

GSA Southeastern Section Meeting

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Site Amplification in the Washington DC Area During the Mineral, Virginia Earthquake

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Acknowledgements



GeoConcepts
Engineering, Inc.



Piedmont
Geotechnical, Inc.



Outline

- Motivation and Background
- NEHRP/IBC Seismic Design Provisions
- DC Region Geology and Study Sites
- Reston Fire Station Recordings
- Conclusions

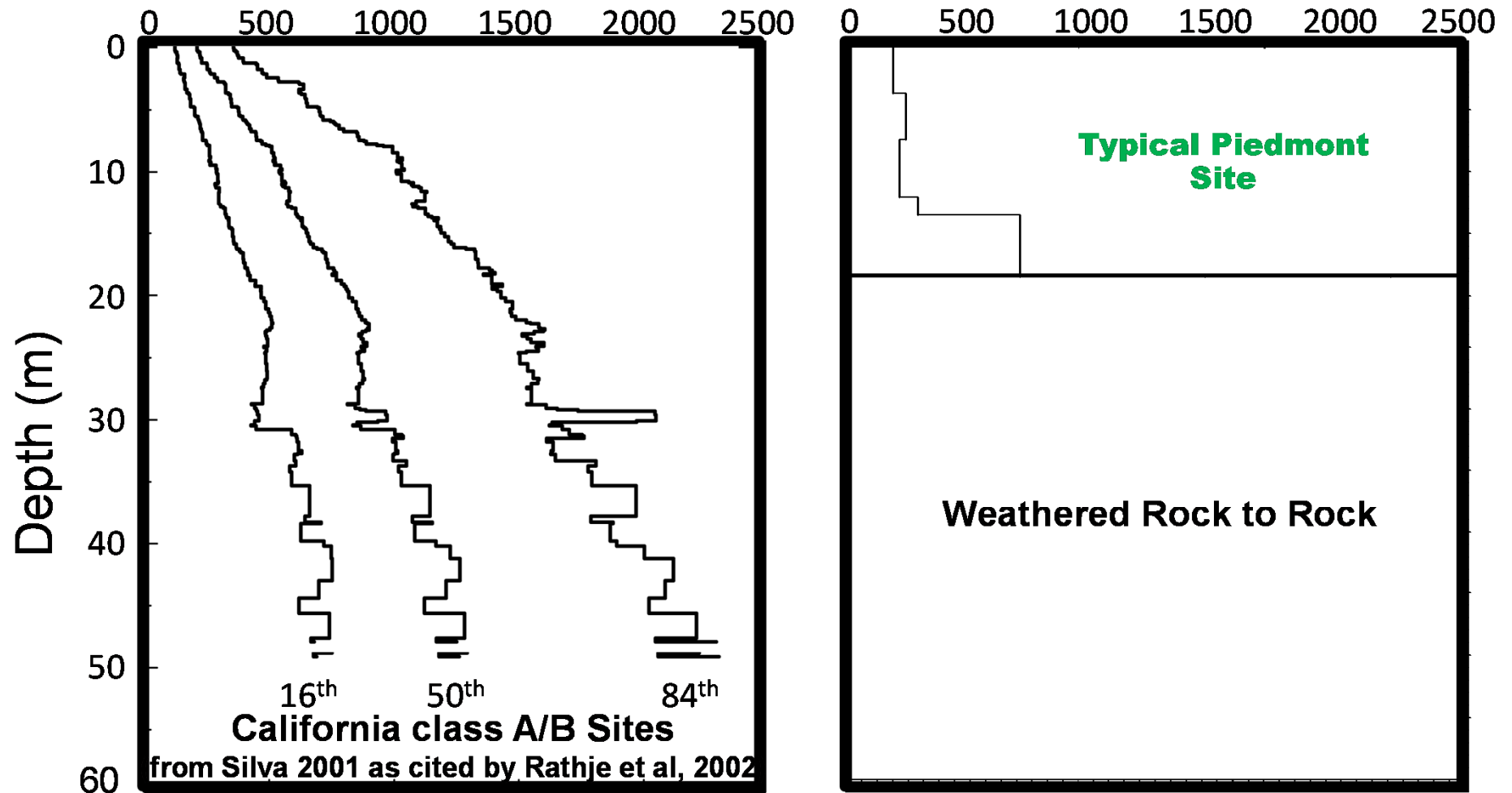
Motivation and Background

- Wide usage of NEHRP/IBC model based on WUS experience
- Unique CEUS Geology
 - *Hard rock ($V_s > 2,000$ m/s) close to the ground surface*
 - *Deep sediment stack on hard rock*
- Higher than realized seismic risk
- Lack of seismic experience in CEUS
- Mineral EQ damage focused to Coastal Plain unreinforced masonry

