

Assessing & Mitigating Surface Fault Rupture Deformation

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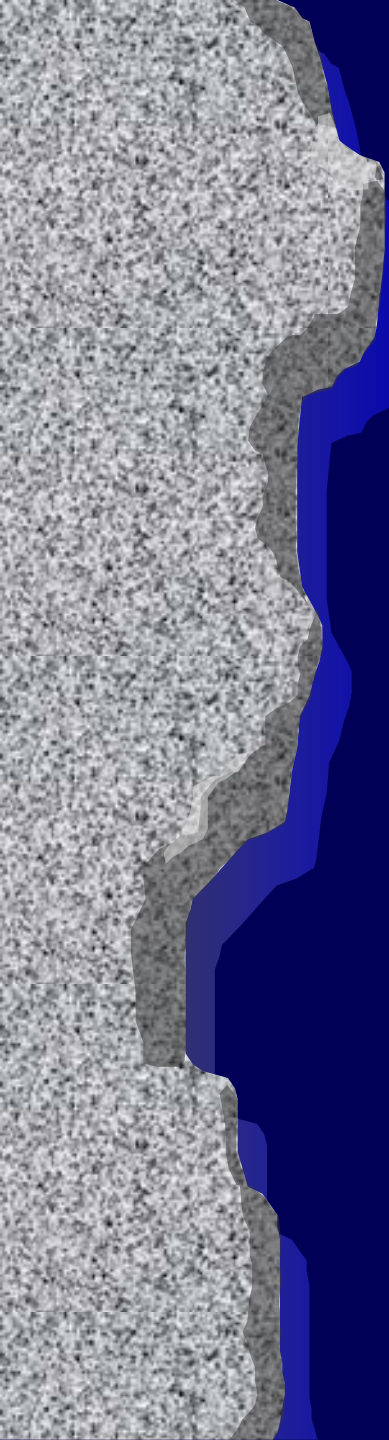
Faculty Chair in Earthquake Engineering Excellence

UC Berkeley



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Characteristics and Effects of Surface Rupture Depend on:

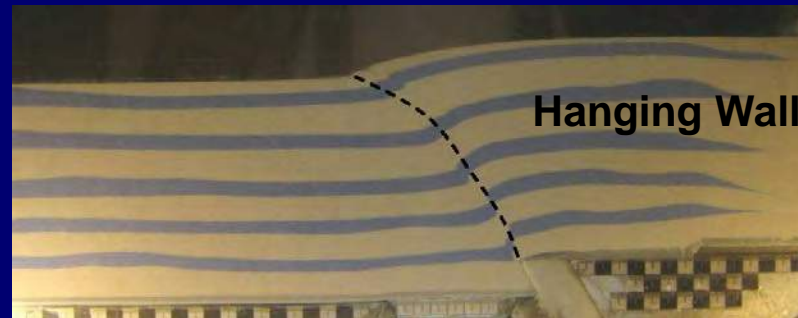
- **fault type**
- **inclination of fault plane**
- **amount of fault displacement**
- **fault definition**
- **overlying earth material**
- **structure and its foundation**

Broad Area of Building Damage on Hanging Wall of Reverse Fault



Not on footwall

1999 Chi-Chi EQ



Reverse Fault Experiment (Davies et al. 2007)



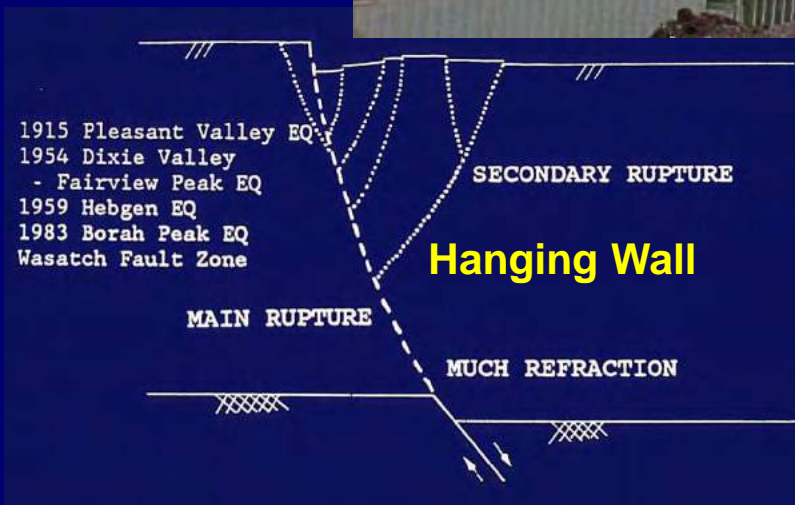
Broad Area of Building Damage on Hanging Wall of Normal Fault



Not on footwall

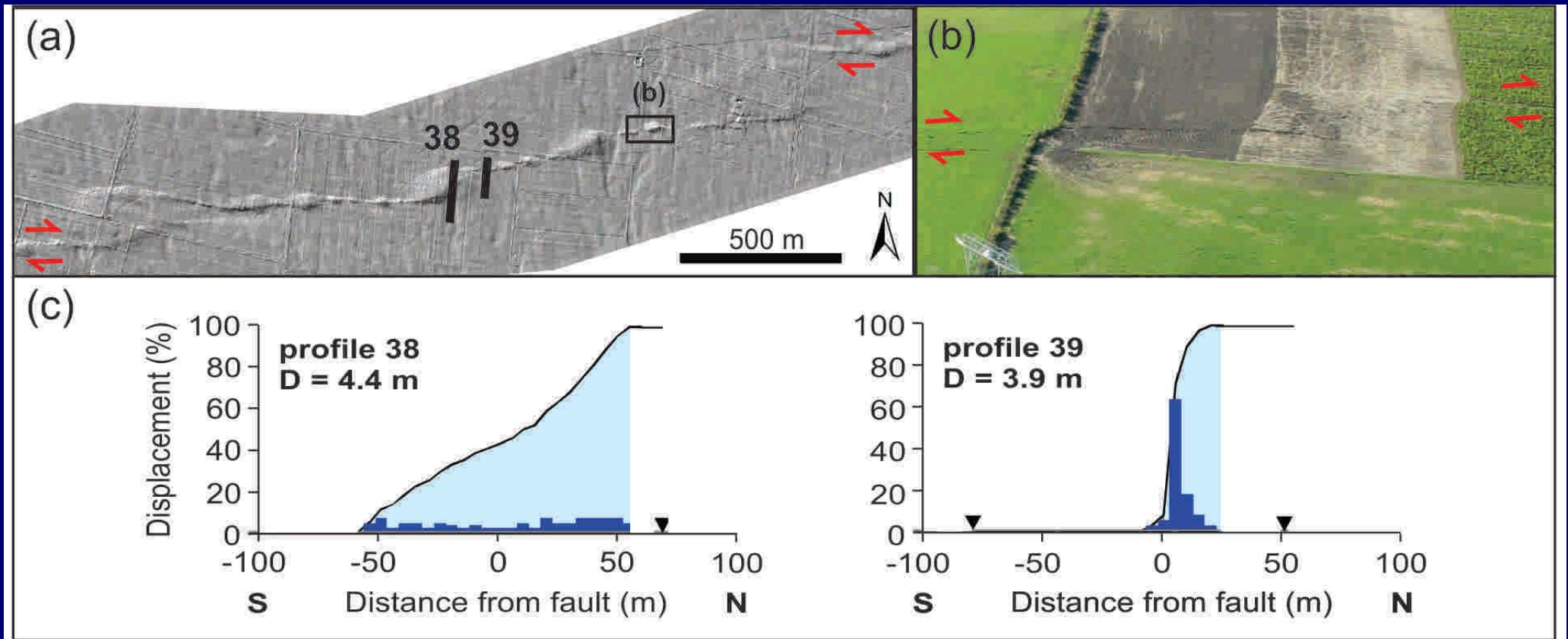


1999 Kocaeli EQ



Distributed Ground Movement: 2010 Darfield Earthquake

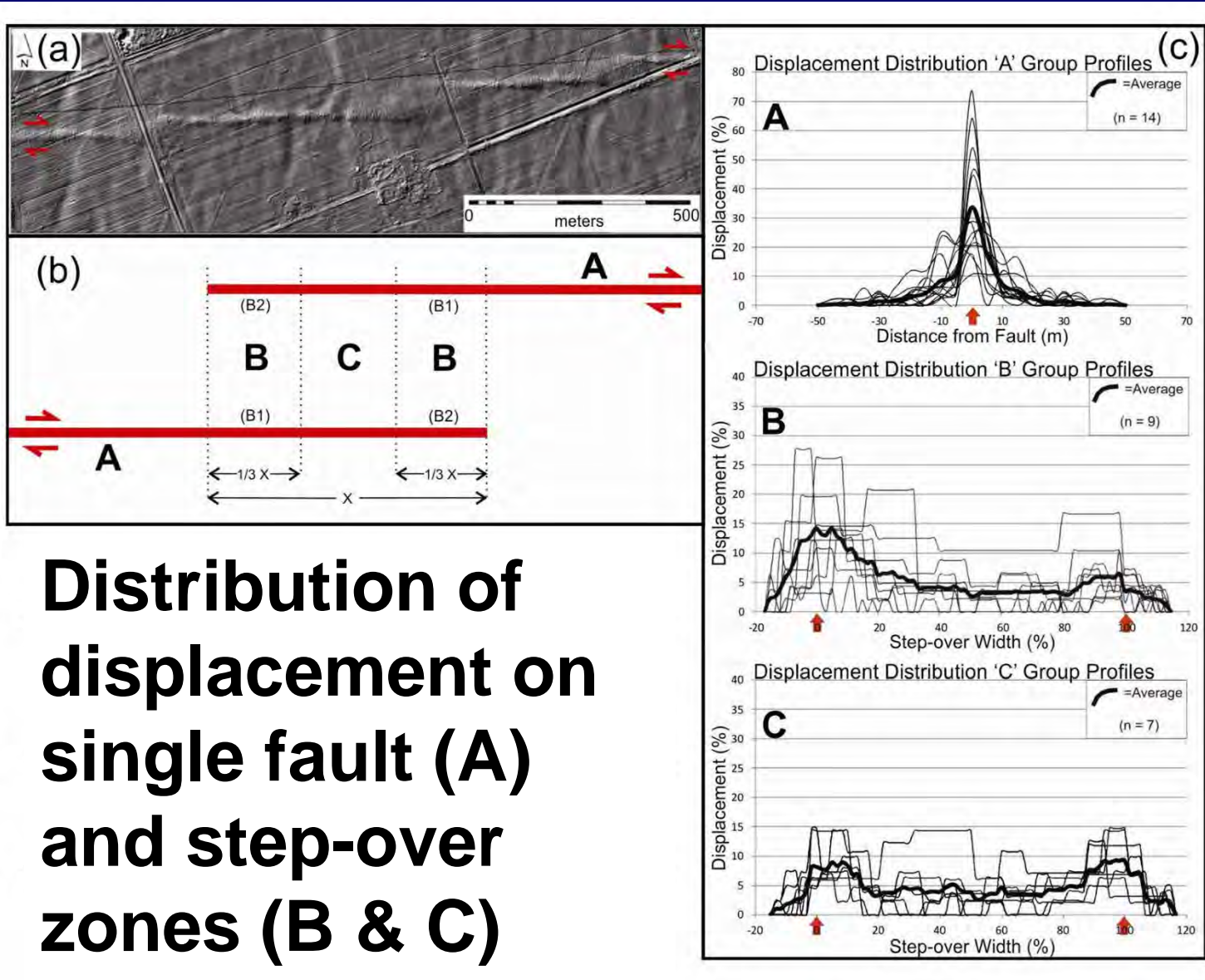
Van Dissen et al. 2013



- 50% of horz. displ. occurred over 40% of width of deformed zone with offset on discrete shears accounting for < 33% of total displ.
- Horz. displ. of 1 m required before ground cracks observed

