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# 3D GEOLOGICAL MODELLING OF THE WESTERN SECTOR OF THE PO PLAIN (ITALY) FOR SEISMIC SITE RESPONSE EVALUATION

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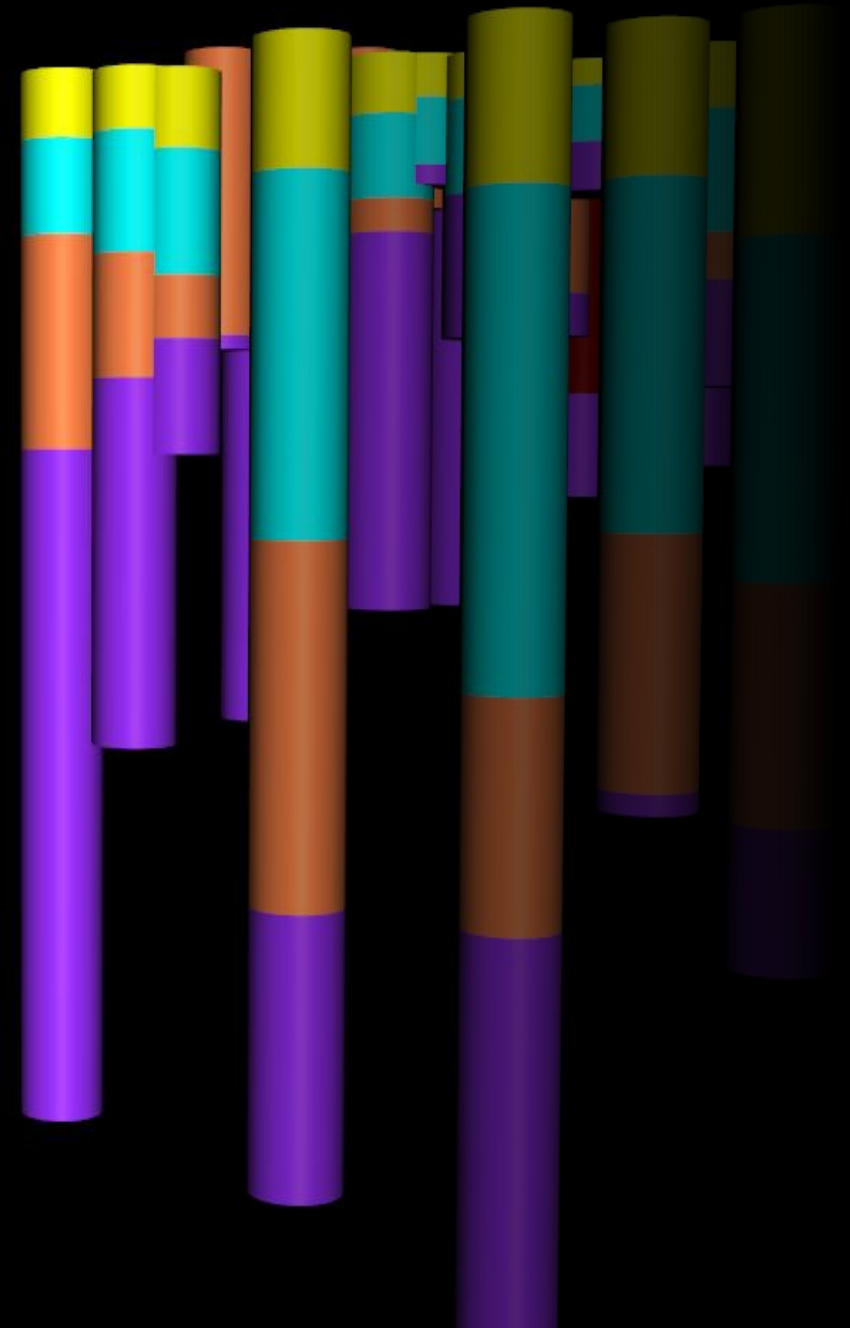
<sup>2</sup>University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy



