





Seismic assessment and strengthening of Dutch heritage churches with masonry vaults

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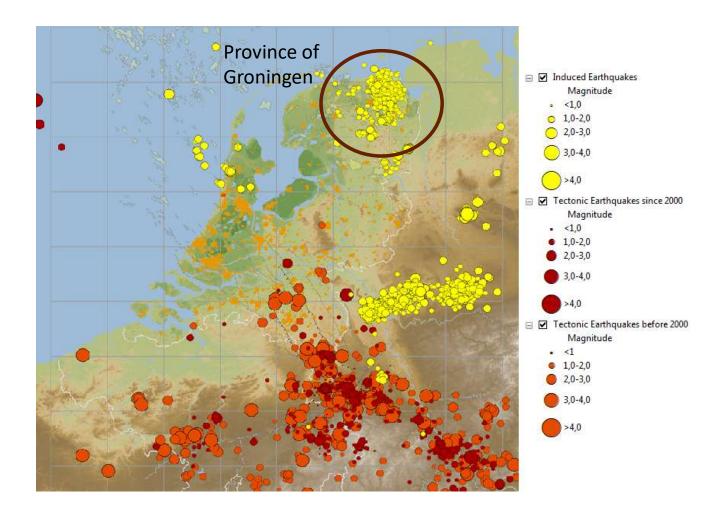
Chiara Casotto

