

# Amplification of Seismic Input due to 1D, 2D and 3D effects, and their Importance for NPP Structures

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# Outline

## Introduction

## The Issues and Modelling Approaches

The Problem

The Modelling

## Simulations Results

Comparison of Motions 3D, 2D, and 1D

Amplifications in 3D vs 2D vs 1D

## Summary

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- ▶ High fidelity numerical simulations of seismic effects on NPPs
  - ▶ Realistic seismic motions (3D, inclined motions, surface and body waves, lack of correlation, etc.)
  - ▶ Realistic material behavior (elastic, elastic-plastic, etc.)
  - ▶ Realistic solids and structures modeling (solids, beams, shells, contacts, isolators, etc.)
- ▶ Understanding modeling issues related to 3D, 2D, and 1D (reduced dimension) modeling

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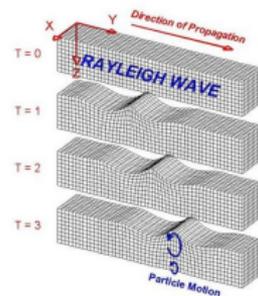
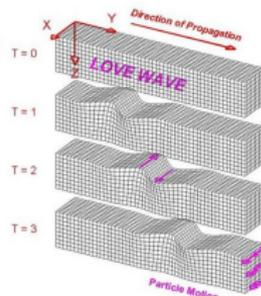
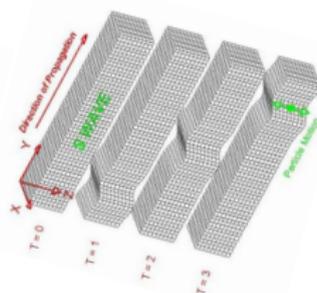
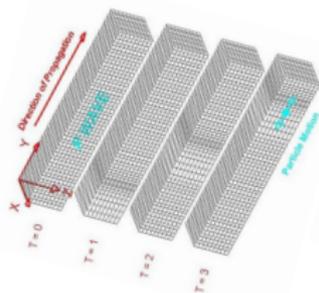
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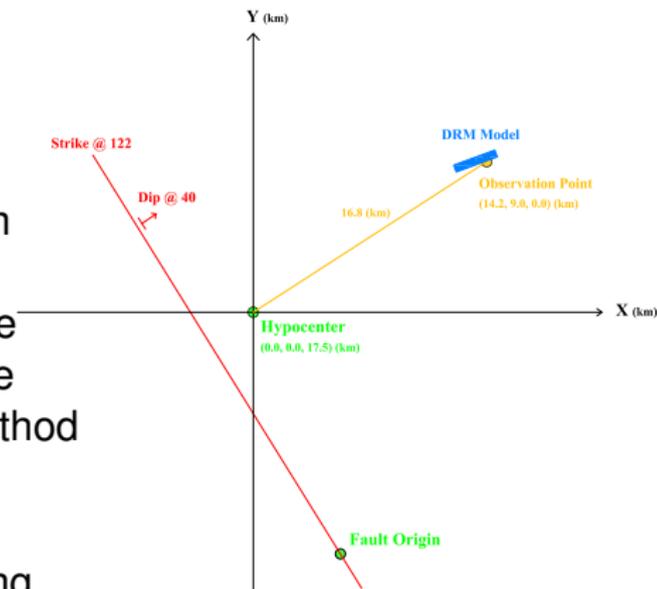
## Seismic Motions: Body and Surface Waves

- ▶ Full 3D (3 translations and 3 rotations) seismic motions
- ▶ Inclined waves
- ▶ Lack of correlations (incoherence)
- ▶ Body and Surface waves
- ▶ Surface waves carry most of the energy
- ▶ Modeling: 3D and/or 2D and or 1D?



