

Ground Motion in Kuwait From Regional Earthquakes: Potential Effects on Tall Buildings

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Massachusetts
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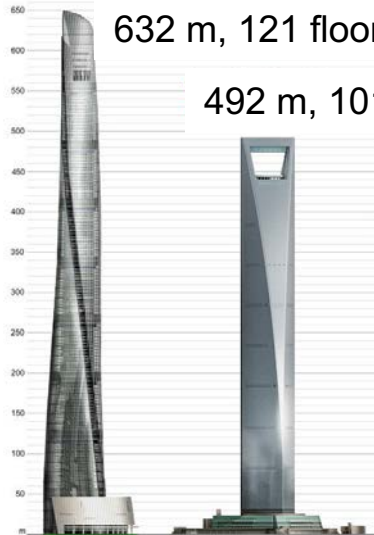


Earth
Resources
Laboratory



Motivation – Tall buildings all over the world

The Burj Dubai is the tallest building in the world (830 m). The 2nd and 9th tallest buildings in Shanghai, China

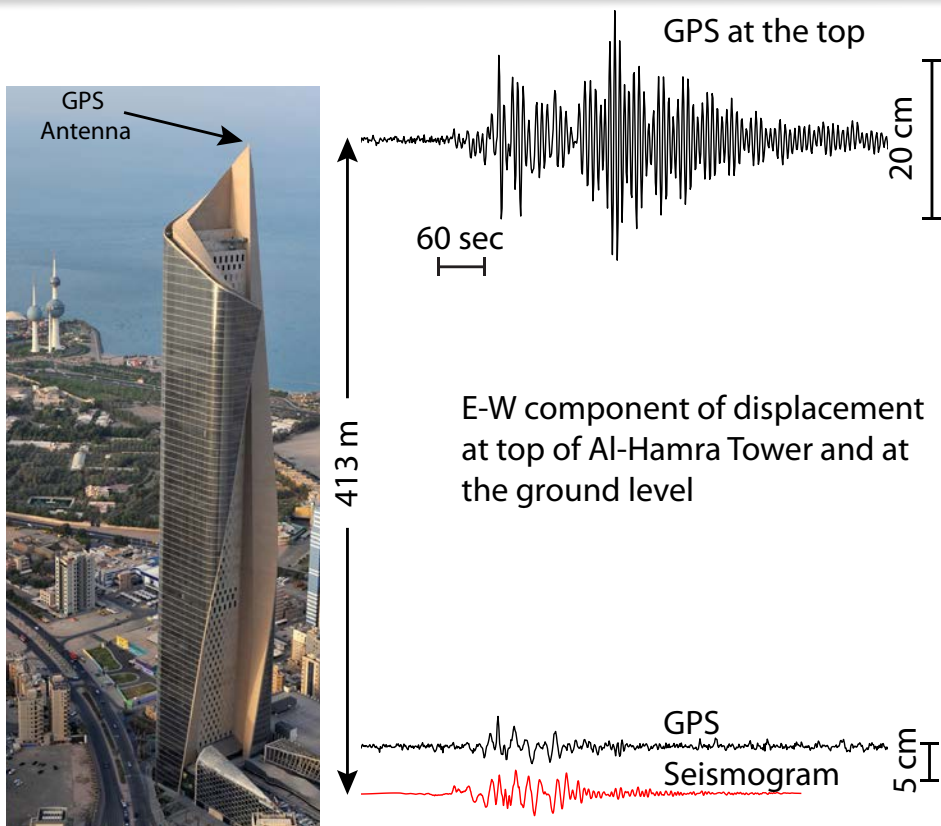


Abu Dhabi, UAE. The Capital Gate rises in 160 m and 35 stories.