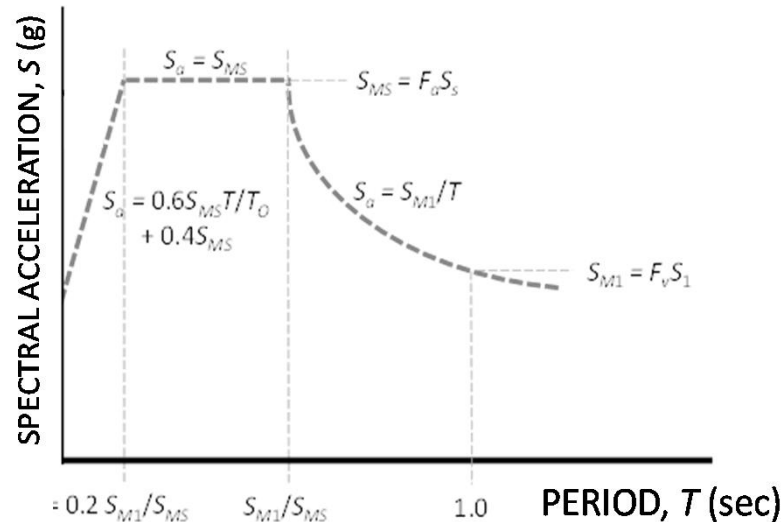
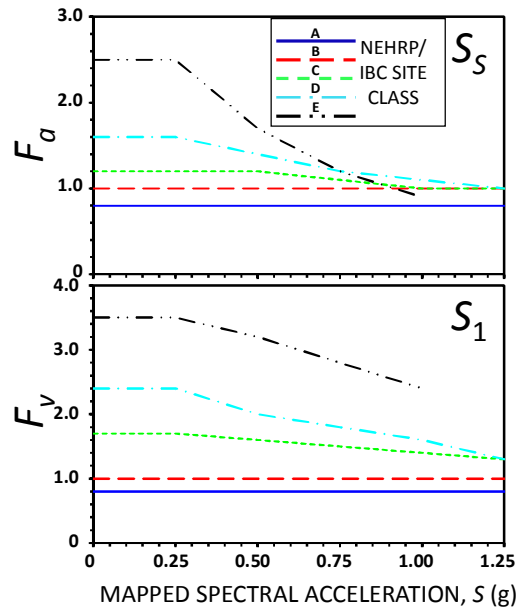
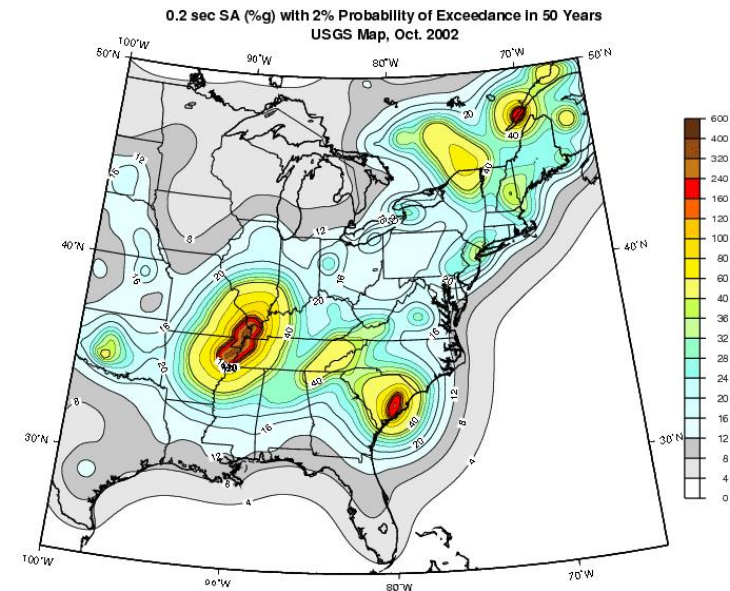
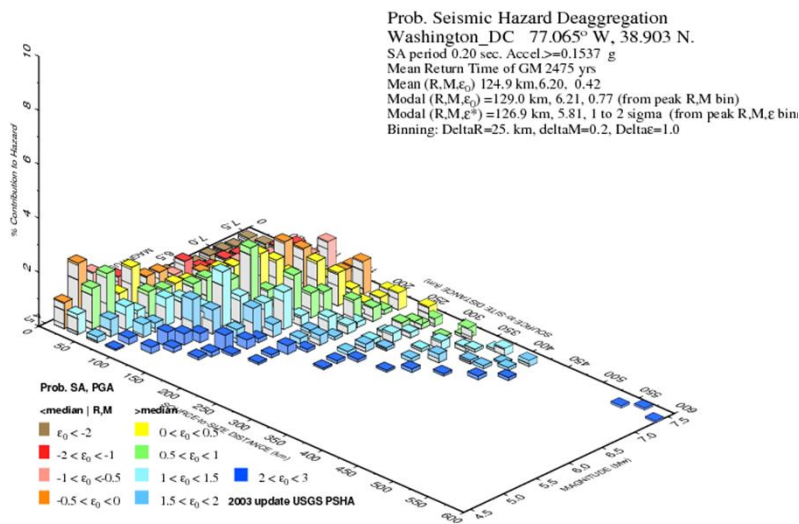


