NEW METHOD OF HYDRODYNAMICAL DATA ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Revealing mechanism of interrelation between the deformation processes, strong earthquakes and hydrodynamics of underground waters would allow explaining precursory behaviour of hydrodynamic field and developing scientifically well grounded methods of earthquakes' forecast. We have developed a new method using computer program MatLab. It enables to synthesize a theoretical signal and compare it with original data of water level. The program enables to characterize each exogenous parameter separately. It allows studying the influence of each of them on the aquifer. It is determined that the aquifers are influenced by all kinds of exogenous factors. The reaction of boreholes demonstrates that one of them can dominate. After processing by suggested method almost identical figures describing the tectonic factor have been received.

Keywords: exogenous factors, earthquakes' forecast.

1. Introduction

Revealing mechanism of interrelation between the deformation processes, strong earthquakes and hydrodynamics of underground waters would allow explaining precursory behaviour of hydrodynamic field and developing scientifically well grounded methods of earthquakes' forecast. At the analysis of materials, scientists individually selected methods of mathematical statistics, but all of them had one thing in common: after removal of the trend caused by exogenous factors (tidal variation and atmospheric pressure) they used frequency filters (P. A. Hsieh at al, 1987, 1988), that in our opinion, distort required endogenous signal. The residual values were analyzed for revealing correlation of water level variations with seismic events.

Our method, which uses the computer program MatLab, created exogenous theoretical signal and compare it with real signal. In comparison with the last, enables to characterize every exogenous parameter separately. That makes possible to study influence of each of them on the water aquifer.

2. Data analysis

The following factors influence the aquifer and change water level: tidal, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, tectonic-seismic factors, the error from apparatus and so on. Let us represent the summary signal using linear equation:

$$Water\ level = a*tidal + b*atmos + c*precip + e;$$

Where *a*- is coefficient for tidal variation, *b*–atmosphere pressure, *c*–precipitation *e*–geodynamical signal.

Water level and atmospheric pressure are measured directly at boreholes. Theoretical data for tidal variations are generated by the program GRAV. To determine the, stress conditions in the aquifer after strong earthquake, Dobrovolsky's $e=10^{1,3M-8,19}/R^3$ equation has been applied.

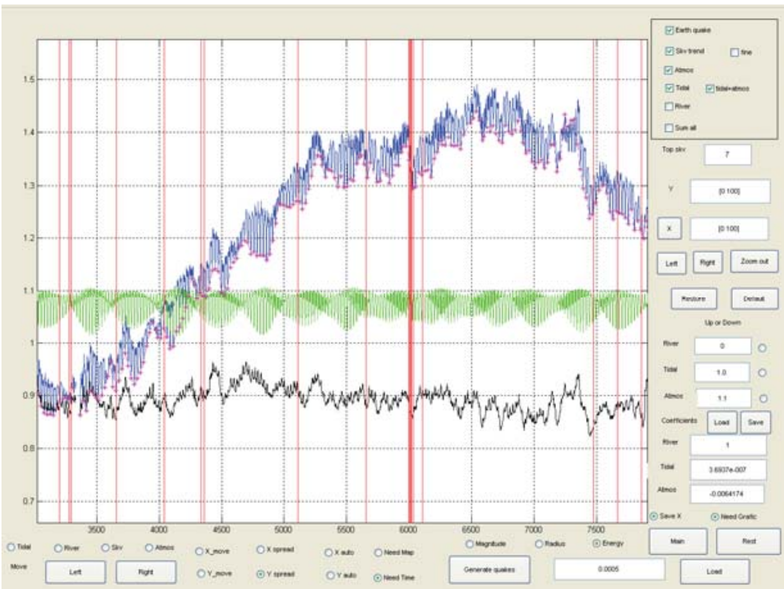

Fig. 1. Water level, tidal variation, atmosphere pressure and earthquakes at Marneuli station Upper line is water level, lower line is tidal variation, middle line is atmospheric pressure. Vertical lines are earthquakes.

