

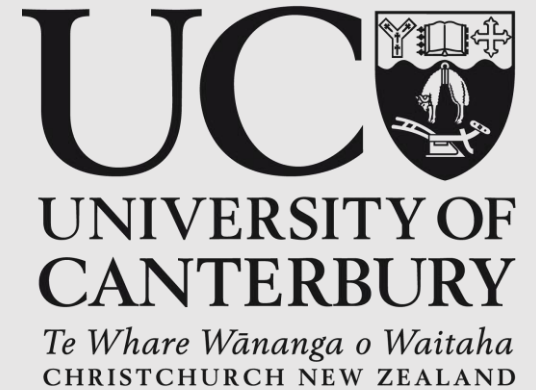
# CPT-based Simplified and Advanced Liquefaction Assessment of CentrePort Gravels

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*DT1: Integrated Seismic Geohazards  
Thursday, 28 October 2021*

Research team: Misko Cubrinovski, Jonathan Bray



# Overview

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Wellington Port Background

Observed Damage in Recent Earthquakes

Cone Penetration Test Interpretation

Simplified Liquefaction Assessment

Effective Stress Analysis

Concluding Remarks

# Overview

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## Wellington Port Background

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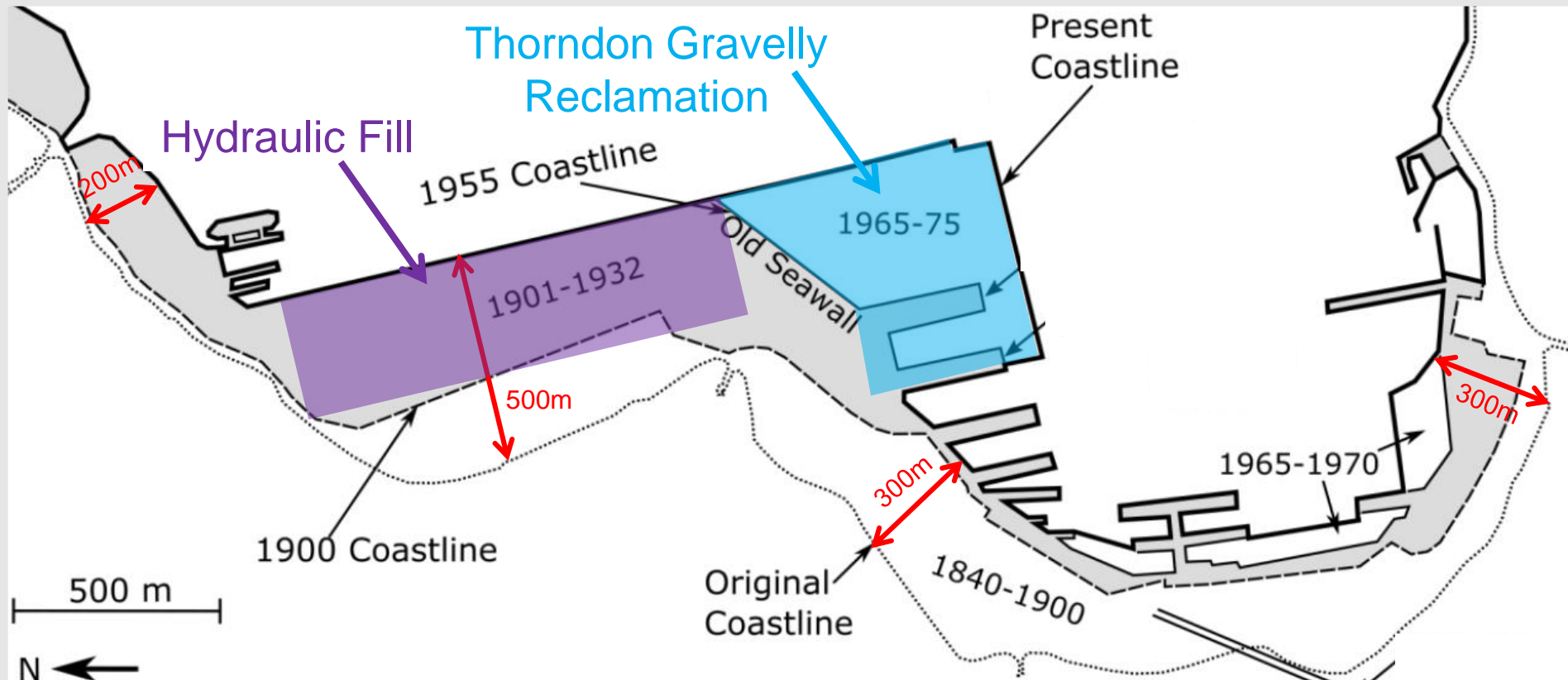
Concluding Remarks



# Port on Reclaimed Land



# Port Reclamation History



# Overview

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**Observed Damage in Recent Earthquakes**

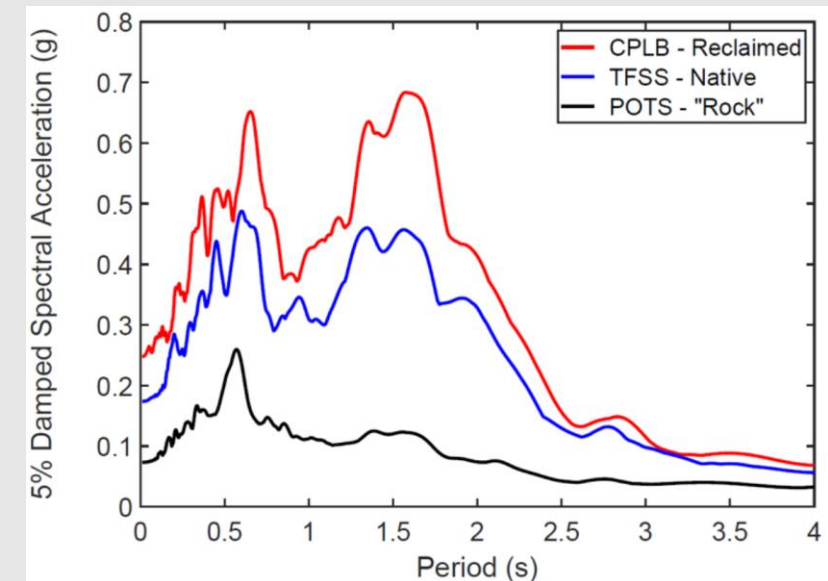
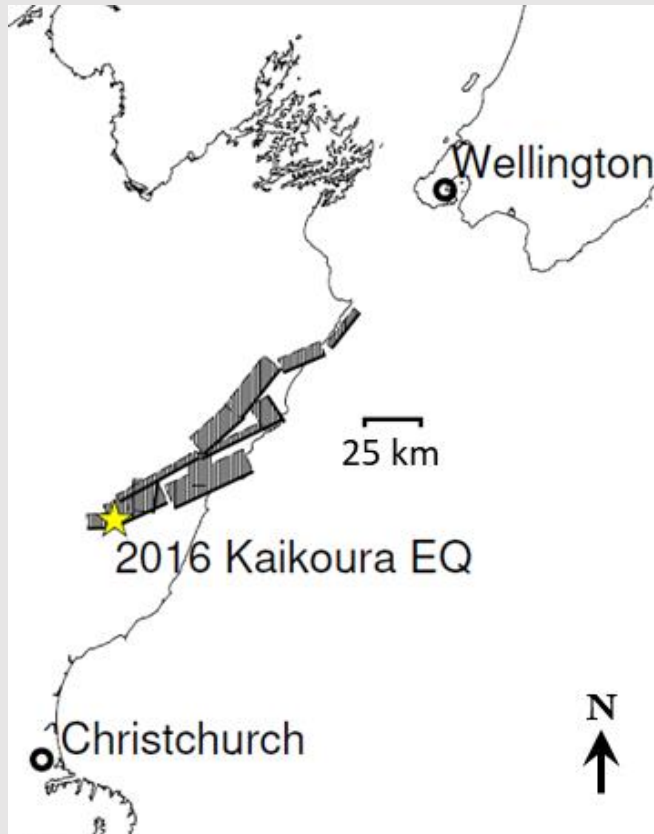
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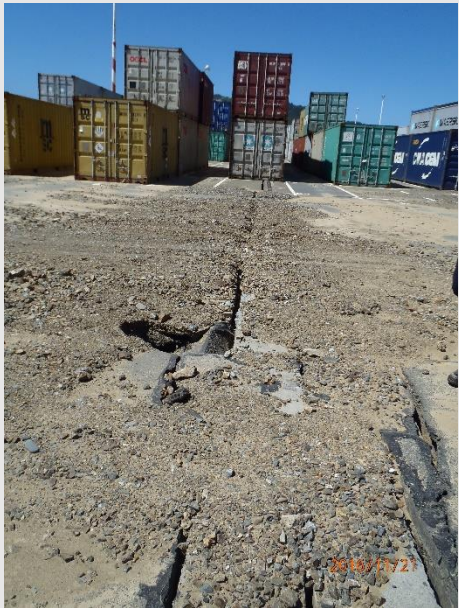
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# 2016 Kaikoura Earthquake ( $M_w 7.8$ )



