

Rotation Motion and its Effects on Near-Fault Ground Motions

Hung-Chie Chiu

Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica

Translation & Rotation Motions

A full description of a rigid body motion requires 3D translation motions and three components of rotation motions (roll, pitch and yaw)

Rotation and translation motions are 6 independent measures, But they have a close connection, e.g.

- The amplitude of rotation motions is in proportional to translation motion in log-log scale,
- Rotation motion might contaminate the translation motion,
- Rotation motions might introduce additional signals to translation motions.

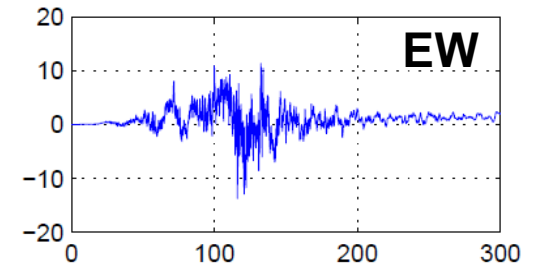
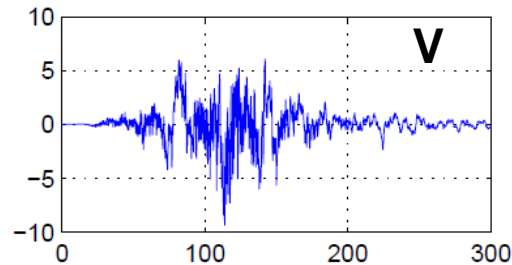
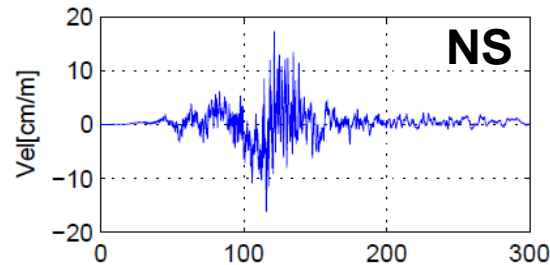
Rotation motion is not considered in most seismic analyses yet.

Rotation motions plays an important role in near-fault/extra large ground motions

Baseline Drift of Integrated Velocity Waveforms

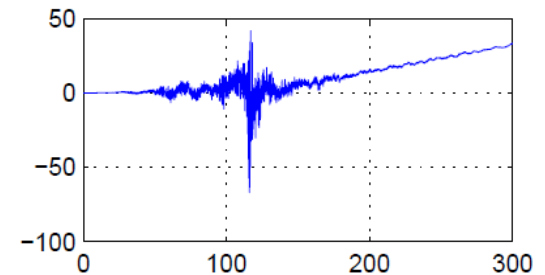
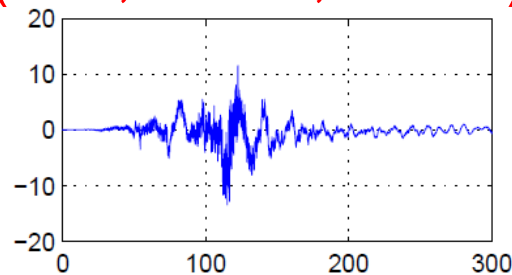
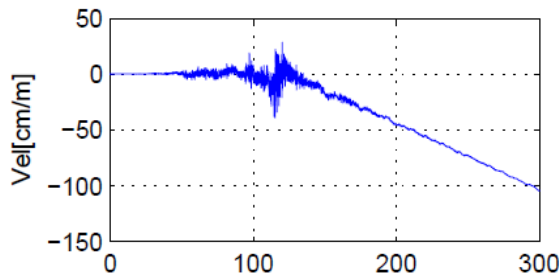
TGCH09

(151, 86, 142)



