

UoA research with a Wellington resilience lens

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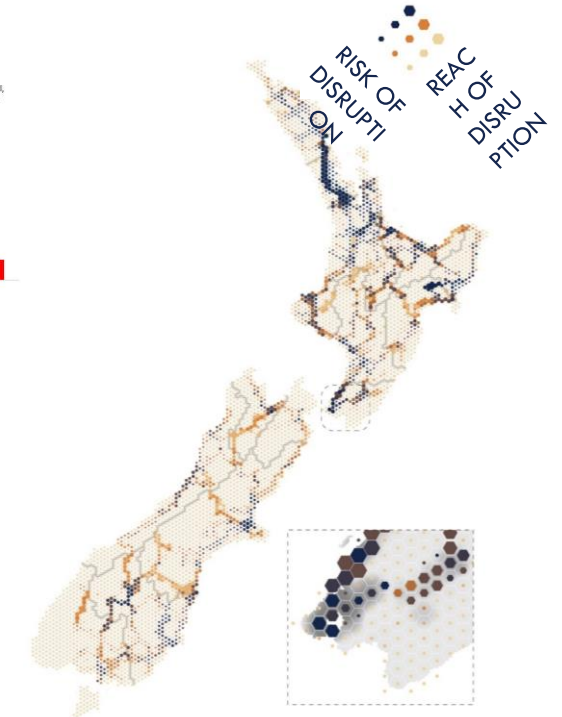
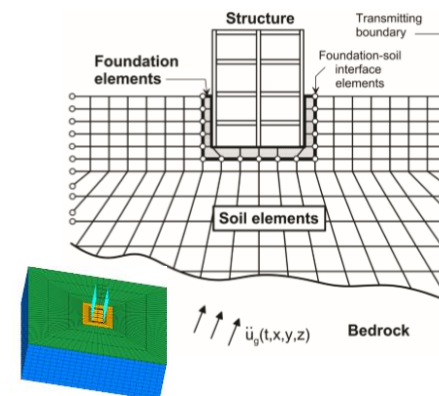
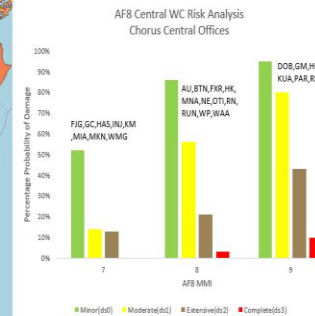
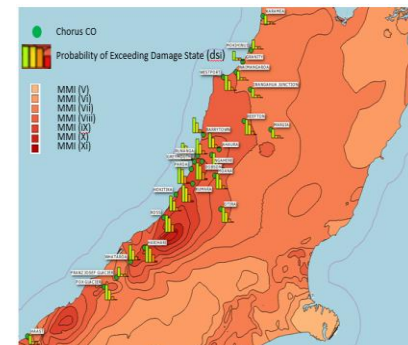
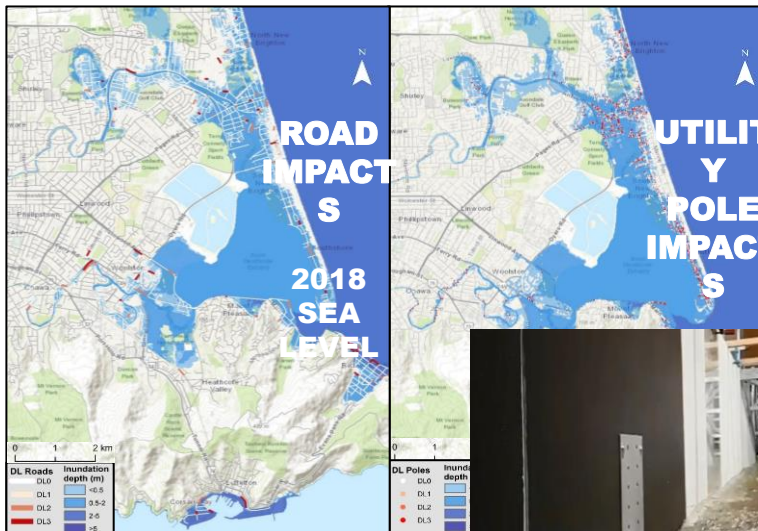
Built environment research

There are numerous ongoing research programmes at UoA to improve the resilience of the built environment...

- Understand natural hazard-induced demands (seismic, tsunami, flood) on vertical and horizontal infrastructure.
- Develop analytical methods for quantifying performance of new and retrofit structures.
- Quantification of infrastructure component and structural system fragility and vulnerability from case history observations and modelling.
- Develop methods to quantify system-level performance of infrastructure networks and interdependencies.
- Development of decision-making frameworks to inform resilience investments.

Linkages to Wellington

- Many projects are focused on the modelling/development of advanced numerical methods to quantify performance of infrastructure and buildings
- These tools either directly apply to Wellington, or are scalable to the Wellington context



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- These tools either directly apply to Wellington, or are scalable to the Wellington context
- **Roadmap...**
 - Horizontal infrastructure network modelling
 - Seismic and seismic induced hazards on transportation infrastructure
 - Regional modelling of seismic building impacts
 - Probabilistic seismic hazard tools for timber framed housing
 - Horizontal infrastructure disruption from coastal flooding
 - Tsunami impacts

Infrastructure network modelling

Te Herenga Mātai Pūkaha

A range of concurrent projects modelling infrastructure impacts from natural hazards:

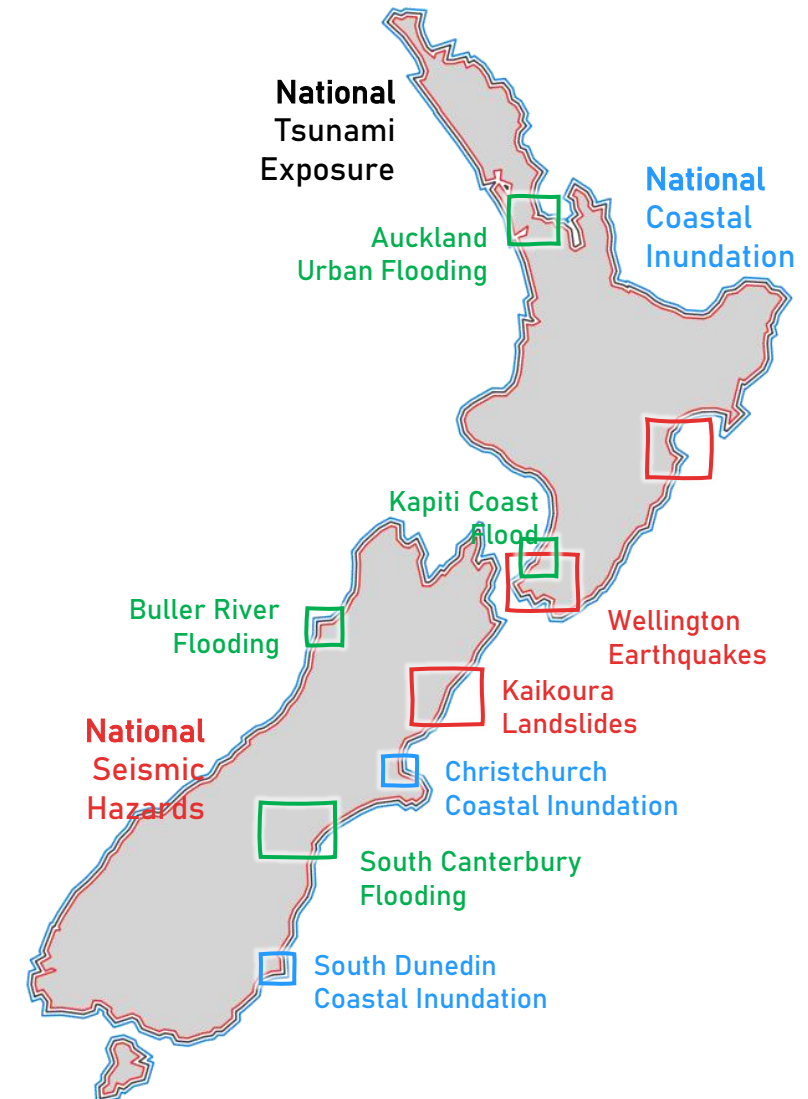
- Earthquake & co-seismic hazards (landslide, liquefaction)
- Coastal Flooding (2-1000yr + sea-level rise 0-200cm)
- Pluvial & Fluvial Flooding