# 2016 Kaikoura Earthquake ( $M_w$ 7.8) Damage

Thick ejecta  
(up to 200 mm)



Settlement of fill  
(up to 500 mm)



Damage to Thorndon and King's wharf piles and deck  
(severe)

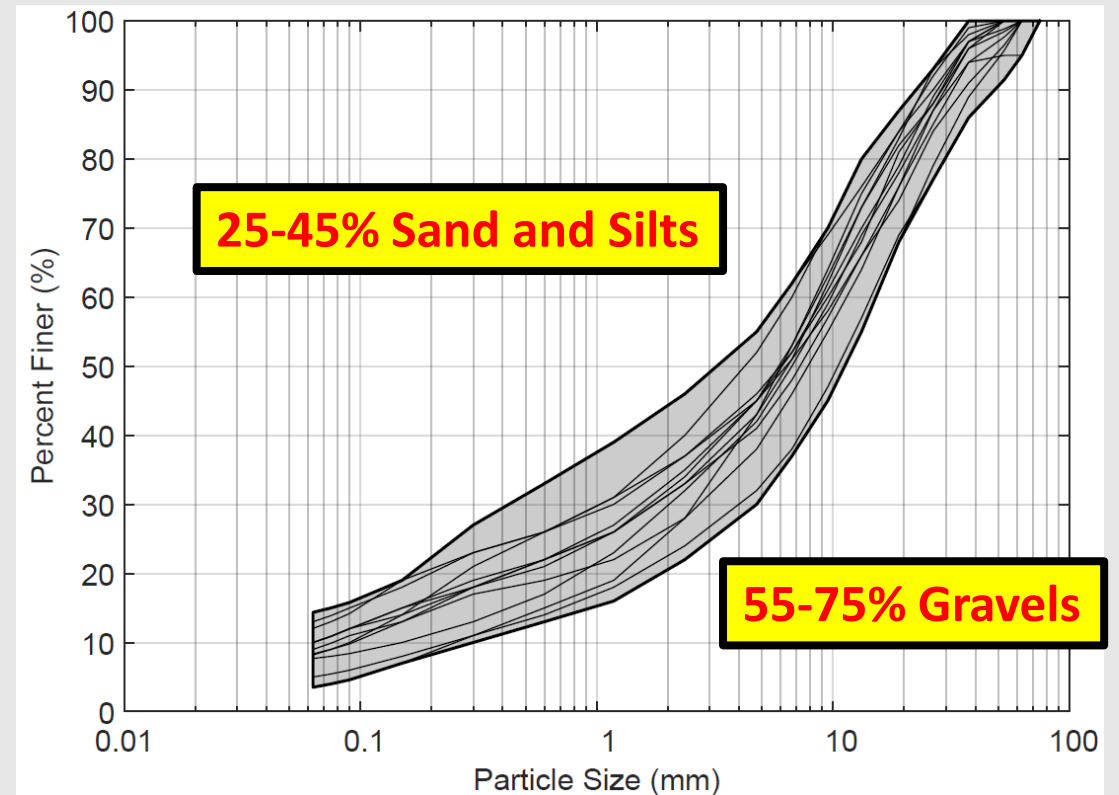


**Major damage**





# Gravelly Ejecta



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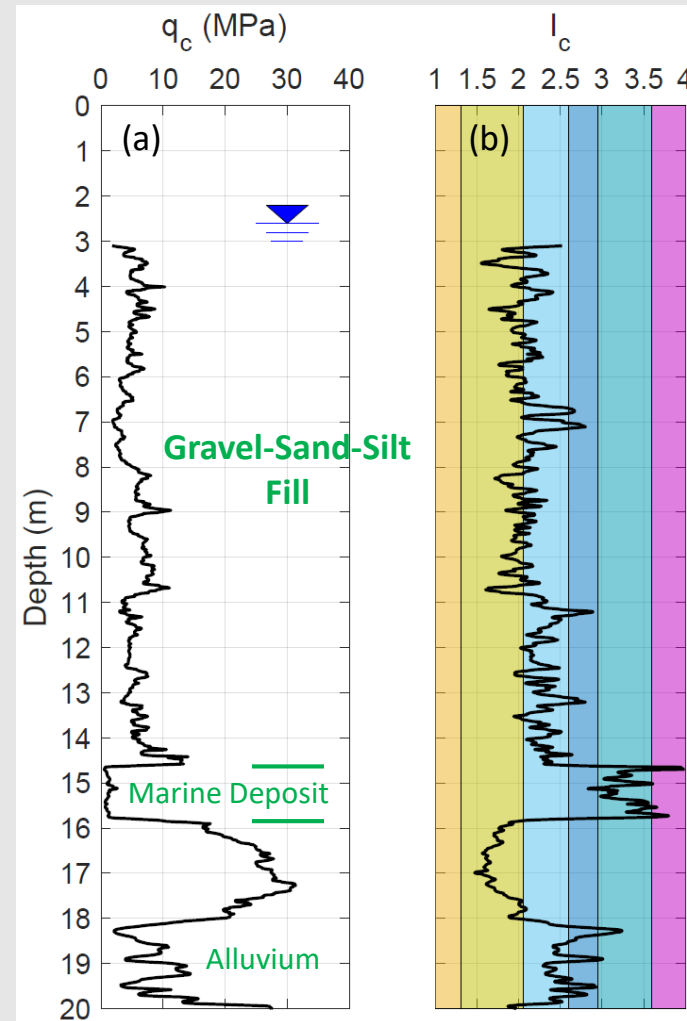
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# Site Characterization



- Sand-silt controlled matrix  
 - Indicates performance during Kaikoura EQ

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# Simplified Method: Applicability?

