

Research Topic: (1) structural safety under near-fault and/or multiple hazards (earthquake, wind, flood, fire, etc.) threat, and disaster mitigation strategies for improving resilience



Understanding Near-Fault Ground Motions from Recent Large Earthquakes

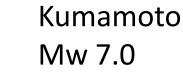
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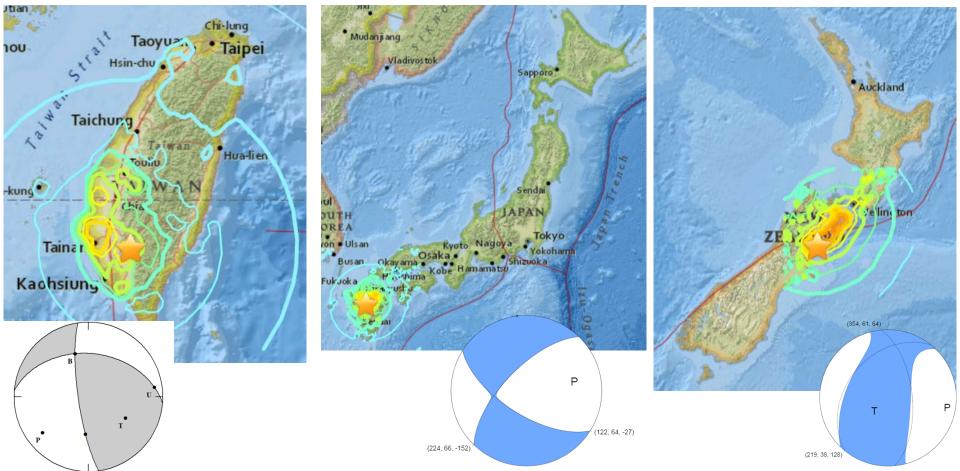
www.narlabs.org.tw

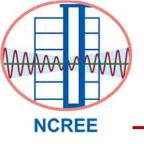
NARLabs Large Earthquakes in 2016

Meinong Mw 6.5



Kaikoura Mw 7.8



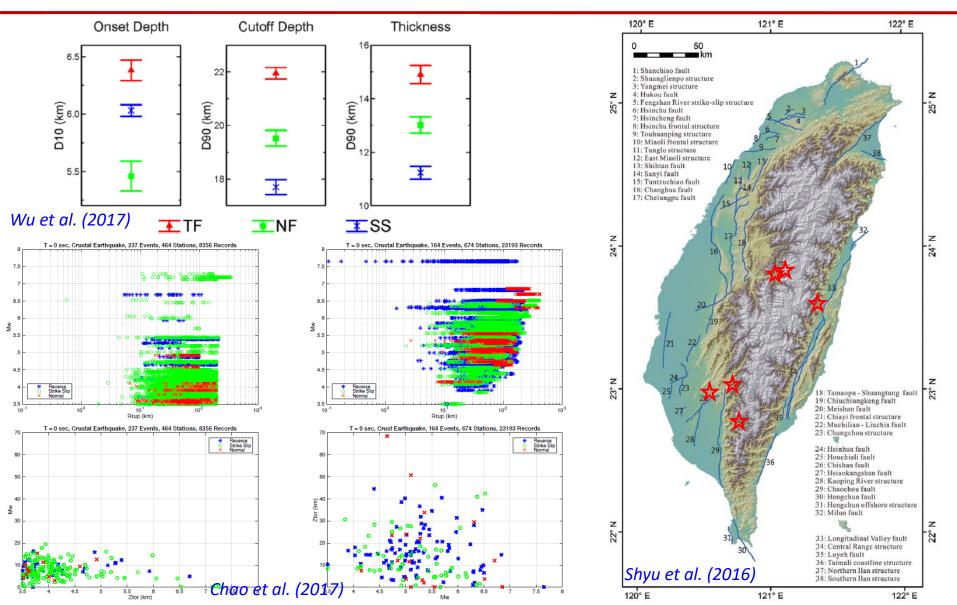




- Blind faults is a significant issue in Taiwan
 - 2010 Jiashin, 2012 Wutai, 2013 Nantou sequence, 2013
 Ruisui, and 2016 Meinong
- Vertical motion should be considered cautiously
 - Vertical motion should not just be consider as 2/3 of horizontal motion in near-fault region.
- Effect of multiple velocity pulses on structures
 - Effect of multiple velocities on structures should be studied.

