



Improve the reliability of Vs30 distribution map by considering geological uncertainty —a case study of Taipei Basin

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Seismic site effect

Wave slows down

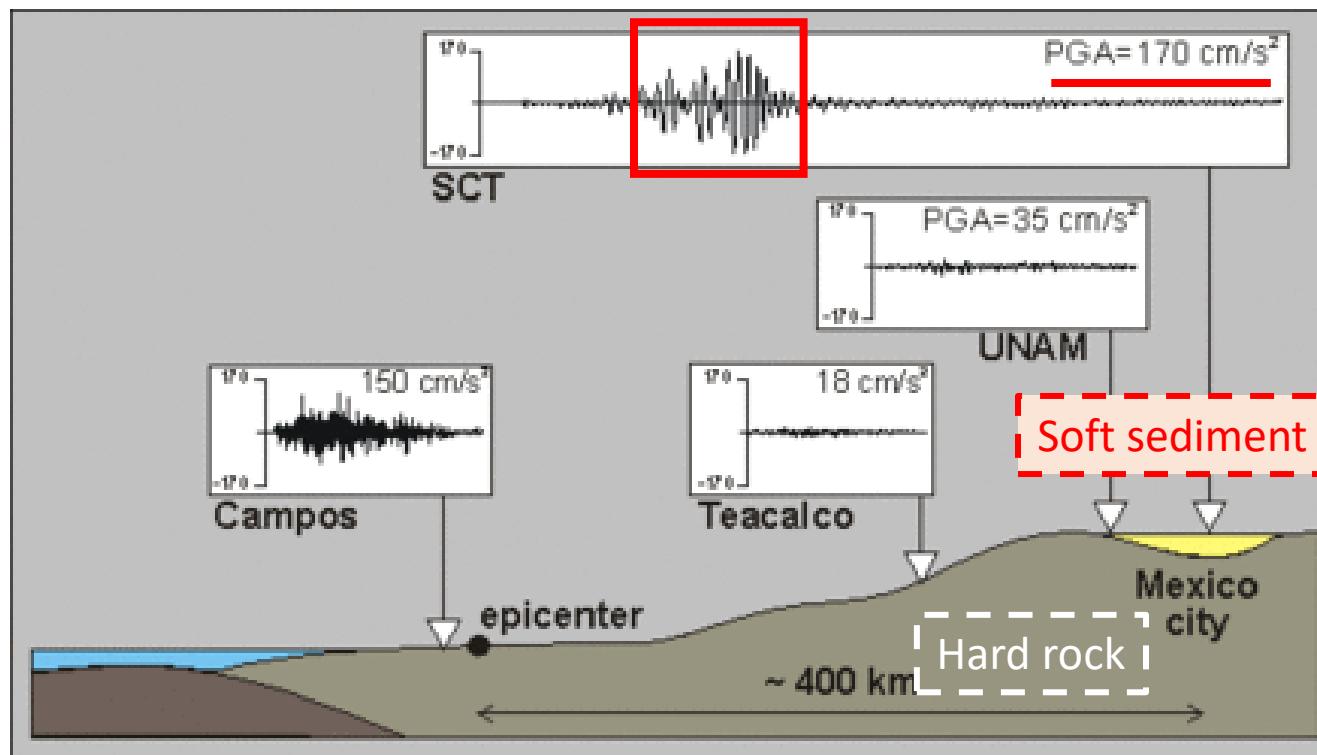


Amplitude increase



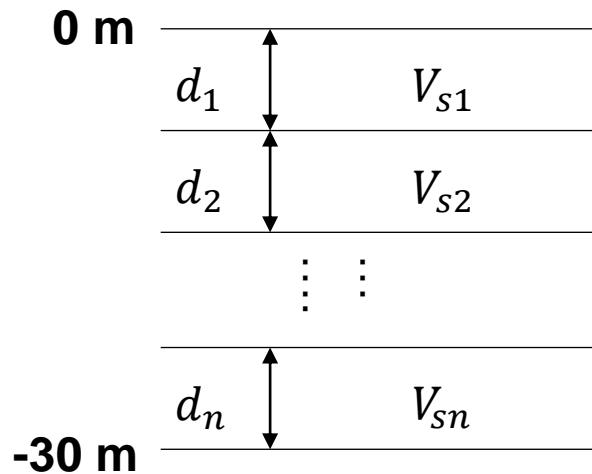
Cause serious disaster

1985 Mexico City earthquake, Mw 8.0



Evaluate the Influence of Site Effect - Vs30

Vs30: the average shear wave velocity (Vs) of upper 30 meter.



$$V_{s30} = \frac{30}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{V_{si}}}$$

Vs30 is an important parameter in seismic hazard analysis.

Empirical formula between Vs, e and σ'_v

There is a **high correlation** between **shear wave velocity(Vs)**, **soil void ratio(e)** and **effective stress(σ'_v)**.

