A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ONGOING RESEARCH: LIFE-CYCLE LIQUEFACTION HAZARD ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION

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QuakeCoRE Flagship 2 Monthly Meeting 19 July 2016



Overview of Research Track



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Driving Question: What Hazard Framework performs best? Can we improve upon this performance?

Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI) Modified Liquefaction Potential Index (ISH) Liquefaction Severity Number (LSN) 1D Post-Liquefaction Settlement (1DS)

Canterbury Earthquake Sequence (CES) Dataset

- 10,000 Case Studies
- 3 Events
 - 4 Sept 2010
 - 22 Feb 2011
 - 14 Feb 2016

Global Dataset

- 280 Case Studies
- 23 Global Events

Driving Question: What Hazard Framework performs best? Can we improve upon this performance?

Performance assessment is complicated. Consider that the following three models may have equivalent overall efficiency.

- Works very well in the conservative range (make positive classifications with weak evidence); few false negatives but many false positives.
- 2) Works very well in the *liberal* range (make positive classifications only with strong evidence); few false positives but many false negatives.
- 3) Works well across broad range of misprediction economies.

Optimum Framework vs. Misprediction Economy



Optimum Framework vs. Misprediction Economy



Key Point #1: The "optimal" framework depends on site-specific economics

Optimum Framework based on Overall Model Efficiency



Key Point #2: Alternatives to LPI provide little to no statistical benefit w.r.t. overall efficiency; significant room for improvement exists.



Overall Model Efficiency Across Datasets

Overall Model Efficiency: CES Dataset

Key Point #3: New approach to liquefaction triggering & hazard assessment (Framework X) has resulted in more significant improvement; work in progress.

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