



New Plant Seismic Issues Resolution Program -Discussion on S2.1 Incoherence **Project**

October 24-25, 2006

Stephen Short Jim Johnson Greg Hardy

Agenda - Tuesday, October 24, 2006

8:30 a.m.	Introductions and Opening Remarks	NRC and EPRI
9:00 a.m.	Discussions of Report S2.1(a) - "Effect of Seismic Wave Incoherence on Foundation and Building Response"	NRC and EPRI
10:30 a.m.	Break	
10:45 a.m.	Discussions of Report S2.1(b) - "Spatial Coherency Models for Soil-Structure Interaction" and RAI Responses	EPRI
12:00 p.m.	Lunch	
1:00 p.m.	NRC Staff Comments/Identification of Issues	NRC
2:00 p.m.	Break	
2:15 p.m.	Open Discussion and NEI/Industry Responses and Plans to Address NRC Comments	
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn	

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Agenda – Wednesday, October 25, 2006

8:30 a.m.	Summary of Tuesday Meeting	NRC and EPRI
9:00 a.m.	Continued Discussions of Report S2.1(a) and RAI Responses	EPRI
10:30 a.m.	Break	
10:45 a.m.	NRC Staff Comments/Identification of Issues	NRC
12:00 p.m.	Lunch	
1:00 p.m.	Continuation of NRC Comments, Open Discussion and NEI/Industry Responses and Plans to Address NRC Comments	NRC and EPRI
2:30 p.m.	Break	
2:45 p.m.	Summary of Meeting Action Items	NRC and NEI
4:00 p.m.	Adjourn	-



New Plant Seismic Program Task S2.1(a)

- Report "Effect of Seismic Wave Incoherence on Foundation and Building Response"
 - October 2006
- Meeting Topics
 - Report Discussion
 - · Study Input Parameters
 - Technical Approach
 - Rigid, Massless Foundation Response
 - SSI and Structure Response
 - · Conclusions and Recommendations
 - NRC Responses to New Material

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Report Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction and Background
- 2. Study Input Parameters
- 3. Technical Approach
- 4. Rigid, Massless Foundation Response
- 5. SSI and Structure Response
- 6. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations
- 7. References

Appendices

- A Comments and Responses to NRC Requests for Additional Information (RAIs)
- B Validation of Incoherency Effects Through Recorded Events
- C Benchmark Problem Comparison
- D Uncertainty Effects on Incoherency Functions
- E Effect of Embedment and Incoherence

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S2.1(a) Project Sub-Tasks

- Define cases to be analyzed including site conditions, foundation characteristics, and structural characteristics.
- Develop the ground motion input to be considered including response spectra and time histories.
- Derive the approach to incorporating the coherency functions into the CLASSI family of programs.
- Conduct parametric studies of the rigid, massless foundation to determine incoherency transfer functions and foundation response spectra. Comparison of foundation and free-field response spectra demonstrate the effect of SSI and incoherence on foundation response.

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S2.1(a) Project Sub-Tasks

- Benchmark the computed incoherency transfer functions and modified spectra for a specific case by comparing CLASSI results to those obtained using SASSI.
 - Two different SSI computer programs; CLASSI and SASSI (two different versions of SASSI were used – Bechtel and ACS).
 - Two different algorithms; CLASSI-stochastic method and SASSI-eigen decomposition method.
 - Two different analytical approaches; random vibration theory (RVT) by CLASSI, and time history dynamic analyses by SASSI.
 - Two different organizations conducting the analyses;
 CLASSI by the ARES team, and SASSI by the ARES team and the Bechtel Corporation.

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S2.1(a) Project Sub-Tasks

- Conduct SSI analyses of an example structure incorporating seismic wave incoherence by the direct approach of the CLASSI family of programs. Quantify the effect on instructure response spectra of SSI vs. fixed-base conditions and the additional effect of incoherence of ground motions.
- Investigate the feasibility of a simplified (alternate) method to
 modeling the effects of seismic wave incoherence. The
 simplified method is based on developing a function derived
 from the incoherency transfer function that is applied to the
 amplitude of the Fourier Transform of the free-field ground
 motion. The end result being a modified free-field ground
 motion that incorporates the effects of incoherency and can
 be used in standard SSI analysis programs assuming
 coherent input motion.
- Document all work in a final report.

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Chapter 2: **Study Input Parameters**



Dr. Abrahamson Coherency Function (Abrahamson 2005, 2006)

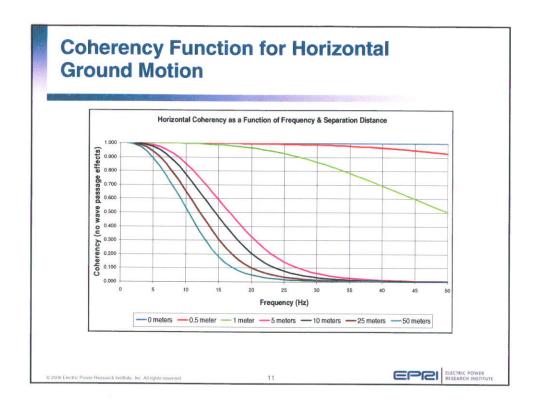
$$\gamma_{PW} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{f \ Tanh(a_3 \xi)}{a_1 f_c}\right)^{n_1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{f \ Tanh(a_3 \xi)}{a_2 f_c}\right)^{n_2}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 Equation 2

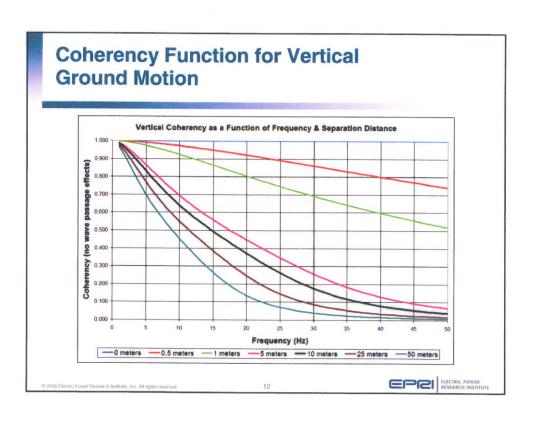
 $\gamma = \left| \gamma_{\scriptscriptstyle PW} \left| \left[\cos(2\pi f \xi_{\scriptscriptstyle R} s) + i \sin(2\pi f \xi_{\scriptscriptstyle R} s) \right] \right| = \left| \gamma_{\scriptscriptstyle PW} \right| e^{i2\pi f \xi_{\scriptscriptstyle R} s}$

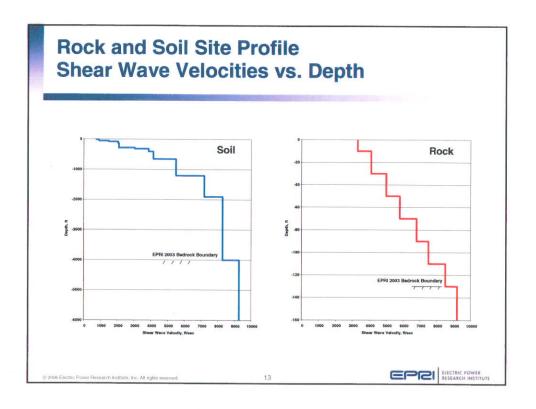
Equation 2-2

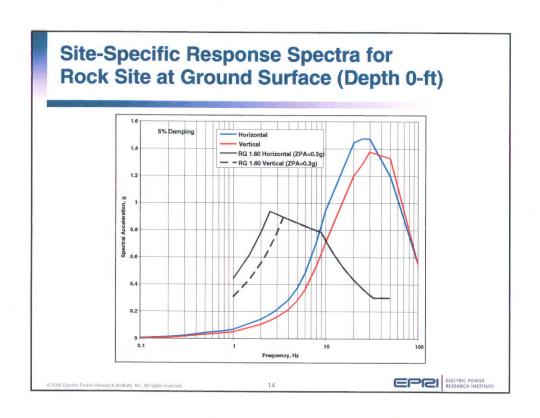
Where γ_{PW} is the plane wave coherency representing random horizontal spatial variation of ground motion and γ is coherency including both local wave scattering and wave passage effects.