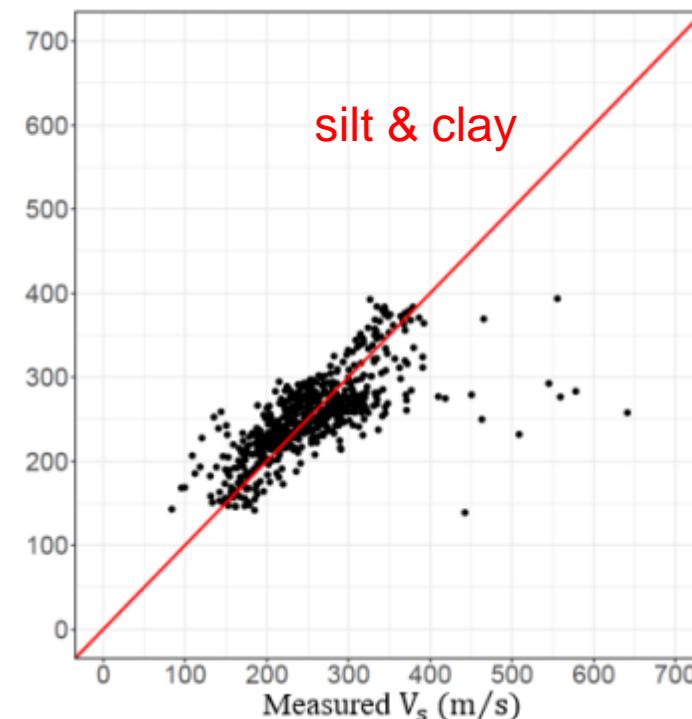
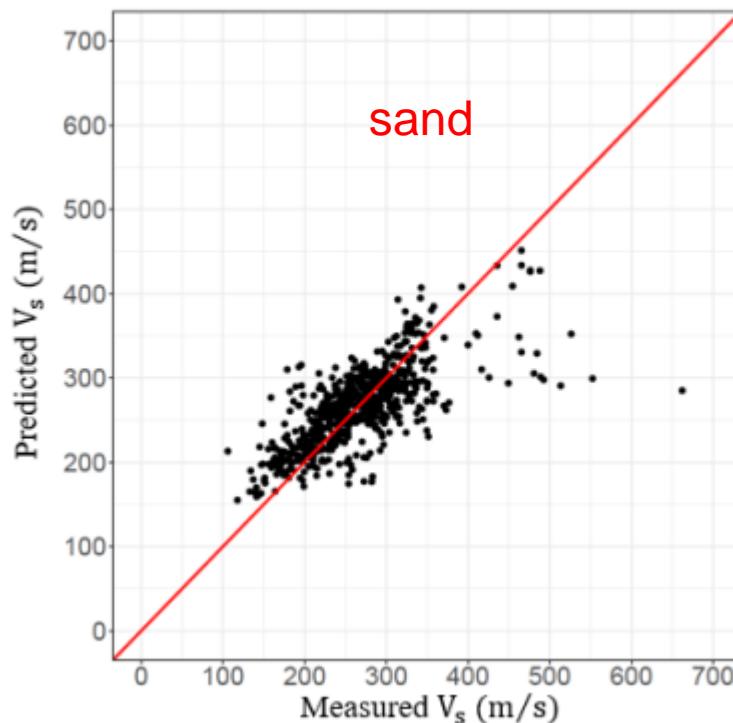
Roesler (1979), Robertson et al. (1995)

