

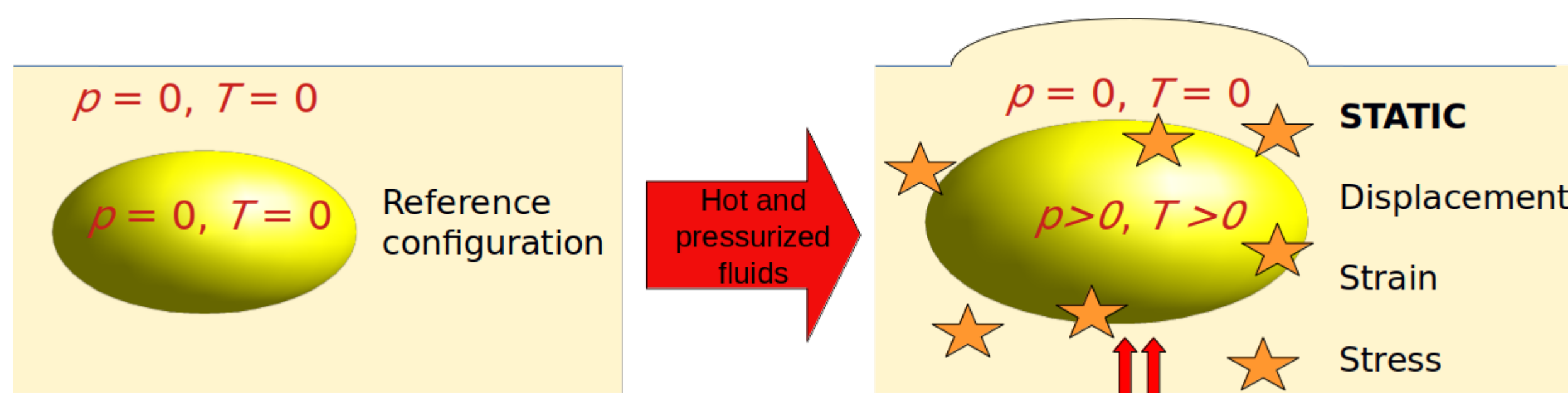
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1. What are TPE inclusions ?

Thermo-Poro-Elastic (TPE) deformation sources allow to explain **seismicity** and **deformation** induced by pore-pressure, p and temperature, T changes in **geothermal** and **volcanic** environments.



2. How are they modeled ?

The **inclusion method** (Eshelby, 1957) allows us to model the static TPE effects of pore-pressure and temperature changes occurring inside a **closed volume**, V_s (i.e. an inclusion) enclosed by a surface, Σ and embedded in an elastic medium.

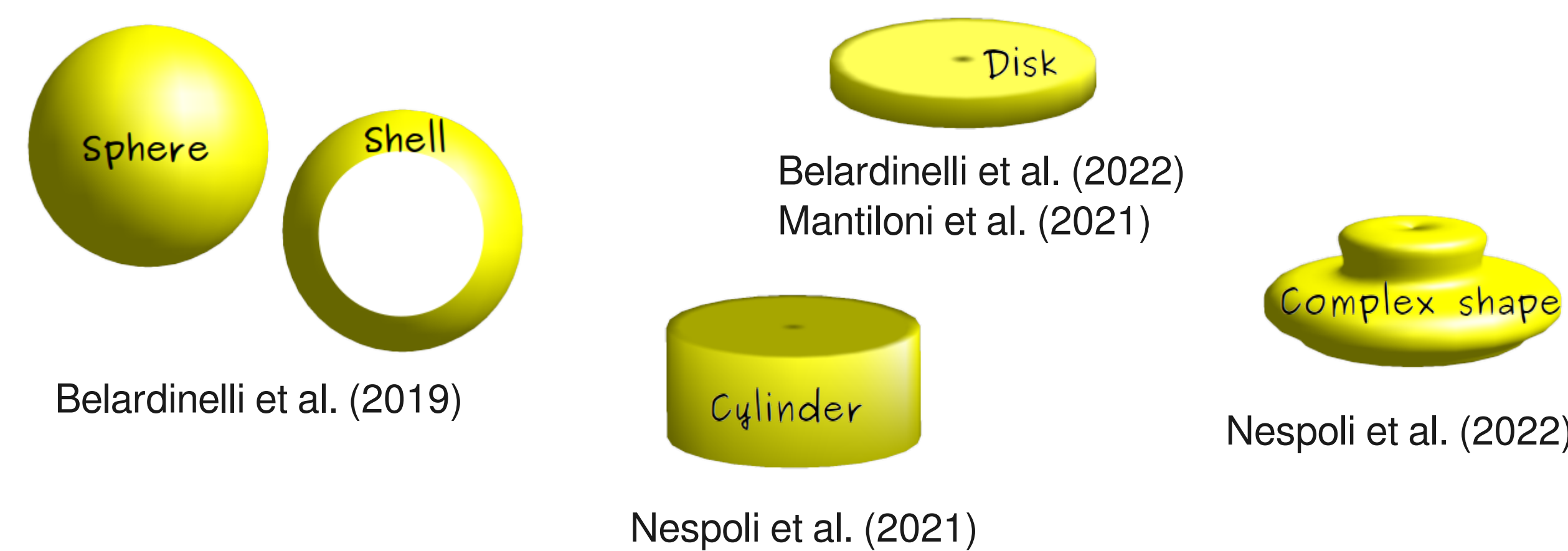
$$e_0 = \frac{1}{3H}p + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_s T$$
 TPE inclusion potency
 H : Poroelastic, Biot's constant
 α_s : Thermal expansion