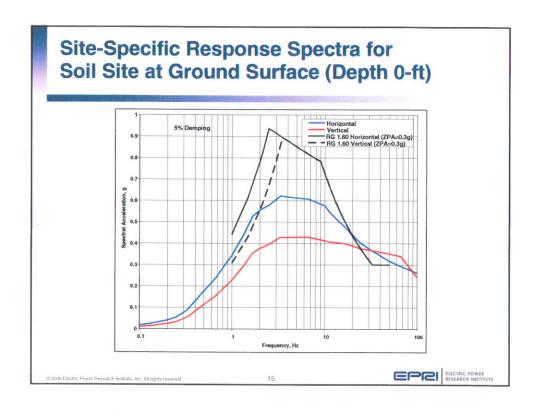


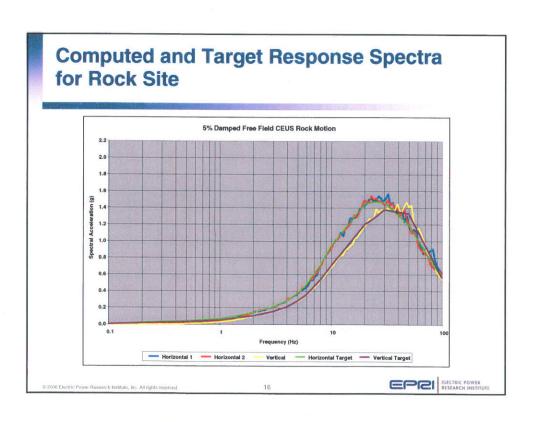


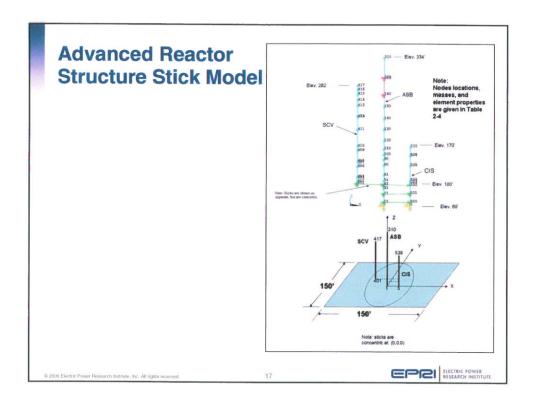


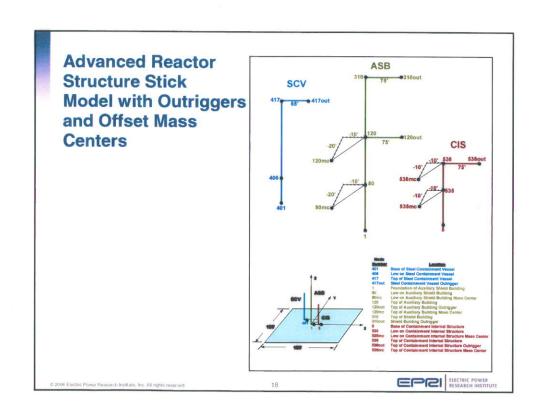


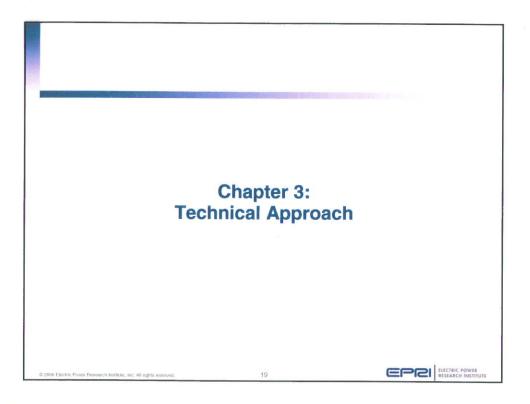












S2.1 Technical Approach Discussion Points

- Incoherency Transfer Function
- Rigid, Massless Foundation Response including Seismic Wave Incoherence
- Seismic Wave Incoherence in SSI Analysis
 - Direct Approach
 - CLASSI
 - SASSI
 - Simplified Approach

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Technical Approach

- Determine the Incoherency Transfer Function by Stochastic Approach with CLASSI
- Evaluate Rigid, Massless Foundation Response Spectra from the ITF and Random Vibration Theory
- Evaluate SSI and Incoherency by Inserting the ITF as the CLASSI Scattering Matrix and Performing Normal Seismic Analysis
- Benchmark Against Eigen Decomposition Method Using SASSI
- Develop Simplified Method for Rock Sites, High Frequency Input, & Example Structure with Multiple Significant Frequencies

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Chapter 4: Rigid, Massless Foundation Response

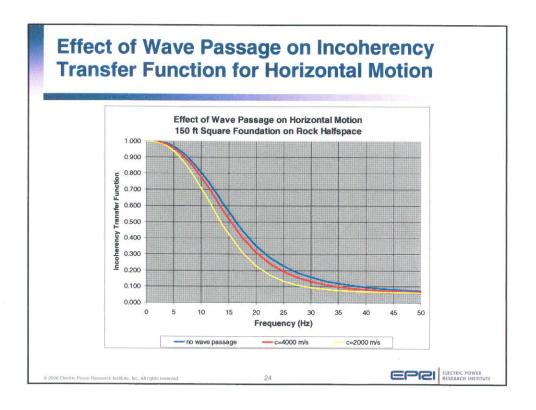
Chapter 4 Sections

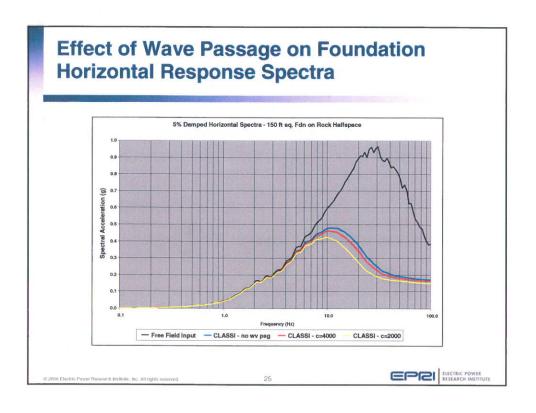
- Wave Passage Effects
- Incoherency Transfer Function
- Spectral Corrections
- Rotations Induced by Incoherence

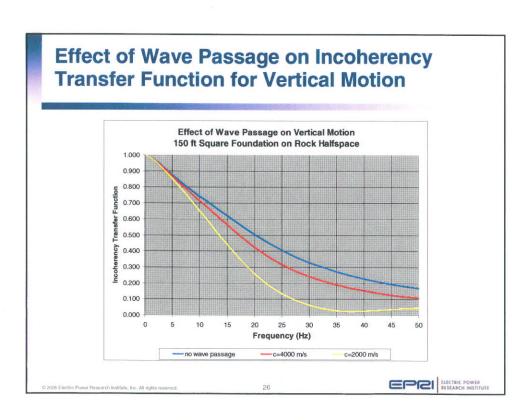
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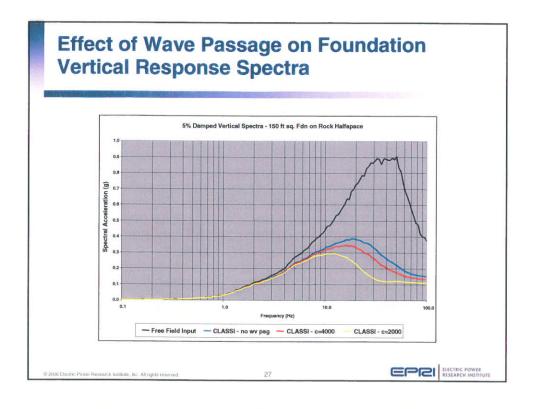
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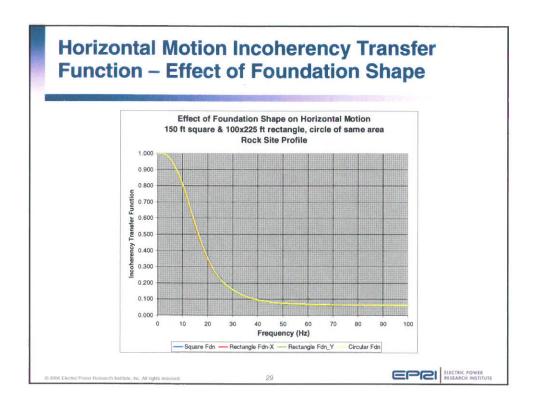
Parametric Studies on Rigid, Massless Foundations

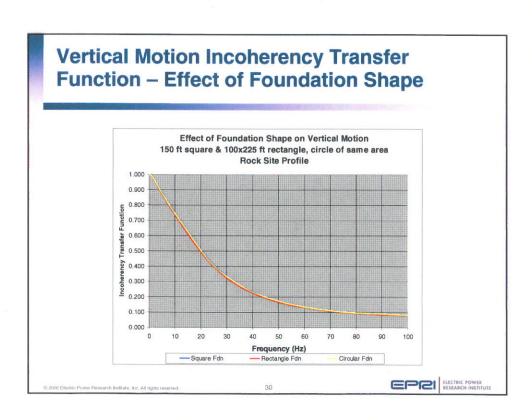
- Foundation Shape (Constant Area)
 - 150-ft square footprint
 - 100 by 225-ft rectangle footprint
 - 84.63-ft radius circle footprint
- Foundation Area (Constant Shape)
 - 75-ft square footprint
 - 150-ft square footprint
 - 300-ft square footprint
- Calculations have been performed for local wave scattering effects only; wave passage effects have not been considered

