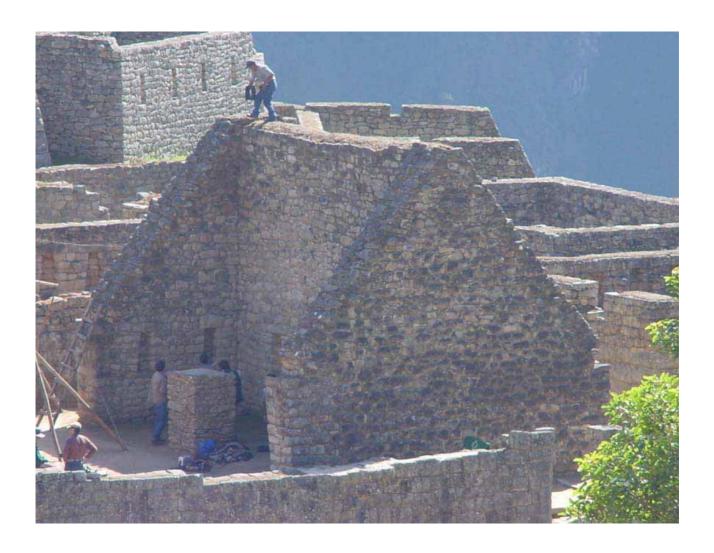
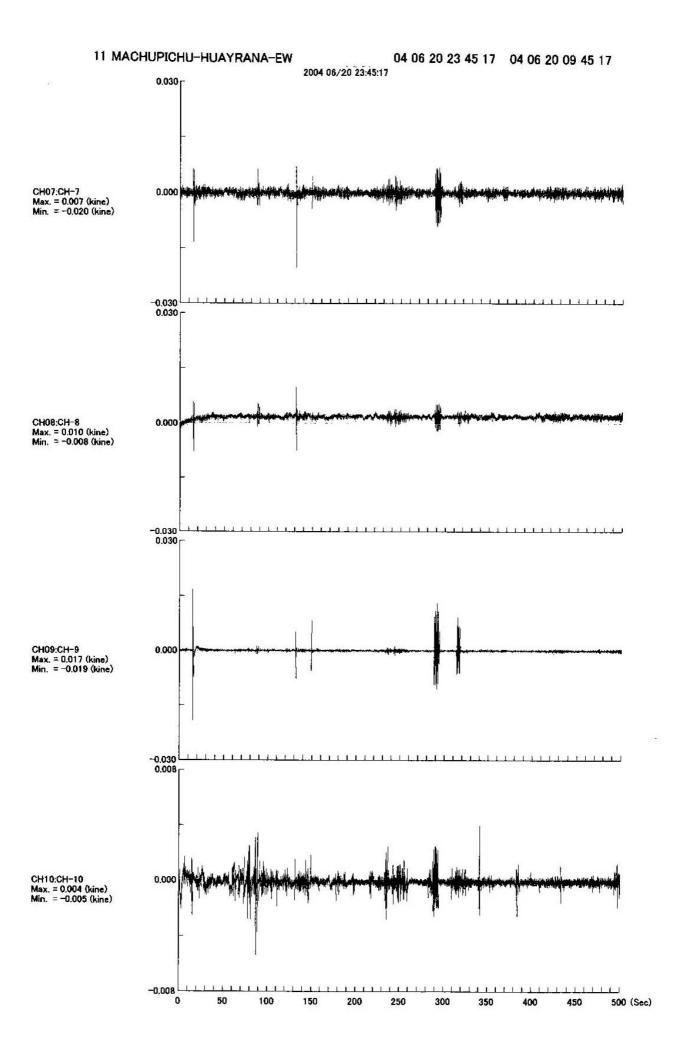


1.7. Building No 2 of the Group of the Mortars: Gable wall and structure vibration



Horizontal vibrations of the structure and ground were measured in this site. The points of measurement were the top of the central wall, the bottom part of the gable wall, the central window of the central wall and the ground. Measured were carried out for NS direction and EW direction separately. The measurement at this structure is of special interest since its mode of vibration can be compared with the mode of vibration of the previous structures to analyze the restraining effect of the central wall on the behavior of the gable wall. Time domain plots are shown below.

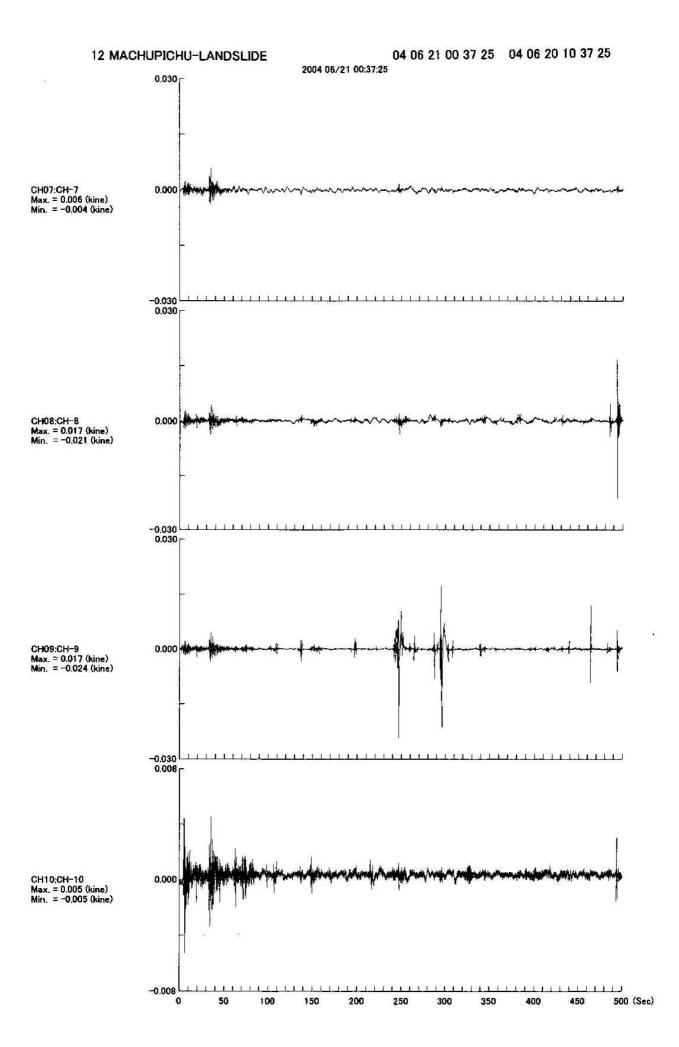
10 MACHUPICHU-HUAYRANA-NS



1.8. Terraces at low part of Group 13: Ground vibration (horizontal sensors)



Here the horizontal vibration of the terraces was measured. The direction of measurements was transversal to the valley (right to left in the photograph). Measurements were performed here to analyze the behavior of the terraces since they are affected by landslides that may also be triggered by earthquakes. The measurement was performed simultaneously in four consecutive platforms. The time domain plots of the measurements are shown below.



2. Measurements at Coricancha Complex

2.1. Star Temple (Chasca): Structure Vibration



Measurements of horizontal vibrations in the two principal directions of the building were performed. The sensors were located on the floor level and at walls on all four sides. The sensors at the wall were located on the sill of rectangular offset on the inner wall face closest to center of the wall. The directions were designated NS and EW respectively, but the actual directions are Northeast-Southwest (regarded as NS) and Northwest-Southeast (regarded as EW). Time domain plots of the results of measurements are shown in the following figures: