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Numerecal simulation modeling and it's impact in mitigation of seismological hazard

«Case study-Damascus Plain»

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ABSTRACT

Damascus is located at the southern part of Syria not far from the Dead sea fault system, in particular from one of its branches the Sergayah fault. The latter in particular is a quite active fault system and the main seismic source for both destructive historical events felt and instrumental seismicity recorded in Damascus. To model seismic ground motion in Damascus plain and to estimate its amplifications we use a 2-D hybrid method coupling modal summation with finite differences. This techniques allows to compute ground motion in laterally heterogeneous an elastic media. Synthetic seismograms with a cutoff frequency of 5 Hz are created along one 2-D profile passing through the city of Damascus for possible seismic source with assumed magnitudes around 6.5 located on the Sergayah fault. The average regional structural model and the laterally heterogeneous parts of the profiles have been derived from detailed geological and geotechnical data available for the investigated area. From the computations we can infer that the maximum ground motion amplification values in Damascus plain are generally found at frequencies around 1 Hz and 4 Hz. In addition for assessing liquefaction potential in Damascus plain tow methods have been used. first one evaluated roughly liquefaction potential based on topographical and geological information and the second one based on geotechnical data such as N- value, grain size and estimated peak ground acceleration to calculate a liquefaction resistance factor, F_L , and liquefaction potential index, I_L . We found that I_L exceeds 15 which mean probable sever liquefaction.

Key Words: Damascus plain, Numerecal simulation, Seismic Microzonation

[6] [5]

Hybrid Method
[8] [7]

[9]

.Paleoseismology

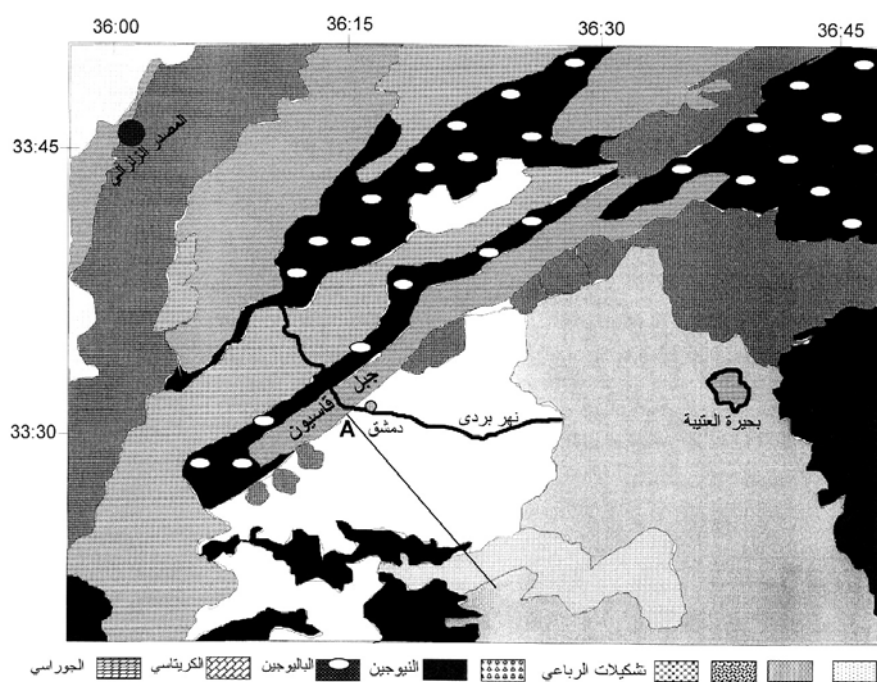
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33°55' 32°43'
. 2 8630

37°05' 35°48'

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(ap-ap QIII-IV)

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(L-la QIII-IV)

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(la QI-II)

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N12 +Q

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(Rock Ware-GIS)

