

# Dynamic site characterisation of the Waikato Basin using H/V spectral ratios and surface wave methods

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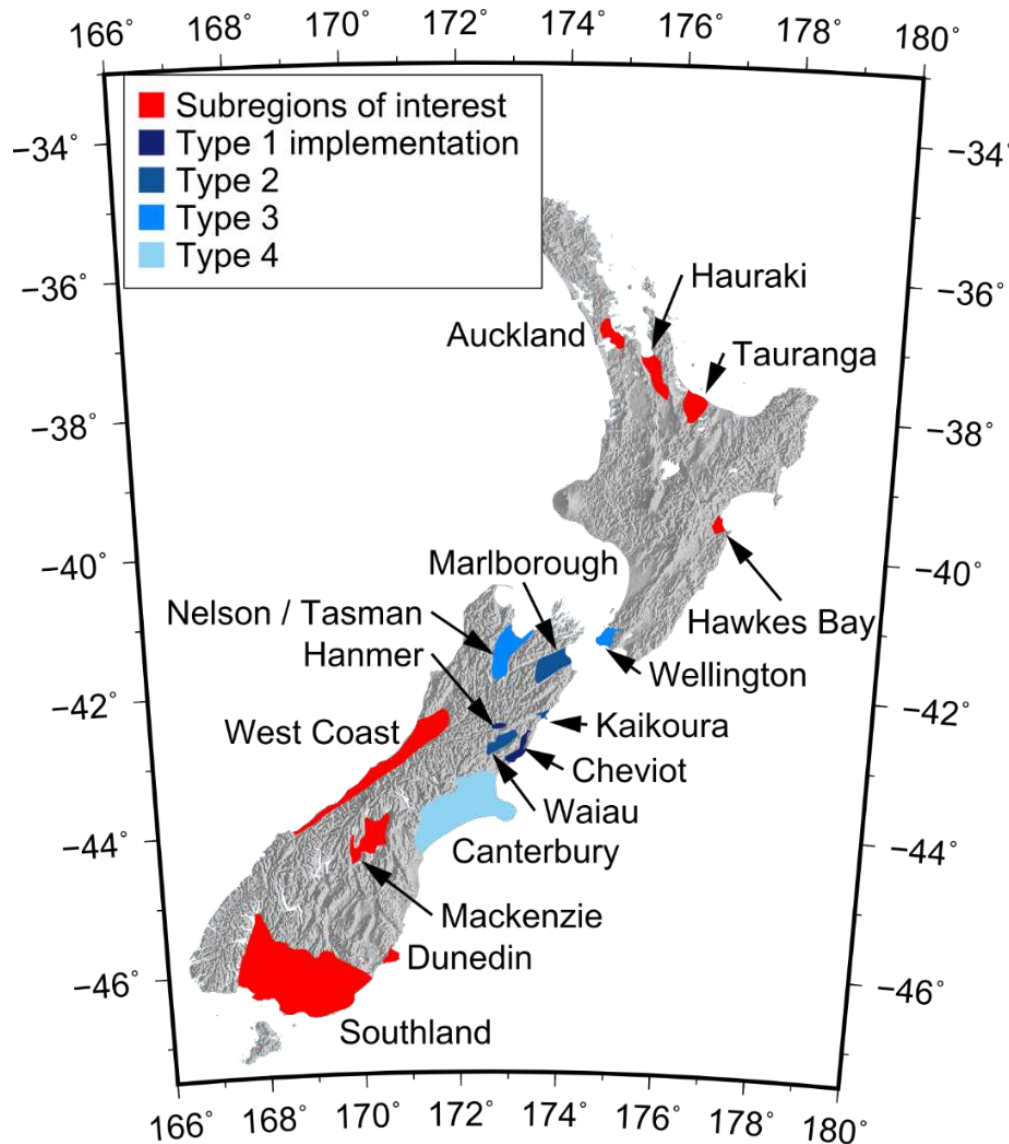
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**Andrew Stolte**

QuakeCoRE, University of Canterbury

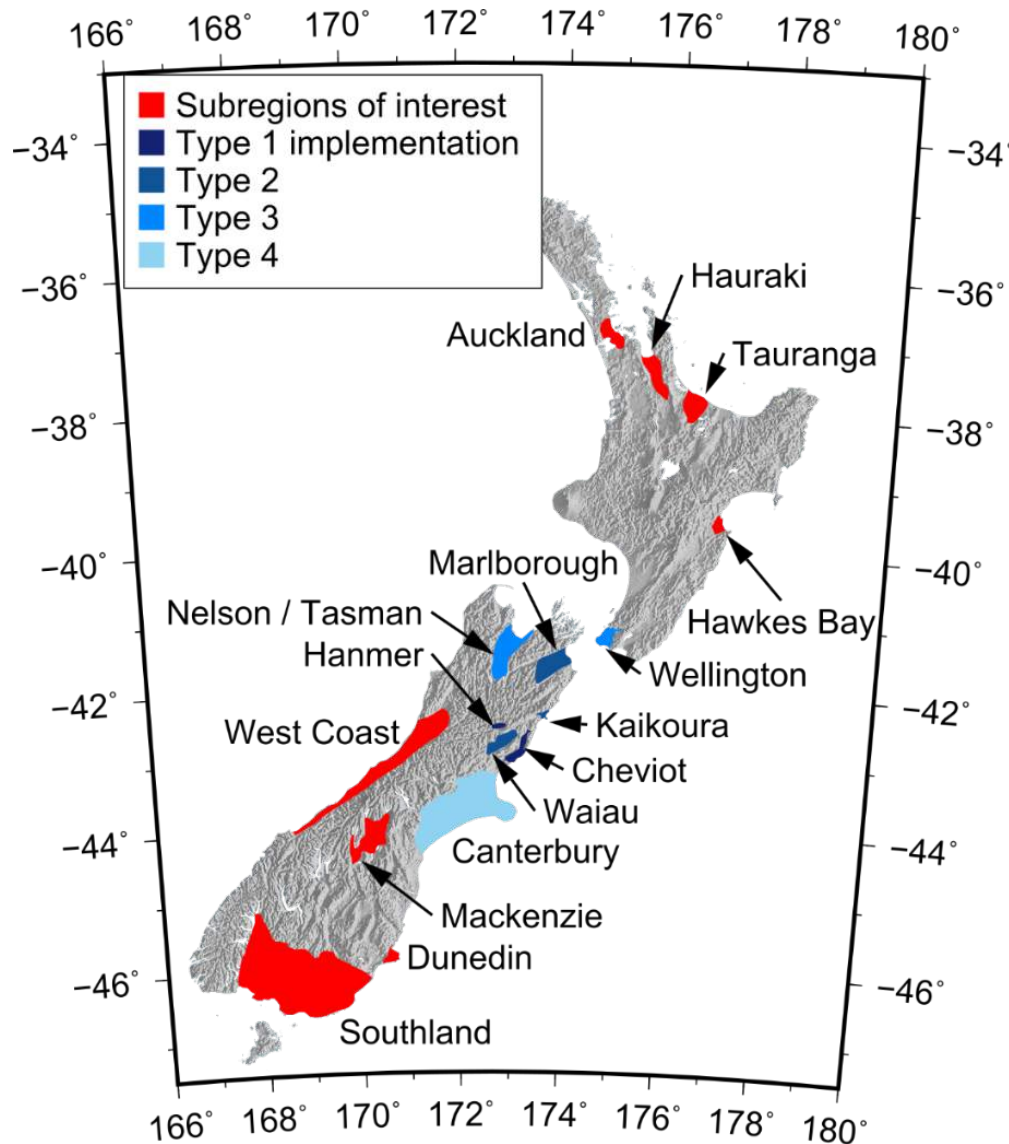
# Introduction

# NZ basin models



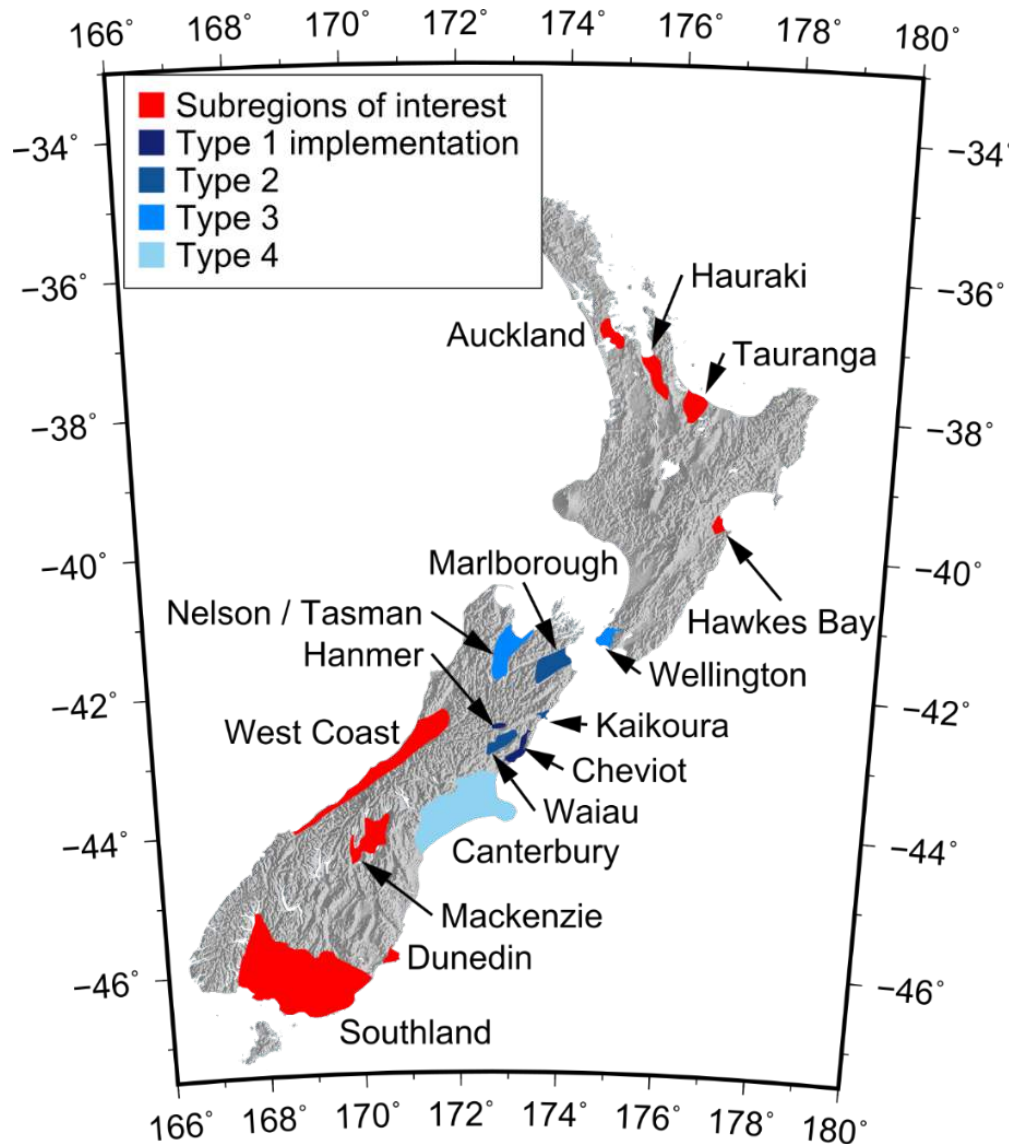
- Soft sedimentary basins amplify and extend the duration of ground motions by:
  - The impedance contrast, and
  - The trapping of waves within the basin