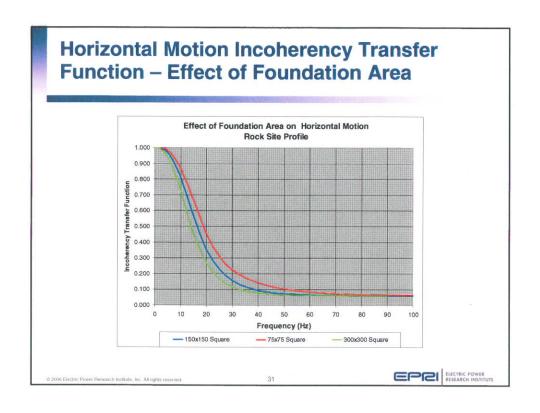
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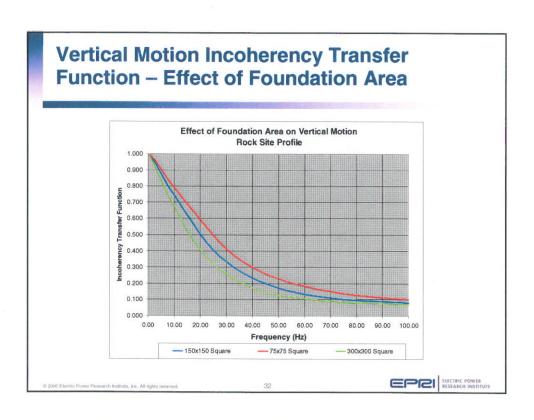
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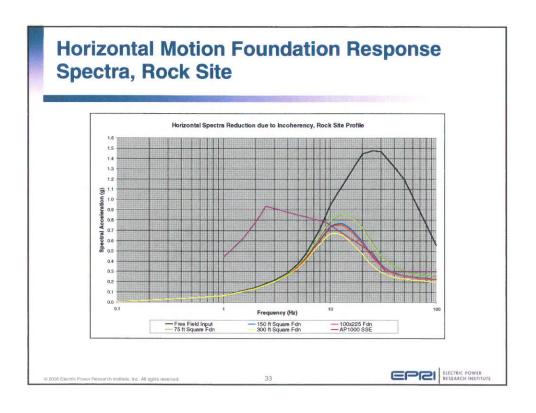