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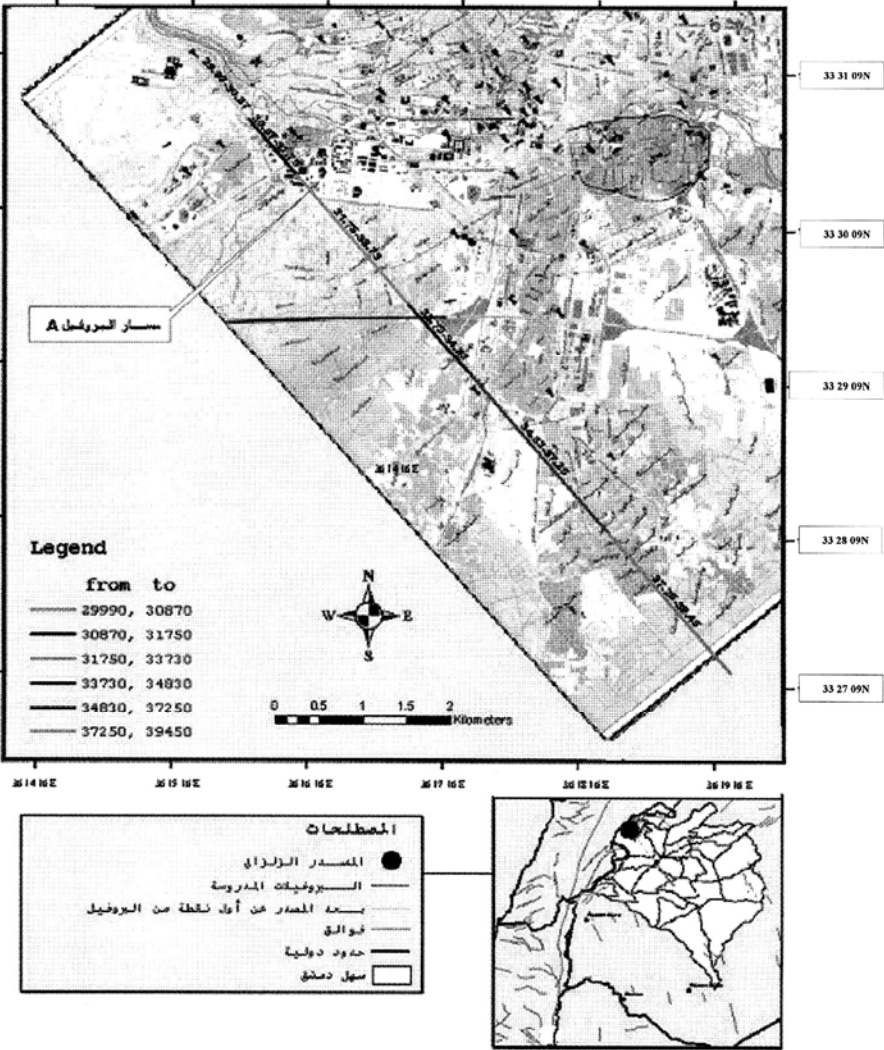
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(Rho gr/cm3) (Vs km/sec) (Vp km/sec)