Studio Calvi,

Pavia, Italy

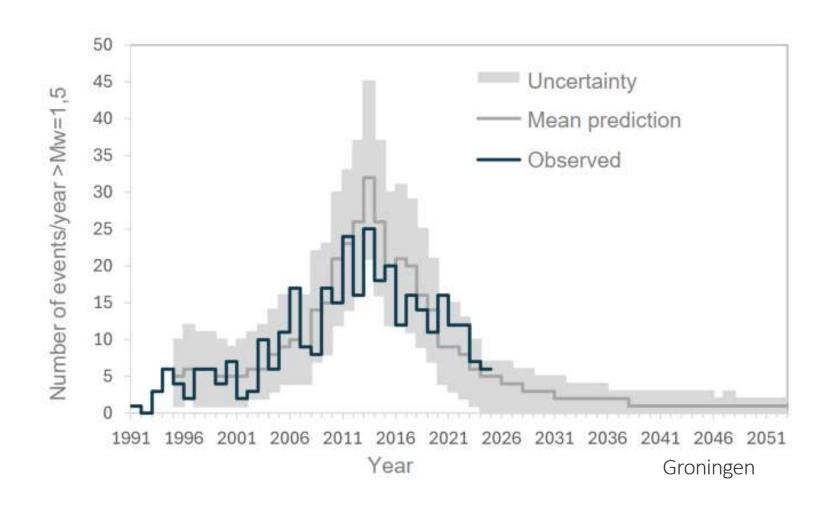


Hazard





Hazard



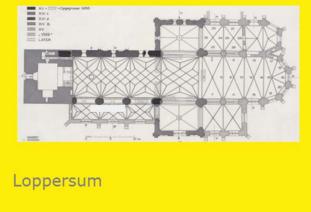














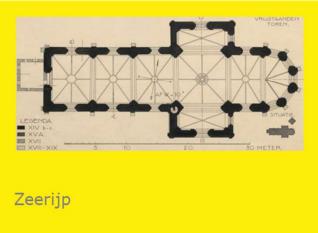














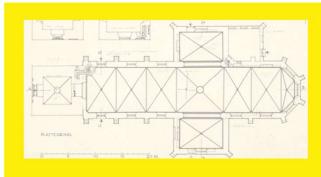












Middelstum



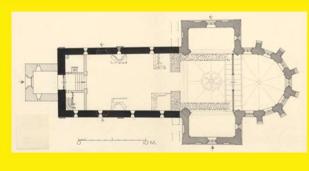






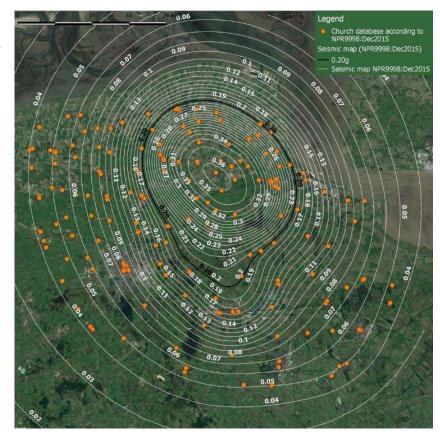




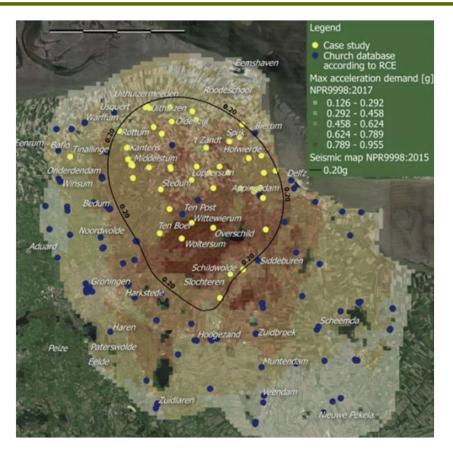


Holwierde





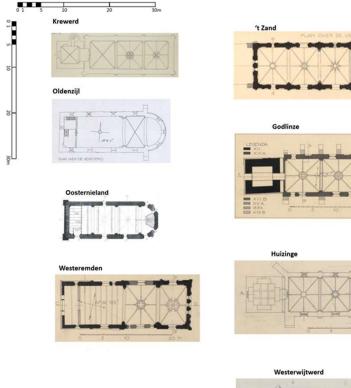
Dec 2015 → 224 monumental churches

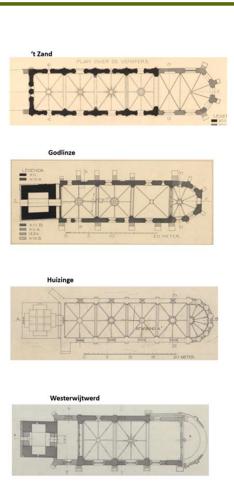


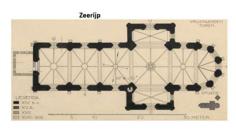
Now \rightarrow 54 monumental churches have been assessed

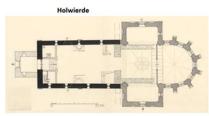
- 18 churches strengthened
- 15 masonry vaults