$$u_i(\mathbf{x}) = \oint_{\Sigma} 3K\epsilon_{0nk}G_{ik}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')d\Sigma'$$
 Displacement

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$
 Strain

$$\tau_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \lambda e_{kk}\delta_{ij} + 2\mu e_{ij} - 3Ke_0\delta_{ij}, & \mathbf{x} \in V_s \\ \lambda e_{kk}\delta_{ij} + 2\mu e_{ij}, & \mathbf{x} \notin V_s \end{cases}$$
 Stress
 G_{ik} : Drained-isothermal Green's function

3. Different geometries are available



In the literature **analytical** and/or **numerical solutions** are available for **different geometries** of TPE deformation sources

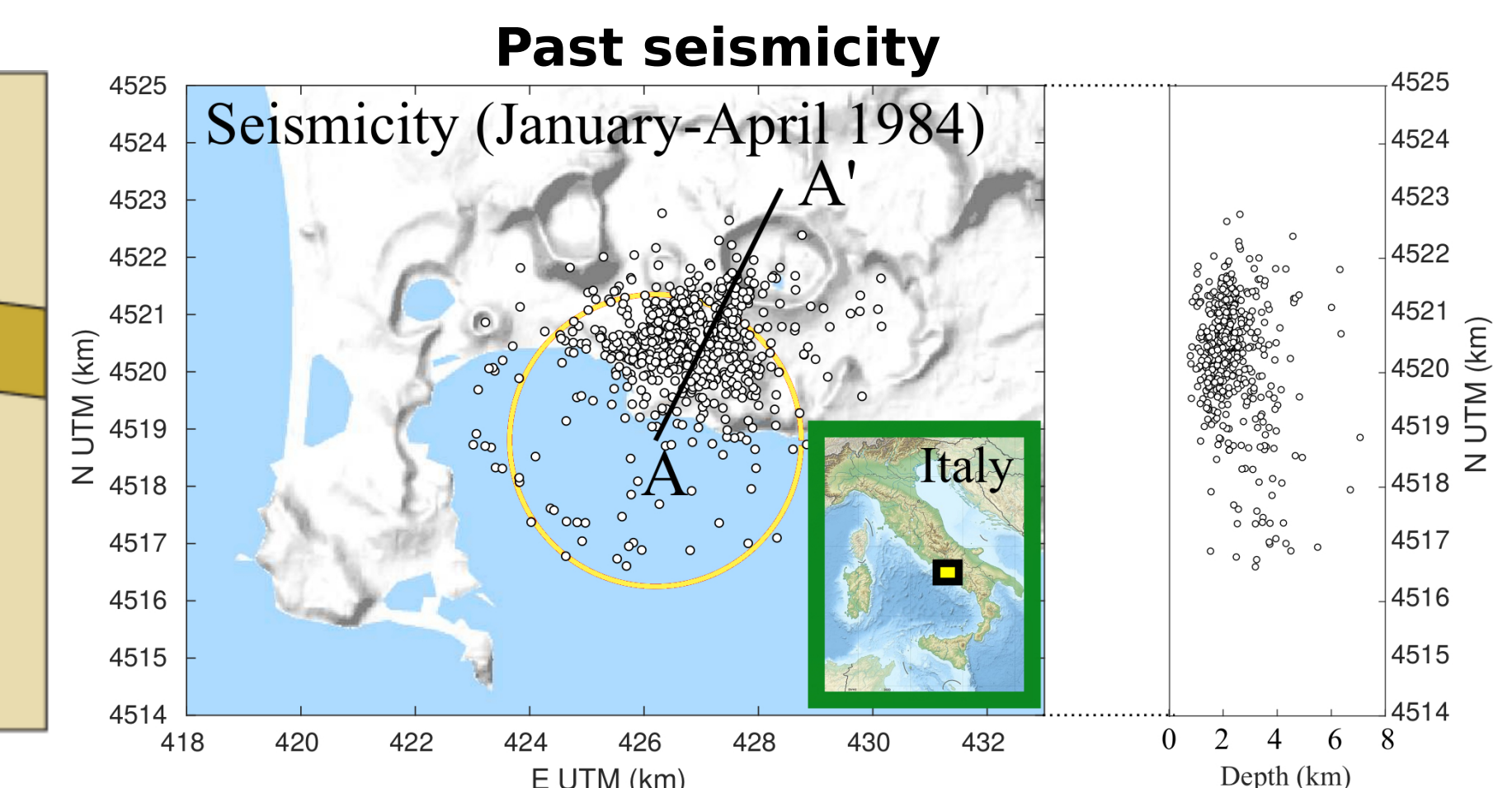
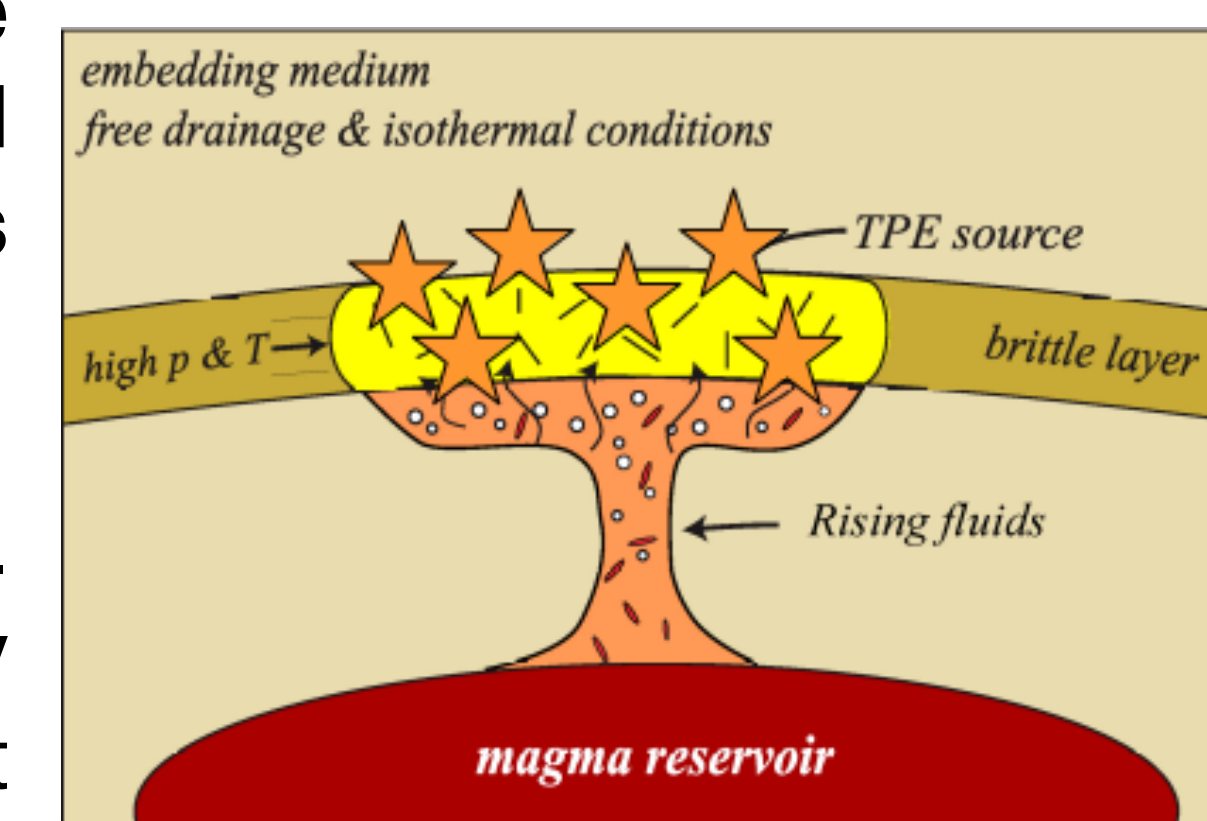
4. They are useful because ...