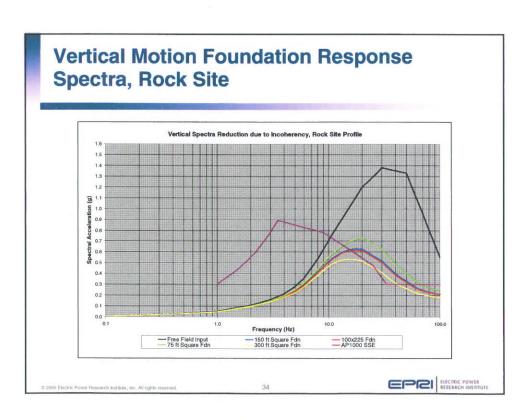


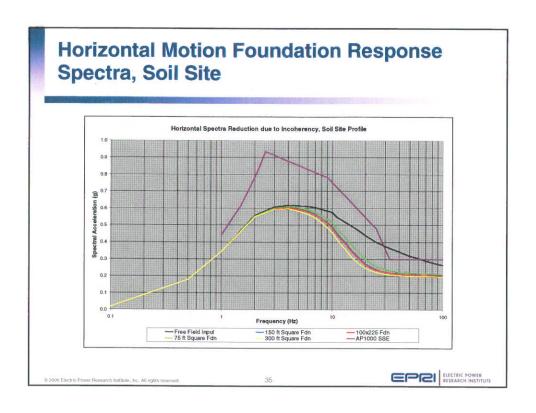


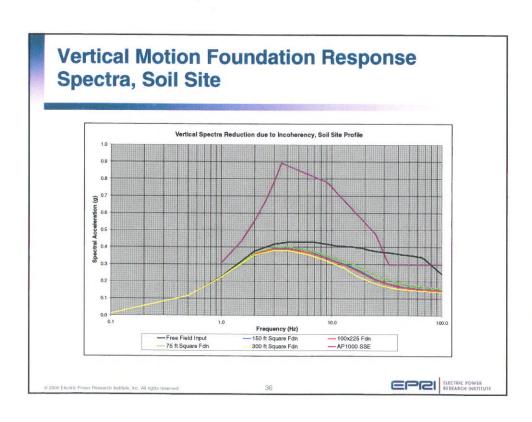


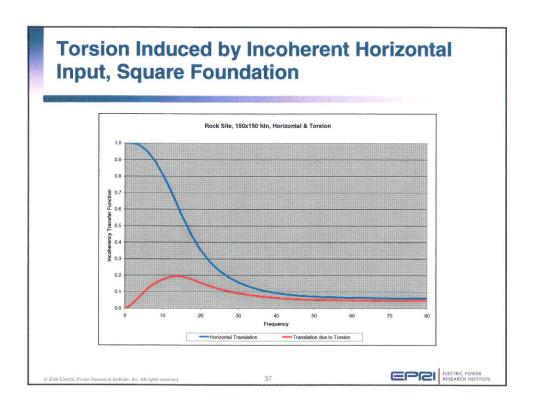


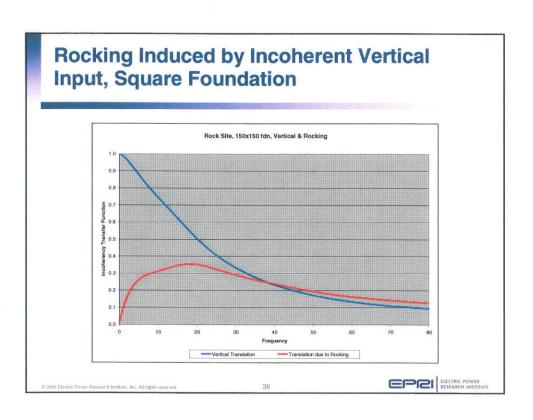


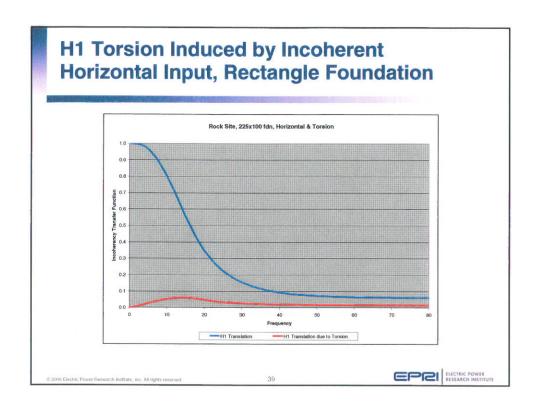


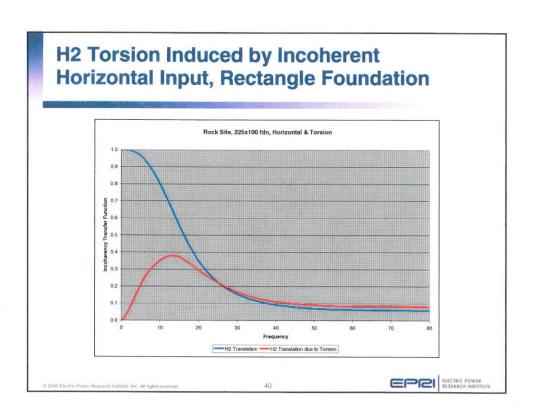


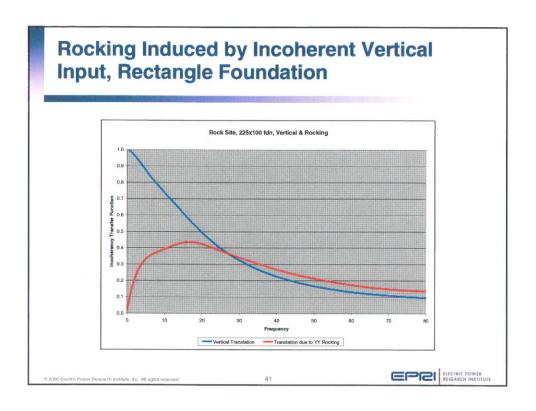


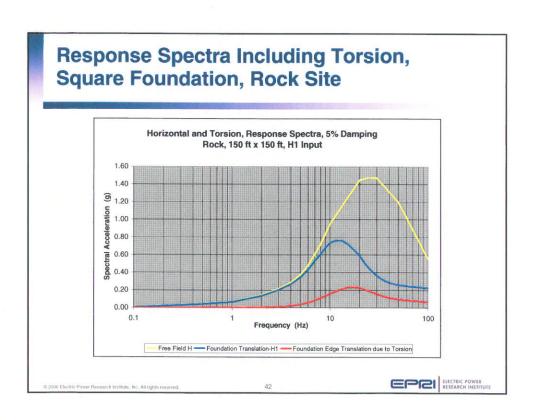


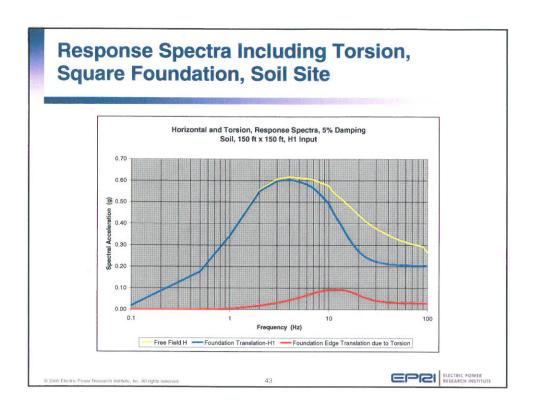


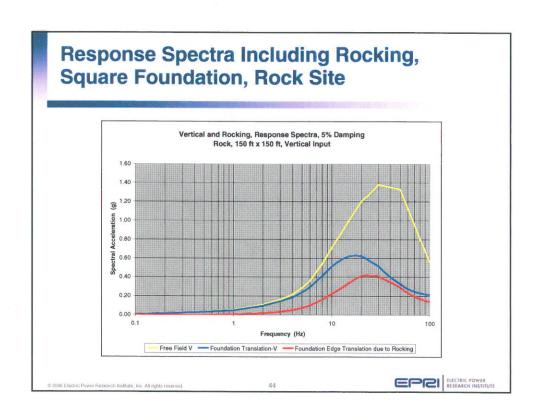


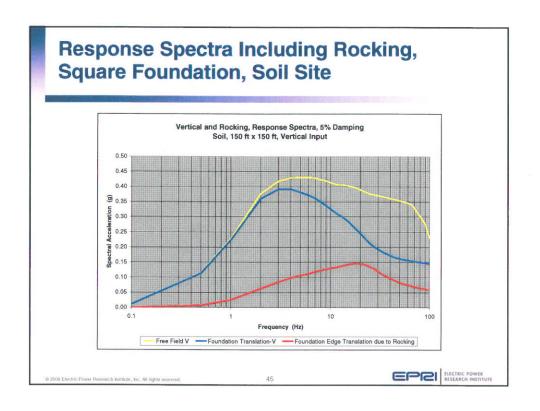


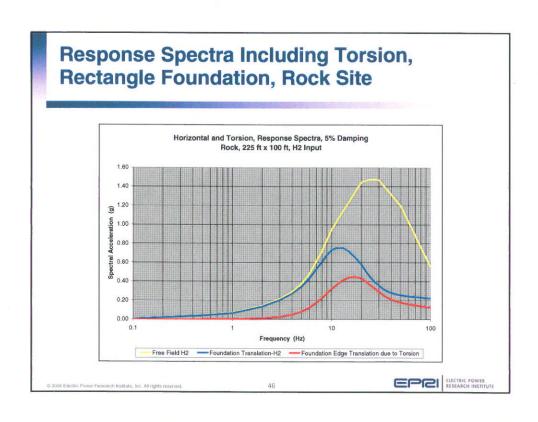


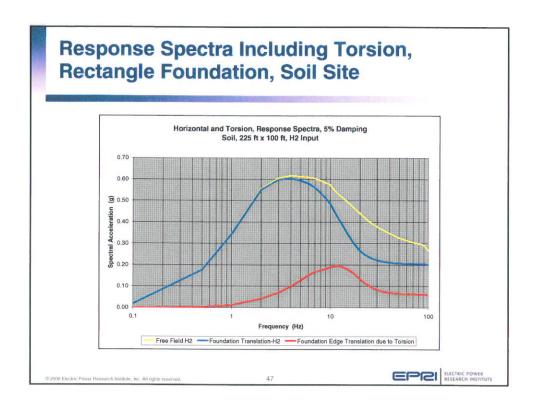


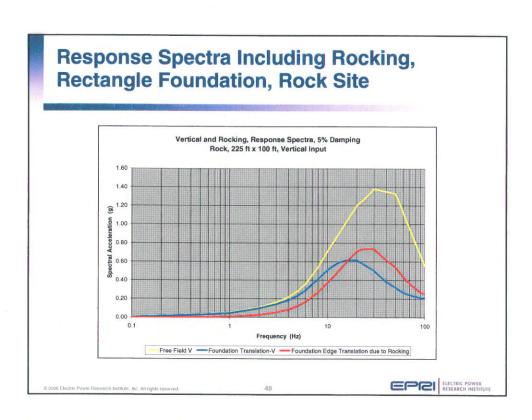


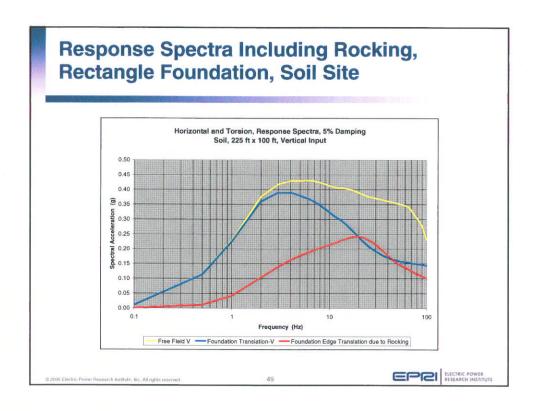


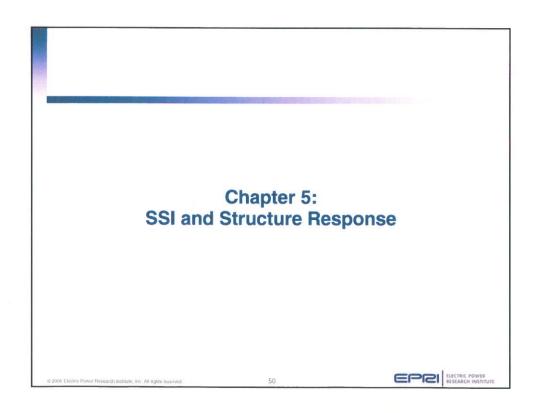












Example Evaluations of SSI and Structural Response

Four sets of analyses have been performed for the example structural model:

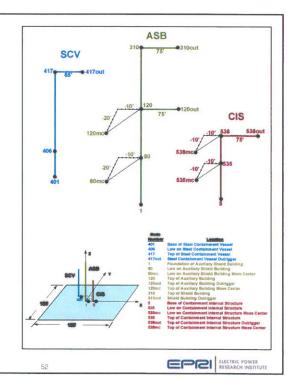
- SSI analysis with coherent input motion (dark blue curves in all Chapter 5 response spectra figures)
- 2. SSI analysis with incoherent input motion
 - a) Rigorous (direct) approach including all components of foundation input motion (three translations and three rotations) (green curves in all Chapter 5 response spectra curves)
 - b) Rigorous (direct) approach excluding rotational foundation input motion (red curves in all Chapter 5 response spectra figures)
- SSI analysis with input motion modified by Incoherency Transfer Function (simplified approach) (light blue and yellow curves in all Chapter response spectra curves)

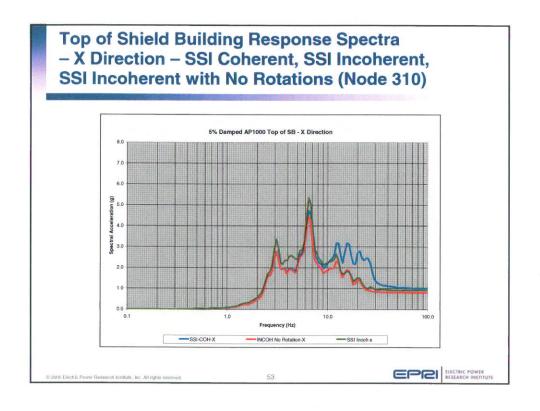
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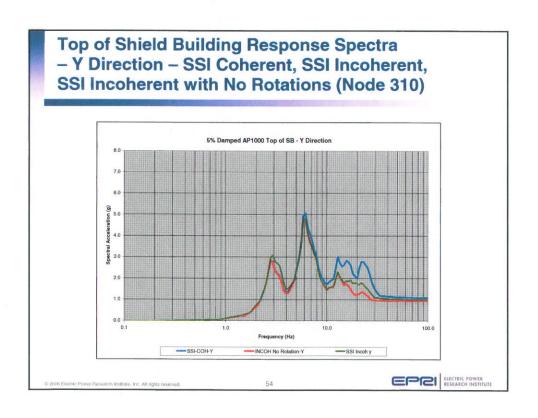
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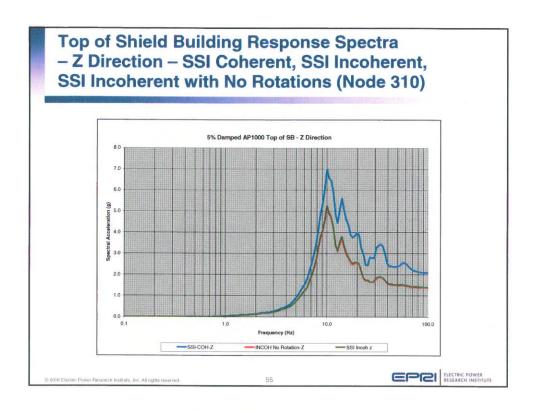


