

Hollow-core Floors in Earthquakes: *Assessment and Retrofit*

Ken Elwood

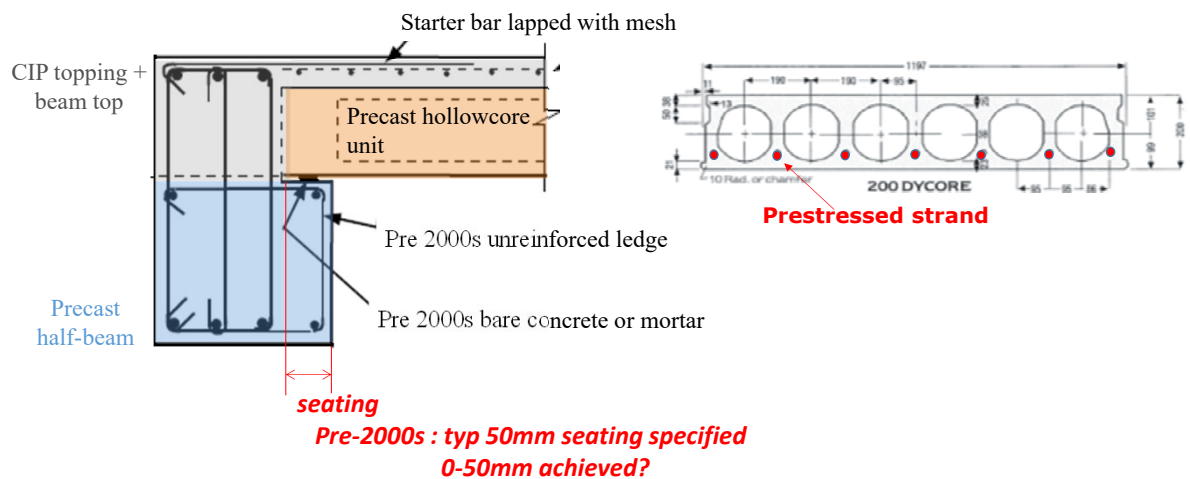
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Des Bull, Lucas Hogan, Tim Sullivan, Rick Henry
Frank B ker, Mo Mostafa, Mike Parr, Giovanni De Francesco



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Typical Hollow-core Seating Details (NZ)



2

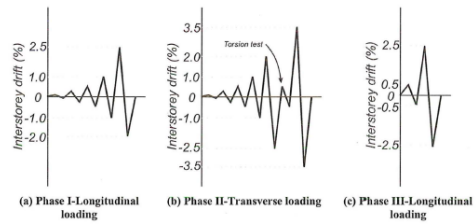
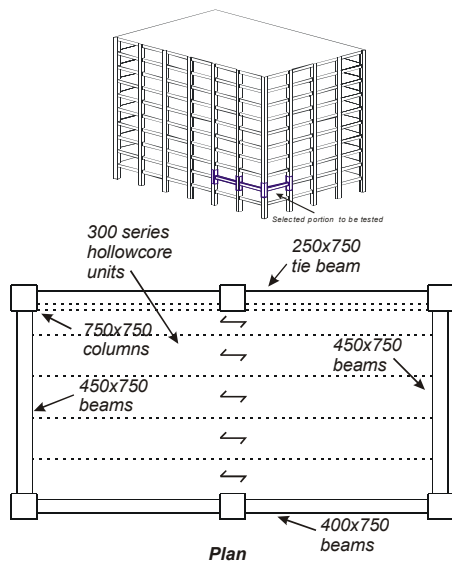


1994 Northridge Earthquake



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Matthews and Bull (2004) 2-bay x 1-bay specimen




Matthews(2004)



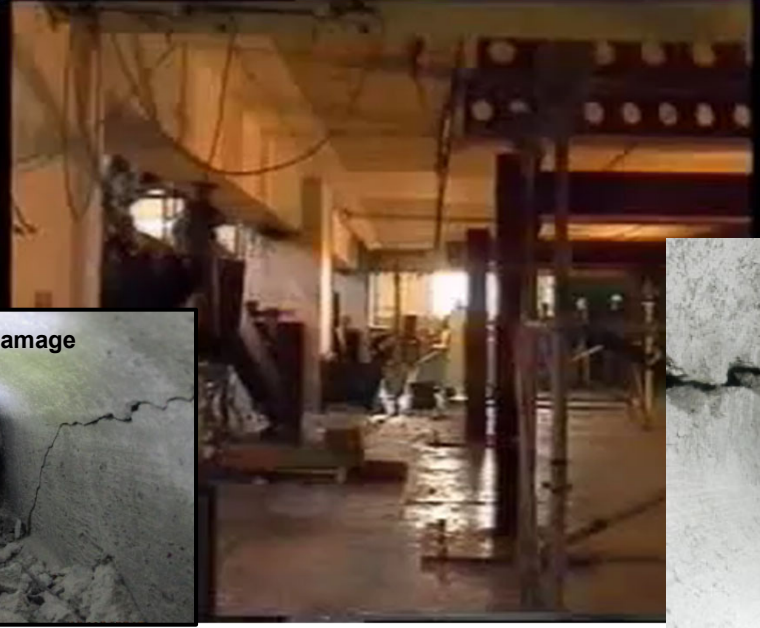
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ReCast Floors


Matthews and Bull (2004)






Kaikoura EQ damage



UoC test –
Matthews (2004)
2.5% drift

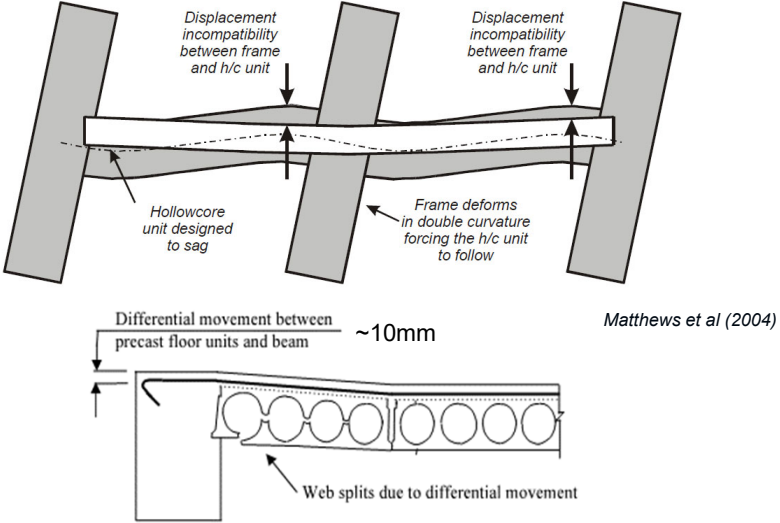





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ReCast Floors

Incompatible displacements



Matthews et al (2004)

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Matthews and Bull (2004)



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2016 Kaikoura EQ - Hollow-core floor damage



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2016 Kaikoura Earthquake -Case Study Building

