## UPLIFT PRESSURES FOR SEISMIC AND POST-SEISMIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF GRAVITY DAMS

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#### UPLIFT PRESSURES FOR SEISMIC AND POST-SEISMIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF GRAVITY DAMS

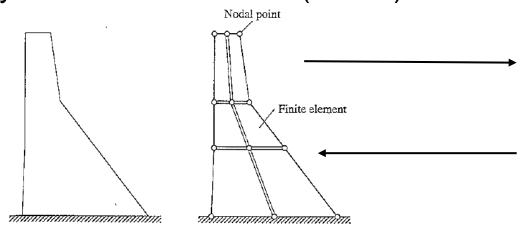
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- 1. Computational tools to investigate seismic (postseismic) gravity dam stability and uplift pressure assumptions (Pr. *Chopra*)
- 2. Seismic uplift pressures during earthquakes
- 3. Post-seismic uplift pressures
- 4. R&D Perspectives

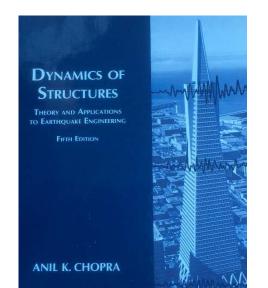
## SEISMIC ...... DAMS ...... Contributions



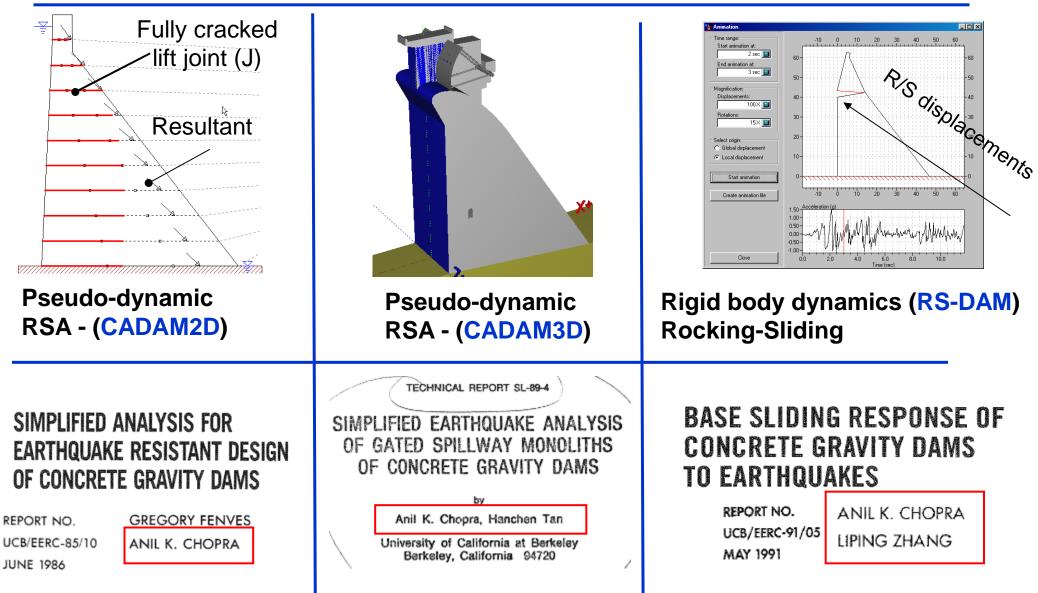
- Seismic+Dams =
- A.K. Chopra+Dams =
- A.K. Chopra+Dam+Koyna =
- A.K. Chopra+Dam+Koyna+Seismic
- A.K. Chopra+Dam+Koyna+Seismic+ Dynamic of Structures (5<sup>th</sup> Ed) ....



