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Christchurch 2013 Post Earthquake Impact on Structural Design

Presented by
Stephen Hogg

Christchurch 22nd February 2011

Magnitude 6.3 Earthquake strikes Christchurch CBD and is a direct hit





Peak Ground Acceleration

- 1.8g Horizontal
- 2.2g Vertical

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Building Damage - Earthquake February 22nd 2011 – Christchurch

- Building stock was old and heavy and not resilient to ground shaking

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The Grand Chancellor Hotel - Big heavy and not resilient



- 1980s reinforced concrete 27 storey ductile frame building – modern capacity design damaged beyond repair

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Heavy Unreinforced Masonry

- Pre 1935 buildings don't have much chance



Heavy Heritage

- Many strengthened heritage buildings also damaged beyond repair



Soft storey collapse and permanent deformation

Many timber frames buildings are also destroyed from earthquake shaking



However ...there are some survivors

A reinforced concrete castle that survived

Key design features

- No windows
- Two doors
- Its only missing a drawbridge and a moat

This is a survivor not a resilient building



The Changing Seismic Coefficient

In the last 50 years the design loads have more than doubled

Christchurch

Deep or soft soil
Concrete Shear Wall Structure

NZS 1900:1965	0.100
NZS 1900:1970	0.100
NZS 4203:1976	0.125
NZS 4203:1984	0.100
NZS 4203:1992	0.198
AS/NZS 1170.5	0.216

Wellington

Rock or very shallow soil
Steel Frame Structure

NZS 1900:1965	0.120
NZS 1900:1970	0.120
NZS 4203:1976	0.120
NZS 4203:1984	0.120
NZS 4203:1992	0.241
AS/NZS 1170.5	0.247

Christchurch Seismicity Changes – The Zone Factor (Z)

This is from the NZ design code and is effectively a map of relative seismicity across the country.

- Auckland 0.13
- Wellington 0.4
- Christchurch was 0.22
now 0.3 - 37% increase in seismic loads
- Dunedin 0.13

Emergence of Resilient Buildings

Same old same old

- Many warehouses and 1 -2 storey commercial buildings are reverting back to same old elastic design to new load levels

Emergence of resilient buildings - Asset protection as an owner choice

- The boom of new technologies for building higher than 2 storey - low damage design technology takes many forms

Focus on speed of construction

- Move toward structural steel construction
- Steel sections and prefabricated steel imported from China
- LVL timber construction
- Return of the precast concrete panel

Light weight buildings

- Reinforced concrete and gravel raft foundations
- Economic and fast build foundation solutions

600 x 600 X 20 Hollow sections made for 'The Terrace Project' awaiting export from China

New Technology Boom – Low Damage Resilient Buildings

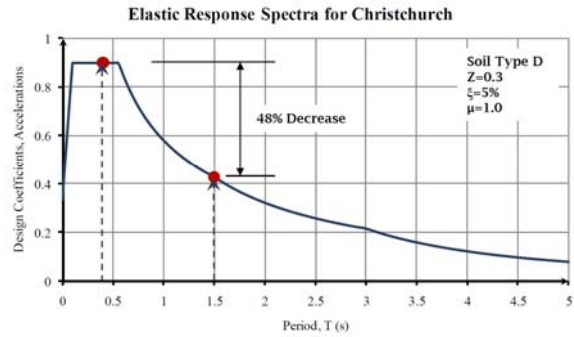
Ductility = Damage = Repair or Demolish

Ductile Shear Wall

Verse

Low Damage Rocking Shear Wall

How Does It Work - A 4 Year Engineering Degree In 4 Minutes



This is how much force a building feels in an earthquake



Low Damage Systems - All Materials Are Possible

Concrete



Timber LVL

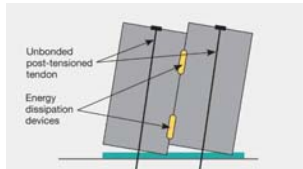


Structural Steel

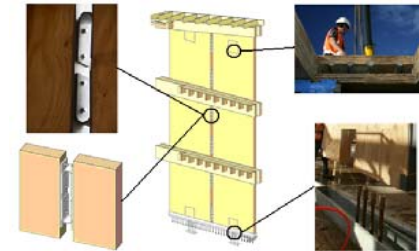


Concrete – Post Tensioned Rocking Walls

- Precast shear wall post tensioned down to foundation beam
- Shear wall can rock and return to centre under seismic loads
- Ductile shear wall damage is avoided
- Energy dissipaters absorb seismic energy and are replaceable



Timber – Post Tensioned Rocking Walls


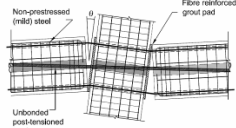



- Timber shear wall post tensioned down to foundation beam
- Shear wall can rock and return to centre under seismic loads
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Precast Concrete or Timber – Post Tensioned Frames

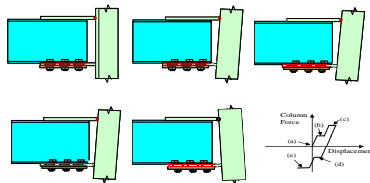
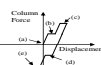
- Precast concrete or Prefabricated Timber frames
- Post tensioned together to avoid damage at beam/column joints
- Frames return to centre
- Ductile frame damage to beams and columns is avoided










