

Non-linear Soil Amplification for Horizontal GM



PEER

Ronnie Kamai
rkamai@berkeley.edu

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Background

- Update to Walling et. al. 2008
- Simulation-based model to describe non-linearity in site response
 - RVT-based, 1D site response method (RASCALS)
 - Combines point-source stochastic for source with equivalent-linear for site response
 - 11 values of PGA - 0.01 through 1.5 g
 - Four models for describing soil properties (G/G_{\max} , damping curves)
 - Reference velocity for amplification factors: $V_{s30}=1170$ m/s
 - 30 randomizations of profile depth, soil properties, etc.

Motivation

- Simulation database expanded and updated
 - Includes M5, M6, M7
 - Includes Vs30 as low as 190 m/s
- Explore Sa(T) vs. PGA as shaking input parameter
 - Increase ease of application for hazard analyst
 - Other studies have shown Sa(T) works well (e.g. Bazzurro&Cornell 2004, Chiou and Youngs 2008)

Range of simulation results used for model development

V_{s30} (m/sec)	Depth to top of rock ($V_{s30}=1$ Km/sec)	<i>Material Model used for nonlinear properties</i>
190	9-305 m	PR
270	9-305 m	PR, EPRI
400	9-305 m	PR, EPRI
560	9-305 m	PR, EPRI
760	79 m	PR, EPRI
900	79 m	PR

Functional form

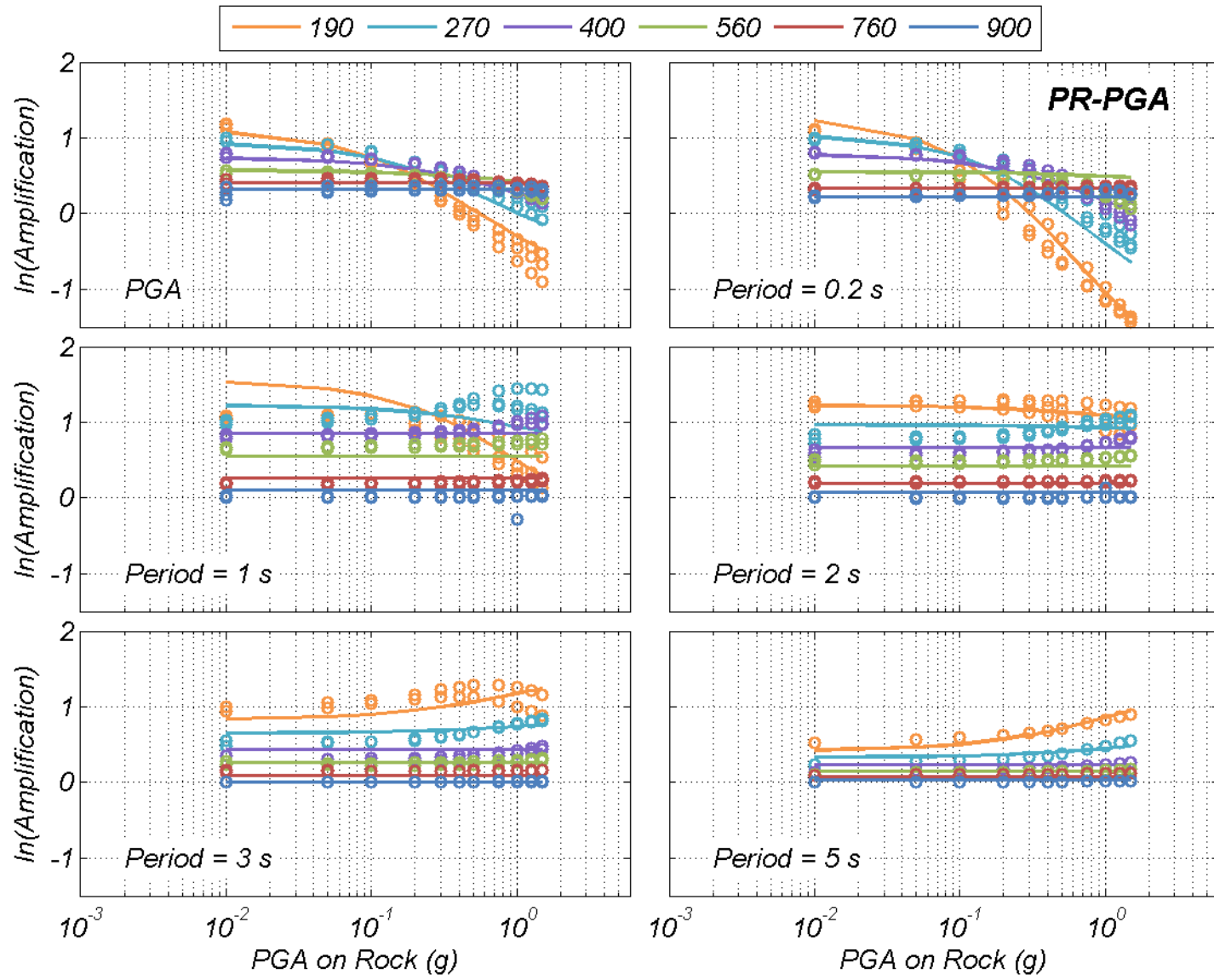
$$\ln(\text{Amp}) = f_L(V_{S30}) + f_{NL}(GM_{Rock}, V_{S30})$$