TYPICAL WUS & CEUS PROFILES

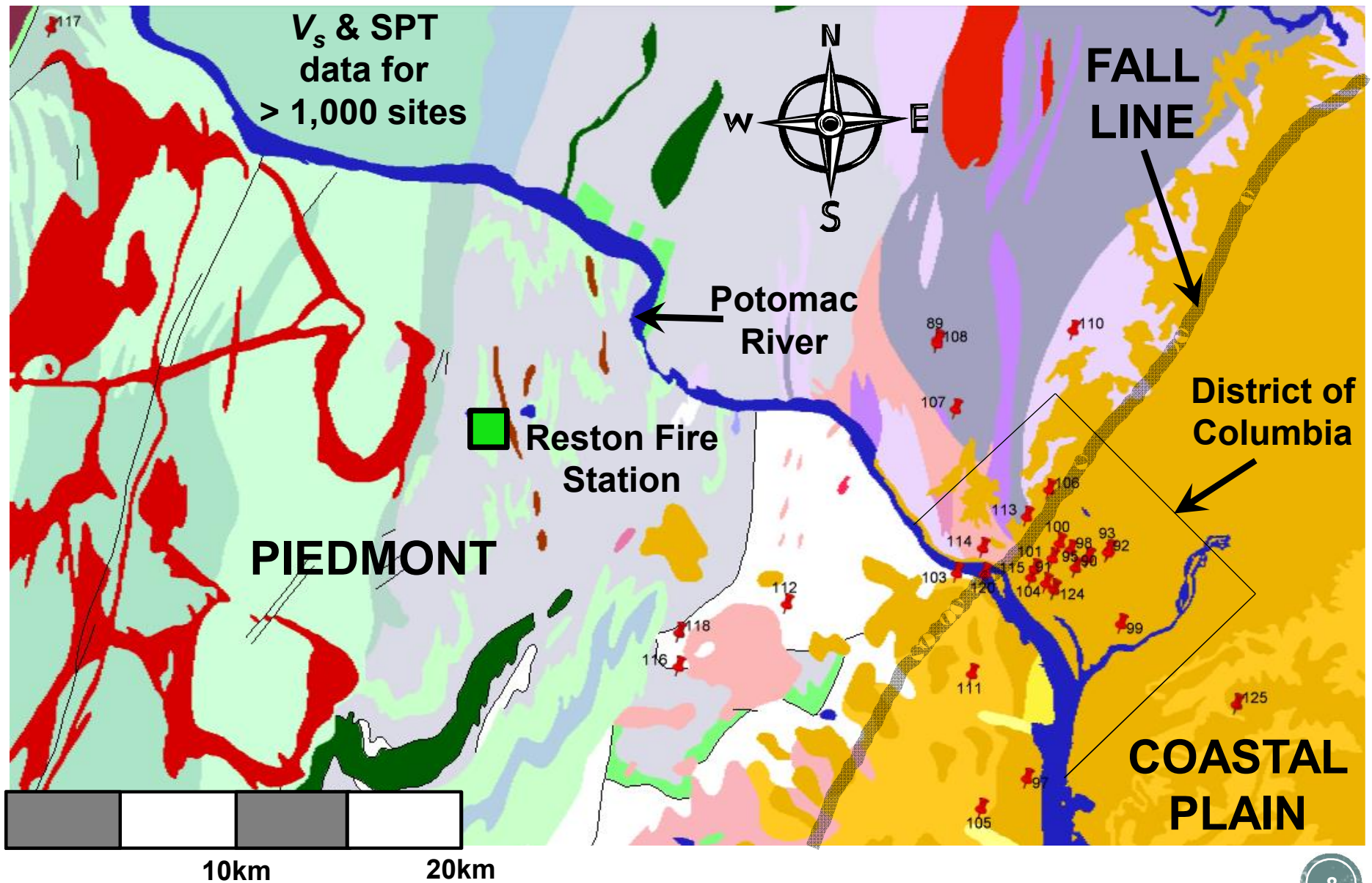
Shear Wave Velocity (m/s)

