



# **Large Mobile Shakers for Natural Hazard Field Studies to Develop Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure (Award CMMI-1520808)**

## **NHERI Experimental Facility, NHERI@UTexas**

### **Principal Investigator:**

Dr. Kenneth H. Stokoe, II, P.E., NAE

*UT Austin, Dept. of Civil, Architectural, and Environmental Engineering (CAEE)*

### **Co-Principal Investigators:**

Dr. Brady R. Cox, P.E. and Dr. Patricia Clayton

*UT Austin, CAEE*

## **Stiffness-based Ground Deformation Predictions Workshop**

**Co-hosted by Prof. Richard Finno, Prof. Khiem Tran,**

**Ms. Lindsay Flangas, and Mr. King Chin**

**Seattle, WA, November 5, 2018**



# NHERI@UTexas Technical Personnel



**Director/PI**  
Kenneth Stokoe  
Professor, UT Austin



**Co-PI**  
Brady Cox  
Assoc. Professor, UT Austin



**Co-PI**  
Patricia Clayton  
Asst. Professor, UT Austin



**Senior Personnel**  
Sharon Wood  
Dean & Prof., UT Austin



**Operations Manager**  
Farnyuh Menq  
UT Austin

**IT/Cybersecurity**  
Robert Kent  
UT Austin



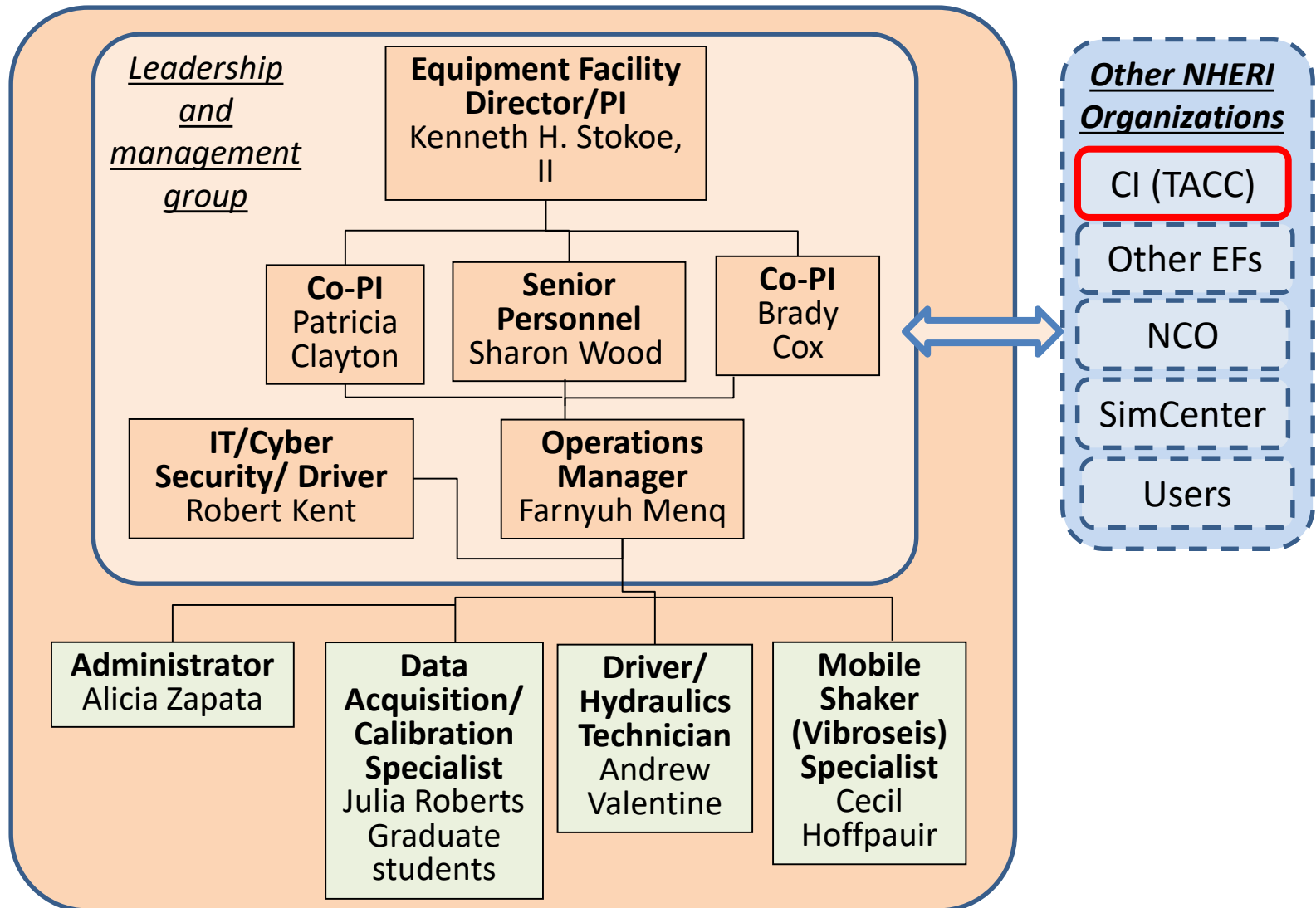
**Hydraulics Technician**  
Andrew Valentine  
UT Austin

**Mobile Shaker Specialist**  
Cecil Hoffpauir  
UT Austin





# NHERI@UTexas Organization Chart





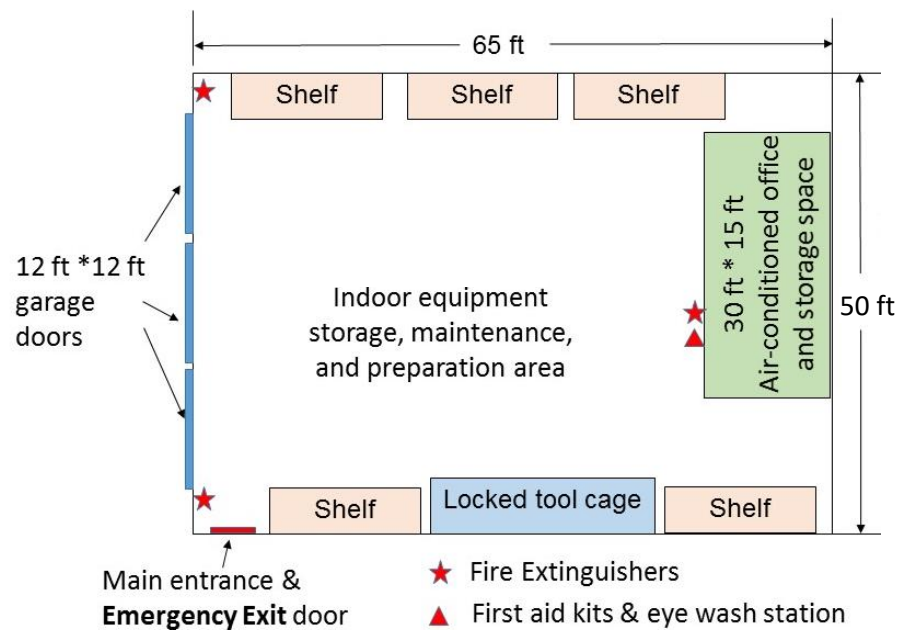
# NHERI@UTexas - Building 46







# Building 46 Facility





### **T-Rex (Tri-axial Shaker)**

- Off-road buggy; weight = 64,000 lbs
- Three vibrational orientations
- Shear mode Peak Force = 30,000 lbs
- Vertical mode Peak Force = 60,000 lbs



### **Liquidator (Low Frequency Shaker)**

- Off-road buggy; weight = 72,000 lbs
- Two vibrational orientations
- Shear mode Peak Force = 20,000 lbs
- Vertical mode Peak Force = 20,000 lbs



### **Thumper (Urban Shaker)**

- International 4300 truck; weight = 24,800 lbs
- Three vibrational orientations
- Shear mode Peak Force = 6,000 lbs
- Vertical mode Peak Force = 6,000 lbs



### **Raptor (Mid-Size Shaker)**

- Highway legal truck; weight = 41,200 lbs
- Vertical mode Peak Force = 27,000 lbs



### **Rattler (Horizontal Shaker)**

- Off-road truck; weight = 54,500 lbs
- Shear mode Peak Force = 30,000 lbs



### **Big-Rig**

- 26 wheeler tractor-trailer rig for shipping T-Rex, Liquidator, and Rattler



### **Field-Support Truck**

- Carries diesel fuel for T-Rex and Liquidator
- Acts as a working platform for maintenance



### **Instrumentation Van & Trailer**

- Cargo van with air-conditioned workspace
- Trailer with added work and storage spaces



### **Hydraulic Cylinder with Adjustable Platform**

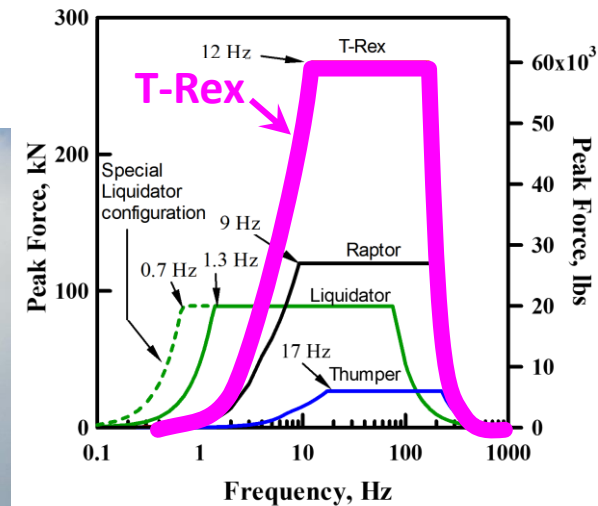
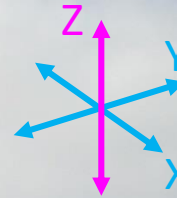
- Platform mounted at the rear of T-Rex
- Pushing and retrieving subsurface sensors



