

Giant rockslides forcing's during the Sarpol-Zahab Mw7.3 earthquake

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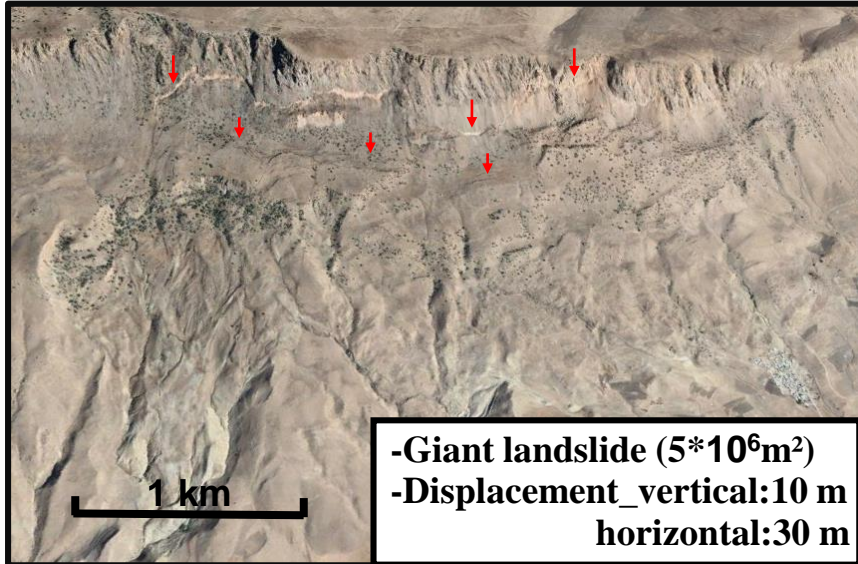
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Co-seismic induced-landslides during the Mw7.3 Sarpol-Zahab earthquake

Many co-seismic landslides triggered and reported by locals

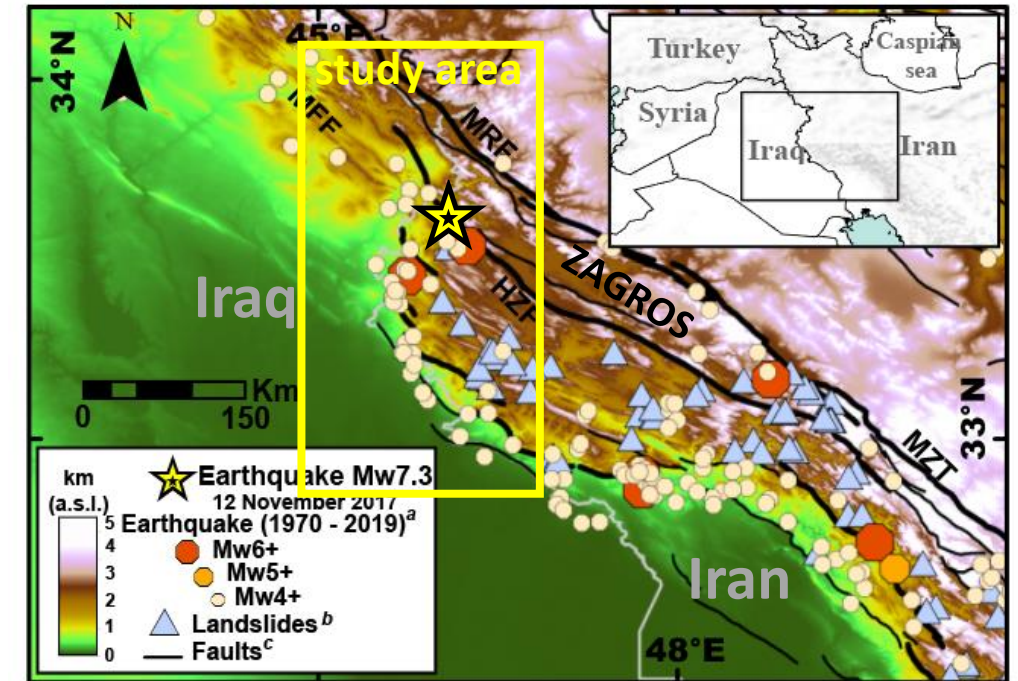
Mela-Kabod landslide



Small landslides



Pre-existing giant landslides in the Zagros Mountains



a: United States Geological Survey
b: Ghazipur and Simpson, 2016
c: Hessami et al., 2003

Chebib et al., in prep

What are the factors controlling the triggering of landslides in this arid region?

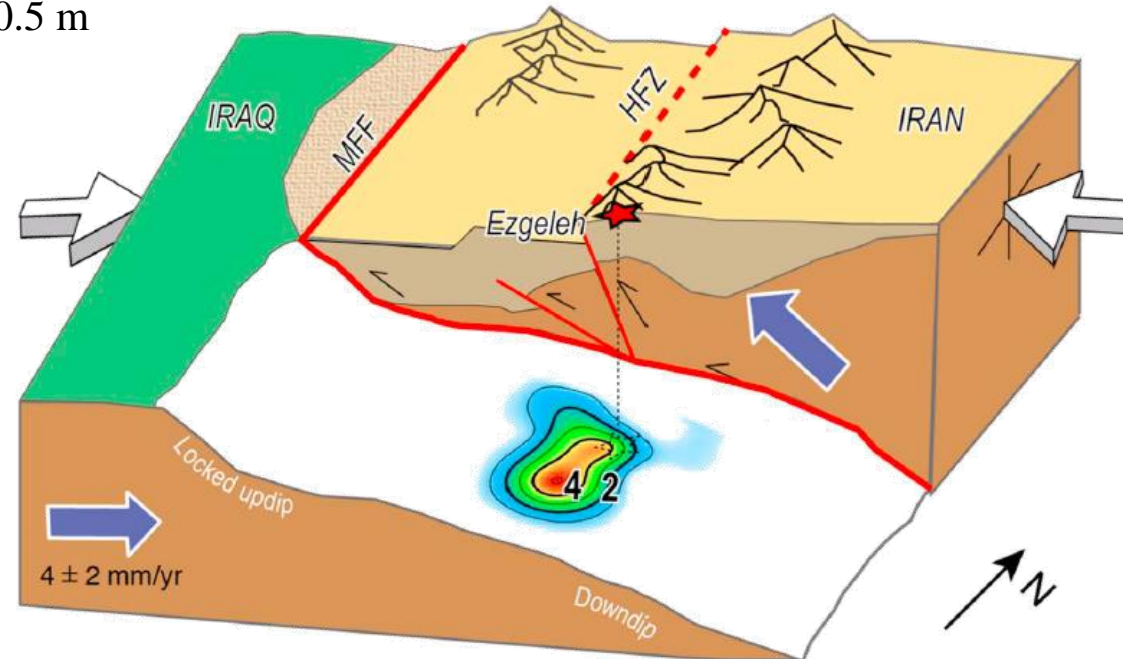
Geological settings and earthquake characteristics

