

ESCENARIO CATASTRÓFICO PARA LIMA Y EL CALLAO ANTE UN SISMO DE GRAN MAGNITUD ($> M8.0$)



XXXIV SIMPOSIO NACIONAL DE
PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES

**“RIESGO PARA LIMA Y CALLAO Y EL ESCENARIO
CATASTRÓFICO PROYECTADO
ANTE UN SISMO DE GRAN MAGNITUD”**

Panelista: Dr. Ing. Carlos Zavala



CENTRO PERUANO JAPONÉS DE
INVESTIGACIONES SÍSMICAS Y
MITIGACIÓN DE DESASTRES

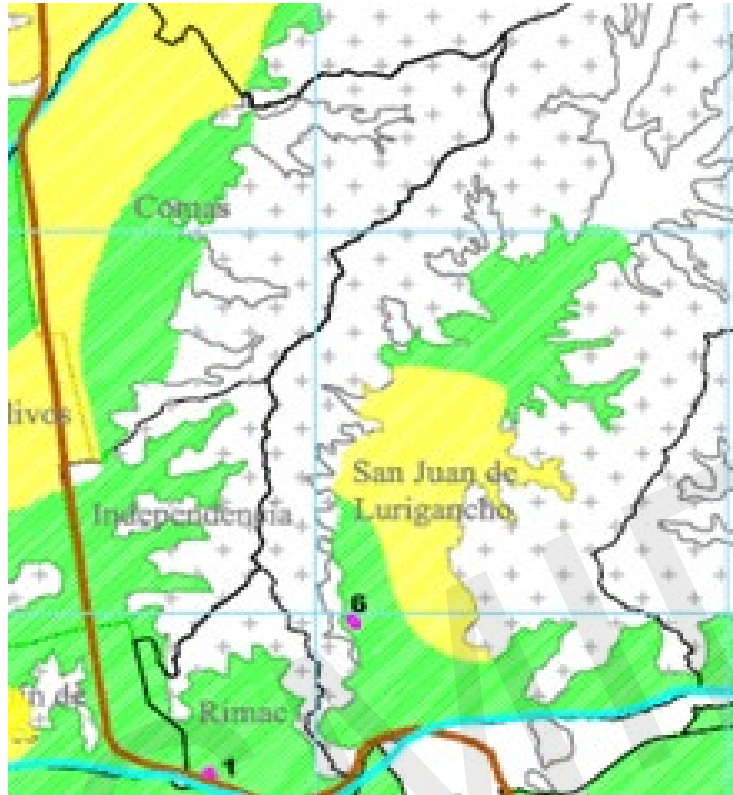
FACULTAD DE
INGENIERÍA CIVIL

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
DE INGENIERÍA

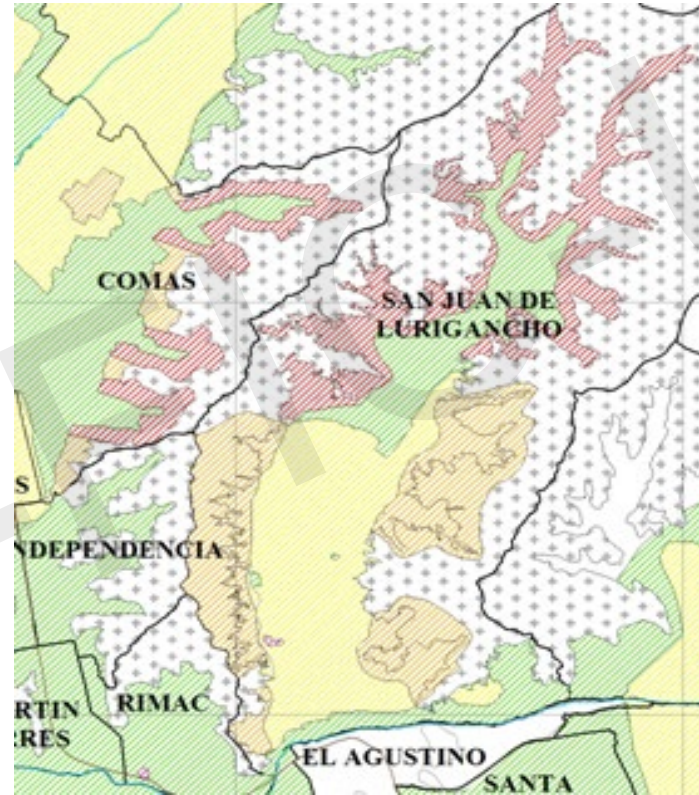


MAYOR PRESICIÓN EN MAPAS DE MICROZONIFICACIÓN

Es necesario la mejora en el tiempo de los datos



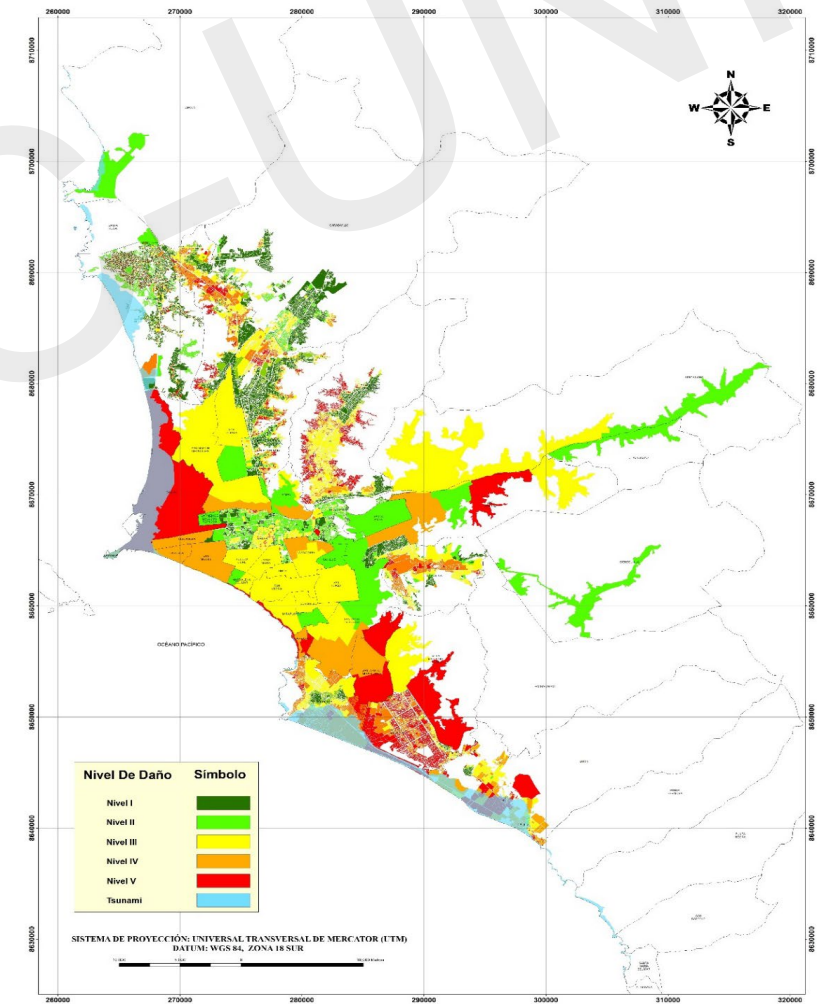
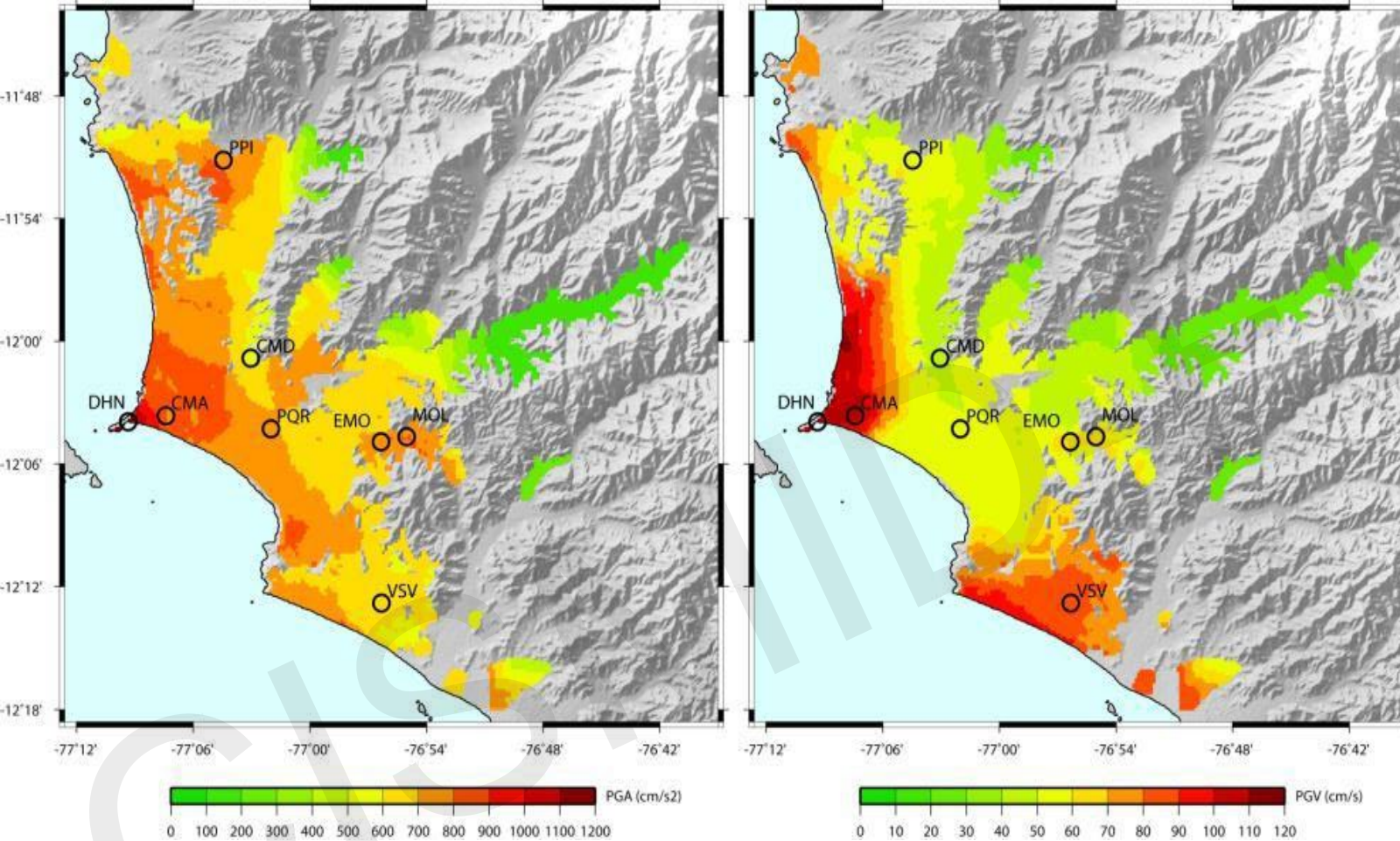
