Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences

An Open Access Journal of the European Geosciences Union

| EGU.eu | | EGU Journals | Contact

Home

Online Library

- Recent Papers
- Volumes and Issues
- Special Issues
- Full Text Search
- Title and Author Search

Alerts & RSS Feeds

General Information

Submission

Review

Production

Subscription

Book Reviews

Journal Metrics



IF 1.357



5-year IF 1.781

SCOPUS SNIP 0.616

SCOPUS SJR 0.067

■ Definitions



■ Volumes and Issues
■ Contents of Issue 11

Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 10, 2281-2304, 2010 www.nat-hazards-earth-syst-sci.net/10/2281/2010/ doi: 10.5194/nhess-10-2281-2010 © Author(s) 2010. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.

Prediction and evaluation of nonlinear site response with potentially liquefiable layers in the area of Nafplion (Peloponnesus, Greece) for a repeat of historical earthquakes

V. K. Karastathis¹, G. A. Papadopoulos¹, T. Novikova¹, Z. Roumelioti², P. Karmis³, and P. Tsombos³

¹National Observatory of Athens, Geodynamics Institute, Athens, Greece

²Department of Geophysics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

³Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration, Athens, Greece

Abstract. We examine the possible non-linear behaviour of potentially liquefiable layers at selected sites located within the expansion area of the town of Nafplion, East Peloponnese, Greece. Input motion is computed for three scenario earthquakes, selected on the basis of historical seismicity data, using a stochastic strong ground motion simulation technique, which takes into account the finite dimensions of the earthquake sources. Sitespecific ground acceleration synthetics and soil profiles are then used to evaluate the liquefaction potential at the sites of interest. The activation scenario of the Iria fault, which is the closest one to Nafplion (M=6.4), is found to be the most hazardous in terms of liquefaction initiation. In this scenario almost all the examined sites exhibit liquefaction features at depths of 6–12 m. For scenario earthquakes at two more distant seismic sources (Epidaurus fault - M6.3; Xylokastro fault - M6.7) strong ground motion amplification phenomena by the shallow soft soil layer are expected to be observed.

■ Full Article (PDF, 11223 KB) ■ Supplement (32233 KB)

Citation: Karastathis, V. K., Papadopoulos, G. A., Novikova, T., Roumelioti, Z., Karmis, P., and Tsombos, P.: Prediction and evaluation of nonlinear site response with potentially liquefiable layers in the area of Nafplion (Peloponnesus, Greece) for a repeat of historical earthquakes, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 10, 2281-2304, doi:10.5194/nhess-10-2281-2010, 2010. ■ Bibtex ■ EndNote ■ Reference Manager ■ XML



Search NHESS

Full Text Search Title Search

Author Search

News

- New Subscription Prices for 2011
- New Service Charges for 2011
- Please Note: Updated Reference Guidelines

Recent Papers

01 | NHESS, 19 Jan 2011: Book Review of "Tree Rings and Natural Hazards: A State-of-the-Art"

02 | NHESS, 18 Jan 2011: Impact of rainfall spatial distribution on rainfall-runoff modelling efficiency and initial soil moisture conditions estimation

03 | NHESS, 13 Jan 2011: Atmospheric circulation patterns associated with strong wind events in Catalonia