

**INCORPORATION OF EXTENDED-  
SOURCE EFFECTS IN TORO ET AL.  
(1997) EQUATIONS**

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by

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# Functional form of EPRI (1993)- Toro et al. (1997) equations

$$\ln Y = C_1 + C_2(M-6) + C_3(M-6)^2 - C_4 \ln R_M - (C_5 - C_4) \max\left[\ln\left(\frac{R_M}{100}\right), 0\right] - C_6 R_M + \varepsilon_e + \varepsilon_a$$

$$R_M = \sqrt{R^2 + C_7^2} \quad \text{with } C_7 = 6.9 - 11 \text{ km}$$

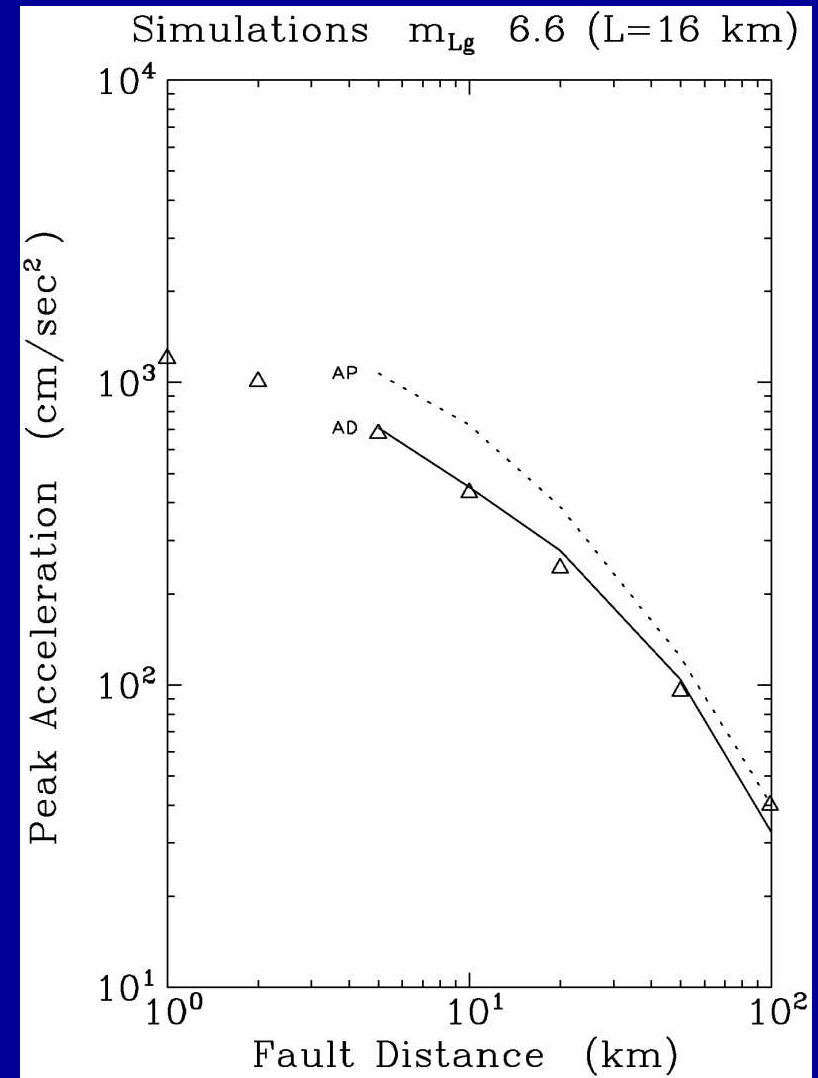
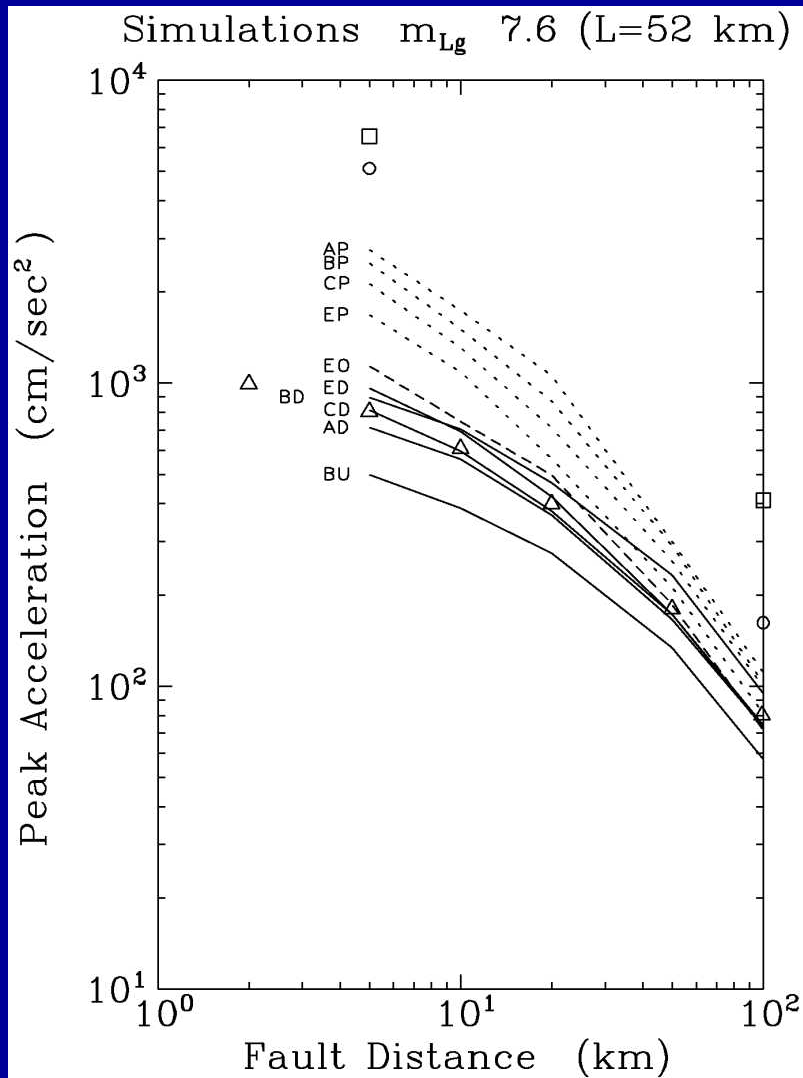
## 2 approaches for extended-source effects