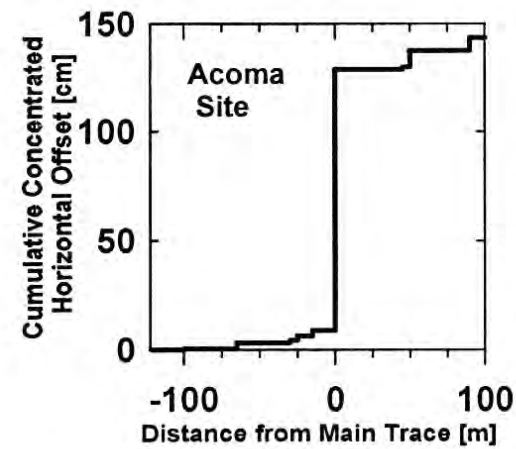
Distributed Ground Movement: 2010 Darfield Earthquake

Van Dissen et al. 2013

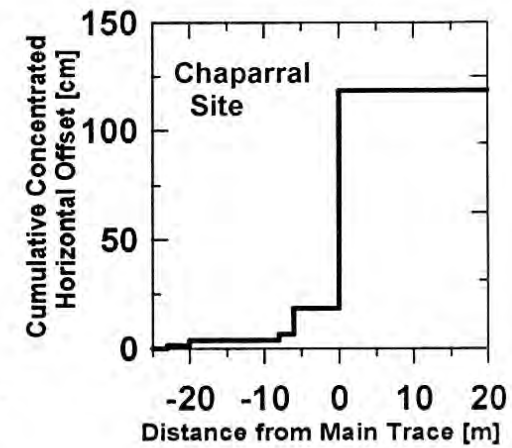


1992 Landers Earthquake Ground Deformation

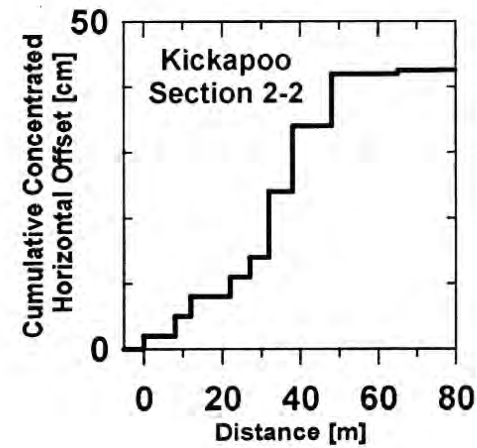
Lazarte, Bray & Johnson (1994)



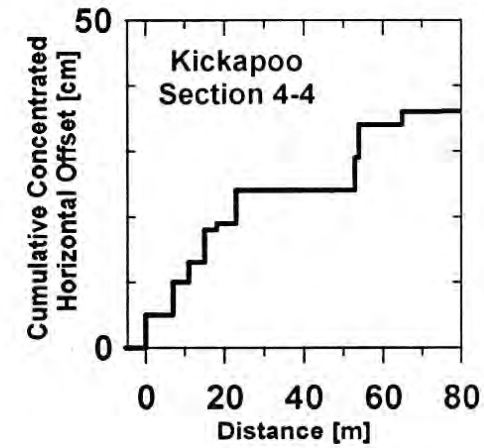
(a)



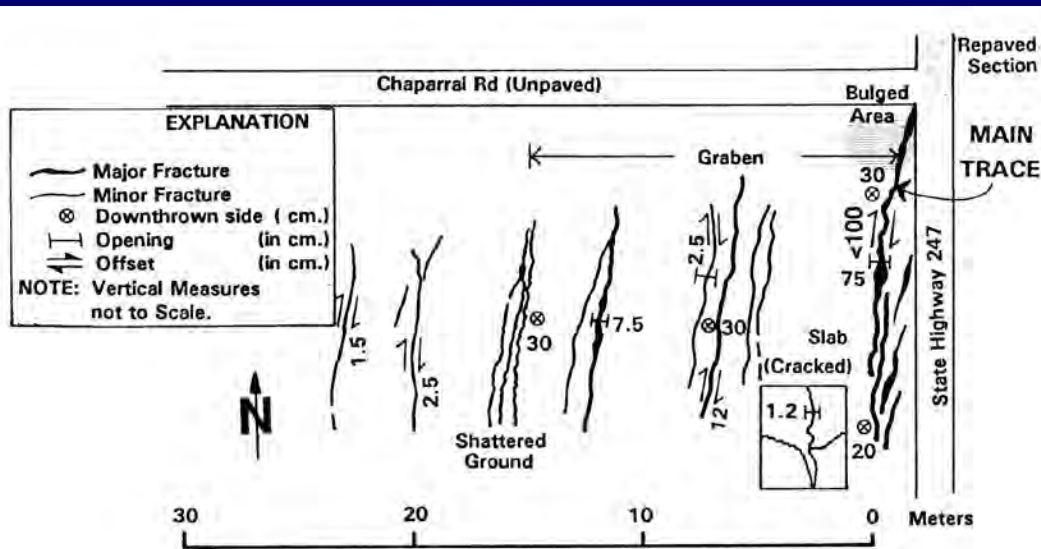
(b)



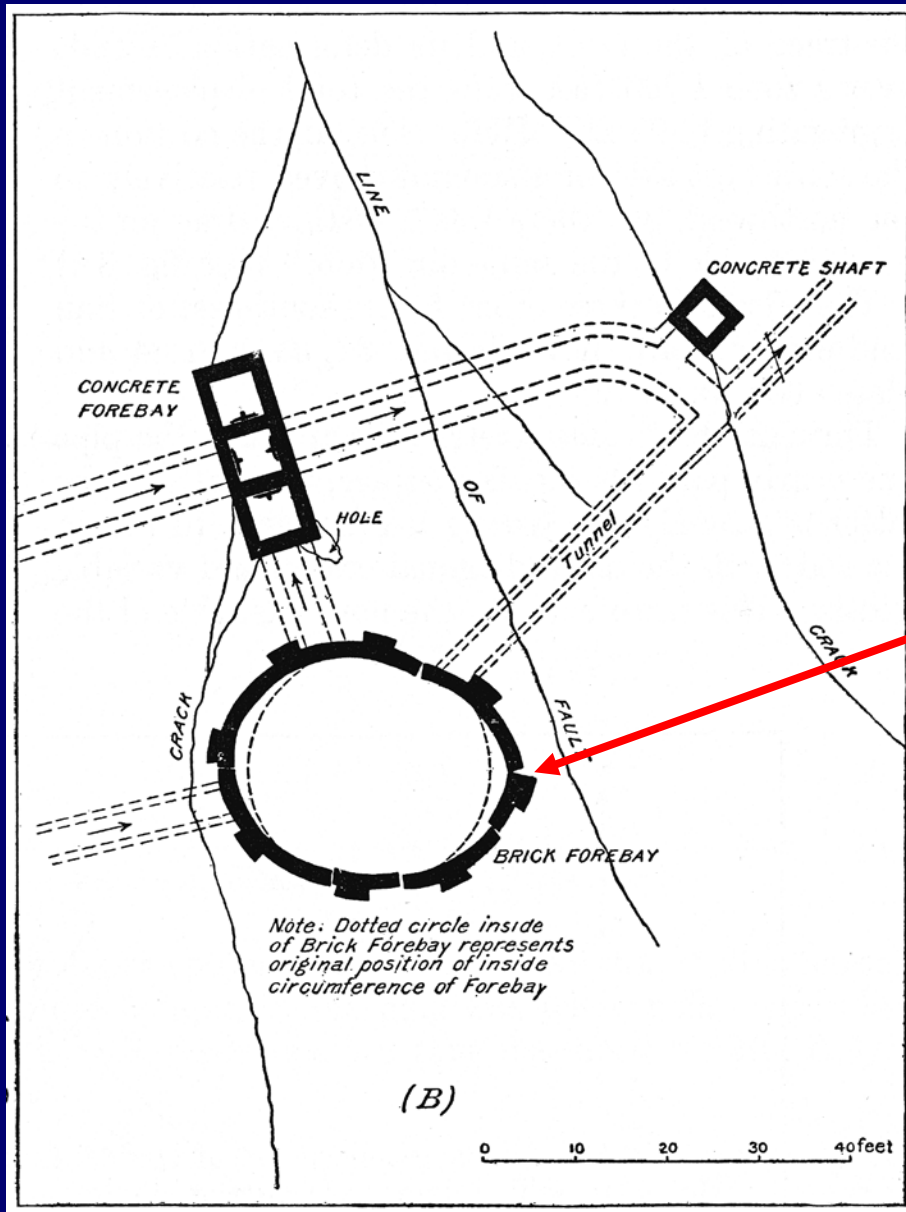
(c)



(d)



Soil Deformation between Shear Ruptures



1906 San Francisco EQ
(Lawson 1908 & Schussler 1906)



Soil Effects

1992 Landers EQ

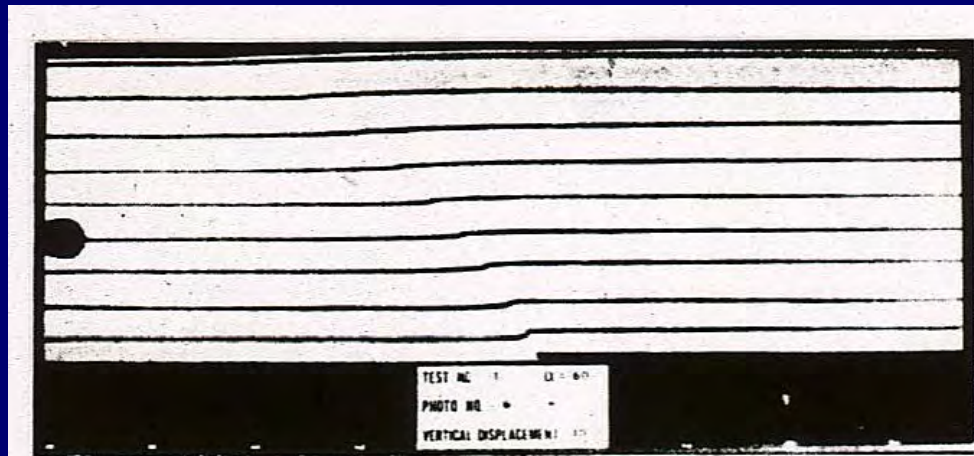


E. Gath

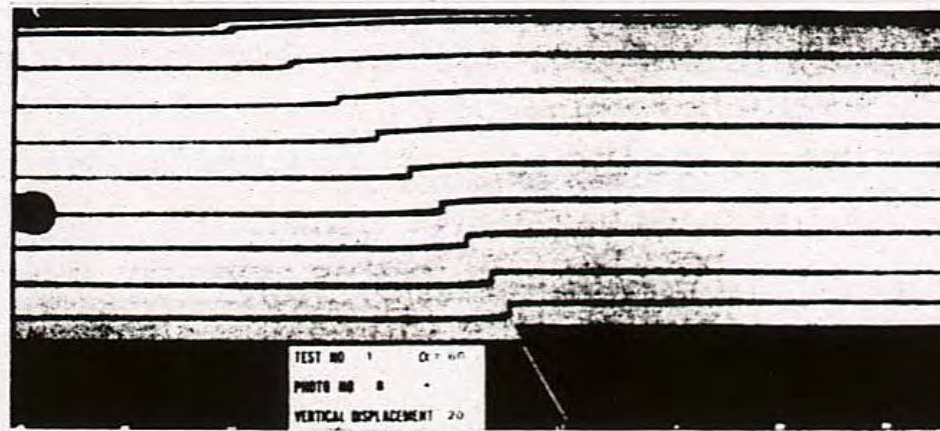
1906 San Francisco EQ

“It could be traced as a multitude of small cracks in the swampy land ... then as a well-defined fissure up ... to where it disappeared in the sand dunes.” (Lawson 1908)

