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Machine Learning for Assessing Soil Liquefaction Risk in Seismic Zones

by :
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Project Description

- Risk management project
- Directly relevant to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)



Goals and Objectives

- Building a liquefaction prediction model
By analyzing historical earthquake data
and geotechnical parameters
- Using the model as a helping tool in
mitigating the risks associated with
liquefaction



Importance and Rationale



Where:

$\sigma \equiv$ Total normal stress (F/A)

$\sigma' \equiv$ Effective normal stress

$u \equiv$ Pore water pressure

- Liquefaction is the process in which a mass of soil loses its strength and starts to behave like a liquid
- **Need?**
- Severe damages
- Financial burden



The forms of damage



- Tilting
- Sinking
- Floating
- Lateral movement

Ikuo Towhata, GEE, 2008 Springer

Value Propositions

- **Field methods:** SPT, CPT, shear wave velocity
- **Laboratory methods:** triaxial test, cyclic direct simple shear test, centrifuge modeling, shake table test.
- **Analytical methods**
- **Numerical methods**
- **AI methods**

Traditional methods

- Accuracy is limited (because of the complexity of geological formations)

ML Models

- transformative opportunity to overcome the accuracy challenges

Project Elements

Data Collection

Data Processing

**Model Training and
Evaluation**

**Feature
Engineering**

**Deep Learning
Model**

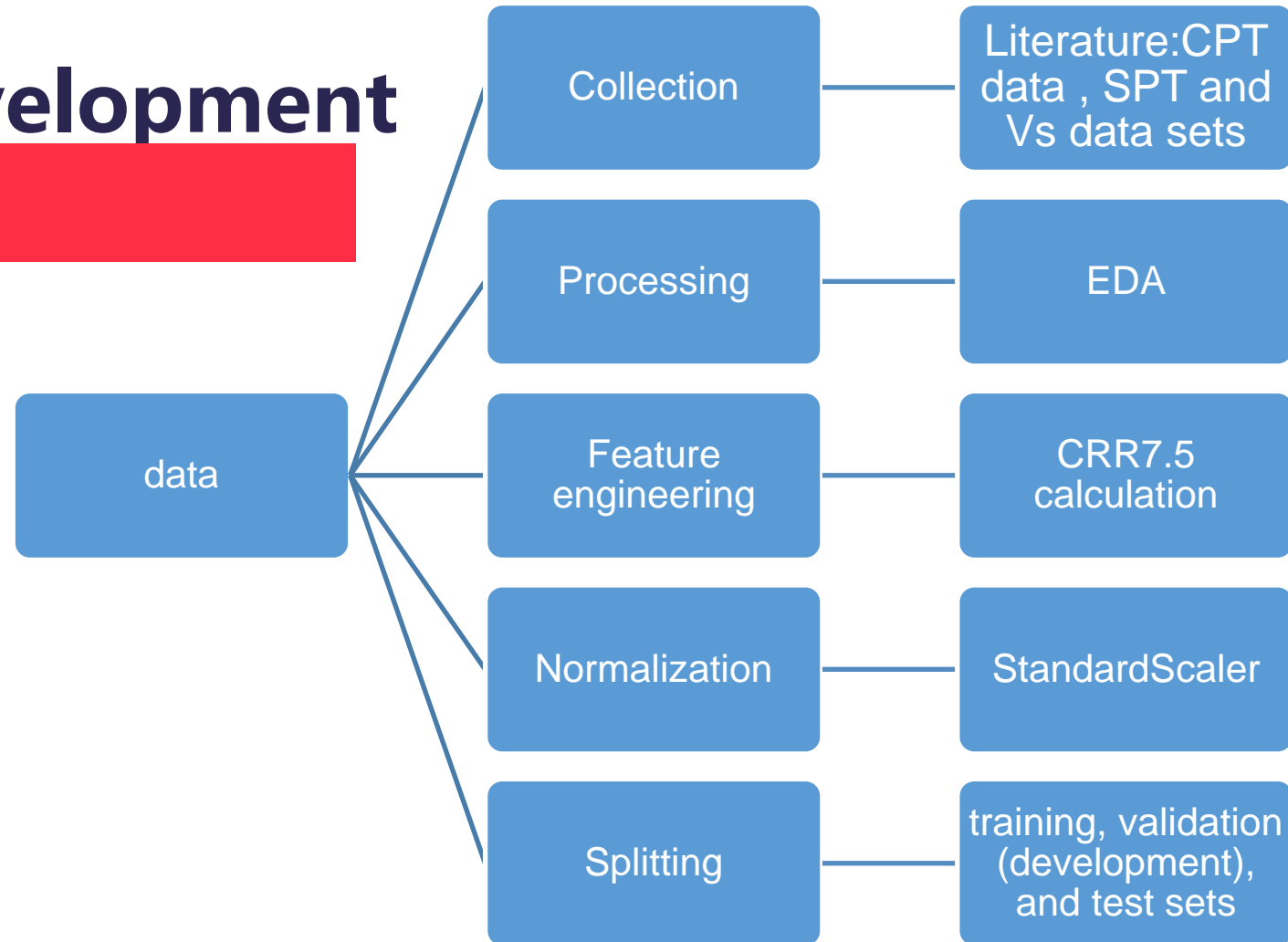
Data Normalization

**Model Deployment
and Monitoring**

Dataset Splitting

**Risk Assessment
API**

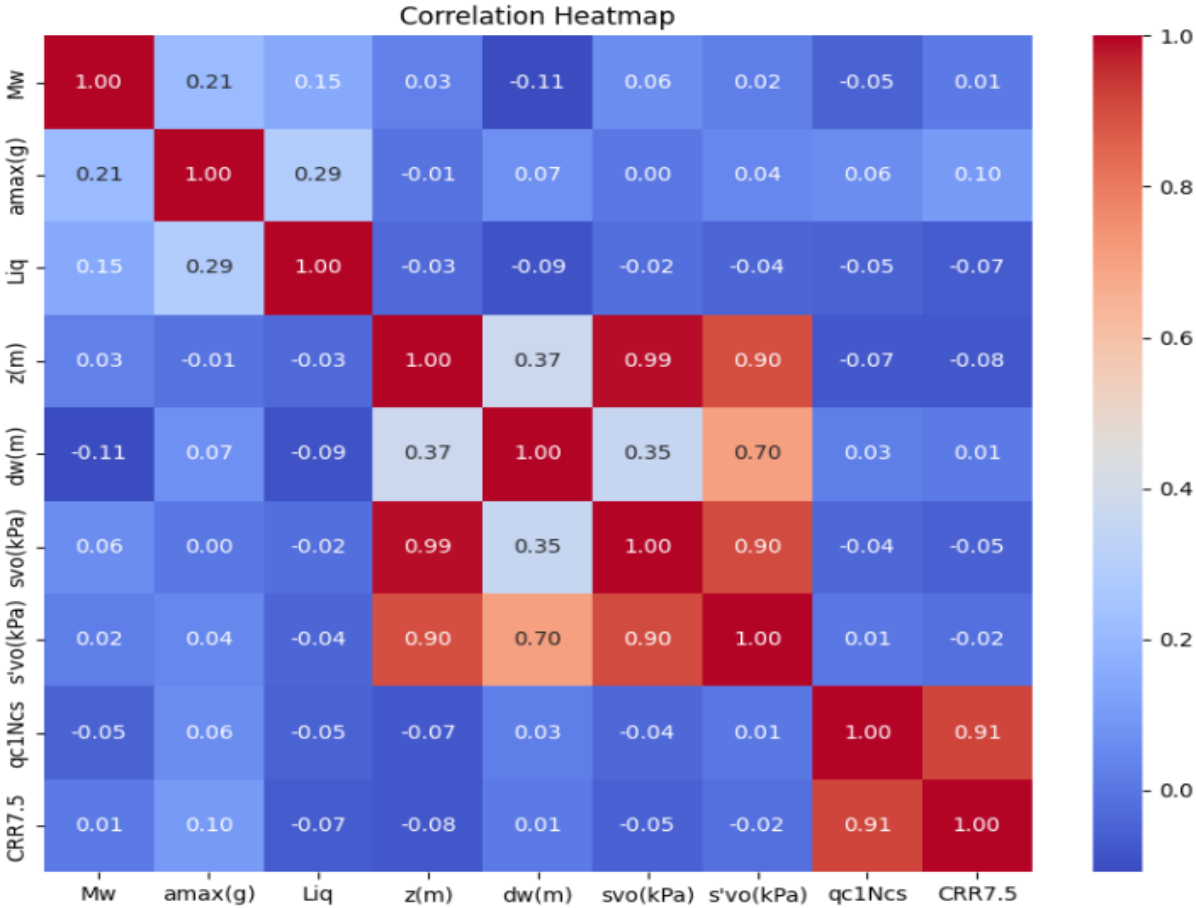
Project Development



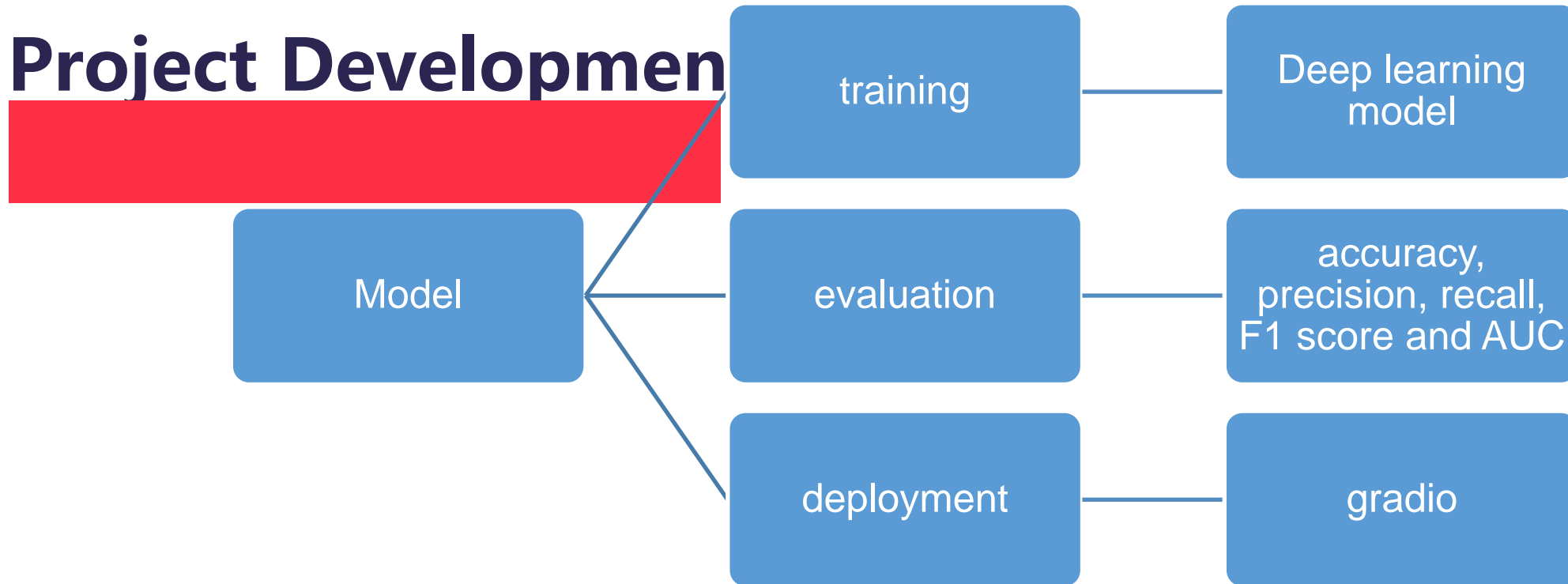
Project Development

Table 1 distribution of cases across non-liquefied and liquefied conditions

