



Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Scuola politecnica e delle scienze di Base



Dipartimento di Strutture per l'Ingegneria e l'Architettura (DiSt)



Consorzio Interuniversitario ReLuis

WORKSHOP: Approcci per la valutazione dei modelli di pericolosità sismica in Italia

Villa Orlandi, Anacapri, 7-8 settembre 2023

Roberto Paolucci

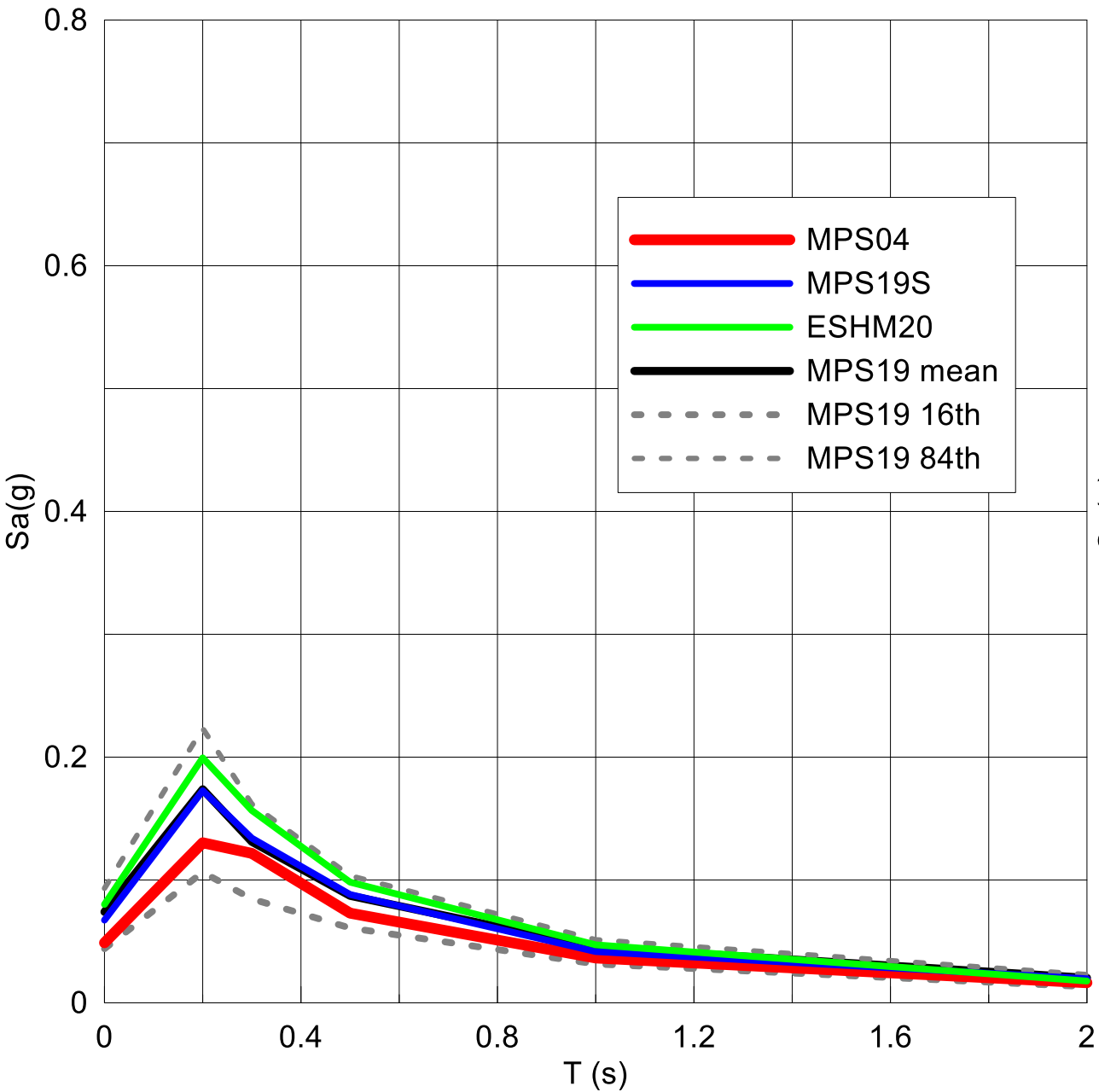
Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Ambientale, Politecnico di Milano

La fase di test di un modello di pericolosità sismica: come usare i dati storici macrosismici?

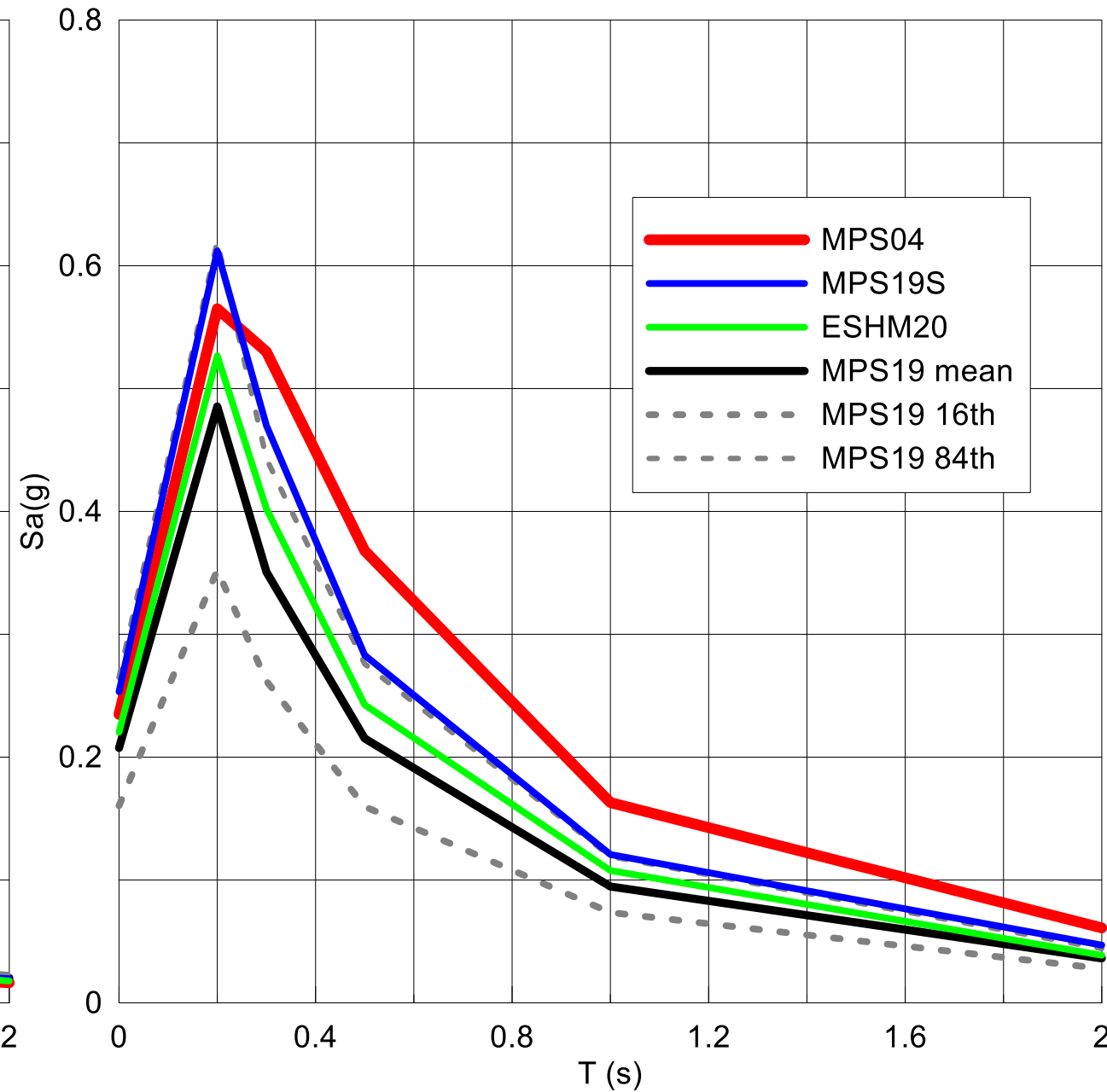
Contenuti

- ➔ ✓ MPS04 vs MPS19 vs MPS19s vs ESHM20: come decidere?
- ✓ come usare i dati storici macrosismici per una verifica di consistenza?
- ✓ i casi "patologici": cosa fare quando dato macrosismico e modello divergono? I casi di Napoli e Ischia
- ✓ il problema delle GMPE in campo vicino
- ✓ qualche considerazione conclusiva

