

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

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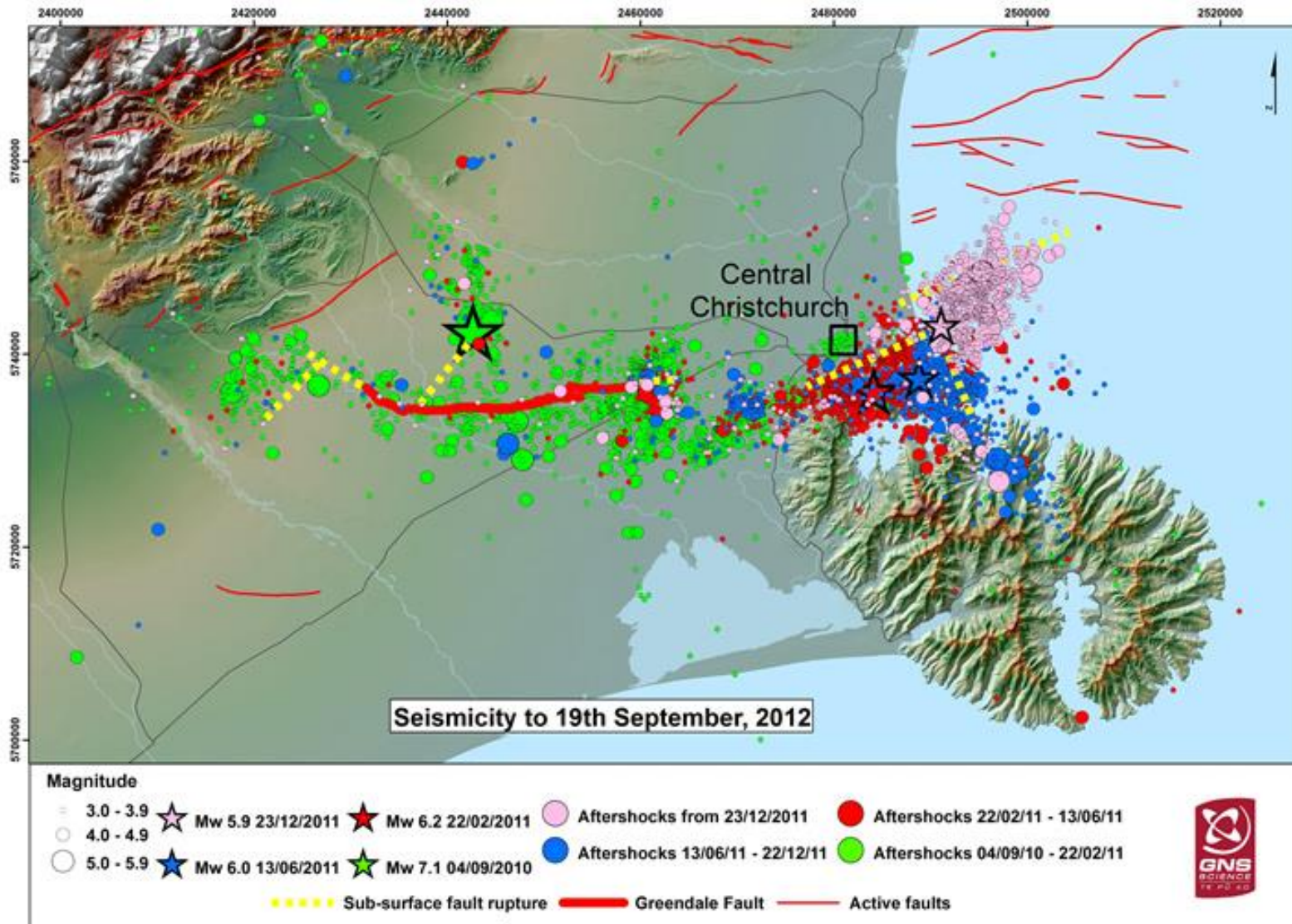
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# 2010-2011 Canterbury Earthquake Sequence

