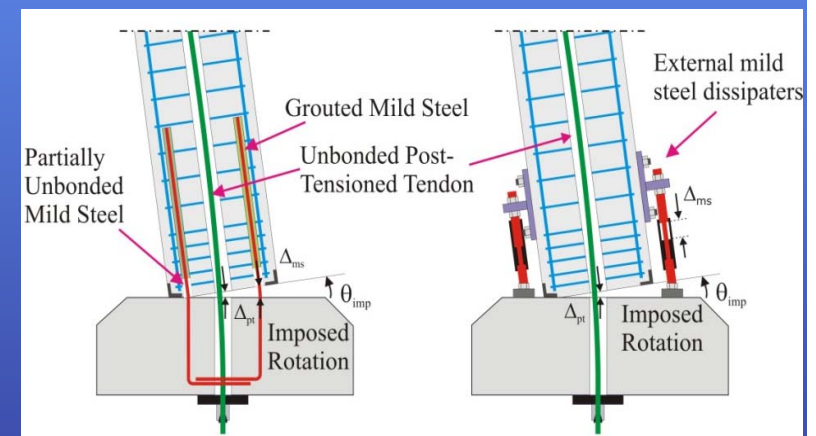


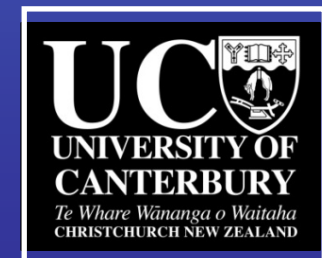
Canterbury Earthquake Royal Commission Hearings - 12-15 March 2012

Damage-Resistant Technologies for Improved Seismic Performance of Buildings: an Overview



Stefano Pampanin

*Department of Civil and Natural Resources Engineering
University of Canterbury*



How many “Lessons” do we still need?

1999 → 2009 → 2011



Izmit-Kocaeli, 1999

(photo courtesy: Berkeley Library)



L'Aquila, 2009

(photo courtesy: Anna Brignola)



Christchurch, 2011

(photo courtesy: Kam Weng)

Extensive (beyond reparability?) damage to modern Buildings

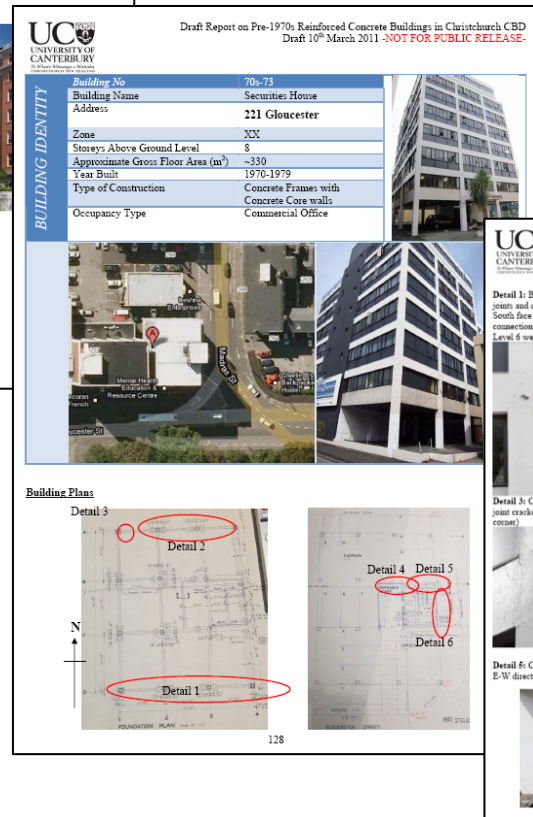
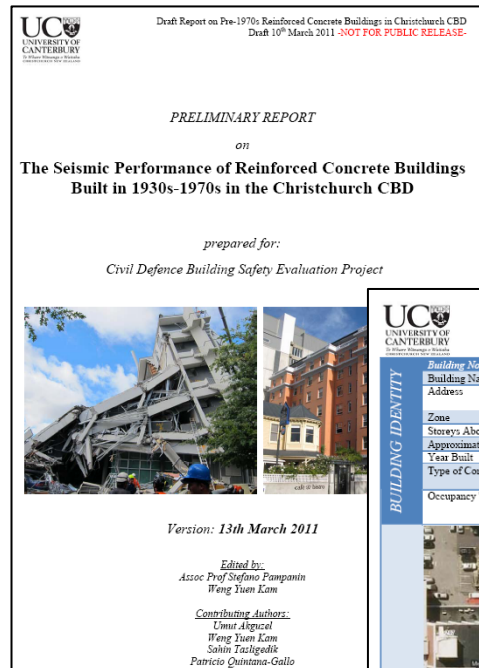
Typical plastic hinges in beams (intended to act as **sacrificial fuses**)



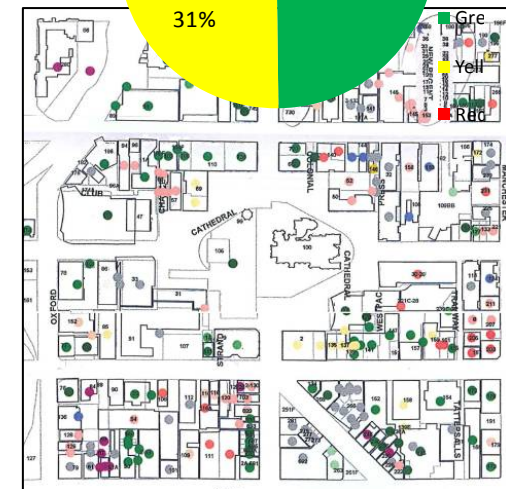
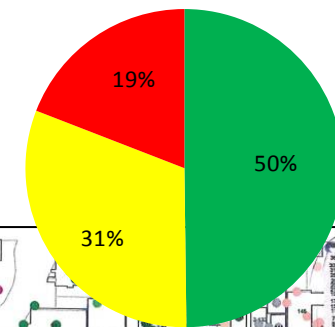
Shear walls



The Past and Present: a Factual Damage Report

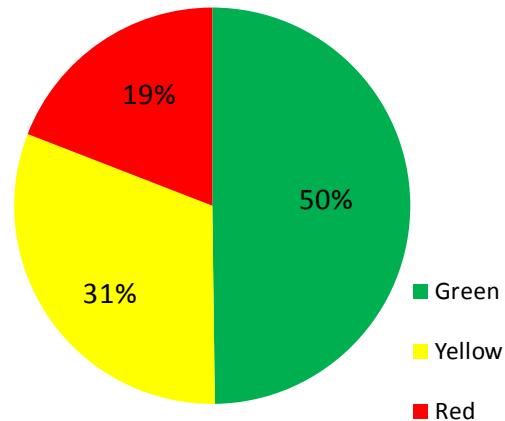


Reinforced Concrete

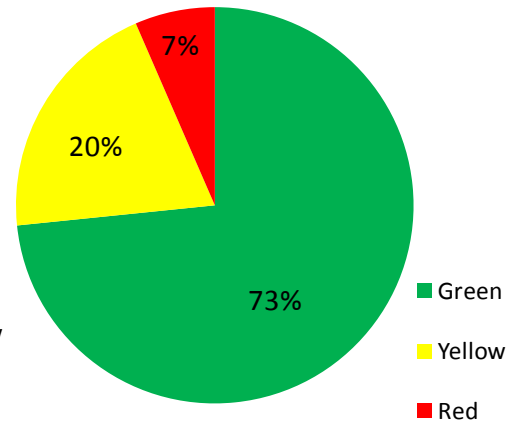


Damaged buildings (22 Feb 2011)

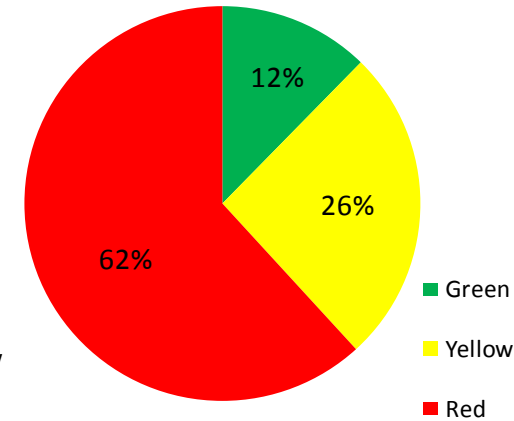
Reinforced Concrete



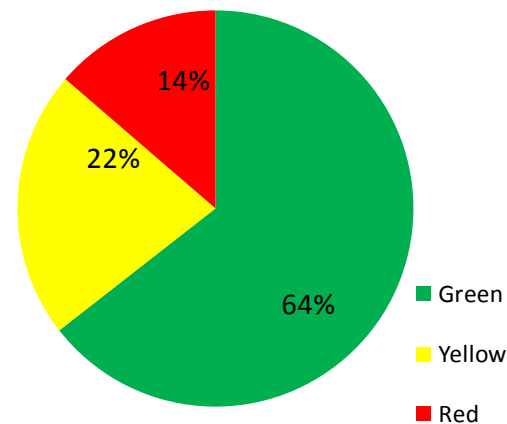
Steel



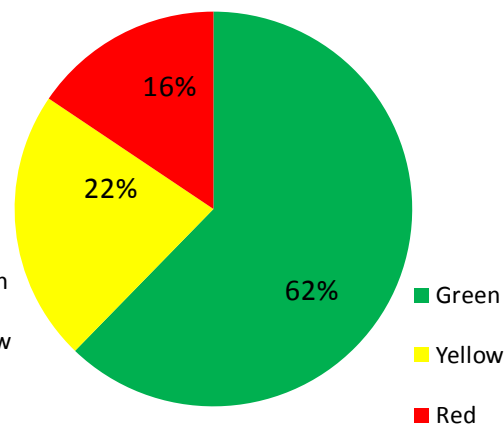
Unreinforced Masonry



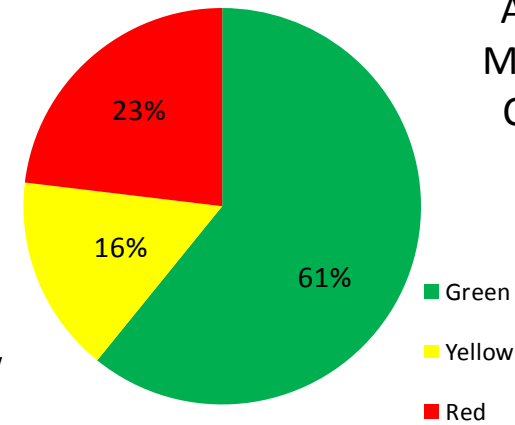
Timber



Reinforced Masonry

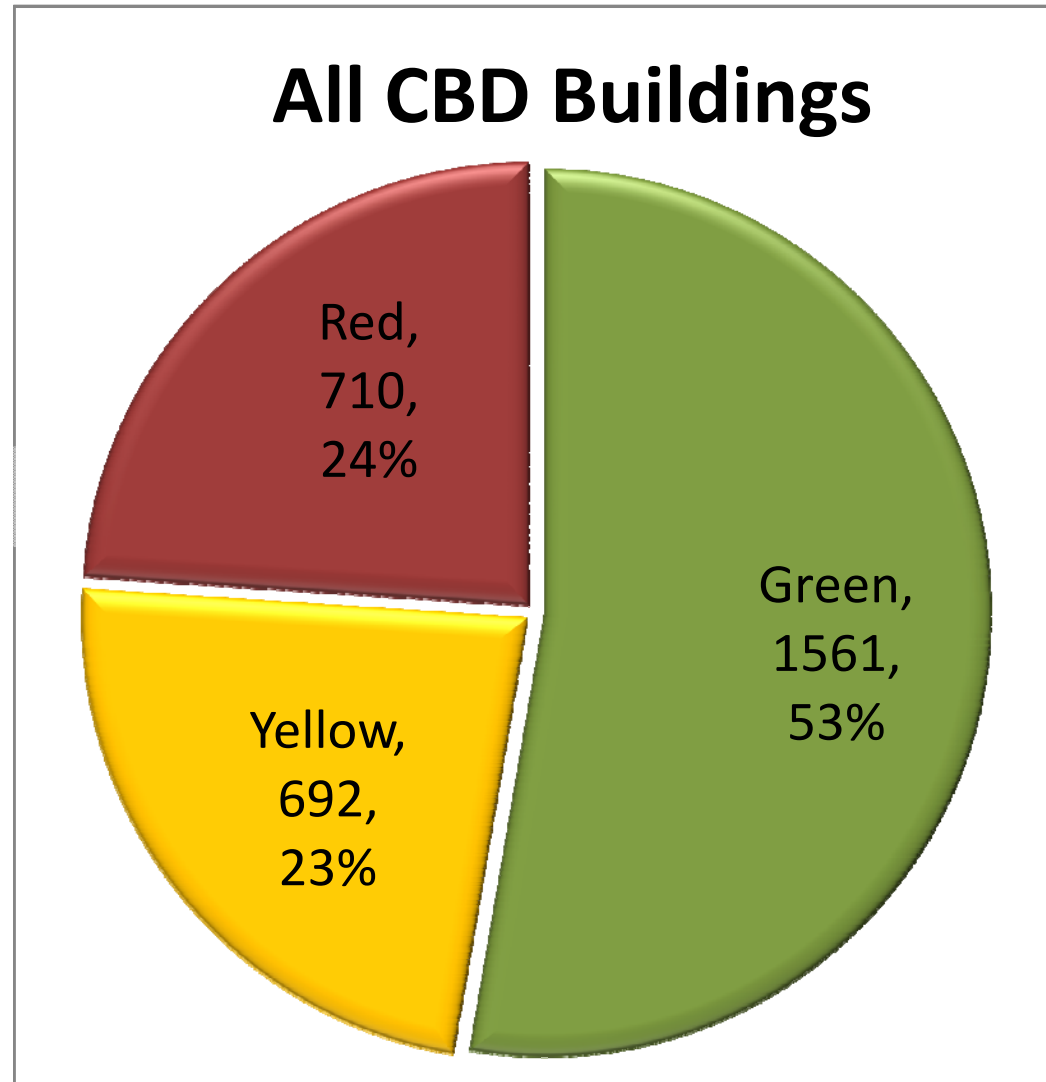


Unknown / Not reported



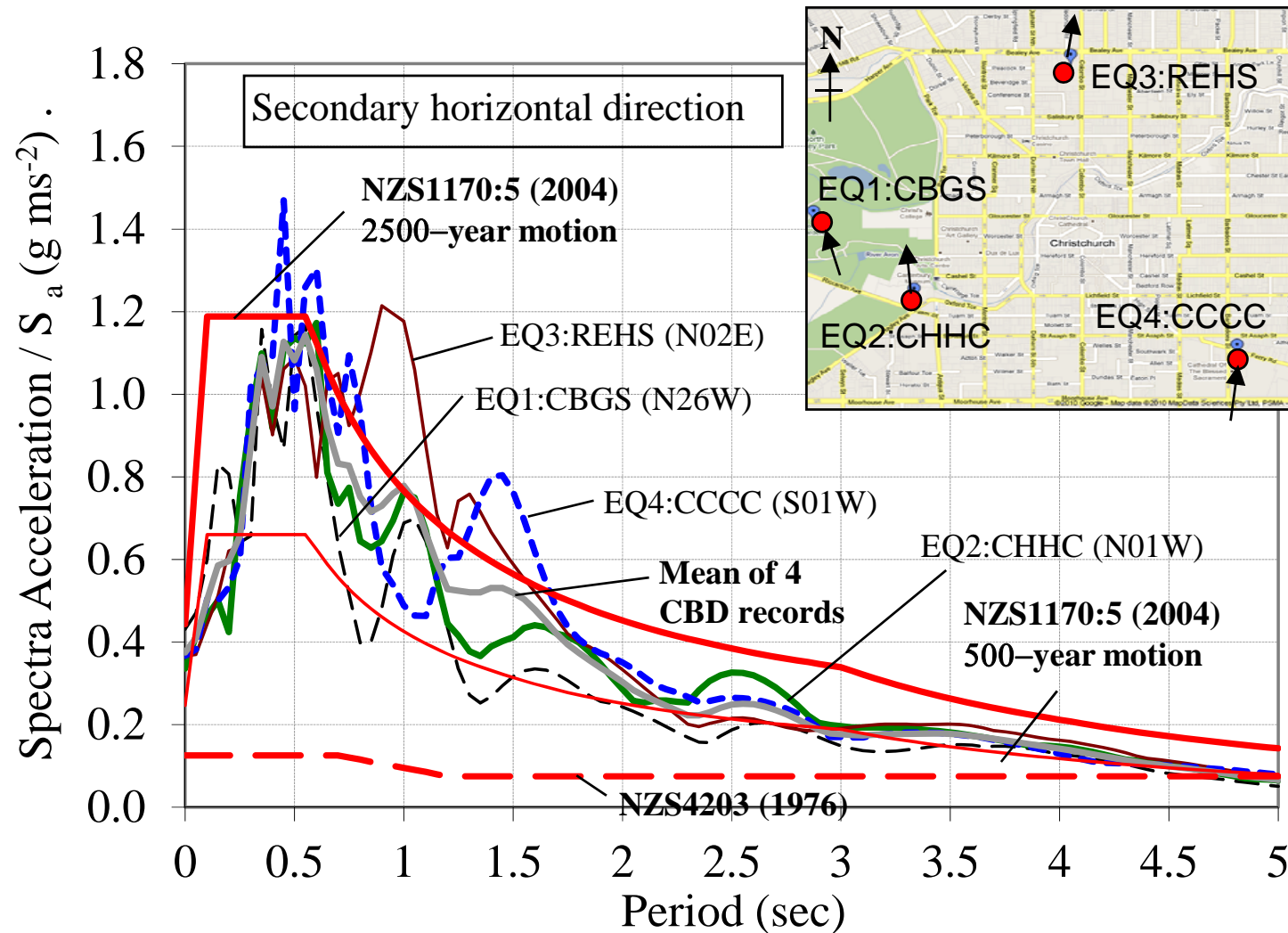
As per 18
Mar 2011 –
CCC Data

**Number of
Buildings in
Demolition
List: 1300-
1400**

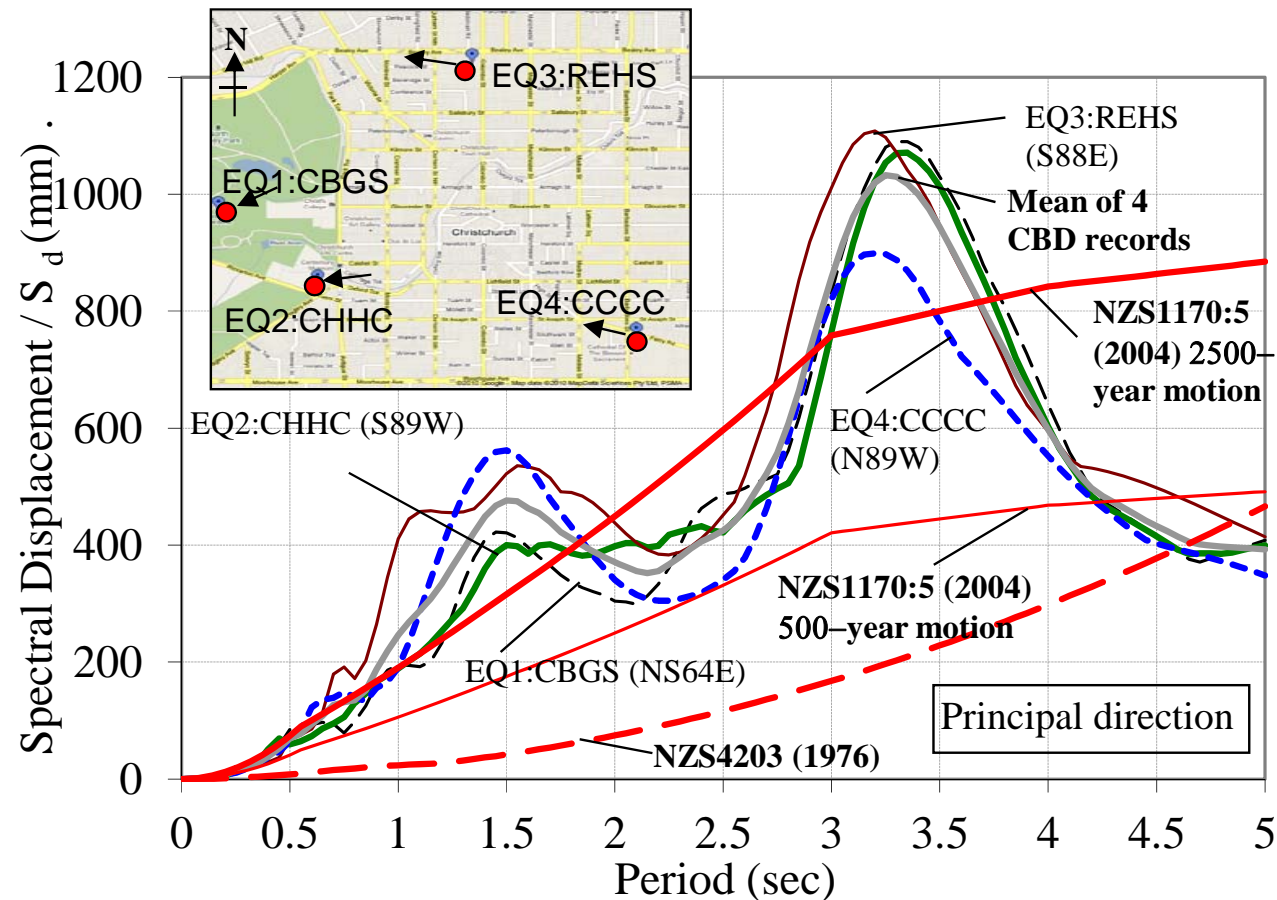


As per 12 June 2011
Source: CCC Data
(Kam, Pampanin,
Elwood, 2012)

Bigger than “code-design” level....



