



SEISMIC ACADEMY

Simple complexity in the evolution
of seismic input and design

Prof. Gian Michele Calvi

Direttore Scientifico EUCENTRE
e Professore IUSS Pavia



Con il patrocinio di



Con la partecipazione di

Simple complexity in the evolution of seismic input and design

*Gian Michele Calvi
IUSS Pavia, Eucentre and ROSE School*



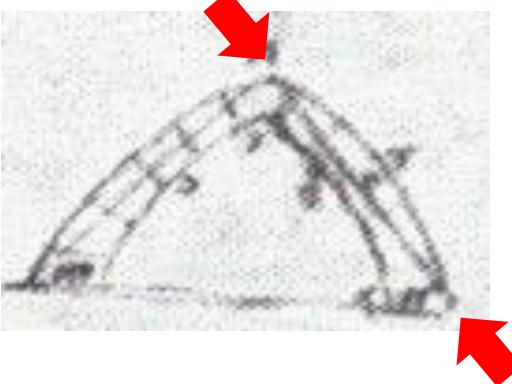
Graece magnificentiae vera admiratio exstat templum Ephesiae
Dianae CXX annis factum a tota Asia.

In solo id palustri fecere, **ne terrae motus sentiret aut hiatus timeret rursus** ne in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta tantae
molis locarentur, calcatis ea substravere carbonibus, dein
velleribus lanae

Plinius, *Naturalis Historia*, Liber XXXVI, xxi, 95

'400/'500

Leonardo



Alberti:

Per sistemare gl'impalcati lasciano i muri trapassati perfino nelle ossature da ampi squarci

Sui terremoti

L'acqua, superata dal caldo nel ventre della terra, si vapora, e crescie sua quantità, a similitudine della polvere infocata nella bombarda, e rompe la terra nella più debol parte, la quale escie a scosse, perché è riserrata dal peso della terra, che s'aperse per dare al primo impeto esito; [...]

Sugli archi

L'arco non si romperà, se la corda de l'archi di fori non tocherà l'arco di dentro. Questo apare per isperienza, che ogni volta che la corda a o n dell'arco di fori n r a tocherà l'arco di dentro x b λ, l'arco darà principio a ssua deboleza, e ttanto si farà più debole, quanto l'arco di dentro ronperà d'essa corda

Sui collegamenti tra pareti e solai

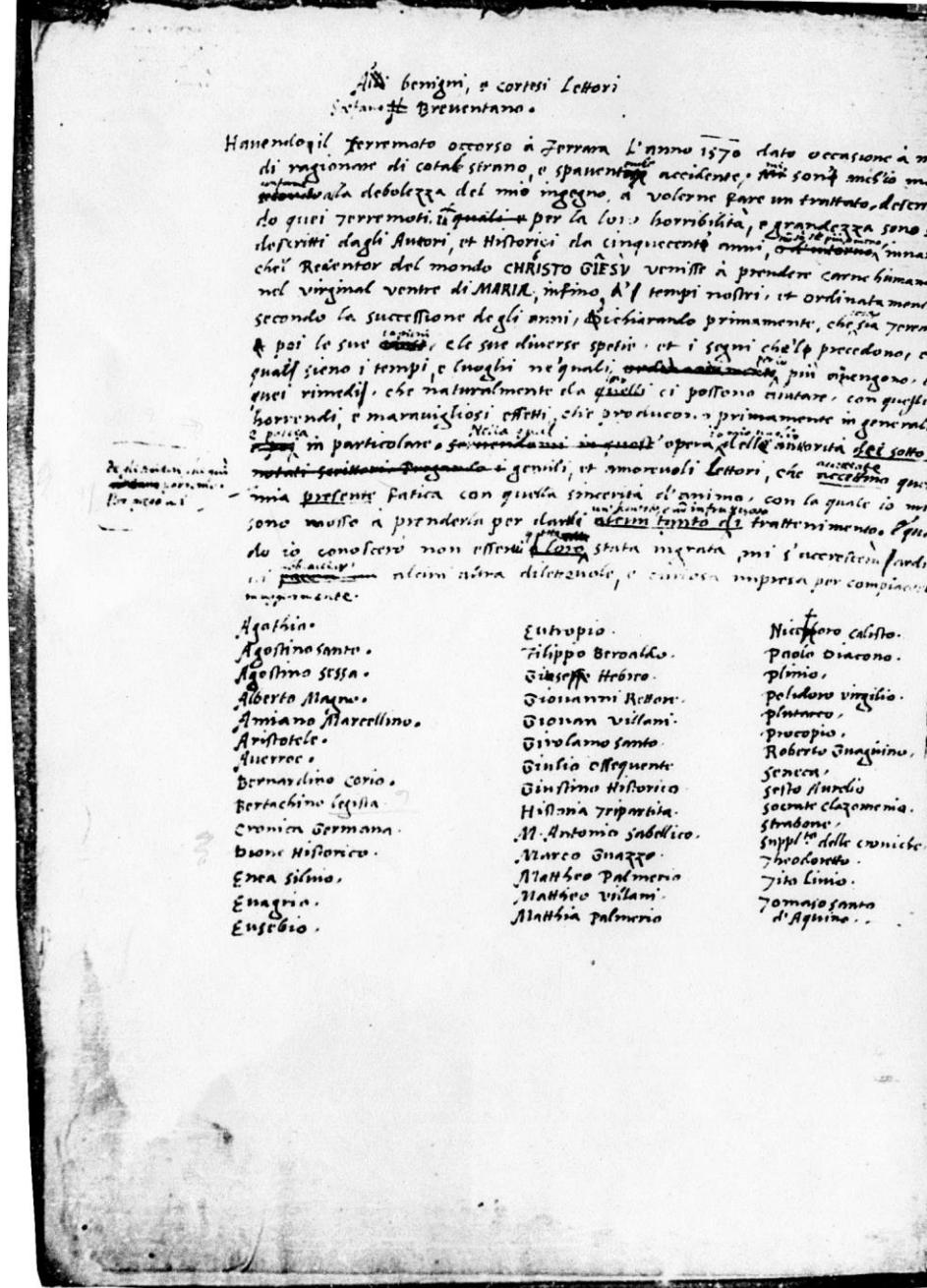
Ogni trave vole passare i sua muri e esser ferma di là da essi muri com sofficiente catene, perché spesso si vede per tremori le travi usscire de' muri e rovinare poi i muri e solari; dove, se sono incatenate, terano i muri insieme fermi, e e' muri fermano i solari.

F. Di Teodoro, L. Barbi (1983). Leonardo da Vinci: «del riparo a' terremoti». *Physis*, XXV, 1, 5-39

1570: Ferrara

Stefano
Brentano

Caretaker of
the Accademia
degli Affidati,
Pavia



STEFANO BREVENTANO
a cura di PAOLA ALBINI

Trattato del Terremoto



IUSS Press
Istituto Universitario di Studi Superiori di Pavia



G.M. Calvi

EU CENTRE
FOR YOUR SAFETY.

IUSS
Scuola Universitaria Superiore Pavia

seismogenesis (What an earthquake is and what causes it), concluding that the principal cause of an earthquake is God

wave-motion (How many kinds of earthquake there are)

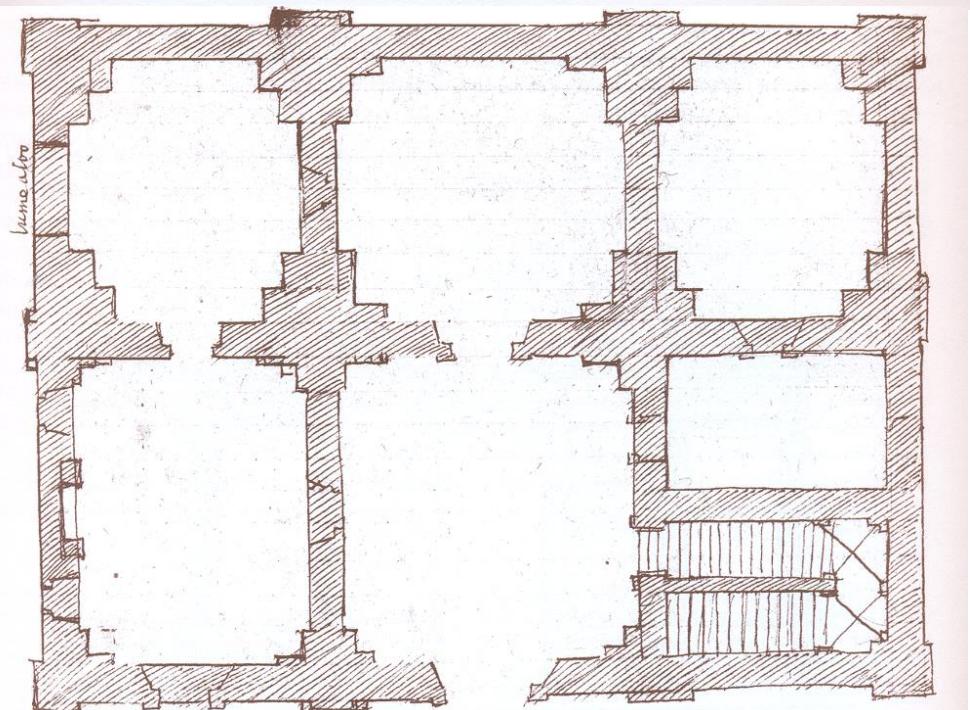
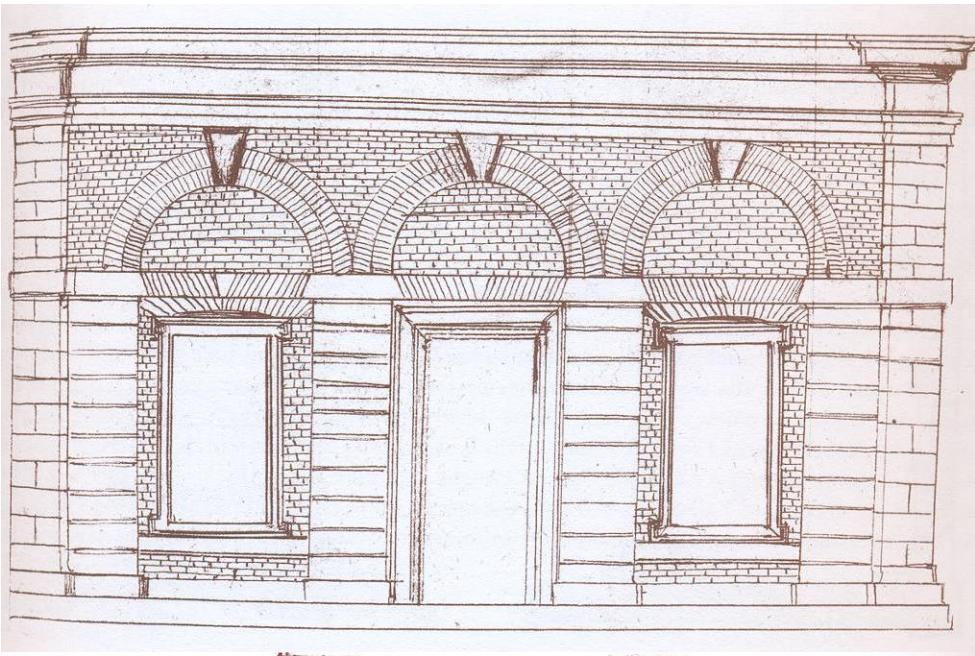
warning signs (Signs, which precede the earthquake)

duration (The duration of earthquakes)

local hazard and amplification of the movement (Places which are more or less susceptible to earthquakes)

effects (Under which weather conditions are earthquakes most likely to occur, and The effects that earthquakes cause)

only half a page on the topic of reducing vulnerability and risk (Remedies or protection against earthquakes), drawing on some of the instructions given by Pliny



The seismic resistant building by Pirro Ligorio

Pirro Ligorio
Libro di diversi terremoti

a cura di Emanuela Guidoboni
De Luca Editori d'Arte, Roma,
2005

l'edificio è descritto alle pagine
93 - 97 dell'edizione citata ai f.
58 - 61 dell'opera

1678

Robert Hooke

La legge fondamentale
dell'elasticità nel testo
originale di Robert Hook

UT TENSIO,
SIC VIS

$$F = K \times \Delta$$

LECTURES
De Potentia Restitutiva,
OR OF
SPRING

Explaining the Power of Springing Bodies.

To which are added some

COLLECTIONS

VIZ.

*A Description of Dr. Pappins Wind-Fountain and Force-Pump.
Mr. Young's Observation concerning natural Fountains.
Some other Considerations concerning that Subject.
Captain Sturmy's remarks of a Subterraneous Cave and Cistern.
Mr. G. T. Observations made on the Pike of Teneriff, 1674.
Some Reflections and Conjectures occasioned thereupon.
A Relation of a late Eruption in the Isle of Palma.*

By ROBERT HOOKE. S.R.S.

LONDON,

Printed for John Martyn Printer to the Royal Society,
at the Bell in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1678.

