

Evaluation of Liquefaction Case Histories from

the 2010-2011 Canterbury Earthquakes using

Advanced Effective Stress Analysis















(1) Cubrinovski, M., Rhodes, A., Ntritsos, N. & van Ballegooy S. (2017). "System response of liquefiable deposits." *PBDIII Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering*, Vancouver, Canada.

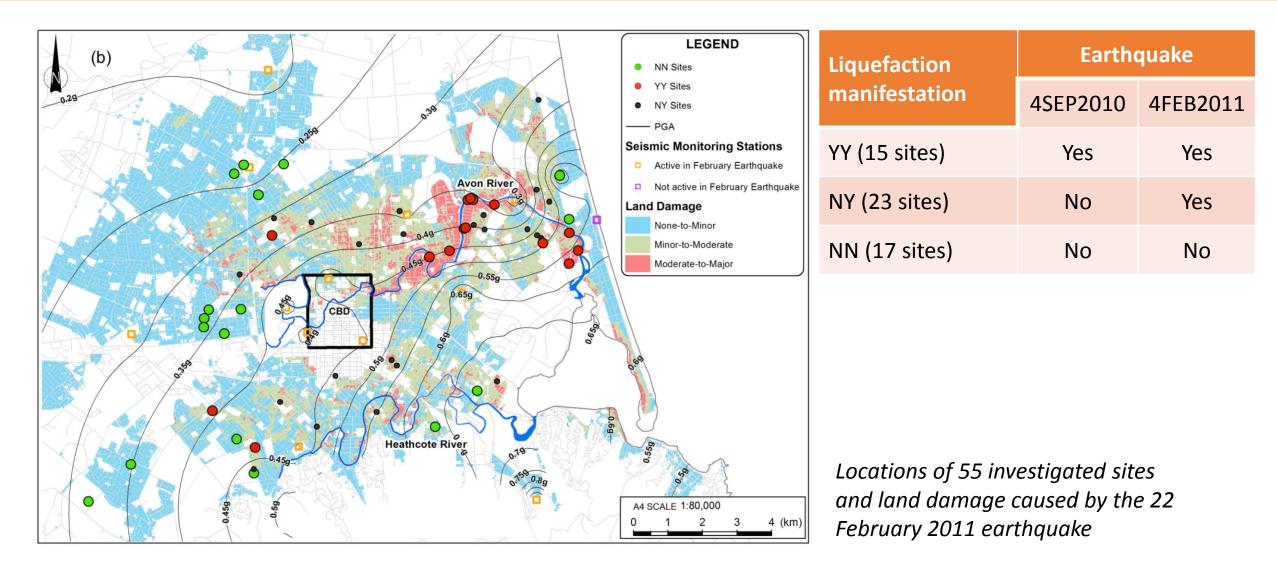
(2) Cubrinovski, M., Rhodes, A., Ntritsos, N. & van Ballegooy S. (2017). "System response of liquefiable deposits." *Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering* (submitted).

(3) Ntritsos, N., Cubrinovski, M. & Rhodes A. (2018). "Evaluation of liquefaction case histories from the 2010-2011 Canterbury earthquakes using advanced effective stress analysis." 5th GEESD Conf., Austin, Texas (accepted).

(4) Ntritsos, N. & Cubrinovski, M. (2018). "A probabilistic framework for assessing liquefaction damage in urban areas: application to Christchurch (NZ)." *16th European Conf. on Earthquake Eng.*, Thessaloniki, Greece (accepted).