# NZ basin models



- Initial basin models
  - Topography
  - Geologic maps
- Refinement of models through field testing:
  - H/V  $\rightarrow$  Site Period
  - Surface wave testing  $\rightarrow V_s$

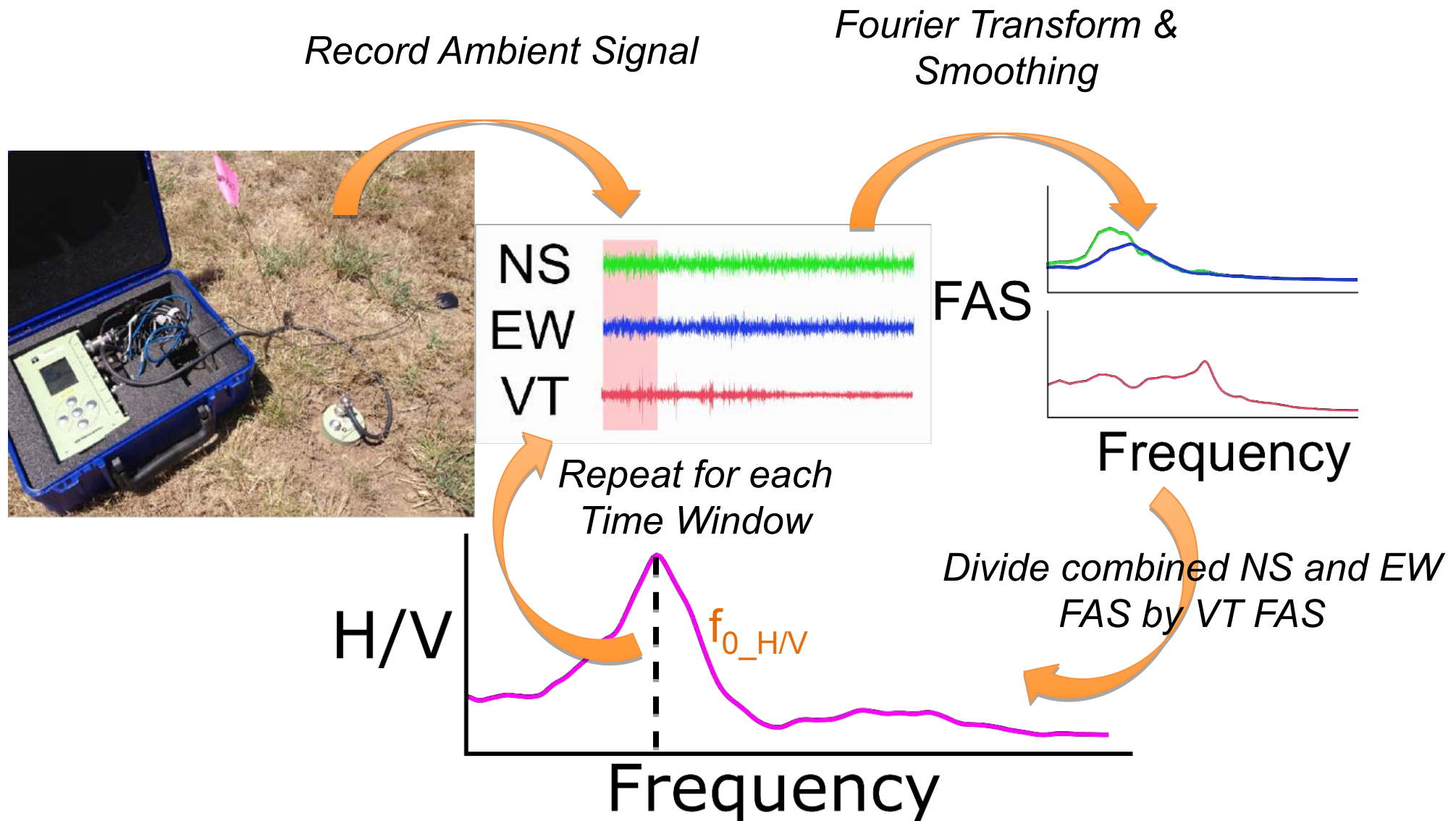
# NZ basin models



- Recent field testing

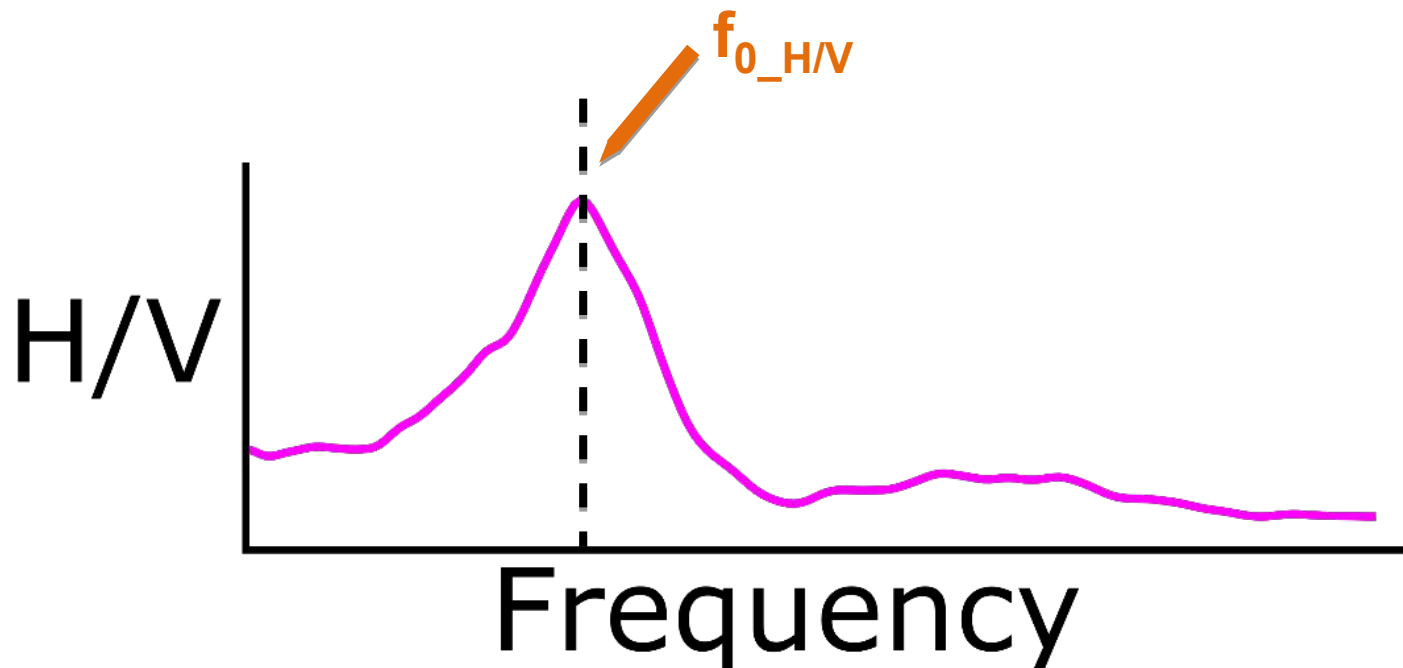
- Waikato
- Hawkes Bay
- Hauraki Plains
- Auckland
- Tauranga/BoP

# Site period from H/V ratio



# Site period from H/V ratio

- Originally proposed by Nakamura (1989) as an estimate of 1D transfer function.
- A clear peak in the H/V curve closely approximates the site fundamental resonant frequency.
- H/V, HVSR, Nakamura ratio, etc





# H/V spectral ratio method: the theoretical basis

- Why does H/V ratio resembles the 1D transfer function?
- Many different theories about the composition of microtremors:
  - Rayleigh wave ellipticity (Lermo & Chavez-Garcia 1994; Malischewsky & Sherbaum 2004)
  - Dominance of body waves around the H/V peak (Nakamura 2000; Bonnefoy-Claudet et al. 2008)
  - Diffuse field concept (Sanchez-Sesma et al. 2011)

