





Rapid data collection and integration

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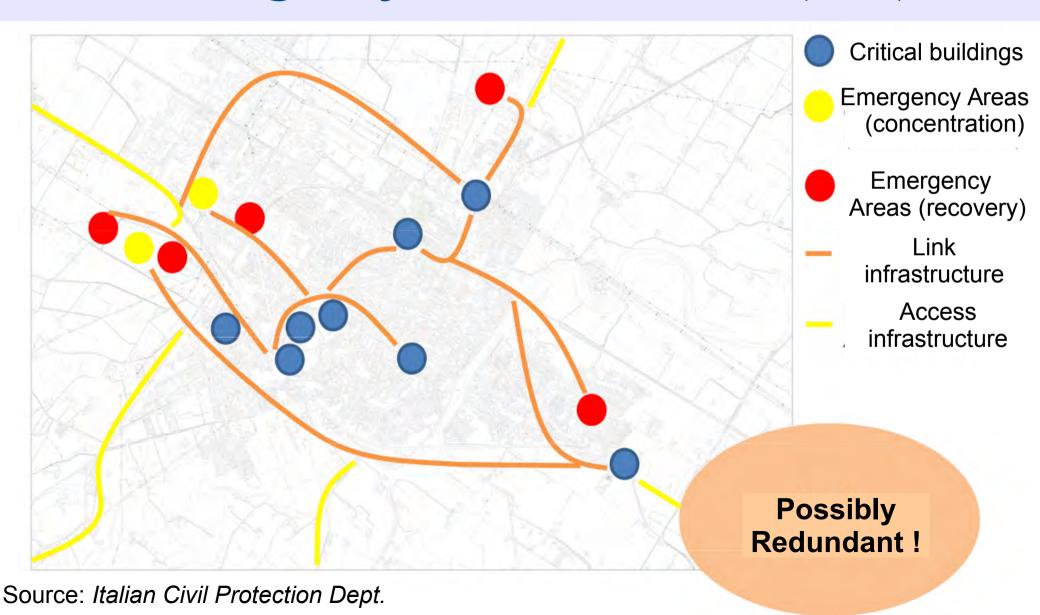
Operative framework

- ▶ Rapid characterization of inhabited (urban) areas for risk assessment and Emergency Limit Condition (CLE)
- ► Exposure: spatial distribution of residential buildings & critical buildings
- ▶ Vulnerability: simplified, scalable fragility models
- ► Monitoring: building health monitoring for pre-event characterization and co-seismic damage detection
- ▶ Site Effects: fast assessment of local amplification and sub-soil characterization
- Response: Post-event rapid damage assessment





Emergency Limit Condition (CLE)







Data collection overview

Information already available or promptly provided by authorities

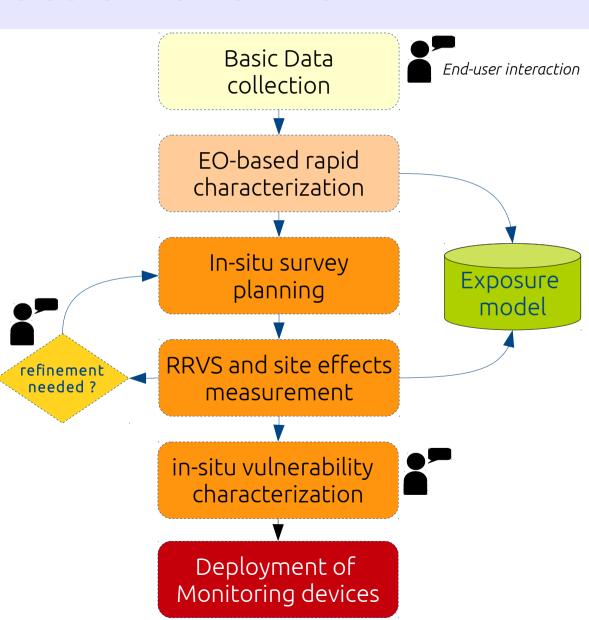
Rapid characterization by mediumres satellite imagery

