

“MAR VASTO” - “Manejo de riesgos en Valparaíso”

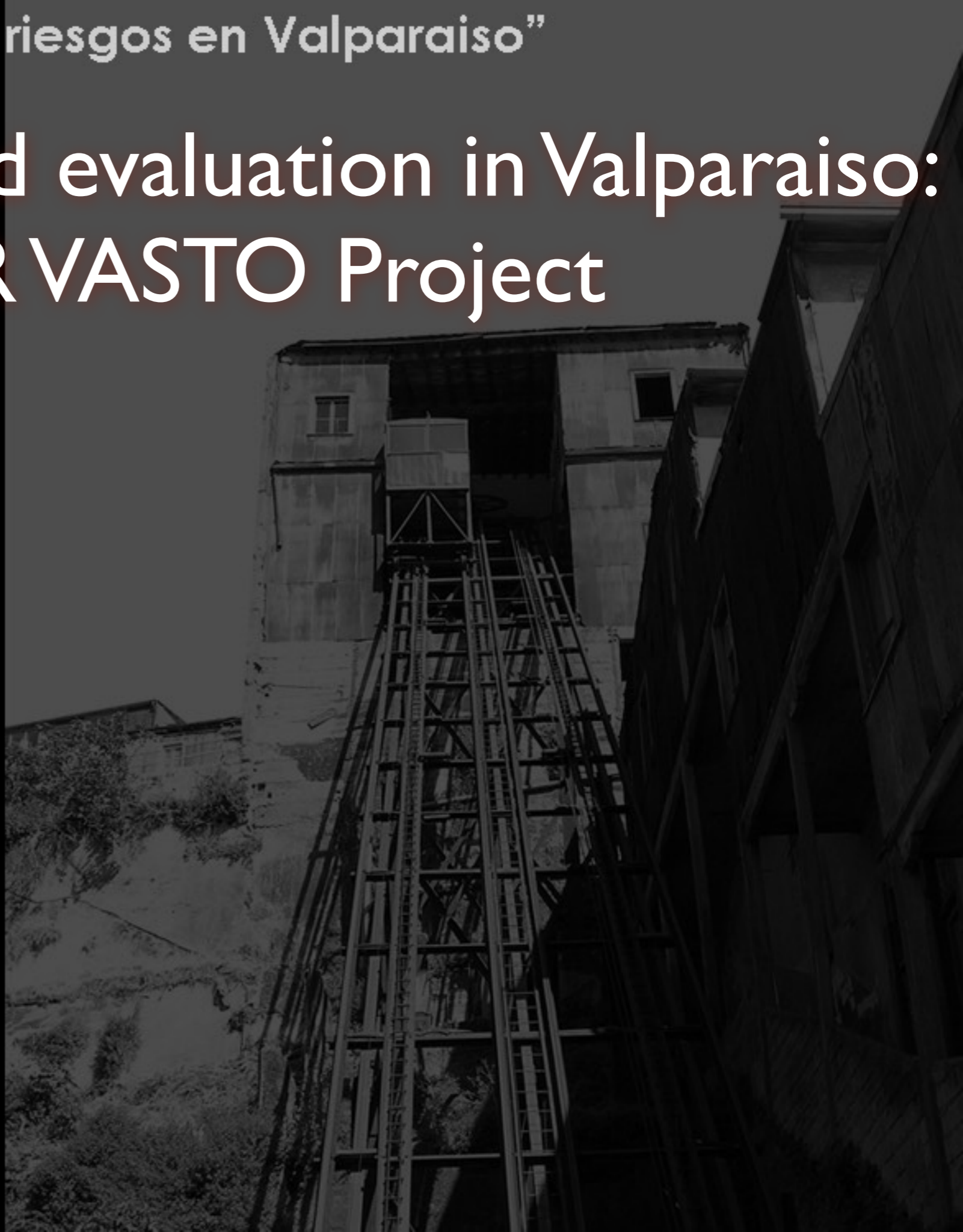
Integrated Hazard evaluation in Valparaíso: the MAR VASTO Project

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&

MAR VASTO Project TEAM

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University of Trieste

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2003 - UNESCO World Heritage List of protected sites

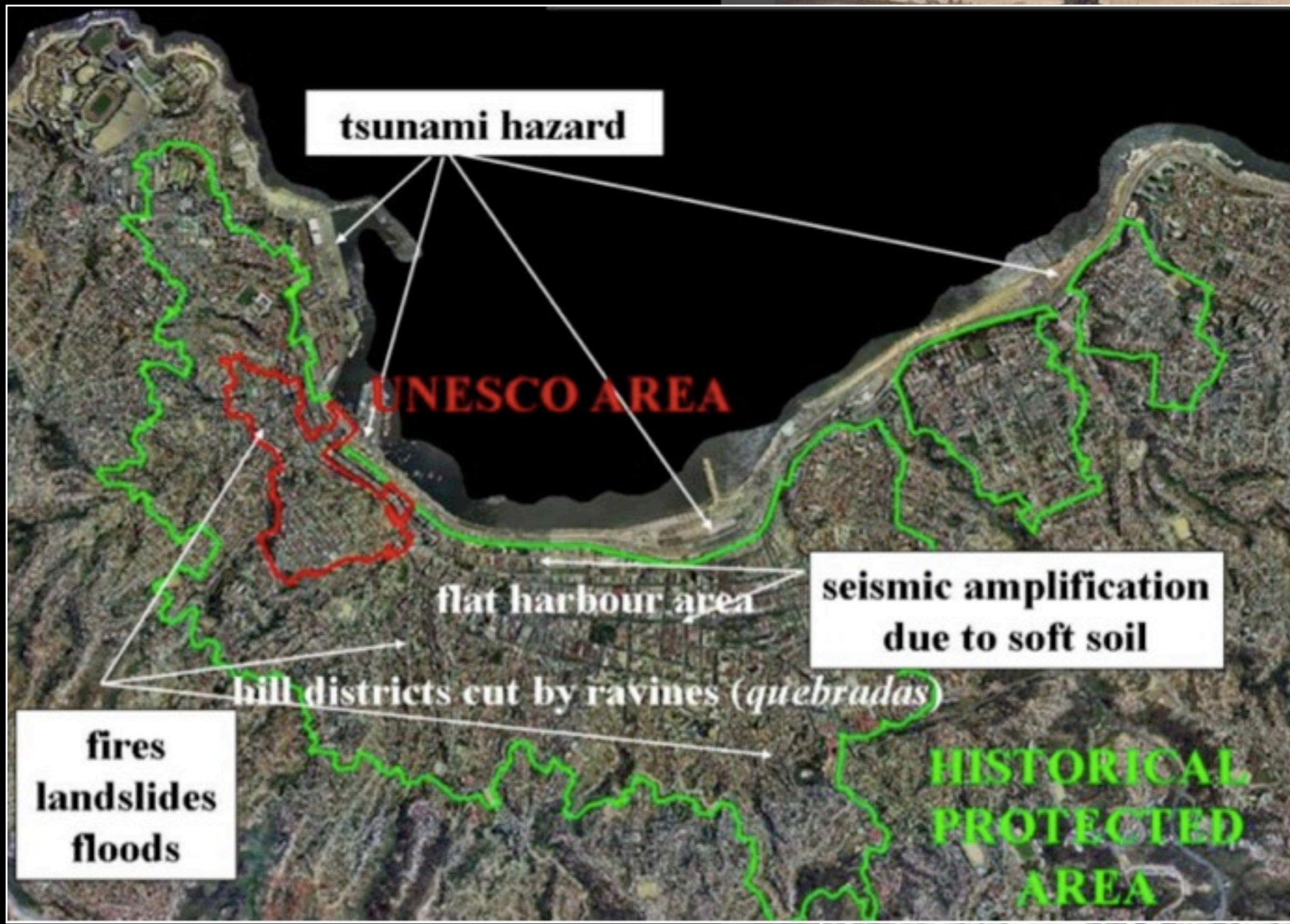
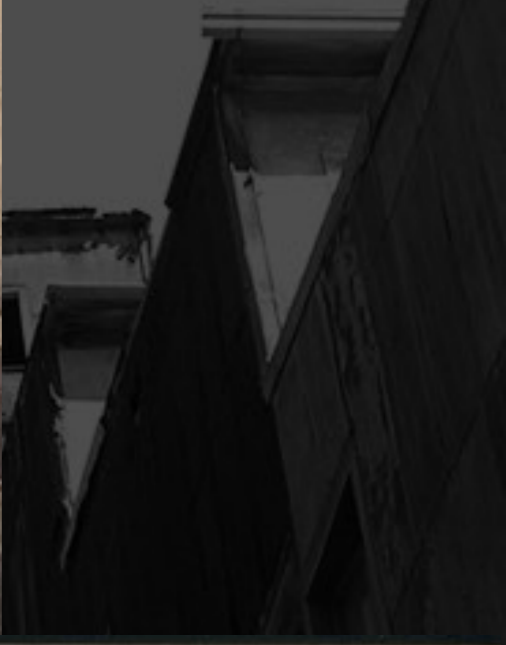
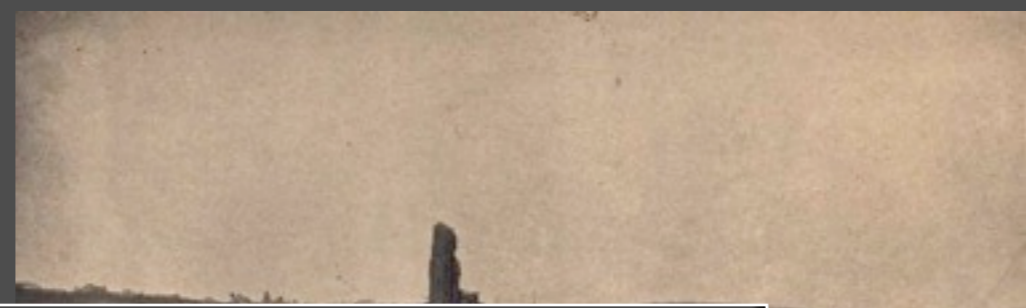


Growth of Valparaíso on reclaimed lands



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HAZARD



Valparaíso después del Terremoto del 16 de Agosto de 1960. La Reseña del Cardenal



Valparaíso Terremoto del 16 de Agosto de 1960. Calle Independencia

“MAR VASTO” - Manejo de riesgos en Valparaíso

CONTRACT BID-ENEA n. ATN/II-9816-CH

PARTNERSHIP

ENEA, Ente per le Nuove tecnologie,
l'Energia e l'Ambiente

UNIFE, Università di Ferrara, Dip. di
Architettura e Ingegneria

ICTP, Abdus Salam International Centre
for Theoretical Physics, Trieste

UNIPD, Università di Padova, Facoltà di
Ingegneria, Dipartimento di Costruzioni e
Trasporti

USM, Universidad Tecnica Federico Santa
Maria, Departamento de Obras Civiles

UC, Universidad de Chile, División
Estructuras Construcción Geotecnia,
Departamento de Ingeniería Civil, Facultad
de Ciencias Físicas y Matemáticas

PARTNERSHIP

OGP, Ilustre Municipalidad de Valparaíso, Oficina de
Gestion Patrimonial

VALPOMIO, Programa de Recuperación y Desarrollo
Urbano de Valparaíso



“MAR VASTO” - “Manejo de riesgos en Valparaíso”

DISASTER HAZARD MAPS

(earthquakes, tsunami, landslides, fires)

SURVEYS

(photos, GPS, geology, laser scanner 3D)

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

(synthetic sheets, structural calculations)

GIS

(geo-referenced database for risk management)

MULTIMEDIA ACTIVITIES

(movies, workshops, publications)

FINAL PROPOSALS

(guidelines for future interventions)



INVESTIGATION ON THREE HISTORICAL CHURCHES

(San Francisco, La Matriz, Las Hermanas de La Providencia)

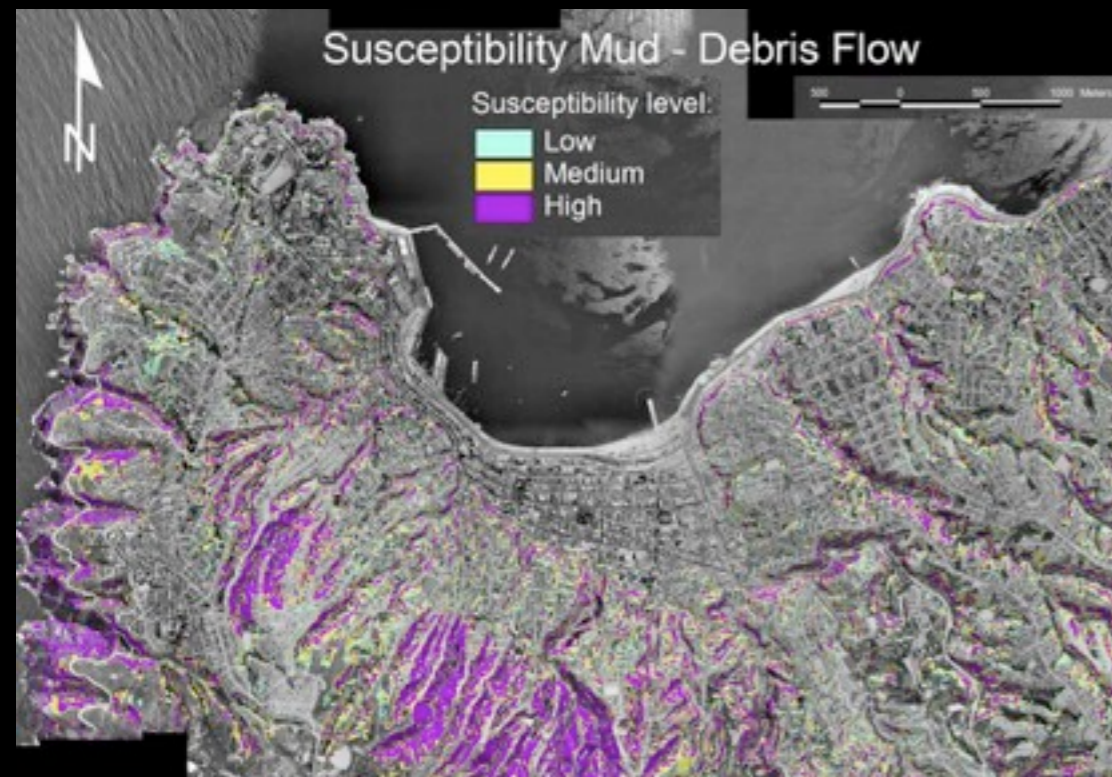
INVESTIGATION ON A PILOT BUILDING STOCK

(Cerro Cordillera)