In the catalog we select earthquakes, which are strong enough to affect boreholes' sites (Fig. 1). We can also select earthquakes by magnitude and distance from the borehole.

Program finds minimums time-points of tidal variation and compare it with water level variation value's point at the same time. By connection of these points we receive some "trends" of both parameters. After extracting this "trend" from the original data, we receive "residual" values of water level variation. Program calculated such type of "residual" values for atmosphere pressure, also.

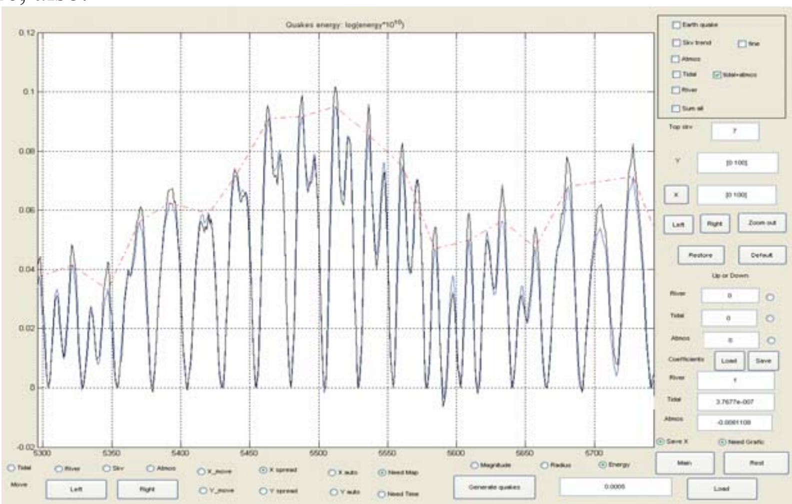

Fig. 2 "Residuals" line after extraction of "trend"

Program allows extracting differently influence of tidal-variation, atmosphere pressure and both totally.

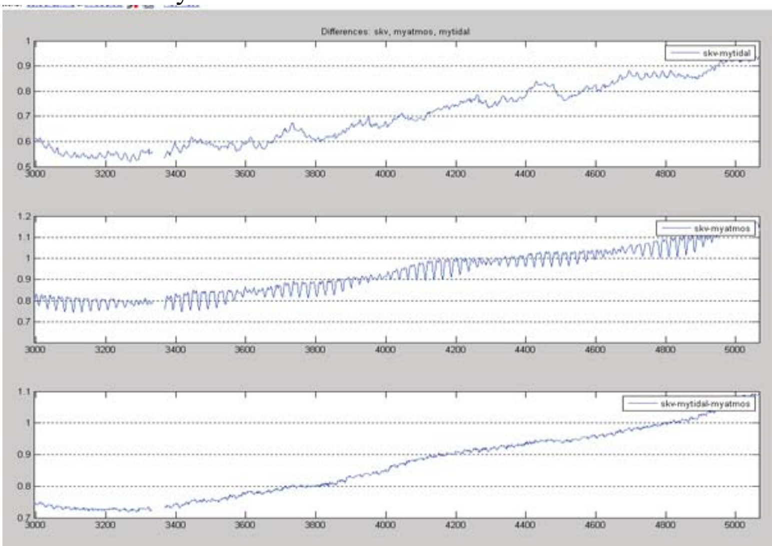

Fig. 3. Water level variation after extraction of tidal variation (upper line), atmosphere pressure (middle line) and of both parameters (lower line).

Correlations between parameters (water and tidal; water level and atmosphere pressure; water level and tidal variation + atmosphere pressure) can be calculated.

