

Challenges in Determining Reference Input Ground Motions for Site Response Analyses and Application to Wellington Basin

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DT1 Kick-off meeting

29 July 2021

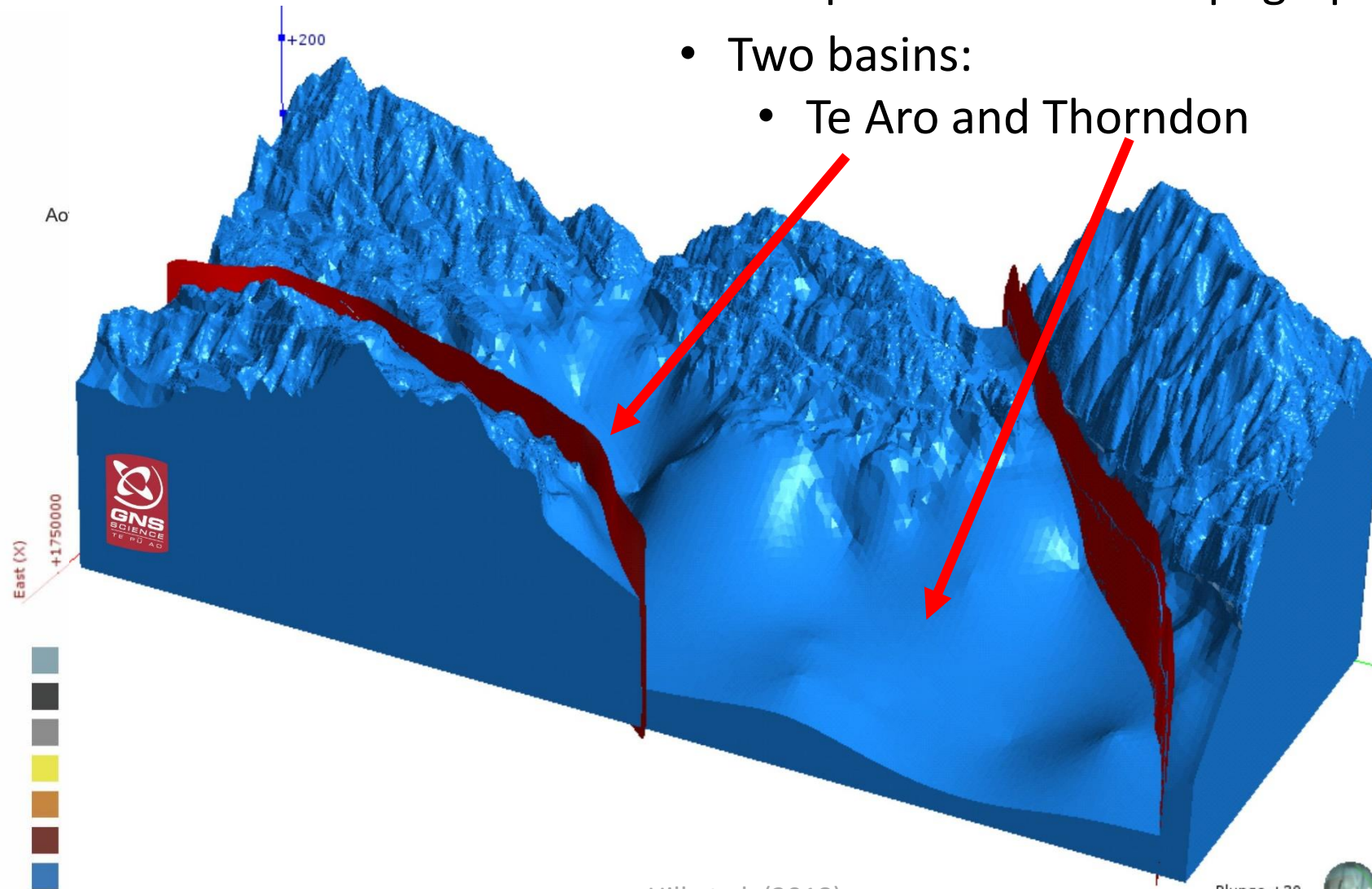


Options for Reference Input Motions

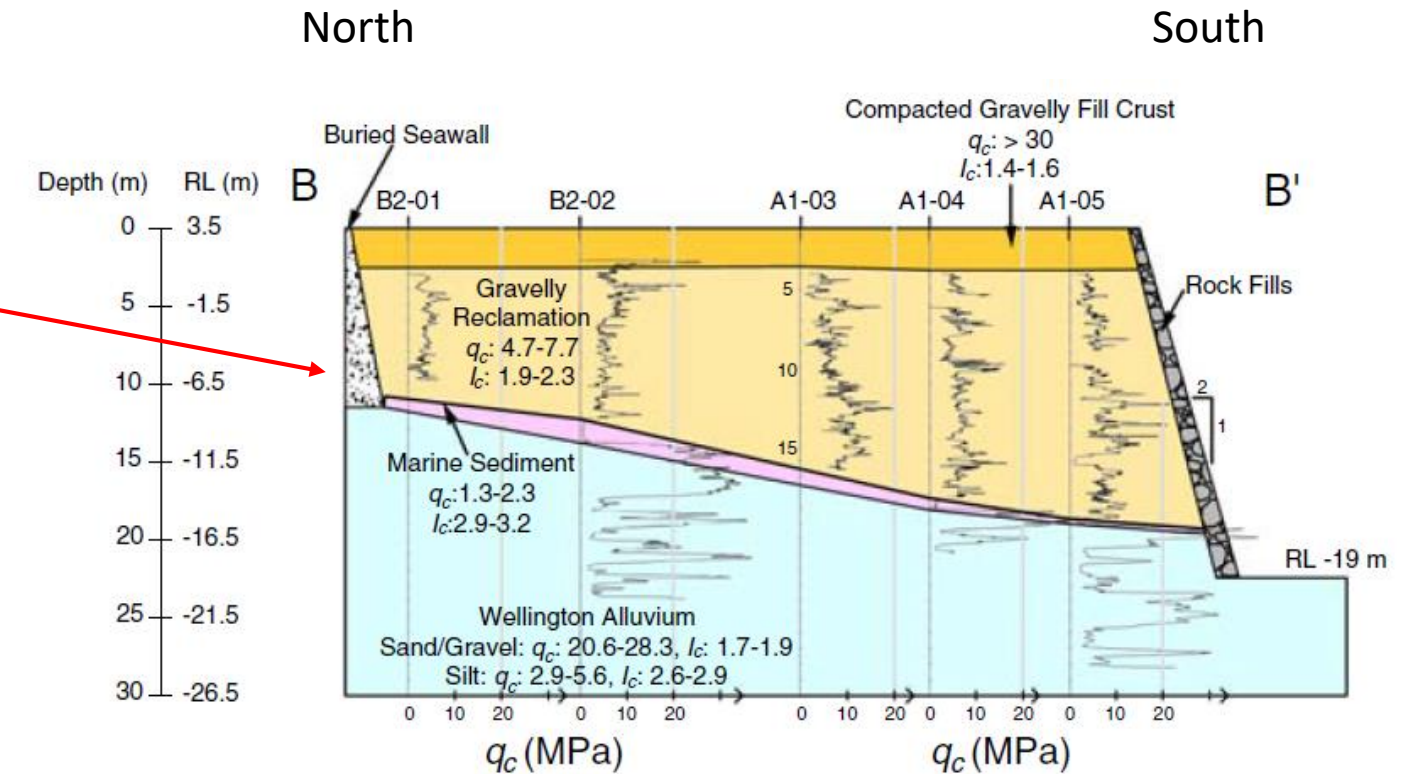
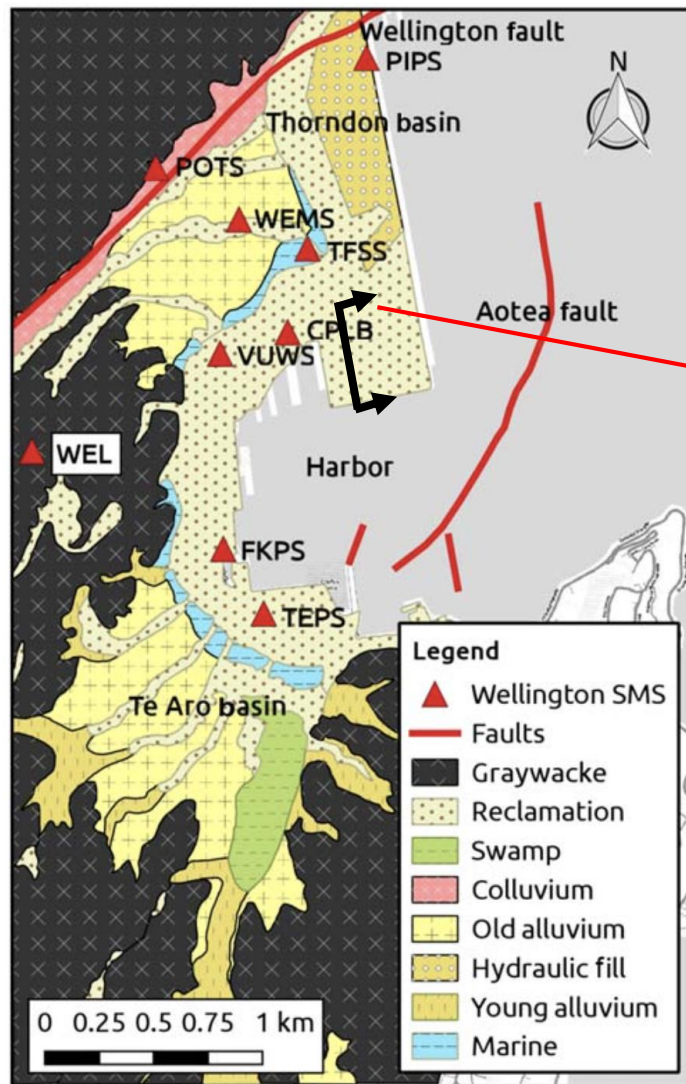
- Nearby rock outcrop
 - Lacks 3D effects (basin effects, surface waves)
- Nearby soil sites
