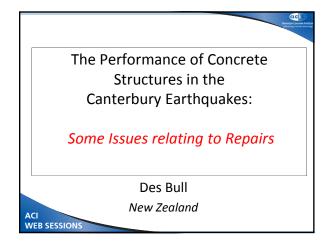


The Performance of Concrete
Structures in the
Canterbury Earthquakes:

Lessons to be Learned and the Future of
Concrete Buildings

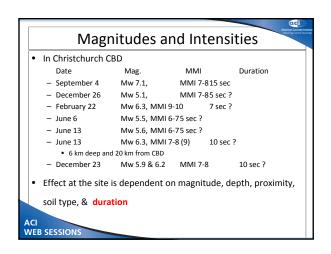
Des Bull
New Zealand

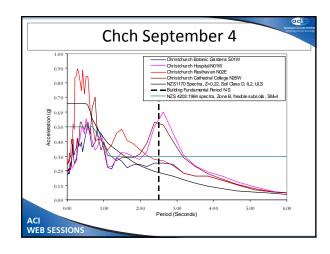
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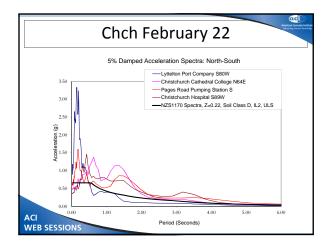


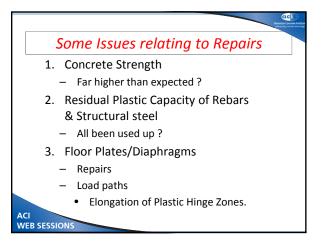


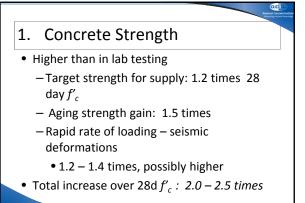




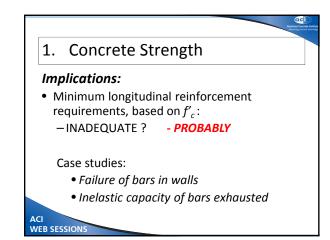


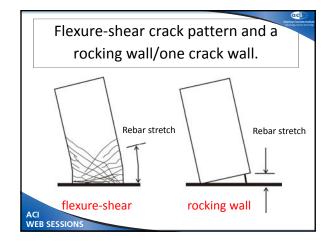




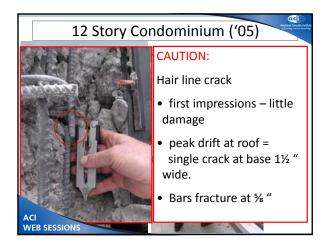


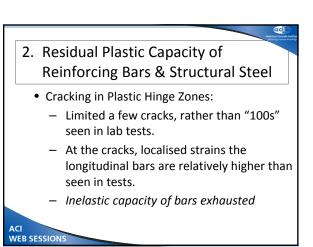
WEB SESSIONS

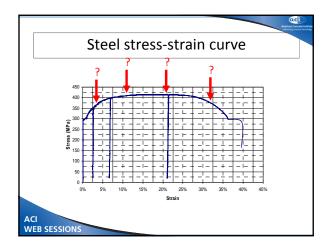








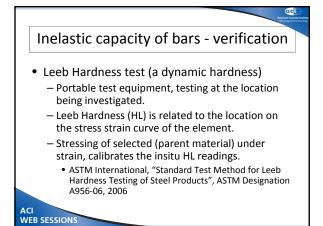




Inelastic capacity of bars exhausted?

- For an engineering assessing a building:
 - Can the building withstand the aftershocks to come?
 - Safe to reoccupy?
 - Is it repairable?
 - In Chch, **no**...
 - Most damaged buildings have little inelastic capacity left.