Vienna, 28 April, 2023

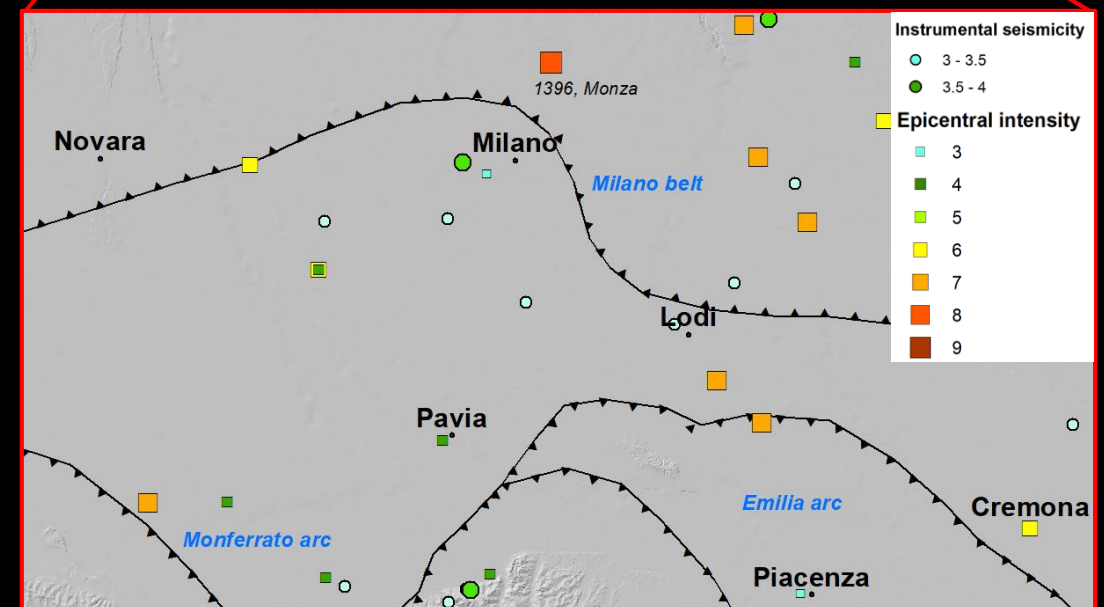
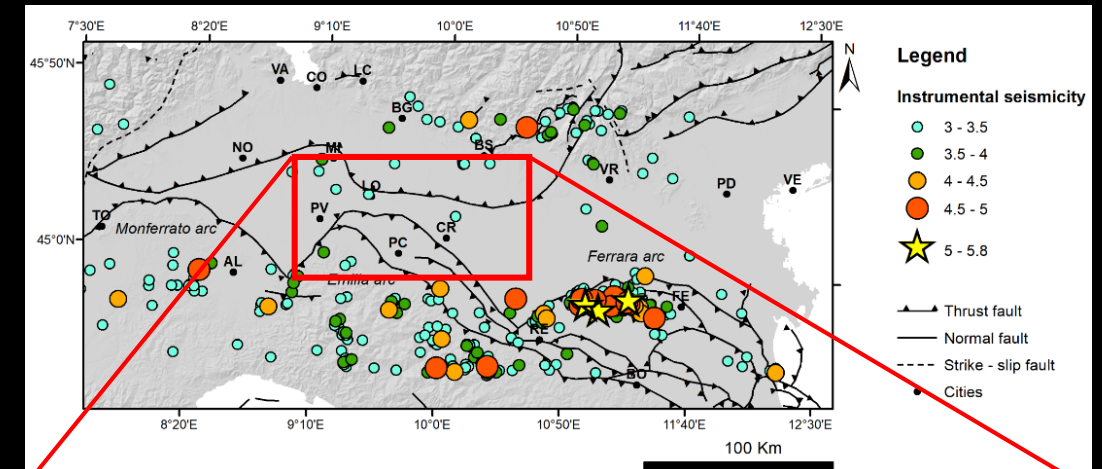
# Aim of this study

- I. Create a 3D seismostratigraphic model of the west-central sector of the Po Plain (Northern Italy).
- II. Build the Pliocene base, the marine Quaternary and the continental Quaternary base.
- III. Assign them geophysical properties such as  $V_s$  gradients and  $V_{s30}$ .
- IV. Validate the model with empirical observations from site characterization studies.

