



REMTECH EXPO

GEOSSIMICA



20 Settembre 2018

LIQUEFAZIONE E INSTABILITA' DINAMICA DEI TERRENI

Macrozonazione a scala Europea del rischio da liquefazione e metodologie di microzonazione

*C.G. Lai, C. Meisina, F. Bozzoni, R. Boni, V. Poggi,
E. Zuccolo, R. Cosentini, D. Conca, A. Famà*



UNIVERSITÀ
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RemTech Expo 2018 (19, 20, 21 Settembre) FerraraFiere

www.remtechexpo.com

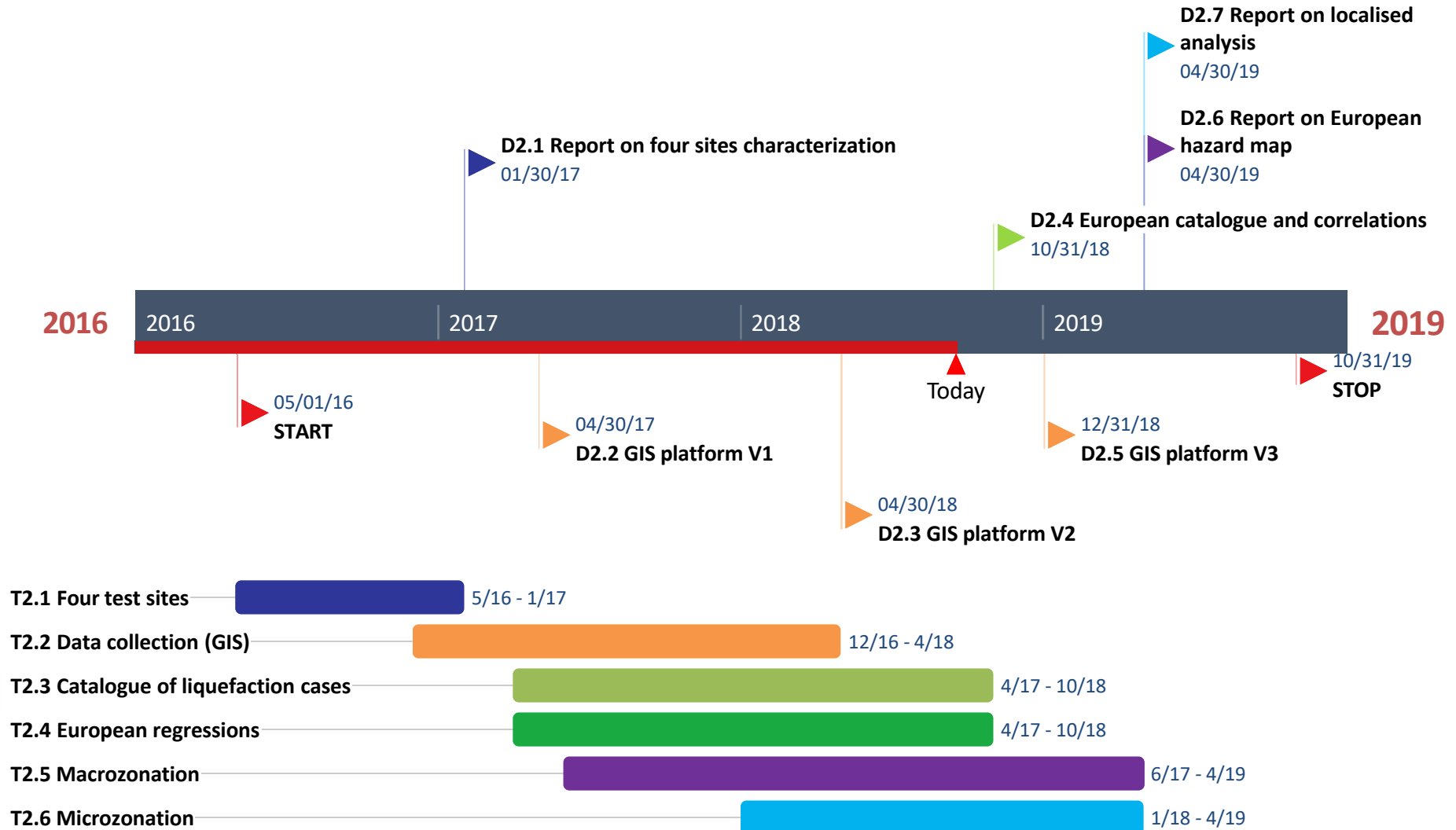


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TASKS OF WP2

- **T2.1 Ground characterization at the four European testing sites**
 1. *Emilia region in Italy*
 2. Lisbon area in Portugal
 3. Ljubljana area in Slovenia (by the Lower Sava river)
 4. Marmara region in Turkey
- **T2.2 Collection of geological and seismological data for Europe within a GIS framework**
- **T2.3 Construction of a GIS-based catalogue of historical liquefaction occurrences in Europe**
- **T2.4 Calculation of European regressions to predict liquefaction occurrence starting from the main seismological information of an earthquake**
- **T2.5 Development of a European liquefaction hazard map - MACROZONATION**
- **T2.6 Validation of the European liquefaction hazard map by detailed analysis at the four testing areas - MICROZONATION**

TIMETABLE OF WP2

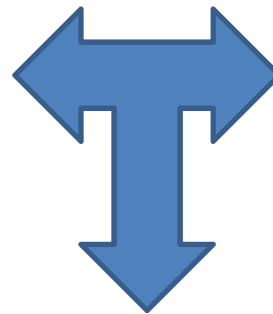


MACROZONATION OF LIQUEFACTION RISK AT THE EUROPEAN SCALE

OVERVIEW

✓ BASIC IDEA: combination of ground parameters and hazard parameters (PGA)

GROUND PARAMETERS
Liquefaction susceptibility



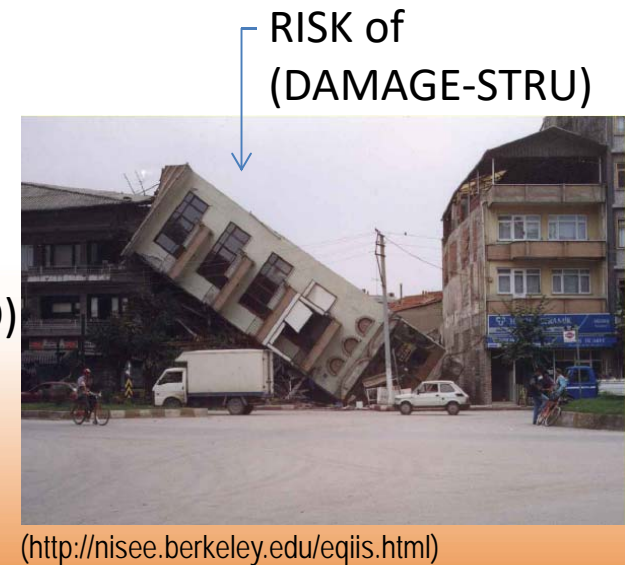
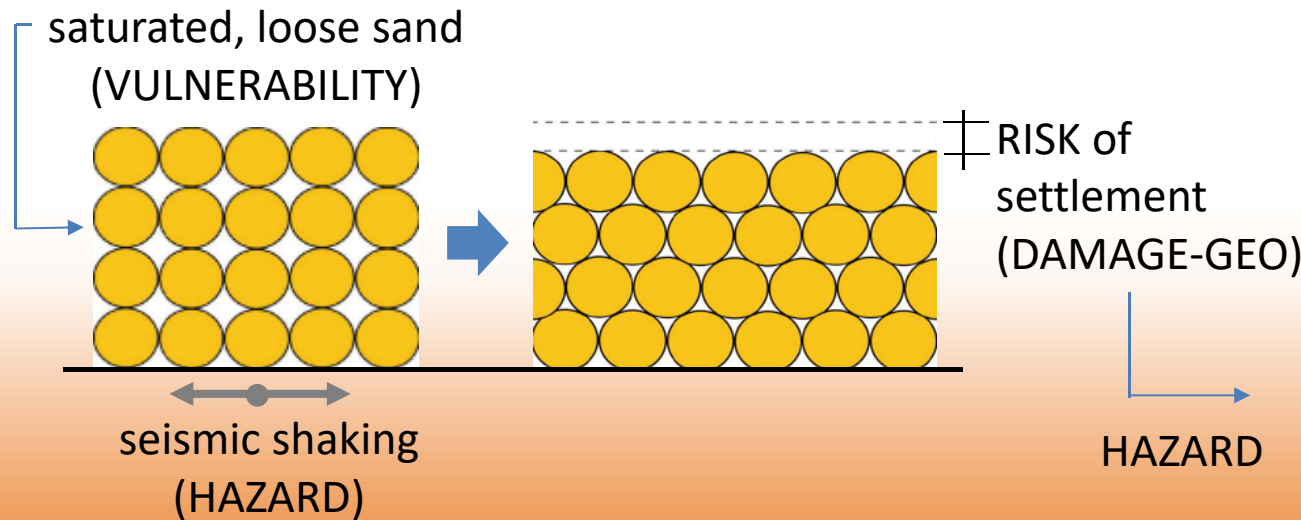
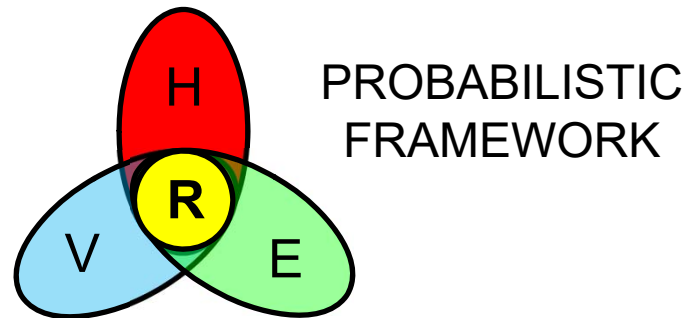
HAZARD PARAMETERS
Liquefaction triggering factors

LIQUEFACTION
RISK MAP

Definition of RISK from natural catastrophes

The most accredited *quantitative* definition of *RISK* from natural disasters is that proposed by UNESCO^(*) in 1972 which establishes that the RISK of a “system” (e.g. structure, slope, etc.) is the convolution of 3 *independent* random variables:

- HAZARD
- VULNERABILITY
- *EXPOSURE*



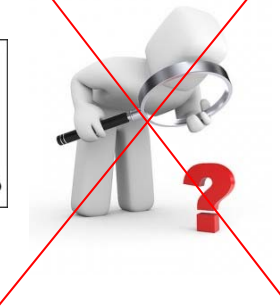
AIM OF THE MACROZONATION LIQUEFACTION HAZARD MAP



http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/europe_map.htm



The map shows a harmonized overview of European liquefaction hazard at the 1:5 Mil. scale



Cell size of 900 × 900 m and should not be enlarged to greater scales

Cannot be used for detailed and local visualization!

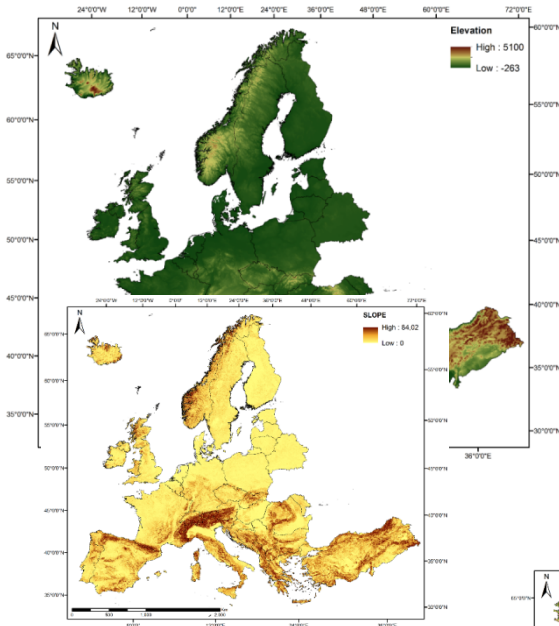
AVAILABLE AND DERIVED DATA

✓ Available geospatial and seismic data at European scale:

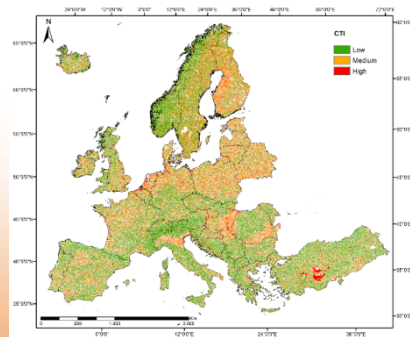
- Probabilistic seismic hazard maps EURO-MEDITERRANEAN region as proposed by the **SHARE project** for 6 return periods (i.e. 73, 102, 475, 975, 2475, 4975 years)
- Seismogenic zones for Europe
- European Database of Faults (EDSF)
- European vs30 model
- European LITHOLOGY map
- Quaternary geology map
- European DEM model → useful to extract terrain attributes especially morphological and hydrological parameters:
 - SLOPE
 - CTI (compound topographic index)
 - Hydro-graphic network
 - EUCLIDEAN DISTANCE from HYDRO-GRAPHIC NETWORK

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL AND DERIVED DATA

The lower spatial resolution of Shuttle Radar Topography Mission SRTM (90 m) requires lower computation capacity than the EU-DEM (30 m) for the processing of DEM-derived product of the entire European territory.