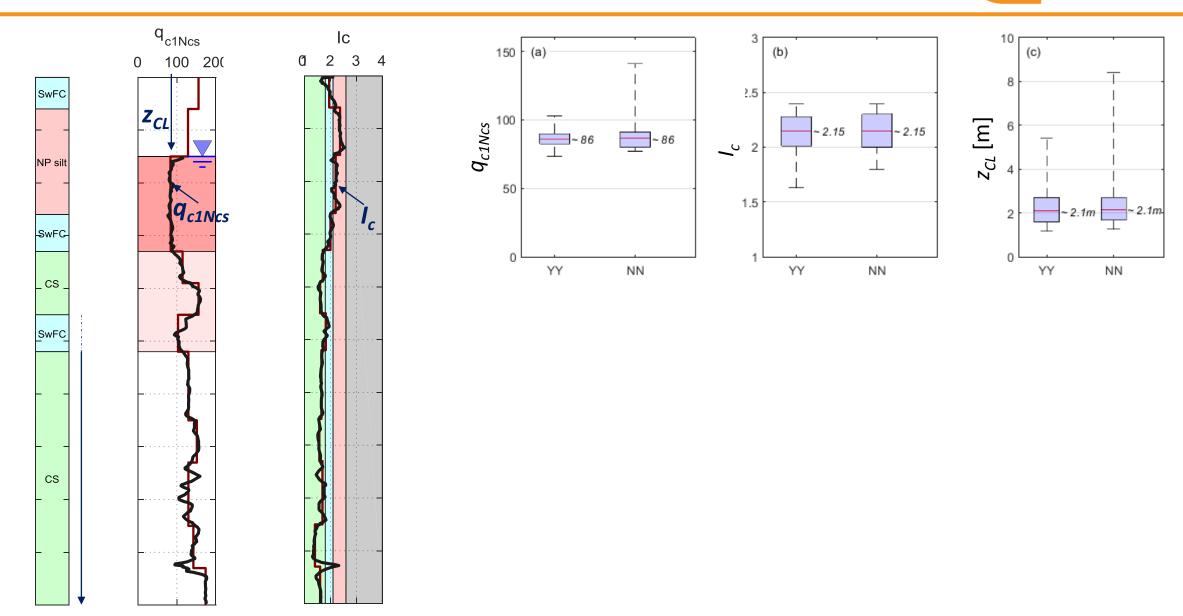
55 Christchurch sites





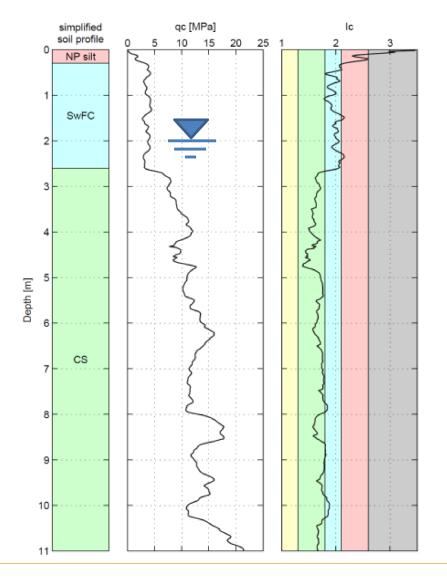
"Critical layer" characteristics





"YY" vs "NN" typical profiles

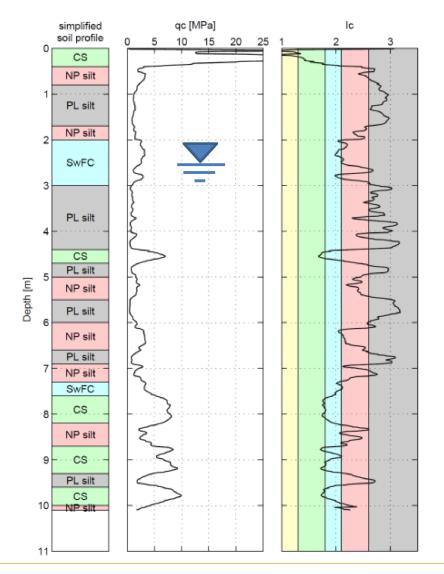
YY - Manifested liquefaction in both earthquakes