# Seismic Motion Development for 3D, 2D, and 1D

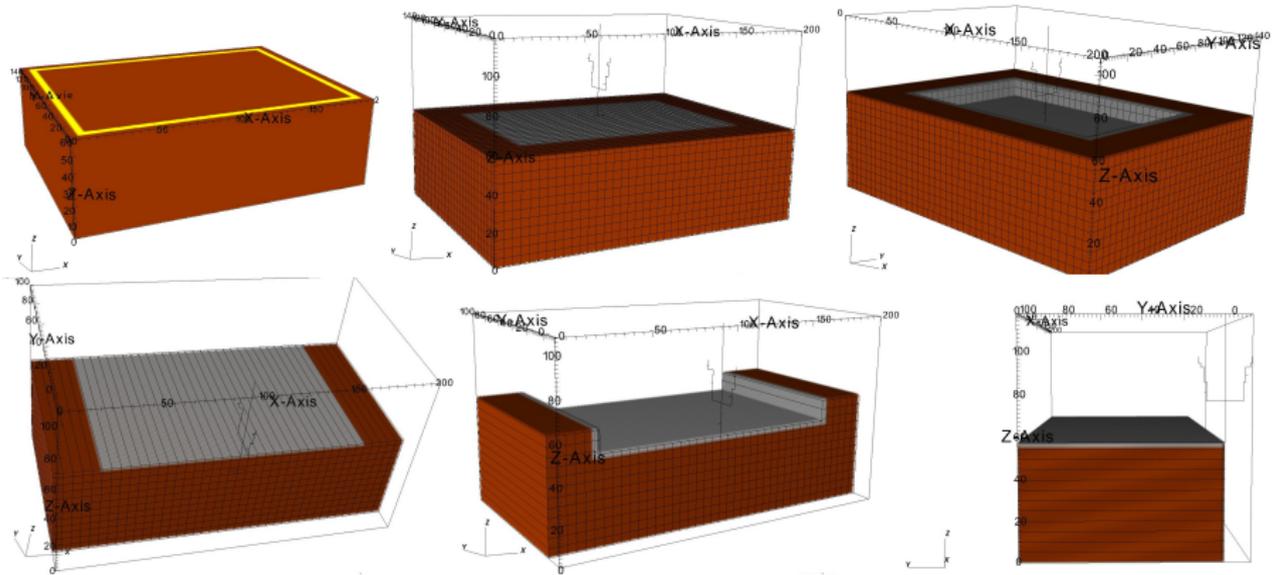
- ▶ Green's functions regional model up to 15Hz
- ▶ Prof. Hisada's program
- ▶ Seismic waves propagated to NPP site
- ▶ Motions input using the Domain Reduction Method
- ▶ Lack of correlation inherent in regional ground motion modeling





## The Modelling

# 3D, 2D and 1D, Free Field and SSI Models





## 3D, 2D and 1D, Models on Rock and Soil Sites

- ▶ Hard rock profile, case #1,  $V_s = 2600\text{m/s}$
- ▶ Rock profile, case #2,  $V_s = 1500\text{m/s}$
- ▶ Soil profile, case #8,  $V_s = 300\text{m/s}$
- ▶ Observing free field, and base and top of containment on surface foundations for 3D, 2D, and 1D models

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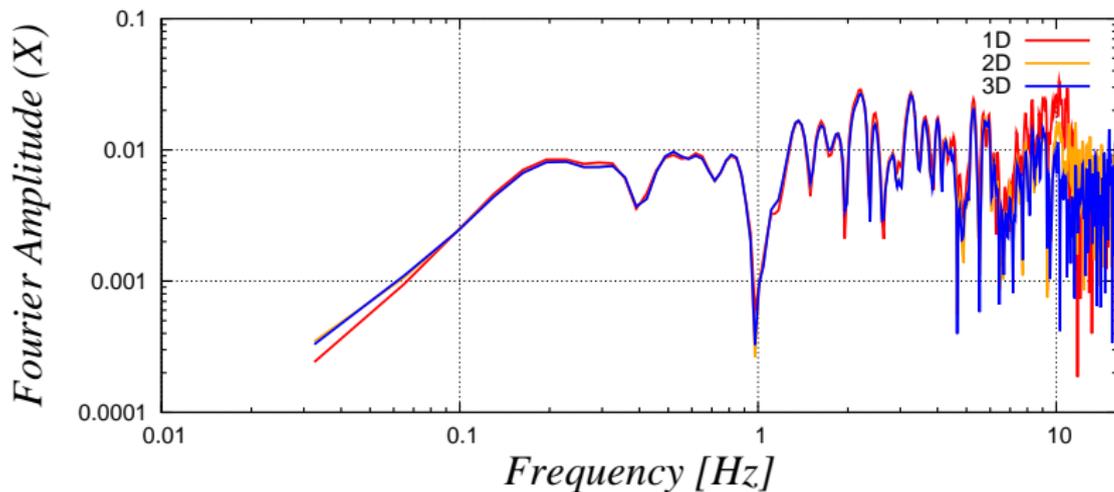
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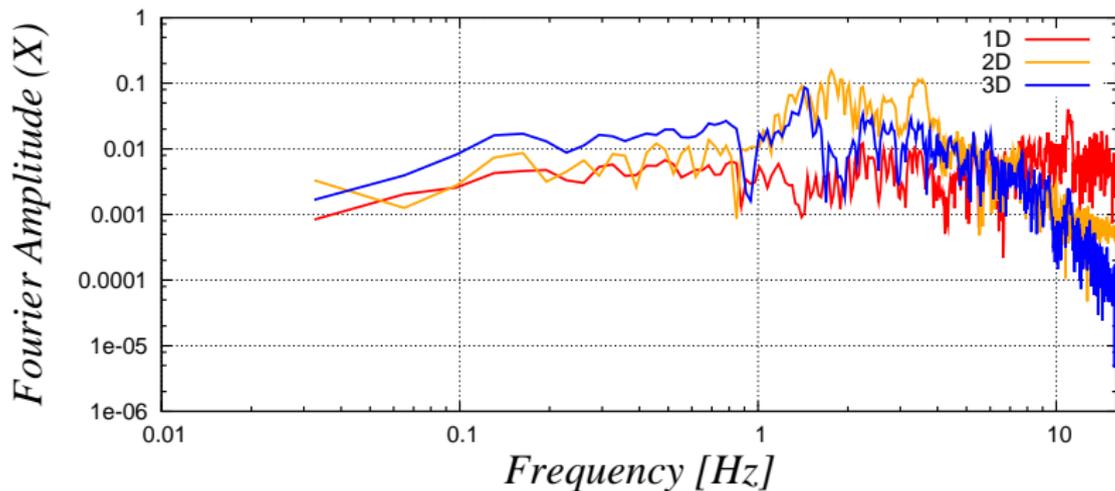


