

The Study of Lifeline Serviceability: Toward More Hazard-Resilient Communities

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**May 6-7, 2010 for US-Taiwan Workshop on the Advancement of Societal Responses
to Mega-Disasters Afflicting Mega-Cities**

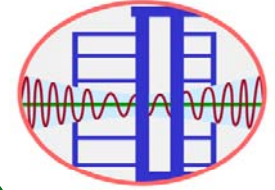
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Categories of lifelines

- **Energy Facilities:** electric power, gas and liquid fuel facilities
- **Water Supply Facilities:** waterworks, drainage, rivers and dams
- **Transportation Facilities:** roads & highways (including tunnels and bridges), railways, airports, ferries and ports
- **Information Facilities:** tele-communications, mass media (radio, TV, ...)



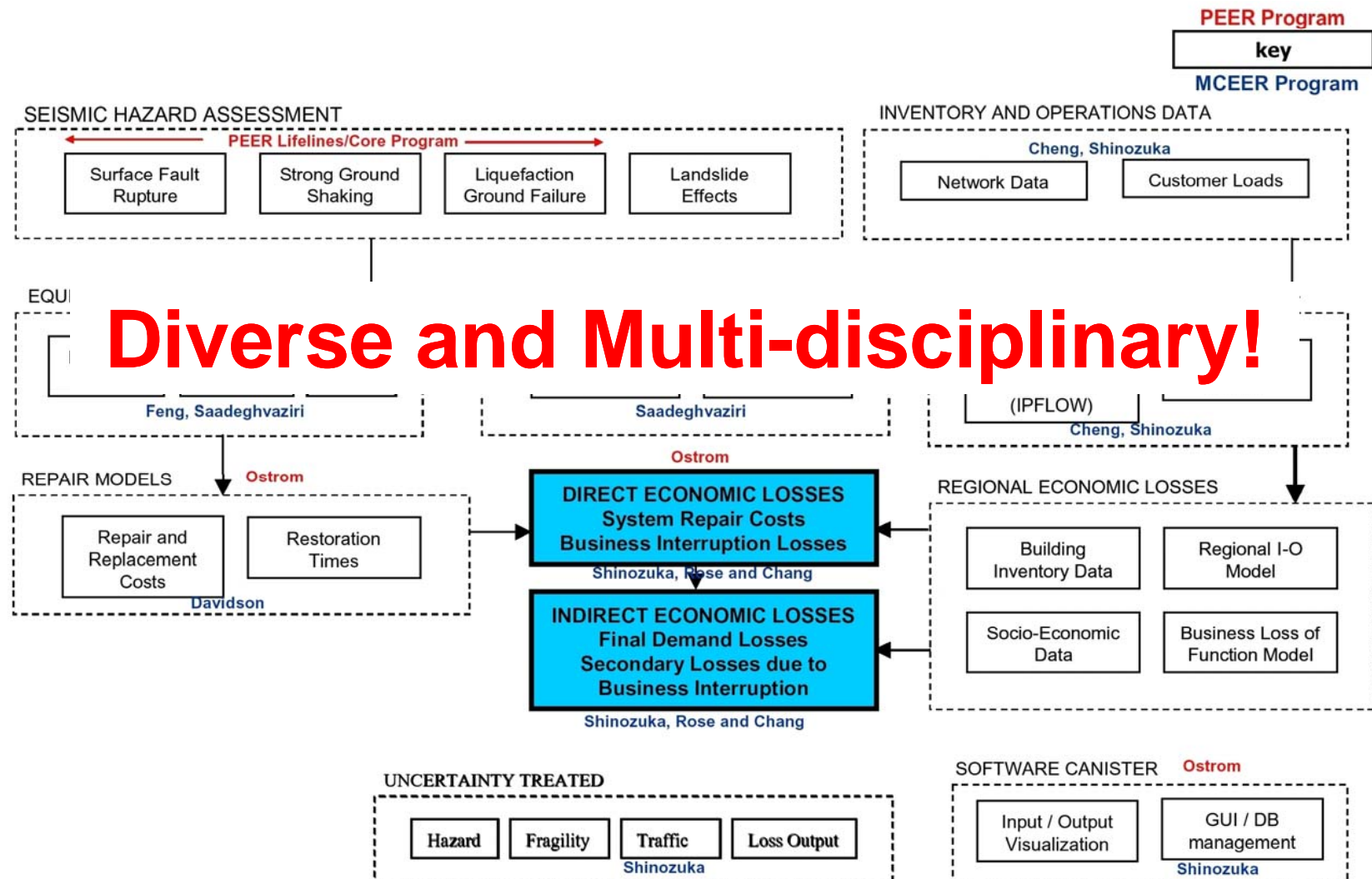
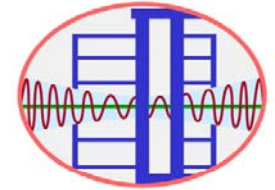
Duke, C. M. and Moran, D. F. 1975, "Guidelines for Evaluation of Lifeline Earthquake Engineering", Proc. U.S. Nat. Confer. Earthquake Eng., pp.367-376.

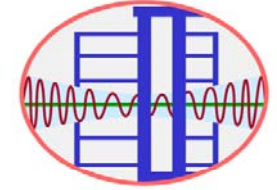


Common characteristics of lifelines

- high **publicity** and social responsibility
- service through **transmission** of something (materials, energy, information, etc.)
- huge **economic and social impacts** due to service disruption
- spatially distributed **networks** with many interconnected components
- performance (while damaged) largely affected by the topology and redundancy of system **networking**
- with a hierarchy of various **subsystems and components** for realizing the system functionality
- **system resilience** decided by the integrity, resistance and durability of subsystems and components
- **interdependence** upon one another (exaggeratedly increased in disastrous situations)

Example of lifeline research framework (electric power systems in US)





Incidents in electric power systems

■ 1994 Northridge earthquake

- 2.5 million houses affected
- 93% restored after 24 hours
- Transients in power system reached Washington State, Idaho, British Columbia and Alberta affected
- 1 billion US\$ loss in power system

■ 1995 Kobe earthquake

- 2.3 billion US\$ loss in power system
- Causing severe fires after restoration

■ August 14, 2003 Great Blackout

- 50 million people affected
- Rotation of suspension continued for 10 days
- Caused by shorts in 3 circuits contacting with trees
- 30 billion US\$ loss reported