Higher than expected displacement demand...



Fallacy n.2:

“The earthquake does not read the seismic codes.”

- late Prof Tom Paulay



Fallacy n.3:

*“How many unknown faults are still there?”
-(Almost everyone)*

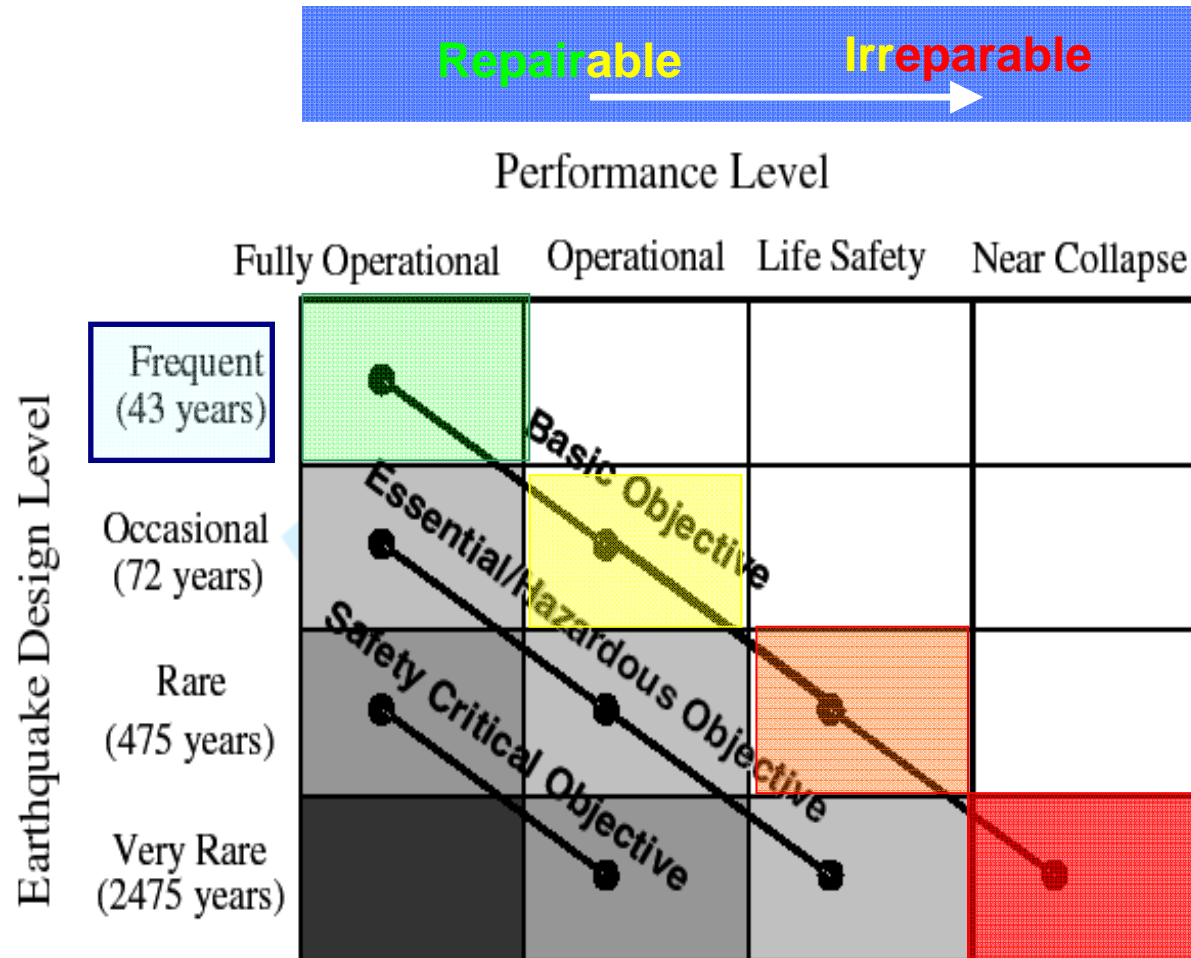


Facts: The Higher Expectations from the Society

- **No victims nor collapse** (Deaths)
- Minimum level of **damage** or direct costs (Damage = Dollars)
- Minimum **business interruption** and recovering (indirect) costs (Downtime)



Current Performance-Based Design Philosophy



Fallacy

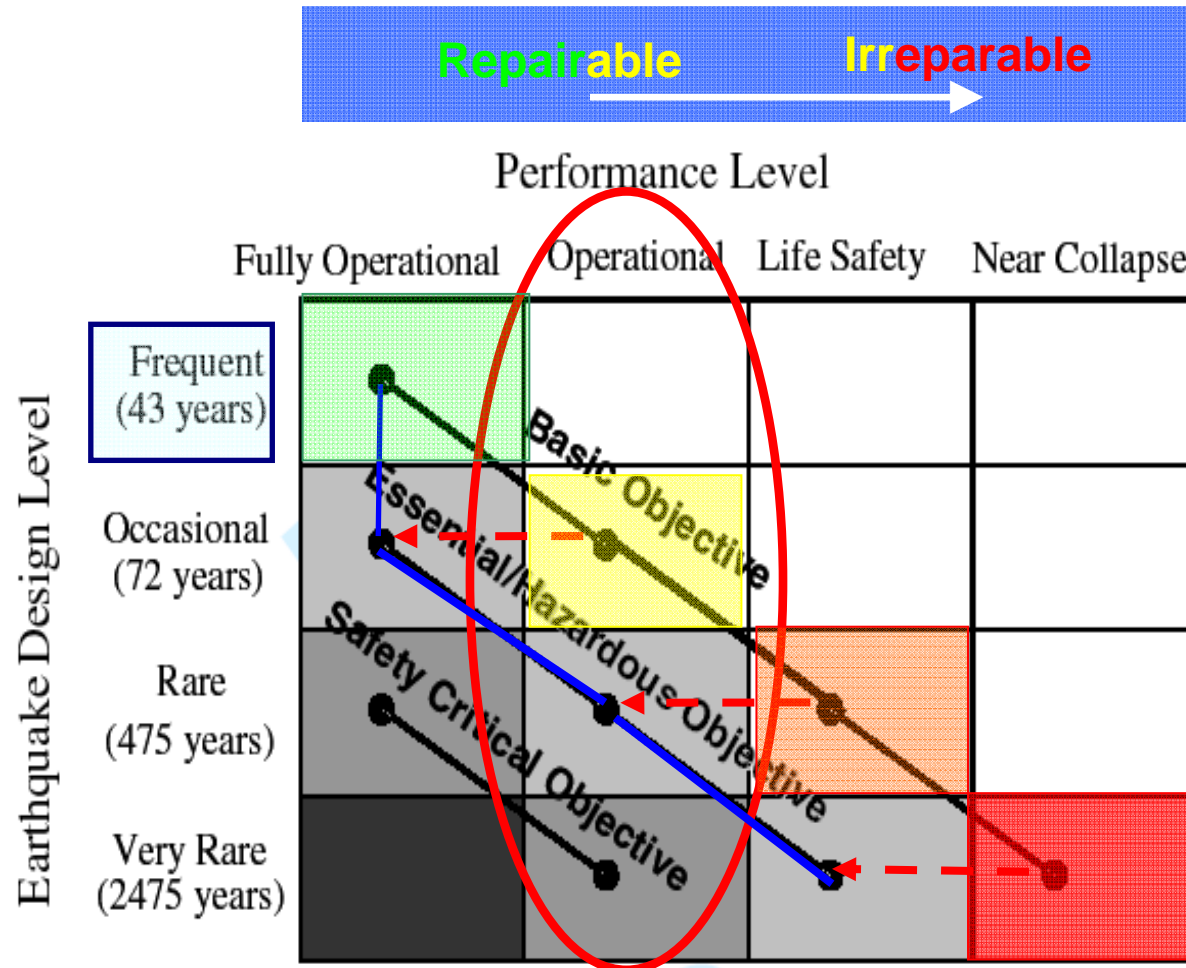
*The Code-Standard is **NOT** meant to be used as a Target or Ultimate Goal but as a minimum by law*

Corollary:

*An **Earthquake-Proof** Building (following minimum standards and traditional technology) is likely **NOT** to be as “earthquake proof” as people think/wish*



Let us Raise the Bar



Some Good News

*Significant **Progress** in **Building Technology** for **Damage-Resistant Solutions** has occurred in the recent past, as per other fields (albeit a bit slower)*

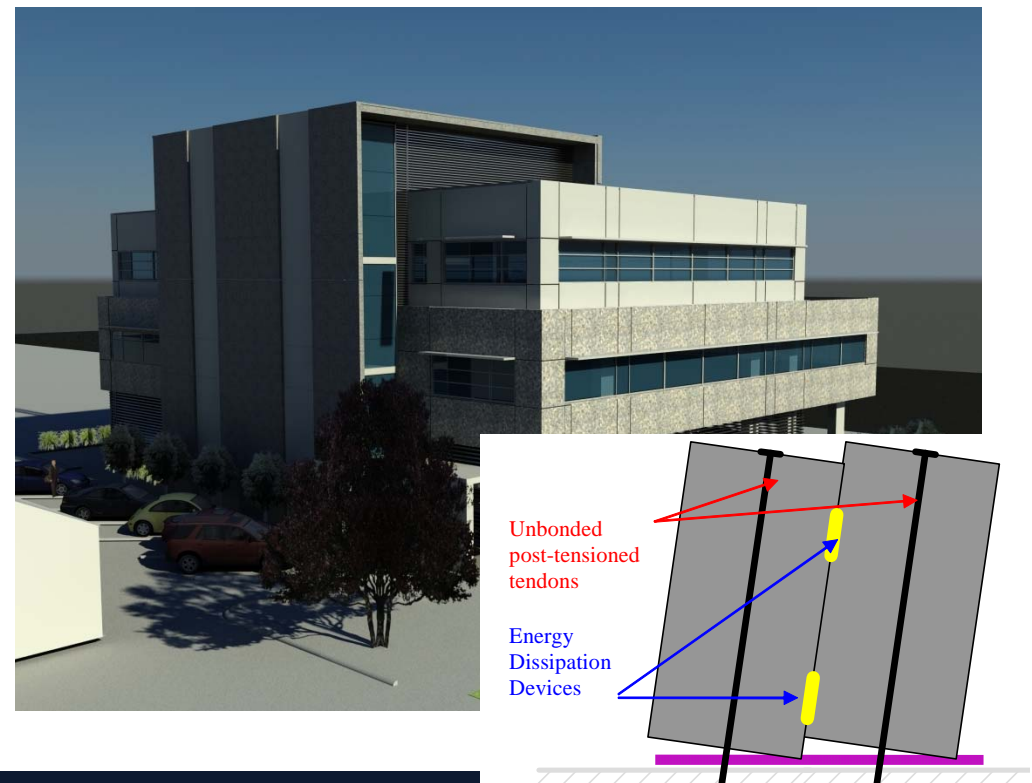


The Opportunity for the Future: the best know-how for the rebuild

Base Isolation
(Christchurch Women Hospital)



PRESSS-Technology
(Southern Cross Hospital Endoscopy Building)



C.A.S.E Project (L' Aquila Italy – 2009)



**Base Isolation combined with
Basement for Car-parking**

*To house 18000 people semi-permanently. *3 months to completion of 1st blocks.

Associate Professor Stefano Pampanin

National Hazard Research Platform: Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure



C.A.S.E Project (L' Aquila Italy – 2009)



Base Isolation for residential

Sliders



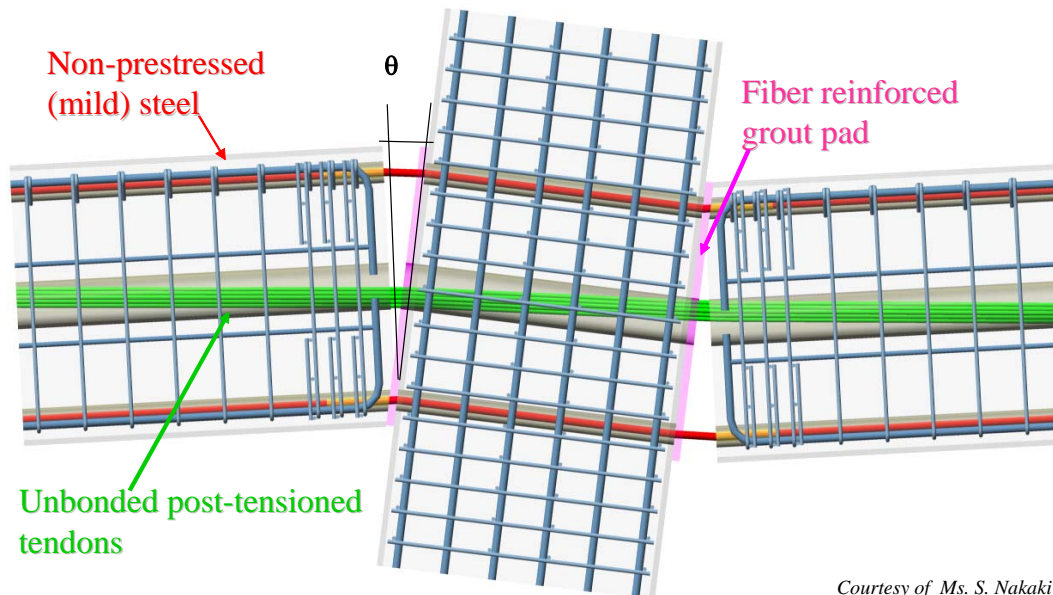
Why not using Kiwi
(shall we say kiwItalian?)
Technology and
Manufacturing for the
Christchurch rebuild?



New Generation of Damage-Resisting systems

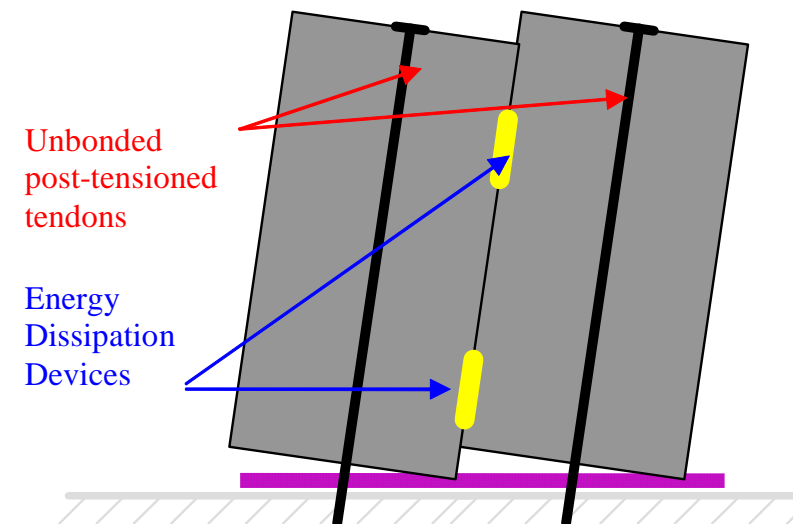
- **Jointed Ductile** DRY connections assembled by post-tensioning techniques
- inelastic demand accommodated within the connection
- **Hybrid systems** : combination of unbonded post-tensioning AND dissipaters
- **“Controlled Rocking”** :
 - Reduced level of damage
 - Negligible residual (permanent) deformations (recentering)

FRAMES



Courtesy of Ms. S. Nakaki

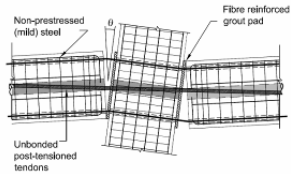
WALLS



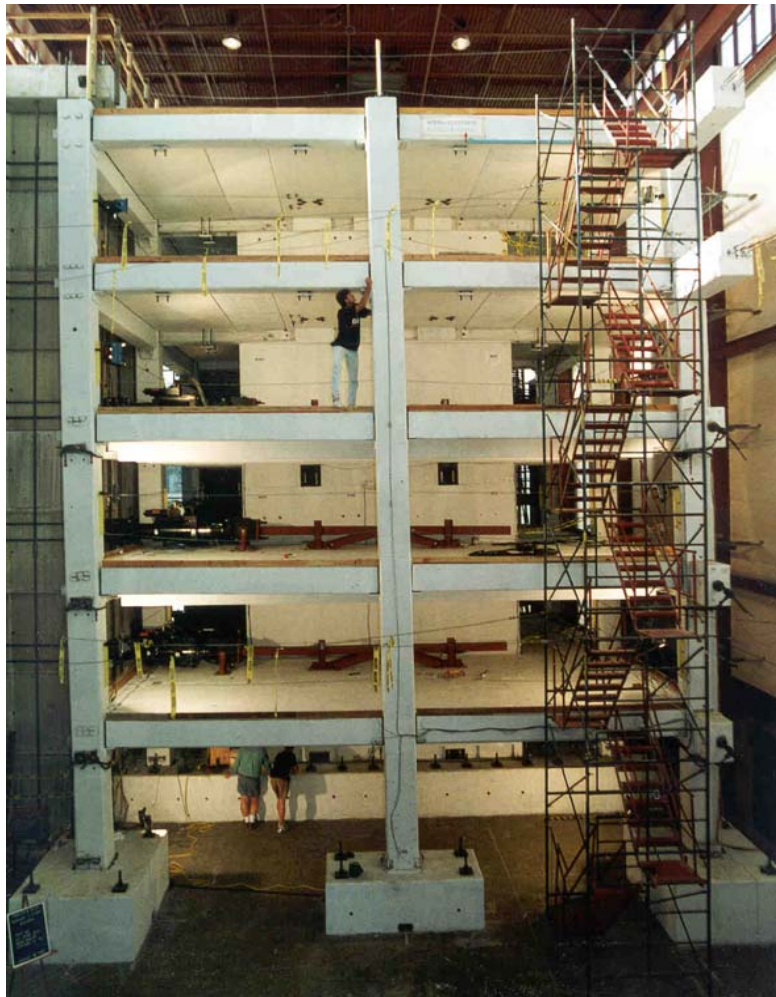
PRESSS-Technology (PREcast Seismic Structural System)

Five-Storey Test-Building (UC San Diego, Aug 1999, coordinator Prof. M.J.N. Priestley)



