

FORO INTERNACIONAL DE MICROZONIFICACION SISMICA DE SANTA FE DE BOGOTA

**ANALISIS Y SELECCION
DE SEÑALES SISMICAS
PARA DISEÑO DE ESTRUCTURAS**

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MAYO 2006**

ESTUDIO DE MICROZONIFICATION SISMICA DE SANTAFE DE BOGOTA

INGEOMINAS Y LA U. DE LOS ANDES EN 1994-1997

ESTABLECIO

- **MAPA GEOLOGICO DE LA CIUDAD A ESCALA 1:50.000**
- **MAPA TECTONICO Y FUENTES SISMICAS PARA DISEÑO EN BOGOTA**
- **CARACTERIZACION DE LOS MATERIALES IN-SITU**
- **MAPA DE MICROZONIFICACION SISMICA A ESCALA 1:50.000**
- **MAPAS DE VULNERABILIDAD SISMICA DE EDIFICACIONES E INFRAESTRUCTURA**

SE DEFINIERON 3 FUENTES SISMICAS

1) FUENTE LEJANA - ZONA DE SUBDUCCION

$M_s = 8$; DISTANCIA = 400 KM

ACELEROGRAMA DEL SISMO DE MICHOACAN 9/19/85

REGISTRO EN LA UNAM

2) SISMO FRONTAL - CORDILLERA ORIENTAL

$M = 7.2$ M_s ; $D = 60$ KM

ACELEROGRAMA SINTETICO BASADO EN EL

REGISTRO DEL ROSAL - SISMO DE TAURAMENA - 19/1/95

$M_s = 6.5$; $D = 100$ KM

3) FUENTE LOCAL - FALLAS LA CAJITA, MOCHUELO

ACELEROGRAMA DE CORRALITOS - SISMO DE LOMA PRIETA

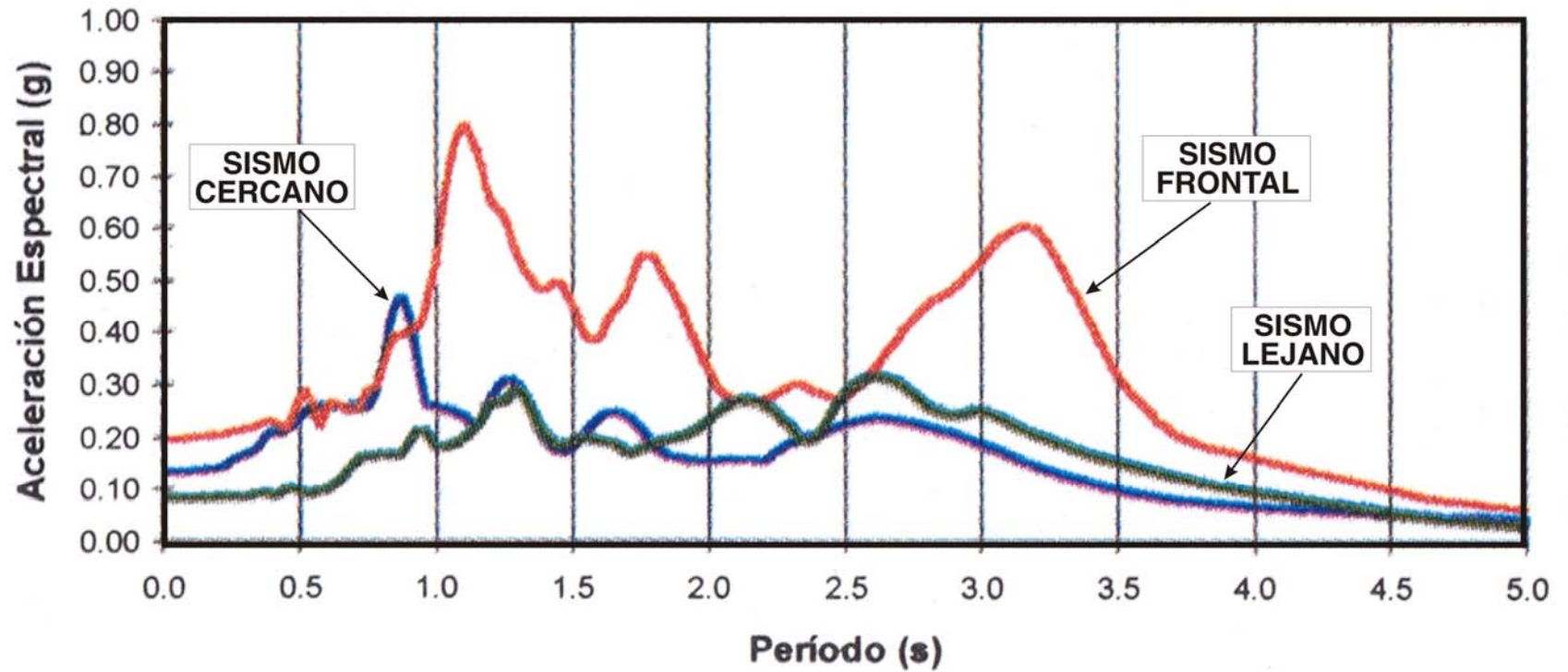
$M_s = 7.0$ a $D = 10$ KM; $a = 0.6$ g

PARA BOGOTA $a = 0.25$ g - MISMO CONTENIDO FRECUENCIAL

LAS 3 FUENTES NO TIENEN EL MISMO NIVEL DE AMENAZA NI DE ACTIVIDAD

- A) PERIODOS DE RETORNO DIFERENTE**
- B) UNOS ACELEROGRAMAS REALES
Y OTROS SINTETICOS**
- C) CERTEZA SOBRE ACTIVIDAD SISMICA
EN CADA FUENTE ES DIFERENTE**