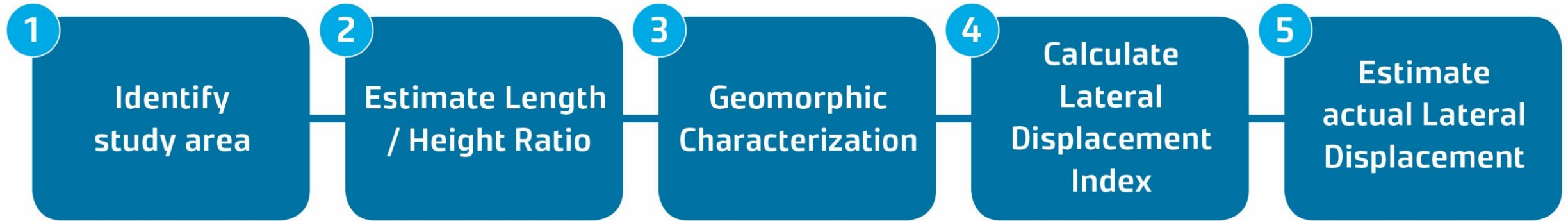




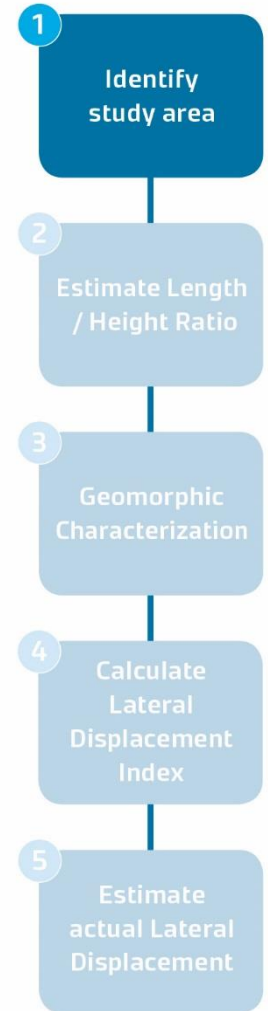
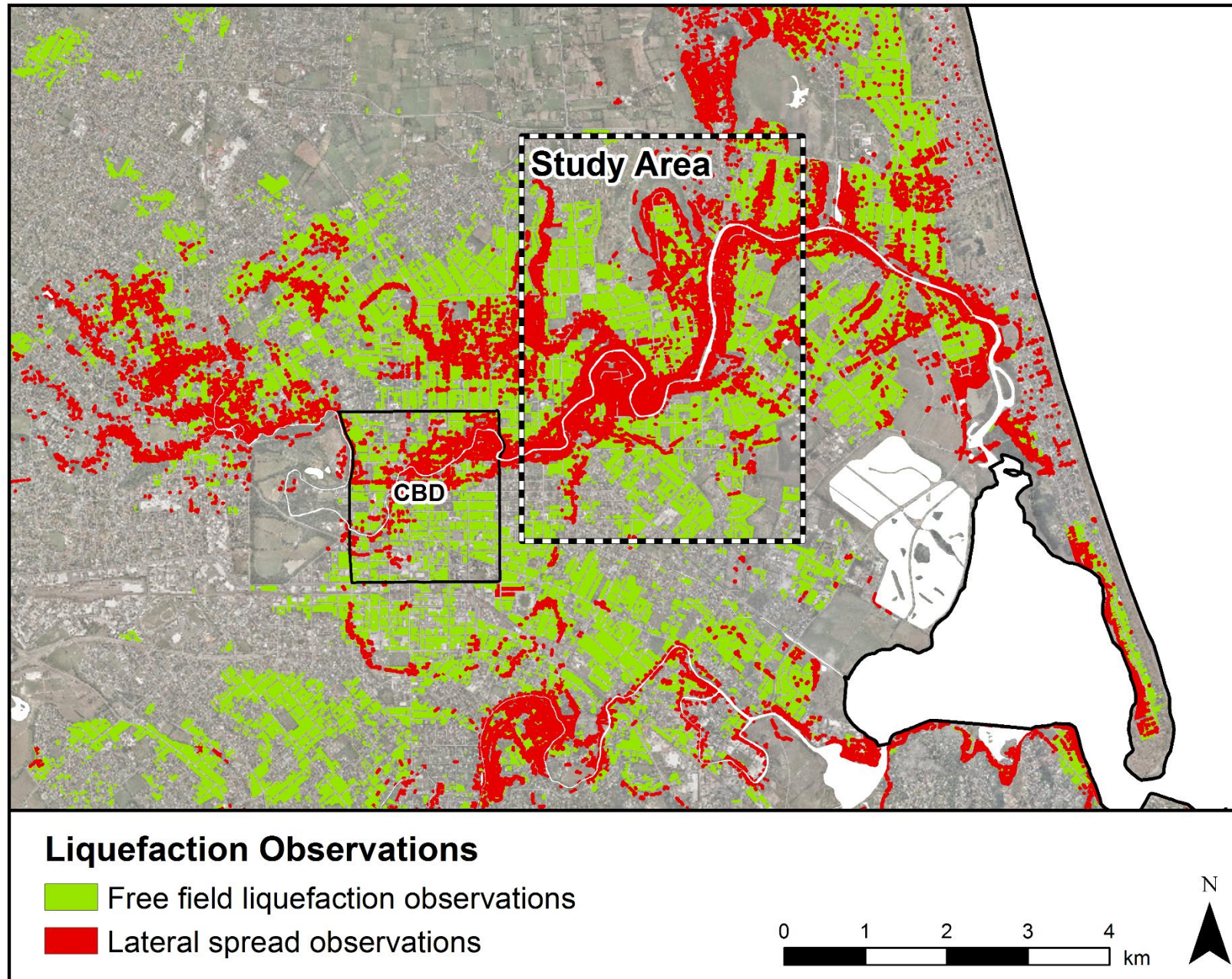