 - Different 3D effects?
 - Uncertainty in deconvolution through soil (nonlinearity??)
 - Good for liquefaction mechanism, not GM prediction
- Downhole/vertical array
 - Challenges with downgoing wave effect
- Simulated ground motions
 - Uncertainty in simulations

Wellington: Complexity in Basin Structure

- Complex subsurface topography
- Two basins:
 - Te Aro and Thorndon



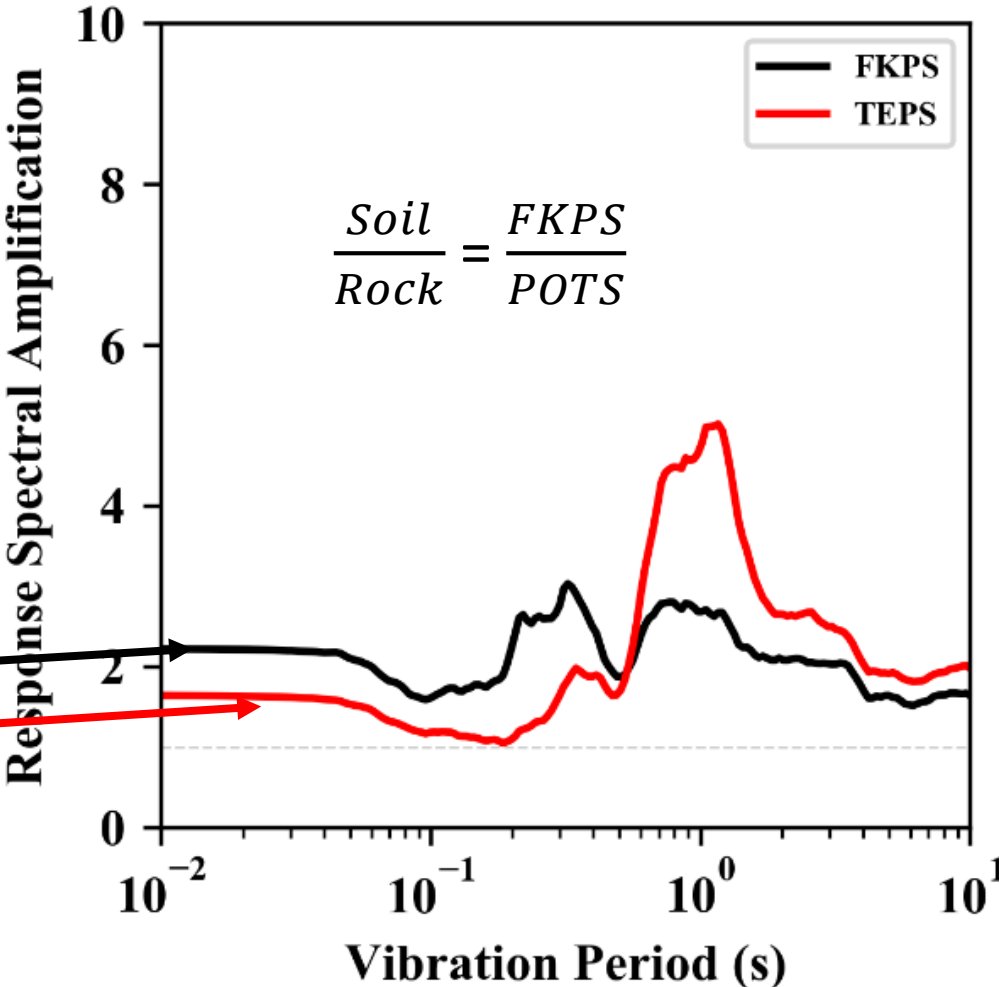
Wellington: Complexity in Surficial Soils



