

DOE/NRC Natural Phenomena Hazards Meeting

October 24, 2018, US NRC Headquarters, Rockville



Next Generation Liquefaction Case History Database

Zimmaro P., Kwak D.Y., Stewart J.P., Brandenberg S.J., Stamatakos J.,
Jackett M., Weaver T., Kramer S.L.

Presenters: Paolo Zimmaro, Ph.D., Jonathan P. Stewart, Ph.D., P.E.

October 24, 2018



Engineer Change.

Outline

Introduction and NGL project vision

The NGL database graphical interface

Current status of the database

Final remarks and path forward

NGL Database Contributors

- **PIs:** Jonathan Stewart, Steven Kramer, Yosef Bozorgnia
- **Database working group:** Scott Brandenberg (chair), Robb E.S. Moss (Cal Poly), K. Onder Cetin (METU), Kevin Franke (BYU), Paolo Zimmaro (UCLA), and Dong Youp Kwak (Hanyang University)
- **Southwest Research Institute:** John Stamatikos, Miriam Juckett, Bis Dasgupta, Joey Mukherjee, Zackary Murphy, Steven Ybarra
- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission:** Thomas Weaver
- **Caltrans:** Tom Shantz



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NGL Database Contributors

- **U. of Utah:** Steve Bartlett, Masoud Hosseinali
- **Virginia Tech:** Russell Green, Kristin Ulmer
- **UC Berkeley:** Jonathan Bray, Christine Beyzaei
- **Tonkin & Taylor:** Sjoerd Van Ballegooey, Mike Liu
- **BYU:** Heidi Dacayanan, Lila Lasson
- **METU:** Gizem Can, Makbule Ilgac
- **UCLA:** Omar Issa, Chris Nicas, Trini Inouye, Arielle Sanghvi, Tristan Buckreis, Naoto Inagaki, Wyatt Iwanaga, Michael Winders, Bryan Ong, Siddhant Jain, Allison Lee, Honor Fisher
- **Others:** Mike Greenfield, Teruo Nakai, Hideo Sekiguchi, ...



NGL Project Vision

What motivated the formation of NGL?

