

Around permanent regime

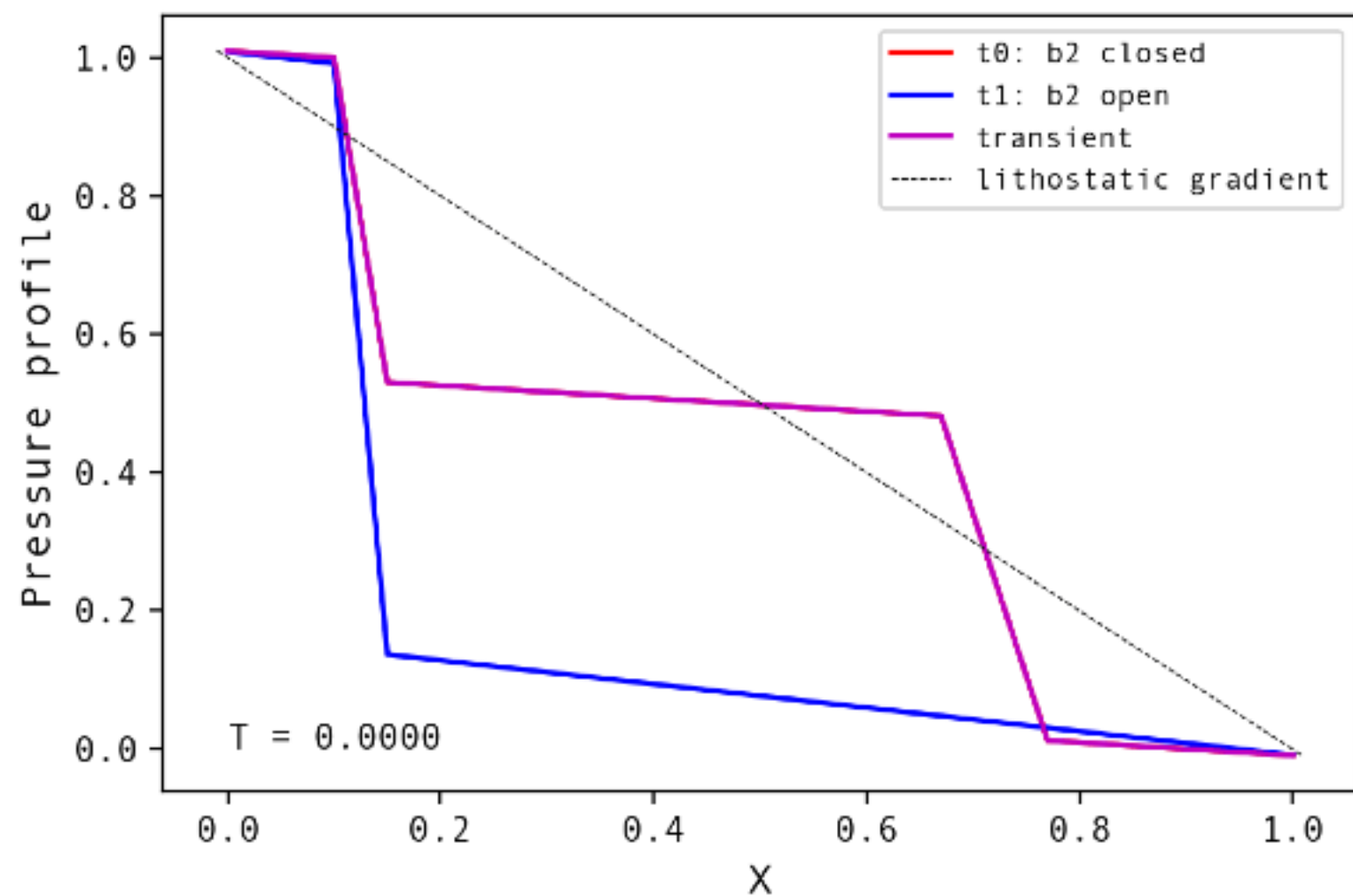
(a) *PP* boundaries: transient frove breaking

Experiment:

- Init. equilibrium pore-pressure profile when 2 valves are closed, but valve nb2 is open ($k_b = k_{bg}$).
- Observe the propagating transient