Sarpol-Zahab earthquake

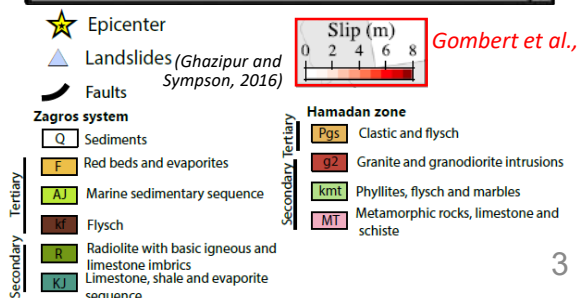
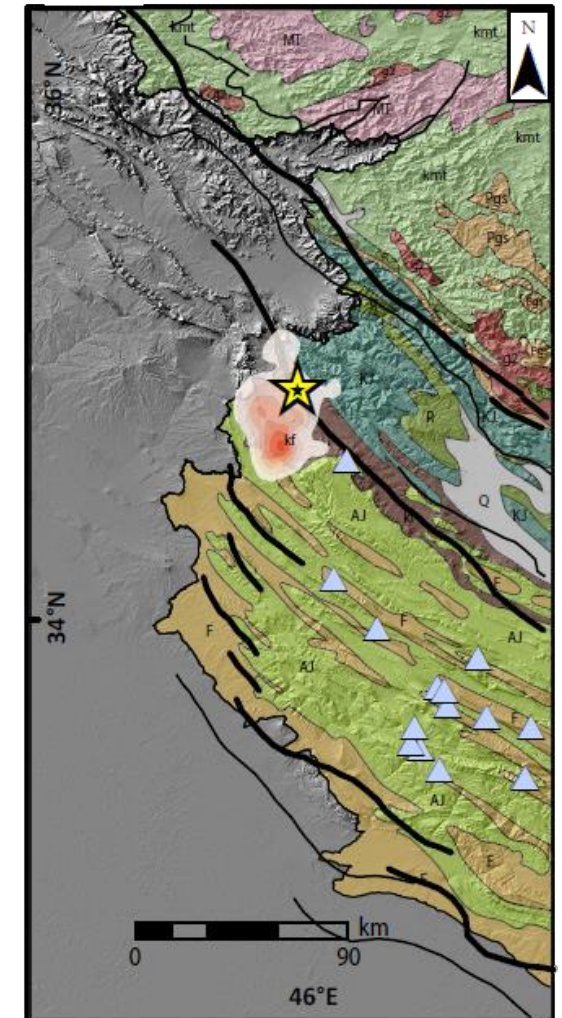
- Mw7.3 on November 12, 2017
- Blind thrust fault
- 14-20 km depth
- Co-seismic slip of 5.5 ± 0.5 m
- Impulsive source

Zagros mountains

- Fold and Thrust Belt
- NW-SE parallel structures
- Sedimentary series
- Semi-arid region (230 mm/yr)
- Many giant landslides



Chen et al., 2018



Study Strategy

Rapid landslides

1- Visual comparison of optical images

Planet scope (3 m)

Oct19-2017– Nov13-2017

Slow-moving landslides

2- Optical image correlation *CosiCorr*

SPOT6-7 (1.5 m)

2014-2017

Displacement > 50 cm /3 yr

Planet scope (3 m)

Oct19-2017– Nov13-2017

Displacement > 30 cm

3- InSAR: Interferometry Synthetic Aperture Radar

Sentinel-1

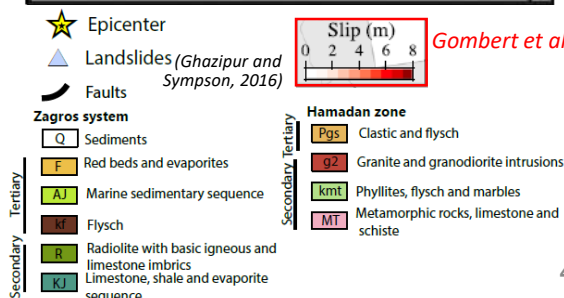
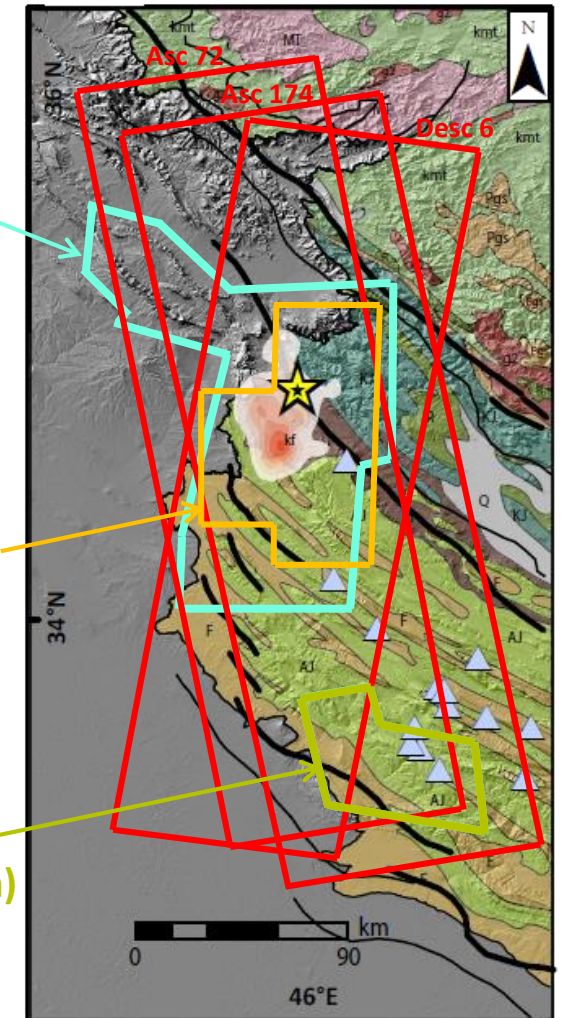
Oct19-2017– Nov13-2017

Displacement > 1 cm

Planet scope (3 m)

Spot6-7 (1.5 m)

Planet scope (3 m)