Project elements

Organization

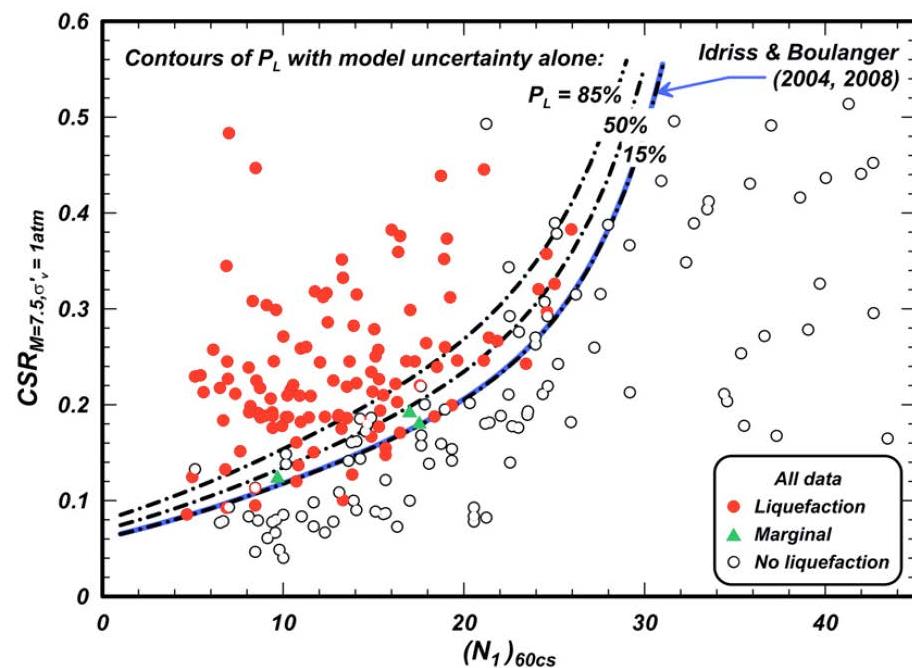


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Project Need

Most analysis techniques
for ground failure are
empirical or semi-empirical



Boulanger and Idriss, 2012

Project Need

Most analysis techniques
for ground failure are
empirical or semi-empirical

Small data sets – a few
sites are especially
consequential

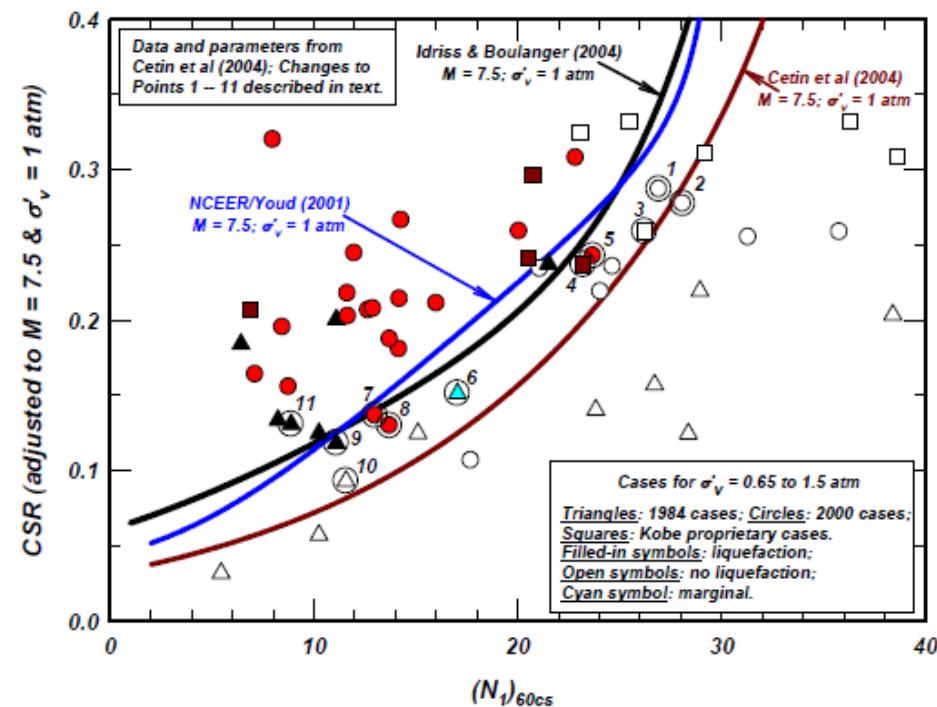


Figure: Idriss and Boulanger, 2010

Project Need

Most analysis techniques
for ground failure are
empirical or semi-empirical

Small data sets – a few
sites are especially
consequential

Alternate models provide
different outcomes –

- Derived from different data
- Data interpreted differently

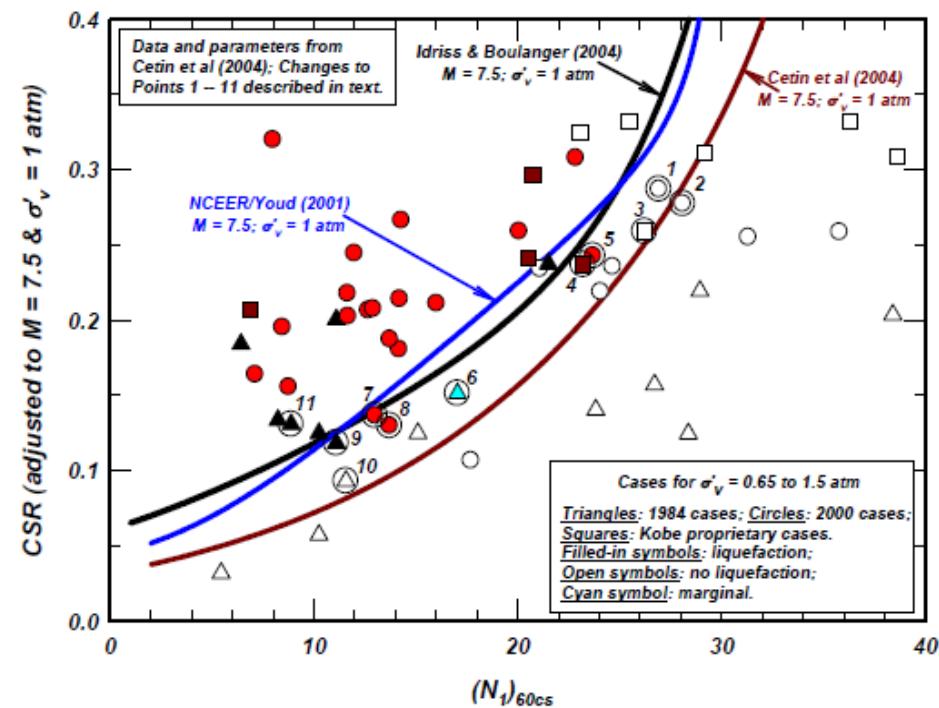


Figure: Idriss and Boulanger, 2010

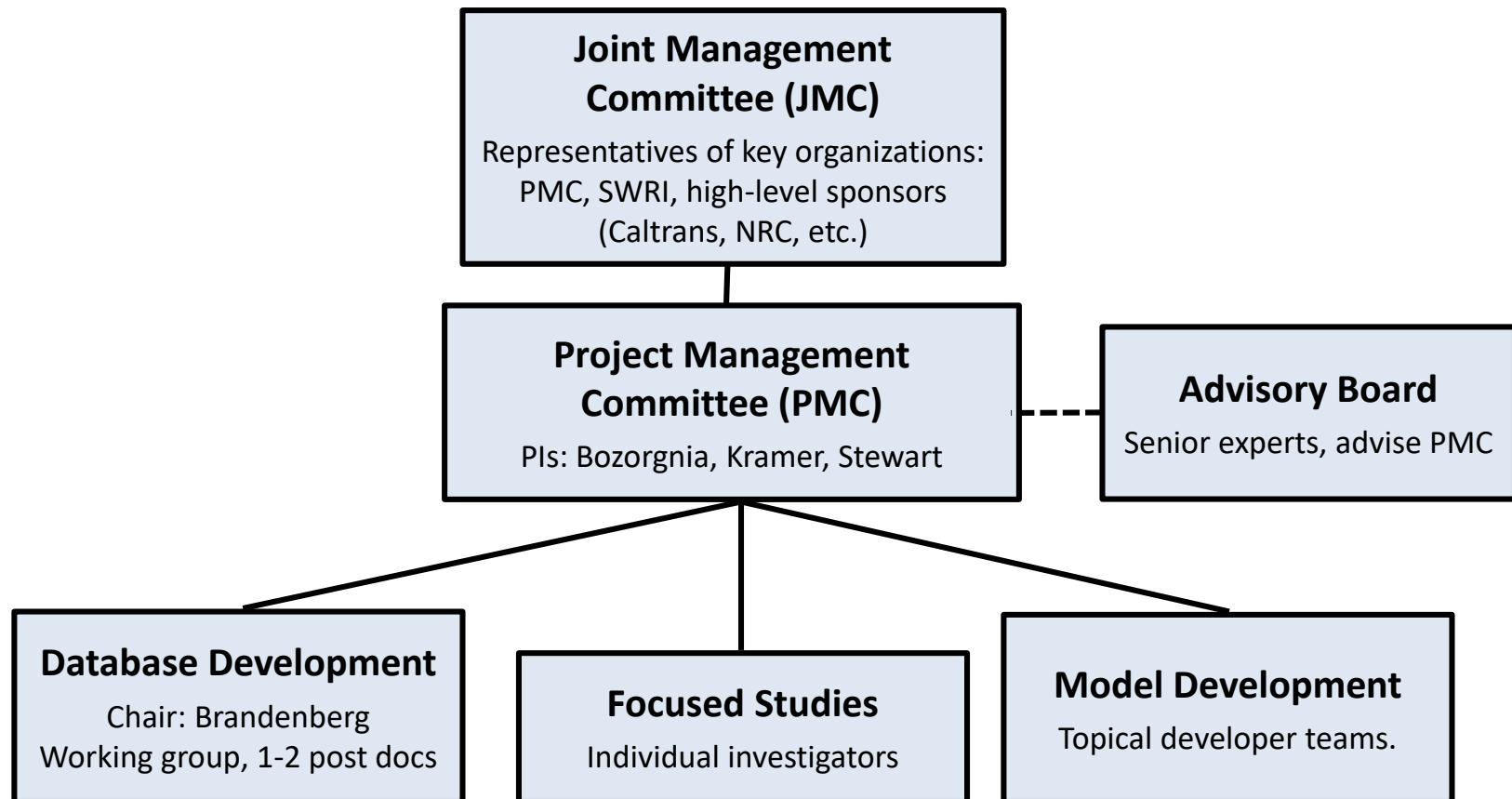
NRC Liquefaction Committee

- Multi-year assessment of state of the art and practice in liquefaction
- Report completed Feb 2017
- Primary recommendation was development of public database on liquefaction case histories
- Additional recommendations related to development of improved models

Project Elements

- Community field **case history database**
- **Supporting studies** of critical effects poorly constrained by data
- **Model development:** team meetings, common resources, required parameter space

Project Organization



What is a Database?