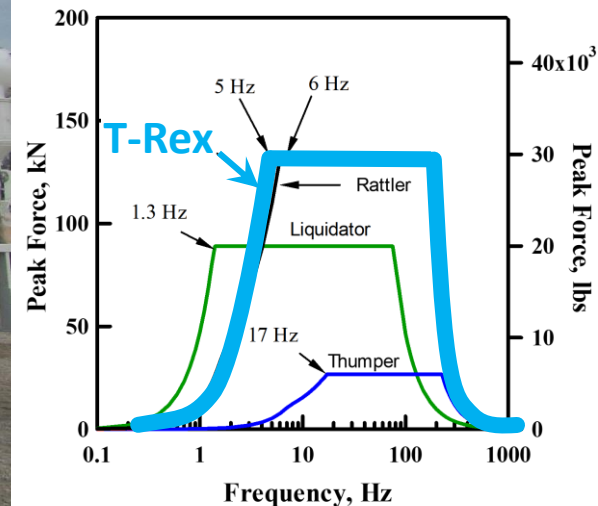


# T-Rex

- Tri-axial shaker
- Push-button transformation of shaking orientation
- 32 ft long, 8 ft wide, Wt. = 64,000 lbs
- Only operating tri-axial vibroseis we are aware of in the world



Vertical force output



Horizontal force output



# T-Rex – Vertical Shaking

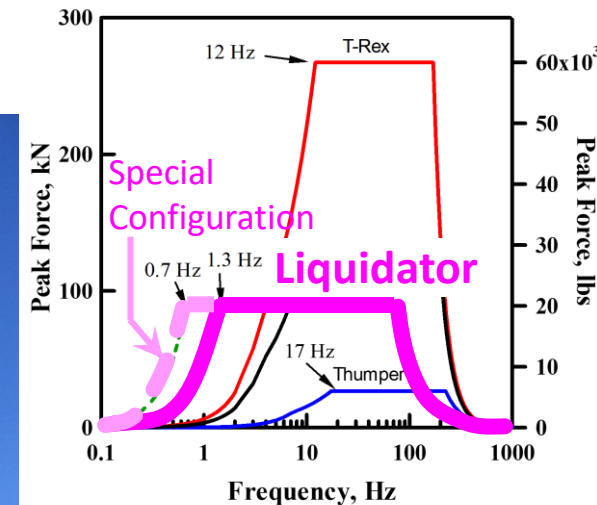




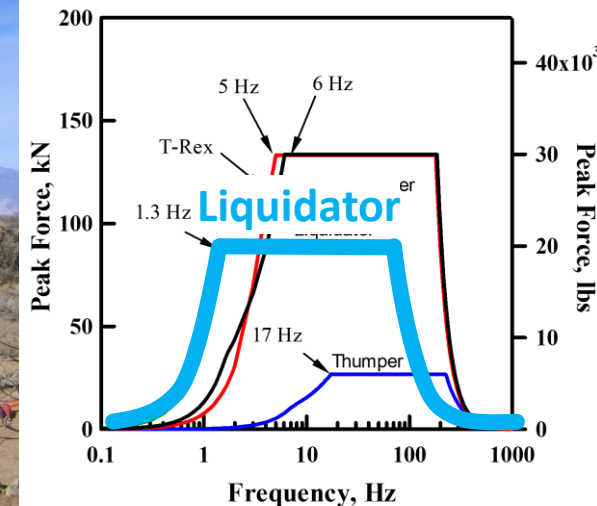


# Liquidator

- Custom-built, one-of-a-kind, low frequency shaker
- Two-shaking orientations
- One-day shop transformation of shaking orientation
- 32 ft long, 8 ft wide, Wt. = 72,000 lbs



Vertical force output



Horizontal force output



# Liquidator – Standard Configuration







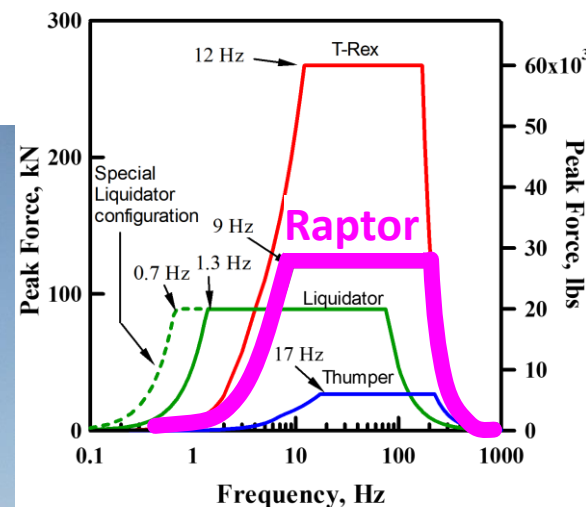
# Liquidator – Special Configuration





# Raptor

- Standard vibroseis, vertical shaker (P-wave)
- 32 ft long, 8 ft wide, Wt. = 41,200 lbs



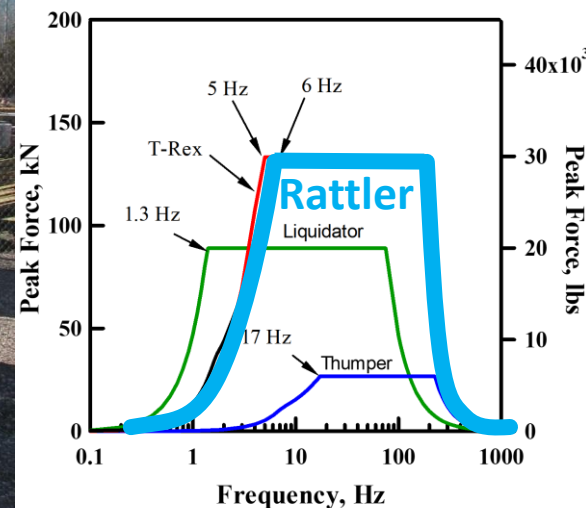
Vertical force output





# Rattler

- Standard vibroseis, horizontal shaker (S-wave)
- 29 ft long, 8.5 ft wide, Wt. = 30,000 lbs

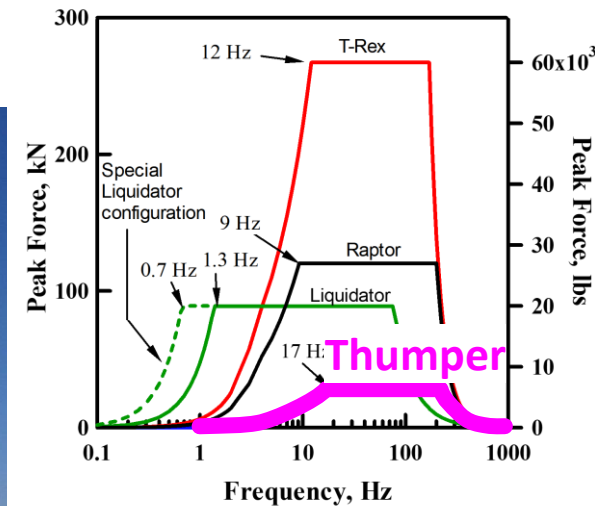


Horizontal force output

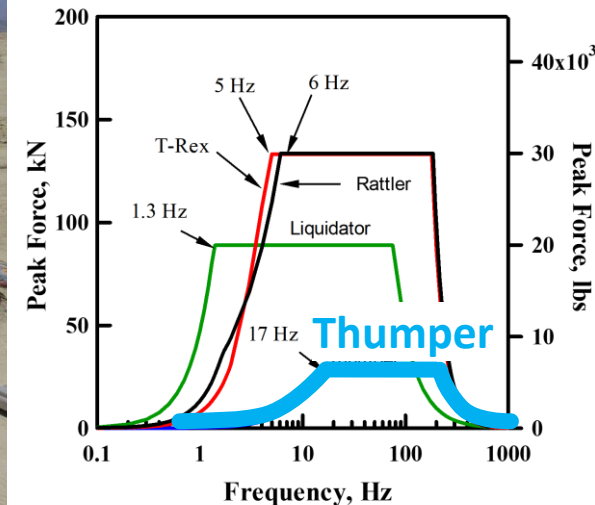


# Thumper

- Mini-vibroiseis/urban shaker
- Three vibrational orientations
- Two-hour field transformation of shaking orientation
- 27 ft long, 8.5 ft wide, Wt. = 28,400 lbs.



Vertical force output



Horizontal force output





# Big Rig

- 26-wheel tractor trailer for shipping T-Rex, Liquidator, and Rattler





# Support Vehicles

Field/Fuel Truck

Trailer #1  
(with A/C)

Provide fuel,  
storage, and  
workspace in  
the field

Instrumentation Van

Trailer #2





# Instrumentation – Data Acquisition (DAQ)

## 72-channel VXI DAQ

- 24 bit digitizer
- Up to 50 kHz sampling rate
- Real-time frequency domain capabilities

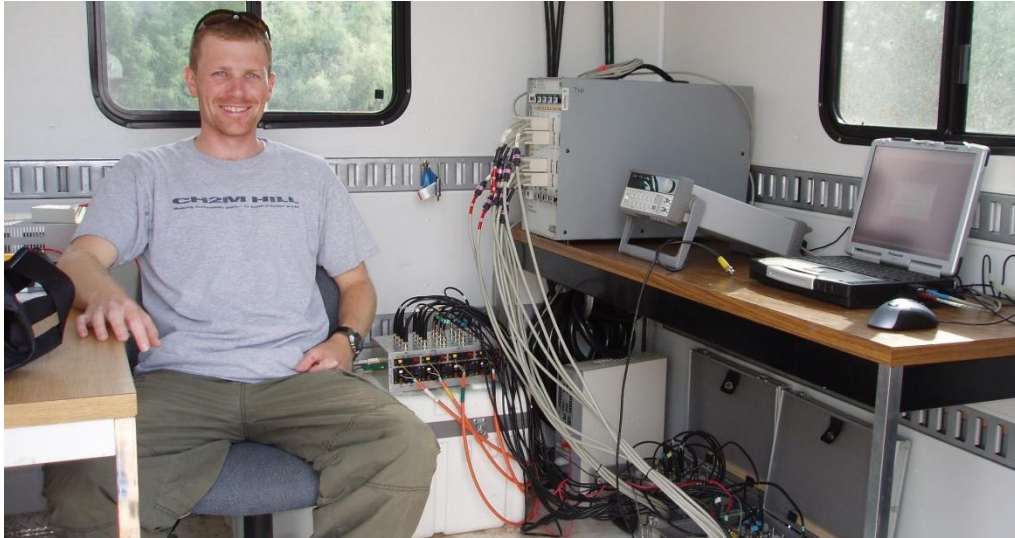


## **136 channels of DAQ**



## 64-channel Data Physics DAQ

- 24 bit digitizer
- Up to 200 kHz sampling rate
- Real-time frequency domain capabilities