Scale of Analysis

- Improving our existing national scale models
- Local case studies (higher resolution to answer specific questions)

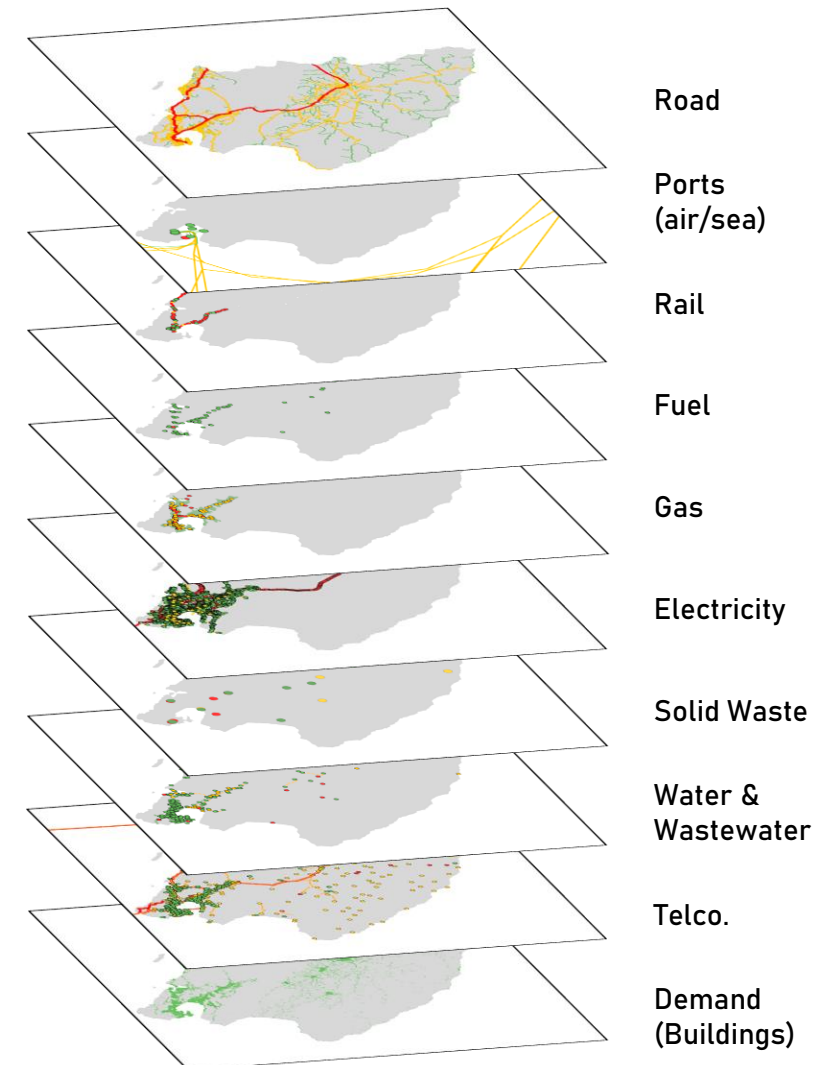
Outputs:

- Direct (exposure and damage),
- Indirect (interdependencies, flow on effects & cascading failures, connectivity/access to key sites, supply-chains...)



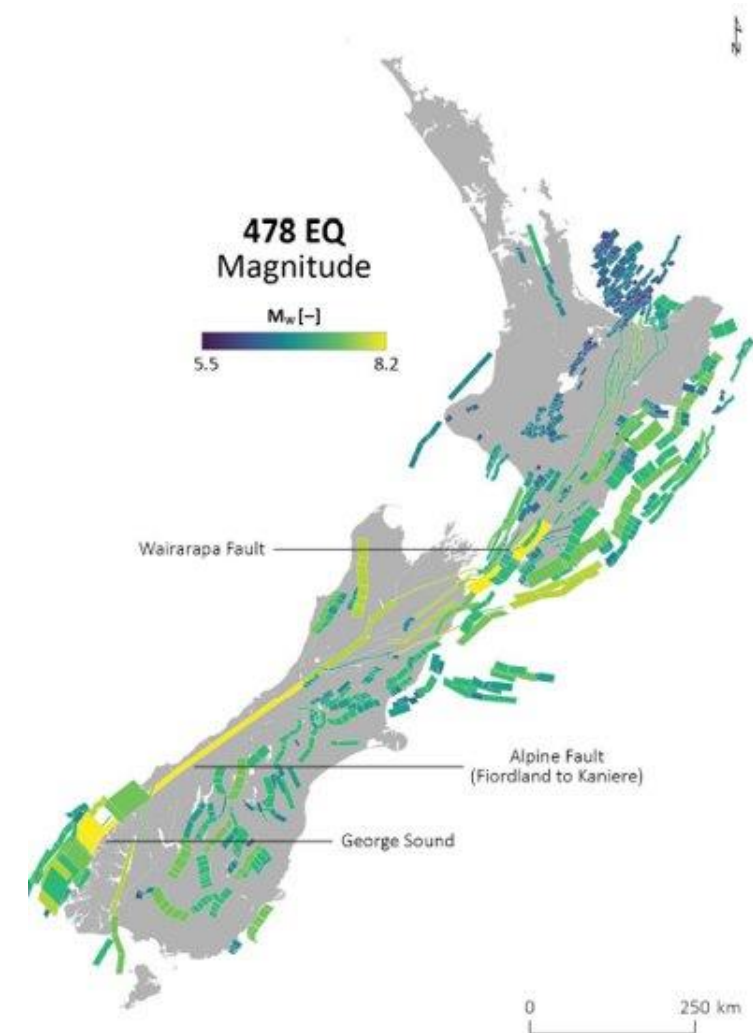
Wellington network modelling

- Higher resolution than current national scale models
- Focus on representing object-level (individual assets) in network models
- Link to buildings as demand points so we can assess changes in demand post-disaster and recovery prioritisation
- Automated, reproducible analyses
- Hazard-agnostic
- Modelling the same scenarios with different levels of input data resolution to study how data resolution affects overall spatial-temporal metrics. Implications for other studies in NZ and internationally.