Earthquake Fault Rupture Propagation through Soil

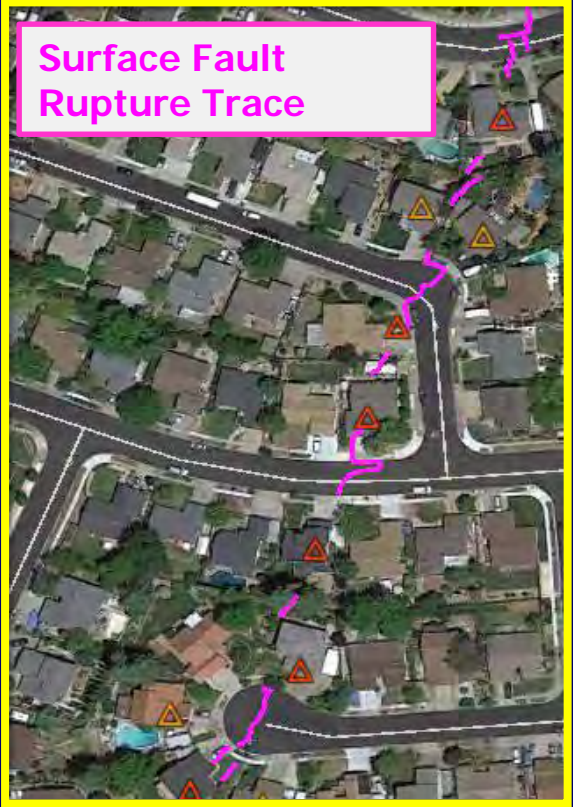


(B) Initiation Of Failure Surface At Bedrock Fault
(Lade and Cole 1984)



(C) Fully Developed Failure Surface

Surface Fault Rupture Damage to Homes in M6 South Napa EQ



Documented 27 homes affected by surface rupture
Average observed deformation: 100 to 125 mm

Key Observations:

- No life safety issue resulted from surface faulting
- Unreinforced concrete slabs cracked
- Reinforced slabs slid uniformly or tilted
- Structures on pier foundations more heavily damaged
- Seismically retrofit homes/new construction performed best



GEER Report-037 Bray et al. 2014

Cracked garage slab



Pushed off foundation



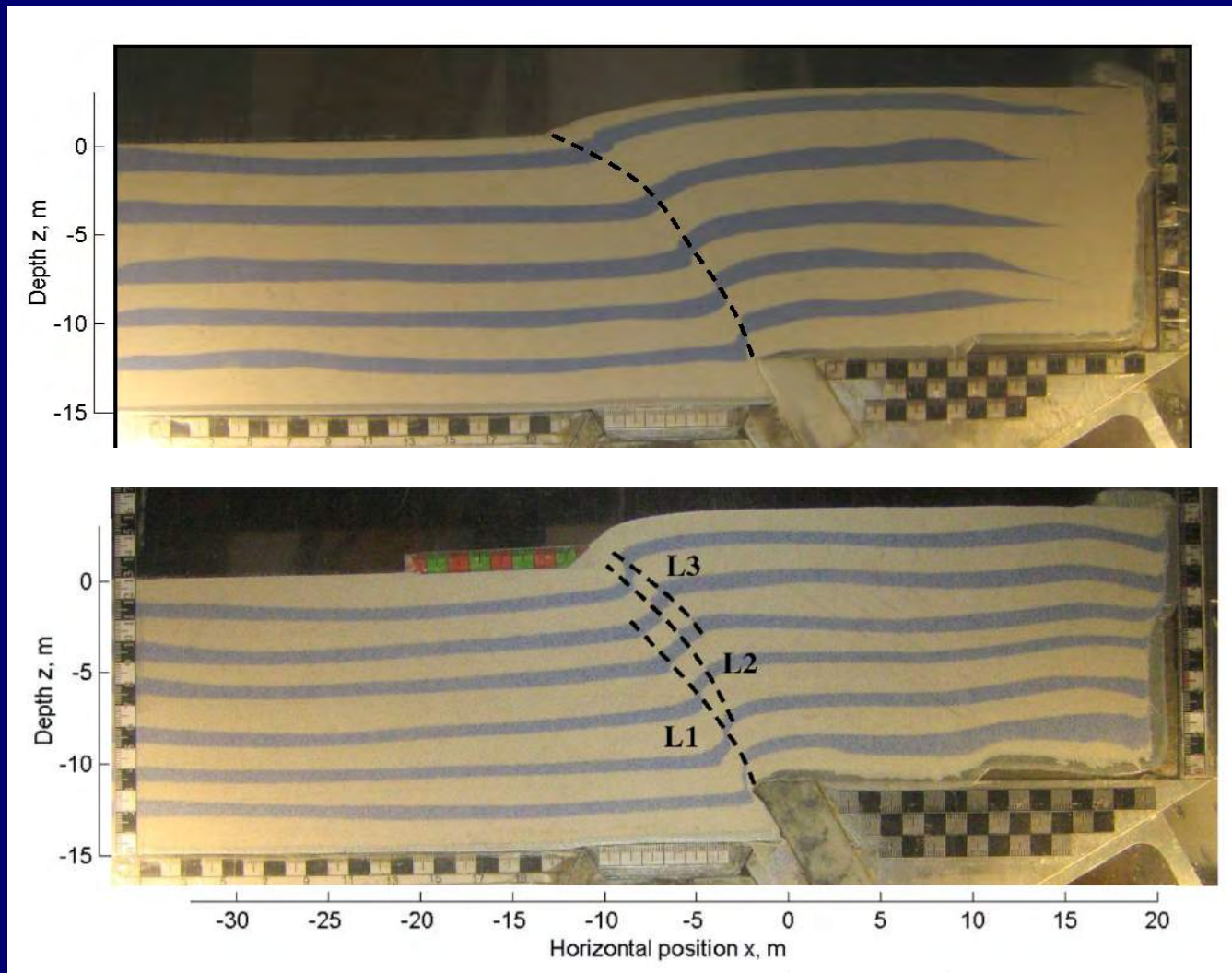
Rupture through piers



Damage to structure



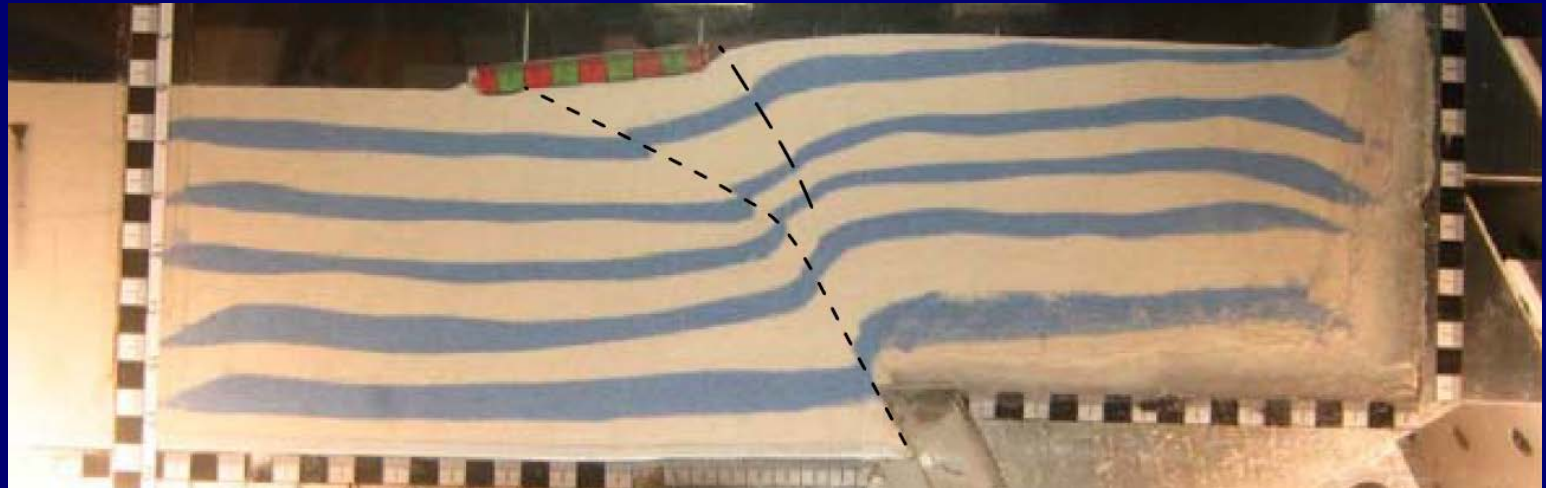
Stiff Mat Foundation Affects Characteristics of Surface Fault Rupture



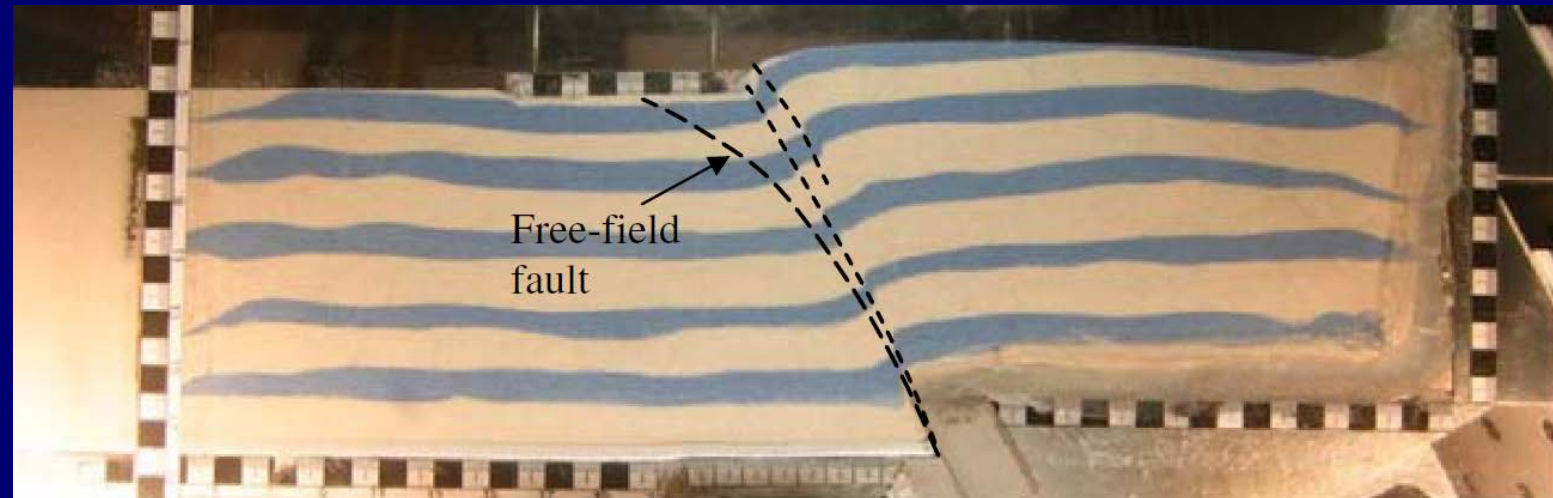
Davies et al. 2007; provided by Anastapoulos & Gazetas