Definition Used by Engineers: “*A Collection of Data*”

- Examples include experimental data archived in DesignSafe (formerly NEEHub), or ground motion records made available through various NGA projects (**typically spreadsheets**).
- This is not a database according to the data science community, who reserve the word “database” for a **relational database** (e.g., MySQL, Microsoft Access).

Example Database

Event Name	Magnitude	Epicentral Latitude	Epicentral Longitude	Station Name	V_{S30} (m/s)	R_{jb} (km)	PGA (g)
Westwood Hills	6.3	34.0689	118.4452	Factor Building	380	2	0.84
Westwood Hills	6.3	34.0689	118.4452	Santa Monica Courthouse	215	14	0.28
Hollywood Valley	7.2	34.1027	118.3404	Factor Building	380	20	0.61
Hollywood Valley	7.2	34.1027	118.3404	Santa Monica Courthouse	215	30	0.32

Event



Station



Ground Motion



Example Database Schema

Event Table



Event_id	Event Name	Magnitude	Epicentral Latitude	Epicentral Longitude
1	Westwood Hills	6.3	34.0689	118.4452
2	Hollywood Valley	7.2	34.1027	118.3404

Primary Key
 Foreign Key

Station Table



Station_id	Station Name	V _{S30} (m/s)
1	Factor Building	380
2	Santa Monica Courthouse	215

Motion Table



Motion_id	Event_id	Station_id	R _{jb} (km)	PGA (g)
1	1	1	2	0.84
2	1	2	14	0.28
3	2	1	20	0.61
4	2	2	30	0.32

Relationships set through shared fields (keys)

Primary key: unique identifier for each record

Foreign key: field in one table that identifies a record in another table

Benefits of relational databases:

Smart database (query, advanced tools)

Faster (it uses indexes)

Minimize duplicated fields

Avoid null fields

Traditional vs Next-Generation Databases

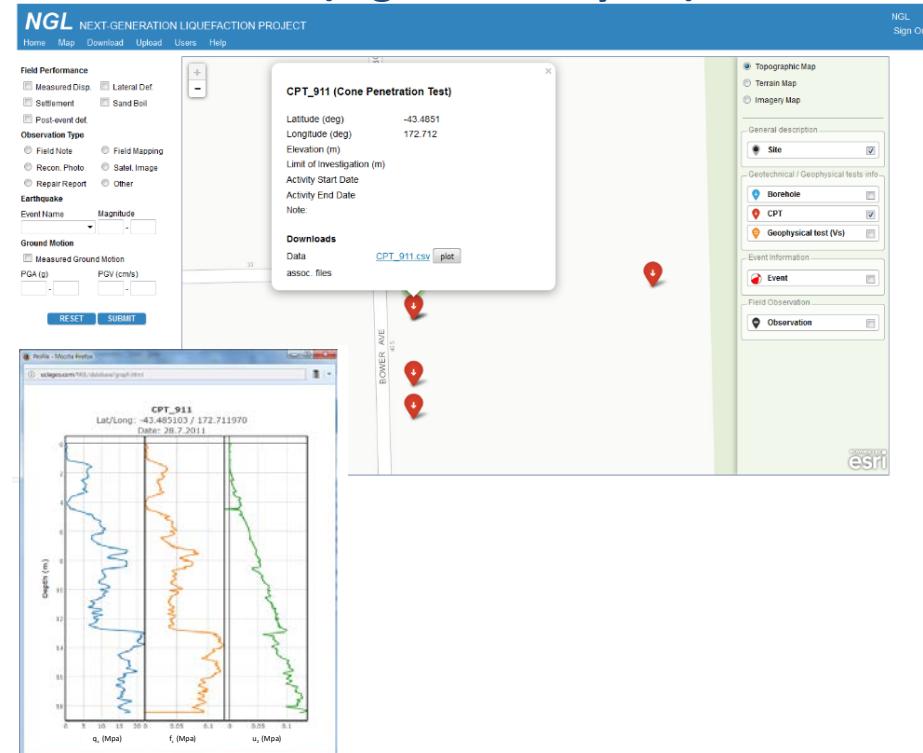
From spreadsheet
(Traditional data analysis)

A	B	C	D	E	F
Record Sequence Number	EQID	Earthquake Name	YEAR	MODY	HRMN
2 1	0001	Helena, Montana-01	1935	1031	1838
3 2	0002	Helena, Montana-02	1935	1031	1918
4 3	0003	Humbolt Bay	1937	0207	0442
5 4	0004	Imperial Valley-01	1938	0606	0242
6 5	0005	Northwest Calif-01	1938	0912	0610
7 6	0006	Imperial Valley-02	1940	0519	0437
8 7	0007	Northwest Calif-02	1941	0209	0945
9 8	0008	Northern Calif-01	1941	1003	1614
10 9	0009	Borrego	1942	1021	1622
11 10	0010	Imperial Valley-03	1951	0124	0717
12 11	0011	Northwest Calif-03	1951	1008	0411
13 12	0012	Kern County	1952	0721	1153
14 13	0012	Kern County	1952	0721	1153
15 14	0012	Kern County	1952	0721	1153
16 15	0012	Kern County	1952	0721	1153

