



HAL
open science

An integrated analysis of surface velocities induced by rainfall in the Séchilienne landslide (Western Alps, France)

Clara Lévy, Séverine Bernardie, Marie-Aurélié Chanut, Antonio Abellan-Fernandez, Aurélien Vallet, Laurent Dubois, Michel Jaboyedoff, Catherine Bertrand

► To cite this version:

Clara Lévy, Séverine Bernardie, Marie-Aurélié Chanut, Antonio Abellan-Fernandez, Aurélien Vallet, et al.. An integrated analysis of surface velocities induced by rainfall in the Séchilienne landslide (Western Alps, France). EGU General Assembly 2016, Apr 2016, Vienne, Austria. pp. EGU2016-14092. hal-01287746

HAL Id: hal-01287746

<https://brgm.hal.science/hal-01287746>

Submitted on 14 Mar 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



An integrated analysis of surface velocities induced by rainfall in the Séchilienne landslide (Western Alps, France)

Clara Lévy (1), Séverine Bernardie (1), Marie-Aurélien Chanut (2), Antonio Abellan-Fernandez (3), Aurélien Vallet (1), Laurent Dubois (2), Michel Jaboyedoff (3), and Catherine Bertrand (4)

(1) BRGM, Orléans, France (s.bernardie@brgm.fr), (2) CEREMA, Lyon, France, (3) Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland,, (4) Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon, France

An integrated analysis on the relationship between rainfall and displacement in the most active area of the Séchilienne unstable slope was performed. This study combines several techniques and models to adequately reproduce the landslide movement induced by the rainfall.

The analysis of available time series shows a long term trend and seasonal variations in the displacement, respectively independent and synchronous to precipitations. In particular wavelet analysis highlights that the movement is rather linked to groundwater recharge than to precipitation (rainfall + snowfall), involving then the importance of groundwater process in the area.

A first and simple relationship between the water input and the fluctuations of displacements apart from the general trend is shown using a tank model. Moreover, a seasonal analysis of this relationship was performed, showing that displacement rate follows the behavior of the hydrological cycle.

Two different models were applied to the long temporal series of extensometric and precipitation data: the FLAME model, from BRGM and the FORESEES model, from Univ. Lausanne. These tools are based on a combined statistical-mechanical approach to predict changes in landslide displacement rates from observed changes in precipitation amounts. The forecasting tool FLAME associates 1) a statistical impulse response (IR) model to simulate the changes in landslide rates by computing a transfer function between the rainfall and the displacements, and 2) a 1D mechanical (ME) model (e.g. visco-plastic rheology), in order to take into account changes in pore water pressures.

The performance of different combinations of models was evaluated against observed displacement rates at the selected pilot study area. Our results indicate that both models are able to reproduce, with a high degree of accuracy, the observed displacement pattern in the general kinematic regime. Finally the variability of the results, depending in particular on the input data, is discussed.