GEOTECHNICAL EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING



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Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering

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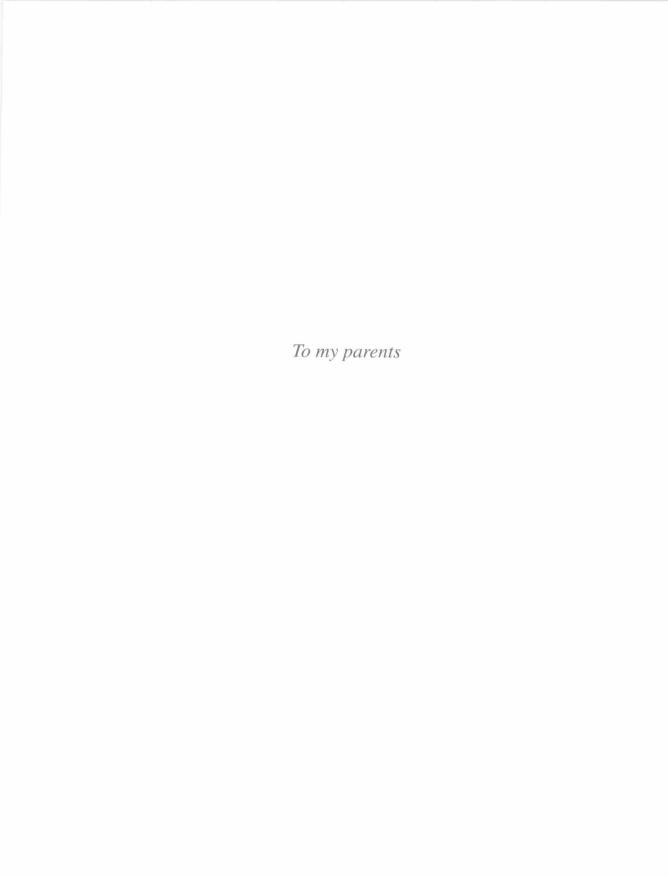
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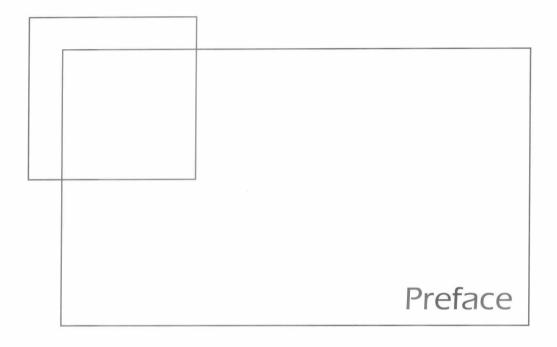
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Compared to most disciplines of civil engineering, geotechnical earthquake engineering is quite young. While the damaging effects of earthquakes have been known for centuries, the strong contribution of soils to the magnitude and pattern of earthquake damage was not widely appreciated until relatively recently. Following damaging earthquakes in 1964 in Niigata, Japan and Alaska, and spurred by the growth of the nuclear power industry in the 1960s and 1970s, the field of geotechnical earthquake engineering has grown rapidly. Although much remains to be learned, the field has matured to the point where generally accepted theories and analytical procedures now exist for many important problems.

The purpose of this book is to introduce the reader to the concepts, theories, and procedures of geotechnical earthquake engineering. It is intended for use as a text in graduate courses on geotechnical earthquake engineering and as a reference book for practicing engineers. Recognizing that geotechnical earthquake engineering is a broad, multidisciplinary field, the book draws from seismology, geology, structural engineering, risk analysis, and other technical disciplines.

The book is written at a level suitable for students with knowledge equivalent to that of a senior (fourth-year) civil engineering student. The student should have had basic courses in soil mechanics, structural engineering, and hydraulics; introductory courses in geology and probability/statistics would also be helpful. Many graduate students will have

xvi Preface

had courses in structural dynamics or soil dynamics by the time they begin study of geotechnical earthquake engineering. For those readers without prior exposure, introductions to the nomenclature and mathematics of dynamic systems, structural dynamics, and probability are presented in three appendices.