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LANDSLIDE HAZARD

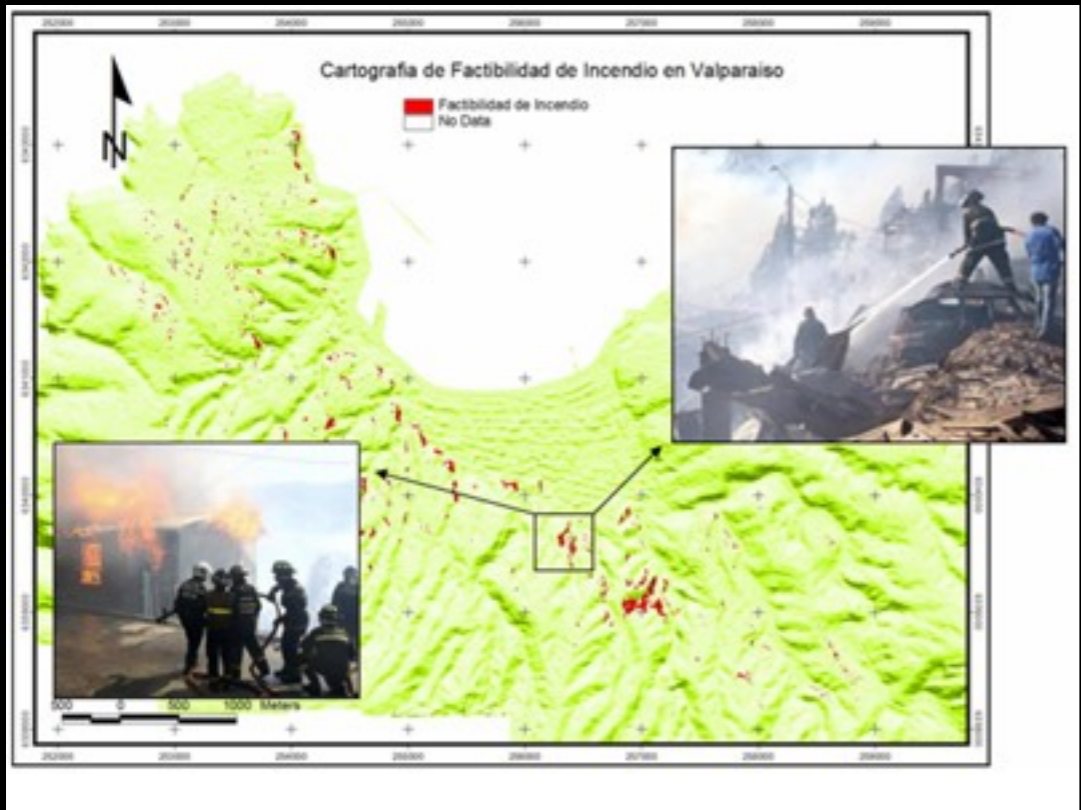
Cooperation with UC,
USM, OGP
cartography
quebradas Cerro Cordillera



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FIRE HAZARD

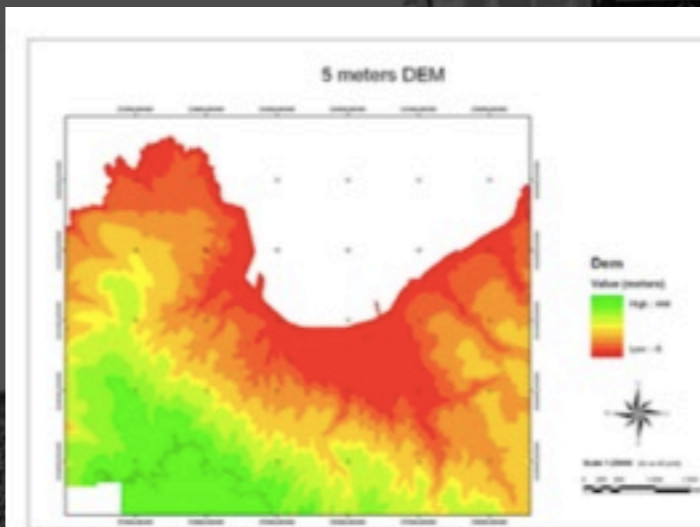
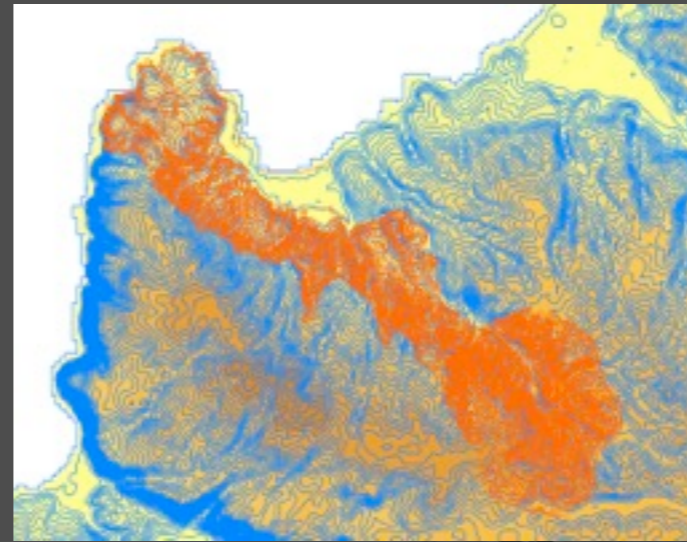
Cooperation with UC,
USM, OGP, OREMI, CORPO
DEI POMPIERI
cartography
churches protection
pilot study Cerro
Cordillera



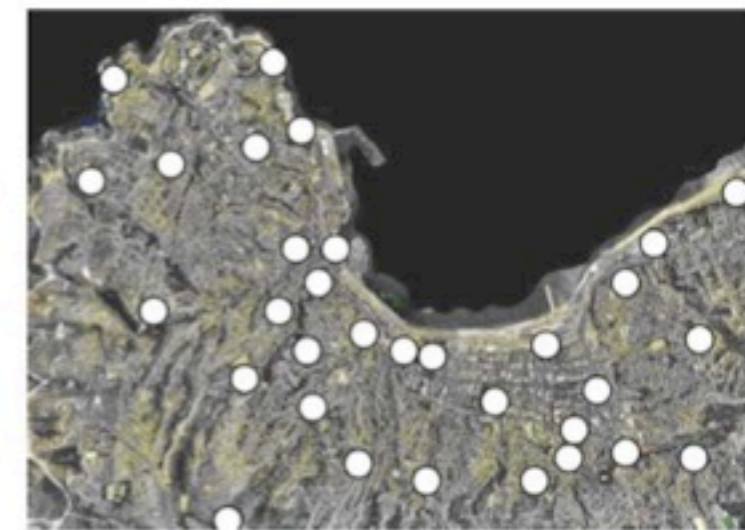
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GIS DATABASE

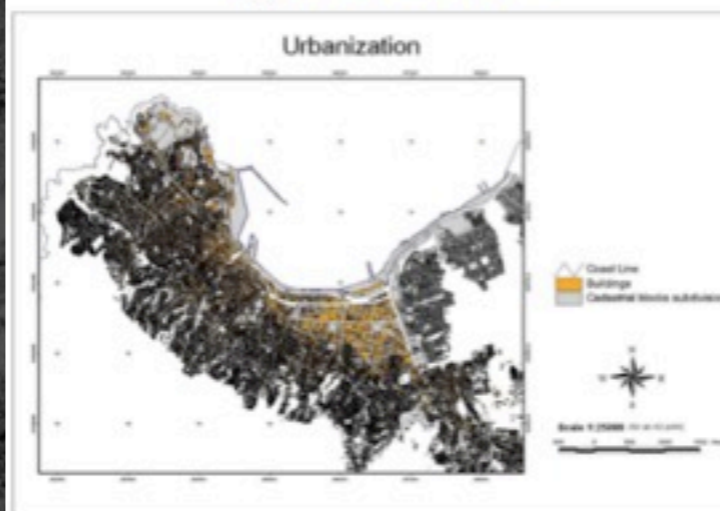
cooperation with
OGP, OREMI, SHOA,
FIREMEN CORP
cartography
aerial photos
vulnerability analysis



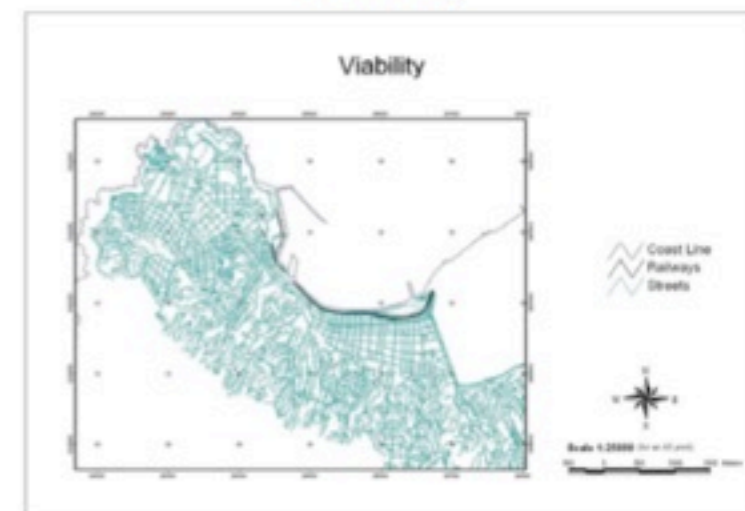
Digital Elevation Model



DGPS survey

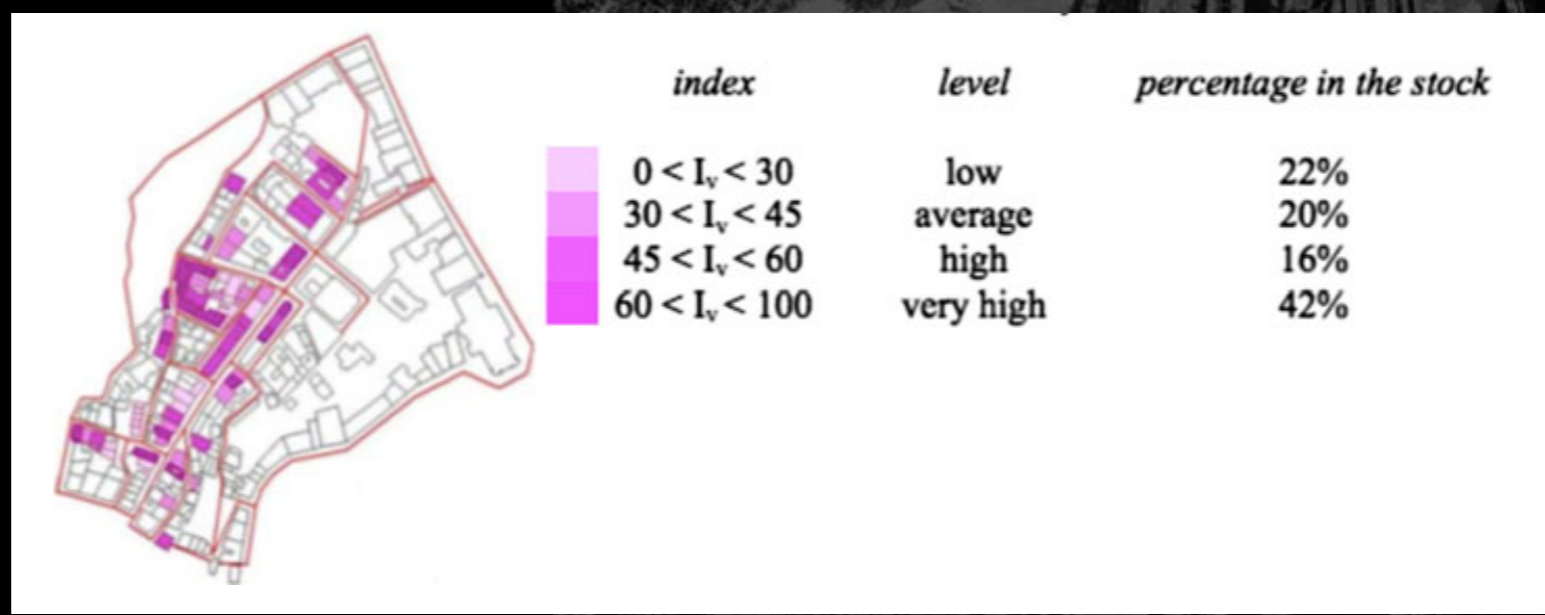
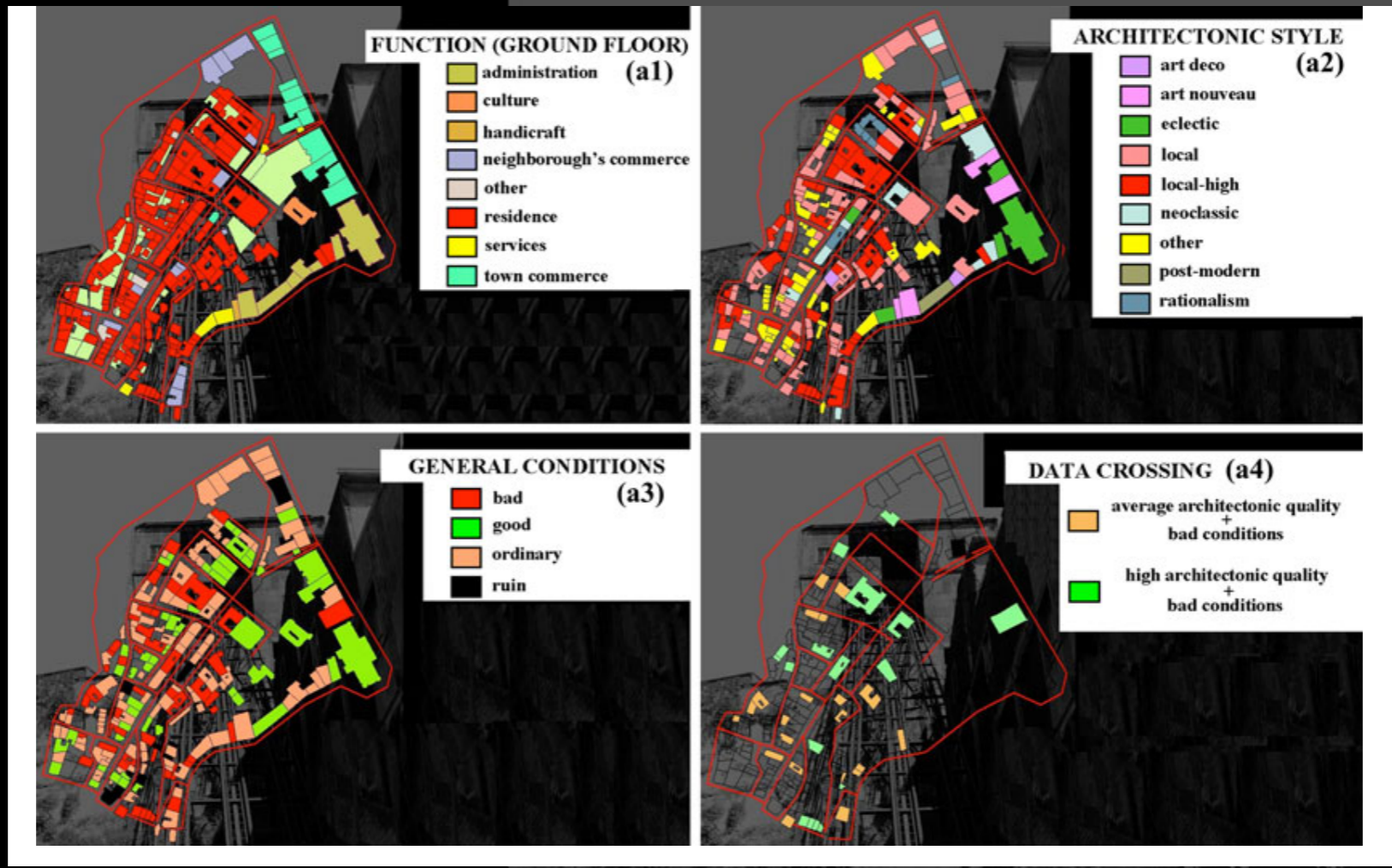