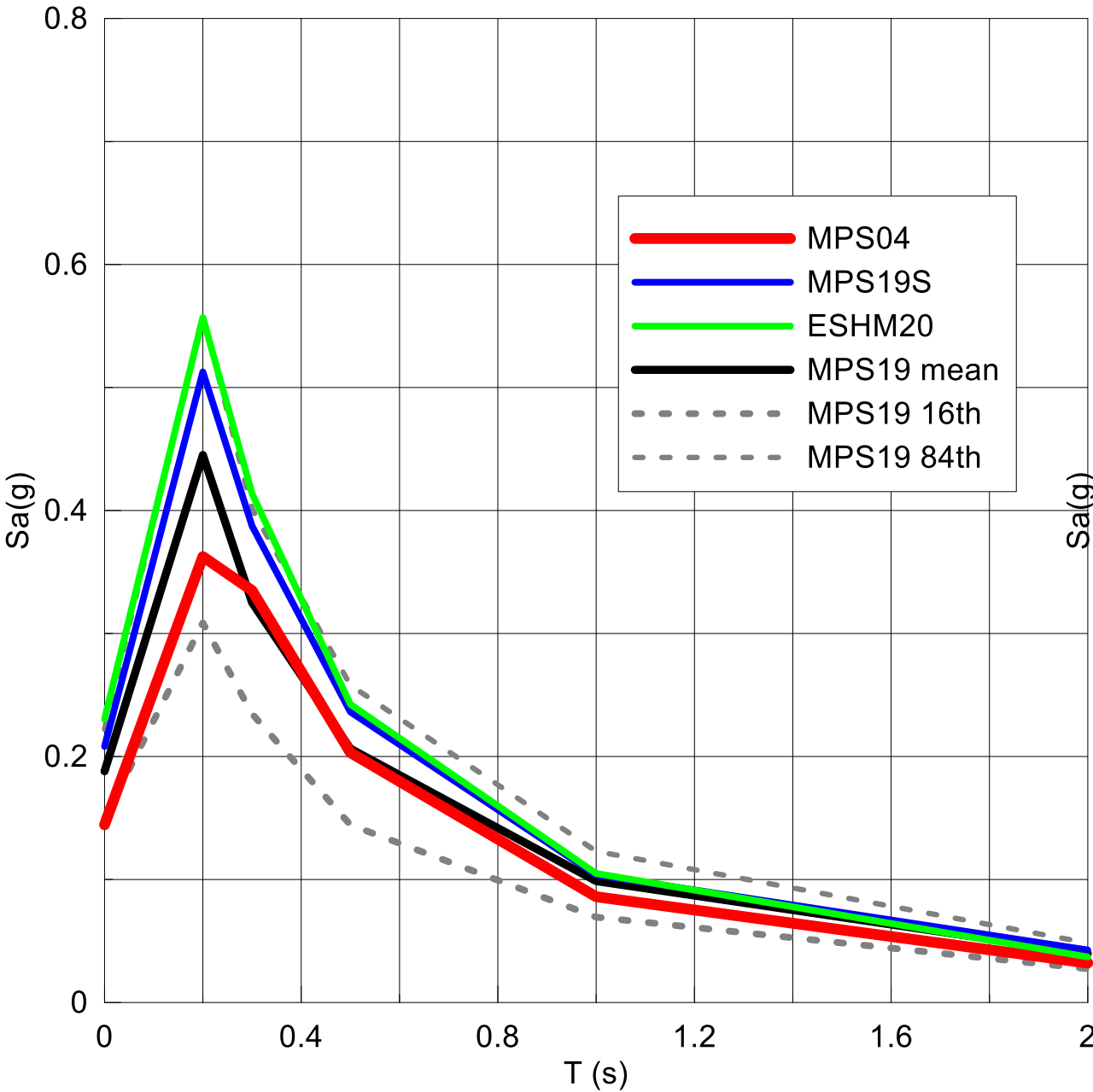
Milano - 475 years



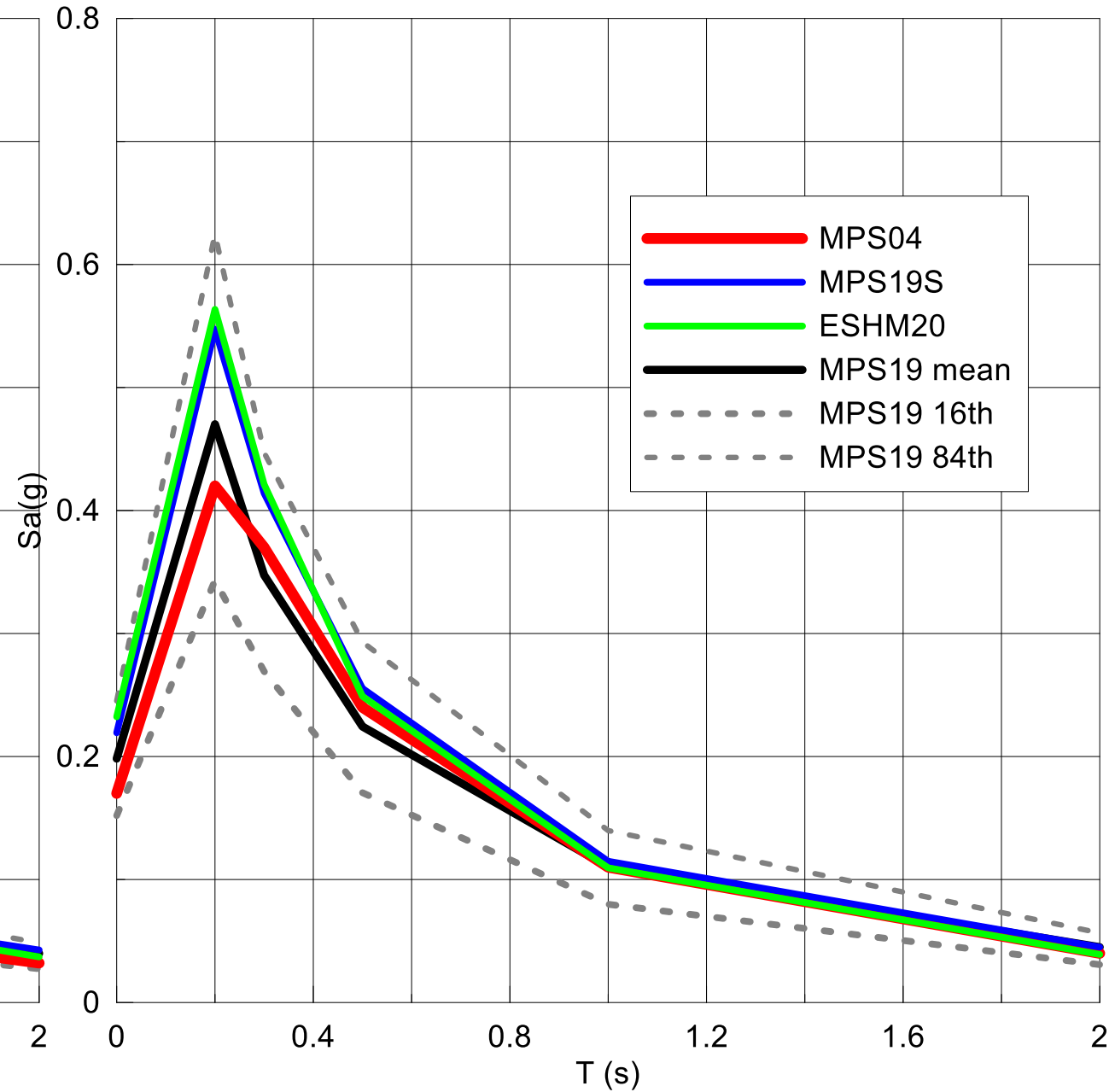
Udine - 475 years



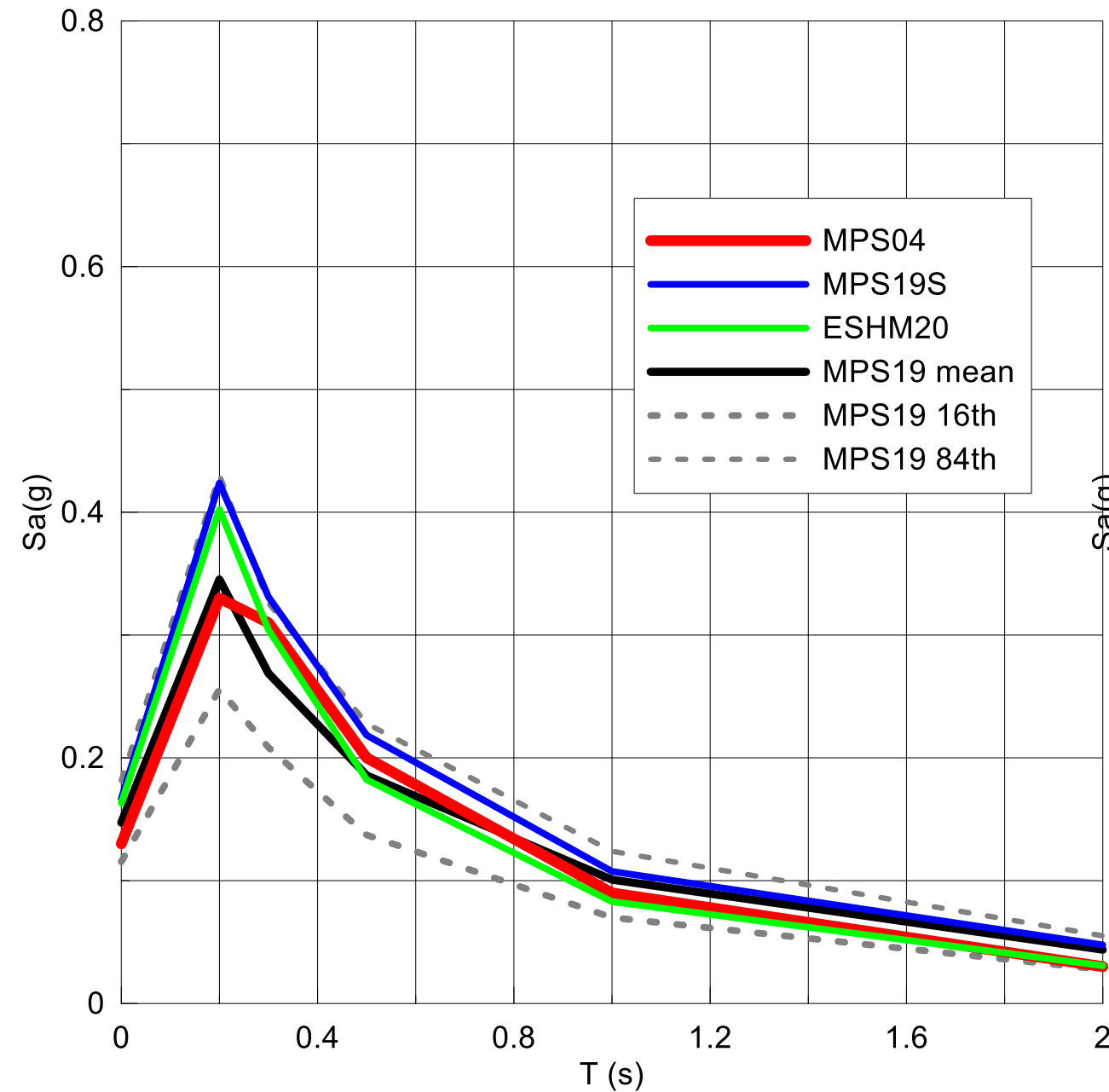
Parma - 475 years



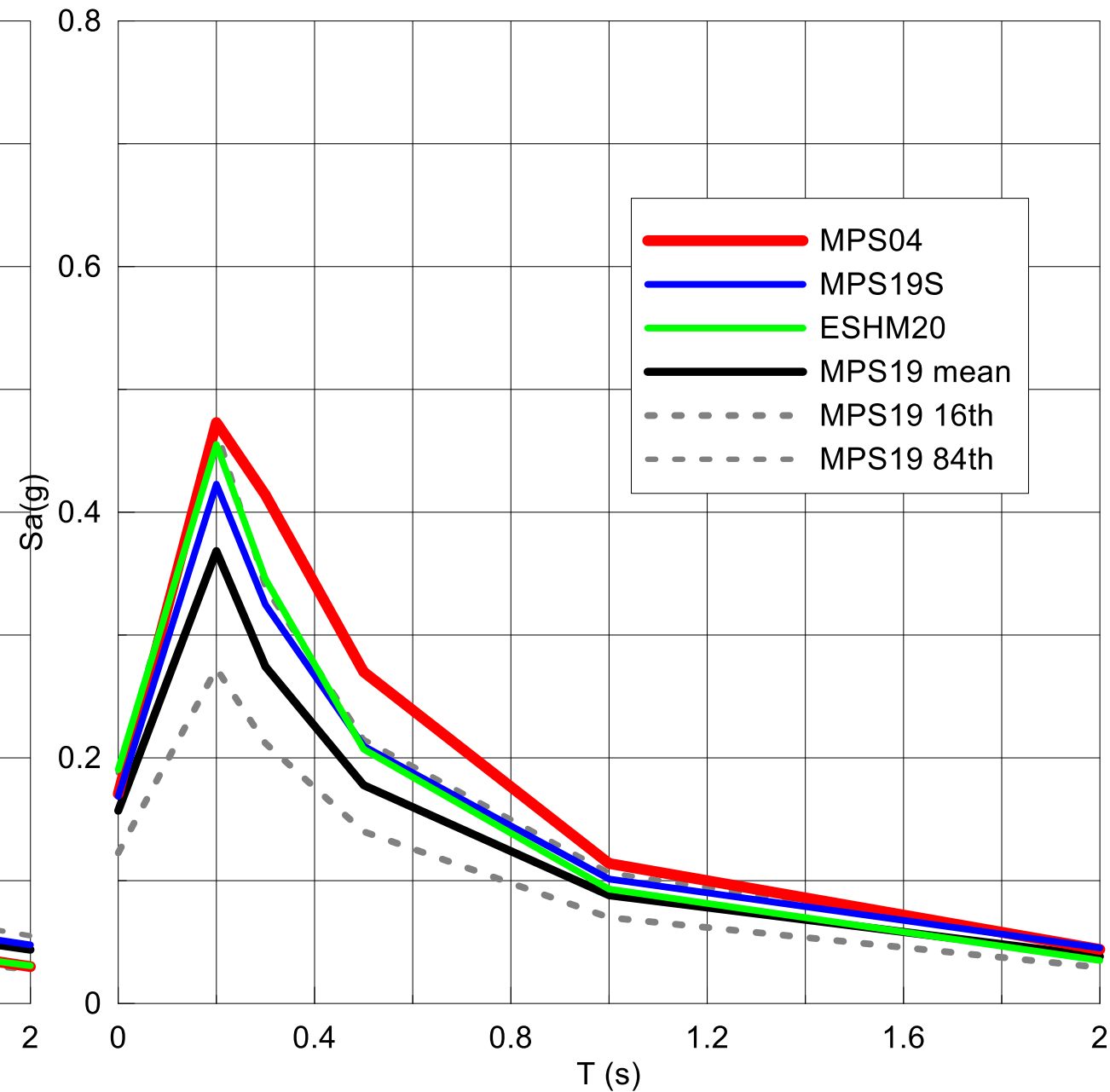
Bologna - 475 years



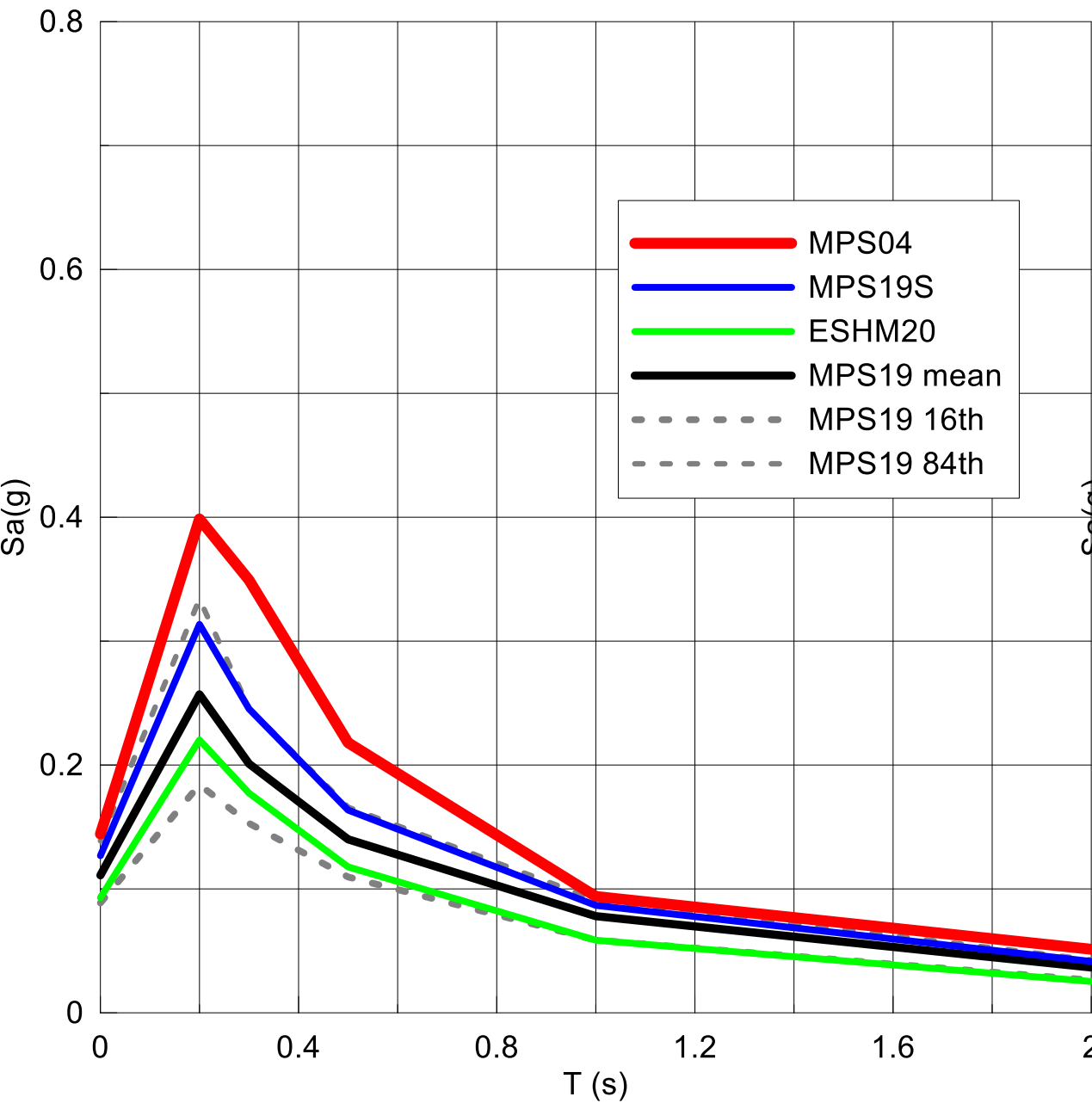
Firenze - 475 years



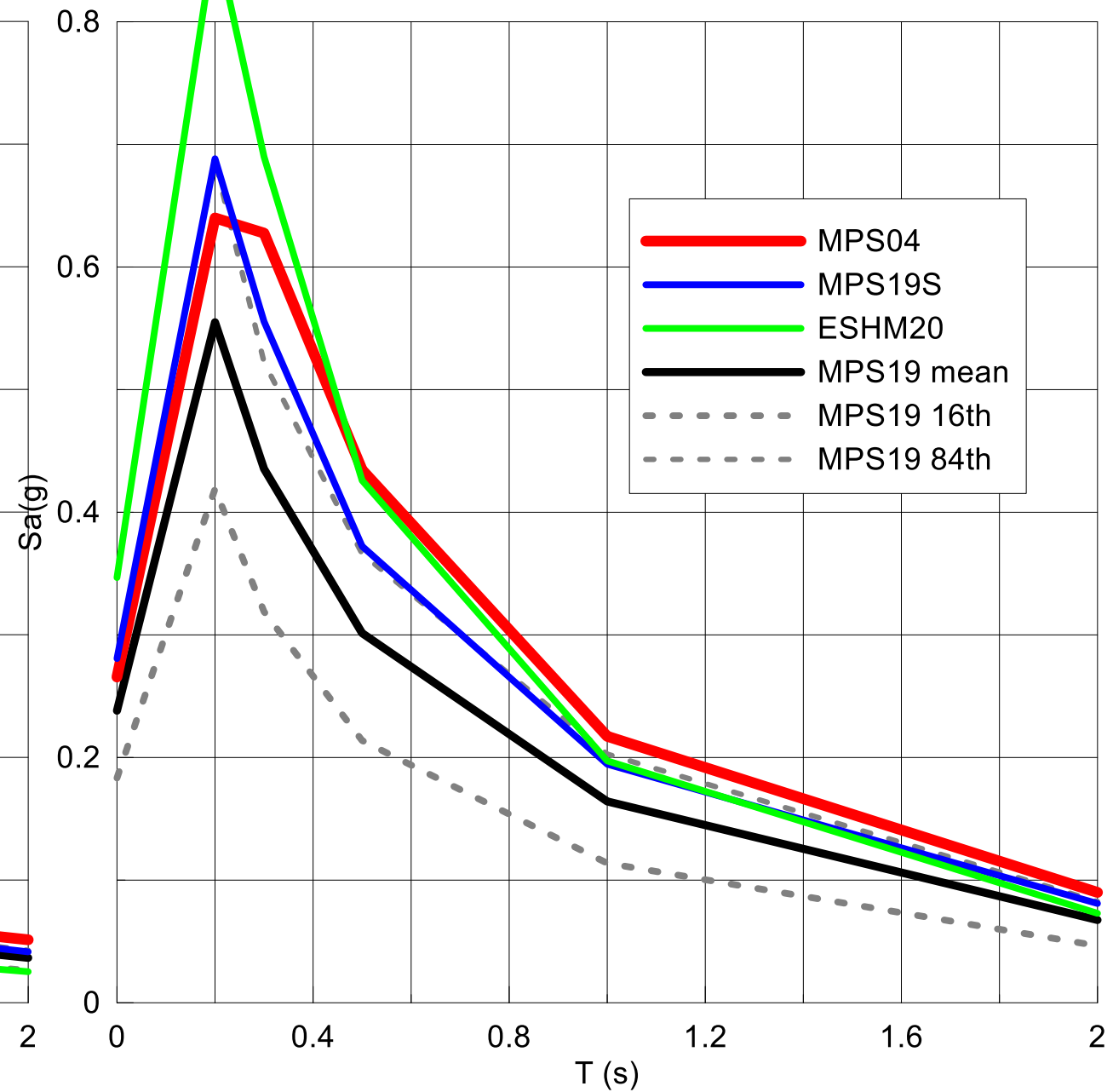
Ancona - 475 years



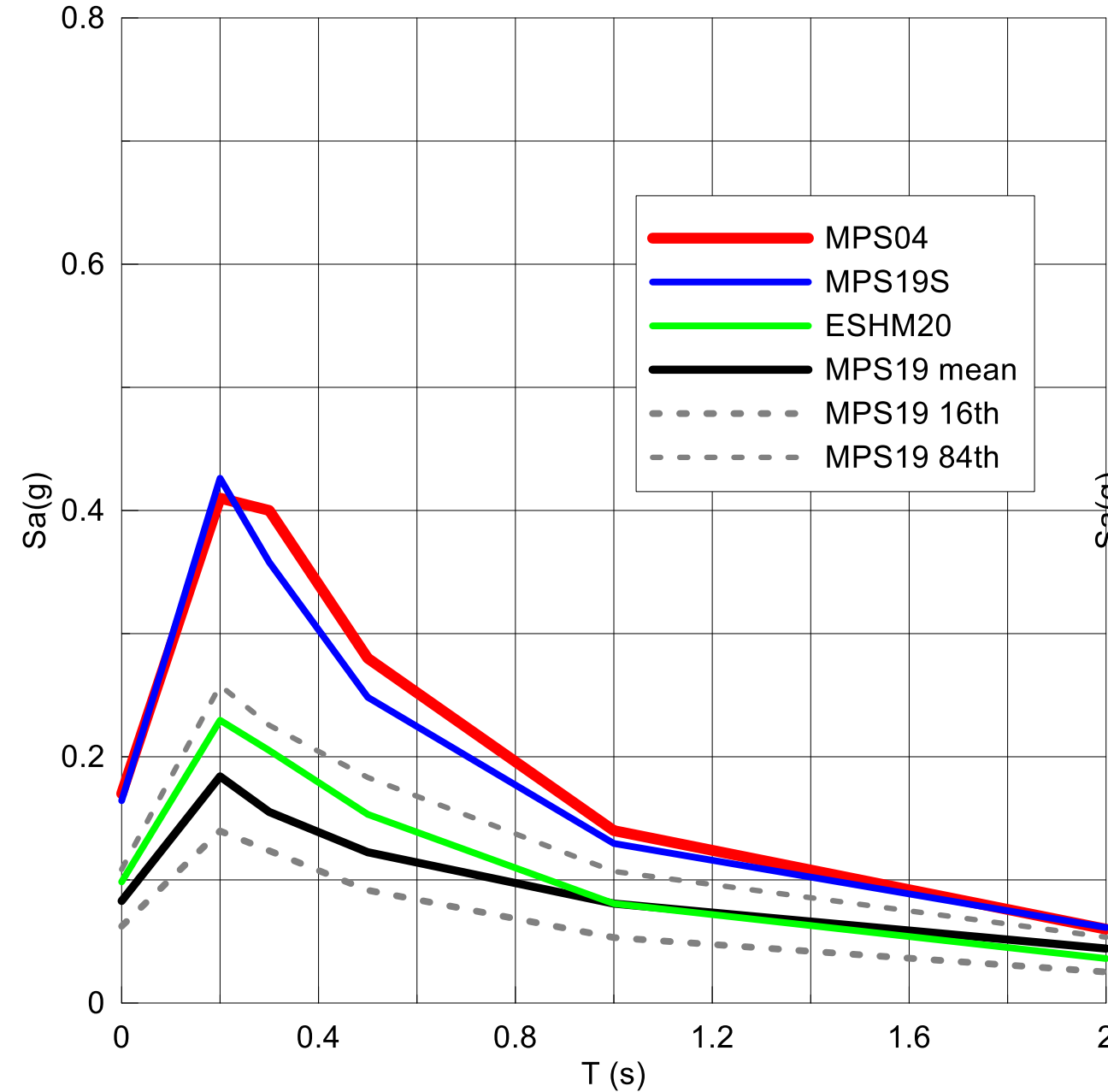
Roma - 475 years



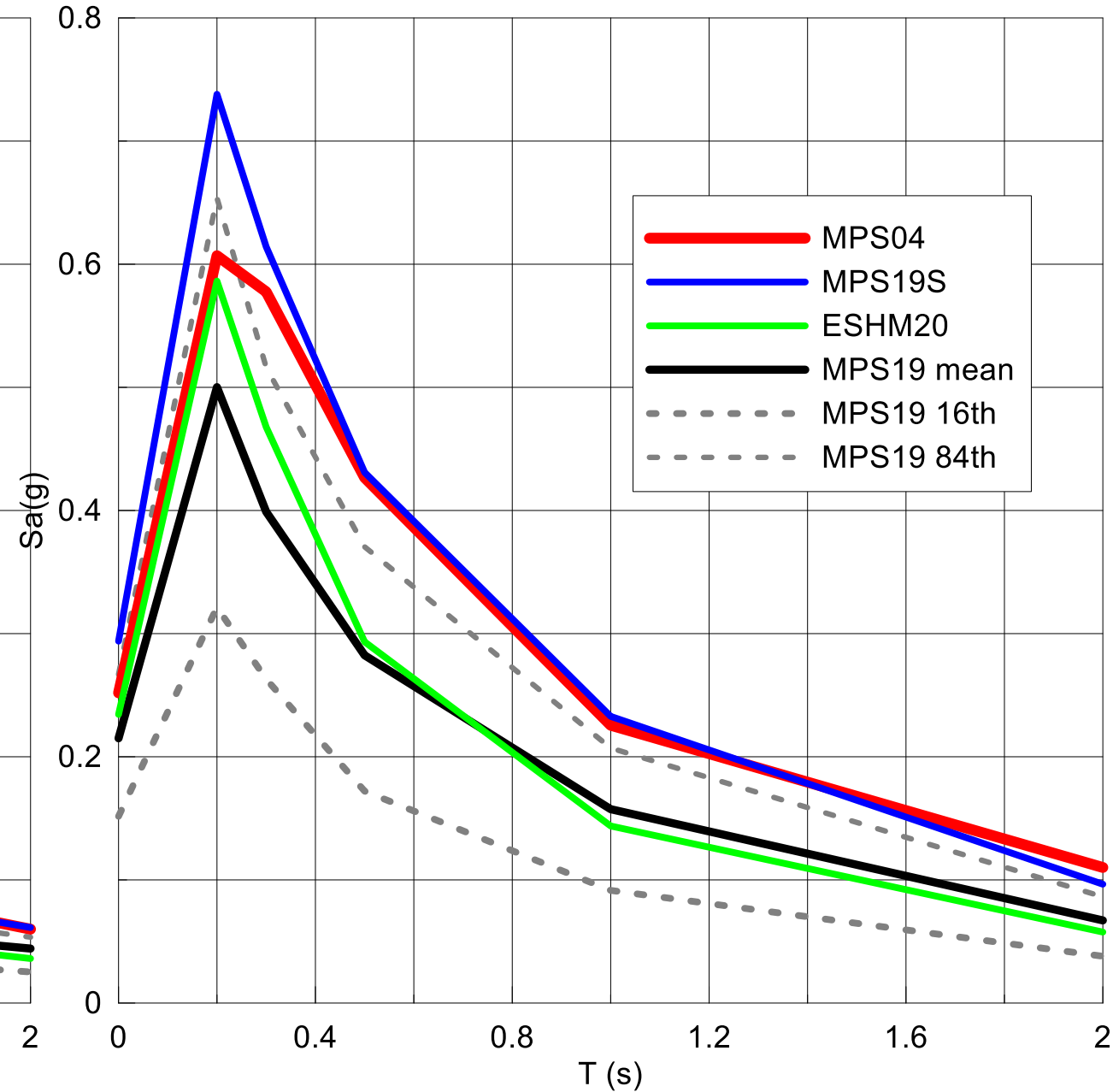
L'Aquila - 475 years



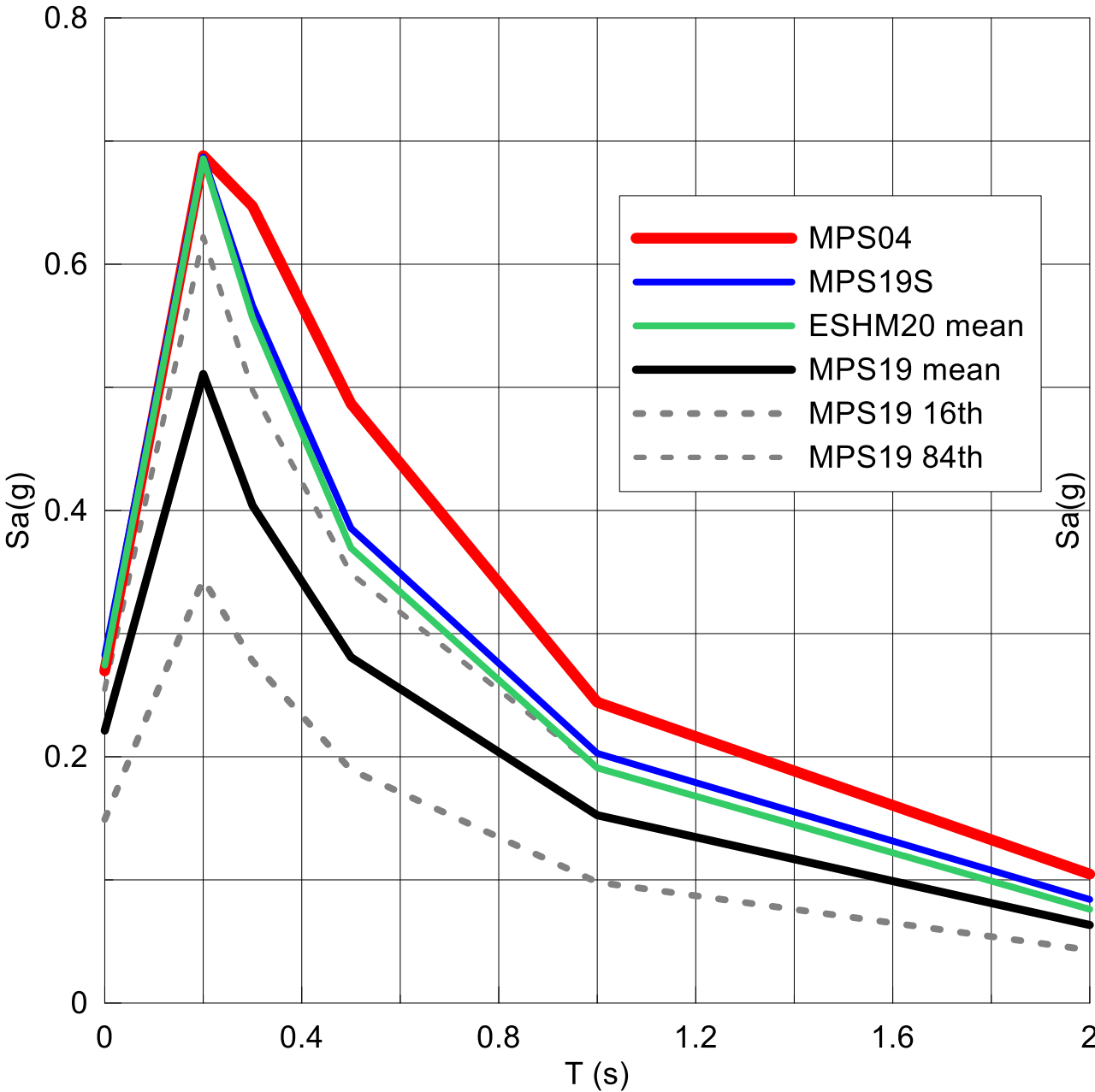
Napoli - 475 years



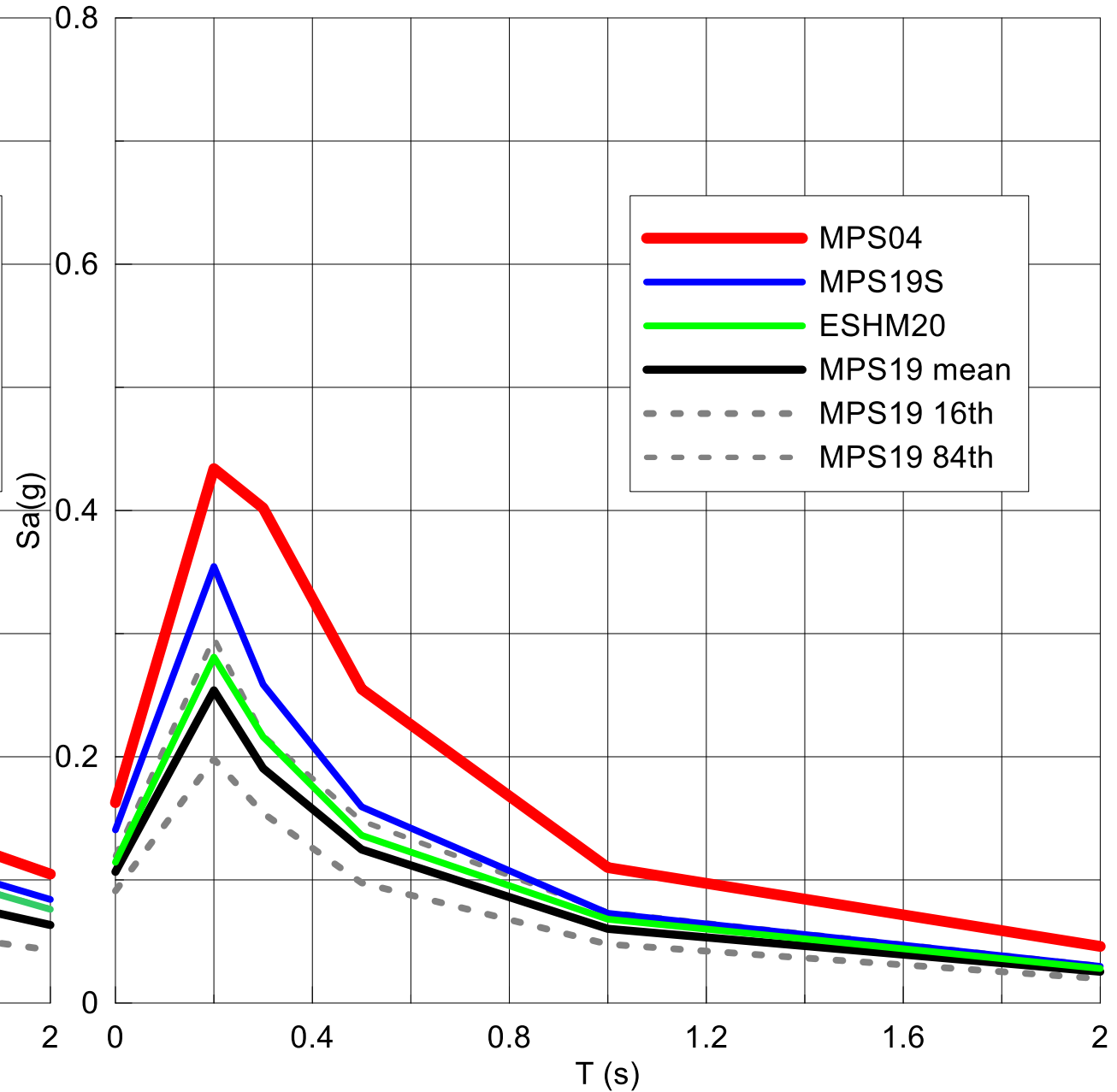
Benevento - 475 years



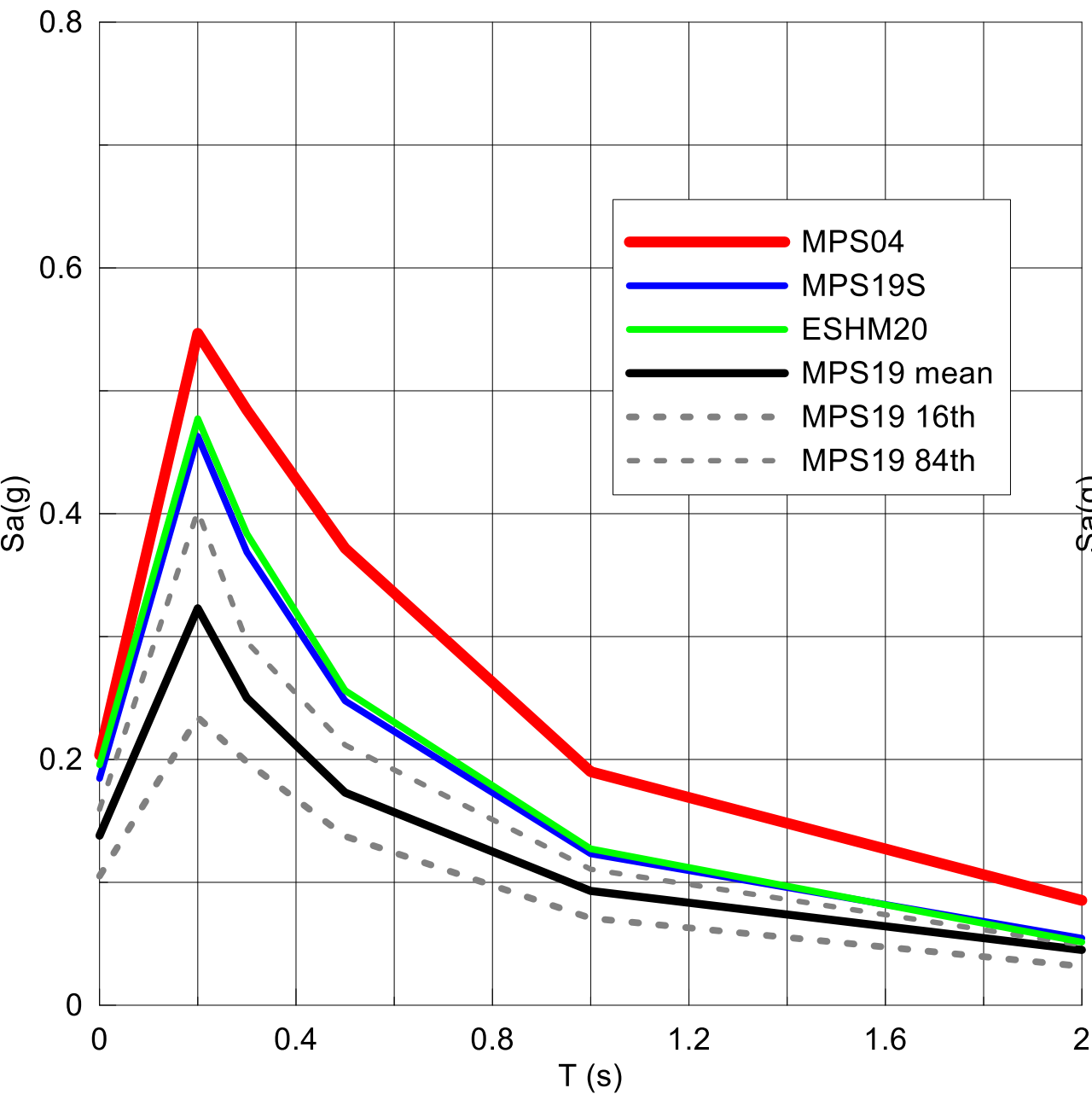