WEIGHT OF MAT FOUNDATION EFFECTS

Light Load:
 $q = 37 \text{ kPa}$



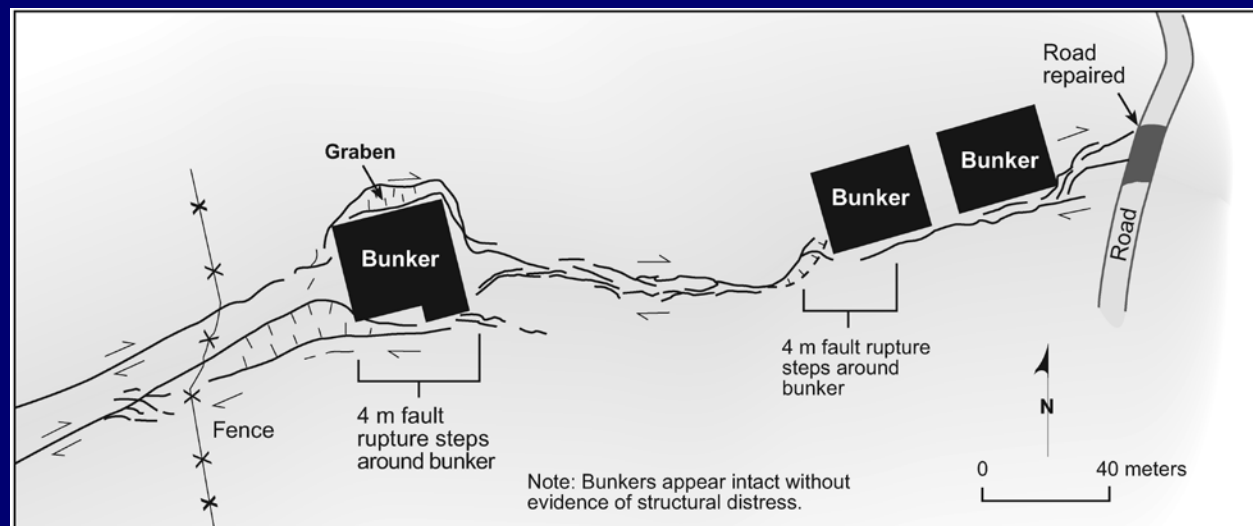
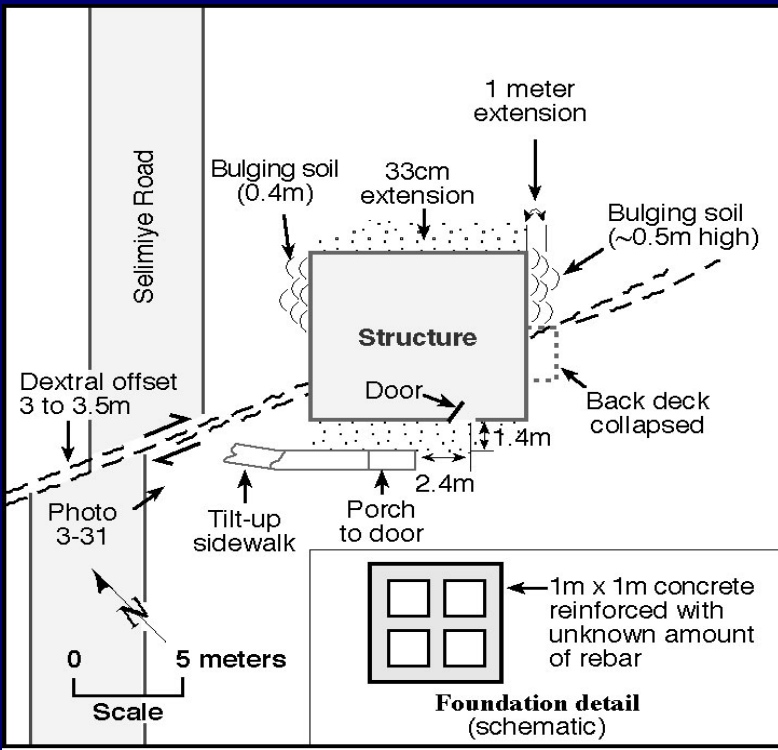
Heavy Load:
 $q = 91 \text{ kPa}$



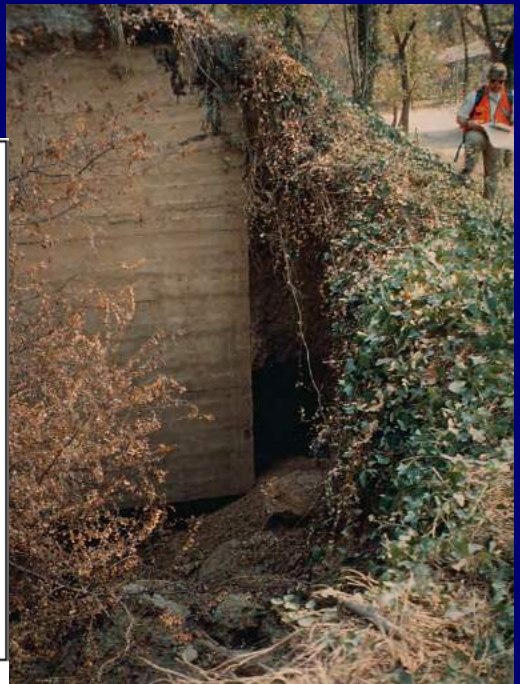
Systems (Tied to the Ground) Damaged by Faulting



Systems (Not Tied to Ground) Not Damaged by Faulting - Decoupling



Mapped by : J. Bachhuber and W. Lettis





An Analogy

POLE UNDAMAGED

ROOTED TREE DAMAGED



Photographs from Prof. R. Ulusay, Turkey

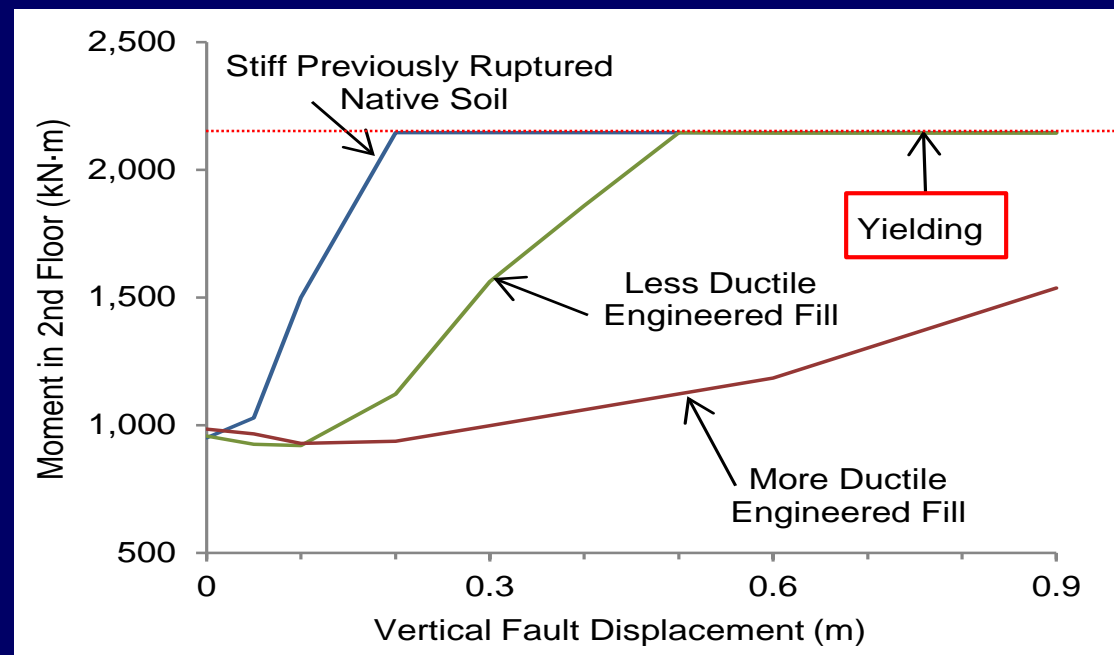
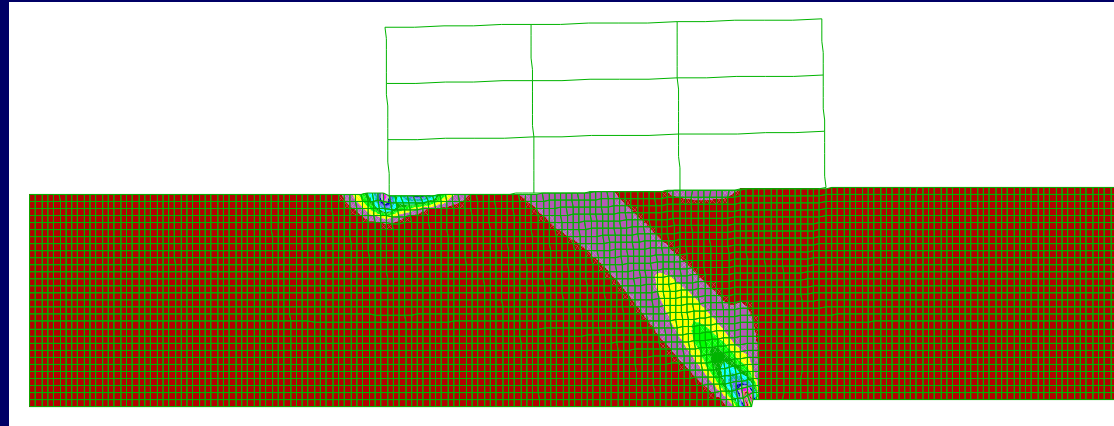
Mitigation Strategies

