

Influence of geometric, geologic, geomorphic and subsurface ground conditions on the accuracy of empirical models for prediction of lateral spreading

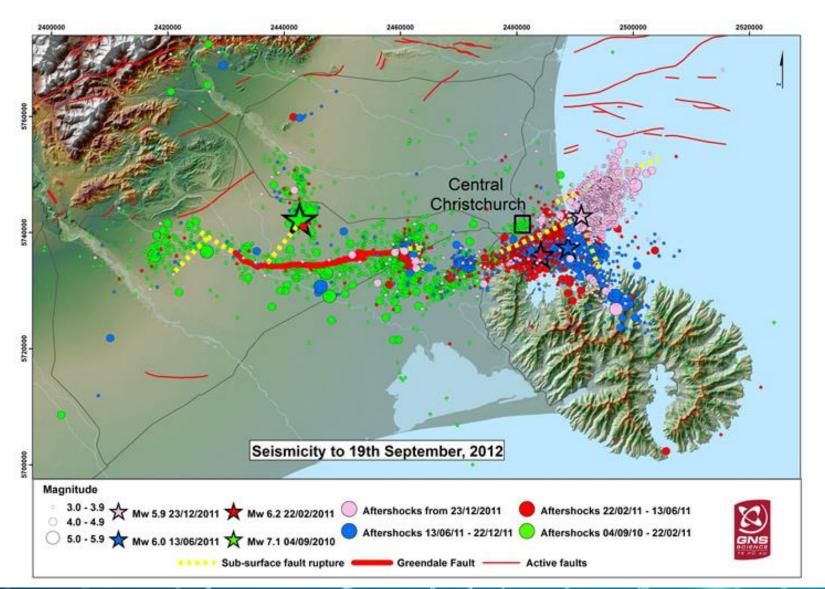
Authors: J. Russell<sup>1</sup>, S. van Ballegooy<sup>1</sup>, S. Bastin<sup>2</sup>, M. Cubrinovski<sup>2</sup> & M. Ogden<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Tonkin + Taylor, Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand <sup>2</sup>Department of Civil and Natural Resources Engineering – University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

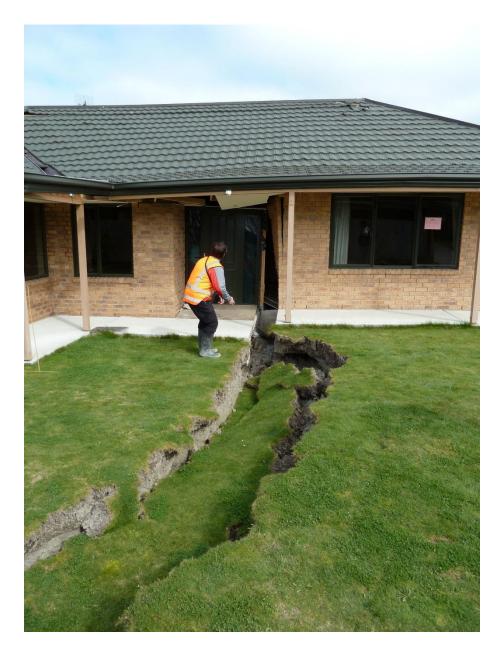


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#### 2010-2011 Canterbury Earthquake Sequence