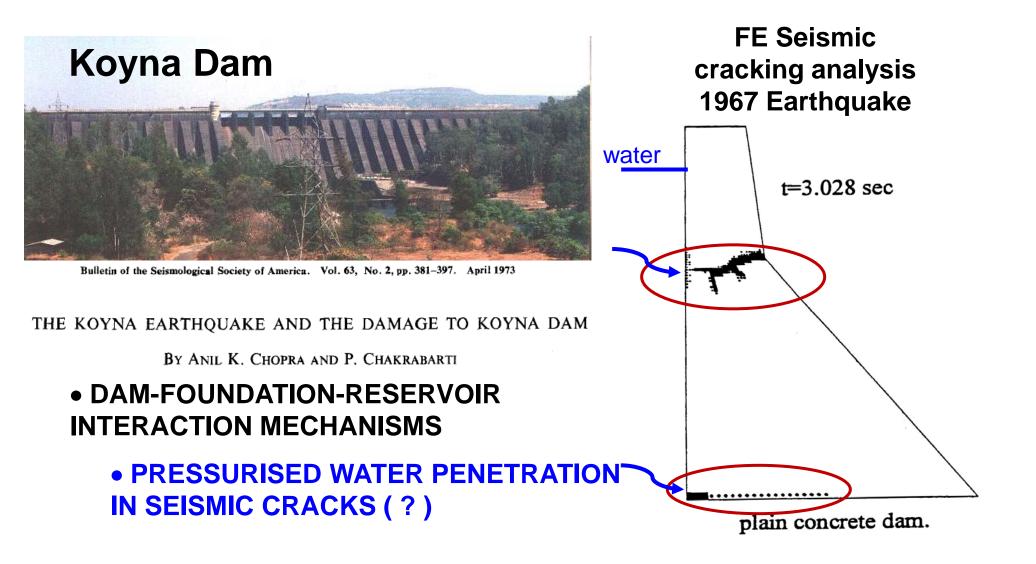
908 000 results 336 000 results 153 000 results 3 790 results 1 result



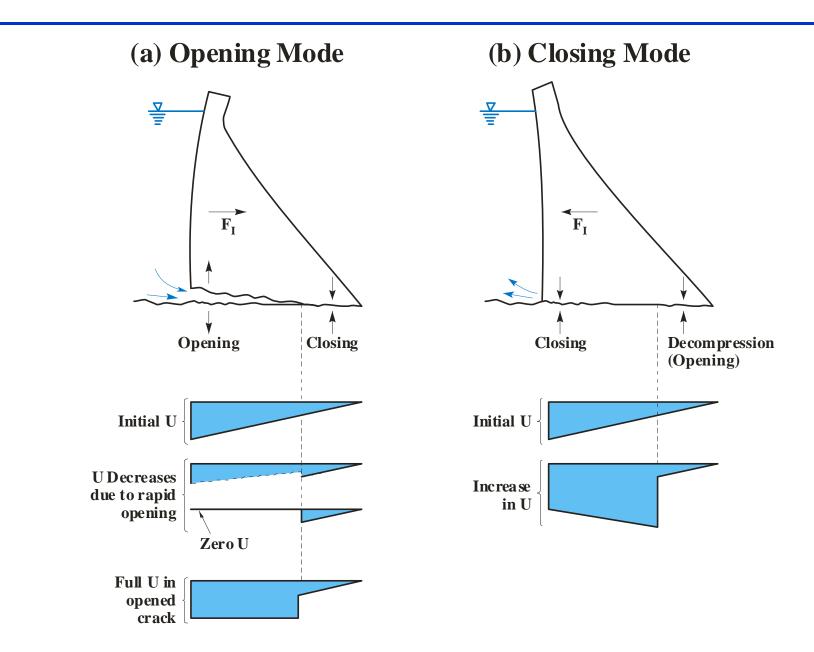
## **«USER FRIENDLY» COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS TO STUDY MODELLING ASSUMPTIONS**



