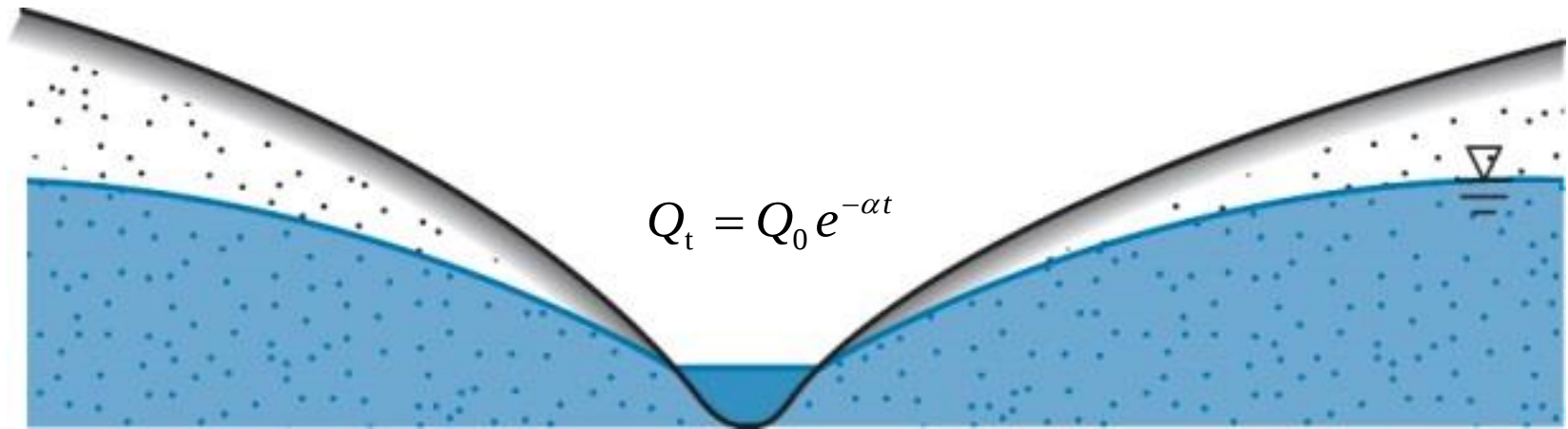


Linear reservoir model

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MartinRHendriks/videos>

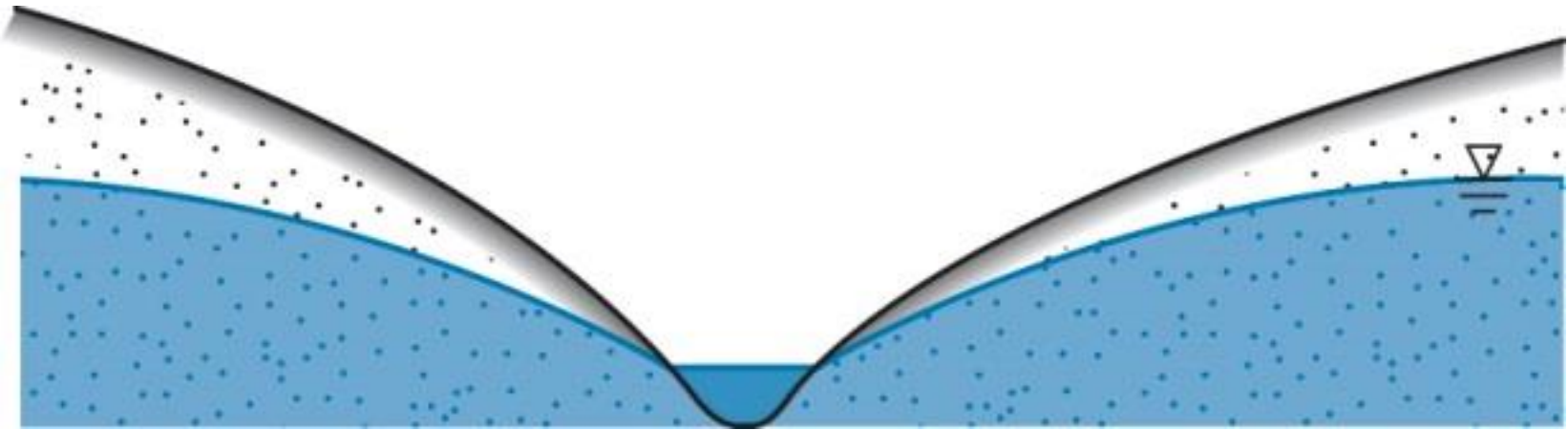
$$S_t = \int_t^{\infty} Q_t dt$$



$$S_t = \int_t^{\infty} Q_0 e^{-\alpha t} dt = Q_0 \int_t^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} dt = Q_0 \left[\frac{e^{-\alpha t}}{-\alpha} \right]_t^{\infty} = Q_0 \left(0 - \frac{e^{-\alpha t}}{-\alpha} \right) = \frac{Q_0 e^{-\alpha t}}{\alpha} = \frac{Q_t}{\alpha}$$