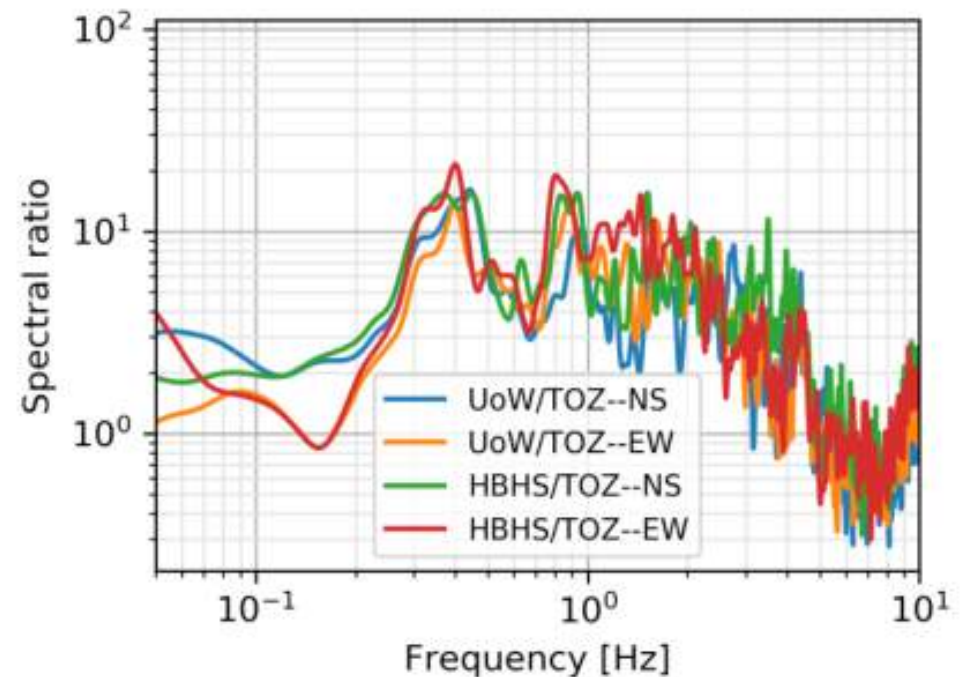
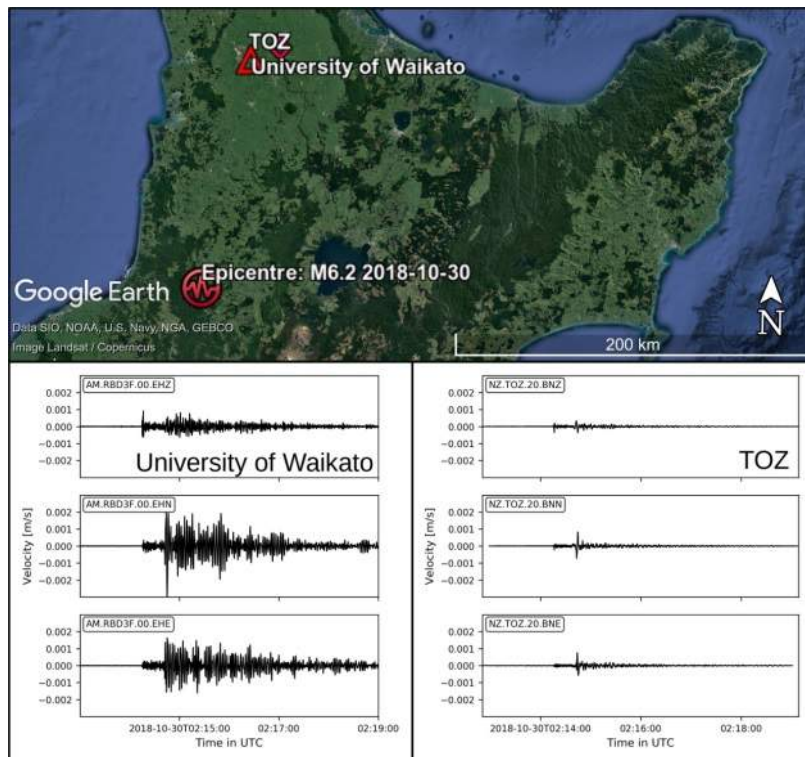


# Motivations

- “Low” seismic hazard in Waikato; but what will be the impact like?
- Kerepehi fault ~40km away from Hamilton; Hikurangi subduction zone
- Lack of quantitative site characterisation data

# Observed site effect in Waikato

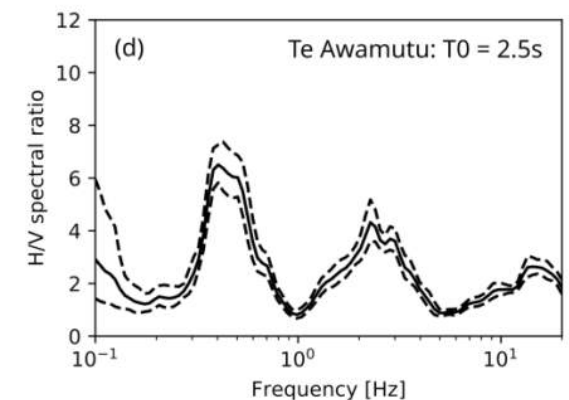
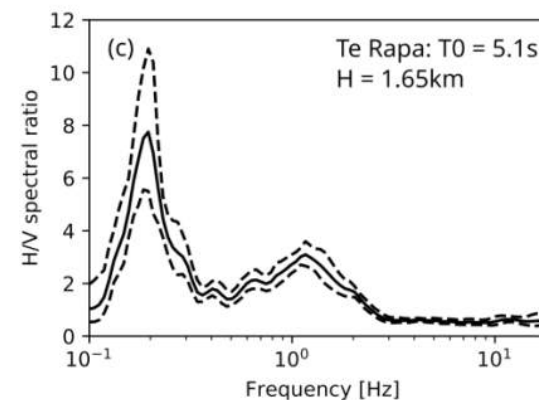
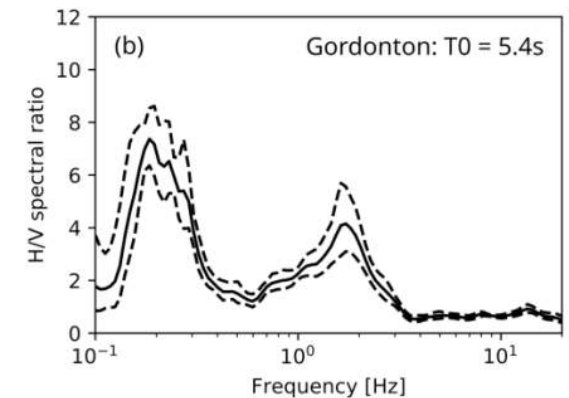
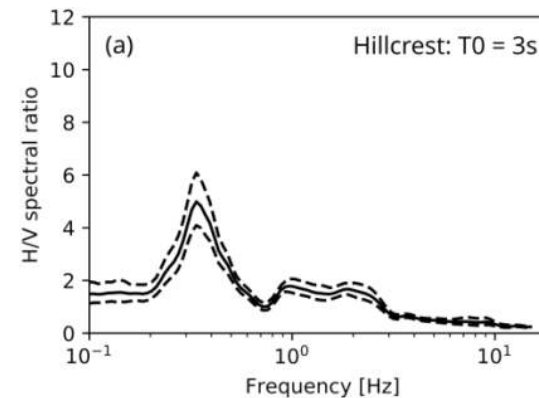
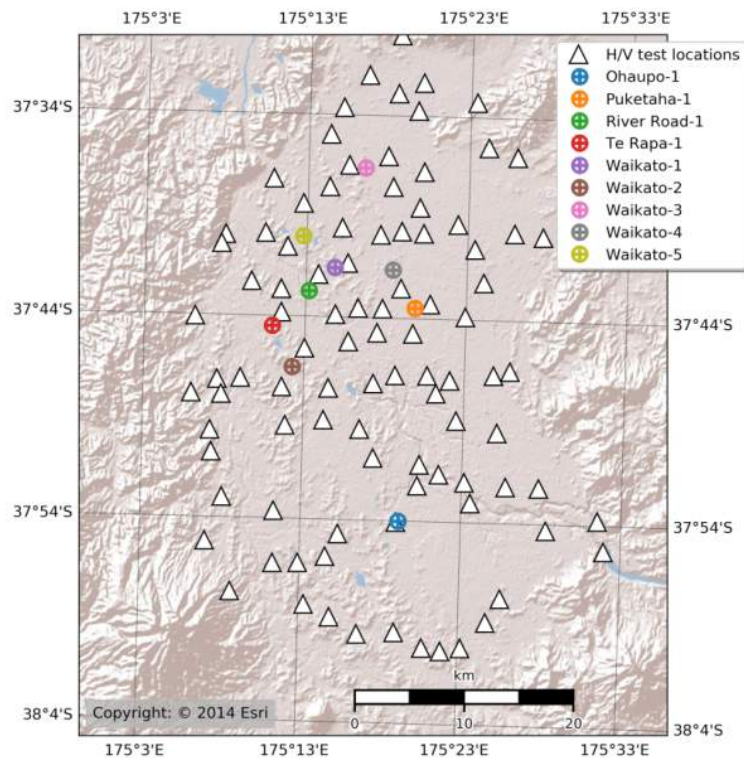
- Observed soft basin effect in the 2018 M6.2 Taumarunui EQ; high intensity, long period shaking of long durations
- Empirical TF demonstrates large amplification