### **KOYNA DAM – 1967 Earthquake (M6.2)**

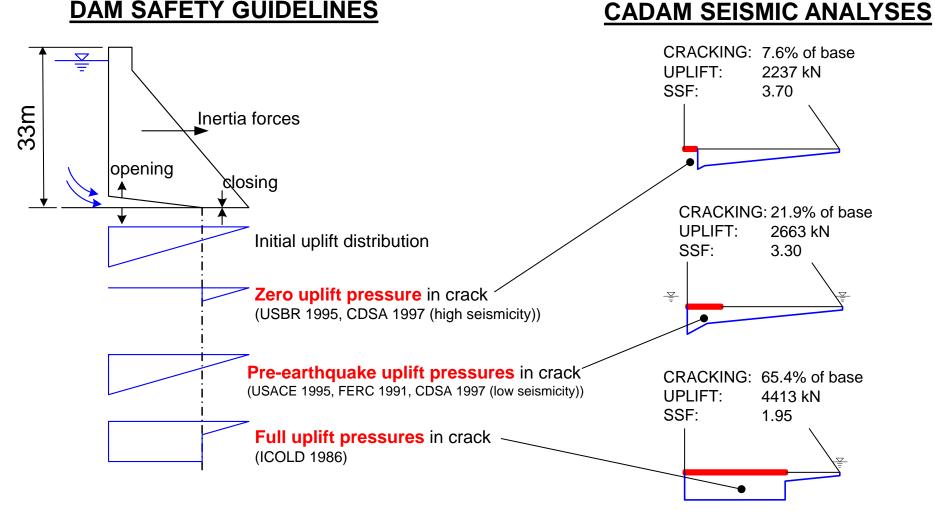


#### **TRANSIENT UPLIFT PRESSURES DURING EARTHQUAKES**



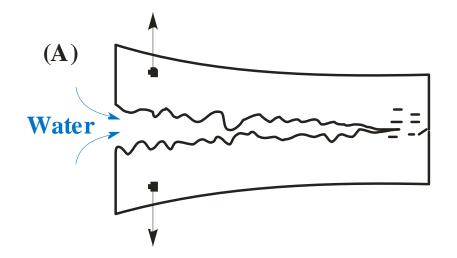
#### **UPLIFT PRESSURES IN SEISMIC CRACKS**

#### DAM SAFETY GUIDELINES

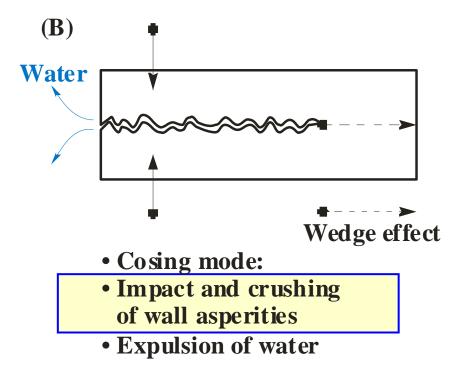


#### **NEED HYDRO MECHANICAL MODELS + VV** (Experimental Data Needed)

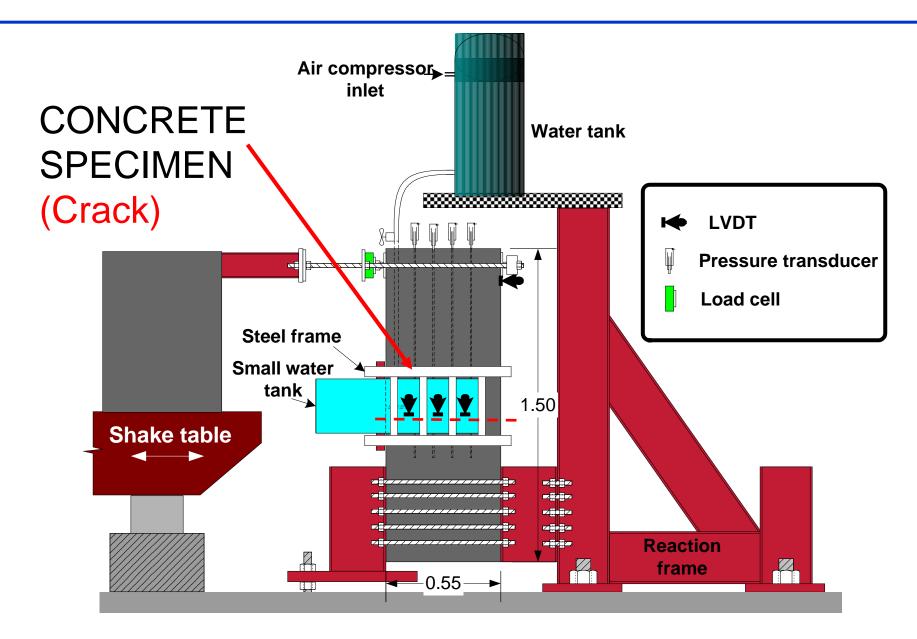
#### Seismic Crack-Water Interaction Mechanisms + Cyclic Damage