ORGANIZATION

The subject matter falls into two main categories. The appendices and the first six chapters present fundamental principles of seismology, ground motion, dynamics, and soil behavior. Applications of these principles to the practical problems most commonly encountered in geotechnical earthquake engineering practice are presented in the last six chapters.

Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the types of damage that can occur during earth-quakes and to the problems they present to geotechnical earthquake engineers. Basic concepts of earthquake seismology and the terminology used to describe earthquakes and their effects are described in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes ground motion measurement, the parameters used to characterize strong ground motion, and methods for prediction of those parameters. Deterministic and probabilistic seismic hazard analyses are presented in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 introduces the reader to wave propagation, beginning with simple one-dimensional body waves in homogeneous materials and extending to surface waves and multidimensional, layered systems. The properties of soil that control their wave propagation behavior are described in Chapter 6. Field and laboratory techniques for measurement of these properties are also described.

Chapter 7 presents methods for analysis of ground response during earthquakes, beginning with one-dimensional ground response analysis and moving through two- and three-dimensional dynamic response analyses. Both frequency- and time-domain approaches are described. Chapter 7 concludes with an introduction to the basic concepts and effects of soil-structure interaction. The effects of local soil conditions on ground motions and earthquake damage are described in Chapter 8. Chapter 8 also introduces the concept of design ground motions, and how they are obtained from site-specific analyses and from building codes. Chapter 9 deals with liquefaction—it begins with a conceptual framework for understanding various liquefaction-related phenomena and then presents practical procedures for evaluation of liquefaction hazards. Seismic stability of slopes is covered in Chapter 10, and seismic design of retaining structures in Chapter 11. Chapters 10 and 11 address their respective topics initially from pseudo-static and then from permanent displacement standpoints. Chapter 12 introduces commonly used soil improvement techniques for mitigation of seismic hazards.

PEDAGOGY

This book is the first to deal explicitly with the topic of geotechnical earthquake engineering. During its preparation, a great deal of time and effort was devoted to decisions regarding content and organization. The final form naturally reflects my own preference, but the text has been reviewed by many engineers from both academia and professional practice. Preparation of the text also involved a great deal of interpretation of information from a

Preface xvii

wide variety of sources. While the text reflects my own interpretation of this information, it is heavily referenced to allow readers to explore background or more detailed information on various geotechnical earthquake engineering topics.

A couple features are noteworthy. Two ground motions from the Loma Prieta earth-quake, one from a rock outcrop and one from the surface of a nearby deep soil deposit, are used to illustrate a number of concepts throughout the book. Differences in the amplitudes, frequency contents, and durations of the motions are emphasized in Chapter 3. The reasons for these differences later become apparent in Chapters 7 and 8. The book also emphasizes the use of transfer functions, particularly in the solution of ground response problems. The transfer function approach helps students form a more complete understanding of ground response—in the frequency domain as well as the time domain. With the advent of computer programs such as MATLAB, MathCad, and Mathematica, the Fourier analyses required in the transfer function approach are quite simple; students use MATLAB extensively in my soil dynamics and geotechnical earthquake engineering courses.

The book contains worked examples and homework problems. The example problems are intended to illustrate the basic concepts of the problems they address; to allow the results to be checked, a number involve calculations carried out to more significant figures than the accuracy of the procedures (and typical input data) would justify. Many of the important problems of geotechnical earthquake engineering, however, do not lend themselves to the type of short, well-defined homework problem that is readily placed in a book. My preference is to assign longer, project-oriented assignments based on actual case histories, and I recommend that the homework problems in this book be supplemented by such assignments.