Reggio Calabria - 475 years



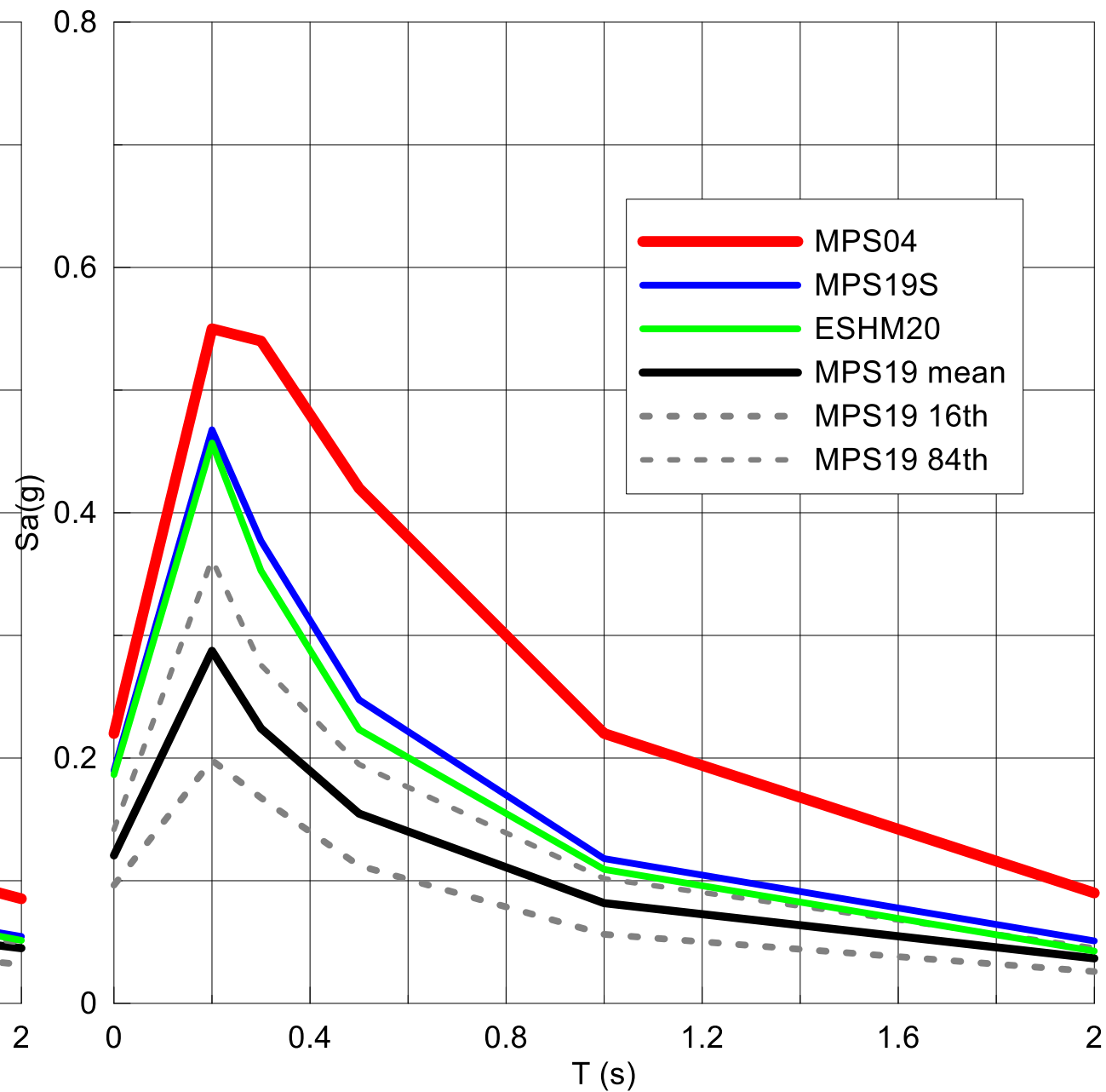
Palermo - 475 years



Catania - 475 years

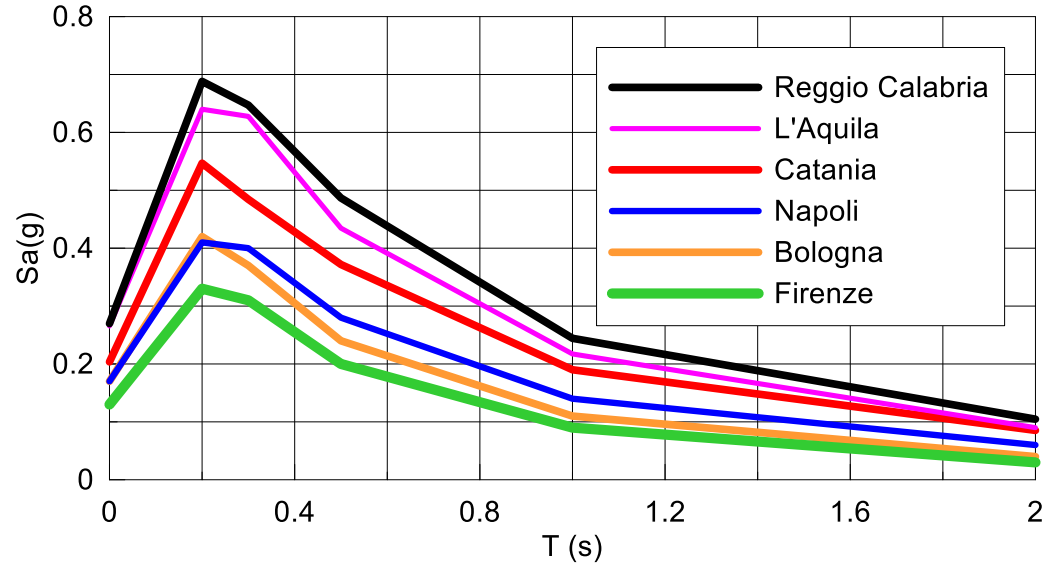


Siracusa - 475 years

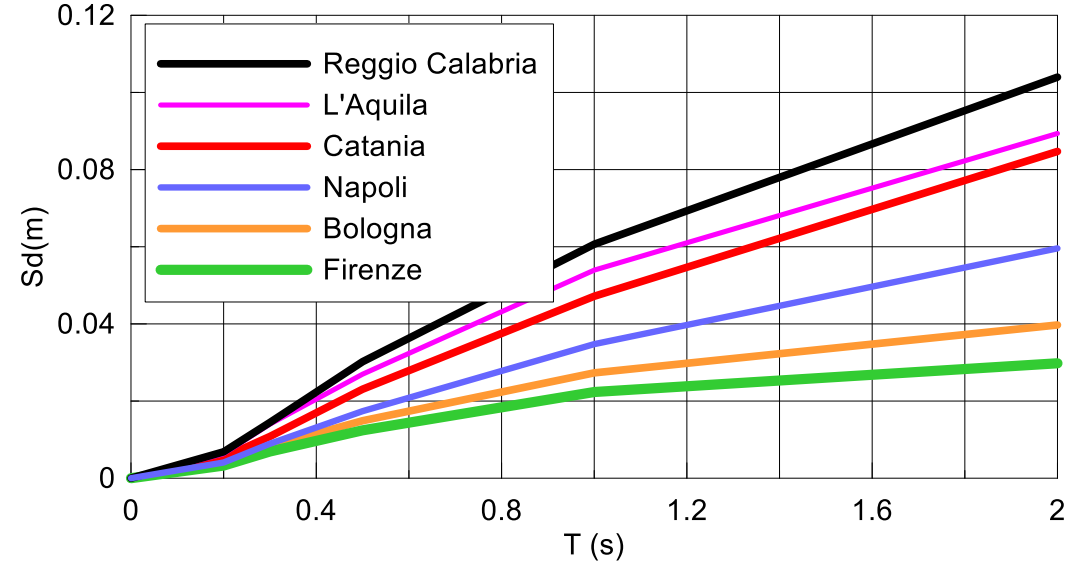


MPS04 vs MPS19: periodo di ritorno 475 anni

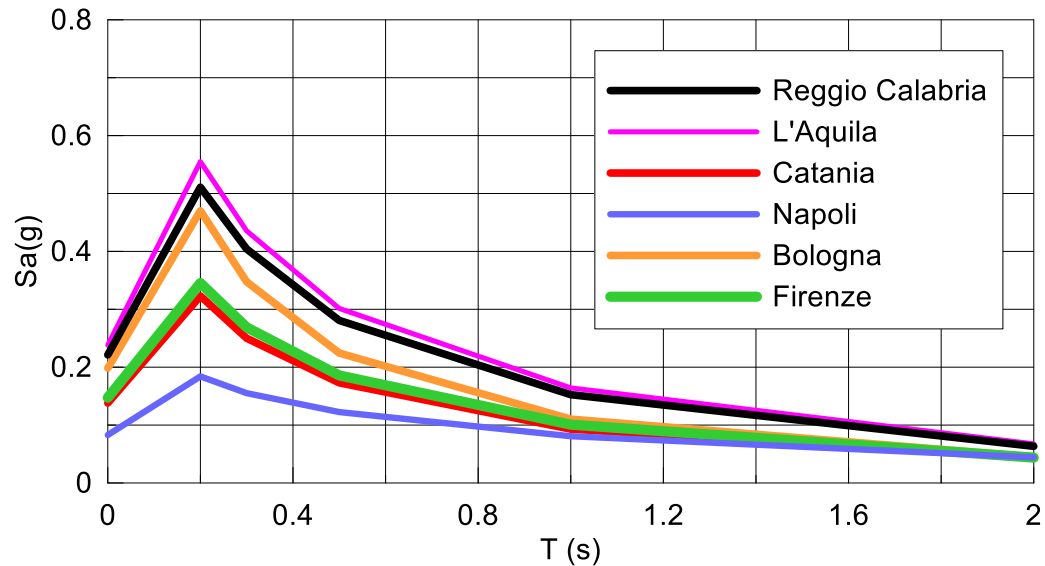
MPS 04 - 475 years



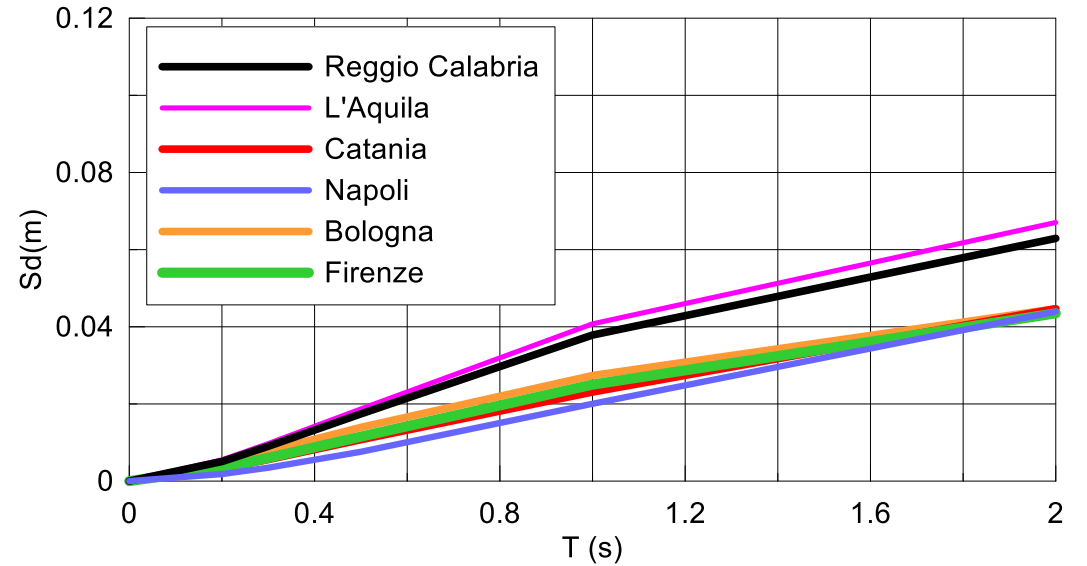
MPS 04 - 475 years



MPS 19 - 475 years



MPS 19 - 475 years

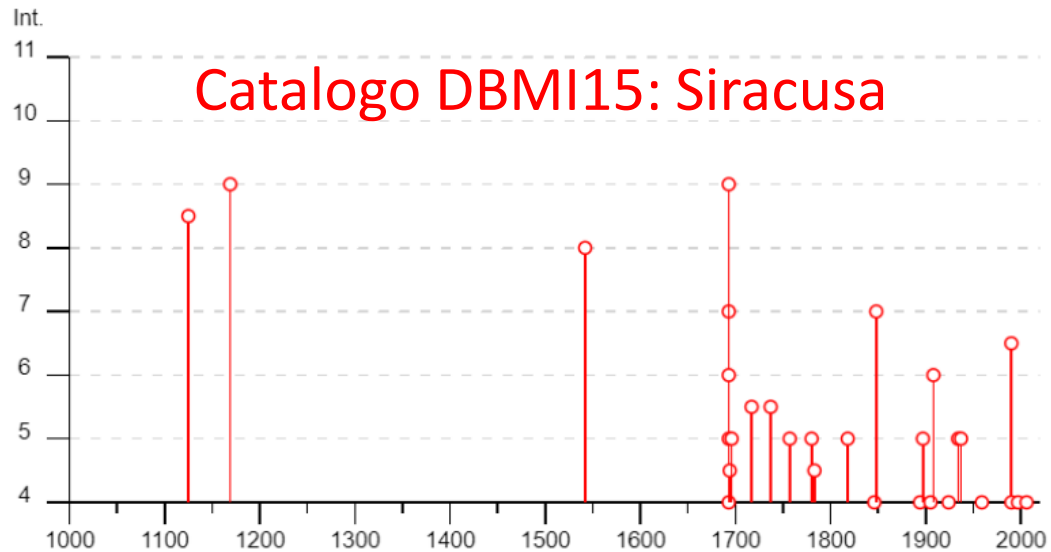


Contenuti

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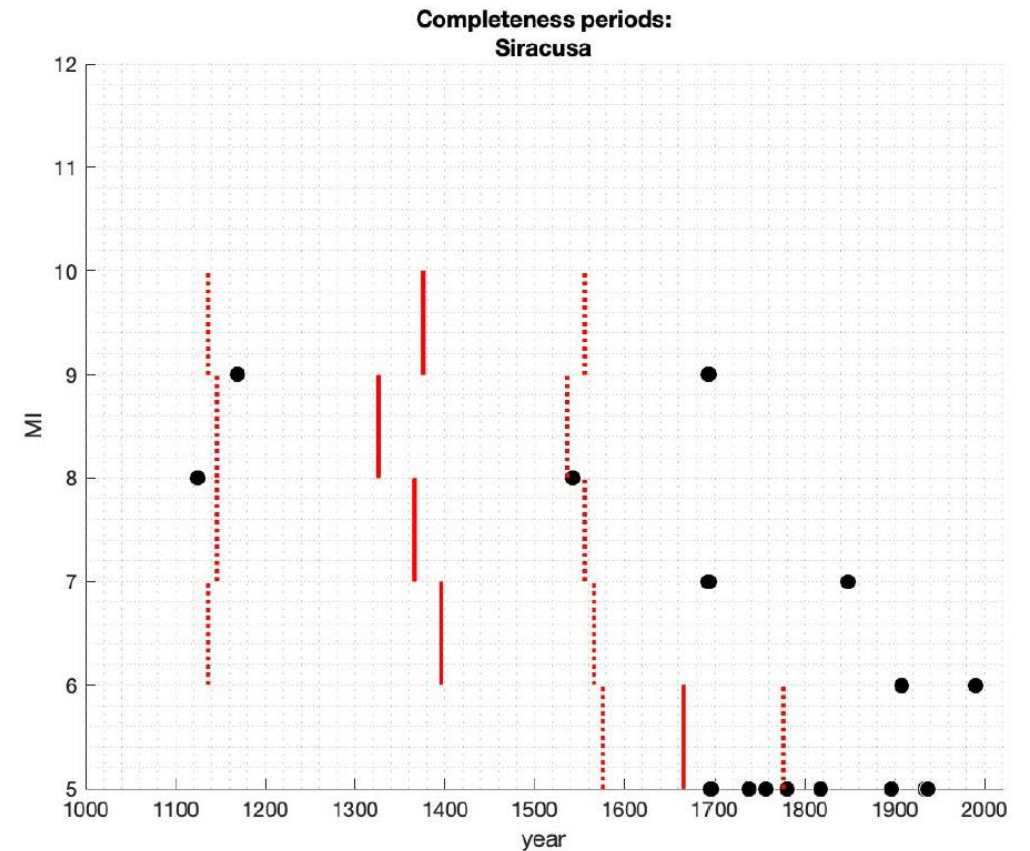
1) costruzione del catalogo dei risentimenti al sito