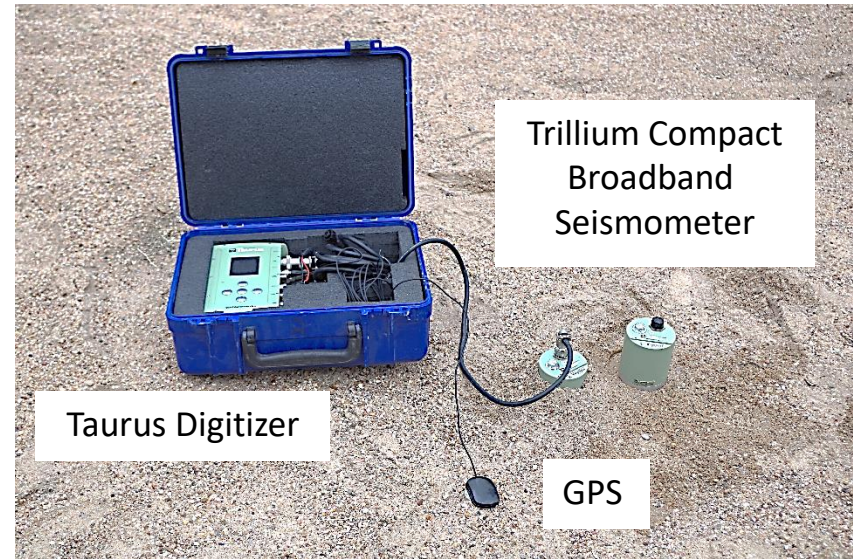


# Instrumentation – Sensors



109, 1-Hz Geophones

- 85 vertical & 24 horizontal
- 15,000 ft of cable



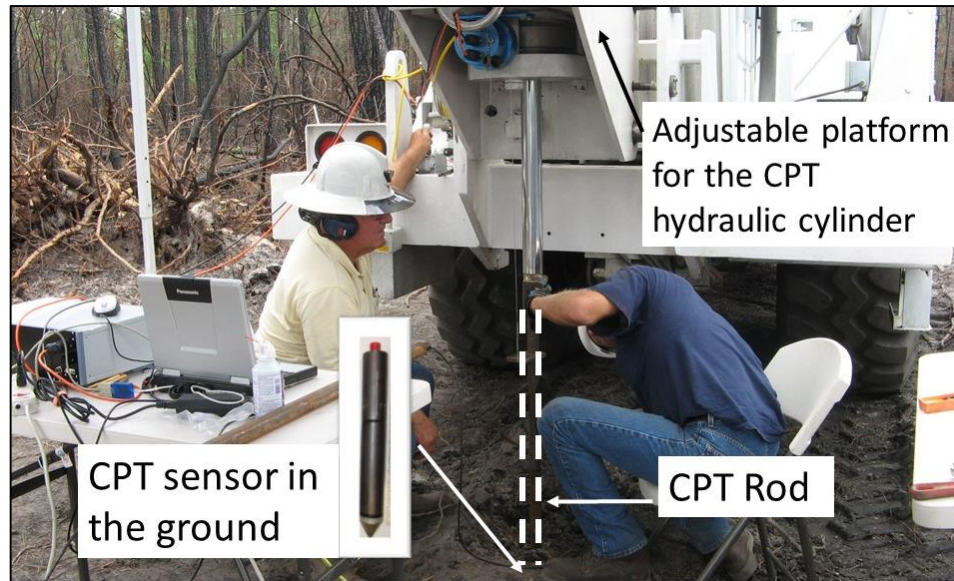
## 10, Nanometrics Broadband Seismometer Stations

- 3-component, GPS synchronized
- 120-sec period Trillium Compact seismometers
- Flat response 0.01 to 100 Hz
- Taurus digitizers (24 bits)
- Structural and Geotechnical applications





# Instrumentation – CPT and Liquefaction Sensors



## Direct-Push Sensors

### Cone Penetrometers

- Standard CPT
- Seismic CPT
- 4 different cones

### Motion Sensors

- Tri-axial MEMS accelerometers
- 2D or 3D geophones

### Liquefaction Sensors

- Custom built
- Pore water pressure transducers



# Additional Instrumentation Resources

- IRIS/PASSCAL

Free to NSF-funded projects  
\*PI pays for shipping & travel expenses



INSTRUMENT CENTER

IRIS  
**PASSCAL**

Portable Array Seismic Studies of the Continental Lithosphere

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[General Information](#)
[Instrumentation](#)
[Data Archiving](#)
[Polar](#)
[Expt. Schedule](#)
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[Forms](#)
[Software](#)

- Home
- General Information
- Instrumentation
  - Dataloggers
  - Power Systems
  - Sensors
    - Sensor Certification
    - Sensor Comparison Chart
    - Accelerometers
      - Kinematics Accelerometer
    - Broadband Sensors
    - High Frequency Sensors
    - Intermediate

### Kinematics Episensor ES-T Accelerometer

[Home](#) • [Instrumentation](#) • [Sensors](#) • [Accelerometers](#) • [Kinematics Accelerometer](#)



**Salient Features:**

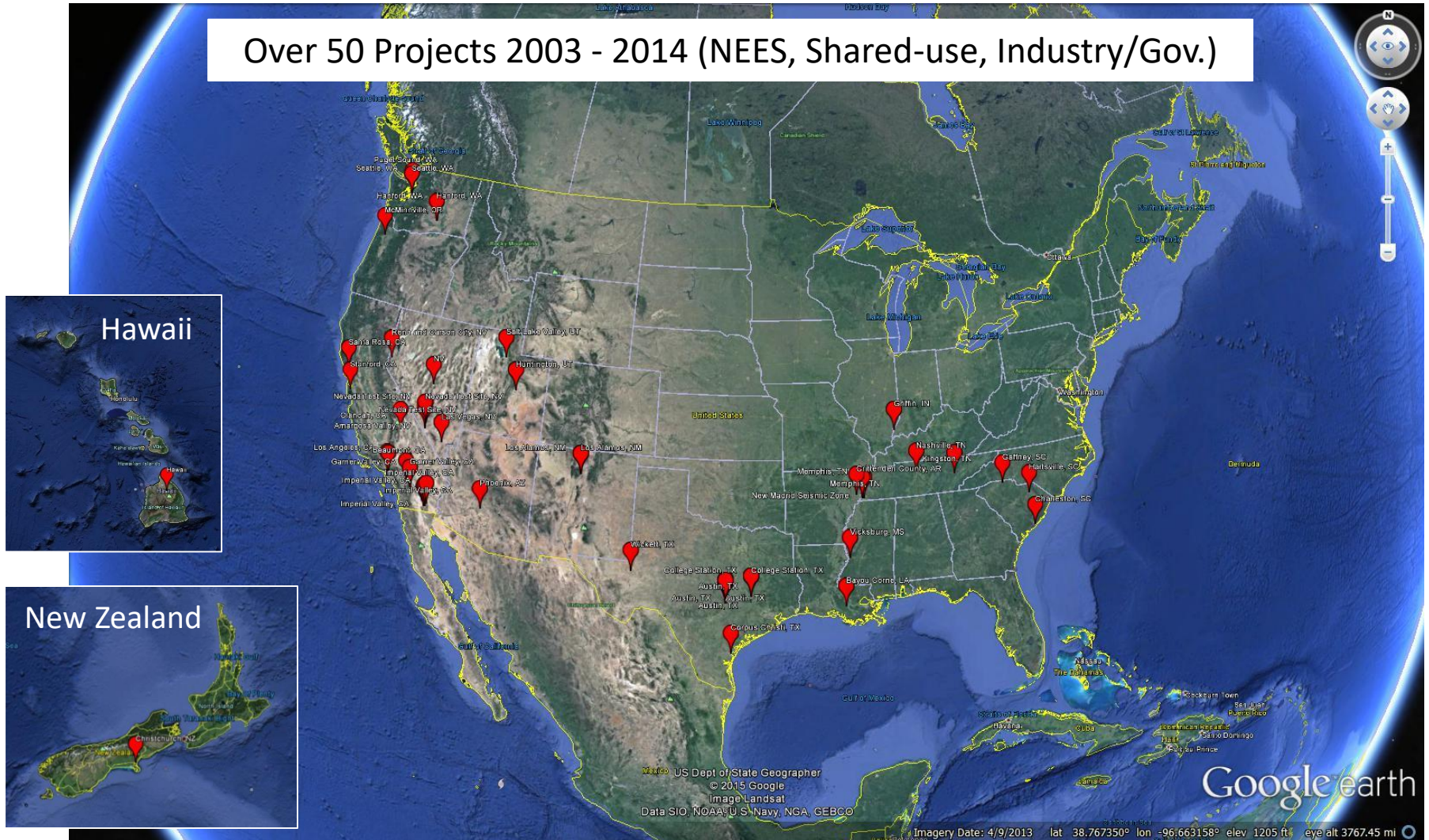
- (35) 3D accelerometers
- Digitizers
- Field support
- and more...





# "Have mobile shakers, will travel..."

Over 50 Projects 2003 - 2014 (NEES, Shared-use, Industry/Gov.)