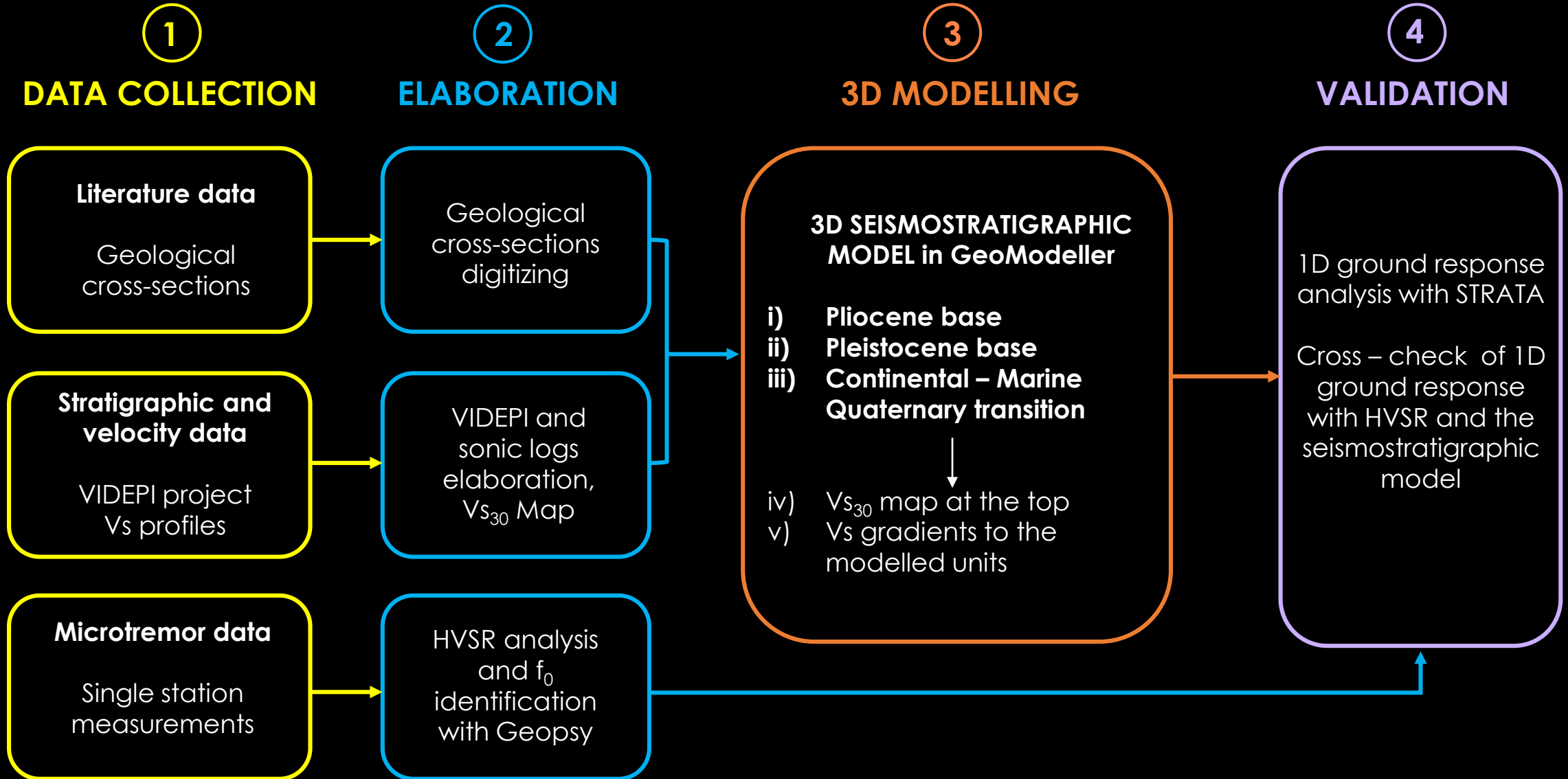


# The western Po Plain sedimentary basin

- Foreland of two mountain chains of opposite vergence (Alps and Apennines)
- **Sedimentation:** dismantling + fluvial sedimentation + Pleistocene glaciations → **8 km** in the depocenters
- **Tectonic structures:** Milano belt and Apennine arcs
- Seismic hazard is not evenly distributed but **historical earthquakes occurred in the study area** (1396 Monza, VIII MCS)



# Workflow



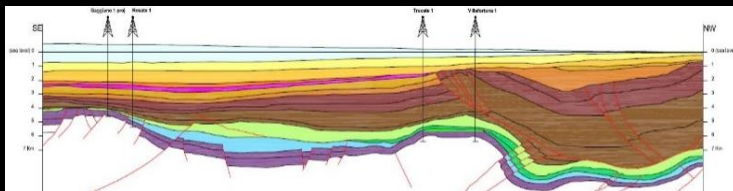
# 1

# Data collection

## Literature data

### 11 Geological cross-sections

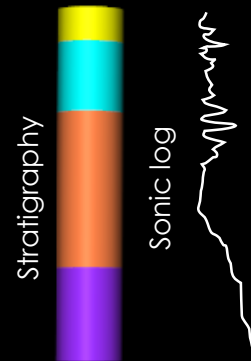
- 9 from Pieri and Groppi, 1981
- 1 from Casero, 2004
- 1 from Fantoni and Franciosi, 2010
- 1 from Maesano et. al., 2015



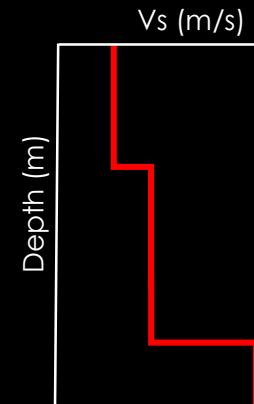
Casero, 2004

## Stratigraphic and velocity data

### 336 VIDEPI boreholes and 46 sonic logs

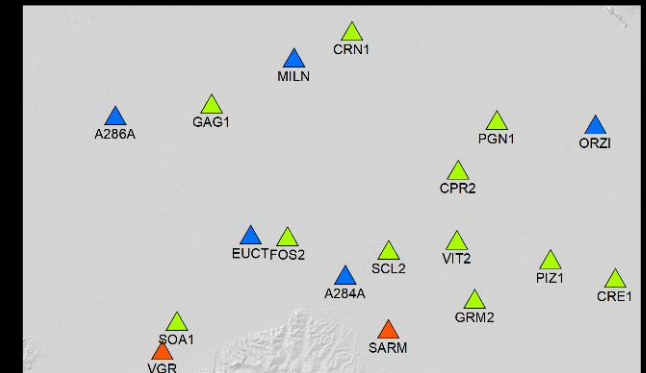


### 1850 Shallow Vs profiles



## Microtremor data

### 18 Seismic stations



- ▲ Permanent stations (IV, Z3)
- ▲ Permanent stations (IT)
- ▲ Temporary stations

# 2

# Data elaboration

## Cross – sections digitizing



Casero, 2004

- Pliocene top
- Miocene top

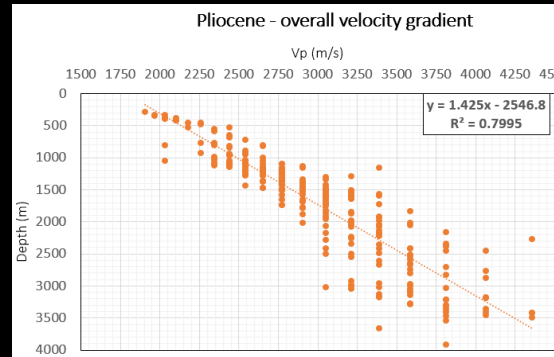
## VIDEPI boreholes management and Vs profiles