UNITS

As in many other fields, the use of units in geotechnical earthquake engineering is neither uniform nor consistent. The current state of knowledge in geotechnical earthquake engineering has resulted from advances in a variety of technical fields and a variety of countries, many of which customarily use different units. Fortunately, most conform to relatively standard metric or British systems. Rather than attempt to force the use of one system or the other, this book uses dual units. In recognition of their origins, the most common units for each quantity is listed first with the alternative following in parentheses. The approach is intended to allow all readers to proceed through the material without stopping to convert (mentally or otherwise) from one set of units to another. To encourage familiarity with both sets of units, some example and homework problems are specified in metric units and some in British units.

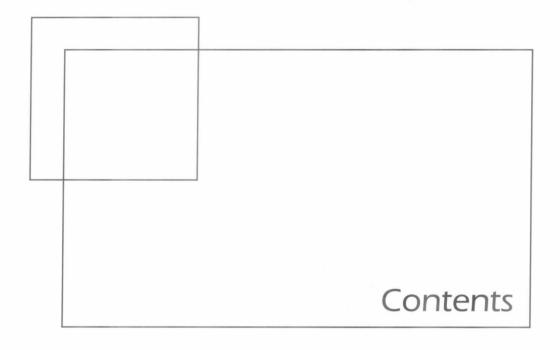
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xviii Preface

As this book evolved from a collection of lecture notes and handouts, it was continually improved by comments and suggestions from many students in my soil dynamics and geotechnical earthquake engineering courses. Their assistance is greatly appreciated. I am also grateful to many colleagues who provided constructive critical reviews of different parts of the book, including Dr. Donald G. Anderson, Dr. Juan Baez, Mr. David Baska, Dr. Gopal Biswas, Prof. Ross W. Boulanger, Dr. C.B. Crouse, Prof. Emeritus William J. Hall, Ms. Karen Henry, Prof. Carlton L. Ho, Prof. William D. Kovacs, Prof. Roberto T. Leon, Prof. Gregory R. MacRae, Dr. Lelio H. Mejia, Dr. Robert Pyke, Prof. Peter K. Robertson, Prof. Raj Siddharthan, Prof. Stewart Smith, Prof. Timothy D. Stark, and Prof. George M. Turkiyyah. Each made suggestions that improved the quality of the book. Prof. Geoffrey R. Martin and Prof. T. Leslie Youd reviewed substantial portions of the book; their efforts are particularly appreciated.

Finally, I am most grateful to my wife, Diane, and to my daughters, Katie and Megan. Preparation of this book involved several years of long working hours; I could not have done it without their cheerful understanding and encouragement.



	Pref	ace	XV
1	Intro	oduction to Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering	1
	1.1	Introduction 1	
	1.2	Background 1	
	1.3	Seismic Hazards 2	
		1.3.1 Ground Shaking, 2	
		1.3.2 Structural Hazards, 3	
		1.3.3 Liquefaction, 5	
		1.3.4 Landslides, 9	
		1.3.5 Retaining Structure Failures, 11	
		1.3.6 Lifeline Hazards, 11	
		1.3.7 Tsunami and Seiche Hazards, 13	
	1.4	Mitigation of Seismic Hazards 14	
	1.5	Significant Historical Farthquakes 14	