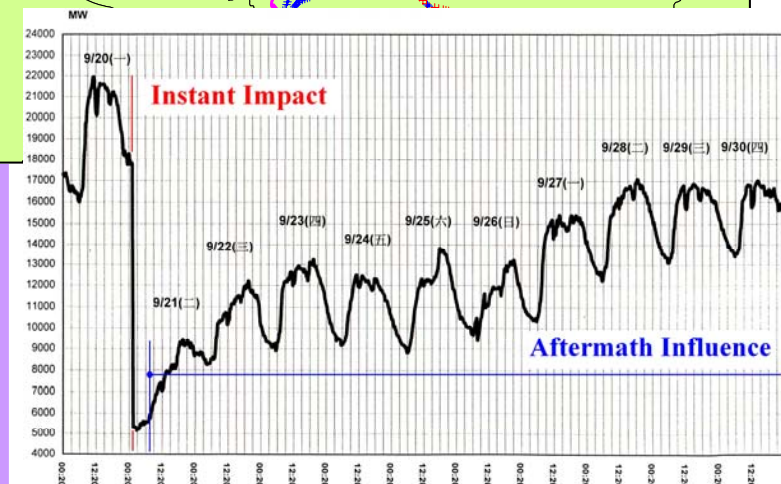
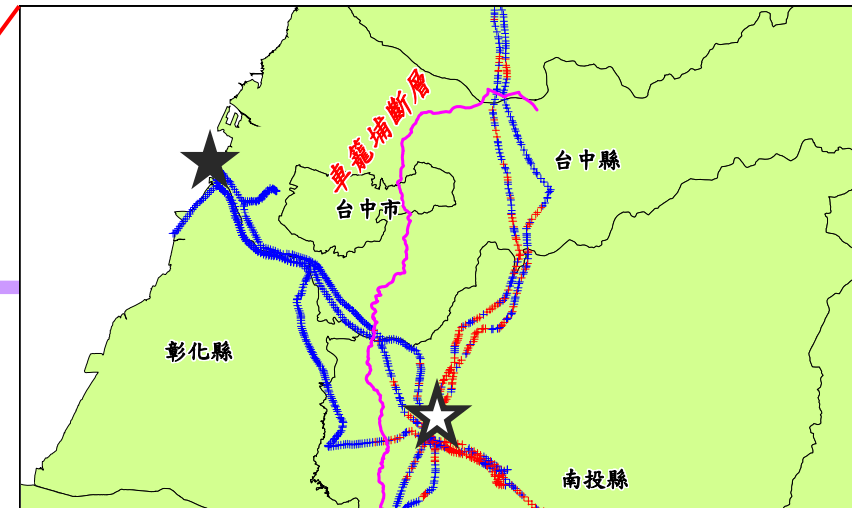
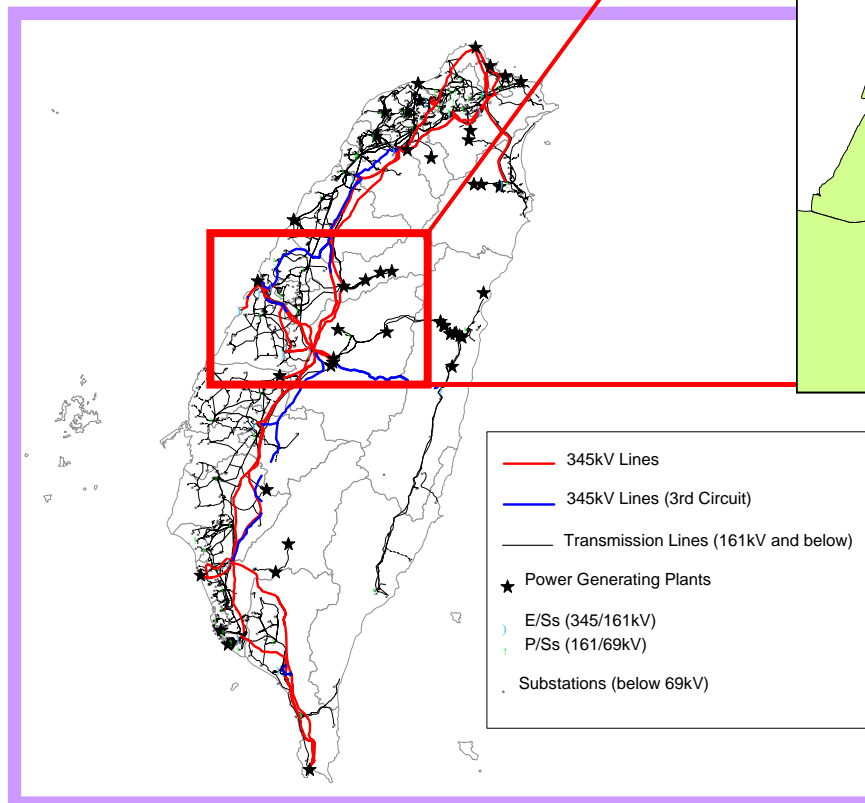


■ Sep. 12, 2005 LA Blackout

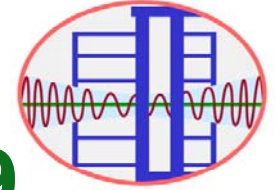
- 2 million people affected
- Caused by worker's inadequate actions

