

The background is a dark blue gradient with faint, light blue geometric patterns. On the left, there is a large, semi-circular scale with tick marks and numbers ranging from 150 to 260. Several concentric circles and dashed lines with arrows are scattered across the slide, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

IMPLICATIONS OF SITE SPECIFIC RESPONSE ANALYSIS

ATILLA ANSAL, ÖZYEĞİN UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

GÖKÇE TÖNÜK, MEF UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

ASLI KURTULUŞ, ÖZYEĞİN UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Site Specific Response Analysis

Local seismic hazard assessment

Fault type, fault distance, magnitude range, rock outcrop hazard spectra

Input Ground Motion

Hazard compatible real or simulated acceleration time histories

Site Characterization

Soil stratification, characteristics of soils based on borings, geophysical investigations, laboratory and in-situ tests

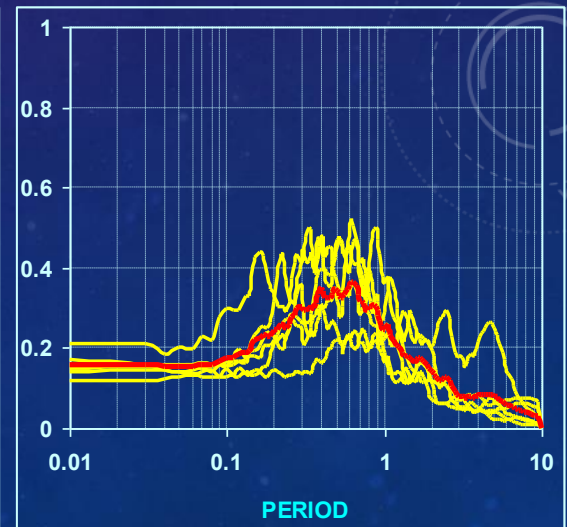
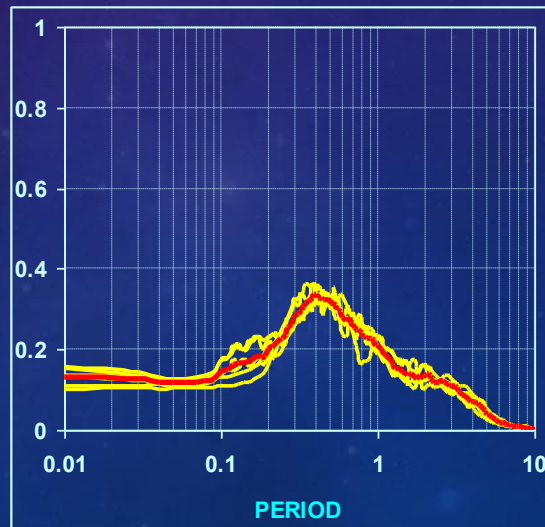
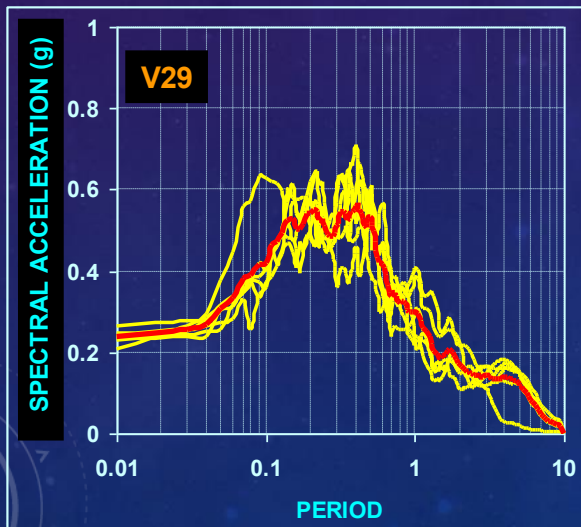
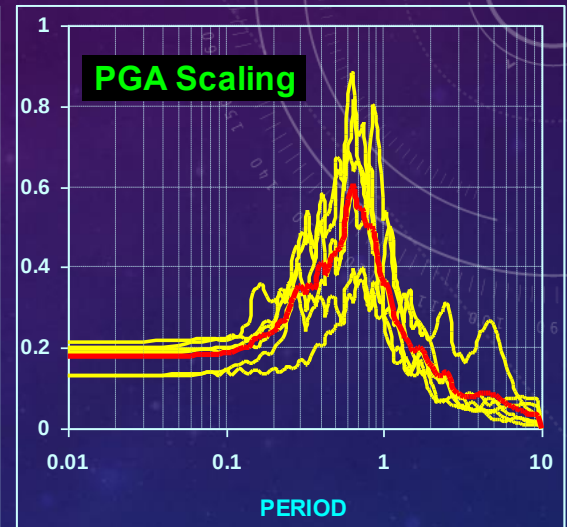
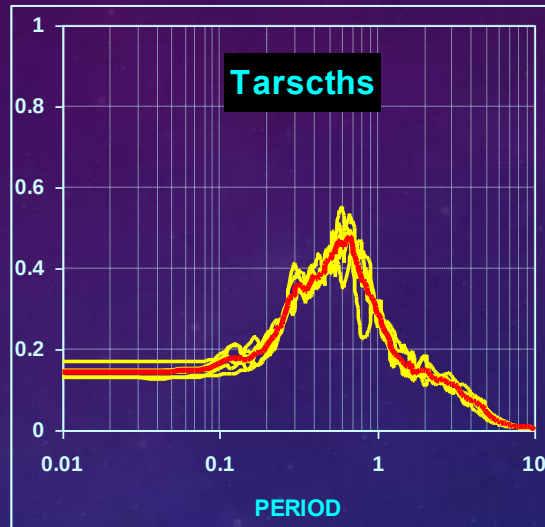
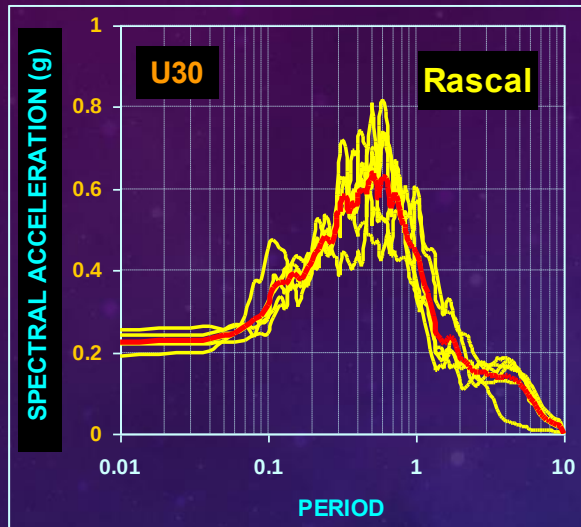
Soil Models

Equivalent linear or nonlinear inelastic cyclic behavior of soils in terms of total or effective stresses

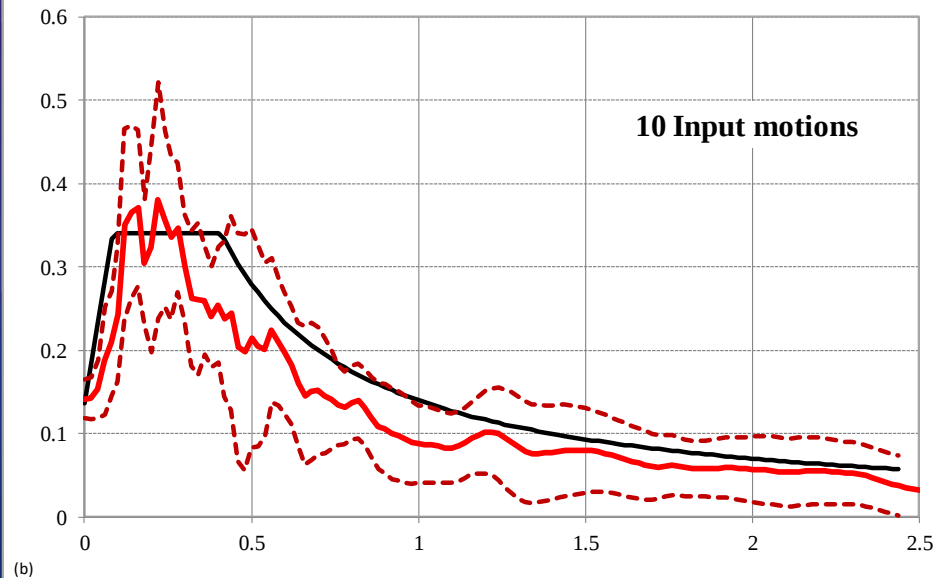
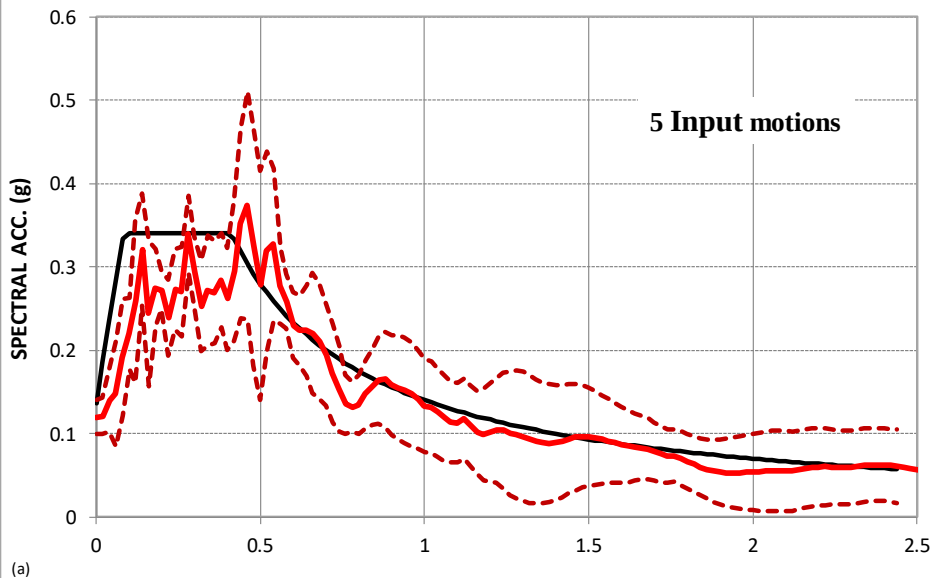
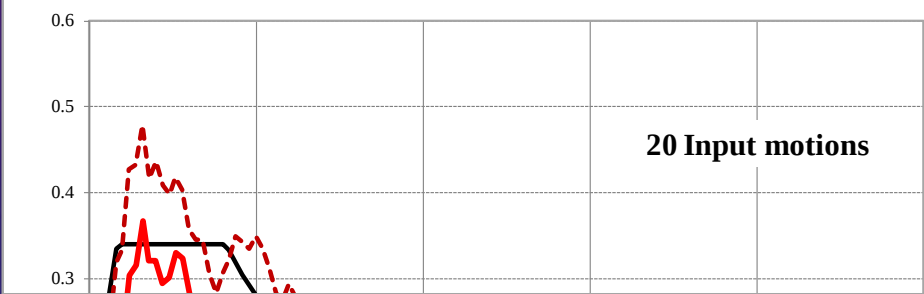
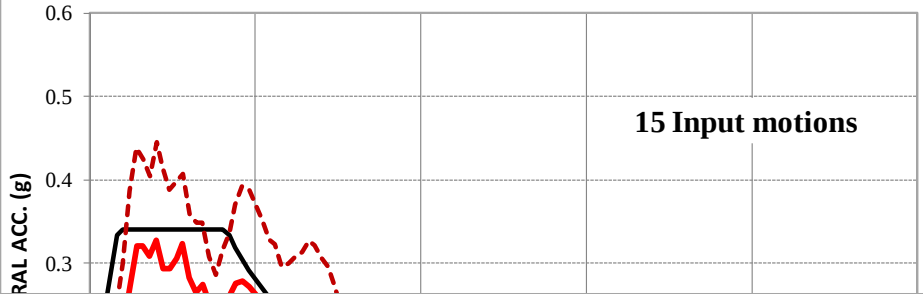
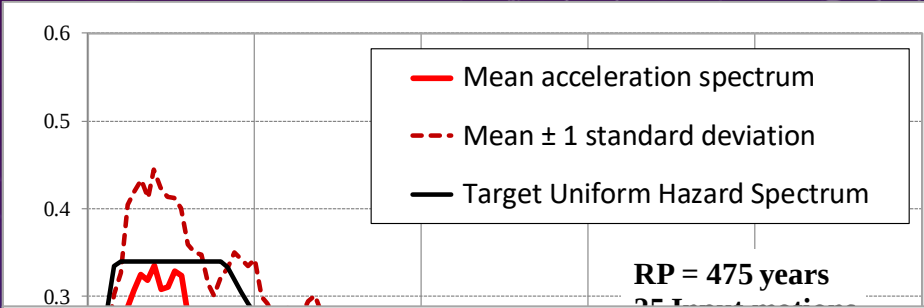
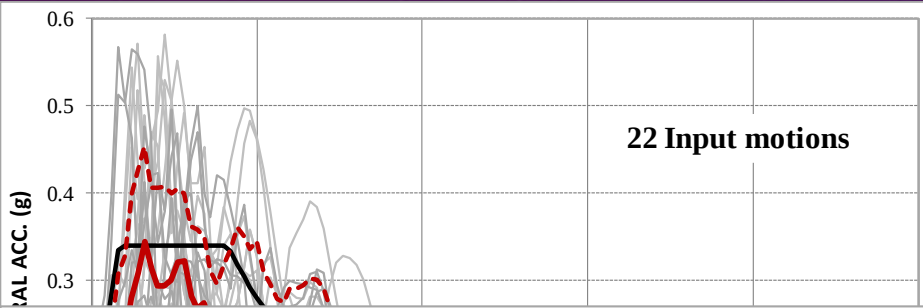
THE MAJOR UNCERTAINTIES

- a. Local seismic hazard assessment,
- b. Selection and scaling of the input earthquake time histories,
- c. Soil stratification and engineering properties of soil layers,
- d. Method of site response analysis.

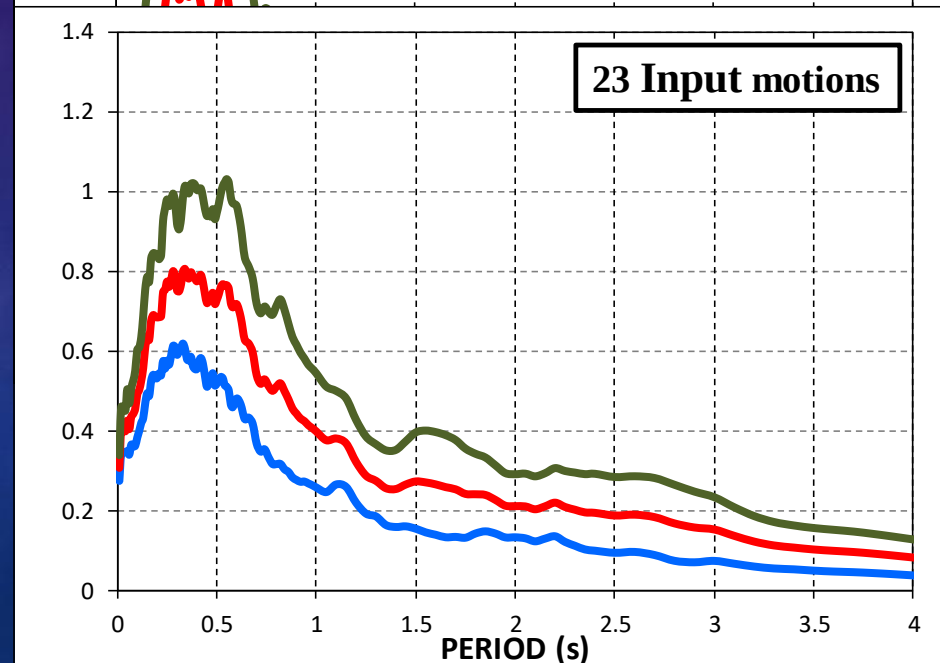
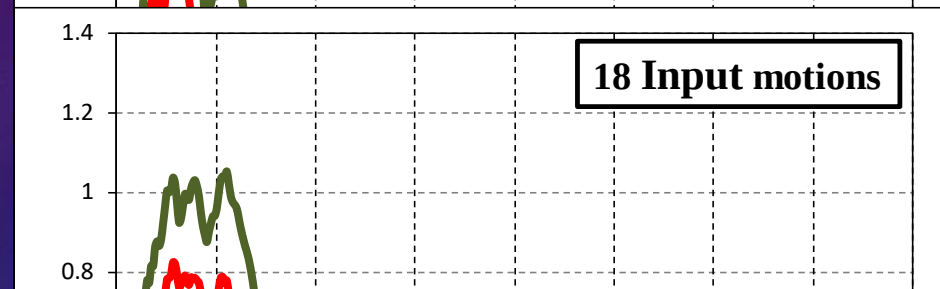
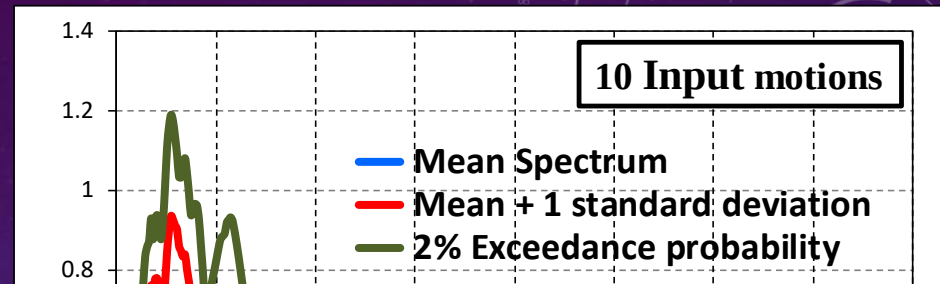
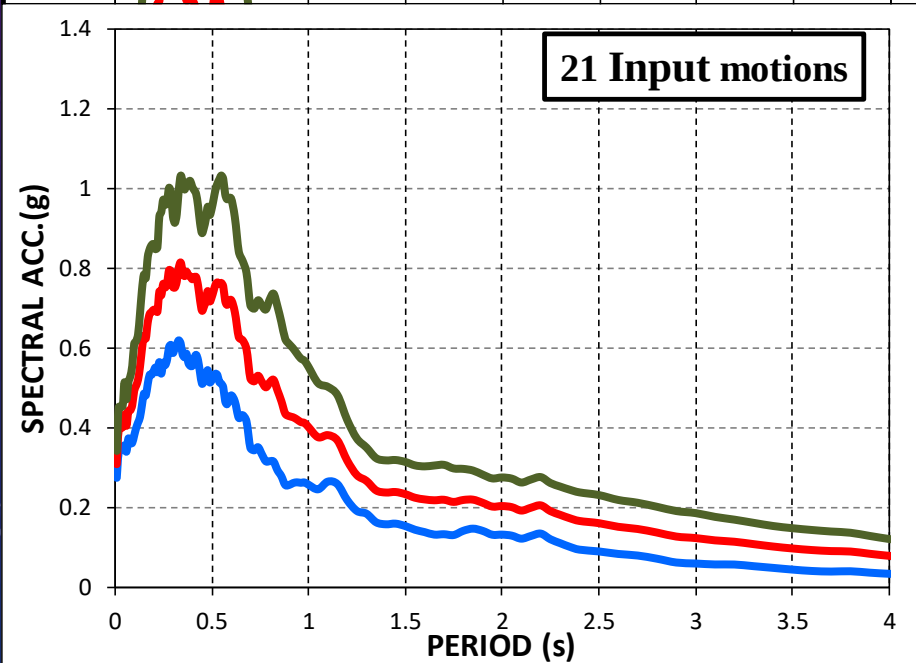
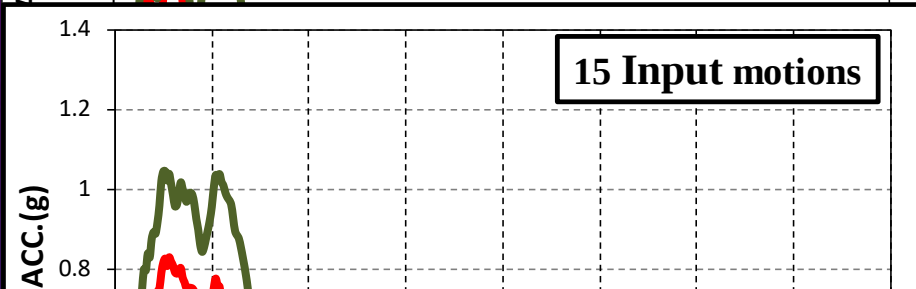
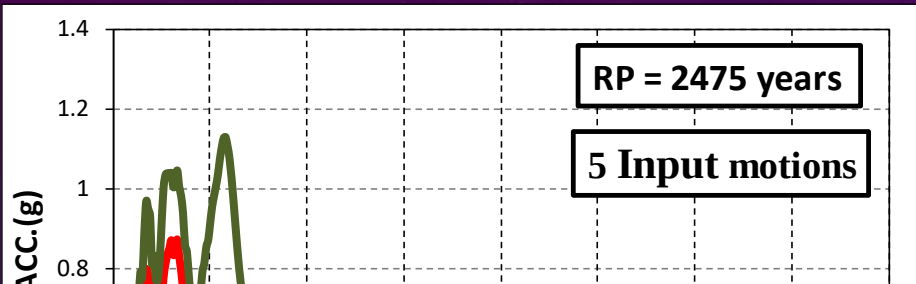
Effect of input motion selection on site response analyses for two soil profiles