T-Rex:



1.  
Liq. Demo  
SAGEEP  
S. Carolina



2.  
Explore UT  
Austin  
Texas



3.  
Deep  
Downhole  
PNNL, WA



4.  
Hoodoos  
LANL  
N. Mexico



5.  
MSW  
Landfill  
Los Angeles







Thumper:



1.  
Vs Profile  
Mauna Kea  
Hawaii



2.  
Topo. Amp.  
Deer Creek  
Utah



3.  
Hispanic  
Eng. Week  
South TX



4.  
Geophysics  
Sum. Camp  
Colorado



5.  
Vs Profile  
Stanford U.  
California







Liquidator:



1.  
Deep Vs  
Yucca Mtn.  
Nevada



2.  
Deep Vs  
Mississippi  
Embayment



3.  
Deep Vs  
Salt Lake  
Valley  
Utah



4.  
Deep Vs  
Hanford  
PNNL, WA



5.  
Deep Vs  
Palo Verde  
NPP  
Arizona



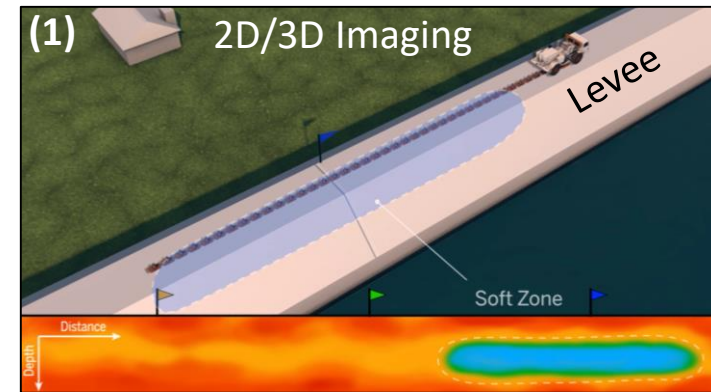


## Proof-of-Capability Workshops

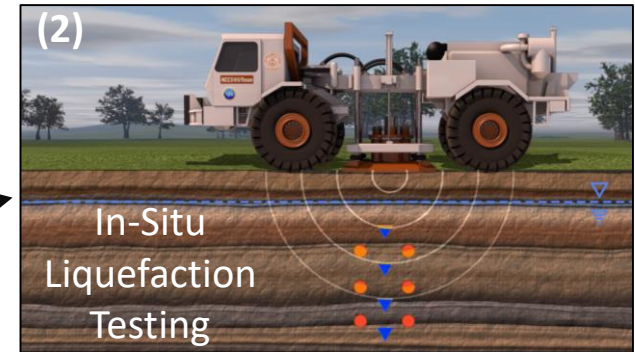
- Each test aligned with one of three main areas in our Science Plan:

(1) Subsurface Imaging (2D/3D)

(St. Louis, MO; November 11, 2016)



(2) In-situ Liquefaction/Nonlinear Testing  
(Portland, OR; June 24, 2016)



(3) Structural Health Monitoring/SFSI  
(Brunswick, NJ; August 3-4, 2017)





# Proof-of-Capability Workshops cont...

- Marketing to broaden the user base
  - Familiarize potential users with NHERI@UTexas capabilities
  - Invite all interested parties (Gov/Academia/Industry)
  - Data and metadata posted to NHERI DesignSafe-CI (open access)
  - Generate preliminary proposal data
  - Opportunities for piggy-back projects

Thumper at levee testing workshop



Liquefaction testing workshop





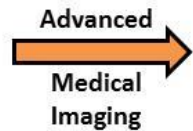


# Science Plan #1:

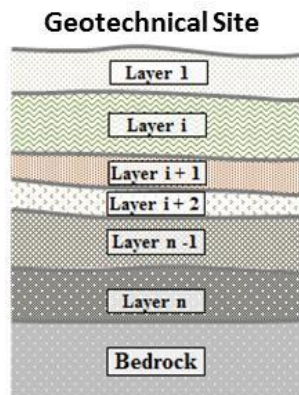
Performing deeper, more accurate, higher resolution, 2D/3D subsurface geotechnical imaging



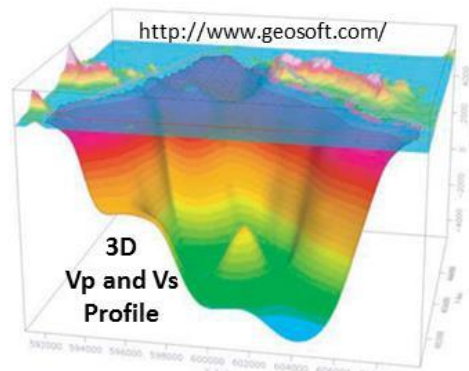
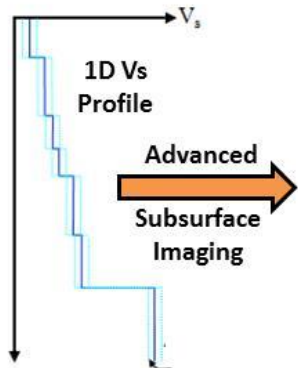
a. Ultrasound of the Past



b. Ultrasound of the Present



c. 1D Geotechnical Imaging of the Present



d. 3D Geotechnical Imaging of the Future

Retrieve:

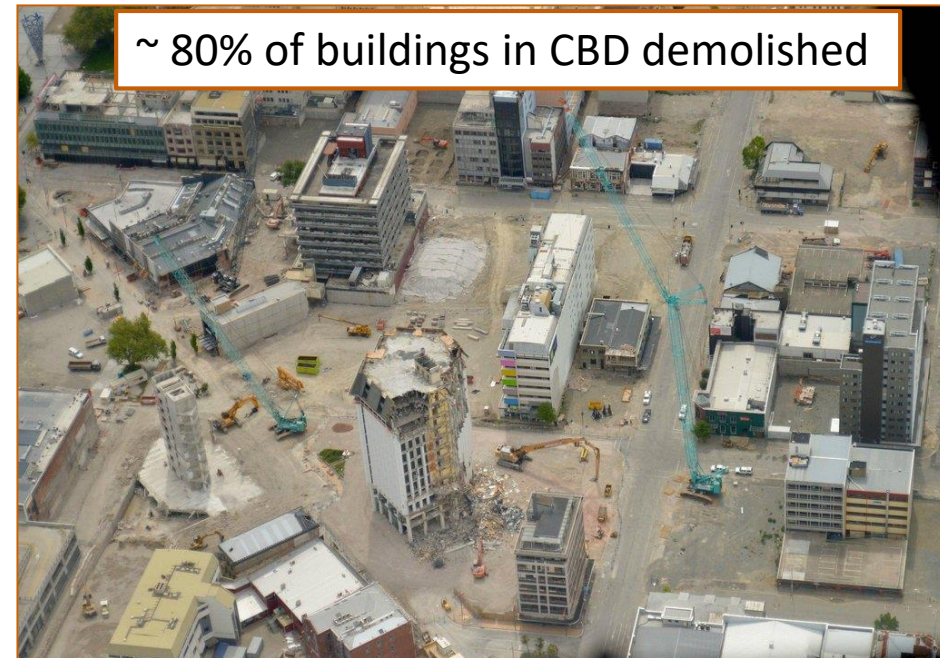
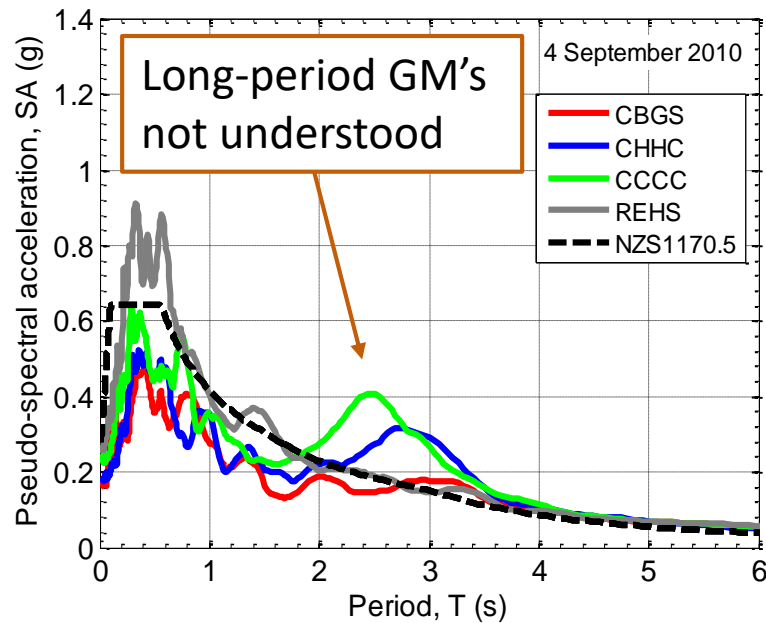
- Shear Wave Velocity ( $V_s$ )
- P-wave Velocity ( $V_p$ )

for direct determination of elastic moduli needed in engineering analyses



# NEES@UTexas Project Highlight

“RAPID: Deep Shear Wave Velocity Profiling for Seismic Characterization of Christchurch, NZ - Reliably Merging Large Active-Source and Passive-Wavefield Surface Wave Methods”  
(CMMI-1303595)

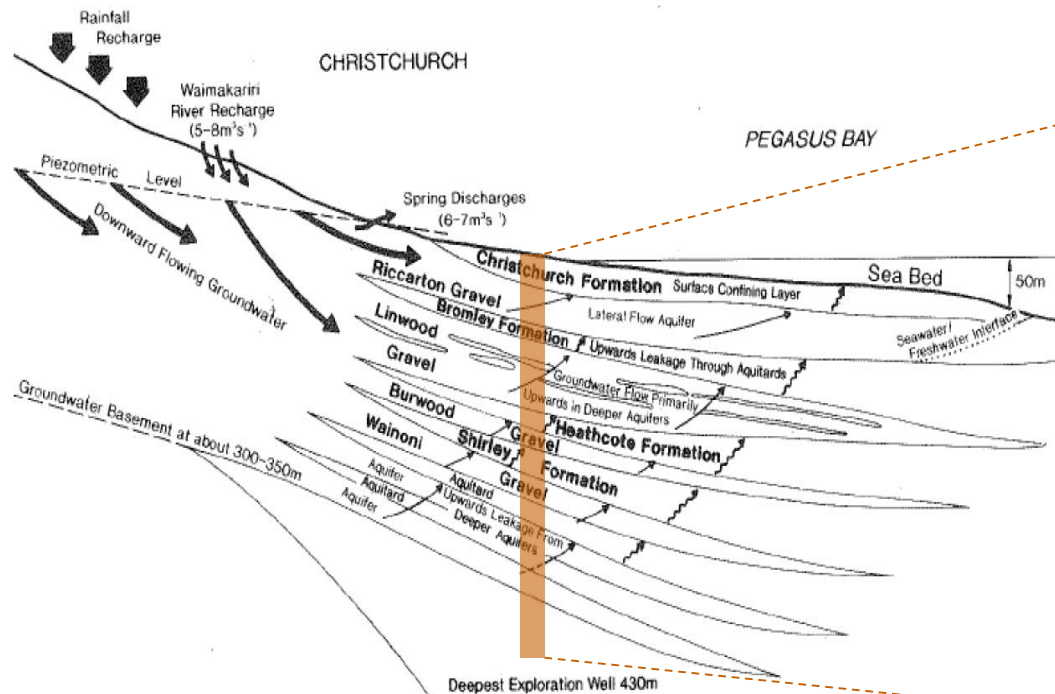






# Complex Subsurface Conditions & Deep Bedrock

- Geotechnical investigations do not extend past Riccarton Gravel layer (artesian aquifer) at 10 – 40 m
- Result: no detailed Vs profiles deeper than 40 m in Christchurch
- Deepest well in city ~ 450 m ... still no bedrock



(after Brown and Weeber 1992)

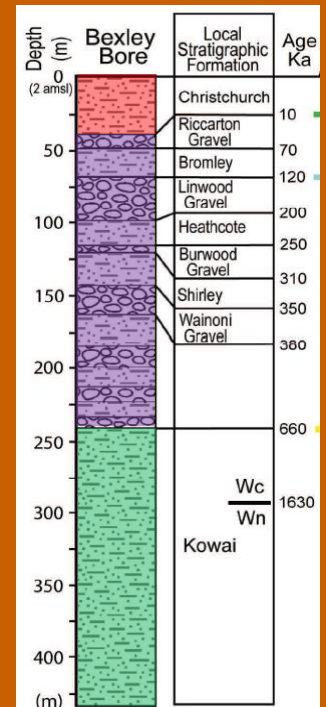
0m  
**Sands & Silts**  
10-40m

**Inter-layered  
Sands &  
Gravels**

250m

**Sands, Silts & Clays**

450m



(after Brown 1998 and Barnes 2012)



# T-Rex in Christchurch



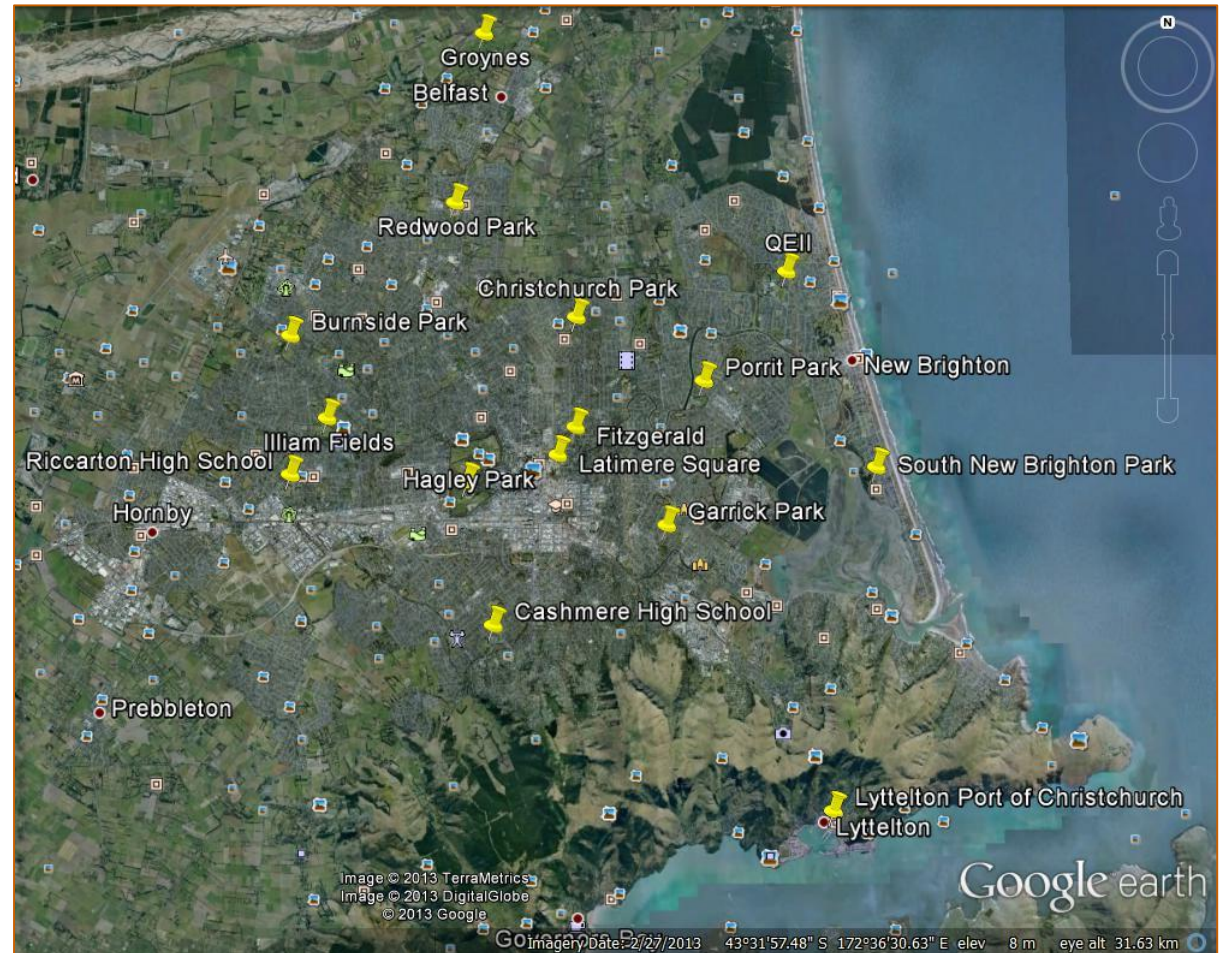
- Shipped from Texas to Christchurch in Feb. 2013





# Christchurch Surface Wave Testing Sites

- 15 primary sites in greater Christchurch
- Target depth of Vs profiling: 400m – 1000m
- Approximately 2 days of testing per site





