



**A Scientific Network
for Earthquake, Landslide & Flood Hazard Prevention**



**SciNetNatHazPrev - PROJECT WORKSHOP
MARCH 13-14, 2014, ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

SEISMIC HAZARD GREEK CASE STUDY

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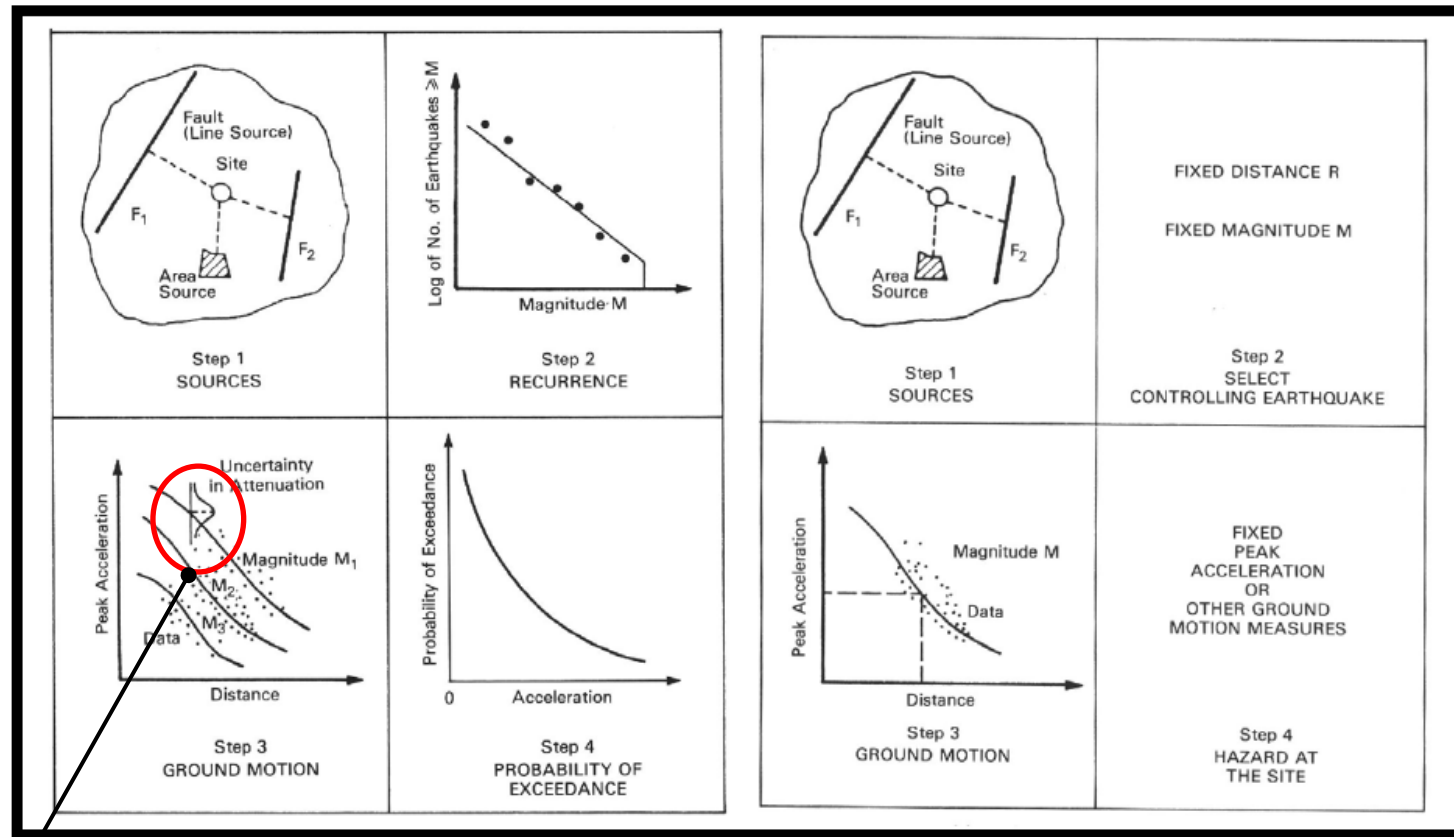
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BASIC ELEMENTS OF SEISMIC HAZARD

PSHA

vs.

DSHA



Do not forget S.I.G.M.A.

Scatter In Ground Motion Attenuation

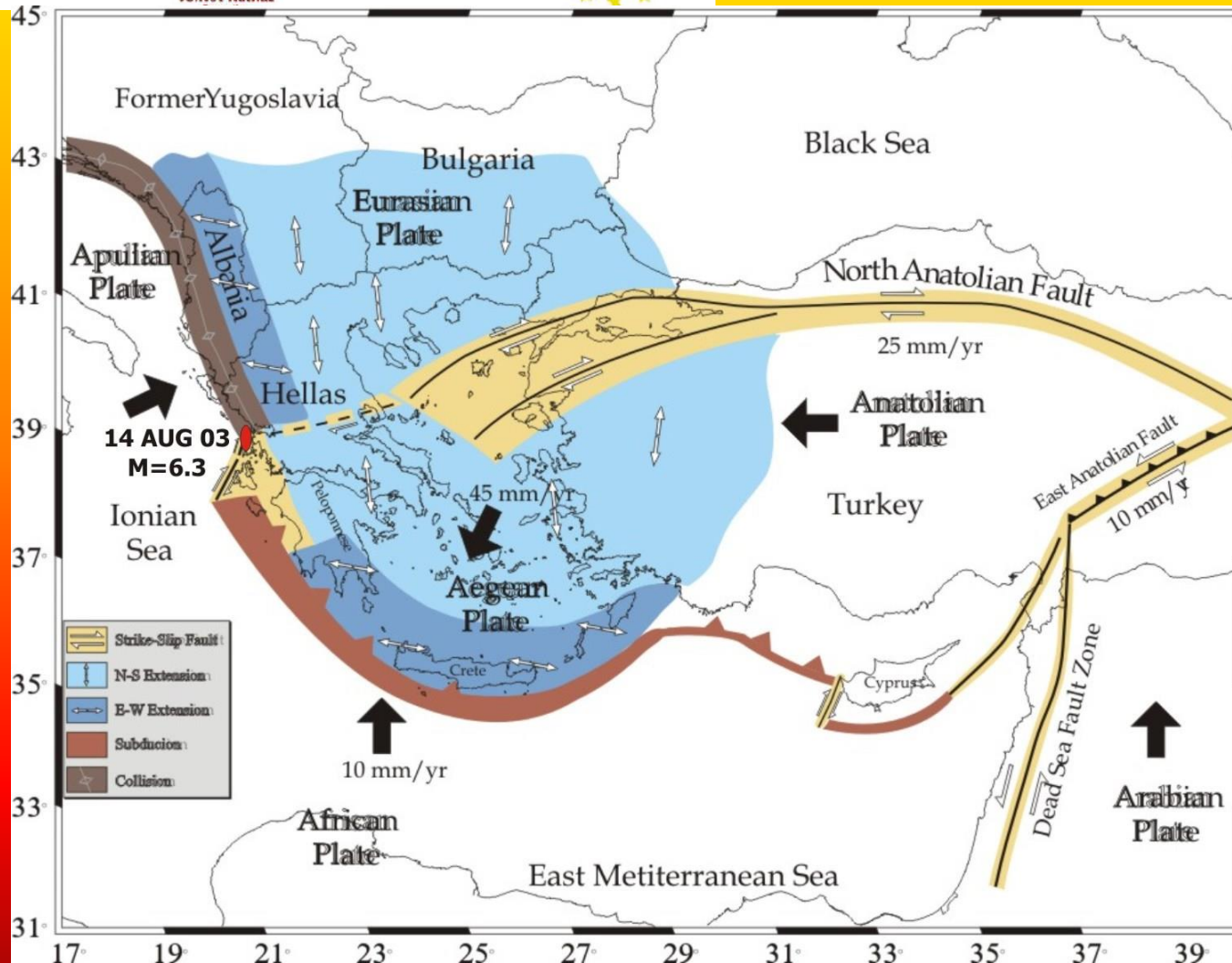
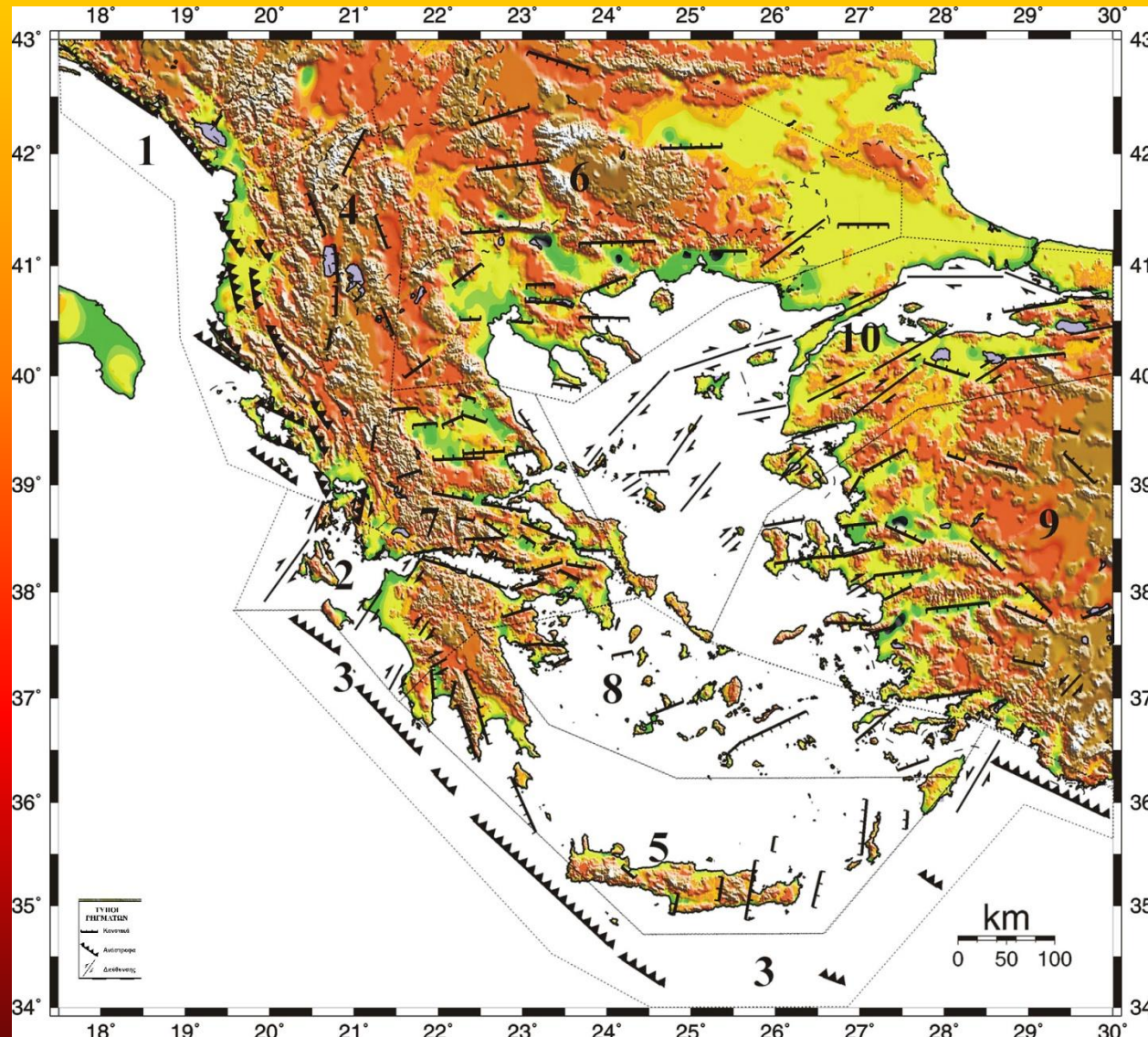
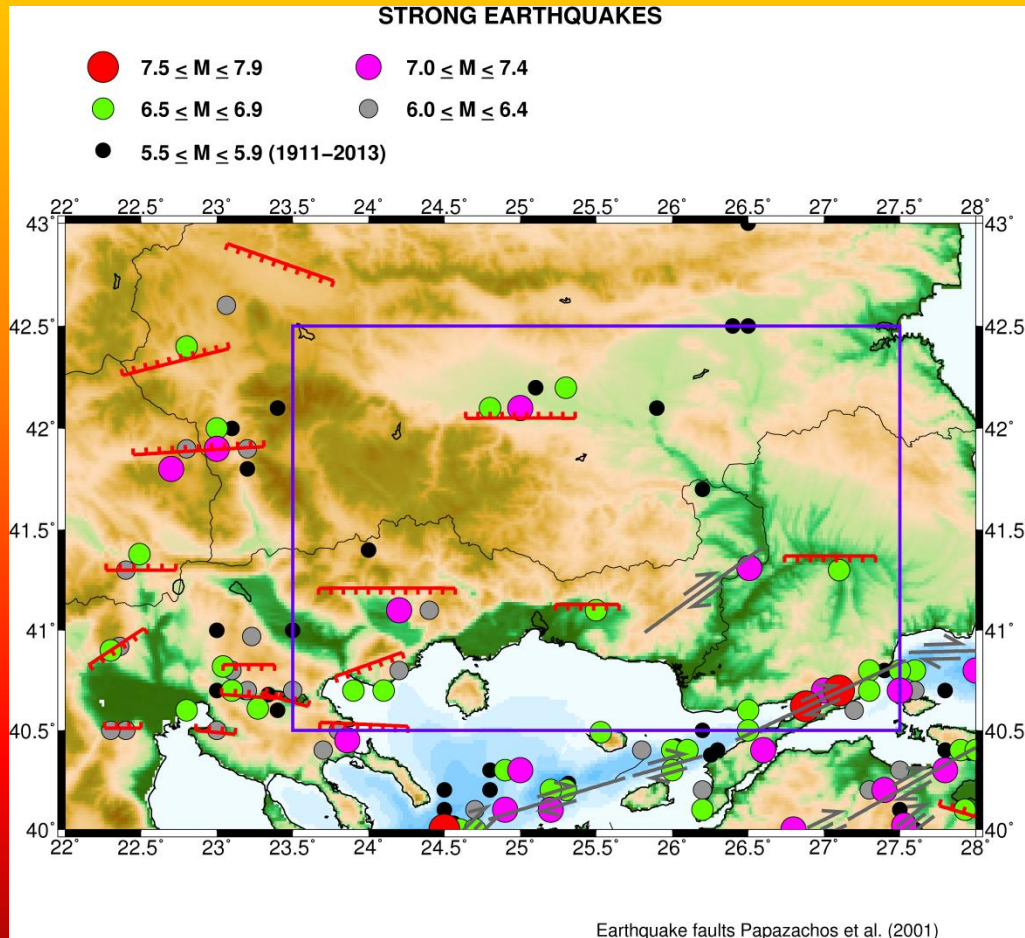


