



DOI: <u>https://doi.org/10.5592/CO/3CroCEE.2025.46</u>

# RESPONSE OF THE BUILDING IN AGGREGATES ACCORDING TO THE INTERCONNECTED DIFFERENT PARAMETERS

Maja Mrkonjić (1), Josip Atalić (2)

(1) Professional associate, Faculty of civil engineering in Zagreb, maja.mrkonjic@grad.unizg.hr (2) Associate professor, Faculty of civil engineering in Zagreb, josip.atalic@grad.unizg.hr

Keywords: earthquake, masonry building aggregates, parameters, vulnerability level

#### 1. Introduction

On March 22, 2020, Zagreb, Croatia, was struck by a devastating earthquake, severely damaging many buildings, particularly those in the city center built during the Austro-Hungarian period (19th century). Standalone family homes near the epicenter also suffered significant damage.

## 2. Research Objective and Database as an Information Source

The aim of the research is to conclude how the response of a building in aggregate is influenced by neighboring buildings, considering their interconnection (shared or separate gable walls) and the different or identical arrangement of various parameters.

Following the earthquake, volunteer engineers conducted rapid inspections, leading to a crucial database with over 25,000 damage assessments. This database provides essential data for analyzing building damage and usability. It is based on ArcGIS – a Geographic Information System (GIS), a software tools for collecting, managing, analyzing, and visualizing spatial data, developed by the company Esri (Environmental Systems Research Institute).

## 3. The First Phase of Systematization

Donji Grad, the observed area, spans 3.50 km² of Zagreb. It is bordered by Ulica Republike Austrije to the west, Ulica Vjekoslava Heinzela to the east, Ilica to the north, and a railway line to the south. This district, consisting of 168 blocks composed of buildings in aggregates [1]: Fig. 1 a). Due to damage reports (2,059 buildings out of 6,396) [2] following the earthquake, nearly 3,000 rapid inspections were conducted in this area: Fig. 1 b). Systematization began with Block 19, as existing data [3] enabled a comparative study. This block includes 35 buildings in aggregate. A total of 58 inspections (41 buildings including those in courtyard) were conducted in this block after the Zagreb earthquake (March 2020), with eight additional inspections following the Petrinja earthquake (December 2020).

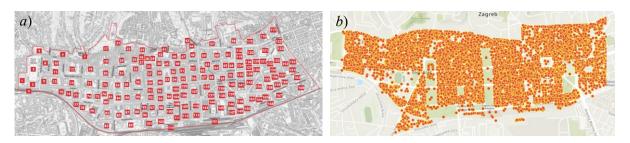
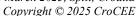


Figure 1. Donji grad a) Block index; b) ArcGIS map showing inspected buildings.





DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.5592/CO/3CroCEE.2025.46">https://doi.org/10.5592/CO/3CroCEE.2025.46</a>

#### 4. Conclusion

One approach to assessing building vulnerability is the empirical method, which involves analyzing statistical data gathered from damage assessments conducted after earthquake. The goal of this research is to process the collected information (attributes) and adapt it to the available parameters following the methodologies of [4] and [5]. The obtained results will be evaluated based on the criterion of recorded damage.

This paper analyzes the aforementioned parameters and draws conclusions regarding the vulnerability level caused by the same factors. The parameters observed were assigned a certain (different) number of interpolated subcategories: attributes of the structural typology (4), number of storeys (8), height ratio of adjacent buildings (6), floor plan (2) and vertical irregularities (2), height position of the ceiling structure of adjacent buildings (3), and openings arrangement (5). However, the subcategories value is interpolated to compensate those different number for individual attributes. The exception was the typology attribute that was assigned a higher value. The results: Fig. 2 were compared with the position of the building in aggregate (plan interaction classes) and with the detailed inspection conclusions (usability) after the earthquake.

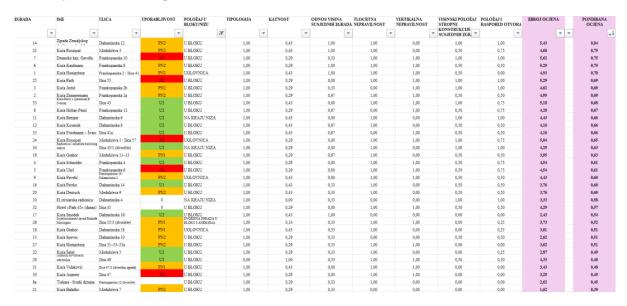


Figure 2. Block 19 buildings ranking following analysis.

### References

- [1] Kiš-Bonačić, K., Žic, D., Bubrić, M., Franjek, I. (2009): Donji grad, Katalog blokovi, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Grada Zagreba. ZAVOD ZA PROSTORNO UREĐENJE GRADA ZAGREBA, Zagreb, Hrvatska
- [2] UHS, GF, HCPI, GDi: Priprema materijala Gradski ured za strategijsko planiranje i razvoj Grada, 3.2021., Potres Zagreb 2020 (accessed January 10, 2025).
- [3] Belamarić, J., Bjažić Klarin, T., Damjanović, D., Dundović, B., Horvat-Levaj, K. Horvatinčić, S. Kolešnik, Lj., Kraševac, I. Križić Roban, S., Mance, I., Premerl, D., Šverko, A., Vučetić, R., Želić, D., Žmegač, A. (2021): Program cjelovite obnove povijesne jezgre Grada Zagreba: Blok 19 konzervatorski model, Institut za povijest umjetnosti, Zagreb, Hrvatska.
- [4] Benedetti, D. & Petrini, V. 1984. On the seismic vulnerability of masonry buildings: an evaluation method (in Italian), L'Industria delle Costruzioni 149: 66-74.
- [5] Formisano, A., Florio, G., Landolfo, R., Mazzolani, F. M. (2015): Numerical calibration of an easy method for seismic behaviour assessment on large scale of masonry building aggregates. Advances in Engineering Software, 80, 116-138, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.advengsoft.2014.09.013