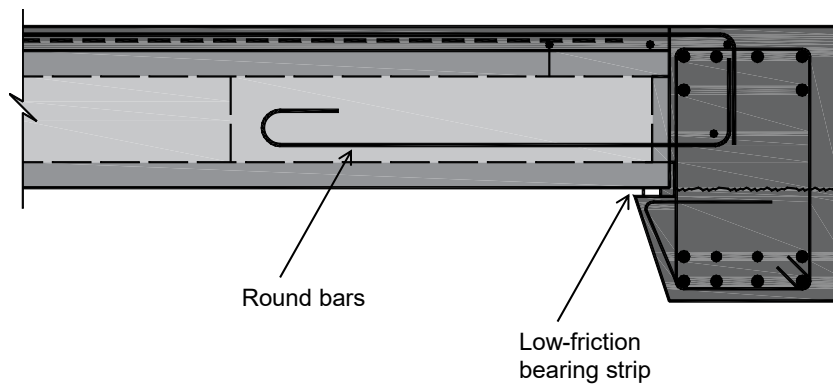
2006 Ductile Moment Frame with 400HC



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Seating details

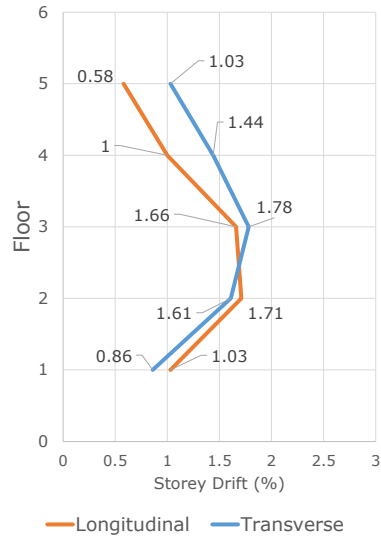
- Connection details per NZS 3101:2006



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2016 Kaikoura EQ -Drifts based on instrumentation



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Damage Data Collection



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Damage Data Collection *Thanks to UW RAPID Facility!*