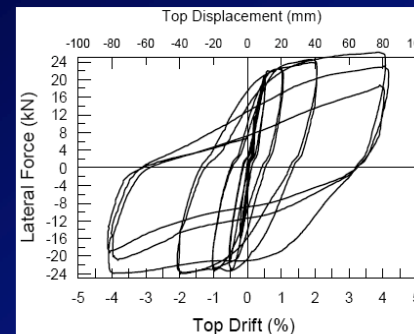


Extensive Laboratory Testing: Frames

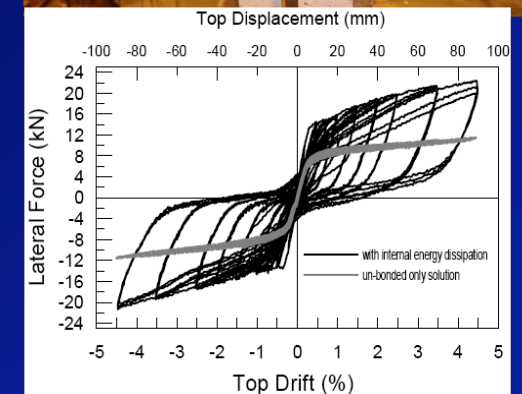


University of California at San Diego
PRESSS Program

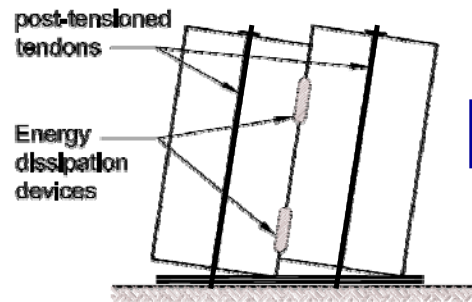
Monolithic NZS3101; 1995



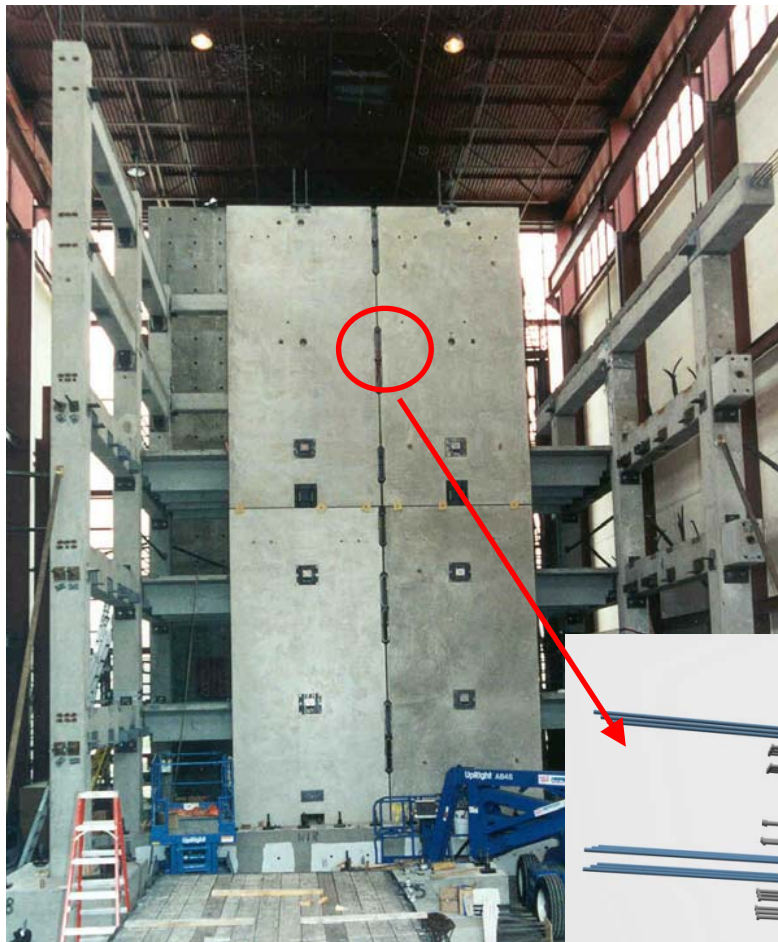
Hybrid NZS3101; 2006 (Appendix B)



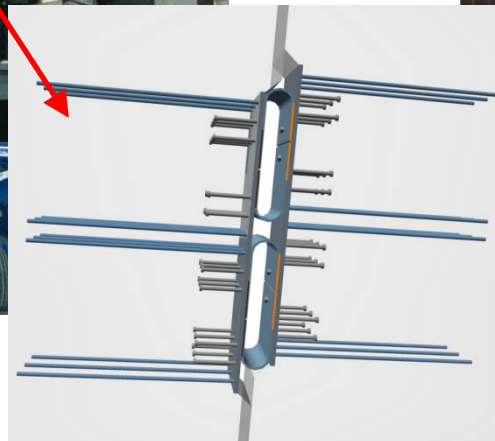
University of Canterbury
Amaris et al., (2004-2008)



Extensive Laboratory Testing: Walls



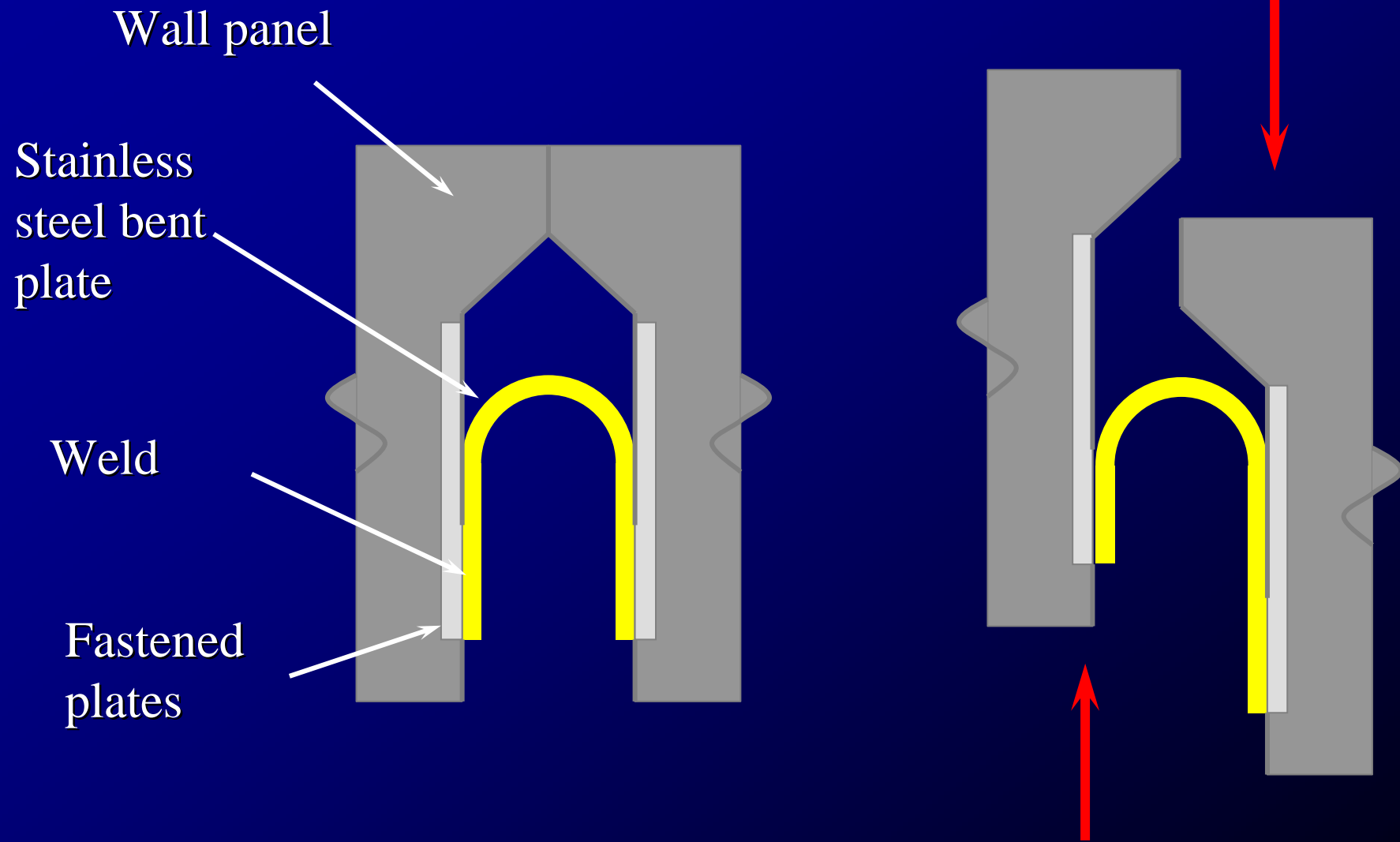
UC San Diego
(Priestley et al., 1999)



University of Canterbury
(Marriott et al., 2005-2009)

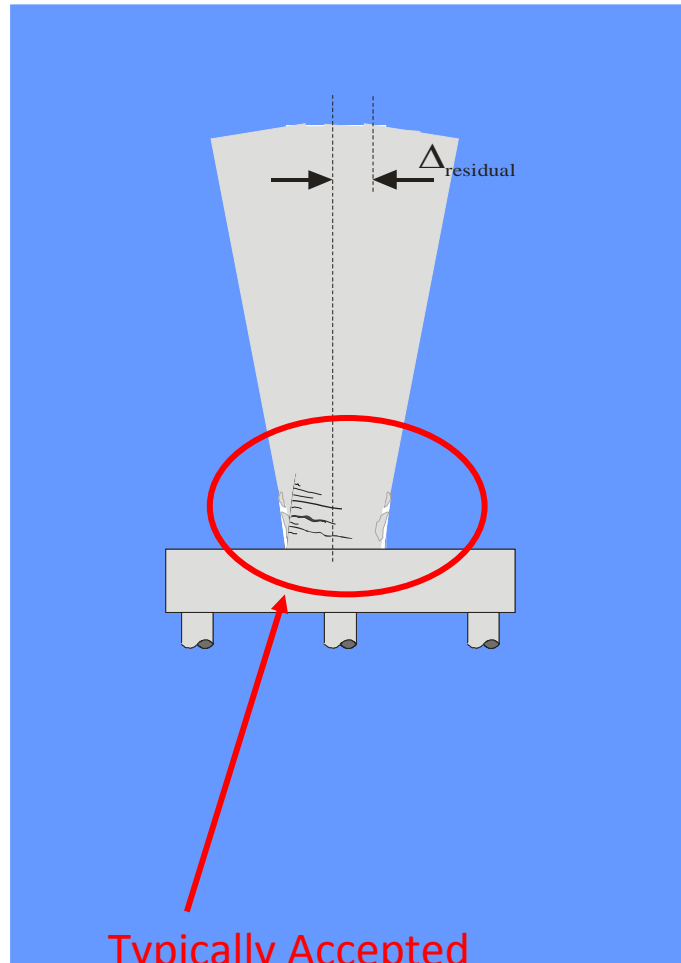
U-shape Flexural Plates

(Ivan Skinner and Jim Kelly, 1972)



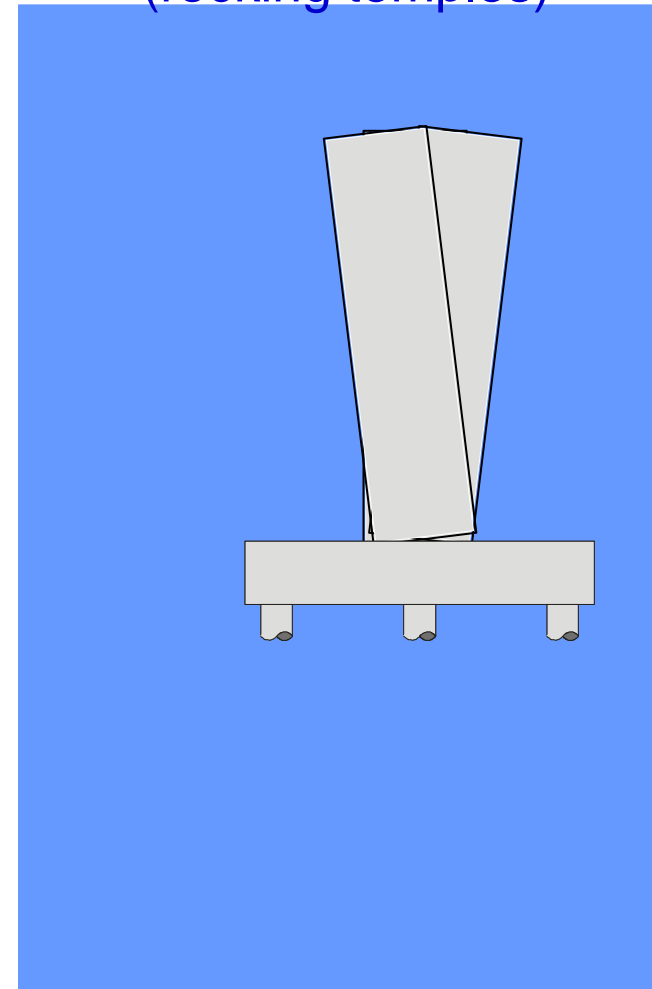
Courtesy of S. Nakaki & J. Stanton

Traditional (monolithic)



Typically Accepted
Damage

New generation (rocking temples)

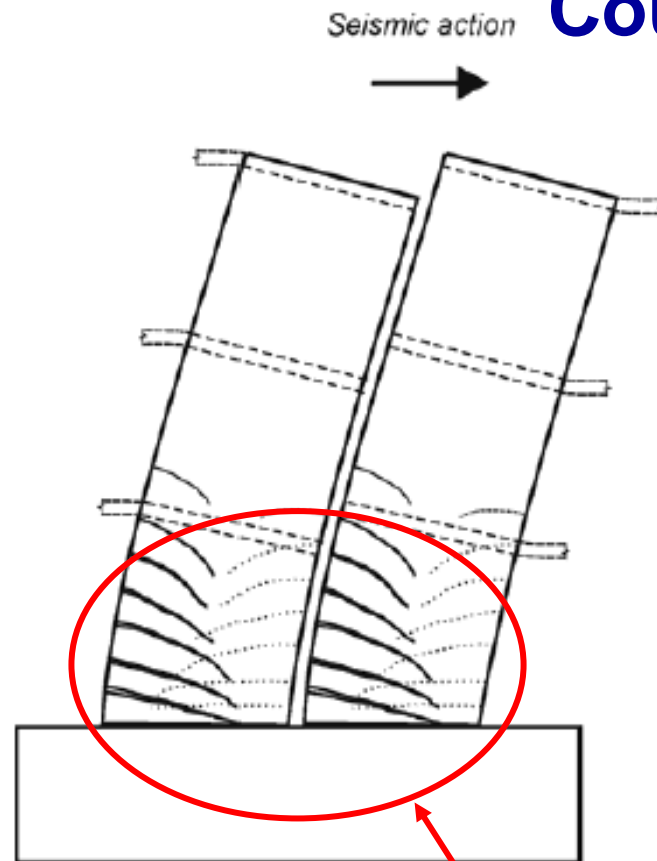


Slide 26

A2

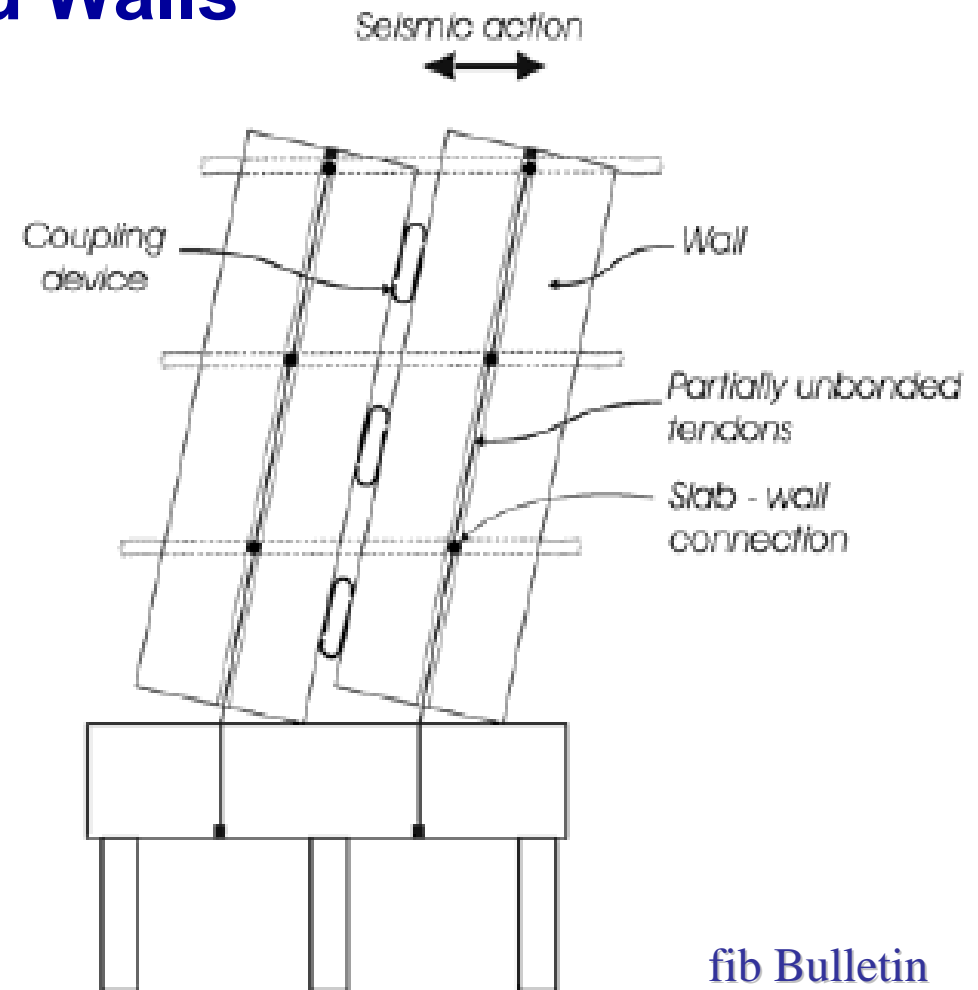
Author, 16/10/2008

Conventional vs. Rocking-Dissipative Coupled Walls



Damage

(a) Relative vertical displacement in adjacent walls

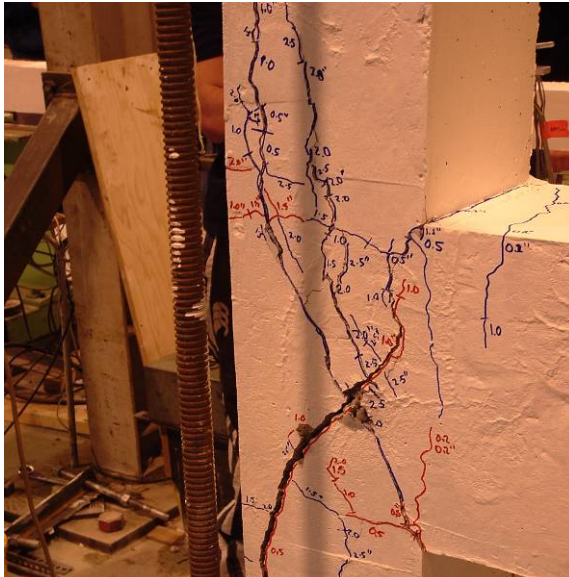


(d) Coupled hybrid walls

fib Bulletin
(2003)

Historical Developments in Seismic Design

PAST (pre-1970s codes)



PRESENT (post-1970s codes)

After Capacity Design



FUTURE (Next Generation of codes: NZ 3101:2006 (Appendix B))



Learning From our Ancestors





Destruction of Sparta in 464 B.C. (frame by Egisto)



Vulnerability of towers



Napoli, 1806



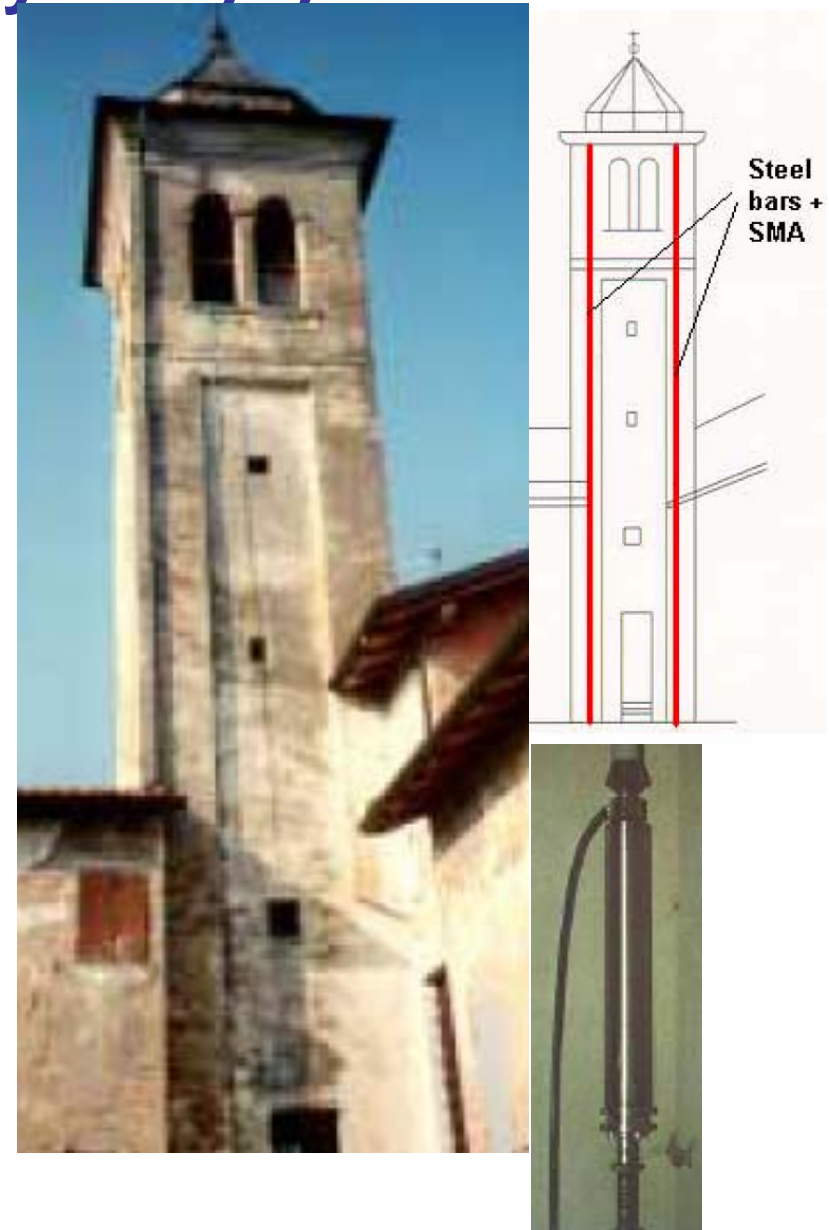
Tuscany, 1896



Medieval Tower transformed into a private apartment (Pavia, Italy)