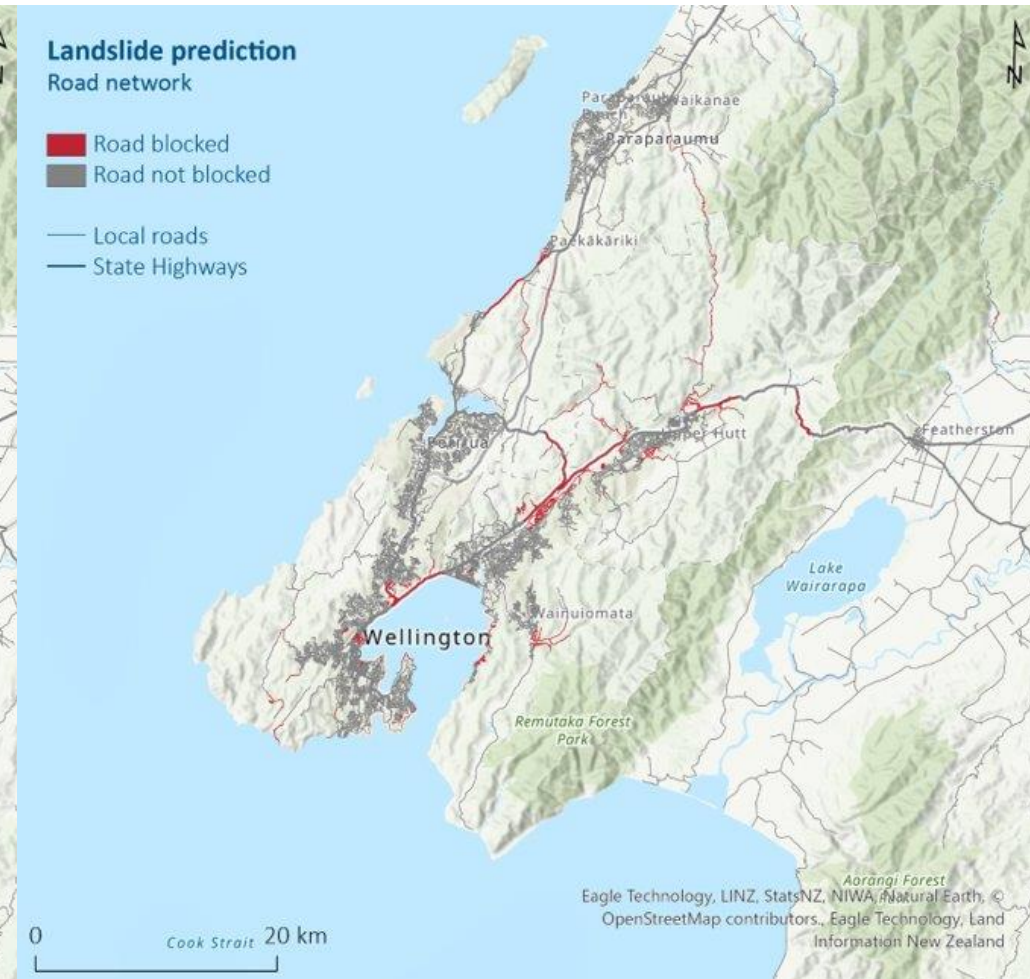
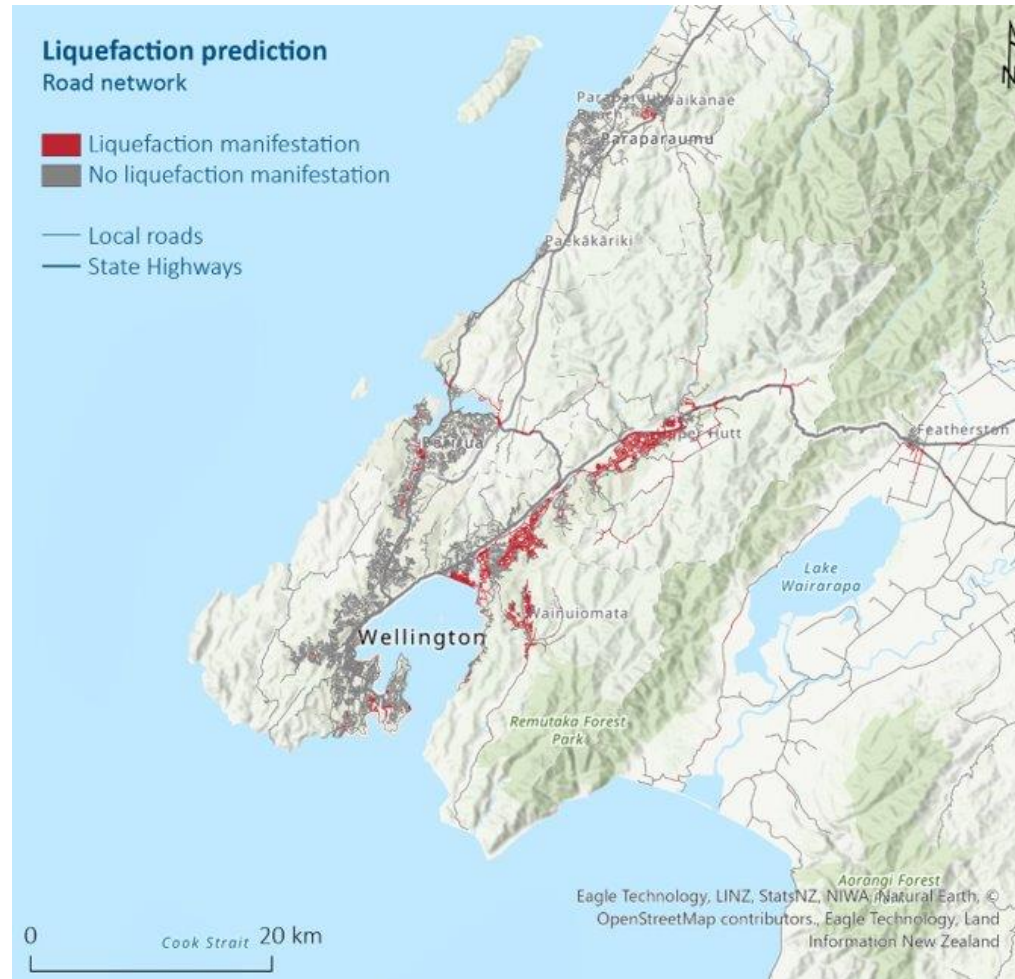


Impacts of seismic induced hazards on highway network

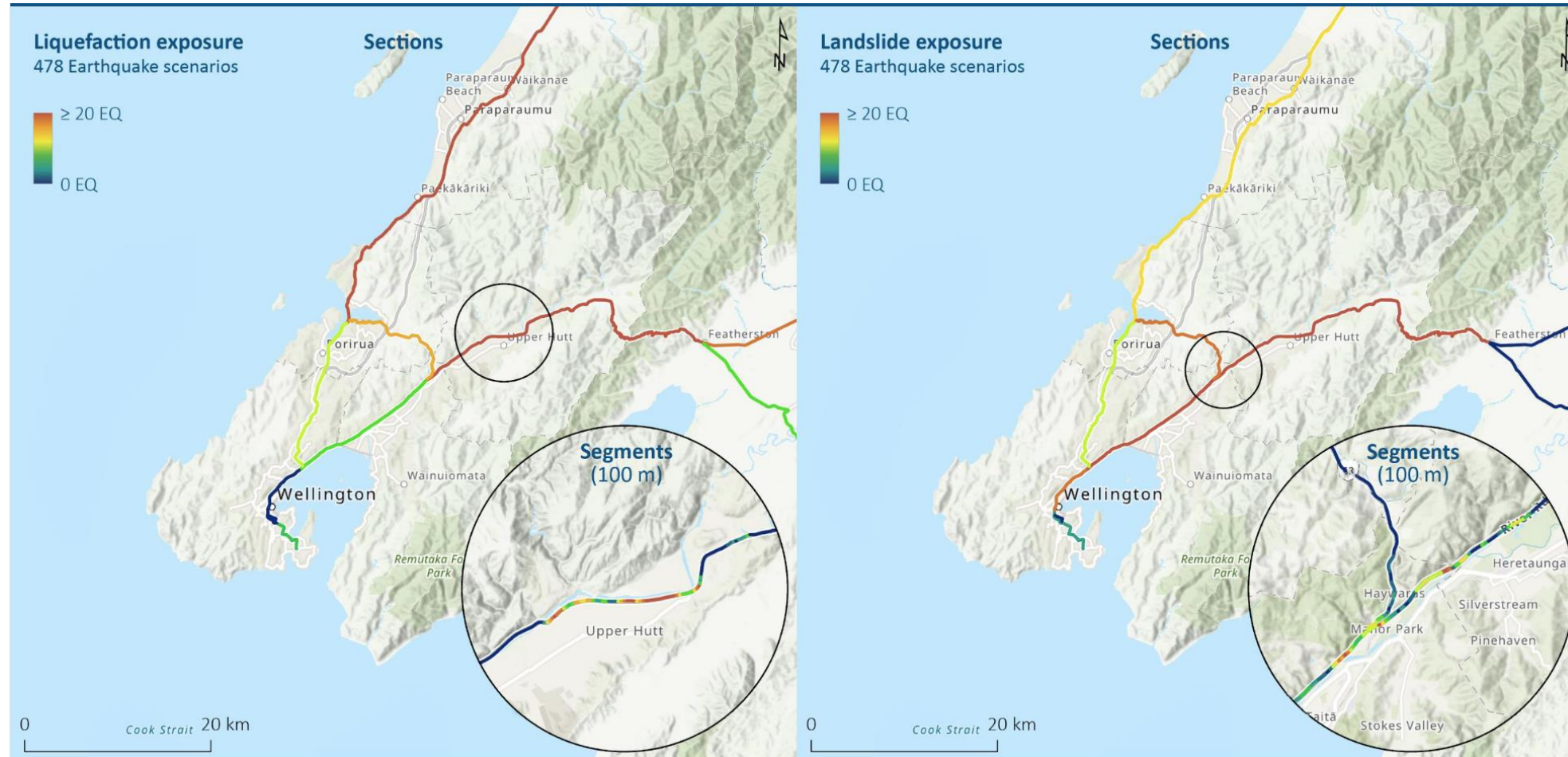
- Liquefaction and landslide exposure across national networks
- Single scenarios
 - Probability or manifestation of hazards
- Combination of multiple scenarios
 - Impact on network rather than individual points
 - Multiple different ways to assess this