1.1 considerazioni di completezza



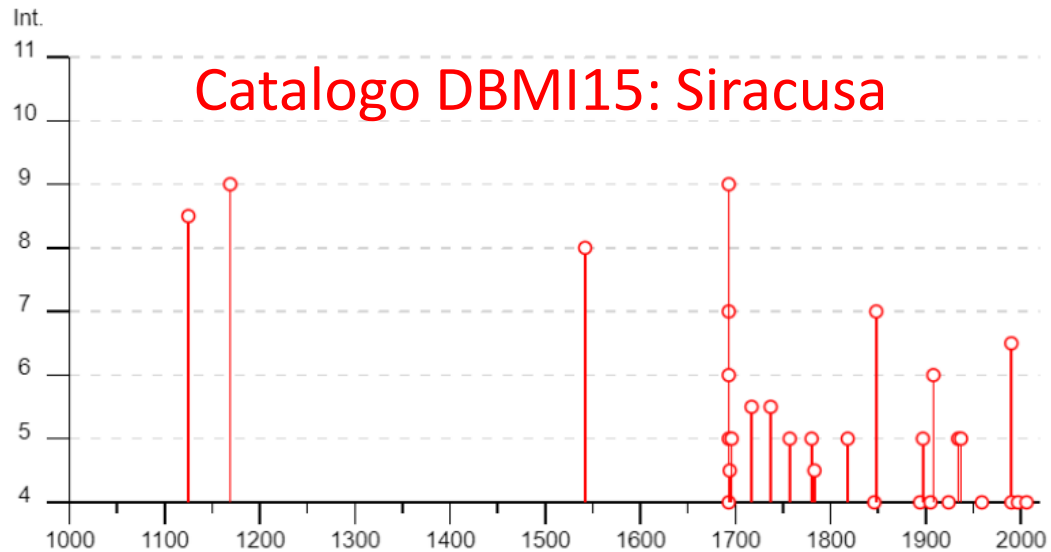
vengono eliminati i risentimenti la cui Is cade al di fuori degli intervalli di completezza stimati al sito

a) approccio statistico al sito (Albarello et al., 2001)



1) costruzione del catalogo dei risentimenti al sito

1.1 considerazioni di completezza

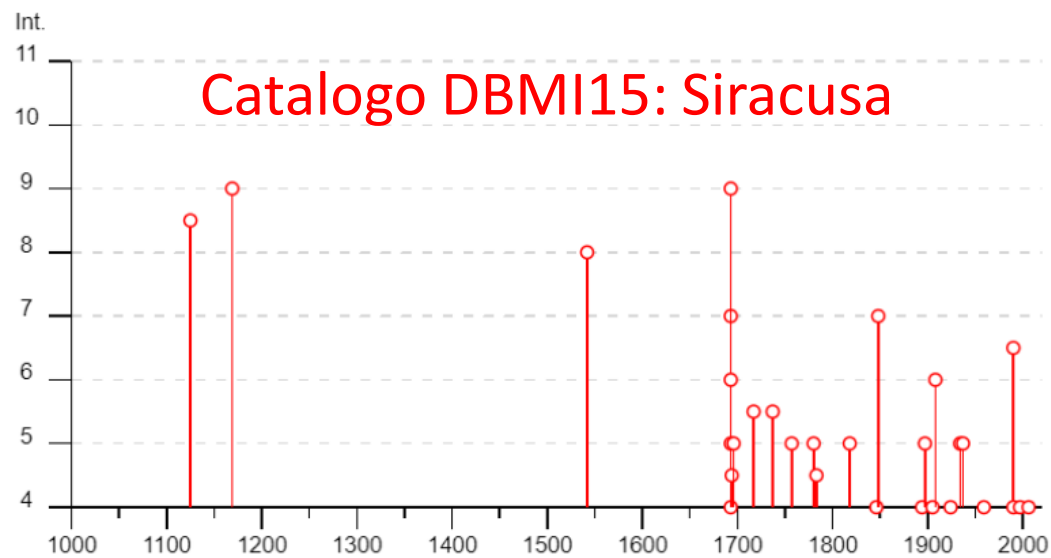


vengono eliminati i risentimenti prodotti da un terremoto la cui I0 cade al di fuori degli intervalli di completezza stimati per la macroarea

b) completezza sulla base di I0 per macroaree (da MPS19)

I0	Mw	Alpi	P.Padana	Centro	Sud	Isole	Mare
4-5	3.96	1900	1950	1950	1950	1950	2002
5	4.19	1900	1836	1900	1895	1950	2002
5-6	4.42	1871	1836	1871	1895	1871	2002
6	4.65	1871	1836	1871	1895	1871	1984
6-7	4.88	1871	1836	1871	1895	1871	1984
7	5.11	1700	1530	1650	1787	1700	1984
7-8	5.34	1700	1530	1650	1787	1700	1984
8	5.57	1530	1530	1650	1787	1700	1963
8-9	5.80	1530	1300	1530	1787	1530	1963
9	6.03	1300	1300	1530	1530	1530	1963
9-10	6.26	1300	1100	1300	1530	1300	1963
10	6.49	1300	1100	1300	1400	1300	1963
10-11	6.72	1300	1100	1300	1400	1300	1963
11	6.95	1300	1100	1300	1400	1300	1963
11-12	7.18	1300	1100	1300	1400	1300	1963

1) costruzione del catalogo dei risentimenti al sito



estrazione catalogo sulla base di eliminazione repliche
+ completezza storica (da rapporto MPS19)

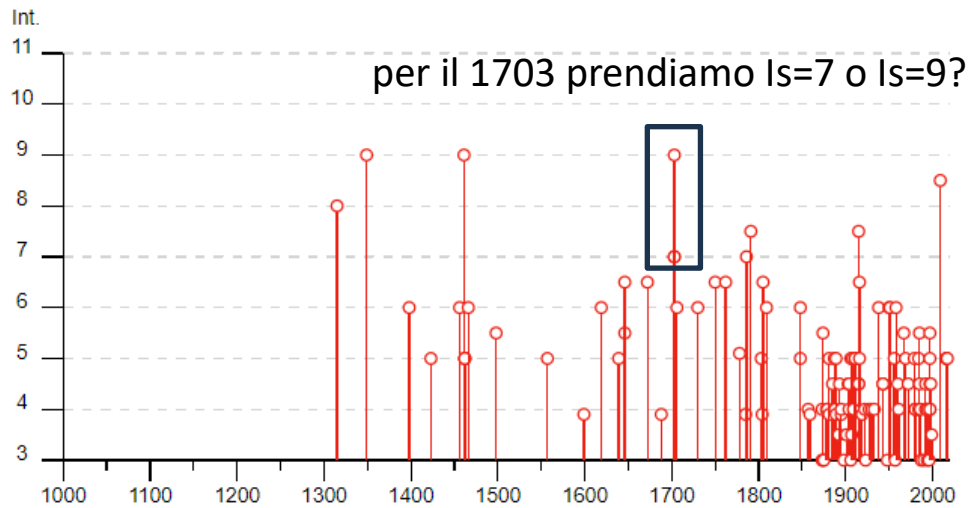
Anno	l0	Mw	Is	Completezza	Differenza	Ricorrenza
1542	10	6.7	8	1300	715	0.0013986
1693	11	7.3	9	1300	715	0.0013986
1780	7.5	5.5	5	1700	315	0.0031746
1818	9.5	6.3	5	1300	715	0.0013986
1848	7.5	5.5	7	1700	315	0.0031746
1894	9	6.1	4	1530	485	0.00206186
1897		5	5	1871	144	0.00694444
1908	11	7.1	6	1300	715	0.0013986
1924	5	4.7	4	1871	144	0.00694444
1934	5.5	4.8	5	1871	144	0.00694444
1937	5	4.5	5	1871	144	0.00694444
1959	6.5	5.1	4	1700	315	0.0031746
1990		5.6	6.5	1700	315	0.0031746
1997	4.5	4.5	4	1871	144	0.00694444
2006	4	4	4	1950	65	0.01538462

1) costruzione del catalogo dei risentimenti al sito

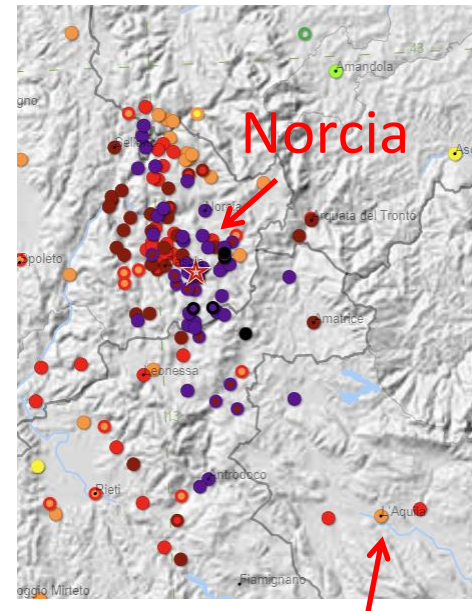
1.2 eliminazioni risentimenti in una sequenza

come definire il risentimento principale in una sequenza al sito?

Catalogo DBMI15: L'Aquila

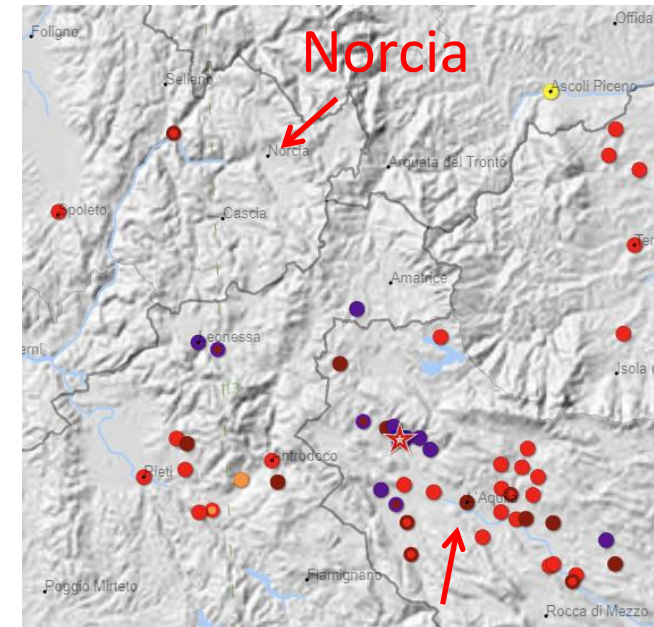


14/01/1703 M6.9



L'Aquila

02/02/1703 M6.7



L'Aquila

una soluzione è considerare, all'interno della sequenza, il terremoto per cui la stima di PGA al sito è massima

2) numero annuo di risentimenti al sito con $I_s \geq i$

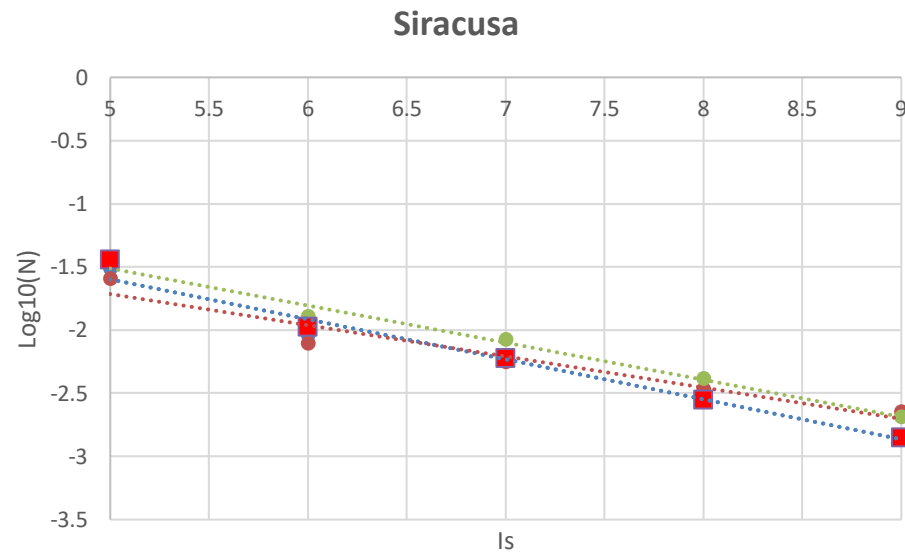
Il conteggio avviene calcolando il numero annuo N_i di risentimenti al sito di intensità $I_s \geq i$ come segue:

$$N_i = \frac{n_{i1}}{T_{c1}} + \frac{n_{i2}}{T_{c2}} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{n_{ik}}{T_{ck}}$$

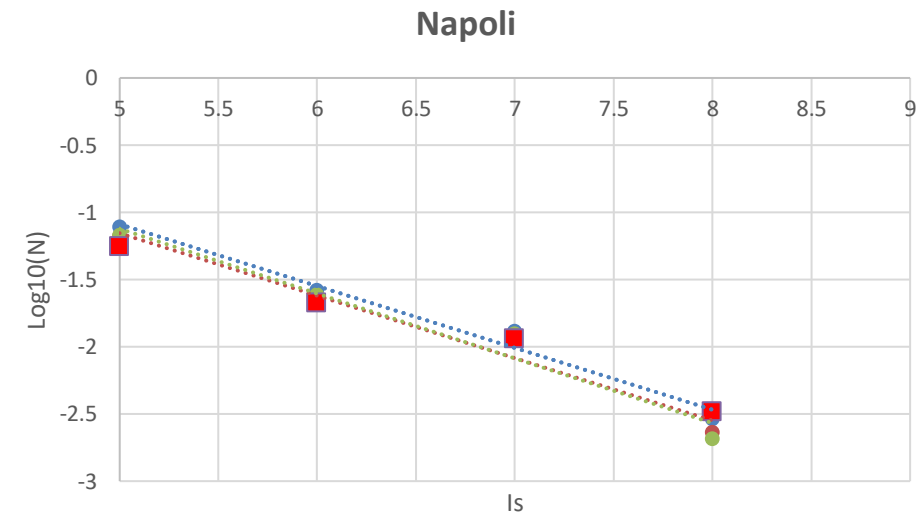
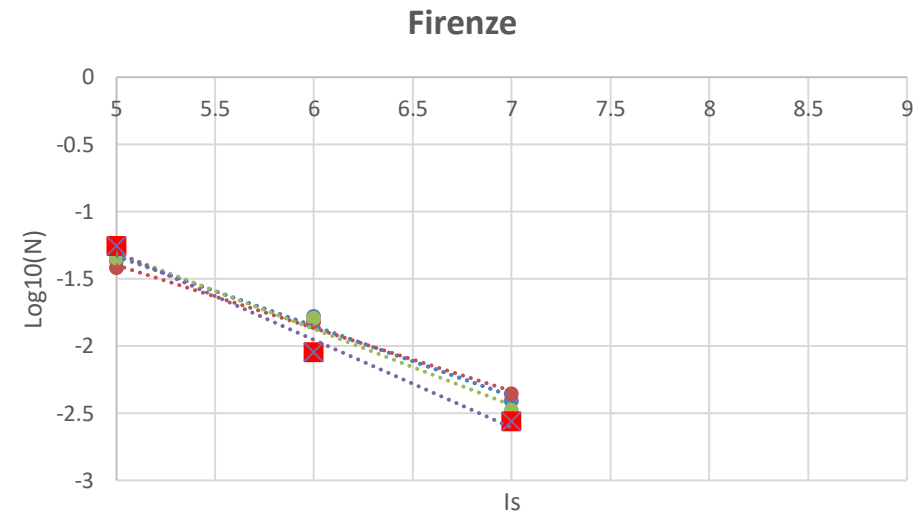
dove T_{ck} denota l'intervallo di completezza per l'intensità epicentrale I_{0k} , n_{ik} è il numero di risentimenti al sito $\geq i$ dovuti a un terremoto con intensità epicentrale I_{0k} , M è il numero di classi di intensità epicentrale.

2) numero annuo di risentimenti al sito con $I_s \geq i$

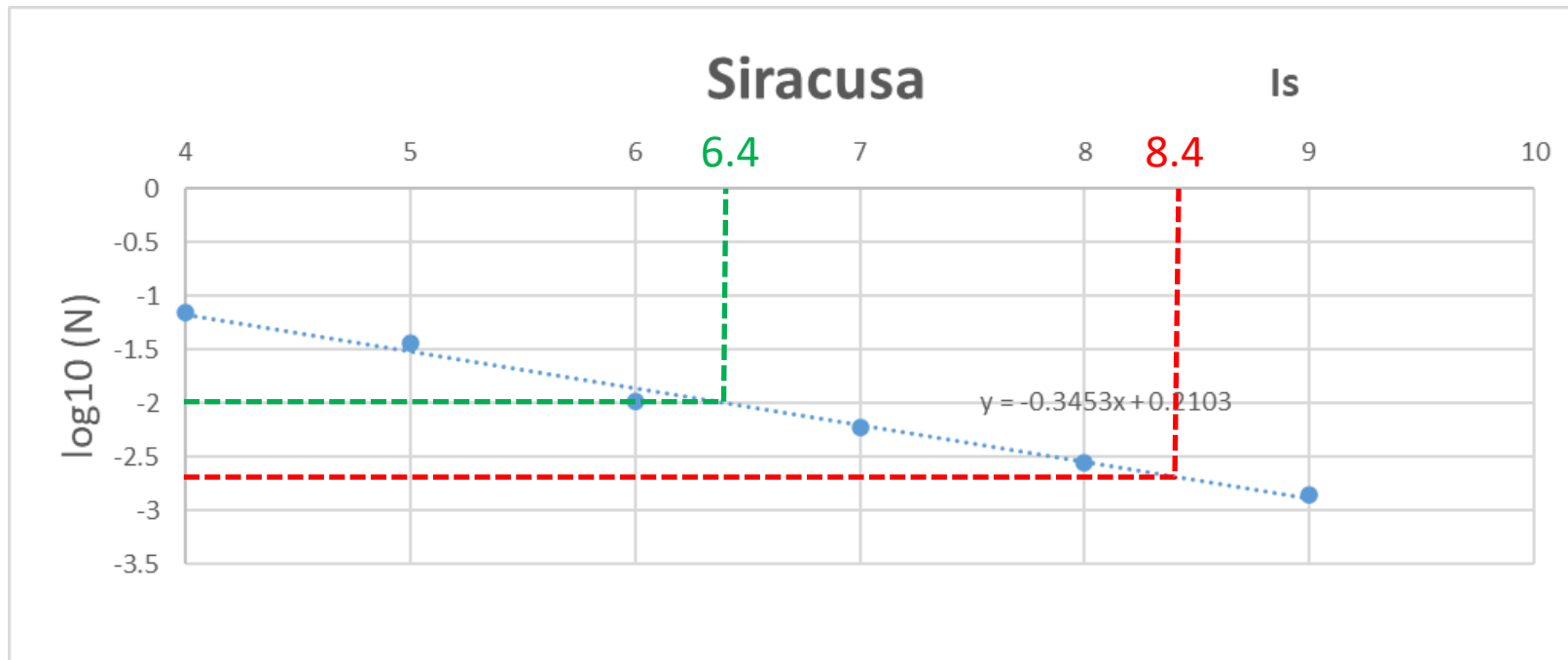
Confronto con stime basate sul numero di occorrenze al sito basate sui conteggi INGV, in termini di diverse ipotesi per il calcolo dell'intervallo di completezza (T_c) di I_s al sito (a seconda dell'arrotondamento di I_s e del 50° o 75° percentile di T_c)



- intervalli di completezza basati su I_0
- ■ ■ intervalli di completezza basati su I_s

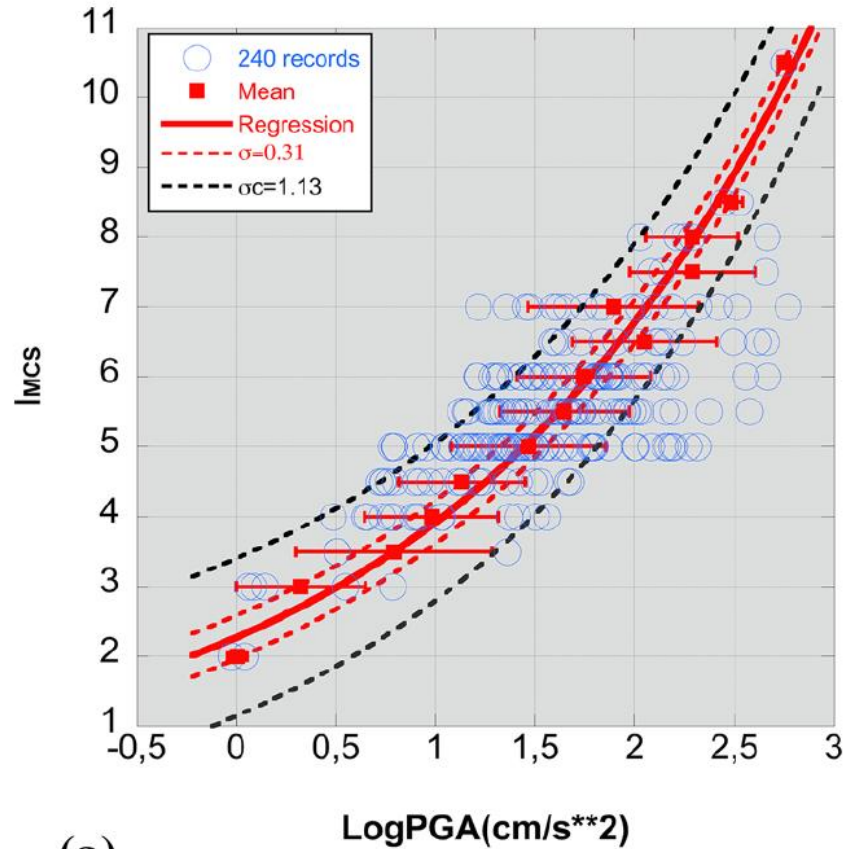


2) numero annuo di risentimenti al sito con $I_s \geq i$

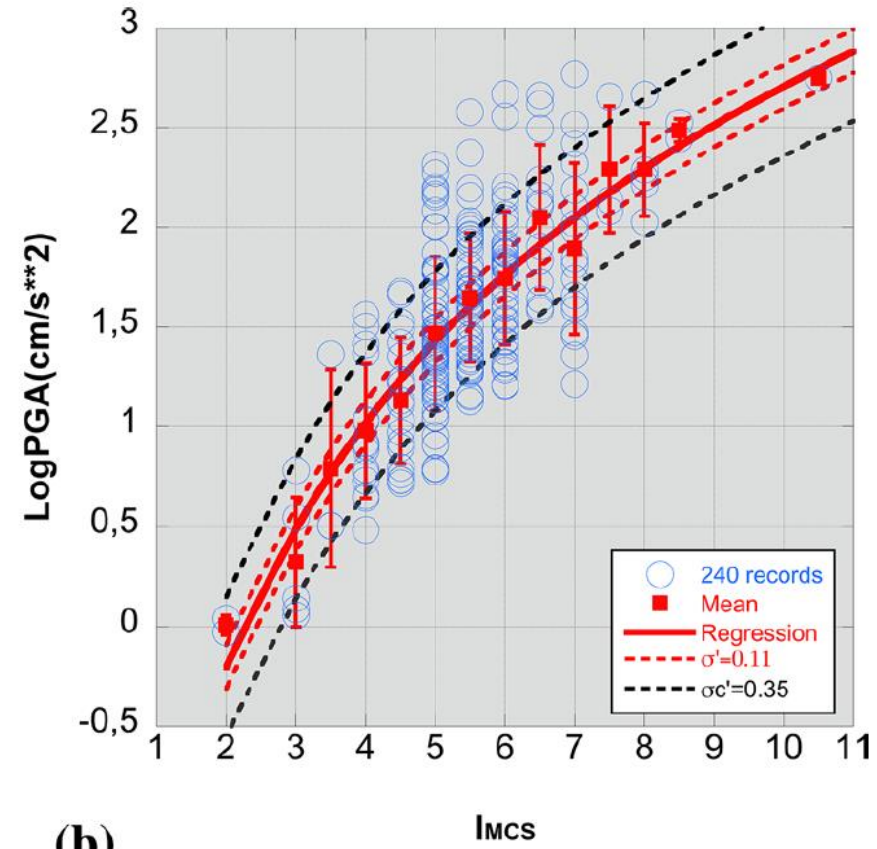


3) conversione da Is a PGA

Gomez-Capera et al. 2020



(a)