NN - Did not manifest liquefaction in either event

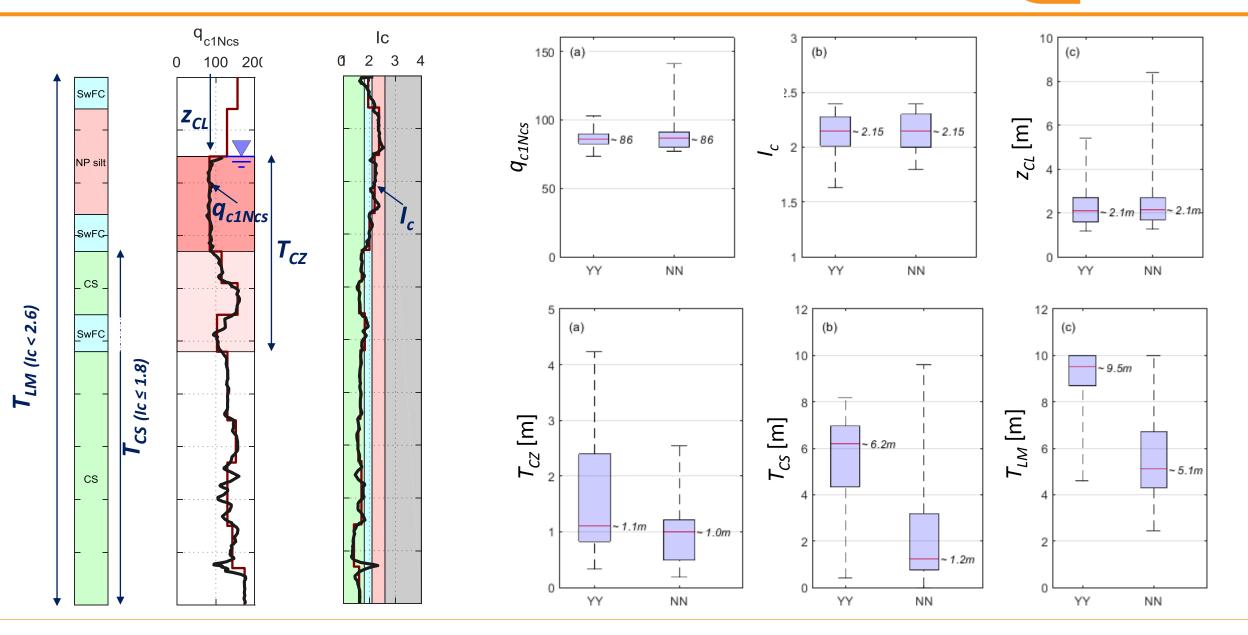
QuakeCoRE

NZ Centre for Earthquake Resilience



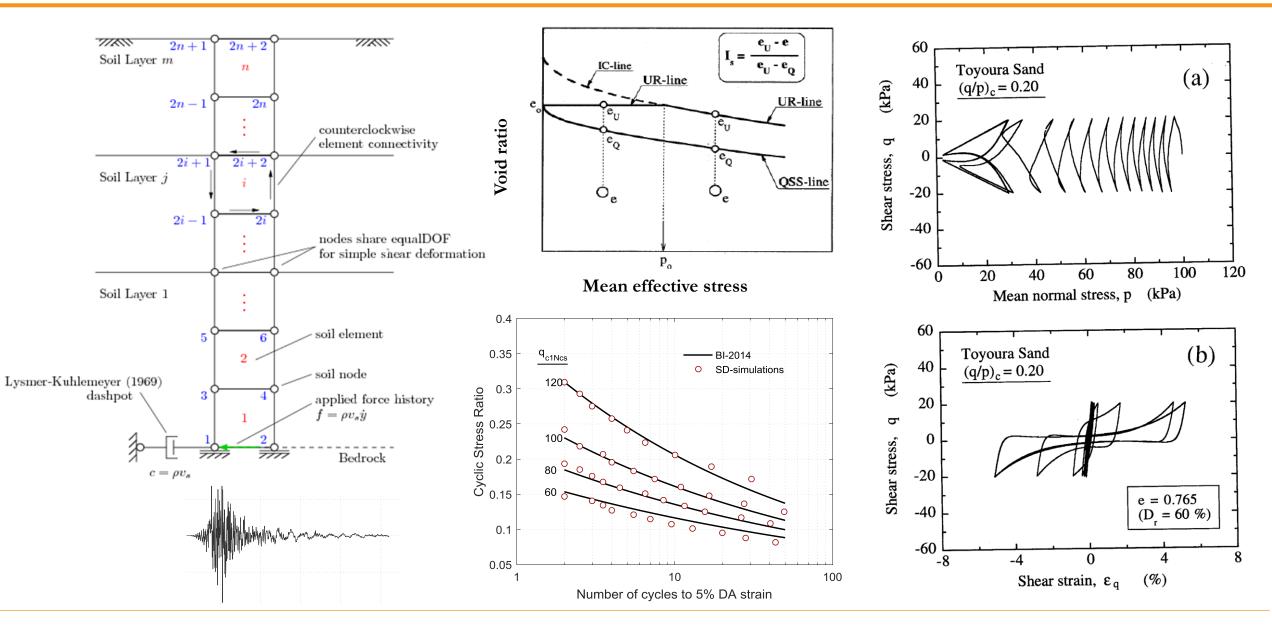
"Critical layer" vs Deposit characteristics