Plate Motions



**Faults of
strong
earthquakes
in the Aegean
area since
550BC**
*(Papazachos et
al., 2001)*



**STRONG HISTORICAL
EARTHQUAKES**

**Papazachos and
Papazachou (1997, 2003)**

**LOW SEISMICITY REGION
HOWEVER STRONG ($M \geq 7.0$) OCCURRED SINCE ANTIQUITY**

TWO models of seismic sources

PAPAIOANNOU & PAPAZACHOS (:BSSA 2000)

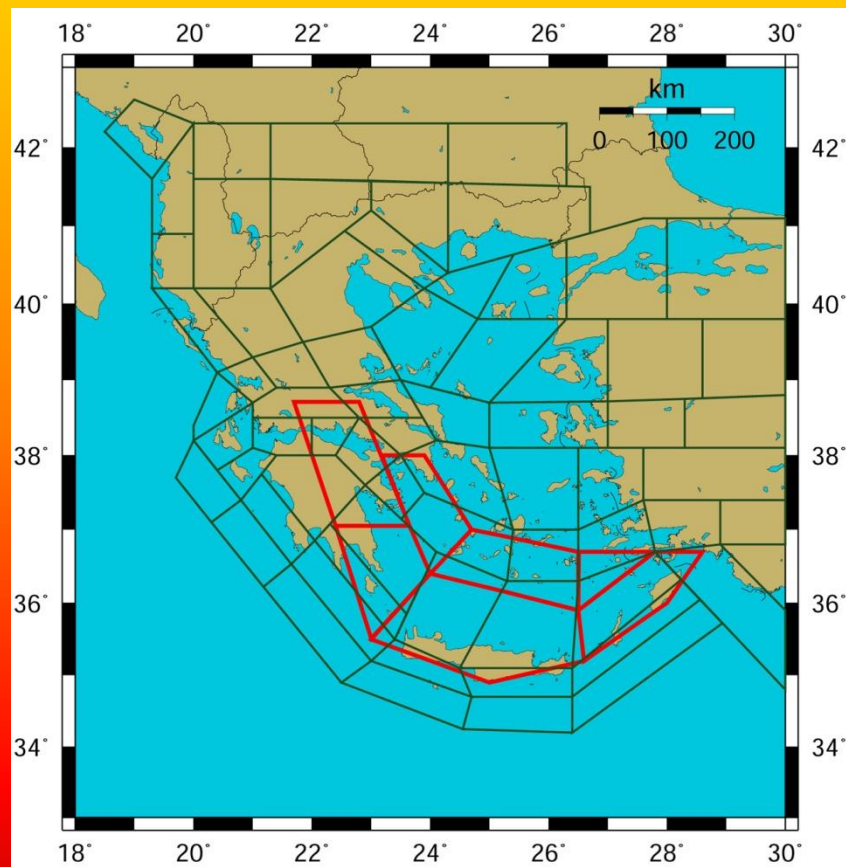
AREA TYPE SOURCES OF SHALLOW EQs. ONLY

PAPAIOANNOU (2006)

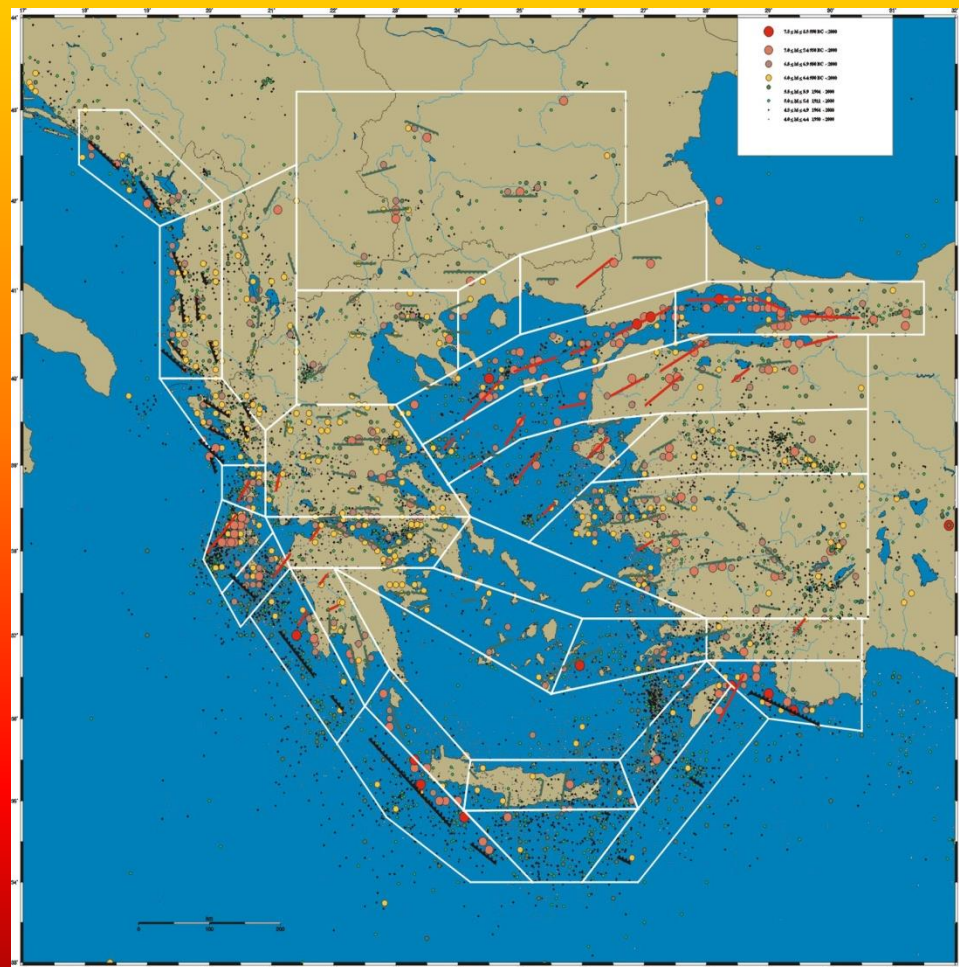
USED FOR THE REVISION OF THE S.H. MAP OF GREECE

