



HAL
open science

Groundwater floods: linking the hydrodynamic characterization of the karst aquifer to the karst structure using statistical analysis of temperature: Case study on the Cadarache CEA center (South of France)

Manon Erguy, Sébastien Morilhat, Guillaume Artigue, Julien Trincal, Anne Johannet, Séverin Pistre

► **To cite this version:**

Manon Erguy, Sébastien Morilhat, Guillaume Artigue, Julien Trincal, Anne Johannet, et al.. Groundwater floods: linking the hydrodynamic characterization of the karst aquifer to the karst structure using statistical analysis of temperature: Case study on the Cadarache CEA center (South of France). IAHS 2022 - The XIth Scientific Assembly of the International Association of Hydrological Science, May 2022, Montpellier, France. 2022. cea-03688573

HAL Id: cea-03688573

<https://cea.hal.science/cea-03688573v1>

Submitted on 6 Jul 2022

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.

Groundwater floods: linking the hydrodynamic characterization of the karst aquifer to the karst structure using statistical analysis of temperature: case study on the *Cadarache CEA center* (South of France)



Auteurs

Manon Erguy^(1,2)
Sébastien Morilhat⁽²⁾
Guillaume Artigue⁽¹⁾
Julien Trincal⁽²⁾
Anne Johannet⁽¹⁾
Séverin Pistre⁽³⁾

(1) HydroSciences Montpellier (Univ. Montpellier, IMT Mines Alès, IRD, CNRS), 6 av. de Clavières, 30100 Alès, France
(2) CEA, Centre de Cadarache, 13108 Saint Paul Lez Durance cedex, France
(3) HydroSciences Montpellier (Univ. Montpellier, IMT Mines Alès, IRD, CNRS), Place Eugène Bataillon, 34095, France

References

Mangin, A., 1975. Contribution à l'étude hydrodynamique des aquifères karstiques (Thèse de doctorat, Sciences de la Terre. Université de Dijon.

IAHS 2022



You can find the poster here:



Introduction – Study site

Objective: Improving the understanding of the Cretaceous karst aquifer by coupling statistical analyses of piezometry and temperature data

Study site: the *Cadarache* center of the French Alternative Energies & Atomic Energy Commission

- Geological context:** outcropping Cretaceous limestone or covered by Miocene and Quaternary deposits
- Structural context:** subvertical faults N045-060, N120-150 locally karstified
- Hydrological context:** 3 aquifers Quaternary, Miocene, Cretaceous
- Monitoring network:** 8 rain gauges, around 400 piezometers
- Focus on the southern sector:** the most sensitive area to groundwater flooding → water level increase of 40 m

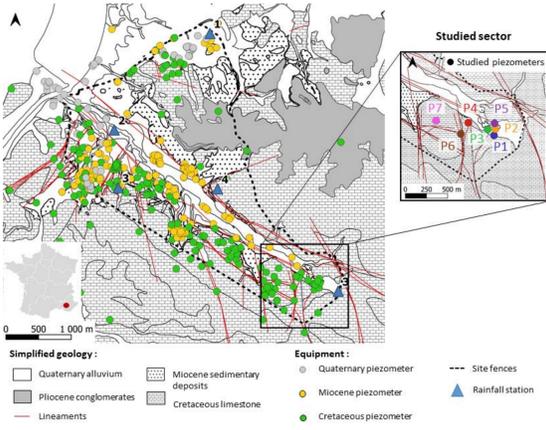


Fig. 1. Simplified geology of the *Cadarache* site and hydrological monitoring network

Material & methods

Statistical analyses: Simple & cross-correlation

$$r_k = \frac{C_k}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \quad \text{with: } C_k = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_{i+k} - \bar{y})$$

Where r_k : correlation coefficient; x, y : time series of the studied variable; \bar{x}, \bar{y} : their mean; σ_x, σ_y : their standard deviation; n : the number of samples; k : the discrete-time delay

Simple correlation: memory effect → $r_k = 0.2$, system inertia (Mangin, 1975)

Cross-correlation: memory effect & response times (1st peak on the correlogram) (Mangin, 1975)

