





# Procedura de selecție a ecuațiilor de predicție a mișcării solului pentru zona proiectului

Team:

WP3: GMPEs Evaluations and Selection with emphasis in Cross-Border Areas



Inst. Eng. Seismology & Earthquake Eng. (ITSAK), Thessaloniki, Greece N.Theodoulidis & B.Margaris



Dep. of Civil Engin., Democritus Univ. Thrace, Xanthi, Greece D. Sotiriadis



**Gebze Technical Univ., Gebze, Turkey** C. Zulfikar



**Bogazici Univ., Istanbul, Turkey** Okuyan Akcan S.



Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania

C.O.Cioflan, E.F.Manea, D.Toma-Danila



National Institute for Earth Physics, Magurele, Romania

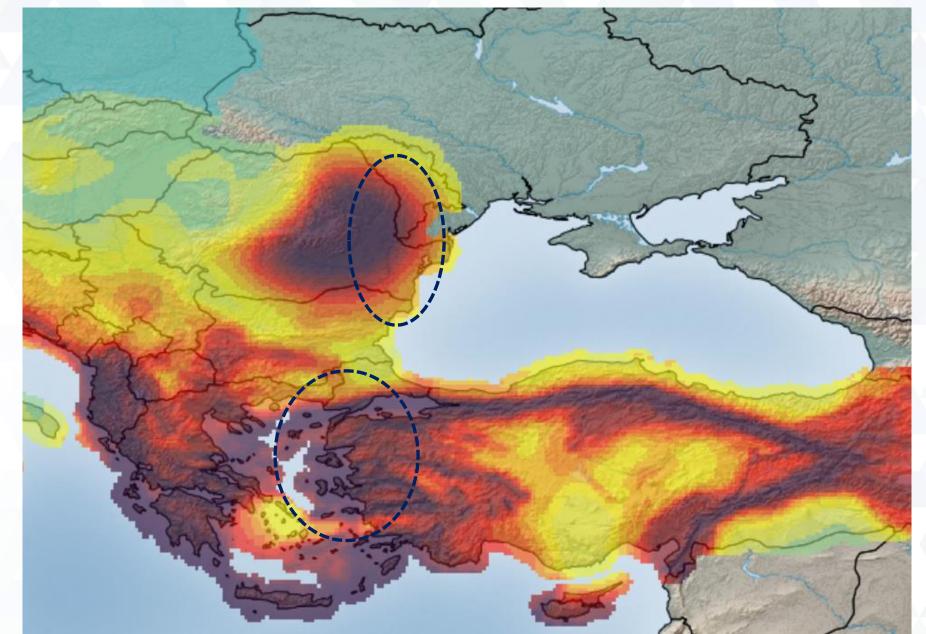
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#### Project funded by EUROPEAN UNION Cross-Border Areas and Need for Harmonization of GMPMs









[Similar to SHARE 2013, strategy]

#### **Testing GMPMs for Project Cross-Border Areas**

#### **Pre-Selection of candidate GMPMs**

- Selection of regional & worldwide GMPMs (see Douglas 2019)
- Application of exclusion criteria (see Cotton et al. 2006)
- Review of the GMPMs applicability range of their dependent variables
- > Evaluation of the GMPMs using the criteria of Bommer et al. (2010)

#### Testing Using data

Ranking of GMPMs based on Scherbaum et al. (2009)

## **Proposition of logic tree**

- Selection of the final GMPMs
- Proposition of different sets of weights (if necessary)

#### **Final Logic Tree of GMPMs**







#### (a) Normalized Residuals analysis

Modelling both epistemic and aleatory variability, each GMPE is considered in the form of a probability lognormal distribution, as determined by the equation

$$\log y_{ij} = \mu(m_i, r_{ij}, \boldsymbol{p_{ij}}) + z_{Tij} \sigma_T$$

where the yij represents the ground motion recorded at location j due to an event i, the term  $\mu$  (mi, rij, pij) represents the expected ground motion from an earthquake of magnitude mi, recorded at distance rij and finally the term pij corresponds to other model parameters

Calculating the normalized residual the term  $y_{ij}$  is the recorded ground motion,  $\mu$  ( $m_i$ ,  $r_{ij}$ ,  $p_{ij}$ ) is the mean estimate of the GMPE and  $\sigma_{\tau}$  is the total standard deviation of the GMPM. From the above, it follows that

$$z_{Tij} = \frac{\log y_{ij} - \mu(m_i, r_{ij}, \boldsymbol{p_{ij}})}{\sigma_T}$$