To fill the vacancy of the ensuing page, I have here added a decimate of the centesme of the Inventions I intend to publish, though possibly not in the same order, but as I can get opportunity and leisure; most of which, I hope, will be as useful to Mankind, as they are yet unknown and new.

1. A way of Regulating all sorts of Watches or Time-keepers, so as to make any way to equalize, if not exceed the Pendulum-Clocks now used.

2. The true Mathematical and Mechanical form of all manner of Arches for Building, with the true buttment necessary to each of them. A Problem which no Architectonick Writer hath ever yet attempted, much less performed. abcecddeeeeefggiiiiiiillmmmmnnnnnooprrrsssttttuvwxyz.

3. The true Theory of Elasticity or Springiness, and a particular Explication thereof in several Subjects in which it is to be found: And the way of computing the velocity of Bodies moved by them. ceiiinosssttuu. ut tris, sic tarsio

4. A very plain and practical way of counterpoising Liquors, of great use in Hydraulicks. Discovered.

5. A new sort of Object-Glasses for Telescopes and Microscopes, much outdoing any yet used. Discovered.

At point 2 it is described how a perfectly compressed arch can be constructed as the reverse shape of that of a wire subjected to the same load system.

The meaning of the anagram:

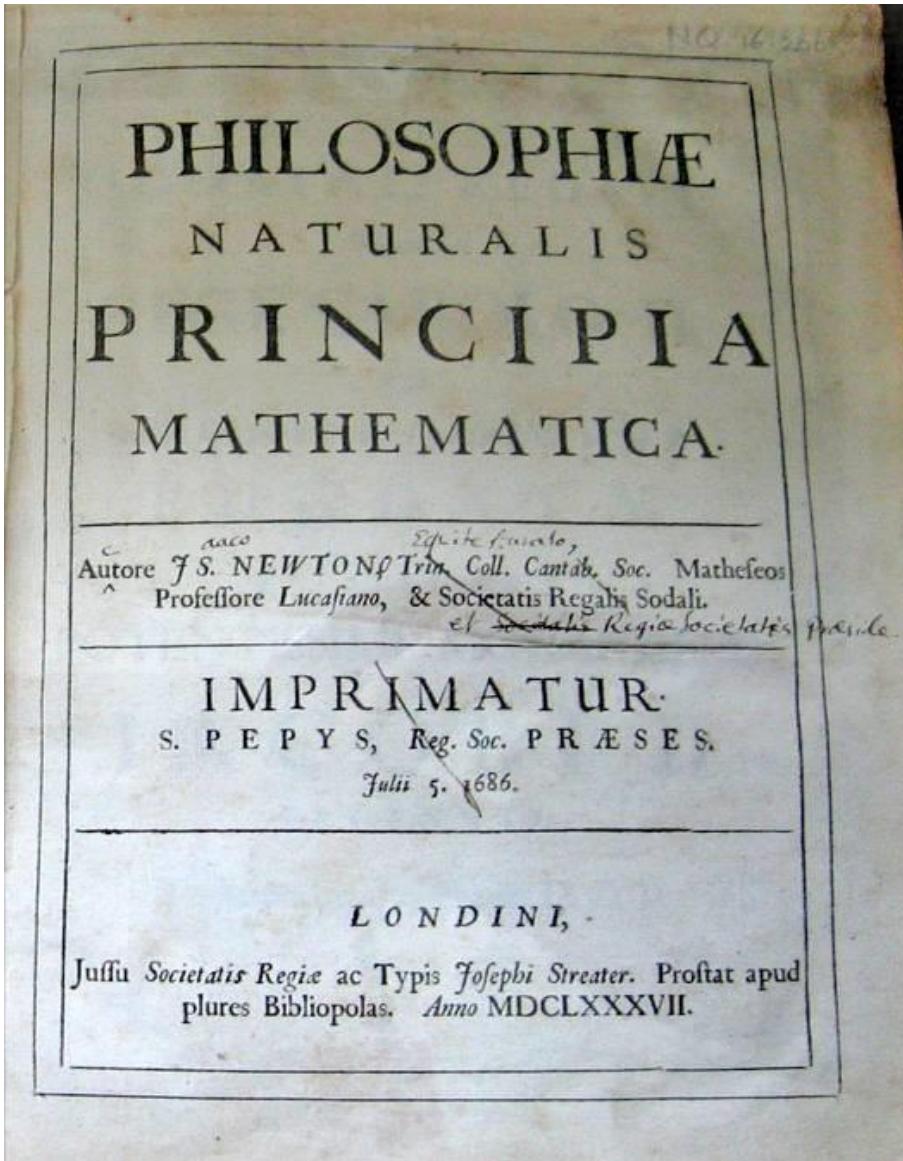
"abcccddeeeeefggiiiiiiillmmmmnnnnnooprrrsssttttuvwxyz"

was revealed in 1705, after his death, by the last will executors:

"*Ut pendet continuum flexible, sic stabit contiguum rigidum inversum*"

1687

Isaac Newton, *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, London,



(I)

Corpus omne perseverare in statu suo quiescendi vel movendi uniformiter in directum, nisi quatenus a viribus impressis cogitur statum illum mutare

(II)

Mutationem motus proportionalem esse vi motrici impressae, et fieri secundum lineam rectam qua vis illa imprimitur

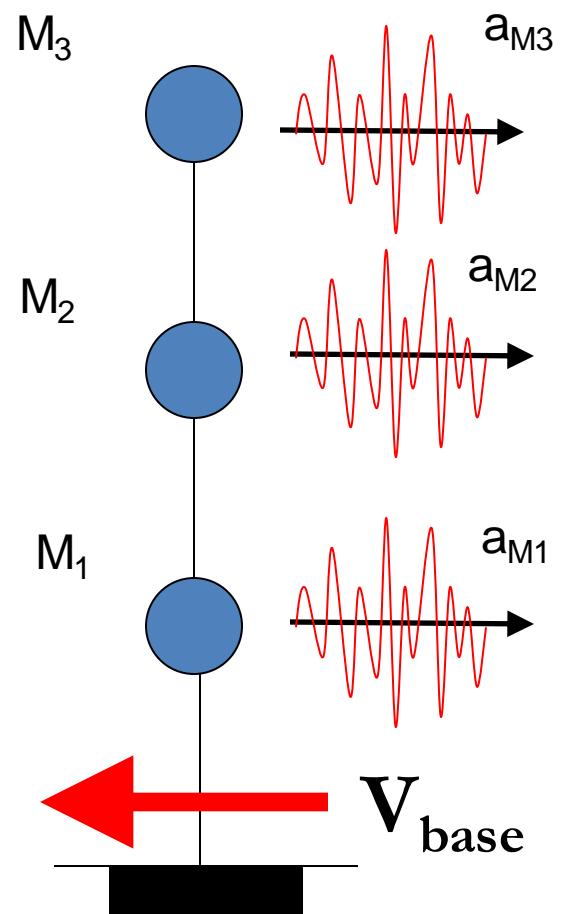
$$F = m \times a$$

(III)

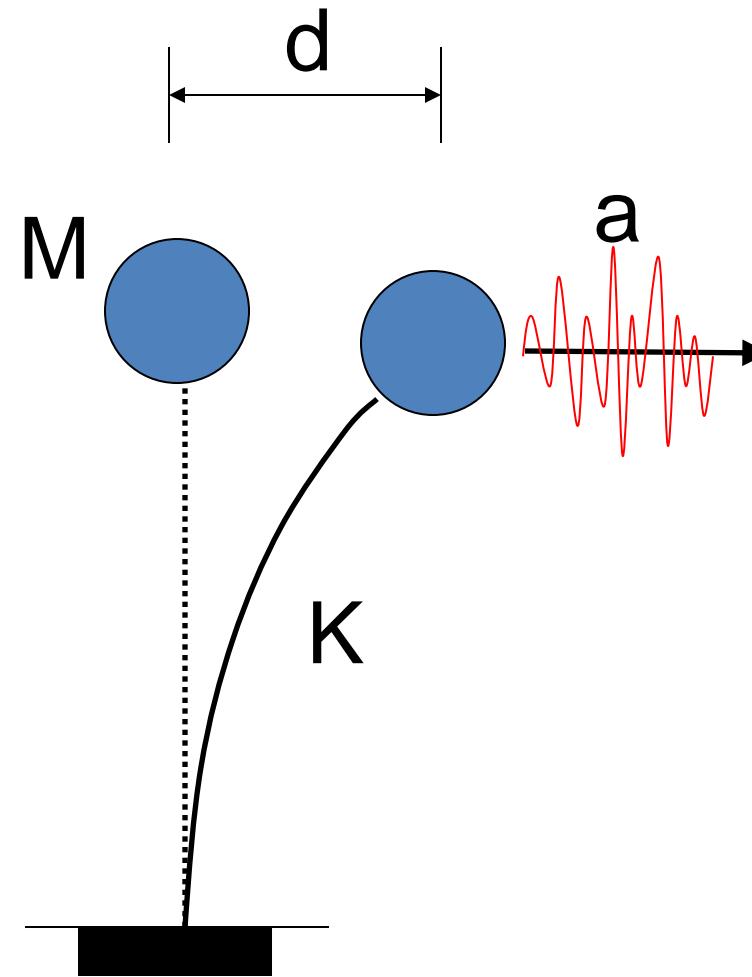
Actioni contrariam semper et aequalem esse reactionem: sive corporum duorum actiones in se mutuo semper esse aequalis et in partes contrarias dirigi

