NGL: Open Source Global Database and Model Development for Next-Generation of Liquefaction Assessment Procedures

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- Russell Green & Kristin Ulmer
- Other international collaborators: Tokimatsu, Cubrinovski, etc.

- Project need and vision
- Data resources
- Supporting studies
- Model development

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Project Need

Steps in liquefaction risk assessment:

- (1) Susceptibility;
- (2) Triggering;
- (3) Effects

Each is *empirical* or *semi-empirical*, and hence is reliant on available data.

Project Need

Small data sets – a few sites are especially consequential

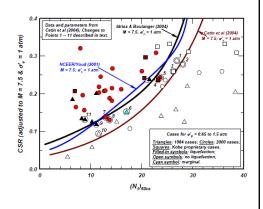


Figure: Idriss and Boulanger, 2010

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Project Need

Small data sets – a few sites are especially consequential

Existing data sets are necessarily incomplete, especially:

Depth > 10 m

M > 7.5

FC > 30%

CSR > 0.4

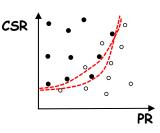
Present situation

Alternate liquefaction models provide different outcomes.

Why?

- 1. Inconsistent data sets
- 2. Different methods for data interpretation
- 3. Different models for extrapolation beyond data range
- 4. Potential errors in data analysis
- Minimal between-developer interaction

- Liquefaction
- No Ground Failure



Graphic: Kramer

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Project Vision

- Community field case history database
- Supporting studies of critical effects poorly constrained by data
- Model development: team meetings, common resources, required parameter space

- Project need and vision
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Data Resources

- Database
- Flatfile

Database: GIS platform with liquefaction, ground failure, and non-ground failure case histories.

Intent is that database contains objective data.

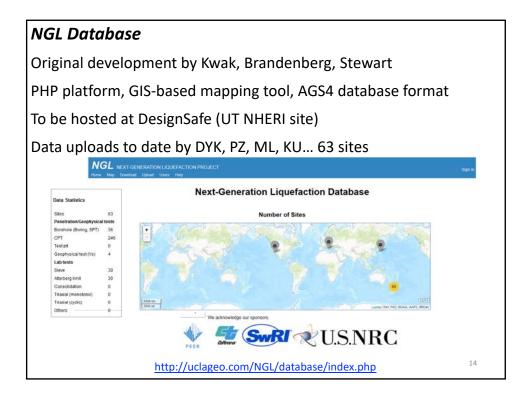
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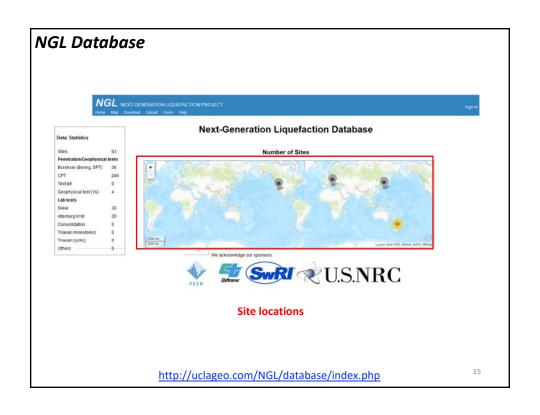
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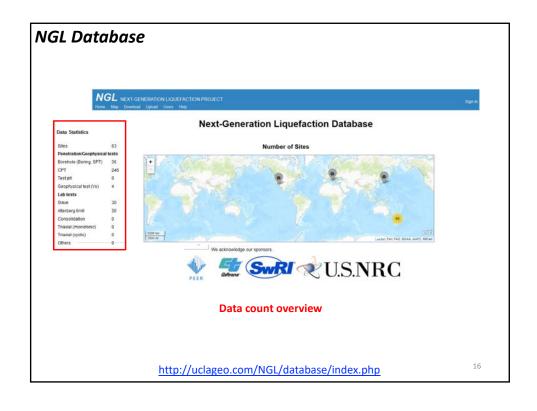
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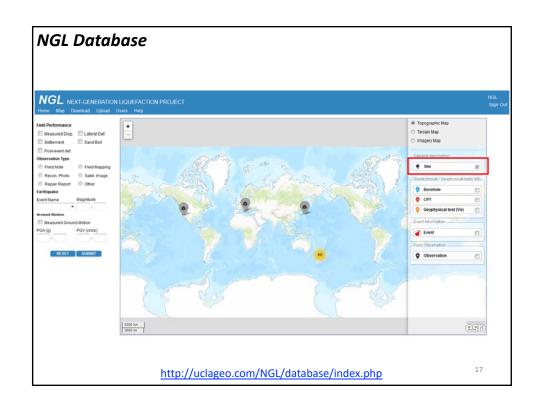
Flatfile: Synthesis of parameters used for model development.