Optimization based on information distribution and end-user constraint

Rapid remote visual screening and first assessment of site effects

selection of representative structures and In-situ structural characterization

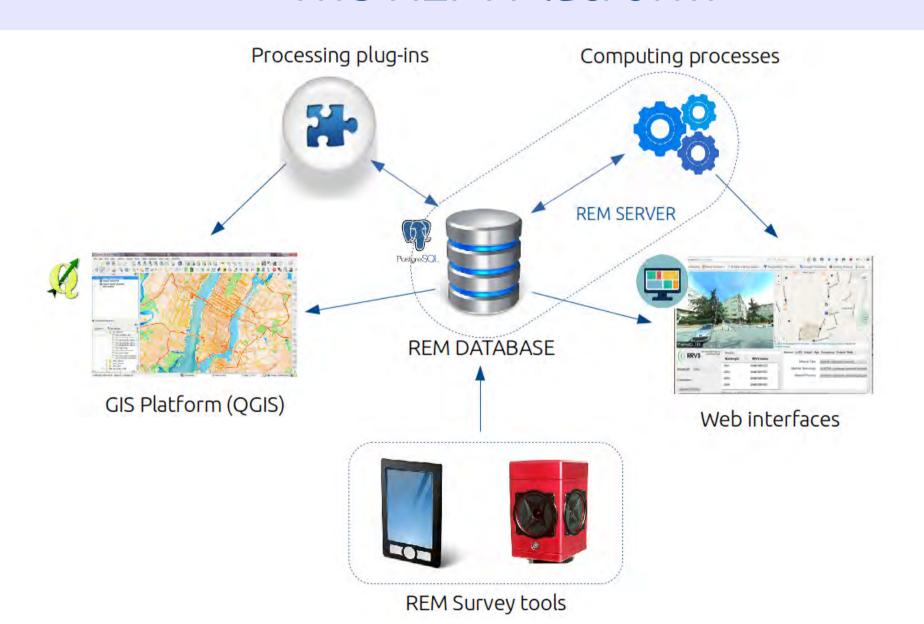
Deployment of sensor network and start of real-time monitoring







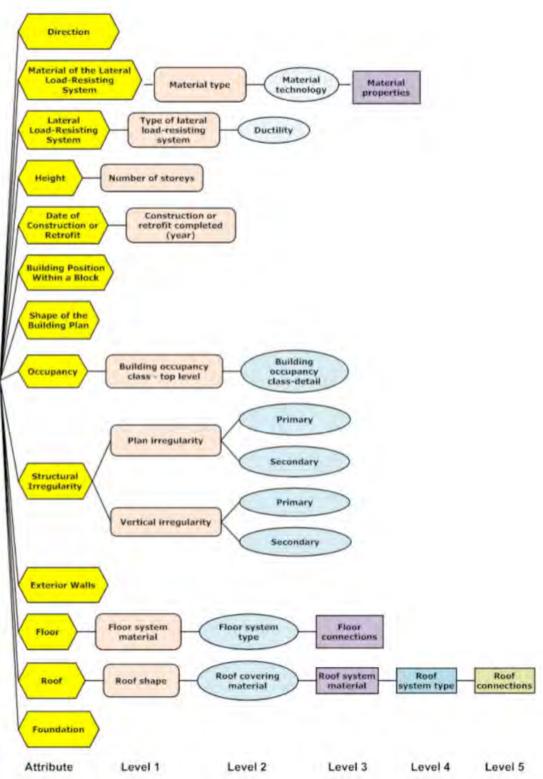
The REM Platform





The GEM Physical Taxonomy



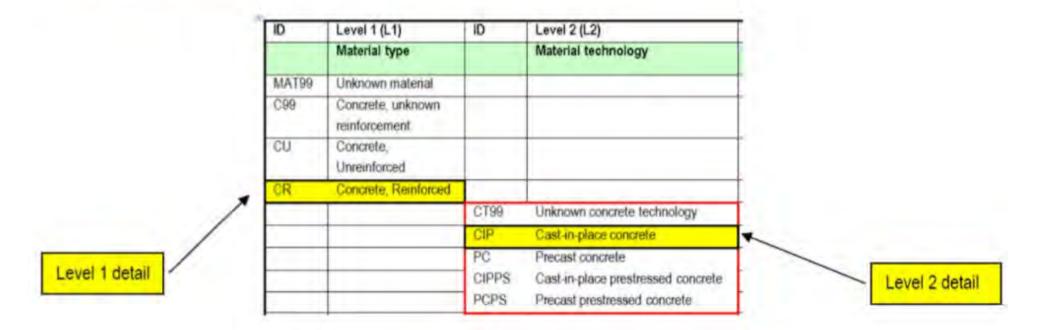






Taxonomy

Faceted taxonomy: GEM



An example of a Level 1 detail (CR = concrete, reinforced) and a Level 2 detail (e.g. CIP = cast-in-place concrete)