$$\Sigma F = 0$$

G.M. Calvi



$$V_{base} = \sum M_i a_{Mi}$$



$$M \times a = K \times d$$

the age of Enlightenment

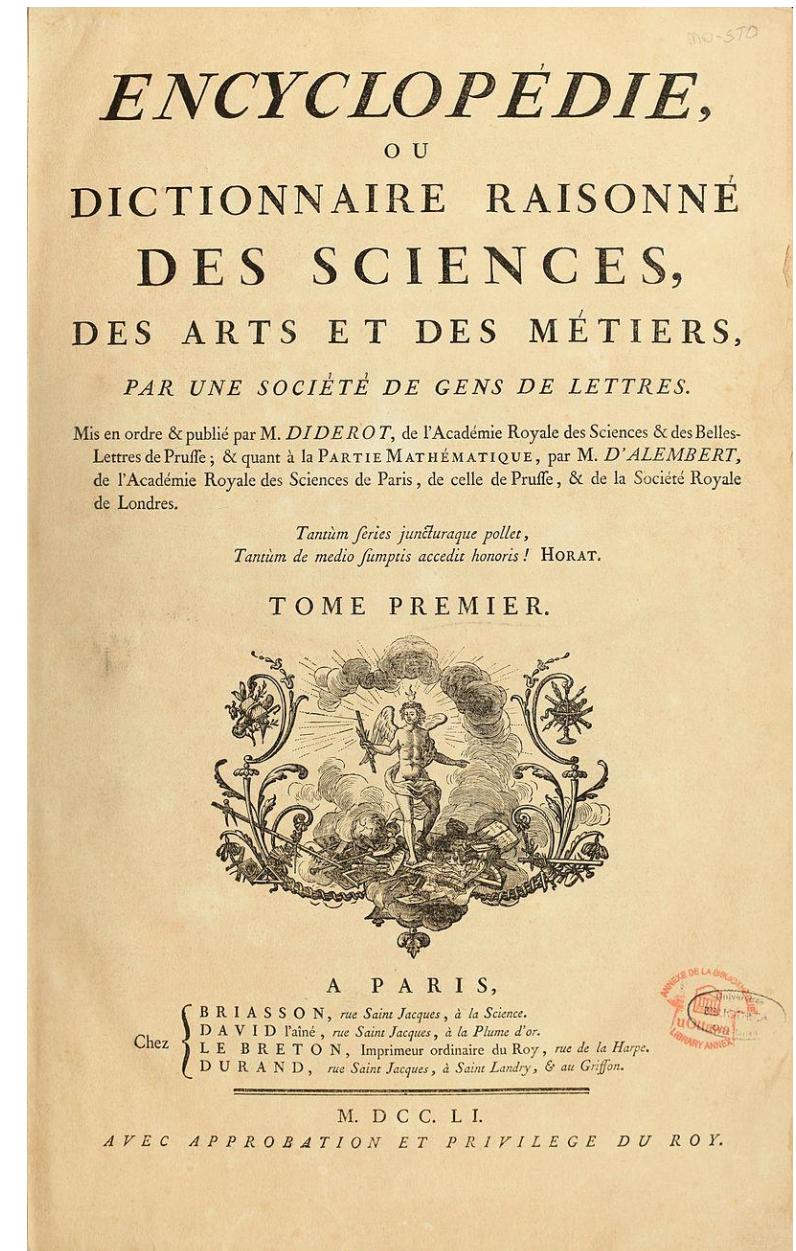


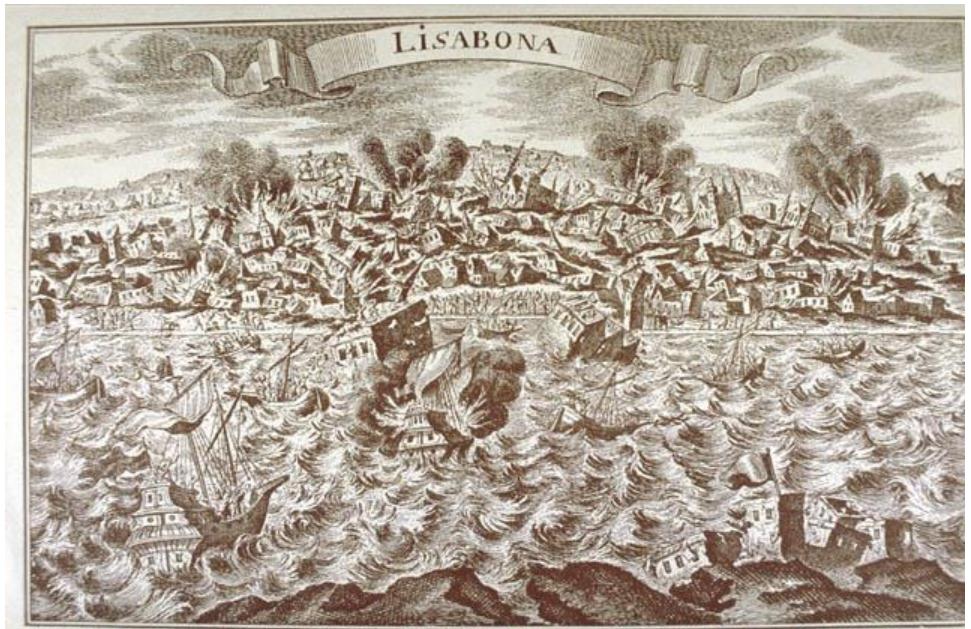
Leibniz



Pope

Tout est bien

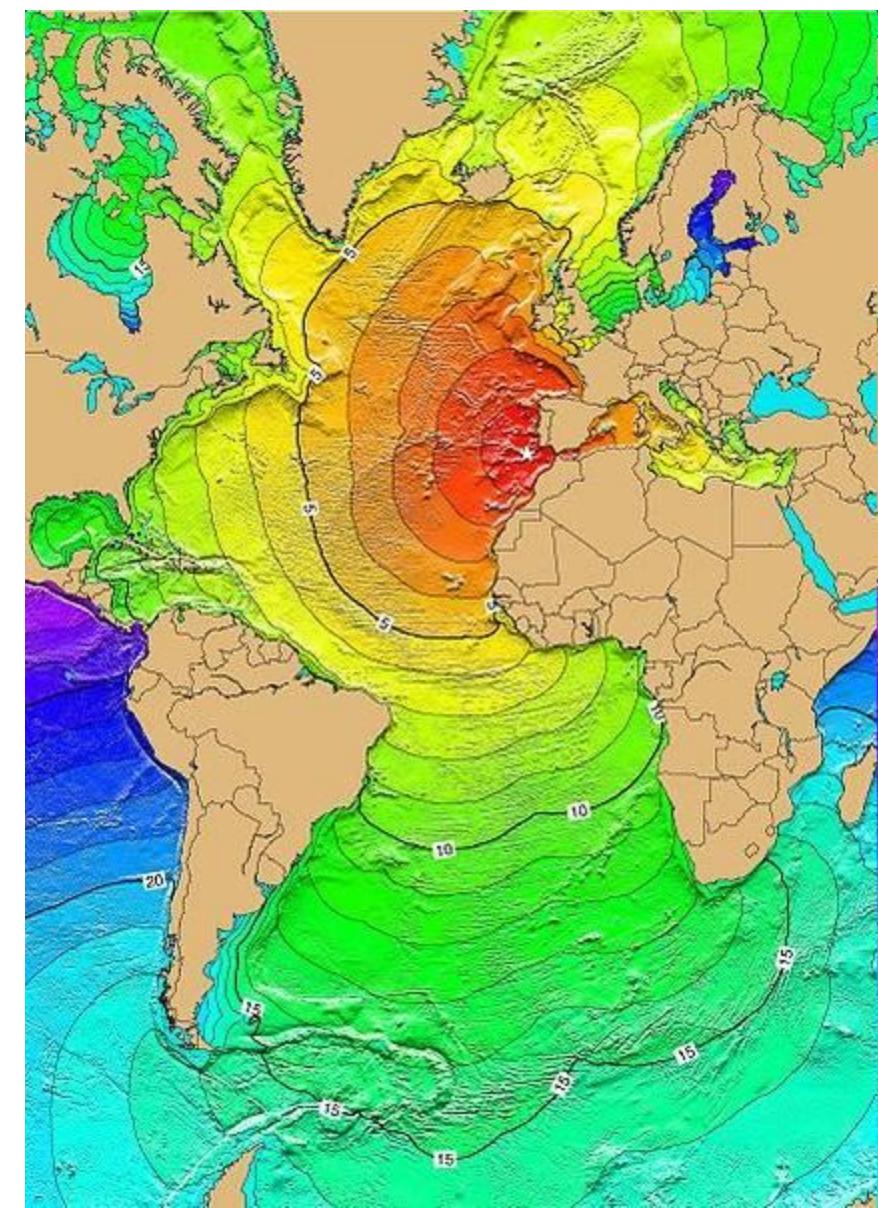




Jan Kozak Collection NISEE Berkeley

1755

The Lisbon earthquake



Travel times of the tsunami (hours)
NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center (US)

*
LECCIONES
ENTRETENIDAS, Y CURIOSAS,
PHYSICO-ASTROLOGICO-METHEOROLOGICAS,
SOBRE
LA GENERACION, CAUSAS, Y SEÑALES
DE LOS
TERREMOTOS,
Y ESPECIALMENTE DE LAS CAUSAS, SEÑALES,
y varios efectos del sucedido en España en el dia
primero de Noviembre del passado
de 1755.
DEDICADAS AL SEÑOR

D. DIEGO DE TORRES
VILLARROEL,

DEL GREMIO, Y CLAUSTRO DE LA UNIVERS-
sidad de Salamanca , y su Cathedratico de Prima de
Mathematicas Jubilado por el Rey nues-
tro Señor.

HECHAS POR SU SOBRINO

EL DOCTOR DON ISIDORO ORTIZ GALLARDO DE
Villarroe, del mismo Gremio , y Claustro , y actual
Cathedratico en la misma de Mathema-
ticas.

Con licencia, y con permiso del Author impresso en Se-
villa, en la Imprenta REAL de la Viuda de D. Diego de
Haro, en Calle de Genova.

Isidoro Ortiz Gallardo

1755

explosions occur beneath the
earth's surface, the products
of which race through the
underground chambers of the
earth until they find a weak
spot in the earth's surface,
tearing it apart and producing
an earthquake

1756 Voltaire

Si jamais la question du Mal Physique a mérité l'attention de tous les hommes, c'est dans ces événements funestes qui nous rappellent à la contemplation de notre faible nature, comme les pestes générales qui ont enlevé le quart des hommes dans le Monde connu, le tremblement de terre qui engloutit quatre-cent-mille personnes à la Chine en 1699. celui de Lima & de Callao, & en dernier lieu celui du Portugal & du Royaume de Fez. L'axiome, *Tout est bien*, paraît un peu étrange à ceux qui sont les témoins de ces désastres. Tout est arrangé, tout est ordonné, sans doute, par la Providence; mais il n'est que trop sensible, que tout depuis longtems n'est pas arrangé pour notre bien-être présent.

Voltaire

P O E M E S
S U R L E
D E S A S T R E D E L I S B O N N E
E T S U R
L A L O I N A T U R E L L E ,
A V E C D E S P R E F A C E S
D E S N O T E S , &c.

A G E N E V E ,

A V E C A P P R O B A T I O N ,
E T P E R M I S S I O N .

LETTRE

DE

M. JEAN JAQUES ROUSSEAU

A

M. de VOLTAIRE.

quitter votre sujet de Lisbonne , con-
venés par exemple , que la nature n'a-
voit point rassemblé là vingt mille mai-
sons de six à sept étages , & que si
les habitans de cette grande ville euf-
fent été dispersés plus également & plus
légerement logés , le dégat eut été
beaucoup moindre , & peut être nul .

1906
San Francisco earthquake

1908
Messina earthquake



San Francisco, 1906, view from Stanford Mansion, Photo by Lester C. Guernsey



San Francisco, 1906, earthquake shacks



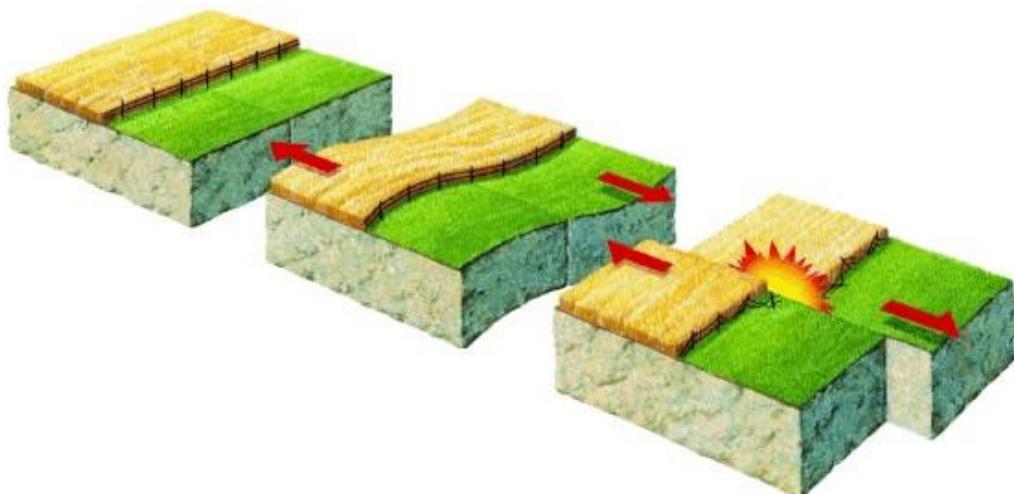
Messina, 1908, *The once beautiful Water-front after the earthquake. Digging for bodies* (Underwood & Underwood)

Harry Fielding Reid

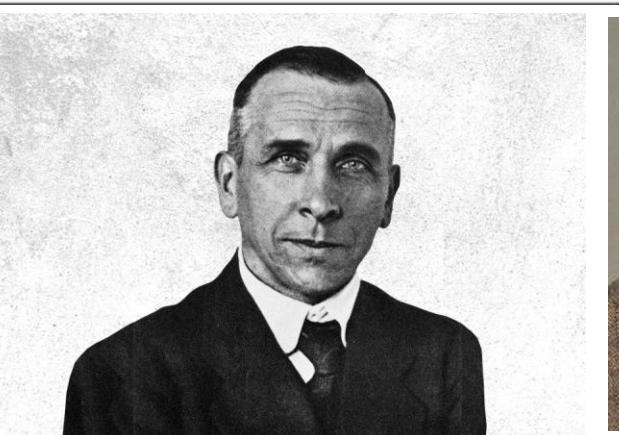
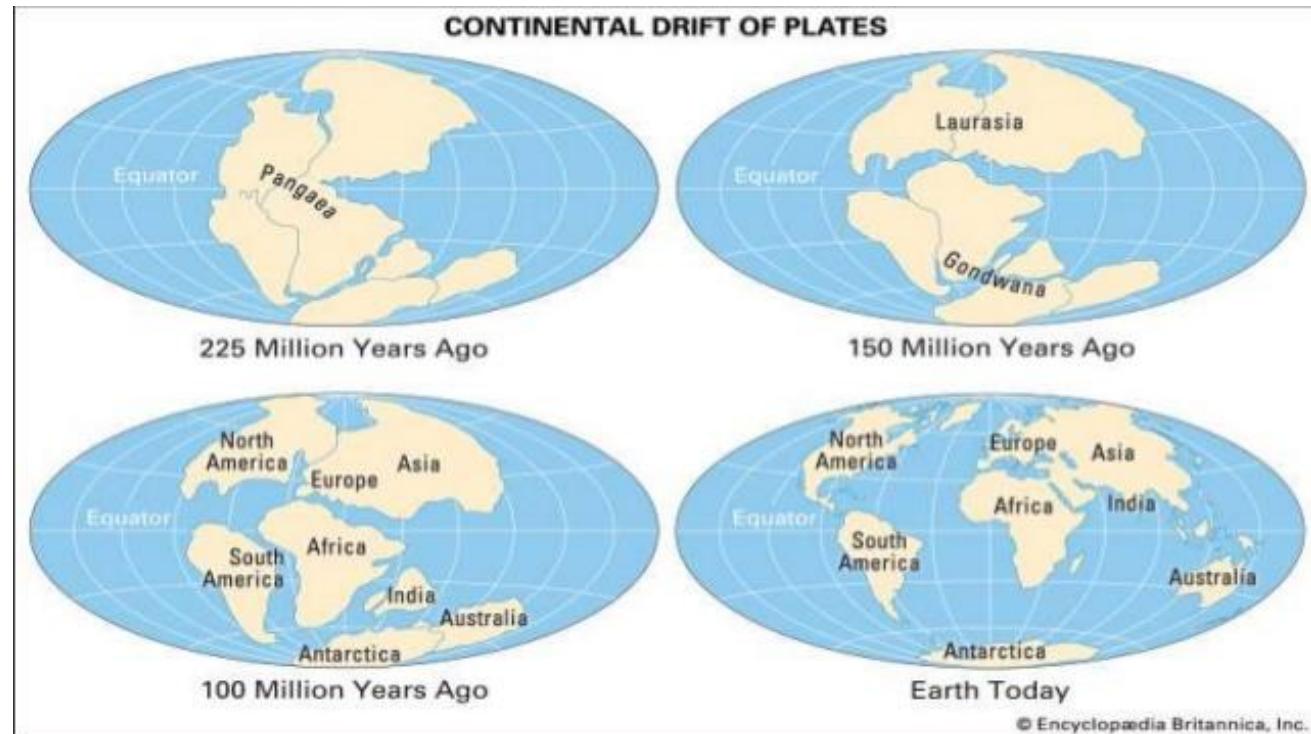
measurements on the San Andreas fault

the *Elastic Rebound Theory*

earthquakes are related to the accumulation of strain along faults and of its sudden release



The concept of **continental drift**: Abraham Ortelius (1596), Alfred Wegener (1912), Tuzo Wilson (1965)



Ortelius (*Thesaurus Geographicus*):

[the Americas were] "torn away from Europe and Africa by earthquakes and floods"
[...] "The vestiges of the rupture reveal themselves, if someone brings forward a map of the world and considers carefully the coasts of the three" [continents]





N. 193

Regio Decreto 18 aprile 1909, portante norme tecniche ed igieniche obbligatorie per le riparazioni, ricostruzioni e nuove costruzioni degli edifici pubblici e privati nei luoghi colpiti dal terremoto del 28 dicembre 1908 e da altri precedenti elencati nel R. D. 13 aprile 1909 e ne designa i Comuni.

(Pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del 22 aprile 1909, n. 95)

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
per grazia di Dio e per volontà della Nazione
RE D'ITALIA

Art. 24.

Nel calcoli di stabilità o resistenza delle costruzioni si debbono considerare:

1º le azioni statiche dovute al peso proprio ed al sovraccarico, amountato di una percentuale che rappresenti l'effetto delle vibrazioni sussultorie;

2º le azioni dinamiche dovute al moto sismico ondulatorio, rappresentandole con accelerazioni applicate alle masse del fabbricato nelle due direzioni (lunghezza e larghezza) ed agenti in entrambi i sensi di ogni direzione.

Regio Decreto 18
aprile 1909, n. 193,
pubblicato sulla G.U.
n. 95, del 22 aprile
1909

1. the static actions due to the building's own weight and overloading, increased by a percentage that represents the effect of the vertical vibrations;

2. the dynamic actions due to the horizontal seismic movement, representing them with accelerations applied to the masses of the building in two directions. [. . .]"

Istruzioni ed esempi di calcolo delle costruzioni stabili alle azioni sismiche

Seconda Relazione
della Commissione istituita con R. D. del 17 dicembre 1911 (1).

Tav. XXIV e XXV

PARTE I. — Notizie generali.

CRITERI DIRETTIVI FONDAMENTALI.

Le istruzioni tecniche e gli esempi di calcolo allegati alle Norme per le costruzioni sismiche approvate con decreto reale 18 aprile 1909, si inspirano a criteri direttivi di progetto, di costruzione e di controllo che oggi ancora, per la massima parte, si possono considerare come gli unici suscettibili di applicazione pratica.

Citiamo come fondamentali i concetti seguenti:

1° l'ipotesi che l'effetto delle azioni dinamiche sui corpi di fabbrica si possa raggiungere al cemento che vi produrrebbero delle **forze proporzionali alle masse operanti staticamente sia in direzione orizzontale, sia in direzione verticale**;

2° la opportunità di riferirsi per il calcolo di queste forze alle dimensioni degli edifici che hanno dimostrato di sopportare in modo soddisfacente le scosse sismiche di grande potere distruttivo;

3° la convenienza, imposta da considerazioni di ordine economico, di ammettere per le forze sismiche orizzontali una tolleranza rispetto ai limiti abitualmente adottati come misura di sicurezza, avuto riguardo al carattere eccezionale delle sollecitazioni ed ai vantaggi di evitare una eccessiva rigidità che si discuteranno nelle Note illustrative;

4° il modo preferibile per tradurre in atto questa tolleranza apprezzando in difetto le forze sismiche orizzontali con ridurle ad $\frac{1}{2}$ circa del loro valore

(1) La Commissione, ricostituita con l'incarico di rivedere le Norme tecniche ed igieniche, approvate col R. Decreto 18 aprile 1909, per la riparazione, ricostruzione e nuova costruzione di edifici nei comuni colpiti dal terremoto, nella sua prima relazione del 15 maggio 1912 (V. Giornale del Genio Civile di quell'anno, pag. 493), oltre a proporre alcune modificazioni o integrazioni alle dette Norme, espresse la convinzione (ordine del giorno 15 maggio) della « opportunità di elaborare, estendere e volgarizzare gli studi già fatti in questo indirizzo », tanto dal lato scientifico « col tendere ad accettare per ogni regione il valore dell'accelerazione massima » che si può riguardare come la misura ammissibile del potere distruttivo di una scossa sismica », questo, dal lato tecnico e pratico, « curando lo sviluppo di ulteriori esempi illustrativi in modo da porre in evidenza i caratteri statici dei tipi sismici, già studiati nelle loro linee generali, nonché di quelli nuovi che la Commissione propone come varianti alle Norme finora in vigore ».

Di questa seconda parte di studi venne incaricata una speciale Commissione, composta dai prof. Ceradini, Canevazzi, Pinetti, Reycend, Salemi Pace e ing. Camerana, lavoro di questa Commissione è la seconda relazione che qui pubblichiamo integralmente.

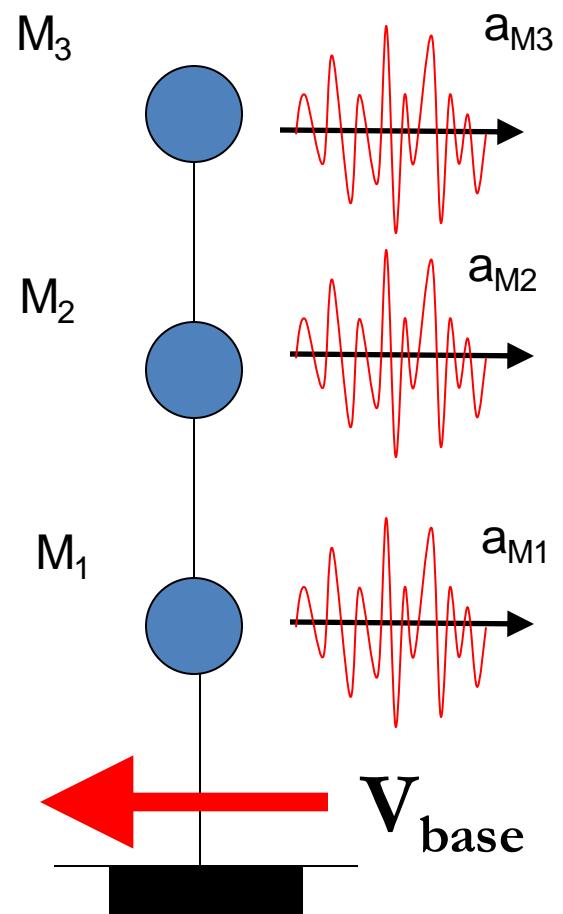
La Parte II di essa, studio speciale del Prof. Silvio Canevazzi, è una seconda edizione, riveduta, ampliata e notevolmente migliorata, di quello che abbiamo pubblicato a pag. 133.
(N. d. D.)

Istruzioni ed esempi di calcolo delle costruzioni stabili alle azioni sismiche

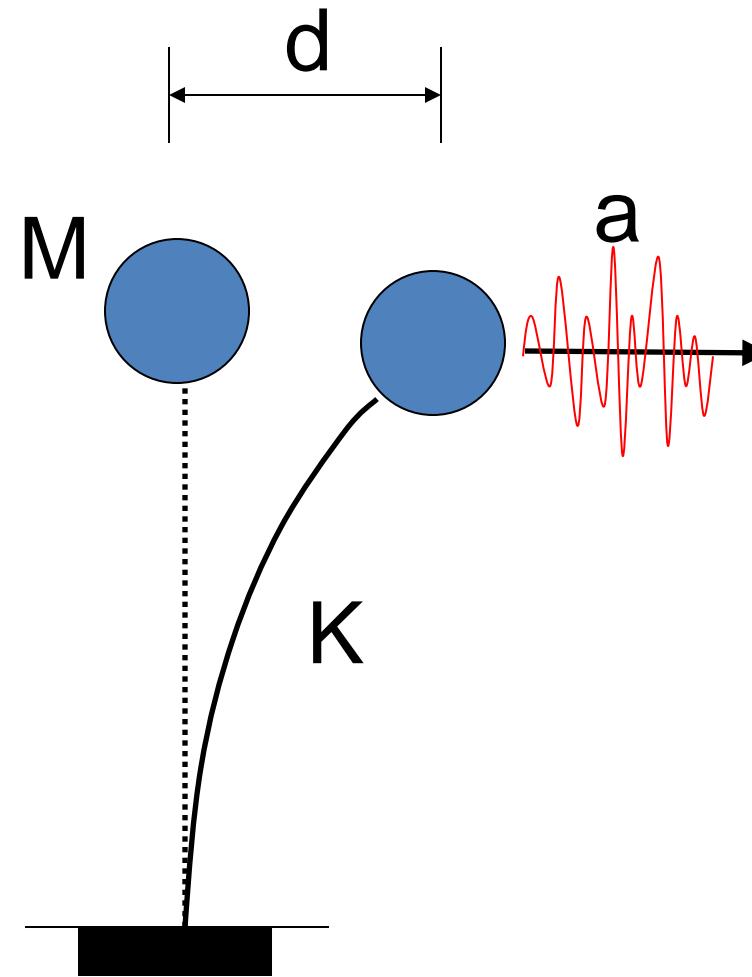
**Giornale del Genio Civile, anno
LI, 1913**

**(Ceradini, Canevazzi, Pinetti,
Reycend, Salemi Pace,
Camerana)**

1. The theory that the effects of the dynamic actions on building elements can be compared to those produced by forces proportional to the masses both in the horizontal direction and in the vertical;
2. The opportunity, for the calculation of these forces, to refer to the proportions of the buildings that have proven to satisfactorily bear seismic shocks with considerable destructive power;
3. The suitability, imposed by considerations of an economic nature, of allowing, for horizontal seismic forces, a greater tolerance with respect to the limits normally adopted as safety levels, in light of the exceptional nature of the actions and of the advantages of avoiding excessive stiffness;
4. The preferred way to put this tolerance into action by undervaluing the horizontal seismic forces, reducing them to around 1/3 of their value;
5. The confidence that the margin provided by these safely estimated loads offers [...] a sufficient guarantee of safety to people if not of absolute integrity to buildings.



$$V_{base} = \sum M_i a_{Mi}$$



$$M \times a = K \times d$$

The legacy of the 1940 El Centro earthquake

Measuring acceleration and response spectra

Richter (1935)

it is desirable to have a scale for rating shocks in terms of their original energy, independently of the effects which may be produced at any particular point of observation.

He noted that the ratio of the maximum amplitudes of two given shocks, as registered by similar instruments at equal epicentral distances, is approximately constant, and assumed this as a rule. That is: if shock A is registered with maximum amplitude 5 millimeters at 75 kilometers and 2 millimeters at 200 km, while shock B registers with maximum amplitude 15 millimeters at 75 kilometers, then shock B should register 6 millimeters at 200 kilometers.