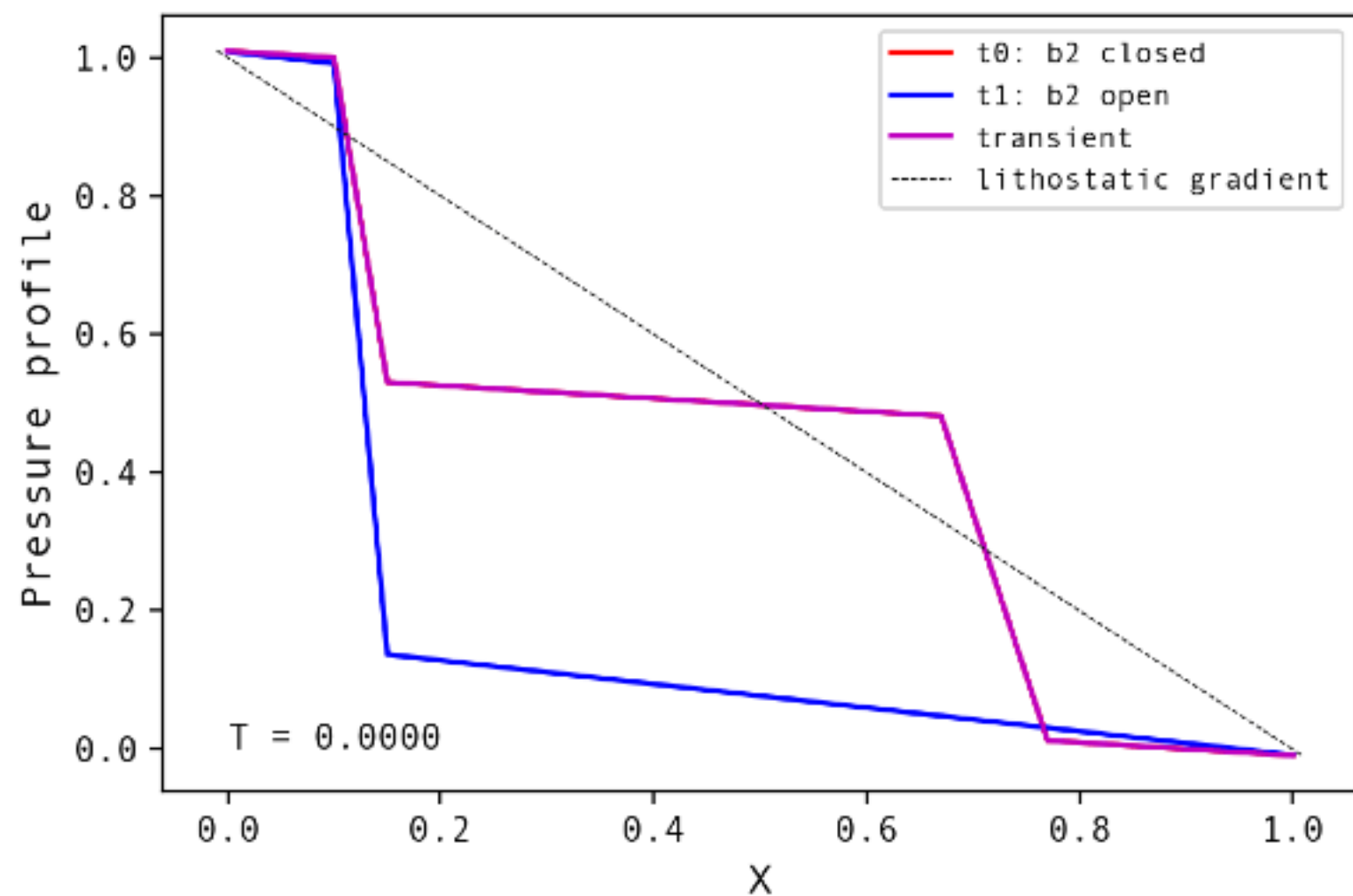
Observation:

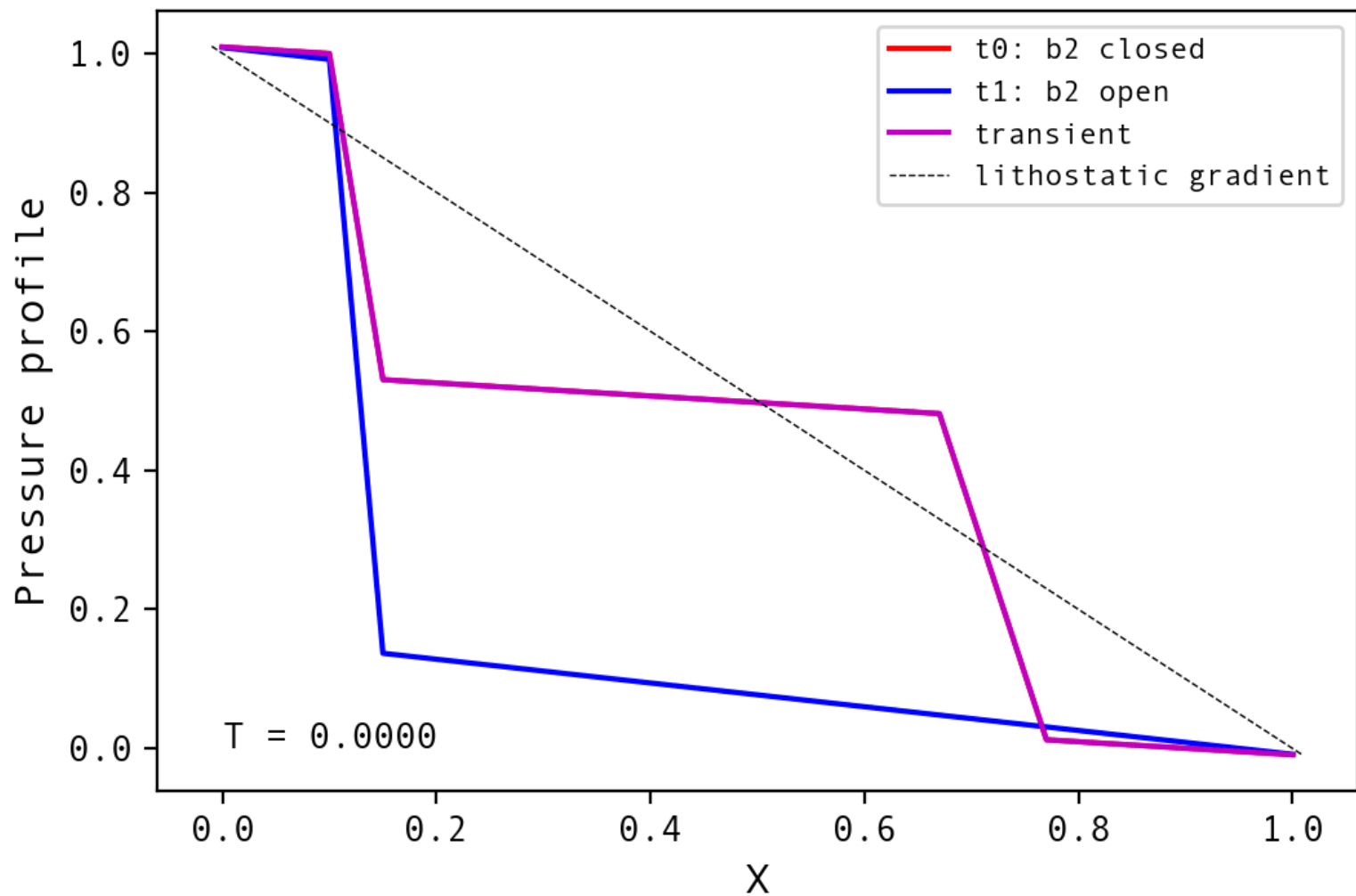
- transient progresses from one valve to the other, to redistribute total dP on background segments and barriers.
- dP across remaining valve is increased (closer to failure?)
- overpressure (above lithostatic gradient) is decreased (brought further from failure?)