$$LD = 6\left(\frac{L}{H}\right)^{-0.8} \cdot LDI$$

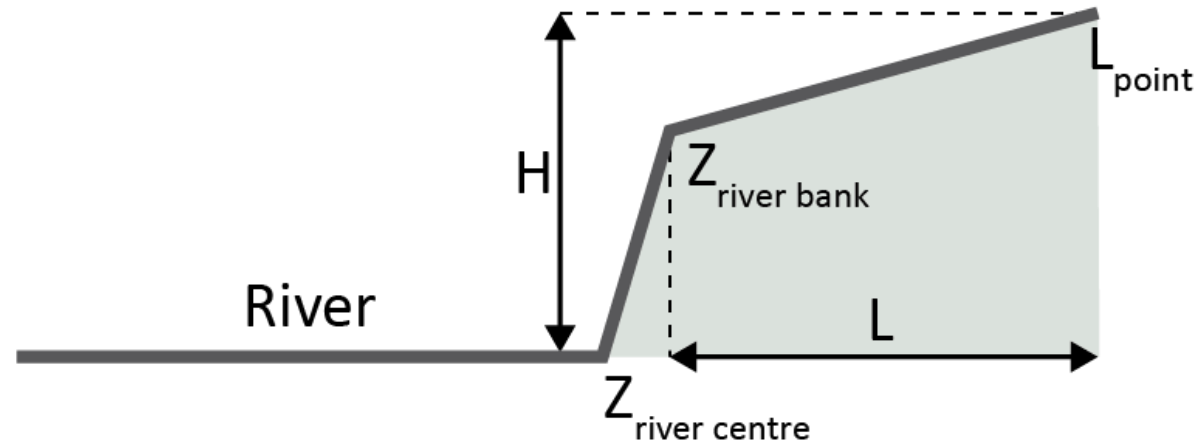
# Methodology



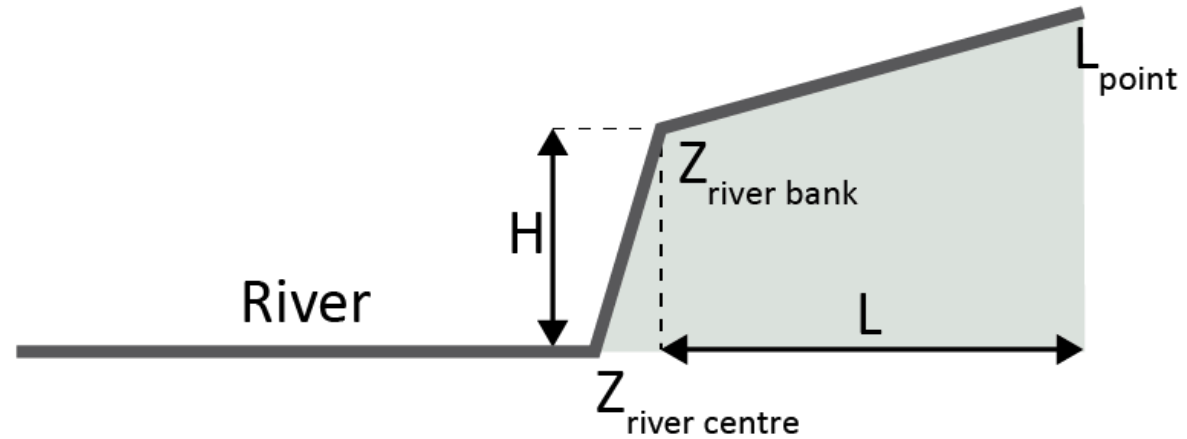




# Case I

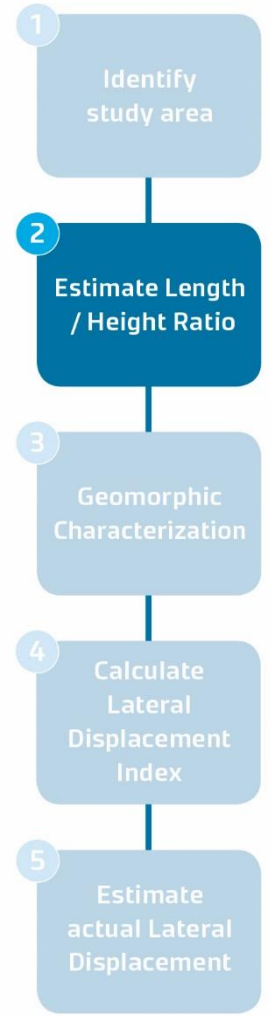
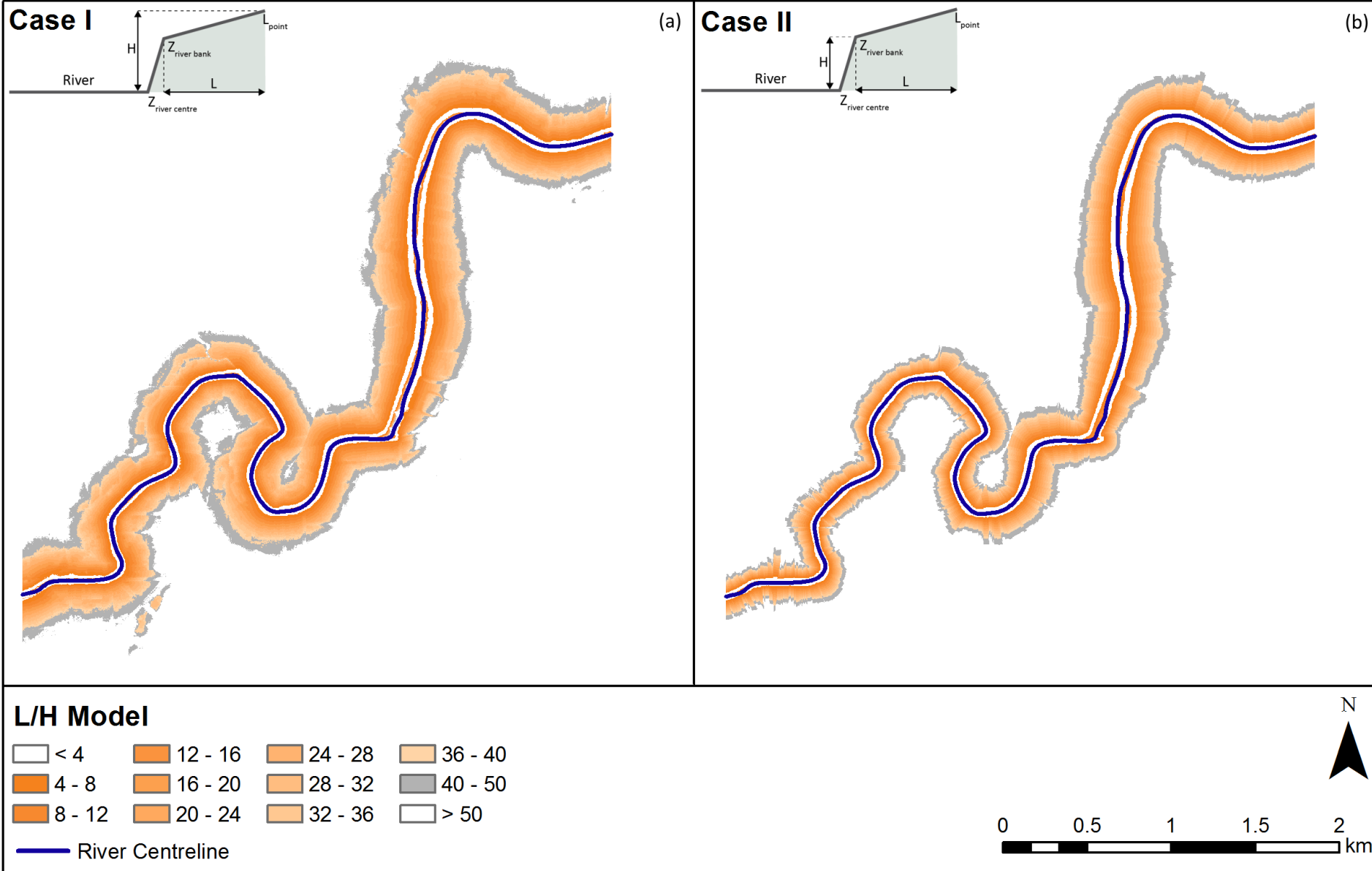


# Case II

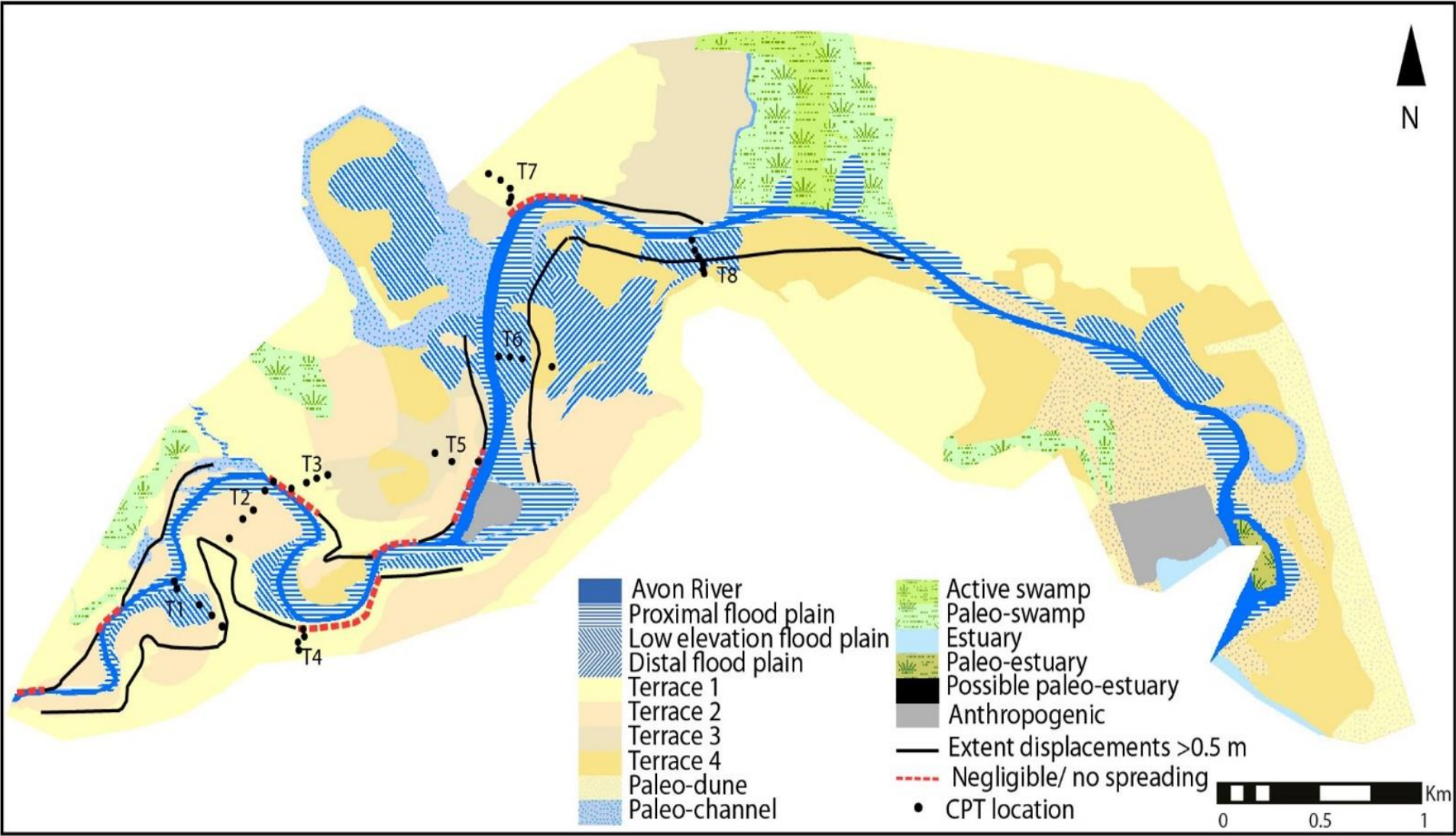


- 1 Identify study area
- 2 Estimate Length / Height Ratio
- 3 Geomorphic Characterization
- 4 Calculate Lateral Displacement Index
- 5 Estimate actual Lateral Displacement