CISMID- APESEG (2003)
Diagnóstico PML
(Probable Maximum Loss)
Universo: Clientes de seguros



CISMID-MVC&S-BID (2011)
Diagnóstico de Riesgo Sísmico
(Maps & Retrofit cost)
Universo: El distrito



Valores de PGA y PGV para el escenario mas desfavorable Proyecto SATREPS 2010-2015 (Mw=8.9 ~ 2500 años)



Escenario Determinístico basado en modelamiento físico
Dr. Nelson Pulido et.al.

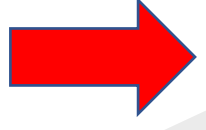
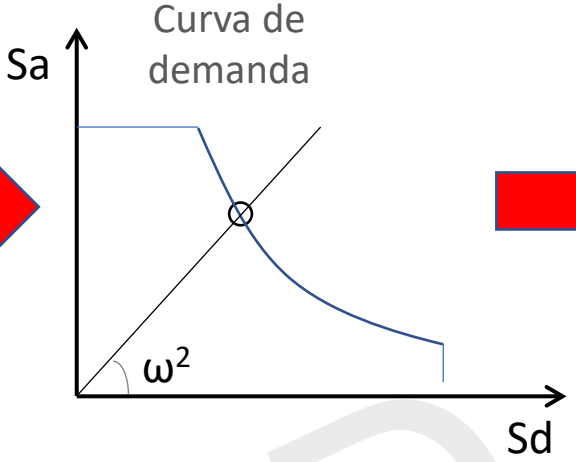
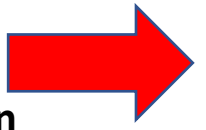


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Panel: Riesgo para Lima y Callao y el Escenario Catastrófico Proyectado ante un Sismo de Gran Magnitud – CISMID-FIC-UNI

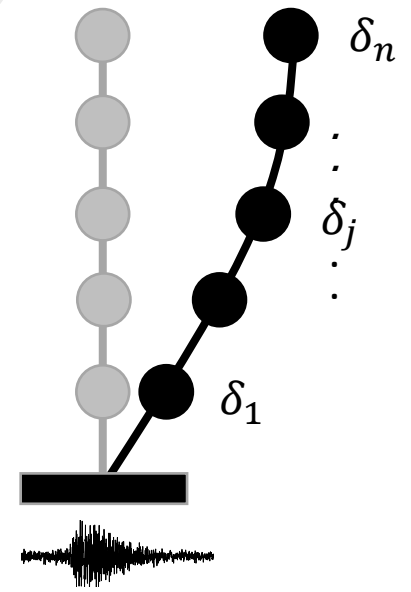
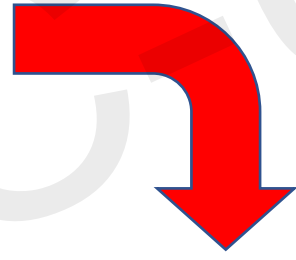


Procedimiento SRSND (Simulador de la Respuesta Sísmica y Nivel de Daño)

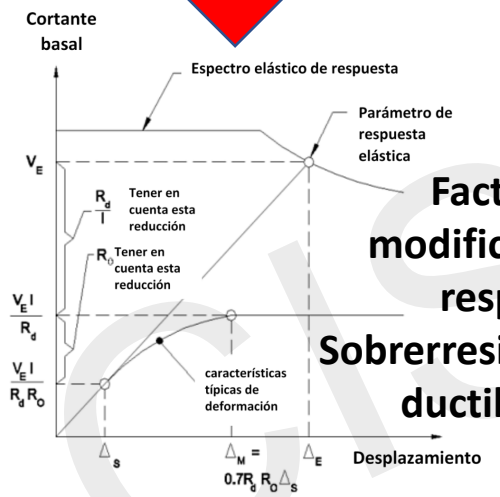
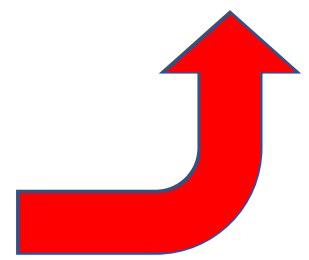
- ✓ Sistema estructural
- ✓ Número de pisos
- ✓ Estado de conversación
- ✓ Demanda sísmica



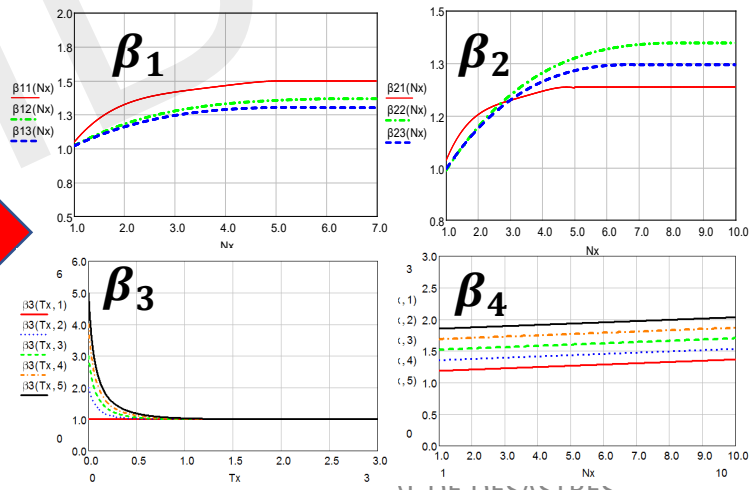
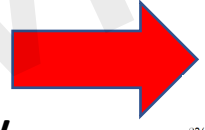
S_a
 S_d



$$\left(\frac{\Delta\delta_j}{h_j}\right) = \frac{\beta_1\beta_2\cdot\beta_3\beta_4}{H} S_d$$



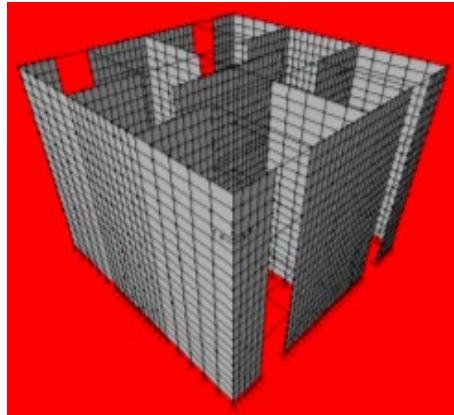
**Factores de modificación de la respuesta:
Sobrerresistencia (R_o) y ductilidad (R_u)**



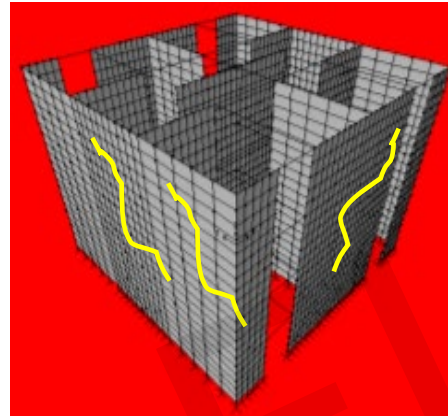
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Evaluación del Riesgo Sísmico Adoptado



Edificación

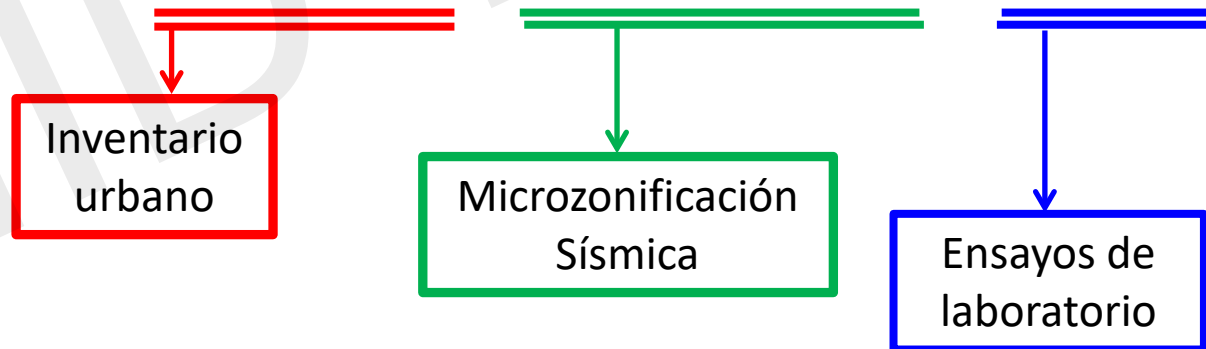


Daño por Sismo

- Demoliciones S/.
- Mallas de reforz. S/.
- Reparaciones S/.
- Pinturas S/.
- Otras reparaciones

Costo de Reparación

Costo de Reparación = Función (Tipo de estructura, Aceleración del terreno, Nivel de daño)



RIESGO = PERDIDA = COSTO DE REPARACIÓN o COSTO DE REEMPLAZO



Influencia de la componente socioeconómica en el Riesgo



Nivel A (NSE-A)



Nivel B (NSE-B)



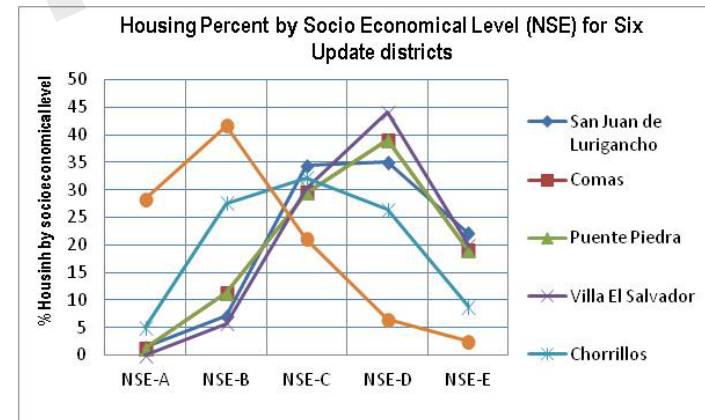
Nivel C (NSE-C)



Nivel D (NSE-D)

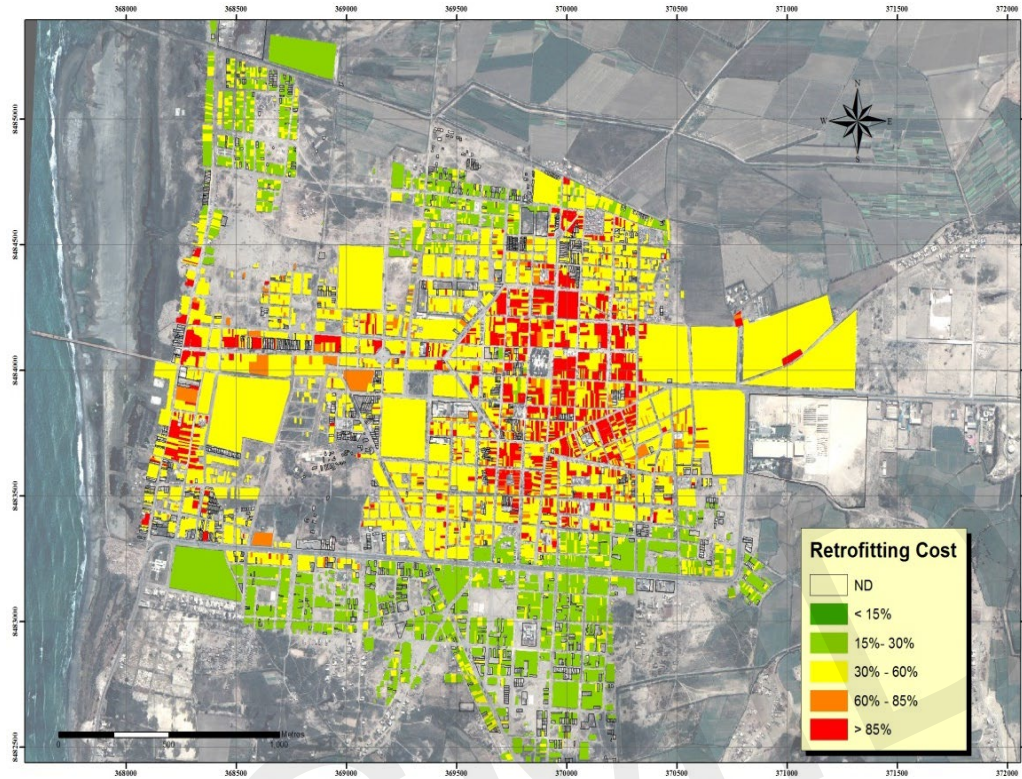


Nivel E (NSE-E)