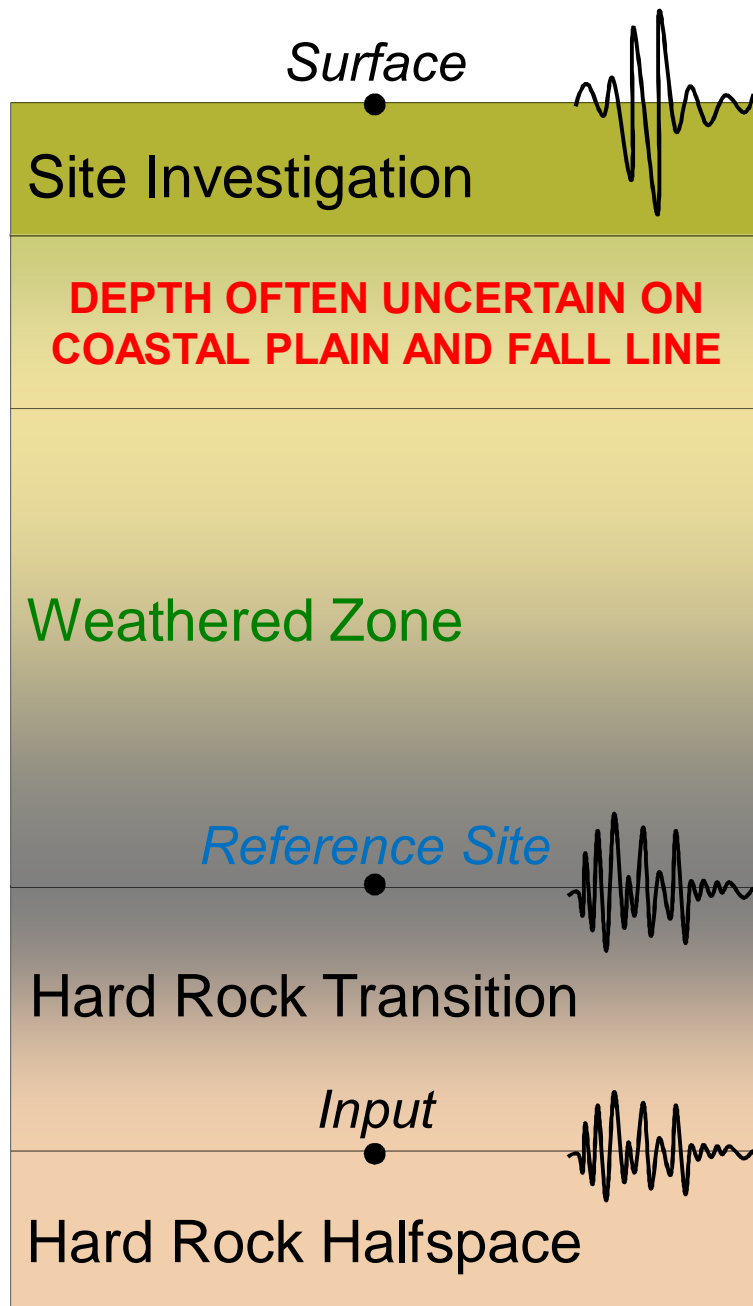


USGS PSHA, Hazard Maps & Smoothed/Capped Spectrum



DC Region Geology and Study Sites





Near-Surface Soil to Hard Rock Model:

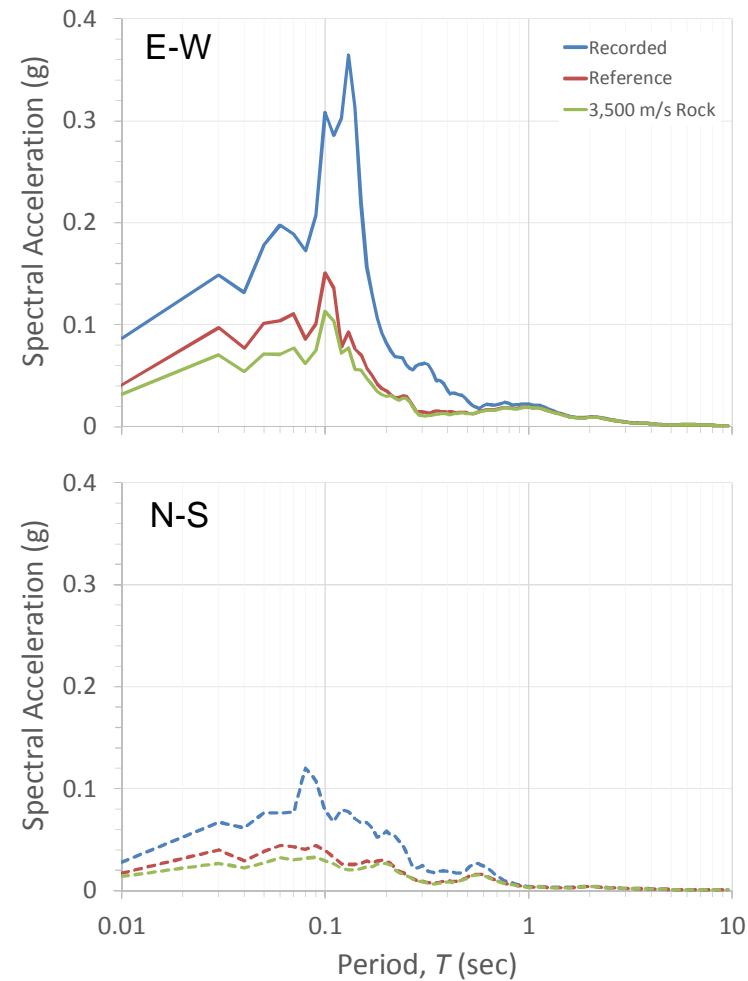
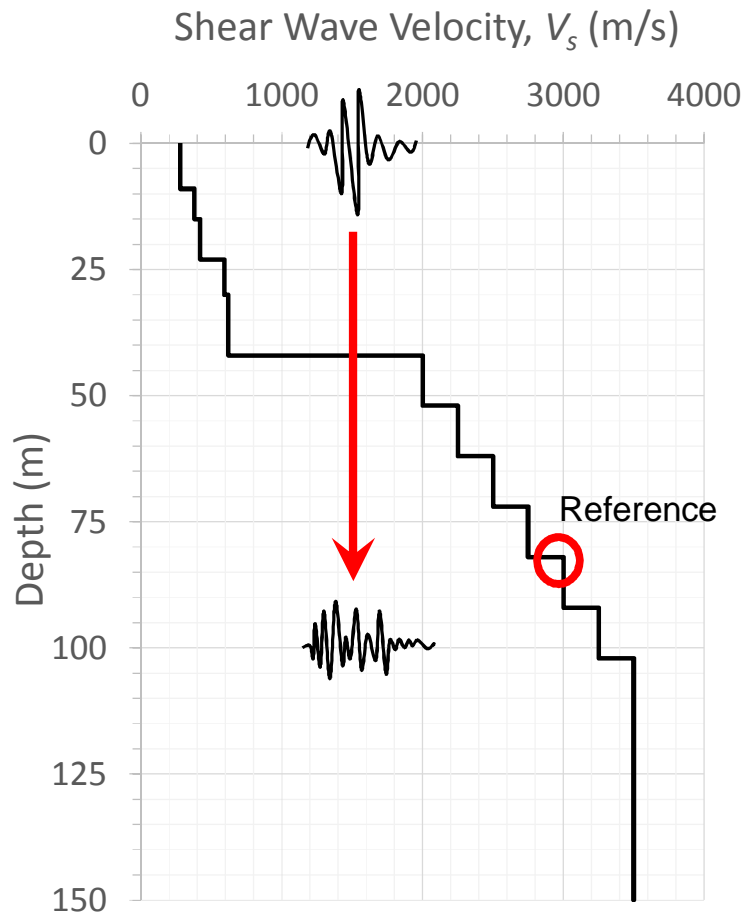
- Depth to the weathered zone is relatively simple to define in the Piedmont; uncertain for Fall Line and Coastal Plain
- 60m thick weathered zone:
 - Top: $V_s = 2,000\text{m/sec}$, $\gamma = 25\text{kN/m}^3$
 - Base: $V_s = 3,000\text{m/sec}$, $\gamma = 27\text{kN/m}^3$
- Reference site (Hashash et al., 2014):
 - $V_{sref} = 3,000\text{m/sec}$
 - $\gamma_{ref} = 27\text{kN/m}^3$
- Hard rock transitions from 3,000 to 3,500m/sec
- Hard rock halfspace:
 - $V_r = 3,500\text{m/sec}$
 - $\gamma_r = 27\text{kN/m}^3$
 - 0.03% damping
 - linear