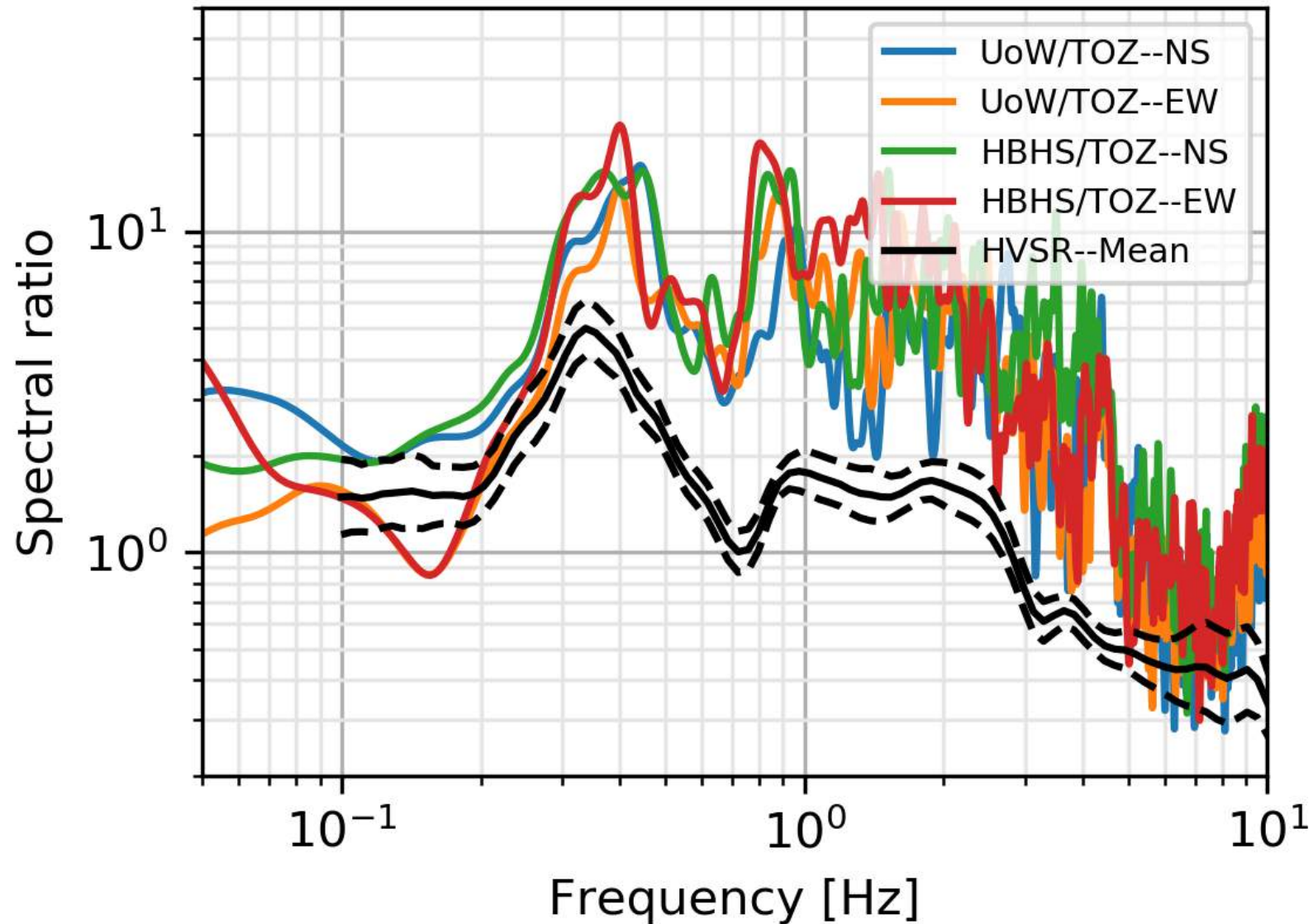
# H/V testing in Waikato

# H/V spectral ratios in Waikato

- H/V spectral ratios at over 100 sites to obtain the fundamental period,  $T_0$
- H/V spectral ratios in Waikato suggest soft basin overlying hard rock
- Many sites have a long site period indicative of deep, soft basin



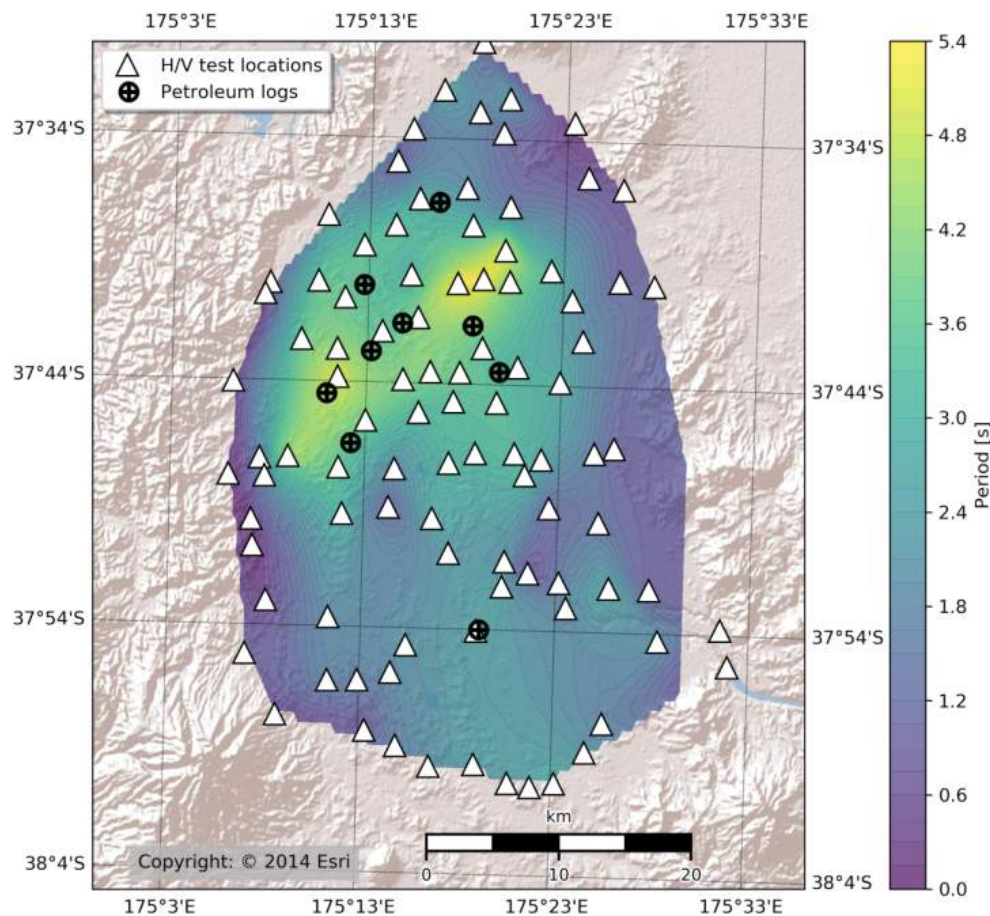
# HVSR vs Empirical TF in Hillcrest



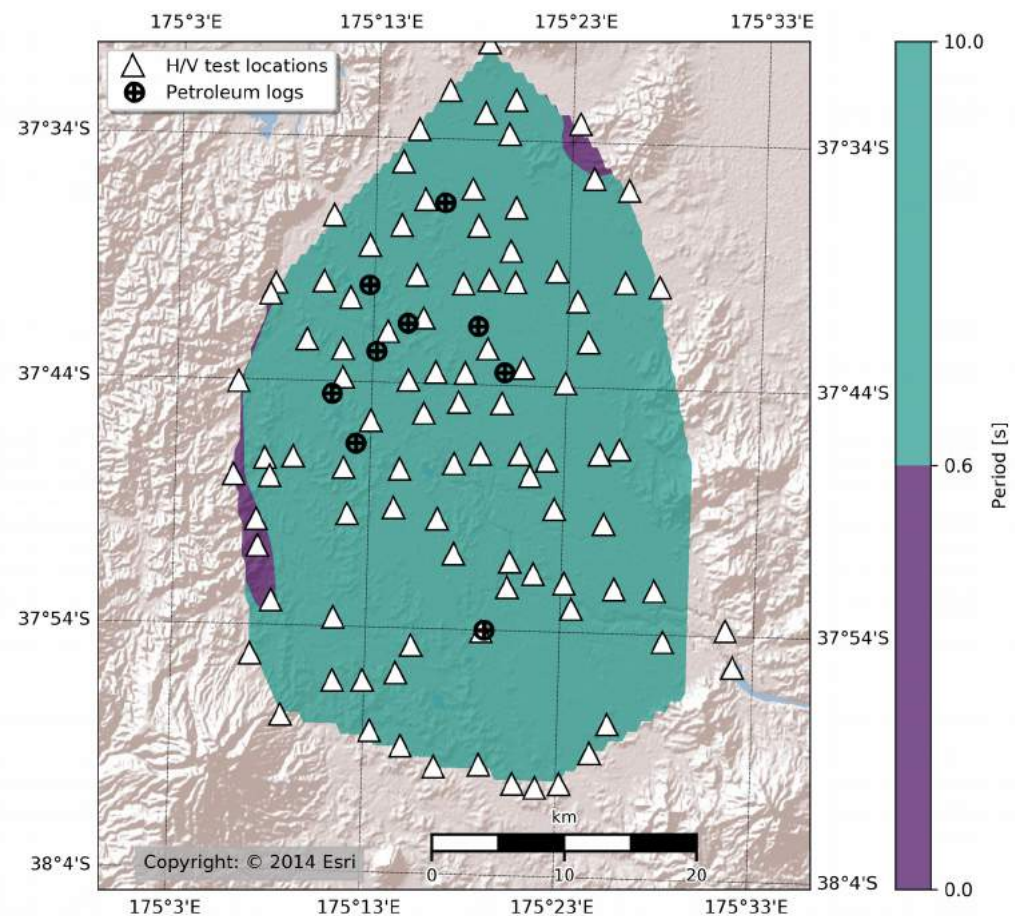


# Site periods and site classes

$T_0$  map by spatial interpolation

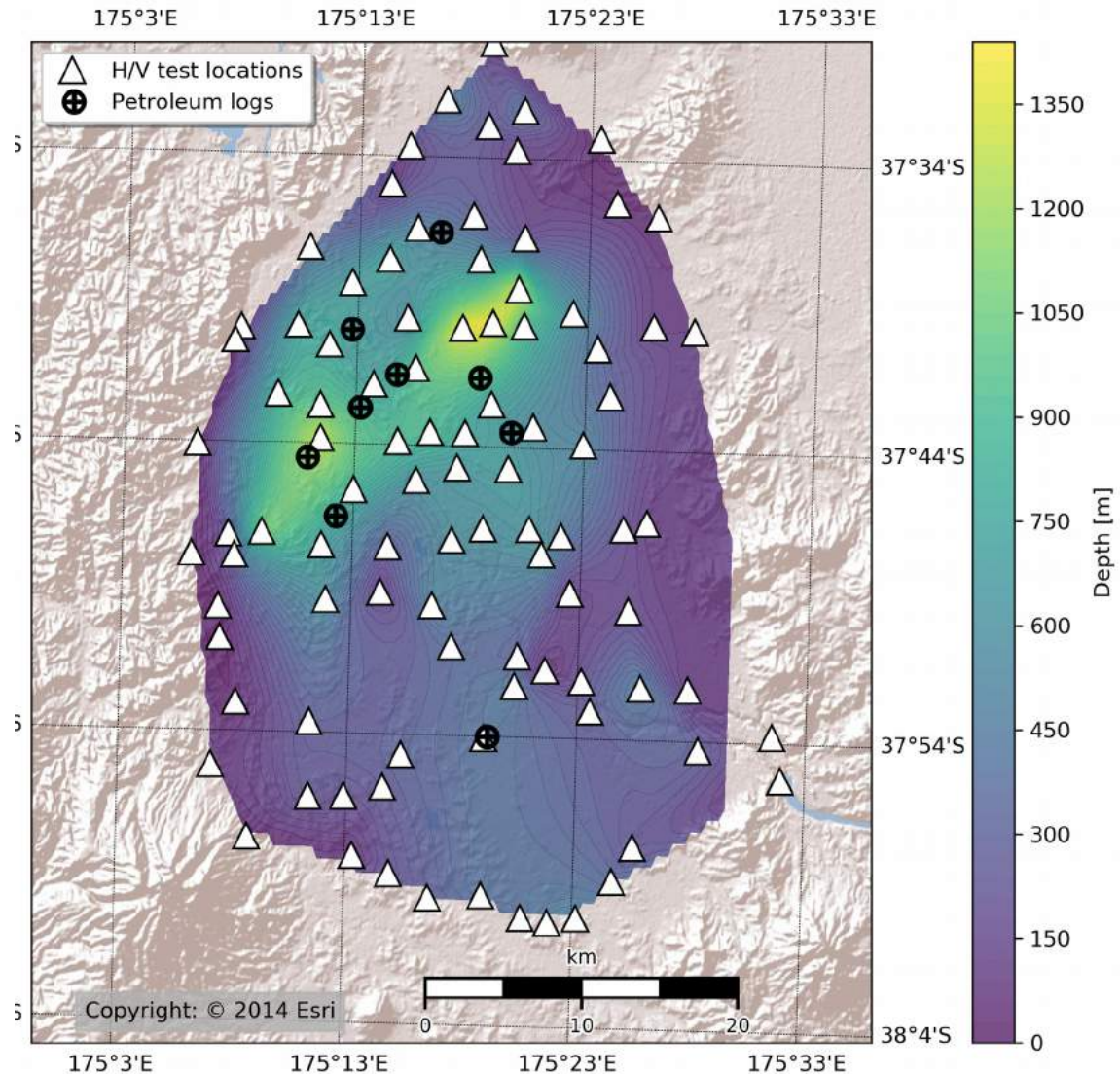
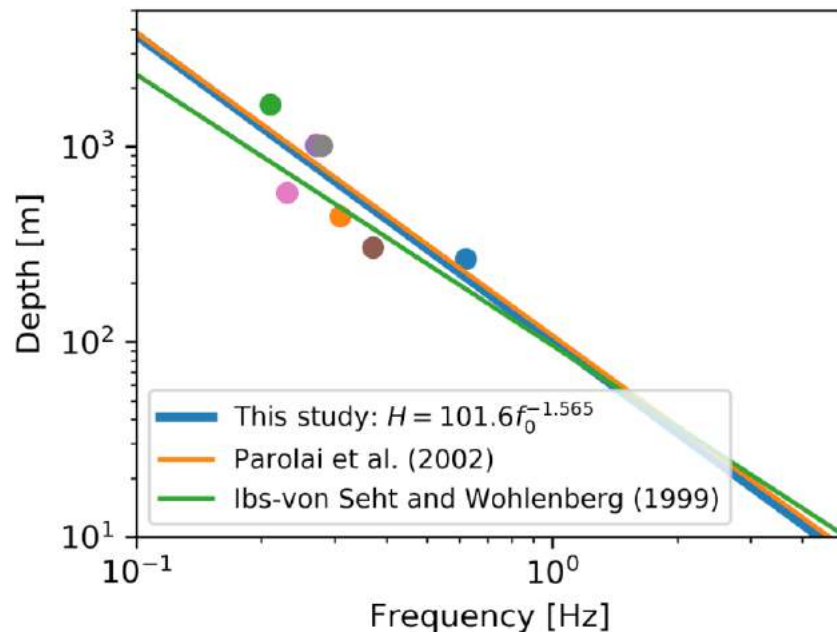


Mostly class D sites



# Depth to the bedrock

- Depths to the basement from the petroleum log data (Edbrooke *et al.*, 2009)
- A power-law relationship between  $H$  and  $f_0$





# Surface wave testing

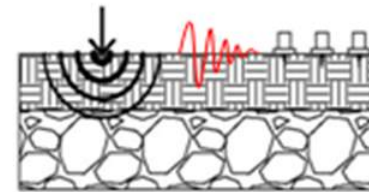
# Surface Wave Testing

- Obtain the  $V_s$  profiles compatible with the observed dispersive characteristics of surface waves

## Acquisition

**Field Data Collection:**

Measurement of stress waves at the ground surface

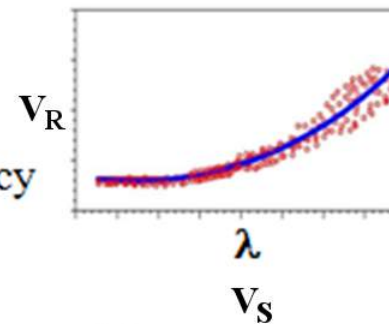


**Active (MASW) &  
Passive (MAM)  
Methods**

## Processing

**Dispersion Curve:**

Rayleigh Wave Phase Velocity vs. Wavelength/Frequency



**Active:**  
FK & FDBF in  
MATLAB

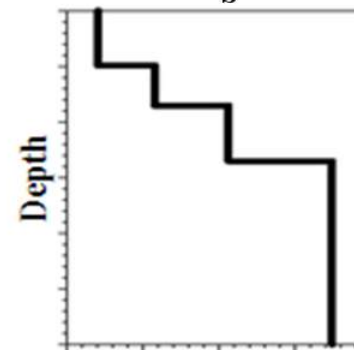
**Passive:**  
MSPAC & HFK  
in Geopsy

## Inversion

**Shear Wave Velocity Profile:**

Variation of Small Strain Shear Modulus vs. Depth

$$G_{\max} = \rho V_s^2$$



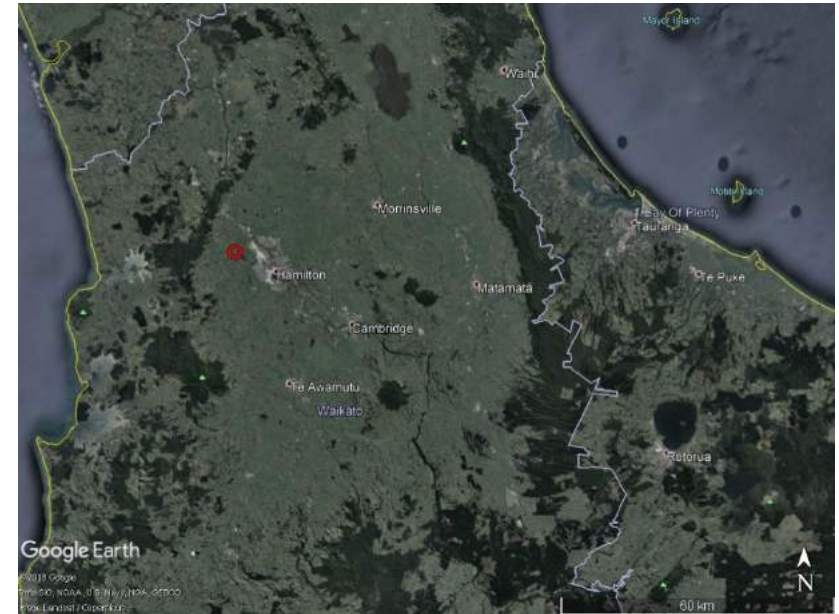
**Dinver and  
MATLAB**  
Layering Ratio  
method to  
constrain  
parameters

# Surface wave testing for $V_s$ profiles

- $V_s$  profiles are used for seismic hazard analysis, liquefaction susceptibility analysis, etc.
- Two sites done, one at Rotokauri and another at Ruakura
- Over 10 sites planned to be completed by September 2020
- $V_s$  profiles all the way down to the Greywacke basement

# Rotokauri Site

- Active Testing (MASW)
  - 24x vertical 4.5 Hz geophones
  - 2 m geophone spacing
  - Source offsets:
    - Both ends of the array
    - 5 m, 10 m, 20 m
- Passive Testing (MAM)
  - Nanometrics Broadband Seismometers
  - Circular Arrays:
    - 50 m, 150 m, 500 m diameters
  - Triangular Array:
    - 1500 m diameter

