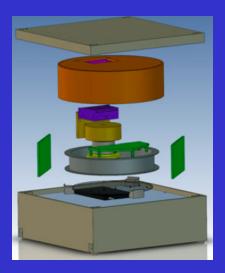
Teleseismic rotational measurements

Rotational sensor of Jaroszewicz et al. (2014) Warsaw Military University Sagnac effect in 15km long fiber glass

accuaracy 10⁻⁶ rad/s





Teleseismic rotational measurements

Cashmere Caverns, Christchurch, New Zealand (McLeod et al. 1998);
Wettzell, Germany (Schreiber et al. 2006);
Conway, Arkansas (Dunn et al. 2009);
Piñon Flat, California (Schreiber, Hautmann et al. 2009).

accuaracy 10⁻⁸ rad/s to 10⁻⁹ rad/s

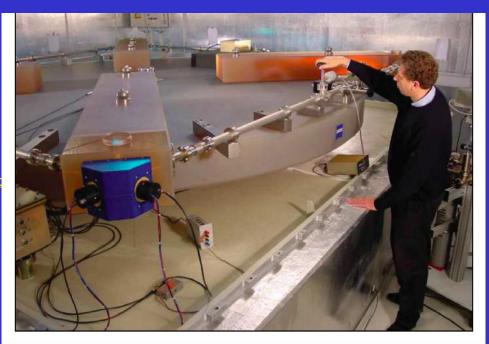
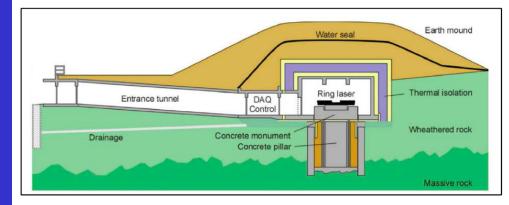
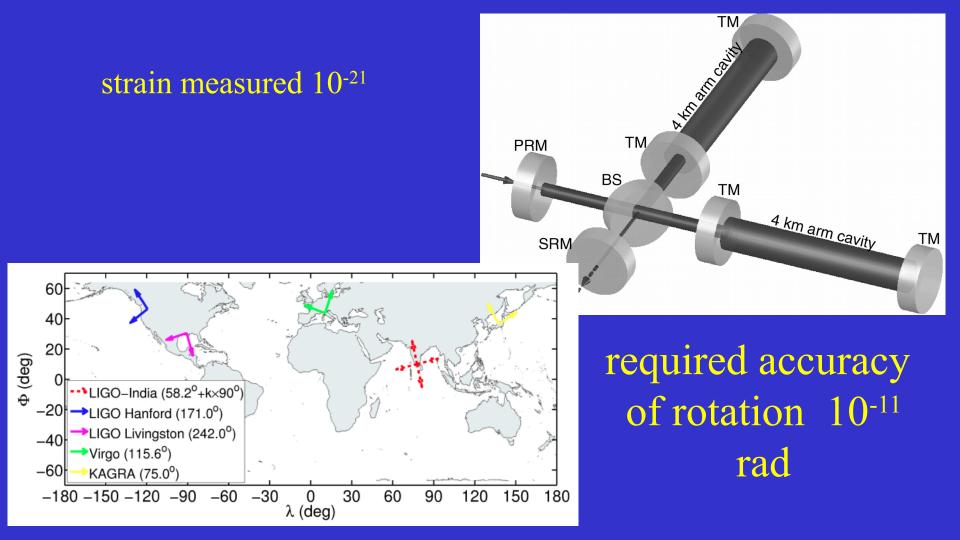


Figure 2.3 – G ring laser gyro at Wettzell Superstation, Germany, con Ulli Schreiber, its designer



Advanced LIGO for gravitational waves detection

LIGO=Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (Modified Michelson effect)





How about strong, rotational ground motion?

When will we acquire the rotation corresponding to seismic damaging intensity?





Questions ... :

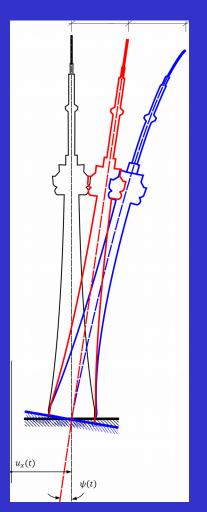
What would be the maximum proportion of PGA to PGA_{rot} for particular earthquake (e.g. in epicenter)?

