

## Structural Design Requirement on the Tsunami Evacuation Buildings

(津波避難ビルの構造設計法)

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## Contents (本日の内容)

### 1) Categorization of the damage to buildings caused by tsunami

(津波による被害パターンの分類)

### 2) Structural design requirement on the tsunami evacuation buildings

(津波避難ビルの構造設計法)

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## Damage to RC buildings

(鉄筋コンクリート造建築物の被害)

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**Most of the RC buildings were survived  
without any structural damage**  
(多くのRC造建築物は構造的にほぼ無被害で残存した)



... However, severe damage were observed in a part of RC Buildings  
(... ただ、一部のRC造建築物には大きな被害も見られた)

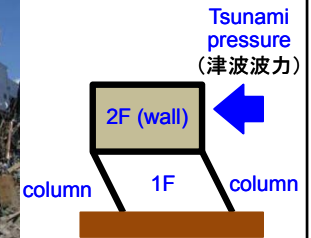
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### (1) Total collapse (倒壊)



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### (2) Collapse of 1st story (1階の崩壊)



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### (3) Overturning (転倒)

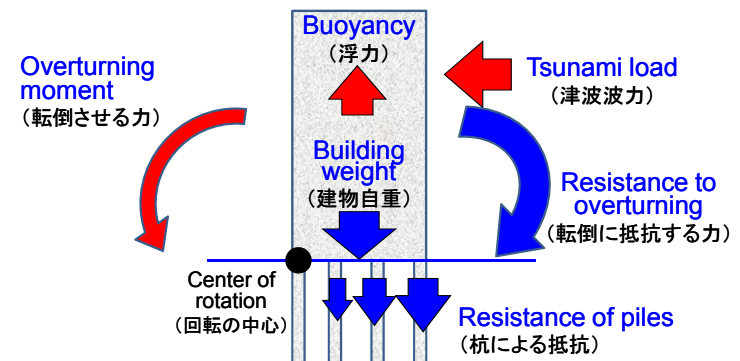


Small openings  
(開口が少ない)

The building overturned with climbing over the fence  
→ Huge buoyancy happened  
(この塀を乗り越えて転倒した → 大きな浮力が作用した)

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### Mechanism of overturning (転倒のメカニズム)



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### (3) Overturning (転倒)



Overturning of RC buildings with pile foundation was observed  
→ Overturning moment due to tsunami load was larger than the resistance to overturning by building weight and pile contribution  
(杭基礎の建築物でも転倒したのが見られた  
→ 自重と杭による抵抗よりも、津波荷重により転倒させる力の方が大きかった)

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### Accumulated air under floor slab Influence to buoyancy (浮力に影響する天井下の空気溜まり)



It should be considered in the structural design  
(構造設計で考慮が必要)

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### (4) Failure of walls (壁の破壊)



Shear walls and columns should not be failed to resist to later tsunami and aftershocks.

構造耐力上主要な部分である耐力壁や柱は、第2波、第3波の津波や、余震に抵抗するため破壊させてはならない



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### (5) Scouring (洗掘)



Scouring happened at the corner of the building due to strong whirl stream of tsunami (非常に強い津波の流れが建築物のコーナー一部で渦となり洗掘を起こす)

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### (5) Scouring & Tilting (洗掘・傾斜)



A building with mat foundation tilted due to scouring  
(洗掘により直接基礎の建築物が傾斜した例)

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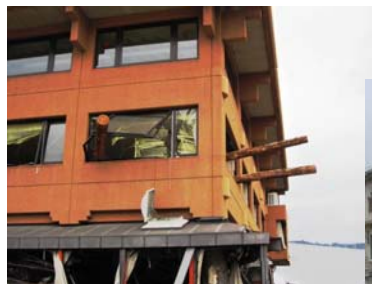
### (6) Sliding (滑動)



Pile foundation is effective to prevent sliding (滑動防止には杭基礎が有効)

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### (7) Debris impact (漂流物の衝突)



Large trees rushed into the building  
(開口部からの大木の突入)