Cubrinovski et al. (2018)

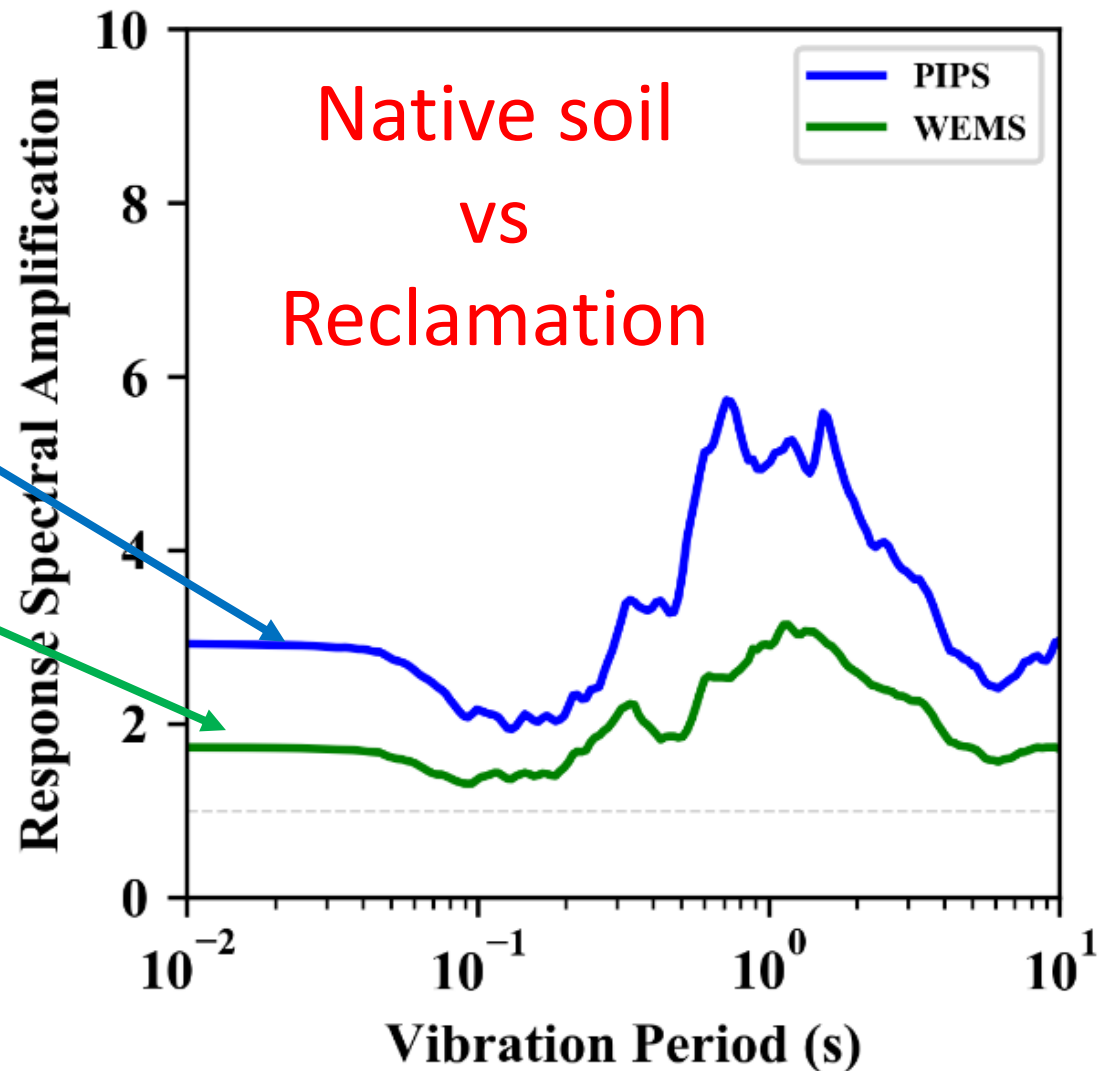
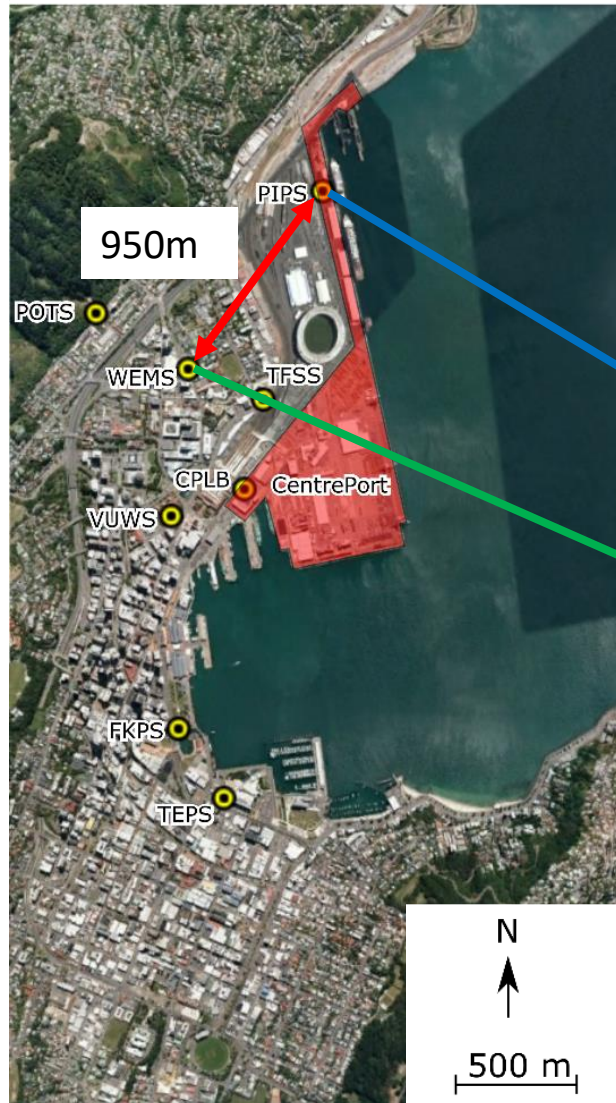
Bradley et al. (2018)