- explain deformation and stress due to the **injection or withdrawal** of hydrothermal fluids
- create a **strong deviatoric stress** field even within them
- explain deformations even in if there are **no evidences** of shallow large **magmatic** bodies
- explain the **heterogeneity of fault mechanisms** of induced earthquakes

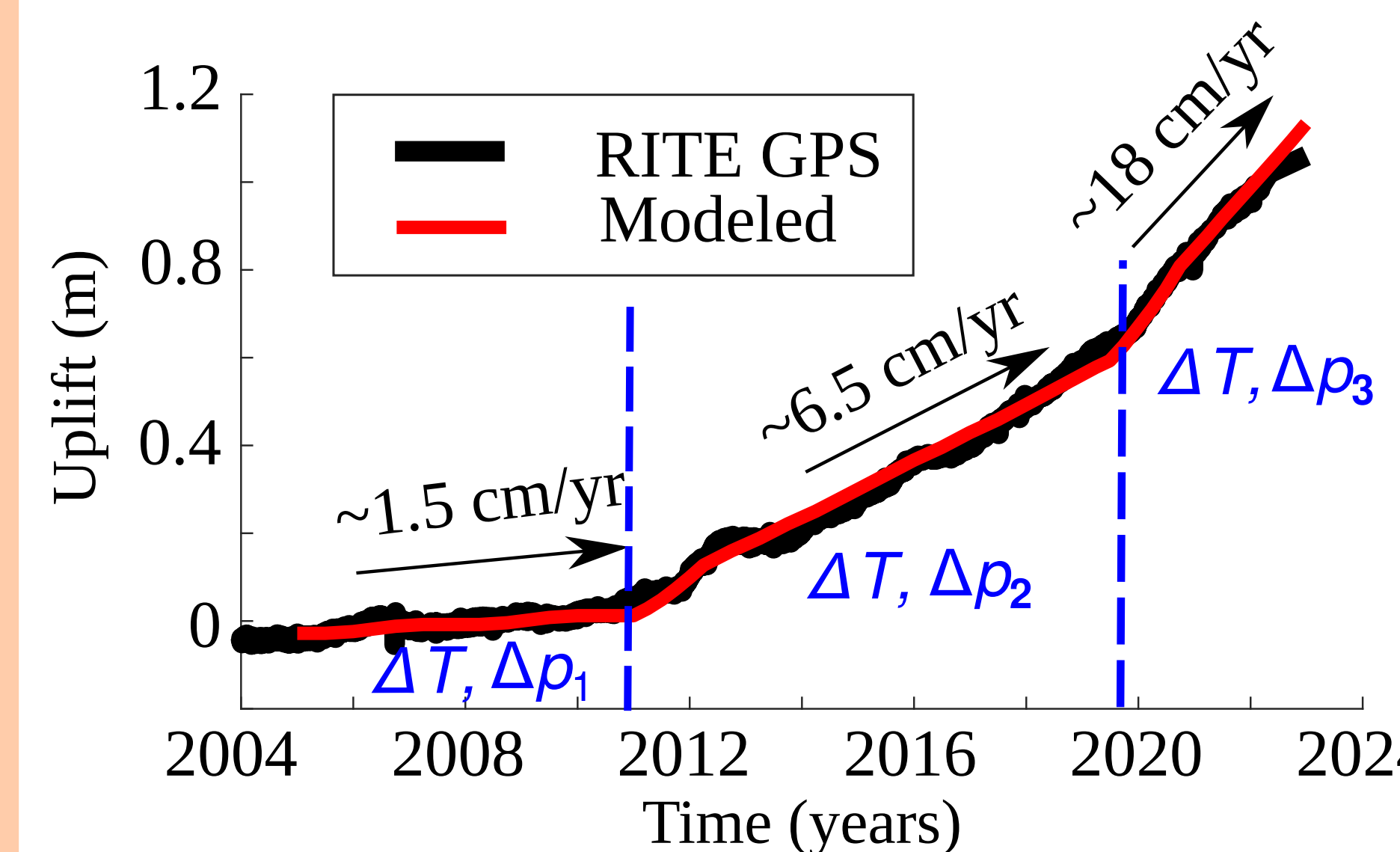
5. Applications to the Campi Flegrei caldera

TPE inclusions have been mostly applied to model the **displacement** and the **stress field** in the caldera of **Campi Flegrei** (Italy), where pore-pressure and temperature changes are assumed to derive from the **exsolution of fluids** from a deep magmatic chamber.