Failure of shear wall  
(構造耐力上主要な部分である耐力壁の破壊)

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### Damage to steel buildings

(鉄骨造建築物の被害)

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(1) Failure of exposed column base  
(露出型柱脚の破壊)



Rupture of anchor bolt, base-plate or welding part between column and base-plate  
(アンカーボルト、ベースプレート、もしくは柱とベースプレートとの溶接部の破断) 17

(2) Failure of column top connection  
(柱頭接合部の破壊)



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(3) Overturning (転倒)



Exterior finishing was survived. Then large tsunami load and buoyancy happened.  
(外装材がほとんど残存したため、大きな波力と浮力が作用したと推測される) 19

(4) Washed away of interior & exterior finishing  
(内外装材の破壊・流出)  
(5) Large residual deflection (大きな残留変形)



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## Study on the structural design requirement on the tsunami evacuation buildings

(津波避難ビルの構造設計法に関する検討)



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## Importance of tsunami evacuation buildings

(津波避難ビルの位置付け)

- Evacuation to a high ground is a basic principle when tsunamis occur (津波の際には高台避難が原則)
- If there is no high ground to evacuate to, a tsunami evacuation building will protect human lives instead of high ground (高台が近くに無い海岸地域では、津波避難ビルが高台に代わって人命を守る)
- Tsunami evacuation building should be prepared for quick evacuation in coastal area (海岸地域での迅速な避難のために、津波避難ビルの整備が必要)



Proposal of the structural design method for tsunami evacuation buildings (津波避難ビルの構造設計法の提案)

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## Background (背景)

### General principles for the measures against

- Tokai E.Q. (May, 2003) (東海地震対策大綱)
  - Tonankai, Nankai E.Q. (Dec, 2003) (東南海・南海地震対策大綱)
- by the Central Disaster Prevention Council (中央防災会議)

### 2004 Study on tsunami evacuation buildings (BCJ)

(津波避難ビルに関する調査検討 (財)日本建築センター)

### 2004.12.26 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami

(スマトラ島沖地震津波(インド洋大津波))

### 2005.6 The Guidelines concerning the tsunami evacuation buildings etc, by Cabinet Office of Japanese Government

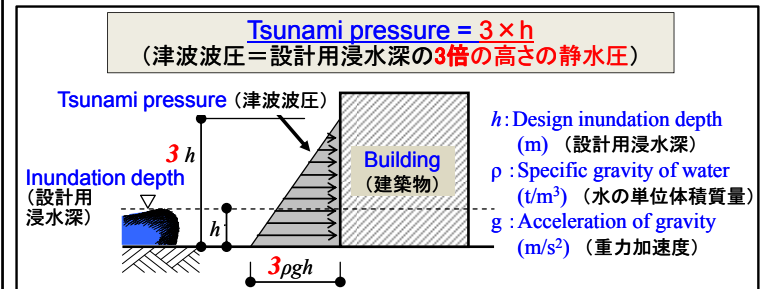
(津波避難ビル等に係るガイドライン(内閣府))

(巻末資料② 構造的要件の基本的な考え方)

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## Objective (目的)

Review the structural design method of the 2005 Guidelines (Japanese cabinet office) based on the observed damage (内閣府「ガイドライン」に示された構造設計法を被害の実態に基づき検証)



New proposal based on the impulse of stream (流勢に応じた新たな提案)

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## Analyzed structures (検討対象構造物の例)



Collapsed Building  
(崩壊した建築物)

Survived Building  
(残存した建築物)

Collapsed CB wall  
(崩壊したブロック塀)

Survived RC fence  
(残存したRC塀)

Collapsed RC bridge  
(崩壊したRC鉄道橋)

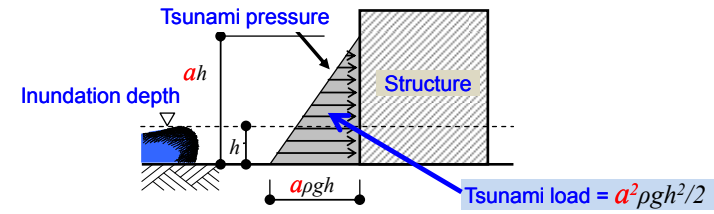
Collapsed CB column  
(倒壊したブロック柱)