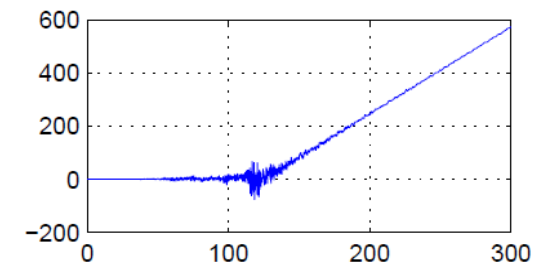
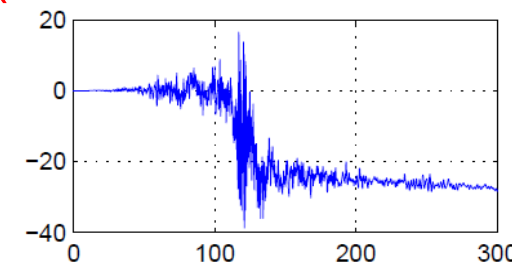
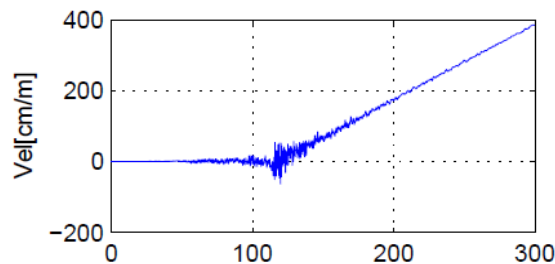
TGCH11

(407, 288, 461)

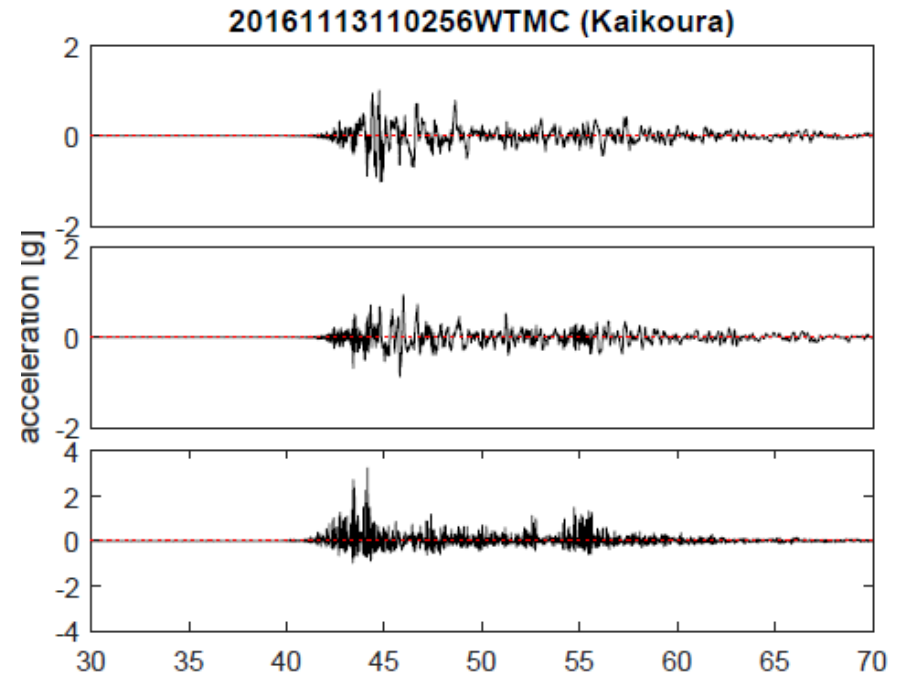
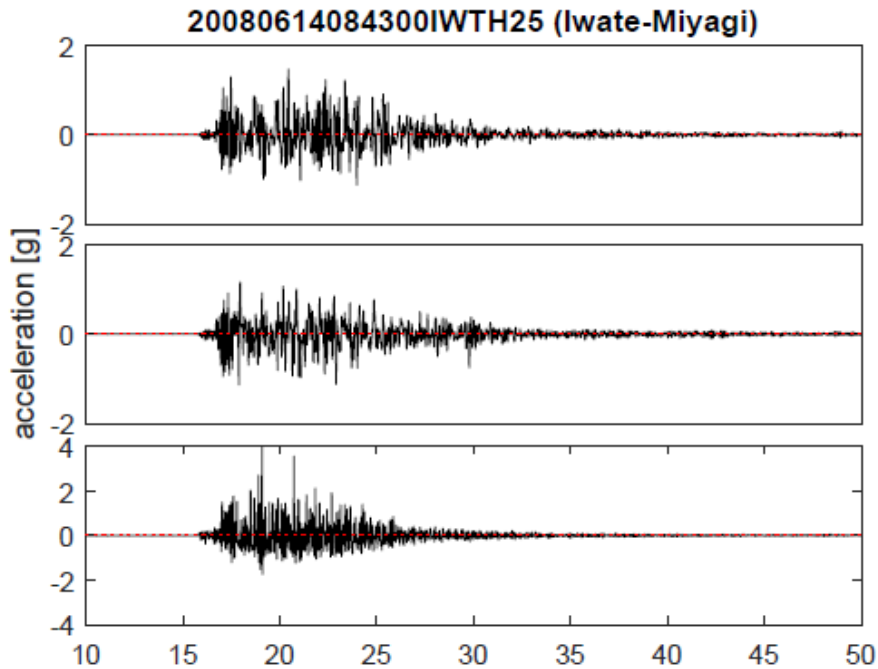


