# **Numerical Simulation and Centrifuge Modeling of Sand** Liquefaction

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## Introduction

The development of excess pore pressures during an earthquake may lead to soil softening, loss of stability and bearing failures. The ability of the constitutive model to predict permanent volume changes during cyclic loading is a major factor in seismic analysis. This poster presents the application of a kinematic cyclic plasticity model in the simulation of sand liquefaction and the validation of the numerical study by centrifugebased experimental results.





#### **Experimental Modeling**











### Conclusions

- Centrifuge modeling experiments and numerical simulation of a liquefiable sand layer are conducted and compared. Both the numerical and experimental results show that the development of pore water pressure and liquefaction are a consequence of the base excitation.
- The computed results showed good agreement with the experimental data. 2.
- The developed fuzzy-set plasticity formulation and computational procedure 3. are an effective means to assess liquefaction potential and liquefactionrelated deformations.

#### **References:**

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