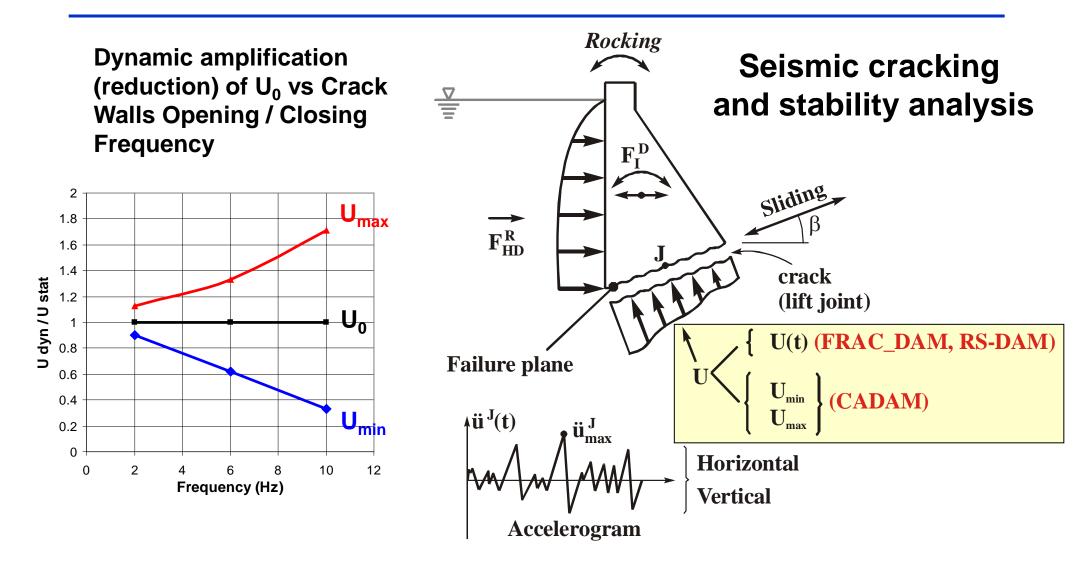
- Opening mode:
- Velocity of water front vs crack front
- Water in tension can vaporize (cavitation)



#### **EXPERIMENTAL TESTING PROCEDURE**



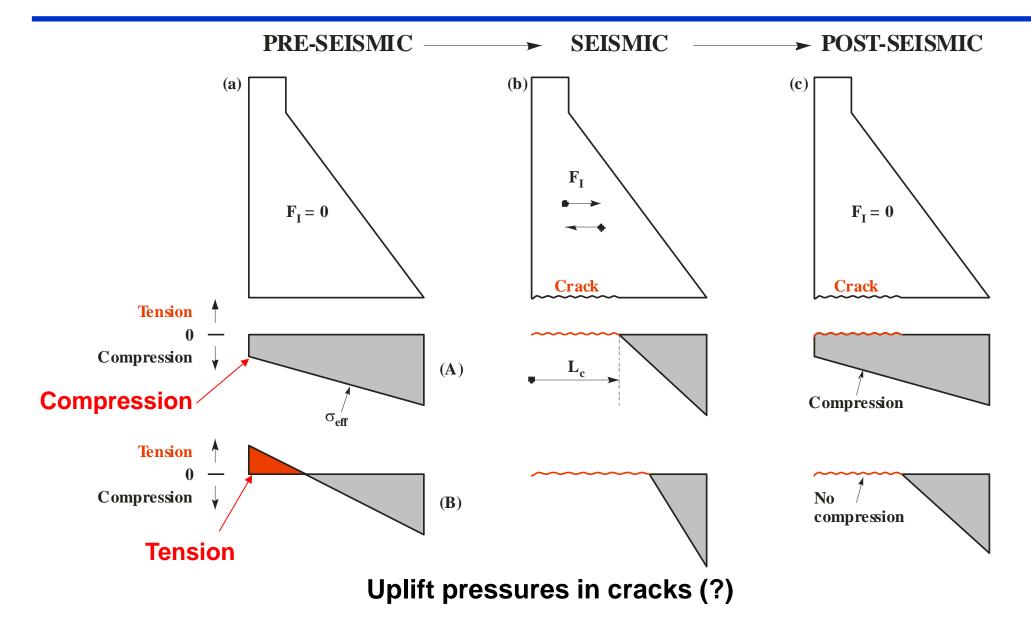
#### **TRANSIENT SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES**



#### **SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES DURING EARTHQUAKES**

- New crack in opening mode: U(t) close to zero near the propagating tip, some pressure build-up along the crack walls.
- Existing pressurised crack with cyclic opening / closing : U(t) oscillate around the average initial uplift pressure U<sub>0</sub> that remained constant.
- Magnitudes of pressure drops during crack opening (cavitation) and pressure increases during crack closing depend on loading frequency.
- If we do not recognise explicitly the dynamic variation of U(t), it appears reasonable, with our current knowledge, to assume that during the earthquake the uplift pressure remains unchanged from its pre-seismic value.