TGCH16

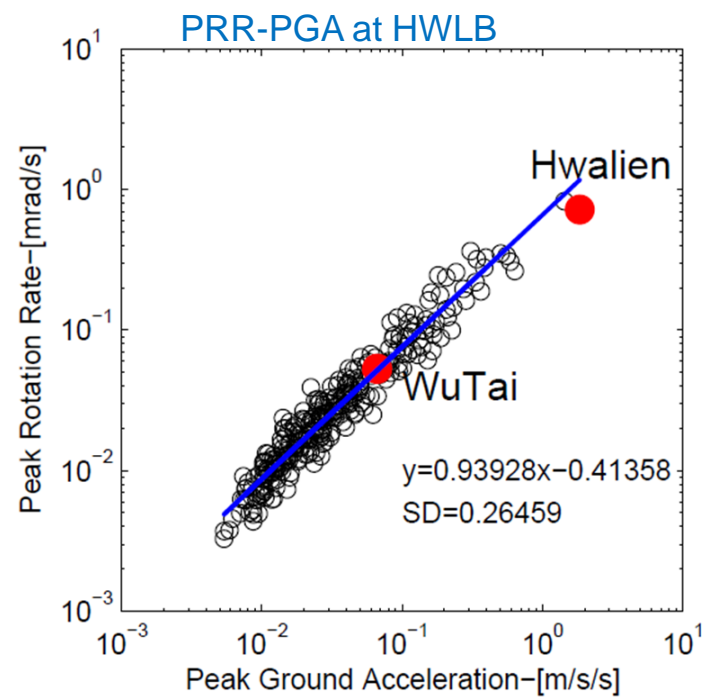
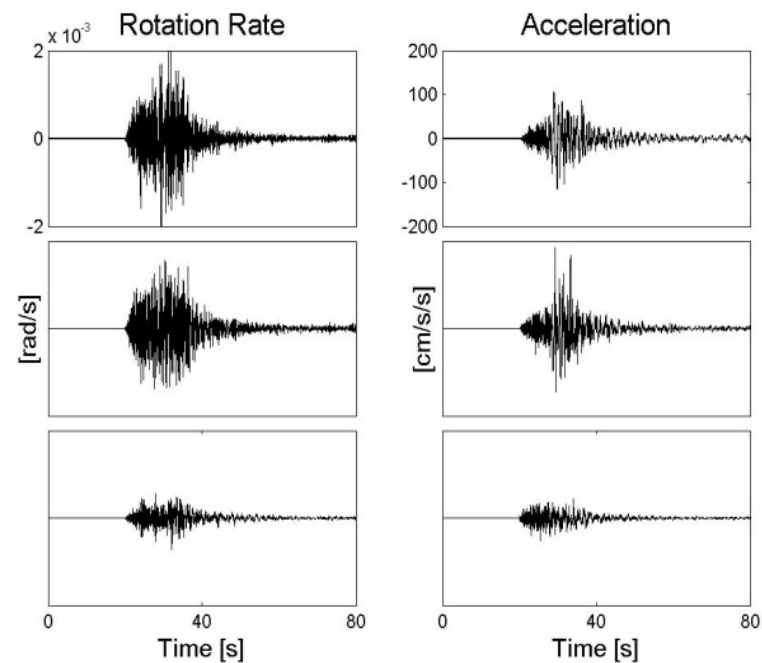
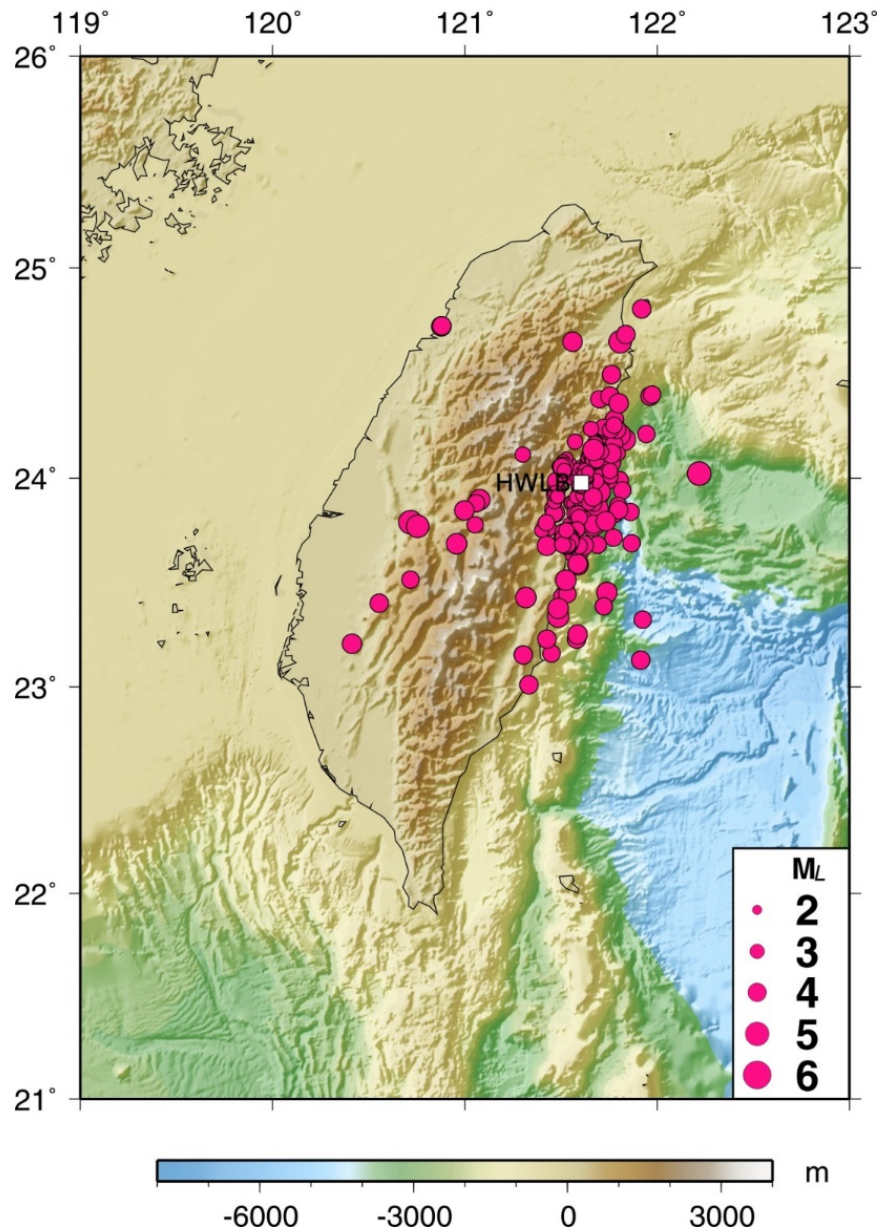
(798, 807, 1197)

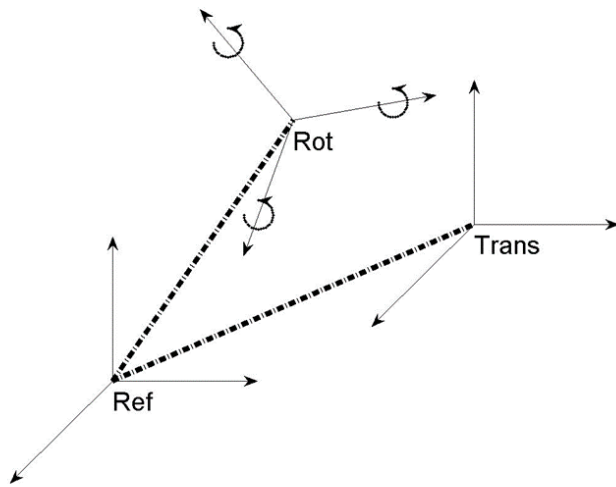


Asymmetric Extraordinary Large Waveform in the Vertical Component



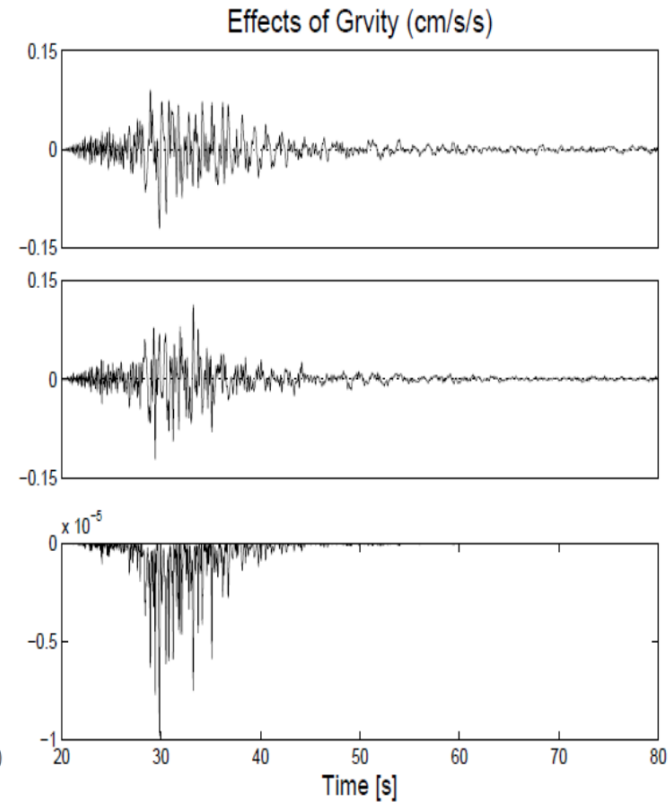
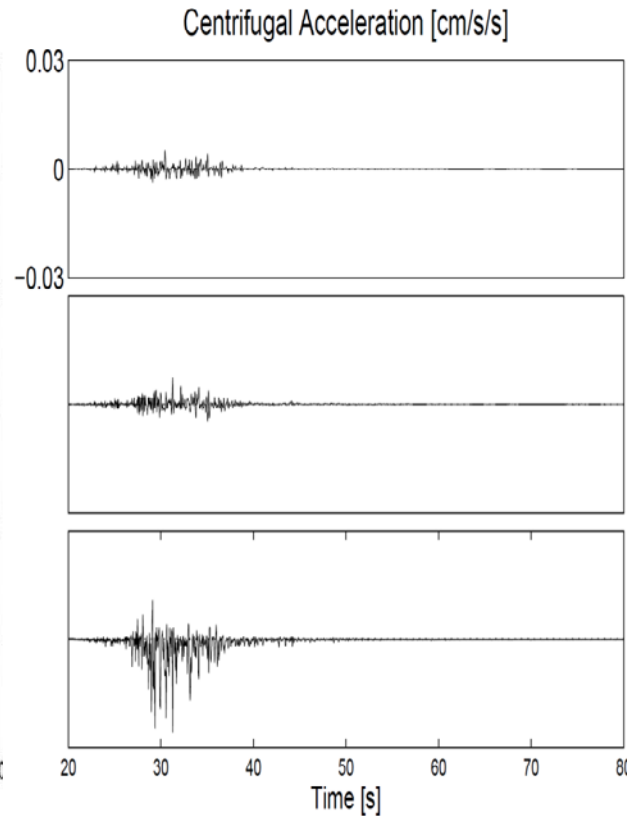
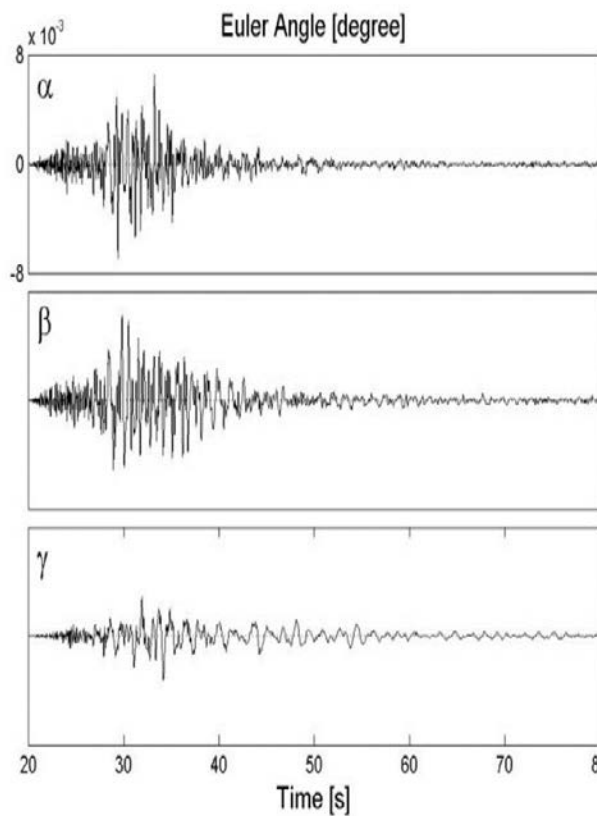
HWLB (2008-2012)



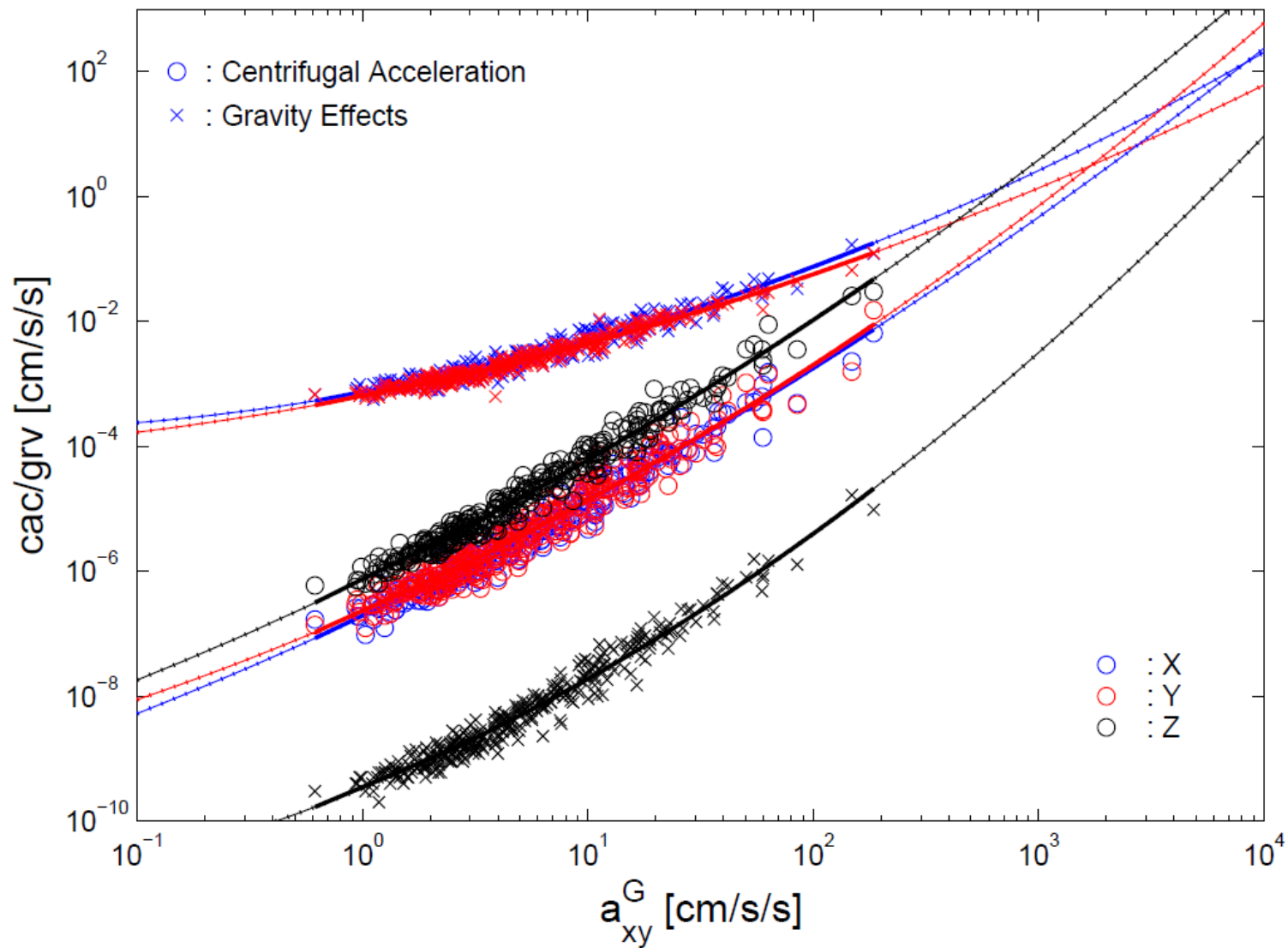


$$\ddot{U}^R(t) = A^R(t) - \dot{\Theta}^R(t) \times \dot{U}^R(t) - G^R(t)$$

$$\frac{d\dot{U}^R(t)}{dt} = A^R(t) - \dot{\Theta}^R(t) \times \dot{U}^R(t) - G^R(t)$$