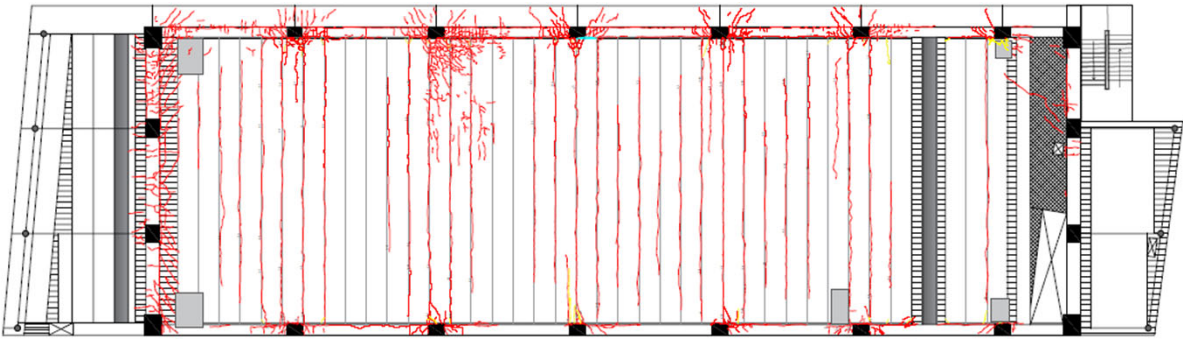


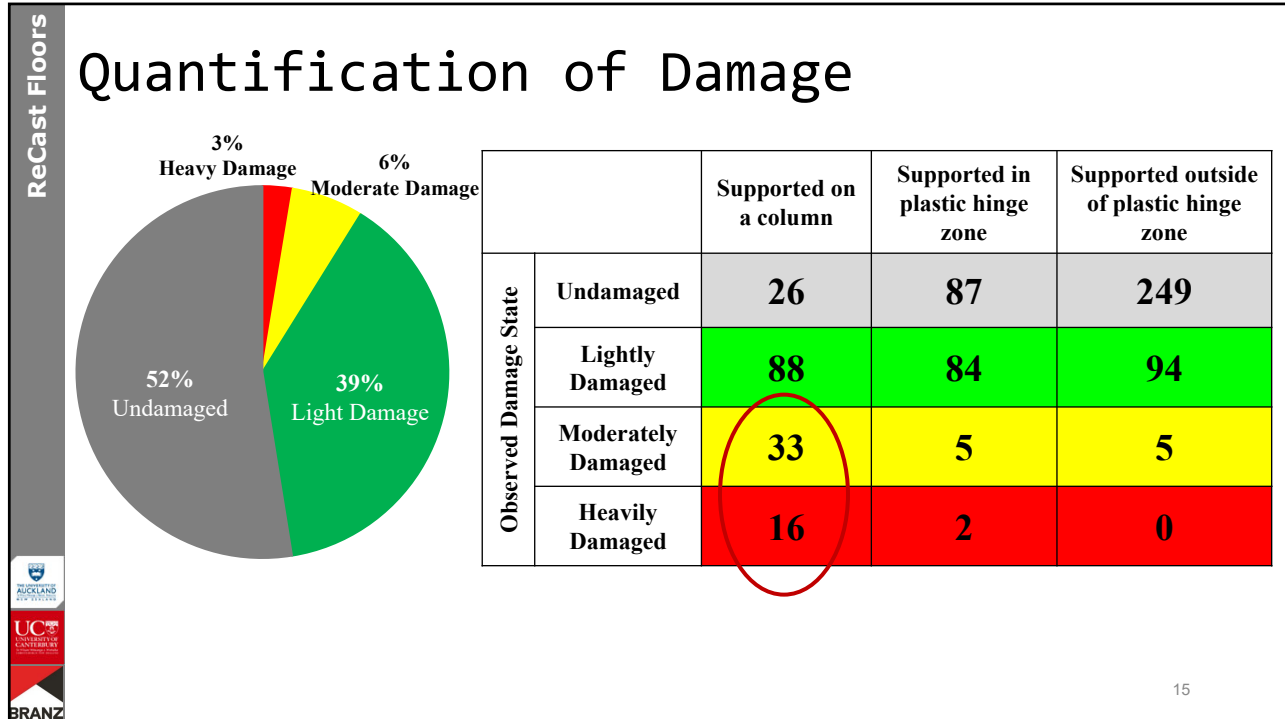
821 Laser Scans



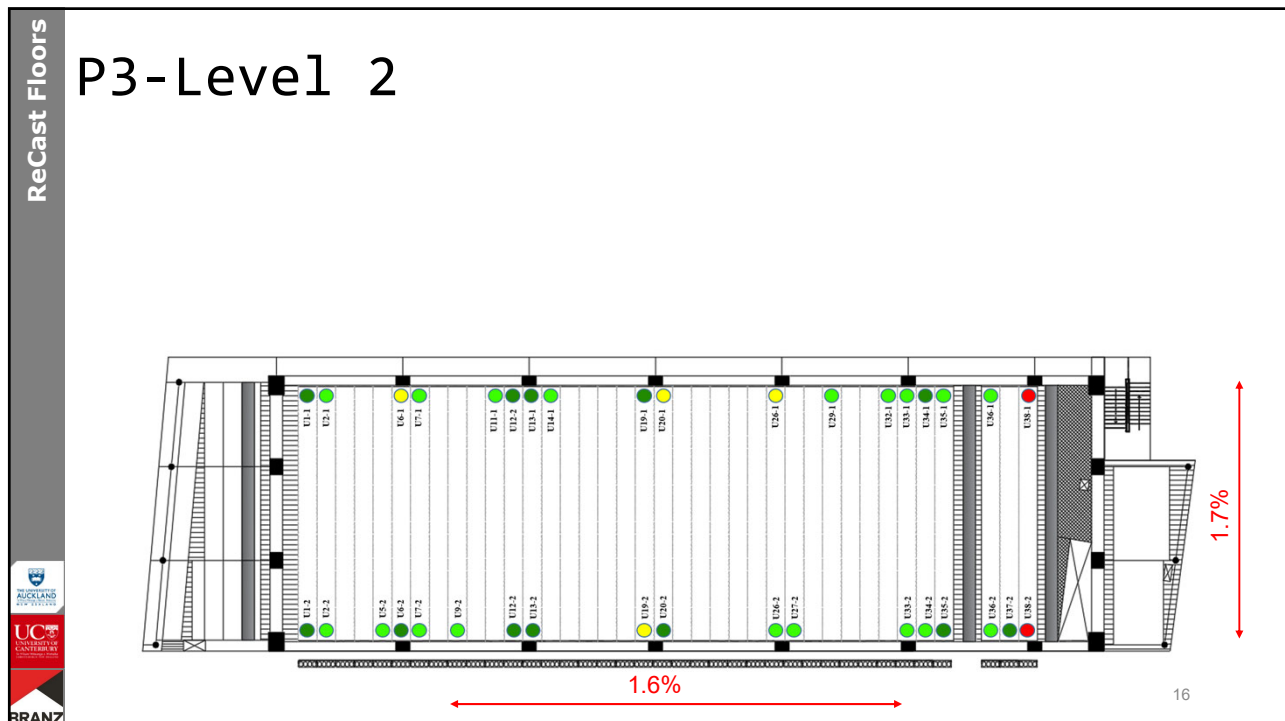
105K+ HD Photos

Crack maps

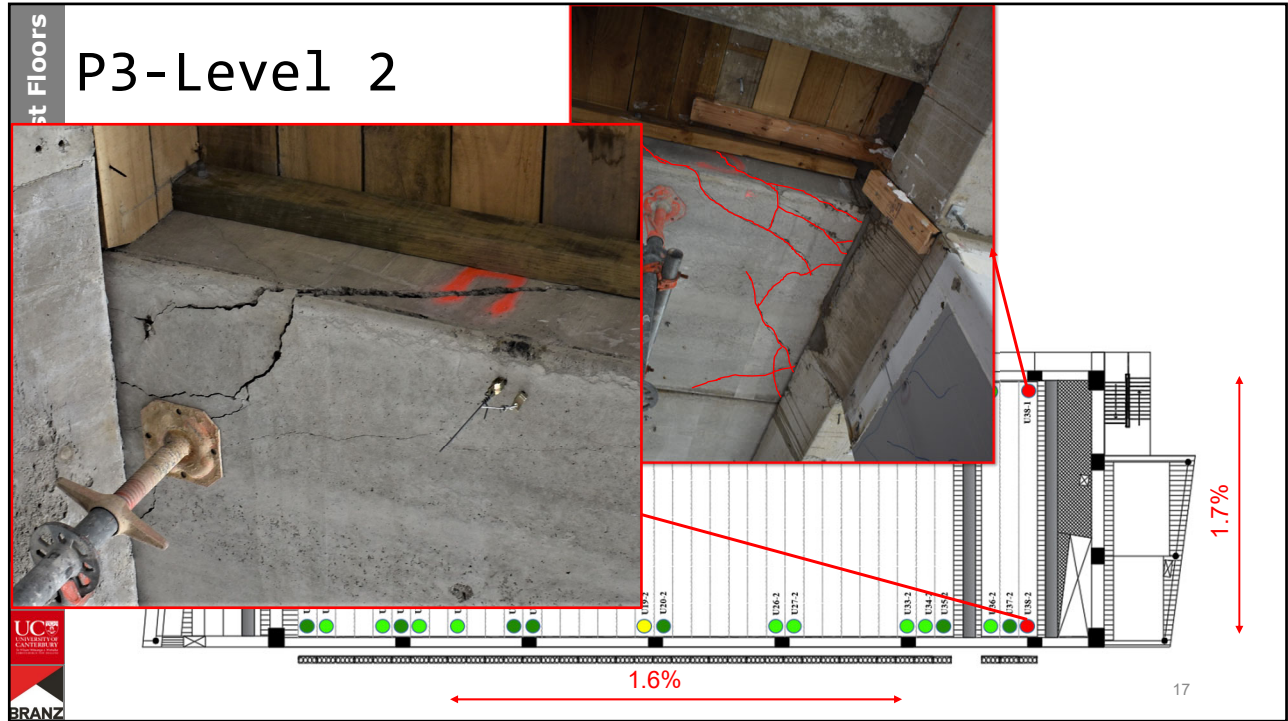




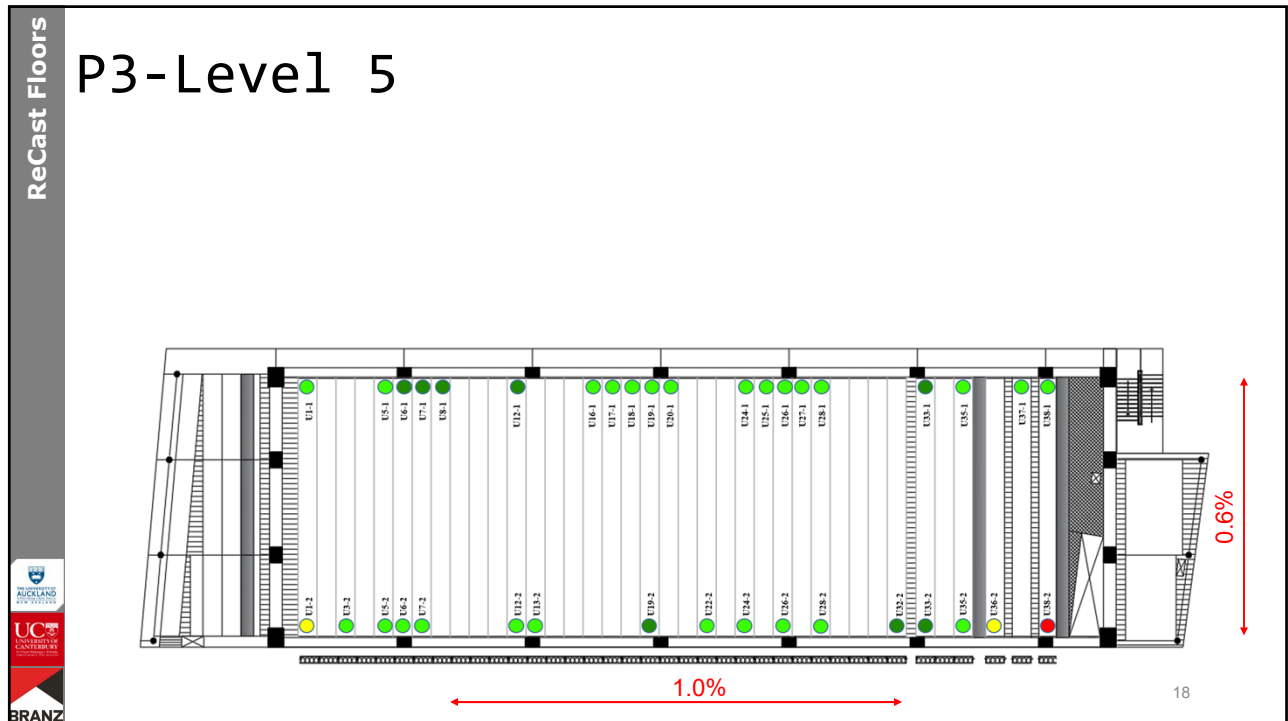
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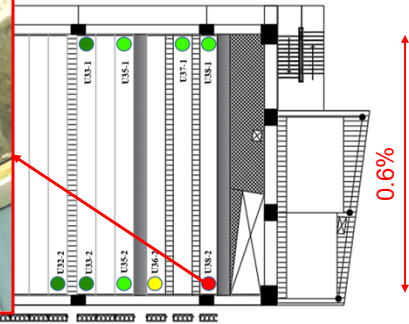