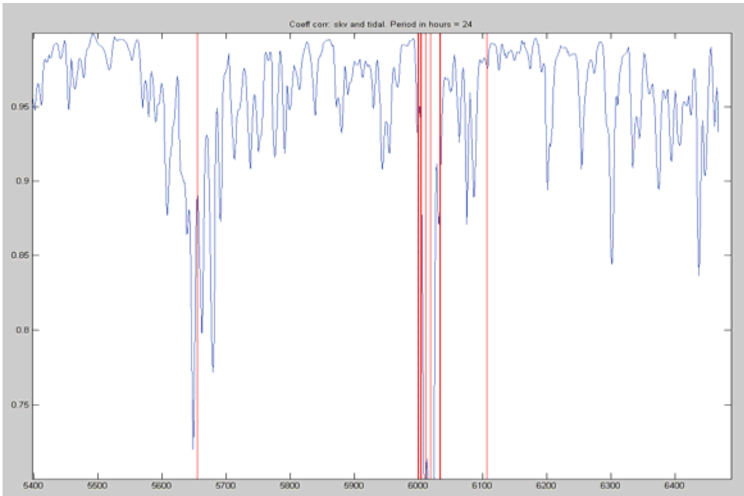

Fig. 4. Variation of Coefficient correlations between of water level and tidal variation. Vertical strait line is earthquakes.

In order to find disturbances of environment's equilibrium condition in relation to the exogenous factors, caused by imposing an additional endogenous component (Melikadze G. at al., 1989, 2002), special program had been developed, allowing to find components of this equation.

$$water\ level(x)=a*tidal(x)+b*atmosphere(x)+c.$$

During monitoring we measure water level, tidal variation and atmospheric pressure. In order to find coefficients a, *b*, c it is necessary to write a system of 3 (or more) equations. MatLab allows working with over-defined systems and the whole time interval will be split on many intervals (for example on 24 hour's intervals). For every interval the program finds a set of coefficients. During calculations the following equation are solved, where W(x) is water level variation, $T(x)$ is tidal variation; $A(x)$ is atmospheric pressure, c is constant. Program use measured values of W, A, T at the moment x_i for system of equations

$$
\begin{cases}
W(x_1)=a*T(x_1)+b*A(x_1)+c \\
W(x_2)=a*T(x_2)+b*A(x_2)+c \\
W(x_3)=a*T(x_3)+b*A(x_3)+c \\
\\
\\
\end{cases}
$$

or in the matrix form $W=M*X$, where

$$
W=\begin{Bmatrix} W(x_1) \\ W(x_2) \\ W(x_3) \\ \ldots \\ W(x_n) \end{Bmatrix}
\quad
M=\begin{Bmatrix} T(x_1) & A(x_1) & 1 \\ T(x_2) & A(x_2) & 1 \\ T(x_3) & A(x_3) & 1 \\ & \ldots & \\ T(x_n) & A(x_n) & 1 \end{Bmatrix}
\quad
X=\begin{Bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{Bmatrix}
$$

After calculation, program demonstrates time-dependence of coefficient *a,* which depends on water level and tidal variation, *b*, which depends on water level and atmosphere pressure and distribution of constant coefficient *c* (Fig. 5).

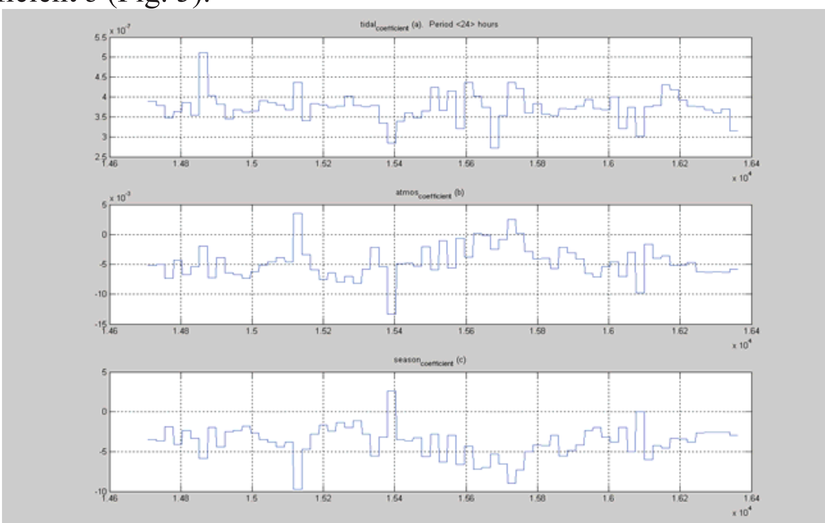

Fig. 5. Variation of coefficients (broken line). Vertical strait line is earthquakes.

