



TWO-DIMENSIONAL SEISMIC SITE RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR SMITH RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

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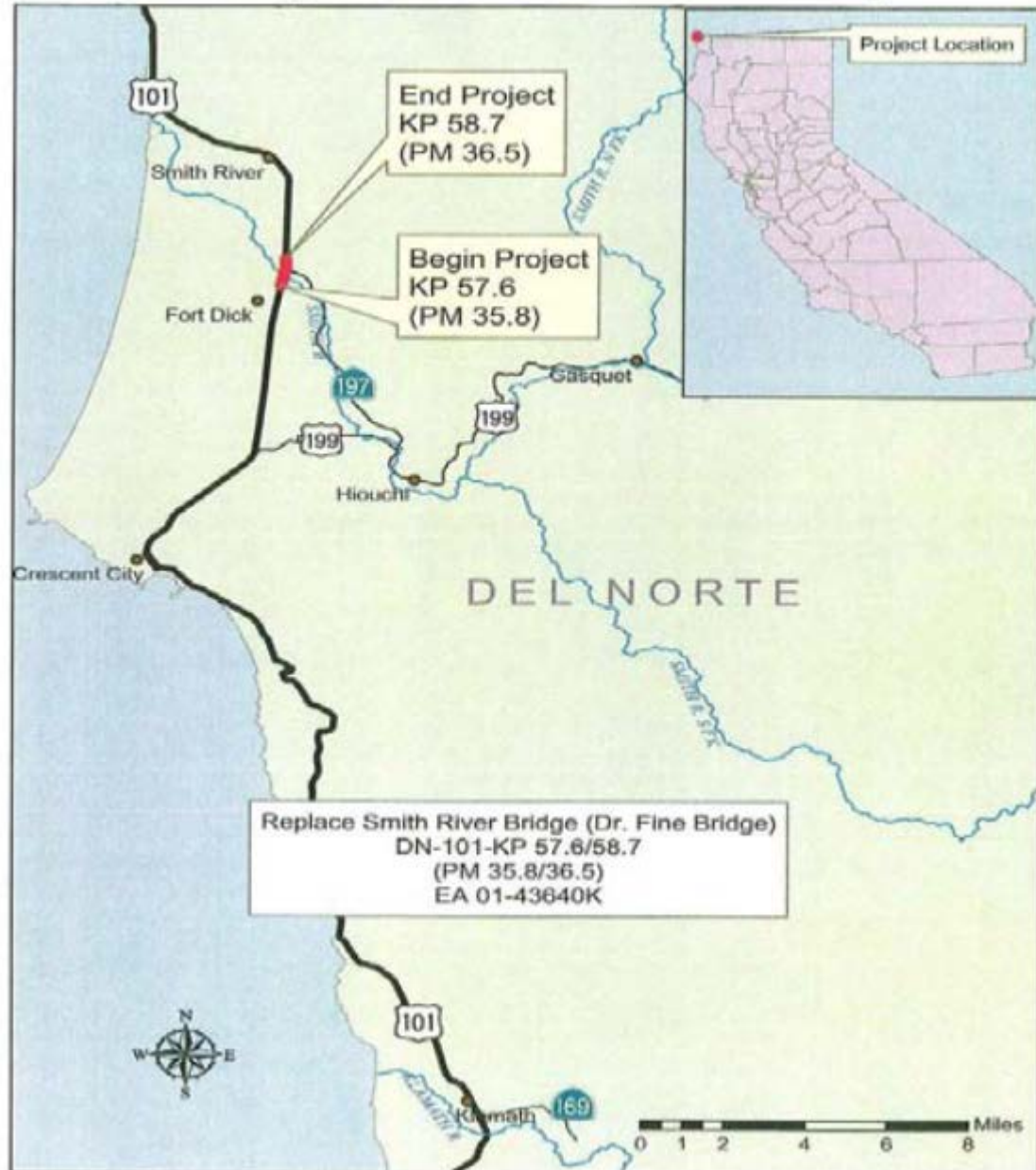
Smith River (Dr. Fine) Bridge Replacement

- Introduction
- Seismic Setting and Field Investigation
- Seismic Hazard Analysis
- Time Histories
- Site Response Analysis
 - 1D
 - 2D
- Results

Smith River (Dr. Fine) Bridge Replacement

- Located in Del Norte County
- 1,000 feet long existing bridge with 2 abutments and 17 piers
- Replaced with 1,000 feet long 4-span box girder continuous deck bridge
- Deck will be isolated by triple frictional pendulum (TFP) bearing