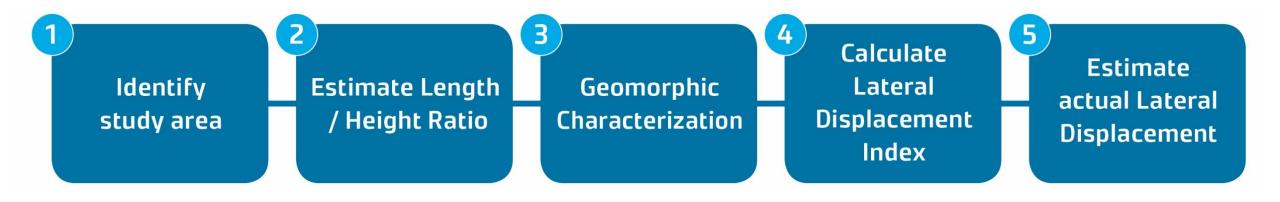


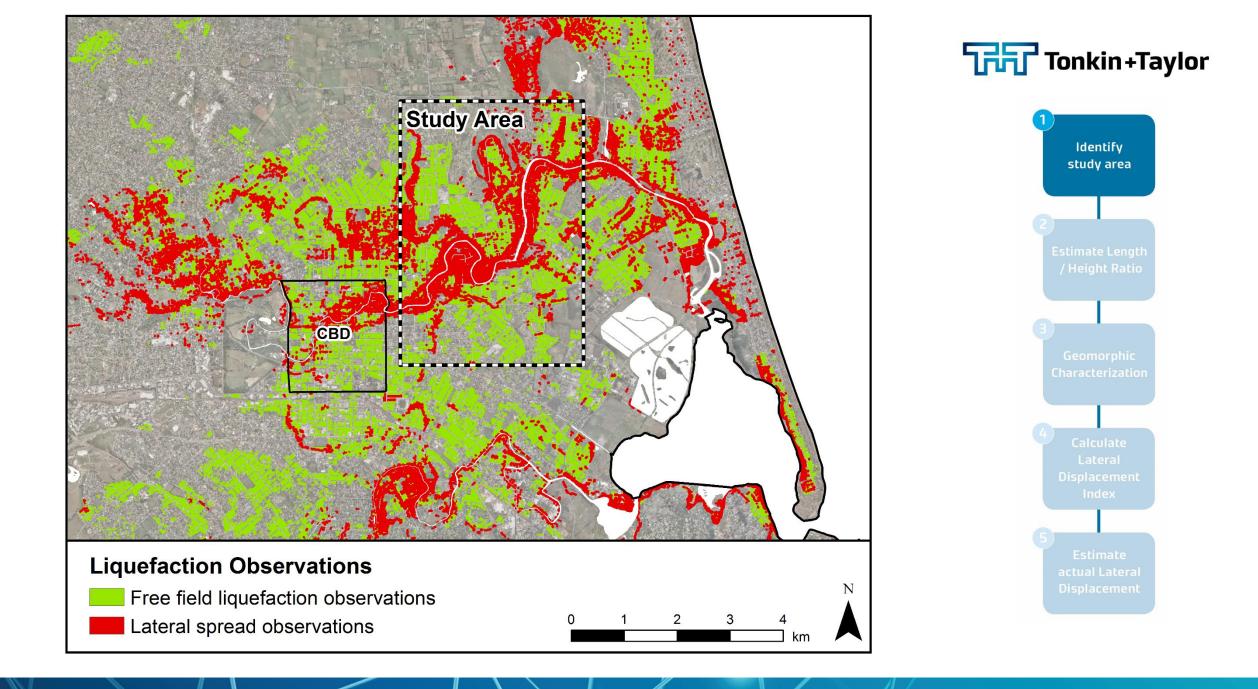


 $LD = 6\left(\frac{L}{H}\right)^{-0.8}.LDI$ 

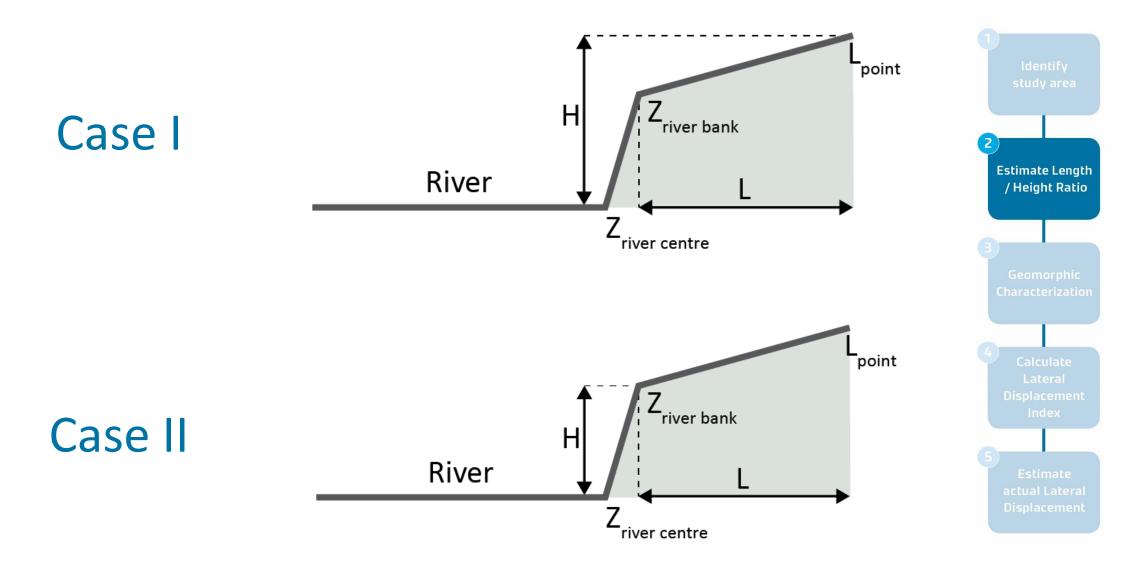