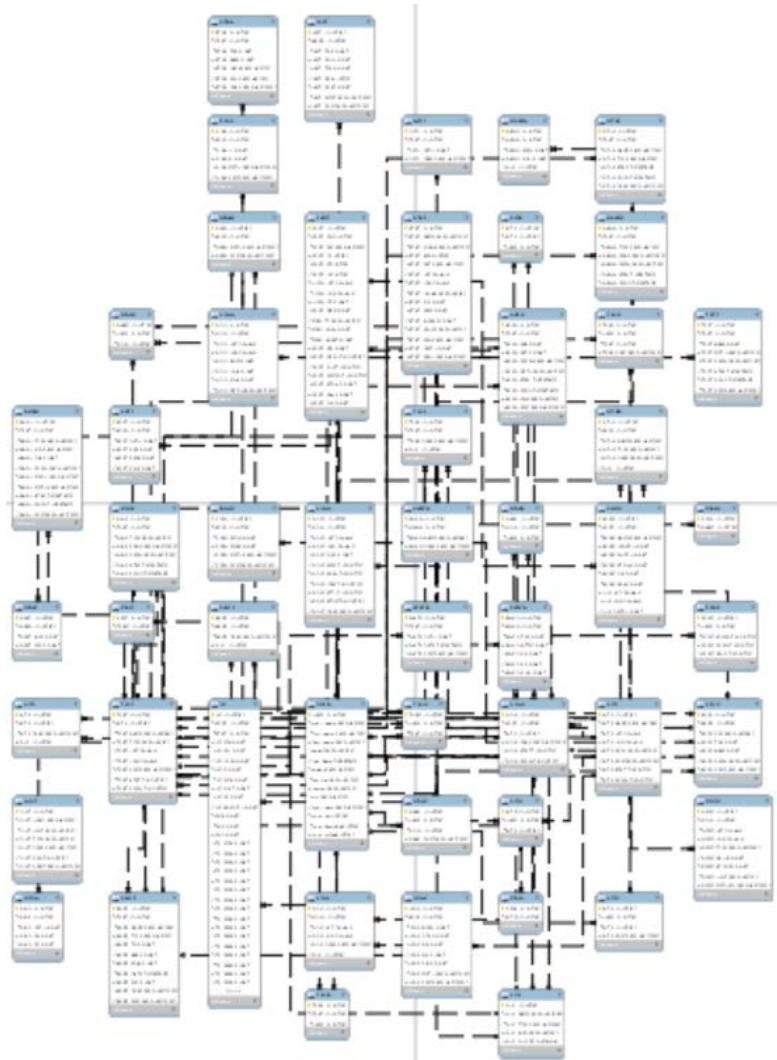
A	B	C	D	E	F
Record Sequence Number	EQID	Earthquake Name	YEAR	MODY	HRMN
1	T7.500S	T8.000S			
8151	0.000247	0.000231			
8152	0.003331	0.003473			
8153	0.000661	0.000639			
8154	0.000486	0.000700			
8155	0.001060	0.001011			
8156	0.001217	0.001057			
8157	0.000836	0.000772			
8158	0.008571	0.007123			
8159	0.011123	0.009935			
8160	0.002338	0.001956			
8161	0.134076	0.112643			
8162	0.298595	0.233477			
8163	0.002516	0.002555			
8164	0.004065	0.005418			



To relational database
(big-data analytics)



NGL Database Schema



- **53 Tables**
- **Linked through Primary/Foreign keys**
- **Use of access indexes to improve query tools and accessibility**
- **Four Sections:**
 1. General
 2. Site
 3. Observation
 4. Event

Benefits of the NGL Database

Old case-histories

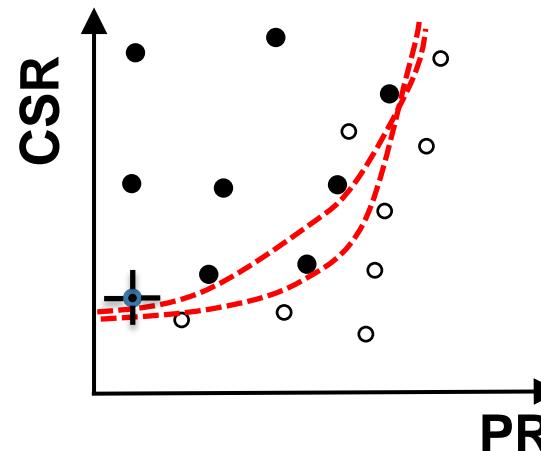
face clay silt layer. Following the 1977 earthquake, signs of liquefaction such as ejection of fine sand through the fissures or cracks were observed here and there in this area. Photo. 2 shows typical sand ejection



Bucarest (1977, M7.2 Vrancea event)
From Ishihara and Perlea (1984)

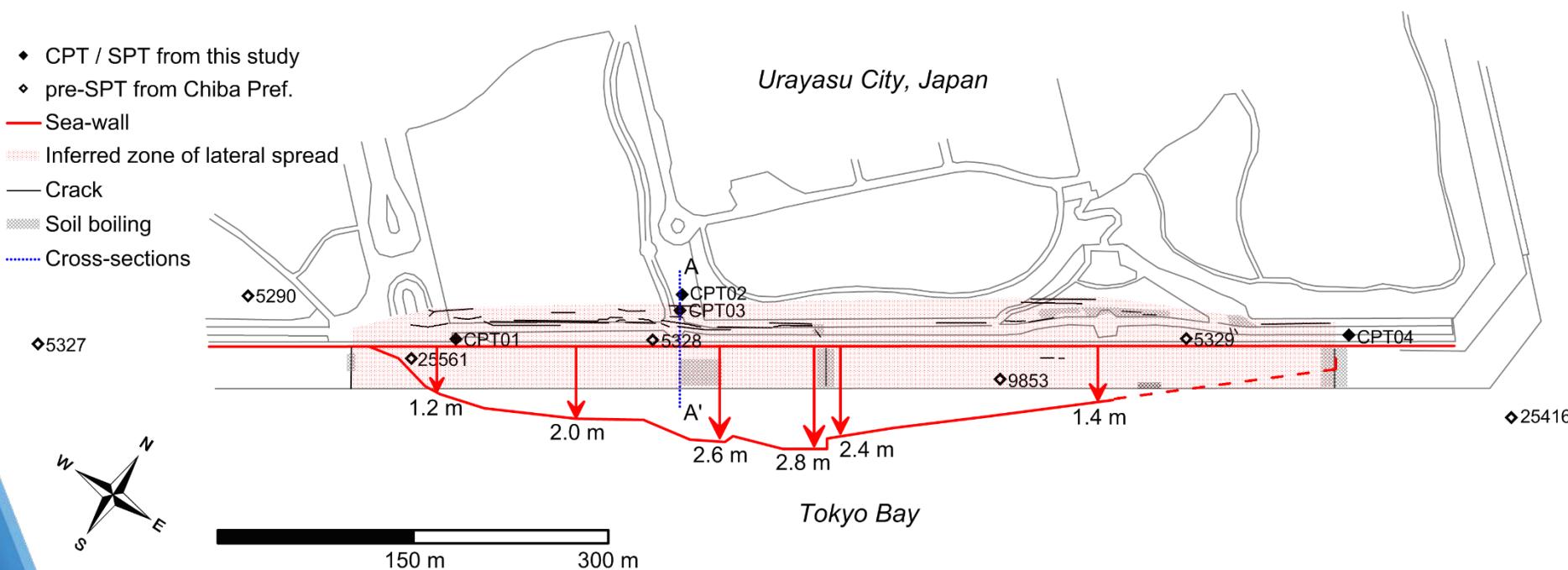
Earthquake	M_w
1977 Vrancea, Romania	7.20 ± 0.11
Site	Liquefied?
Site 2	No