# Combined Active-Source & Ambient-Wavefield Surface Wave Testing



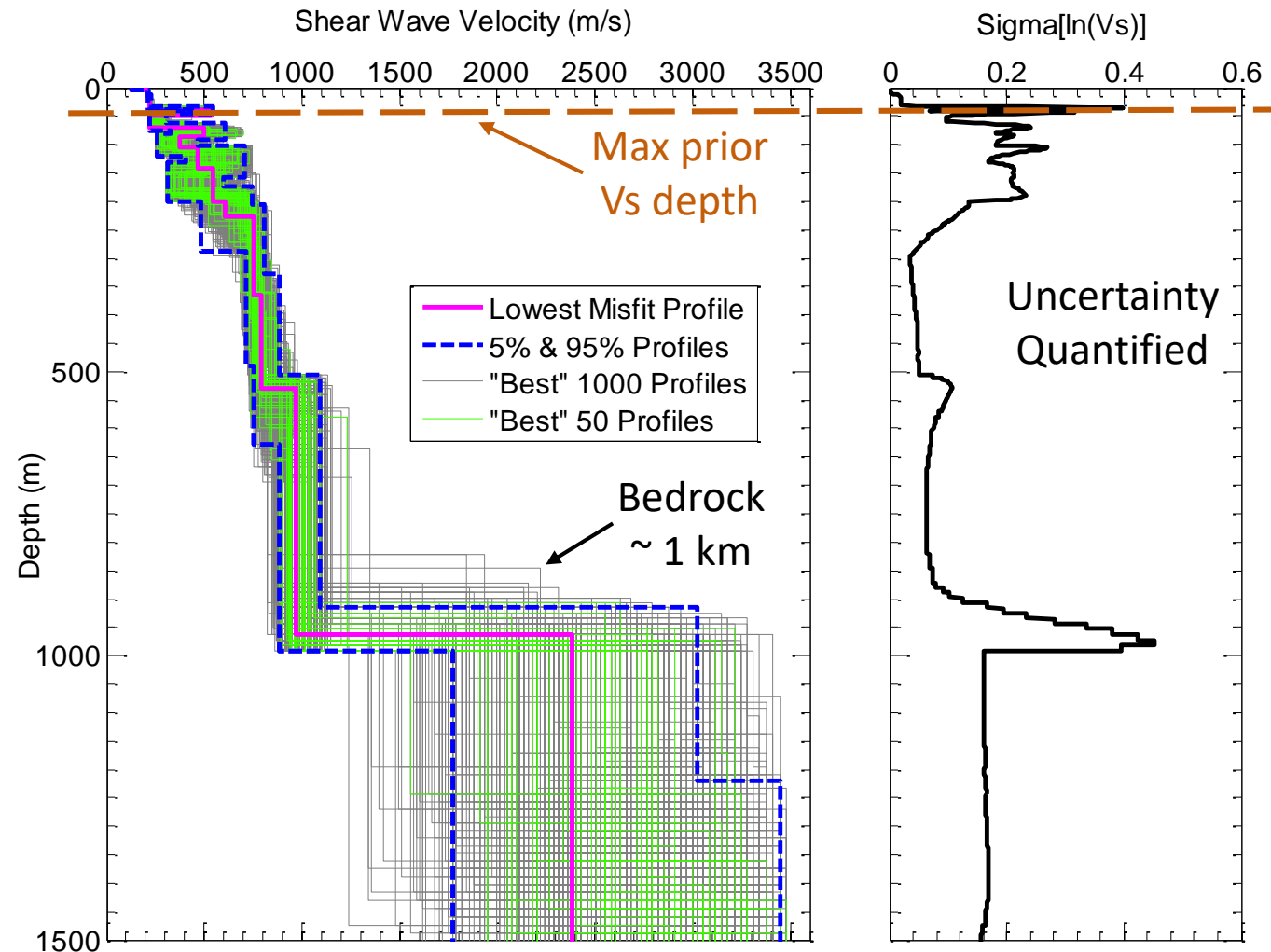




# Reliable 1D Vs Profiles to Record Depths

## Inversion Process

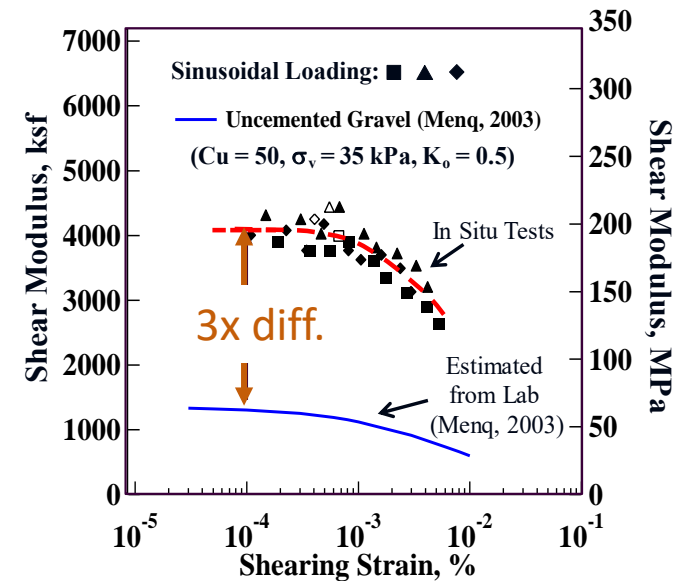
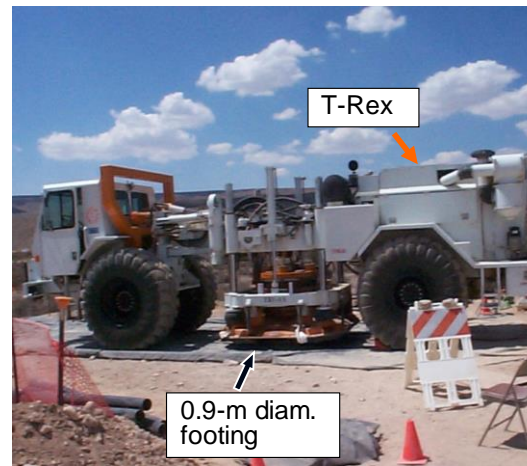
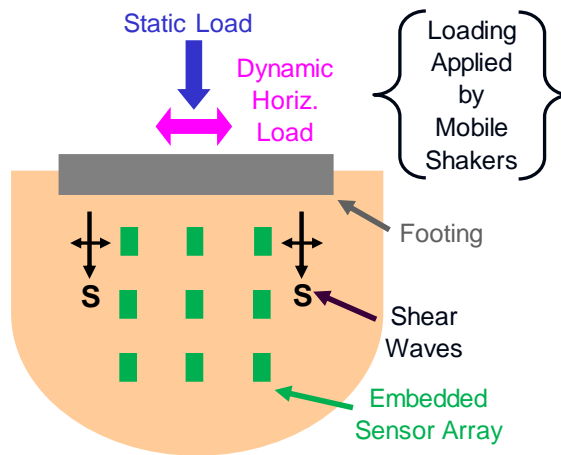
- Analysis took weeks for each site
- Millions of models searched via Monte-Carlo/ Neighborhood algorithms
- Hours of computer time followed by user scrutiny, model adjustment, repeat inversion





## Science Plan #2:

Characterizing the nonlinear dynamic response and  
liquefaction resistance of complex geomaterials in situ



Determine nonlinear relationship between:

- Shear modulus and shear strain
- Constrained modulus and axial strain
- Pore water pressure generation and shear strain

for use in static (settlement) and dynamic (site response) engineering analyses





# In-Situ Nonlinear Geotechnical Testing

Shallow In Situ Non-linear Testing  
of Liquefiable Soils



# NEES@UTexas Project Highlight

“Field Investigation of Shallow Ground Improvement Methods for  
Inhibiting Liquefaction Triggering; Christchurch, New Zealand”  
(CMMI-1343524)



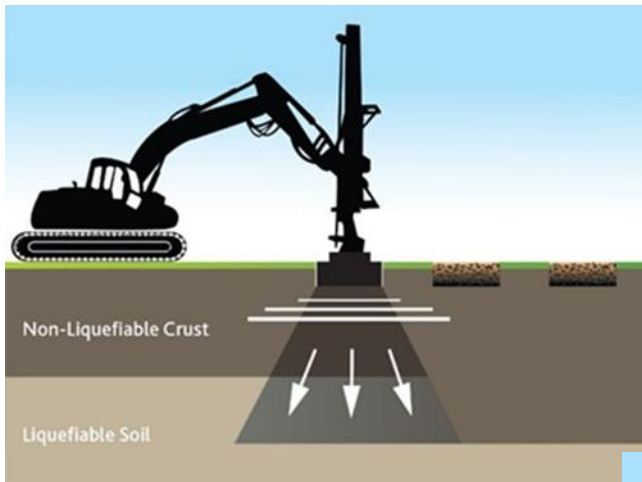
**10,000** RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES MORE  
VULNERABLE TO LIQUEFACTION DAMAGE IN  
FUTURE EARTHQUAKE EVENTS