CONSISTS OF FAULTS (FOR THE $M \geq 6.0$ EQS) &

AREA TYPE SOURCES OF EQS. WITH $4.0 \leq M \leq 5.9$

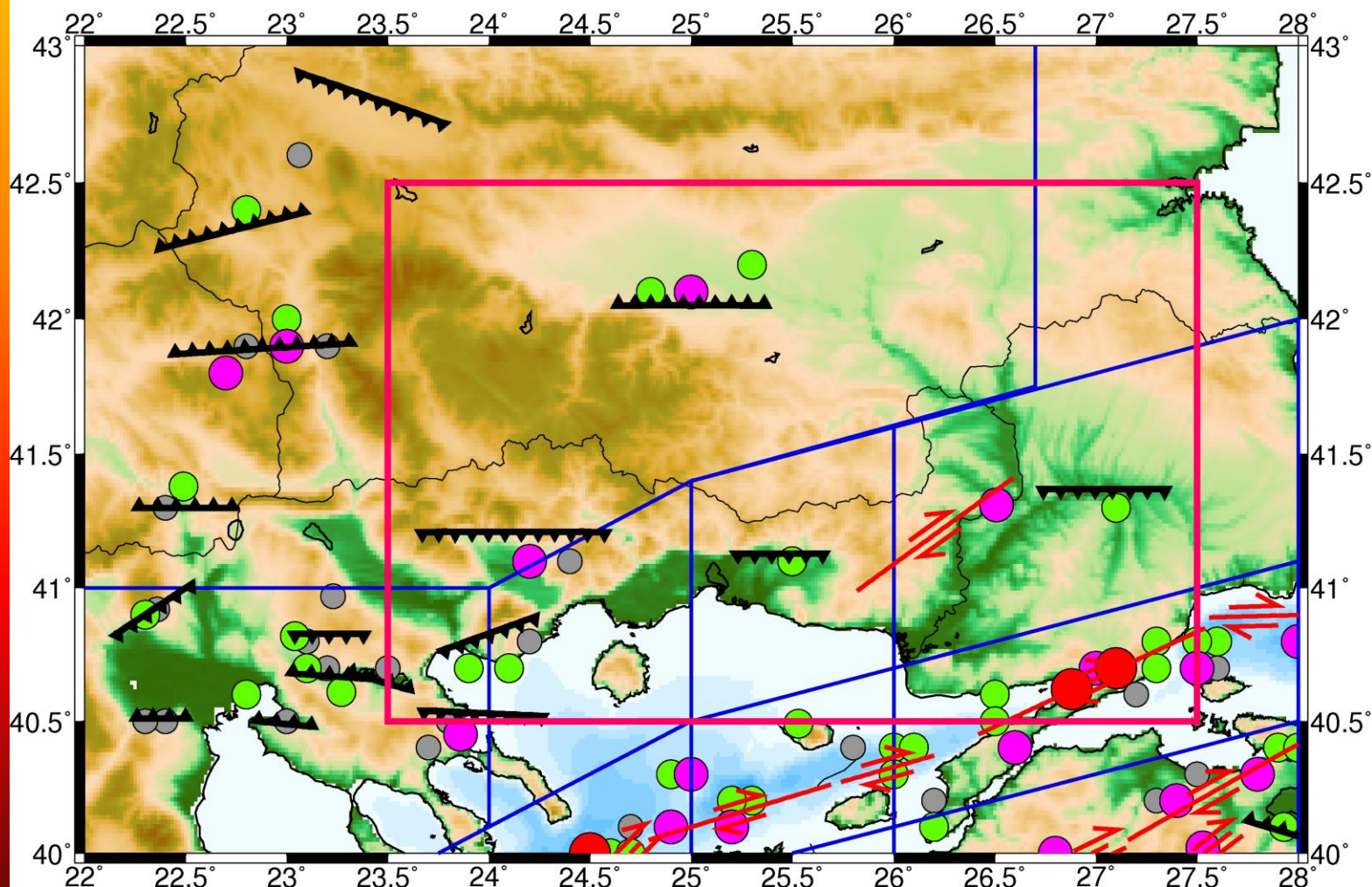


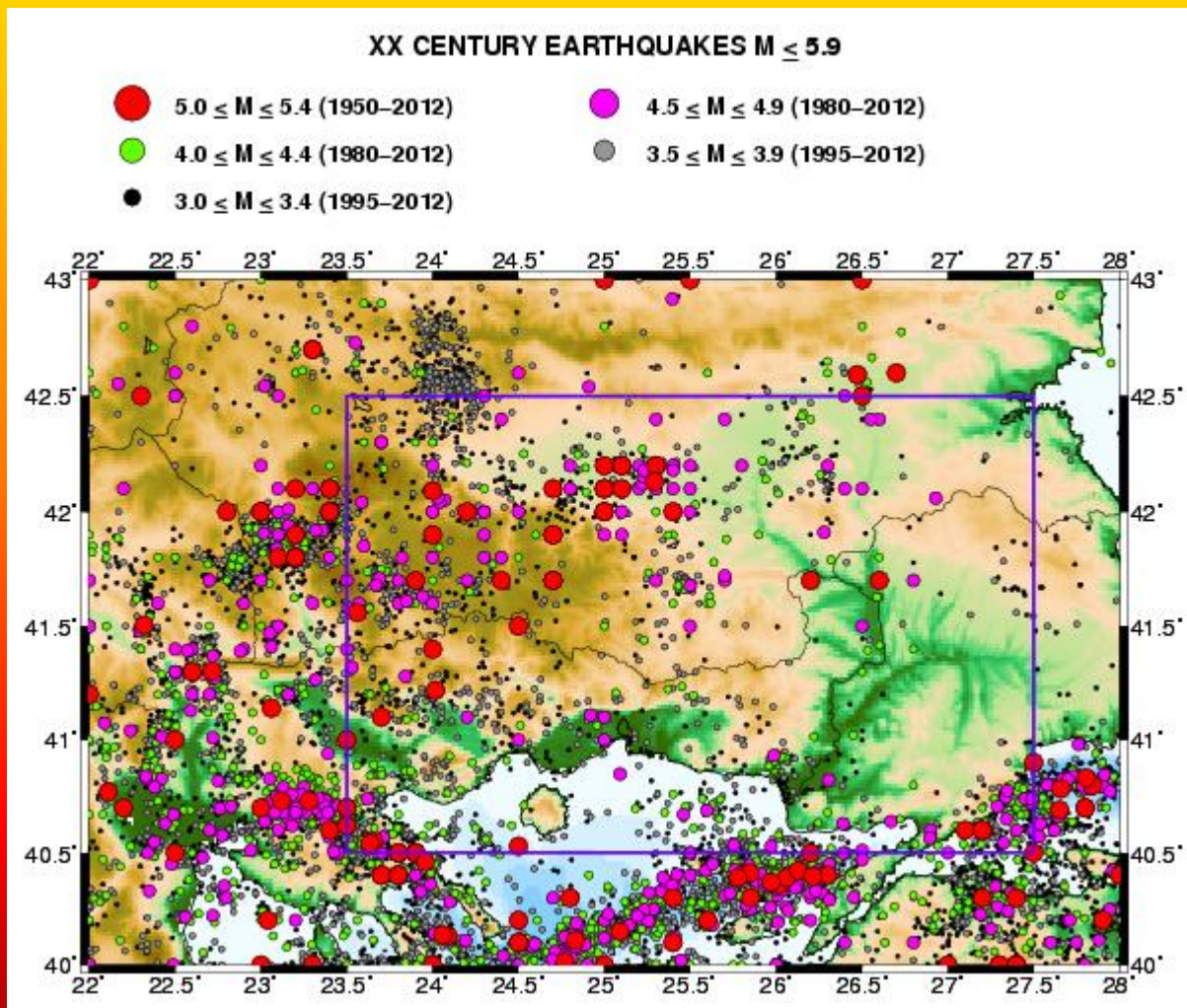
PAPAIOANNOU & PAPAZACHOS (:BSSA 2000)



PAPAIOANNOU (ECEES 2006)

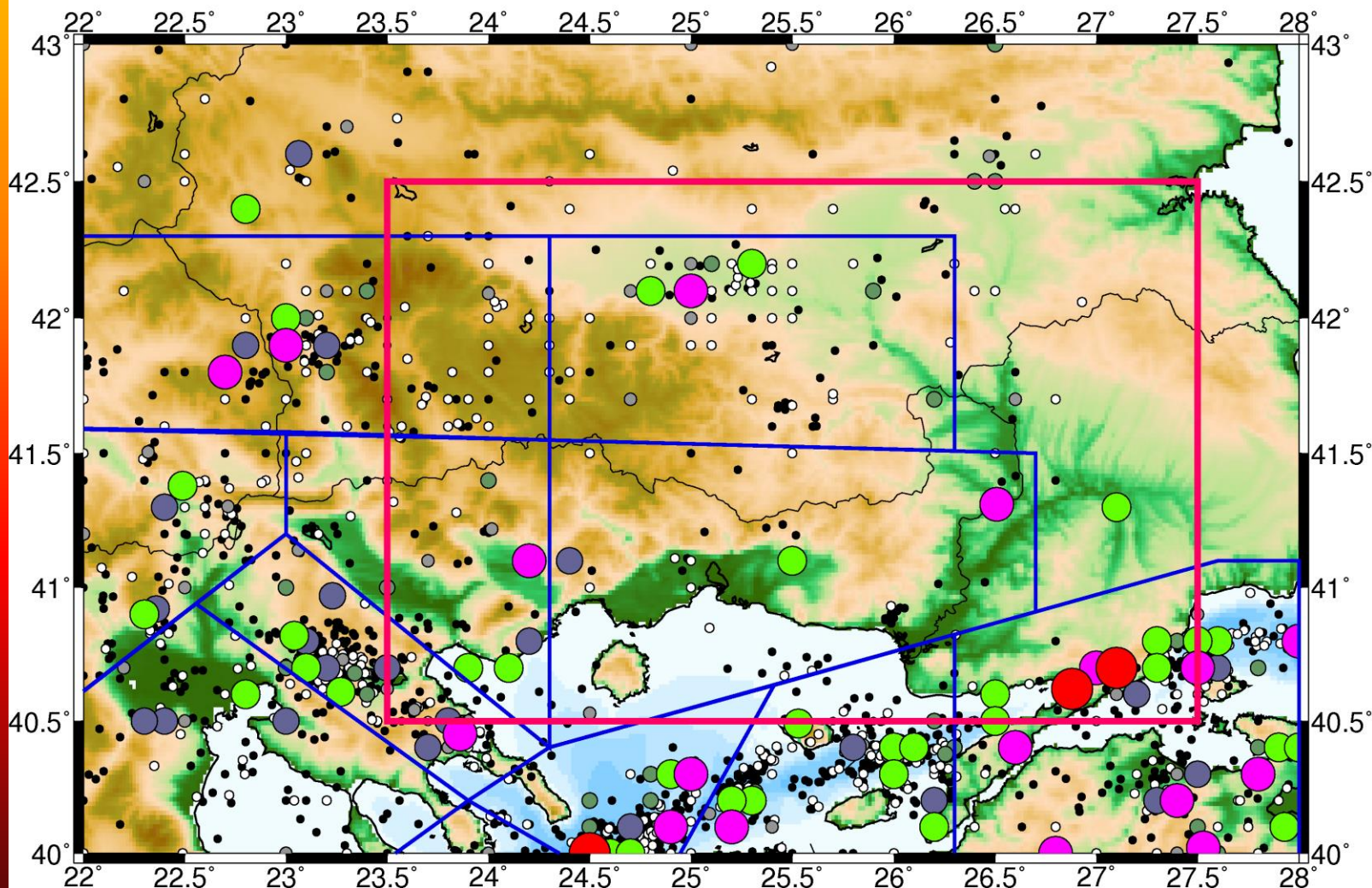
Hybrid Model of Area Sources & Faults





LOW SEISMICITY REGION
WITH ACTIVITY OF SMALL -MEDIUM SIZE EVENTS

Model of Area Sources (BSSA 2000)

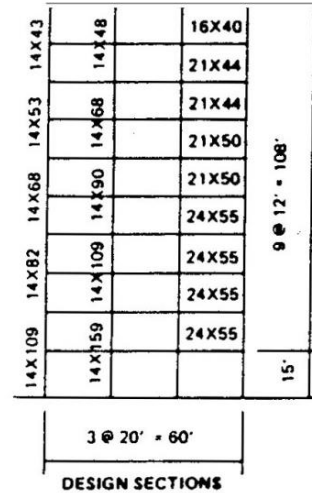


MACROSEISMIC INTENSITIES

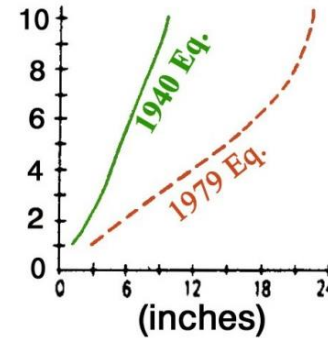
WHY ???