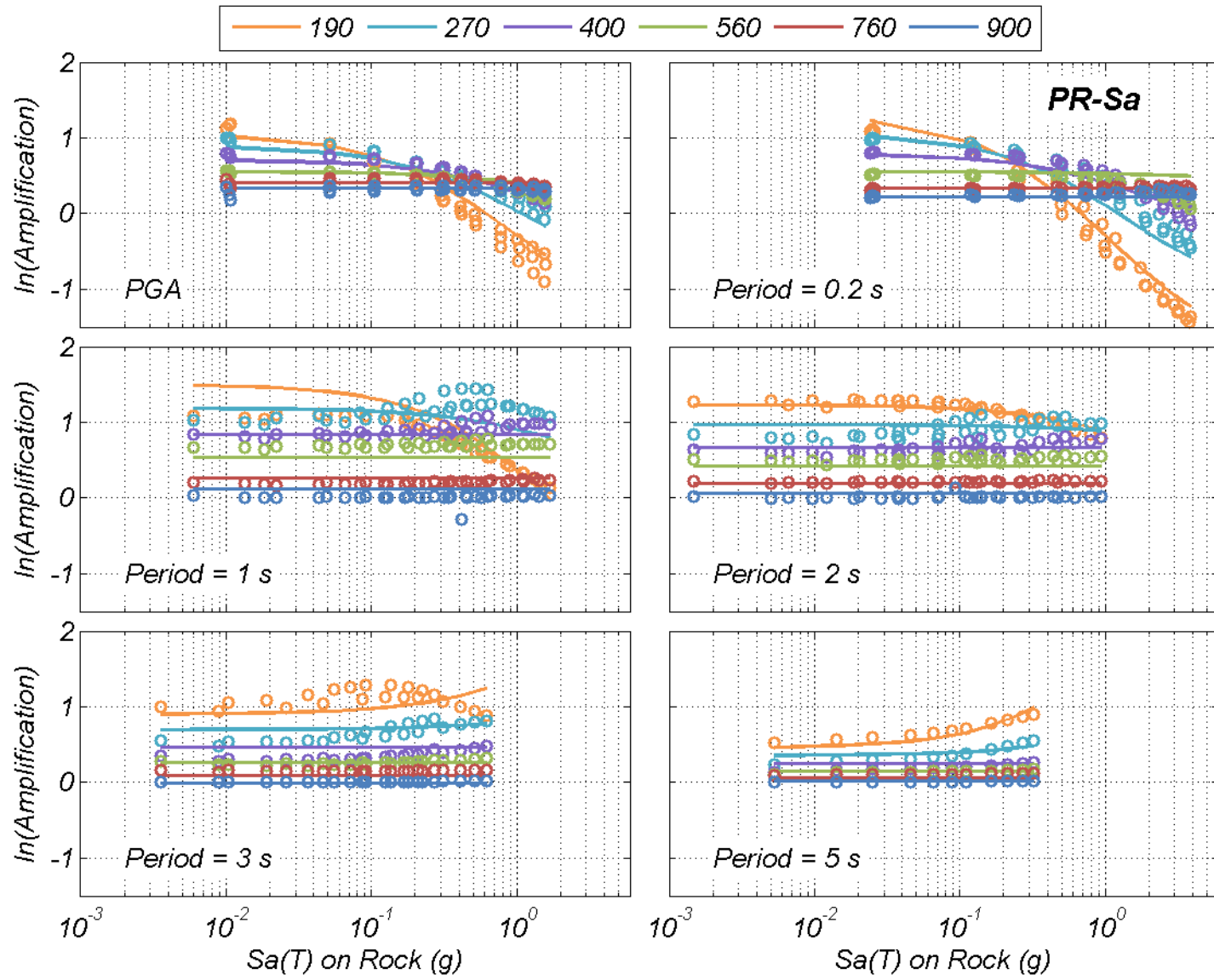
$$\ln(\text{Amp}) = \begin{cases} a \ln\left(\frac{V_{S30}^*}{V_{Lin}}\right) - b \ln(PGA_{Rock} + c) & \text{for } V_{S30} < V_{Lin} \\ + b \ln\left(PGA_{Rock} + c \left(\frac{V_{S30}^*}{V_{Lin}}\right)^n\right) + d & \\ (a + bn) \ln\left(\frac{V_{S30}^*}{V_{Lin}}\right) + d & \text{for } V_{S30} \geq V_{Lin} \end{cases}$$