- Liquefaction
- No Ground Failure



Benefits of the NGL Database

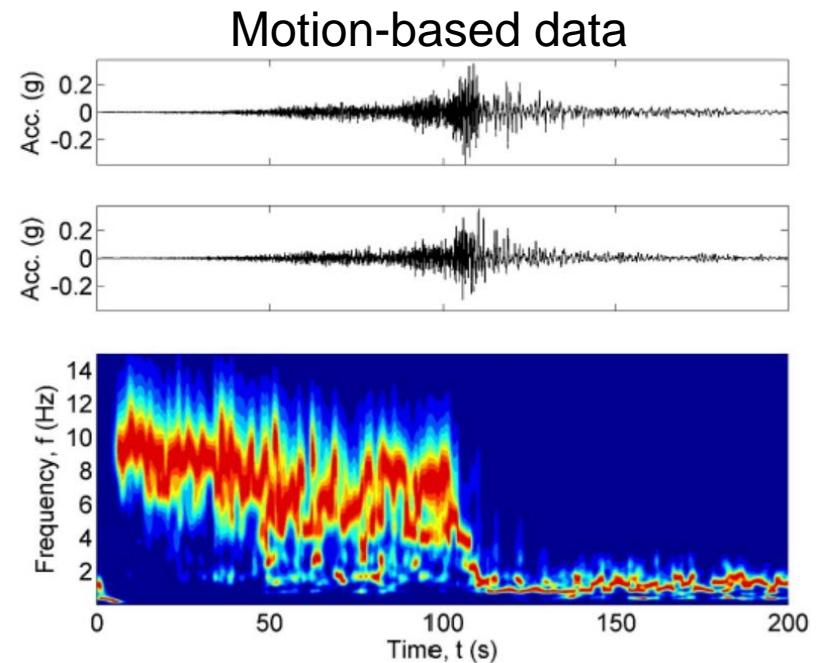
Recent case-histories



Urayasu, Japan (2011 – M9.0 Tohoku-Oki event)
From Stewart et al. (2016)

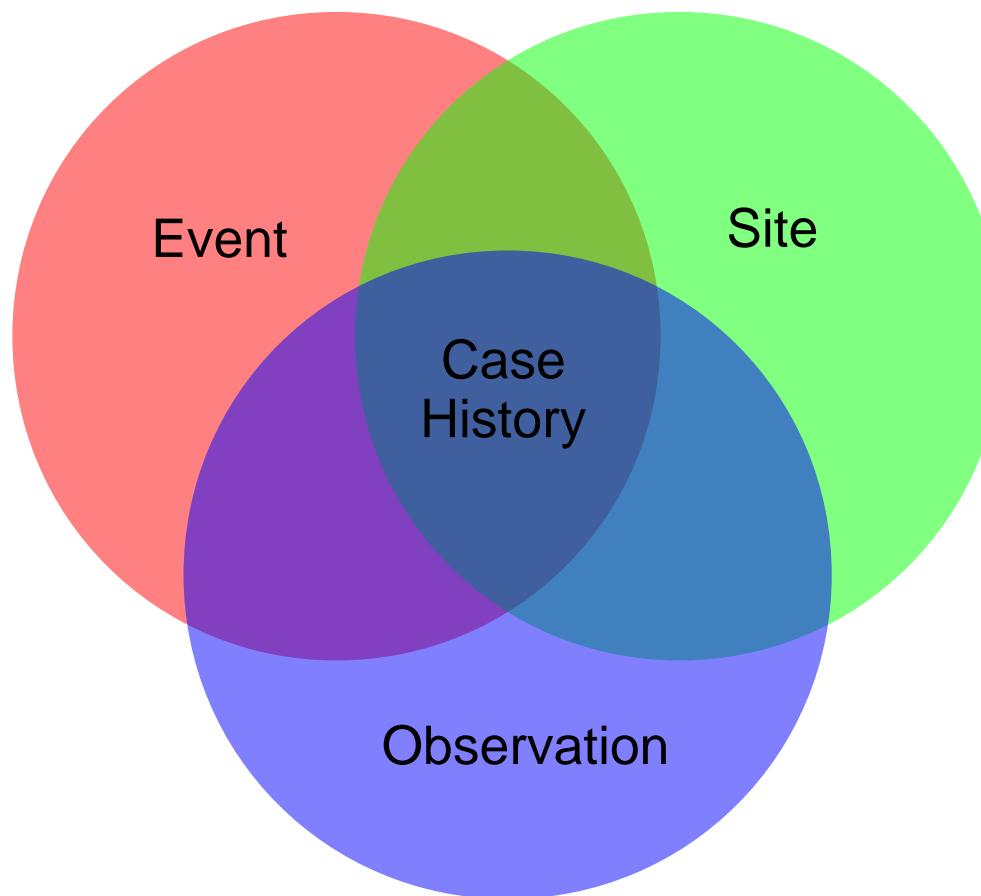
Benefits of the NGL Database

Recent case-histories



Ibaraki, Japan (2011 – M9.0 Tohoku-Oki)
From Kramer et al. (2016)
and M. Greenfield pers. comm.

