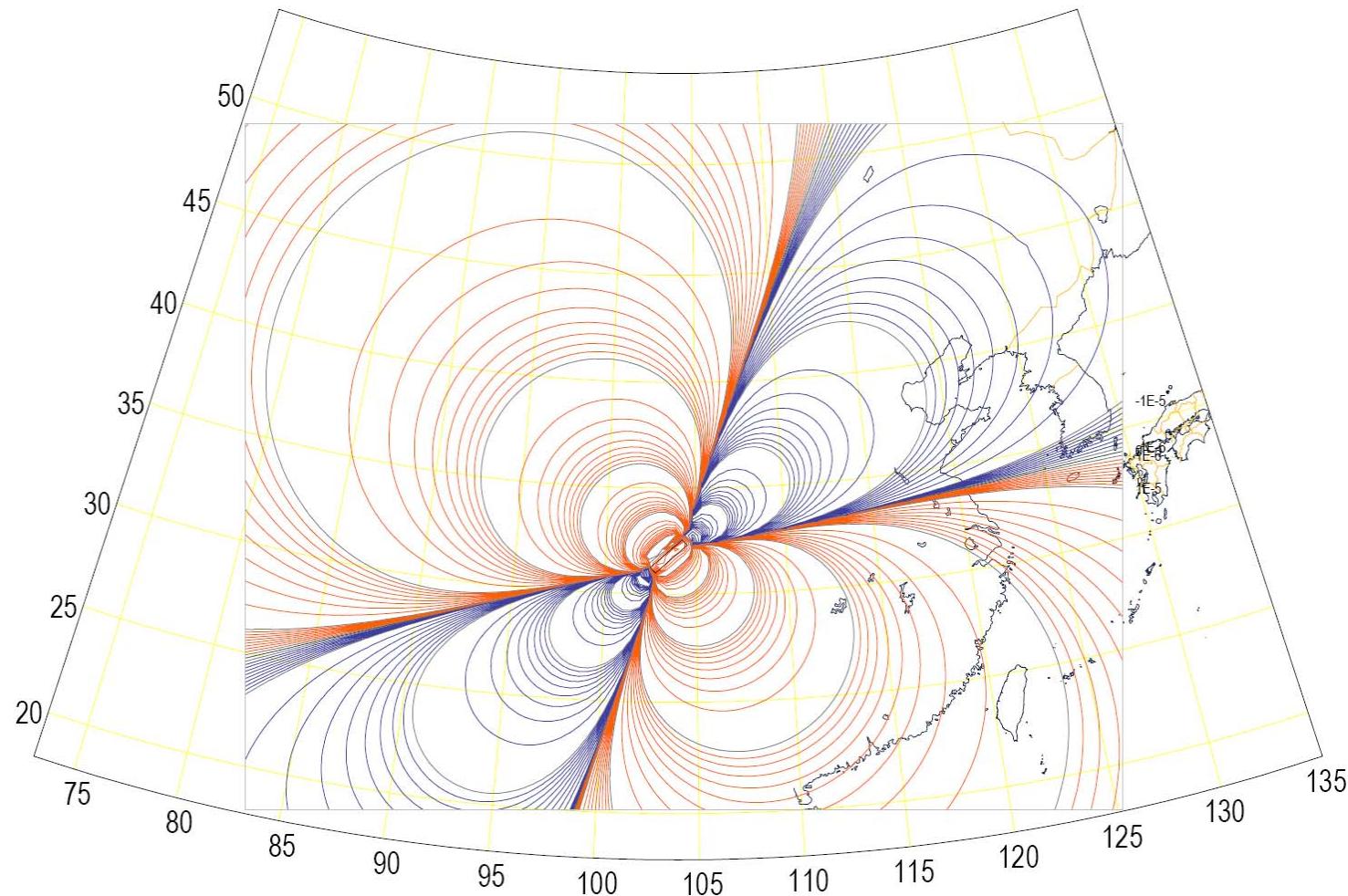
## Earthquake ( $M_r$ 8.0)

