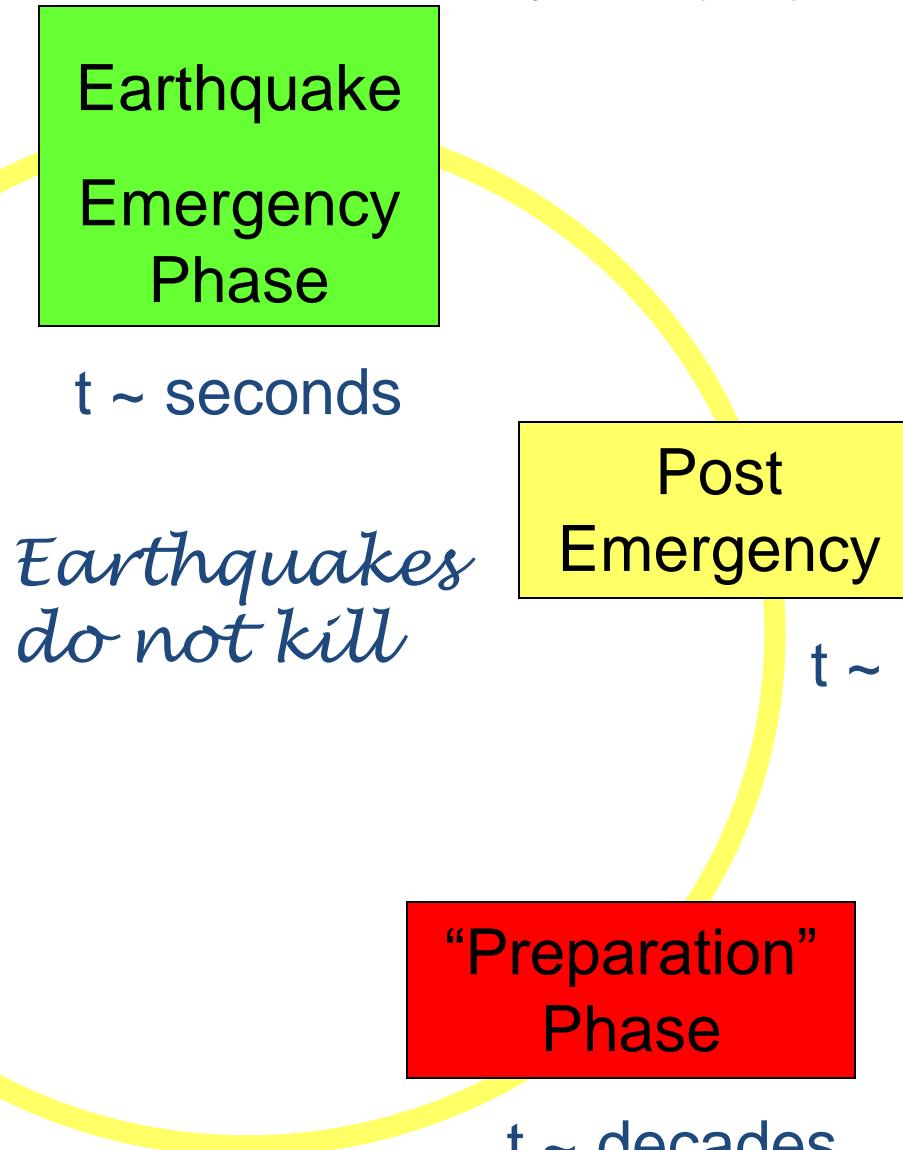


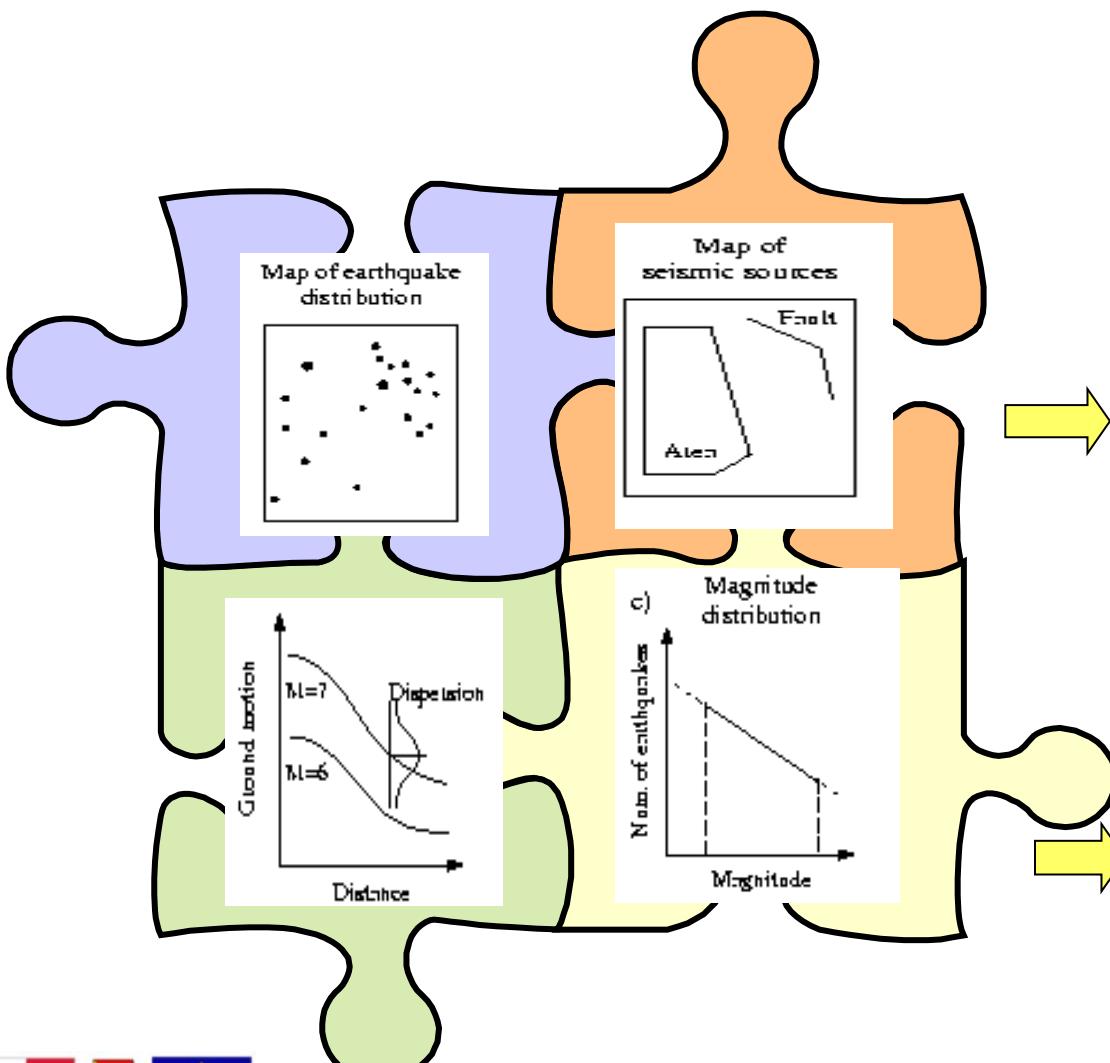


...Towards Seismic Hazard Curves...