- Simplified liquefaction methods: Based on **observations** and largely **empirical**
- Liquefaction case histories are dominated by **sands** and **sands with fines**

	SPT-Based Database <i>(Boulanger and Idriss 2014)</i>	$V_s$ -Based Database <i>(Kayen et al. 2013)</i>	CPT-Based Database <i>(Boulanger and Idriss 2014)</i>
Total	~250	~415	~250
Gravels	< 20%	< 15%	< 5%



# Key Assumptions in the Procedure

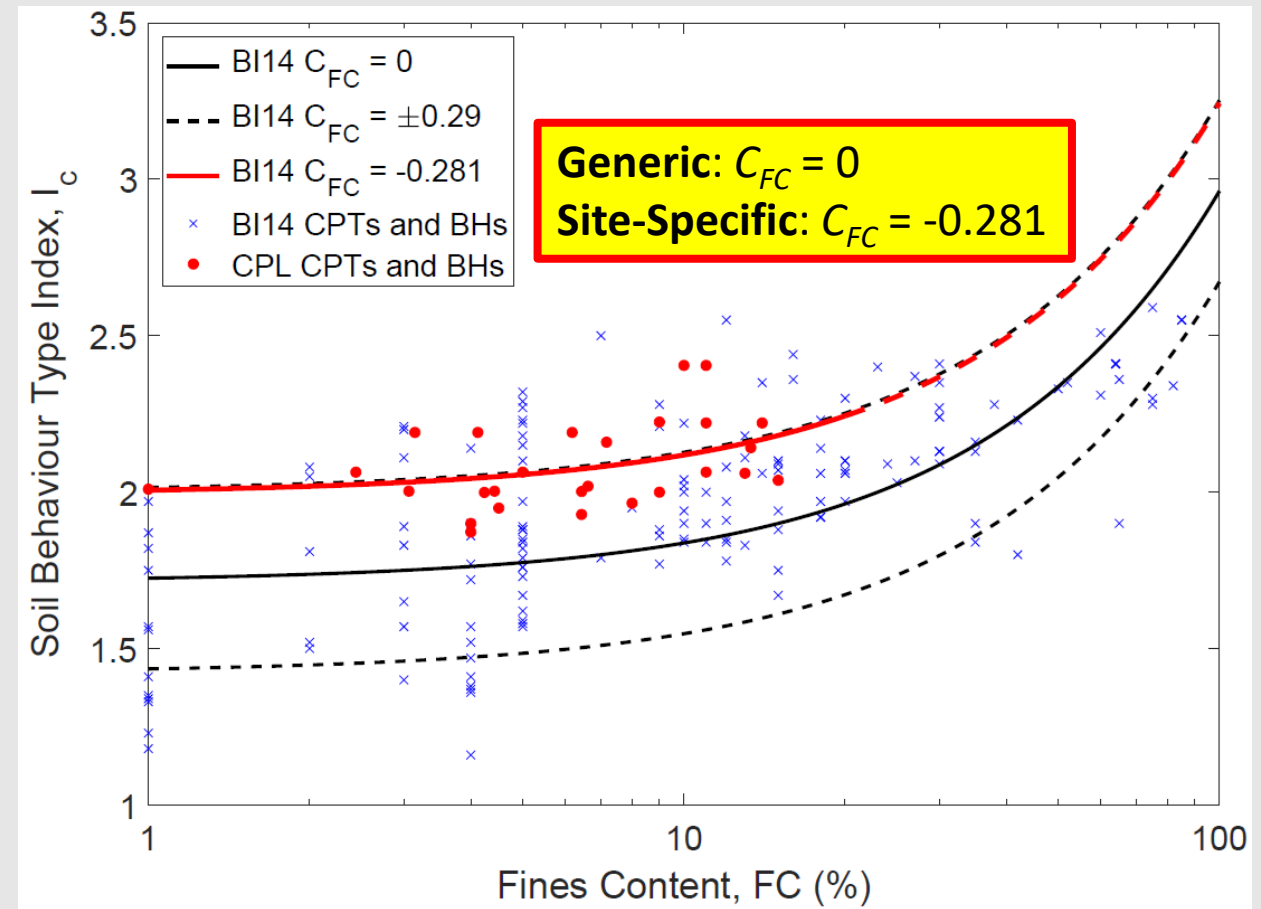
## Three key steps in liquefaction assessment (*CRR* and settlement)

1. Measure  $q_c$  throughout depth
  - High-quality CPTs challenging due to presence of **large particles**
2. Correct  $q_c$  to clean-sand equivalent cone tip resistance,  $q_{c1Ncs}$ 
  - Via a single '**material parameter**' ( $FC$  or  $I_c$ )
  - Derived empirically from liquefaction **case histories of sands** (with fines)
3. Correlate  $q_{c1Ncs}$  to *CRR* and associated settlement
  - Implicit use of **relative density** ( $D_R$ ; e.g. Ishihara and Yoshimine 1992)
  - $D_R - q_{c1Ncs}$  OK for clean sands, but serious issues for gravels