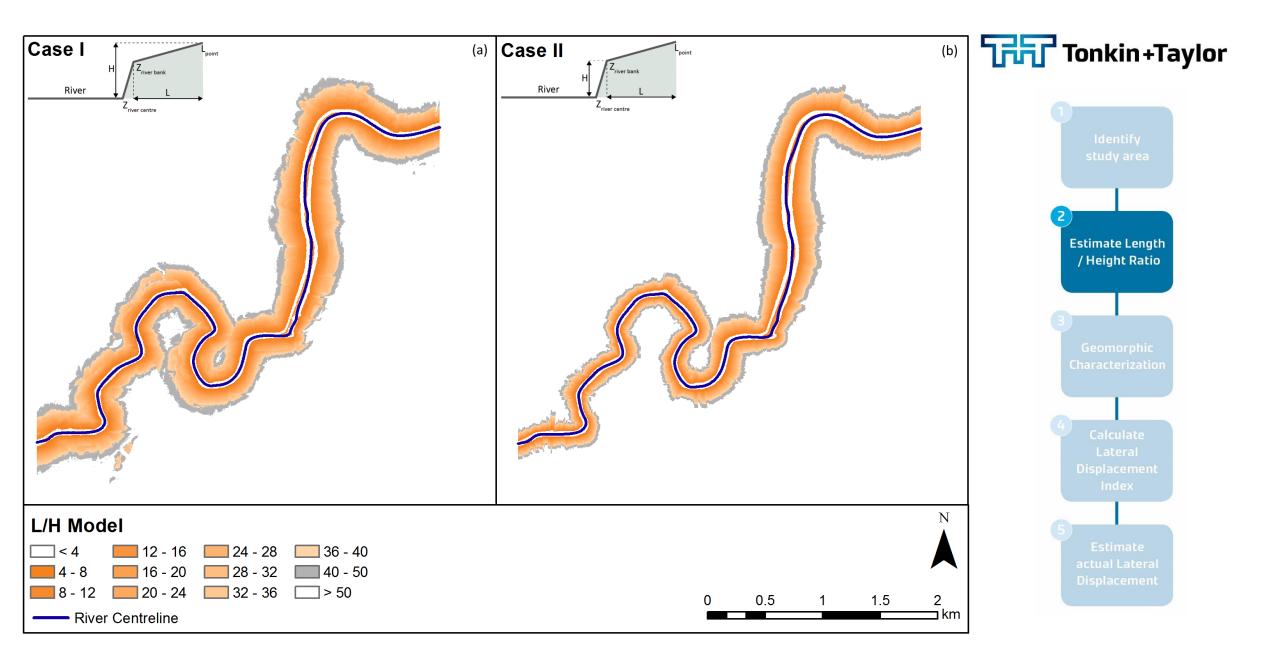
# Methodology

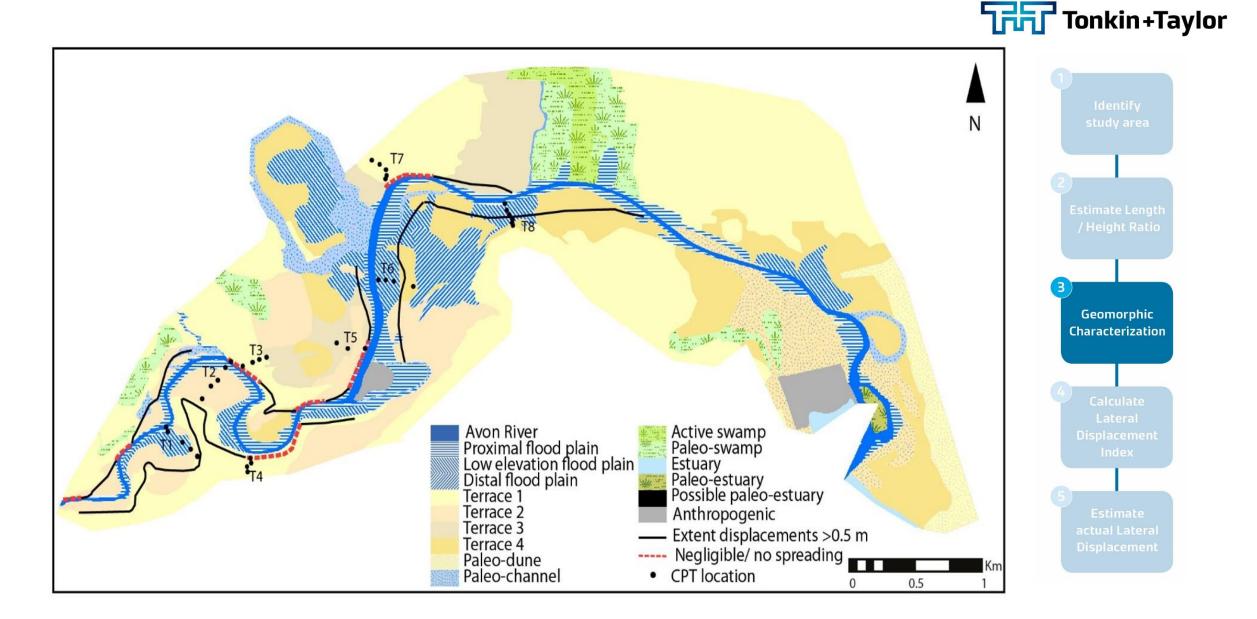


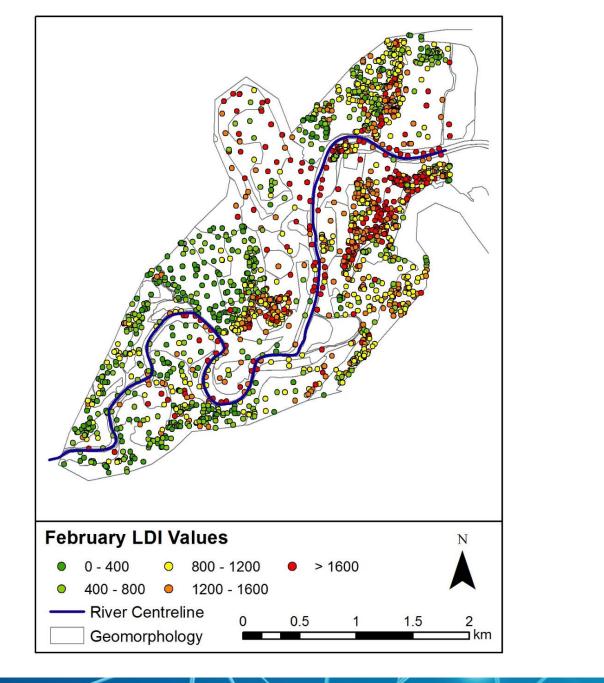


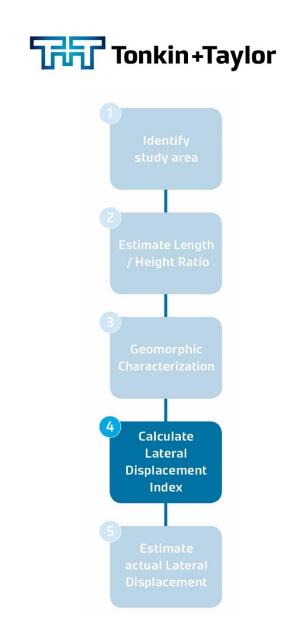