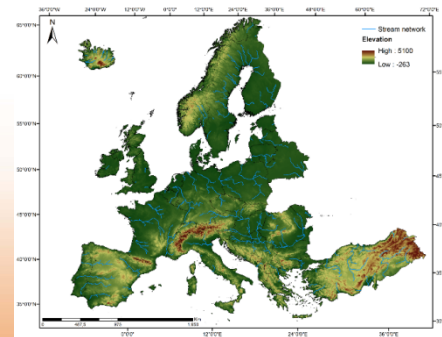


SLOPE

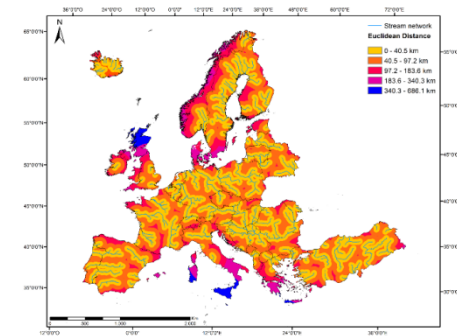


CTI (COMPOUND TOPOGRAPHIC INDEX)

<http://srtm.csi.cgiar.org>



EUCLIDEAN DISTANCE FROM STREAM NETWORK



HYDRO-GRAPHIC NETWORK



METHODS

Two different approaches have been identified:

1. DATA-DRIVEN METHODS

- ✓ Relation between **explanatory variables** (*i.e. factors that affect the occurrence of liquefaction*) and occurrence of liquefaction. Relation between **explanatory variables** and liquefaction occurrence is developed through a statistical/machine learning algorithm (Logistic Regression, ANN, SVM, Decision Trees, etc.)
- ✓ Calibrated (or *trained*) from **database** of past earthquakes where presence/absence of liquefaction has been mapped.

Data-driven method by Zhu et al. (2015) → logistic regression model

Logistic regression framework: a liquefaction occurrence probability ($P(X)$) is expressed in terms of **explanatory variables**.

Explanatory variables:

- PGA_M^*
- Shear-wave velocity (V_{s30})
- Compound topographic index (CTI)

*magnitude weighted peak ground acceleration

METHODS

Two different approaches have been identified:

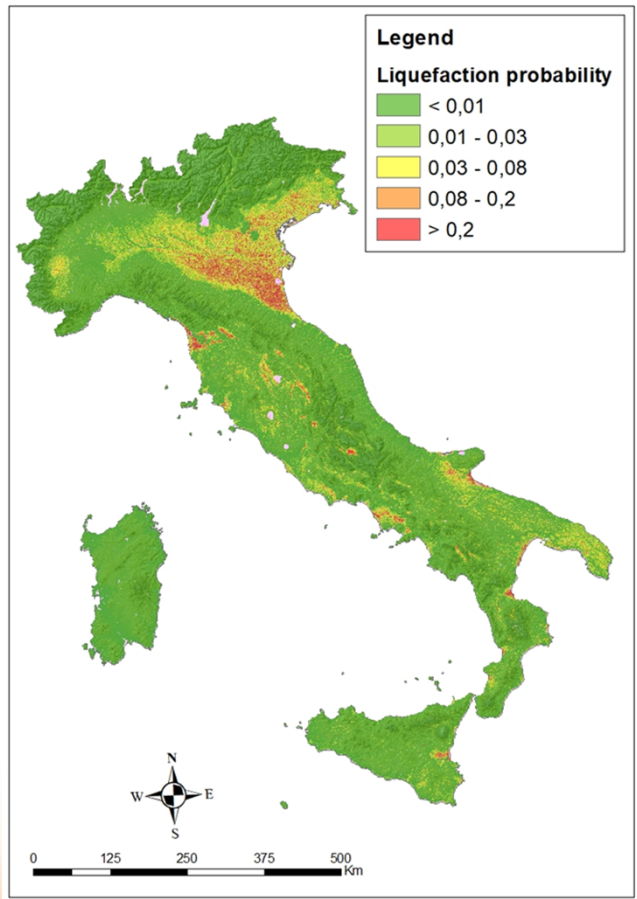
2. KNOWLEDGE-DRIVEN METHODS (based on experts' opinion)

- ✓ Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), introduced by T. Saaty, 1980), where the judgment of an **Expert** is applied in order to rank the **explanatory variables** (the highest the rank, the highest the contribution to the liquefaction hazard).
- ✓ A weight for each variable is computed
- ✓ Final map: integration of the variables via weighted sum and overlay operations.

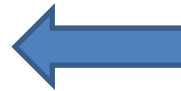


- *Technique used successfully to map seismic hazard zonation (Mohanty and Walling 2008, Pal et al. 2008, Bathrellos et al. 2009, Erden and Karaman 2012, He et al. 2014, Karimzadeh et al. 2014, Panahi et al. 2014, Quadrio et al. 2015)*

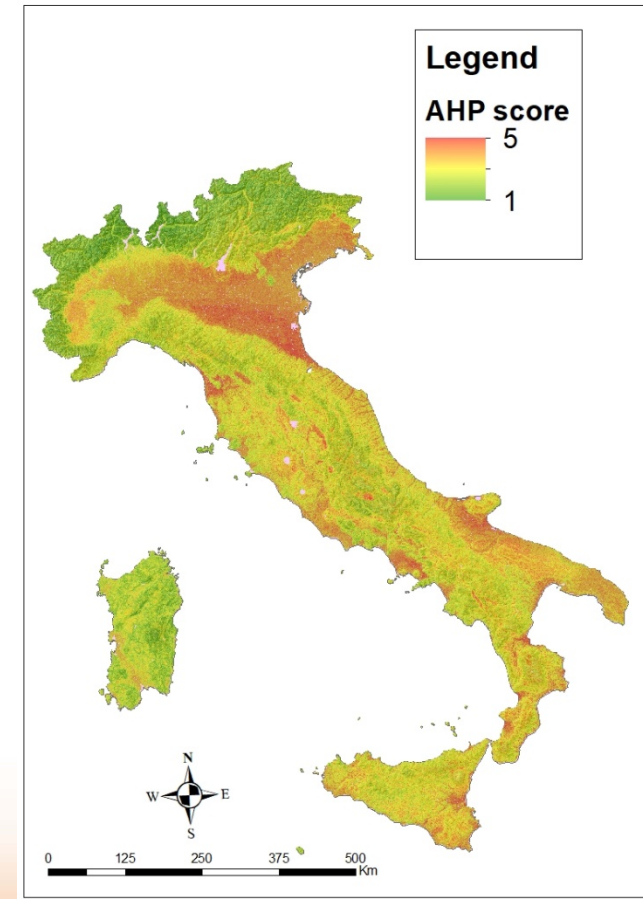
PRELIMINARY RESULTS



Logistic Regression
(Zhu et al., 2015)



AHP



- Preliminary application to the Italian area of two methods in a GIS environment
- PGA referred to the 475 years return period (extracted from SHARE)

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Some low seismicity zones and some non-susceptible zones may present a medium level for liquefaction hazard*.

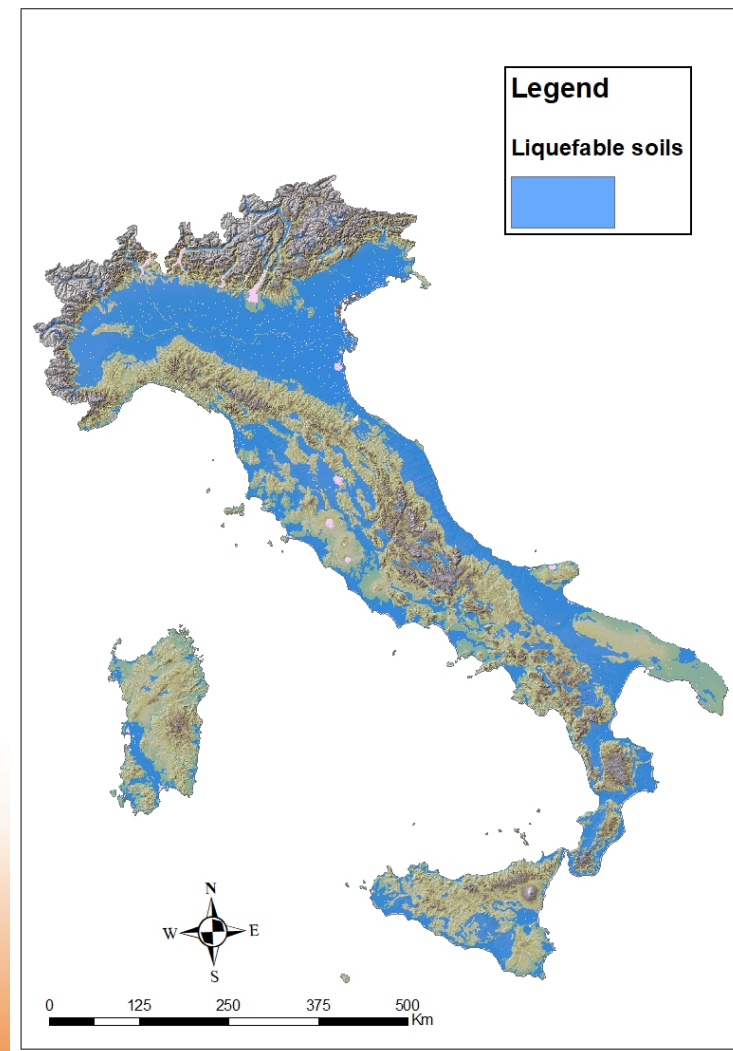


FILTERS



PGA Threshold
(0.1g, 475y)

Liquefable Soils



*more evident for the AHP method

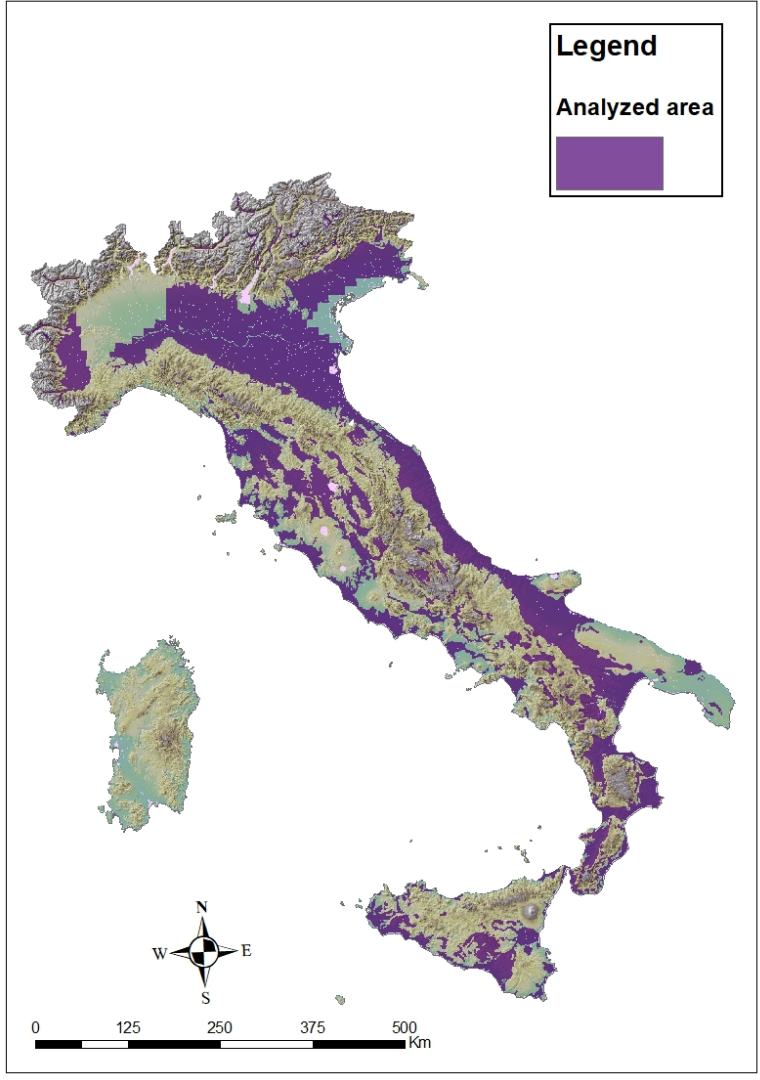
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Analyzed area