A GMPM is considered as a good fit to the recorded data if its normalized residuals follow closely a standard normal distribution, with a mean zero and standard deviation equal to 1.0







#### (b) LogLikeliHood (LLH) analysis based on information theory approach:

A model g, defined as the distribution used to approximate a reference model f. The divergence between these 2 models represented by their PDFs is defined as:

 $D(f,g) = E_f \left[ \log_2(f) \right] - E_f \left[ \log_2(g) \right] \quad : \text{ Kullback-Leibler Divergence}$ 

where  $E_f$  is the statistical expectation with respect to f

The goal of this strategy is to identify the smallest set of GMPEs to capture the epistemic uncertainty in ground-motion prediction in CBA

The term  $-E_f[log2(g)]$  can be approximated via the observations by the negative average sample log-likelihood (LLH):

$$\text{LLH}(g, \mathbf{x}) := -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log_2 \left( g(x_i) \right)$$

where  $x = \{x_i\}$ , i = 1, ..., N are the empirical data and  $g(x_i)$  is the likelihood that model g has produced the observation  $x_i$ 

In the case of GMPE selection, g is the PDF given by a GMPE to predict the observation produced by an earthquake M, at distance R, at site *i* ...







## **Testing GMPMs for REDACt Cross-Border Areas**

# Final Selection of GMPMs using normalized residual & LLH analyses

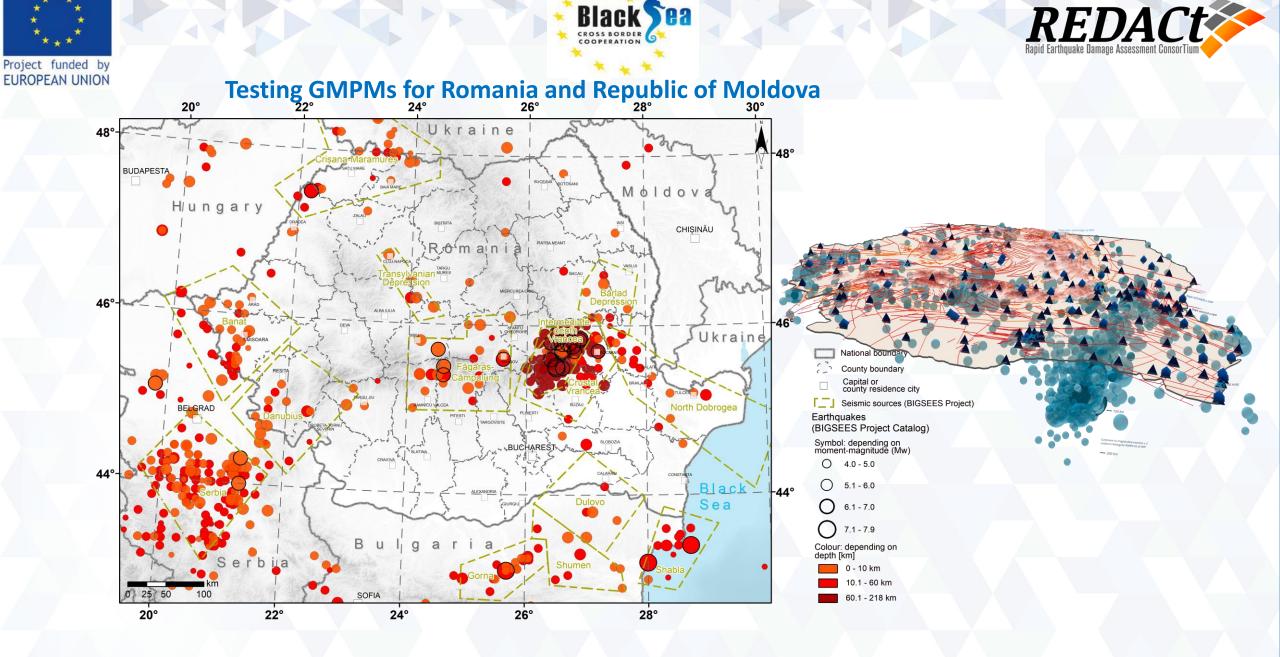
The weighting factors of the final GMPMs computed separately for each evaluation method.