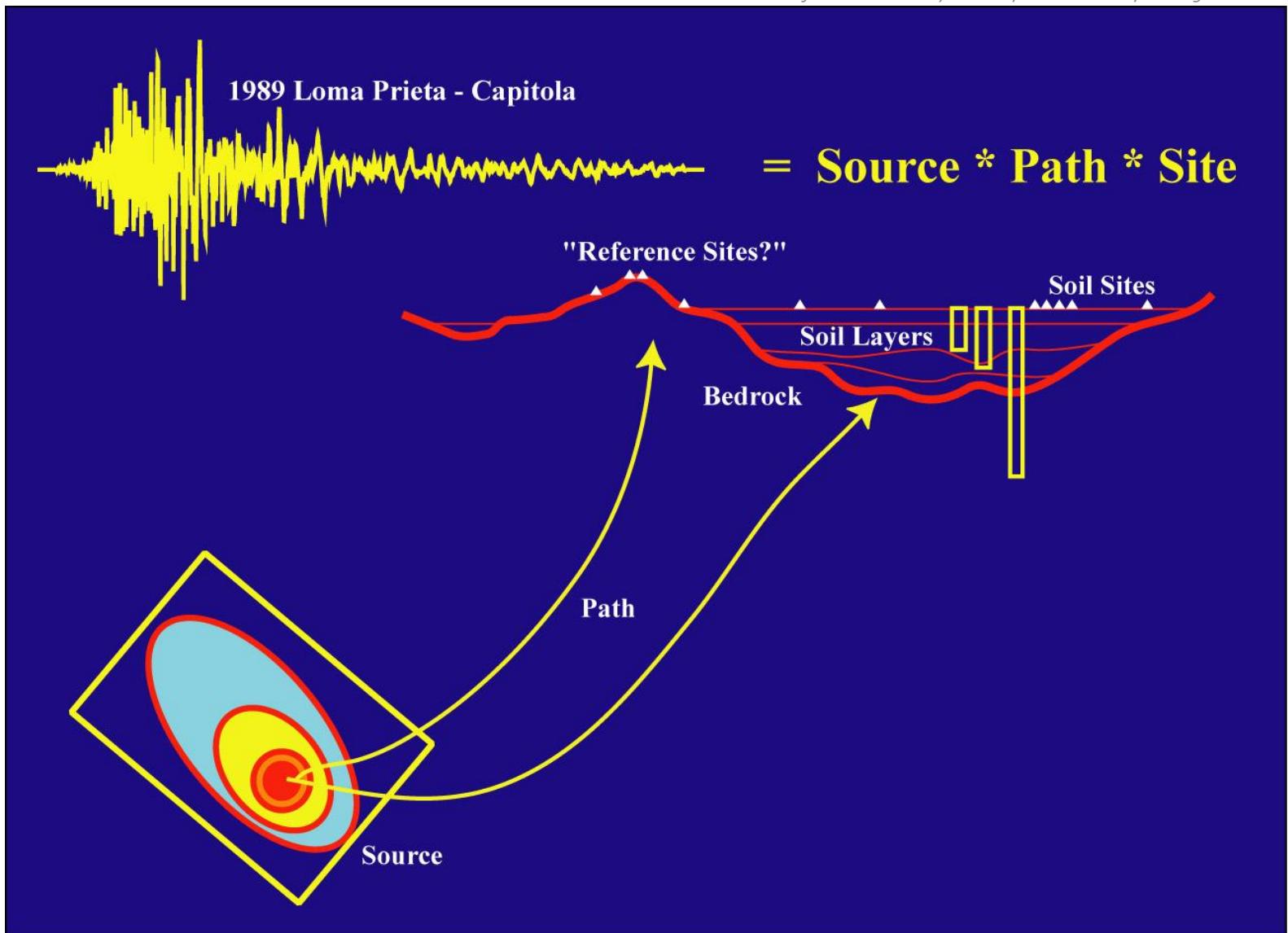
Collaboration with; UoM, UniCT, INGV







- **ITALY (Eastern Alps, Malagnini et al, 2002; Apennines, Malagnini et al, 2000, Eastern Sicily, Scognamiglio et al., 2001, Western Alps, Morasca et al., 2003)**
- **CENTRAL EUROPE (Malagnini et al, 2000)**
- **SWITZERLAND (Bay et al, 2002)**
- **TURKEY (Erzincan region, Akinci et al, 2002; Marmara region, Akinci et al, 2004, Western Anatolia, Akinci et al., 2013)**
- **USA (CALIFORNIA, BASIN AND RANGE, Malagnini et al. 2010)**
- **TAIWAN (D'Amico et al., 2012)**





The regional propagation term

$$D(r, r_{ref}, f) = \log[g(r)] - \log[g(r_{ref})] - \frac{\pi f(r - r_{ref})}{\beta Q(f)}$$

$$g(r) \sim \begin{cases} r^{-x_1} & 1 < r < d_1 \\ r^{-x_2} & r > d_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda(f) = Q_0 \left(\frac{f}{f_{ref}} \right)^{\eta}$$

Geometrical Spreading:

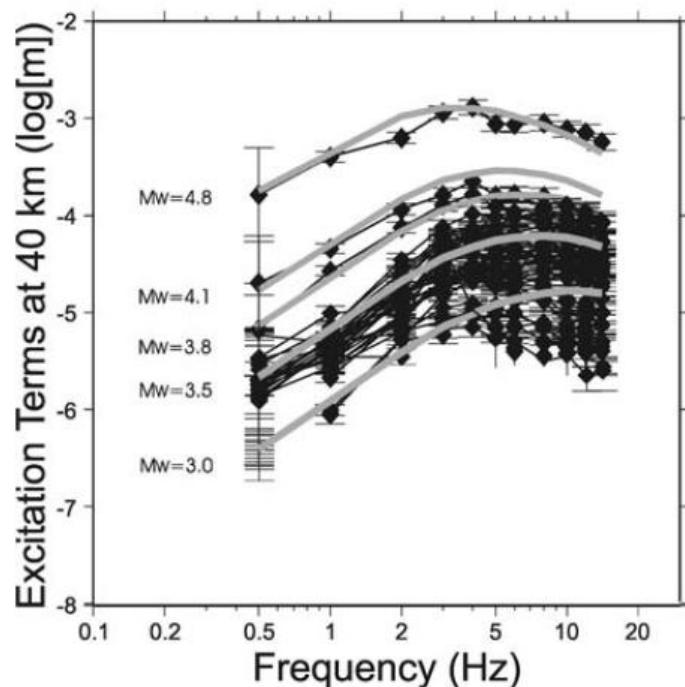
Propagation of a spherical wave front in an homogeneous and isotropic space (principle of conservation of energy)

Attenuation: It is due to the anelastic absorption and scattering. It is lose of energy due to the friction of the materials, temperature and inhomogeneity in the path

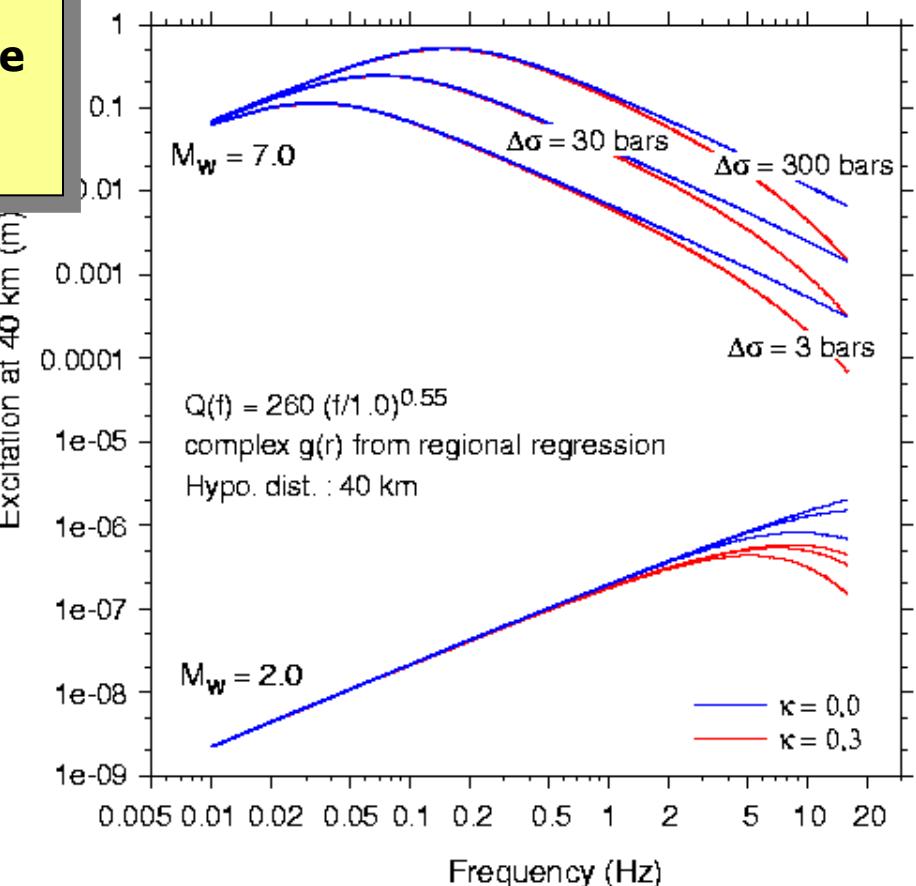


Small events are insensitive to $\Delta\sigma$ in the frequency band of our interest, and can be used to calibrate κ_0 .

Spectra of radiated energy of large earthquakes must be used to calibrate the stress parameter.



Horizontal Ground Velocity Spectra





SUMMARY



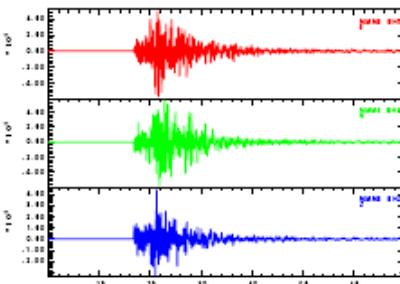
Region	Q_0	n	κ (sec) (distance-independent network average)	$\Delta\sigma$ (MPa) (Brune stress drop of largest events)	r_{max}
Central-Southern Apennines	130	0.10	0.00-0.04	20	400
Eastern Alps	260	0.55	0.045	60	200
Western Alps	310	0.20	0.015	20	160
Eastern Sicily	360	0.50	0.03	40	70

CAP & SLUMT methods

D'Amico et al. (2010, 2013)

Herrmann (2008)

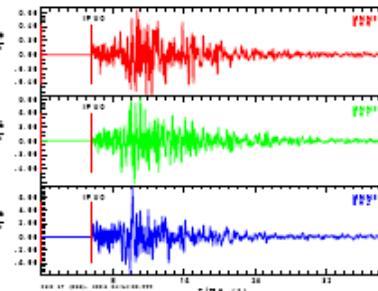
1) Select velocity model.



2) Compute Green's functions

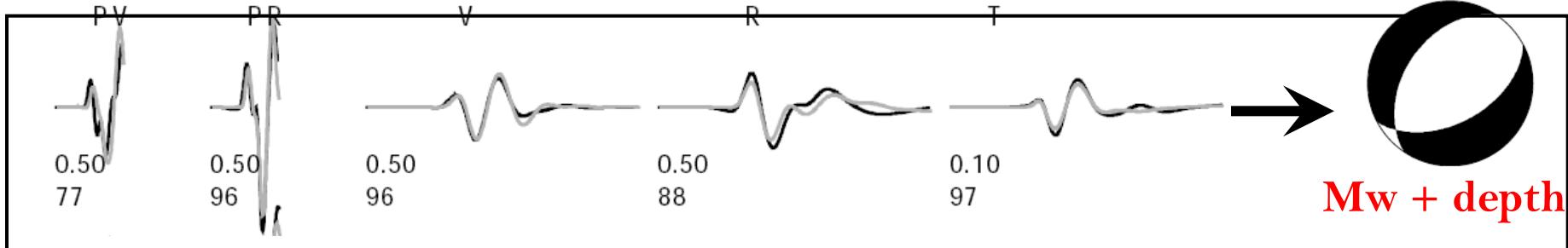
Perform quality control and Correct for the instrumental response

Review picking and Rotate



GF for a distance from 5 to 500km and a depth range from 5 to 60km with a spacing of 2km.