Profundidad basamento rocoso = 80 m



ESPECTROS DE RESPUESTA DE LAS FUENTES SISMICAS

LA PROBLEMÁTICA

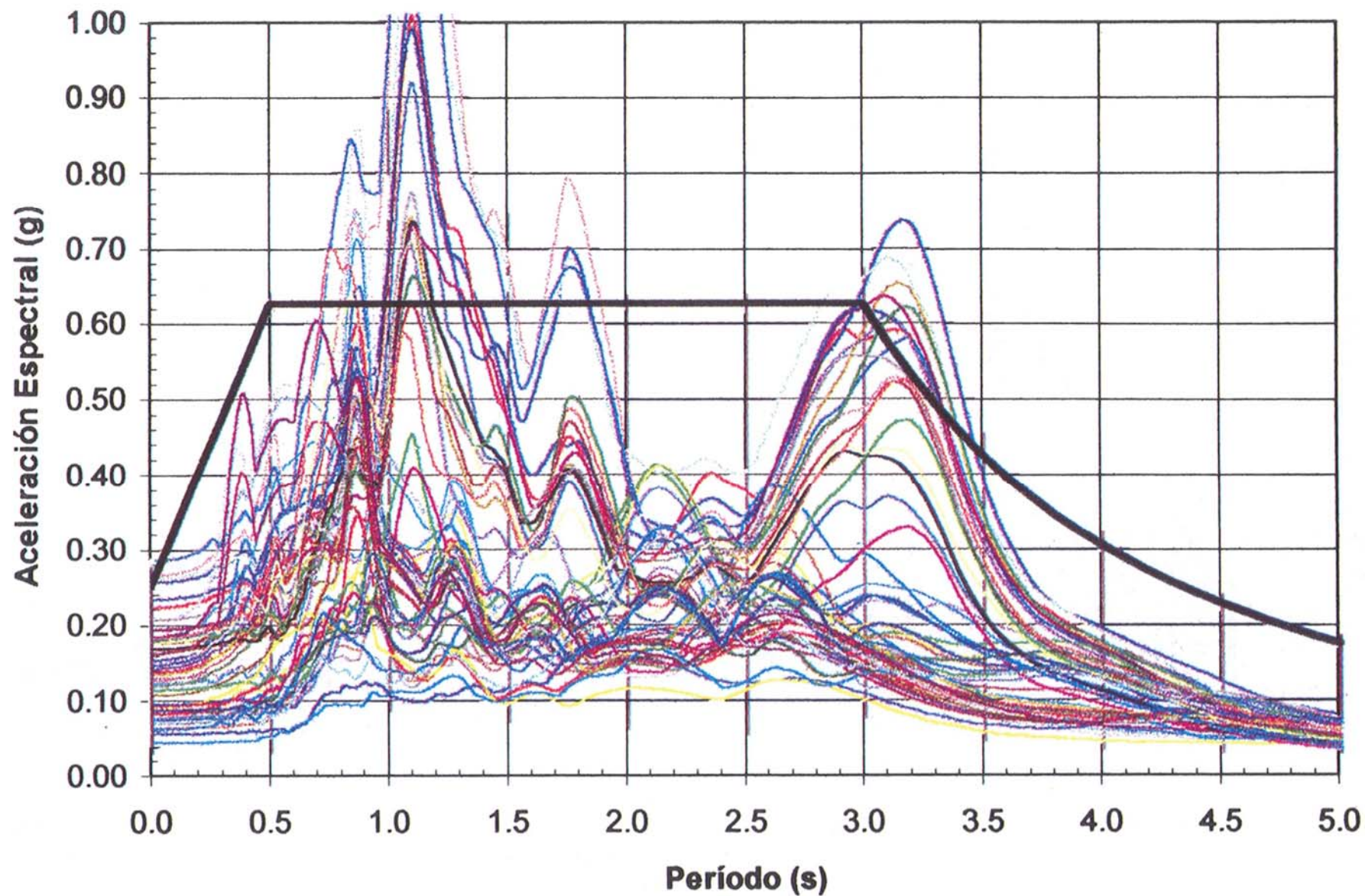
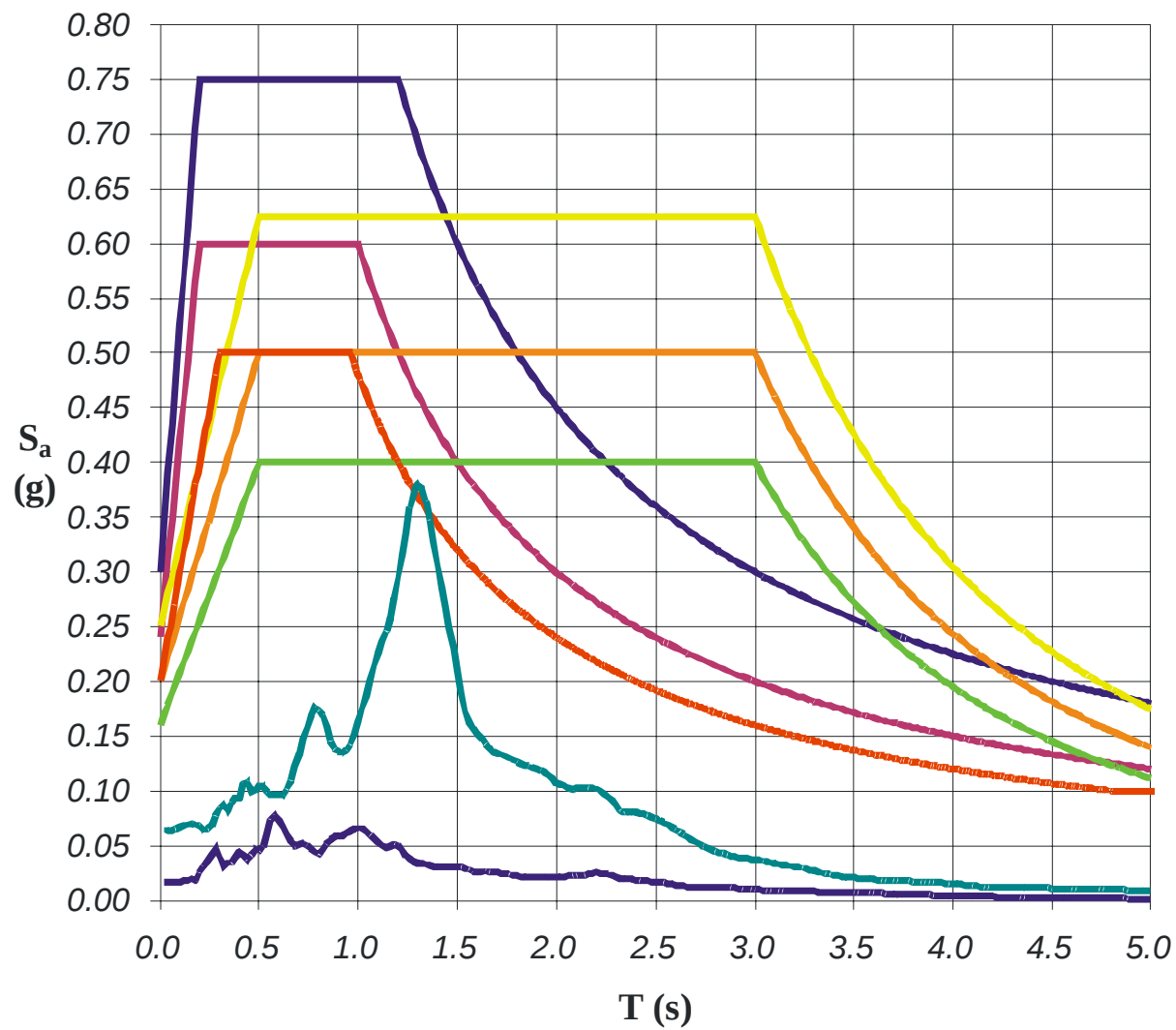
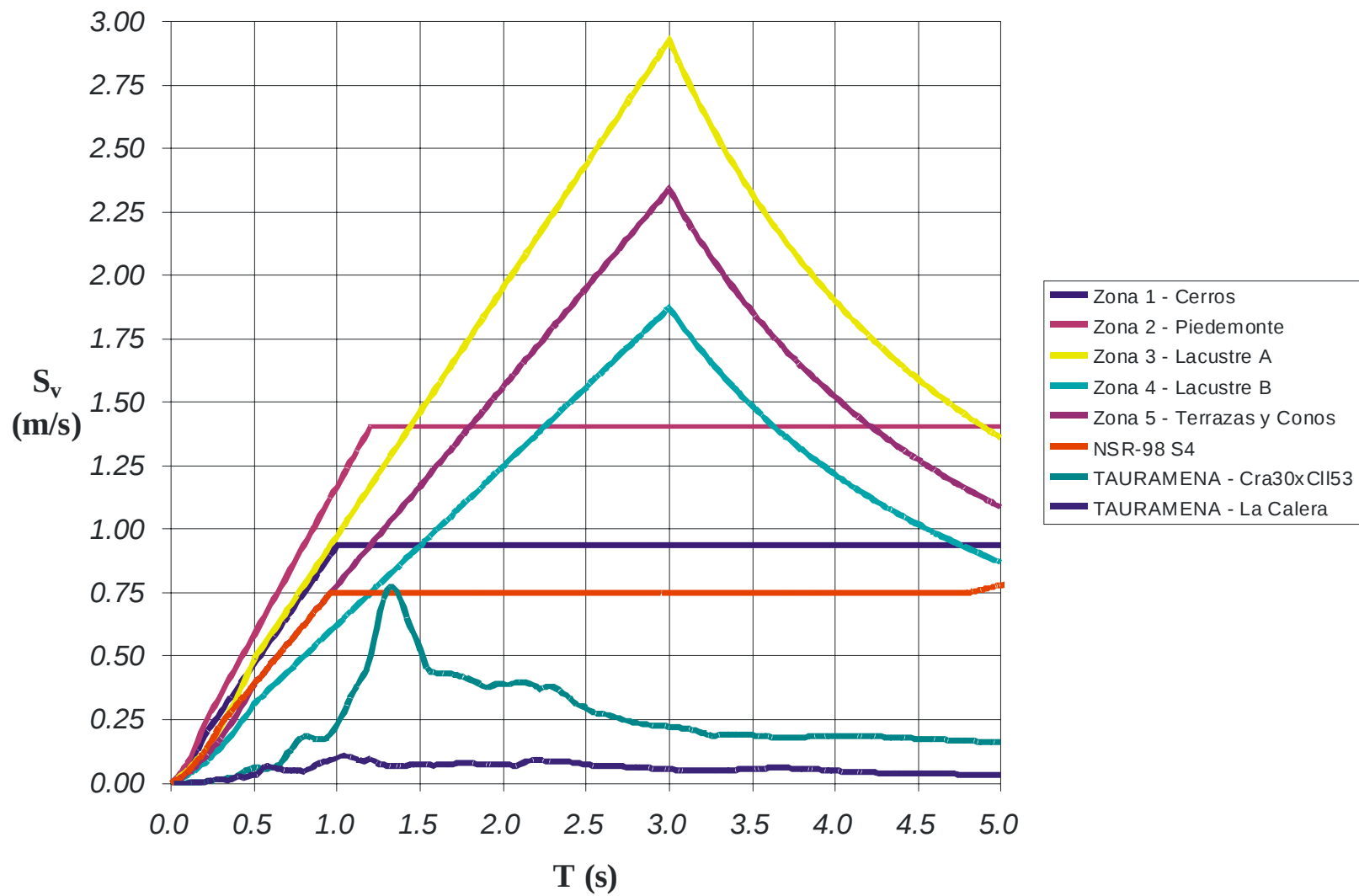
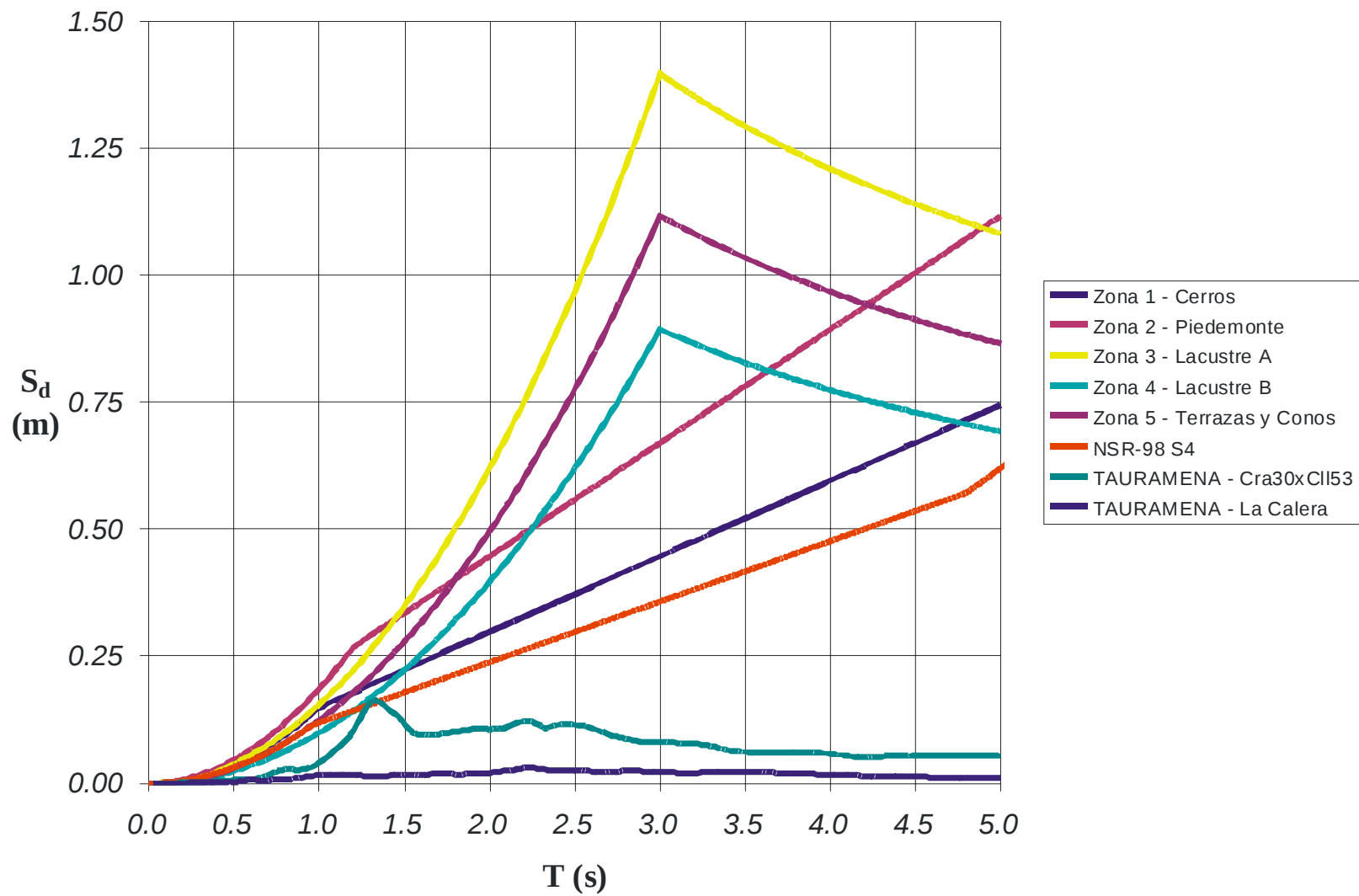
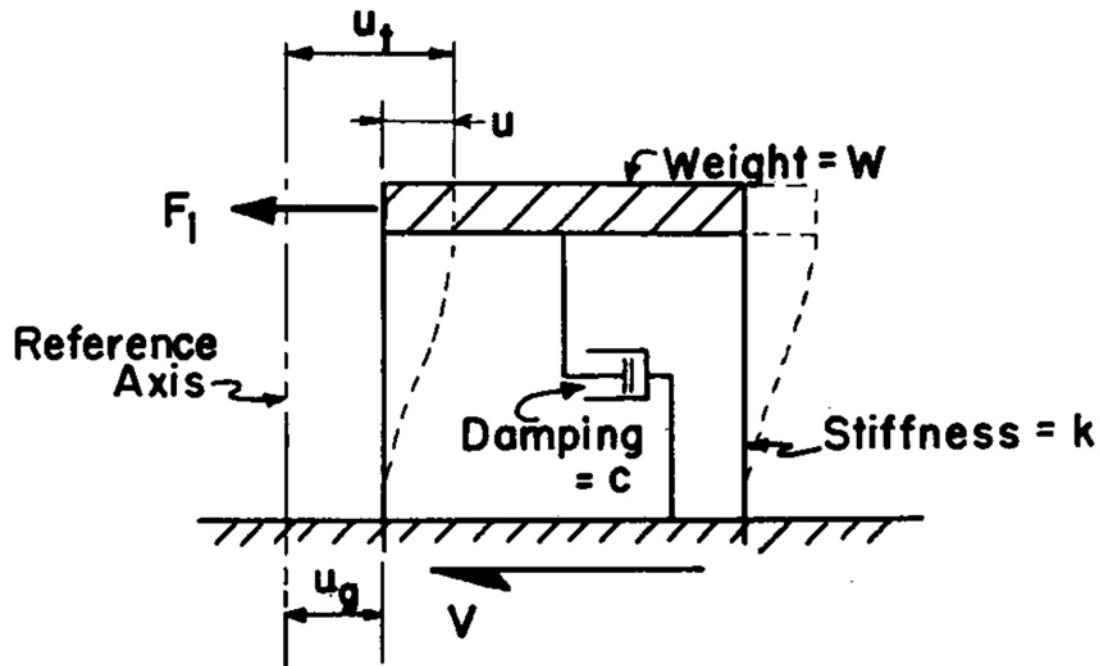