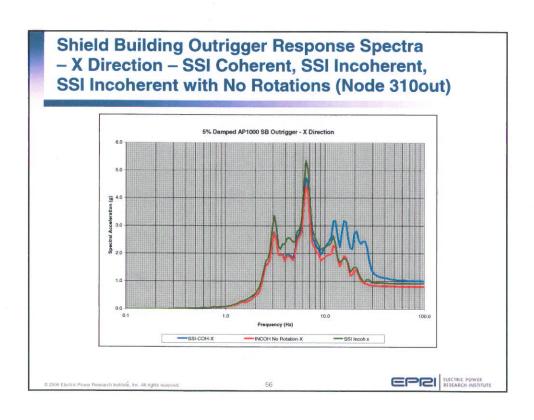
Three Stick Example Model Key Locations

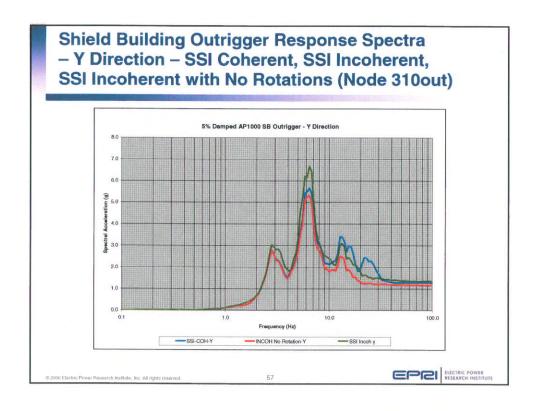


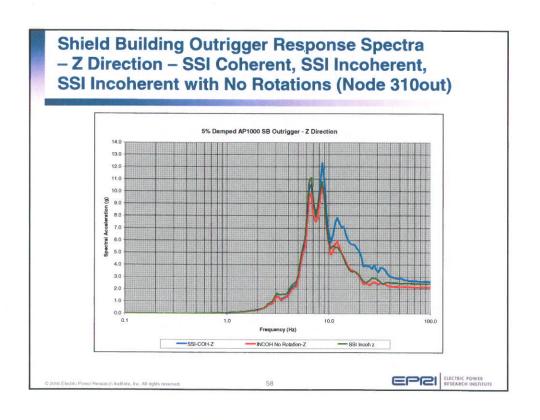


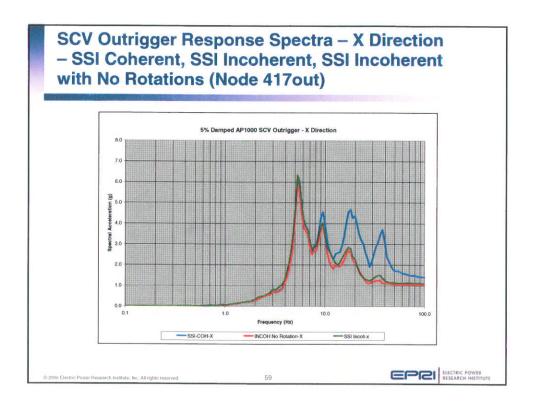


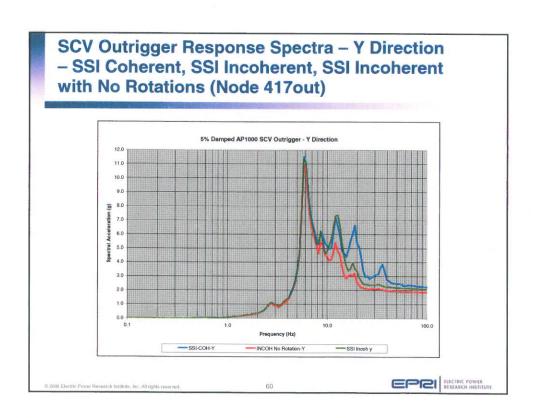


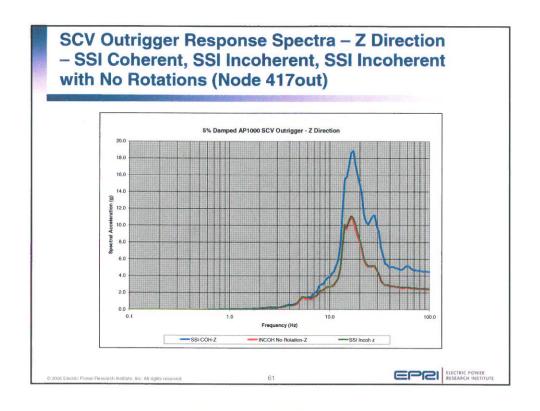


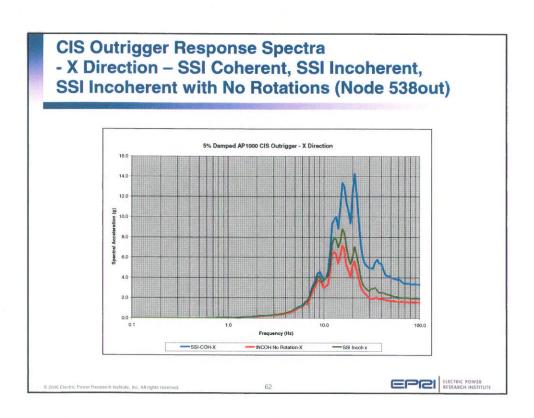


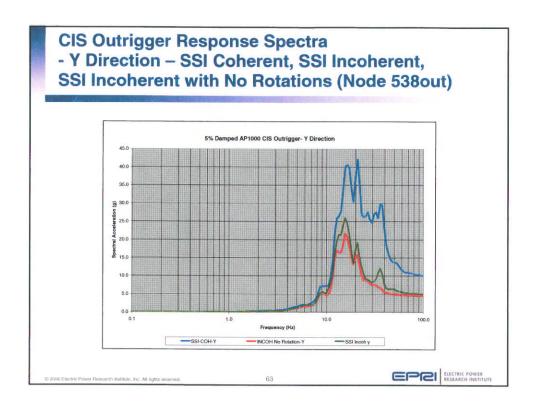


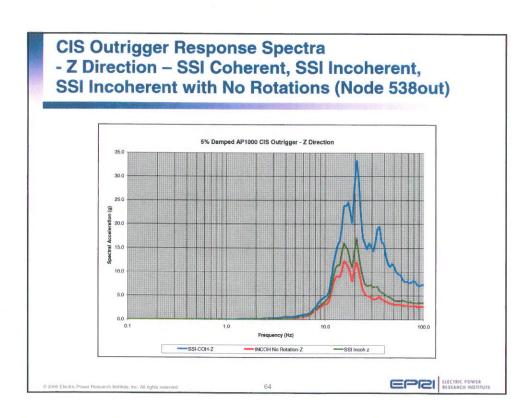


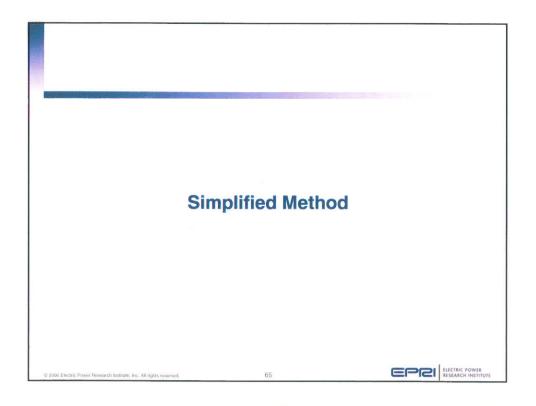


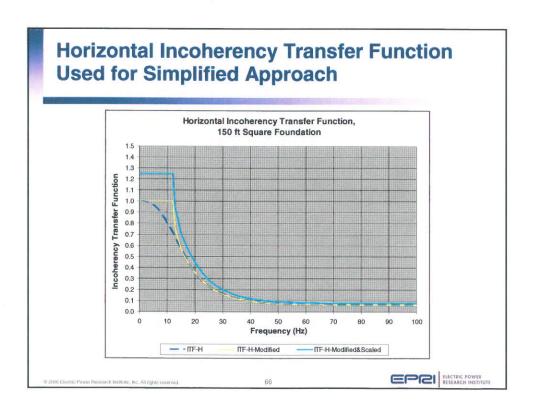


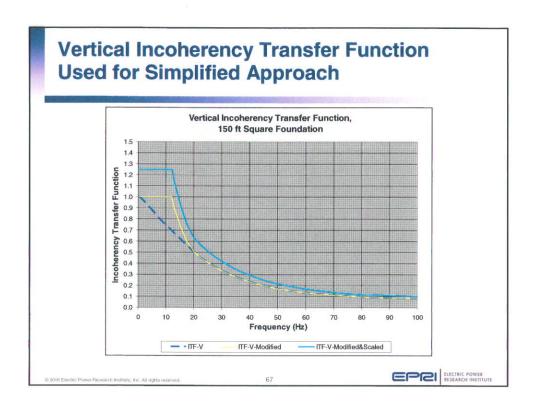


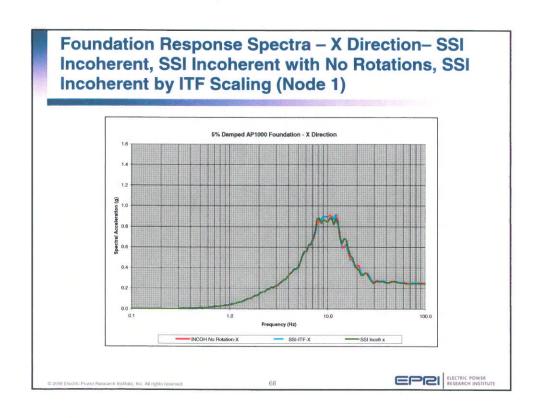


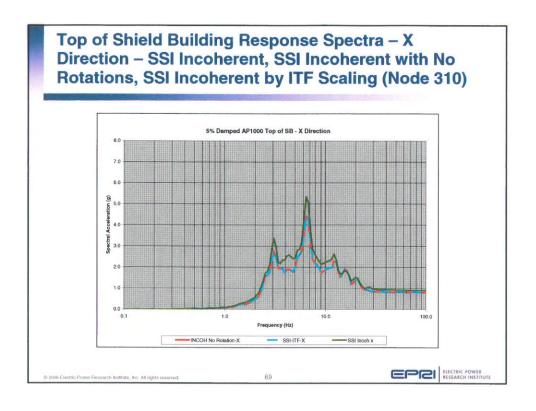


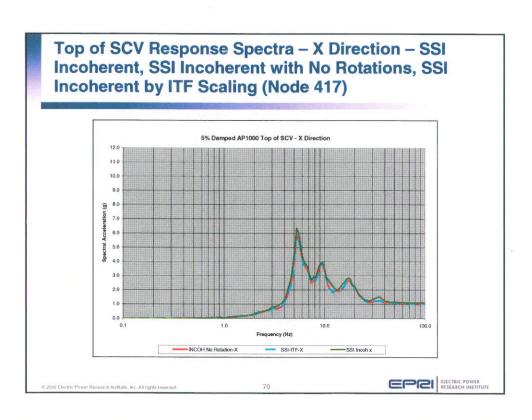


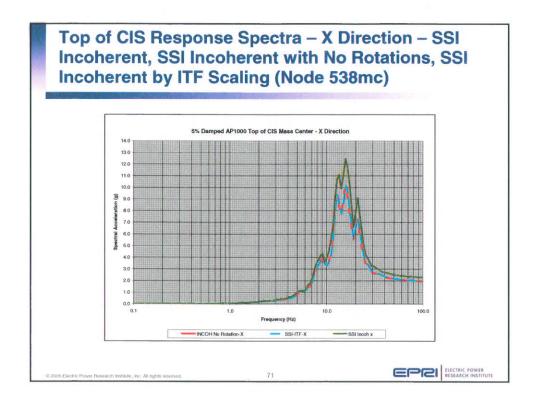


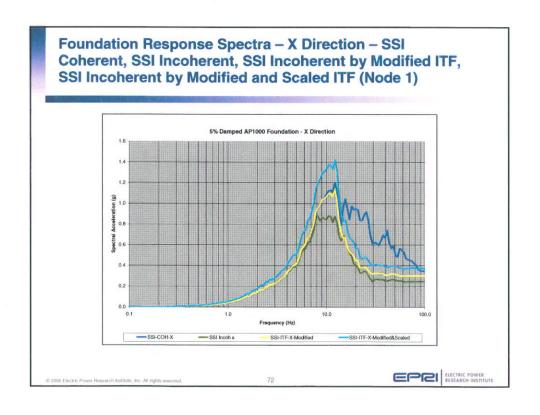


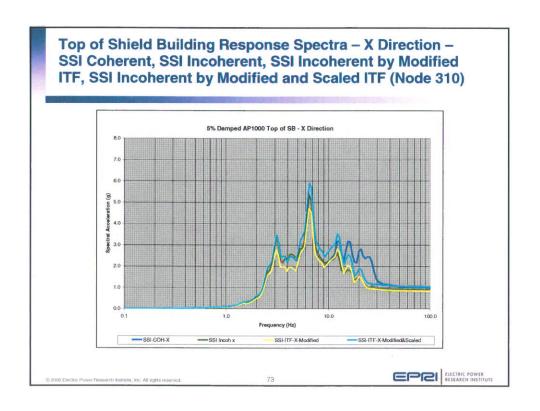


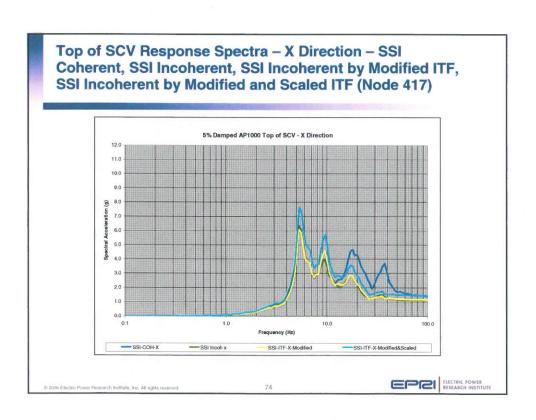


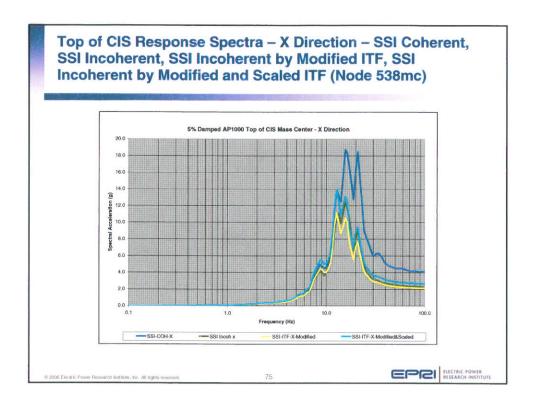


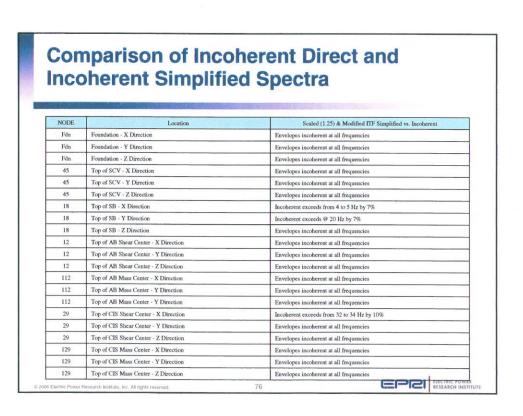




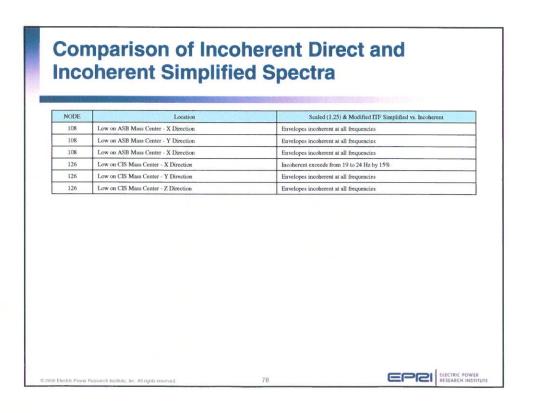








Comparison of Incoherent Direct and ncoherent Simplified Spectra		
NODE		
145	Location SCV Outrigger - X Direction	Scaled (1.25) & Modified ITF Simplified vs. Incoherent Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
145	SCV Outrigger - Y Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
145	SCV Outrigger - Z Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
118	SB Outrigger - X Direction	Incoherent exceeds from 4 to 5 Hz by 7%
118	SB Outrigger - Y Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
118	SB Outrigger - Z Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
229	CIS Outrigger - X Direction	Incoherent exceeds @ 34 Hz by 11%
229	CIS Outrigger - Y Direction	Incoherent exceeds 32 to 40 Hz by as much as 34%
229	CIS Outrigger - Z Direction	Incoherent exceeds @ 21 Hz by 11% and from 27 to 33 Hz by as much as 269
212	AB Outrigger - X Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
212	AB Outrigger - Y Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