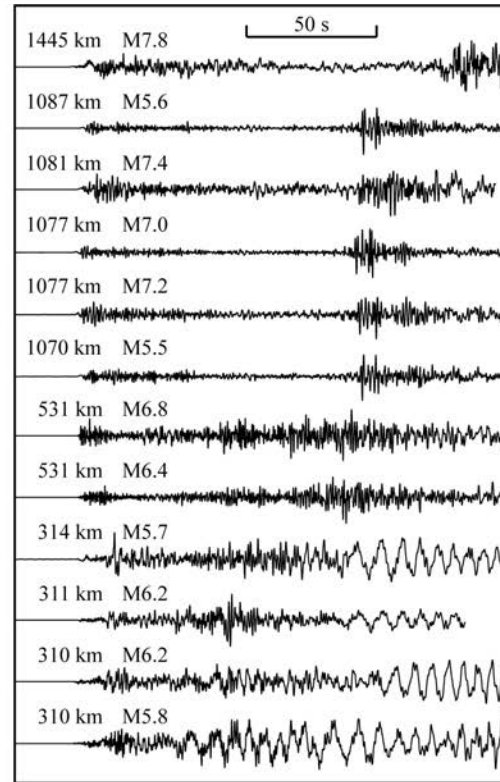
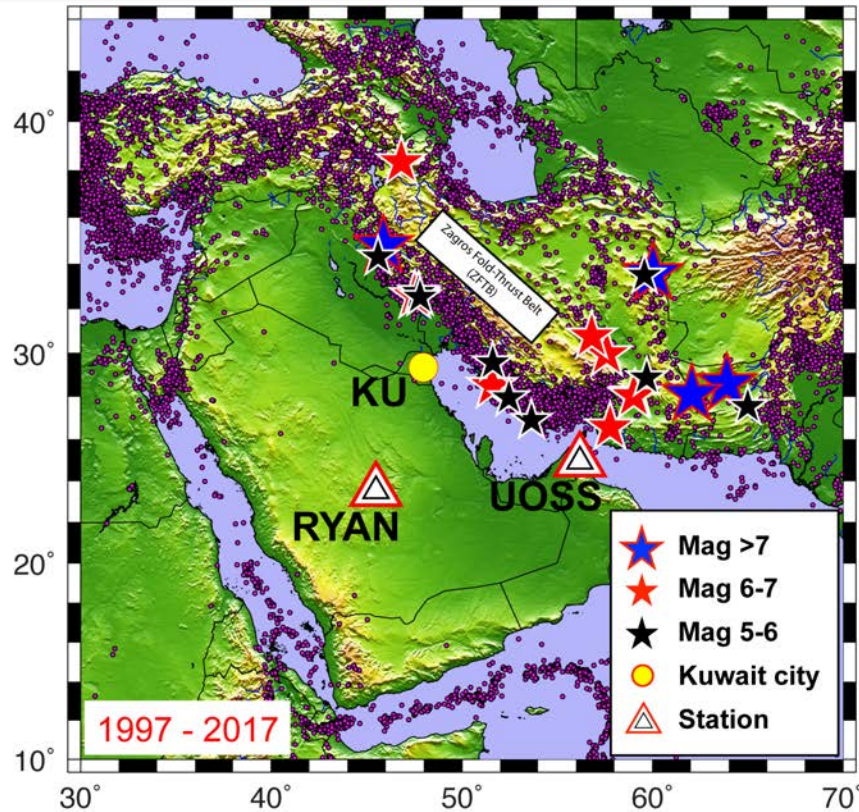
Tall Buildings in Kuwait Skyline