.(3) Vp/Vs

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(/ 2.5

Q

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Cut-off computations

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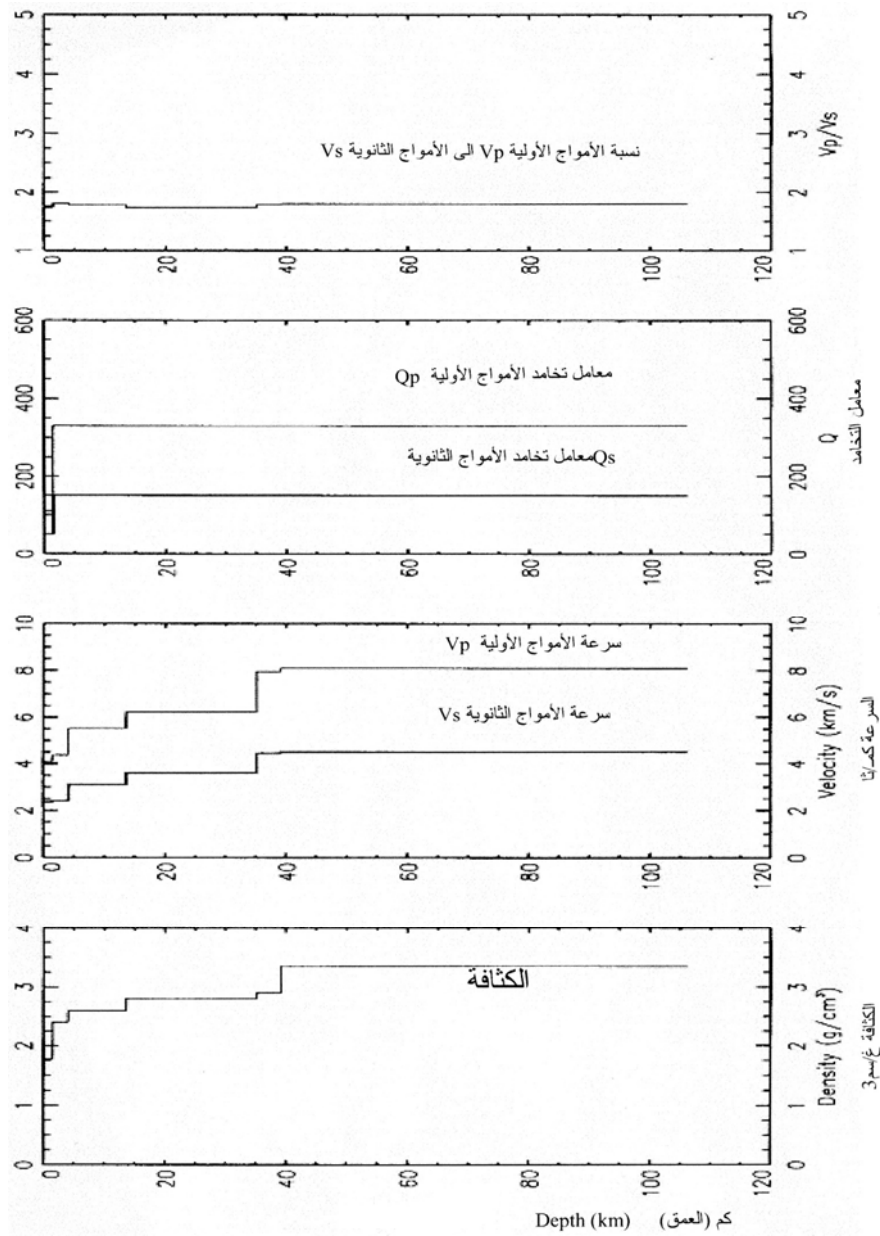
(1)

(4)