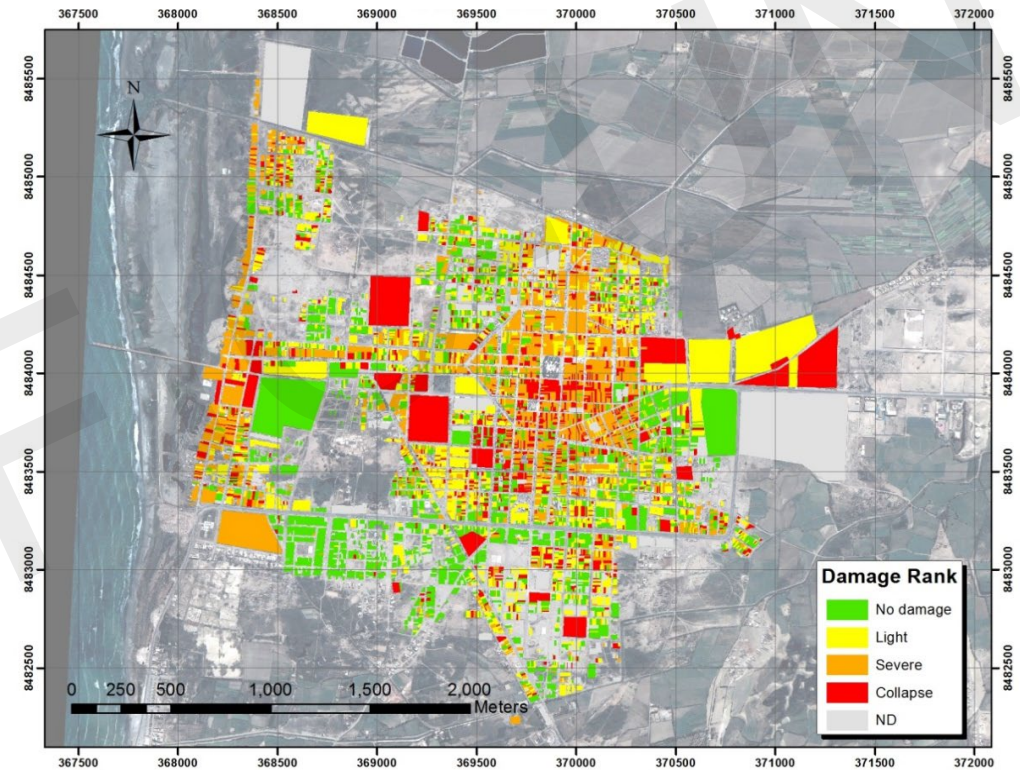






COMPARACIÓN DE LEVANTAMIENTO DE DAÑOS Y SIMULACIÓN PGA=0.5 g Mw=8.1~500 años

SIMULACIÓN: SRSND

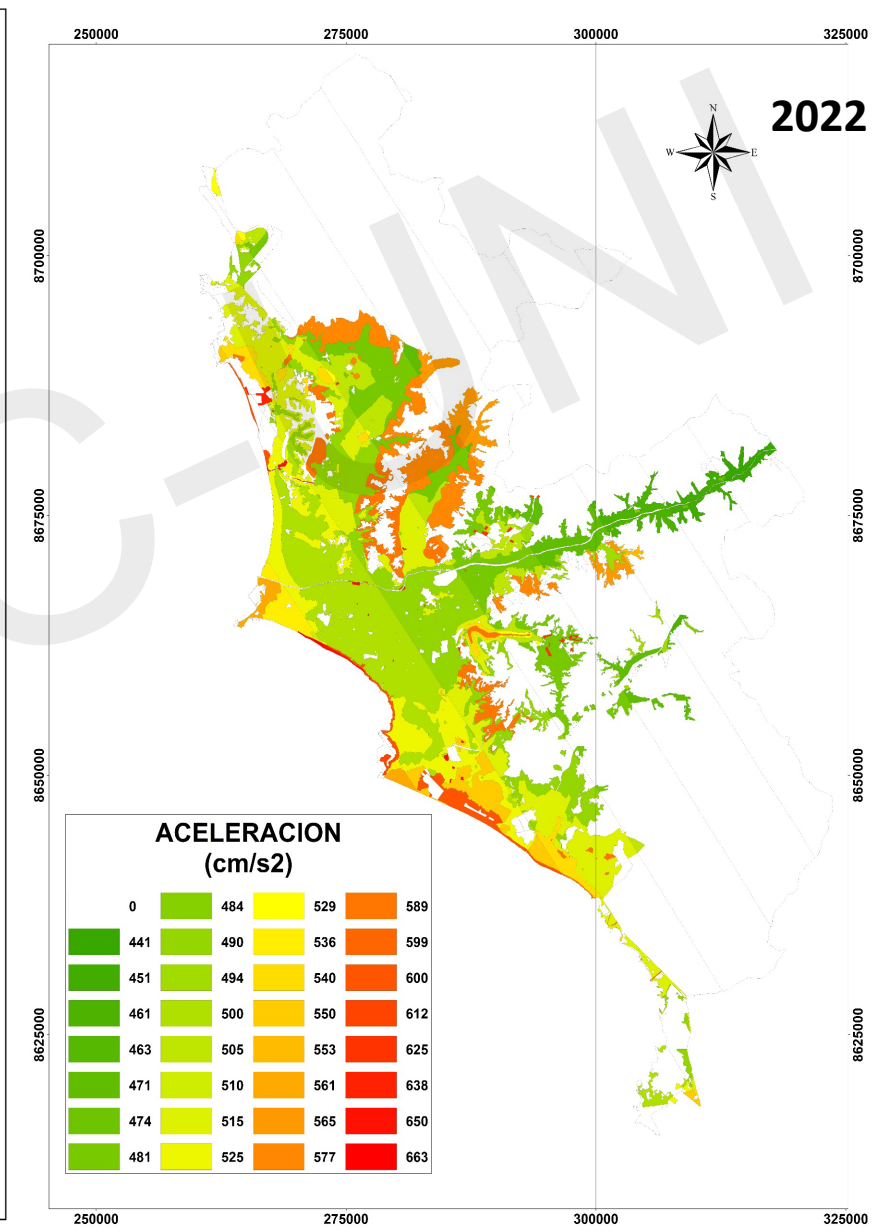
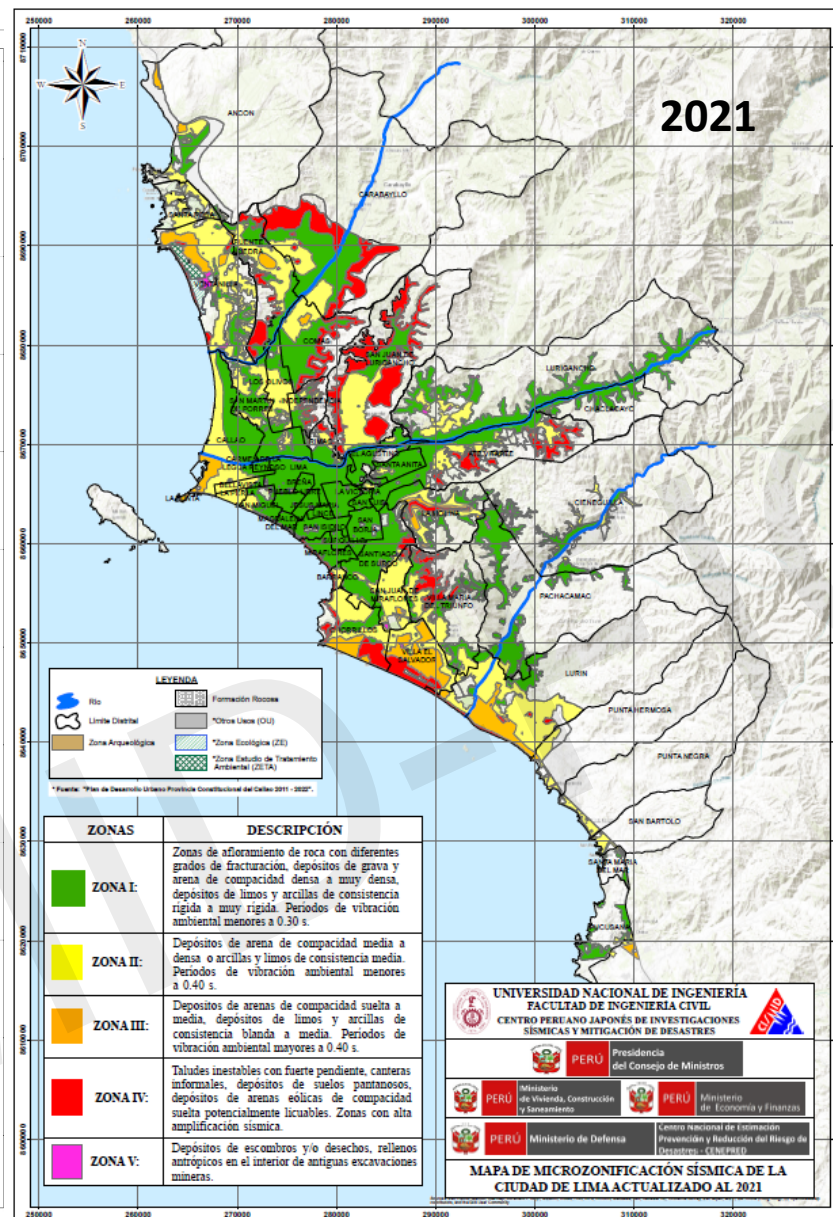
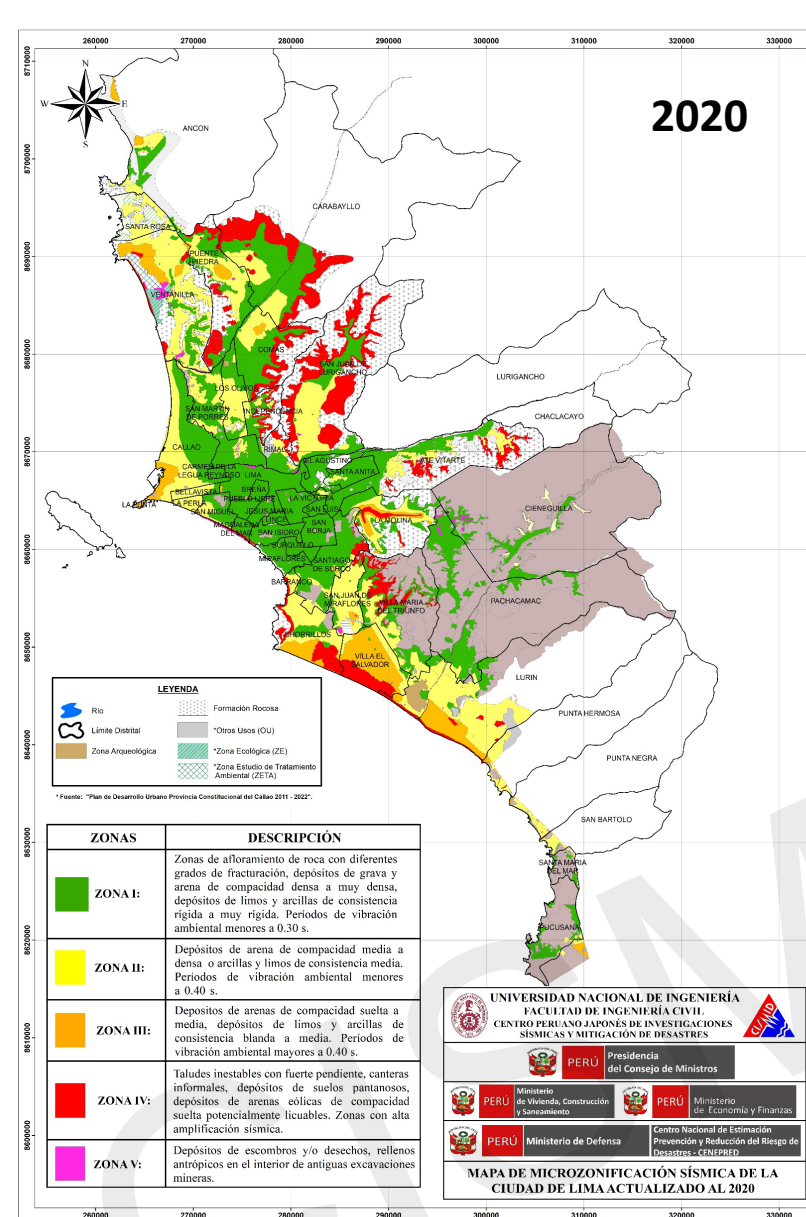