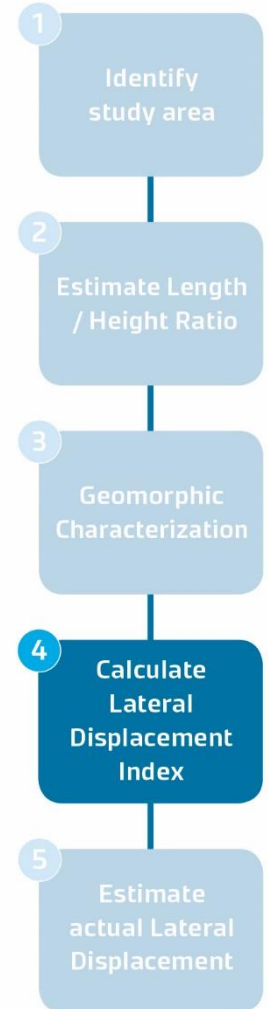
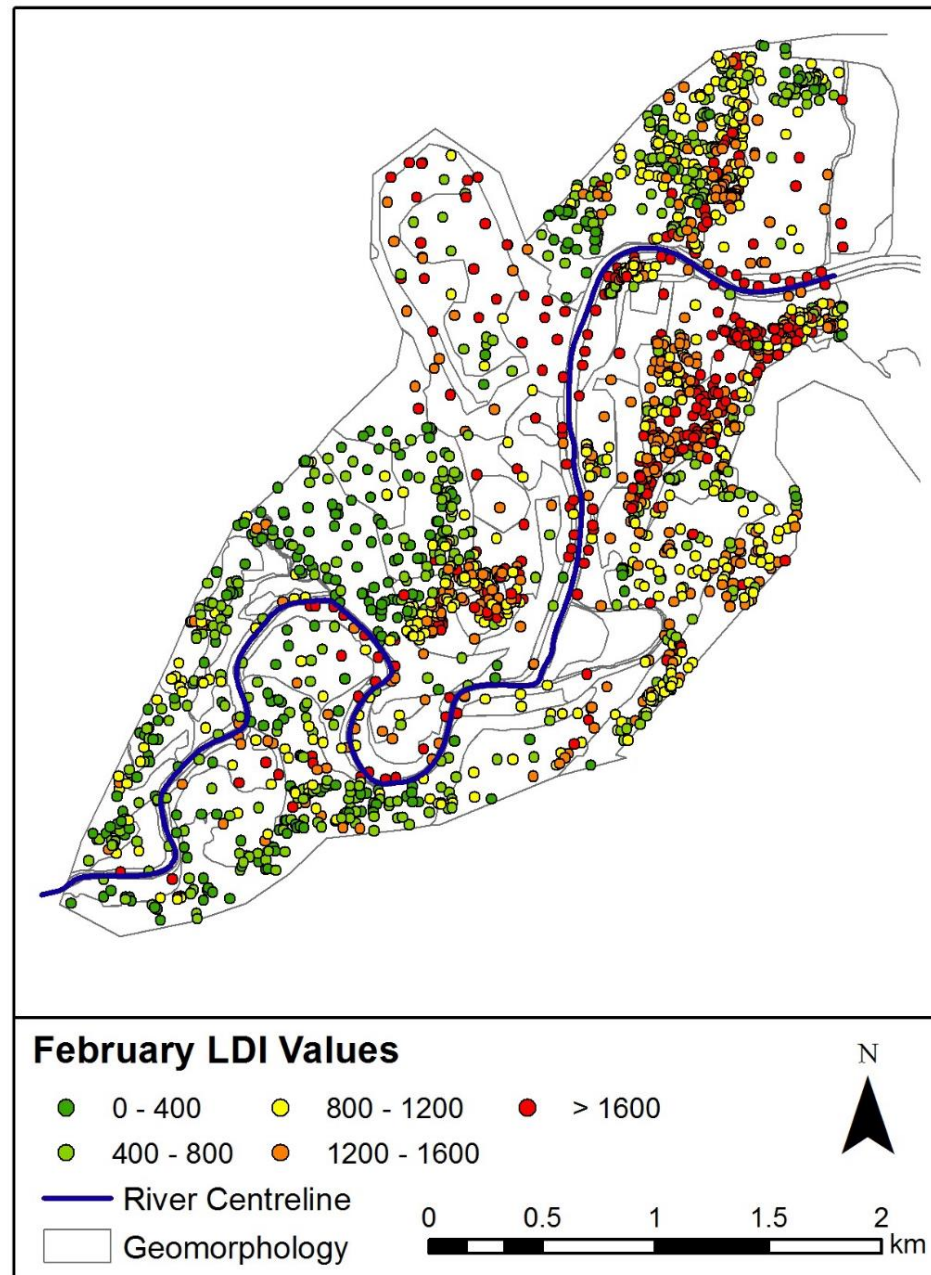