Multiple Hazards Extension

STORMS:

chimneys

EARTHQUAKE: walls



FLOODS: windows

FLOODS: openings

NOTE: Experimental extension of REM taxonomy to floods is available



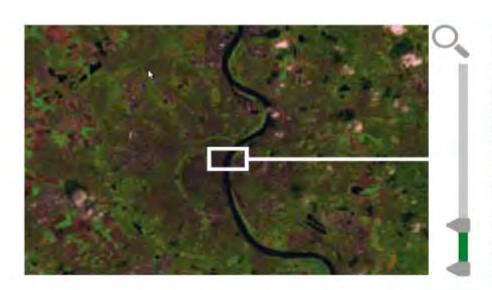


Consequence Taxonomy

DI _{HRC}	HRC	HAZUS 1999 [17]	VISION 2000 [18]	FEMA 273 [19]	EMS98 [20]	MSK [2]	AIJ [5]	ATC-13 [7]	ATC-21 [21]	EPPO [22]	
0	None	No damage limit state									
10	Slight	Slight damage	Fully operational	Immediate occupancy	Grade 1	D1	Light	Slight			
20	Light								To be discussed		
30					Grade 2	D2		Light	Gre Tag		
			Operational	Damage control Life safe			Minor		1.116		
40								Moderate			
50	Moderate	Moderate damage			Grade 3	D3					
60			Life safe				Moderate			Yellow Tag	
70								Heavy	Yellow Tag		
	Extensive		Near collapse	Limited safety							
80											
	LATERSIVE	Extensive	rvear conapse		Grade 4	D4	Major				
90		damage		Collapse prevention				Major	Red Tag	Red Tag	
100	Partial Collapse		Collapse				Partial collapse				
	Collapse	Collapse limit state									