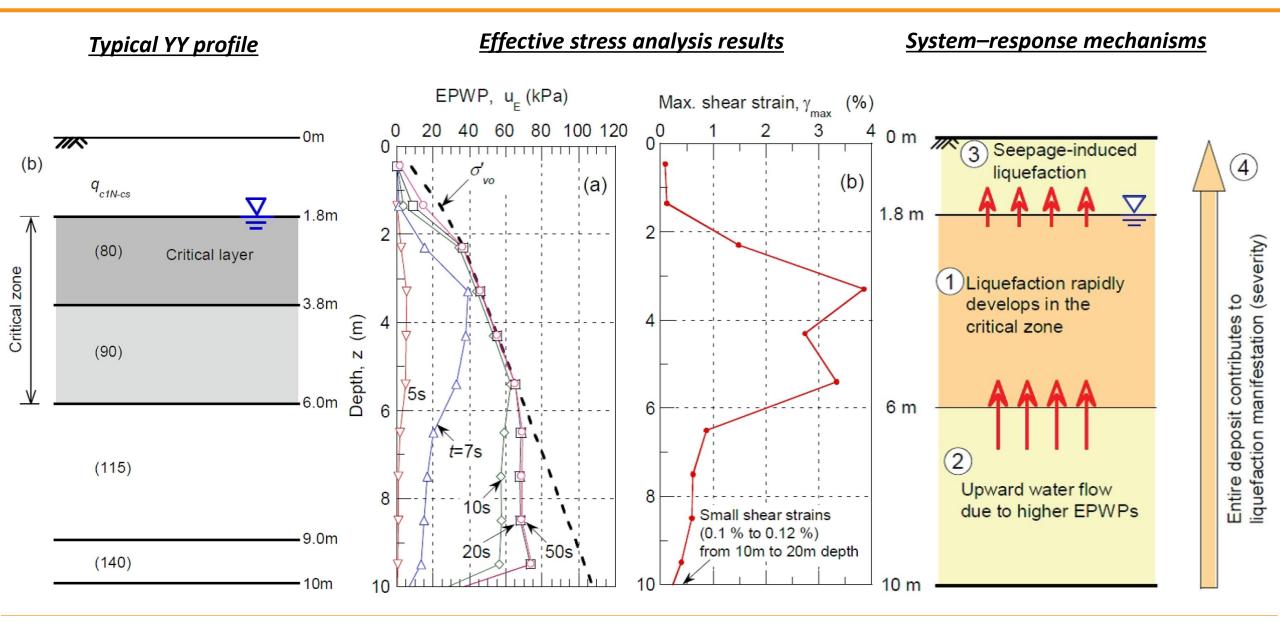
Seismic Effective Stress Analysis





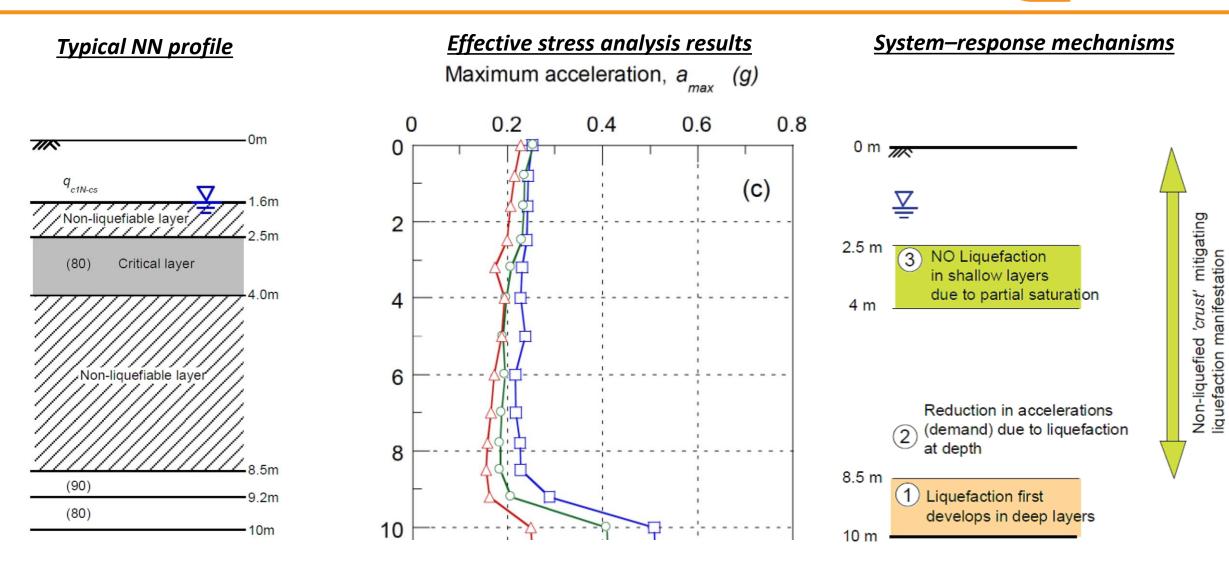
System response of YY- deposits





System response of NN- deposits



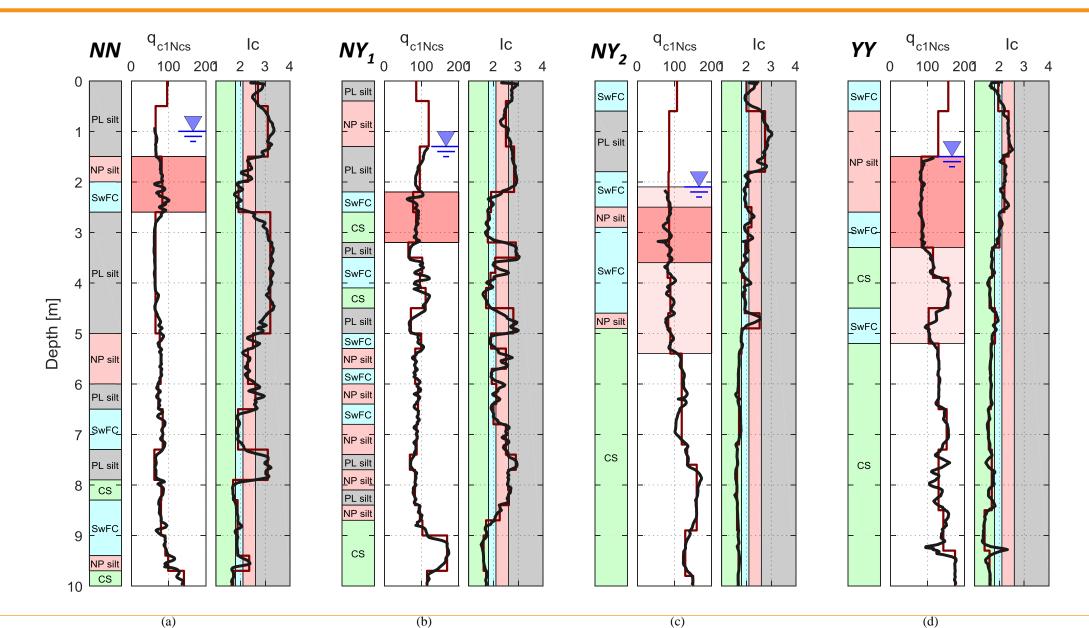




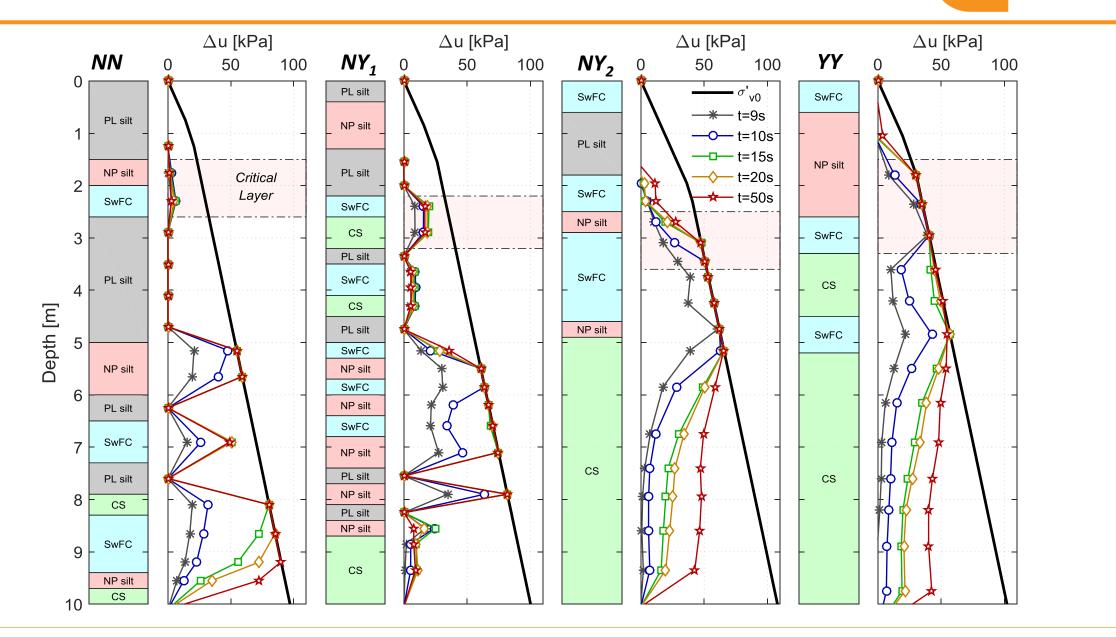
- STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION OF KEY SYSTEM-RESPONSE MECHANISMS (DA of 4 profiles representative of YY sites (based on 10 sites) and 2 NN profiles (2 sites)