Project Location Map



Existing Bridge





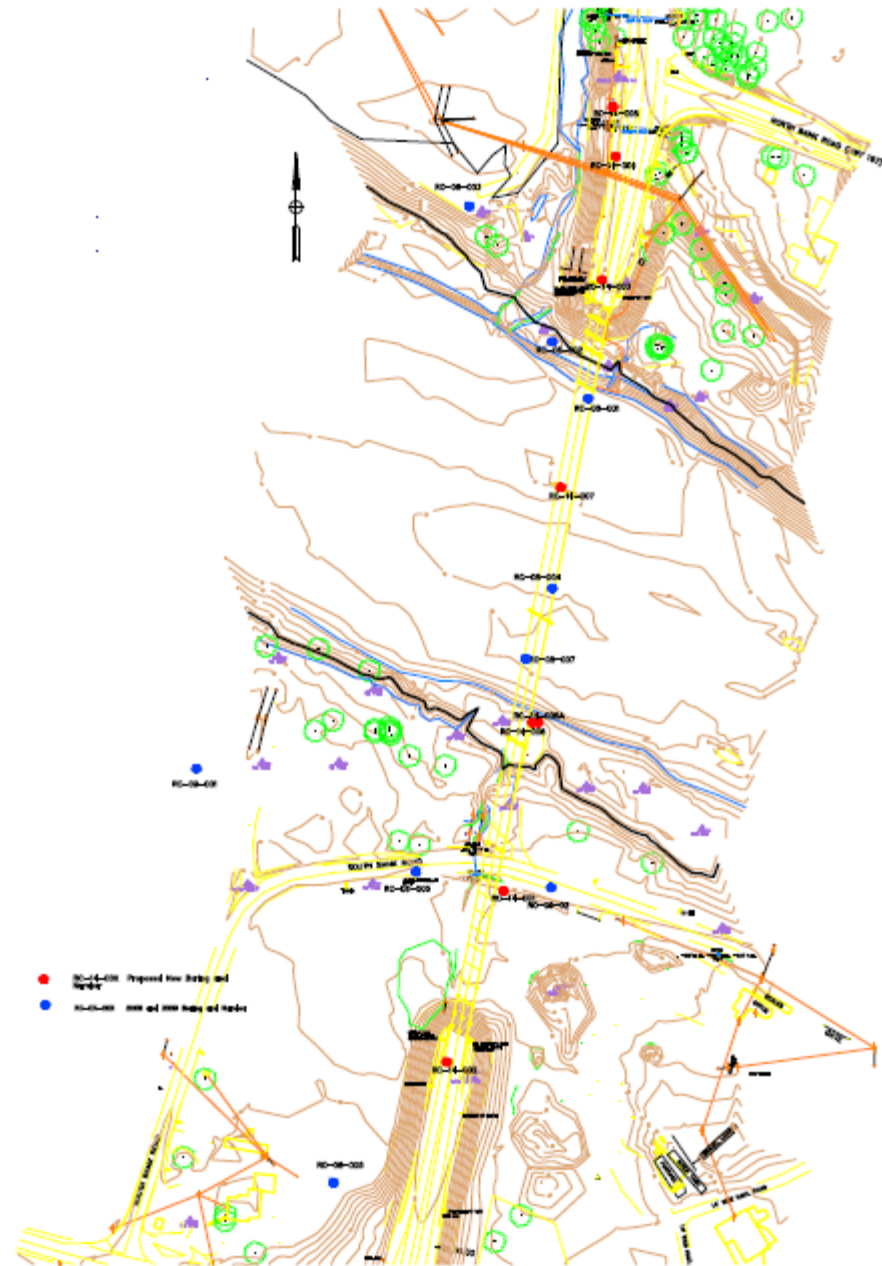
Existing Bridge



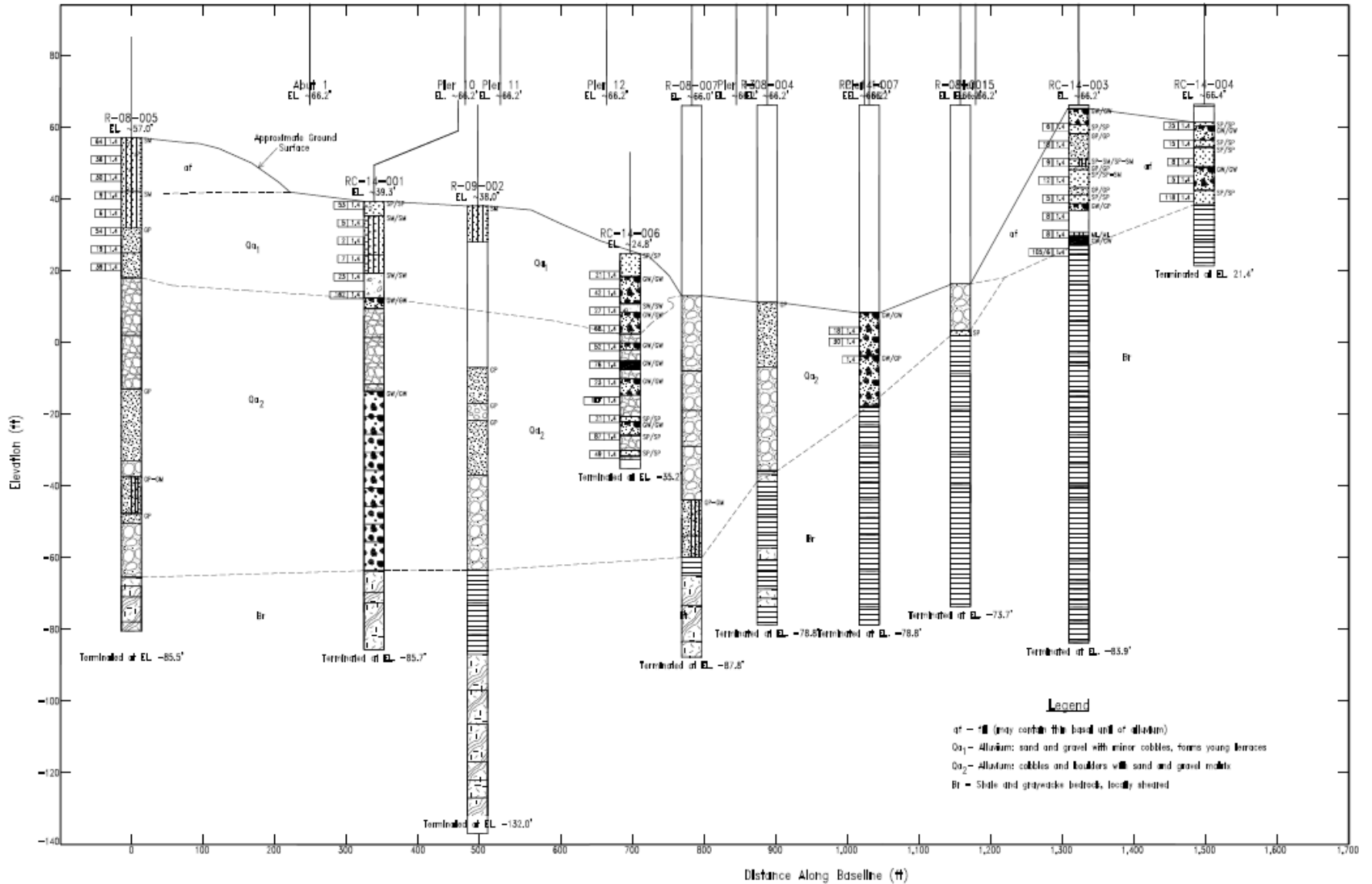
Rendering of the New Bridge

Boring Locations

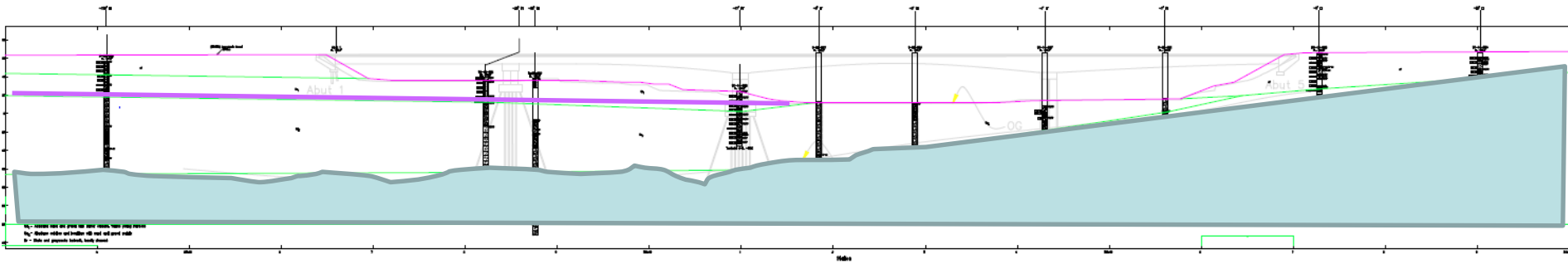
- New Borings
- Old Borings



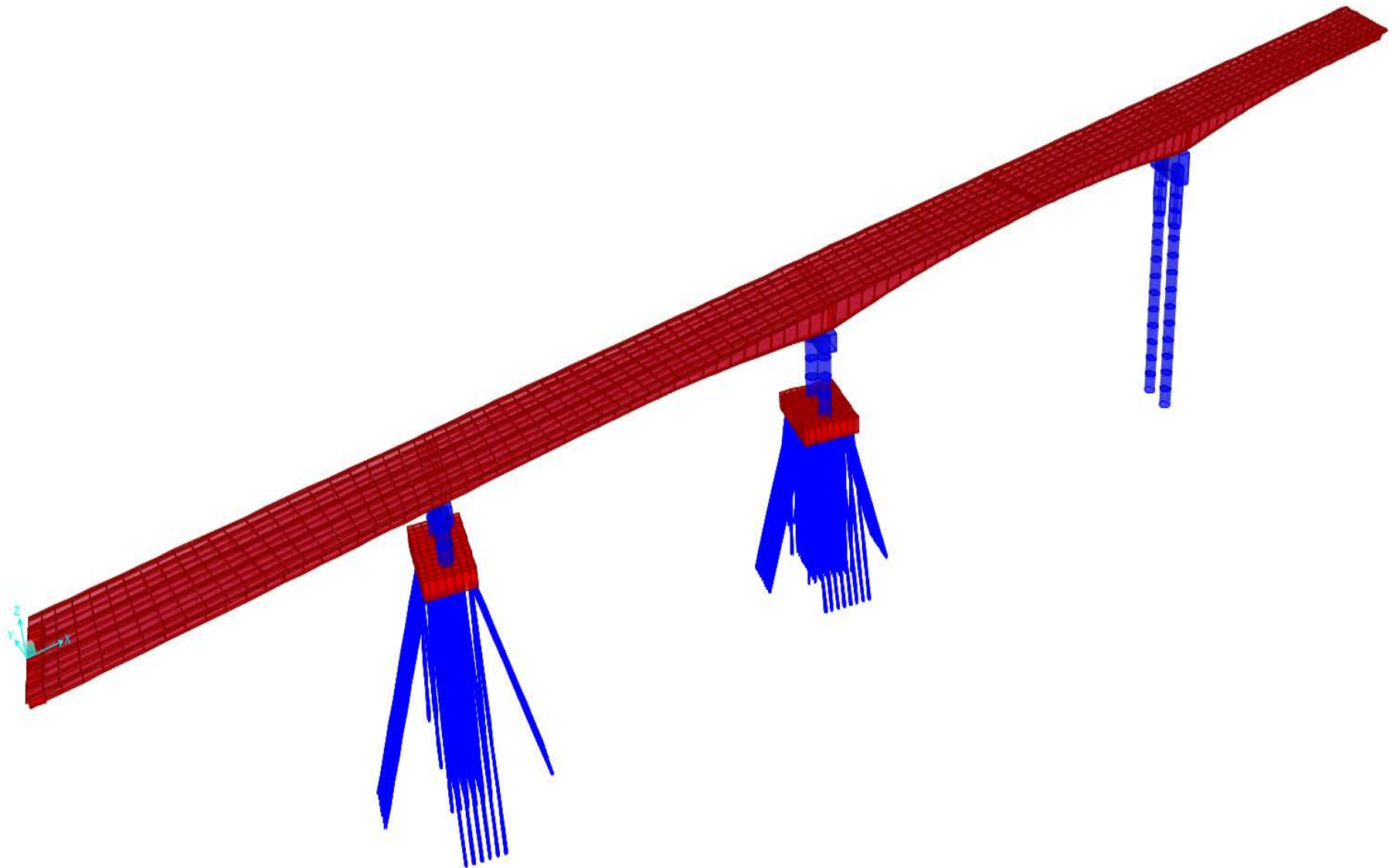
Profile



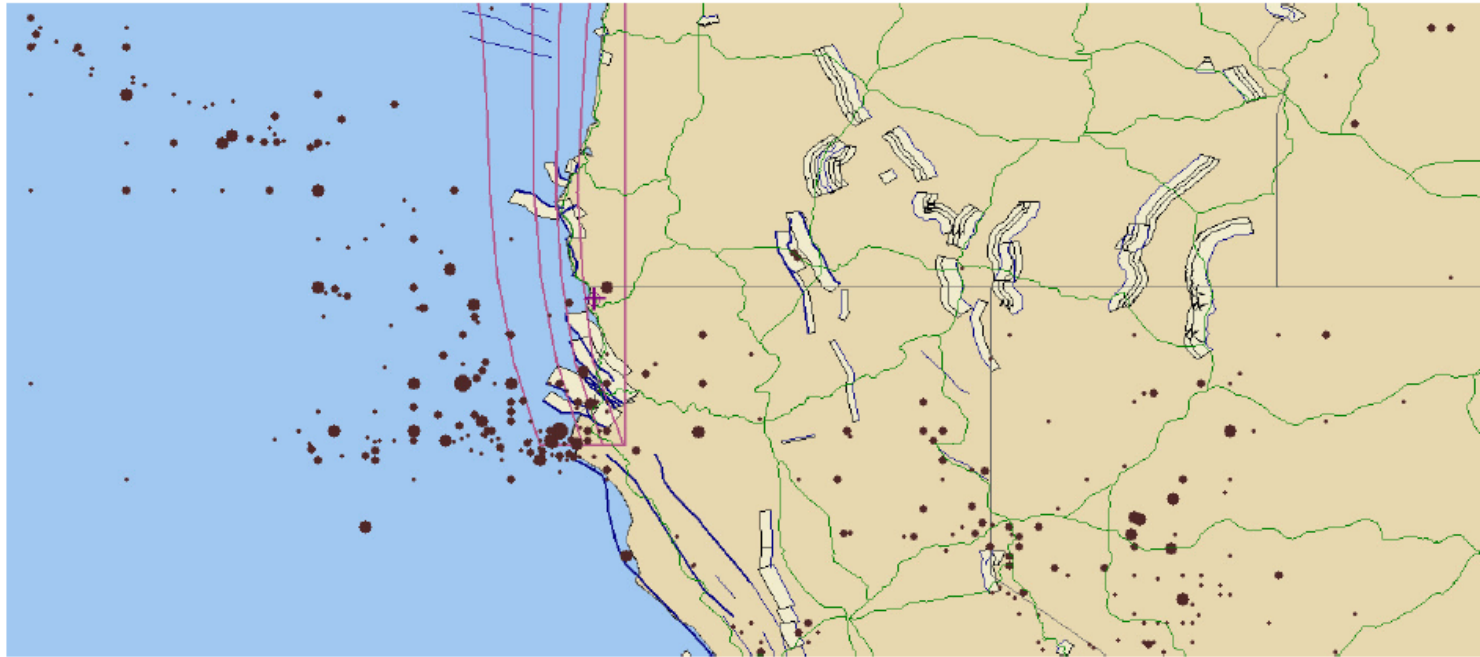
Profile















Structural Model



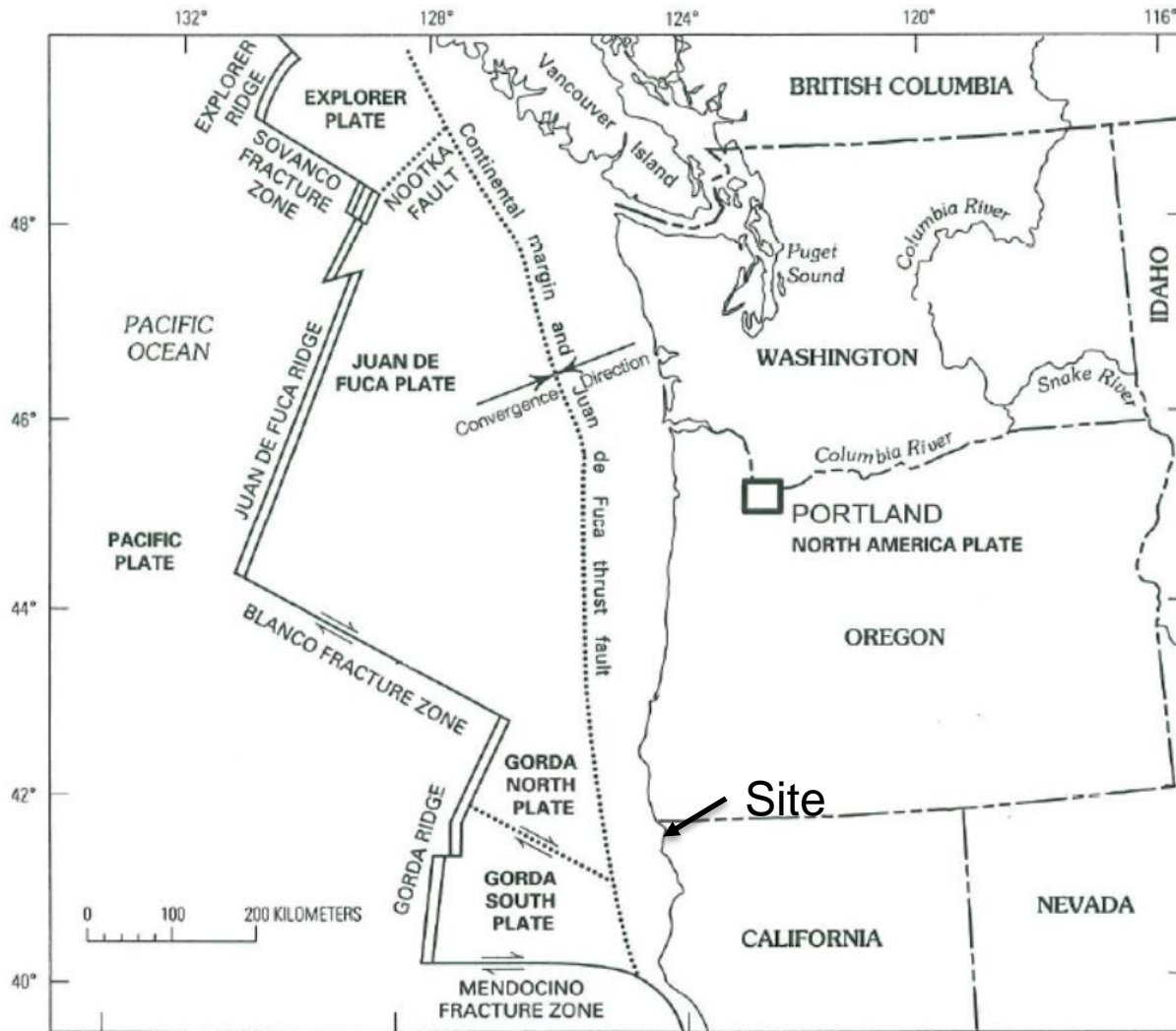
Fault and Seismicity Map



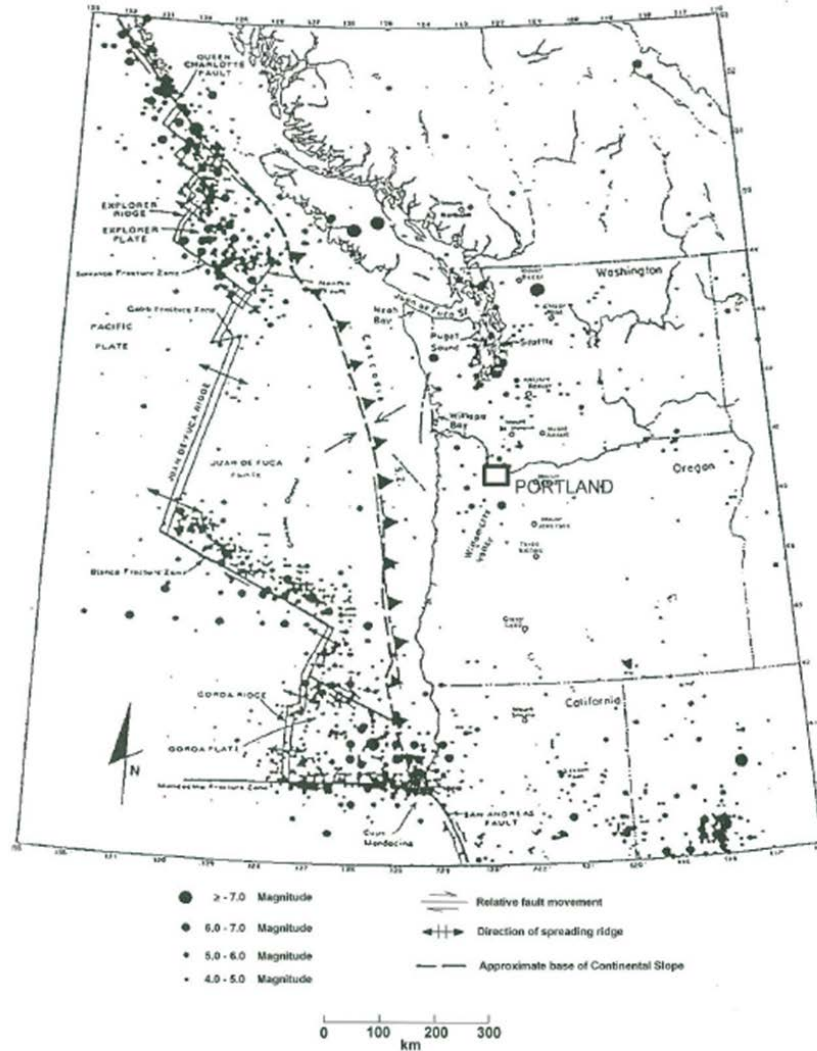
MAP LEGEND

-  Site