PP  
RR  
NN

Volumetric Strain  
(micro str)

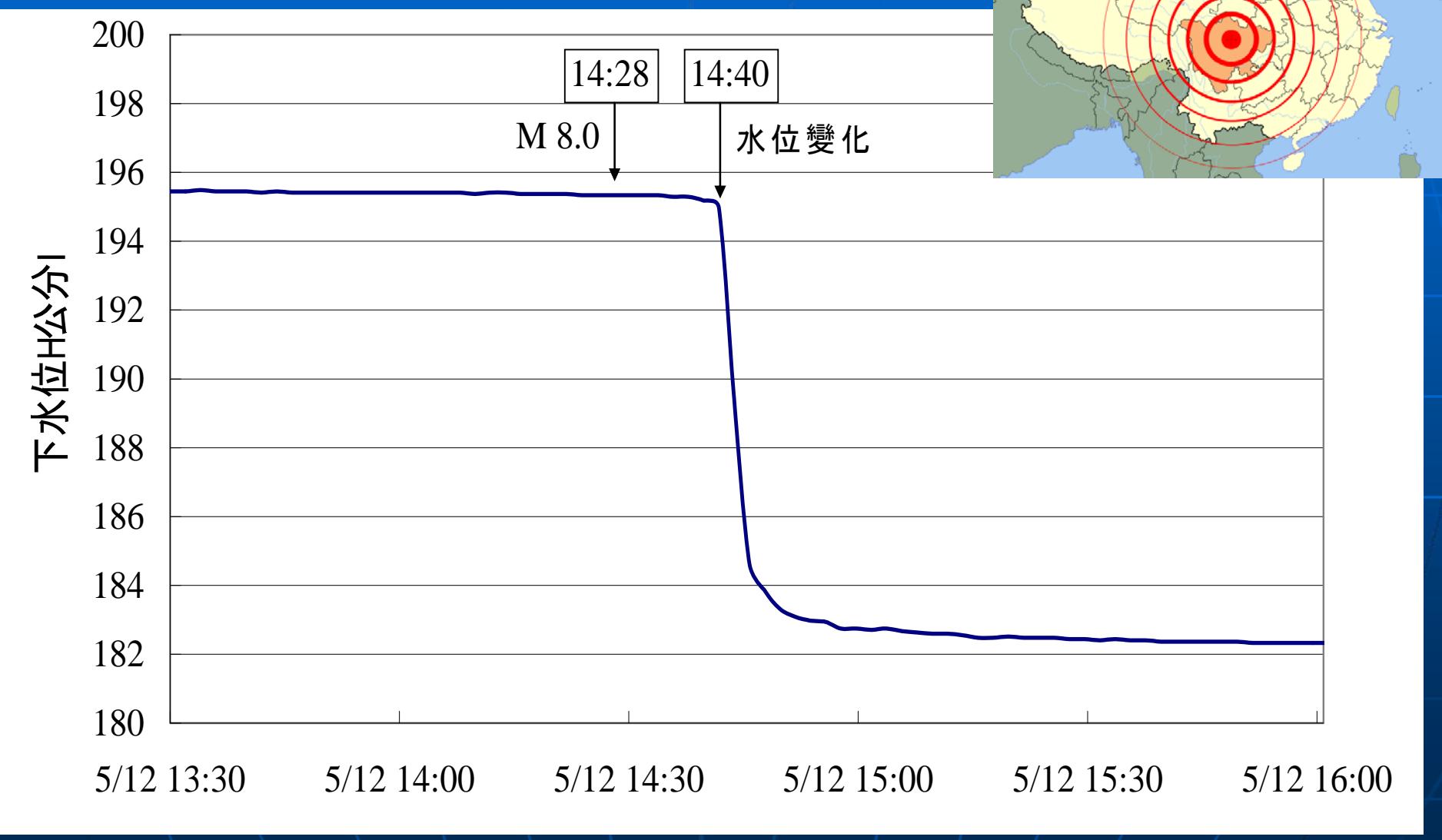
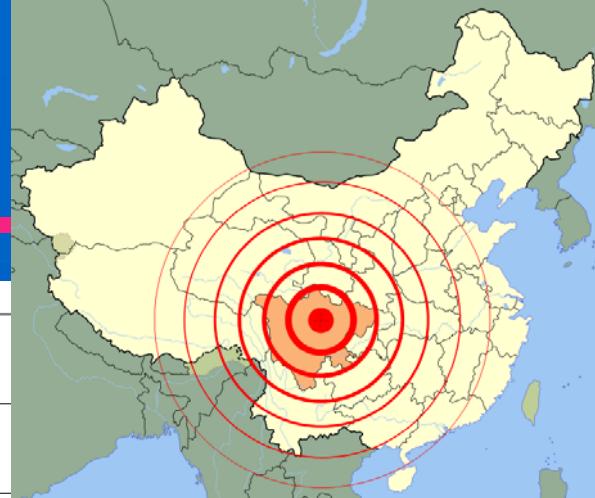
Depth: 0km