this is a gif, click on it to play





Around permanent regime

(a) PP boundaries: transient from valve breaking

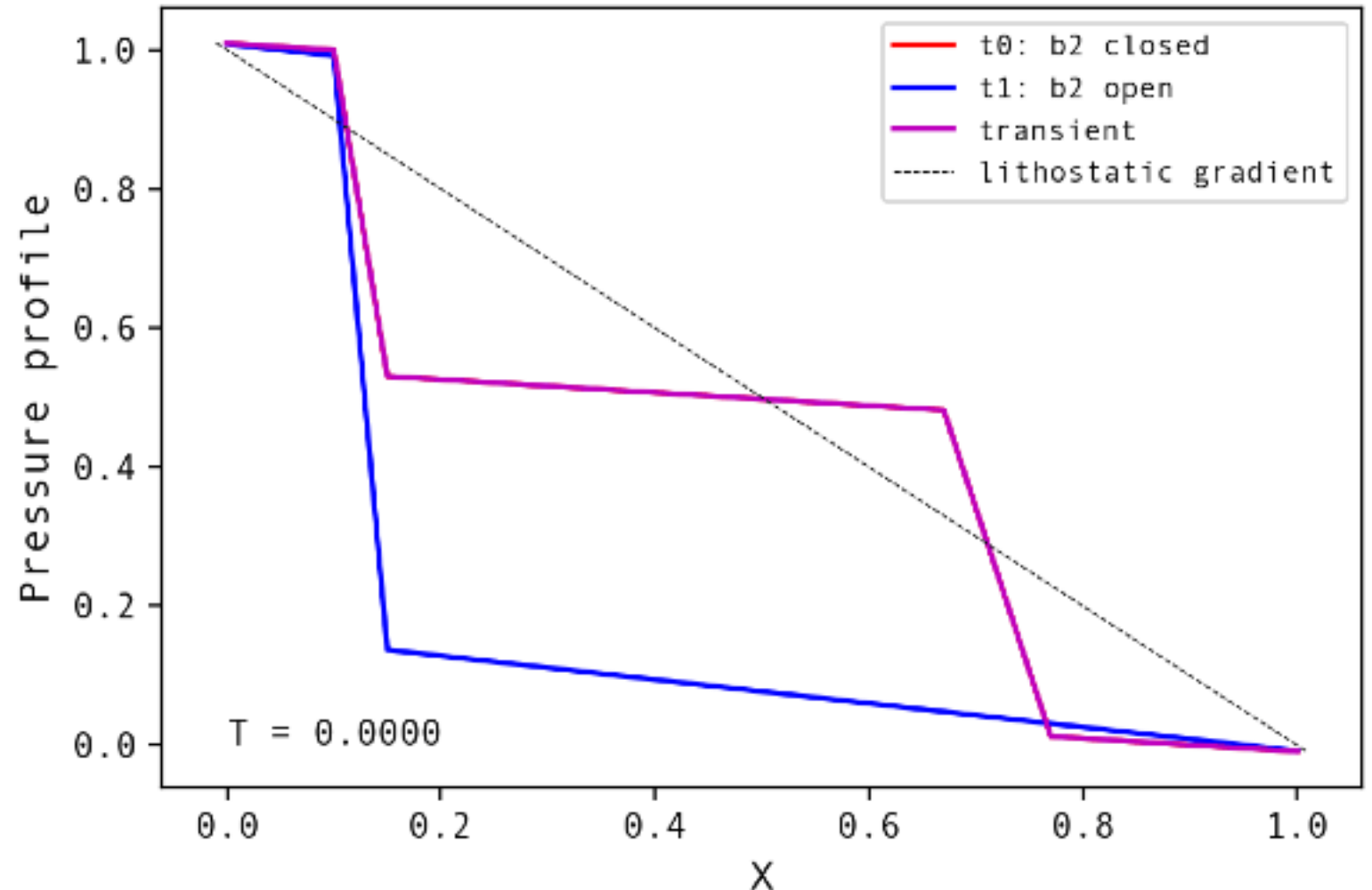
Experiment:

- Init. equilibrium pore-pressure profile when 2 valves are closed, but valve nb2 is open ($k_b = k_{bg}$).
- Observe the propagating transient

Observation:

- transient progresses from one valve to the other, to redistribute total dP on background segments and barriers.
- dP across remaining valve is increased (closer to failure?)
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Around permanent regime