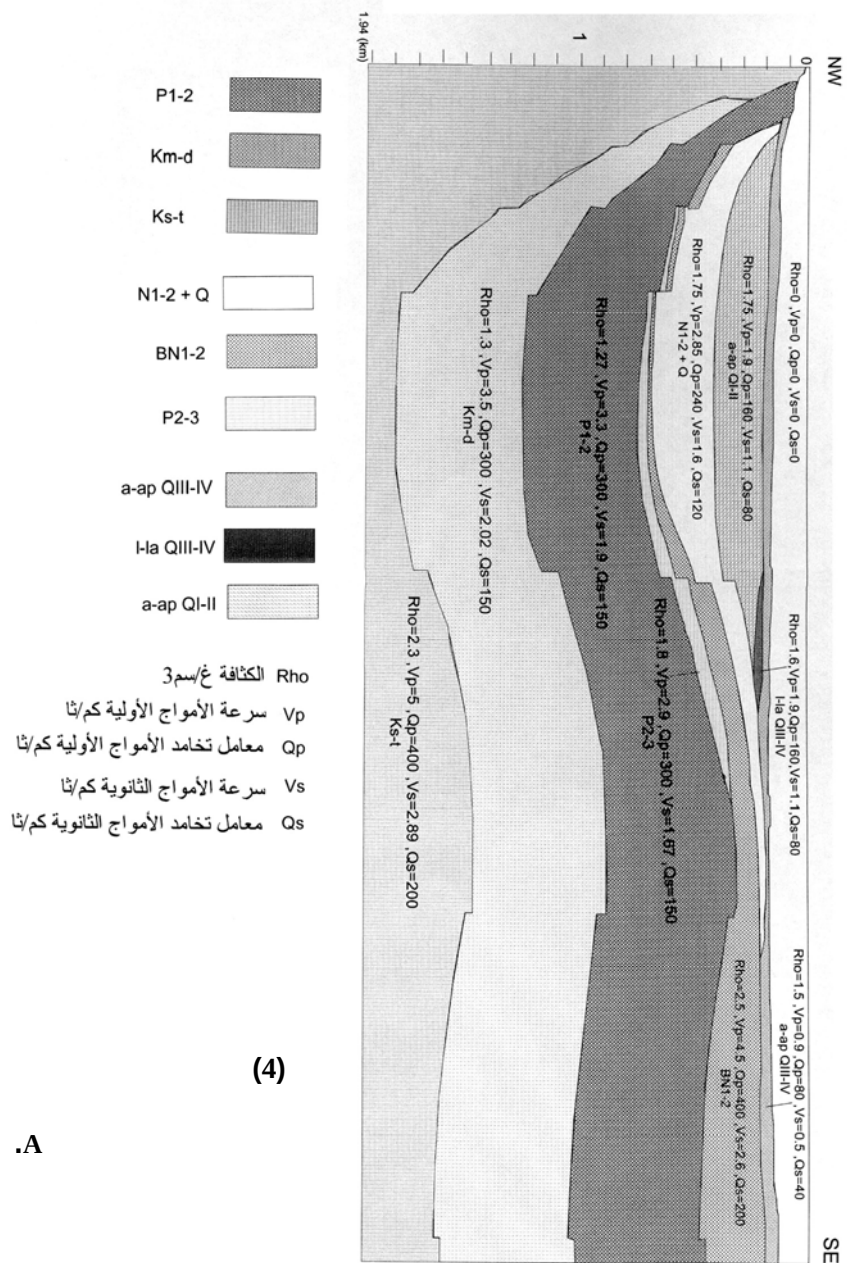
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(1)

Qs	(/) Vs	Qp	(/) Vp	(³ /) Rho	
80-40	1.1-0.5	160-80	1.9-0.9	1.75-1.5	
120	1.6	240	2.85	1.75	
200	2.6	400	4.5	2.5	
150	1.9-1.67	300	3.3-2.9	1.8-1.27	
200-150	2.89-2.02	400-300	5-3.5	2.3-1.3	



(3)



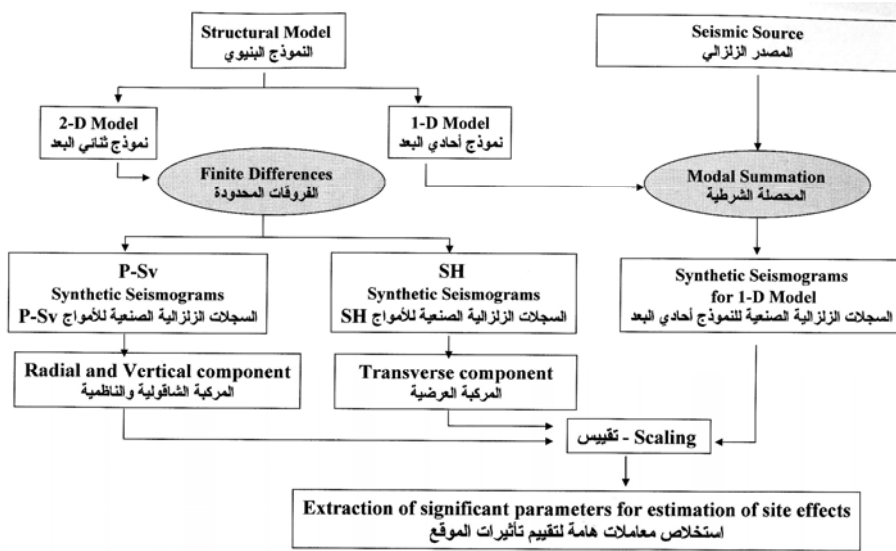
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-2-4 :

(5) [15] Hybride_technique

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(5)

.Hybrid Technique

.(1) () A

[11] [10]

(Double-couple point source of seismic waves)
:(2) [11] (Parameters)

(2)