Swing of Al-Hamra Tower due to a Mw 7.3 Earthquake Slide 3



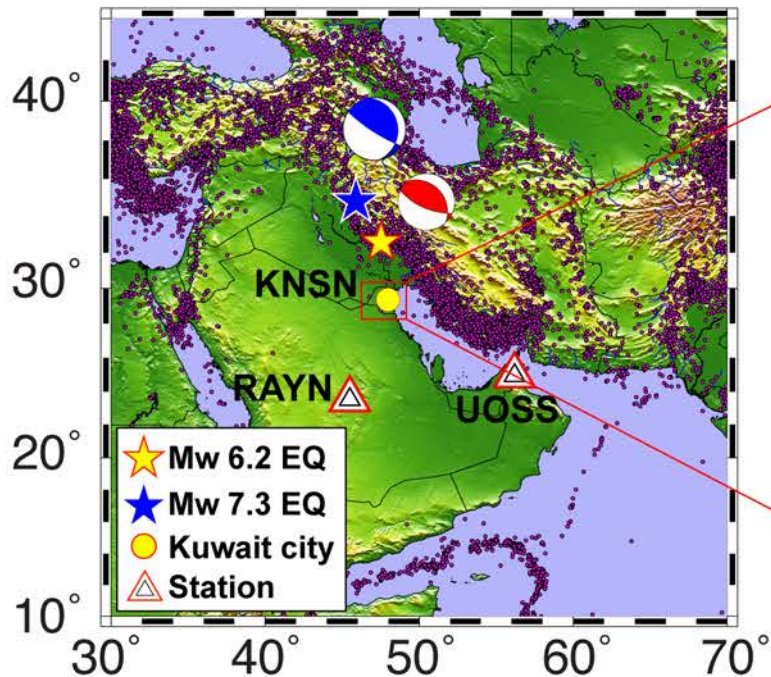
Regional Earthquakes in Kuwait



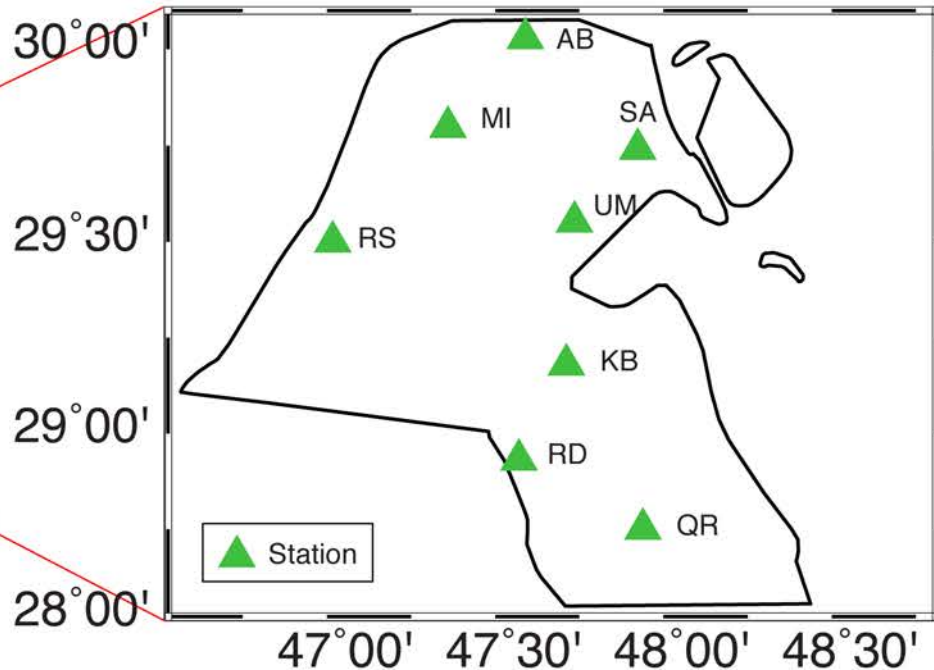
Gu et al.,
PAGEOPH, 2018

08/18/2014 Mw 6.2 & 11/12/2017 Mw 7.3 earthquakes

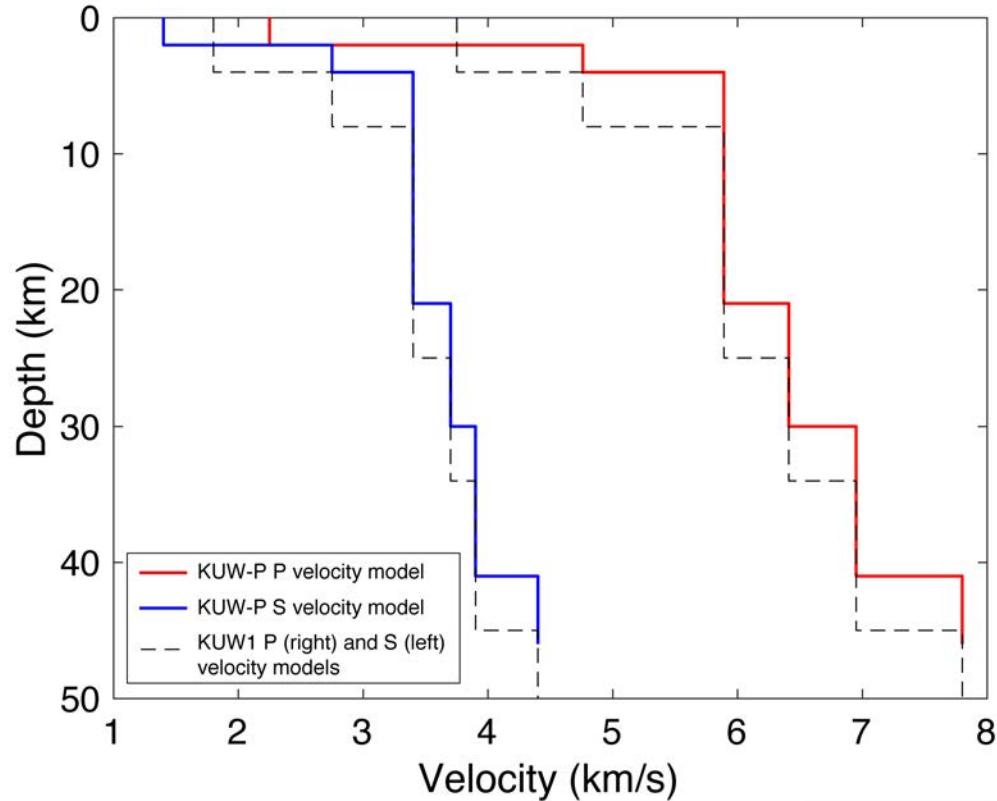
(a) Mw 6.2 and Mw 7.3 EQs and Seismic Stations