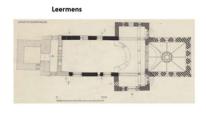




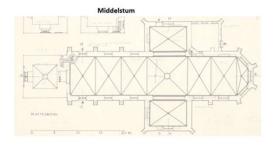


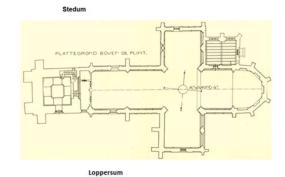


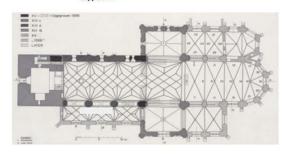


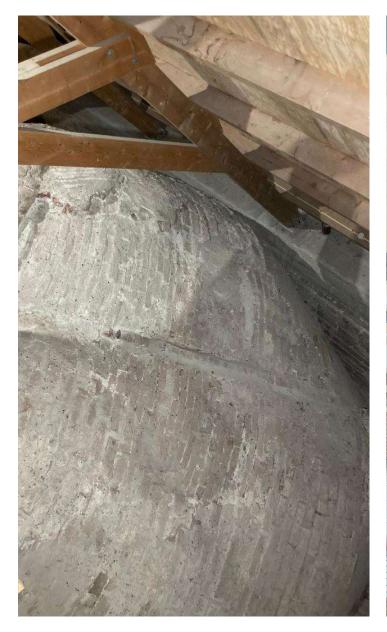










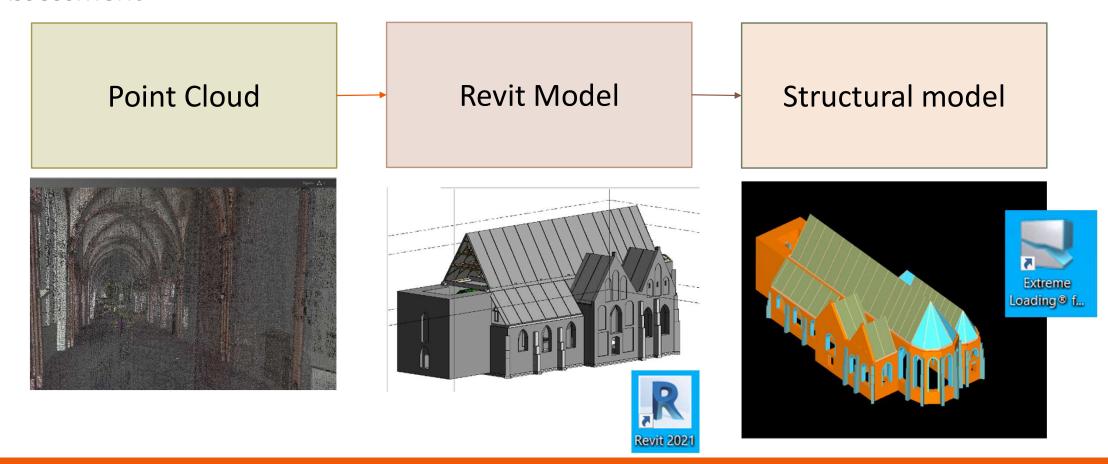










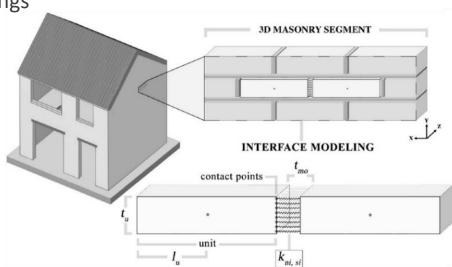




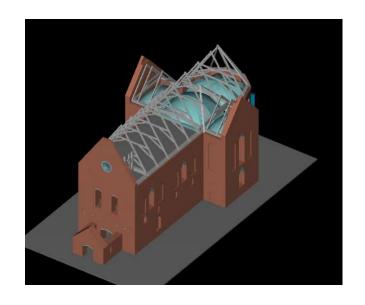
The chosen software for detailed NLTH (Non-Linear Time History) analysis is Extreme Loading for Structures based on the Applied Element Method (AEM):

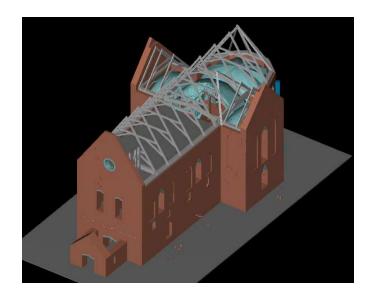
- Rigid body and spring model (discrete element family)
- Each brick/mesh element modeled separately and fully rigid

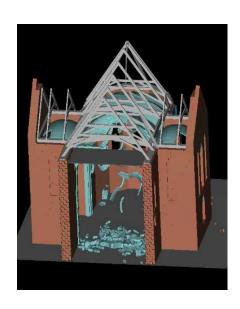
•System deformability lumped in zero-thickness interface springs