- 2. STEP 2: APPLICATION OF SYSTEM-RESPONSE CONCEPT (DA of 4 profiles: 1 YY site, 2 NY sites, and 1 NN site

Typical NN-, NY- and YY- sites





ESA on typical NN-, NY- and YY- sites



OuakeCoRE

NZ Centre for Earthquake Re



| Site | Depth [m] to top of liquefied zone | | Thickness [m] of liquefied zone | | γ _{max} [%] within liquefied zone | | Vertical Continuity | Manifestation (22FEB2011) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| NN (Papanui) | 5.0 | | 1.0 | | 4.6 | | No | None |
| NY ₁ (St. Albans) | 5.3 | | 2.5 | | 4.8 | | No | Minor |
| NY ₂ (Avondale) | 2.9 | | 2.5 | | 6.8 | | Yes | Moderate |
| YY (Avondale) | 1.5 | | 3.7 | - | 6.2 | | Yes | Moderate-Severe |



- STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION OF KEY SYSTEM-RESPONSE MECHANISMS (DA of 4 profiles representative of YY sites (based on 10 sites) and 2 NN profiles (2 sites)
- 2. STEP 2: APPLICATION OF SYSTEM-RESPONSE CONCEPT (DA of 4 profiles: 1 YY site, 2 NY sites, and 1 NN site