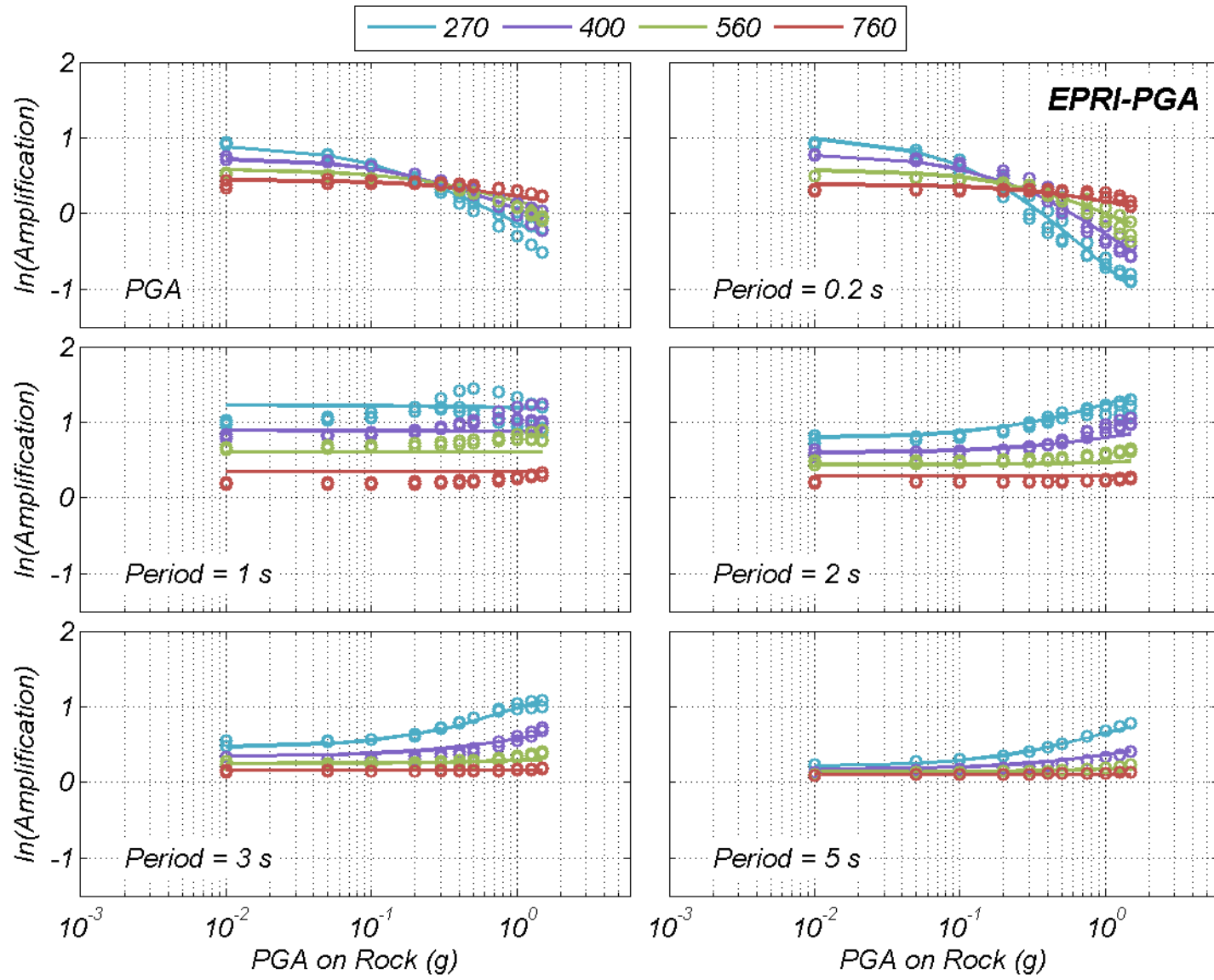
Functional form