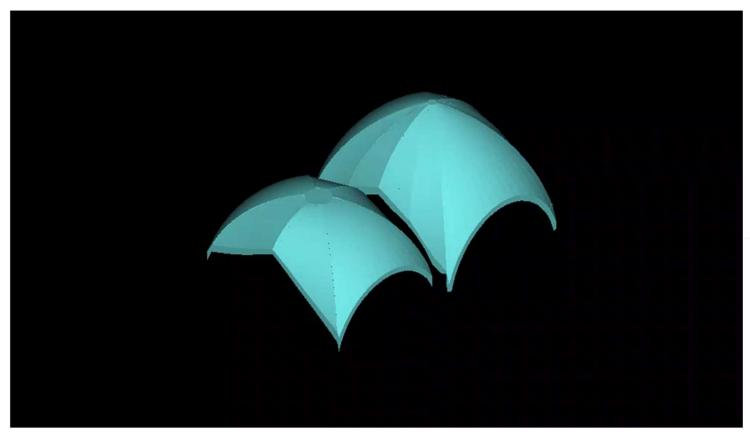


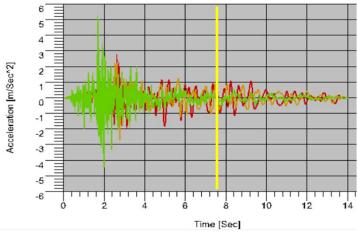














Possible retrofitting solutions for vaulted ceiling





Steel diaphragm

Ties at the intrados

Main requirements of the retrofitted solution:

- •It must be compliant with the code
- •It has to respect the artistic and historic value of the church



Possible retrofitting solutions for vaulted ceiling



Example of application of FRP: ex-monastery in Bergamo (Italy) (project by Studio Calvi)



Example of application of FRCM: ex-Church in Cremona (project by Studio Calvi)

FRP system (fiber-reinforced polymer) consists of a sequence of one or more plies of unidirectional fibers embedded in a chemical bonding resin

FRCM system (fiber-reinforced cementitious matrix) is a thin structural layer which combines:

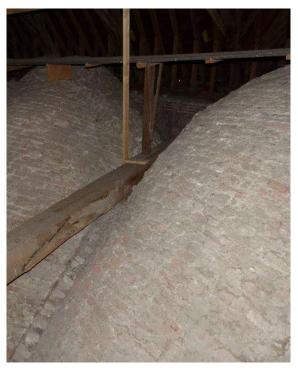
- specially designed mortar (that does not contain synthetic polymers);
- •fibers mesh reinforcement (glass, basalt, aramid or galvanized steel).

Case study



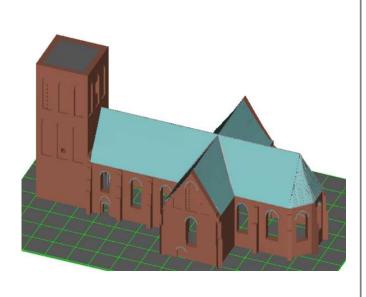


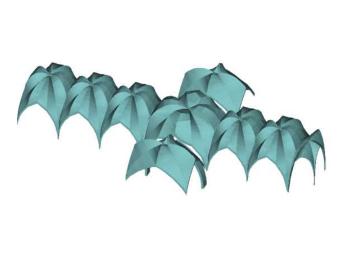


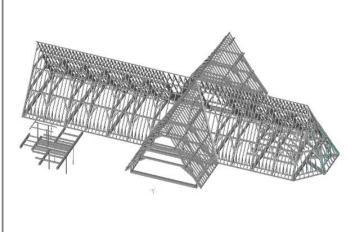




ELS Model





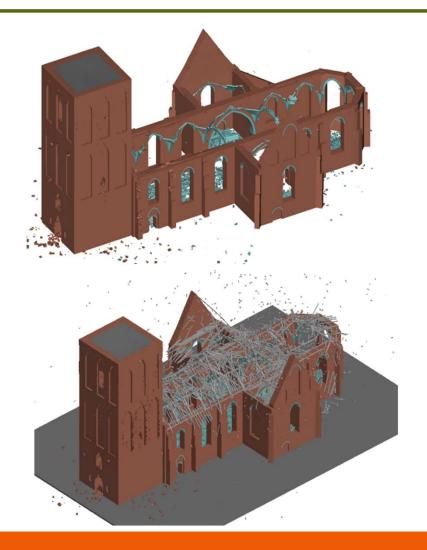




Assessment results

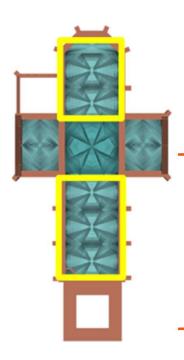
Configuration	Final results
Original	Complete failure of vaults and roof.