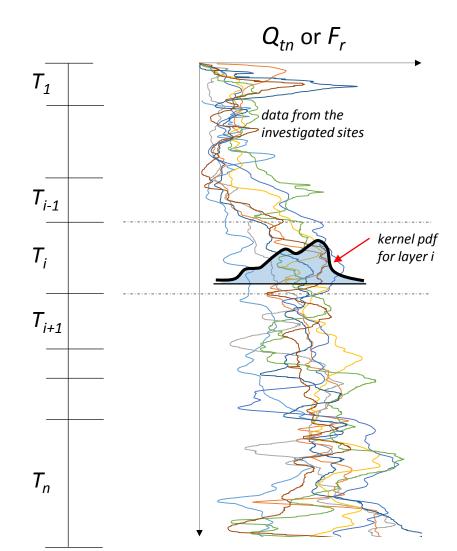
3. STEP 3: Probabilistic analyses for two Christchurch areas typical for YY and NN sites

Probabilistic modelling of soil profiles

Two main elements:

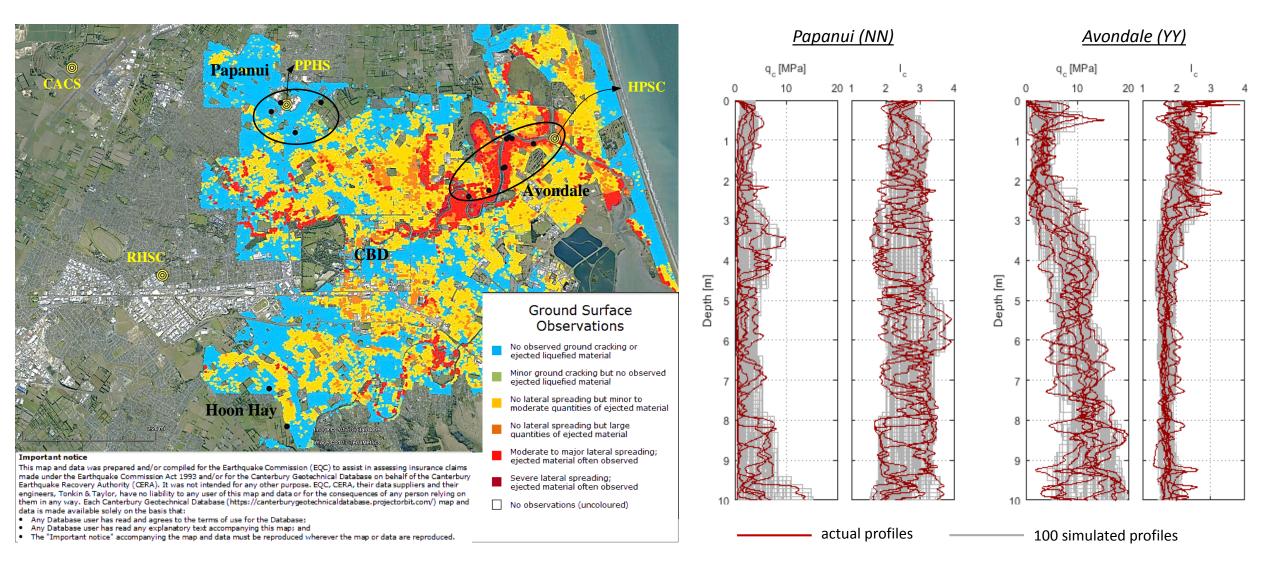
- Layering simulation: Layer thicknesses T_i (or locations of layer boundaries/interfaces) are generated through a non-homogeneous Poisson process (i.e. mean rate of layer boundary occurrence varies with depth).
- Definition of soil layer properties: Nonparametric kernel distributions are used to describe the variation of Q_{tn} and F_r within each layer.

The **correlation between** Q_{tn} **and** F_r within each layer is taken into account by combining the marginal Q_{tn} and F_r distributions into a bivariate Gaussian copula.