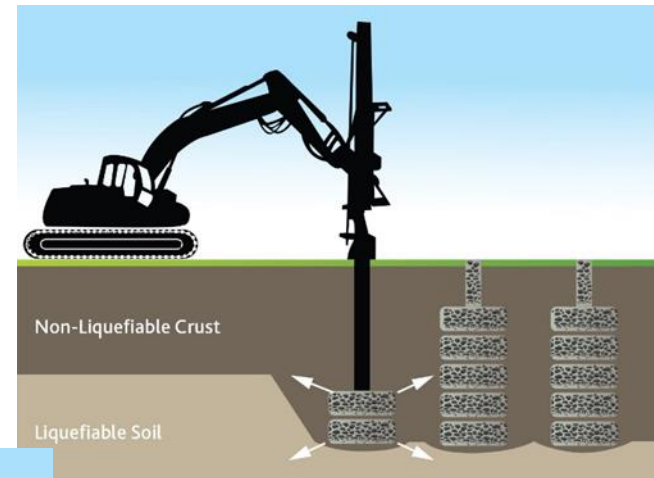
# NZ EQC Ground Improvement Trials

Objective: Rebuild Christchurch with Affordable Resilience

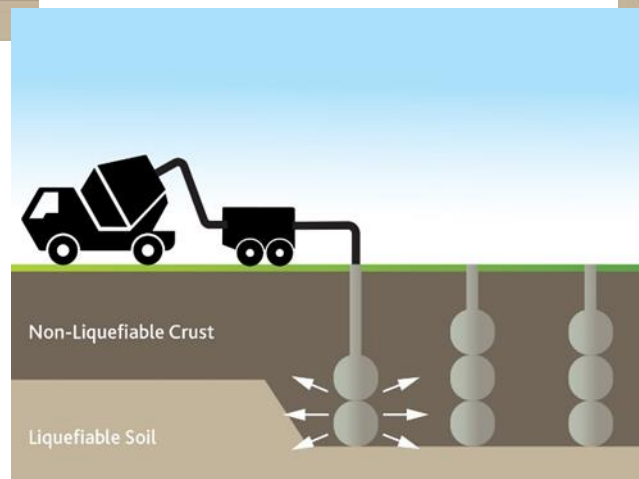


▲ **Rapid Impact Compaction (RIC)**

Techniques for “green” sites  
or demolished home sites



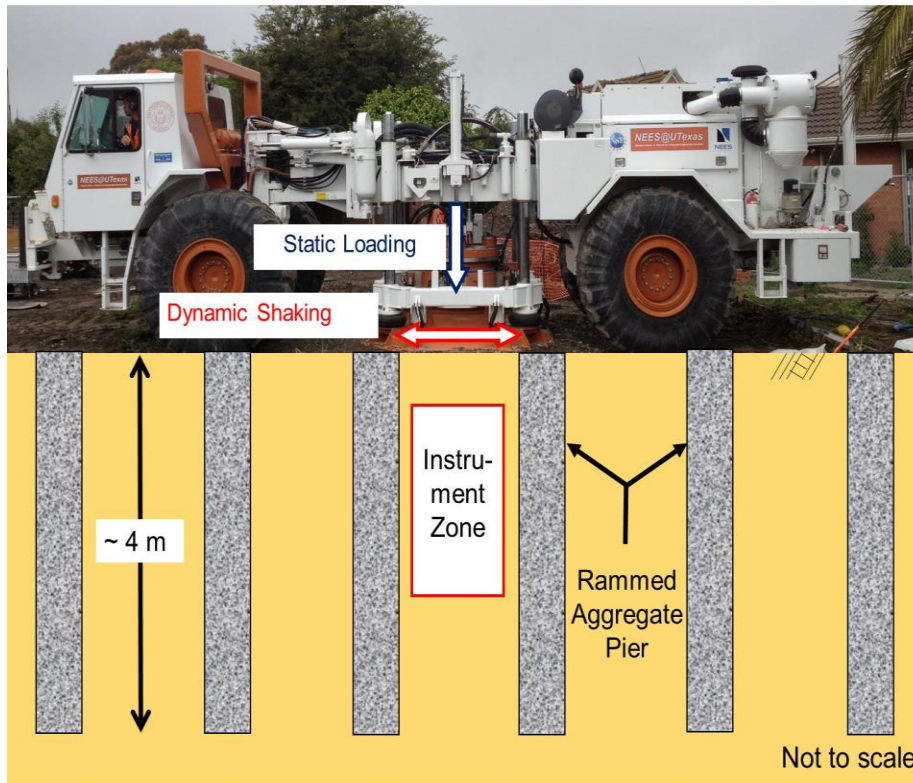
▲ **Rammed Aggregate Piers (RAP)**



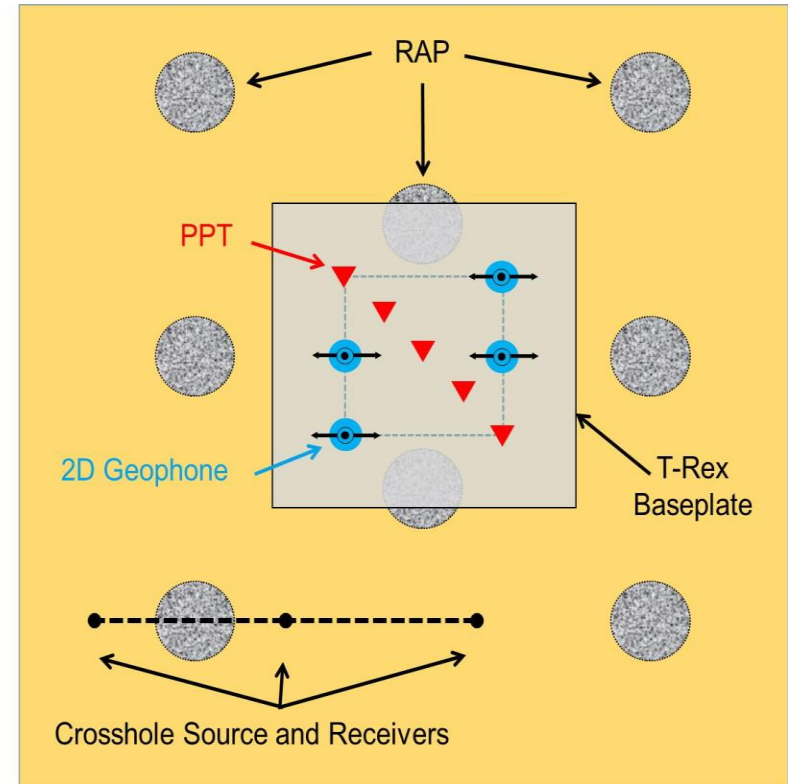
◀ **Low Mobility Grout (LMG)**



# In-Situ Liquefaction Testing with T-Rex



a. Cross-sectional perspective of T-Rex in place to shake the RAP.

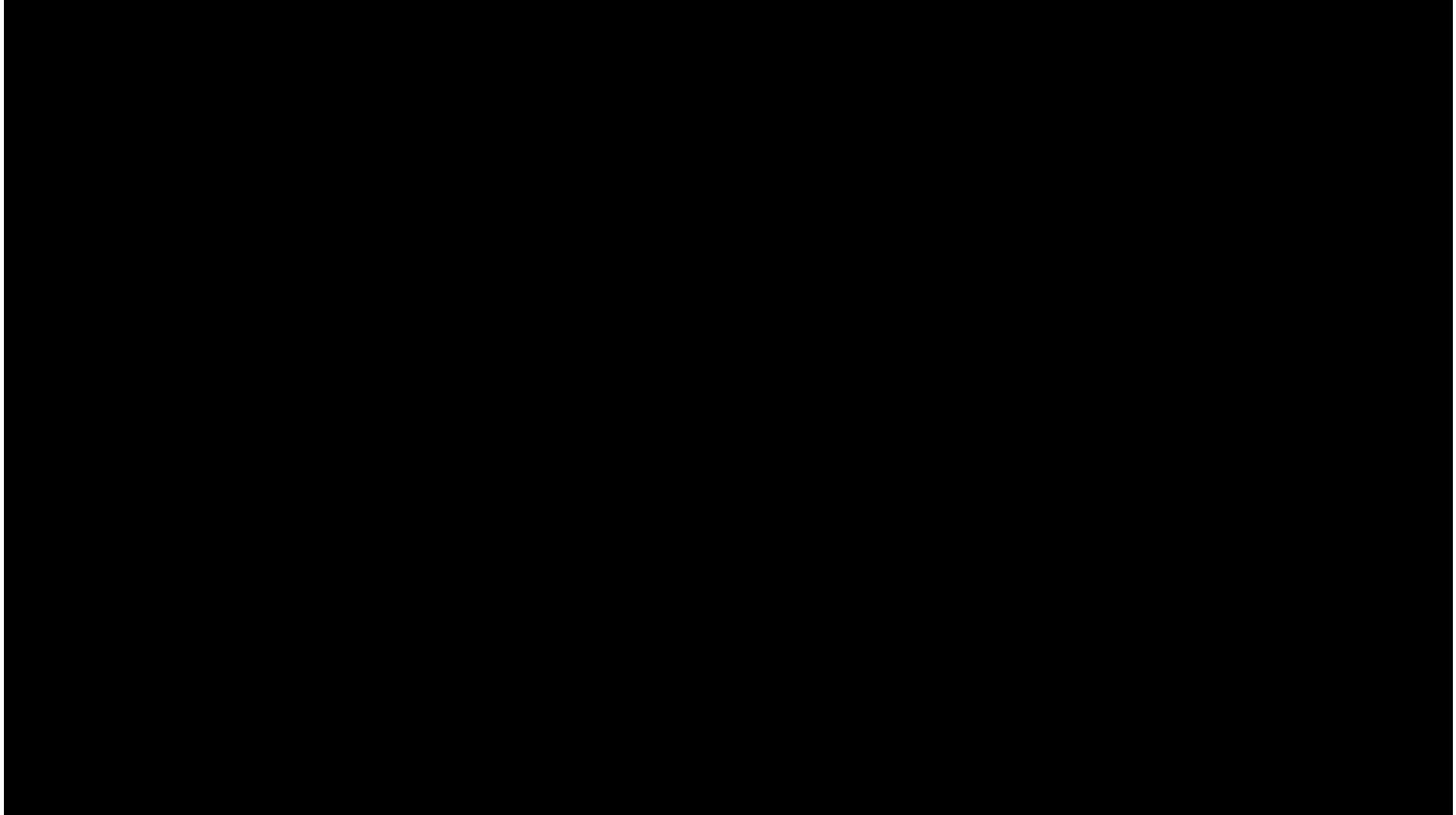


b. Plan view of central portion of RAP test panel





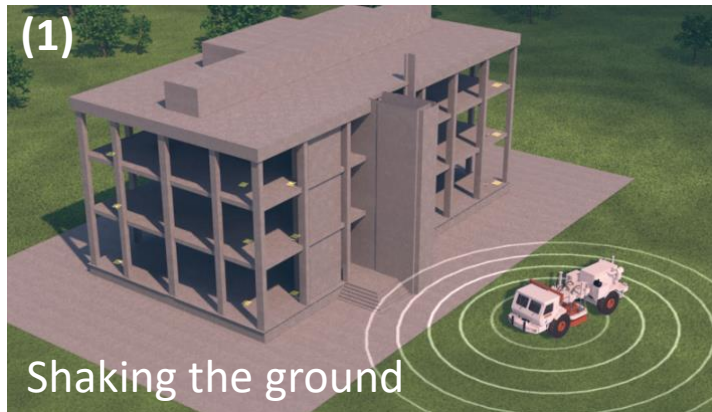
# Ground Improvement Trials Video





## Science Plan #3:

Developing rapid, in-situ methods for non-destructive structural evaluation and soil-foundation-structure interaction (SFSI) studies



3 methods of structural testing with NHARI@UTexas equipment:

- (1) Shaking ground around a structure
- (2) Shake the structure directly
- (3) Quasi-static pullover

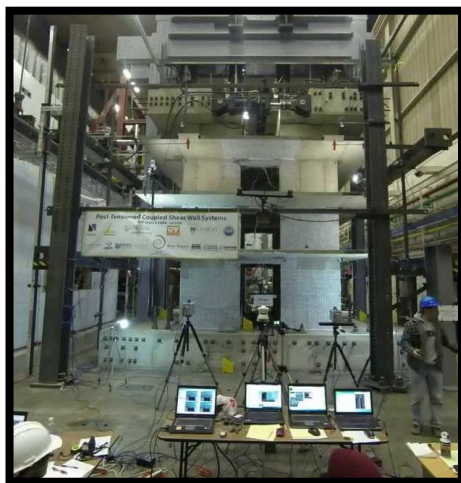






# Structural Testing

- In the lab...



Hybrid testing  
at Lehigh

Shake table  
testing at  
UC San Diego



- In the field...