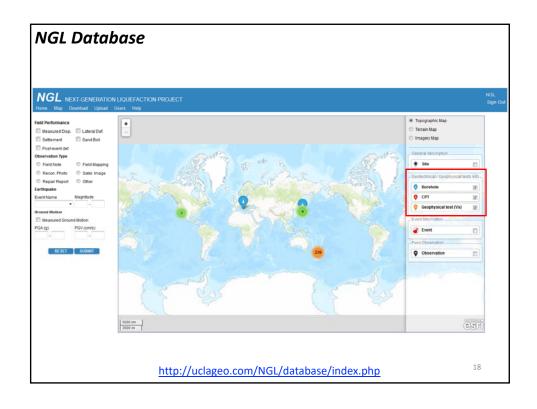
Involves higher degree of interpretation and is necessarily *subjective*.

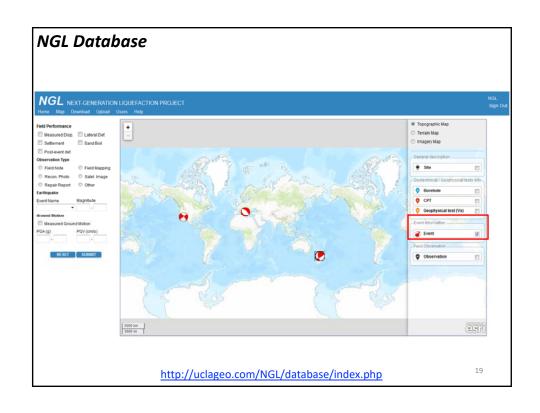


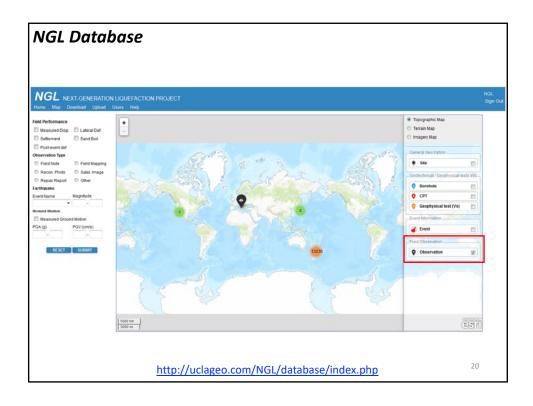


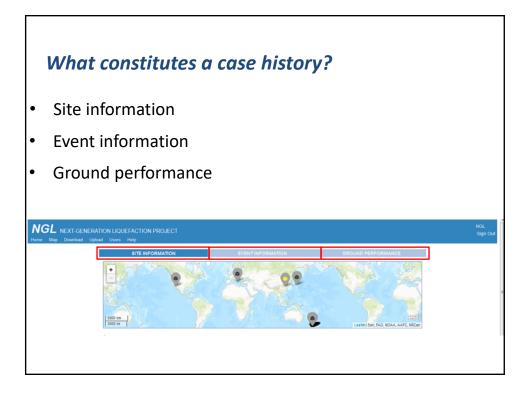


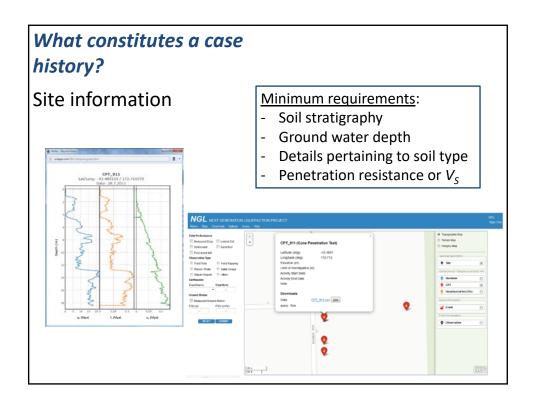


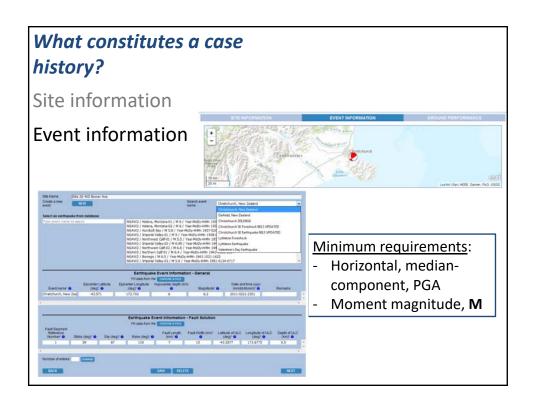














Site information

Event information

Ground performance





Minimum requirements:

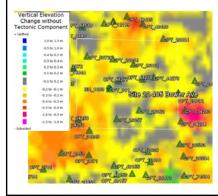
- Written, mapped, or imaged observations
- Date/time of reconnaissance
- Location (lat/long)

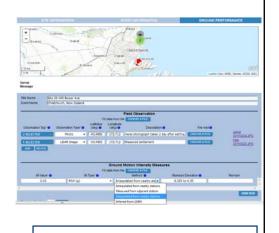
What constitutes a case history?