212	AB Outrigger - Z Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
34	Low on SCV - X Direction	Incoherent exceeds @ 31 Hz by 21%
34	Low on SCV - Y Direction	Incoherent exceeds @ 30 Hz by 7%
34	Low on SCV - Z Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
8	Low on ASB Shear Center - X Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
8	Low on ASB Shear Center - Y Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
8	Low on ASB Shear Center - Z Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
26	Low on CIS Shear Center - X Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies
26	Low on CIS Shear Center - Y Direction	Envelopes incoherent at all frequencies



Summary of Simplified Method Results

- An alternate means of incorporating seismic wave incoherence into seismic analyses has been developed and implemented. This alternative approach is to scale the Fourier amplitude spectrum of the free-field input motion by a function related to the Incoherency Transfer Function (ITF). The Fourier phase spectrum is unaffected. The result is a re-defined ground motion for SSI and dynamic structure analysis.
- The results of this simplified method are compared with the results generated by the direct or "exact" implementation and are judged to adequately and conservatively represent those results.
- This simplified approach has been developed considering ground motion on a rock site in the central and eastern United States where the peak of the free-field ground motion is in the range of 20 to 30 Hz. It is judged that this simplified approach is applicable for other similar rock sites with high-frequency ground motion. It is further judged that this simplified approach would not necessarily (without additional studies) be applicable for soil sites with low-frequency ground motion. In fact, the low-frequency increase to 1.25 for frequencies less than 12 Hz would likely not be required.

