ATC-35-2

Proceedings of National Earthquake Ground Motion Mapping Workshop

September 22-23, 1995 Los Angeles, California

by

APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL 555 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 550 Redwood City, California 94065

Funded by

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Menlo Park, California Cooperative Agreement 1434-A-1046

Cosponsored by

BUILDING SEISMIC SAFETY COUNCIL
Washington, DC
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING RESEARCH
Buffalo, New York
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA
Sacramento, California

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Maurice Power, Co-Chairman E. V. Leyendecker, Co-Chairman James Beavers Robert Backman Roger Borcherdt Ian Buckle

Arthur Frankel
Thomas Holzer
Chris Poland
Allan Porush
Christopher Rojahn
Charles Thiel, Jr.

Preface

The National Earthquake Ground Motion Mapping Workshop, held in Los Angeles on September 22-23, 1995 was sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey and conducted under the auspices of the ATC-35 Program to "Transfer U.S. Geological Survey Research Results into Engineering Design Practice." Co-sponsors were the Building Seismic Safety Council, the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research, and the Structural Engineers Association of California.

The purpose of the Workshop was to provide input from the structural engineering design profession and the geosciences/geotechnical engineering professions to the U.S. Geological Survey on several key broad issues that affect the preparation and use of national earthquake ground motion maps. The input provided will help in the preparation of national ground motion maps that have a high degree of acceptance, thereby facilitating the use of the maps as a basis for seismic codes and other seismic engineering uses.

The Workshop provided the opportunity for introducing the ATC-35 Ground Motion Initiative, a longer-term effort to examine ground motion needs for a new generation of seismic design regulations and seismic design practice.

The following four key issues were the focus of the workshop:

- *Issue A: Parameters.* What ground motion parameter should be mapped?
- Issue B: Reference site conditions. What reference site conditions should be used as a basis for mapping?
- *Issue C: Risk Presentation*. Should maps be based on a probabilistic approach, a deterministic approach, or both?
- *Issue D: Modeling.* How should uncertainty in seismic source characterization and ground motion attenuation be incorporated in the mapping process and in the interpretation of results?

Four Working Groups were formed and met to consider these issues. In each Working Group, Advocacy papers were prepared on two sides of the issue. Using these Advocacy papers as a starting point, the Working Groups developed a position on their respective issues. At the Workshop itself, the Advocacy papers were presented by the authors, followed by a summary of the Working Group's findings, presented by the Chairman of that Group or his representative. The Workshop participants had an opportunity to discuss the issue and to accept, reject, or modify the Working Group's recommendations. Voting by written ballot was the mechanism for determining the Workshop's recommendations on each issue. There was also an opportunity for Workshop participants to provide input on other issues involved in preparing and documenting national ground-motion maps.

The Applied Technology Council gratefully acknowledges the many individuals who have contributed to the success of the Working Group meetings and the Workshop. The Workshop Organizing Committee provided overall guidance and direction for the 2-day Working Group meetings and the Workshop. These individuals are: Maurice Power (Project Director and Co-Chairman), E.V. Leyendecker (Co-Chair), Robert Bachman, James Beavers, Roger Borcherdt, Ian Buckle Arthur Frankel, Thomas Holzer, Chris Poland, Allan Porush, Christopher Rojahn, and Charles Thiel. The affiliations of these individuals are provided in Appendix A. Members of the Working Groups and their affiliations are provided in Appendix B. Workshop participants and their affilications are provided in Appendix C.

ATC also gratefully acknowledges the input, support, and cooperation provided by USGS Project Officer, Thomas Holzer.

Christopher Rojahn Executive Director

Contents

: Preface	·	iii
: Conter	its	V
: List of	Figures	ix
: List of	Tables	XV
: Execut	ive Summary	xvii
: Introdu	action	1
: Summa	ary, Conclusions, and Recommendations	5
Advocac	y Paper No. 1: Linear-Elastic Response Spectral Values, Charles Kircher	9
1.1	Introduction	9
1.2	Background: USGS and BSSC Mapping Efforts	
1.3	Maps of Other Ground- Motion Parameters.	
1.0	1.3.1 Maps of the Probability of Exceeding a Specified Shaking Level	
	1.3.2 Maps of Earthquake Magnitude that Control Ground Shaking Hazard	
	1.3.3 Maps of Ground Shaking at Very Long Periods	
	1.3.4 Maps of GIS Data on CD ROMs - Internet Sites	
1.4	Linear-Elastic (vs Nonlinear and/or Inelastic) Response Spectra - Pros and Cons	
1.5	References	
	y Paper No. 2: The Need for Ground Motion Representations Beyond Elastic Response Spectral Values, <i>Helmut Krawinkler</i>	
2.1	Introduction	
2.2	The Design Process	
2.3	Shortcomings of Elastic Response Spectra	
2.4	Inelastic Spectra	15
	2.4.1 Why are inelastic spectra needed?	15
	2.4.2 How can inelastic spectra be obtained?	18
2.5	The Soft Soil Problem	18
	2.5.1 What is the problem?	
	2.5.2 What can be done about the problem?	
2.6	The Energy and Cumulative Damage Issue	
2.7	Documentation of Representative Time History Records	
2.8	Summary	
2.9	References	
Advocac	y Paper No. 3: Rock Should be the Reference Condition, Norman Abrahamson	27
3.1	Introduction	
3.1	Bandwidth	
3.2	Site-Specific Response Studies	27 27

