

## Enviromental and on buildings noise measures: Laliptur (Kathmandu)

Denis Sandon (1), Franco Pettenati (1), Sumit Maskey (2), Massimo Giorgi (1), and Claudio Cravos (1) (1) Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e Geofisica Sperimentale OGS, Italy (dsandron@inogs.it), (2) National Society of Earthquake Technology - Nepal (NSET)(smaskey@nset.org.np)

We performed a passive seismic survey at Laliptur, south of Kathmandu. The study area spans between  $27.61^{\circ}N - 85.29^{\circ}E$  and  $85.35^{\circ}N - 27.65^{\circ}E$ .

Ambient vibrations on a 19 almost regular grid points (2 km step) plus 8 other surveys in Kathmandu urban area were recorded. We employed, for comparison purpose, both a TROMINO<sup>®</sup> (Micromed, Italy) and a Trillium 20s (Nanometrics, USA) velocimeters. In 12 sites a small-scale surface wave prospection was performed using a 50m long geophones array in order to obtain also the subsoil Vs profiles.

The standard Horizontal-to-Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) analyses suggest that the frequency of this part of the Kathmandu basin is within the 0.4 - 0.6 Hz range, lower than previous studies.

Seismic noise was also recorded on some buildings: a) a 14-story tower; b) a 7-story school; c) a 3-story orphanage and d) a 2-story standard house.

For each building a measure outside in free field and at different levels inside was performed. The Standard Spectral Ratio technique (SSR) was adopted to identify the main vibration modes of the structures.