FIGURA 3.23 ESPECTROS DE RESPUESTA Y DE DISEÑO ZONA 3 - LACUSTRE A





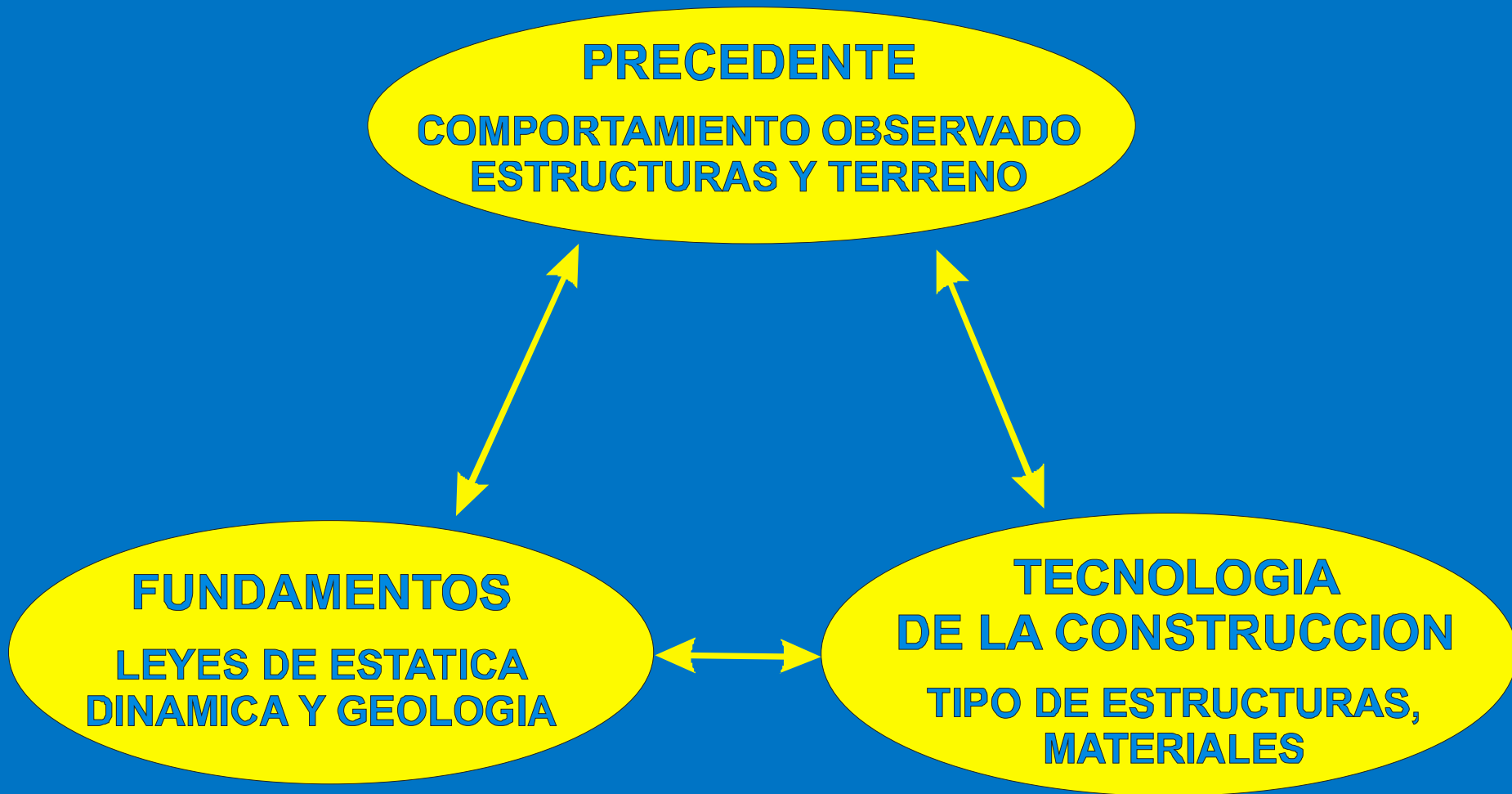




$$V_{\max} = \frac{W}{g} \frac{2\pi}{T} S_v$$

Si $T = 2$ SEGUNDOS y $S_v = 2.0$ M/S

$$V_{\max} = \frac{W}{9.8 \text{ M/S}^2} \times \frac{2 \times 3.14}{2 \text{ S}} \times 2.0 \frac{\text{M}}{\text{S}} = 0.65 W$$



BASES PARA PREPARAR UN CODIGO SISMICO

EL PRECEDENTE

**DE SEÑALES SISMICAS
EN DEPOSITOS BLANDOS**

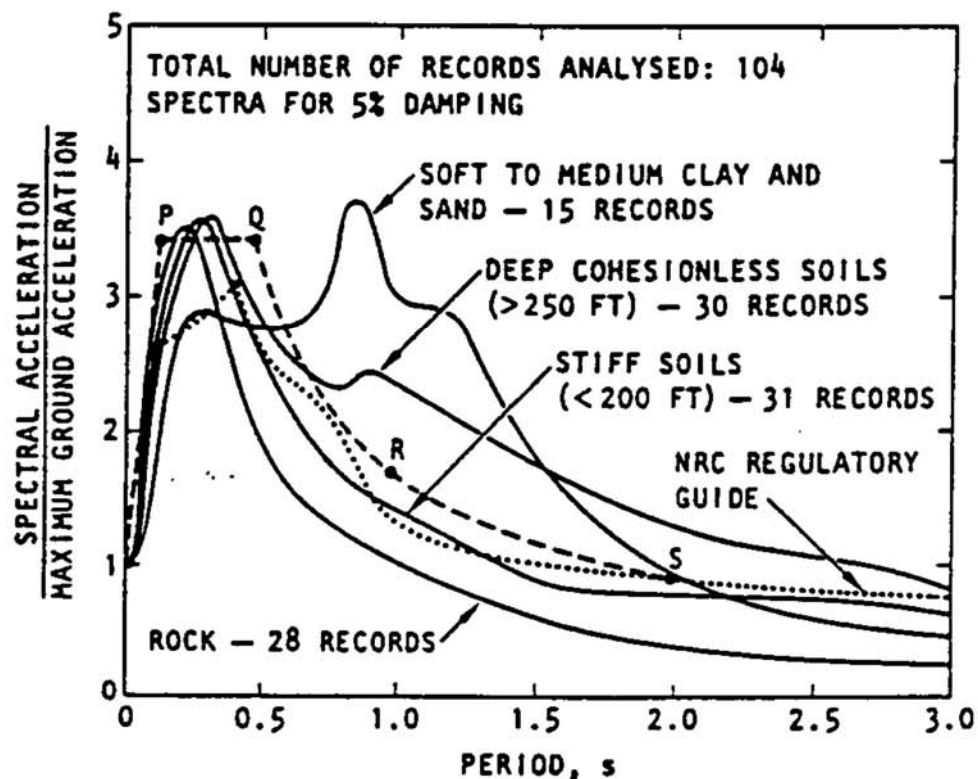


Figure 25. 84th percentile spectra for different site conditions.

Spectral Acceleration Amplification Factors for 5% Damping

One Sigma (84.1%)			Median (50%)		
Point	Period (sec)	S_a / a_{max}	Point	Period (sec)	S_a / a_{max}
P	0.1	3.4	A	0.1	2.7
Q	0.5	3.4	B	0.5	2.7
R	1.0	1.7	C	1.0	1.2
S	2.0	0.85	D	2.0	0.6

LOMA PRIETA - MAGNITUDE 7.1

17/10/89

Table 6-2. Peak accelerations, velocities and displacements for selected recorded ground motions. The peak accelerations listed in this table are "Volume II" accelerations.

Station	Distance (km)	Component	Peak Acceleration	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Peak Displacement (cm)
Corralitos	5	EW	.478	47.5	11.5
		NS	.629	55.2	9.5
		VERT	.439	18.6	7.77
Gilroy No. 1	10	EW	.442	33.8	6.32
		NS	.435	31.9	6.49
		VERT	.210	14.5	5.15
UC Santa Cruz	20	EW	.409	21.2	6.81
		NS	.441	21.2	6.61
		VERT	.331	12.0	6.72

(ROCK SITES CLOSE)

LOMA PRIETA - MAGNITUDE 7.1

17/10/89

Station	Distance (km)	Component	Peak Acceleration	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Peak Displacement (cm)
Diamond Heights	76	EW	.113	14.3	4.31
		NS	.098	10.5	2.83
		VERT	.043	6.68	1.36
Rincon Hill	79	EW	.090	11.6	4.88
		NS	.080	7.34	2.62
		VERT	.029	3.97	1.85
Pacific Heights	80	EW	.061	14.3	4.88
		NS	.047	9.88	3.08
		VERT	.031	5.93	2.25
Telegraph Hill	81	EW	.092	9.59	2.76
		NS	.052	6.50	1.43
		VERT	.033	3.30	1.91
Cliff House	83	EW	.108	21.0	6.4
		NS	.075	11.2	3.70
		VERT	.062	7.51	1.57

(ROCK SITES - SAN FRAN.)