PISCO: Levantamiento de daños

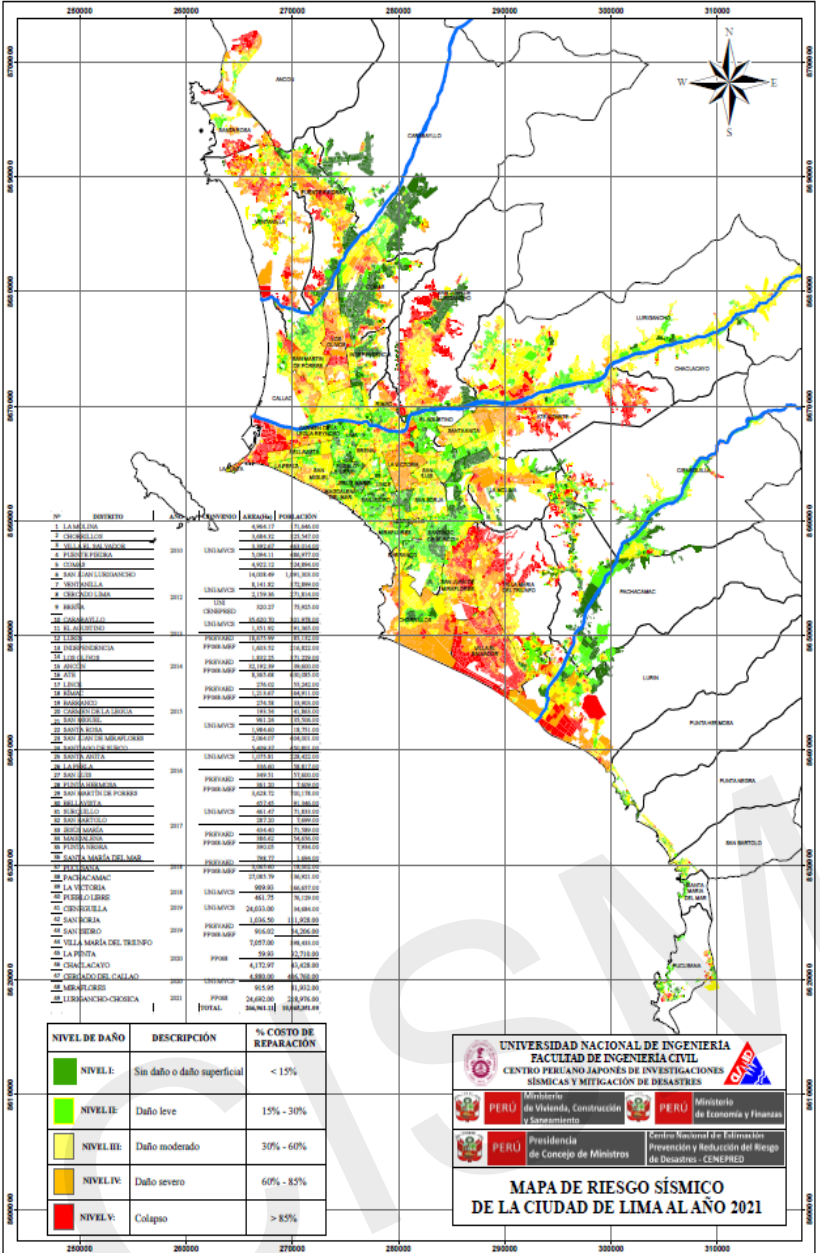


Costo de Reparación				
	0% - 15%	15% - 30%	30% - 60%	> 60%
Nivel de Daño	Sin daño	Daño leve	Daño severo	Colapso