The equation applies for the LLH approach is:

$$w_l = \frac{2^{-LLH}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} 2^{-LLH}}$$

For the residual-based approach the weighting factors are computed in a similar way, according to equation:

$$w_l = \frac{e^{Z*}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} e^{Z*}}$$



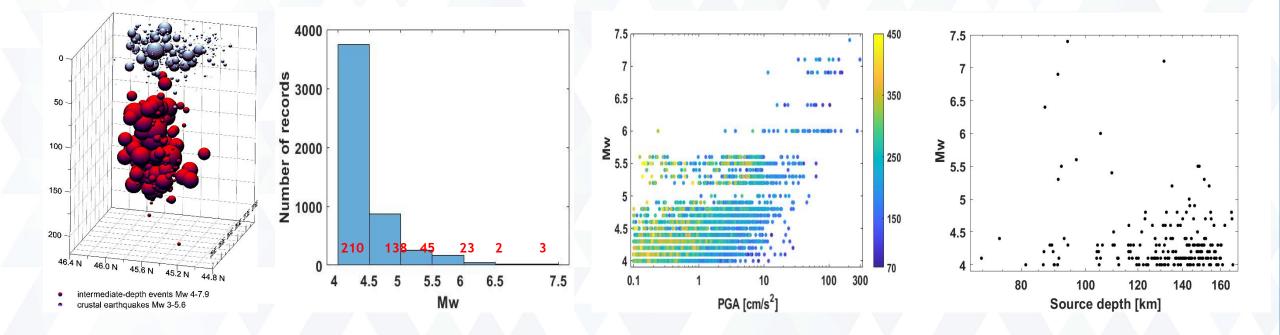






Evaluation of the up-to-date GMPMs for intermediate-depth events (Cioflan et al., 2020) is based on the selection of models from previous seismic hazard analyses, currently used in the Romanian ShakeMap and from recent works (e.g. Douglas 2021).

The database comprises 5200 records selected out of 22000, of 425 Vrancea events occurred between 1977 and 2020. Moment magnitudes Mw range from 4 to 7.4 and depths 60 - 170 km.









GMPMs for the Vrancea seismogenic area

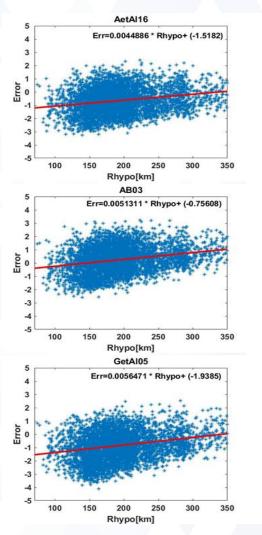
Model	Parameter	Mw range	Dist_range [km]
	PGA, PGV, SA		
Abrahamson et al 2016 (Aetal16)	SA(<10s)	5 - 7.9	< 300
Atkinson and Boore 2003 (AB03)	SA(<4s)	5 - 8.3	< 300
Garcia et al. 2005 (Getal05)	SA(<5s), PGV	5.2 - 7.4	< 400
Lin and Lee 2008 (LLO8)	SA(<5s)	5.3 - 8.4	< 630
Sokolov et al. 2008 (Setal08)	SA(<3s), PGV	6.3 - 7.4	< 300
Vacareanu et al. 2015 (Vetal15)	SA(3.5s), PGV	5.1 - 7.4	< 400

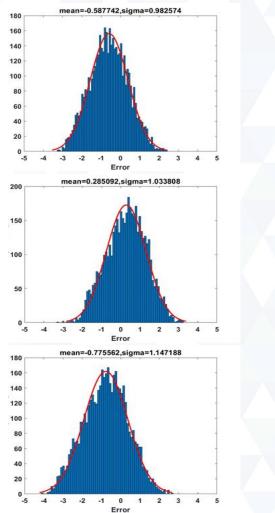


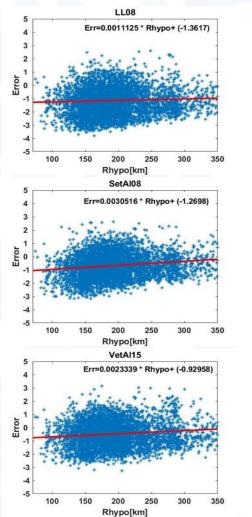


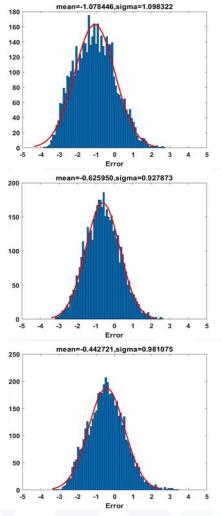


# Residuals as a function of hypocentral distance (left column) and their histograms (right column)















Ranking	GMPM	MeanNorm	std dev PGA	Z(PGA)	
Kaliking		ResPGA			
1	Atkinson and Boore 2003 (AB03)	0.285092	1.033808	-0.3189	
1	Vacareanu et al. 2015 (Vetal15)	-0.442721	0.981075	0.461646	
2	Abrahamson et al 2016 (Aetal16)	-0.587742	0.982574	0.605168	
3	Garcia et al. 2005 (Getal05)	-0.775562	1.147188	0.628374	
4	Sokolov et al. 2008 (Setal08)	-0.62595	0.927873	0.698077	
5	Lin and Lee 2008 (LL08)	-1.078446	1.098322	0.980124	