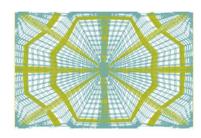
Earthquake	Final results
#1	Collapse
#2	Collapse
#3	Collapse
#4	Collapse
#5	Collapse
#6	Collapse
#7	Collapse
#8	Collapse
#9	Collapse
#10	Collapse
#11	Minor failure in the roof





Options for central nave:

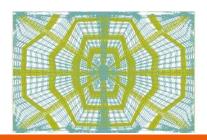


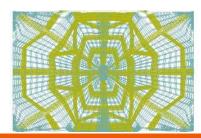


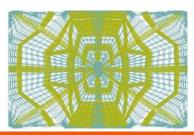
Layout 1
Retrofit layout for indicated vaults



Layout 2 Incremented amount of strips from previous layout



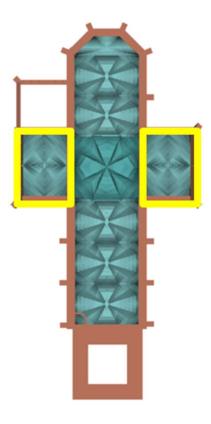




Layout 3-4-5 Incremented amount of strips from previous layout



Options for transept:





Layout 1*: Retrofit layout for transept vaults



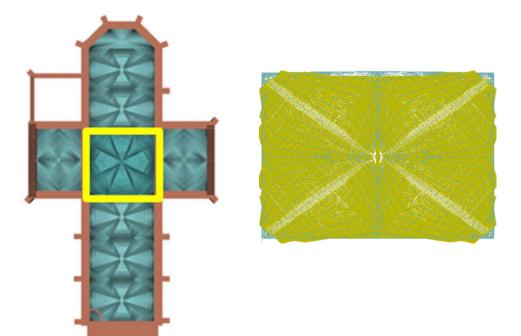
Layout 2*: Incremented amount of strips from previous layout



Layout 3*: total FRCM



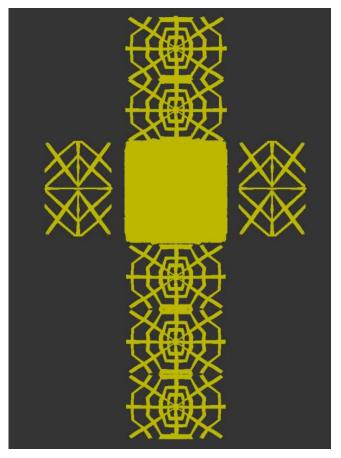
Option for central vault:

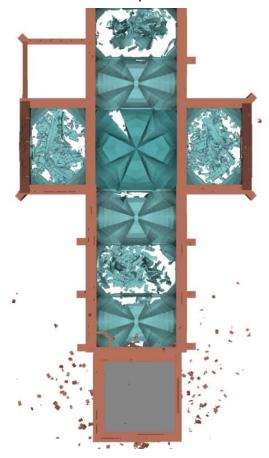


Layout c*: total FRCM



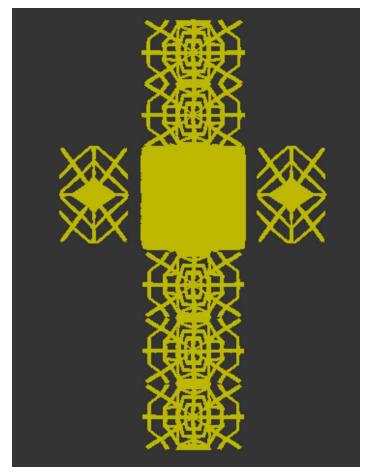
Result of one of the combinations of various layouts