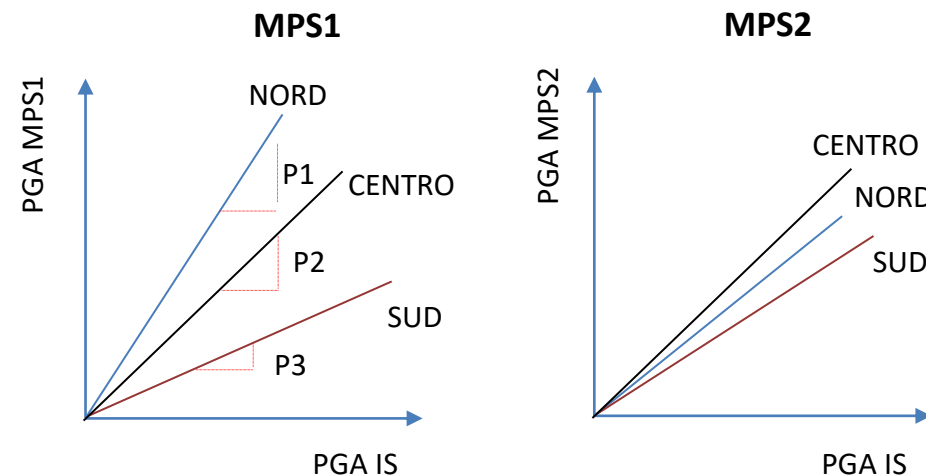
(b)

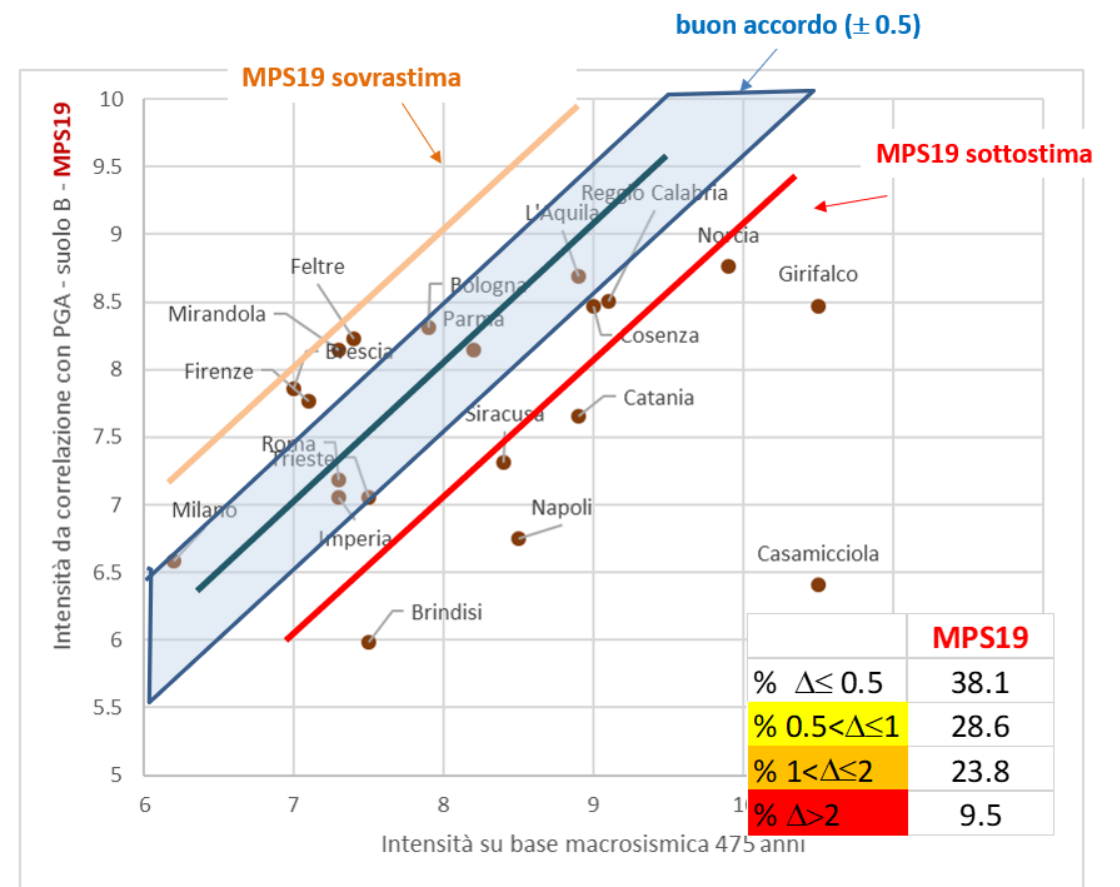
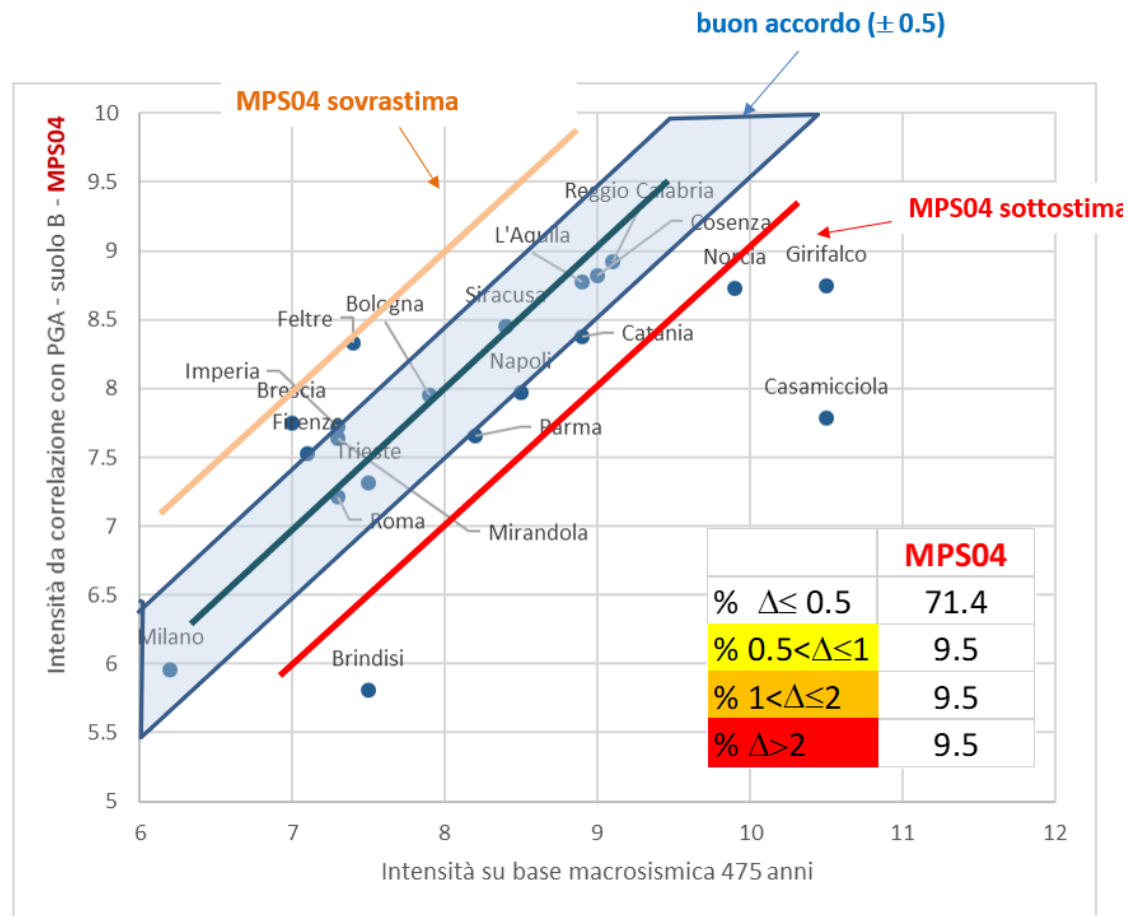
4) test di consistenza: quali obiettivi nel contesto italiano?

Non ci si attende una correlazione 1:1 tra i valori di S_a (e.g., PGA_{475}) stimati da approccio macrosismico e da MPS, però ci si attende:

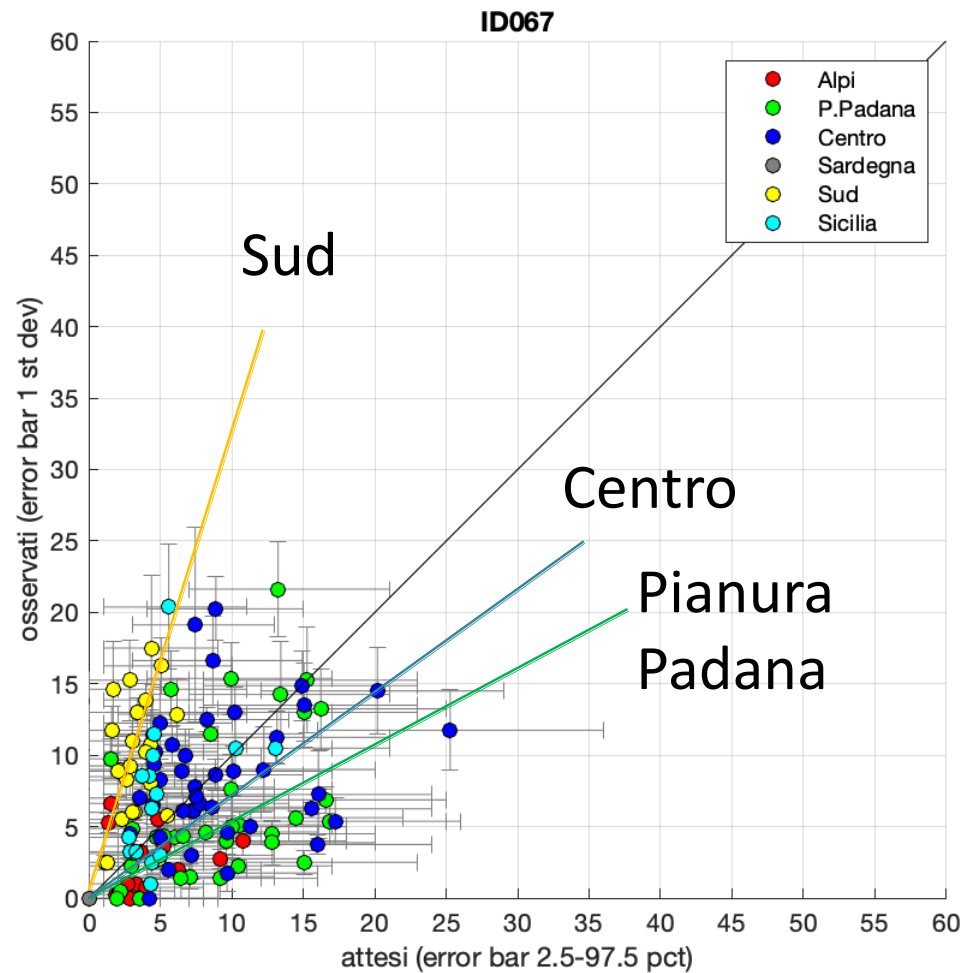
- ✓ che le stime macrosismiche (PGA_{IS}) e quelle da MPS (PGA_{MPS}) concordino in termini di graduazione (ranking) della pericolosità tra le diverse località (correlazione approssimativamente lineare tra PGA_{IS} e PGA_{MPS})
- ✓ che non ci siano bias regionali, ovvero che la correlazione PGA_{IS} e PGA_{MPS} si mantenga grossomodo inalterata tra Nord, Centro e Sud Italia
- ✓ che si possa dare una spiegazione ben fondata nel caso di località che presentino un forte scarto dalle correlazioni tra PGA_{IS} e PGA_{MPS}

NB per i confronti si dovrebbero considerare le condizioni di sito prevalenti in ogni località: nel seguito, per semplicità, la PGA_{MPS} su suolo A è stata moltiplicata per 1.2, in modo indifferenziato

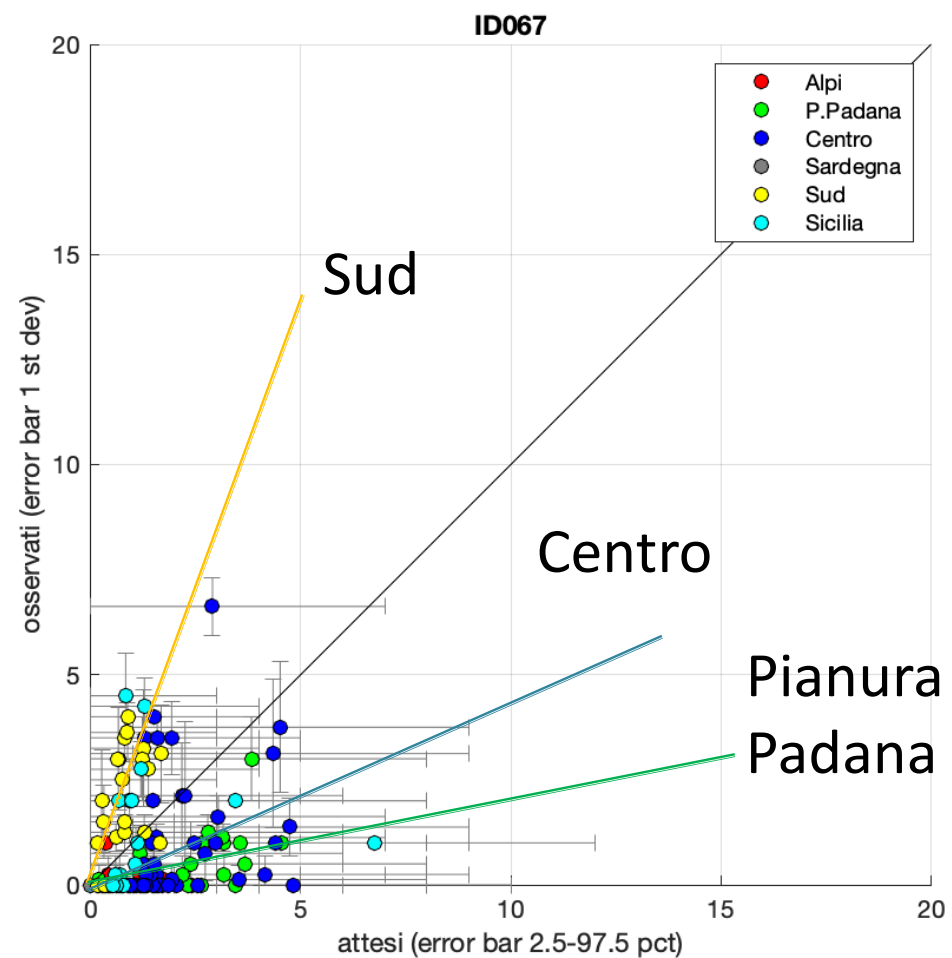




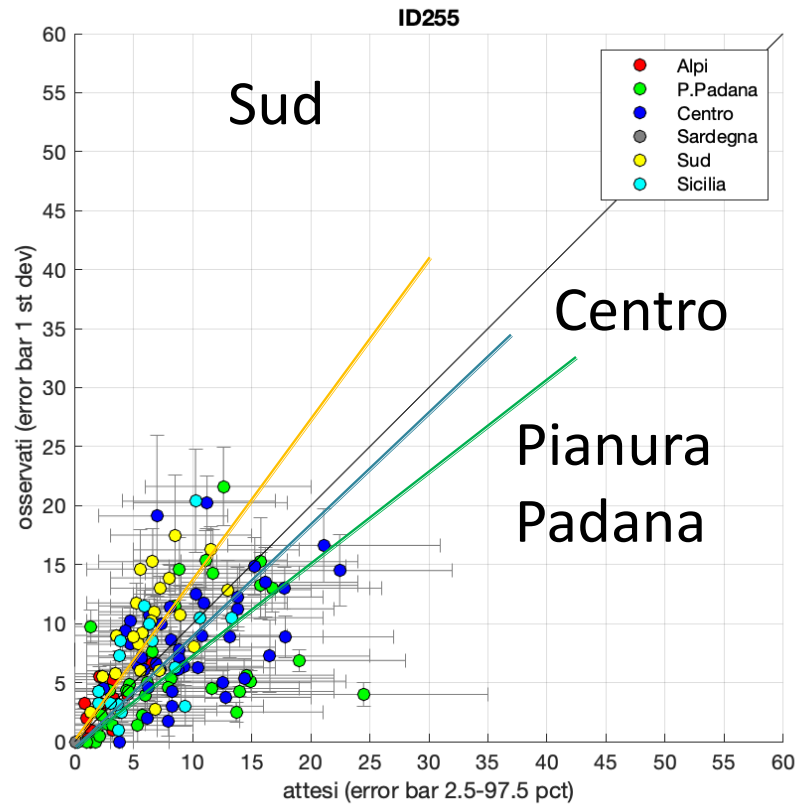
$I \geq 6$



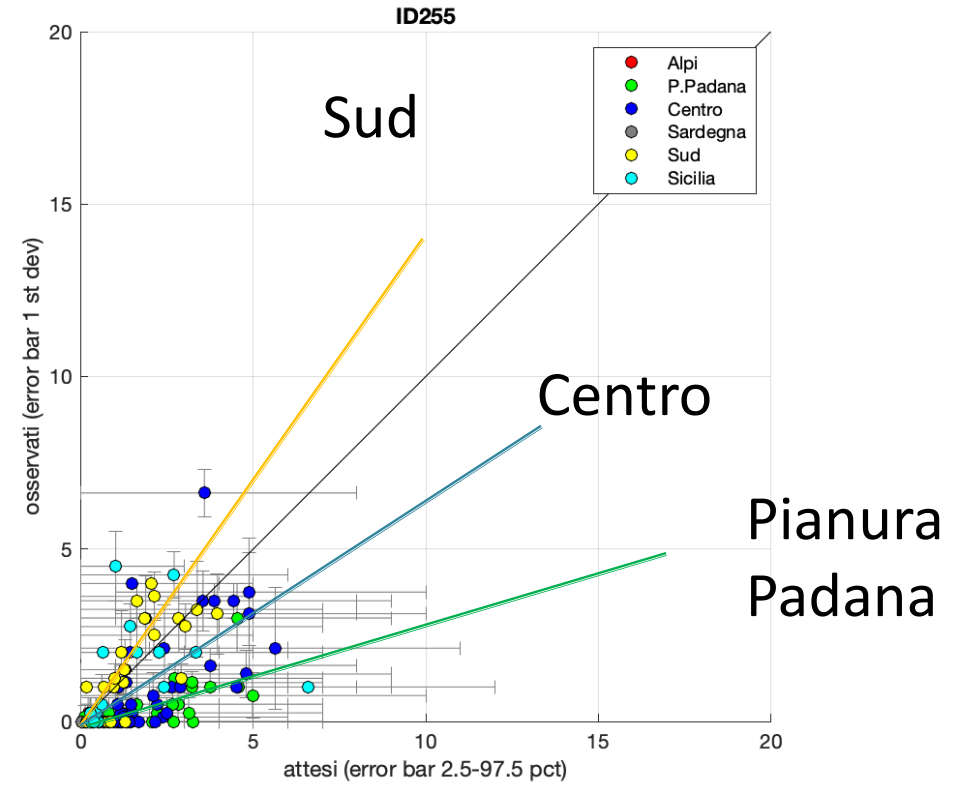
$I \geq 8$



$I \geq 6$

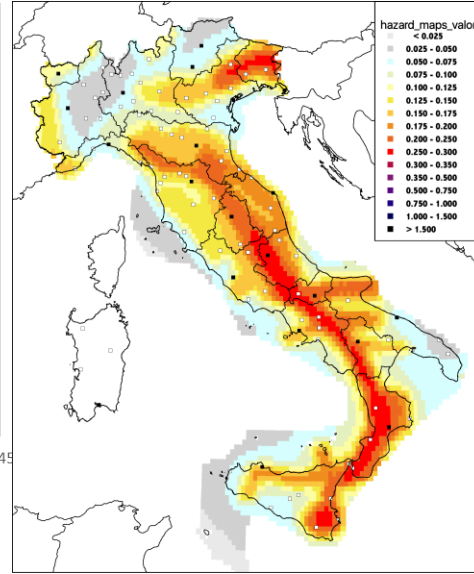
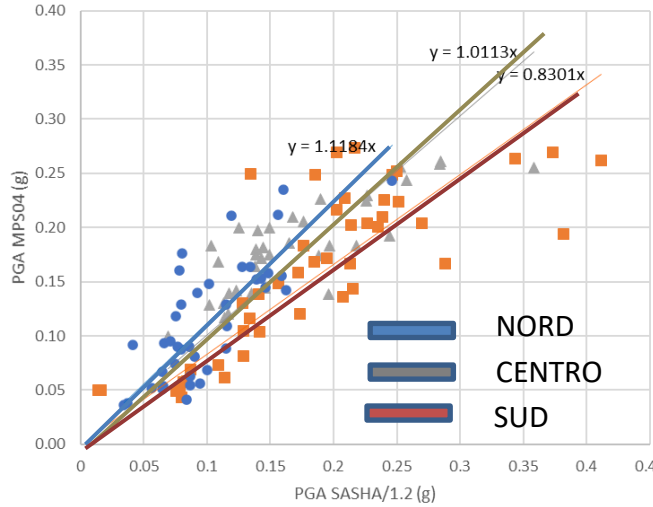