cases	SPT	CPT	Vs
Non -Liquefied	412	511	505
Liquefied	311	175	585



Project Development



Model Selection

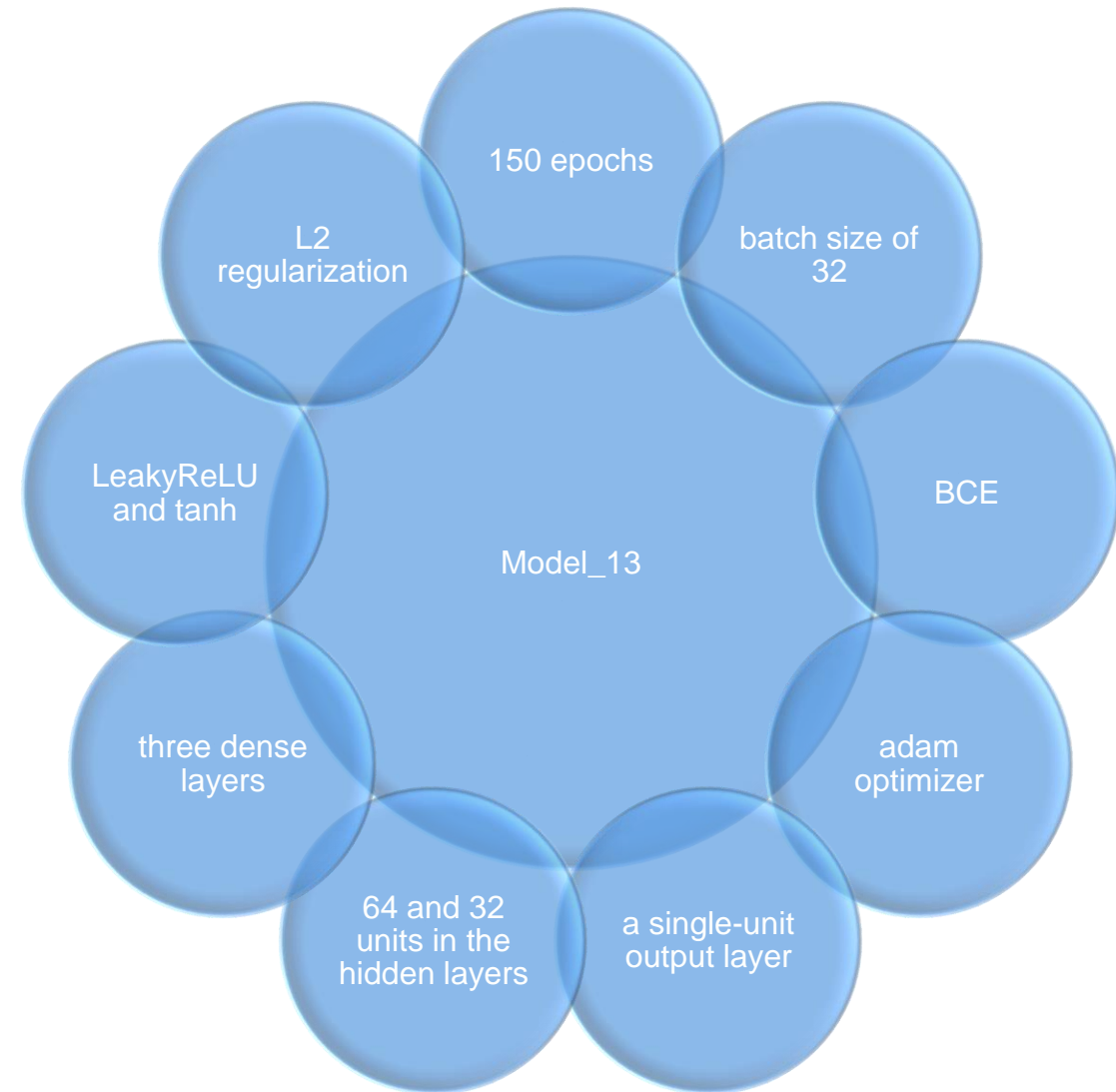


Table 1 qc1Ncs_MODELS evaluation metrics

	Accuracy (Training)	Precision (Training)	Recall (Training)	F1 Score (Training)	AUC (Training)	Accuracy (Validation)	Precision (Validation)	Recall (Validation)	F1 Score (Validation)	AUC (Validation)	Accuracy (Test)	Precision (Test)	Recall (Test)	F1 Score (Test)	AUC (Test)
del															
el_2	0.9108	0.9063	0.9811	0.9422	0.9686	0.7887	0.8033	0.9423	0.8673	0.7753	0.8889	0.9298	0.9298	0.9298	0.9135
el_3	0.8794	0.8867	0.9599	0.9219	0.9422	0.8028	0.8276	0.9231	0.8727	0.8077	0.8611	0.9123	0.9123	0.9123	0.9404
_12	0.9073	0.9095	0.9717	0.9396	0.9483	0.7746	0.8000	0.9231	0.8571	0.7864	0.8472	0.8966	0.9123	0.9043	0.9193
_13	0.8811	0.8991	0.9458	0.9218	0.9320	0.8028	0.8276	0.9231	0.8727	0.7804	0.8472	0.8966	0.9123	0.9043	0.9263

Model selection

Accuracy (testing)=84.72%



Deployment



Liquefaction Prediction

Predict liquefaction based on input parameters.

z(m)

0

dw(m)

0

svo(kPa)

0

s'vo(kPa)

0

Mw

0

amax(g)

0

qc1Ncs

0

Clear

Submit

Prediction

Flag

Figure 1 user interface for liquefaction prediction

Conclusion and Futurework

- **1. Enhanced Performance:**
- Refinement and testing phases significantly improved machine learning models for liquefaction susceptibility prediction using CPT data.
- **2. SPT and Vs Models:**
- Deep learning models effectively classify liquefaction potential but show lower accuracy compared to CPT models.
- **3. Future Directions:**
- Focus on exploring alternative algorithms and refining deep learning models for SPT and Vs datasets to enhance predictive accuracy and robustness.



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