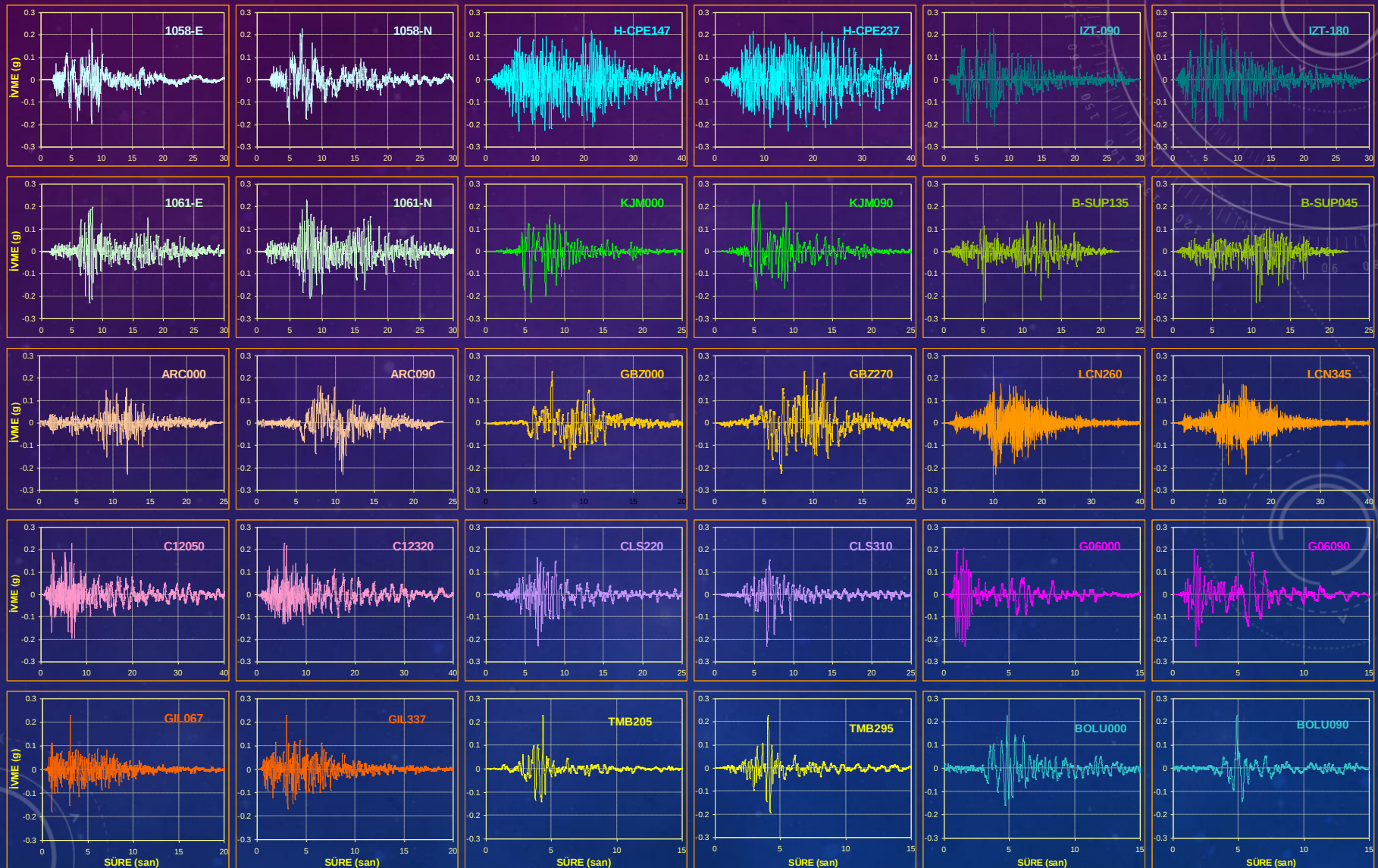
NUMBER OF SELECTED HAZARD COMPATIBLE INPUT ACCELERATION RECORDS



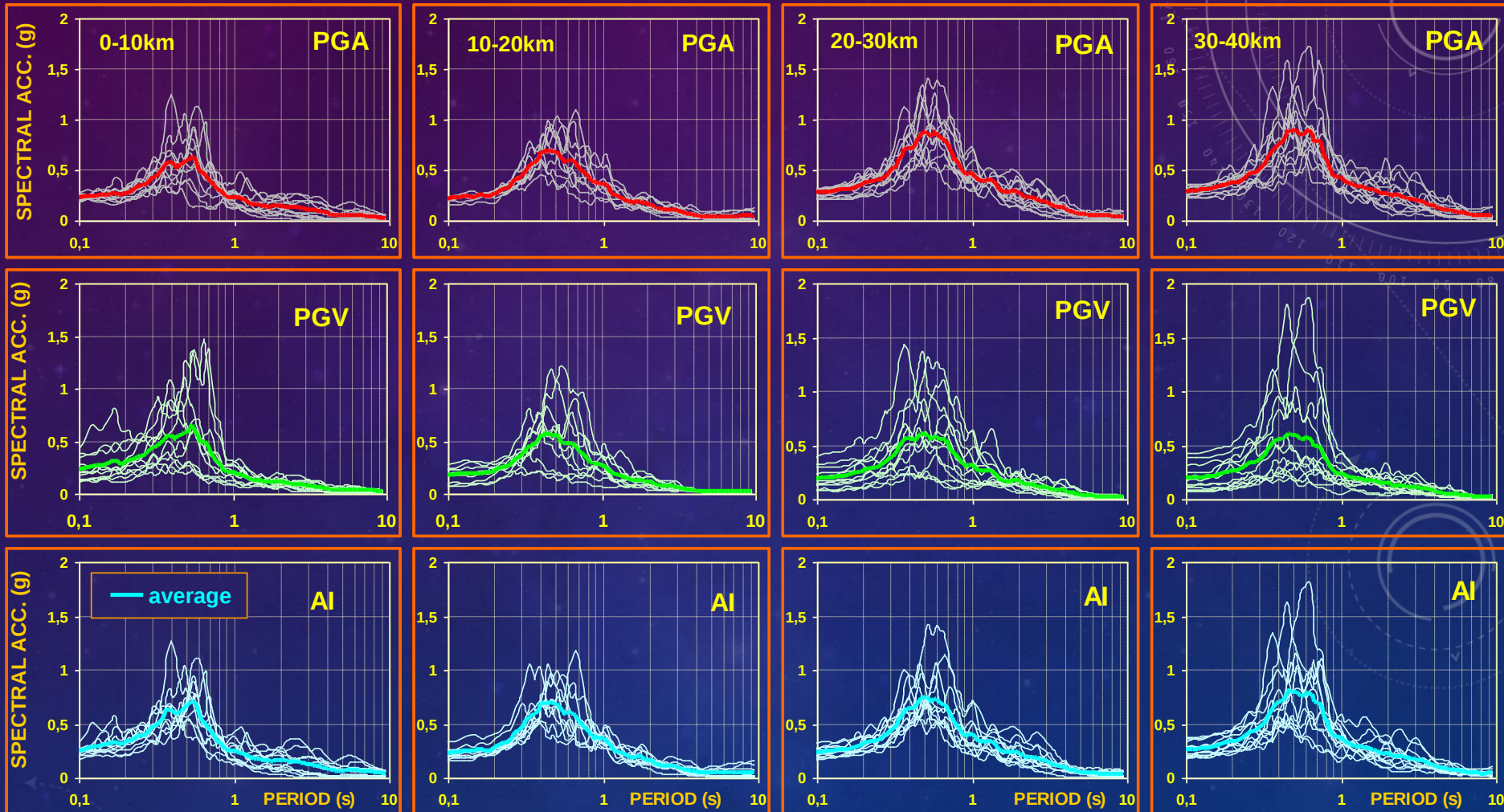
SITE RESPONSE ON THE GROUND SURFACE FOR NUMBER OF INPUT ACCELERATION RECORDS



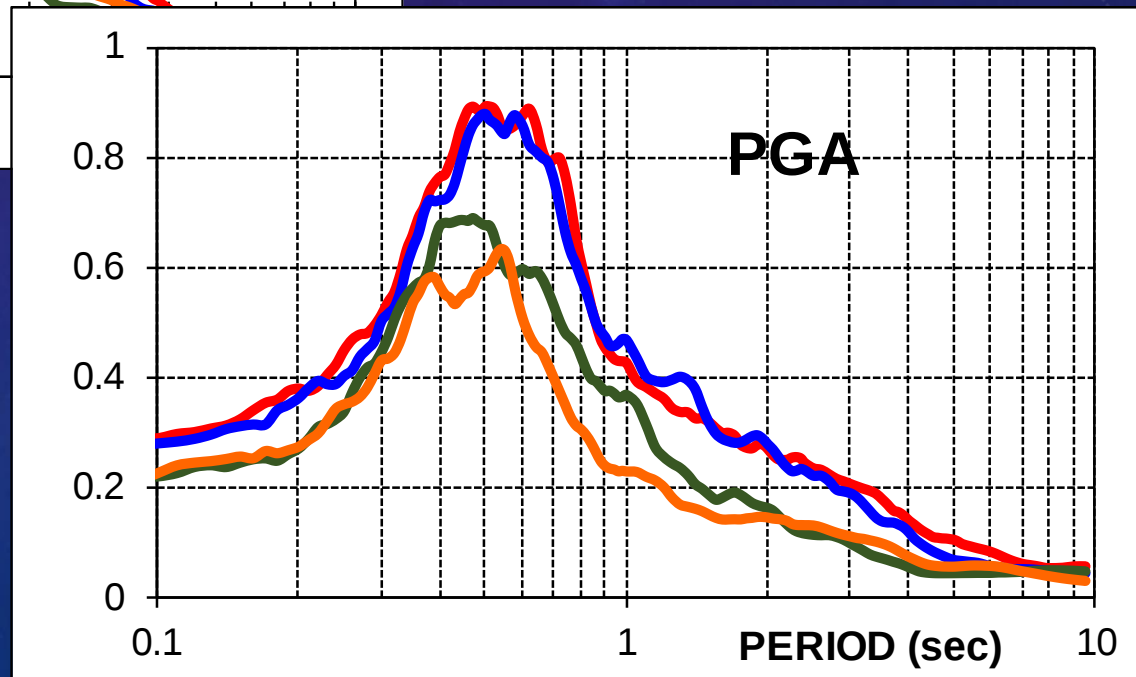
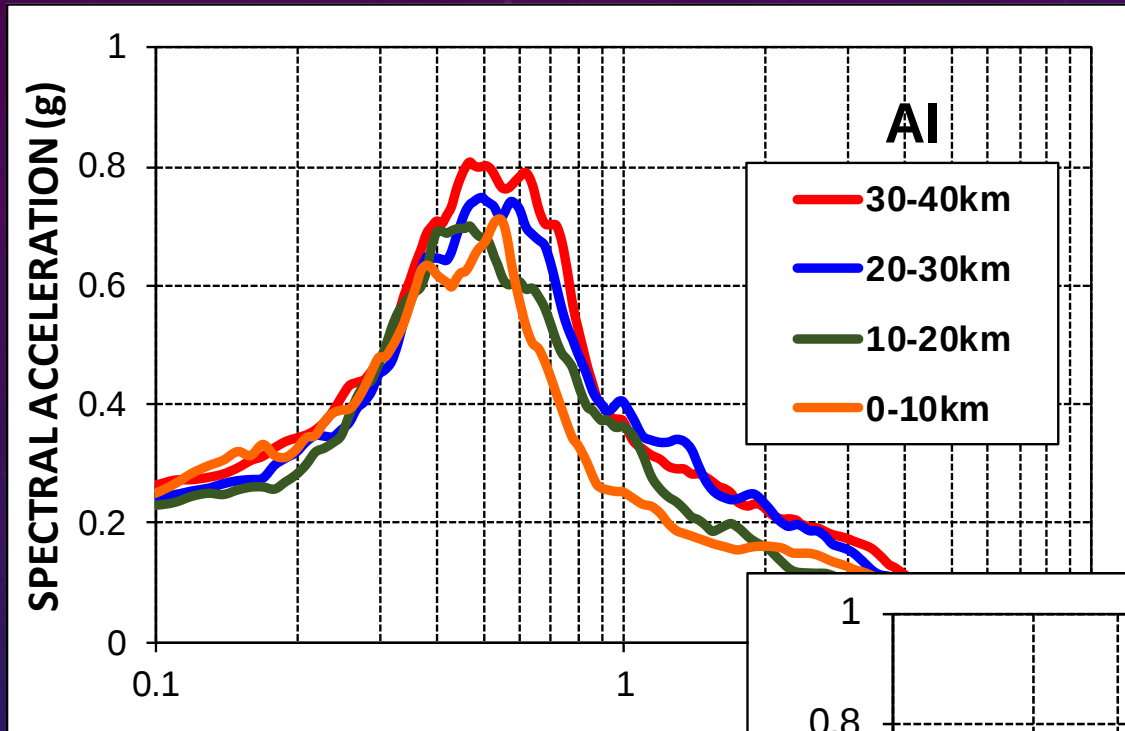
GROUND MOTION VARIABILITY - PGA SCALED ACCELERATION RECORDS



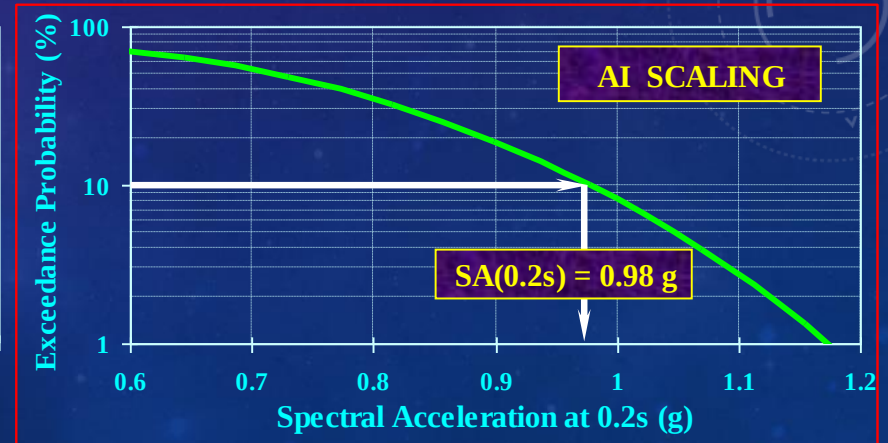
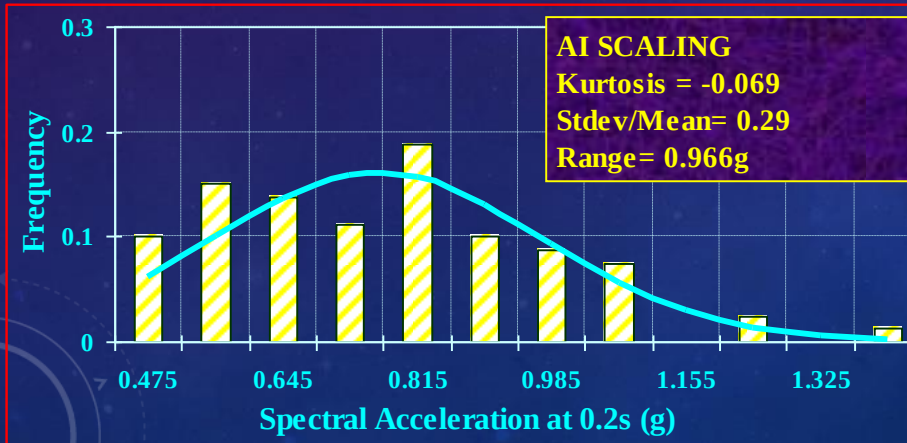
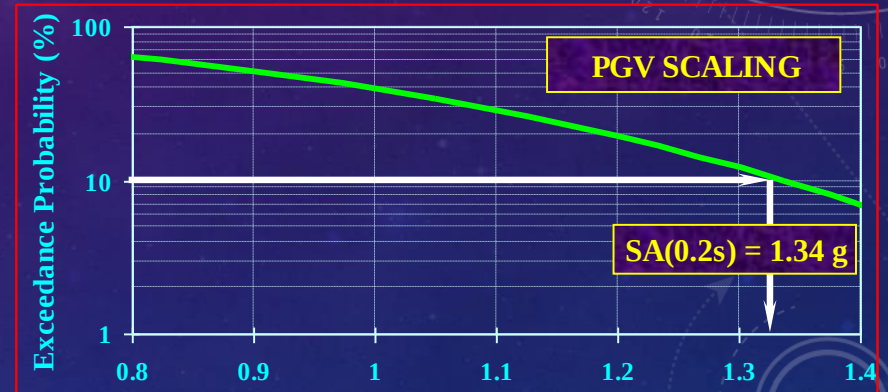
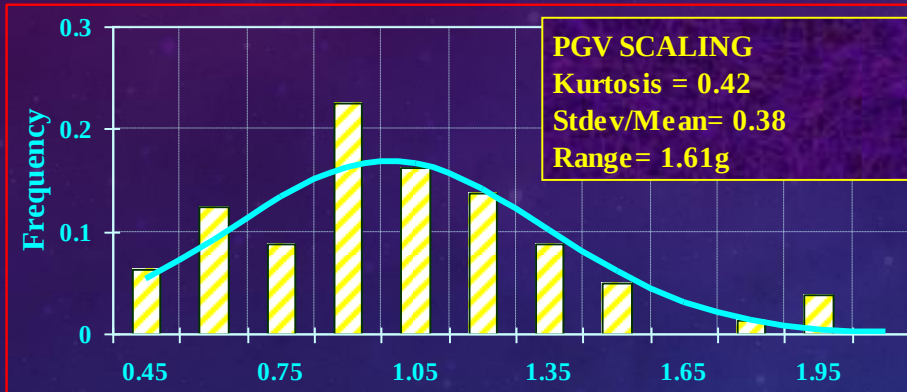
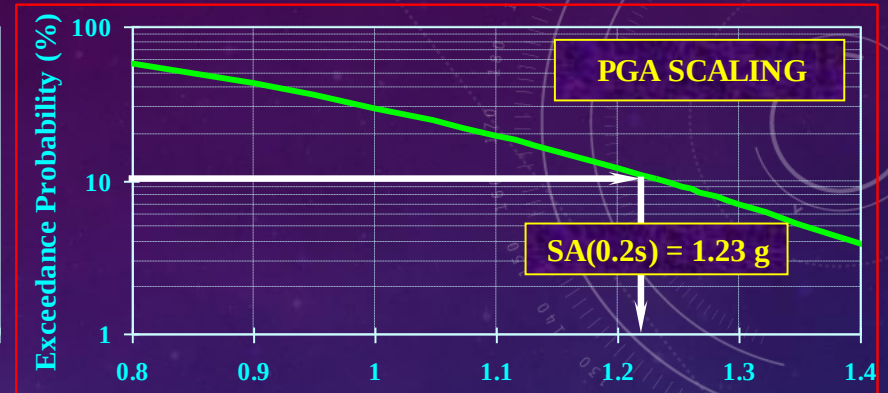
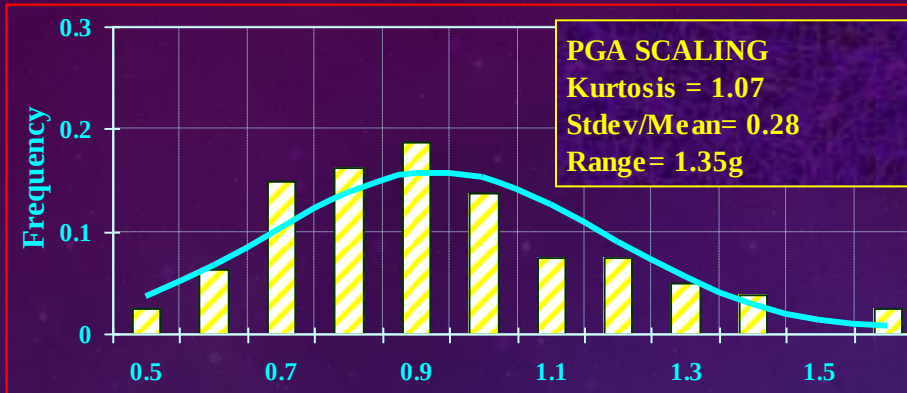
EFFECT OF SCALING SCHEME AND FAULT DISTANCE



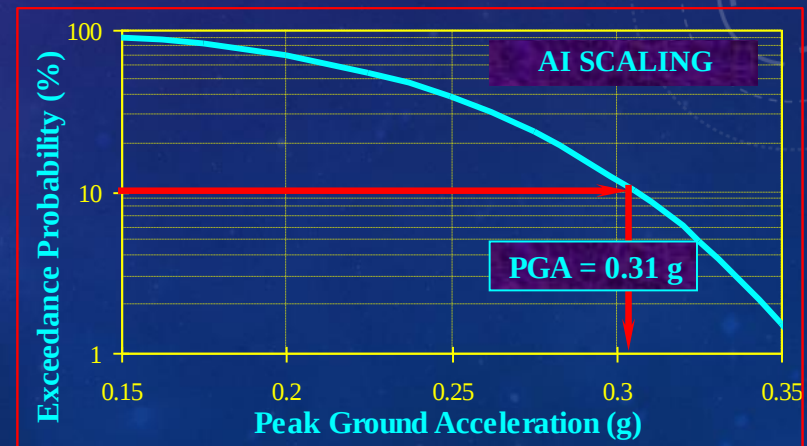
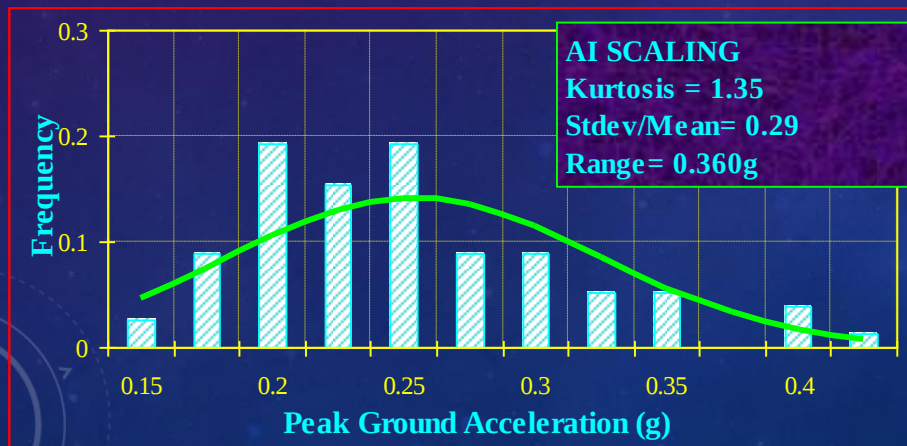
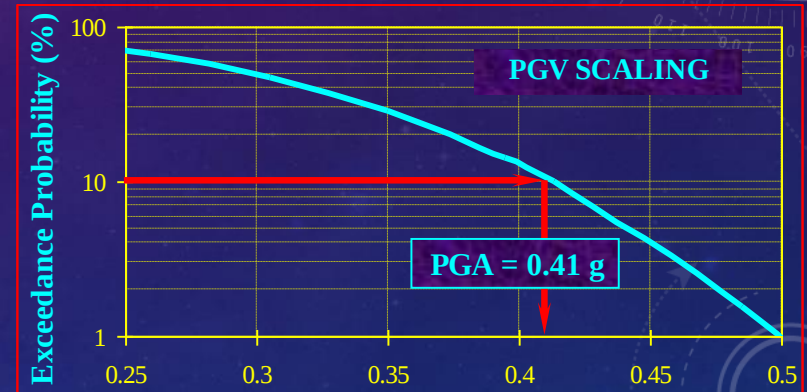
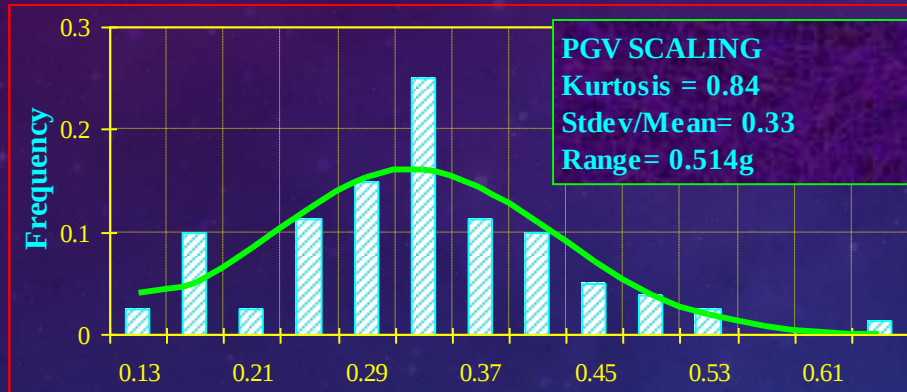
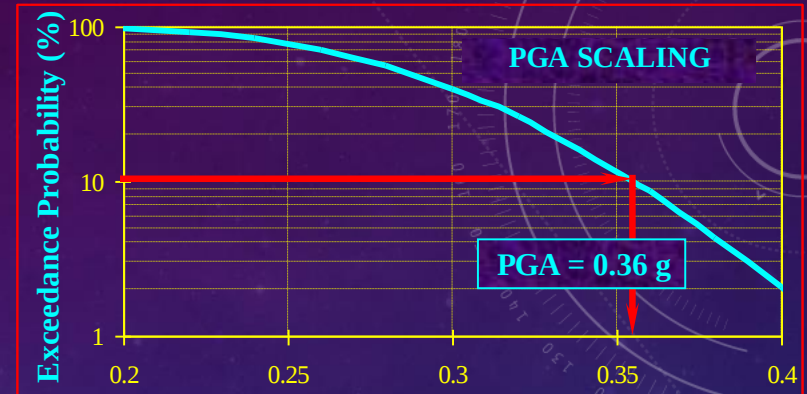
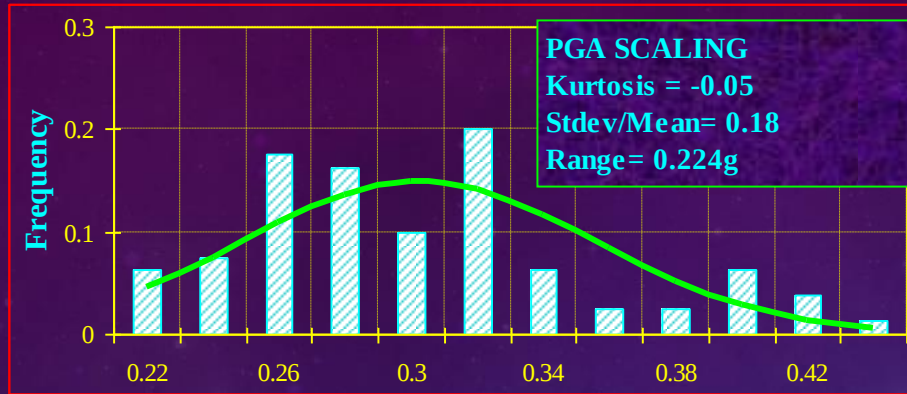
DISTANCE EFFECT



EFFECT OF SCALING PARAMETER ON SA(0.2s) ON SOIL SURFACE



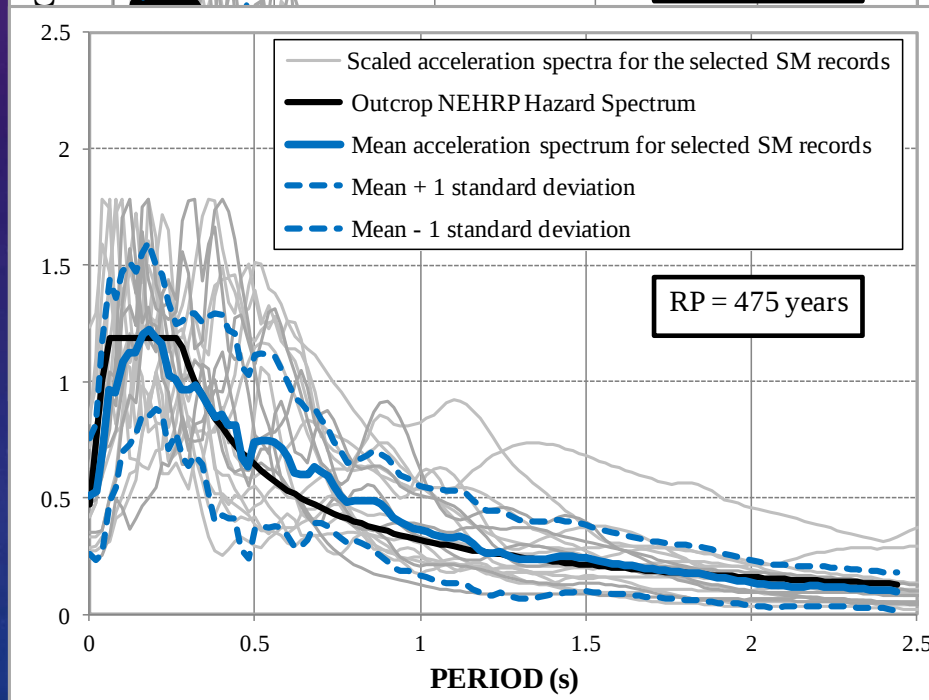
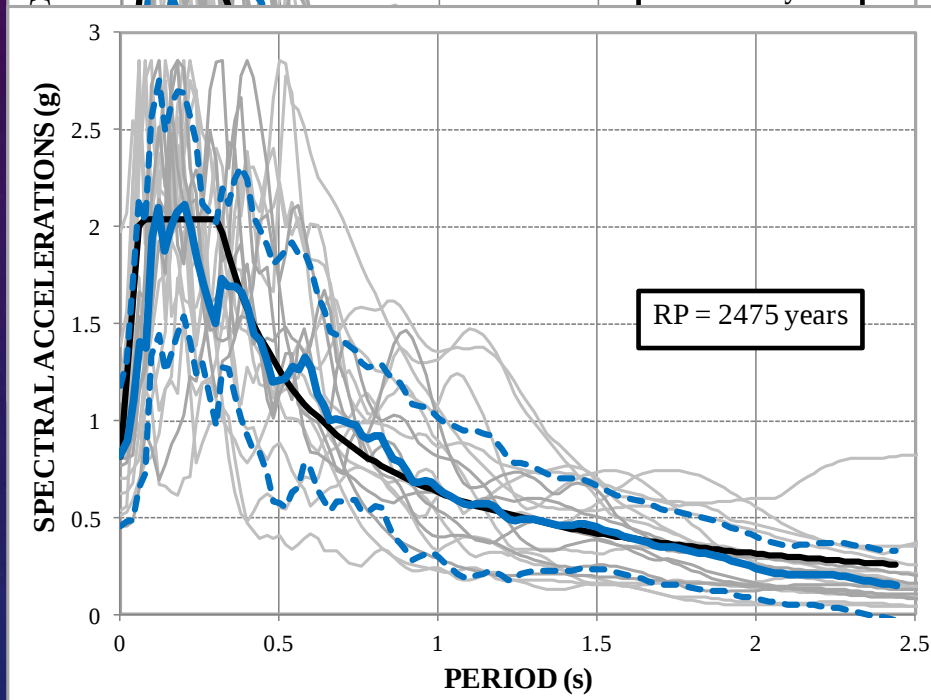
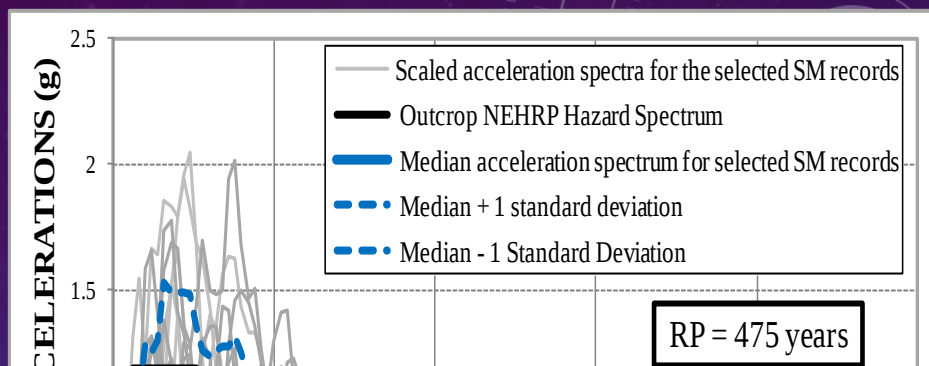
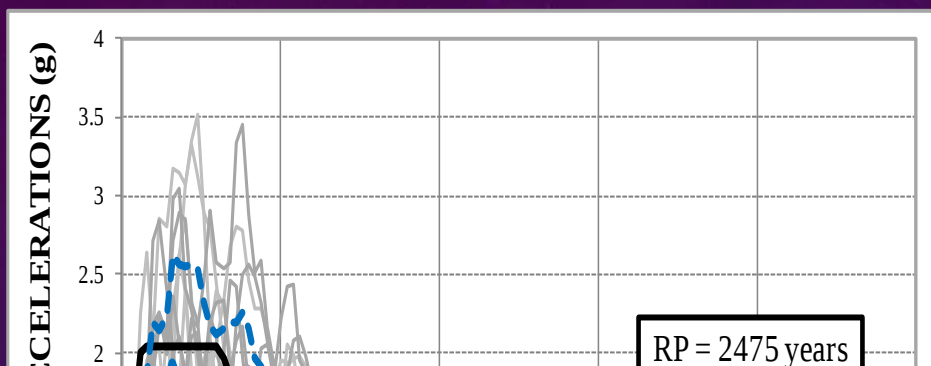
EFFECT OF SCALING PARAMETER ON PGA ON THE SOIL SURFACE