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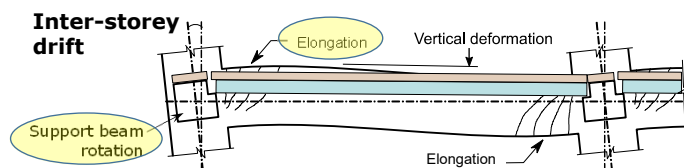
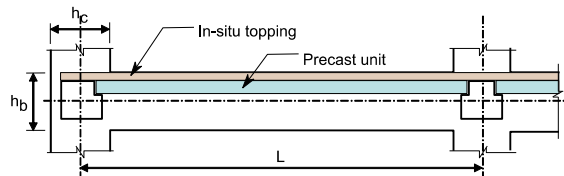
Pier 3-Level 5



1.0%

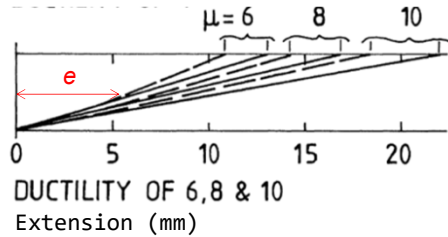
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Assessment of Precast Floors - Demands



Elongation - Fenwick and Megget (1993)

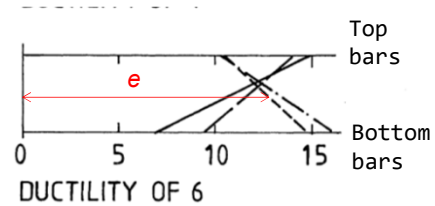
Unidirectional Plastic hinge



Unidirectional plastic hinge:

$$e = \theta \frac{(d - d')}{2}$$

Reversing Plastic hinge



Reversing plastic hinge:

$$e = C\theta \frac{(d - d')}{2}$$

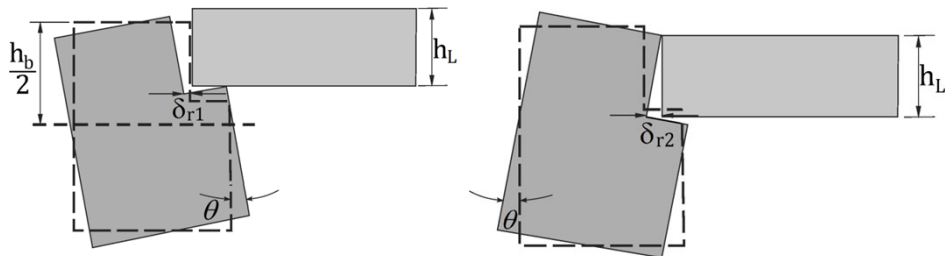
(NZS 3101: C=2.6)



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Rotation

- Movement at support ledge due to rotation added to elongation



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Drift Capacity of Hollow-core Floors - Failure modes

Loss of Seating (LOS)



Positive Moment Failure (PMF)



Negative Moment Failure (NMF)



Objective:

- Determine inter-storey drift at which floor units no longer have **reliable** gravity load path.



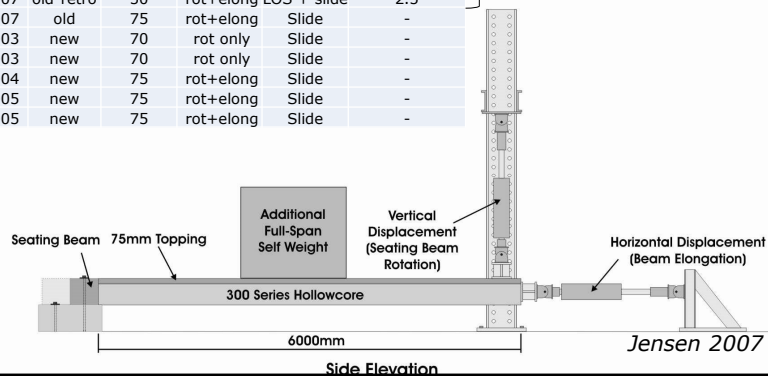
Hollow-core Floor Subassemblies

- test data (Des Bull + students)

Name	Researcher	Date	Type	Seating (mm)	Loading	Failure mode	Drift capacity (%)
HC1-B-03	Bull and Matthews	2003	old	50	rot only	PMF	3.0
HC4-B-03	Bull and Matthews	2003	old	50	rot only	PMF	1.8
S1-L-04	Liew	2004	old	0	rot only	NMF	1.1
S2-L-04	Liew	2004	old	70	rot only	NMF	1.9
S3-L-04	Liew	2004	old-retro	20	rot only	NMF	1.8
HC1-J-07	Jensen	2007	old	35	rot+elong	LOS	1.7
HC3-J-07	Jensen	2007	old	50	rot+elong	LOS	1.7
HC4-J-07	Jensen	2007	old-retro	50	rot+elong	LOS + slide	2.5
HC2-J-07	Jensen	2007	old	75	rot+elong	Slide	-
HC2-B-03	Bull and Matthews	2003	new	70	rot only	Slide	-
HC3-B-03	Bull and Matthews	2003	new	70	rot only	Slide	-
S1-T-04	Trowsdale	2004	new	75	rot+elong	Slide	-
S1-M-05	Macpherson	2005	new	75	rot+elong	Slide	-
S2-M-05	Macpherson	2005	new	75	rot+elong	Slide	-

Loss of reliable load path

Pre-2006 details

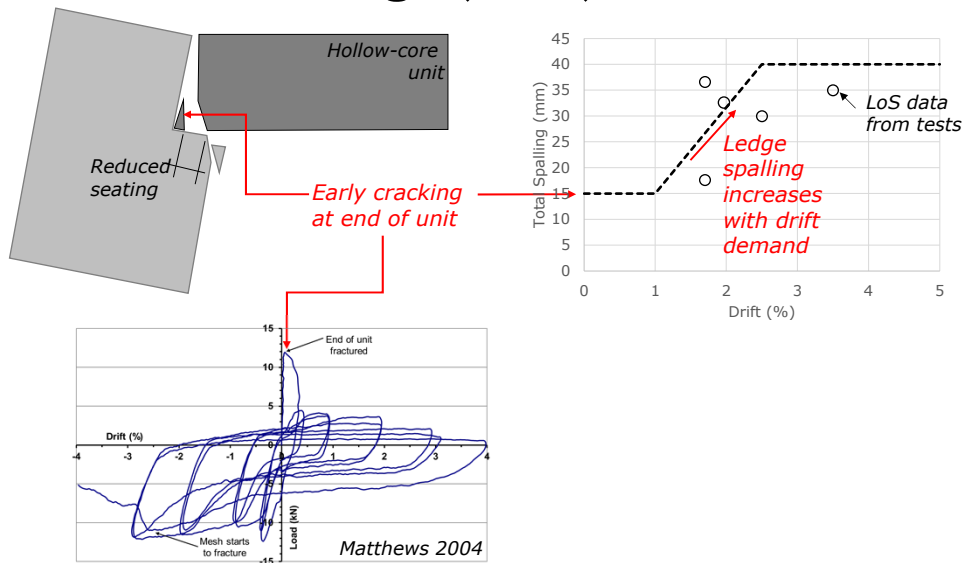


Loss of Seating (LOS) - Spalling

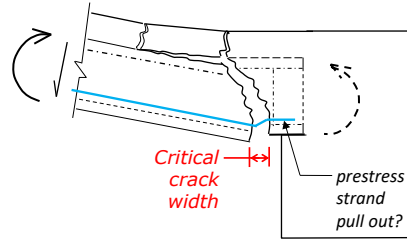
- Kaikoura Earthquake evidence



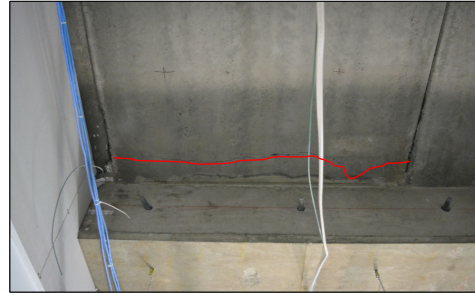
Loss of Seating (LOS)