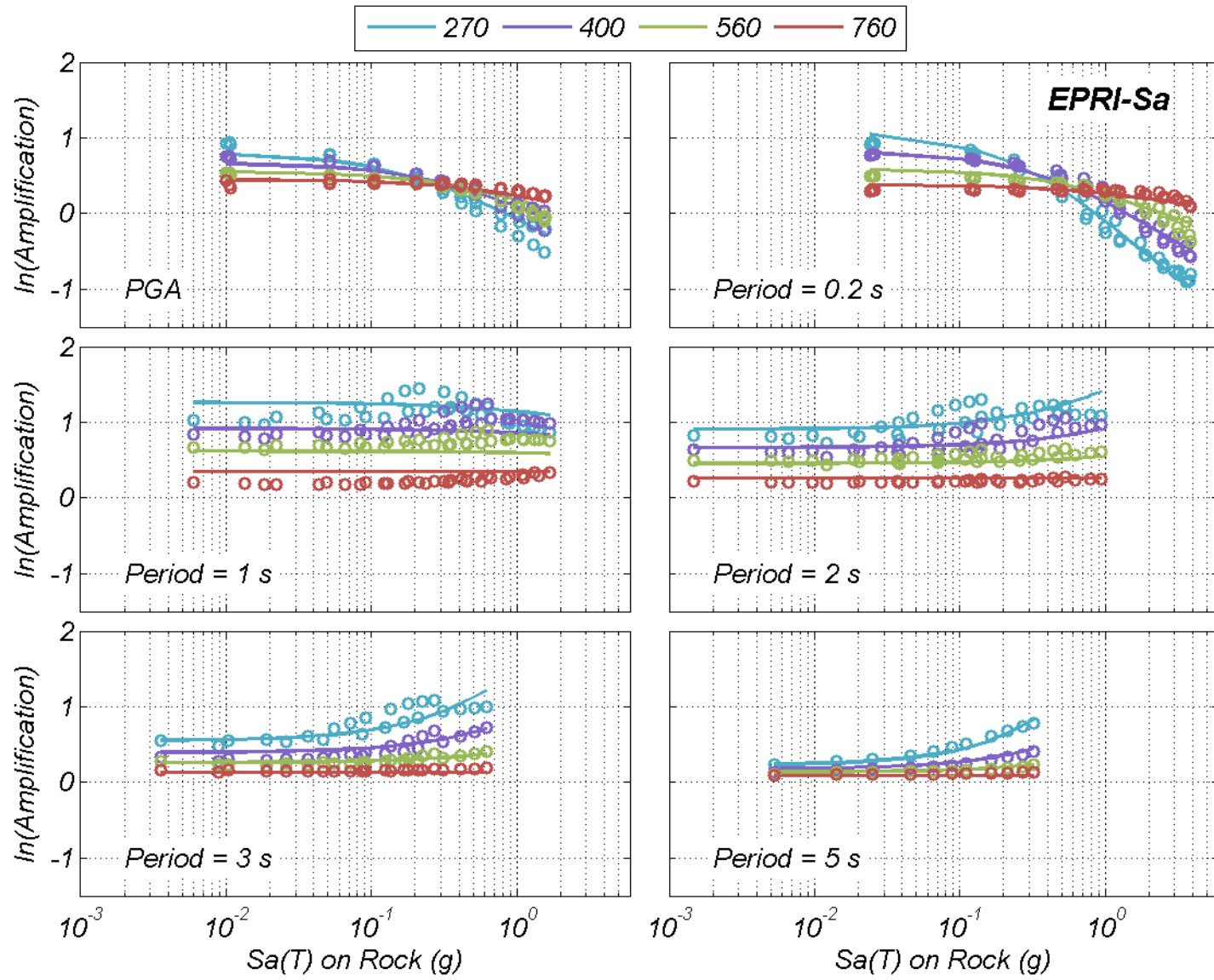
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