- Attenuation for Probabilistic Seismic Hazard
- **Macroseismic field**
- **Validation the results of Hazard analysis**
- **Hazard assessment in terms of statistical treatment of macroseismic intensities.**

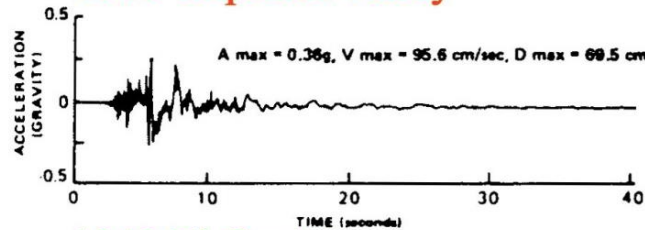
The macroseismic intensities
reflect the total result
of the ground motion



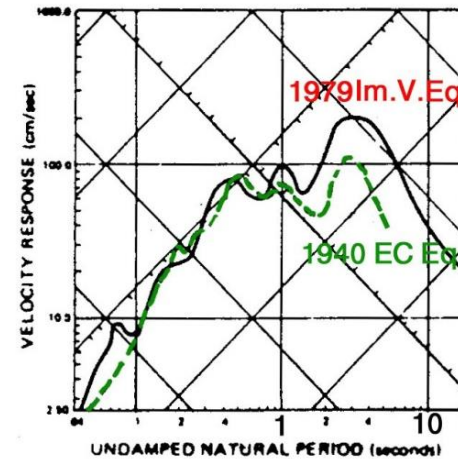
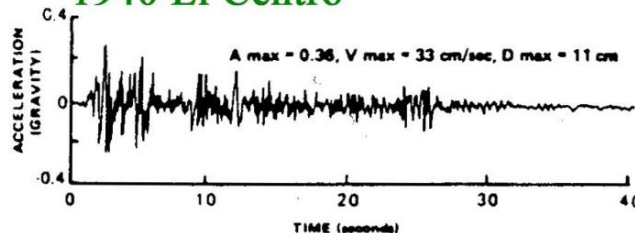
(a) Design Frame



1979 Imperial Valley

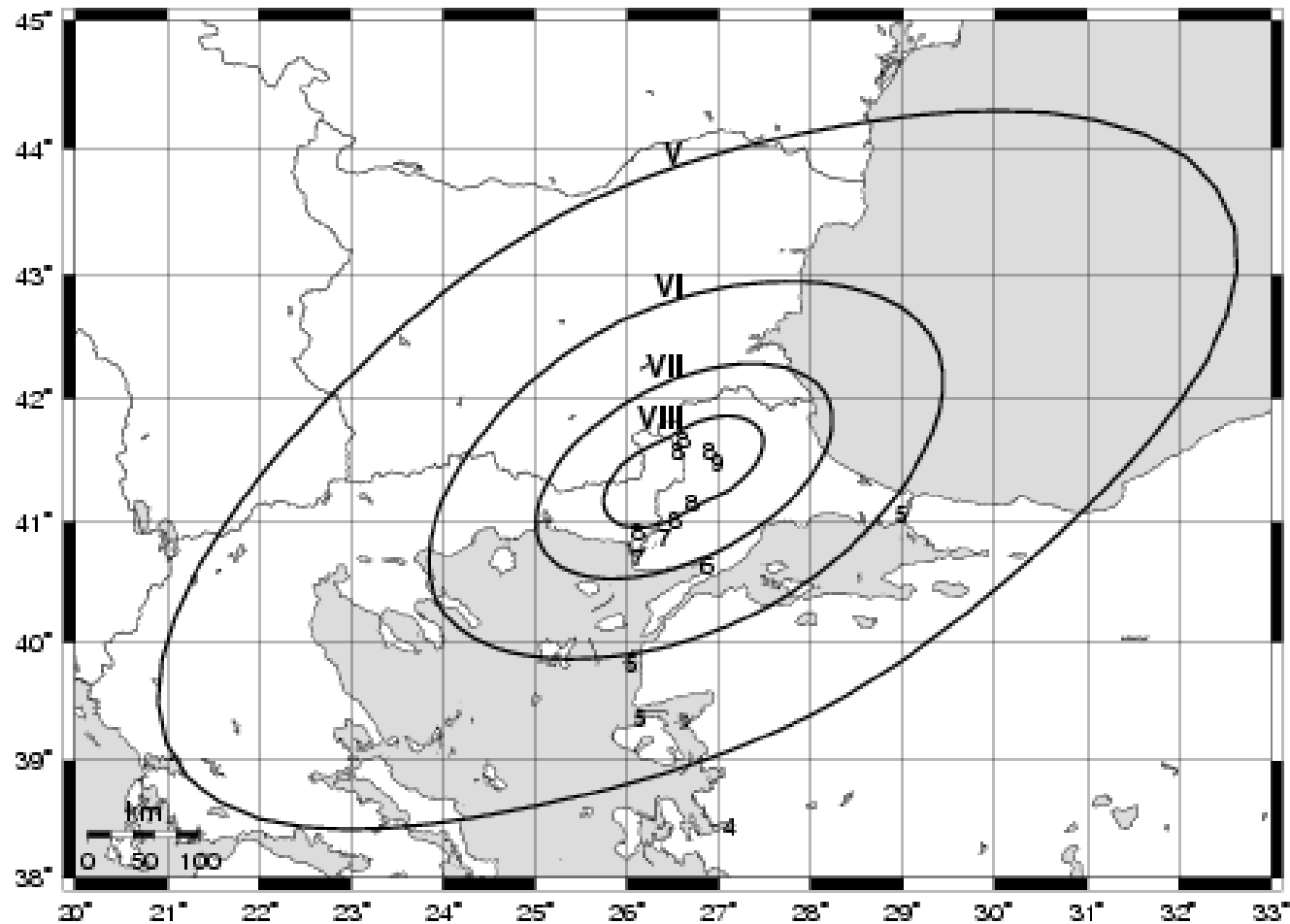


1940 El Centro

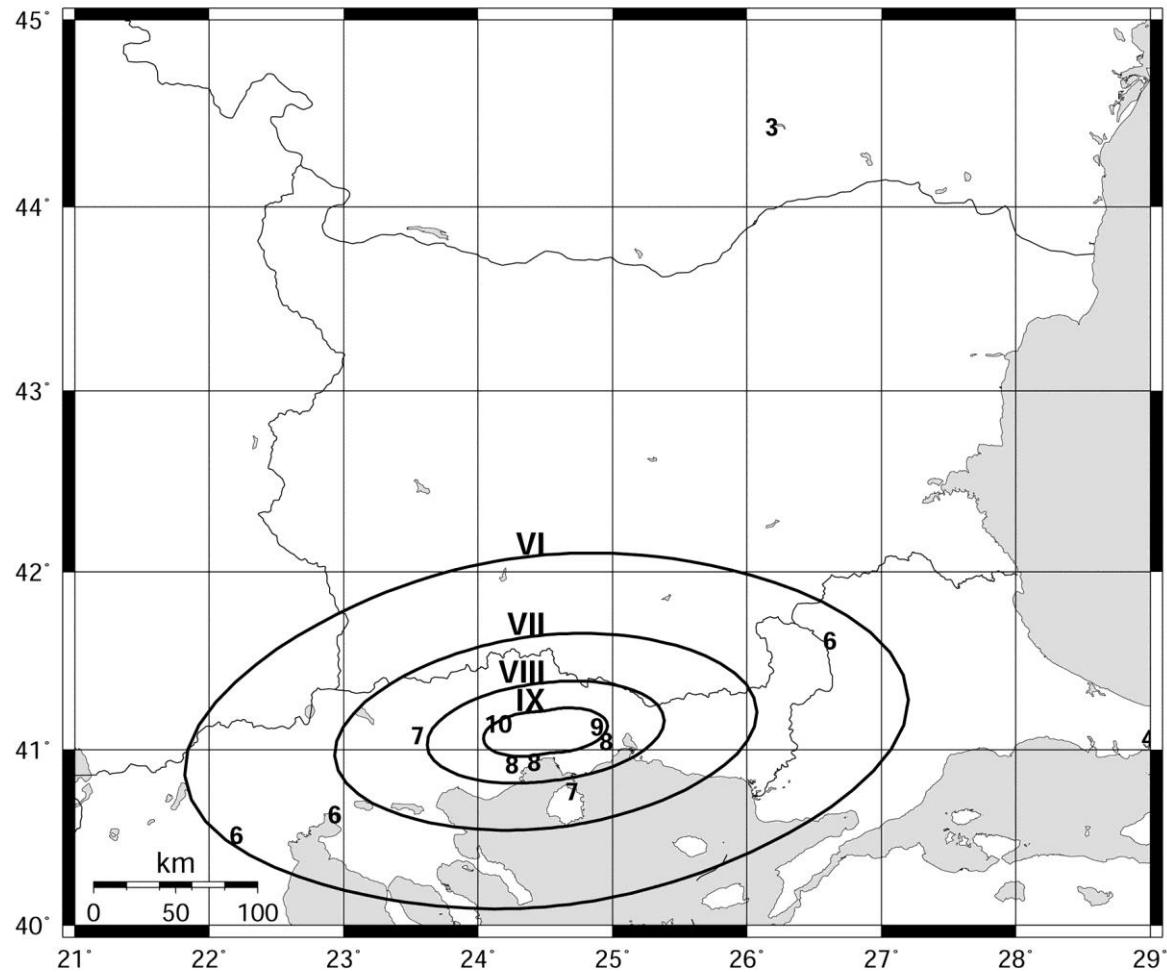


Notice the **different response** of the structure due to different accelerograms with the same (0.36g) PGA.

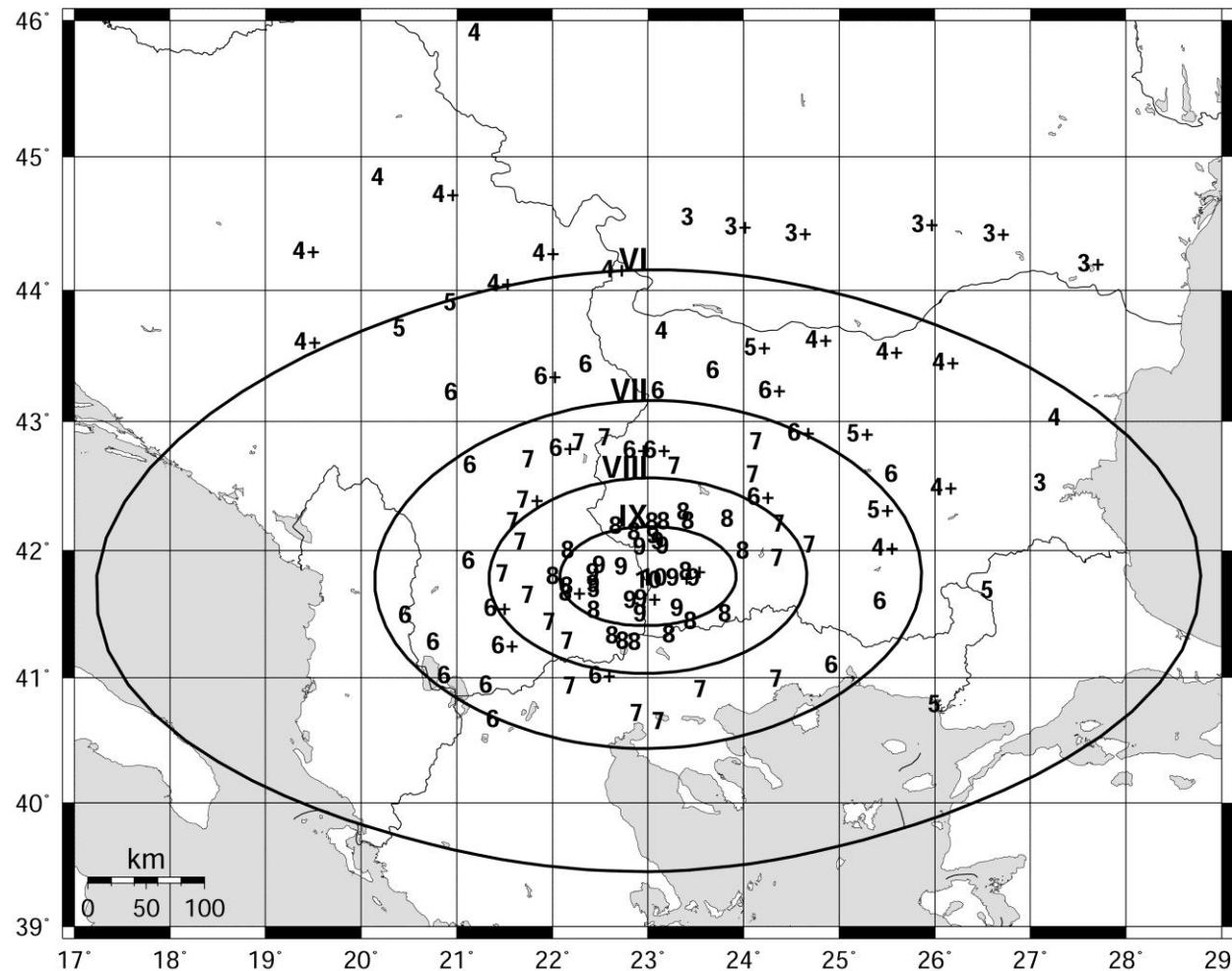
1752, July 29, 41.41°N, 26.61°E, M=7.5, E. Thrace