Rock Elevation



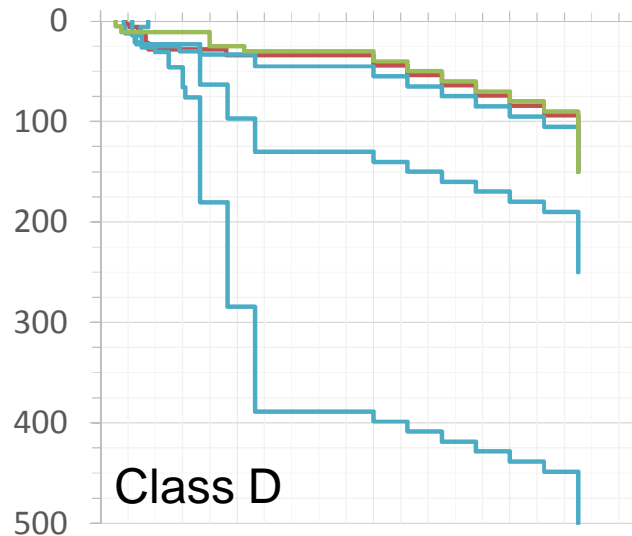
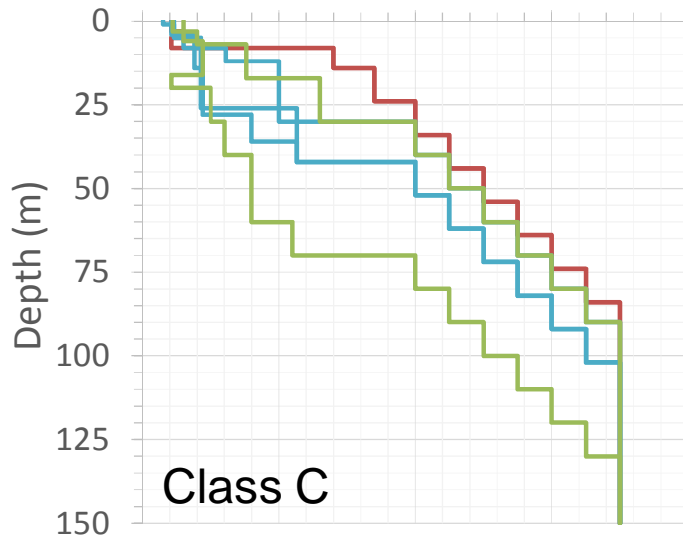
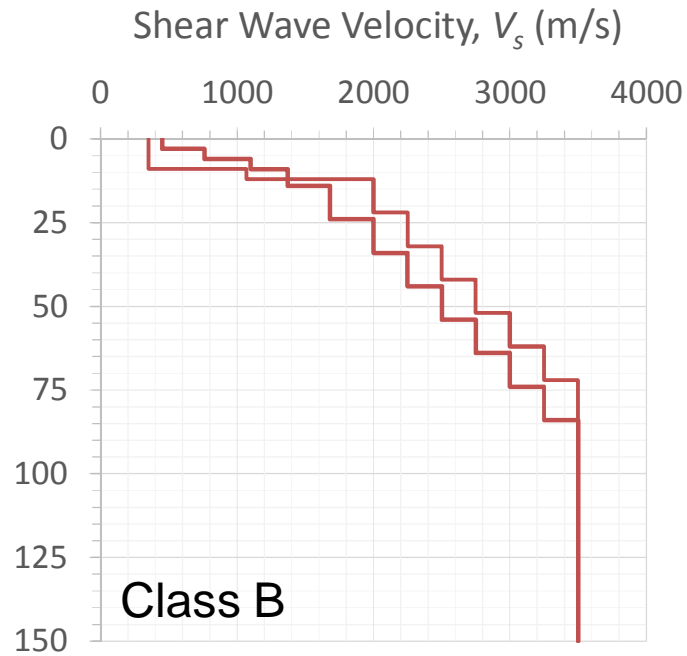
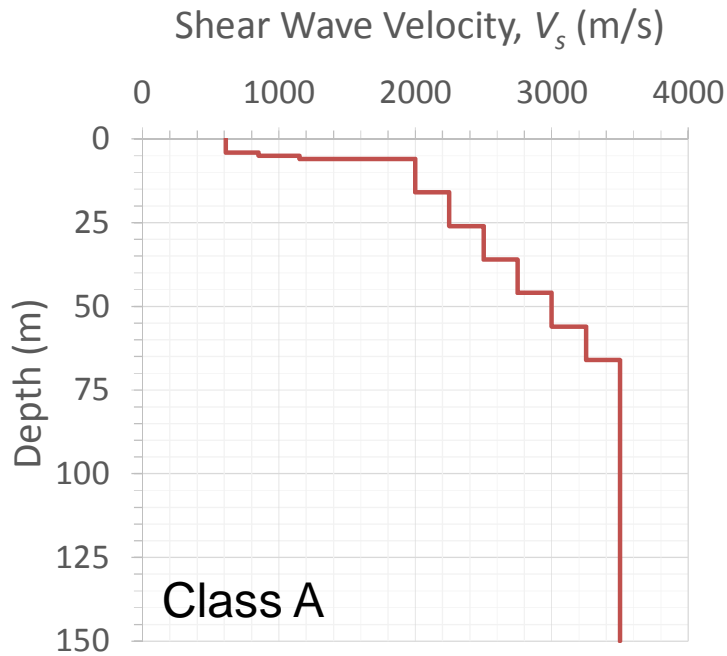
Darton (1944)