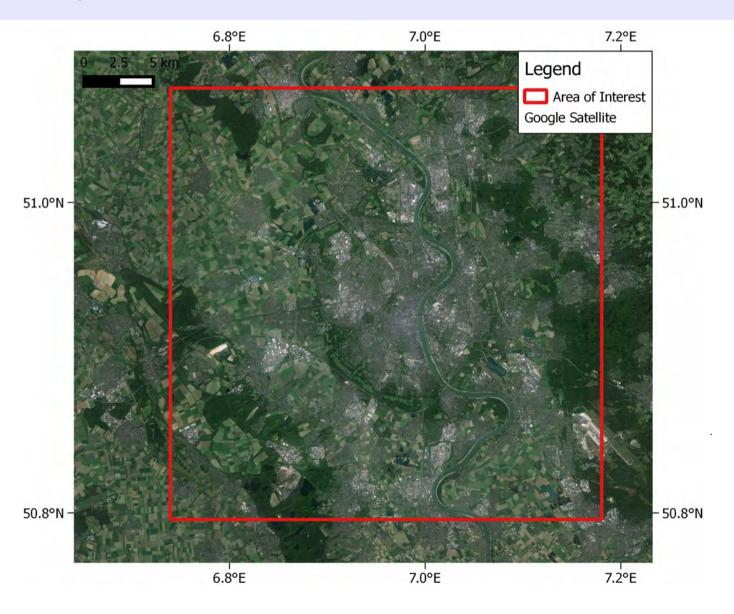






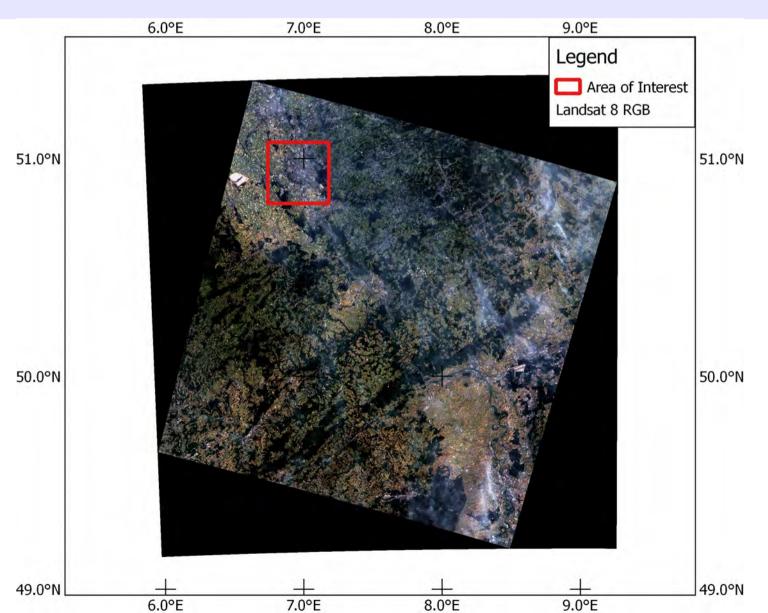


Multi-spectral stratification: SATEX-plugin







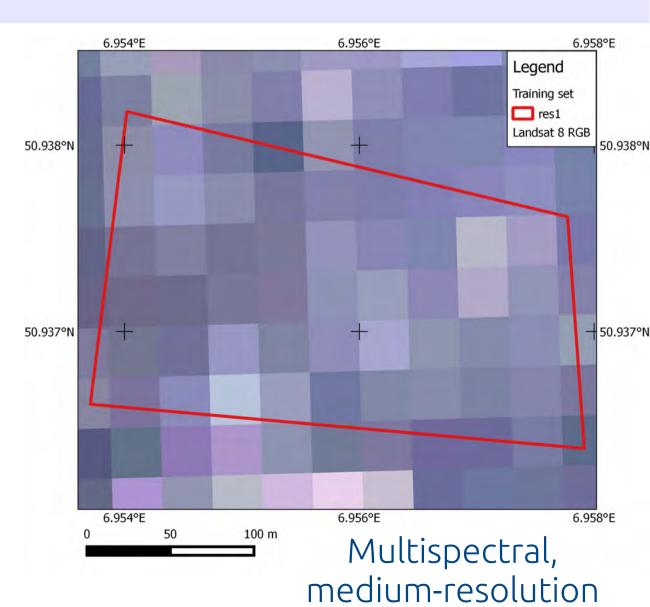








Optical, Very High resolution



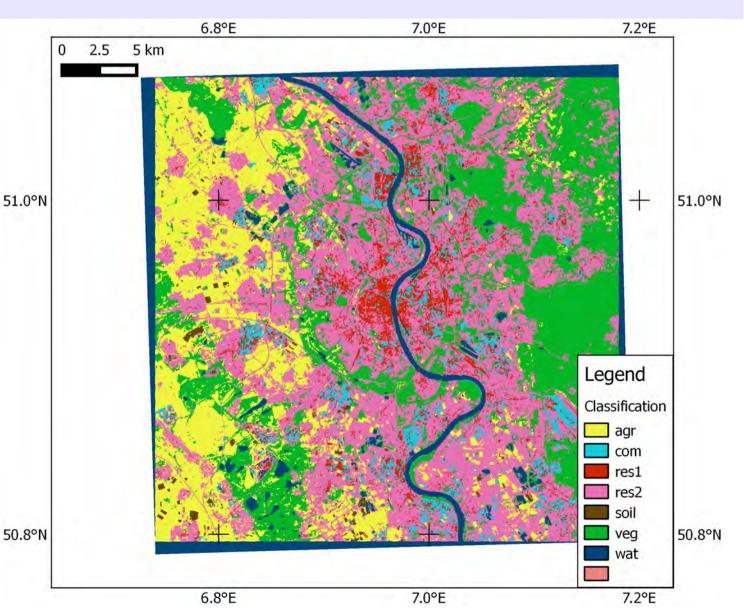
Res1 – high density







(Support Vector Machines)