(b) Kuwait National Seismic Network



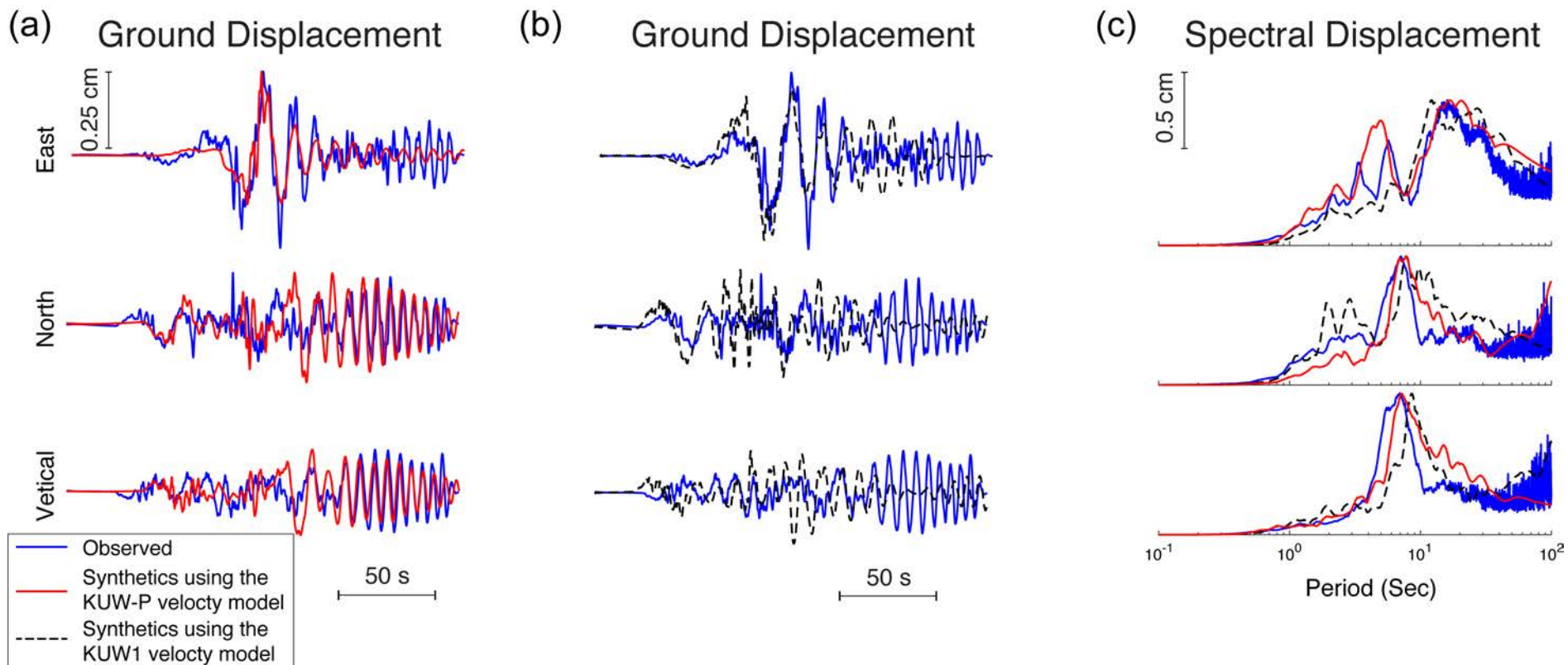
1-D Velocity Model – KUWP vs. KUW1



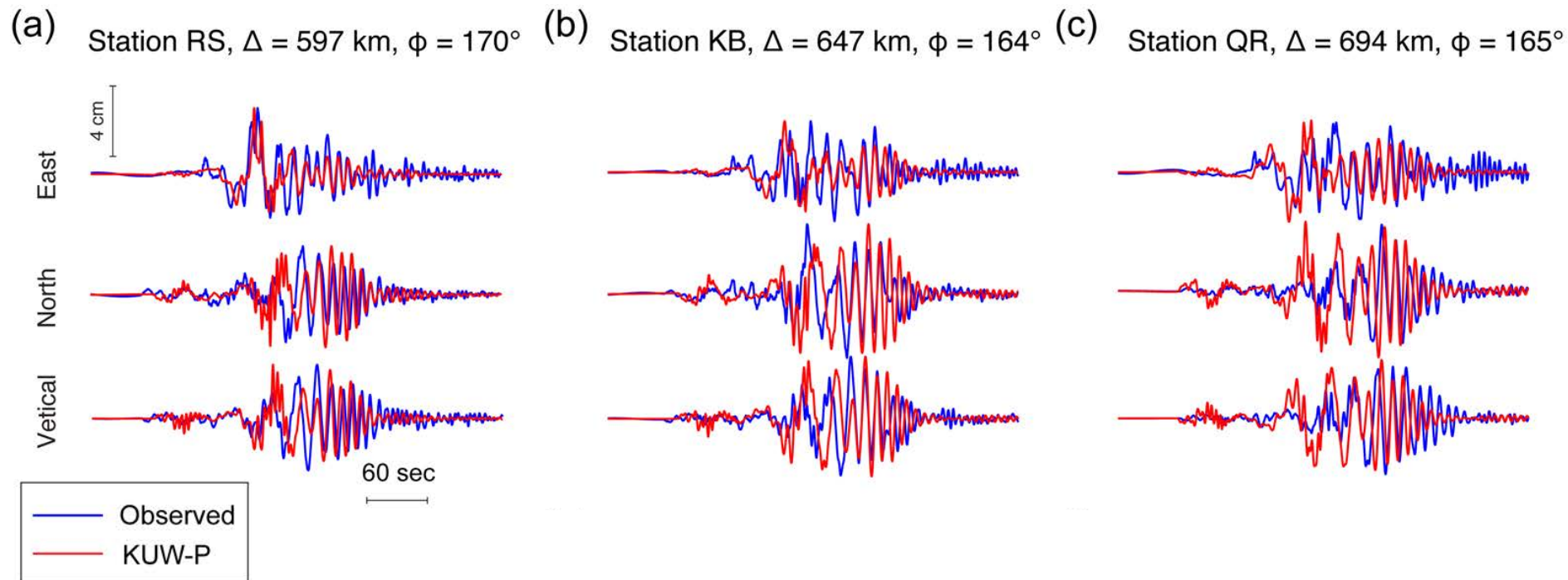
Pasyanos et al., 2007

Waveform matching – Mw 6.2 earthquake