Complexities → Spatial Variability in Ground Motion

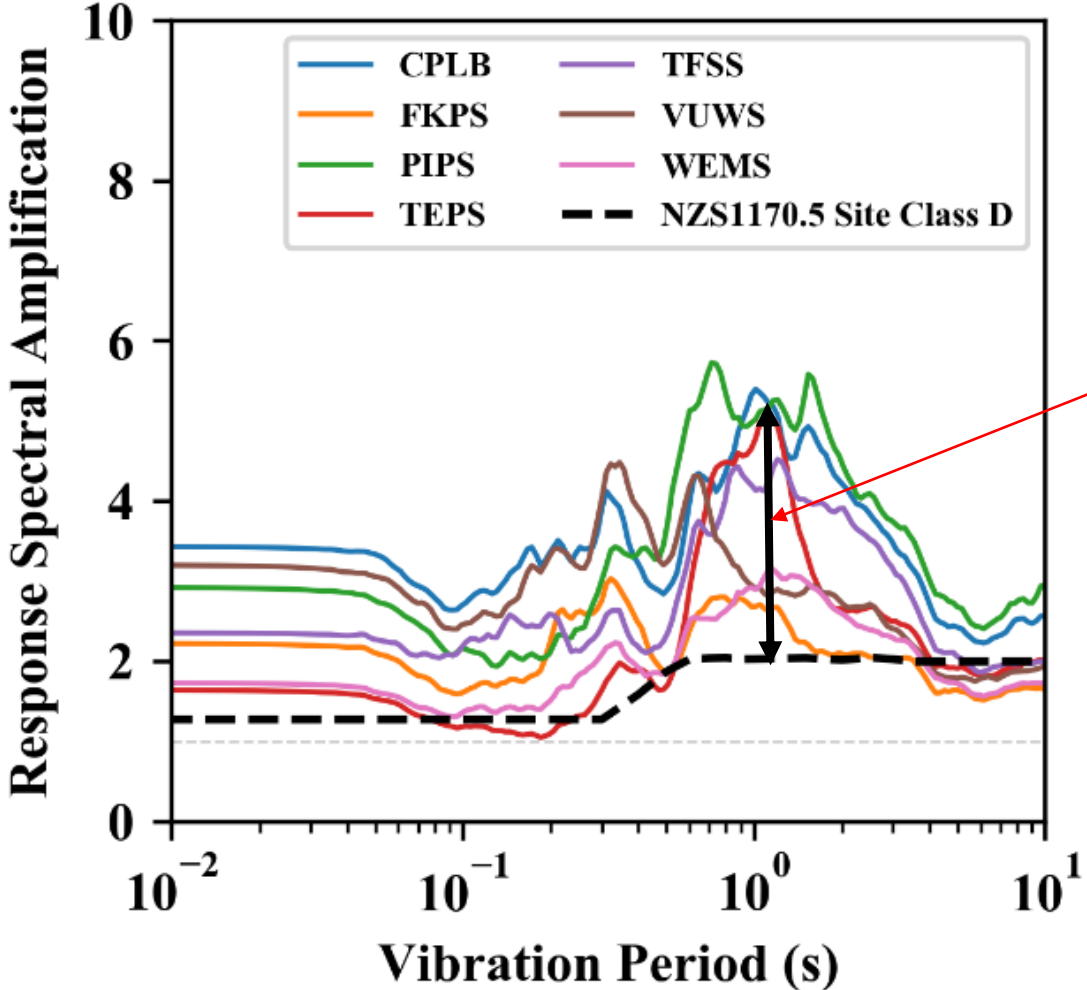
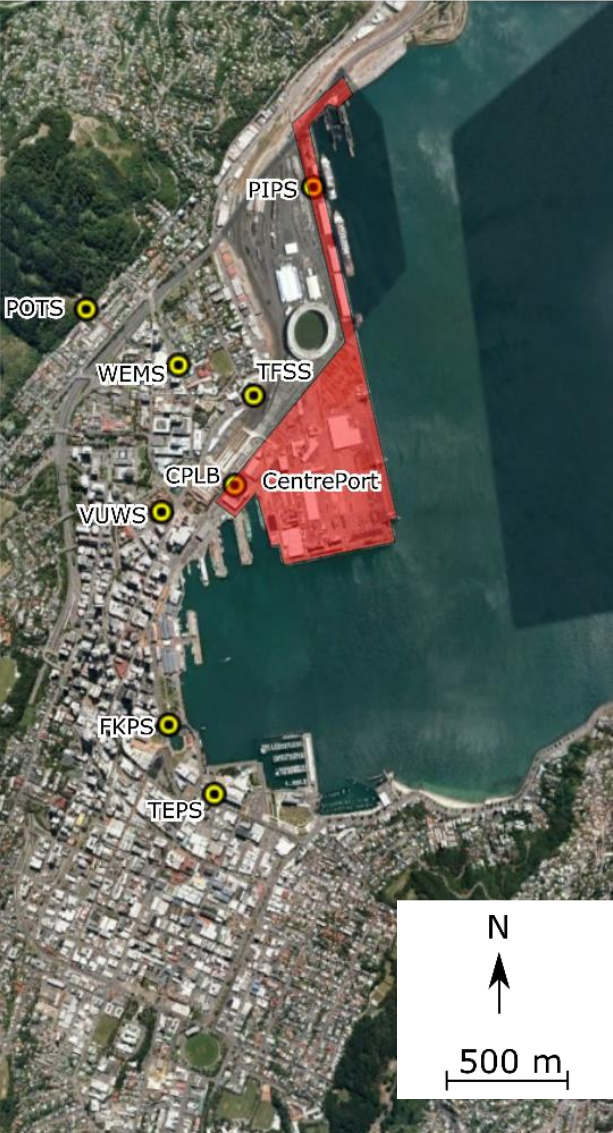