VIDEPI Borehole stratigraphies in a .csv file

ID Borehole	From	To	Litho
BELGIOIOSO_001	0	250	QC
BELGIOIOSO_001	250	308	QM
BELGIOIOSO_001	308	470	P
BELGIOIOSO_001	470	1500	M

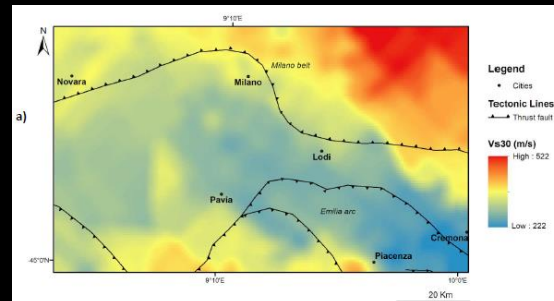
From VIDEPI sonic logs to velocity gradients

$$V_s = \frac{V_p}{\sqrt{3}}$$

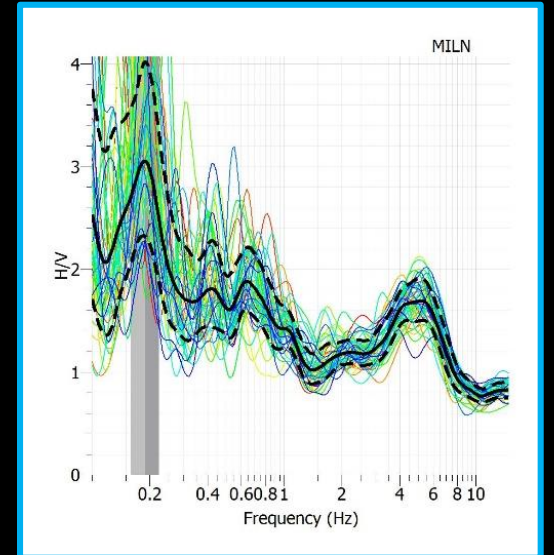
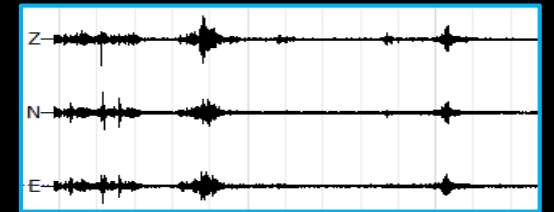


## Vs<sub>30</sub> map

from shallow Vs profiles (MASW, DH, REMI, ESAC)