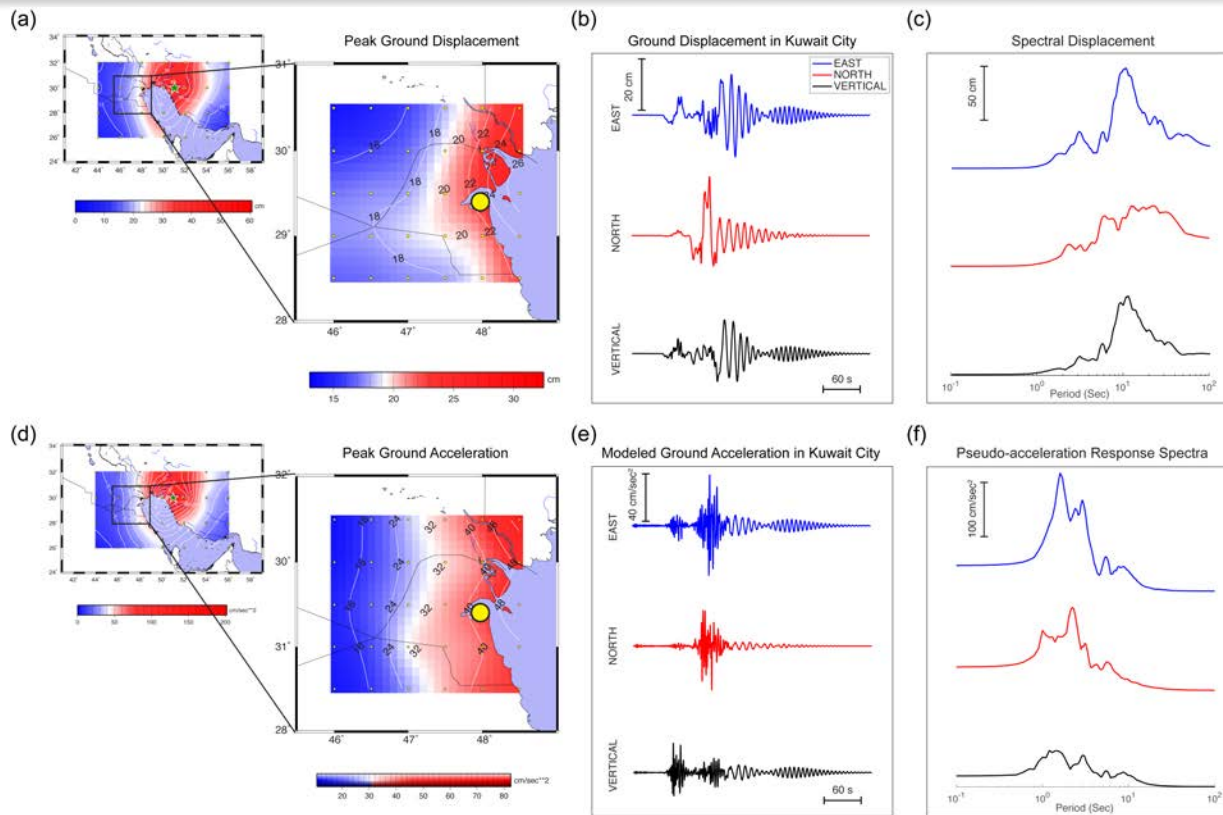
Slide 7



Waveform matching – Mw 7.3 earthquake



Ground motion modeling due to a Mw 7.5 earthquake Slide 9



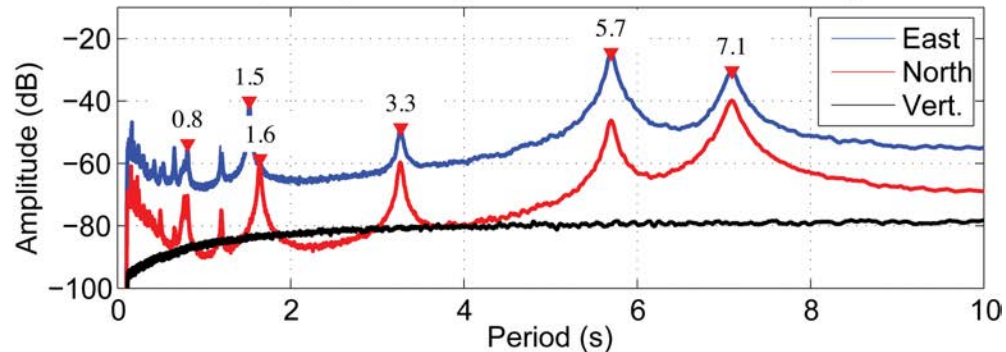
Ambient noise measurements of the Al-Hamra tower