digital cartography (examples: urbanization and viability)



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VULNERABILITY

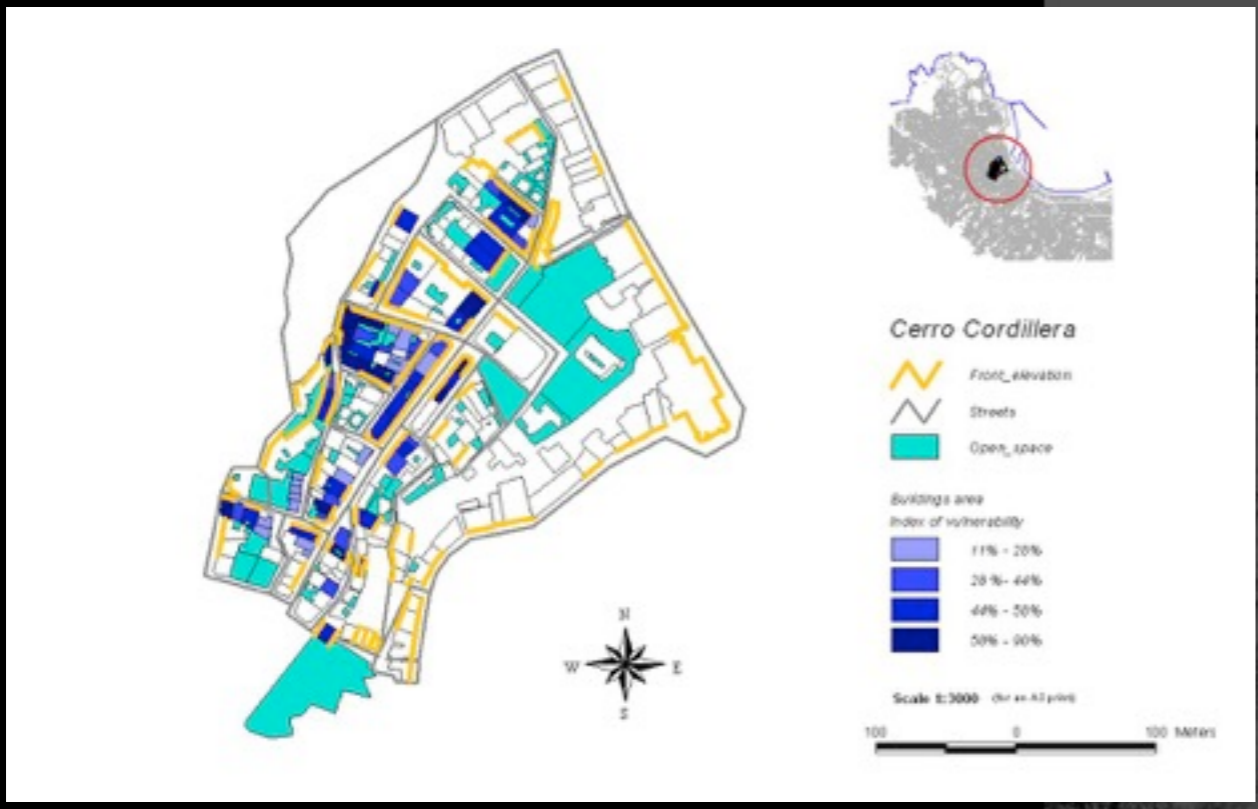


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URBAN PLANNING

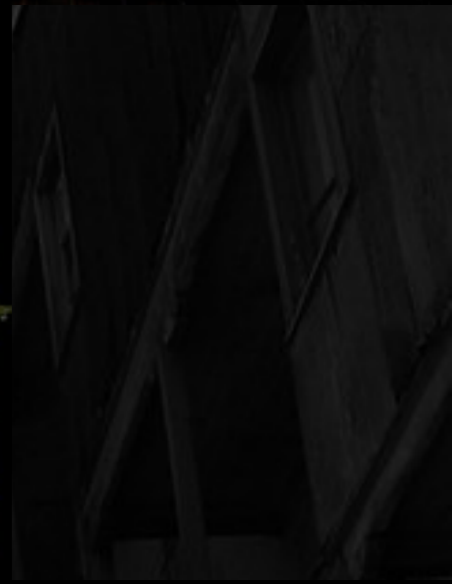
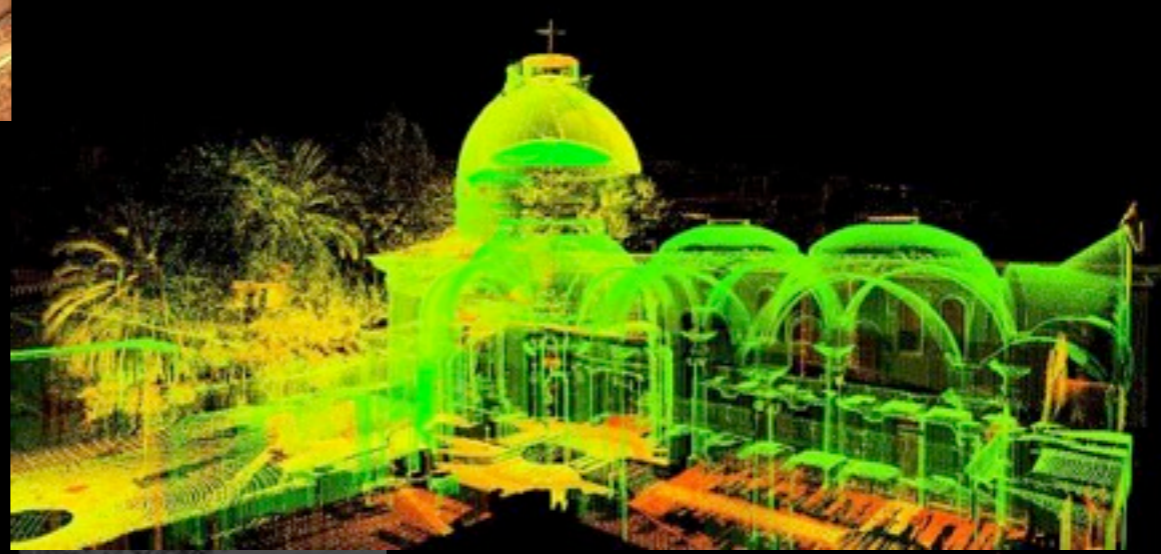
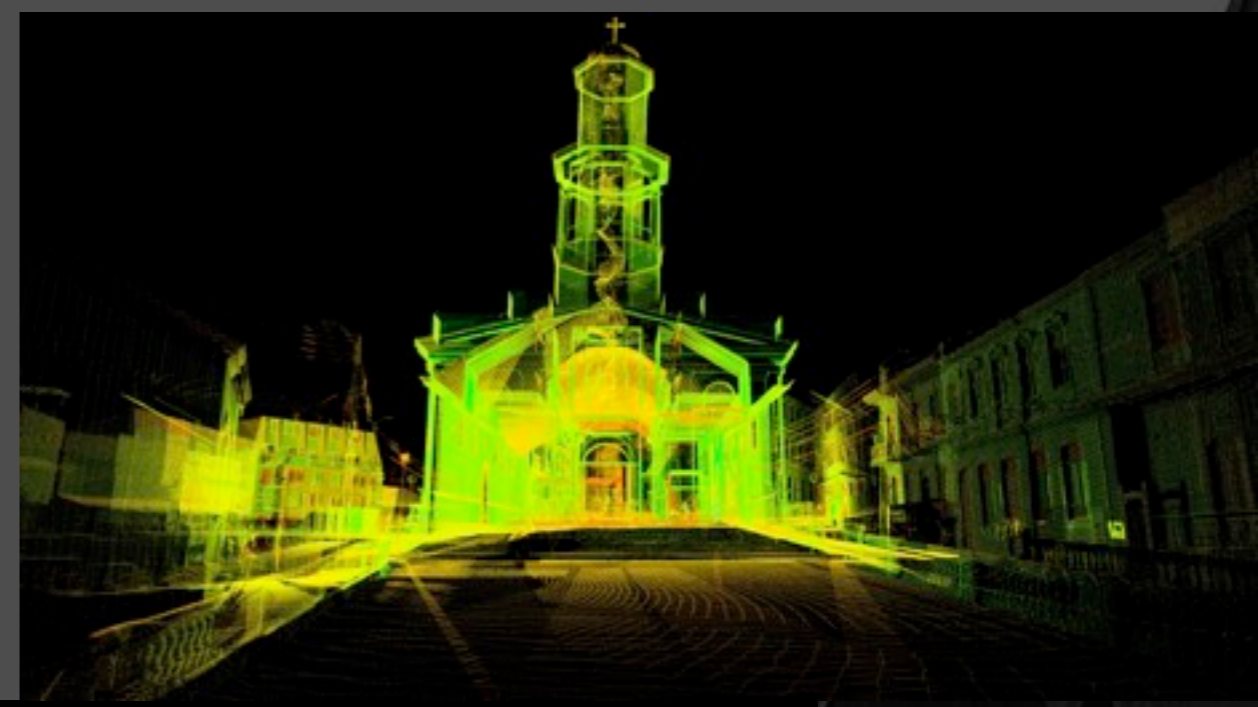
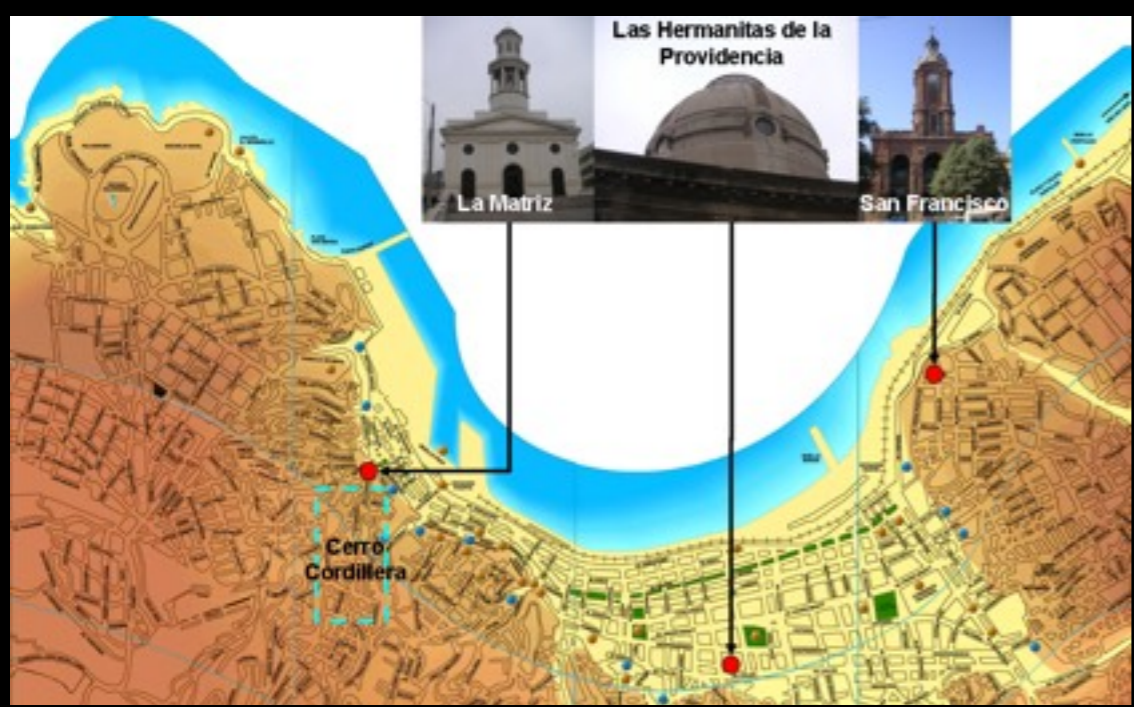
Cerro Cordillera pilot area

In situ vulnerability investigation
restoration proposals



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LASER SCANNER 3D



cooperation with
GEOCOM, OGP, FIREMEN
CORP
La Matriz
San Francisco
Hermanas de la Providencia



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IGLESIA SAN FRANCISCO DEL BARON



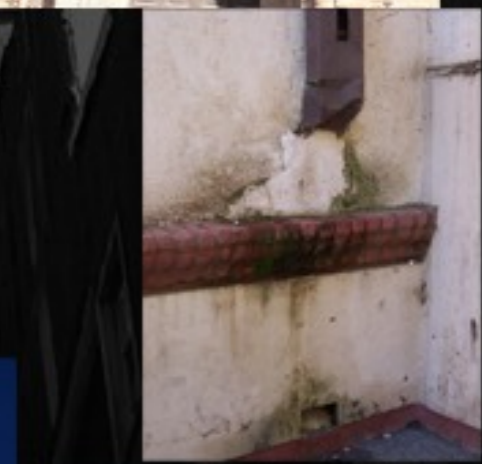
La chiesa necessita di un restauro sulla torre campanaria per il consolidamento statico e dinamico possibile con interventi poco invasivi.