PGA Threshold

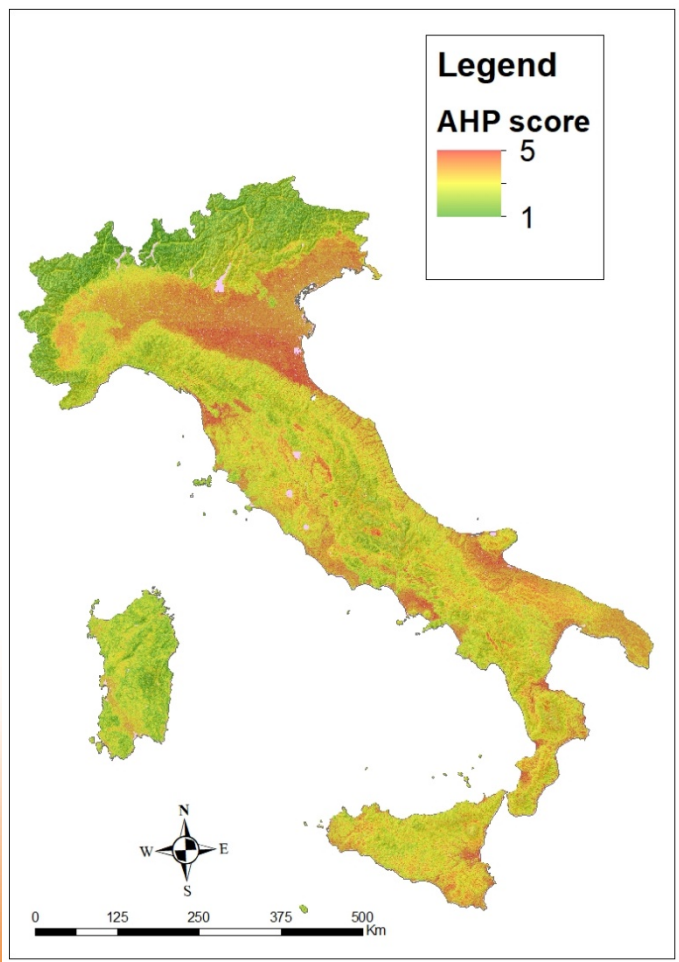


Liquefable Soils

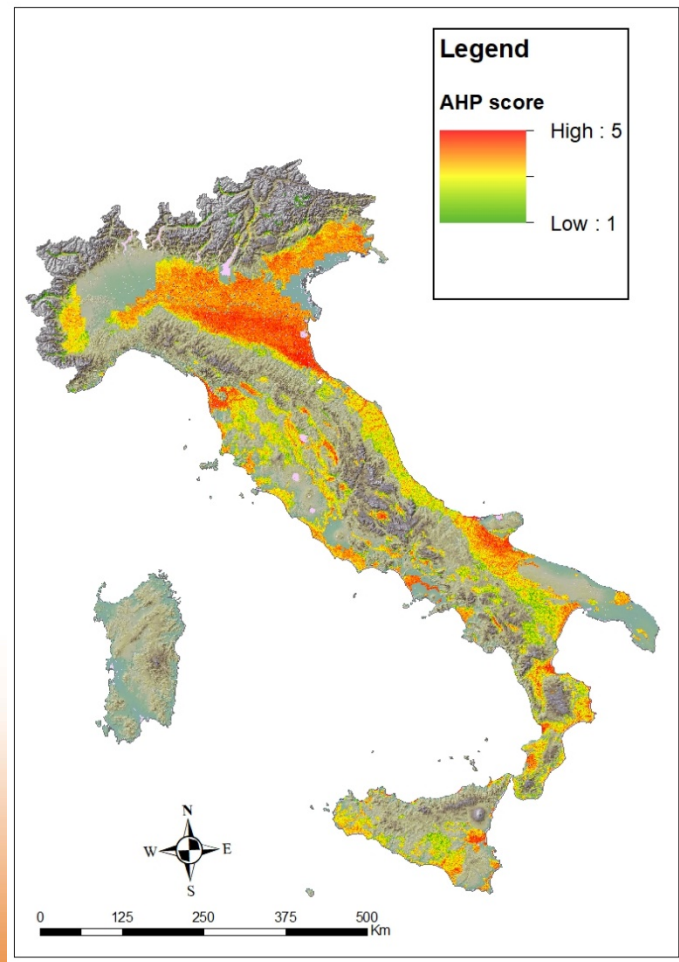


PRELIMINARY RESULTS

FILTERS OFF



FILTERS ON



AHP model

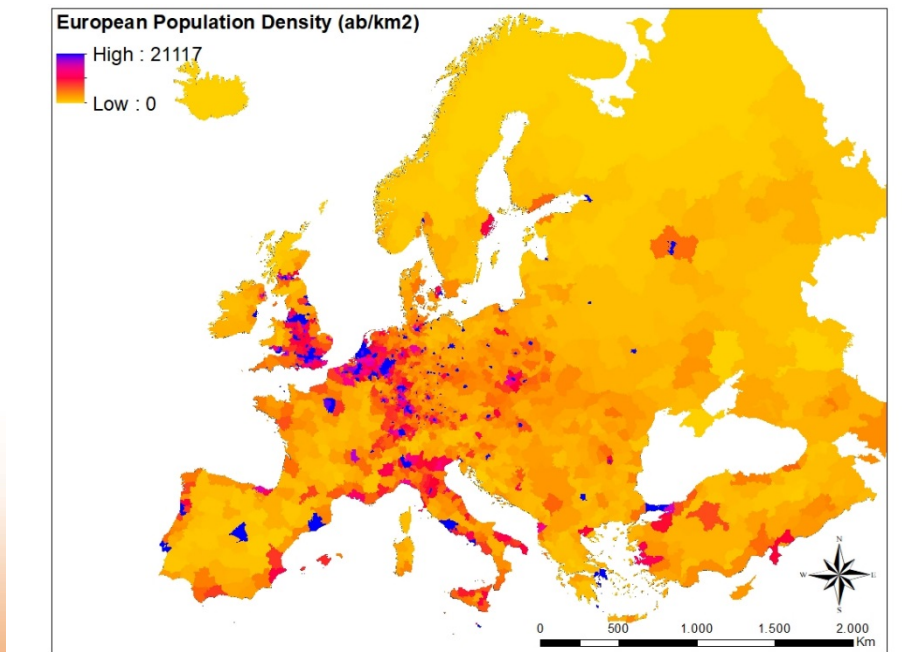
ONGOING ACTIVITIES TO COMPUTE LIQUEFACTION RISK MAP

Liquefaction Risk: convolution of hazard, vulnerability and **exposure**

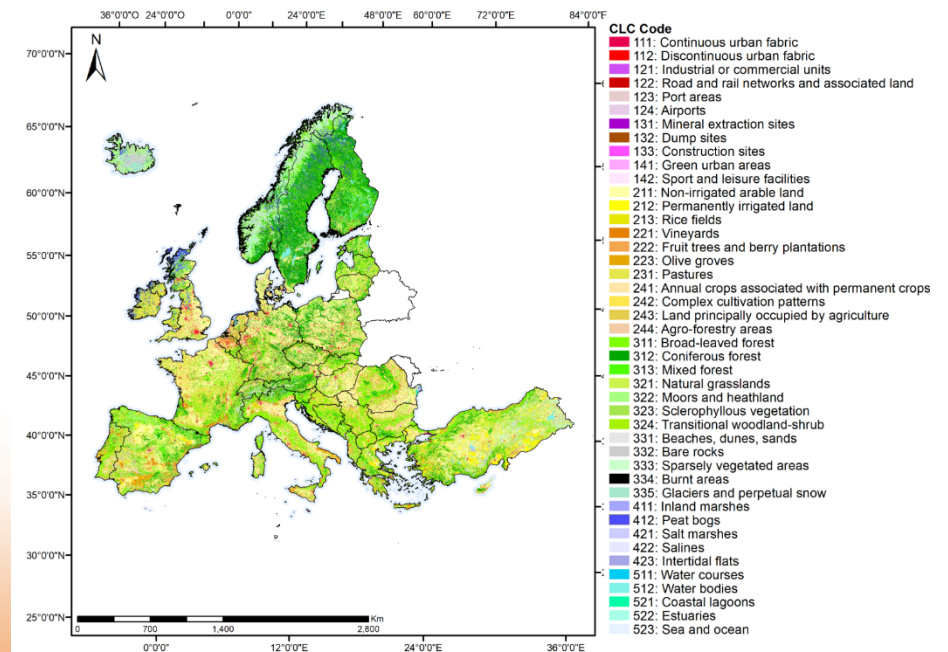
← Seismic input

↓ Soil Susceptibility

POPULATION DENSITY



CORINE Land use coverage map 2012



CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES AND REGRESSIONS

CONSTRUCTION OF A GIS-BASED CATALOGUE OF LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES IN EUROPE

FINAL AIM => **GIS-based catalogue containing historical information regarding the liquefaction-related phenomena occurred in Europe** (sand ejects and boils, soil settlements and lateral spreading, ground and structural failures).

Main **seismological features** of seismic events (date, geographic coordinates, magnitude, focal mechanism if known, etc.)

Liquefaction site parameters (geographic coordinates, epicentral distance, type of failure, etc.)

GIS-BASED CATALOGUE OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES IN EUROPE V1.0

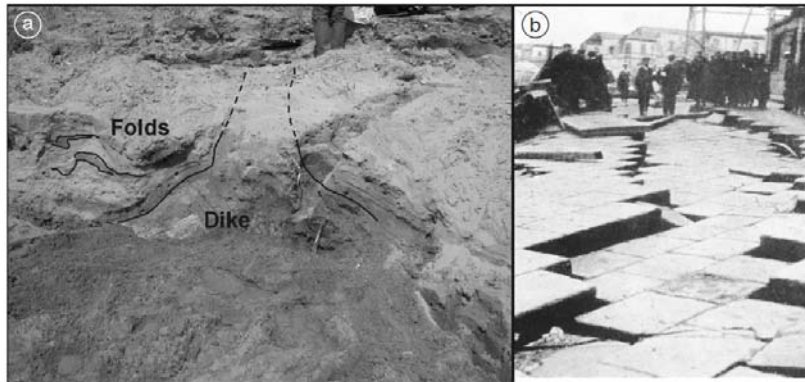
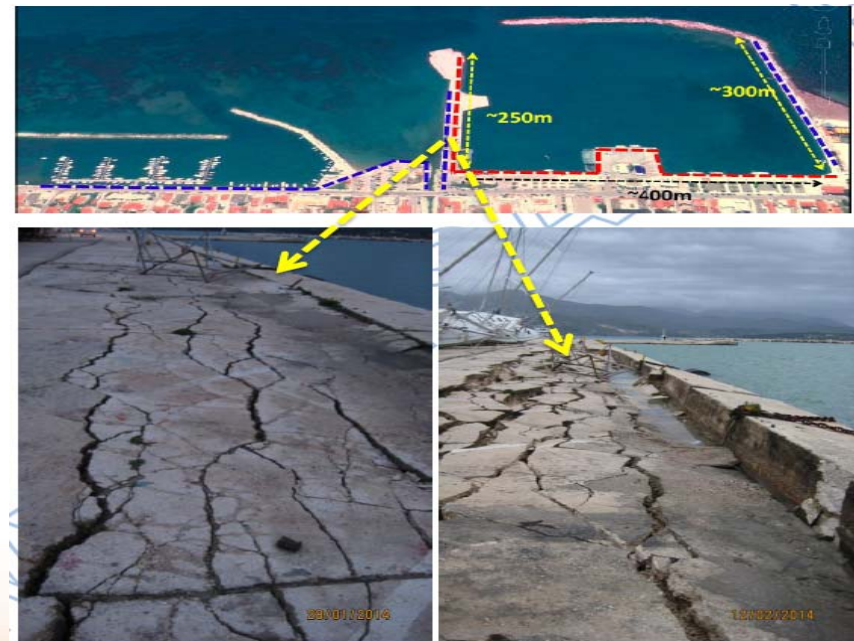


Fig. 2a,b. Examples of liquefaction features in Eastern Sicily: a) surveyed by means of paleo-seismological analysis in the Catania plain (after Guarnieri *et al.*, 2008); b) from historical reports, liquefaction in the Messina harbour after the 1908 earthquakes (after Baratta, 1910).



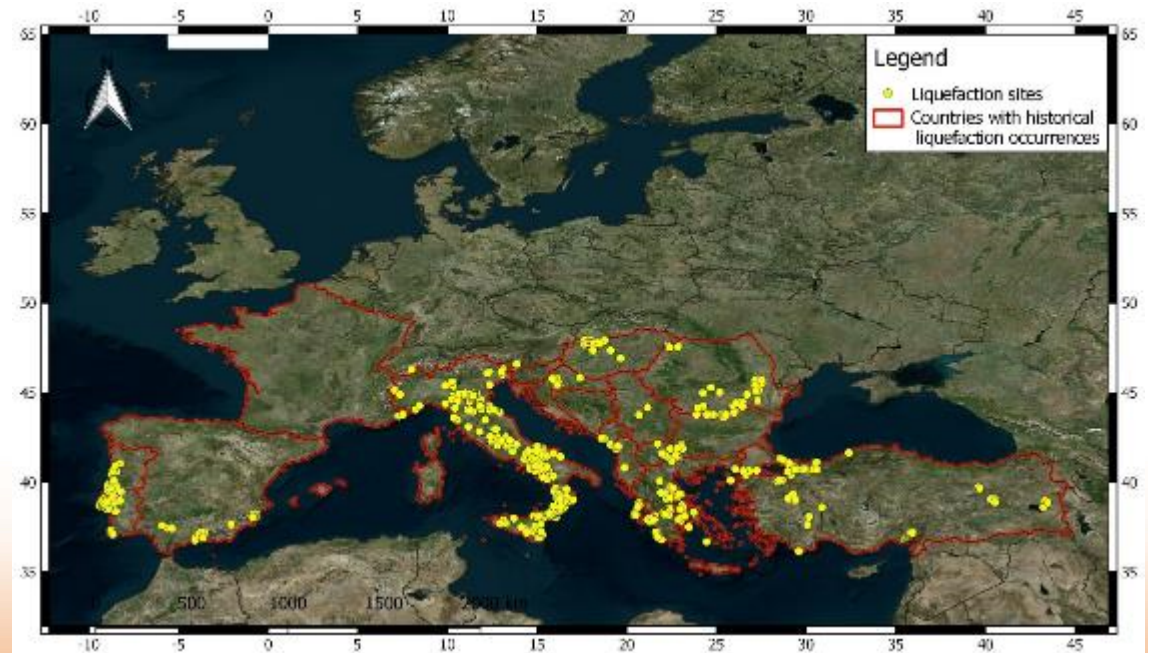
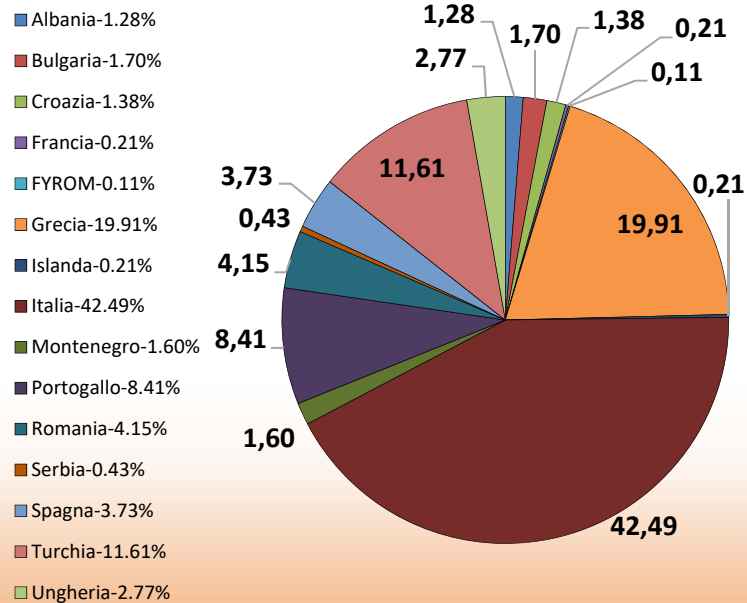
Sand volcano, 1911 earthquake [Gyori *et al.* 2014]



Liquefaction at Kefalonia port [Earthquakes report 2014]

GIS-BASED CATALOGUE OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES IN EUROPE V1.0

939 liquefaction cases in Europe induced by **188** earthquakes
(main source for earthquake: SHARE catalogue; national catalogues, such as CPTI15 for Italy)

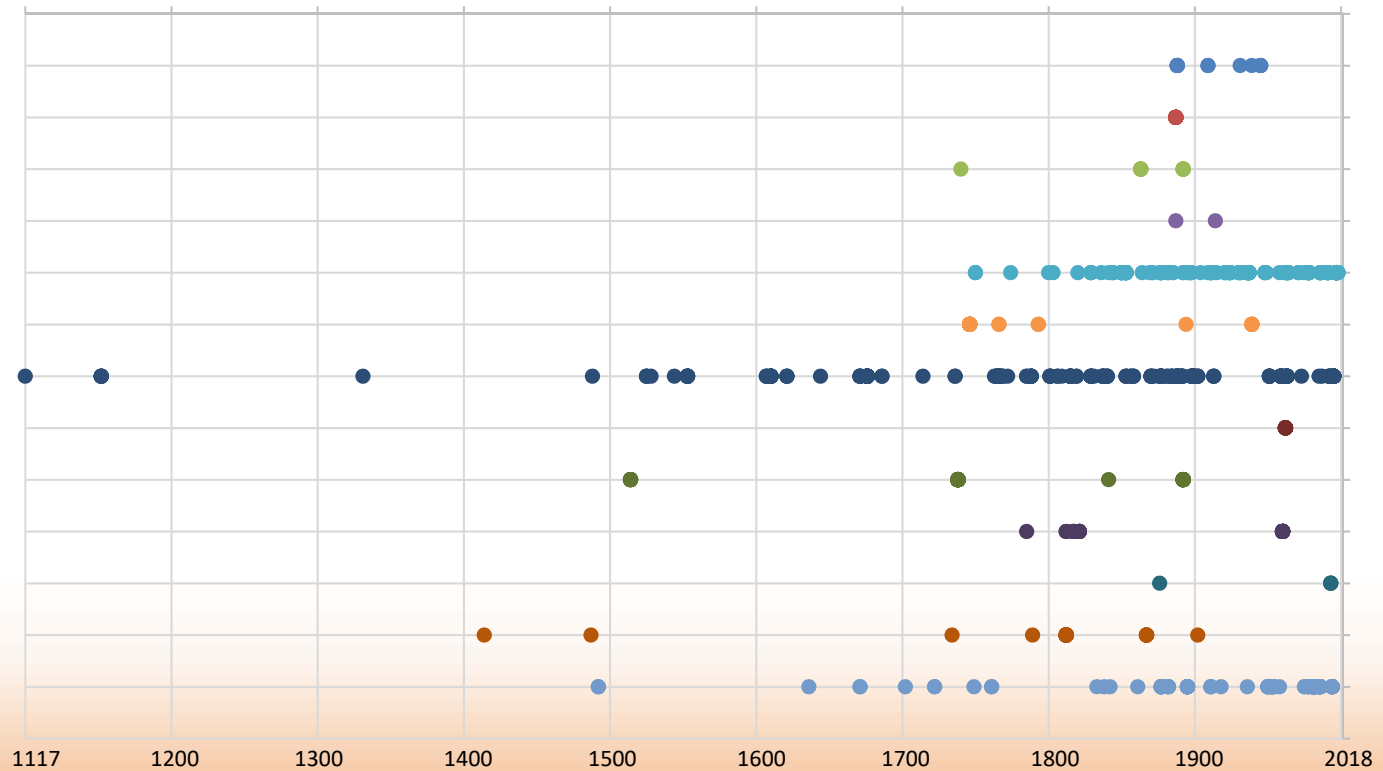


GIS-BASED CATALOGUE OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES IN EUROPE V1.0

What about the completeness of the catalogue?

Countries

- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- FYROM
- Greece
- Hungary
- Italy
- Montenegro
- Portugal
- Romania
- Serbia
- Spain
- Turkey

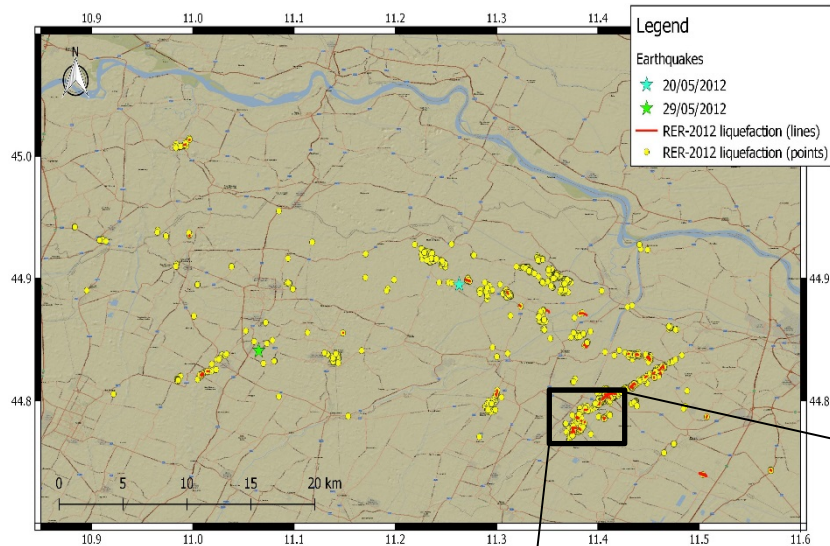


● Earthquakes inducing liquefaction

Years

GIS-BASED CATALOGUE OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES IN EUROPE V1.0

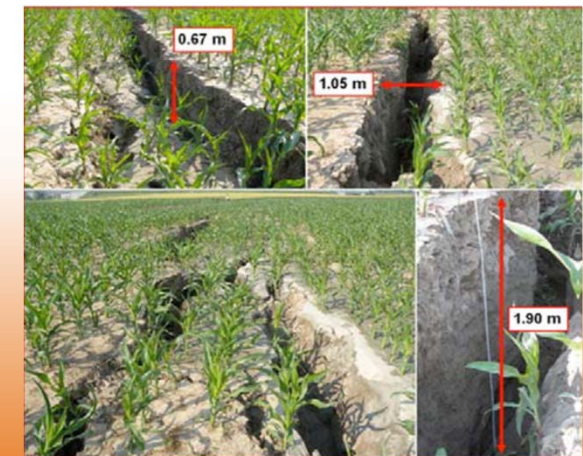
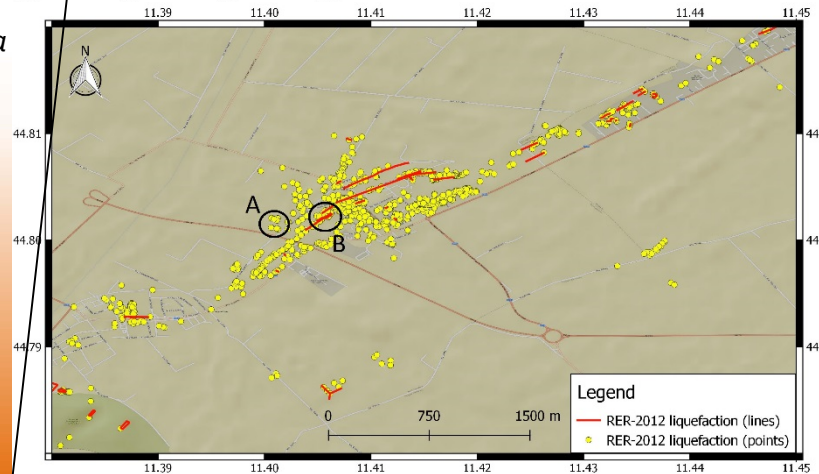
How to define a single case of liquefaction in the catalogue?



Liquefaction in site A
San Carlo
[Bozzoni et al., 2012]

Ground cracks in site B
San Carlo
[Bozzoni et al., 2012]

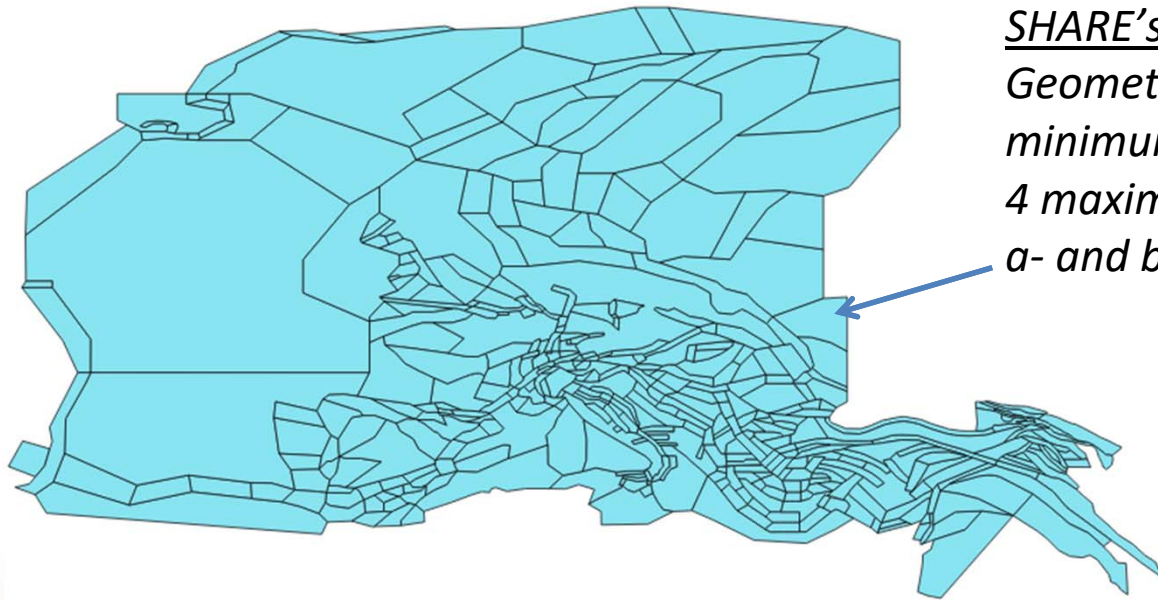
Liquefaction during the 2012 Emilia earthquakes



GIS-BASED CATALOGUE OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LIQUEFACTION OCCURRENCES IN EUROPE V1.0

What is the return period for each event of the catalogue?