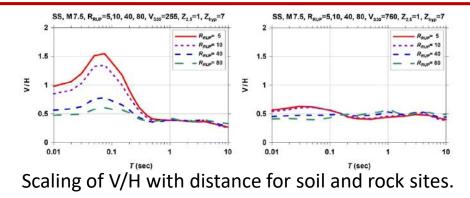
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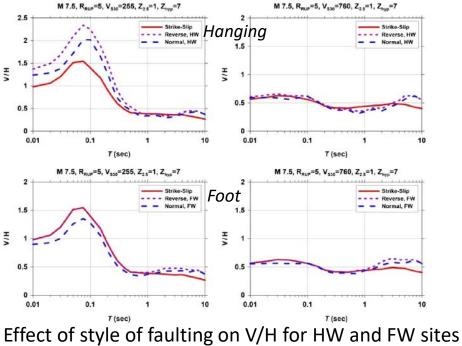
Blind Fault Earthquakes

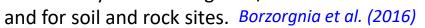


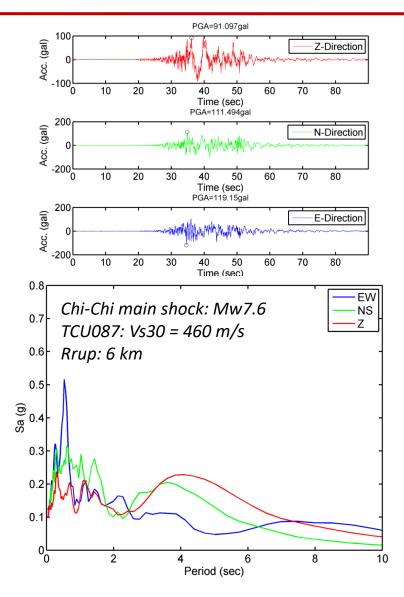


Vertical Motions



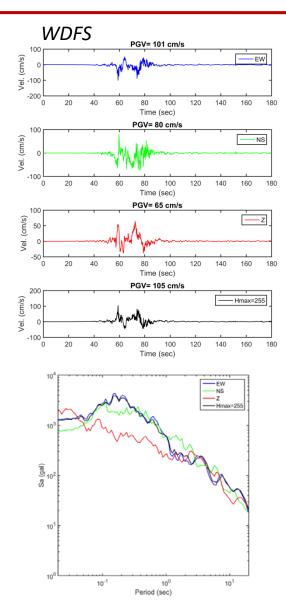


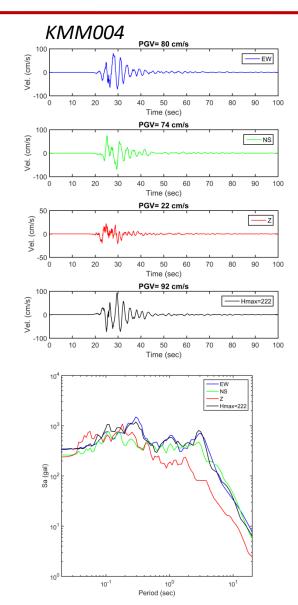


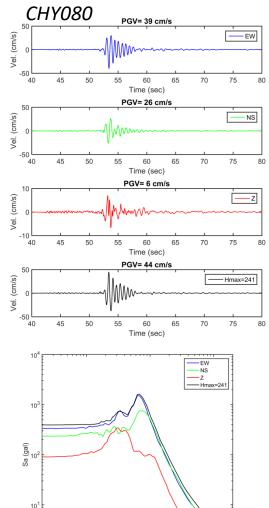


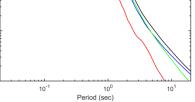
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Multiple Velocity Pulses









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What we want to do

• Blind Faults

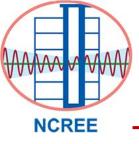
- Long-term investigation, monitoring, and study cooperating with other institutes are necessary.
- How to consider blind faults in PSHA?

• Vertical Motions

- Important for floor and suspended structures.
- Near-fault and soft soil sites have to consider the issue.
- Regional specialty?

• Multiple Velocity Pulses

- Complicated source, soft site, and topography may be the major reasons.
- How's the effect on structures?





Thanks for your attention!!

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