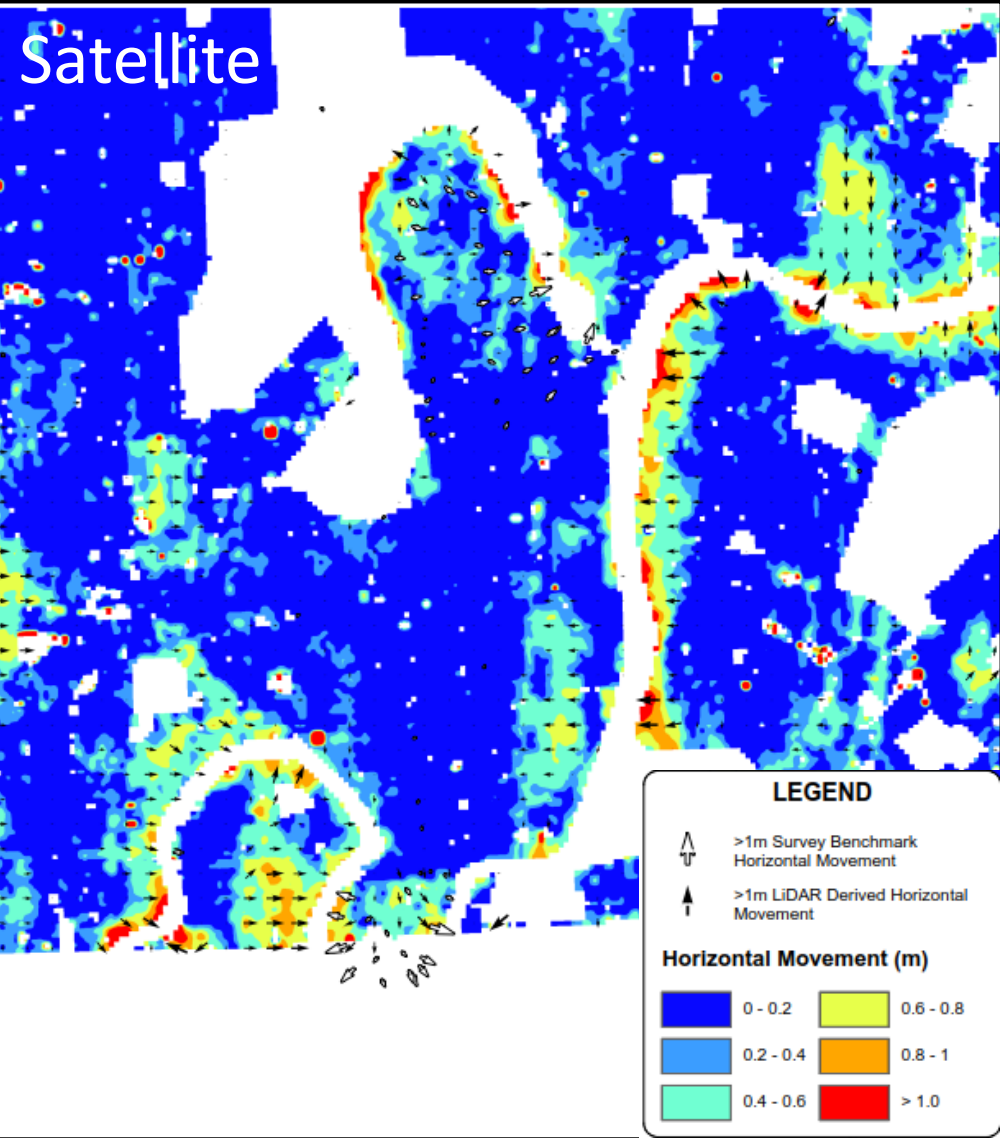
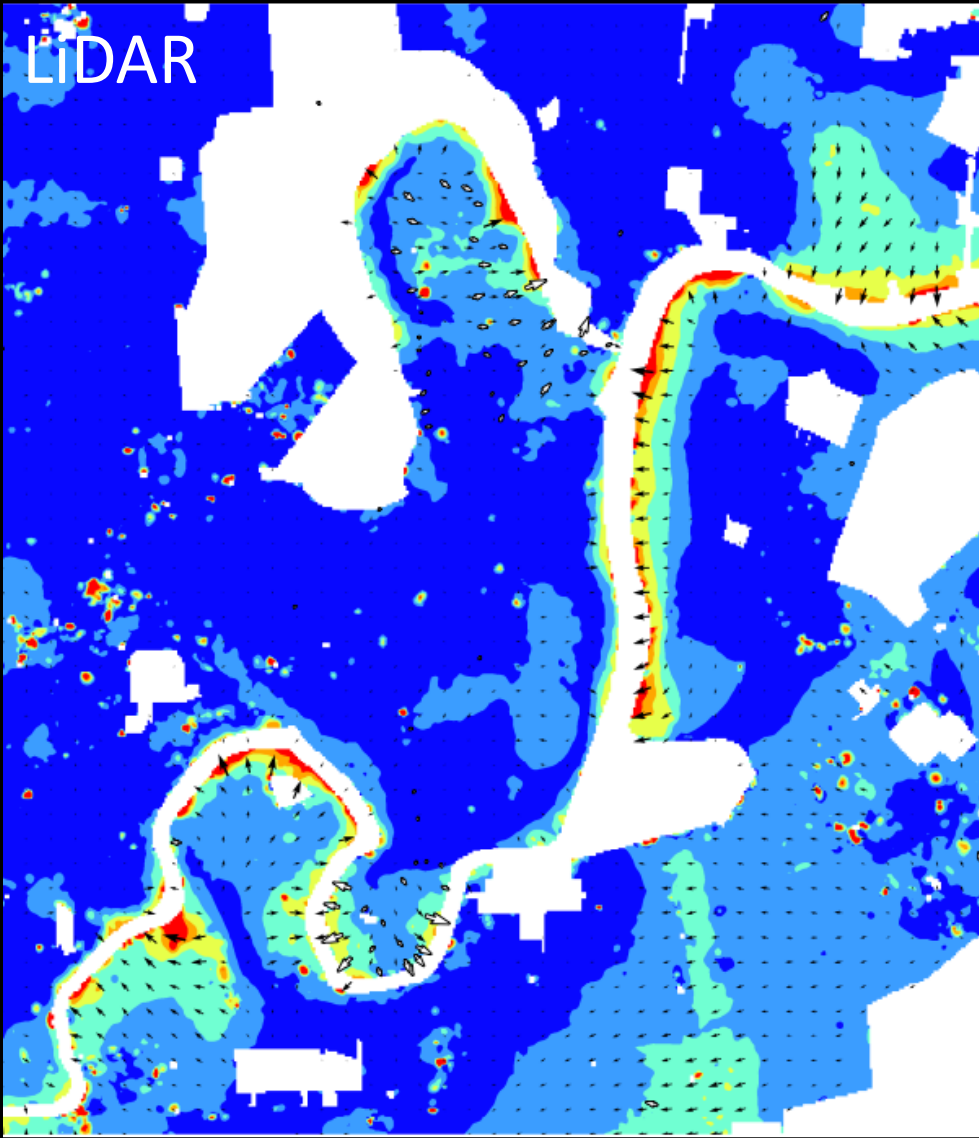




- 1 Identify study area
- 2 Estimate Length / Height Ratio
- 3 **Geomorphic Characterization**
- 4 Calculate Lateral Displacement Index
- 5 Estimate actual Lateral Displacement