Grid-search over:
Mw, Depth, Strike, Dip, Rake





Event: 20060227a Model: VM1 FM: 62 50 -71 Mw: 4.1 rms: 6.276e-04

MMME
26/169

0.50
77

PV

0.50
96

PR

0.50
96

V

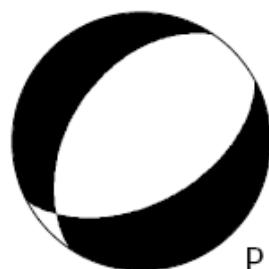
0.50
96

R

0.50
88

T

0.10
97



Event: 20060227a Model: VM1 FM: 62 50 -71 Mw: 4.1 rms: 6.276e-04

MMME
26/169

0.50
77

PV

PR

0.50
96

V

0.50
96

R

0.50
88

T

0.10
97

MSR U
29/69

0.60
93

PR

0.60
85

-0.20
42

-0.20
75

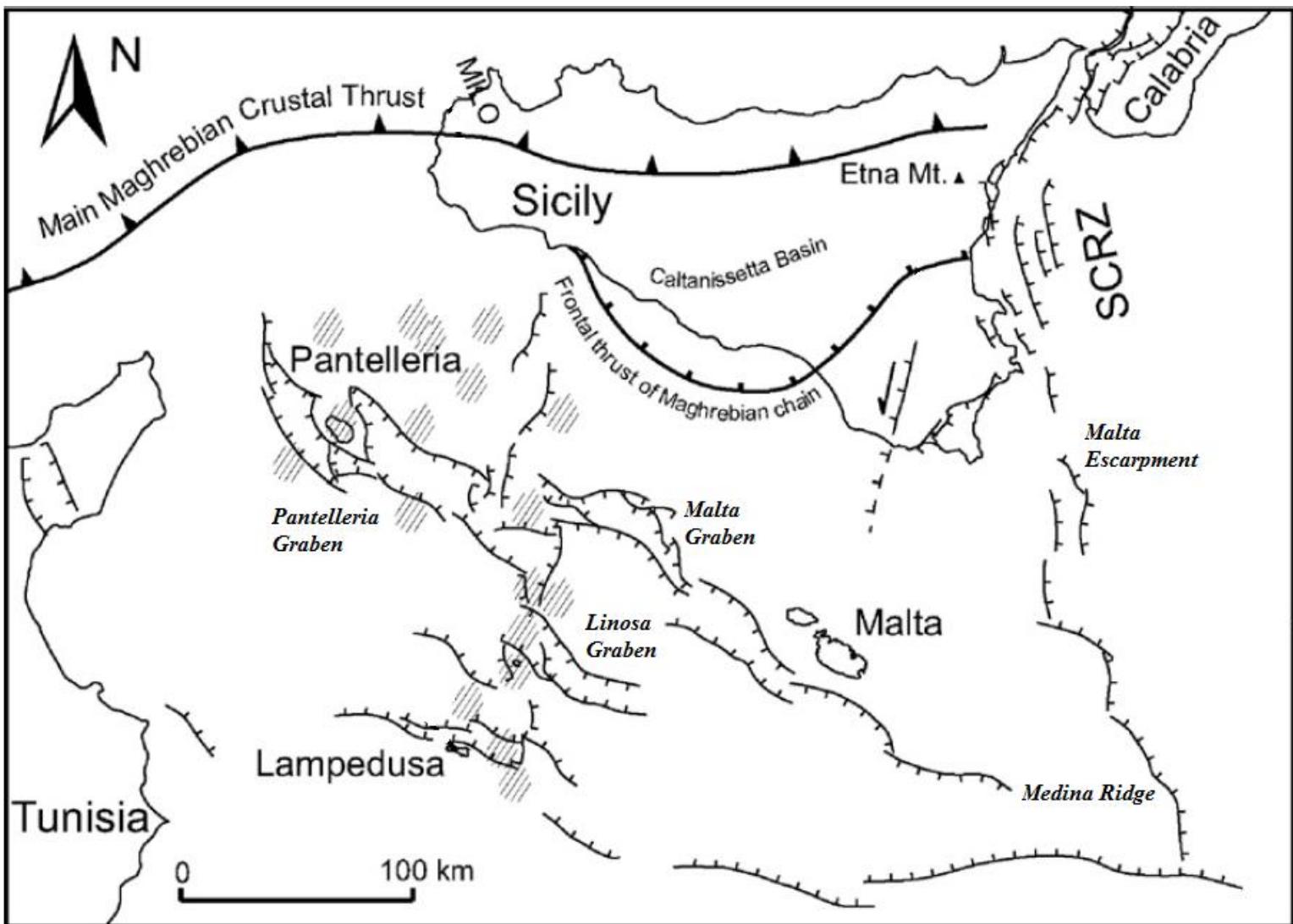
0.90
94

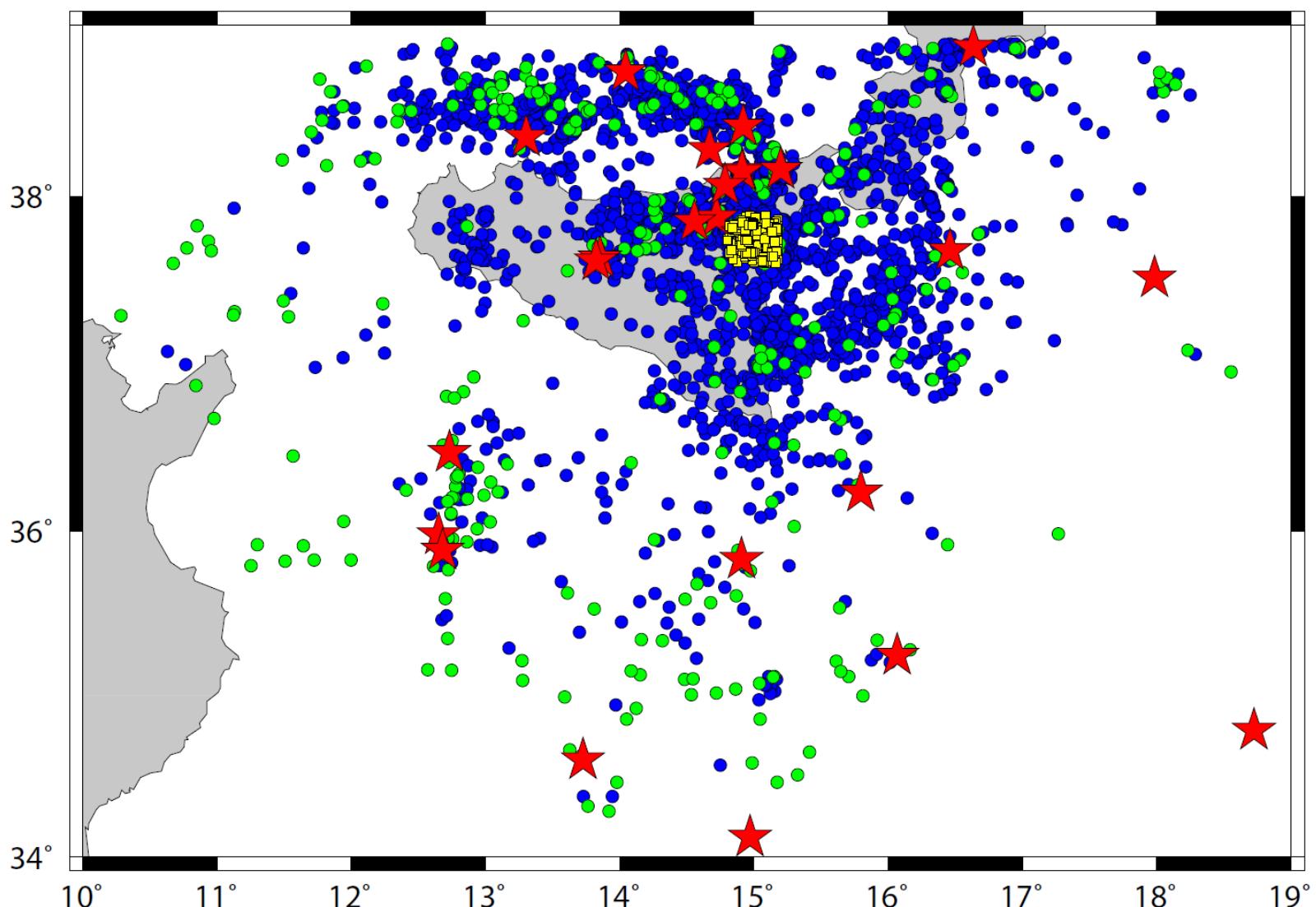
HVZN
117/202

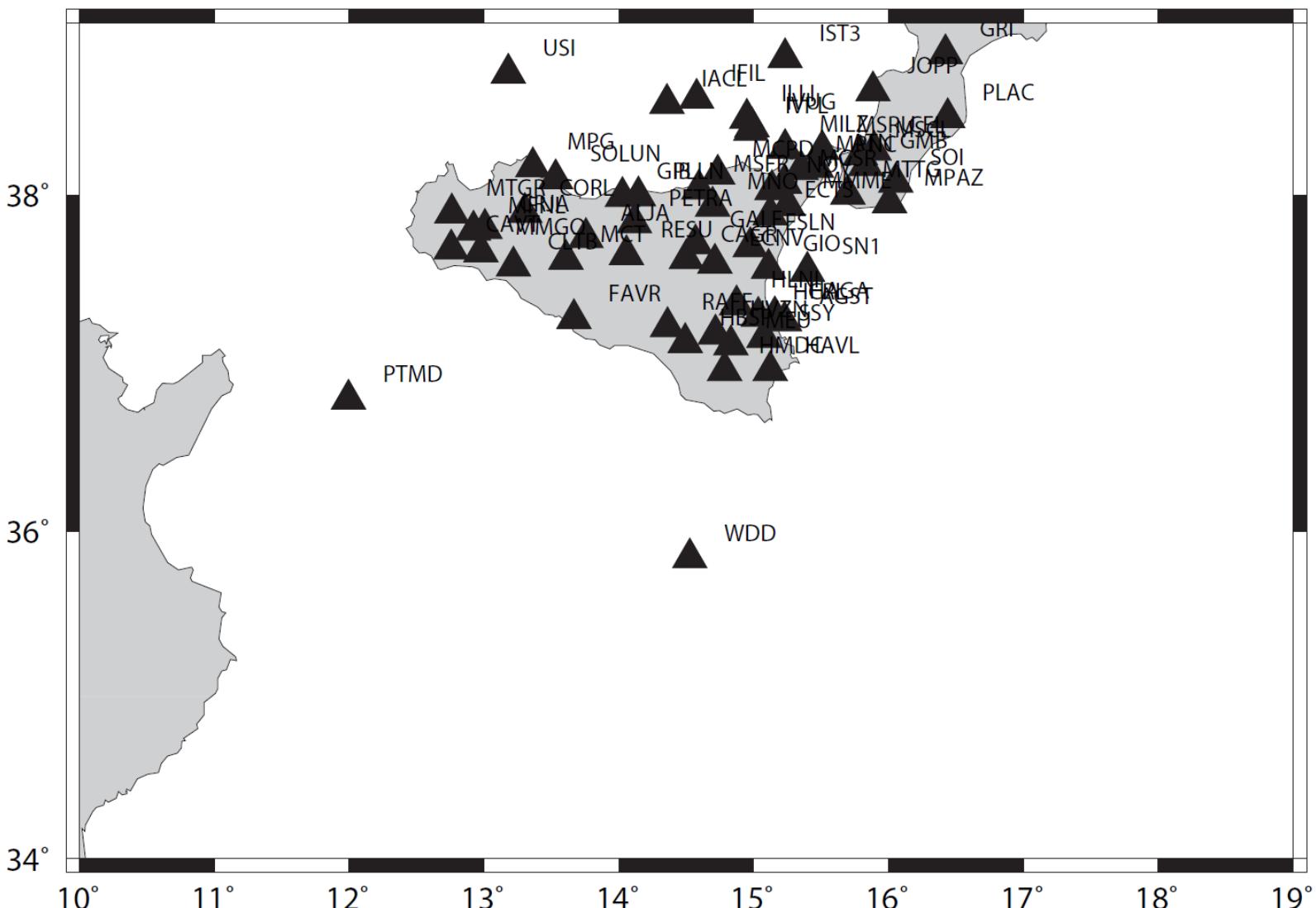


RAFF
128/216



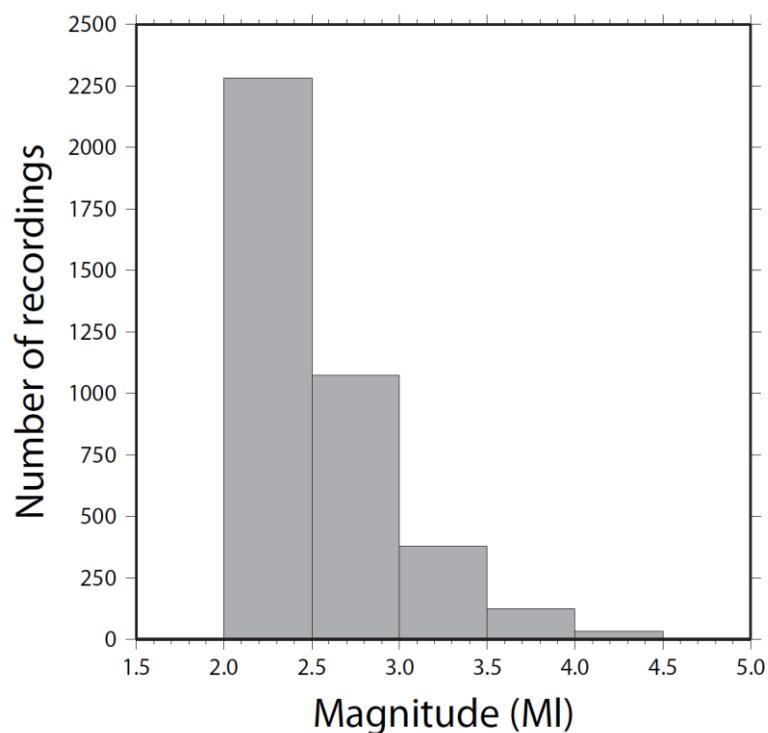
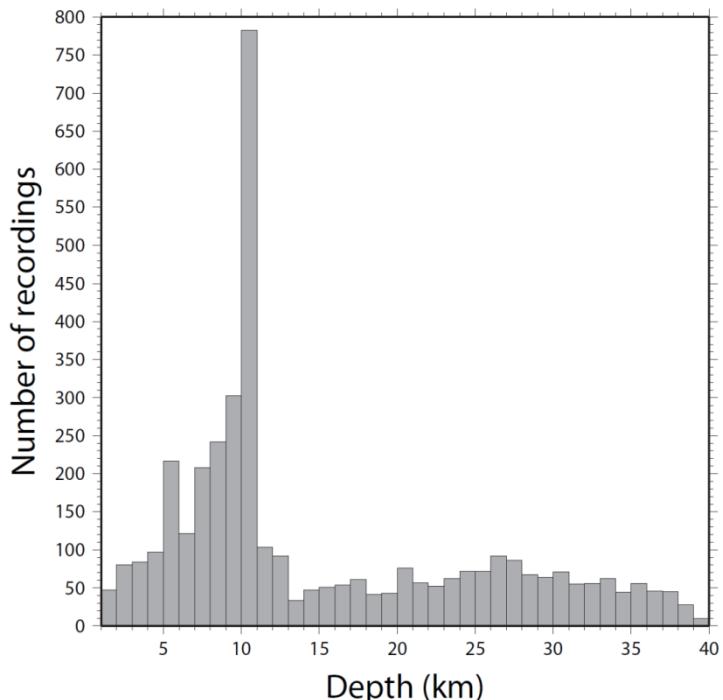






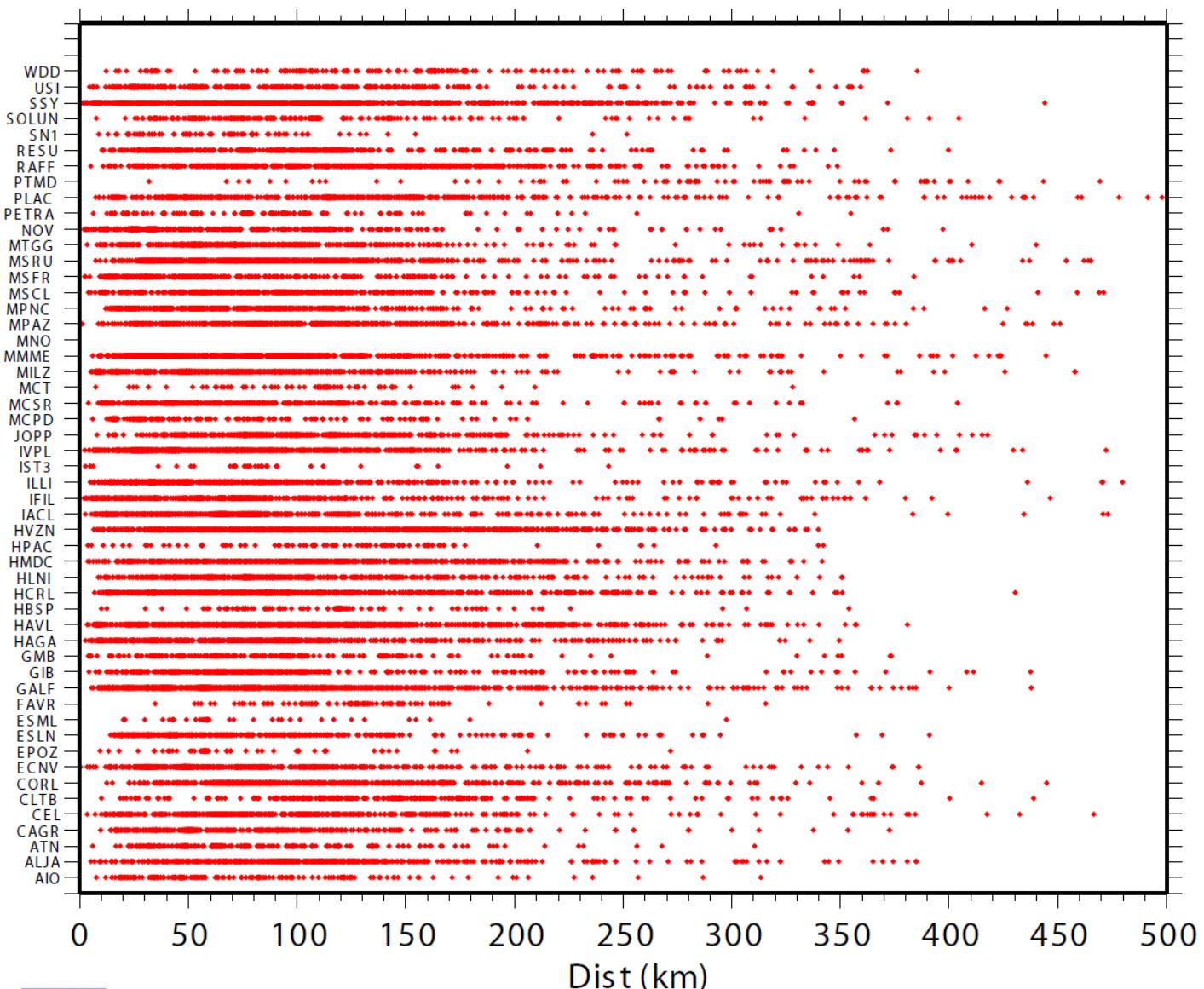


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Project co-financed by the European Union European Regional Development