NGL Case History Definition



NGL Database GUI development

NRC-funded SwRI-UCLA collaboration



Samueli
School of Engineering



U.S.NRC



Cassini Magnetospheric Studies

Cassini

Compact Radiation Belt Explorer

CeREs



www.nextgenerationliquefaction.org

NGL

Map • Actions

Sites • Field Performance • Field Investigation • Earthquake

Type event name

Magnitude

Min Max

Event

General description

Site

Boreholes

CPT

Test Pits

Non-Invasive Geophysical

Invasive Geophysical

Water Table

Stratigraphic Units

Detailed Soil Description

Samples

Other

Field Performance

Observation (Note)

Topographic Map (high res.)

Imagery Map (middle res.)

Terrain Map (low res.)

Admin • Current Mode: Admin • Log Out

3000 km 2000 mi

PEER

CaTRANS

U.S.NRC

MPC

UDOT

UCLA Samueli

NGL Database GUI Earthquake Events

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the NGL Database GUI at www.nextgenerationliquefaction.org/events. The page features a header with the NGL logo, a map button, actions dropdown, admin mode indicator (Admin), current mode (Admin), and log out link. Below the header is a search bar and a toolbar with various icons. On the left, there's a sidebar with an 'Add Event From File' section containing a 'Browse...' button and a 'No file selected.' message. The main content area is a table listing 10 earthquake entries:

Name	Magnitude	Date	Actions
Tohoku-oki	9	1/13/11 5:46 PM	Edit Delete
Toho-oki - Hokkaido (Kuril Islands)	8.3	10/4/94 1:23 PM	Edit Delete
Tokachi	8.3	9/25/03 7:50 PM	Edit Delete
Tokachi-oki - off the east coast of Honshu	8.2	5/16/68 12:49 AM	Edit Delete
Denali, Alaska	7.9	11/3/02 12:00 AM	Edit Delete
Wenchuan, China	7.9	5/12/08 12:00 AM	Edit Delete
Kaikoura, New Zealand	7.8	11/13/16 11:02 AM	Edit Delete
Nihonkai-Chubu - near the west coast of Honshu	7.7	5/26/83 2:59 AM	Edit Delete
Sitka, Alaska	7.68	7/30/72 12:00 AM	Edit Delete
Chi-Chi, Taiwan	7.62	9/20/99 12:00 AM	Edit Delete



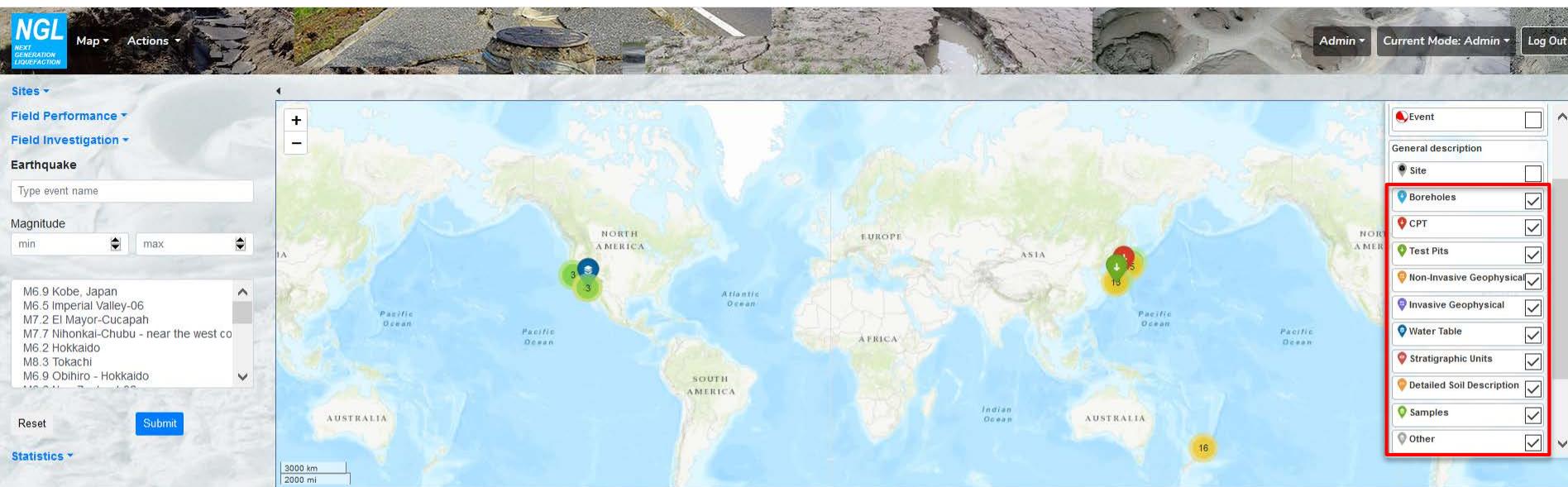
PEER Ground Motion Database
Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center

NGA West 2 Database
NGA Subduction (soon...)

UCLA Samueli

NGL Database GUI (Map view)

www.nextgenerationliquefaction.org



NGL Database GUI (Map view)