## H/V analysis



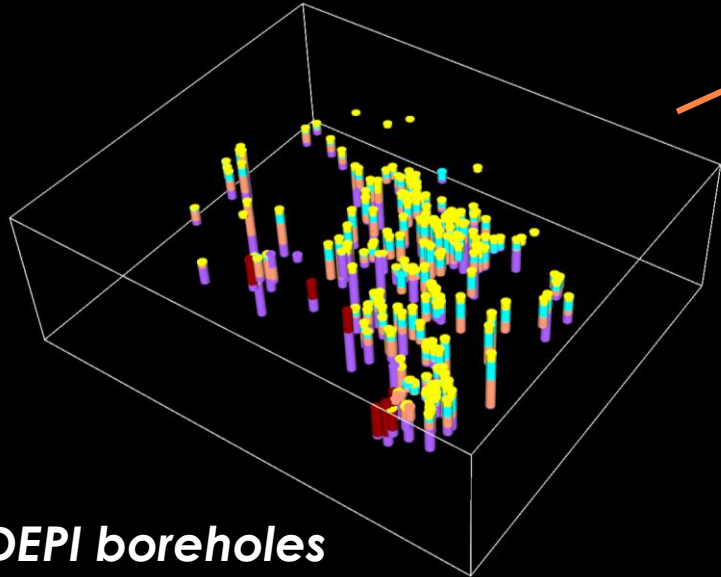
Fundamental frequency  $f_0$



3

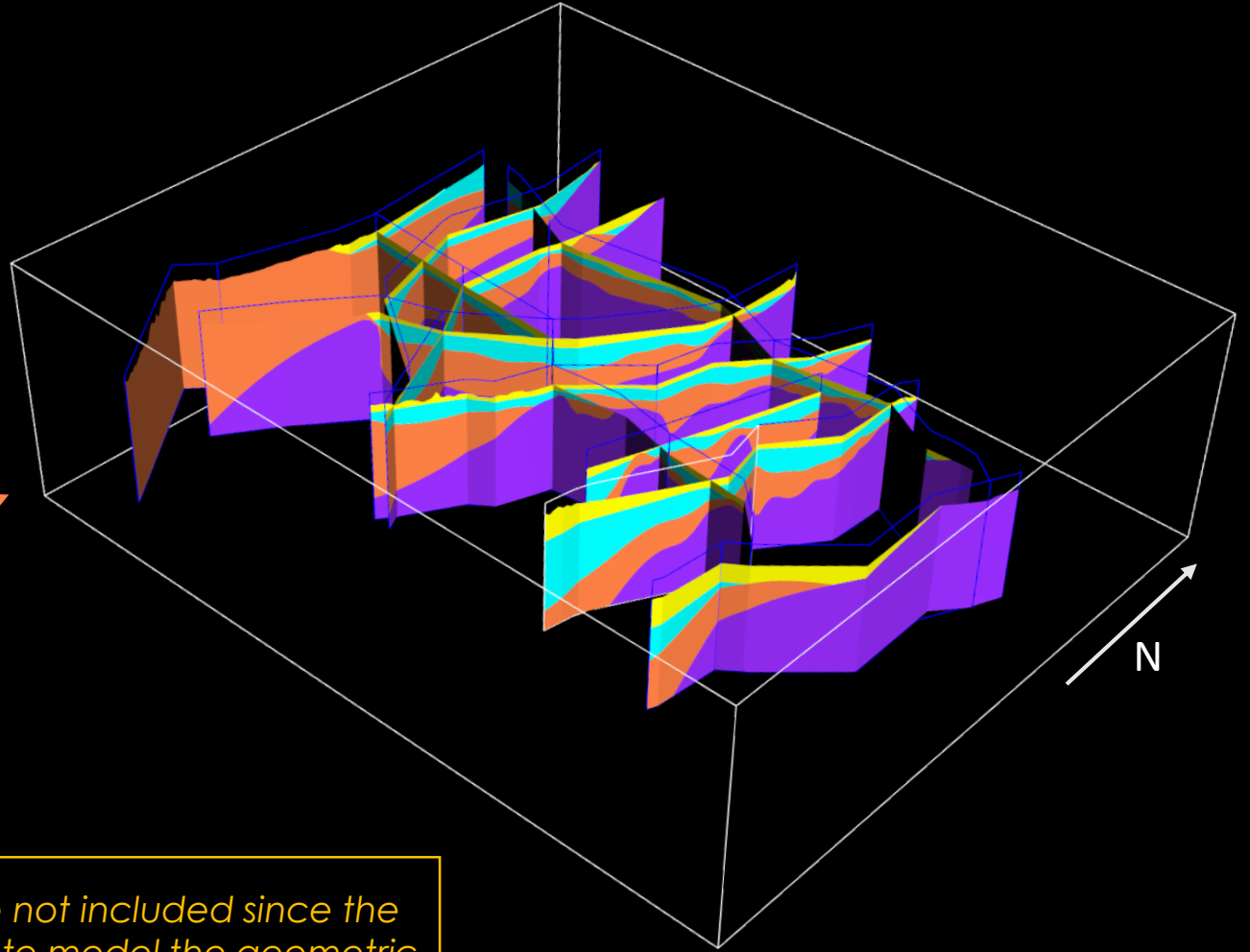
# 3D modelling

**Geologic cross-sections**



**VIDEPI boreholes**





*Faults are not included since the purpose is to model the geometric relations among sedimentary units*