$$V_s = (241.6 - 39.9e) \left(\frac{\sigma'_v}{P_a} \right)^{0.30}$$

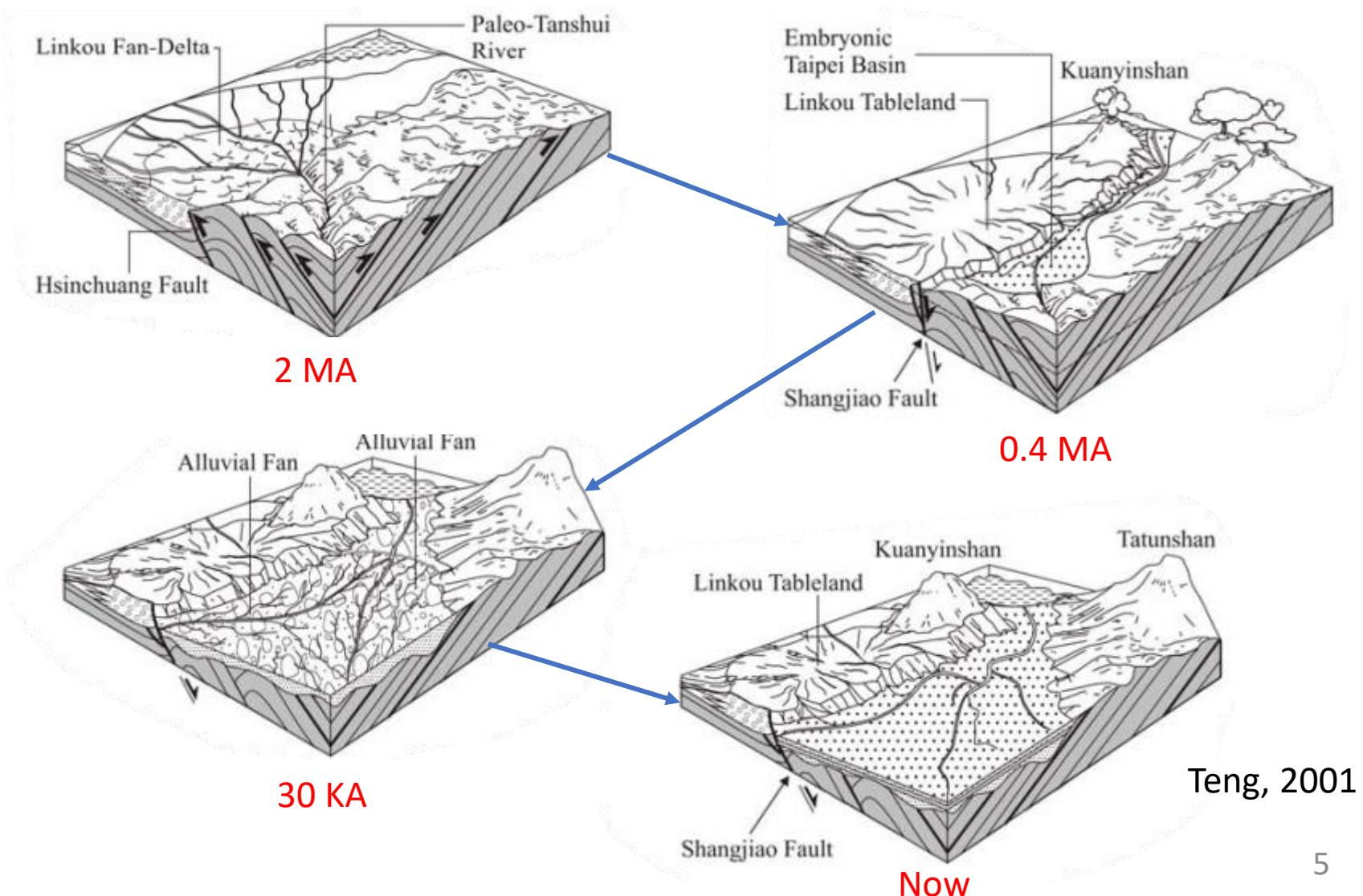
$P_a = 100\text{kPa, constant}$

$$V_s = (199.2 - 2.9e) \left(\frac{\sigma'_v}{P_a} \right)^{0.31}$$

$P_a = 100\text{kPa, constant}$



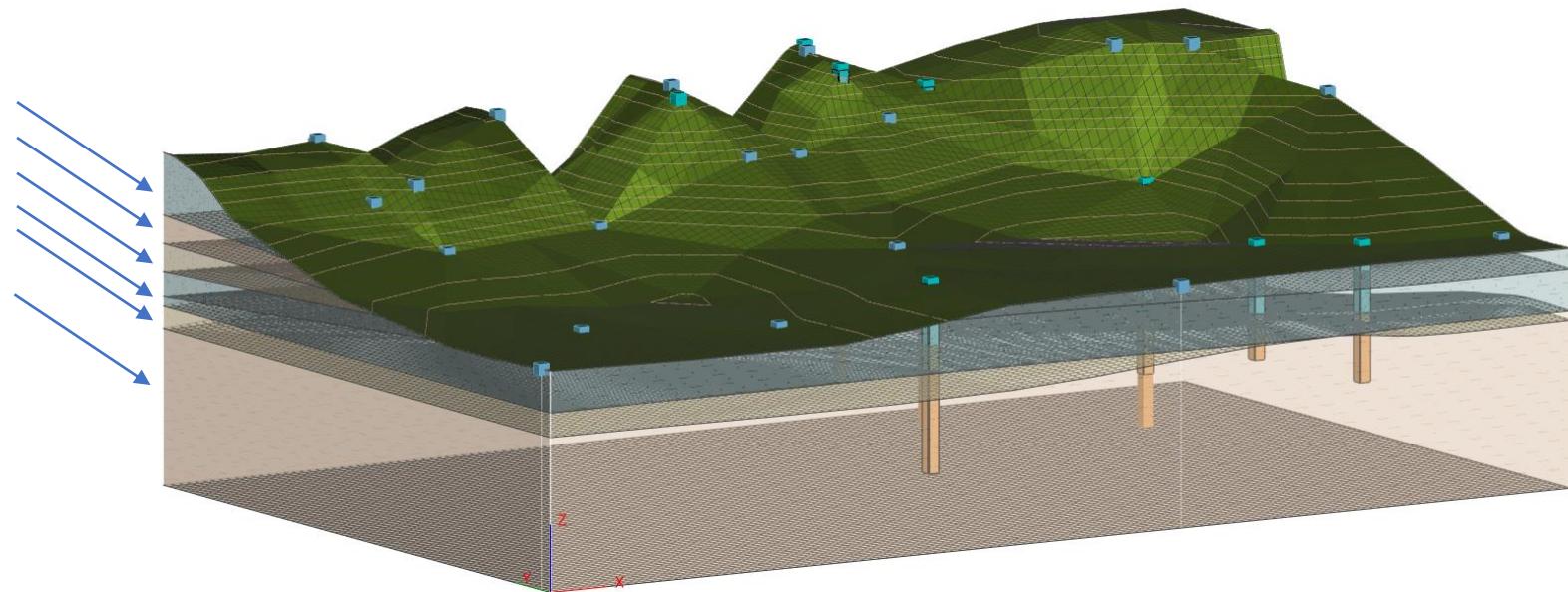
Evolutionary history of Taipei Basin



Objective

1. Build the 3D geological model of Taipei Basin
2. Calculate Vs(shear wave velocity) and Vs30 from previous empirical equation according to the geological model .
3. Demonstrate the uncertainty of the geological model.

Layer
1,2,...