Damage in Taipower system in 1999 Chi-Chi Taiwan EQ

Chung-liaw switch yard ★
345kV lines and towers ★
Taichung power plant ★

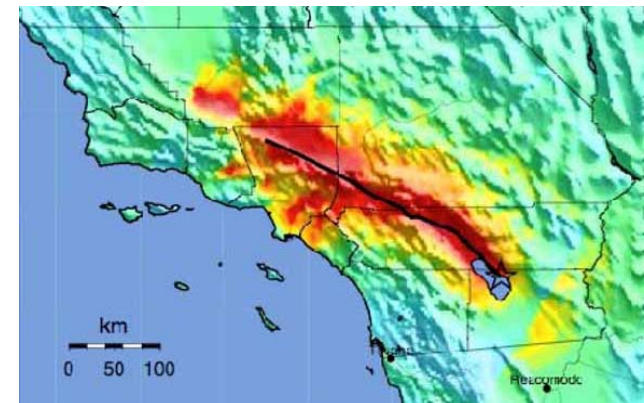


Power supply during 9/20 – 9/30



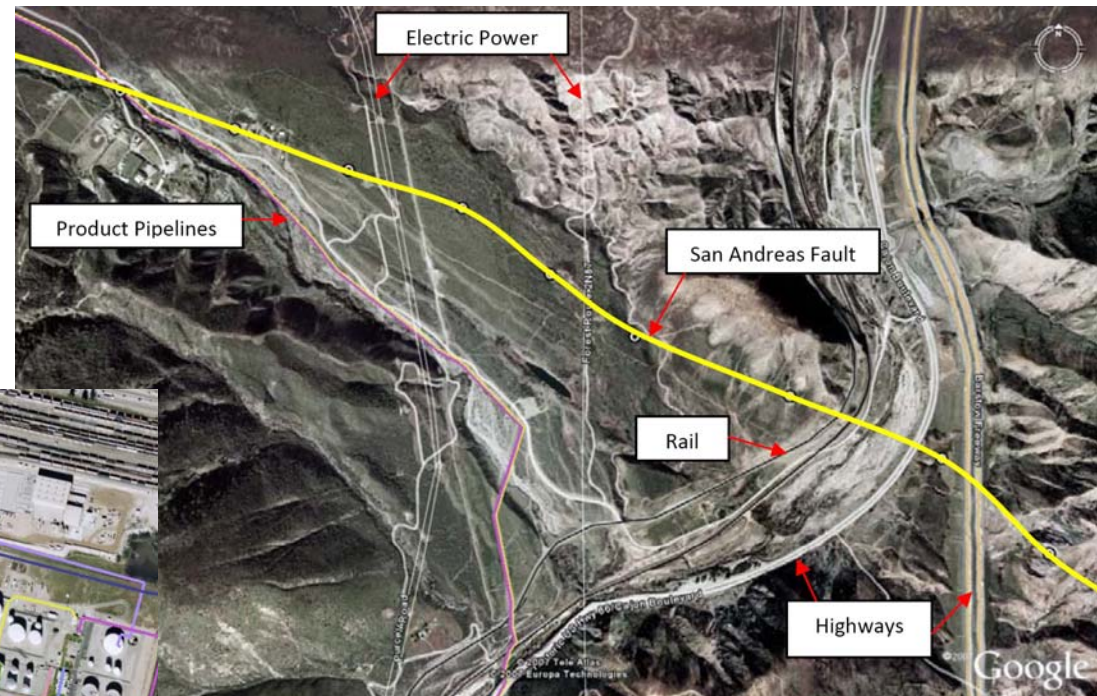
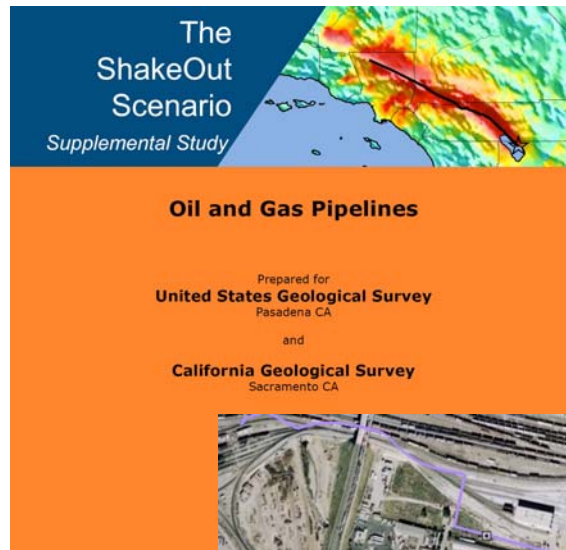
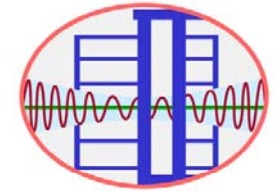
The Great California ShakeOut 2009

- October 15, 2009
- Over 6.9 million Californians
- The largest earthquake drill ever
- ShakeOut scenario (USGS)
 - M7.8 earthquake on the southern San Andreas Fault
 - Recurrence Interval ~ 150 years; elapsed time ~ 300 years
 - The great Los Angeles area



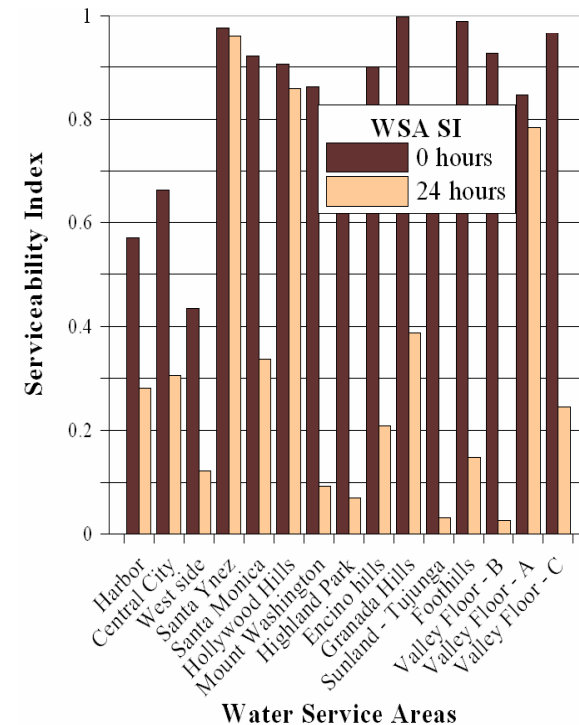
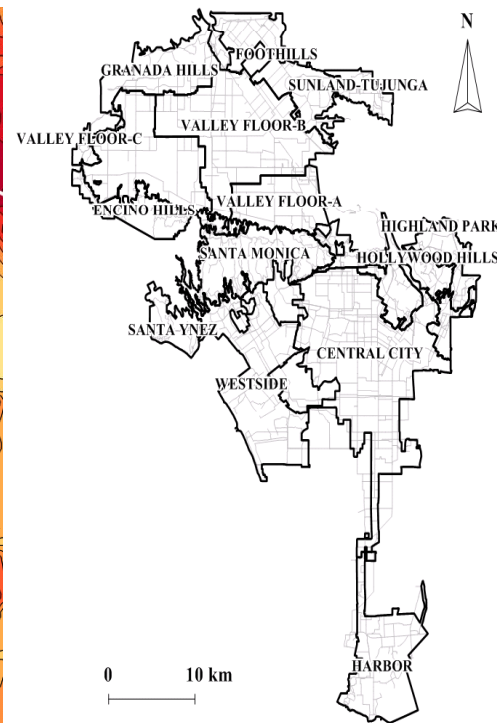
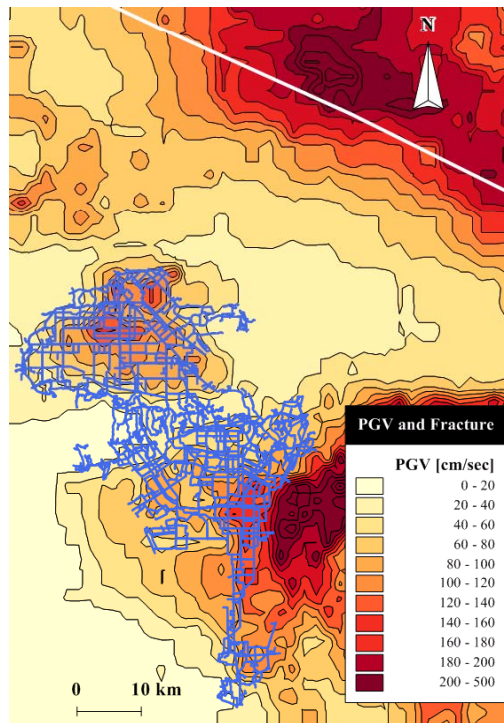


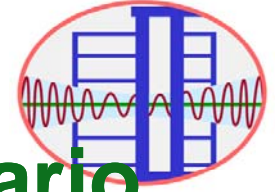
Oil, gas and other critical facilities in ShakeOut Scenario