# Material Characterization

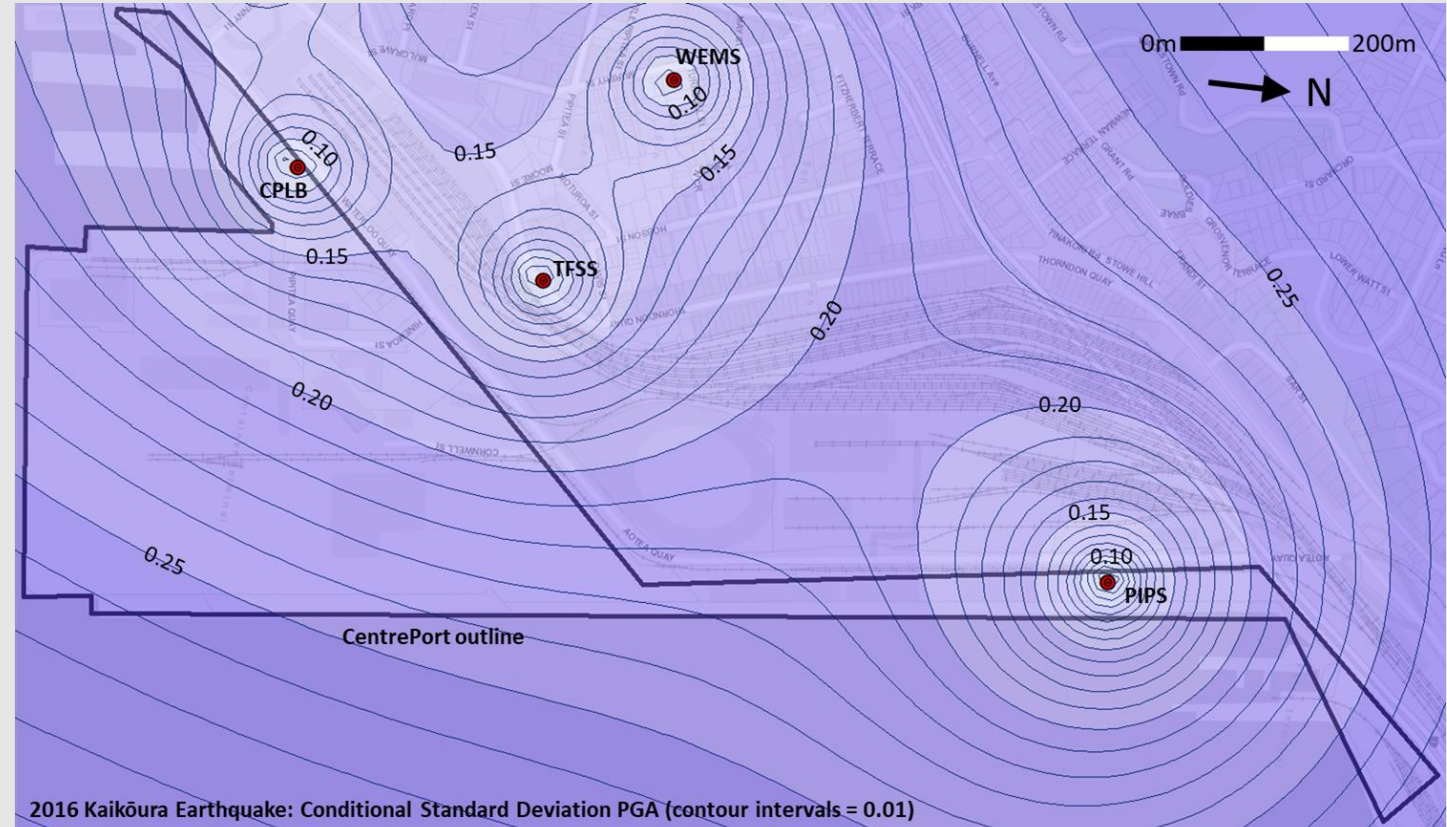
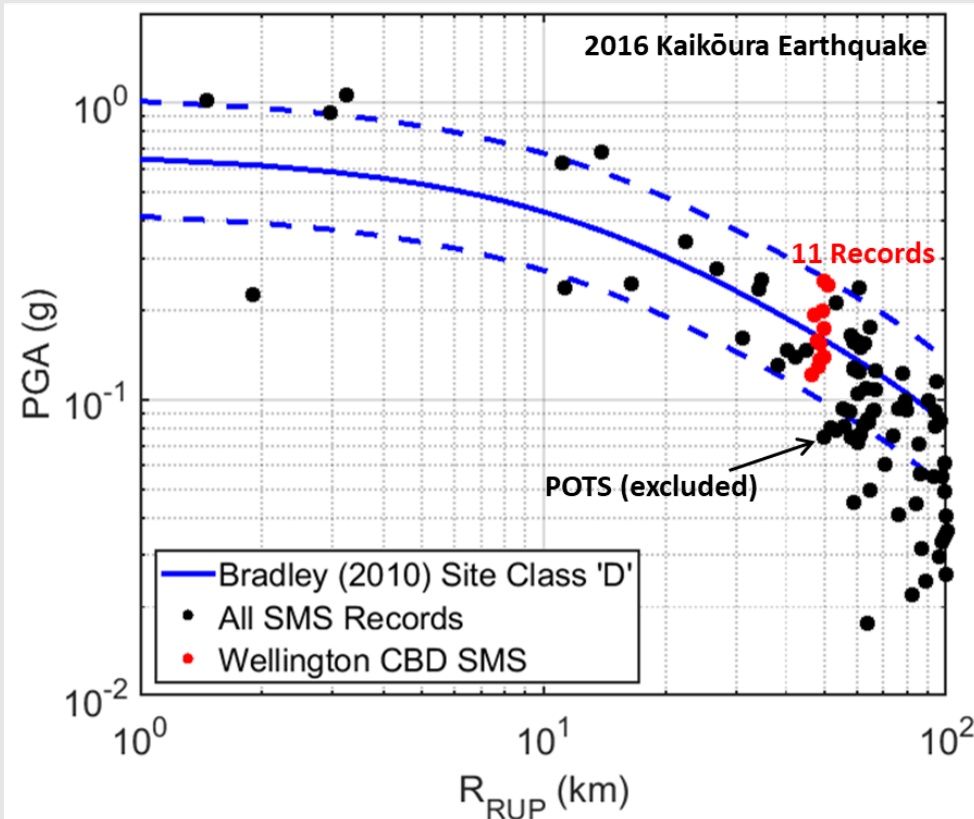
## Methods:

1. Robertson and Wride (1998; RW98) –  $I_c$
2. Boulanger and Idriss (2014; BI14) –  $FC$  or  $I_c$ 
  - a) User-defined  $FC$  value
  - b) Estimate  $FC$  using **generic  $FC - I_c$  correlation** (sand case histories)
  - c) Estimate  $FC$  using **site-specific  $FC - I_c$  correlation**