A. Diffuse fault offset

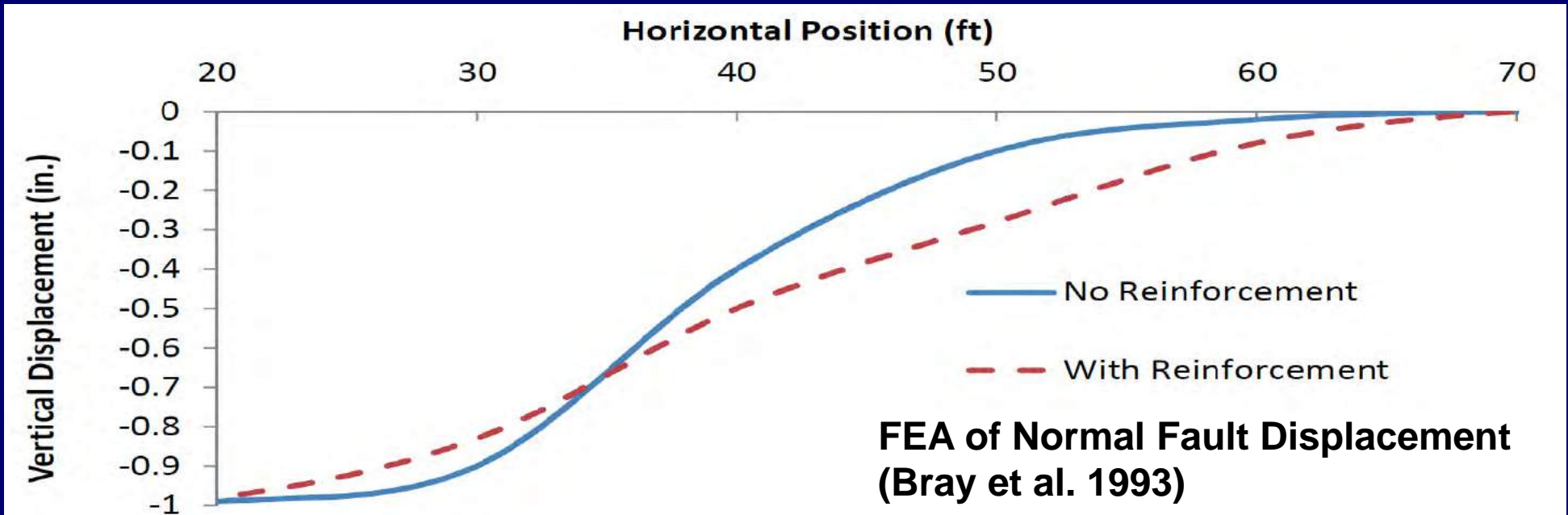
B. Accommodate fault offset

C. Divert fault offset

Diffuse Underlying Fault Movement with Engineered Fill

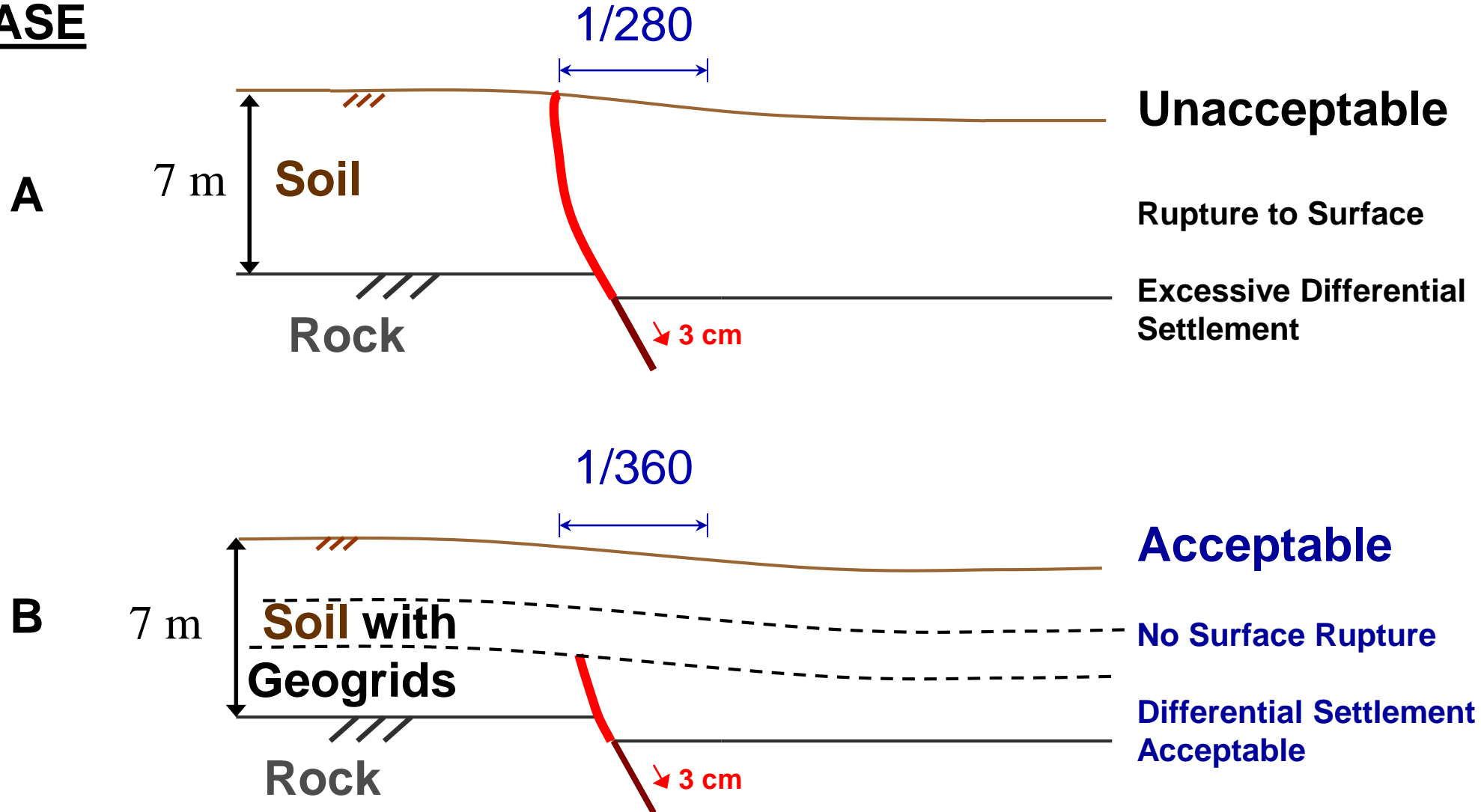


Reinforcement Improves Fill Ductility and Diffuses Ground Movement



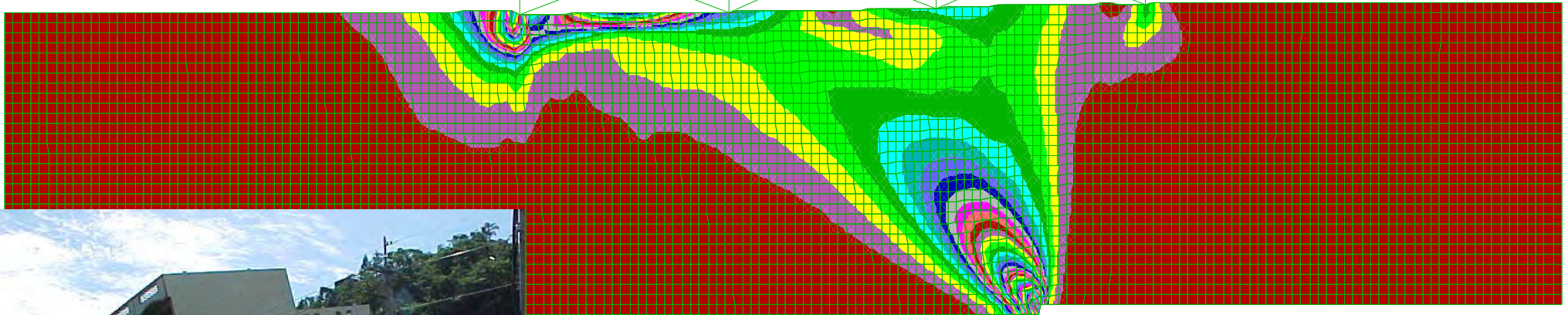
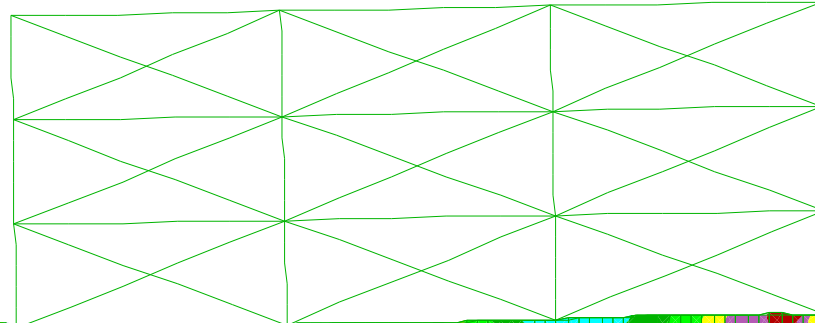
RESULTS OF NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS (Bray 2001)

CASE



Accommodation with Strong Structure

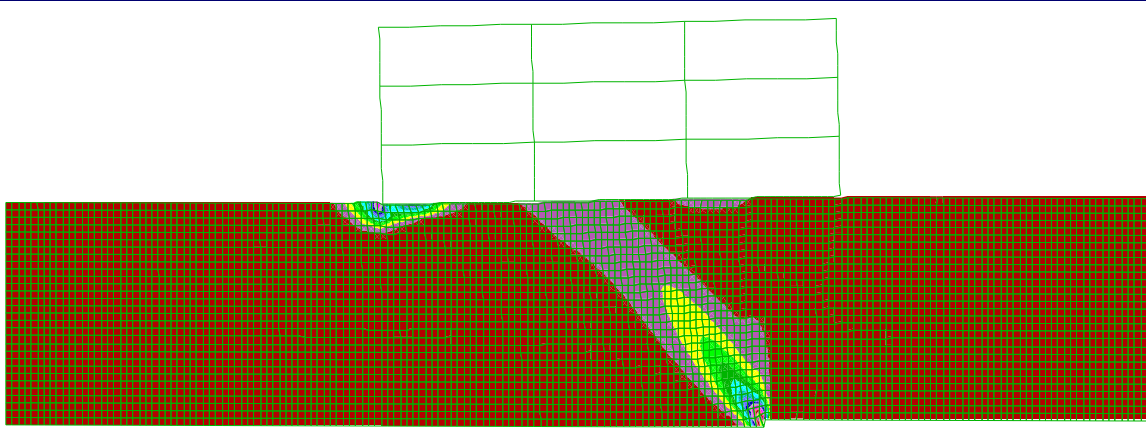
Stronger building modifies the structural response



(Oettle & Bray 2013)



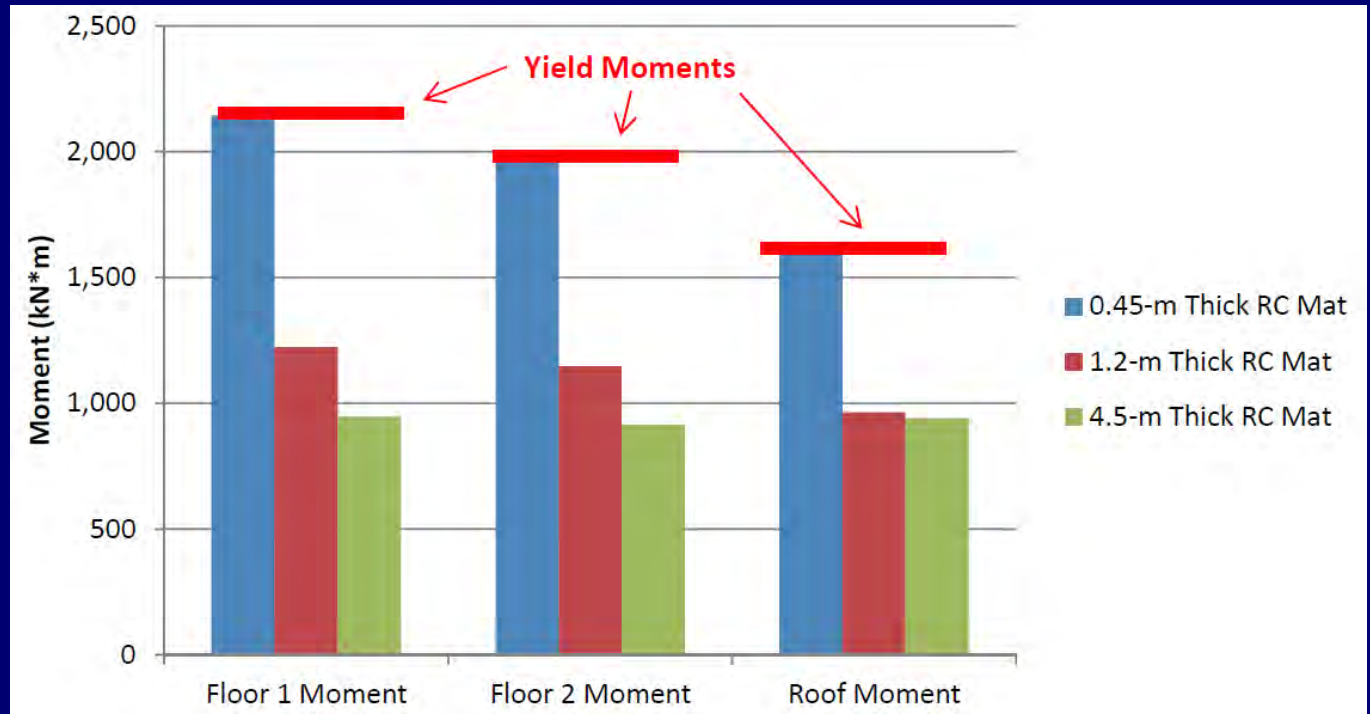
Effects of Foundation Strength & Stiffness



15 m deep sand deposit

70 cm reverse fault displ.