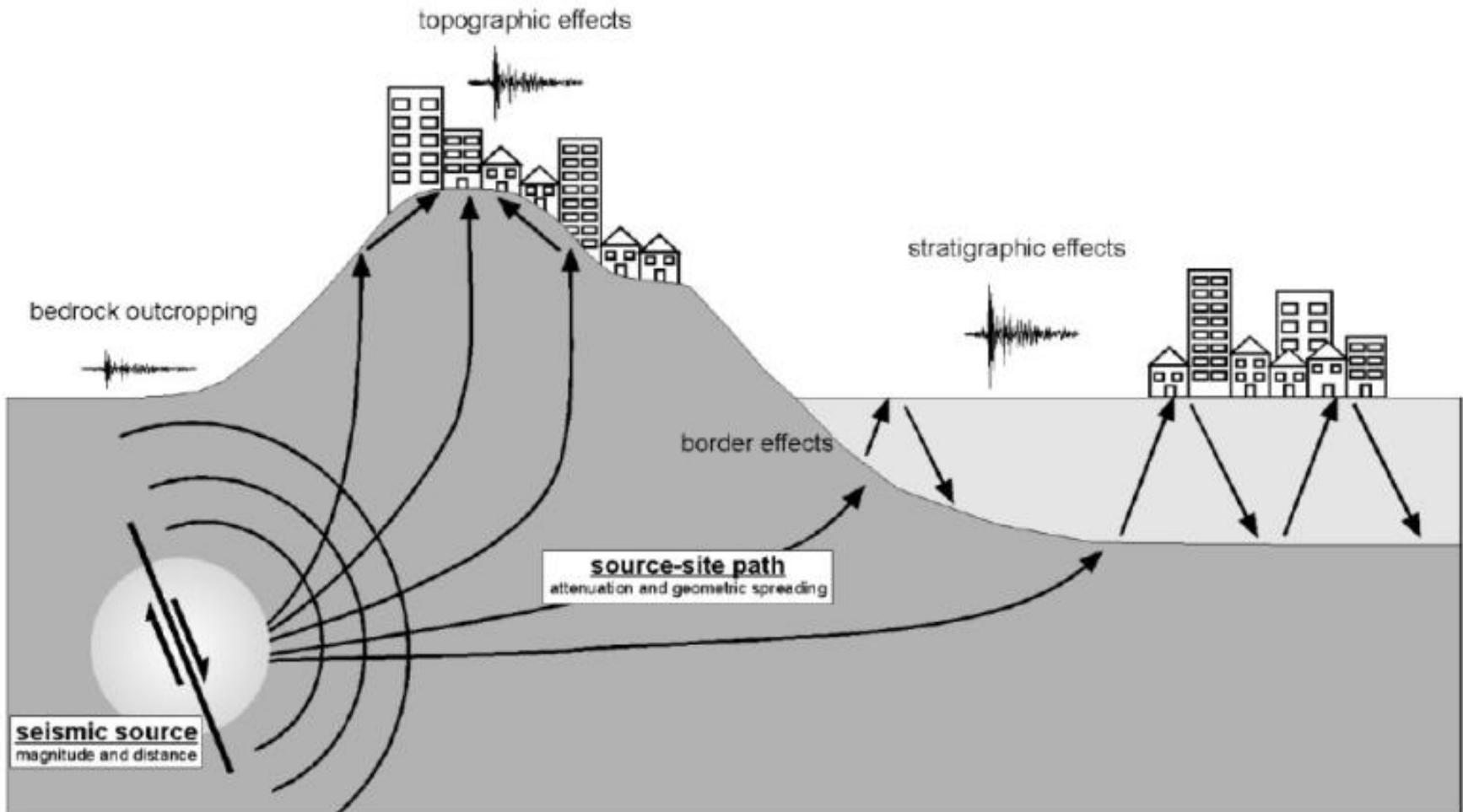




Project co-financed by the European Union European Regional Development

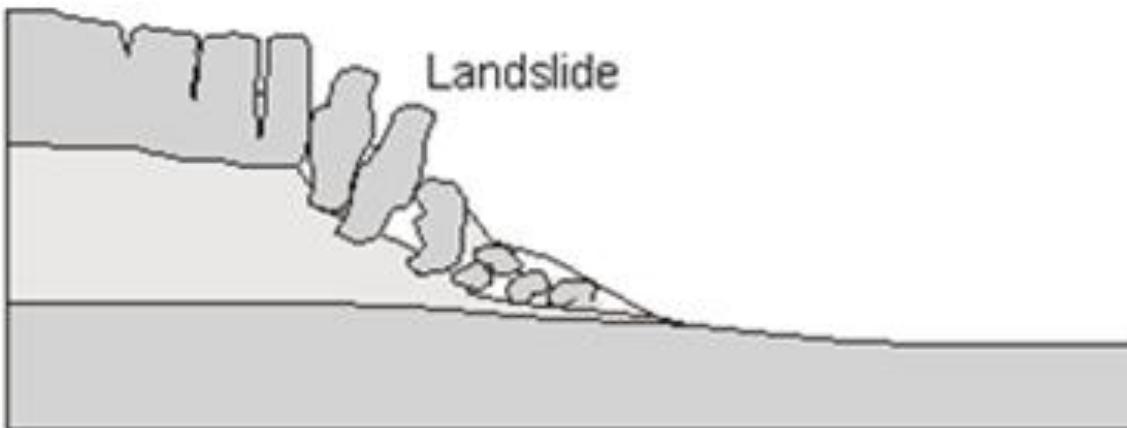
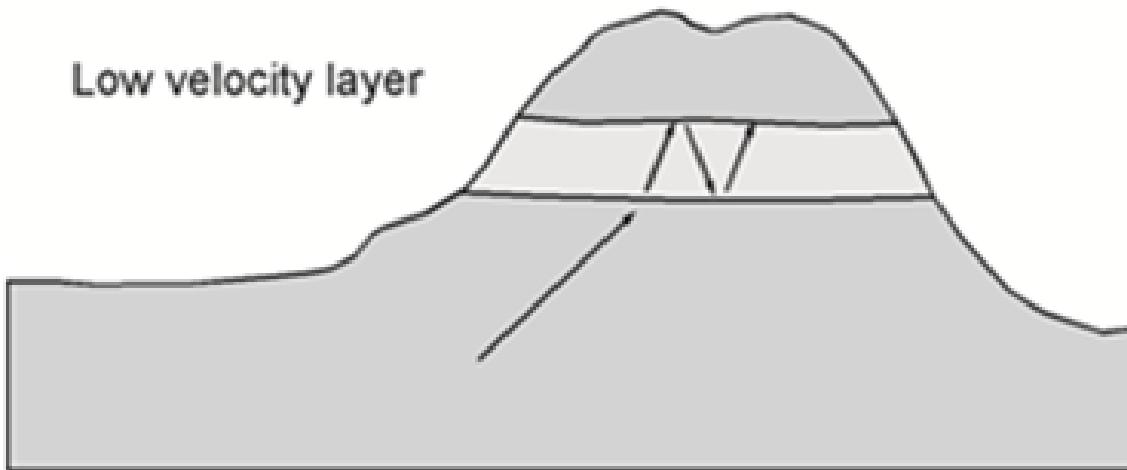
...INCLUDING SITE EFFECTS...

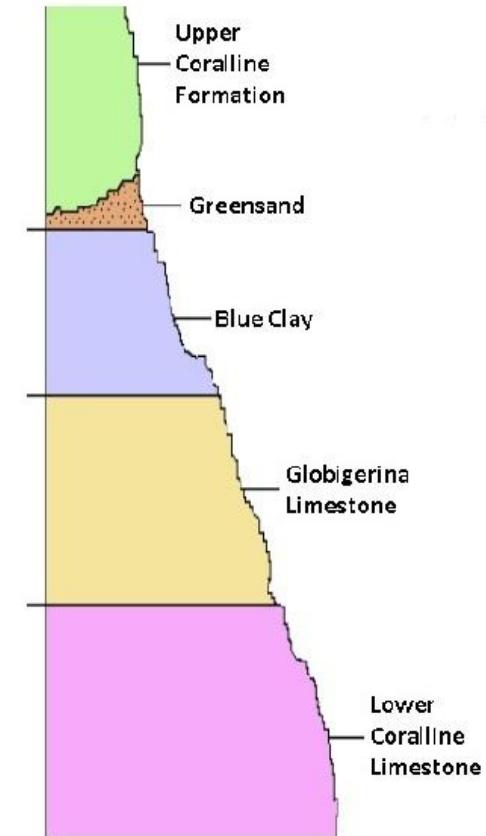
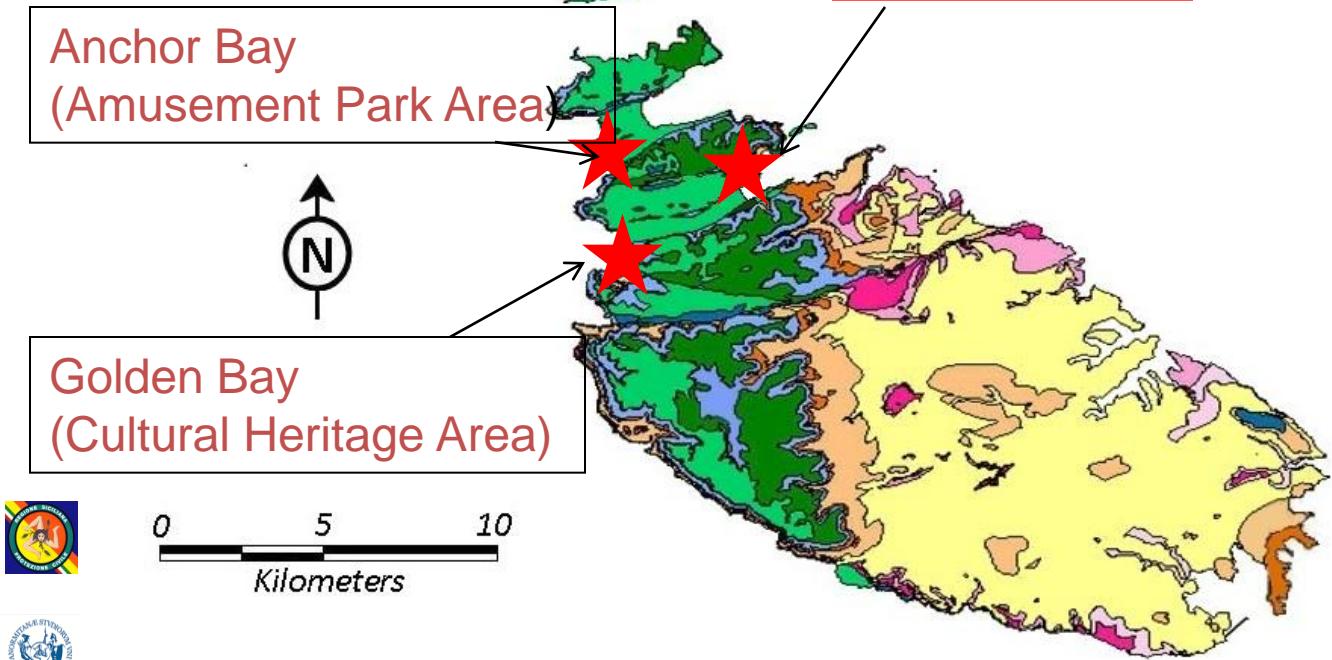






Low velocity layer





Oligocene Lower Coralline Limestone

- Magħlaq Member
- Attard Member
- Xlendi Member
- Mara Member

Miocene Globigerina Limestone

- Lower Globigerina Limestone
- Middle Globigerina Limestone
- Upper Globigerina Limestone

