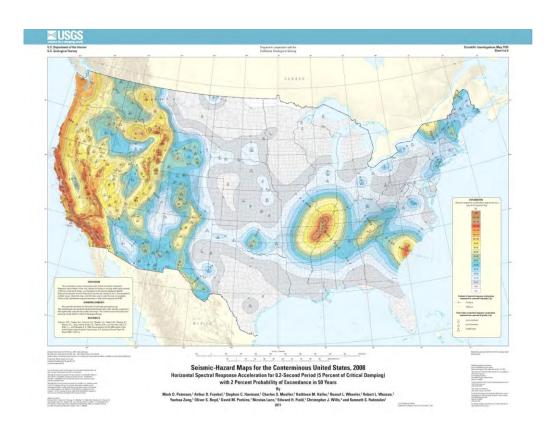
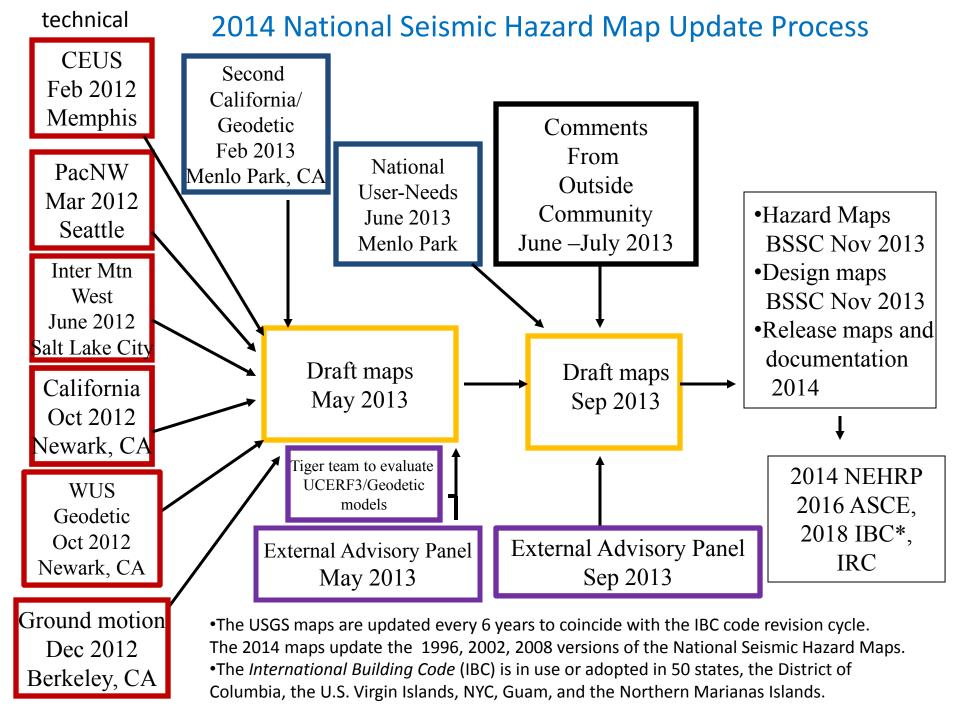
Workshop on the ground motion models applied in the National Seismic Hazard Maps December 12-13, 2012 Berkeley, CA



Thanks to the Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center for hosting this workshop (Yousef Bozorgnia, Heidi Fasion, Sanaz Rezaeian)

Comments

- Status of NGA-East (2015), NGA-Subduction (just starting), NGA-West II (Jan, 2013), EPRI GMPE project (Early 2013).
- In this meeting we will consider CEUS, subduction (interface and intraslab), and active shallow crustal GMPE's. We will show you our implementation of the current GMPE models and resultant hazard maps. We welcome developer comments at this workshop and will need the developers to continue assisting us in our quest to Q/A the results.
- Many of the NGAW II GMPEs are preliminary the authors have until January to publish the final models.
- We will also need to make maps for Alaska and we would like some advice on whether the subduction zone models are appropriate for both Cascadia and Alaska.
- We may update the 2014 maps over the next few years as these different NGA projects are completed (as research maps). They will be considered in future versions of the National Seismic Hazard Maps.
- If you would like us to post your presentation on our website, Sanaz Rezaeian has a sign-up sheet.



Purpose of this workshop

- Which published GMPE's should we use in 2014 update?
- How should we consider in weighting of models? (appropriate model parameters, residual analysis, extrapolation, expert opinion)
- We consider applications beyond building codes.
 How should we develop models for Vs30=760m/s and other NEHRP categories?