Slide 10

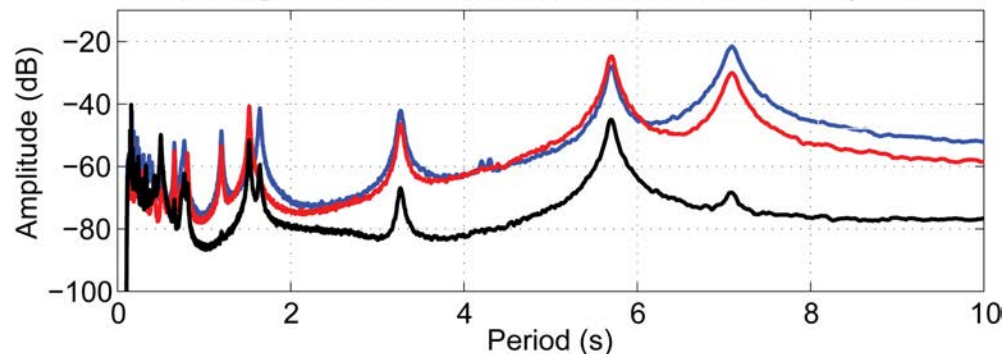
Al-Hamra Tower



Average amplitude spectra of station 1017 for day 329

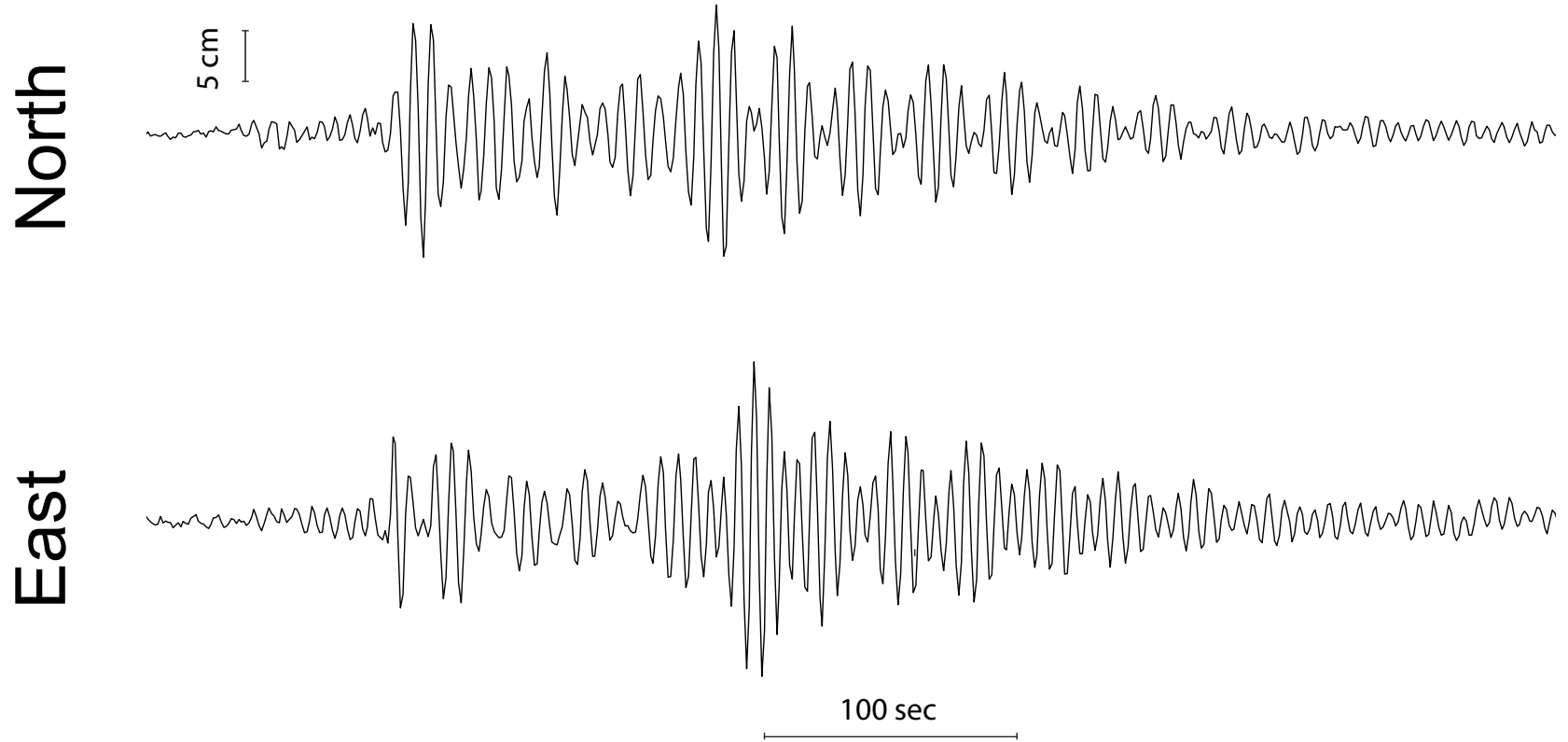


Average amplitude spectra of station 1019 for day 329

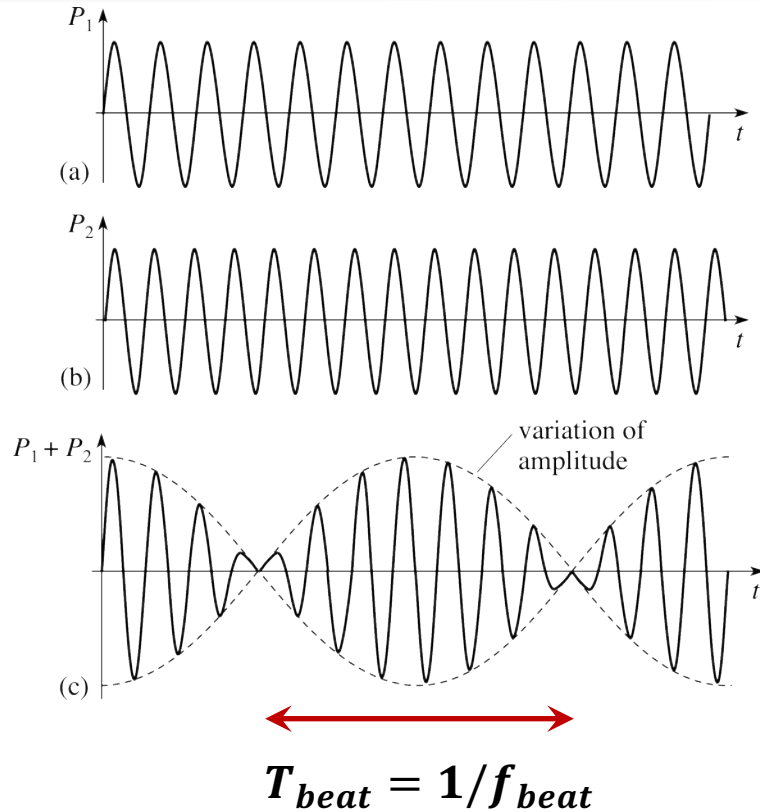


Herring, Gu, et al., SRL, 2018

The “scalloping” feature of the GPS recordings