Fault geometry

Complexities → Spatial Variability in Ground Motion

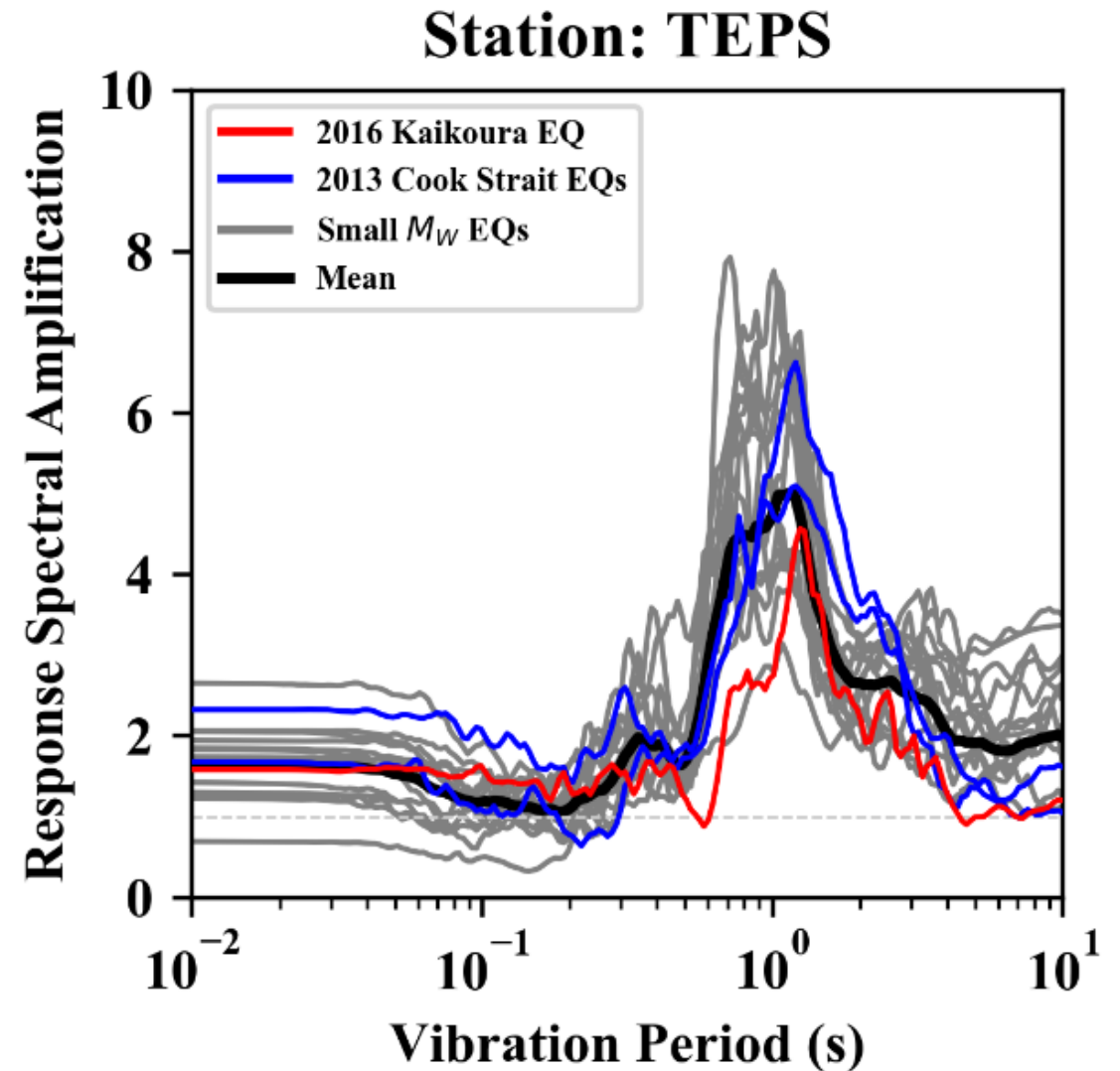
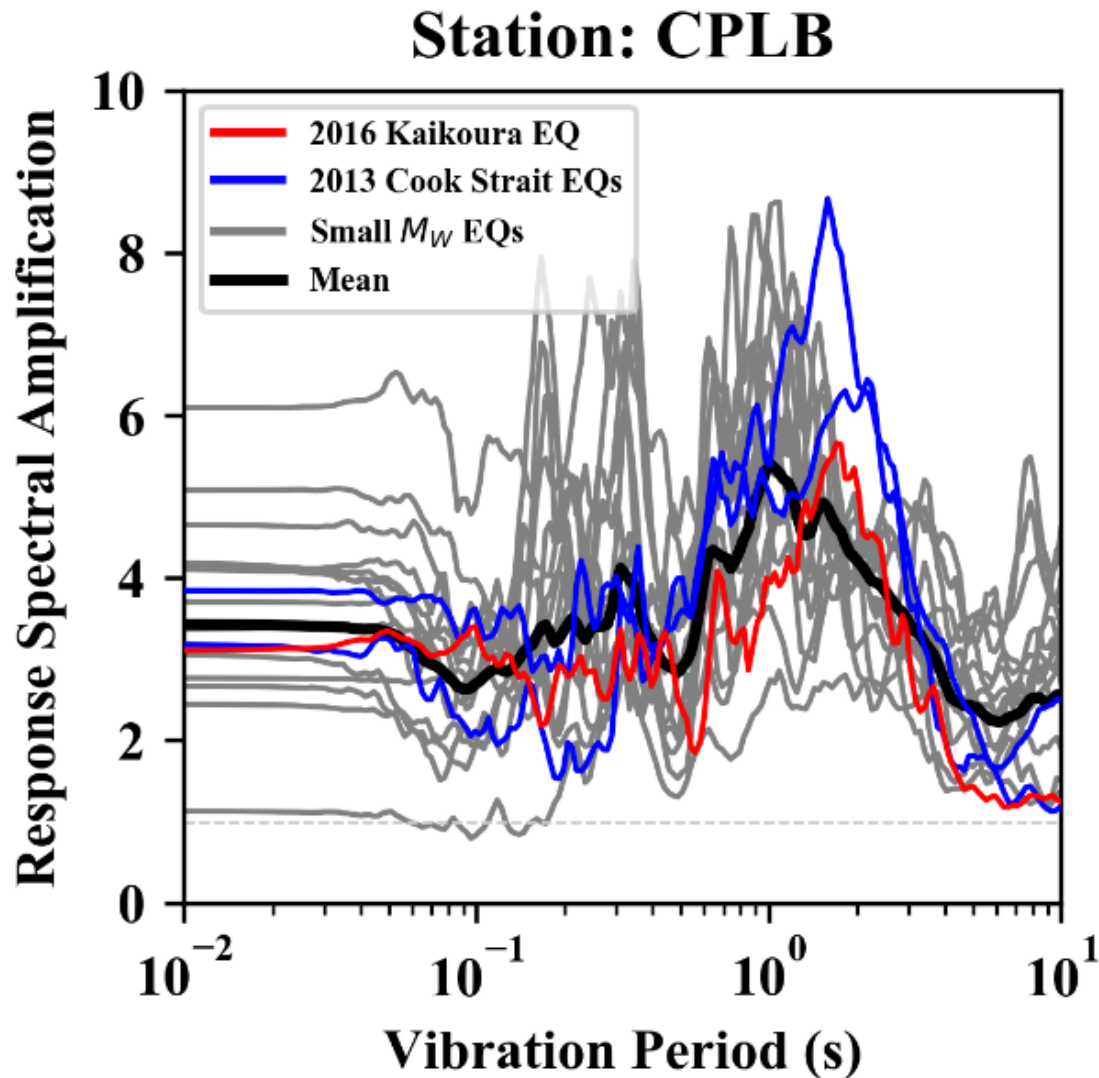