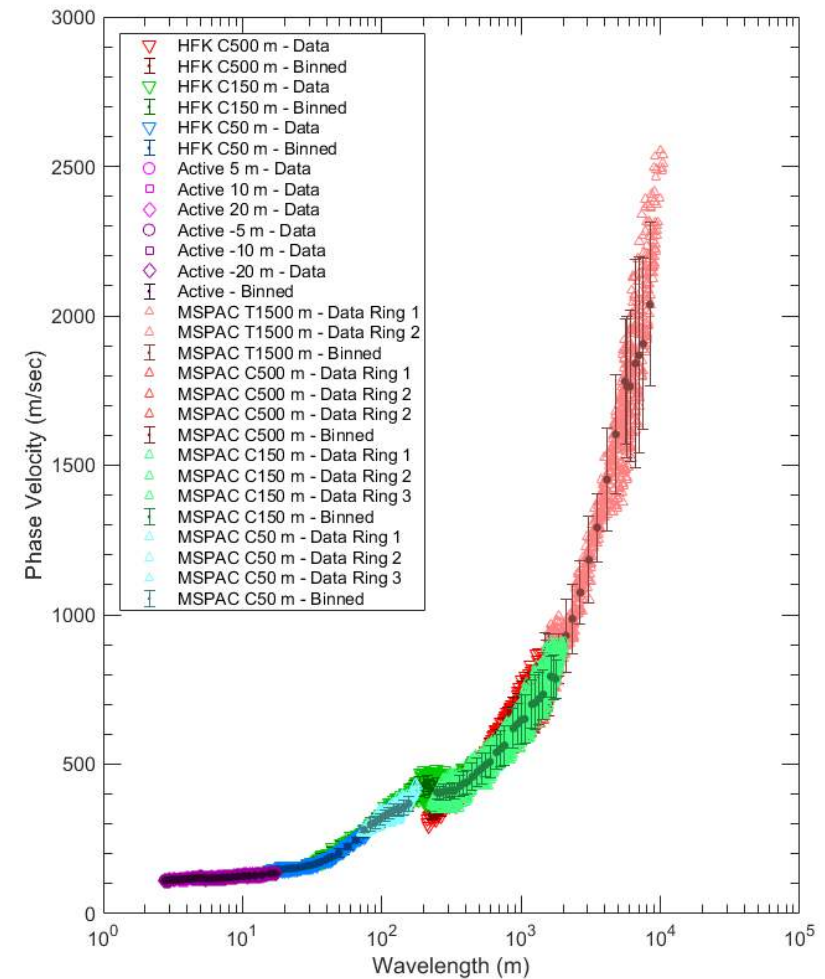
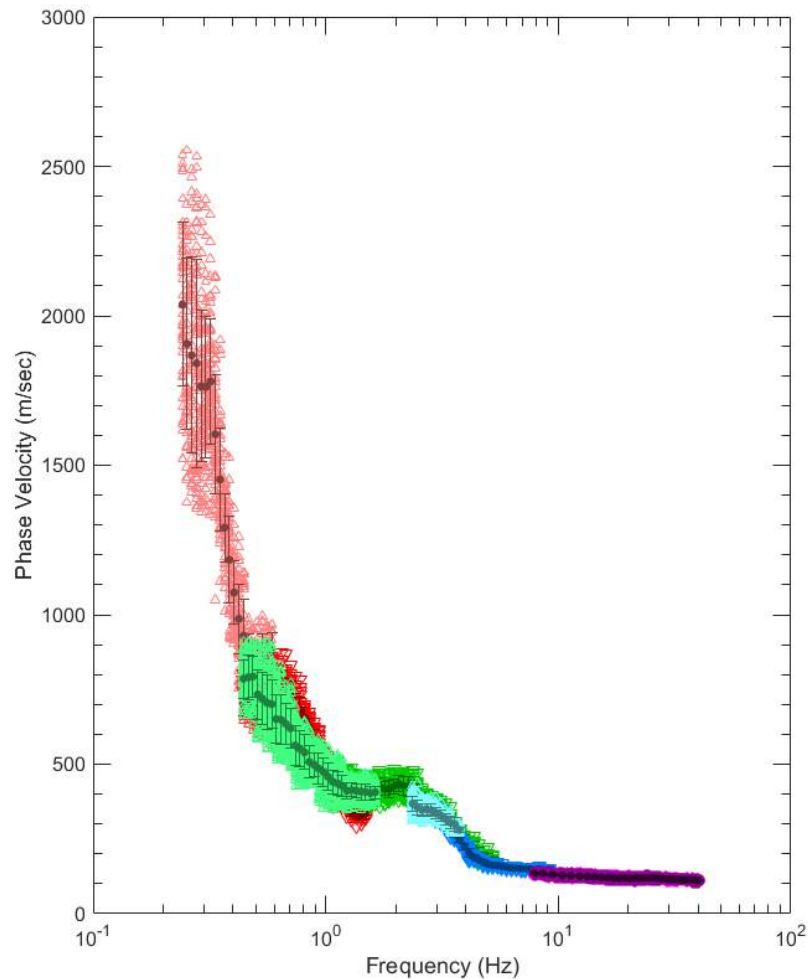


# Rotokauri Site

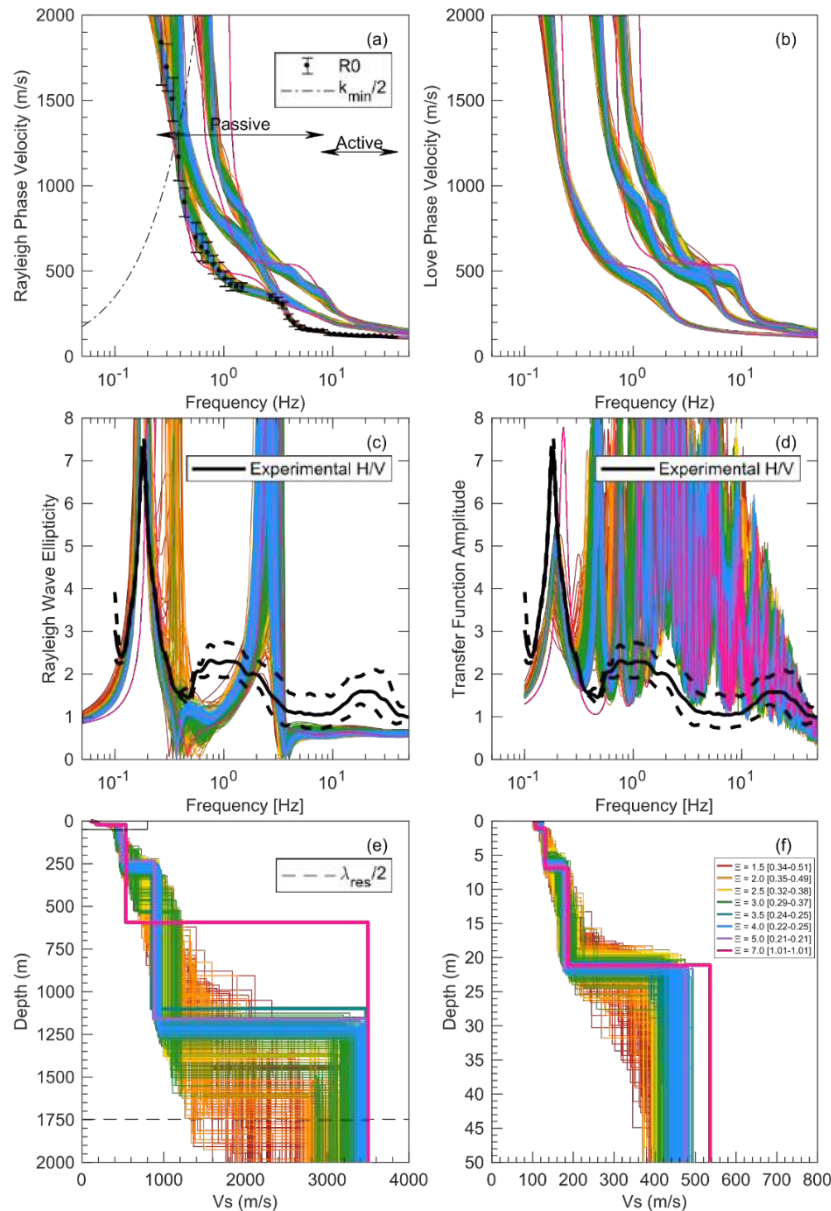




# Rotokauri Dispersion Curves



# Rotokauri Initial Results



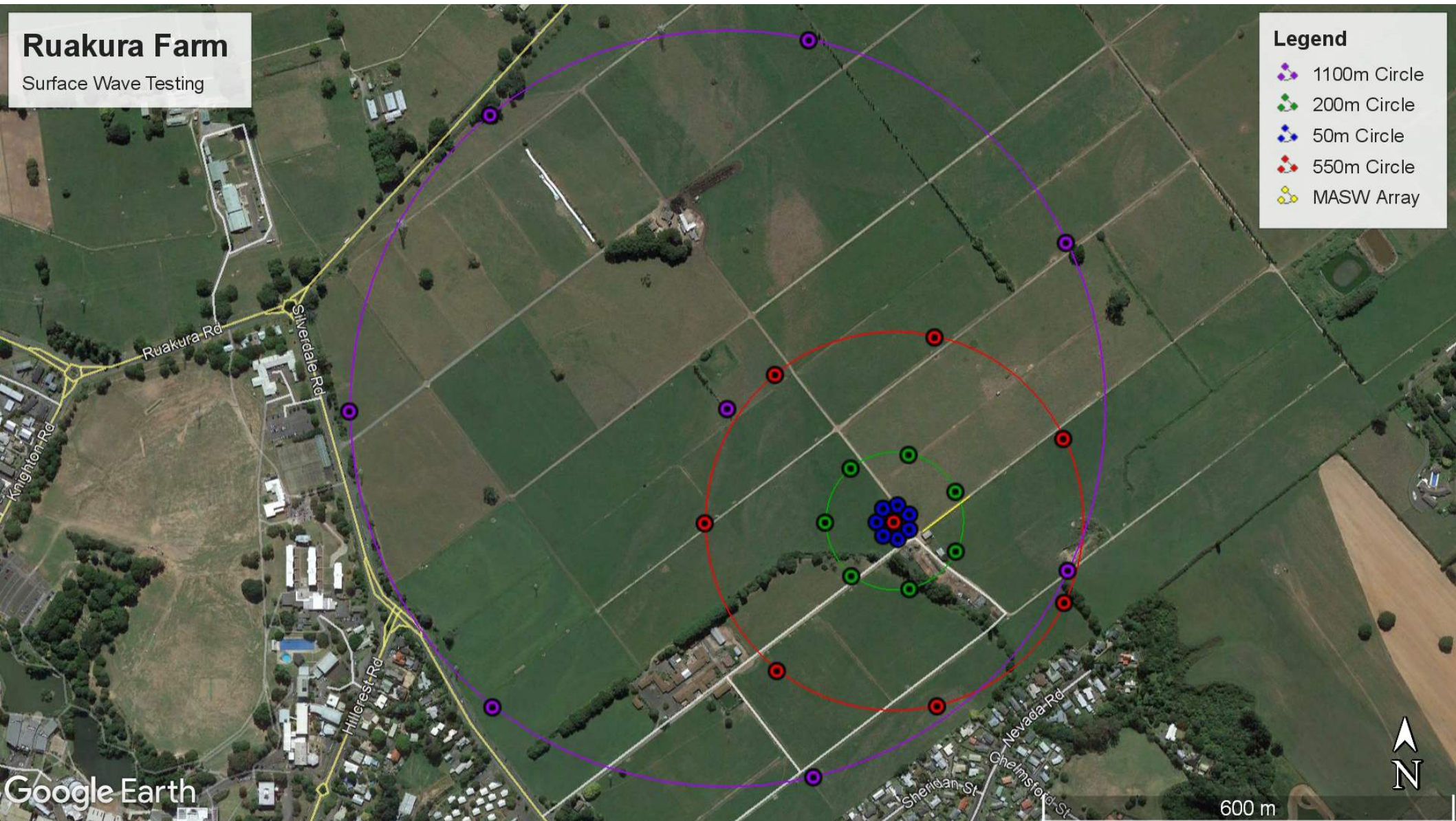
- Inversion Targets
  - R0 DC ( $w=0.7$ )
  - Ellipticity Peak 0.18 Hz ( $w=0.3$ )
- Layering Ratios:
  - Cox and Teague 2016
  - 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 5.0, and 7.0
- Inversions
  - Software: Dinver
    - Neighbourhood Algorithm (Wathelet et al. 2004)
  - For each LR:
    - 310,000 trial profiles
    - Keep 1000 best profiles
    - 100 profiles shown here