2	Seisi	mology and Earthquakes	18
	2.1	Introduction 18	
	2.2	Internal Structure of the Earth 18	
		2.2.1 Seismic Waves, 19	
		2.2.2 Internal Structure, 20	
	2.3	Continental Drift and Plate Tectonics 23	
		2.3.1 Plate Tectonics, 24	
		2.3.2 Plate Boundaries, 29	
	2.4	Faults 33	
		2.4.1 Fault Geometry, 33	
		2.4.2 Fault Movement, 34	
	2.5	Elastic Rebound Theory 36	
		2.5.1 Relationship to Earthquake Recurrence, 39	
		2.5.2 Relationship to Tectonic Environment, 41	
		2.5.3 Seismic Moment, 42	
	2.6	Other Sources of Seismic Activity 42	
	2.7	Geometric Notation 43	
	2.8	Location of Earthquakes 44	
	2.9	Size of Earthquakes 45	
		2.9.1 Earthquake Intensity, 45	
		2.9.2 Earthquake Magnitude, 46	
		2.9.3 Earthquake Energy, 50	
	2.10	Summary 51	
3	Stron	ng Ground Motion	54
	3.1	Introduction 54	
	3.2	Strong-Motion Measurement 56	
		3.2.1 Seismographs, 56	
		3.2.2 Data Acquisition and Digitization, 59	
		3.2.3 Strong-Motion Processing, 61	
		3.2.4 Strong-Motion Instrument Arrays, 62	
	2.2	3.2.5 Strong-Motion Records, 64	
	3.3	Ground Motion Parameters 65	
		3.3.1 Amplitude Parameters, 66	
		3.3.2 Frequency Content Parameters, 70 3.3.3 Duration, 79	
		3.3.3 Duration, 79 3.3.4 Other Measures of Ground Motion, 82	
		3.3.5 Discussion, 84	
		J.J.J DISCUSSION, 07	

	3.4	Estimation of Ground Motion Parameters 84 3.4.1 Magnitude and Distance Effects, 85 3.4.2 Development of Predictive Relationships, 86 3.4.3 Estimation of Amplitude Parameters, 88 3.4.4 Estimation of Frequency Content Parameters, 91 3.4.5 Estimation of Duration, 95	
	3.5	3.4.6 Estimation of Other Parameters, 95 Spatial Variability of Ground Motions 100	
	3.6	Summary 102	
4	Seisn	nic Hazard Analysis	106
	4.1	Introduction 106	
	4.2	Identification and Evaluation of Earthquake Sources 107 4.2.1 Geologic Evidence, 107 4.2.2 Tectonic Evidence, 113	
		4.2.3 Historical Seismicity, 113	
		4.2.4 Instrumental Seismicity, 114	
	4.3	Deterministic Seismic Hazard Analysis 114	
	4.4	Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis 117	
		4.4.1 Earthquake Source Characterization, 118	
		4.4.2 Predictive Relationships, 1264.4.3 Temporal Uncertainty, 127	
		4.4.4 Probability Computations, 129	
	4.5	Summary 138	
5	Wave	Propagation	143
	5.1	Introduction 143	
	5.2	Waves in Unbounded Media 144	
	0.12	5.2.1 One-Dimensional Wave Propagation, 144	
		5.2.2 Three-Dimensional Wave Propagation, 149	
	5.3	Waves in a Semi-infinite Body 156	
		5.3.1 Rayleigh Waves, 156	
		5.3.2 Love Waves, 162	
		5.3.3 Higher-Mode Surface Waves, 164	
		5.3.4 Dispersion of Surface Waves, 164	
		5.3.5 Phase and Group Velocities, 165	
	5.4	Waves in a Layered Body 165	
		5.4.1 One-Dimensional Case: Material Boundary in an Infinite Rod, 165	
	<i>5 5</i>	5.4.2 Three-Dimensional Case: Inclined Waves, 170	
	5.5	Attenuation of Stress Waves 174	
		5.5.1 Material Damping, 175 5.5.2 Padiation Damping, 170	
	5.6	5.5.2 Radiation Damping, 179 Summary 180	
	5.6	Sullillary TOU	

