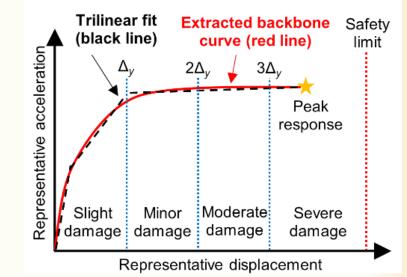


> JSPS Science Dialogue 2022 Senior High School at Komaba, University of Tsukuba, November 12th

Is your building safe after an earthquake?







Trevor Yeow JSPS post-doctoral fellow Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo (東京大学地震研究所、特別研究員)





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1) About myself and New Zealand

- 2) Earthquakes and its effect
- 3) Basics of building design

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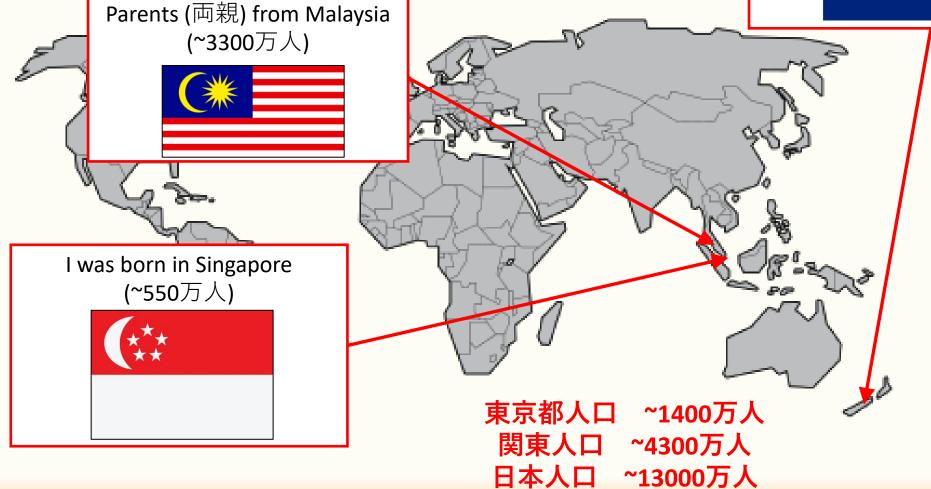
- 4) Structural health monitoring
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About myself

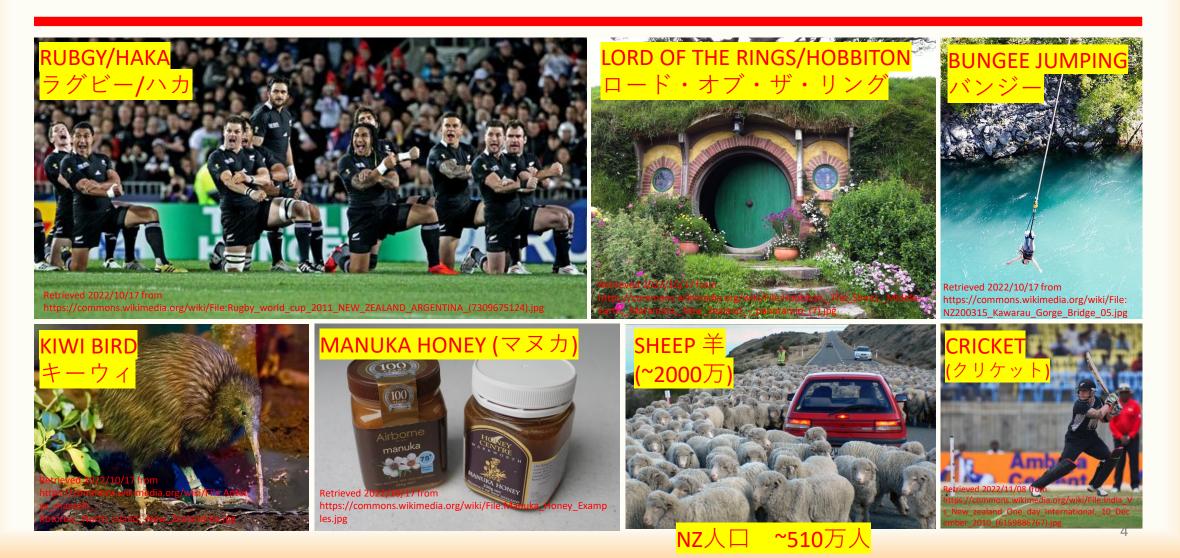
Moved to New Zealand when I was 9 years old (~510万人)







About New Zealand: world famous things



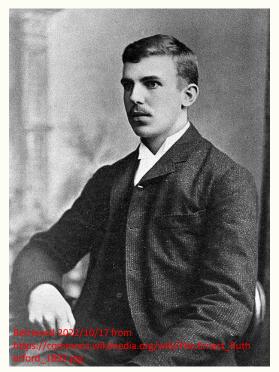


About New Zealand: important people



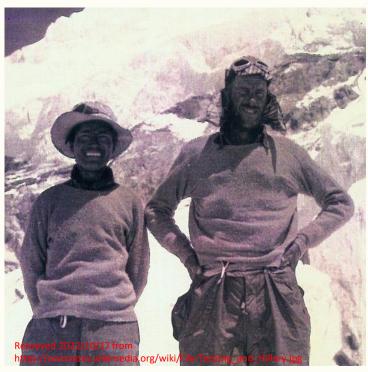
Kate Sheppard (1848-1934)

 Key figure behind NZ becoming the first country to allow women to vote



Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937)

 Considered to be the "father" of nuclear physics



Sir Edmund Hillary (1919-2008)

 Sir Hillary (right) and Tenzing Norgay (left) were the first confirmed climbers to reach the top of Mount Everest

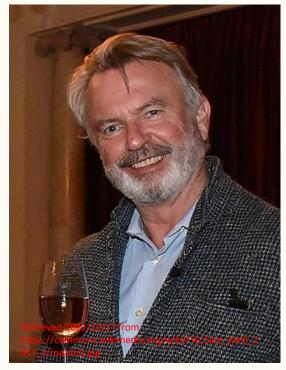


About New Zealand: Celebrities



Lorde

- Singer-songwriter
- "Royals" (2013) won Golden Globe for "Song of the Year"



Sam Neill

- Actor
- "Jurassic Park" series

https://youtu.be/SVDROIEGs94?t=31



Taika Waititi

- Film director and actor
- マイティ・ソーバトルロイヤル

https://static.wikia.nocookie.net/marvelcinematicuniverse/images /8/80/Korg_-_Infobox.jpg/revision/latest?cb=20220613151305



About New Zealand: Maori culture

- Indigenous Polynesian people of New Zealand (first settled between 1280-1350)
- Tapu concept was often used to protect sacred resources from over-exploitation
- Nao a "blessing" to remove Tapu from person or object. E.g., taking off shoes before entering a wharenui (meeting house)
- Kia ora (greetings to only 1 person, informal)
- Tēnā koutou (greetings to >3 people, formal)
- Haere mai (welcome)
- Tahi, rua, toru, whā (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Ka kite (anō) (see you (again))

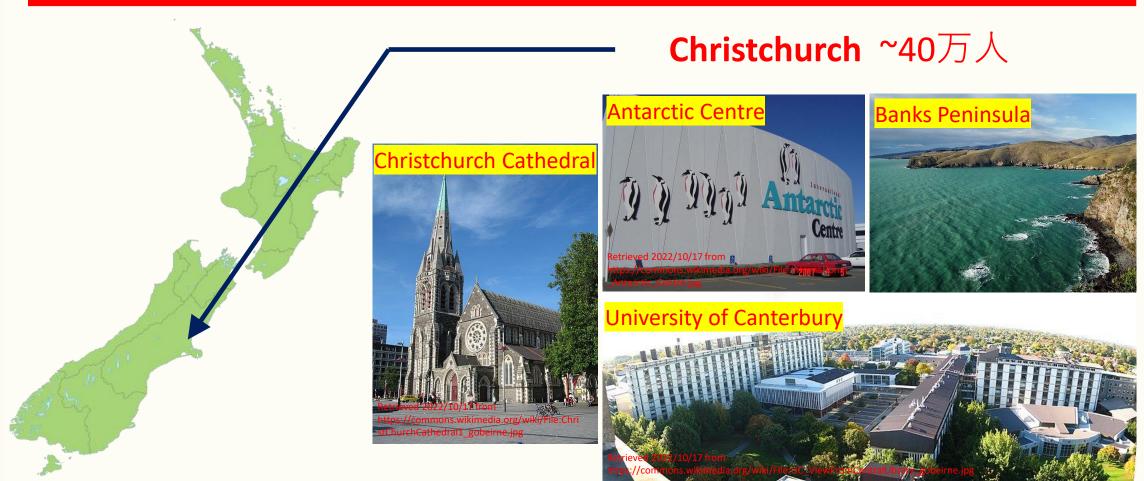








About New Zealand: my hometown



Retrieved 2022/10/17 from to https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New_Zealand_location_map_transparent.svg



What happened in Christchurch in 2011?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LvNImB_hAyw



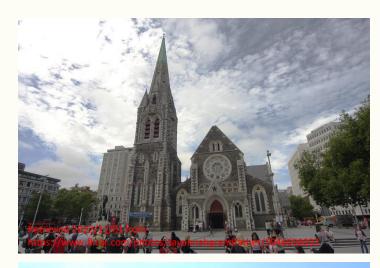
About New Zealand: Christchurch earthquakes

• 2010/09/04

- ➢ M_L 7.1, occurred 40 km away from Christchurch CBD
- 2 deaths (heart attack, falling)
- ▶ \$4 billion NZD worth of damage (~3千億円)

• 2011/02/22

- ➢ M_L 6.3, occurred 6.7 km away from Christchurch CBD
- ➤ 185 deaths
- ▶\$40 billion NZD worth of damage (~3兆円)
- Many buildings collapsed (only 2 "modern" buildings) or demolished



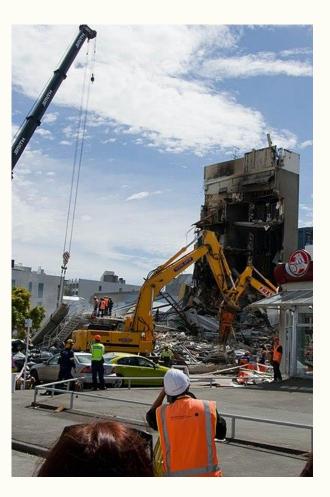




About New Zealand: Christchurch earthquakes

- 115 lives were lost in collapse of CTV building
- Includes 12 Japanese students from Toyama College of Foreign Languages
- Japan sent ~70 people to help with search and rescue, but they had to return to Japan urgently shortly after...

...Because the Tohoku Earthquake disaster occurred on 2011/03/11, only 17 days after the Christchurch earthquake...





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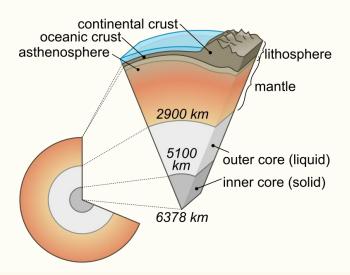
Break

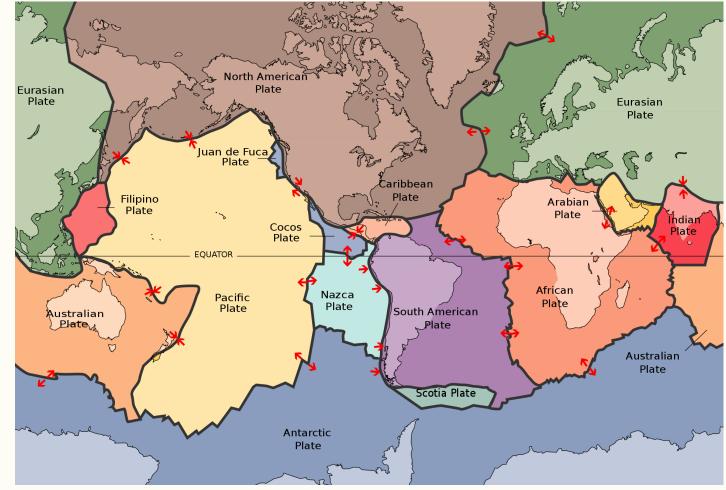
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Tectonic plates

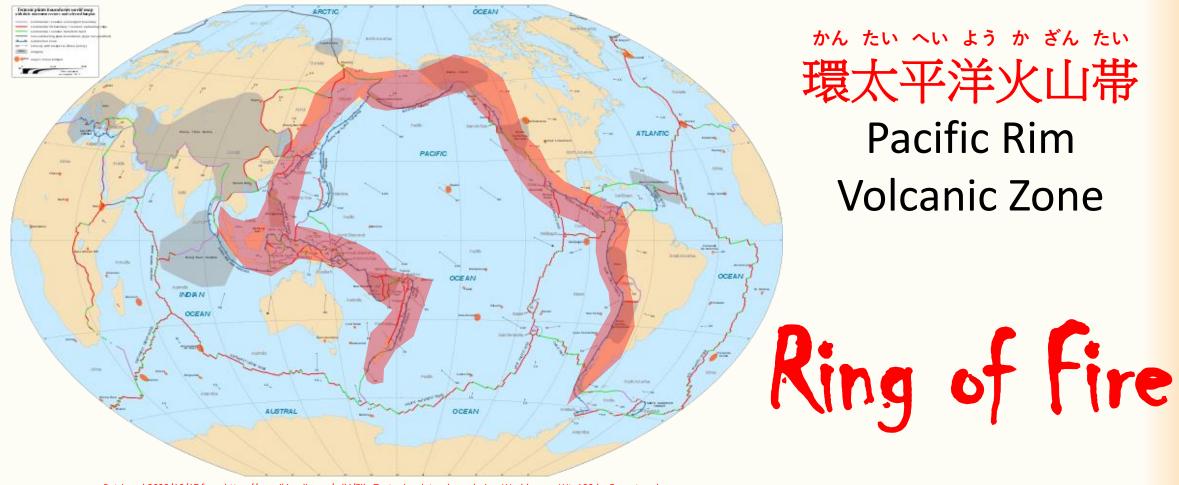
- Earth's lithosphere comprises of several large "tectonic plates"(プレート)
- Tectonic plates may move due to motion of the Earth's mantle layer







Tectonic plates

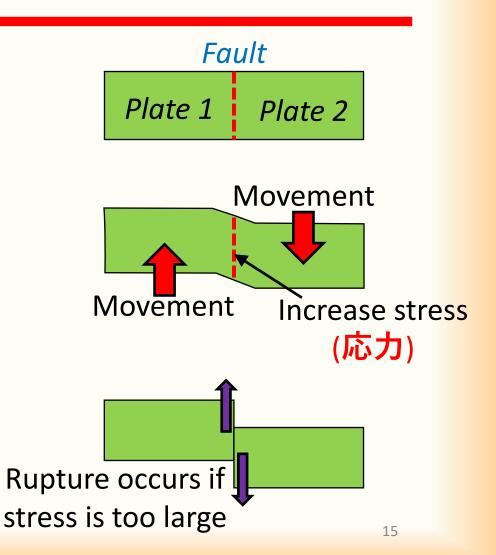


Retrieved 2022/10/17 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tectonic_plates_boundaries_World_map_Wt_180degE_centered-en.svg



What happens during an earthquake?

- Boundaries of tectonic plates are not smooth, and may become "stuck" along a fault
- However, continued movement of other parts of the plate may cause <u>potential</u> energy [位置エネル ギー] to build up within fault
- If the <u>stress</u> at the surface exceeds a certain amount, the stored energy is converted to <u>kinematic</u> energy [運動エネルギー]. This may be in the form of seismic waves





How are earthquakes measured?

- Internationally, earthquake is measured based on the <u>energy released</u> during shaking
- However, the effect of an earthquake on an area depends on the <u>distance</u> (e.g., people in Kagoshima will unlikely feel an earthquake in Hokkaido)
- Japan measures earthquake based on <u>intensity</u> of shaking at the location of interest (<u>震度</u>)





What are the effects of an earthquake?

Building Damage (建物の損傷・たてもののそんしょう)



Retrieved on 2022/10/24 from Cooper, M., Carter, R., & Fenwick, R. (2012). Volume 2 – The Performance of Christchurch CBH Buildings: Canterbury Earthquake Royal Commission

Retrieved on 2022/10/24 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Worcester_corner_Manchester.jpg



What are the effects of an earthquake?

Building Damage (建物の損傷・たてもののそんしょう)





What are the effects of an earthquake?

Infrastructure damage (インフラの損傷・インフラのそんしょう)



Fujino Y and Siringoringo DM. (2010). Bridge monitoring in Japan: the needs and strategies, *Structure and Infrastructure Engineering:* Maintenance, Management, Life-Cycle Design and Performance, 7(7-8), 597-611



What are the effects of an earthquake?

Ground damage (地面のダメージ・じめんのだめーじ)



Retrieved on 2022/10/24 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:54_Raekura_Place,_Redcliffs.JPG

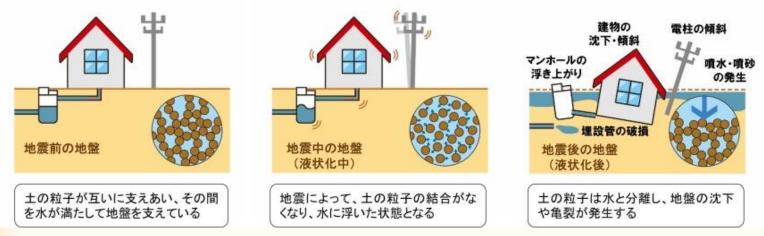


Retrieved on 2022/10/24 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Palms_in_liquefaction.jpg



What are the effects of an earthquake?

Liquefaction(液状化現象、えきじょうかげんしょう)



Retrieved on 2022/11/01 from https://www.mlit.go.jp/toshi/toshi_fr1_000010.html



Retrieved on 2022/11/01 from https://depts.washington.edu/liquefy/html/quakes/niigata/niigata.html

https://youtu.be/pZ4kH-BJSL0?t=135



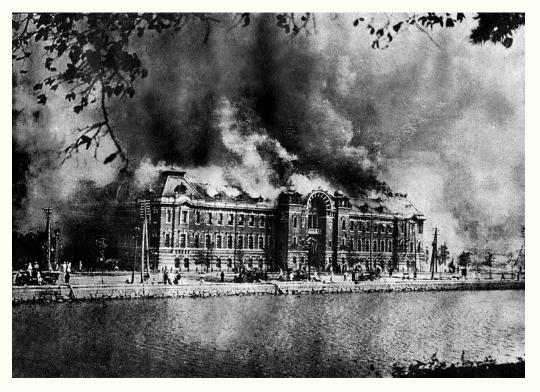
What are the effects of an earthquake?

Tsunami (津波)



Retrieved on 2022/11/01 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sendai_Airport_after_the_tsunami.jpg

Fire(火災)





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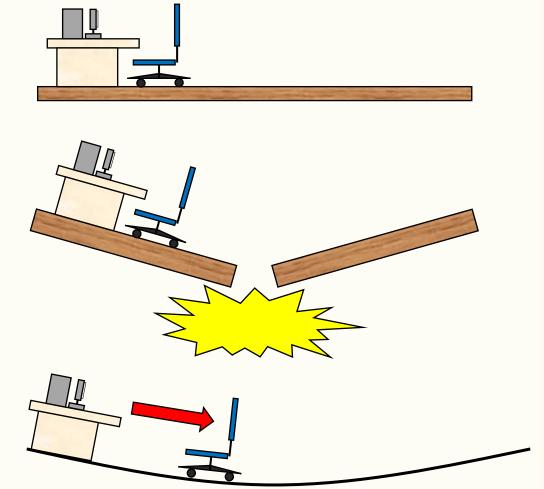


Building design

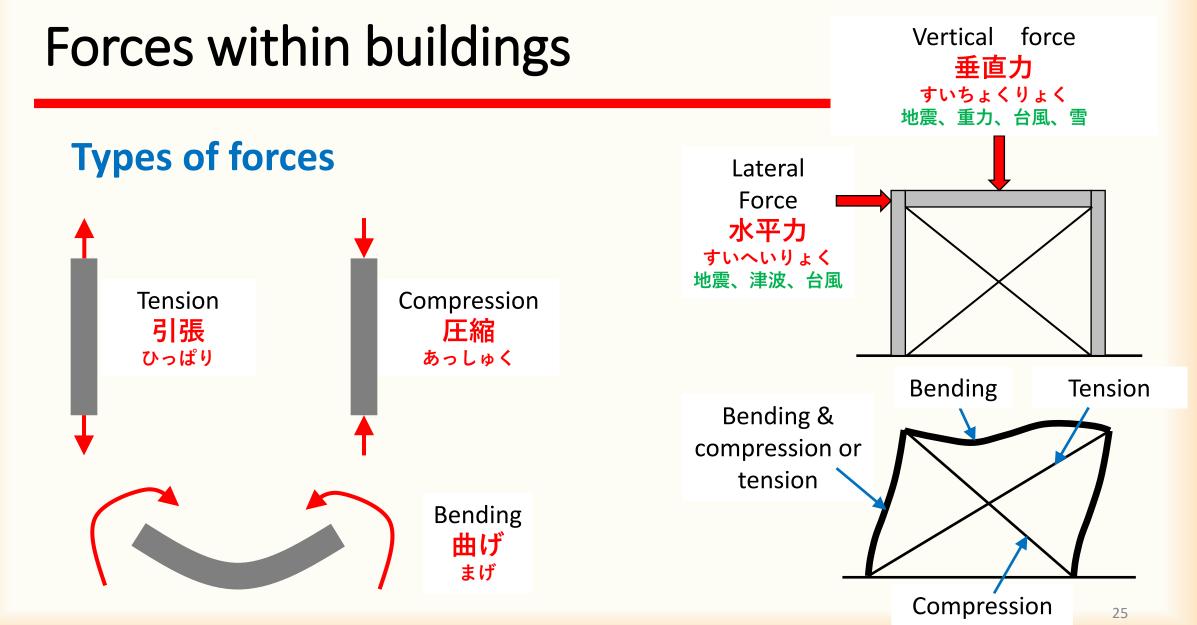
What are two things you need to consider when building this floor?

1) Floor must have enough <u>STRENGTH</u>(力)to not break

2) Floor must have enough <u>STIFFNESS</u> (剛性、ごうせい) to not deform significantly



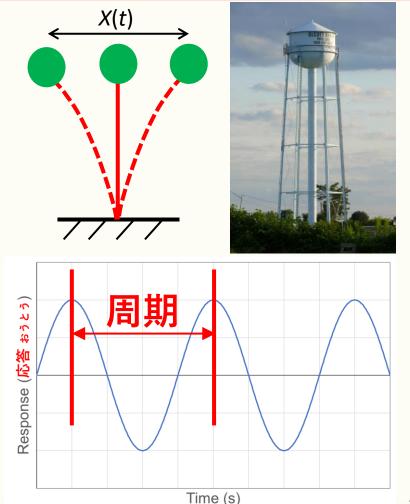






Dynamic properties of buildings

- Different buildings may respond differently when subjected to the same earthquake
- Period of vibration (time to complete one back-and-forth cycle)
 周期 しゅうき
- Depends on many factors:
 - Larger cross section (断面 だんめん) would result in <u>shorter</u> period
 - Heavier mass (質量 しつりょう) and taller building height (ビルの高さ) would result in longer period
 - ➤ Construction material (建設・建築材料) may also have an effect





Resonance (共振 きょうしん)

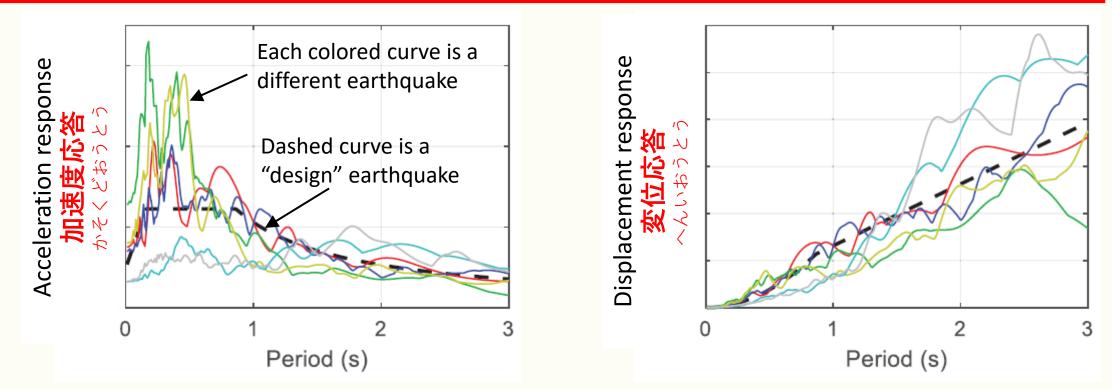
• If excitation demand has similar period to that of the building, resonance can occur

https://youtu.be/pMr1MzSv044?t=60

• What happens if we do not properly account for resonance effects? <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZNjbWy6c7c</u>



Earthquake demands



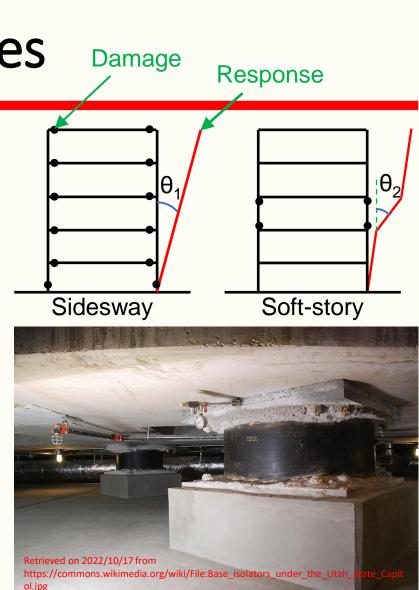
- Different earthquakes and different building periods can result in very different responses
- Most countries have a "standard" curve to use in design



Building design for earthquakes

 No matter what earthquake we consider in design, there is always a possibility that stronger earthquakes may occur

- In small-moderate events, building should be functional (継続使用性 けいぞくしようせい)
- In larger events, we allow damage/deformation, but building should not collapse
 - Control mode of damage (sidesway vs softstory)
 - Low-damage devices

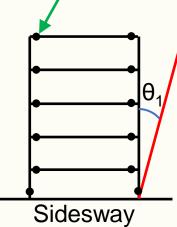


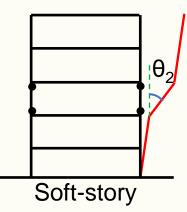


Importance of deformation mode

Location of , damage









Importance of deformation mode





Low-damage systems



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zLtGR46FUss

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqiSz6P5GtQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzMuF-LMGaM



Large-scale experimental tests

Shake-table (振動台)

E-Defense facility in Hyogo prefecture (兵庫県のE-ディフェンス)

https://www.bosai.go.jp/hyogo/index.html

Largest indoor shake-table in the world (at time of presentation)





Large-scale experimental tests



https://www.bosai.go.jp/hyogo/research/movie/movie-detail.html#10



Large-scale experimental tests





https://www.bosai.go.jp/hyogo/research/movie/movie-detail.html#7



Large-scale experimental tests (1.5 times JBSL)





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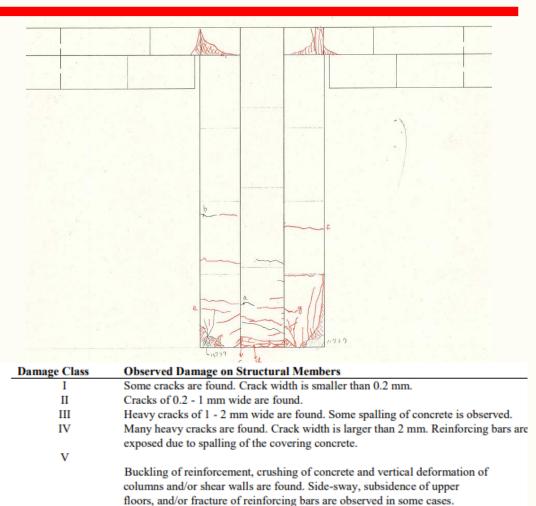
6) Question time



What happens after an earthquake?

- Currently, engineers need to visually inspect building for damage
- For concrete buildings, this is usually based on <u>crack widths</u> (ひび割れ幅)







What are the issues with the current method?

- Visual inspections may take <u>a long time</u> to complete
 - People may not be able to use the building even though it may be <u>safe</u> until evaluations are complete
- Damage may be <u>hidden</u> or <u>misidentified</u>

Unsafe buildings may be classified as safe and could be used in future earthquakes

➤May result in <u>deaths</u> and <u>injuries</u>.

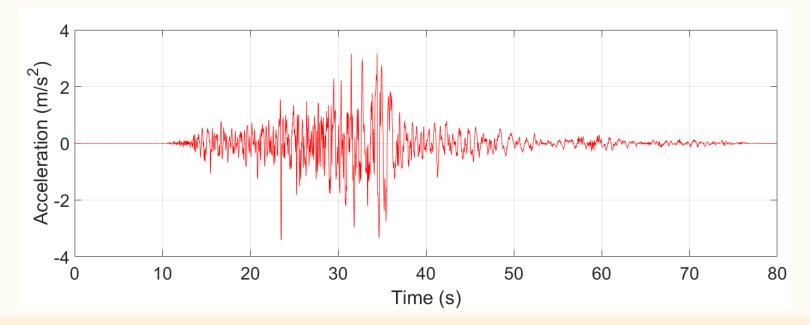


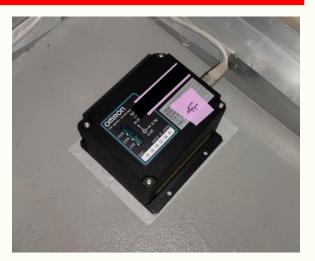


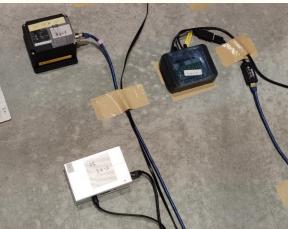


How can we improve our estimation of damage?

- Structural health monitoring is useful for evaluating damage
- Usually based on <u>acceleration</u> data

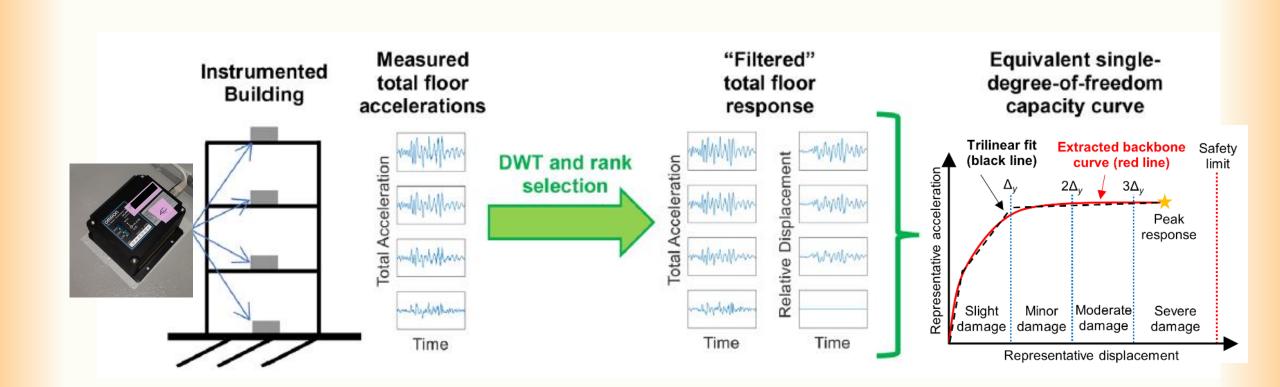






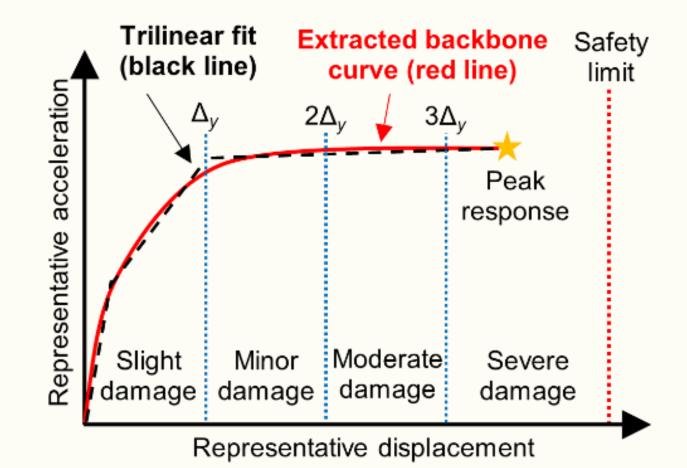


How does the method work?





How do we evaluate damage?

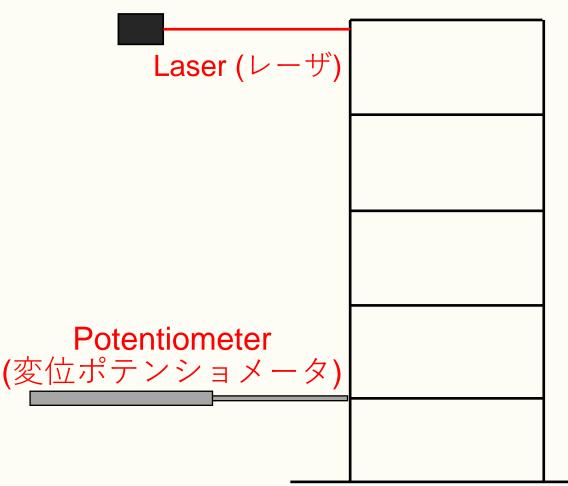




Validation of method using experimental data

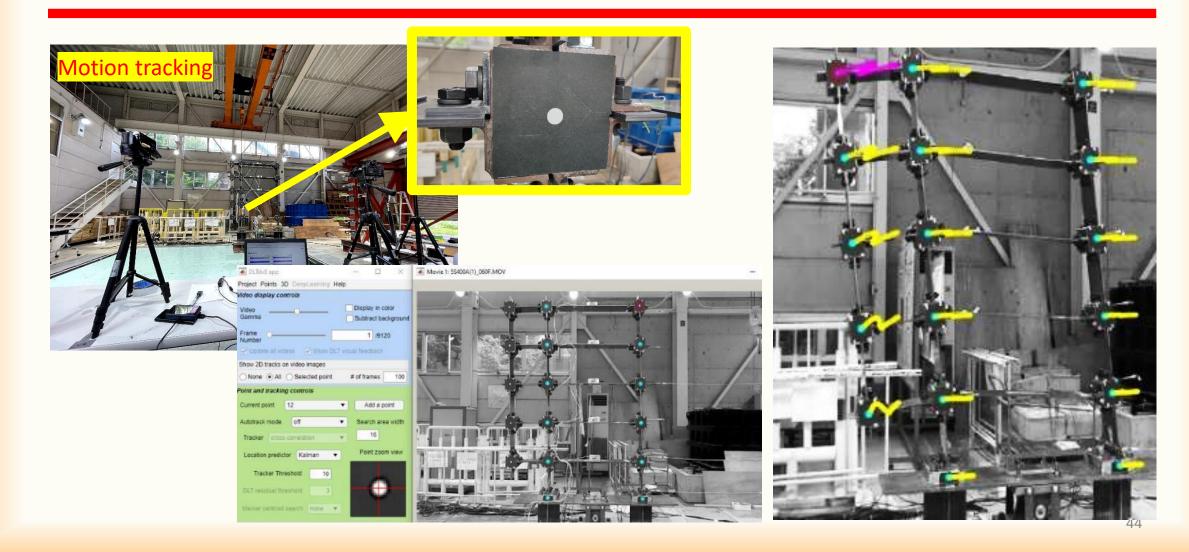








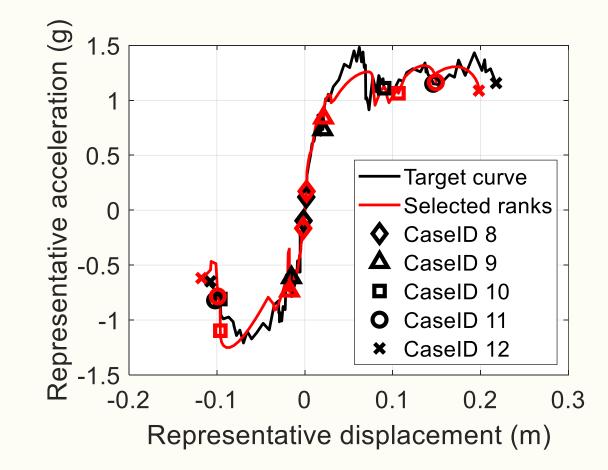
Validation of method using experimental data





Validation example

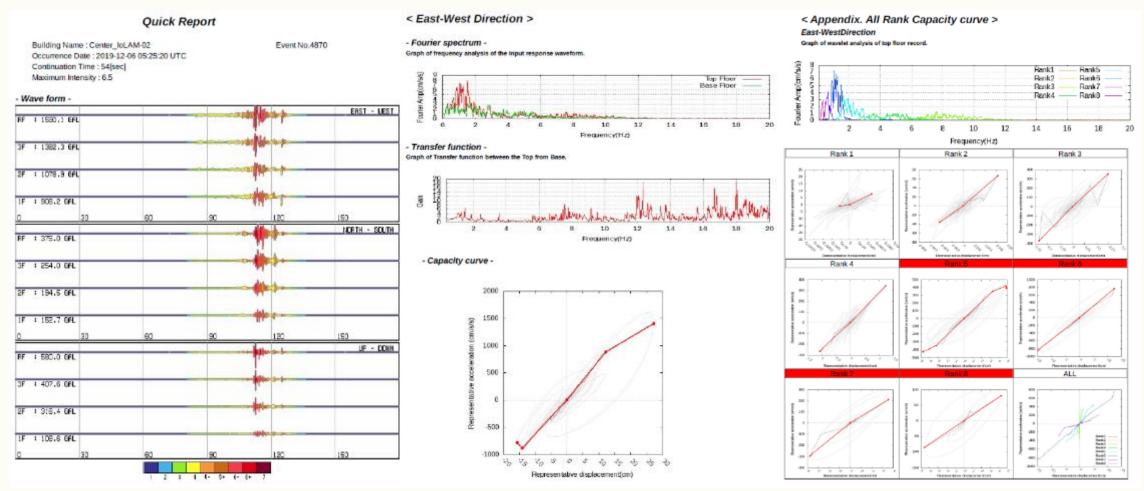








A few minutes after an earthquake...





Real applications (本山寺)













Real applications (善通寺)









Japan

Fukuoka



Real applications (東京大学白金台キャンパス)





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What happens in buildings during earthquakes?

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEfnCoqZWYY</u>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-SzoqXeZjo
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYkpa3UBOoA</u>
- <u>https://youtu.be/GXewtFBeGyU?t=75</u>



Earthquake proofing your home





Earthquake preparedness

Tokyo Fire Department 東京消防著

https://www.tfd.metro.tokyo.lg.j p/lfe/bou_topic/jisin/sonae10.h tm





Earthquake preparedness

Prime Minister's Office of Japan 首相官邸

https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/headline/b ousai/sonae.html



非常用持ち出し袋 避難の際に持ち出すもの

 水 食品 (ご飯(アルファ米など)、レトルト含品、ビス 総パンなど:量低3日分の用意!) 防災用ヘルメット・防災ず; 衣類・下着 レインウェア 紐なしのズック靴 懐中電灯(※手動充電式が使用) 携帯ラジオ(※手動充電式が使用) 予備電池・携帯充電器 マッチ・ろうそく 救急用品 (はんそころ、営業、済毒薬、案編集など) 使い捨てカイロ ブランケット 	かれ、チョユ、 きん	 □ 軍手 □ 洗面用具 □ 嫩ブラシ・歯磨き粉 □ タオル □ ペン・ノート ■ 感染症対策にも有効です!! □ マスク □ 手指消毒用アルコール □ 石けん・ハンドソーブ □ ウェットティッシュ □ 体温計 □ 一緒に持ち出そう!! □ 貴重品 □ (34%, 1%4, 1/(34-h, 2%%))*#%, 27(1)*(1-h=K2C)
子供がいる家庭の備え		
 ミルク (キューブタイプ) 使い捨て哺乳瓶 離乳食 携帯カトラリー 	 子供用紙オムツ お尻ふき 携帯用お尻洗浄様 ネックライト 	 □ 抱っこひも □ 子供の靴
□ 生理用品 □ おりものシート	 	ソ □ 防犯ブザー/ホイッスル
高齢者がいる家庭の備え		
 二 大人用紙パンツ 二 杖 二 補聴器 	 ● 高齢者かいる家庭 □ 介護食 □ 入れ歯・洗浄剤 □ 吸水パッド 	 □ デリケートゾーンの洗浄剤 □ 持病の薬 □ お薬手帳のコピー



□ 食料や水(最低3日分!できれば1週間分)×家族分

保存期間の長いものを多めに買っておき、消費したら補充するという習慣にしていれば、常に食料の儲蓄が可能

生活用品 例えば、ティッシュ、トイレットペーパー、ラップ、ゴミ賞、ポリタンク、携帯用トイレーなど

ほかにも、家庭で必要なものは日ごろから備えておきましょう



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Question time

