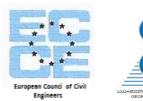


University of Ljubljana Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering

Institute of Structural Engineering, Earthquake Engineering and Construction IT







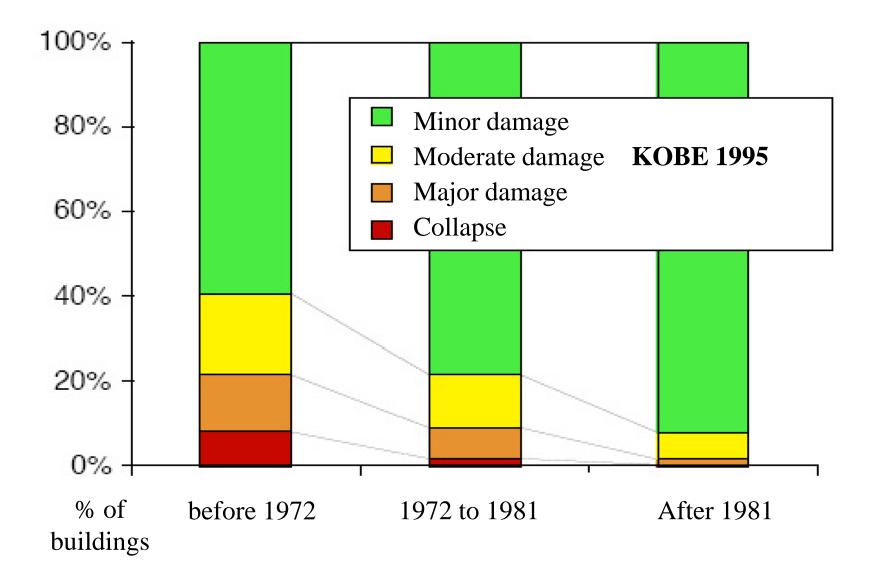


Seismic behaviour of buildings Peter Fajfar

Intern. Conference on Seismic Design and Rehabilitation of Buildings

Tbilisi, 29. May 2014

Damage versus year of construction



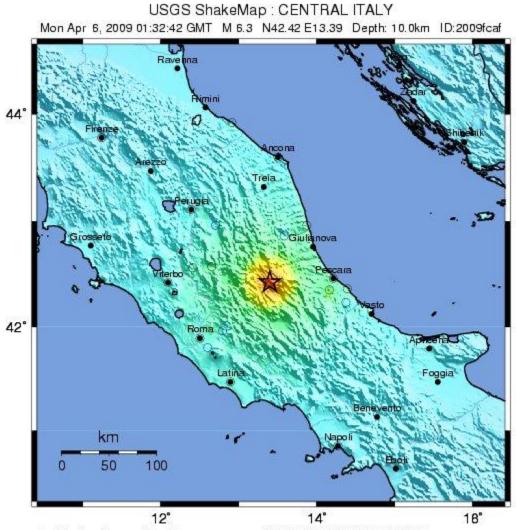
L'Aquila, Italy, 2009 Haiti, 2010 Chile, 2010 Christchurch, New Zealand 2010, 2011 Tohoku, Japan, 2011 Emilia, Italy 2012

Lessons learned/confirmed

- Present codes and guidelines generally provide adequate protection against collapse
- Major problem are older structures
- Failure of some new structures
- Often large non-structural damage
- Ground motion can be much stronger than expected

L'Aquila, Italy, 2009

- M=6.3
- 287 deaths
- About 40.000 homeless
- About 20 billion Euro damage
- Historical center of L'Aquila destroyed



Map Version 2 Processed Sun Apr 5, 2009 09:30:50 PM MDT -- NOT REVIEWED BY HUMAN

INSTRUMENTAL	I	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PEAK VEL.(om/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<.17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Notfelt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme



Italy L'Aquila 2009





Observations

- Moderate magnitude, short duration, large intensity
- Heavy damage and complete collapses of many old masonry buildings
- Horizontal ties prevented collapses
- Heavy damage and complete collapses of some reinforced concrete buildings



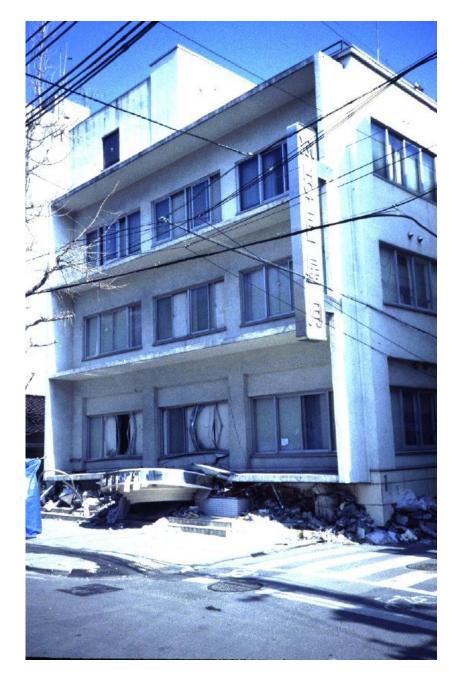


















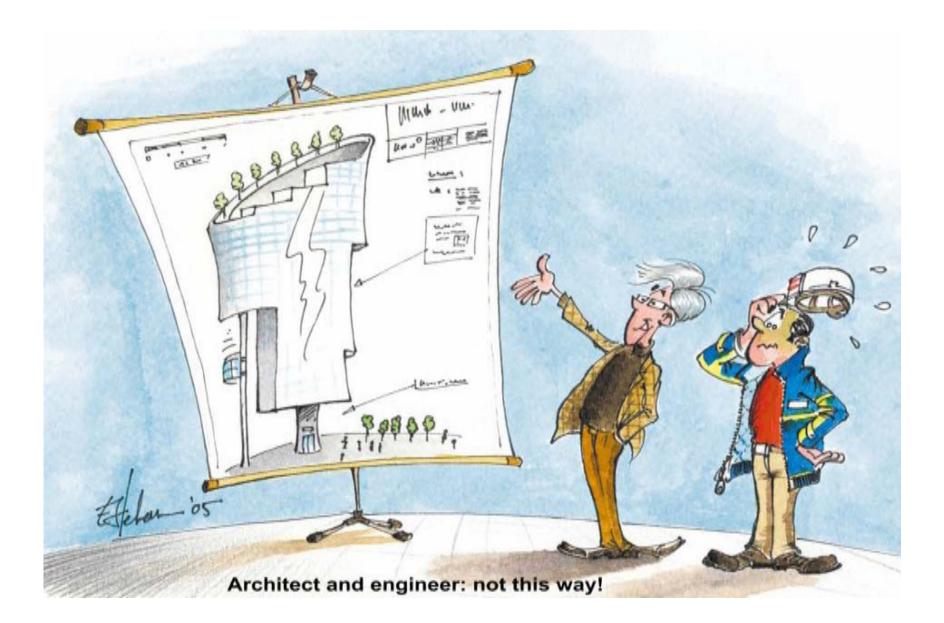














Haiti 2010

- M=7.0
- About 300.000 deaths
- About 300.000 wounded
- About 1,300.000 homeless
- Loss amounts to 120 % of GDP
- The most destructive earthquake that any country has experienced when measured in terms of the number of people killed relative to its population



Haiti 2010





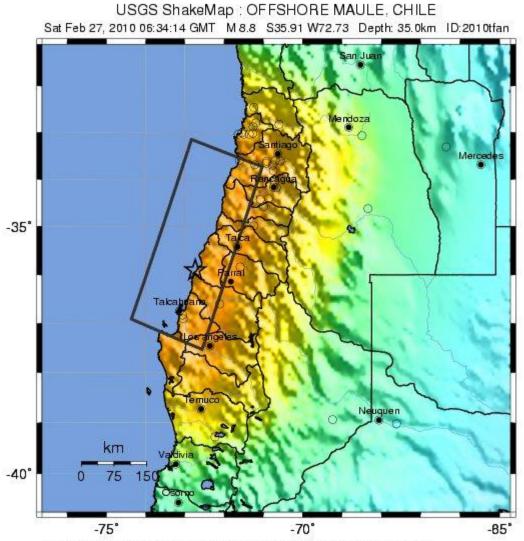


Haiti 2010

- Inadequate Construction Practice
 - Powerty
 - Lack of professionals in construction industry
 - No seismic code

Chile 2010

- M=8.8
- About 580 deaths
- About 800.000 homeless
- About 40 billion Euro damage
- Good behaviour of engineered structures
- Some problems with code



CHILE 2010

Map Version 7 Processed Fri Mar 5, 2010 03:00:13 AM MS	ST NOT REVIEWED BY HUMAN
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INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<.17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very ight	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Notfelt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme



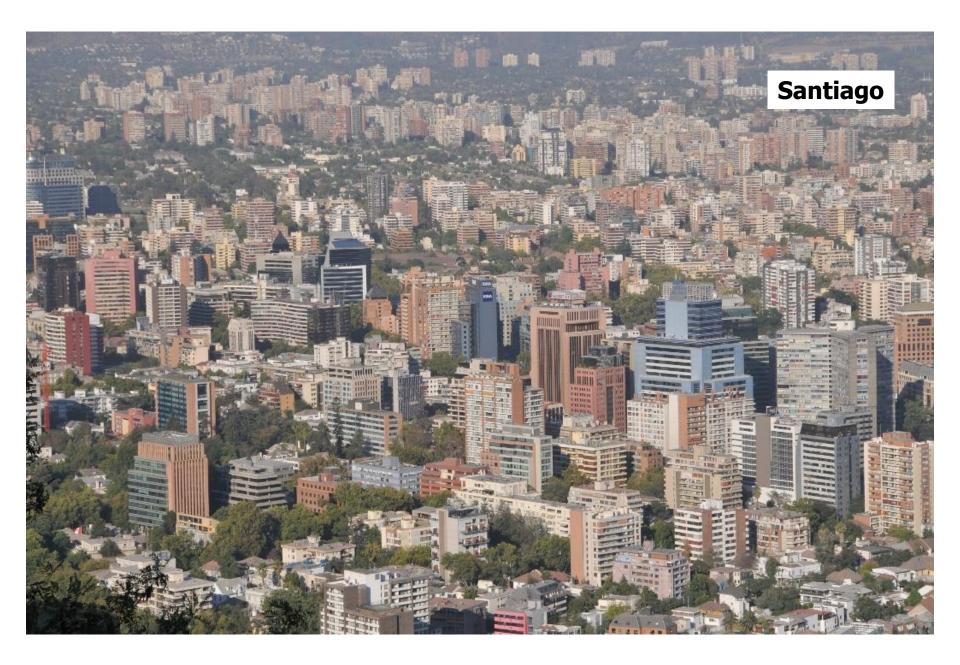
Chile 2010



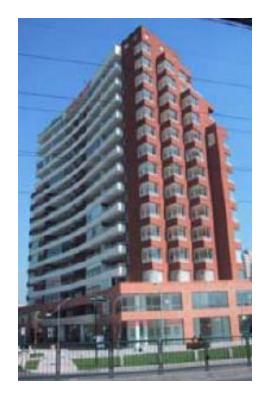


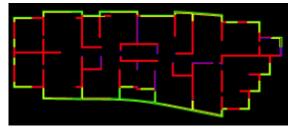
Observations

- Extreme magnitude, long duration, moderate intensity
- Majority of engineered structures behaved well
- Some buildings, including very new ones, heavily damaged
- New: Systematic local brittle failures of slender walls with large compression in new buildings, especially in first basement. Inadequate confinement for high axial stress.



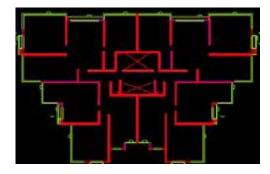
Typical high-rise buildings - Chile







19 Stories + 3 Basement



Behaviour of buildings

Chile (buildings built between 1985 to 2009 in the earthquake affected areas, data from Rene Lagos)

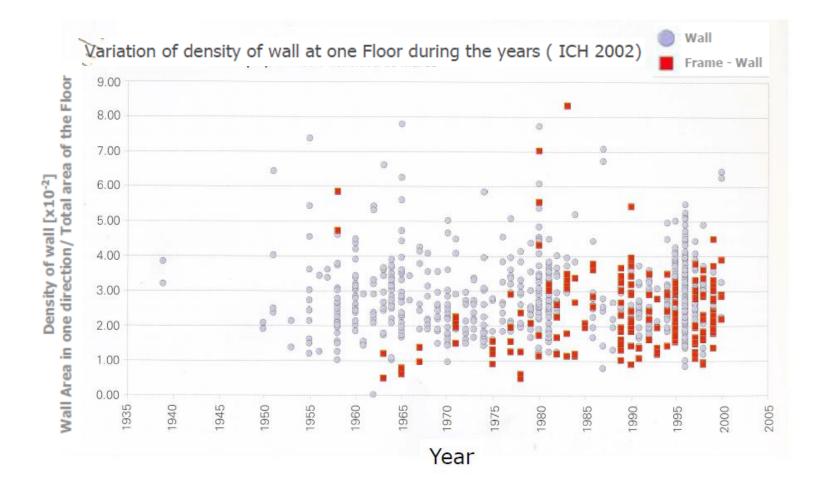
Number of buildings 3+ story 9.974 ٠ Number of buildings 9+ story 1.939 ٠ Buildings that collapsed 4 (app.) ٠ Buildings to be demolished 50 (estimate) • Failure 3+ story buildings 0.5% • Failure 9+ story buildings 2.8% •

Conception (buildings taller than 9 stories, data from Fabian Rojas)

- Number of buildings 9+ story
- Buildings that collapsed
- Buildings to be demolished

48 (estimate) 1 complete + 1 partial 8

Characteristics of building structures



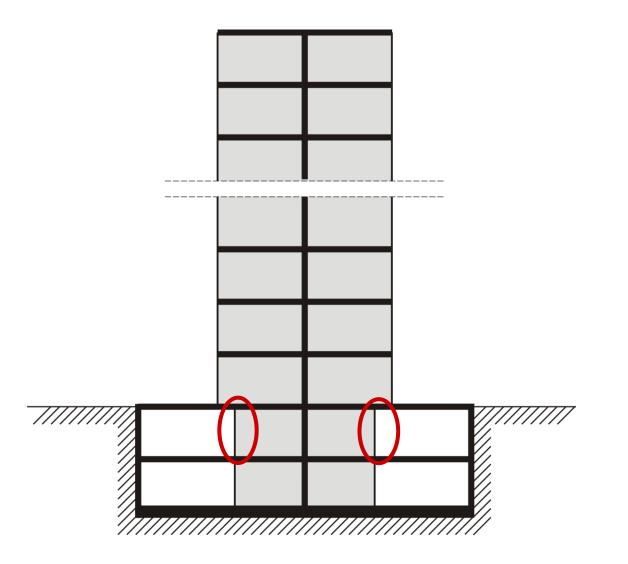
"Edificios Chilenos de Hormigón Armado," ICH, 2002

Problem

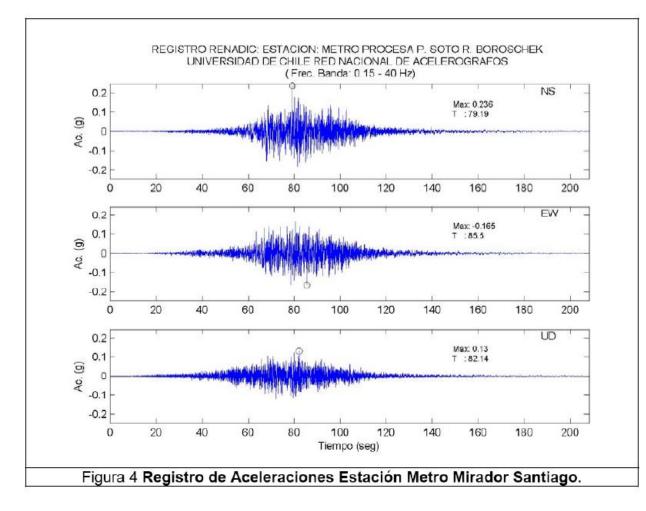
The area of walls as a fraction of the total floor area has remained about constant, but the number of stories has increased significantly, resulting in higher axial stresses in the walls. Vertical irregularities, mostly vertical setbacks (narrowing of walls near base –"flag wall" configuration)

Long duration of earthquake – a large number of loading cycles – and strong aftershocks

First basement



Accelerogram Santiago

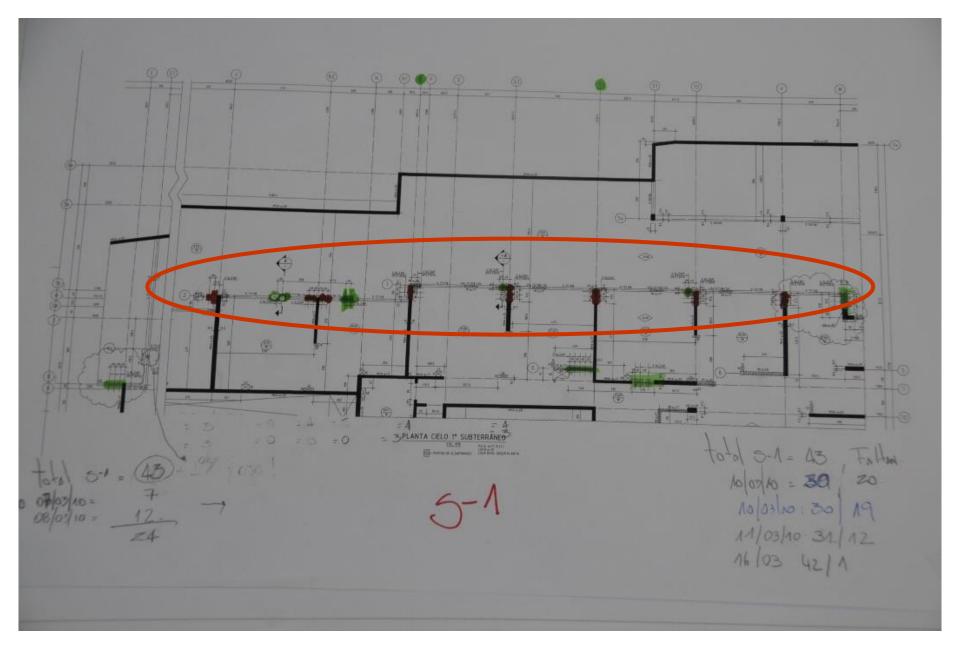






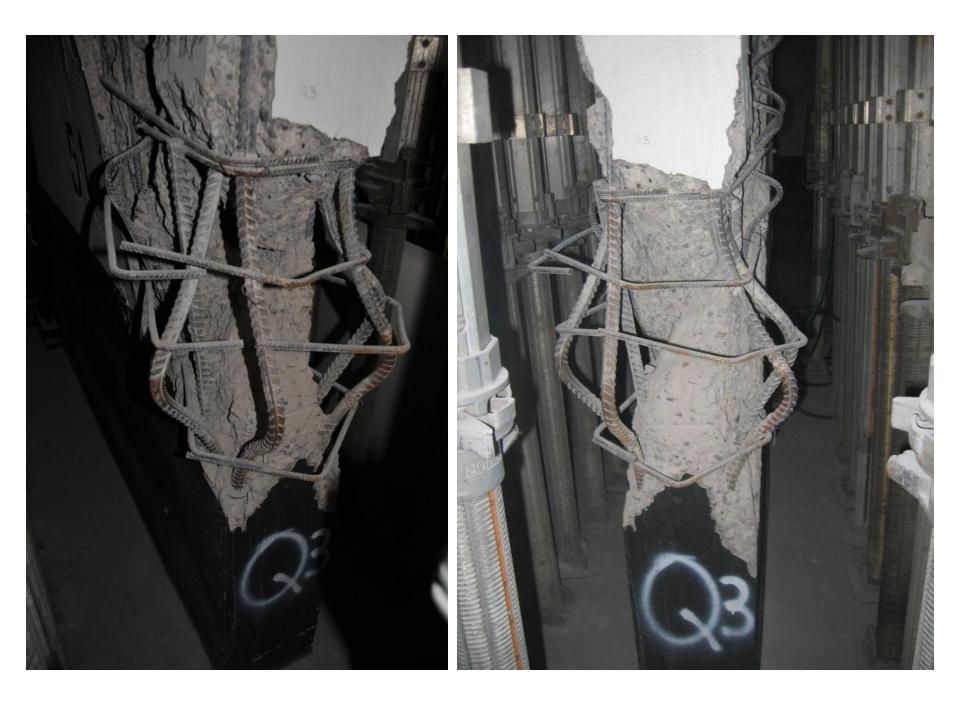
Soto, Boroschek

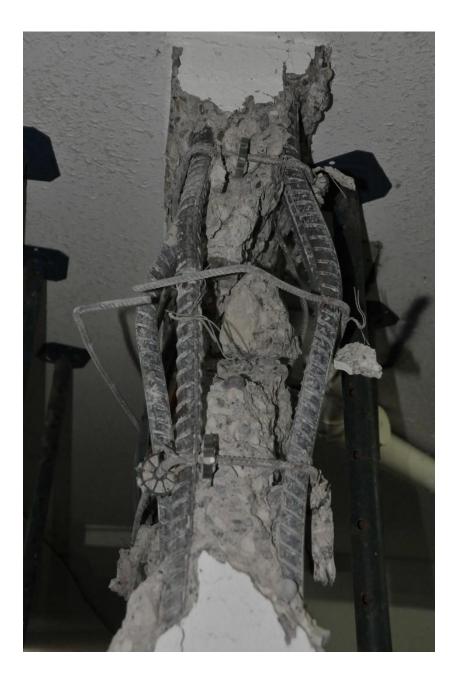












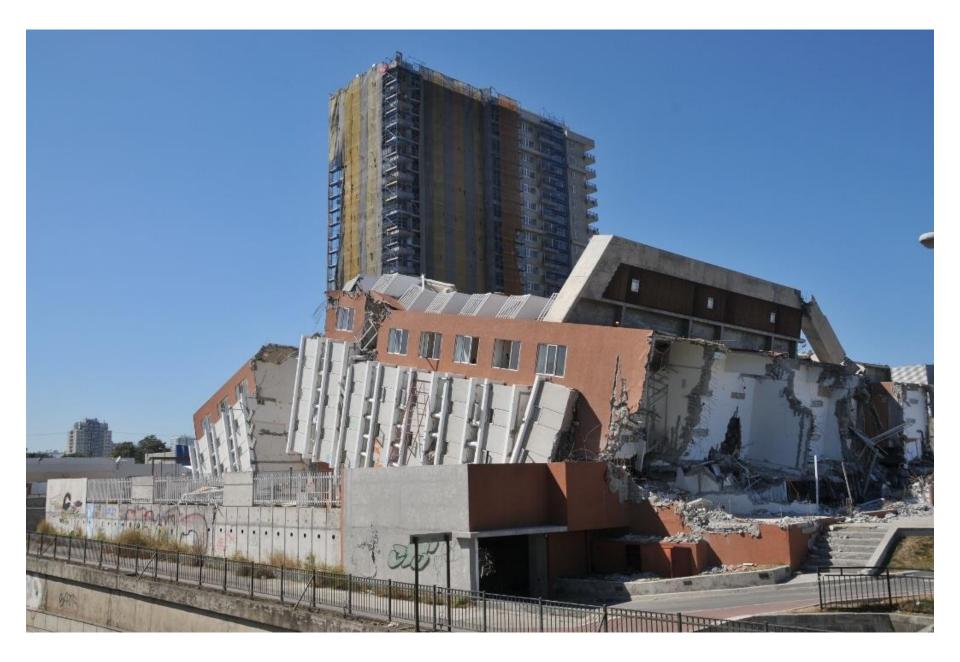






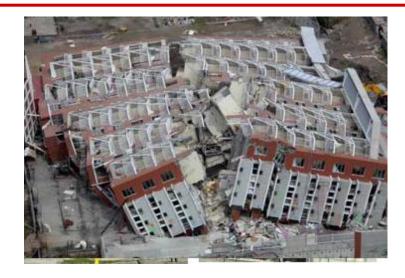






Alto Rio, Conception





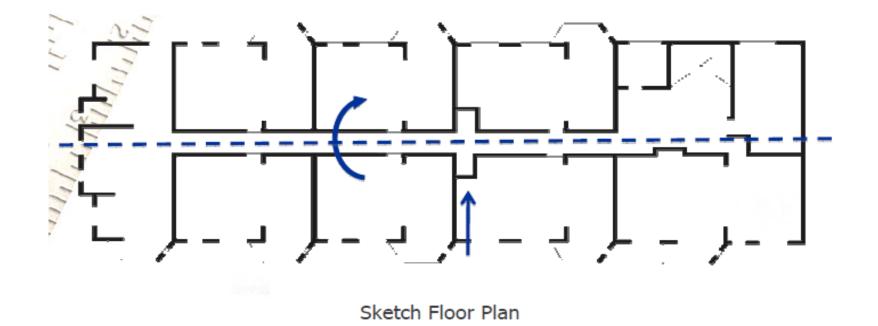
- 15 stories, RC, Appartments
- 2 underground stories
- built in 2008

During the earthquake 87 persons in building

- 8 deaths
- 79 survivors
 - **52** came from building themselves
 - 27 rescued

Fabian Rojas, USC

Alto Rio



Fabian Rojas, USC









Christchurch 2010, 2011

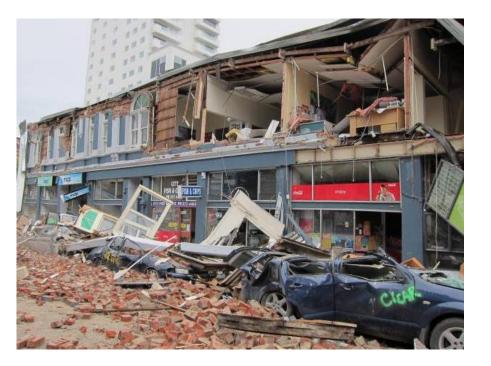
- 4.9.2010: M=7.1, a_{gmax} = 1.26 g
- 22.2.2011: M=6.3, a_{gmax} = 2.20 g, 185 deaths
- 13.6.2011: M=6.3
- 23.12.2011: M=5.8
- Much stronger ground motion than expected
- Heavy damage (150000 homes damaged)
- Liquefaction
- More than 10000 aftershocks



Christchurch 2010







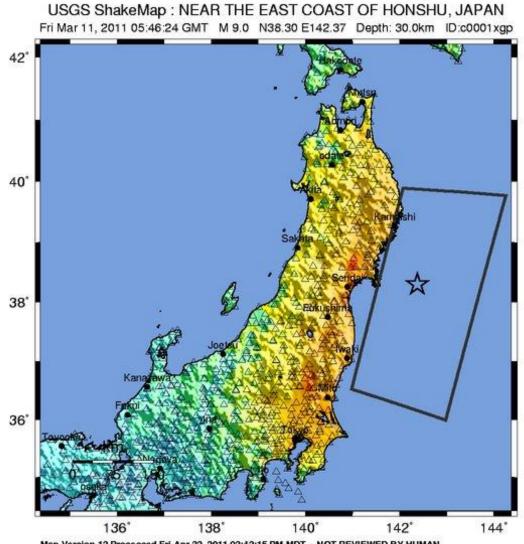


Christchurch 2011



Japan 2011

- M=9.0 + tsunami
- About 25.000 deaths (mostly from tsunami)
- About 300.000 homeless
- About 200 billion Euro damage
- PGA = 3g
- Good behaviour of engineered structures
- Severe underestimation of tsunami
- Nuclear disaster
- Early warning



Mar	Version 1:	2 Processed Fri	pr 22, 2011 02:4	2:15 PM MDT - NO	T REVIEWED BY HUMAN

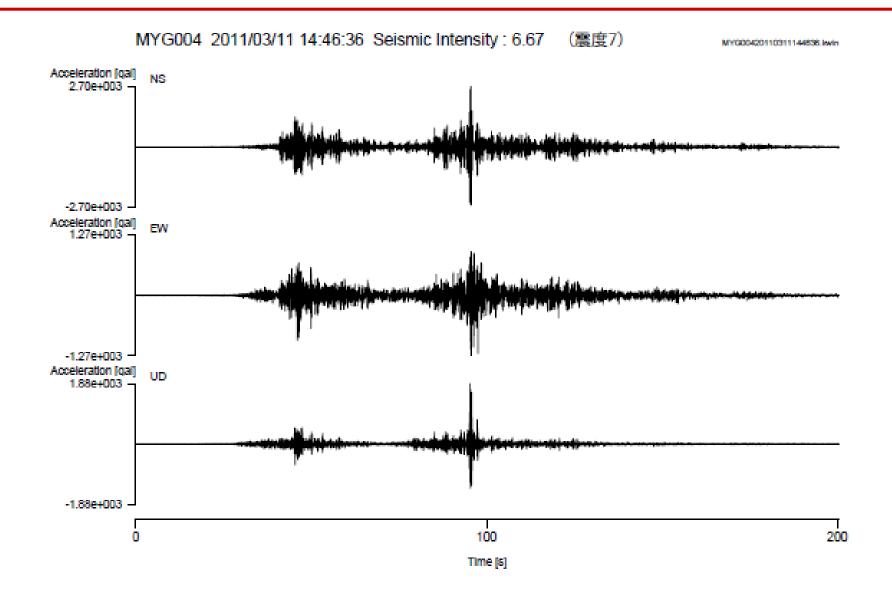
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	1	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX.	X+



Tohoku Japan 2011



Accelerograms



Maximum accelerations

Ten largest acceleration recording stations are

- 1. K-net, Tsukidate (MYG004), 2,933 Gal
- 2. K-net Shiogama (MYG012), 2,019 Gal
- 3. K-net Hitachi (IBR003), 1,845 Gal
- 4. K-net Sendai (MYG013), 1,808 Gal
- 5. K-net Hokota (IBR013), 1,762 Gal
- 6. KiK-net Saigo (FKSH10), 1,335 Gal
- 7. KiK-net Haga (TCGH16), 1,335 Gal
- 8. K-net Mogi (TCG014), 1,291 Gal
- 9. KiK-net Iwase (IBRH11), 1,224 Gal
- 10. KiK-net Yamamoto (MYGH10), 1,137 Gal

Japan 2011



Tohoku University, Sendai















Emilia, Italy, 2012

- M=6.0 (20. May)
- M=5.8 (29. May)
- 26 deaths

- Collapse of prefabricated RC industrial buildings
- Underestimation of ground motion / inadequate code

Emilia 2012

USGS ShakeMap : NORTHERN ITALY MAY 20 2012 02:03:52 AM GMT M 6.0 N44.80 E11.19 Depth: 5.0km ID:b0009tk0 46 45.5 Piacenza 45 errara 44.5 44 km 43.5 10° 11 12" 13 Map Version 6 Processed Sun May 20, 2012 09:03:03 AM MDT

INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY Scale based upon W	1	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX.	No.
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.02	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme

USGS ShakeMap : NORTHERN ITALY MAY 29 2012 07:00:03 AM GMT M 5.8 N44.81 E11.08 Depth: 9.6km ID:b000a1mn 45.5 Piacenza 45 44.5 44 km 43.5 10° 11 12' 13 Map Version 2 Processed Tue May 29, 2012 02:50:52 AM MDT

PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.02	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
INSTRUMENTAL	I	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	**



Emilia Italy 2012





Observations

- Moderate magnitude, moderate intensity
- Heavy damage and collapses of masonry buildings, including cultural heritage buildings
- Heavy damage and collapses of numerous prefabricated RC industrial buildings, including relatively new ones
 - The region was until 2003 not defined as "seismic", in the period 2003-2006 the seismic design loads were quite low













MONTENEGRO 1979





Lessons learned/confirmed

- Present codes and guidelines generally provide adequate protection against collapse
- Major problem are older structures
- Failure of some new structures
- Often large non-structural damage
- Ground motion can be much stronger than expected

Thank you

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