LOMA PRIETA - MAGNITUDE 7.1

17/10/89

0
 0'-40' **FILL**
 BAY MUD
 $V_s = 150 \text{ ft/sec TO}$
 40'-120' $V_s = 450 \text{ ft/sec}$
 V. DENSE SANDS
 .STIFF TO HARD
 CLAYS
 100'-500'
 ROCK

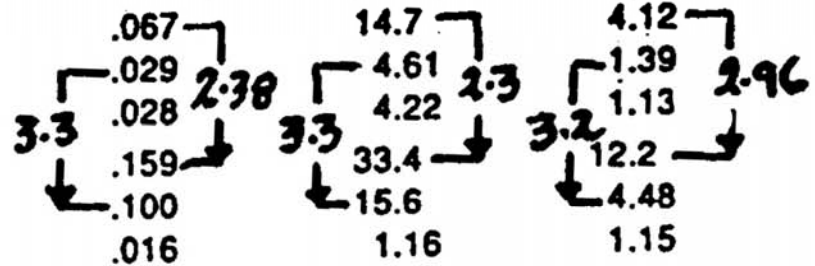
Station	Distance (km)	Component	Peak Acceleration	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Peak Displacement (cm)
APEEL No. 2	47	133	.227	35.9	5.68
		043	.277	53.1	10.4
		VERT	.086	7.79	1.06
Foster City	48	EW	.283	45.4	14.7
		NS	.257	31.8	6.28
		VERT	.103	8.38	3.57
SF Airport	64	EW	.332	29.3	5.92
		NS	.235	26.5	5.05
		VERT	.065	5.27	1.77
Emeryville	81	EW	.260	41.1	8.21
		NS	.214	21.5	3.75
		VERT	.060	5.00	.80
2-Story Building, Oakland	76	290	.243	37.9	8.05
		200	.191	20.0	3.92
		VERT	.144	6.19	1.30
Outer Harbor Wharf, Oakland	76	305	.271	42.3	9.17
		035	.287	40.8	9.88
		VERT	.066	10.5	1.83

(SOFT SOIL)

LOMA PRIETA - MAGNITUDE 7.1

17/10/89

Station	Distance (km)	Component	Peak Acceleration	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Peak Displacement (cm)
Yerba Buena Island 79 (ROCK)		EW	.067	14.7	4.12
		NS	.029	4.61	1.39
		VERT	.028	4.22	1.13
Treasure Island 81 (SOIL)	81	EW	.159	33.4	12.2
		NS	.100	15.6	4.48
		VERT	.016	1.16	1.15



LOMA PRIETA - MAGNITUDE 7.1

17/10/89

Station	Distance (km)	Component	Peak Acceleration	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Peak Displacement (cm)
Telegraph Hill	81	EW	.092	9.59	2.76
		NS	.052	6.50	1.43
		VERT	.033	3.30	1.91
		(ROCK SITE - SAN FRAN.)			
Emeryville	81	EW	.260	41.1	8.21
		NS	.214	21.5	3.75
		VERT	.060	5.00	.80
		(SOFT SOIL)			

<u>EVENTO</u>	<u>DEPOSITO</u>	<u>DIST.</u> KM	<u>VIBRACIONES DEL TERRENO</u>			
			a_{MAX} (g)	V_{MAX} (cm/seg)	d_{MAX} (cm)	$\frac{V_{MAX}^2}{a_{MAX} d_{MAX}}$
TAURAMENA (1995) INGEOMINAS COMPONENTE E-W M = 6.5	LACUSTRE	100	0.06	11	2.4	0.85
TAURAMENA (1995) EL ROSAL COMPONENTE E-W M = 6.5	ROCA	100	0.016	2.05	0.6	0.45
LOMA PRIETA (1989) TELEGRAPH HILL M = 7.1	ROCA	81	0.092	9.59	2.76	0.37
LOMA PRIETA (1989) EMERYVILLE M = 7.1	SUELO BLANDO	81	0.26	41.1	8.21	0.81

EVENTODEPOSITO DIST.VIBRACIONES DEL TERRENO

KM

 a_{MAX}
(g) V_{MAX}
(cm/seg) d_{MAX}
(cm) $\frac{V_{MAX}^2}{a_{MAX} d_{MAX}}$

IMPERIAL VALLEY (1940) ALUVION 11 KM 0.35 g 33.4 cm/seg 20.9 cm 0.16
EL CENTRO
COMPONENTE N-S
M = 7.1

MEXICO SCT1 SUELO ~400 KM 0.17 g 60.5 cm/seg 21.9 cm 1.0
BLANDO
M = 8.1

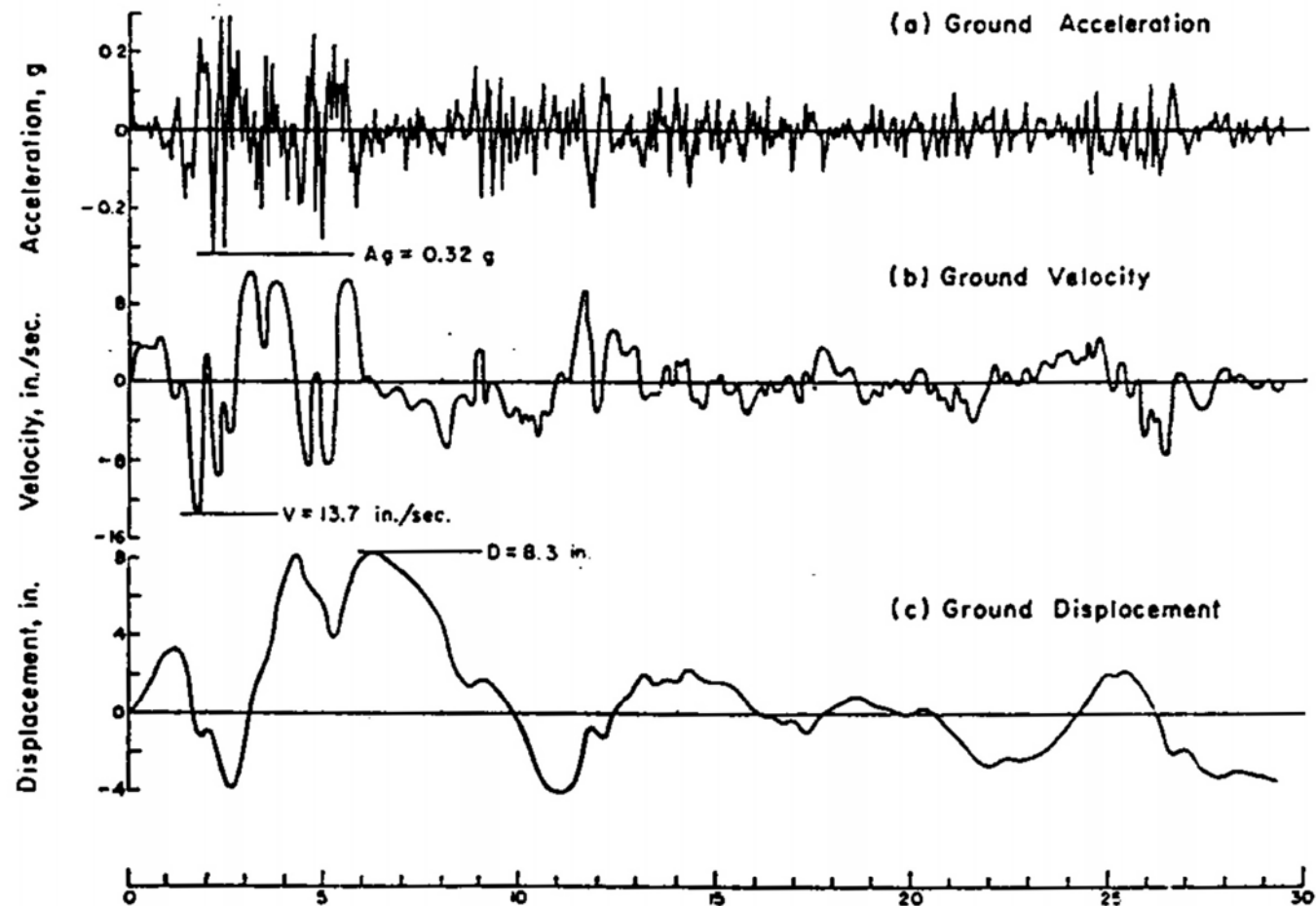
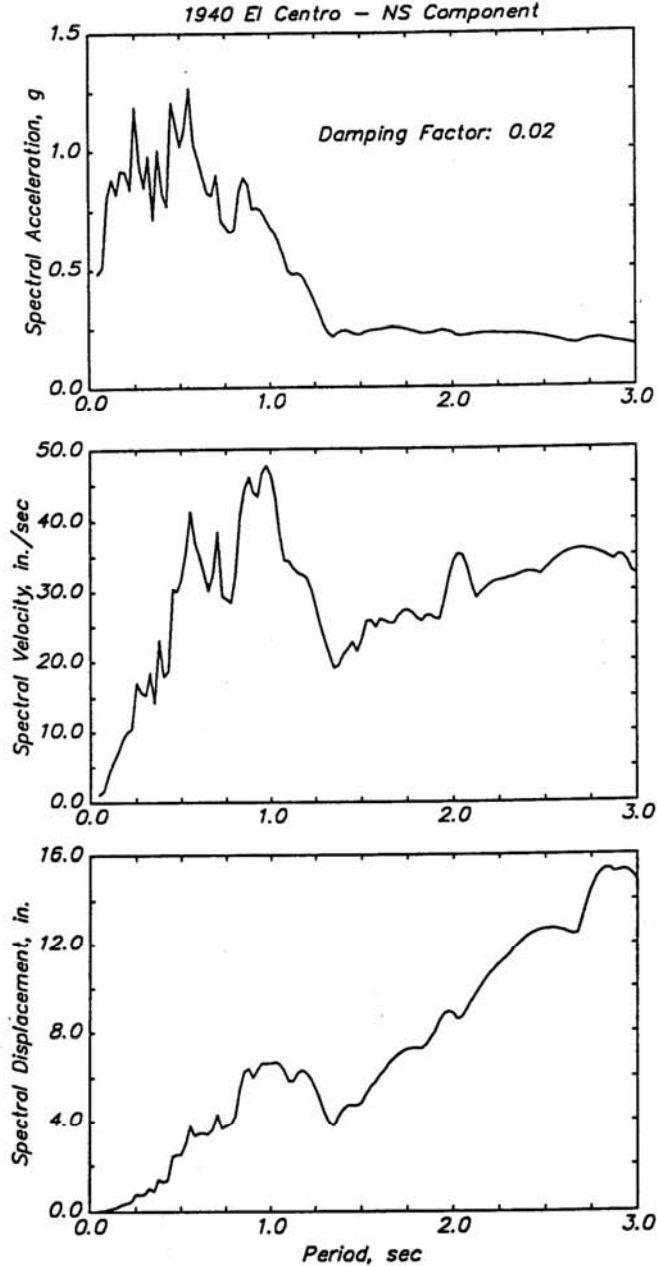