- Extended-Source Modeling Approach (REI's Paducah, 1992 study). Used extended-source simulations to quantify saturation effect
- Empirical Approach (Silva and Darragh). Uses Atkinson and Silva's (1997) observation: factor of 2 reduction in pt-source stress drop between M 5.5 and 7.5

# Modeling Approach

- Documented in 1993 REI Paducah report and in EPRI TR-100410 (1992); Similar to Beresnev-Atkinson (1999).
- Heavily influenced by Herrmann's and Jost's work of that time (source-size scaling, tapering, etc.). Basic assumptions:
  - Rupture plane is sub-divided into rectangular portions, each associated with a sub-event
  - Uniform distribution of moment, except for tapering at ends
  - Vary rupture velocity, hypocentral location, tapering, site location
  - Each sub-event generates a stochastic pulse
  - $1/R$  geometric attenuation for each sub-event

# Modeling Approach



# Functional forms

Modeling:

$$R_M = R_{\text{rupture}} + 0.006 \exp(m_b)$$

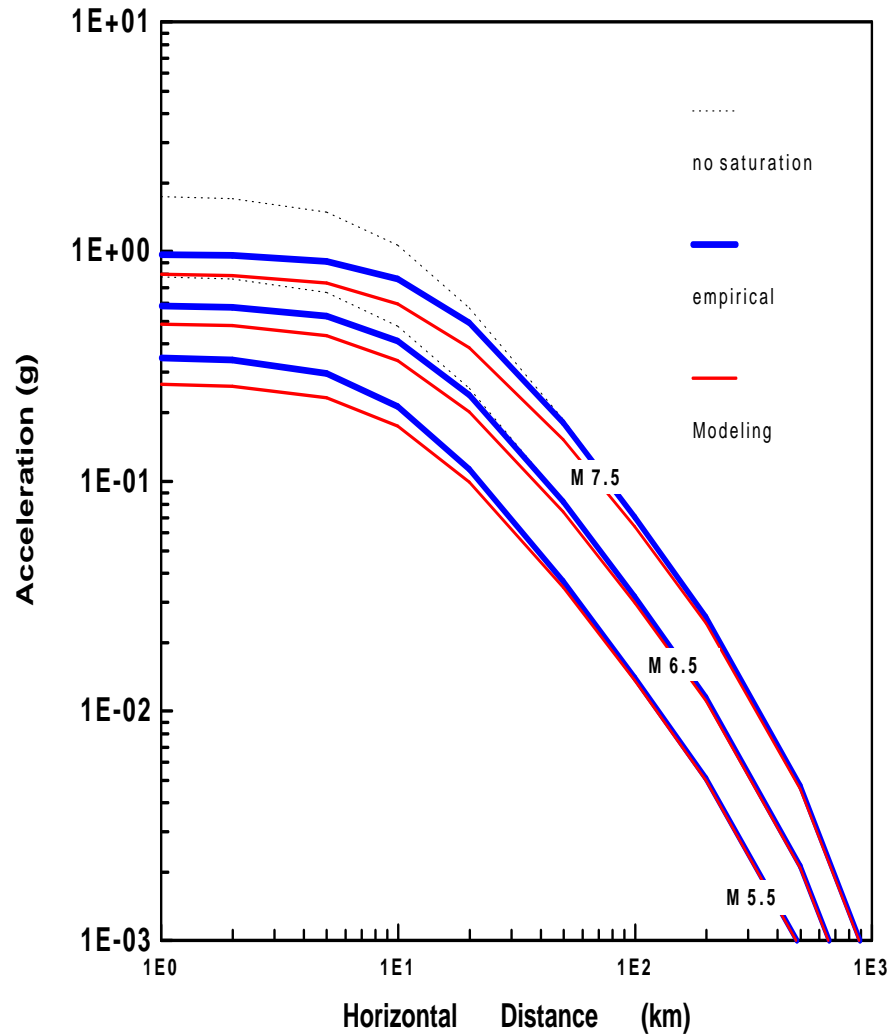
$$R_M = R_{\text{rupture}} + 0.089 \exp(0.5M)$$

(do not include depth-dependent sigma)

Empirical:

$$R_M = \sqrt{R_{JB}^2 + C_7^2 [\exp(-1.25 + 0.227M)]^2}$$

Attenuation Equations for Faults  
Peak Ground Acceleration



Attenuation Equations for Faults  
1-Hz Spectral Acceleration