NZS1170.5 Site Amplification

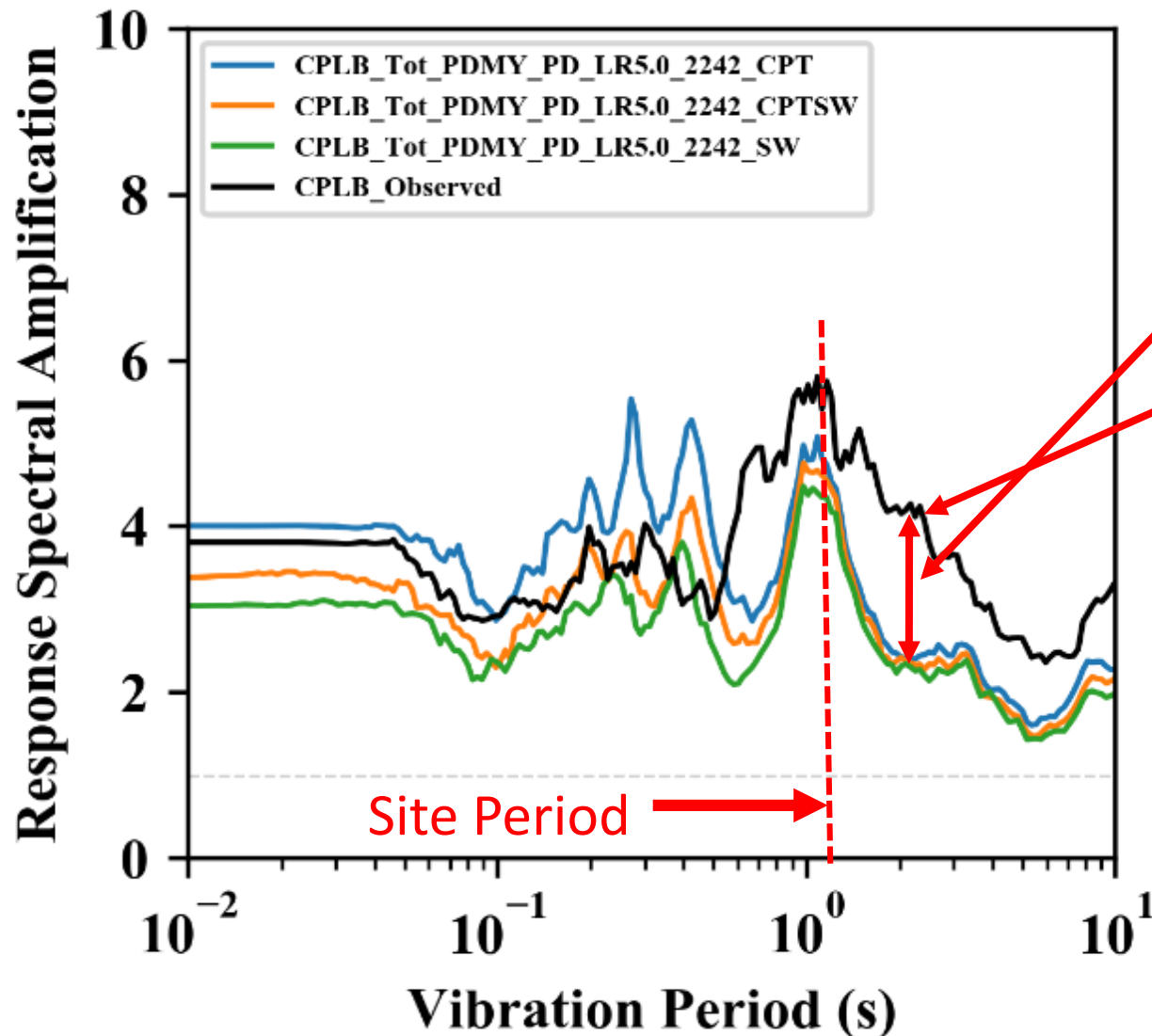


2-3 x greater amplification than code

Are Site/Basin Effects Repeatable?

