SSI and SSSI in Highly Seismic Urban Regeneration Zones

Ibbi Almufti 2015 SCEC Workshop January 29

New Transbay Transit Center (TTC)



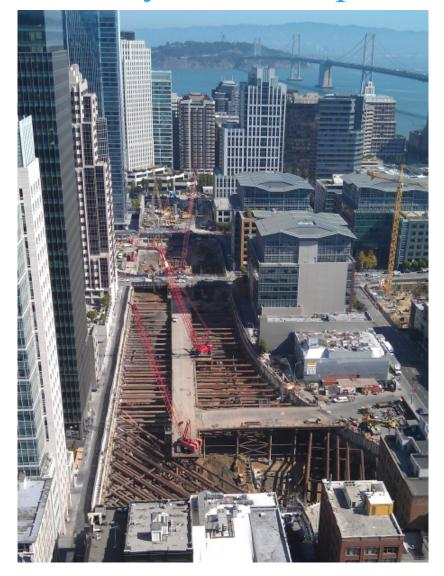
185ft wide x 65ft deep excavation x 1400 ft long

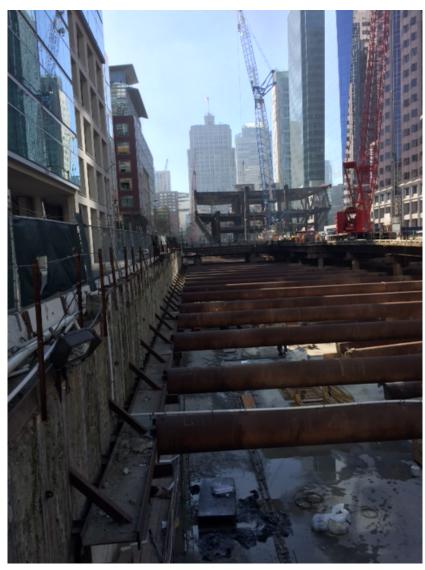
Transbay Bus Ramps



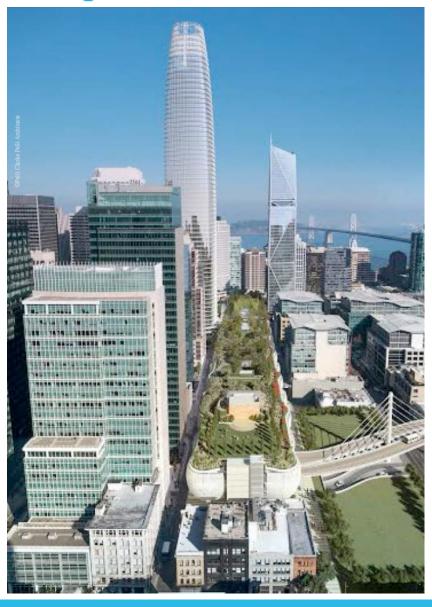
ARUP

Transbay Redevelopment Area – Current View

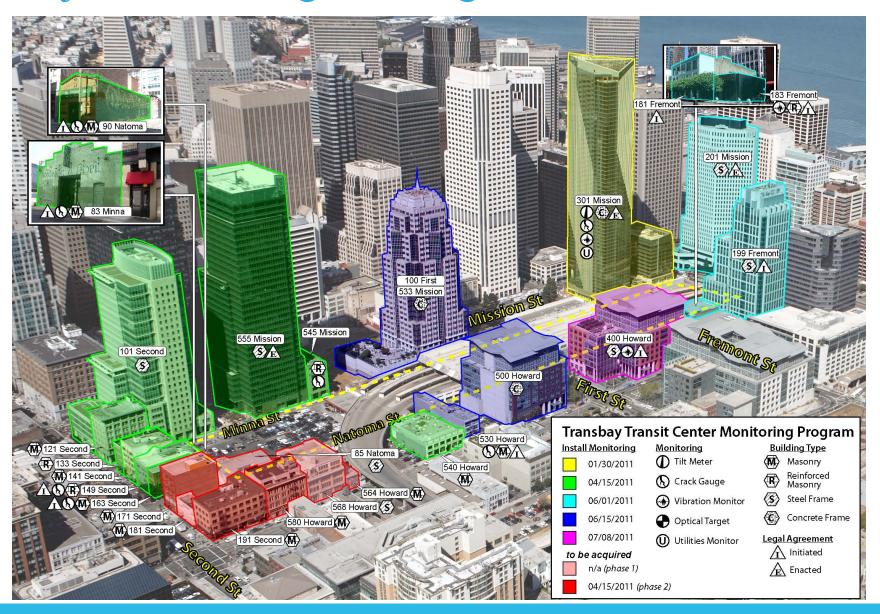




Transbay Redevelopment Area – Future View (~2017)