Use of post-tensioning for retrofit/repairing (Shape-Memory-Alloys)



Use of post-tensioning for retrofit



Very effective Earthquake-resistant systems in the past...(rocking marbles blocks)



Multi-block Rocking: Ancient Greek Columns (Athens, Acropolis)

Fori Romani



Rocking at base section

Basement

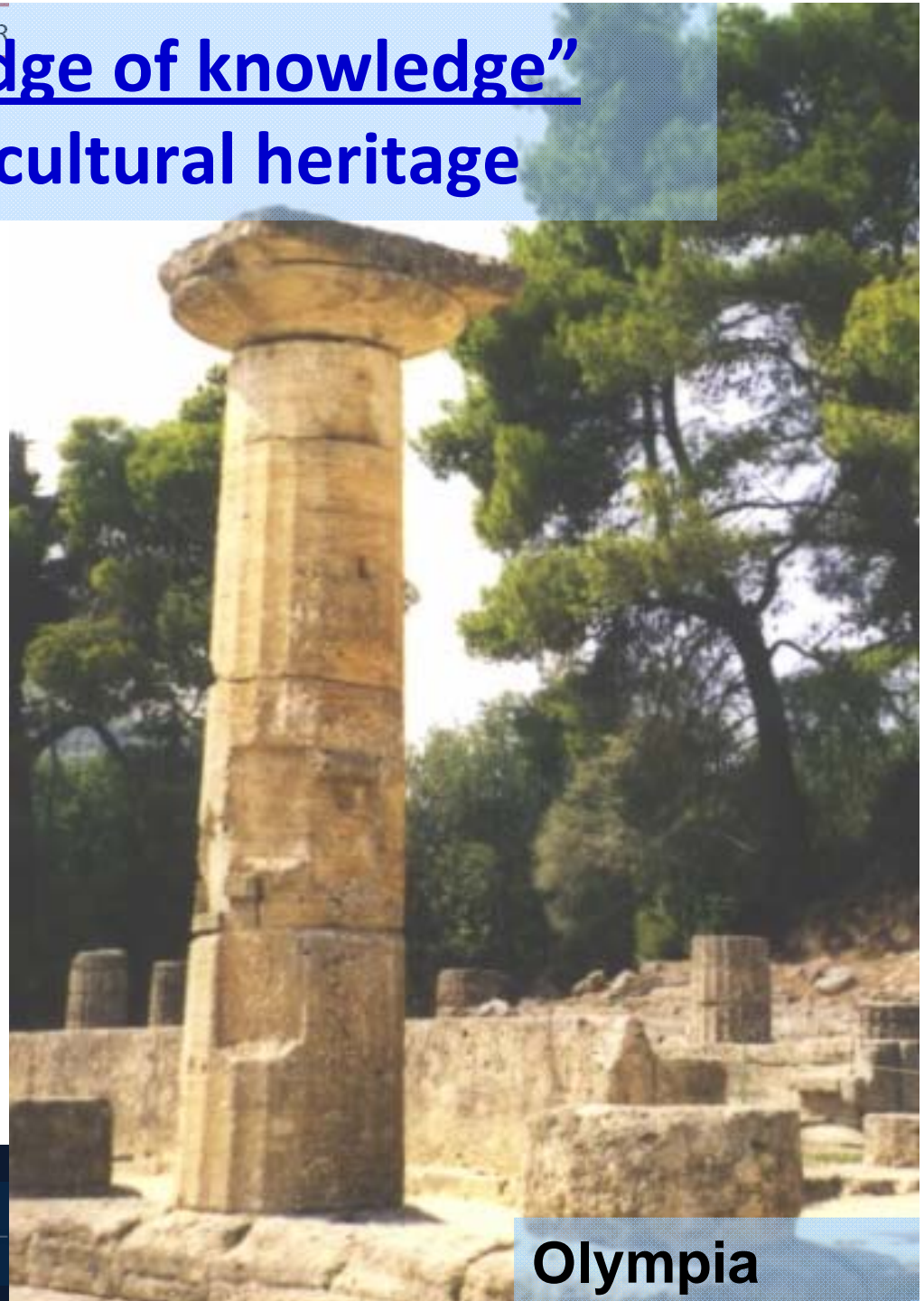


Temple of Haephestus, Ancient Agora', Athens

The “bridge of knowledge” of our cultural heritage



Modern segmented Bridge in US



Olympia

zard R

50

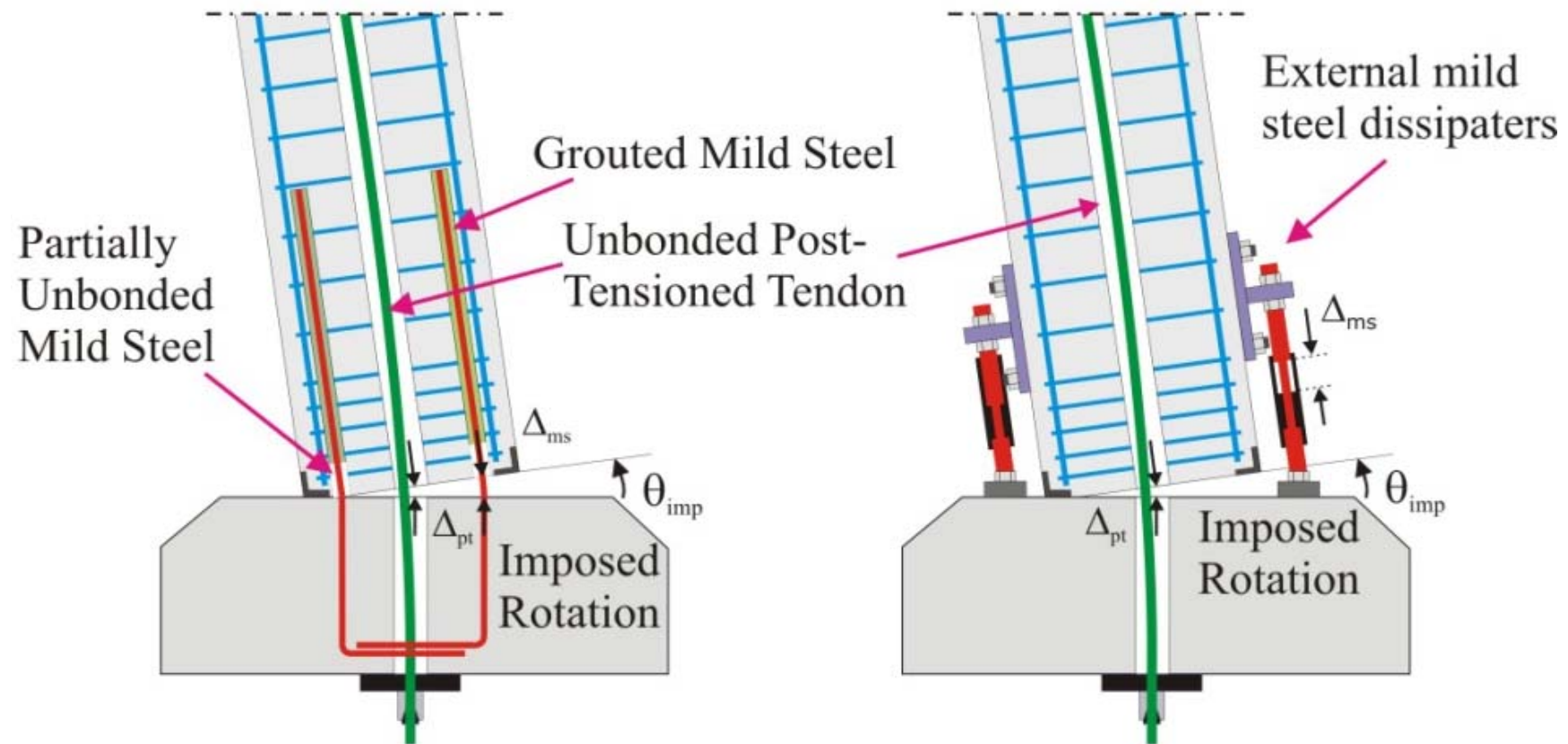
One Further Step Ahead

REPAIRABILITY

OF THE

***WEAKEST LINK* OF THE CHAIN**

Repleacable Dissipaters ("Plug & Play")





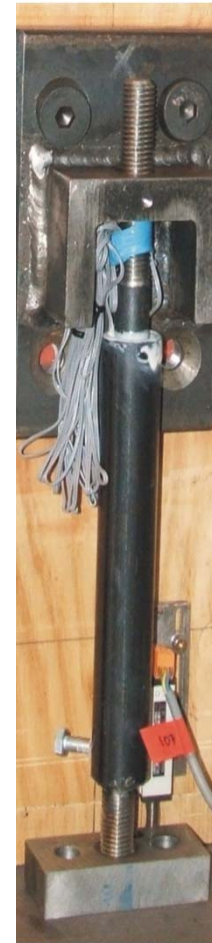
Amaris et al. 2006



Marriott et al., 2007

Instructions post-aftershock?

(simply check and, if required, replace your **Plug&Play** dissipater as you would do for a light bulb)



Ordinary
steel



Viscous
damper

From theory... to Practice



Codes and Design guidelines are available

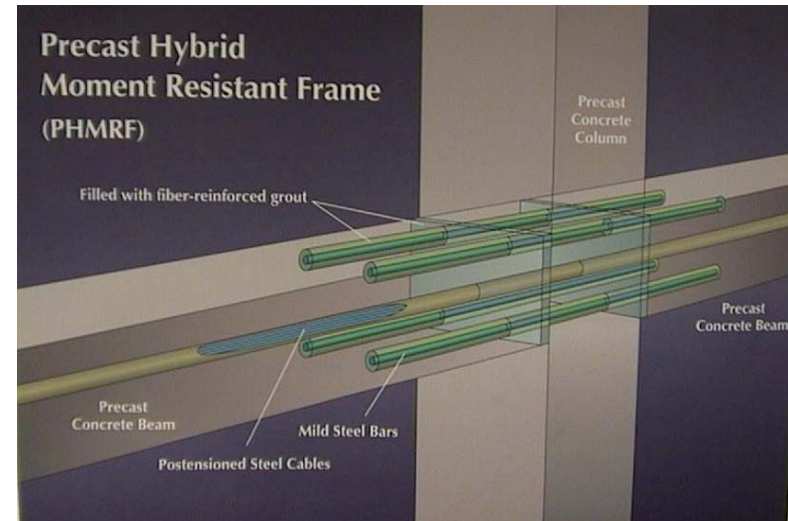


On-site Applications (1)



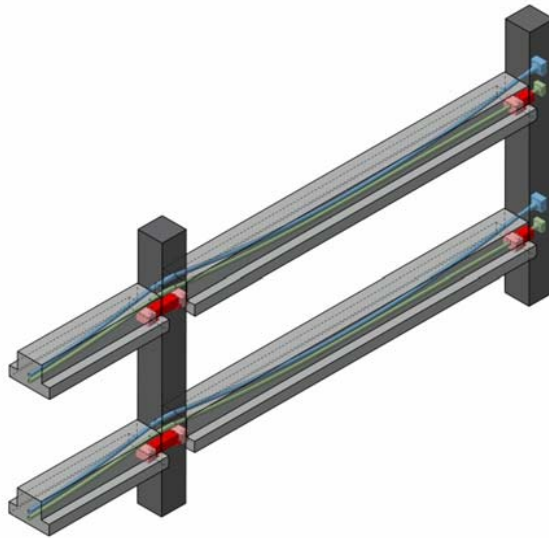
Photo courtesy of E Miranda

**Paramount Tower, San
Francisco (Englekirk, 2002)**





On-site Applications (2)



**Brooklyn System – Italy
(Pampanin, Pagani, Zambelli, 2004)**



On-site Applications (3)



Mendoza, Argentina



On-site Applications (4)



Costarica, Holcim Producto de Concreto

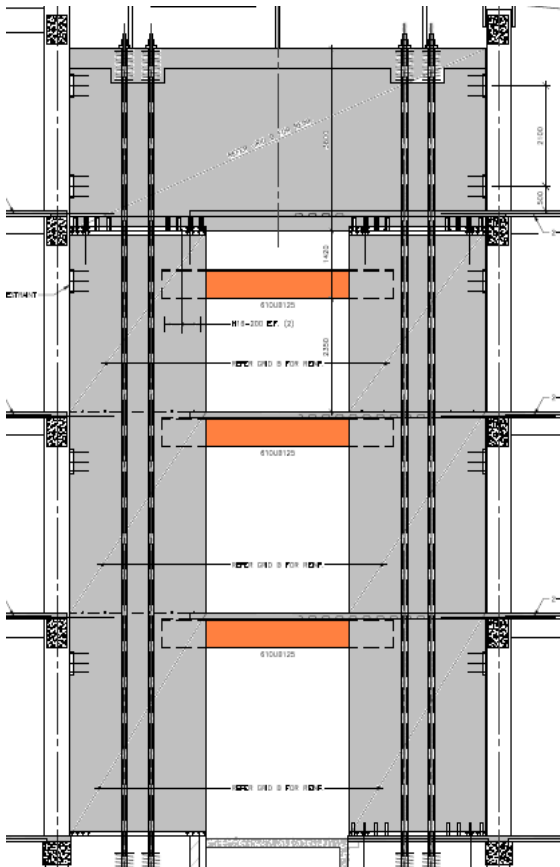




On-site Applications (5)



MacDiarmid Building
Victoria University, Wellington



Associate Professor Stefano Pampanin



National Hazard Research Platform: Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure

NZ Concrete Industry
Rotorua, 2-4 October 2008

PRESSS Ltd.

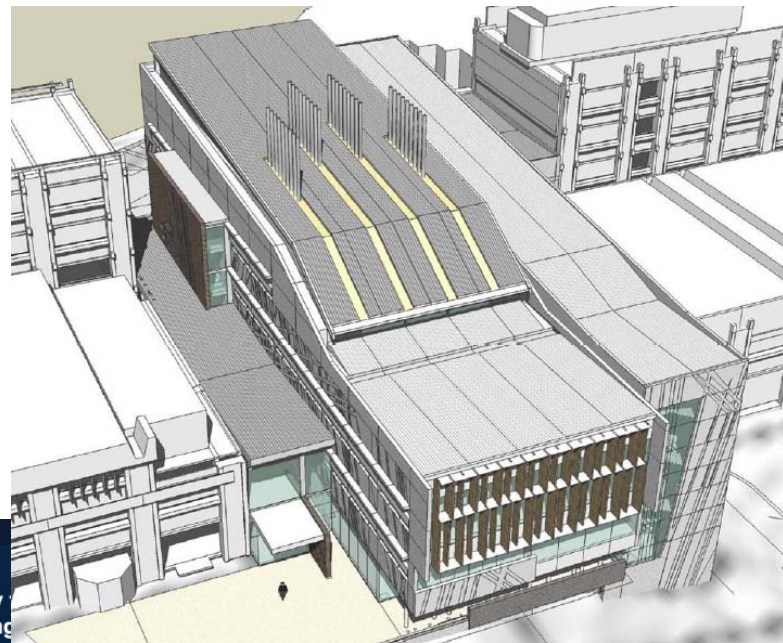
21st Century Precast: the Detailing of NZ's First Multi-storey PRESSS Building

Alistair Cattanach

Dunning Thornton Consultants Ltd.

Stefano Pampanin

PRESSS Ltd./University of Canterbury



Seismic
Retrofit
Solutions



A TECHNICAL GROUP OF IPENZ ENGINEERS NEW ZEALAND

**PRESSS Ltd.**

The Building:

**6000m² Teaching and Research Laboratories
+ Basement Carparking and Storage**

Architect: Jasmax + Labworks

Building Services/Fire: Beca

Contractor: Mainzeal (Staged Procurement)

Precast Sub: Concrete Structures Ltd.

Project Budget: \$40M (Large Lab Component)



21st Century Precast: the Detailing of NZS 3101:2006 Multi-storey Precast Concrete Buildings

Associate Professor Stefano Pampanin

National Hazard Research Pl





As

earch Pl



concrete award

*Dunning Thornton
Consultants*
**Alan MacDiarmid Building,
Victoria University of Wellington**

Entrant: Dunning Thornton Consultants
Owner: Victoria University of Wellington
Architect: Assener
Consulting Engineer: Dunning Thornton Consultants
Contractor: MacIsaac

The Alan MacDiarmid Building is the first multi-storey Precast Seismic Structural Systems (PRESSS) building in New Zealand.

The result of positive collaboration between engineers, academia and contractors, it implements a new technology in seismic and component-based concrete construction.

Precast Seismic Structural Systems use unbonded, post-tensioning and rocking joints within the structure to ensure the building returns to upright without significant structural damage, even after a major seismic event.

For Victoria University as a long-term building owner, this system provides:

- a significantly reduced cost, aggregated over the life of the building, to repair potential seismic damage. This comes from reducing displacements under small earthquakes with the high pre-rocking stiffness of the pre-stressed system, and from concentrating the seismic damage in replaceable energy dissipaters rather than throughout the structure for larger events.
- reduced in-building accelerations once rocking occurs, due to the flexibility in the superstructure, to almost those of a base isolated building at a fraction of the cost. In a science research building where the fit-out and services can be of higher value than the building itself, this is a huge advantage.

The fully precast system more than equals its steel alternatives in speed, accuracy, safety, quiet erection and seismic performance. The capped rocking walls and the removable/replacable dissipaters are world firsts.



What the judges said

It is entirely fitting that the Victoria University of Wellington Alan MacDiarmid building, named after the renowned Nobel Prize-winning scientist, should incorporate cutting edge technology.

This is the first time in New Zealand that seismic damage reduction in the form of unbonded post-tensioning and rocking joints has been used on a multi-storey building.

Although the design has been based upon the Precast Seismic Structural Systems (PRESSS) research in the US, important aspects have been refined and enhanced. For example, the use of coupling beams above rocking shear walls and replaceable mild steel energy dissipaters located at beam-column joints are world firsts.

The design, scrutinised by several peer reviews at different stages of completion, provides the client with a high degree of seismic protection. Not only is structural damage significantly reduced, but the expensive fit-out and scientific equipment experience substantial protection from earthquake shaking once structural elements begin to rock.

The innovations, developments and challenges disclosed with this project have been shared with the industry through a major site lecture and a technical paper to the 2008 Concrete Conference.





Benefit/Risk Matrix

PRESSS Ltd.