Impacts of seismic induced hazards on highway network



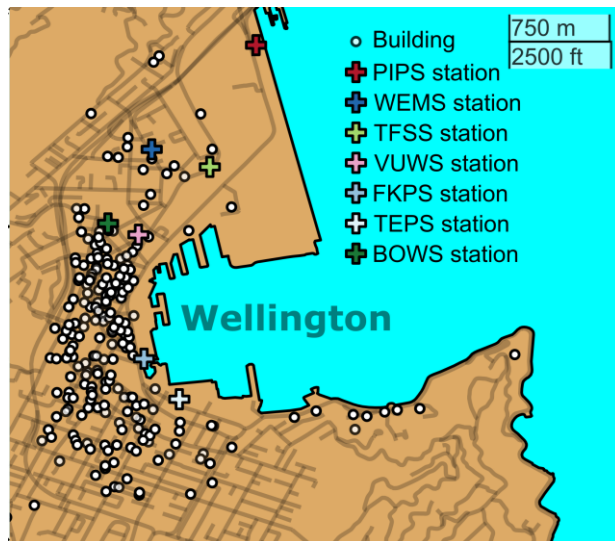
Impacts of seismic induced hazards on highway network



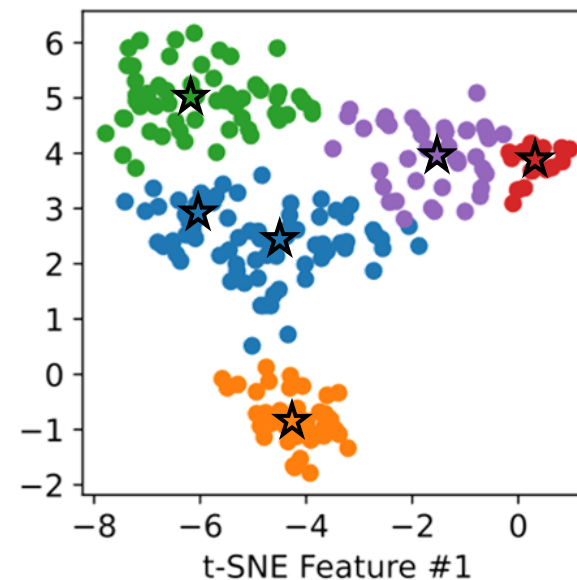
Regional building impacts

- Impact tool for pre-event scenario planning and post-event impact assessment
- Compiled detailed inventory of ~800 buildings in the Wellington CBD
- Unsupervised ML used to cluster buildings into typologically similar groups
- Representative indicator buildings selected from each group

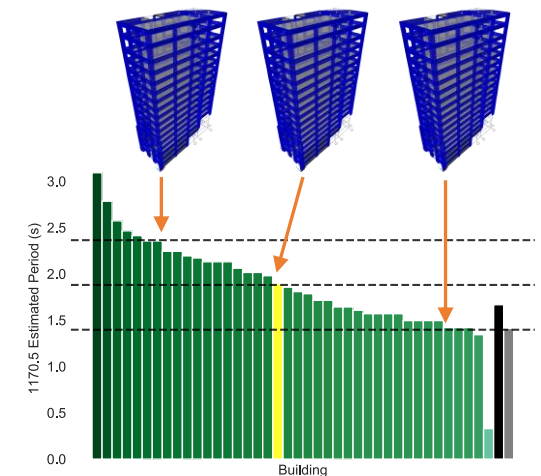
'raw' database



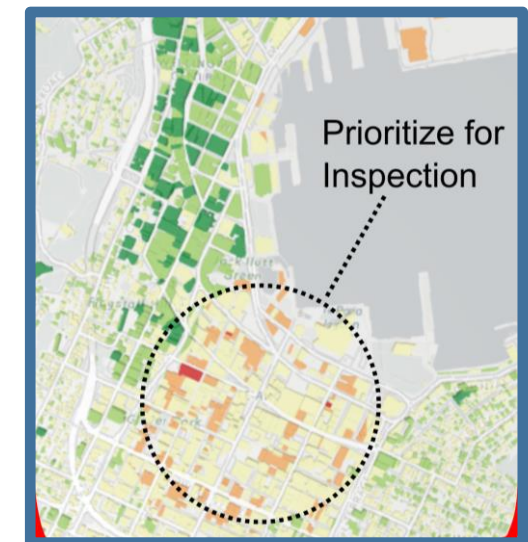
clustering and indicator buildings



model development

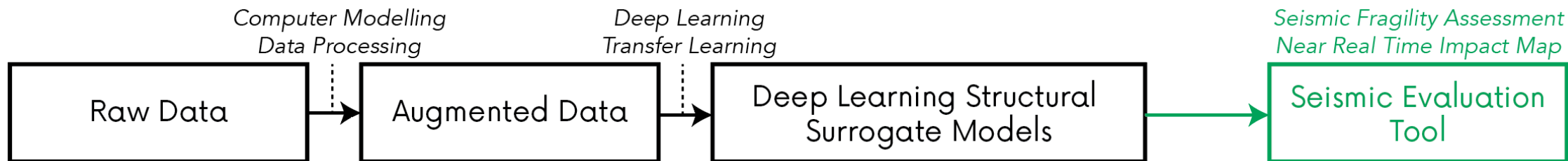
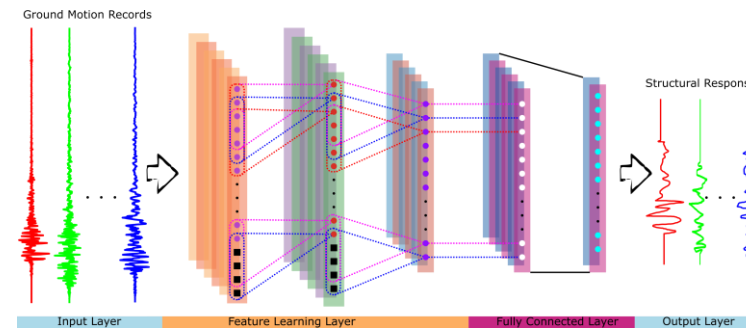