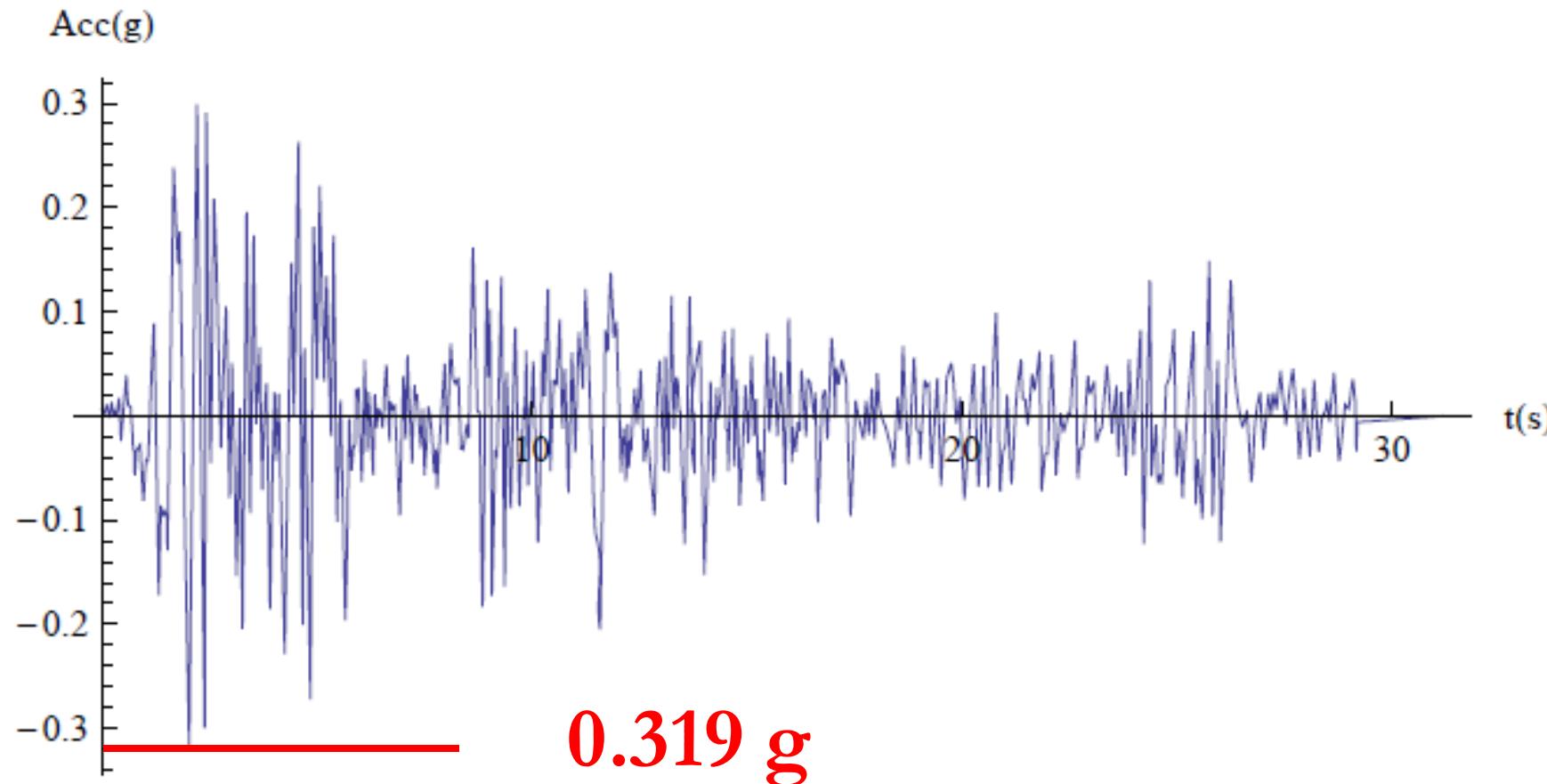
Richter (1935)

Harold Jeffreys (1924, Richter refers to the 1928 ed.) had estimated a released energy of the order of 10^{21} ergs ($= 10^{14}$ J) from the Montana shock of 1925. Comparison of this shock with the Nevada and Utah earthquakes suggests a magnitude somewhat in excess of 7. If this magnitude be taken as 7.5, then the smallest shocks recorded (magnitude 0.0) have energy of only 10^6 ergs.

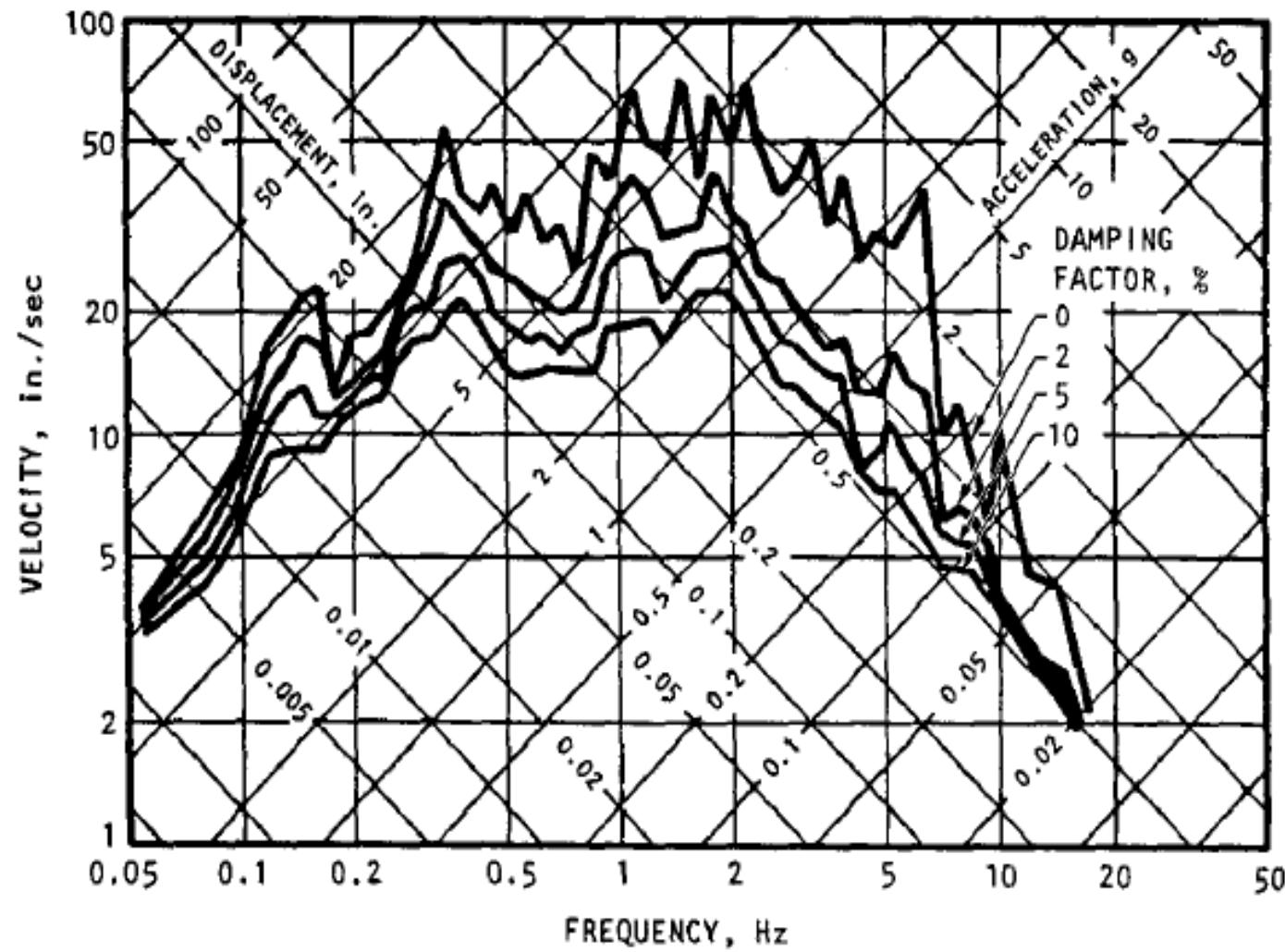
Following Richter recommendations and thus assuming a relation between released energy (E) and magnitude (M) of the kind of Eq. (2-1), it appears that Richter was assuming $a = 2$ (The difference in the extreme observed magnitudes is thus $7.5 - 0$. The logarithm of the ratio of the energies involved should be double this, or 15. That is, we are recording shocks with an extreme range in energy of at least 10^{15} to 1) and $b = 6$.

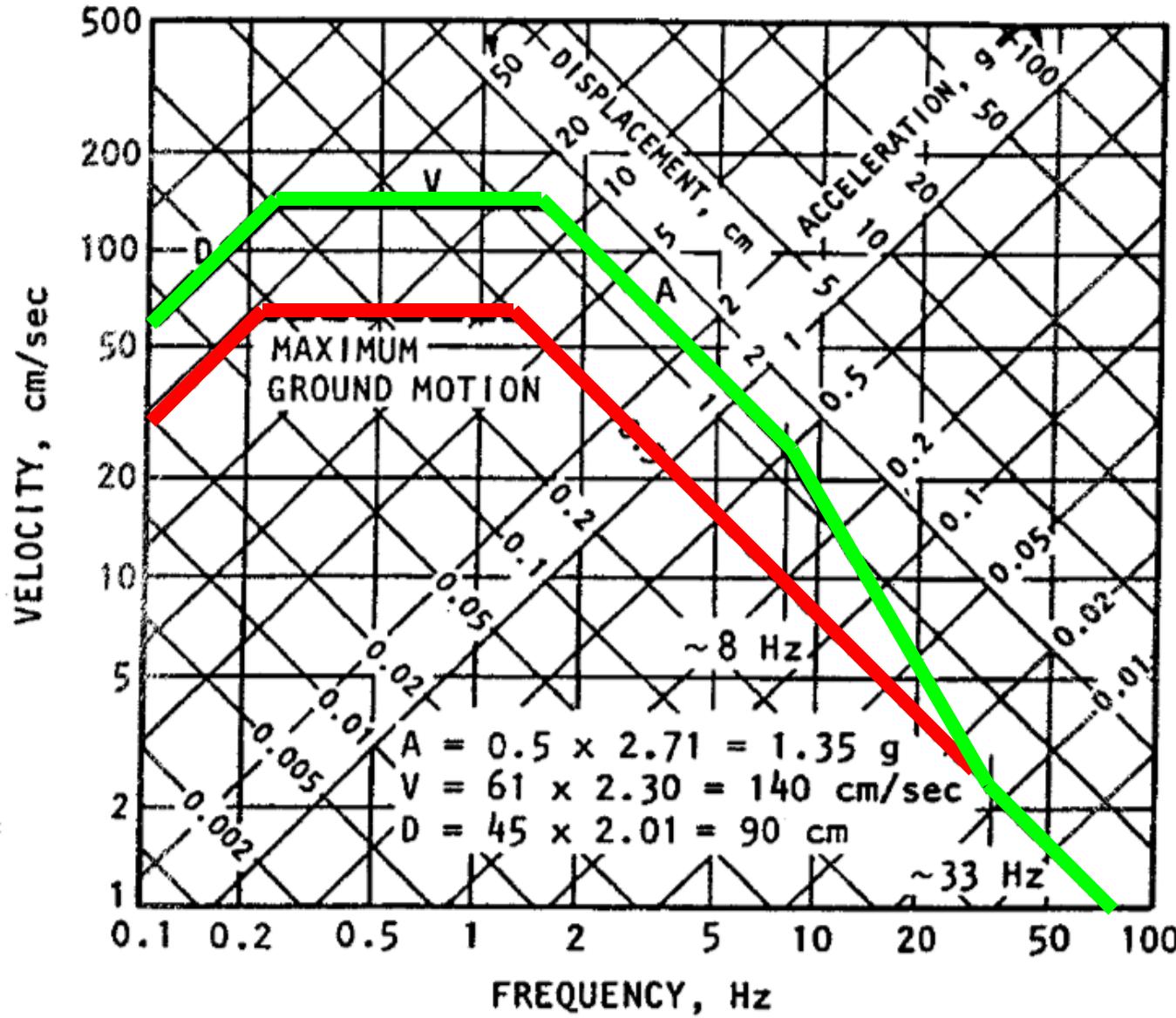
$$\log_{10} E = aM + b \quad (2-1)$$

Richter was aware of the arbitrariness of his scale. An absolute scale, in which the number referred directly to shock energy or intensity measured in physical units would be preferable. At present the data for correlating the arbitrary scale with an absolute scale are so inadequate that it appears better to preserve the arbitrary scale for its practical convenience. Since the scale is logarithmic, any future reduction to an absolute scale can be accomplished by adding a constant to the scale numbers.



One of the accelerograms recorded during
the El Centro earthquake, 1940





A tripartite elastic response spectrum (Newmark and Hall, 1982).