## 3D vs 2D vs 1D Free Field, Hard Rock (Case 1)



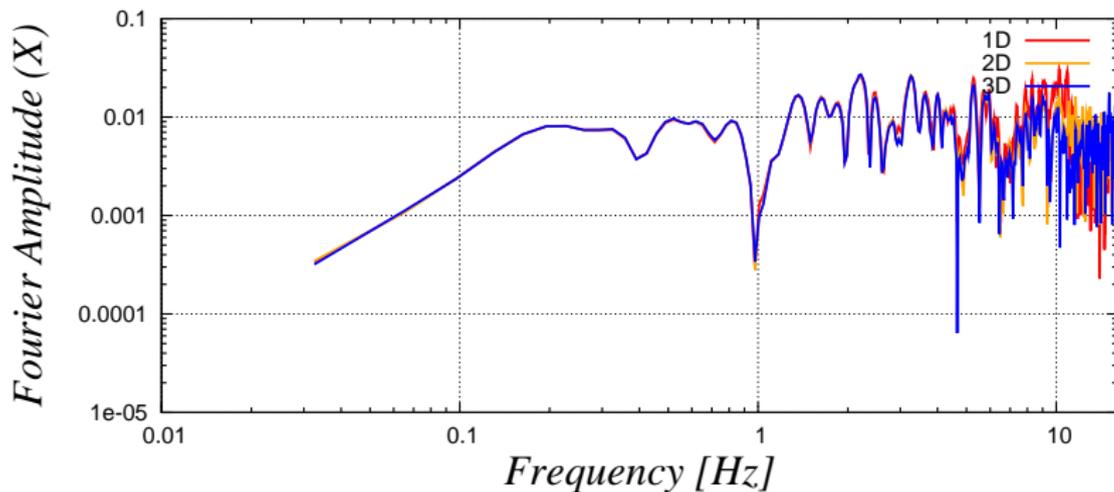


## 3D vs 2D vs 1D Free Field, Soil (Case 8)



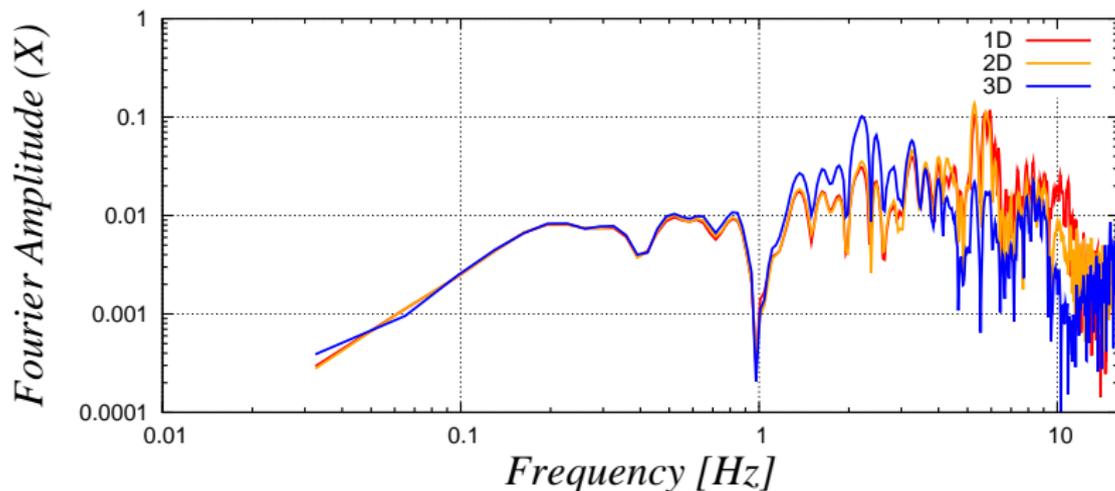


# Base of Containment Structure, Hard Rock (Case 1)



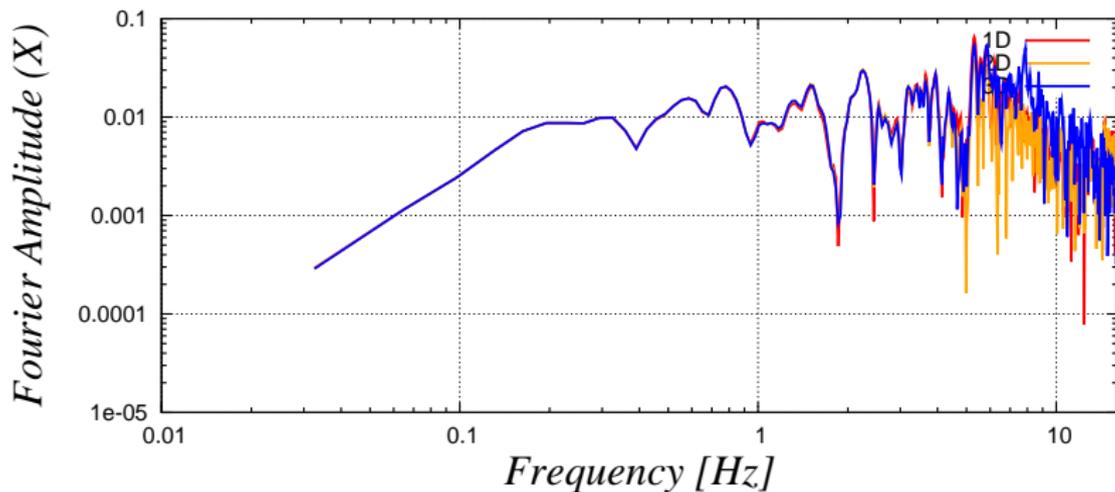


# Top of Containment Structure, Hard Rock (Case 1)



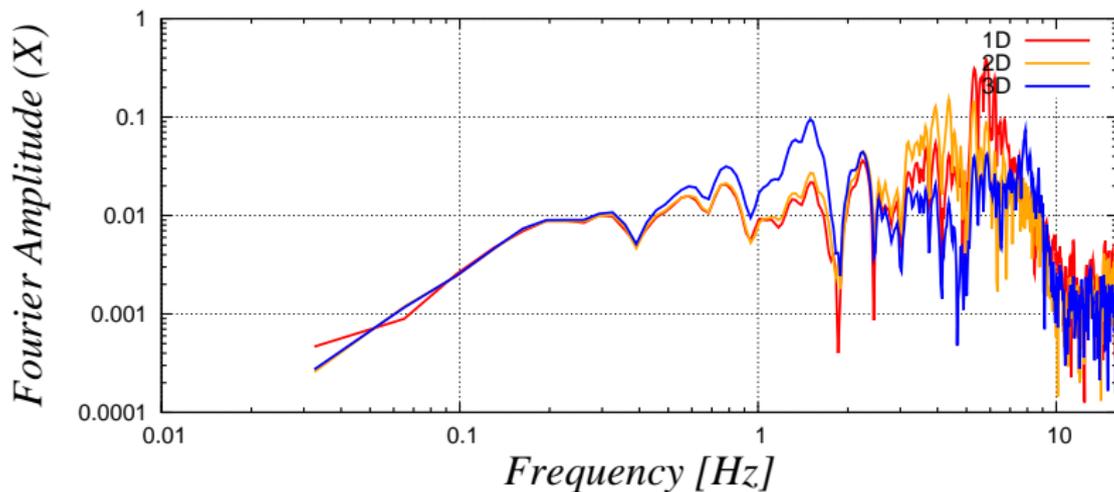