SELECTION AND SCALING INPUT GROUND MOTION

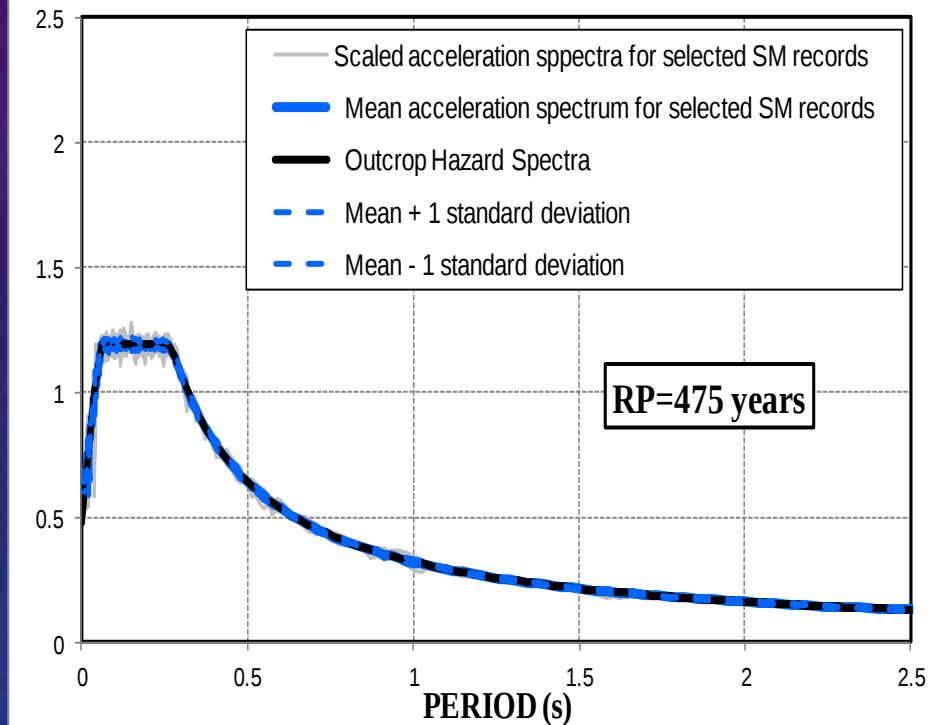
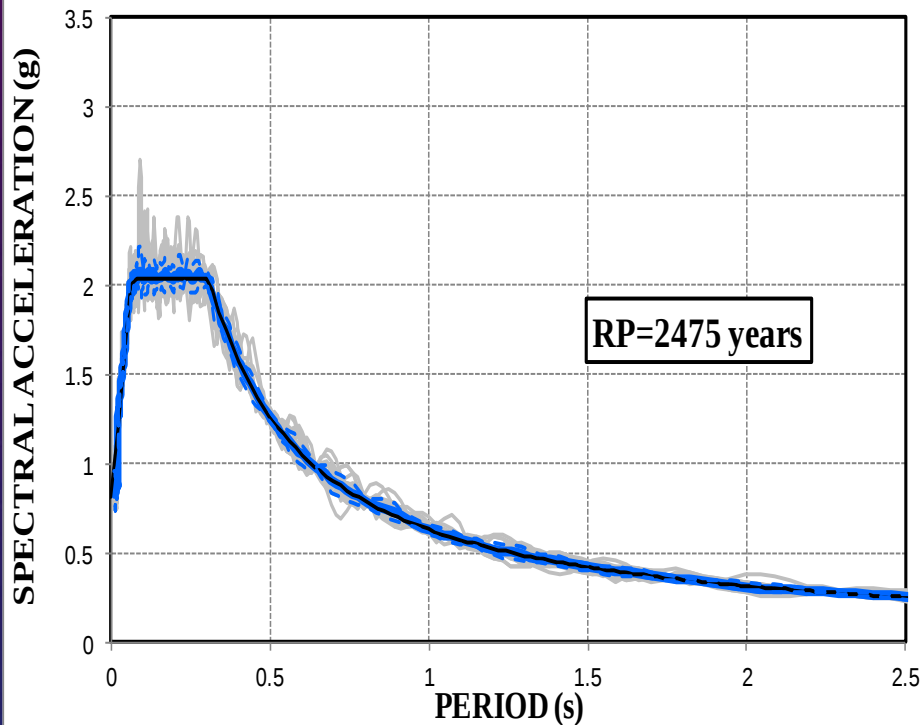
- 1. Recorded Acceleration Records compatible with probable fault type, fault distance, and magnitude**
- 2. With similar PGA levels and similar acceleration response spectrum with calculated by the probabilistic seismic hazard analysis for rock outcrop**
- 3. PGA scaling, Mean spectrum matching, Spectral Scaling using RspMatch**

INPUT MOTION SCALING BASED ON PGA AND MEAN SPECTRUM



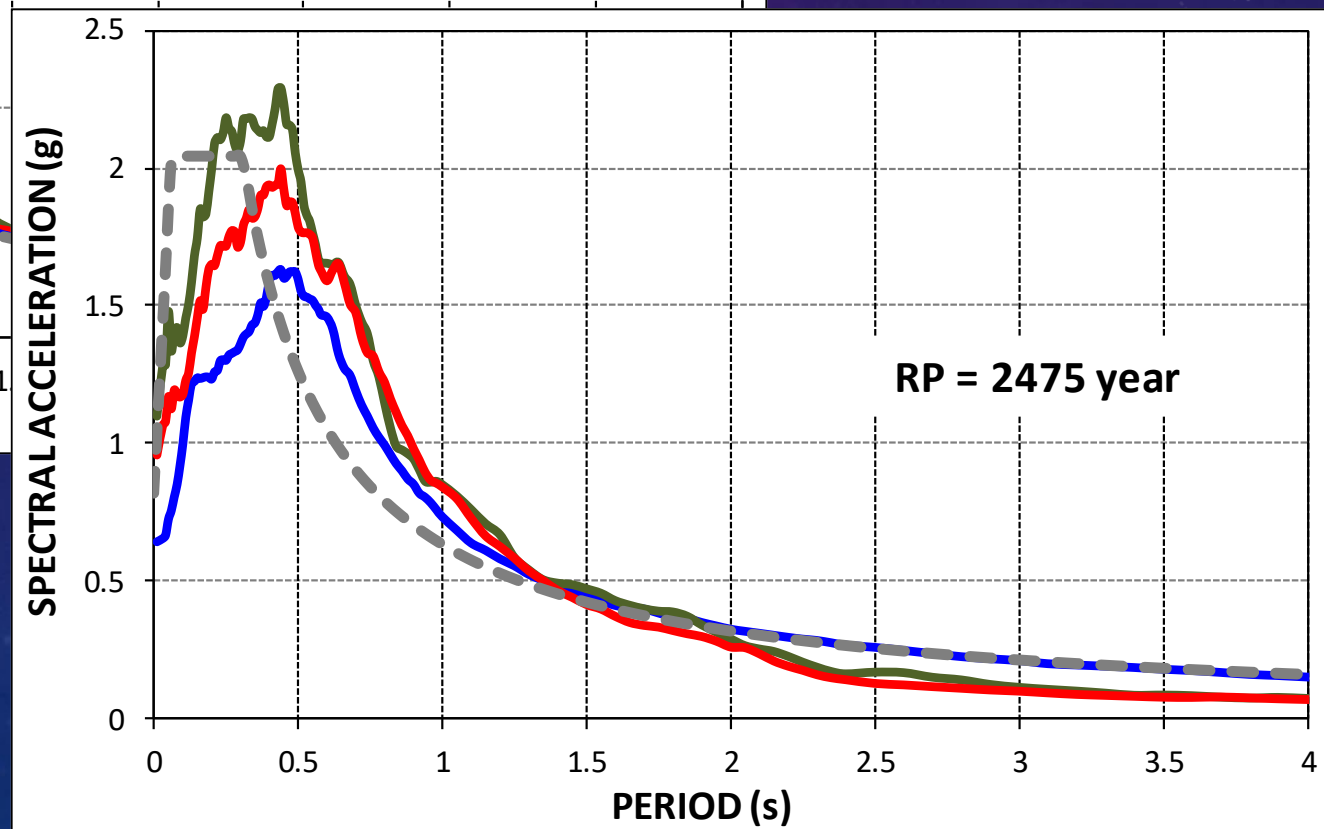
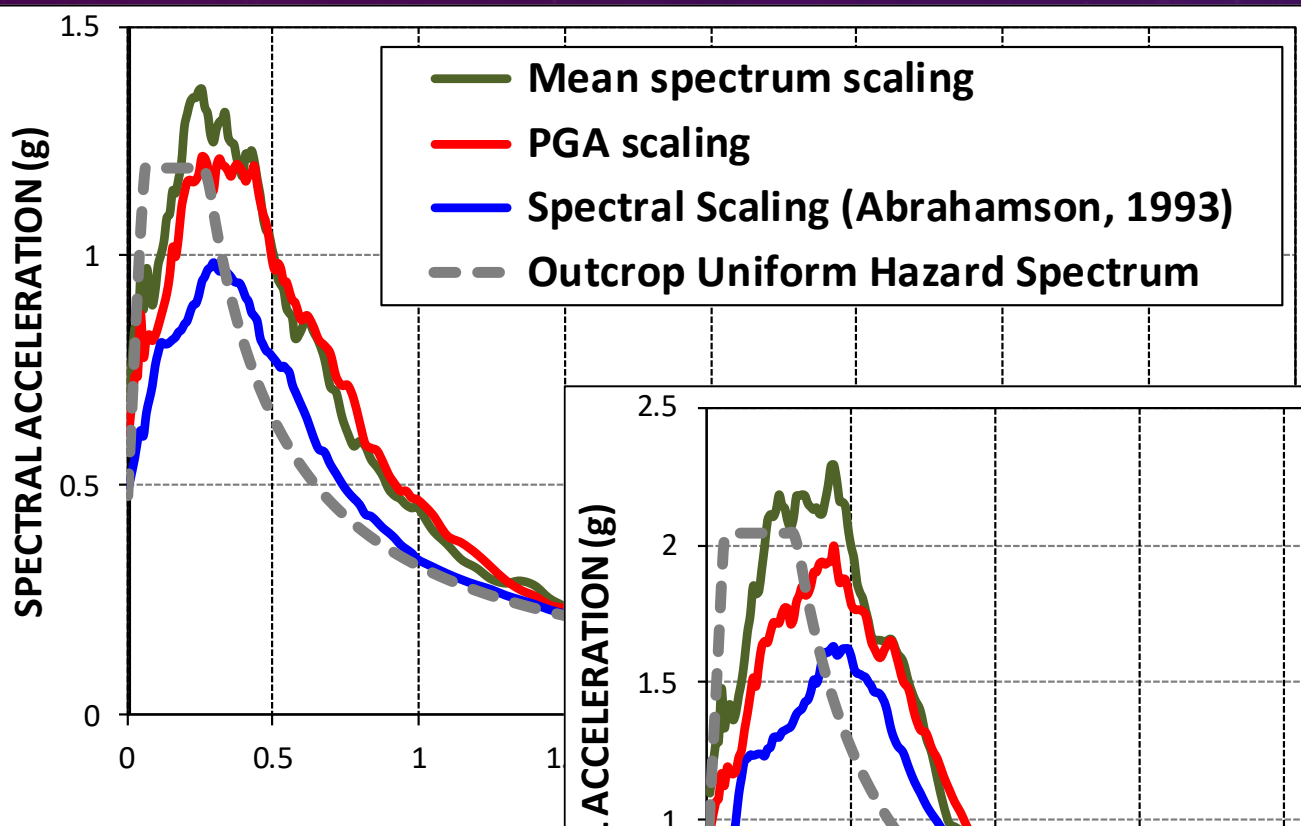
Matching by an optimization scheme modifying PGA amplitudes without changing the frequency content

INPUT MOTION SCALING BASED SPECTRUM SCALING RSPMATCH

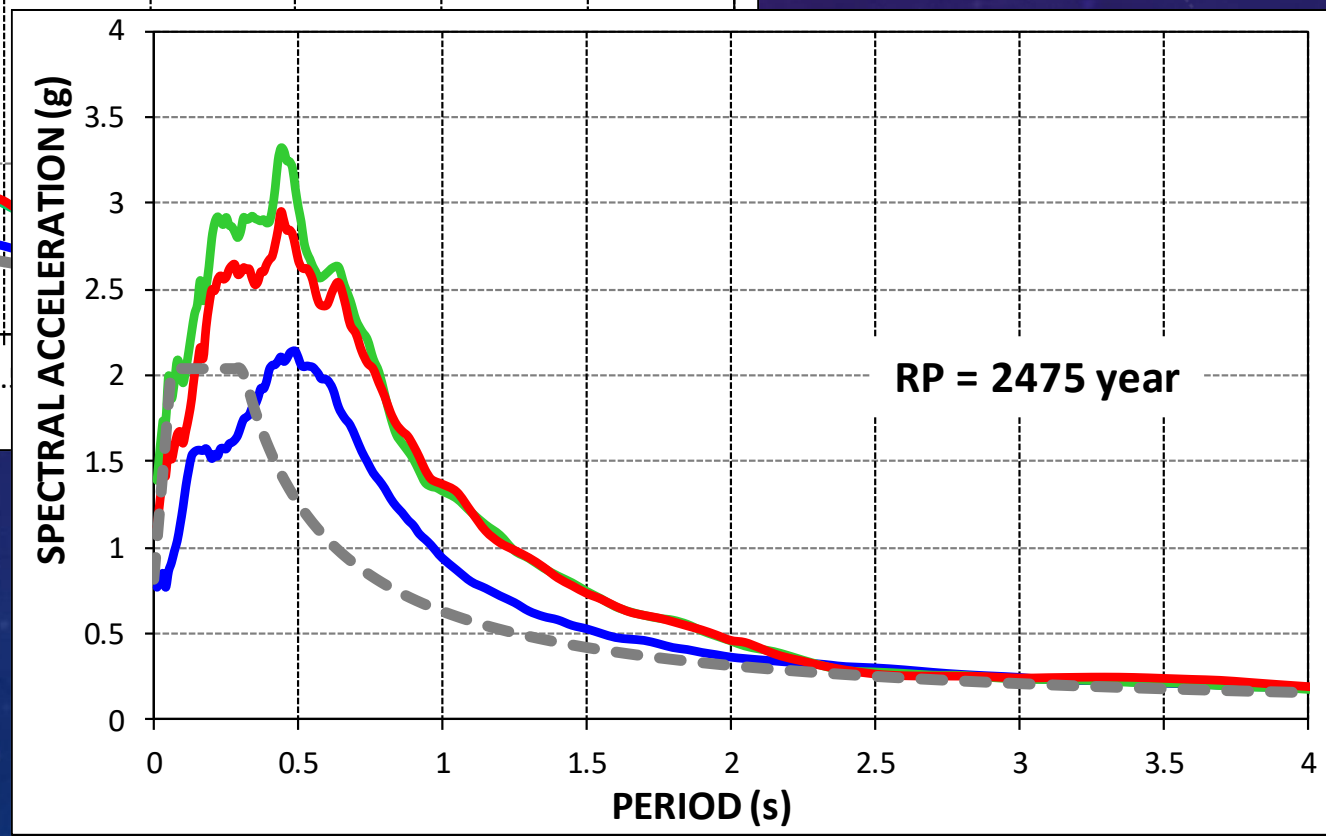
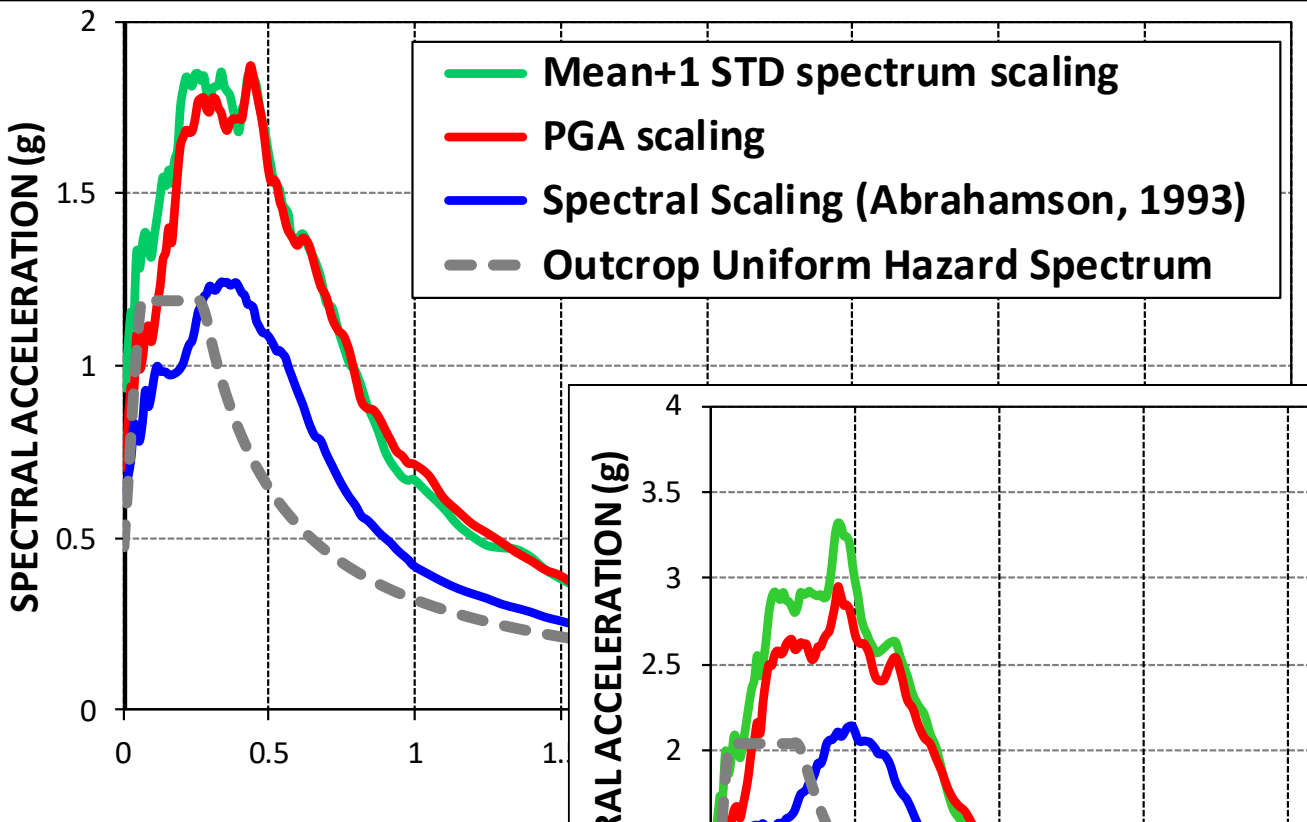


Using RspMatch suggested by Abrahamson (1992) and Hancock et al. (2006)

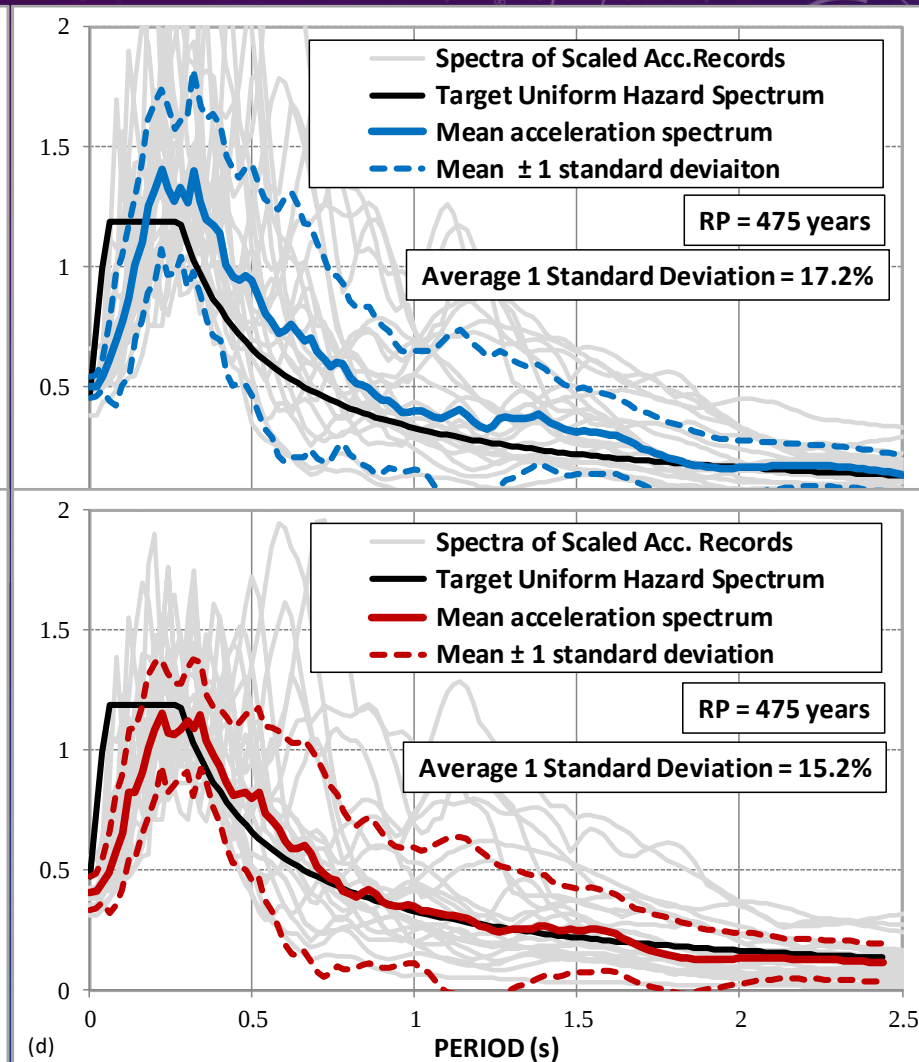
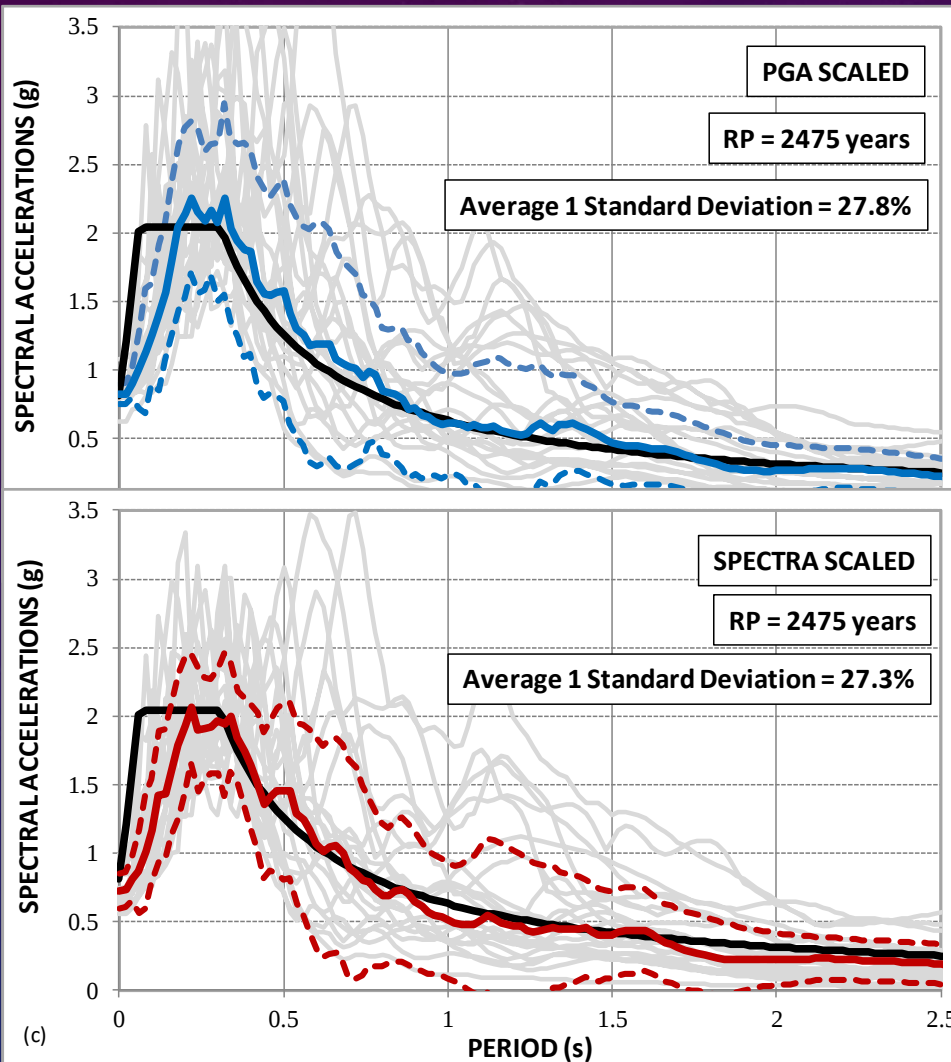
MEAN ACCELERATION SPECTRA ON THE GROUND SURFACE BASED ON SHAKE91 USING 3 DIFFERENT INPUT MOTION SCALING APPROACH