Fault rake: 0	0 :
Strike-receiver angle: 243	243 :
Fault dip: 90	90 :
Source depth (km): 8	8:
Source-2D model origin distance (km). 29.99 km	29.99 ()
Magnitude (Ms) 6.5	6.5

(Synthetic Seismograms)

5 0.2 (SH)

.(6) Modal-Summation

(SH)

finite differences

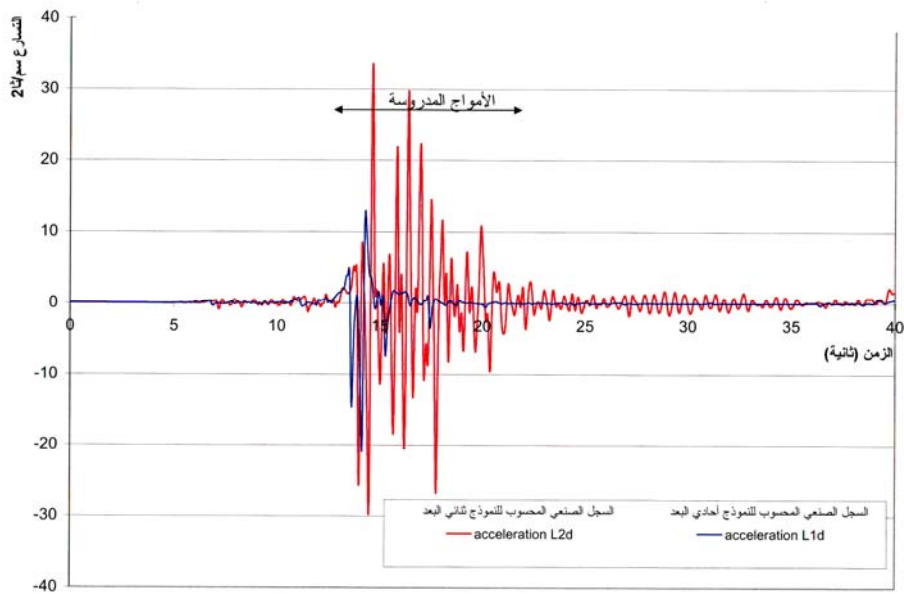
.(6) A

:(3)

.SH

(3)

Low pass filter cutoff frequency = 10 Hz	10
Ratio between filters max frequency with unit response and xcutof = 0.40	0.40 =
Low pass filter amplitude at cutoff = 0.02 mm	0.02 =
N. Of polygons for heterogeneities =13.	13=
Air layer added above solid part: 0.072km	0.072
Sampling along x = 0.012km.	0.012= x
Sampling along y = 0.012km.	0.012 = y
dz change at (from free surface)= 1.98 km.	1.98 () dz
Number of layer in reference model: 94	94 :
Multiplying factor for dz: (nf)= 6	(nf)= 6 :dz
Sampling along z below heterogeneity: 0.07200 km.	Z 0.072 :
Dimension along x: 23.16 km (1931 grid points).	23.16 X: (1913)
Dimension along z: 16.02 km (366 grid points).	16.02 : z (366)
Source to first site distance: 29.9 km	29.9 :
Distance between two sites: 0.228.km.	0.228 :
Time of the first snapshot (SH) (1D, 2D).10 sec.	(SH) 10
Total duration of signal (1D,2D): 40 sec.	40:()
Time skipped at the beginning: 0 sec.	0 :



(6)

.A

10

(%5)

Spectral acceleration (Sa)
[17] [16]

Peak ground Acceleration -
PGA(1D) PGA (2D)

Response spectra Ratio (RSR)
.RSR= PGA(2D)/PGA(1D) :
(%5)
.
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3-4
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(1)
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[21] [20]
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10 -1
(0.2-2 mm) D50
. 20 0

(1)

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 Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
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 1964

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[18]	:
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(Present (Reclaimed lands and old river beds)
(General flood plain)

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N

FL

(Evaluate a liquefaction resistance factor)
(Grain-size distribution curves)