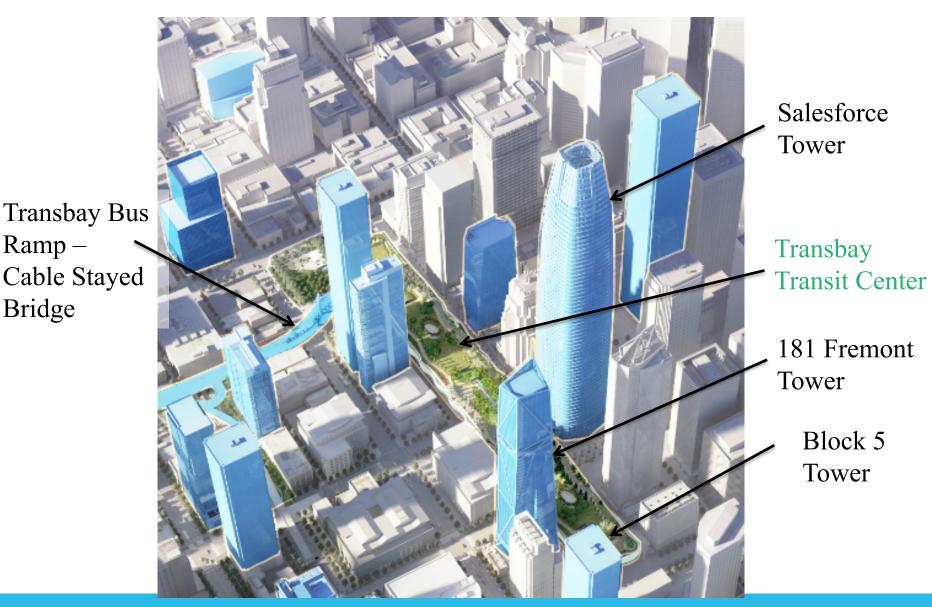
Adjacent Existing Buildings



Adjacent New Structures

Ramp –

Bridge

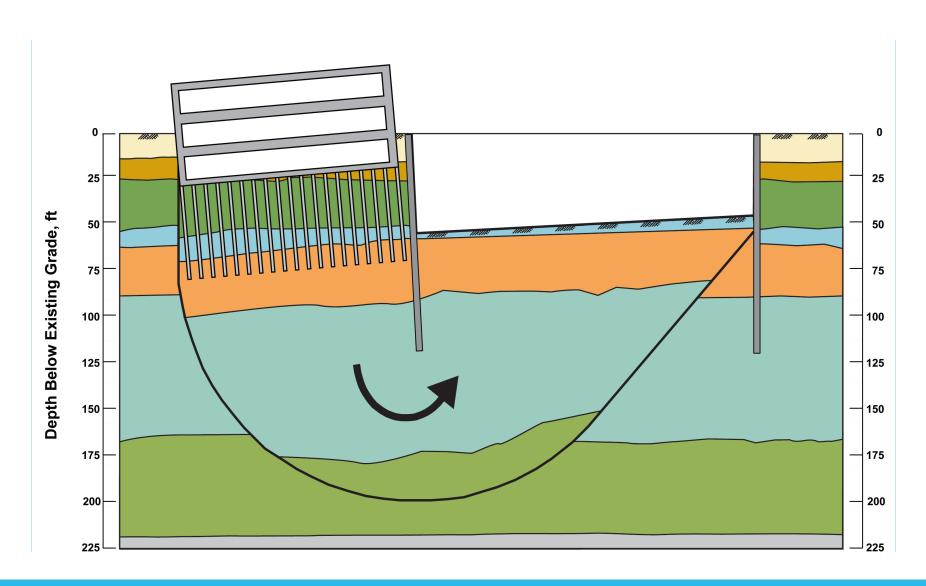


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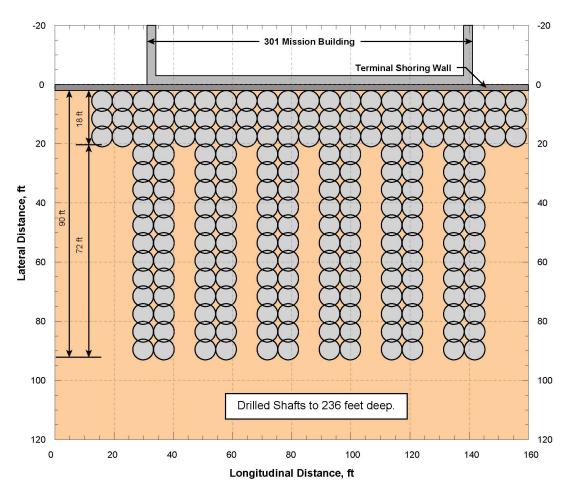
Arup's Scope