IGLESIA DEL SALVADOR, MATRIZ DE VALPARAISO



La chiesa risulta in buone condizioni statiche con la necessità, però, di un'intervento di recupero per il degrado dei materiali e di prevenzione per l'incendio.



CAPILLA DE LA PROVIDENCIA



La chiesa necessita di un restauro diffuso su tutta la chiesa per il consolidamento statico e dinamico.



SEISMIC HAZARD

Objectives:

- Hazard at a regional scale

- Scenario parametric tests

Validation with experimental data

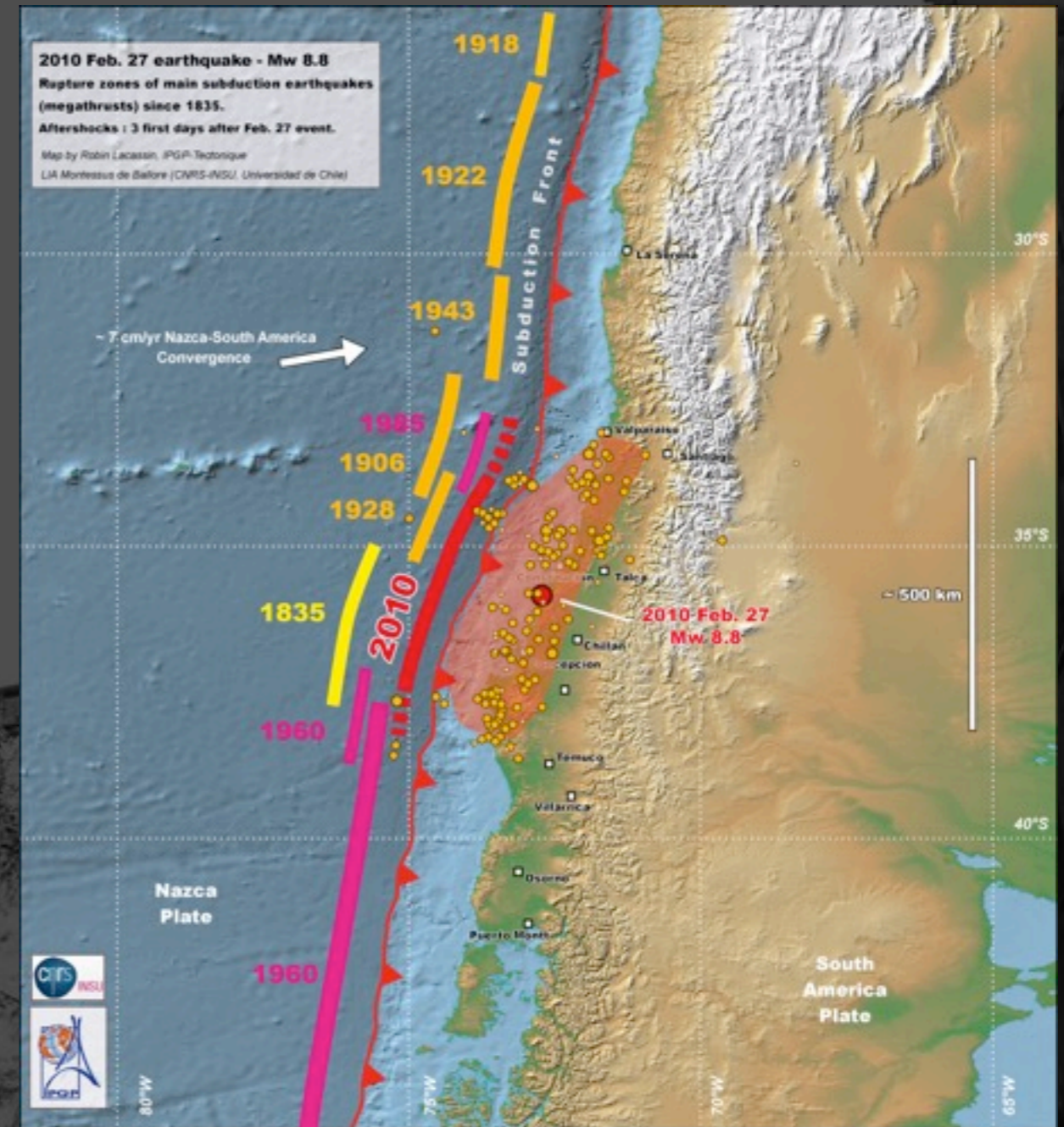
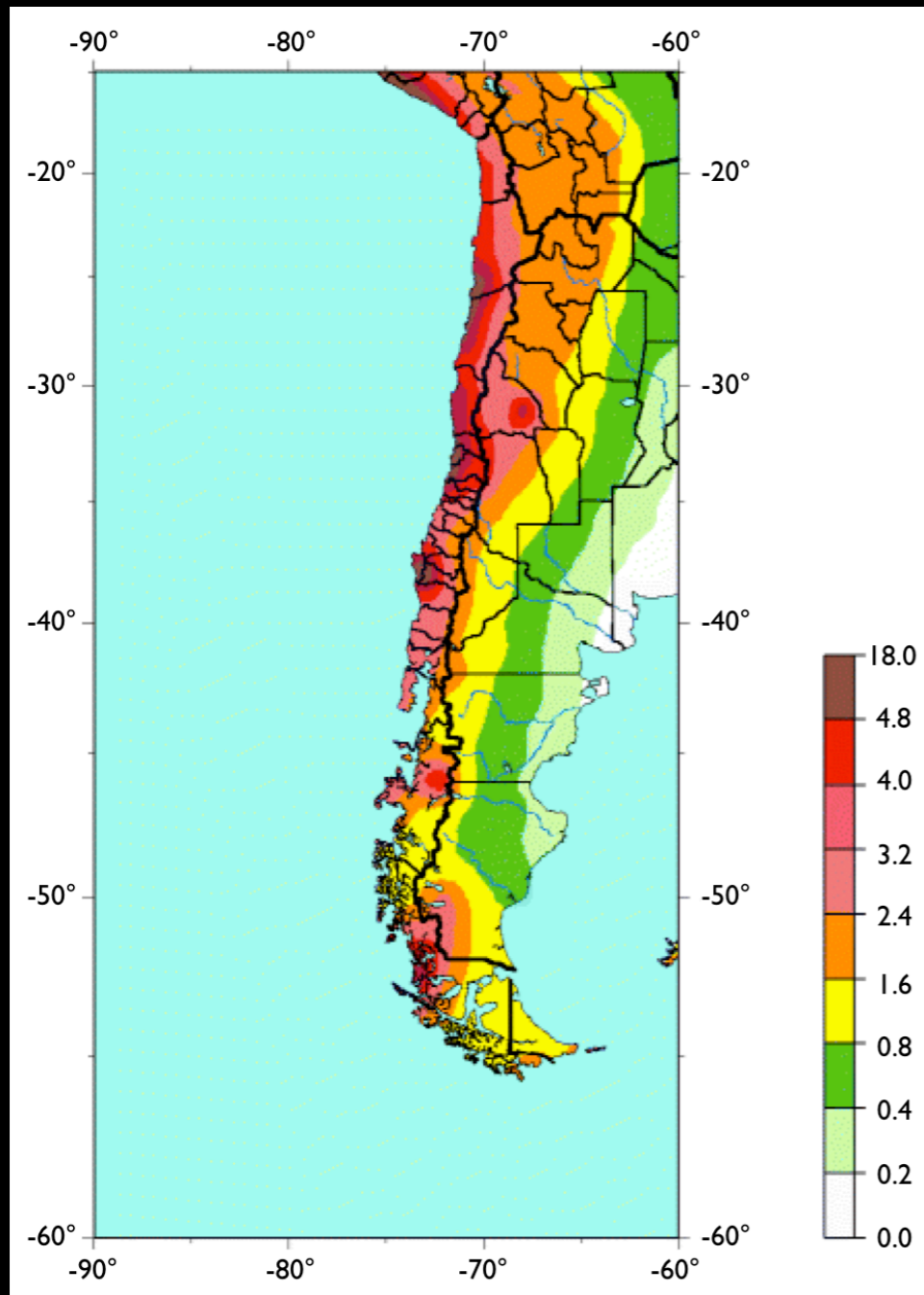
- Seismic input at urban scale

3 selected churches

Selected profiles with site effects

SEISMIC HAZARD

National scale

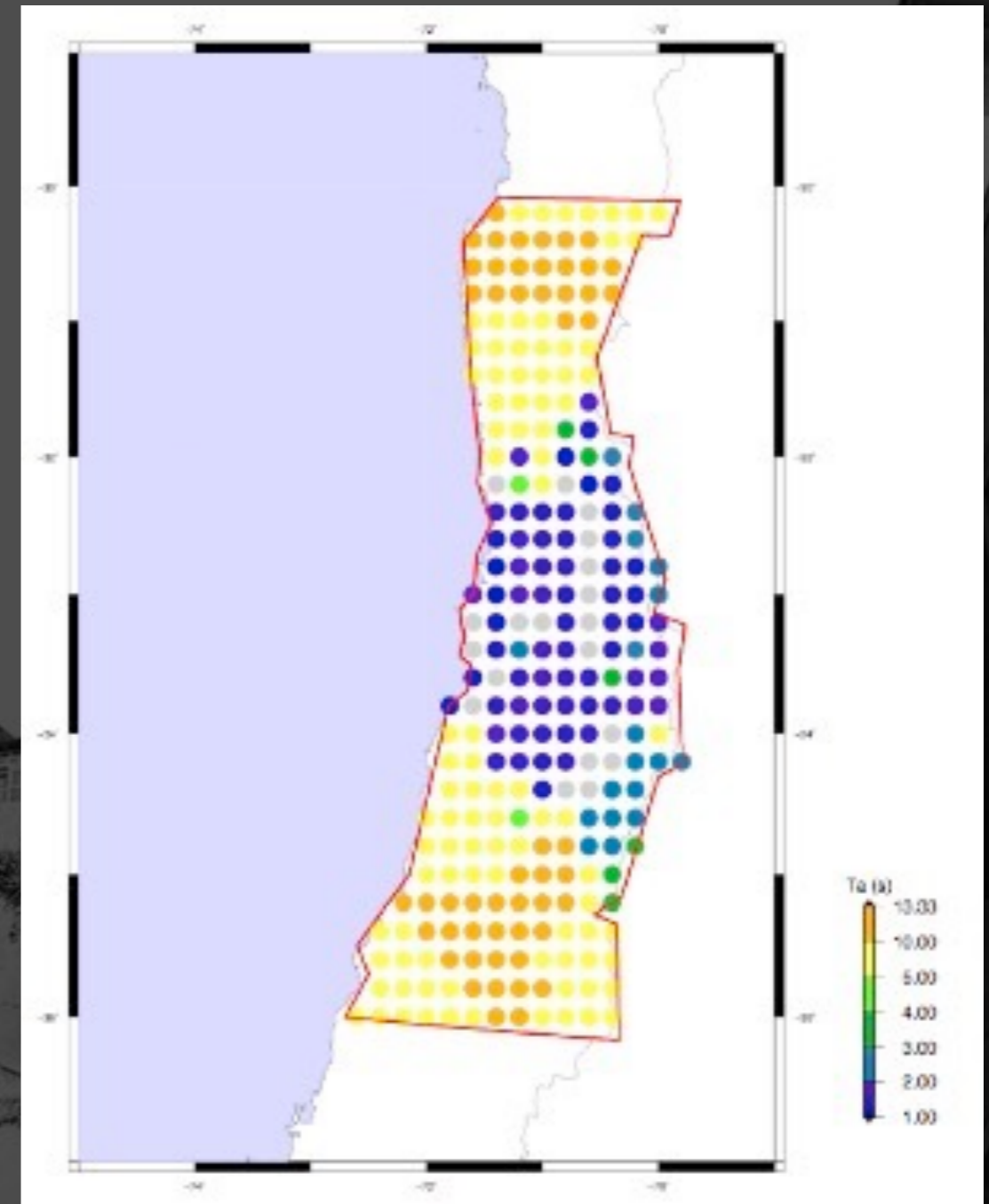
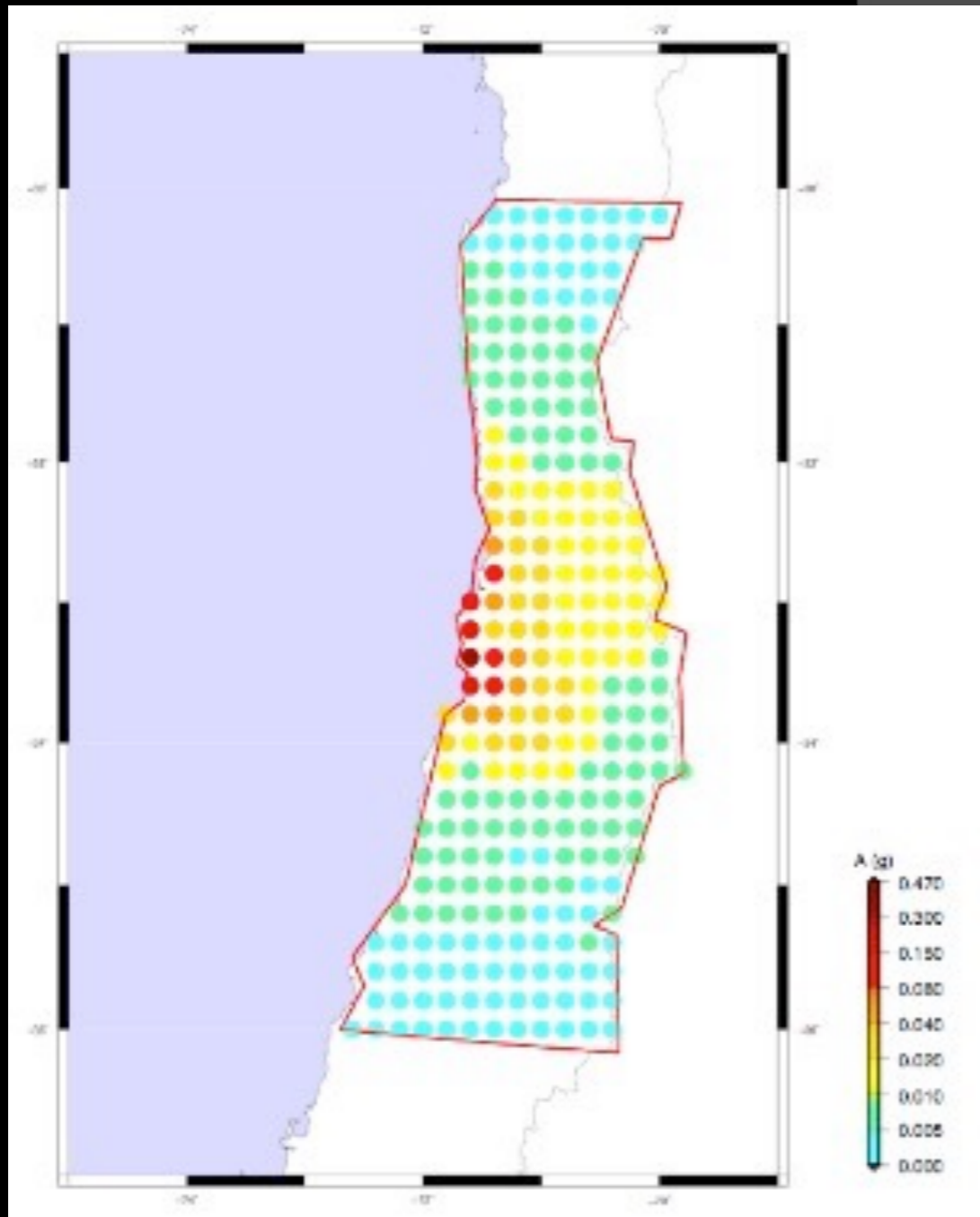