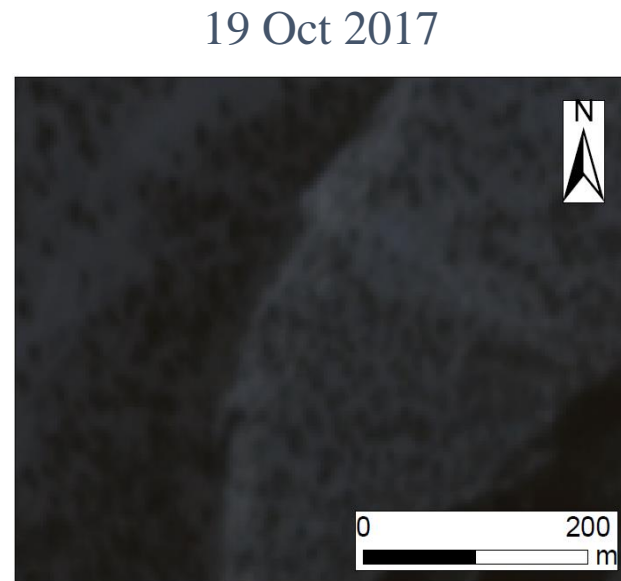


Gombert et al., 2019

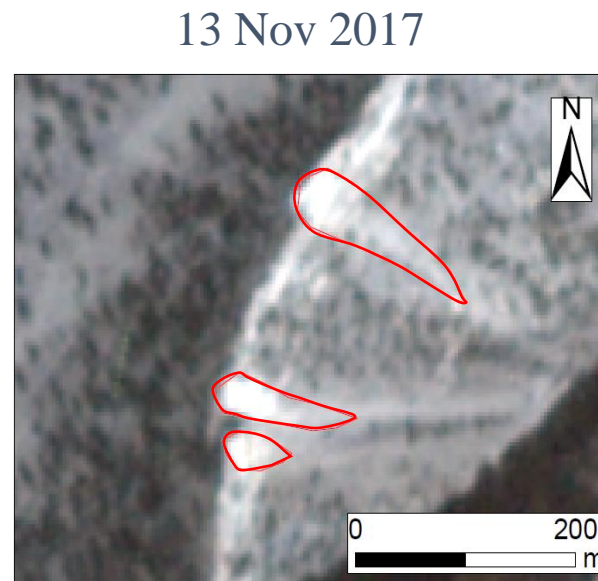
“Rapid” landslides inventory results

360 landslides detected

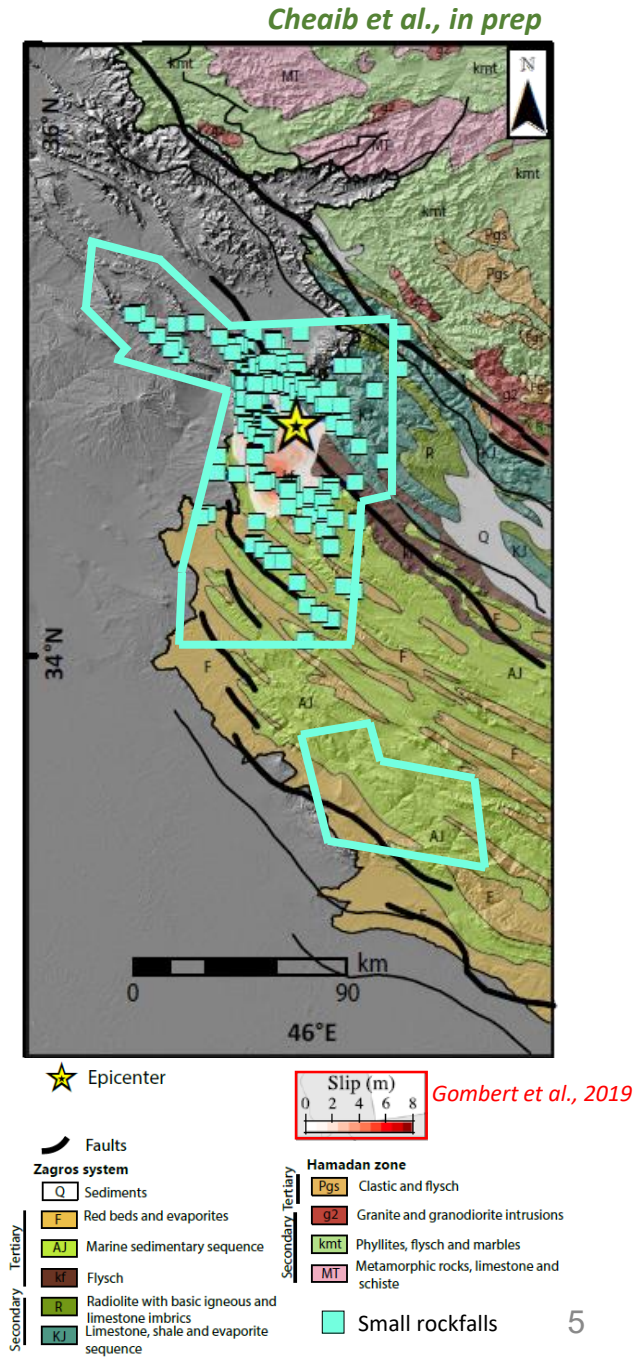
- Relatively small size ($10^2 - 10^4 \text{ m}^2$)
- Typically debris and rock falls
- Oligocene to Permian sedimentary rocks



Before



After

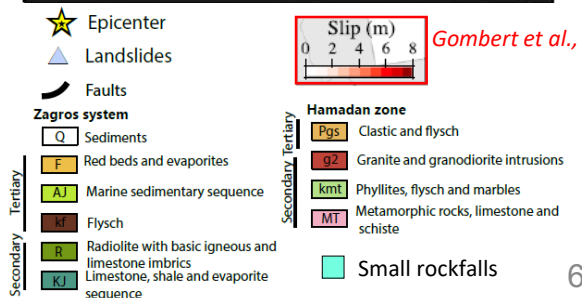
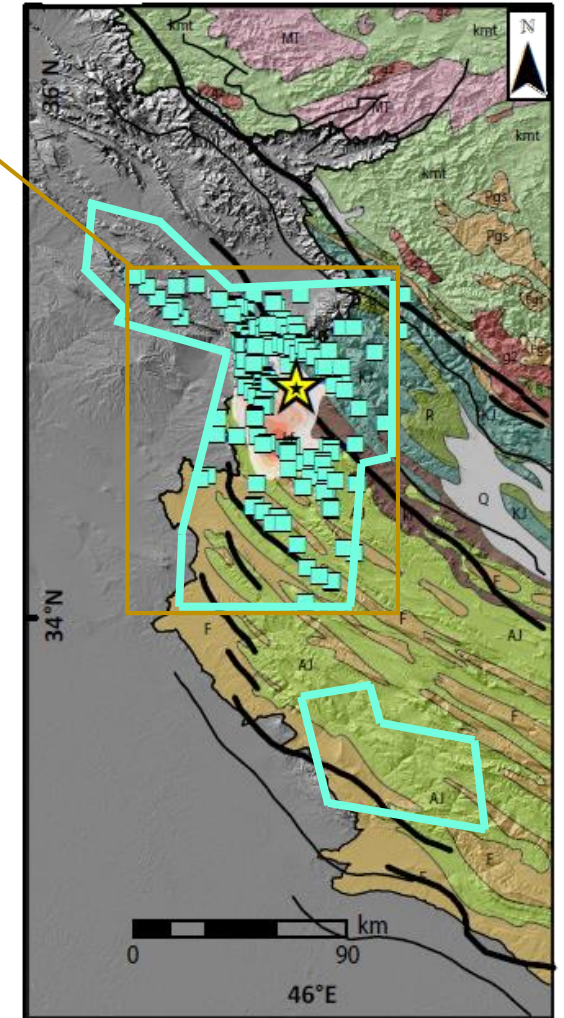
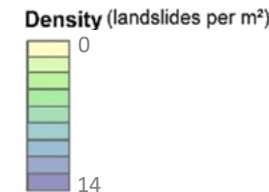
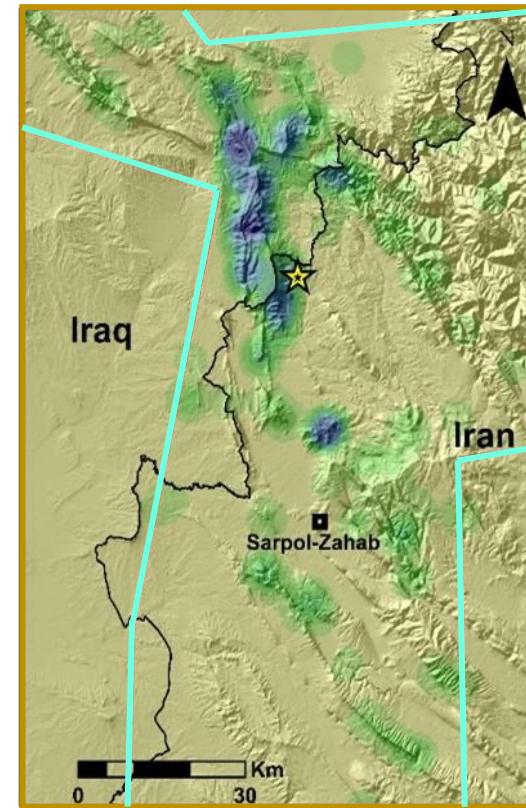
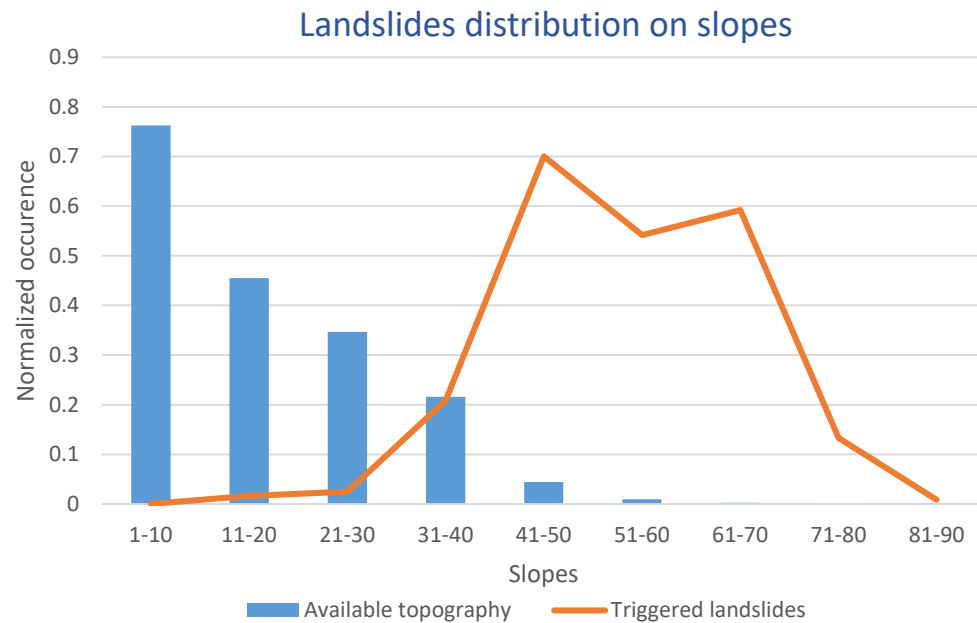