- 1) Identification of the seismic sequences through the Gardner and Knopoff (1974) algorithm
- 2) Computation of the return period for each mainshock based on SHARE's seismogenic zones

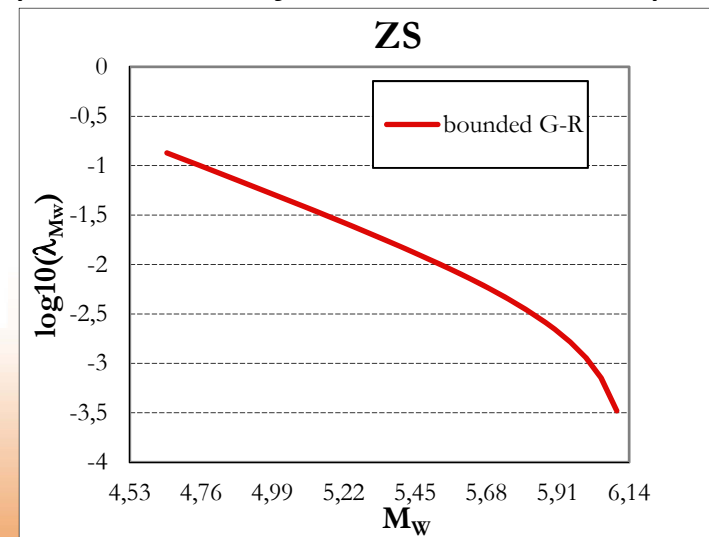


SHARE's products:

*Geometries of the SZ,
minimum and maximum seismogenic depth,
4 maximum magnitudes with weights,
a- and b- parameters of the GR relationship*

Return period for each mainshock

$$T_R = 1/\lambda_{Mw_mainshock}$$



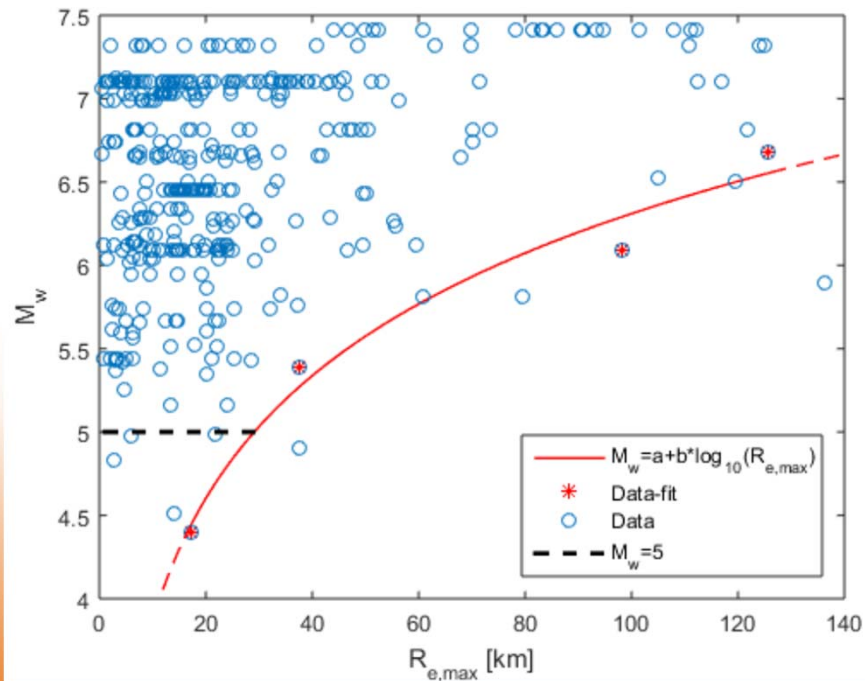
- 3) Association of the return period of the mainshock to the entire seismic sequence

CALCULATION OF ITALIAN RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MAGNITUDE AND DISTANCE FOR LIQUEFACTION

By adopting a general model from literature and a nonlinear least-squares solver

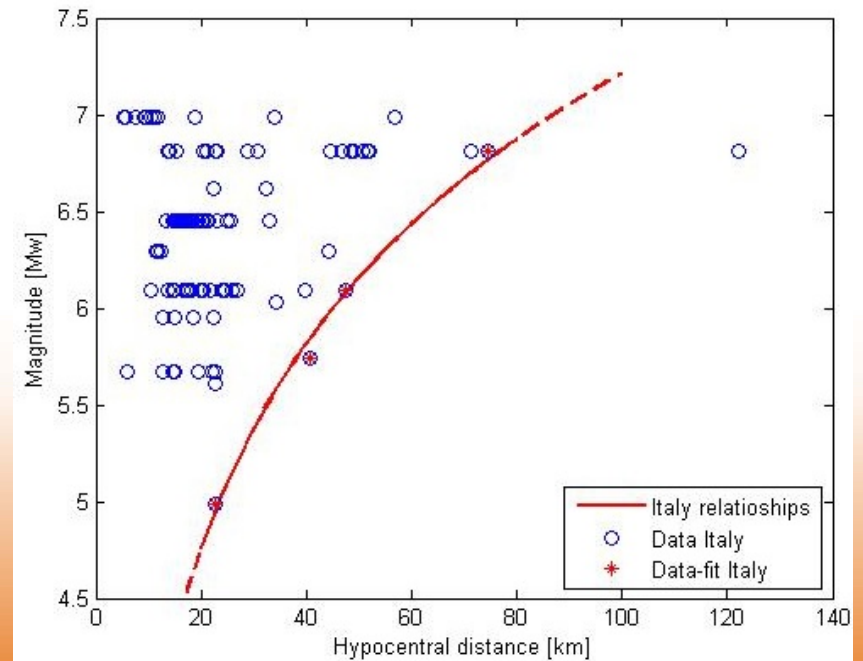
Relationship in epicentral distance:
393 data

$$M_w = 1,42 + 2,44 \log(R_e)$$



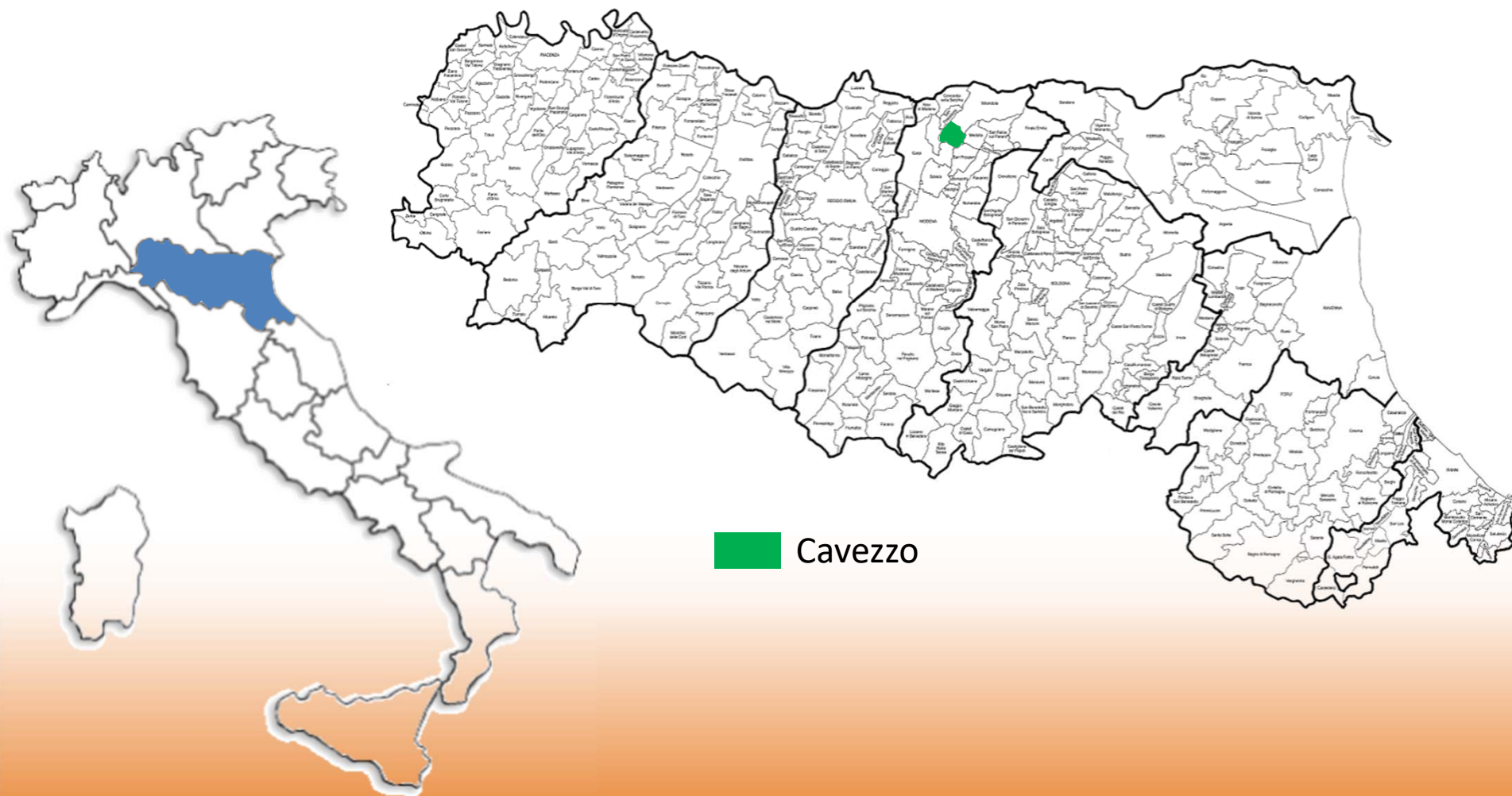
Relationship in hypocentral distance:
113 data

$$M_w = 0,184 + 3,514 \log(R_{hypo})$$



MICROZONATION OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL AT THE MUNICIPALITY SCALE

EMILIA REGION, ITALY CAVEZZO MUNICIPALITY



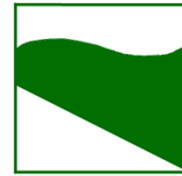
EMILIA REGION, ITALY CAVEZZO MUNICIPALITY

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT FOR MICROZONATION STUDY AT CAVEZZO

A voti unanimi e palesi

DELIBERA

- di approvare l'accordo di collaborazione inter-istituzionale con l'Università di Pavia - Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Architettura ed Eucentre, l'Amministrazione Provinciale di Modena e l'Amministrazione Comunale di Cavezzo finalizzato alla microzonazione sismica per lo scuotimento del suolo e per il rischio liquefazione del Comune di Cavezzo;
- di dare atto che il Responsabile del Servizio Geologico, sismico e dei suoli provvederà alla sottoscrizione dell'accordo di collaborazione inter-istituzionale ai sensi della Deliberazione n. 2416/2008, e che lo stesso avrà la durata di mesi dodici con decorrenza dalla data di stipula;
- di dare atto che il presente accordo non comporta impegni finanziari di ciascun Ente nei confronti dell'altro e che la Regione Emilia-Romagna, l'Università di Pavia - Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Architettura ed Eucentre, l'Amministrazione Provinciale di Modena e l'Amministrazione Comunale di Cavezzo contribuiranno allo svolgimento delle attività previste mettendo a disposizione ognuno le proprie competenze, i dati in proprio possesso e il proprio personale.