MEAN ACCELERATION + 1 STD SPECTRA ON THE GROUND SURFACE BASED ON SHAKE91 USING 3 DIFFERENT INPUT MOTION SCALING APPROACH

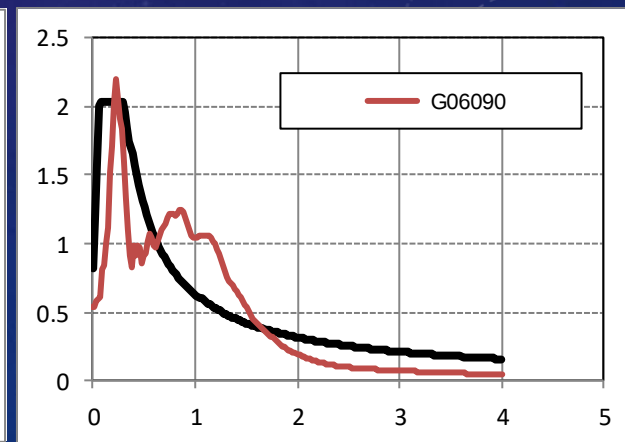
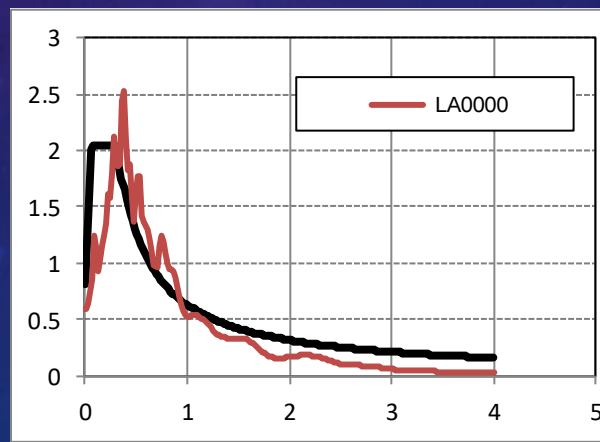
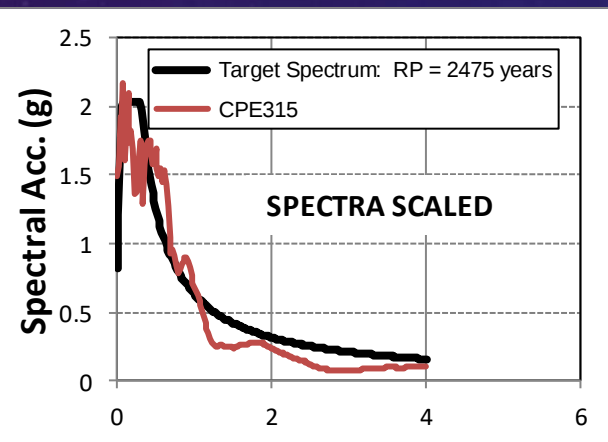
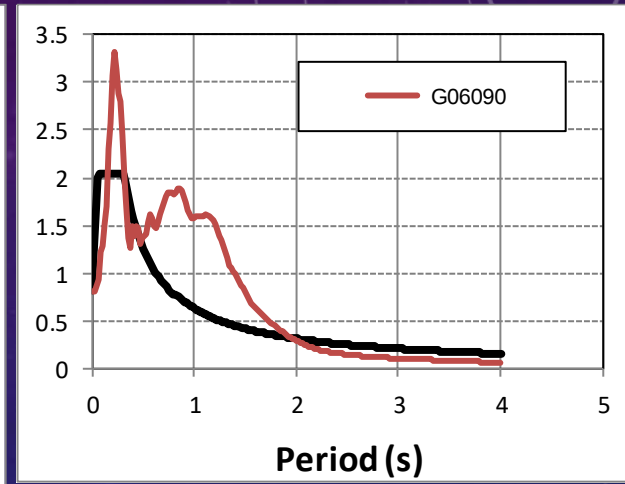
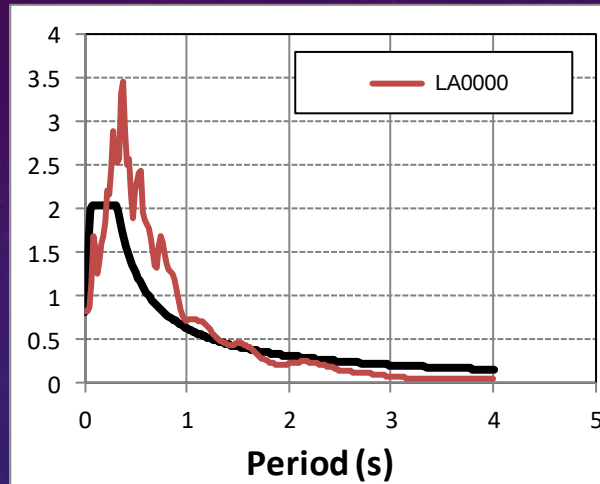
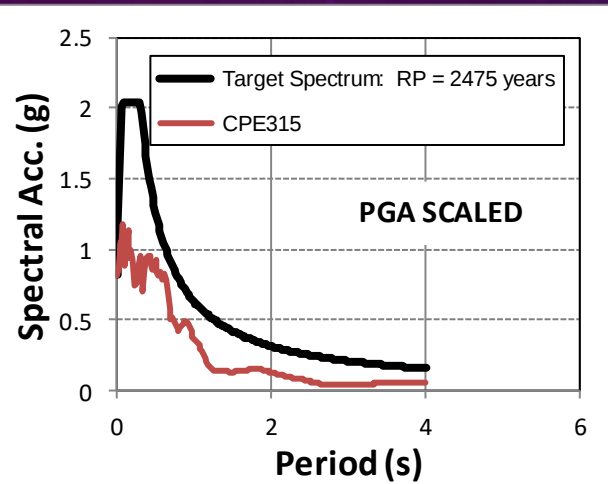


PGA AND SPECTRA SCALED INPUT ACCELERATION RECORDS

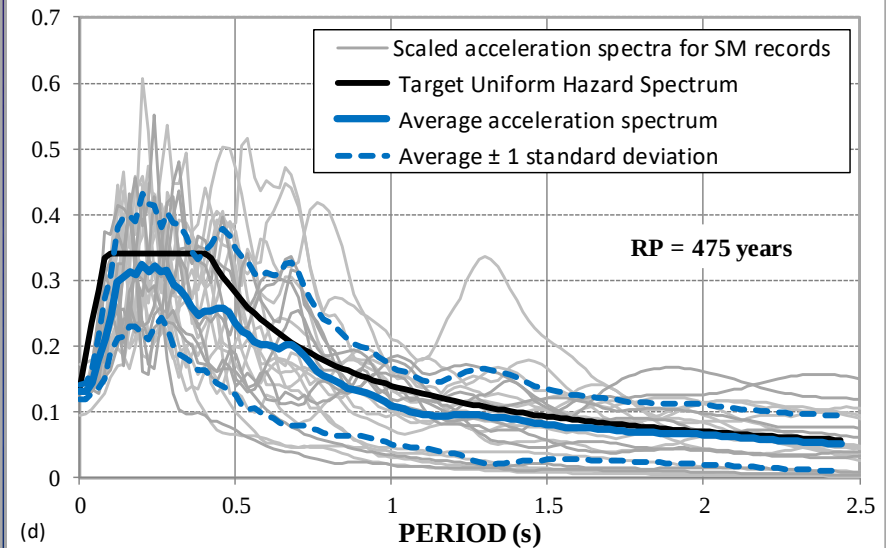
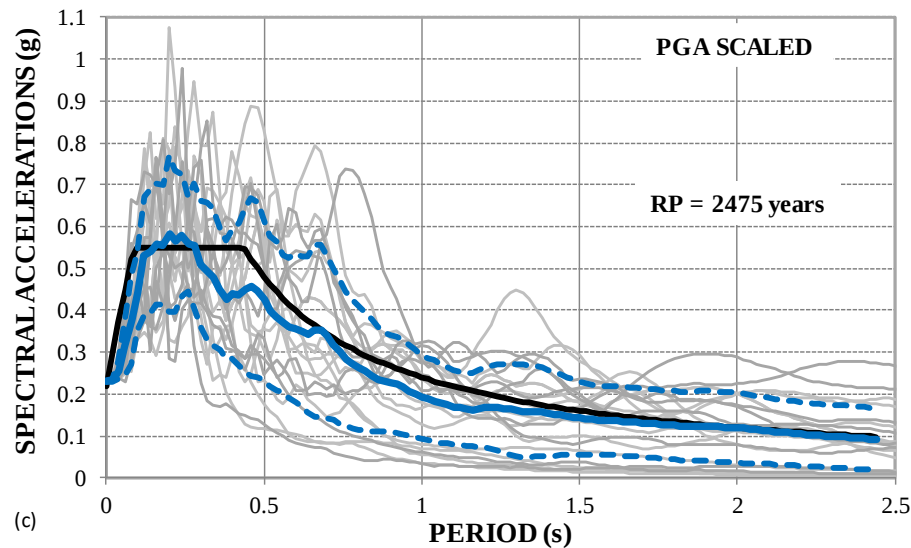
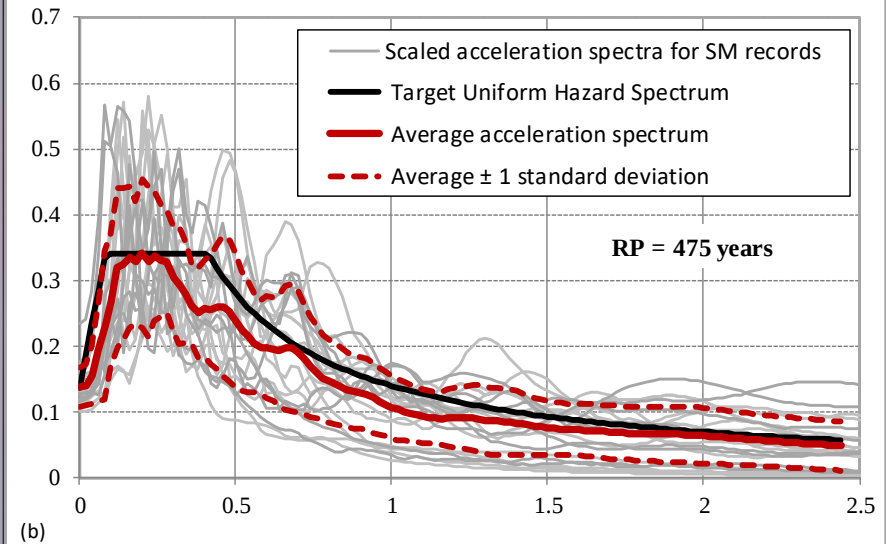
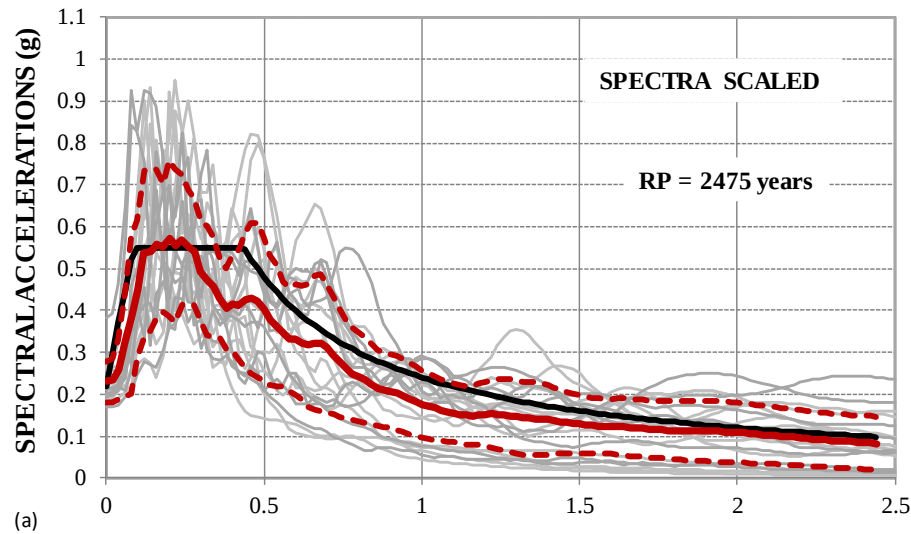


Matching by an optimization scheme for each selected earthquake record with respect to target acceleration spectra on the engineering bedrock

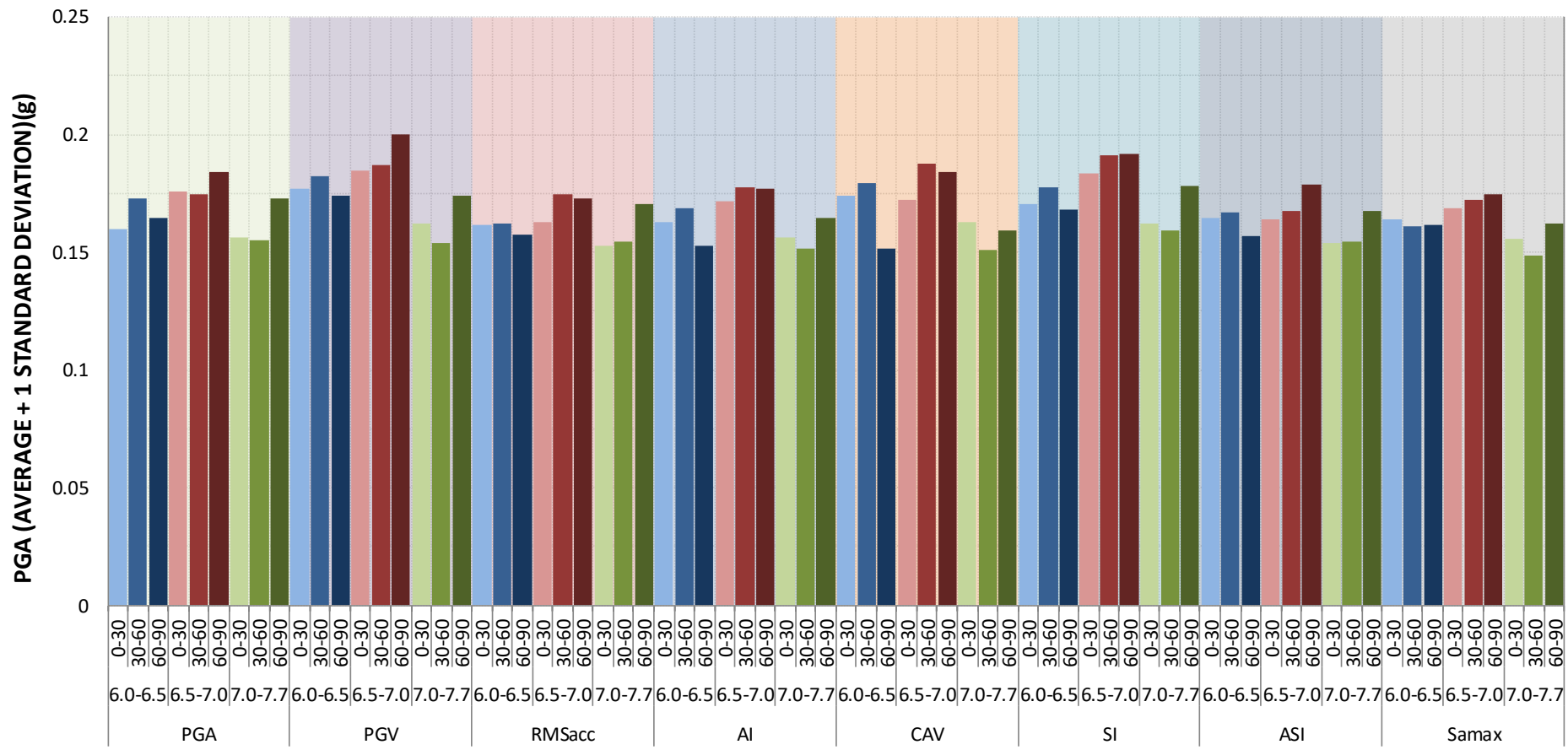
COMPARISON OF SCALING PROCEDURES



PGA AND SPECTRA SCALED INPUT ACCELERATION RECORDS

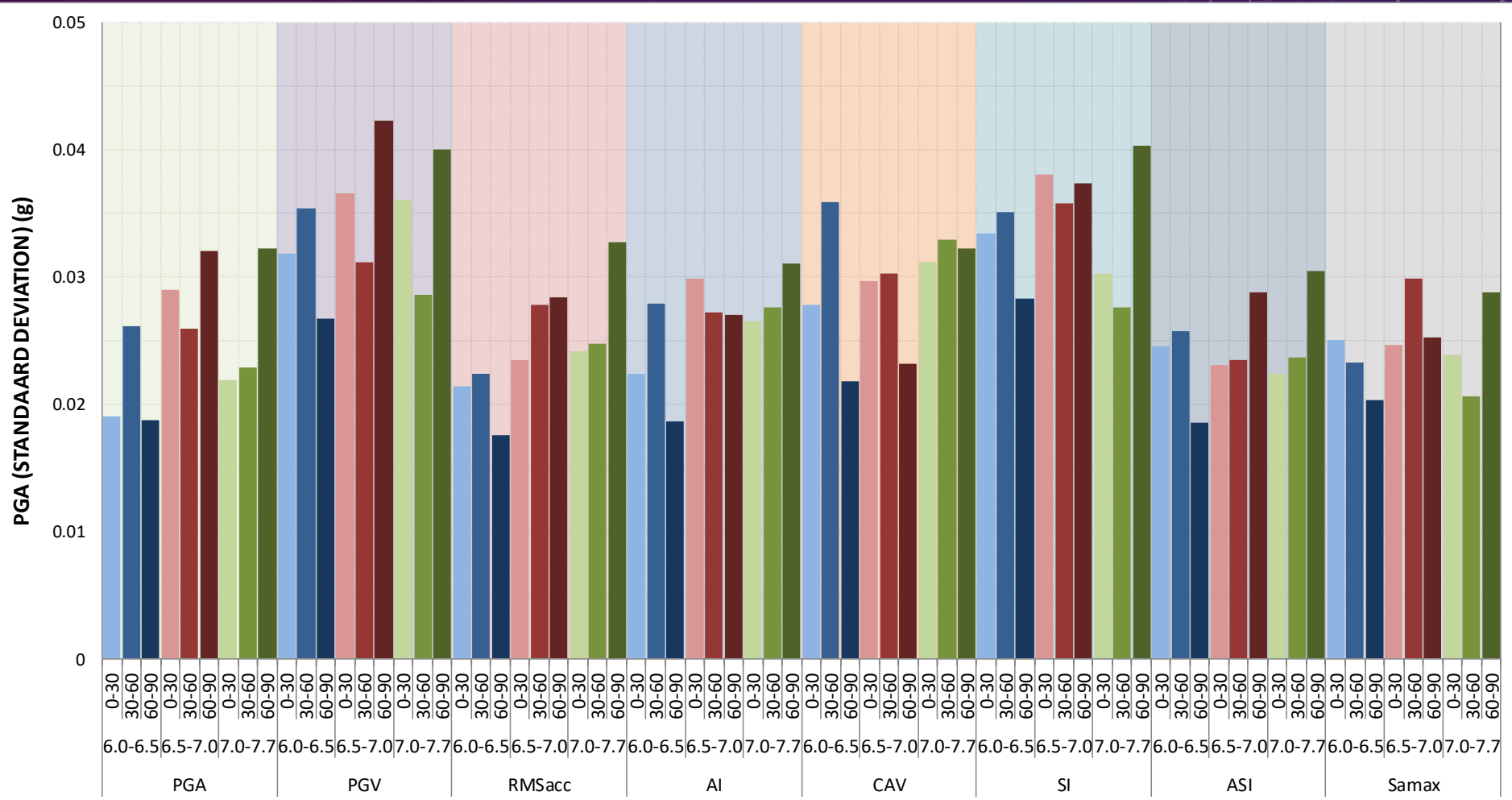


SCALING OF ACCELERATION RECORDS FOR DIFFERENT PARAMETERS WRT MAGNITUDE AND DISTANCE RANGES



Max= 0.20g Min= 0.149g Average= 0.168g

SCALING OF ACCELERATION RECORDS FOR DIFFERENT PARAMETERS WRT MAGNITUDE AND DISTANCE RANGES



Max= 0.042g Min= 0.018g Average= 0.028g

SITE CHARACTERIZATION

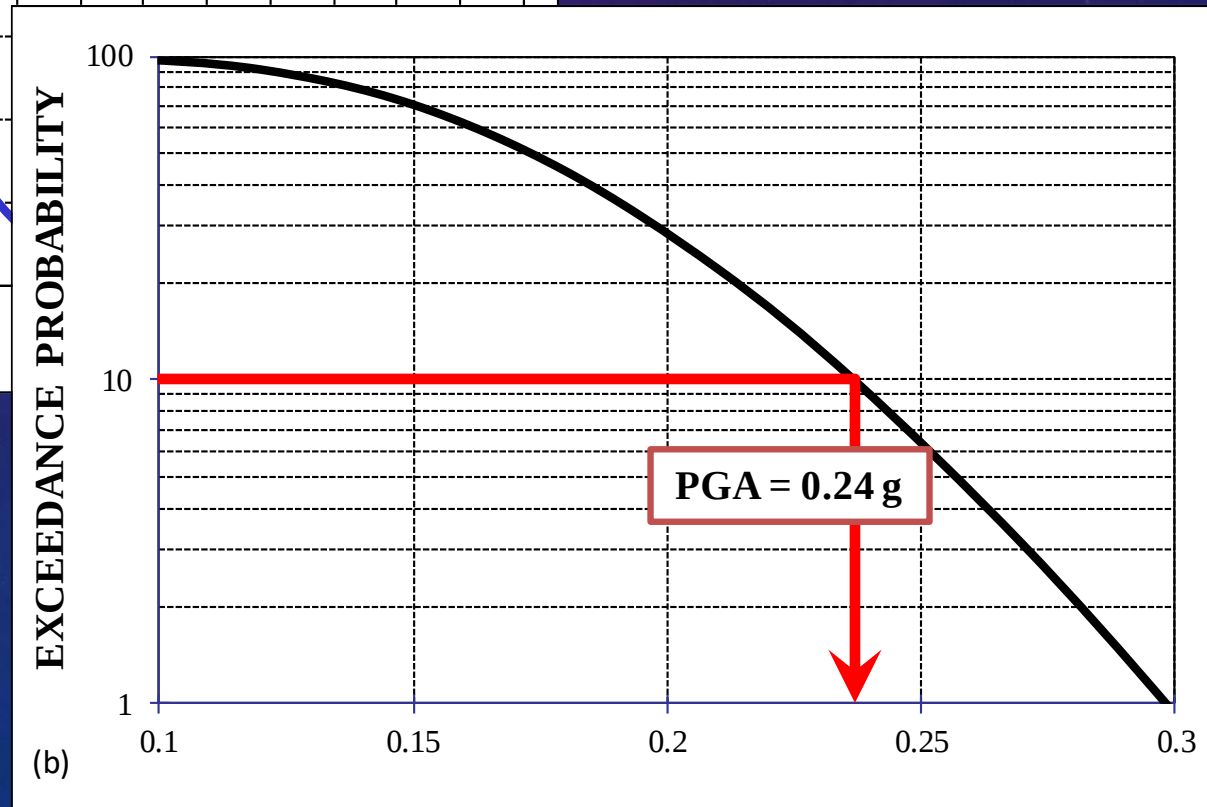
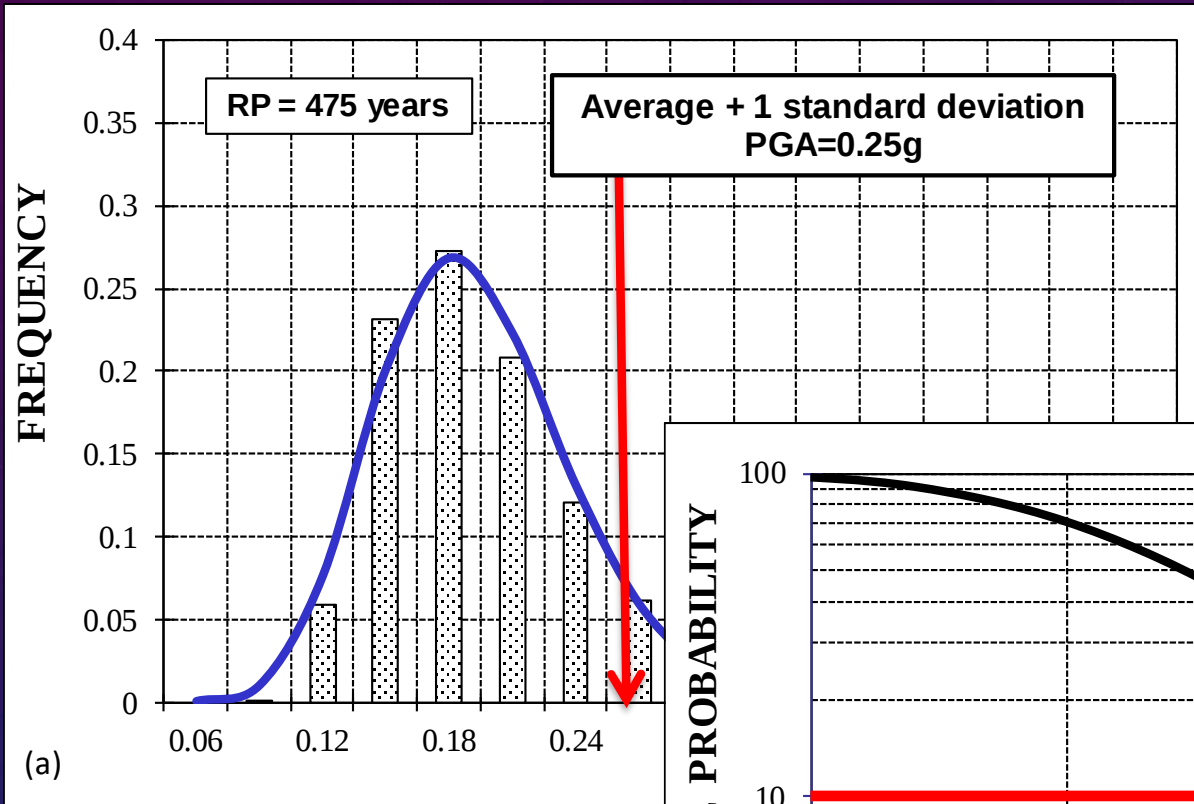
Site with 25 soil profiles where the variation of shear wave velocities with depth are estimated based on

1. down hole seismic wave velocity measurements,
2. in-hole seismic wave velocity measurements,
3. seismic wave velocity based on MASW method,
4. using an empirical V_s -SPT N relationship.