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Summary of Simplified Method Results

- This simplified approach has been developed considering one representative structure model. The model considered has three major structure elements representing the Steel Containment Vessel, the Auxiliary Shield Building, and the Containment Internal Structure, and demonstrates the structural response behavior at a broad range of structural frequencies. The model is tall and has significant outriggers out to the periphery of the foundation in order to understand the full effects of incoherence induced rotations (rocking and torsion). However, this simplified method would require validation with other structural models that differ significantly from the range of parameters (structural frequencies, foundation stiffness, site profile, etc.) utilized within this demonstration study.
- The simplified approach relies on conservative assumptions in order to
 envelope the exact responses at all the representative locations within the
 demonstration model. If new plants find this approach to be beneficial, i.e.,
 this conservatism does not preclude its implementation, then further
 sensitivity studies could be warranted in the future. Examples are different
 foundation sizes and shapes, different structural models with frequency
 characteristics of interest, and different site conditions.

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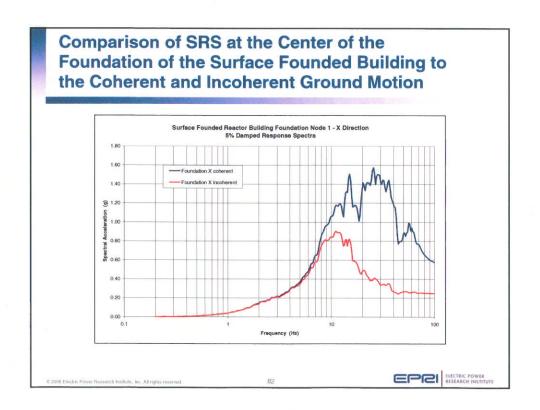


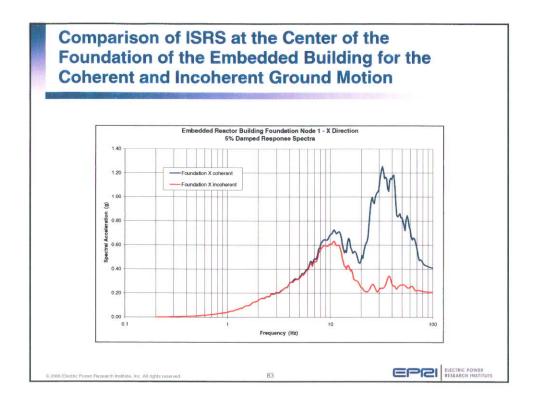
Effect of Embedment and Incoherence

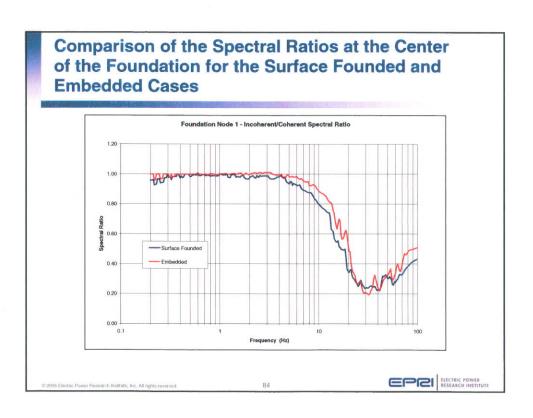
- Two aspects of spatial variation of ground motion are to be considered:
 - The variation of free-field ground motion with depth in the soil or rock over the embedded portions of the foundation/partially embedded structure
 - The incoherency effects
- A sensitivity study considering the effect of ground motion incoherence and embedded foundations has been performed and is presented in Appendix E
- There were two objectives to the study:
 - Demonstrate the effects of combined incoherency and embedment on seismic response
 - Assess whether it is possible to consider incoherency and embedment effects separately in which incoherency is treated by modified free-field motion per the simplified approach and embedment is treated by conventional SSI analysis

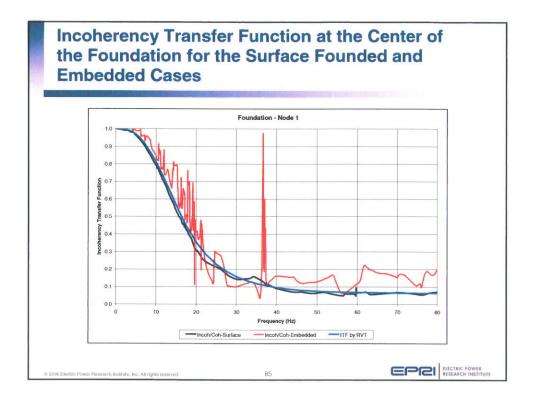
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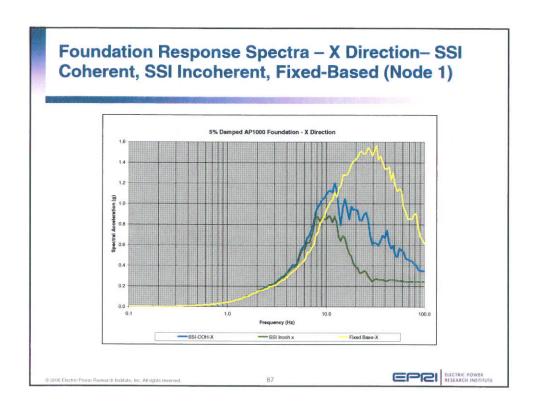
Effect of SSI on High-Frequency Seismic Response

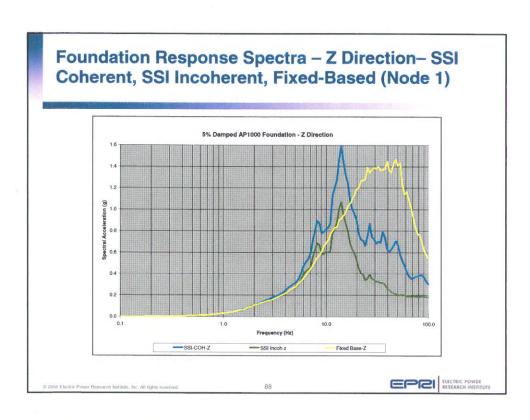
- On rock sites, soil-structure interaction (SSI) is not generally considered. However, for the high-frequency content input motion considered herein, the effects of SSI are shown to be very significant.
 - The following charts show SSI effects
 - · Fixed-Base no SSI
 - · SSI Coherent indicates inertial interaction effects
 - · SSI Incoherent indicates both kinematic and inertial interaction
 - Conclusions
 - SSI effects can be very significant on a rock site where there is highfrequency input motion
 - Reductions due to inertial interaction of high-frequency seismic response are, in many cases, equal to or greater than the reductions due to seismic wave incoherence

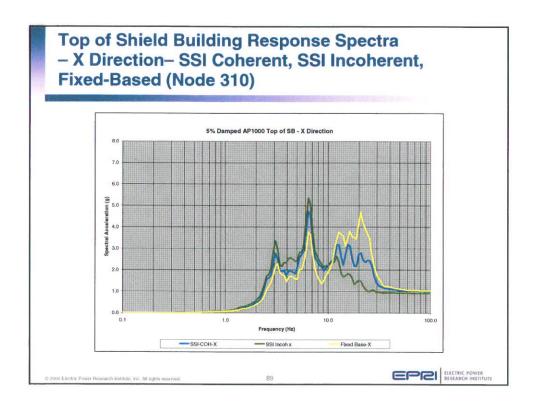
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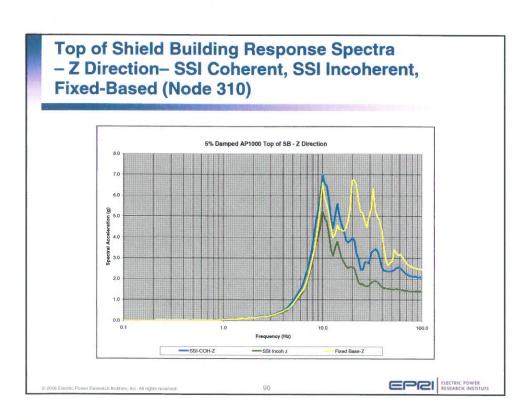
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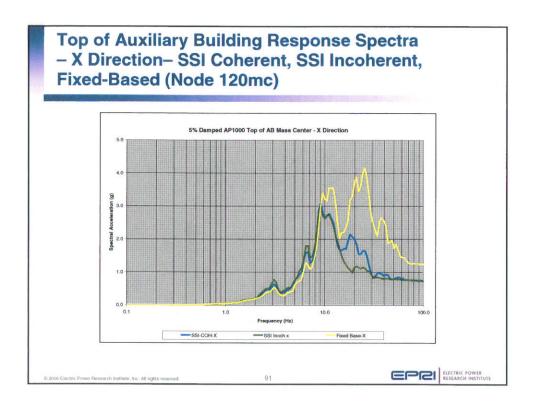
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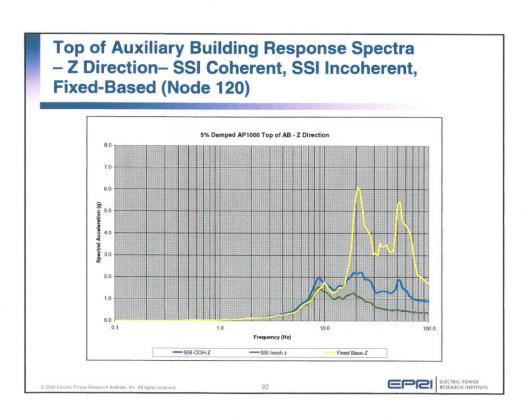