Water system in ShakeOut Scenario

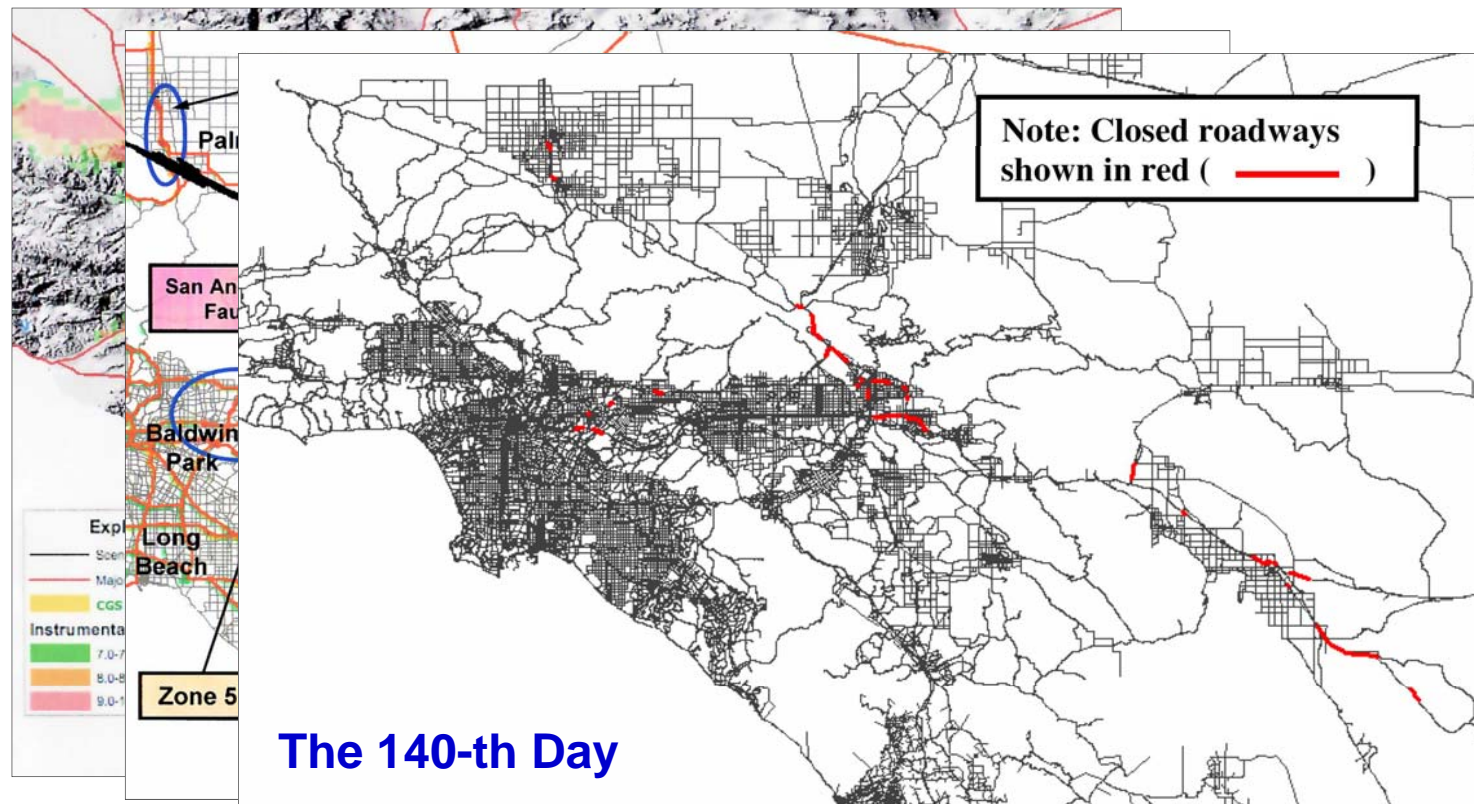
- GIRAFFE (Graphical Iterative Response Analysis of Flow Following Earthquakes) by O'Rourke et al.
- \$87 Billion loss from fire, \$53 Billion business interruption loss from water





Highway system in ShakeOut Scenario

- REDARS™ 2 (Risks from Earthquake Damage to Roadway Systems) by Federal Highway Bureau



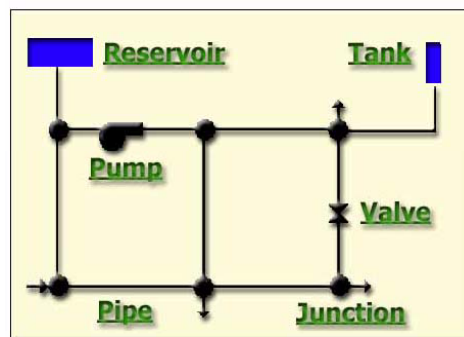
Hydraulic analysis of pressurized pipe flows for water systems

■ Unknowns

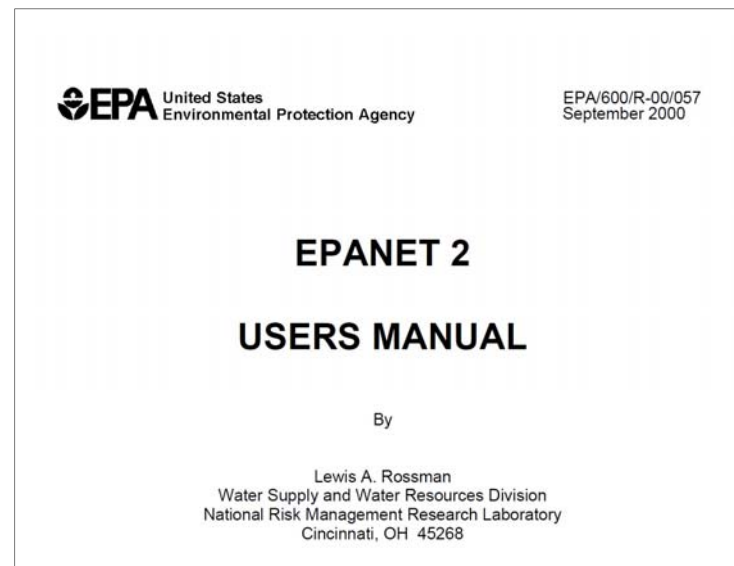
- Nodal heads: h_i (no. = N)
- Pipe flows: q_{ij} (no. = N_p)

■ Governing equations

- Continuity (no. = N , linear in q_{ij})
- Flow headloss relation: the change in the heads of two end nodes of a pipe (no. = N_p , nonlinear in q_{ij})

