

MEGURO LAB.



Comprehensive Disaster Management from Various-Viewpoint Approaches, Structural and Non-structural, International and Domestic, Pre- and Post-disaster, and Public and Private

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Japan has entered a period of high seismic activity. Within next 30 to 50 years, magnitude 8 (M8) class earthquakes may happen 4, 5 times and M7 class earthquakes may strike Japan 40 to 50 times. Typical one with magnitude 7 is Tokyo Metropolitan Inland earthquake and those with magnitude 8 are gigantic earthquakes along the Nankai-Trough. The Central Disaster Prevention Council estimated the worst damage by the gigantic earthquakes along the Nankai Trough to be about 220 trillion yen, and that by Tokyo Metropolitan inland earthquake to be about 95 trillion yen, and the number of damaged buildings (totally collapsed or burned) to be more than 3 million buildings, and the number of deaths to be about 350,000. However, these damage, besides by strong ground motion, cover only the damage caused by the fire spread and the tsunami that may happen within a couple of days after the earthquake. In June 2018, the Japan Society of Civil Engineers estimated and announced the long-term (20 years) economic loss from these disasters that it is about 1,541 trillion yen due to the Nankai Trough earthquake and about 855 trillion yen by Tokyo Metropolitan earthquake.

There are three players for disaster management: "Self-help Effort (SE), Mutual Assistance (MA), Public Support (PS)". It is expected that the ratio of "PS" will decrease in the future, therefore, in order to cover the decrease of PS, securing and continuing the activities of "SE" and "MA" is necessary. For its implementation, it is essential to improve the environment to give physical and mental benefits to the people and organizations of "SE" and "MA." The important keywords here are "from cost to value" and "phase-free". Conventionally, disaster countermeasures are considered to be costs therefore they are the ones that ends once being done and do not have continuity, and also the effect cannot be found unless a disaster occurs. However, disaster countermeasures which increase value become the ones that can be maintained continuously regardless of the occurrence of a disaster as they bring always reliability and brand power to the organization and the region that carried out measures in both normal and disaster time. "Phase-free" disaster countermeasures are services, products, and ways of life, that improve the quality of life in normal period and also their functions can be continuously used even in a condition of disaster, bring new additional value.

Based on the recognition above, our group conducts strategic research to realize a disaster-resilient society from the viewpoints of "structural (hardware) and Non-structural (software)," "international and domestic," "pre- and post-disaster," and "public and private."

Structural Measures (Hardware) [Investigation of physical phenomena and realization of disaster-resilient structures]

Retrofitting of masonry structures

Proposal of a simple and low-cost seismic retrofitting methods for masonry structures in earthquake-prone areas.

Failure analysis of structures

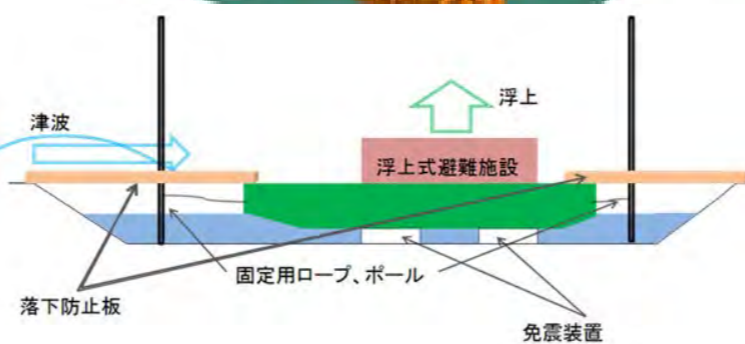
Simulate the collapse behavior of structures using the Applied Element Method (AEM) and/or the Extended Discrete Element Method (EDEM) that can simulate the total behavior of structures from continuum to discrete state with high accuracy.

Self-floating evacuation facility

Development of an evacuation facility that can save disaster-prone people from Tsunami attack by self-floating of the facility. Feasibility study by experiment and numerical analysis are being carried out.

Development and verification of a device for the prevention of furniture overturning

Conduct shake table tests using ground motions of various predominant periods and intensities to verify the effect of the developed furniture overturning prevention device.



Non-structural Measures (Software) [Investigation of social phenomena and realization of a disaster-resilient society]

Social promotion system for retrofitting masonry structures

Study on promotion systems for seismic retrofitting of unreinforced masonry houses.

Analysis of disaster management plan in developing countries

Clarification of problems of disaster management plans for revisions based on literature reviews and interview surveys.

