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Failures of Civil Infrastructure

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Outline

- Introduction
- Types of Civil Infrastructure
 - Buildings
 - Bridges
 - Dams
 - Nuclear Power Plants
- Causes of Engineering Failures
- Summary



- U.S. Civil Infrastructure (2006)
 - 6.3 million km of street, roads, and highways,
 - More than 570,000 bridges,
 - 230,000 kilometers of railroads
 - 41,000 kilometers of navigable channels
 - 2.4 million kilometers of oil and gas pipelines
 - 200 large ports
 - More than 20,000 airports
 - → Estimated Cost: \$34 trillion dollars



Infrastructure deterioration cycle



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- Impact of infrastructure deterioration:
 - Infrastructure in the U.S. is the cornerstone of the economy and directly affects competition in the foreign market.
 - Historically, infrastructure and development are strongly linked.
- Quality of life depends on infrastructure condition.
- Transportation Infrastructure is deteriorating.
- The U.S. Economy depends heavily on transportation infrastructure.
- Job creation



- Example of Infrastructure Crisis: Highway System (2006)
 - 3.9 million miles, 575,600 bridges and 2.2 trillion vehicle-miles
 - Expenditures 17% of the GNP and 620,000 jobs
 - Supports domestic traveling, work trips, goods moving
 - 30% of the bridges are deficient
 - 25% of the highways need better care

Q: How should we maintain these structures to keep them in good shape on a regular basis?



- Buildings
 - Commercial, residential, facility, etc.





Bridges



Gateshead Millennium Bridge, UK



llennium Bridge, UK







Nuclear Power Plant (NPS)









- Design
- Construction
- Deterioration/aging
- Mechanical instability
- Excessive loading
- Fire
- Extreme natural hazards
 - Earthquakes
 - Hurricanes/typhoons/tornados
 - Flooding
 - Landslides
 - Volcano eruption
- Terrorism



Design error – Quebec Bridge, Canada (1907)



→ Collapsed during construction: design error, bridge unable to support own weight.



Design error – Tacoma Bridge, Washington, USA (1940)



 \rightarrow Aerodynamic coupling effects were not considered in the design of the bridge.



Design error – I-35W Highway Bridge Collapse, MN, USA (2007)











→ The NTSB cited a design flaw as the likely cause of the collapse, and asserted that additional weight on the bridge at the time of the collapse contributed to the catastrophic failure



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Construction – Hyatt-Regency Walk Collapse, IL, USA (1981)



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Construction – AT Tropicana Parking Garage Collapse, NJ, USA (2003)











→ The building was built without the necessary steel required to connect the floors to the walls.



Construction



UW Husky Stadium collapse, Seattle, WA

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Deterioration/aging





Reinforced concrete bridge piers, Chicago, IL







Deterioration/aging





Mechanical instability (buckling)





Excessive loading



Pedestrian bridge failed due to overloading by a tank



The Silver Bridge connecting Point Pleasant, West Virginia, over the Ohio River, U.S.A.



On December 15, 1967, the Silver Bridge collapsed while it was full of rush-hour traffic, resulting in the deaths of 46 people.



Fire



Extreme natural hazards – Earthquakes











1999 Chichi Earthquake, Taiwan





Extreme natural hazards – Hurricanes/typhoons/tornados













1999 Moore tornado, Okalahoma, USA (318 mph, the largest tornado on Earth)



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Extreme natural hazards – Flooding



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Extreme natural hazards – Landslides





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• Extreme natural hazards – Landslides





Extreme natural hazards – Volcano eruption



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Terrorism









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→ There are many types of engineering failures; how can nondestructive testing (NDT) techniques help?



Summary

- Civil infrastructure fails due to
 - Physical aging
 - Service loading
 - Extreme loading (man-made and natural)
- Local failure of structural components could lead to global failure.
- In most cases, failure causes are combined to trigger progressive and ultimate failure.
- Conventionally, civil engineers are trained to design and construct civil infrastructure. → Emphasis on maintenance (inspection, rehabilitation) and retirement (demolition) is getting important.
- We need to understand how failures occur in order to prevent them from happening.



Questions?