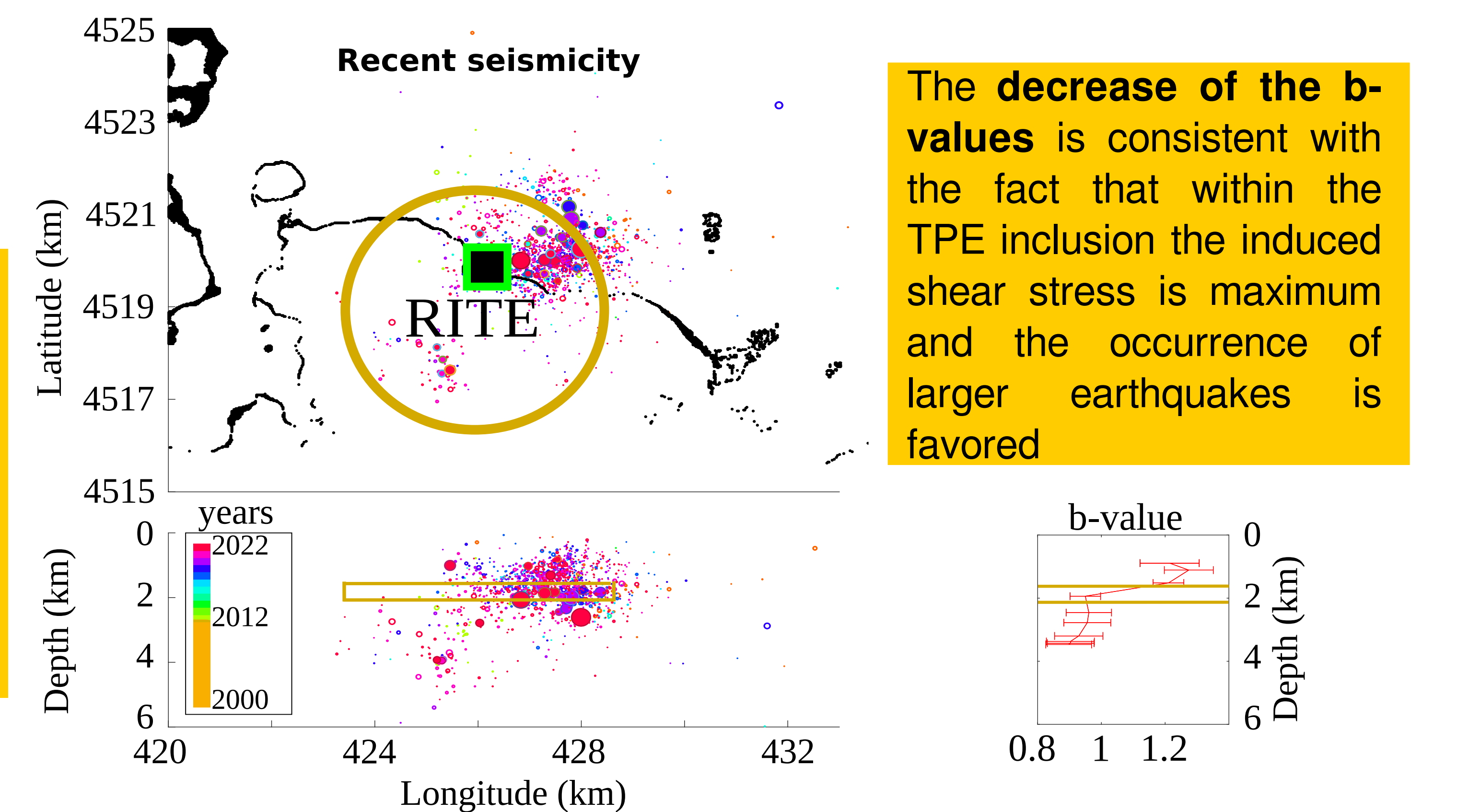
The **geometry and location** of the TPE source was inferred by Nespoli et al. (2021) from the **inversion of geodetic data** of the '82-'84 unrest phase. They found that a cylindrical TPE inclusion with a **radius** of about 2.5 km, placed at a **depth** of 2 km can explain both the observed displacement and seismicity.



We show that the **time-series of soil uplift** observed in the last years can be reproduced by assuming the rising of hot and pressurized fluids, possibly exsolved by a deep magmatic source, within the **same deformation source** responsible of the '82-'84 unrest.