Issue:	Option One	Option Two	Option Three	Option Four
Propping	As per traditional frame, plus additional delay for pre-stressing	Similar to traditional frame but reduced strike time due to pre-tensioning of beams	None	None
Pre-stressing	Draped tendon duct placement accuracy/tolerance required, plus difficult "saddle" across central columns	Simple straight tendon	Simple straight tendon	Simple straight tendon
Speed	Similar to traditional frame + pre-stressing time	Similar to traditional frame + pre-stressing time	Similar to a steel frame	Similar to steel frame 8 days P&G Saving 2-3 weeks site saving
Offsite risks	Typical plus draped tendon duct accuracy	Typical	Precast column hole positions and beam ends need close tolerance 2-5mm - (CAD cut plates)	Typical
Onsite risks	Duct joints/column duct placement	Duct joints/column duct placement	Fit (if not pre-QA'd/preassembled) Column erection/bracing	Column erection/bracing
Client benefits	Expected benchmark	Lower risk site work	Less site noise "Retrofit-able" system after major shake	Faster Less site noise "Retrofit-able" system after major shake
ESD benefits	Self centring building with lower structural damage and lower floor accelerations	As Option 1	Option 1, plus retrofitable, demountable and prefabricated off site	Option 1, plus retrofitable, demountable and prefabricated off site
Relative cost	QS priced to date	Additional pre-tensioning strand over QS price. Less site propping	Additional strand and hardware over QS price. Significantly lower site costs	\$300-\$350k over Option 2



21st Century Precast: the Detailing of New Zealand Timber Design Society Incorporated Multi-storey PRESSS Building



The New Zealand Concrete Industry
Conference 2011

Expectation Meets Reality: Seismic Performance of Southern Cross Hospital Endoscopy PRESSS-Building after Feb 22 Earthquake

Stefano Pampanin and Kam Weng
University of Canterbury

Gary Haverland and Sean Gardiner
Structex Metro Ltd



Seismic
Retrofit
Solutions

structex



NZ's second PRESSS-Building and World's first **REAL** Earthquake Test



The Building

- Southern Cross Hospital Ltd : Endoscopy Consultants Building
- Budget: \$7.2M
- 4-storey building including half depth basement
 - Car parking at basement & level 1
 - Theatres at level 2 on extended floor plate
 - Fit out on level 3
 - Additional plant room floor located at roof level
- Building footprint 19.3m x 30.2m. Gross floor area 2940m²
- Designed as Importance Level 3 structure (1/1000yrs)

**structex**

The Team

structex**Client:****Southern Cross Hospitals****Project Manager:****Pragmatix****Architect:****Warren & Mahoney****Structural Engineer:****Structex****Services Engineer:****Beca****Principal Contractor:****Fletcher Construction****Post Tensioning Sub-contractor:****Fulton Hogan****Peer Reviewer:****Stefano Pampanin (PRESSSS Ltd/
University of Canterbury)**

Advantages (1/2)

Proposed PRESSS structure with the following **(anticipated)** advantages:

- No plastic hinges resulting in very little structural damage
- Building structure is self centering resulting in very little residual lean following an earthquake
- Building accelerations are lower than a RC frame or shear wall building resulting in less risk of damage to contents

Advantages (2/2)

- More rapid construction time as less insitu concrete on site
- Construction uses conventional building components such as precast beams, walls, drossbach ducts & starters
- Lower foundation actions resulting in pile savings
- Reduced wall reinforcing, tendon replacement
- Overall anticipated (then confirmed) comparable (if not reduced) costs

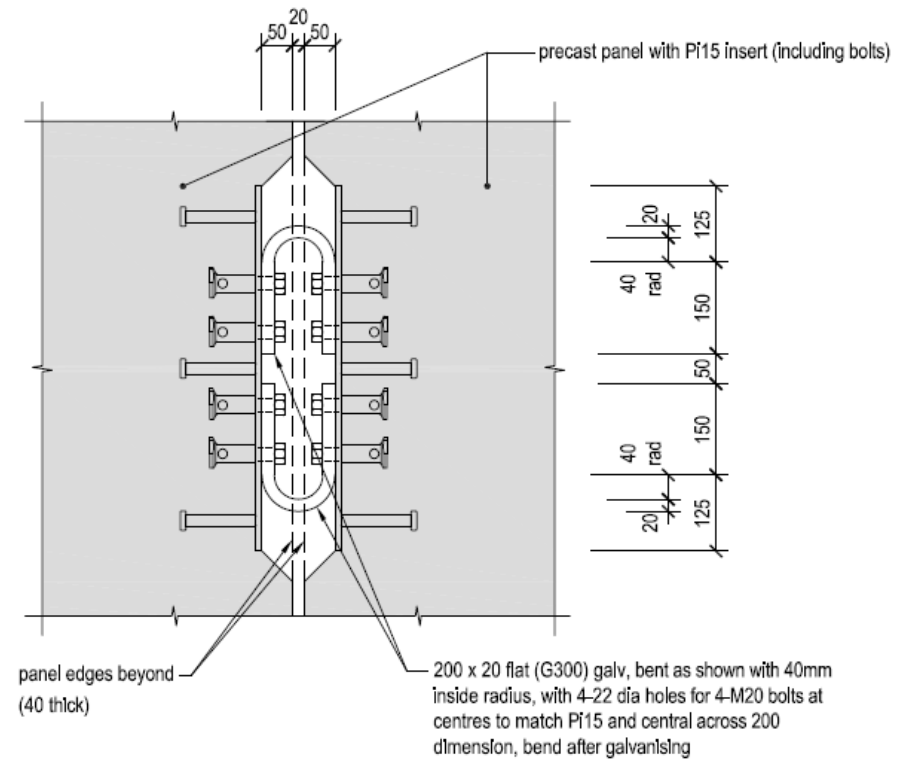
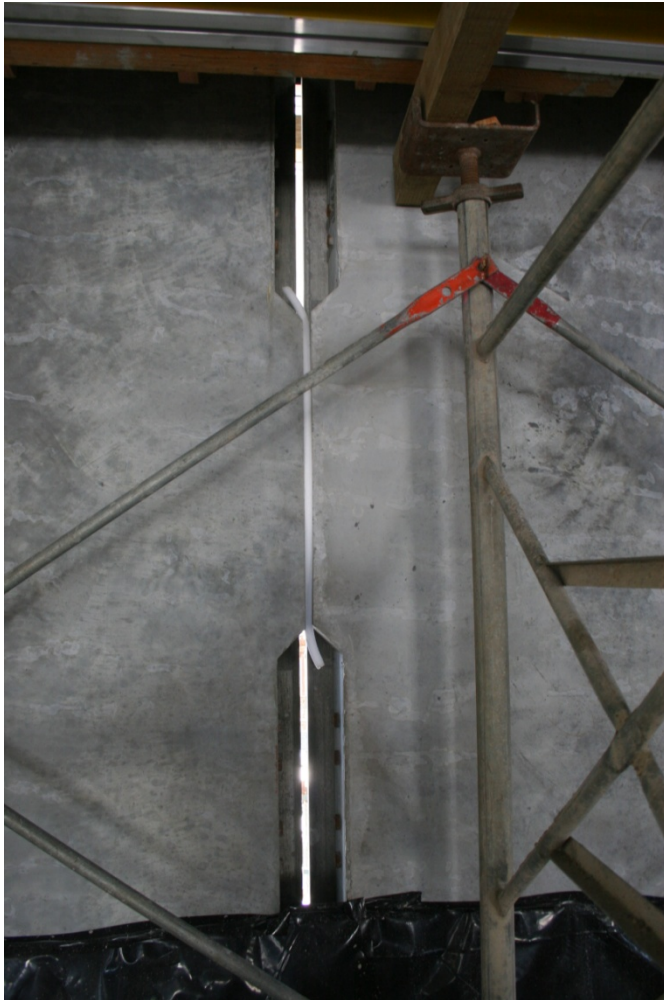
structex



structex



Wall Coupling (UFPs)

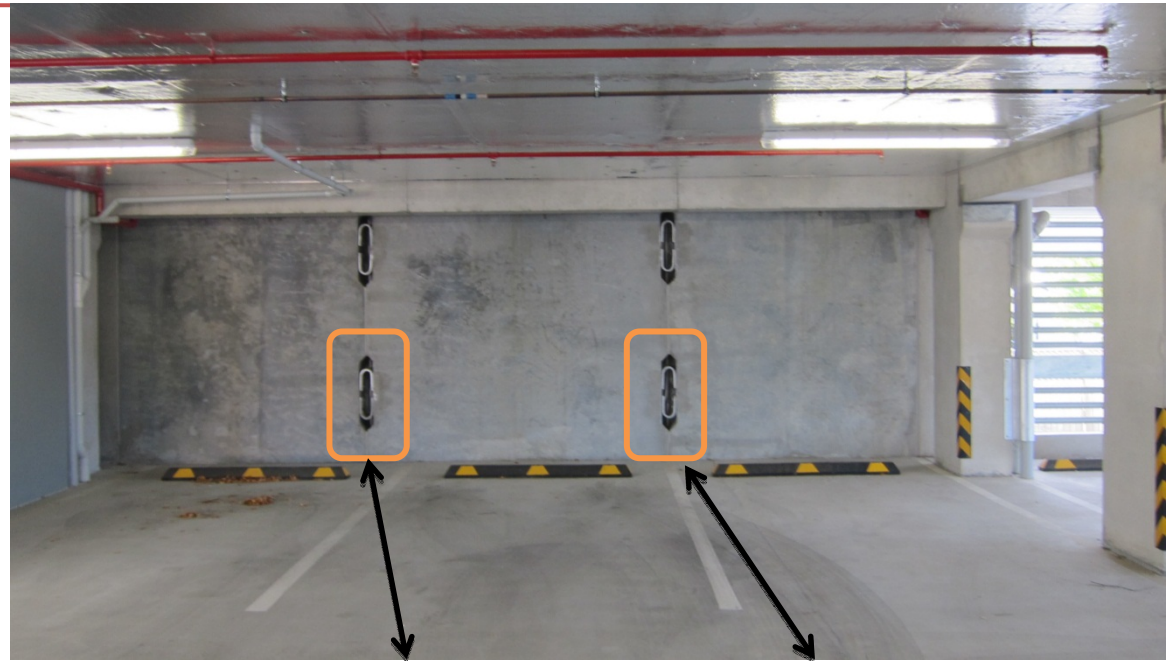


PC21 (section)

Excellent Performance after Feb 22



Precast walls
top edges –
minor crushing



Continuous functionality and immediate re-occupancy



Isn't this the GOOD NEWS that our Society deserves to receive?



NZ Society for Earthquake
Engineering Incorporated



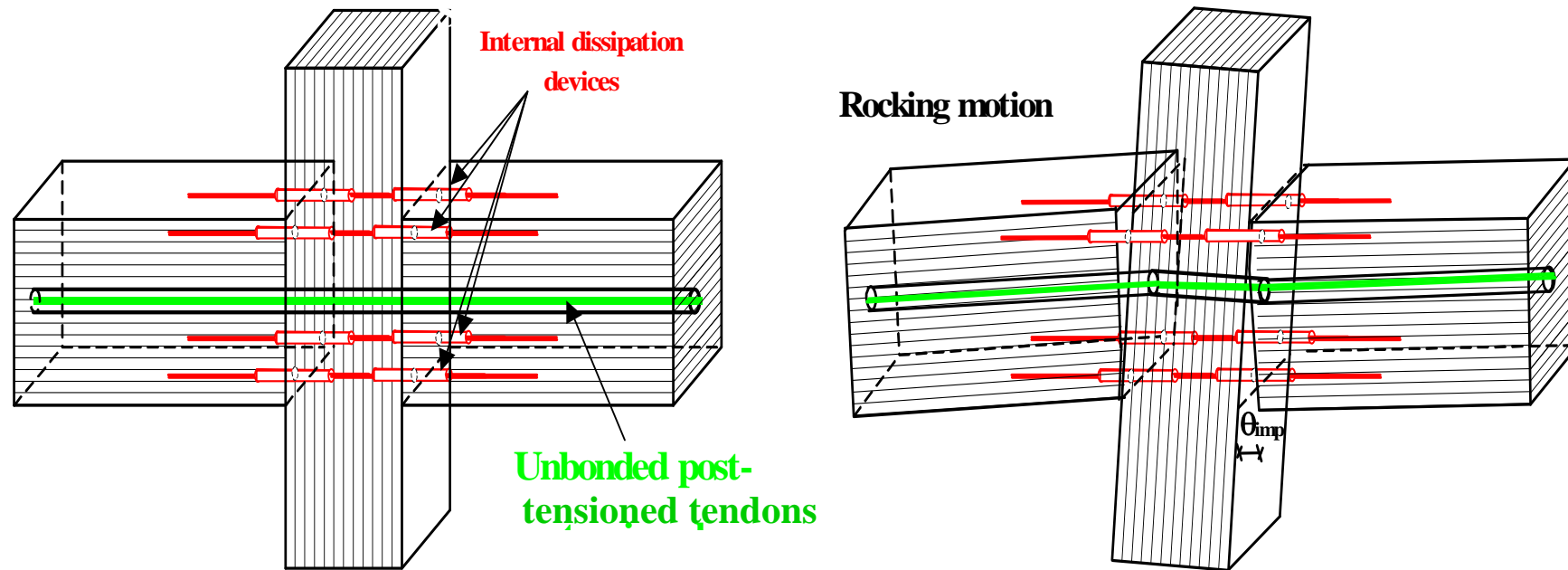
Why not in Timber?



Brooklyn System (BS Italia)

Pampanin, Pagani, Zambelli (NZCS 2004)

The Timber “Revolution”



- Post-tensioned tendons/bars (typical high strength steel or FRP) with alternative longitudinal profile (straight, draped/parabolic)
- Internal or external reinforcement (also used as dissipaters)

Engineered Wood Products

Laminated Veneer Lumber - LVL

Glued Laminated - GluLam

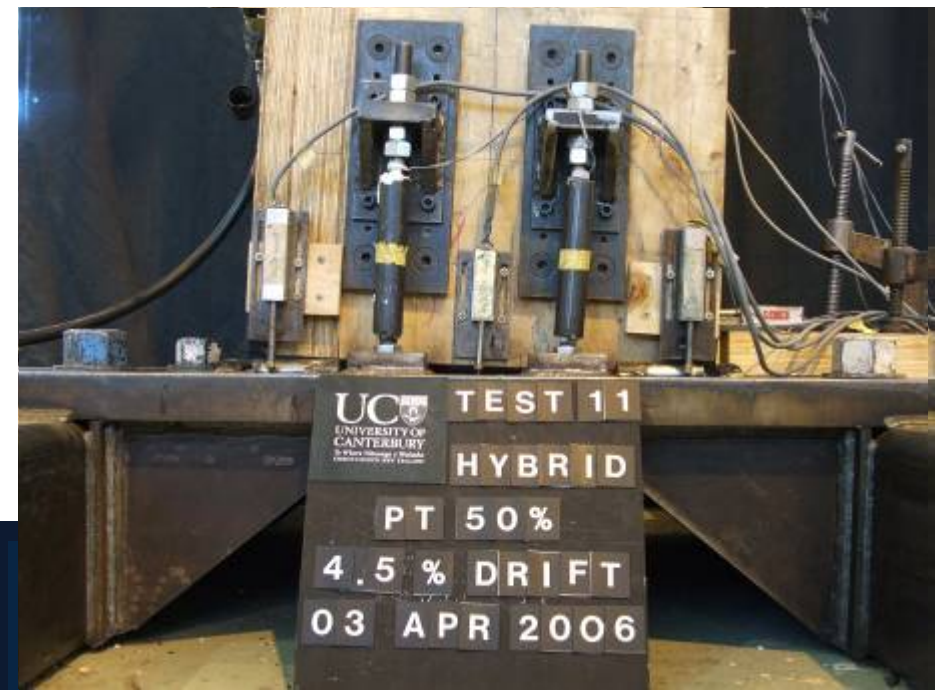
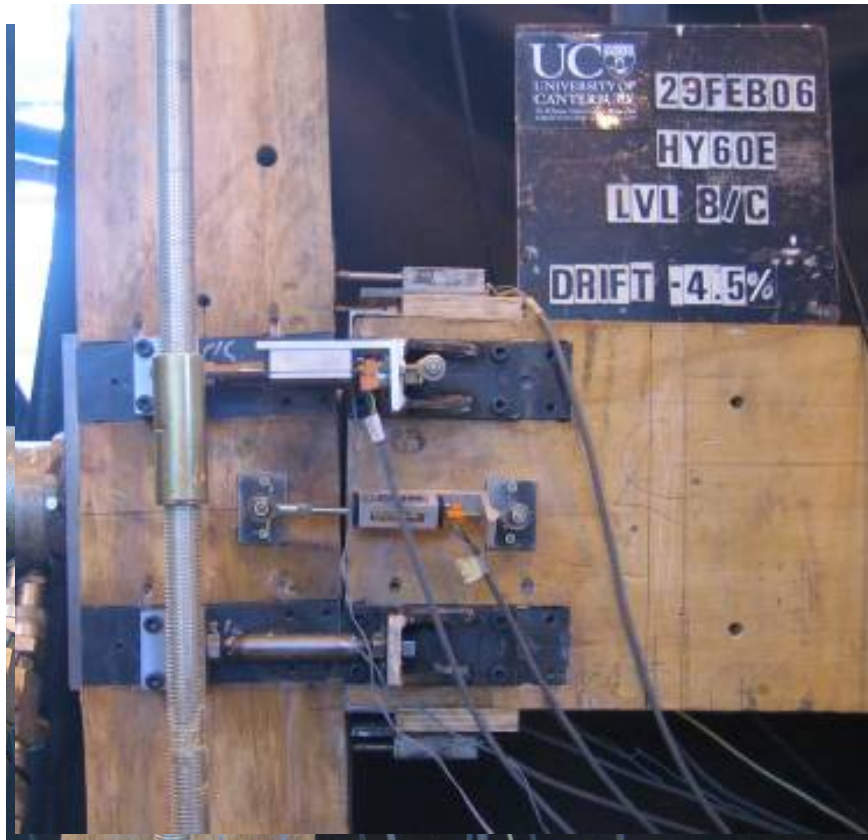
Cross Laminated - X-Lam

Prestressed Laminated

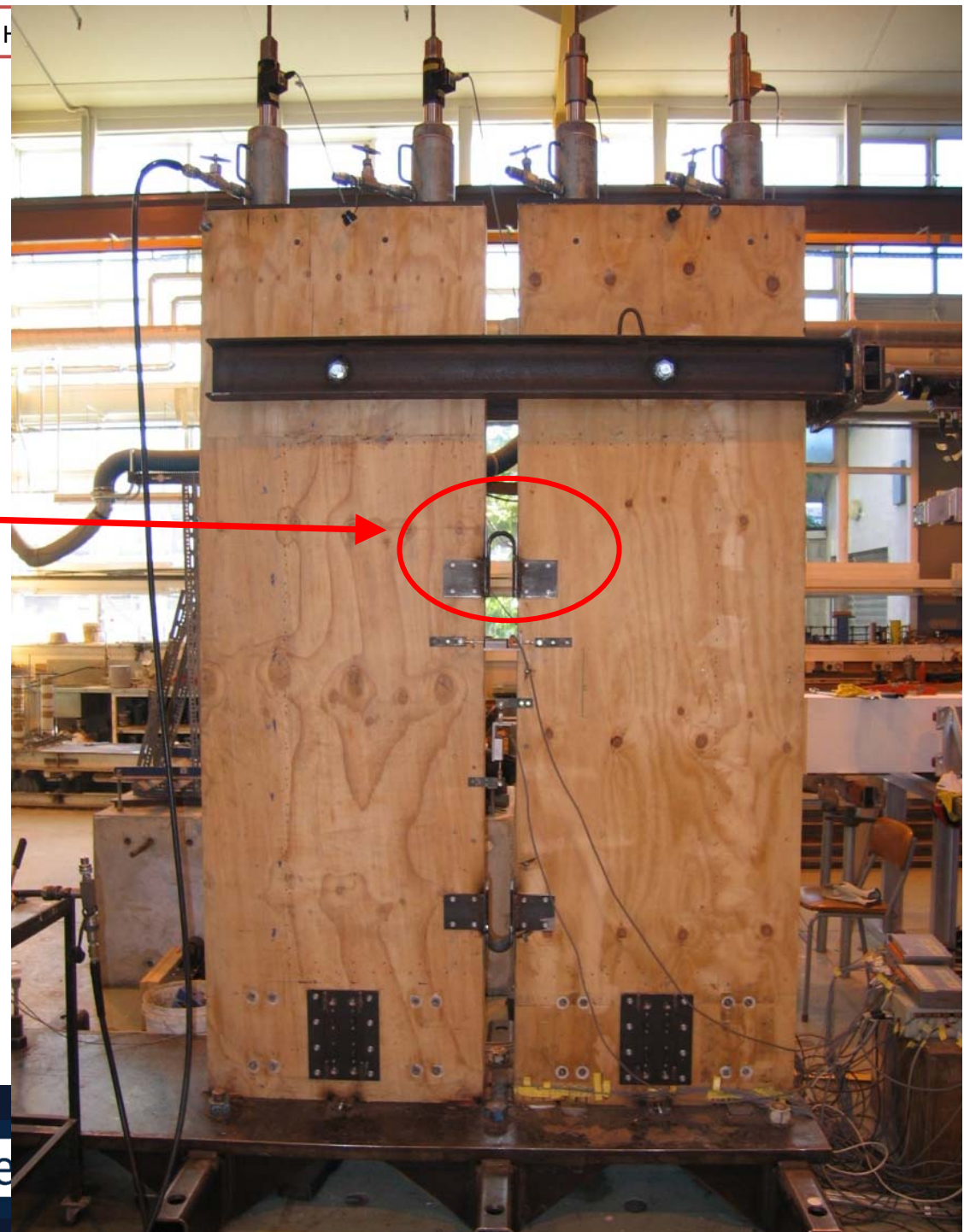
 PRES-LAM



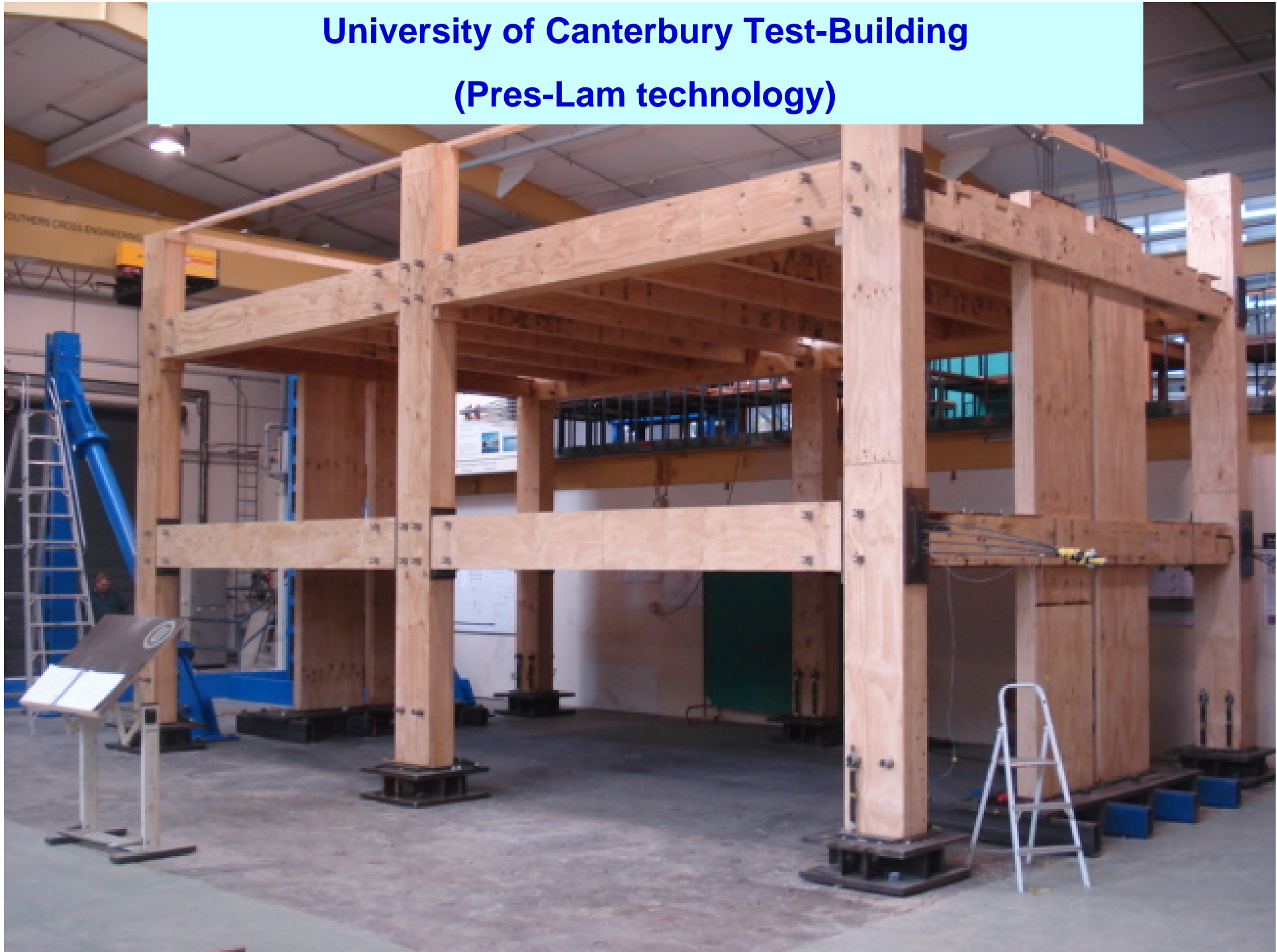
"Controlled rocking" mechanism



UFPs Coupled Post-tensioned Walls



University of Canterbury Test-Building (Pres-Lam technology)