Analysis on fire spreading

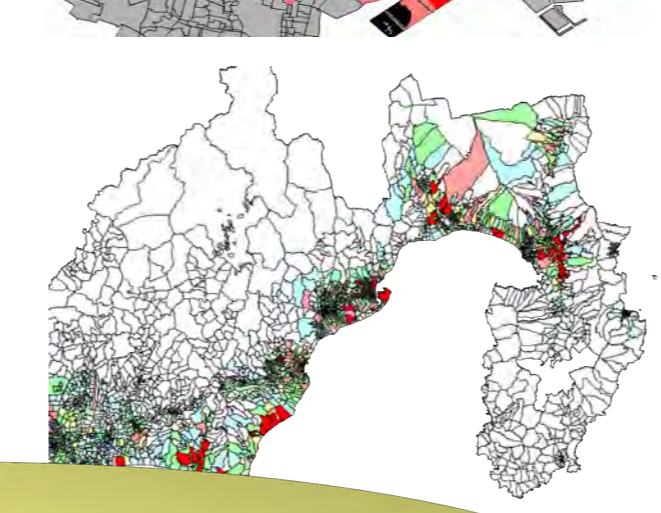
Investigation of the damage caused by the fire spread. (relation between structural damage and the fire spread) The left figure shows a fire spread 12 hours after the 1923 Great Kanto earthquake.

Design of disaster related laws

Study on the method of introducing incentives for promotion of retrofitting vulnerable buildings. The left figure shows the results of an evaluation of the effect of the "Seismic retrofit incentive system based on guarantees by local governments" for Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.



TIME	DM Action	Activities	Effectiveness	Cost	Benefit	Other
Initial	Disaster struck area	Disaster struck area	○	○	○	○
Initial	Disaster damage to infrastructure and other facilities	Disaster damage to infrastructure and other facilities	○	○	○	○
Initial	Disaster damage to buildings of public and private	Disaster damage to buildings of public and private	○	○	○	○
Initial	Disaster damage to infrastructure	Disaster damage to infrastructure	○	○	○	○
Initial	Disaster damage to other facilities	Disaster damage to other facilities	○	○	○	○



Comprehensive disaster prevention strategies

Disaster information archive

Development of effective hazard map and its management

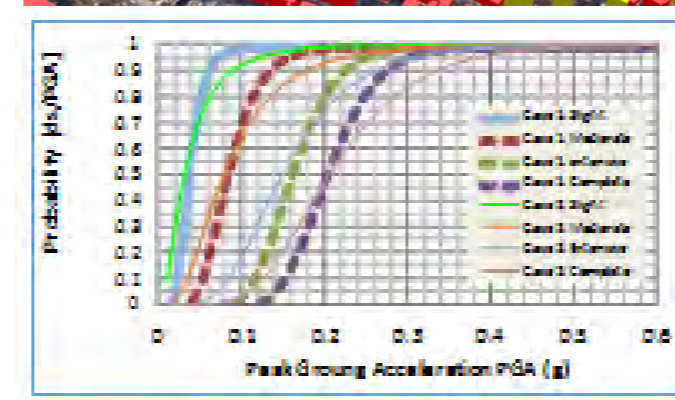
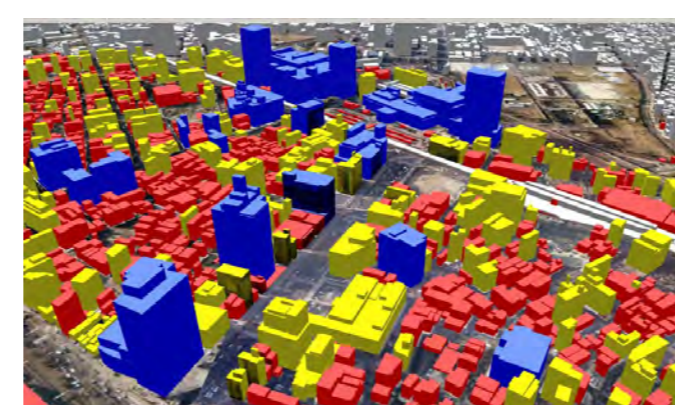
Systemize, accumulate, and suggest the risk map to contribute to improve countermeasures in-advance, disaster response activity, recovery, and reconstruction.

Estimation of intensity distribution based on actual damage in earthquake area

Estimate the intensity distribution in the earthquake area with few observation points using the damage recognizing result by satellite image and the fragility function of structures.

Database and learning system of lessons learned from past disasters

Archive survey reports, disaster experiences, and lessons learned from the past disasters, and organize them well to accumulate and utilize them efficiently.



Collection/dissemination of disaster information

Application of remote sensing (RS) for disaster management

Develop a system to utilize disaster information obtained by RS to assist disaster management.

Next generation disaster management manual

Build a system for supporting implementation of disaster countermeasures and responses in all phases from before to after the hazard attack. Evaluate the effects of proactive measures, and navigate the disaster response timing and staffing management according to the damage.

Disaster imagination tool development

Improve ability to imagine situations that occur around you in a disaster and the damage that you will suffer (disaster imagination) by setting yourself as a player and setting certain scenes in daily life.