+: Dilatation  
-: Contraction

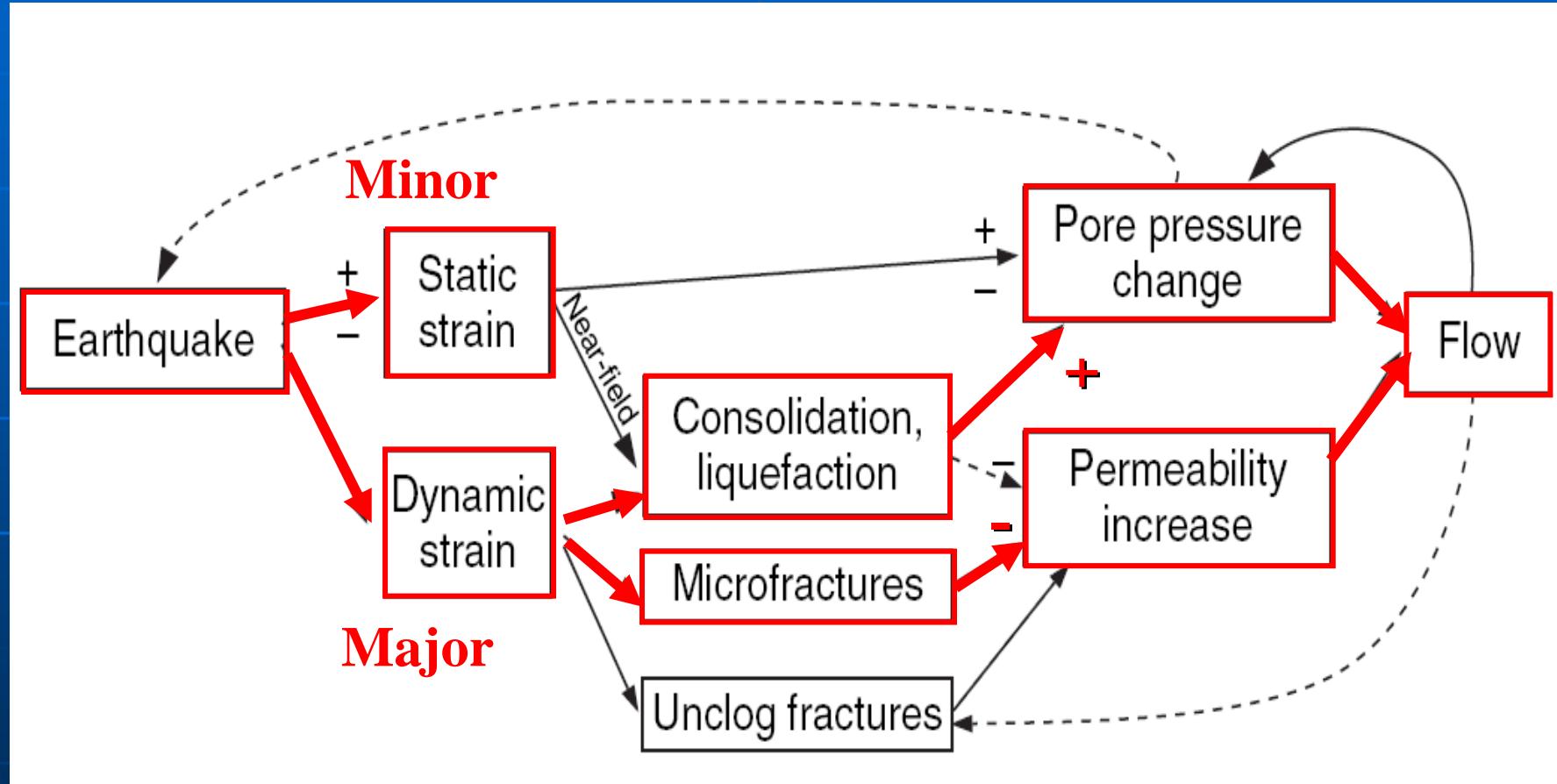


0  
600  
km

# 2008/5/12 Wenchuan, China Earthquake ( $M_L$ 8.0)



# Mechanism of coseismic groundwater level changes



M. Manga and C.-Y. Wang (2007)

# Conclusion



- The results show that the dynamic strains induced by ground shaking could be another possible factor for the coseismic groundwater level changes.
- It seems to appear especially in shallow aquifers with high hydraulic conductivity in loose-cemented and permeable sedimentary deposits.
- The similar effects can also be recognized in the coseismic groundwater level changes related to the 1999 Chi-Chi earthquake and 2004 Wenchuan earthquake .



Disaster Prevention Research Center,  
National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Tectono-Hydrology Research Group