#### **POST-SEISMIC CRACKS – EFFECTIVE STRESSES**



#### **POST-SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES**

- **Post-Seismic** Uplift Pressures Depend on:
  - Post-seismic <u>stress and displacement</u> conditions along the crack plane (compression or tension)
  - Post-Seismic <u>seepage path</u>; (crack hydraulic conductivity, aperture... boundary conditions)
  - Presence of <u>drains</u>, pressure relief at crack boundaries (water stops damaged or not)
  - Post-earthquake <u>drain efficiency</u>

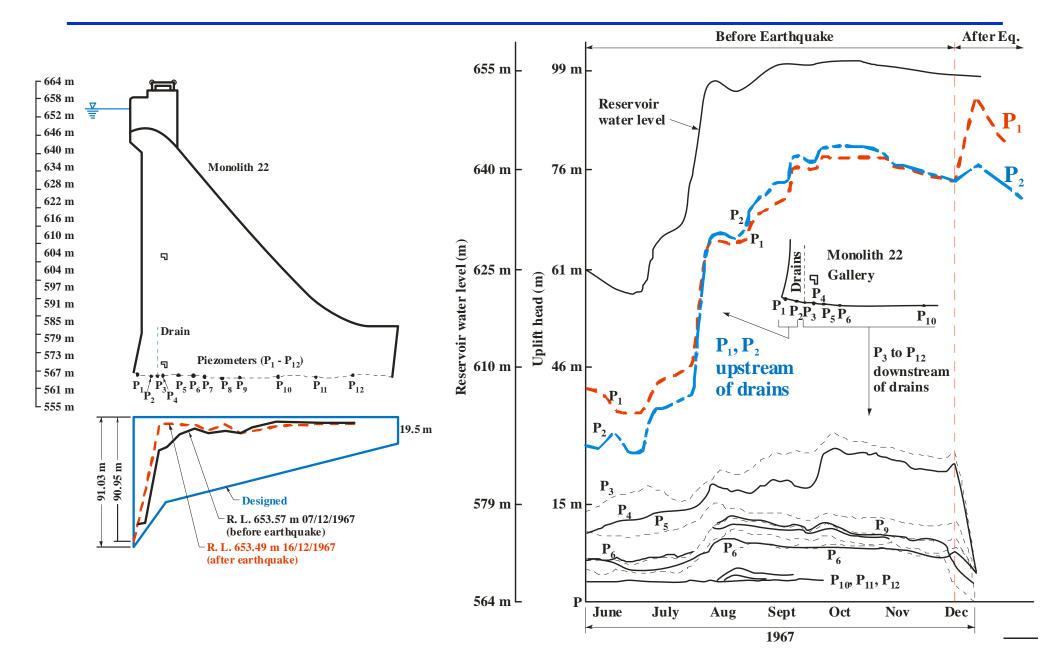
#### **Historical Evidences : Post-Seismic Uplift Pressures**