3.4	Current Practice and Regulations	28
3.5	Definition of Rock	28
3.6	Data Set Size	28
3.7	Building Stock	28
3.8	Conclusion	28
3.9	References	29
Advocac	ey Paper No. 4: Soil is the Most Appropriate Reference Site Condition, William Joyner	33
4.1	Introduction	
4.2	The Rock and Soil Data Sets	
4.3	Variation of Velocity with Depth for Rock and Soil	
4.4	Further Discussion	
4.5	References	
Advoss	ay Danar No. 5: In Fayor of "Sagnaria Cround Motions" Mons. John Anderson	15
5.1	cy Paper No. 5: In Favor of "Scenario Ground Motions" Maps, <i>John Anderson</i>	
5.1	Introduction	
5.2	Rules for Including Earthquakes on a "Scenario Ground Motion" Map	
5.3 5.4	Map Development for Different Parts of the United States	
3.4	5.4.1 Southwestern United States	
	5.4.1 Southwestern Officer States	
	5.4.2 Facine North America	
5.5	Discussion	
5.6	Summary	
5.7	Acknowledgements	
5.8	References	
5.0	References	00
Advocac	ey Paper No. 6: Map Probabilistically Derived Quantities, Allen Cornell	63
6.1	What is a Probabilistic Ground Motion Map?	
6.2	What Information is a Probabilistically Defined Ground Motion based on?	64
6.3	Some Reasons to use Probabilistically Defined Design Ground Motions (and Hence to	
	Map Them)	65
6.4	What is the Deterministic Method, Anyway?	
6.5	Combined Methods	
6.6	References	69
Advocac	ey Paper No. 7: The Need for Detailed Uncertainty Treatment in Probabilistic Seismic	
	Hazard Mapping, Robert Youngs	71
7.1	Summary	71
7.2	Introduction	71
7.3	Why Incorporate Uncertainty?	72
	7.3.1 Scientific Acceptance	
	7.3.2 Engineering Design Practice	72
	7.3.3 Identification of Significant Issues	
	7.3.4 Identification of Conservatisms	
	7.3.5 Evaluations of Risk, Performance, and Loss	
7.4	Necessary Extent of Uncertainty Modeling	
7.5	References	
7.6	Supplement to Advocacy Paper No. 7	
7.7	Abstract	
7.8	Introduction	
7.9	Mathematical Formulation	78

	7.10	Example Application	79
		7.10.1 Seismic Hazard Model	80
		7.10.2 Hazard Analysis	80
	7.11	Conclusion	
		Acknowledgments	
		References	
Adv	vocacy	y Paper No. 8: Simplified Approach to Incorporating Uncertainty in the Ground	
	Motio	on Computation and Mapping Process, Arthur Frankel	85
	8.1	Abstract	
	8.2	Introduction	
	8.3	Central and Eastern U.S.	
		8.3.1 Logic Tree	
		8.3.2 Overall Methodology	
		8.3.3 Hazard Calculation	
		8.3.4 Maps for Different Models	
		8.3.5 Comparison with EPRI Study	
	8.4	Western U.S.	
	0	8.4.1 Methodology and Logic Tree	
		8.4.2 Comparison with Geomatrix Study for S.F. Bay Bridge	
	8.5	Conclusions	
	8.6	Acknowledgments	
	8.7	References	
	0.7	References	104
: Is	sues f	for Design Values for Buildings and Similar Structures and Lessons Learned from	
. 10		C Design Values Panel I, Robert Bachman	109
	9.1	Introduction	
	9.2	Design Value Panel I	
	9.3	Seismic Hazard Mapping Engineering Issues	
	9.4	Conclusion	
	· · ·		
: B	uildin	ng Seismic Safety Council Project 97, Joe Hunt	113
	10.1	Introduction	113
		Background of BSSC Project 97	
		Seismic Design Procedure Group	
		Structural Issues	
		Recommendations for Mapping Parameters	
		Development of Design Spectra	
		Development of Seismic Design Procedure	
		Conclusions	
	10.0	Conclusions	120
· G	round	Motion Issues and Design Values for Bridges, Ian Buckle	121
		Background	
		AASHTO Seismic Design Specifications	
		Issues Related to Design values	
	11.5	11.3.1 Long-period spectral accelerations	
		11.3.2 Short-period spectral accelerations	
		11.3.3 Duration of shaking	
		11.3.4 Vertical ground motion	
		11.3.5 Near-field effects	
		11.3.6 Spatial variations in ground motions	
		11.3.7 Soil amplification factors	
		11.3.7 30H dilipinication factors	124

	11.3.8 Return period for ground motions and dual-level performance considerations	
	11.3.9 Representation of orthogonal components of ground motion and directivity	
	effects	125
11.4	Acknowledgments	
11.5	References	125
Appendix A:	Workshop Organizing Committee	127
Appendix B:	Working Group Members	129
Appendix C:	Workshop Participants List	133
Appendix D:	Applied Technology Council Projects And Report Information	143