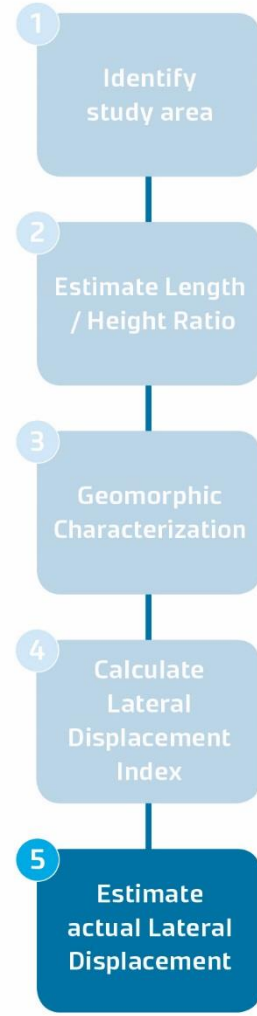


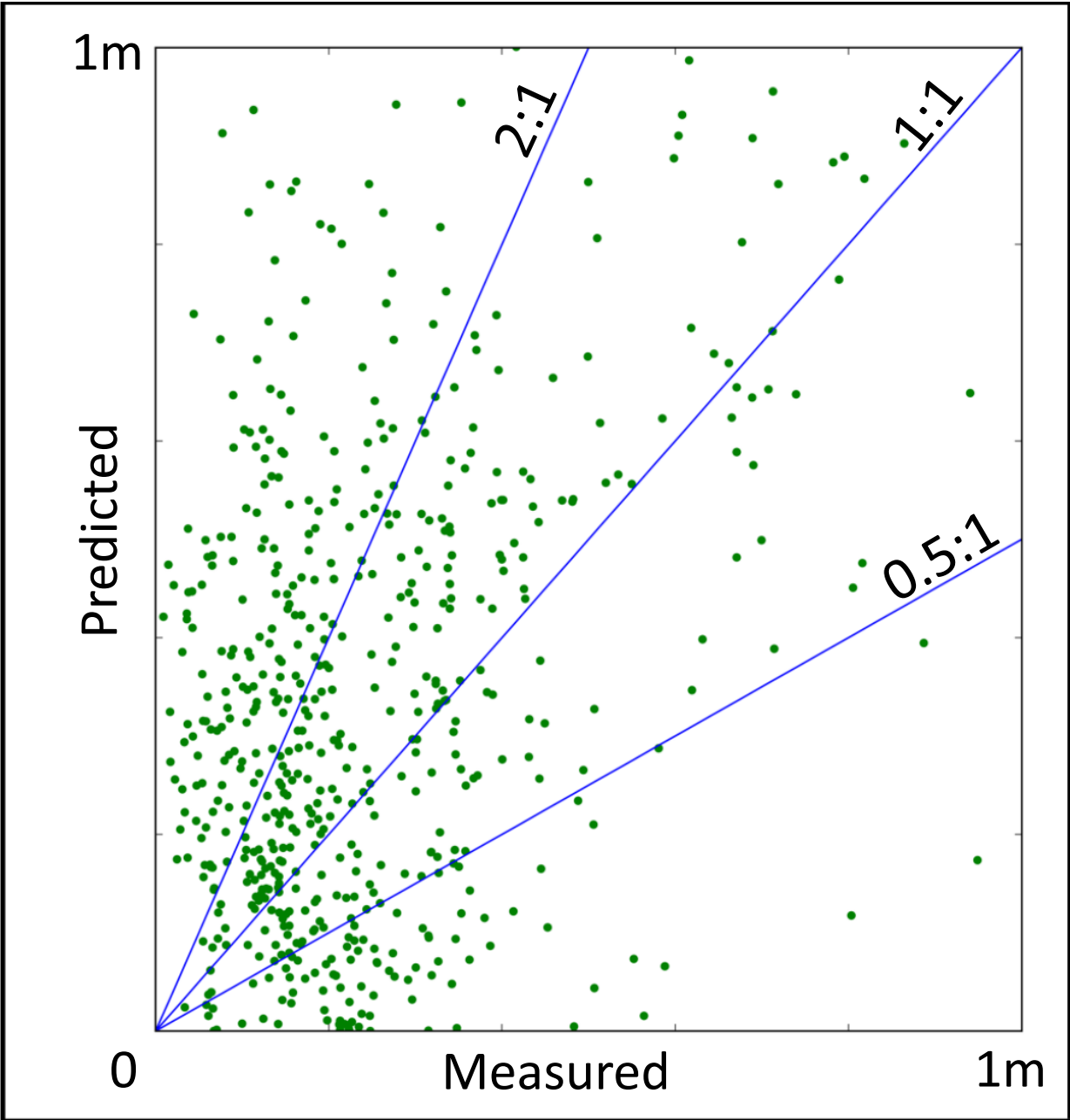
**LEGEND**

- >1m Survey Benchmark Horizontal Movement
- >1m LiDAR Derived Horizontal Movement