-  Highways
- Faults**
 -  Included
 -  Not included
- Subduction Interface**
 -  Included
 -  Not included
- Historical Seismicity**
 -  Greater than 8.5
 -  7.5 to 8.5
 -  6.5 to 7.5
 -  5.5 to 6.5
 -  Less than 5.5
 -  Unknown Magnitude

Cascadia Subduction Zone



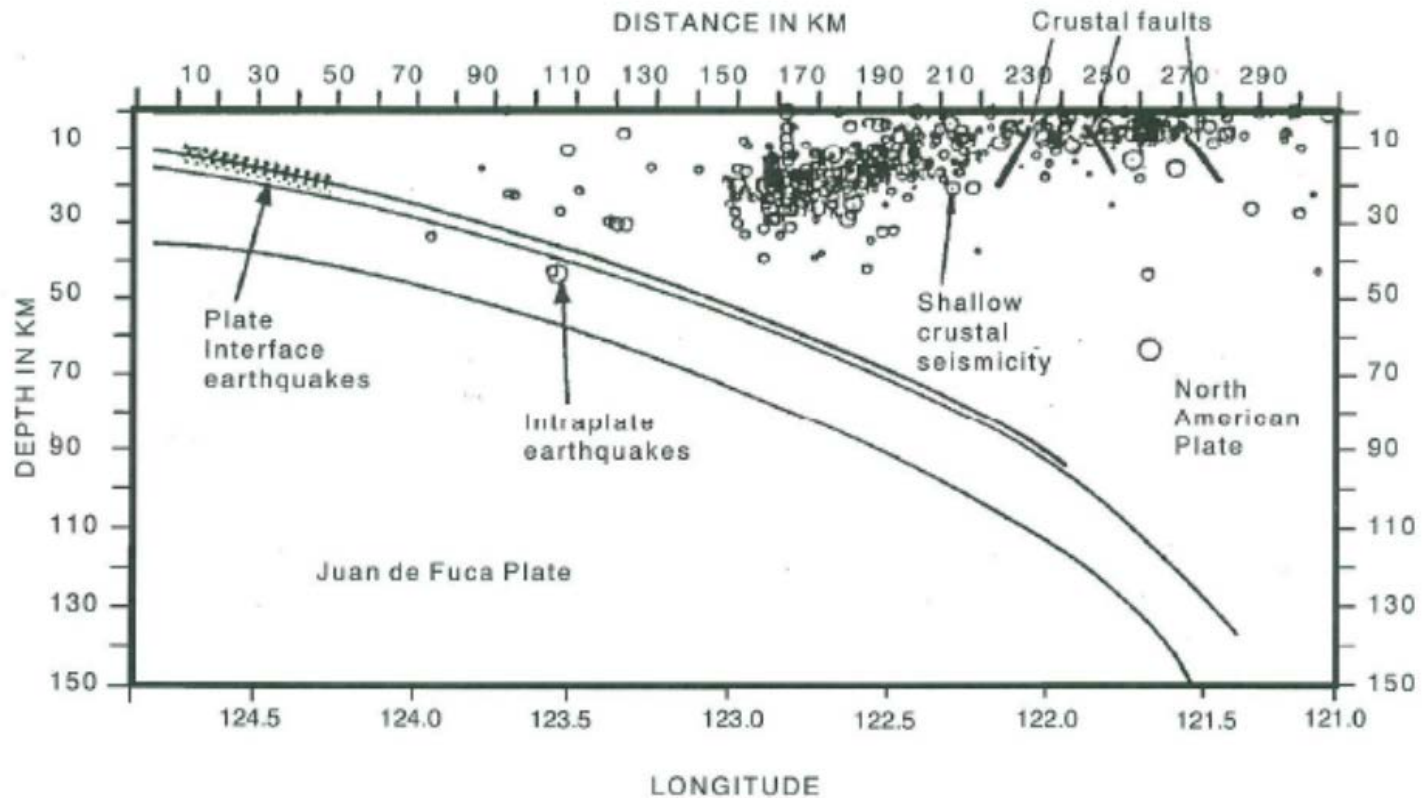
Pacific Northwest Seismicity



SOURCE: Heaton and Hartzell (1987)

NOTE: Features shown are for illustrative purposes only and are approximate

Seismicity Sources



SOURCE: Modified from Geomatrix Consultants (1995)