Example diagram

Work Procedure

Data selecting

地調所工程地質探勘資料庫
CGS Engineering Geological
Investigation Database

Check position and
elevation of each boreholes

Layers boundary definition
(from previous research)

Separate data with three main
layers(Sand-Clay, Gravel, bedrock)

Model Building

Random variable approach
(capture the thin layer in
Sand-Clay layer)

3D Geological Model
of Taipei Basin and uncertainty

Calculate Vs30 and compare

Previous Vs30 distribution
(done with interpolation)

Vs30 distribution
of Taipei Basin

Empirical equation

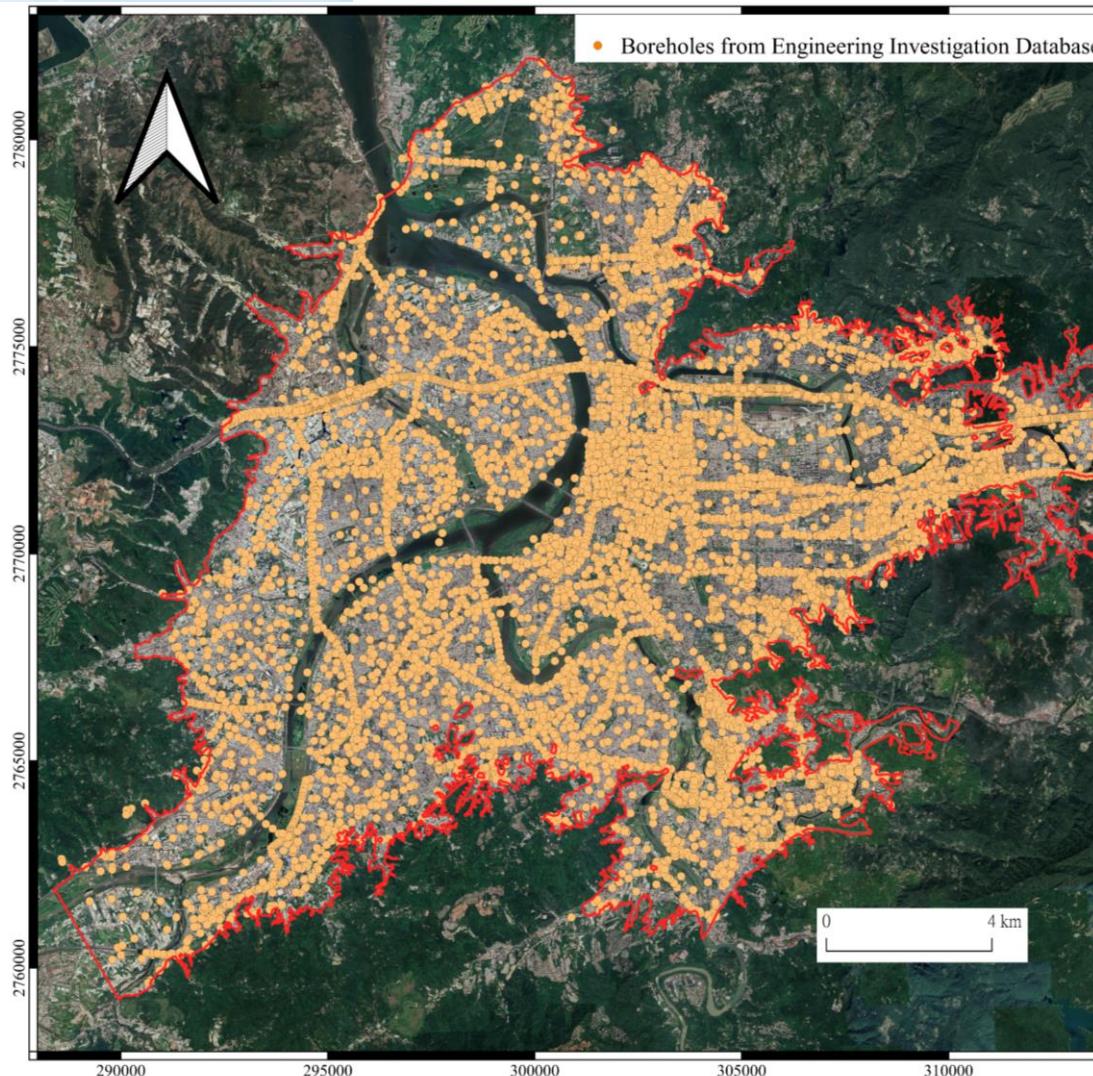
CGS Engineering Investigation Database 工程鑽探資料庫