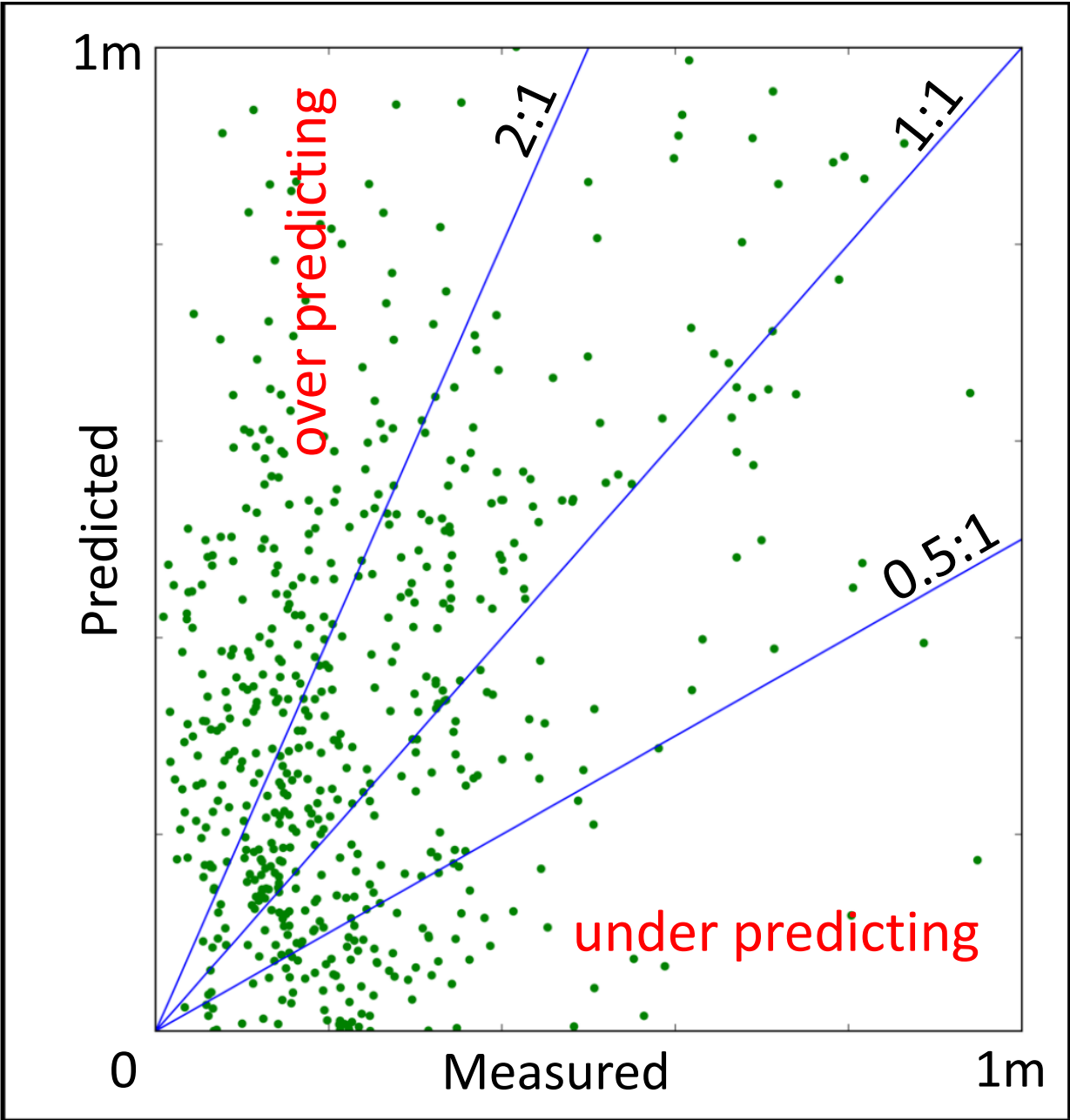
**Horizontal Movement (m)**

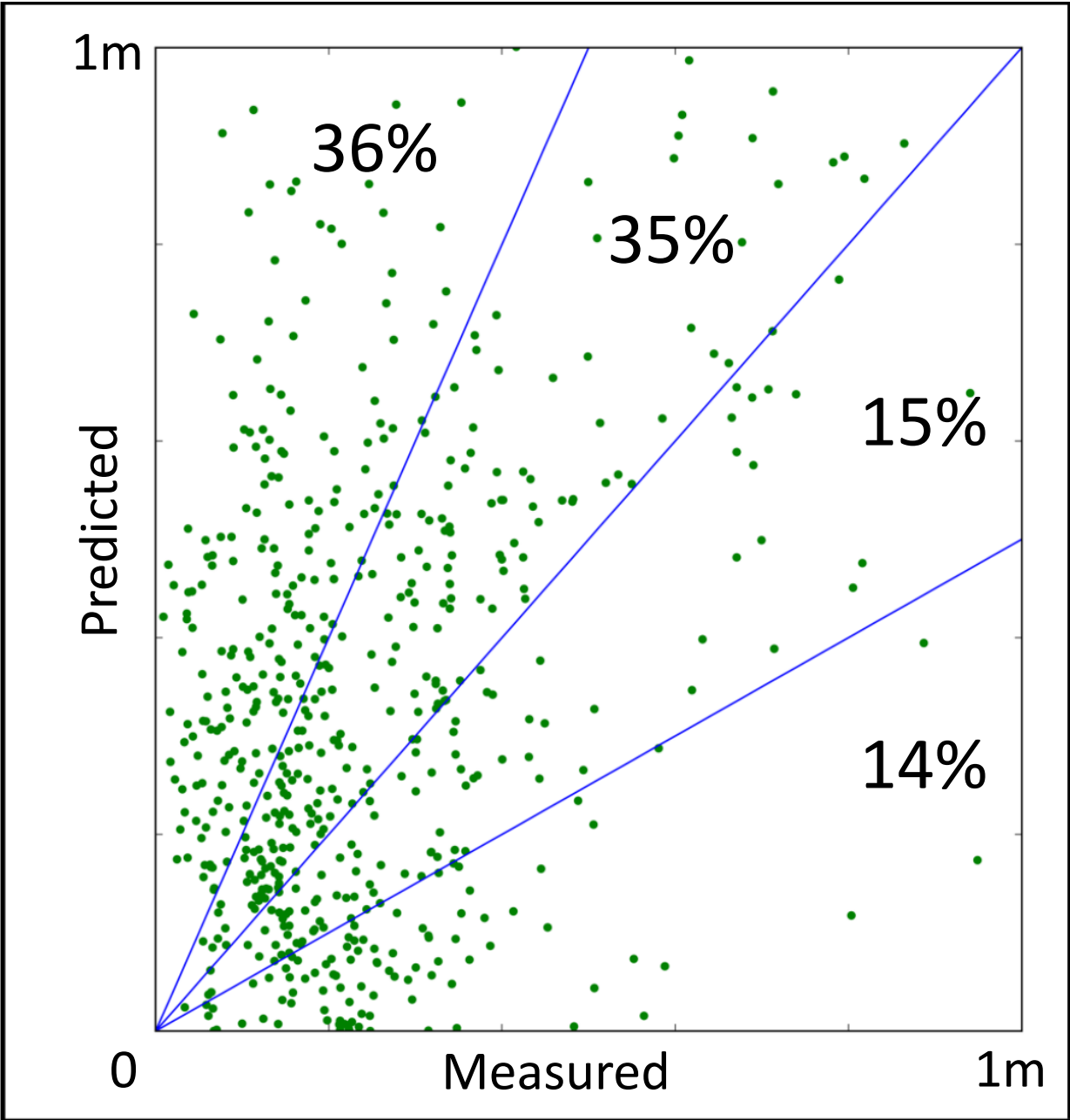
	0 - 0.2		0.6 - 0.8
	0.2 - 0.4		0.8 - 1
	0.4 - 0.6		> 1.0



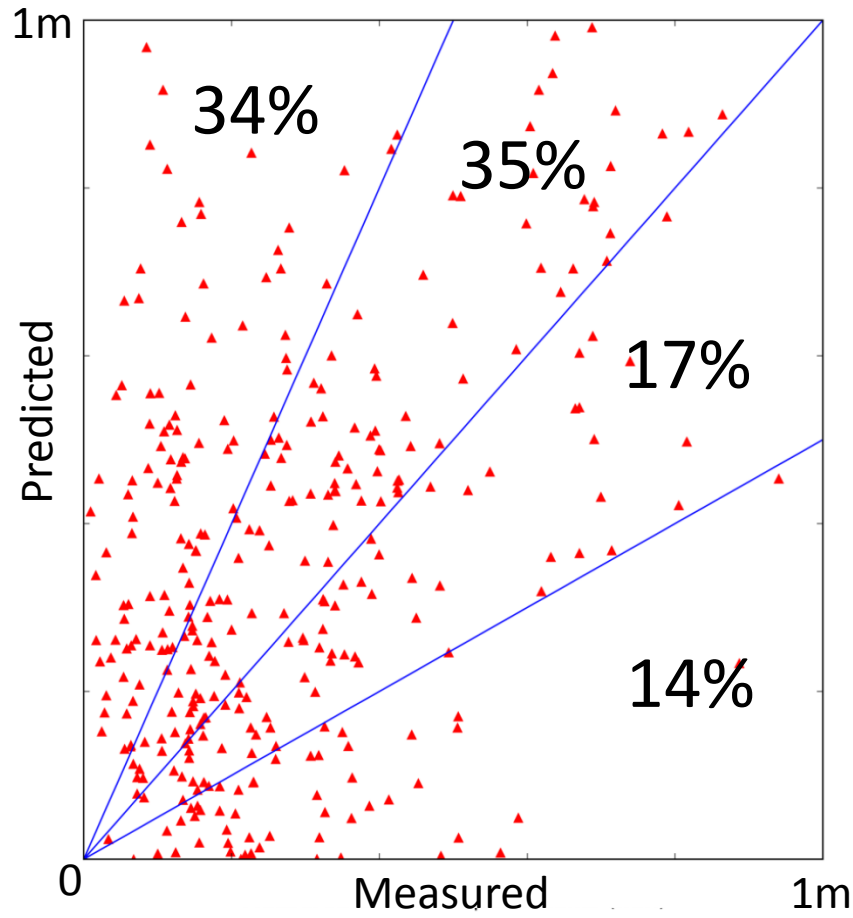
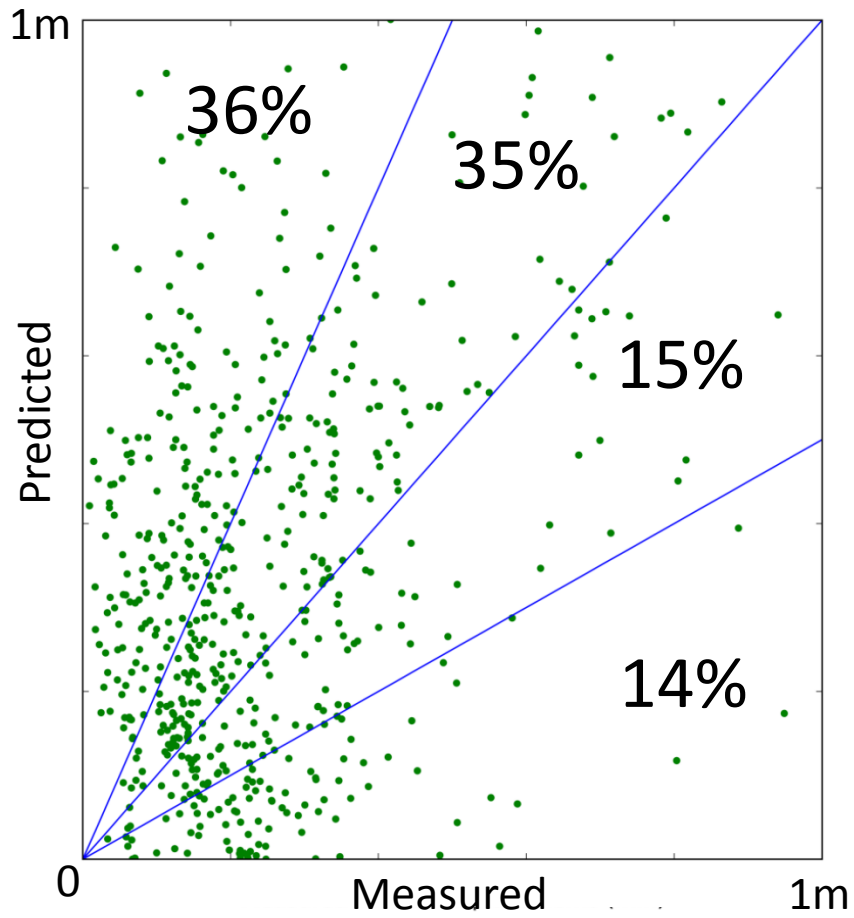