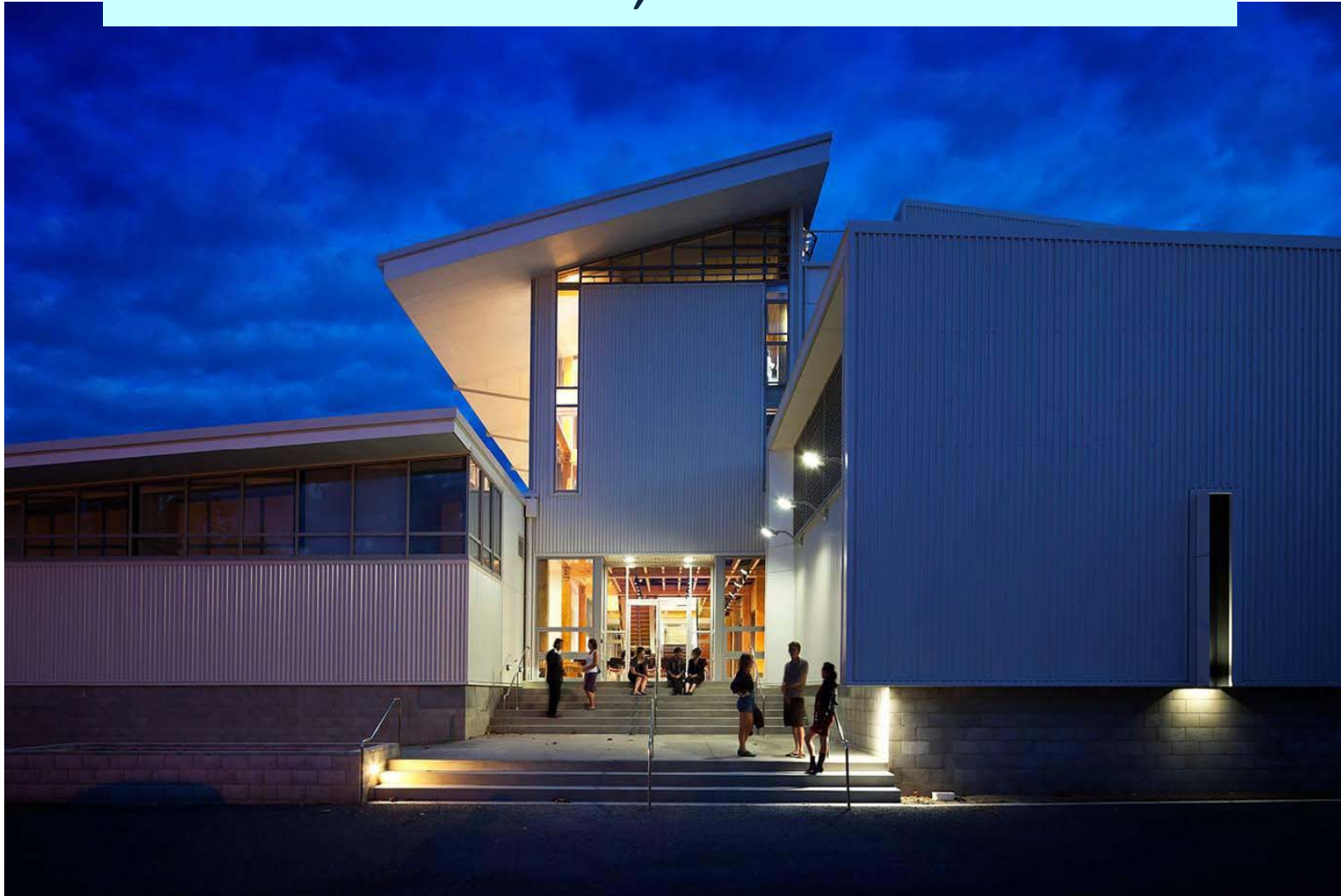


(Again) From theory... to Practice



Associate Professor S

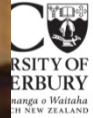
World's First Pres-Lam Building: NMIT, Nelson



NMIT, Nelson



Assoc





Carterton Events Centre



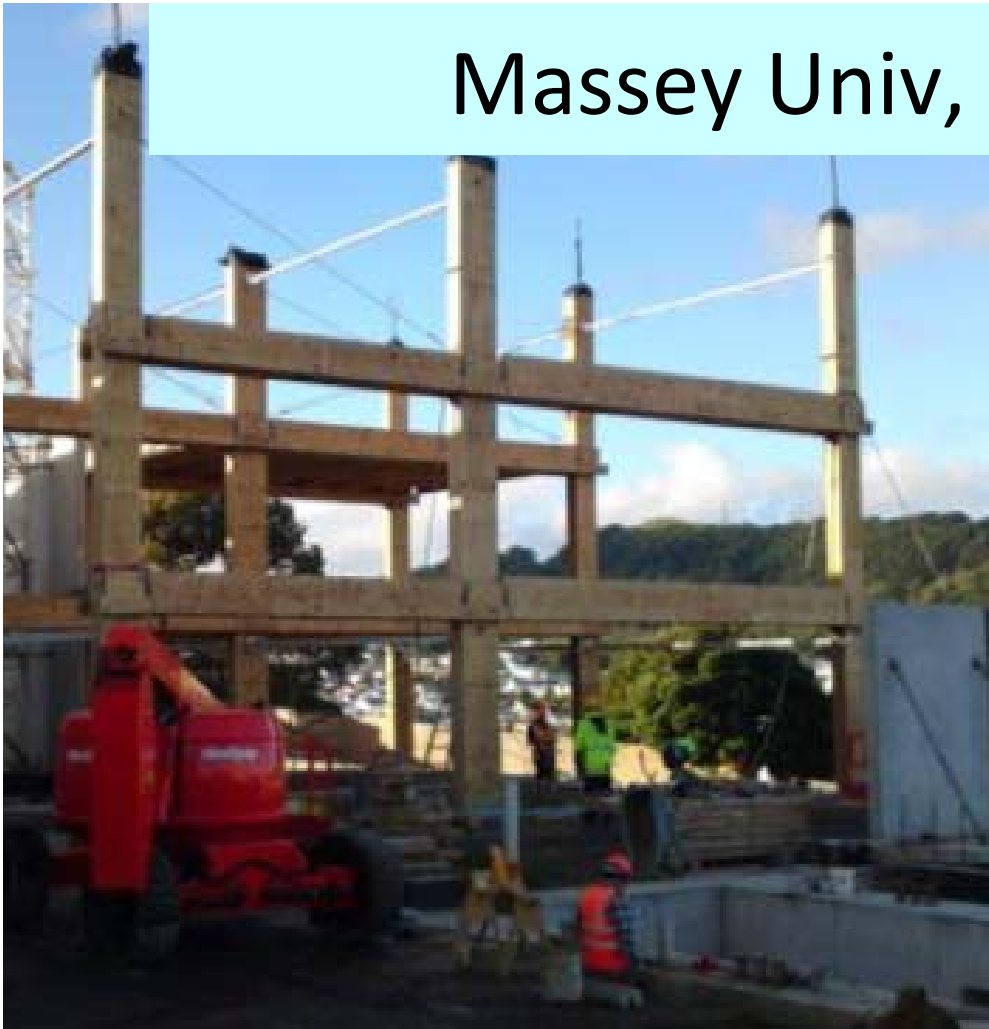
Architect: Opus

Engineer: Opus

QS: David Langdon

Builder: Holmes

Massey Univ, Wellington



Architect: Athfield Architects

Engineer: Dunning Thornton

QS: Rider Levett Bucknall



Massey Univ, Wellington





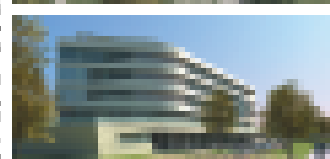
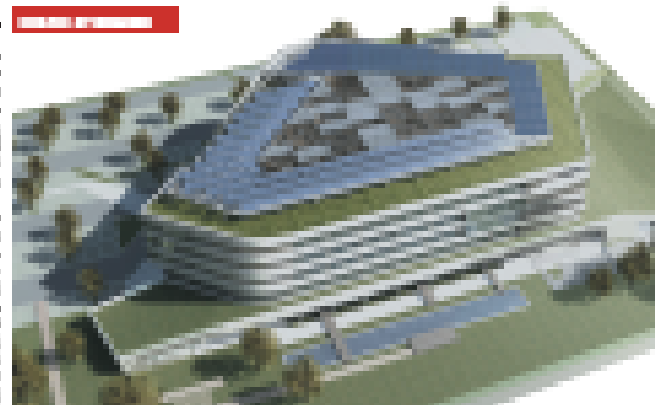
Il sistema Pres-Lam debutta in Europa con il Palazzo dell'Ambiente vinto da Archazet

Provincia di Parma, uffici in legno hi-tech

di [illegible]

di [illegible]

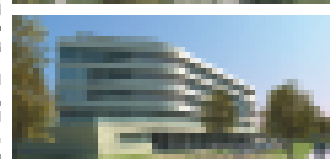
Sarà il Palazzo dell'Ambiente, una perla in legno, il nuovo edificio della Provincia di Parma. Il progetto, vincitore del concorso internazionale, è stato scelto dalla Provincia di Parma. Il progetto, vincitore del concorso internazionale, è stato scelto dalla Provincia di Parma.



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Platform: Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure



First Pres-Lam
Building that could
have appeared in
Europe

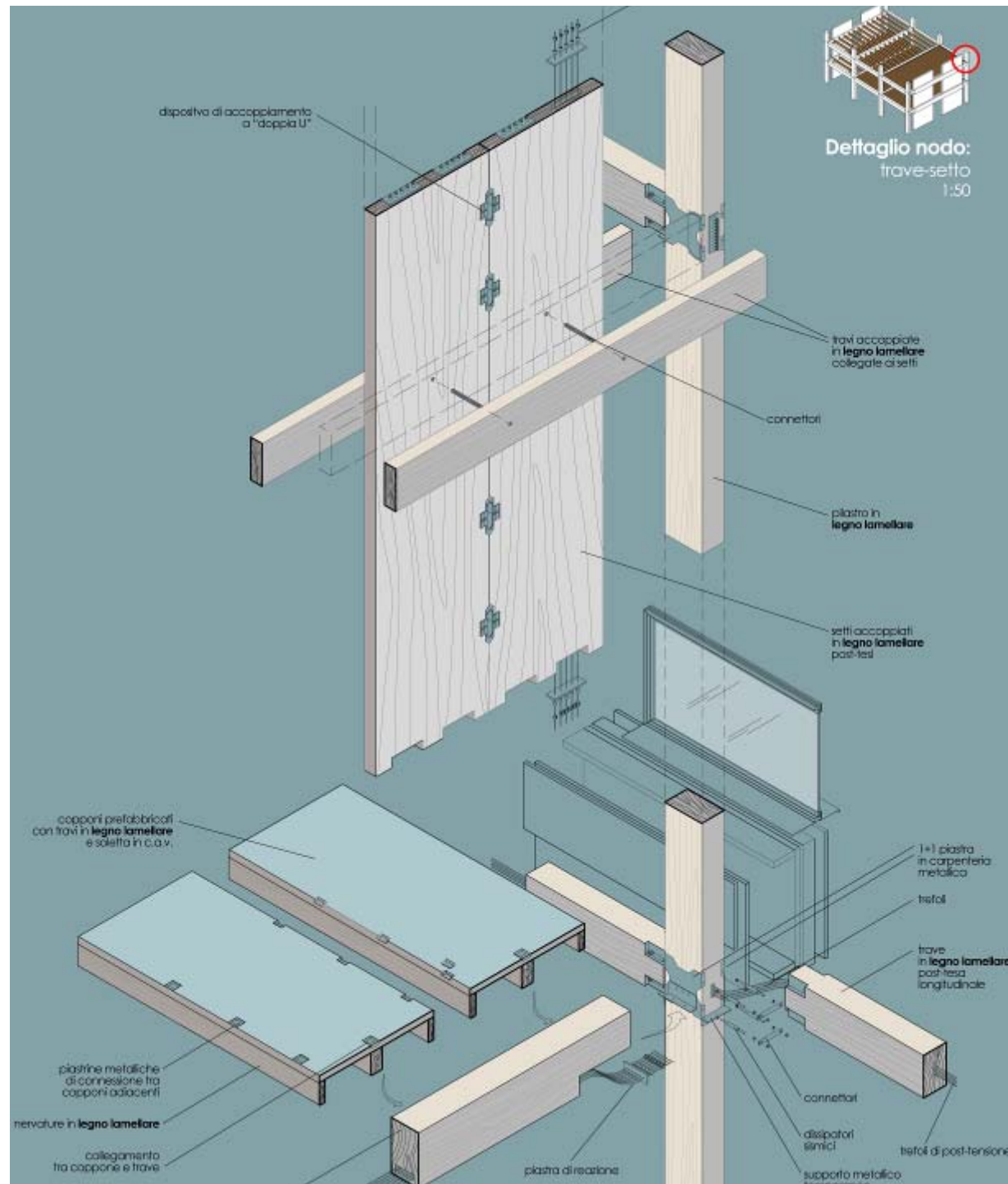


Associate Pr



Next Slides/Rendering from Archest





**Seismic
Retrofit
Solutions**



How Much do they cost?



Considerations on cost (-efficiency)

- Overall **cost-comparable** to their traditional counterparts
- The more they are being developed and constructed (learning the ropes) the more they can result in less expensive whilst higher performance solutions
- **Material cost** approximately the same of conventional solutions (Post-tensioned costs is balanced up by some lower section sizes).
- Quantity Surveyors might for the first applications tend **to identify and predict higher premium** due to the novelty of the system and lack of comparison with previous case

Fundamental benefits

(often over-looked)

- **Larger spans**, bigger open space, higher interstorey height can result in significant **occupancy benefits** and thus financial advantages
- **Speed of construction** can lead to significant savings (mortgage, earlier selling, less crew on site etc)
- Advantage of higher seismic performance was often (prior to the Chch EQs) not “rewarded”, whilst now it is more clearly understood and appreciated
- **Reduced direct** (due to damage and repairing costs) **and indirect** (business interruption) **losses** can result in significant savings (e.g. beyond cost of the structure itself)
- The latter now fundamental to negotiate a **reduced level of insurance premium** (of just guarantee insurance coverage)

Christchurch Vision 2050: Re-building with damage-resisting technology



How would WE like this to look like?



Photos courtesy of Weng Y Kam

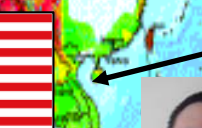
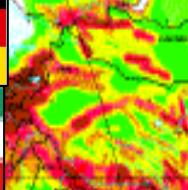




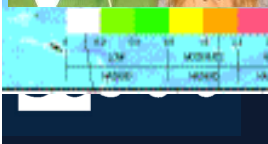
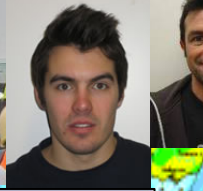
TIME FOR A RADICAL STEP-UP

THE WORLD is **HELPING..** and **WATCHING**

We must give a *Strong Example*



Local/International
Collaborators/Teams:
EERI (US), AIJ/JAEE (Japan),
EEFIT (UK), NCEER (Taiwan),
UoAuckland, European
Universities