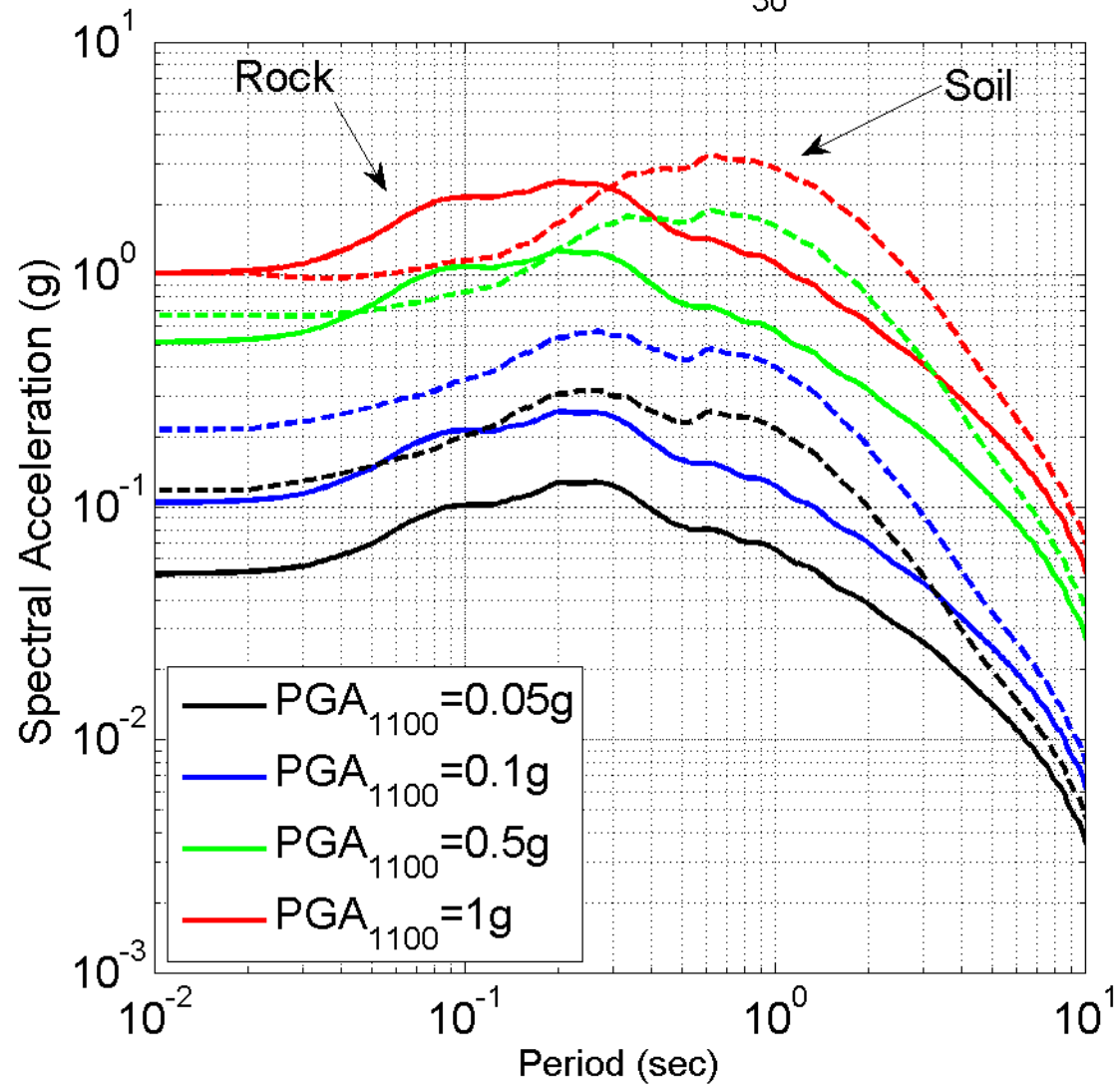