## Base of Containment Structure, Rock (Case 2)



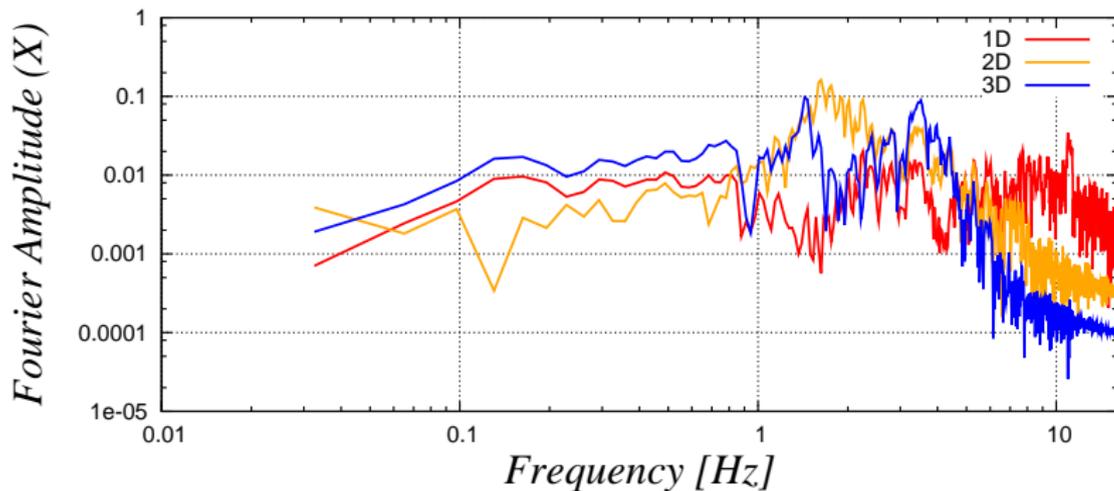


## Top of Containment Structure, Rock (Case 2)



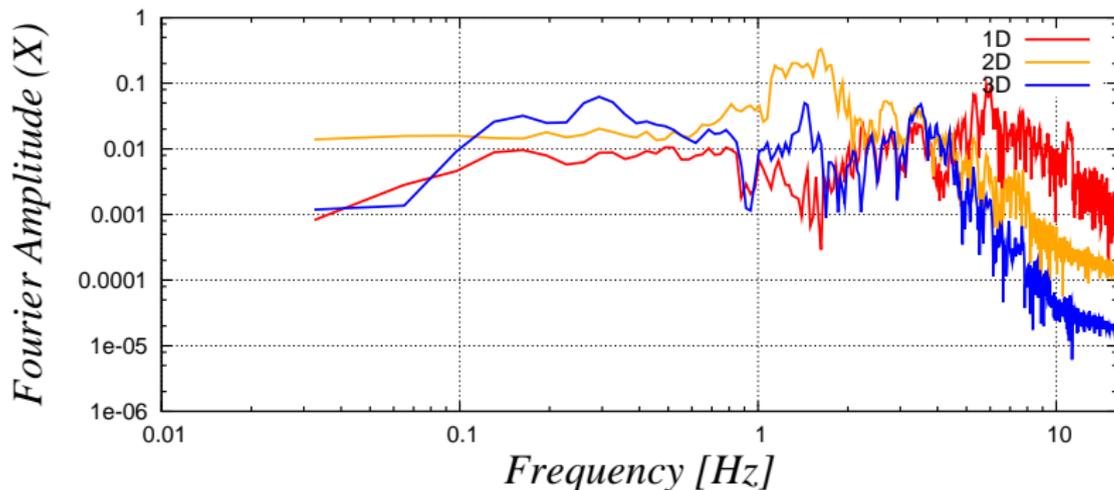


## Base of Containment Structure, Soil (Case 8)





## Top of Containment Structure, Soil (Case 8)



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- ▶ Reduce modeling uncertainty
- ▶ Incident seismic waves are 3D, inclined, uncorrelated, contain body and surface waves...
- ▶ High Fidelity modeling and simulations are important, preferable (low modeling uncertainty) so do full, realistic 3D
- ▶ Funding by and Collaboration with the CNSC is gratefully acknowledged