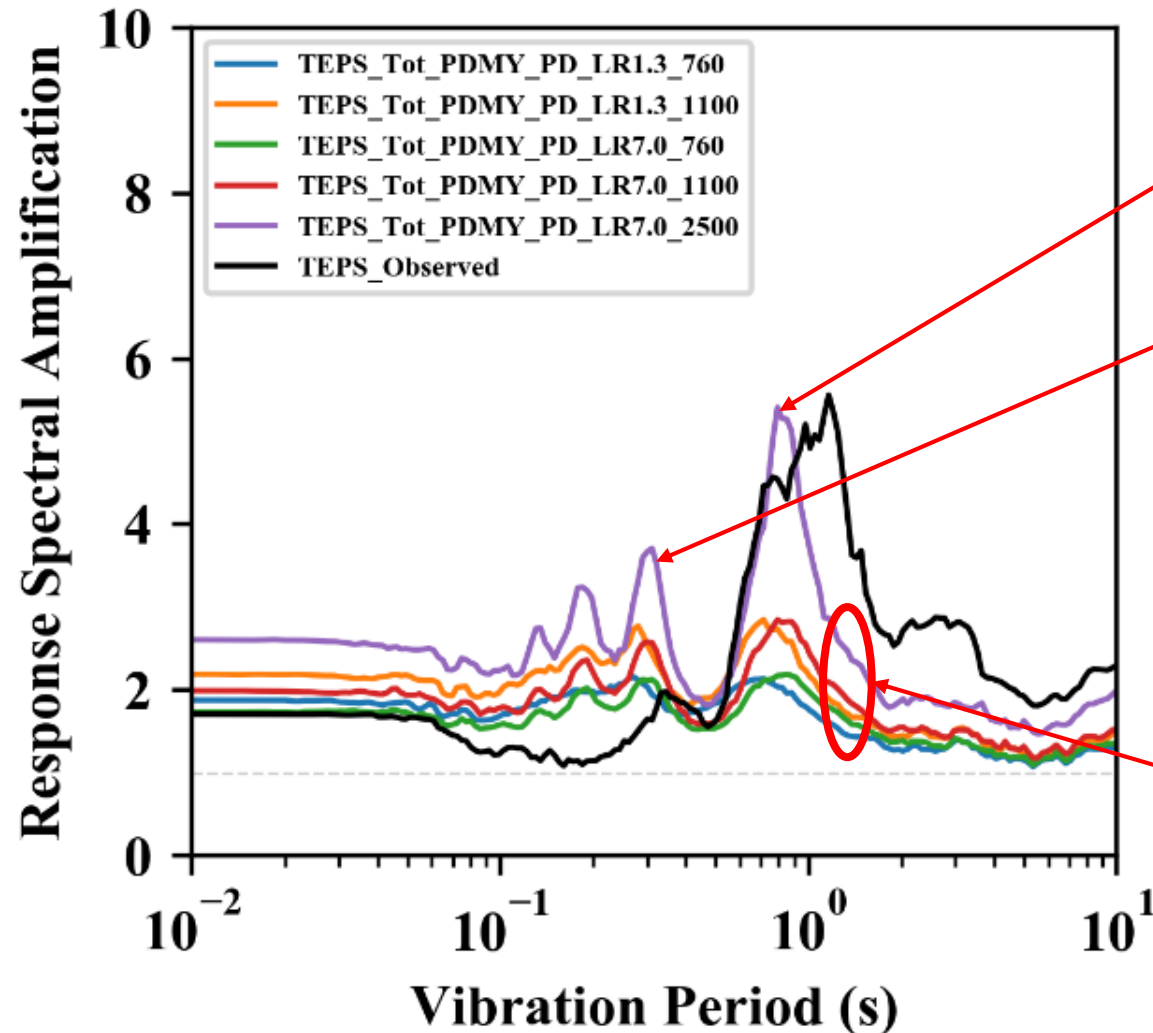


1D Analysis with Rock Outcrop Input



- Underpredict by a factor of 2
- Likely caused by 3D effects

1D Analysis with Rock Outcrop Input



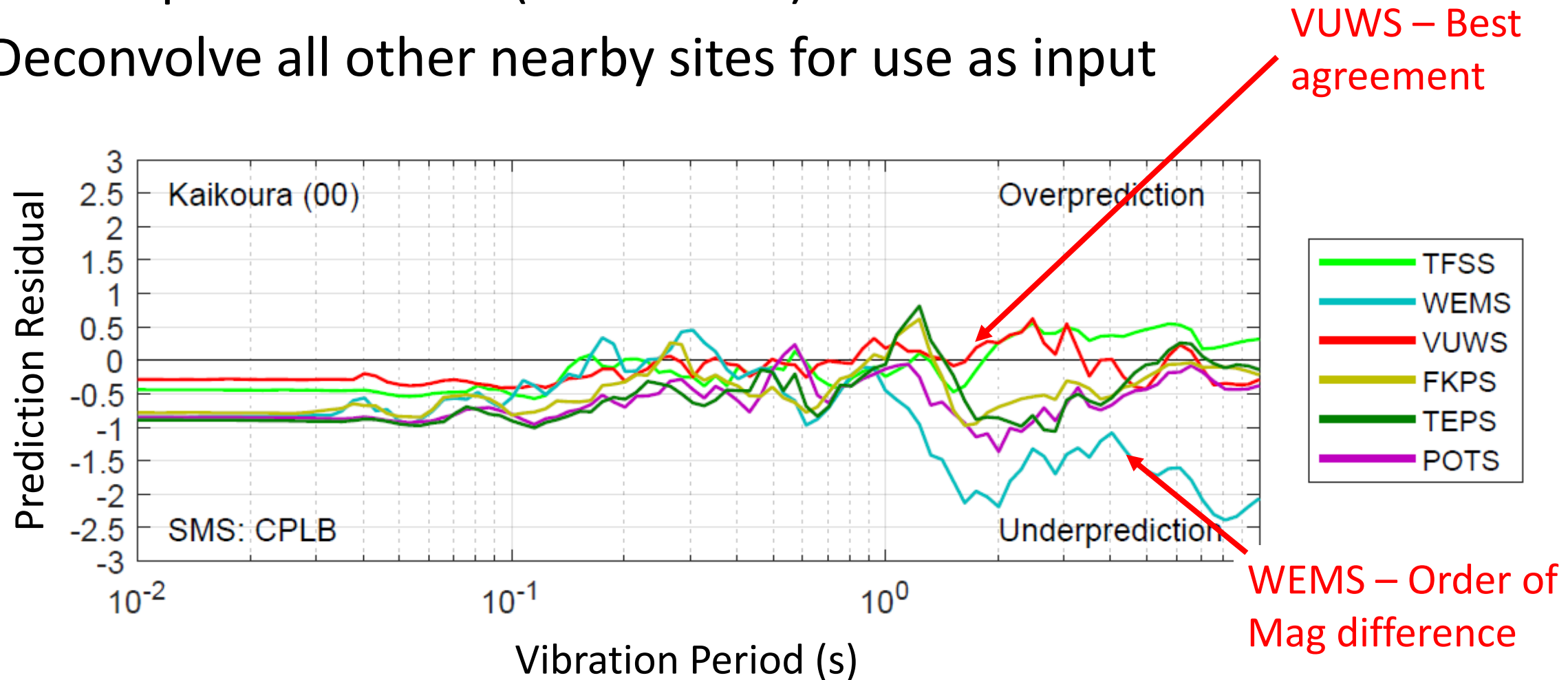
• Improve prediction at site period

• But largely overpredict short periods

• Vs Uncertainty alone does not explain underprediction

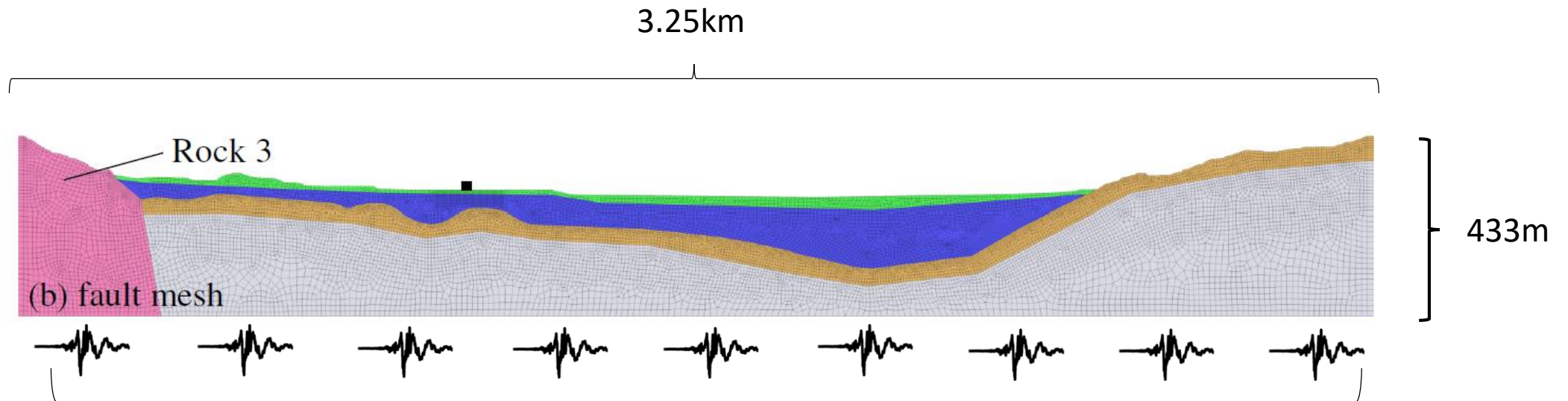
1D Analysis with Nearby Soil Reference Site