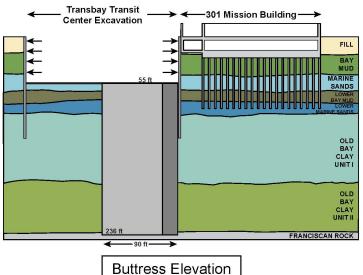
- GEOR and SEOR for several buildings
- Major construction monitoring instrumentation system
- Ground motion development:
 - Developed bedrock motions explicitly incorporating velocity pulses using a "pulse-included" CMS approach (Almufti et al., Earthquake Spectra, online)
 - Non-linear site response analysis
 - Kinematic effects on deep basements (SSI)
- SSSI scope includes:
 - Prediction of excavation-induced movements of adjacent *existing* buildings
 - Assurance that *new* towers do not invalidate earthquake performance requirements of TTC
 - Quantifying static and seismic load-paths between soils, piles and adjacent basements for structural design

Excavation Near Heavy Things



301 Mission Buttress Plan

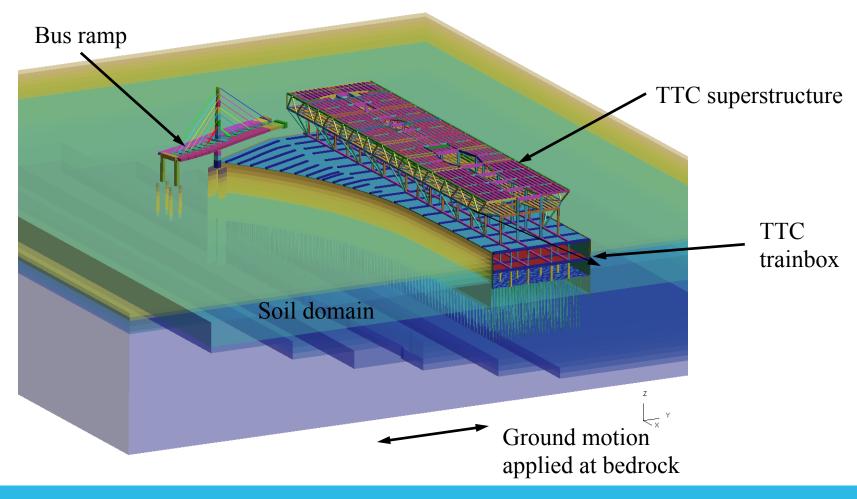




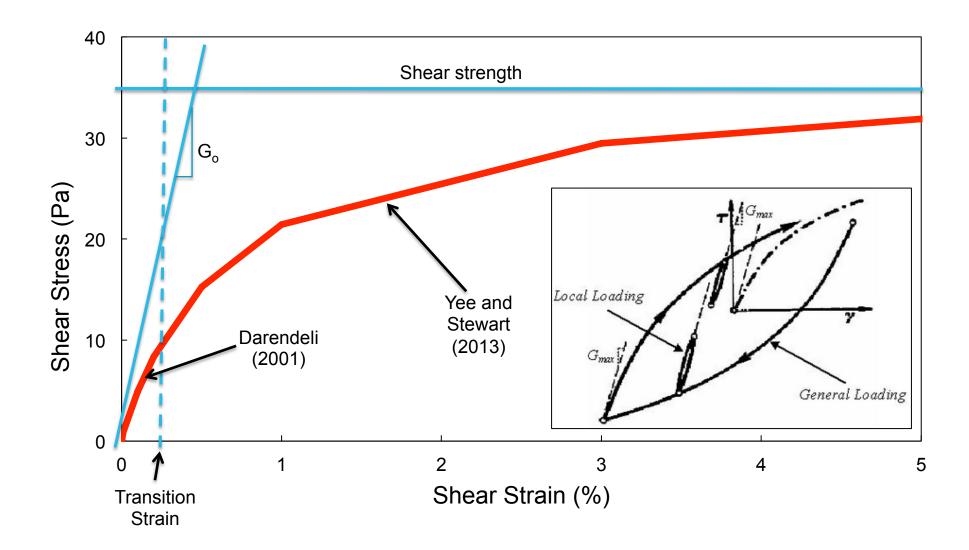
Total Number of Shafts = 207 shafts Depth of all Shafts = 236 ft Primary Shafts = 93 shafts Secondary Shafts = 114 shafts