Furthermore, c of all coefficients is done (Fig. 6).

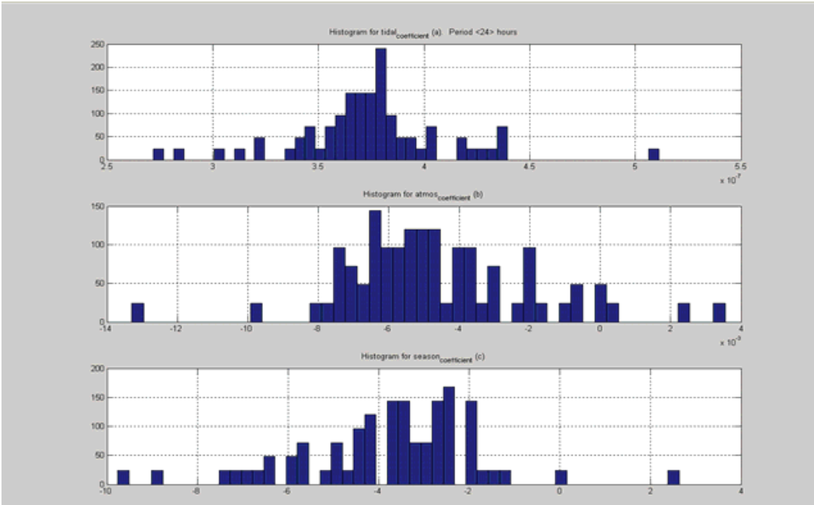

Fig. 6. Spectral graphics of every coefficients.

Program calculates “summary” signal (Fig. 7), which demonstrate reliability and relation of anomalies for all coefficients.

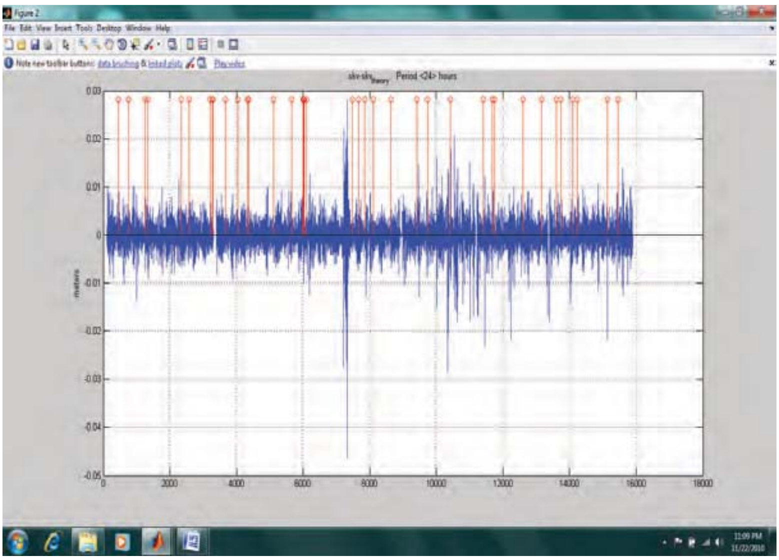

Fig. 7. Variation of “summery” signal (broken line). Vertical strait line is earthquakes

Results of data analysis have shown deterioration of reaction of coefficients *a, b, c* before and during seismic event that demonstrates the informatively of water level as an indicator of tectonic activity.

3. Conclusion

Water level variation basically is caused by the atmospheric pressure and earth crust tide variations, as well as the “background” values, which change during earthquake preparation period. Amplitude and period of *a, b, c* coefficient changed by energy of earthquakes.

References

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