• Kobe M7.2 EQ Japan 1995 – Several dams affected

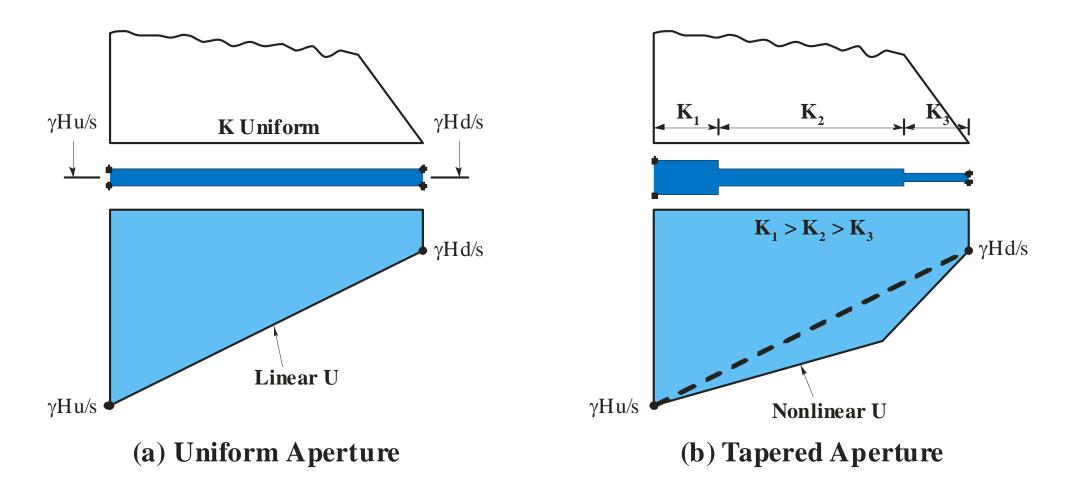
Yuzuruha Gravity Dam (42m high) 43 km from epicentre (minor damage) «Drainage water and uplift both slightly increased after the quake, but stabilized later » (Matsumoto et al. 1996)

- <u>Sefid Rud Buttress Dam, Iran</u> (106m high), M7.3 EQ in 1990, very close
  « Uplift water pressures were found to have strongly decrease after the
  earthquakes, perhaps as a result of the closure of joints or of
  increased compressive forces across the seepage paths » (ICOLD
  2001)
- Koyna Dam, India (103m high), M6.2 EQ in 1967, 3km from epicentre

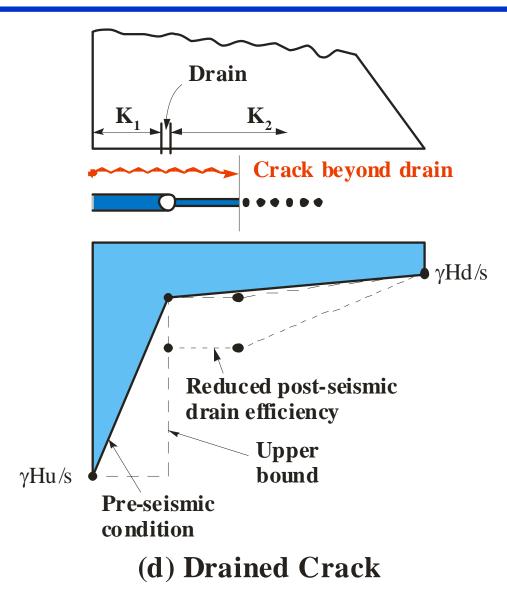
#### **KOYNA DAM – POST-SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES (Pant 1990)**

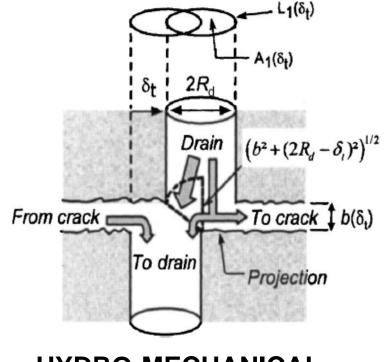


#### **POST-SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES UNDRAINED (COMPRESSED) CRACK**



#### POST-SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES – DRAINED (COMPRESSED) CRACK





HYDRO-MECHANICAL MODELS – NL Analyses <u>R&D Perspectives</u> static/seismic loads Computational - Experimental

# **POST-SEISMIC UPLIFT PRESSURES**

- <u>Undrained complete compressed crack</u>: full uplift pressures (too (?) conservative, hydraulic conductivity, Boundary Cond.)
- **Drained Compressed cracks** drains minimal disruption by sliding
  - Maintain some drain efficiency
  - Possibility (1) : return to pre-seismic uplift pressures
  - Possibility (2) : full headwater pressures up to line of drains, significant reduction past the line of drains (e.g. tailwater pressures + 50% of the difference between headwater and tailwater).

# CONCLUSIONS

Analytical/Num. models Computational tools Validation/Verification Applications

Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America. Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 381-397. April 1973

<u>Anagram</u>

THE KOYNA EARTHQUAKE AND THE DAMAGE TO KOYNA DAM

BY ANIL K. CHOPRA AND P. CHAKRABARTI