: FL N (Overburden pressure)

$$F_L = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$R = (0.0882 \sqrt{N/\sigma_v'} + 0.7) + (0.225 \log_{10} 0.35/D_{50}) \quad :$$

$$0.04 \text{ mm} \leq D_{50} \leq 0.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$R = (0.0882 \sqrt{N/\sigma_v'} + 0.7) - 0.05$$

$$0.6 \text{ mm} \leq D_{50} \leq 1.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = (\alpha_s \max/g) * \sigma_v' / \sigma_v' \quad r_d$$

$$r_d = 1 - 0.015 z$$

: R

(Soil element resistance or strength to dynamic loads)

: L

Dynamic load induced in the soil element by seismic motion .

$$\cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sigma_v'} \right) \quad :$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sigma_v'} \right) \quad :$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
& \cdot \qquad \qquad \qquad :D_{50} \\
\cdot ({}^2 / \) & : \alpha_s\text{max} \\
\cdot ({}^2 / \) 980 & : g \\
\cdot Z(\text{m}) & : \text{rd} \\
& \cdot \qquad \qquad \qquad : Z
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
& 1 \qquad \qquad F_L \\
: & \qquad \qquad F_L \\
& :
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
& \cdot \qquad \qquad \qquad - \\
& \cdot \qquad \qquad \qquad - \\
& \cdot \qquad \qquad \qquad F_L \qquad -
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
I_L & [18] \\
: &
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
& 20 \\
I_L = \int F \cdot W(z) \, dz & \\
& 0 \\
F_L \leq 1 & F = 1 - F_L \qquad \qquad F \\
F_L > 1 & = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\cdot \qquad Z \qquad W(z) = 10 - 0.5 \, z & W(z) \\
& 20 \qquad 0 \qquad \qquad F_L = 0 \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad I_L = 100 \\
\cdot \qquad 20 \qquad 0 & FL > 1 \\
& \cdot IL = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
& 6.5 \\
IL & FL \\
& \\
& (\text{ap-ap} \quad \text{QIII-IV})
\end{array}$$

1973

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N

(7)

.[22]

(4)