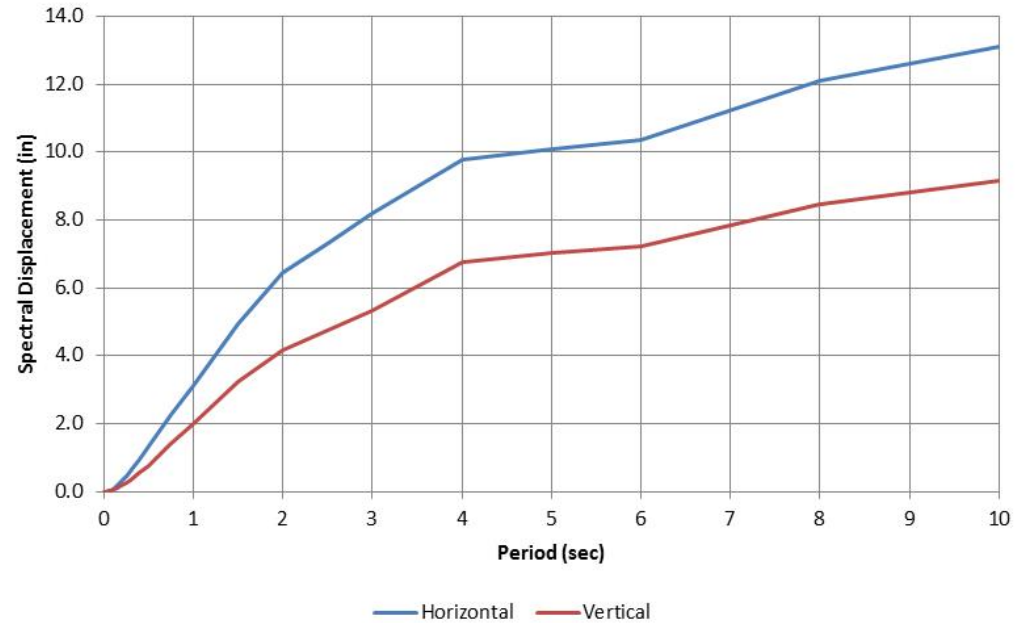
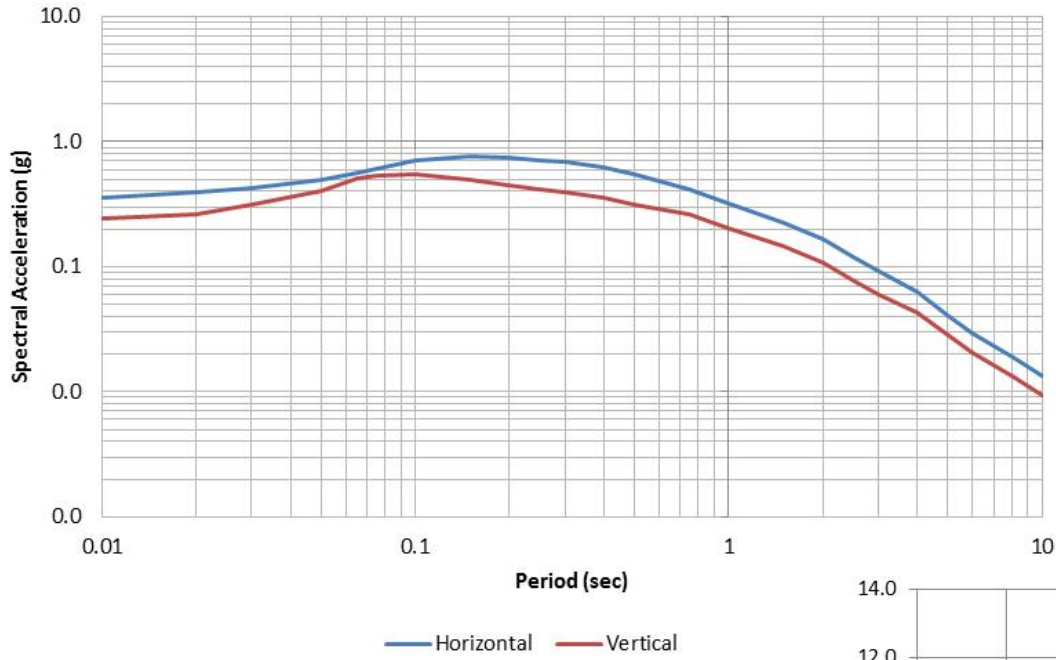
Seismic Sources

- Primarily seismic source is the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), with rupture distance of about 35 km
- Additional local shallow crustal faults
 - Big Lagoon – Bald Mountain fault, rupture distance of about 15 km
 - Trinidad fault, about 45 km

Seismic Hazards

- Use USGS seismic source model
- Perform probabilistic seismic hazard analysis for 5% probability of exceedance in 50 years (return period of 975 years)
- Develop rock outcrop horizontal and vertical spectra
- Since CSZ controls, near-source and directivity effects were not needed

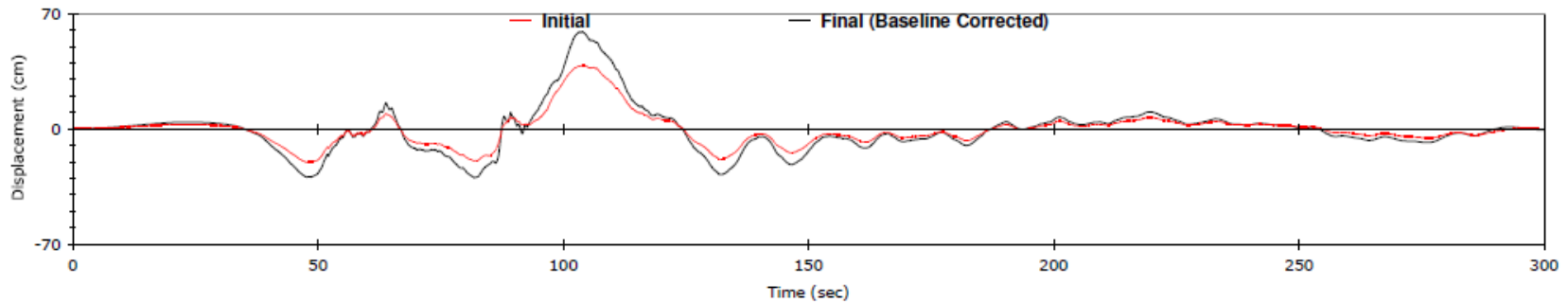
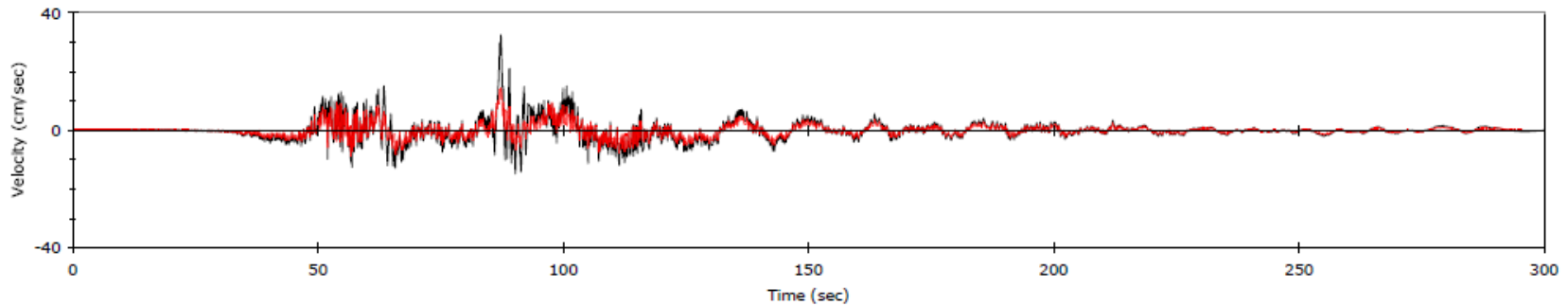
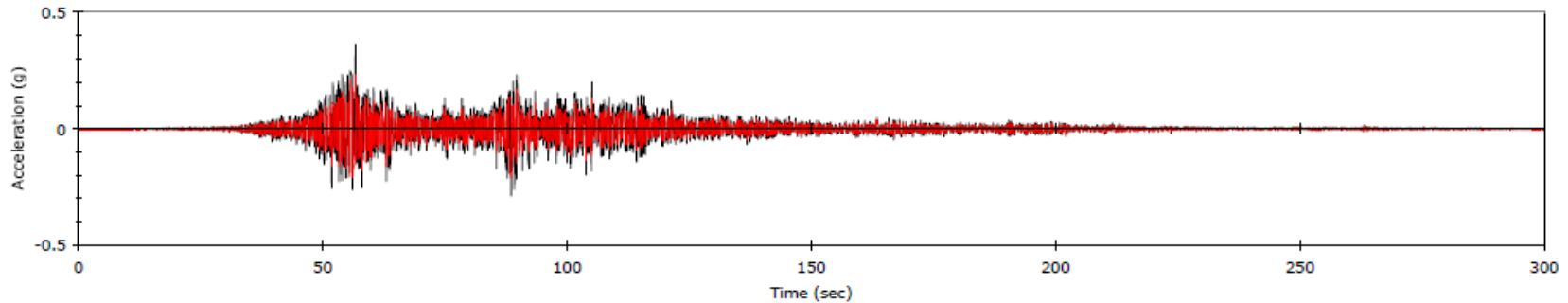
Outcrop Spectra



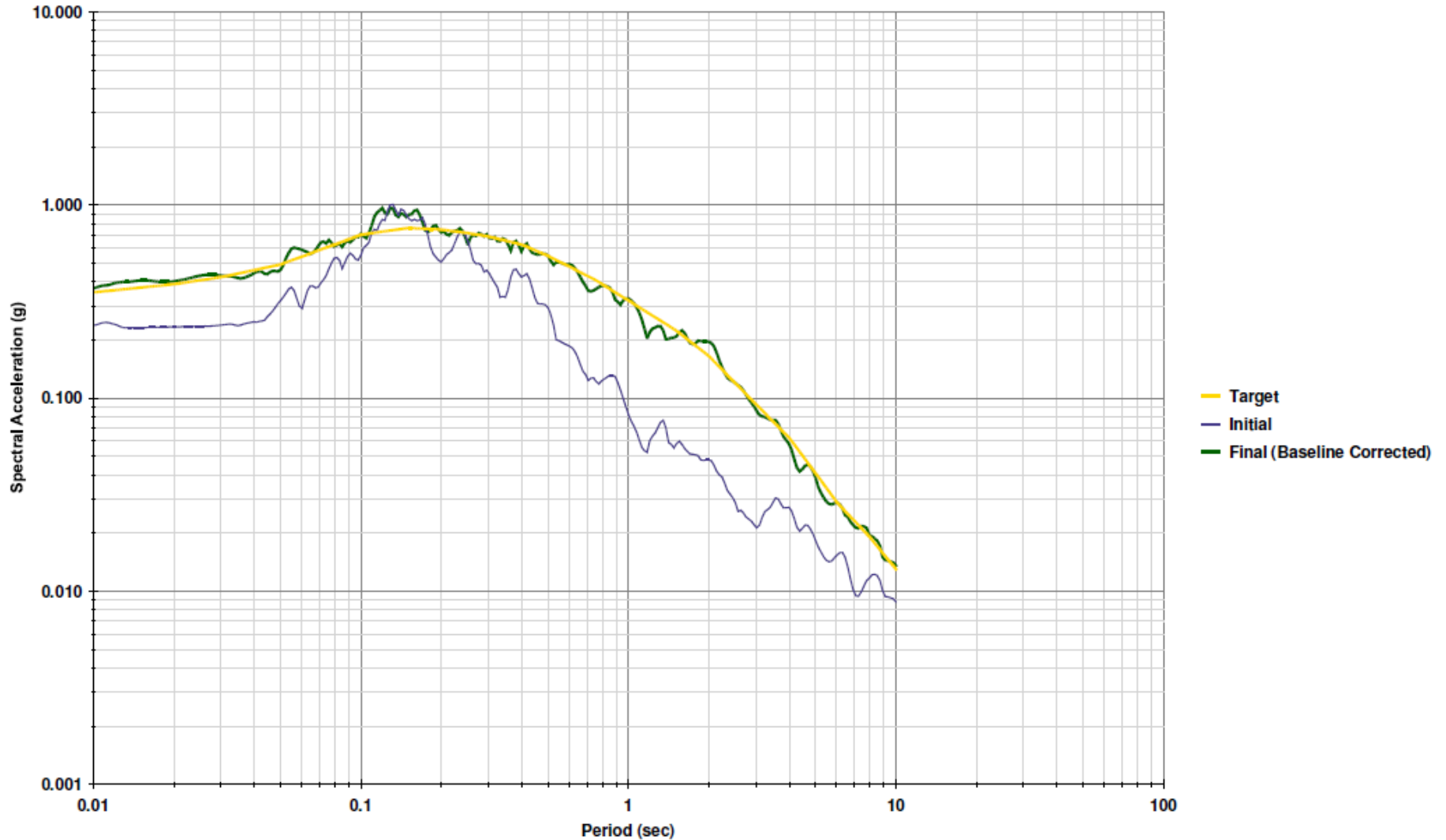
Time Histories

- Seven sets (each set having two orthogonal horizontal motions) of time histories
- Time histories were selected from historical records based on spectral shape, frequency content, source mechanism, and site conditions
- Earthquakes from Japan, Chile, and Taiwan up to 300-sec long were selected
- Spectrally matched to outcrop horizontal spectrum