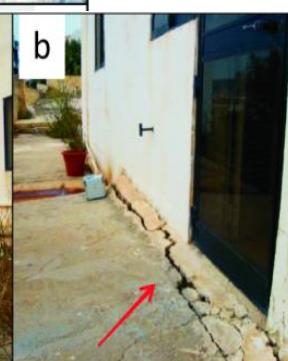
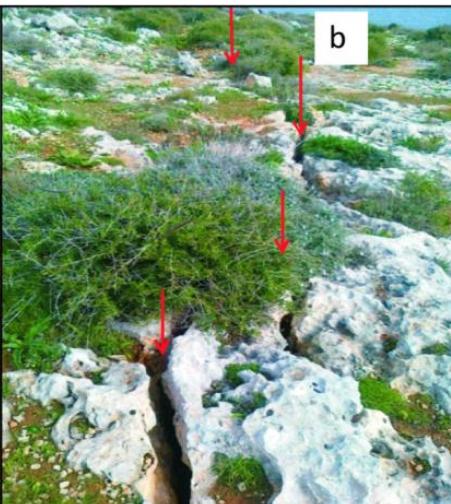
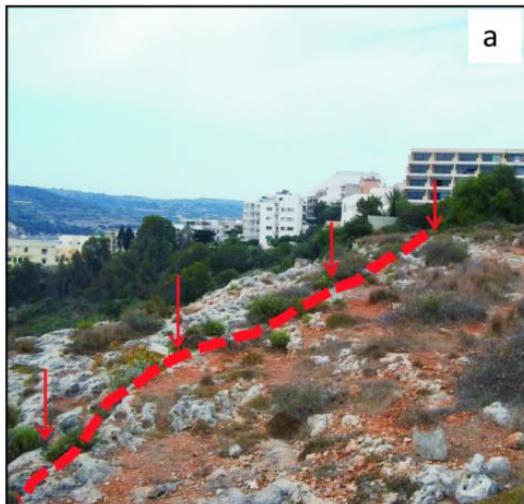
Upper Miocene Upper Coralline Limestone

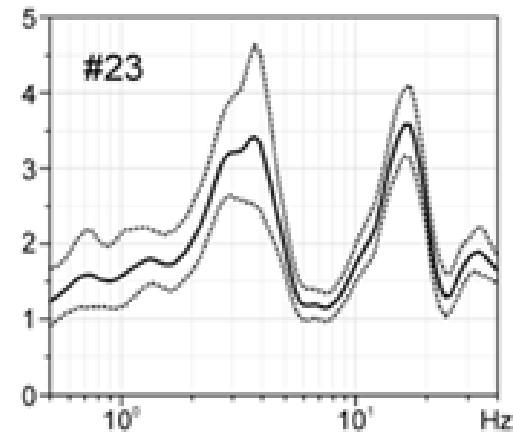
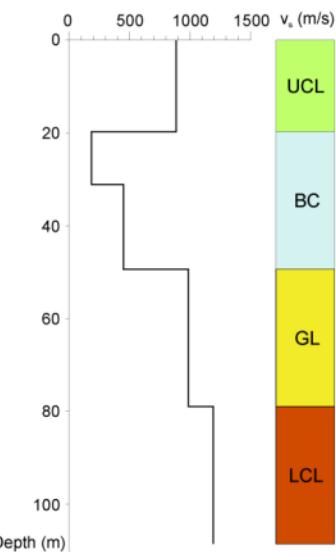
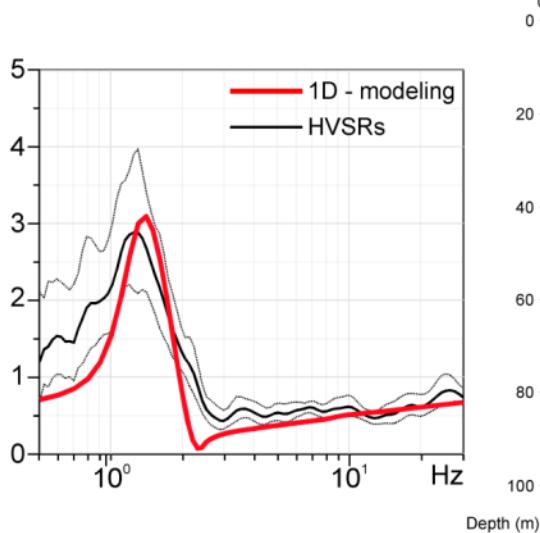
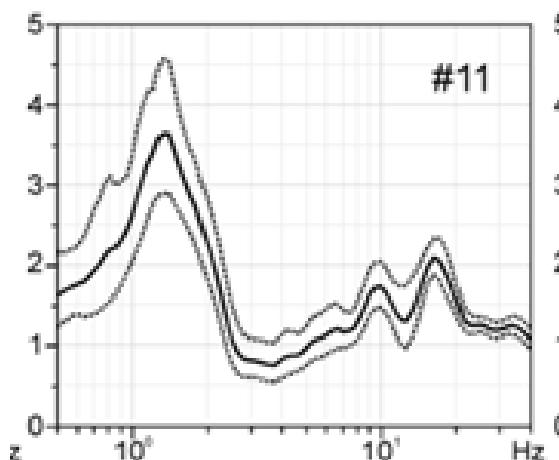
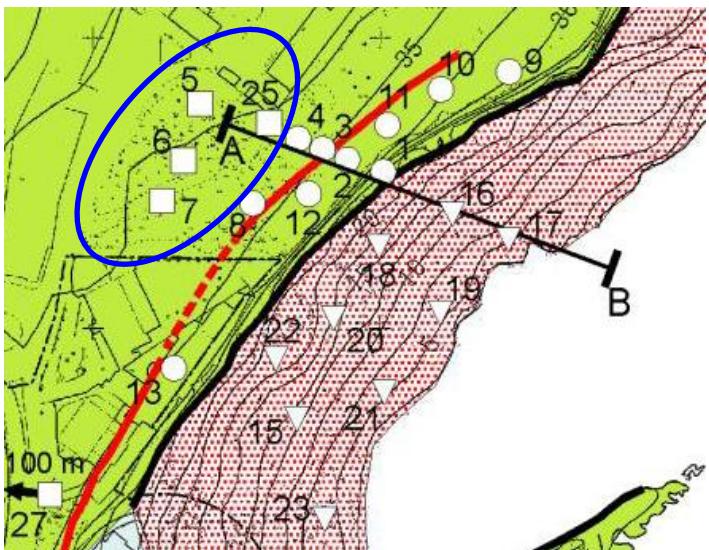
- Għajnej Melel Member
- Tal-Pitkali Member
- Marfa Member
- Gebel Imbakk Member