工程地質探勘資料庫

Borehole data: ~2020

Total **10,768** holes



Soil Data: Total 10768 holes

工程名稱：-

地點：忠孝橋引道

鑽孔編號：BH-1

深 度：50.45 M

鑽孔標高：3.99 M

坐標系統：TWD67

地下水位：3.75 M

坐 標 N：2771477.60

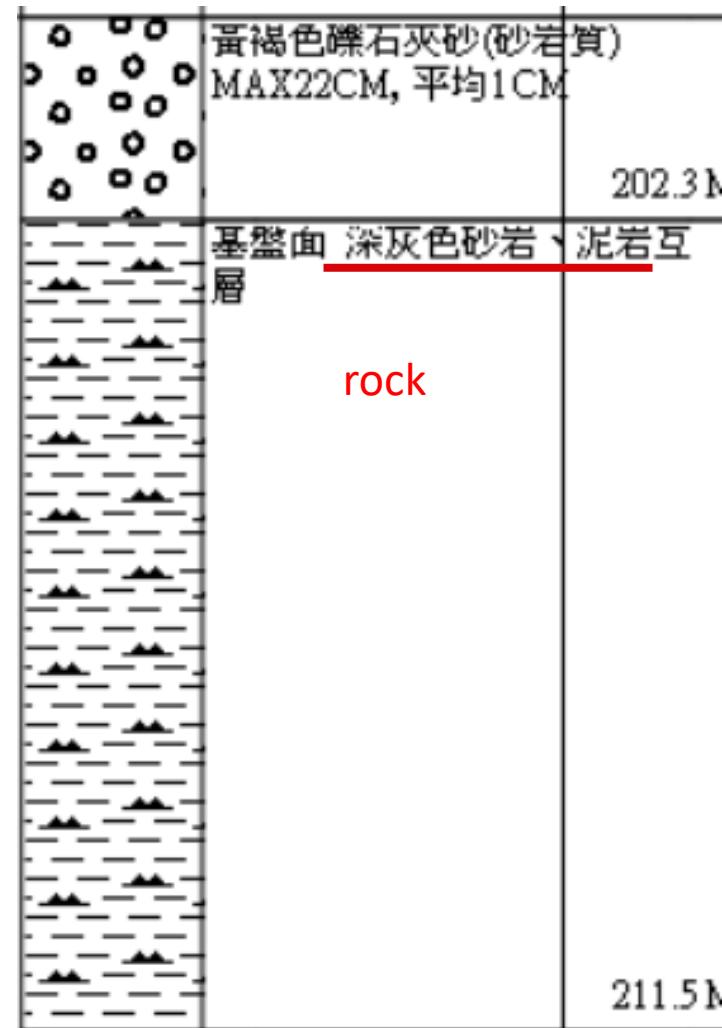
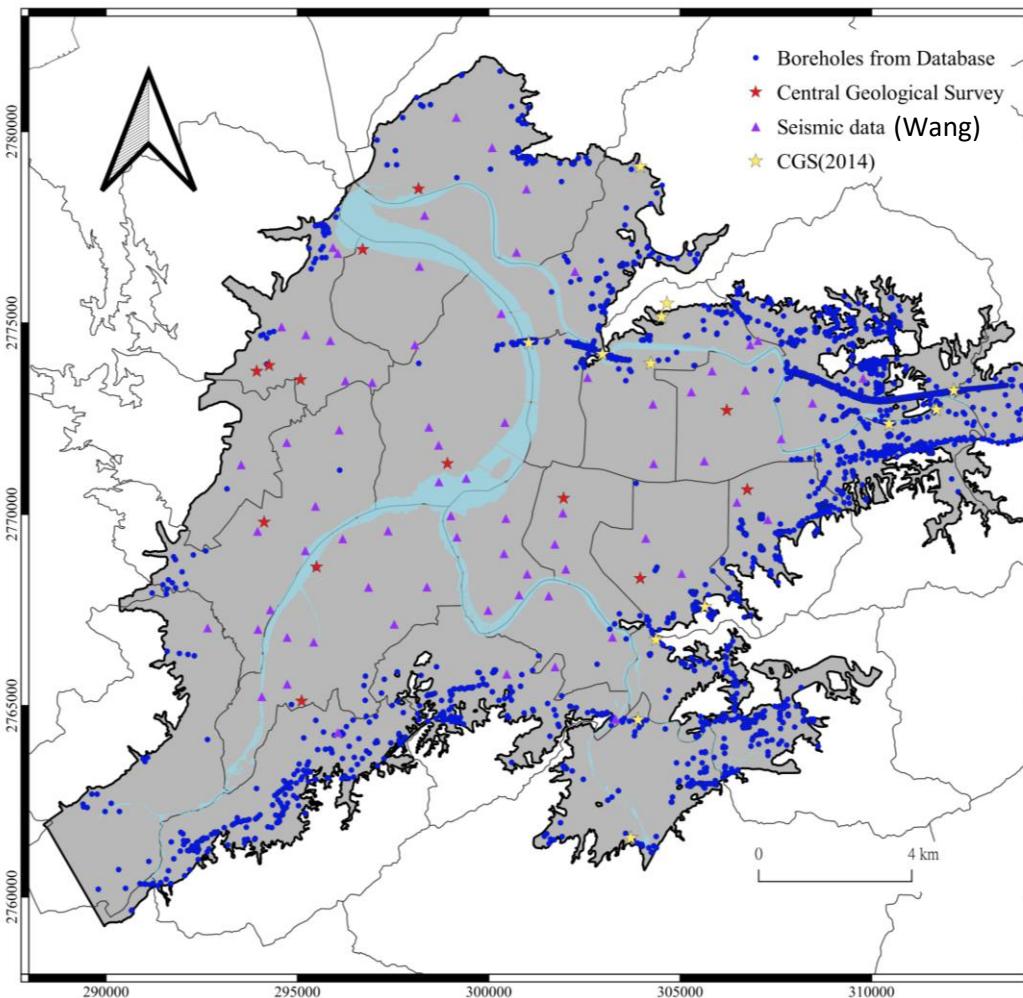


| top_depth | bottom_depth | description |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 0 | 1.7 | 混凝土鋪面、回填礫石、混凝土 |
| 1.7 | 4.6 | 棕灰色砂質粉土，極疏鬆 |
| 4.6 | 7.6 | 灰色粉土質黏土，中等堅實 |
| 7.6 | 8.4 | 礫石夾灰色粗中細砂 |
| 8.4 | 12.2 | 灰色粉土質粗中細砂，中等緊密 |
| 12.2 | 15.9 | 灰色粉土質細砂，中等緊密 |
| 15.9 | 24.3 | 灰色粉土質黏土夾粉土質細砂，軟弱至中等堅實 |

Basement selecting: 2337 holes

Criterion:

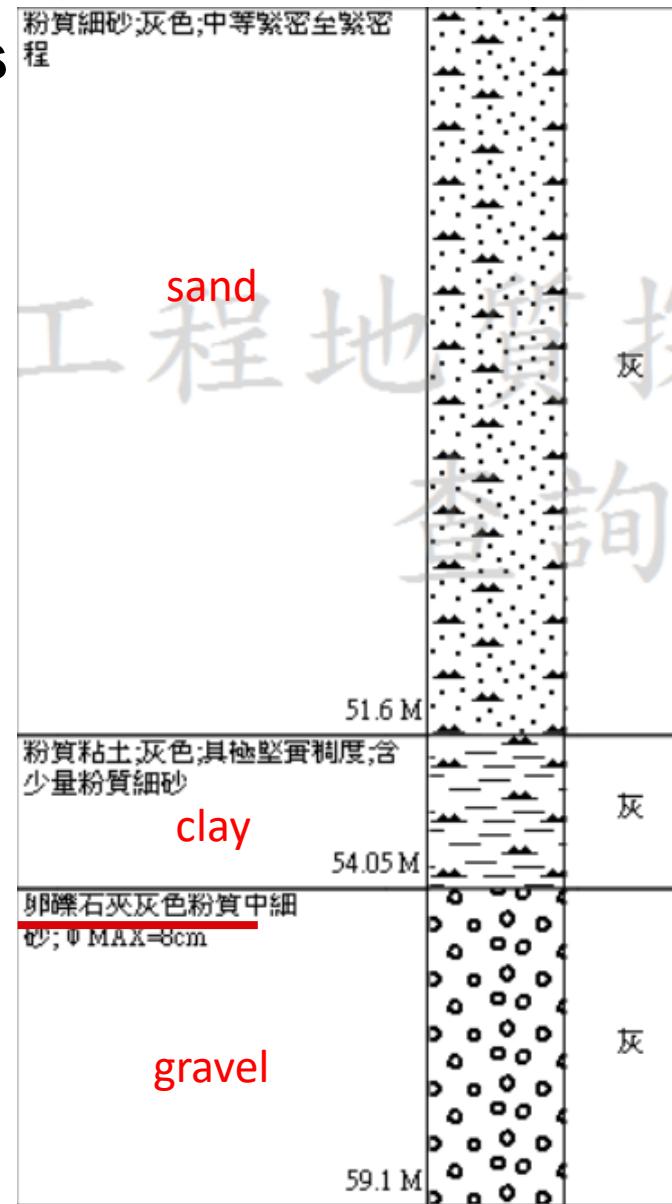
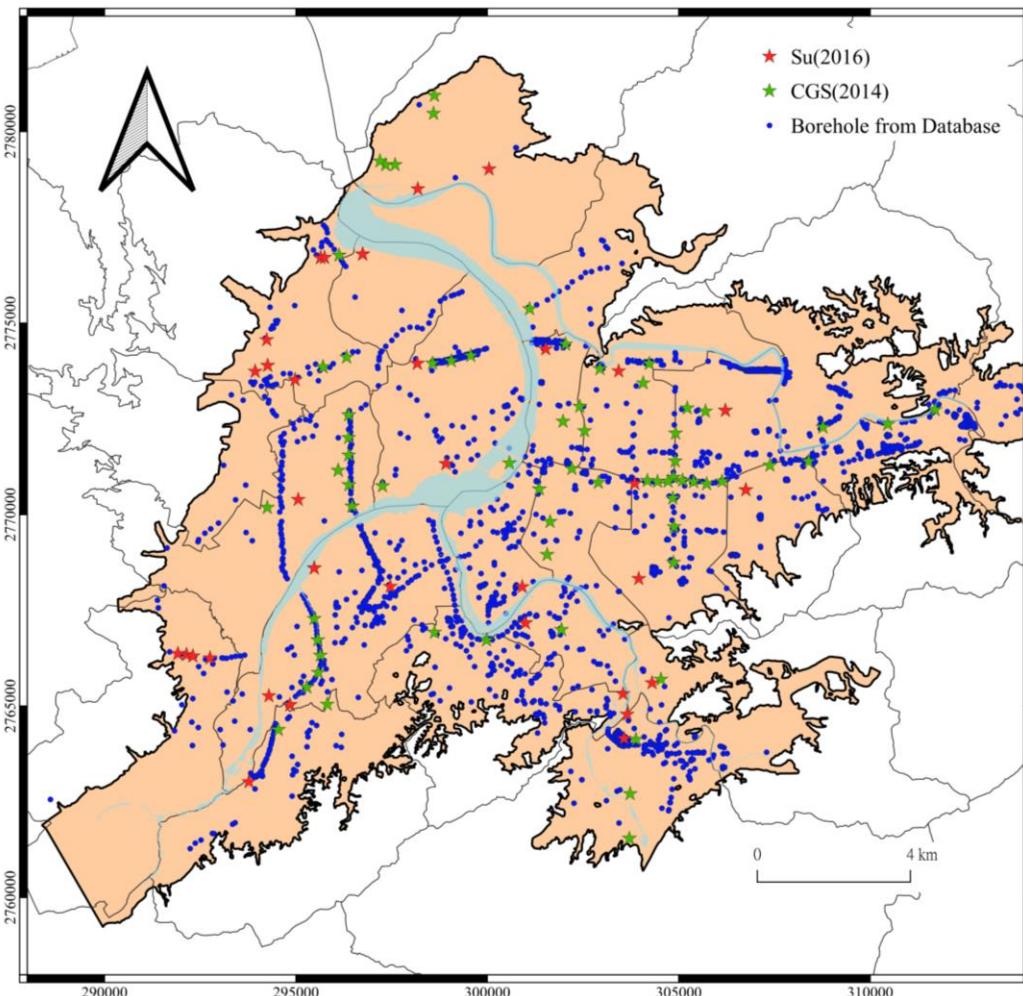
1. The description contains “Rock”.
2. Thickness of the rock layer larger than 3m.