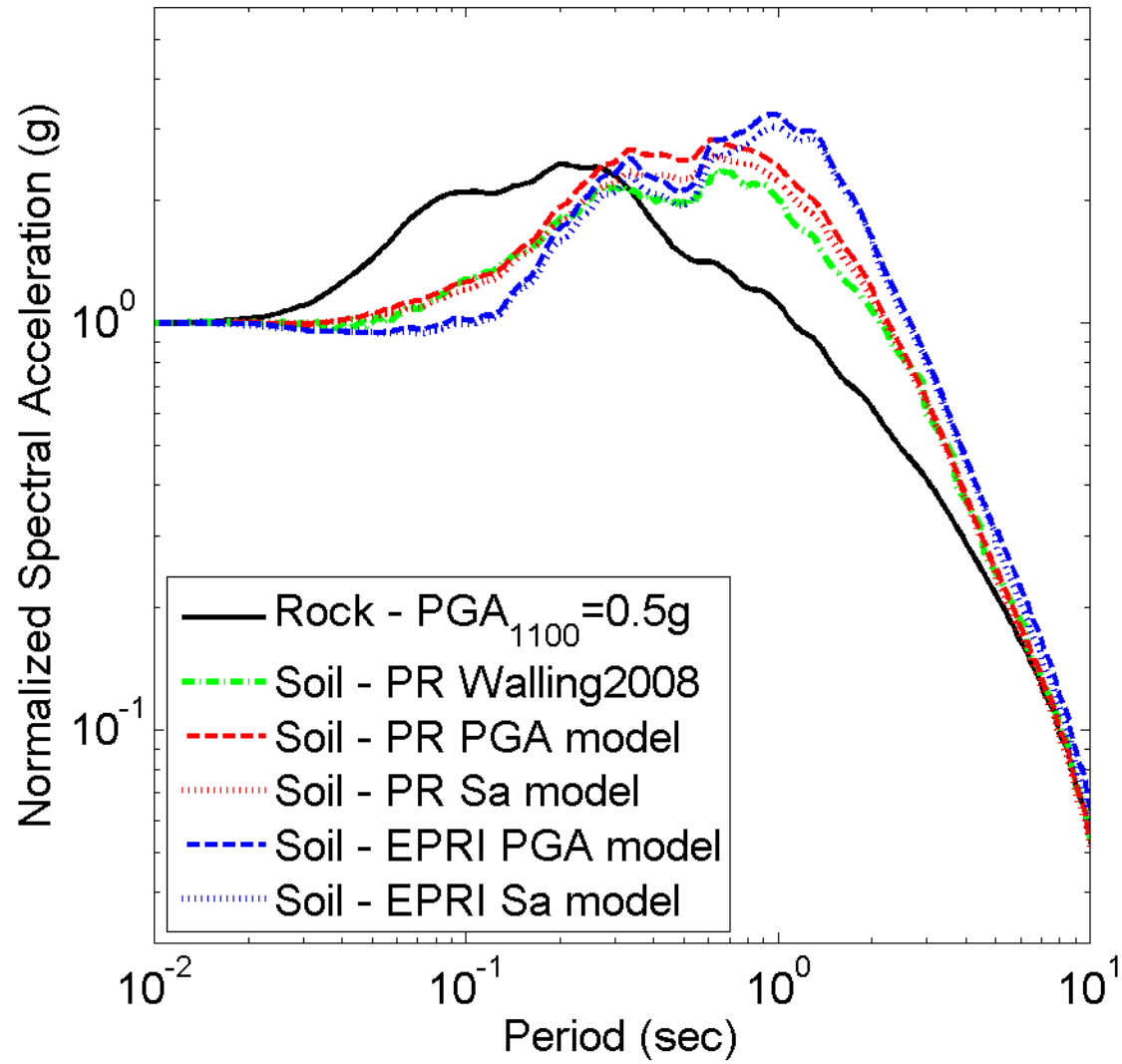




PR, PGA model, V_{s30} 270

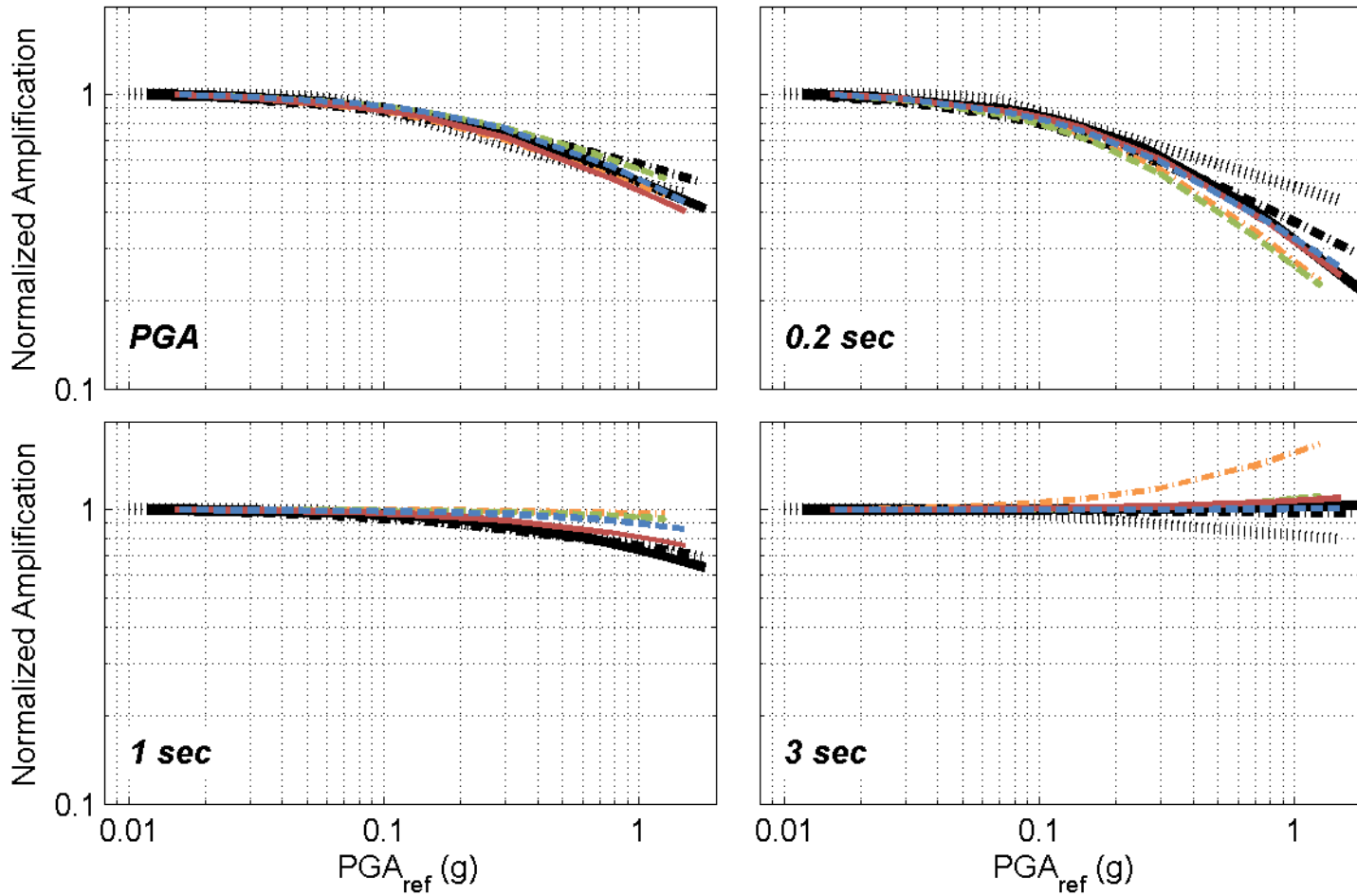


Compare Soil Models, Vs30=270

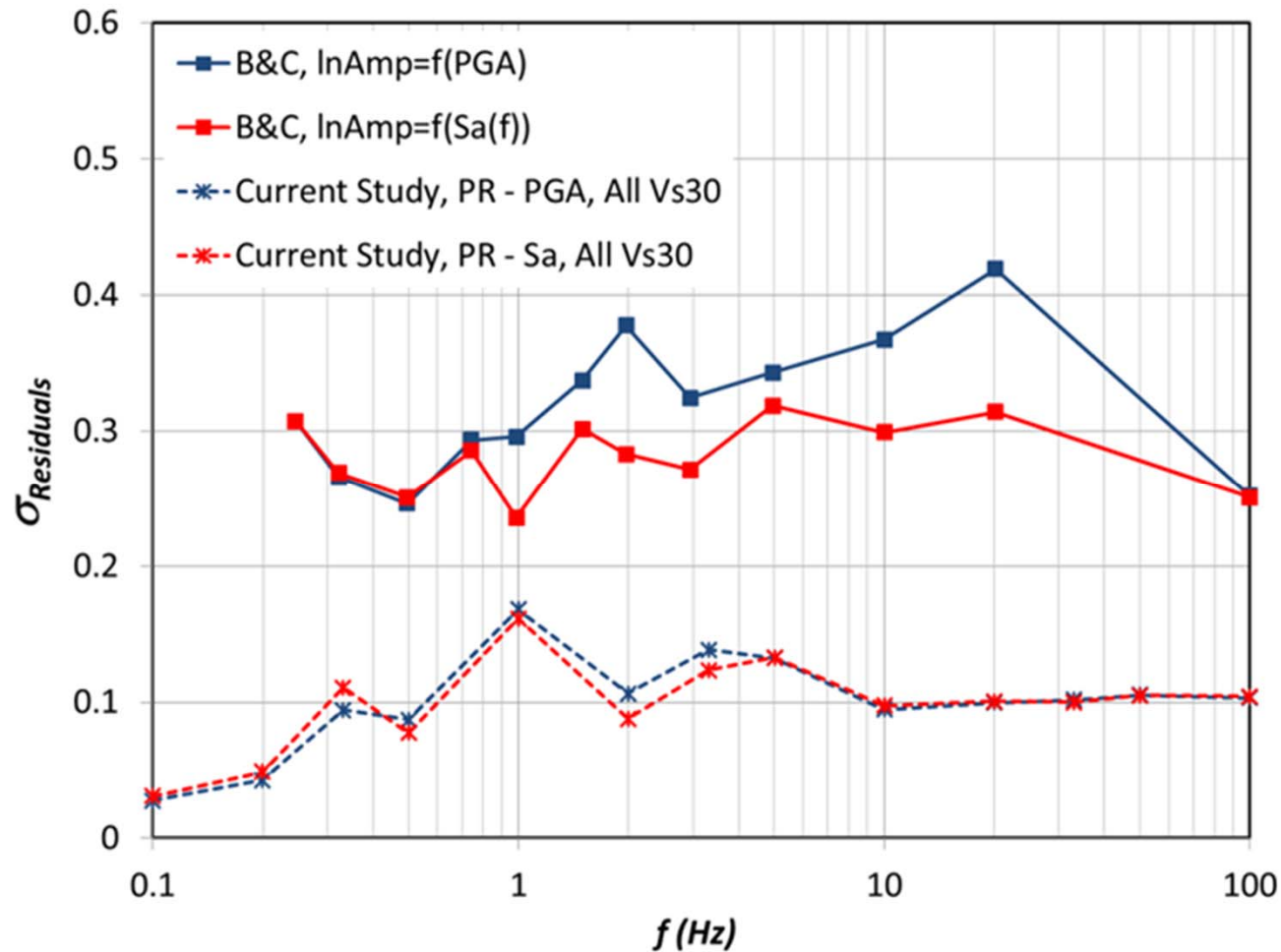


Nonlinear Soil Amplification for $V_{s30}=270$, with respect to $V_{s30,ref}=760$ m/s

— Walling ▤ BA08 ▣ CY08 — PR-PGA - - - PR-Sa - - - EPRI-PGA - - - EPRI-Sa



Should I use PGA or $S_a(T)$ as input motion?



$$b, \ln(V_{Lin}) = \begin{cases} \beta_2 & T \geq T_2 \\ \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^8 \alpha_i [\ln(T/T_0)]^i & T_1 < T < T_2 \\ \beta_1 & T \leq T_1 \end{cases}$$

	PR PGA Model		PR Sa Model		EPRI PGA Model		EPRI Sa Model	