Positive Moment Failure (PMF)



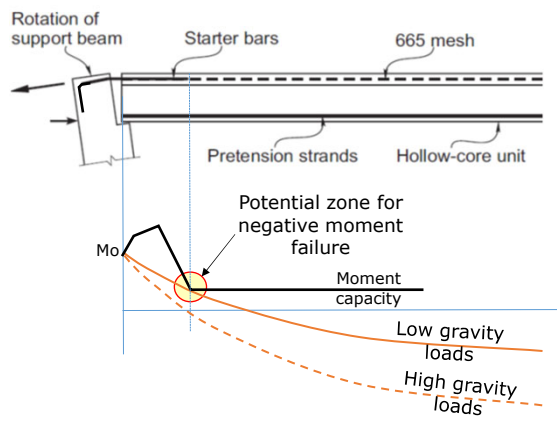
Matthews (2004)



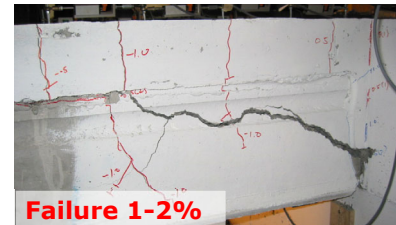
Kaikoura EQ damage



Negative Moment Failure (NMF)



If NMF triggered
→ **Limiting drift = 1%**



Liew 2004

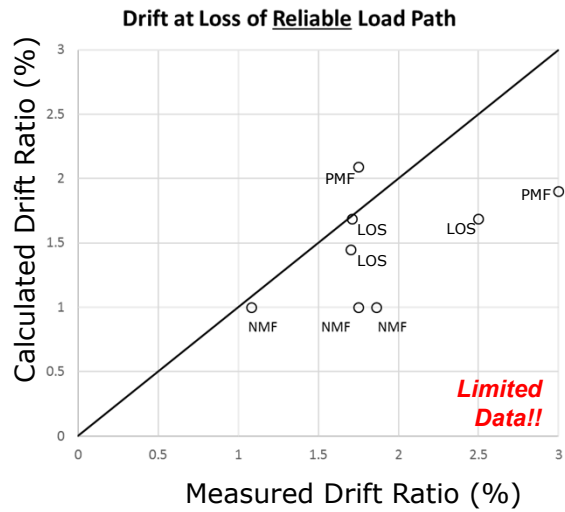
- NMF concern for:**
- Low gravity loads
 - Strong or short starters



Hollow-core Floors - test data

- Validation of assessment

Precast floor assessment provisions available at:
www.eq-assess.org.nz



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Retrofits for hollow-core floors?



Kaikoura EQ damage

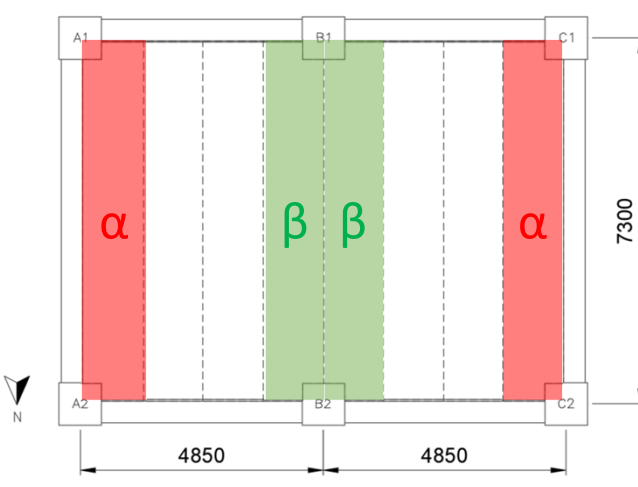
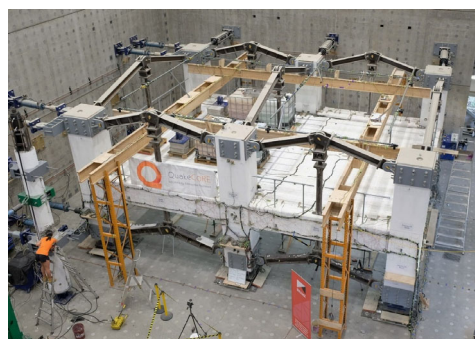
Angle-only retrofits sufficient?



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ReCast Floors

“Big Frame” Tests

Test 1 (Aug-Sep 2020):

- Kaikoura EQ
- Circular bidirectional loading

Test 2 (Feb-Mar 2021):

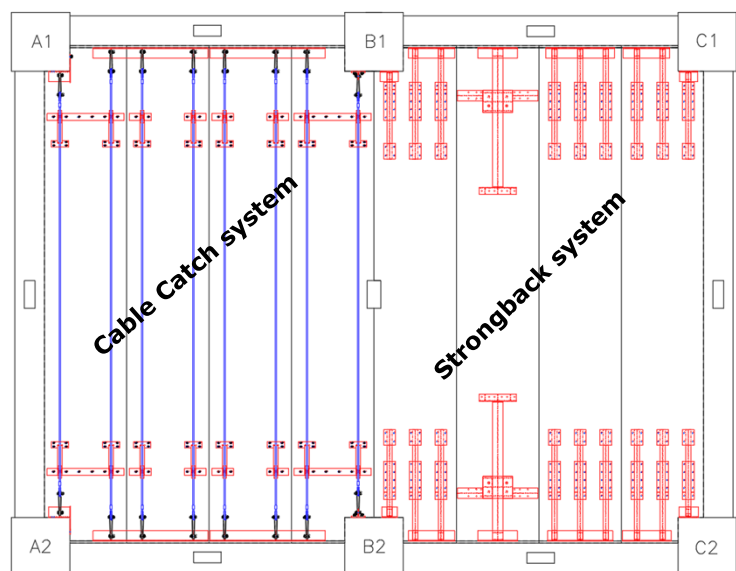
- Pulse-type EQ
- Elliptical bidirectional loading

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ReCast Floors

Retrofits in Big Frame Test II



Cable Catch system

Strongback system

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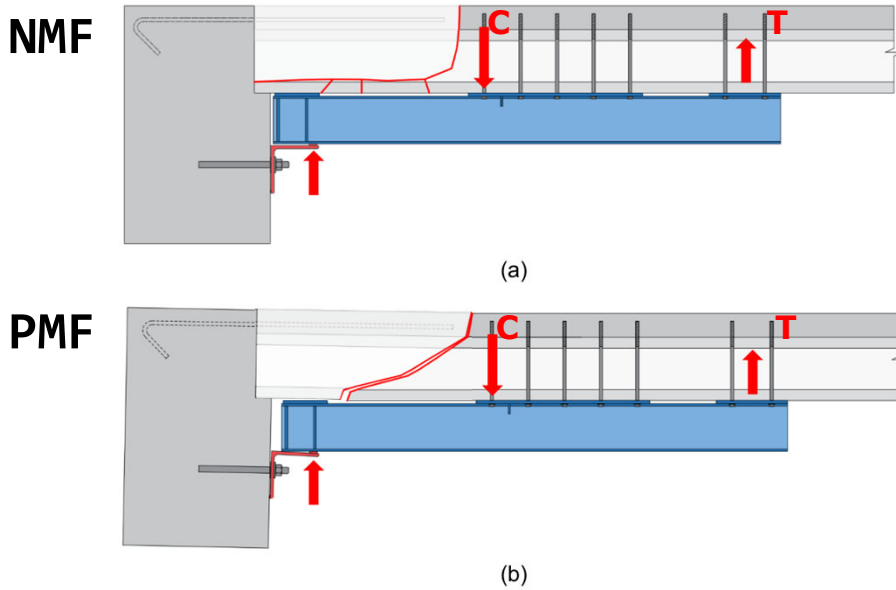
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Strongback retrofit