TODOS ESTUDIOS INDIVIDUALES 2010 - 2022



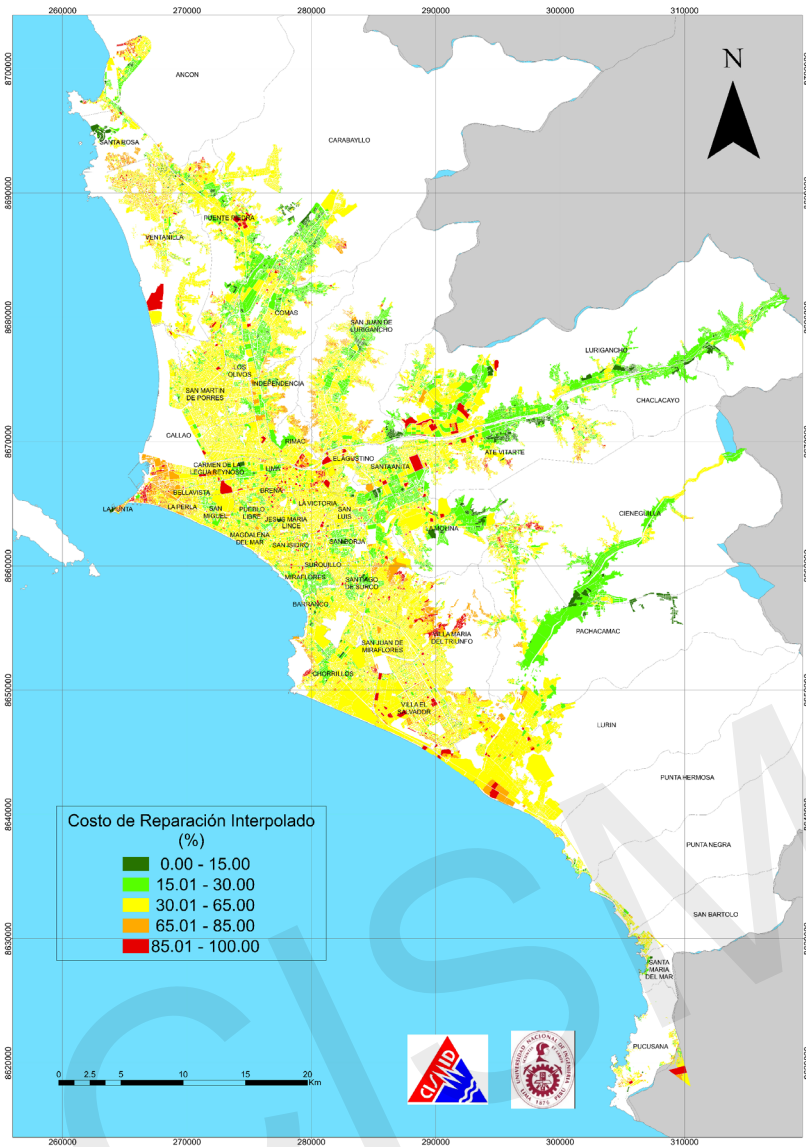
NIVEL DE DAÑO	DESCRIPCIÓN	% COSTO DE REPARACIÓN
NIVEL I: Sin daño o daño superficial	< 15%	
NIVEL II: Daño leve	15% - 30%	
NIVEL III: Daño moderado	30% - 60%	
NIVEL IV: Daño severo	60% - 85%	
NIVEL V: Colapso	> 85%	



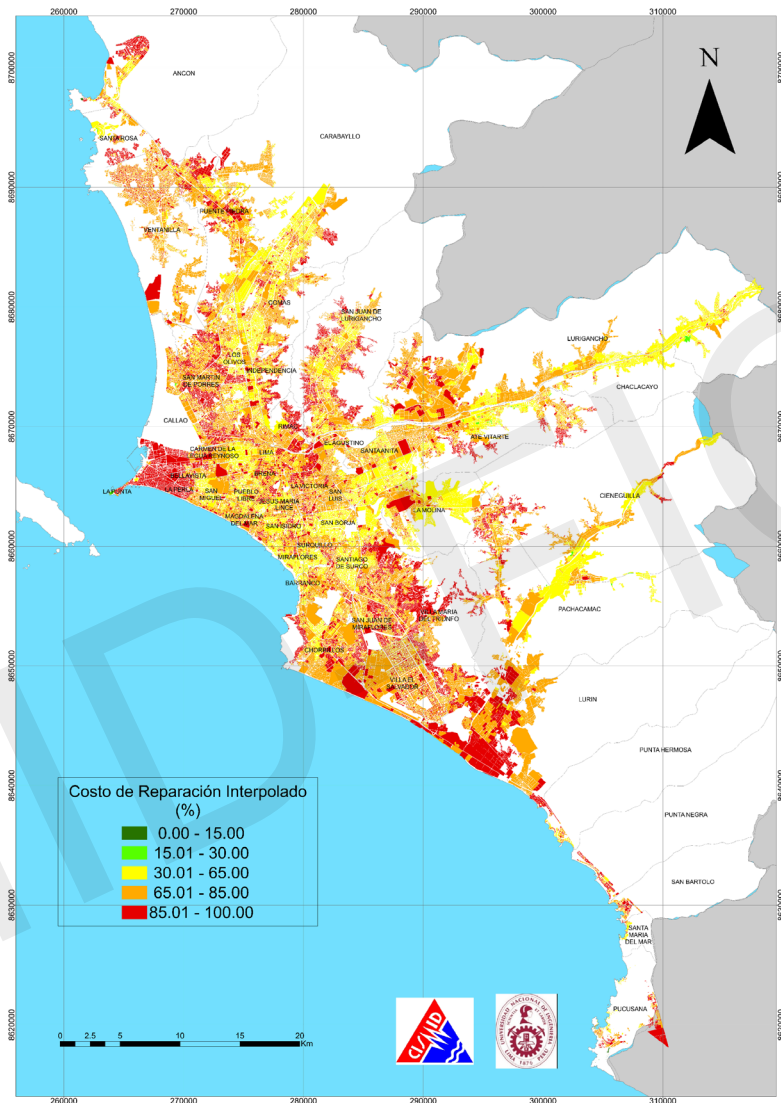
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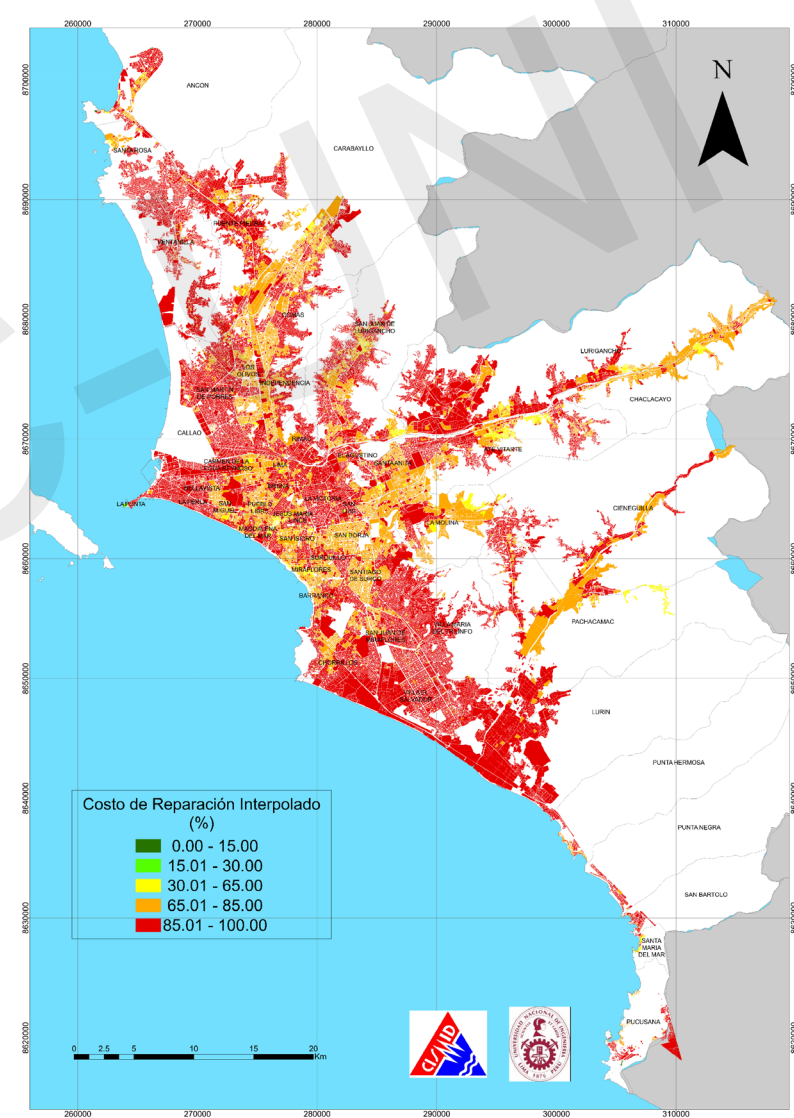
475 años