	V _{LIN}	b	V _{LIN}	b	V _{LIN}	b	V _{LIN}	b
T ₀	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.013	0.03
T ₁	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.082	0.02	0.04	0.013	0.03
T ₂	0.6	8.8	0.8	5.65	1.1	8.8	0.45	5.5
α ₀	6.514	-1.170	6.554	-1.300	7.093	-0.778	7.291	-0.710
α ₁	0.476	-0.018	0.348	0.517	0.064	-0.230	-0.038	-0.014
α ₂	-0.558	0.126	0.100	-2.469	1.674	1.224	0.163	-0.431
α ₃	0.887	0.042	-0.165	3.450	-2.025	-2.722	0.925	0.982
α ₄	-0.662	-0.743	-0.023	-2.800	0.860	1.845	-1.308	-1.432
α ₅	0.188	0.447	0.024	1.042	-0.159	-0.533	0.624	0.878
α ₆	-0.018	-0.090	-0.003	-0.167	0.011	0.070	-0.130	-0.252
α ₇	0	0.006	0	0.009	0	-0.004	0.010	0.034
α ₈	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.002
β ₁	6.514	-1.170	6.554	-1.30	7.093	-0.778	7.291	-0.710
β ₂	315.5	0.394	312.0	4.48	610.0	0.411	738.0	2.470
n	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5	
c	1.4		2.4		2.0		3.7	

Summary

- Four models are presented:
 - PR-PGA
 - PR-Sa
 - EPRI-PGA
 - EPRI-Sa
- Sa(T)-based models generally preferred for ease of applicability, although both forms are statistically equivalent
- Nonlinearity generally consistent with Walling2008 and with CY2008



Thank You

rkamai@berkeley.edu



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