**Results of LH and LLH tests** 

GMM abbrev	PGA		PGV		SA(0.3s)			SA(1s)			SA(3s)				
	Mean LH	Rank	LLH	Mean LH	Rank	LLH	Mean LH	Rank	LLH	Mean LH	Rank	LLH	Mean LH	Rank	LLH
Aetal16	0.38	В	0.71	-	-	-	0.16	D	1.42	0.18	D	1.17	0.255	с	- 0.29
AB03	0.44	A	- 0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	с	- 1.15	0.11	D	- 1.79
Getal05	0.33	В	0.83	0.3	В	0.72	0.25	с	0.85	0.27	с	0.38	0.0056	D	- 2.67
LL08	0.22	с	1.14	-	-	-	0.0	D	2.00	0.08	D	1.72	0.244	с	- 1.04
Setal08	0.4	Α	0.67	0.38	В	0.53	0.21	с	1.24	0.43	Α	- 0.63	0.1	D	-1.6
Vetal15	0.45	Α	0.47	0.26	С	1.06	0.23	С	1.17	0.35	В	1.17	0.05	D	-1.9

The ground motion models are ranked using the statistical methods (LH, LLH) as follows: Setal08, AB03, Vetal15, Getal05. All the models with the exception of Aetal16 and LL08 should not be used to predict spectral accelerations at longer periods (after 3 seconds).

Recently, a new GMPM for PGA, PGV, and 5% damped PSA up to 10s became available (Manea et al., 2022). The model is region-specific (only Vrancea records have been used).







GMPM	residual	s-based a	pproach	LLI	H approa	Final weights		
	Wz	Wz1	Wz2	WI	Wl1	WI2	W1	W2
Atkinson and Boore 2003 (AB03)	0.184	0.536		0.285	0.622		0.579	
Vacareanu et al. 2015 (Vetal15)	0.159	0.464	0.379	0,173	0.378	0.377	0.421	0.378
Abrahamson et al 2016 (Aetal16)	0.138			0.147				
Sokolov et al. 2008 (Setal08)	0.135			0.151		0.329		0.314
Garcia et al. 2005 (Getal05)	0.126		0.321	0.135		0.294		0.3075
Lin and Lee 2008 (LL08)	0.095			0.109				

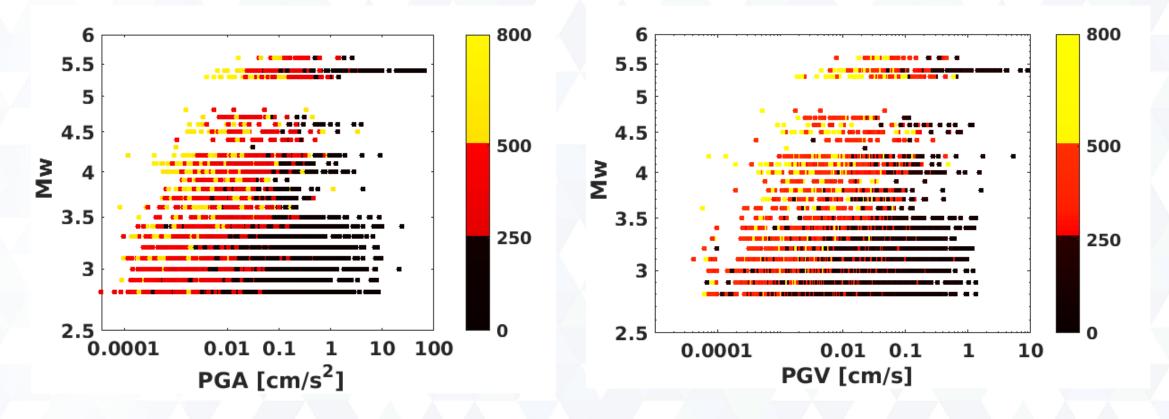






#### **GMPMs for crustal earthquakes**

Our data base regarding the crustal seismicity comprises almost 2000 records of 221 events with magnitude Mw = [2.8-5.6] and maximum depth of 60 km from the Romanian National Seismic Network or recorded within national/international projects since 1985.