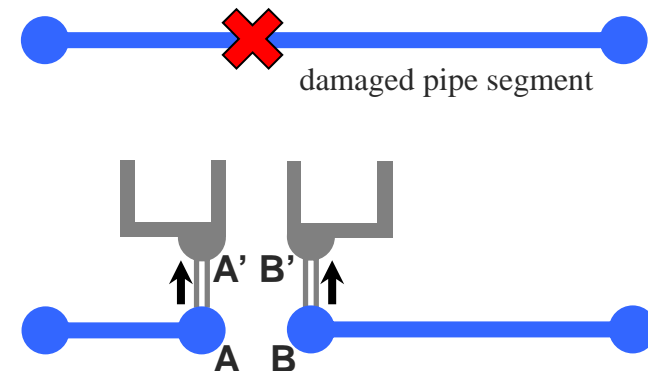


N nodes + N_p pipes



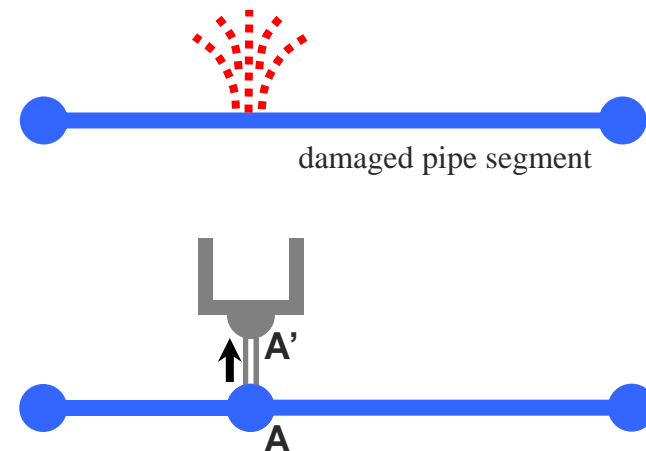
Modeling a pipe break

1. Decide the location and elevation of pipe break point
2. Remove the original link (pipe segment)
3. Add two new nodes A and B at the location of pipe break point
4. Add two new links connecting the original pipe segment ends to A and B, respectively
5. Add two new nodes A' and B' with the elevation of pipe break point and designate them as reservoirs
6. Add two new links connecting A-A' and B-B' and specify them with one-way check valves, respectively



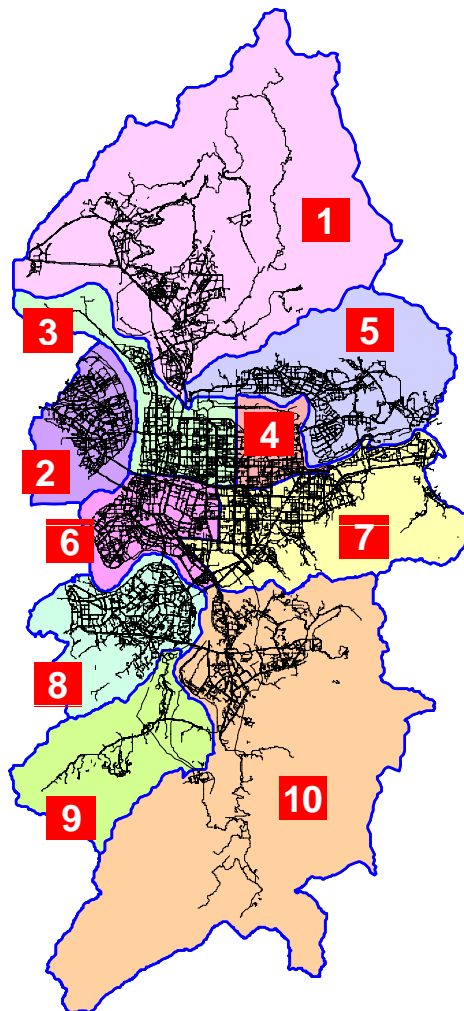
Modeling a pipe leak

1. Decide the location and elevation of pipe leak point
2. Remove the original link (pipe segment)
3. Add a new node A at the location of pipe leak point
4. Add two new links connecting the original pipe segment ends to A
5. Add a new node A' with the elevation of pipe leak point and designate it as a reservoir
6. Add a new link connecting A and A' and specify it (1) as a fictitious pipe with a diameter of corresponding pipe leak model, and (2) with a one-way check valve



The water system of the Taipei Water Department (TWD)

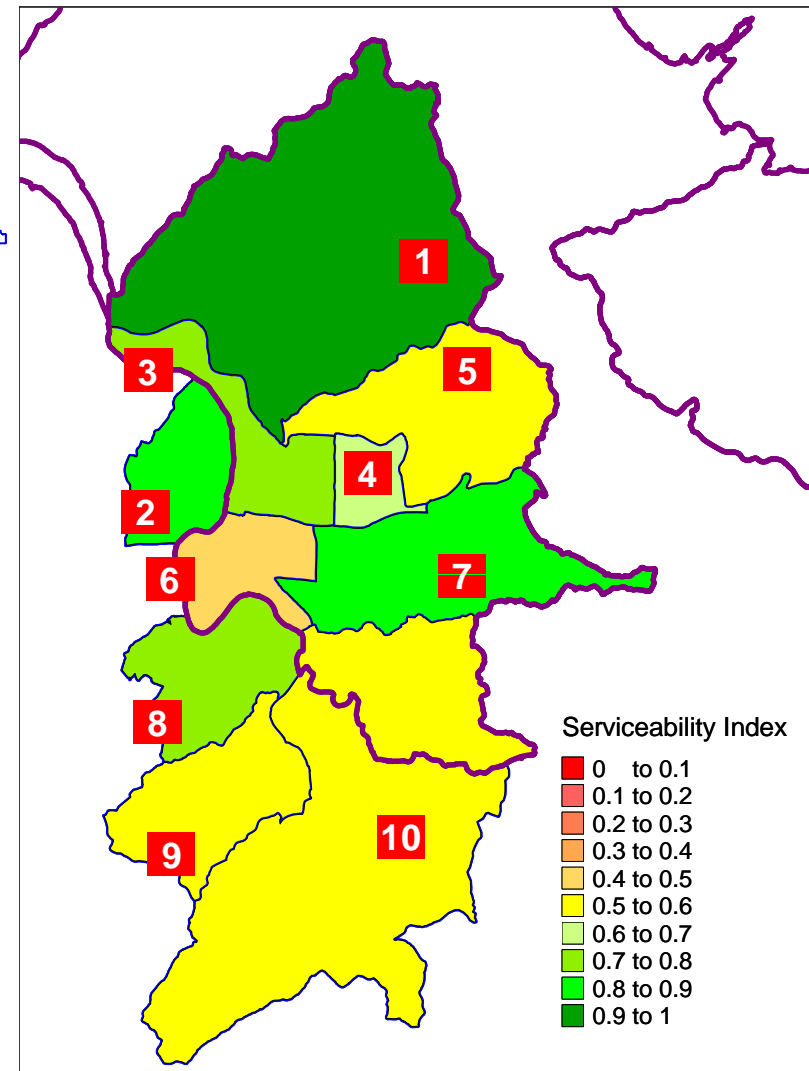
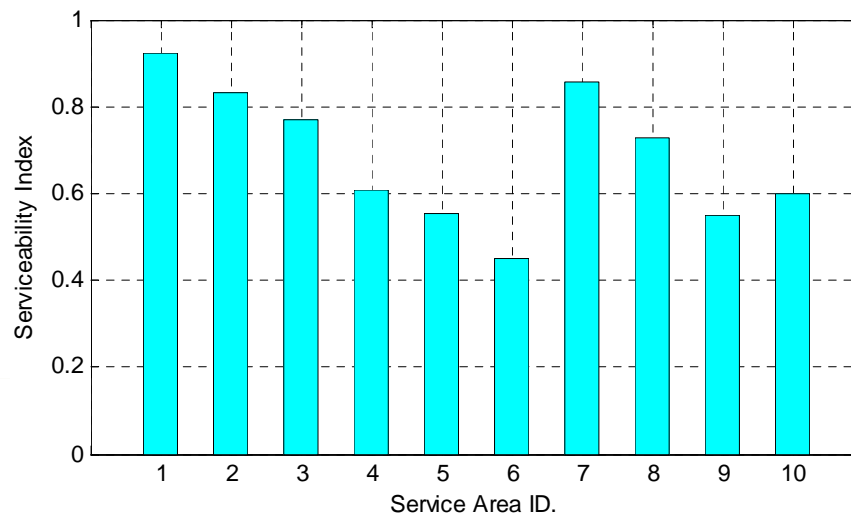
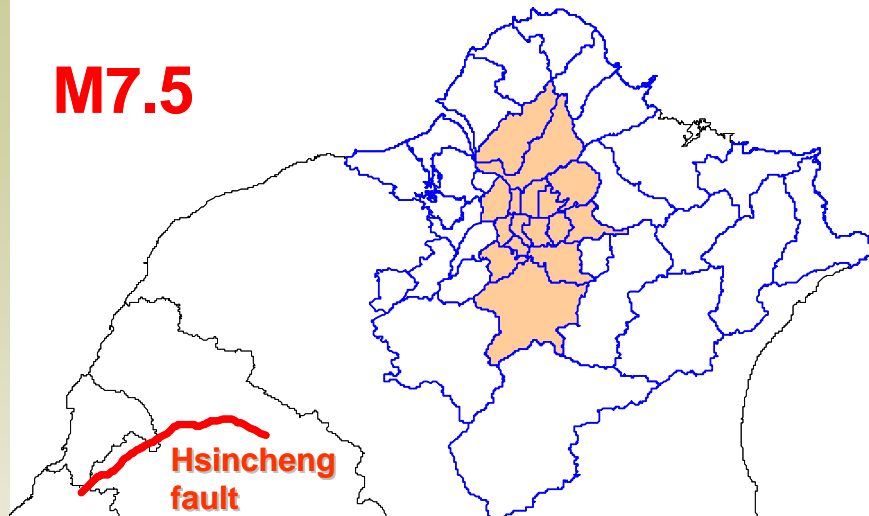
- Service region: 434 square kilometer, including the whole Taipei City plus 4 most populated cities of the Taipei County, divided into 10 service areas
- Serving 1.51 million customers or 3.85 million people
- Daily water supply: 2.5 million tons
- Total pipe length: 7,153 Km (including customer pipes)