“Rapid” landslides inventory results

Chebib et al., in prep

360 landslides detected

- Relatively small size ($10^2 - 10^4 \text{ m}^2$)
- Typically debris and rock falls
- Oligocene to Permian sedimentary rocks
- Concentrated 40 km around the epicenter (85%)
- Slopes: 40° to 65°

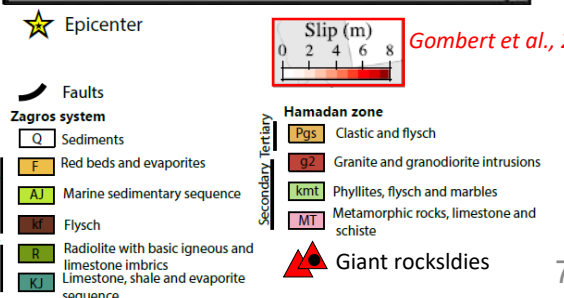
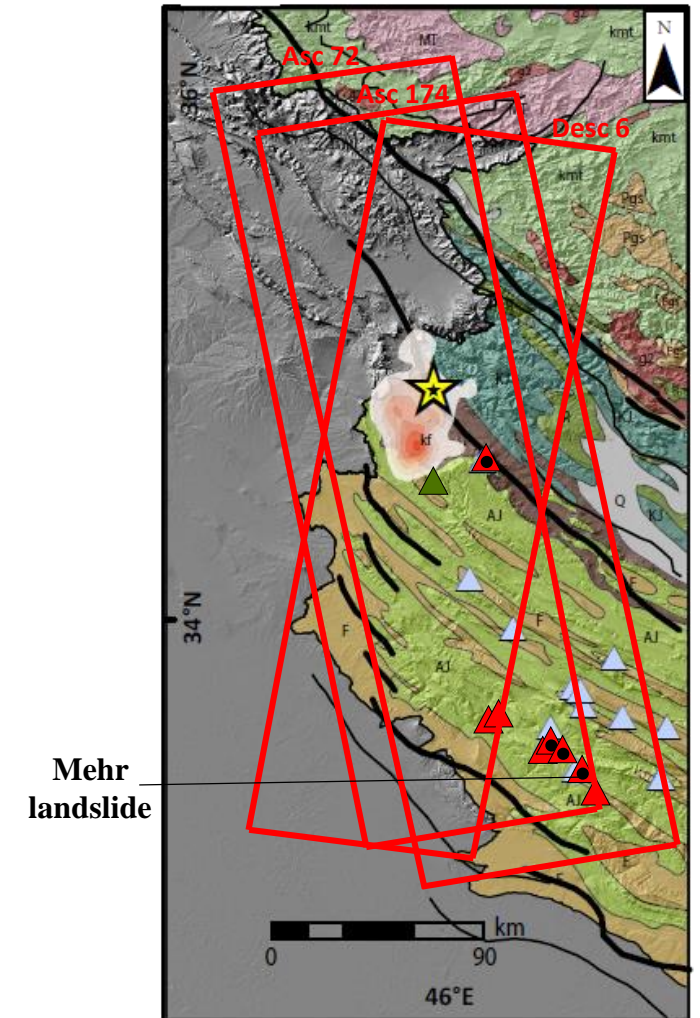
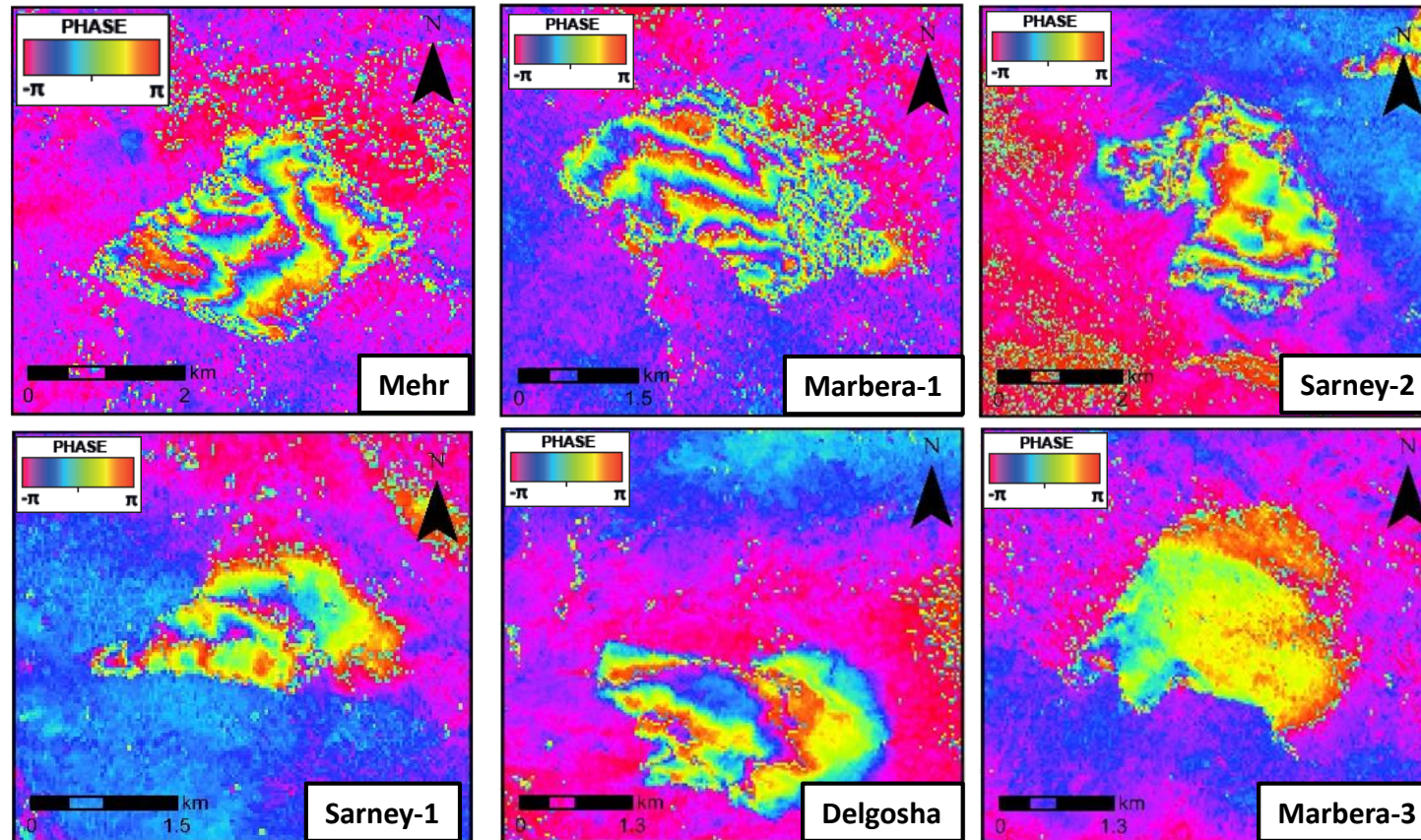