Overturned stone monument  
(転倒した石碑)

Overturned seawall  
(転倒した防潮堤)

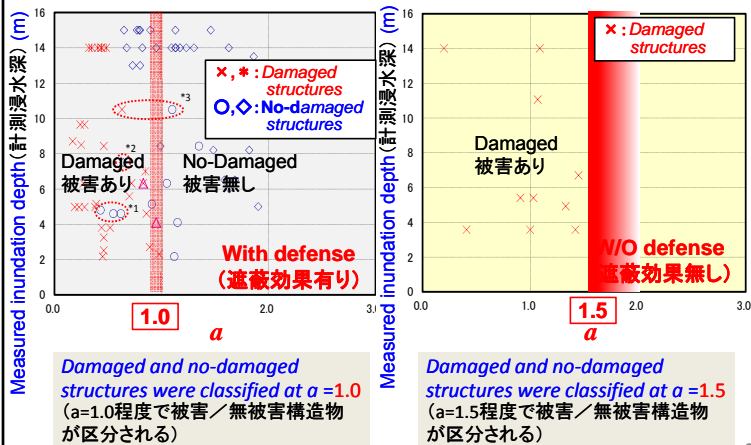
## Analysis based on the field survey (現地調査に基づく検討)

- 1) Set the height of tsunami pressure at  $ah$ , and calculate tsunami load  
(津波波圧の高さを浸水深 $h$ の $a$ 倍とおき、波力を算定)
- 2) Calculate lateral capacity of structures  
(構造物の水平耐力を算定)
- 3) Calculate  $a$ , when lateral capacity = tsunami load  
(水平耐力=波力となる $a$ を逆算)



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## Relationship between $a$ and damage pattern ( $a$ と被害程度の関係)



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## Influence of defense (遮蔽物の影響)

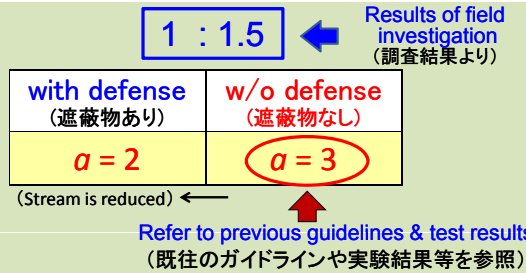


Tsunami direction  
(津波来襲方向)

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## Influence of defense & distance from the sea (遮蔽物の影響、海岸からの距離の影響)

### Influence of defense (遮蔽物の影響)



### Influence of distance from the sea (海岸からの距離の影響)

When distance  $\geq 500\text{m}$ , stream is reduced. Then  $a = 1.5$   
(海岸から500m以上離れると流勢がさらに弱まるので  $a = 1.5$ )

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## Structural design requirement on the tsunami evacuation buildings (津波避難ビルの構造設計法)

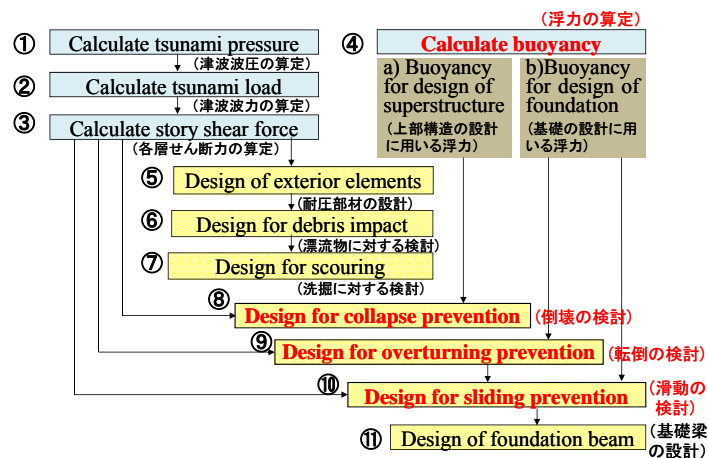
### Design target (設計目標)