impact maps



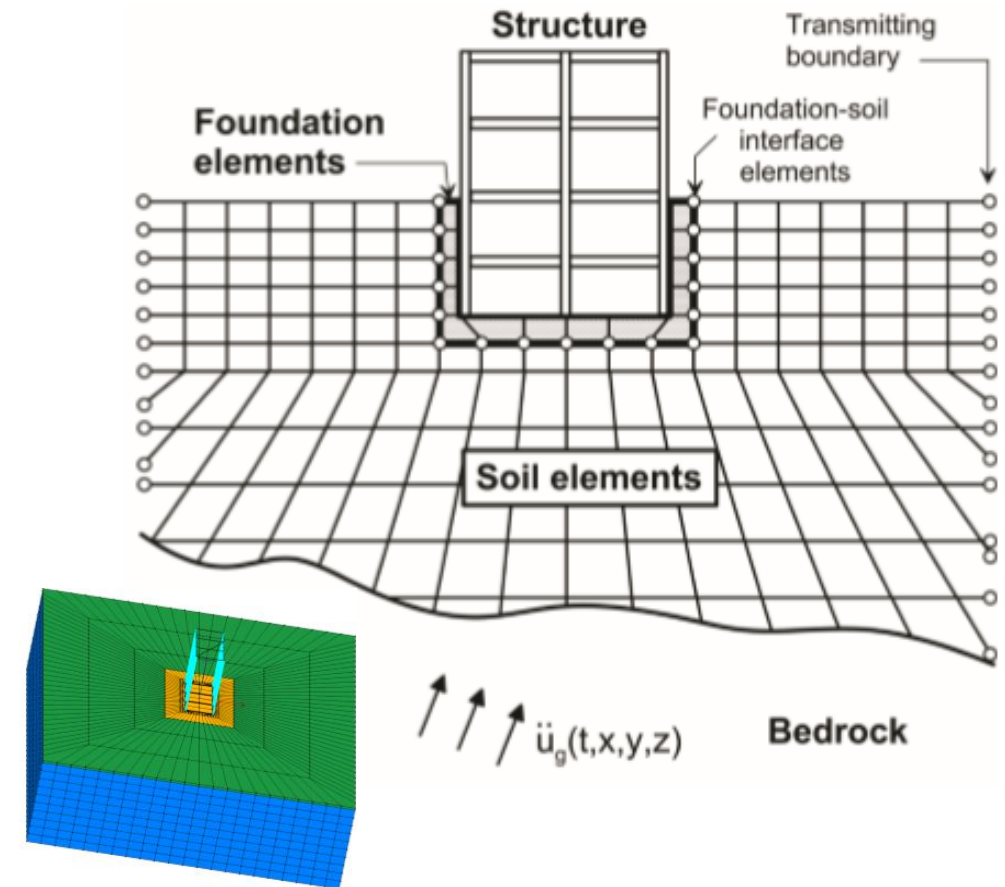
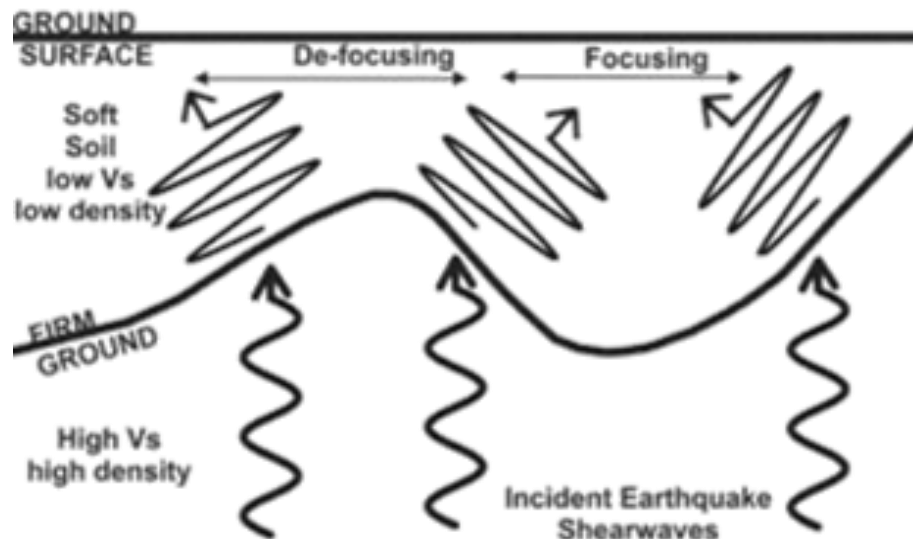
Regional building impacts

- Extending current work to incorporate ML surrogate models for structural analysis
- Requires a large database:
 - Structures
 - Physics-based models
 - Seismic demands
- Machine Learning surrogate models
 - Using Convolutional Neural Networks
- Framework to tie everything together



Regional building impacts

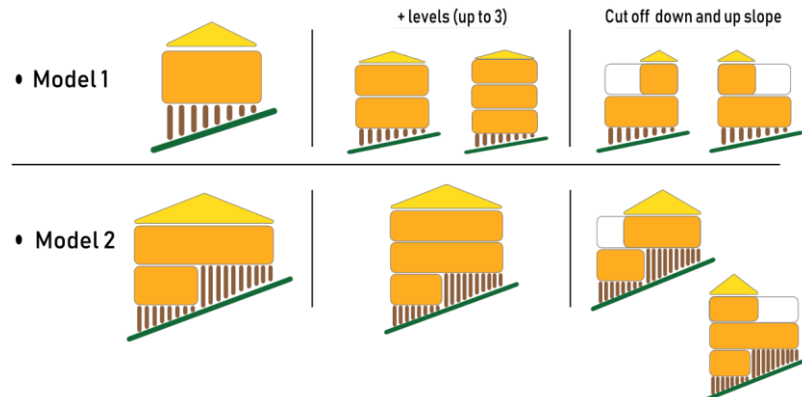
- Extending regional work to incorporate soil structure interaction
- Developing advanced numerical methods to capture soil nonlinearity
- These modelling techniques will be tied into existing framework



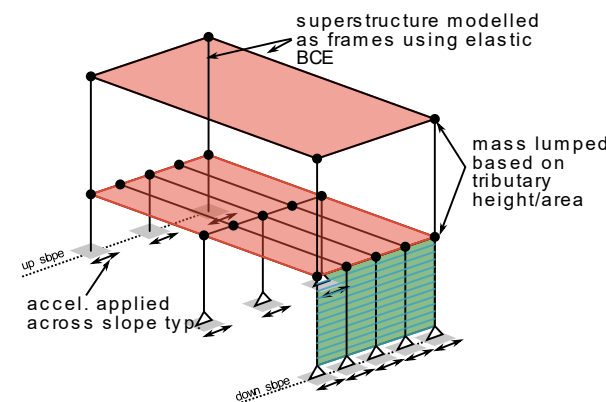
Performance of timber framed houses

- Focused on developing probabilistic tools to estimate the seismic damage to timber framed houses on slopes
- Structural survey of Wellington homes used to develop common typologies
- Multiple stripe analysis used to estimate probability of exceeding multiple damage states
- Multidisciplinary research that links homeowner expectations of damage to probabilistic estimates

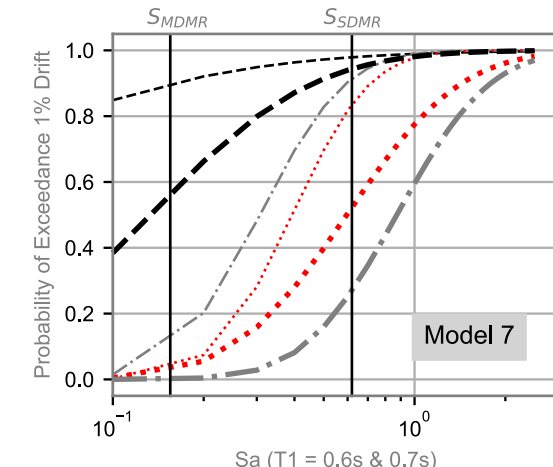
Structural survey used to develop typologies