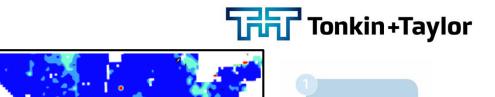


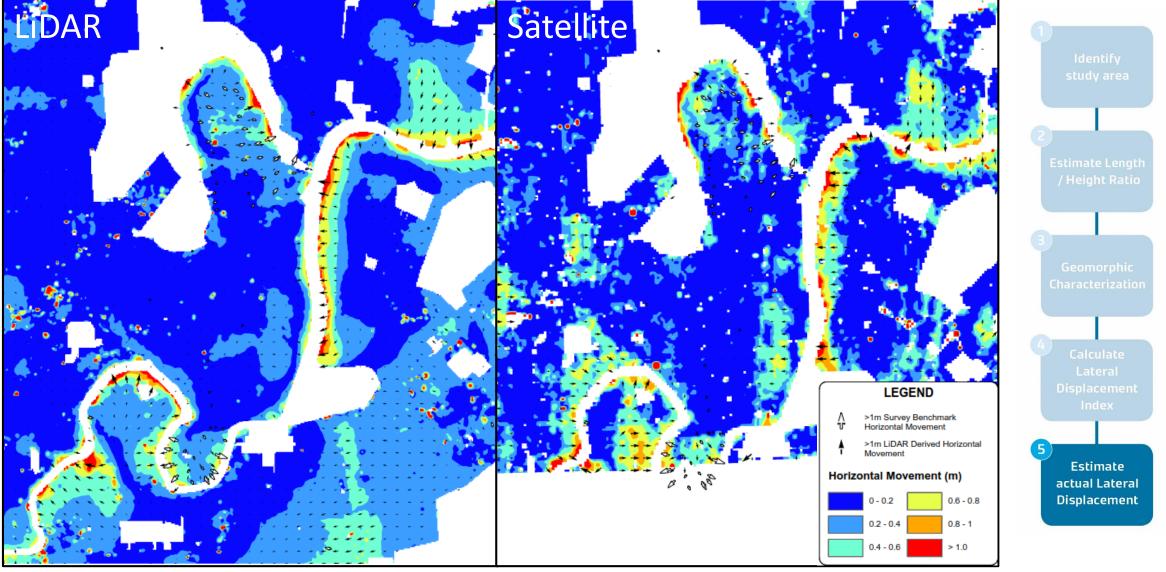


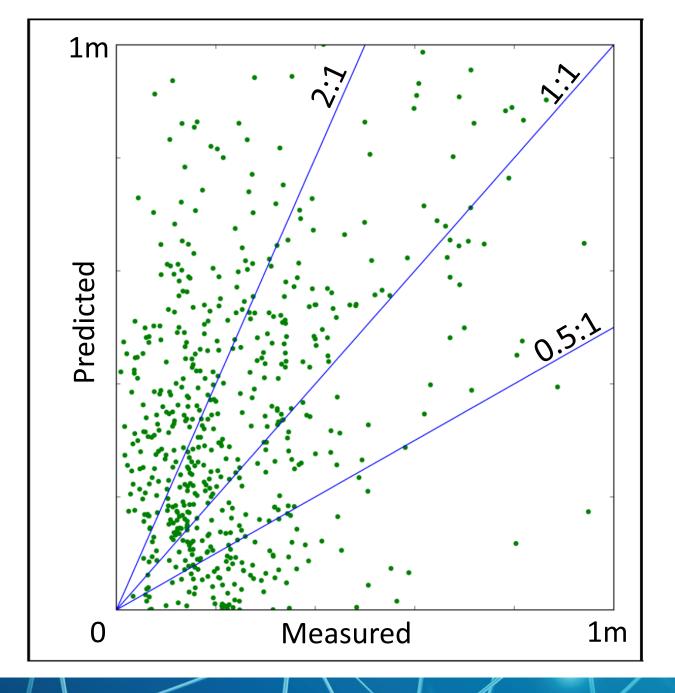




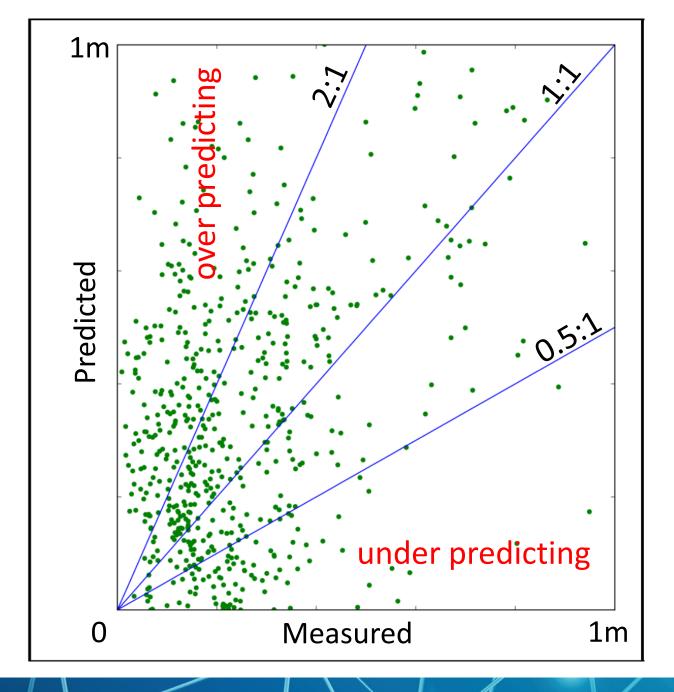