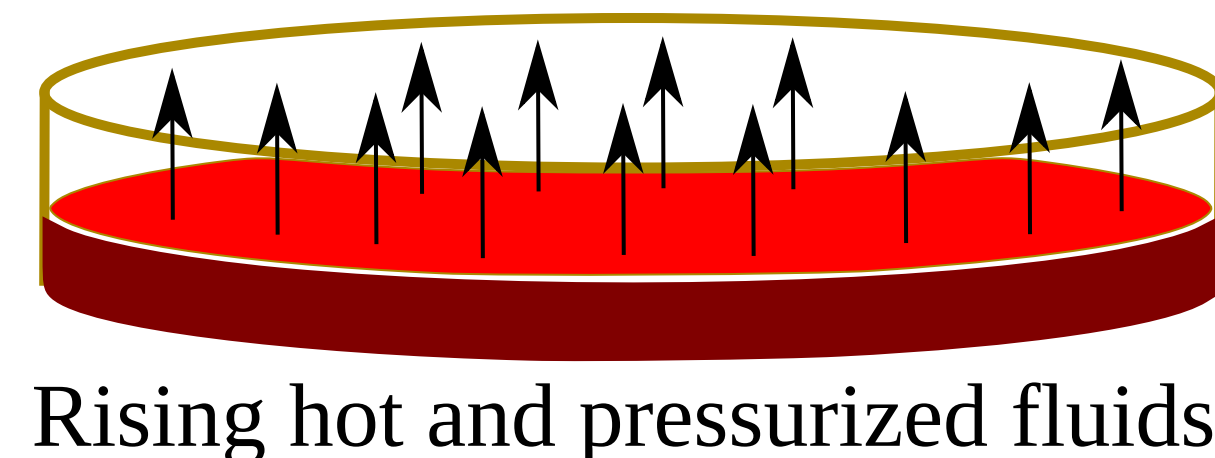


We assume that **three different plumes** of fluids with increasing pore-pressure arrived at the **base** of the TPE inclusion in three different time windows:
 $\Delta p_3 > \Delta p_2 > \Delta p_1$