Structural modelling



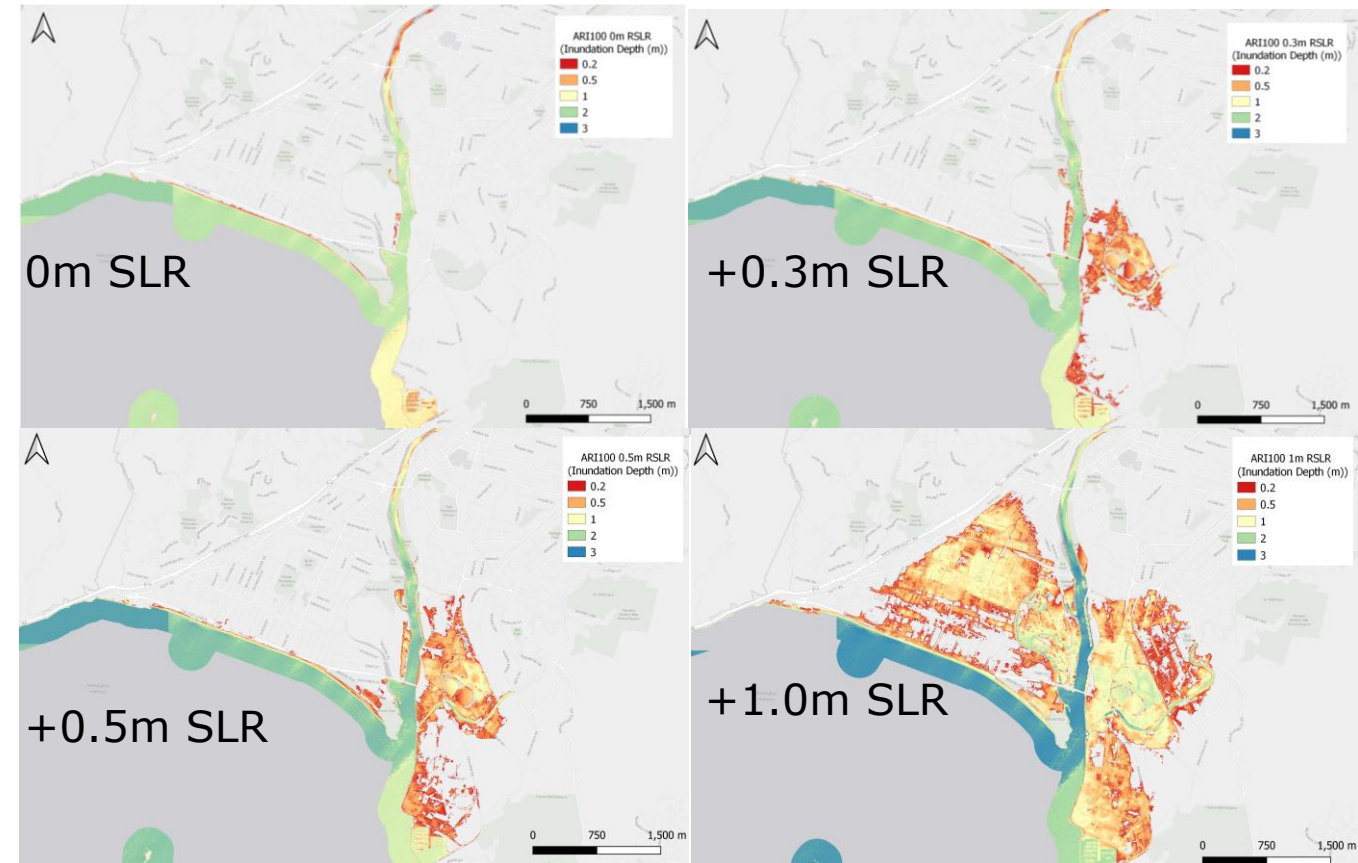
Probabilistic tools



Infrastructure disruption from coastal flooding

- Coastal flooding maps for 9 extreme sea level annual recurrence intervals and 21 sea level rise scenarios
- National road network exposure and probabilistic loss analysis (In progress)
- National network and interdependency modelling of service disruption (In progress)

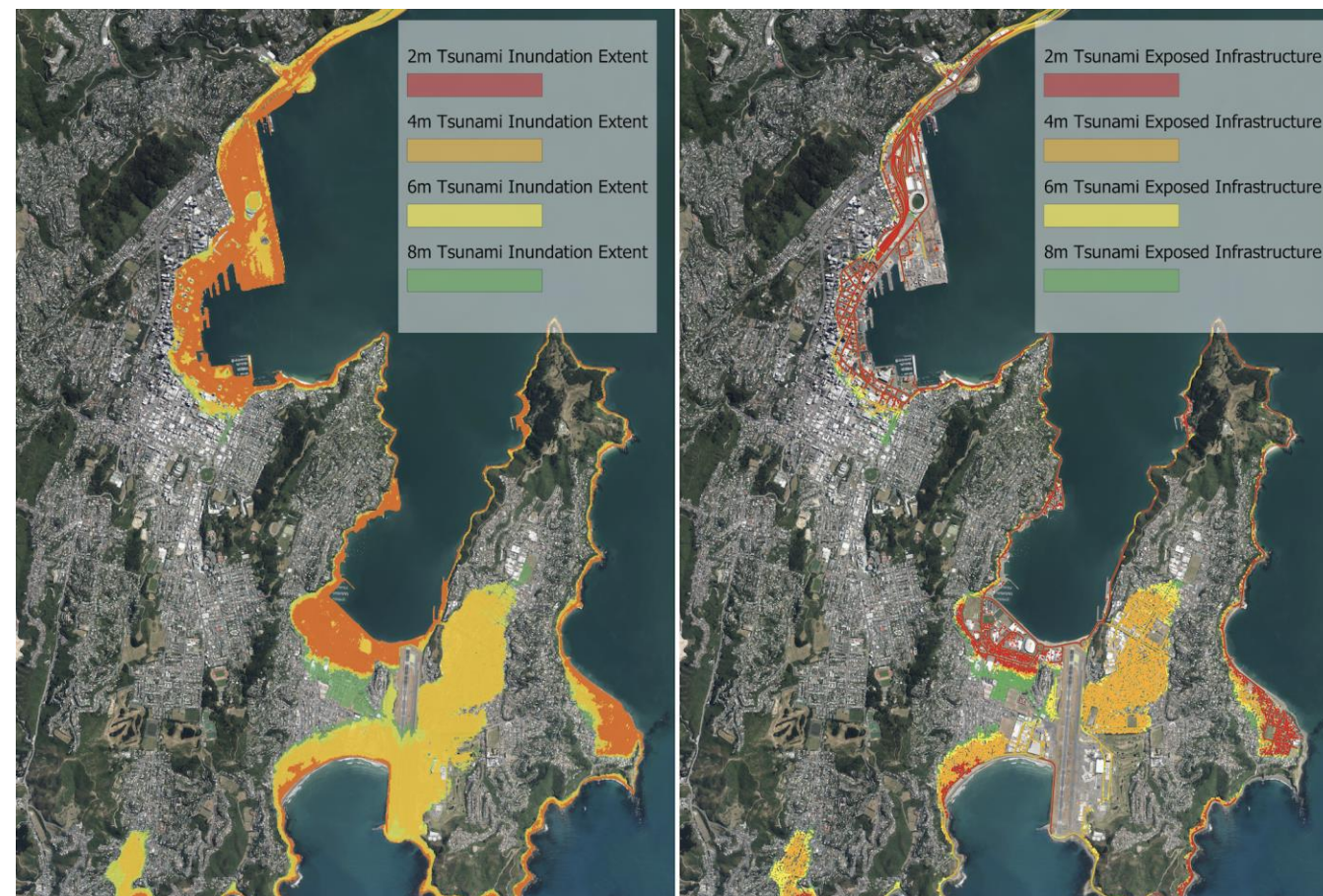
Lower Hutt 100-year Annual Recurrence Interval Flooding with Sea Level Rise (SLR)



Tsunami modelling

- Simplified modelling approach based on hydraulic principles
- Three important equation variables – slope, roughness, and wave height
- Land classification data used to characterize roughness
- Very efficient – requires approximately 10 minutes to run scenario for 20km of coastline
- The approach has been validated using inundation data from detailed hydrodynamic model

Inundation extent in Wellington using simplified model



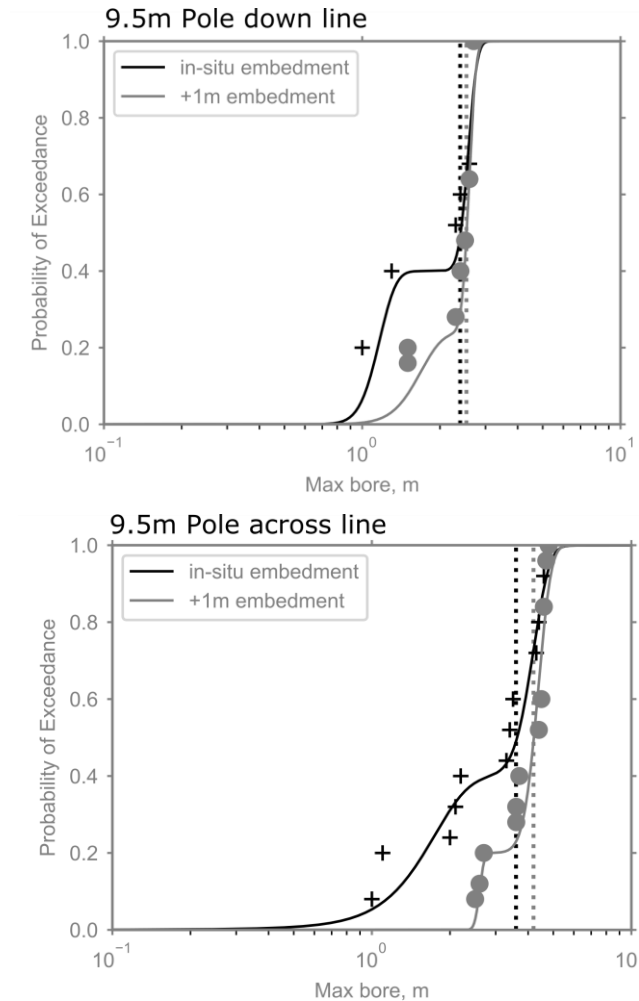
Tsunami impacts on horizontal infrastructure