Giant “slow-moving” landslides detection

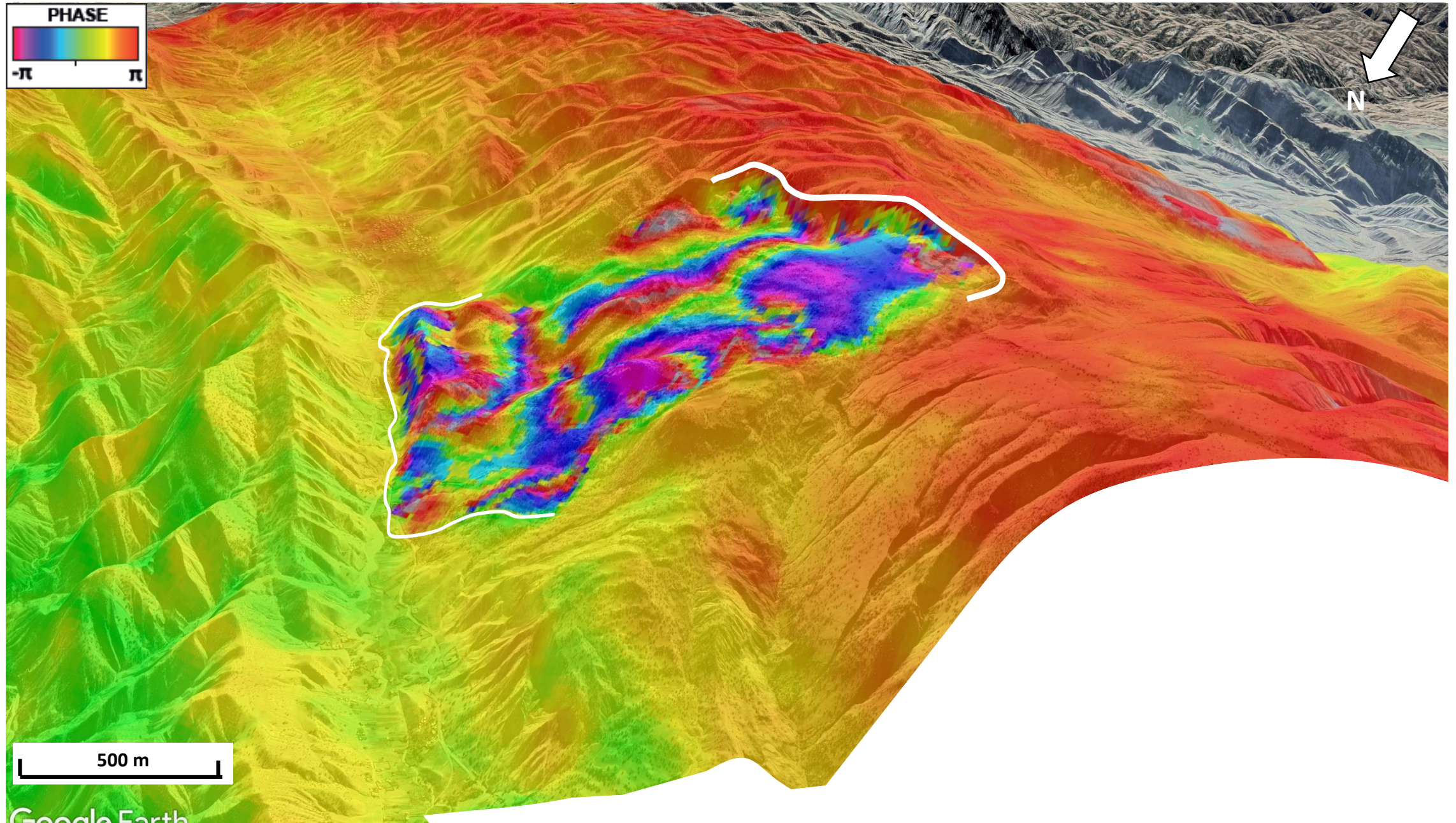
Cheab et al., in prep

9 giant landslides detected

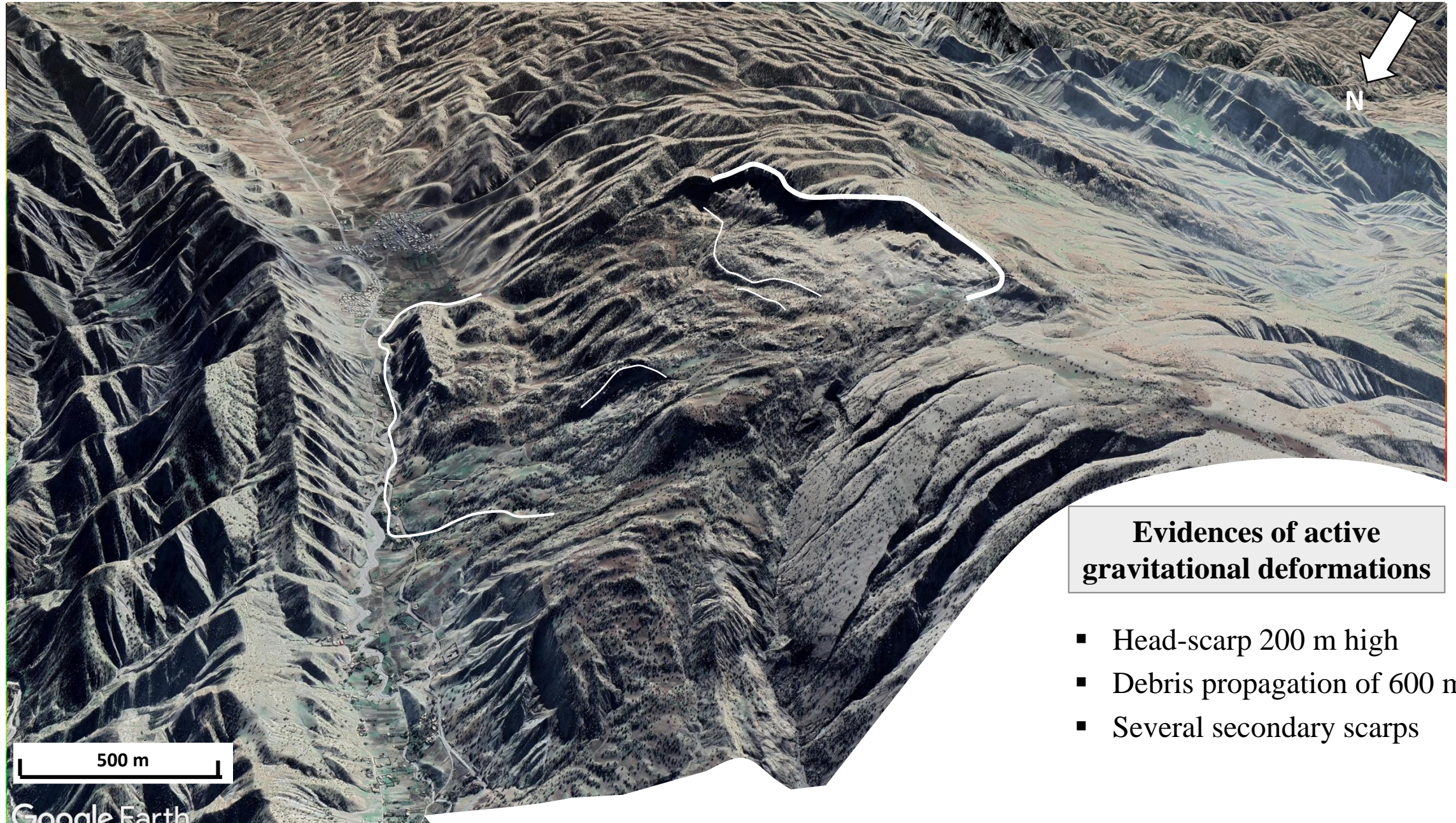
- Giant (3 to 15 km²)
- Far field !! (140-180 km away from the epicenter)
- Several fringes with sharp discontinuity