Regione Emilia-Romagna



Provincia
di Modena



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EMILIA REGION, ITALY CAVEZZO MUNICIPALITY

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY UNIPV-EUCENTRE TEAM

- ✓ GROUND CHARACTERIZATION IN CAVEZZO
- ✓ GIS DATABASE INCLUDING GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL TESTS IN CAVEZZO
- ✓ DEFINITION OF A SEISMO-STRATIGRAPHIC MODEL FROM GEOPHYSICAL TESTS
- ✓ DEVELOPMENT OF A GEOLOGICAL-GEOTECHNICAL MODEL FROM BOREHOLES & CPT
- ✓ GROUND RESPONSE ANALYSIS
- ✓ PROCEDURE FOR LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT - *FIRST VERSION (V1)*.
PRELIMINARY APPLICATION FOR CAVEZZO

GROUND CHARACTERIZATION IN CAVEZZO

Starting point - Database Regione Emilia Romagna (RER) – Jun. 2016

LIQUEFACT investigation campaigns - Phase 1

Geostudi Astier – **Dec. 2016**

Geotecnica Veneta and UNIPV- DSTA (prove Lab.) – **Jan. 2017**

Collection and digitization of post-2012 earthquakes data (MUDE) – Jul. 2017

LIQUEFACT investigation campaigns – Phase 2

INGV – **Oct./Nov. 2017**

OGS – **Jan./Feb. 2018**

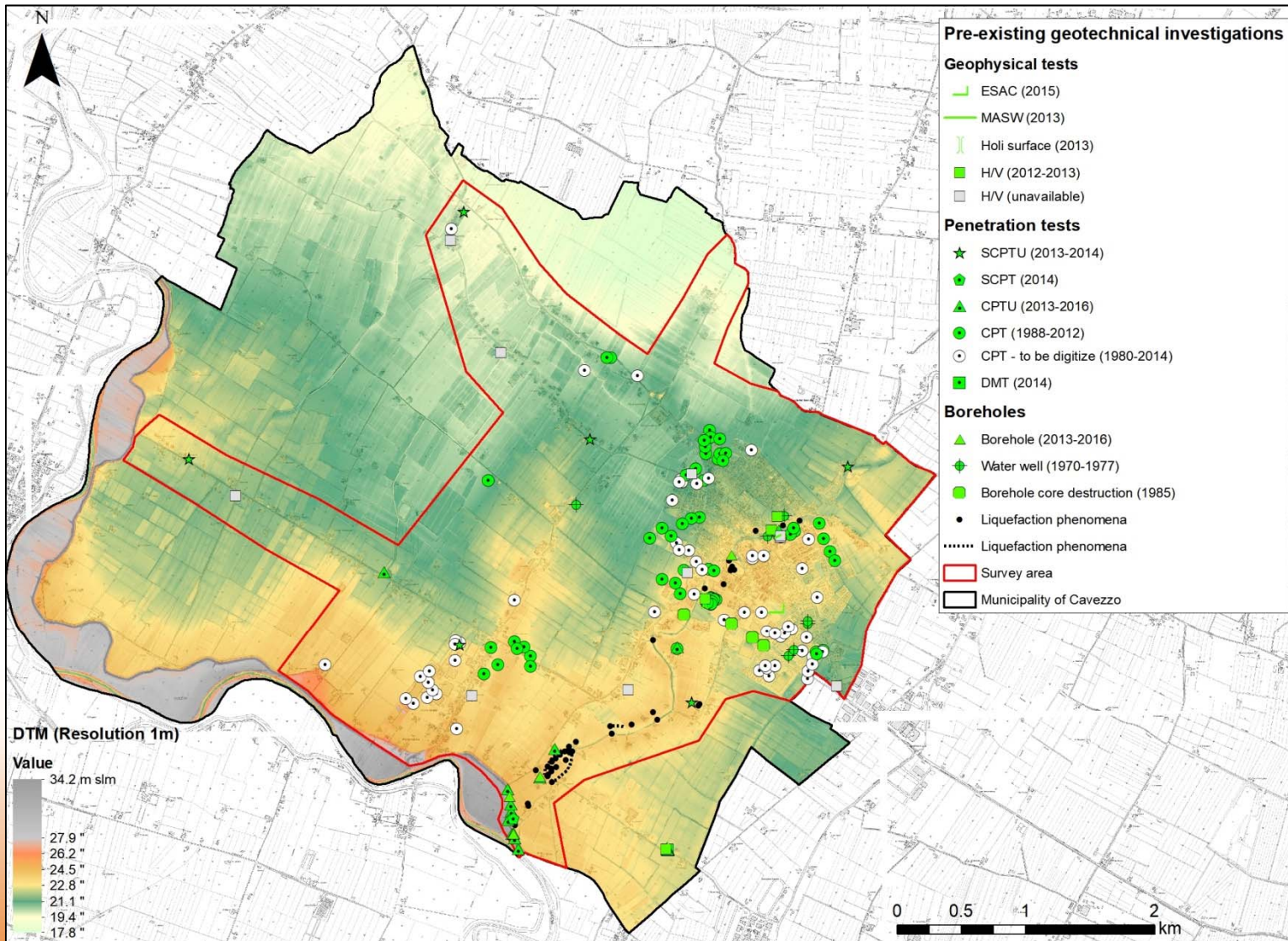
Investigation campaigns funded by Comune di Cavezzo and RER
Tecnoin Geosolution and Elletipi (prove Lab.) – **Dec. 2017/Jan. 2018**

EUCENTRE investigation campaign – Mar. 2018

GROUND CHARACTERIZATION IN CAVEZZO

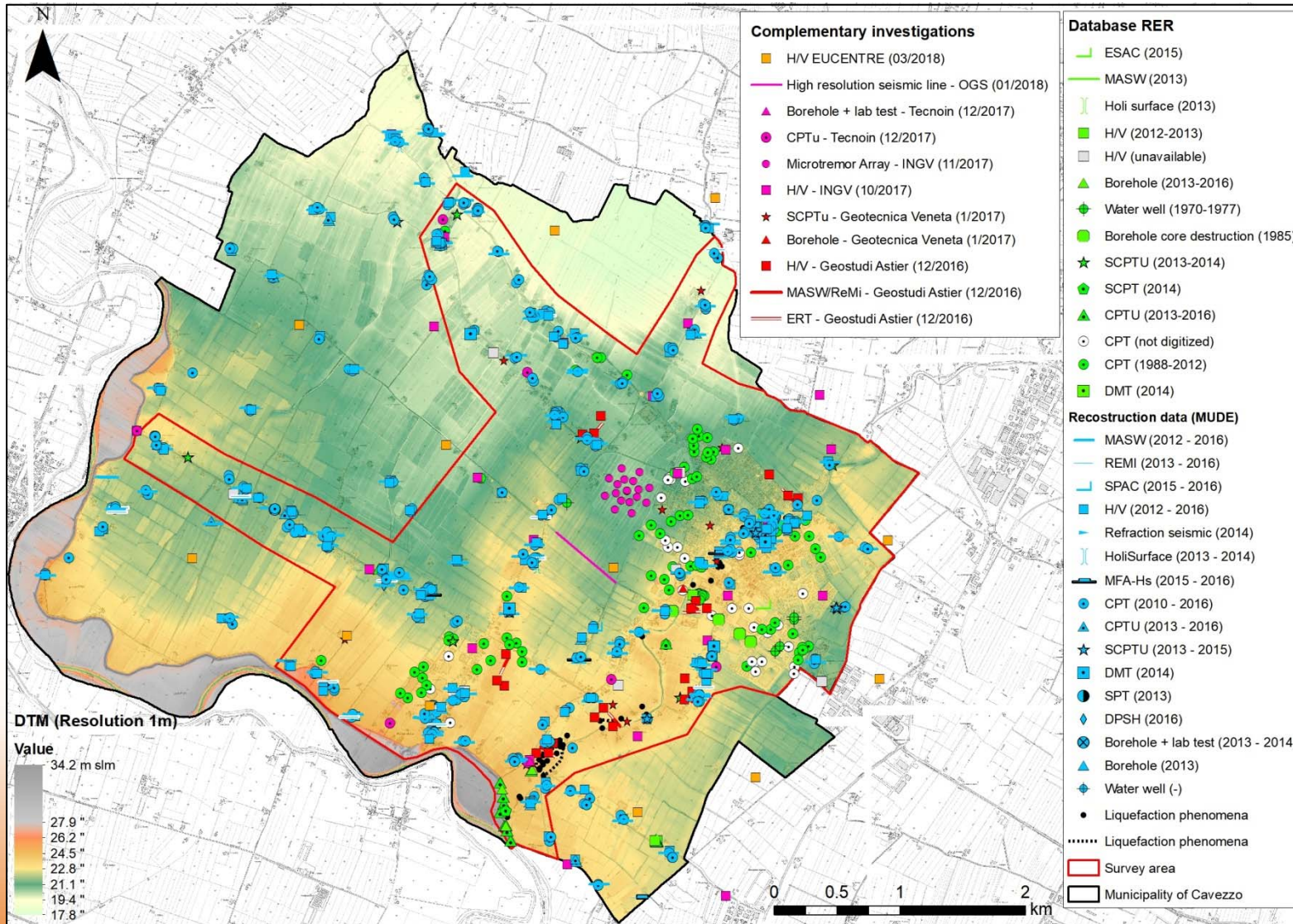
Jun. 2016

STARTING
POINT

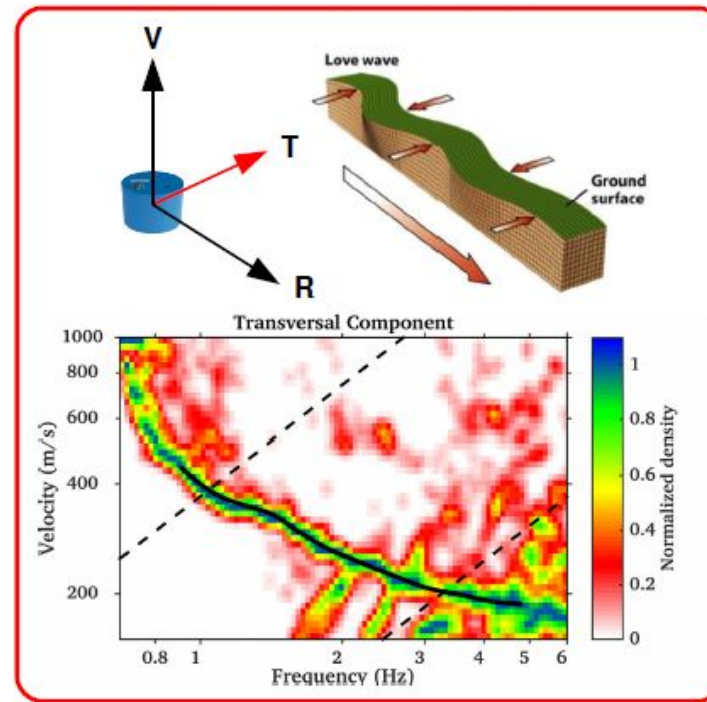
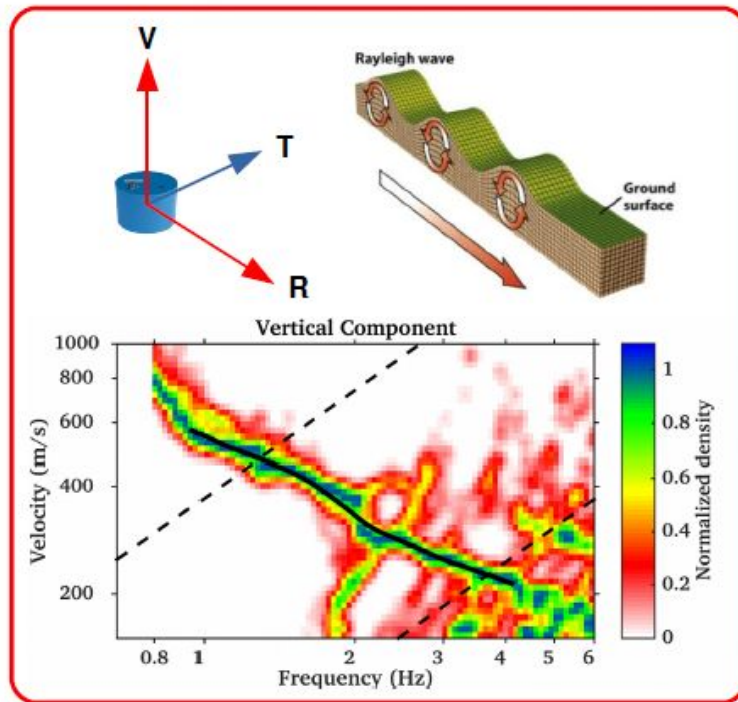
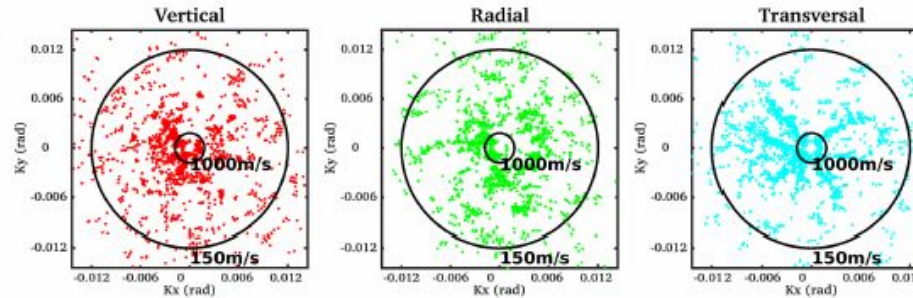