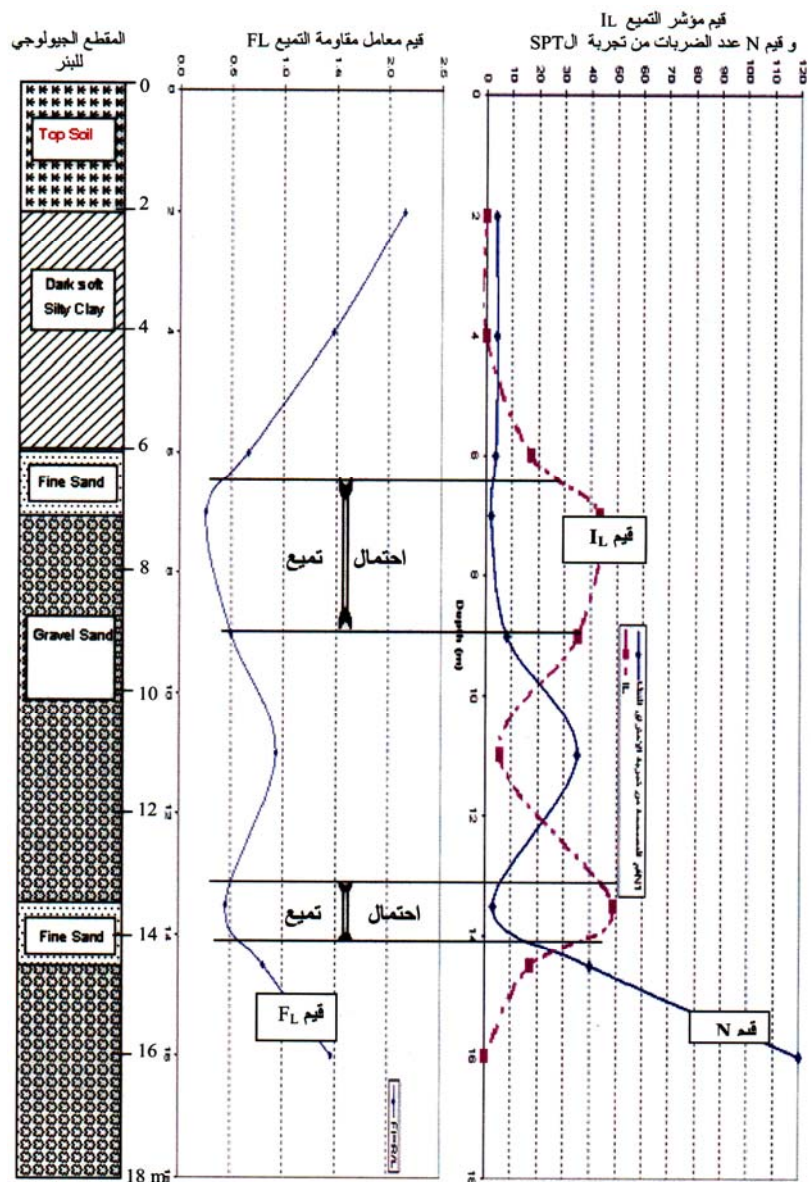
IL FL

1973

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(4)

					N						
		² I	² I				D ₅₀	F _L	I _L		
6.5	2	2	0.34	0.34	3.8	0.28	0.02	2.14	0		1
		4	0.75	0.55	4			1.47	0		2
		6	1.17	0.77	3.5		0.2	0.66	17		3
		7	1.35	0.86	2		0.6	0.25	43		4
		9	1.77	1.09	18			0.49	35		5
		11	2.62	1.52	35			0.93	5		6
		13.5	3.98	2.23	3		0.2	0.45	48		7
		14.5	4.17	2.32	40		0.6	0.81	17		8
		16	4.53	2.53	120			1.46	0		9



(7)