Fig. 1. El Centro, California, earthquake of 18 May, 1940, N-S component

ALUVION DENSO

Linear Response Spectra

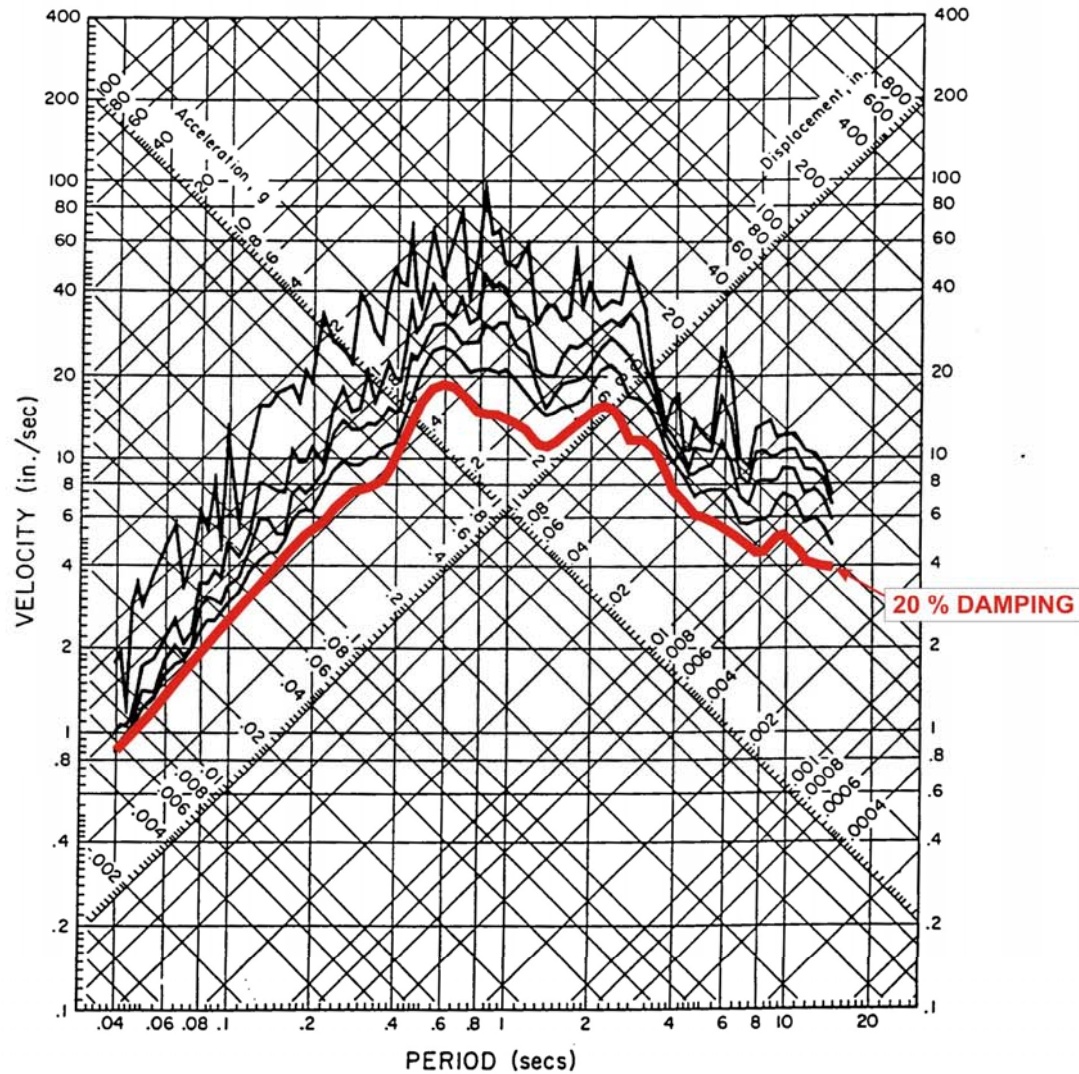


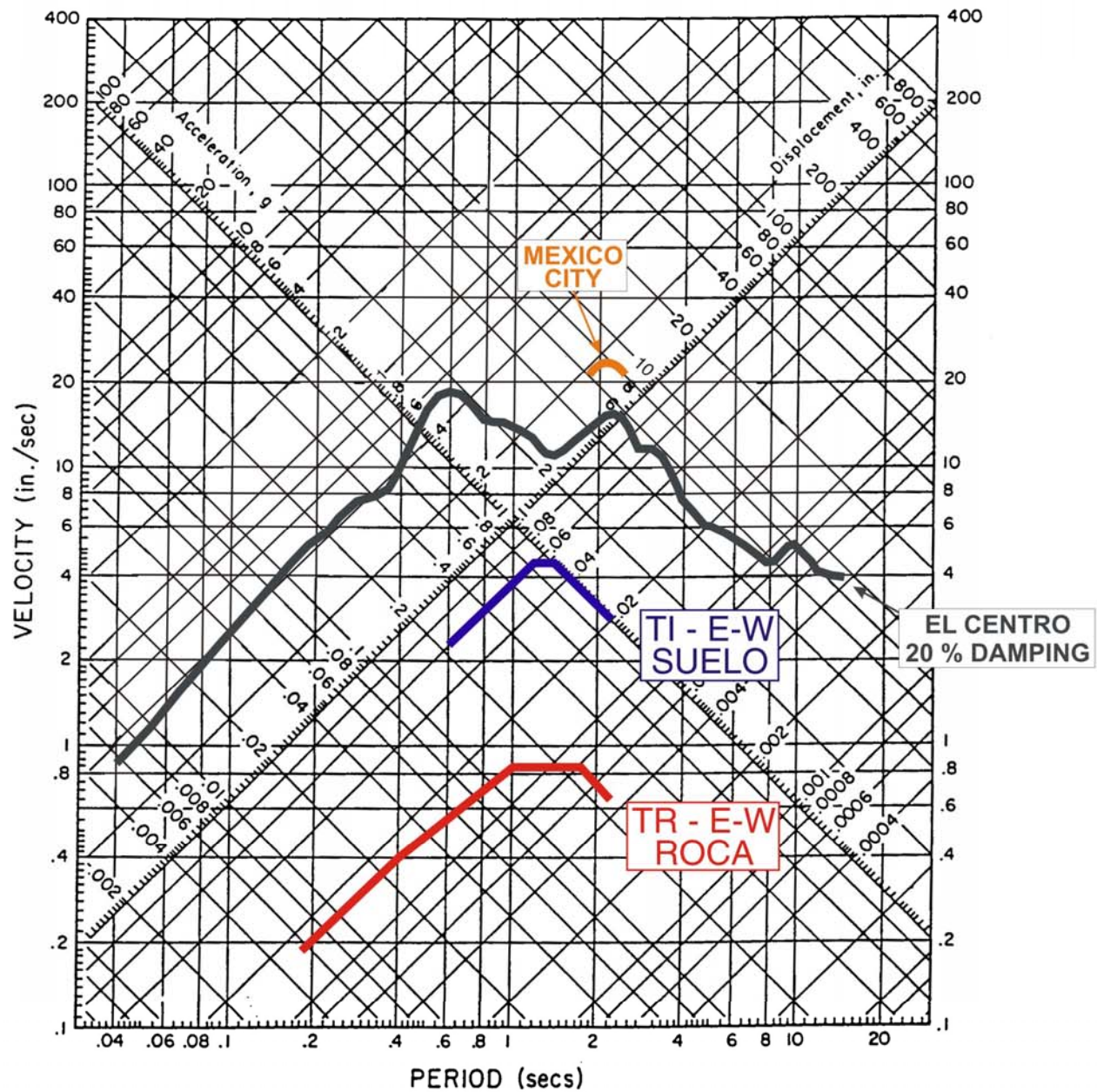
RESPONSE SPECTRUM

IMPERIAL VALLEY EARTHQUAKE MAY 18, 1940 - 2037 PST

IIIA001 40.001.0 EL CENTRO SITE IMPERIAL VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT COMP 500E

DAMPING VALUES ARE 0, 2, 5, 10 AND 20 PERCENT OF CRITICAL





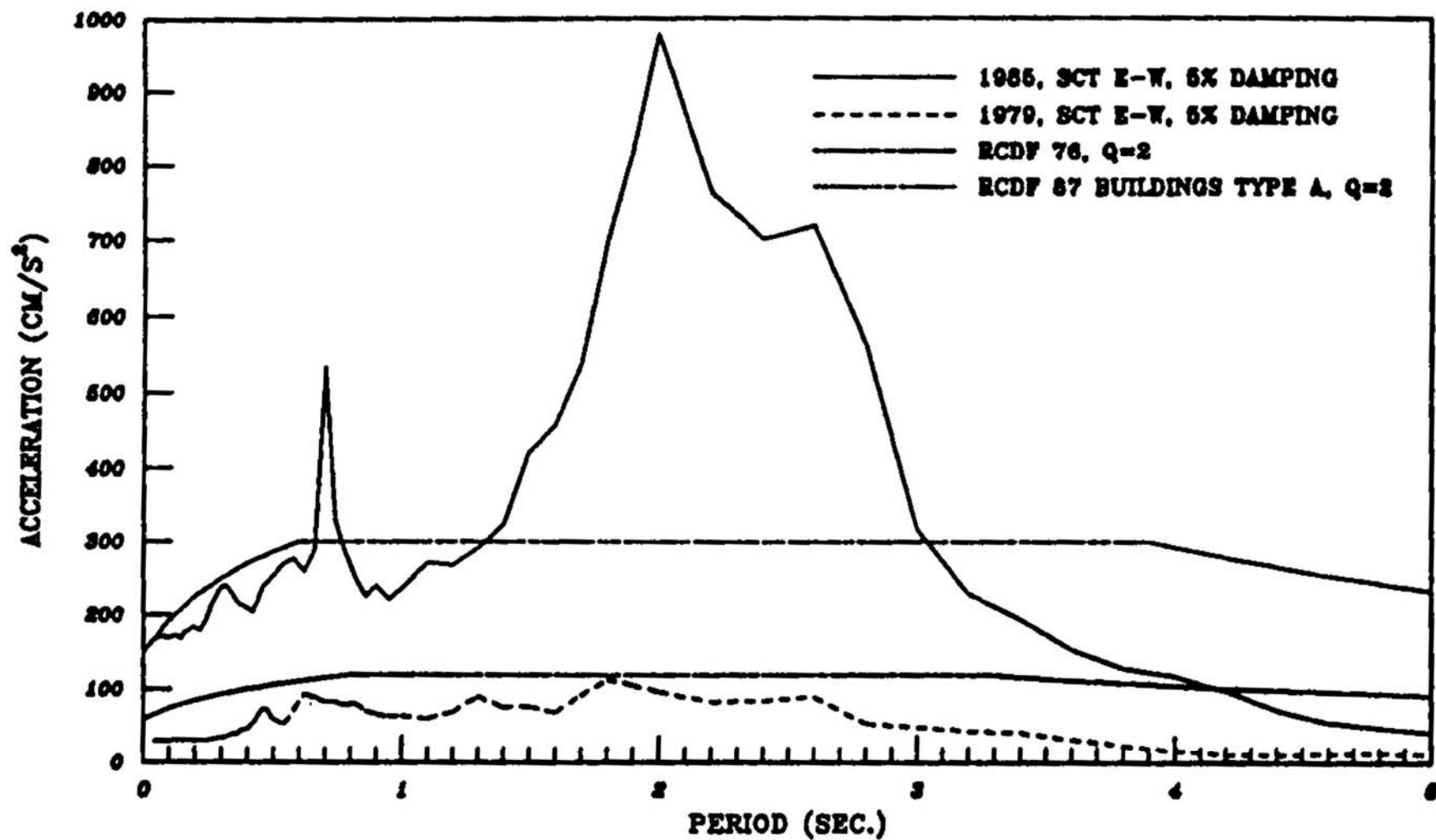


Figure 2 Acceleration response spectra and Mexico City design spectra for lake region