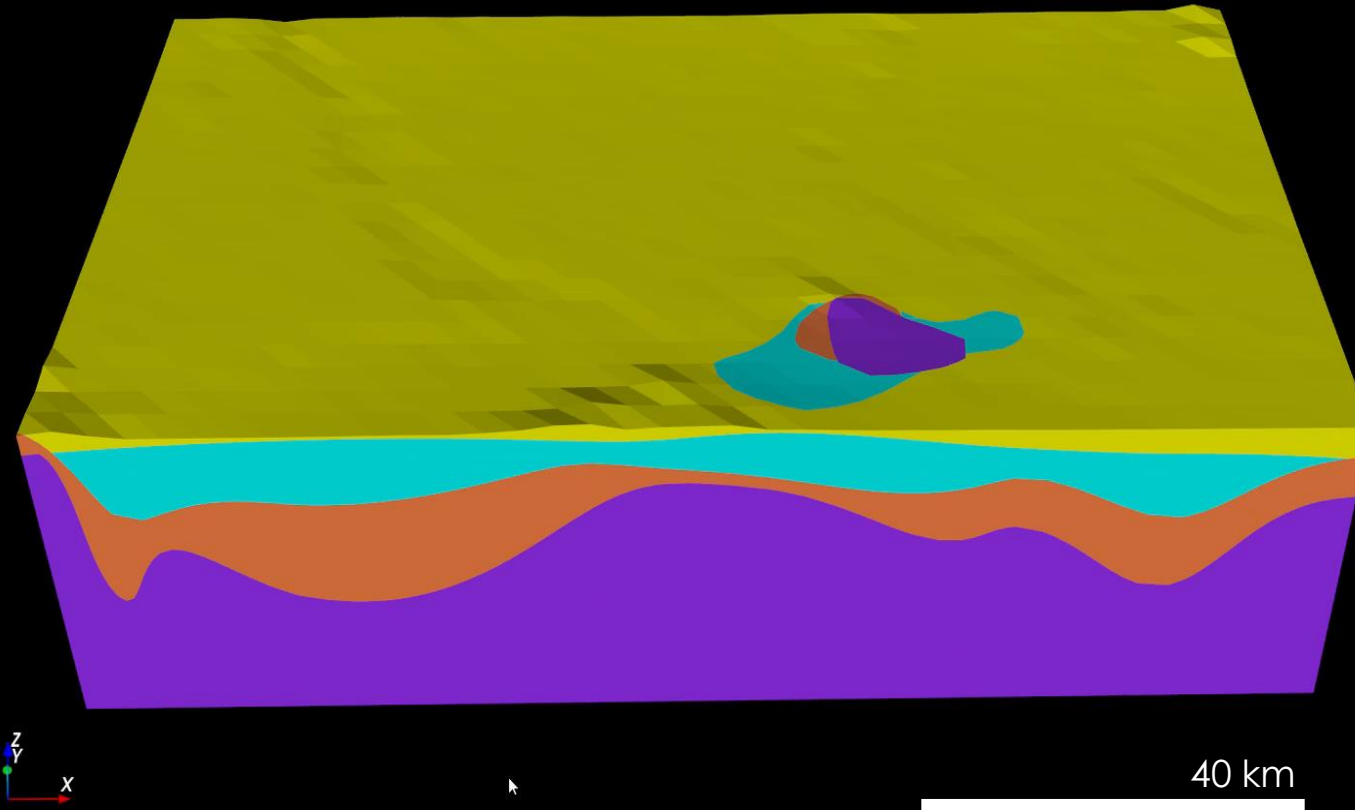
# 3D geological modelling

Y axis indicates the North

## Stratigraphic pile

-  Continental Quaternary
-  Marine Quaternary
-  Pliocene
-  Miocene

*The interpolation is less reliable close to San Colombano hill*

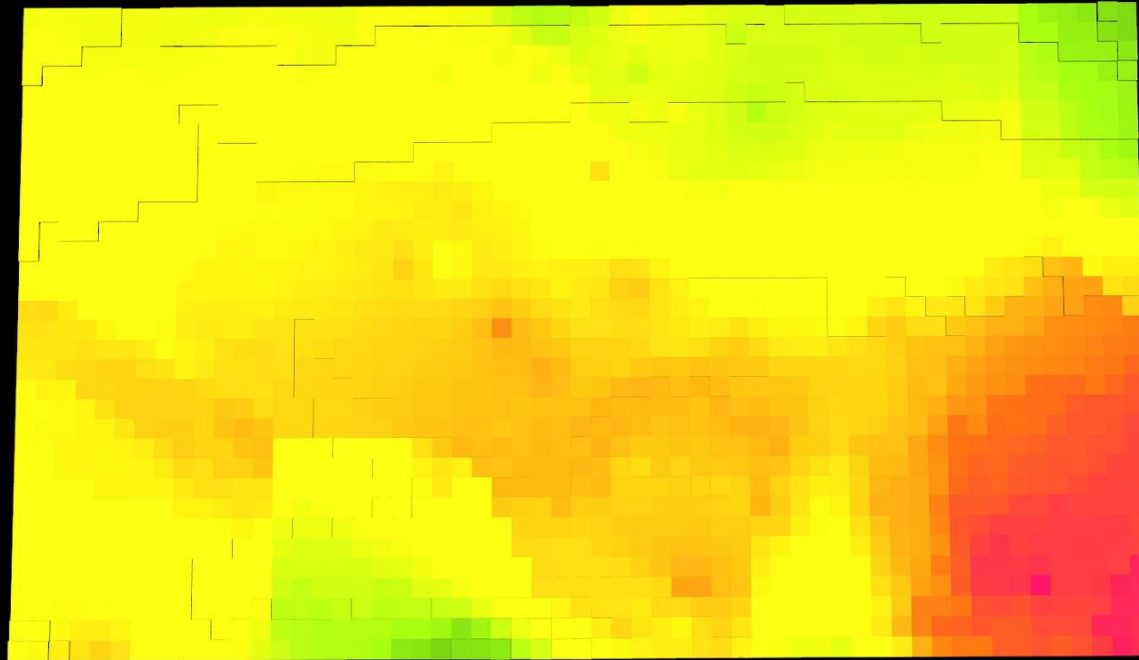
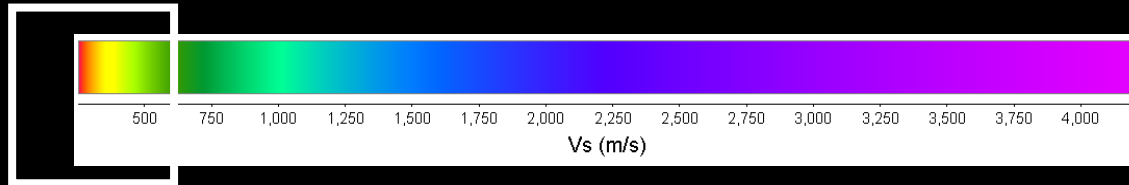




# Assignment of geophysical properties

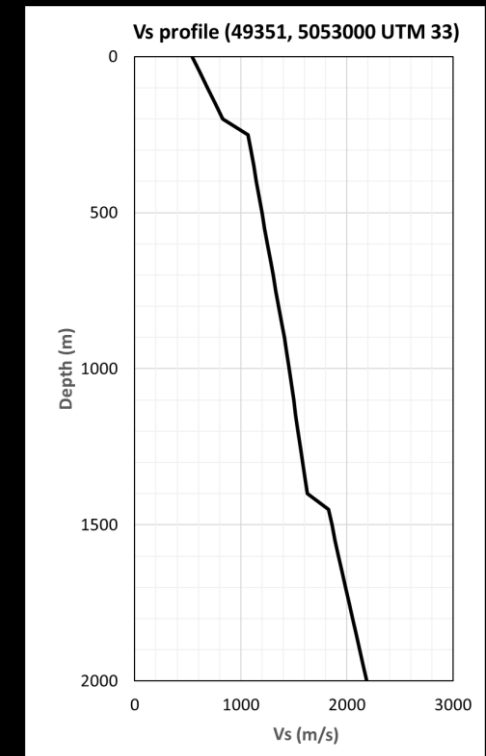
$V_{s30}$  map

222-522 m/s



Y axis indicates the North

A shear wave velocity profile can be obtained for any set of coordinates (lat – lon) with a 2 x 2 km detail



# 4

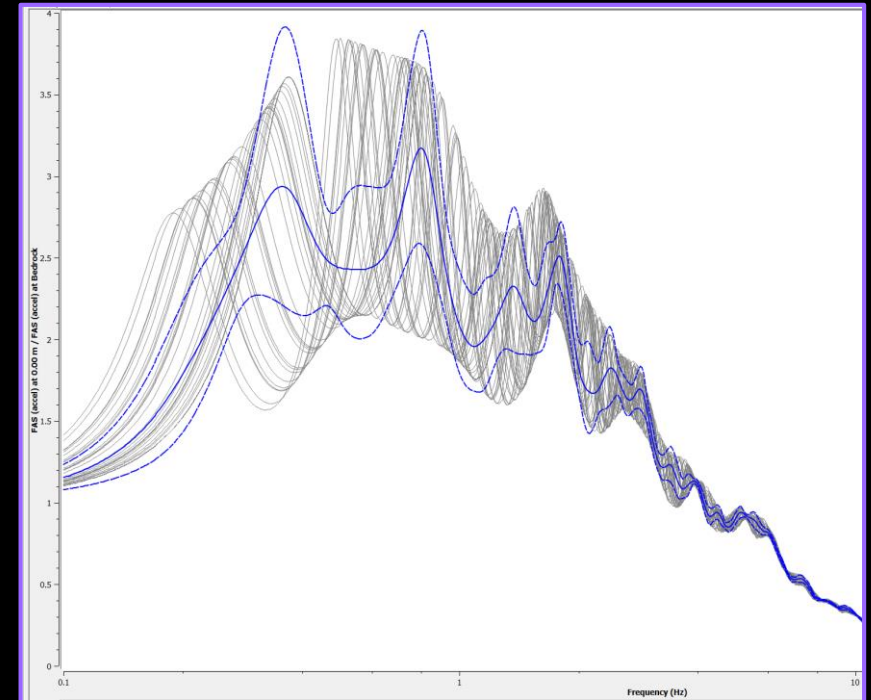
## Validation – 1D ground response analysis

### INPUT in STRATA

- **18 Vs profiles** extracted from the seismostratigraphic model
- Assignment of unit weight and damping to the sediments
- One accelerogram as input motion in the time domain (**linear elastic approach**)
- **50 randomizations** for each velocity profile varying the bedrock depth (Pliocene base)

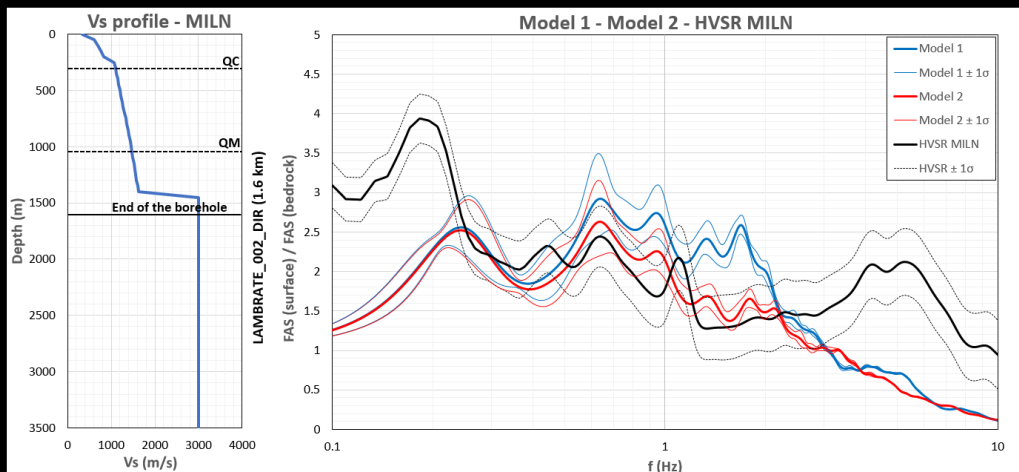
### OUTPUT in STRATA

The ratio of **Fourier Amplitude Spectra (FAS)** between the sediments and the outcropping bedrock in a frequency range between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz.