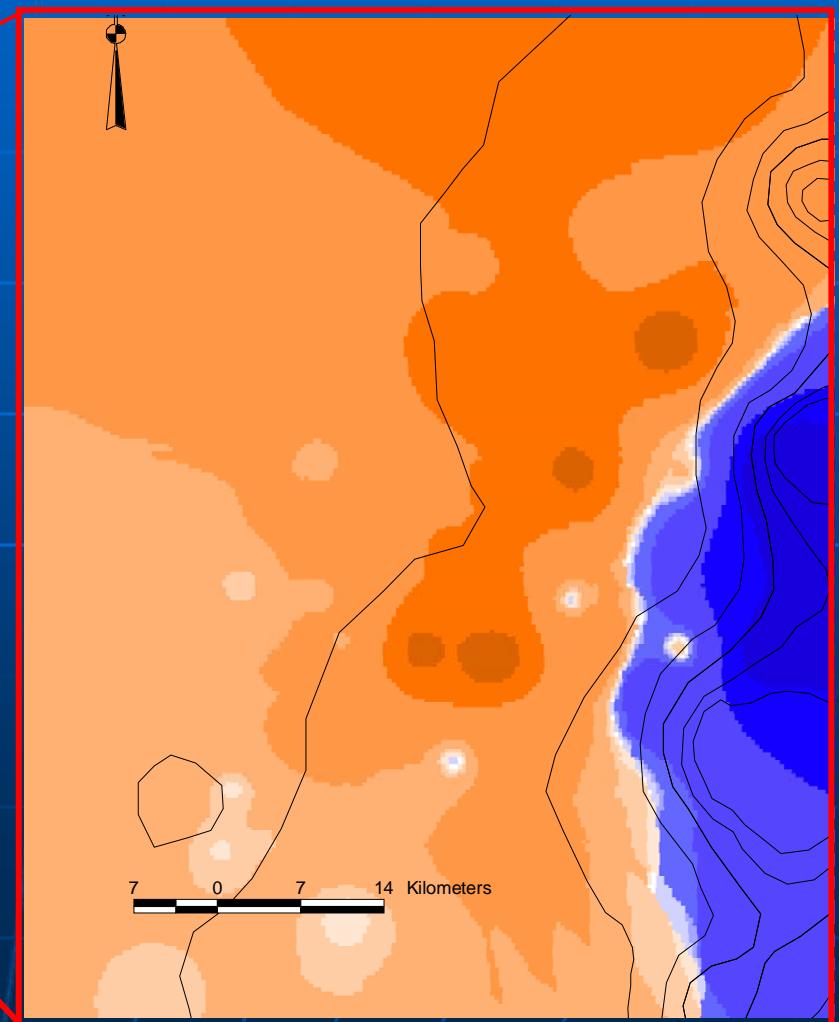