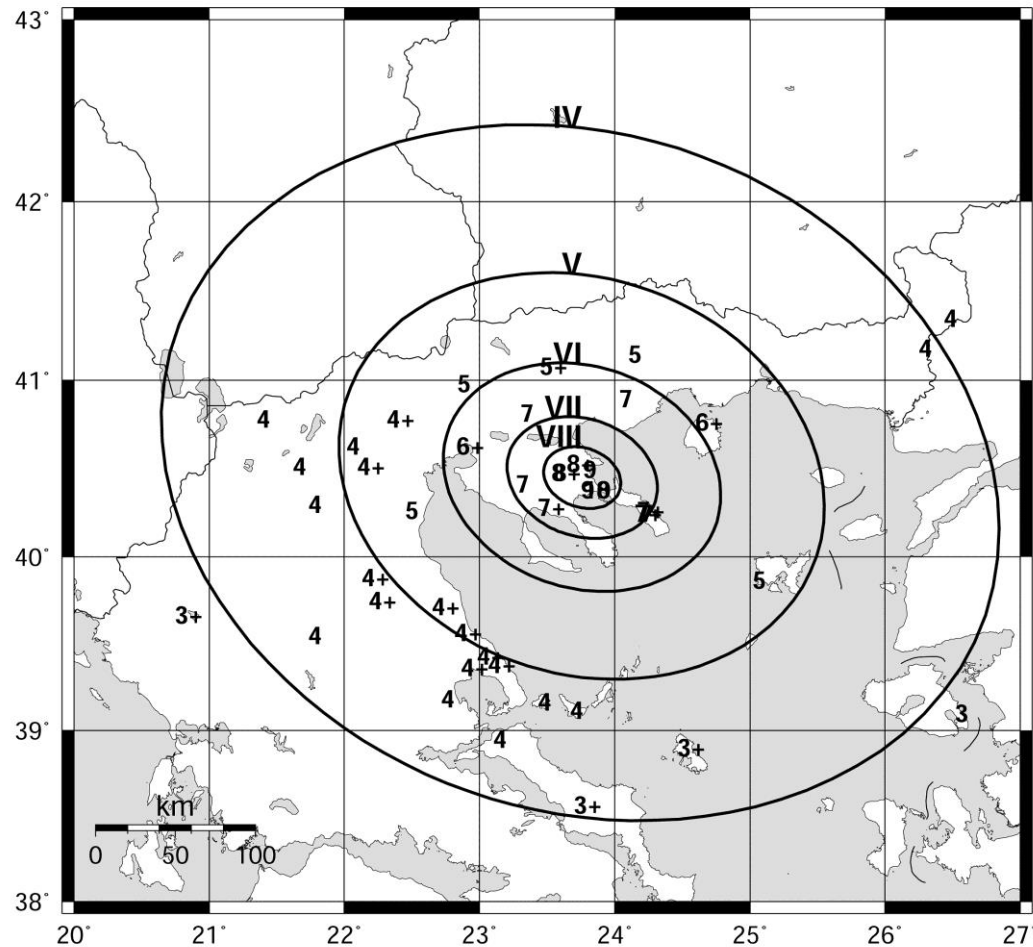
1829, May 5, 41.10°N, 24.50°E, M=7.3, Drama



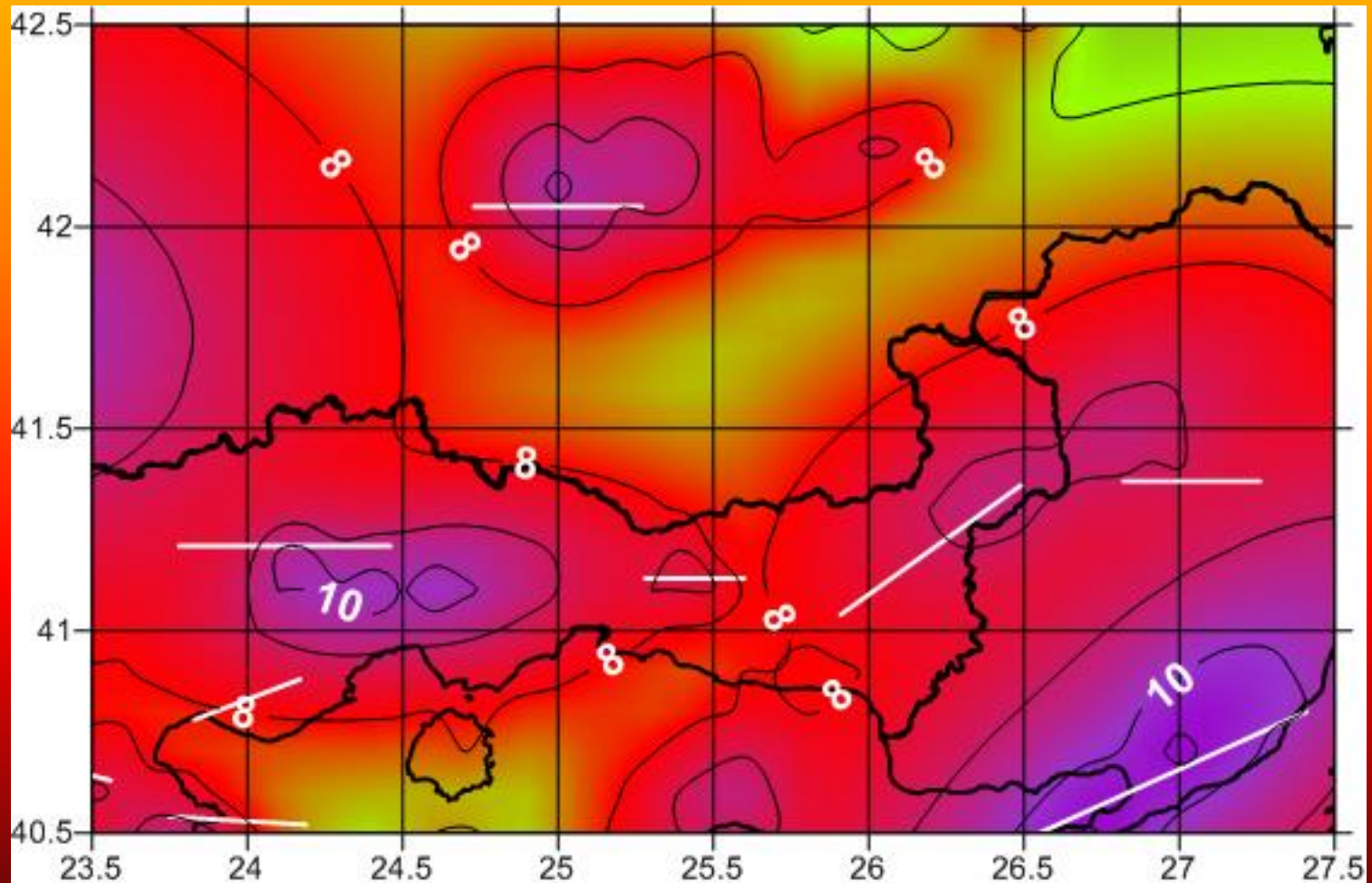
1904, Apr. 4, 41.80°N, 23.00°E, M=7.7, Bulgaria

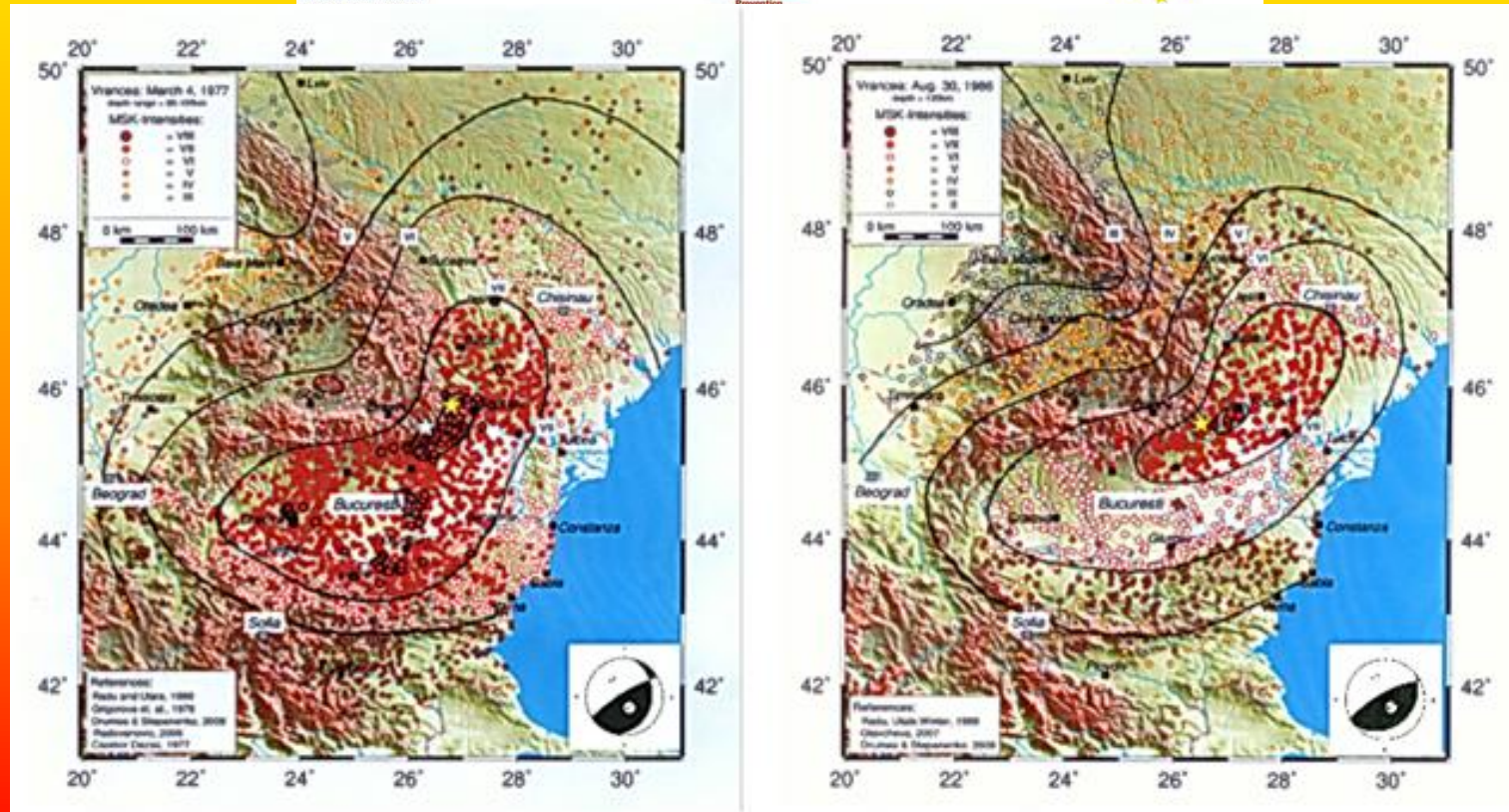


1932, Sep. 26, 40.45°N, 23.76°E, M=7.0, Hierissos



MAP OF MAXIMUM OBSERVED INTENSITIES





Unified macroseismic maps in MSK scale of the Vrancea events of 1977 ($M_w=7.5$, $H=83\text{km}$) and 1986 ($M_w=7.2$, $H=132\text{km}$).
(Radu et al., 1987; Bonjer 2013 mod.).

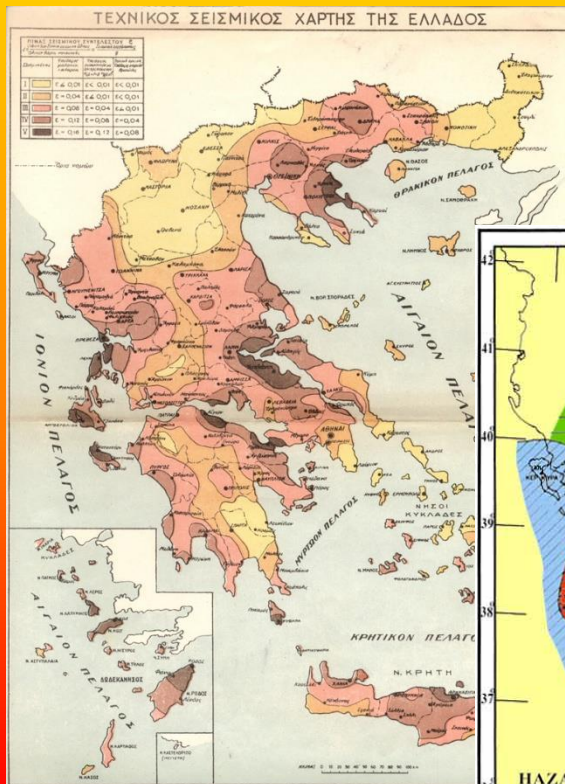
In spite of their large magnitude these events do not cause significant damage in Bulgaria and Greece

METHODOLOGIES APPLIED FOR SEISMIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT

1. **PROBABILISTIC METHODS BASED ON THE CORNELL'S (1968) AND ITS MODIFICATION BY MCGUIRE (1976) USING AREA- AND LINE- TYPE SOURCES**
2. **PROBABILISTIC METHOD BASED ON THE STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF OBSERVED INTENSITIES.**

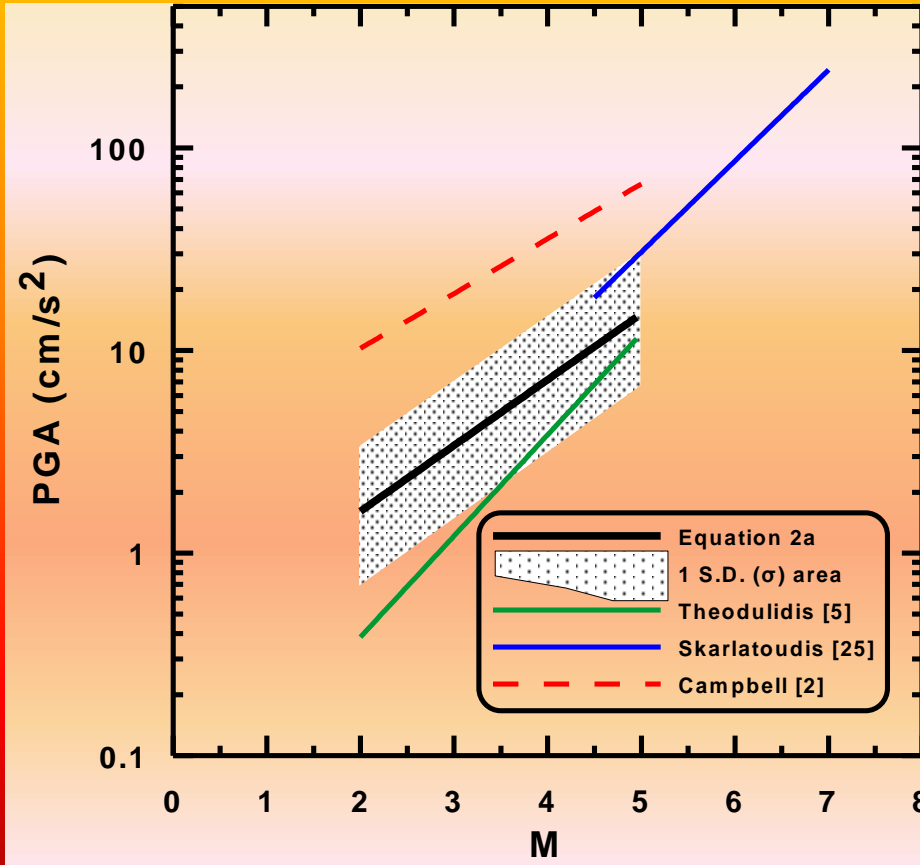
1956
Roussopoulos

1989
(Effective since 1995)
4 Seismological
Centers

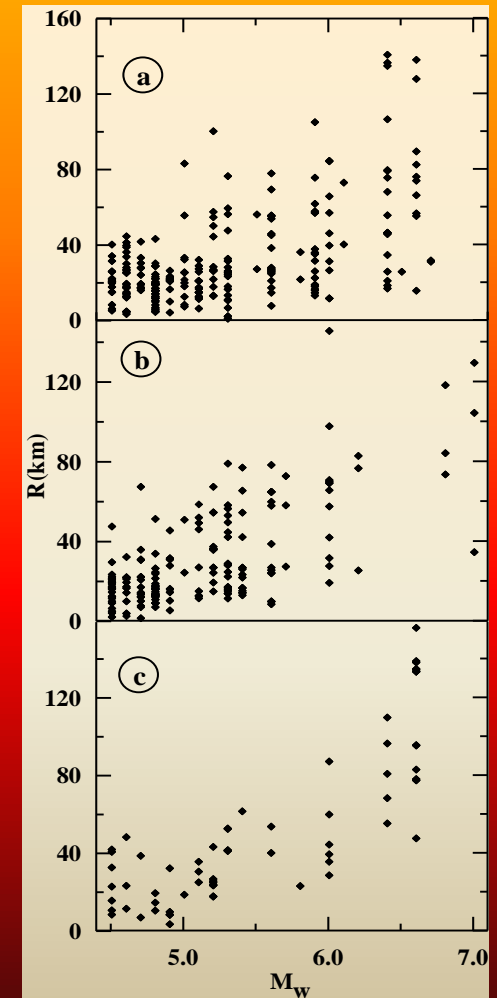


EMPIRICAL PREDICTIVE RELATIONS FOR PGA SMALL VS MODERATE-STRONG MAGNITUDES

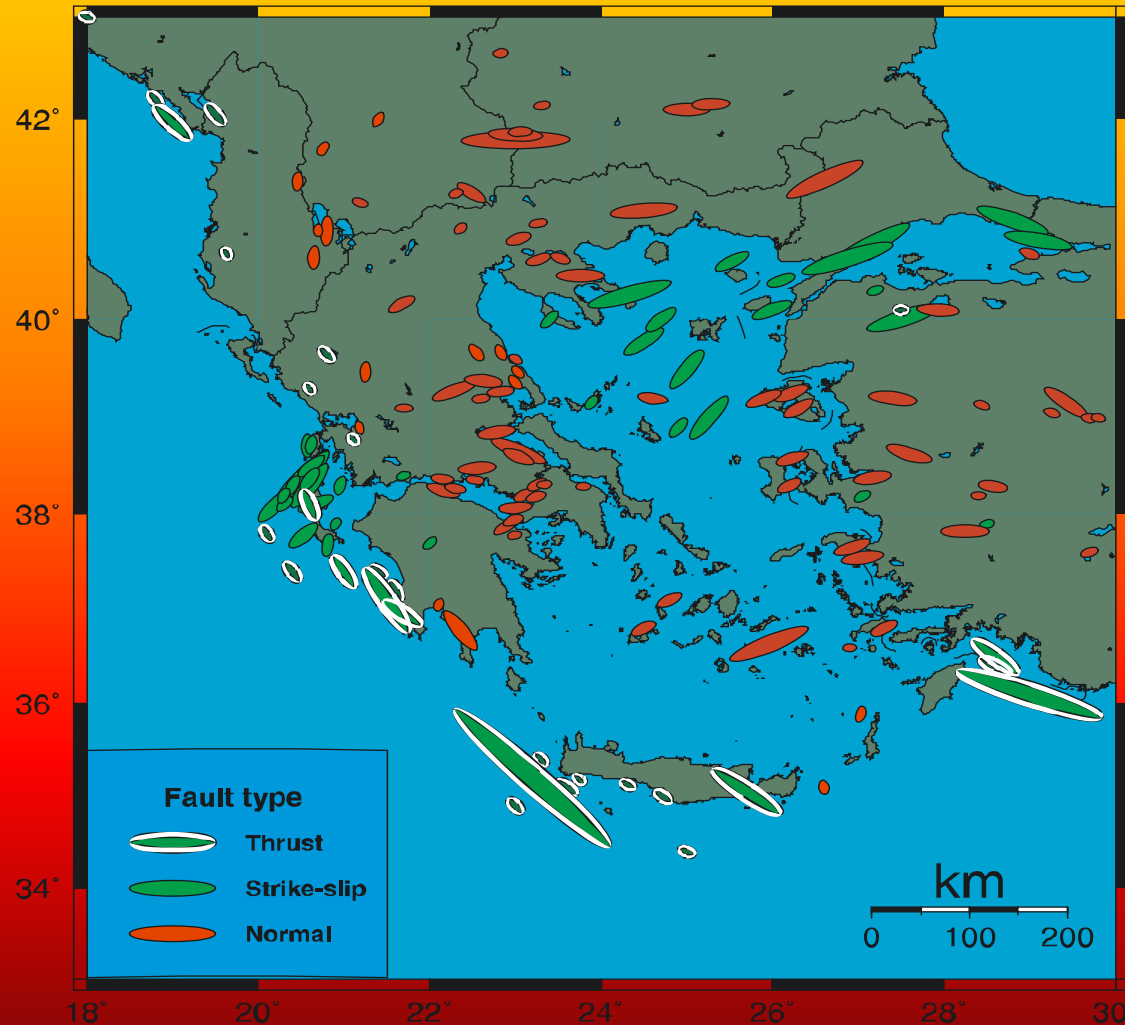
SKARLATOUDIS ET AL. 2004, 2005



Notice the difference for smaller predicted PGA values (black line) compared to the corresponding ones from large magnitude earthquakes (blue line).



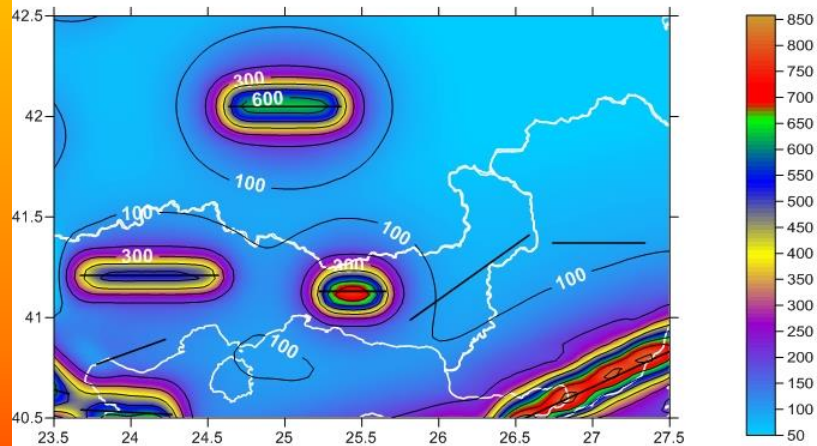
RUPTURE ZONES OF KNOWN EQS. 550 B.C. - 1997



METHODOLOGIES APPLIED FOR SEISMIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT

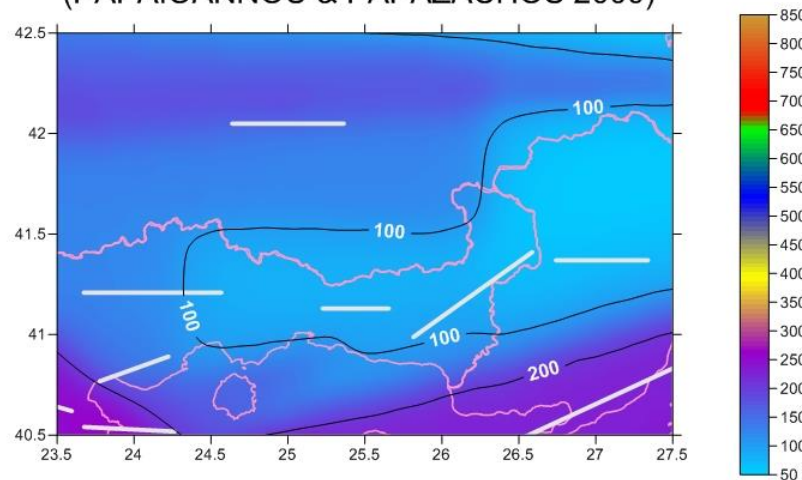
MCGUIRE (1976) & FRISK88M
BOTH WERE MODIFIED FOR THE ATTENUATION OF
SMALL MAGNITUDE EARTHQUAKES AND
CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS PREDICTIVE
RELATIONS HOLDING FOR DIFFERENT TECTONIC
ENVIRONMENTS.