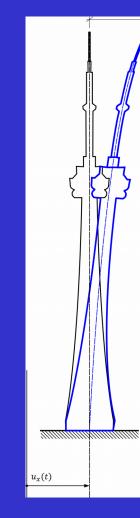
How would it depend on epicentral intensity?

Actual design model (lateral effects only)

future design model (combined, lateral-rocking effects)

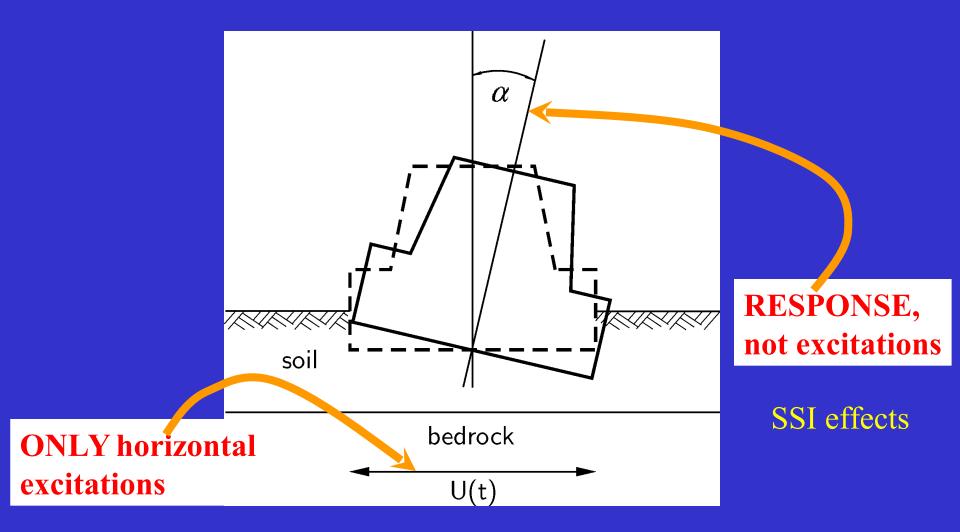
Rotation could be a game changer





Thank you for your attention

A massive structure on a compliant soil

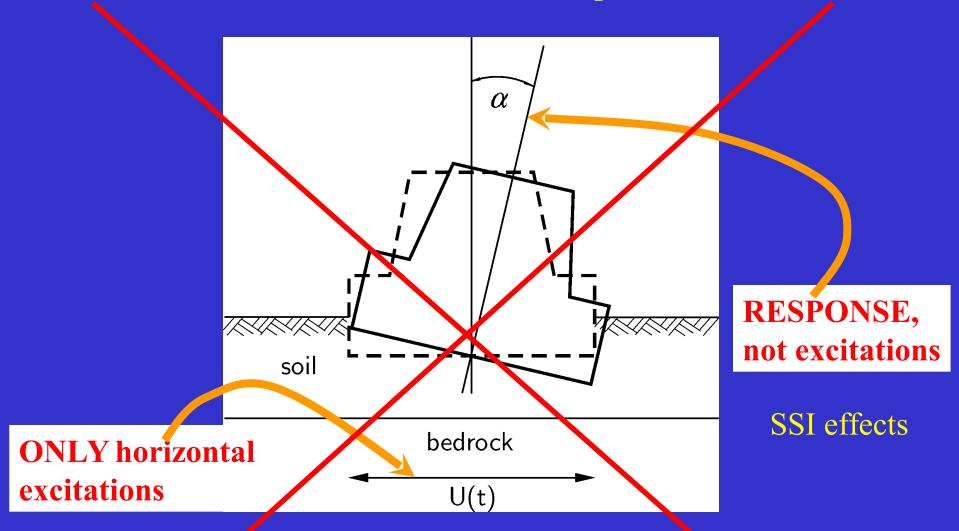


Some times such (response) rotations from very complaint (weak) soil and strong horizontal excitations can be very serious



Photograph taken after Kocaeli (1999) earthquake in Turkey

A massive structure on a compliant soil



This is not what we consider by seismic rotational load

Conclusion:

Except for the structures founded directly on rock the **structural response due to rotational** <u>excitations</u> should be combined with rocking effects from soil compliance (or even SSI)