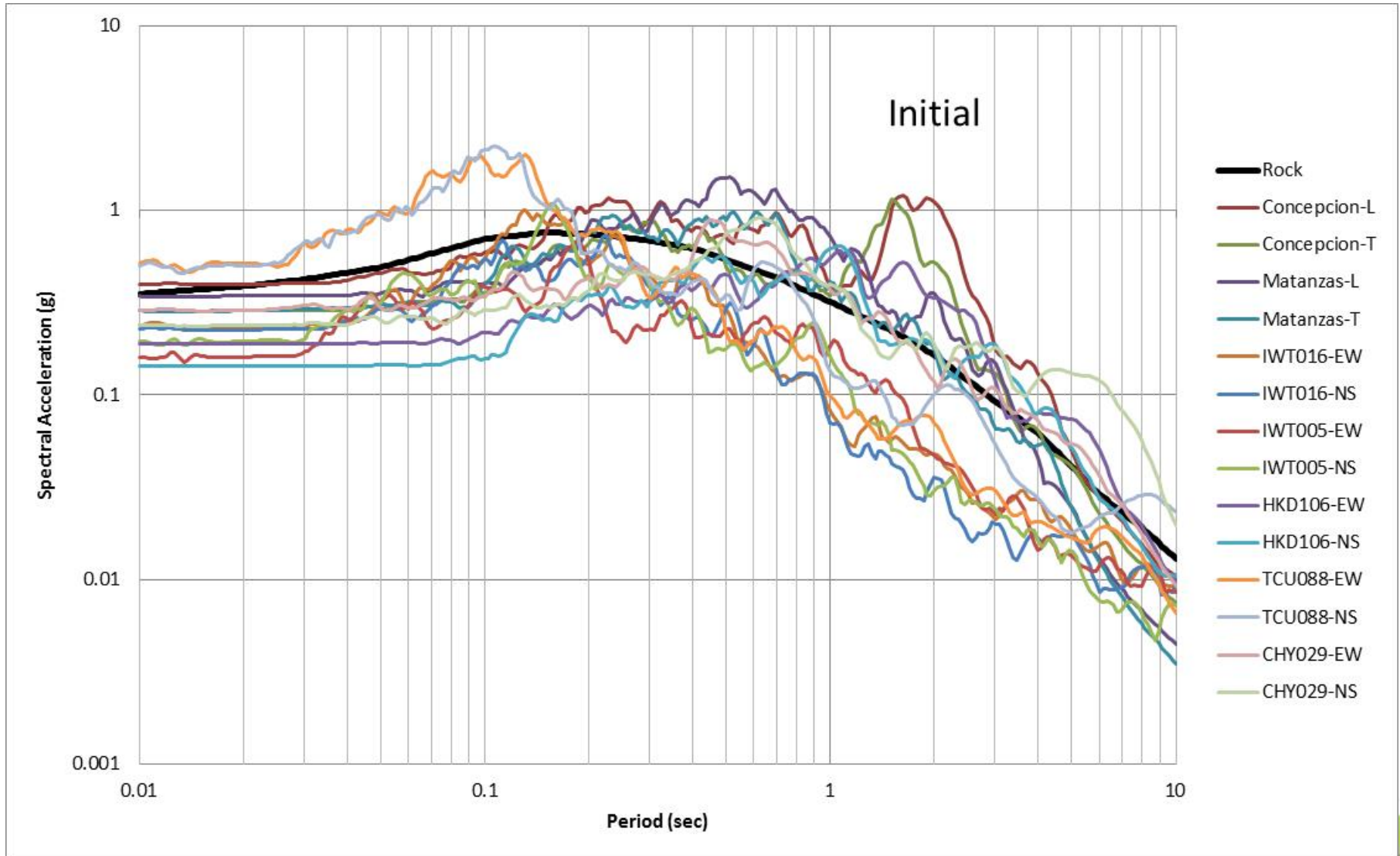
Spectrally Matched Time History



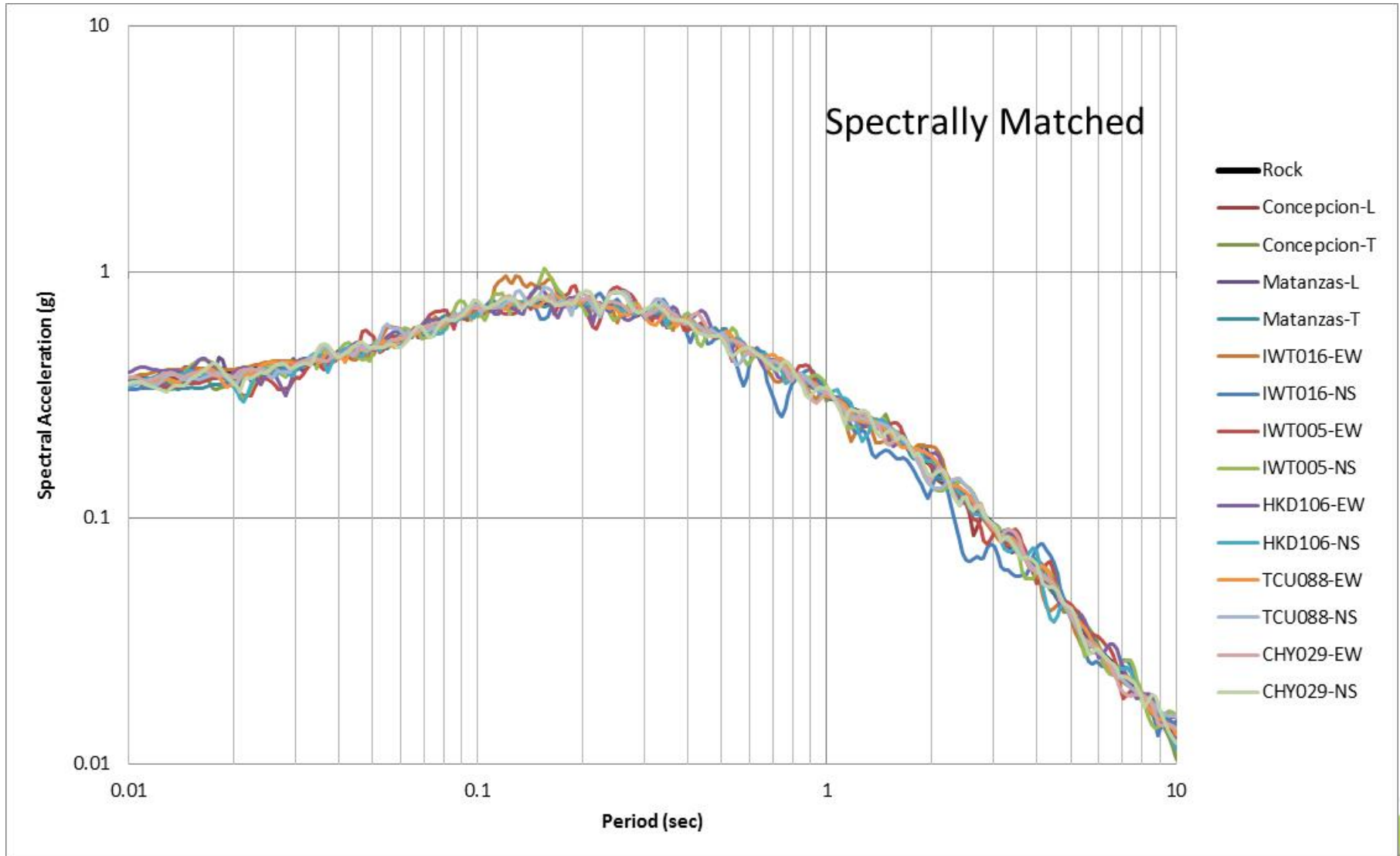
Spectrally Matched Time History



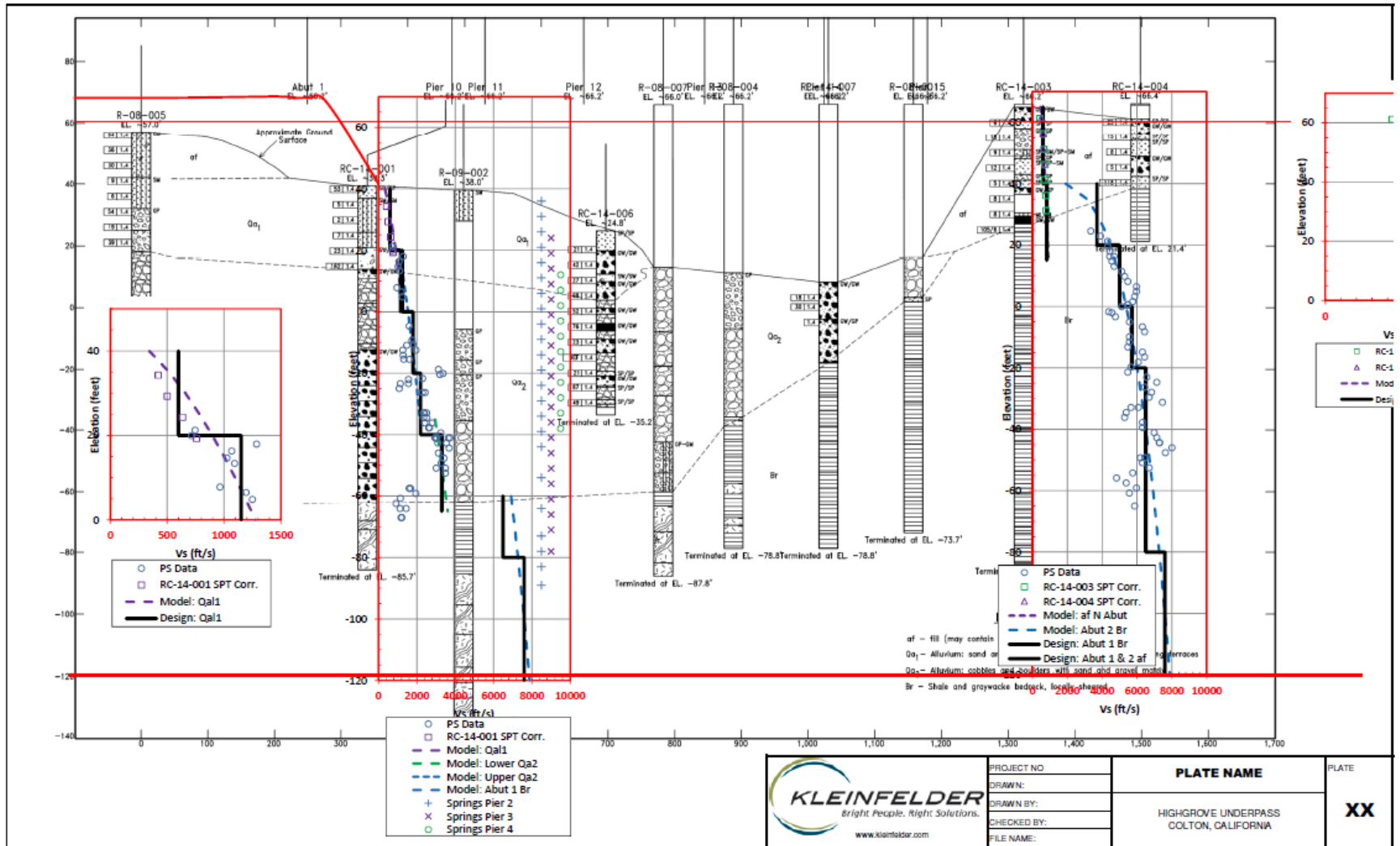
Original Time Histories



Spectrally Matched Time Histories



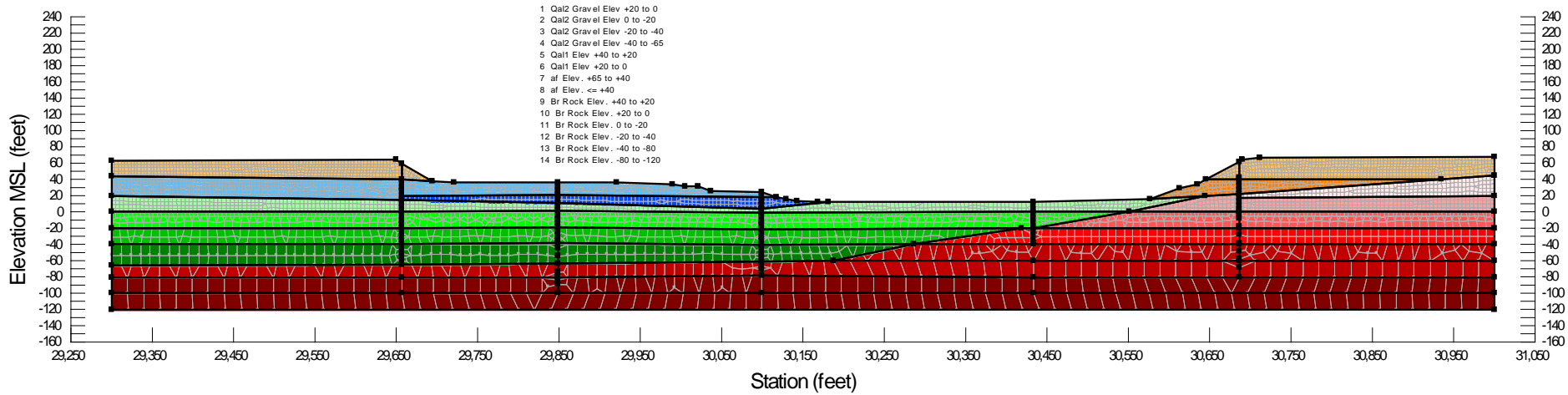
Shear Wave Velocity