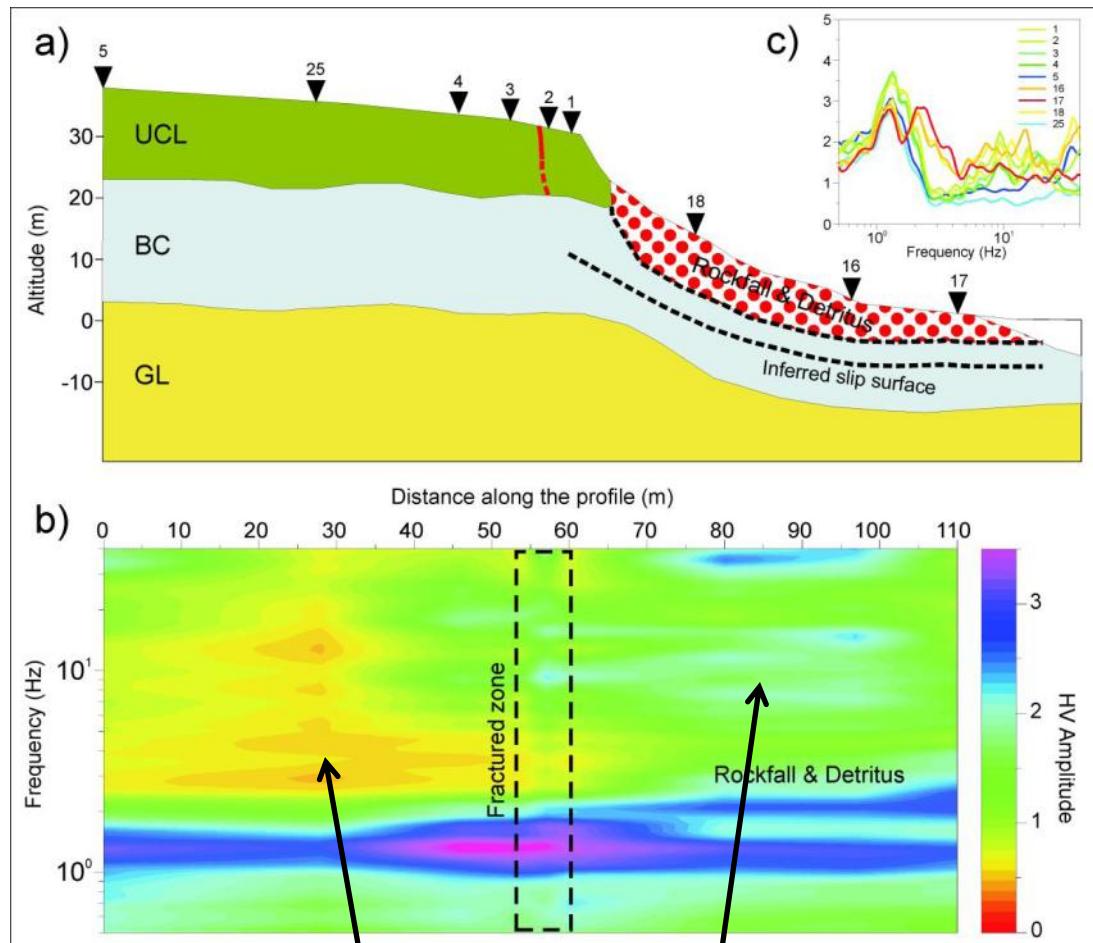
Miocene Blue clay

Miocene Greensands



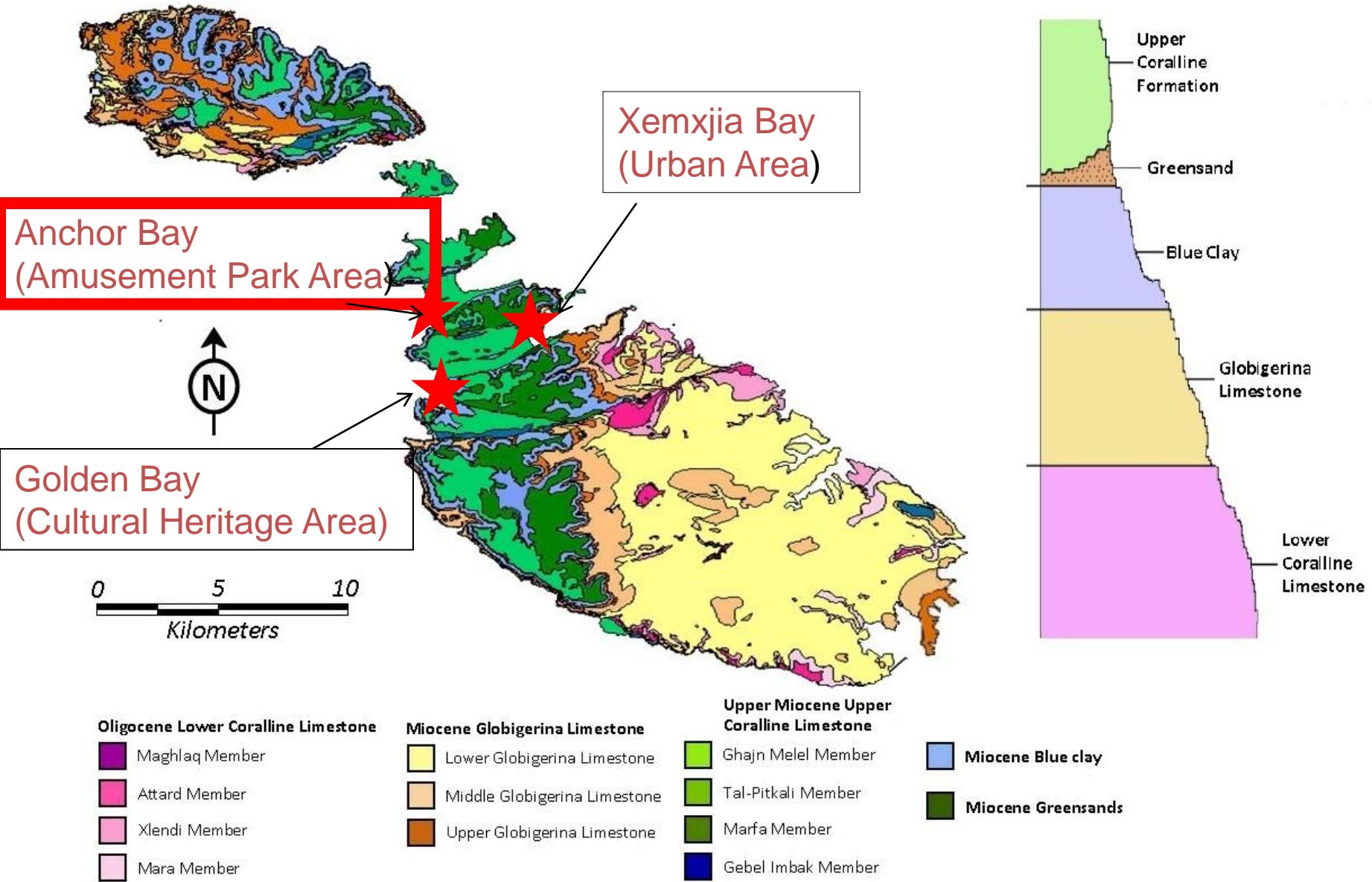




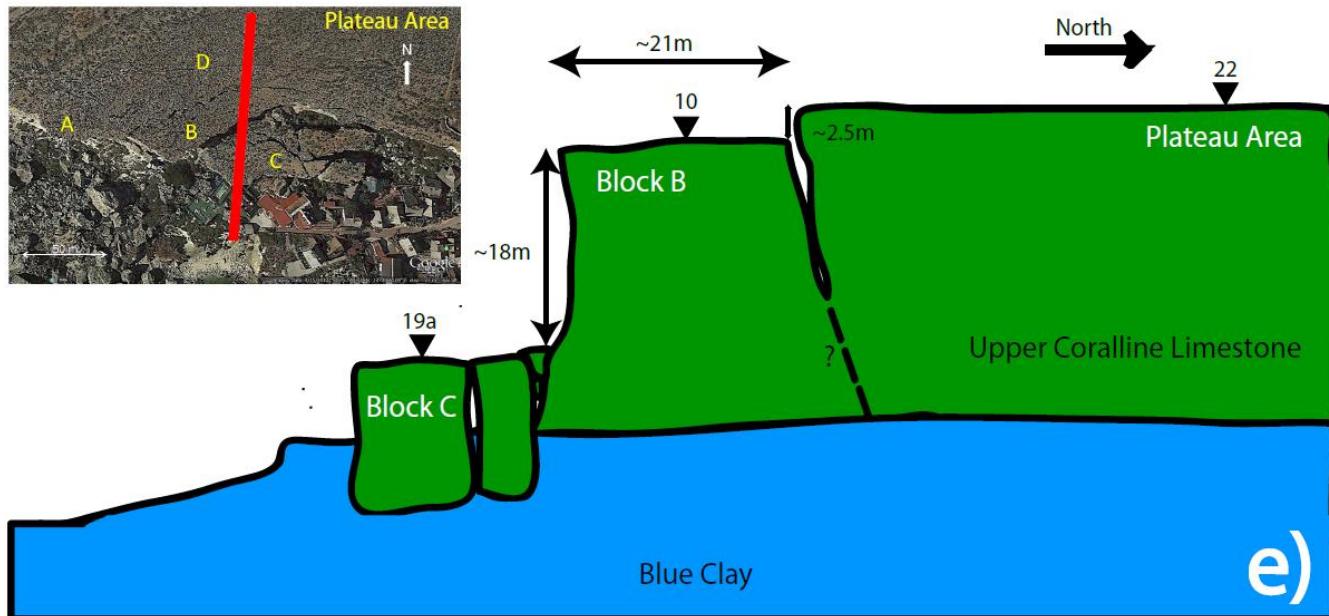


$H/V < 1$ implies velocity inversion

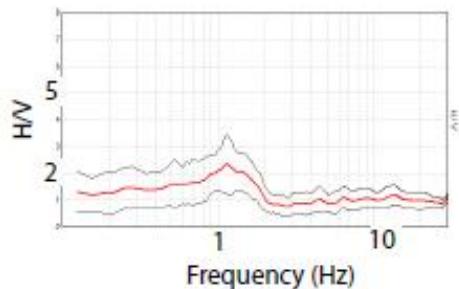
Complex frequency response



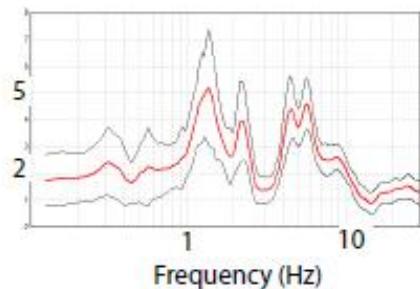




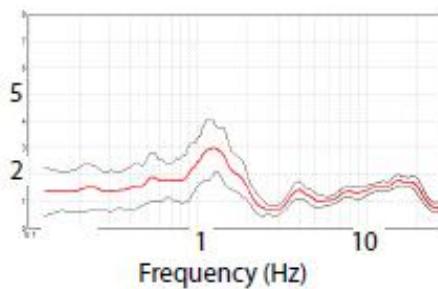
Site 22
(Stable Area)



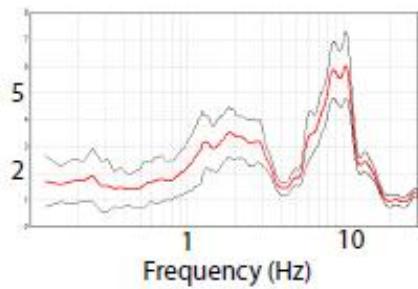
Site 1
(Block A)



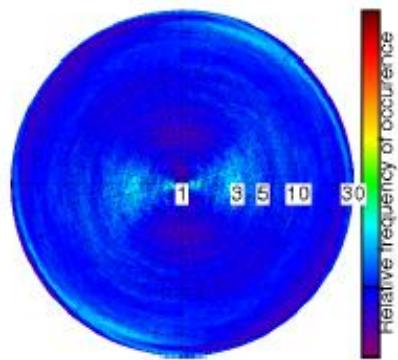
Site 10
(Block B)



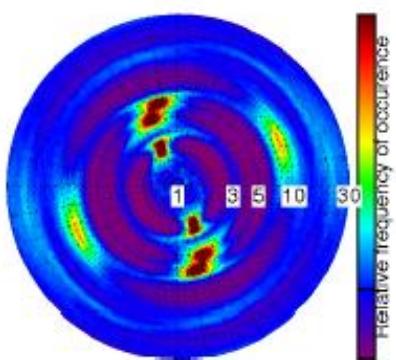
Site 19a
(Block c)