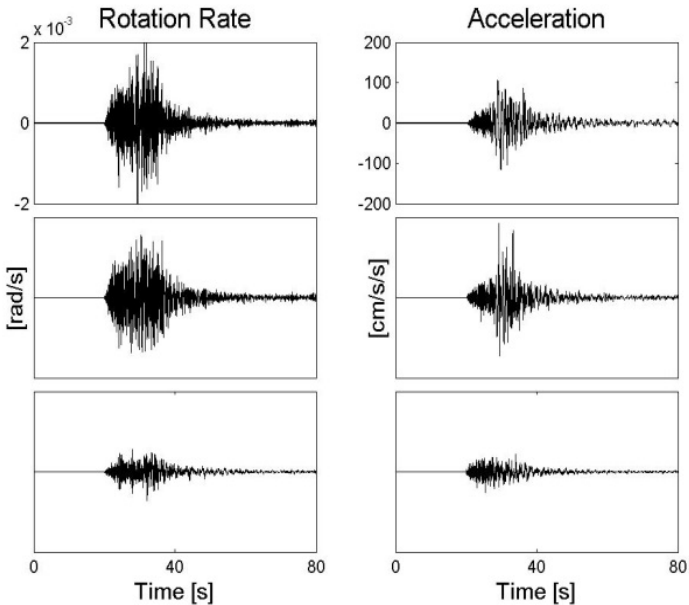


HWLB(2008-2012)