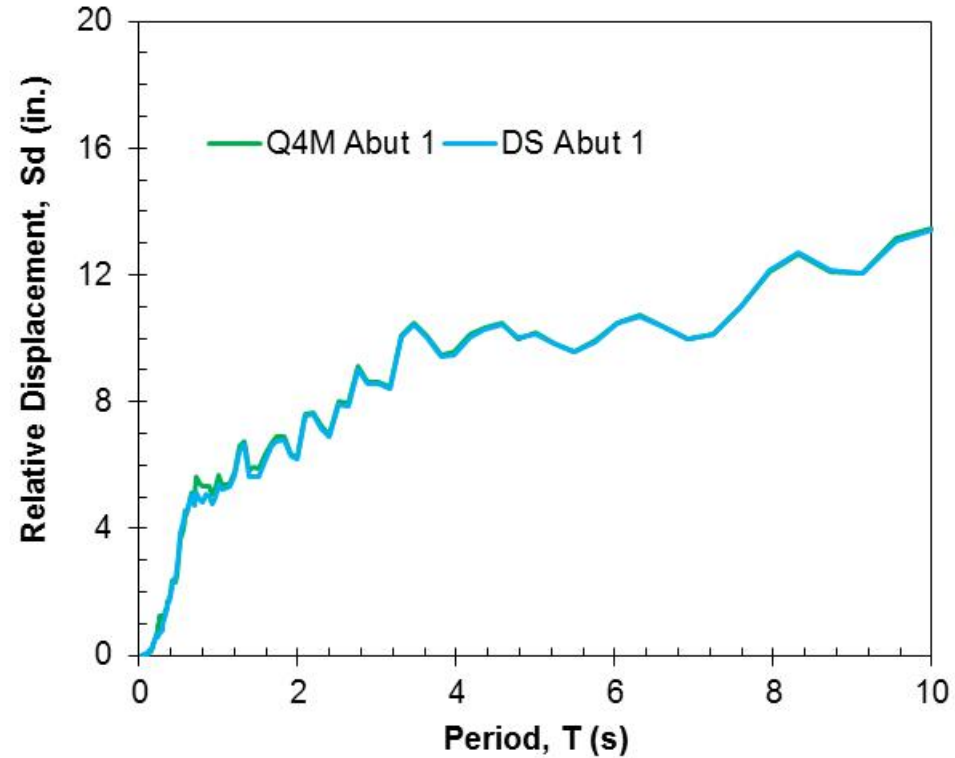
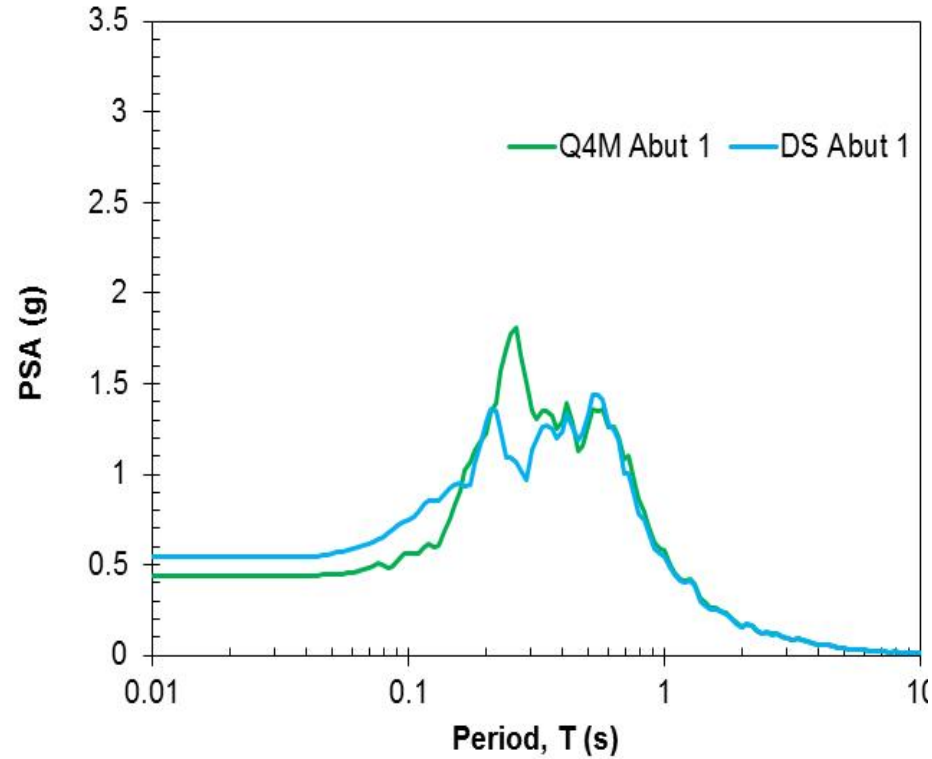
Site Response Analysis

- Seven sets (14) of time histories
- 1D analysis in transverse direction using DEEPSOIL at each abutment and bent location
- 2D analysis in longitudinal direction using QUAD4M
- Free-field response at the surface at each abutment and bent location