6	Dyna	mic Soil Properties	184
	6.1	Introduction 184	
	6.2	Representation of Stress Conditions by the Mohr Circle 185	
		6.2.1 Principal Stresses, 187	
		6.2.2 Stress Paths, 188	
	6.3	Measurement of Dynamic Soil Properties 191	
		6.3.1 Field Tests, 191	
		6.3.2 Laboratory Tests, 215	
		6.3.3 Interpretation of Observed Ground Response, 228	
	6.4	Stress–Strain Behavior of Cyclically Loaded Soils 228	
		6.4.1 Some Basic Aspects of Particulate Matter Behavior, 228	
		6.4.2 Equivalent Linear Model, 230	
		6.4.3 Cyclic Nonlinear Models, 240	
		6.4.4 Discussion, 244	
	6.5	Strength of Cyclically Loaded Soils 244	
		6.5.1 Definitions of Failure, 244	
		6.5.2 Cyclic Strength, 245	
		6.5.3 Monotonic Strength, 246	
	6.6	Summary 248	
7	Groun	nd Response Analysis	254
	7.1	Introduction 254	
	7.2	One-Dimensional Ground Response Analysis 255	
		7.2.1 Linear Approach, 256	
		7.2.2 Nonlinear Approach, 275	
		7.2.3 Comparison of One-Dimensional Ground Response Analyses, 279	
	7.3	Two-Dimensional Ground Response Analysis 280	
		7.3.1 Dynamic Finite-Element Analysis, 281	
		7.3.2 Equivalent Linear Approach, 284	
		7.3.3 Nonlinear Approach, 286	
		7.3.4 Other Approaches to Two-Dimensional Ground Response Problems, 2	286
		7.3.5 Comparison of Two-Dimensional Ground Response Analyses, 291	
	7.4	Three-Dimensional Ground Response Analysis 291	
		7.4.1 Equivalent Linear Finite-Element Approach, 292	
		7.4.2 Nonlinear Finite-Element Approach, 292	
		7.4.3 Shear Beam Approach, 293	
		7.4.4 Comparison of Three-Dimensional Ground Response Analyses, 294	
	7.5	Soil–Structure Interaction 294	
		7.5.1 Illustration of Soil–Structure Interaction Effects, 295	
		7.5.2 Methods of Analysis, 300	
	7.6	Summary 303	

8	Local	Site Effects and Design Ground Motions	308
	8.1	Introduction 308	
	8.2	Effects of Local Site Conditions on Ground Motion 309 8.2.1 Evidence from Theoretical Ground Response Analyses, 309 8.2.2 Evidence from Measured Amplification Functions, 310 8.2.3 Evidence from Measured Surface Motions, 312 8.2.4 Compilations of Data on Local Site Effects, 317 8.2.5 Effects of Surface Topography and Basin Geometry, 319	
	8.3	Design Parameters 323	
		8.3.1 Design Earthquakes, 324	
		8.3.2 Design Spectra, 325	
	8.4	Development of Design Parameters 327	
		8.4.1 Site-Specific Development, 327	
	0.5	8.4.2 Code-Based Development, 328	
	8.5	Development of Ground Motion Time Histories 340	
		8.5.1 Modification of Actual Ground Motion Records, 340 8.5.2 Time-Domain Generation, 341	
		8.5.3 Frequency-Domain Generation, 343	
		8.5.4 Green's Function Techniques, 343	
		8.5.5 Limitations of Artificial Ground Motions, 345	
	8.6	Summary 345	
9	Lique	faction	348
	9.1	Introduction 348	
	9.2	Liquefaction-Related Phenomena 349	
		9.2.1 Flow Liquefaction, 349	
		9.2.2 Cyclic Mobility, 349	
	9.3	Evaluation of Liquefaction Hazards 350	
	9.4	Liquefaction Susceptibility 351	
		9.4.1 Historical Criteria, 352	
		9.4.2 Geologic Criteria, 353	
		9.4.3 Compositional Criteria, 354	
		9.4.4 State Criteria, 355	
	9.5	Initiation of Liquefaction 361	
		9.5.1 Flow Liquefaction Surface, 361	
		9.5.2 Influence of Excess Pore Pressure, 366	
	0.6	9.5.3 Evaluation of Initiation of Liquefaction, 368	
	9.6	Effects of Liquefaction 397	
		9.6.1 Alteration of Ground Motion, 398	
		9.6.2 Development of Sand Boils, 400 9.6.3 Settlement, 402	
		9.6.4 Instability, 408	
	0.7		
	9.7	Summary 417	

10	Seisn	nic Slope Stability	423
	10.1	Introduction 423	
	10.2	Types of Earthquake-Induced Landslides 424	
	10.3	Earthquake-Induced Landslide Activity 426	
	10.4	Evaluation of Slope Stability 429	
	10.5	Static Slope Stability Analysis 430	
		10.5.1 Limit Equilibrium Analysis, 430	
		10.5.2 Stress-Deformation Analyses, 433	
	10.6	Seismic Slope Stability Analysis 433	
		10.6.1 Analysis of Inertial Instability, 433	
		10.6.2 Analysis of Weakening Instability, 450	
	10.7	Summary 462	
11	Seism	nic Design of Retaining Walls	466
	11.1	Introduction 466	
	11.2	Types of Retaining Walls 466	
	11.3	Types of Retaining Wall Failures 467	
	11.4	Static Pressures on Retaining Walls 469	
		11.4.1 Rankine Theory, 469	
		11.4.2 Coulomb Theory, 472	
		11.4.3 Logarithmic Spiral Method, 474	
		11.4.4 Stress-Deformation Analysis, 476	
	11.5	Dynamic Response of Retaining Walls 477	
	11.6	Seismic Pressures on Retaining Walls 477	
		11.6.1 Yielding Walls, 478	
		11.6.2 Nonyielding Walls, 484	
		11.6.3 Effects of Water on Wall Pressures, 486	
		11.6.4 Finite-Element Analysis, 489	
	11.7	Seismic Displacements of Retaining Walls 489	
		11.7.1 Richards–Elms Method, 489	
		11.7.2 Whitman–Liao Method, 492	
	44.0	11.7.3 Finite-Element Analysis, 493	
	11.8	Seismic Design Considerations 494	
		11.8.1 Gravity Walls, 494	
		11.8.2 Cantilever Walls, 495	
		11.8.3 Braced Walls, 495	
	11.9	11.8.4 Reinforced Soil Walls, 500	
	11.7	Summary 503	

Contents

12	Soil I	mprovement for Remediation of Seismic Hazards 50	16
	12.1	Introduction 506	
	12.2	Densification Techniques 507	
		12.2.1 Vibro Techniques, 508	
		12.2.2 Dynamic Compaction, 510	
		12.2.3 Blasting, 512	
		12.2.4 Compaction Grouting, 513	
		12.2.5 Areal Extent of Densification, 514	
	12.3	Reinforcement Techniques 515	
		12.3.1 Stone Columns, 515	
		12.3.2 Compaction Piles, 516	
		12.3.3 Drilled Inclusions, 516	
	12.4	Grouting and Mixing Techniques 517	
		12.4.1 Grouting, 518	
		12.4.2 Mixing, 519	
	12.5	Drainage Techniques 521	
	12.6	Verification of Soil Improvement 522	
		12.6.1 Laboratory Testing Techniques, 522	
		12.6.2 In Situ Testing Techniques, 523	
		12.6.3 Geophysical Testing Techniques, 523	
	12.7	Other Considerations 524	
	12.8	Summary 524	
A	Vibra	tory Motion 52	7
	A.1	Introduction 527	
	A.2	Types of Vibratory Motion 527	
		A.2.1 Simple Harmonic Motion, 528	
		A.2.2 Trigonometric Notation for Simple Harmonic Motion, 529	
		A.2.3 Other Measures of Motion, 533	
	A.3	Fourier Series 536	
		A.3.1 Trigonometric Form, 536	
		A.3.2 Exponential Form, 539	
		A.3.3 Discrete Fourier Transform, 541	
		A.3.4 Fast Fourier Transform, 541	
		A.3.5 Power Spectrum, 542	
3	Dynan	mics of Discrete Systems 54.	3
	B.1	Introduction 543	
	B.2	Vibrating Systems 544	
	B.3	Single-Degree-of-Freedom Systems 544	