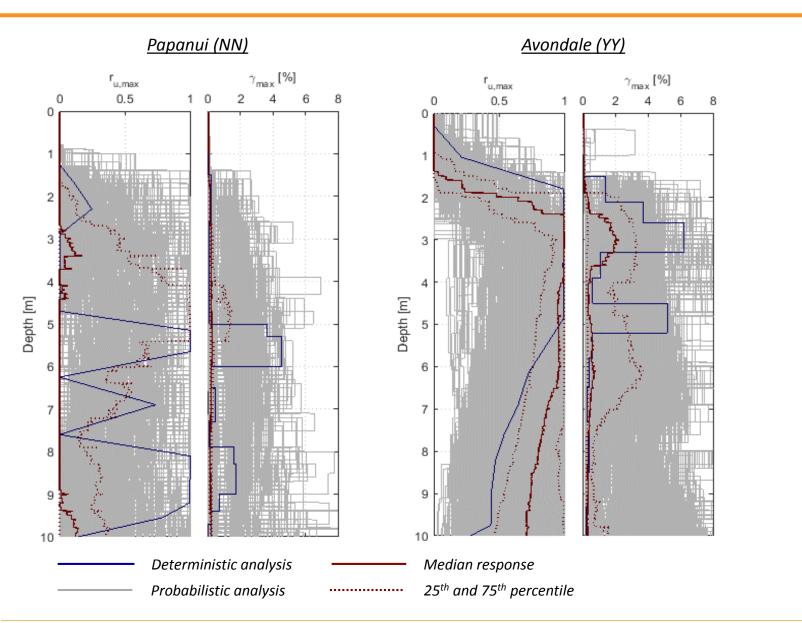
Application to two Christchurch subregions



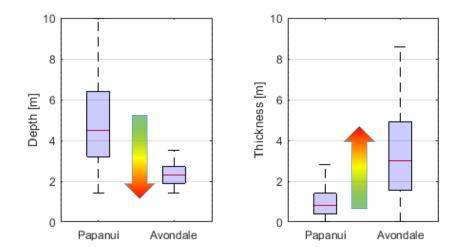
 QuakeCore

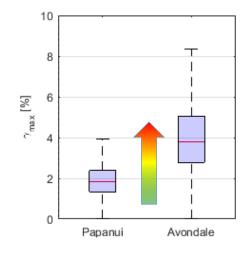
 NZ Centre for Earthquake Resilience

Probabilistic analysis results



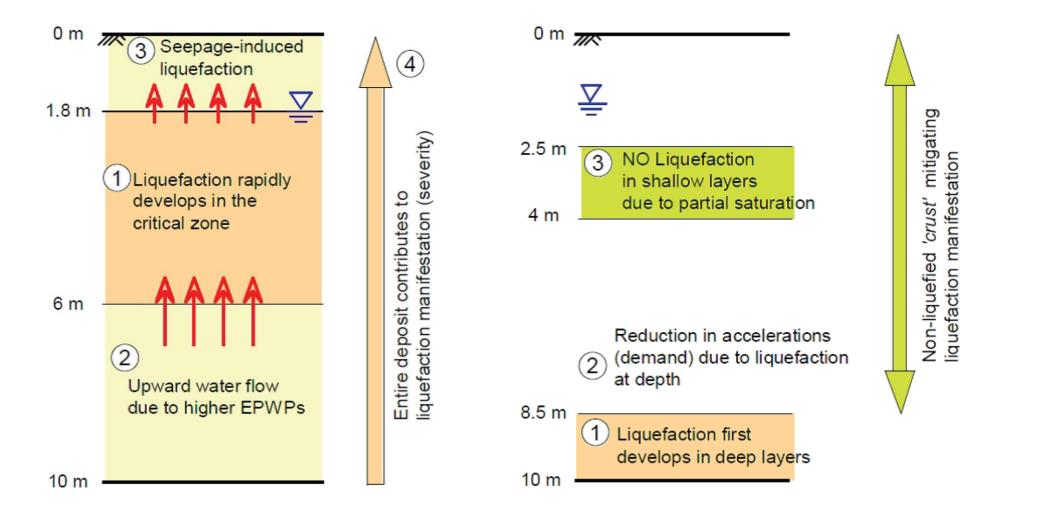
<u>Variation in **depth** and **thickness** of the liquefied zone and **severity** of liquefaction (γ_{max}) </u>







Future work: Quantification of system-response



QuakeCoRE