Wave Interference and Beat Frequency



$$\cos(2\pi f_1 t)$$

+

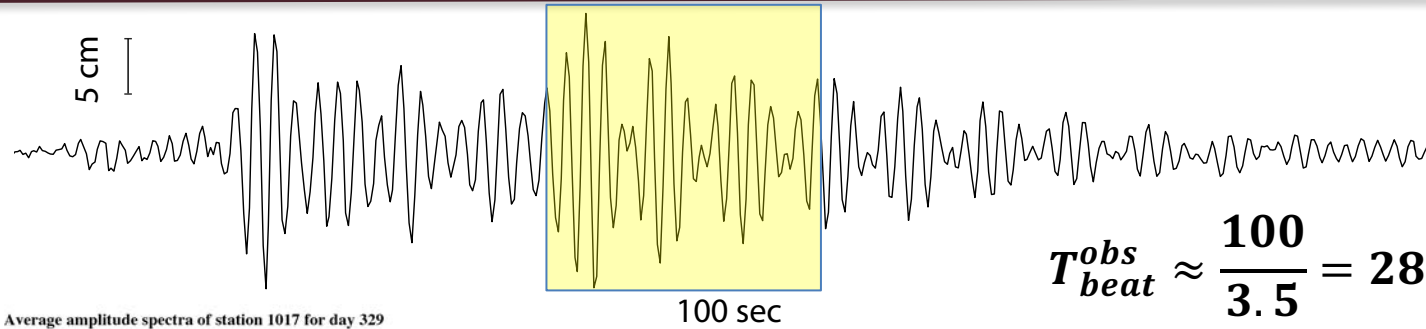
$$\cos(2\pi f_2 t)$$

||

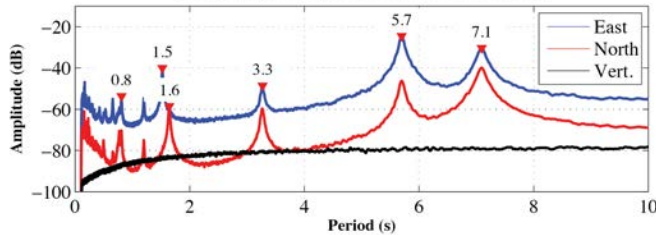
$$2 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(2\pi \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2} t\right)$$