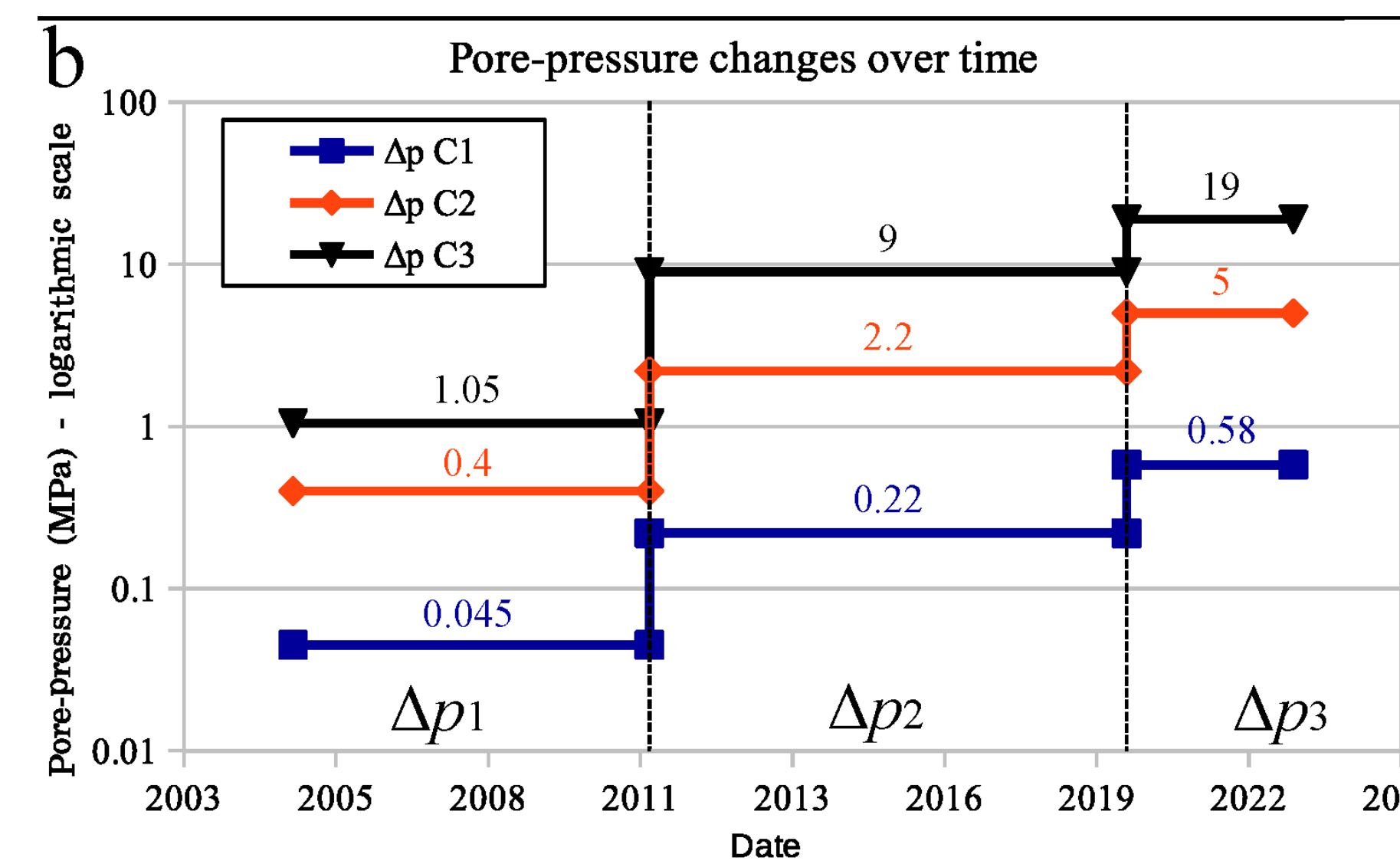
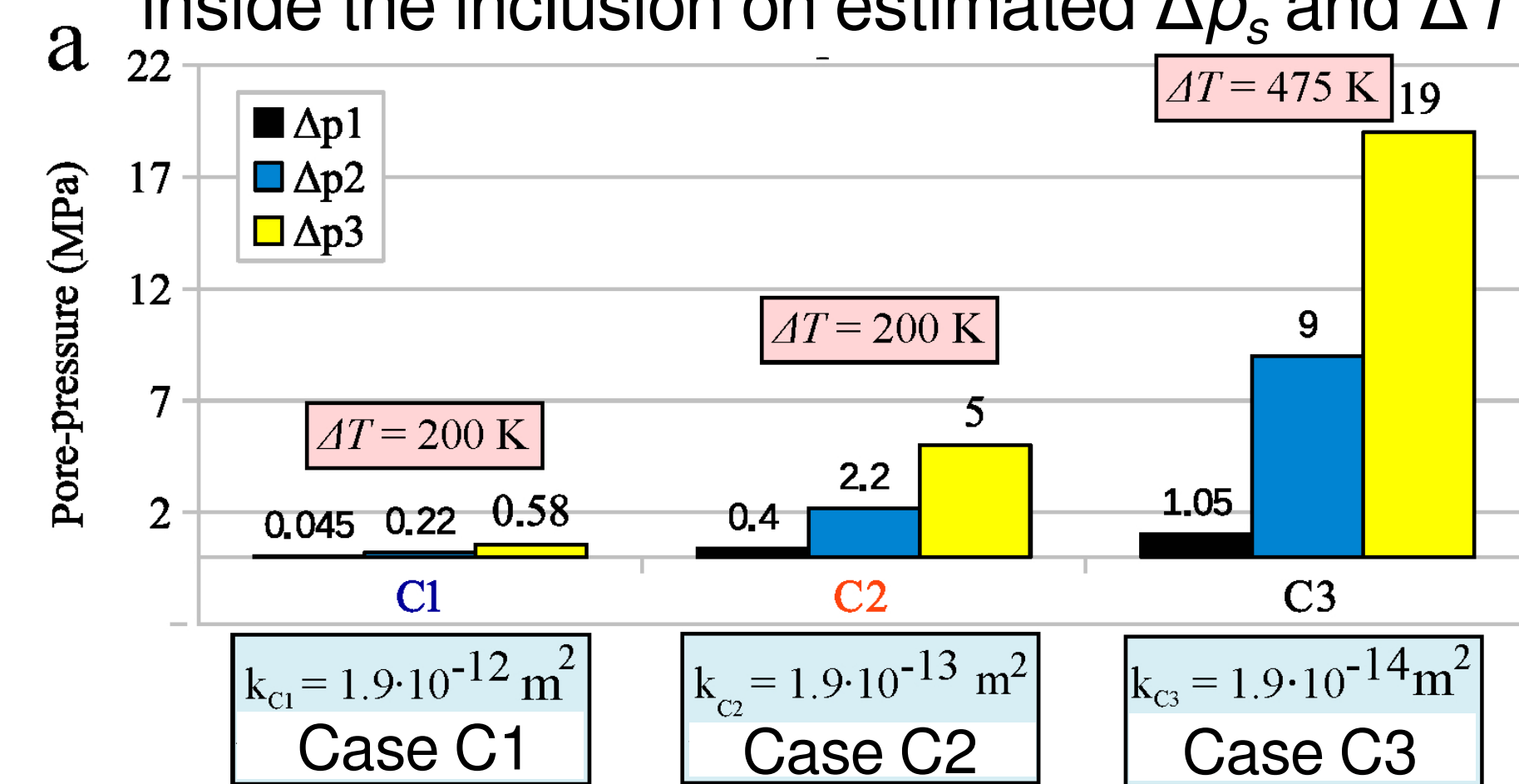


To model transient mechanical effects due to the fluid rising inside the inclusion, the TPE inclusion was represented by a **vertical superposition of 100 disk-like slices**. We first evaluate the effect of each slice on both deformation and stress field assuming a unitary TPE potency, e_0 , inside it.