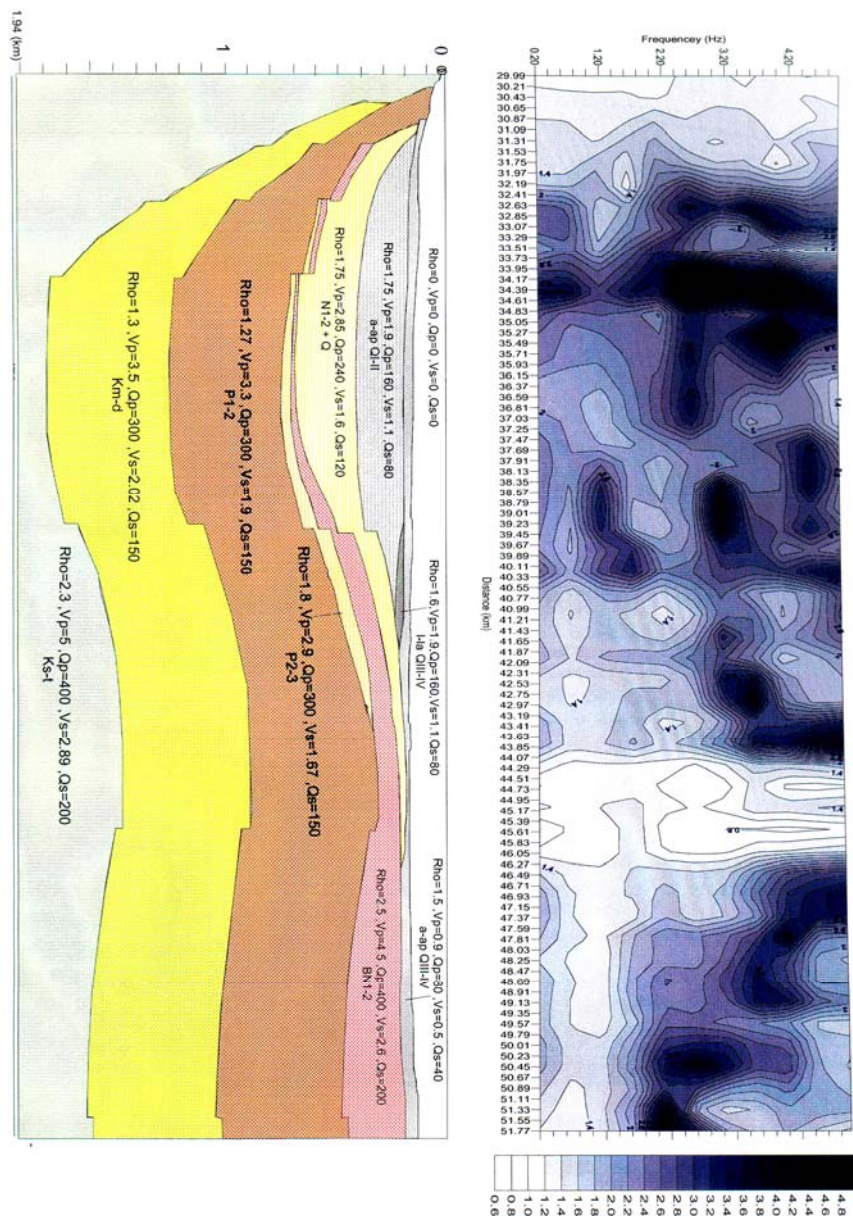
SPT

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.IL

FL

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(Surface
(Body waves) Waves)
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(8)
Profile AA, Spectral Amplification countour map

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(8)

31.09-29.99

46.27-44.29

SH

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34

(9

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0.32

0.28

(10)

0.65 0.55

40

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(9)

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0.32 0.28

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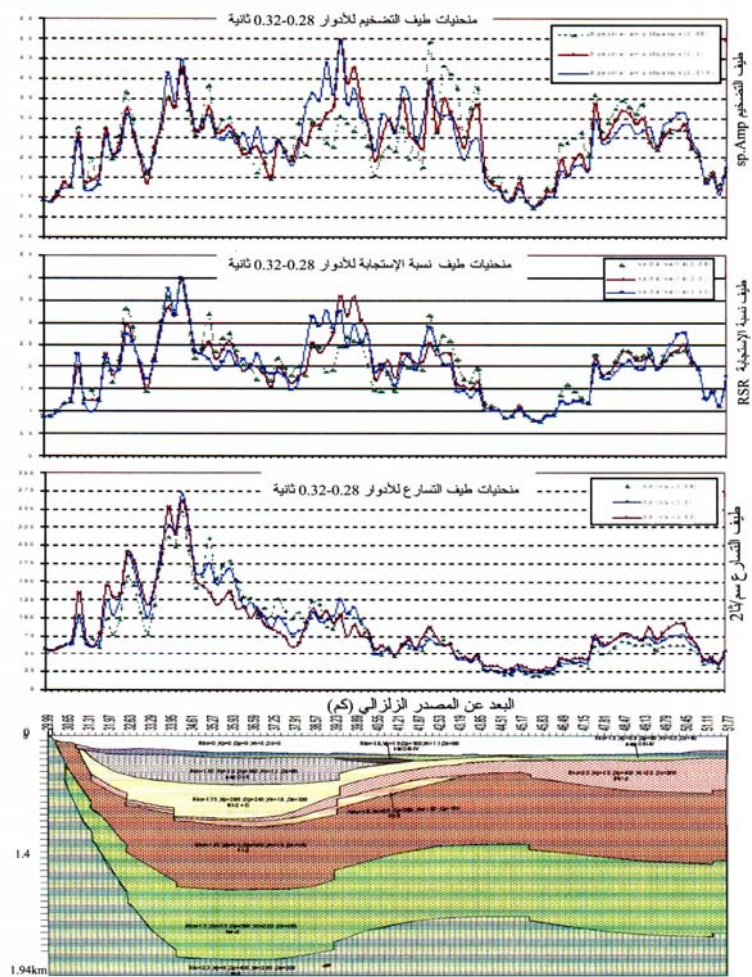
/ 275

34.84

33.5

4

3.5



0.32 – 0.28

(9)

51.33 45.83

43.35 37.91

46.27-43.85

2 / 25

0.32 0.28

(a-ap QIII- Tn IV)

SH Vs n H Tn = 4H/{(2n-1)Vs }

5 4 A

46.49 43.85

(10) *

0.65 0.55

33.9

40.33 39.23 3.5 2.7 2 / 152

.3.5 2 / 140

(7) *

FL

14 13 9.5 6.25 IL

0.45 0.25 FL

.48 43

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34	3	4-3.5	
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