Example of the giant Mehr landslide (170 km from epicenter)



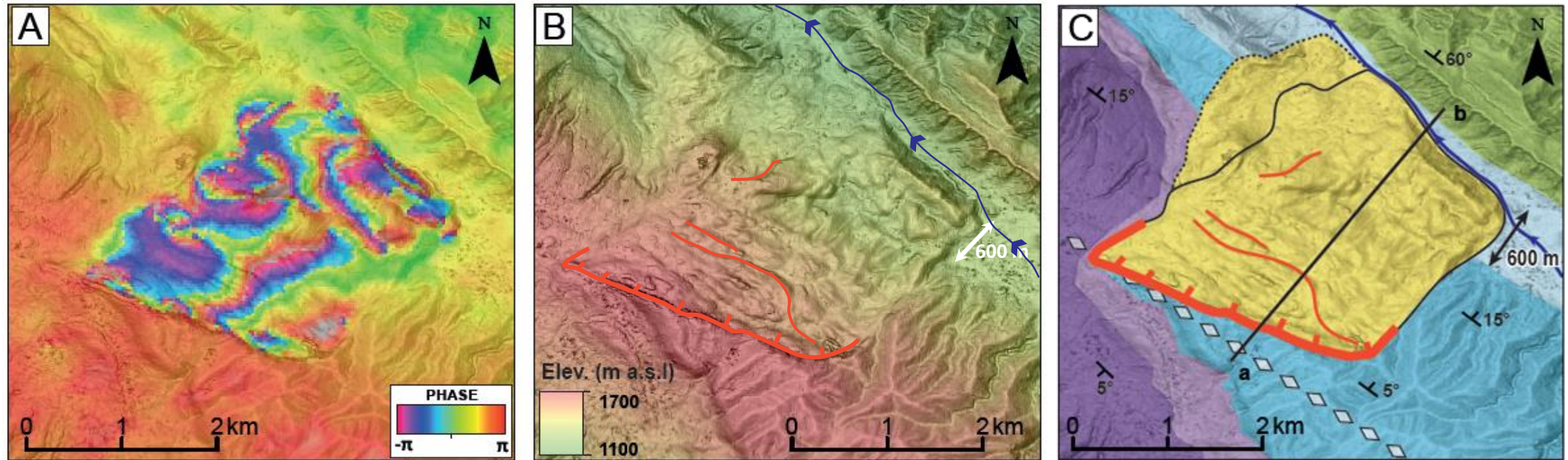
Example of the giant Mehr landslide (170 km from epicenter)



Evidences of active gravitational deformations

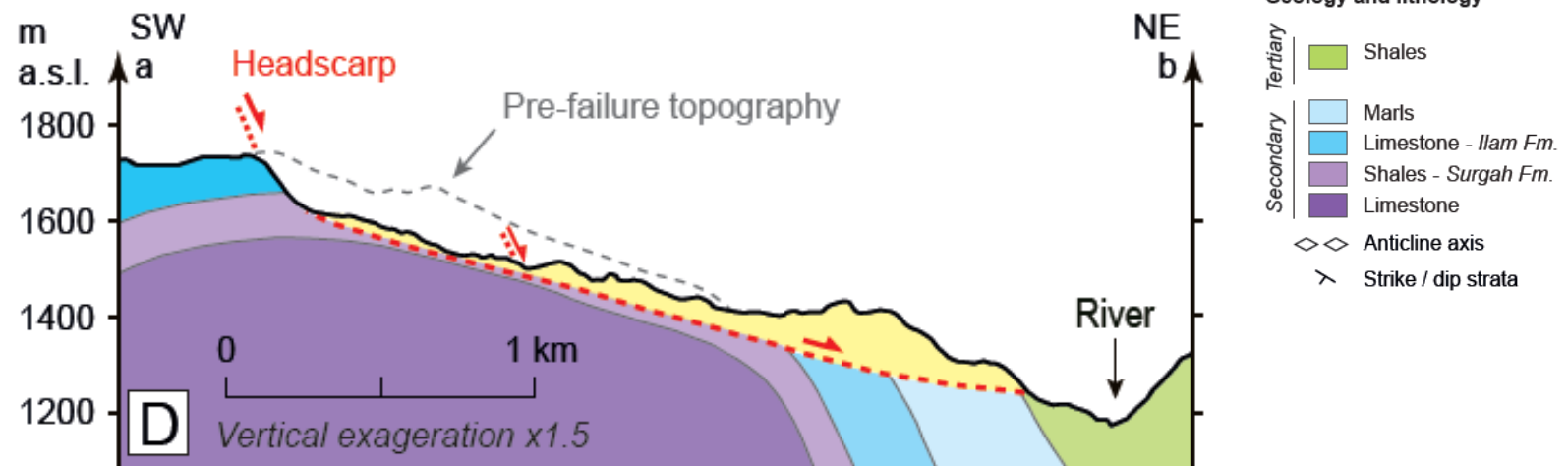
- Head-scarp 200 m high
- Debris propagation of 600 m
- Several secondary scarps