Cooke's Approach for Expert Elicitation

- It is a structured elicitation process
- The approach is subject to:
 - Scrutiny/accountability [data/process open]
 - Empirical control [quantitative, subject to empirical quality control with observable data to validate]
 - Neutrality [encourage experts to provide their true beliefs, and help avoid bias]
 - Fairness [expertise are not pre-judged]
- Weights are determined based on Experts' relative performance to <u>seed/quiz questions</u> (for which the answers are known to the facilitator)
- Scoring system (<u>Calibration score</u> and <u>Information score</u>) gives experts a positive incentive to report their true probability beliefs honestly



Considerations in weighting models

- Does the model apply appropriate science-based parameters
 ("seismological principles") needed to describe ground shaking?
 (Geometric spreading, kappa, Moho, hanging wall-footwall terms, site effects, non-linearity, etc).
- 2. How does the model compare with data? (Residual analysis as a function of magnitude and distance, total residuals for each model, e.g., kaisquared model, weights by class or "cluster" of model).
- 3. How does the model extrapolate to regions with no data? (form of equation, limits of applicability).
- 4. How does the model compare to other equations? (median, sigma, extra epistemic uncertainty for earthquakes not recorded yet).
- 5. What do the experts think about the equations and do the models as a group encompass reasonable outcomes (based on experience).
- 6. Does the equation use modeled hazard parameters? (Vs30, distance metric, Magnitude, SA parameters).
- 7. Do we allow different weighting for low and high frequencies (e.g., EPRI), for regional differences, for different magnitudes?

1. 2008 Central-Eastern U.S. Ground Motion Models

20	08 Maps	Type	Weight
1.	Toro (2002)	Single corner	0.2
2.	Frankel et al. (1996)	Single corner	0.1
3.	Silva et al. (2002)	Single corner – constant stress dro	op 0.1
4.	Atkinson and Boore (2006)	Dynamic corner	
	 140 bar stress drop 		0.1
	 200 bar stress drop 		0.1
5.	Tavakoli and Pezeshk (2005)	Hybrid	0.1
6.	Campbell (2003)	Hybrid	0.1
7.	Somerville et al. (2001)	Full waveform simulation	0.2

1. Central-Eastern U.S. Ground Motion Models

	GMPE	2008	2014	gs	kappa
1.	Toro (2002)	yes	yes	1/r	0.01
2.	Frankel et al. (1996)	yes	yes	1/r	0.01
3.	Silva et al. (2002)	yes	yes	1/r	0.01
4.	Atkinson and Boore (2006))			
	• 140 bar stress drop	yes -	no	1/r ₁₋₃	0.02
	• 200 bar stress drop	yes -	no	1/r _{1.3}	0.02
4.	Atkinson and Boore 2006 '	no	yes	1/r _{1.3}	0.02
5.	Atkinson and Boore 2008 '	no	yes	1/r _{1.3}	0.02
6.	Tavakoli and Pezeshk (2005	5) yes	no	1/r	0.01
6.	Pezeshk et al. (2011)	no	yes	1/r _{1.3}	0.02
7.	Campbell (2003)	yes	yes	<u>1/r</u>	0.01
8.	Somerville et al. (2001)	yes	yes	1/r	0.01

2. Subduction Ground Motion Models

Interface GMPE		2008	2014	Weight
1.	Zhao et al. (2006)	yes	yes	50%
2.	Geomatrix – Youngs et al. (1997)	yes	yes	25%
3.	Atkinson and Boore – global (2003)	yes	yes	25%
4.	Zhao et al. (2012) – mag scaling	no	yes	
5.	BC Hydro (*published?)	no	yes*	

<u>Int</u>	raslab (deep) GMPE	2008	2014	Weight
1.—	Geomatrix – Youngs et al. (1997)	yes	no	50%
2.	Atkinson and Boore – global (2003)	yes	yes	25%
3.	Atkinson and Boore – Cascadia (2003)	yes	yes	25%
4.	Zhao et al. (2006, 2012)	no	yes	
5.	BC Hydro (published?)	no	yes	

3. Western U.S. Ground Motion Models

2008 Maps			<u> Weight</u>
	1.	Boore and Atkinson (2008) NGA	1/3
	2.	Campbell and Bozorgnia (2008) NGA	1/3
	3.	Chiou and Youngs (2008) - NGA	1/3

2014 Maps

- 1. Abrahamson and Silva (2008 or 2012) NGAW1&2
- 2. BSSA (2012) NGAW2
- 3. Campbell and Bozorgnia (2012) NGAW2
- 4. Chiou and Youngs (2012) NGAW2
- 5. Idriss (2012) NGAW2
- 6. Graizer and Kalkan (2009/2012)

Agenda for Wednesday

- CEUS ground motions
 - GMPEs for 2014
 - Parameters
 - Residual analysis
 - Sensitivity
 - Weighting
- Subduction (interface and intraslab)
 - GMPEs for 2014
 - Sensitivity
 - Weighting

Agenda for Thursday

- WUS ground motions
 - GMPEs for 2014
 - Sensitivity
 - Weighting
- Discussion 2-5 pm
 - Attendees invited to show up to 3 slides