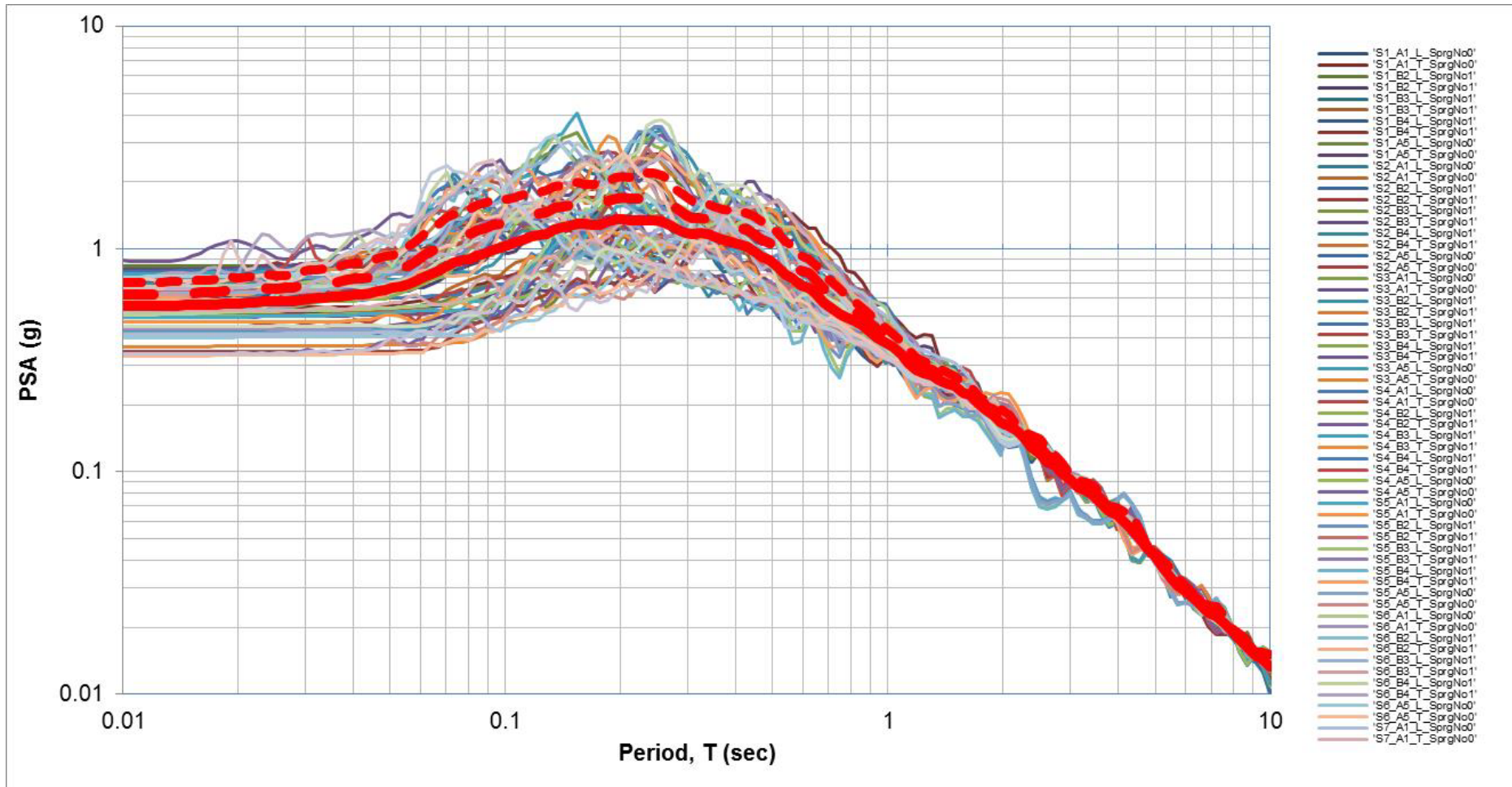
2D Model



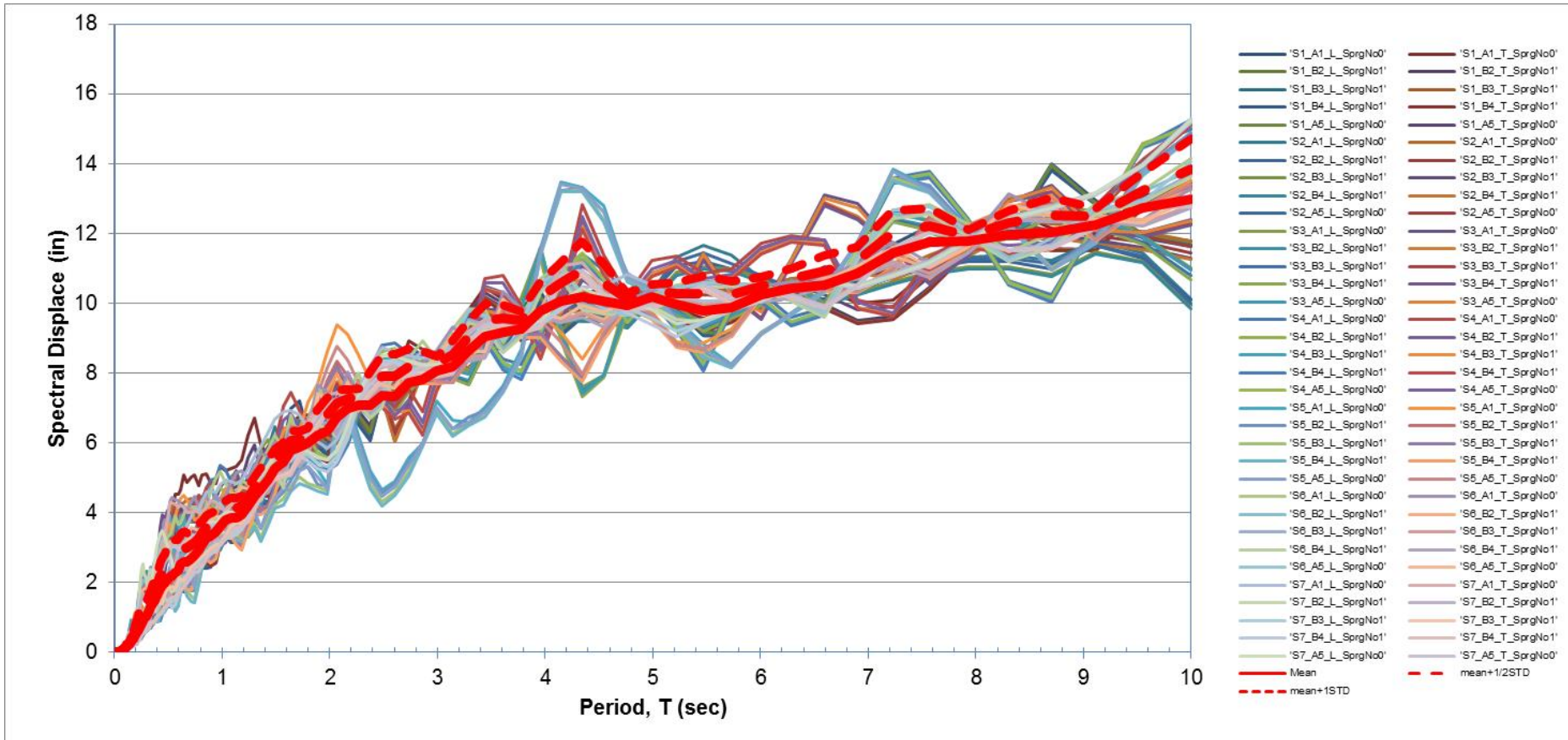
Verification – QUAD4M and DEEPSOIL Comparison in Transverse