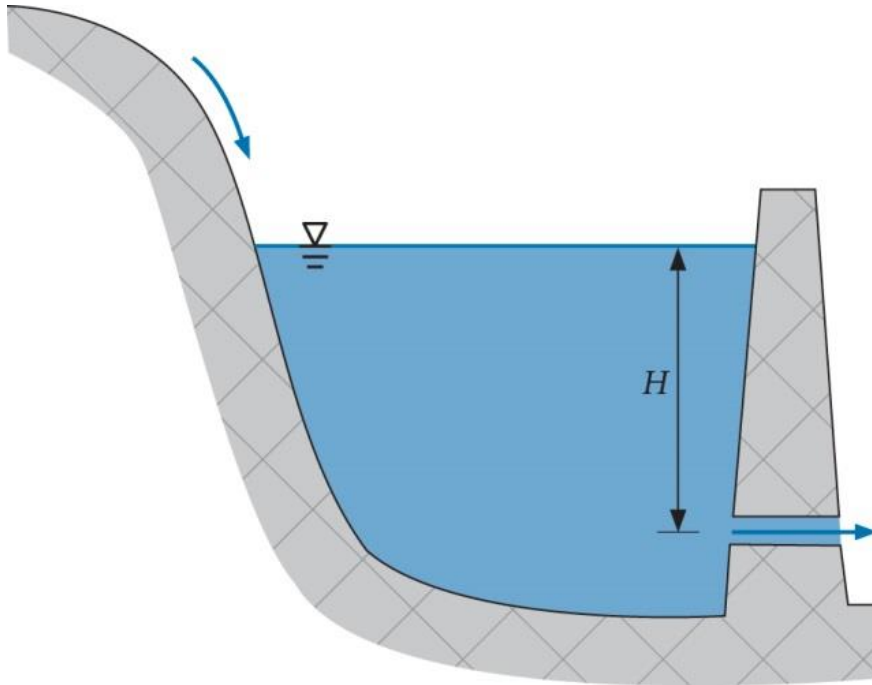
Linear reservoir model

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MartinRHendriks/videos>



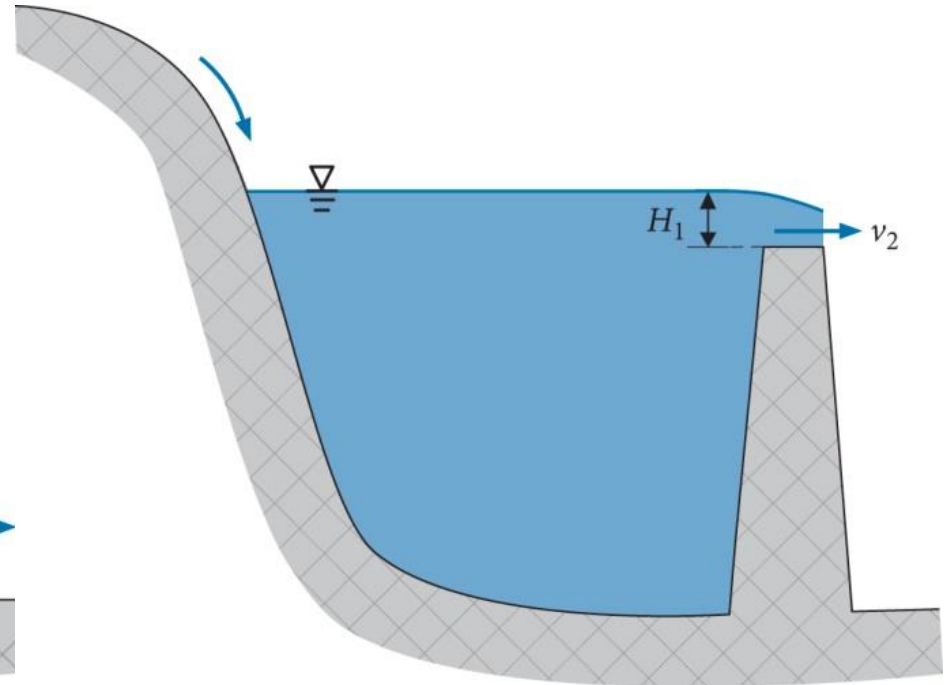
$$S = \frac{Q^n}{\alpha} \quad n = 1$$

Outflow from a dam



$$n = 2$$

$$S = \frac{Q^n}{\alpha}$$



$$n = 2/3$$

Rainfall - groundwater runoff model

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MartinRHendriks/videos>

How to build a simulation model!

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = I - Q \quad dS = \frac{dQ}{\alpha} \quad \frac{dQ}{\alpha} = (I - Q) dt$$