(Oettle & Bray 2013)

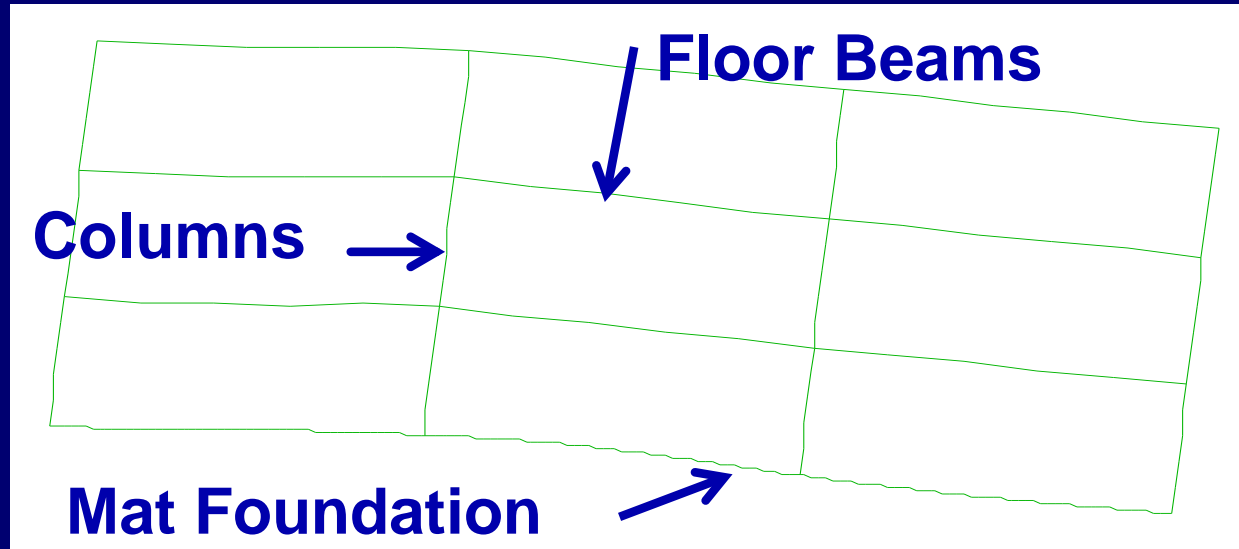


Thicker mat foundation significantly reduces building damage

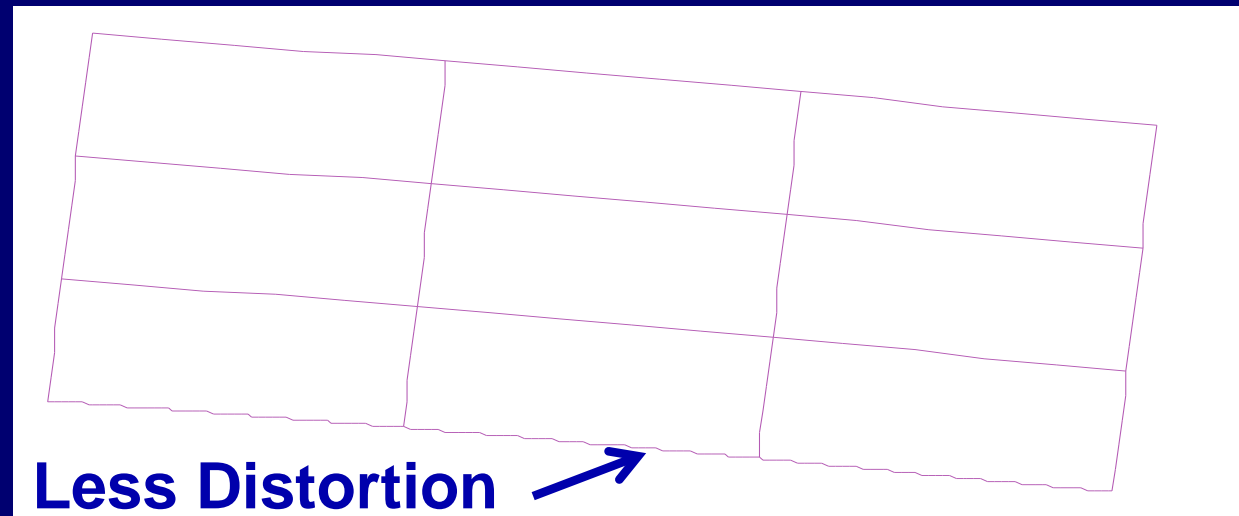
Accommodation with Thick Mat Foundation

Thicker mat foundation “shields” structure from ground deformation

Mat Thickness
= 0.45 m



Mat Thickness
= 1.2 m



Accommodate Ground Movement with Stiff Foundation



**M_w 6.6 Hamadoori Aftershock of 4/11/11:
Shionohira Fault Displacement at Tabito Middle School**

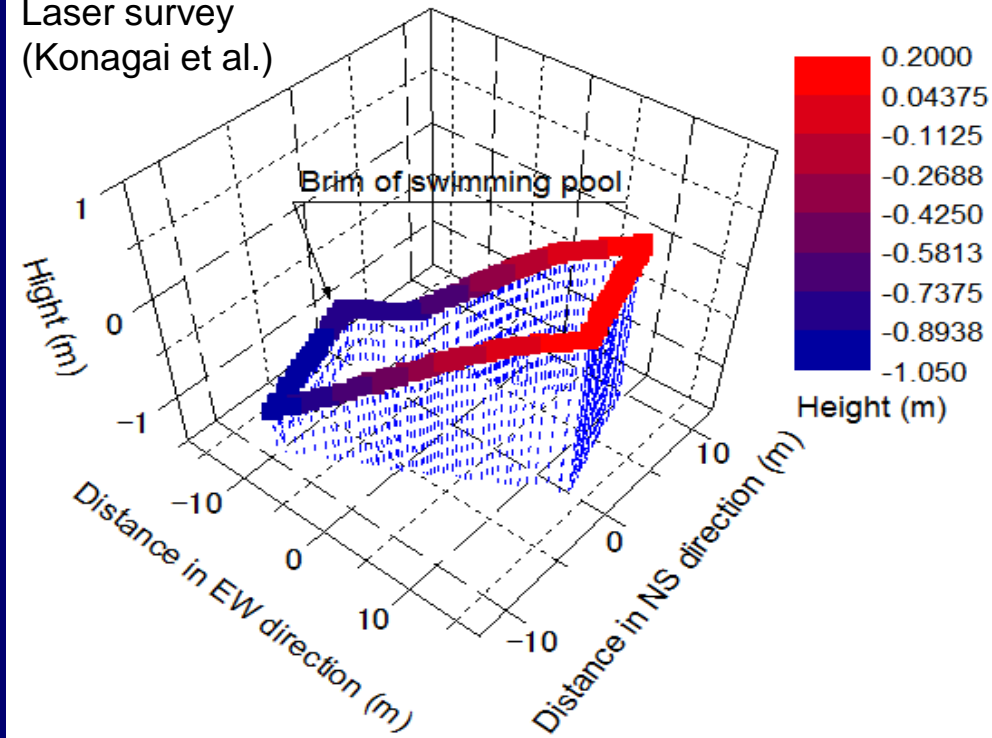
2-3° tilt of building without loss of functionality



Accommodate Ground Movement with Ductile Structure



Laser survey
(Konagai et al.)

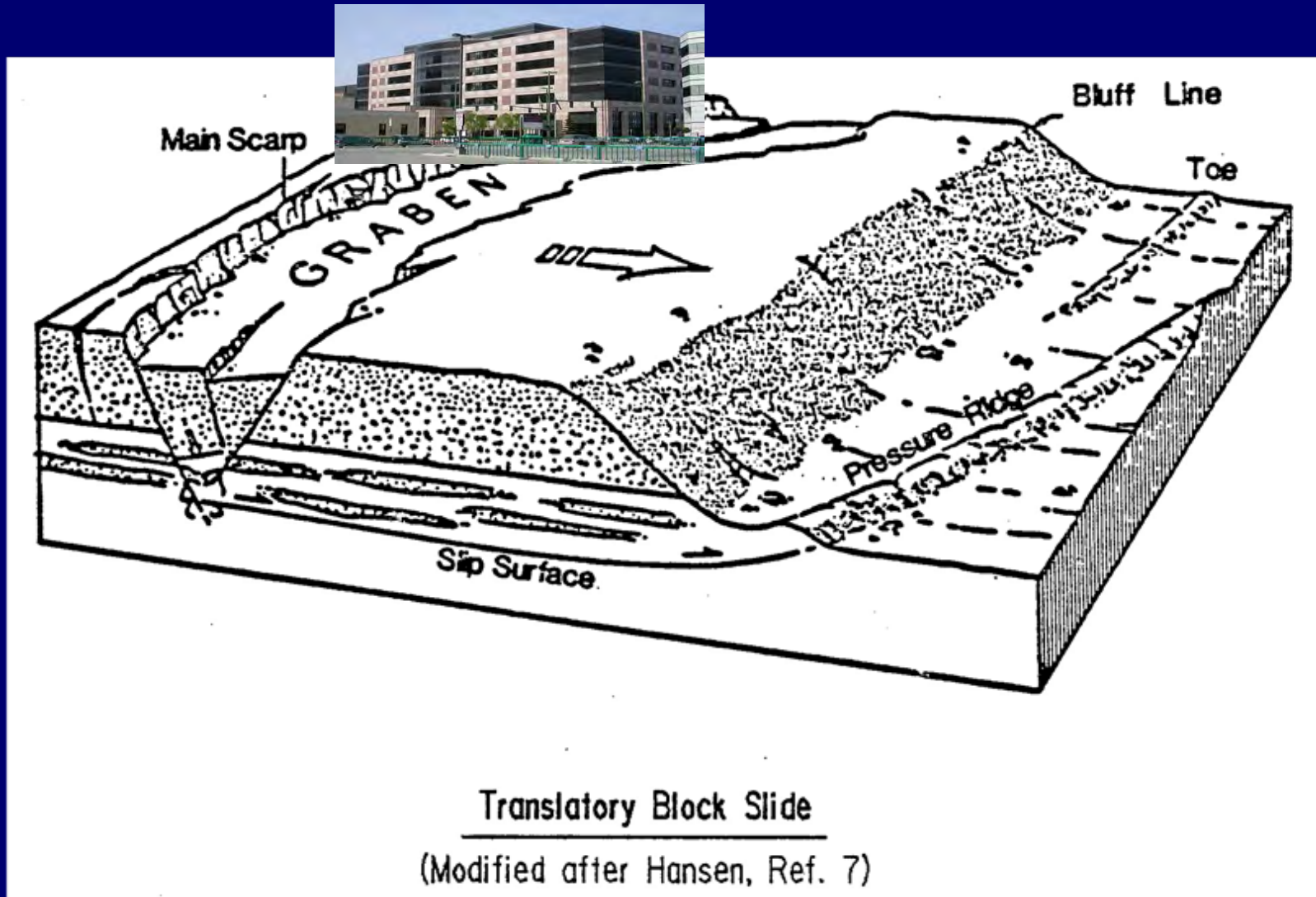


M_w 6.6 Hamadoori Aftershock of 4/11/11:

Shionohira Fault Displacement at Tabito Middle School

1.25 m vertical displacement of pool without cracking

Anchorage Courthouse

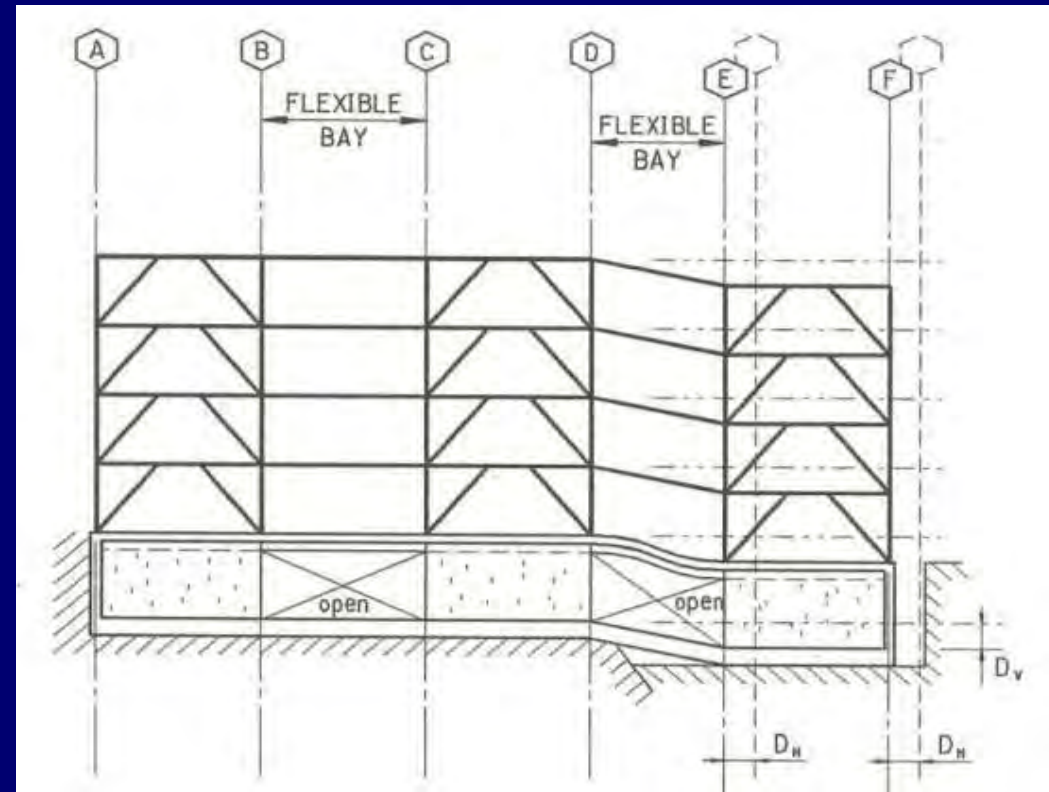
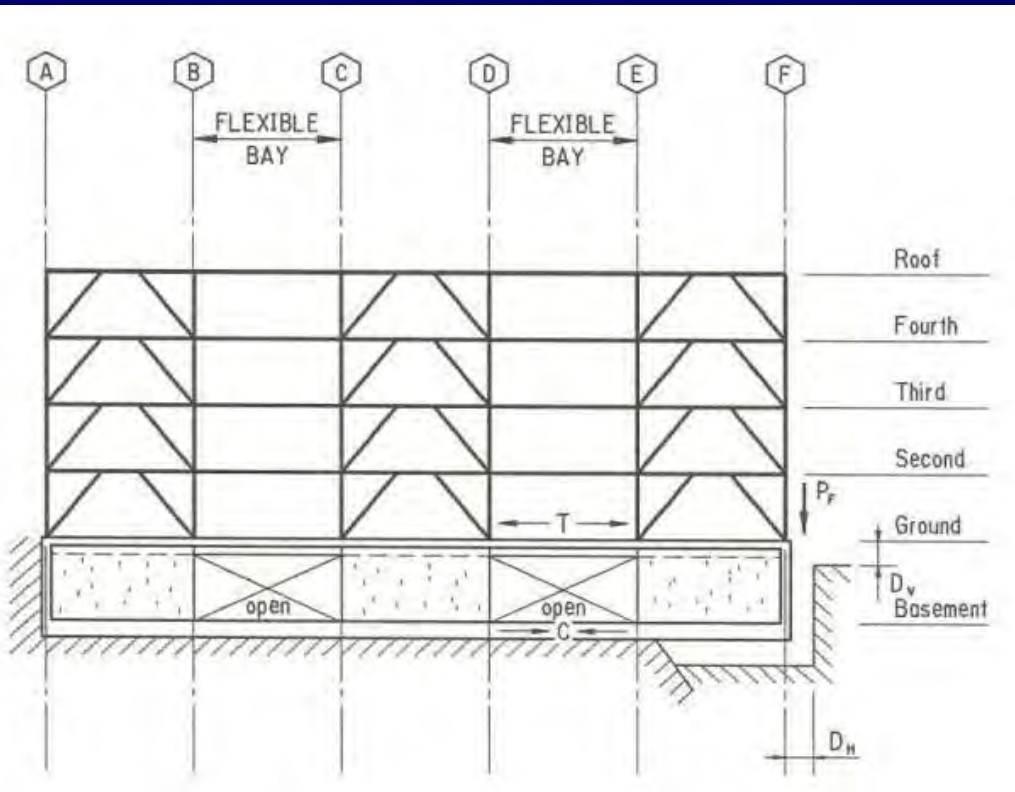


Craig Comartin, SE, with Idriss, Moriwaki, Shah et al.

Anchorage Courthouse: Structural System

Stiff Bay's "Cantilever" Response

Flexible Bay's "Deformed" Response

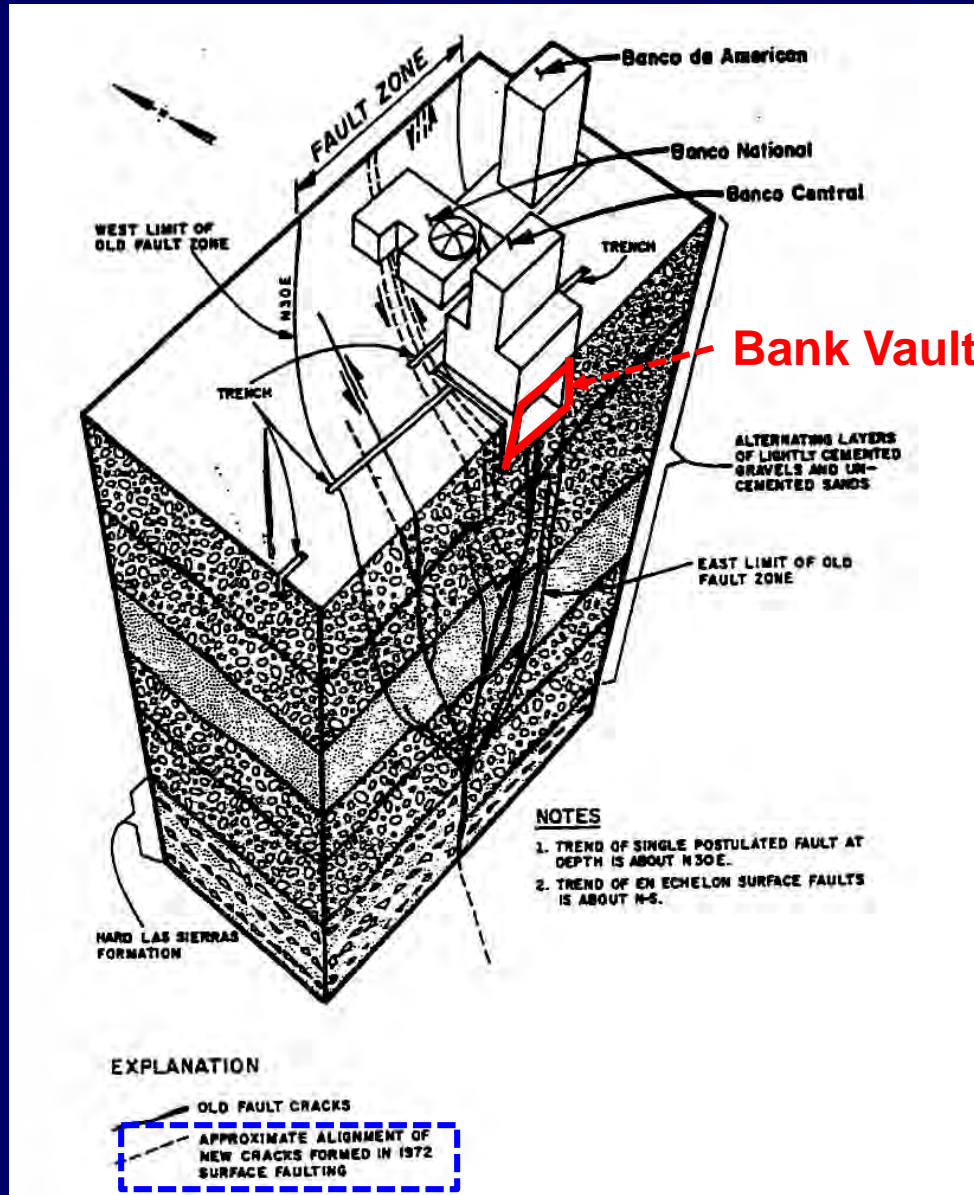


$$D_H = 1.2 \text{ m} \quad D_V = 0.8 \text{ m}$$

Craig Comartin, SE, CDComartin, Inc.

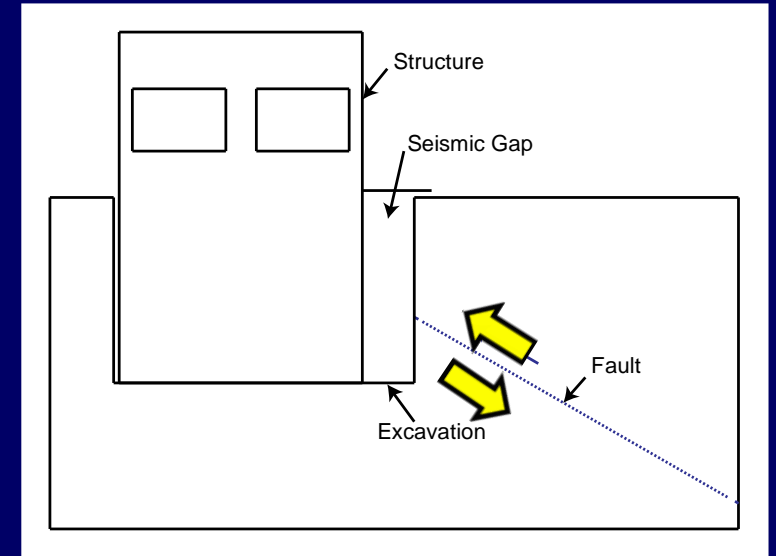
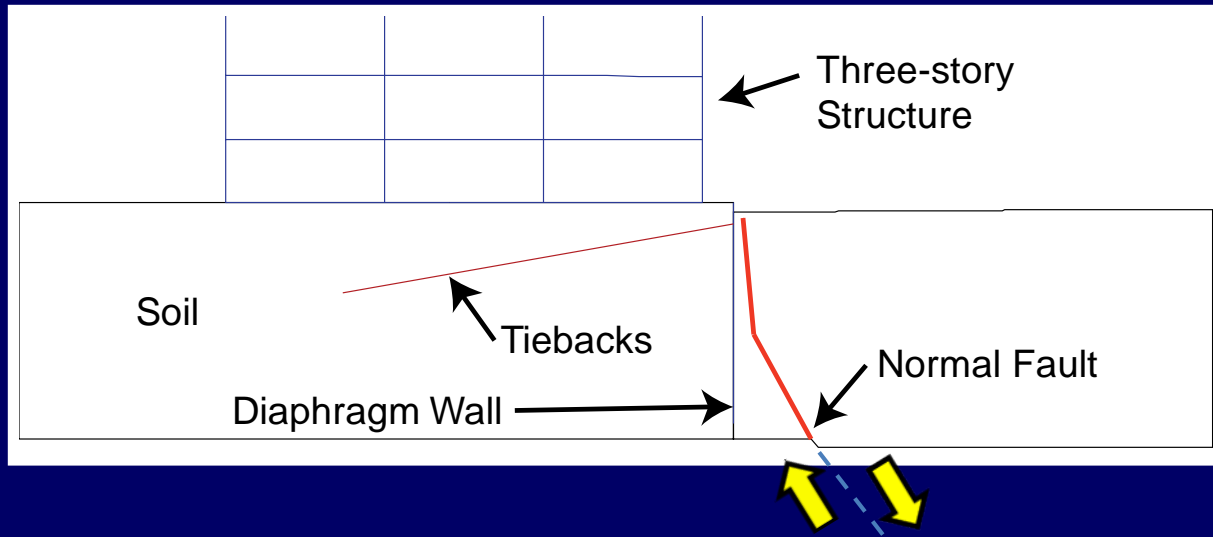


Diverting Fault Offset



Banco Central after 1972 Managua EQ (Niccum et al. 1976)

Diverting Fault Offset (Shield / Protect Structure)



Oettle and Bray (2013)

Decoupling Structure from Underlying Ground Movements

Denali Fault-Crossing

(Lloyd Cluff and others; Woodward-Clyde)