Seismic hazard map (PGA in m/s^2 with 10% probability of exceedence in 50 years) of Chile using the probabilistic approach (see <http://www.seismo.ethz.ch/gshap/>)

Map by LIA Montessus de Ballore (CNRS-INSU and Univ. de Chile) and IPGP tectonics lab (R. Lacassin) showing the 2010 event in the context of historical seismicity

SEISMIC HAZARD

Regional scale



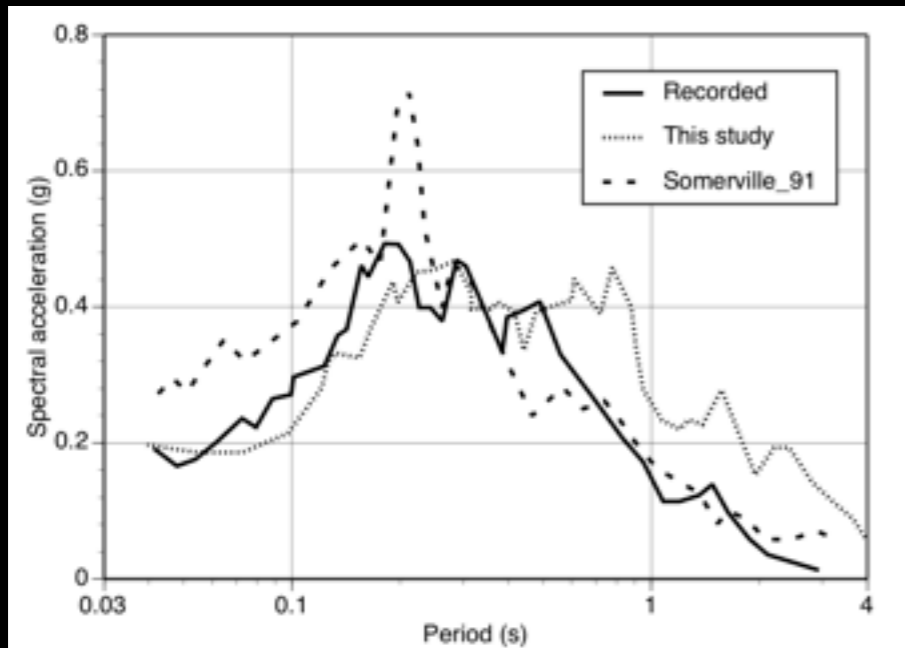
Horizontal PGA distribution and Period in seconds of its maximum after hazard deaggregation of the 1906 and 1985 events

SEISMIC HAZARD

El Almendral station: acceleration, velocity and displacement for the 1985 event.

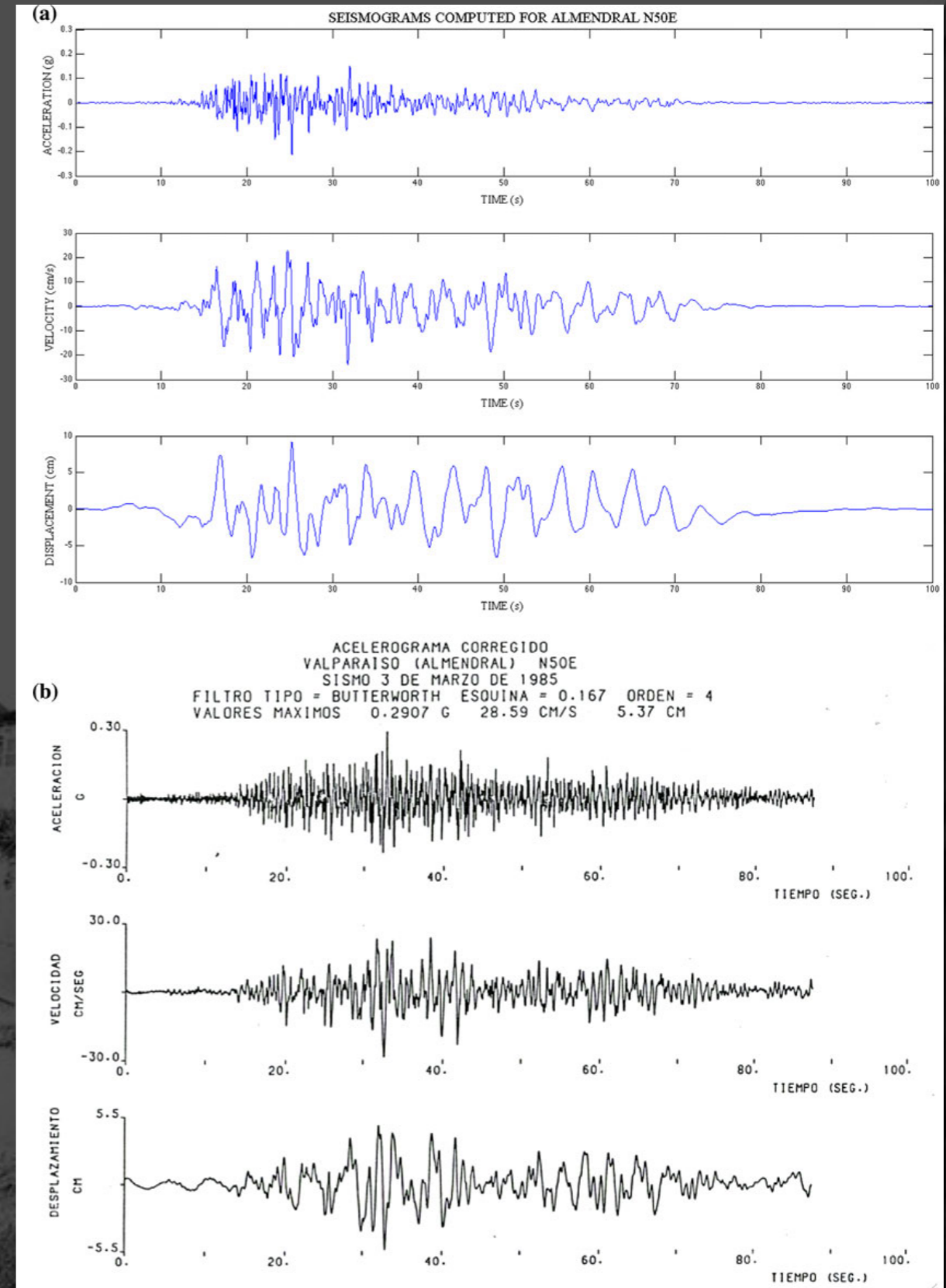
a) computed (unilateral rupture)

b) recorded.



Comparison of response spectra at UTSFM site: recorded, this study and the one simulated by Somerville et al., 1991.