WEB SESSIONS

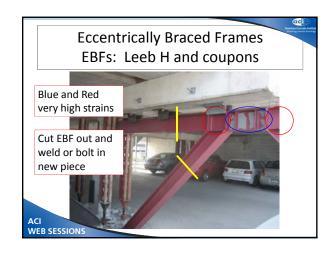


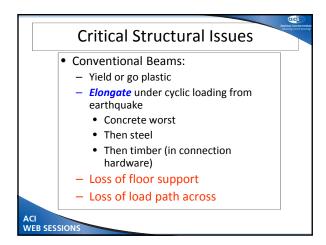


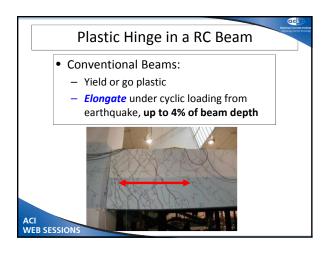


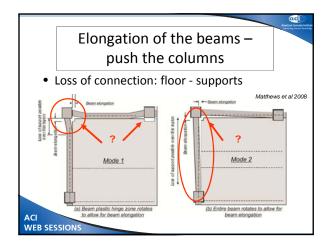








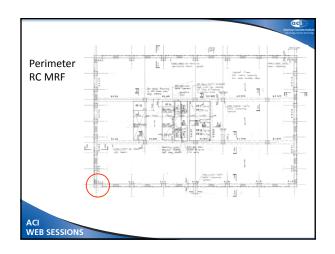


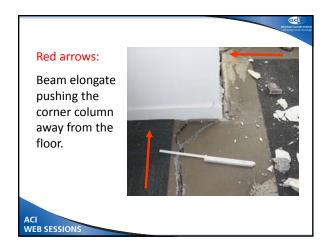




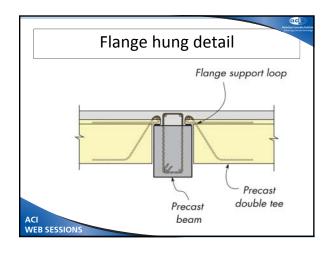


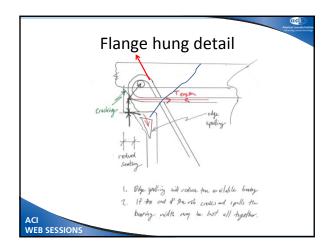


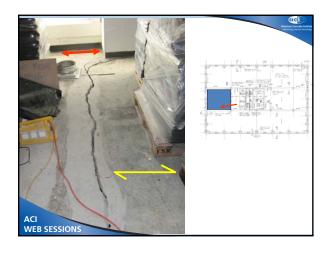




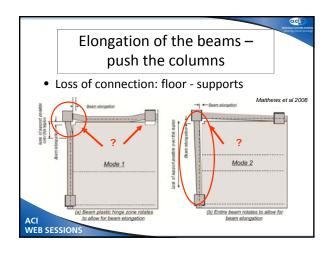


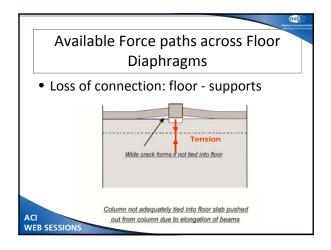


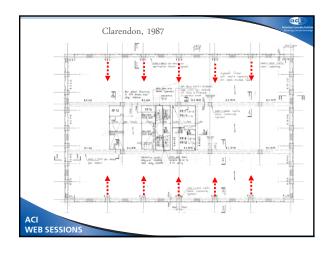


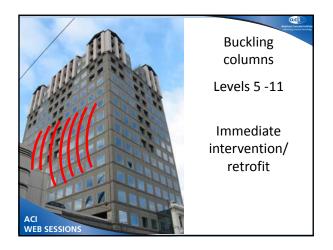
















Concluding comments:

- 1. Minimum flexural steel based on a realistic concrete strength
 - Damaged structures will need to have residual plastic capacities investigated.
- 2. Residual Plastic Capacity of Rebars
 - & Structural steel have been found to be small
 - Damaged structures will need to have residual plastic capacities investigated.
 - By be not be repairable or may be too costly

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Concluding comments: cont.

- 3. Floor Plates/Diaphragms
 - Elongation of Plastic Hinge Zones in beams cause severe, localised damage and gravity capacity and in-plane diaphragm actions are compromised. Exterior columns can become unstable.
 - Repair will be difficult: gravity and diaphragm action
 - Replace reinforcement in the floor (in critical areas?)

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