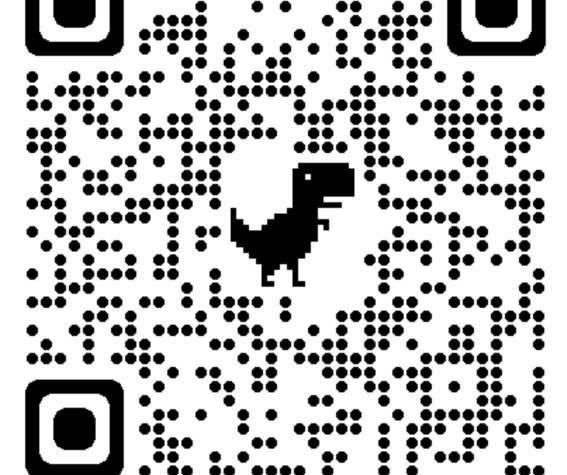


Kriging Interpolation of Ground Motion Intensity Measure Residuals for the Next Generation Liquefaction Project

Kenneth S. Hudson¹, Jonathan P. Stewart¹, Scott J. Brandenberg¹, Paolo Zimmaro² ¹University of California, Los Angeles; ²University of Calabria Contact: Kenneth Hudson (kenneth.s.hudson@gmail.com)

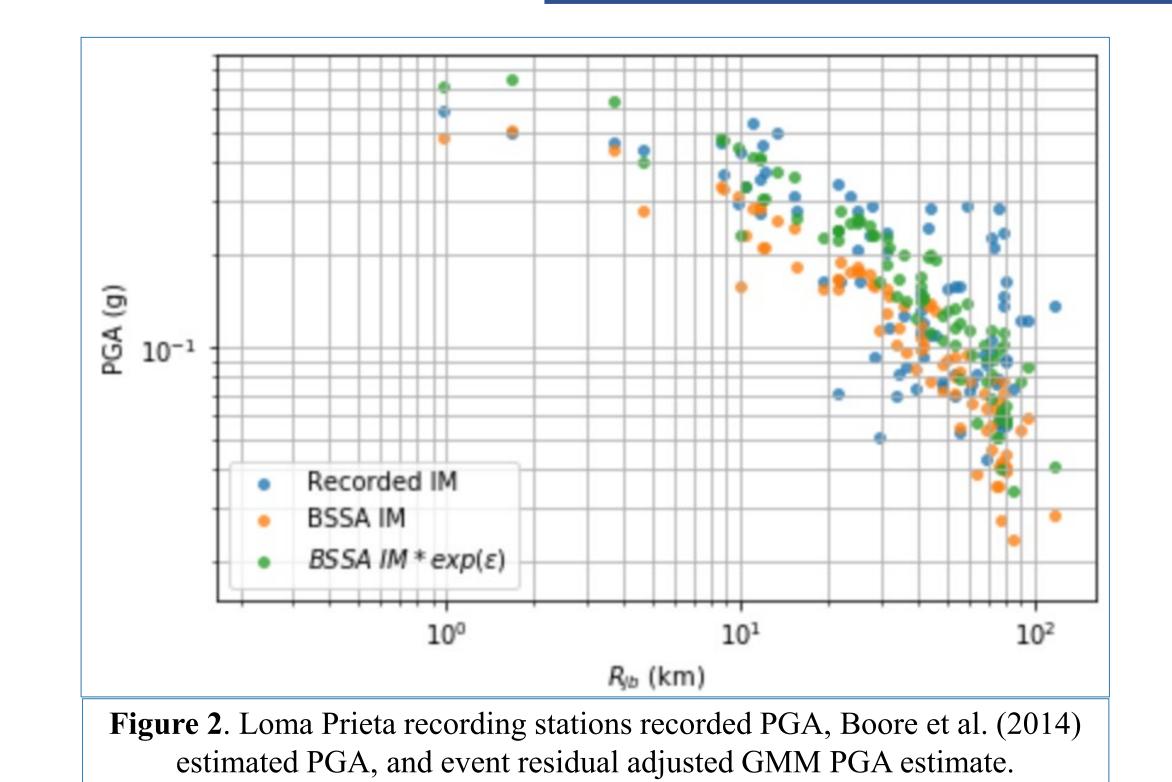
Introduction Accurate estimates of ground motion (GM) intensity measures (IMs) at liquefaction case history sites is crucial as it is the demand side of the equation for regressing liquefaction triggering and consequence models. Therefore, it is desirable to have a more accurate estimate than that provided from ground motion models (GMMs) or interpolation of IMs between recording stations. Instead, a spatial interpolation of IM residuals can provide an earthquake-specific modification to GMM predicted IMs. It is ideal to do the kriging interpolation on the residuals rather than directly on IM values because doing so removes site effects and other regional path and source effects built into the GMM.