Advanced Numerical Simulation using LS-DYNA

- Large (non uniform) 3D non-linear soil domain to bedrock
- Construction sequence followed by earthquake response
- Extensively validated LS-DYNA modeling techniques



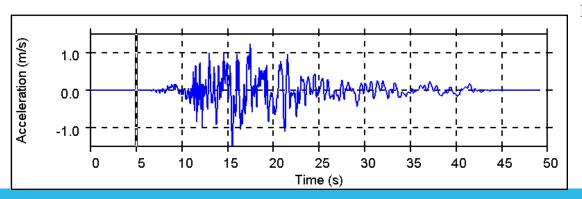
Constitutive Soil Behavior



Non-linear Site Response Analyses in LS-DYNA

Reference: Bolisetti, C., Whittaker, A. S., Mason B., Almufti, I, Willford, M. Equivalent linear and nonlinear site response analysis for design and risk assessment of safety-related nuclear structures. Nuclear Engineering and Design. 2014.

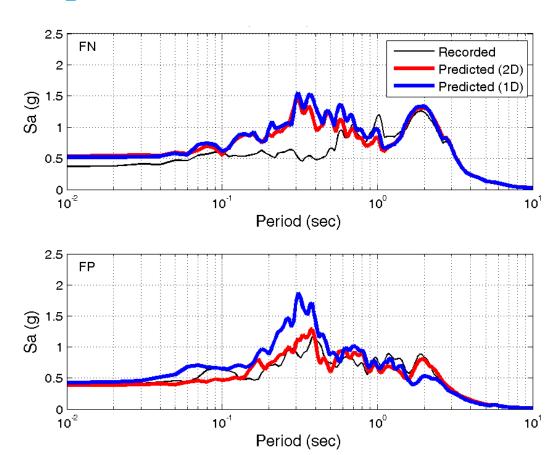
z ___ x



Deformations Magnified x50

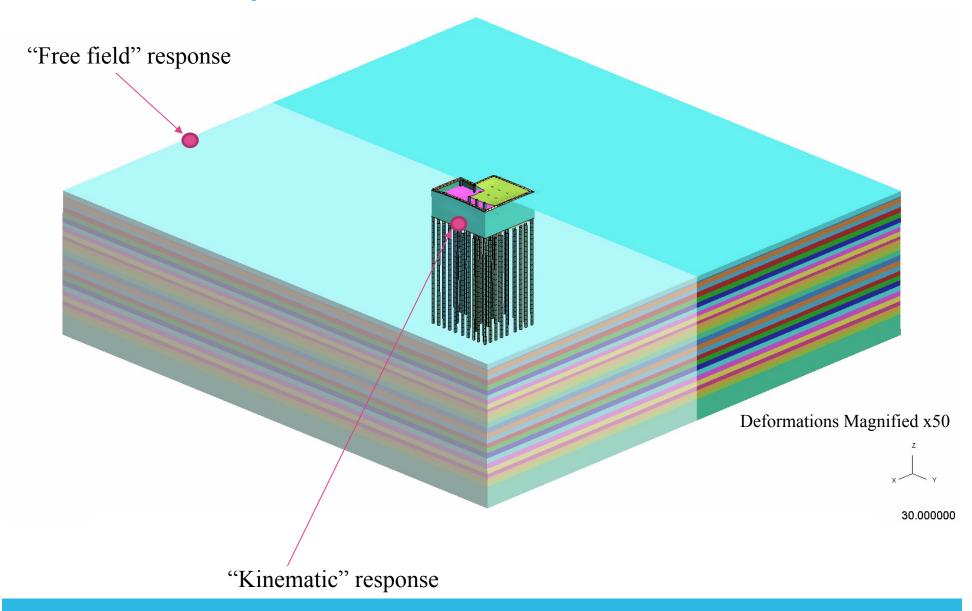
Validation of Non-linear Site Response Analyses: Service Hall Array, Japan

- Bi-directional shaking
- Explicit consideration of strain-rate effect
- Added damping: 2%