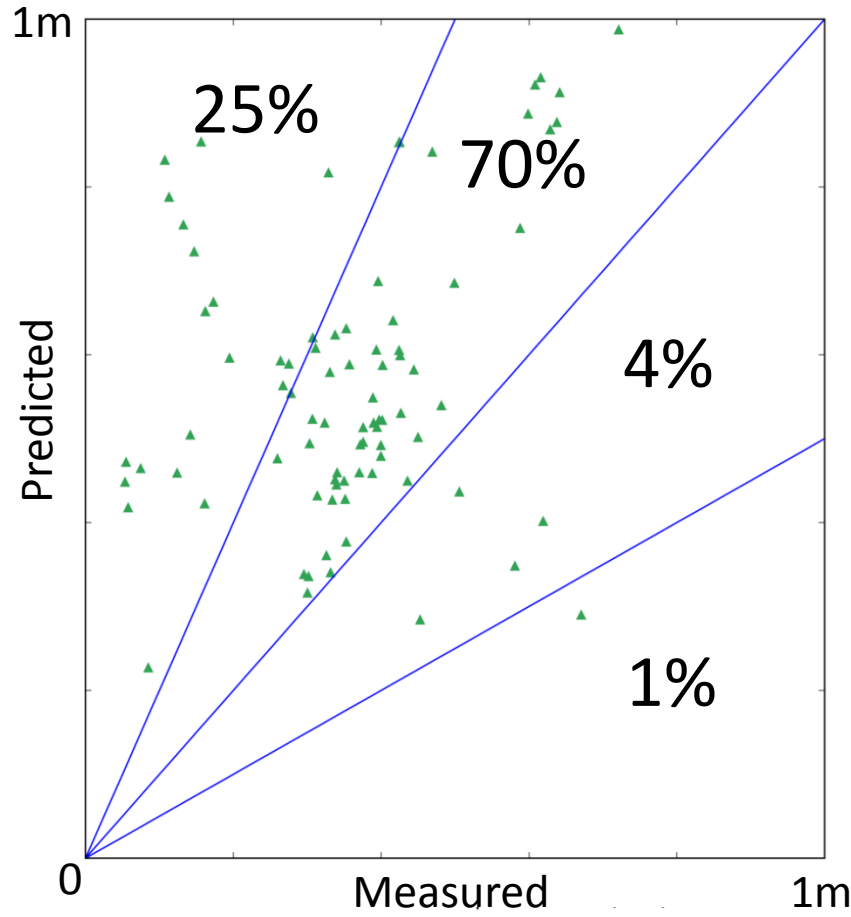
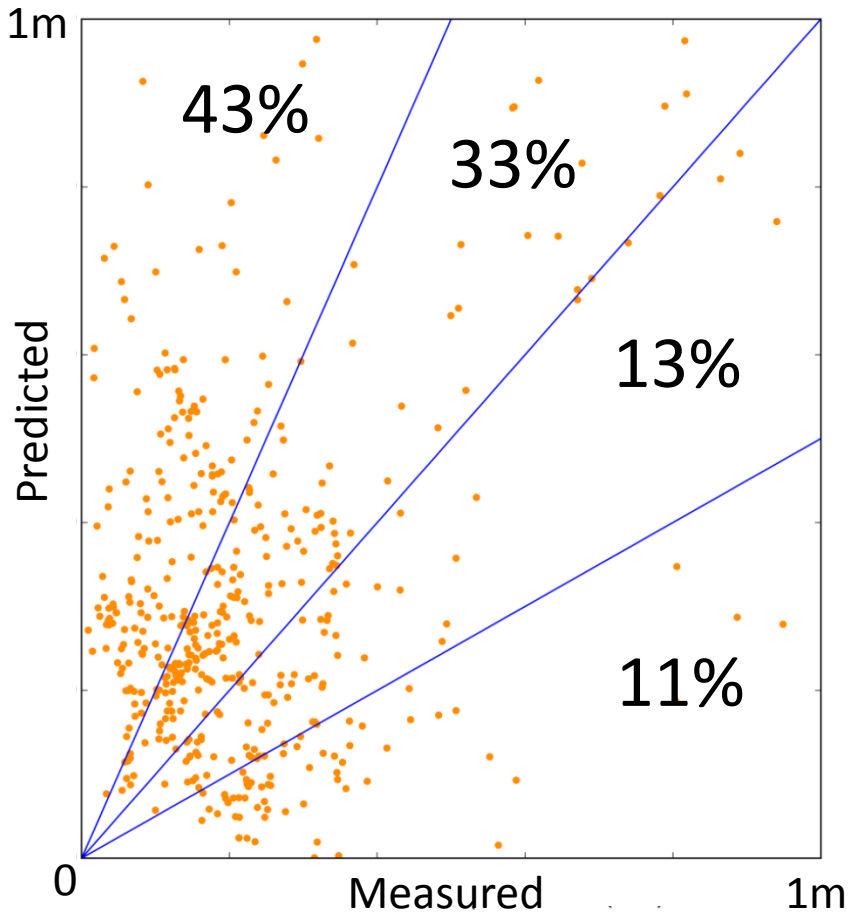


**Case I**
**Case II**

**Legend**

- Case I
- ▲ Case II
- 0.5 × model, model, and 2 × model lines

### Older Terrace Deposits

### Younger Flood Plain Deposits



#### Legend

- Terrace Geomorphology
- ▲ Flood Plain Geomorphology

— 0.5 × model, model, and 2 × model lines

# 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



QuakeCoRE  
NZ Centre for Earthquake Resilience



**EARTHQUAKE COMMISSION**

*Kōmihana Rūwhenua*



**Tonkin+Taylor**