In-situ survey planning





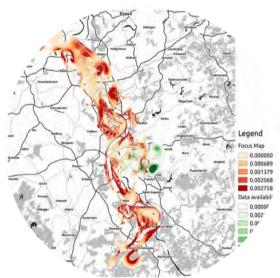






Route for mobile Mapping activity

In-situ survey planning



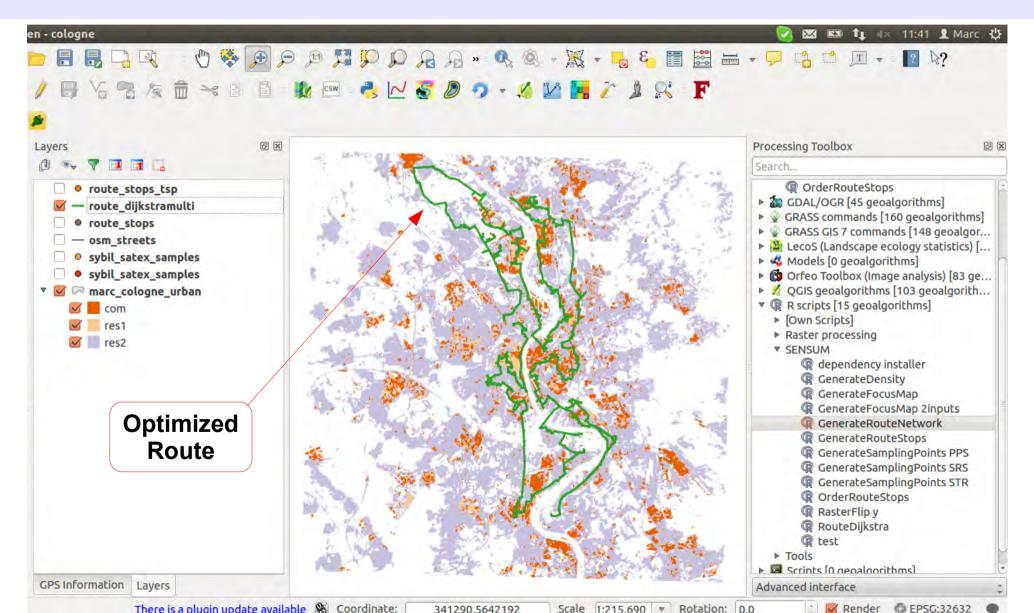
Extent and quality of available information are Combined with application priorities and constraints (also based on end-user consultation) to plan the Optimal arrangement of sampling points and the path for RRVS and field measurements