Ground motion in red ($d_g=45 \text{ cm}$, $v_g=61 \text{ cm/s}$, $a_g=0.5 \text{ g}$), response at the mass of a sdof linear system in green ($d_M=90 \text{ cm}$, $v_M=140 \text{ cm/s}$, $a_M=1.35 \text{ g}$)

Performance

(1)

Force demand
vs.
Strength capacity

1971

San Fernando
California



Damaged spirally-wrapped concrete pillars and shear cracks at Olive View Hospital



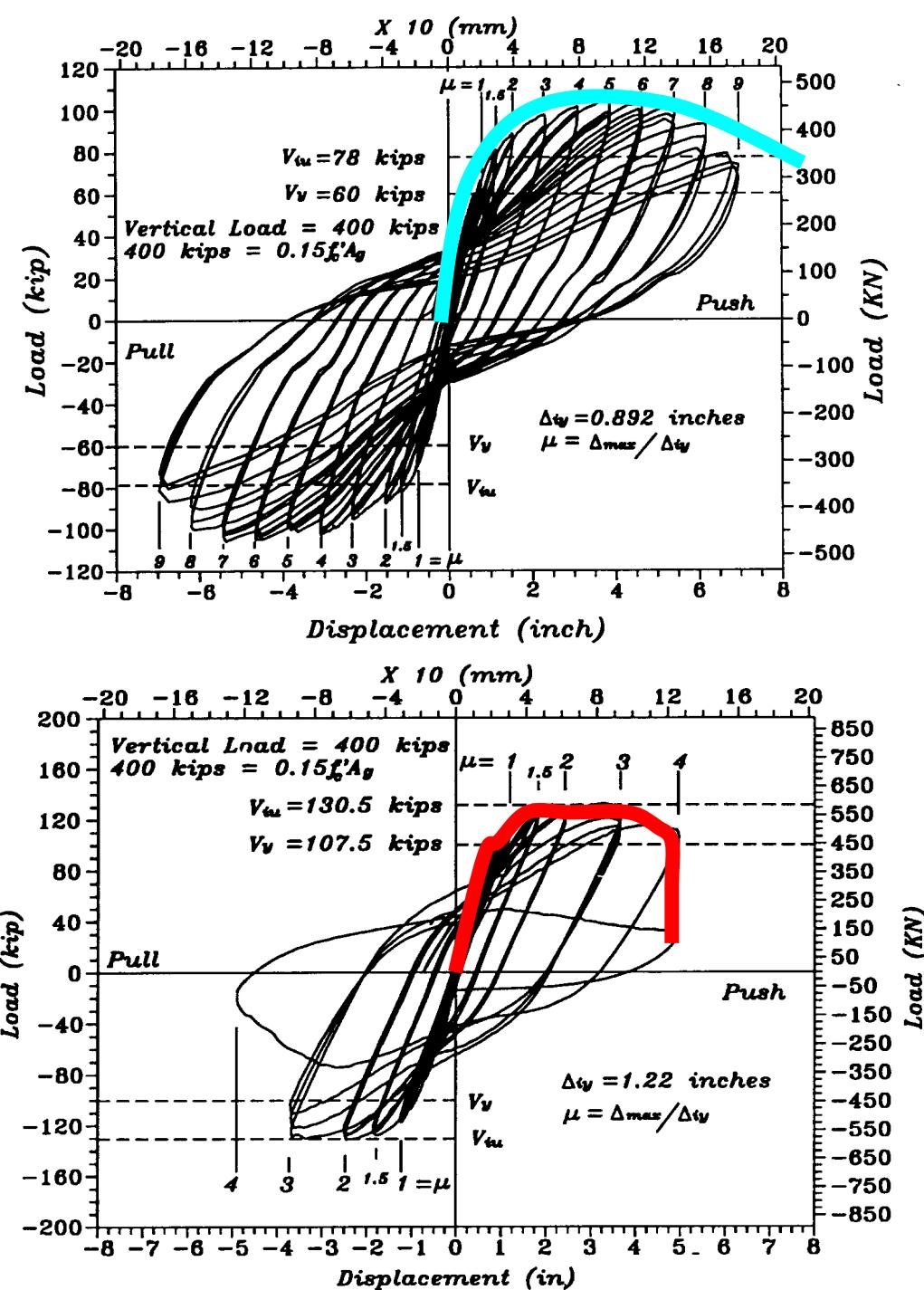
Olive View Hospital: a relative displacement with an interstory drift of 0.81 m measured at the corner columns.

San Fernando
Earthquake
1971 (Photo
USGS)

Collapsed
highway overpass,
INTERSTATE 5
and 14



G.M. Calvi



Similar elastic displacement (D_y)

Different ultimate displacement (D_u)

Different ductility ($\mu=D_u/D_y$)

Different probability of collapse

Performance (2)

Ductility demand
vs.
Ductility capacity

1989
Loma Prieta

1994
Northridge

1995
Kobe



Loma Prieta earthquake, 1989

Aerial view of collapsed sections and side view of support-column failure and collapsed upper deck of the Cypress Viaduct of Interstate 880 (Photo H.G. Wilshire, USGS)



Kobe earthquake, 1995

Collapse of the Hanshin
Express Way

COMPETING AGAINST TIME



Report to Governor George Deukmejian
from

The Governor's Board of Inquiry
on the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake

George W. Housner, Chairman

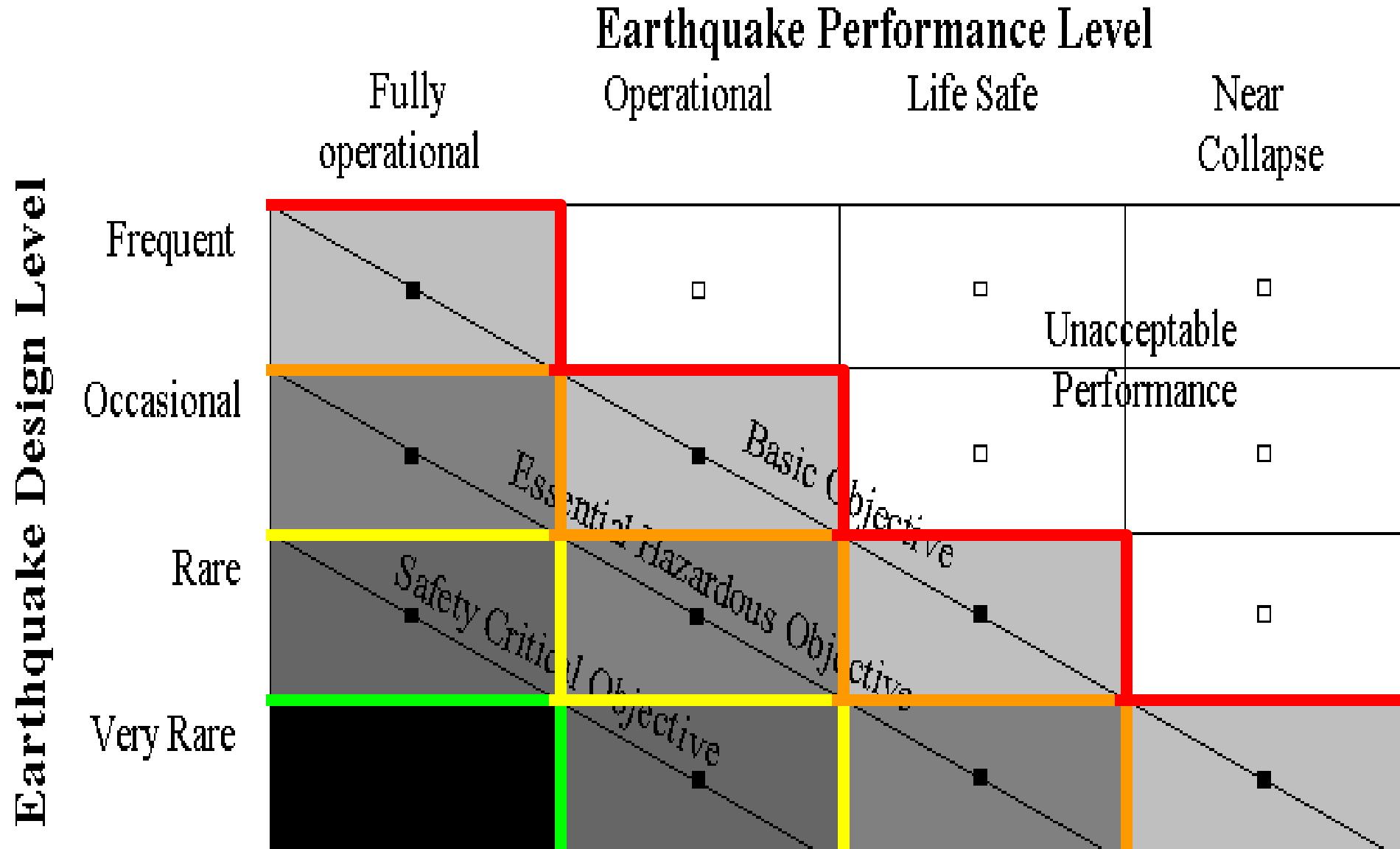
May 1990

Competing against time

The report to the Governor of California (George Deukmejian) on the Loma Prieta earthquake, prepared by the Commission coordinated by George Housner

G.M. Calvi





Matrix earthquake - performance - exposure

California Office of Emergency Services, Vision 2000: Performance Based Seismic Engineering of Buildings, Structural Engineers Association of California (SEAOC) 1995

Performance

(3)

Parameters to check?

Which demand?

Vs.

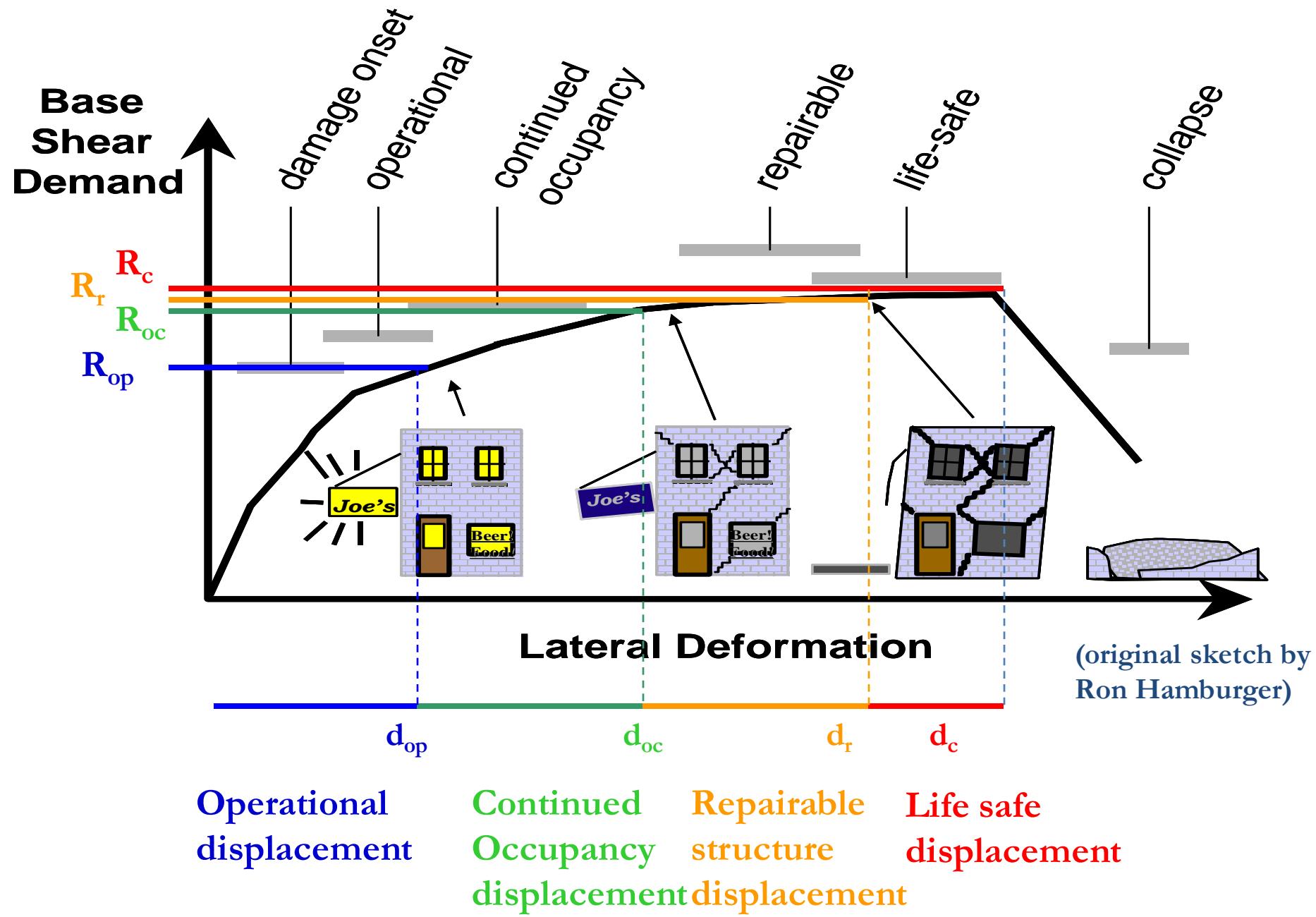
Which capacity?

Performance

*Usability of building
Time of disruption
Cost of repair*

Displacement

At different performance levels





M.J.N. PRIESTLEY
G.M. CALVI
M.J. KOWALSKY

Displacement Based Seismic Design of Structures

IUSS Press
Istituto Universitario di Studi Superiori di Pavia

It is rare for a book on structural engineering design to be revolutionary. I believe that this is such a book. If you are involved in any way with seismic resistant structural design, this should be on your bookshelf, and you should read at least the first three chapters. [...]

This book is not the easiest read, but the authors have done an outstanding job of covering the topic.

Given the limitations of force-based design, and given recent improvements in nonlinear analysis capabilities, it is inevitable that designers will move towards a displacement-based approach. I expect this book to have a major impact on design practice.