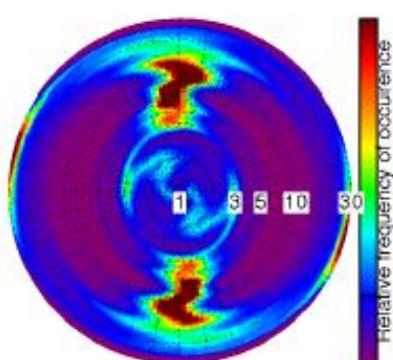
Strike vs. frequency



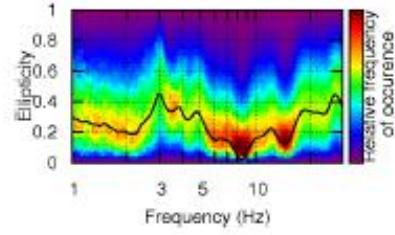
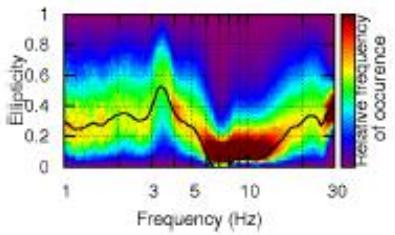
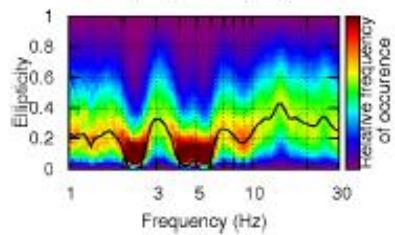
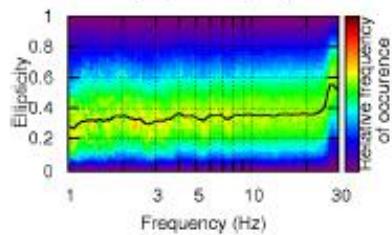
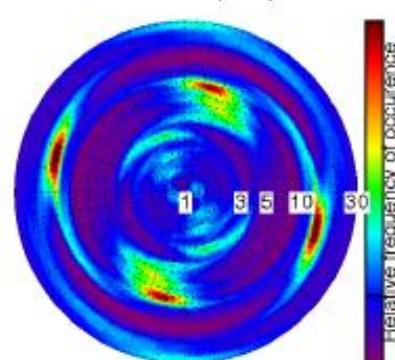
Strike vs. frequency

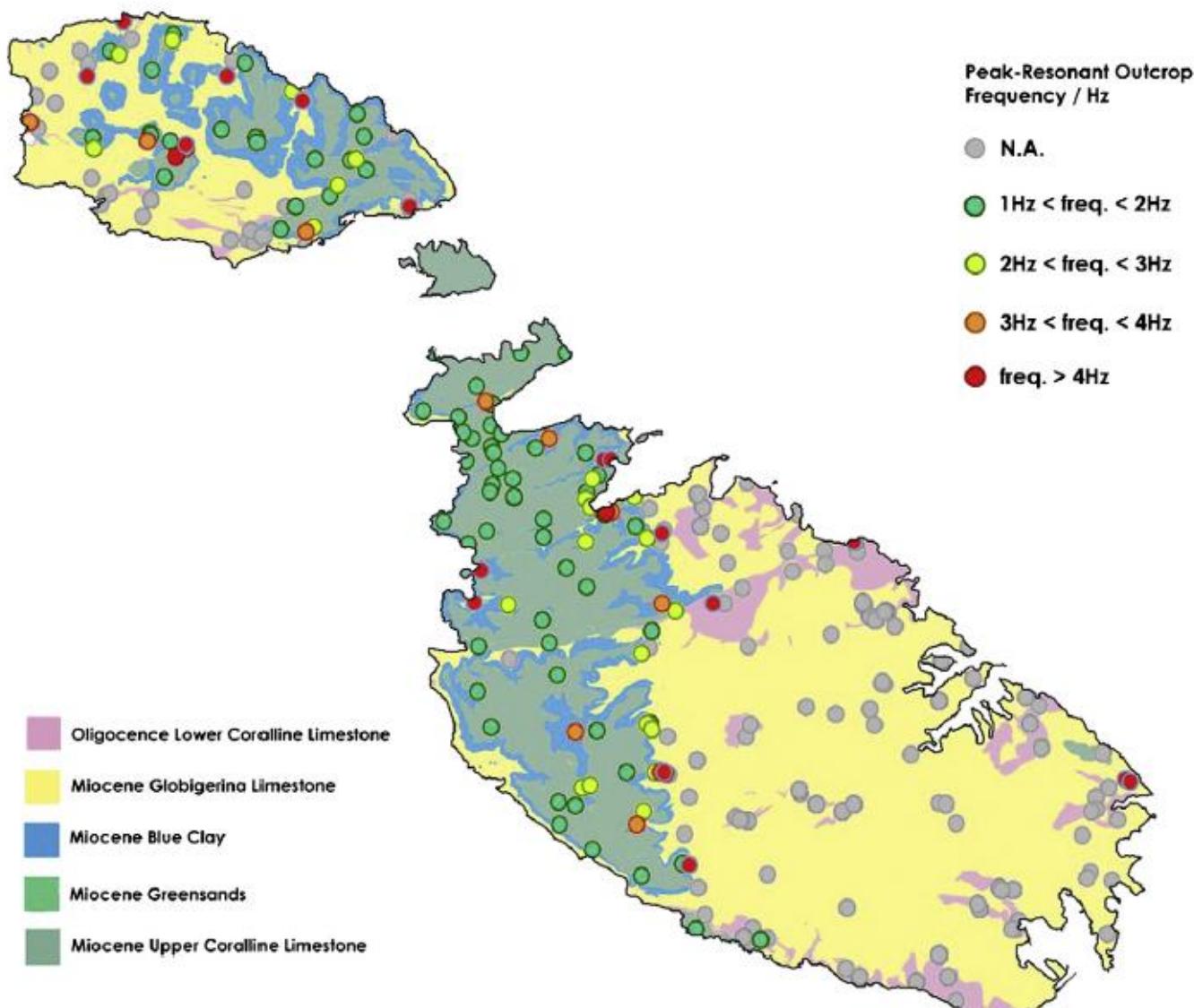


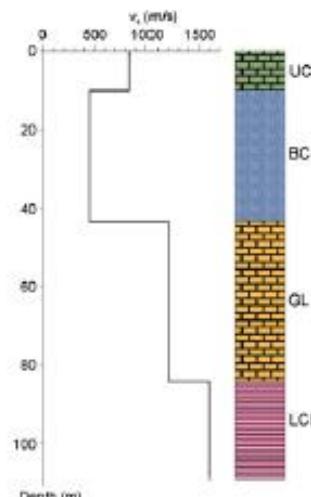
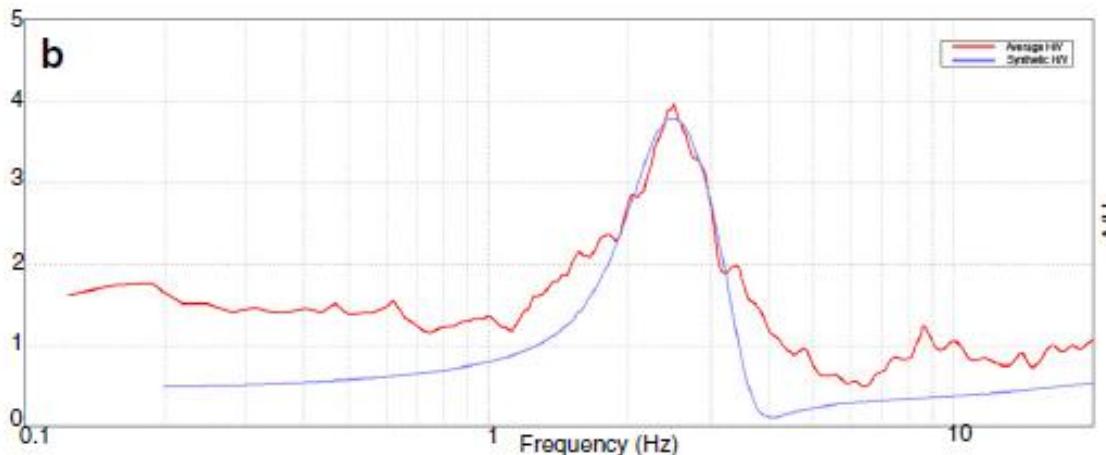
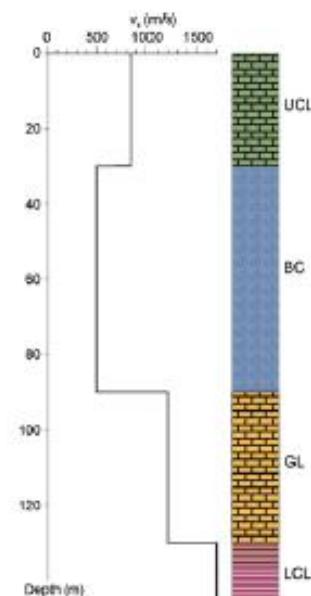
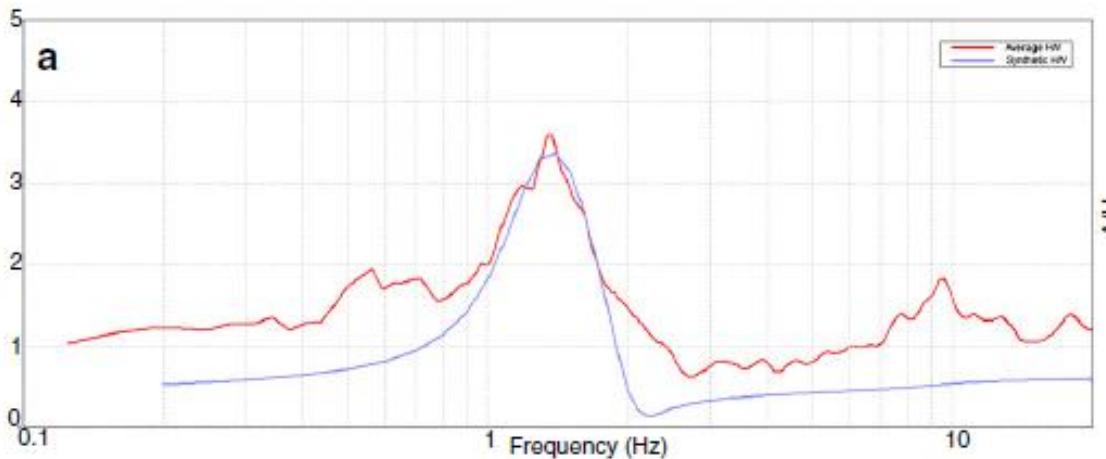
Strike vs. frequency



Strike vs. frequency







CONCLUSIONS

- Regionalization shows substantial variations in the attenuation parameters, even within a relatively small country like Italy;
- Variations must be taken into account in order to produce reliable seismic hazard maps;
- Regional ground motion scaling can be properly defined by using the background seismicity;
- Site effects can be included in the computation of hazard curves and to study ad-hoc test sites



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