

THE COLOSSEUM FIRE: 217AD

Enzo Cartapati

Maurizio Cerone

COST ACTION C17: "Built Heritage Fire Loss to Historic Buildings"
Final Management Committee, Working Group Meetings and Associated Conference
Rome, 1-2 December 2006

The Colosseum Fire 217 AD

Enzo CARTAPATI
Maurizio GERONE
Department of Structural and Geotechnical
Engineering
University of Roma - "La Sapienza"



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The Colosseum fire - 217 AD

- A NUMERIC SIMULATION OF THE 3rd CENTURY AD FIRE
- The combination of the fire of 217 AD with earthquakes and foundation settlements caused serious damages in the Colosseum and required restoration works during the Severian Emperors period.
- The study is a part of a wide research program entrusted by the "Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma". The aim is to evaluate which contribution and damage level could be caused by the fire to the masonry structure, compared to earthquake and foundation settlements.

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Historic References

- The Fire of 217 (23 august?): The day of the "Vulcanalia" a light primed the fire in the upper gallery (wooden structure).
- An Earthquake in September(?) 217: a strong earthquake of about 5.0 level Richter.
- Various earthquakes in 223: 9, 17 September, 19 October 223.
- Restoration works began in 218 and were carried on during Alexander Severus age from 222 to 235.
- Foundation settlements affected the structure from the 2nd century AD

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The numeric simulation of a fire

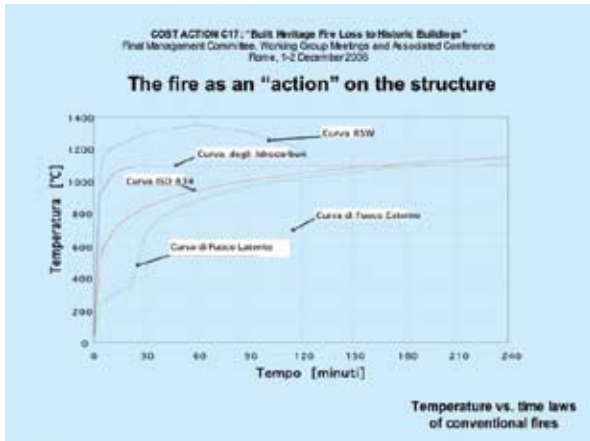
Mathematical models are required for 3 steps of study:

- The fire is an "action" on the structure. The action is modelled by means of a spatial distribution of a temperature vs. time law of the hot gases due to the fire.
- The thermic fields arising inside the structures, heated at its external surface, must be determined.
- A mechanical model of the structure is required to assess the distribution of stresses and deformations.

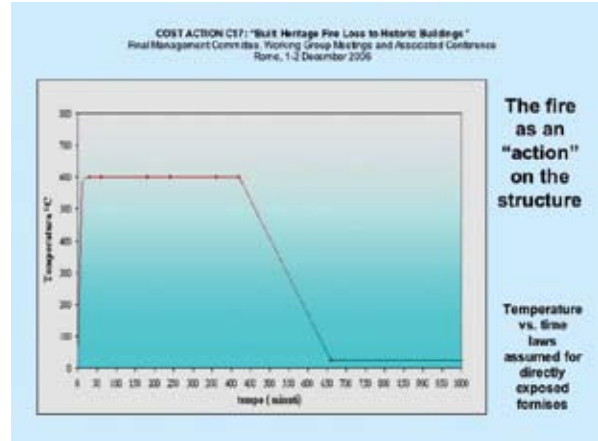
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The fire as an "action" on the structure