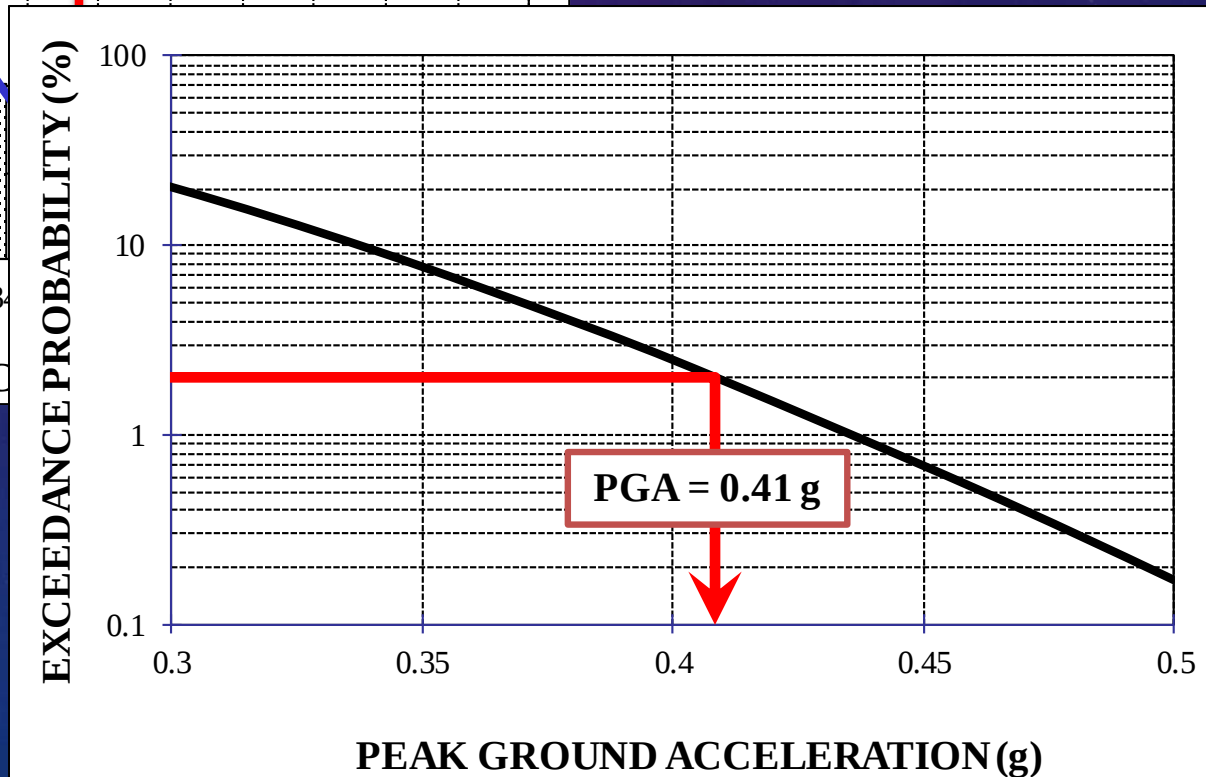
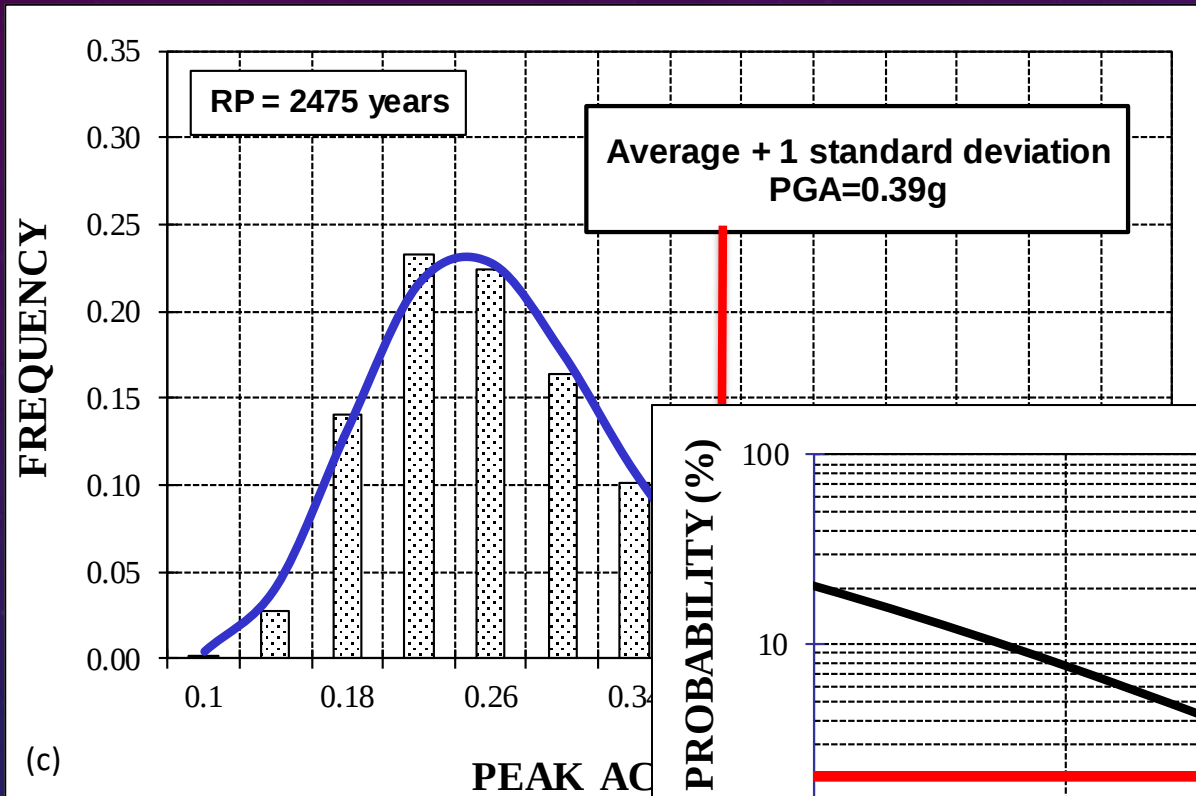
SITE CHARACTERIZATION FOR SITE RESPONSE ANALYSIS

- ➔ **Properties and thickness of soil layers**
- ➔ **Dinamic shear modulus**
- ➔ **Dynamic shear modulus reduction**
- ➔ **Depth of engineering bedrock and shear wave velocity**

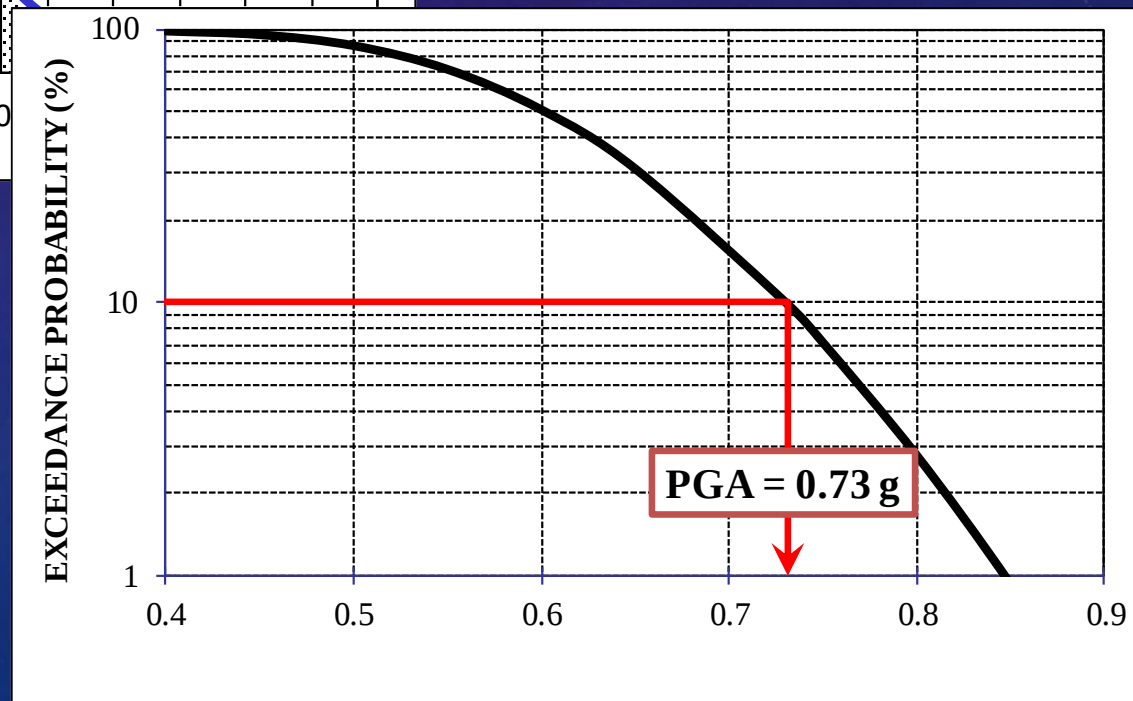
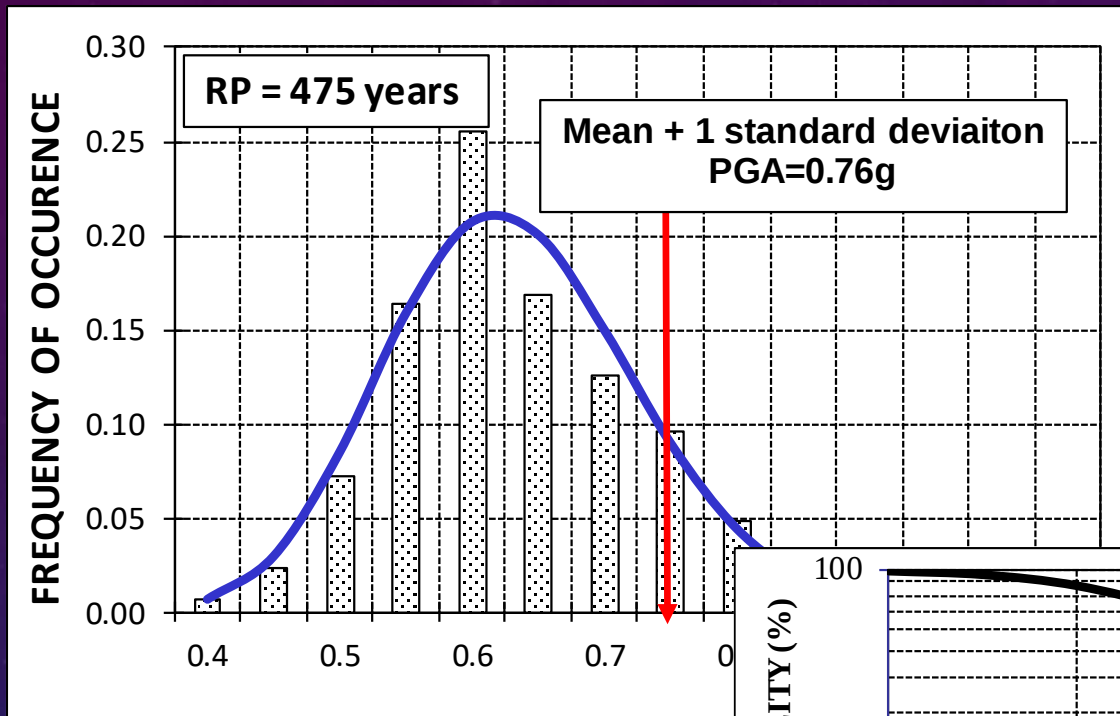
SIMPLIFIED INTERPRETATION CASE 1



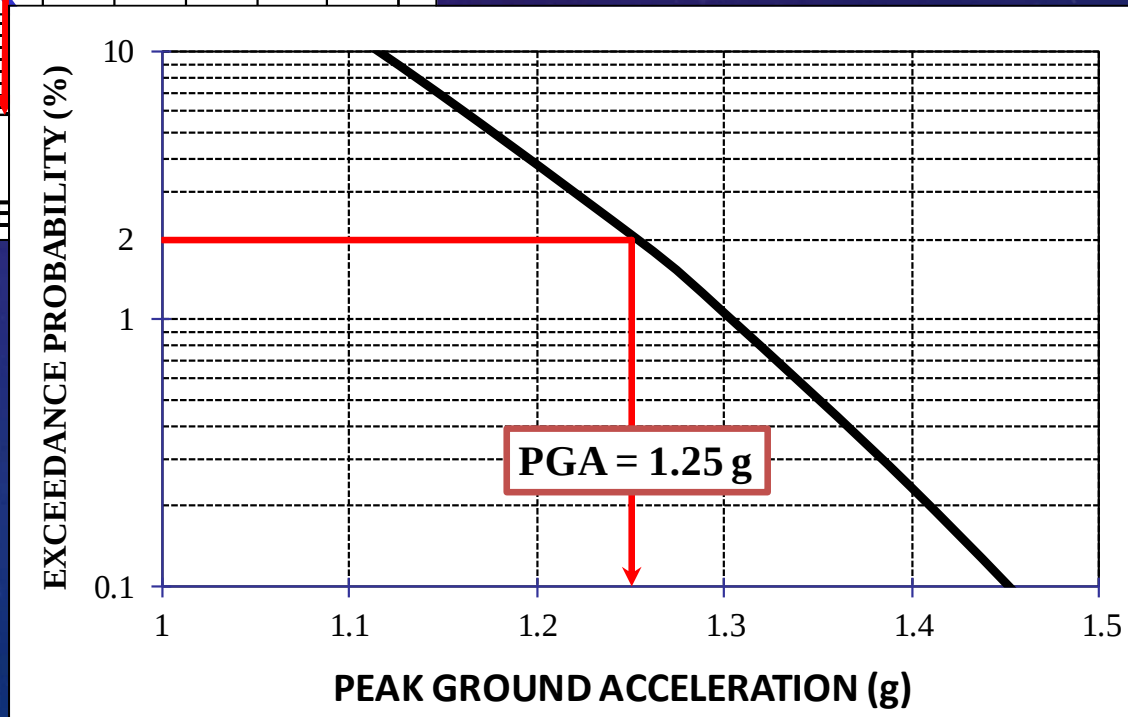
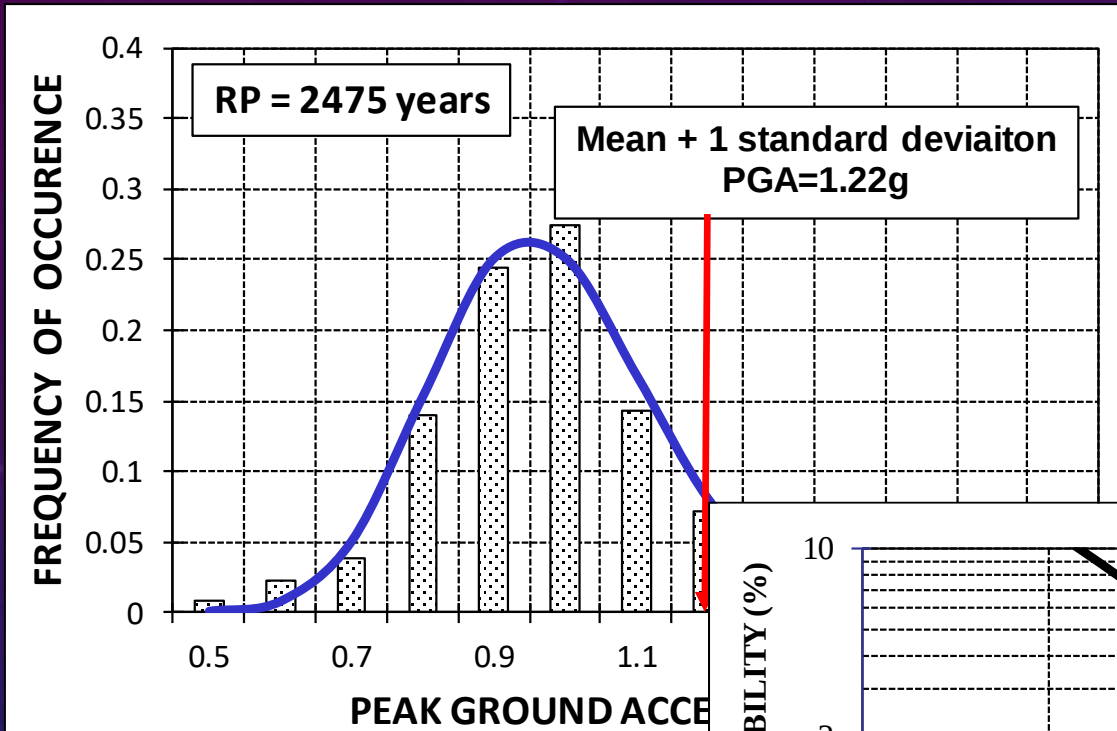
SIMPLIFIED INTERPRETATION CASE 1



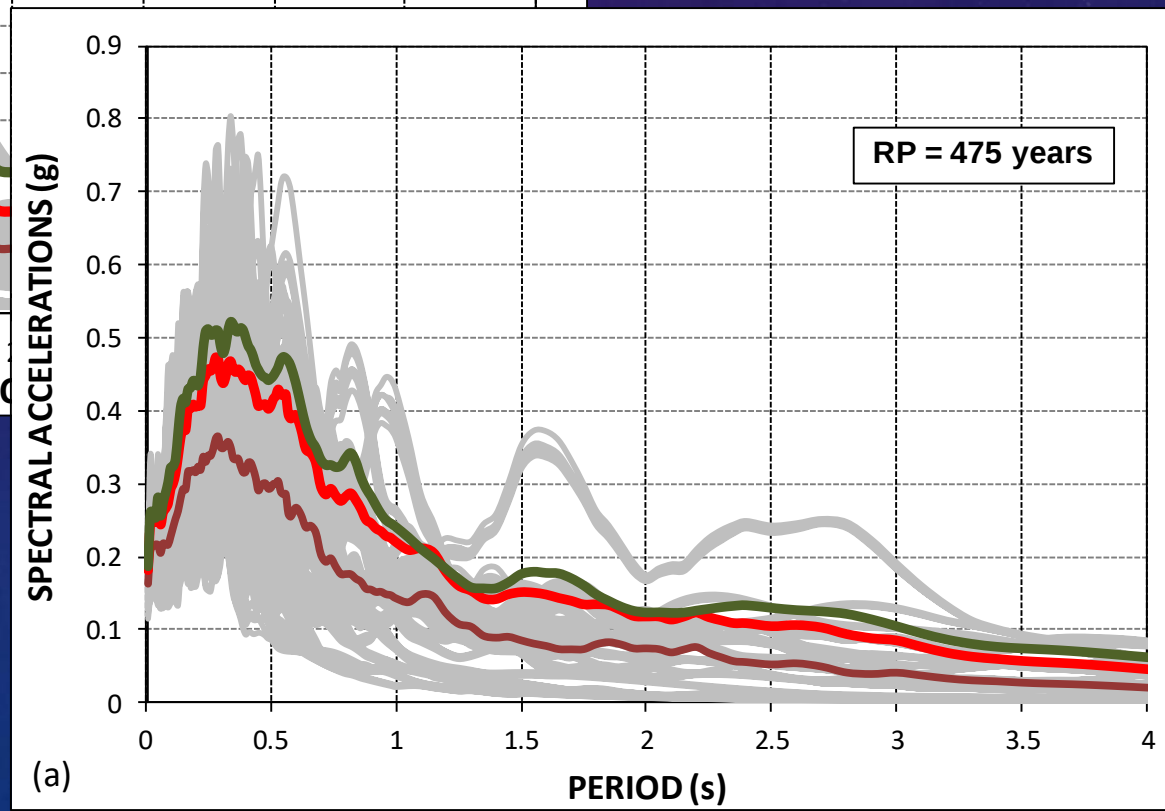
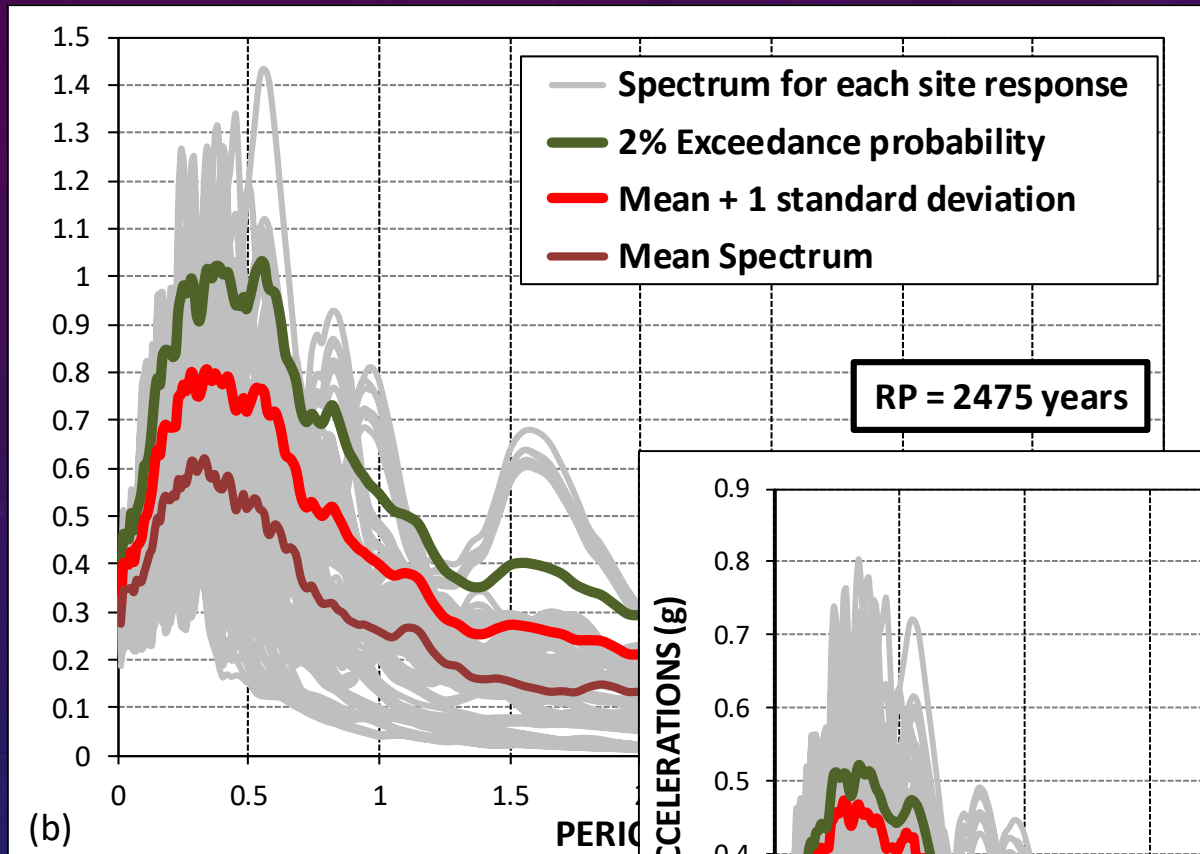
SIMPLIFIED INTERPRETATION CASE 2