November 3, 2002 rupture

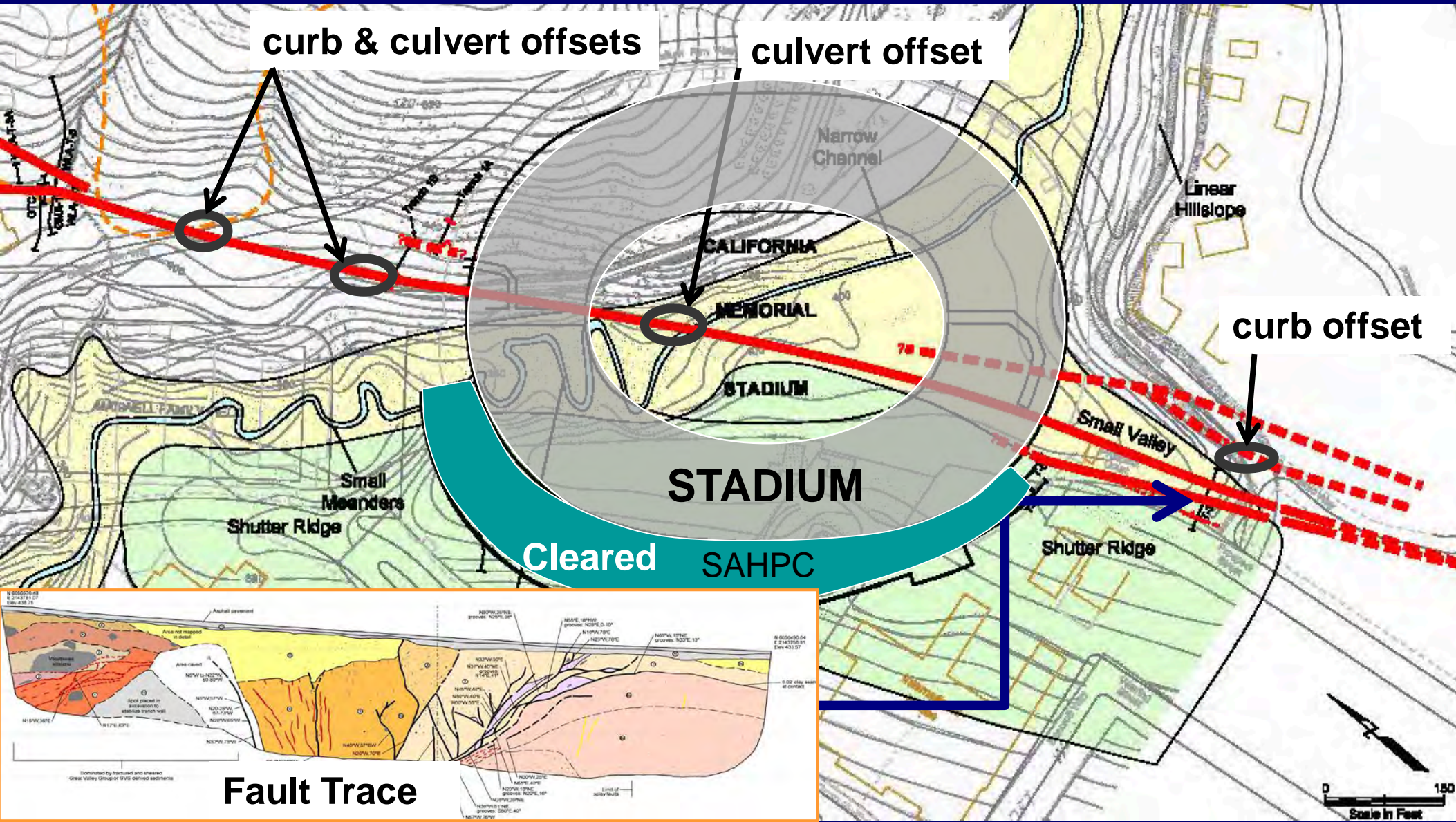
- Horizontal: 5.5 m
- Vertical: 1.1 m, N side up
- Axial compression: 3.3 m

“Pipeline performed as designed; and not a drop of oil was spilled”
– L. Cluff



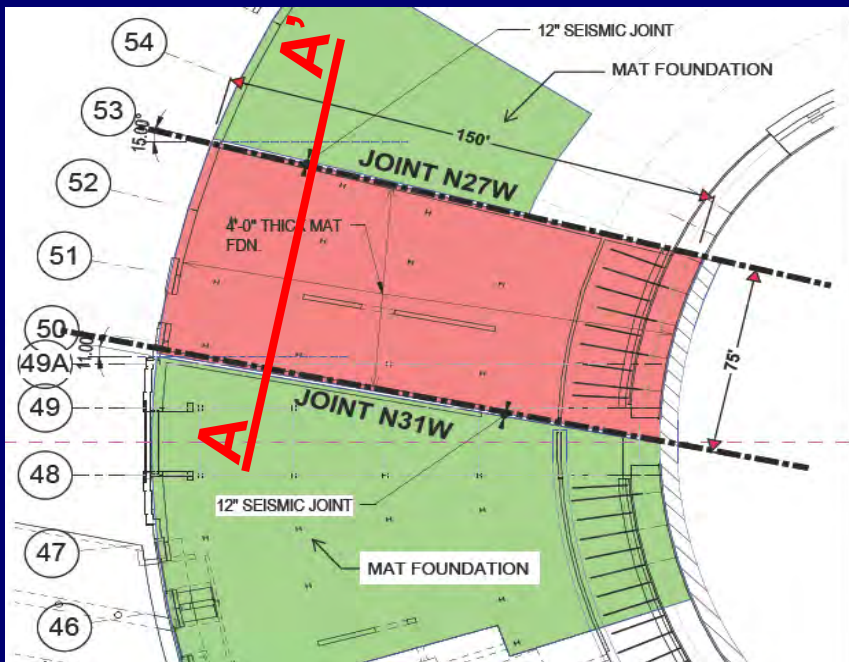
California Memorial Stadium Fault Characterization

AMEC Geomatrix (Wells, Swan, et al.)

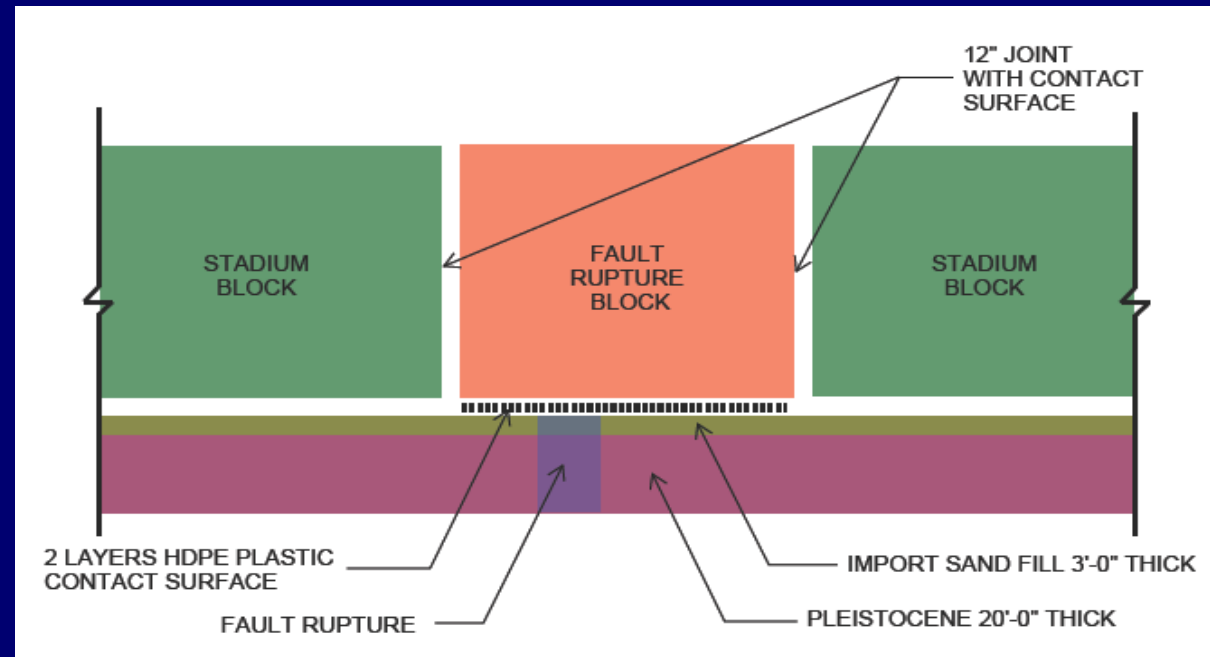


Fault Trace

Design Concept



PLAN VIEW



Cross Section A-A'

UCB Seismic Review Committee
(Bray, Sitar, Comartin, Moehle, et al.)

AMEC Geomatrix
(French et al.)

Forell/Elsesser Engineers, Inc.
(Friedman, Vignos, et al.)

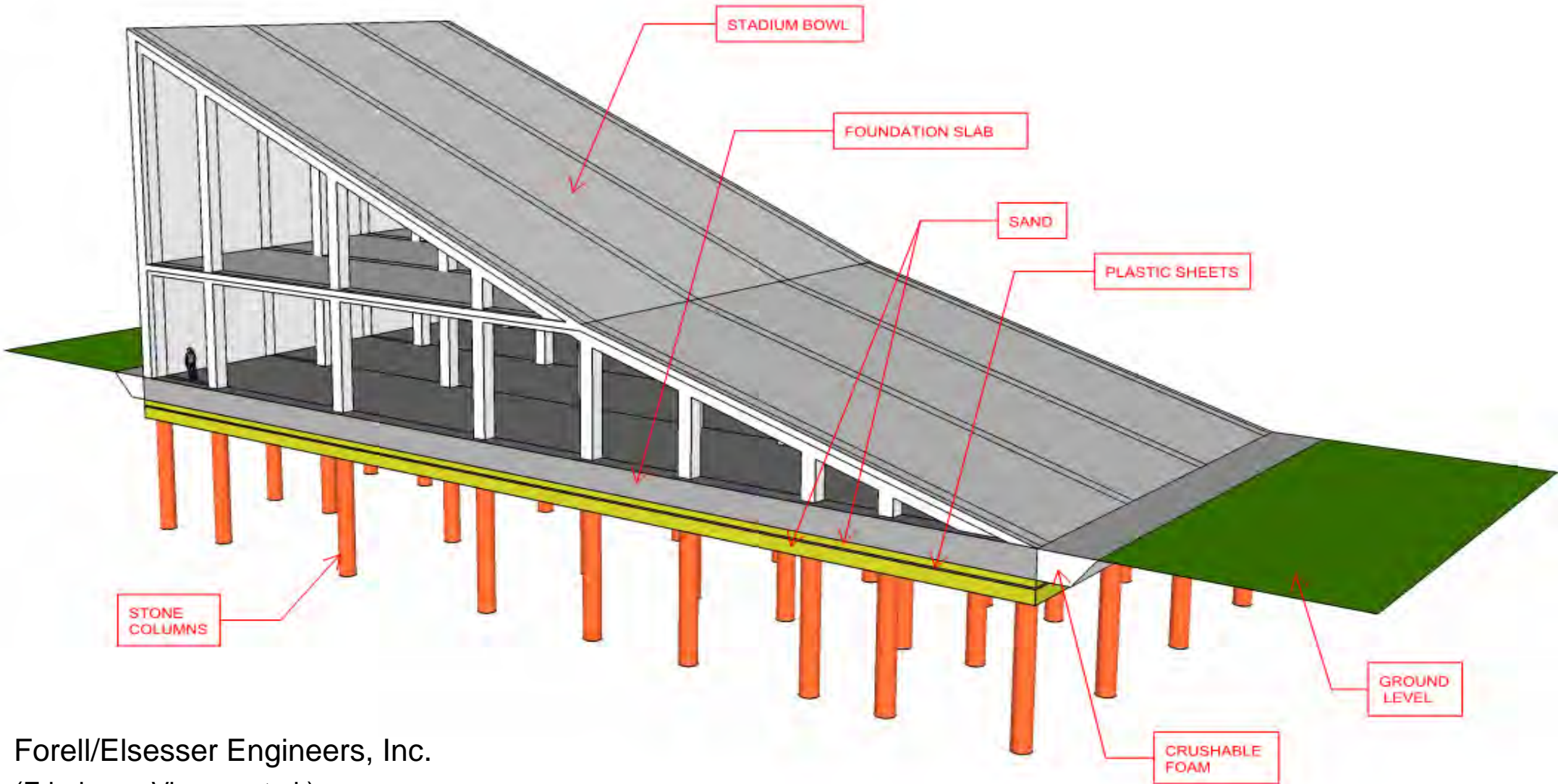
Modeling of the Effects of Surface Faulting



Fault

Forell/Elsesser Engineers, Inc.
(Friedman, Vignos, et al.)

CMS Fault Rupture Block



Forell/Elsesser Engineers, Inc.
(Friedman, Vignos, et al.)

CONCLUSIONS

- **Surface faulting is affected by:**
 - **fault characteristics**
 - **overlying soil**
 - **foundation & structure**
- **Surface fault rupture can be mitigated by:**
 - **diffusing fault offset**
 - **accommodating fault offset**
 - **diverting fault offset**