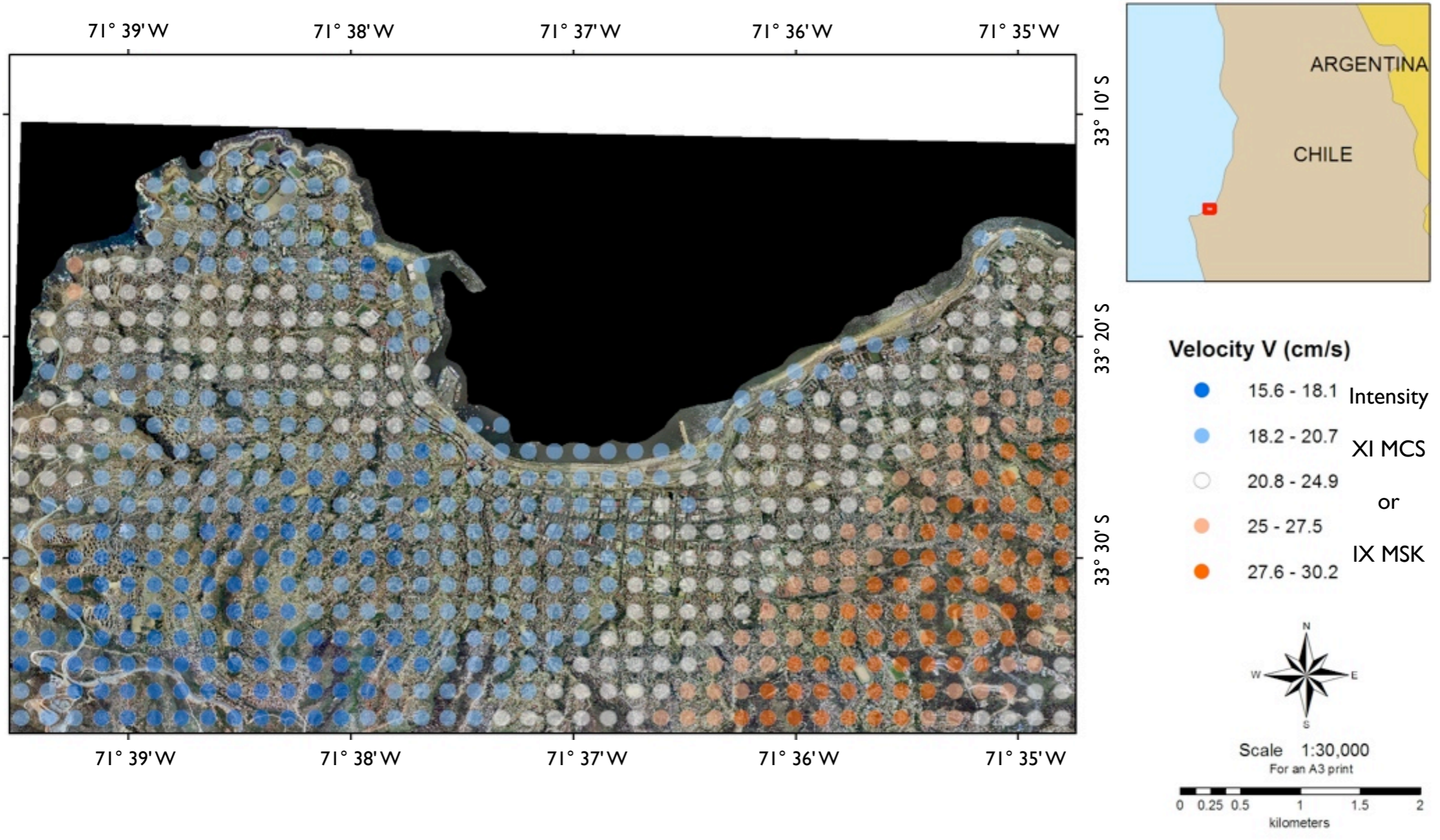
Validation



SEISMIC HAZARD

Urban scale

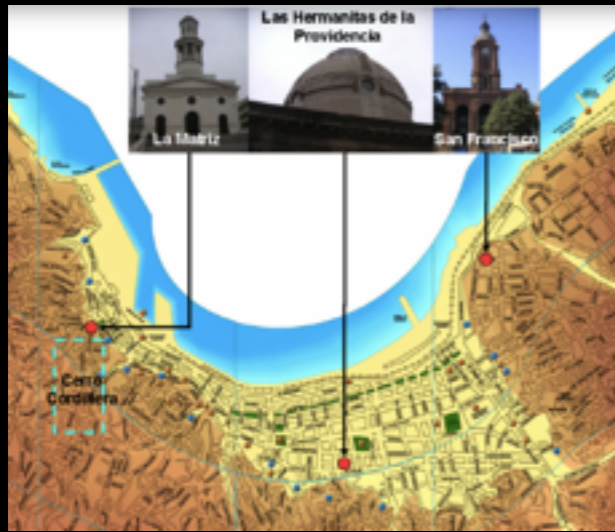
SCENARIO 1985 EARTHQUAKE: BILATERAL RUPTURE
VELOCITY NORTH-SOUTH COMPONENT



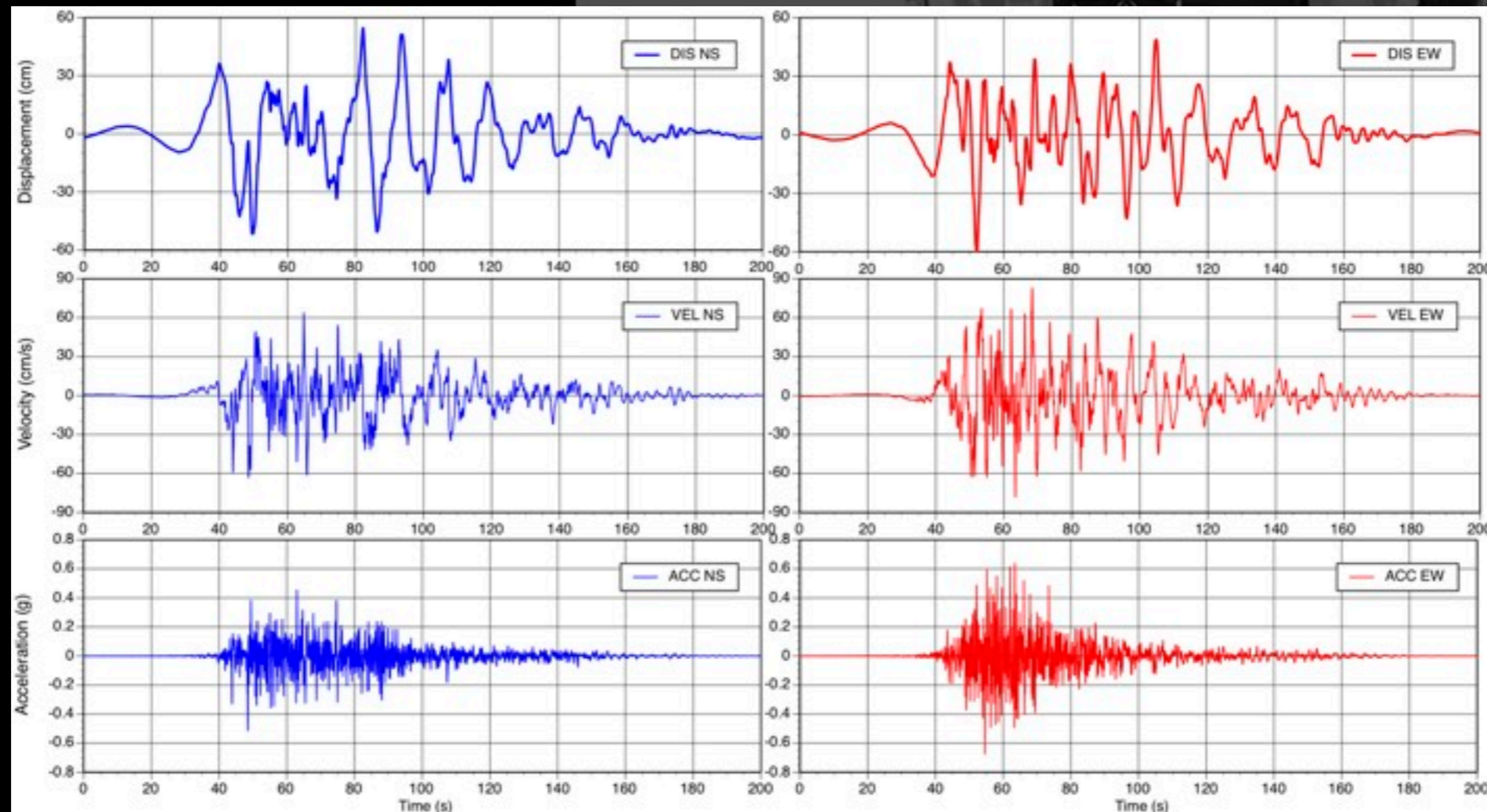
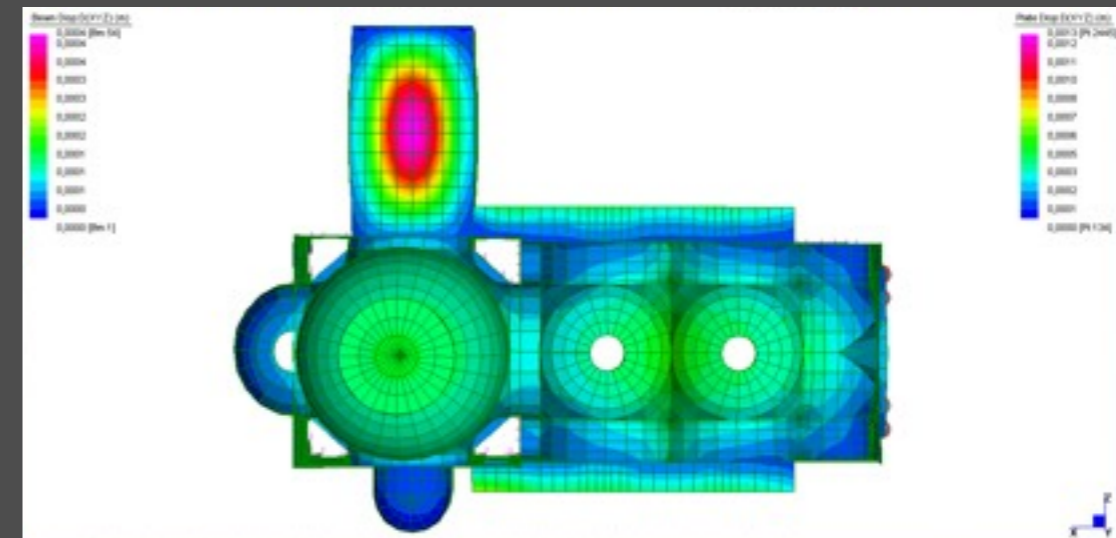
Groundshaking scenario in the Valparaíso urban area for the 1985 event.
NS component of velocities for bilateral rupture.

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SEISMIC HAZARD



Seismic input for 3 selected churches

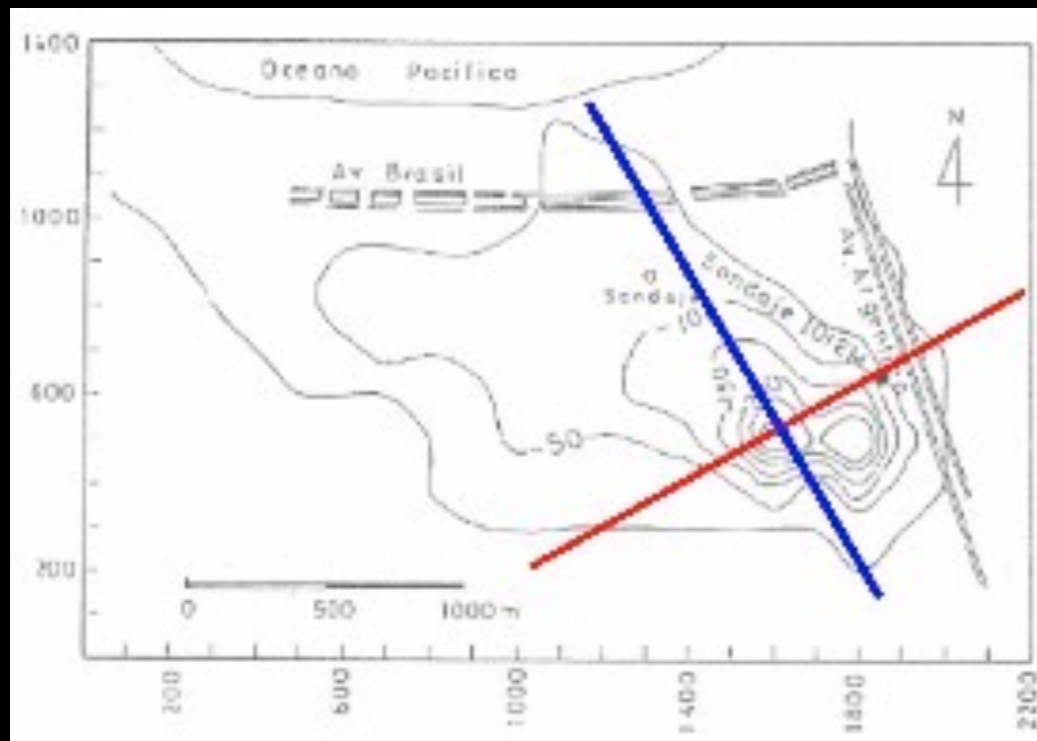


Example of seismic input computed at the La Matriz church: 1906 scenario, unilateral rupture. Displacements, velocities and accelerations for the two horizontal (North–South, NS, and East–West, EW) components of motion

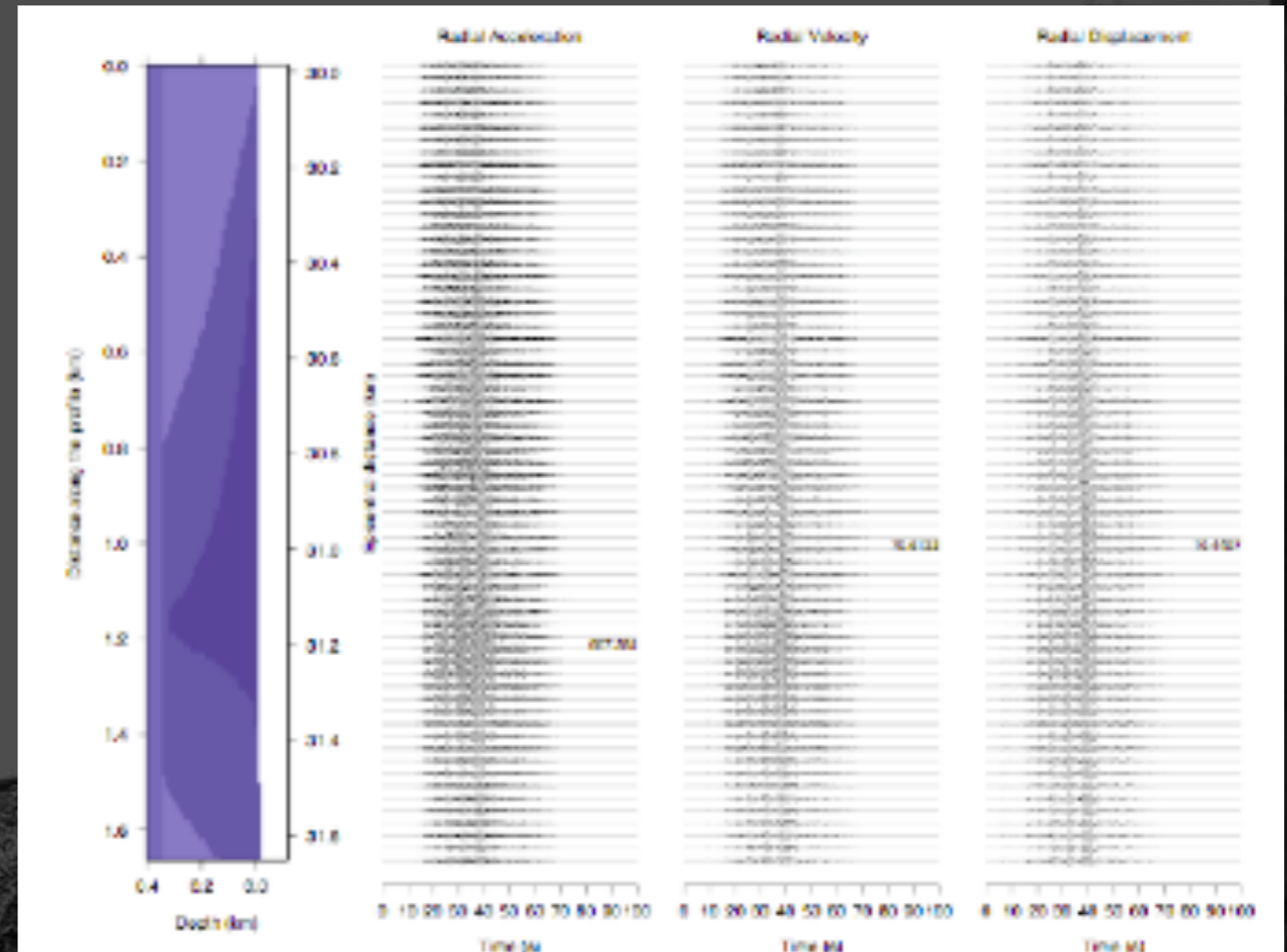
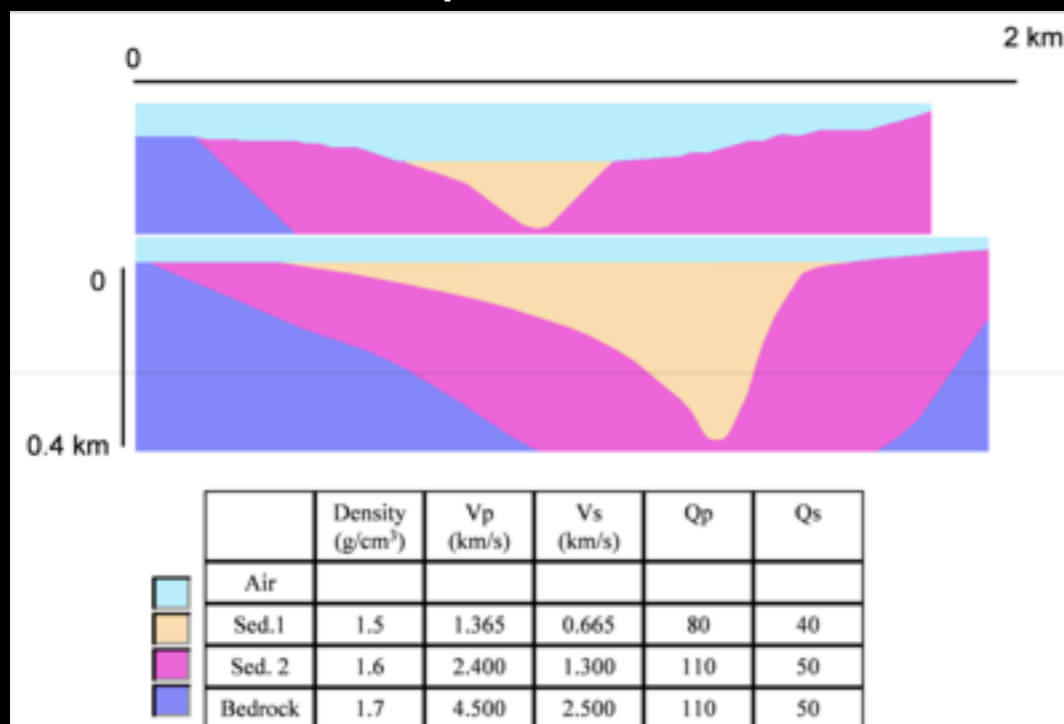
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SEISMIC HAZARD

Profiles & site effects



Bedrock model (depth) at El Almendral and the position of the two profiles with their parameters.