HYBRID MODEL OF AREA AND FAULT -TYPE SOURCES



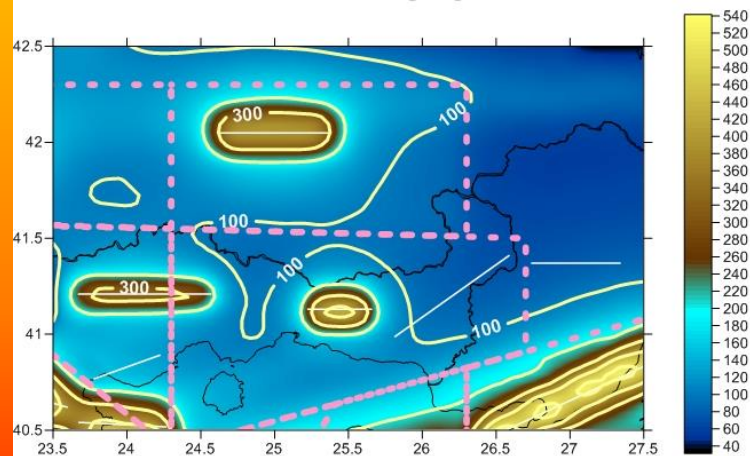
RESULTS FOR
 $T_M = 476$ yrs

MODEL OF AREA TYPE SOURCES (PAPAIOANNOU & PAPAZACHOS 2000)

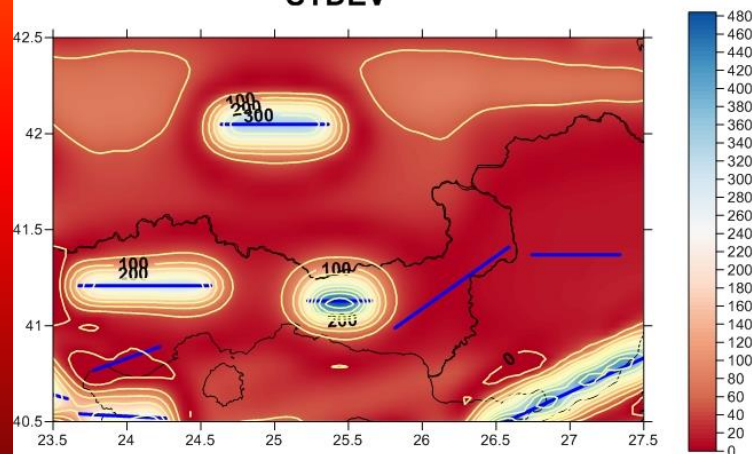


TM = 476 years

MEAN VALUES

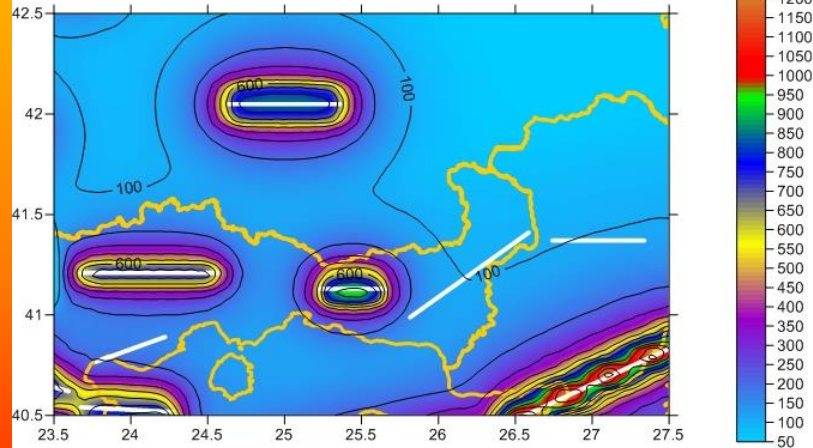


STDEV

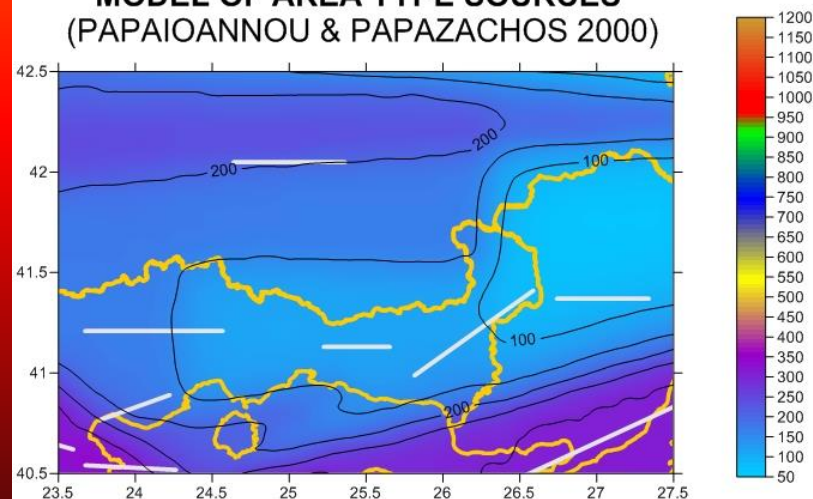


$T_m = 1000$ yrs

**HYBRID MODEL
OF AREA AND FAULT -TYPE SOURCES**



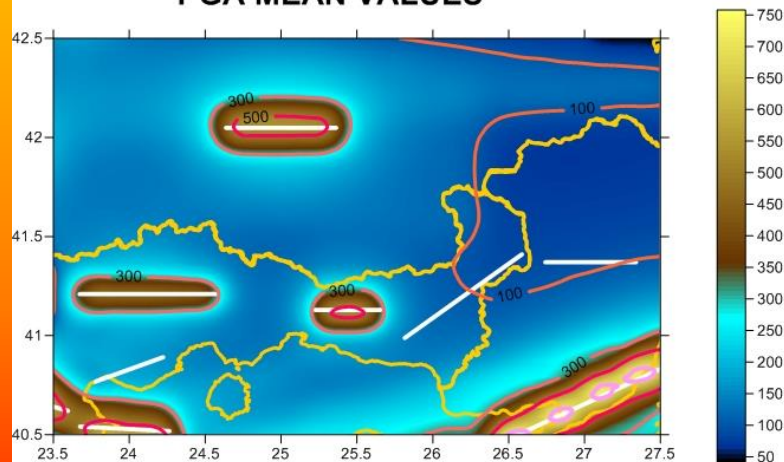
**MODEL OF AREA TYPE SOURCES
(PAPAIOANNOU & PAPAZACHOS 2000)**