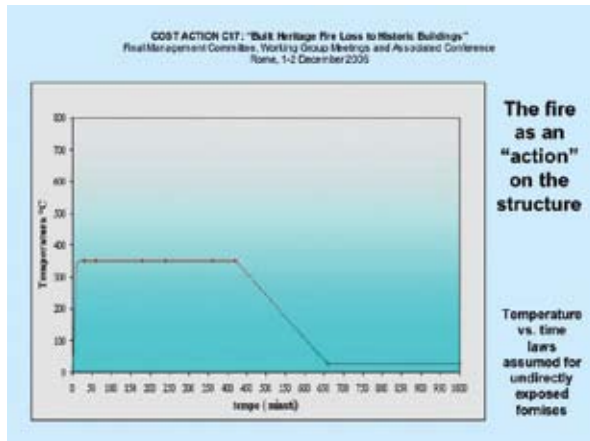
Temperature vs. time laws of real fires



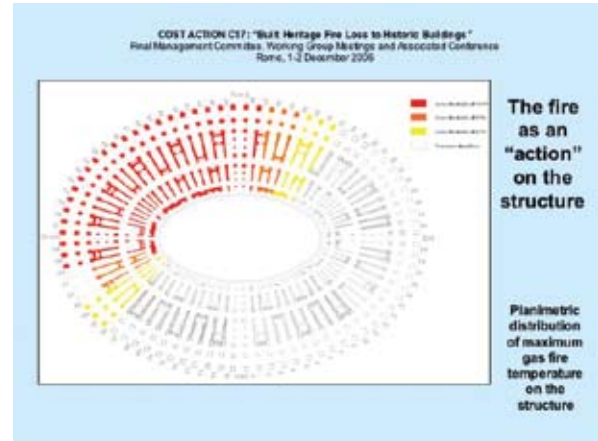
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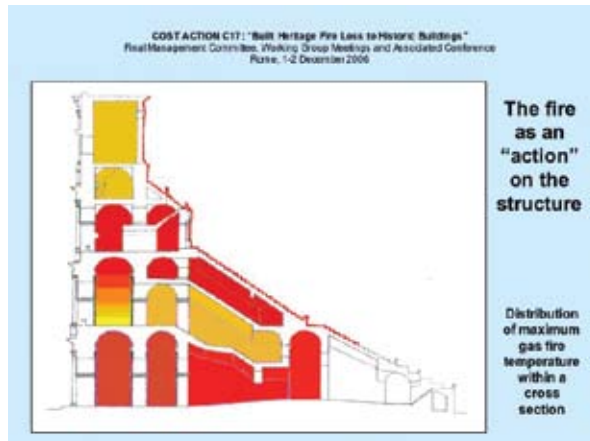
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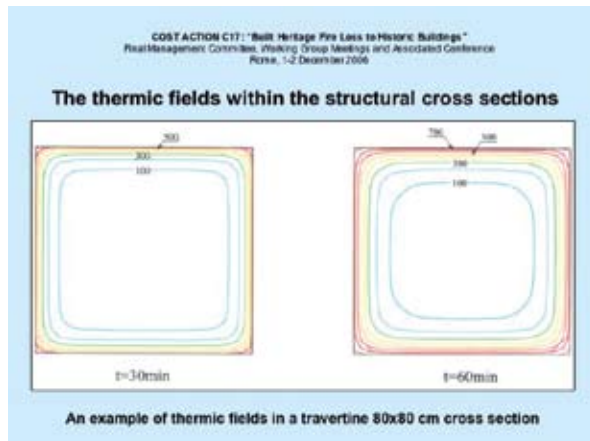
The thermic fields within the structural cross sections

Mathematical models of heat flow

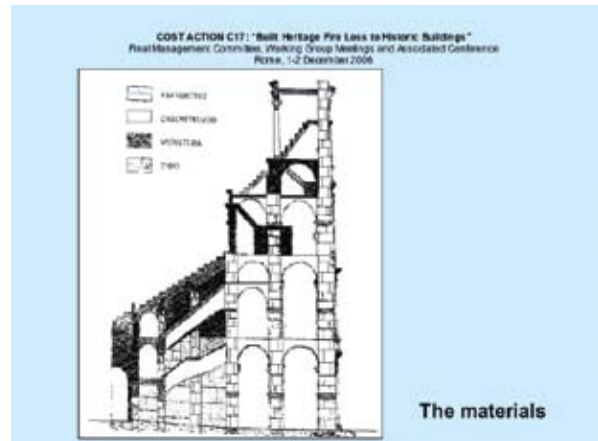
- Within a solid: Fourier differential equation:

$$\frac{\lambda}{\rho c} \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$
- Boundary conditions:
 - Convection: $q = \frac{Q}{t} = h_c A (T_1 - T_2)^n$
 - Radiation: $q = \frac{Q}{t} = \Phi \cdot \sigma_0 (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$

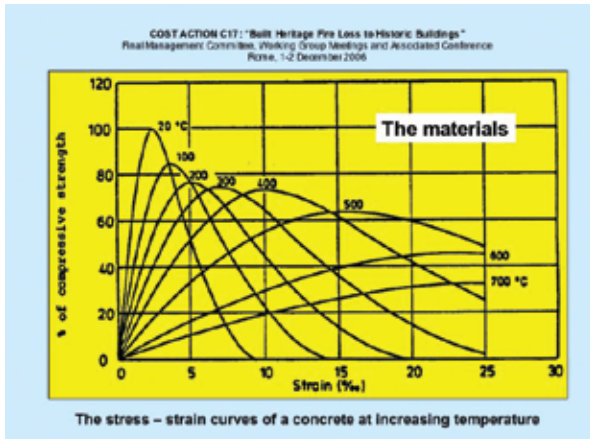
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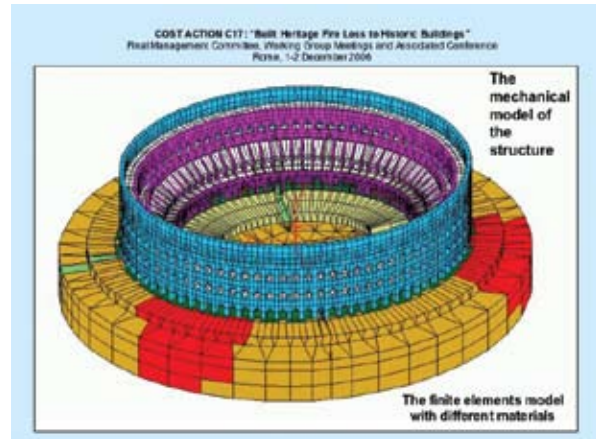
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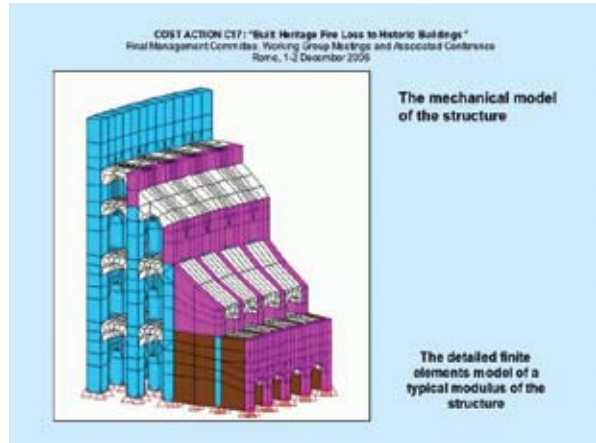