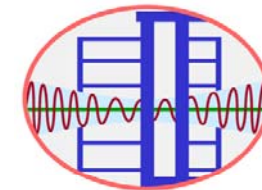
	Nodes	Pipes	Pumps	Tanks	Reservoirs	Pipe Length (m)
01	3,254	3,376	40	10	0	171,359
02	2,289	2,366	18	3	0	102,684
03	4,288	4,421	27	2	0	143,565
04	1,769	1,822	18	2	0	68,446
05	2,591	2,673	10	2	0	116,349
06	3,691	3,796	17	2	0	142,553
07	4,985	5,127	32	3	1	193,524
08	2,338	2,394	5	1	0	98,039
09	587	601	12	2	0	28,829
10	2,716	2,799	20	3	0	130,933
Total	28,508	29,375	199	30	1	1,196,281

M7.5 Hsincheng fault scenario

M7.5

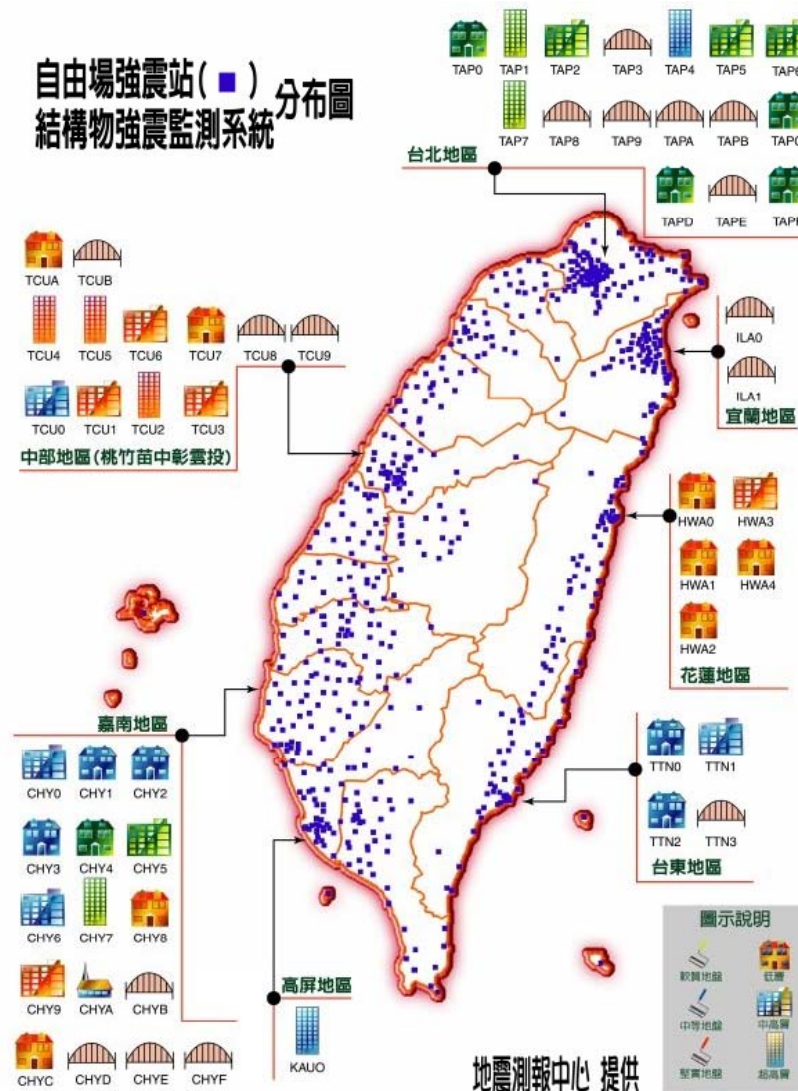


Taiwan Strong Motion Instrumentation Program (TSMIP)



Started in 1990, CWB has installed and maintained more than 700 strong-motion stations around Taiwan:

- 109 real-time stations
- 650 free-field strong motion stations
- 51 monitored structures
- digital instrumentation



Early Seismic Loss Estimation (ELSE)

