

عنوان مقاله:

The Inspection of Site Characteristics on Far Field Dynamic Stiffness of Unbounded Media in Coupled Soil-Structure Interaction Analyses Using the Cone Model

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

To anticipate the response of a foundation to seismic excitations including earthquakes, machinery loadings and explosions, it is essential to have at hand the dynamic stiffness of each two media which are attached to each other using the substructure method; otherwise rigorous methods are applied to analyze the whole system at once. In coupled analysis methods, on the other hand, both techniques are made use of each involving its own advantages and the whole putting aside individuals' disadvantages. In this paper, assuming the Cone Model as the method going to be used for the far field impedance calculation, different site characteristics variations have been inspected and their effects on dynamic stiffness of the far field are observed. Having categorized the problem into three major unbounded media classes including uniform infinite sand, continuously non-uniform infinite sand and continuously non-uniform sand resting on bedrock, amplitudes of dynamic stiffness of assumed media are calculated using the mentioned model and it is observed that for the infinite sand, as could be expected, the more the depth gets resulting in a bigger interface between the media, the more the impedance amplitude results; and this is the case for all different site considerations. On the other hand, convergence is observed for nonuniform infinite sand around a frequency of about 10 rad/sec with discrepancies observed for bigger frequencies. This is while for the half space consisting of uniform sand the convergence is observed for a frequency between 20 and 30 rad/sec and no discrepancy is observed afterwards. For the half space restricted to bedrock, the impedance amplitude period against frequency decreases with depth and no convergence is observed except for greater depths.

کلمات کلیدی:

seismic excitation, impedance, far field, Cone Model, half space

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