- 1) Not to collapse (倒壊しないこと)
- 2) Not to overturn (転倒しないこと)
- 3) Not to slide (滑動しないこと)

The walls and columns, for the tsunami contact side shouldn't be destroyed by the wave pressure  
(外側にある壁や柱は、津波波圧に対して破壊しないことを確認)

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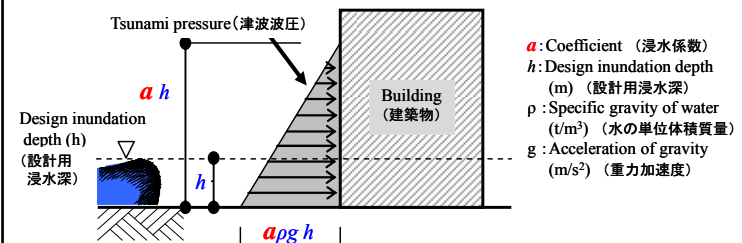
## Design flow (設計の流れ)



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## ① Calculate tsunami pressure (津波波圧の算定)

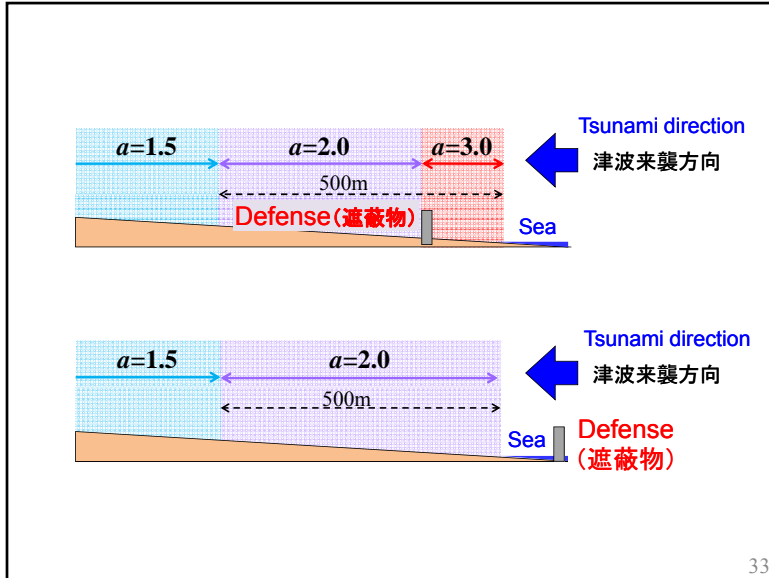
Tsunami pressure is obtained as static water pressure distribution with height of design inundation depth multiplied by coefficient  $a$   
(津波波圧は設計用浸水深の  $a$  倍の静水圧で算定される)



	with defense (遮蔽物あり)		w/o defense (遮蔽物無し)
Distance from sea or river (海岸や河川等からの距離)	$\geq 500\text{m}$	$< 500\text{m}$	Regardless of distance (距離によらず)
$a$	1.5	2	3

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**Calculate ② tsunami load & ③ story shear force**  
 (津波波力および層せん断力の計算)

**Tsunami load can be reduced due to ratio of openings**  
 (津波波力は開口率に応じて低減できる)

Lower limit is 0.7 (波力は無開口の7割を下限とする)

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**④ Calculate buoyancy (浮力の算定)**

Buoyancy influences to design of collapse prevention, overturning prevention and sliding prevention, should be calculated  
 (倒壊防止、転倒防止、滑動防止の設計に直接関係する浮力を計算する)

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**⑤ Design of exterior elements (耐圧部材の設計)**

**Tsunami load  $\leq$  Ultimate capacity of columns and walls**  
 (津波波圧により生じる力  $\leq$  部材終局強度)

Failure of columns and walls should be prevented  
 (柱と耐力壁が波力によって破壊しないことを確認)

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### ⑥ Design for debris impact (漂流物に対する検討)