Fault trace (top of rupture)

- Recording station
- NGL Site \cap



Visit the NGL Database: nextgenerationliquefaction.org

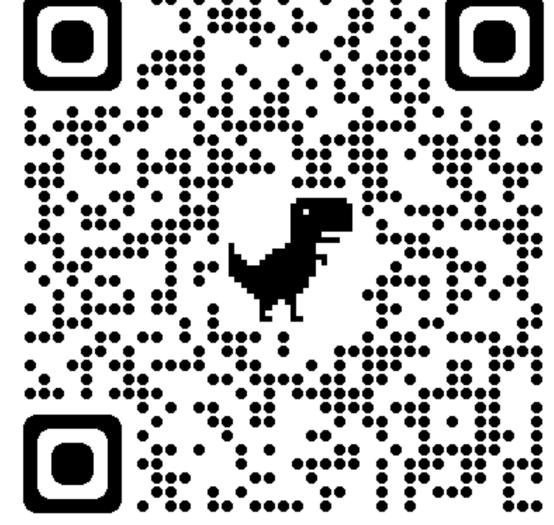
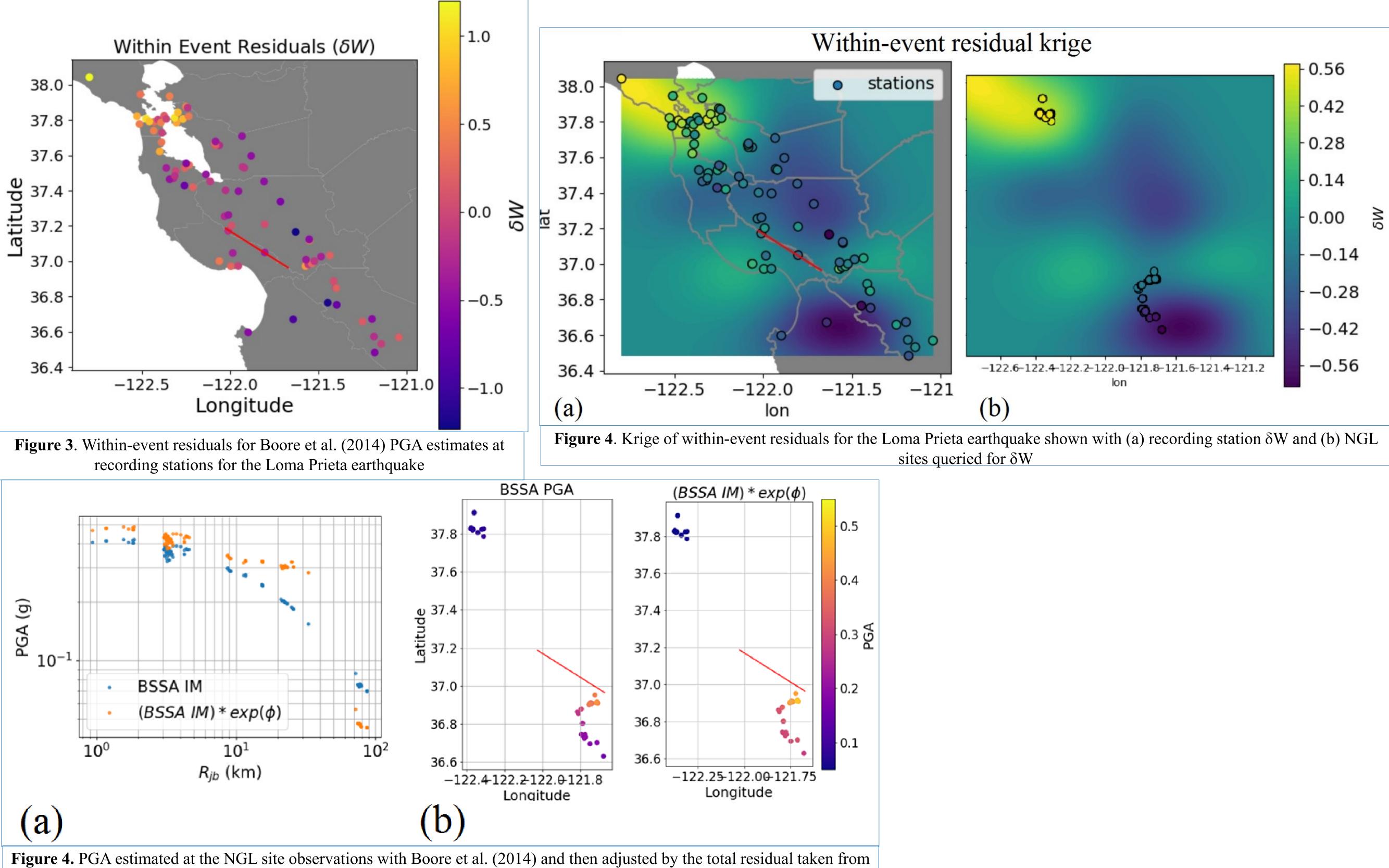


Figure 1. Recording stations and liquefaction sites of interest for the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake



the krige shown in (a) PGA-Rjb space and (b) latitude-longitude space

This project was made possible with support from:



UC Berkeley • Caltech • OSU • Stanford • UC Davis • UC Irvine • UC Los Angeles • UC San Diego • UNR • USC • U Washington