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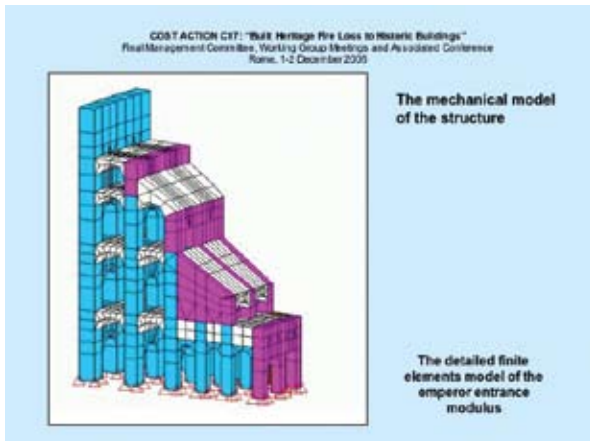
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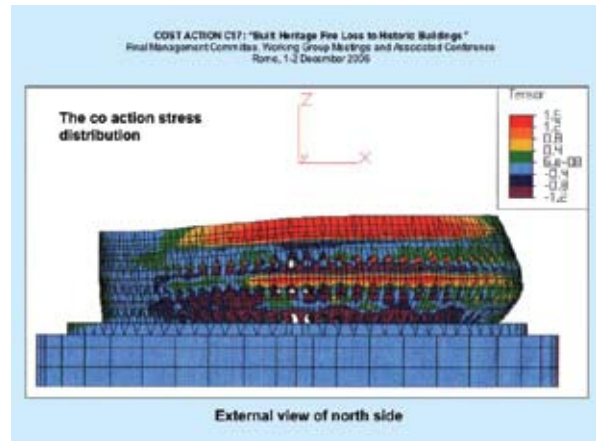
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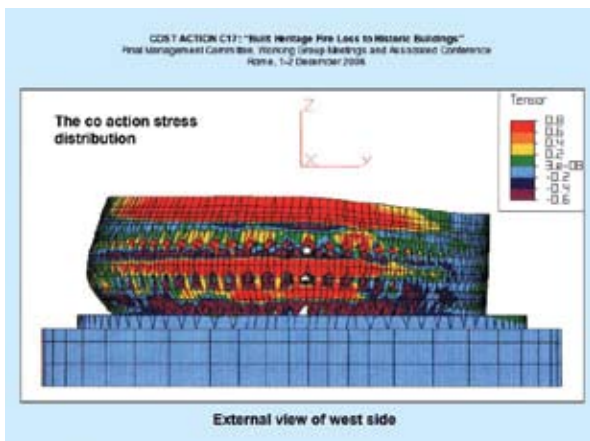
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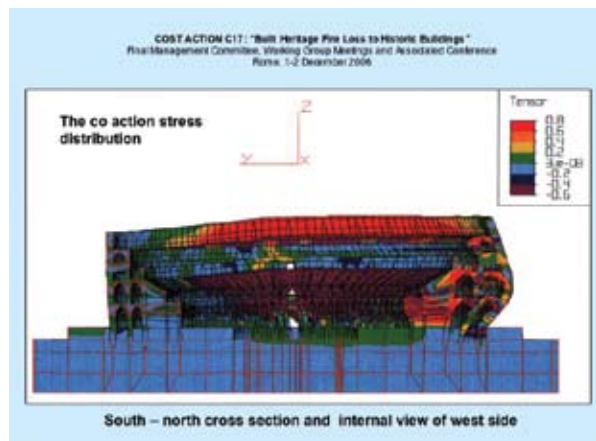
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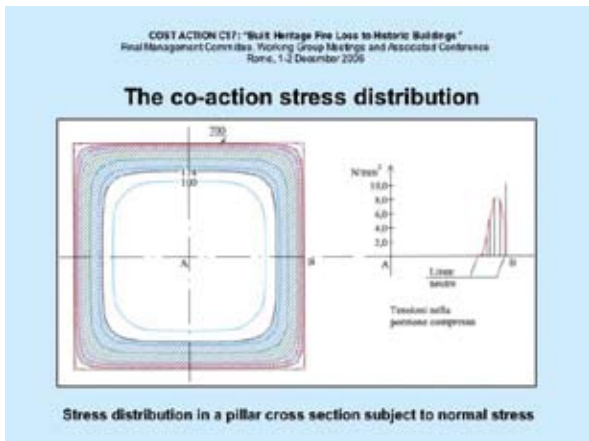
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