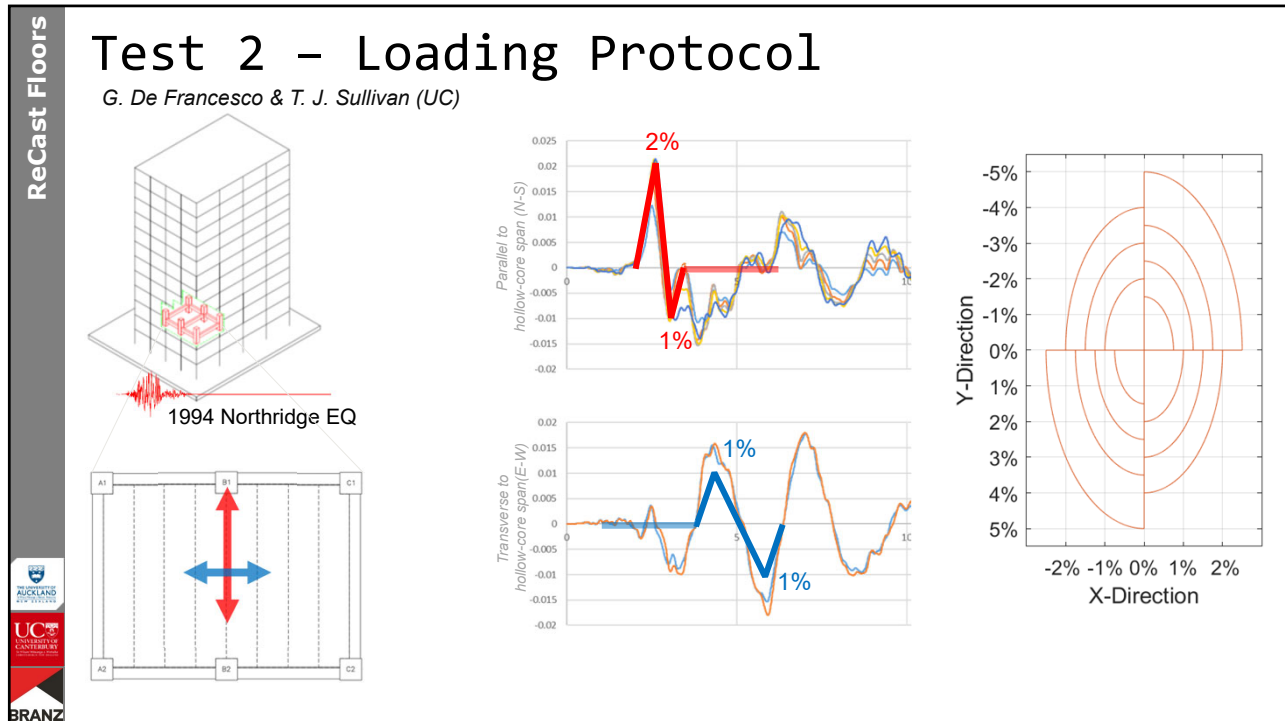


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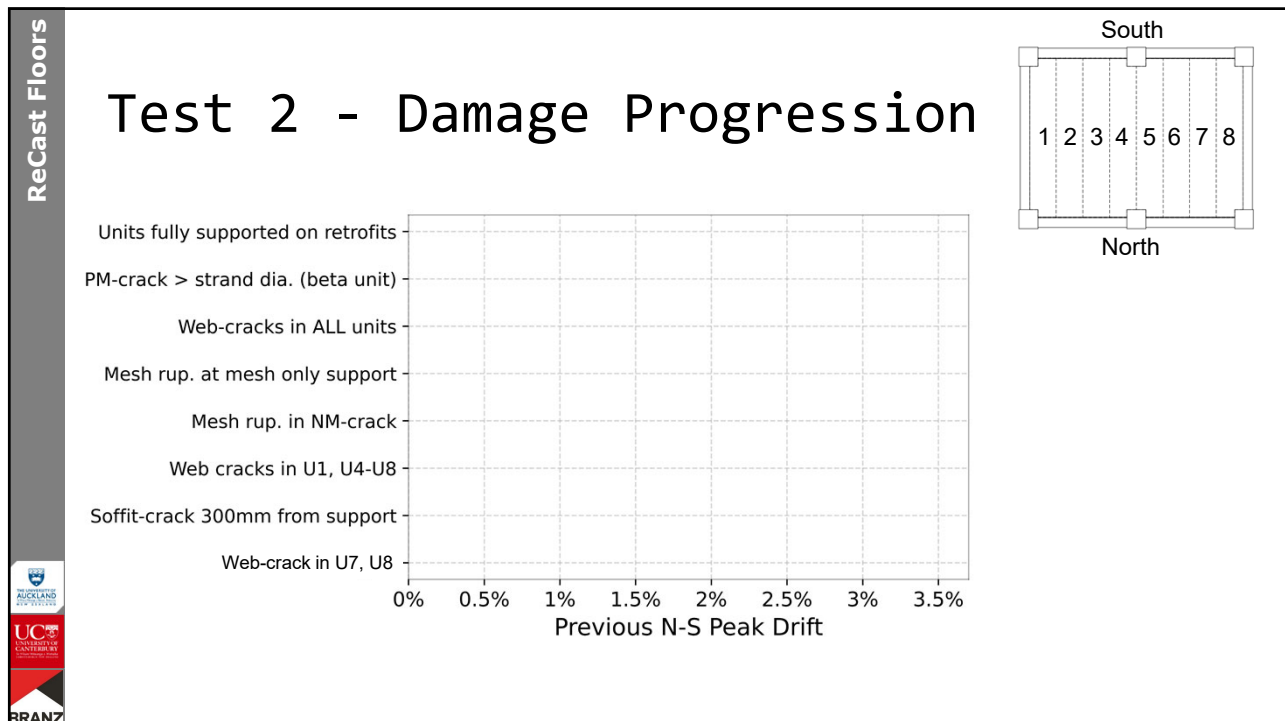
Strongback retrofit



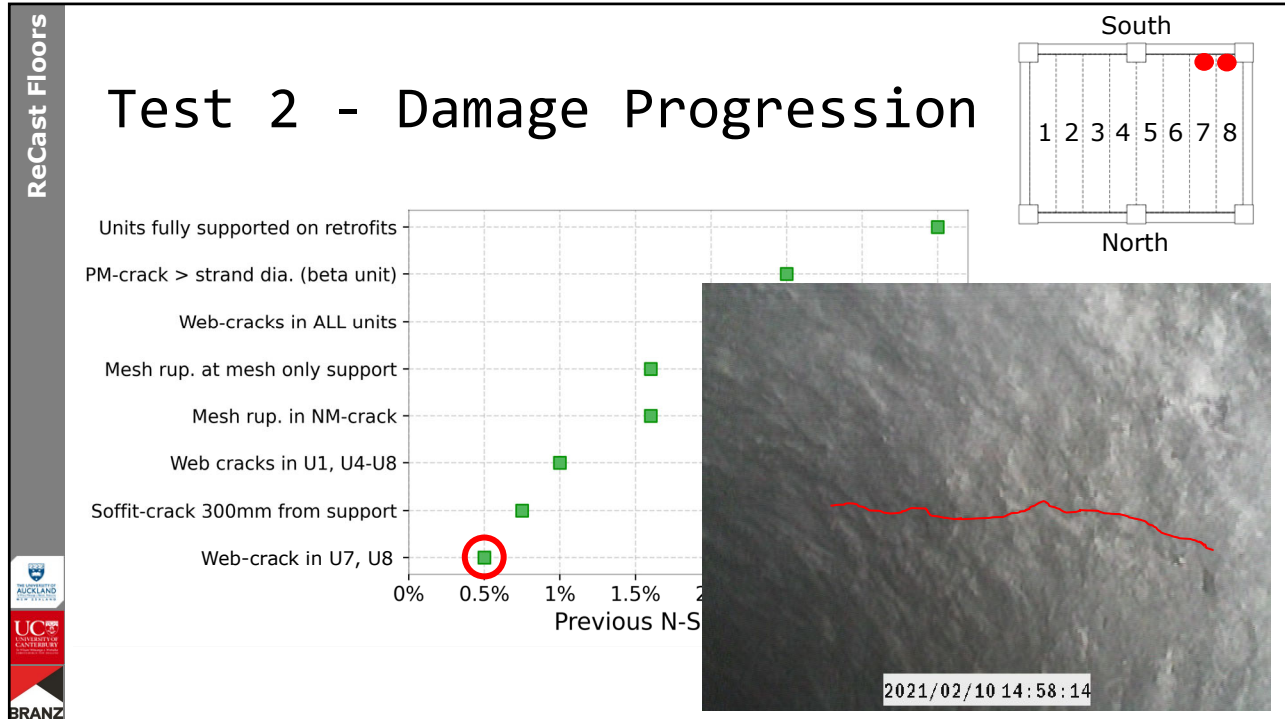
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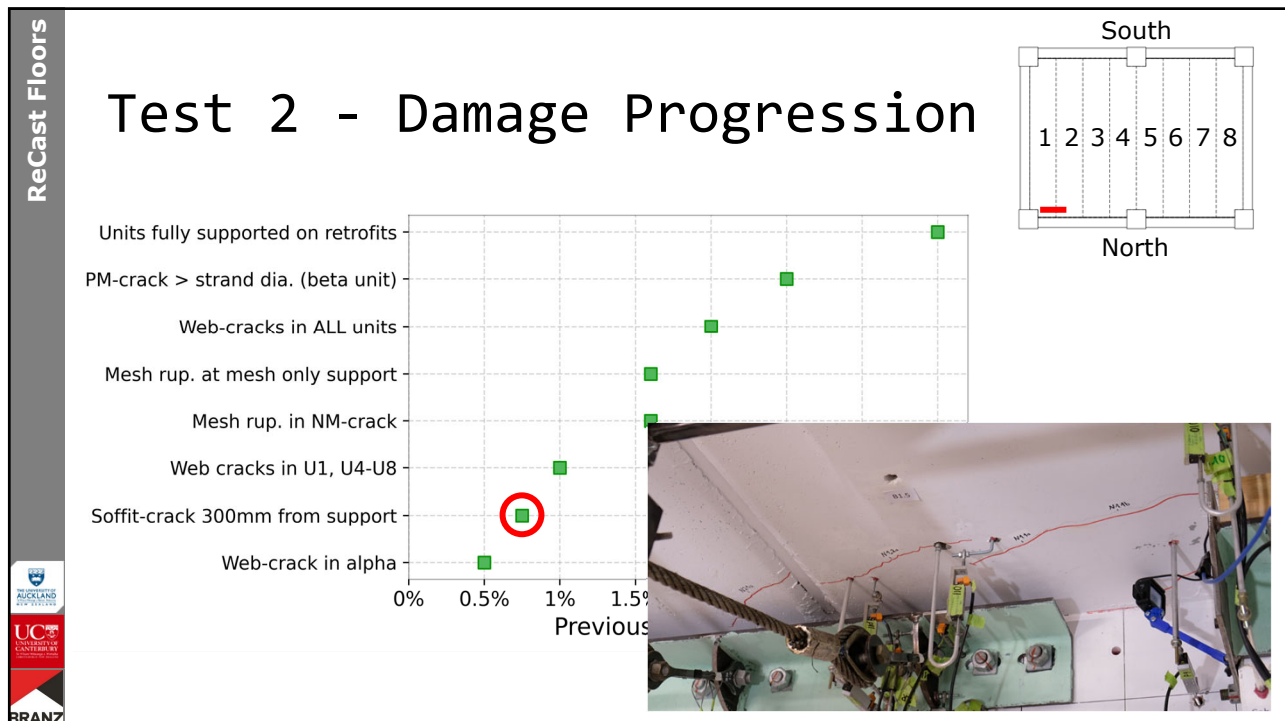
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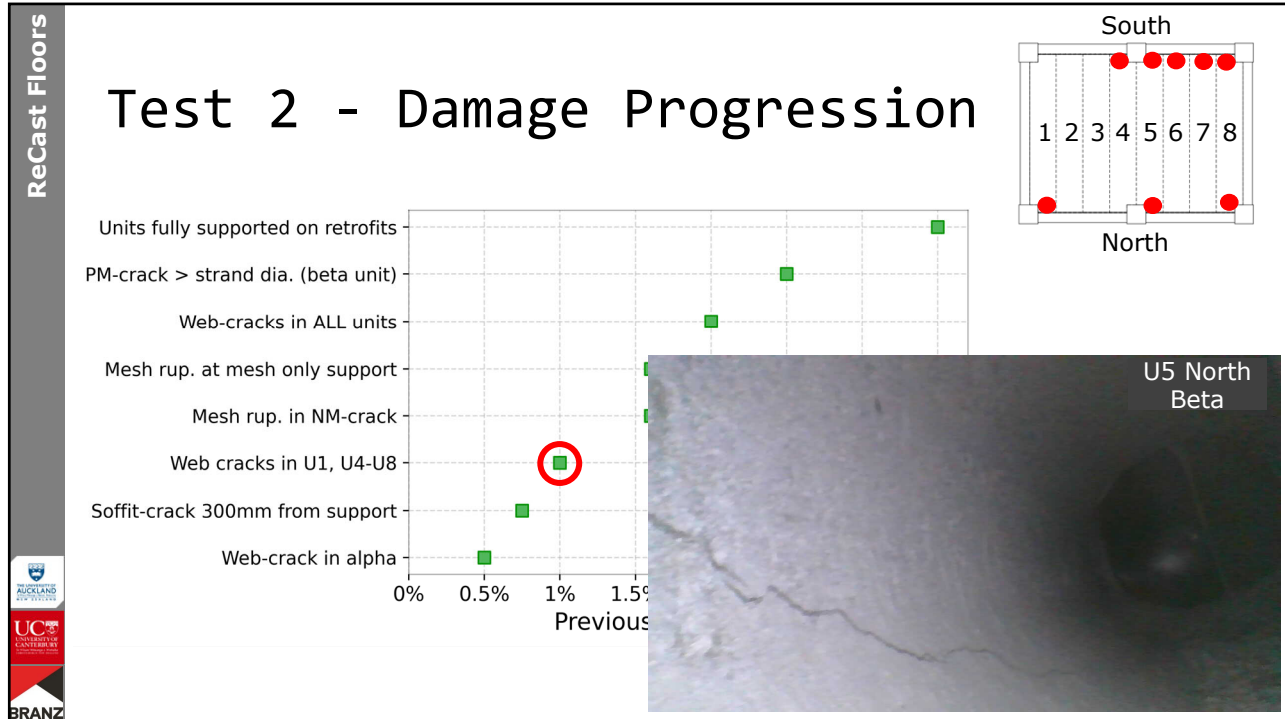
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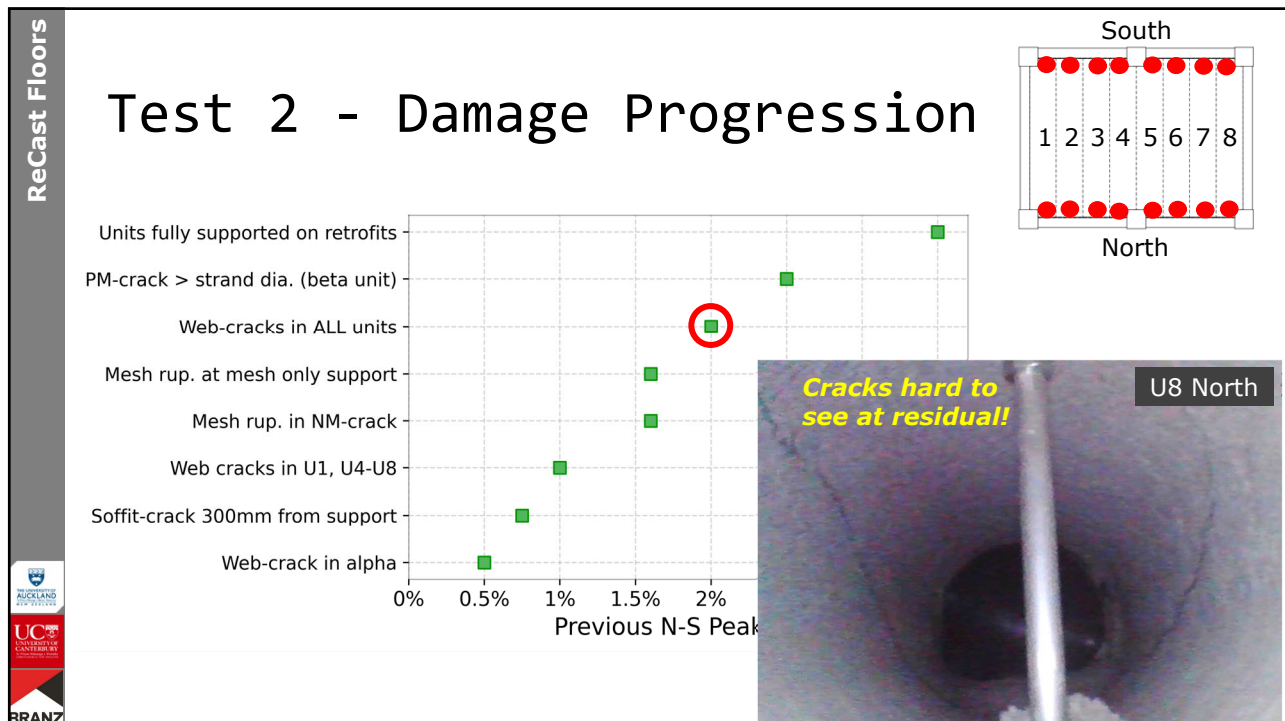
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ReCast Floors

Why do these cracks matter??

- Gravity Load capacity?

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ReCast Floors

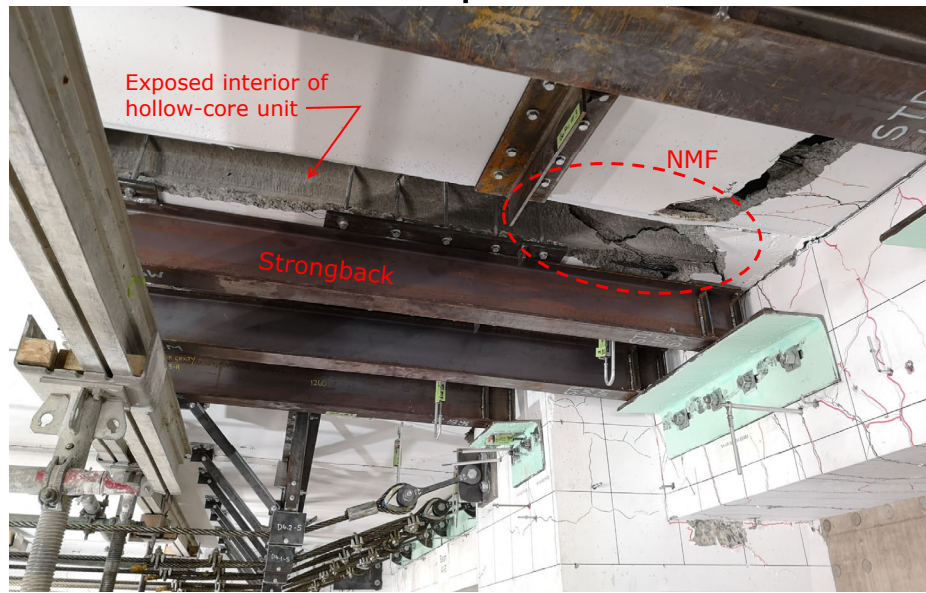
Test 2 - Damage Progression

Damage Type	Approximate Previous N-S Peak Drift (%)
Web-crack in alpha	0.5%
Soffit-crack 300mm from support	0.7%
Web cracks in U1, U4-U8	1.0%
Mesh rup. in NM-crack	1.5%
Mesh rup. at mesh only support	1.6%
Web-cracks in ALL units	2.0%
PM-crack > strand dia. (beta unit)	2.5%
Units fully supported on retrofits	3.5%

Theoretical point of collapse unknown

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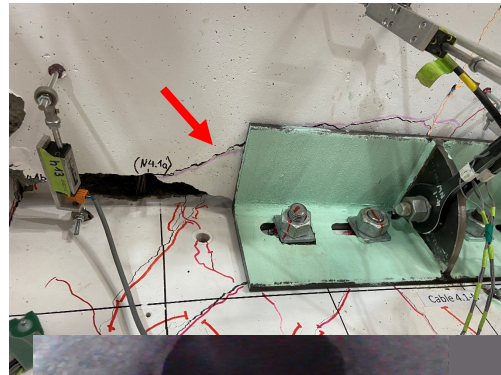
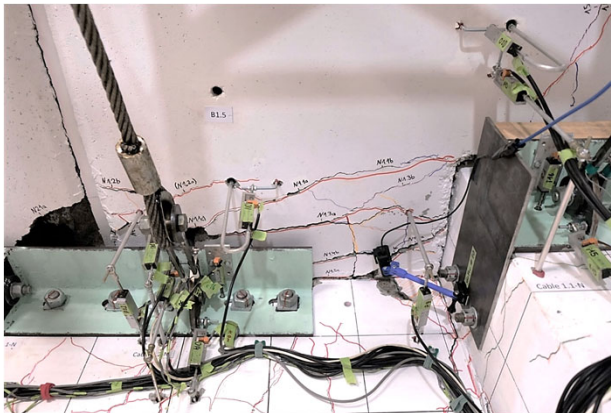
Excellent retrofit performance!



Beta Unit 5 - After Test



Effectiveness of angle-only retrofits???



Summary

- Hollow-core floors are **vulnerable to damage and collapse** in earthquakes.
- **Web cracking** is initiated at **very low drift** demands ($\sim 0.5\%$) and hard to detect in the field.
- **Assessment procedures** have been developed to estimate the drift at loss of reliable load path for hollow-core floors considering LoS, PMF, and NMF.
- **Strongback retrofits** provides confidence in continued gravity load support after earthquakes.



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Thank you!



Precast floor assessment provisions available at:
www.eq-assess.org.nz

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