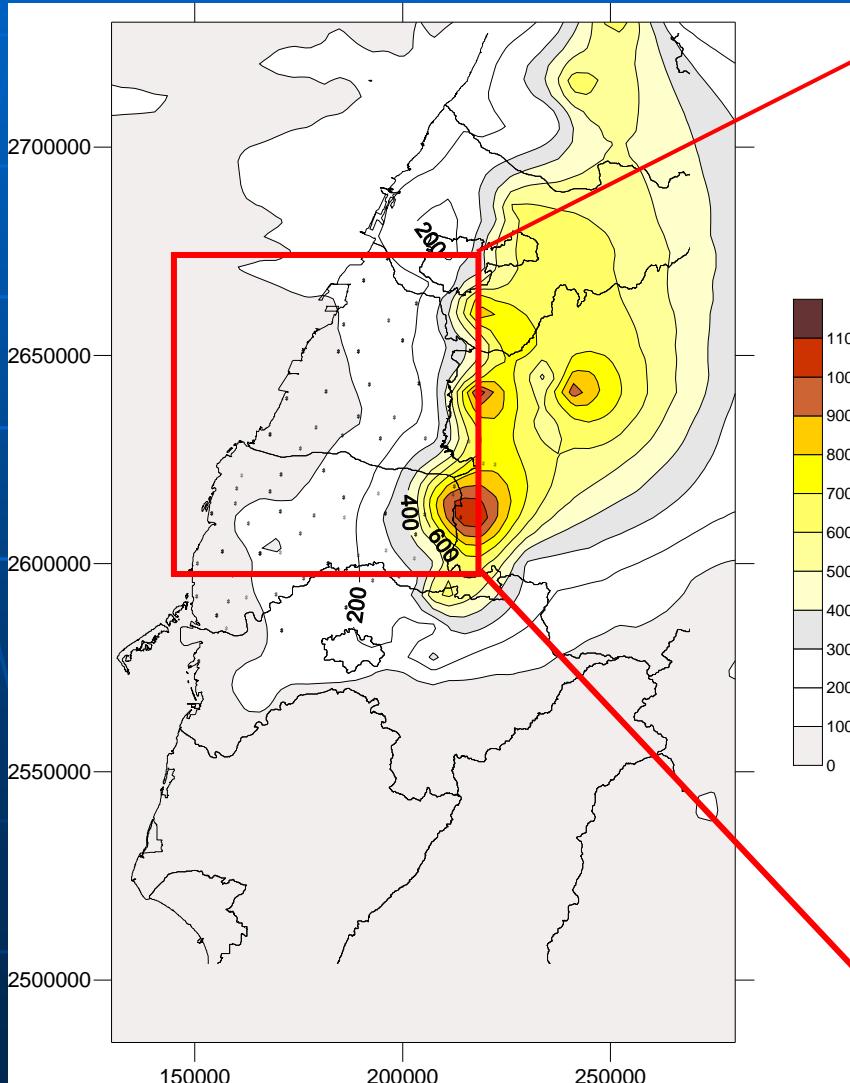
Thank you !