■ TREIRS (Taiwan Rapid Earthquake Information Release System) by CWB

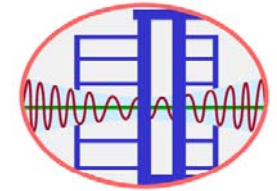
- Obtain point-source parameters (M , E_x , E_y , D) within seconds
- Send earthquake alerts to all clients

■ ESLE by NCREE

- Auto-trig after receiving email from CWB
- Obtain estimation results within seconds
 - Dispatch short messages through mobile phones to emergency personnel
 - Send email to provide more information
- Auto-output useful maps and tables



CWB email service by TREIRS



(Taiwan Rapid Earthquake Information Release System)

NCCREE

CWB-Final-Report

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 工具(T) 郵件(M) 說明(H)

寄件者: soc@ss2.cwb.gov.tw
日期: 2006年12月26日 下午 08:52
收件者: chieh@teles-2.ncree.gov.tw
主旨: CWB-Final-Report

Earthquake Final Report (Regional Network)
Central Weather Bureau (CWB), Taiwan, R.O.C.
This is Informal Information for Rapid
Dissemination, the Official Report will be
Broadcasted by CWB, Taiwan, R.O.C. at <http://www.cwb.gov.tw/>

Magnitude, ML=6.3
Origin Time:12/26/06 12:34:21.0 (UT)
Get Result Time ==> 12:56:49
Location: 22.40N 120.51E, Depth: 21.2 KM

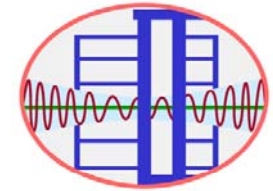
Point source parameters

Felt Region:

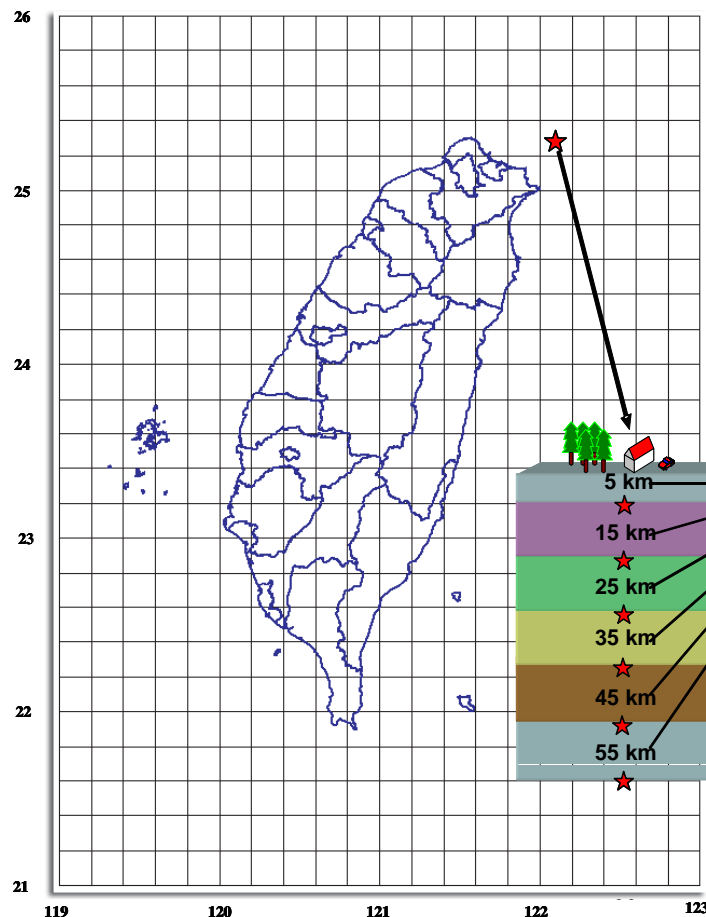
Sta.	Lat.	Lon.	Inten	PGA(gal)	R	PGA EpDis
SCZ	22.37N	120.62E	4	56.8	51.0	11.6
SPT	22.68N	120.49E	5	90.7	70.0	11.6
SGL	22.73N	120.49E	5	81.4	57.2	35.7
TAW	22.36N	120.90E	4	55.8	49.2	39.7

Measured PGA at real-time stations

Pre-calculated Seismic Scenario Database (SSD)



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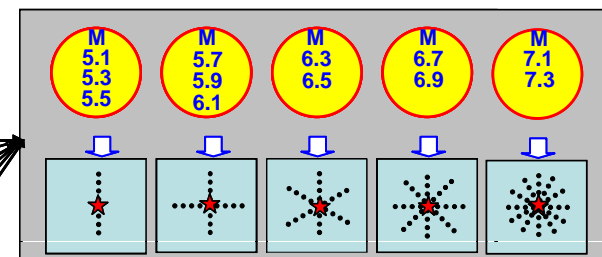


Source locations:

- E119°-123°, N21°-26°
- Grid size: 0.2°×0.2°
- Focal depth: 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55km

Line source model

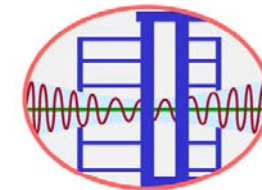
- 35 combinations of (M, Orientation)