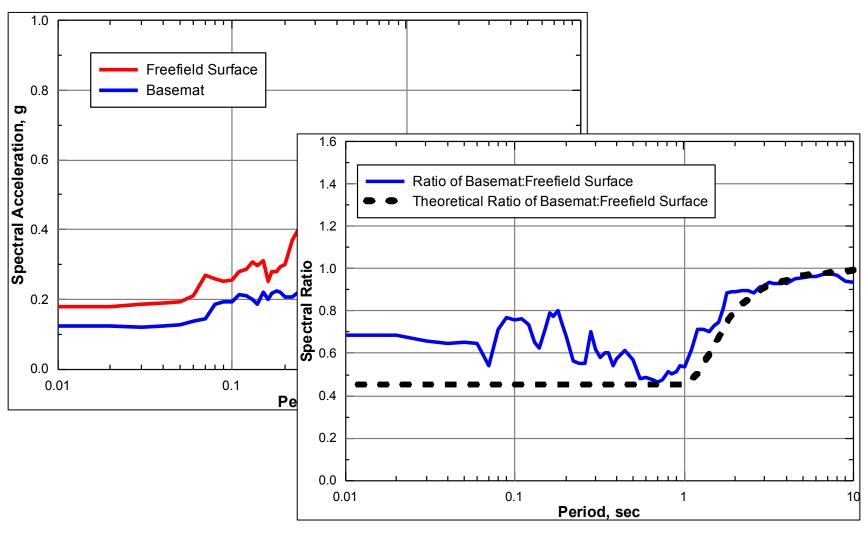


Upcoming reference: Motamed, R., Stanton, K. Almufti, I., Ellison, K. and Willford, M. *An Evaluation of Site Response Analysis Methods: Case Study of the Service Hall Array in Japan*. Earthquake Spectra. In Review.

3D SSI Analysis to Assess Kinematic Effects



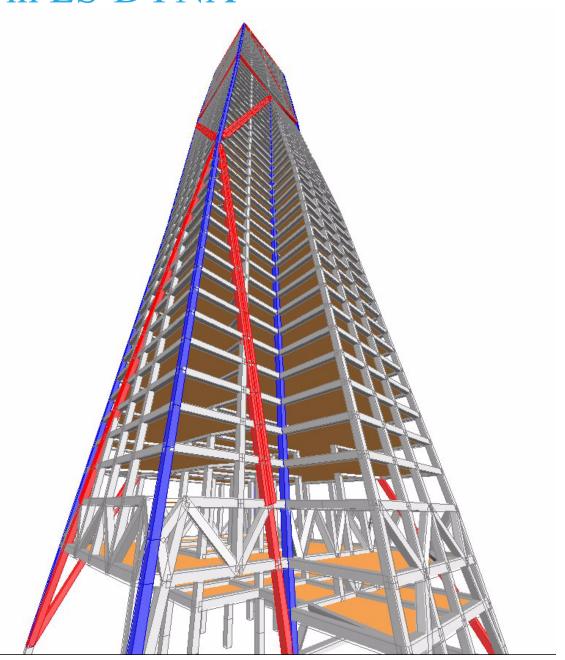
Kinematic Effects



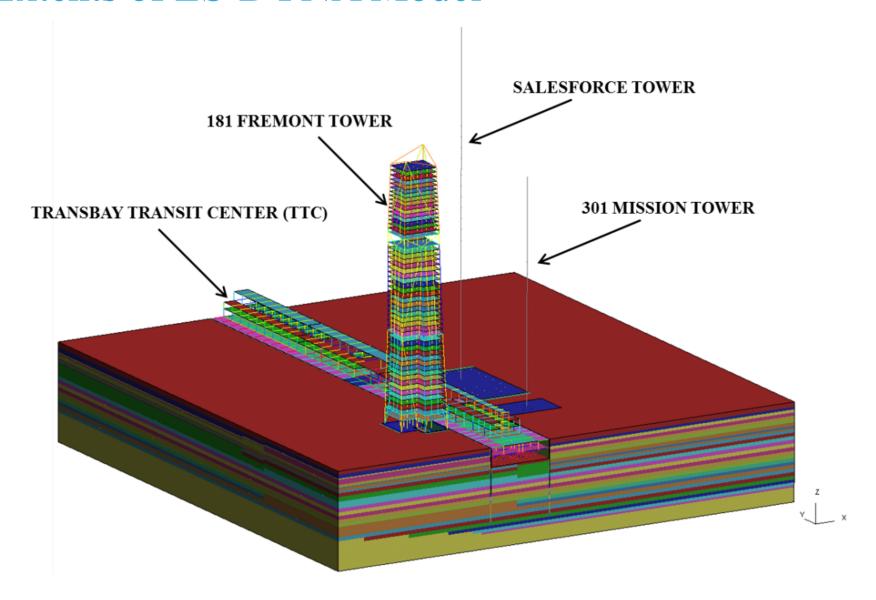
Reference: Stewart, J.P., Tileylioglu, S. *Input Ground Motions for Tall Buildings with Subterranean Levels*. PEER Tall Buildings Initiative, Task 8