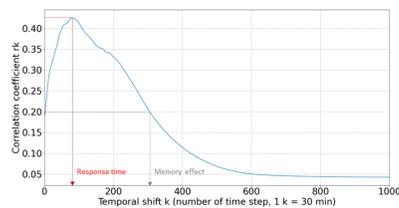


Fig. 2. Cross-correlogram example

Results & interpretations

Data visualization

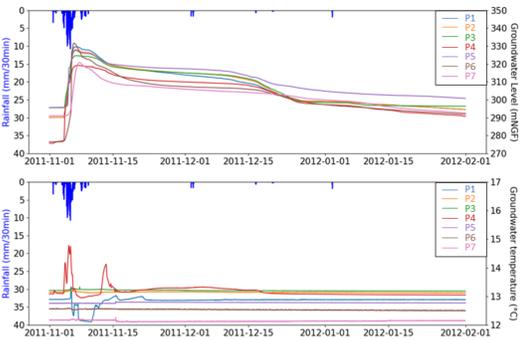
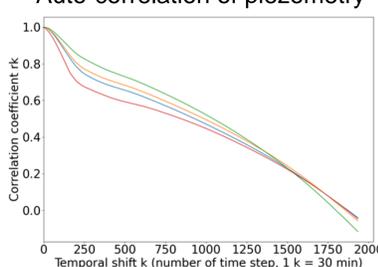


Fig. 3. Piezometric and temperature variations in the Cretaceous aquifer during the 2011 groundwater flooding

- Similar piezometric variations in the sector
- Very heterogeneous temperature variations: P5, P6, P7 do not react

Simple correlation

Auto-correlation of piezometry



Auto-correlation of temperature

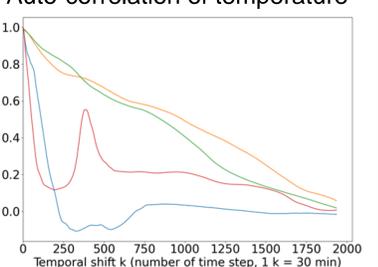


Fig. 4. Temperature and piezometry simple correlograms

- Piezometry memory effect (around 33 days), temperature memory effect (between 2 and 30 days → heterogeneous)
- P1 and P4 show a complex evolution

Cross-correlation

Observations

For some piezometers: temperature data reacts before the piezometry (P2 response time of 30 h and of 18.5 h for P3)

For all the piezometers except P3 : complex phenomena in several stages are highlighted

Hypothesis

Mass transfer faster than the pressure one: lateral transfer comes first

Different delays regarding the inputs of the different continuum, piston effect...

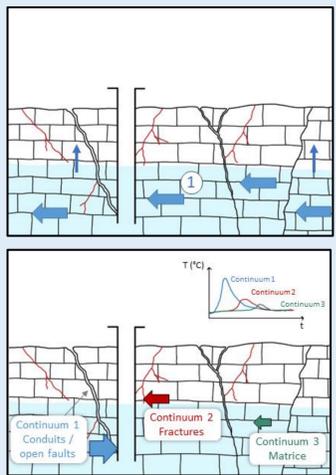


Fig. 5. Cross-correlations and hypothesis on the aquifer behavior

Conclusion

- Statistical analyses of aquifer temperature coupled with piezometer data can provide information on the dynamics of the system and the role of geological structures, as here, faults and fractures, constituting time-shifted inflows. The multi-continuum aspect of the system has been highlighted.
- Study is being extended to other rain events. The first results on the October-November 2019 and June 2015 episodes do not necessarily show a faster temperature response but always a temperature peak appearing before the piezometry peak. The temperature signal could be integrated into a model as a precursor of groundwater flooding.

Perspectives

For some piezometers, no temperature variations are observed: sensor problem, rainfall/aquifer temperature delta too low, or bad position of the sensor in a non transmissive zone

→ A study is currently underway with the installation of several sensors at different depths within several piezometers for:

- Verify the impact of sensor depth on temperature data
- Identify potential water inflows and link them to karst structures.

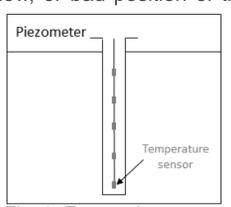


Fig. 6. Future piezometer equipment diagram