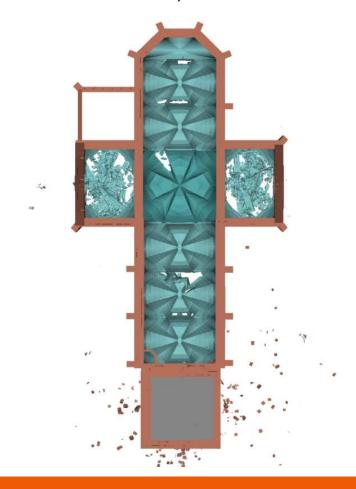






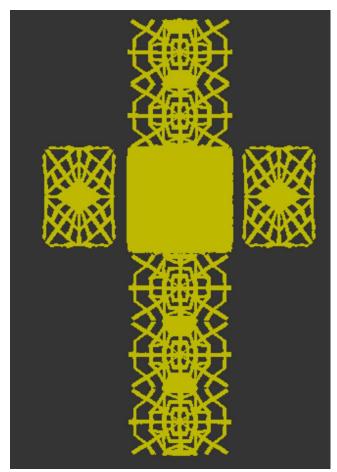
Result of one of the combinations of various layouts

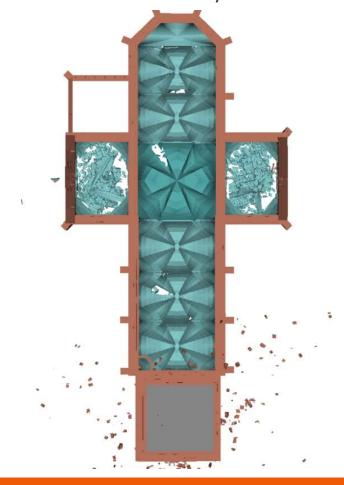






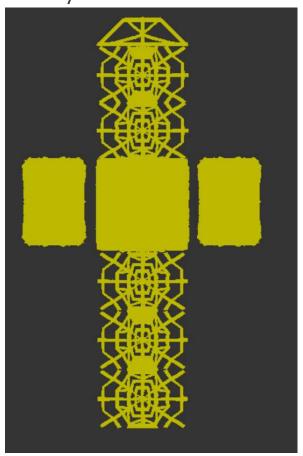
Result of one of the combinations of various layouts



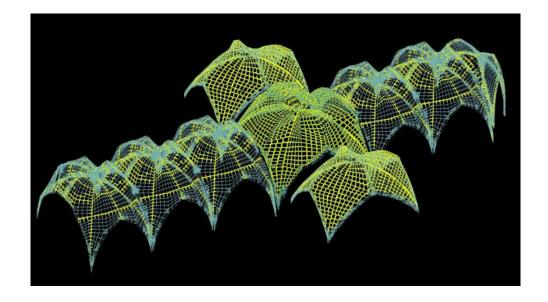




Final layout

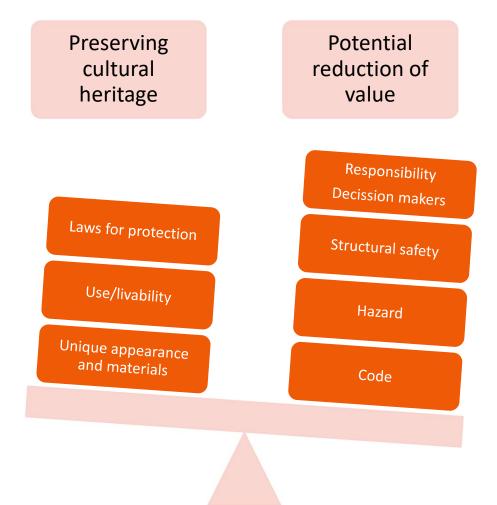


Combination of different FRCM configurations for each vault





Discussion



International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering





Questions?