$$f_{beat} = f_1 - f_2$$

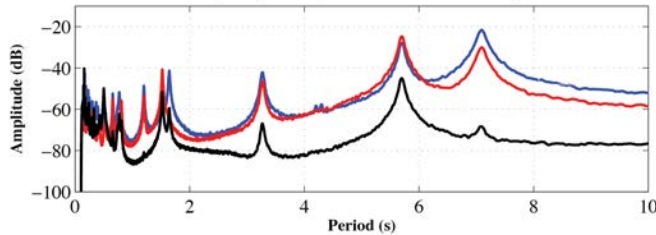
Beats of Building Motions



Average amplitude spectra of station 1017 for day 329



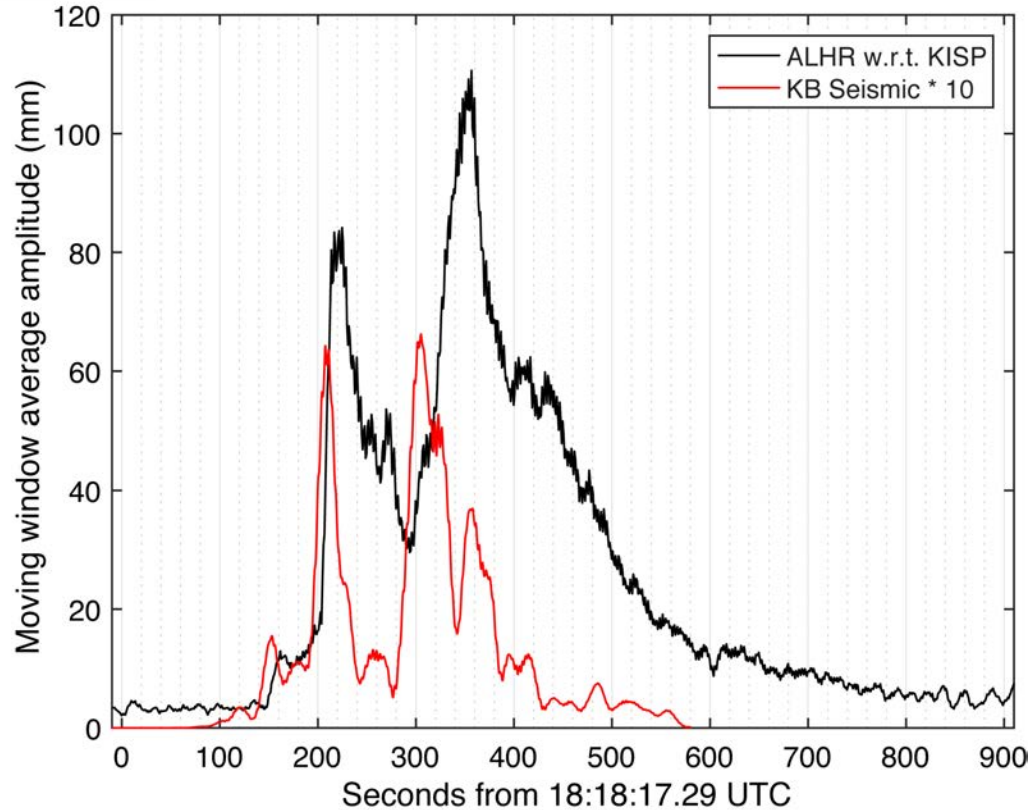
Average amplitude spectra of station 1019 for day 329



Beat period for the interference
of the 1st and 2nd Building Mode

$$T_{beat}^{1,2} = \frac{1}{f_2 - f_1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}} = 28.9 \text{ sec}$$

Amplification between 5.6 and 8.3 sec



- The main seismic hazard to tall buildings in Kuwait comes from the long-duration and high-amplitude surface waves of regional tectonic earthquakes.
- We modeled the ground motions due to the recent Mw 6.2 and Mw 7.3 earthquakes. The new 1-D velocity model modeled the long-period and long-duration surface waves very well.
- The first GPS measurements on the top of Al-Hamra Tower due to a Mw 7.3 earthquake show that the long-period surface waves excited the strongest building motions.

- This research is supported by MIT ERL and Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences.

Thank you!