$$dt \rightarrow \Delta t$$

$$dQ \rightarrow \Delta Q = Q_{t+\Delta t} - Q_t$$

$$Q \rightarrow \frac{Q_t + Q_{t+\Delta t}}{2}$$

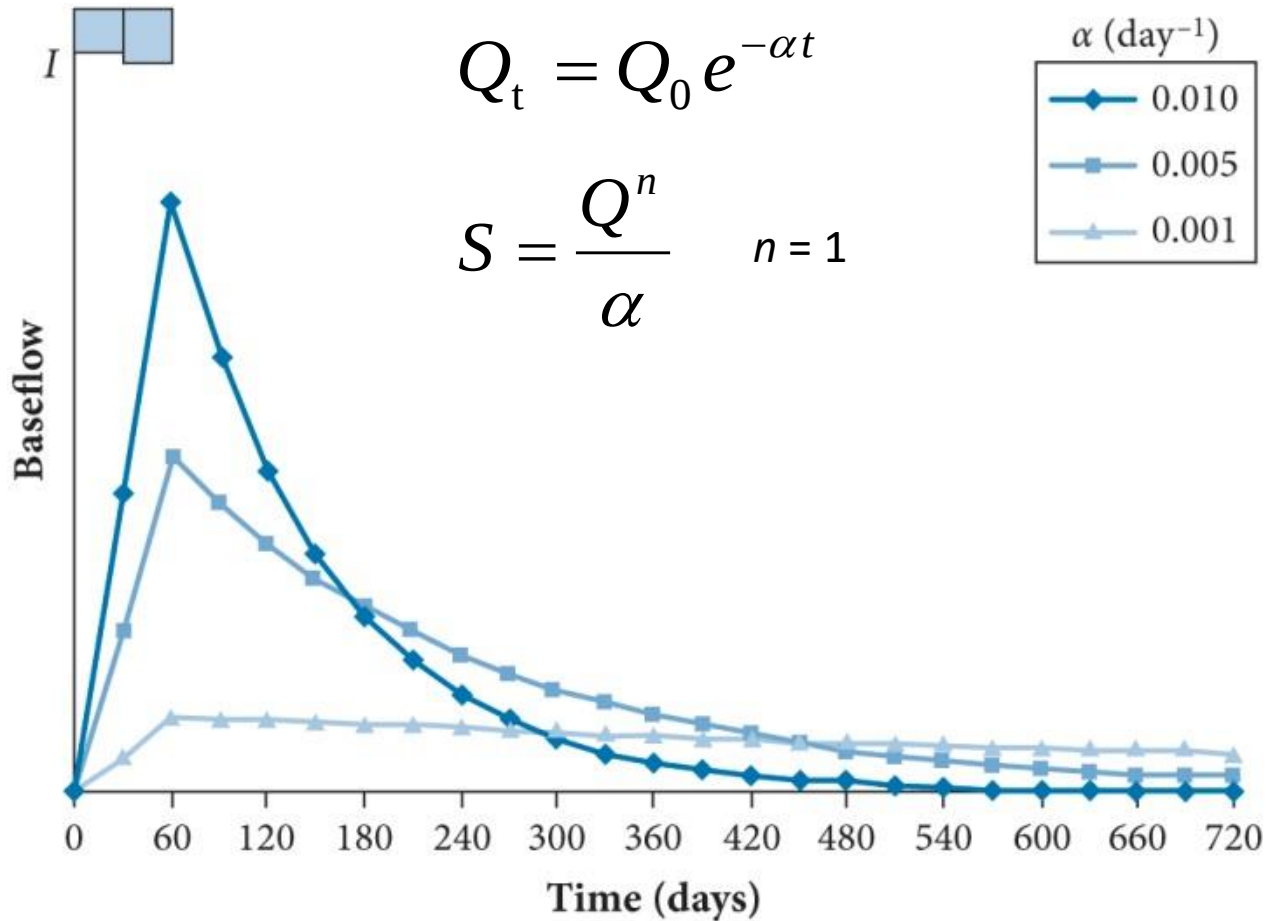
$$I \rightarrow I_{\Delta t}$$

$$Q_{t+\Delta t} = \frac{2 - \alpha \Delta t}{2 + \alpha \Delta t} Q_t + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{2 + \alpha \Delta t} I_{\Delta t}$$

$$Q_{t+\Delta t} = \beta Q_t + (1 - \beta) I_{\Delta t}$$

Linear reservoir model

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MartinRHendriks/videos>

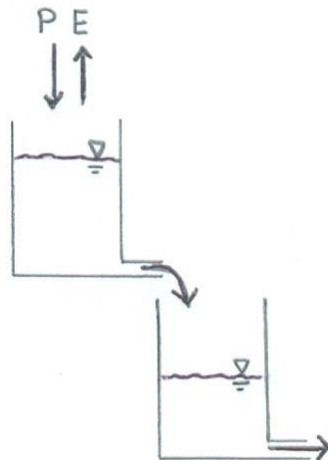


Hydrological triggering of landslides

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MartinRHendriks/videos>

French Alps, northwest of Gap

Two linear reservoirs in series:
upper reservoir = colluvial layer
lower reservoir = varved clays



varved clays

Source: Van Asch et al. (1996)