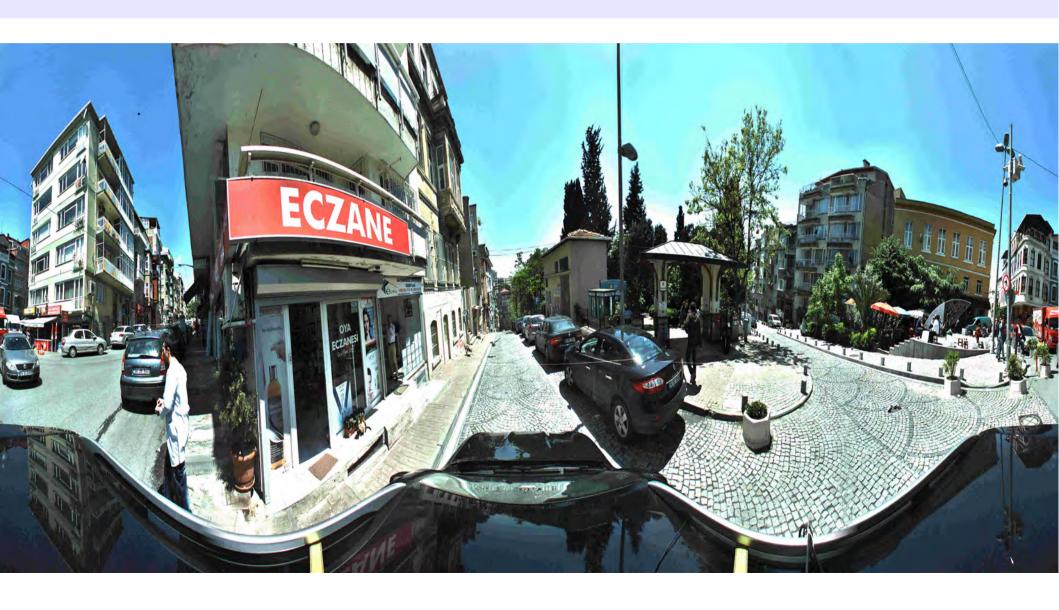
Sampling and Routing - III







MOMA – Mobile Mapping







MOMA – Mobile Mapping



Navigation system



MOMA mounted On a car





MOMA – Mobile Mapping

Omnidirectional (radial or equirectangular) Projection





Perspective (central)
Projection

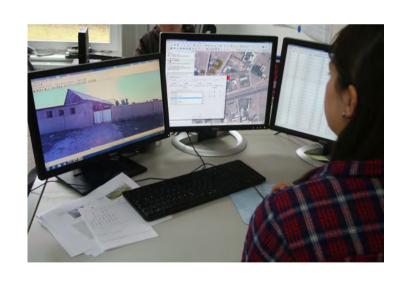




RRVS Remote Rapid Visual Survey

Preliminary screening

Selected direct screening







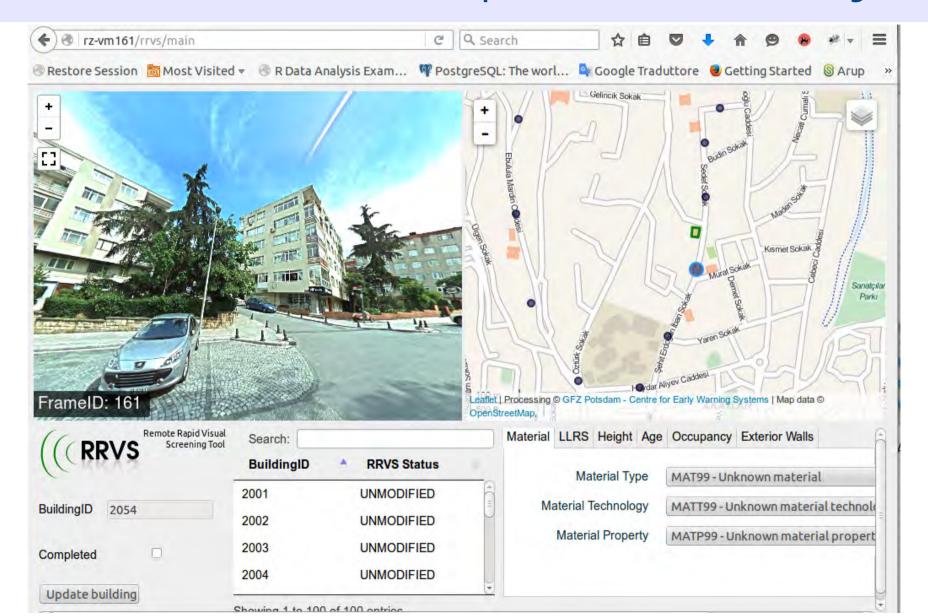
Remote Inspection

Direct Inspection





RRVS Remote Rapid Visual Survey







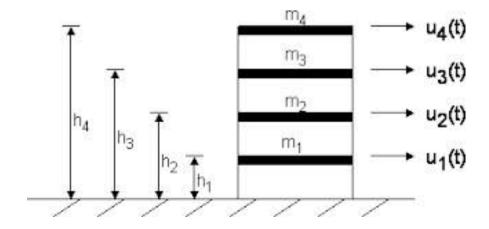
In-situ vulnerability characterization

in-situ data collection about the structure, geometry, materials, soil and environment using Non-Destructive Testing (NDT), dynamic measurement techniques and a topological engineering model for vulnerability assessment

Connect to: **TASK C** low cost in-situ building vulnerability assessment

Deliverable DC1 (M18, TU-BERLIN): Guidelines for the building assessment procedure and short-term monitoring





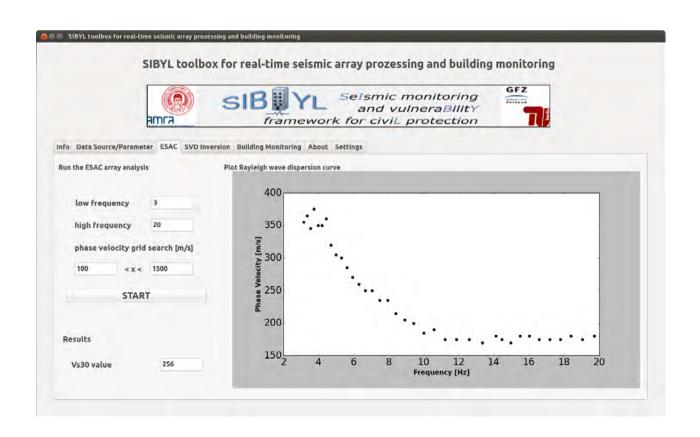






Deployment of monitoring devices

Deployment of MP-Wise mesh network For rapid assessment of local amplification effects