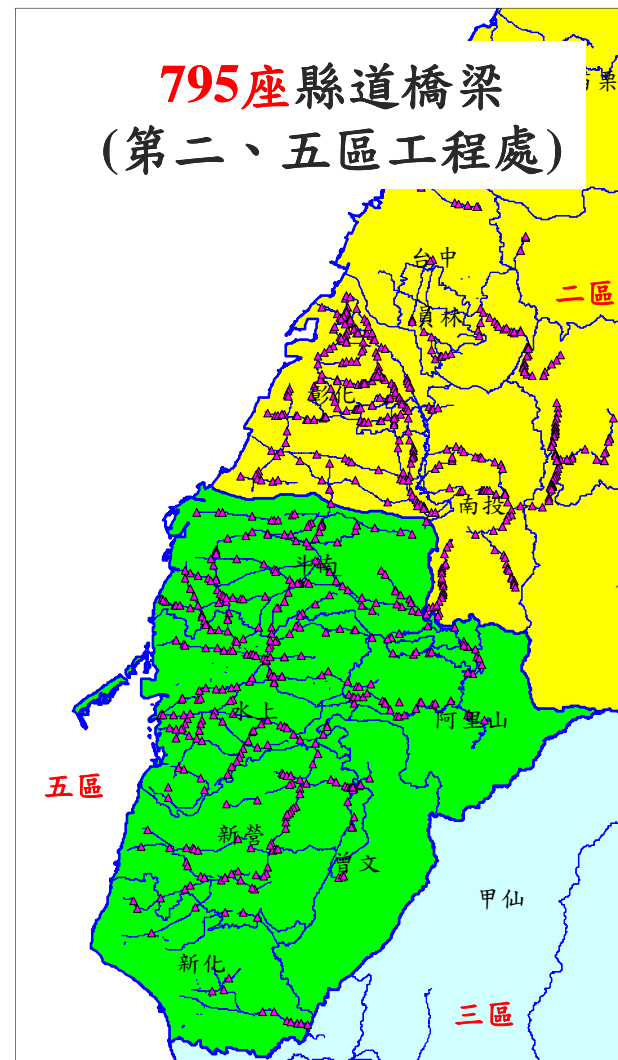
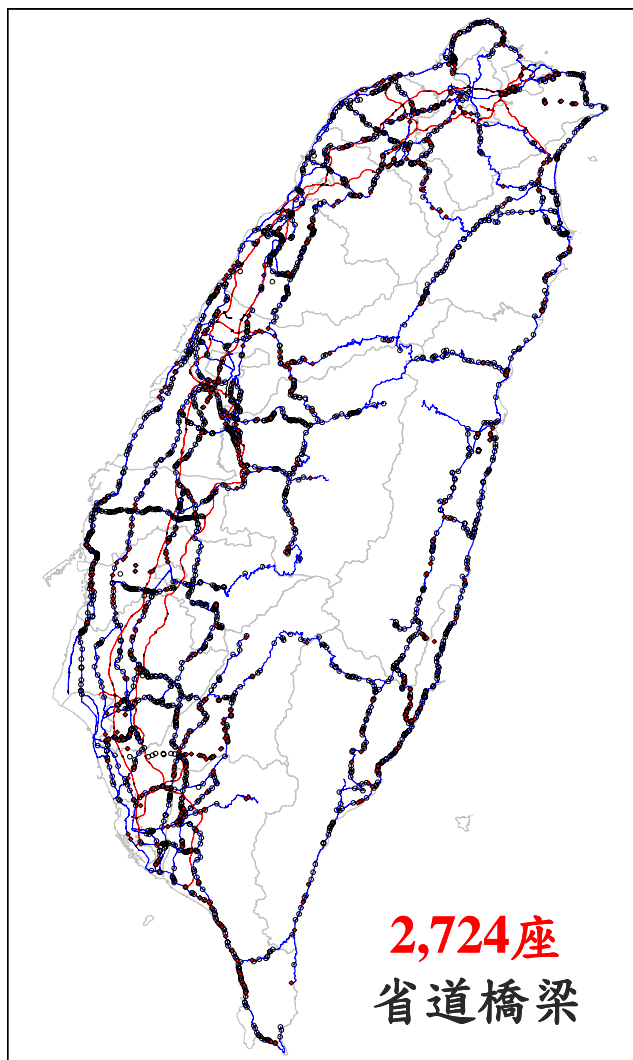
斷層開裂方向

- (1) 0度
- (2) 0、90度
- (3) 0、60、120度
- (4) 0、45、90、135度
- (5) 0、30、60、90、120、150度

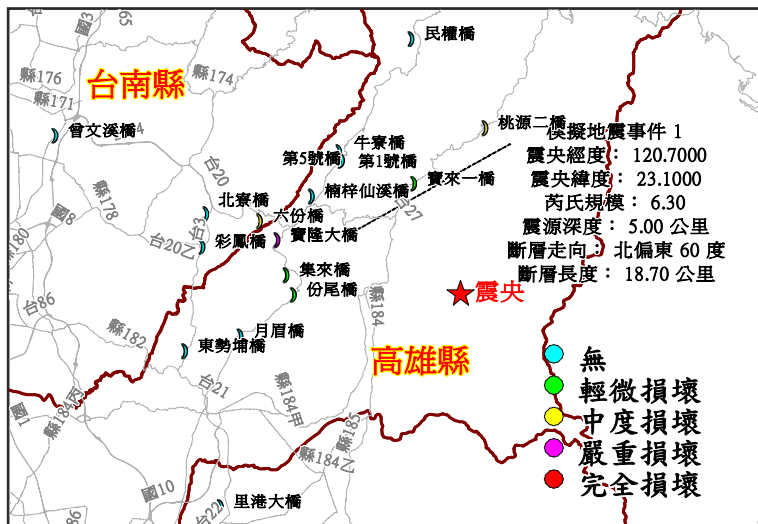
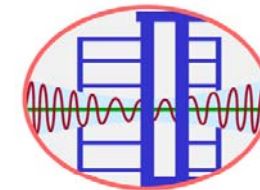
Application of Early Seismic Loss Estimation (ESLE) to highway bridges



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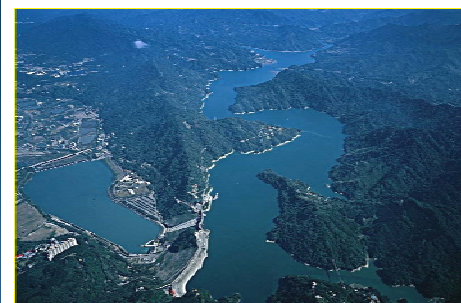


Example of ESLE Application: M6.3 EQ on March 4, 2010

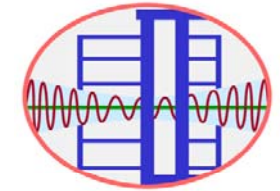


Landslide-induced high turbidity of raw water in watershed areas

- Aere typhoon in 2004
- No physical damage to water system
- 3.2 million people in Taoyuan area out of water for 17 days!



2008 Chinese winter storms (meteorological hazard)

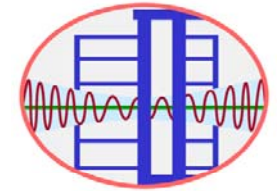


- Jan. 25 to Feb. 6
- 300,000 troops and 1.1 million reservists deployed for relief efforts
- transportation and electricity badly affected

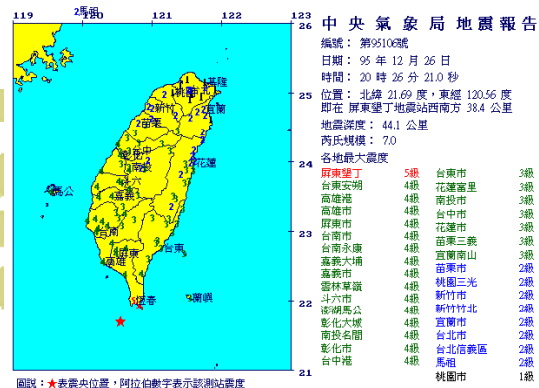




Undersea cables: new type of damage/disaster



Heng-Chun EQ Dec. 26, 2006



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Asia communications hit by quake

Telecommunications across Asia have been severely disrupted because of damage to undersea cables caused by Tuesday's earthquake near Taiwan.



The quake was felt across Taiwan

Banks and businesses in Taiwan, South Korea, China and Japan reported telephone and internet problems.

The earthquake, a magnitude 7.1 according to the US Geological Survey, struck off Taiwan's southern coast

Two people were killed and at least 42 injured in the temblor, which shook buildings across the island.

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Concluding remarks

- Key issues in hazard-related lifeline research
- Cases of lifeline performance under hazardous condition
- **Barriers in the way:**
 - lessons not learnt
 - cross-disciplinary gaps not filled
 - knowledge of rare and extreme events and their consequences limited

Thanks for your attention!