- Site response at CPLB (CentrePort)
- Deconvolve all other nearby sites for use as input



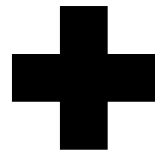
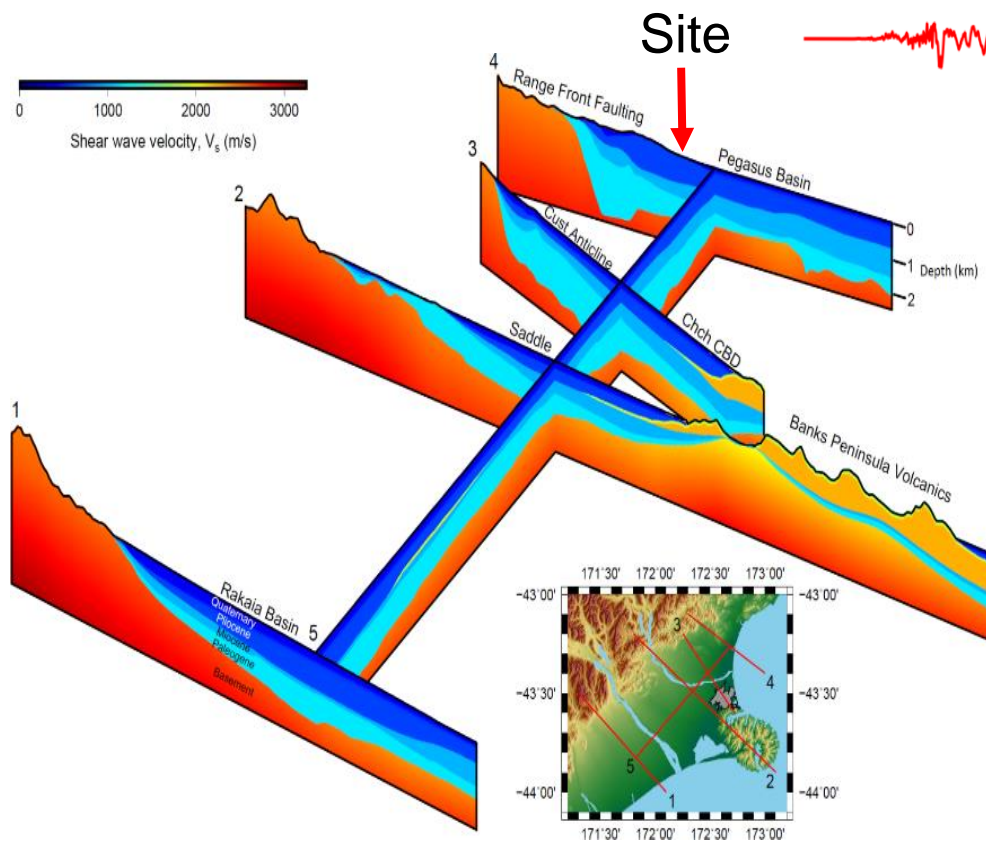
2D Slice through Wellington Basin

- Can we capture basin amplification in 2D analysis?
- Would expect spatial variability in input
 - Use 3D simulations with domain reduction method?



Combining 3D Simulations and 1D Site Response

3D Simulation



Wave Propagation Site Response