- Building on previous work investigating impacts on bridges and simple structures.
- Physical experiments of tsunami bore impacts on infrastructure.
- Fragility curve development by inputting experimentally measured forces and moments into a structural model

Impacts on bridges



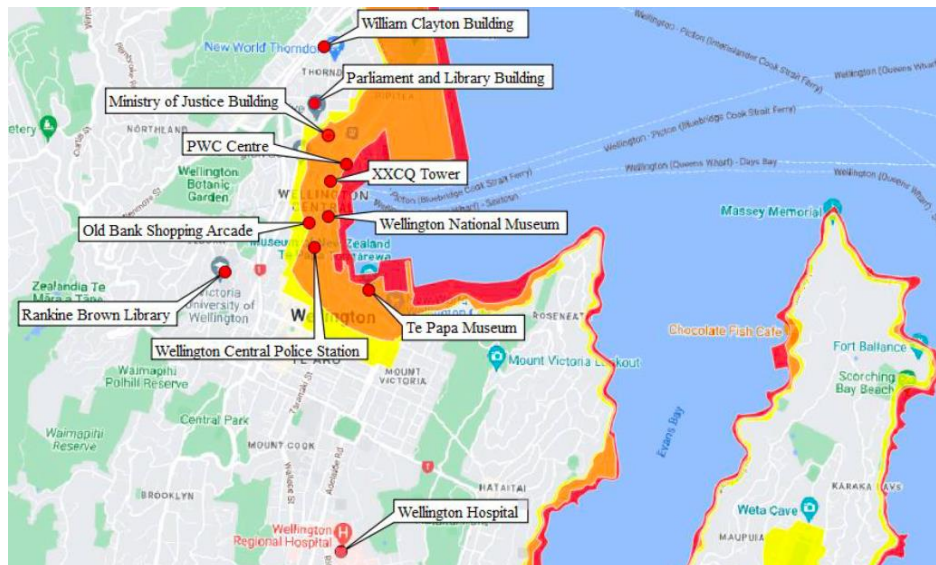
Probabilistic tools



Tsunami impacts on vertical infrastructure

- Physical experiments of tsunami bore impacts on buildings extended using advanced numerical methods
- Evaluating loading standards for new buildings
- Developing analysis procedures for existing buildings

Base isolated buildings in inundation zones

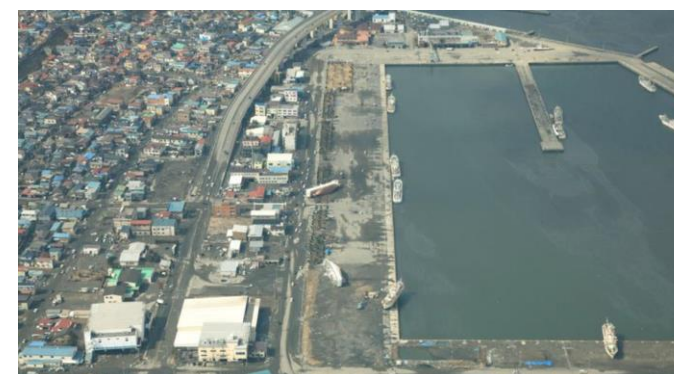


1:60 scale building



Tsunami impacts on ports

- NZ port system a critical part of the national infrastructure network
 - International trade
 - Regional recovery
 - Transport (particularly inter-island)
- Long coastline and distribution of ports means exposed to range of potential tsunami sources
 - Local + Distant subduction zones
- This study focussed on assessing tsunami hazard for range of sources and magnitudes
 - Hazard at single ports
 - Events where multiple ports are exposed
 - Importance and function of the ports exposed



Tsunami impacts on ports

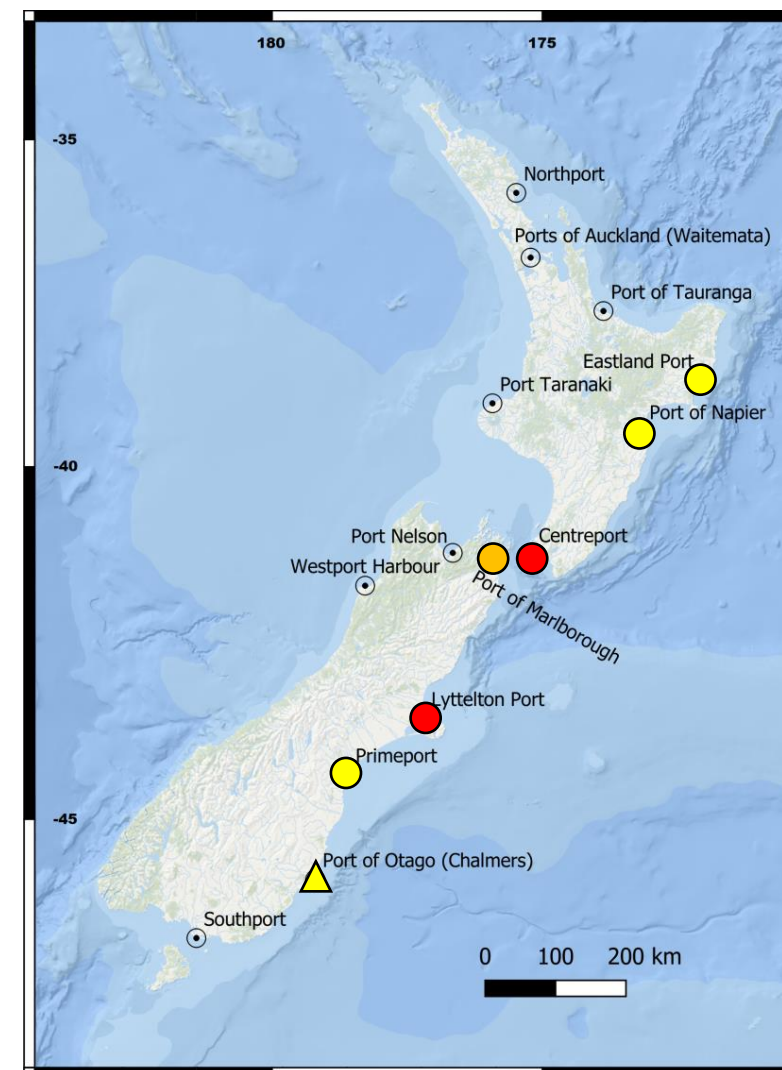
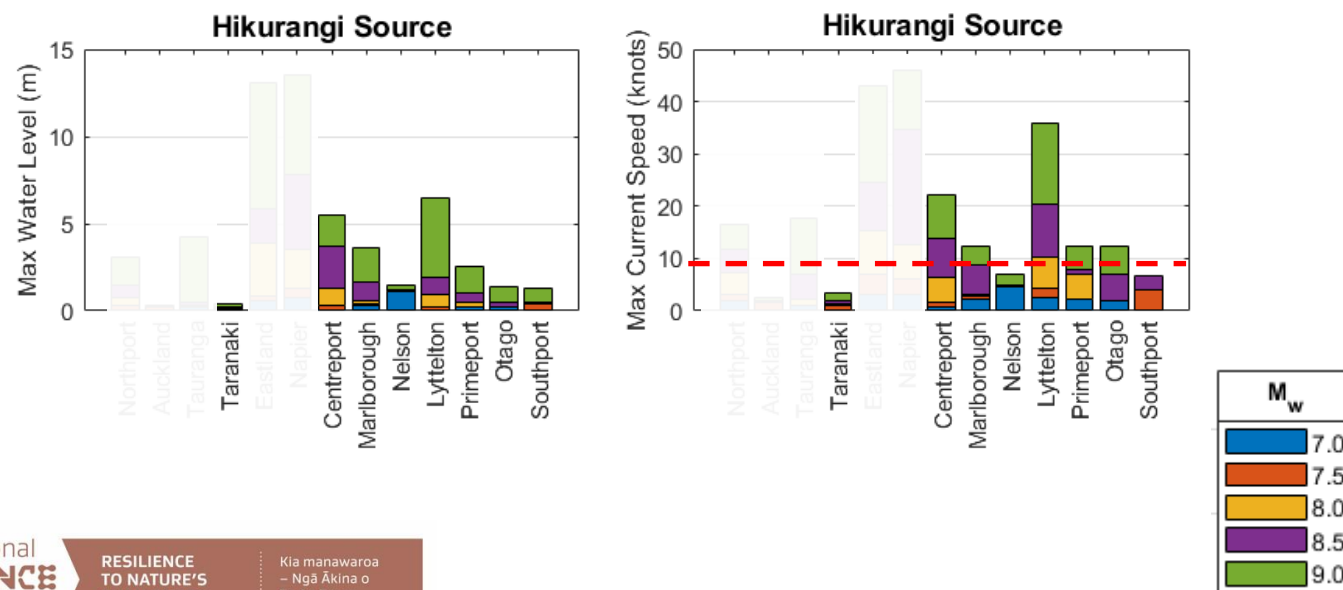
- Water Levels
 - Damage will be dependant on elevation of port infrastructure
- Current Speeds
 - Vessel damage and port functionality disruption
 - Damage to port infrastructure