Structural Modeling in LS-DYNA

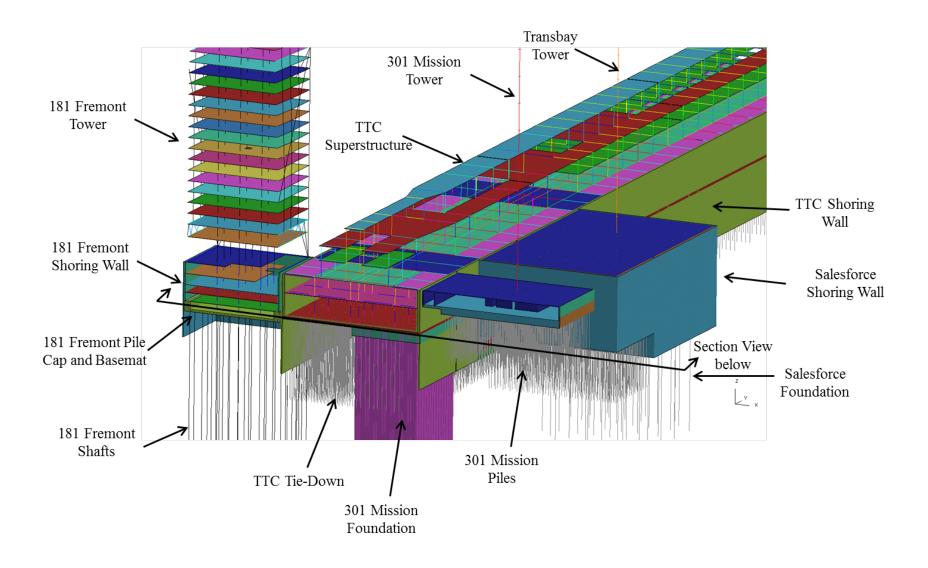
- Non-linear materials including cracking, yield, degradation
- Energy dissipating devices including BRB's, dampers and isolators
- Uplift
- Contact surfaces
- Non-linear geometry captured explicitly