Site information

Event information

Ground performance





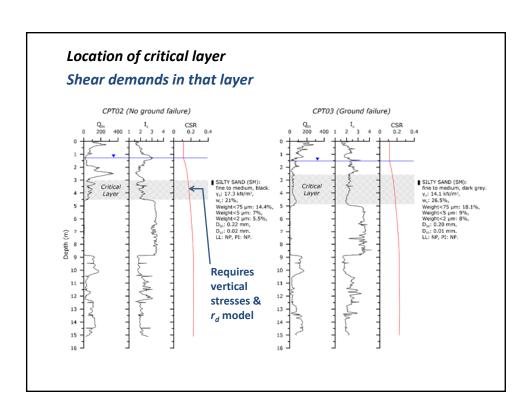
Minimum requirements:

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NGL database: GIS platform with liquefaction, ground failure, and non-ground failure case histories.

NGL flatfile: Synthesis of parameters used for model development.

- Selection of critical layer
- Demand characterization
- Penetration resistance (or V_s)



Location of critical layer Shear demands in that layer

Demand modified to CSR*

$$CSR^* = 0.65 \frac{\sigma_v PGA/g}{\sigma_v'} r \frac{1}{K_\sigma K_\alpha C_M}$$

Each comprises a model. Subjectivity

Case Histories Targeted for Uploading

Christchurch sites

- 2010-2011, 2016 events
- TT, VT, UCB-UC, etc.

Japan sites

- 2003, 2004, 2007, 2011 events
- MLIT, Tokimatsu group, UCLA

Critical data collection was NGL supported, 2013-2015

Case Histories Targeted for Uploading

Lateral spread sites

- Pool-funded (Utah, California, Washington)
- PIs: Bartlett, Franke, Kramer

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Case Histories Targeted for Uploading

Data sets used in development of existing models:

SPT-based models:

Cetin et al 2000; Boulanger et al. 2012 (230)

- CPT-based models:

Moss et al. 2003; Boulanger and Idriss, 2014 (268)

V_s-based models:

Kayen et al. 2013 (422)

- Flow slides:

Olson and Stark, 2002 (33)

Case Histories Targeted for Uploading

M 7.4 1999 Kocaeli event case history sites http://peer.berkeley.edu/publications/turkey/adapazari/

M 7.6 1999 Chi-Chi event case history sites http://peer.berkeley.edu/lifelines/research_projects/3A02/index.html

Both:

- PEER projects with strong local collaboration
- Most sites have high FC
- Well-documented effects on buildings

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Case Histories Targeted for Uploading

Others:

2010 M8.8 Maule and 2015 M8.3 Illapel (Chile)

2010 M7.2 El Mayor-Cucapah

CPT re-testing (Moss)

2012 Emilia **M**5.9 and 1980 **M**6.9 Irpinia (Italy)

- Project need and vision
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- Supporting studies
- Model development

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Supporting Studies

- **Need:** Models must be applicable over range of conditions required for applications:
 - Stress conditions: depths of 1-100 m; α = 0-0.3.
 - Seismic demands: M 5-9.5, PGA 0-1.0 g
 - Soil types: FC 0-100%; nonplastic to limiting plasticity for liquefaction susceptibility; gravels; non-quartz minerologies of course particles
- Parameter space covered by case histories is narrower
- Extrapolation guided by supporting studies

Supporting Studies

- Laboratory:
 - Stress effects on triggering, deformations
 - Soil compositional factors (plasticity, minerology, etc.)
 - Ageing
- Wave propagation analysis:
 - Stress reduction factor, r_d
 - Leverage significant advances in nonlinear site response

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Supporting Studies

- Physical model test data:
 - Centrifuge, shake table, etc.
 - Possible applications: lateral spreading, S_{u-liq} , partial drainage effects
- Critical layer selection

- Project need and vision
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- Model development

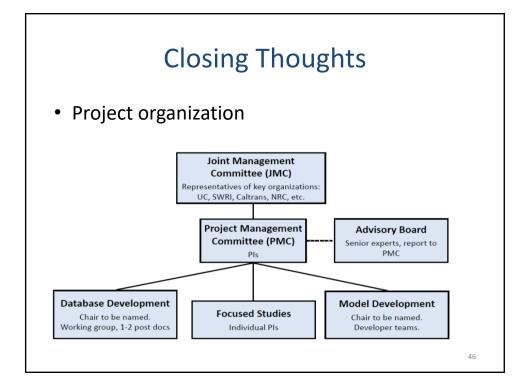
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Model Development

- Modeler participation:
 - Generally unrestricted
 - Meeting attendance required
 - Must share results with other modelers
 - Coordinated publication

Model Development

- Model types:
 - Susceptibility, triggering
 - $-S_{u-liq}$
 - Deformations: ε_{v} , γ_{max} , lateral spread disp.
- Applicability:
 - 'Average' soil conditions at case history sites (ergodic)
 - Expected to correspond to quartz sands with various fines
 - Subsequent work to focus on 'material-specific models' (non-ergodic)



Closing Thoughts

- Project organization
- National Academies endorsement
 - Database (Rec 1)
 - Judicious use of supporting studies (Recs 4, 7, 9)
 - Model development activities, including consideration of uncertainties (Rec 8)
- In process of outreach to national & international potential funding agencies

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Interim NGL web site http://uclageo.com/NGL/

Summary paper in **SDEE** (2016)