GIS DATABASE INCLUDING GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL TESTS IN CAVEZZO

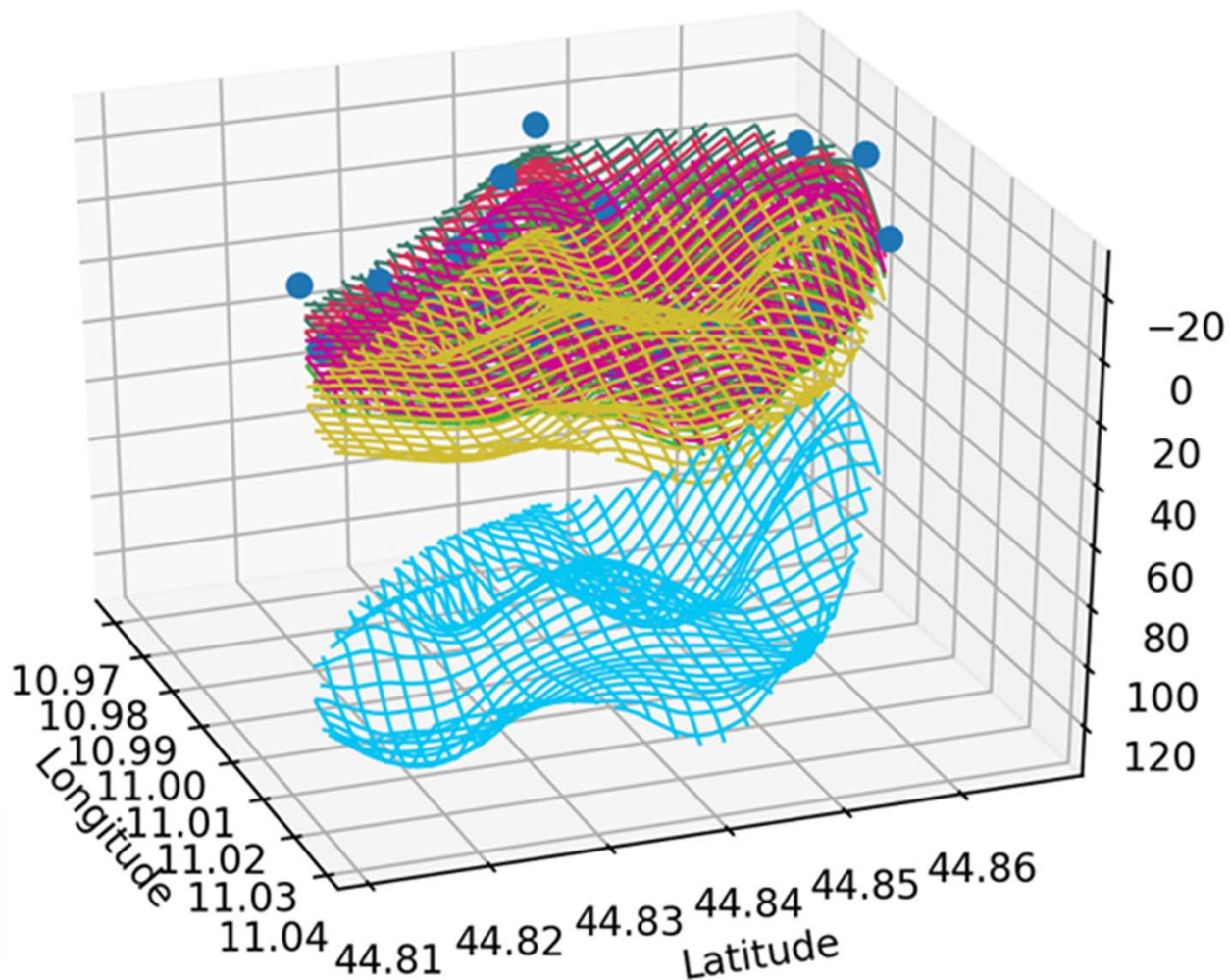
May. 2018



CONSTRUCTION OF A SEISMO-STRATIGRAPHIC MODEL USING GEOPHYSICAL TESTS IN CAVEZZO

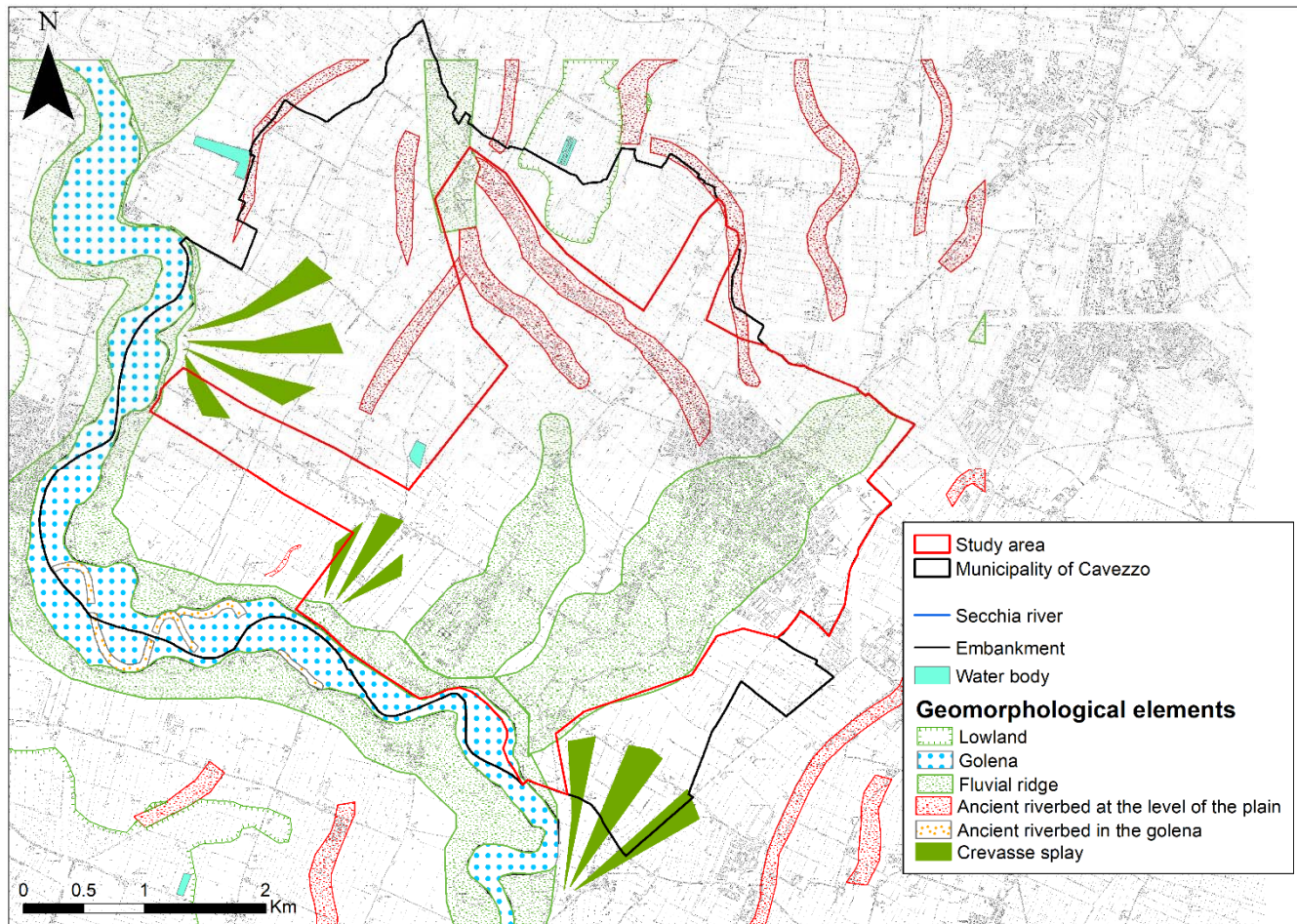


CONSTRUCTION OF A SEISMO-STRATIGRAPHIC MODEL USING GEOPHYSICAL TESTS IN CAVEZZO



CONSTRUCTION OF GEOLOGICAL MODEL IN CAVEZZO

- Geomorphological map

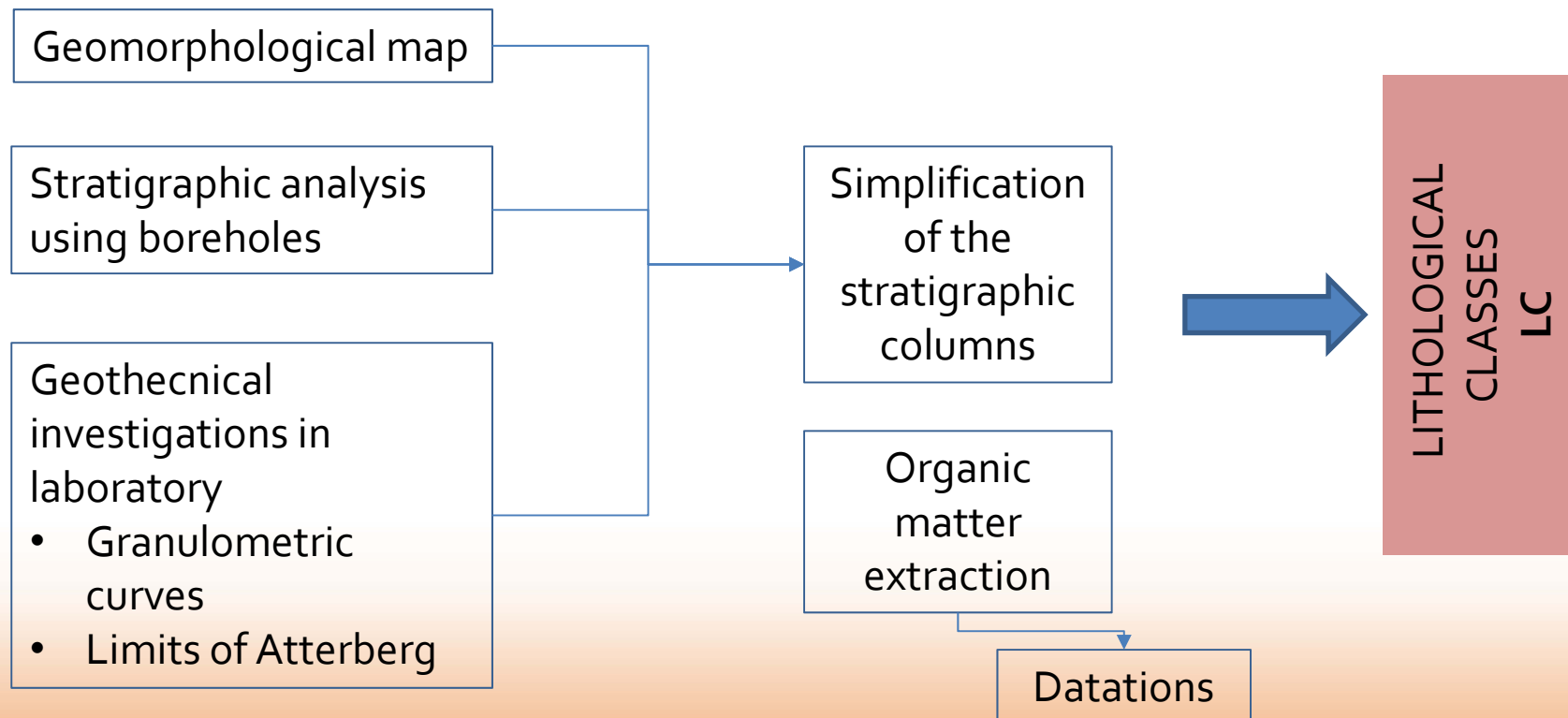


Derived from LIDAR
(1x1m) and aerial
photointerpretation

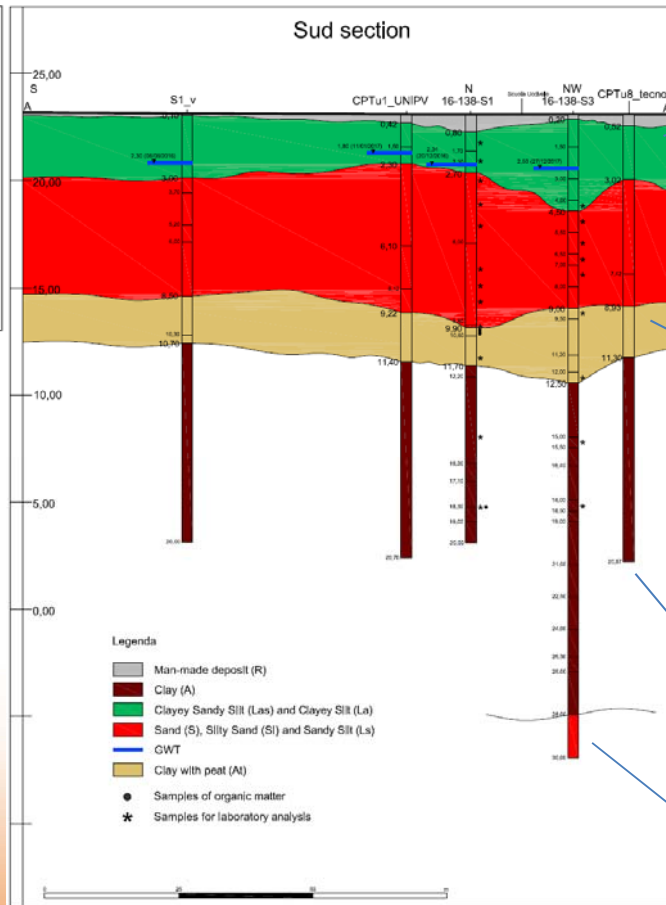
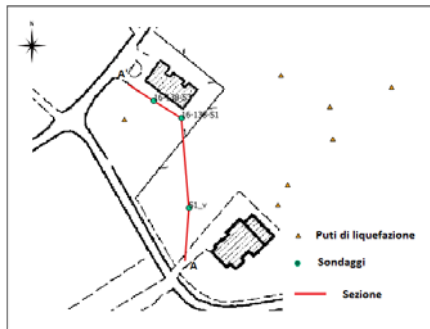
Castaldini, 2018