www.nextgenerationliquefaction.org

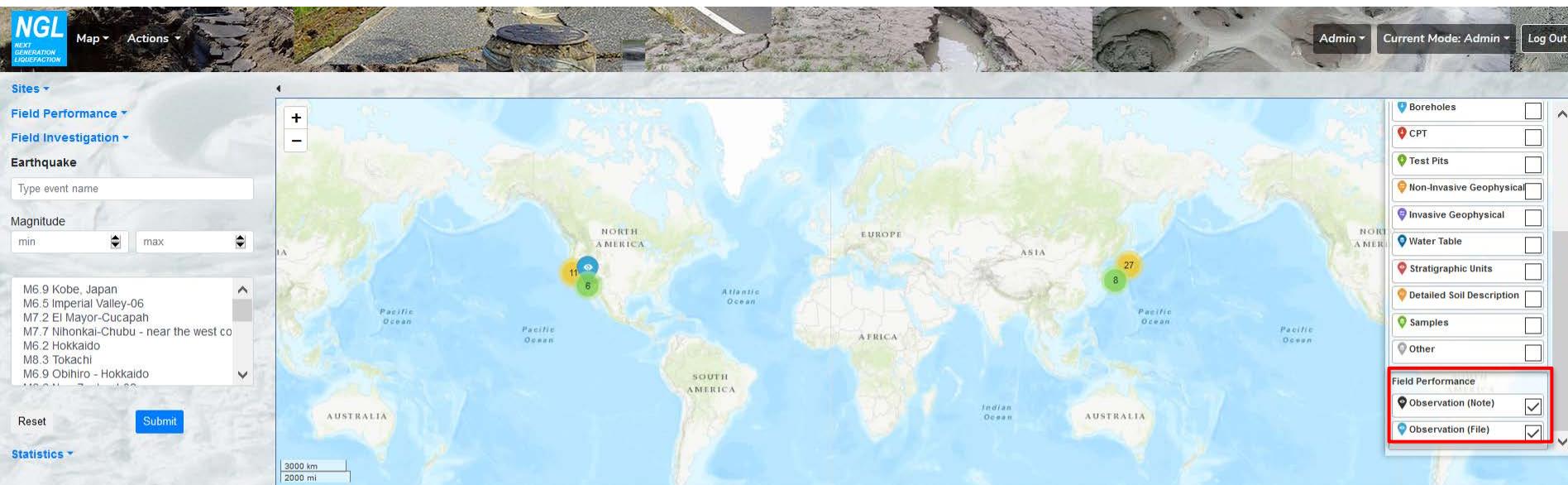


Earthquake events (that produced observations)

UCLA Samueli

NGL Database GUI (Map view)

www.nextgenerationliquefaction.org



U.S.NRC



Post-earthquake observations

UCLA Samueli

Database Current Status

Legacy case-histories (used in the past for model development) include:

- 1964 Niigata (Japan)
- 1979 Imperial Valley
- 1987 Superstition Hills
- 1989 Loma Prieta
- 1995 Kobe (Japan)
- 1999 Chi Chi (Taiwan)
- 1999 Kocaeli (Turkey)
- U. Utah + BYU lateral spread sites
- Etc...

Total ~300 case histories (work in progress...)

Database Current Status

- Christchurch (New Zealand) 2010-2011 sequence:

Green et al. (2014) case histories (VTech Green and Ulmer)

Tonkin + Taylor case histories (Van Ballegooy and Liu)

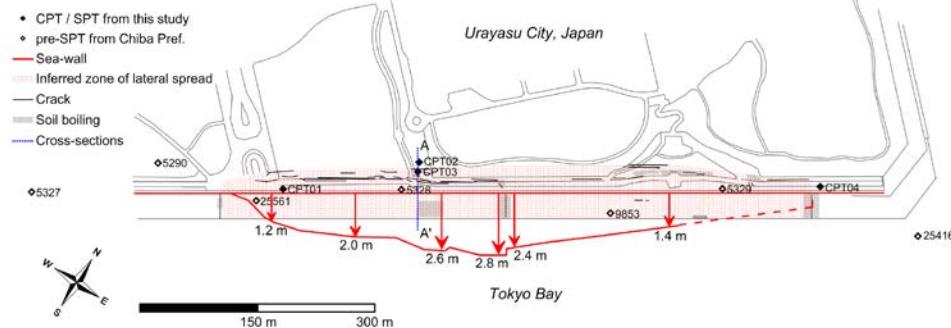
UC Berkeley sites (Bray and Beyzaei)

- Tohoku (Japan) 2011 M9.0 event – Unpublished

Tohoku + Mihama - UCLA

Instrumented levee arrays - UCLA

Additional lateral spread sites – UCLA-BYU



Database Current Status

Case histories with relatively small magnitude (data collection)

- Emilia (Italy), 2012 **M5.8** earthquake – UCLA
- Au Sable Forks, NY 2002 **M5.0** earthquake – Gingery (2003)
- Pawnee, OK, 2016 **M5.8** earthquake – Clayton et al. (2016)
- Olancha, CA, 2009 **M5.2** earthquake – Holzer et al. (2010)
- Others...



Review/Vetting Process

Database working group (Brandenberg (chair), Cetin, Moss, Franke, Kwak, Zimmaro)

Purpose: to verify that required fields are present and the inputs match source materials.

The screenshot displays the NGL Database GUI in 'Review' mode. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'View Data' and 'Actions' dropdown menus, and links for 'Manage Sites', 'Review', 'Reset Password', 'Review Sites', 'Review Field Tests', and 'Review Field Observations'. Below the navigation is a search bar for 'Type event name' and a 'Magnitude' filter with 'min' and 'max' dropdowns. A list of events is shown, including M5.6 New Zealand-02, M7 Dorfield, New Zealand, M6.2 Christchurch, New Zealand, M5.8 Emilia, Italy, and M9.1 Tohoku-oki. To the right is a world map with a red marker indicating the event location. A sidebar on the left contains 'Associated Files' and sections for 'Liquefaction Manifestations' and 'Ground Motion Intensity Measures'. The 'Ground Motion Intensity Measures' section shows a table with the following data:

Latitude (deg) <small>required</small>	Longitude (deg) <small>required</small>	Type of Intensity Measure <small>required</small>	Value of Intensity Measure <small>required</small>	Standard Deviation	Units of Intensity Measure <small>required</small>	Method of Getting Intensity Measure
-37.918869	176.843334	PGA	0.4	0.1	g	estimated by Zhao et al.

At the bottom, there are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons, and a 'Confirm' button. The right side of the screen shows a larger view of the world map with various geological features and a sidebar for 'Event Information' and 'General description'.

Vision for Community Access *(to cloud or not to cloud?)*

- Due to large amount of data, downloading data and processing them on a laptop is inefficient and undesirable (though still possible).
- The database is mirrored onto DesignSafe (www.designsafe-ci.org). Users will be able to process data on the cloud using SQL queries in Jupyter notebook Python scripts (*off-the-shelf* libraries).



A screenshot of the DesignSafe-CI Research Workbench interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "Research Workbench", "Learning Center", "NHERI Facilities", "NHERI Community", "About", "Help", and a search bar. A welcome message "Welcome, Paolo!" is displayed with a notification count of 6. The main area shows a grid of project cards. One card for "PRJ-2032: NEXT-GENERATION LIQUEFACTION (NGL) CASE HISTORY DATABASE" is visible. Below the grid, there are buttons for "Add", "Projects", and "My Data". A toolbar at the bottom provides options for "Tag", "Rename", "Move", "Copy", "Preview", "Preview Images", "Download", "Share", and "Move to Trash". The background features a faint watermark of a bridge and structural drawings.