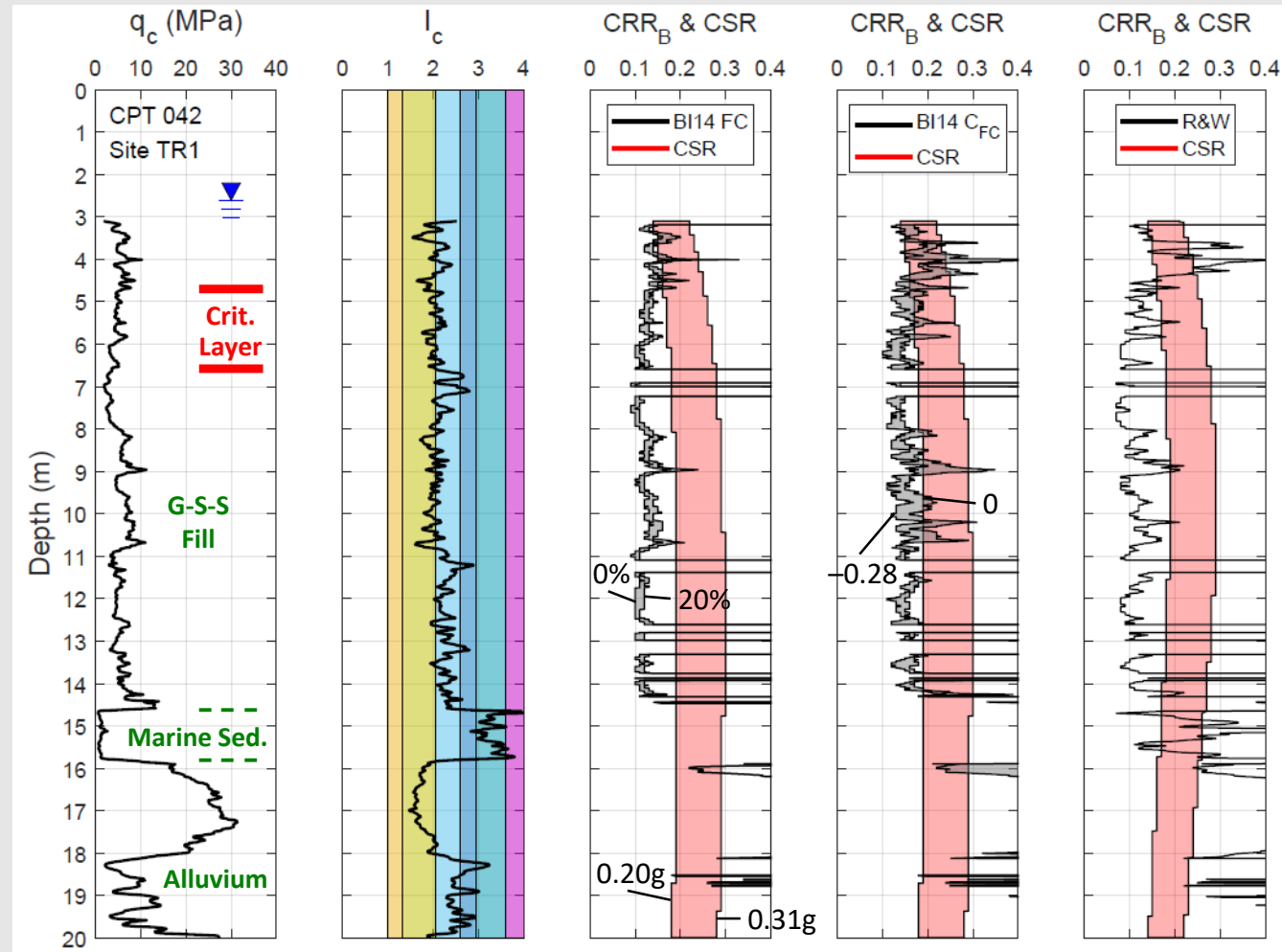
# Uncertainty in the Demand

Condition PGA uncertainty estimates:





# Simplified Assessment: Triggering





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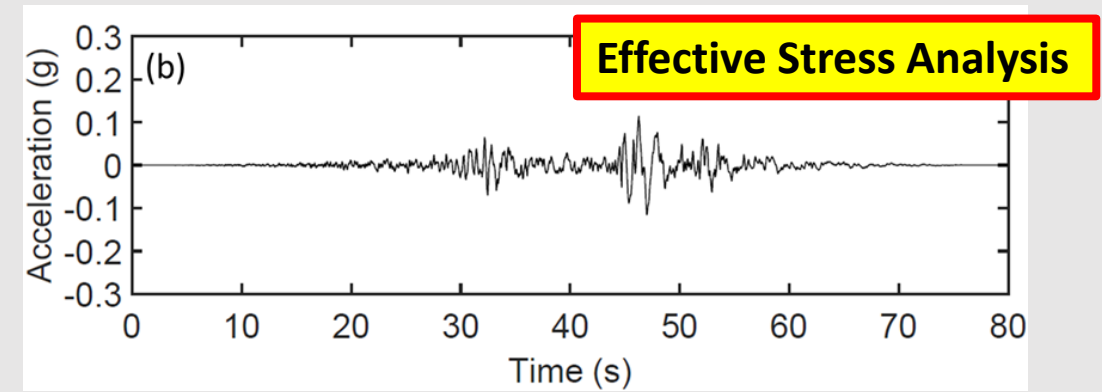
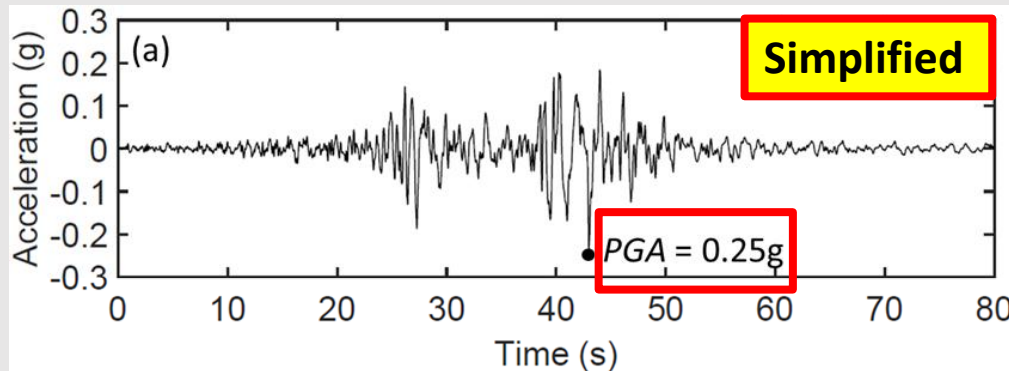
Simplified Liquefaction Assessment

**Effective Stress Analysis**

Concluding Remarks

# Effective Stress Analysis

- Dynamic (**time history**) analysis



- Finite element/difference model with a two-phase medium (**solid** and **fluid** phase) formulation: accounts for excess pore water pressures
- Sophisticated constitutive model: a set of equations describing **stress-strain material response**