Complex soil  
conditions

Corrosion



Scour



Degradation  
(below ground/water)





# NEES@UTexas Project Highlight

"Collaborative Research: Demonstration of NEES for Studying  
Soil-Foundation-Structure Interaction"  
(CMMI-0324326)



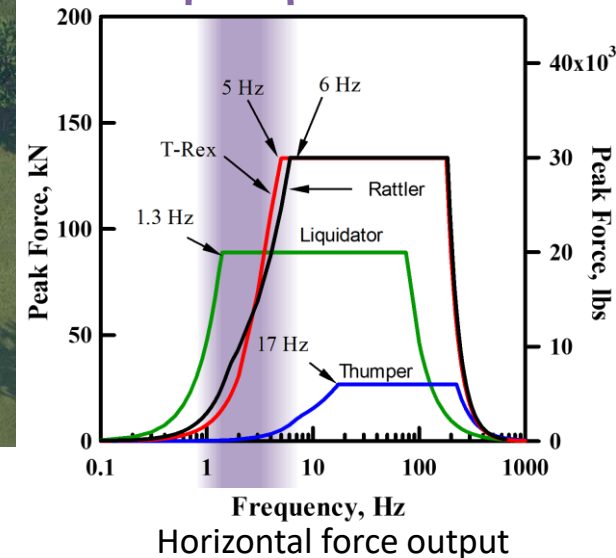




# Typical Structures

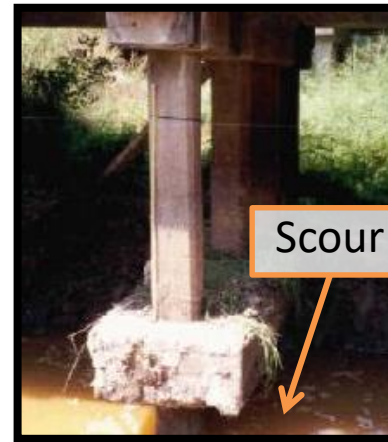
Fundamental frequency range for:

- Typical bridges
- Low-rise reinforced concrete and steel buildings
- Wood residential buildings
- Large-scale specimens

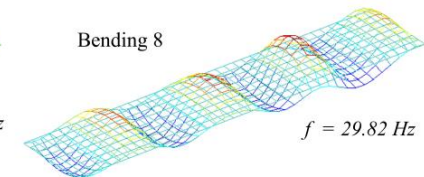
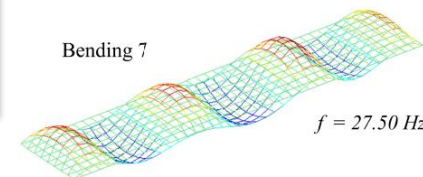
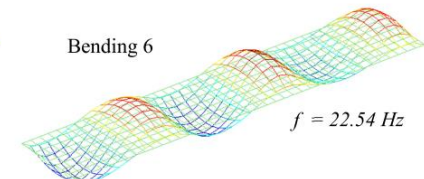
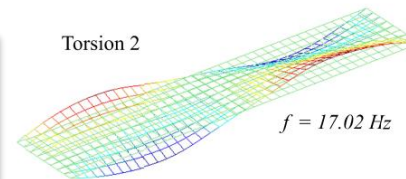
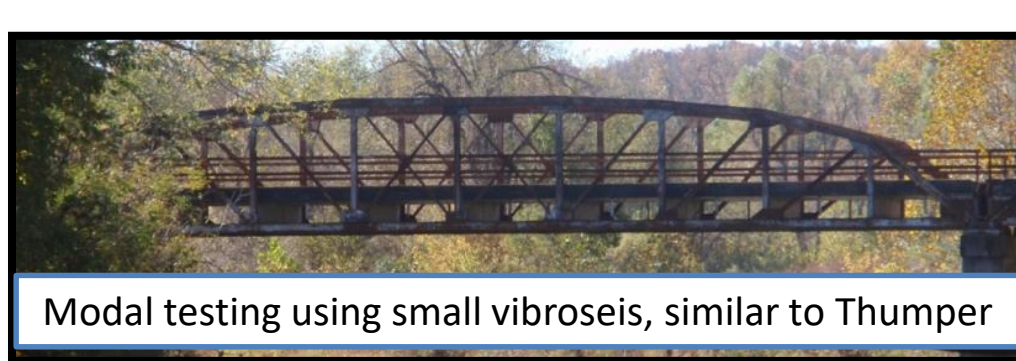




## Other Examples



Zhang, R.R. & Olson, L.D. (2004) "Dynamic Bridge Substructure Condition Assessment with HHT: Simulated Flood and Earthquake Damage to Monitor Structural Health and Security," *Transportation Research Record*, pp. 153-159.



Fernstrom, E. V., Wank, T. R., & Grimmelsman, K. A. (2012) "Evaluation of a Vibroseis Truck for Dynamic Testing of Bridges," *TRB Annual Meeting 2012*, 15p.



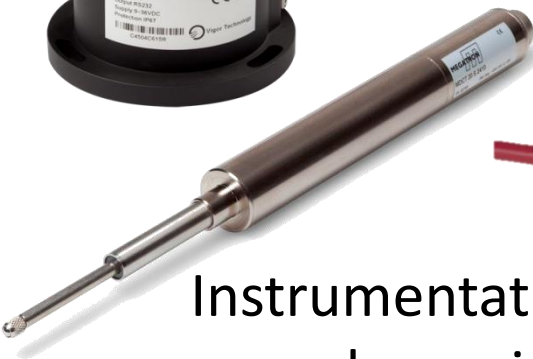


# Additional Instrumentation Resources

- IRIS/PASSCAL
- User-provided



## Wireless Sensors for Structural Health Monitoring



Instrumentation from user's  
home institution

(e.g., LVDTs, inclinometers, strain gages, etc.)



## Example of Estimated Costs Associated with Using the NHERI@UTexas Equipment Facility on NSF-Funded Research Projects

<b>Step 1: Estimated total time needed for the testing</b>				
Estimated time required for testing	30	hours	include shaking + relocating shaker	
Realistic estimation of required time	60	hours	* 2 for Try out + mistakes + DAQ malfunction + others	
<b>Total days of testing</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>days</b>	6 hours of vibration each day	
Travel	4	days	4 travel days to and from Austin + 4 * 0.5 days for	
weekends	2	days	UT personnel is required to take one day off	
<b>Days in the field</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>days</b>		

<b>Step 2: Estimated equipment costs</b>				
T-Rex	Vibrator	\$1,620	■ Vibrator operator	
Tractor-Trailer	Highway	\$4,260	■ 10	
Fuel-Supply Pickup Truck	Highway	\$0		weight permit + \$1.13 fuel)
Recording equipment				(fuel cost only)
Instrumentation Trailer				a project
				supported project
<b>Total</b>				<b>Account category: Material and supply</b>

<b>Step 3: Estimated travel</b>				
people	\$6,000	■ 3 people * days		
airline tickets	\$500	■ 1 person 1 trip		
Rental van	\$500			
breakdown induced travel*		20% of estimated		
		NHERI-EF@UTexas		
		of the NHERI-EF@		
<b>Total Travel</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>Account category:</b>		

<b>Step 4: Estimated other cost</b>				
Material and supply	\$500			
Mobile phone service in the field		no charge for NSF supported project		
Site liability insurance**				
<b>Total Others</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>Account category: Material and supply</b>		

<b>Step 5: Estimated total cost</b>				
Total direct cost	\$14,280			
Indirect cost (55% overhead)	\$7,854	<b>Account category: Overhead</b>		
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$22,134</b>			

Budget worksheet posted on DesignSafe-CI

NSF user pays only for fuel for truck(s), truck shipment, and personnel travel

**\$22,134**  
(for this example)





## Example of Estimated Costs Associated with Using the NHERI@UTexas Equipment Facility on non-NSF-Funded Research Projects

<b>Step 1: Estimated total time needed for the testing</b>			
Estimated time required for testing	30	hours	include shaking + relocating shaker
Realistic estimation of required time	60	hours	* 2 for Try out + mistakes + DAQ malfunction + others
<b>Total days of testing</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>days</b>	6 hours of vibration each day
Travel	4	days	4 travel days to and from Austin + 4 * 0.5 days from site
weekends	2	days	UT personnel is required to take one day off for each weekend
<b>Days in the field</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>days</b>	
<b>Step 2: Estimated equipment costs</b>			
T-Rex			
Vibrator	\$10,200		■ Vibrator operating time
Tractor-Trailer (Big Rig)			
Highway	\$9,580		■ 1000 miles (1000 miles limit + \$3.79 per mile)
Fuel-Supply Pickup Truck			
Highway	\$1,260		■ Fuel (1000 miles limit + \$3.79 per mile)
Recording equipment	\$1,200		■ Recording equipment (16 channels * \$75 per week * 4 (16 channels total))
Instrumentation Trailer			
<b>Total Equipment</b>	<b>\$22,240</b>		<b>Category: Material and supply</b>
<b>Step 3: Estimated travel costs</b>			
Personnel	\$6,000		■ 3 people * days in the field * \$125 /day / person
Travels	\$500		■ 1 person 1 trip
Rental van	\$500		
Induced travel**	\$1,400		
<b>Total Travel</b>	<b>\$8,400</b>		
<b>Step 4: Estimated other cost</b>			
Material and supply	\$500		
Mobile phone service in the field	\$100		
Site liability insurance**	\$3,000		
<b>Total Others</b>	<b>\$3,600</b>		
<b>Step 5: Estimate of personnel cost</b>			
2 Technicians	\$33,106		■ 2 people *(days in the field + 6 days of preparations) * 11hr/day
			* \$57/hr./person * 1.2 to account for overtime pay
1 Engineer	\$25,265		■ 1 person *(days in the field + 6 days of preparations) * 11hr/day
			* \$57/hr./person * 1.2 to account for overtime pay
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>\$58,370</b>		<b>Account category: Salary</b>
<b>Step 6: Estimated total cost</b>			
Total direct cost	\$93,441		
Indirect cost (55% overhead)	\$51,393		<b>Account category: Overhead</b>
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$144,834</b>		

Budget worksheet posted on DesignSafe

Non-NSF user pays for truck fuel and shipment, personnel travel & overtime + equipment usage fees

**\$144,834**  
(6.5x more for this example)



## Additional Information

- Dr. Kenneth Stokoe (PI) [k.stokoe@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:k.stokoe@mail.utexas.edu)
- Dr. Brady Cox (co-PI) [brcox@utexas.edu](mailto:brcox@utexas.edu)
- Dr. Patricia Clayton (co-PI) [clayton@utexas.edu](mailto:clayton@utexas.edu)
- Dr. Farnyuh Menq (Operations Manager)  
[fymenq@utexas.edu](mailto:fymenq@utexas.edu)
- NHERI@UTexas website at [www.designsafe-ci.org](http://www.designsafe-ci.org) for Webinar slides & budgetary information are posted





# Thank you for your help in this workshop:

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- University of Washington: Prof. Joseph Wartman and Dr. Jake Dafni