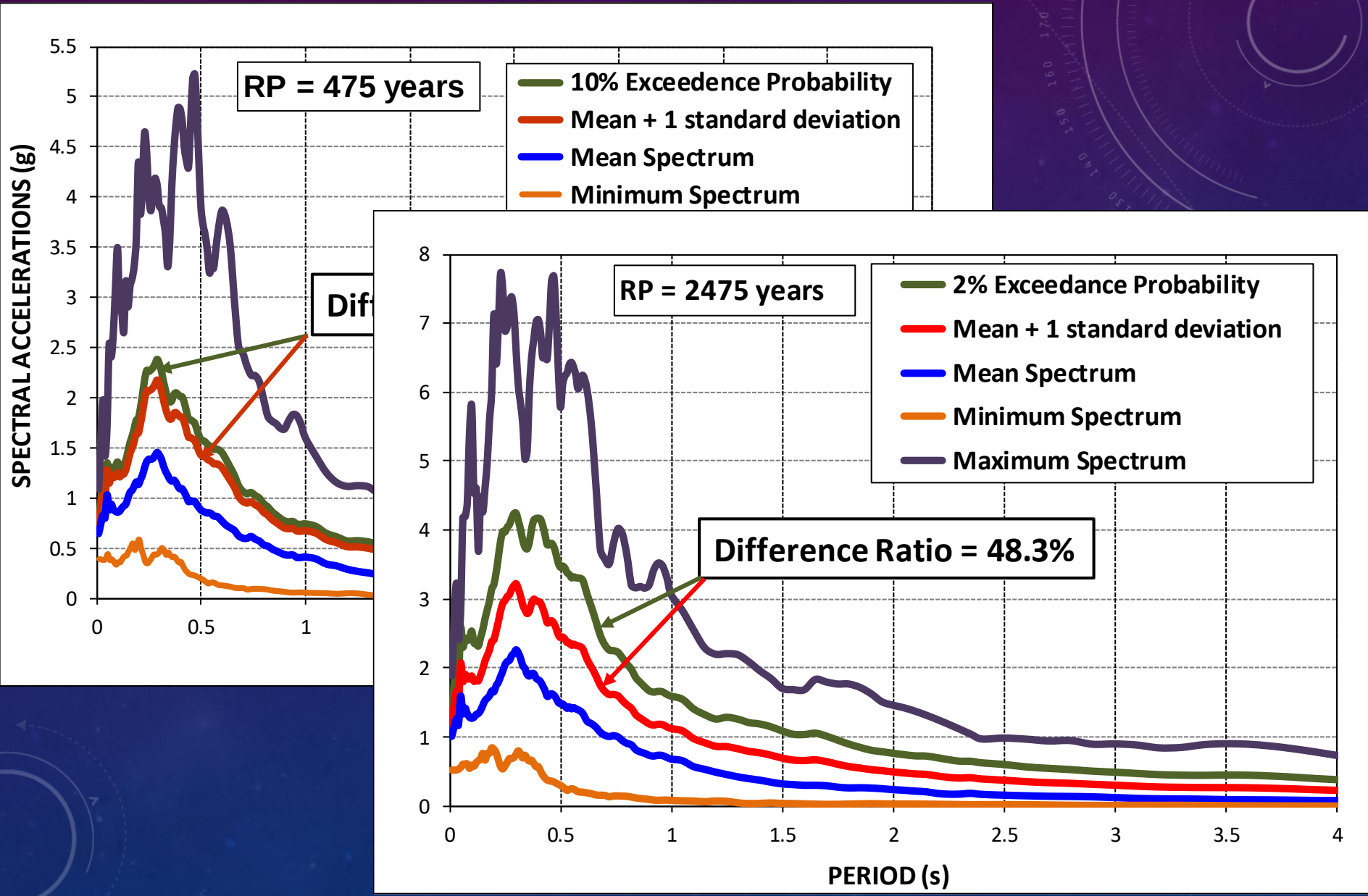
SIMPLIFIED INTERPRETATION CASE 2



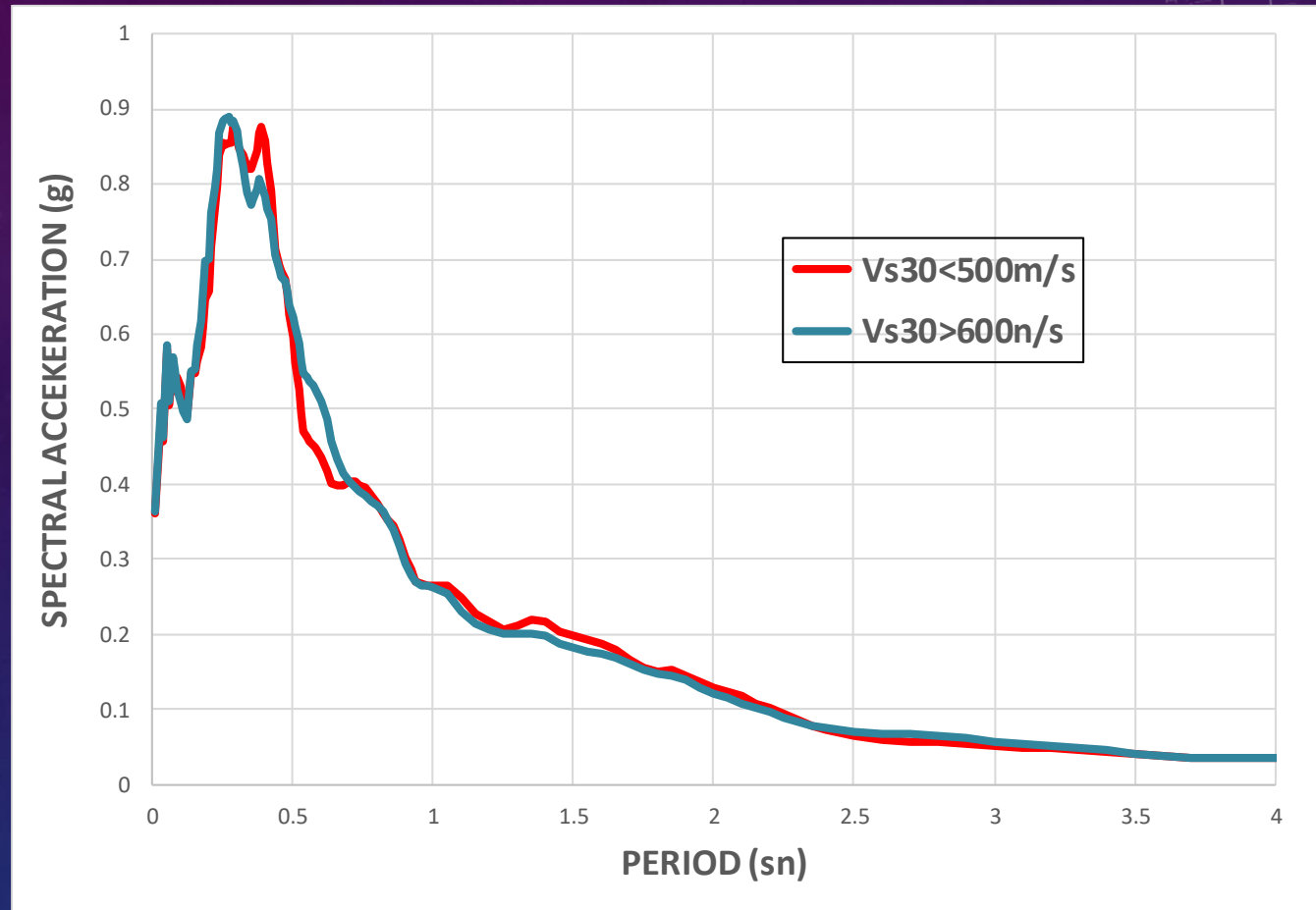
ACCELERATION SPECTRA ON THE GROUND SURFACE



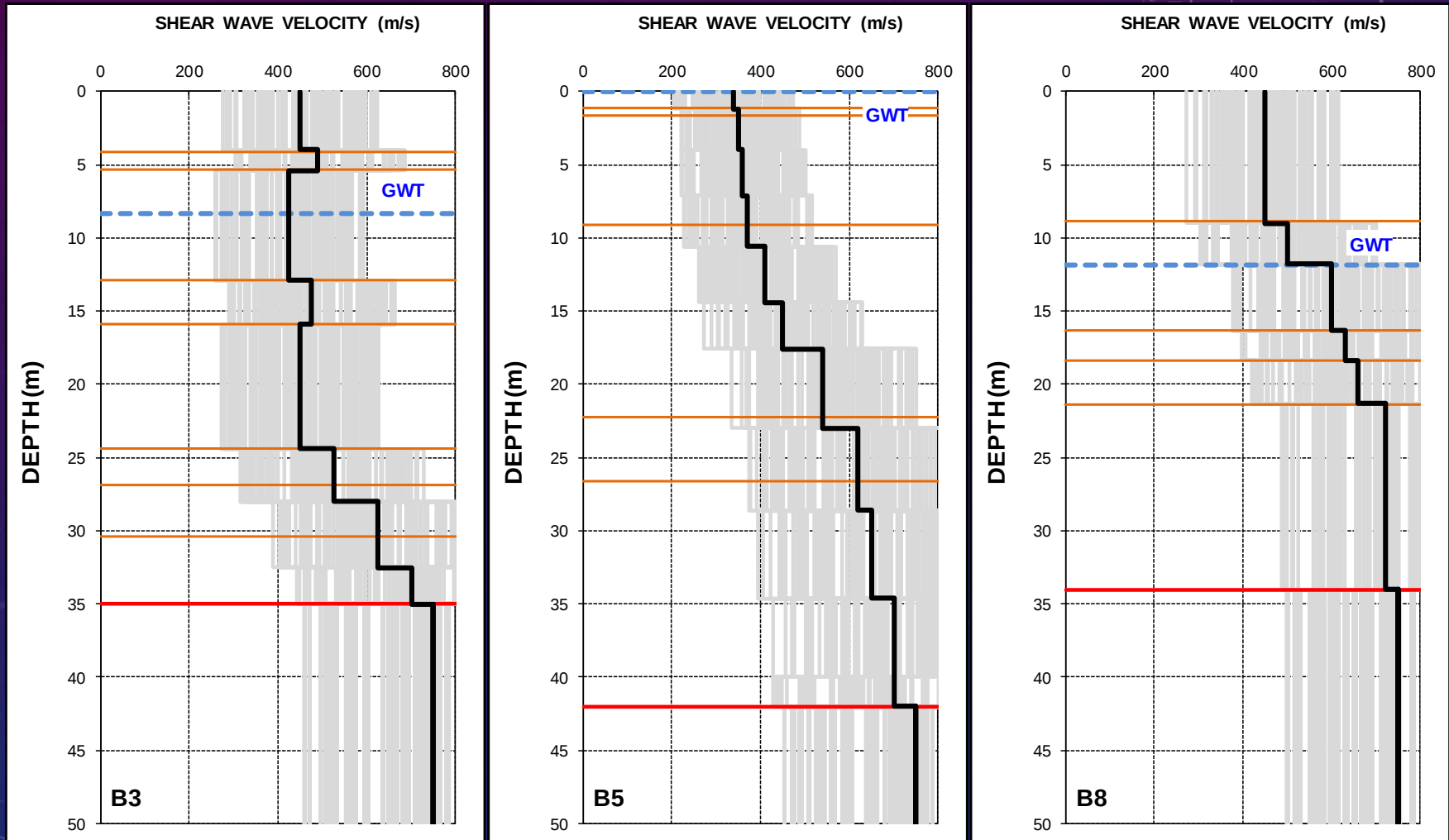
The range of acceleration spectra on the ground surface



The effect of bedrock definition

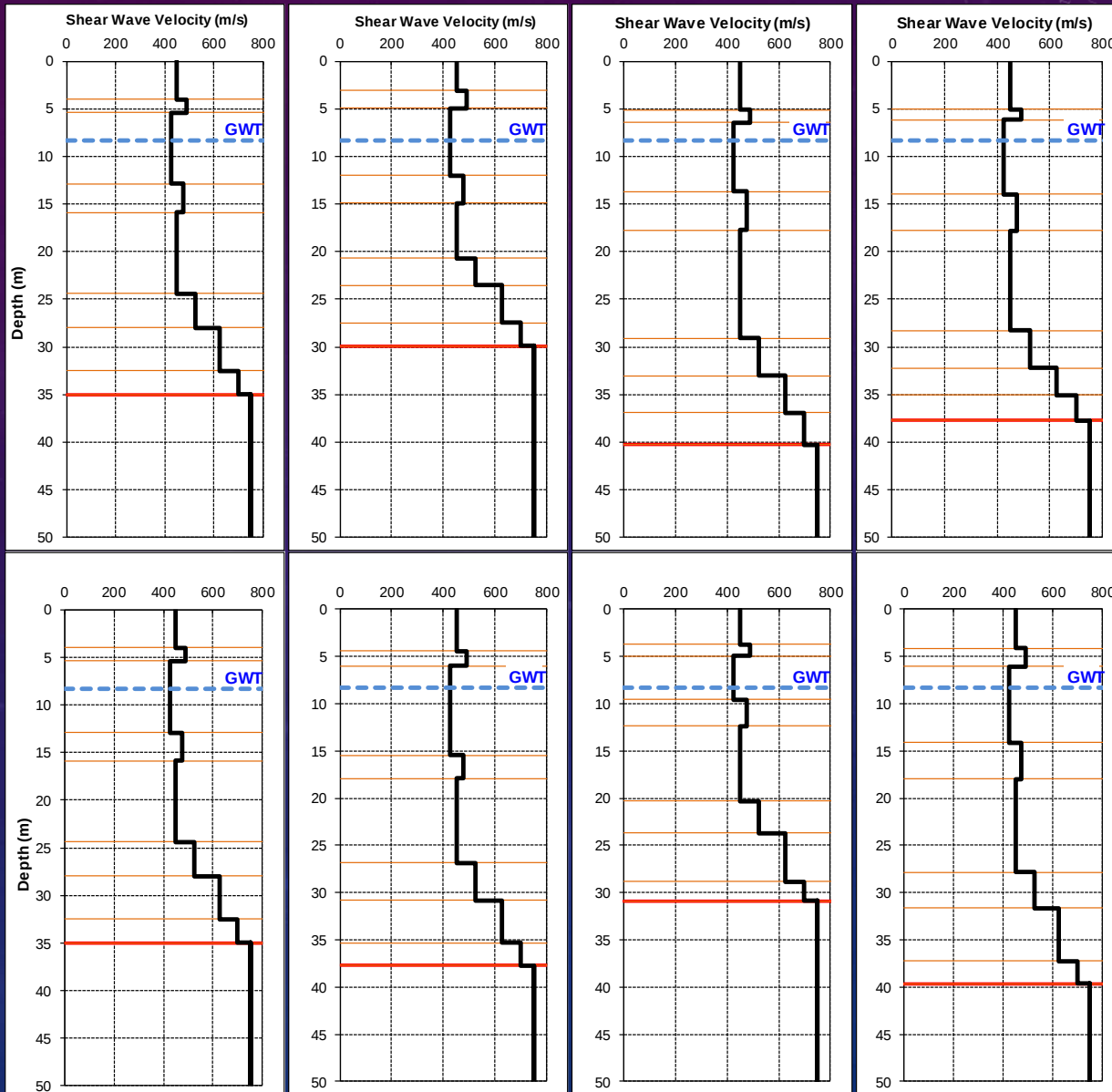


VARIABILITY WRT TO SHEAR WAVE VELOCITIES



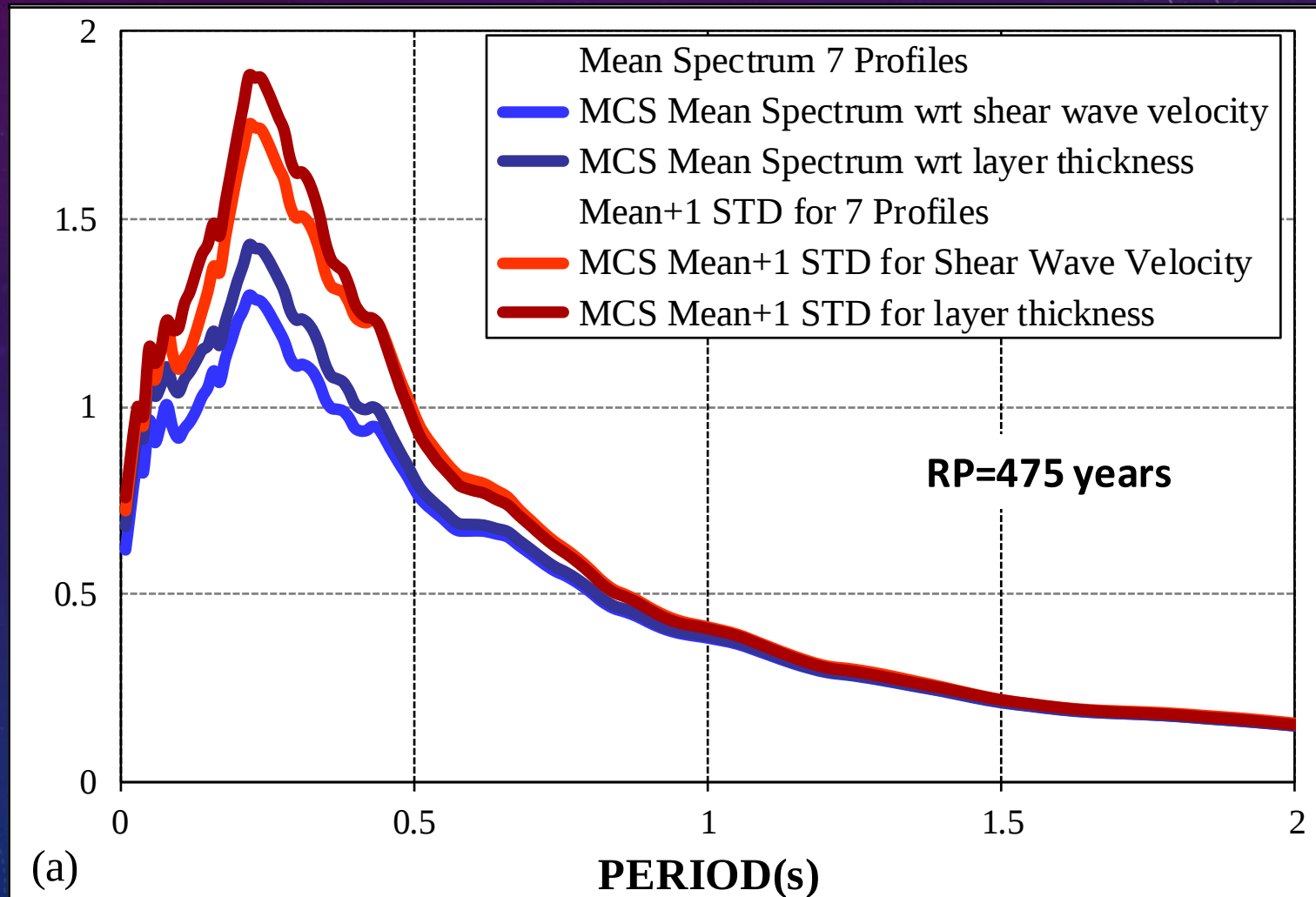
MONTE CARLO SIMULATION WRT TO SHEAR WAVE VELOCITIES

VARIABILITY WRT LAYER THICKNESSES

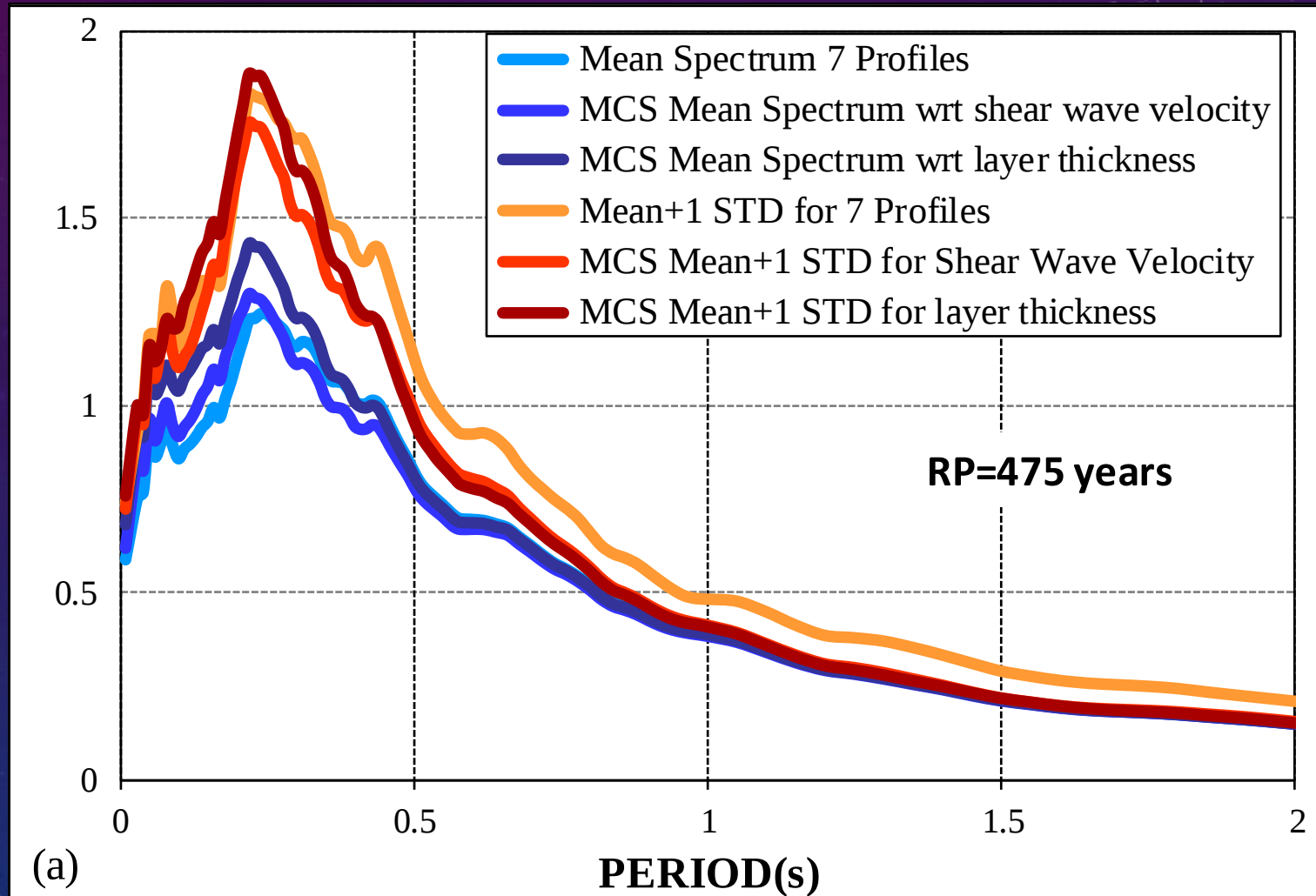


MONTE CARLO SIMULATION WRT TO LAYER THICKNESS

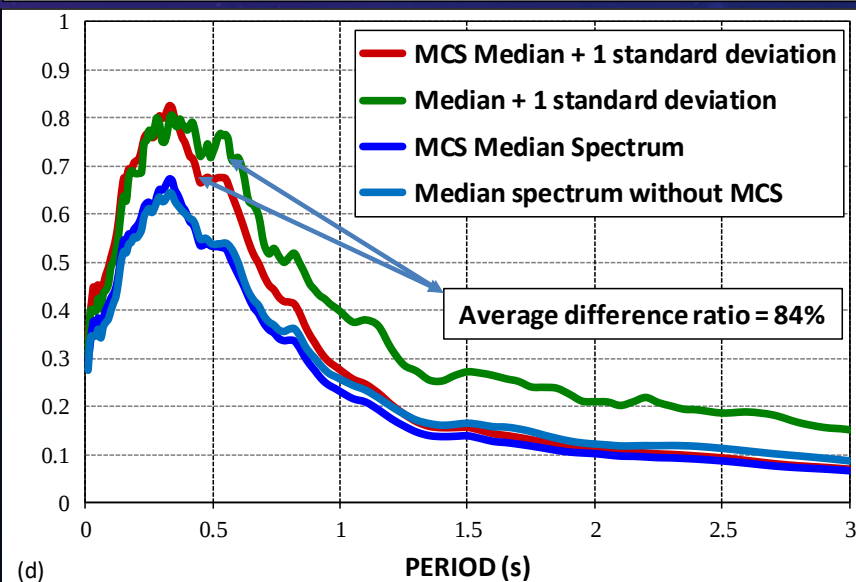
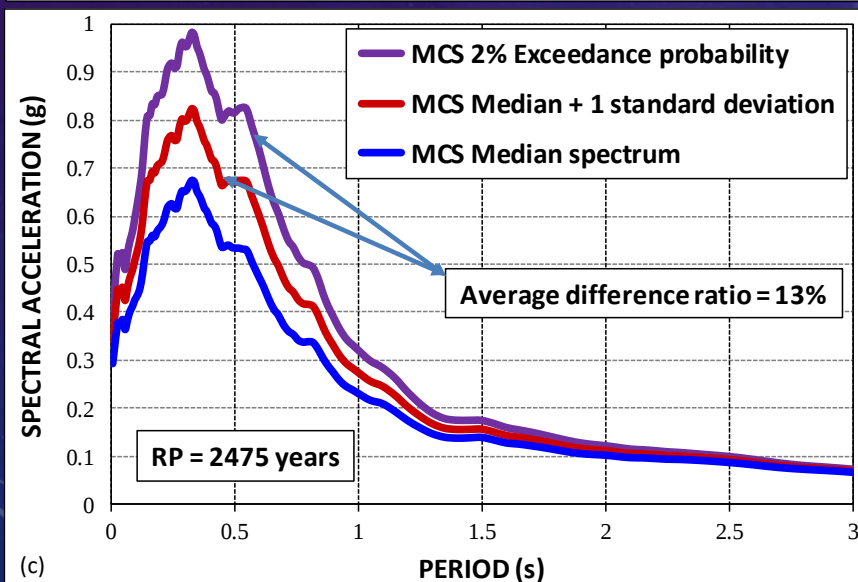
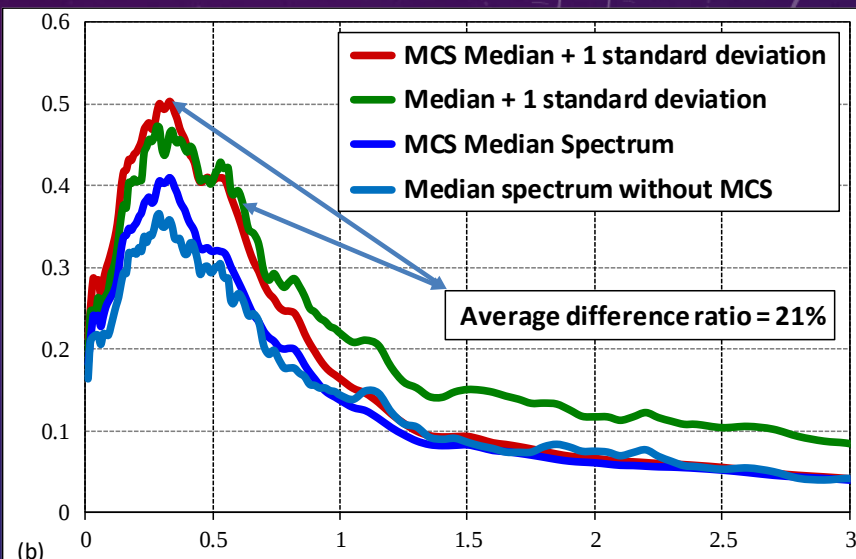
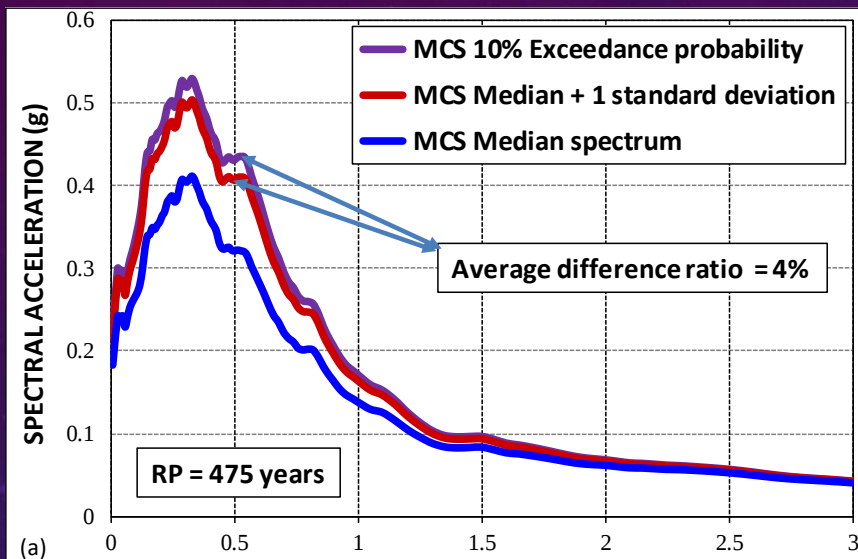
ACCELERATION RESPONSE SPECTRA FOR MCS= 1000 FOR SHEAR WAVE VELOCITY AND LAYER THICKNESS