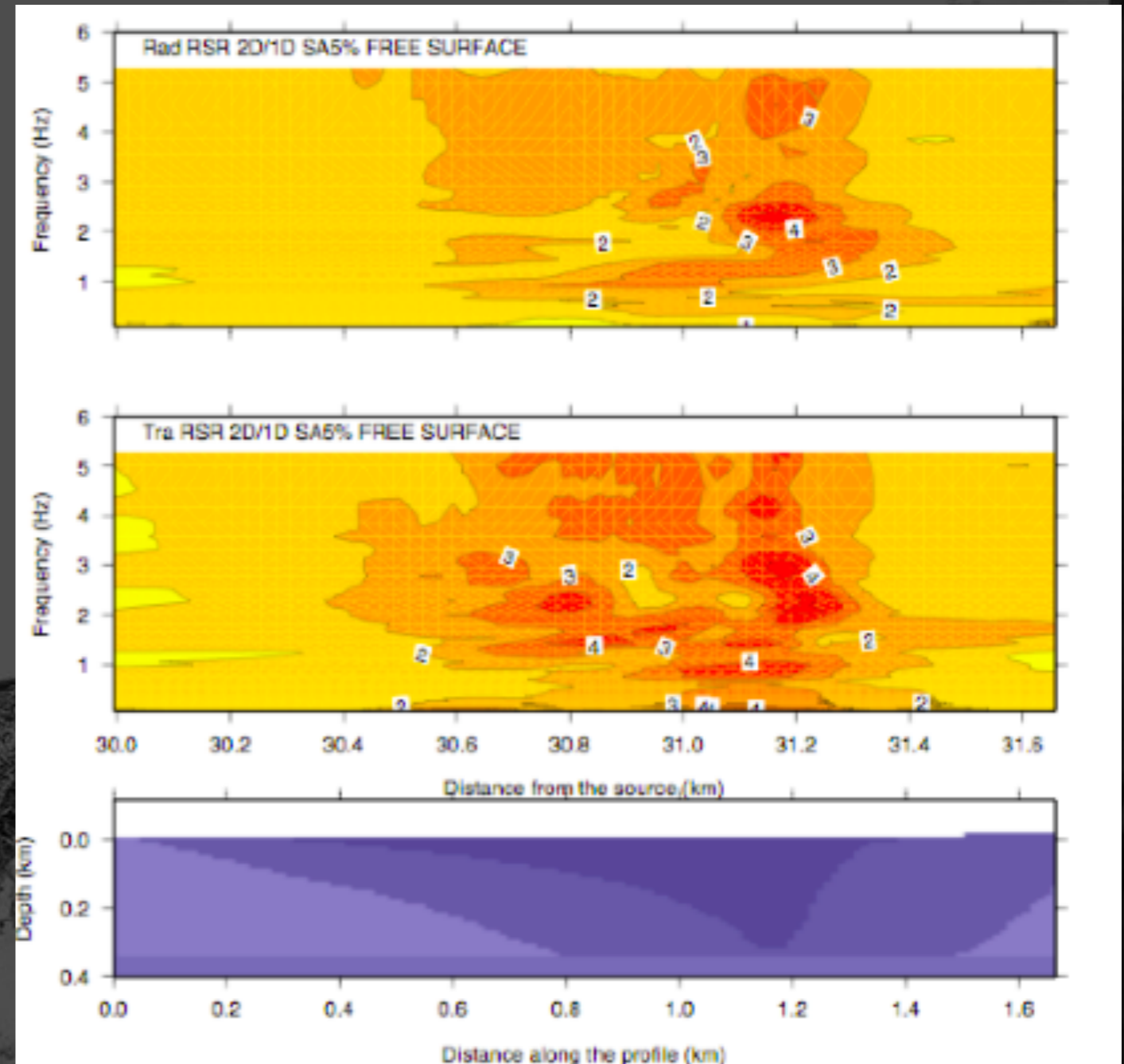
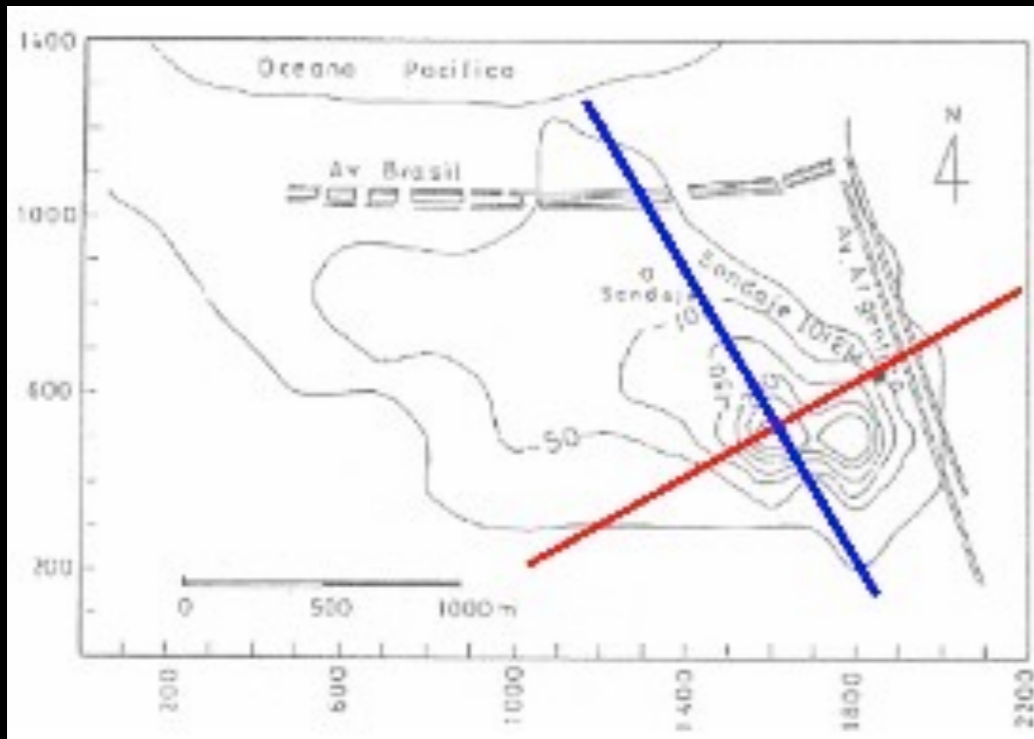


Radial component of motion along profile 2.
1906 scenario

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SEISMIC HAZARD

Profiles & site effects

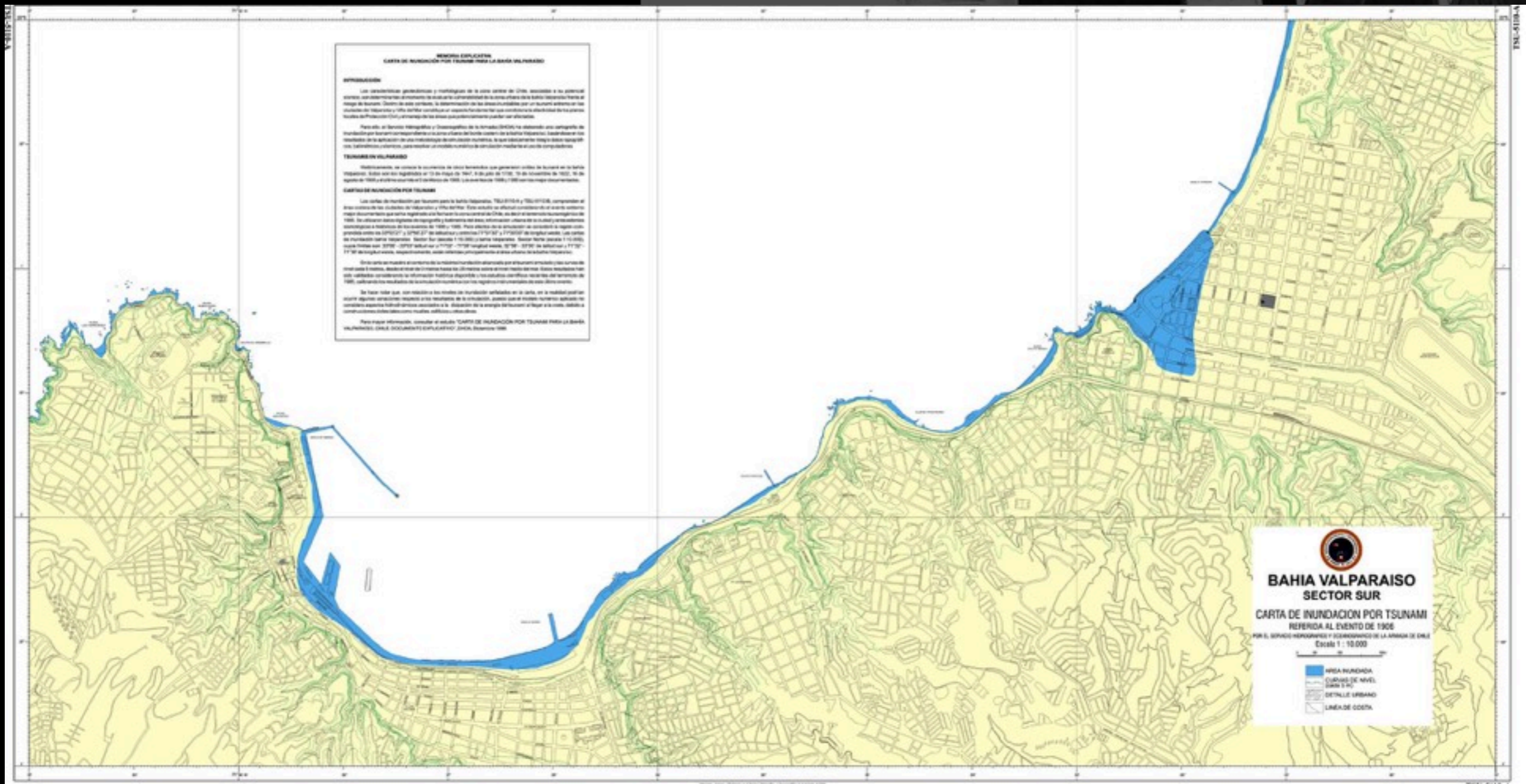
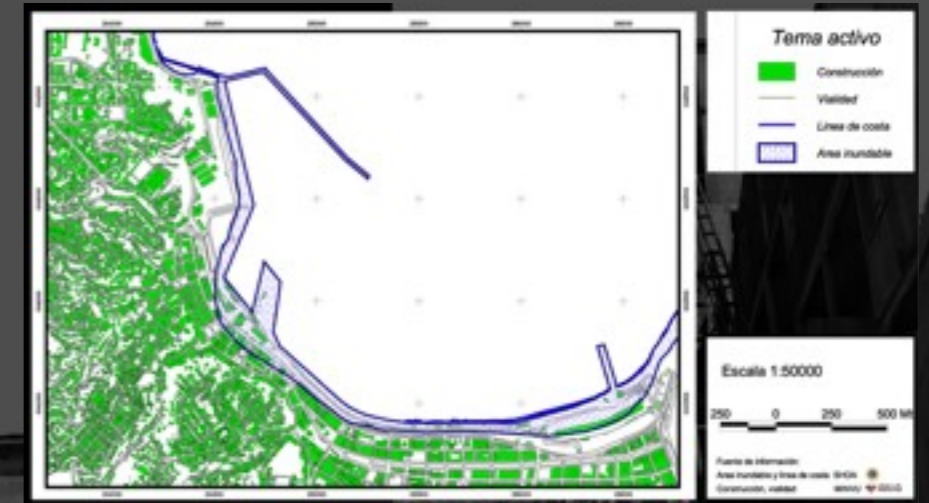


Spectral amplifications obtained along profile 2.
From top to bottom: radial and transverse component.

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TSUNAMI HAZARD

SHOA Inundation maps



TSUNAMI HAZARD

Earthquake Scenarios

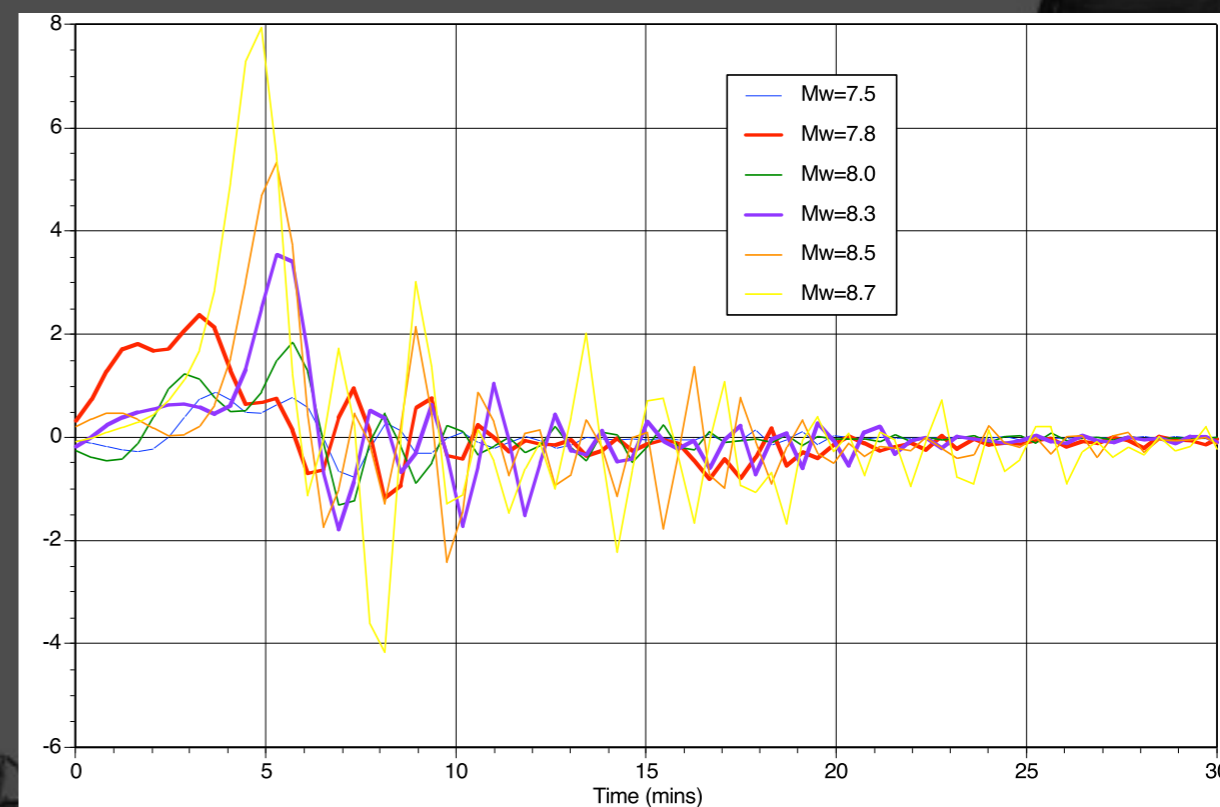
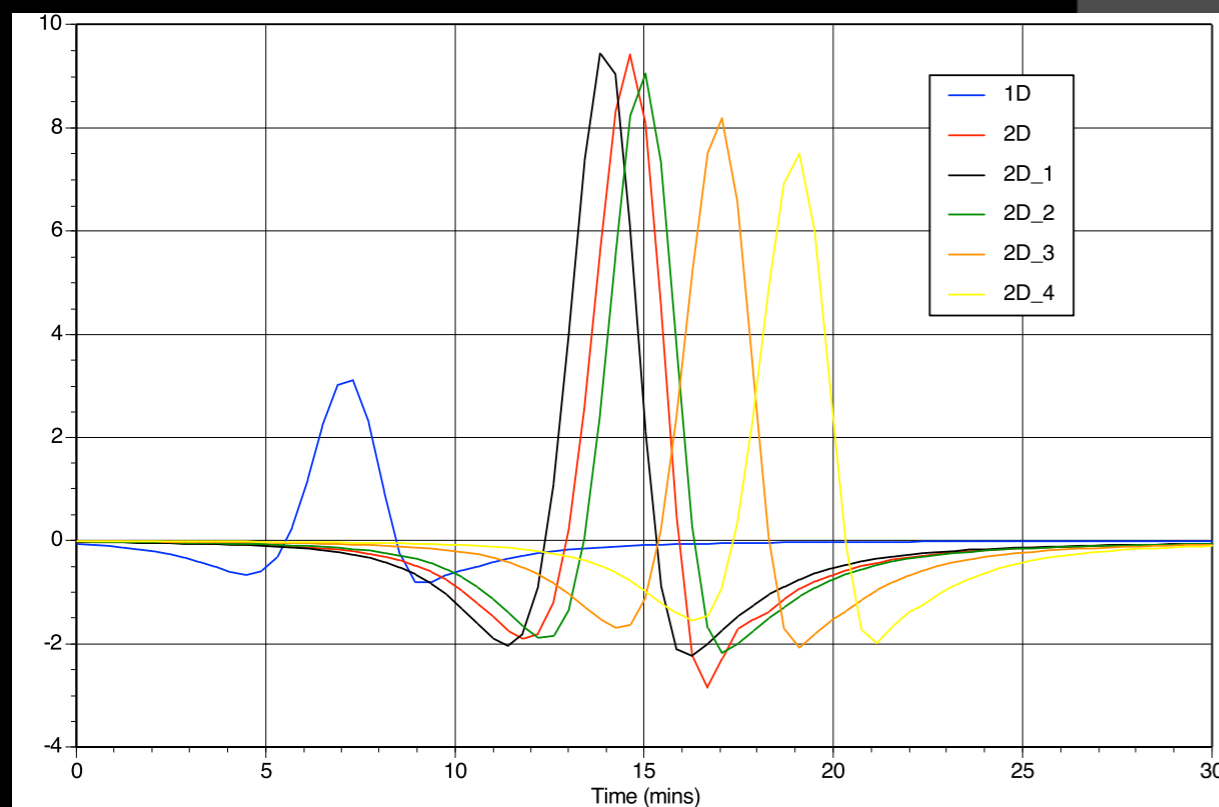
We generate a set of tsunami scenarios at the site of Valparaíso, associated to different “scenario” earthquakes that can be classified, according to their different:

- a) magnitude,
- b) occurrence period, T_m , to be intended solely for an engineering analysis, and
- c) risk level:

Magnitude 7.0	Frequent	($T_m \approx 70-80$ years)
Magnitude 7.5	Occasional	($T_m \approx 120-140$ years, Strong)
Magnitude 7.8 (1985)	Sporadic	($T_m \approx 200-250$ years, Very Strong)
Magnitude 8.3 (1906)	Rare	($T_m \approx 500$ years, Disastrous)
Magnitude 8.5	Exceptional	($T_m \approx 1000$ years, Catastrophic)

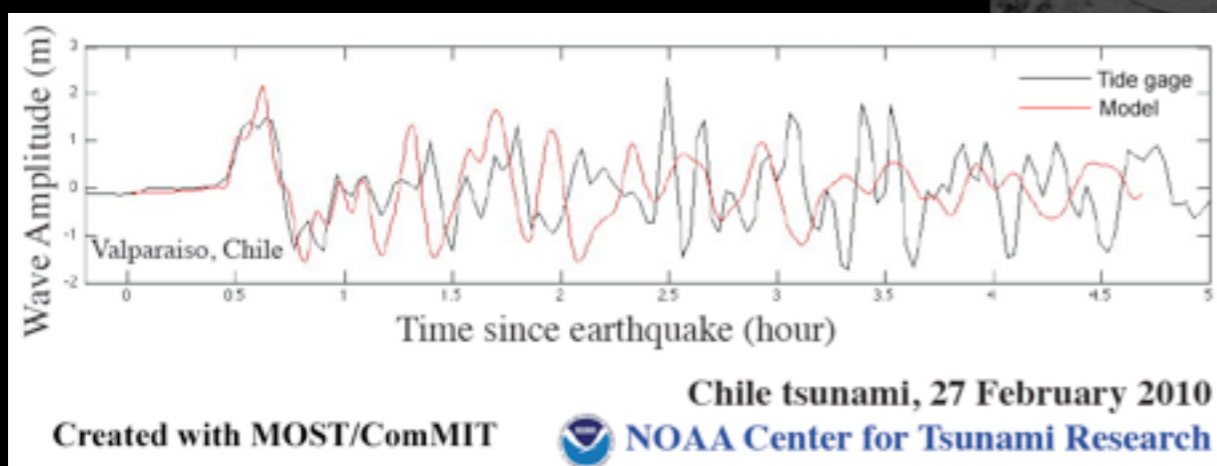
TSUNAMI HAZARD

Laterally heterogeneous models & Extended sources



Tsunami signals for the reference case (1D) and different laterally heterogeneous models (2D).

Tsunami signals computed at Valparaiso site (about 50 km) for different magnitudes (from 7.5 to 8.7) considering extended source models.

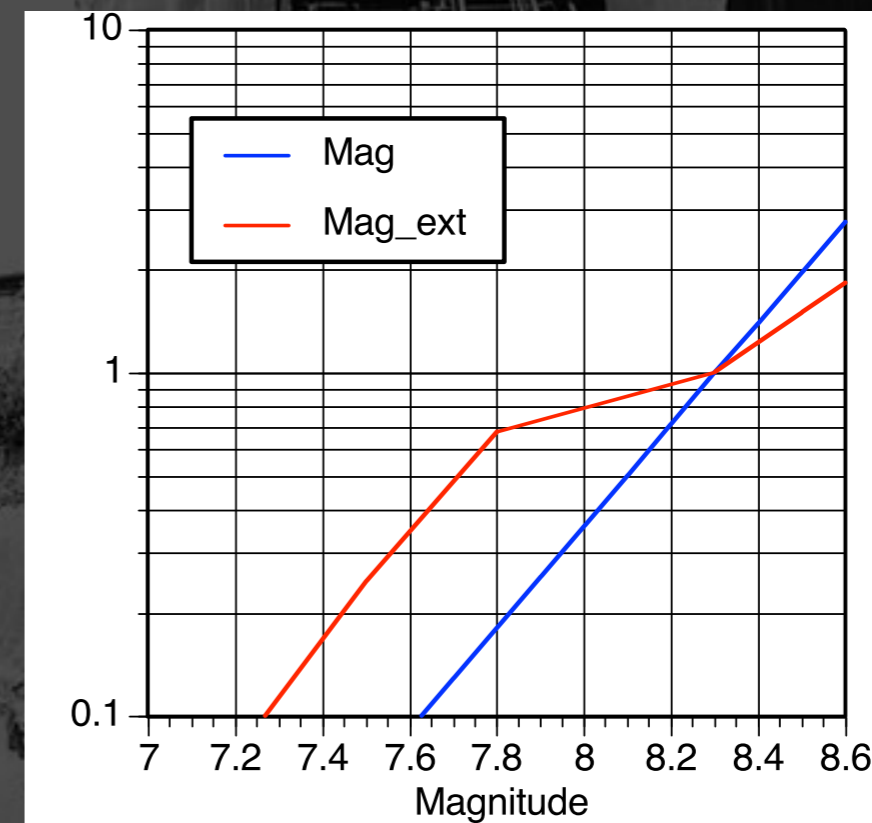
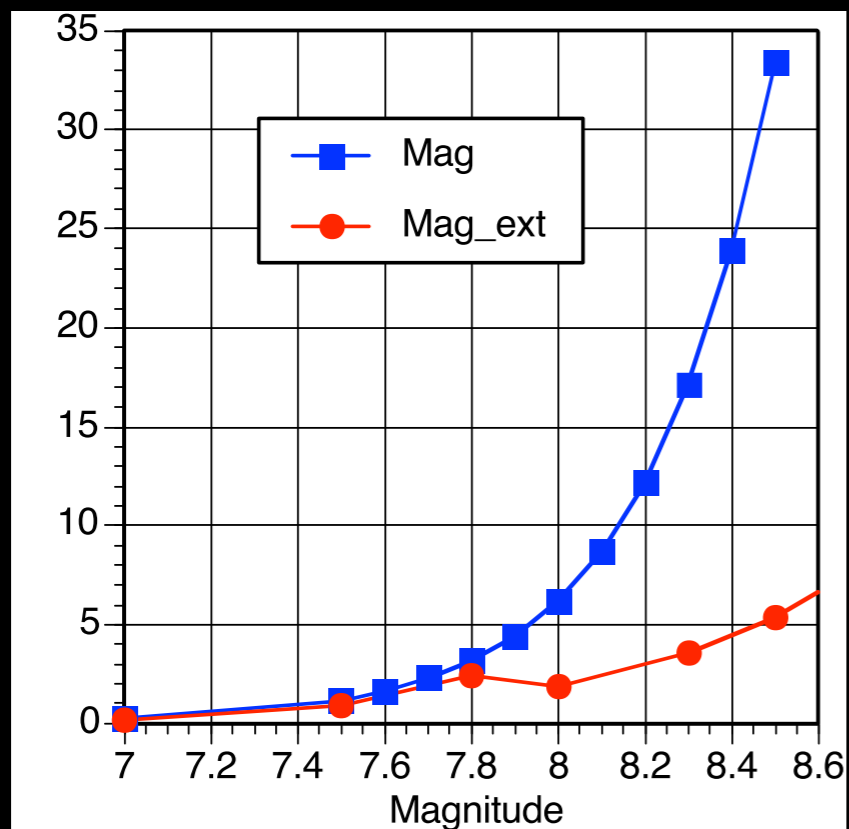


see the NOAA website for real-time modelling of the February 27, 2010 Chile event
<http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/chile20100227/chile20100227-valparaiso.html>

TSUNAMI HAZARD

Final remarks

Using as a base of knowledge the inundation map provided by SHOA (1999) associated to the 1906 event, an upper bound of the multiplication factor for the tsunami hazard associated to be used for the different scenarios can be read in Figure: the tsunami heights, computed with a scaled and an extended source, are plotted versus magnitude and the associated amplifications (using as reference the 1906 level) are shown:



- Maximum height (for point and extended sources)
- amplification compared to the reference event (1906 earthquake) for the scenario earthquakes considered.

THE END ?

The project showed importance and effectiveness of GIS databases in studying historic centers, important for their patrimonial value, prone to natural/anthropic disasters. At the present the methodology has been sufficiently defined in case of earthquake (hazard mapping; building inventory; architectonic/urban planning, structural vulnerability analyses; intervention proposals; etc.).

It originated important initiatives and further cooperation between Chile and Italy, now in progress, regarding heritage protection.

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Pure and Applied Geophysics

<http://www.marvasto.bologna.enea.it/>

Hazard Evaluation in Valparaíso: the MAR VASTO Project

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ENRICO MILANI,⁶ MARCO MUNARI,⁷ and SOTERO APABLAZA⁸

Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible; they are the disasters that did NOT happen.

Kofi Annan, 1999 (document A/54/I)