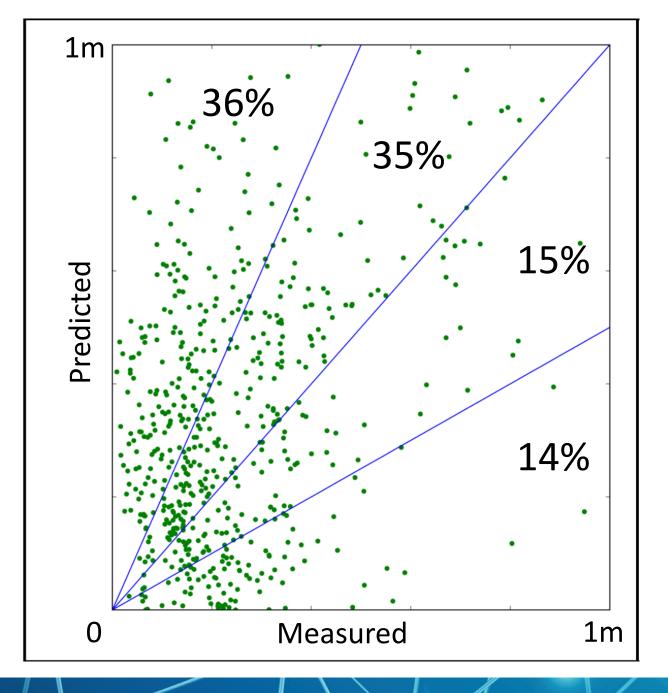




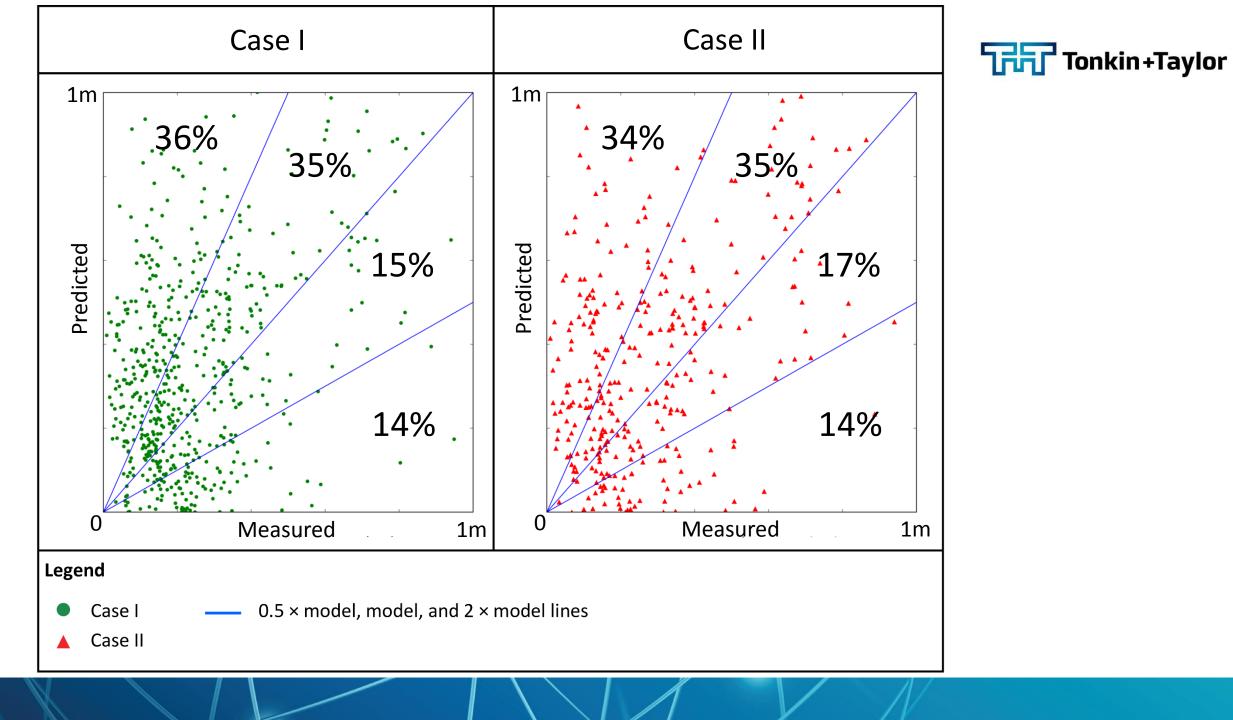


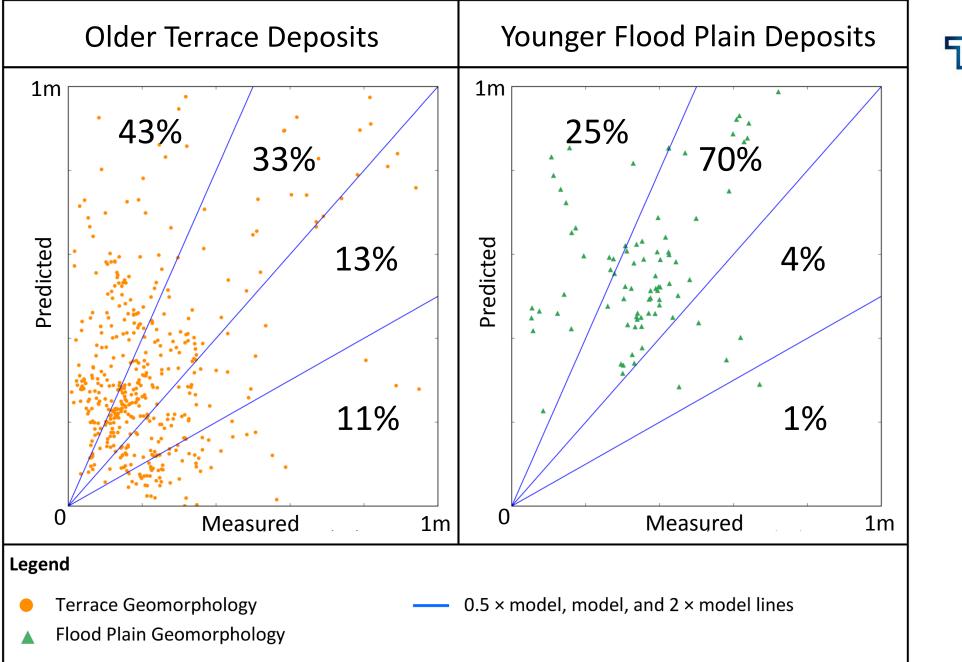
















## Conclusions

- Considerable scatter in the results with a tendency towards over prediction
- Length / Height assumptions did not appear significant at larger distances from the free face
- Zhang et al. (2004) model shows improved correlation with younger floodplain deposits vs. older terrace deposits



### **Acknowledgements**







#### **EARTHQUAKE COMMISSION**

Kōmihana Rūwhenua