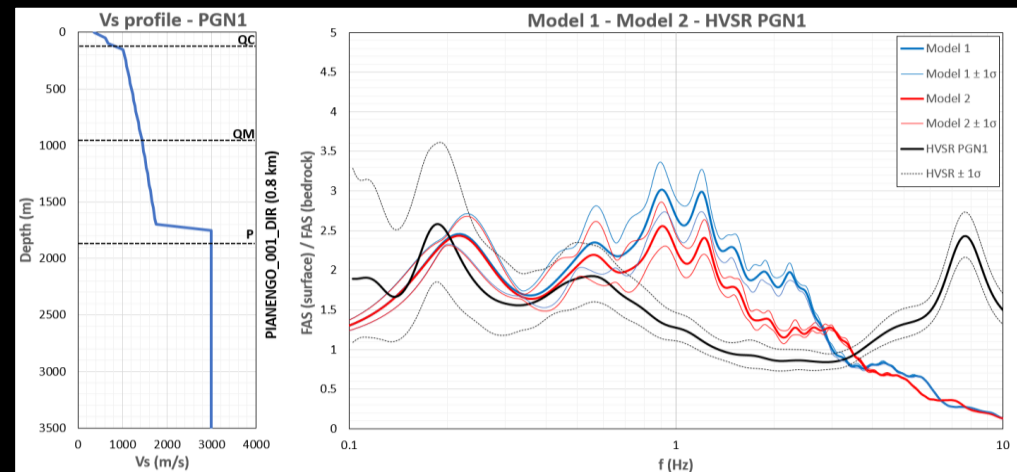


# Validation - results

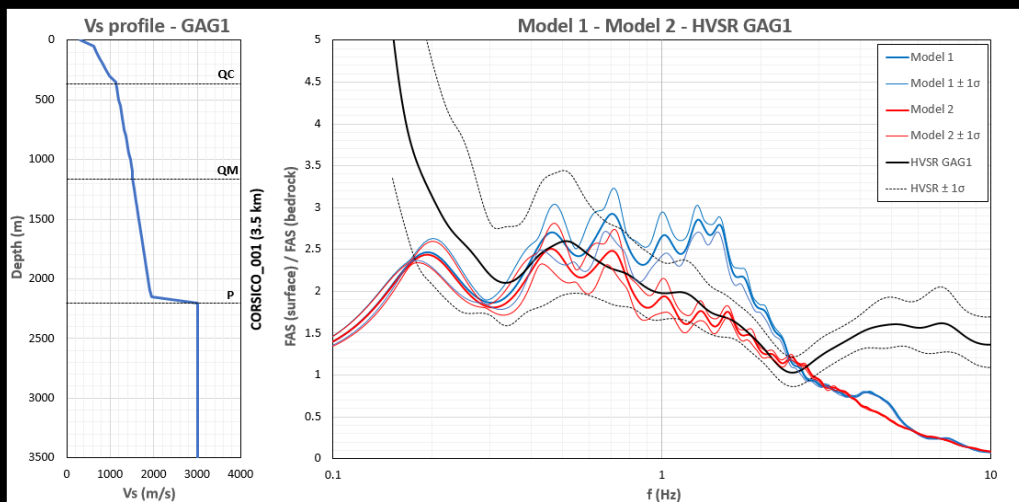
## Milano station



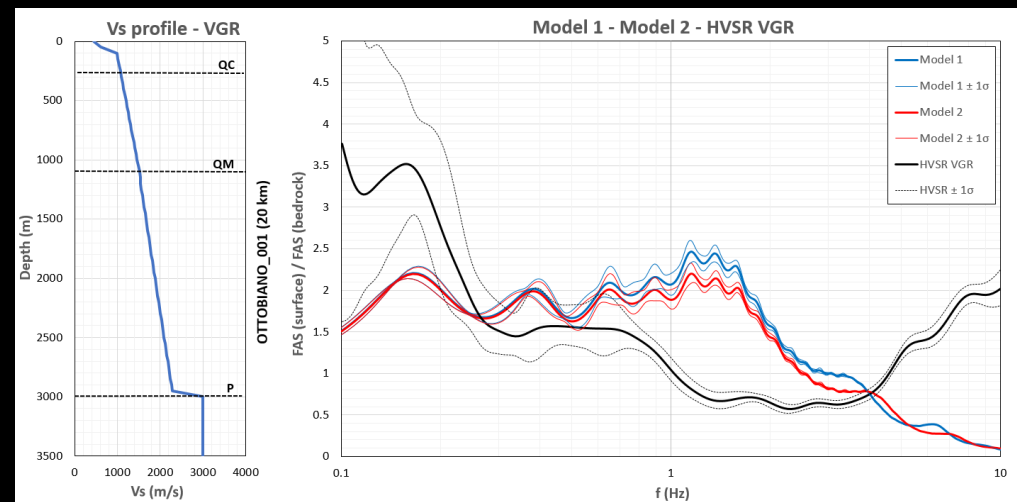
## Pianengo station



## Gaggiano station



## Voghera station



# Conclusions

- We built a 3D seismostratigraphic model of the western-central Po Plain area, including the geophysical properties of the following units: **i) Miocene, ii) Pliocene, iii) marine Quaternary, and iv) continental Quaternary**
- Validation comparing 1D ground response modelling and H/V curves
- $f_0$  **0.1 – 0.3 Hz** > Pliocene base in the depocenters
- $f_0$  **0.5 – 0.8 Hz** > Pliocene base close to the San Colombano hill

## Improvements:

1. Thrust fault modelling close to the Emilia arc
2. Additional microtremor measurements
3. Additional detailed geological cross – sections

## Future applications:

1. Computation of earthquake shaking scenarios considering site effects
2. Computation of site amplification with 2D/3D numerical modelling



**Relevant for seismic hazard analysis**



**INGV**



**Thank you for your attention!**

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Vienna, 28 April, 2023