Structural Steel – Sliding Hinge Joint Frames

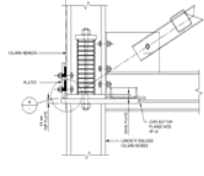



- Structural Steel frames with bottom flange connections that slide
- Joints slide to protect beams and columns from yielding damage
- Frames shown to 90% re-centre





Structural Steel – Concentric K Braced Frames with Ringfeeder Hold-Down Springs

- Structural Steel prefabricated frames
- Frames rock to avoid yielding damage
- Frames are returned to centre by springs at the base
- Avoids the need to post tension, keeps frames lightweight









Base Isolation – Friction Pendulum and Lead Rubber Bearings



- Friction Pendulum Bearings

The building feels about 0.1g - 0.2g above the isolation plane





- Lead Rubber bearings



The building feels about 0.4g - 0.5g above the isolation plane






- Non Base isolated buildings in Christchurch are designed for about 0.7g - 0.9g



NMIT Building – Nelson 2010






The worlds first post tensioned timber rocking shear wall building

Energy Dissipaters

Post tensioning tendons

Timber Rocking Walls



Tait Building – Christchurch 2013


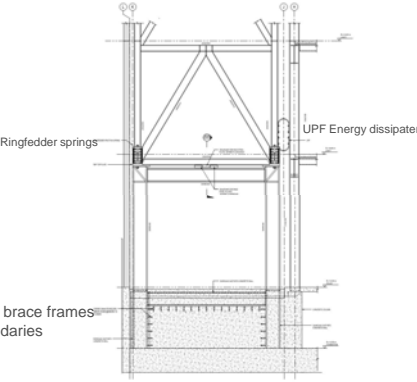



- Timber gravity structure with inter-span concrete floor system
- Steel concentric braced rocking frames for seismic bracing
- Ringfeder springs used to provide restoring







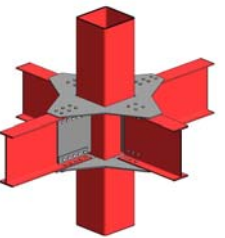

141 Cambridge Tce - Christchurch 2013

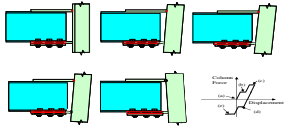

- Low damage rocking K Brace frames
- Ringfeder restoring springs at base of K brace frames
- Elastic Precast shear wall along the boundaries




The Terrace Redevelopment – Christchurch 2013

- Low Damage - Structural Steel Two Way Sliding Hinge Joint Frame
- Sliding Hinge Joints each way using 600 x 600 steel SHS columns



53 Victoria St - Christchurch 2013



- Base isolated using friction pendulum bearings
- ULS (500yr) EQ 0.17g
- Bearing Movement at ULS 165mm



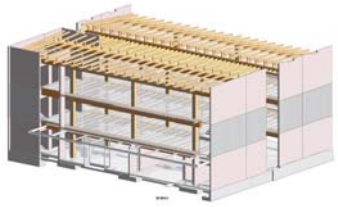

151 Cambridge Tce - Christchurch 2013



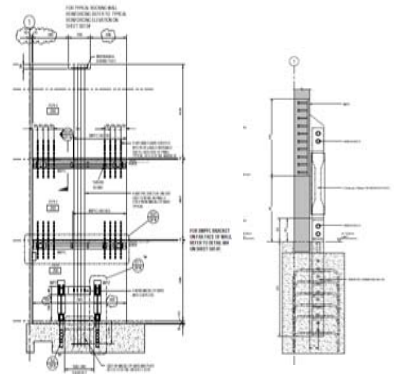

- Structural steel frame building
- Base isolated
- Friction Pendulum bearings



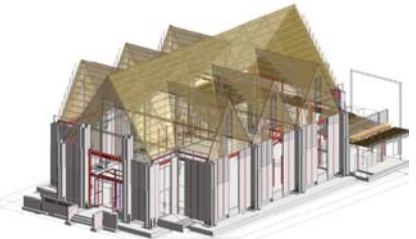
Halifax St - Nelson 2013



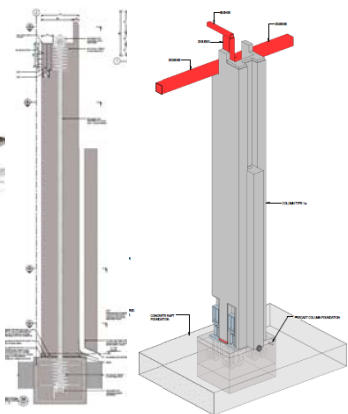

- Seismic bracing walls allowed to rock
- Plug and play energy dissipaters are replaceable post earthquake – tension compression yielding device
- Walls are post tensioned to provide stability and restoring

Knox Church - Christchurch 2013



- Seismic bracing piers allowed to rock
- Plug and play energy dissipaters are replaceable post earthquake – tension compression yielding device

Thankyou

Presented By:

Stephen Hogg
Technical Director
Aurecon



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