G.H. Powell, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley

G.M. Calvi





EUCENTRE - European Centre for Training and Research in Earthquake Engineering
12 May 2006



EUCENTRE - European Centre for Training and Research in Earthquake Engineering
12 May 2006

G.M. Calvi

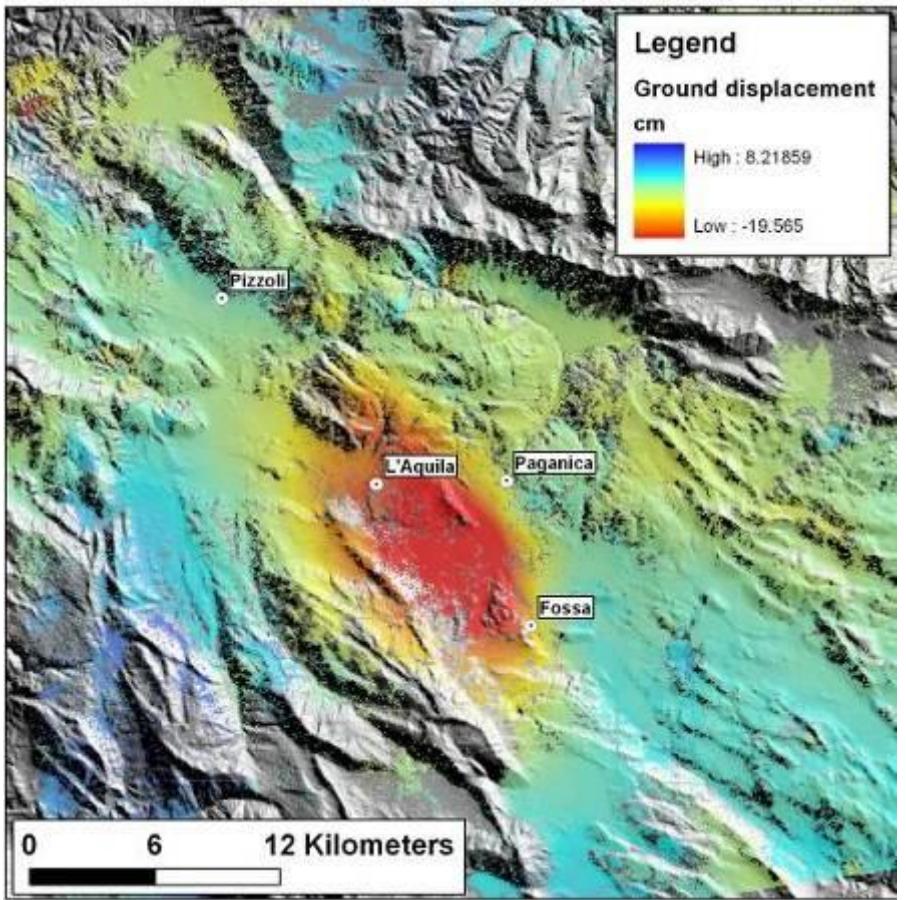
 **EUCENTRE**
FOR YOUR SAFETY.

 IUSS
Scuola Universitaria Superiore Parma



G.M. Calvi

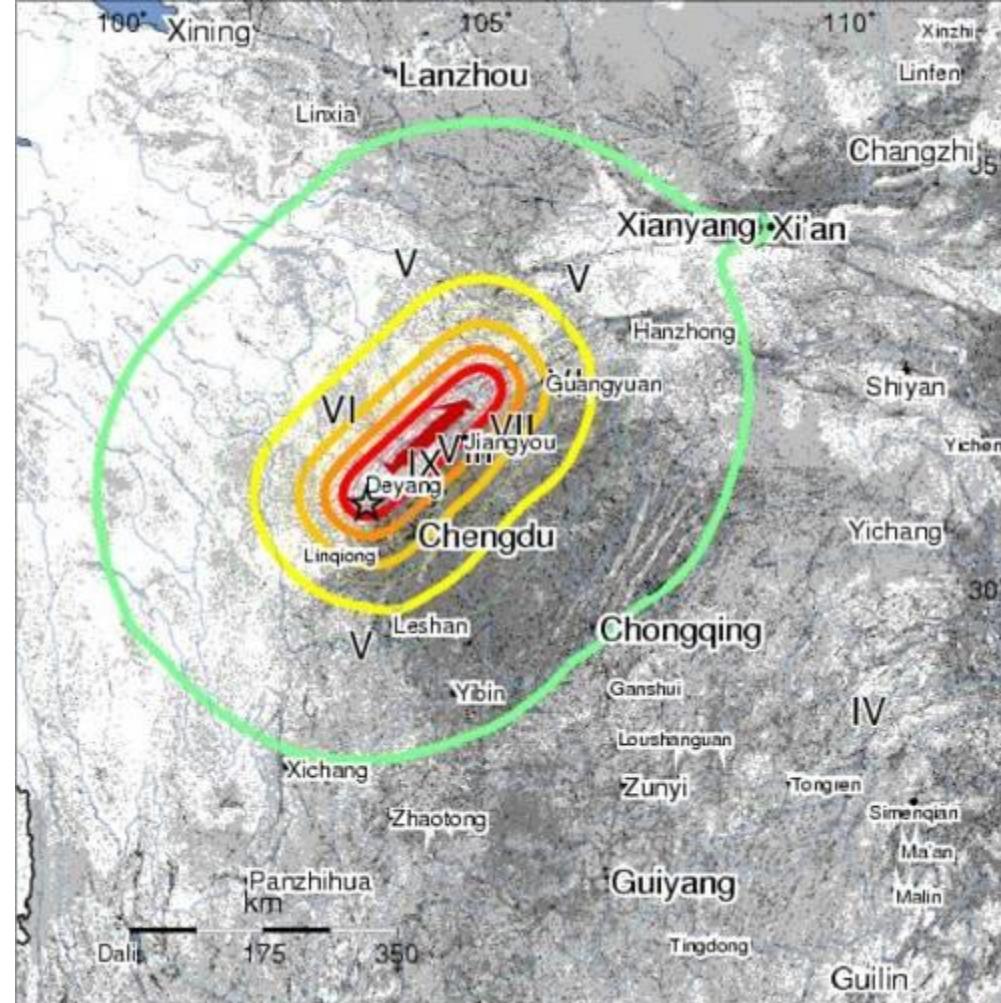




L'Aquila 2009

10 km

$M_w = 6.3$
300 morti
70.000 senzatetto



Sichuan 2008

350 km

$M_w = 7.9$
70.000 morti
11 milioni senzatetto



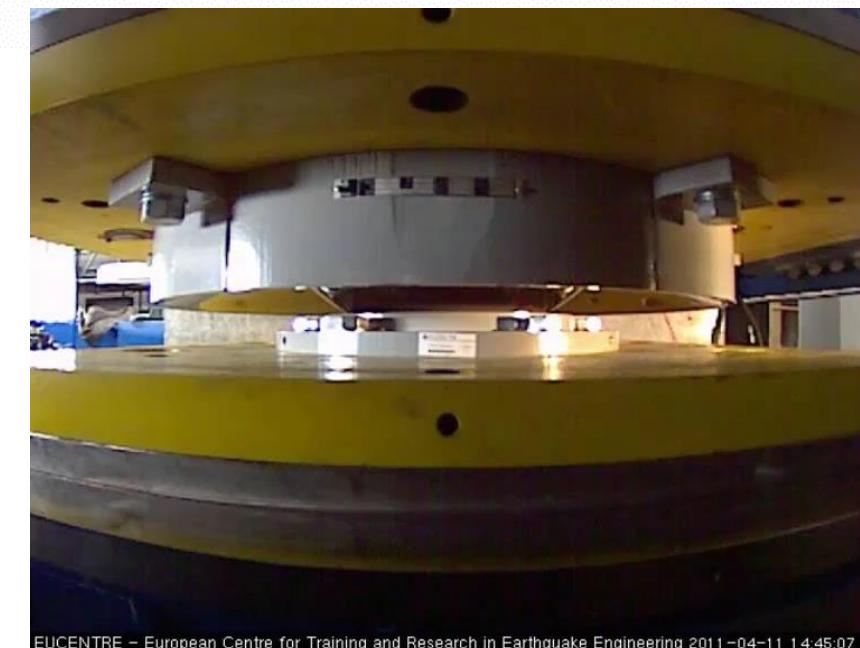
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***PROVA
ISOLATORI SISMICI***

**TEMPERA
26-10-2009**





Graece magnificentiae vera admiratio exstat templum Ephesiae Dianaee CXX annis factum a tota Asia.

In solo id palustri fecere, ne terrae motus sentiret aut hiatus timeret rursus ne in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta tantae molis locarentur, **calcatis ea substravere carbonibus, dein velleribus lanae**

Plinius, *Naturalis Historia*, Liber XXXVI, xxi, 95

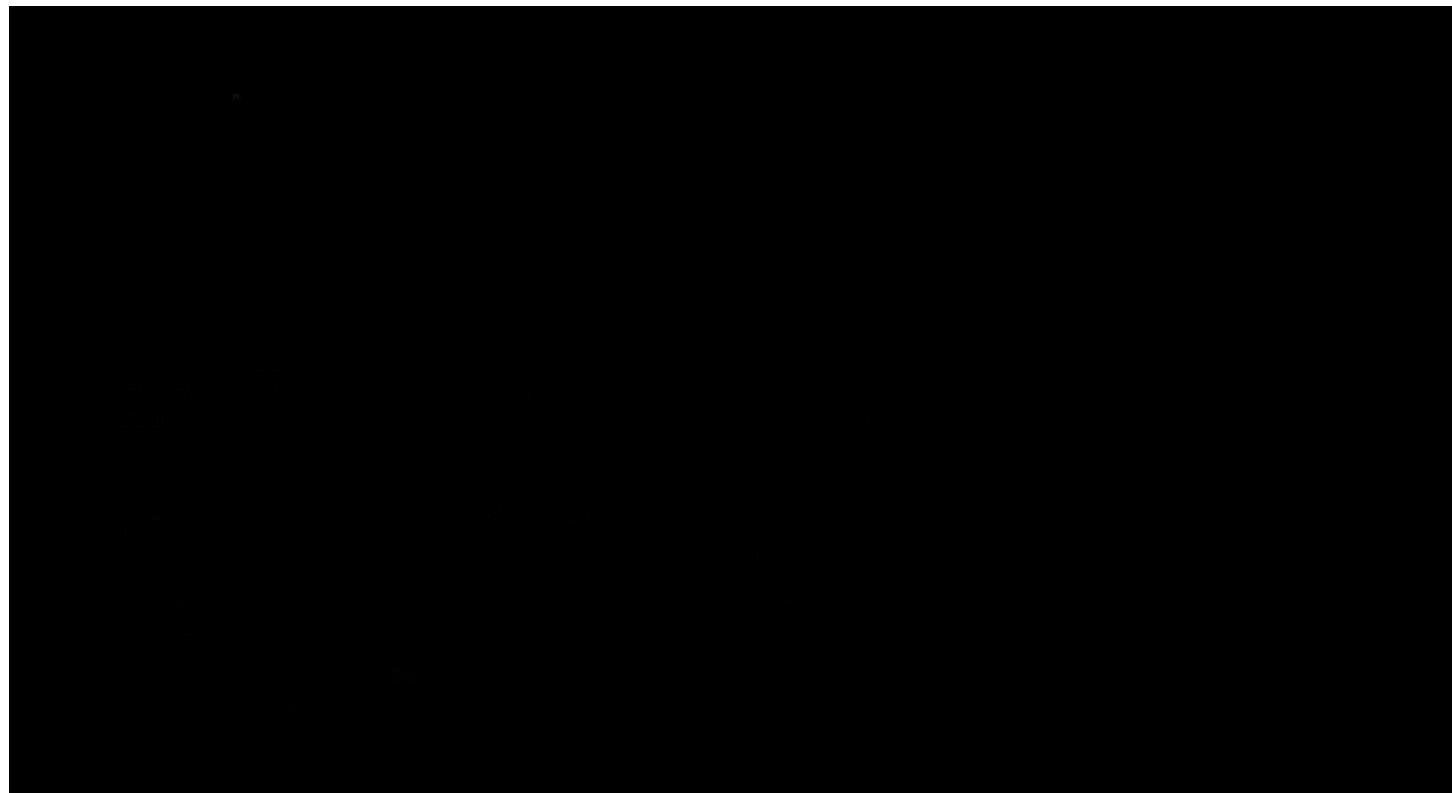


US - the "Greatest Decade":

- 1956 President Eisenhower signs the Federal-Aid Highway Act
- 1961 President Kennedy maintains the project and \$ 0.01 gas tax per gallon
- 1966 29,000 km; \$ 25 billion; 60,000 bridges

In Italia - 1956-1964:

L'epopea dell"Autostrada del Sole": 853 ponti, 572 sovrappassi

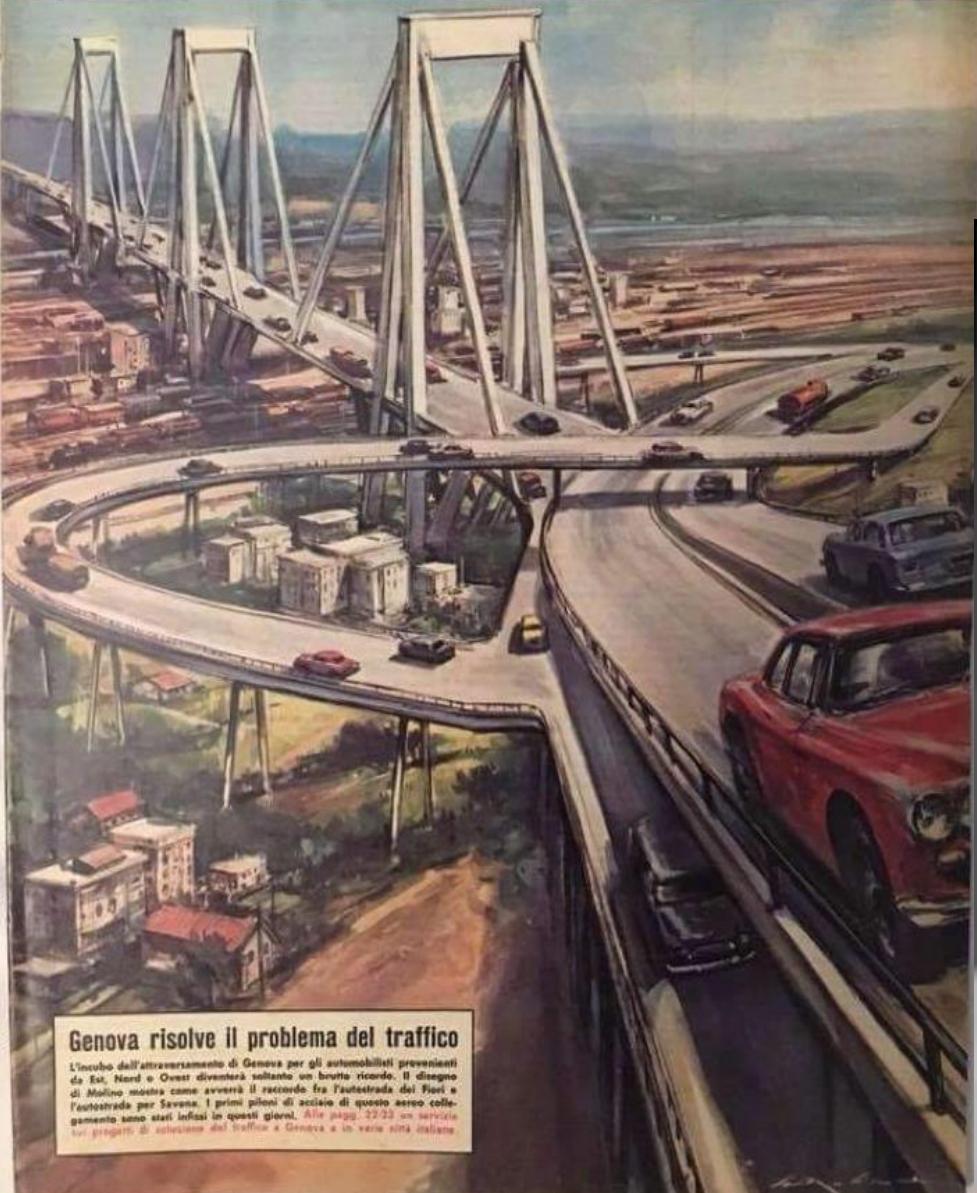


DOMENICA DEL CORRIERE

Anno 66 - N. 9 - L. 60

Settimanale del CORRIERE DELLA SERA

1 marzo 1964



1960s



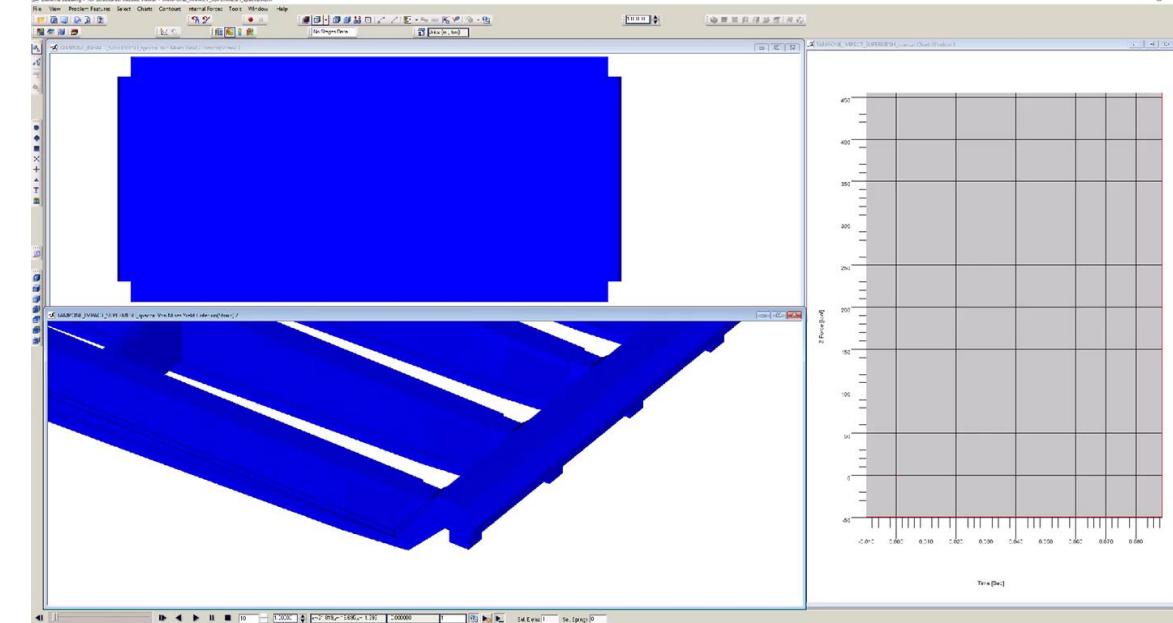
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Tacoma Narrows Bridge,
collapsed 1940



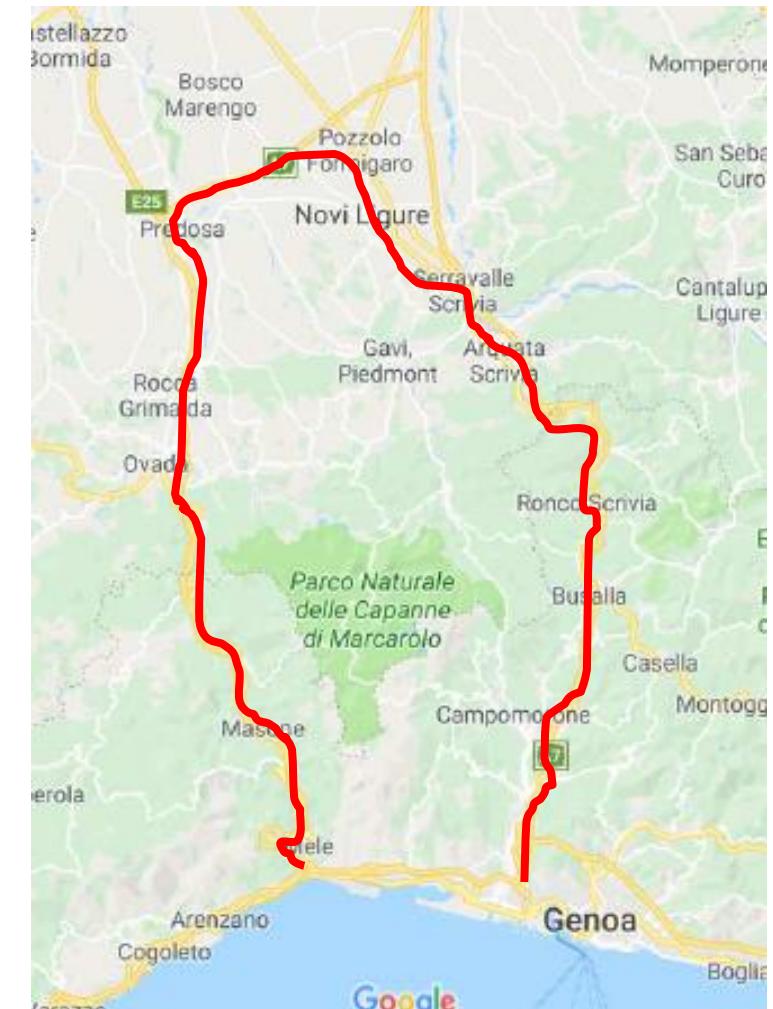
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IUSS

Collapse of the Morandi bridge:

**Detour 20 km?
(70,000 vehicles)**
**Or 120 km?
(12,000 trucks)**



**Indirect cost,
per day \approx 2,000,000 €
i.e.: 3 months \approx reconstruction**

Bridge over the Po River on the A7

Detour 22 km

~ 100,000 vehicles/day

~ 1,000,000 €/day

Cost of reconstruction (CR) \approx 50 M€

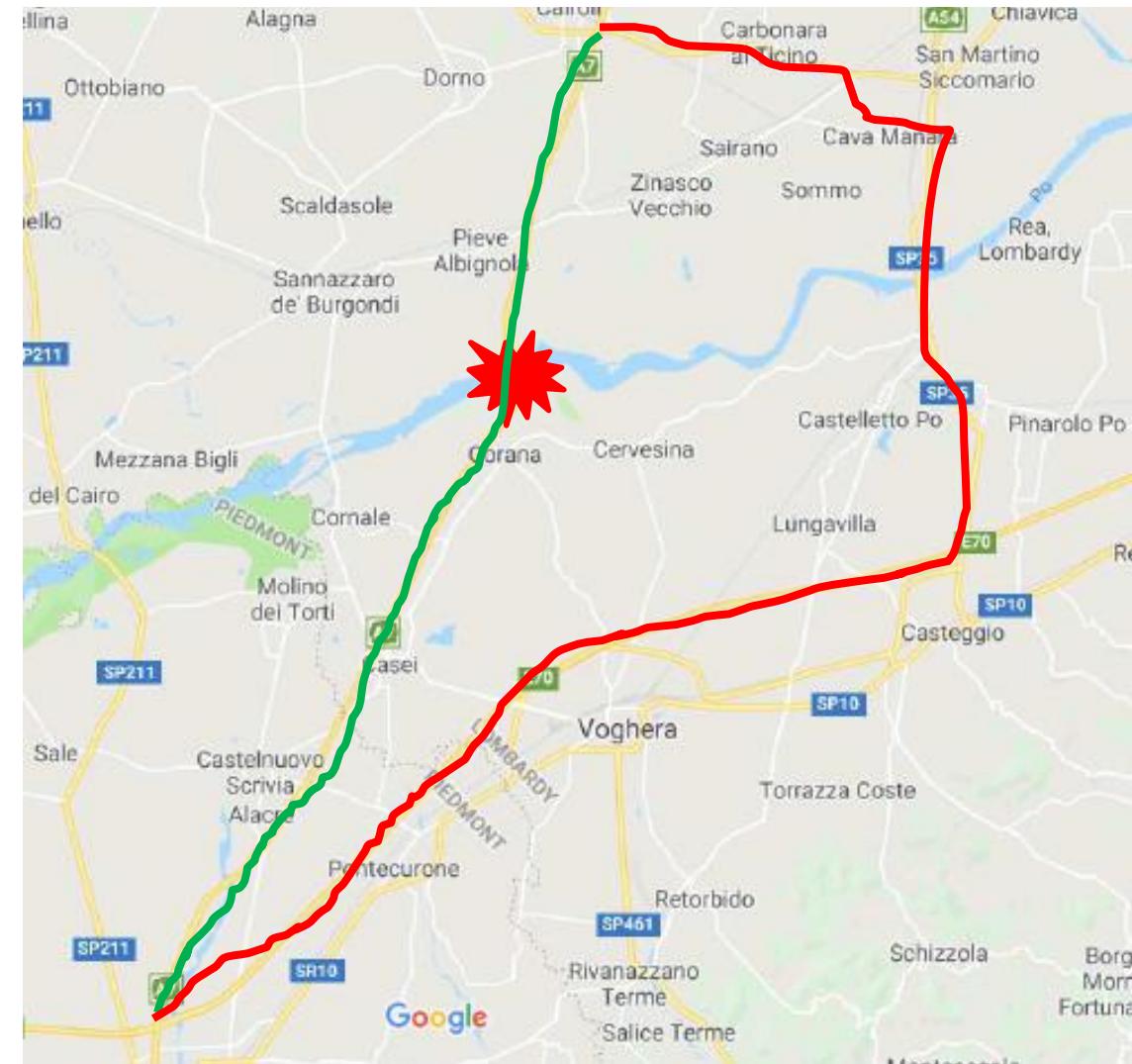
EAL/day \approx 2%

Cost of intervention \approx 3 M€ = 6% CR

10 % damage: from 50 to 200 y

100 % damage: from 500 to 2,000 y

EAL from 6.16 % (direct 0,83)
to 2,71 % (direct 0,48)
(1 year repay time)





Looking forward to welcoming you in Milano in 2024

www.wcee2024.it