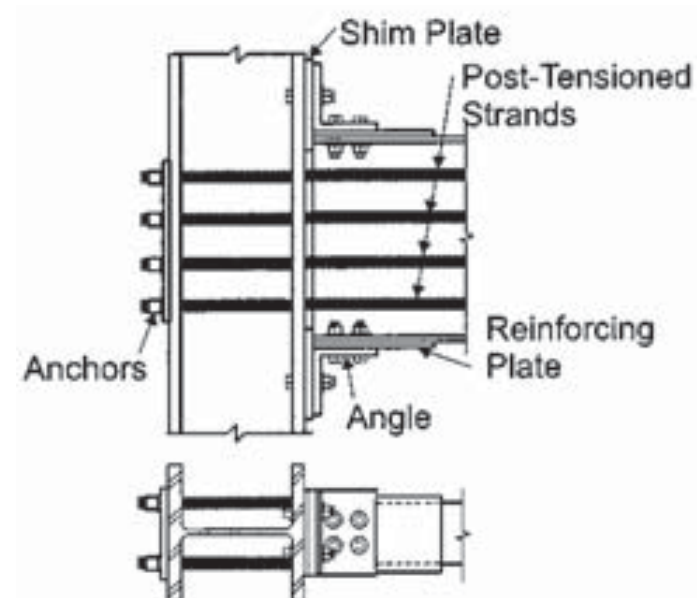
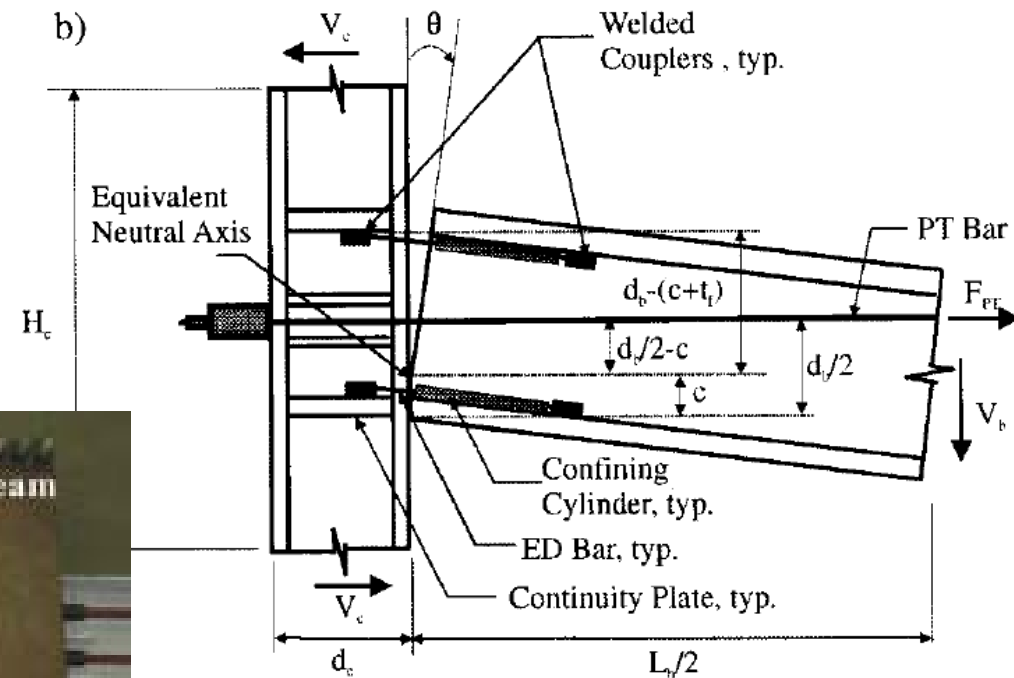
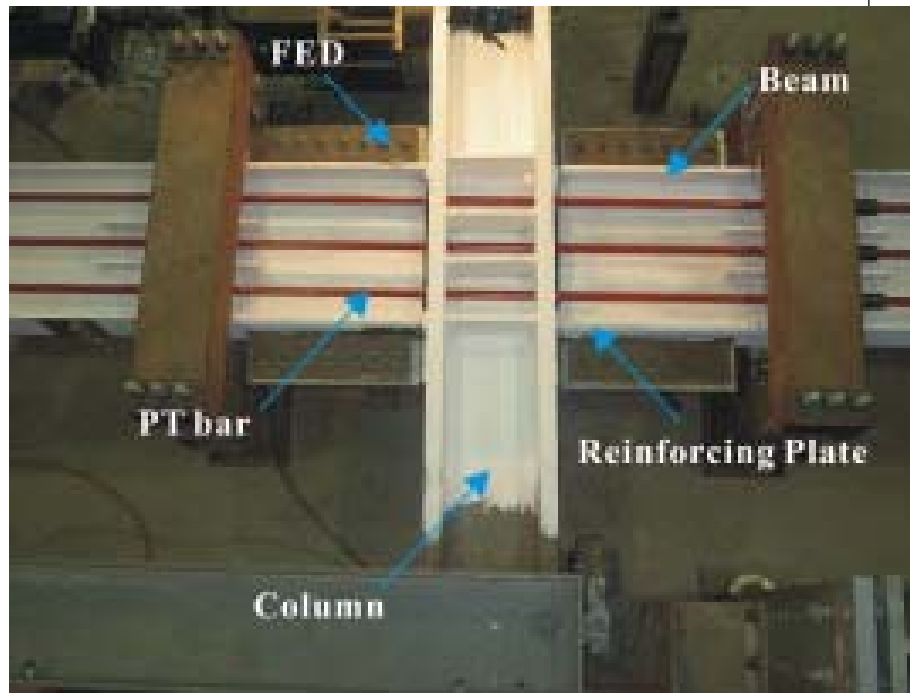


**Thanks for your
attention**

Appendix A:

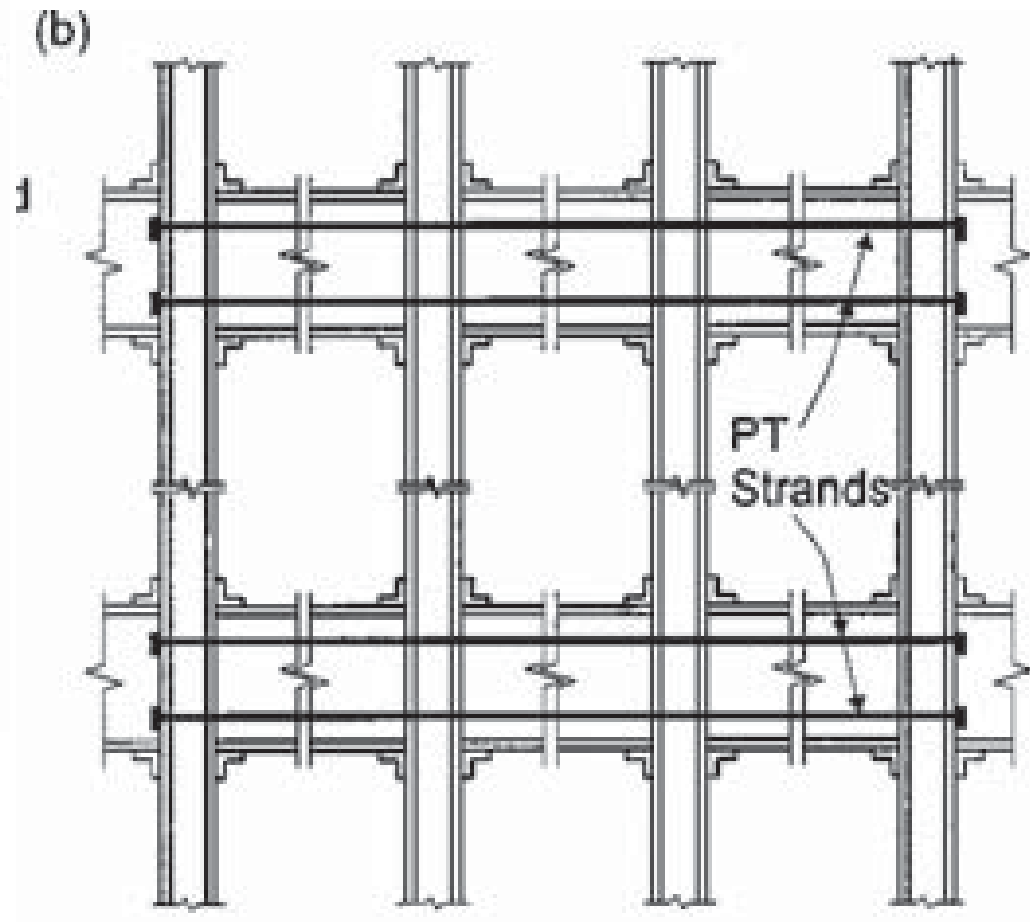
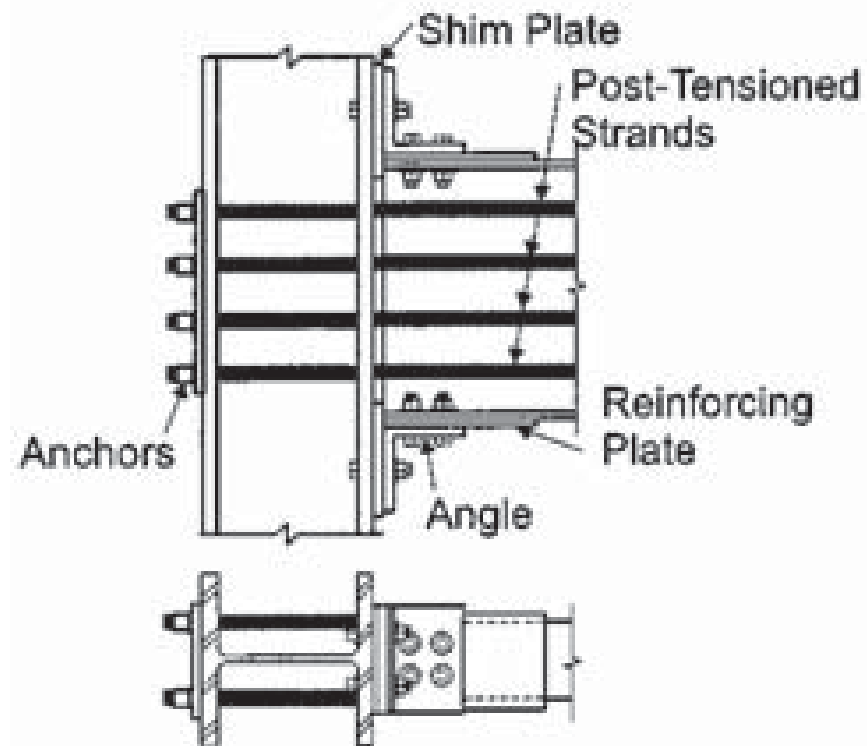
Extension of of PRESSSS-technology to other materials

Adaptation to Post-Tensioned Steel Connections



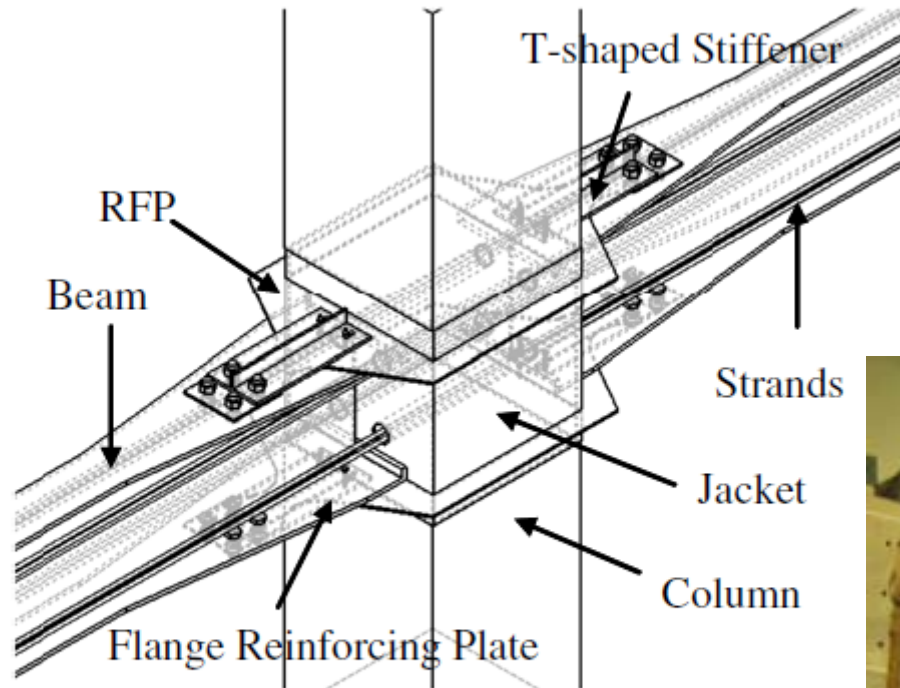
Christopoulos and Filiatrault
(UC San Diego, Toronto, Buffalo)

Adaptation to Post-Tensioned Steel Connections

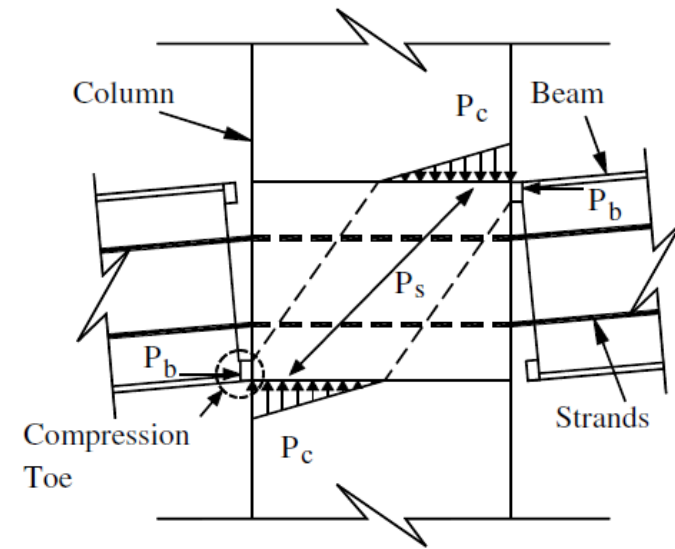


Ricles, Sause et al.
(Lehigh University)

Post-tensioned Steel beams and Concrete columns



(b) PT beam-column connection and RFP details.

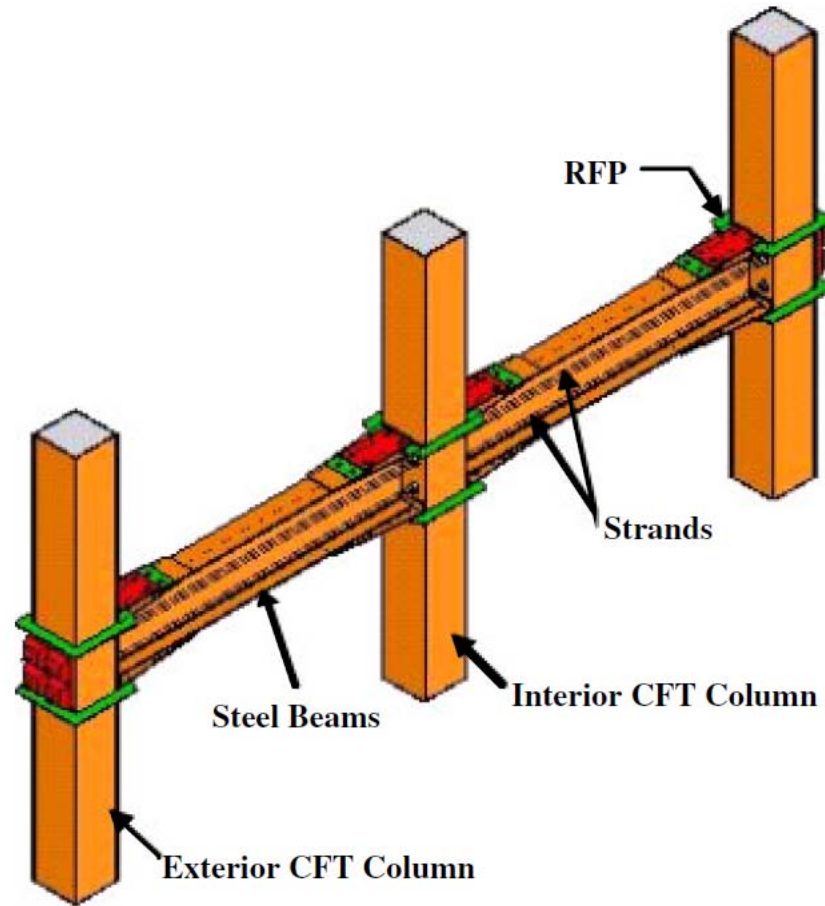


(c) Concrete strut in connection.

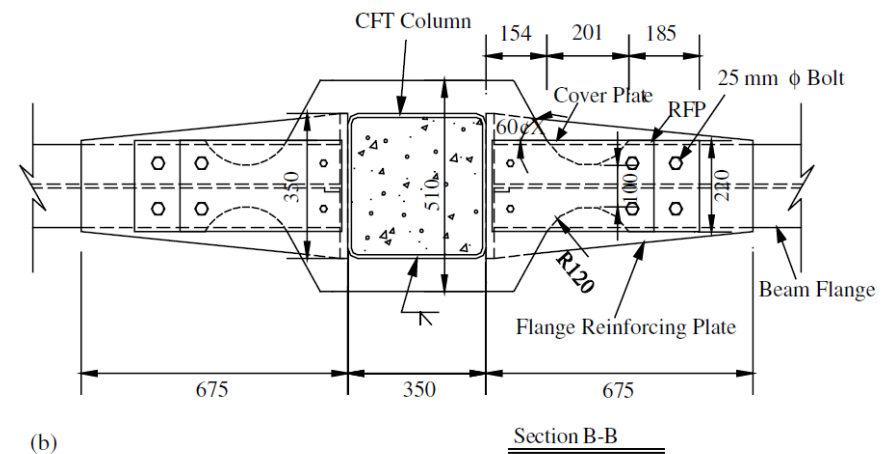
Chou and Chen (Taiwan)



Post-tensioned Steel beams and ConcreteSteel (CFT) columns



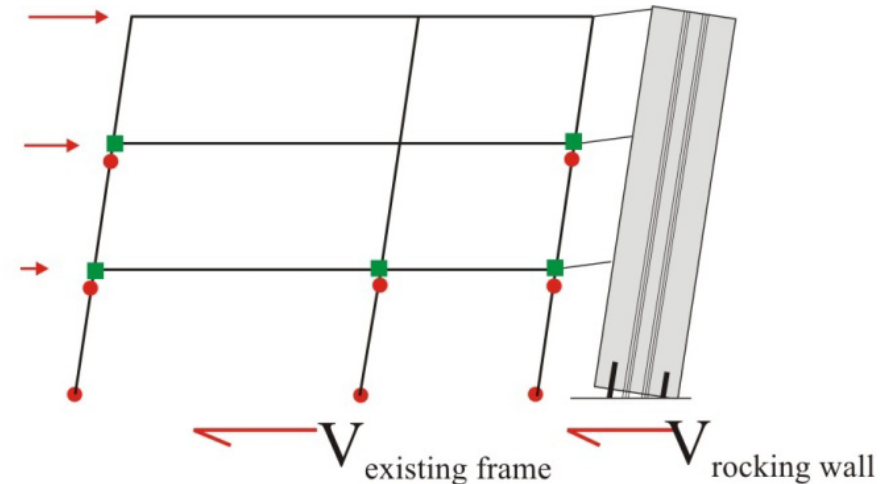
Chou and Chen (Taiwan)



(b)

Appendix B:

*How can we use this new technology to
Retrofit **Existing Buildings**?*



NZ FRST-Funded Project “Retrofit Solutions” (2004-2010)

Pre 1970 Concrete Buildings

Seismic Assessment

Seismic Retrofit Solutions

FRP

Metallic Haunch

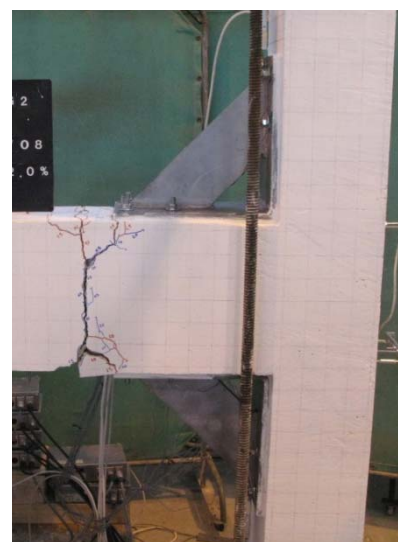
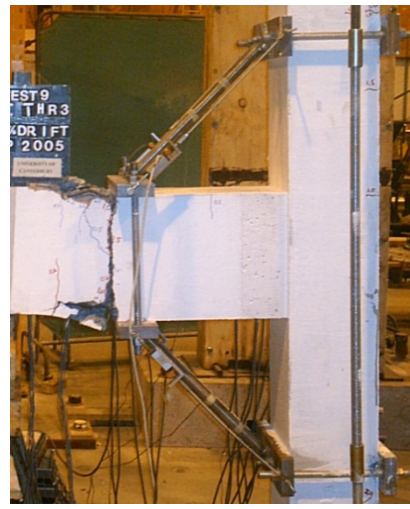
Post-Tensioned
Rocking-Dissipative Walls