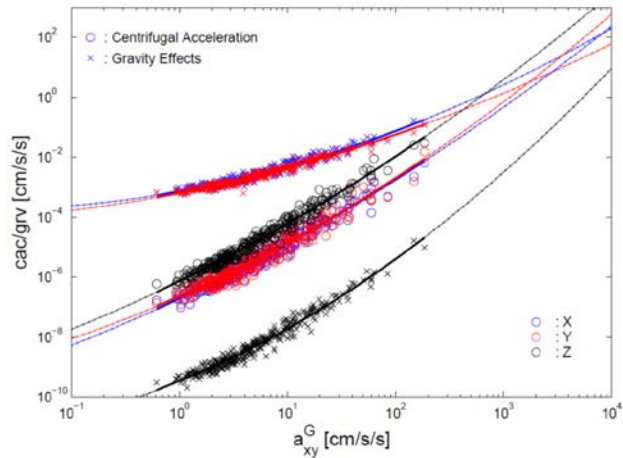
Simulation with Rotational Motions

Observed

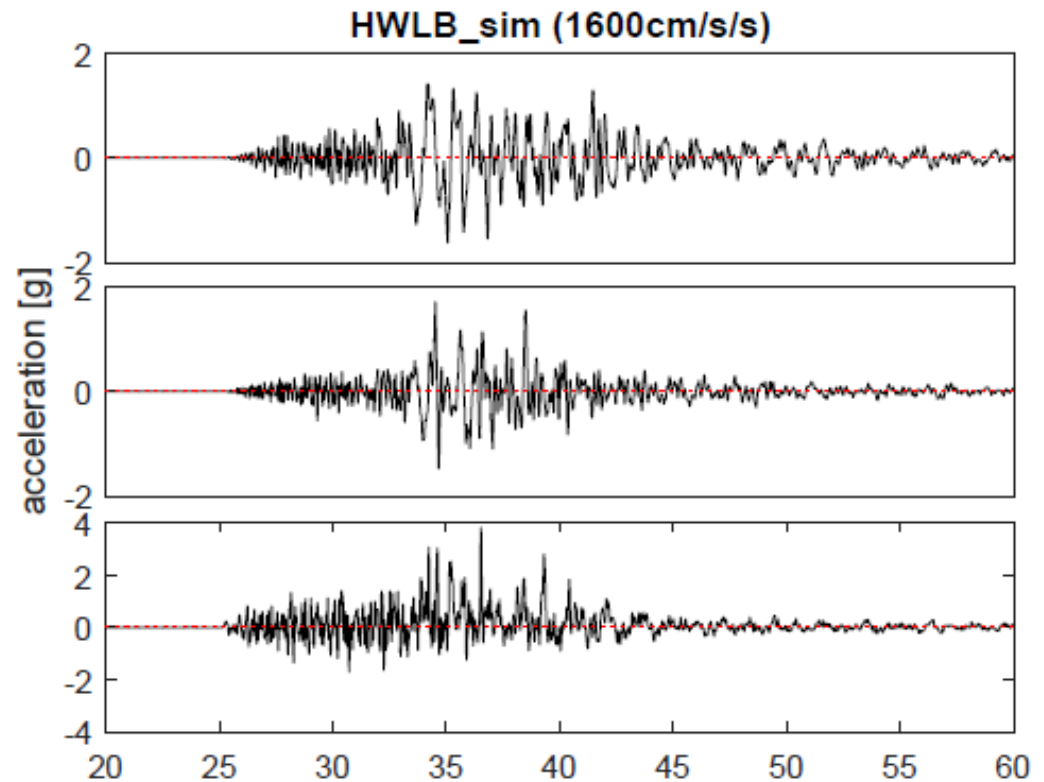


$$\ddot{\mathbf{U}}^R(t) = \mathbf{A}^R(t) - \dot{\mathbf{\Theta}}^R(t) \times \dot{\mathbf{U}}^R(t) - \mathbf{G}^R(t)$$