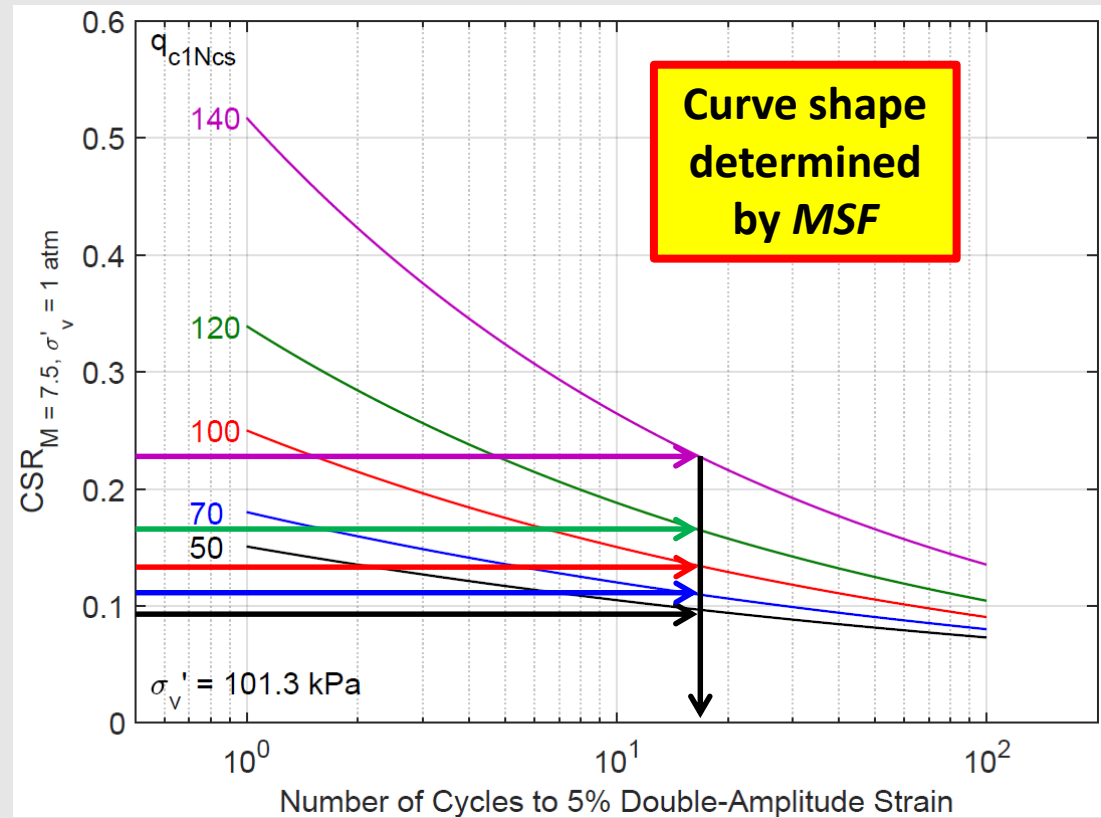
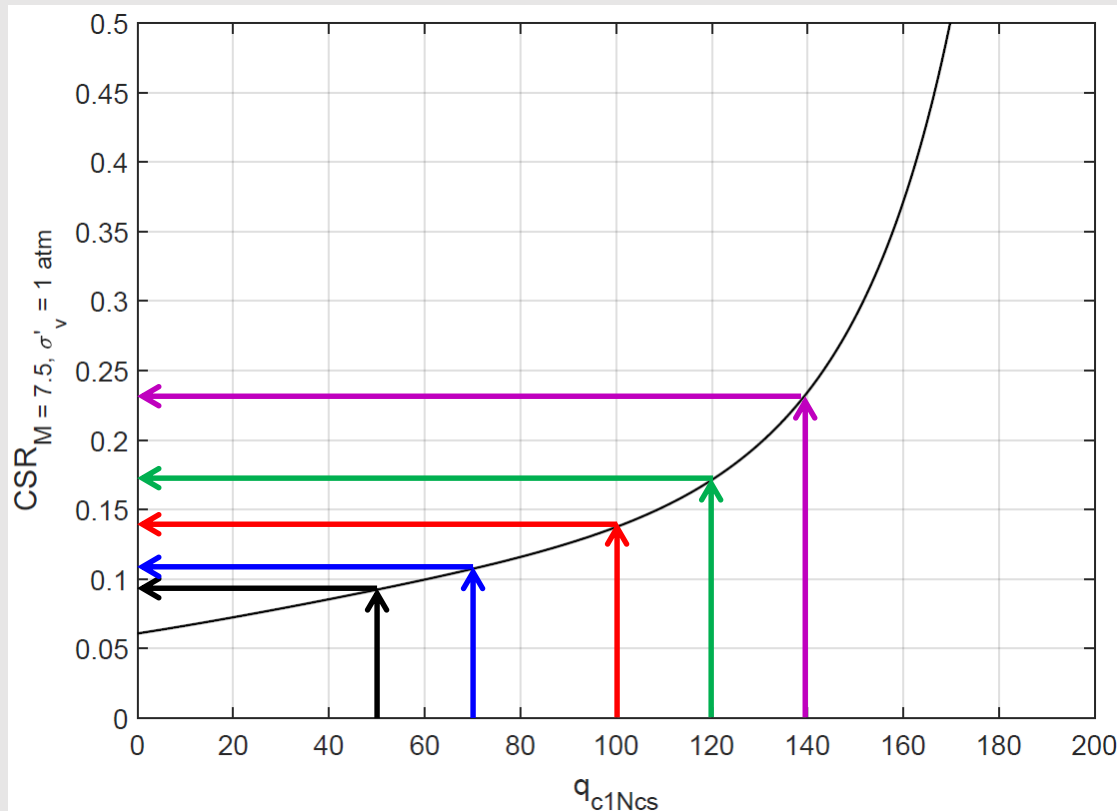
# Stress-Density Constitutive Model

Key features:

1. Stress-strain relationship
2. Elastic-plastic formulation (incremental formulation)
3. Uses the state-concept interpretation (can be modelled over several densities)
4. Soil behaviour is determined by several material parameters which can be determined in two ways
  - a) Rigorous field and laboratory tests
  - b) Empirical relationships (e.g. Boulanger and Idriss 2014)**

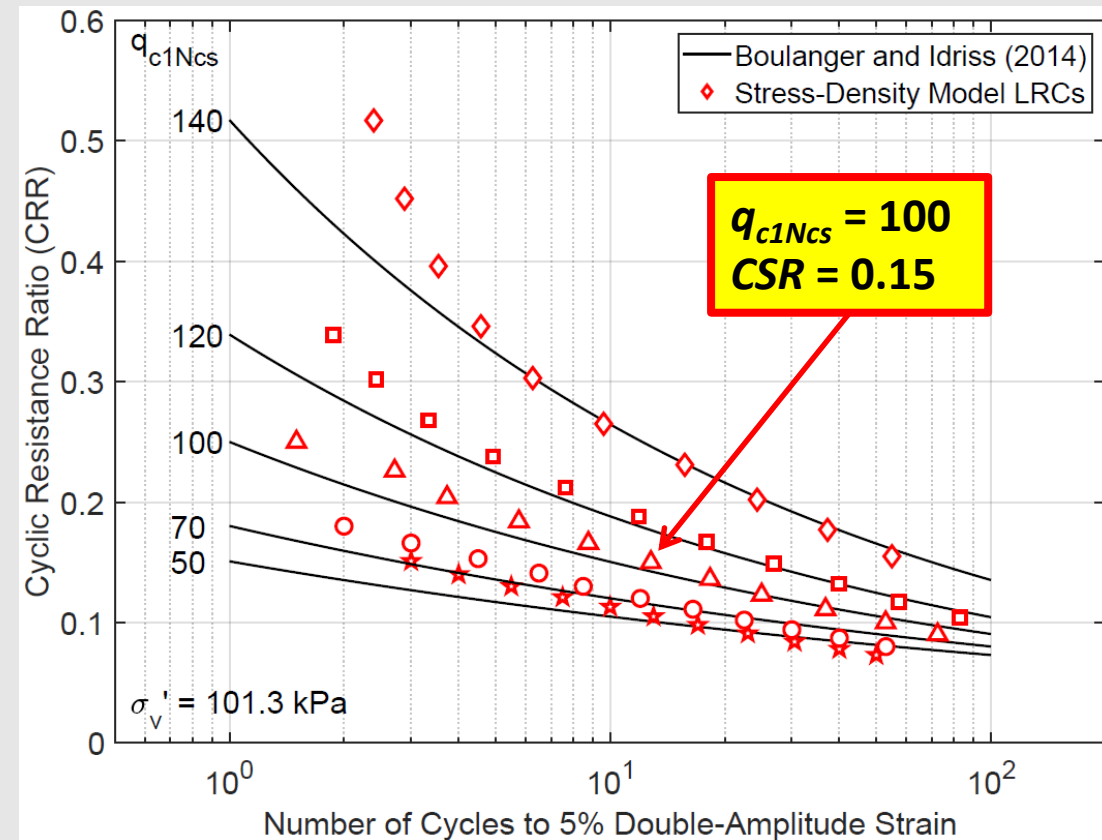
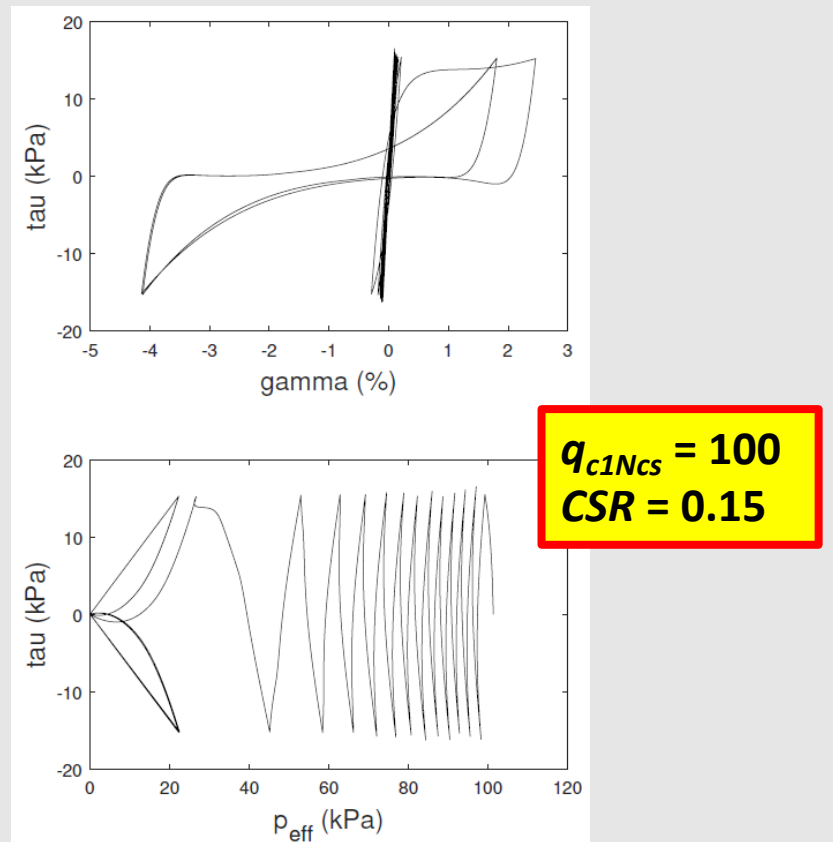
# Stress-Density Constitutive Model

Boulanger and Idriss (2014) empirical relationship:



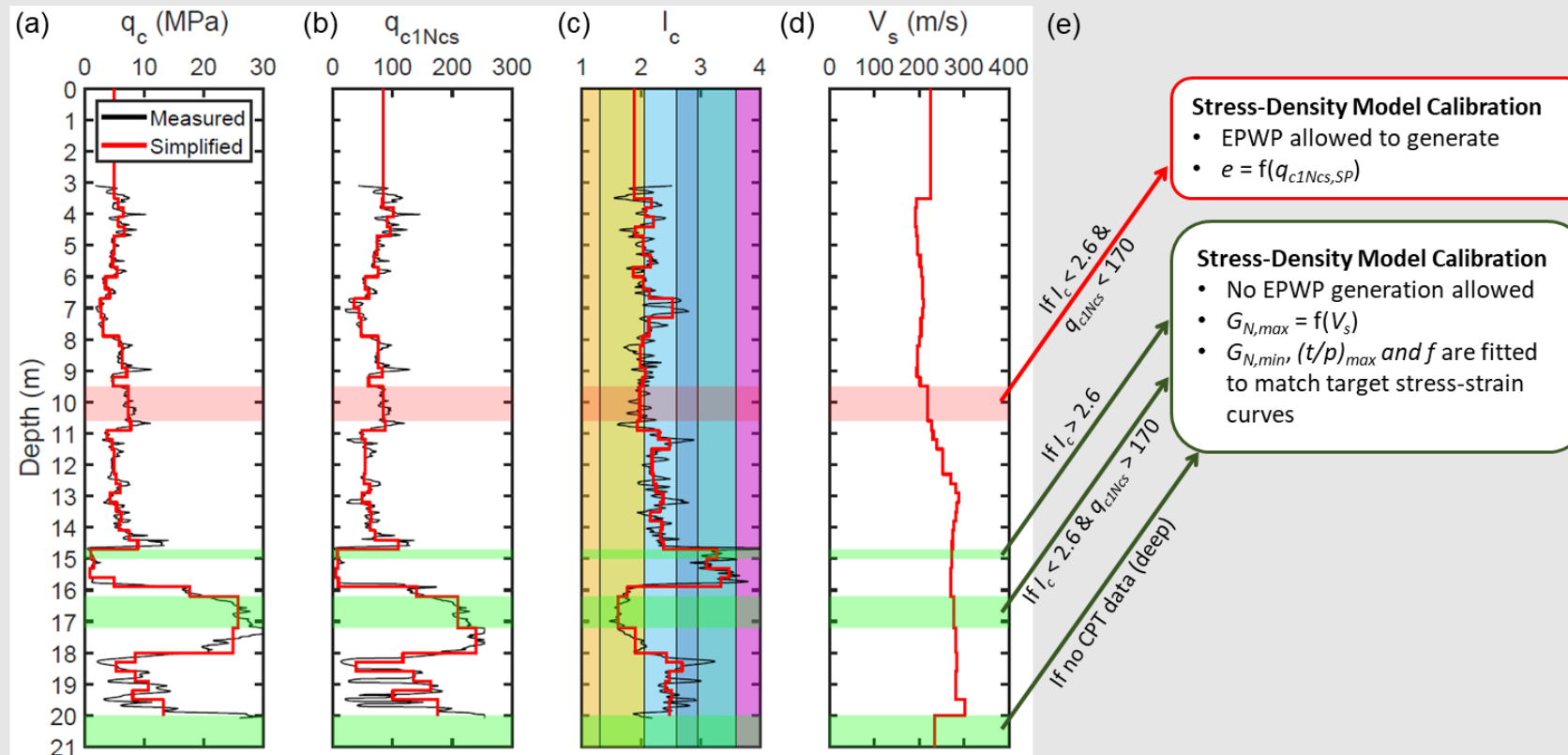
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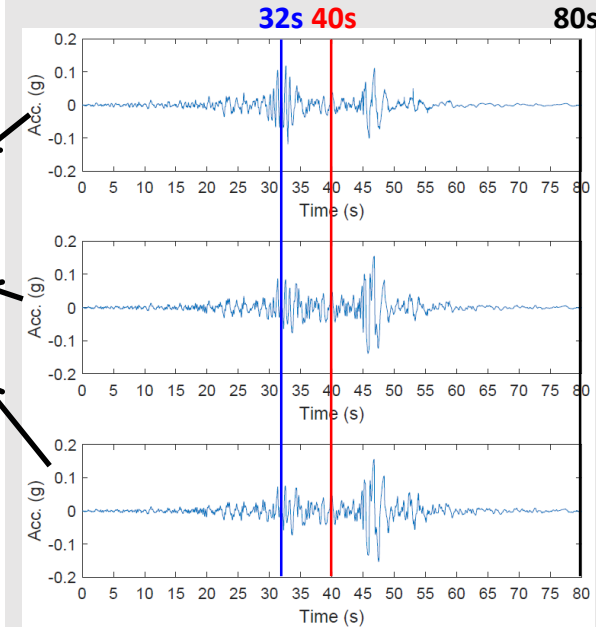
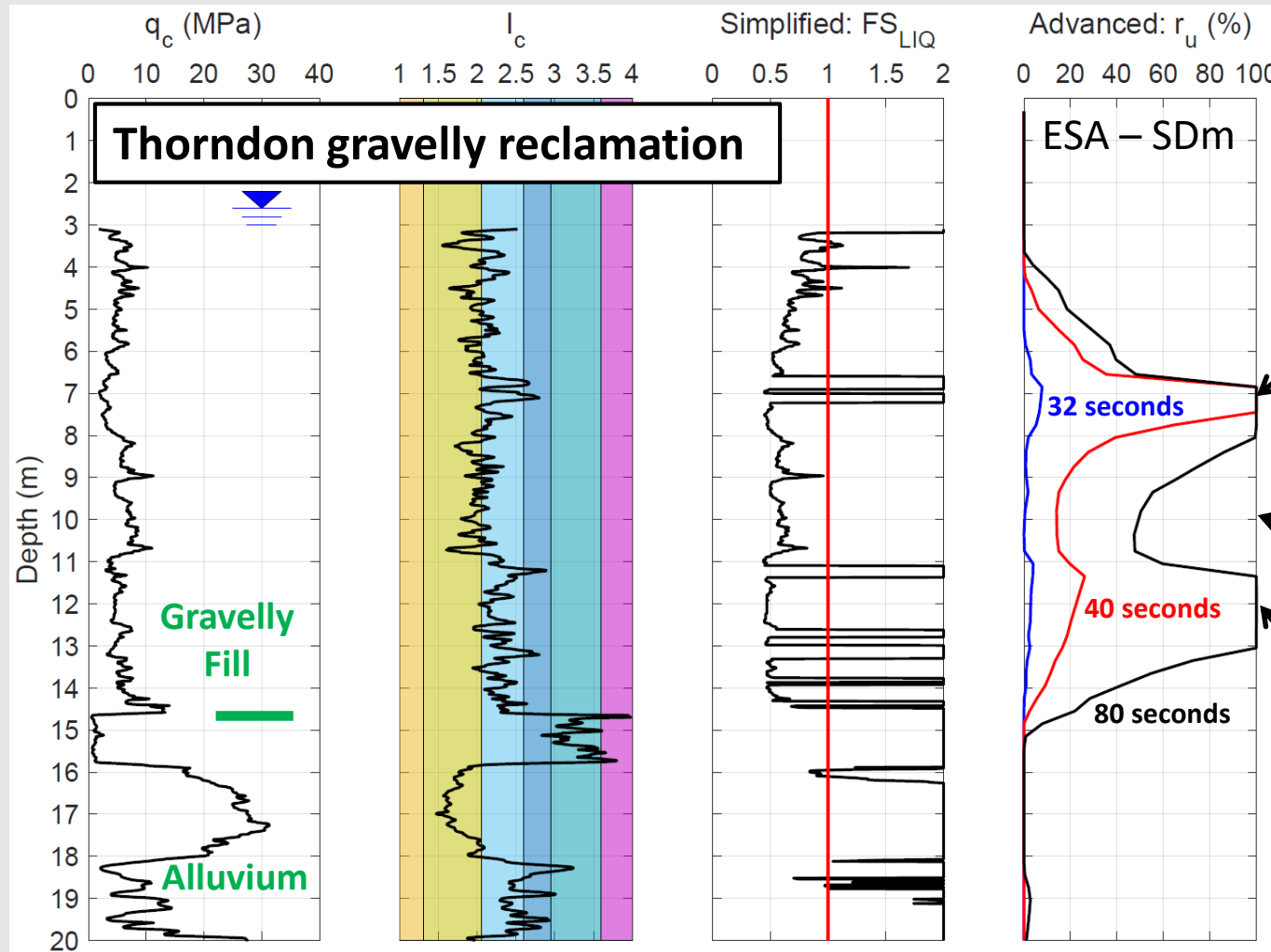
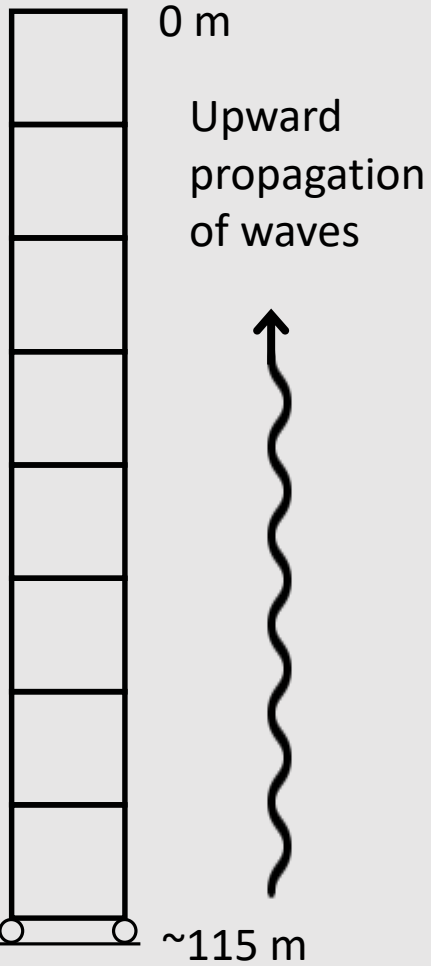


# CPT-Based Analysis

## Use of CPT for effective stress analysis



# Analysis Results



Simulate earthquake motion



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# Concluding Remarks

- Port reclamation: **complex** and **rich**
- Case history improves understanding of **gravel liquefaction** using both **simplified** and **advanced** methods
- Outputs:
  - Insights in **applicability** of existing assessment methods for **NZ-specific** case histories
  - Development of **simplified**, **advanced** and **laboratory** assessment methods for **nonstandard soils**
  - **Liquefaction hazard maps** at and around the waterfront
  - **Journal publications** (Cubrinovski et al. 2017; 2018; Dhakal et al. 2020a; 2020b; 2021; Several more to come)



# References

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# Thank You for Your Attention

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## Any Questions?

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