Selective Weakening

Seismic Risk Analysis
and
Retrofit Strategies
at Territorial Scale

Damage Scenario

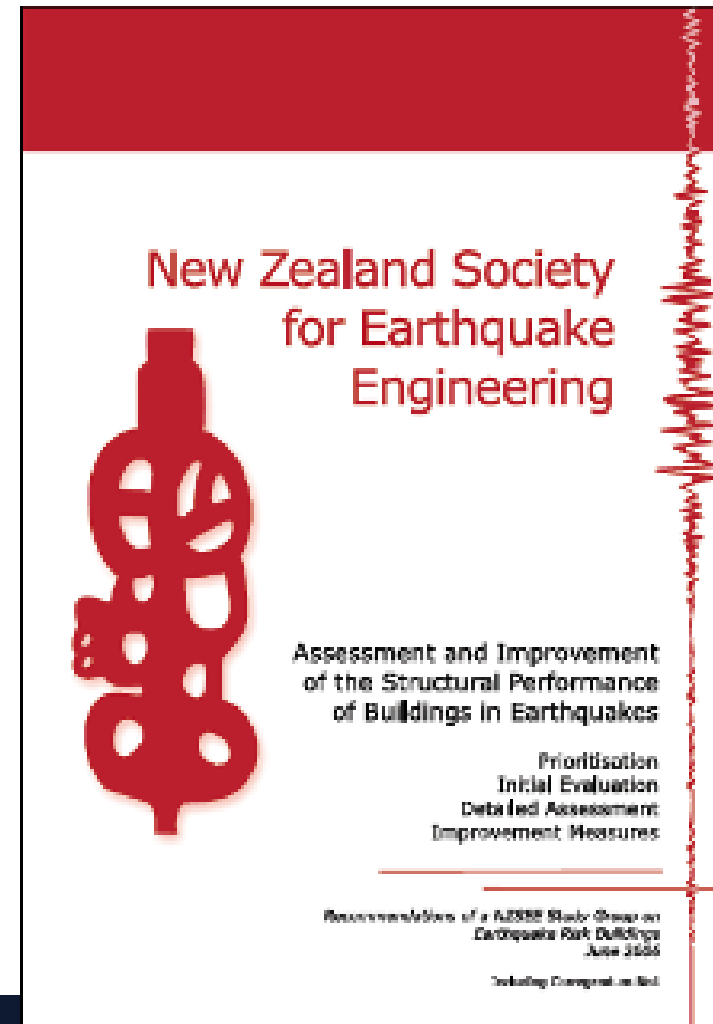
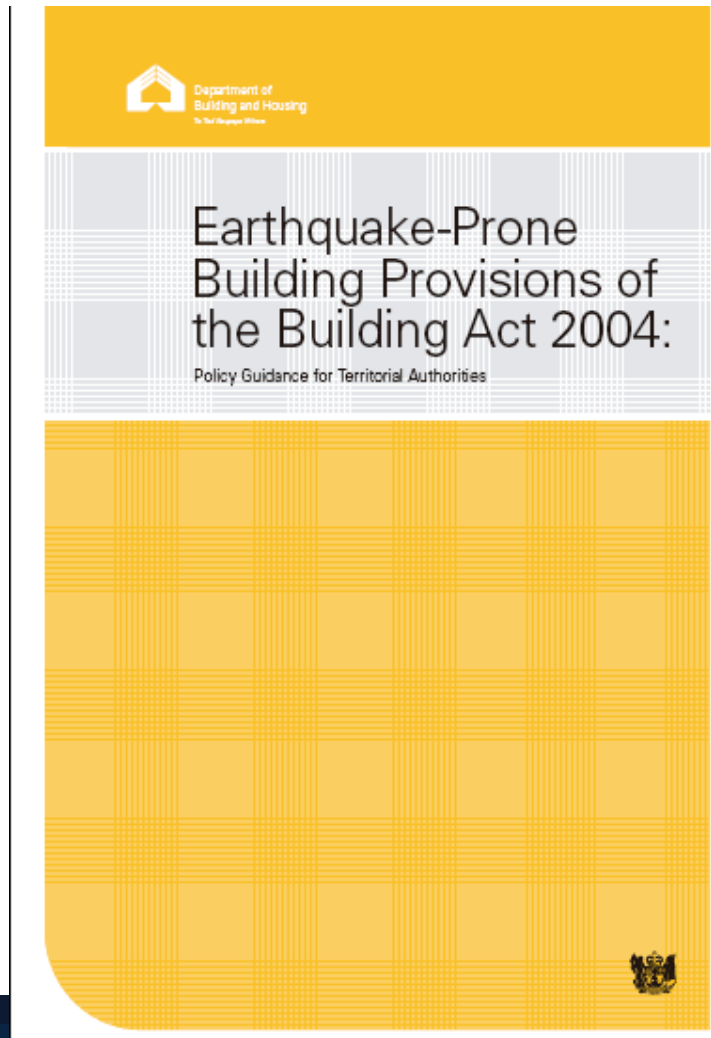
(PI-Stefano Pampanin)



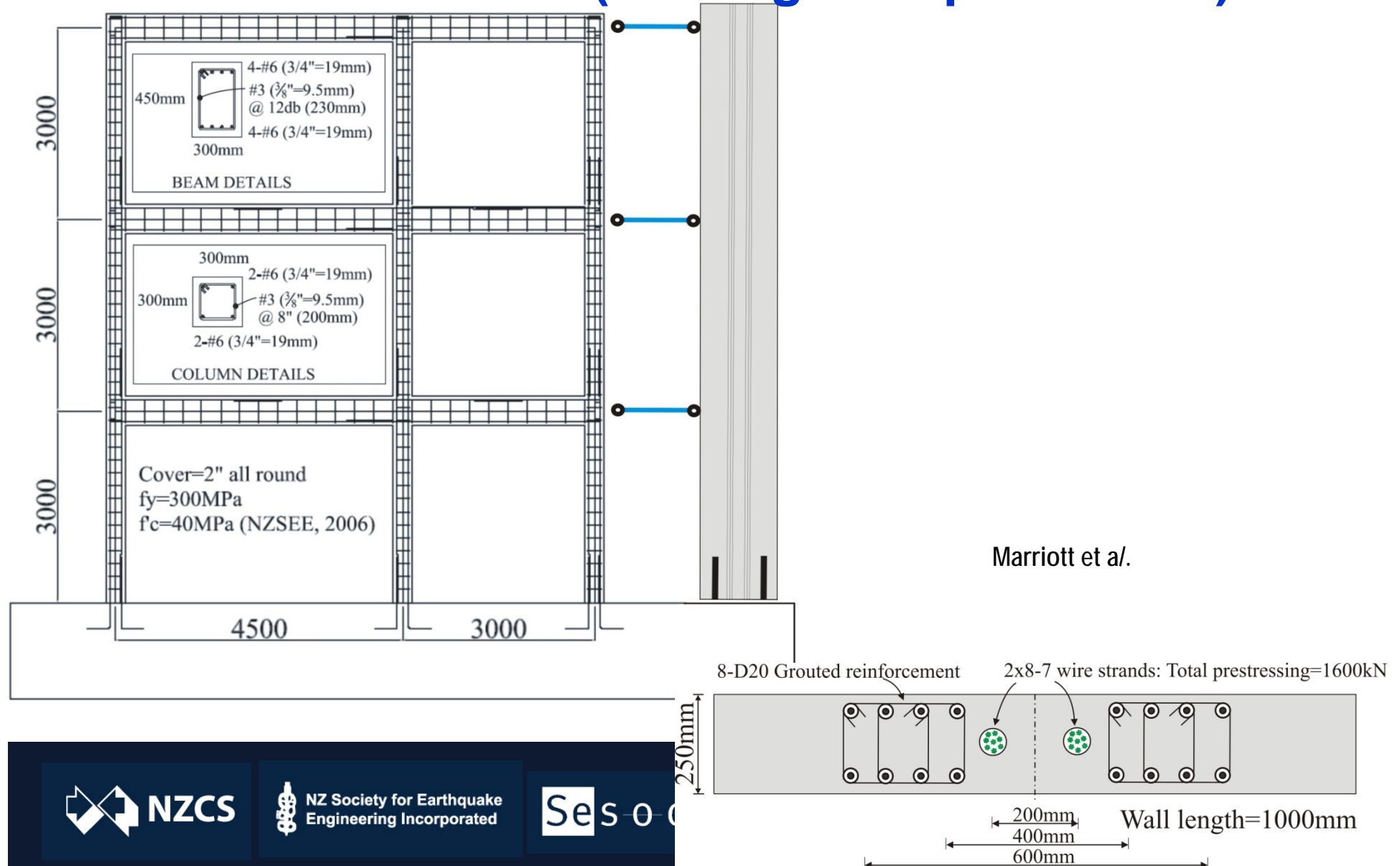
www.retrofitsolutions.org.nz

NEW ZEALAND
TIMBER DESIGN
SOCIETY INCORPORATED
A TECHNICAL GROUP OF IPENZ ENGINEERS NEW ZEALAND

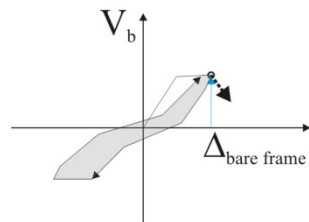
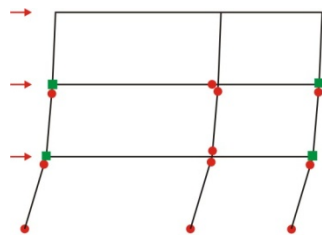
Preparation of a **Retrofit Design Handbook** (End of 2012?)



Retrofit of existing pre-1970s RC frames using a Post-tensioned (rocking-dissipative wall)

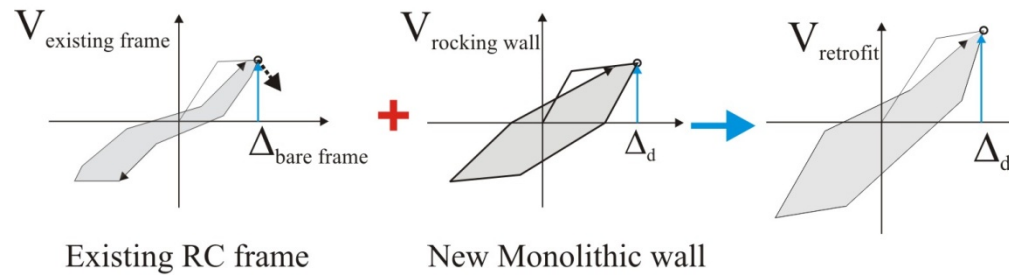
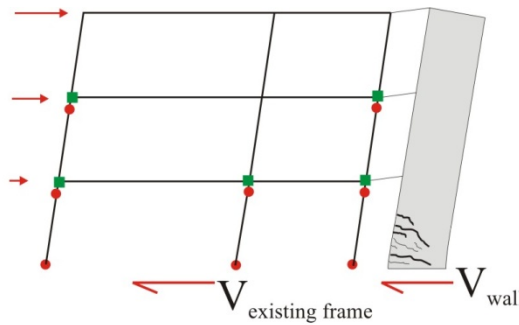


Retrofit A

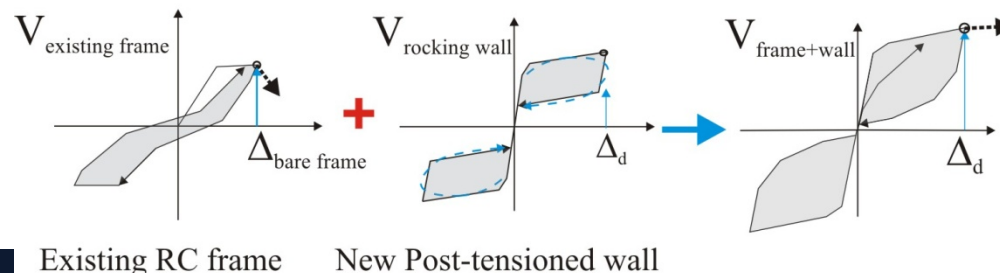
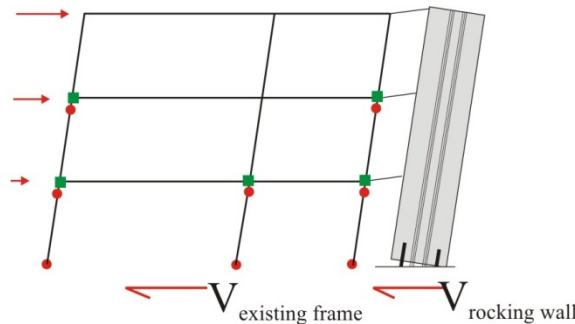


a) Bare frame

Retrofit B



b) Retrofit with monolithic wall



c) Retrofit with advanced rocking wall

Retrofit A-Limitations

- Residual displacements
- Physical Damage

Retrofit B-Benefits

- Minimal physical damage
- System re-centring
- Design flexibility
- Near field protection
- Foundation protection

Associate Professor Stefano Pampanin

National Hazard Research Platform: Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure



From theory... to Practice



TIPPING • MAR + associates
structural engineers



2850 Telegraph Ave

Seismic Retrofit Using Post-Tensioned Walls



Associate Professor Stefano Pampanin

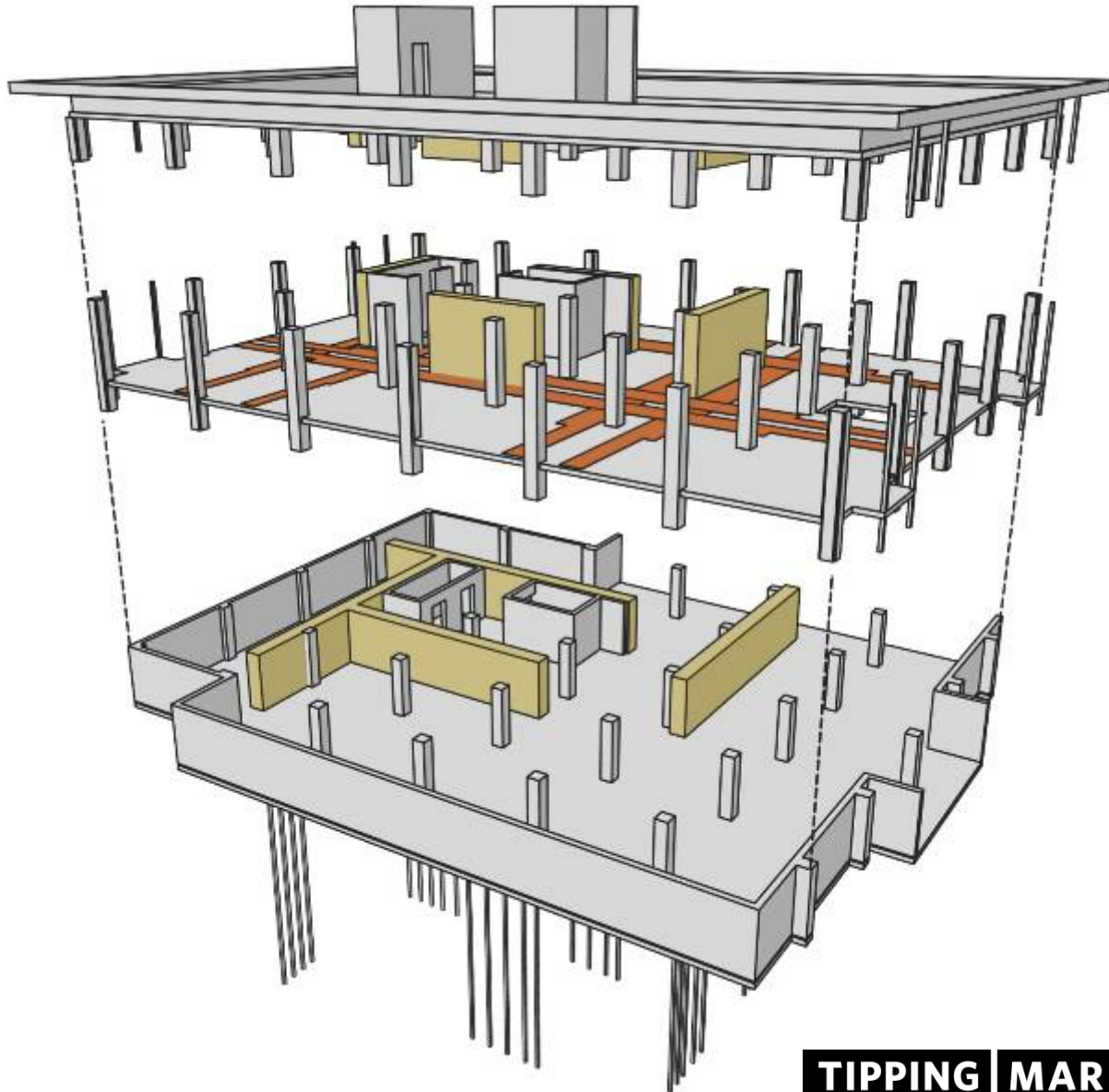
2850 Telegraph Ave

Berkeley, CA

- 6-story 1970 non-ductile concrete frame

- Reinforced masonry in-fills

- < 1 mile from Hayward Fault

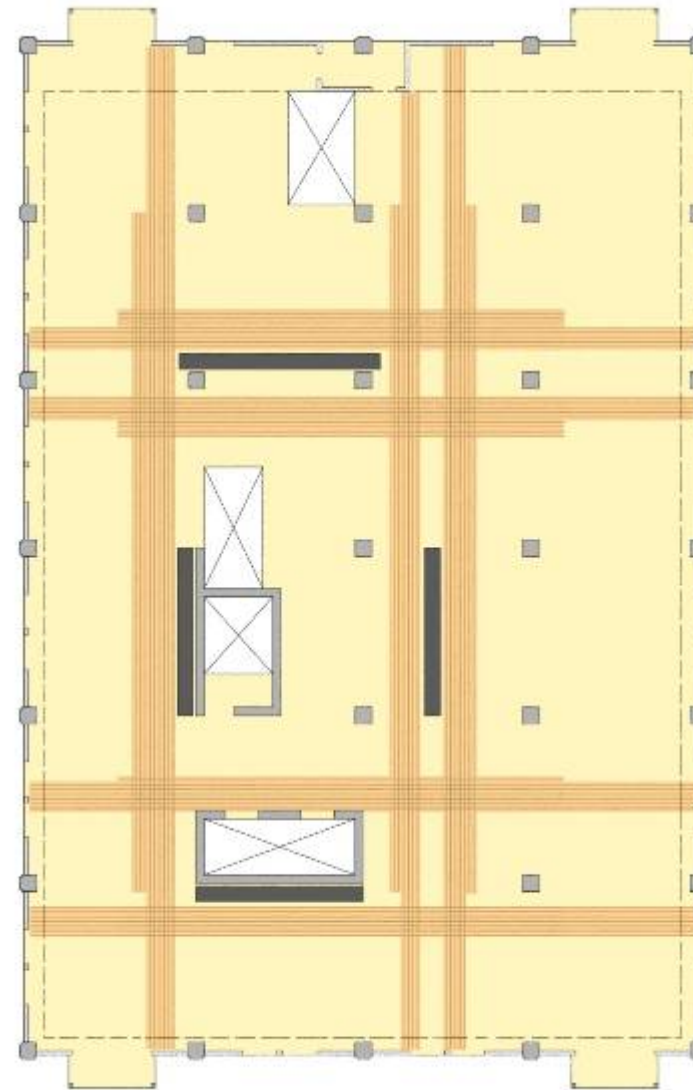


TIPPING MAR



2850 Telegraph

- Voluntary upgrade
- No exterior modifications
- UC Berkeley seismic criteria
- New walls resist all loads



Floor Plan

TIPPING MAR



TIPPING | MAR





TIPPING | MAR





TIPPING | MAR







TIPPING | MAR

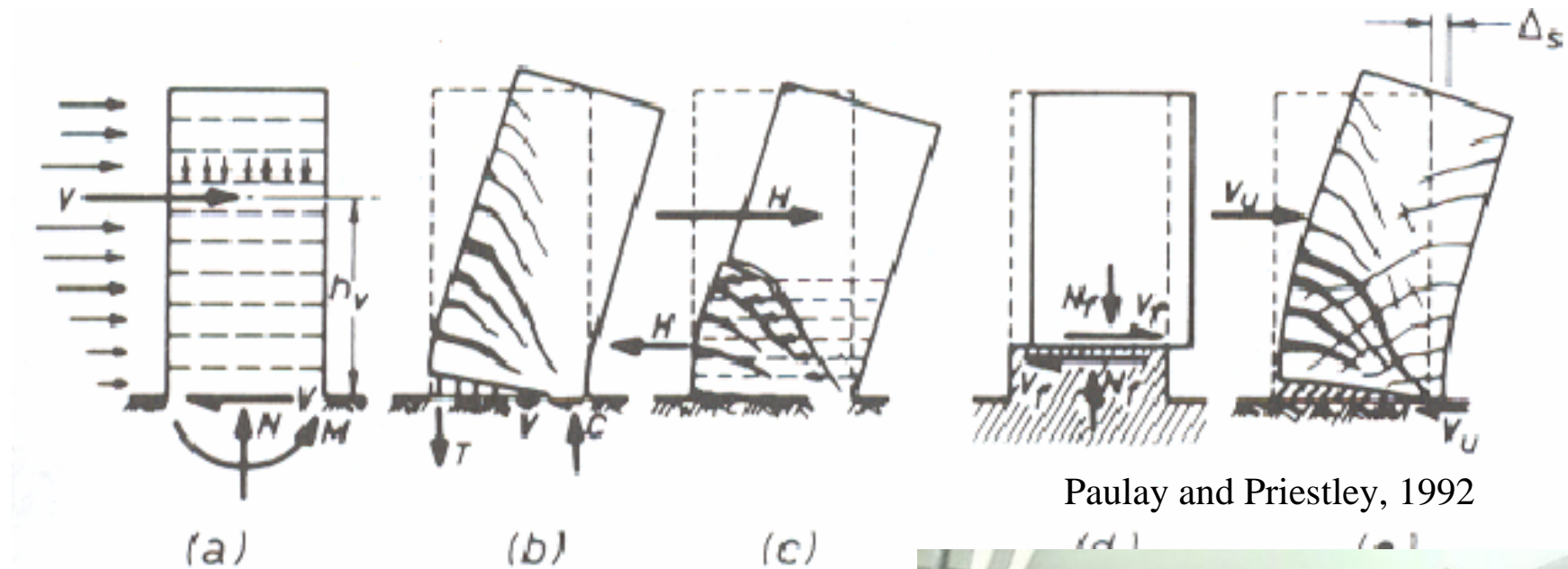


RETROFIT = STRENGTHENING?

Why not WEAKENING?



Failure mechanisms in walls



Paulay and Priestley, 1992



Bolu, Turkey 1999



Bingol, Turkey 2003

The surgery intervention...



Horizontal saw cutting at the wall base (Acknowledgments to Contech)



Vertical saw-cutting

Selective Weakening for wall systems

(Report 2007: experimental validation,
Ireland, Bull, Pampanin, 2007)



As built solution



Retrofitted solution using the
proposed selective
weakening strategy