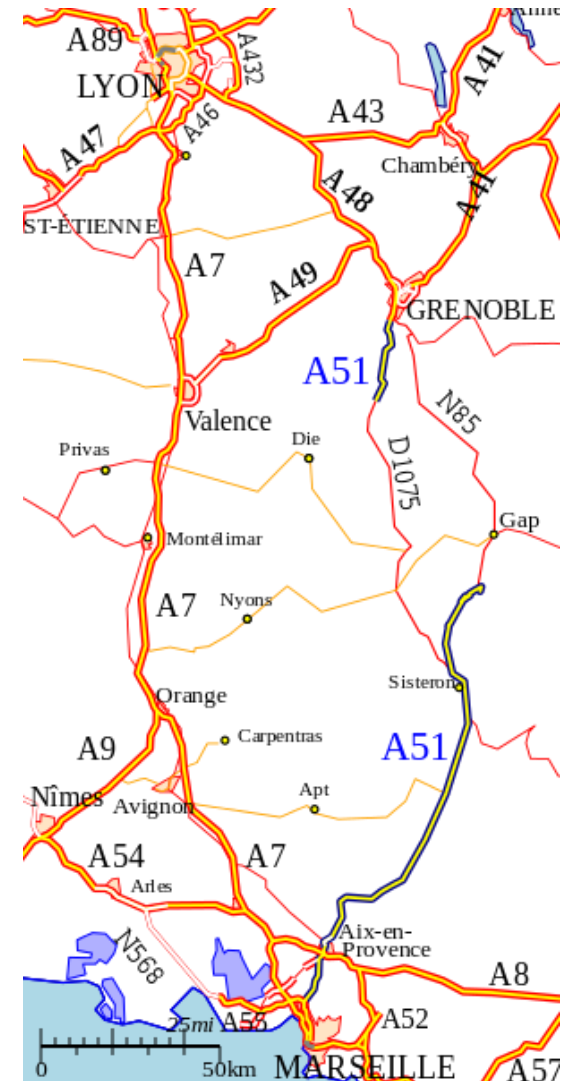
Hydrological triggering of landslides

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MartinRHendriks/videos>

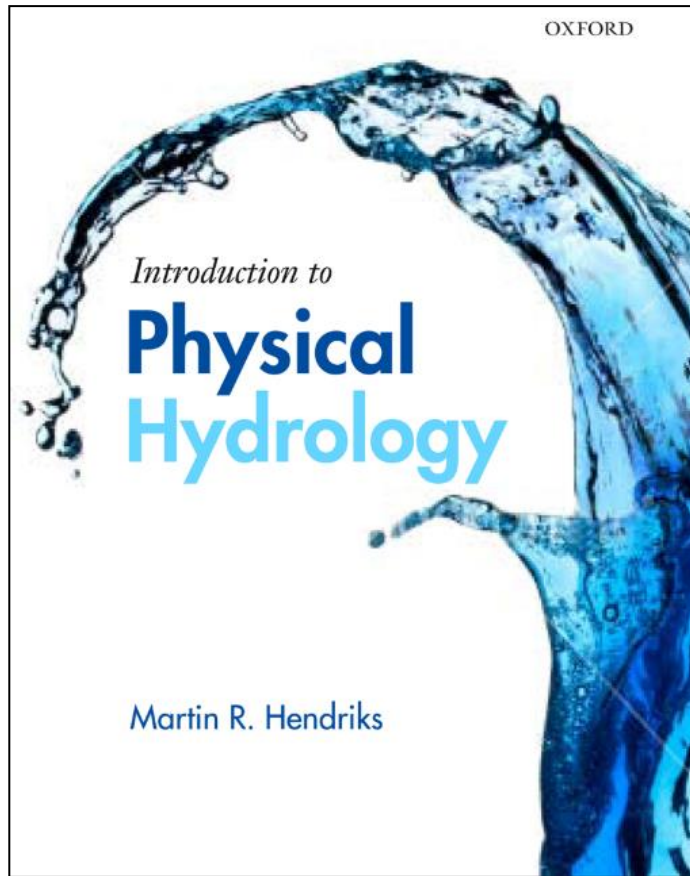
Landslide movements in varved clay areas northwest of Gap in the French Alps are mainly triggered by a maximum rise of water in vertical fissures in the clays. Complete saturation of the clays is not necessary!

Drainage of the shallow, more permeable colluvial cover overlying the varved clays is a very effective measure to stabilize the deeper landslides.

Source: Van Asch et al. (1996)



References



Van Asch, Th.W.J., Hendriks, M.R., Hessel, R., and Rappange, F.E. (1996). Hydrological triggering conditions of landslides in varved clays in the French Alps. *Engineering Geology*, 42, 239-251.

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