LOS FUNDAMENTOS

**PRINCIPIOS DE PROPAGACION
DE ONDAS DE ESFUERZO
EN DEPOSITOS NATURALES**

ACELERACION

V_p VELOCIDAD

DESPLAZAMIENTO

EPICENTRO

V_s

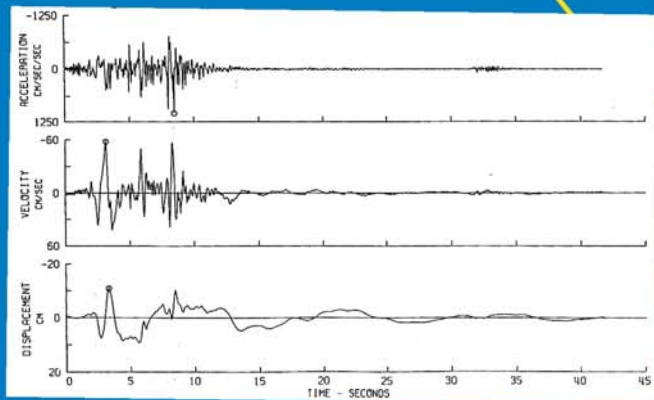
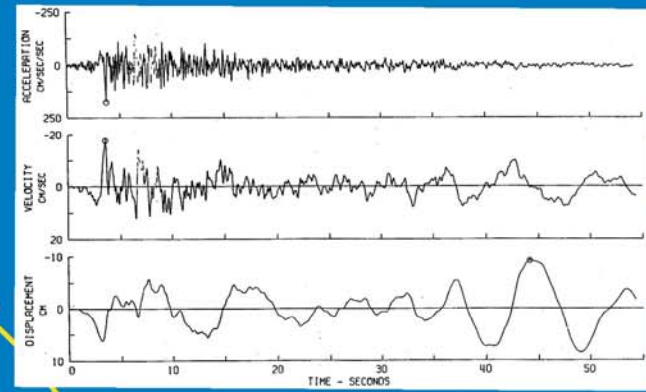
A

B

C

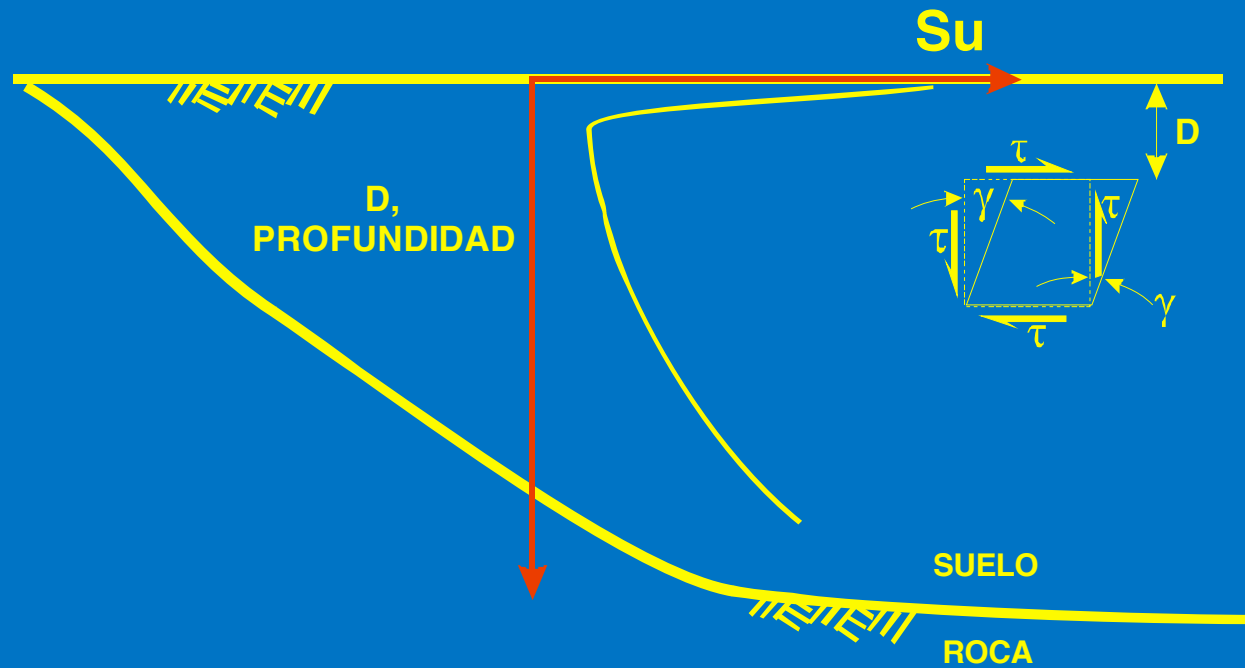
D

E





PROPAGATION DE ONDAS DE CORTE A TRAVES DEL TERRENO



RESISTENCIA AL CORTE, S_u

τ = ESFUERZO DE CORTE

G = MODULO DE CORTANTE

γ = DEFORMACION UNITARIA

v_p = VELOCIDAD MAXIMA
DEL TERRENO

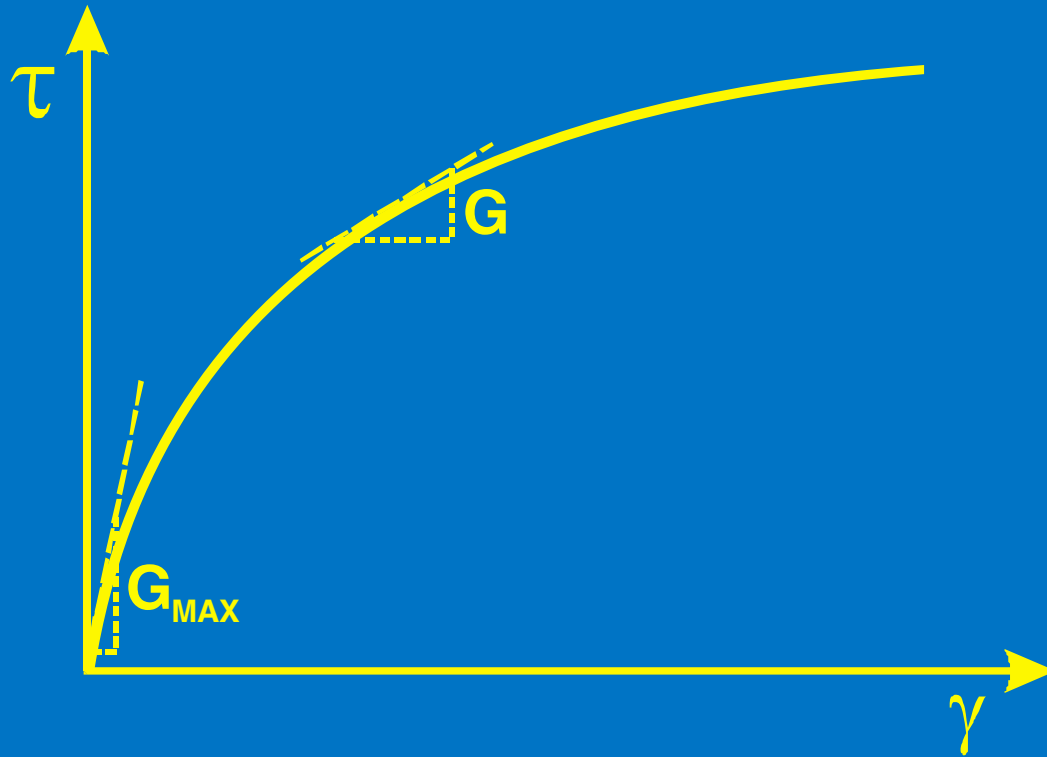
v_s = VELOCIDAD DE PROPAGACION

$$\tau = G \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{v_p}{v_s}$$

$$\tau_{sis} \leq S_u$$

$$\therefore \tau_{sis} = G \frac{v_p}{v_s} ; \quad G \frac{v_p}{v_s} \leq S_u$$



$$G_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{\gamma}{g} V_{\text{SM}}^2 \quad G = \frac{\gamma}{g} V_{\text{S1}}^2$$

$$\frac{G}{G_{\text{MAX}}} = \frac{\gamma/g V_{\text{S1}}^2}{\gamma/g V_{\text{SM}}^2} = \frac{V_{\text{S1}}^2}{V_{\text{SM}}^2}$$

Muestra N21-15. I_p 80.2%. $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