# Coseismic groundwater level changes in 1999 Chi-Chi earthquake

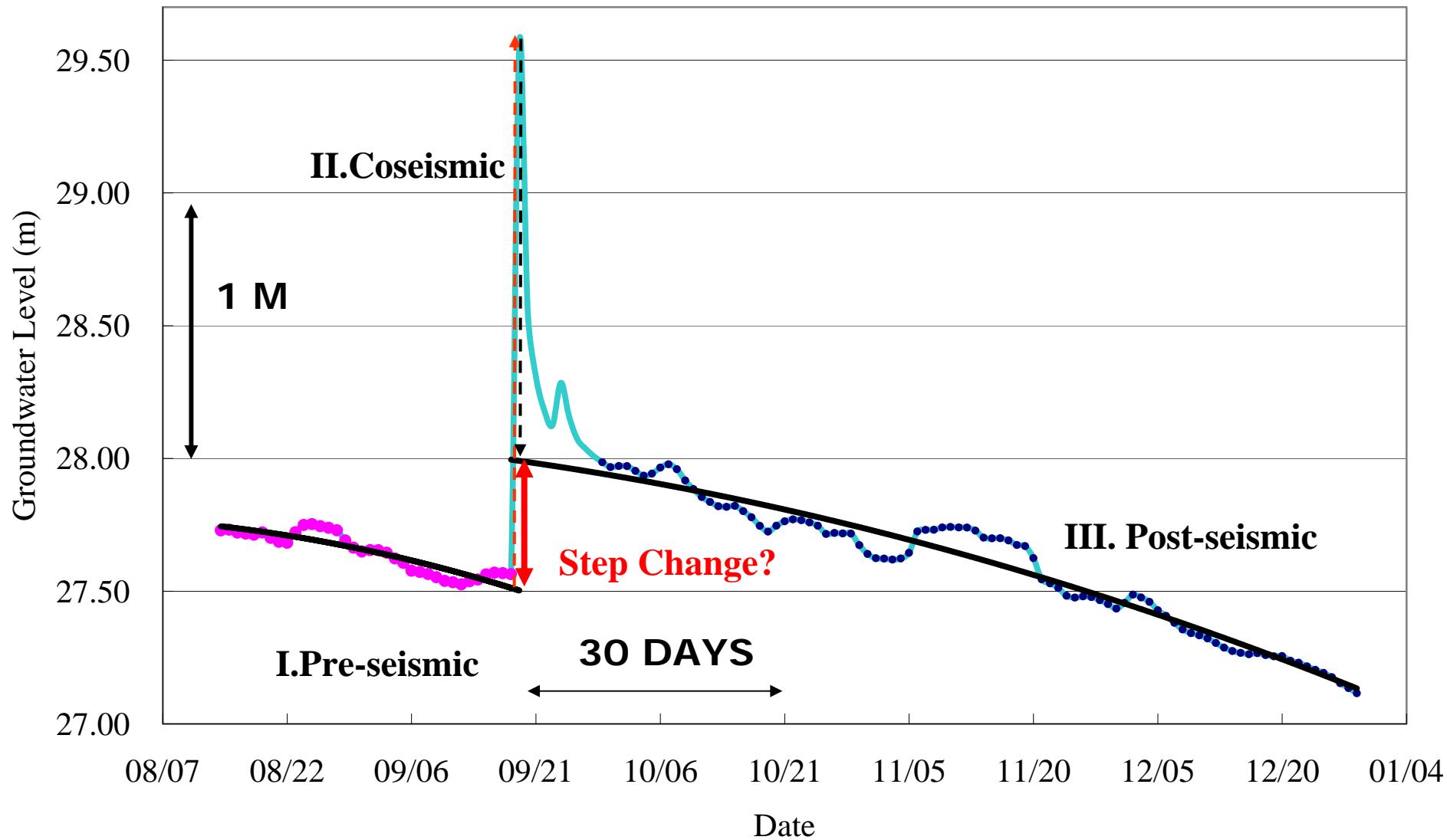


- $\text{PGA}_H$

Coseismic GWL Changes



# Groundwater Changes in Fan Area



# Groundwater Changes in Slope Area