975 años



2475 años



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DEPENDENCE OF TIME OCURRENCE AND THE INFLUENCE ON SEISMIC RISK ANALYSIS IN LIMA CITY

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Abstract

Lima city is the most populated city in Peru (9.32 million on urban area – National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru, INEI, 2018), however is located in a seismic gap zone (SATREPS Japan-Peru 2015), a city without experience a severe earthquake since 1974 (Lima quake 3/10/1974). We can consider Lima as a city of young people, where around 75% of the population have never experience a strong earthquake, and only 25% experience and have a memory of the damage in Lima areas. Cities in the world have a diversity of cultures, customs and habits that differentiate them from each other. Therefore, the life style of the population, considering the resting time at home, working or study hours, transportation, and others is studied in this paper to find where population is located at an earthquake target time. By the use of the collected seismic data base of CISMID-FIC-UNI (Aguilar et.al. 2017) a function of population rate and location is generated to know the amount of people by time as function of the location. Using SRSND (Zavala et.al. - 2007) and DALILA (Zavala, Reyna, Diaz - 2015) self-developed software by the authors for compute deterministic and probabilistic risk analysis for Peruvian structures and earthquake scenarios, computing the risk analysis to estimate the casualties, amount of damage dwellings and concentration of the population by time. Analysis of the results show the dependence of time occurrence of earthquake in the estimation of damage and victims due to a severe seismic scenario. The results will help the decision makers to take into consideration for the disaster risk management and consider it for the planning and management prior the occurrence of a big event.

Keywords: seismic risk; damage buildings; time occurrence; victims on dwellings



In challenge of approaching causalities and injured people due to a damaging earthquake

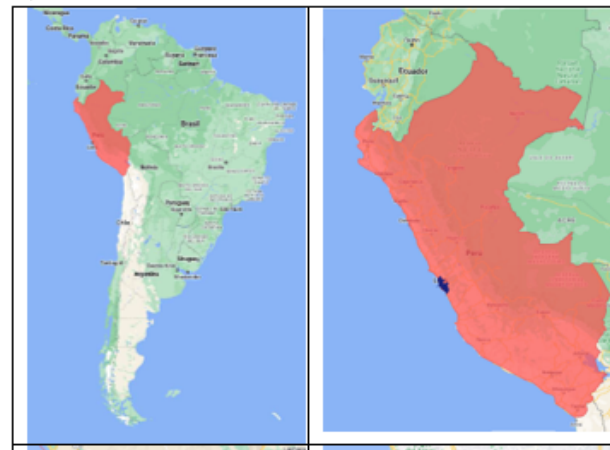
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1 During big earthquakes, one of the challenges for the
 2 decision maker is the estimation of the resources for
 3 the attention of the disaster which is computed based
 4 on the causalities and injured people, which is
 5 generated by **damaging** earthquake. In this
 6 **investigation**, two criteria for the estimation of
 7 causalities during **damaging** earthquake were
 8 presented for **Mw>6.5** in one target area, namely,
 9 **Chorrillos district in the Lima metropolitan**. **First**
 10 **criterion considers** the compilation of existing data
 11 that reports the causalities on damaged cities with a
 12 population density involved, considering the lifestyle,
 13 the time of occurrence, the season of the year, that
 14 could influence in the number of victims, **which is**
 15 **normalized to avoid temporary effects in the**
 16 **estimation**. **The second criterion** considers the output
 17 generated prior computed process such earthquake
 18 hazard, microzoning and risk analysis of the target
 19 area. Here a series of identification of parameters has
 20 been computed such as location of the source of
 21 earthquake, depth and epicentral distance,
 22 distribution of population, social levels, and others, to
 23 estimate the risk. For the computing of the number of
 24 causalities in the affected area, a relation between the
 25 magnitude and risk is developed. Both criteria
 26 provided results which with an uncertain measure,
 27 but not so far from each other. That gives us
 28 confidence in this approach. Also, we evaluate the

44 **analysis from the integrated database with the**
 45 **temporality of the event is performed to produce a**
 46 **first criteria of estimation**. Here the word seismic
 47 **database and Peru seismic database has been used**.
 48 Second criteria involve the results of a microzoning
 49 and risk analysis with the addition of the social level
 50 of the population as parameter that will produce a
 51 better estimation. **In this method a relation between**
 52 **the seismic magnitude and the risk results from**
 53 **deterministic events has been analyzed and developed**
 54 **in order to normalize and generalize for the target**
 55 **area**. Both criteria are applied in the target area of
 56 **Chorrillos district presented in Fig. 1.**
 57



SEGUIMOS TRABAJANDO PARA NUESTRO PAÍS ESPERANDO MENOS VICTIMAS EN LOS PRÓXIMOS DESASTRES



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