Reston Fire Station Recordings



Deconvolute recorded ground surface motions to 3,500 m/s hard rock → use to analyze DC region study sites

Select DC V_s Profiles by Class

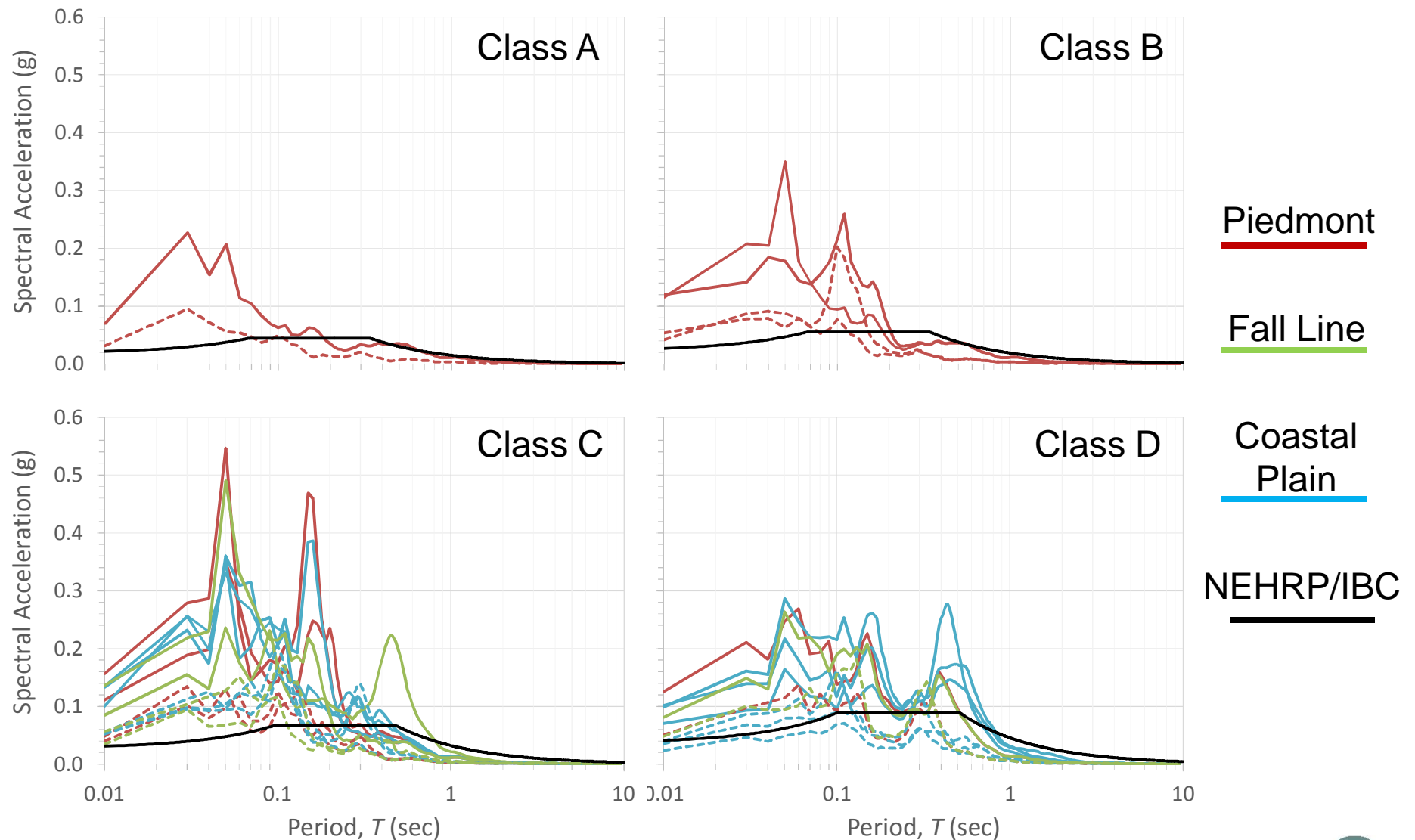


Piedmont

Fall Line

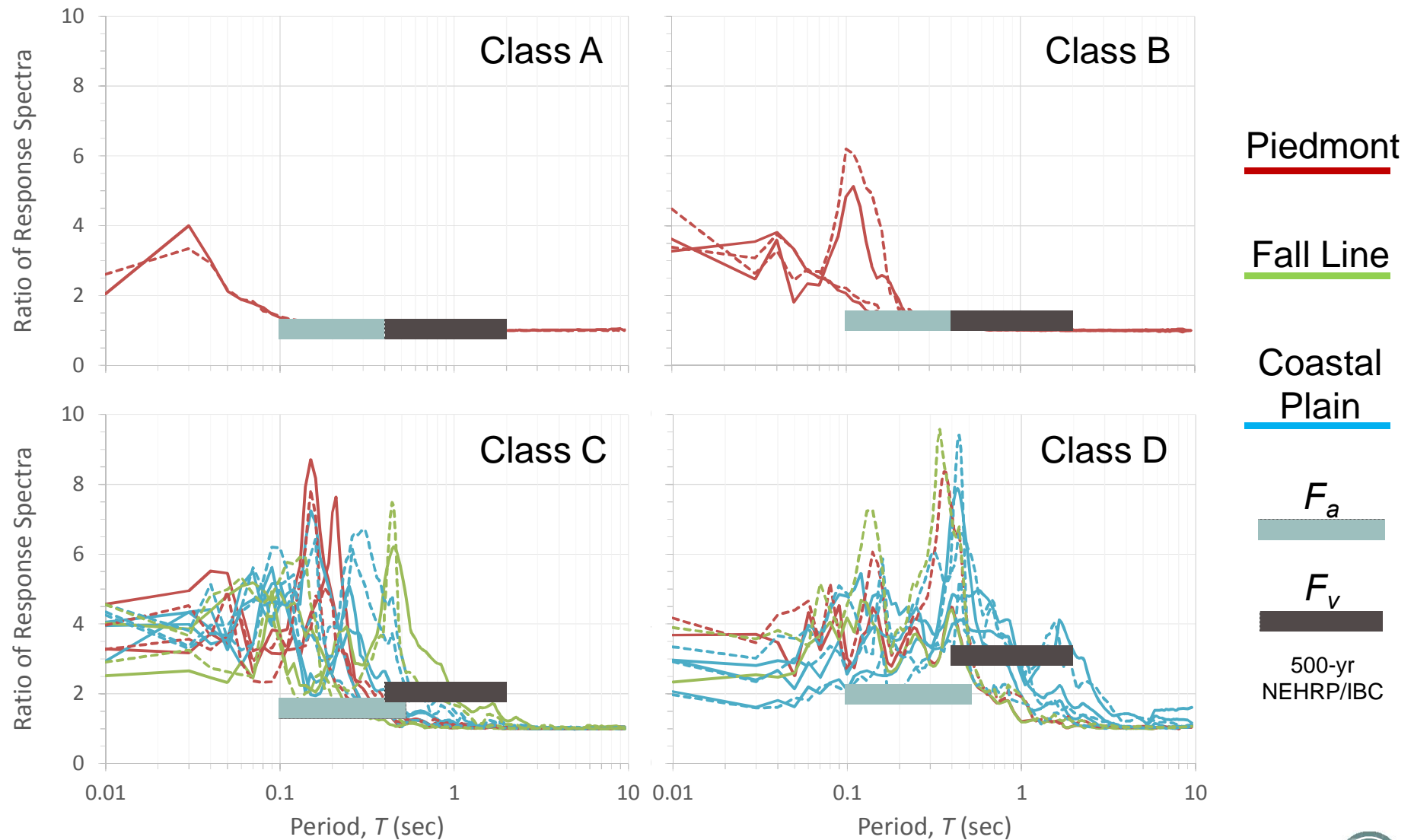
Coastal Plain

Response Spectra



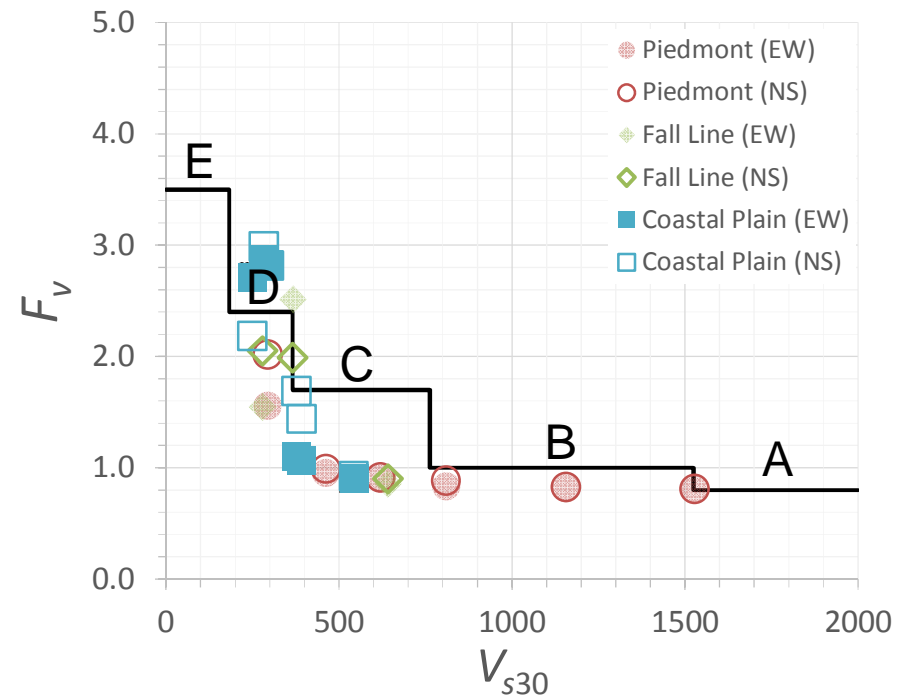
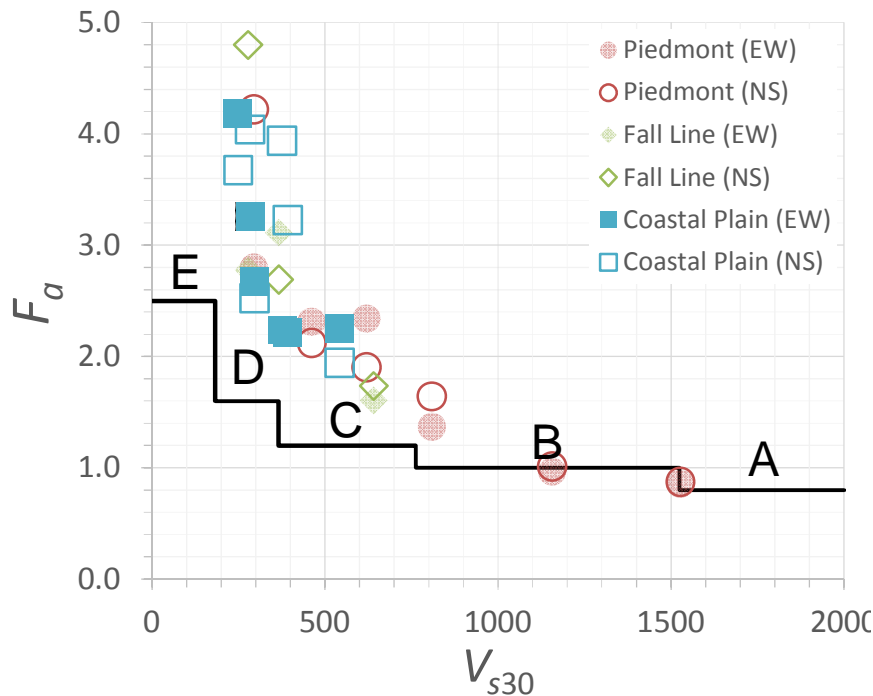
Equivalent linear . 5% damping spectra . **500 year** NEHRP/IBC spectra

Ratio of Response Spectra



Divide ground surface response by reference response

Site Amplification Factors



- NEHRP/IBC fall below predicted F_a values
- NEHRP/IBC envelope predicted F_v values
 - except for class D Coastal Plain sites

Conclusions

- Damage generally focused to Coastal Plain unreinforced masonry
- NEHRP/IBC does not capture unique CEUS geology
- Hard rock close to surface amplifies short period motions
- Deeper stacks amplify long period motions
- F_a and F_v need region-specific adjustment



**Thank you for
your time!**