# Ruakura Site

- Active Testing (MASW)
  - 24x vertical 4.5 Hz geophones
  - 2 m geophone spacing
  - Source offsets:
    - Both ends of the array
    - 5 m, 10 m, 20 m
- Passive Testing (MAM)
  - Nanometrics Broadband Seismometers
  - Circular Arrays:
    - 50 m, 200 m, 550 m, 1100 m diameters

# Ruakura Site



# Conclusions

- The 2018 M6.2 Taumarunui EQ demonstrated large amplification and duration-lengthening of ground motions in Waikato.
- The site class should be “D” in most places in the Waikato basin, according to the NZS1170.5: 2004. Class “E” sites may be identified in the future.
- We developed a preliminary empirical model for the bedrock depth, as a function of  $f_0$ .
- Surface wave testing is currently underway to develop  $V_s$  profiles and refine the basin model in Waikato

# Recent aligned projects



# Alined projects: Tauranga/BoP

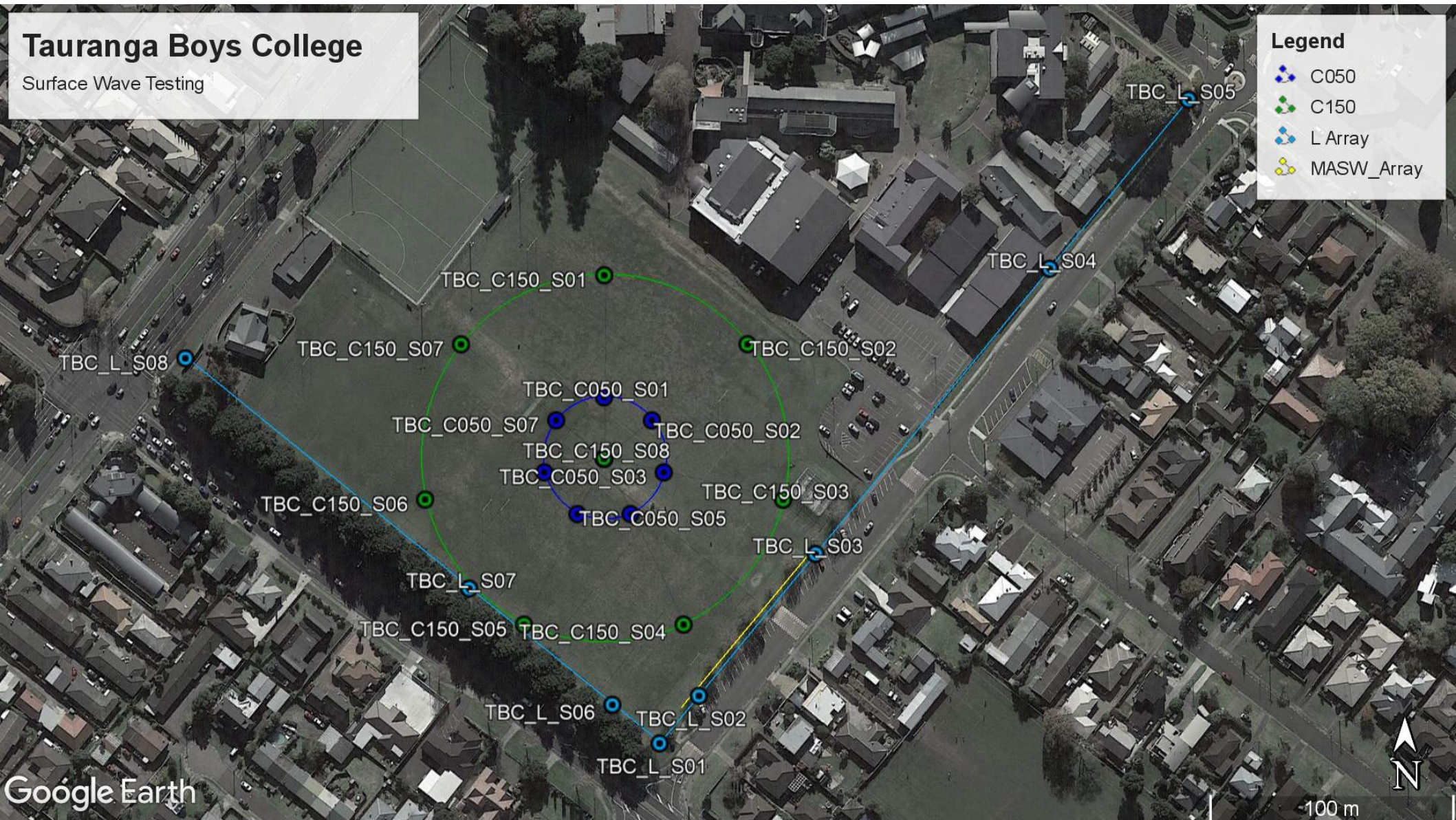




# Aligned projects: Tauranga/BoP

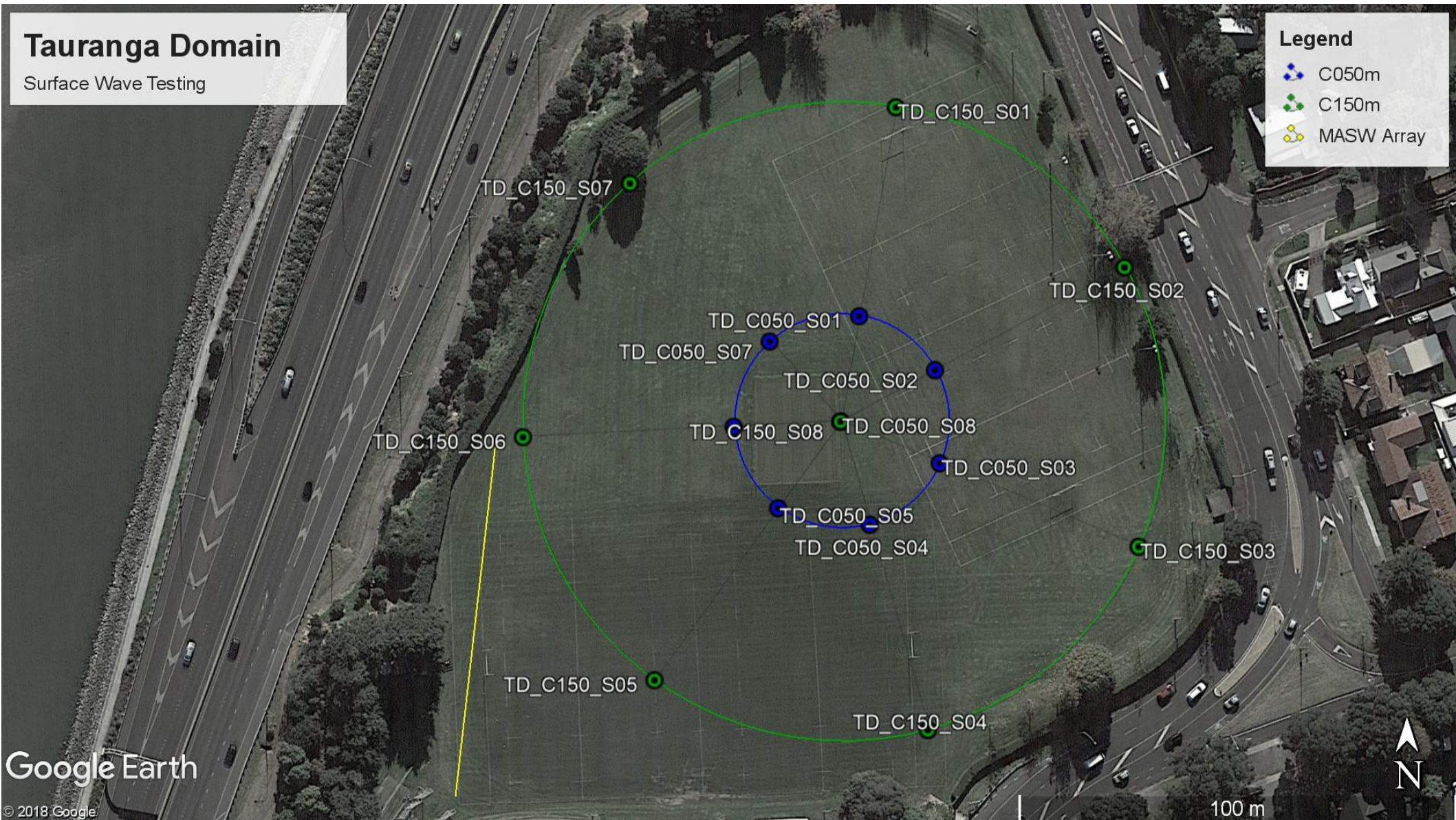
## Tauranga Boys College

Surface Wave Testing



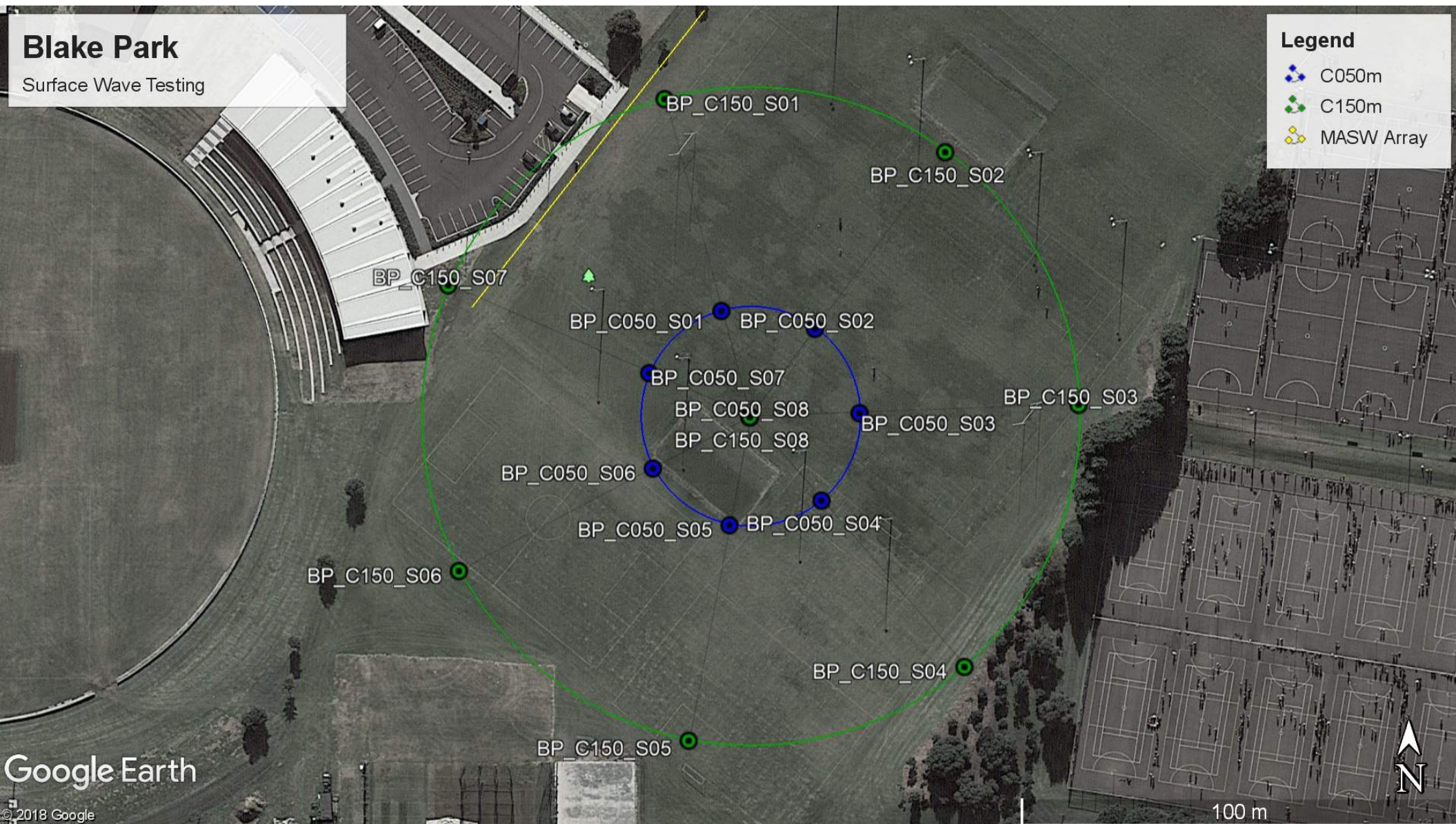


# Alined projects: Tauranga/BoP



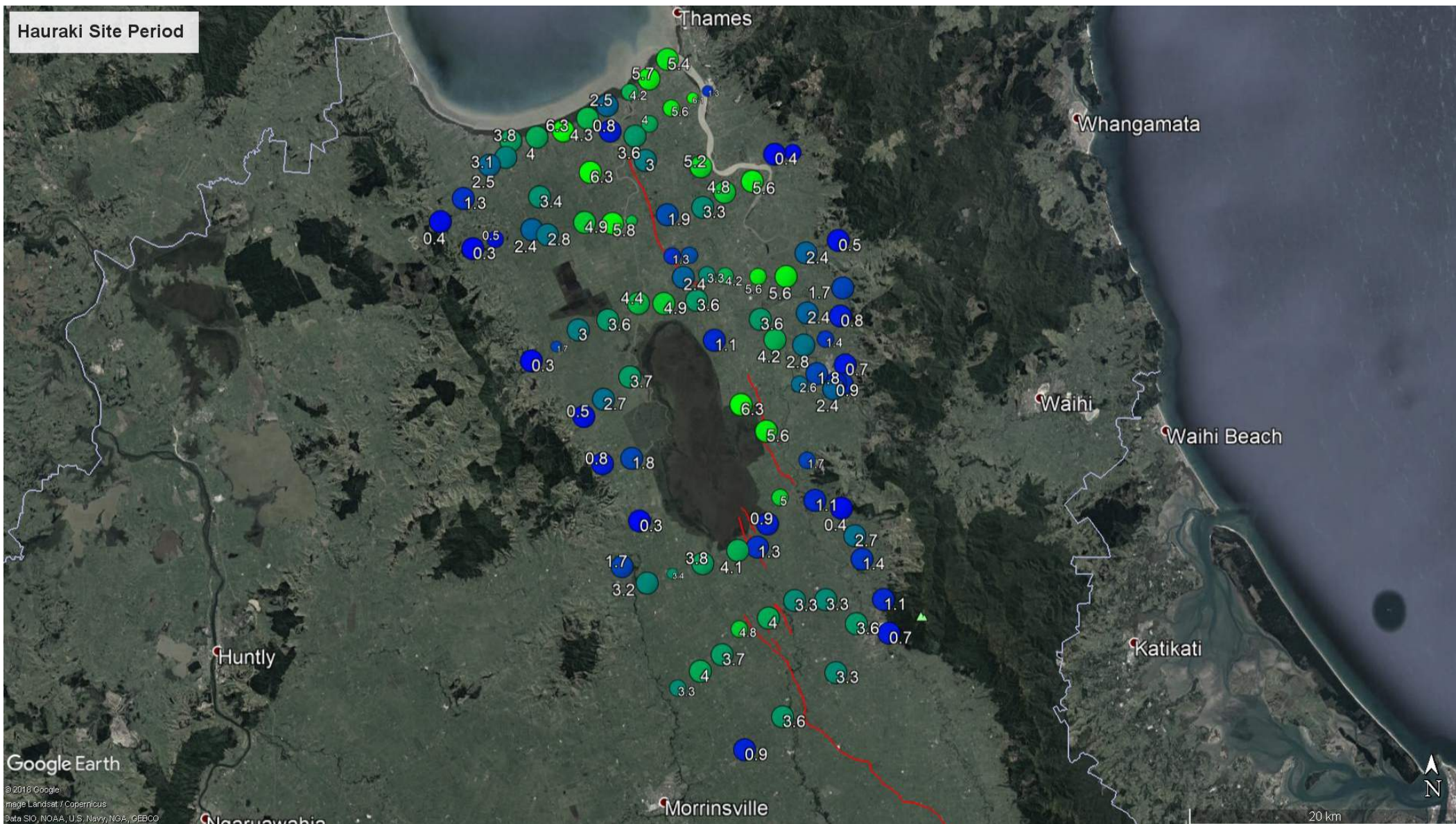


# Alined projects: Tauranga/BoP



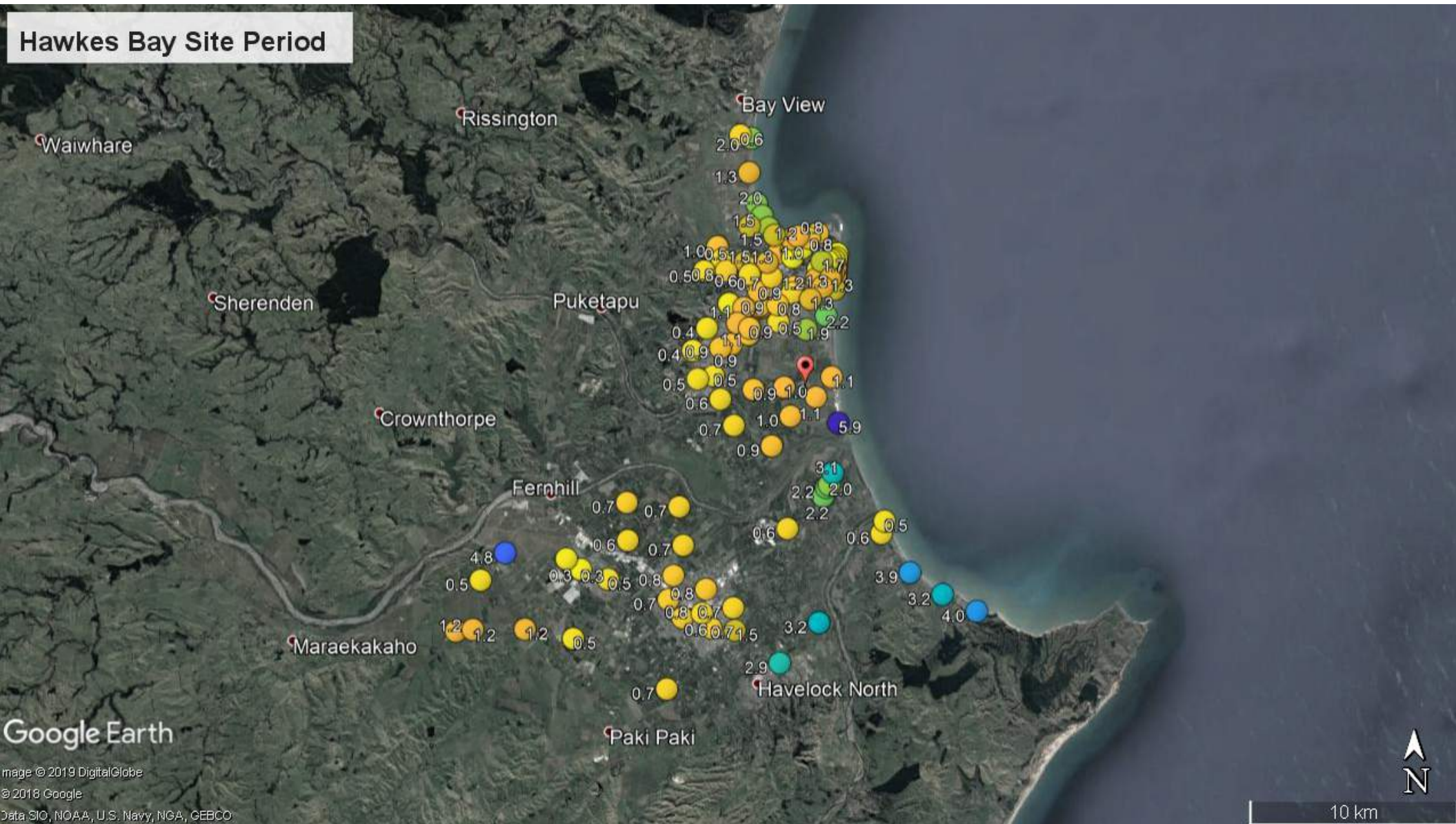


# Alined projects: Hauraki Plains





# Aligned projects: Hawkes Bay



Thank you!