$I \geq 8$



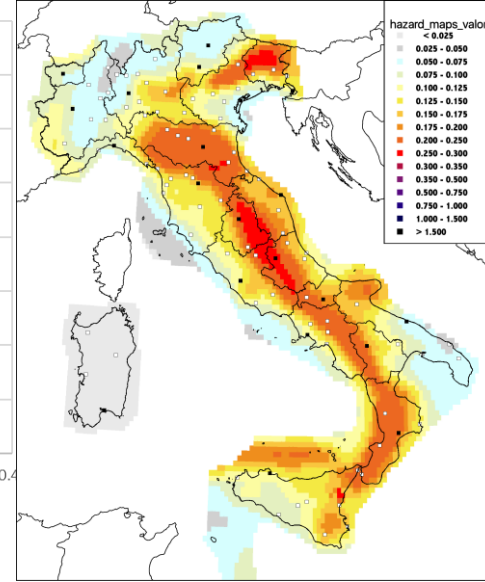
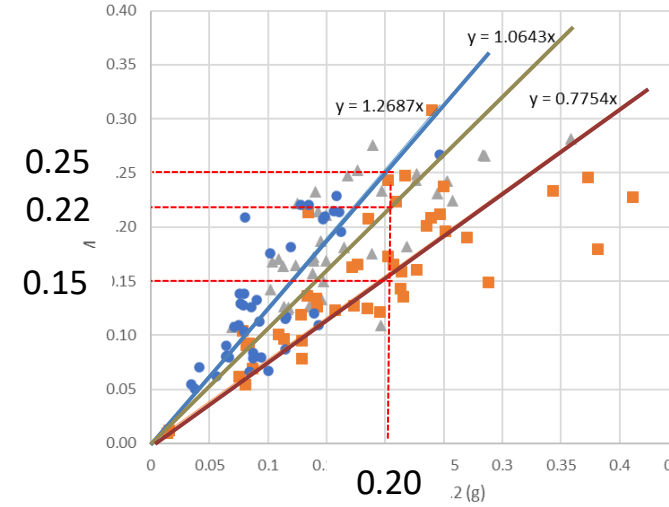
PGA MPS04

Score=1.12/0.83=1.35



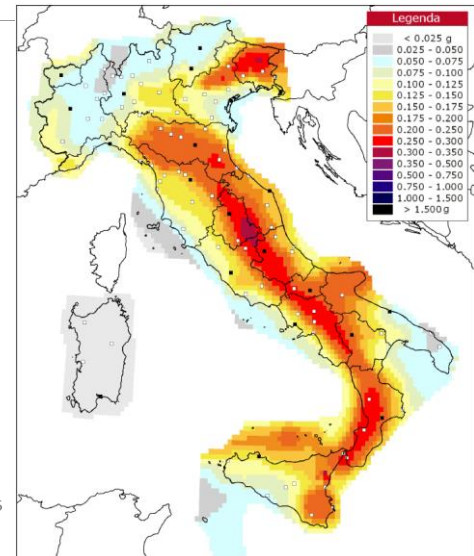
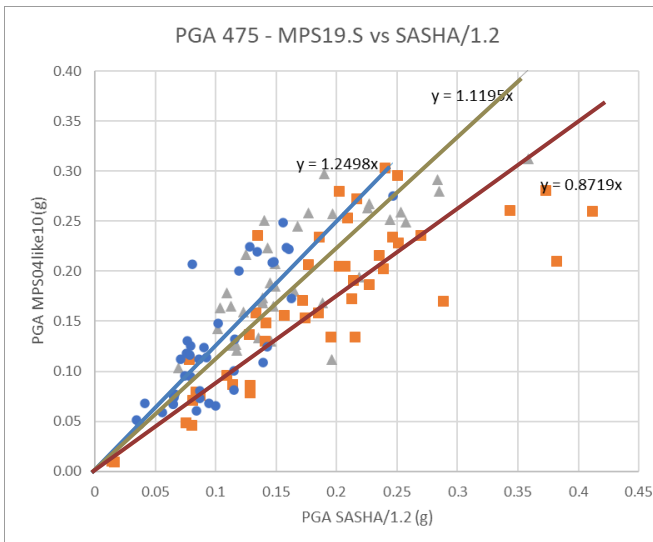
PGA MPS19bc

Score=1.27/0.77=1.64



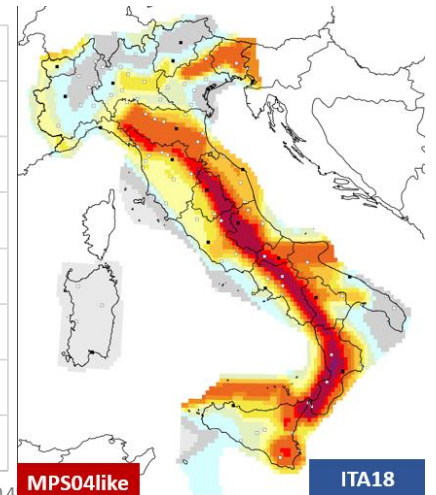
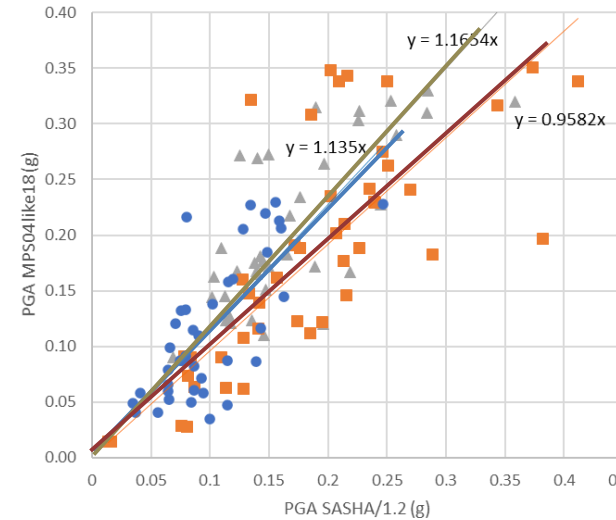
PGA MPS19.S

Score=1.34/0.87=1.43



PGA MPS04like-ITA18

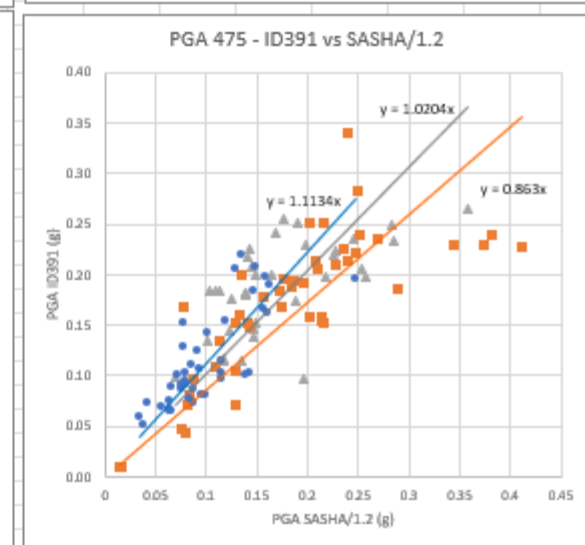
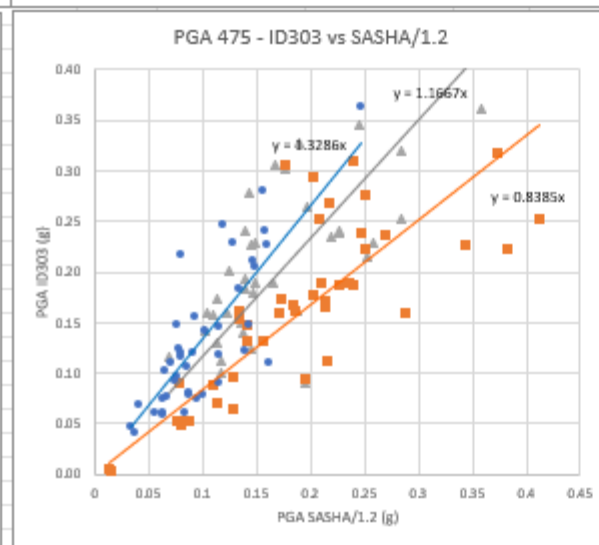
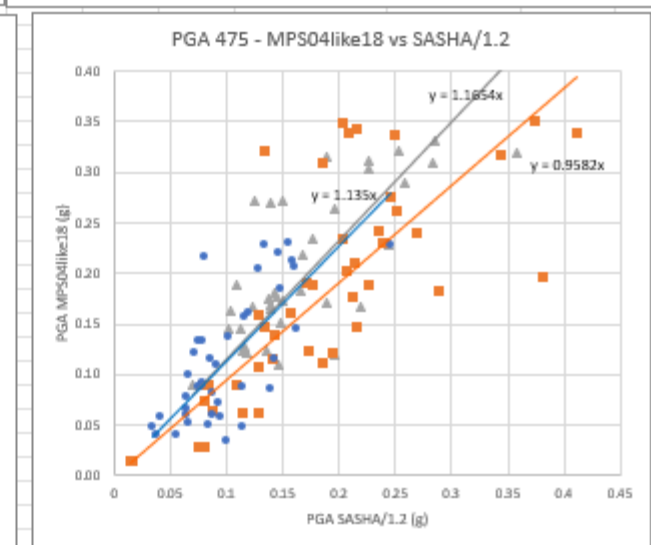
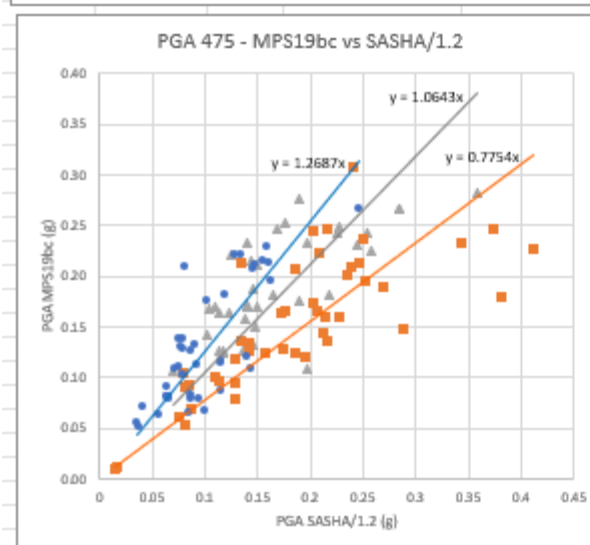
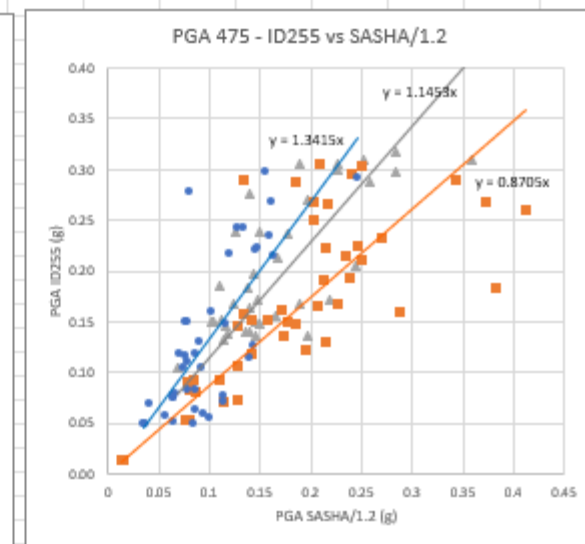
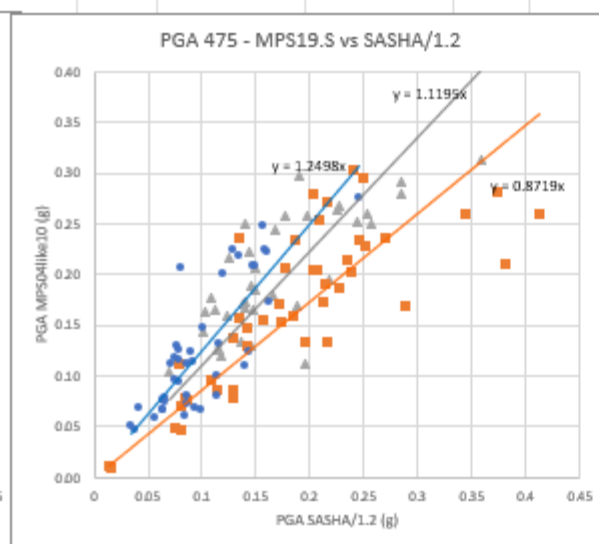
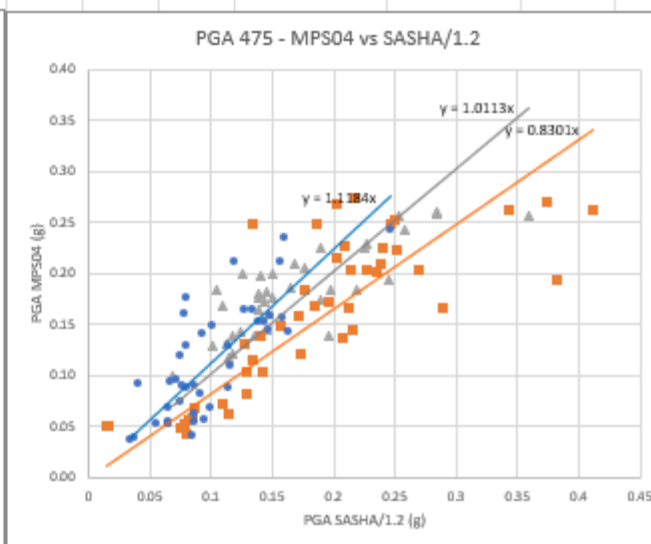
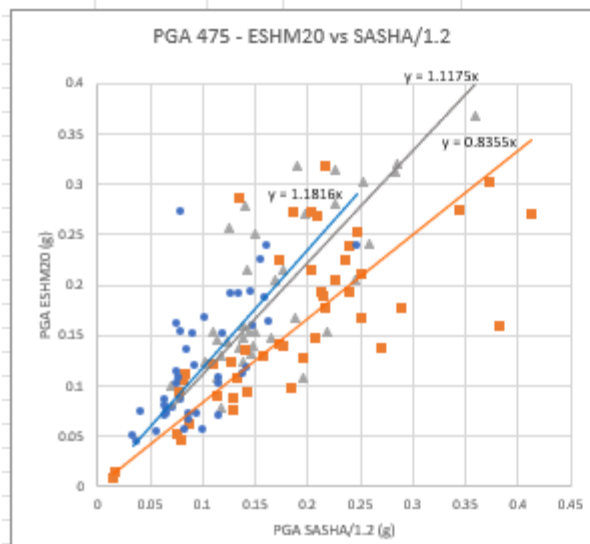
Score=1.13/0.96=1.22



PGA

	ESHM20	MPS19bc	MPS04
Nord	1.18	1.27	1.12
Centro	1.12	1.06	1.01
Sud	0.84	0.78	0.83
Score	1.41	1.64	1.35
Average	1.04	1.04	0.99

	MPS04like18	ID255	ID303	ID391	MPS19.S
	1.13	1.34	1.33	1.11	1.25
	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.02	1.12
	0.96	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.87
	1.22	1.54	1.58	1.29	1.43
	1.09	1.12	1.11	1.00	1.08

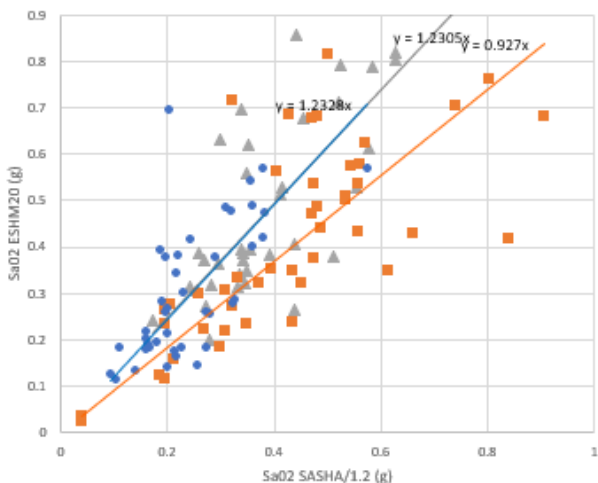


Sa 0.2s

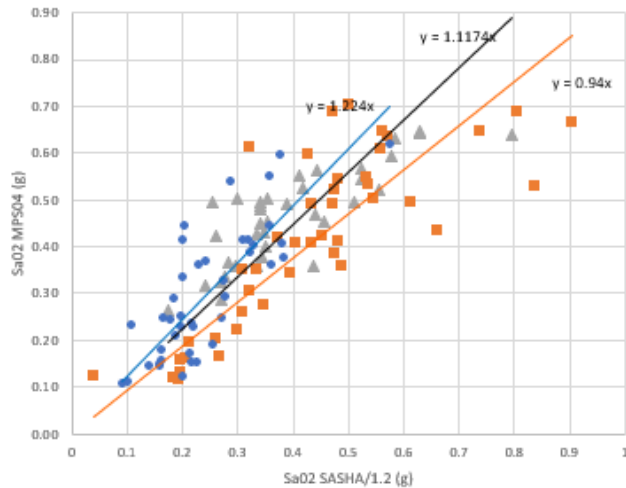
	ESHM20	MPS19bc	MPS04
Nord	1.232824289	1.28562305	1.224011
Centro	1.23049006	1.112811288	1.117419
Sud	0.926980989	0.829119359	0.940043
Score	1.33	1.55	1.30
Average	1.130098446	1.075851232	1.093825

	MPS04like18	ID255	ID303	ID391	MPS19.S
	1.159210215	1.33912	1.34502	1.24861	1.29276906
	1.254468489	1.185728	1.211351	1.187835	1.201638975
	1.059579314	0.939921	0.893212	1.032222	0.96872055
	1.18	1.42	1.51	1.21	1.33
	1.157752672	1.154923	1.149861	1.156222	1.154376195