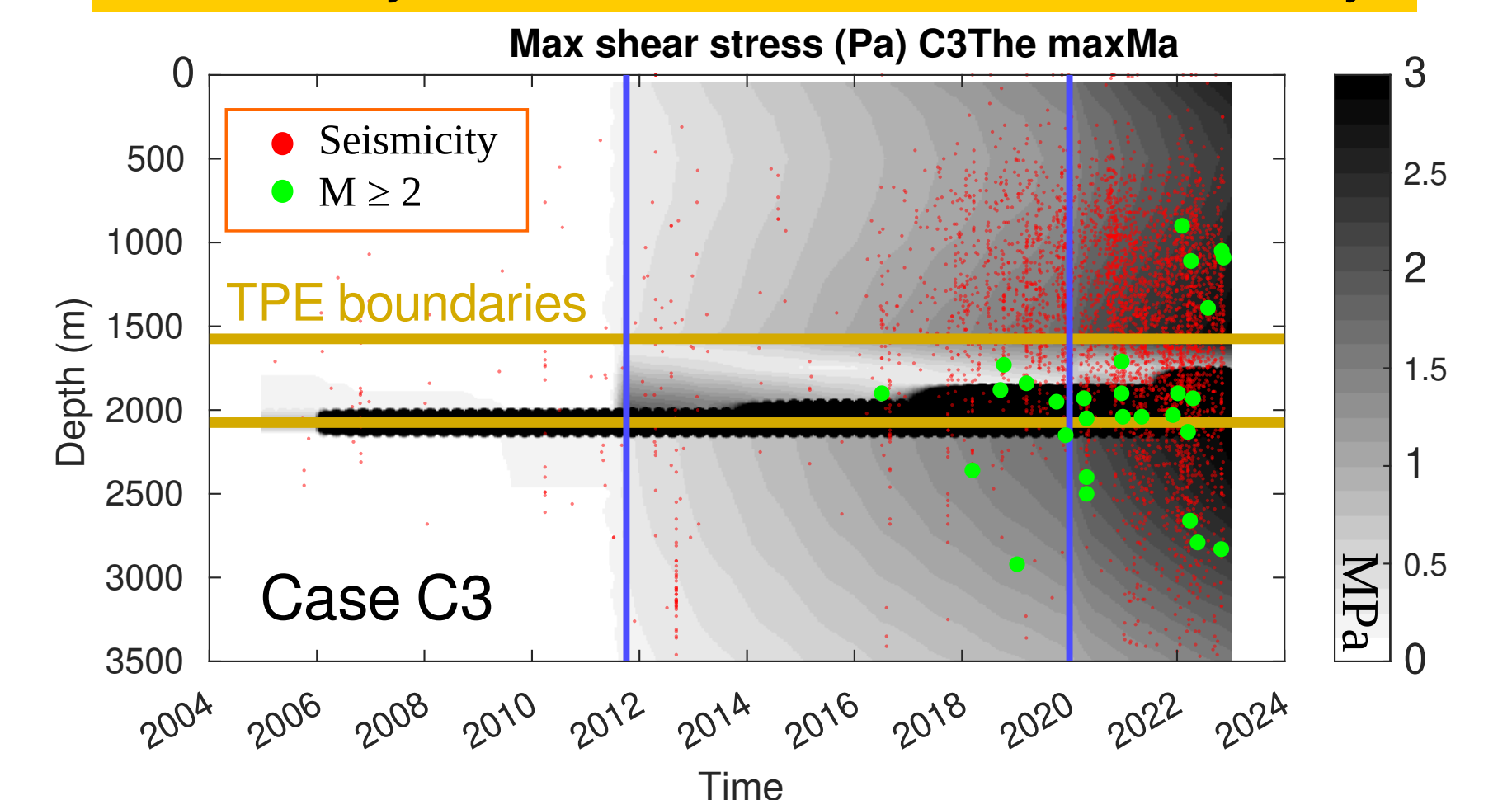
Following this procedure, we can compute a sort of Green's functions for each slice of the TPE inclusion. By **summing the effects of the slides** located at z , multiplied by the proper e_0 , computed from the analytical expression of $p(z,t)$ and $T(z,t)$ by Nespoli et al., (2021), we can model the effects of the **vertical distribution of p and T** for a given time t after the beginning of the exsolution of fluids inside the inclusion.



Parametric study: effects of permeability (k) inside the inclusion on estimated Δp_s and ΔT



The increase of the maximum shear stress over time justifies the increase of the seismicity



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