(a) PP boundaries: transient from valve breaking

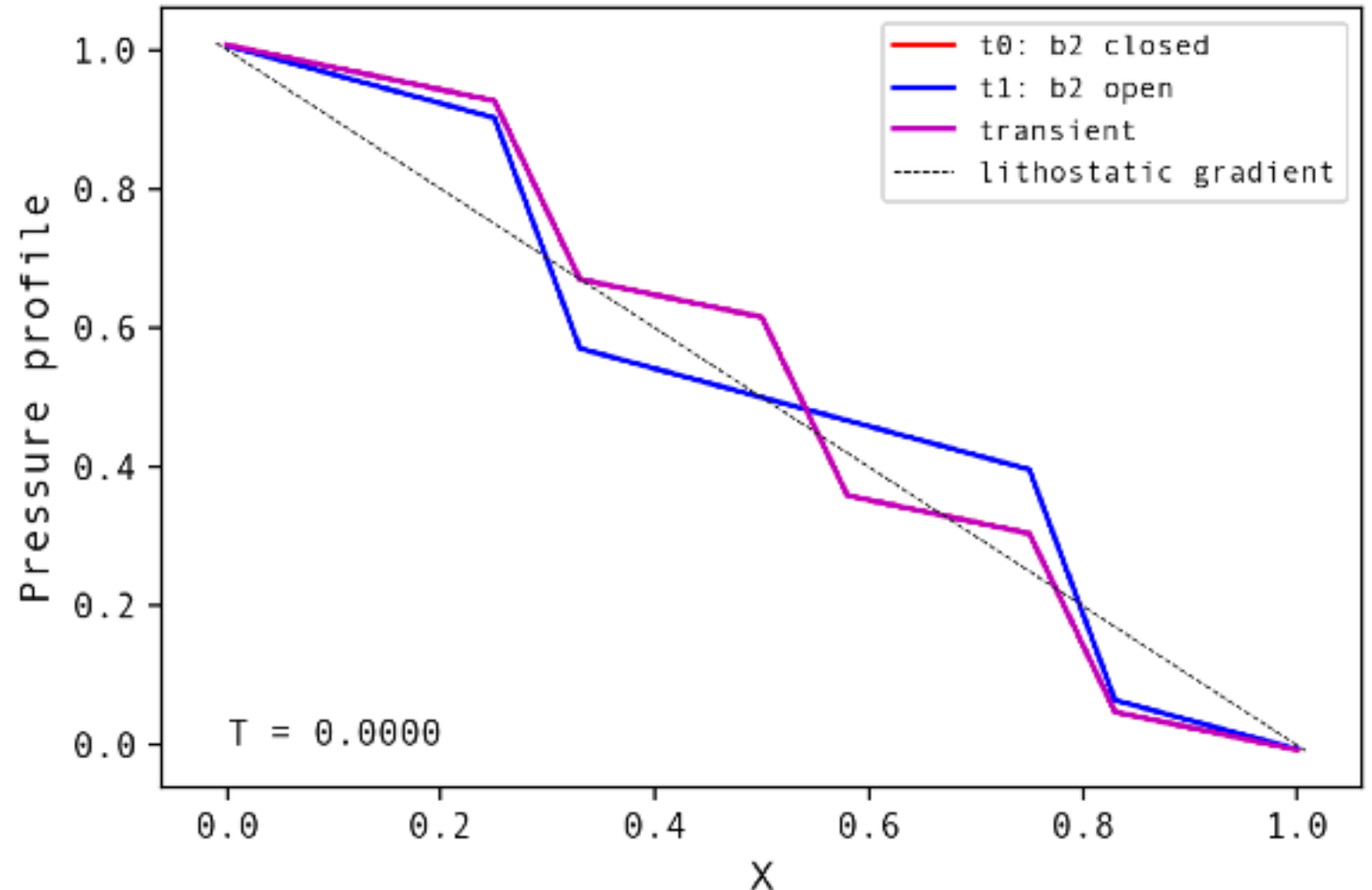
Experiment:

- Init. equilibrium pore-pressure profile when 3 valves are closed, but valve nb2 is open ($k_b = k_{bg}$).
- Observe the propagating transient

Observation:

- transient progresses from one valve to the others, to redistribute total dP on background segments and barriers.
- dP across remaining valves is increased (closer to failure?)
- overpressure (above lithostatic gradient) is decreased downdip and increased updip

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Depending on opening conditions, there might be a directional effect on valve activation