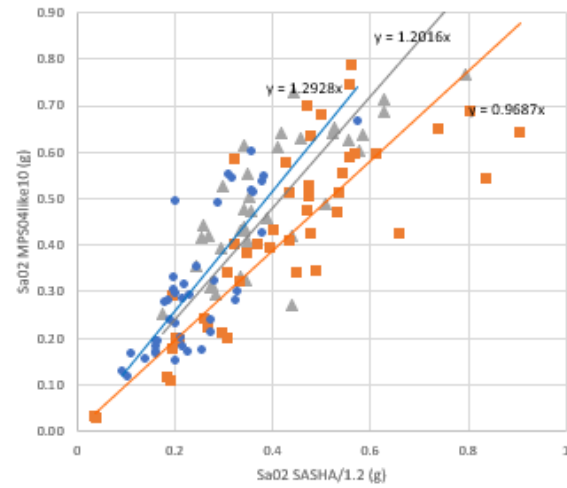
Sa02 475 - ESHM20 vs SASHA/1.2



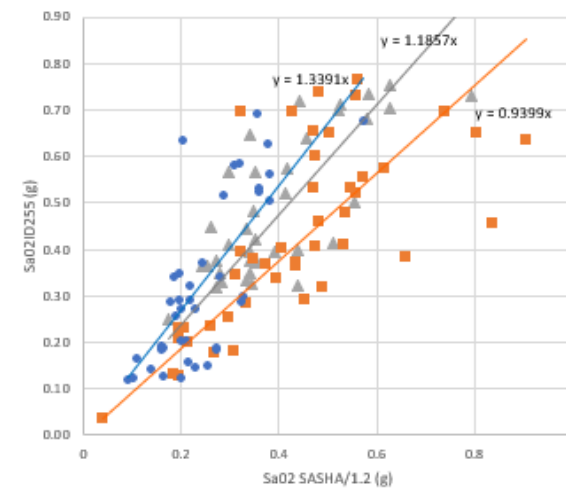
Sa02 475 - MPS04 vs SASHA/1.2



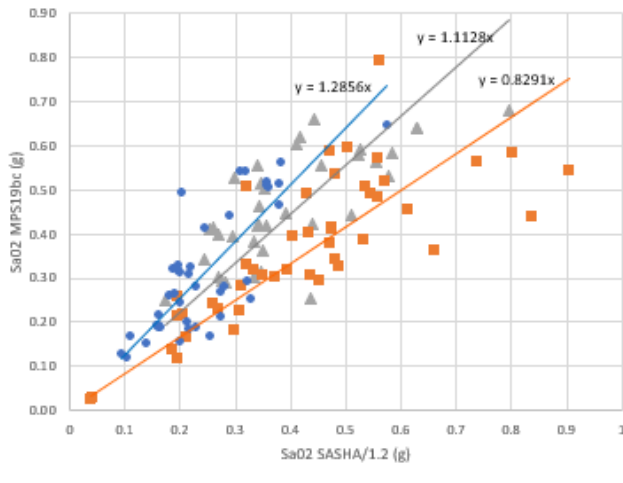
Sa02 475 - MPS19.S vs SASHA/1.2



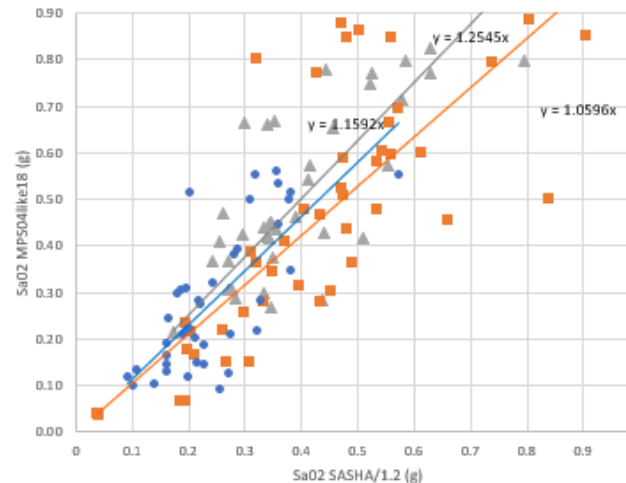
Sa02 475 - ID255 vs SASHA/1.2



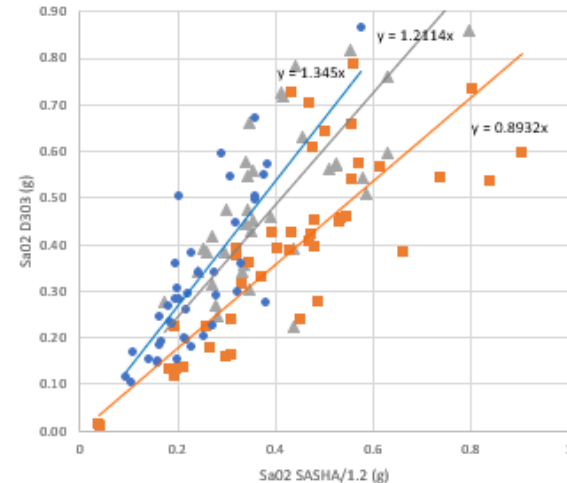
Sa02 475 - MPS19bc vs SASHA/1.2



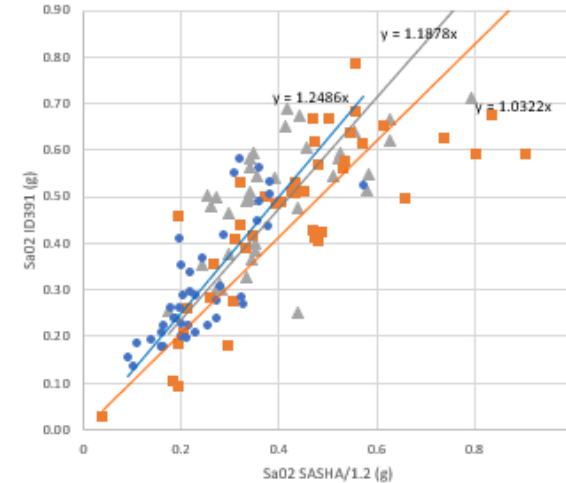
Sa02 475 - MPS04like18 vs SASHA/1.2



Sa02 475 - ID303 vs SASHA/1.2



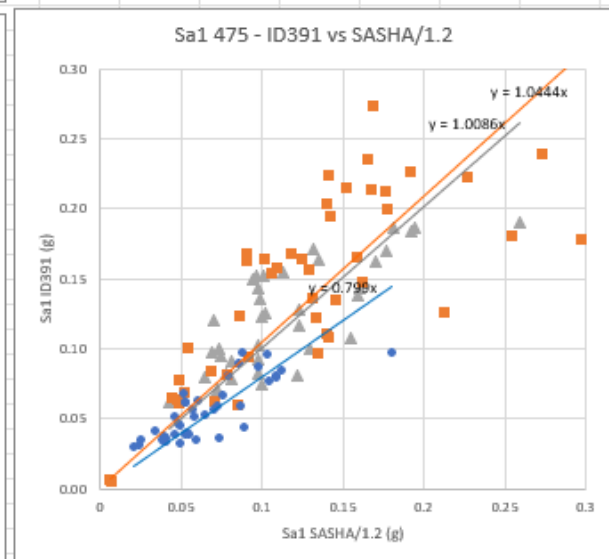
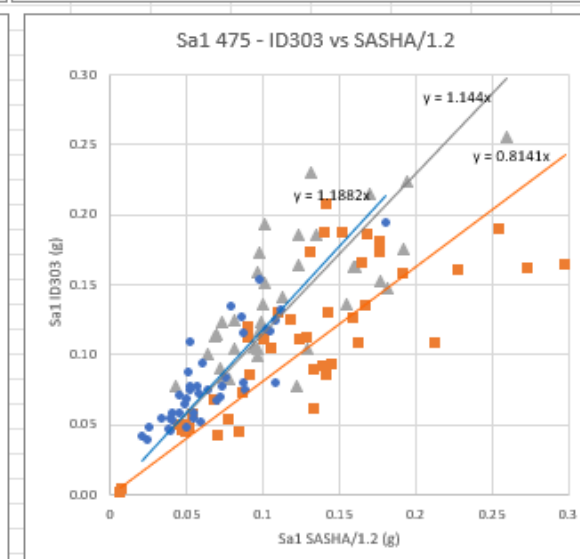
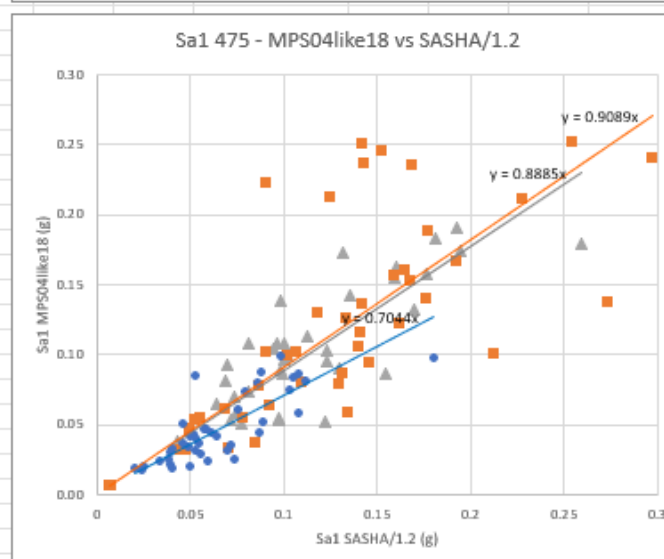
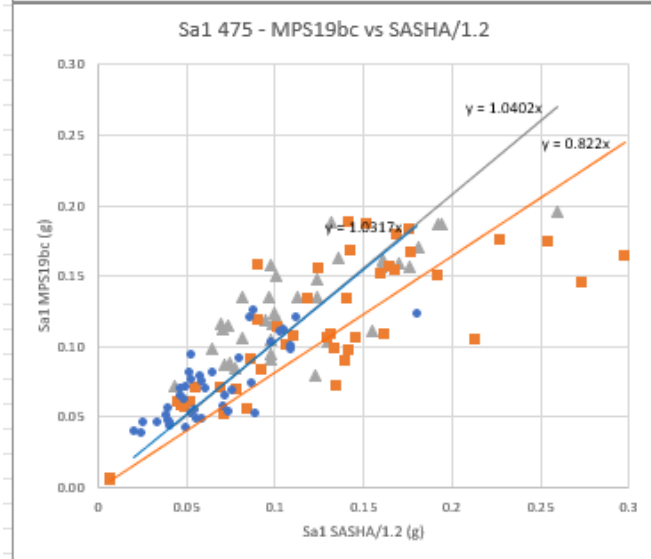
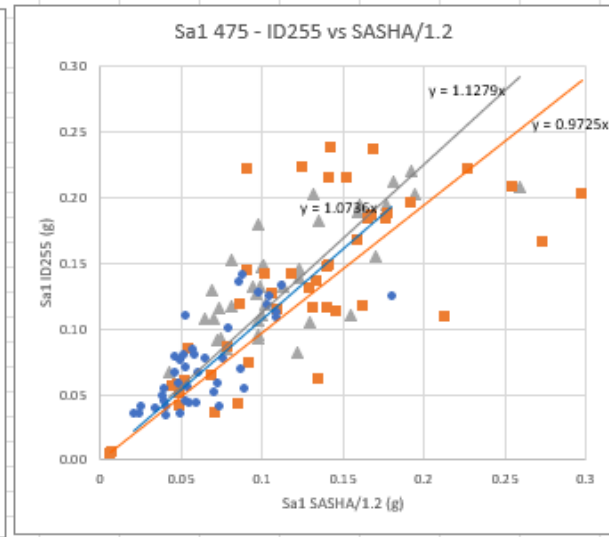
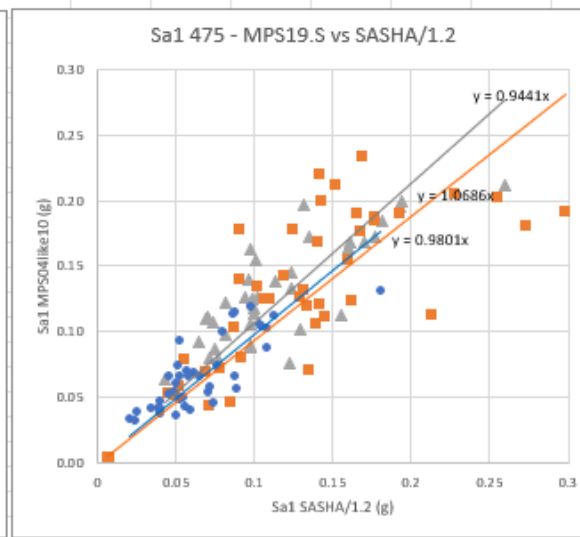
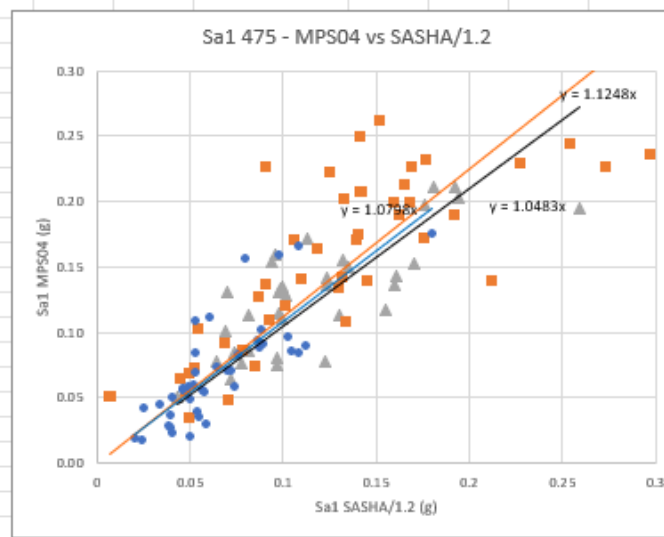
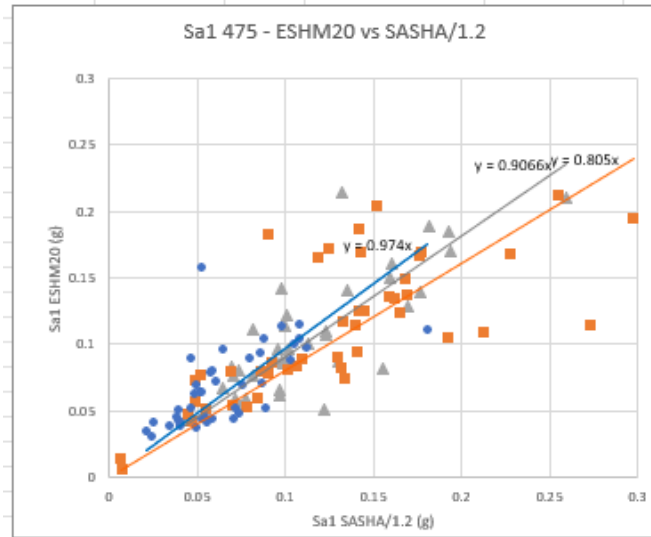
Sa02 475 - ID391 vs SASHA/1.2



Sa 1s

	ESHM20	MPS19bc	MPS04
Nord	0.973969837	1.031712475	1.079783
Centro	0.906614004	1.040213314	1.048279
Sud	0.805005108	0.821983238	1.124825
Score	1.21	1.27	1.07
Average	0.895196316	0.964636342	1.084296

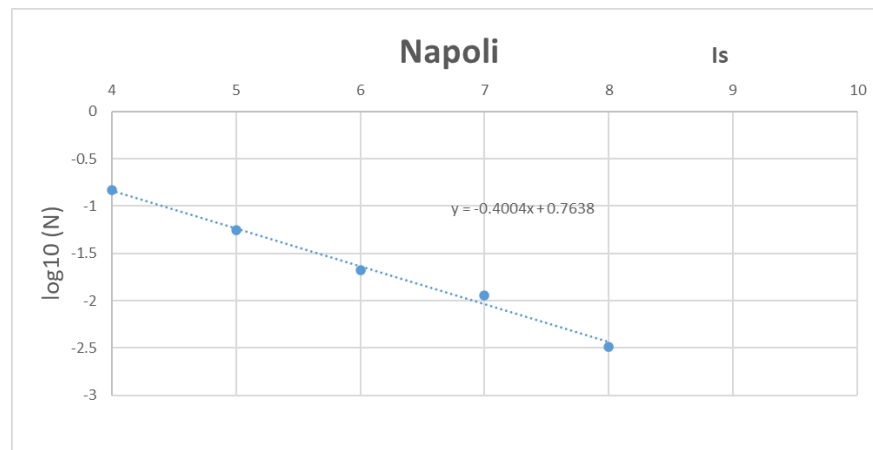
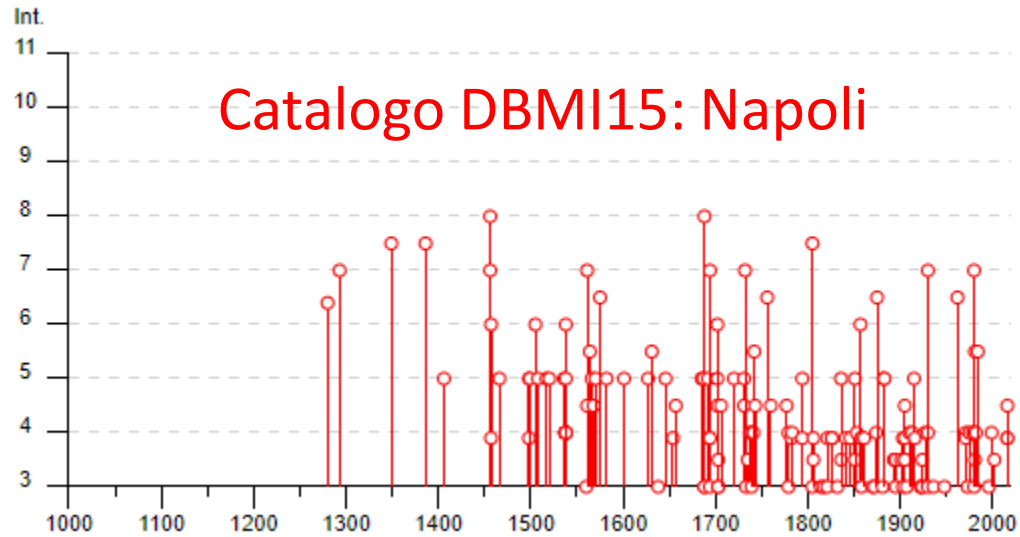
MPS04like18	ID255	ID303	ID391	MPS19.S
0.704368	1.073564	1.188155	0.798984	0.980079774
0.888451787	1.127899	1.143959	1.008551	1.068561845
0.908942491	0.97251	0.814103	1.04445	0.944068033
1.29	1.16	1.46	1.31	1.13
0.833920759	1.057991	1.048739	0.950662	0.997569884



Contenuti

- ✓ MPS04 vs MPS19 vs MPS19s vs ESHM20: come decidere?
- ✓ come usare i dati storici macrosismici per una verifica di consistenza?
- ➔ ✓ i casi "patologici": cosa fare quando dato macrosismico e modello divergono? I casi di Napoli e Ischia
- ✓ il problema delle GMPE in campo vicino
- ✓ qualche considerazione conclusiva

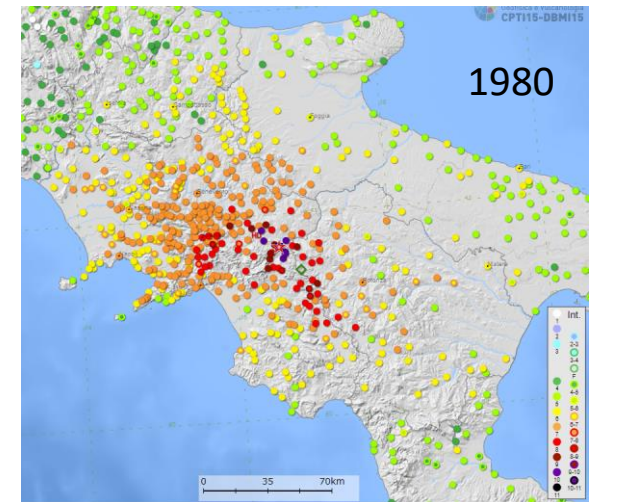
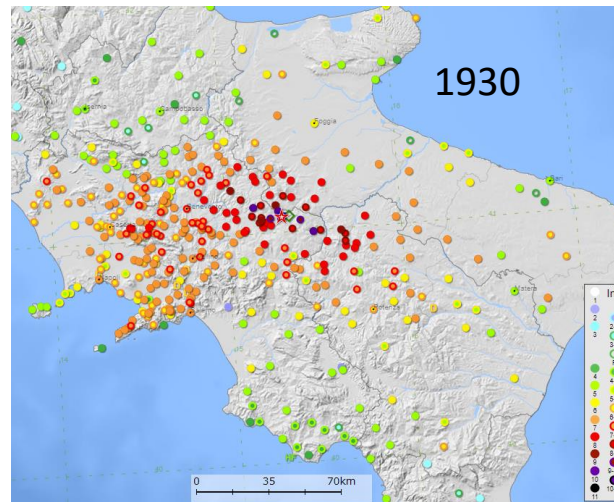
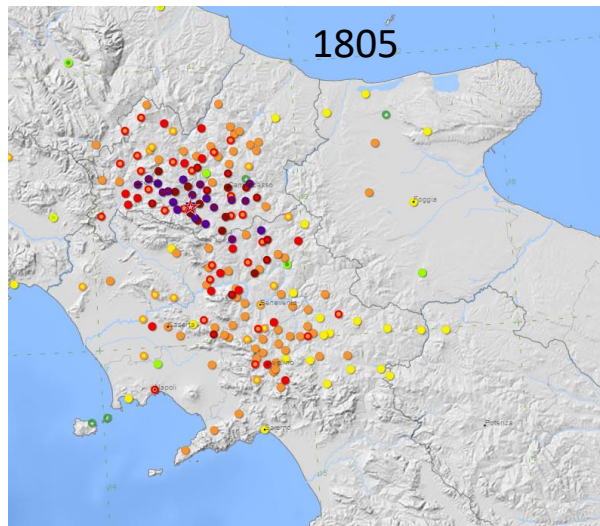
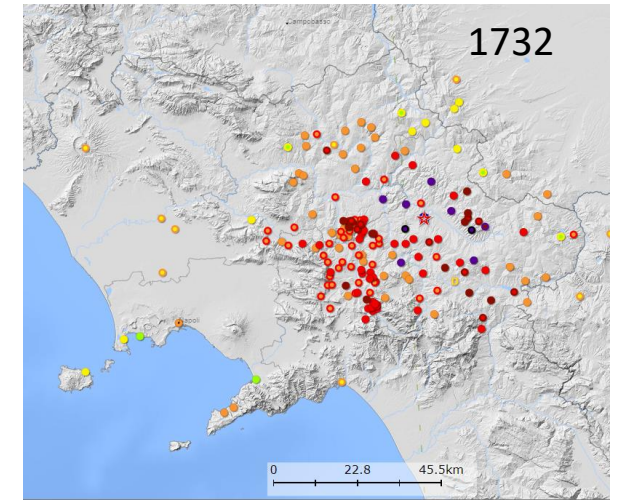
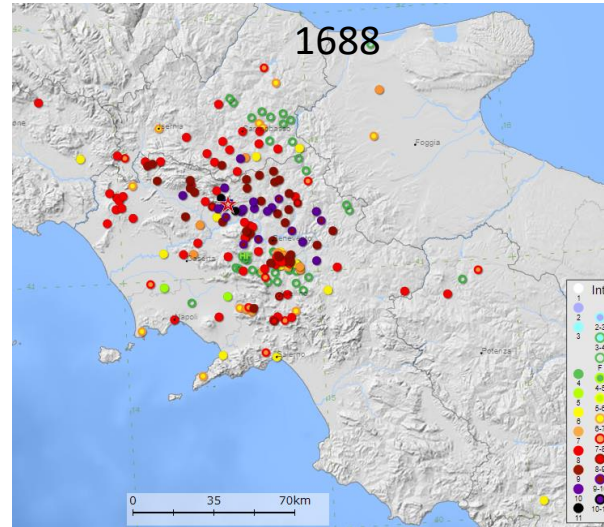
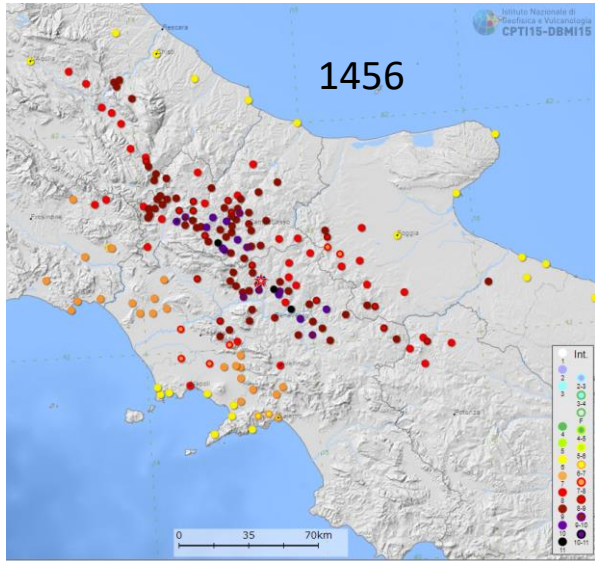
casi patologici: Napoli



estrazione catalogo sulla base di eliminazione repliche
+ completezza storica (da rapporto MPS19)