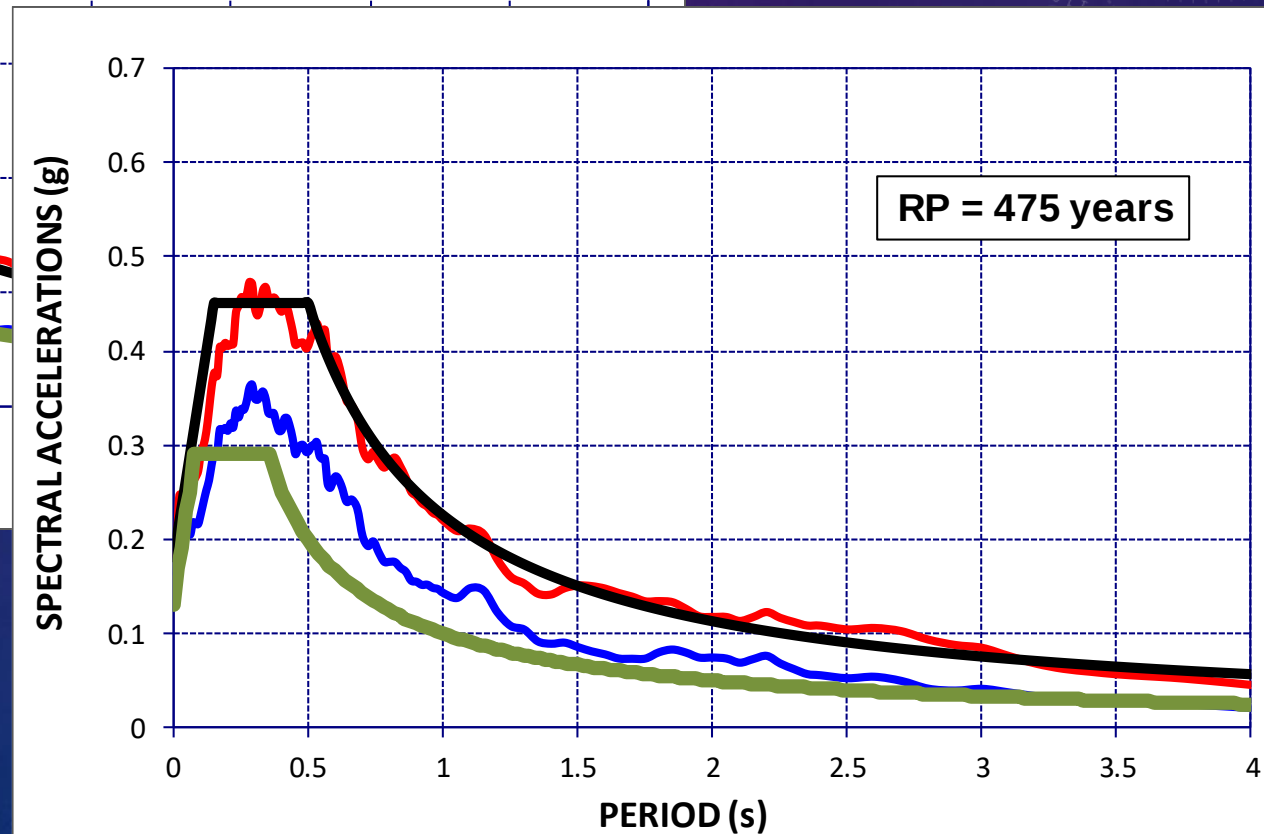
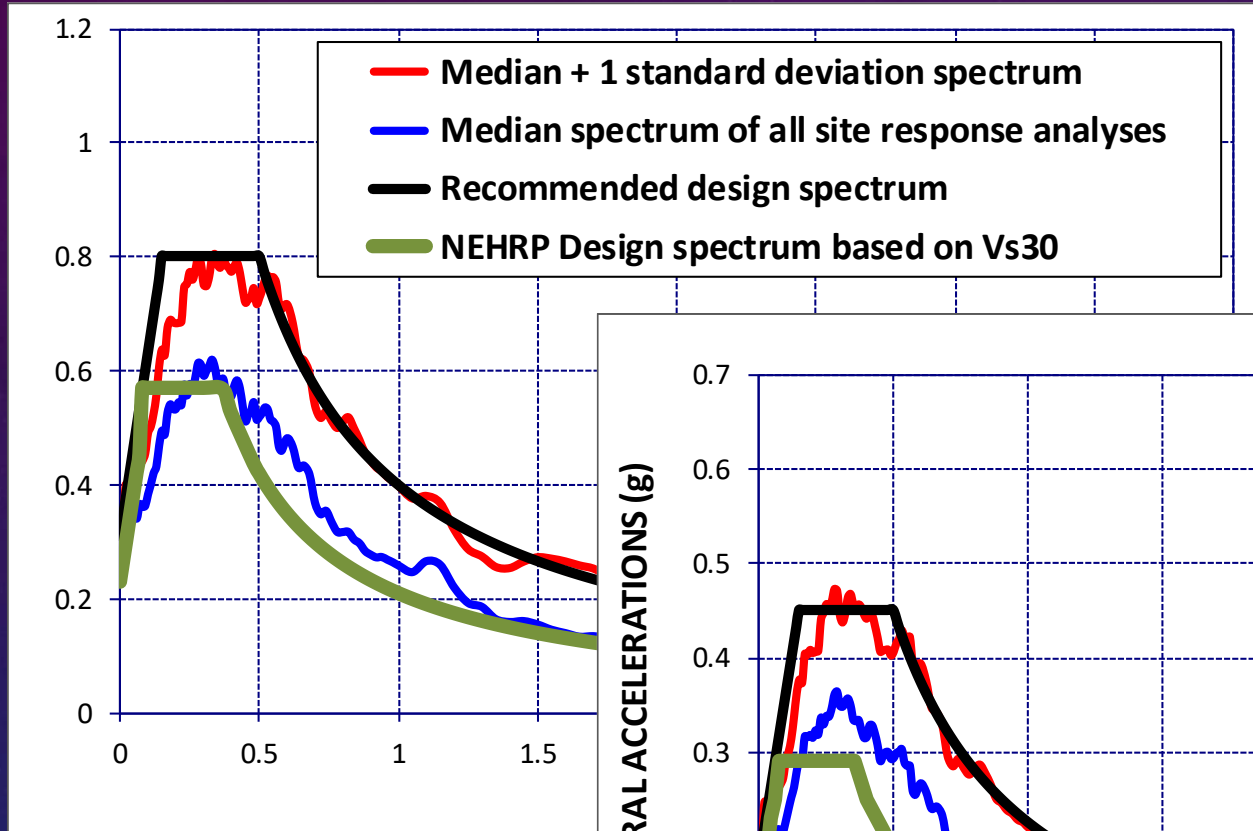
ACCELERATION RESPONSE SPECTRA FOR MCS= 1000 IN COMPARISON TO NO MCS



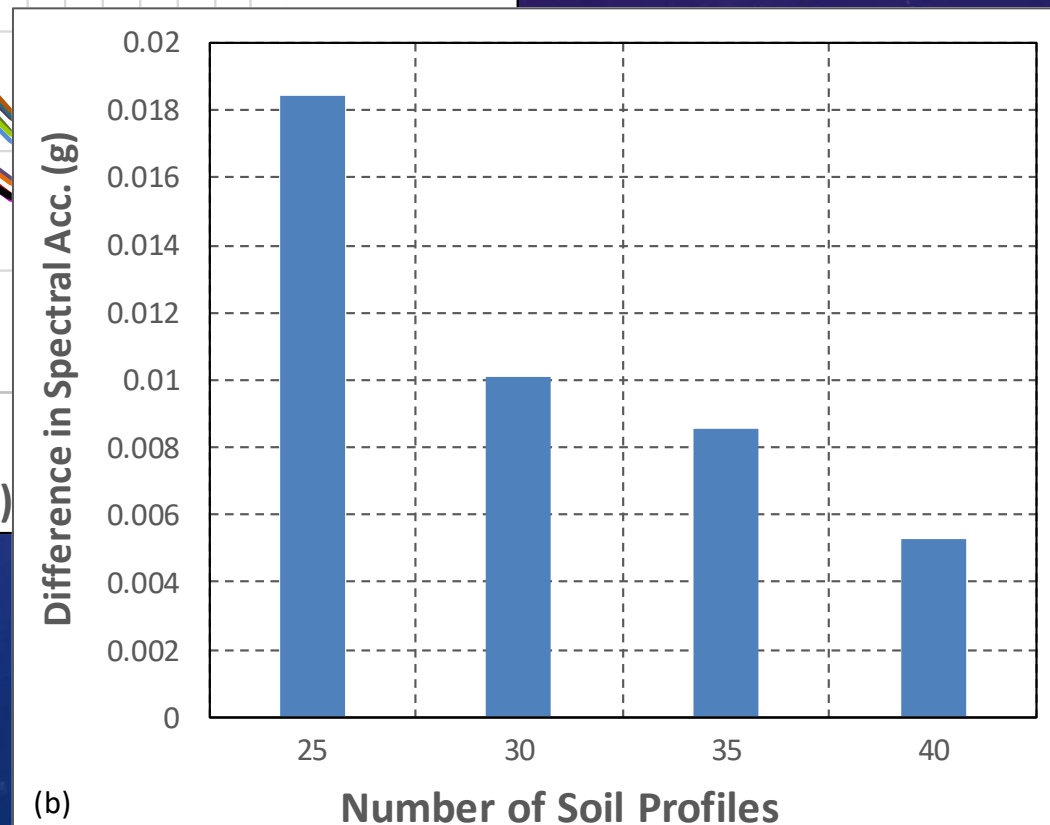
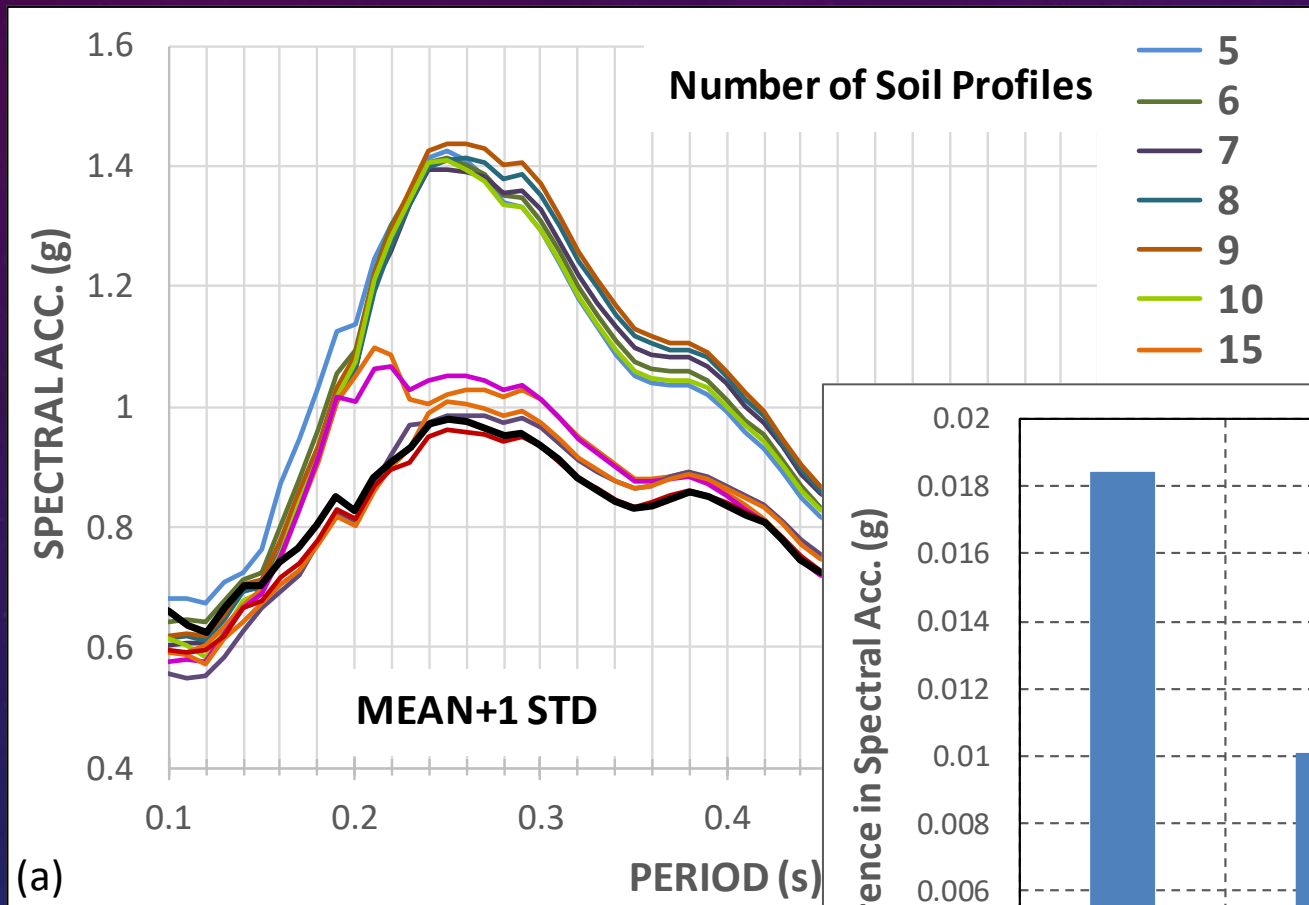
ACCELERATION SPECTRA WITH AND WITHOUT MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS WRT SHEAR WAVE VELOCITY



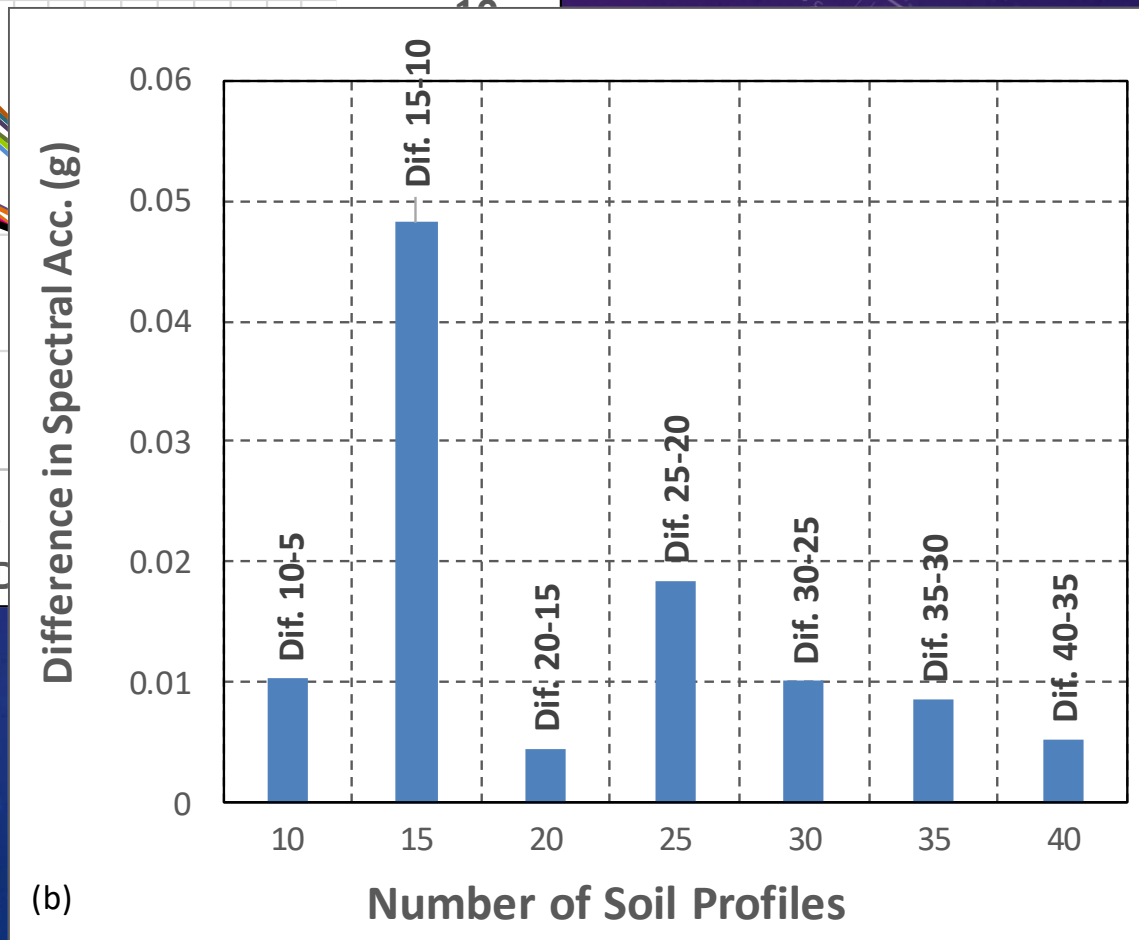
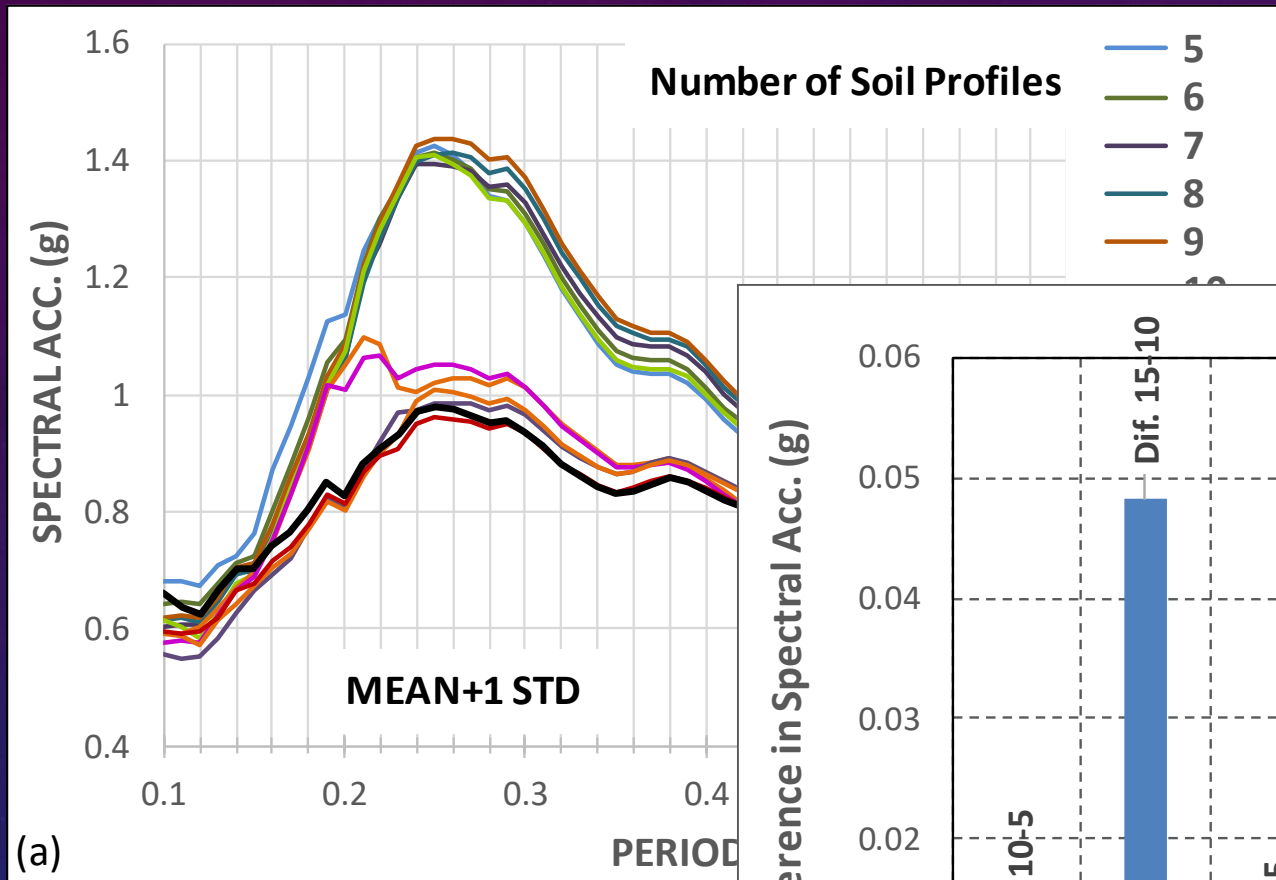
DESIGN ACCELERATION SPECTRA BASED ON SITE RESPONSE ANALYSIS AND NEHRP V_{S30}