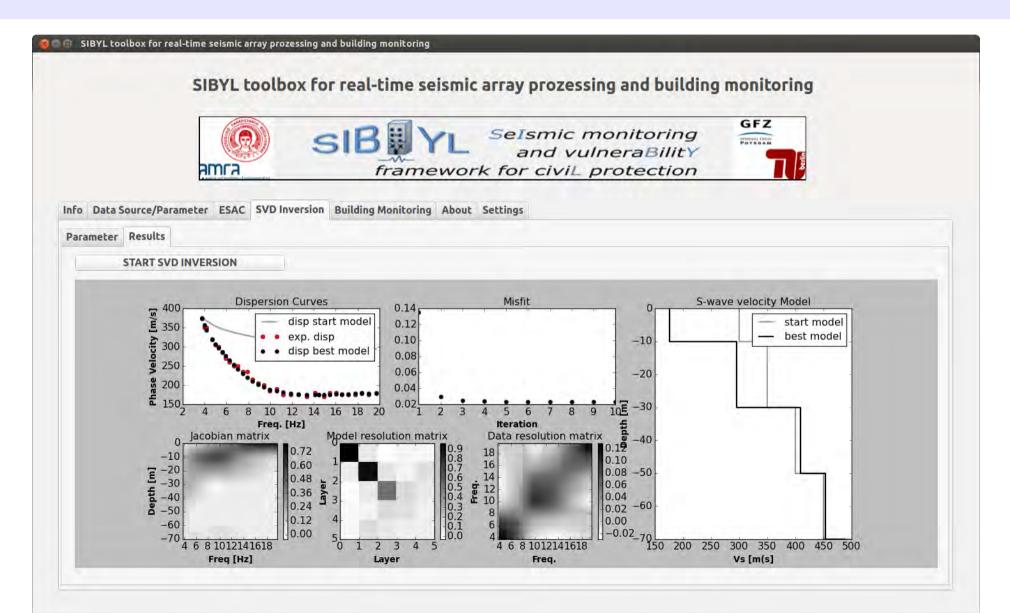








Deployment of monitoring devices

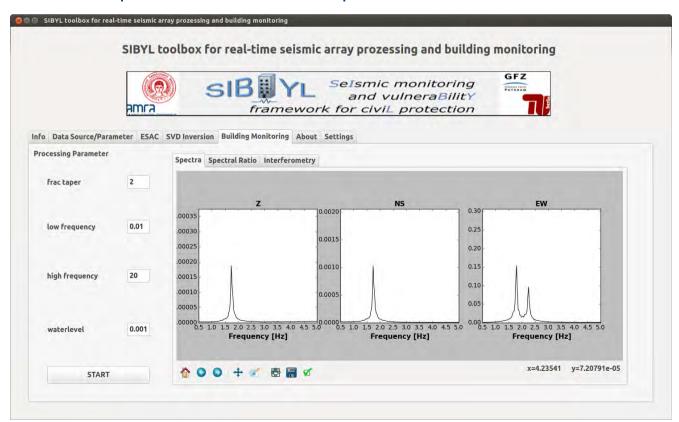






Deployment of monitoring devices

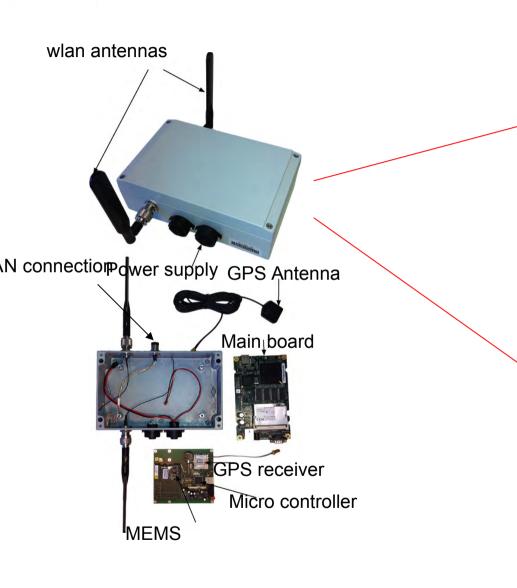
Installation of GFZ-wise monitoring network In the selected structures, based on preliminary exposure/vulnerability model and considering end-user priorities and requirements







SOSEWIN - node







Early warning

Shaking+damage Forecasted on the node!

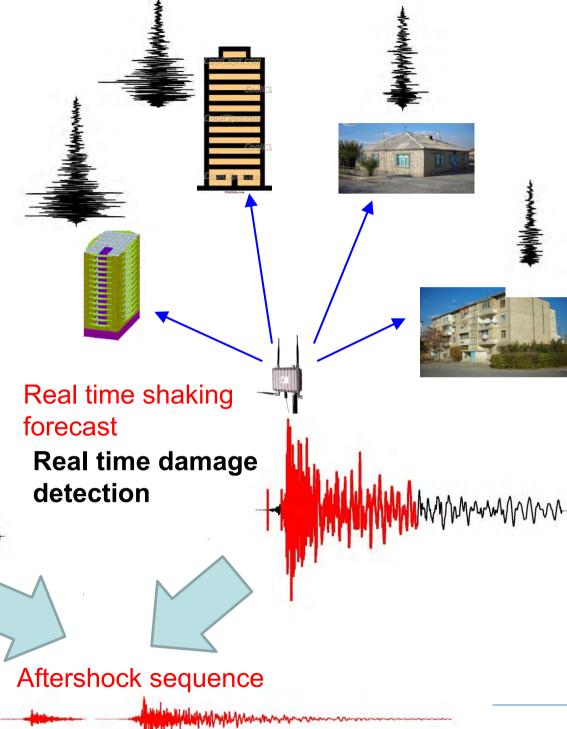




Aftershock hazard: take actions independent from models of aftershock rate

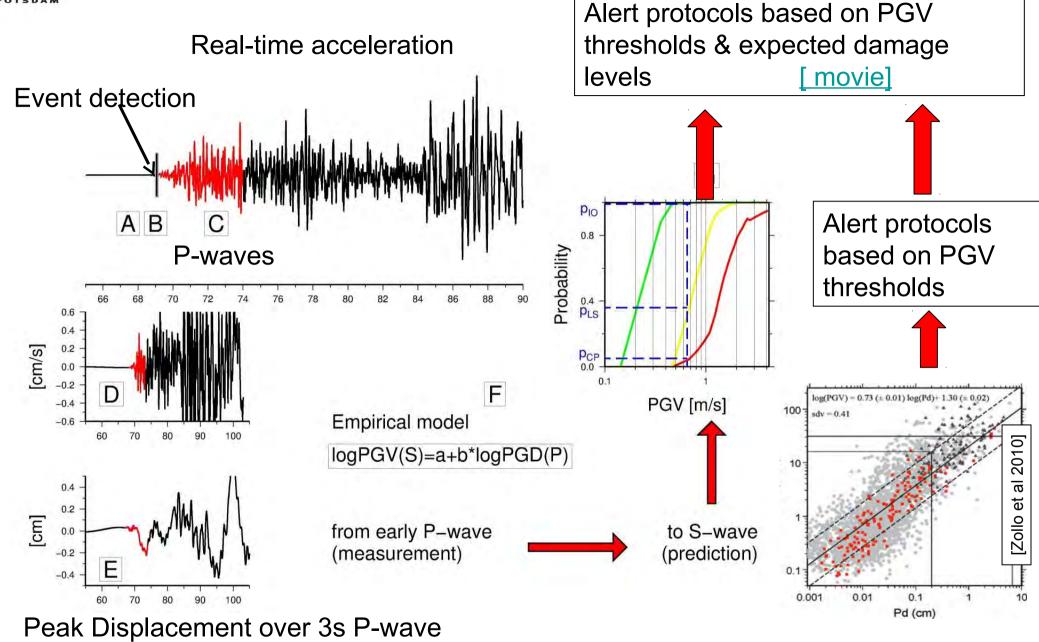
Cumulated damage effect:

from building monitoring to incremental damage assessment, to updated vulnerability models

















Outlook and Conclusions

- Software can be cloned from GFZ git-hub repository:
- ► REM-DB-schema: github.com/GFZ-Centre-for-Early-Warning/REM_DBschema
- ► REM-SATEX: github.com/GFZ-Centre-for-Early-Warning/REM_satex_plugin
- ▶ REM-routing: github.com/GFZ-Centre-for-Early-Warning/REM_optimized_routing
- ► REM-RRVS: github.com/GFZ-Centre-for-Early-Warning/REM_RRVS
- Current license: BSD3 (to be discussed)
- ▶ Participation to development is welcome!





Outlook and Conclusions

- ▶ REM provides a useful, efficient platform for information collection, integration and analysis
- ► The use of modular, extensible taxonomy is geared towards multi-hazard, systemic assessment
- ▶ Mobile mapping as part of a multi-stage environmental analysis, to be integrated with direct visual screening and in-depth in-situ analysis
- ▶ Next: incremental exposure (and vulnerability) modelling
- ▶ Next: integration with real-time structural monitoring