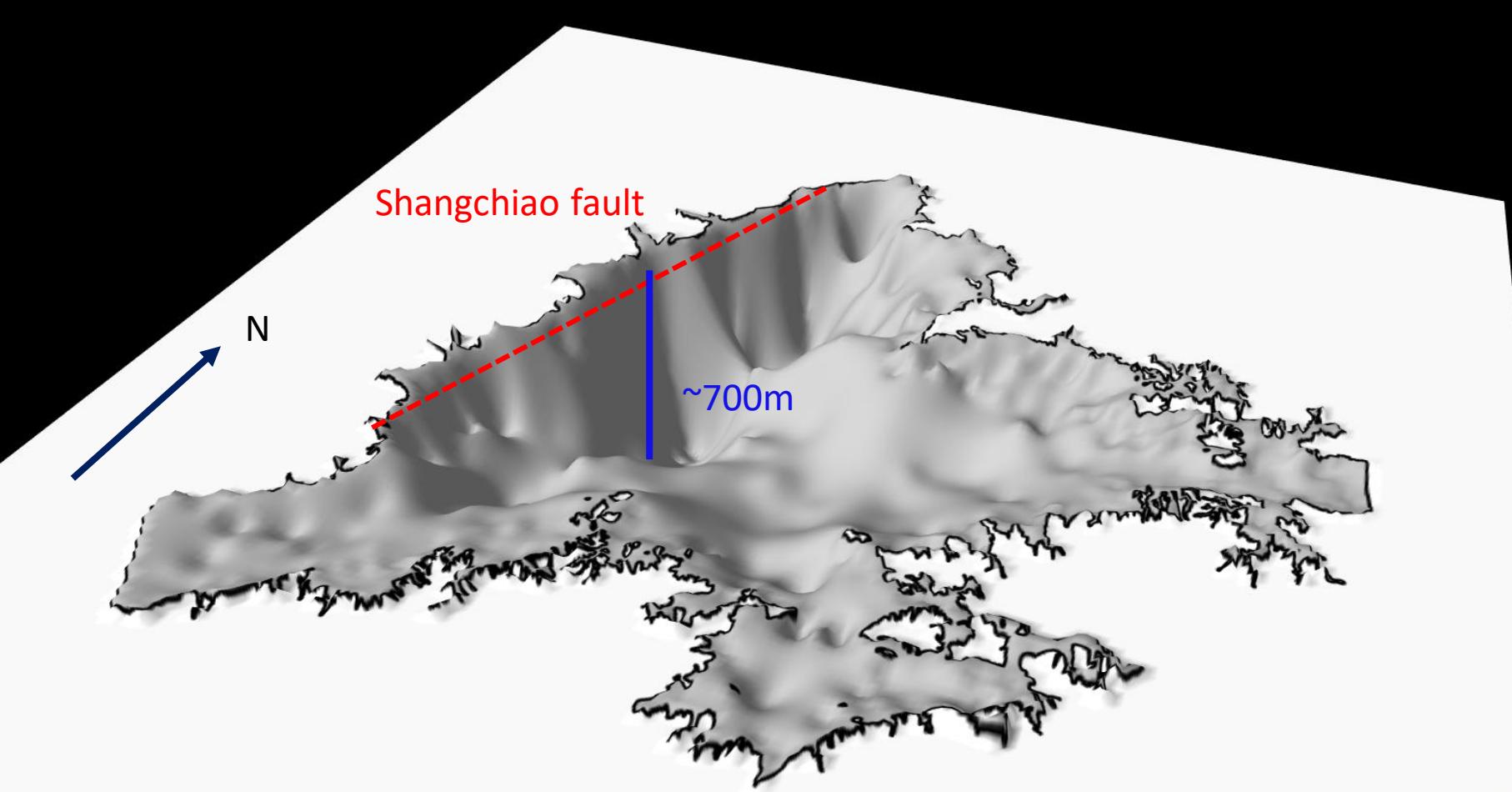
First gravel layer selecting: 1930 holes

Criterion:

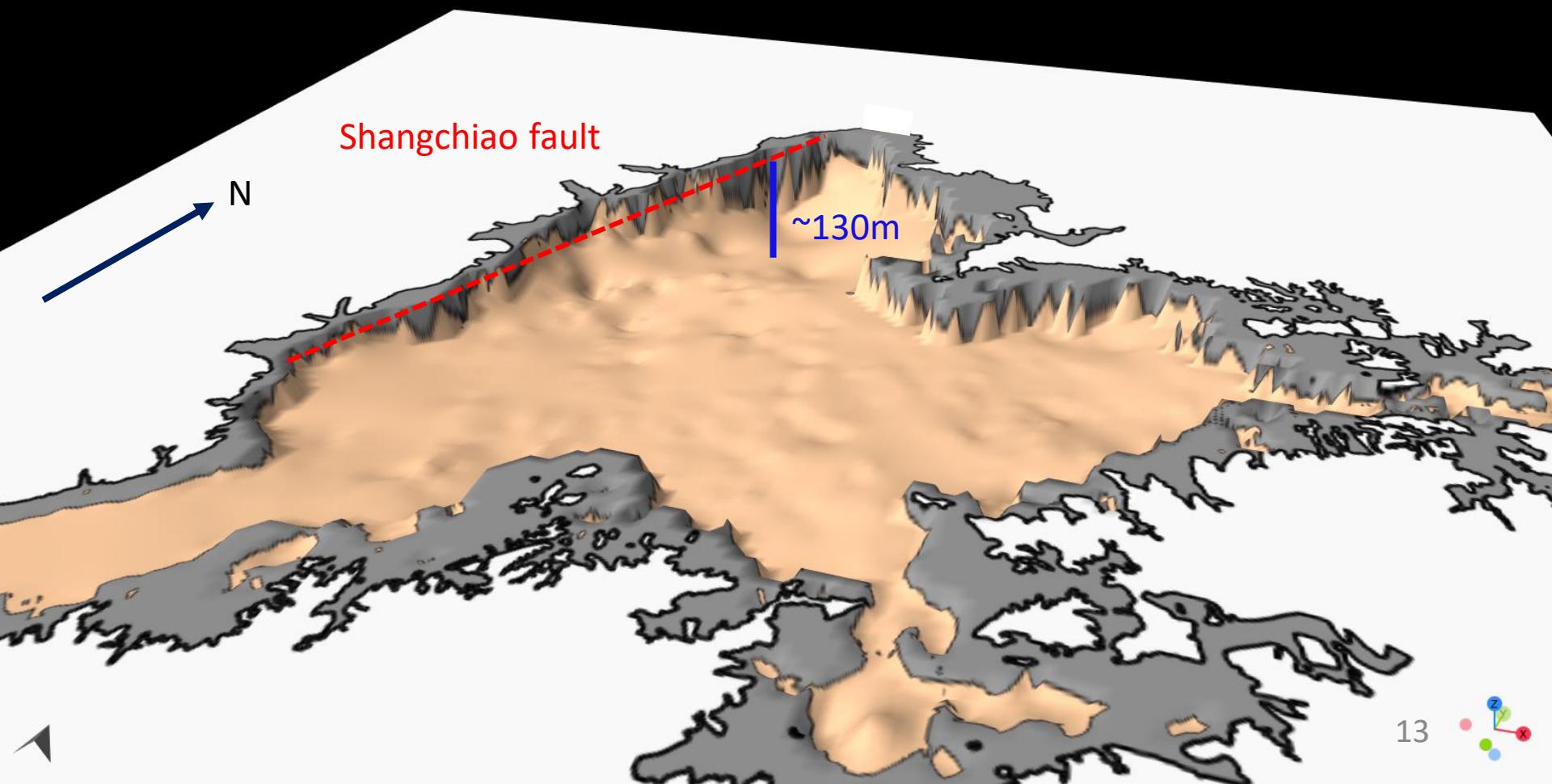
1. The description contains “Gravel”
2. The “first” gravel layer under the sand-clay layer.



Basement of Taipei Basin (amplify x10 in z-axis)

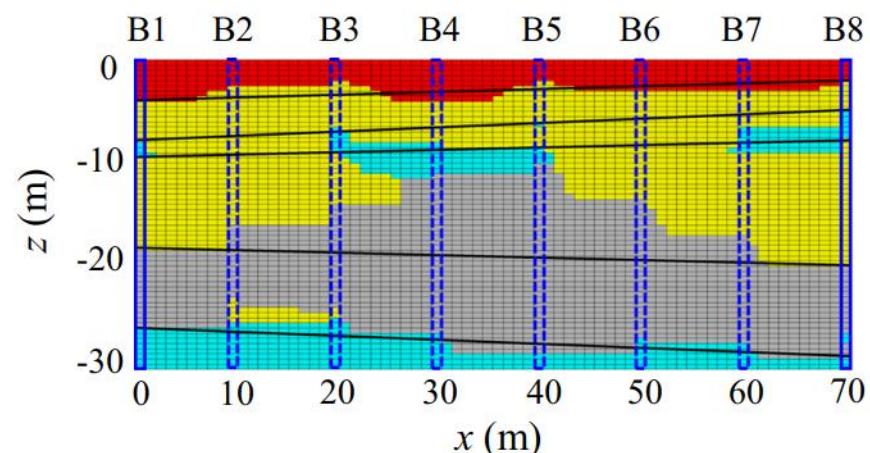
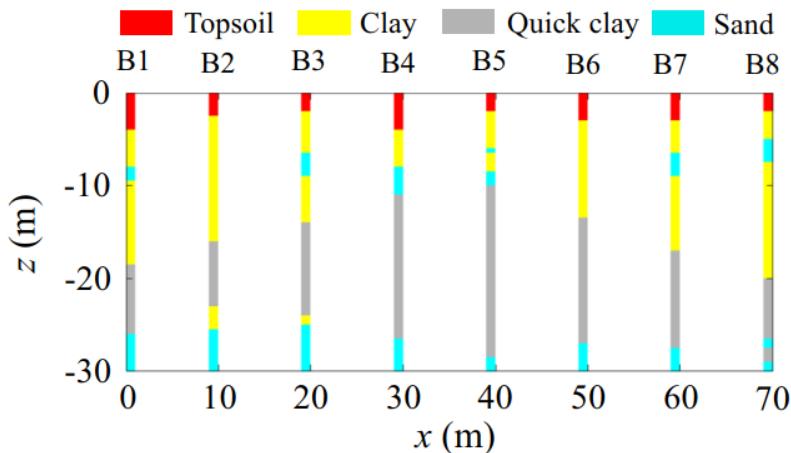


First Gravel Layer of Taipei Basin (amplify x15 in z-axis)



Future work

1. Adding electric resistivity data and also do the validation of model by comparing with cross section done by previous research.
2. Using random variable method the build the sand-clay layer in the top of Taipei Basin and also demonstrate the uncertainty.
3. Import the empirical equation to make a Vs30 distribution map and do the comparison.



Zhang et al., 2021

Thanks for your attention