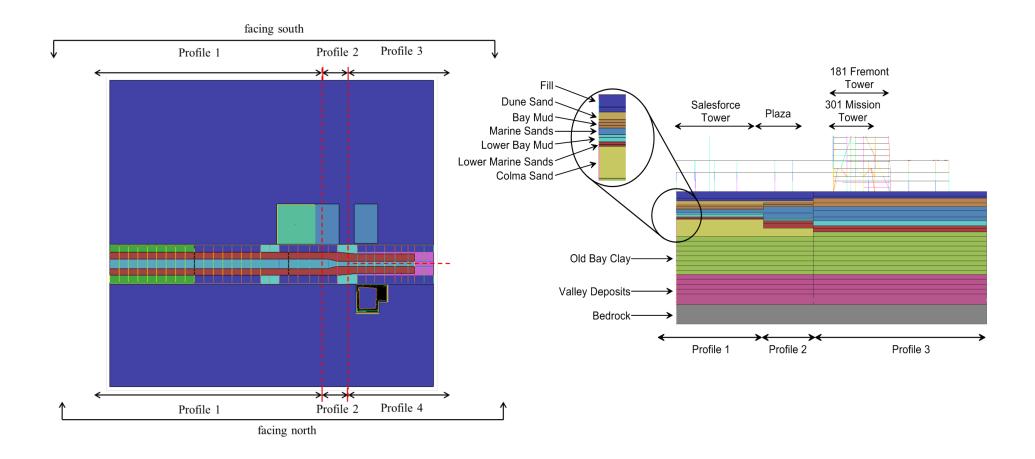
Extents of LS-DYNA Model



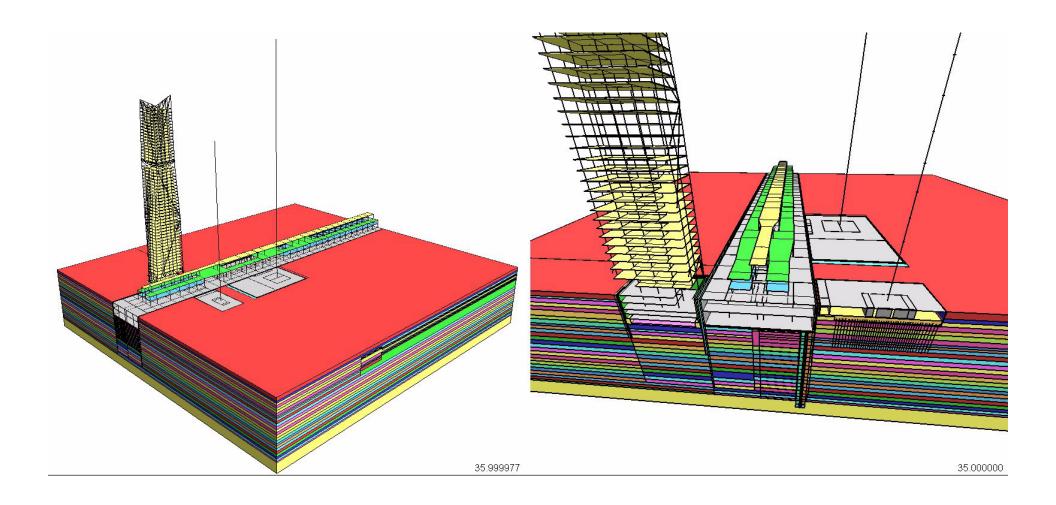
Structural Elements in LS-DYNA Model



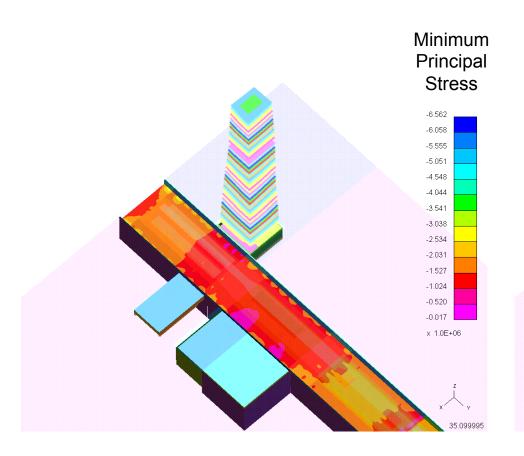
Stratigraphy

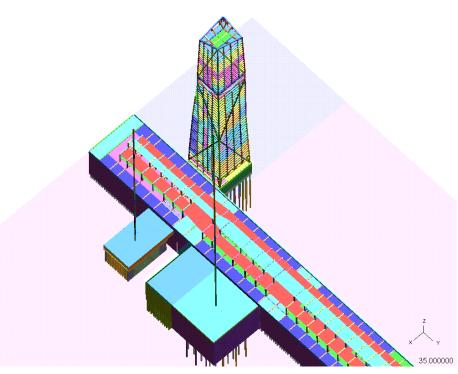


3D SSSI Analysis of Transbay Area

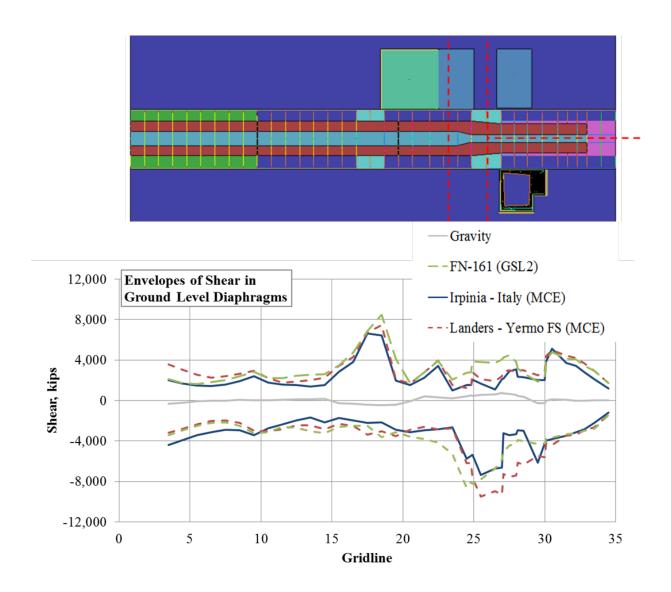


Stress Induced in TTC Mezzanine Diaphragm

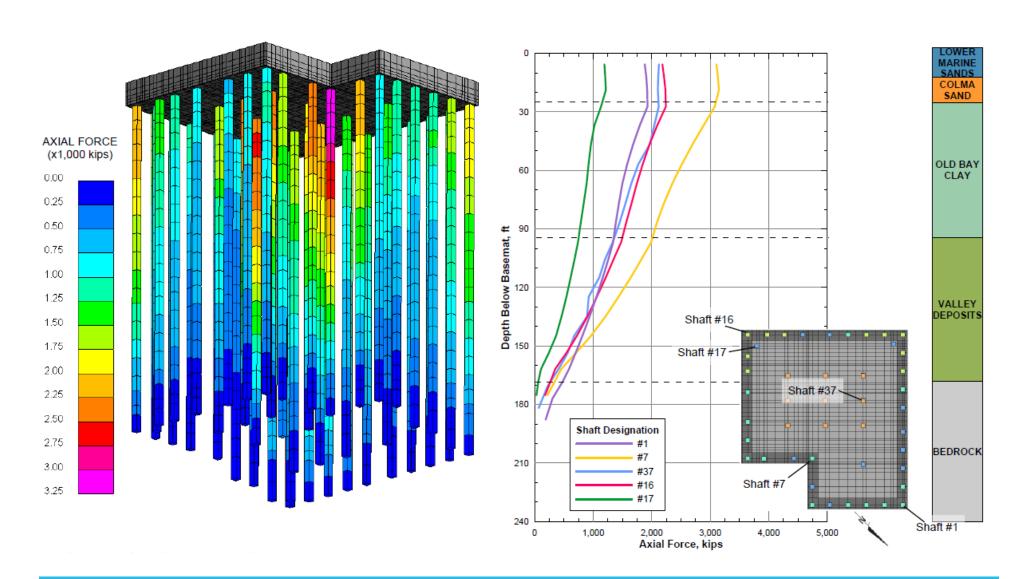




Shear Forces in TTC Ground Level Diaphragm

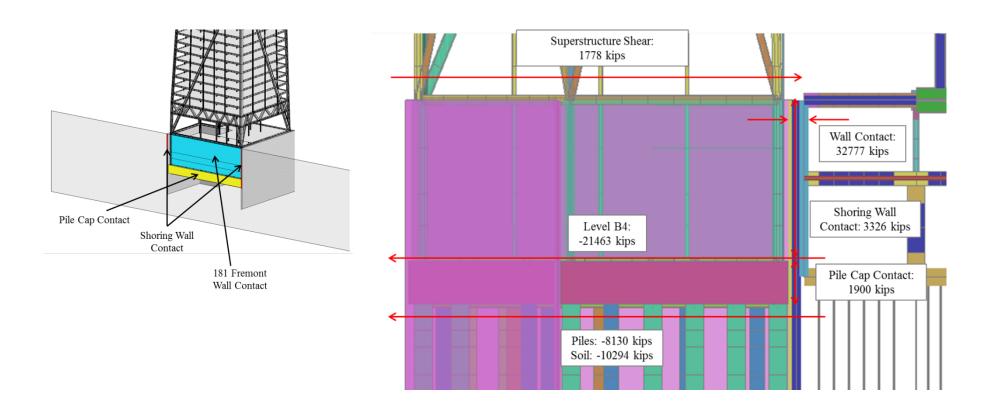


Forces in 181 Fremont Shafts

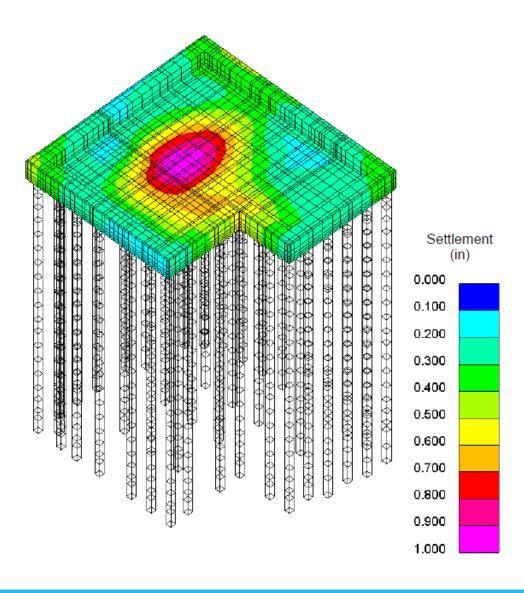


Instantaneous Shear Stresses in the 181 Fremont Below Grade Structure

Forces at t=17.6 sec



Settlement of 181 Fremont Tower



Summary

- Major urban development with many stakeholders concerned about interactions between their properties
- Detailed 3D geometry and fully non-linear modeling reduces the number of judgment calls required
- These types of simulation always provide insights into complex behaviors that are valuable in making effective and economical designs.
- Extensive validation is essential, and Peer Review necessary

Thank You

D3PLOT: Nonlinear BRB's - Liquefaction