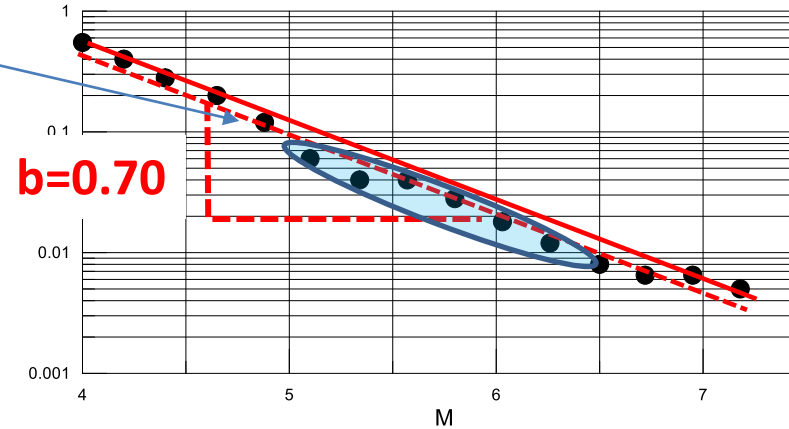
Anno	l0	Mw	Is	Completezza	Differenza	Ricorrenza	PGA GMPE (84%)
1456 12 05	11	7.19	8	1400	615	0.00162602	0.17
1561 08 19 15 50	10	6.72	4-5	1400	615	0.00162602	0.05
1627 07 30 10 50	10	6.66	5	1400	615	0.00162602	0.03
1646 05 31	10	6.72	5	1400	615	0.00162602	0.02
1688 06 05 15 30	11	7.06	8	1400	615	0.00162602	0.17
1694 09 08 11 40	10	6.73	7	1400	615	0.00162602	0.055
1702 03 14 05	10	6.56	6	1400	615	0.00162602	0.07
1706 11 03 13	10-11	6.84	4-5	1400	615	0.00162602	0.04
1731 03 20 03	9	6.33	5	1530	485	0.00206186	0.02
1732 11 29 07 40	10-11	6.75	7	1400	615	0.00162602	0.08
1743 02 20	9	6.68	4-5	1530	485	0.00206186	
1783 03 28 18 55	11	7.03	4	1400	615	0.00162602	
1794 06 12 22 30	7	5.26	5	1787	228	0.00438596	0.02
1805 07 26 21	10	6.68	7-8	1400	615	0.00162602	0.07
1836 11 20 07 30	8	5.86	5	1787	228	0.00438596	0.01
1851 08 14 13 20	10	6.52	5	1400	615	0.00162602	0.03
1853 04 09 12 45	8	5.6	4	1787	228	0.00438596	
1857 12 16 21 15	11	7.12	6	1400	615	0.00162602	0.07
1874 12 06 15 50	7-8	5.48	4	1787	228	0.00438596	0.01
1875 12 06	8	5.86	6-7	1787	228	0.00438596	
1882 06 06 05 40	7	5.2	5	1787	228	0.00438596	0.01
1883 07 28 20 25	9-10	4.26	5	1530	485	0.00206186	
1905 03 14 19 16	6-7	4.9	4-5	1895	120	0.00833333	0.02
1910 06 07 02 04	8	5.76	4	1787	228	0.00438596	0.02
1913 10 04 18 26	7-8	5.35	4	1787	228	0.00438596	0.01
1915 01 13 06 52 43.00	11	7.08	5	1400	615	0.00162602	0.06
1927 05 25 02 50	6	4.98	4	1895	120	0.00833333	
1930 04 27 01 46	7	4.98	4	1787	228	0.00438596	0.024
1930 07 23 00 08	10	6.67	7	1400	615	0.00162602	0.055
1962 08 21 18 19	9	6.15	6-7	1530	485	0.00206186	0.04
1971 05 06 03 45 05.00	6	4.83	4	1895	120	0.00833333	
1975 06 19 10 11	6	5.02	4	1895	120	0.00833333	
1979 09 19 21 35 37.00	8-9	5.83	4	1787	228	0.00438596	
1980 11 23 18 34 52.00	10	6.81	7	1400	615	0.00162602	0.07
1980 12 03 23 54 22.00	6	4.83	4	1895	120	0.00833333	
1981 02 14 17 27 45.00	7-8	4.88	5-6	1787	228	0.00438596	
1982 03 21 09 44 01.59	7-8	5.23	4	1787	228	0.00438596	
1984 05 07 17 50	8	5.86	5-6	1787	228	0.00438596	0.055
1999 10 09 05 41 05.47	5	3.24	4	1950	65	0.01538462	0.29

casi patologici: Napoli

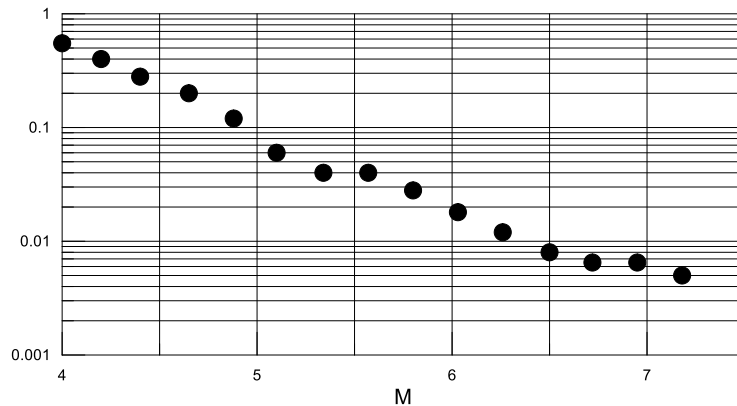


La diversa "visione" di MPS04 e MPS19

sovrastima dei tassi alle magnitudo intermedie

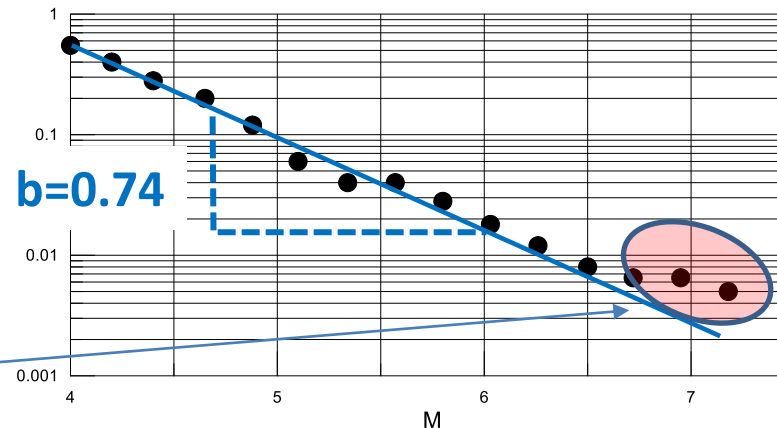


Tassi cumulati osservati nella ZS Calabria (MA4) secondo CPTI15



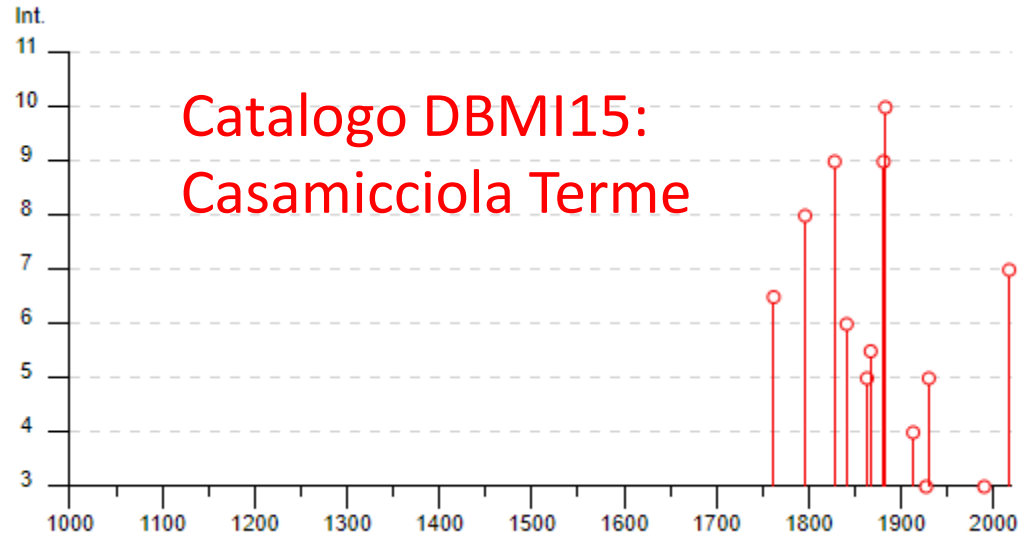
MPS04 = $0.6 \cdot \text{tassi osservati} + 0.4 \cdot \text{GR "bilanciata"}$ (fit con LSQ e traslazione al tasso per M_{\min})

MPS19 (MA4) = fit con massima verosimiglianza. **In generale però i fit di MPS19 sono fatti su macro-aree**



sottostima dei tassi alle magnitudo elevate

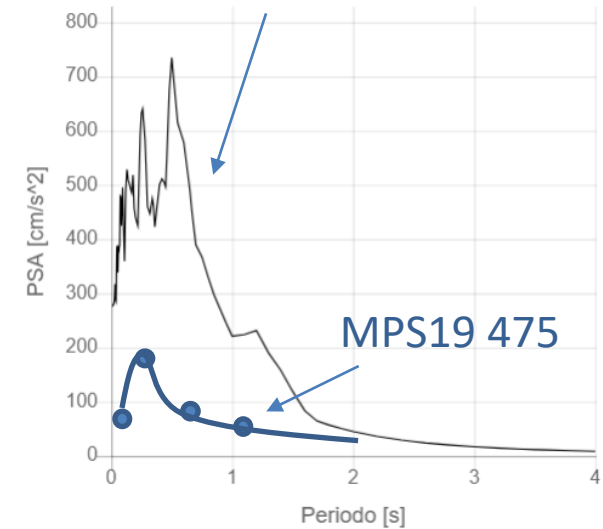
casi patologici: Ischia



Anno	I0	Mw	Is	Completezza	Differenza	Ricorrenza
1796 03 18 16 30	8	3.88	8	1787	232	0.00431034
1828 02 02 09 15	8-9	4.01	9	1530	489	0.00204499
1881 03 04 12 15	9	4.14	9	1530	489	0.00204499
1883 07 28 20 25	9-10	4.26	10	1400	619	0.00161551
1913 10 04 18 26	7-8	5.35	4	1787	232	0.00431034
1930 07 23 00 08	10	6.67	5	1400	619	0.00161551
2017 08 21	7	4	7	1787	232	0.00431034

Sisma di Ischia (M_w 3.9) del 21 agosto 2017

registrazione di Casamicciola



Contenuti


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- ➡ ✓ il problema delle GMPE in campo vicino
- ✓ qualche considerazione conclusiva

Il problema delle GMPE in campo vicino

Bulletin of Earthquake Engineering
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10518-021-01304-9>

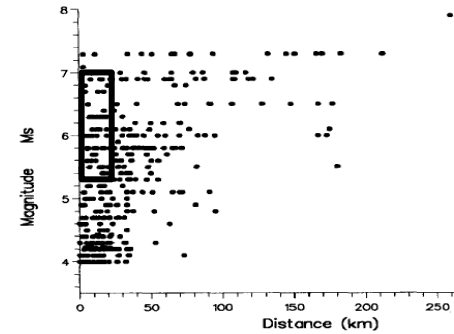
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The older the better? The strange case of empirical ground motion models in the near-source of moderate-to-large magnitude earthquakes

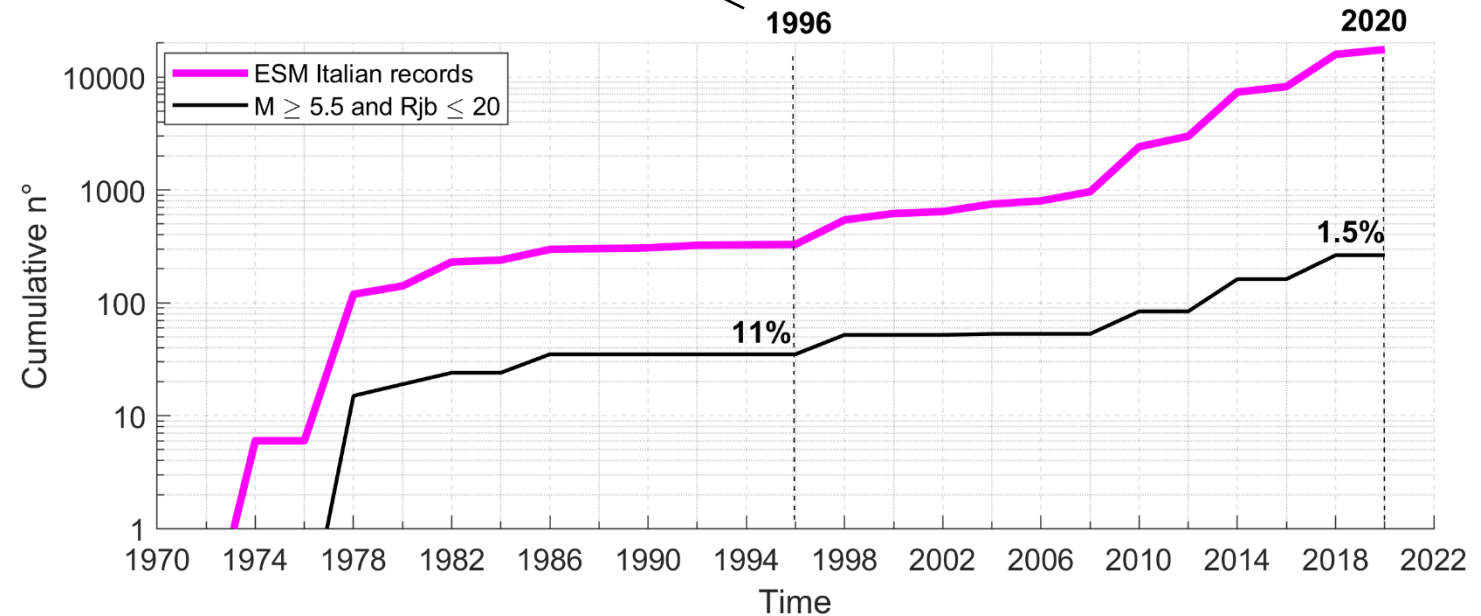
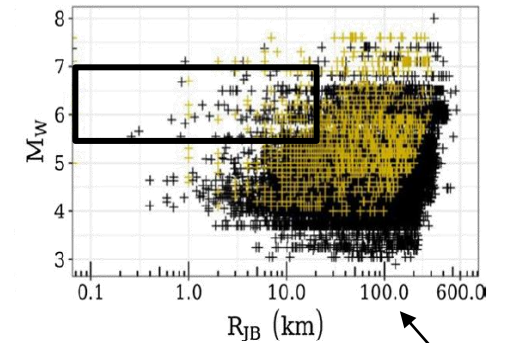
Roberto Paolucci¹ · Angela Chiecchio¹  · Manuela Vanini¹

Received: 6 July 2021 / Accepted: 9 December 2021
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Ambraseys et al. (1996)

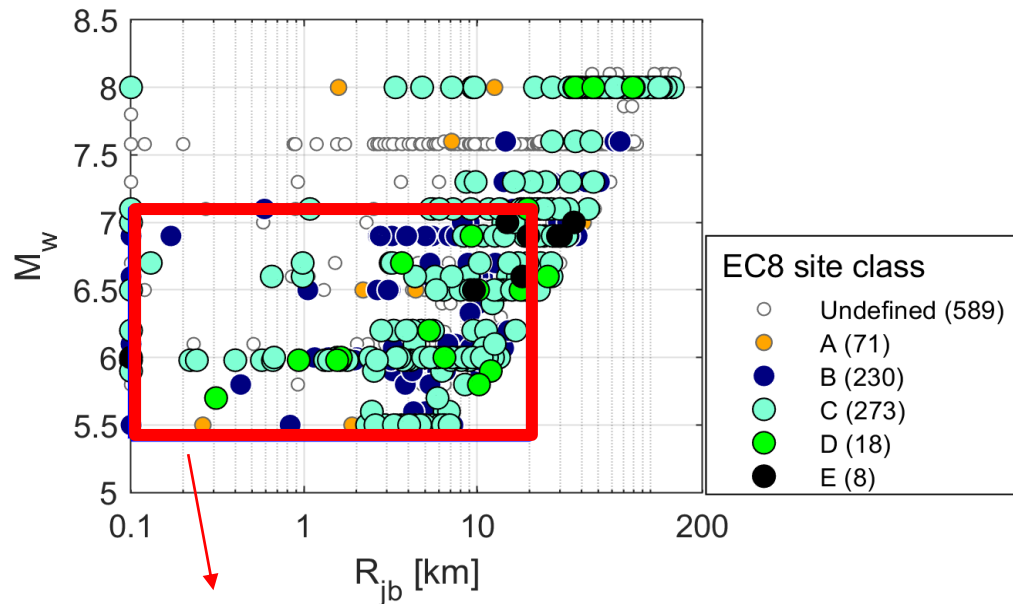


Kotha et al. (2020)



Il problema delle GMPE in campo vicino

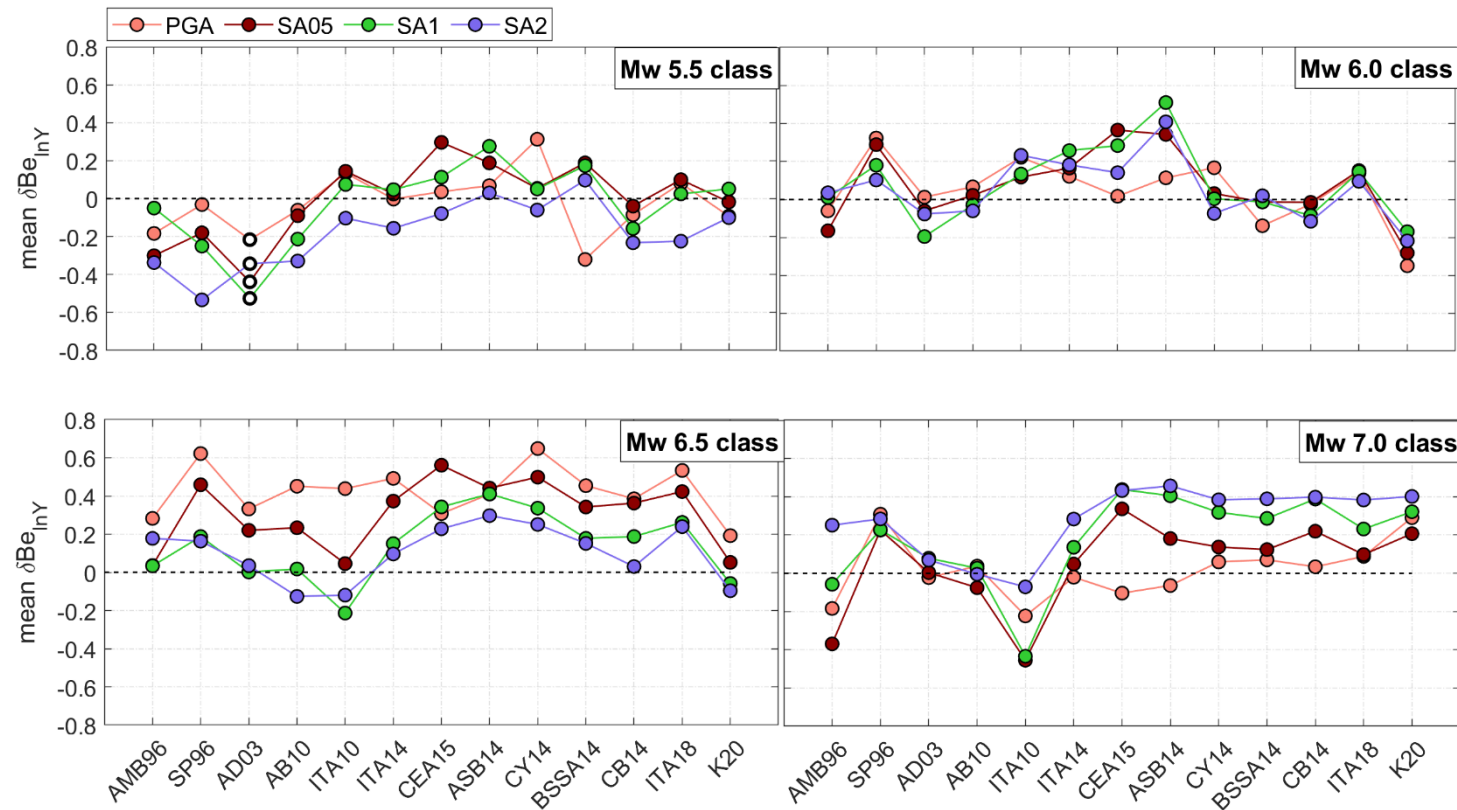
NESS2.0: Near-source strong motion dataset
(INGV, January 2021)



Data selected

- Site class B
- $M_w = 5.4 - 7.1$
- $R_{jb} \leq 20\text{km}$

between-event residuals from different GMPEs



$\delta Be > 0$: GMM underestimate NESS

$\delta Be < 0$: GMM overestimate NESS

Contenuti

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- ✓ il problema delle GMPE in campo vicino
- ➔ ✓ qualche considerazione conclusiva

Qualche considerazione conclusiva

- Quali **requisiti** devono essere soddisfatti da un MPS per poter essere applicato nel contesto normativo e di gestione del rischio in Italia?
 - 1) **continuità** rispetto al modello vigente: "*the inherent preference for the status quo of code-writing committees means that substantive changes in design ground motions over time tend to be avoided unless there is overwhelming justification*" (Stewart et al., Earthquake Spectra, 2020)
 - 2) **consistenza rispetto al dato storico macrosismico**, non solo a scala nazionale, ma anche a scala regionale e locale, da verificare con criteri condivisi e con attenzione ai casi "patologici" (e.g., Roma, Napoli, Palermo, ...)
 - 3) **semplicità** della struttura del modello: questo deve essere riproducibile dai ricercatori interessati, e i suoi risultati devono essere spiegabili e comprensibili ai professionisti che li useranno