Damage	Range of Current Speeds
No damage expected	< 3 knots
Minor/moderate damage possible	Between 3 and 6 knots
Major damage possible	Between 6 and 9 knots
Extreme damage possible	> 9 knots

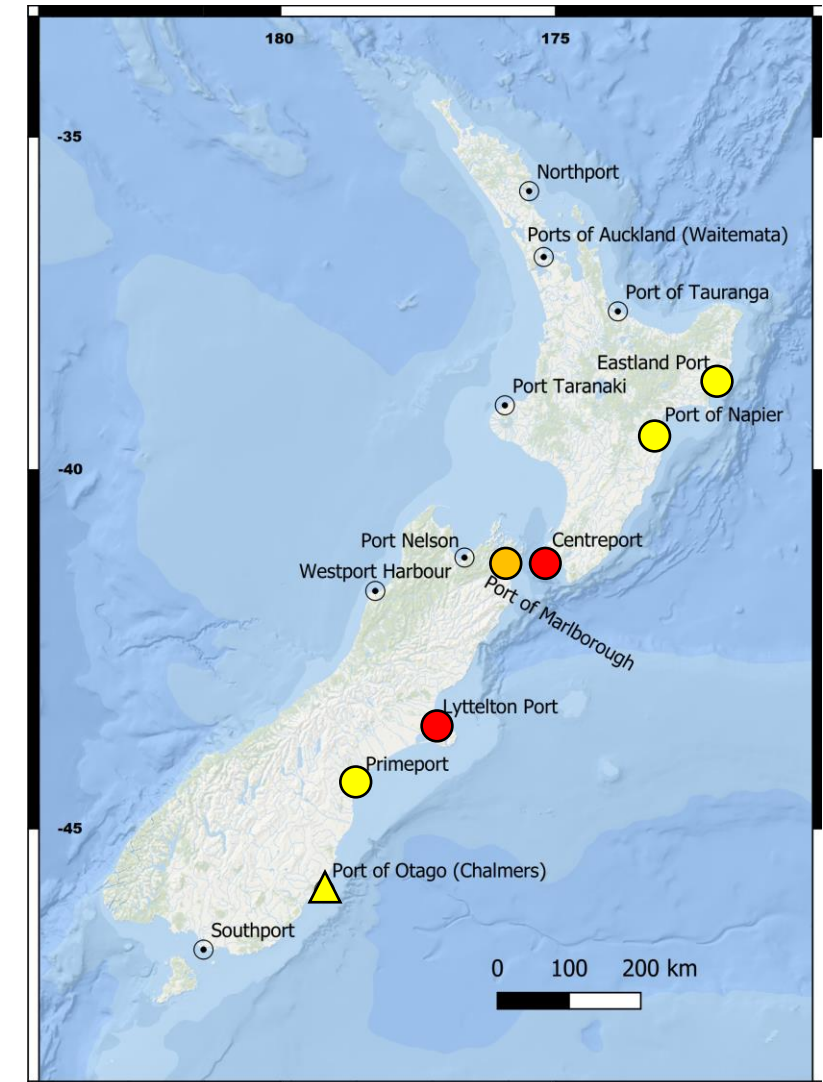
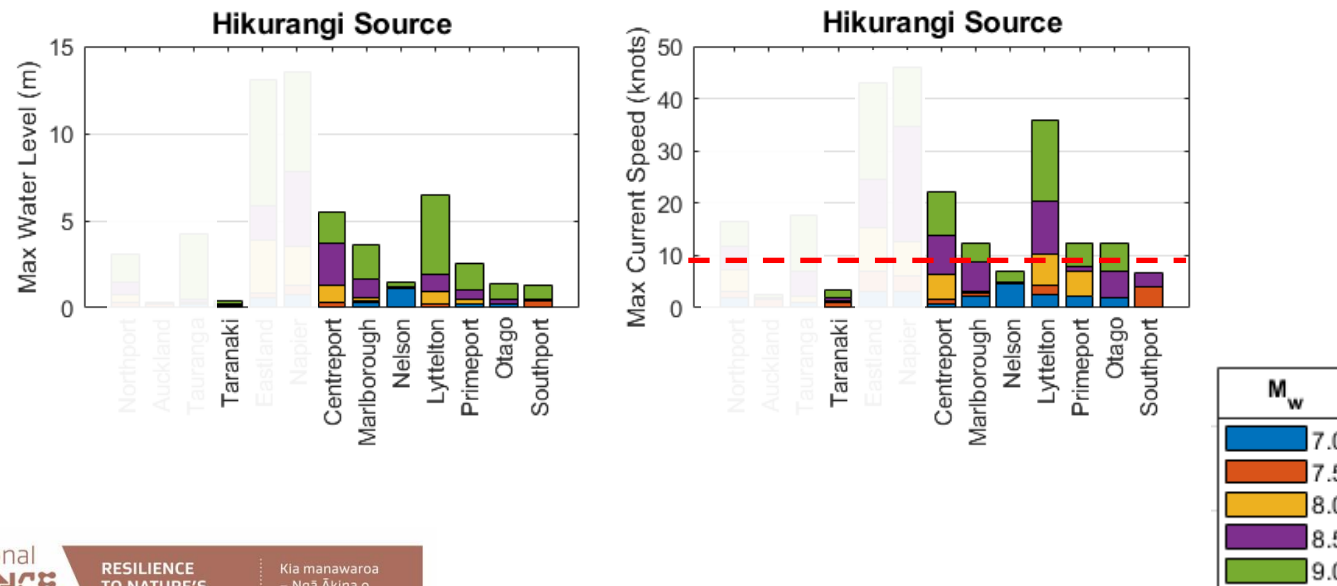
Tsunami impacts on ports – Hikurangi south

- Extends to Centreport, Marlborough, Lyttleton + Primeport
- Potential impacts at Eastland + Napier remain
- Impacts on both ends of interisland link
- Lyttelton key port in SI



Tsunami impacts on ports – Peru source

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- Potential impacts at Eastland + Napier remain
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Te Herenga Mātai Pūkaha

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