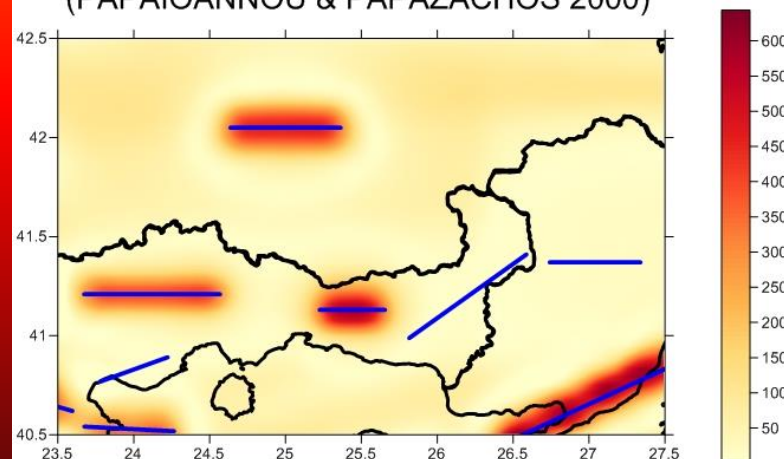
**RESULTS FOR
 $T_M = 952$ yrs**

$T_m = 1000$ yrs

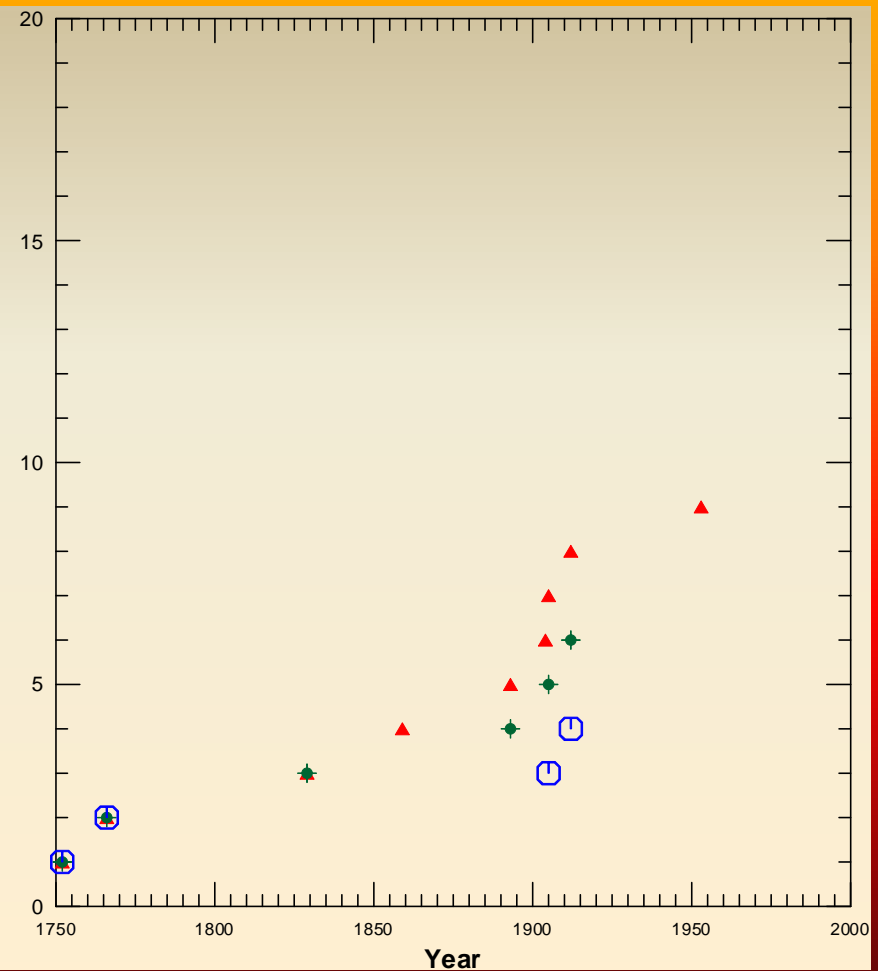
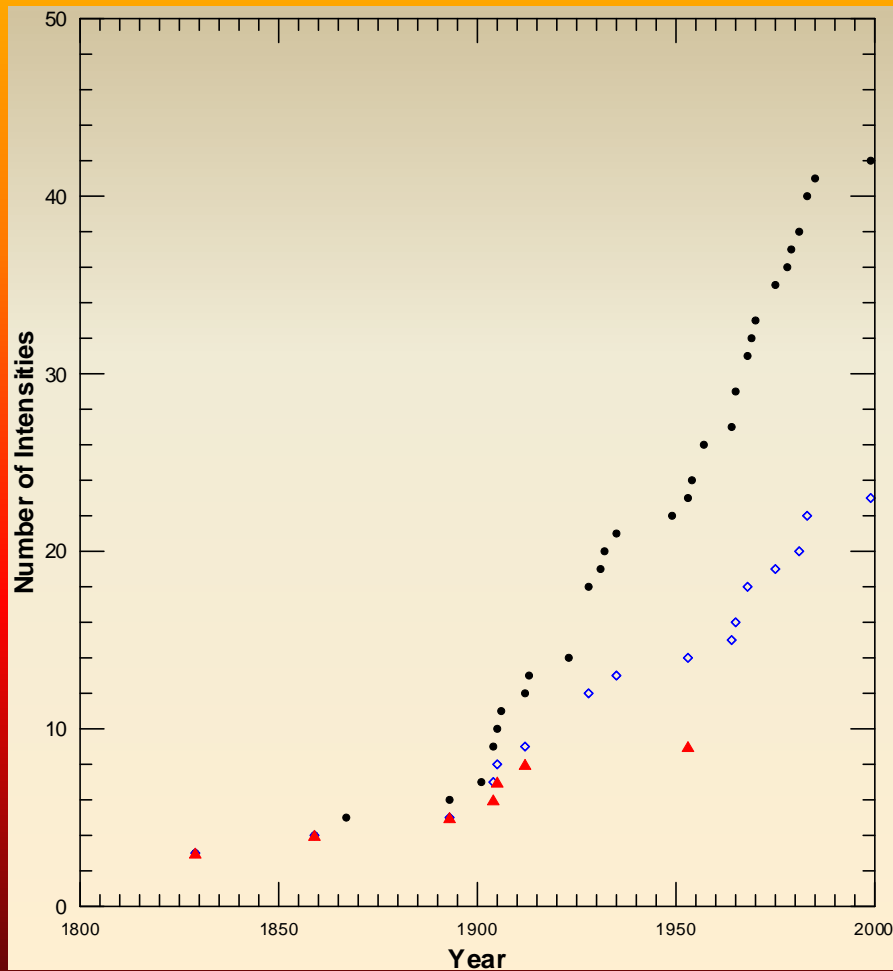
PGA MEAN VALUES

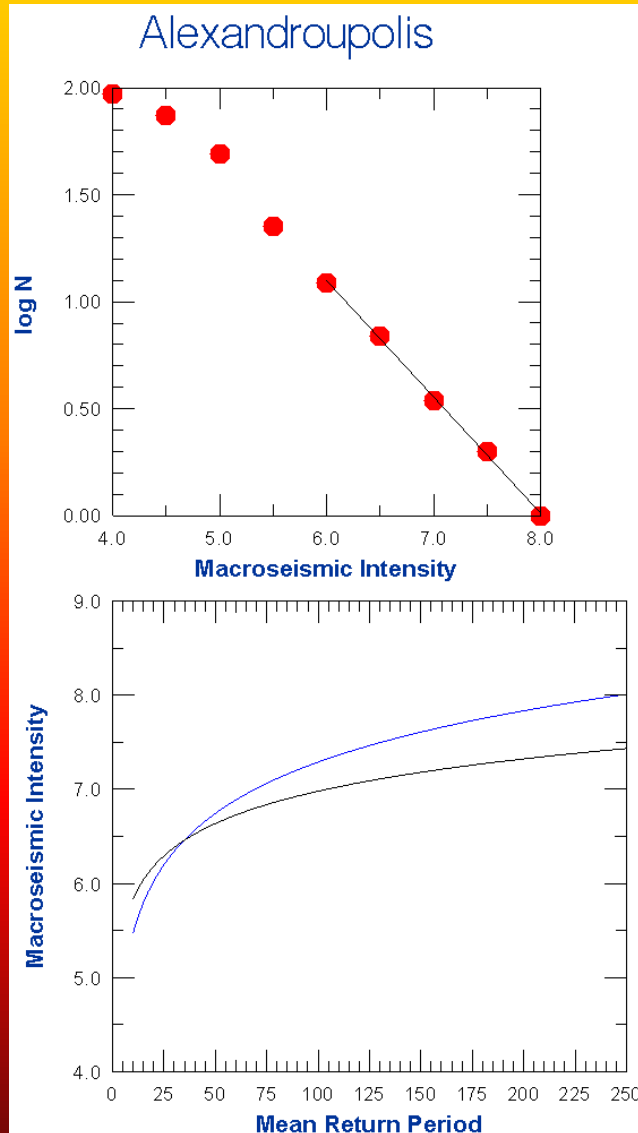


MODEL OF AREA TYPE SOURCES
(PAPAIOANNOU & PAPAZACHOS 2000)



ALEXANDROUPOLIS INTENSITY RATE

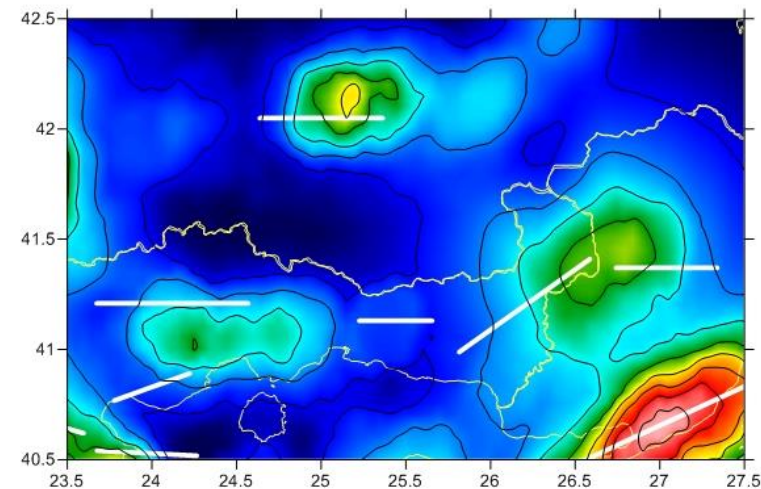




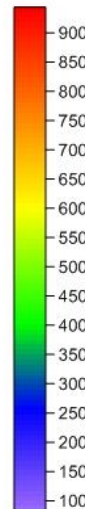
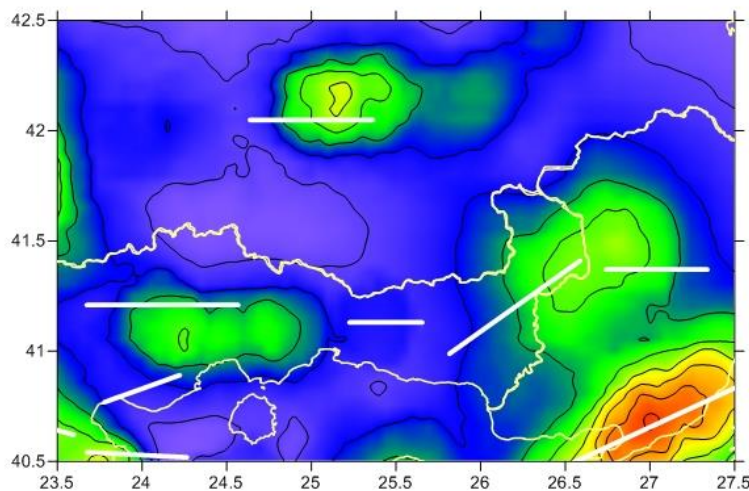
INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION

COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS

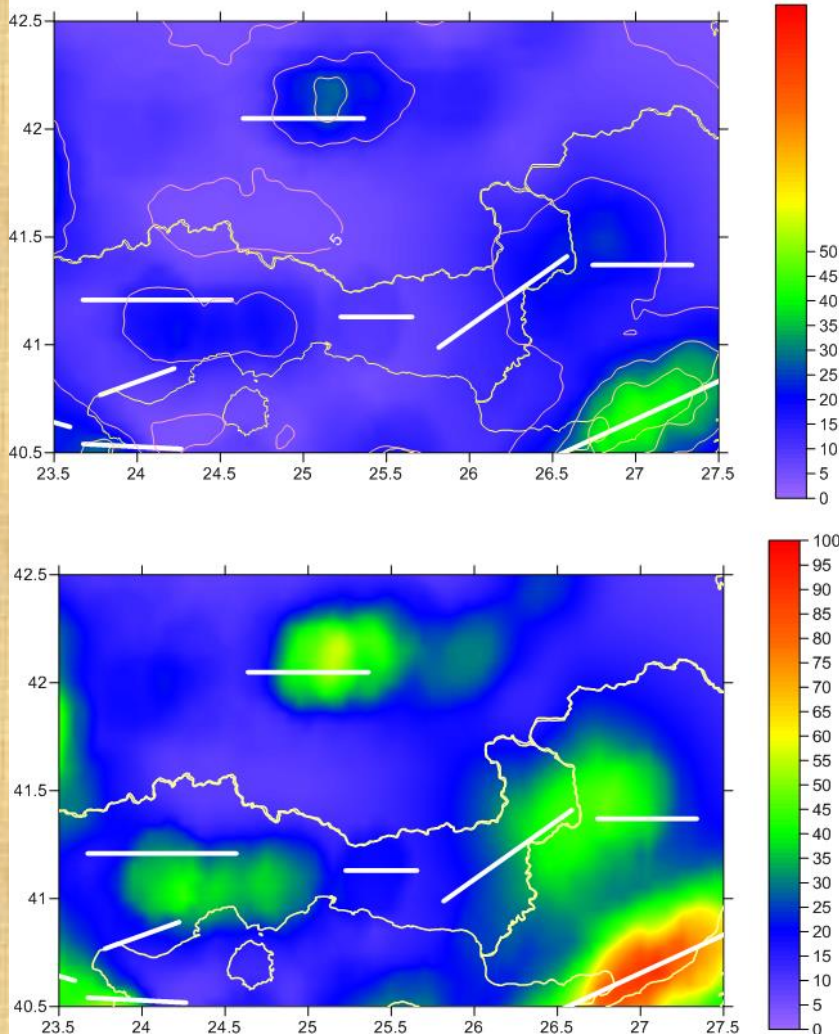
MAXIMUM ACCELERATION VALUES



Maps depicting the maximum PGA values for ROCK sites on the basis of the geographical distribution of maximum intensities converted to PGA & PGA+1 σ using scaling relations.



MAXIMUM VELOCITY VALUES



Maps depicting the maximum PGV values for ROCK sites on the basis of the geographical distribution of maximum intensities converted to PGV & PGV+1 σ using scaling relations.

Εμπειρικές Σχέσεις

$$\log \text{PGA} = 0.86 + 0.45M_w - 1.27 \log(R^2 + h^2)^{1/2} + 0.10F + 0.06S \pm 0.232$$

$$\log \text{PGV} = -1.47 + 0.52M_w - 0.93 \log(R^2 + h^2)^{1/2} + 0.07F + 0.11S \pm 0.244$$

$$\log \text{PGD} = -4.08 + 0.88M_w - 1.27 \log(R^2 + h^2)^{1/2} - 0.02F + 0.25S \pm 0.341$$