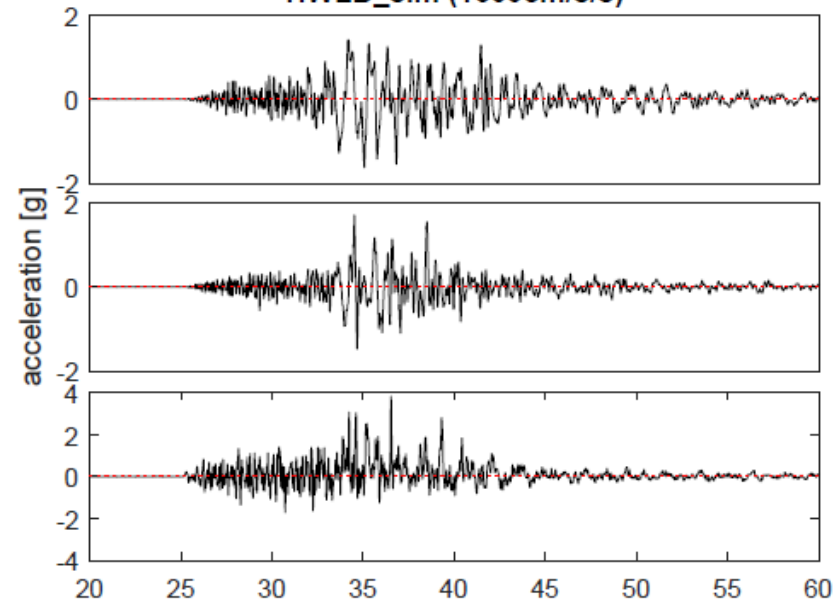
HWLB(2008-2012)



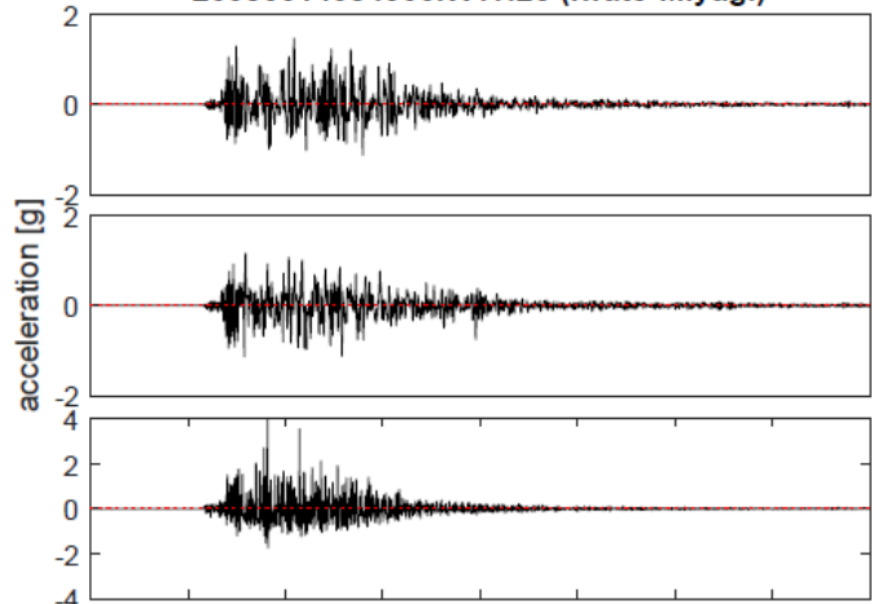
Synthetic accelerograms



HWLB_sim (1600cm/s/s)



20080614084300IWITH25 (Iwate-Miyagi)



20161113110256WTMC (Kaikoura)