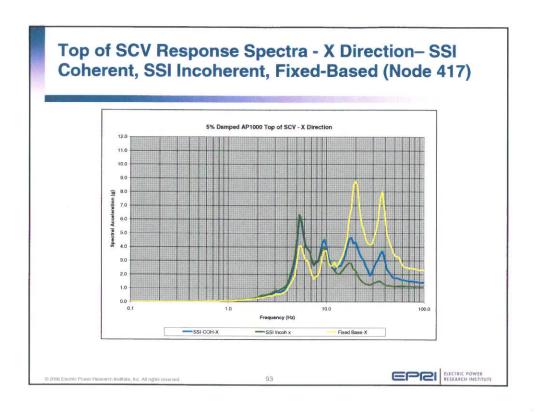


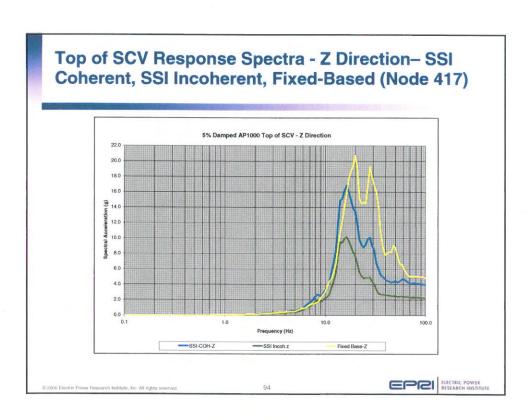


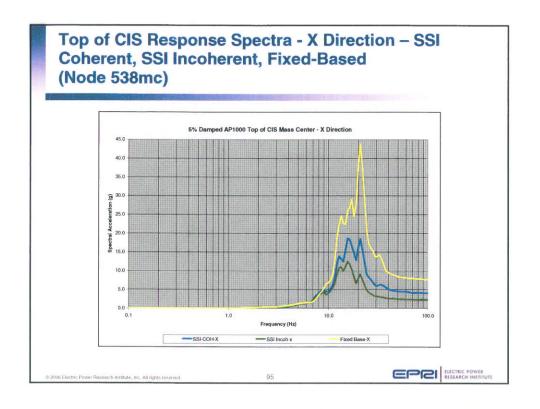


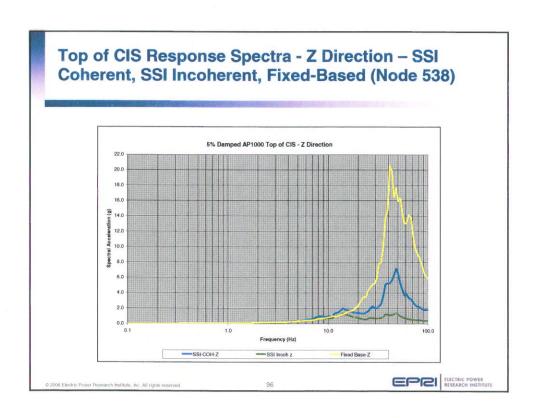


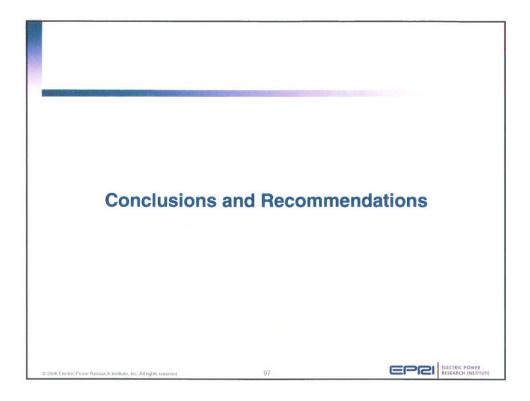












Conclusions

- The phenomena of incoherence are important for high-frequency ground motions (primarily greater than 10 Hz) and high-frequency response of structures. Realistically accounting for ground motion incoherence on the seismic response of nuclear power plant structures is significant and should be properly incorporated into seismic design analyses.
- Generally, for the rock site and corresponding high-frequency free-field ground motion considered in this study, incoherent earthquake ground motion results in calculated in-structure response spectra at the tops of the structures and at mid-heights showed minimal effects below 10 Hz. For the case of the top of the Shield Building, the incoherent responses showed amplification in spectral accelerations above those for the coherent case at frequencies of peak amplification less than 10 Hz. In frequency ranges above 10 Hz, the ratio of coherent response spectra to incoherent response spectra varied from about 1 to greater than 2.

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Conclusions

- Induced rotations may be important to in-structure response depending on the structure and its dynamic characteristics.
 - The effect of induced torsional response was quantified for the three structure models of interest by evaluating response at outriggers placed at structure peripheries. Induced torsion is important, but does not invalidate the significant reductions observed in in-structure response spectra for frequencies greater than approximately 12 Hz.
 - The effect of induced rocking on horizontal structure response was evaluated. For those portions of the structure model with frequencies of important fixed-base horizontal modes below 10 Hz, i.e., the ASB and SCV, induced rotations had minimal impact on in-structure response. For the CIS with frequencies of important fixed-base horizontal modes greater than 10 Hz, the impact of induced rocking on in-structure response was significant.
- The phenomena of incoherence are three-dimensional. Induced torsion couples horizontal response in the two horizontal directions. Induced rocking couples horizontal and vertical response, i.e., incoherent vertical ground motion induces horizontal response in the structure.



Conclusions

- Two valid direct approaches for accurately addressing incoherency effects have been studied and recommendations for their implementation have been provided within this report:
 - The primary direct approach utilized within these studies incorporates the Abrahamson coherency functions directly into the CLASSI soilstructure interaction program.
 - As a result of the effort to benchmark the CLASSI direct incoherency approach, the SASSI method by Bechtel and the ACS SASSI method by ARES are also available to treat the effects of incoherence on structures.
- Another valid, but conservative approach for addressing incoherency effects has been studied, and recommendations for its implementation have been provided within this report. The simplified approach applies a modified form of the Incoherency Transfer Function (ITFs) to the free-field ground motion and allows for the performance of the SSI analysis for the resulting modified ground motion assuming coherent input motions.



Conclusions

- Regarding the simplified approach, a recommendation has been provided for a simplified approach which will provide insight into the effects of incoherence on foundation and structure response. The simplified approach is applicable to rock sites and the corresponding free-field ground motion with significant highfrequency content. The concept of the simplified approach has been validated herein. However, its generalization to foundation/structure systems of all types will require additional sensitivity studies to be performed.
- The CLASSI analyses performed in this study rely on the assumption that the foundation of the structure behaves rigidly when subjected to earthquake ground motion. The behavior of a foundation is dependent on the effective stiffness, which is a function of the foundation itself and the stiffening due to the interconnecting structural elements anchored to the foundation. The results of this study are applicable to typical nuclear power plant structures whose foundations are significantly stiffened by inter-connecting structural systems. Examples of such structures are reactor containments with internal structures and heavy shear wall structures. It is important to note that SSI analysis programs utilizing finite element modeling of the foundation, such as SASSI, are not restricted to the assumption of foundations behaving rigidly. An additional observation is that any effective flexibility of the foundation will likely reduce the effect of induced rocking on structure response.

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Conclusions

- The combined effects of spatial variation of ground motion with depth in the rock/soil and the effect of incoherence of ground motion for structures with embedded foundations and partially embedded walls is judged to be analyzable by considering the effects simultaneously or by separation of the two effects and superimposing the results. Appendix E documents a sensitivity study performed to evaluate the effects of incoherence on surface/embedded foundation/structure systems. In general terms, the results demonstrate that the effects of incoherence and embedment are separable.
- Computer programs that model flexible foundations and embedment, such as SASSI (when modified to treat the phenomena of incoherency), can effectively analyze soil-structure systems including those effects.
- Appendix B highlights the difficulties of validating the effects of incoherence of ground motion on nuclear power plant structures with currently existing data. The approach taken in the present study to account for incoherence of ground motion is compatible with that taken by Stewart and colleagues to evaluate recorded data and to implement the results into the seismic design process. Recorded data at Diablo Canyon and Perry nuclear power plants, as well as the data used in the Stewart and Kim studies, highlight the difficulties in using recorded data to validate specific elements of SSI. Carefully designed instrumentation schemes will be required in the future to validate these individual elements.

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