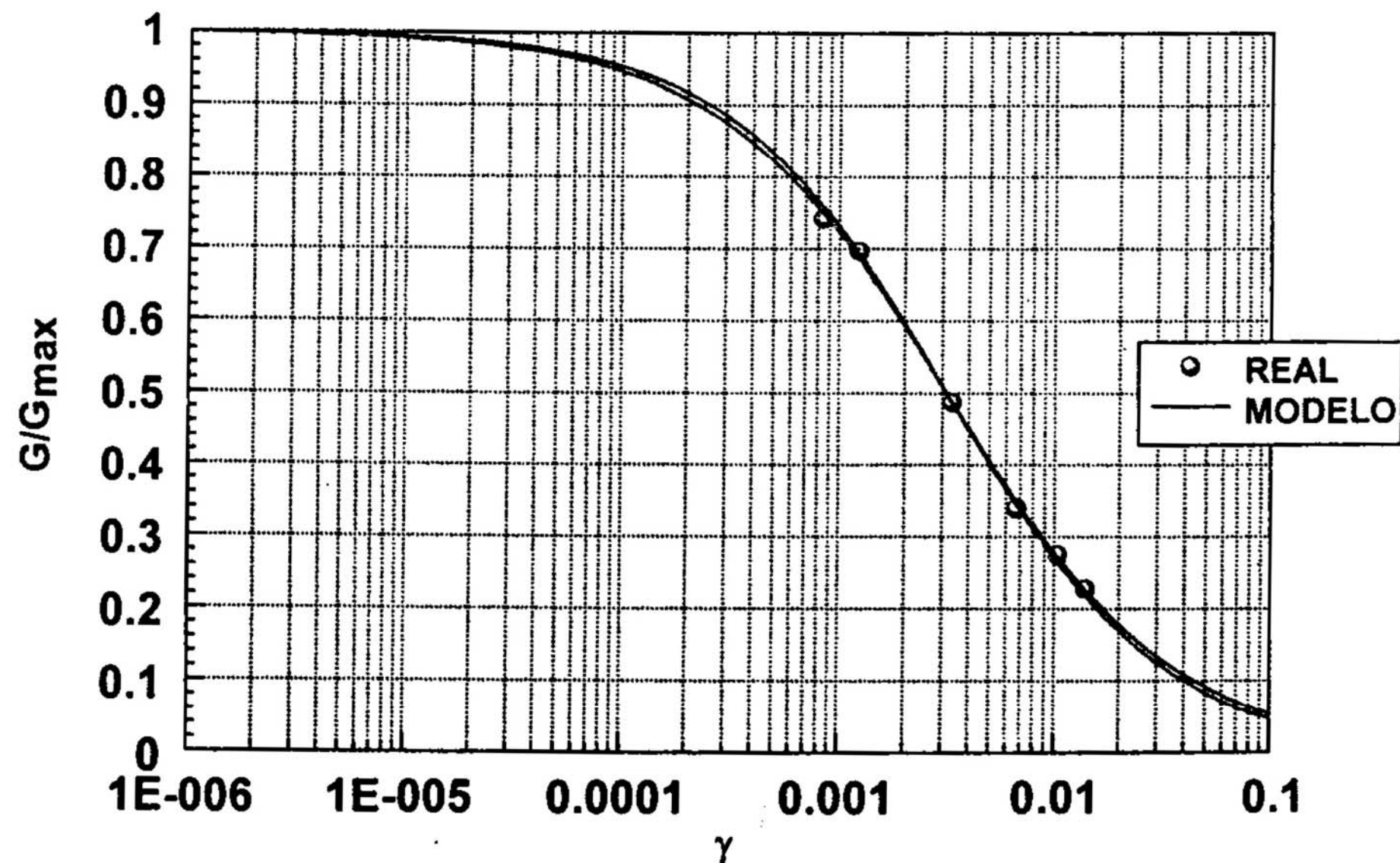


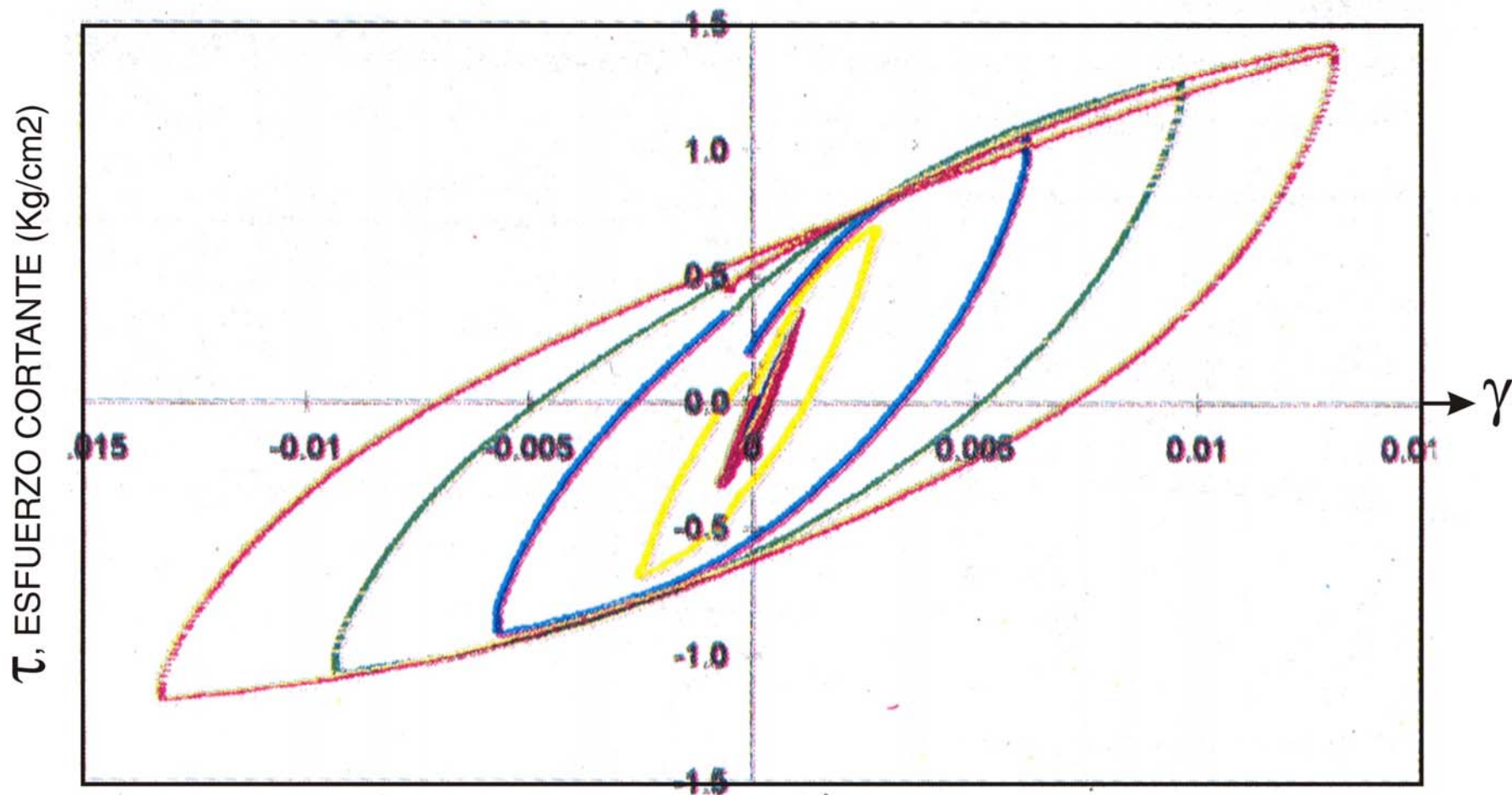
FIGURA 2.24 GRÁFICO DE CALIBRACIÓN DEL MODELO CONTRA ENSAYO DE LABORATORIO

$V_p = 133 \text{ m/s}$ $V_s = 72 \text{ m/s}$	0.1m-0.6 m
$V_p = 333 - 438 \text{ m/s}$ $V_s = 121 \text{ m/s}$	4.0m-4.5m
$V_p = 879 \text{ m/s}$ $V_s = 152 - 186 \text{ m/s}$	9.6-m-13.8m
$V_p = 1224-1370 \text{ m/s}$ $V_s = 281 \text{ m/s}$	19.9m-27.2m
$V_p = 1755 \text{ m/s}$	

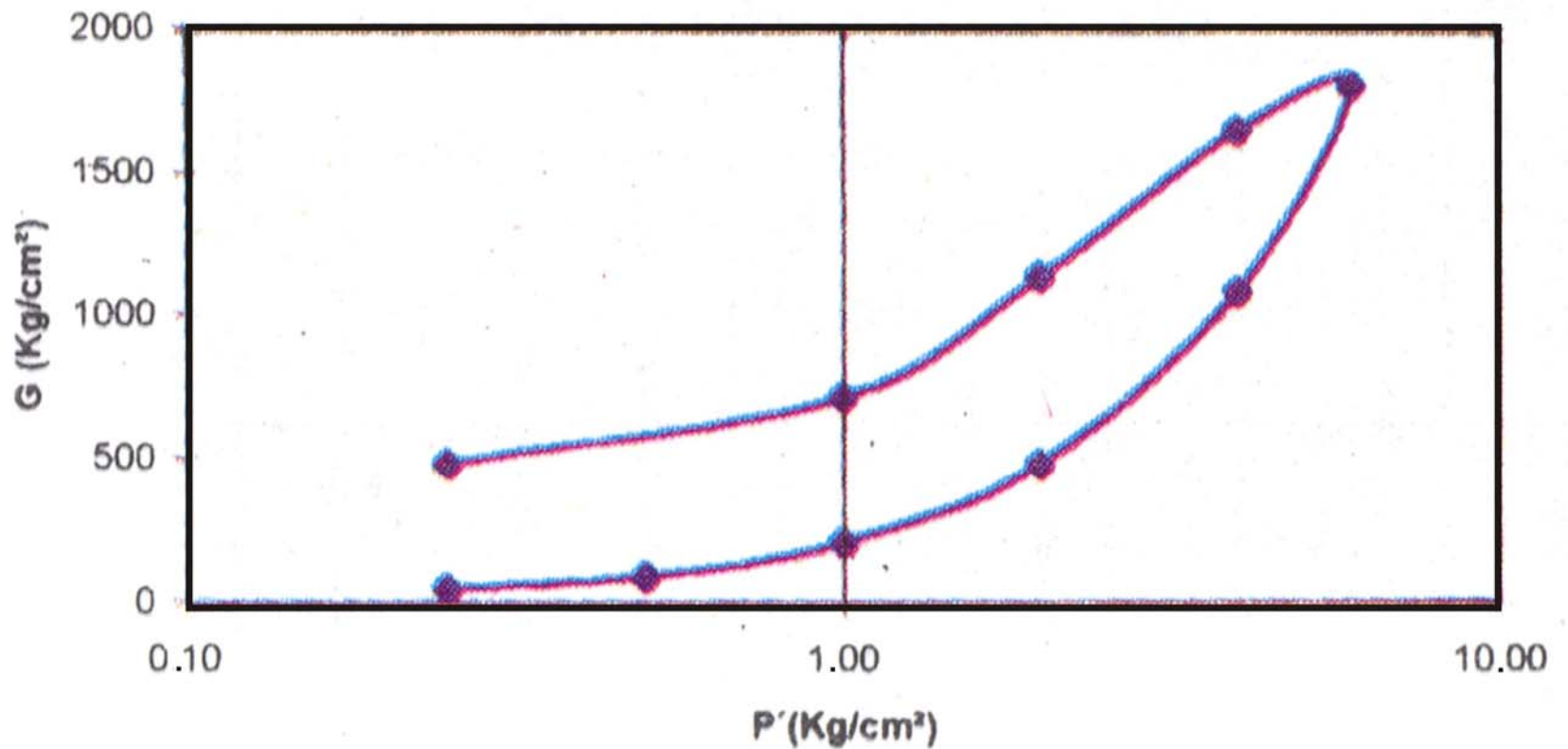
**PERFIL DE VELOCIDADES DE PROPAGACION
DE ESFUERZOS EN BOGOTA**

MUESTRA N51-91-4

$\sigma_3 = 5.0 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$ PROF = 93.8 M



RELACION ESFUERZO - DEFORMACION UNITARIA EN CORTE-BOGOTA



**RELACION MODULO CORTANTE VERSUS CONFINAMIENTO
EFFECTIVO. BOGOTA**

DEPOSITO LACUSTRE BOGOTA

PROFUNDIDAD ~ 20 M

RESISTENCIA AL CORTE $S_u = 0.3 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$ (INGEOMINAS)