Example of the giant Mehr landslide (170 km from epicenter)



Pre-existing giant rockslide
 3 km long, 2.5 km wide
 Volume = $\sim 0.5 \text{ km}^3$

Geology: Limestone block sliding on
 shale layer
 Slope: 5 to 15°

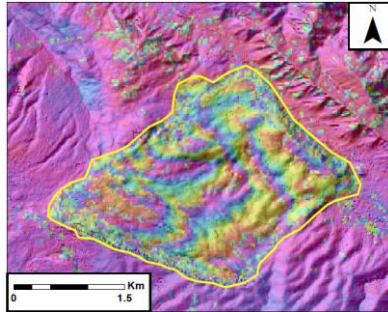


Cheab et al., in prep

Example of the giant Mehr rockslide (170 km from epicenter)

Minimum

Number of
fringes

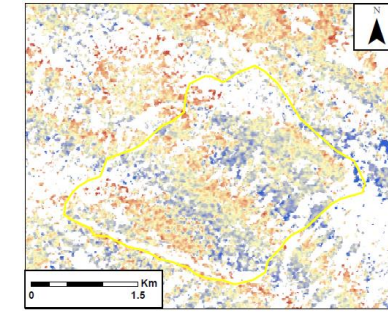


How to quantify the co-seismic
displacement ?



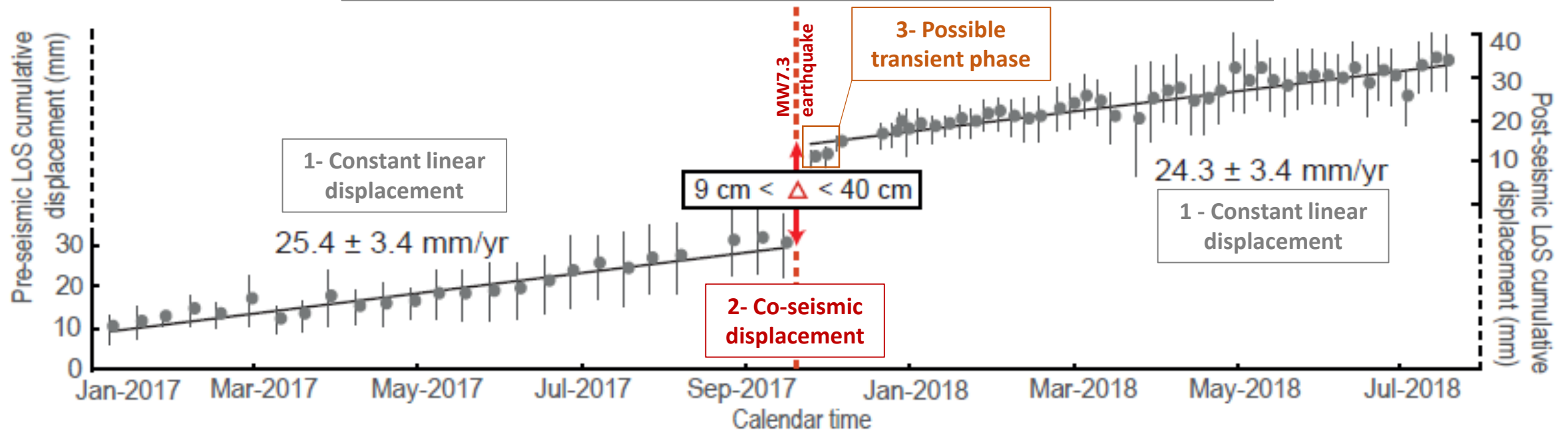
Maximum

Correlation
threshold

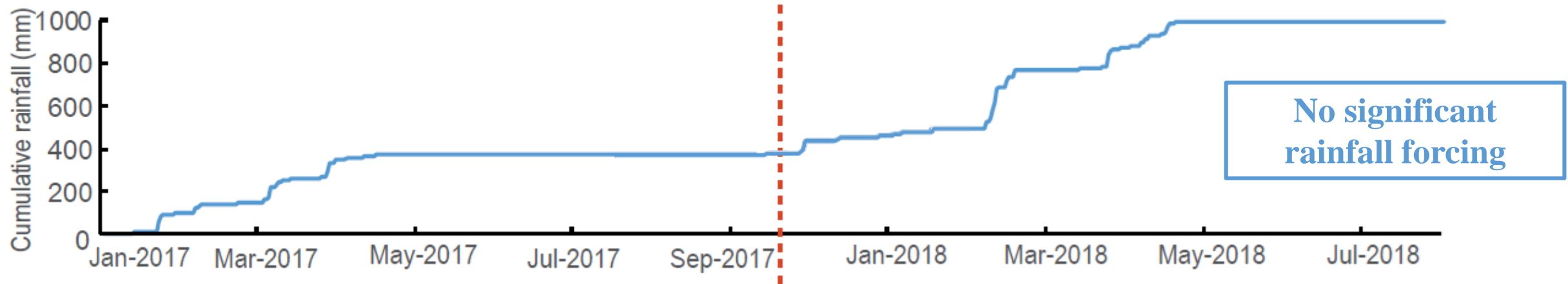


Co-seismic displacement range :
few cm to 1 m

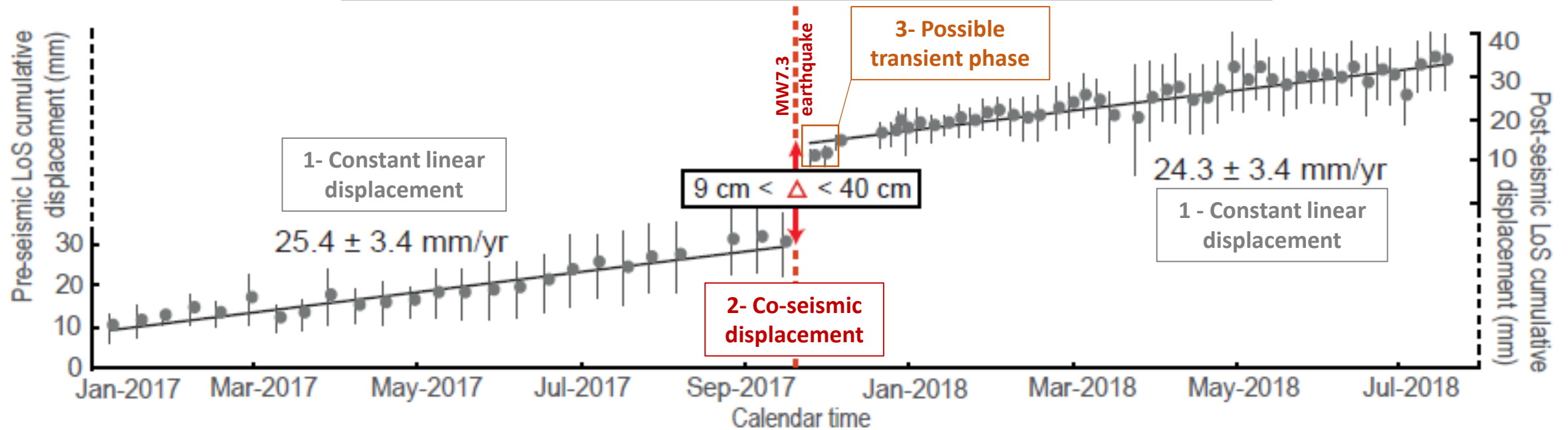
Time-series computed over 18 months framing the earthquake:



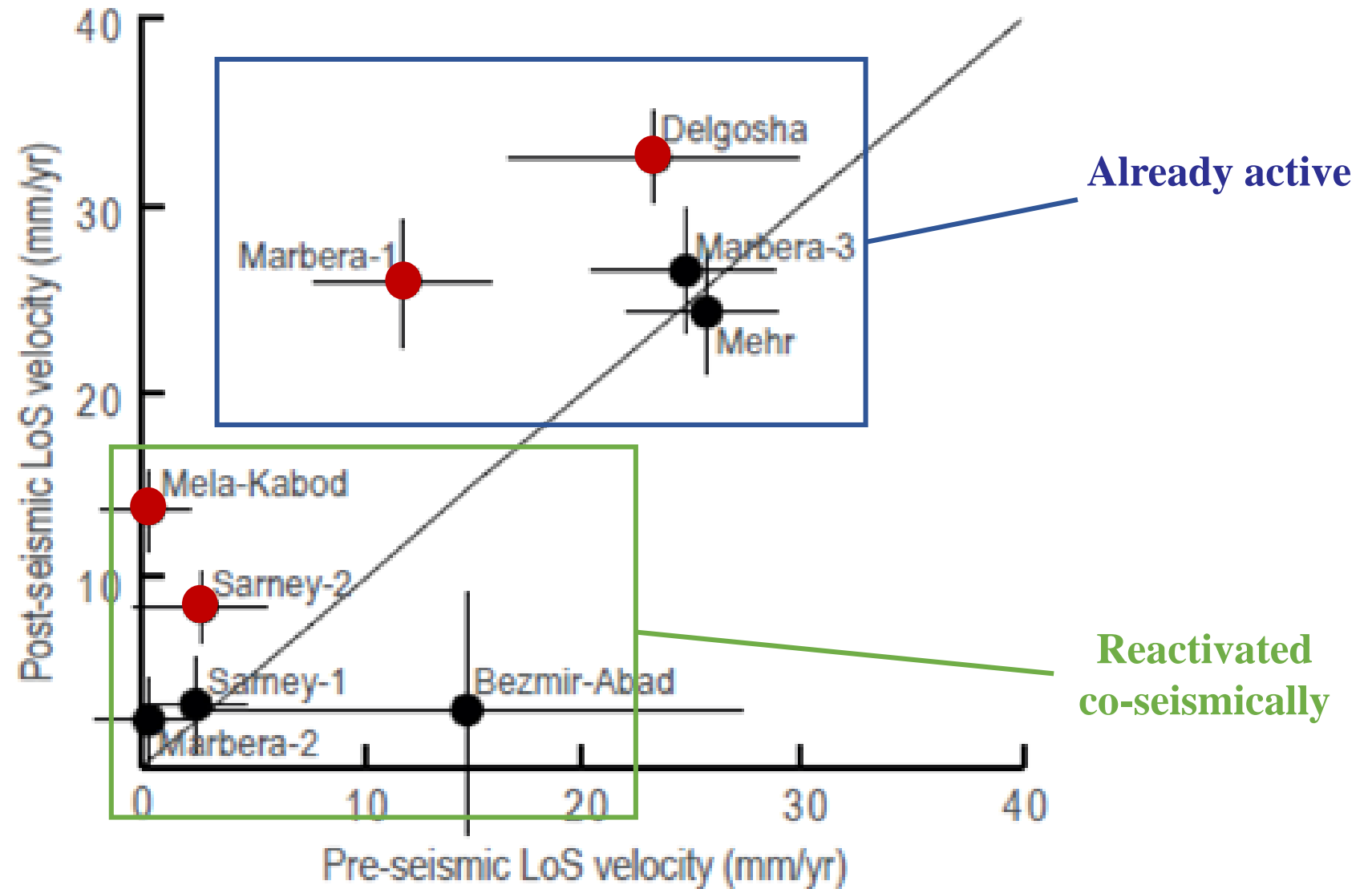
Example of the giant Mehr rockslide (170 km from epicenter)



Time-series computed over 18 months framing the earthquake:



Time-series analysis for the nine giant rockslides



Four rockslides accelerated post-seismically

Time-series computed over 18 months framing the earthquake

Main conclusions

Chebib et al., in prep

Landslides induced by the Mw7.3 Sarpol-Zahab earthquake :

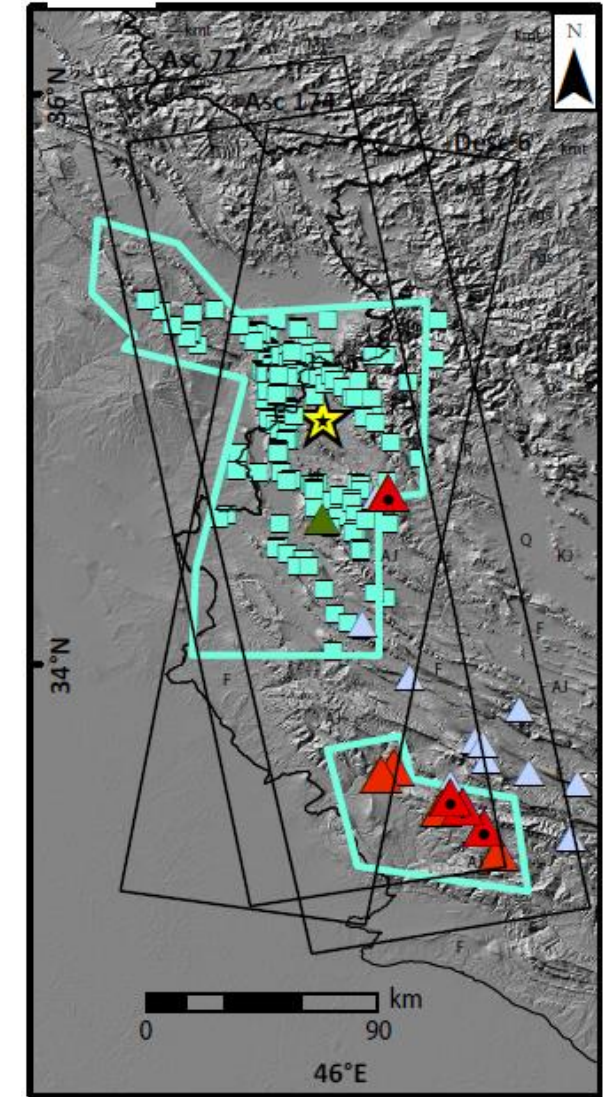
- **369 mass-movements**
 - 360 small debris and rock falls (10^3 m^2), mostly concentrated in the epicentral area
 - 9 giant rockslides (10^6 m^2) , 140 to 180 km from the epicenter

Giant rockslides characteristics:

- Pre-existing giant rockslides were co-seismically activated (few cm to 1 m)
- Carbonate blocks sliding over shale layer
- Probable relaxation phase observed for ~20 days after the earthquake
- Earthquake-induced persistent acceleration of four rockslides
- Rainfall have no significant impact

Perspective:

Ongoing investigation on seismic site effects



- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| ★ Epicenter | Co-seismic landslides |
| ■ Interferograms footprints | ■ Small rockfalls |
| □ Manual inventory area | ▲ Giant rockslides |
| ▲ Non-reactivated landslides | ▲ Mela-Kabud landslide |