Vision for Community Access (to cloud or not to cloud?)

jupyter Interactive Plots_modified Last Checkpoint: 09/24/2018 (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

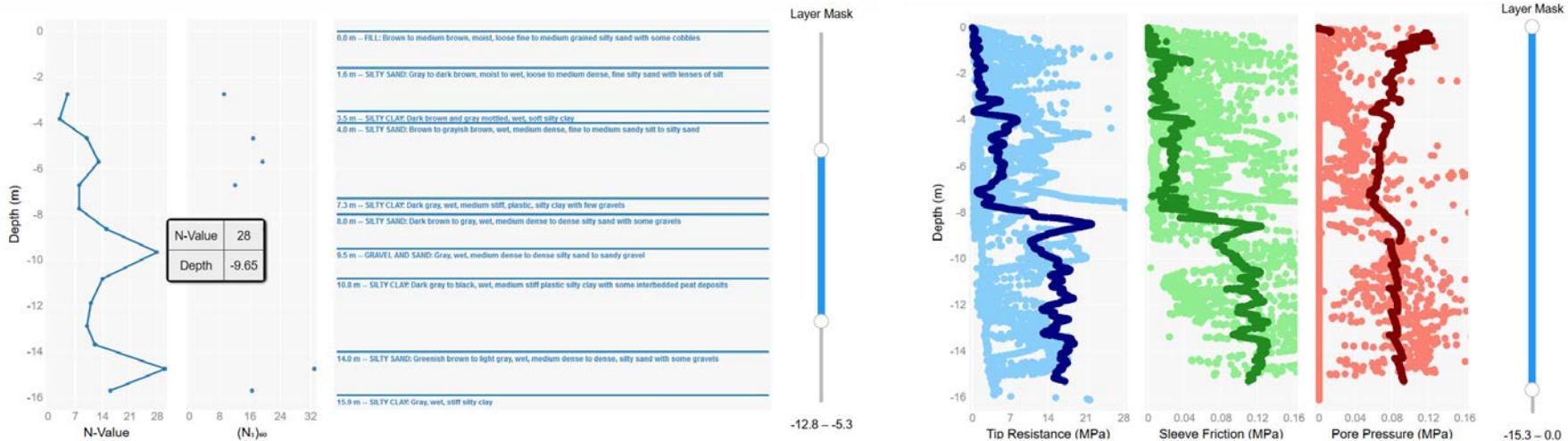
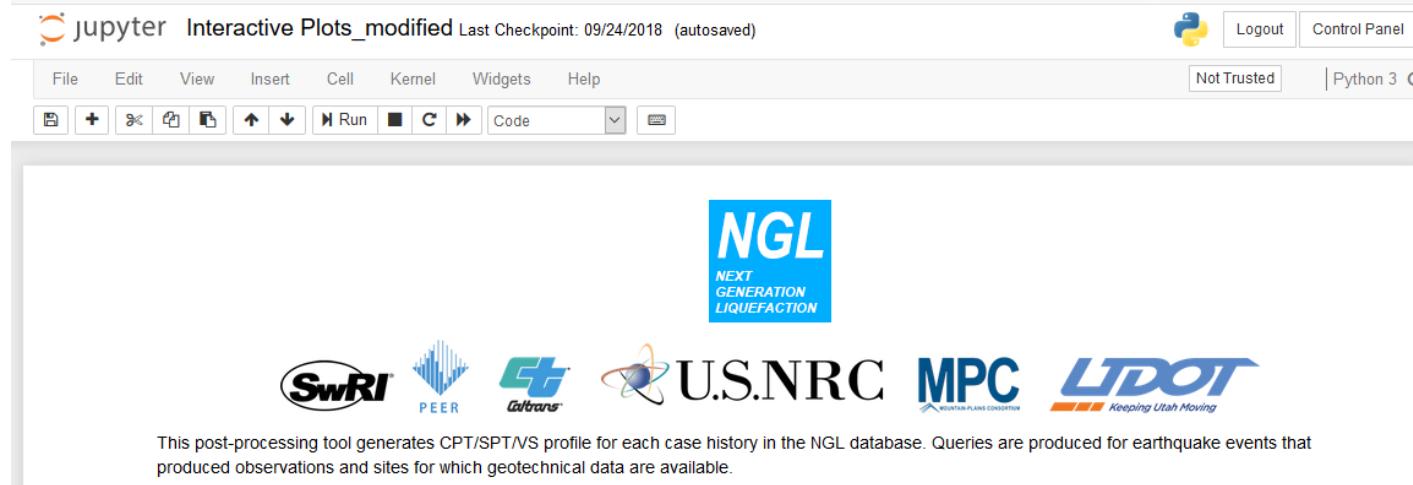
Logout Control Panel

Not Trusted Python 3

NGL
NEXT GENERATION LIQUEFACTION

SwRI PEER Caltrans U.S.NRC MPC LDOT

This post-processing tool generates CPT/SPT/VIS profile for each case history in the NGL database. Queries are produced for earthquake events that produced observations and sites for which geotechnical data are available.



Final Remarks

- The NGL relational database (being populated): capabilities for big data analytics and incorporation of uncertainty
- Vetted database (NGL working group)
- NGL-NGA interaction – earthquake events
- The NGL database is mirrored onto DesignSafe – Cloud-based analytics



Thank you!

Questions?

Relevant References

Brandenberg S.J., Kwak D.Y., Zimmaro P., Bozorgnia Y., Kramer S.L., Stewart J.P. (2018). Next-Generation Liquefaction (NGL) Case History Database Structure. Fifth decennial Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering and Soil Dynamics Conference, Earthquake Engineering and Soil Dynamics Committee of the Geo-Institute. Austin, TX (USA), June 10-13.

Zimmaro P., Kwak D.Y., Brandenberg S.J., Stewart J.P. (2018). NGL: An Open Source Global Database for Next-Generation of Liquefaction Assessment. SSA-LACSC scientific conference - Seismology of the Americas. Miami, FL (USA), May 14-17.

Stewart J.P., Kramer S.L., Kwak D.Y., Greenfield M.W., Kayen R.E., Tokimatsu K., Bray J.D., Beyzaei C.Z., Cubrinovski M., Sekiguchi T., Nakai S., Bozorgnia Y. (2016). PEER-NGL project: Open source global database and model development for the next-generation of liquefaction assessment procedures. *Soil Dyn. Earthquake Eng.*, 91, 317–328.



Project homepage:

<https://uclageo.com/NGL/>

Database:

<http://nextgenerationliquefaction.org>

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