$\bar{\sigma}_v = 1.8 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$ (INGEOMINAS)

$V_{s_M} = 280 \text{ M/S}$ A DEFORMACIONES UNITARIAS MINIMAS

DEPOSITO LACUSTRE BOGOTA

PROCESO DE APROXIMACIONES SUCESIVAS

ASUMA UNA DEFORMACION UNITARIA DE CORTE γ

$$\gamma \sim 0.002; \longrightarrow G/G_{\text{MAX}} = 0.6 \longrightarrow \frac{Vs_1}{Vs_M} = \sqrt{0.6} = 0.77$$

$$\therefore Vs_1 = 0.77 \times 280 \text{ M/S} = 216 \text{ M/S}$$

$$G_{\text{MAX}} = 300 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 \quad (\text{FIG. 220 INGEOMINAS})$$

$$G = 300 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 \times 0.6 = 180 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

DEPOSITO LACUSTRE BOGOTA

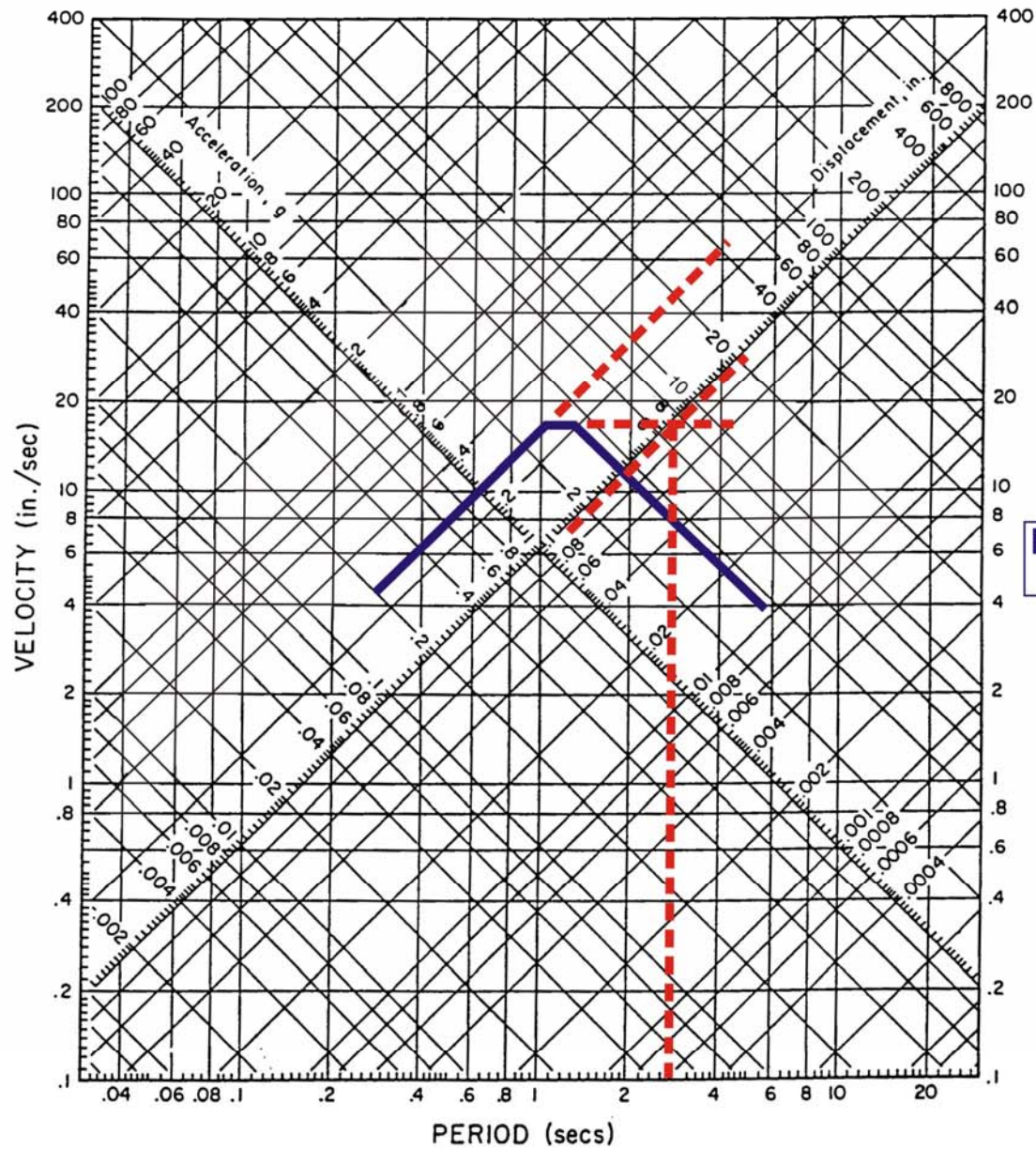
$$\tau = S_u$$

$$\therefore 180 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 \times \frac{V_p}{216 \text{ M/S}} = 0.3 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$V_p = \frac{0.3 \text{ Kg/cm}^2}{180 \text{ Kg/cm}^2} \times 216 \text{ M/S} = 0.36 \text{ M/S} = 36 \text{ cm/S}$$

CONVERGENCIA

$$\gamma = \frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{0.36 \text{ M/S}}{216 \text{ M/S}} = 0.0017 \sim 0.002 \quad \underline{OK}$$



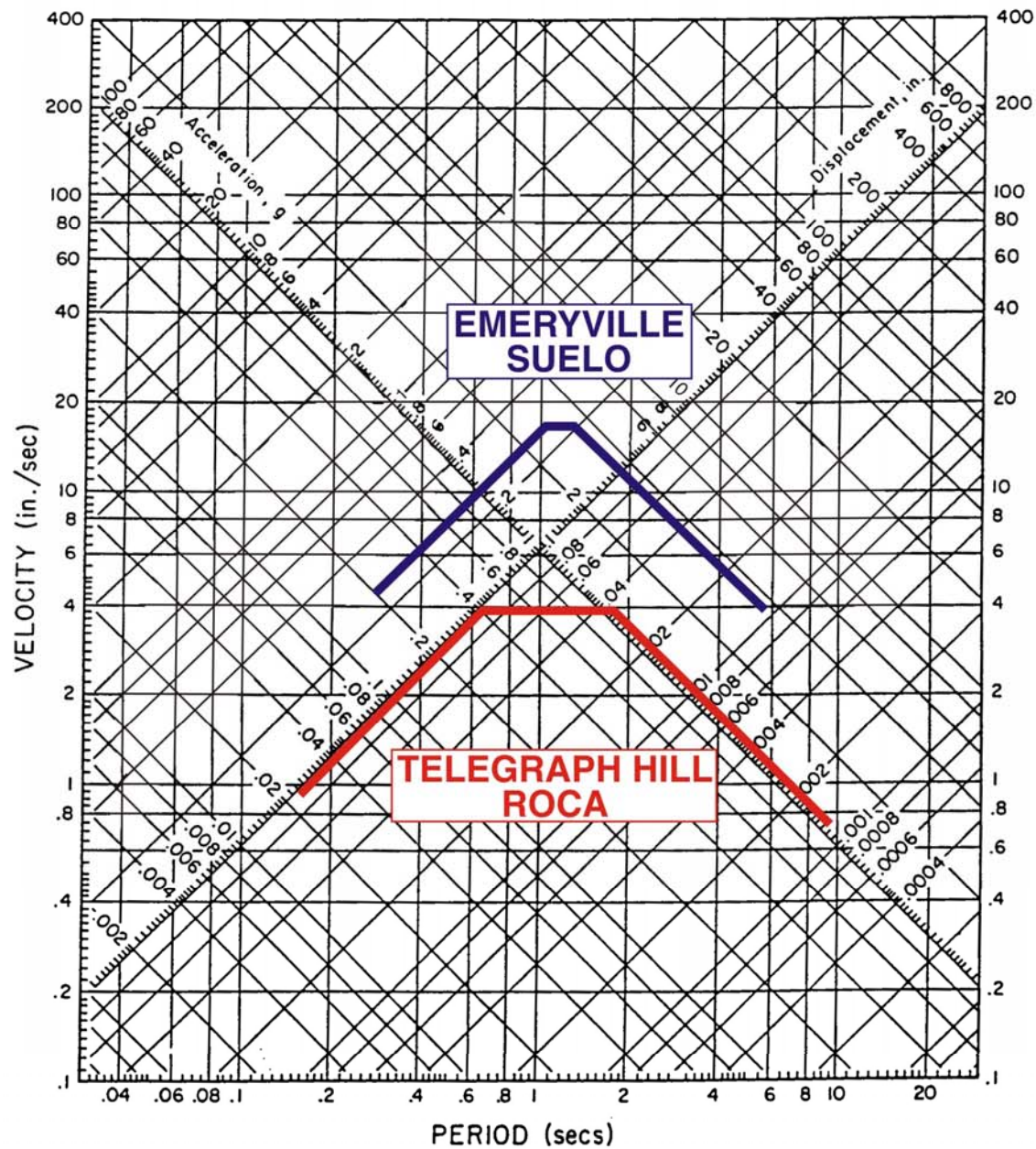
**EMERYVILLE
SUELO**

LOS SUELOS BLANDOS DE BOGOTA

RESISTEN VELOCIDADES MAXIMA DE TERRENO
DE CERCA DE
 $v_p = 35 \text{ cm/S}$

POR CONSIGUIENTE LAS ACELERACIONES
MAXIMAS DEL TERRENO A DIFERENTES PERIODOS
DE PUEDEN APROXIMAR ASI

$V_{MAX}, \text{ cm/S}$	$T, \text{ S}$	$a_{MAX}, \text{ g}$
35	1.5	0.15g
35	2.0	0.11g
35	3.0	0.07g



LAS CONCLUSIONES

- USE ACELEROGRAMAS REALES PARA DISEÑO
EVITE ACELEROGRAMAS SINTETICOS
- PARA EL SISMO FRONTAL EN BOGOTA SE SUGIERE
 - A) EN ROCA USAR EL ACELEROGRAMA DE TELEGRAPH HILL, LOMA PRIETA
- $M_s = 7.1$ @ $D = 81$ KM (ROCA)
 - B) EN LOS DEPOSITOS DE SUELO (LACUSTRE, PIEDEMONTES) USE EL ACELEROGRAMA DE EMERYVILLE, LOMA PRIETA
- $M_s = 7.1$ @ $D = 81$ KM (BAY MUD)

RECOMENDACIONES GEOTECNICAS PARA MEJORAR EL COMPORTAMIENTO ESTRUCTURAL DURANTE UN SISMO

- **CONSTRUYAN SOTANOS PARA**
 - A) ALIVIAR LOS ESFUERZOS DE CORTE EN EL SUELO**
 - B) MINIMIZAR ASENTAMIENTOS DIFERENCIALES**
 - C) ADUSTAR EL PERIODO DE LA ESTRUCTURA**
 - D) PROVEER PARQUEADEROS EN BOGOTA**