CONSTRUCTION OF GEOLOGICAL MODEL IN CAVEZZO

Lithological classes detection



CONSTRUCTION OF GEOLOGICAL MODEL IN CAVEZZO



UNITA' A: estremamente eterogenea, prevalenza delle classi litologiche (La, Las), con intercalazioni di sabbia limosa (SI) generalmente di modesto spessore (Piana alluvionale recente).



UNITA' B: classi litologiche S, SI, Ls (Canali fluviali).



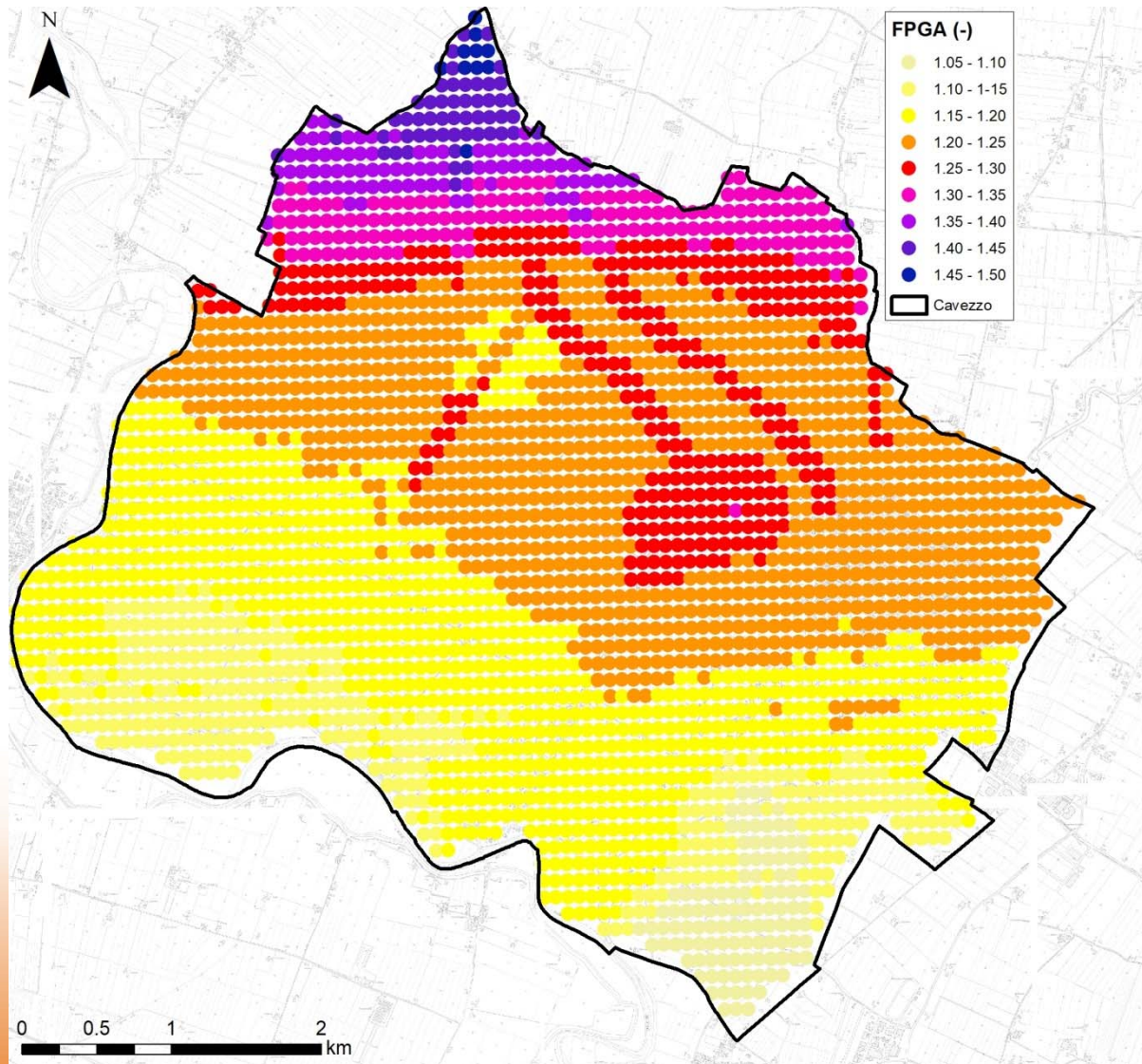
UNITA'C:argilla (A) con abbondante sostanza organica (At), (Ambiente lacustre/palustre).



UNITA'D: costituita essenzialmente da argilla (A),(Piana alluvionale antica).

UNITA'E: sabbie molto addensate (Canali fluviali più antichi).

GROUND RESPONSE ANALYSIS



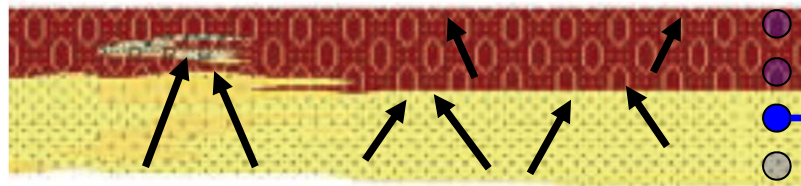
RP 475 years

229768 analyses:
2984 grid nodes,
11 soil models and
7 accelerograms.

ASSESSMENT OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL

Capacity of the soil to resist liquefaction (susceptibility)

CRR *Cyclic Resistance Ratio*



*Factor of safety against
Liquefaction and
Probability of liquefaction*

Seismic demand on a soil layer

CSR *Cyclic Stress Ratio*

Point-wise assessment of liquefaction at different depths combined into a **single index**, such as Liquefaction Potential Index LPI, Liquefaction Severity Number LSN, etc.

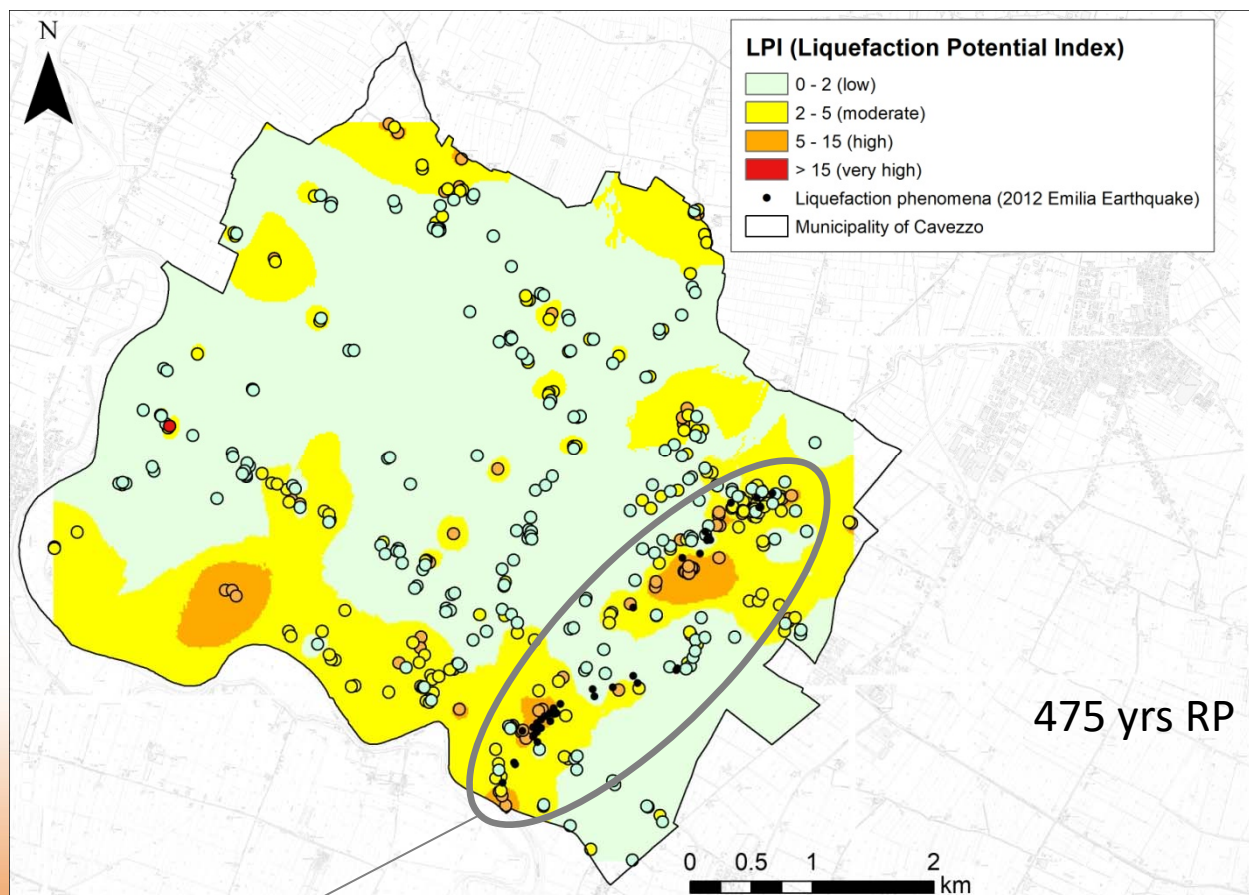
For CPT (e.g. ICMS-RER, 2015; Green et al., 2014; Cubrinovski et al., 2017), three independent empirical methods applied :

- Methodology A: Robertson (2009)
- Methodology B: Boulanger e Idriss (2015)
- Methodology C: Moss et al. (2006)

Procedure takes into account **epistemic uncertainty** by using logic tree.

PRELIMINARY APPLICATION AT CAVEZZO

Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI)

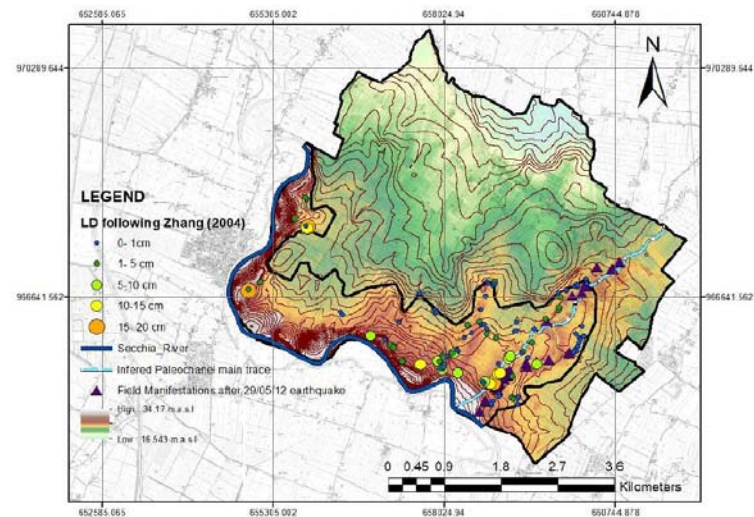


▲ Liquefaction occurrences after May 29, 2012 earthquake

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

Critical state-based correlations to be added in logic tree

Assessment of lateral spreading



Coupled advanced numerical modelling