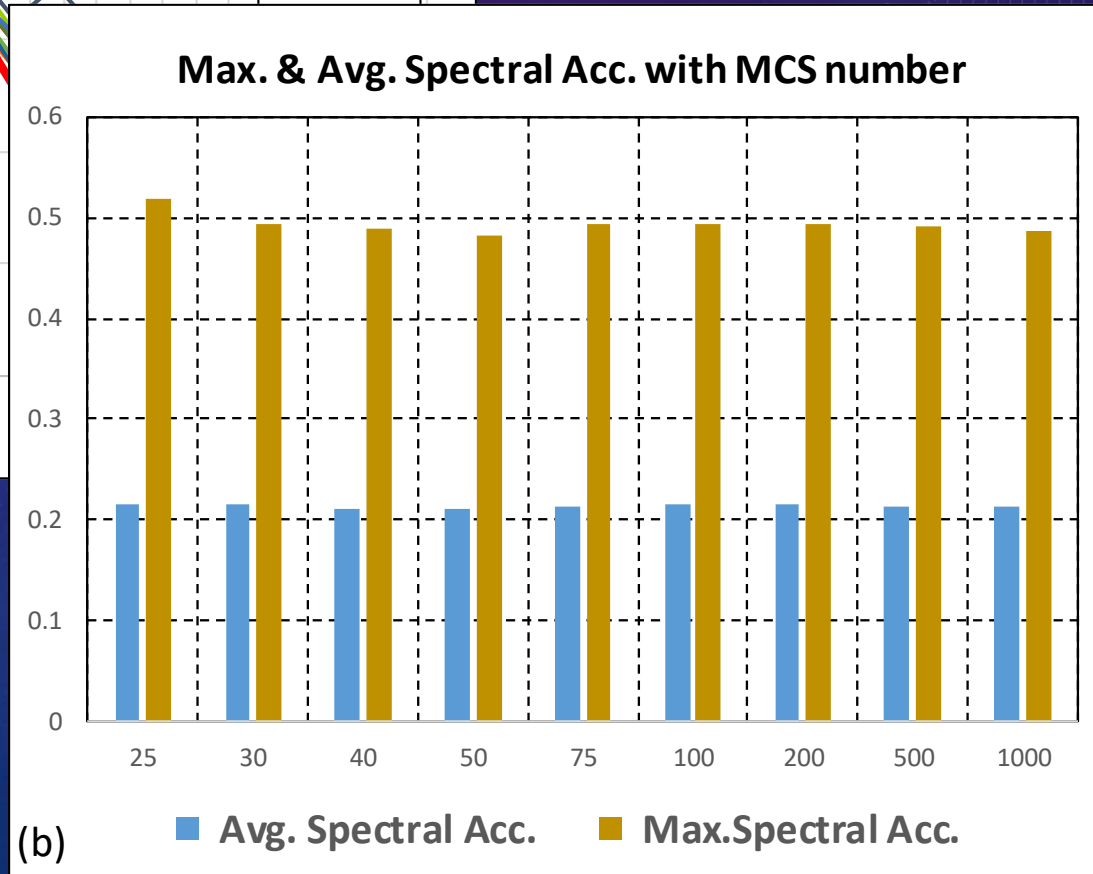
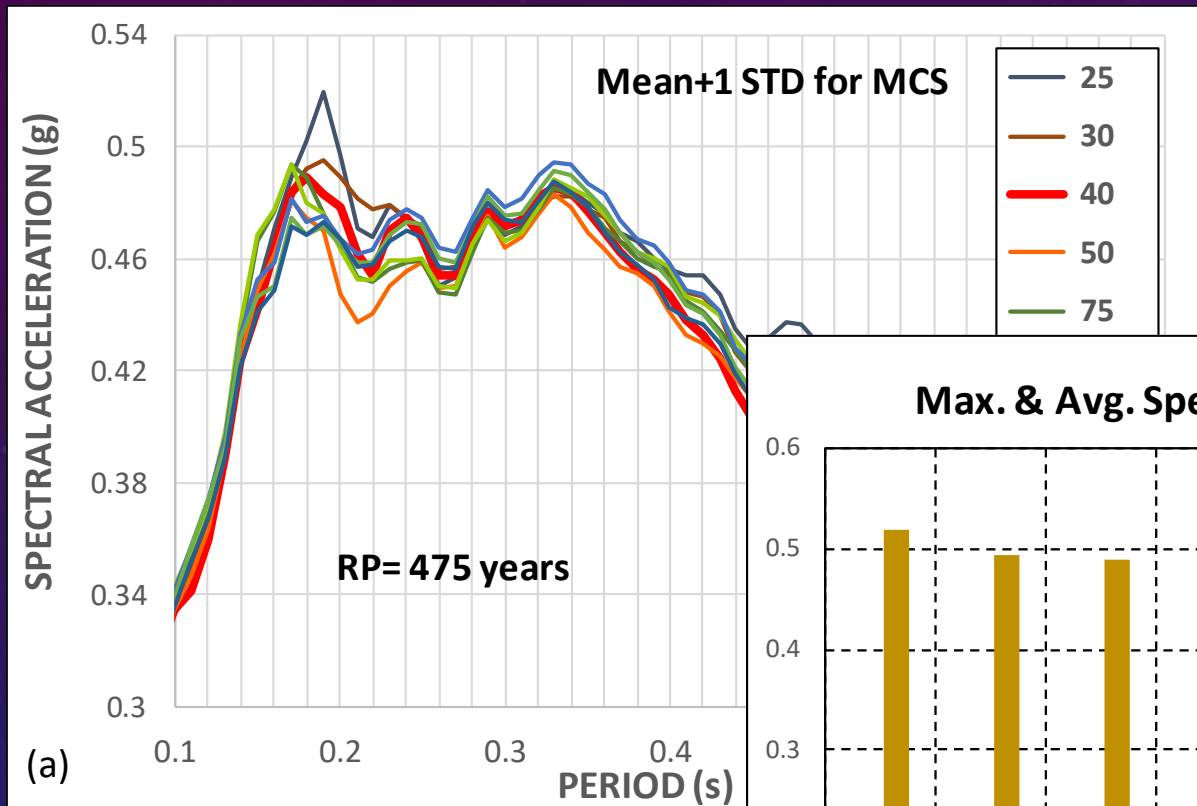
EFFECT OF NUMBER OF SOIL PROFILES



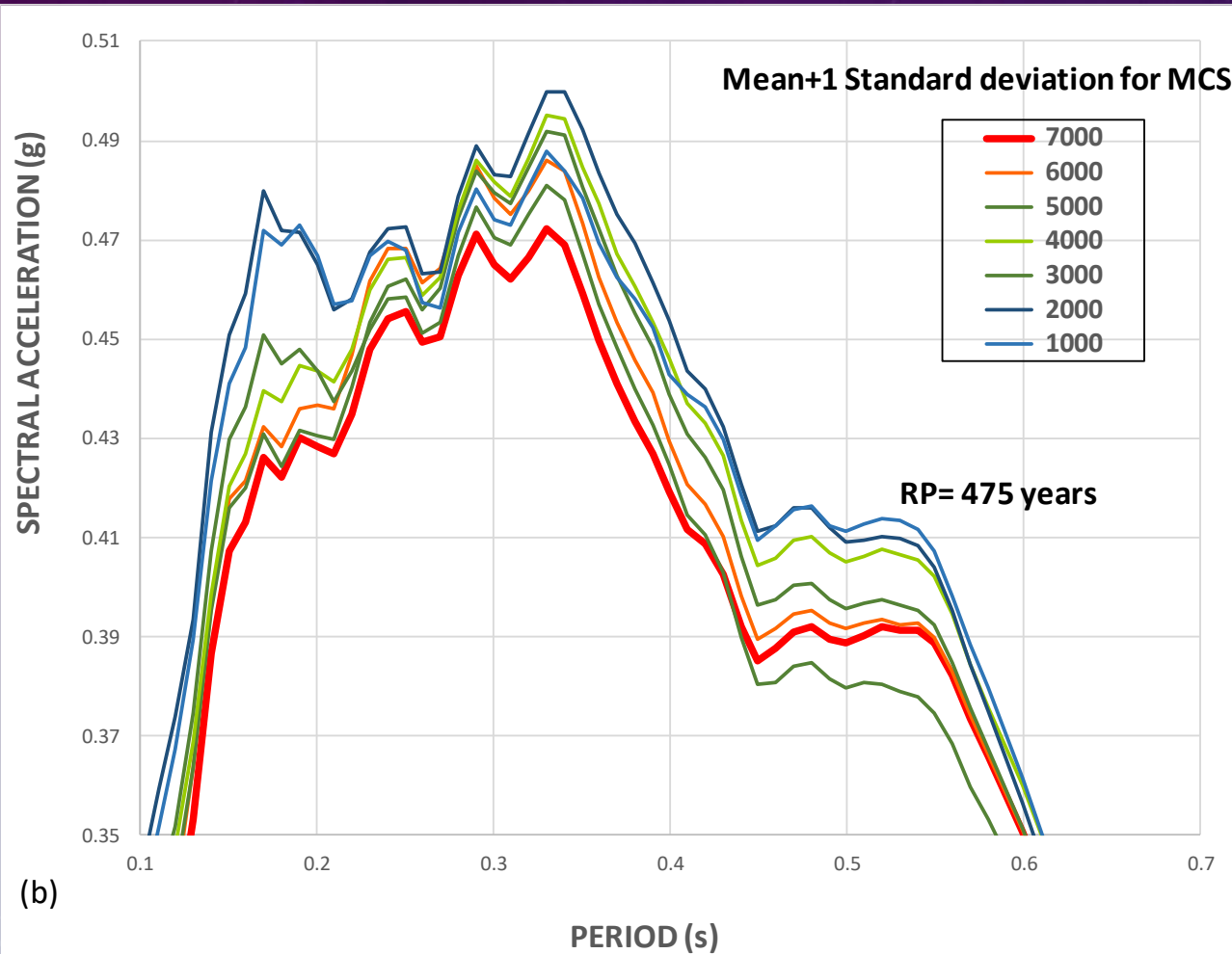
EFFECT OF NUMBER OF SOIL PROFILES



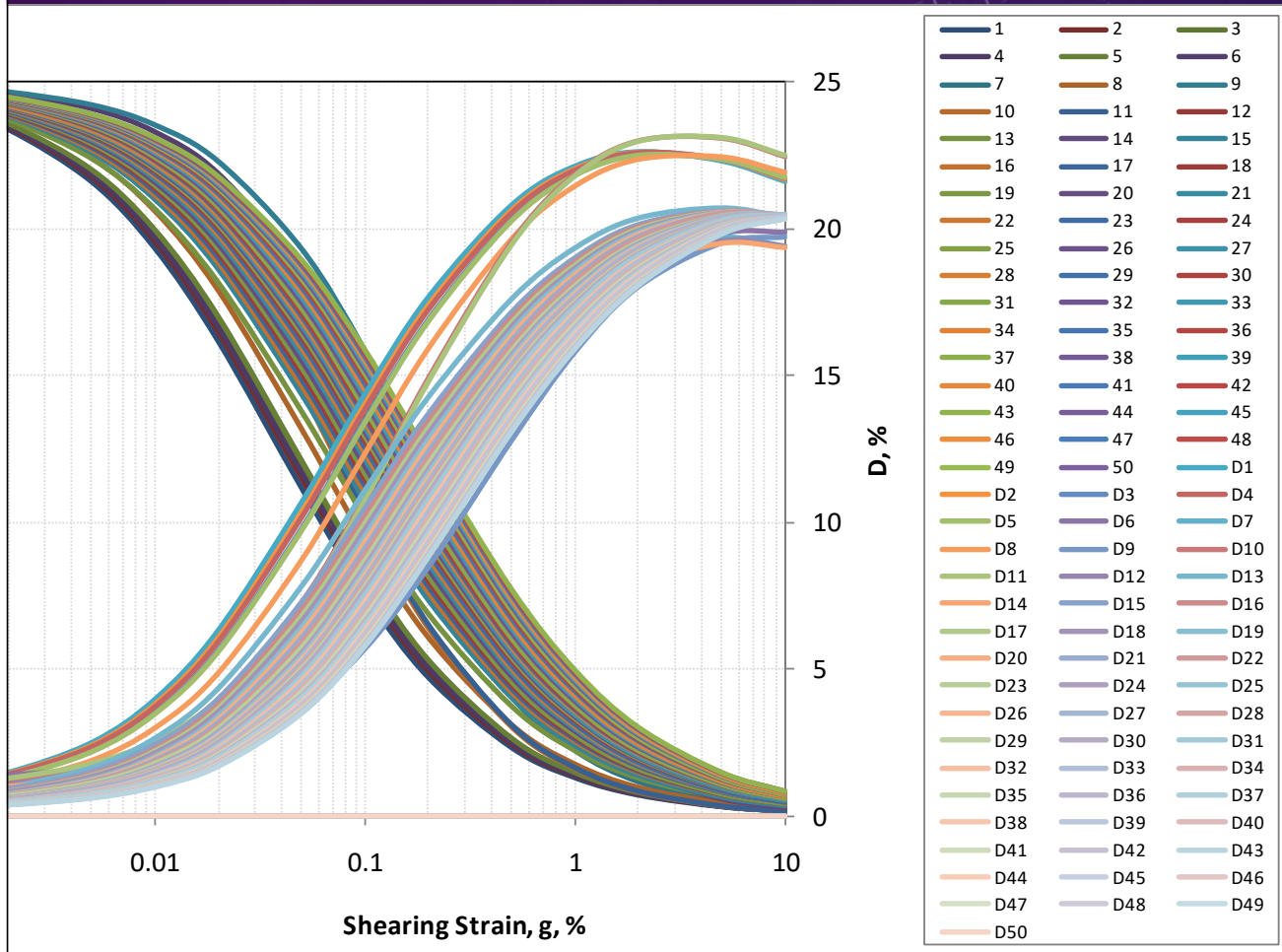
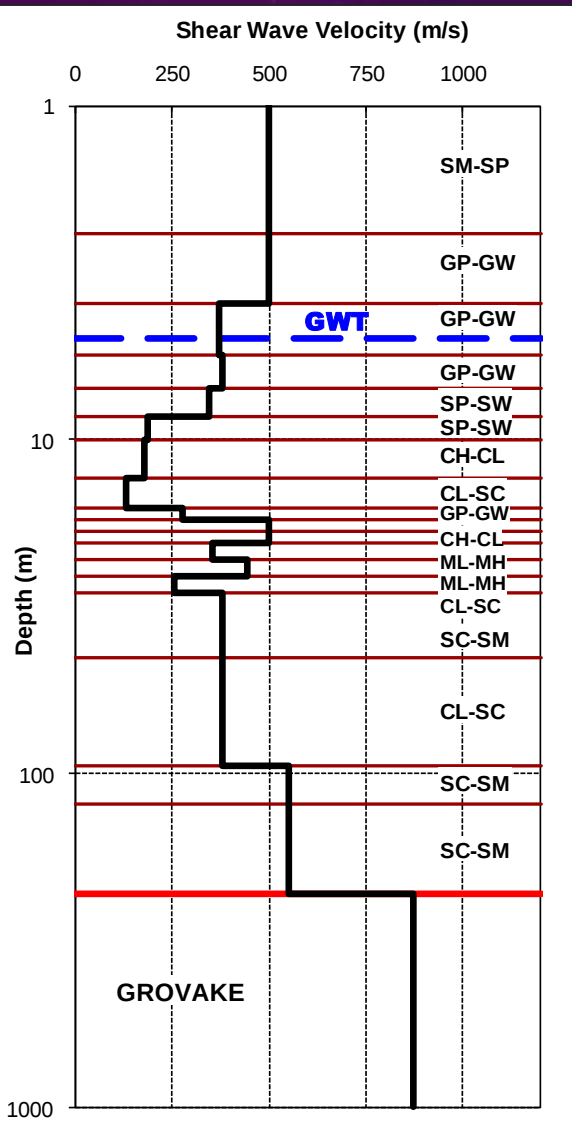
EFFECT OF NUMBER OF SOIL PROFILES



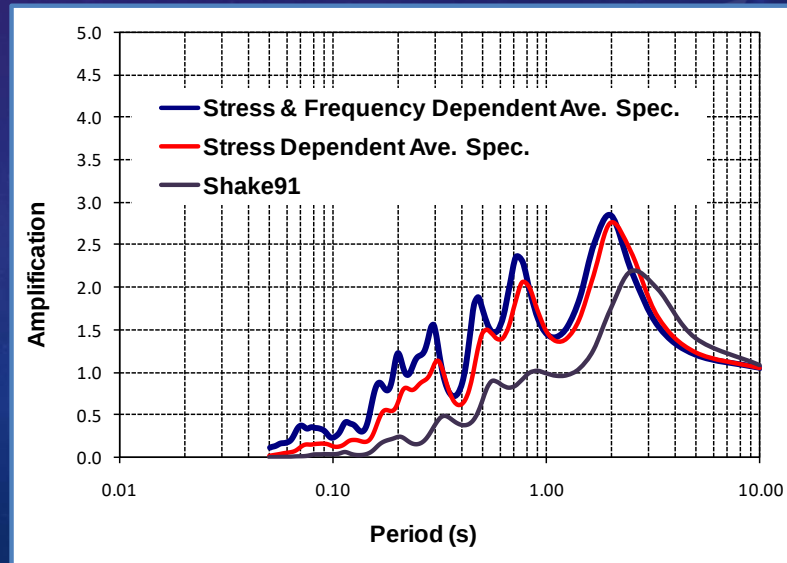
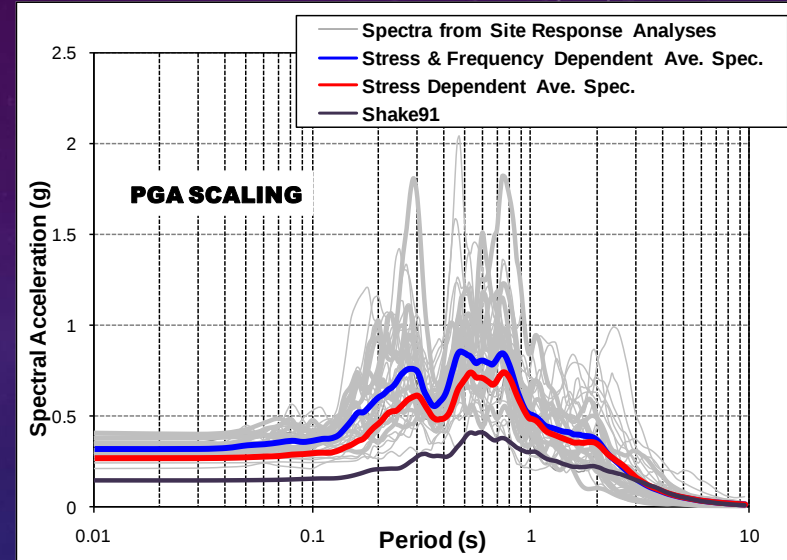
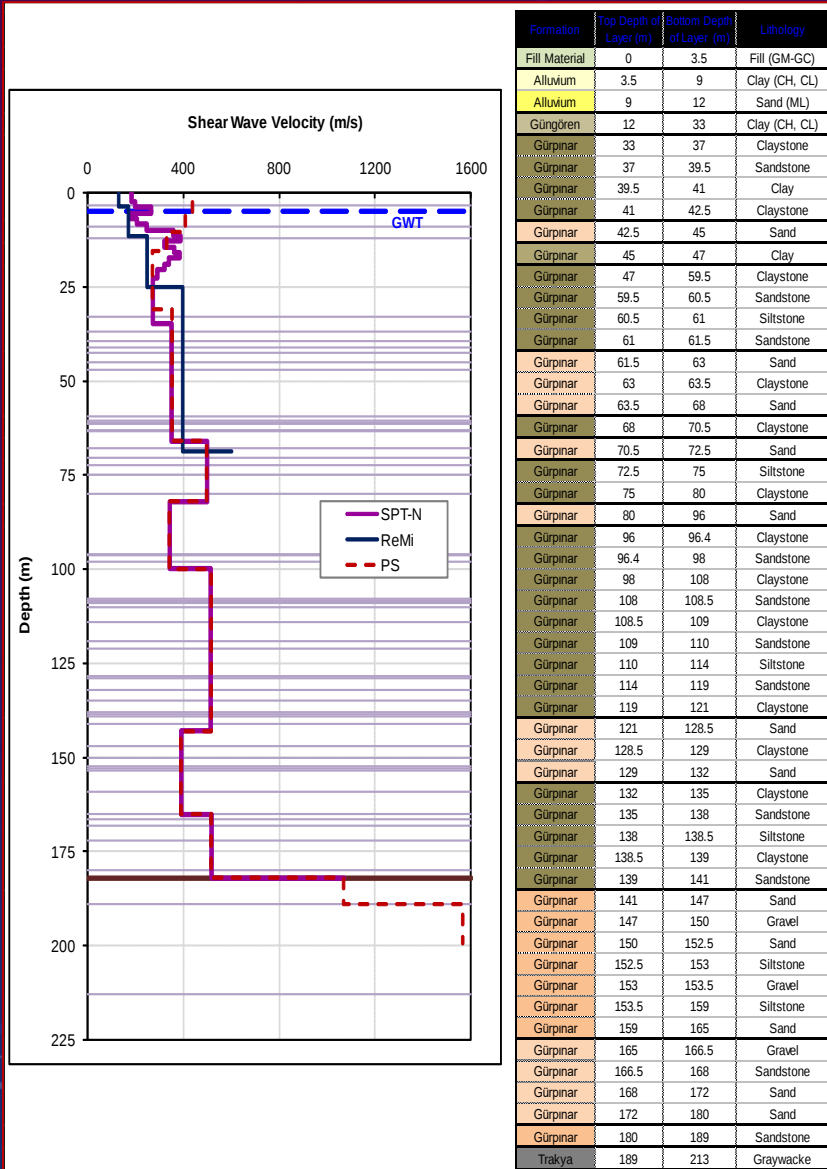
EFFECT OF NUMBER OF SOIL PROFILES



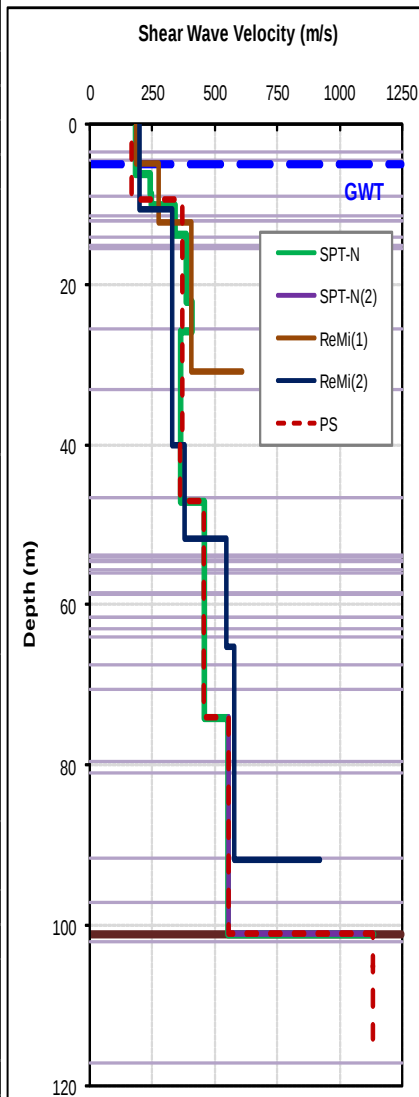
MODULUS REDUCTION AND DAMPING RATIO STRESS DEPENDENCE & FREQUENCY CORRECTION



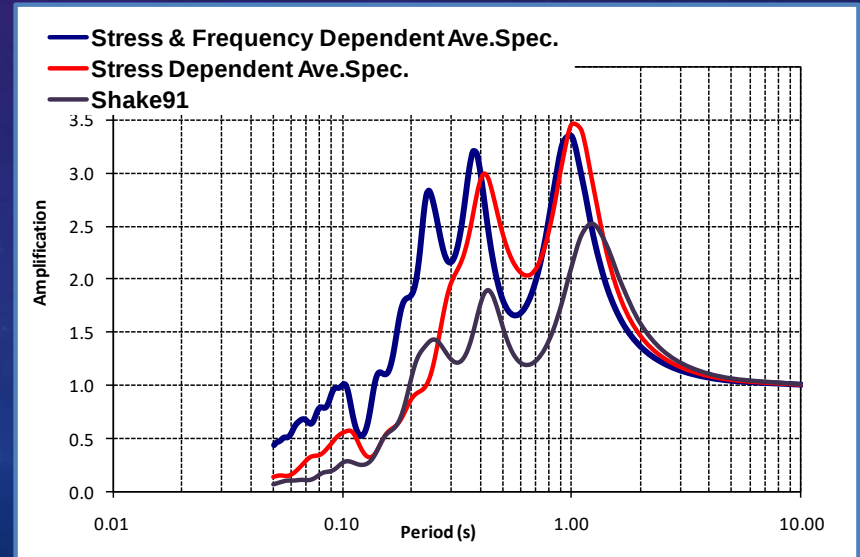
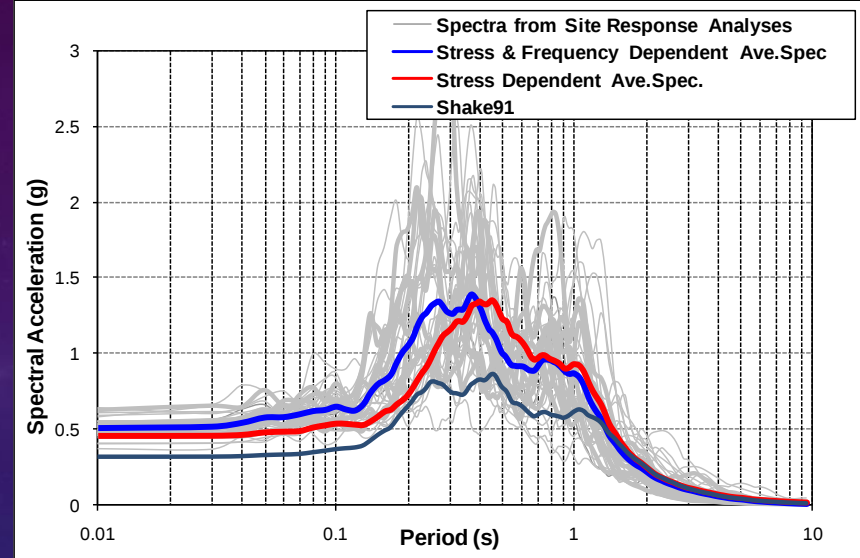
MODIFICATIONS TO SHAKE91 – CASE 1



MODIFICATIONS TO SHAKE91 – CASE 2



Formation	Top Depth of Layer (m)	Bottom Depth of Layer (m)	Lithology
Fill Material	0	3.5	Fill
Bakırköy	3.5	4.5	Clay (ML)
Güngören	4.5	9	Clay (CL-CH)
Güngören	9	11.5	Sand (CH)
Güngören	11.5	12	Clay
Güngören	12	12.1	Mam
Güngören	12.1	14	Clay
Güngören	14	15	Clay
Güngören	15	15.5	Sand
Güngören	15.5	25.5	Clay (CL, CL-CH, SM-SC)
Güngören	25.5	33	Clay (CL-CH)
Güngören	33	46.5	Clay
Gürpınar	46.5	53.8	Claystone
Gürpınar	53.8	54	Mam
Gürpınar	54	54.3	Claystone
Gürpınar	54.3	54.5	Mam
Gürpınar	54.5	55.5	Claystone
Gürpınar	55.5	56	Clay
Gürpınar	56	58.5	Sand
Gürpınar	58.5	58.7	Siltstone
Gürpınar	58.7	61.4	Sand
Gürpınar	61.4	61.5	Mam
Gürpınar	61.5	63	Sand
Gürpınar	63	64	Claystone
Gürpınar	64	67.5	Clay
Gürpınar	67.5	70.5	Sand
Gürpınar	70.5	79.5	Claystone
Gürpınar	79.5	81	Sand
Gürpınar	81	91.5	Sand
Gürpınar	91.5	97	Sand
Gürpınar	97	102	Clay
Trakya	102	117	Graywacke



CONCLUSIONS

1. It is possible to develop a simplified procedure to determine acceleration design response spectrum on the ground surface.
2. The approach is based on the determination of amplification function based on major factors affecting site response analysis.
3. Based on performing multiple number of site response analysis using hazard compatible acceleration records, it was observed that reliable results would be calculated on the ground surface if the number of input acceleration records are in the order of 22-23.
4. Similarly, to account for site variability, the number soil profiles are estimated based on a case study to be in the order of 30 soil profiles.
5. It is possible to define the design uniform hazard acceleration response spectrum based on sufficient number of soil profiles using sufficient number of hazard compatible acceleration time histories adopting a distribution function to evaluate the statistical variation and to calculate the exceedance levels as foreseen in the regional hazard study.

SOURCES OF SCATTER IN SITE RESPONSE ANALYSIS



- Number of acceleration records
- Properties of acceleration records
- Scaling of the acceleration records
- Differences in soil profiles



THE END