Preventing failure of walls and columns is not easy  
(漂流物によっては柱・壁部材の破壊を防止するのは困難)



Axial capacity of each story should be kept even after the failure of exterior column or wall due to debris impact  
(外部に面する柱等が漂流物により破壊しても、その軸力支持能力を喪失しない(他の柱等で支持できることを確認する))

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### ⑦ Design for scouring (洗掘に対する検討)

Pile foundation is recommended to prevent tilting of superstructures due to scouring  
(洗掘に対して上部構造が傾斜しないよう杭基礎を推奨する)



Mat foundation (直接基礎)



Pile (杭基礎)

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### ⑧ Design for collapse prevention (倒壊防止の検討)

Story shear capacity > Story shear force  
(各階の水平耐力 > 津波による各階に生じる力)



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### ⑨ Design for overturning prevention (転倒防止の検討)

Axial capacity of piles > Axial force of piles  
(杭の極限支持力 or 極限引抜抵抗力 > 杭の軸方向力)



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## ⑩ Design for sliding prevention

(滑動の検討)

Lateral capacity of piles > Lateral force of piles  
(杭の水平耐力 > 杭に作用する津波荷重)



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## Base shear required for tsunami evacuation buildings

(津波避難ビルに要求される強度)

(In case of RC residential buildings: RC集合住宅の場合)

C<sub>B</sub>: Base shear coefficient in short direction (1階の層せん断力係数)

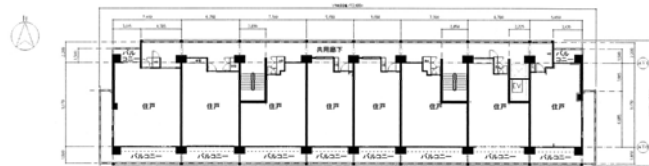
	Inundation depth (浸水深)		
	5m	10m	15m
<b>a = 3.0</b>	C <sub>B</sub> =0.97	C <sub>B</sub> =2.83	C <sub>B</sub> =4.56
<b>a = 2.0</b>	C <sub>B</sub> =0.38	C <sub>B</sub> =1.44	C <sub>B</sub> =2.42
<b>a = 1.5</b>	C <sub>B</sub> =0.3	C <sub>B</sub> =0.78	C <sub>B</sub> =1.36

- : Strength due to seismic design is larger than strength due to tsunami design (except piles and foundations) (杭と基礎を除き、要求強度は耐震設計の方が津波設計を上回る)
- : Meeting demand is available by increase of strength (need special consideration for piles and foundations) (設計要求の充足は可能。ただし、杭と基礎は特別な検討を要する)
- △ : Require special consideration for increase of strength of super-structure, piles and foundations (上部構造、杭、基礎の強度を大きく高めるための特別な工夫を要する)

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## Design example (設計例)

Inundation depth (浸水深) = 10m, a = 2.0



- Increase steel bars in columns and beams (柱・梁の配筋を増やした)
- Increase wall thickness (230→350mm) (妻面の耐力壁を厚くした)
- Increase pile diameter (1300Φ→1900Φ) (杭径を大きくした)



South elevation (南側立面図)

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## Design of tsunami evacuation building

(津波避難ビルの設計)



Design tsunami force is capable of over seismic force in case inundation depth is larger than 10m (浸水深が10mを超えると、設計用地震力よりも津波力の方が大きくなることもある)

- High capacity buildings required (耐震設計より強い建築物が必要)
- ✓ thicker wall, much steel (壁を厚く、柱・梁の配筋を多く)
  - ✓ bigger, longer piles (杭を太く、長く)
- available with conventional techniques (従来技術で対応可)

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## Conclusion

(まとめ)

It is highly expected the proposed structural design method accelerate construction of tsunami evacuation buildings for protecting lives from tsunami disasters.

(提案した構造設計法が津波避難ビルの建設を促進し、命を守る津波防災に資することが大いに期待される)

BRI will continue the technical support for recover of the disaster area as quick as possible.

(建築研究所は、被災地の一日も早い復興のために、さらなる技術支援を続けていく予定)

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Thank you for your attention  
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