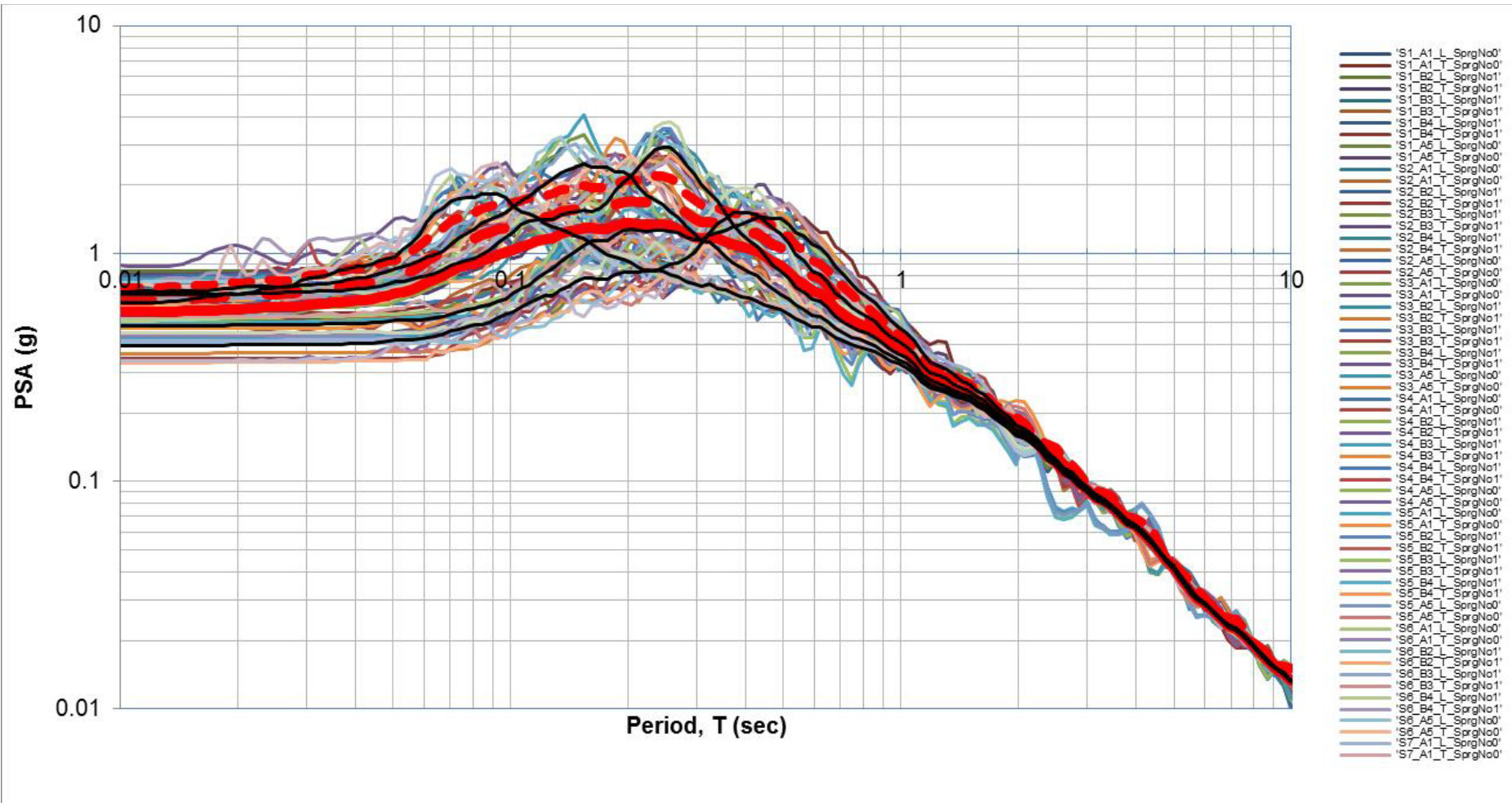
Results – Surface Spectra



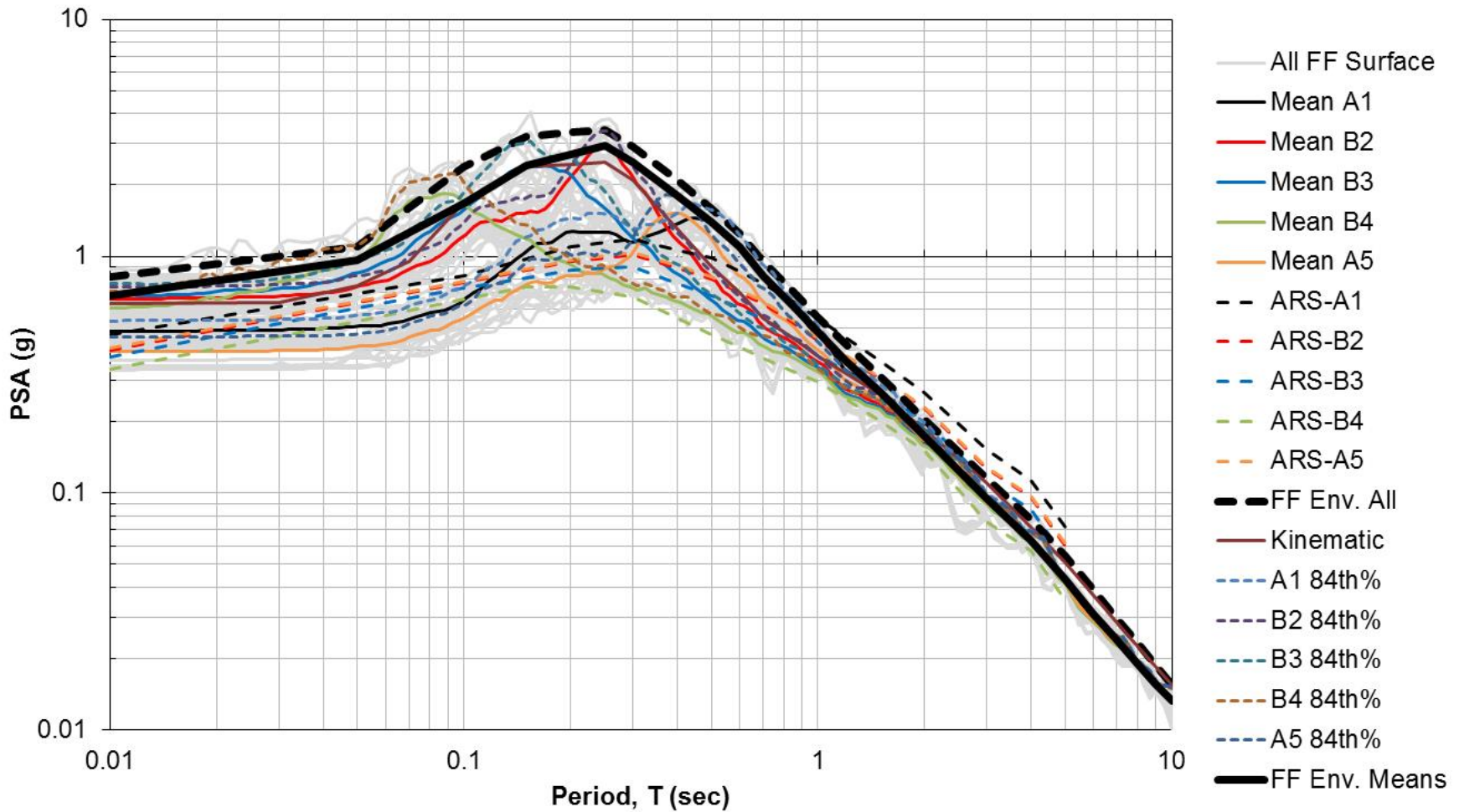
Results – Surface Spectra



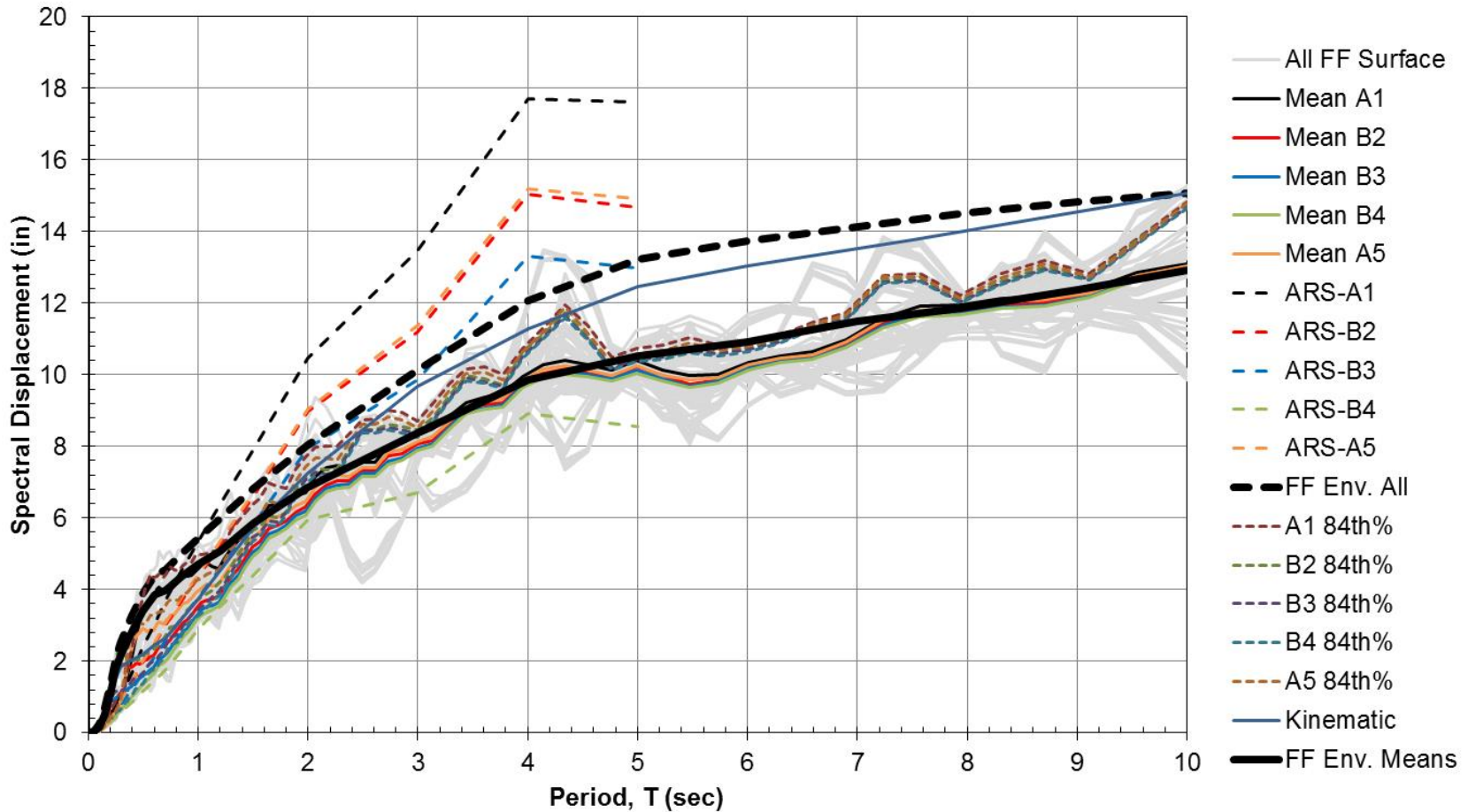
Results – Surface Spectra



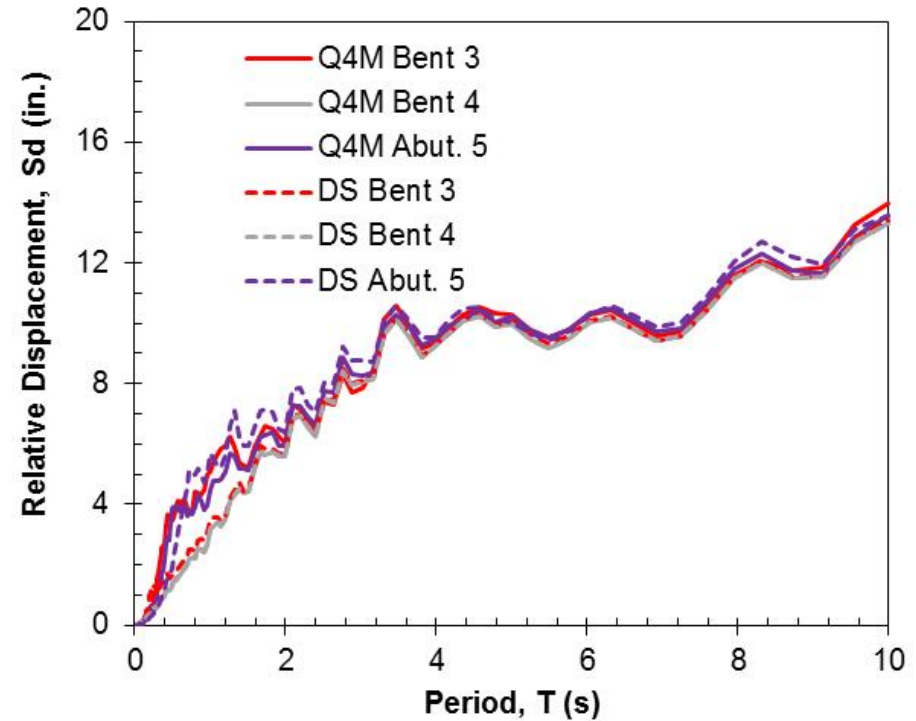
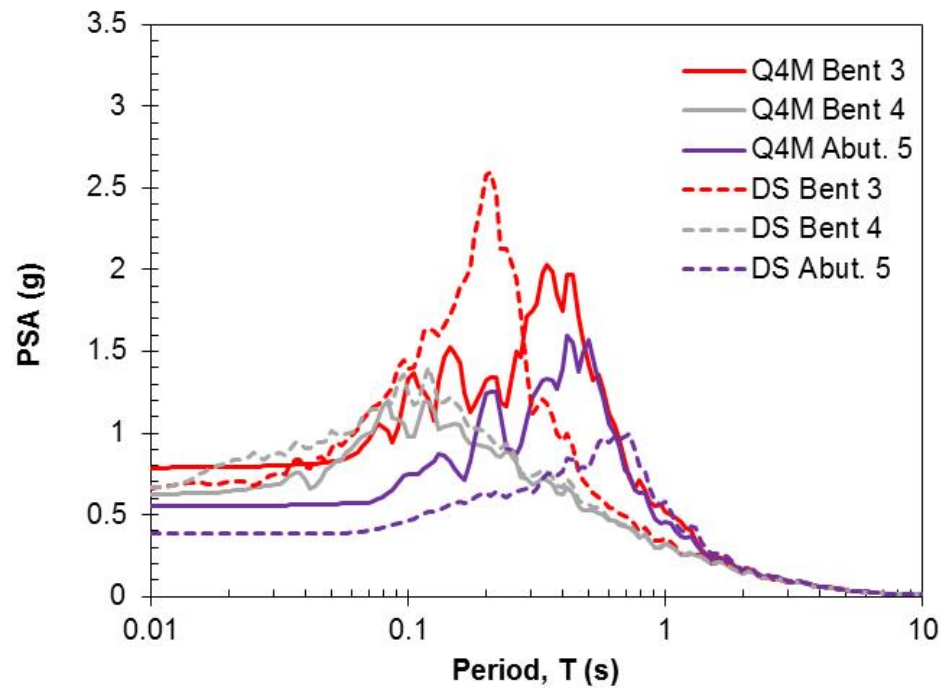
Results – Surface Spectra



Results – Surface Spectra



QUAD4M and DEEPSOIL Comparison in Longitudinal



Questions?