## **GMPMs for crustal earthquakes**

GMM	Parameter	Mw range	Dist_range [km]
	PGA, PGV, SA		
Akkar et al. 2014	SA(<4s)	4-7.6	0-200
Bindi et al. 2014	SA(<3s)	4-7.6	0-300
Boore et al. 2014	SA(<10s)	3-7.9	0-400
Cauzzi et al. 2014	SA(<10s)	4.5-7.9	0-150
Chiou and Youngs 2014	SA(<10s)	3.5-8.5	0-300
Kale et al. 2015	SA (≤4s)	4-8	0-200







#### **GMPMs for crustal earthquakes**

		PGA		PGV	SA	(0.3s)	S	A (1s)	SA	4 (3s)		
GMM		LLH		LLH		LLH		LLH		LLH	Average LLH	weight
Akkar et al. 2014	В	- 0.39	A	0.13	В	-0.2	A	-0.2	D	-1.27		
Bindi et al. 2014	В	- 0.85	A	-0.33	С	-0.47	C	-0.95	D	-1.46		
Boore et al. 2014	В	- 0.86	A	-0.19	С	-0.82	В	-0.58	А	-0.52	-0.594	0.214174
Cauzzi et al 2014	Α	- 0.29	С	0.96	В	0.14	A	-0.18	С	-1.23	-0.12	0.297478
Chiou and Youngs 2014	в	- 0.38	A	0.03	В	-0.58	В	-0.67	С	-1.12	-0.544	0.221727
Kale et al 2015	Α	-	Α	0.22	в	-0.09	Α	0.06	С	-1.11		
		0.47									-0.278	0.26662

From the above results it is visible the high performance of Kale et al. (2015) GMPM considering both PGA and PGV tests; in the long period part of the ground motion (>3s), the performance of all GMMs drops to class D

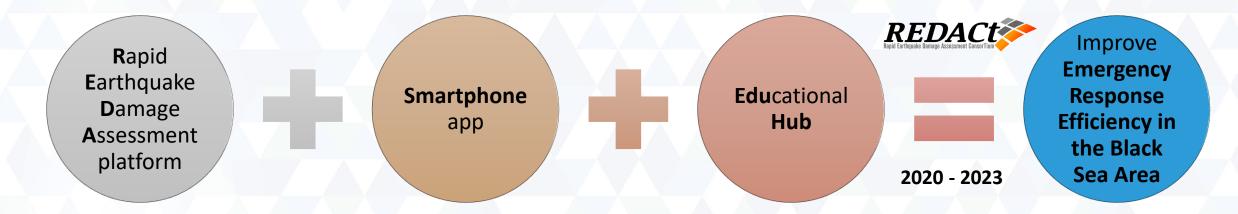


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Selected GMPMs and weighting schemes are included in the REDACt Platform (completed 2023)

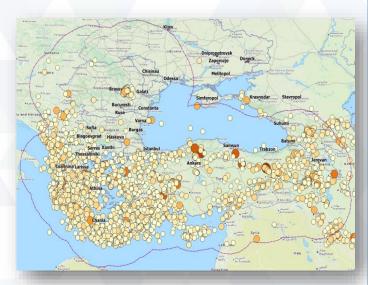


- near Real-Time and scenario
  based damage estimation
  supporting Earthquake Disaster
  Prevention and Preparedness
- Cross Border Coverage
- harmonized approach
- loss estimates based on fragility functions
- analysis of geotechnical hazards

- Provide real-time info and communication
- Improve Public Response in line with State Emergency plans
- Receive feedback

- Improve Public awareness;
- Help the public develop "own" emergency plans (personal, family, work etc) in line with State Emergency Plans

Proposed triggering area (initial)









# **THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!**

#### Selected References

- Scherbaum F., E. Delavaud, C. Riggelsen (2009). Model Selection in Seismic Hazard Analysis: An Information-Theoretic Perspective. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America 2009;; 99 (6): 3234–3247. doi: https://doi.org/10.1785/0120080347
- SHARE project (2013) <u>http://www.share-eu.org</u>
- ESHM20 (2022)
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- Cotton F., Scherbaum F., Bommer J. J., Bungum H. (2006). Criteria for selecting and adjusting ground motion models for specific target regions: application to Central Europe and Rock Sites. Journal of Seismology, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp 137–156.
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- Kale, Ö., Akkar, S., Ansari, A., & Hamzehloo, H. (2015). A ground-motion predictive model for Iran and Turkey for horizontal PGA, PGV, and 5% damped response spectrum: Investigation of possible regional effects. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, 105(2A), 963-980

A Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme 2014-20 project Common borders. Common solutions. Project supporters:

